

FALL
2019



SCHOOL YEAR
2018-2019

FAIRFAX COUNTY 6TH GRADE YOUTH SURVEY

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**2018 Fairfax County
6th Grade Youth Survey**

School Year 2018-2019

Results and Tabulations

Publication Date: September 2019

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 *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students*. The survey examined behaviors, experiences, and other factors that influence the health and well-being of the county's youth. Students' participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous. The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and the Fairfax County School Board co-sponsor the survey to provide information about youth behaviors – those that are positive as well as those that are harmful. These data provide insight into the prevalence and frequency of substance use, violence and delinquency, health and health risk behaviors, and extracurricular activities of the students. The survey also assesses factors in the youth's environment that have been shown to protect youth from substance use and other problem behaviors.

This is the 14th year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted and the 12th year that sixth-grade students have participated in the survey. The survey was administered in November 2018, and resulted in valid responses from 12,175 students in sixth grade. A simultaneous administration of a separate survey instrument to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students resulted in 32,904 valid responses. This report, as well as a report of the *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students* can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey.

KEY FINDINGS

Substance Use

- Alcohol was the most frequently used substance among Fairfax County sixth-grade students in their lifetime, with 15.1% of the students having consumed it at least once. Male students were more likely to have reported using alcohol in their lifetime (18.0% vs. 11.9% of female students).
- Inhalants were the second most frequently used substance by the students in their lifetime (4.2%). Fewer students reported ever smoking cigarettes (1.1%), using marijuana (0.7%), or using other illegal drugs (0.5%).
- The percentage of students who reported ever having used alcohol or inhalants has generally declined from 2010, but increased slightly between 2017 and 2018. The lifetime rate of alcohol use in 2018 was 6.0 percentage points lower than in 2010. Rates of lifetime inhalant use declined to nearly half over the same period, falling 3.8 percentage points from the 2010 rate.
- Lifetime prevalence of cigarette smoking has gradually declined from 2.1% in 2010, while the use of marijuana and other drugs have remained nearly unchanged since then.
- Two percent of sixth-grade students (2.0%) reported using inhalants in the past month, and 1.6% reported using alcohol. Less than one percent of the students reported smoking cigarettes (0.1%) or using marijuana or other drugs (0.2% each) in the past month.

(See [Lifetime Substance Use](#) and [Past Month Substance Use](#) tables on pages 15 and 16.)

Aggressive Behaviors

- Nearly forty percent of the Fairfax County sixth-grade students (37.8%) reported having had something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year, and approximately one in six of the students (15.6%) reported having made derogatory comments about someone's race or culture. Male students were more likely to report having derogatory comments made to them (39.6% compared to 35.8% of female students) and making such comments to others (18.9% vs. 12.1%). Over half of the Asian and Black students (51.8% each) reported experiencing derogatory comments.
- Nearly one-fourth of the students (23.4%) reported having been bullied on school property in the past year, while 4.1% of the students reported bullying someone on school property. More female students reported being bullied on school property (25.2% compared to 21.7% of male students).
- Ten percent of the students (10.0%) reported having been cyberbullied by a student at their school in the past year, while 3.7% reported cyberbullying a student at their school. The percentages of students who reported cyberbullying and having been cyberbullied have generally declined since 2010. The percentage of students who reported having been cyberbullied was 3.1 percentage points lower than in 2010, while the rate of cyberbullying was 3.2 percentage points lower than in 2010.
- Approximately one in ten of the sixth-grade students (9.3%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, while less than one percent (0.8%) did so on school property. Male students were more than twice as likely to report carrying a weapon (13.0% compared to 5.4% of female students).

Physical Activity and Non-Academic Use of Electronic Media

- Approximately half of the students (45.2%) reported being physically active for at least one hour per day on five or more days in the past week. Male students were more likely to report this level of activity than female students (48.9% and 41.2%, respectively). The percentage of students reporting this level of activity has declined by 8.5 percentage points since 2010.
- One in seven students (14.7%) reported watching three or more hours of television on an average school day, which was 13.9 percentage points lower than in 2010. There was little difference between genders.
- Almost one-third of the students (32.4%) reported spending three or more hours on an average school day playing video games or using a computer or other electronic device (such as iPads or smartphones) for non-academic purposes. Male students were more likely to report spending three or more hours engaged in this activity than female students (35.6% and 29.2%, respectively). The 2018 rate is 11.1 percentage points higher than in 2010.

Nutrition

- Three in ten Fairfax County sixth-grade students (28.7%) reported eating fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the week prior to the survey, with similar rates for male and female students. This was the lowest rate reported in the past nine years.
- Almost half of the students (46.2%) reported that they had not consumed soda or pop (excluding diet soda) within the past week, while 9.6% reported drinking non-diet soda at least once a day in the week prior to the survey. The percentage of students reporting daily soda use has declined 6.9 percentage points since 2010.
- One in seven of the students (14.4%) reported drinking non-carbonated sugar-sweetened beverages (such as lemonade or sweetened tea) at least once per day, while 6.8% reported consuming sports drinks daily and 2.3% consumed energy drinks daily.
- Nearly one-third of the Fairfax County students (30.9%) reported drinking a sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day. Male students were more likely to report consuming a sweetened beverage daily (35.2% compared to 26.5% of female students).
- Nearly 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. There was little difference between genders. The percentage of students who reported going hungry in the past month has varied very little since 2010.

Mental Health

- One in seven of the Fairfax County sixth-grade students (14.9%) reported experiencing a high level of stress during the month prior to the survey, and 47.1% reported experiencing a moderate level. A larger percentage of female students reported a high level of stress (17.4% compared to 12.4% of male students).
- Nearly one-fourth of sixth-grade students (24.2%) reported feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row within the past year that they stopped doing some usual activities. Female students were more likely to report experiencing this level of sadness (27.0% compared to 21.5% of male students). The percentage of students reporting this experience was the highest rate reported in the past nine years.

Extra-Curricular Activities and Civic Behaviors

- Approximately one-fourth of the Fairfax County students (24.0%) reported that they participate in extracurricular activities at school (such as participation in a team, club, or program) for one hour or more on an average school day, and over half (54.5%) reported participating in such activities away from school for at least one hour. Male students were more likely to participate in activities away from school (56.2% compared to 52.8% of female students).

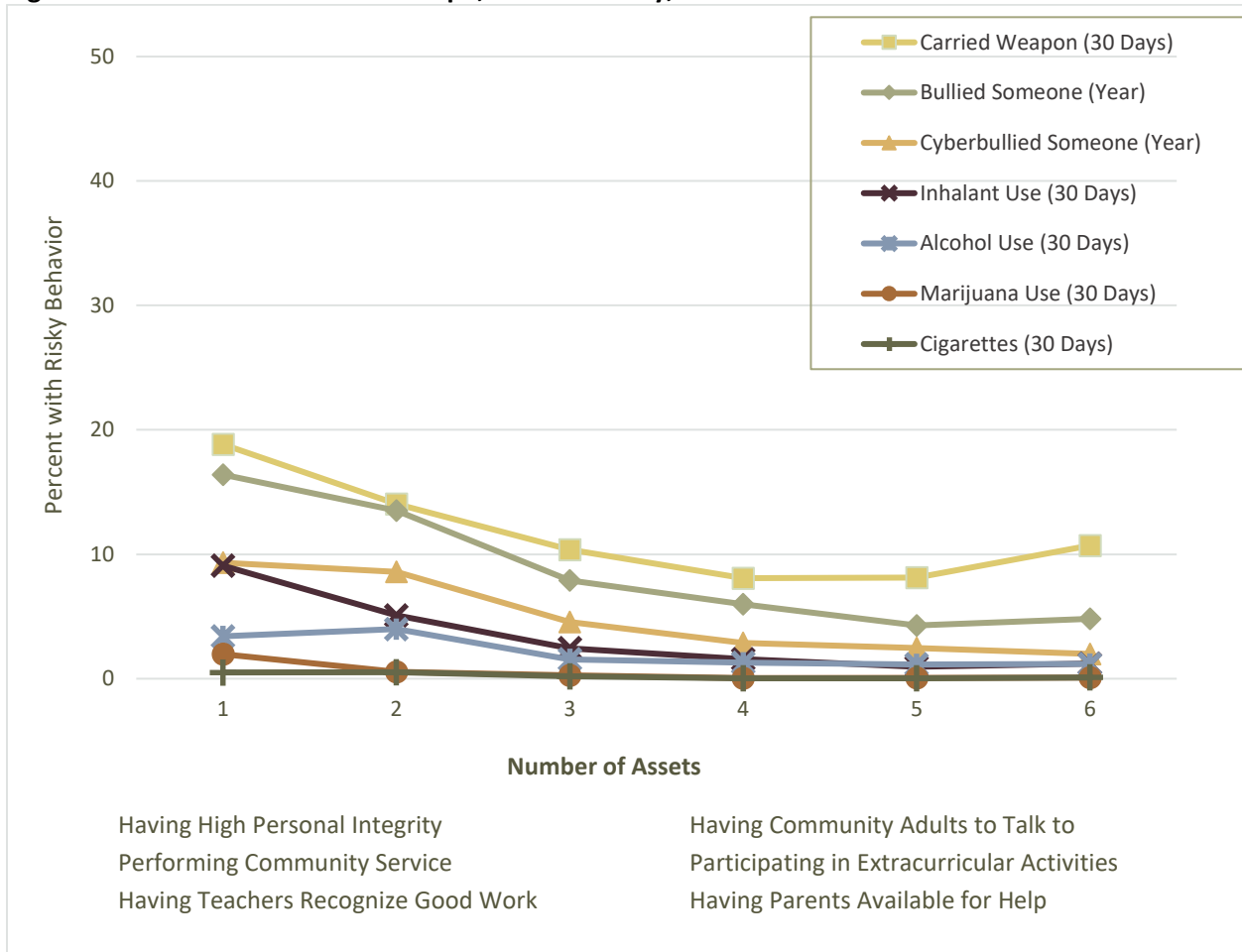
- Over one-quarter of the students (27.3%) reported spending an hour or more doing homework on an average school day, while 7.7% reported going to work for an hour or more. Female students were more likely to report doing homework outside of school for an hour or more (29.2% compared to 25.4% of male students), while male students were more likely to work for an hour or more (9.7% compared to 5.6% of female students).
- Two-fifths of the students (39.1%) reported volunteering in the past year to do community service, and three-fifths (60.6%) reported being a leader in a group or organization in the past year. Female students were slightly more likely to report being a leader (62.0% compared to 59.3% of male students) and volunteering (40.7% compared to 37.4% of male students). The rates for being a leader and for volunteering were the lowest reported in the past nine years.

Three to Succeed

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

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

Figure 1. Three to Succeed Asset Graph, Fairfax County, 2018



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

INTRODUCTION

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among youth and adults in the United States are related to six categories of health-risk behaviors: 1) those that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; 2) tobacco use; 3) alcohol and other drug use; 4) sexual behaviors related to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (including HIV infection); 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and 6) physical inactivity. These behaviors often are established during childhood and adolescence and are interrelated (Kann et al., 2018).

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.

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.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The 2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted in November 2018. The survey instrument for sixth-grade students contained 84 questions. The survey derives many of its questions from the Communities That Care Youth Survey (from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

This is the 14th 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. The questionnaire for the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students was re-designed in 2015, resulting in a single instrument that has been administered annually. In 2018, items were added to the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade instrument to assess the use of vaping devices and to investigate prescription painkiller misuse. The instrument for sixth-grade students was modified slightly in 2015.

The results of the *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students* are presented in a separate report, which can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey. A more detailed discussion of the history of the Fairfax County Youth Survey is provided in Appendix A on page 72.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

All Fairfax County Public Schools sixth-grade students in class at the time of the survey administration were invited to participate. Parents and/or guardians were notified of the survey one month before survey administration. The notice included instructions on where to view the survey instrument and how to exclude their child from participation. In addition, students were informed that 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.

A total of 12,346 students participated in the *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students*, representing 86.4% of all sixth-grade students enrolled in Fairfax County Public Schools.

Table 1. Response Rate

FCPS Enrollment ^a	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
14,285	12,346	86.4%

^aTotal Fairfax County Public Schools enrollment in 6th grade, November, 2018.

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 (cabenerferol)
- the grade information was missing, or the student reported being in 5th or 7th grade
- the student provided more than two inconsistent responses regarding substance use
- the student provided pharmacologically implausible responses (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal).

Missing data were not imputed. A more thorough description of the survey administration and validation is presented in Appendix B beginning on page 75.

A total of 171 questionnaires were rejected due to meeting at least one of the data cleaning criteria, leaving 12,175 usable questionnaires (98.6%). Table 2 lists the number of usable questionnaires for each year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted.

Table 2. Number of Usable Questionnaires (2001-2018)

		Number of Usable Questionnaires
2001	Fairfax County Youth Survey ^a	11,631
2003	Virginia Community Youth Survey ^a	4,074
2005	Fairfax County Youth Survey ^b	13,235
	Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	12,468
2008	Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	3,988
	6 th Grade Survey	3,958
2009	Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	29,223
	6 th Grade Survey	10,927
2010	Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	30,399
	6 th Grade Survey	11,049
2011	Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	31,106
	6 th Grade Survey	11,238
2012	Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	32,027
	6 th Grade Survey	11,613
2013	Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	32,439
	6 th Grade Survey	11,597
2014	Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	32,590
	6 th Grade Survey	11,778
2015	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	33,276
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	11,932
2016	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	32,491
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	11,961
2017	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	33,238
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	12,247
2018	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	32,904
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	12,175

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SURVEYED YOUTH

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

Approximately one-third of the survey respondents (34.8%) identified themselves as non-Hispanic White. The largest minority population among survey respondents was Hispanic (26.0%), followed by Asian (19.8%). Over one-fourth of the students (29.6%) reported that a language other than English is the primary language spoken in their home. Demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey are compared to the total Fairfax County Public Schools sixth-grade student population in Table 3.

