

Fairfax County

Youth Survey



School Year 2014 — 2015



Fall 2015

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Fairfax County Public Schools**

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2014 Fairfax County Youth Survey

School Year 2014-2015

Risk and Protective Factors of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students

Results and Tabulations

Publication Date: September 2015

A complete copy of this report, as well as the 2001, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013

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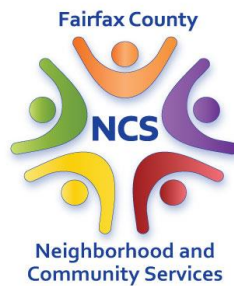
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the results of the 2014 Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*. It is a comprehensive, anonymous, and voluntary survey that examines behaviors, experiences, and other factors that influence the health and well-being of the county's youth. 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, as well as positive behaviors of the students. It also measures factors in the youth's environment that have been shown to protect youth from substance use and other problem behaviors, or increase their risk of engaging in those behaviors.

This is the tenth year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted. Significant changes were made in 2010 to the protocol for determining which surveys are valid (i.e., which data to keep and which to eliminate from the analysis). These protocol changes were made to better reflect the methodology used by the national benchmarks. Because of these changes, comparisons should not be made between this year's data and data from years prior to 2010.

The survey was conducted in the fall of 2014 and resulted in valid responses from 32,590 students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. A simultaneous administration of a separate survey instrument to sixth-grade students (*6th Grade Survey*) resulted in 11,778 valid responses. This report, as well as a report of the 2014 Fairfax County *6th Grade Survey*, can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey.

KEY FINDINGS

Substance Use

- More students reported using alcohol than any other substance investigated in the survey. Forty percent of Fairfax County students (40.0%) reported drinking alcohol at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 20.8% of eighth-grade students to three-fifths of twelfth-grade students (60.0%). One-fifth of the students (19.2%) reported drinking alcohol in the past month, ranging from 5.1% of eighth-grade students to 35.5% of twelfth-grade students.
- Approximately one in eleven students (8.8%) reported binge drinking* in the past two weeks, with rates ranging from 1.4% of eighth-grade students to 19.0% of twelfth-grade students.
- Female students reported higher rates of alcohol use, both in their lifetime (41.4% vs. 38.6% of male students) and in the past month (20.0% of female students vs. 18.3% of male students).

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

- All of the rates for overall alcohol use (lifetime, past month, and binge drinking) were the lowest reported since 2010. The lifetime prevalence rate decreased 5.5 percentage points, while the past-month rate decreased by 1.9 percentage points and binge drinking in the past two weeks decreased by 1.7 percentage points.
- Marijuana was the second most commonly used substance by Fairfax County students overall. One-fifth of the students reported using marijuana in their lifetime (20.3%), ranging from 4.6% of eighth-grade students to over one-third (37.6%) of twelfth-grade students. Eleven percent of the students (11.3%) reported using marijuana in the past month, ranging from 2.1% of eighth-grade students to 21.6% of twelfth-grade students.
- Among eighth-grade students, a higher percentage of students reported using painkillers without a doctor's order and using inhalants in the past month (4.2% each) than using marijuana (2.1%) and smoking cigarettes (1.4%).
- Male students reported higher prevalence rates of marijuana use, both in their lifetime (21.1% vs. 19.5% of female students) and in the past month (12.3% vs. 10.3% of female students).
- Fourteen percent of the students (14.3%) reported smoking cigarettes at least once in their lifetime, while 4.1% reported doing so in the past month. More students reported taking painkillers and other prescription drugs without a doctor's order in the past month (5.1% and 4.6%, respectively) than smoking cigarettes.
- Inhalants were the only substance where rates declined as grade level rose. Among eighth-grade students 4.2% reported using inhalants in the past month, falling to 1.4% of twelfth-grade students. A slightly higher percentage of female students reported using inhalants in the past month than male students (2.9 % vs. 2.3 %, respectively).
- While male students reported higher rates of use in the past month for most substances investigated in the survey, female students reported higher rates for the following substances: alcohol, prescription painkillers (without a doctor's order), prescription drugs other than painkillers (without a doctor's order), over-the-counter drugs (to get high), and inhalants.
- Both lifetime and past-month prevalence rates for Fairfax County students overall were lower than the national comparison data* for alcohol, marijuana, and cigarette use. The overall rate for binge drinking also was below the national rate.
- Rates of use among Fairfax County eighth-grade students were less than half the national rates for binge drinking, lifetime and past-month marijuana use, and lifetime and past month cigarette use. The percentage of twelfth-grade students reporting marijuana use in the past month rose above the national rate in 2014 for the first time since the Fairfax County Youth Survey began.

* National data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015).

- Fairfax County youth reported overall prevalence rates higher than the national rates for all of the other substances for which comparison data are available.

(See Lifetime Prevalence of Substance Use and Past Month Prevalence of Substance Use on pages 20 and 21.)

Sexual Activity

- Slightly less than one-fifth of Fairfax County students (19.0%) reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, ranging from 5.0% of eighth-grade students to 36.8% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime (21.4%) than female students (16.8%).
- The percentage of students who reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime has declined steadily in the past five years. The 2014 rate was 3.6 percentage points lower than in 2010.
- Over two-thirds of the students who reported having had sexual intercourse (67.7%) used a condom the last time they had sex, ranging from 62.0% of eighth-grade students to 68.5% of tenth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (70.6%) than female students (64.4%).
- Over one-fifth of the students (22.2%) reported having had oral sex in their lifetime, ranging from 6.0% of eighth-grade students to 41.6% of twelfth-grade students. More male students reported having had oral sex (25.3%) than female students (19.2%).

Vehicle Safety

- Approximately one in eleven twelfth-grade students (8.9%) reported driving a vehicle after drinking alcohol, including 4.9% who had done so within the past year. Male twelfth-grade students were more likely to report the behavior in the past year than female twelfth-grade students (5.8 % vs. 4.0%, respectively).
- The percentage of twelfth-grade students who reported ever having driven a vehicle after drinking alcohol was the lowest rate reported in the past five years.

Bullying and Cyberbullying

- Approximately one-third of Fairfax County students (35.2%) reported bullying* someone in the past year, and half of the students (50.9%) reported having been bullied in the past year. Both rates of bullying and of being bullied declined as grade level increased.

* Bullying includes taunting, ridiculing or teasing someone.

- Male students were more likely to report bullying (39.0% vs. 31.5% of female students), while female students were more likely to report having been bullied (53.9% vs. 47.7% of male students).
- The percentage of students who reported bullying someone in the past year was the lowest of the past five years' surveys. The 2014 rate was 16.2 percentage points lower than the 2011 rate. The rate of being bullied was slightly higher than the 2013 rate (0.1 percentage point), but 5.3 percentage points lower than the 2010 rate.
- Compared to traditional bullying, a much smaller percentage of Fairfax County students (6.4%) reported cyberbullying* a student who attends their school in the past year, ranging from 6.1% of tenth-grade students to 7.0% of twelfth-grade students. Both genders reported identical rates of cyberbullying.
- One in eight of the students (12.5%) reported having been cyberbullied in the past year by a student at their school. Rates of having been cyberbullied decreased with grade level, ranging from 11.5% of twelfth-grade students to 13.9% of eighth-grade students. Female students were more likely to report being cyberbullied (16.3% vs. 8.4% of male students).
- Two-fifths of the students (40.2%) reported knowing someone who had been really hurt by cyberbullying, including 47.1% of female students and 33.0 % of male students.

Other Aggressive Behaviors

- Approximately one-third of Fairfax County students (32.3%) reported having said something bad about someone's race or culture in the past year, ranging from 28.0% of eighth-grade students to 36.3% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report making derogatory comments about someone's race or culture in the past year compared to female students (38.8% vs. 25.9%, respectively).
- Almost half of the students (45.2%) reported having something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year, ranging from 44.7% of tenth-grade students to 45.9% of twelfth-grade students. Slightly more male students reported experiencing the remarks than female students (45.7% vs. 44.6%, respectively).
- The percentage of students indicating that they had made derogatory racial/cultural comments has declined each year over the past five years, while the percentage of students indicating that they had received derogatory comments has fluctuated. The rate of making derogatory comments decreased by 10.7 percentage points from 2010.
- Approximately one in six male students (15.8%) reported carrying a weapon other than a handgun in the past year for reasons other than hunting, camping, scouting, or similar activities,

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

and 4.6% of male students reported carrying a handgun (for reasons other than hunting or target shooting). Female students reported much lower rates on both measures (5.9% and 1.4%, respectively).

Physical Activity and Rest

- Most Fairfax County students (86.6%) participated in at least one hour of physical activity* in the past week. Over two-fifths of the students (42.5%) did so on five or more days, including one in five (20.9%) who did so on all seven days.
- Rates of physical activity decreased as grade level increased, with 48.5% of eighth-grade students participating in at least one hour of physical activity on five or more days in the past week, falling to 35.7% of twelfth-grade students.
- Over half of the male students (51.4%) participated in at least an hour of physical activity on five or more days in the past week, compared to one-third (33.9%) of female students.
- Less than one-third of students (30.2%) reported getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night, ranging from 14.4% of twelfth-grade students to over half (53.4%) of eighth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night (34.2% vs. 26.2% of female students).
- The percentage of students who reported getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night was the lowest rate reported in the past five years of the survey.

Nutrition

- Approximately one-fourth of the students (26.9%) ate fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the past week, ranging from 23.7% of twelfth-grade students to 30.9% of eighth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report eating fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the past week (28.6% vs. 25.2% of female students).
- Overall, 61.4% of students reported drinking soda or pop (not including diet soda) in the last week, with 12.9% doing so on a daily basis. Male students reported a higher rate of drinking soda daily (16.5%) than female students (9.4%).

Mental Health

- Almost forty percent of female students (39.3%) reported feeling so sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row in the past year that they stopped doing some usual activities, compared to

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

approximately one-fourth (24.0%) of male students. Students reported higher rates of experiencing the emotion as grade level increased, ranging from 27.2% of eighth-grade students to 35.8% of twelfth-grade students.

Extra-Curricular Activities

- Over three-fourths of Fairfax County students (78.1%) participated in extracurricular activities such as sports, student government, student newspaper, or scouting in the past year, including 72.6% who participated in those activities monthly or more frequently.
- Students were more likely to report participating in extracurricular activities as grade level increased, with 54.1% of eighth-grade students participating in the activities at least once a week, increasing to 59.3% of twelfth-grade students.

Civic Behaviors

- Most Fairfax County students (89.6%) have volunteered to do community service at least once in their lifetime, and half (49.8%) do so once a month or more often. Over half of female students (55.2%) volunteered monthly or more often, and 44.3% of male students did so.
- Almost two-thirds of students (64.2%) reported that they spend at least an hour in an average week helping friends or neighbors, and a similar percentage (64.7%) have been a leader in a group or organization in the past year.
- Two-thirds of Fairfax County students reported frequently conserving electricity (66.8%), and approximately sixty percent reported frequently recycling (60.1%), and conserving water (58.1%). Over one-fourth of the students reported frequently cutting down on the amount of trash they create (28.6%) and buying biodegradable/recyclable products (25.7%).

Protective and Risk Factors

The survey assessed 10 protective factor and 18 risk factor scales. Focusing on protective factors fosters resiliency in our young people, views youth as empowered with strengths rather than confronted by risks, and encourages nurturing young people in order to help them succeed. Reinforcing protective factors can help young people be more resilient when confronting risk factors and risky behaviors.

- The protective factor scales with the largest percentages of students considered to have high protection were:
 - Social Skills: This scale measures social competencies that empower youth to respond appropriately to scenarios that require them to make decisions about substance use or problem behaviors (76.7% with high protection).

- School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement: This scale measures opportunities to interact with teachers and to participate in school-related activities (70.5% with high protection).
- Belief in Moral Order: This scale measures the student's sense of "right" or "wrong", such as cheating or being dishonest (68.6% with high protection).
- The protective factor scales with the largest percentages of students considered to have low protection were:
 - Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement: This scale measures the student's opportunities to engage in sports, scouting, 4-H, or service clubs, as well as having adults in the neighborhood that they can talk to about important issues (50.0% with low protection).
 - Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement: This scale measures the level of encouragement and acknowledgement young people receive from their neighbors, as perceived by the youth (47.9% with low protection).
 - Religiosity: This scale measures how often a student attends religious services or activities (45.3% with low protection).
- The risk factor scales with the largest percentages of students considered to be at high risk were:
 - Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior: This scale measures parents' attitudes toward antisocial behavior (stealing, drawing graffiti, or starting a fight), as perceived by the youth (45.2% with high risk).
 - Family Conflict: This scale measures levels of arguing, yelling, and insulting between family members, as perceived by the youth (39.4% with high risk).
 - Sensation Seeking: This scale measures the level that students engage in dangerous risky behaviors (38.6% with high risk).
 - Perceived Risks of Drug Use: This scale measures the extent to which students feel it is risky to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, or smoke marijuana (38.4% with high risk).

