

Fairfax County Youth Survey



School Year 2017 - 2018

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Fall 2018

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**2017 Fairfax County
Youth Survey**

School Year 2017-2018

Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students

Results and Tabulations

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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 *2017 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students*. The survey examined behaviors, experiences, and other factors that influence the health and well-being of the county's youth. Students' participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous. The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and the Fairfax County School Board co-sponsor the survey to collect information about youth behaviors – those that are positive as well as those that are harmful. These data provide insight into the prevalence and frequency of substance use, violence and delinquency, health and health risk behaviors, and extracurricular activities of the students. The survey also assesses factors in the youth's environment that have been shown to protect youth from substance use and other problem behaviors.

This is the 13th year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted. The survey was administered in November, 2017, and resulted in valid responses from 33,238 students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. A simultaneous administration of a separate survey instrument to sixth-grade students resulted in 12,247 valid responses. This report, as well as a report of the *2017 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students*, can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey.

KEY FINDINGS

Substance Use

- Over one-third of Fairfax County students (34.5%) reported drinking alcohol at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 17.9% of eighth-grade students to over half of twelfth-grade students (52.7%). One in seven of the students (15.5%) reported drinking alcohol in the past month, ranging from 3.8% of eighth-grade students to 29.5% of twelfth-grade students.
- Approximately seven percent of the students (6.7%) reported binge drinking* in the two weeks prior to the survey, with rates ranging from 1.0% of eighth-grade students to 14.1% of twelfth-grade students.
- Female students reported higher rates of alcohol use in their lifetime (35.6% compared to 33.3% of male students) and in the past month (16.7% compared to 14.3% of male students), while rates of binge drinking in the past two weeks were similar.
- The percentage of students reporting lifetime use of alcohol was the lowest reported in the past eight years, while the past month and binge drinking rates were up slightly from 2016.

* Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks.

- Marijuana was the second most commonly used substance by Fairfax County students overall in their lifetime. One-sixth of the students reported using marijuana in their lifetime (17.8%), ranging from 4.3% of eighth-grade students to one-third of twelfth-grade students (32.9%). Ten percent of the students (9.5%) reported using marijuana in the past month, ranging from 1.9% of eighth-grade students to one-sixth of the twelfth-grade students (17.9%).
- Male students reported higher prevalence rates of marijuana use, both in their lifetime (18.4% compared to 17.1% of female students) and in the past month (10.4% compared to 8.5% of female students).
- Eleven percent of the students (10.7%) reported smoking cigarettes at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 4.7% of eighth-grade students to 18.3% of twelfth-grade students. Approximately three percent of the students (2.6%) reported smoking cigarettes in the past month, ranging from 1.0% of eighth-grade students to 5.0% of twelfth-grade students.
- Lifetime and past month prevalence rates for cigarette use were the lowest reported in the past eight years. The lifetime prevalence rate decreased 9.4 percentage points since 2010, while the past month rate decreased by 4.2 percentage points.
- More students reported using e-cigarettes in the past month (9.7%) than all other substances except alcohol, ranging from 4.1% of eighth-grade students to 15.9% of twelfth-grade students. A larger percentage of male students reported using e-cigarettes in the past month (11.1% compared to 8.3% of female students). More than twice as many students reported using e-cigarettes in 2017 than in 2016 (9.7% and 4.0%, respectively).
- Inhalants were the only substance where rates of use declined as grade level rose. Among eighth-grade students, 7.3% reported using inhalants in their lifetime, falling to 2.9% of twelfth-grade students. One percent of the students indicated using inhalants in the past month (1.2%).
- Approximately four percent of the students (4.4%) reported taking painkillers without a doctor's order in the past month.
- A higher percentage of eighth-grade students reported using painkillers without a doctor's order in the past month (4.3%) than any other substance investigated. E-cigarettes were the second most commonly used substance in the past month among eighth-grade students (4.1%), followed by alcohol (3.8%).
- While male students reported higher rates of past month use for most substances investigated in the survey, female students reported higher rates of use of alcohol, prescription painkillers (without a doctor's order), and synthetic marijuana.
- Both lifetime and past month prevalence rates for Fairfax County students overall were lower than the national comparison data* for alcohol, marijuana, cigarette, and inhalant use. The overall rate

* National data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018).

for binge drinking also was below the national rate, as were the past month prevalence rates for e-cigarettes and Ecstasy use.

- Rates of use among Fairfax County eighth-grade students were less than half the national rates for binge drinking, past month alcohol use, and lifetime and past month marijuana use.
- Fairfax County youth reported overall prevalence rates slightly higher than the national rates for past month use of smokeless tobacco, LSD, cocaine, methamphetamine, steroids, and heroin.

Sexual Activity

- One in six Fairfax County students (17.2%) reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, ranging from 3.8% of eighth-grade students to 34.7% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime (18.9% compared to 15.5% of female students).
- Approximately two-thirds of the students who reported having had sexual intercourse (64.1%) used a condom the last time they had sex. Male students were more likely to report using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (68.2% compared to 59.7% of female students).
- Approximately one in six of the students who has ever had sexual intercourse (17.9%) reported drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last intercourse, ranging from 12.0% of eighth-grade students to 19.2% of twelfth-grade students.
- One-fifth of the students (20.0%) reported having had oral sex in their lifetime, ranging from 4.4% of eighth-grade students to 38.1% of twelfth-grade students. More male students reported having had oral sex (21.6% compared to 18.4% of female students).

Vehicle Safety

- Six percent of twelfth-grade students (5.5%) reported driving a vehicle in the past month after drinking alcohol. Male twelfth-grade students were more likely to report doing so than female twelfth-grade students (6.2% and 4.7%, respectively).
- Over one-third of the twelfth-grade students (35.0%) reported that they had texted while driving in the past month.

Bullying and Cyberbullying

- Five percent of the students (4.9%) reported bullying* someone on school property in the past year, while over twice as many (13.2%) reported having been bullied on school property in the past year.

* Bullying includes taunting, ridiculing, or teasing someone.

Both rates of bullying and of being bullied declined as grade level increased, with 17.8% of eighth-grade students reporting that they were bullied on school property in the past year.

- Male students were more likely to report bullying someone on school property (6.3% compared to 3.4% of female students), while female students were more likely to report having been bullied on school property (13.6% compared to 12.7% of male students).
- Four percent of Fairfax County students (4.3%) reported cyberbullying* a student attending their school in the past year, while 9.7% reported having been cyberbullied by another student in the past year. Rates of having been cyberbullied decreased with grade level, ranging from 8.6% of twelfth-grade students to 11.2% of eighth-grade students. Female students were more likely to report being cyberbullied by a student attending their school (11.9% compared to 7.5% of male students).

Dating Aggression

- Approximately one in seven of the students (13.8%) reported having ever had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who always wanted to know their whereabouts, ranging from 7.7% of eighth-grade students to 19.2% of twelfth-grade students. More male students reported experiencing the behavior (14.1% compared to 13.5% of female students).
- Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past year, 9.3% reported being forced into sexual activity by a partner. Female students were more than twice as likely to report being forced to engage in sexual activity (13.7% compared to 4.7% of male students). Five percent of the students who dated or went out with someone during the past year (5.0%) reported being physically hurt by a partner.

Other Aggressive Behaviors

- One-third of Fairfax County students (32.8%) reported having said something bad about someone's race or culture in the past year. Male students were more likely to report making derogatory comments about someone's race or culture in the past year compared to female students (40.4% and 25.3%, respectively).
- Half of the students (49.5%) reported having something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year. The 2017 rate was slightly lower than the 2016 rate (50.1%), which was the highest rate reported in the past eight years.
- Fourteen percent of the students (14.2%) reported having been sexually harassed in the past year, ranging from 12.9% of eighth-grade students to 15.8% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were almost three times as likely to report having been sexually harassed in the past year (20.8% compared to 7.3% of male students).

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

- One in eight male students (12.7%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, while 3.8% of female students reported doing so. Two percent of male students (2.2%) reported carrying a weapon on school property, compared to 0.7% of female students.

Physical Activity and Rest

- Two-fifths of Fairfax County students (40.2%) participated in at least one hour of physical activity* on five or more days in the past week. Rates of physical activity decreased as grade level increased, with 43.8% of eighth-grade students participating in at least one hour of physical activity on five or more days in the past week, falling to 33.7% of twelfth-grade students.
- Nearly half of the male students (48.7%) participated in at least one hour of physical activity on five or more days in the past week, compared to 32.0% of female students.
- One in eight Fairfax County students (12.8%) reported that they spend three or more hours on an average school day watching television, which was the lowest rate since 2010[†].
- Half of the students (50.1%) reported spending three or more hours on an average school day playing video or computer games, or using a computer (including tablets and smartphones) for non-school activities, which was the highest rate since 2010[†].
- Less than one-third of the students (30.9%) reported getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night, ranging from 17.4% of twelfth-grade students to nearly half (48.8%) of eighth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night (34.4% compared to 27.6% of female students).

Nutrition and Weight Loss Behaviors

- Less than one-fourth of the students (22.5%) ate fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the past week, ranging from 21.5% of twelfth-grade students to 24.4% of eighth-grade students. The percentage of students eating fruits and vegetables at least five times per day was the lowest rate reported in the past eight years.
- Nine percent of the students (9.4%) reported drinking non-diet soda at least once a day in the week prior to the survey. Eleven percent (10.8%) reported drinking sweetened drinks (such as lemonade or sweetened tea) at least once per day, while 5.9% reported consuming sports drinks daily and 2.4% consumed energy drinks daily.

* Physical activity was defined as activity that increased the student's heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time.

[†] This item was not included on the 2010 or 2012 survey.

- Over one-third of the Fairfax County students (34.8%) reported drinking a sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day. Male students were more likely to report consuming at least one sweetened beverage a day (42.6% compared to 27.4% of female students).
- Eight percent of the students (7.7%) reported going hungry in the past month (some of the time, most of the time, or always) due to a lack of food in the home.
- Seven percent of the students (6.8%) reported going without eating for 24 hours or more in the past month in order to lose weight or keep from gaining weight, with more female students reporting the behavior compared to male students (8.6% and 4.8%, respectively).

Mental Health

- Over one-third of the students (36.2%) reported experiencing a high level of stress in the past month, ranging from 25.0% of eighth-grade students to 46.4% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were more likely to report experiencing a high level of stress (45.5% compared to 26.5% of male students).
- One-third of female students (34.6%) reported feeling so sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row in the past year that they stopped doing some usual activities, and 19.6% of male students reported experiencing the feelings. More students reported experiencing the depressive symptoms as grade level increased, ranging from 22.5% of eighth-grade students to 31.2% of twelfth-grade students.
- Approximately one in six female students (18.3%) and one in ten male students (10.3%) reported that they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year. Eight percent of Fairfax County female students (7.6%) and 4.0% of the male students reported attempting suicide in the past year.

Extracurricular Activities and Civic Behaviors

- Half of the Fairfax County students (49.9%) reported participating in extracurricular activities at school (such as teams, clubs or programs) for an hour or more on an average school day, and 45.5% participated in such activities away from school for an hour or more on an average school day.
- Approximately two-thirds of the students (67.7%) reported that they spend an hour or more on an average school day doing homework. Female students were more likely to report spending an hour or more on homework (74.3% compared to 61.2% of male students).
- Sixteen percent of the students (15.5%) reported going to work for an hour or more on an average school day, including 32.8% of twelfth-grade students.
- Nearly two-thirds of the students (64.0%) reported volunteering to do community service in the past year, including 69.1% of female students and 59.0% of male students.

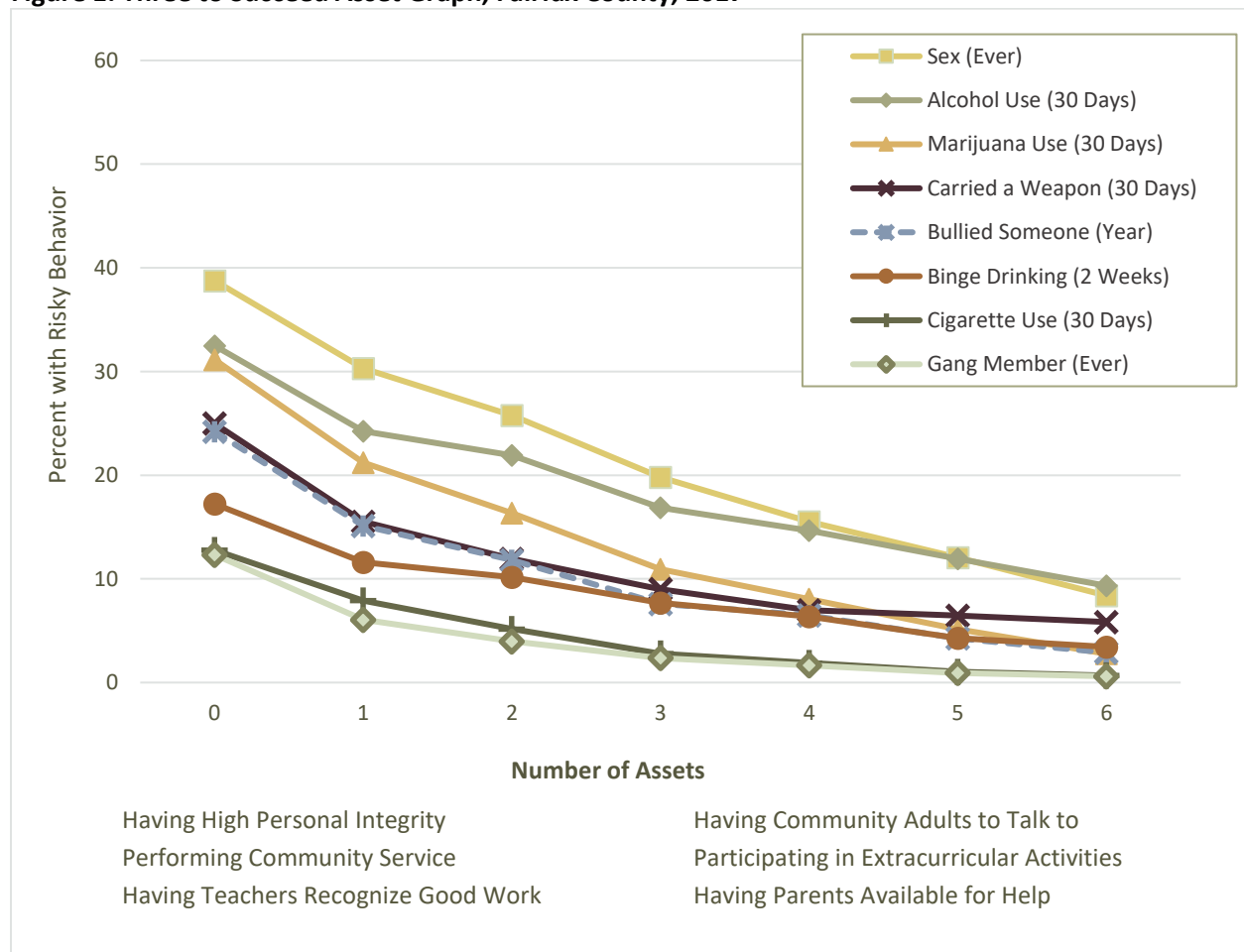
- Seven out of ten of the students (70.0%) reported that they were a leader in a group or organization in the past year.

Three to Succeed

The Three to Succeed concept is based on the Youth Survey analysis that shows how having three assets (or strengths) dramatically reduces risk behaviors and promotes thriving youth. Assets are strengths in young people, their families, schools, and communities that help them thrive in health, in school, and 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.

Young people in Fairfax County report positive influences from their communities, families, schools, and friends. This support demonstrates the benefits derived from everyone taking a role in ensuring that children are thriving in Fairfax County.

Figure 1. Three to Succeed Asset Graph, Fairfax County, 2017



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 (Kann et al., 2018). These behaviors often are established during childhood and adolescence and are interrelated.

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

The Fairfax County Youth Survey includes questions on substance use, aggression and other antisocial behaviors, health and health-risk behaviors, mental health, civic and extracurricular behaviors, and items to measure the levels of assets present in the students' environments. Assets are opportunities, experiences, and resources that foster healthy development in children and adolescents. Data from the Monitoring the Future Survey* are included in this report to provide a national comparison for measures of substance use, while the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey† provides a national comparison for measures of sexual behaviors, physical activity, nutrition, and other health behaviors.

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

* Monitoring the Future is an annual survey of substance use that is administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students across the nation (Johnston et al., 2018).

† The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a national survey conducted every other year by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention among students in grades 9 – 12 (Kann et al., 2018). Because the YRBS surveys only ninth- through twelfth-grade students, the overall rate is not compared to the overall Fairfax County rate, which includes eighth-grade students. In addition, the national data are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The 2017 Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted in November, 2017. The survey instrument for eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students contained 164 questions. Approximately forty percent of the questions were derived from the Communities That Care Youth Survey from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and approximately one-third were taken from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

This is the 13th 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. Also in that 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. In 2015, a new questionnaire for the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students was developed, maintaining items of interest from the two previous versions and adding additional questions on substance use, bullying, harassment, nutrition, and extra-curricular activities. The instrument for sixth-grade students was modified slightly in 2015.

The results of the *2017 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students* are presented in a separate report, which can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey. A more detailed discussion of the history of the Fairfax County Youth Survey is provided in Appendix A on page 196.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

All Fairfax County Public Schools eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-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 the survey was voluntary and that they could choose not to participate in the entire survey, or to skip individual questions they did not want to answer. Instructions from survey administrators and written instructions on the front of all surveys assured students that their answers would be kept strictly confidential. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire during one class period. Responses were entered directly on a computer-scannable booklet.

Students attending alternative high schools were invited to participate in the survey. Because of the limited number of students enrolled at these schools, and the desire to analyze the data by grade, gender, race/ethnicity, and pyramid*, the confidentiality of their responses could not be guaranteed. Therefore, data from students attending alternative high schools are not included in the datasets used for the analyses in this report.

A total of 35,696 eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students participated in the 2017 Fairfax County Youth Survey, representing 85.4% of all eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students enrolled in Fairfax County Public Schools (excluding alternative schools).

Table 1. Response Rate

FCPS Enrollment^a	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
41,817	35,696	85.4%

^aTotal Fairfax County Public Schools enrollment in grades 8, 10, and 12 -- November, 2017, excluding students in the alternative schools. Due to the limited number of students enrolled in the alternative schools, and therefore the inability to ensure the confidentiality of their responses to the survey questions, students at the alternative schools are not included in the survey analysis for this report.

* 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

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:

- 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
- the student's reported age and grade were implausible
- the student provided more than two inconsistent responses regarding substance use and other behaviors
- the student provided pharmacologically implausible responses (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal)
- the student reported being in 8th grade in Pyramid 9

Missing data were not imputed. A more thorough description of the survey administration and validation is presented in Appendix B beginning on page 199.

A total of 2,458 questionnaires were rejected due to meeting at least one of the data cleaning criteria, leaving 33,238 usable questionnaires (93.1%). Table 2 presents the number of usable questionnaires for each year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted.

Table 2. Number of Usable Questionnaires (2001 – 2017)

	Number of Usable Questionnaires by Survey Instrument
2001 Fairfax County Youth Survey ^a	11,631
2003 Virginia Community Youth Survey ^a	4,074
2005 Fairfax County Youth Survey ^b	13,235
2008	
Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	12,468
Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	3,988
6 th Grade Survey	3,958
2009	
Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	29,223
6 th Grade Survey	10,927
2010	
Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	30,399
6 th Grade Survey	11,049
2011	
Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	31,106
6 th Grade Survey	11,238
2012	
Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	32,027
6 th Grade Survey	11,613
2013	
Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	32,439
6 th Grade Survey	11,597
2014	
Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	32,590
6 th Grade Survey	11,778
2015	
Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	33,276
Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	11,932
2016	
Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	32,491
Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	11,961
2017	
Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	33,238
Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	12,247

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SURVEYED YOUTH

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

Nearly two-fifths of the survey respondents identified themselves as non-Hispanic White (38.9%). The largest minority population among survey respondents was Asian (22.2%), followed by Hispanic (21.1%). Over one-fifth of the students (23.5%) reported that a language other than English is the primary language spoken in their home. Demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey are compared to the total Fairfax County Public Schools student population in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades in Table 3.

Table 3. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Fairfax County Student Population, 2017

	Survey Respondents ^a			FCPS Enrollment ^b	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Grade					
8 th	11,705	35.2	***	14,059	33.6
10 th	11,333	34.1		14,387	34.4
12 th	10,200	30.7	***	13,371	32.0
Gender					
Female	16,539	50.2	***	20,175	48.2
Male	16,422	49.8	***	21,642	51.8
Race/Ethnicity^c					
White	12,808	38.9	***	16,871	40.3
Black	3,383	10.3		4,321	10.3
Hispanic	6,939	21.1	***	9,590	22.9
Asian	7,305	22.2	***	8,745	20.9
Other/Multiple	2,463	7.5	***	2,290	5.5

Note. Data in this table are not weighted.

^aBecause of missing responses to the gender and race/ethnicity questions, sums for these categories do not equal the number of valid cases included in the report. ^bTotal enrollment in grades 8, 10, and 12 in Fairfax County Public Schools in November, 2017, excluding students in the alternative schools. Due to the limited number of students enrolled in the alternative schools, and therefore the inability to ensure the confidentiality of their responses to the survey questions, students at the alternative schools are not included in the survey analysis for this report. ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

*** $p < .001$ (statistically significant differences between the percentage of survey respondents and percentage of enrolled students in that demographic subcategory).

Table 4. Primary Language Spoken at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Primary Language Spoken at Home		
	English	Spanish	Other
Overall	76.5	10.2	13.3
Grade			
8 th	74.8	11.1	14.1
10 th	77.1	10.3	12.7
12 th	77.9	9.2	13.0
Gender			
Female	75.9	10.8	13.3
Male	77.1	9.7	13.2
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	94.1	0.2	5.7
Black	83.0	0.3	16.8
Hispanic	49.2	49.8	1.0
Asian	62.1	0.1	37.8
Other/Multiple	92.7	0.3	7.1

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.

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

DATA WEIGHTING

The ratio of survey respondents from a given grade within a pyramid to all survey respondents was compared to the ratio of all students enrolled in that grade in that pyramid to all students enrolled in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades in all Fairfax County Public Schools. Corrective weights were applied to the data to ensure proportional representation based on enrollment by grade within each pyramid. The calculations for weighting are described in Appendix B on page 204. Although statistically significant differences were observed among sub-populations of the respondents (grade, gender, and race/ethnicity) and the FCPS enrollment, data were weighted by grade within each pyramid only. Because of the desire to analyze the data at the pyramid level, the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses if weights by gender or race/ethnicity are applied.

HOW TO INTERPRET RESULTS

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

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

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

Binge drinking prevalence is the percentage of respondents who report drinking at least five alcoholic drinks in a row in the two weeks prior to administration of the survey.

Frequency describes *how often* or *the number of times* a specific behavior is performed or experienced within the specified timeframe. For example, a student who reports use of marijuana on one or two occasions in the past month and a student who reports using marijuana on 40 or more occasions in the past month are counted equally in the prevalence rate, although their levels of use are dramatically different.

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

RISK BEHAVIORS

Substance Use

The 2017 Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students about their use of a number of substances in the past month. Additionally, students were asked about lifetime use of alcohol, marijuana, cigarettes, and inhalants. Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by Fairfax County youth. Approximately one-third of the students (34.5%) reported drinking alcohol at least once in their lifetime, and 15.5% reported drinking it in the month prior to the survey. Approximately seven percent of the students (6.7%) reported binge drinking*. Rates of alcohol use increased with grade level. Over half of the twelfth-grade students (52.7%) drank alcohol at least once in their lifetime, and 29.5% drank it within the past month. Female students reported a higher rate of alcohol use in their lifetime and in the past month. Rates of alcohol use varied by race/ethnicity, with the lowest rates reported among Asian and Black students. White students were most likely to report alcohol use in the past month (21.4%) and binge drinking (9.5%).

Marijuana was the second most commonly used substance by Fairfax County youth in their lifetime, with approximately one in six (17.8%) reporting having used it at least once. One in ten students (9.5%) reported using it in the past month. Rates of use increased with grade level, with one-third of twelfth-grade students (32.9%) reporting lifetime use, and 17.9% reporting use in the past month. Male students were more likely to report both lifetime and past month use. Asian students reported the lowest rates of both lifetime and past month marijuana use (8.9% and 4.2%, respectively).

Eleven percent of the surveyed youth (10.7%) reported smoking cigarettes at least once in their lifetime, and 2.6% reported smoking in the past month. Rates of use increased with grade level, with 18.3% of twelfth-grade students reporting lifetime use, and 5.0% reporting use in the past month.

More students reported using e-cigarettes in the past month (9.7%) than all other substances except alcohol. Rates of e-cigarette use ranged from 4.1% of eighth-grade students to 15.9% of twelfth-grade students. A larger percentage of male students reported using e-cigarettes in the past month (11.1% compared to 8.3% of female students). Use of e-cigarettes varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 5.1% of Asian students to 13.1% of White students.

Five percent of Fairfax County students (4.9%) reported using inhalants at least once in their lifetime, while 1.2% reported using them in the month prior to survey administration. Inhalants are the only substance where rates of use decreased as grade level increased. Seven percent of the eighth-grade students (7.3%) reported use at least once in their lifetime, and 2.1% reported using them in the past month.

Approximately four percent of Fairfax County youth reported misusing prescription medication in the past month, with 4.4% indicating misuse of painkillers and 4.0% misusing other prescription drugs.

* Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks.

Fairfax County youth reported lower rates of use than those reported nationally for many of the investigated substances. The percentages of students reporting use of alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, cigarettes, and e-cigarettes were lower than the national rates. Rates of use among Fairfax County eighth-grade students were less than half the national rates for past month use of alcohol and marijuana, as well as binge drinking in the past two weeks. The rate of lifetime marijuana use among Fairfax County eighth-grade students was one-third the national rate (4.3% compared to 13.5%, respectively).

Fairfax County youth were slightly more likely than their peers nationally to report using smokeless tobacco, LSD, cocaine, methamphetamine, steroids, and heroin in the past month. The greatest difference was with LSD use, with 1.5% of Fairfax County youth indicating use in the past month, compared to the national rate of 1.0%. This was the first year since 2013 that the Fairfax County rate of smokeless tobacco use exceeded the national rate.

The percentages of Fairfax County students reporting lifetime use of alcohol and cigarettes, and past month use of Ecstasy and heroin were lower in 2017 than in any of the previous years. The largest decreases occurred in the rates of alcohol use. Lifetime use of alcohol declined 11.0 percentage points since 2010; the rate of past month use was 5.6 percentage points lower than in 2010, although it was up slightly from 2016; and binge drinking saw a decrease of 3.8 percentage points since 2010. Cigarette use has also declined steadily among Fairfax County students over the past eight years, decreasing from 20.1% of the students reporting smoking a cigarette at least once in their lifetime in 2010, to 10.7% in 2017. Past month use of cigarettes in 2017 was less than half that reported in 2010 (6.8% compared to 2.6% in 2017). The percentage of students reporting use of e-cigarettes doubled from the previous year (9.7% compared to 4.0% in 2016). The rate of ever using marijuana increased slightly from 2016 (17.8% compared to 17.4%) but was 2.4 percentage points lower than in 2010. The rate of using marijuana in the past month was also up slightly from the 2016 rate (9.5% compared to 8.9% in 2016).

The early initiation of substance use is linked to a number of negative outcomes, including use of a greater range of drugs, unintentional injuries, and alcohol and/or drug dependence (Dawson, Goldstein, Chou, Ruan & Grant, 2008; Hingson & Zha, 2009). The 2017 Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students how old they were when they first used cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana. Response options consisted of one-year responses for ages 11 through 16, and open-ended ranges for extreme responses (“10 or younger” and “17 or older”). Table 7 presents the mean age of first use for those students who reported ever having used the substance, calculated by using the one-year responses and the upper and lower endpoints for the extreme responses. Cigarettes had the lowest mean age of first use (13.6 years), followed by alcohol (13.8 years), marijuana (14.6 years), and then regular alcohol use (15.2 years), which was defined as consuming alcohol at least once a month. Nine percent of the students (9.4%) indicated first drinking alcohol before the age of 13, while 3.8% indicated first smoking a cigarette before that age.

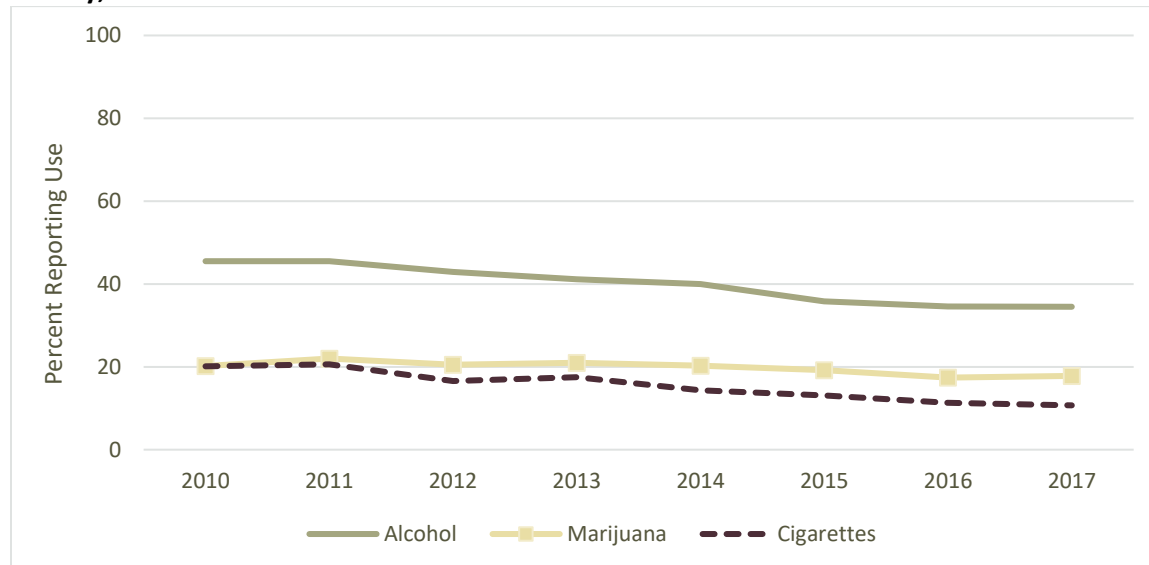
Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cigarettes	Inhalants
Overall	34.5	17.8	10.7	4.9
Grade				
8 th	17.9	4.3	4.7	7.3
10 th	33.6	16.5	9.4	4.3
12 th	52.7	32.9	18.3	2.9
Gender				
Female	35.6	17.1	10.2	4.9
Male	33.3	18.4	11.2	4.8
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	40.3	19.3	10.8	4.7
Black	25.2	18.8	8.7	4.8
Hispanic	40.9	22.9	16.7	6.1
Asian	22.4	8.9	5.9	3.6
Other/Multiple	36.6	21.0	10.7	6.1

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

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

Figure 2. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



Note. The item measuring lifetime inhalants use was not included on the 2010, 2012, or 2014 survey so it is not included in this figure. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

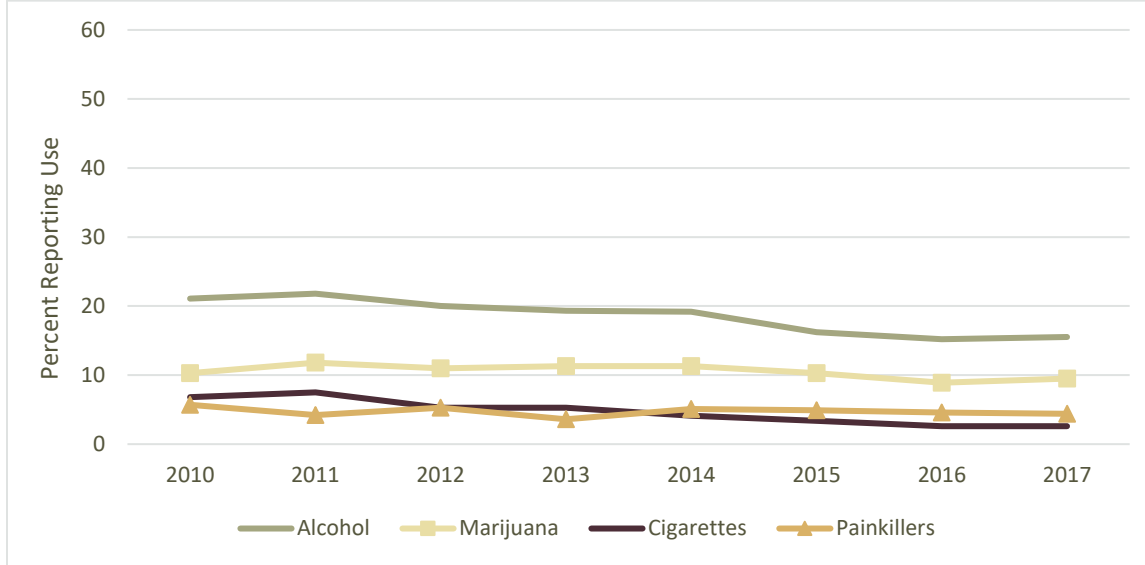
Table 6. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

Substance	Overall	Grade			Gender		Race/Ethnicity ^a				
		8 th	10 th	12 th	Female	Male	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other/ Multiple
Alcohol	15.5	3.8	14.1	29.5	16.7	14.3	21.4	8.5	16.3	7.4	18.1
Binge Drinking ^b	6.7	1.0	5.5	14.1	6.9	6.6	9.5	3.2	7.6	3.0	6.7
E-cigarettes	9.7	4.1	9.5	15.9	8.3	11.1	13.1	6.3	9.7	5.1	11.1
Marijuana	9.5	1.9	8.8	17.9	8.5	10.4	10.8	10.3	11.4	4.2	11.7
Painkillers without a doctor's order	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.0	4.5	4.8	4.9	3.2	5.1
Prescription drugs other than painkillers without a doctor's order	4.0	2.6	3.8	5.7	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.3	4.6
Smokeless tobacco	3.8	2.0	3.4	6.0	2.9	4.7	4.2	2.8	4.9	2.4	3.7
Cigarettes	2.6	1.0	1.9	5.0	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.0	3.7	1.2	2.4
Synthetic marijuana	2.2	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.3	4.0	1.2	2.1
LSD or other hallucinogens	1.5	0.5	1.5	2.8	1.0	2.1	1.7	1.0	2.1	0.8	1.8
Over-the-counter drugs to get high	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.6
Inhalants	1.2	2.1	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.9
Cocaine or crack	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.4
Steroids	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
Methamphetamine	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7
Ecstasy	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
Heroin	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5

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

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table. ^bBinge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks.

Figure 3. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in The Past Month, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



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

Table 7. Mean Age of First Use of Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

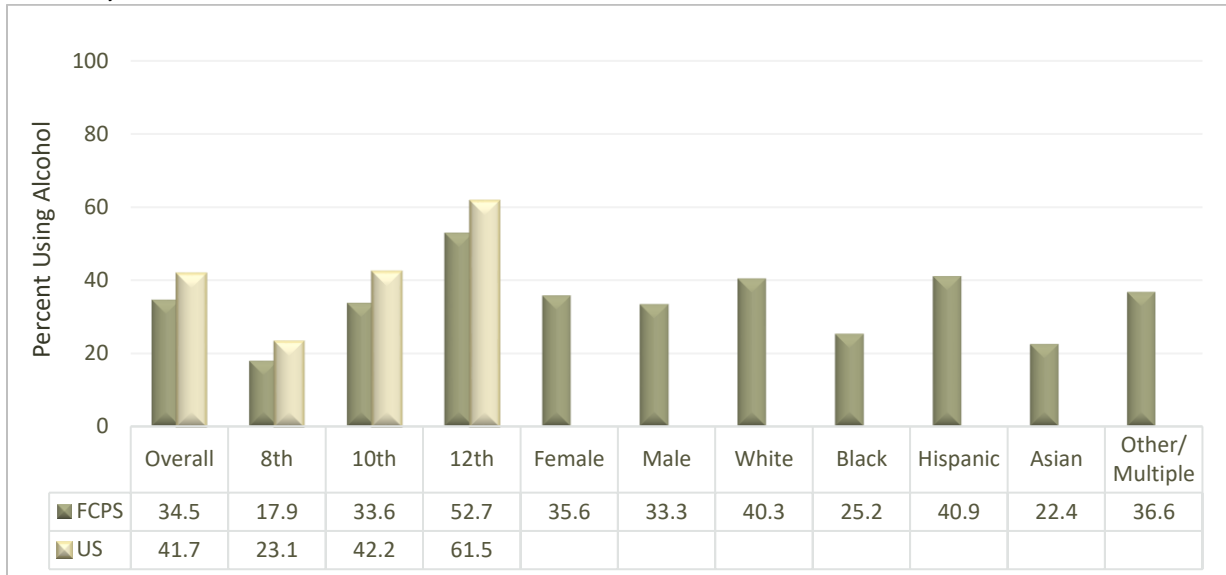
	Cigarette Use	First Alcohol Use	Marijuana Use	Regular Alcohol Use ^a
Overall	13.6	13.8	14.6	15.2
Grade				
8 th	11.6	11.5	12.4	12.2
10 th	13.0	13.4	14.1	14.4
12 th	14.5	14.8	15.2	15.9
Gender				
Female	13.7	13.9	14.8	15.2
Male	13.4	13.7	14.5	15.2
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.2	14.1	14.9	15.4
Black	12.7	13.4	14.4	15.1
Hispanic	13.2	13.4	14.3	14.8
Asian	13.3	13.7	14.9	15.4
Other/Multiple	13.1	13.7	14.5	15.2

Note. Mean age of first use is based on students who reported ever having used the substance.