Table 3. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Fairfax County Student Population, 2018

	Survey Respondents ^a		FCPS Enrollment ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender				
Female	5,885	48.8	6,889	48.2
Male	6,166	51.2	7,396	51.8
Race/Ethnicity^c				
White	4,030	34.8	5,280	37.0
Black	1,297	11.2	1,527	10.7
Hispanic	3,009	26.0	3,853	27.0
Asian	2,289	19.8	2,749	19.2
Other/Multiple	961	8.3	876	6.1

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 6th-grade enrollment in Fairfax County Public Schools in November, 2018. ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

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

Table 4. Primary Language Spoken at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Primary Language Spoken at Home		
	English	Spanish	Other
Overall	70.4	15.2	14.4
Gender			
Female	68.9	16.2	14.9
Male	71.7	14.2	14.1
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	93.7	0.8	5.5
Black	78.6	0.4	21.0
Hispanic	38.8	60.0	1.2
Asian	58.0	0.1	42.0
Other/Multiple	83.6	1.6	14.8

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

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

DATA WEIGHTING

The ratio of sixth-grade survey respondents from a given pyramid* to all survey respondents (all pyramids) was compared to the ratio of all students enrolled in sixth grade in that pyramid to all students enrolled in sixth grade in all Fairfax County Public Schools. Corrective weights were applied to the data to ensure proportional representation based on enrollment by pyramid. The calculations for weighting are described in Appendix B on page 78. Although statistically significant differences were observed among sub-populations of the respondents and the FCPS enrollment, data were weighted by pyramid only. Because of the desire to analyze the data at the pyramid level, the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses if weights by gender or race/ethnicity are applied.

HOW TO INTERPRET RESULTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUBSTANCE USE

Students were asked about their use of alcohol, cigarettes, inhalants, marijuana, and other illegal drugs in the *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students*. The questions are based on those used in the Monitoring the Future* (MTF) survey, a nationwide study of substance use by eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students. Because sixth-grade students are not included in the MTF survey, comparisons between Fairfax County data and national data are not provided in this report.

Approximately one in seven Fairfax County sixth-grade students (15.1%) reported having consumed alcohol at least once in their lifetime. Male students were more likely to report using alcohol in their lifetime (18.0%) compared to female students (11.9%). Rates of lifetime alcohol use varied among racial/ethnic groups, ranging from 11.8% of Asian students to 18.4% of students of other or multiple races. The second most commonly used substance was inhalants, with 4.2% reporting use in their lifetime. Lifetime prevalence rates for both alcohol and inhalant use rose slightly in 2018, after falling to the lowest levels measured by the survey in 2017. Lifetime use of other substances showed little change from previous years, with 1.1% of students reporting that they had smoked cigarettes, 0.7% reporting marijuana use, and 0.5% reporting use of other illegal drugs at least once in their lifetime.

Slightly more students reported using inhalants in the past month than alcohol (2.0% vs. 1.6%, respectively). Very few students (0.2% each) reported using marijuana or other drugs, and 0.1% reported smoking cigarettes in the 30 days prior to the survey. Male students were slightly more likely to report alcohol use in the past 30 days (1.7% compared to 1.4% of female students), while female students were slightly more likely to report use of inhalants (2.2% compared to 1.7% of male students).

* 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., 2019).

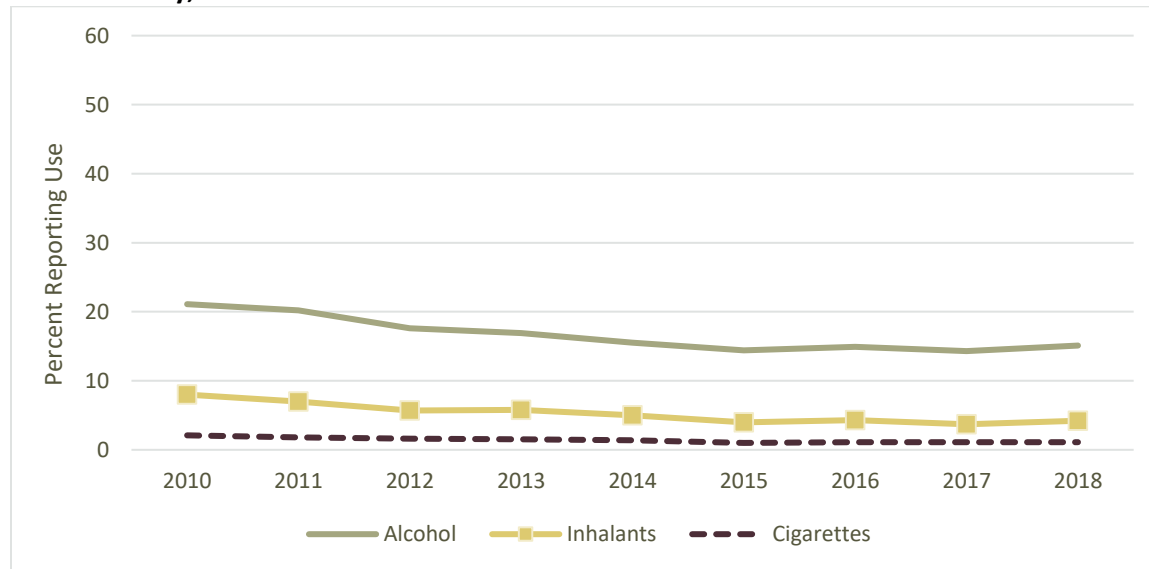
Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

	Alcohol	Inhalants	Cigarettes	Marijuana	Other Illegal Drugs
Overall	15.1	4.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Gender					
Female	11.9	4.3	0.8	0.7	0.5
Male	18.0	4.1	1.4	0.7	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	15.8	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.2
Black	12.8	5.1	1.8	0.6	0.7
Hispanic	17.7	5.4	2.2	1.5	1.2
Asian	11.8	4.4	0.7	0.4	0.0
Other/Multiple	18.4	5.6	1.2	0.6	0.4

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 2. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Alcohol, Inhalants, or Cigarettes in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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 6. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

	Alcohol	Inhalants	Cigarettes	Marijuana	Other Illegal Drugs
Overall	1.6	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Gender					
Female	1.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	1.3	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hispanic	2.2	2.8	0.2	0.5	0.4
Asian	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.2

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.

ALCOHOL USE

Table 7. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	15.5	14.4	14.9	14.3	15.1
Gender					
Female	12.6	10.8	11.3	11.3	11.9
Male	18.3	17.7	18.3	17.2	18.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	17.6	15.0	17.0	15.3	15.8
Black	14.0	15.0	14.9	14.9	12.8
Hispanic	17.5	17.3	15.8	16.9	17.7
Asian	11.5	10.5	10.9	10.1	11.8
Other/Multiple	16.8	15.5	16.2	14.8	18.4

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 8. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Gender					
Female	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4
Male	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7
Black	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3
Hispanic	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.2
Asian	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7
Other/Multiple	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.8	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.

Table 9. Frequency of Alcohol Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10+ days
Overall	98.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Gender					
Female	98.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Male	98.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	98.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Black	98.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	97.8	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.2
Asian	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	97.7	1.9	0.2	0.1	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.

INHALANT USE*

Table 10. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	5.0	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.2
Gender					
Female	4.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.3
Male	5.3	4.2	4.8	3.7	4.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	4.9	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.8
Black	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.1
Hispanic	5.3	4.1	4.4	4.0	5.4
Asian	5.0	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.4
Other/Multiple	6.0	4.1	4.9	3.2	5.6

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 11. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0
Gender					
Female	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.2
Male	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Black	1.6	2.1	2.4	3.3	2.4
Hispanic	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.8
Asian	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.0
Other/Multiple	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.3

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.

* 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 12. Frequency of Inhalant Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10+ days
Overall	98.0	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gender					
Female	97.8	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.2
Male	98.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Black	97.6	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hispanic	97.2	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Asian	98.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	97.7	1.3	0.6	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.

TOBACCO USE

Table 13. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Gender					
Female	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Male	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4
Black	2.4	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.8
Hispanic	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.2
Asian	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
Other/Multiple	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.2

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 14. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	Regularly in the past	Regularly now
Overall	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gender					
Female	99.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male	98.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Black	98.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	97.8	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.0
Asian	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.8	0.9	0.1	0.2	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 15. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Gender					
Female	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Male	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1
Hispanic	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2
Asian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

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 16. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

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

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

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

MARIJUANA USE

Table 17. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Gender					
Female	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Male	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Black	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.6
Hispanic	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5
Asian	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.6

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 18. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gender					
Female	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hispanic	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Asian	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other/Multiple	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

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 19. Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10+ days
Overall	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender					
Female	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Hispanic	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.9	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.

USE OF OTHER DRUGS

Table 20. Lifetime Prevalence of Other Illegal Drug Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Gender					
Female	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Male	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Black	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7
Hispanic	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.2
Asian	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Other/Multiple	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4

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

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

Table 21. Past Month Prevalence of Other Illegal Drug Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gender					
Female	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
Hispanic	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Asian	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other/Multiple	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2

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

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

Table 22. Frequency of Other Illegal Drug Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10+ days
Overall	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender					
Female	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS

The *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students* included several questions on bullying, cyberbullying*, derogatory racial/ethnic comments, and carrying weapons. Many more students reported experiencing the aggressive behaviors than carrying them out. Approximately one in six students (15.6%) reported making derogatory comments about someone's race or culture†, while nearly two in five (37.8%) reported having something bad said to them. More male students reported making and experiencing derogatory comments (18.9% and 39.6%, respectively) compared to female students (12.1% and 35.8%, respectively). Over half of the Black and Asian students (51.8% each) reported experiencing the aggression.

While 4.1% of the students reported bullying‡ someone on school property in the past year, nearly one-quarter of the students (23.4%) reported having been bullied on school property. Female students were more likely to report being bullied on school property (25.2% compared to 21.7% of male students). Rates of being bullied on school property ranged from 19.9% of Asian students to 26.4% of students of other or multiple races. Students who reported using any substance in the past month were much more likely to report both bullying someone on school property (16.9%) and being bullied by someone on school property (42.6%) compared to students who reported not using any substance in the past month (3.5% and 22.7%, respectively).

One in ten of the students (10.0%) reported having been cyberbullied in the past year by a student at their school, and 3.7% reported that they had cyberbullied a student at their school in the past year. Rates of cyberbullying and being cyberbullied have generally declined since 2010, when 13.1% of students reported having been cyberbullied and 6.9% reported cyberbullying a student at their school.

Approximately one in ten sixth-grade student (9.3%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, with less than one percent (0.8%) doing so on school property. Male students were more likely to report carrying a weapon (13.0% compared to 5.4% of female students).

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

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

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

Table 23. Prevalence of Committing Selected Aggressive Behaviors in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Said something bad about someone's race or culture	Bullied someone on school property	Cyberbullied ^a a student attending your school
Overall	15.6	4.1	3.7
Gender			
Female	12.1	3.7	3.6
Male	18.9	4.4	3.7
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	12.8	2.6	2.3
Black	15.6	5.8	5.1
Hispanic	18.9	6.6	5.7
Asian	17.3	3.0	3.1
Other/Multiple	15.8	4.6	3.2

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.

Table 24. Prevalence of Experiencing Selected Aggressive Behaviors in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Had something bad said about your race or culture	Been bullied on school property	Been cyberbullied ^a by a student who attends your school
Overall	37.8	23.4	10.0
Gender			
Female	35.8	25.2	11.1
Male	39.6	21.7	8.8
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	24.9	22.9	8.6
Black	51.8	25.6	10.5
Hispanic	38.4	25.2	11.8
Asian	51.8	19.9	9.4
Other/Multiple	41.5	26.4	12.0

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 25. Prevalence of Bullying Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1
Gender				
Female	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.7
Male	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.4
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.6
Black	6.3	7.6	7.1	5.8
Hispanic	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.6
Asian	2.5	2.9	2.0	3.0
Other/Multiple	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6

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

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

Table 26. Prevalence of Bullying Someone Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1
Gender				
Female	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3
Male	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	3.0	3.6	3.0	2.5
Black	7.6	7.3	5.2	5.3
Hispanic	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.4
Asian	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.3
Other/Multiple	5.5	3.6	3.7	4.5

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

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

Table 27. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	25.1	23.7	24.4	23.4
Gender				
Female	27.5	24.9	26.0	25.2
Male	22.6	22.4	22.9	21.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	24.8	22.8	24.8	22.9
Black	26.4	24.1	25.5	25.6
Hispanic	27.1	26.3	25.5	25.2
Asian	22.1	20.1	20.5	19.9
Other/Multiple	26.7	27.4	27.9	26.4

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

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

Table 28. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

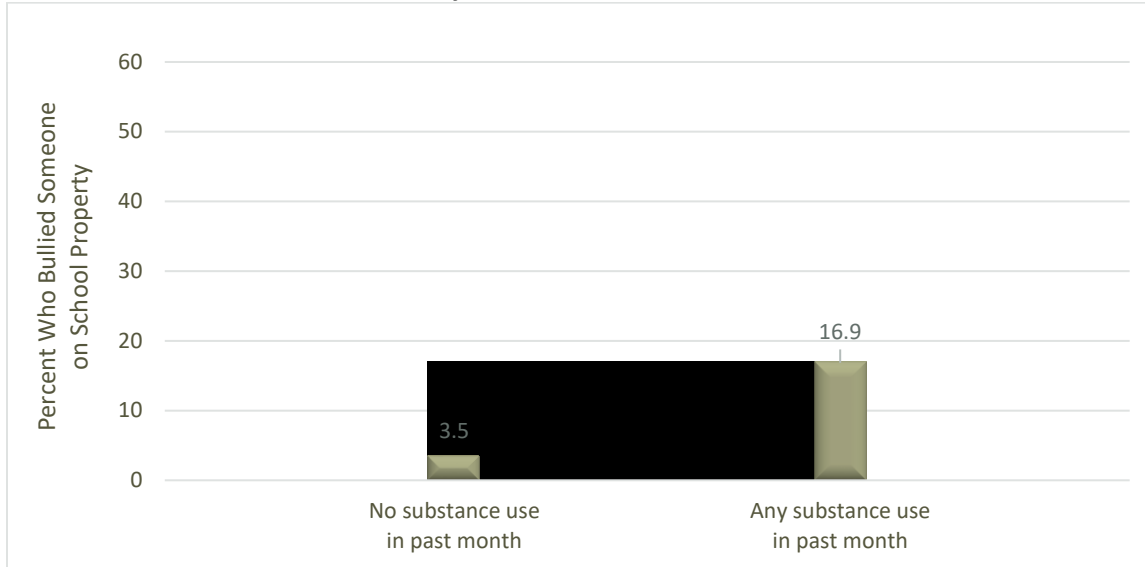
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	17.7	16.2	16.4	14.9
Gender				
Female	17.4	16.3	15.5	14.3
Male	17.9	16.1	17.2	15.4
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	17.1	16.2	15.7	14.0
Black	19.3	18.0	18.5	15.9
Hispanic	19.2	16.9	18.1	16.7
Asian	16.0	14.2	14.3	13.5
Other/Multiple	20.6	18.2	18.7	16.4