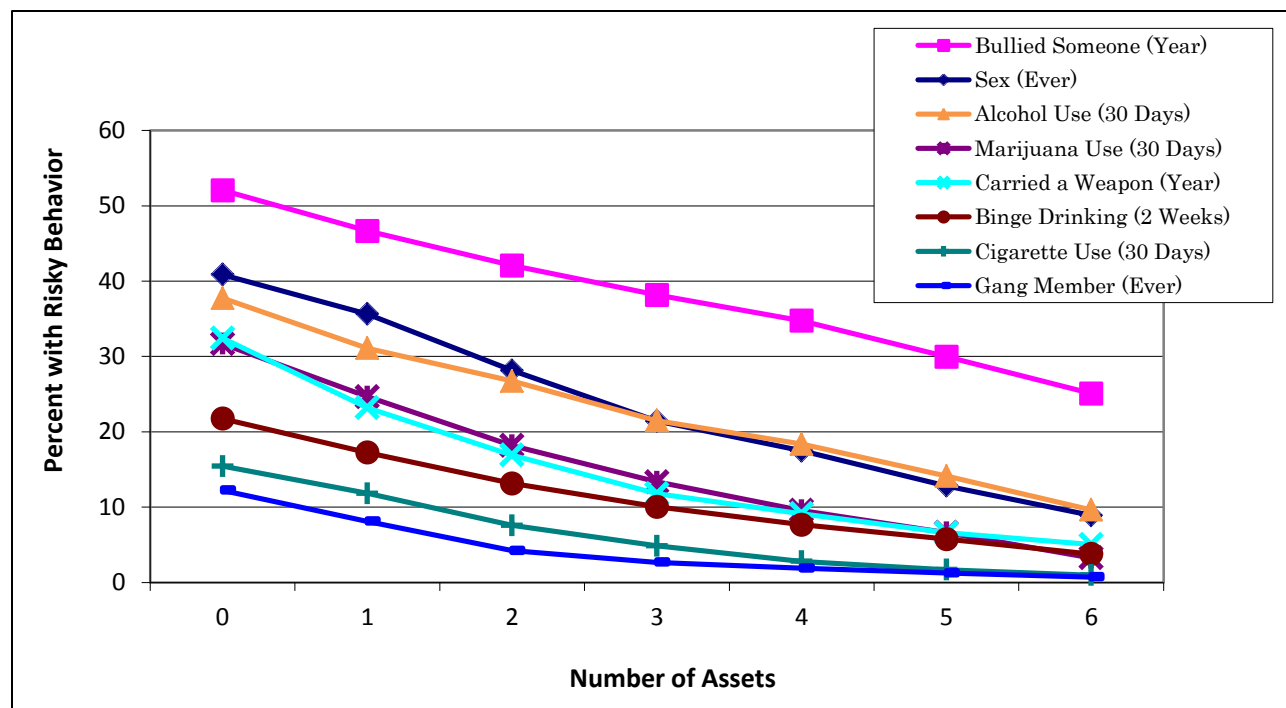
Three to Succeed

The Three to Succeed concept is based on the youth survey analysis that shows how just having three assets (or strengths) dramatically reduces risk behaviors and promotes thriving youth.

Assets are strengths in young people, their families, schools and communities that help them thrive in health, in school and daily life, and in a safe environment. The more assets an individual has in his or her life, the fewer risk behaviors are reported.

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

Figure 1. Three to Succeed Asset Graph (Grades 8, 10, 12), Fairfax County, 2014



Having High Personal Integrity
Performing Community Service
Feeling Safe at School

Having Community Adults to Talk to
Participating in Extracurricular Activities
Having Parents Available for Help

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 that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections STIs (including HIV infection); 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and 6) physical inactivity. These behaviors often are established during childhood and adolescence and are interrelated (Frieden, Jaffe, Cono, Richards & Iademarco, 2014).

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 engagement, environmental stewardship, and items to measure the levels of risk and protective factors present in the students' environments. Risk and protective factors have been found to put youth at increased risk of, or to protect them from substance use and other problem behaviors. A comprehensive discussion of the Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is found in Appendix C. Data from the Monitoring the Future Survey* are included in this report to provide a comparison of substance use rates between Fairfax County youth and students across the country.

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

* Monitoring the Future is an annual survey of substance use that is administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students across the nation (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015).

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The 2014 Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted in the fall of 2014. The survey instrument, *Risk and Protective Factors of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students*, was comprised of 210 questions. The survey derives the majority of its questions from the Communities That Care Youth Survey from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Other questions are derived from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey and other national surveys.

This is the tenth year 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* 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. In 2009, the decision was made to administer the two instruments for older students (the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* and the *Healthy Behaviors Survey*) in alternating years.

The results of the 2014 *6th Grade Survey* 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, beginning on page 169.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

All Fairfax County Public Schools eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students in class at the time of the survey administration were invited to participate. Parents and/or guardians were notified of the survey one month before survey administration. The notice included instructions on where to view the survey instrument and how to exclude their child from participation. In addition, students were informed that the survey was voluntary and that they could choose not to participate in the entire survey, or to skip individual questions they did not want to answer. Instructions from survey administrators and written instructions on the front of all surveys assured students that their answers would be kept strictly confidential. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire during one class period. Responses were entered directly on a computer-scannable booklet.

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

A total of 34,873 eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students participated in the 2014 Fairfax County Youth Survey, representing 86.7% of all eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students enrolled in Fairfax County Public Schools (excluding alternative schools).

Table 1. Response Rate

FCPS Enrollment^a	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
40,244	34,873	86.7%

^aTotal Fairfax County Public Schools enrollment in grades 8, 10, and 12 -- November, 2014, excluding students in the alternative schools. Due to the limited number of students enrolled in the alternative schools, and therefore the inability to ensure the confidentiality of their responses to the survey questions, students at the alternative schools are not included in the survey analysis for this report.

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

DATA PROCESSING

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

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

- fewer than eight questions were answered
- the student answered "I was not honest at all" on the honesty question
- the student reported use of a fictitious drug (vivoxiline)
- the grade information was missing
- the student's reported age and grade were implausible
- the student provided inconsistent responses regarding substance use and other behaviors
- the student provided pharmacologically implausible patterns of responses (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal).
- the student reported being in 8th grade in Pyramid 9

Missing data were not imputed. A more thorough description of the survey administration and validation is presented in Appendix B beginning on page 172.

A total of 2,283 questionnaires were rejected due to meeting at least one of the data cleaning criteria, leaving 32,590 usable questionnaires (93.5%). Table 2 presents the number of usable questionnaires for each year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted.

Table 2. Number of Usable Questionnaires (2001-2014)

Year	Number of Usable Questionnaires by Survey Instrument
2001 ^a	11,631
2003 ^a	4,074
2005 ^b	13,235
2008	
Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	12,468
Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	3,988
6 th Grade Survey	3,958
2009	
Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	29,223
6 th Grade Survey	10,927
2010	
Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	30,399
6 th Grade Survey	11,049
2011	
Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	31,106
6 th Grade Survey	11,238
2012	
Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	32,027
6 th Grade Survey	11,613
2013	
Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	32,439
6 th Grade Survey	11,597
2014	
Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	32,590
6 th Grade Survey	11,778

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SURVEYED YOUTH

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

Slightly more than two-fifths of the survey respondents identified themselves as non-Hispanic White (42.2%). The largest minority population among survey respondents was Asian (20.7%), followed by Hispanic (19.4%). One-fifth of the students (21.1%) reported that a language other than English is the primary language spoken in their home. Demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey are compared to the total Fairfax County Public Schools student population in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades in Table 3.

Table 3. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Fairfax County Student Population, 2014

	Survey Respondents ^a			FCPS Enrollment ^b	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Grade					
8 th	11,687	35.9	***	13,530	33.6
10 th	10,784	33.1	***	13,801	34.3
12 th	10,119	31.1	**	12,913	32.1
Gender					
Female	16,281	50.2	***	19,474	48.4
Male	16,125	49.8	***	20,770	51.6
Race/Ethnicity ^c					
White	13,603	42.2	***	17,627	43.8
Black	3,243	10.1		4,112	10.2
Hispanic	6,237	19.4	***	8,420	20.9
Asian	6,657	20.7	*	8,092	20.1
Other/Multiple	2,469	7.7	***	1,993	5.0

Note. Data in this table are not weighted.

^aAll percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). ^bTotal enrollment in grades 8, 10, and 12 in Fairfax County Public Schools in November, 2014, excluding students in the alternative schools. Due to the limited number of students enrolled in the alternative schools, and therefore the inability to ensure the confidentiality of their responses to the survey questions, students at the alternative schools are not included in the survey analysis for this report. ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ (statistically significant differences between the sample and the FCPS enrollment).

Table 4. Primary Language Spoken at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	Primary Language Spoken at Home		
	English	Spanish	Other
Overall	78.9	9.0	12.1
Grade			
8 th	76.3	10.6	13.1
10 th	80.1	8.9	11.0
12 th	80.6	7.3	12.2
Gender			
Female	78.8	9.0	12.1
Male	78.9	8.9	12.2
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	95.5	0.2	4.3
Black	86.2	0.2	13.6
Hispanic	51.3	47.7	1.0
Asian	60.9	0.2	39.0
Other/Multiple	93.4	0.4	6.2

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

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

DATA WEIGHTING

The ratio of survey respondents from a given grade within a pyramid to all survey respondents was compared to the ratio of all students enrolled in that grade in that pyramid to all students enrolled in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades in Fairfax County Public Schools. Corrective weights were applied to the data to ensure proportional representation based on enrollment by grade within each pyramid. The calculations for weighting are described in Appendix B on page 178. Although statistically significant differences were observed among sub-populations of the respondents (grade, gender, and race/ethnicity) and the FCPS enrollment, data were weighted by grade within each pyramid only. Because of the desire to analyze the data at the pyramid level, the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses if weights by gender or race/ethnicity are applied.

HOW TO INTERPRET RESULTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

RISK BEHAVIORS

SUBSTANCE USE

Substance use was measured by a set of 23 questions on the 2014 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*. Students were asked if they had ever used alcohol, marijuana, or cigarettes. In addition, students were asked about their use during the past month of 13 substances, as well as binge drinking in the two weeks prior to the survey. The survey also asked the student's age the first time he or she used a substance.

Two-fifths of the students (40.0%) reported using alcohol at least once in their lifetime. Marijuana was the second most frequently used substance (20.3%), followed by cigarette use (14.3%). Alcohol was the most frequently used substance in the past month, with nearly one-fifth of the students (19.2%) reporting using it in the past month, and 8.8% reporting binge drinking (consuming five or more drinks in a row) in the past two weeks. Marijuana was the second most frequently used substance in the past month, with one in nine students (11.3%) reporting use. More students reported taking painkillers and other prescription drugs without a doctor's order (5.1% and 4.6%, respectively) than smoking cigarettes (4.1%) in the past month.

Past-month prevalence rates increased with grade level for all substances investigated except inhalants. Rates of alcohol use in the past month ranged from 5.1% of eighth-grade students to over one-third (35.5%) of twelfth-grade students. Rates of marijuana use in the past month ranged from 2.1% of eighth-grade students to over one in five (21.6%) twelfth-grade students. Inhalants were the only substance with eighth-grade students reporting higher rates of use in the past month than twelfth-grade students (4.2% and 1.4%, respectively).

Female students reported higher rates of alcohol use in their lifetime and in the past month, while male students reported a slightly higher rate of binge drinking in the past two weeks. Over two-fifths of the female students reported having ever consumed alcohol (41.4%) and 38.6% of the male students did so. This disparity (2.8 percentage points) is the largest in the past five years of the survey. Twenty percent of the female students (20.0%) and 18.3% of the male students reported using alcohol in the past month. There was 0.1 percentage point difference between the genders for binge drinking in the past two weeks (8.8% of male students and 8.7% of the female students).

Female students reported higher rates of inhalants use, taking over-the-counter drugs to get high, and taking painkillers and other prescription drugs without a doctor's order in the past month, while male students were more likely to report using marijuana, cigarettes, and all of the other drugs investigated on the survey. The greatest difference was seen in marijuana use, with 12.3% of the male students indicating use in the past month, compared to 10.3% of the female students. However, over the past five years' surveys, the 2014 rates of lifetime and past month marijuana use were the highest rates reported by female students and the lowest rates reported by male students.

Lifetime and past month prevalence rates for Fairfax County students overall were lower than the national rates for alcohol, marijuana, and cigarettes use. The overall rate for binge drinking also was below the national rate. The overall Fairfax County rates exceeded the national rates for all other substances for which national comparison data are available. Rates of use among Fairfax County eighth-grade students were less than half the national rates for binge drinking, and for lifetime and past month use of cigarettes and marijuana. For the first time since the Fairfax County Youth Survey began, a higher percentage of Fairfax County twelfth-grade students (21.6%) reported using marijuana in the past month than the national rate (21.2%).

Fewer Fairfax County students reported drinking alcohol in 2014 than in any of the previous four surveys. Lifetime prevalence rates of alcohol use in 2014 were 5.5 percentage points lower than in 2010, and past month rates were 1.9 percentage points lower than in 2010. The percentage of students binge drinking was also the lowest since 2010, with the 2014 prevalence of binge drinking 1.7 percentage points lower than in 2010.

Fairfax County students' use of cigarettes also declined to the lowest rates since 2010. Lifetime use of cigarettes overall has ranged from 20.6% of students in 2011 to 14.3% of students in 2014. Use of cigarettes overall in the past month has ranged from 7.5% of students in 2011 to 4.1% of students in this year's survey.

Use of marijuana has fluctuated in the past five years. The overall rate of ever having used marijuana was 0.1 percentage point higher in 2014 than in 2010, but was lower than the previous year's rate (20.3% in 2014 vs. 21.0% in 2013). The past month rate of marijuana use was 1.0 percentage point higher than 2010, but slightly lower than the highest rate reported in 2011 (11.3% in 2014 vs. 11.8% in 2011).