^aRegular alcohol use was defined as drinking alcoholic beverages at least once or twice a month. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

ALCOHOL USE

Figure 4. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2017 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 8. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

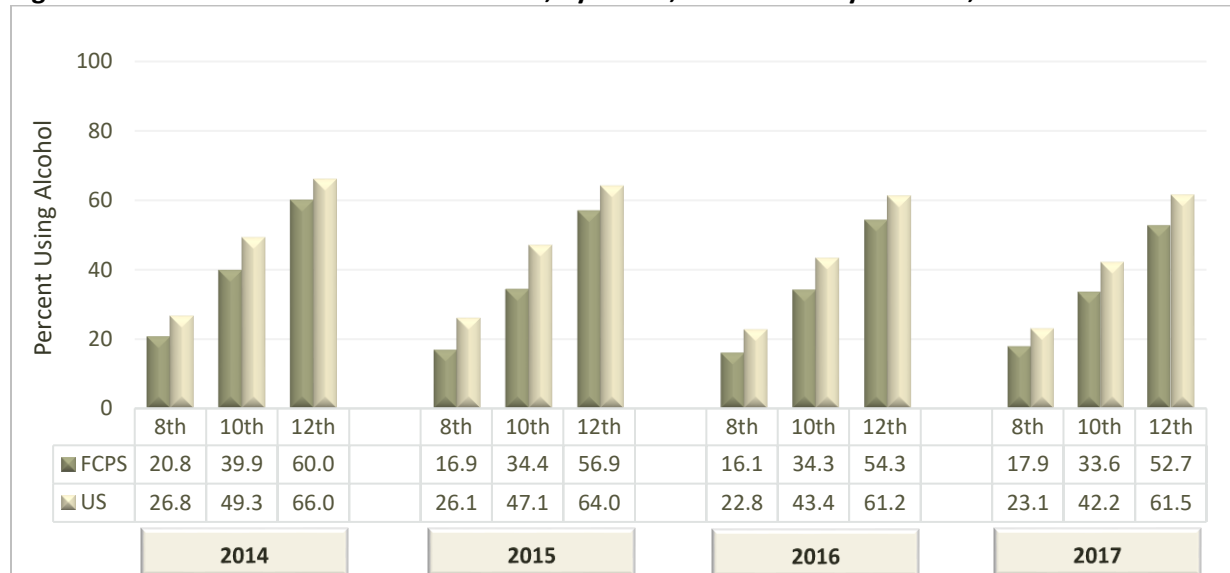
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	41.1	40.0	35.8	34.6	34.5
Grade					
8 th	20.6	20.8	16.9	16.1	17.9
10 th	40.7	39.9	34.4	34.3	33.6
12 th	62.9	60.0	56.9	54.3	52.7
Gender					
Female	41.5	41.4	37.0	35.8	35.6
Male	40.7	38.6	34.6	33.2	33.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	43.6	44.1	40.5	39.3	40.3
Black	36.3	34.3	28.2	28.4	25.2
Hispanic	50.8	46.9	42.4	40.0	40.9
Asian	29.3	27.3	23.9	22.5	22.4
Other/Multiple	43.1	44.2	38.9	38.8	36.6

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

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

Figure 5. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 9. Lifetime Frequency of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

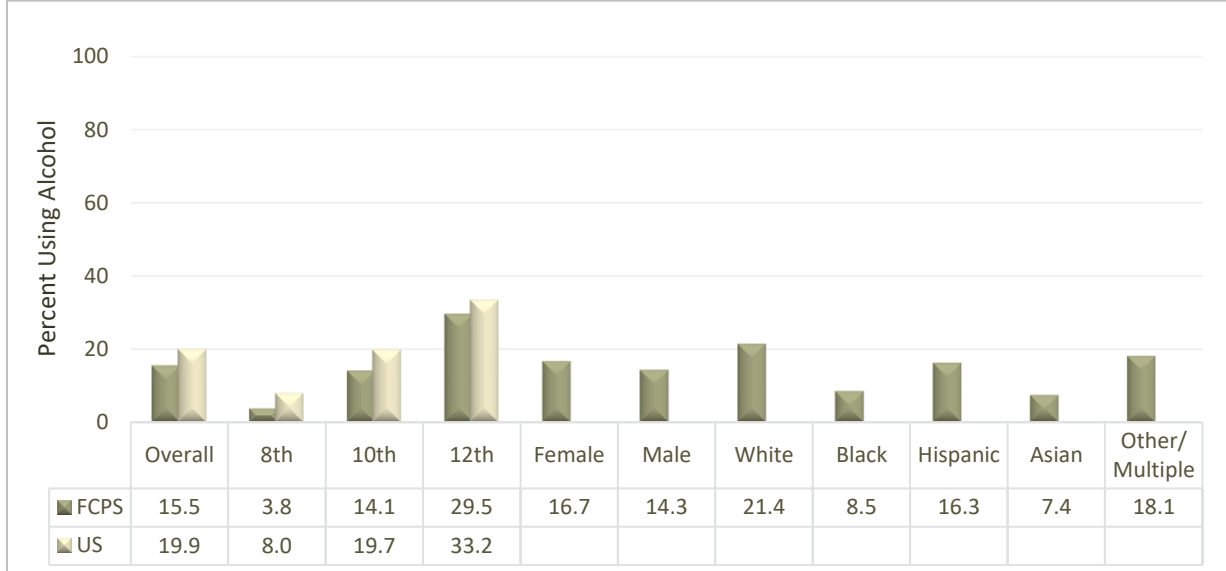
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	65.5	12.5	7.5	4.5	4.5	2.6	3.0
Grade							
8 th	82.1	11.0	3.6	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.3
10 th	66.4	13.4	8.2	4.5	4.0	1.7	1.7
12 th	47.3	12.9	10.8	7.5	8.6	5.8	7.2
Gender							
Female	64.4	12.8	8.0	4.9	4.8	2.6	2.5
Male	66.7	12.1	6.9	4.0	4.2	2.5	3.5
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	59.7	12.7	8.2	5.3	6.2	3.7	4.3
Black	74.8	11.1	5.9	3.3	2.3	1.2	1.5
Hispanic	59.1	15.6	9.3	5.3	4.8	2.8	3.0
Asian	77.6	9.8	5.4	2.9	2.2	0.8	1.3
Other/Multiple	63.4	12.6	7.9	4.5	4.8	3.1	3.7

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

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

Figure 6. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2017 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 10. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

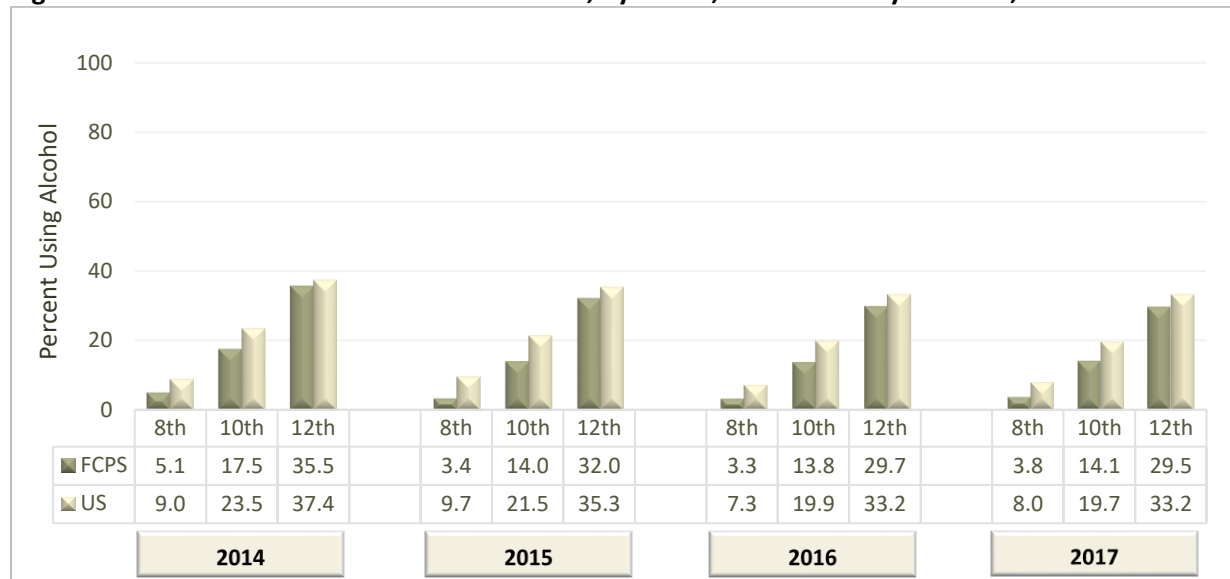
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	19.3	19.2	16.2	15.2	15.5
Grade					
8 th	5.0	5.1	3.4	3.3	3.8
10 th	17.5	17.5	14.0	13.8	14.1
12 th	36.2	35.5	32.0	29.7	29.5
Gender					
Female	19.8	20.0	17.5	16.6	16.7
Male	18.8	18.3	14.9	13.8	14.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	23.4	24.4	21.3	20.7	21.4
Black	14.8	13.6	10.2	10.3	8.5
Hispanic	22.1	20.0	16.8	14.7	16.3
Asian	10.5	9.7	8.1	7.4	7.4
Other/Multiple	20.2	22.0	19.1	17.1	18.1

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

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

Figure 7. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 11. Frequency of Alcohol Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

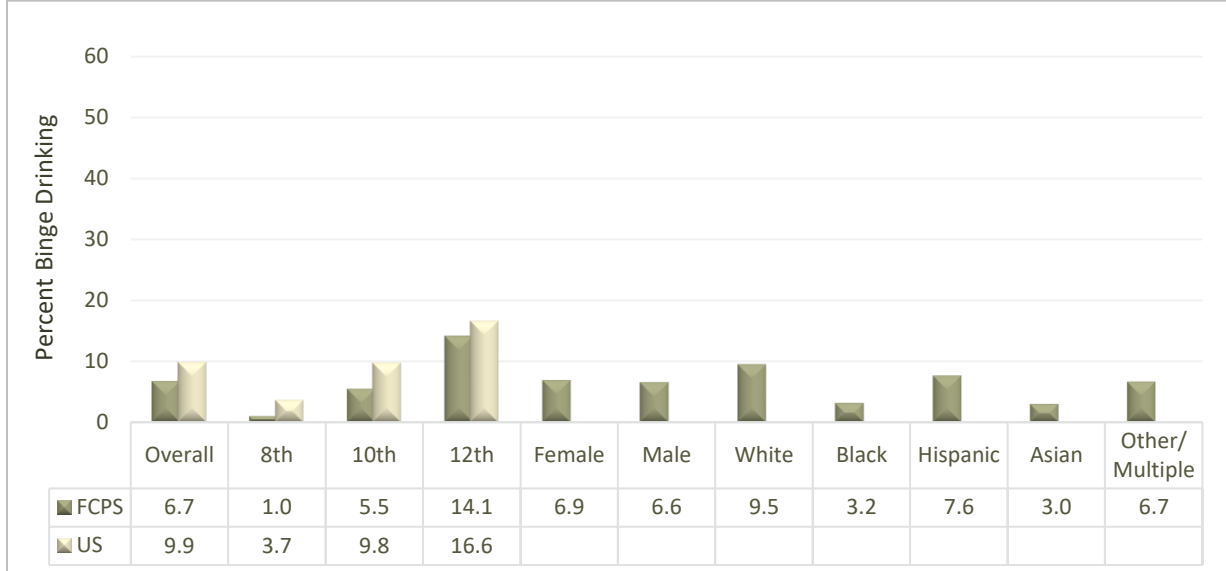
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	84.5	9.4	3.8	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
Grade							
8 th	96.2	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 th	85.9	9.3	3.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
12 th	70.5	16.2	8.1	3.2	1.4	0.3	0.4
Gender							
Female	83.3	10.5	4.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
Male	85.7	8.2	3.5	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	78.6	12.5	5.5	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.1
Black	91.5	5.8	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2
Hispanic	83.7	9.6	4.1	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
Asian	92.6	4.8	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	81.9	11.4	3.9	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.3

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

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

Figure 8. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017



Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2017 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 12. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

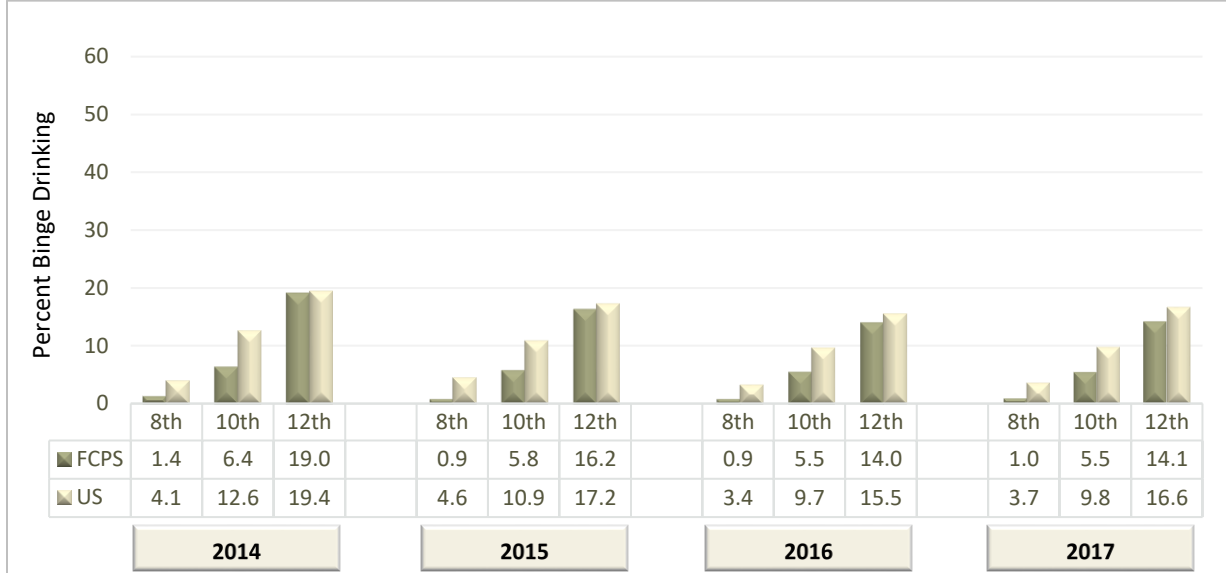
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	9.3	8.8	7.5	6.6	6.7
Grade					
8 th	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0
10 th	7.6	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.5
12 th	18.9	19.0	16.2	14.0	14.1
Gender					
Female	8.5	8.7	7.7	6.6	6.9
Male	10.1	8.8	7.3	6.7	6.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	11.4	11.6	10.4	9.3	9.5
Black	6.4	5.7	4.2	4.4	3.2
Hispanic	11.3	9.5	8.3	6.2	7.6
Asian	4.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0
Other/Multiple	9.8	10.3	7.3	7.8	6.7

Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

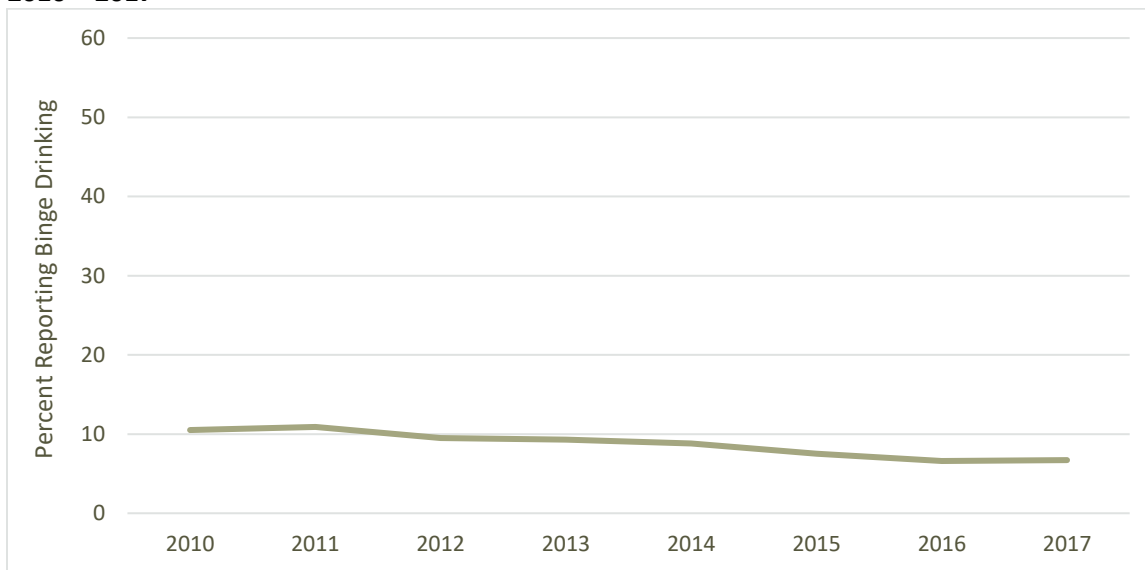
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 9. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017



Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Figure 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Binge Drinking in The Past Two Weeks, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 13. Frequency of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	None	Once	Twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10+ times
Overall	93.3	3.6	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.1
Grade						
8 th	99.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
10 th	94.5	3.3	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
12 th	85.9	7.1	4.3	2.1	0.4	0.3
Gender						
Female	93.1	3.9	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.0
Male	93.5	3.4	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	90.5	5.1	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.1
Black	96.8	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	92.4	3.8	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.2
Asian	97.0	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	93.3	3.8	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.2

Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 14. Age of First Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.8	66.1	9.4	24.5
Grade				
8 th	11.5	82.6	12.6	4.8
10 th	13.4	67.1	8.5	24.5
12 th	14.8	47.8	7.1	45.1
Gender				
Female	13.9	64.8	8.7	26.5
Male	13.7	67.4	10.1	22.5
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.1	60.9	8.0	31.1
Black	13.4	74.3	9.6	16.1
Hispanic	13.4	59.2	14.2	26.6
Asian	13.7	78.1	6.9	14.9
Other/Multiple	13.7	63.7	10.4	25.9

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

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having used alcohol. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 15. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Alcohol Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	12.3	10.0	9.7	9.0	9.4
Grade					
8 th	15.5	12.8	12.5	11.6	12.6
10 th	11.9	9.6	9.0	8.2	8.5
12 th	9.4	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.1
Gender					
Female	11.4	9.1	9.0	8.1	8.7
Male	13.2	10.9	10.4	9.8	10.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	10.2	8.2	8.2	7.7	8.0
Black	13.5	10.9	10.3	9.0	9.6
Hispanic	18.6	15.8	14.4	13.7	14.2
Asian	9.5	7.1	7.6	6.2	6.9
Other/Multiple	15.3	12.4	11.1	11.5	10.4

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

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

Table 16. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Alcohol Before Age 13, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

Grade	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
10 th	14.2	21.1	11.9	19.2	9.0	18.6	8.5	15.4
12 th	11.6	15.1	9.4	14.7	7.8	13.5	7.1	12.7

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 17. Age of First Using Alcohol Regularly, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	15.2	88.4	0.8	10.9
Grade				
8 th	12.2	97.7	1.1	1.2
10 th	14.4	90.0	0.7	9.4
12 th	15.9	76.9	0.6	22.5
Gender				
Female	15.2	87.2	0.8	12.0
Male	15.2	89.6	0.8	9.7
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	15.4	84.7	0.5	14.8
Black	15.1	92.9	0.7	6.4
Hispanic	14.8	85.9	1.8	12.4
Asian	15.4	95.2	0.3	4.5
Other/Multiple	15.2	87.4	0.9	11.8

Note. Regular alcohol use was defined as drinking alcoholic beverages at least once or twice a month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having used alcohol regularly. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 18. Percentage of Students Reporting First Using Alcohol Regularly Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

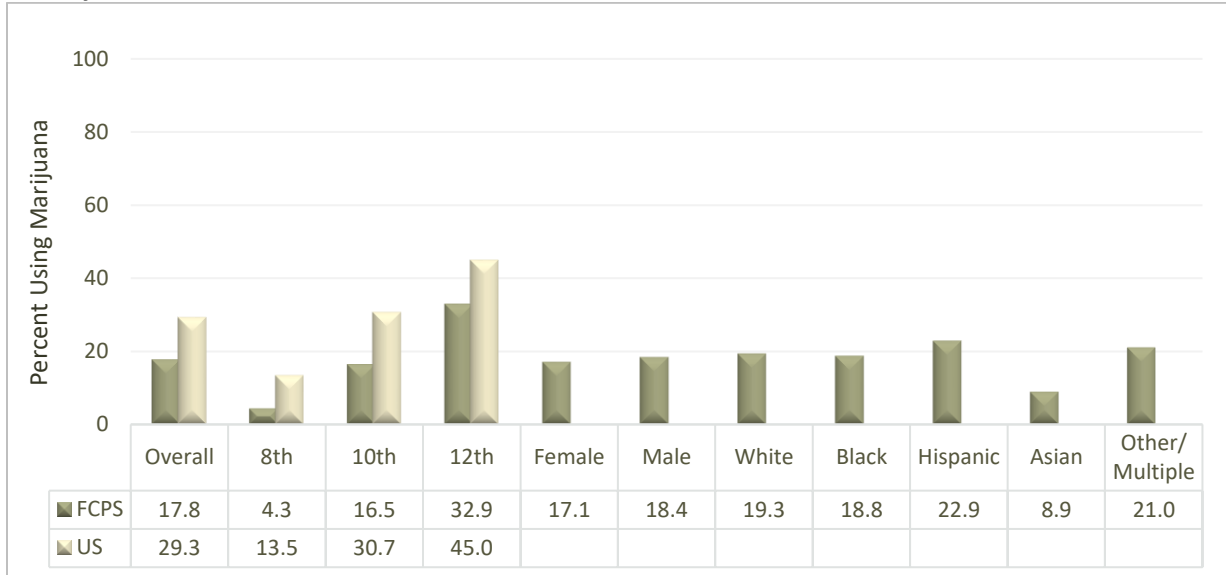
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
Grade					
8 th	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
10 th	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7
12 th	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Gender					
Female	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Male	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Black	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.7
Hispanic	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.8
Asian	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other/Multiple	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9

Note. Regular alcohol use was defined as drinking alcoholic beverages at least once or twice a month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

MARIJUANA USE

Figure 11. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2017 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 19. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

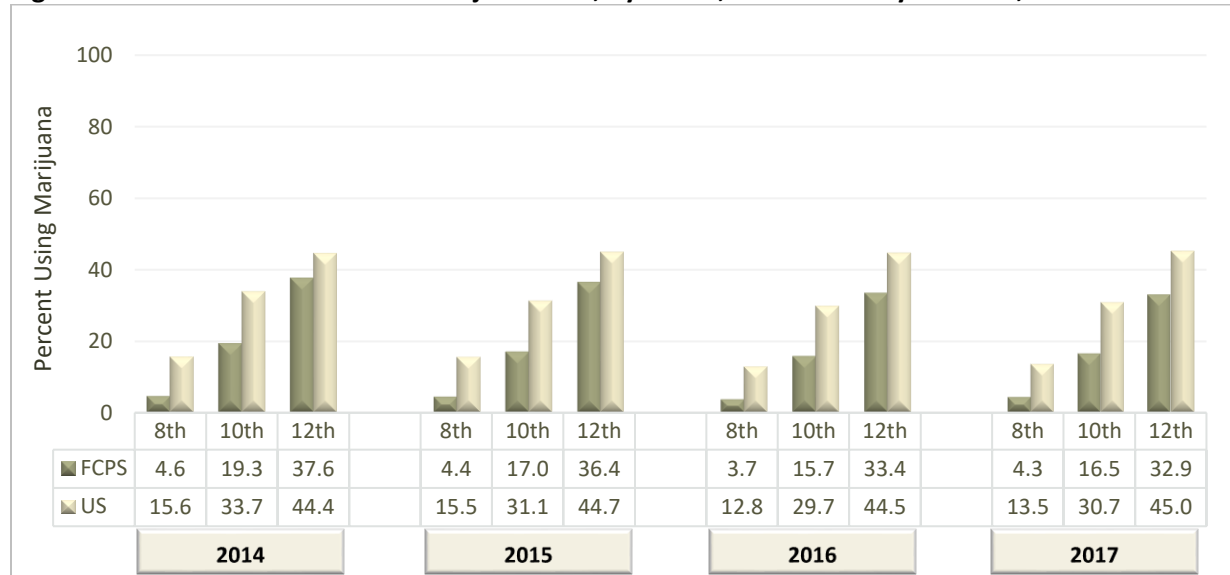
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	21.0	20.3	19.2	17.4	17.8
Grade					
8 th	5.3	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.3
10 th	20.0	19.3	17.0	15.7	16.5
12 th	38.3	37.6	36.4	33.4	32.9
Gender					
Female	18.7	19.5	18.2	17.0	17.1
Male	23.3	21.1	20.1	17.9	18.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	21.4	21.2	20.3	18.4	19.3
Black	23.9	23.0	21.1	20.4	18.8
Hispanic	28.0	26.5	25.3	22.2	22.9
Asian	11.5	10.5	9.8	8.6	8.9
Other/Multiple	24.1	23.4	21.2	20.6	21.0

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

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

Figure 12. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 20. Lifetime Frequency of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

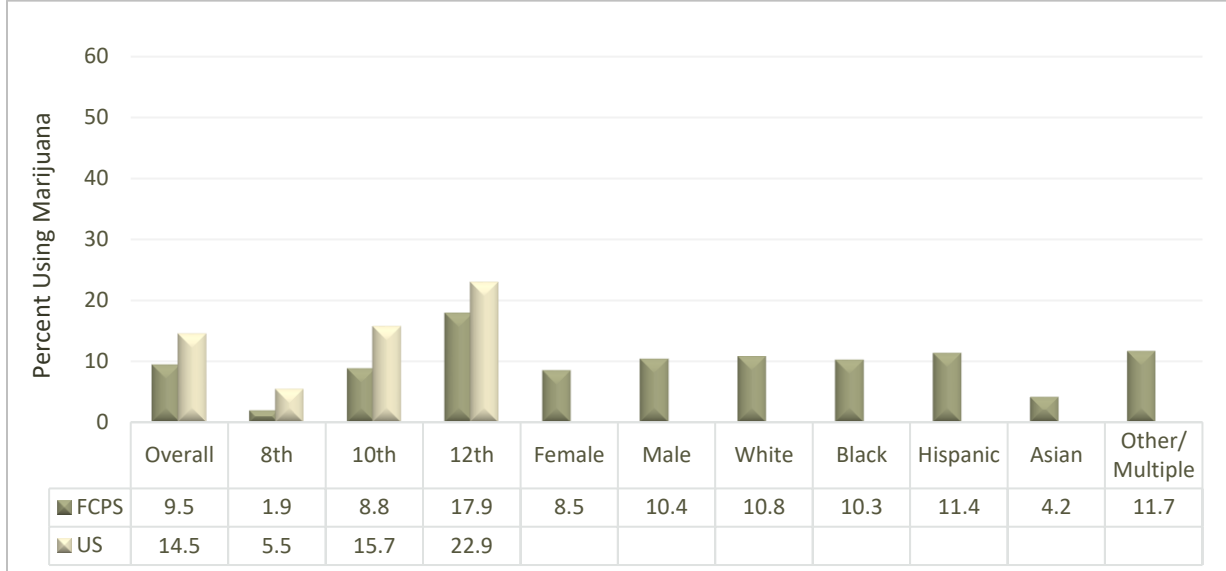
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	82.2	5.2	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.5	4.0
Grade							
8 th	95.7	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
10 th	83.5	5.6	3.3	1.8	1.8	1.2	2.8
12 th	67.1	7.8	5.4	3.7	4.1	3.1	9.0
Gender							
Female	82.9	5.3	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.3	2.8
Male	81.6	5.1	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	5.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	80.7	5.2	3.2	2.1	2.5	1.6	4.8
Black	81.2	5.3	3.6	2.7	1.6	1.4	4.2
Hispanic	77.1	7.2	4.0	2.4	2.6	2.0	4.7
Asian	91.1	3.1	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.8
Other/Multiple	79.0	6.1	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	4.5

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

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

Figure 13. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2017 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 21. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

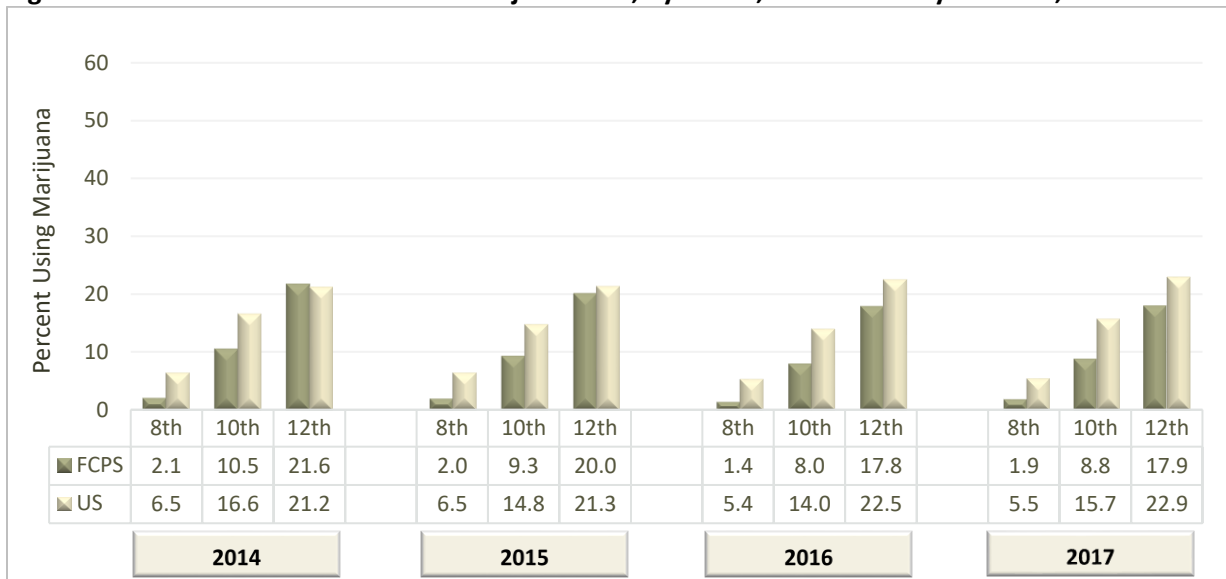
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	11.3	11.3	10.3	8.9	9.5
Grade					
8 th	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.9
10 th	10.9	10.5	9.3	8.0	8.8
12 th	20.7	21.6	20.0	17.8	17.9
Gender					
Female	9.4	10.3	9.3	8.3	8.5
Male	13.3	12.3	11.4	9.6	10.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	12.0	12.6	11.6	10.3	10.8
Black	13.6	12.7	11.7	10.5	10.3
Hispanic	14.4	13.5	12.5	9.8	11.4
Asian	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.1	4.2
Other/Multiple	13.5	13.5	11.9	10.9	11.7

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

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

Figure 14. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 22. Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	90.6	4.5	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9
Grade							
8 th	98.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
10 th	91.2	4.7	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5
12 th	82.1	7.6	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.1
Gender							
Female	91.5	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5
Male	89.6	4.4	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	89.2	5.2	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0
Black	89.8	4.8	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.2
Hispanic	88.6	5.5	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9
Asian	95.8	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	88.3	5.4	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.2

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

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

Table 23. Age of First Using Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	14.6	82.6	1.7	15.7
Grade				
8 th	12.4	95.9	1.8	2.4
10 th	14.1	83.8	1.6	14.6
12 th	15.2	67.6	1.8	30.6
Gender				
Female	14.8	83.0	1.3	15.7
Male	14.5	82.2	2.2	15.6
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.9	81.0	1.0	18.0
Black	14.4	81.3	2.7	16.0
Hispanic	14.3	77.5	3.6	18.9
Asian	14.9	91.4	0.8	7.8
Other/Multiple	14.5	79.7	2.0	18.3

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

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having used marijuana. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 24. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Marijuana Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7
Grade					
8 th	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.8
10 th	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.6
12 th	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.8
Gender					
Female	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3
Male	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
Black	4.0	4.0	3.1	2.4	2.7
Hispanic	4.0	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.6
Asian	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8
Other/Multiple	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.0

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

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

Table 25. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Marijuana Before Age 13, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

Grade	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
10 th	2.6	7.5	2.3	9.6	2.0	8.3	1.6	6.7
12 th	2.5	7.0	2.0	6.2	1.7	6.1	1.8	6.5

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 26. Past Month Prevalence of Synthetic Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017
Overall	2.2	2.0	2.2
Grade			
8 th	1.4	1.0	1.4
10 th	2.6	2.4	2.4
12 th	2.7	2.6	2.7
Gender			
Female	2.3	2.1	2.2
Male	2.1	1.9	2.1
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.7	1.5	1.7
Black	2.5	2.2	2.3
Hispanic	4.4	3.5	4.0
Asian	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other/Multiple	2.2	2.6	2.1

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

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

Table 27. Frequency of Synthetic Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

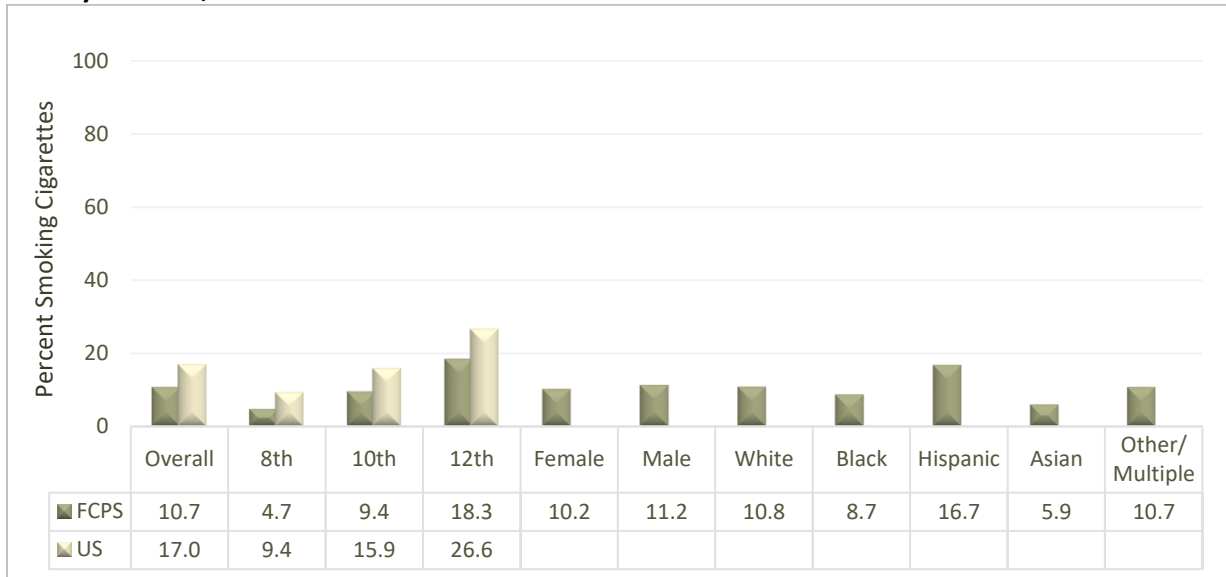
	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10-19 days	20-30 days
Overall	97.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Grade						
8 th	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 th	97.6	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
12 th	97.3	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Gender						
Female	97.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Male	97.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	98.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	97.7	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hispanic	96.0	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5
Asian	98.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	97.9	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3

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

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

TOBACCO USE

Figure 15. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2017 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 28. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

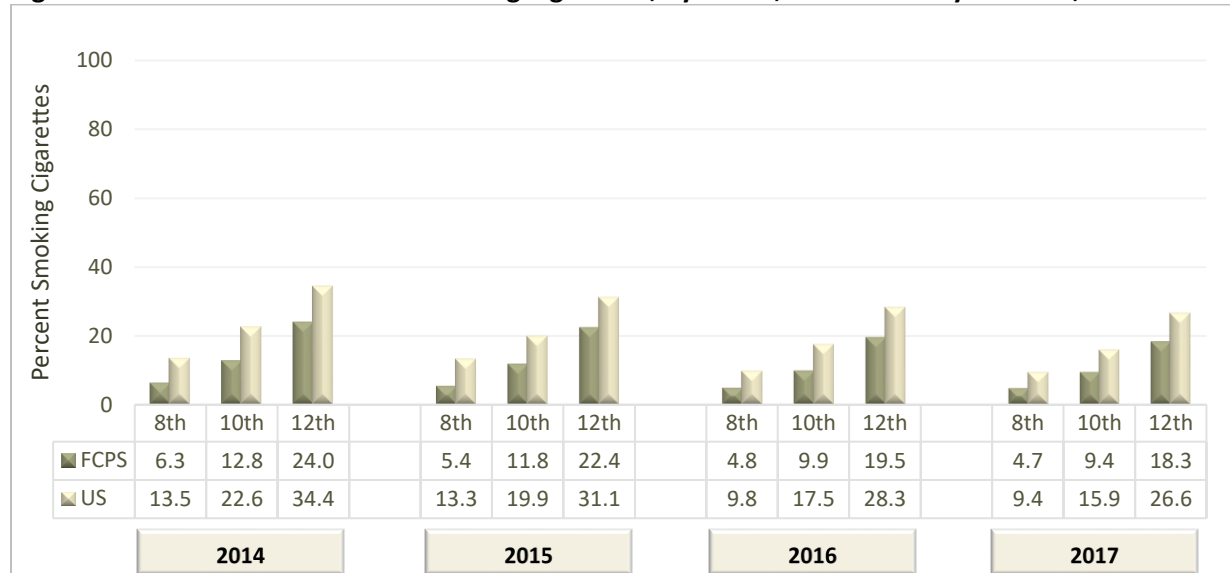
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	17.5	14.3	13.1	11.3	10.7
Grade					
8 th	7.8	6.3	5.4	4.8	4.7
10 th	16.0	12.8	11.8	9.9	9.4
12 th	29.1	24.0	22.4	19.5	18.3
Gender					
Female	16.2	13.4	12.4	10.5	10.2
Male	18.8	15.0	13.8	12.0	11.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	15.4	13.3	12.3	10.7	10.8
Black	18.4	14.0	11.8	10.3	8.7
Hispanic	27.1	21.8	20.5	17.1	16.7
Asian	11.6	8.7	8.0	6.8	5.9
Other/Multiple	20.0	15.7	14.4	11.9	10.7

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

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

Figure 16. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 29. Lifetime Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

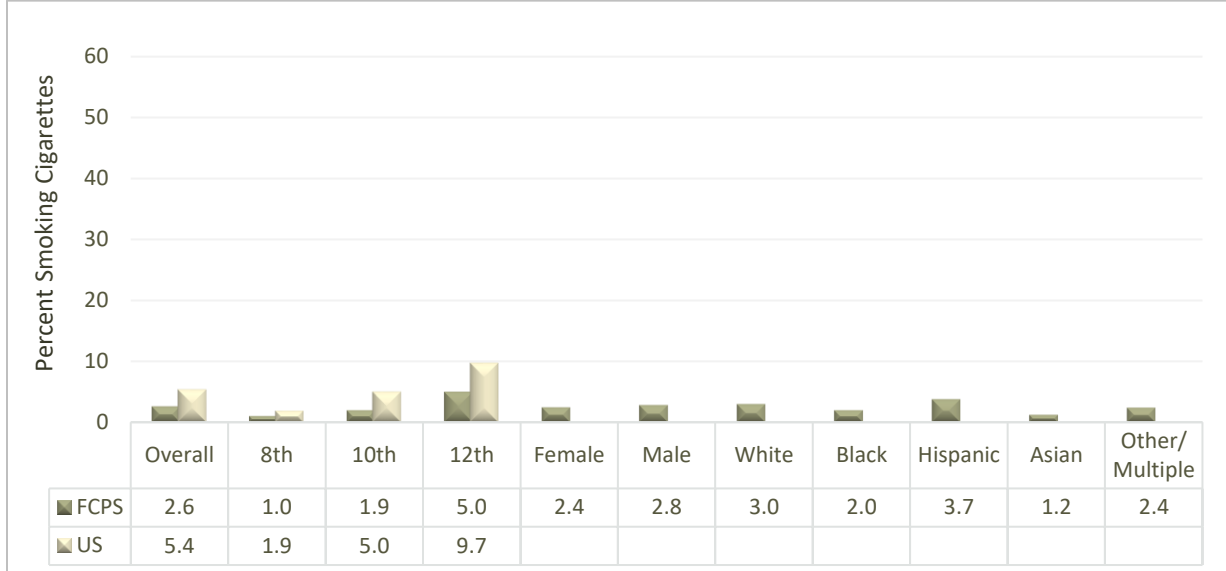
(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	Regularly in the past	Regularly now
Overall	89.3	6.8	2.5	0.9	0.5
Grade					
8 th	95.3	3.7	0.7	0.2	0.2
10 th	90.6	6.5	1.9	0.6	0.4
12 th	81.7	10.4	5.1	1.9	0.9
Gender					
Female	89.8	6.6	2.3	0.9	0.4
Male	88.8	7.0	2.7	0.9	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	89.3	6.3	3.0	1.0	0.5
Black	91.4	6.3	1.4	0.5	0.5
Hispanic	83.3	10.9	3.6	1.5	0.7
Asian	94.1	4.1	1.2	0.4	0.3
Other/Multiple	89.4	7.1	2.4	0.8	0.5

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

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

Figure 17. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2017 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 30. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

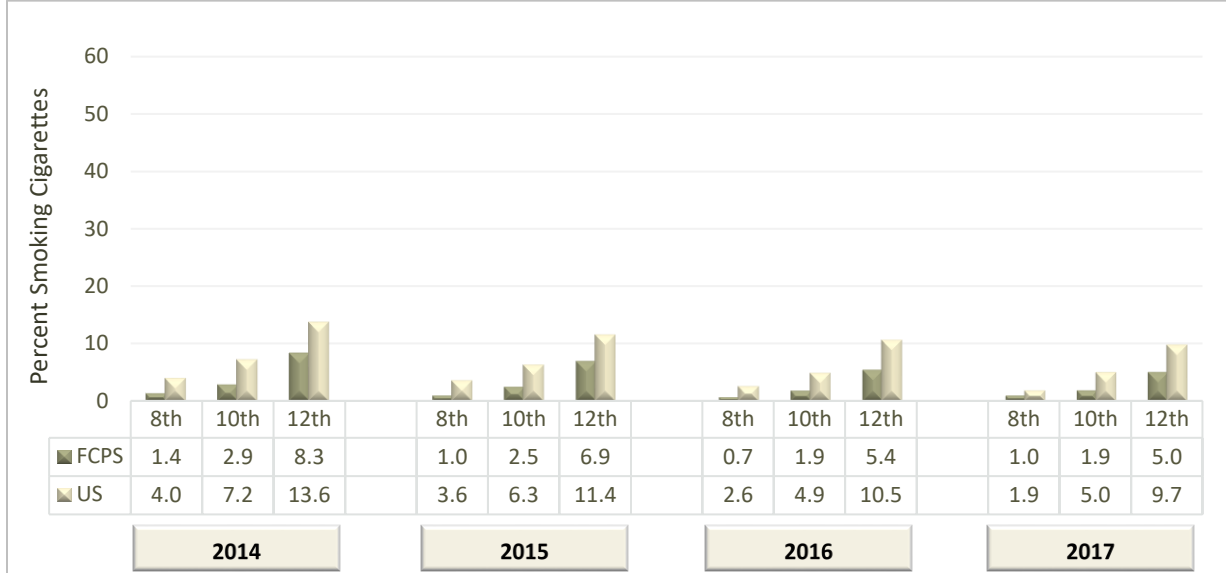
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	5.3	4.1	3.4	2.6	2.6
Grade					
8 th	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.0
10 th	4.2	2.9	2.5	1.9	1.9
12 th	10.1	8.3	6.9	5.4	5.0
Gender					
Female	4.9	3.8	3.0	2.2	2.4
Male	5.7	4.4	3.9	3.0	2.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	5.3	4.5	3.7	2.9	3.0
Black	4.5	3.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
Hispanic	7.7	5.4	5.2	3.3	3.7
Asian	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.2
Other/Multiple	6.5	4.4	3.5	3.2	2.4

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

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

Figure 18. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 31. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	Less than 1 cigarette per day	1-5 cigarettes per day	About ½ pack per day	About 1 pack per day	About 1½ packs per day	2 or more packs per day
Overall	97.4	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade							
8 th	99.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	98.1	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 th	95.0	3.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	97.6	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	97.2	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	97.0	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black	98.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	96.3	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	98.8	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	97.6	1.8	0.6	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.