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

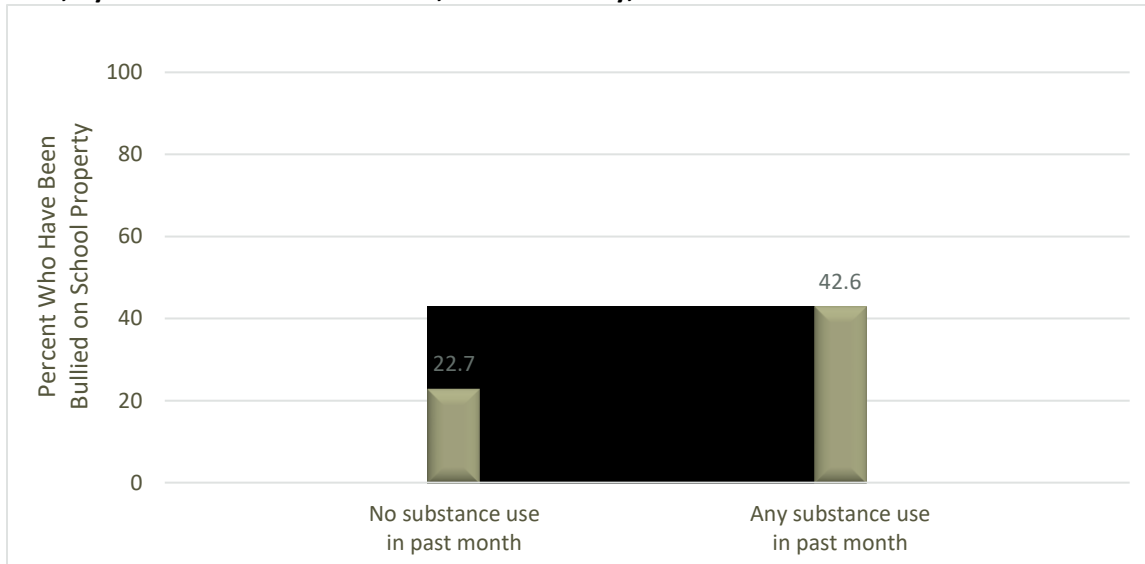
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 3. Percentage of Students Who Bullied Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2018



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

Figure 4. Percentage of Students Who Have Been Bullied by Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2018



Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

CYBERBULLYING

Table 29. Prevalence of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018
(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.7
Gender					
Female	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.6
Male	4.7	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	3.3	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.3
Black	6.1	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.1
Hispanic	7.2	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.7
Asian	3.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.1
Other/Multiple	4.9	3.8	2.5	3.4	3.2

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 30. Frequency of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	96.4	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender								
Female	96.4	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male	96.3	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	97.7	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black	94.9	3.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Hispanic	94.4	3.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Asian	97.0	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	96.8	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

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

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

Table 31. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	13.9	10.6	10.0	10.3	10.0
Gender					
Female	16.9	12.9	12.2	12.5	11.1
Male	10.9	8.4	7.9	8.1	8.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	12.9	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.6
Black	14.8	11.4	10.3	10.9	10.5
Hispanic	16.9	13.9	12.5	13.1	11.8
Asian	12.1	9.5	8.6	8.0	9.4
Other/Multiple	14.8	11.2	11.8	11.8	12.0

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).

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

Table 32. Frequency of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

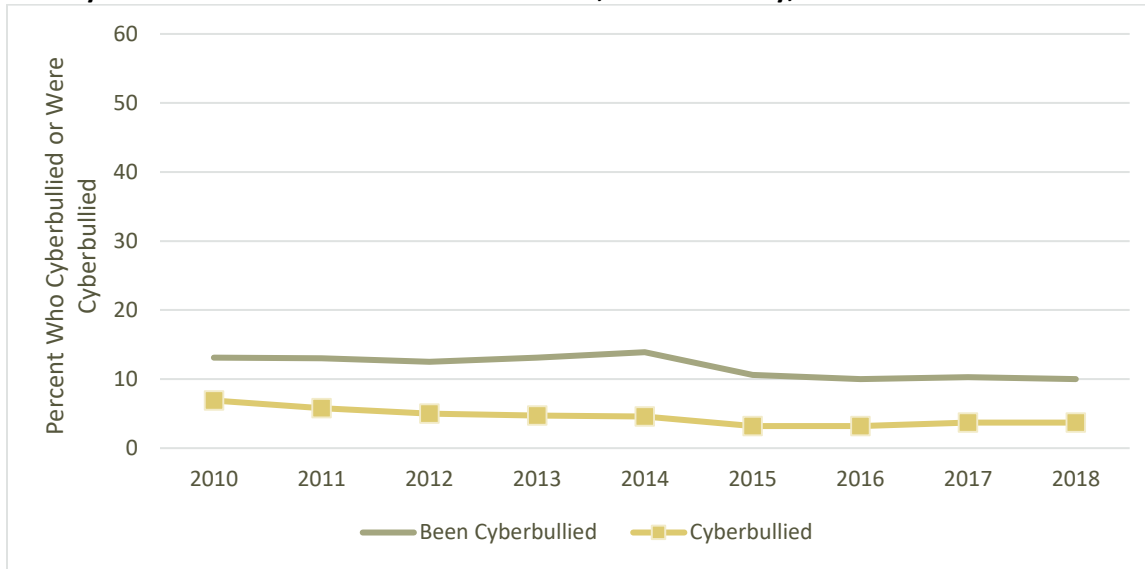
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	90.0	5.9	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Gender								
Female	88.9	6.7	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Male	91.3	5.0	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	91.4	5.1	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Black	89.5	6.6	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3
Hispanic	88.2	6.9	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5
Asian	90.6	5.7	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other/Multiple	88.1	7.2	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3

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). 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 5. Percentage of Students Who Reported Cyberbullying or Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

OTHER AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

Table 33. Prevalence of Making Derogatory Statements about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	18.7	17.8	16.9	15.6
Gender				
Female	15.8	14.7	13.7	12.1
Male	21.5	21.0	20.0	18.9
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	15.4	14.8	13.9	12.8
Black	20.1	20.5	20.8	15.6
Hispanic	24.8	20.5	18.8	18.9
Asian	20.2	20.0	19.0	17.3
Other/Multiple	17.5	18.1	16.0	15.8

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

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

Table 34. Frequency of Making Derogatory Statements about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(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	84.4	11.1	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
Gender								
Female	87.9	8.9	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Male	81.1	13.2	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	87.2	9.8	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Black	84.4	10.6	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7
Hispanic	81.1	13.3	3.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6
Asian	82.7	12.3	2.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other/Multiple	84.3	10.6	2.7	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	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.

Table 35. Prevalence of Experiencing Derogatory Statements about Your Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	38.8	38.6	38.4	37.8
Gender				
Female	37.7	37.2	36.8	35.8
Male	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.6
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	25.2	25.1	26.0	24.9
Black	51.6	50.4	52.3	51.8
Hispanic	45.1	42.0	37.9	38.4
Asian	51.3	51.5	51.2	51.8
Other/Multiple	42.6	43.9	44.3	41.5

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

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

Table 36. Frequency of Experiencing Derogatory Statements about Your Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	62.2	20.3	7.6	3.7	2.7	1.1	0.6	1.9
Gender								
Female	64.2	20.6	7.2	3.0	2.5	1.0	0.5	1.2
Male	60.4	20.1	8.0	4.4	2.9	1.1	0.5	2.6
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	75.1	15.3	4.6	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.8
Black	48.3	24.4	11.2	5.8	3.9	2.3	0.7	3.4
Hispanic	61.6	20.5	7.7	3.6	3.0	1.1	0.7	1.8
Asian	48.2	26.4	10.9	6.0	3.7	1.2	0.7	2.8
Other/Multiple	58.5	22.6	8.1	3.6	2.6	1.5	0.8	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 37. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	9.5	10.1	9.4	9.3
Gender				
Female	5.2	5.9	5.6	5.4
Male	13.5	14.1	13.0	13.0
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	11.8	12.3	11.4	10.8
Black	6.8	7.9	8.5	8.3
Hispanic	7.6	8.7	7.6	8.3
Asian	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.9
Other/Multiple	11.9	12.7	12.5	10.1

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 38. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	90.7	4.2	2.7	0.8	1.7
Gender					
Female	94.6	2.3	1.6	0.6	0.9
Male	87.0	6.0	3.6	1.1	2.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	89.2	4.8	3.2	0.9	2.0
Black	91.7	3.3	1.8	1.4	1.8
Hispanic	91.7	3.9	2.4	0.9	1.2
Asian	91.1	4.1	2.5	0.6	1.8
Other/Multiple	89.9	4.4	3.3	0.5	1.9

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

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

Table 39. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon on School Property, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Gender				
Female	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6
Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Black	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7
Hispanic	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
Asian	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4
Other/Multiple	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.0

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 40. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

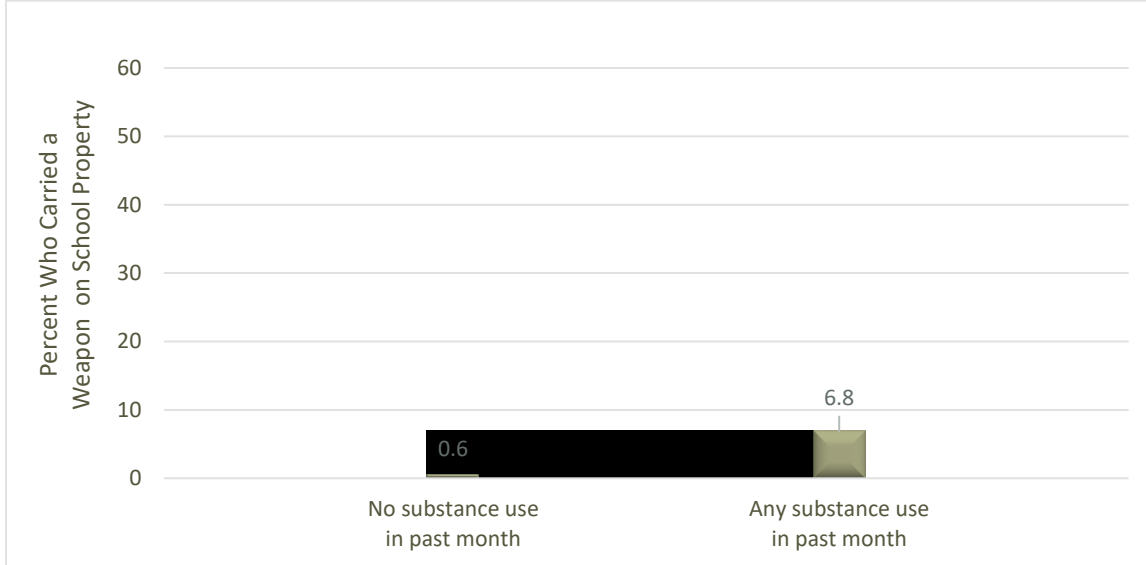
(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	99.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Gender					
Female	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	99.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	99.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Black	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
Hispanic	98.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2
Asian	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1

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 6. Percentage of Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2018



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

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

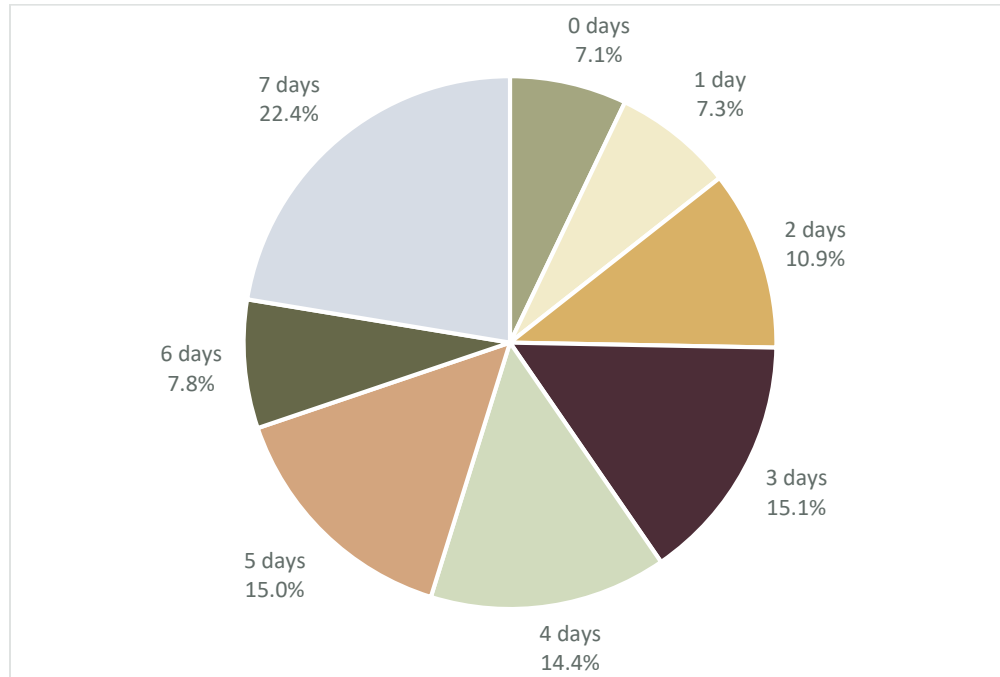
Physical Activity and Non-Academic Use of Electronic Media

Several items on the *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students* were included to assess students' levels of physical activity, eating behaviors, and mental health. Nearly one-quarter of the students (22.4%) indicated that they were physically active for at least one hour per day on all seven days in the week before the survey, while 7.1% reported not engaging in that level of activity on any of the previous seven days. Slightly less than half of the students (45.2%) reported being physically active for at least one hour per day on five or more days in the past week. This rate has generally declined since 2010, when 53.7% of the students reported five or more days of physical activity. A larger percentage of male students (48.9%) reported being physically active on five or more days than did female students (41.2%). The rates of physical activity on five or more days ranged from 36.1% of Hispanic students to 53.5% of White students.