Past month use rates were higher in 2014 than any of the previous four years for three substances; prescription drugs (non-painkillers) without a doctor's order (4.6%), LSD or other hallucinogens (2.0%), and non-medical use of over-the-counter drugs (1.9%). The percentages of students reporting use of prescription painkillers without a doctor's order and inhalants were lower in 2014 than in 2010, but higher than the 2013 rates.

The early initiation of substance use is linked to a number of negative outcomes, including use of a greater range of drugs, unintentional injuries, and alcohol and/or drug dependence (Dawson, Goldstein, Chou, Ruan & Grant, 2008; Hingson & Zha, 2009). The 2014 Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students how old they were when they first used cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana. Responses consisted of one-year responses for ages 11 through 16, and open-ended ranges for extreme responses ("10 or younger" and "17 or older"). Table 7 presents the mean age of first use for those students who reported ever having used the substance, calculated by using the one-year responses and the upper and lower endpoints for the extreme responses. Cigarettes had the lowest mean age of first use (13.6 years), followed by alcohol use (13.8 years), marijuana use (14.5 years), and then regular alcohol use (15.1 years), which was defined as consuming alcohol at least once a month.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cigarettes
Overall	40.0	20.3	14.3
Grade			
8 th	20.8	4.6	6.3
10 th	39.9	19.3	12.8
12 th	60.0	37.6	24.0
Gender			
Female	41.4	19.5	13.4
Male	38.6	21.1	15.0
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	44.1	21.2	13.3
Black	34.3	23.0	14.0
Hispanic	46.9	26.5	21.8
Asian	27.3	10.5	8.7
Other/Multiple	44.2	23.4	15.7

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

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

Table 6. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

Substance	Overall	Grade			Gender		Race/Ethnicity ^a				
		8 th	10 th	12 th	Females	Males	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other/ Multiple
Alcohol	19.2	5.1	17.5	35.5	20.0	18.3	24.4	13.6	20.0	9.7	22.0
Binge Drinking ^b	8.8	1.4	6.4	19.0	8.7	8.8	11.6	5.7	9.5	3.4	10.3
Marijuana	11.3	2.1	10.5	21.6	10.3	12.3	12.6	12.7	13.5	5.4	13.5
Cigarettes	4.1	1.4	2.9	8.3	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.4	5.4	2.3	4.4
Painkillers without a doctor's order	5.1	4.2	4.9	6.3	5.7	4.5	5.2	5.9	5.8	3.4	6.9
Prescription drugs other than painkillers without a doctor's order	4.6	2.0	4.0	7.9	4.8	4.4	5.3	4.3	4.4	2.9	6.1
Inhalants	2.6	4.2	2.3	1.4	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.8	3.8	2.0	3.9
Over-the-counter drugs to get high	1.9	1.0	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.6	0.9	2.8
LSD or other hallucinogens	2.0	0.6	1.8	3.6	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.1	3.1
Ecstasy	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.7
Cocaine or crack	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.7
Methamphetamine	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.5
Steroids	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.0
Heroin	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.0

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

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

Table 7. Mean Age of First Use of Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

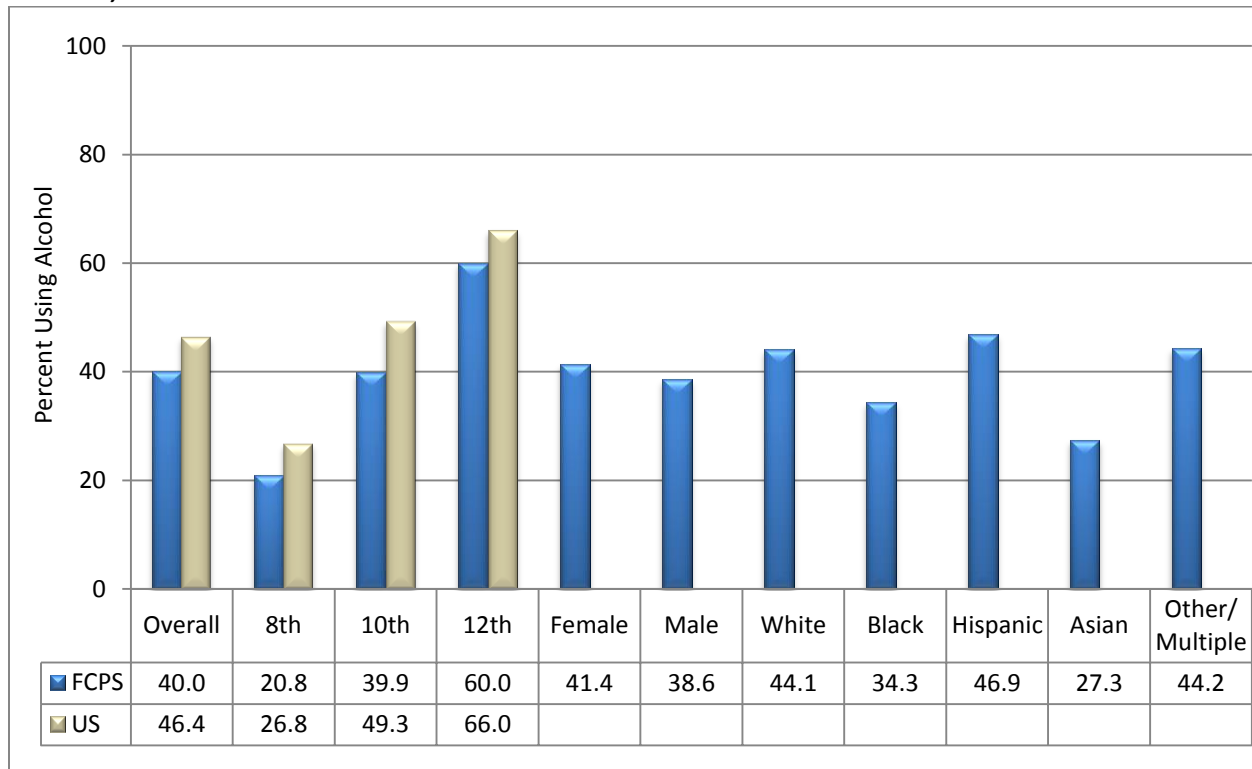
	Cigarette Use	First Alcohol Use	Marijuana Use	Regular Alcohol Use ^a
Overall	13.6	13.8	14.5	15.1
Grade				
8 th	11.7	11.6	12.2	12.1
10 th	13.0	13.4	13.9	14.3
12 th	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.8
Gender				
Female	13.8	13.9	14.6	15.1
Male	13.4	13.6	14.3	15.2
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.1	14.1	14.7	15.4
Black	13.0	13.4	14.1	14.7
Hispanic	13.2	13.3	14.1	14.7
Asian	13.4	13.8	14.8	15.4
Other/Multiple	13.5	13.5	14.2	14.9

Note. Mean age of first use is based on students who reported ever having used the substance. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

ALCOHOL USE

Figure 2. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 8. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

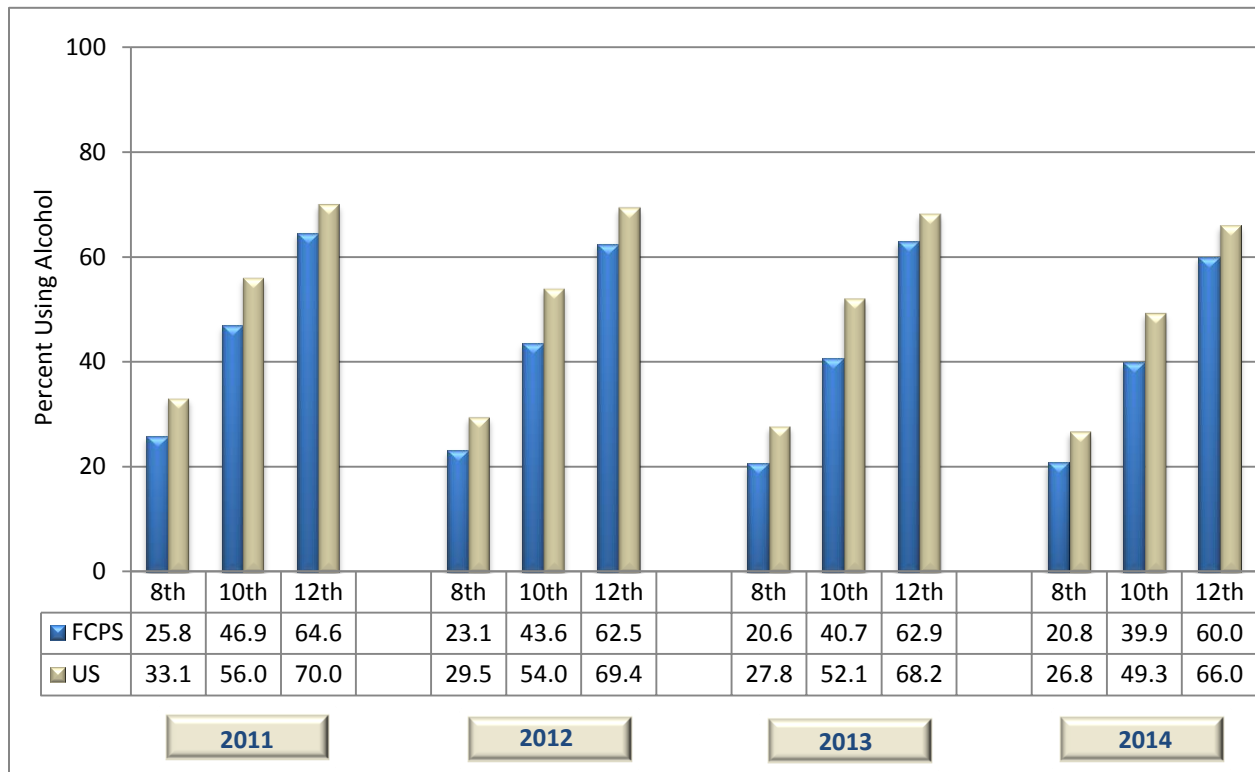
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	45.5	45.5	42.9	41.1	40.0
Grade					
8 th	26.8	25.8	23.1	20.6	20.8
10 th	46.4	46.9	43.6	40.7	39.9
12 th	64.4	64.6	62.5	62.9	60.0
Gender					
Female	45.3	45.1	43.1	41.5	41.4
Male	45.7	46.0	42.7	40.7	38.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	47.8	48.1	45.0	43.6	44.1
Black	43.0	41.8	39.0	36.3	34.3
Hispanic	55.1	55.3	51.9	50.8	46.9
Asian	32.8	31.6	30.7	29.3	27.3
Other/Multiple	48.6	49.1	47.9	43.1	44.2

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

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

Figure 3. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011 – 2014



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 9. Lifetime Frequency of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

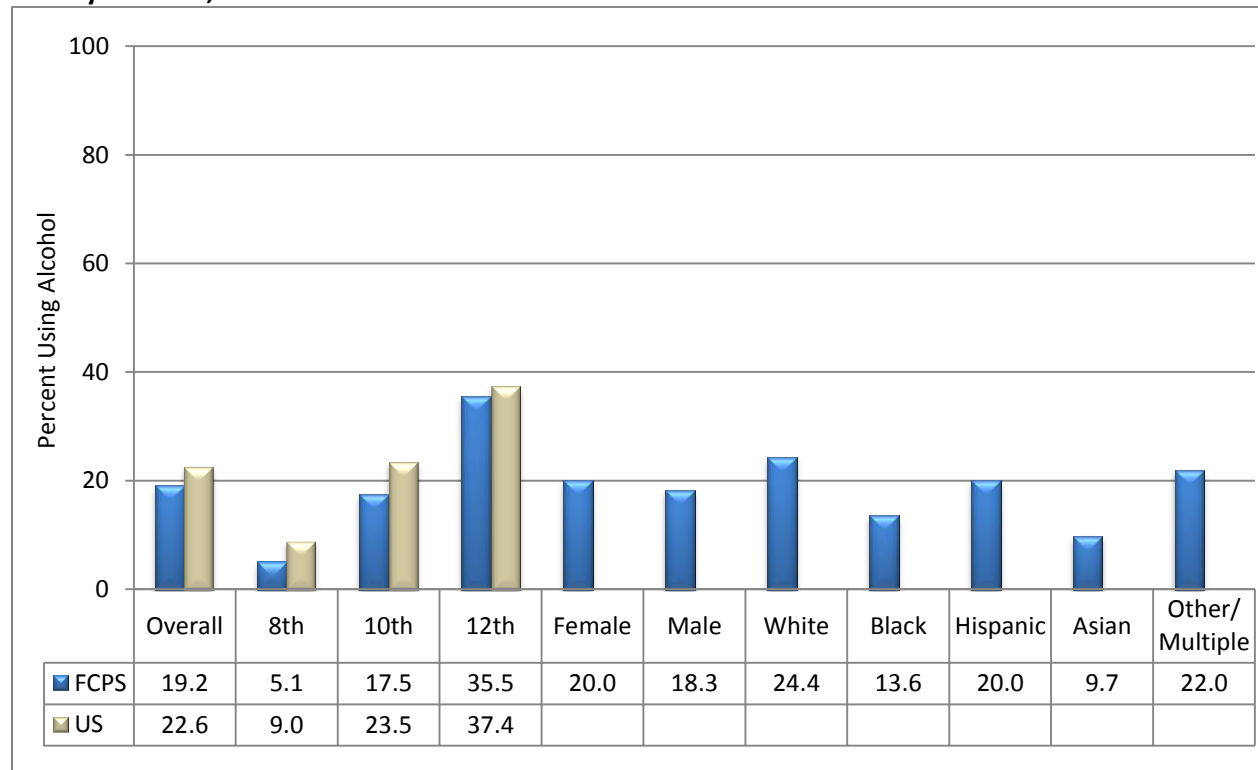
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	60.0	13.8	8.0	5.4	5.2	3.1	4.5
Grade							
8 th	79.2	12.5	4.0	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.7
10 th	60.1	15.5	9.0	5.8	4.8	2.1	2.8
12 th	40.0	13.4	11.0	8.8	9.7	6.7	10.5
Gender							
Female	58.6	14.5	8.5	6.1	5.6	3.1	3.7
Male	61.4	13.1	7.4	4.8	4.9	3.0	5.4
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	55.9	13.3	8.5	6.0	6.2	4.0	6.1
Black	65.7	14.0	7.8	4.3	3.2	2.1	2.9
Hispanic	53.1	17.6	9.1	6.6	5.8	3.3	4.5
Asian	72.7	11.4	5.9	3.5	3.4	1.2	1.9
Other/Multiple	55.8	14.0	8.5	6.4	5.9	3.7	5.7