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

Table 32. Age of First Smoking a Cigarette, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.6	88.7	3.8	7.6
Grade				
8 th	11.6	94.6	3.7	1.7
10 th	13.0	90.1	3.7	6.3
12 th	14.5	81.0	3.9	15.2
Gender				
Female	13.7	89.2	3.1	7.7
Male	13.4	88.2	4.3	7.5
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.2	88.6	2.5	9.0
Black	12.7	90.6	4.6	4.8
Hispanic	13.2	82.8	6.6	10.6
Asian	13.3	93.6	2.5	3.9
Other/Multiple	13.1	88.5	4.4	7.1

Note. Students were asked how old they were when they first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having smoked a cigarette, even just a puff. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 33. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Cigarettes Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	5.9	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.8
Grade					
8 th	6.3	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.7
10 th	5.7	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.7
12 th	5.9	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9
Gender					
Female	5.0	3.6	3.9	3.2	3.1
Male	6.9	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	3.9	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5
Black	8.3	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.6
Hispanic	10.4	8.4	7.6	7.2	6.6
Asian	4.1	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.5
Other/Multiple	7.7	5.3	5.6	5.7	4.4

Note. Students were asked how old they were when they first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 34. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking E-Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2015		2016		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	5.7	13.2	4.0	9.9	9.7	12.0
Grade						
8 th	3.5	9.5	2.6	6.2	4.1	6.6
10 th	5.3	14.0	3.7	11.0	9.5	13.1
12 th	8.3	16.2	5.8	12.5	15.9	16.6
Gender						
Female	4.7		3.2		8.3	
Male	6.6		4.8		11.1	
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	5.7		4.1		13.1	
Black	4.5		2.9		6.3	
Hispanic	8.5		6.3		9.7	
Asian	3.4		2.2		5.1	
Other/Multiple	6.4		4.1		11.1	

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

^aUS (national) data are from the 2017 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 35. Frequency of Smoking E-Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10-19 days	20-30 days
Overall	90.3	3.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.1
Grade						
8 th	96.0	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
10 th	90.5	3.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.8
12 th	84.1	5.4	2.4	1.8	1.9	4.4
Gender						
Female	91.7	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.3
Male	88.9	3.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	3.0
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	86.9	4.5	1.9	1.6	1.7	3.4
Black	93.7	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.9
Hispanic	90.3	4.7	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.4
Asian	94.9	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.1
Other/Multiple	89.0	4.2	2.3	0.9	1.2	2.3

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

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

Table 36. Past Month Prevalence of Using Smokeless Tobacco, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2016		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	5.5	5.7	3.8	4.7	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.5
Grade								
8 th	2.5	2.8	2.0	3.2	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.7
10 th	5.0	6.4	3.4	4.9	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.8
12 th	9.2	8.1	6.1	6.1	5.3	6.6	6.0	4.9
Gender								
Female	4.3		2.5		2.4		2.9	
Male	6.7		5.1		4.1		4.7	
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	5.4		4.1		3.6		4.2	
Black	5.4		3.2		2.7		2.8	
Hispanic	7.9		4.9		3.9		4.9	
Asian	3.2		2.4		2.1		2.4	
Other/Multiple	6.4		4.1		3.7		3.7	

Note. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 37. Frequency of Using Smokeless Tobacco in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

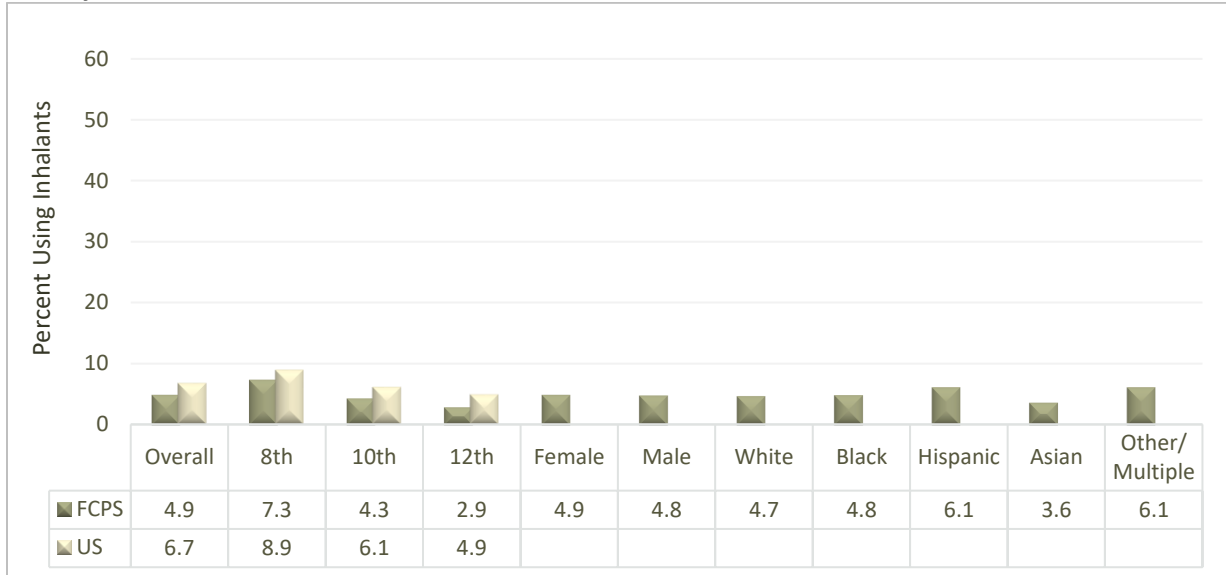
	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	About once a day	More than once a day
Overall	96.2	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.5
Grade					
8 th	98.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.3
10 th	96.6	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.5
12 th	94.0	2.8	2.0	0.4	0.8
Gender					
Female	97.1	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.3
Male	95.4	2.2	1.5	0.3	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	95.8	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.5
Black	97.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.5
Hispanic	95.1	2.5	1.5	0.4	0.5
Asian	97.6	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.6
Other/Multiple	96.3	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.4

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

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

INHALANTS USE*

Figure 19. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2017 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

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

Table 38. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2016		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	6.4	8.9	4.3	7.5	4.5	6.5	4.9	6.7
Grade								
8 th	8.2	10.8	5.4	9.4	6.0	7.7	7.3	8.9
10 th	6.4	8.7	4.2	7.2	4.4	6.6	4.3	6.1
12 th	4.7	6.9	3.4	5.7	3.0	5.0	2.9	4.9
Gender								
Female	6.7		4.3		4.5		4.9	
Male	6.0		4.2		4.4		4.8	
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	5.2		3.9		4.2		4.7	
Black	7.4		4.4		5.5		4.8	
Hispanic	9.9		6.5		5.9		6.1	
Asian	4.5		2.9		3.4		3.6	
Other/Multiple	9.1		4.3		4.6		6.1	

Note. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 39. Lifetime Frequency of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	95.1	3.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Grade							
8 th	92.7	4.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
10 th	95.7	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
12 th	97.1	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Gender							
Female	95.1	3.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Male	95.2	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	95.3	3.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Black	95.2	3.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	93.9	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Asian	96.4	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other/Multiple	93.9	3.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5

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

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

Table 40. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	1.5	2.6	0.9	1.0	1.2
Grade					
8 th	2.1	4.2	1.4	1.5	2.1
10 th	1.5	2.3	0.8	0.9	1.0
12 th	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7
Gender					
Female	1.6	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Male	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.0	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.2
Black	2.3	3.8	1.1	1.2	1.2
Hispanic	2.4	3.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
Asian	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Other/Multiple	2.4	3.9	1.0	0.9	1.9

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

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

Table 41. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	2.6	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Grade								
8 th	4.2	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1
10 th	2.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
12 th	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 42. Frequency of Inhalant Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	97.9	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
10 th	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender							
Female	98.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	98.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	98.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	98.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	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.

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

USE OF OTHER DRUGS

Table 43. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Painkillers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	3.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4
Grade					
8 th	2.3	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.3
10 th	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4
12 th	4.3	6.3	6.1	5.1	4.5
Gender					
Female	3.6	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.7
Male	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	3.7	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.5
Black	3.8	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Hispanic	4.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.9
Asian	2.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2
Other/Multiple	4.8	6.9	5.7	5.4	5.1

Note. Students were asked if they had taken painkillers (such as OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet, Codeine, and Opium) without a doctor's order in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 44. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Painkillers in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	95.6	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	95.7	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 th	95.6	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
12 th	95.6	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Gender							
Female	95.3	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	96.0	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	95.5	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Black	95.2	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	95.1	2.9	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Asian	96.8	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	94.9	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0

Note. Students were asked if they had taken painkillers (such as OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet, Codeine, and Opium) without a doctor's order in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 45. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	2.9	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.0
Grade					
8 th	1.2	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.6
10 th	2.7	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.8
12 th	4.8	7.9	7.5	6.3	5.7
Gender					
Female	2.8	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.9
Male	2.9	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	3.2	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.5
Black	2.9	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.4
Hispanic	3.0	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.4
Asian	1.7	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.3
Other/Multiple	3.9	6.1	6.1	4.9	4.6

Note. Students were asked if they had taken a prescription drug other than painkillers (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Xanax) without a doctor’s order in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 46. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	96.0	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Grade							
8 th	97.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 th	96.2	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
12 th	94.3	3.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Gender							
Female	96.2	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	95.9	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	95.5	2.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Black	95.7	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hispanic	95.6	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian	97.7	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	95.4	2.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2

Note. Students were asked if they had taken a prescription drug other than painkillers (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Xanax) without a doctor's order in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 47. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5
Grade					
8 th	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
10 th	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5
12 th	2.1	3.6	3.7	3.1	2.8
Gender					
Female	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0
Male	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7
Black	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.0
Hispanic	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.1
Asian	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Other/Multiple	2.0	3.1	3.2	1.6	1.8

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

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

Table 48. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.0
Grade								
8 th	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
10 th	1.8	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.1
12 th	3.6	1.5	3.7	1.6	3.1	1.4	2.8	1.6

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 49. Frequency of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	98.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
12 th	97.3	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	97.9	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Black	99.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	97.9	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2

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

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

Table 50. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4
Grade					
8 th	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1
10 th	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.5
12 th	1.5	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.6
Gender					
Female	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3
Male	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5
Black	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3
Hispanic	1.6	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.8
Asian	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other/Multiple	1.6	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.6

Note. Students were asked if they had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 51. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Grade							
8 th	98.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	98.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
12 th	98.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Gender							
Female	98.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	98.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	98.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	98.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Asian	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Note. Students were asked if they had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 52. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8
Grade					
8 th	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
10 th	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
12 th	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2
Gender					
Female	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
Male	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Black	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.1
Hispanic	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1
Asian	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
Other/Multiple	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.8	1.4

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

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

Table 53. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7
Grade								
8 th	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
10 th	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5
12 th	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.2

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 54. Frequency of Cocaine or Crack Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Grade							
8 th	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
12 th	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Gender							
Female	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Black	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Hispanic	98.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Asian	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5

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

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

Table 55. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4
Grade					
8 th	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
10 th	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
12 th	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.6
Gender					
Female	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Male	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4
Black	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5
Hispanic	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Asian	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other/Multiple	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.7

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

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

Table 56. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
Grade								
8 th	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
10 th	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
12 th	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 57. Frequency of Ecstasy Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade							
8 th	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 th	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender							
Female	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	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.

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

Table 58. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Grade					
8 th	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
10 th	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
12 th	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Gender					
Female	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Male	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Black	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
Hispanic	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Asian	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other/Multiple	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7

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

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

Table 59. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
Grade								
8 th	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
10 th	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1
12 th	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 60. Frequency of Methamphetamine Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	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.

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

Table 61. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor’s Order, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Grade					
8 th	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
10 th	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
12 th	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Gender					
Female	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Male	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Black	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
Hispanic	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6
Asian	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7

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

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

Table 62. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor’s Order, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Grade								
8 th	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
10 th	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
12 th	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 63. Frequency of Steroid Use without a Doctor's Order in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0

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

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

Table 64. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Grade					
8 th	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
10 th	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
12 th	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Gender					
Female	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Male	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Black	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
Hispanic	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
Asian	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other/Multiple	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5

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

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

Table 65. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Grade								
8 th	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
10 th	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
12 th	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2018). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 66. Frequency of Heroin Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 th	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Hispanic	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.5	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). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Other Risk Behaviors

The 2017 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students included several questions on students' sexual activities. Approximately one in six of the students (17.2%) reported having had sexual intercourse at least once in their lifetime, including over one-third of the twelfth-grade students (34.7%). A larger percentage of male students reported having had intercourse (18.9% compared to 15.5% of female students). The percentage of students who have had intercourse varied by racial/ethnic group, from 7.8% of Asian students to 25.2% of Hispanic students. Approximately one in eight Fairfax County students (12.1%) reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months, ranging from 2.2% of eighth-grade students to 25.5% of twelfth-grade students.

Approximately two-thirds of the Fairfax County students who have ever had sexual intercourse (64.1%) reported using a condom during their last intercourse, which was the lowest rate in the past eight years. Male students were more likely to report condom use during their last sexual intercourse (68.2% compared to 59.7% of female students). Black students reported the lowest rate of condom usage (55.4%).

Approximately one in six of the students who have ever had sexual intercourse (17.9%) reported drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last intercourse, ranging from 12.0% of eighth-grade students to 19.2% of twelfth-grade students.

One-fifth of the students (20.0%) reported having had oral sex in their lifetime, ranging from 4.4% of eighth-grade students to 38.1% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had oral sex (21.6% compared to 18.4% of female students).

Two questions were included on the survey to assess risky driving behaviors. Six percent of Fairfax County twelfth-grade students (5.5%) reported that they drove a vehicle in the past month after drinking alcohol or using drugs. A larger percentage of twelfth-grade male students indicated doing so (6.2% compared to 4.7% of female students). Rates of driving a vehicle in the past month after drinking alcohol or using drugs ranged by racial/ethnic group, from 2.2% of twelfth-grade Asian students to 7.5% of twelfth-grade students of other or multiple races.

Over one-third of the twelfth-grade students (35.0%) reported texting while driving in the past month. White students were most likely to report texting while driving in the past month, with almost half (45.7%) reporting the behavior.

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Table 67. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	19.3	19.0	17.6	16.8	17.2
Grade					
8 th	4.4	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.8
10 th	16.1	16.1	13.9	13.9	14.1
12 th	38.1	36.8	34.9	34.1	34.7
Gender					
Female	17.4	16.8	15.5	14.9	15.5
Male	21.2	21.4	19.7	18.8	18.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	18.9	18.8	18.4	17.0	18.2
Black	21.7	21.7	18.9	18.8	17.2
Hispanic	27.7	27.9	25.2	24.5	25.2
Asian	10.2	9.4	8.5	7.7	7.8
Other/Multiple	22.7	21.4	18.7	19.1	19.0

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

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

Table 68. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in Their Lifetime, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade								
10 th	21.4	43.8	16.1	41.4	13.9	35.7	14.1	36.2
12 th	39.5	63.1	38.1	64.1	34.9	58.1	34.7	57.3

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

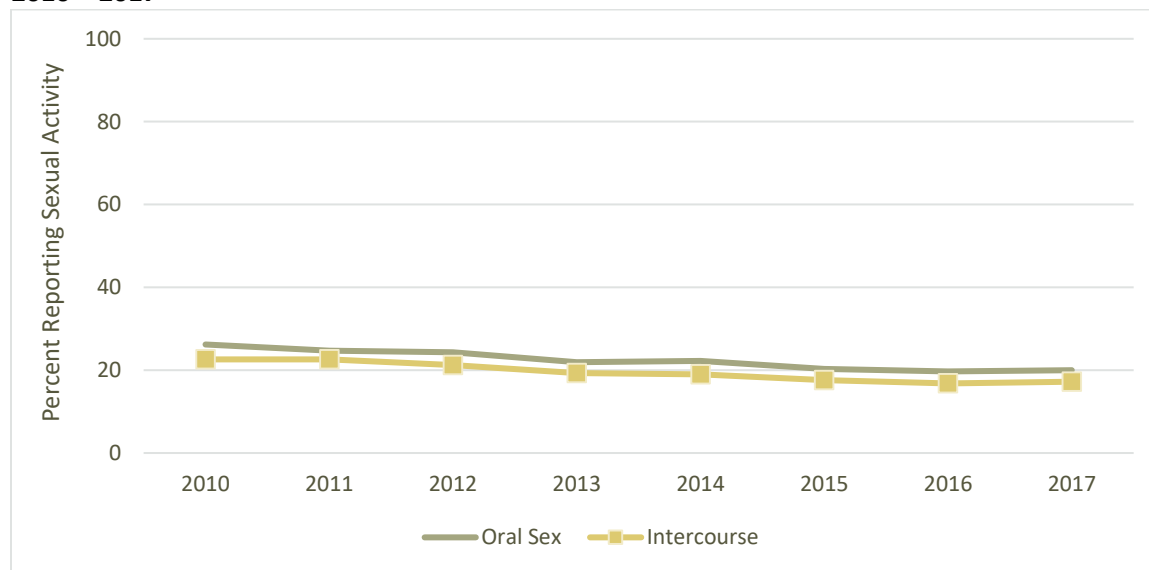
Table 69. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Oral Sex in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	21.9	22.2	20.3	19.7	20.0
Grade					
8 th	5.1	6.0	4.5	3.8	4.4
10 th	19.5	19.8	17.5	17.6	18.3
12 th	41.8	41.6	39.1	38.3	38.1
Gender					
Female	19.3	19.2	18.0	17.7	18.4
Male	24.6	25.3	22.7	21.8	21.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	24.3	25.0	23.7	22.6	23.3
Black	22.3	23.2	20.2	20.2	18.9
Hispanic	25.4	26.0	22.9	22.7	24.3
Asian	12.0	11.6	11.0	10.0	9.9
Other/Multiple	26.6	26.2	22.9	23.0	23.1

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

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

Figure 20. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Sexual Activity in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



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

Table 70. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016 and 2017

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	13.2	12.2	11.6	12.1
Grade				
8 th	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.2
10 th	10.0	9.0	8.7	9.4
12 th	28.0	25.9	24.9	25.5
Gender				
Female	12.7	11.5	10.8	11.6
Male	13.6	13.0	12.3	12.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	13.7	13.3	12.2	13.3
Black	13.4	12.9	12.5	11.1
Hispanic	18.7	17.2	16.8	17.2
Asian	6.4	5.5	4.9	5.5
Other/Multiple	15.2	12.7	12.7	13.5

Note. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 71. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade								
10 th	14.3	30.3	10.0	29.4	9.0	25.5	9.4	24.9
12 th	28.5	47.5	28.0	49.3	25.9	46.0	25.5	44.3

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 72. Age of First Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	14.9	82.5	1.7	15.9
Grade				
8 th	12.4	96.1	1.9	2.0
10 th	14.2	85.5	1.5	13.0
12 th	15.5	65.0	1.6	33.4
Gender				
Female	15.1	84.2	1.1	14.7
Male	14.7	80.8	2.3	17.0
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	15.2	81.7	0.9	17.4
Black	14.4	82.3	3.4	14.3
Hispanic	14.6	74.2	3.2	22.6
Asian	15.0	92.0	0.8	7.2
Other/Multiple	14.7	80.8	1.8	17.5

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

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having had sexual intercourse. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 73. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7
Grade				
8 th	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.9
10 th	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.5
12 th	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.6
Gender				
Female	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1
Male	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.3
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9
Black	4.3	3.2	2.3	3.4
Hispanic	3.9	3.5	2.8	3.2
Asian	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8
Other/Multiple	3.1	2.6	1.9	1.8

Note. This item was not included in the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 74. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade								
10 th	2.7	6.3	2.3	6.0	1.8	4.7	1.5	3.4
12 th	2.1	4.2	2.0	4.9	1.6	3.6	1.6	3.5

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 75. Number of People With Whom Student Has Had Sexual Intercourse in His/Her Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Never had sex	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 or more people
Overall	82.5	8.4	3.3	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.9
Grade							
8 th	96.0	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5
10 th	85.5	7.5	2.9	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.5
12 th	65.1	15.9	6.6	4.2	2.7	1.5	3.9
Gender							
Female	84.3	8.2	3.1	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.1
Male	80.7	8.6	3.7	2.3	1.3	0.7	2.7
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	81.8	9.5	3.5	1.9	1.1	0.5	1.8
Black	82.2	7.2	3.1	2.6	1.7	0.8	2.4
Hispanic	74.3	11.5	5.2	3.2	1.9	1.2	2.8
Asian	92.1	4.2	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9
Other/Multiple	80.4	9.0	3.3	2.7	1.3	0.7	2.6

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

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

Table 76. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	5.0	4.1	3.6	3.8
Grade				
8 th	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.7
10 th	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.7
12 th	10.0	8.7	8.0	8.1
Gender				
Female	3.7	2.8	2.5	2.8
Male	6.4	5.3	4.7	4.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.4
Black	7.1	5.2	5.3	4.9
Hispanic	7.5	6.1	5.5	5.9
Asian	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.6
Other/Multiple	6.6	5.1	4.2	4.6

Note. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 77. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons in Their Lifetime, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade								
10 th	5.5	12.3	4.0	12.6	2.8	9.0	2.7	7.3
12 th	11.3	24.1	10.0	23.4	8.7	19.2	8.1	18.0

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 78. Number of People With Whom Student Has Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Never had sex	Had sex but not in past 3 months	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 or more people
Overall	82.6	5.3	9.5	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Grade								
8 th	96.1	1.8	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
10 th	85.6	5.0	7.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5
12 th	65.2	9.4	20.4	3.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
Gender								
Female	84.3	4.2	9.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Male	80.8	6.5	9.2	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	81.7	5.0	10.8	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
Black	82.5	6.4	7.3	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6
Hispanic	74.5	8.4	13.4	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5
Asian	92.1	2.4	4.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other/Multiple	80.5	6.0	10.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8

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

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

Table 79. Percentage of Students Who Used Selected Methods to Prevent Pregnancy in Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

	Never had sex	No method	Birth control pills	Condoms	IUD / Implant ^a	Shot, patch, or ring ^b	Withdrawal or other method	Not sure
Overall	83.0	2.0	2.7	9.3	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.9
Grade								
8 th	96.1	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
10 th	86.1	1.9	1.1	8.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.8
12 th	65.8	3.3	7.0	17.9	1.1	0.5	3.0	1.4
Gender								
Female	84.7	2.0	3.1	7.5	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.5
Male	81.3	2.0	2.2	11.2	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.2
Race/Ethnicity^c								
White	82.3	1.3	4.1	9.4	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.7
Black	82.7	3.1	1.6	8.7	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.3
Hispanic	74.7	3.9	2.6	14.2	0.4	0.4	2.2	1.6
Asian	92.3	1.0	0.9	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2
Other/Multiple	81.3	1.7	2.7	10.4	0.4	0.1	2.4	1.0

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

^aIncludes an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon). ^bIncludes a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as Ortho Evra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing). ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

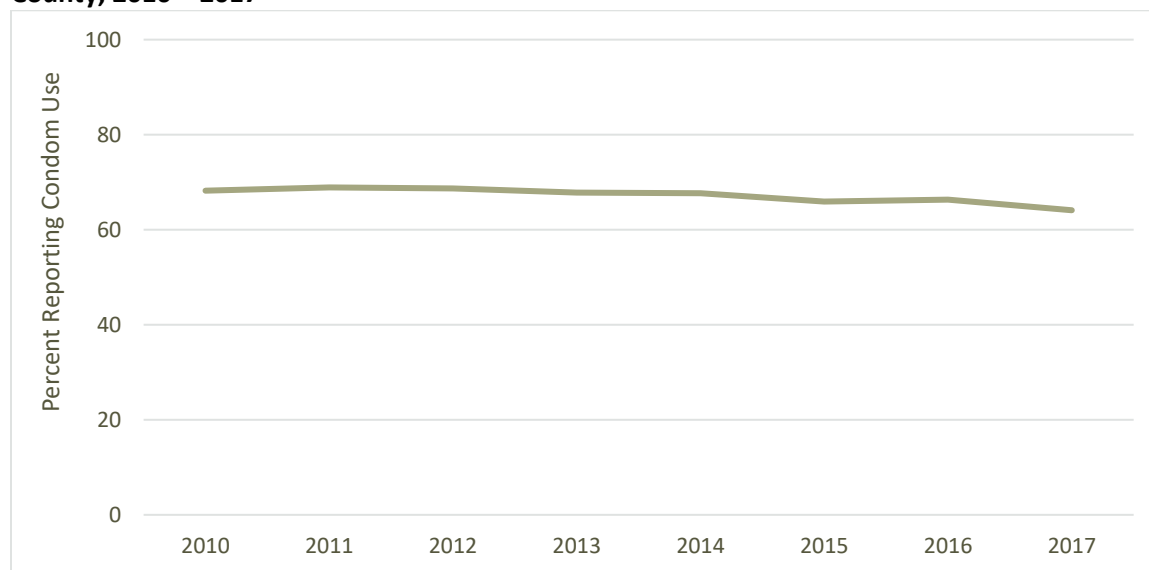
Table 80. Percentage of Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

	2013 ^a	2014 ^b	2015 ^c	2016 ^d	2017 ^e
Overall	67.8	67.7	65.9	66.3	64.1
Grade					
8 th	62.1	62.0	58.6	65.6	59.3
10 th	67.7	68.5	66.4	69.0	67.8
12 th	68.5	68.1	66.5	65.2	63.0
Gender					
Female	65.1	64.4	60.9	61.1	59.7
Male	70.1	70.6	70.3	70.6	68.2
Race/Ethnicity^f					
White	69.8	69.6	68.1	68.6	66.3
Black	68.3	65.0	64.2	63.9	55.4
Hispanic	66.5	67.7	63.5	63.5	63.1
Asian	65.7	64.8	65.9	70.5	66.5
Other/Multiple	63.3	65.3	64.0	62.6	64.2

Note. Only respondents who reported ever having sexual intercourse are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 5,931. ^b*n* = 5,926. ^c*n* = 5,228. ^d*n* = 5,093. ^e*n* = 5,303. ^fRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 21. Percentage of Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



Note. Only respondents who reported ever having sexual intercourse are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 81. Percentage of Sexually-Active Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013 ^a	2015 ^b	2016 ^c	2017 ^d
Overall	64.2	63.3	63.1	61.9
Grade				
8 th	62.1	55.5	61.2	58.1
10 th	63.2	64.7	67.7	65.9
12 th	64.7	63.4	61.6	60.7
Gender				
Female	61.9	58.5	58.9	57.4
Male	66.5	67.9	67.1	66.6
Race/Ethnicity^e				
White	66.1	65.3	65.7	64.0
Black	65.3	61.1	61.6	51.9
Hispanic	62.3	60.6	59.5	60.6
Asian	64.3	66.6	68.2	64.9
Other/Multiple	57.6	60.8	58.0	62.4

Note. Only respondents who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months are included. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 4, 095. ^b*n* = 3,829. ^c*n* = 3,513. ^d*n* = 3,760. ^eRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 82. Percentage of Sexually-Active Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS ^a	US ^e	FCPS ^b	US ^e	FCPS ^c	US ^e	FCPS ^d	US ^e
Grade								
10 th	69.9	63.3	63.2	61.7	64.7	59.9	65.9	57.8
12 th	64.0	56.3	64.7	53.0	63.4	52.9	60.7	49.9

Note. Only respondents who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 4,603. ^b*n* = 4,095. ^c*n* = 3,829. ^d*n* = 3,760. ^eUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 83. Percentage of Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013 ^a	2015 ^b	2016 ^c	2017 ^d
Overall	22.8	19.6	18.7	17.9
Grade				
8 th	17.4	13.3	12.8	12.0
10 th	21.4	17.2	17.0	16.3
12 th	24.1	21.3	20.1	19.2
Gender				
Female	20.8	19.0	18.7	16.5
Male	24.4	20.2	18.6	19.1
Race/Ethnicity^e				
White	25.7	22.9	22.3	21.0
Black	18.5	16.8	14.7	15.2
Hispanic	19.3	16.3	15.5	14.3
Asian	21.2	15.9	19.0	17.8
Other/Multiple	27.1	21.7	17.9	19.2

Note. Only respondents who reported ever having sexual intercourse are included. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 5,943. ^b*n* = 5, 247. ^c*n* = 5,111. ^d*n* = 5,322. ^eRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 84. Percentage of Sexually-Active Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013 ^a	2015 ^b	2016 ^c	2017 ^d
Overall	25.3	21.2	20.7	19.7
Grade				
8 th	25.5	16.5	18.0	14.7
10 th	25.3	18.9	19.9	18.6
12 th	25.3	22.5	21.2	20.6
Gender				
Female	21.9	19.0	20.2	17.3
Male	28.7	23.2	21.1	22.0
Race/Ethnicity^e				
White	27.3	23.7	23.9	21.9
Black	21.6	20.2	16.8	19.5
Hispanic	22.6	18.8	17.9	16.8
Asian	24.0	14.4	20.5	19.1
Other/Multiple	29.0	24.8	19.8	20.8

Note. Only respondents who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months are included. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 4, 086. ^b*n* = 3,831. ^c*n* = 3,517. ^d*n* = 3,766. ^eRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 85. Percentage of Sexually-Active Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS ^a	US ^e	FCPS ^b	US ^e	FCPS ^c	US ^e	FCPS ^d	US ^e
Grade								
10 th	25.2	20.3	25.3	22.3	18.9	19.7	18.6	19.7
12 th	25.9	24.2	25.3	21.9	22.5	20.8	20.6	20.3

Note. Only respondents who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 4,611. ^b*n* = 4,086. ^c*n* = 3,831. ^d*n* = 3,766. ^eUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

VEHICLE SAFETY

Table 86. Past Month Prevalence of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c
Overall	6.8	6.3	5.5
Gender			
Female	5.3	5.0	4.7
Male	8.3	7.6	6.2
Race/Ethnicity^d			
White	8.8	8.4	7.4
Black	4.7	4.6	2.4
Hispanic	7.0	5.7	6.1
Asian	3.6	2.8	2.2
Other/Multiple	7.1	7.2	7.5

Note. This item was 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*n* = 10,339. ^b*n* = 9,915. ^c*n* = 10,345. ^dRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 87. Past Month Prevalence of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol, 12th-Grade Students, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 and 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2015		2017	
	FCPS ^a	US ^c	FCPS ^b	US ^c
Grade				
12 th	6.8	8.0	5.5	6.6

Note. This item was 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*n* = 10,339. ^b*n* = 10,345. ^cUS (national) data are calculated from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Datasets (CDC, 1991-2017). The YRBS is conducted in odd-numbered years only.

Table 88. Frequency of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Did Not Drive	0 times	1 time	2-3 times	4-5 times	6 or more times
Overall	28.9	65.7	3.0	1.7	0.3	0.4
Gender						
Female	28.7	66.6	2.8	1.5	0.2	0.2
Male	29.0	64.8	3.3	1.9	0.4	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	18.7	74.0	4.3	2.3	0.4	0.5
Black	39.6	57.9	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.2
Hispanic	33.7	60.2	3.3	1.9	0.5	0.5
Asian	39.7	58.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.4
Other/Multiple	25.7	66.8	4.1	2.8	0.0	0.6

Note. $n = 10,345$. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 89. Past Month Prevalence of Texting While Driving a Vehicle, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c
Overall	36.2	35.4	35.0
Gender			
Female	36.5	35.5	35.9
Male	36.0	35.4	34.1
Race/Ethnicity^d			
White	46.6	45.1	45.7
Black	22.7	23.6	22.6
Hispanic	31.7	31.1	30.0
Asian	25.6	23.6	24.0
Other/Multiple	37.9	38.9	39.8

Note. Students were instructed to include texting or e-mailing. This item was added to the survey in 2015. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a $n = 10,425$. ^b $n = 10,024$. ^c $n = 10,375$. ^dRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 90. Past Month Prevalence of Texting While Driving a Vehicle, 12th-Grade Students, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 and 2017

(Values are percentages)

Grade	2015		2017	
	FCPS ^a	US ^c	FCPS ^b	US ^c
12 th	36.2	49.8	35.0	47.9

Note. Students were instructed to include texting or e-mailing. This item was first added to the survey in 2015. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 10,425. ^b*n* = 10,375. ^c US (national) data are calculated from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Datasets (CDC, 1991-2017). The YRBS is conducted in odd-numbered years only.

Table 91. Frequency of Texting While Driving in the Past Month, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Did Not Drive	0 days	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10-19 days	20-29 days	All 30 days
Overall	26.2	38.8	11.7	7.1	3.7	4.1	3.0	5.4
Gender								
Female	26.4	37.7	13.0	7.8	3.9	3.8	3.0	4.4
Male	26.0	39.8	10.5	6.4	3.5	4.5	2.9	6.4
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	16.3	38.1	14.7	9.2	5.0	5.9	4.4	6.5
Black	37.2	40.2	7.3	4.1	2.4	2.5	1.4	4.9
Hispanic	29.7	40.4	10.5	6.5	2.7	3.2	1.8	5.4
Asian	37.8	38.2	9.6	4.5	2.9	2.2	1.5	3.4
Other/Multiple	22.9	37.3	10.9	9.1	4.0	5.2	4.3	6.5

Note. *n* = 10,375. Students were instructed to include texting or e-mailing. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

DELINQUENT BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

Aggressive Behaviors

Students were asked several questions to assess their experiences with various aggressive acts in the past year, including bullying*, cyberbullying†, and making or experiencing derogatory comments about a race or culture. Fairfax County students were more likely to report experiencing an aggressive behavior than committing it.

Half of the students (49.5%) reported that they had had something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year. This rate was slightly lower than the 2016 rate (50.1%), which was the highest rate reported in the past eight years. The percentage of students who reported experiencing derogatory comments varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 42.8% of White students to 56.2% of Asian students.

Approximately one-third of the students (32.8%) indicated that they had made derogatory comments in the past year. Male students were much more likely to report making such comments (40.4% compared to 25.3% of female students). Rates of making derogatory comments ranged from 29.7% of Hispanic students to 35.9% of students of other or multiple races. The percentage of students who reported having made such comments was 10.2 percentage points lower than in 2010.

Five percent of the students (4.9%) reported bullying someone on school property in the past year, while 13.2% reported having been bullied on school property in the past year. Rates of both bullying and having been bullied decreased as grade level increased. Among eighth-grade students, 17.8% reported having been bullied by someone on school property in the past year, while 5.7% reported committing the behavior. Male students were more likely to report bullying someone on school property in the past year (6.3% compared to 3.4% of female students) while female students were slightly more likely to report being bullied (13.6% compared to 12.7% of male students). Students of other or multiple races were most likely to report both bullying (6.4%) and having been bullied (15.3%) on school property in the past year.

One in ten students (9.7%) reported having been cyberbullied in the past year by a student who attends their school, while 4.3% reported committing the behavior. As with bullying, rates of being cyberbullied decreased as grade level increased, ranging from 8.6% of twelfth-grade students to 11.2% of eighth-grade students. Female students were more likely to report being cyberbullied in the past year by a student who

* The definition of bullying and the response options for the bullying items were changed in the 2015 Fairfax County Youth Survey. The definition of bullying was expanded to clarify that bullying is any aggressive and unwanted behavior that is intended to harm, intimidate, or humiliate the victim; involves a real or perceived power imbalance between the aggressor and victim; and is repeated over time or causes severe emotional trauma. The clarification that bullying does not include ordinary teasing, horseplay, argument, or peer conflict was added. The response options were changed from seven options of varying numbers of times bullying was committed or experienced, to yes/no responses. Because of these changes, comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised.

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

attends their school (11.9% compared to 7.5% of male students). Rates of committing or experiencing cyberbullying were the lowest reported since 2010.

Over one-fifth of the Fairfax County youth (22.0%) reported having been bullied, taunted, ridiculed or teased by a parent or other adult in their household in the past year. A larger percentage of female students reported experiencing the behavior (25.8% compared to 17.8% of male students).

One in seven of the surveyed youth (13.8%) reported having had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who always wanted to know their whereabouts, ranging from 7.7% of the eighth-grade students to 19.2% of the twelfth-grade students. Rates varied by race/ethnicity, from 8.3% of Asian students to 20.6% of Hispanic students.

The percentage of students who reported ever having a partner in a dating or serious relationship who called them names or put them down was 6.2%, ranging from 3.6% of eighth-grade students to 9.7% of twelfth-grade students. A larger percentage of female students reported experiencing the behavior (7.7% compared to 4.7% of male students).

Three percent of the students (3.2%) reported having been pressured into having sex by a partner in their lifetime, ranging from 1.4% of eighth-grade students to 5.4% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were more likely to experience the aggression (4.4% compared to 1.9% of male students).

Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past year, 9.3% reported being forced into sexual activity by a partner. Female students were more than twice as likely to report being forced to engage in sexual activity, such as being kissed, touched, or physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with (13.7% compared to 4.7% of male students). Five percent of the students who dated or went out with someone during the past year (5.0%) reported being physically hurt by a partner.