Students were asked how many hours they spend watching television on an average school day. Fifteen percent of the students (14.7%) reported watching three or more hours. The rate of watching three or more hours of television on an average school day has declined steadily since 2010, when over one-quarter of the students (28.6%) reported doing so. The percentage of students who spent three or more hours watching television varied by race/ethnicity, from 9.5% of White students to 28.1% of Black students. Male and female students reported similar rates (15.0% and 14.5%, respectively).

Students were also asked how many hours they spend on an average school day playing video games or using a computer or other electronic device (such as Xbox, iPads, or smartphones) for non-academic purposes. Approximately one-third of the students (32.4%) reported spending three or more hours in such activities. Male students were more likely to report spending three or more hours on an average school day (35.6% compared to 29.2% of female students). Approximately one-quarter of Asian and White students (25.6% and 26.0%, respectively) reported spending three or more hours on non-school-related electronic media, compared to over two-fifths of Hispanic and Black students (42.4% and 44.1%, respectively). While rates of television viewing have decreased over time, the percentage of students engaged with electronic devices has steadily increased from 21.3% in 2010.

Figure 7. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2018



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 41. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
Overall	7.1	7.3	10.9	15.1	14.4	15.0	7.8	22.4
Gender								
Female	7.4	7.8	12.1	16.8	14.7	15.5	8.0	17.7
Male	6.9	6.9	9.9	13.4	14.0	14.4	7.7	26.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	3.4	5.7	9.0	13.5	14.8	17.0	10.4	26.1
Black	9.9	8.5	11.0	15.2	13.1	13.3	4.8	24.3
Hispanic	11.2	9.6	13.2	16.7	13.3	12.7	5.7	17.6
Asian	5.8	7.6	11.4	15.8	16.0	15.8	7.8	19.9
Other/Multiple	8.4	5.1	9.8	14.6	14.4	14.3	8.3	25.3

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

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

Table 42. 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, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	53.3	50.8	50.4	48.5	45.2
Gender					
Female	47.3	45.8	44.9	42.7	41.2
Male	59.1	55.5	55.6	53.9	48.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	60.0	56.9	58.2	55.5	53.5
Black	50.4	48.8	50.8	44.4	42.3
Hispanic	47.2	44.2	40.2	41.2	36.1
Asian	47.3	47.0	46.5	47.2	43.5
Other/Multiple	55.7	53.0	55.1	50.6	47.8

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

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

Table 43. Amount of Time Spent Watching Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(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	21.0	28.8	19.7	15.7	7.4	2.9	4.4
Gender							
Female	20.4	29.0	20.2	15.9	7.6	2.8	4.2
Male	21.6	28.7	19.1	15.6	7.3	3.1	4.7
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	19.0	33.2	23.0	15.3	6.0	1.8	1.7
Black	20.8	20.6	14.6	15.9	11.8	5.6	10.6
Hispanic	16.8	24.5	18.9	19.3	9.9	3.7	6.8
Asian	29.2	30.3	18.4	12.2	5.3	2.3	2.4
Other/Multiple	23.2	31.0	18.3	14.3	5.2	2.9	5.1

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 44. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Watching TV on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	20.0	16.1	15.4	14.7	14.7
Gender					
Female	19.3	15.4	15.2	14.5	14.5
Male	20.6	16.8	15.6	14.8	15.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	14.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	9.5
Black	35.4	29.6	29.6	25.5	28.1
Hispanic	31.2	24.7	23.2	19.4	20.4
Asian	11.7	10.1	8.0	8.4	10.0
Other/Multiple	19.5	16.1	12.9	15.9	13.3

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 45. 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, 2018
(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	Less than 1 hour per day	1 hour per day	2 hours per day	3 hours per day	4 hours per day	5 or more hours per day
Overall	12.6	19.5	17.0	18.5	13.1	7.2	12.1
Gender							
Female	12.6	23.0	17.7	17.5	12.1	6.7	10.4
Male	12.6	16.2	16.3	19.4	14.2	7.8	13.7
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	12.4	21.6	20.2	19.8	12.9	6.2	6.9
Black	13.7	14.7	12.5	15.0	14.1	9.1	21.0
Hispanic	8.9	13.8	15.3	19.7	15.3	9.5	17.6
Asian	16.8	24.0	16.3	17.3	10.8	5.9	9.0
Other/Multiple	12.7	21.8	17.2	16.7	12.4	6.2	13.0

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

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

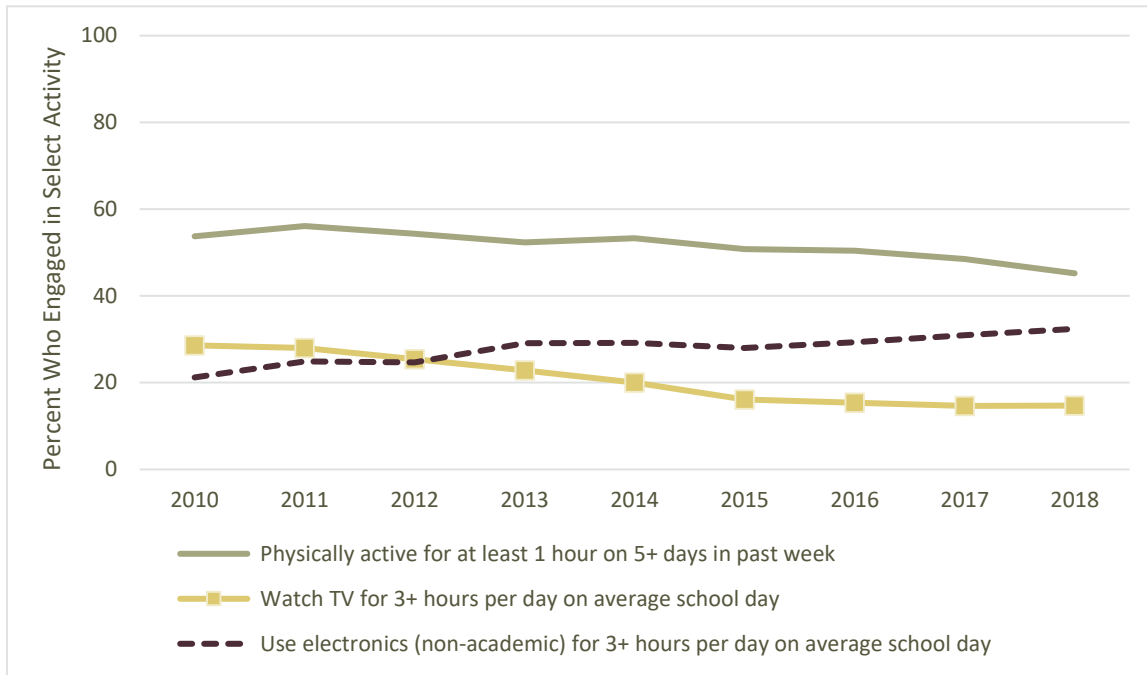
Table 46. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	29.2	28.0	29.3	31.0	32.4
Gender					
Female	26.1	24.7	26.3	28.1	29.2
Male	32.2	31.2	32.1	33.5	35.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	25.1	23.5	24.6	25.5	26.0
Black	36.2	38.4	39.5	40.1	44.1
Hispanic	36.1	35.8	37.4	39.9	42.4
Asian	25.3	23.8	23.6	24.4	25.6
Other/Multiple	31.5	26.7	28.2	31.2	31.6

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

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

Figure 8. Prevalence of Physical Activity, Television Viewing, and Non-Academic Use of Electronic Devices, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Nutrition

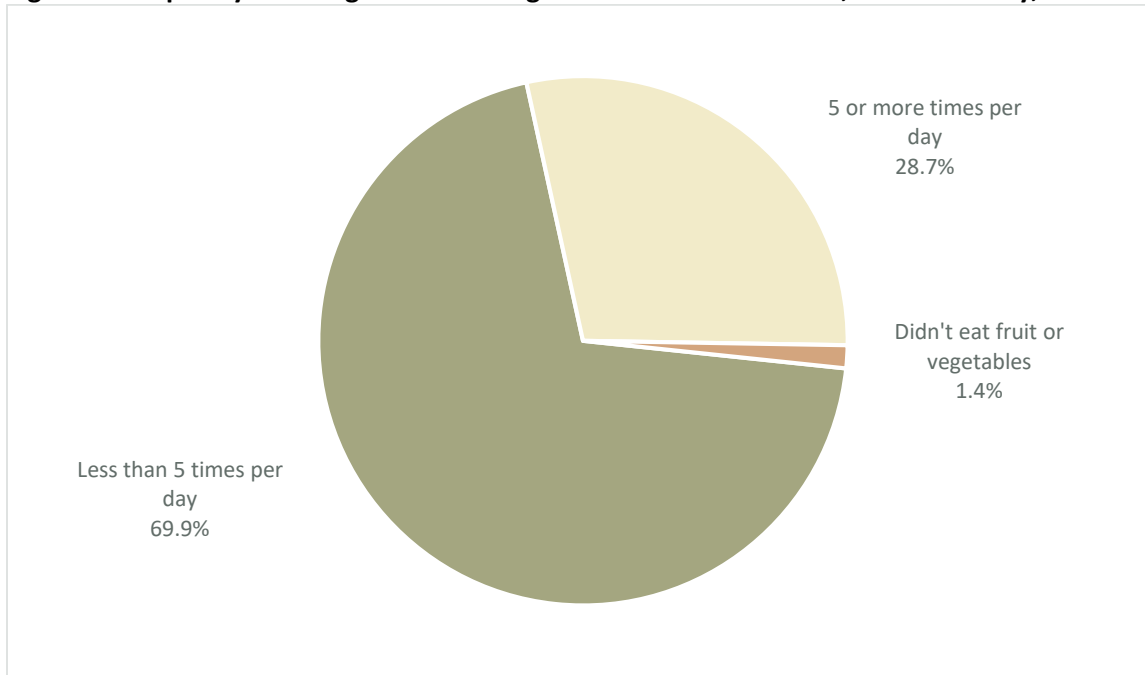
While nearly all students reported eating some fruits and vegetables in the week prior to the survey, only 28.7% reported eating them at least five times per day. This was the lowest percentage reported since 2010, when 32.5% reported doing so.

Approximately one in ten of the students (9.6%) reported drinking non-diet soda at least once a day in the week prior to the survey. Rates of daily consumption of soda have decreased since 2010, when 16.5% reported drinking soda daily. One in seven of the students (14.4%) reported drinking non-carbonated sugar-sweetened drinks (such as lemonade and sweetened tea) at least once per day, while 6.8% reported consuming sports drinks daily and 2.3% consumed energy drinks daily. A larger percentage of male students reported daily consumption of soda, non-carbonated sweetened beverages, sports drinks, and energy drinks than did female students.

Approximately one-third of the Fairfax County students (30.9%) reported drinking a sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day. Male students were more likely to report consuming a sweetened beverage daily (35.2% compared to 26.5% of female students). Daily consumption of sweetened beverages varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 20.2% of Asian students to 44.2% of Hispanic 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. White students were least likely to report 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 (2.9%), compared to approximately one in seven Hispanic students (14.9%). The percentage of students who reported going hungry in the past month has fluctuated very little since 2010.

Figure 9. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2018



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 47. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	No fruits or vegetables	Less than 5 times per day	5 or more times per day
Overall	1.4	69.9	28.7
Gender			
Female	1.0	70.9	28.2
Male	1.7	69.1	29.2
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	0.9	71.4	27.8
Black	2.4	69.6	28.0
Hispanic	2.0	70.6	27.4
Asian	1.0	67.4	31.7
Other/Multiple	1.1	68.3	30.6

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.

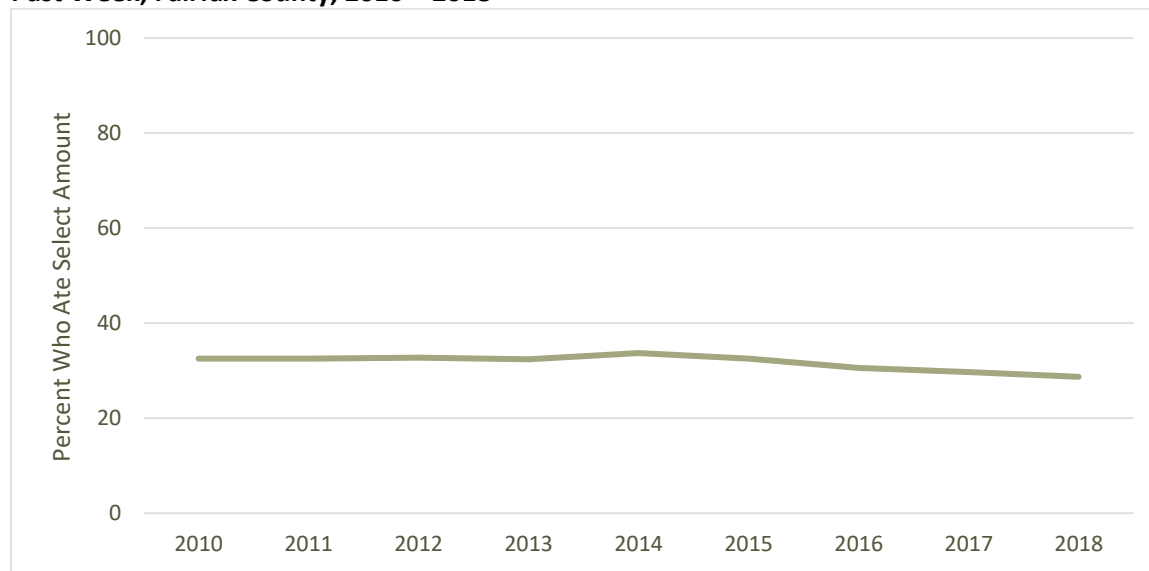
Table 48. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	33.7	32.5	30.6	29.7	28.7
Gender					
Female	32.9	32.7	30.4	29.6	28.2
Male	34.5	32.3	30.8	29.7	29.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	32.5	32.0	31.7	28.9	27.8
Black	31.0	29.2	27.6	25.8	28.0
Hispanic	33.2	31.1	26.7	28.1	27.4
Asian	37.7	36.7	34.0	34.1	31.7
Other/Multiple	35.5	35.3	33.1	32.8	30.6

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.