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

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

Figure 4. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 10. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

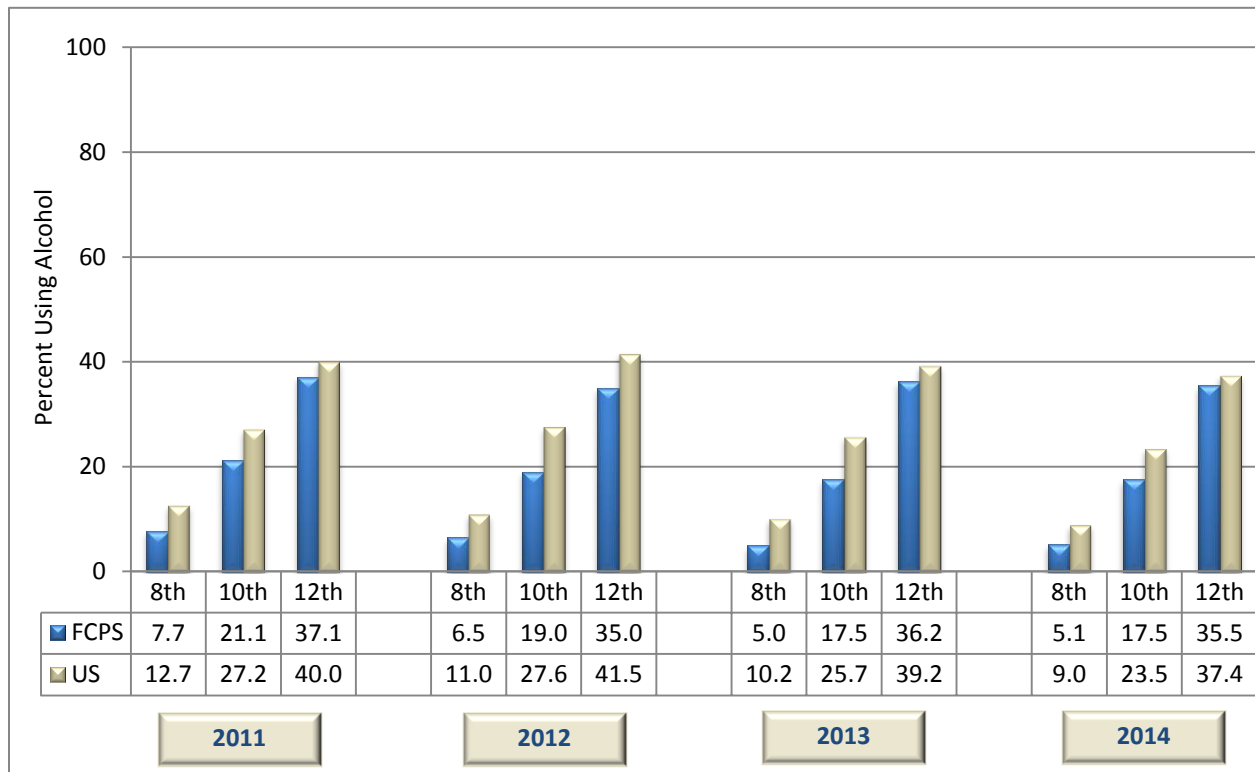
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	21.1	21.8	20.0	19.3	19.2
Grade					
8 th	7.7	7.7	6.5	5.0	5.1
10 th	19.9	21.1	19.0	17.5	17.5
12 th	36.5	37.1	35.0	36.2	35.5
Gender					
Female	21.1	21.7	20.4	19.8	20.0
Male	21.1	21.8	19.6	18.8	18.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	25.3	26.1	24.2	23.4	24.4
Black	16.8	18.5	15.9	14.8	13.6
Hispanic	23.9	24.0	22.5	22.1	20.0
Asian	11.6	11.1	10.5	10.5	9.7
Other/Multiple	21.5	24.0	21.9	20.2	22.0

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

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

Figure 5. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011 – 2014



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

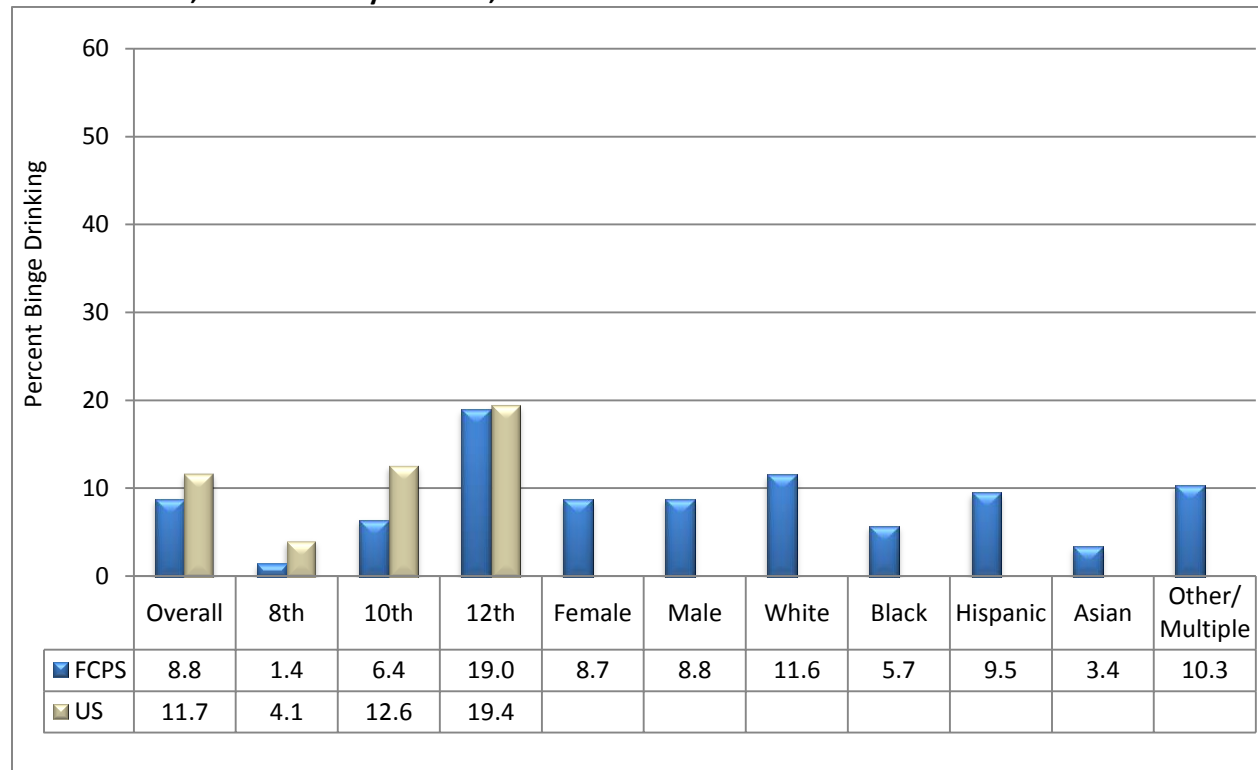
Table 11. Frequency of Alcohol Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)							
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	80.9	11.3	4.4	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.4
Grade							
8 th	94.9	3.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 th	82.5	11.9	3.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.3
12 th	64.5	18.6	9.4	4.2	2.0	0.5	0.8
Gender							
Female	80.0	12.5	4.6	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.2
Male	81.8	10.2	4.3	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	75.6	14.1	5.8	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.4
Black	86.4	8.6	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3
Hispanic	80.0	11.7	4.7	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.6
Asian	90.3	6.6	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	78.0	12.3	5.5	2.1	1.2	0.3	0.6

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

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

Figure 6. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014



Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 12. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

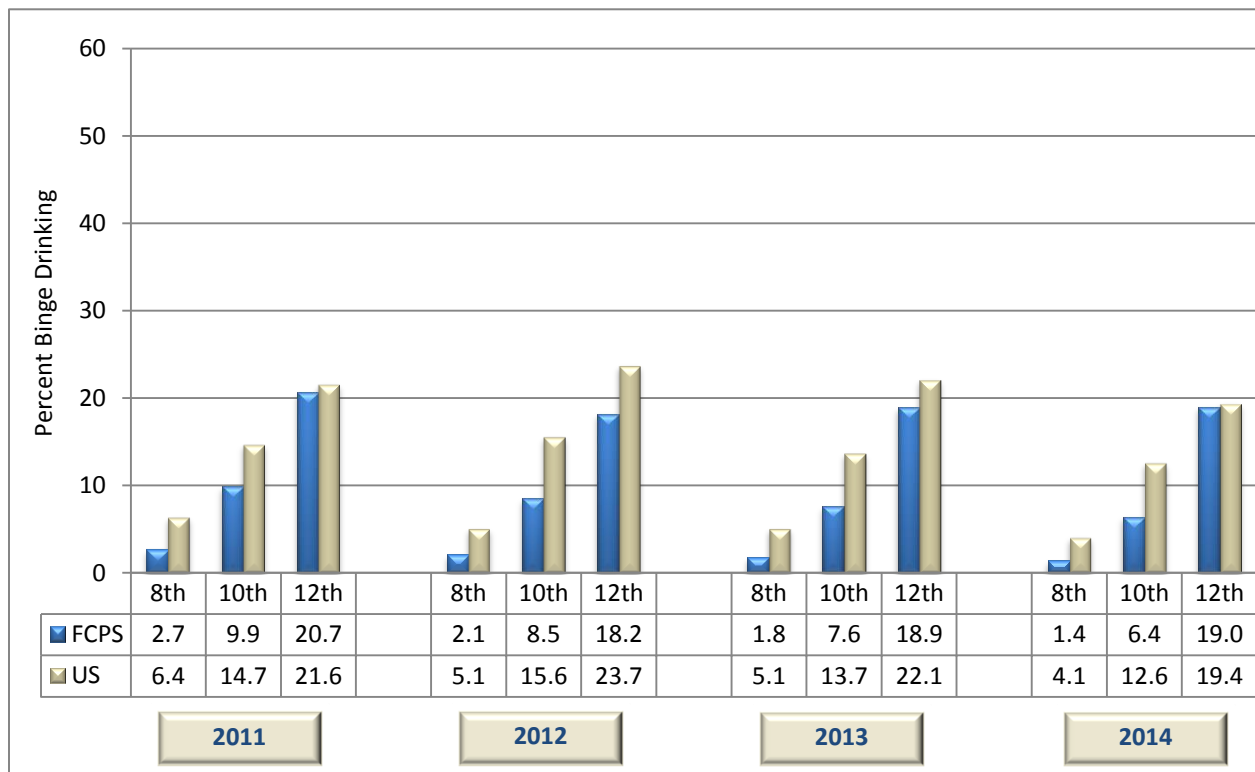
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	10.5	10.9	9.5	9.3	8.8
Grade					
8 th	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.4
10 th	8.9	9.9	8.5	7.6	6.4
12 th	20.5	20.7	18.2	18.9	19.0
Gender					
Female	9.4	10.2	8.9	8.5	8.7
Male	11.6	11.7	10.2	10.1	8.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	12.6	13.5	11.3	11.4	11.6
Black	8.7	8.9	7.4	6.4	5.7
Hispanic	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.3	9.5
Asian	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.5	3.4
Other/Multiple	10.4	12.4	9.2	9.8	10.3

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

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

Figure 7. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011 – 2014



Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 13. Frequency of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	None	Once	Twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10+ times
Overall	91.3	4.1	2.5	1.6	0.3	0.3
Grade						
8 th	98.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 th	93.6	3.3	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.4
12 th	81.0	8.4	5.5	3.7	0.8	0.6
Gender						
Female	91.3	4.4	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.2
Male	91.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	0.3	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	88.4	5.6	3.3	2.1	0.3	0.3
Black	94.3	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.4
Hispanic	90.5	4.0	2.7	1.8	0.4	0.6
Asian	96.6	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	89.7	4.6	3.1	1.7	0.4	0.5

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

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

Table 14. Age of First Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.8	62.3	10.0	27.7
Grade				
8 th	11.6	81.7	12.8	5.5
10 th	13.4	62.4	9.6	28.0
12 th	14.7	42.0	7.6	50.4
Gender				
Female	13.9	60.8	9.1	30.1
Male	13.6	63.9	10.9	25.2
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.1	58.4	8.2	33.4
Black	13.4	67.8	10.9	21.3
Hispanic	13.3	55.0	15.8	29.3
Asian	13.8	75.1	7.1	17.8
Other/Multiple	13.5	58.5	12.4	29.1