Approximately one in seven of the students (14.2%) reported having been sexually harassed in the past year. Rates of experiencing sexual harassment rose with grade level, ranging from 12.9% of eighth-grade students to 15.8% of twelfth-grade students. One-fifth of the female students (20.8%) reported experiencing the aggression, compared to 7.3% of male students. Asian students were least likely to report being sexually harassed (9.9%), while students of other or multiple races were most likely (18.5%).

Table 92. Past Year Prevalence of Selected Aggressive Behaviors, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017
(Values are percentages)

	Prevalence of Having Committed Aggressive Behaviors			Prevalence of Having Experienced Aggressive Behaviors		
	Said something bad about someone's race or culture	Bullied someone on school property	Cyberbullied ^a a student attending your school	Had something bad said about your race or culture	Been bullied by someone on school property	Been cyberbullied ^a by a student attending your school
Overall	32.8	4.9	4.3	49.5	13.2	9.7
Grade						
8 th	31.1	5.7	4.6	49.7	17.8	11.2
10 th	33.8	4.7	4.2	50.0	12.3	9.4
12 th	33.5	4.1	4.2	48.8	9.2	8.6
Gender						
Female	25.3	3.4	3.7	48.4	13.6	11.9
Male	40.4	6.3	4.9	50.7	12.7	7.5
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	32.7	4.4	4.2	42.8	14.2	10.9
Black	32.8	6.0	4.2	55.1	13.0	8.2
Hispanic	29.7	5.9	4.8	49.9	13.3	9.5
Asian	35.4	3.5	3.7	56.2	10.4	7.9
Other/Multiple	35.9	6.4	5.3	56.0	15.3	11.8

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

BULLYING

Table 93. Prevalence of Bullying Someone On and Off School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Bullied someone on school property			Bullied someone away from school property		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Overall	5.5	4.8	4.9	5.9	5.1	5.0
Grade						
8 th	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.4	5.6	5.5
10 th	5.5	4.5	4.7	5.7	4.9	5.0
12 th	4.9	4.1	4.1	5.6	4.7	4.6
Gender						
Female	4.0	3.2	3.4	4.4	3.4	3.4
Male	6.9	6.3	6.3	7.4	6.7	6.6
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	5.0	4.2	4.4	5.3	4.7	4.7
Black	6.9	5.8	6.0	7.0	5.9	6.1
Hispanic	7.2	6.0	5.9	7.6	6.5	6.0
Asian	4.1	3.8	3.5	4.6	3.9	3.7
Other/Multiple	5.4	5.4	6.4	6.3	5.3	6.6

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. The definition of bullying and the response options for the bullying items 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).

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

Table 94. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied On and Off School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Been bullied by someone on school property			Been bullied by someone away from school property		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Overall	14.3	12.6	13.2	10.9	9.5	9.5
Grade						
8 th	19.0	17.2	17.8	12.3	11.0	11.1
10 th	13.4	11.2	12.3	10.5	8.8	9.0
12 th	10.4	9.3	9.2	9.9	8.7	8.5
Gender						
Female	15.0	13.3	13.6	12.5	10.5	10.8
Male	13.4	11.8	12.7	9.1	8.4	8.1
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	15.1	13.2	14.2	12.2	10.6	10.6
Black	12.5	11.0	13.0	9.0	7.2	8.6
Hispanic	16.2	13.7	13.3	11.7	10.2	9.2
Asian	10.9	9.6	10.4	8.0	7.1	7.2
Other/Multiple	17.0	16.0	15.3	12.4	12.0	12.6

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. The definition of bullying and the response options for the bullying items 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).

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

Table 95. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied On School Property in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 and 2017

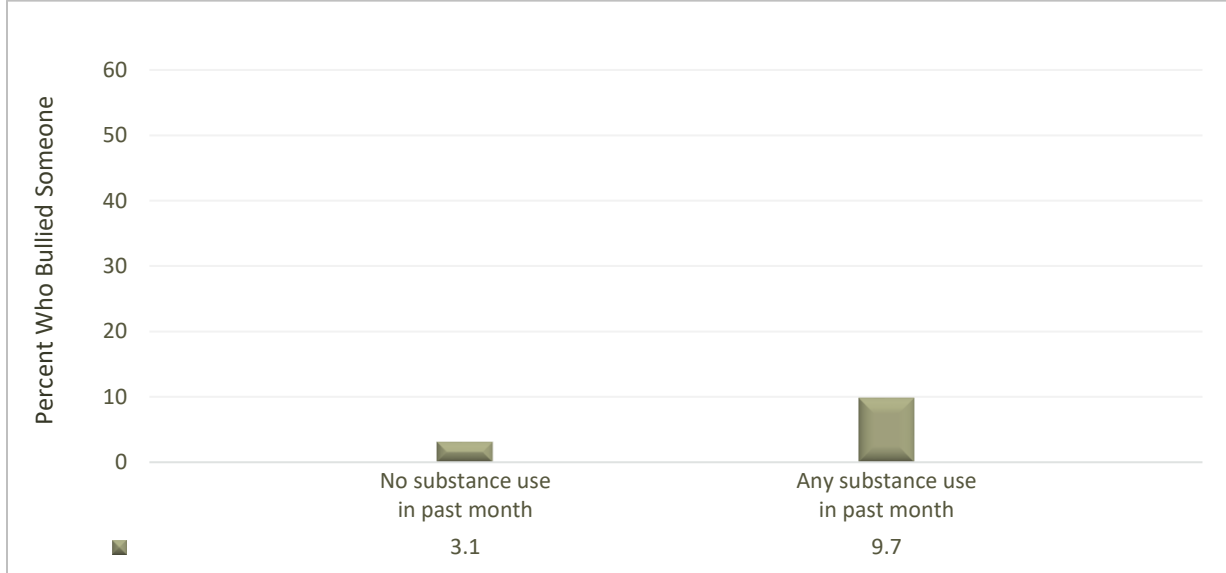
(Values are percentages)

	2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade				
10 th	13.4	20.8	12.3	20.3
12 th	10.4	15.9	9.2	14.0

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. The definition of bullying and the response options for the bullying items 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).

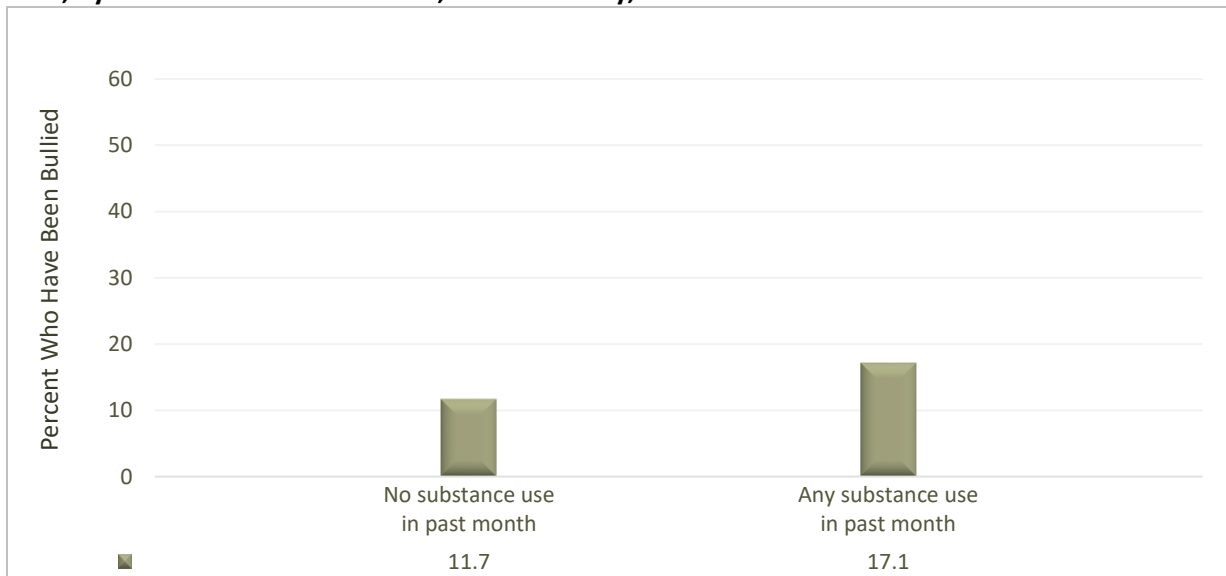
^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (Kann et al., 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 22. Percentage of Students Who Bullied Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2017



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

Figure 23. Percentage of Students Who Have Been Bullied by Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2017



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

Table 96. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	21.3	22.2	20.6	22.0
Grade				
8 th	19.4	19.7	18.7	20.5
10 th	22.5	23.3	20.8	22.7
12 th	22.1	23.5	22.3	22.7
Gender				
Female	25.8	25.9	24.0	25.8
Male	16.6	18.2	16.9	17.8
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	19.4	20.6	19.3	20.5
Black	19.8	20.4	19.1	21.8
Hispanic	23.4	23.0	20.1	21.4
Asian	22.4	24.1	22.6	24.2
Other/Multiple	26.8	25.8	25.0	24.5

Note. Students were instructed to include adults in their household. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 97. Frequency of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	78.1	8.4	3.5	2.2	2.1	1.4	0.6	3.9
Grade								
8 th	79.5	8.8	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.5	3.4
10 th	77.3	8.3	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.6	0.6	4.1
12 th	77.3	7.9	3.6	2.4	2.4	1.5	0.7	4.2
Gender								
Female	74.2	10.0	4.1	2.4	2.5	1.7	0.8	4.5
Male	82.2	6.7	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.5	3.2
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	79.5	8.4	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.4	0.6	3.2
Black	78.2	7.5	4.1	2.5	1.8	1.1	0.6	4.1
Hispanic	78.6	8.3	3.4	1.9	2.0	1.4	0.5	4.0
Asian	75.8	8.7	3.7	2.5	2.7	1.3	0.7	4.6
Other/Multiple	75.5	8.3	3.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	0.7	4.8

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

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

CYBERBULLYING

Table 98. Prevalence of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	8.7	6.4	5.4	4.7	4.3
Grade					
8 th	9.6	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.6
10 th	8.1	6.1	5.3	4.6	4.2
12 th	8.4	7.0	5.3	4.5	4.2
Gender					
Female	8.8	6.4	5.1	4.0	3.7
Male	8.6	6.4	5.6	5.4	4.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	8.1	5.9	5.4	4.3	4.2
Black	8.3	6.4	5.1	5.3	4.2
Hispanic	10.6	8.0	6.1	5.5	4.8
Asian	8.0	5.7	4.5	4.0	3.7
Other/Multiple	10.0	7.5	6.0	5.5	5.3

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).

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

Table 99. Frequency of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	95.7	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Grade								
8 th	95.4	3.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
10 th	95.8	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6
12 th	95.8	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Gender								
Female	96.3	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male	95.1	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	95.8	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4
Black	95.8	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Hispanic	95.2	3.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Asian	96.3	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Other/Multiple	94.7	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.0

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.

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

Table 100. Percentage of Students Who Believe They Have the Right to Say Anything Online, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall	5.8	13.7	42.9	37.6
Grade				
8 th	3.7	10.4	42.4	43.6
10 th	6.3	14.2	43.2	36.3
12 th	7.5	16.7	43.1	32.7
Gender				
Female	2.5	8.7	41.3	47.5
Male	9.2	18.9	44.5	27.4
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	6.2	13.9	42.5	37.4
Black	6.2	13.7	41.7	38.4
Hispanic	5.8	14.4	45.1	34.7
Asian	4.5	12.5	42.1	41.0
Other/Multiple	7.5	15.0	42.3	35.2

Note. Students were asked if they believe they have the right to say anything they want online, even if what they say hurts someone or violates someone’s privacy. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 101. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	15.8	14.3	12.8	11.3	10.9
Grade					
8 th	18.7	15.6	13.5	12.6	12.0
10 th	15.1	13.8	12.9	10.8	10.7
12 th	13.3	13.5	12.0	10.4	9.8
Gender					
Female	19.4	18.1	14.9	12.6	12.6
Male	11.9	10.4	10.5	9.7	8.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	16.8	15.5	14.1	12.3	12.3
Black	11.1	11.7	9.9	8.6	9.3
Hispanic	16.2	14.2	12.5	10.3	9.8
Asian	14.1	12.2	10.8	10.2	9.4
Other/Multiple	19.2	17.5	16.7	15.3	12.7

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).

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

Table 102. Percentage of Students Who Were Cyberbullied in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade								
10 th	17.2	18.1	15.1	14.5	12.9	16.6	10.7	14.8
12 th	14.3	15.0	13.3	13.5	12.0	14.3	9.8	13.5

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 103. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	14.9	12.5	11.4	9.9	9.7
Grade					
8 th	18.0	13.9	12.6	11.6	11.2
10 th	14.2	11.9	11.3	9.4	9.4
12 th	12.5	11.5	10.3	8.5	8.6
Gender					
Female	18.6	16.3	14.1	12.0	11.9
Male	11.0	8.4	8.6	7.6	7.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	15.5	13.5	12.4	10.5	10.9
Black	11.1	10.1	9.3	8.2	8.2
Hispanic	16.1	13.1	12.2	10.2	9.5
Asian	13.6	10.3	9.1	8.3	7.9
Other/Multiple	17.8	14.8	14.0	12.5	11.8

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

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

Table 104. Frequency of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

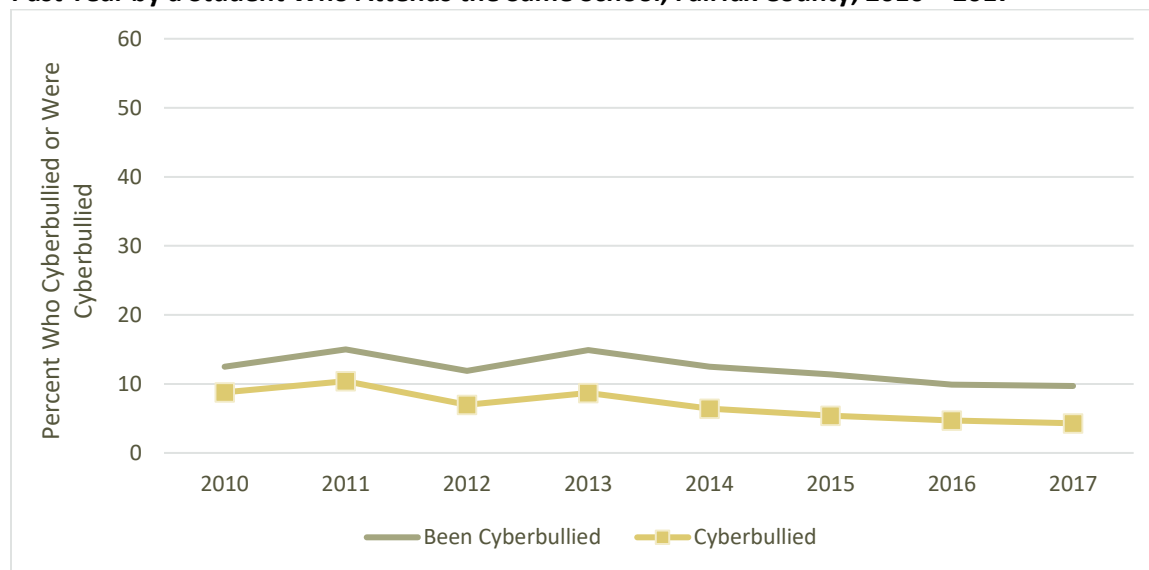
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	90.3	4.8	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7
Grade								
8 th	88.9	6.1	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5
10 th	90.6	4.4	2.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8
12 th	91.4	3.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8
Gender								
Female	88.1	6.2	2.8	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4
Male	92.5	3.3	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	89.1	5.2	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.7
Black	91.8	4.2	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6
Hispanic	90.5	4.9	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6
Asian	92.1	4.1	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
Other/Multiple	88.2	5.2	2.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.4

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). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Figure 24. 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 – 2017



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.

DATING AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE

Table 105. Percentage of Students Who Reported Ever Having a Partner Who Always Wanted to Know Their Whereabouts, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	13.8	13.4	13.3	13.8
Grade				
8 th	9.4	7.1	6.2	7.7
10 th	13.5	13.8	13.8	14.8
12 th	18.6	19.2	20.1	19.2
Gender				
Female	13.3	12.8	12.7	13.5
Male	14.3	13.9	13.8	14.1
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	12.6	11.7	12.3	12.8
Black	15.6	16.1	16.1	15.4
Hispanic	20.0	19.7	18.2	20.6
Asian	8.6	8.7	8.0	8.3
Other/Multiple	17.5	15.3	17.1	14.3

Note. A partner was defined as someone with whom the student was in a dating or serious relationship. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 106. Percentage of Students Who Reported Ever Having a Partner Who Called Them Names or Put Them Down Verbally, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.2
Grade				
8 th	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.6
10 th	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.5
12 th	9.6	8.8	8.9	9.7
Gender				
Female	8.3	7.2	7.0	7.7
Male	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.4
Black	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.0
Hispanic	8.9	7.7	6.9	8.6
Asian	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.8
Other/Multiple	9.2	6.9	7.6	7.7

Note. A partner was defined as someone with whom the student was in a dating or serious relationship. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 107. Lifetime Prevalence of Being Pressured into Having Sex by a Partner, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	4.6	3.6	3.3	3.2
Grade				
8 th	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.4
10 th	4.7	3.5	3.3	2.8
12 th	6.9	5.7	5.7	5.4
Gender				
Female	6.2	4.9	4.3	4.4
Male	3.0	2.3	2.3	1.9
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.2
Black	5.0	3.6	3.2	3.3
Hispanic	6.3	4.7	4.3	4.3
Asian	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.7
Other/Multiple	6.7	4.0	4.7	4.3

Note. A partner was defined as someone with whom the student was in a dating or serious relationship. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 108. Prevalence of Experiencing Physical or Sexual Dating Violence in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Experienced Physical Dating Violence			Experienced Sexual Dating Violence		
	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2015 ^d	2016 ^e	2017 ^f
Overall	4.7	4.7	5.0	9.6	9.1	9.3
Grade						
8 th	3.5	4.0	4.6	8.1	6.6	7.9
10 th	4.9	5.1	4.7	10.3	10.1	9.9
12 th	5.5	5.0	5.6	10.2	10.0	9.9
Gender						
Female	5.1	4.5	5.2	13.9	13.1	13.7
Male	4.3	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.7
Race/Ethnicity^g						
White	4.5	4.1	4.8	9.9	9.5	9.9
Black	5.2	5.6	5.3	8.8	8.1	7.6
Hispanic	5.2	5.5	5.5	9.5	8.7	9.1
Asian	4.0	3.8	4.3	8.4	7.8	8.2
Other/Multiple	5.0	6.0	5.3	12.1	11.6	11.3

Note. Only respondents who reported having dated or gone out with someone in the past year are included. Physical dating violence was defined as being physically hurt on purpose, such as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon by someone they were dating or going out with. Sexual dating violence was defined as being forced to do sexual things such as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse by someone they were dating or going out with. These items were modified (physical violence) or added (sexual violence) in 2015 in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 15,376. ^b*n* = 14,973. ^c*n* = 15,408. ^d*n* = 15,604. ^e*n* = 15,119. ^f*n* = 15,627. ^gRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

OTHER AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

Table 109. Prevalence of Having Said Something Bad about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	34.7	32.3	36.5	33.2	32.8
Grade					
8 th	28.6	28.0	32.5	30.0	31.1
10 th	35.9	32.6	37.1	33.8	33.8
12 th	39.7	36.3	40.1	36.0	33.5
Gender					
Female	27.5	25.9	30.1	25.8	25.3
Male	42.2	38.8	43.1	40.8	40.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	33.8	32.1	37.3	33.3	32.7
Black	34.9	34.3	35.7	34.7	32.8
Hispanic	34.7	29.9	33.8	29.9	29.7
Asian	35.5	33.2	37.9	34.9	35.4
Other/Multiple	37.7	34.9	38.5	35.7	35.9

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

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

Table 110. Frequency of Having Said Something Bad about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	67.2	15.0	4.9	2.7	2.5	1.4	0.6	5.8
Grade								
8 th	68.9	17.0	4.6	2.5	2.2	1.0	0.5	3.4
10 th	66.2	14.9	4.9	2.6	2.7	1.4	0.6	6.7
12 th	66.5	12.9	5.2	2.9	2.7	1.7	0.6	7.4
Gender								
Female	74.7	15.1	4.1	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	1.7
Male	59.6	14.9	5.7	3.4	3.6	2.1	0.9	10.0
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	67.3	14.7	4.9	2.8	2.5	1.4	0.5	5.9
Black	67.2	15.1	5.5	2.2	2.2	1.6	0.6	5.6
Hispanic	70.3	13.7	4.5	2.4	2.2	1.1	0.8	5.1
Asian	64.6	16.8	5.1	2.9	2.9	1.4	0.4	5.9
Other/Multiple	64.1	14.8	5.0	2.5	3.1	1.4	0.6	8.5

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

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

Table 111. Prevalence of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	40.8	45.2	48.8	50.1	49.5
Grade					
8 th	39.7	45.0	46.3	48.6	49.7
10 th	41.6	44.7	49.5	50.3	50.0
12 th	41.1	45.9	50.5	51.3	48.8
Gender					
Female	38.8	44.6	47.6	48.7	48.4
Male	42.8	45.7	50.0	51.4	50.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	28.1	34.1	40.7	42.6	42.8
Black	51.8	54.0	54.2	57.0	55.1
Hispanic	46.8	47.9	50.0	51.4	49.9
Asian	53.6	57.6	57.9	56.9	56.2
Other/Multiple	47.2	53.4	55.1	57.3	56.0

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

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

Table 112. Frequency of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

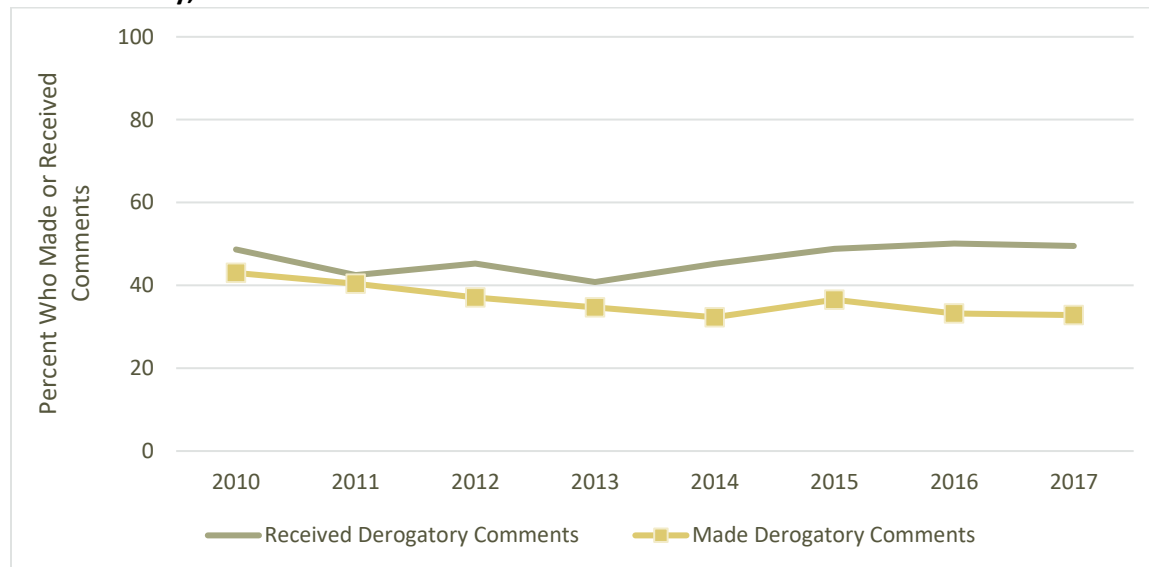
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	50.5	18.3	9.9	5.8	4.7	2.4	1.2	7.2
Grade								
8 th	50.3	20.5	9.9	6.3	4.3	2.2	1.2	5.3
10 th	50.0	18.4	9.8	5.4	4.9	2.4	1.1	8.0
12 th	51.2	16.0	10.2	5.8	5.0	2.5	1.2	8.3
Gender								
Female	51.6	21.6	10.8	5.7	4.1	1.7	0.8	3.7
Male	49.3	15.0	9.1	5.9	5.4	3.1	1.5	10.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	57.2	15.5	8.4	5.1	4.2	2.1	1.0	6.6
Black	44.9	19.4	10.9	6.0	5.2	3.0	1.4	9.3
Hispanic	50.1	19.8	10.5	5.7	4.4	2.3	1.1	6.3
Asian	43.8	20.9	11.6	6.7	5.6	2.6	1.4	7.3
Other/Multiple	44.0	19.4	10.0	6.9	5.3	2.7	1.6	10.0

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

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

Figure 25. Prevalence of Making or Receiving Derogatory Racial/Cultural Comments in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



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

Table 113. Prevalence of Being Sexually Harassed in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	15.6	14.3	13.2	14.2
Grade				
8 th	14.2	11.3	10.2	12.9
10 th	15.5	14.4	13.7	13.9
12 th	17.0	17.3	15.8	15.8
Gender				
Female	22.2	21.2	19.2	20.8
Male	8.5	7.1	6.9	7.3
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	16.4	16.0	14.8	16.1
Black	14.4	12.5	12.3	12.9
Hispanic	17.4	15.0	13.1	14.4
Asian	11.0	10.0	9.2	9.9
Other/Multiple	21.0	17.7	17.2	18.5

Note. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 114. Frequency of Being Sexually Harassed in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	85.8	7.9	2.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.8
Grade								
8 th	87.1	7.3	2.5	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8
10 th	86.1	7.7	2.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8
12 th	84.2	8.5	3.1	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.9
Gender								
Female	79.2	12.0	4.3	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.7
Male	92.8	3.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	83.9	9.1	3.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.8
Black	87.1	6.8	2.6	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.9
Hispanic	85.6	7.9	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.0
Asian	90.1	5.8	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Other/Multiple	81.5	9.3	3.6	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.6

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

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

Table 115. Lifetime Prevalence of Being Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.1
Grade				
8 th	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.7
10 th	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.8
12 th	5.1	4.8	4.5	5.0
Gender				
Female	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.4
Male	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6
Black	5.0	4.0	3.4	4.4
Hispanic	6.1	4.8	4.6	4.7
Asian	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.8
Other/Multiple	5.6	4.1	3.5	3.7

Note. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Other Delinquent Behaviors

Eight percent of the Fairfax County students (8.3%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, including 12.7% of male students and 3.8% of female students. The percentage of students who carried a weapon in the past month varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 4.7% of Asian students to 12.1% of students of other or multiple races. Two percent of male students (2.2%) reported carrying a weapon on school property in the past month.

Two percent of the students (2.2%) reported having ever belonged to a gang, including 0.9% of female students and 3.4% of male students. The 2017 rate of belonging to a gang was unchanged from 2016, equaling the lowest rate reported since 2010.

Five percent of the students (5.2%) reported having been suspended from school in the past year, ranging from 3.7% of twelfth-grade students to 6.6% of eighth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report being suspended (7.4% compared to 3.0% of female students). The percentage of students who reported having been suspended ranged from 2.5% of Asian students to 11.0% of Black students.

WEAPONS

Table 116. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Carried a weapon			Carried a weapon on school property		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Overall	8.1	8.7	8.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Grade						
8 th	7.7	9.2	8.9	0.9	1.2	1.1
10 th	7.8	8.6	7.9	1.4	1.3	1.6
12 th	8.7	8.4	7.9	1.8	2.0	1.7
Gender						
Female	3.7	4.1	3.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Male	12.4	13.3	12.7	2.0	2.2	2.2
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	10.1	10.8	10.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Black	5.9	6.2	6.9	1.7	2.1	2.0
Hispanic	7.5	8.3	7.7	1.8	2.0	1.9
Asian	4.9	5.4	4.7	0.9	1.2	0.9
Other/Multiple	11.0	11.5	12.1	1.1	1.4	2.2

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).

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

Table 117. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 and 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade				
10 th	7.8	16.3	7.9	15.3
12 th	8.7	15.8	7.9	14.6

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).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (Kann et al., 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 118. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon on School Property, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 and 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade				
10 th	1.4	4.1	1.6	3.2
12 th	1.8	3.6	1.7	4.2

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).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (Kann et al., 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 119. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	91.8	2.7	2.4	0.8	2.3
Grade					
8 th	91.1	3.7	2.4	0.8	2.0
10 th	92.1	2.5	2.4	0.8	2.3
12 th	92.1	1.9	2.3	0.9	2.8
Gender					
Female	96.2	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.8
Male	87.4	4.0	3.6	1.3	3.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	89.8	3.3	3.0	1.1	2.9
Black	93.1	2.3	2.1	0.6	1.9
Hispanic	92.3	2.9	2.0	0.8	2.1
Asian	95.3	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.3
Other/Multiple	87.9	3.7	3.7	1.1	3.7

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.

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

Table 120. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

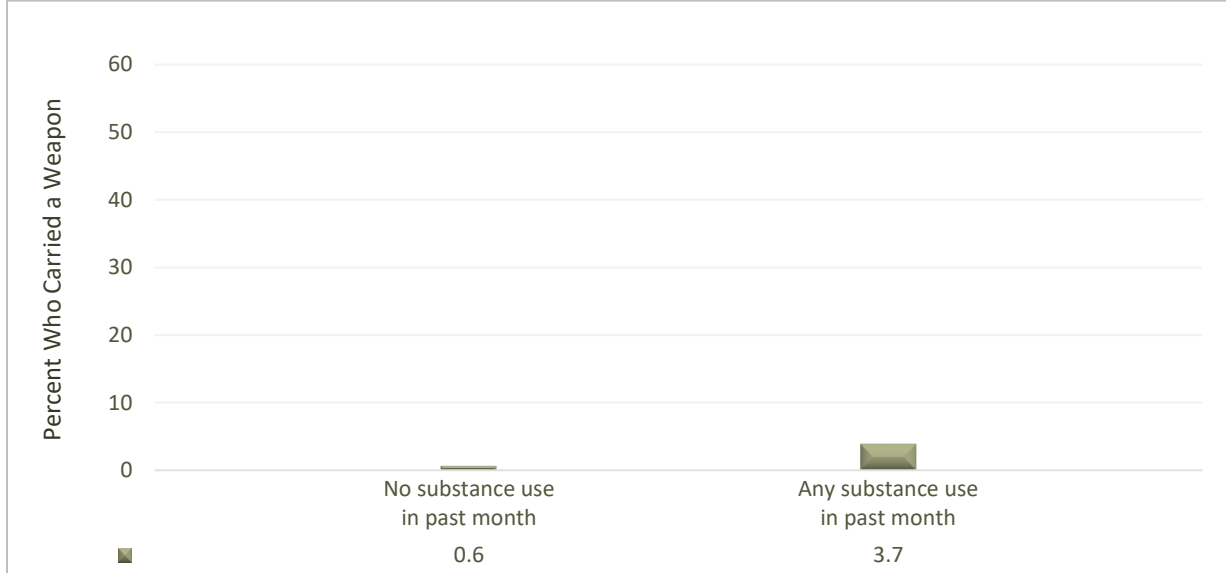
(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	98.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6
Grade					
8 th	98.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
10 th	98.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6
12 th	98.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8
Gender					
Female	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	97.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	98.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
Black	98.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.8
Hispanic	98.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6
Asian	99.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other/Multiple	97.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.8

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.

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

Figure 26. Percentage of Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2017



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

Table 121. Prevalence of Carrying a Gun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	1.9	
Grade		
8 th	2.1	
10 th	1.6	4.1
12 th	1.9	5.5
Gender		
Female	0.7	
Male	3.0	
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	1.4	
Black	2.9	
Hispanic	2.6	
Asian	1.0	
Other/Multiple	3.3	

Note. Students were instructed to not count the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or sport. The item assessing gun prevalence was changed in 2017 from a measure of past-month to past-year behavior in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Comparing this year's results with prior years is not possible. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Kann et al., 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

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

Table 122. Frequency of Carrying a Gun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	98.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5
Grade					
8 th	97.9	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4
10 th	98.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5
12 th	98.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7
Gender					
Female	99.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	97.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	98.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4
Black	97.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.1
Hispanic	97.4	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.7
Asian	99.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	96.7	1.2	0.8	0.1	1.1

Note. Students were instructed to not count the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or sport. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

GANG MEMBERSHIP

Table 123. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

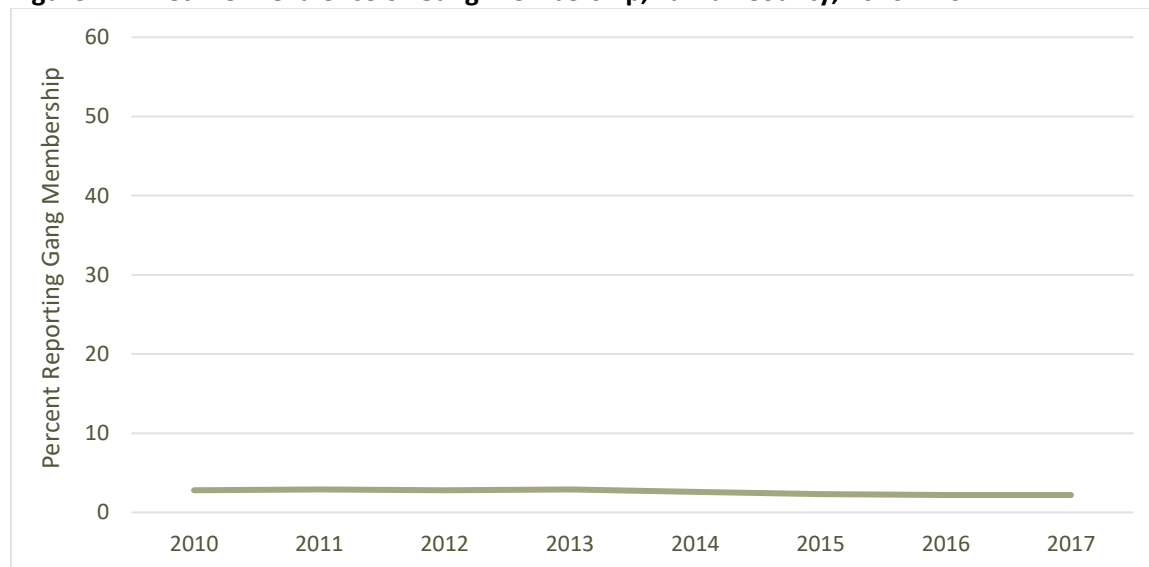
(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2
Grade					
8 th	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.2
10 th	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1
12 th	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2
Gender					
Female	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9
Male	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Black	4.8	3.9	4.5	3.9	4.0
Hispanic	4.4	4.0	3.3	2.8	3.1
Asian	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other/Multiple	5.1	4.6	3.6	3.7	3.7

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

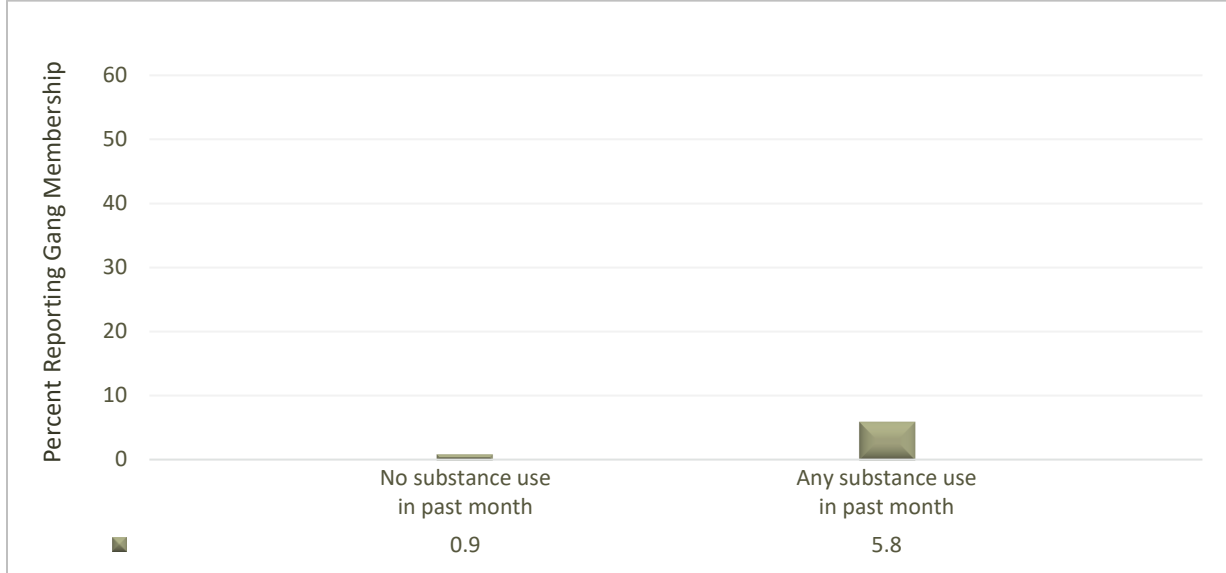
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 27. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



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

Figure 28. Percentage of Students Who Ever Belonged to a Gang, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2017



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

Table 124. Age of First Belonging to a Gang, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

	Mean age of first belonging to a gang ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	12.5	97.9	1.1	1.0
Grade				
8 th	11.7	97.8	1.5	0.8
10 th	12.5	98.0	0.9	1.1
12 th	13.4	97.8	0.9	1.3
Gender				
Female	12.5	99.1	0.5	0.4
Male	12.5	96.6	1.7	1.7
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	12.9	98.7	0.6	0.7
Black	12.2	96.0	2.3	1.8
Hispanic	12.3	97.0	1.6	1.3
Asian	12.5	98.7	0.8	0.6
Other/Multiple	12.6	96.4	1.8	1.8

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

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having belonged to a gang. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS

Table 125. Prevalence of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	7.4	7.1	5.2	5.0	5.2
Grade					
8 th	8.3	8.1	6.2	6.3	6.6
10 th	7.1	7.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
12 th	6.8	6.0	4.1	3.5	3.7
Gender					
Female	4.6	4.6	3.0	2.8	3.0
Male	10.3	9.7	7.3	7.1	7.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	4.4	4.2	2.8	2.6	3.3
Black	15.6	15.2	10.9	10.8	11.0
Hispanic	13.1	12.6	9.6	9.4	8.8
Asian	3.8	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Other/Multiple	8.8	8.1	5.7	4.9	5.4

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

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

Table 126. Frequency of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	94.8	4.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Grade								
8 th	93.4	5.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
10 th	94.7	4.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
12 th	96.3	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender								
Female	97.0	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	92.6	5.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	96.7	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Black	89.0	8.2	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
Hispanic	91.3	6.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Asian	97.5	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	94.6	3.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3

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

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

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Physical Activity and Rest

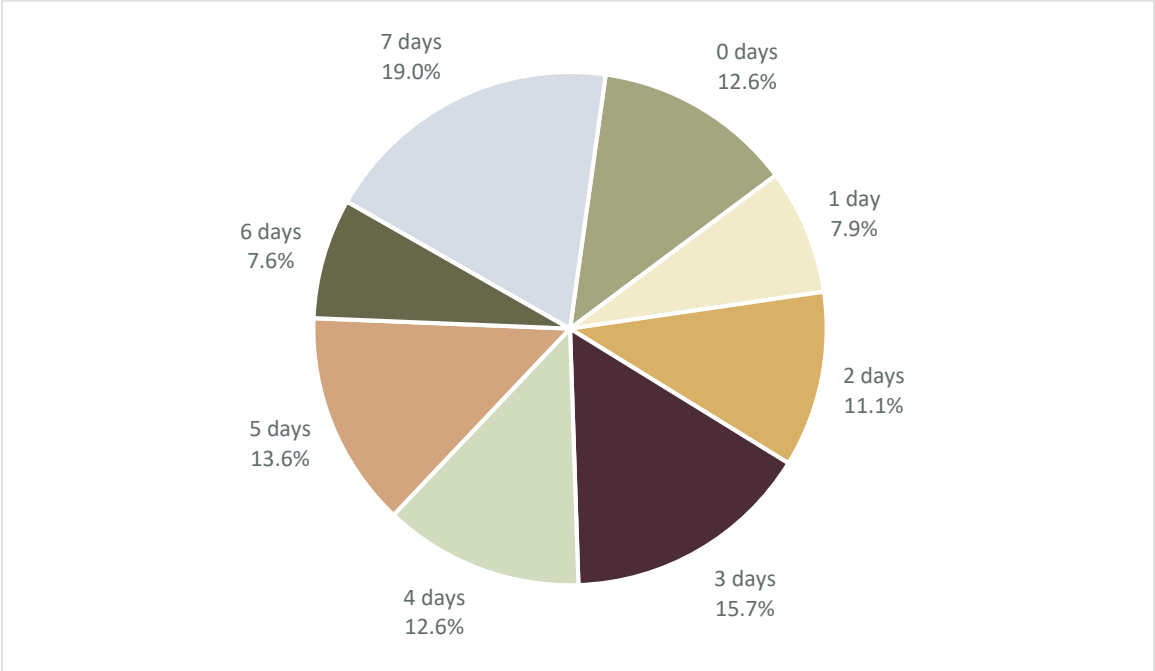
Two-fifths of the students (40.2%) reported being physically active for at least one hour on five or more days in the past week, including nearly one-fifth (19.0%) who were active on all seven days prior to the survey. The percentage of students who were physically active for at least one hour on five or more days in the past week decreased as grade level increased, ranging from 33.7% of twelfth-grade students to 43.8% of eighth-grade students. Approximately half of the male students (48.7%) reported engaging in this amount of physical activity, compared to one-third (32.0%) of the female students. Rates of physical activity varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 31.4% of Hispanic students to 48.4% of White students being physically active for at least one hour on five or more days.