Figure 10. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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 49. Frequency of Eating Fruits in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(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	3.7	16.4	16.8	13.1	21.0	12.8	16.2
Gender							
Female	3.1	17.5	16.9	13.0	21.5	13.5	14.6
Male	4.2	15.4	16.7	13.1	20.6	12.3	17.7
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	3.1	13.5	16.1	14.8	25.1	14.2	13.2
Black	6.2	20.2	16.7	10.5	15.8	10.3	20.2
Hispanic	4.3	20.6	18.6	9.7	16.4	11.0	19.4
Asian	2.7	14.1	16.0	15.1	23.4	13.7	15.0
Other/Multiple	4.1	14.5	15.8	15.4	20.5	13.8	16.0

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 50. Frequency of Eating Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	7.3	17.8	14.7	17.1	17.9	11.1	14.2
Gender							
Female	6.3	17.9	15.4	17.4	18.2	11.6	13.3
Male	8.3	17.7	14.1	16.9	17.5	10.6	15.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	4.7	14.9	14.9	21.8	21.1	11.4	11.3
Black	12.6	21.6	13.6	14.1	12.9	9.5	15.7
Hispanic	11.4	22.3	16.0	12.6	14.3	9.0	14.5
Asian	4.6	15.1	13.8	15.1	20.0	14.2	17.4
Other/Multiple	4.7	16.0	14.7	18.4	19.7	10.4	16.2

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 51. Frequency of Drinking Soda or Pop in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(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	46.2	39.9	4.4	4.7	2.4	0.9	1.5
Gender							
Female	50.3	38.0	3.6	4.0	2.1	0.9	1.0
Male	42.2	41.6	5.3	5.4	2.7	0.9	1.9
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	48.4	41.6	4.1	3.4	1.4	0.5	0.6
Black	42.5	37.6	5.3	5.9	4.2	1.5	2.9
Hispanic	33.5	43.5	5.9	8.0	4.5	1.7	2.9
Asian	58.2	35.4	2.6	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.5
Other/Multiple	48.8	37.6	4.2	4.9	2.1	0.9	1.6

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.

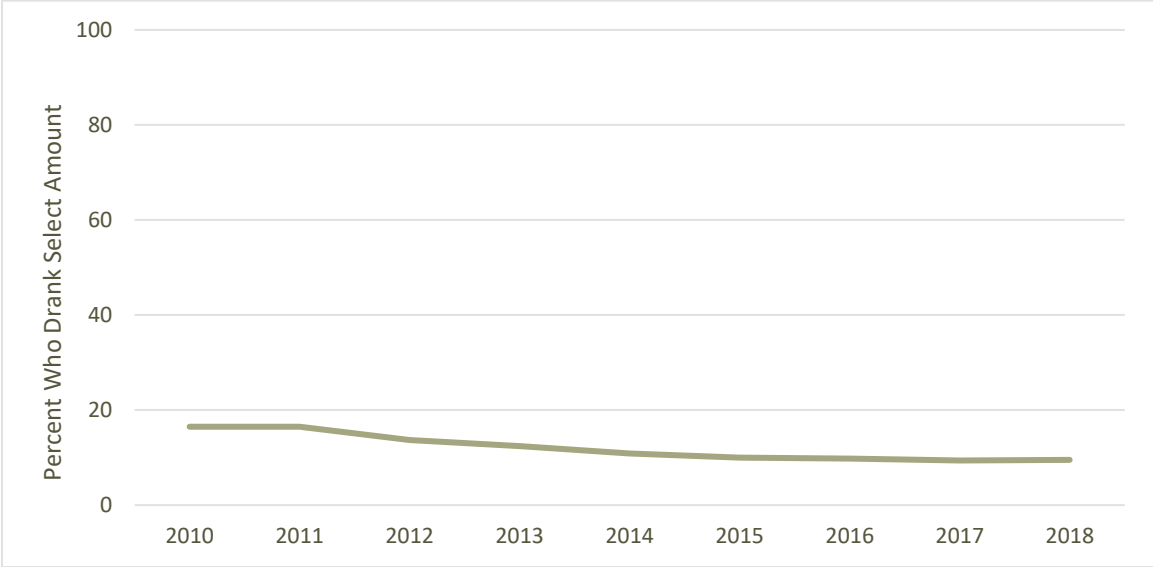
Table 52. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	10.9	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.6
Gender					
Female	9.1	8.0	8.2	7.7	8.1
Male	12.7	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.0
Black	14.9	16.0	15.2	13.7	14.6
Hispanic	20.6	18.1	17.9	17.2	17.1
Asian	6.6	5.6	4.4	4.2	3.8
Other/Multiple	10.0	8.2	10.5	7.0	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.

Figure 11. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Table 53. Frequency of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	36.5	40.6	8.5	6.9	4.0	1.5	2.1
Gender							
Female	35.5	42.9	8.0	6.3	3.8	1.6	1.9
Male	37.6	38.3	8.9	7.4	4.1	1.4	2.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	38.6	42.5	8.6	5.1	2.8	1.0	1.4
Black	31.0	37.8	9.9	9.6	5.8	3.1	2.9
Hispanic	29.9	38.8	9.8	9.5	6.2	2.4	3.4
Asian	43.5	41.3	6.5	4.6	2.4	0.5	1.3
Other/Multiple	35.3	41.5	7.7	7.8	3.7	1.5	2.6

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 54. Prevalence of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	14.4	14.5	14.0	14.4
Gender				
Female	13.1	13.4	12.4	13.6
Male	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.3
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	10.6	11.0	9.8	10.3
Black	23.4	23.0	20.5	21.4
Hispanic	21.9	21.3	21.5	21.5
Asian	9.3	9.4	8.2	8.8
Other/Multiple	12.9	14.3	14.4	15.5

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. The items on non-carbonated sweetened drinks were first 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 55. Frequency of Drinking Sports Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(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	65.0	24.2	4.0	3.5	1.4	0.7	1.1
Gender							
Female	73.7	19.3	2.4	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
Male	56.7	28.9	5.5	4.4	2.1	0.9	1.5
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	66.5	25.4	4.1	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.3
Black	61.9	22.8	4.6	5.0	2.4	1.3	2.1
Hispanic	55.9	27.5	4.8	5.5	2.6	1.3	2.4
Asian	73.0	20.4	3.0	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.5
Other/Multiple	67.1	22.7	3.2	3.4	1.3	0.9	1.3

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

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

Table 56. Prevalence of Drinking Sports Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.8
Gender				
Female	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.6
Male	10.2	9.6	9.1	8.9
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	5.2	4.7	4.4	3.9
Black	11.9	12.2	9.2	10.8
Hispanic	13.5	13.3	12.4	11.8
Asian	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.6
Other/Multiple	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.9

Note. Sports drinks include Gatorade and PowerAde. Students were instructed not to count low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2. The items on non-carbonated sweetened drinks were first 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 57. Frequency of Drinking Energy Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(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	92.9	4.1	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
Gender							
Female	95.2	2.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2
Male	91.0	5.2	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	96.0	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Black	90.8	4.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Hispanic	87.4	6.8	1.0	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.7
Asian	96.2	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	91.7	4.5	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.4

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. 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. Prevalence of Drinking Energy Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

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

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. The items on non-carbonated sweetened drinks were first 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 59. Frequency of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(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	17.4	51.7	6.9	24.0
Gender				
Female	19.7	53.8	6.8	19.8
Male	15.2	49.7	7.1	28.1
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	18.3	56.6	6.8	18.3
Black	13.9	44.8	7.6	33.7
Hispanic	9.7	46.2	8.0	36.2
Asian	25.6	54.2	5.4	14.7
Other/Multiple	18.0	51.0	7.0	24.0

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

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

Table 60. Prevalence of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	32.6	33.3	31.2	30.9
Gender				
Female	26.8	27.7	25.9	26.5
Male	38.2	38.6	36.3	35.2
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	27.8	27.3	26.7	25.1
Black	43.6	46.3	41.1	41.3
Hispanic	48.1	46.6	44.0	44.2
Asian	21.6	23.2	20.1	20.2
Other/Multiple	28.0	34.4	27.5	31.0

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 first 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 61. Frequency of Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the Time	Always
Overall	76.8	15.5	6.0	1.3	0.5
Gender					
Female	78.1	14.5	5.8	1.2	0.5
Male	75.6	16.3	6.2	1.3	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	87.8	9.3	2.3	0.4	0.2
Black	71.5	19.2	7.5	1.3	0.6
Hispanic	62.5	22.6	11.4	2.6	1.0
Asian	78.7	15.7	4.6	0.9	0.2
Other/Multiple	75.7	15.6	5.7	1.9	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.

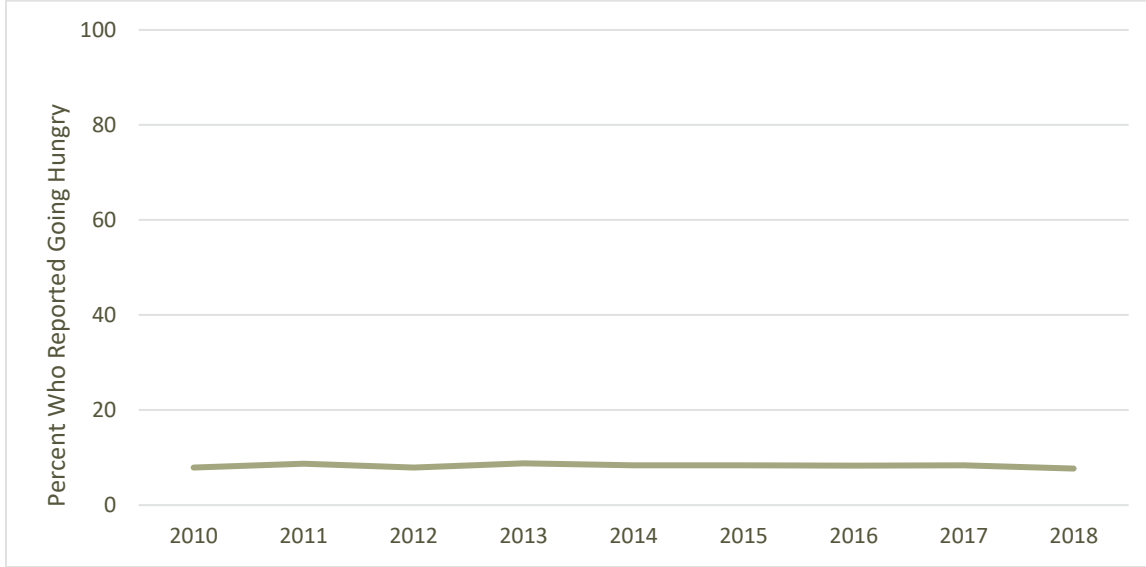
Table 62. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.7
Gender					
Female	7.9	7.5	8.1	8.2	7.4
Male	8.8	9.2	8.4	8.5	8.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	2.9
Black	13.0	11.7	12.9	11.8	9.3
Hispanic	15.7	16.8	16.0	16.0	14.9
Asian	6.8	6.7	6.4	5.7	5.6
Other/Multiple	8.6	7.9	6.4	7.1	8.7

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 12. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Mental Health

Students were asked to rate their average level of stress during the past month on a scale from 1 (little or no stress) to 10 (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). One in seven of the students (14.9%) reported experiencing levels of stress that fell in the high category, and 47.1% fell in the moderate category. A larger percentage of female students reported a high level of stress (17.4% compared to 12.4% of male students). Rates of experiencing high levels of stress ranged from 13.3% of White students to 17.8% of students of other or multiple races.

Almost one-fourth of the students (24.2%) reported feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row within the past year that they stopped doing usual activities. Female students were more likely to report experiencing this level of sadness (27.0% compared to 21.5% of male students). Among racial/ethnic groups, Hispanic students reported the highest rate of experiencing this level of sadness (34.1%) while White students reported the lowest rate (17.9%). Over half of the students who reported substance use in the past month indicated experiencing this level of sadness or hopelessness (51.4%) compared to 23.2% of students who did not use substances. The percentage of students who reported feeling this sad or hopeless in the past year has risen gradually since 2015 when 20.3% of the students reported experiencing this level of sadness.

Table 63. Percentage of Students Who Experienced Selected Levels of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

	Low	Moderate	High
Overall	38.0	47.1	14.9
Gender			
Female	35.5	47.2	17.4
Male	40.6	47.0	12.4
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	38.0	48.7	13.3
Black	42.1	42.5	15.4
Hispanic	34.6	48.8	16.6
Asian	39.7	46.7	13.7
Other/Multiple	35.8	46.3	17.8

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 64. Percentage of Students Who Experienced High Levels of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

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

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 of 8, 9, or 10 were categorized as “High” based on the American Psychological Association’s report “Stress in America™: Are Teens Adopting Adults’ Stress Habits?” (American Psychological Association, 2014). This item was first 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.