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

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

Table 15. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Alcohol Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	14.3	15.2	12.9	12.3	10.0
Grade					
8 th	18.8	19.7	16.6	15.5	12.8
10 th	13.1	14.2	12.1	11.9	9.6
12 th	10.7	11.6	9.9	9.4	7.6
Gender					
Female	13.1	13.4	11.9	11.4	9.1
Male	15.4	17.1	14.0	13.2	10.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	12.0	13.0	10.5	10.2	8.2
Black	17.0	16.6	15.1	13.5	10.9
Hispanic	22.0	22.7	19.7	18.6	15.8
Asian	10.5	11.3	9.4	9.5	7.1
Other/Multiple	17.3	18.7	16.8	15.3	12.4

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

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

Table 16. Age of First Using Alcohol Regularly, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	15.1	86.1	1.1	12.8
Grade				
8 th	12.1	97.3	1.4	1.3
10 th	14.3	88.4	1.2	10.5
12 th	15.8	72.1	0.8	27.2
Gender				
Female	15.1	85.1	1.0	13.9
Male	15.2	87.2	1.2	11.7
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	15.4	82.9	0.7	16.4
Black	14.7	89.4	1.4	9.2
Hispanic	14.7	83.5	2.4	14.1
Asian	15.4	93.5	0.5	6.0
Other/Multiple	14.9	84.8	1.5	13.7

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

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

Table 17. Percentage of Students Reporting First Using Alcohol Regularly Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

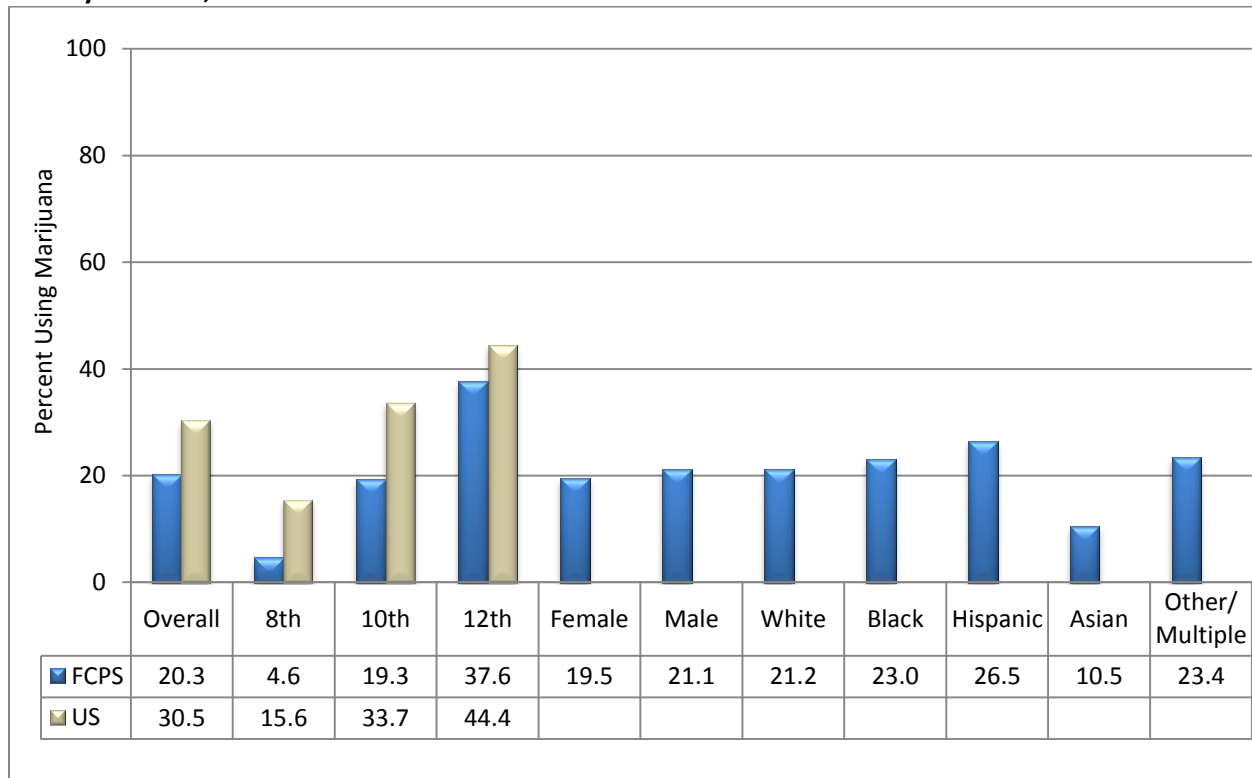
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.1
Grade					
8 th	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.4
10 th	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
12 th	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
Gender					
Female	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0
Male	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Black	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.4
Hispanic	3.6	3.9	2.8	3.0	2.4
Asian	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other/Multiple	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.5

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

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

MARIJUANA USE

Figure 8. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 18. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

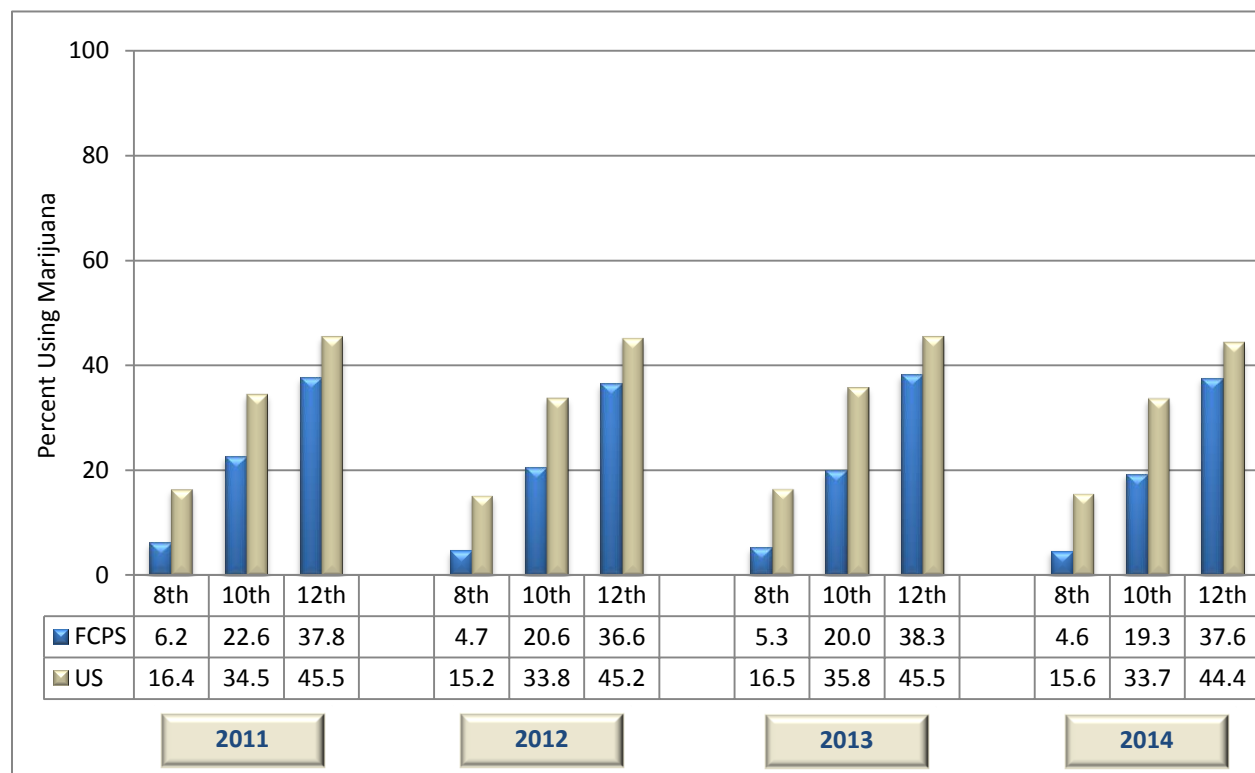
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	20.2	22.0	20.5	21.0	20.3
Grade					
8 th	5.3	6.2	4.7	5.3	4.6
10 th	19.3	22.6	20.6	20.0	19.3
12 th	36.7	37.8	36.6	38.3	37.6
Gender					
Female	17.0	18.9	18.4	18.7	19.5
Male	23.4	25.2	22.7	23.3	21.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	21.6	23.0	20.9	21.4	21.2
Black	24.1	27.0	25.6	23.9	23.0
Hispanic	25.5	27.1	27.4	28.0	26.5
Asian	10.1	11.3	10.4	11.5	10.5
Other/Multiple	21.2	24.9	22.4	24.1	23.4

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 9. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011 – 2014



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 19. Lifetime Frequency of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

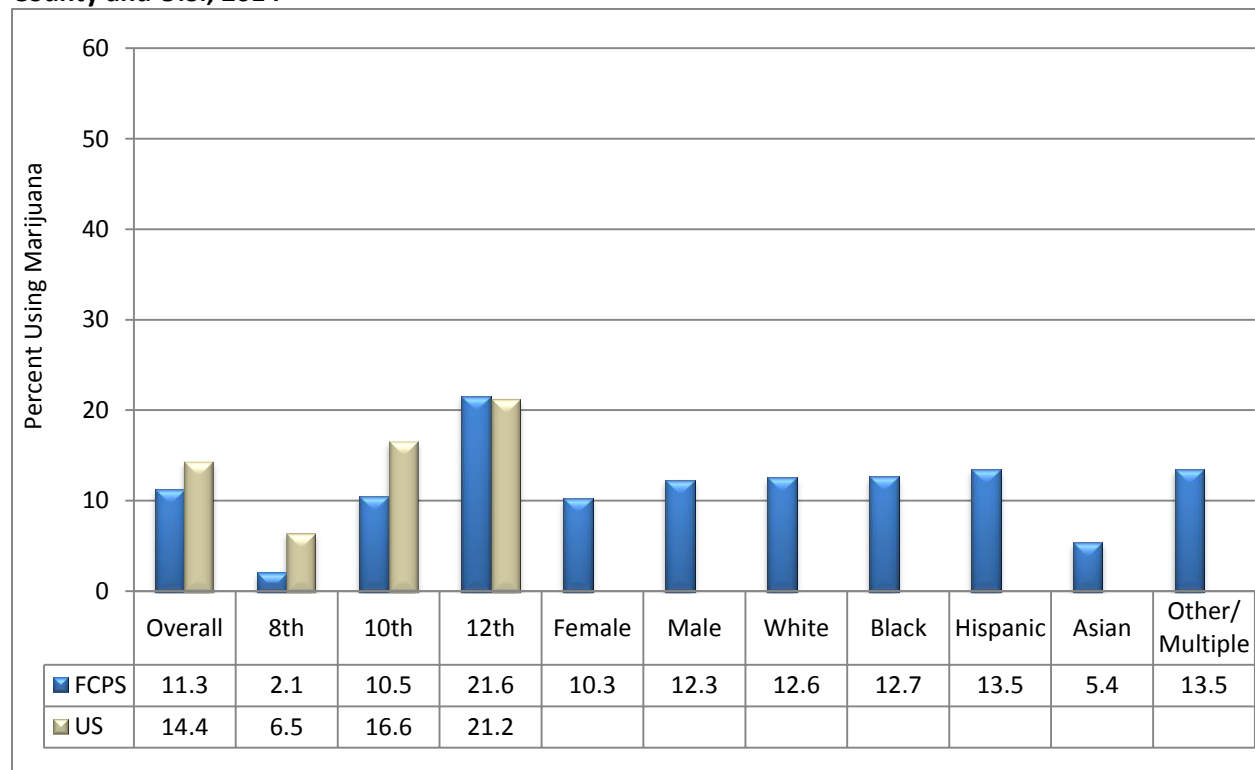
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	79.7	5.4	3.1	1.9	2.4	2.0	5.5
Grade							
8 th	95.4	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
10 th	80.8	6.1	3.2	1.9	2.4	1.6	4.0
12 th	62.4	7.9	5.5	3.6	4.4	4.0	12.3
Gender							
Female	80.5	5.9	3.4	2.1	2.5	1.9	3.8
Male	78.9	4.8	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.0	7.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	78.8	5.3	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	6.3
Black	77.0	6.2	3.6	2.1	2.6	2.1	6.5
Hispanic	73.5	7.1	4.4	2.9	3.2	2.5	6.4
Asian	89.5	3.3	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	2.4
Other/Multiple	76.6	5.7	3.5	2.0	3.2	2.2	6.9

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

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

Figure 10. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 20. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