One in eight Fairfax County students (12.8%) indicated that they spend three or more hours on an average school day watching television, which was 6.5 percentage points lower than in 2013. Eighth-grade students were more likely to report spending three or more hours watching television (14.3%), as were female students (14.4% compared to 11.2% of male students). Asian students were least likely to report watching television for three or more hours per day (8.5%), while Black students reported the highest rate (21.5%).

Half of the students (50.1%) reported playing video or computer games, or using a computer (including tablets and smartphones) for non-school activities for three or more hours on an average school day. Rates of spending three or more hours on these electronic devices ranged from 44.0% of White students to 58.9% of Hispanic students.

Less than one-third of the students (30.9%) reported sleeping eight or more hours on an average school night. As students got older, they were increasingly less likely to report getting at least eight hours of sleep per night. While nearly half of the eighth-grade students (48.8%) averaged eight or more hours per night, only one in six twelfth-grade students (17.4%) did. A larger percentage of male students (34.4%) reported sleeping eight or more hours, compared to 27.6% of female students. Asian students reported the lowest rate of sleeping eight or more hours (27.0%).

Figure 29. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2017



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 127. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
Overall	12.6	7.9	11.1	15.7	12.6	13.6	7.6	19.0
Grade								
8 th	8.0	6.6	10.8	16.8	14.0	15.1	7.7	21.0
10 th	11.5	7.2	10.9	15.3	12.4	13.8	8.5	20.5
12 th	18.5	9.9	11.8	14.9	11.3	11.7	6.5	15.5
Gender								
Female	15.3	9.4	13.2	17.3	12.9	12.5	7.0	12.5
Male	9.9	6.3	9.0	14.0	12.2	14.7	8.2	25.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	8.7	6.3	9.7	14.1	12.8	14.8	10.4	23.2
Black	17.7	8.3	10.9	14.4	11.4	11.5	6.7	19.2
Hispanic	17.0	9.9	12.4	16.9	12.4	12.1	4.8	14.5
Asian	14.3	8.5	13.0	17.9	12.9	13.1	5.7	14.6
Other/Multiple	9.2	7.1	9.8	16.1	12.0	15.0	7.9	23.0

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.

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

Table 128. 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, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	39.9	42.5	41.8	41.9	40.2
Grade					
8 th	42.6	48.5	46.0	46.9	43.8
10 th	41.2	43.2	43.2	43.3	42.7
12 th	35.6	35.7	36.2	35.2	33.7
Gender					
Female	32.0	33.9	34.0	33.7	32.0
Male	48.3	51.4	49.9	50.3	48.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	47.2	50.1	50.2	49.6	48.4
Black	38.0	39.4	37.8	37.4	37.4
Hispanic	32.5	35.3	34.3	34.1	31.4
Asian	31.3	33.8	33.8	34.3	33.4
Other/Multiple	43.4	47.6	44.5	47.8	45.9

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

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

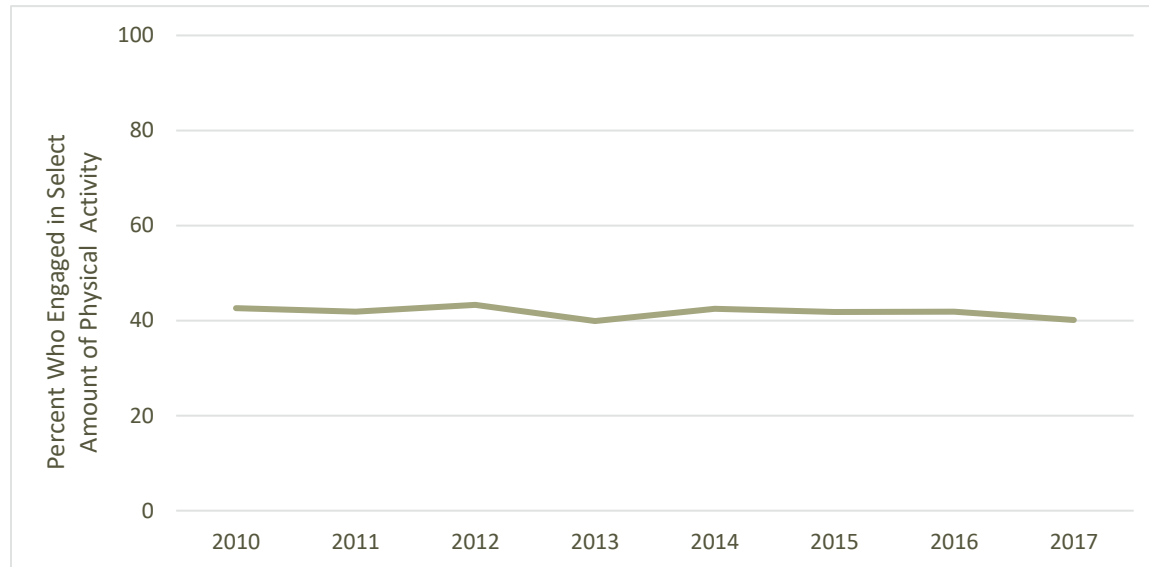
Table 129. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour for Selected Number of Days in the Past Week, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

Grade	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Physically active on all 7 days								
10 th	21.5	30.8	20.4	27.6	21.3	27.8	20.5	25.6
12 th	17.5	25.1	16.2	24.3	17.7	23.5	15.5	22.9
Physically active on 5 or more days								
10 th	43.7	51.8	41.2	49.1	43.2	50.2	42.7	45.0
12 th	35.9	44.8	35.6	43.9	36.2	43.5	33.7	41.4
Not physically active on any day								
10 th	11.3	13.8	13.2	14.4	10.8	13.1	11.5	14.9
12 th	17.9	15.6	20.3	17.8	17.7	16.9	18.5	18.7

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 30. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour on Five or More Days in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



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

Table 130. Amount of Time Spent Watching Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	25.9	27.3	17.8	16.2	7.2	2.5	3.1
Grade							
8 th	22.6	27.1	18.2	17.8	7.8	2.9	3.6
10 th	27.0	27.4	17.8	15.5	7.0	2.5	2.8
12 th	28.0	27.3	17.5	15.4	6.8	2.2	2.9
Gender							
Female	22.9	26.5	18.3	18.0	8.5	2.9	3.1
Male	28.7	28.1	17.5	14.5	6.0	2.1	3.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	21.5	29.9	20.7	17.0	6.9	1.9	2.1
Black	22.9	22.4	15.1	18.2	9.9	4.3	7.2
Hispanic	23.8	25.4	16.8	17.6	8.8	3.5	4.1
Asian	37.0	26.7	15.1	12.7	4.9	1.8	1.9
Other/Multiple	25.0	28.0	18.6	15.8	7.3	2.5	3.0

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

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

Table 131. Percentage of Students Who Watch Three or More Hours of Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	19.3	14.7	13.4	12.8
Grade				
8 th	22.9	17.3	15.4	14.3
10 th	18.0	13.3	12.2	12.3
12 th	17.0	13.6	12.7	11.9
Gender				
Female	19.1	16.1	15.0	14.4
Male	19.5	13.3	11.8	11.2
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	14.7	11.6	11.0	10.9
Black	33.8	24.9	21.7	21.5
Hispanic	30.0	21.1	18.3	16.4
Asian	11.3	9.5	8.6	8.5
Other/Multiple	20.0	14.9	15.1	12.7

Note. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 132. Percentage of Students Who Watch Three or More Hours of Television on an Average School Day, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade								
10 th	20.6	33.6	18.0	32.3	13.3	24.5	12.3	21.6
12 th	18.6	30.4	17.0	31.3	13.6	25.1	11.9	19.5

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 133. 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, 2017
(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	4.9	9.6	14.0	21.4	18.6	11.4	20.2
Grade							
8 th	3.6	10.4	14.2	21.3	18.8	11.7	20.0
10 th	4.6	8.9	13.9	21.7	18.8	11.6	20.5
12 th	6.6	9.4	13.8	21.3	18.2	10.7	20.0
Gender							
Female	5.3	9.8	13.6	20.8	18.4	11.6	20.5
Male	4.5	9.4	14.3	22.1	18.8	11.1	19.8
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	4.8	10.6	16.7	24.0	18.6	11.0	14.4
Black	6.3	8.9	11.2	17.6	17.2	11.0	27.8
Hispanic	5.3	7.3	10.4	18.1	18.8	12.6	27.5
Asian	4.1	10.1	14.0	22.3	18.9	11.3	19.3
Other/Multiple	4.3	10.5	13.9	21.0	19.0	10.4	20.8

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

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

Table 134. 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, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	47.3	48.9	48.6	50.1
Grade				
8 th	46.8	49.0	49.7	50.6
10 th	48.2	49.0	48.9	50.9
12 th	47.0	48.6	47.2	48.9
Gender				
Female	48.2	50.0	49.5	50.5
Male	46.4	47.7	47.7	49.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	40.9	42.4	42.6	44.0
Black	53.9	53.2	53.2	56.0
Hispanic	55.3	58.4	57.7	58.9
Asian	49.2	49.7	48.2	49.5
Other/Multiple	49.3	48.9	50.0	50.3

Note. Video/computer games include playing Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook or other social media. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

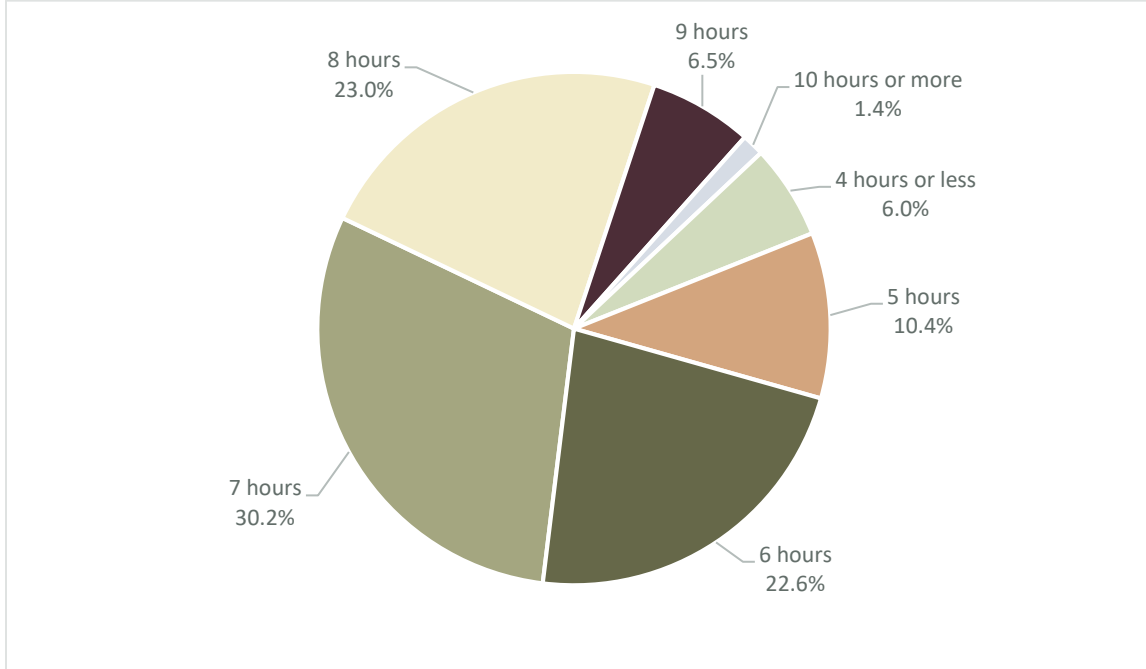
Table 135. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade								
10 th	38.1	31.6	48.2	42.9	49.0	43.4	50.9	45.1
12 th	38.0	28.8	47.0	36.9	48.6	40.5	48.9	39.2

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 31. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, Fairfax County, 2017



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

Table 136. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	4 hours or less	5 hours	6 hours	7 hours	8 hours	9 hours	10 hours or more
Overall	6.0	10.4	22.6	30.2	23.0	6.5	1.4
Grade							
8 th	3.5	5.6	14.1	28.1	34.2	12.1	2.5
10 th	5.9	10.3	24.4	33.0	20.5	4.8	1.1
12 th	8.6	15.5	29.3	29.3	14.1	2.6	0.7
Gender							
Female	6.2	12.3	24.4	29.6	21.0	5.6	1.0
Male	5.6	8.5	20.7	30.8	25.1	7.5	1.8
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	4.3	8.8	21.9	32.8	24.6	6.4	1.3
Black	8.1	10.6	23.4	26.1	22.2	7.5	2.1
Hispanic	5.8	10.4	21.9	29.1	23.5	7.5	1.8
Asian	7.8	12.9	23.6	28.7	20.5	5.5	1.0
Other/Multiple	6.7	12.2	23.7	29.4	21.4	5.5	1.2

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

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

Table 137. Prevalence of Sleeping Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

(Values are percentages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	33.5	30.2	31.7	31.0	30.9
Grade					
8 th	57.5	53.4	50.0	48.5	48.8
10 th	26.1	22.6	28.4	28.4	26.4
12 th	16.4	14.4	17.2	16.1	17.4
Gender					
Female	29.4	26.2	27.4	26.8	27.6
Male	37.8	34.2	36.1	35.3	34.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	35.0	30.8	33.2	31.9	32.3
Black	35.1	30.8	33.7	31.0	31.7
Hispanic	35.4	33.2	34.1	33.7	32.8
Asian	27.6	26.1	25.8	27.0	27.0
Other/Multiple	32.0	28.4	30.5	29.9	28.1

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

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

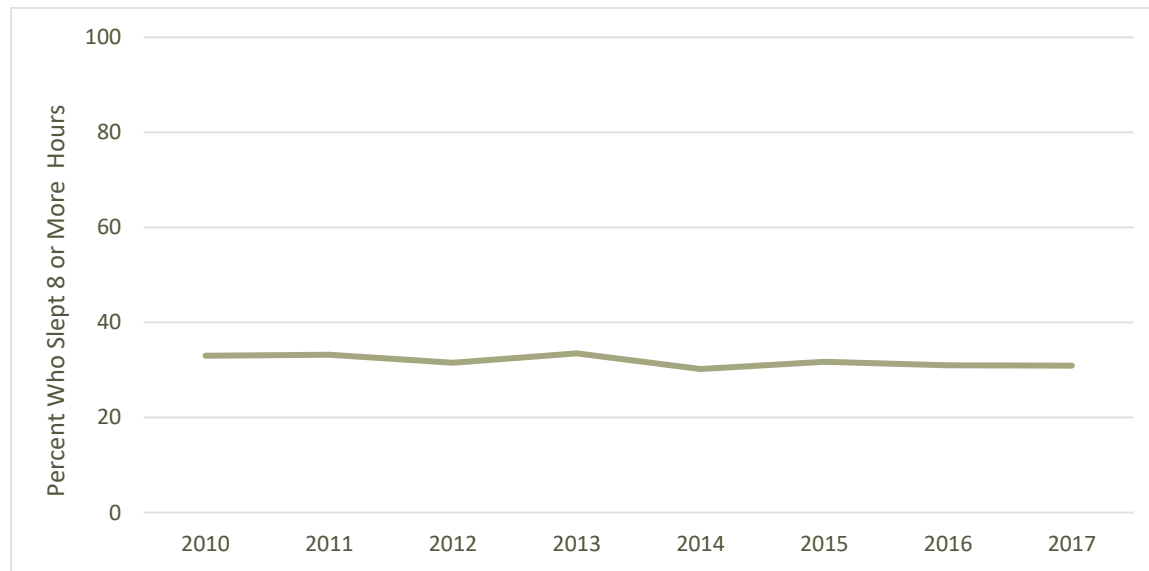
Table 138. Percentage of Students Who Sleep Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

Grade	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
10 th	27.0	33.4	26.1	33.5	28.4	28.4	26.4	26.6
12 th	16.5	23.8	16.4	23.3	17.2	22.4	17.4	17.6

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 32. Percentage of Students Who Sleep Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



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

Nutrition and Weight Loss Behaviors

Less than one-fourth of the Fairfax County students (22.5%) indicated that they ate fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the week prior to the survey, ranging from 21.5% of twelfth-grade students to 24.4% of eighth-grade students. Male and female students reported nearly identical rates. The percentage of students eating fruits and vegetables at least five times per day was the lowest rate reported since 2010.

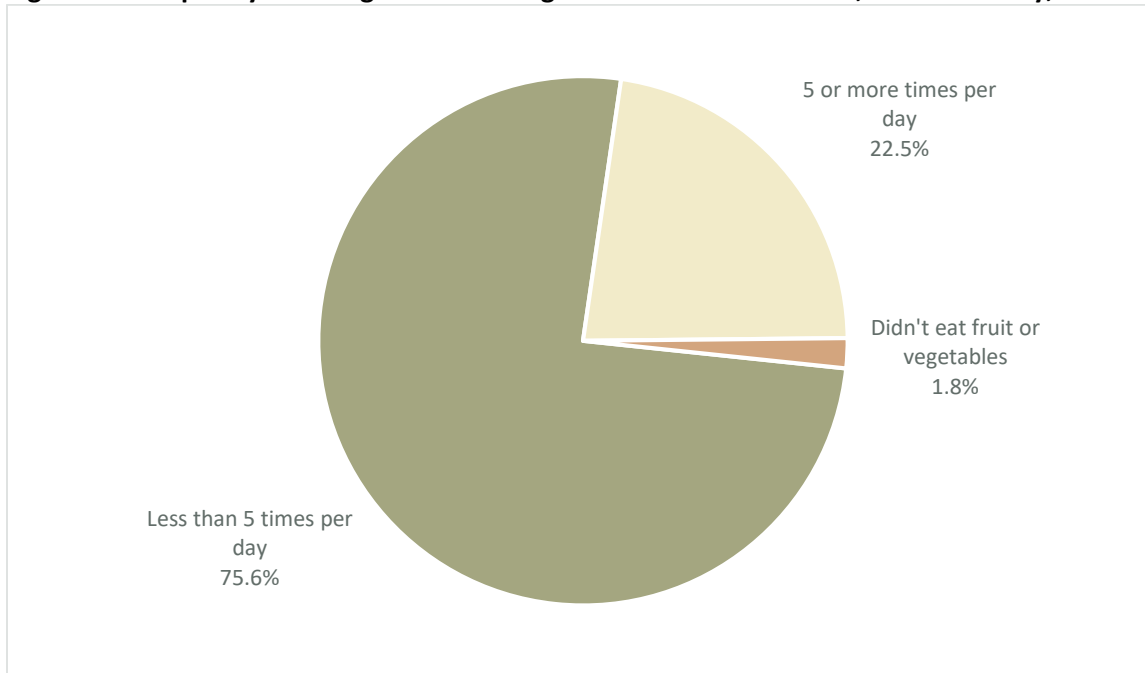
One in eleven of the students (9.4%) reported drinking non-diet soda or pop at least once per day in the week prior to the survey, which was half the 2010 rate (18.9%). Male students were more likely to report daily consumption of soda (11.9% compared to 7.1% of female students). One in nine of the students (10.8%) reported drinking sugar-sweetened drinks (such as lemonade and sweetened tea) at least once per day, while 5.9% reported consuming sports drinks daily and 2.4% consumed energy drinks daily. A larger percentage of male students reported drinking all categories of sweetened beverages compared to female students.

Over one-third of the Fairfax County students (34.8%) reported drinking a sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day in the week prior to survey administration. Male students were much more likely to report consuming at least one sweetened beverage a day (42.6% compared to 27.4% of female students). Consumption of sweetened beverages varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 23.8% of Asian students to over two-fifths of Hispanic students (44.0%) consuming them at least once per day. The rate of daily consumption of sweetened beverages has declined 4.5 percentage points since 2015.

Eight percent of the students (7.7%) reported going hungry in the past month (some of the time, most of the time, or always) due to a lack of food in the home. Incidence of hunger due to lack of food in the home varied by race/ethnicity, from 3.7% of White students to 13.3% of Hispanic students. There has been very little change since 2010 in the percentage of students reporting going hungry.

The 2017 Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students if they engaged in certain behaviors in order to lose weight or keep from gaining weight. Seven percent of the students (6.8%) reported going without eating for 24 hours or more in the past month, with nearly twice as many female students (8.6%) reporting the behavior compared to male students (4.8%). Two percent of the Fairfax County students (2.3%) reported vomiting or taking laxatives in the past month, and 1.7% reported taking diet pills without a doctor's advice for weight-loss purposes.

Figure 33. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2017



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 139. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	No fruits or vegetables	Less than 5 times per day	5 or more times per day
Overall	1.8	75.6	22.5
Grade			
8 th	1.9	73.7	24.4
10 th	1.8	76.5	21.7
12 th	1.8	76.7	21.5
Gender			
Female	1.3	76.3	22.4
Male	2.4	74.9	22.7
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.4	76.5	22.1
Black	4.2	76.2	19.6
Hispanic	2.3	75.2	22.5
Asian	1.0	74.3	24.7
Other/Multiple	1.7	76.2	22.1

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.

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

Table 140. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	27.0	26.9	24.6	23.6	22.5
Grade					
8 th	30.9	30.9	27.0	26.0	24.4
10 th	25.7	26.1	24.0	22.8	21.7
12 th	24.4	23.7	22.8	22.1	21.5
Gender					
Female	26.0	25.2	24.6	23.6	22.4
Male	28.0	28.6	24.6	23.7	22.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	27.6	27.0	24.5	23.4	22.1
Black	21.0	21.9	21.1	20.0	19.6
Hispanic	25.1	25.0	24.5	23.4	22.5
Asian	29.9	30.2	26.8	25.9	24.7
Other/Multiple	28.0	28.7	23.4	23.9	22.1

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).

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

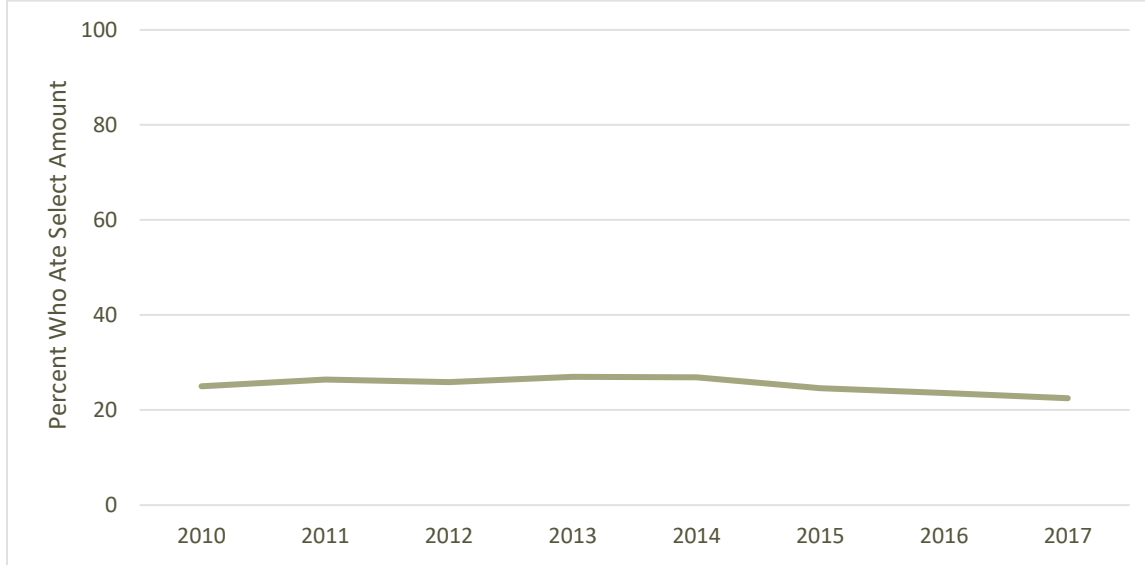
Table 141. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times per Day in the Past Week, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade								
10 th	25.2	13.9	25.7	14.5	24.0	13.7	21.7	14.5
12 th	22.9	14.1	24.4	15.6	22.8	15.5	21.5	14.1

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).

^aUS (national) data are calculated from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Datasets (CDC, 1991-2017). The YRBS is conducted in odd-numbered years only. The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 34. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



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 142. Frequency of Eating Fruits in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	6.2	23.7	18.5	17.0	19.1	8.3	7.3
Grade							
8 th	6.3	22.2	18.8	16.0	18.9	8.9	9.0
10 th	6.1	23.7	18.4	17.2	19.5	8.3	6.8
12 th	6.2	25.2	18.5	17.6	18.9	7.7	6.0
Gender							
Female	5.3	24.4	17.9	16.8	20.2	9.0	6.5
Male	7.1	22.9	19.2	17.2	18.0	7.6	8.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	5.0	20.5	18.8	18.4	22.1	9.1	6.0
Black	11.9	29.8	16.6	13.1	13.7	7.1	7.7
Hispanic	7.4	27.6	18.8	14.6	14.7	7.7	9.2
Asian	4.4	23.1	19.0	18.4	20.0	7.7	7.2
Other/Multiple	5.7	22.3	17.6	17.5	20.1	8.8	8.0

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.

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

Table 143. Frequency of Eating Green Salad in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	29.9	37.6	12.9	11.9	4.2	1.3	2.2
Grade							
8 th	33.3	35.1	12.0	11.3	4.4	1.3	2.5
10 th	29.3	38.2	13.3	11.8	4.1	1.2	2.2
12 th	26.9	39.6	13.3	12.7	4.3	1.3	2.0
Gender							
Female	26.7	39.6	13.8	12.2	4.5	1.4	1.9
Male	33.1	35.6	11.9	11.6	4.0	1.2	2.6
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	25.8	38.4	15.5	13.8	4.0	0.9	1.5
Black	39.6	34.0	8.9	9.1	4.1	1.5	2.7
Hispanic	31.4	36.3	11.1	11.1	5.0	1.9	3.2
Asian	31.5	39.4	11.4	10.1	4.1	1.2	2.4
Other/Multiple	29.0	37.2	13.3	13.2	3.8	1.1	2.4

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

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

Table 144. Frequency of Eating Potatoes in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	33.3	46.9	10.1	5.0	2.1	0.9	1.8
Grade							
8 th	38.2	44.1	8.7	4.5	2.0	0.7	1.8
10 th	32.2	47.5	10.5	5.0	2.1	1.0	1.7
12 th	29.4	49.3	11.1	5.3	2.2	1.0	1.8
Gender							
Female	34.6	48.9	8.7	4.2	1.8	0.6	1.2
Male	31.9	44.9	11.6	5.7	2.4	1.2	2.4
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	31.1	51.9	9.8	4.3	1.2	0.5	1.0
Black	44.4	36.6	7.9	5.2	2.5	1.1	2.3
Hispanic	31.8	44.0	10.7	6.4	3.2	1.4	2.5
Asian	33.1	46.0	10.6	4.8	2.4	1.1	1.9
Other/Multiple	34.4	45.7	11.1	4.3	1.8	0.8	1.9

Note. Students were instructed not to include 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.

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

Table 145. Frequency of Eating Carrots in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	41.0	37.8	9.8	6.4	2.3	1.0	1.8
Grade							
8 th	40.8	36.2	10.3	6.7	2.8	1.1	2.1
10 th	41.4	38.1	9.6	6.0	2.1	1.0	1.8
12 th	40.8	39.2	9.5	6.4	1.8	0.9	1.5
Gender							
Female	42.1	38.3	9.1	6.4	2.1	0.9	1.2
Male	39.8	37.4	10.5	6.4	2.4	1.1	2.4
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	35.9	40.7	11.7	7.7	2.1	0.7	1.2
Black	55.0	27.3	6.9	5.1	2.2	1.2	2.4
Hispanic	43.8	34.8	8.2	6.3	2.6	1.5	2.7
Asian	41.2	40.1	9.3	5.0	2.1	0.8	1.4
Other/Multiple	40.8	38.1	9.8	5.7	2.3	1.1	2.3

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

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

Table 146. Frequency of Eating Other Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	12.9	29.8	21.4	16.2	11.0	4.2	4.5
Grade							
8 th	14.0	28.8	20.2	15.8	10.8	4.6	5.8
10 th	12.5	29.5	21.5	17.2	11.0	4.2	4.1
12 th	12.3	31.2	22.5	15.5	11.1	3.9	3.5
Gender							
Female	11.8	29.8	21.0	16.9	12.1	4.6	3.9
Male	14.1	29.7	21.9	15.5	9.8	3.9	5.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	9.8	29.1	23.6	19.4	11.5	3.8	2.9
Black	21.5	32.9	18.4	12.3	7.0	3.0	5.0
Hispanic	19.4	34.4	18.8	11.7	7.6	3.2	5.0
Asian	8.7	25.2	21.1	16.6	15.6	6.4	6.5
Other/Multiple	11.7	29.9	22.0	16.7	10.0	4.8	4.8

Note. Students were instructed not to include green salad, potatoes, or carrots. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 147. Frequency of Drinking Soda or Pop in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	40.3	41.0	9.2	4.7	2.5	0.9	1.4
Grade							
8 th	38.7	43.6	8.7	4.3	2.4	0.9	1.4
10 th	40.7	41.0	9.1	4.9	2.2	0.9	1.3
12 th	41.6	38.4	9.8	4.8	2.8	1.0	1.5
Gender							
Female	46.3	39.6	7.0	3.7	1.9	0.7	0.9
Male	34.1	42.5	11.5	5.8	3.0	1.2	1.9
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	40.7	41.2	9.6	4.8	2.2	0.7	0.9
Black	38.4	40.6	9.0	5.0	3.4	1.2	2.5
Hispanic	31.1	42.7	12.0	6.3	4.0	1.7	2.3
Asian	49.1	39.8	5.8	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.8
Other/Multiple	40.6	40.7	9.4	4.3	2.7	0.9	1.4

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

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

Table 148. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	13.0	12.9	11.1	9.8	9.4
Grade					
8 th	13.7	13.9	11.1	9.6	9.0
10 th	12.2	12.6	10.7	9.6	9.2
12 th	13.0	12.4	11.5	10.3	10.1
Gender					
Female	10.0	9.4	8.1	7.2	7.1
Male	16.1	16.5	14.1	12.5	11.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	11.8	11.3	9.8	8.8	8.5
Black	17.0	15.9	15.7	12.1	11.9
Hispanic	19.3	19.4	16.5	14.4	14.3
Asian	7.9	8.3	6.4	6.2	5.3
Other/Multiple	12.3	14.3	11.3	10.8	9.4

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

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

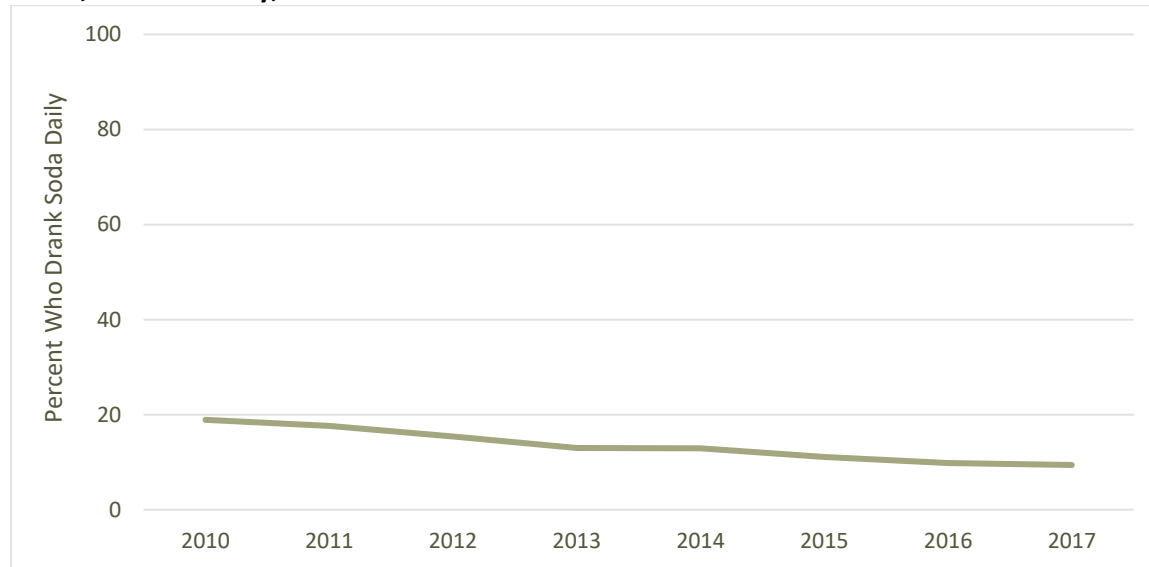
Table 149. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop at Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

Grade	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
10 th	17.2	27.3	12.2	25.4	10.7	20.8	9.2	19.5
12 th	17.1	27.0	13.0	26.0	11.5	21.0	10.1	19.6

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 35. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



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

Table 150. Frequency of Drinking Non-carbonated Sugar-Sweetened Beverages in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	36.3	42.1	10.7	5.9	2.6	0.9	1.5
Grade							
8 th	36.8	42.5	10.2	5.4	2.5	1.0	1.5
10 th	36.4	42.6	10.5	6.0	2.4	0.7	1.4
12 th	35.7	41.2	11.5	6.4	2.9	0.9	1.5
Gender							
Female	37.6	43.1	9.7	5.4	2.3	0.8	1.1
Male	34.9	41.2	11.8	6.4	2.9	1.0	1.8
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	37.1	41.8	11.2	6.2	2.2	0.6	0.8
Black	32.1	42.2	11.4	6.0	3.9	1.5	2.9
Hispanic	30.0	43.5	11.9	7.2	3.7	1.4	2.3
Asian	42.5	42.1	8.5	4.1	1.4	0.5	1.0
Other/Multiple	36.2	41.1	10.5	5.9	3.3	0.9	2.2

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

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

Table 151. Frequency of Drinking Sports Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	62.1	25.9	6.1	3.2	1.3	0.5	0.9
Grade							
8 th	60.6	27.6	5.9	3.1	1.3	0.6	0.9
10 th	59.9	26.9	6.8	3.6	1.4	0.5	0.9
12 th	66.0	23.1	5.6	2.9	1.2	0.4	0.8
Gender							
Female	72.6	21.0	3.2	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.4
Male	51.2	31.0	9.2	4.7	1.8	0.8	1.4
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	61.3	26.9	6.5	3.2	1.2	0.4	0.5
Black	59.0	25.8	5.9	4.8	1.9	0.9	1.7
Hispanic	55.6	29.0	7.5	3.6	2.0	0.8	1.6
Asian	71.2	21.6	4.0	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.5
Other/Multiple	60.9	25.6	6.7	3.5	1.5	0.9	1.0

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.

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

Table 152. Frequency of Drinking Energy Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	87.8	8.3	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.6
Grade							
8 th	88.9	7.5	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6
10 th	87.9	8.1	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.6
12 th	86.5	9.2	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.6
Gender							
Female	92.1	5.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Male	83.4	10.9	2.3	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	90.3	7.2	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3
Black	85.5	8.7	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.2
Hispanic	80.9	12.3	2.7	1.8	1.2	0.2	1.0
Asian	91.1	6.3	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other/Multiple	87.5	7.9	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.7

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.

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

Table 153. Prevalence of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages At Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017
Overall	12.6	11.4	10.8
Grade			
8 th	11.9	10.8	10.4
10 th	12.6	10.9	10.5
12 th	13.4	12.5	11.6
Gender			
Female	11.1	10.2	9.6
Male	14.2	12.5	12.1
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	11.6	10.3	9.9
Black	17.1	14.8	14.3
Hispanic	16.6	15.2	14.5
Asian	8.8	7.5	6.9
Other/Multiple	13.5	13.2	12.2

Note. Sugar-sweetened beverages include lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, and Sunny Delight. Students were instructed not to count soda, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice. This item was added to the survey in 2015. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 154. Prevalence of Drinking Sports Drinks At Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017
Overall	8.1	6.7	5.9
Grade			
8 th	7.6	6.1	5.9
10 th	8.8	7.5	6.4
12 th	7.7	6.5	5.3
Gender			
Female	4.5	3.6	3.2
Male	11.7	10.0	8.7
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	7.2	6.1	5.3
Black	13.1	10.0	9.2
Hispanic	10.3	8.9	7.9
Asian	4.8	4.1	3.2
Other/Multiple	9.0	7.7	6.8

Note. Sports drinks include Gatorade and PowerAde. Students were instructed not to count low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2. This item was added to the survey in 2015. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 155. Prevalence of Drinking Energy Drinks At Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017
Overall	3.1	2.6	2.4
Grade			
8 th	3.0	2.5	2.1
10 th	3.0	2.8	2.5
12 th	3.2	2.6	2.4
Gender			
Female	1.9	1.7	1.3
Male	4.2	3.6	3.4
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.9	1.7	1.4
Black	5.8	4.3	4.1
Hispanic	5.2	4.5	4.2
Asian	2.1	1.9	1.5
Other/Multiple	2.8	2.4	2.4

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

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

Table 156. Frequency of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	17.3	47.9	7.8	27.0
Grade				
8 th	16.2	50.6	7.2	26.1
10 th	17.4	47.3	7.9	27.4
12 th	18.3	45.9	8.2	27.7
Gender				
Female	20.5	52.2	7.8	19.6
Male	13.8	43.6	7.8	34.9
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	16.5	49.1	8.6	25.8
Black	14.9	45.4	7.9	31.9
Hispanic	12.3	43.7	7.7	36.4
Asian	24.1	52.1	6.3	17.5
Other/Multiple	17.3	45.7	7.6	29.4

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.