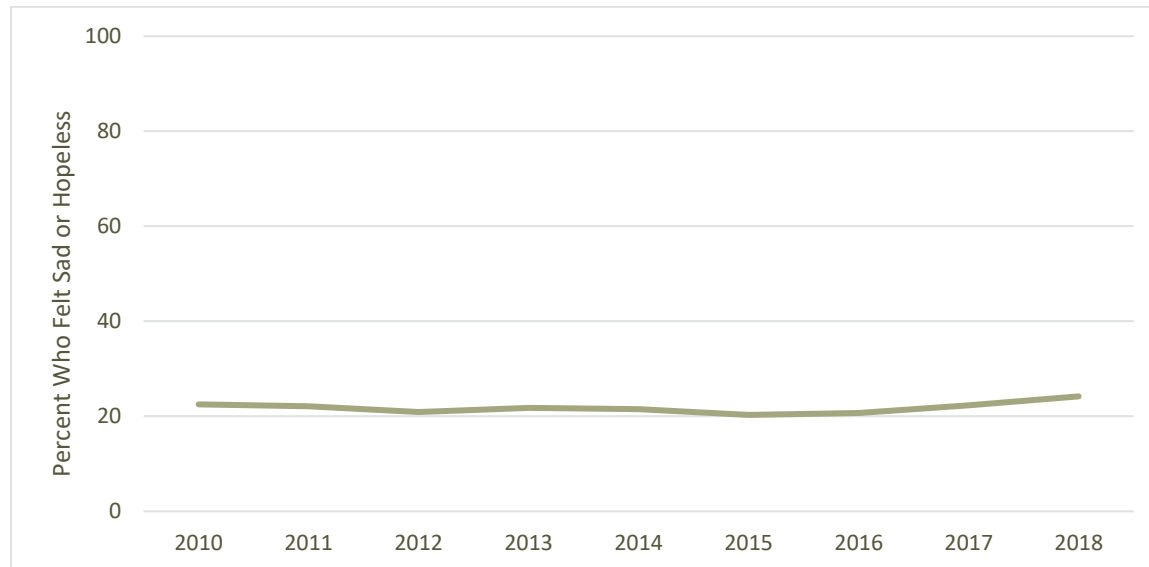
Table 65. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	21.5	20.3	20.7	22.3	24.2
Gender					
Female	23.8	21.9	22.5	24.2	27.0
Male	19.2	18.6	18.8	20.1	21.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	17.6	15.9	16.1	18.2	17.9
Black	25.5	24.1	26.6	25.8	26.4
Hispanic	27.5	27.2	26.8	28.7	34.1
Asian	18.7	18.3	17.7	18.4	20.3
Other/Multiple	26.0	23.5	22.9	25.2	27.5

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).

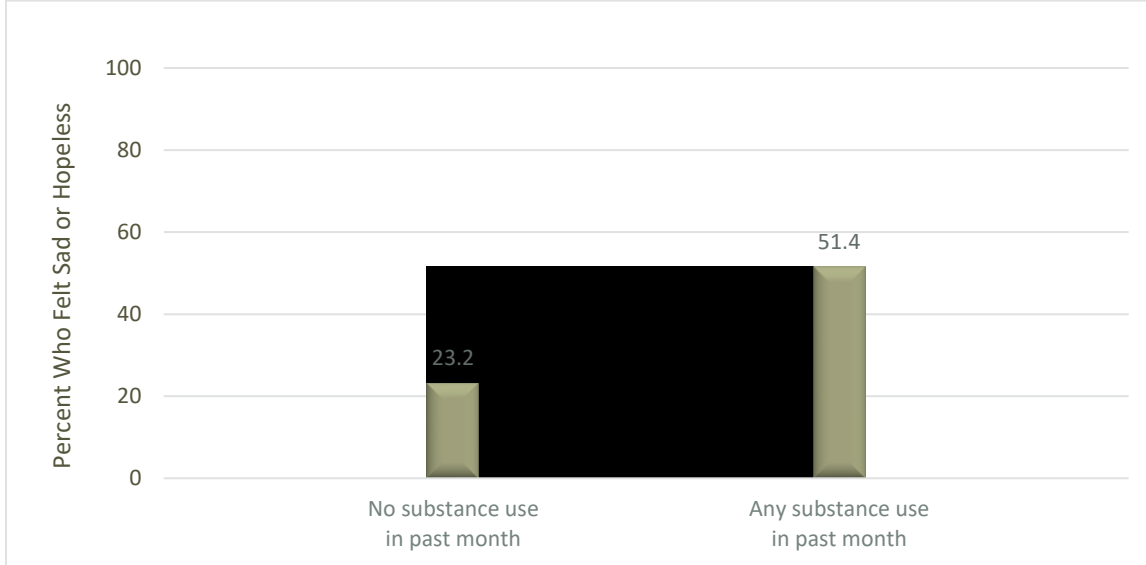
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 13. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Figure 14. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2018



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

EXTRACURRICULAR AND CIVIC BEHAVIORS

Nearly one-fourth of the Fairfax County students (24.0%) reported participating in extracurricular activities at school (such as participation in a team, club, or program) for one hour or more on an average school day, and over half (54.5%) reported participating in such activities away from school for at least one hour. Rates of participation in extracurricular activities away from school varied substantially by race/ethnicity, ranging from 38.5% of Hispanic students to 67.1% of White students, while rates of participation in such activities at school ranged from 21.1% of White students to 29.0% of Black students.

Students were also asked to indicate how much time they spend on an average school day doing homework and going to work. Over one-fourth of the students (27.3%) reported spending an hour or more doing homework, and 7.7% reported going to work for an hour or more. Male students were more likely to work for an hour or more on an average school day (9.7% compared to 5.6% of female students), while female students were more likely to report spending an hour or more on homework (29.2% compared to 25.4% of male students). Among racial/ethnic groups, Asian students were most likely to report doing an hour or more of homework (35.1%), while Hispanic students were most likely to report spending an hour or more at work (10.5%).

Table 74 shows the amount of time students spend on an average school day in all afterschool activities combined. Nearly one-fourth of the students (23.1%) spends more than 3½ hours on the combined activities.

Two-fifths of the students (39.1%) reported volunteering in the past year to do community service, and 60.6% reported being a leader in a group or organization in the past year. Female students were more likely to report volunteering in the past year (40.7% compared to 37.4% of male students). Rates of volunteering and being a group leader in the past year varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 26.7% of Hispanic students to 51.1% of White students volunteering, and 9.6% of Hispanic students to 16.5% of students of other or multiple races being a leader.

Extracurricular Activities

Table 66. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	64.3	4.3	7.4	14.9	6.8	2.3
Gender						
Female	61.3	5.2	8.6	15.4	7.3	2.3
Male	67.2	3.5	6.2	14.4	6.3	2.3
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	66.6	5.1	7.2	14.2	5.0	1.9
Black	60.2	3.6	7.2	15.1	10.7	3.3
Hispanic	62.9	4.5	6.9	14.8	8.2	2.8
Asian	63.1	3.5	8.9	15.8	6.8	2.0
Other/Multiple	65.9	3.5	7.3	14.5	5.7	3.1

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 67. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	26.9	25.6	24.9	24.0
Gender				
Female	27.4	26.5	25.7	24.9
Male	26.4	24.7	24.2	23.1
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	24.4	23.8	22.4	21.1
Black	33.3	27.4	30.2	29.0
Hispanic	28.7	28.5	26.1	25.8
Asian	26.6	24.4	24.6	24.5
Other/Multiple	25.6	25.3	26.8	23.3

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 68. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	34.0	3.5	8.0	21.6	21.8	11.0
Gender						
Female	34.7	3.6	8.9	22.1	20.4	10.4
Male	33.3	3.3	7.2	21.3	23.3	11.7
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	22.1	3.4	7.5	26.3	28.6	12.2
Black	40.8	3.5	6.6	16.5	20.7	12.0
Hispanic	50.6	3.6	7.3	15.5	14.7	8.3
Asian	30.2	3.6	9.9	24.6	20.1	11.7
Other/Multiple	30.2	3.4	9.4	19.2	24.6	13.3

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 69. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	58.3	57.4	56.4	54.5
Gender				
Female	57.3	55.6	54.7	52.8
Male	59.5	59.4	58.2	56.2
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	69.7	68.8	67.6	67.1
Black	50.5	50.9	53.6	49.2
Hispanic	43.9	41.5	40.5	38.5
Asian	57.7	59.1	58.1	56.4
Other/Multiple	59.5	60.7	62.3	57.1

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

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

Table 70. Frequency of Doing Homework Outside of School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	4.9	32.9	34.8	14.7	8.6	4.0
Gender						
Female	3.9	30.7	36.2	15.2	9.6	4.4
Male	5.9	35.1	33.6	14.2	7.6	3.6
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	3.3	34.0	38.0	15.5	7.2	2.0
Black	5.8	34.2	30.8	14.5	9.8	5.0
Hispanic	7.2	36.6	33.2	12.6	6.7	3.6
Asian	3.9	27.0	34.0	15.8	12.5	6.9
Other/Multiple	5.4	30.2	33.8	15.5	10.3	5.0

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 71. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More Doing Homework on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	33.8	29.3	27.6	27.3
Gender				
Female	37.1	30.9	29.1	29.2
Male	30.7	27.9	26.0	25.4
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	32.2	28.6	25.8	24.7
Black	32.6	28.2	28.4	29.3
Hispanic	29.6	25.2	22.6	23.0
Asian	41.3	35.9	35.0	35.1
Other/Multiple	33.5	28.9	30.1	30.7

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 72. Frequency of Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	81.7	6.8	3.8	2.5	1.4	3.8
Gender						
Female	85.7	5.8	2.9	1.9	1.0	2.8
Male	77.9	7.8	4.6	3.1	1.9	4.7
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	82.9	7.3	4.1	1.7	1.3	2.7
Black	83.5	5.2	3.0	1.9	1.5	4.9
Hispanic	77.8	7.3	4.5	3.7	1.5	5.3
Asian	83.9	6.0	3.2	2.3	1.7	2.9
Other/Multiple	80.4	7.7	3.3	3.0	1.1	4.6

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 73. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	8.3	8.4	8.4	7.7
Gender				
Female	5.2	5.7	6.3	5.6
Male	11.3	10.9	10.5	9.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	6.7	8.2	6.9	5.7
Black	9.6	9.2	9.1	8.3
Hispanic	10.4	9.0	10.5	10.5
Asian	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.0
Other/Multiple	10.0	8.7	10.4	8.7

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 74. 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, 2018

(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	42.4	34.6	17.3	4.8	0.9
Gender					
Female	43.1	34.4	17.7	4.1	0.7
Male	41.8	34.8	17.0	5.4	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	37.8	40.4	17.0	4.2	0.6
Black	41.0	31.8	19.3	6.9	1.1
Hispanic	51.3	28.9	14.3	4.6	0.8
Asian	39.8	34.3	19.0	5.8	1.2
Other/Multiple	37.7	35.3	21.1	4.7	1.2

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

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

Civic Behaviors

Table 75. Frequency of Volunteering to Do Community Service, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(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	41.8	19.1	13.5	11.7	7.4	6.6
Gender						
Female	39.3	20.0	13.4	11.4	8.3	7.7
Male	44.3	18.3	13.3	12.0	6.6	5.6
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	27.7	21.3	19.0	16.5	9.5	6.0
Black	50.5	17.2	8.8	7.8	7.4	8.4
Hispanic	57.6	15.7	7.3	7.5	5.7	6.2
Asian	41.2	20.6	13.8	11.6	6.3	6.6
Other/Multiple	40.2	19.2	15.3	10.9	7.0	7.4

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 76. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	41.9	40.5	39.1	39.7	39.1
Gender					
Female	43.8	42.7	41.1	42.1	40.7
Male	40.1	38.3	37.2	37.5	37.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	51.9	51.3	50.5	51.4	51.1
Black	38.4	34.4	33.7	33.9	32.3
Hispanic	29.1	28.8	26.3	28.3	26.7
Asian	38.1	37.2	36.8	37.4	38.2
Other/Multiple	44.4	38.6	42.5	42.3	40.6

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 77. Frequency of Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times
Overall	39.4	19.5	14.3	13.1	13.7
Gender					
Female	38.0	20.2	15.0	14.2	12.6
Male	40.7	18.8	13.7	12.0	14.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	33.9	19.4	15.4	15.3	16.1
Black	38.1	19.3	14.1	13.9	14.7
Hispanic	47.5	20.3	12.7	9.8	9.6
Asian	38.6	19.7	15.1	13.2	13.4
Other/Multiple	36.6	19.1	14.3	13.6	16.5

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.