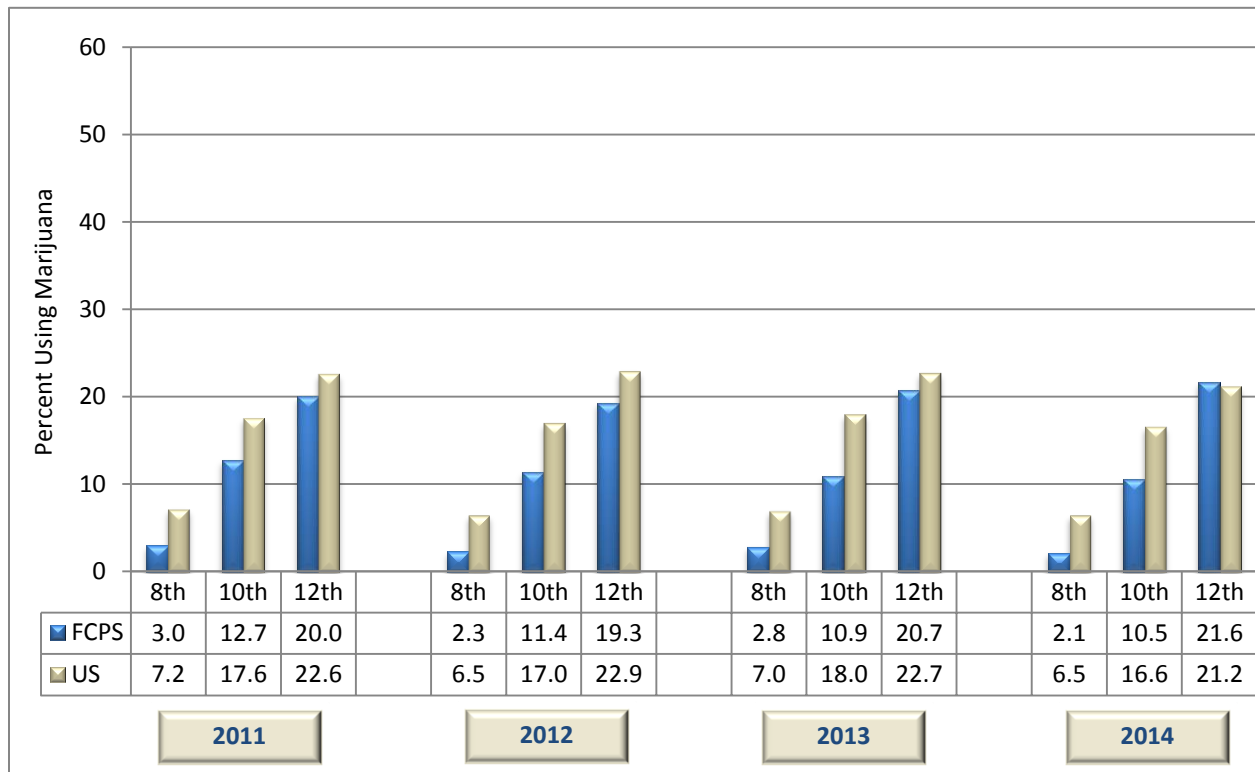
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	10.3	11.8	11.0	11.3	11.3
Grade					
8 th	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.1
10 th	10.0	12.7	11.4	10.9	10.5
12 th	18.9	20.0	19.3	20.7	21.6
Gender					
Female	7.5	9.5	9.1	9.4	10.3
Male	13.1	14.3	12.9	13.3	12.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	11.5	12.6	11.2	12.0	12.6
Black	12.7	15.5	14.9	13.6	12.7
Hispanic	11.7	13.4	14.1	14.4	13.5
Asian	5.0	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.4
Other/Multiple	10.7	14.4	12.3	13.5	13.5

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

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

Figure 11. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011 – 2014



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 21. Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	88.7	4.8	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.3
Grade							
8 th	98.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 th	89.5	5.0	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
12 th	78.4	8.3	3.9	2.4	2.5	1.6	3.1
Gender							
Female	89.7	5.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.7
Male	87.7	4.3	2.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.9
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	87.4	5.1	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.5
Black	87.3	4.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.8
Hispanic	86.5	6.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.4
Asian	94.7	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7
Other/Multiple	86.5	5.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.3

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

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

Table 22. Age of First Using Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	14.5	79.5	2.3	18.2
Grade				
8 th	12.2	95.3	2.3	2.3
10 th	13.9	80.5	2.3	17.2
12 th	15.0	61.9	2.4	35.7
Gender				
Female	14.6	80.2	1.7	18.1
Male	14.3	78.6	3.0	18.4
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.7	78.6	1.4	20.0
Black	14.1	76.4	4.0	19.6
Hispanic	14.1	73.0	4.7	22.3
Asian	14.8	89.3	1.0	9.8
Other/Multiple	14.2	76.6	3.1	20.4

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

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

Table 23. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Marijuana Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

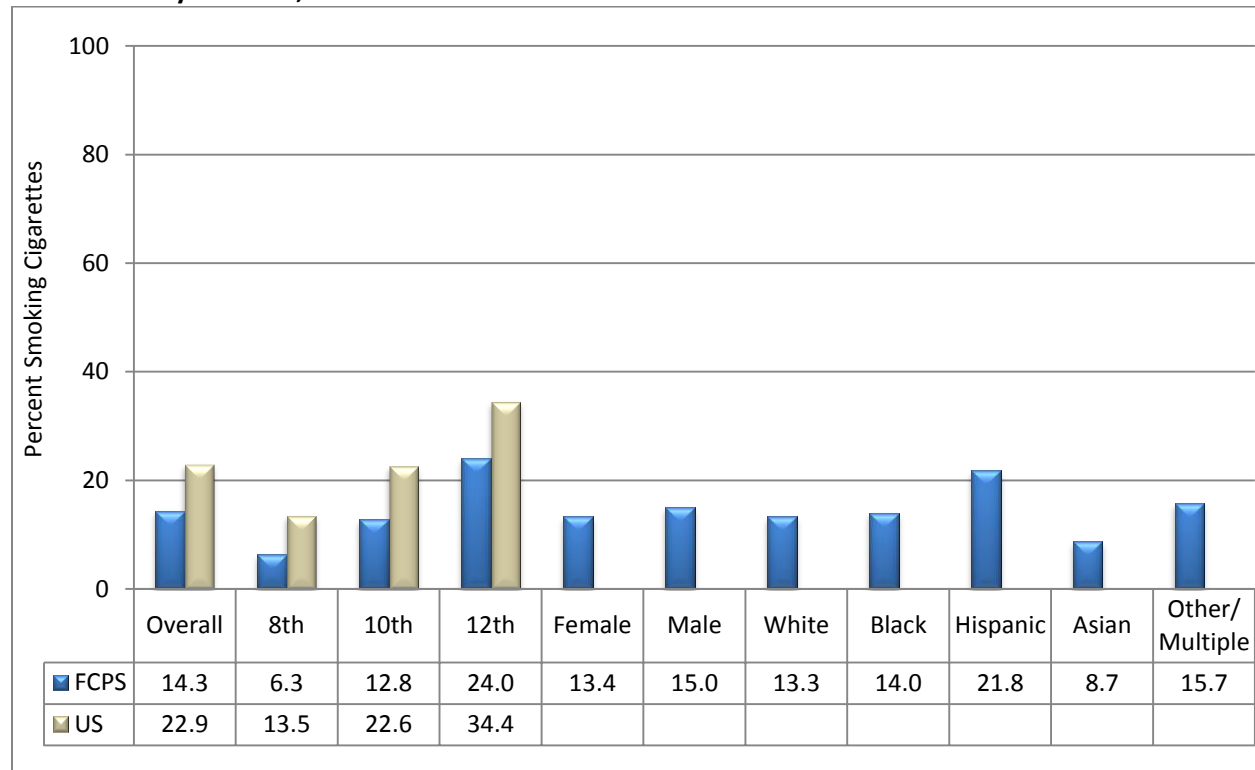
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.3
Grade					
8 th	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.3
10 th	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.3
12 th	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.4
Gender					
Female	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7
Male	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.9	3.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.4
Black	5.0	4.7	5.2	4.0	4.0
Hispanic	5.1	4.4	5.3	4.0	4.7
Asian	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0
Other/Multiple	3.6	3.5	4.4	3.8	3.1

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.

TOBACCO USE

Figure 12. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 24. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

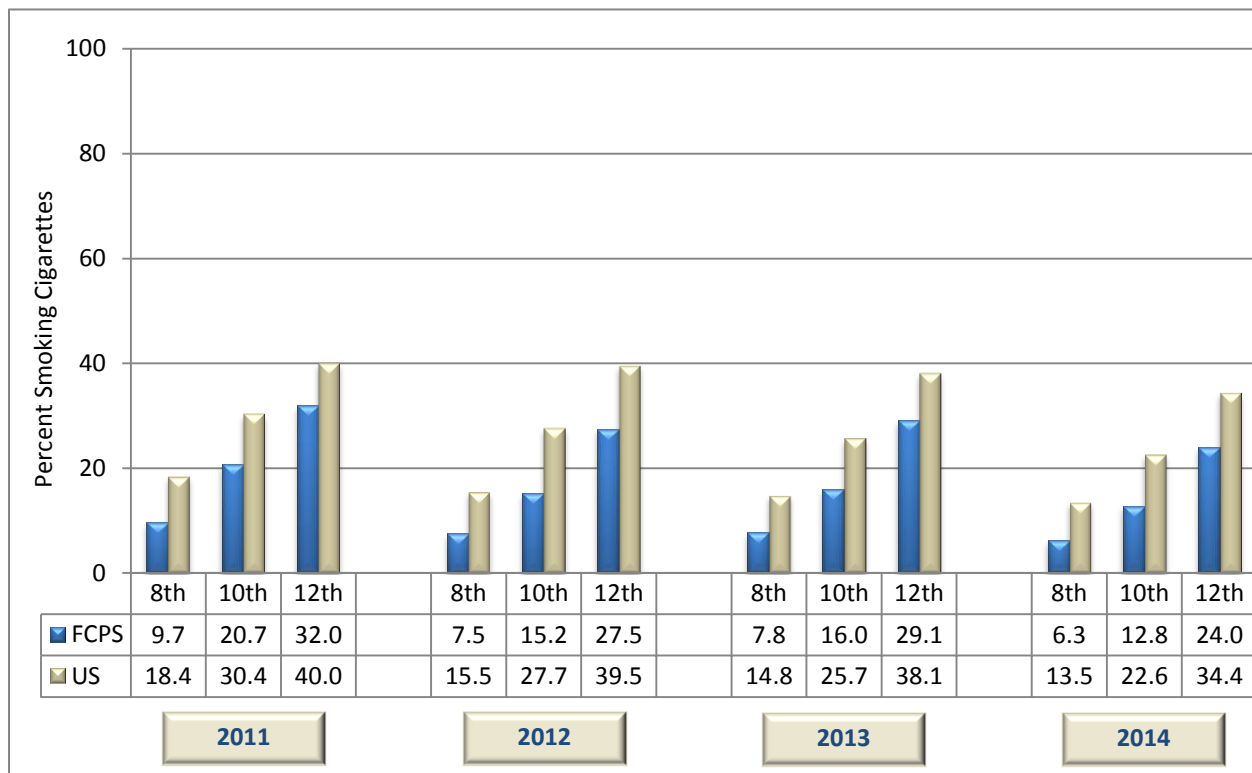
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	20.1	20.6	16.6	17.5	14.3
Grade					
8 th	9.2	9.7	7.5	7.8	6.3
10 th	18.9	20.7	15.2	16.0	12.8
12 th	32.9	32.0	27.5	29.1	24.0
Gender					
Female	18.5	18.8	15.5	16.2	13.4
Male	21.7	22.6	17.8	18.8	15.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	18.3	19.0	14.3	15.4	13.3
Black	22.2	22.2	18.8	18.4	14.0
Hispanic	30.3	30.9	26.2	27.1	21.8
Asian	14.2	13.3	11.1	11.6	8.7
Other/Multiple	20.1	22.6	18.0	20.0	15.7

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

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

Figure 13. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011 – 2014



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 25. Lifetime Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

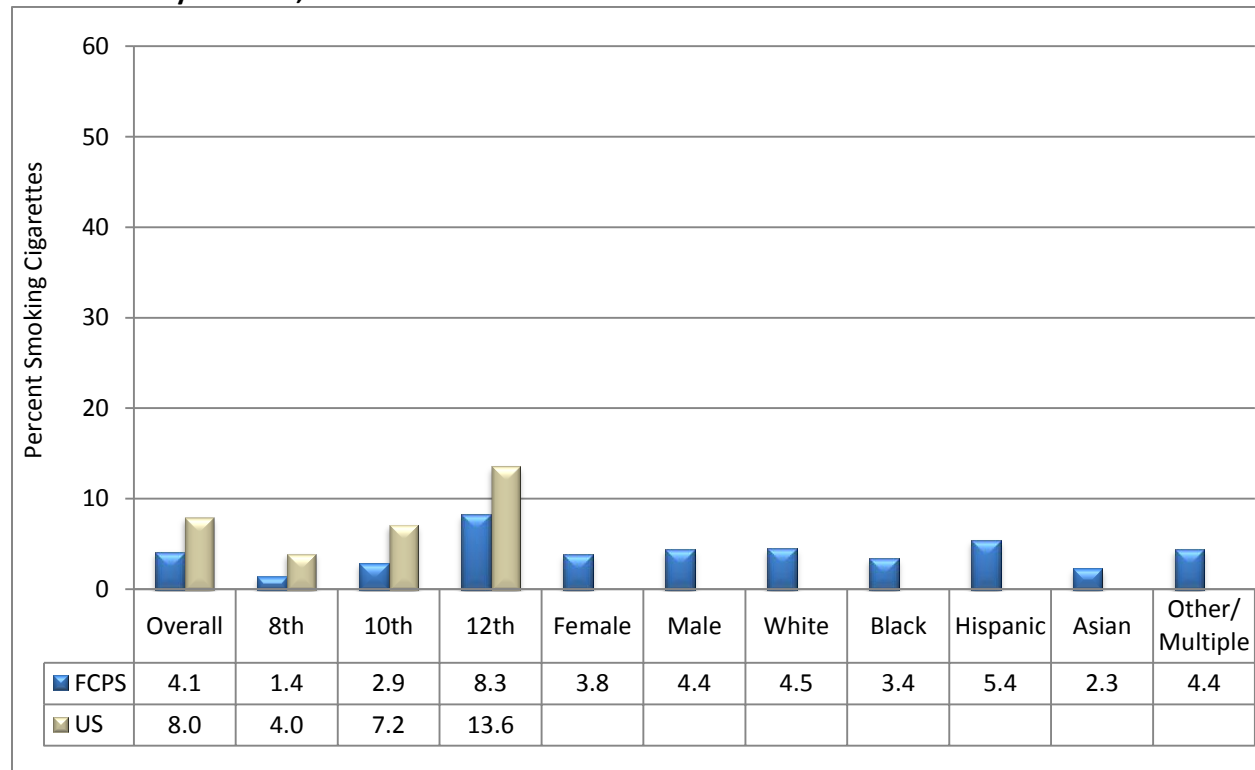
(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	Regularly in the past	Regularly now
Overall	85.8	8.5	3.4	1.1	1.2
Grade					
8 th	93.7	4.6	1.1	0.3	0.3
10 th	87.2	8.2	2.8	1.0	0.9
12 th	76.0	12.9	6.4	2.2	2.5
Gender					
Female	86.6	8.1	3.2	1.0	1.1
Male	85.0	8.9	3.6	1.2	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	86.7	7.3	3.7	1.1	1.2
Black	86.0	8.9	2.6	1.1	1.4
Hispanic	78.2	13.9	4.7	1.7	1.5
Asian	91.3	5.4	1.9	0.7	0.8
Other/Multiple	84.3	9.5	3.7	1.2	1.3