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

Table 157. Prevalence of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017
Overall	39.3	37.3	34.8
Grade			
8 th	36.0	35.8	33.2
10 th	40.7	37.7	35.3
12 th	40.9	38.3	35.9
Gender			
Female	31.2	29.4	27.4
Male	47.6	45.4	42.6
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	38.8	36.6	34.4
Black	48.0	43.1	39.8
Hispanic	48.5	46.9	44.0
Asian	28.1	26.1	23.8
Other/Multiple	39.7	39.9	37.0

Note. Any sweetened beverage includes non-diet soda; sweetened beverages such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, and Sunny Delight; energy drinks such as Red Bull and Jolt; and sports drinks such as Gatorade and PowerAde. The items on non-carbonated sweetened drinks were added to the survey in 2015. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 158. Frequency of Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
Overall	79.2	13.0	5.5	1.5	0.8
Grade					
8 th	77.5	14.7	5.4	1.7	0.7
10 th	78.4	13.4	5.8	1.6	0.8
12 th	81.9	10.9	5.2	1.3	0.8
Gender					
Female	80.7	11.9	5.4	1.5	0.5
Male	77.9	14.2	5.5	1.6	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	88.7	7.7	2.6	0.7	0.4
Black	68.1	19.6	8.3	2.4	1.6
Hispanic	67.0	19.7	9.3	2.9	1.1
Asian	80.2	12.7	5.3	1.3	0.6
Other/Multiple	79.0	13.1	5.2	1.7	1.0

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

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

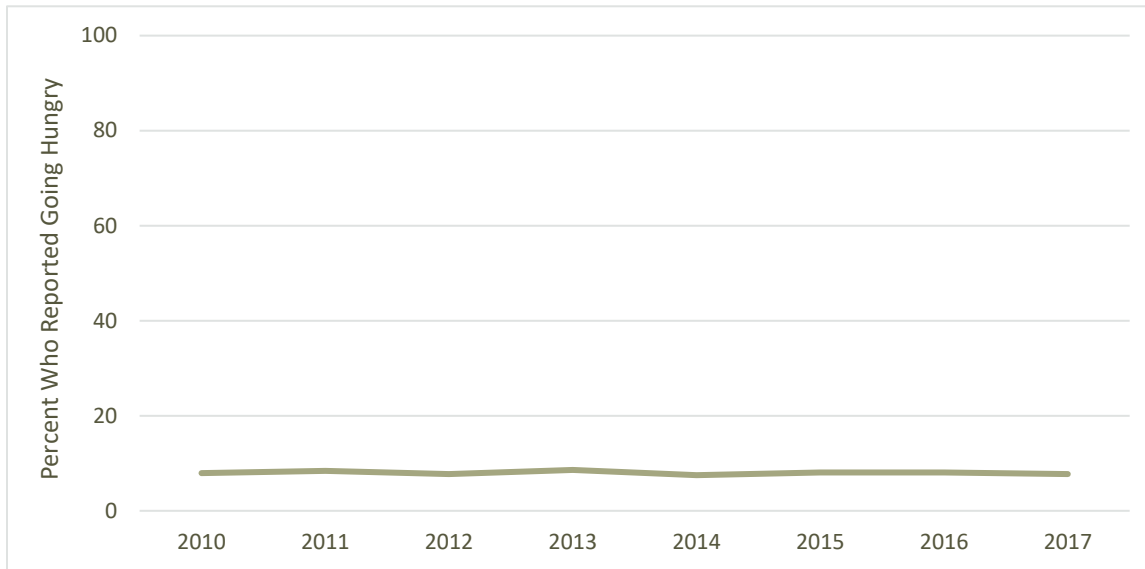
Table 159. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	8.6	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.7
Grade					
8 th	9.7	7.7	9.2	8.8	7.8
10 th	8.9	7.4	8.1	8.2	8.2
12 th	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.2
Gender					
Female	7.9	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.4
Male	9.2	7.8	8.6	8.5	8.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	4.5	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7
Black	12.3	10.3	12.2	11.9	12.3
Hispanic	14.5	13.0	13.9	13.8	13.3
Asian	9.0	8.0	8.5	8.9	7.1
Other/Multiple	10.2	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.9

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).

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

Figure 36. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



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

Table 160. Percentage of Students Who Went Without Eating to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	7.4	6.5	6.4	6.8
Grade				
8 th	8.4	6.4	5.8	6.3
10 th	7.5	6.5	6.3	6.7
12 th	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.4
Gender				
Female	10.5	8.8	8.4	8.6
Male	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.8
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	6.4	5.6	5.7	6.3
Black	8.9	7.9	7.7	8.2
Hispanic	10.7	9.1	8.9	8.8
Asian	5.6	4.8	4.3	5.0
Other/Multiple	8.4	7.4	7.9	7.0

Note. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 161. Percentage of Students Who Took Diet Pills Without a Doctor’s Advice to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.7
Grade				
8 th	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.1
10 th	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.7
12 th	3.6	2.8	2.4	2.4
Gender				
Female	3.9	2.5	2.2	2.2
Male	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Black	3.8	2.5	2.6	2.4
Hispanic	4.6	3.3	3.0	2.5
Asian	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1
Other/Multiple	3.5	2.2	1.8	1.5

Note. Includes diet pills, powders or liquids. Students were instructed to not include meal replacement products such as Slim Fast. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 162. Percentage of Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.3
Grade				
8 th	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.8
10 th	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.4
12 th	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7
Gender				
Female	5.1	3.7	3.1	3.2
Male	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.4
Black	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.4
Hispanic	4.5	3.4	3.2	2.9
Asian	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.5
Other/Multiple	4.0	2.8	3.4	2.2

Note. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Mental Health

Students were asked to rate the average level of stress they experienced in the past month, using a 10-point scale where 1 indicated “little or no stress” and 10 indicated “a great deal of stress”. 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) (see American Psychological Association, 2014). Over one-third of the students (36.2%) reported experiencing levels of stress that fell in the high category, over two-fifths (44.2%) reported moderate levels, and one in five (19.6%) rated their stress level in the low category. Levels of stress increased with grade level, ranging from one-fourth of the eighth-grade students (25.0%) reporting a high level of stress in the past month to almost half (46.4%) of the twelfth-grade students. Rates also varied greatly by gender, with 26.5% of male students indicating a high level of stress, compared to 45.5% of female students. Black students were least likely to report a high level of stress (30.7%) and Asian students were most likely to report it (39.4%).

Fairfax County students were asked if, during the past 12 months, they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Over one-quarter of the students (27.3%) reported feeling this sad or hopeless, including 34.6% of female students and 19.6% of male students. Rates of feeling this sad or hopeless increased with grade level, ranging from 22.5% of eighth-grade students to 31.2% of twelfth-grade students. White students were least likely to report the feelings (25.0%), while Hispanic students were most likely (32.6%).

Approximately one in six female students (18.3%) and one in ten male students (10.3%) reported that they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year. Rates of considering suicide varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 13.4% of White students to 18.5% of students of other or multiple races. Six percent of Fairfax County students (5.9%) reported having attempted suicide in the past year, including 7.6% of female students and 4.0% of the male students. Hispanic students reported the highest rate of attempting suicide (8.3%).

Students who had used any substance in the past month were much more likely to report mental health issues in the past year. Approximately twice as many students with past month substance use reported feeling sad (40.9%) and contemplating suicide (23.8%) , compared to students who did not use substances (22.6% and 11.3%, respectively). Almost three times as many students who used substances in the past month reported attempting suicide in the past year (11.4% compared to 3.9% of students who did not use substances).

Table 163. Percentage of Students Who Experienced Selected Levels of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

	Low	Moderate	High
Overall	19.6	44.2	36.2
Grade			
8 th	30.4	44.6	25.0
10 th	15.4	46.9	37.7
12 th	12.8	40.8	46.4
Gender			
Female	12.5	41.9	45.5
Male	27.0	46.5	26.5
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	17.4	46.3	36.4
Black	28.0	41.3	30.7
Hispanic	23.6	41.9	34.5
Asian	16.3	44.3	39.4
Other/Multiple	17.2	43.7	39.1

Note. 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”. 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). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 164. Percentage of Students Who Experienced a High Level of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017

	2015	2016	2017
Overall	35.9	35.7	36.2
Grade			
8 th	22.7	21.6	25.0
10 th	39.4	38.5	37.7
12 th	45.7	47.5	46.4
Gender			
Female	45.4	45.0	45.5
Male	26.0	26.1	26.5
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	36.8	36.1	36.4
Black	29.3	30.6	30.7
Hispanic	33.5	33.5	34.5
Asian	39.2	38.8	39.4
Other/Multiple	37.8	37.8	39.1

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

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

Table 165. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	29.6	31.7	25.9	25.9	27.3
Grade					
8 th	25.3	27.2	20.9	20.6	22.5
10 th	31.0	32.4	26.6	25.9	28.4
12 th	32.6	35.8	30.2	31.6	31.2
Gender					
Female	37.5	39.3	33.5	32.7	34.6
Male	21.2	24.0	17.8	18.8	19.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	26.5	28.2	23.9	23.6	25.0
Black	27.8	31.4	22.1	25.1	27.1
Hispanic	37.0	39.5	32.2	31.4	32.6
Asian	28.9	30.8	24.8	24.8	25.3
Other/Multiple	33.3	34.4	27.8	28.0	30.3

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).

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

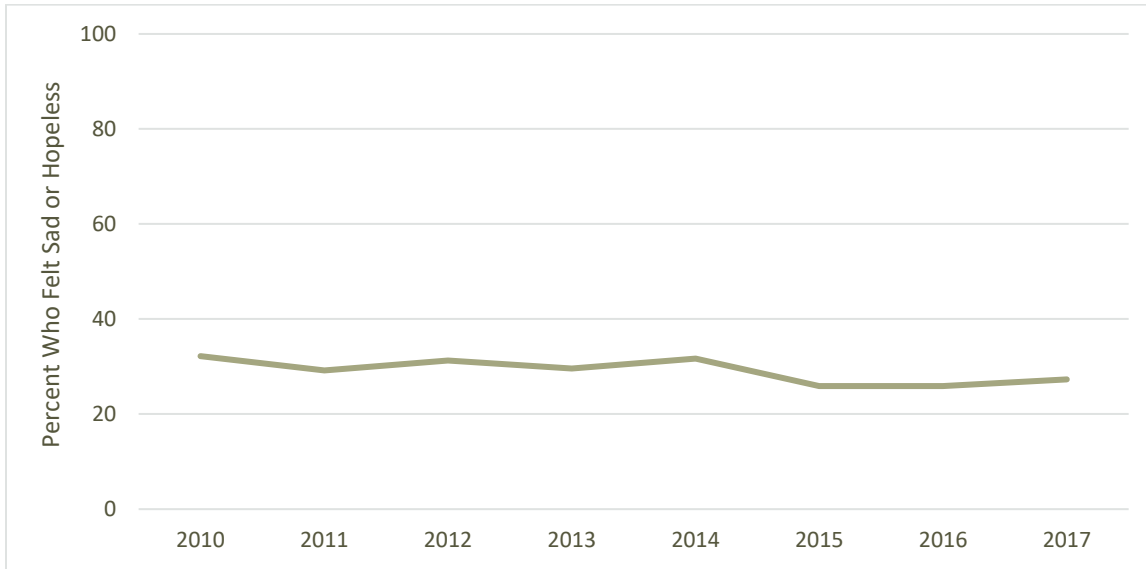
Table 166. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade								
10 th	30.7	28.7	31.0	29.4	26.6	29.8	28.4	32.5
12 th	32.0	28.9	32.6	29.1	30.2	30.0	31.2	31.0

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 37. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2017



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

Table 167. Percentage of Students Who Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017

	2013	2015	2016	2017
Overall	17.0	13.9	13.7	14.5
Grade				
8 th	14.9	11.3	11.3	13.0
10 th	18.5	14.1	13.8	14.8
12 th	17.5	16.4	16.2	15.6
Gender				
Female	22.3	18.4	17.5	18.3
Male	11.2	9.1	9.7	10.3
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	15.0	13.3	12.9	13.4
Black	14.8	12.1	12.8	13.5
Hispanic	19.9	15.3	13.9	15.2
Asian	18.1	13.7	14.3	14.8
Other/Multiple	21.3	16.4	17.1	18.5

Note. This item was not included on the 2014 survey. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 168. Percentage of Students Who Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017

	2011		2013		2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade								
10 th	17.5	16.5	18.5	17.3	14.1	18.3	14.8	17.3
12 th	16.1	13.6	17.5	14.9	16.4	16.3	15.6	17.4

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, 2012; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 169. Percentage of Students Who Attempted Suicide in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015, 2016, 2017

	2015	2016	2017
Overall	5.8	5.4	5.9
Grade			
8 th	5.7	5.4	6.1
10 th	5.9	5.2	5.6
12 th	6.0	5.7	5.9
Gender			
Female	8.2	7.0	7.6
Male	3.4	3.7	4.0
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	4.6	4.1	4.4
Black	5.8	5.7	6.3
Hispanic	8.8	7.7	8.3
Asian	5.3	5.3	5.6
Other/Multiple	6.3	6.8	6.8

Note. This item was 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).

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

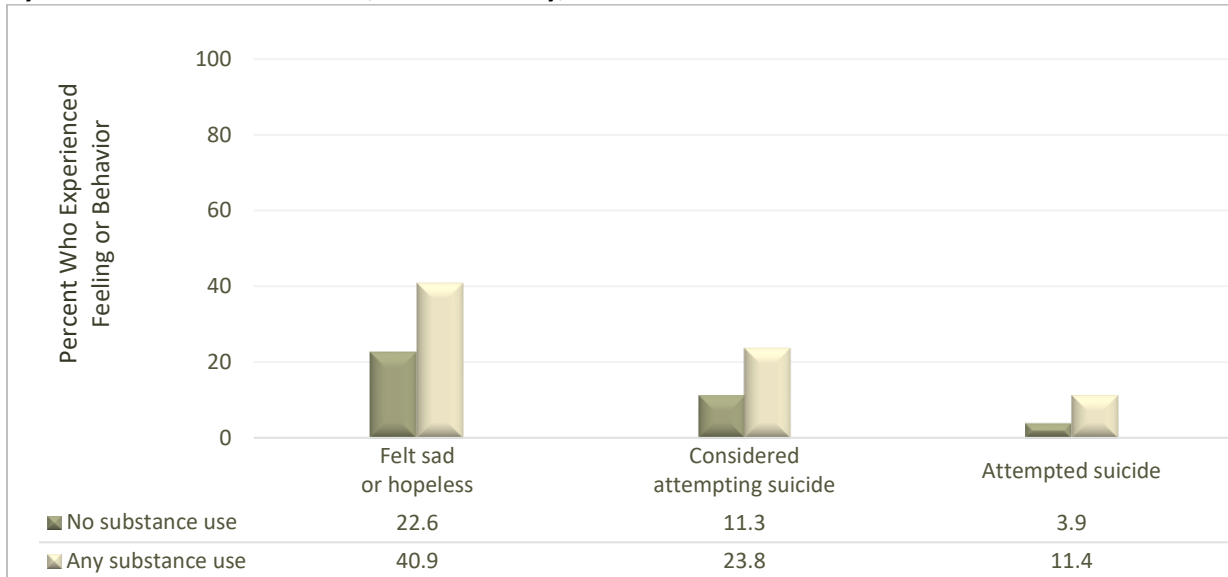
Table 170. Percentage of Students Who Attempted Suicide in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 and 2017

	2015		2017	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Grade				
10 th	5.9	9.4	5.6	8.6
12 th	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.8

Note. This item was 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).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (Kann et al., 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 38. Percentage of Students Reporting Sadness and Suicide-Related Behaviors in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2017



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

EXTRACURRICULAR AND CIVIC BEHAVIORS

Extracurricular Activities

Half of the Fairfax County students (49.9%) reported participating in extracurricular activities at school (such as teams, clubs, or programs) for an hour or more on an average school day. Tenth-grade students were most likely to spend an hour or more in extracurricular activities at school (54.5%). Almost half of the students (45.5%) indicated participating in extracurricular activities away from school for an hour or more on an average school day. Rates of participating in extracurricular activities away from school decreased as grade level increased, ranging from 37.6% of twelfth-grade students to 56.8% of eighth-grade students reporting spending an hour or more in such activities on an average school day.

Students were asked how much time they spend doing homework on an average school day, with 67.7% indicating they spend an hour or more. Approximately three-fourths of tenth- and twelfth-grade students (73.2% and 74.4%, respectively) reported spending an hour or more on homework. Female students were more likely to report spending an hour or more on homework (74.3% compared to 61.2% of male students).

Sixteen percent of the students (15.5%) reported going to work for an hour or more on an average school day, including 32.8% of twelfth-grade students. Hispanic students were least likely to spend an hour or more per day participating in extracurricular activities (at or away from school) or doing homework, but were most likely to spend an hour or more on an average school day going to work, with 19.9% doing so.

Table 177 shows the amount of time students spend on an average school day in all afterschool activities combined. Over half of the students (56.7%) spend more than 3½ hours on an average school day on the combined activities, ranging from 44.3% of eighth-grade students to 67.8% of twelfth-grade students. A larger percentage of female students reported spending more than 3½ hours on the activities on an average school day (61.6% compared to 51.7% of male students). Less than half of the Hispanic students (46.7%) reported spending more than 3½ hours on the activities, while three-fifths of Asian students (60.8%), White students (60.2%), and students of other or multiple races (59.3%) did so.

Table 171. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ and 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	34.4	6.6	9.2	15.0	24.5	10.4
Grade						
8 th	43.8	5.9	8.0	15.7	22.7	3.9
10 th	30.7	5.8	9.1	13.7	27.5	13.3
12 th	28.4	8.2	10.5	15.5	23.2	14.2
Gender						
Female	30.7	7.1	11.4	16.0	25.0	9.8
Male	38.0	6.1	7.0	13.9	24.0	11.0
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	34.1	6.8	8.3	14.0	25.2	11.6
Black	29.1	5.7	8.3	14.6	29.6	12.7
Hispanic	42.6	7.0	8.7	12.9	20.5	8.4
Asian	29.5	6.6	12.0	19.4	24.2	8.3
Other/Multiple	32.2	6.0	8.1	13.3	26.9	13.6

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.

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

Table 172. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities Away from School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	44.6	4.6	5.3	13.9	20.5	11.1
Grade						
8 th	34.9	3.6	4.7	15.9	26.6	14.3
10 th	48.6	4.6	4.9	13.0	19.5	9.5
12 th	50.5	5.7	6.3	12.8	15.2	9.6
Gender						
Female	43.6	4.8	5.4	13.4	20.8	12.0
Male	45.6	4.4	5.1	14.4	20.2	10.3
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	37.2	4.6	5.8	16.1	23.6	12.6
Black	53.6	4.5	4.5	9.9	17.9	9.6
Hispanic	55.2	4.1	4.1	10.0	17.9	8.8
Asian	44.1	5.2	6.0	15.5	18.2	11.1
Other/Multiple	39.9	4.2	4.9	15.1	22.9	13.0

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.

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

Table 173. Frequency of Doing Homework Outside of School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	3.9	10.5	17.9	16.9	25.0	25.8
Grade						
8 th	3.3	14.3	26.5	21.2	22.7	12.0
10 th	3.5	8.9	14.5	15.3	27.8	30.1
12 th	4.9	8.3	12.5	14.0	24.5	35.8
Gender						
Female	2.3	8.2	15.2	14.6	26.0	33.7
Male	5.3	12.8	20.6	19.2	24.1	18.0
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	3.1	9.1	18.0	18.3	28.0	23.5
Black	4.7	12.8	18.9	16.3	23.3	24.1
Hispanic	6.8	16.5	21.0	17.2	19.2	19.3
Asian	2.0	5.9	13.5	14.5	26.2	37.9
Other/Multiple	4.1	10.6	19.3	16.3	25.6	24.1

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

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

Table 174. Frequency of Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	79.5	3.2	1.9	2.3	2.4	10.9
Grade						
8 th	87.3	4.5	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.9
10 th	87.9	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.8	5.4
12 th	62.5	3.0	1.8	2.7	4.0	26.1
Gender						
Female	80.1	2.8	1.6	1.9	2.4	11.3
Male	78.8	3.5	2.2	2.6	2.3	10.5
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	79.2	3.5	2.1	2.7	3.0	9.4
Black	80.5	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.8	12.5
Hispanic	74.6	3.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	15.8
Asian	83.8	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	8.4
Other/Multiple	80.5	3.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	9.9

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

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

Table 175. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017

	Extracurricular at school			Extracurricular away from school		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Overall	50.6	50.7	49.9	46.2	46.8	45.5
Grade						
8 th	42.0	42.6	42.2	57.5	58.0	56.8
10 th	56.3	55.6	54.5	43.6	42.6	41.9
12 th	53.3	53.9	53.0	37.4	39.6	37.6
Gender						
Female	51.3	51.2	50.8	46.8	47.2	46.2
Male	49.9	50.2	48.9	45.6	46.4	44.9
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	51.6	51.7	50.8	53.0	54.0	52.3
Black	58.3	57.4	57.0	39.6	39.7	37.4
Hispanic	42.3	42.9	41.7	37.4	37.4	36.7
Asian	51.9	52.6	51.9	43.9	44.9	44.7
Other/Multiple	54.5	53.8	53.7	49.7	49.9	51.0

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).

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

Table 176. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Homework or Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2017

	Doing homework			Going to work		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Overall	70.9	69.4	67.7	15.2	14.7	15.5
Grade						
8 th	58.2	56.1	55.8	6.1	5.7	5.6
10 th	77.3	75.5	73.2	9.0	8.6	8.9
12 th	76.9	76.6	74.4	30.9	30.7	32.8
Gender						
Female	77.0	75.6	74.3	15.1	15.4	15.5
Male	64.7	63.2	61.2	15.3	14.2	15.5
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	73.1	71.6	69.9	14.3	14.3	15.2
Black	66.9	64.8	63.6	16.3	16.0	15.7
Hispanic	59.0	58.1	55.8	20.2	18.8	19.9
Asian	80.1	79.3	78.6	11.8	11.2	12.3
Other/Multiple	70.5	67.8	66.0	15.0	15.1	13.8

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

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

Table 177. 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, 2017

(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	16.7	26.6	32.6	18.3	5.8
Grade					
8 th	22.7	33.0	30.8	11.6	2.0
10 th	16.7	25.3	33.5	19.3	5.2
12 th	10.7	21.5	33.5	23.9	10.4
Gender					
Female	14.0	24.4	33.5	21.3	6.8
Male	19.4	29.0	31.7	15.2	4.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	13.9	25.9	34.8	19.5	5.9
Black	17.8	27.5	30.4	18.5	5.8
Hispanic	24.6	28.8	27.5	14.5	4.7
Asian	13.9	25.4	34.9	19.3	6.6
Other/Multiple	14.6	26.1	32.8	20.1	6.5

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

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

Civic Behaviors

Nearly two-thirds of Fairfax County students (64.0%) reported volunteering to do community service in the past year. A smaller percentage of tenth-grade students (54.1%) volunteered in the past year, compared to eighth- and twelfth-grade students (67.4% and 71.2%, respectively). Female students were more likely to report volunteering in the past year (69.1% compared to 59.0% of male students). Rates of volunteering in the past year varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 46.4% of Hispanic students to 72.9% of White students. The 2017 rate for volunteering in the past year was the lowest rate reported in the past eight years, and was 6.2 percentage points lower than the 2010 rate.

Seven out of ten students (70.0%) reported that they were a leader in a group or organization in the past year. Approximately two-thirds of eighth- and tenth-grade students (67.9% and 66.1%, respectively) were leaders in the past year, and over three-fourths of twelfth-grade students (76.2%) held a leadership role. Hispanic students were least likely to indicate being a leader in a group or organization (60.8%), and White students were most likely to report doing so (75.1%).

Table 178. Frequency of Volunteering to Do Community Service, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(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	13.1	22.8	21.1	18.4	14.4	10.1
Grade						
8 th	16.4	16.2	20.7	20.9	16.6	9.3
10 th	14.4	31.5	21.6	16.0	9.8	6.7
12 th	8.5	20.4	21.1	18.5	17.2	14.5
Gender						
Female	9.5	21.3	20.8	19.4	16.5	12.4
Male	16.6	24.3	21.5	17.4	12.4	7.8
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	7.2	19.9	26.4	22.5	15.9	8.1
Black	20.0	27.6	16.4	14.6	12.3	9.0
Hispanic	25.0	28.5	16.4	12.9	9.6	7.6
Asian	9.3	19.8	18.4	18.5	17.5	16.5
Other/Multiple	9.4	23.1	23.2	18.9	15.6	9.8

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

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

Table 179. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	68.5	70.3	65.2	65.6	64.0
Grade					
8 th	77.0	77.1	70.4	69.1	67.4
10 th	55.4	59.2	54.6	55.6	54.1
12 th	73.7	75.0	71.3	73.0	71.2
Gender					
Female	72.8	75.1	70.3	71.6	69.1
Male	64.0	65.3	60.0	59.6	59.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	75.0	77.3	72.6	74.0	72.9
Black	57.5	58.1	54.5	56.5	52.4
Hispanic	54.4	55.4	49.1	48.5	46.4
Asian	74.0	76.0	70.7	70.5	70.9
Other/Multiple	69.0	71.5	68.6	67.9	67.5

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

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

Table 180. Frequency of Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times
Overall	30.0	17.8	16.5	17.8	17.9
Grade					
8 th	32.1	18.9	16.5	16.6	15.8
10 th	34.0	17.8	15.7	17.1	15.5
12 th	23.8	16.6	17.3	19.8	22.5
Gender					
Female	28.6	18.5	17.0	18.9	17.0
Male	31.4	17.1	16.0	16.7	18.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	24.9	17.3	17.0	19.6	21.1
Black	32.0	17.1	16.4	17.5	17.0
Hispanic	39.2	20.0	14.9	14.1	11.8
Asian	30.0	17.3	17.2	18.0	17.4
Other/Multiple	27.1	16.2	16.6	18.6	21.4

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

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

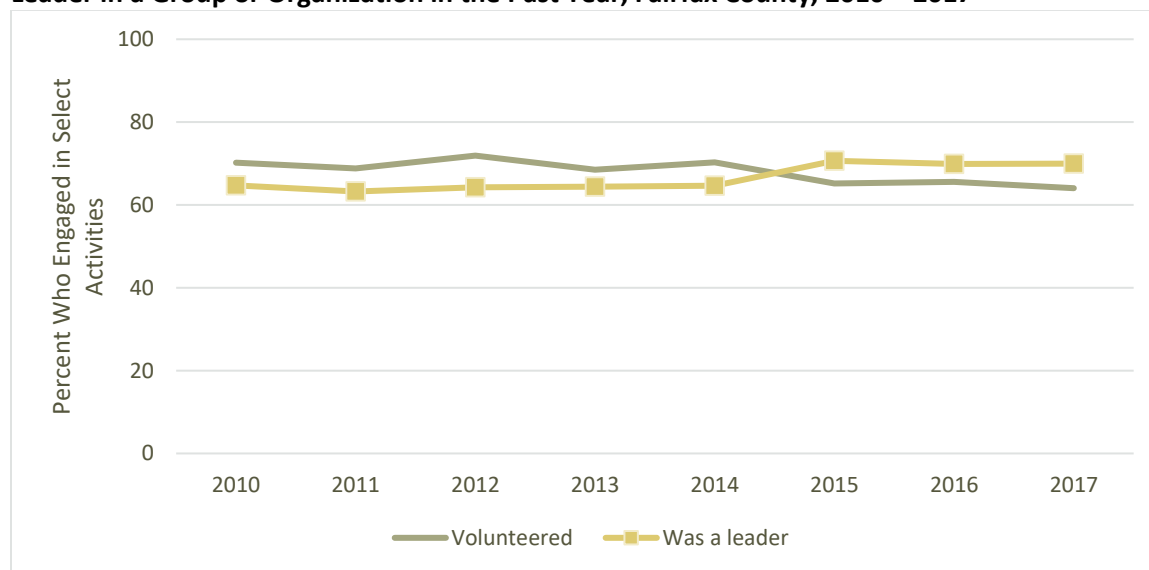
Table 181. Percentage of Students Who Reported Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2013 – 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	64.4	64.7	70.6	69.9	70.0
Grade					
8 th	63.0	62.7	68.1	68.9	67.9
10 th	58.7	59.5	67.3	65.1	66.1
12 th	71.9	72.1	76.8	76.2	76.2
Gender					
Female	64.9	65.0	71.8	72.2	71.4
Male	63.9	64.4	69.6	67.7	68.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	69.5	69.6	75.6	74.7	75.1
Black	61.5	61.9	68.1	67.6	68.0
Hispanic	54.2	54.9	61.9	61.2	60.8
Asian	64.1	64.8	69.5	69.2	70.0
Other/Multiple	66.5	66.1	73.7	73.6	72.9

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

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

Figure 39. 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 – 2017



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

ASSETS THAT BUILD RESILIENCY

Changes were made to the Fairfax County Youth Survey in 2015 that shifted the focus from an investigation of risk factors that students may encounter in their environments to an assessment of the assets or protective factors shown to promote well-being and positive development in youth. This shift directs attention to strengths that can be nurtured in a youth and his or her environment instead of focusing on problems or deficits. Research suggests that the more assets young people have, the less likely they are to engage in a wide range of risky behaviors and the more likely they are to thrive (Leffert et al., 1998).

Assets enhance a young person's ability to resist risks and make good decisions. They are characteristics of youth and their environments (families, schools, and communities) that foster resilience, which helps individuals overcome adversity. Research suggests six key elements for building an environment where resiliency is nurtured. They include three strategies that mitigate the impact of risk factors in children's lives, and three that build resiliency in the environment (Hawkins, Catalano, & Miller, 1992). The Resiliency Wheel is a tool that can be utilized to assess and strengthen these six resiliency-building factors (Henderson & Milstein, 2003). By creating systems and processes that help students make positive connections with caring adults, schools and communities can ensure that an environment is in place that strengthens the resiliency of all students.

The 2017 Fairfax County Youth Survey investigated 15 assets within the school, community, and family domains to determine how prevalent these external supports are in the students' environments. Six additional items measured individual behaviors and attitudes that help young people develop into successful adults.

Within the school domain, most students reported feeling safe at their school (87.6%), having opportunities to talk to their teacher one-on-one (82.1%) and that their teachers notice if they do a good job (59.9%). The school assets that the fewest number of students reported having were that the school communicates with parents when the student does well (30.1%) and that teachers praise the student when he/she does well (42.6%). Female students reported lower rates than male students on all of the school domain assets. Tenth-grade students reported the lowest rates on all but one of the school-domain assets.

While nearly all of the students reported having two of the community assets measured on the survey (availability of extracurricular activities (94.3%) and neighbors would disapprove of youth's use of marijuana (94.0%)), only two-fifths reported that there are adults in their neighborhood/community they can talk to (40.9%), and less than one in six (15.7%) reported that their neighbors notice when the student



does a good job. Twelfth-grade students and Hispanic students reported the lowest rates on all of the community-domain assets but one.

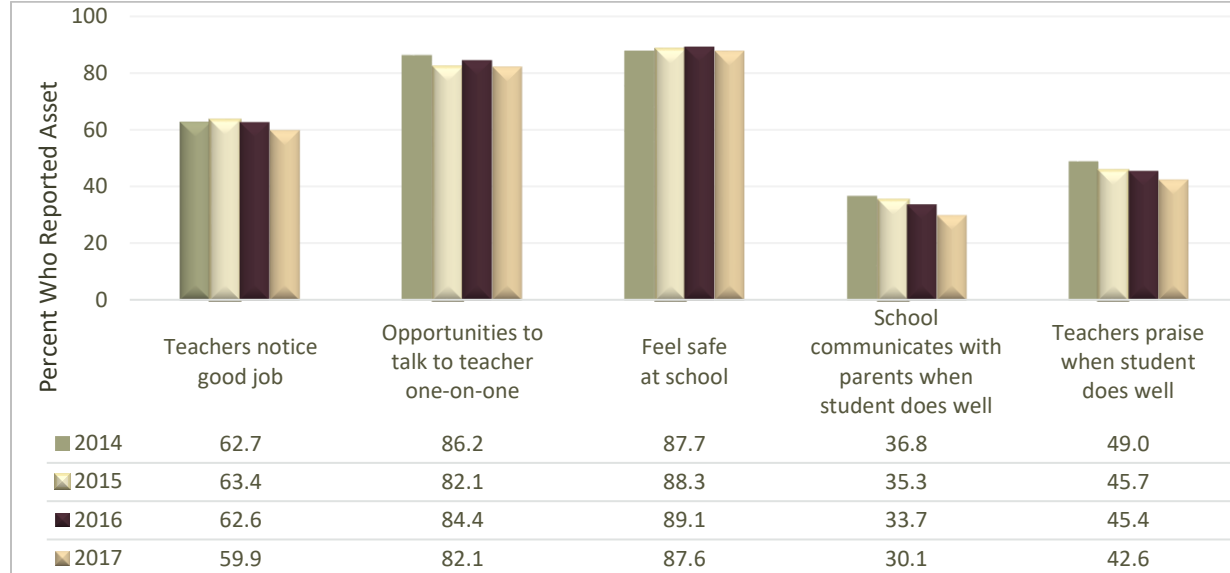
A majority of students reported having each of the five assets measured in the family domain. Over ninety percent of students reported that their parents would disapprove of marijuana use by the student (92.9%) and that their parents are aware of the student's whereabouts (92.3%). The family asset with the lowest rate was that family members communicate respectfully (without yelling) (67.3%).

The percentage of students reporting assets in the individual domain ranged from 42.9% reporting that they volunteered monthly or more frequently, to 77.4% who reported that they take responsibility for their actions. Fewer male students reported having the individual assets than female students, with the largest difference being 10.8 percentage points for the volunteering asset (37.5% of male students compared to 48.3% of female students). The volunteering asset also had the largest variation among grade levels, ranging from 32.5% of tenth-grade students to 50.1% of twelfth-grade students.

Eight risk behaviors were investigated relative to the number of assets a student has in each of the domains. In most domains, the more assets a student has, the less likely he or she was to engage in the risky behaviors. The only exceptions were found in the individual domain, for alcohol use and binge drinking. Students with one asset were slightly more likely to engage in these behaviors than those with none of the assets. The largest difference in engaging in risky behavior based on the number of assets was found in the family domain, where over three-fifths of the students with none of the family assets (62.0%) reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, compared to 11.2% of students with all five assets.