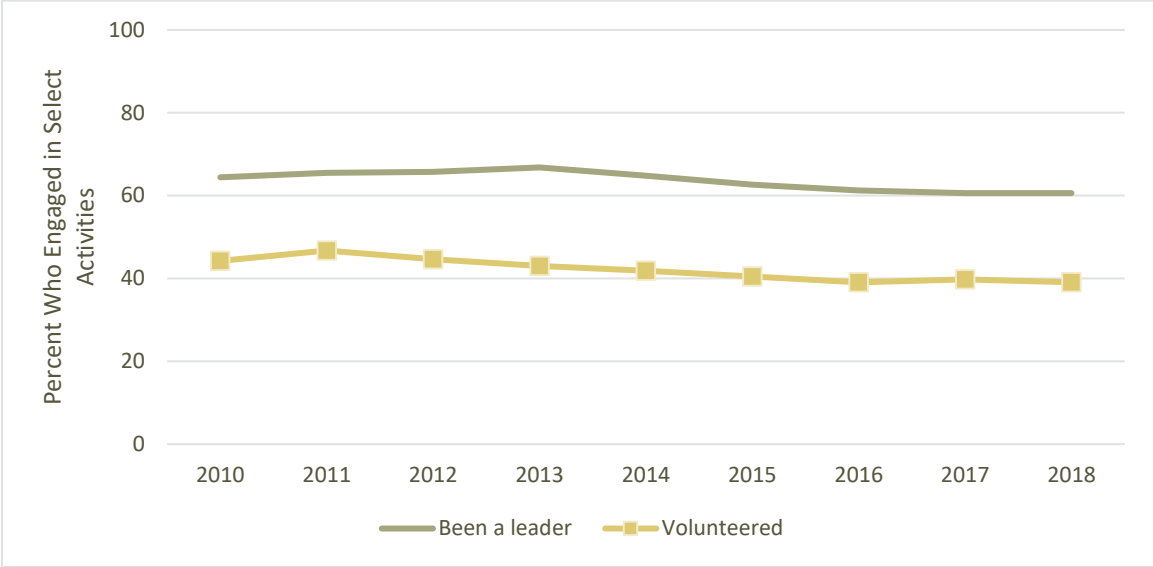
Table 78. Percentage of Students Who Reported Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	64.8	62.6	61.2	60.6	60.6
Gender					
Female	65.6	63.3	62.4	61.5	62.0
Male	64.0	62.1	60.2	59.8	59.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	67.8	66.7	67.3	66.2	66.1
Black	67.7	63.4	60.8	62.4	61.9
Hispanic	60.5	55.5	52.6	53.4	52.5
Asian	61.5	62.1	61.8	59.9	61.4
Other/Multiple	68.5	65.3	62.4	65.0	63.4

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 15. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service or Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

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APPENDIX A. HISTORY OF FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH SURVEYS

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

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

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

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

For the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade survey, English classrooms were randomly selected from every school. The number of classrooms selected was proportional to the pyramid size to ensure a representative sample to allow for generalized survey results. (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 and harassment, nutrition and extra-curricular activities. The instrument for sixth-grade students was modified slightly in 2015. In 2018, items were added to the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade instrument to assess the use of vaping devices and to investigate prescription painkiller misuse.

Table 79. Instruments Used to Survey Fairfax County Youth, 2001 – 2018

<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
2018	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	170	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	6th	84	None

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., 2019). The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a national survey conducted in odd years by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention among students in grades 9 – 12 (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 2018 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 2018 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 *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students* had a response rate of 86.4%. Table 3 on page 12 presents a comparison of the students who completed the survey and the total enrollment figures, by selected demographic characteristics. Statistical differences were observed for some of the racial/ethnic sub-groups: for example, White students were under-represented in the sample while students of other or multiple races were over-represented ($p < .05$). However, because the data are analyzed at the pyramid level, and the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses, the data were not weighted by gender or race/ethnicity. The data were weighted by pyramid only.

DATA PROCESSING METHODOLOGY

The following six conditions were used to clean the *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students* data. Missing data were not imputed.

Condition 1: Blank Surveys

There was a total of 84 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 or Incorrect Grade Information

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

Condition 5: Substance Use Inconsistencies

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

Condition 6: Pharmacological Implausibility

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

Table 80 presents the number of surveys eliminated from the analysis at each step of the data cleaning process.

Table 80. Results of Data Cleaning Procedures, Fairfax County, 2018

	Number	Percent
Rejected questionnaires		
Blank questionnaires	40	0.3
“Not honest at all” responses	48	0.4
Reported fictitious drug use	37	0.3
Rejected by grade check	46	0.4
Rejected by consistency check	0	0.0
Rejected by dose check	0	0.0
Total number of usable questionnaires	12,175	98.6
Total	12,346	100.0

DATA ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

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

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

Where

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

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

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

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

($1 \leq i \leq 25$)

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

* 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.

APPENDIX C. UNIVARIATE TABLES*

Q1 How old are you?		
	Number	%
10 or younger	75	0.6
11	9,588	78.8
12	2,472	20.3
13	27	0.2
14 or older	2	0.0
Total	12,164	100.0
Missing	11	
Total	12,175	

Q2 What grade are you in?		
	Number	%
6th	12,175	100.0

Q3 Gender		
	Number	%
Female	5,886	48.8
Male	6,165	51.2
Total	12,051	100.0
Missing	124	
Total	12,175	

Q4 & Q5 Race/Ethnicity		
	Number	%
White	4,012	34.6
Black	1,301	11.2
Hispanic	3,031	26.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,282	19.7
Other/Multiple	960	8.3
Total	11,586	100.0
Missing	589	
Total	12,175	

Q6 Which of the following people live with you?			
	Number	%	
Mother	11,703	96.8	
Father	9,988	82.6	
Stepmother	300	2.5	
Stepfather	657	5.4	
Grandmother(s)	1,469	12.1	
Grandfather(s)	837	6.9	
Foster parent	29	0.2	
Other adults	1,307	10.8	
Sister(s)	6,492	53.7	
Brother(s)	6,690	55.3	
Stepsister(s)	253	2.1	
Stepbrother(s)	250	2.1	
Other children	561	4.6	

Note: Multiple responses allowed; Students who did not respond to any of the multiple choice items on Q6 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 81).

Q7 What language do you use most often at home?		
	Number	%
English	8,176	70.3
Spanish	1,780	15.3
Another language	1,673	14.4
Total	11,629	100.0
Missing	546	
Total	12,175	

* 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	2,478	20.6
No	8,056	66.9
Not sure	1,515	12.6
Total	12,050	100.0
Missing	125	
Total	12,175	

Q9 Do you have someone in your family who is currently in the military?

	Number	%
Yes	1,375	11.5
No	9,483	79.0
Not sure	1,141	9.5
Total	11,998	100.0
Missing	177	
Total	12,175	

Q10 Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?

	Number	%
Mostly Fs	40	0.4
Mostly Ds	79	0.8
Mostly Cs	666	6.4
Mostly Bs	4,304	41.2
Mostly As	5,348	51.2
Total	10,437	100.0
Missing	1,738	
Total	12,175	

Q11 I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.

	Number	%
NO!!	8,744	72.9
no	2,800	23.3
yes	393	3.3
YES!!	60	0.5
Total	11,998	100.0
Missing	177	
Total	12,175	

Q12 I can do well in school if I want to.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	4,534	38.5
Agree	3,997	34.0
Not sure	1,935	16.5
Disagree	817	6.9
Strongly disagree	483	4.1
Total	11,766	100.0
Missing	409	
Total	12,175	

Q13 I feel safe at my school.

	Number	%
NO!!	170	1.4
no	668	5.6
yes	6,071	50.7
YES!!	5,075	42.4
Total	11,983	100.0
Missing	192	
Total	12,175	

Q14 My teacher notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.

	Number	%
NO!!	263	2.2
no	1,863	15.7
yes	6,782	57.2
YES!!	2,956	24.9
Total	11,865	100.0
Missing	310	
Total	12,175	

Q15 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.

	Number	%
NO!!	916	7.9
no	4,218	36.3
yes	4,731	40.7
YES!!	1,772	15.2
Total	11,636	100.0
Missing	539	
Total	12,175	

Q16 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	2,873	24.2
No	8,983	75.8
Total	11,856	100.0
Missing	319	
Total	12,175	

Q17 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	1,170	9.9
2	1,407	11.9
3	1,916	16.2
4	1,542	13.0
5	1,665	14.1
6	1,234	10.4
7	1,131	9.6
8	952	8.1
9	435	3.7
10 - a great deal of stress	372	3.1
Total	11,824	100.0
Missing	351	
Total	12,175	

Q18 I ignore rules that get in my way.

	Number	%
Very false	5,443	46.4
Somewhat false	4,199	35.8
Somewhat true	1,863	15.9
Very true	214	1.8
Total	11,718	100.0
Missing	457	
Total	12,175	

Q19 There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.

	Number	%
NO!!	2,340	19.9
no	4,091	34.8
yes	3,615	30.8
YES!!	1,698	14.5
Total	11,744	100.0
Missing	431	
Total	12,175	

Q20 My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

	Number	%
NO!!	4,184	35.6
no	4,779	40.7
yes	2,164	18.4
YES!!	625	5.3
Total	11,752	100.0
Missing	423	
Total	12,175	

Q21 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?

	Number	%
0 days	10,729	90.7
1 day	492	4.2
2 or 3 days	314	2.7
4 or 5 days	99	0.8
6 or more days	198	1.7
Total	11,831	100.0
Missing	344	
Total	12,175	

Q22 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	11,903	99.2
1 day	54	0.5
2 or 3 days	22	0.2
4 or 5 days	7	0.1
6 or more days	18	0.2
Total	12,003	100.0
Missing	172	
Total	12,175	

Q23 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	4,341	36.6
Quite important	5,158	43.5
Not sure	1,605	13.5
Somewhat important	668	5.6
Not important	82	0.7
Total	11,854	100.0
Missing	321	
Total	12,175	

Q24 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	4,461	37.5
Quite important	4,841	40.6
Not sure	1,496	12.6
Somewhat important	954	8.0
Not important	161	1.4
Total	11,913	100.0
Missing	262	
Total	12,175	

Q25 When things don't go well for me, I am good at finding a way to make things better.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	2,245	18.8
Agree	5,654	47.3
Not sure	2,807	23.5
Disagree	976	8.2
Strongly disagree	284	2.4
Total	11,966	100.0
Missing	209	
Total	12,175	

Q26 I feel as if I can solve most problems in my life.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	2,286	19.1
Agree	5,416	45.3
Not sure	2,851	23.9
Disagree	1,042	8.7
Strongly disagree	354	3.0
Total	11,949	100.0
Missing	226	
Total	12,175	

Q27 I have much in life to be thankful for.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	8,977	74.7
Agree	2,339	19.4
Not sure	546	4.5
Disagree	120	1.0
Strongly disagree	44	0.4
Total	12,026	100.0
Missing	149	
Total	12,175	

Q28 How much do you do the following when you have a problem...I try to find different solutions to the problem.

	Number	%
A lot	4,019	33.6
Sometimes	6,653	55.6
A little	1,132	9.5
Never	166	1.4
Total	11,970	100.0
Missing	205	
Total	12,175	

Q29 How many times have you participated in school or non-school-based activities after the regular school day ended?

	Number	%
Never	1,313	11.2
I've done it, but not in the past year	1,871	16.0
Less than once a month	384	3.3
About once a month	381	3.3
Two or three times a month	759	6.5
Once a week or more	6,969	59.7
Total	11,676	100.0
Missing	499	
Total	12,175	

Q30 How many times have you volunteered to do community service?

	Number	%
Never	4,838	41.8
I've done it, but not in the past year	2,206	19.1
Less than once a month	1,558	13.5
About once a month	1,350	11.7
Two or three times a month	854	7.4
Once a week or more	764	6.6
Total	11,570	100.0
Missing	605	
Total	12,175	

Q31 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend doing homework outside of school?

	Number	%
None	589	4.9
Half hour or less	3,932	32.9
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	4,159	34.8
1 hour	1,753	14.7
2 hours	1,029	8.6
3 hours or more	479	4.0
Total	11,941	100.0
Missing	234	
Total	12,175	

Q32 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend going to work?

	Number	%
None	8,565	81.7
Half hour or less	709	6.8
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	397	3.8
1 hour	264	2.5
2 hours	150	1.4
3 hours or more	397	3.8
Total	10,482	100.0
Missing	1,693	
Total	12,175	

Q33 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend staying after school to participate in a team, club, program, etc.?

	Number	%
None	7,499	64.3
Half hour or less	505	4.3
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	861	7.4
1 hour	1,738	14.9
2 hours	788	6.8
3 hours or more	272	2.3
Total	11,662	100.0
Missing	513	
Total	12,175	

Q34 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend participating in a team, club, program, etc. somewhere other than at school?

	Number	%
None	3,947	34.0
Half hour or less	404	3.5
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	932	8.0
1 hour	2,502	21.6
2 hours	2,533	21.8
3 hours or more	1,279	11.0
Total	11,595	100.0
Missing	580	
Total	12,175	

Q35 On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?

	Number	%
Not at all	2,474	21.0
Less than 1 hour per day	3,397	28.8
1 hour per day	2,322	19.7
2 hours per day	1,852	15.7
3 hours per day	872	7.4
4 hours per day	343	2.9
5 or more hours per day	521	4.4
Total	11,781	100.0
Missing	394	
Total	12,175	

Q36 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	1,474	12.6
Less than 1 hour per day	2,274	19.5
1 hour per day	1,981	17.0
2 hours per day	2,163	18.5
3 hours per day	1,533	13.1
4 hours per day	843	7.2
5 or more hours per day	1,413	12.1
Total	11,681	100.0
Missing	494	
Total	12,175	

Q37 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	816	7.1
1 day	841	7.3
2 days	1,256	10.9
3 days	1,731	15.1
4 days	1,654	14.4
5 days	1,720	15.0
6 days	897	7.8
7 days	2,575	22.4
Total	11,490	100.0
Missing	685	
Total	12,175	

Q38 During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone else on school property?

	Number	%
Yes	489	4.1
No	11,459	95.9
Total	11,949	100.0
Missing	226	
Total	12,175	

Q39 During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone else away from school property?

	Number	%
Yes	487	4.1
No	11,477	95.9
Total	11,964	100.0
Missing	211	
Total	12,175	

Q40 During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?

	Number	%
Yes	2,788	23.4
No	9,117	76.6
Total	11,905	100.0
Missing	270	
Total	12,175	

Q41 During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied away from school property?

	Number	%
Yes	1,773	14.9
No	10,132	85.1
Total	11,906	100.0
Missing	269	
Total	12,175	

Q42 How many times in the past year have you said something bad about someone's race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	9,979	84.4
1 to 2 times	1,317	11.1
3 to 5 times	261	2.2
6 to 9 times	105	0.9
10 to 19 times	65	0.6
20 to 29 times	35	0.3
30 to 39 times	15	0.1
40 or more times	48	0.4
Total	11,825	100.0
Missing	350	
Total	12,175	

Q43 How many times in the past year has anyone done the following to you...said something bad about your race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	7,365	62.2
1 to 2 times	2,405	20.3
3 to 5 times	903	7.6
6 to 9 times	437	3.7
10 to 19 times	315	2.7
20 to 29 times	128	1.1
30 to 39 times	66	0.6
40 or more times	226	1.9
Total	11,845	100.0
Missing	330	
Total	12,175	

Q44 How many times in the past year has a parent or adult in your household bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased you?