School

Figure 40. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected School Assets, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017



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

Table 182. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Teachers Notice When They are Doing a Good Job, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	62.7	63.4	62.6	59.9
Grade				
8 th	66.0	66.0	64.7	62.2
10 th	58.8	59.9	60.0	57.2
12 th	63.4	64.6	63.3	60.5
Gender				
Female	61.7	61.9	61.8	58.7
Male	63.8	65.0	63.7	61.3
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	62.8	64.5	64.0	60.2
Black	66.9	65.4	64.0	60.9
Hispanic	63.1	63.9	61.3	60.5
Asian	61.2	61.0	61.3	59.4
Other/Multiple	59.7	60.9	61.8	58.1

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

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

Table 183. Percentage of Students Reporting That There Are Opportunities to Talk to Teachers One-on-One, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	86.2	82.1	84.4	82.1
Grade				
8 th	84.9	81.5	83.6	81.1
10 th	85.3	80.2	82.7	81.2
12 th	88.6	84.8	86.9	84.2
Gender				
Female	85.4	80.6	83.1	80.6
Male	87.1	83.8	85.7	83.8
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	87.4	82.4	85.2	82.6
Black	86.6	82.2	83.8	80.9
Hispanic	84.8	81.8	83.7	81.1
Asian	86.7	82.4	85.2	83.2
Other/Multiple	82.3	80.9	80.6	81.6

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

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

Table 184. Percentage of Students Who Feel Safe at Their School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	87.7	88.3	89.1	87.6
Grade				
8 th	88.0	89.6	90.3	87.4
10 th	86.4	86.7	87.5	87.1
12 th	88.9	88.7	89.8	88.4
Gender				
Female	88.0	87.9	88.8	87.1
Male	87.6	88.9	89.7	88.3
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	90.0	90.0	91.5	89.4
Black	84.3	85.2	85.5	84.7
Hispanic	85.1	85.6	86.2	85.0
Asian	88.9	89.6	90.2	88.9
Other/Multiple	83.8	87.3	87.7	86.8

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

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

Table 185. Percentage of Students Reporting That the School Lets Their Parents Know When They Have Done Something Well, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	36.8	35.3	33.7	30.1
Grade				
8 th	42.9	41.9	40.0	35.1
10 th	34.7	33.8	30.8	27.5
12 th	32.6	30.3	30.2	27.6
Gender				
Female	34.5	32.6	31.2	27.2
Male	39.2	38.2	36.2	33.0
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	37.6	36.6	34.5	31.3
Black	37.0	35.1	32.5	28.9
Hispanic	33.5	32.3	30.6	27.4
Asian	39.2	36.5	36.1	31.6
Other/Multiple	35.2	33.3	33.0	28.7

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

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

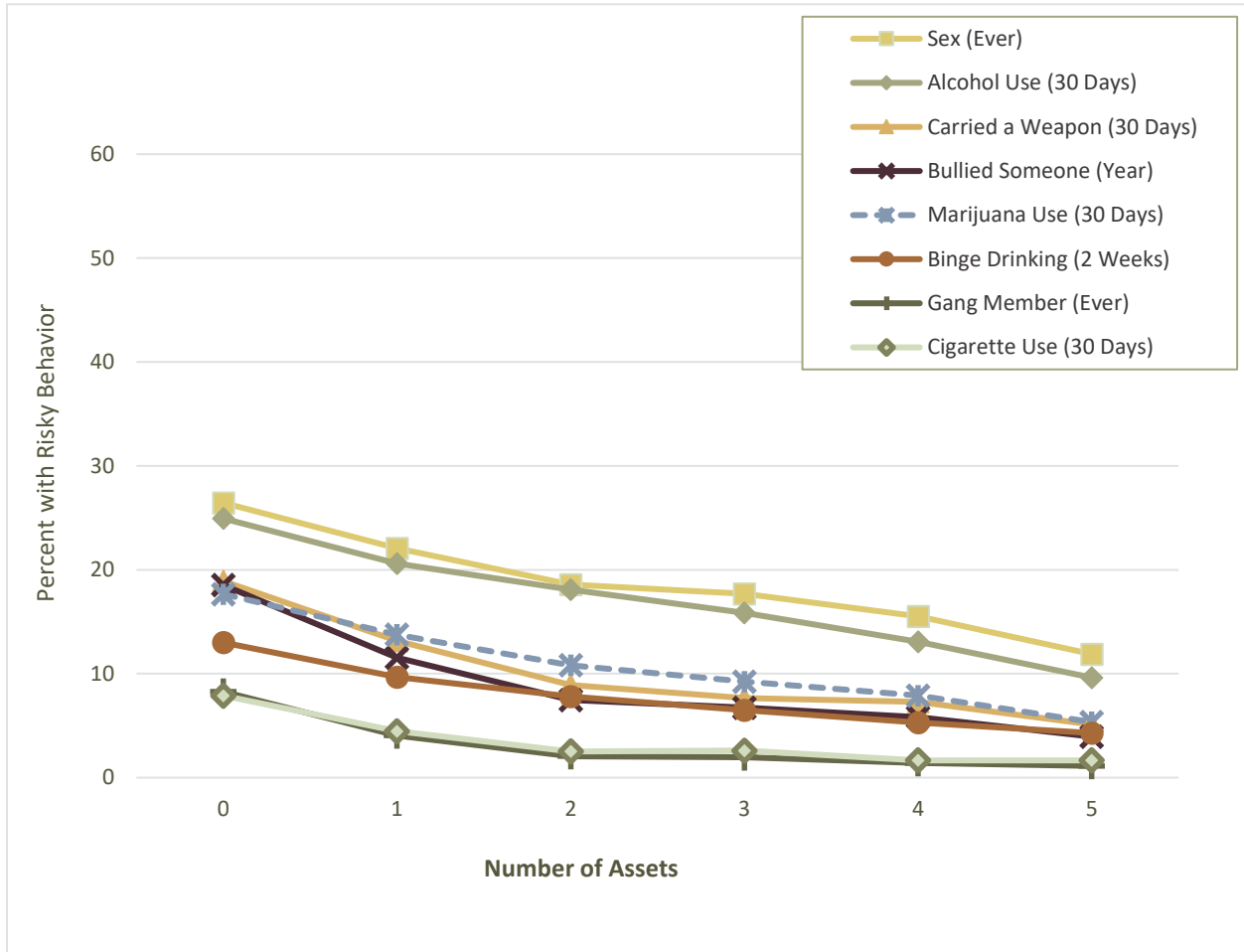
Table 186. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Teachers Praise Them for Doing Well, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	49.0	45.7	45.4	42.6
Grade				
8 th	50.2	46.3	44.4	42.5
10 th	45.4	42.6	43.2	40.4
12 th	51.7	48.6	49.0	45.2
Gender				
Female	49.0	44.8	44.5	41.3
Male	49.1	46.8	46.4	44.0
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	50.6	46.8	46.6	43.2
Black	48.6	44.6	44.8	42.1
Hispanic	43.7	42.3	40.2	38.4
Asian	52.1	48.5	49.4	46.7
Other/Multiple	46.7	43.6	43.3	40.8

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

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

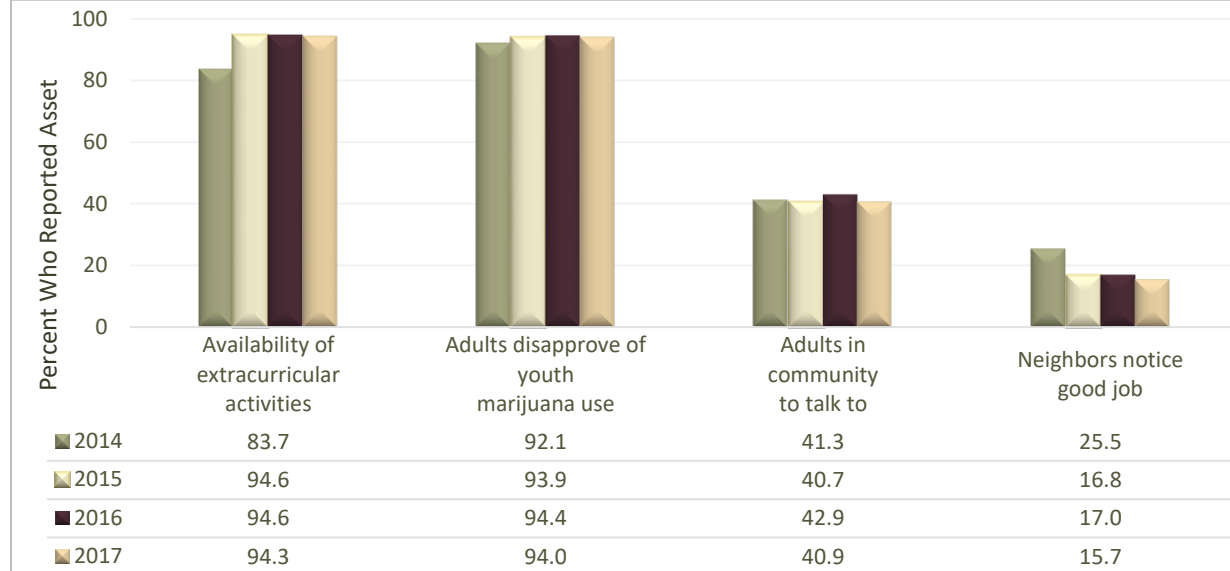
Figure 41. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the School Domain, Fairfax County, 2017



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

Community

Figure 42. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Community Assets, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017



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

Table 187. Percentage of Students Reporting That Extracurricular Activities Are Available, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	83.7	94.6	94.6	94.3
Grade				
8 th	83.1	93.3	93.6	93.1
10 th	84.0	95.3	95.4	95.2
12 th	83.9	95.1	94.8	94.6
Gender				
Female	82.9	94.6	94.7	94.4
Male	84.6	94.6	94.6	94.2
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	91.0	97.5	97.6	97.3
Black	76.7	91.2	91.3	90.9
Hispanic	74.3	90.2	90.3	90.0
Asian	80.1	94.8	94.6	94.5
Other/Multiple	85.5	95.0	95.9	96.2

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

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

Table 188. Percentage of Students Reporting That Adults in Their Neighborhood Disapprove of Youth Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	92.1	93.9	94.4	94.0
Grade				
8 th	96.1	97.0	97.5	96.7
10 th	92.7	94.3	94.4	94.2
12 th	87.5	90.4	91.1	91.0
Gender				
Female	93.7	95.0	95.0	95.0
Male	90.6	92.8	93.7	93.0
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	92.8	94.5	94.8	94.8
Black	88.9	91.9	92.5	92.3
Hispanic	90.3	91.8	93.4	91.6
Asian	94.6	95.7	95.8	95.9
Other/Multiple	90.5	93.5	92.7	92.9

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

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

Table 189. Percentage of Students Reporting That There Are Adults in Their Neighborhood That They Could Talk to About Something Important, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	41.3	40.7	42.9	40.9
Grade				
8 th	50.5	46.5	48.1	46.3
10 th	39.1	39.0	40.9	39.2
12 th	34.4	36.7	39.5	37.0
Gender				
Female	39.2	38.2	40.3	38.2
Male	43.6	43.5	45.6	43.8
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	51.0	50.5	52.4	51.1
Black	34.8	32.8	32.8	30.1
Hispanic	30.9	30.4	33.4	31.5
Asian	35.2	36.9	39.9	37.6
Other/Multiple	39.6	37.9	41.1	40.1

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

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

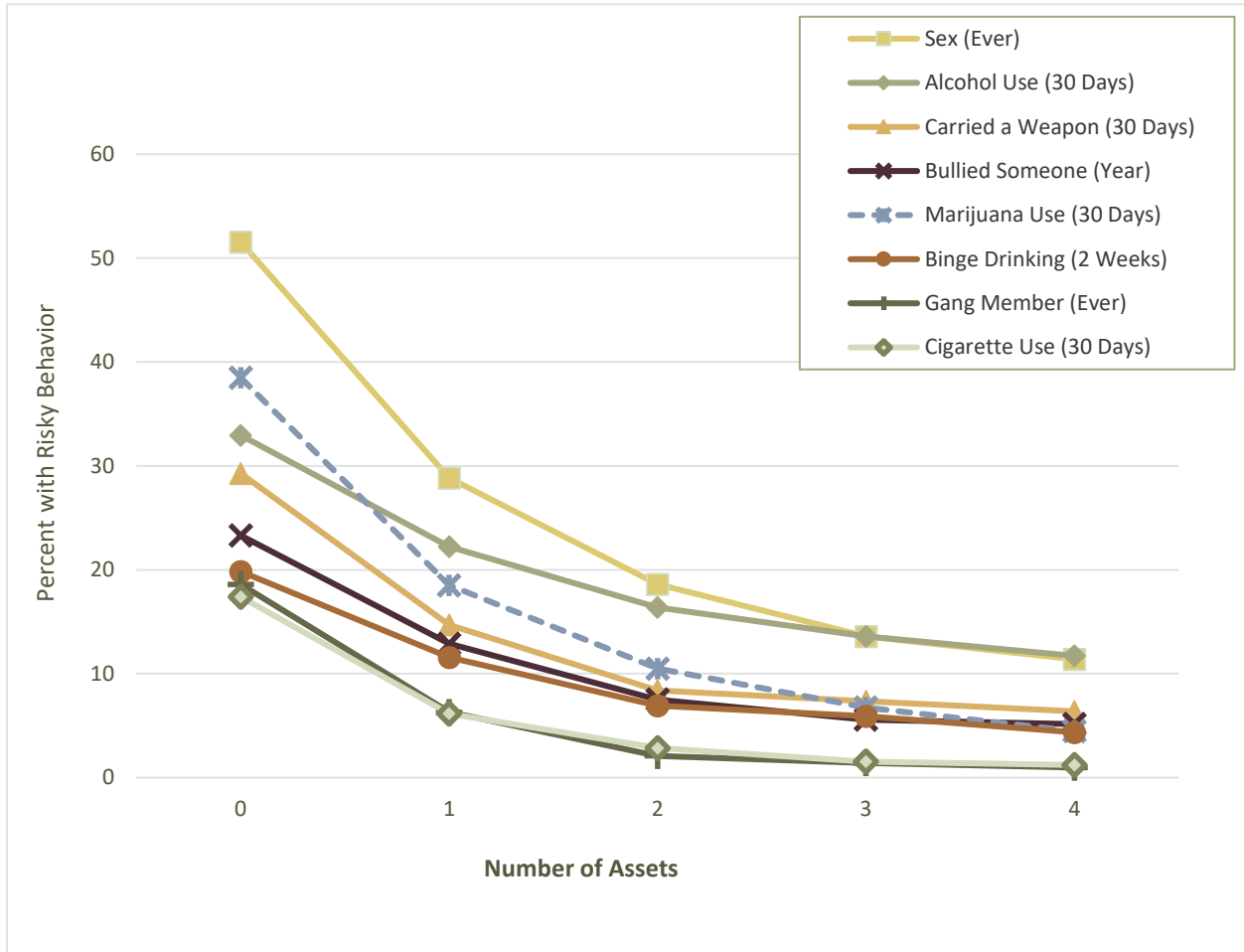
Table 190. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Neighbors Notice When They Do a Good Job, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	25.5	16.8	17.0	15.7
Grade				
8 th	31.0	19.3	18.5	17.8
10 th	23.8	15.6	16.2	14.9
12 th	21.8	15.4	16.3	14.2
Gender				
Female	23.7	15.1	15.8	14.5
Male	27.4	18.5	18.3	17.0
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	30.7	20.4	20.6	19.0
Black	22.5	15.9	14.8	13.8
Hispanic	19.5	12.3	12.6	11.2
Asian	22.8	14.5	15.8	14.8
Other/Multiple	23.2	16.2	16.7	16.0

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

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

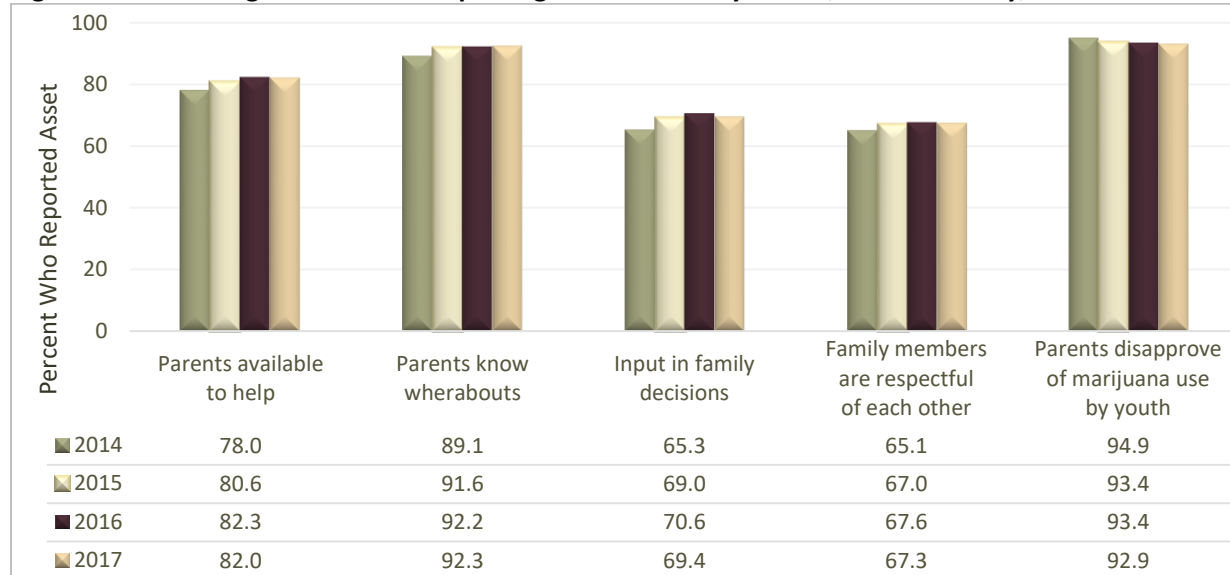
Figure 43. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Community Domain, Fairfax County, 2017



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

Family

Figure 44. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Family Assets, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017



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

Table 191. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Could Ask Their Parents for Help, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	78.0	80.6	82.3	82.0
Grade				
8 th	81.2	83.5	85.3	84.6
10 th	77.3	79.6	81.1	80.5
12 th	75.6	78.8	80.6	80.8
Gender				
Female	75.9	78.8	80.6	79.7
Male	80.3	82.8	84.3	84.5
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	83.8	86.6	87.9	88.0
Black	73.1	76.5	77.8	76.0
Hispanic	73.5	75.9	77.8	78.2
Asian	74.0	76.3	78.6	78.4
Other/Multiple	74.7	79.4	81.3	81.2

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

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

Table 192. Percentage of Students Reporting That At Least One of Their Parents Knows Where the Student Is When Not at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	89.1	91.6	92.2	92.3
Grade				
8 th	93.2	94.5	95.1	94.6
10 th	89.9	92.5	92.8	93.0
12 th	84.0	87.7	88.3	88.9
Gender				
Female	91.0	93.5	93.9	93.8
Male	87.1	89.7	90.5	90.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	90.3	92.7	92.7	92.5
Black	86.6	89.8	90.5	90.3
Hispanic	86.9	90.0	90.6	91.2
Asian	90.2	92.6	93.9	94.1
Other/Multiple	87.2	89.6	90.7	91.1

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

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

Table 193. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Have Input in Family Decisions, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	65.3	69.0	70.6	69.4
Grade				
8 th	68.5	72.3	74.3	72.7
10 th	64.2	68.4	69.2	68.6
12 th	63.4	66.2	68.2	66.8
Gender				
Female	64.0	67.6	69.7	68.4
Male	66.8	70.5	71.6	70.6
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	69.8	73.1	74.8	73.4
Black	60.7	64.7	65.0	62.1
Hispanic	60.1	64.3	66.8	64.8
Asian	64.6	68.3	69.8	70.2
Other/Multiple	61.2	67.0	67.7	69.2

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

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

Table 194. Percentage of Students Reporting That Family Members Are Respectful of Each Other, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	65.1	67.0	67.6	67.3
Grade				
8 th	69.2	69.9	71.6	69.1
10 th	63.8	65.4	65.7	66.2
12 th	62.6	65.7	65.6	66.6
Gender				
Female	61.6	64.1	64.9	63.9
Male	68.8	70.1	70.5	70.9
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	67.5	69.3	69.5	69.6
Black	65.2	67.1	69.1	67.5
Hispanic	62.9	64.9	66.3	66.3
Asian	64.3	66.2	66.9	65.3
Other/Multiple	59.3	61.9	61.6	64.2

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

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

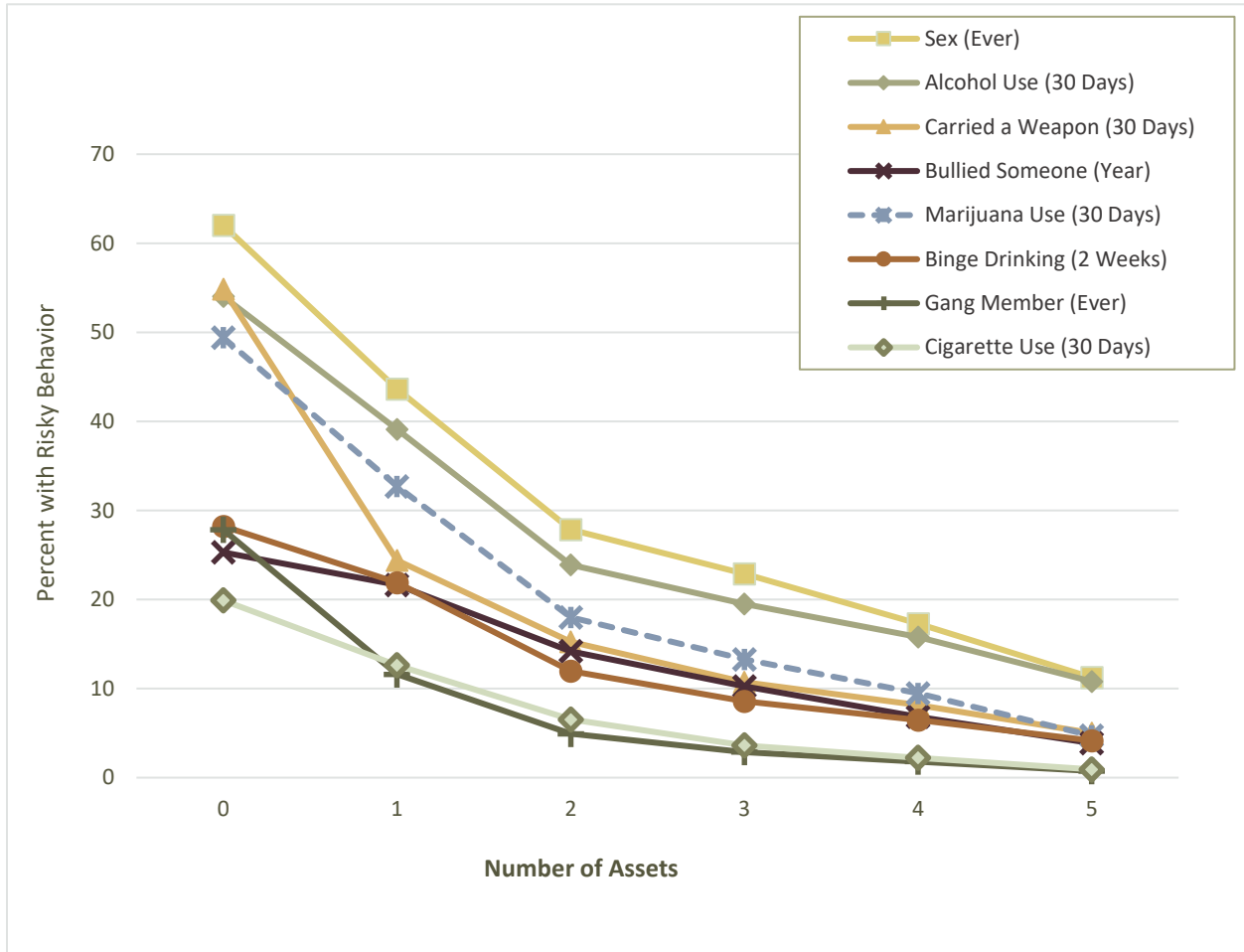
Table 195. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Parents Would Disapprove if Student Used Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	94.9	93.4	93.4	92.9
Grade				
8 th	98.4	97.0	97.0	96.5
10 th	95.2	93.9	93.5	92.8
12 th	91.0	89.0	89.4	89.3
Gender				
Female	96.0	94.5	94.7	94.2
Male	93.7	92.2	92.1	91.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	93.9	93.3	93.3	92.8
Black	94.0	91.2	91.8	91.1
Hispanic	95.2	91.9	92.0	91.1
Asian	97.7	96.3	96.7	96.6
Other/Multiple	92.7	91.4	90.4	90.4

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

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

Figure 45. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Family Domain, Fairfax County, 2017



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

Individual

Figure 46. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Individual Assets, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017



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

Table 196. Percentage of Students Who Participate Regularly in Extracurricular Activities, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	72.6	72.2	73.0	72.1
Grade				
8 th	69.3	68.6	69.8	69.5
10 th	73.2	72.6	72.7	72.7
12 th	75.4	75.7	76.7	74.4
Gender				
Female	73.3	73.2	74.8	73.7
Male	71.9	71.3	71.2	70.6
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	81.0	79.1	80.3	80.4
Black	65.6	67.6	68.7	68.2
Hispanic	56.0	57.2	57.2	55.7
Asian	74.1	74.3	75.7	74.7
Other/Multiple	76.3	77.5	77.6	76.9

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

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

Table 197. Percentage of Students Who Volunteer Regularly, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	49.8	44.0	44.1	42.9
Grade				
8 th	57.1	49.1	47.8	46.7
10 th	37.5	33.3	34.1	32.5
12 th	55.4	50.4	51.3	50.1
Gender				
Female	55.2	49.6	50.3	48.3
Male	44.3	38.3	37.9	37.5
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	52.8	46.1	47.2	46.5
Black	41.4	37.7	38.0	36.0
Hispanic	38.7	32.9	32.5	30.1
Asian	58.7	53.3	52.7	52.5
Other/Multiple	49.9	45.2	44.1	44.2

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

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

Table 198. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Follow Rules, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	76.5	69.6	71.7	70.0
Grade				
8 th	83.8	74.7	75.5	73.1
10 th	77.4	70.4	71.9	69.9
12 th	67.8	63.4	67.4	67.0
Gender				
Female	79.1	73.4	75.5	74.3
Male	73.8	65.9	68.0	65.9
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	77.2	71.3	73.7	72.0
Black	73.9	67.0	68.3	65.5
Hispanic	73.8	65.5	66.7	65.9
Asian	79.4	72.8	75.0	73.7
Other/Multiple	74.3	65.7	70.5	67.2

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

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

Table 199. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Think Through Possible Results Before Making a Decision, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	62.2	66.5	67.5	66.5
Grade				
8 th	60.4	63.8	65.2	63.3
10 th	61.3	65.9	66.5	66.7
12 th	65.0	69.9	70.8	69.7
Gender				
Female	63.7	68.3	69.0	68.7
Male	60.8	64.7	66.0	64.4
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	62.8	67.1	68.3	67.0
Black	58.4	64.8	66.0	65.4
Hispanic	57.9	62.6	63.6	62.8
Asian	67.4	70.4	71.1	70.5
Other/Multiple	60.8	65.3	65.3	64.7

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

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

Table 200. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Accept Responsibility for Their Actions and Mistakes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	79.9	77.2	78.9	77.4
Grade				
8 th	79.3	73.9	75.7	73.7
10 th	79.6	76.6	78.2	77.1
12 th	80.8	81.1	82.9	81.6
Gender				
Female	80.7	78.4	80.2	78.8
Male	79.2	76.0	77.7	76.2
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	79.3	76.9	78.9	76.9
Black	80.6	78.0	78.9	76.2
Hispanic	78.7	75.0	76.0	74.7
Asian	82.5	80.1	81.9	81.9
Other/Multiple	79.0	75.6	78.2	77.0

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

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

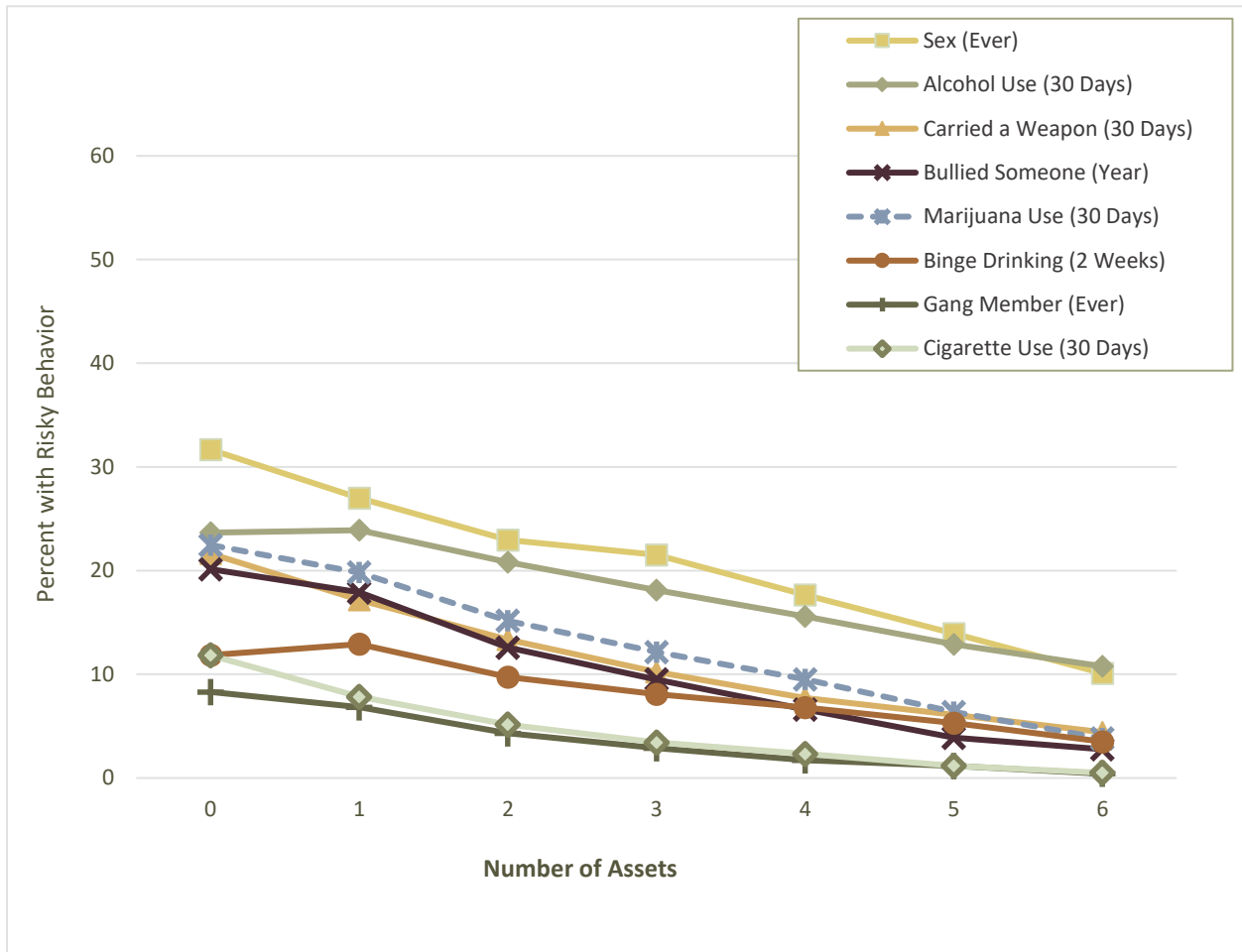
Table 201. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Do Their Best – Even For Jobs They Dislike, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Overall	79.2	74.6	75.7	74.5
Grade				
8 th	79.5	72.5	73.8	72.1
10 th	78.8	74.1	75.2	74.1
12 th	79.2	77.3	78.3	77.3
Gender				
Female	81.3	77.1	78.4	77.0
Male	77.2	72.2	73.2	72.1
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	79.0	75.0	76.0	74.7
Black	80.7	74.5	75.5	73.3
Hispanic	79.2	72.9	73.5	72.6
Asian	79.9	76.8	77.9	76.8
Other/Multiple	77.2	71.9	75.6	73.4

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

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

Figure 47. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Individual Domain, Fairfax County, 2017



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.

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APPENDIX A. HISTORY OF FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH SURVEYS

In 1999, Fairfax County convened a Youth Survey Work Group sponsored collaboratively by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Fairfax County Public 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. (The Fairfax County Public School system is divided into 24 pyramids comprised of a high school and its feeder elementary and middle schools. The alternative high schools form an additional pyramid, as does Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology, for purposes of this survey only). Of the selected classrooms, 75% received the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* and 25% received the *Healthy Behaviors Survey*. The sixth-grade sampling utilized a two-step process. First, schools containing sixth-grade classrooms were randomly selected proportionately by pyramid. Then, sixth-grade classrooms within the selected schools were randomly selected to participate in the *6th Grade Survey*.

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

The questionnaire for the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students was re-designed in 2015. A single instrument was developed that combined items of interest from the two previous versions into one questionnaire, to be administered annually. Wording on some questions was changed to align with new wording on national surveys used for comparison of Fairfax County youth results, and additional questions were added on substance use, bullying, harassment, nutrition, and extra-curricular activities. The instrument for sixth-grade students was modified slightly in 2015.

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

Table 202. Instruments Used to Survey Fairfax County Youth, 2001 – 2017

<i>Year</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>Targeted Population</i>	<i>Number of Questions</i>	<i>National Comparison</i>
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: 6 th Grade Survey	6th	62	None
2009	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	151	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6 th Grade Survey	6th	82	None
2010	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	203	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6 th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2011	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	155	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6 th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2012	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	207	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6 th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2013	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	155	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6 th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2014	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	210	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6 th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2015, 2016, 2017	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	164	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	6th	84	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., 2018). The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a national survey conducted in odd-numbered years by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention among students in grades 9 – 12 (Kann et al., 2018).

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 2017 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 2017 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 2017 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students had a response rate of 85.4%. Table 3 on page 14 presents a comparison of the students who completed the survey and the total enrollment figures, by selected demographic characteristics. Statistical differences ($p < .001$) were observed for grade-level, gender, and racial/ethnic sub-groups: for example, female students were over-represented in the sample and students identifying themselves as Hispanic were under-represented. However, because the data are analyzed at the pyramid* level, and the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses, the data were not weighted by gender or race/ethnicity. The data were weighted by grade within pyramid only.

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

DATA PROCESSING METHODOLOGY

The following eight conditions were used to clean the 2017 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students data. Missing data were not imputed.

Condition 1: Blank Surveys

There were a total of 164 questions on the survey instrument, including seven questions that asked about students' demographic information. Cases where students provided seven or fewer responses were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 2: 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 3: 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 4: Missing Grade Information

Cases where students did not provide an answer to the grade question were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 5: Implausible Age and Grade Combination

Cases where the student's combination of age and grade are implausible (e.g., a 14-year-old in the twelfth grade) were eliminated. The following ranges were considered plausible:

- 8th grade: 11 through 16 years old
- 10th grade: 13 through 18 years old
- 12th grade: 15 years or older

Condition 6: Substance Use and Other Behavior Inconsistencies

Responses to the following questions were examined for consistency. Surveys with three or more inconsistent responses were eliminated from the data analysis. Surveys with fewer than three inconsistencies were kept in the dataset but the inconsistent responses were set to missing.

- *Lifetime and 30-day use* – If a student indicated use in the past 30 days, but responded “0 occasions” for lifetime use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, or inhalants.
- *Binge drinking and lifetime or 30-day alcohol use* – If a student reported binge drinking in the past two weeks and responded “0 occasions” to either lifetime or 30-day alcohol use.
- *30-day alcohol use and source of alcohol* – The following circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the source of alcohol and 30-day use questions:

	On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?	During the past 30 days, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	0 occasions	Any response other than “I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days”
Inconsistent Pattern #2	Any response other than “0 occasions”	I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days

- *Age of onset and age* – If a student’s indicated age of first involvement is older than the student’s current age for the following behaviors: smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol (more than a sip or two), drinking alcohol regularly, smoking marijuana, belonging to a gang, and having sexual intercourse.
- *Sexual behavior* – The following circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the sexual behaviors questions:

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	No	Yes
Inconsistent Pattern #2	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

(If a student answered “No” to ever having sexual intercourse, and “No” to using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, the response to the condom use question was set to missing but was not counted as an inconsistency.)

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?
Inconsistent Pattern #3	No	11 years old or younger; 12 years old; 13 years old; 14 years old; 15 years old; 16 years old; 17 years old or older
Inconsistent Pattern #4	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
Inconsistent Pattern #5	No	1 person; 2 people; 3 people; 4 people; 5 people; 6 or more people
Inconsistent Pattern #6	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	During the past 3 months, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
Inconsistent Pattern #7	No	I have had sexual intercourse but not during the past 3 months; 1 person; 2 people; 3 people; 4 people; 5 people; 6 or more people
Inconsistent Pattern #8	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?
Inconsistent Pattern #9	No	Yes
Inconsistent Pattern #10	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

(If a student answers “No” to ever having sexual intercourse, and “No” to drinking alcohol or using drugs before last intercourse, the response to the substance use before sexual intercourse question was set to missing but was not counted as an inconsistency.)

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?
Inconsistent Pattern #11	No	No method was used to prevent pregnancy; birth control pills; condoms; an IUD or implant; a shot, patch, or birth control ring; withdrawal or some other method; not sure
Inconsistent Pattern #12	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

- *Gang involvement* – The following circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the gang involvement questions:

	Have you ever belonged to a gang?	How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	No	10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
Inconsistent Pattern #2	Yes	Never have

Condition 7: Pharmacological Implausibility

The over-reporting of substance use was examined through patterns of responses that are pharmacologically implausible (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal). The 30-day use of the following substances was examined: alcohol, marijuana, synthetic marijuana, LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine or crack, inhalants, methamphetamine, Ecstasy, steroids, heroin, painkillers, prescription drugs other than painkillers, and over-the-counter drugs (cigarettes were not included). Cases where students reported at least “20 or more occasions” for five or more of the substances were eliminated from data analysis. Responses of “20-30” days for synthetic marijuana were counted as “20 or more occasions.”

Condition 8: Pyramid 9 with Grade 8

Since the Fairfax County Public Schools’ Pyramid 9 does not include an eighth grade, cases where students from Pyramid 9 indicated being in eighth grade were eliminated.

Table 203 presents the number of surveys eliminated from the analysis at each step of the data cleaning process.

Table 203. Results of Data Cleaning Procedures, Fairfax County, 2017

	Number	Percent
Rejected questionnaires		
Blank questionnaires	480	1.3
“Not honest at all” responses	595	1.7
Reported fictitious drug use	677	1.9
No grade reported	178	0.5
Rejected by age check	123	0.3
Rejected by consistency check	333	0.9
Rejected by dose check	72	0.2
Invalid grade for pyramid 9	0	0.0
Total number of usable questionnaires	33,238	93.1
Total	35,696	100.0

DATA ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

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

$$w_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij} \div X}{Y_{ij} \div Y}$$

Where

X_{ij} = # of students enrolled in Grade i , Pyramid j

X = total # of students enrolled in Grades 8, 10, and 12, in Pyramids 1-25

Y_{ij} = # of survey respondents in Grade i , Pyramid j

Y = total # of survey respondents in Grades 8, 10, and 12, in Pyramids 1-25

($i = 8, 10, 12; 1 \leq j \leq 25$)

Respondents from the alternative schools (Pyramid 26) are not included in the analysis. Because of the small number of students in the alternative schools, when analyzing data by grade, gender, and race/ethnicity, their anonymity could not be ensured.

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

APPENDIX C. UNIVARIATE TABLES*

Q1 How old are you?		
	Number	%
11	2	0.0
12	98	0.3
13	8,679	26.1
14	2,458	7.4
15	8,725	26.3
16	2,662	8.0
17	8,078	24.3
18	2,291	6.9
19 or older	212	0.6
Total	33,205	100.0
Missing	33	
Total	33,238	

Q2 What grade are you in?		
	Number	%
8th	11,175	33.6
10th	11,435	34.4
12th	10,628	32.0
Total	33,238	100.0

Q3 Gender		
	Number	%
Female	16,557	50.2
Male	16,406	49.8
Total	32,963	100.0
Missing	275	
Total	33,238	

Q4 & Q5 Race/Ethnicity		
	Number	%
White	12,620	38.4
Black	3,454	10.5
Hispanic	7,189	21.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,206	21.9
Other/Multiple	2,435	7.4
Total	32,904	100.0
Missing	334	
Total	33,238	

Q6 Which of the following people live with you?		
	Number	%
Mother	31,484	95.0
Father	26,119	78.8
Stepmother	820	2.5
Stepfather	2,057	6.2
Grandmother(s)	2,932	8.8
Grandfather(s)	1,489	4.5
Foster parent	86	0.3
Other adults	2,319	7.0
Sister(s)	15,869	47.9
Brother(s)	16,884	50.9
Stepsister(s)	520	1.6
Stepbrother(s)	518	1.6
Other children	963	2.9

*Denominator = 33,147. Students who did not respond to any of the multiple choice items on Q6 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 91).

Q7 What language do you use most often at home?		
	Number	%
English	24,368	76.0
Spanish	3,445	10.8
Another language	4,238	13.2
Total	32,051	100.0
Missing	1,187	
Total	33,238	

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

Q8 Has your parent or guardian ever served in the military?

	Number	%
Yes	6,567	19.9
No	24,863	75.5
Not sure	1,518	4.6
Total	32,948	100.0
Missing	290	
Total	33,238	

Q9 Do you have someone in your family who is currently in the military?

	Number	%
Yes	3,687	11.2
No	27,867	84.8
Not sure	1,302	4.0
Total	32,856	100.0
Missing	382	
Total	33,238	

Q10 Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?

	Number	%
Mostly Fs	223	0.7
Mostly Ds	431	1.3
Mostly Cs	3,236	10.0
Mostly Bs	11,045	34.2
Mostly As	17,387	53.8
Total	32,322	100.0
Missing	916	
Total	33,238	

Q11 During the last four weeks, how many days of school have you missed because you skipped or cut?

	Number	%
None	24,992	76.0
1 day	3,040	9.3
2 days	1,608	4.9
3 days	1,145	3.5
4-5 days	1,188	3.6
6-10 days	467	1.4
11 or more	430	1.3
Total	32,870	100.0
Missing	368	
Total	33,238	

Q12 I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.

	Number	%
NO!!	12,438	38.0
no	13,498	41.2
yes	5,833	17.8
YES!!	1,010	3.1
Total	32,779	100.0
Missing	459	
Total	33,238	

Q13 I can do well in school if I want to.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	18,523	56.2
Agree	11,339	34.4
Not sure	1,986	6.0
Disagree	800	2.4
Strongly disagree	291	0.9
Total	32,939	100.0
Missing	299	
Total	33,238	

Q14 Do you agree or disagree that harassment and bullying by other students is a problem at your school?

	Number	%
Strongly agree	4,562	13.9
Agree	7,684	23.4
Neutral	11,188	34.0
Disagree	7,542	22.9
Strongly disagree	1,925	5.9
Total	32,900	100.0
Missing	338	
Total	33,238	

Q15 My teacher notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.

	Number	%
NO!!	2,339	7.1
no	10,850	33.0
yes	16,790	51.0
YES!!	2,933	8.9
Total	32,913	100.0
Missing	325	
Total	33,238	

Q16 I feel safe at my school.

	Number	%
NO!!	846	2.6
no	3,233	9.8
yes	21,072	64.0
YES!!	7,754	23.6
Total	32,905	100.0
Missing	333	
Total	33,238	

Q17 There are lots of chances for students at my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.

	Number	%
NO!!	892	2.7
no	4,978	15.2
yes	18,448	56.2
YES!!	8,530	26.0
Total	32,847	100.0
Missing	391	
Total	33,238	

Q18 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.

	Number	%
NO!!	6,759	20.6
no	16,207	49.3
yes	8,223	25.0
YES!!	1,658	5.1
Total	32,847	100.0
Missing	391	
Total	33,238	

Q19 My teachers praise me when I have done well in school.

	Number	%
NO!!	4,133	12.7
no	14,615	44.7
yes	12,172	37.2
YES!!	1,766	5.4
Total	32,686	100.0
Missing	552	
Total	33,238	

Q20 On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?

	Number	%
Not at all	8,461	25.9
Less than 1 hour per day	8,930	27.3
1 hour per day	5,839	17.8
2 hours per day	5,308	16.2
3 hours per day	2,357	7.2
4 hours per day	822	2.5
5 or more hours per day	1,016	3.1
Total	32,733	100.0
Missing	505	
Total	33,238	

Q21 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	1,603	4.9
Less than 1 hour per day	3,128	9.6
1 hour per day	4,572	14.0
2 hours per day	7,016	21.4
3 hours per day	6,086	18.6
4 hours per day	3,712	11.4
5 or more hours per day	6,601	20.2
Total	32,719	100.0
Missing	519	
Total	33,238	

Q22 Are there sports teams or other after-school activities for people your age available in your community?

	Number	%
NO!!	485	1.5
no	1,392	4.2
yes	12,870	39.1
YES!!	18,130	55.2
Total	32,878	100.0
Missing	360	
Total	33,238	

Q23 How many times have you participated in school or non-school-based activities after the regular school day ended?

	Number	%
Never	2,693	8.2
I've done it, but not in the past year	4,600	14.0
Less than once a month	1,865	5.7
About once a month	2,059	6.3
Two or three times a month	3,270	10.0
Once a week or more	18,384	55.9
Total	32,871	100.0
Missing	367	
Total	33,238	

Q24 How many times have you volunteered to do community service?

	Number	%
Never	4,325	13.1
I've done it, but not in the past year	7,515	22.8
Less than once a month	6,960	21.1
About once a month	6,062	18.4
Two or three times a month	4,754	14.4
Once a week or more	3,313	10.1
Total	32,930	100.0
Missing	308	
Total	33,238	

Q25 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend doing homework outside of school?

	Number	%
None	1,267	3.9
Half hour or less	3,460	10.5
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	5,879	17.9
1 hour	5,545	16.9
2 hours	8,226	25.0
3 hours or more	8,494	25.8
Total	32,872	100.0
Missing	366	
Total	33,238	

Q26 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend going to work?

	Number	%
None	25,973	79.5
Half hour or less	1,032	3.2
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	610	1.9
1 hour	736	2.3
2 hours	771	2.4
3 hours or more	3,565	10.9
Total	32,687	100.0
Missing	551	
Total	33,238	

Q27 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend staying after school to participate in a team, club, program, etc.?

	Number	%
None	11,296	34.4
Half hour or less	2,166	6.6
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	3,018	9.2
1 hour	4,918	15.0
2 hours	8,058	24.5
3 hours or more	3,433	10.4
Total	32,889	100.0
Missing	349	
Total	33,238	

Q28 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	14,654	44.6
Half hour or less	1,506	4.6
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	1,735	5.3
1 hour	4,566	13.9
2 hours	6,731	20.5
3 hours or more	3,657	11.1
Total	32,848	100.0
Missing	390	
Total	33,238	

Q29 How often do you attend religious services or activities?

	Number	%
Never	10,657	32.4
Rarely	8,966	27.3
1-2 times a month	3,994	12.2
About once a week or more	9,235	28.1
Total	32,853	100.0
Missing	385	
Total	33,238	

Q30 I ignore rules that get in my way.

	Number	%
Very false	10,088	30.8
Somewhat false	12,861	39.2
Somewhat true	8,682	26.5
Very true	1,142	3.5
Total	32,772	100.0
Missing	466	
Total	33,238	

Q31 There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.

	Number	%
NO!!	6,551	20.0
no	12,851	39.2
yes	10,017	30.5
YES!!	3,403	10.4
Total	32,822	100.0
Missing	416	
Total	33,238	

Q32 My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

	Number	%
NO!!	13,725	41.9
no	13,920	42.5
yes	4,168	12.7
YES!!	963	2.9
Total	32,776	100.0
Missing	462	
Total	33,238	

Q33 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	10,289	31.5
Quite important	14,967	45.9
Not sure	3,634	11.1
Somewhat important	3,219	9.9
Not important	522	1.6
Total	32,631	100.0
Missing	607	
Total	33,238	

Q34 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	9,707	29.8
Quite important	14,579	44.7
Not sure	4,163	12.8
Somewhat important	3,516	10.8
Not important	658	2.0
Total	32,623	100.0
Missing	615	
Total	33,238	

Q35 When things don't go well for me, I am good at finding a way to make things better.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	6,205	19.0
Agree	16,205	49.7
Not sure	6,916	21.2
Disagree	2,649	8.1
Strongly disagree	644	2.0
Total	32,619	100.0
Missing	619	
Total	33,238	

Q36 I feel as if I can solve most problems in my life.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	6,511	20.0
Agree	14,754	45.3
Not sure	6,890	21.1
Disagree	3,322	10.2
Strongly disagree	1,115	3.4
Total	32,592	100.0
Missing	646	
Total	33,238	

Q37 I have much in life to be thankful for.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	20,527	62.9
Agree	9,076	27.8
Not sure	2,061	6.3
Disagree	637	2.0
Strongly disagree	315	1.0
Total	32,616	100.0
Missing	622	
Total	33,238	

Q38 How much do you do the following when you have a problem...I try to find different solutions to the problem.

	Number	%
A lot	13,997	43.0
Sometimes	15,995	49.2
A little	2,202	6.8
Never	327	1.0
Total	32,521	100.0
Missing	717	
Total	33,238	

Q39 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly?

	Number	%
Very wrong	21,571	65.9
Wrong	6,551	20.0
A little bit wrong	3,392	10.4
Not wrong at all	1,208	3.7
Total	32,721	100.0
Missing	517	
Total	33,238	

Q40 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very wrong	29,139	88.6
Wrong	2,828	8.6
A little bit wrong	586	1.8
Not wrong at all	351	1.1
Total	32,904	100.0
Missing	334	
Total	33,238	

Q41 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	26,912	81.9
Wrong	3,613	11.0
A little bit wrong	1,509	4.6
Not wrong at all	822	2.5
Total	32,856	100.0
Missing	382	
Total	33,238	

Q42 How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

	Number	%
None	12,775	39.0
1-2 times	9,996	30.5
3-4 times	5,816	17.8
5-6 times	2,473	7.6
7 or more times	1,674	5.1
Total	32,734	100.0
Missing	504	
Total	33,238	

Q43 During the past 30 days, how often did you go hungry because there was not enough food in your home?

	Number	%
Never	26,004	79.2
Rarely	4,281	13.0
Sometimes	1,788	5.5
Most of the time	502	1.5
Always	249	0.8
Total	32,825	100.0
Missing	413	
Total	33,238	

Q44 I feel safe in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.

	Number	%
NO!!	765	2.3
no	2,373	7.3
yes	16,859	51.5
YES!!	12,721	38.9
Total	32,717	100.0
Missing	521	
Total	33,238	

Q45 When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.

	Number	%
NO!!	400	1.2
no	2,143	6.5
yes	14,915	45.5
YES!!	15,318	46.7
Total	32,776	100.0
Missing	462	
Total	33,238	

Q46 My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.

	Number	%
NO!!	484	1.5
no	3,605	11.0
yes	10,540	32.3
YES!!	18,058	55.2
Total	32,687	100.0
Missing	551	
Total	33,238	

Q47 People in my family often insult or yell at each other.

	Number	%
NO!!	6,627	20.4
no	15,243	46.9
yes	7,729	23.8
YES!!	2,895	8.9
Total	32,495	100.0
Missing	743	
Total	33,238	

Q48 My parent has had his/her body hurt from actions by a spouse/partner.

	Number	%
NO!!	24,335	74.7
no	6,310	19.4
yes	1,427	4.4
YES!!	491	1.5
Total	32,563	100.0
Missing	675	
Total	33,238	

Q49 If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.

	Number	%
NO!!	1,659	5.1
no	4,217	12.9
yes	13,784	42.2
YES!!	12,988	39.8
Total	32,648	100.0
Missing	590	
Total	33,238	

Q50 My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

	Number	%
NO!!	2,667	8.3
no	7,219	22.4
yes	15,416	47.8
YES!!	6,982	21.6
Total	32,284	100.0
Missing	954	
Total	33,238	

Q51 During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone else on school property?

	Number	%
Yes	1,591	4.9
No	31,151	95.1
Total	32,742	100.0
Missing	496	
Total	33,238	

Q52 During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone else away from school property?

	Number	%
Yes	1,650	5.0
No	31,122	95.0
Total	32,772	100.0
Missing	466	
Total	33,238	

Q53 During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?

	Number	%
Yes	4,296	13.2
No	28,326	86.8
Total	32,622	100.0
Missing	616	
Total	33,238	

Q54 During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied away from school property?

	Number	%
Yes	3,102	9.5
No	29,479	90.5
Total	32,582	100.0
Missing	656	
Total	33,238	

Q55 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?

	Number	%
0 days	29,939	91.8
1 day	885	2.7
2 or 3 days	766	2.4
4 or 5 days	275	0.8
6 or more days	764	2.3
Total	32,629	100.0
Missing	609	
Total	33,238	

Q56 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	32,181	98.6
1 day	173	0.5
2 or 3 days	85	0.3
4 or 5 days	38	0.1
6 or more days	178	0.6
Total	32,655	100.0
Missing	583	
Total	33,238	

Q57 During the past 12 months, on how many days did you carry a gun?

	Number	%
0 days	32,004	98.1
1 day	213	0.7
2 or 3 days	171	0.5
4 or 5 days	48	0.2
6 or more days	176	0.5
Total	32,613	100.0
Missing	625	
Total	33,238	

Q58 How many times in the past year have you said something bad about someone's race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	21,792	67.2
1 to 2 times	4,852	15.0
3 to 5 times	1,582	4.9
6 to 9 times	866	2.7
10 to 19 times	819	2.5
20 to 29 times	438	1.4
30 to 39 times	182	0.6
40 or more times	1,894	5.8
Total	32,425	100.0
Missing	813	
Total	33,238	

Q59 How many times in the past year have you been suspended from school?

	Number	%
Never	30,896	94.8
1 to 2 times	1,296	4.0
3 to 5 times	226	0.7
6 to 9 times	73	0.2
10 to 19 times	34	0.1
20 to 29 times	21	0.1
30 to 39 times	4	0.0
40 or more times	53	0.2
Total	32,603	100.0
Missing	635	
Total	33,238	

Q60 How many times in the past year has anyone said something bad about your race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	16,244	50.5
1 to 2 times	5,895	18.3
3 to 5 times	3,197	9.9
6 to 9 times	1,862	5.8
10 to 19 times	1,521	4.7
20 to 29 times	763	2.4
30 to 39 times	377	1.2
40 or more times	2,321	7.2
Total	32,180	100.0
Missing	1,058	
Total	33,238	

Q61 How many times in the past year has anyone sexually harassed you?

	Number	%
Never	27,687	85.8
1 to 2 times	2,533	7.9
3 to 5 times	899	2.8
6 to 9 times	420	1.3
10 to 19 times	263	0.8
20 to 29 times	138	0.4
30 to 39 times	54	0.2
40 or more times	266	0.8
Total	32,260	100.0
Missing	978	
Total	33,238	

Q62 How many times in the past year has a parent or adult in your household bullied, taunted, ridiculed or teased you?

	Number	%
Never	25,118	78.1
1 to 2 times	2,690	8.4
3 to 5 times	1,113	3.5
6 to 9 times	696	2.2
10 to 19 times	673	2.1
20 to 29 times	444	1.4
30 to 39 times	195	0.6
40 or more times	1,252	3.9
Total	32,182	100.0
Missing	1,056	
Total	33,238	

Q63 Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?

	Number	%
Yes	1,008	3.1
No	31,221	96.9
Total	32,229	100.0
Missing	1,009	
Total	33,238	

Q64 During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

	Number	%
Did not drive during past 30 days	18,106	56.9
0 times	12,975	40.8
1 time	400	1.3
2 or 3 times	217	0.7
4 or 5 times	40	0.1
6 or more times	82	0.3
Total	31,819	100.0
Missing	1,419	
Total	33,238	

Q65 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you text or e-mail while driving a car or other vehicle?

	Number	%
Did not drive during past 30 days	18,034	56.5
0 days	9,847	30.9
1 or 2 days	1,431	4.5
3 to 5 days	810	2.5
6 to 9 days	426	1.3
10 to 19 days	443	1.4
20 to 29 days	319	1.0
All 30 days	609	1.9
Total	31,920	100.0
Missing	1,318	
Total	33,238	

Q66 Have you ever belonged to a gang?

	Number	%
Yes	702	2.2
No	31,678	97.8
Total	32,380	100.0
Missing	858	
Total	33,238	

Q67 How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?

	Number	%
Never have	31,593	97.9
10 or younger	179	0.6
11	67	0.2
12	112	0.4
13	126	0.4
14	68	0.2
15	59	0.2
16	43	0.1
17 or older	35	0.1
Total	32,282	100.0
Missing	956	
Total	33,238	

Q68 How many of your friends are in a gang?

	Number	%
A lot	533	1.7
Some	1,098	3.4
A few	1,753	5.5
None	19,543	60.7
Don't know	9,258	28.8
Total	32,184	100.0
Missing	1,054	
Total	33,238	

Q69 Have you ever had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who always wanted to know your whereabouts?

	Number	%
Yes	4,444	13.8
No	27,676	86.2
Total	32,120	100.0
Missing	1,118	
Total	33,238	

Q70 Have you ever had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who called you names or put you down verbally?

	Number	%
Yes	2,003	6.2
No	30,162	93.8
Total	32,164	100.0
Missing	1,074	
Total	33,238	

Q71 Have you ever had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who pressured you into having sex when you didn't want to?

	Number	%
Yes	1,025	3.2
No	31,068	96.8
Total	32,093	100.0
Missing	1,145	
Total	33,238	

Q72 During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose?

	Number	%
Did not date in past 12 months	16,596	51.9
0 times	14,634	45.7
1 time	343	1.1
2 or 3 times	246	0.8
4 or 5 times	66	0.2
6 or more times	119	0.4
Total	32,004	100.0
Missing	1,234	
Total	33,238	

Q73 During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do?

	Number	%
Did not date in past 12 months	16,417	51.2
0 times	14,169	44.2
1 time	625	2.0
2 or 3 times	486	1.5
4 or 5 times	137	0.4
6 or more times	210	0.7
Total	32,044	100.0
Missing	1,194	
Total	33,238	

Q74 During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied...?

	Number	%
Yes	3,511	10.9
No	28,856	89.2
Total	32,367	100.0
Missing	871	
Total	33,238	

Q75 How many times in the past year have you been cyberbullied by a student who attends your school?

	Number	%
Never	29,169	90.3
1 to 2 times	1,548	4.8
3 to 5 times	698	2.2
6 to 9 times	301	0.9
10 to 19 times	208	0.6
20 to 29 times	111	0.3
30 to 39 times	45	0.1
40 or more times	234	0.7
Total	32,314	100.0
Missing	924	
Total	33,238	

Q76 How many times in the past year have you cyberbullied a student attending your school?

	Number	%
Never	30,934	95.7
1 to 2 times	781	2.4
3 to 5 times	226	0.7
6 to 9 times	102	0.3
10 to 19 times	66	0.2
20 to 29 times	46	0.1
30 to 39 times	18	0.1
40 or more times	155	0.5
Total	32,328	100.0
Missing	910	
Total	33,238	

Q77 I have the right to say anything I want online, even if what I say hurts someone or violates someone's privacy.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	1,866	5.8
Agree	4,404	13.7
Disagree	13,751	42.9
Strongly disagree	12,057	37.6
Total	32,078	100.0
Missing	1,160	
Total	33,238	

Q78 During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row...

	Number	%
Yes	8,802	27.3
No	23,420	72.7
Total	32,222	100.0
Missing	1,016	
Total	33,238	

Q79 During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

	Number	%
Yes	4,645	14.5
No	27,463	85.5
Total	32,108	100.0
Missing	1,130	
Total	33,238	

Q80 During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?

	Number	%
0 times	30,261	94.1
1 time	1,071	3.3
2 or 3 times	568	1.8
4 or 5 times	108	0.3
6 or more times	136	0.4
Total	32,145	100.0
Missing	1,093	
Total	33,238	

Q81 On a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means little or no stress and 10 means a great deal of stress, how would you rate your average level of stress during the past month?

	Number	%
1 - little or no stress	2,272	7.1
2	1,539	4.8
3	2,492	7.8
4	2,667	8.3
5	3,550	11.1
6	3,458	10.8
7	4,508	14.0
8	5,143	16.0
9	2,807	8.7
10 - a great deal of stress	3,683	11.5
Total	32,120	100.0
Missing	1,118	
Total	33,238	

Q82 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

	Number	%
No risk	1,558	4.8
Slight risk	1,574	4.9
Moderate risk	4,647	14.4
Great risk	24,392	75.8
Total	32,171	100.0
Missing	1,067	
Total	33,238	

Q83 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they try marijuana once or twice?

	Number	%
No risk	8,920	27.8
Slight risk	9,071	28.2
Moderate risk	6,816	21.2
Great risk	7,335	22.8
Total	32,142	100.0
Missing	1,096	
Total	33,238	

Q84 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana regularly?

	Number	%
No risk	3,475	10.8
Slight risk	5,395	16.8
Moderate risk	7,361	22.9
Great risk	15,911	49.5
Total	32,142	100.0
Missing	1,096	
Total	33,238	

Q85 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?

	Number	%
No risk	2,632	8.2
Slight risk	5,635	17.6
Moderate risk	9,952	31.0
Great risk	13,854	43.2
Total	32,074	100.0
Missing	1,164	
Total	33,238	

Q86 How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
Never	30,913	96.2
Once or twice	582	1.8
Once in a while but not regularly	388	1.2
About once a day	80	0.3
More than once a day	166	0.5
Total	32,128	100.0
Missing	1,110	
Total	33,238	

Q87 Have you ever smoked cigarettes in your lifetime?

	Number	%
Never	28,696	89.3
Once or twice	2,192	6.8
Once in a while but not regularly	808	2.5
Regularly in the past	293	0.9
Regularly now	152	0.5
Total	32,140	100.0
Missing	1,098	
Total	33,238	

Q88 How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
Not at all	31,218	97.4
Less than one cigarette per day	596	1.9
One to five cigarettes per day	169	0.5
About one-half pack per day	36	0.1
About one pack per day	13	0.0
About one and one-half packs per day	7	0.0
Two or more packs per day	13	0.0
Total	32,052	100.0
Missing	1,186	
Total	33,238	

Q89 During the last 30 days, on how many days have you used electronic cigarettes?

	Number	%
None	29,000	90.3
1-2	1,234	3.8
3-5	503	1.6
6-9	358	1.1
10-19	344	1.1
20-30	686	2.1
Total	32,124	100.0
Missing	1,114	
Total	33,238	

Q90 During the last 30 days, on how many days have you taken “synthetic marijuana” to get high?

	Number	%
None	31,478	97.8
1-2	392	1.2
3-5	118	0.4
6-9	71	0.2
10-19	47	0.2
20-30	67	0.2
Total	32,174	100.0
Missing	1,064	
Total	33,238	

Q91 On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,855	65.5
1-2 occasions	3,968	12.5
3-5 occasions	2,390	7.5
6-9 occasions	1,428	4.5
10-19 occasions	1,423	4.5
20-39 occasions	813	2.6
40 or more occasions	959	3.0
Total	31,836	100.0
Missing	1,402	
Total	33,238	

Q92 On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	26,147	84.5
1-2 occasions	2,894	9.4
3-5 occasions	1,171	3.8
6-9 occasions	442	1.4
10-19 occasions	196	0.6
20-39 occasions	41	0.1
40 or more occasions	61	0.2
Total	30,953	100.0
Missing	2,285	
Total	33,238	

Q93 Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?

	Number	%
None	29,777	93.3
Once	1,151	3.6
Twice	613	1.9
3-5 times	293	0.9
6-9 times	55	0.2
10 or more times	41	0.1
Total	31,929	100.0
Missing	1,309	
Total	33,238	

Q94 During the past 30 days, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank?

	Number	%
I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days	25,965	84.3
I bought it in a store	169	0.6
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or a club	37	0.1
I bought it at a public event	24	0.1
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	846	2.8
Someone gave it to me	2,018	6.6
I took it from a store or family member	635	2.1
I got it some other way	1,107	3.6
Total	30,800	100.0
Missing	2,438	
Total	33,238	

Q95 On how many occasions have you used marijuana in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	26,017	82.2
1-2 occasions	1,646	5.2
3-5 occasions	984	3.1
6-9 occasions	605	1.9
10-19 occasions	645	2.0
20-39 occasions	471	1.5
40 or more occasions	1,266	4.0
Total	31,634	100.0
Missing	1,604	
Total	33,238	

Q96 On how many occasions have you used marijuana during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	28,956	90.6
1-2 occasions	1,431	4.5
3-5 occasions	545	1.7
6-9 occasions	286	0.9
10-19 occasions	289	0.9
20-39 occasions	186	0.6
40 or more occasions	285	0.9
Total	31,977	100.0
Missing	1,261	
Total	33,238	

Q101 On how many occasions have you used LSD or other hallucinogens in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,414	98.5
1-2 occasions	365	1.1
3-5 occasions	54	0.2
6-9 occasions	23	0.1
10-19 occasions	21	0.1
20-39 occasions	7	0.0
40 or more occasions	24	0.1
Total	31,906	100.0
Missing	1,332	
Total	33,238	

Q97 On how many occasions have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can... in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	30,413	95.1
1-2 occasions	1,005	3.1
3-5 occasions	245	0.8
6-9 occasions	104	0.3
10-19 occasions	85	0.3
20-39 occasions	42	0.1
40 or more occasions	74	0.2
Total	31,968	100.0
Missing	1,270	
Total	33,238	

Q102 On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,697	99.2
1-2 occasions	153	0.5
3-5 occasions	37	0.1
6-9 occasions	13	0.0
10-19 occasions	8	0.0
20-39 occasions	10	0.0
40 or more occasions	48	0.2
Total	31,966	100.0
Missing	1,272	
Total	33,238	

Q98 On how many occasions have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can... in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,560	98.8
1-2 occasions	284	0.9
3-5 occasions	47	0.2
6-9 occasions	22	0.1
10-19 occasions	9	0.0
20-39 occasions	8	0.0
40 or more occasions	26	0.1
Total	31,956	100.0
Missing	1,282	
Total	33,238	

Q103 On how many occasions have you taken methamphetamine in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,701	99.5
1-2 occasions	83	0.3
3-5 occasions	14	0.0
6-9 occasions	12	0.0
10-19 occasions	8	0.0
20-39 occasions	8	0.0
40 or more occasions	29	0.1
Total	31,855	100.0
Missing	1,383	
Total	33,238	

Q104 On how many occasions have you taken steroids without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,717	99.5
1-2 occasions	84	0.3
3-5 occasions	30	0.1
6-9 occasions	16	0.1
10-19 occasions	10	0.0
20-39 occasions	4	0.0
40 or more occasions	17	0.1
Total	31,879	100.0
Missing	1,359	
Total	33,238	

Q105 On how many occasions have you used heroin in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,731	99.7
1-2 occasions	42	0.1
3-5 occasions	18	0.1
6-9 occasions	12	0.0
10-19 occasions	7	0.0
20-39 occasions	7	0.0
40 or more occasions	16	0.1
Total	31,833	100.0
Missing	1,405	
Total	33,238	

Q106 On how many occasions have you taken painkillers without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	30,402	95.6
1-2 occasions	837	2.6
3-5 occasions	294	0.9
6-9 occasions	134	0.4
10-19 occasions	75	0.2
20-39 occasions	24	0.1
40 or more occasions	29	0.1
Total	31,794	100.0
Missing	1,444	
Total	33,238	

Q107 On how many occasions have you taken a prescription drug other than painkillers without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	30,536	96.0
1-2 occasions	763	2.4
3-5 occasions	241	0.8
6-9 occasions	112	0.4
10-19 occasions	69	0.2
20-39 occasions	47	0.2
40 or more occasions	39	0.1
Total	31,806	100.0
Missing	1,432	
Total	33,238	

Q108 On how many occasions have you used Ecstasy in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,622	99.6
1-2 occasions	85	0.3
3-5 occasions	17	0.1
6-9 occasions	10	0.0
10-19 occasions	9	0.0
20-39 occasions	3	0.0
40 or more occasions	3	0.0
Total	31,749	100.0
Missing	1,489	
Total	33,238	

Q109 On how many occasions have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,347	98.6
1-2 occasions	274	0.9
3-5 occasions	84	0.3
6-9 occasions	31	0.1
10-19 occasions	23	0.1
20-39 occasions	15	0.1
40 or more occasions	9	0.0
Total	31,782	100.0
Missing	1,456	
Total	33,238	

Q110 How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?

	Number	%
Never have	28,199	88.7
10 or younger	512	1.6
11	289	0.9
12	392	1.2
13	466	1.5
14	559	1.8
15	563	1.8
16	460	1.5
17 or older	366	1.2
Total	31,807	100.0
Missing	1,431	
Total	33,238	

Q111 How old were you when you first had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
Never have	20,939	66.1
10 or younger	1,287	4.1
11	629	2.0
12	1,064	3.4
13	1,320	4.2
14	1,798	5.7
15	2,261	7.1
16	1,496	4.7
17 or older	896	2.8
Total	31,690	100.0
Missing	1,548	
Total	33,238	

Q112 How old were you when you first began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?

	Number	%
Never have	28,008	88.4
10 or younger	62	0.2
11	54	0.2
12	133	0.4
13	224	0.7
14	466	1.5
15	984	3.1
16	948	3.0
17 or older	819	2.6
Total	31,699	100.0
Missing	1,539	
Total	33,238	

Q113 How old were you when you first smoked marijuana?

	Number	%
Never have	26,043	82.6
10 or younger	109	0.4
11	116	0.4
12	323	1.0
13	647	2.1
14	1,058	3.4
15	1,522	4.8
16	1,063	3.4
17 or older	653	2.1
Total	31,534	100.0
Missing	1,704	
Total	33,238	

Q114 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
Very hard	9,832	31.2
Sort of hard	6,553	20.8
Sort of easy	8,283	26.3
Very easy	6,809	21.6
Total	31,477	100.0
Missing	1,761	
Total	33,238	

Q115 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very hard	16,743	53.3
Sort of hard	5,698	18.1
Sort of easy	4,234	13.5
Very easy	4,765	15.2
Total	31,441	100.0
Missing	1,797	
Total	33,238	

Q116 How easy or hard would it be for you to get drugs like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines?

	Number	%
Very hard	24,612	78.3
Sort of hard	4,058	12.9
Sort of easy	1,801	5.7
Very easy	974	3.1
Total	31,446	100.0
Missing	1,792	
Total	33,238	

Q117 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some marijuana?

	Number	%
Very hard	16,693	53.1
Sort of hard	4,155	13.2
Sort of easy	4,497	14.3
Very easy	6,110	19.4
Total	31,455	100.0
Missing	1,783	
Total	33,238	

Q118 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly?

	Number	%
Very wrong	14,889	47.0
Wrong	8,364	26.4
A little bit wrong	6,116	19.3
Not wrong at all	2,334	7.4
Total	31,704	100.0
Missing	1,534	
Total	33,238	

Q119 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very wrong	21,518	67.8
Wrong	7,156	22.5
A little bit wrong	2,245	7.1
Not wrong at all	825	2.6
Total	31,744	100.0
Missing	1,494	
Total	33,238	

Q120 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	16,981	53.6
Wrong	6,114	19.3
A little bit wrong	5,270	16.6
Not wrong at all	3,346	10.6
Total	31,711	100.0
Missing	1,527	
Total	33,238	

Q121 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?

	Number	%
Very wrong	26,316	83.0
Wrong	3,908	12.3
A little bit wrong	1,036	3.3
Not wrong at all	443	1.4
Total	31,703	100.0
Missing	1,535	
Total	33,238	

Q122 How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood... think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	23,639	74.9
Wrong	6,037	19.1
A little bit wrong	1,468	4.7
Not wrong at all	432	1.4
Total	31,577	100.0
Missing	1,661	
Total	33,238	

Q123 Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
Yes	5,374	17.2
No	25,867	82.8
Total	31,241	100.0
Missing	1,997	
Total	33,238	

Q124 How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,915	82.5
11 or younger	320	1.0
12	211	0.7
13	463	1.5
14	892	2.8
15	1,442	4.6
16	1,263	4.0
17 or older	919	2.9
Total	31,426	100.0
Missing	1,812	
Total	33,238	

Q125 During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,897	82.5
1 person	2,645	8.4
2 people	1,048	3.3
3 people	629	2.0
4 people	372	1.2
5 people	203	0.7
6 or more people	605	1.9
Total	31,400	100.0
Missing	1,838	
Total	33,238	

Q126 During the past 3 months, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,859	82.6
I have had sexual intercourse but not during the past 3 months	1,664	5.3
1 person	2,971	9.5
2 people	453	1.5
3 people	151	0.5
4 people	59	0.2
5 people	25	0.1
6 or more people	144	0.5
Total	31,327	100.0
Missing	1,911	
Total	33,238	

Q127 Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,320	81.9
Yes	988	3.2
No	4,606	14.9
Total	30,914	100.0
Missing	2,324	
Total	33,238	

Q128 The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,587	82.2
Yes	3,518	11.3
No	2,031	6.5
Total	31,136	100.0
Missing	2,102	
Total	33,238	

Q129 The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,637	83.0
No method was used to prevent pregnancy	614	2.0
Birth control pills	826	2.7
Condoms	2,870	9.3
IUD or implant	121	0.4
A shot, patch, or ring	69	0.2
Withdrawal or some other method	496	1.6
Not sure	263	0.9
Total	30,896	100.0
Missing	2,342	
Total	33,238	

Q130 Have you ever had oral sex?

	Number	%
Yes	6,254	20.0
No	25,003	80.0
Total	31,258	100.0
Missing	1,980	
Total	33,238	

Q131 Which of the following best describes you?

	Number	%
Heterosexual	26,522	85.2
Gay or lesbian	590	1.9
Bisexual	2,025	6.5
Not sure	1,981	6.4
Total	31,117	100.0
Missing	2,121	
Total	33,238	

Q132 During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice?

	Number	%
I did not drink fruit juice during the past 7 days	9,880	31.5
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	12,579	40.1
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,471	11.1
1 time per day	2,325	7.4
2 times per day	1,629	5.2
3 times per day	580	1.9
4 or more times per day	947	3.0
Total	31,411	100.0
Missing	1,827	
Total	33,238	

Q133 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit?

	Number	%
I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days	1,937	6.2
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	7,413	23.7
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	5,809	18.5
1 time per day	5,317	17.0
2 times per day	5,984	19.1
3 times per day	2,603	8.3
4 or more times per day	2,285	7.3
Total	31,348	100.0
Missing	1,890	
Total	33,238	

Q134 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green salad?

	Number	%
I did not eat green salad during the past 7 days	9,353	29.9
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	11,775	37.6
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	4,029	12.9
1 time per day	3,734	11.9
2 times per day	1,326	4.2
3 times per day	398	1.3
4 or more times per day	700	2.2
Total	31,315	100.0
Missing	1,923	
Total	33,238	

Q135 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat potatoes?

	Number	%
I did not eat potatoes during the past 7 days	10,418	33.3
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	14,676	46.9
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,164	10.1
1 time per day	1,550	5.0
2 times per day	653	2.1
3 times per day	282	0.9
4 or more times per day	550	1.8
Total	31,292	100.0
Missing	1,946	
Total	33,238	

Q136 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat carrots?

	Number	%
I did not eat carrots during the past 7 days	12,826	41.0
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	11,828	37.8
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,056	9.8
1 time per day	2,001	6.4
2 times per day	705	2.3
3 times per day	311	1.0
4 or more times per day	560	1.8
Total	31,287	100.0
Missing	1,951	
Total	33,238	

Q137 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat other vegetables?

	Number	%
I did not eat other vegetables during the past 7 days	4,034	12.9
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	9,303	29.8
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	6,683	21.4
1 time per day	5,056	16.2
2 times per day	3,430	11.0
3 times per day	1,322	4.2
4 or more times per day	1,403	4.5
Total	31,231	100.0
Missing	2,007	
Total	33,238	

Q138 During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop? Do not include diet soda.

	Number	%
I did not drink soda or pop during the past 7 days	12,617	40.3
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	12,834	41.0
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	2,874	9.2
1 time per day	1,465	4.7
2 times per day	770	2.5
3 times per day	287	0.9
4 or more times per day	430	1.4
Total	31,277	100.0
Missing	1,961	
Total	33,238	

Q139 During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage such as lemonade...?

	Number	%
I did not drink sugar-sweetened beverages during the past 7 days	11,330	36.3
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	13,139	42.1
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,343	10.7
1 time per day	1,843	5.9
2 times per day	805	2.6
3 times per day	272	0.9
4 or more times per day	456	1.5
Total	31,187	100.0
Missing	2,051	
Total	33,238	

Q140 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?

	Number	%
I did not drink energy drinks during the past 7 days	27,317	87.8
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	2,565	8.3
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	496	1.6
1 time per day	339	1.1
2 times per day	159	0.5
3 times per day	51	0.2
4 or more times per day	183	0.6
Total	31,110	100.0
Missing	2,128	
Total	33,238	

Q141 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?

	Number	%
I did not drink sports drinks during the past 7 days	19,326	62.1
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	8,053	25.9
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1,900	6.1
1 time per day	992	3.2
2 times per day	408	1.3
3 times per day	161	0.5
4 or more times per day	268	0.9
Total	31,109	100.0
Missing	2,129	
Total	33,238	

Q142 During the past 30 days, did you go without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	Number	%
Yes	2,116	6.8
No	29,040	93.2
Total	31,156	100.0
Missing	2,082	
Total	33,238	

Q143 During the past 30 days, did you take any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	Number	%
Yes	539	1.7
No	30,579	98.3
Total	31,118	100.0
Missing	2,120	
Total	33,238	

Q144 During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	Number	%
Yes	708	2.3
No	30,328	97.7
Total	31,037	100.0
Missing	2,201	
Total	33,238	

Q145 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	3,900	12.6
1 day	2,426	7.9
2 days	3,436	11.1
3 days	4,845	15.7
4 days	3,878	12.6
5 days	4,185	13.6
6 days	2,343	7.6
7 days	5,870	19.0
Total	30,883	100.0
Missing	2,355	
Total	33,238	

Q146 On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?

	Number	%
4 or less hours	1,831	6.0
5 hours	3,213	10.4
6 hours	6,943	22.6
7 hours	9,282	30.2
8 hours	7,073	23.0
9 hours	2,007	6.5
10 or more hours	432	1.4
Total	30,782	100.0
Missing	2,456	
Total	33,238	

Q147 People who know me would say this: Giving up when things get hard for me is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	13,039	42.2
A little like me	10,912	35.3
Somewhat like me	4,946	16.0
Quite like me	1,324	4.3
Very much like me	715	2.3
Total	30,936	100.0
Missing	2,302	
Total	33,238	

Q148 People who know me would say this: Knowing how to say 'no' when someone wants me to do things I know are wrong or dangerous is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	1,383	4.5
A little like me	2,230	7.2
Somewhat like me	2,869	9.3
Quite like me	8,116	26.3
Very much like me	16,299	52.8
Total	30,897	100.0
Missing	2,341	
Total	33,238	

Q149 People who know me would say this: Thinking through the possible good and bad results of different choices before I make decisions is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	1,518	4.9
A little like me	2,897	9.4
Somewhat like me	5,884	19.1
Quite like me	9,719	31.6
Very much like me	10,736	34.9
Total	30,754	100.0
Missing	2,484	
Total	33,238	

Q150 I get along well with students who are different from me.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	9,805	31.8
Agree	14,988	48.6
Not sure	4,243	13.8
Disagree	1,036	3.4
Strongly disagree	773	2.5
Total	30,845	100.0
Missing	2,393	
Total	33,238	

Q151 I know how to disagree without starting an argument or fight.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	8,690	28.2
Agree	14,651	47.5
Not sure	4,974	16.1
Disagree	1,685	5.5
Strongly disagree	838	2.7
Total	30,839	100.0
Missing	2,399	
Total	33,238	

Q152 During the last 12 months, how many times have you been a leader in a group or organization?

	Number	%
Never	9,224	30.0
Once	5,459	17.8
Twice	5,065	16.5
3-4 times	5,471	17.8
5 or more times	5,503	17.9
Total	30,723	100.0
Missing	2,515	
Total	33,238	

Q153 During the last 12 months, how many times have you helped make sure that all people are treated fairly?

	Number	%
Never	4,410	14.6
Once	3,956	13.1
Twice	5,099	16.8
3-4 times	7,209	23.8
5 or more times	9,622	31.8
Total	30,296	100.0
Missing	2,942	
Total	33,238	

Q154 During the last 12 months, how many times have you stood up for what you believed, even when it was unpopular to do so?

	Number	%
Never	4,690	15.7
Once	4,370	14.6
Twice	5,255	17.6
3-4 times	6,599	22.1
5 or more times	8,964	30.0
Total	29,878	100.0
Missing	3,360	
Total	33,238	

Q155 How many times in the past year has another student sexually harassed you?

	Number	%
Never	26,669	87.0
1 to 2 times	2,239	7.3
3 to 5 times	806	2.6
6 to 9 times	369	1.2
10 to 19 times	210	0.7
20 to 29 times	106	0.3
30 to 39 times	53	0.2
40 or more times	194	0.6
Total	30,646	100.0
Missing	2,592	
Total	33,238	

Q156 How many times in the past year have you sexually harassed another student?

	Number	%
Never	29,904	97.5
1 to 2 times	392	1.3
3 to 5 times	131	0.4
6 to 9 times	60	0.2
10 to 19 times	43	0.1
20 to 29 times	27	0.1
30 to 39 times	14	0.1
40 or more times	92	0.3
Total	30,662	100.0
Missing	2,576	
Total	33,238	

Q157 How many times in the past year were you aware of sexual rumors being spread at school or at a school-sponsored activity...?

	Number	%
Never	17,264	56.4
1 to 2 times	6,543	21.4
3 to 5 times	3,126	10.2
6 to 9 times	1,607	5.3
10 to 19 times	910	3.0
20 to 29 times	424	1.4
30 to 39 times	133	0.4
40 or more times	586	1.9
Total	30,593	100.0
Missing	2,645	
Total	33,238	

Q158 If I observed or was a victim of sexual discrimination, including sexual harassment or sexual violence, I would know who to report that information to.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	11,666	38.3
Agree	10,609	34.8
Neutral	4,943	16.2
Disagree	1,911	6.3
Strongly disagree	1,364	4.5
Total	30,493	100.0
Missing	2,745	
Total	33,238	

Q159 I would feel comfortable reporting sexual discrimination or sexual harassment or assault to school faculty or staff.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	7,731	25.4
Agree	8,559	28.2
Neutral	7,824	25.7
Disagree	3,996	13.2
Strongly disagree	2,284	7.5
Total	30,393	100.0
Missing	2,845	
Total	33,238	

Q160 If you would not feel comfortable reporting an act of sexual discrimination or sexual harassment...why? (Mark all that apply)

	Number	%
I would be more comfortable handling the situation myself.	9,475	39.5
I do not know a trusted adult to tell.	3,796	15.8
I would be afraid of retaliation or continued harassment.	4,525	18.9
I would be too embarrassed to talk about it to an adult.	8,369	34.9
I would be afraid people would think it was my fault.	4,425	18.5
I would be afraid I would get in trouble.	4,531	18.9
I do not think my report would be taken seriously and nothing would be done.	5,746	24.0
Missing		
Total	33,238	

*Denominator = 23,962. Students who did not respond to any of the multiple choice items on Q160 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 9,276).

Q161 My school takes complaints of sexual discrimination and sexual harassment seriously and responds effectively to the complaints it receives.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	8,234	27.4
Agree	8,593	28.6
Neutral	10,065	33.5
Disagree	1,922	6.4
Strongly disagree	1,226	4.1
Total	30,040	100.0
Missing	3,198	
Total	33,238	

Q162 During the past year, I have witnessed an act of sexual discrimination or sexual harassment against a student by a student, faculty member, or a third party.

	Number	%
Yes	3,874	12.8
No	26,493	87.2
Total	30,367	100.0
Missing	2,871	
Total	33,238	

Q163 During the past year, I reported an act of sexual discrimination or sexual harassment to school personnel.

	Number	%
Yes	982	3.2
No	29,441	96.8
Total	30,423	100.0
Missing	2,815	
Total	33,238	

Q164 How honest were you in filling out this survey?

	Number	%
I was very honest	22,266	72.5
I was honest pretty much of the time	7,206	23.5
I was honest some of the time	1,012	3.3
I was honest once in a while	217	0.7
Total	30,700	100.0
Missing	2,538	
Total	33,238	

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