	Number	%
Never	9,442	80.0
1 to 2 times	1,067	9.0
3 to 5 times	376	3.2
6 to 9 times	238	2.0
10 to 19 times	190	1.6
20 to 29 times	114	1.0
30 to 39 times	57	0.5
40 or more times	322	2.7
Total	11,807	100.0
Missing	368	
Total	12,175	

Q45 How many times in the past year have you been cyberbullied by a student who attends your school?

	Number	%
Never	10,753	90.0
1 to 2 times	705	5.9
3 to 5 times	234	2.0
6 to 9 times	111	0.9
10 to 19 times	50	0.4
20 to 29 times	30	0.3
30 to 39 times	16	0.1
40 or more times	44	0.4
Total	11,944	100.0
Missing	231	
Total	12,175	

Q46 How many times in the past year have you cyberbullied a student attending your school?

	Number	%
Never	11,535	96.4
1 to 2 times	312	2.6
3 to 5 times	62	0.5
6 to 9 times	30	0.3
10 to 19 times	8	0.1
20 to 29 times	11	0.1
30 to 39 times	3	0.0
40 or more times	11	0.1
Total	11,972	100.0
Missing	203	
Total	12,175	

Q47 Do you agree or disagree that harassment and bullying by other students is a problem at your school?

	Number	%
Strongly agree	3,220	27.8
Agree	1,953	16.8
Neutral	3,066	26.4
Disagree	2,180	18.8
Strongly disagree	1,177	10.2
Total	11,596	100.0
Missing	579	
Total	12,175	

Q48 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

	Number	%
No risk	1,515	13.0
Slight risk	412	3.5
Moderate risk	1,528	13.1
Great risk	8,189	70.3
Total	11,644	100.0
Missing	531	
Total	12,175	

Q49 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they try marijuana once or twice?

	Number	%
No risk	1,879	17.0
Slight risk	2,046	18.5
Moderate risk	3,007	27.2
Great risk	4,132	37.3
Total	11,064	100.0
Missing	1,111	
Total	12,175	

Q50 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana regularly?

	Number	%
No risk	1,791	15.9
Slight risk	328	2.9
Moderate risk	1,298	11.5
Great risk	7,839	69.7
Total	11,256	100.0
Missing	919	
Total	12,175	

Q51 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	1,952	16.9
Slight risk	2,075	17.9
Moderate risk	3,518	30.4
Great risk	4,032	34.8
Total	11,577	100.0
Missing	598	
Total	12,175	

Q52 Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

	Number	%
Never	11,830	98.9
Once or twice	108	0.9
Once in a while but not regularly	10	0.1
Regularly in the past	9	0.1
Regularly now	6	0.1
Total	11,963	100.0
Missing	212	
Total	12,175	

Q53 How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
Not at all	11,913	99.9
Less than one cigarette per day	9	0.1
One to five cigarettes per day	3	0.0
About one pack per day	1	0.0
More than one pack per day	1	0.0
Total	11,928	100.0
Missing	247	
Total	12,175	

Q54 Have you ever, even once in your lifetime, had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
Yes	1,777	15.1
No	10,024	84.9
Total	11,801	100.0
Missing	374	
Total	12,175	

Q55 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
None	11,696	98.4
1-2 days	152	1.3
3-5 days	21	0.2
6-9 days	1	0.0
10 or more days	12	0.1
Total	11,883	100.0
Missing	292	
Total	12,175	

Q56 Have you ever, even once in your lifetime, smoked marijuana?

	Number	%
Yes	85	0.7
No	11,798	99.3
Total	11,883	100.0
Missing	292	
Total	12,175	

Q57 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana?

	Number	%
None	11,736	99.8
1-2 days	17	0.2
3-5 days	2	0.0
6-9 days	1	0.0
10 or more days	1	0.0
Total	11,757	100.0
Missing	418	
Total	12,175	

Q58 Have you ever, even once in your lifetime, sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can...?

	Number	%
Yes	488	4.2
No	11,063	95.8
Total	11,551	100.0
Missing	624	
Total	12,175	

Q59 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you sniff glue, breathe the contents of an aerosol spray can...?

	Number	%
None	11,379	98.0
1-2 days	183	1.6
3-5 days	27	0.2
6-9 days	7	0.1
10 or more days	14	0.1
Total	11,611	100.0
Missing	564	
Total	12,175	

Q62 Have you ever, even once in your lifetime, used other illegal drugs?

	Number	%
Yes	57	0.5
No	11,701	99.5
Total	11,758	100.0
Missing	417	
Total	12,175	

Q63 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use other illegal drugs?

	Number	%
None	11,724	99.8
1-2 days	16	0.1
3-5 days	4	0.0
6-9 days	1	0.0
Total	11,745	100.0
Missing	430	
Total	12,175	

Q64 How easy or hard would it be for you to get beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
Very hard	7,284	67.2
Sort of hard	1,901	17.5
Sort of easy	1,064	9.8
Very easy	599	5.5
Total	10,848	100.0
Missing	1,327	
Total	12,175	

Q65 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very hard	9,226	86.0
Sort of hard	817	7.6
Sort of easy	409	3.8
Very easy	281	2.6
Total	10,733	100.0
Missing	1,442	
Total	12,175	

Q66 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit? Do not count fruit juice.

	Number	%
I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days	433	3.7
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	1,927	16.4
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1,971	16.8
1 time per day	1,534	13.1
2 times per day	2,468	21.0
3 times per day	1,504	12.8
4 or more times per day	1,906	16.2
Total	11,743	100.0
Missing	432	
Total	12,175	

Q67 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat vegetables?

	Number	%
I did not eat vegetables during the past 7 days	858	7.3
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	2,096	17.8
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1,736	14.7
1 time per day	2,012	17.1
2 times per day	2,104	17.9
3 times per day	1,304	11.1
4 or more times per day	1,674	14.2
Total	11,786	100.0
Missing	389	
Total	12,175	

Q68 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	5,425	46.2
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	4,687	39.9
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	518	4.4
1 time per day	557	4.7
2 times per day	285	2.4
3 times per day	106	0.9
4 or more times per day	173	1.5
Total	11,750	100.0
Missing	425	
Total	12,175	

Q69 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	4,288	36.5
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	4,774	40.6
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	993	8.5
1 time per day	810	6.9
2 times per day	465	4.0
3 times per day	175	1.5
4 or more times per day	248	2.1
Total	11,753	100.0
Missing	422	
Total	12,175	

Q70 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	10,912	92.9
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	482	4.1
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	80	0.7
1 time per day	135	1.2
2 times per day	58	0.5
3 times per day	33	0.3
4 or more times per day	41	0.4
Total	11,742	100.0
Missing	433	
Total	12,175	

Q71 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	7,654	65.0
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	2,846	24.2
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	469	4.0
1 time per day	415	3.5
2 times per day	169	1.4
3 times per day	87	0.7
4 or more times per day	131	1.1
Total	11,771	100.0
Missing	404	
Total	12,175	

Q72 How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

	Number	%
None	5,429	46.1
1-2 times	3,933	33.4
3-4 times	1,686	14.3
5-6 times	484	4.1
7 or more times	244	2.1
Total	11,777	100.0
Missing	398	
Total	12,175	

Q73 My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

	Number	%
NO!!	833	7.5
no	2,139	19.2
yes	5,007	44.9
YES!!	3,167	28.4
Total	11,147	100.0
Missing	1,028	
Total	12,175	

Q74 If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.

	Number	%
NO!!	392	3.3
no	881	7.4
yes	3,583	30.2
YES!!	7,013	59.1
Total	11,869	100.0
Missing	306	
Total	12,175	

Q75 People in my family often insult or yell at each other.

	Number	%
NO!!	4,028	34.5
no	4,749	40.7
yes	2,242	19.2
YES!!	655	5.6
Total	11,674	100.0
Missing	501	
Total	12,175	

Q76 During the past 30 days, how often did you go hungry because there was not enough food in your home?

	Number	%
Never	9,123	76.8
Rarely	1,837	15.5
Sometimes	709	6.0
Most of the time	151	1.3
Always	58	0.5
Total	11,879	100.0
Missing	296	
Total	12,175	

Q77 During the last 12 months, how many times have you been a leader in a group or organization?

	Number	%
Never	4,533	39.4
Once	2,251	19.5
Twice	1,651	14.3
3-4 times	1,504	13.1
5 or more times	1,578	13.7
Total	11,517	100.0
Missing	658	
Total	12,175	

Q78 During the last 12 months, how many times have you helped make sure that all people are treated fairly?

	Number	%
Never	1,661	14.5
Once	1,653	14.5
Twice	1,772	15.5
3-4 times	2,276	19.9
5 or more times	4,073	35.6
Total	11,435	100.0
Missing	740	
Total	12,175	

Q79 People who know me would say this: Giving up when things get hard for me is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	4,522	38.8
A little like me	4,578	39.3
Somewhat like me	1,684	14.5
Quite like me	566	4.9
Very much like me	298	2.6
Total	11,648	100.0
Missing	527	
Total	12,175	

Q80 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	1,004	8.6
A little like me	736	6.3
Somewhat like me	711	6.1
Quite like me	2,254	19.4
Very much like me	6,926	59.6
Total	11,631	100.0
Missing	544	
Total	12,175	

Q81 People who know me would say this: Thinking through the possible good and bad results of different choices before I make decisions is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	686	6.0
A little like me	1,661	14.6
Somewhat like me	2,429	21.4
Quite like me	3,722	32.7
Very much like me	2,876	25.3
Total	11,374	100.0
Missing	801	
Total	12,175	

Q82 I get along well with students who are different from me.

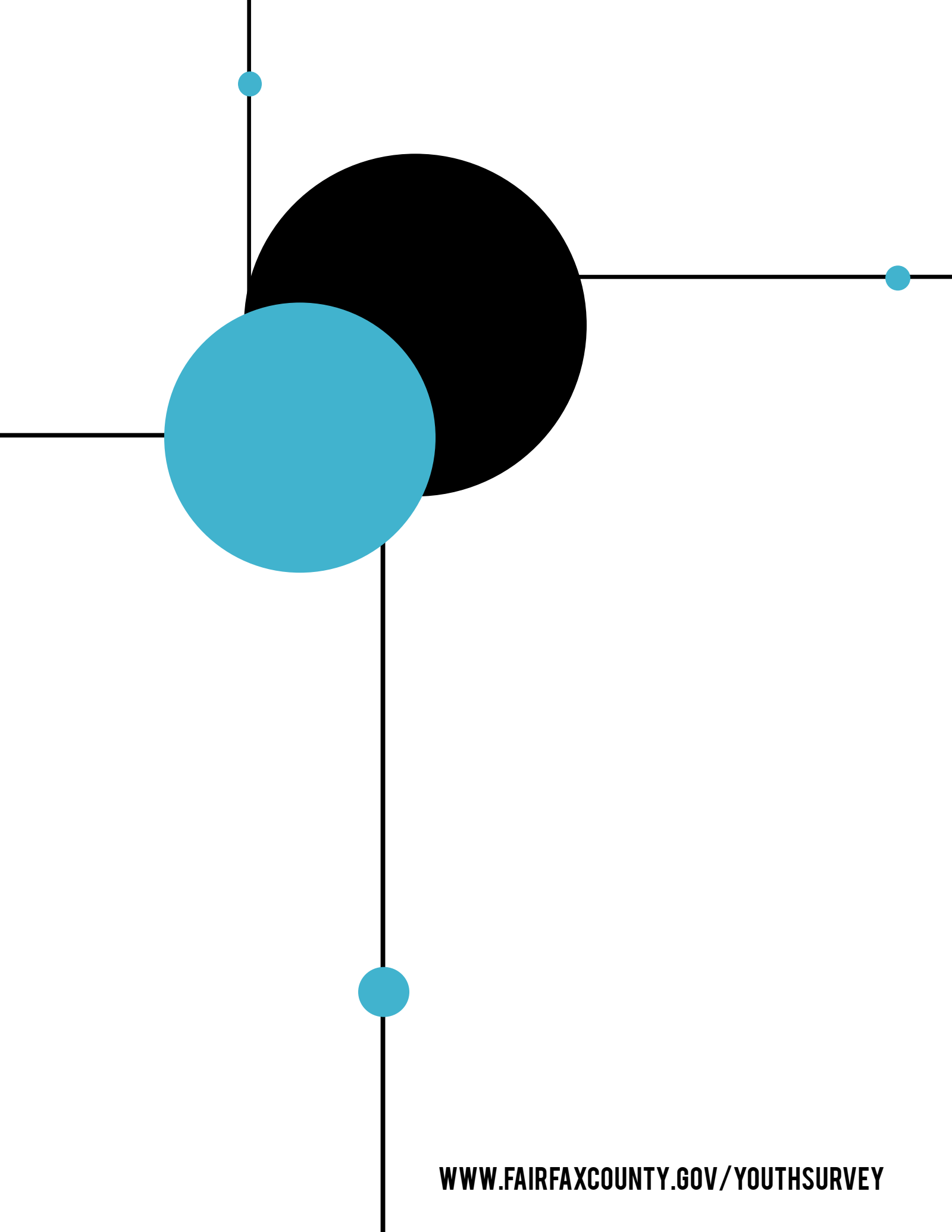
	Number	%
Strongly agree	4,232	36.0
Agree	5,276	44.9
Not sure	1,848	15.7
Disagree	241	2.0
Strongly disagree	163	1.4
Total	11,760	100.0
Missing	415	
Total	12,175	

Q83 I know how to disagree without starting an argument or fight.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	3,064	26.1
Agree	5,073	43.2
Not sure	2,749	23.4
Disagree	585	5.0
Strongly disagree	259	2.2
Total	11,730	100.0
Missing	445	
Total	12,175	

Q84 How honest were you in filling out this survey?

	Number	%
I was very honest	9,219	78.2
I was honest pretty much of the time	2,353	20.0
I was honest some of the time	189	1.6
I was honest once in a while	34	0.3
Total	11,795	100.0
Missing	380	
Total	12,175	



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