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

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

Figure 14. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 26. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

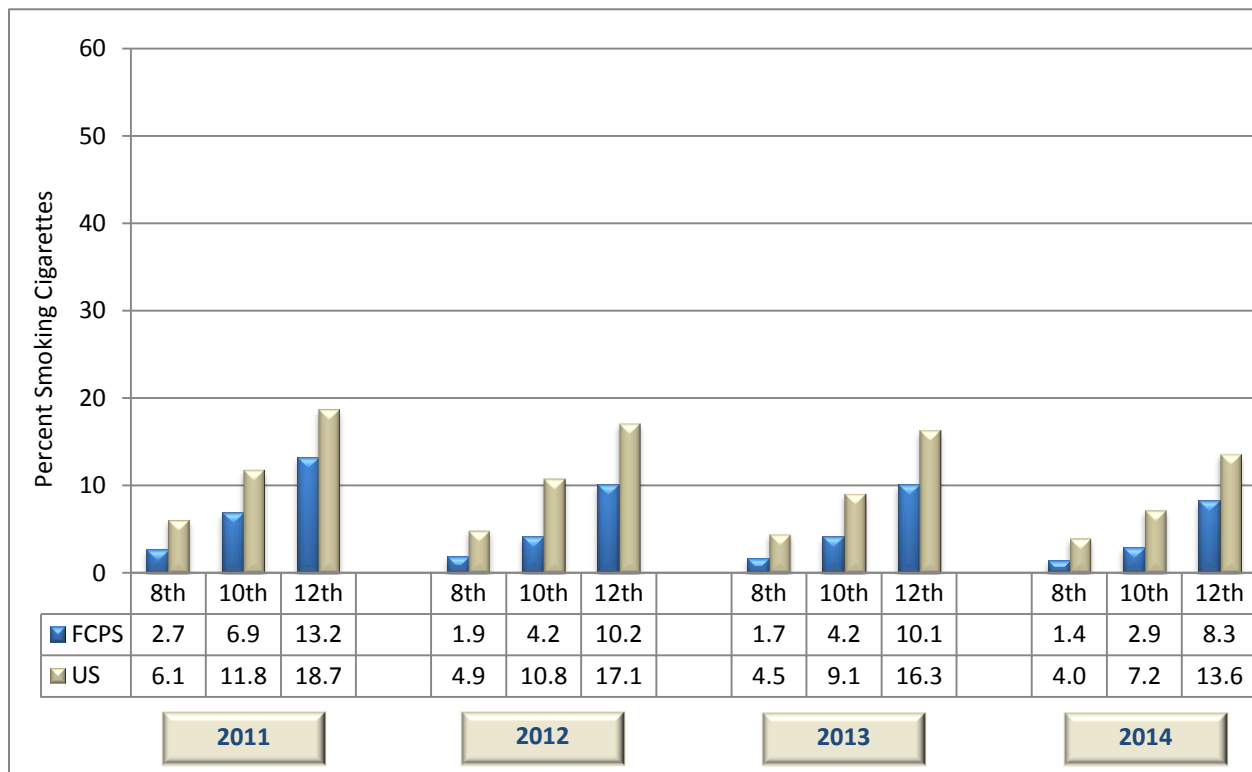
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	6.8	7.5	5.3	5.3	4.1
Grade					
8 th	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.4
10 th	5.7	6.9	4.2	4.2	2.9
12 th	12.8	13.2	10.2	10.1	8.3
Gender					
Female	5.7	6.4	4.7	4.9	3.8
Male	8.0	8.6	6.0	5.7	4.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	7.3	7.9	5.1	5.3	4.5
Black	5.7	7.1	4.9	4.5	3.4
Hispanic	9.1	9.8	7.9	7.7	5.4
Asian	4.3	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.3
Other/Multiple	6.9	8.9	6.5	6.5	4.4

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. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011 – 2014



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 27. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	Less than 1 cigarette per day	1-5 cigarettes per day	About ½ pack per day	About 1 pack per day	About 1½ packs per day	2 or more packs per day
Overall	95.9	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	98.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	97.1	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
12 th	91.7	5.4	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gender							
Female	96.2	2.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male	95.6	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	95.5	3.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Black	96.6	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Hispanic	94.6	3.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Asian	97.7	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	95.6	2.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2

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

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

Table 28. Age of First Smoking a Cigarette, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.6	85.4	4.6	10.0
Grade				
8 th	11.7	93.4	4.5	2.1
10 th	13.0	86.7	4.7	8.7
12 th	14.5	75.9	4.5	19.6
Gender				
Female	13.8	86.0	3.6	10.4
Male	13.4	84.9	5.5	9.6
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.1	86.3	3.0	10.7
Black	13.0	85.6	6.2	8.2
Hispanic	13.2	77.8	8.4	13.9
Asian	13.4	91.4	3.1	5.6
Other/Multiple	13.5	84.2	5.3	10.5

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

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

Table 29. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Cigarettes Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	7.3	7.6	5.8	5.9	4.6
Grade					
8 th	7.5	7.9	5.8	6.3	4.5
10 th	7.1	7.5	5.7	5.7	4.7
12 th	7.3	7.3	5.8	5.9	4.5
Gender					
Female	5.7	6.0	4.9	5.0	3.6
Male	8.9	9.2	6.7	6.9	5.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	4.9	5.1	3.8	3.9	3.0
Black	11.3	10.4	8.2	8.3	6.2
Hispanic	12.6	13.3	10.7	10.4	8.4
Asian	5.7	5.7	3.7	4.1	3.1
Other/Multiple	7.9	9.2	7.0	7.7	5.3

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

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

INHALANTS USE^{*}

Table 30. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	3.9	2.5	2.9	1.5	2.6
Grade					
8 th	6.9	4.0	5.0	2.1	4.2
10 th	3.0	2.1	2.3	1.5	2.3
12 th	1.8	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.4
Gender					
Female	4.3	2.6	3.1	1.6	2.9
Male	3.6	2.3	2.7	1.4	2.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.9
Black	4.9	2.9	4.0	2.3	3.8
Hispanic	6.6	4.3	4.9	2.4	3.8
Asian	3.1	1.8	2.2	0.7	2.0
Other/Multiple	5.0	3.6	4.0	2.4	3.9

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

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

^{*} 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 31. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2011 - 2014
(Values are percentages)

	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	FCPS	U.S.	FCPS	U.S.	FCPS	U.S.	FCPS	U.S.
Overall	2.5	2.1	2.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.6	1.4
Grade								
8 th	4.0	3.2	5.0	2.7	2.1	2.3	4.2	2.2
10 th	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.1
12 th	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 32. Frequency of Inhalant Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	(Values are percentages)						
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	97.4	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	95.8	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 th	97.7	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
12 th	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Gender							
Female	97.1	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	97.7	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	96.2	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hispanic	96.2	2.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian	98.0	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	96.1	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	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.

USE OF OTHER DRUGS

Table 33. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Painkillers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	5.7	4.2	5.3	3.6	5.1
Grade					
8 th	4.9	2.9	3.9	2.3	4.2
10 th	5.7	4.4	5.9	4.1	4.9
12 th	6.5	5.3	6.1	4.3	6.3
Gender					
Female	5.7	4.1	5.5	3.6	5.7
Male	5.7	4.2	5.0	3.5	4.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	6.3	4.3	5.4	3.7	5.2
Black	5.8	4.8	5.2	3.8	5.9
Hispanic	5.8	4.6	5.9	4.1	5.8
Asian	3.6	2.4	3.9	2.2	3.4
Other/Multiple	6.9	6.6	7.2	4.8	6.9

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

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

Table 34. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Painkillers in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	94.9	3.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	95.8	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 th	95.1	2.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
12 th	93.7	3.8	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Gender							
Female	94.3	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Male	95.5	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	94.8	3.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Black	94.1	3.4	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Hispanic	94.2	3.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Asian	96.6	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	93.2	4.0	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2

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

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

Table 35. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	4.1	3.1	4.2	2.9	4.6
Grade					
8 th	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.0
10 th	4.0	2.9	4.3	2.7	4.0
12 th	6.2	5.1	6.2	4.8	7.9
Gender					
Female	4.1	2.9	4.3	2.8	4.8
Male	4.0	3.4	4.0	2.9	4.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	4.8	3.7	4.5	3.2	5.3
Black	3.4	3.3	4.0	2.9	4.3
Hispanic	4.1	3.1	4.7	3.0	4.4
Asian	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.7	2.9
Other/Multiple	4.4	4.0	5.6	3.9	6.1

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

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

Table 36. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	95.4	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Grade							
8 th	98.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 th	96.1	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
12 th	92.1	4.6	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3
Gender							
Female	95.2	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Male	95.7	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	94.7	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Black	95.7	2.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Hispanic	95.6	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Asian	97.1	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	93.9	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3

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

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

Table 37. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.9
Grade					
8 th	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0
10 th	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.9
12 th	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.5	2.8
Gender					
Female	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.9
Male	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.9
Black	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.9
Hispanic	2.6	2.2	3.0	1.6	2.6
Asian	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.9
Other/Multiple	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.8

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

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

Table 38. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
10 th	98.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
12 th	97.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gender							
Female	98.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	98.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Black	98.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hispanic	97.4	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian	99.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	97.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2

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

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

Table 39. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.0
Grade					
8 th	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
10 th	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8
12 th	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.1	3.6
Gender					
Female	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.6
Male	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.3
Black	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.6
Hispanic	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.2
Asian	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1
Other/Multiple	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.0	3.1

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 40. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014

(Values are percentages)

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	2.0	1.0
Grade		
8 th	0.6	0.5
10 th	1.8	1.2
12 th	3.6	1.5

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

^aUS (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 41. Frequency of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
10 th	98.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
12 th	96.4	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	98.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male	97.6	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	97.7	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	98.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	97.8	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian	98.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	96.9	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	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.

Table 42. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9
Grade					
8 th	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
10 th	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.8
12 th	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.7
Gender					
Female	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.7
Male	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9
Black	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9
Hispanic	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.2
Asian	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4
Other/Multiple	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.7

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

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

Table 43. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014

(Values are percentages)

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.9	0.8
Grade		
8 th	0.4	0.4
10 th	0.8	0.8
12 th	1.7	1.4

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

^aUS (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 44. Frequency of Ecstasy Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	98.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	98.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	98.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Asian	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

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

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

Table 45. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Grade					
8 th	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
10 th	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
12 th	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.5
Gender					
Female	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Male	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9
Black	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Hispanic	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2
Asian	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7

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

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

Table 46. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014

(Values are percentages)

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.9	0.7
Grade		
8 th	0.4	0.5
10 th	0.8	0.6
12 th	1.5	1.0

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

^aUS (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 47. Frequency of Cocaine or Crack Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Grade							
8 th	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
12 th	98.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gender							
Female	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Black	99.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Hispanic	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Asian	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	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.

Table 48. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
Grade					
8 th	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5
10 th	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
12 th	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
Gender					
Female	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Male	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Black	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6
Hispanic	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7
Asian	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
Other/Multiple	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5

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

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

Table 49. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014

(Values are percentages)

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.6	0.3
Grade		
8 th	0.5	0.2
10 th	0.6	0.3
12 th	0.7	0.5

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

^aUS (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 50. Frequency of Methamphetamine Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Black	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Hispanic	99.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2

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

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

Table 51. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor's Order, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7
Grade					
8 th	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6
10 th	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7
12 th	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.7
Gender					
Female	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
Male	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6
Black	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.0
Hispanic	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.8
Asian	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Other/Multiple	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.0

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

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

Table 52. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor's Order, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014

(Values are percentages)

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.7	0.5
Grade		
8 th	0.6	0.2
10 th	0.7	0.4
12 th	0.7	0.9

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

^aUS (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 53. Frequency of Steroid Use without a Doctor's Order in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gender							
Female	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Asian	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2

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

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

Table 54. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Grade					
8 th	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
10 th	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
12 th	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6
Gender					
Female	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Male	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Black	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8
Hispanic	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6
Asian	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other/Multiple	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0

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

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

Table 55. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2014

(Values are percentages)

	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.5	0.3
Grade		
8 th	0.3	0.3
10 th	0.6	0.4
12 th	0.6	0.4

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

^aUS (national) data are from the 2014 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston, O'Malley, Miech, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2015). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 56. Frequency of Heroin Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

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

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

OTHER RISK BEHAVIORS

Slightly less than one-fifth of the Fairfax County students (19.0%) has had sexual intercourse at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 5.0% of eighth-grade students to 36.8% of twelfth-grade students. More than two-thirds of the students who have had sexual intercourse (67.7%) reported using a condom during their last intercourse. Over one-fifth of Fairfax County students (22.2%) reported having oral sex at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 6.0% of eighth-grade students to over two-fifths (41.6%) of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had sexual intercourse (21.4% vs. 16.8% of female students), using a condom (70.6% vs. 64.4% of female students), and having had oral sex (25.3% vs. 19.2% of female students).

The percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse in their lifetime has declined steadily since 2010, with the 2014 rate 3.6 percentage points lower than in 2010. The rates of students reporting ever having oral sex declined steadily from 2010 to 2013 (4.3 percentage points decline), but then increased slightly (0.3 percentage point) in 2014.

One in eleven twelfth-grade students (8.9%) reported ever driving a vehicle after they had been drinking alcohol, including 4.9% who had done so within the past year. Approximately thirty percent of the students who drove a vehicle in the past year after drinking (30.5%, or 1.5% of all twelfth-grade students) did so once a month or more frequently. Male twelfth-grade students were more likely to report driving a vehicle after drinking alcohol in the past year than female twelfth-grade students (5.8% vs. 4.0%, respectively). The percentage of twelfth-grade students who reported ever having driven a vehicle after drinking alcohol was the lowest rate reported since 2010.

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Table 57. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	22.6	22.6	21.2	19.3	19.0
Grade					
8 th	9.3	7.5	6.8	4.4	5.0
10 th	19.9	21.4	19.1	16.1	16.1
12 th	39.5	39.5	38.3	38.1	36.8
Gender					
Female	19.8	20.0	18.4	17.4	16.8
Male	25.5	25.3	24.2	21.2	21.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	21.0	21.8	20.4	18.9	18.8
Black	31.3	29.5	27.6	21.7	21.7
Hispanic	33.5	32.4	31.4	27.7	27.9
Asian	11.5	10.6	10.0	10.2	9.4
Other/Multiple	25.3	26.7	24.4	22.7	21.4

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 58. Percentage of Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2014

	2010 ^a	2011 ^b	2012 ^c	2013 ^d	2014 ^e
Overall	68.2	68.9	68.7	67.8	67.7
Grade					
8 th	66.0	65.9	64.1	62.1	62.0
10 th	69.9	71.1	69.5	67.7	68.5
12 th	67.8	68.2	69.0	68.5	68.1
Gender					
Female	63.9	65.5	65.4	65.1	64.4
Male	71.7	71.9	71.3	70.1	70.6
Race/Ethnicity^f					
White	70.2	72.3	70.6	69.8	69.6
Black	69.8	68.7	68.1	68.3	65.0
Hispanic	66.3	65.0	67.7	66.5	67.7
Asian	63.6	65.8	65.2	65.7	64.8
Other/Multiple	67.6	66.8	67.1	63.3	65.3

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

^a*n* = 6,586. ^b*n* = 6,669. ^c*n* = 6,482. ^d*n* = 5,931. ^e*n* = 5,926. ^fRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 59. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Oral Sex in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	26.2	24.7	24.3	21.9	22.2
Grade					
8 th	10.2	7.7	7.3	5.1	6.0
10 th	25.1	24.4	23.5	19.5	19.8
12 th	44.1	42.9	42.7	41.8	41.6
Gender					
Female	22.3	21.7	21.0	19.3	19.2
Male	30.1	28.1	27.9	24.6	25.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	28.2	27.5	26.5	24.3	25.0
Black	32.5	28.7	28.4	22.3	23.2
Hispanic	30.5	27.6	28.6	25.4	26.0
Asian	13.7	12.8	13.0	12.0	11.6
Other/Multiple	29.1	28.9	28.3	26.6	26.2

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.

VEHICLE SAFETY

Table 60. Prevalence of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010 ^a	2011 ^b	2012 ^c	2013 ^d	2014 ^e
Overall	11.3	16.2	10.3	14.8	8.9
Gender					
Female	9.7	13.9	9.0	12.5	8.1
Male	12.8	18.7	11.6	17.2	9.6
Race/Ethnicity^f					
White	14.5	20.7	13.6	17.8	12.0
Black	6.5	11.7	8.4	11.0	5.5
Hispanic	11.3	14.5	8.8	16.1	7.5
Asian	5.9	8.2	4.6	7.6	4.5
Other/Multiple	11.9	18.7	11.8	18.5	10.4

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

^a*n* = 9,535. ^b*n* = 9,844. ^c*n* = 10,126. ^d*n* = 10,240. ^e*n* = 10,239. ^fRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 61. Frequency of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	Never	More than a year ago	Less than once a month	About once a month	2-3 times a month	Once a week or more
Overall	91.1	4.0	3.4	0.7	0.6	0.3
Gender						
Female	91.9	4.2	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.2
Male	90.4	3.9	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	88.1	5.4	5.0	0.8	0.6	0.2
Black	94.5	2.4	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.2
Hispanic	92.5	3.6	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Asian	95.5	2.1	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other/Multiple	89.6	4.5	3.8	0.7	0.7	0.7

Note. *n* = 10,239. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

DELINQUENT BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS

The 2014 Fairfax County Youth Survey measured rates of bullying, cyberbullying^{*}, and making derogatory comments about someone's race or culture. Students were asked if they had carried out the behaviors, and if someone had directed the behaviors at them.

Approximately one-third of the students (35.2%) indicated that they had bullied someone in the past year, and a slightly smaller percentage (32.3%) reported having said something bad about someone's race or culture. Rates of cyberbullying a student attending the same school were much lower than the other aggressive behaviors investigated (6.4%). Similarly, students were much more likely to report having been bullied (50.9%) and having something bad said to them about their race or culture (45.2%) than having been cyberbullied by a student who attends their school (12.5%).

Rates of bullying someone in the past year declined with grade level, ranging from 38.0% of eighth-grade students to 32.8% of twelfth-grade students, while rates of making derogatory racial or cultural comments rose with grade level (28.0% of eighth-grade students vs. 36.3% of twelfth-grade students). Rates of being bullied also declined with grade level, with over half of the eighth-grade students (55.9%) reporting being bullied, compared to 46.8% of the twelfth-grade students.

Male students were more likely to report bullying (39.0% vs. 31.5% of female students), making derogatory racial/cultural comments (38.8% vs. 25.9% of female students), and receiving derogatory racial/cultural comments (45.7% vs. 44.6% of female students). Female students were more likely to report having been bullied (53.9% vs. 47.7% of male students) and having been cyberbullied by a student attending their school (16.3% vs. 8.4% of male students).

The percentages of students who reported bullying someone, cyberbullying a student who attends their school, and making derogatory comments about a person's race/culture in the past year were all lower in 2014 than in any of the previous four years. The rates of experiencing the aggressive acts have fluctuated over the past five years.

Students who used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past month were more likely to report bullying someone in the past year (49.1% vs. 30.0% of students who didn't use substances) and more likely to report being bullied (58.6% vs. 48.1% of students who didn't use substances).

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

Table 62. Past Year Prevalence of Selected Aggressive Behaviors, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)						
Prevalence of Having Committed Aggressive Behaviors				Prevalence of Having Experienced Aggressive Behaviors		
	Bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased someone	Said something bad about someone's race or culture	Cyberbullied ^a a student attending your school	Been bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased	Had something bad said about your race or culture	Been cyberbullied ^a by a student who attends your school
Overall	35.2	32.3	6.4	50.9	45.2	12.5
Grade						
8 th	38.0	28.0	6.2	55.9	45.0	13.9
10 th	34.8	32.6	6.1	49.9	44.7	11.9
12 th	32.8	36.3	7.0	46.8	45.9	11.5
Gender						
Female	31.5	25.9	6.4	53.9	44.6	16.3
Male	39.0	38.8	6.4	47.7	45.7	8.4
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	35.3	32.1	5.9	54.1	34.1	13.5
Black	35.1	34.3	6.4	43.8	54.0	10.1
Hispanic	35.4	29.9	8.0	48.6	47.9	13.1
Asian	33.6	33.2	5.7	48.6	57.6	10.3
Other/ Multiple	39.6	34.9	7.5	55.0	53.4	14.8

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

^aCyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

BULLYING

Table 63. Prevalence of Bullying, Taunting, Ridiculing or Teasing Someone in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	49.4	51.4	41.4	45.8	35.2
Grade					
8 th	54.5	56.0	45.3	47.1	38.0
10 th	48.8	51.7	42.5	46.1	34.8
12 th	44.5	46.1	36.3	44.2	32.8
Gender					
Female	43.8	46.5	37.2	41.6	31.5
Male	55.0	56.5	45.8	50.2	39.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	49.2	51.5	40.3	46.2	35.3
Black	51.0	50.6	45.4	45.1	35.1
Hispanic	49.5	53.4	42.7	47.0	35.4
Asian	46.9	48.2	39.0	43.6	33.6
Other/Multiple	55.3	55.1	46.5	48.8	39.6

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 64. Frequency of Bullying, Taunting, Ridiculing or Teasing Someone in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

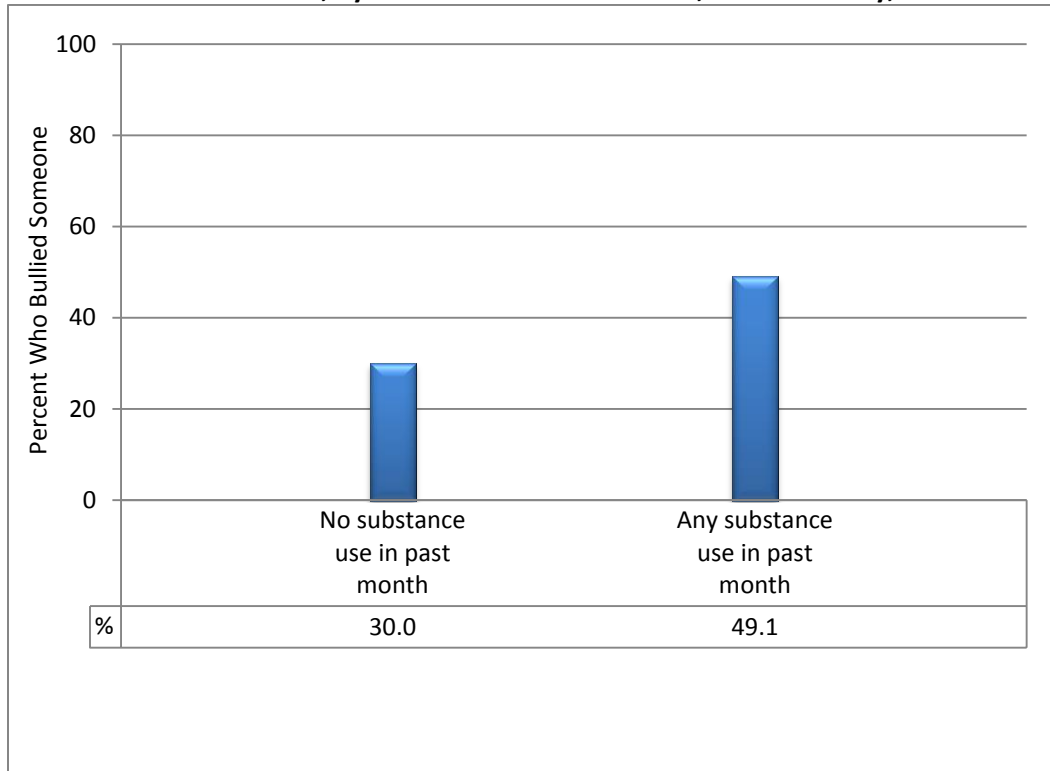
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	64.8	20.2	5.5	2.8	2.1	0.9	0.4	3.3
Grade								
8 th	62.1	24.1	5.8	2.9	2.0	0.8	0.4	2.0
10 th	65.2	20.1	5.6	2.6	2.1	1.0	0.4	3.1
12 th	67.2	16.3	5.1	2.8	2.5	0.9	0.6	4.8
Gender								
Female	68.5	20.5	5.0	2.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.6
Male	61.0	19.8	6.1	3.4	2.8	1.3	0.6	5.0
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	64.7	21.0	5.5	2.7	2.2	0.9	0.4	2.8
Black	64.9	18.1	5.9	2.8	2.2	1.3	0.6	4.3
Hispanic	64.6	20.6	5.9	2.9	1.6	0.9	0.5	3.0
Asian	66.4	19.0	4.7	2.7	2.4	0.8	0.4	3.6
Other/ Multiple	60.4	21.3	6.2	3.4	2.3	1.2	0.6	4.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency 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 16. Percentage of Students Who Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed, or Teased Someone in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2014



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

Table 65. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by Someone in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	56.2	52.7	53.2	50.8	50.9
Grade					
8 th	61.8	58.7	59.4	57.1	55.9
10 th	55.8	53.2	53.6	50.8	49.9
12 th	50.6	45.9	46.1	44.2	46.8
Gender					
Female	56.0	53.2	55.1	53.0	53.9
Male	56.4	52.1	51.1	48.4	47.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	58.9	55.5	56.0	53.7	54.1
Black	49.8	47.0	46.6	44.3	43.8
Hispanic	51.7	51.2	50.6	49.4	48.6
Asian	55.6	48.6	50.8	47.3	48.6
Other/Multiple	60.8	58.2	59.1	55.7	55.0

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

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

Table 66. Frequency of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by Someone in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

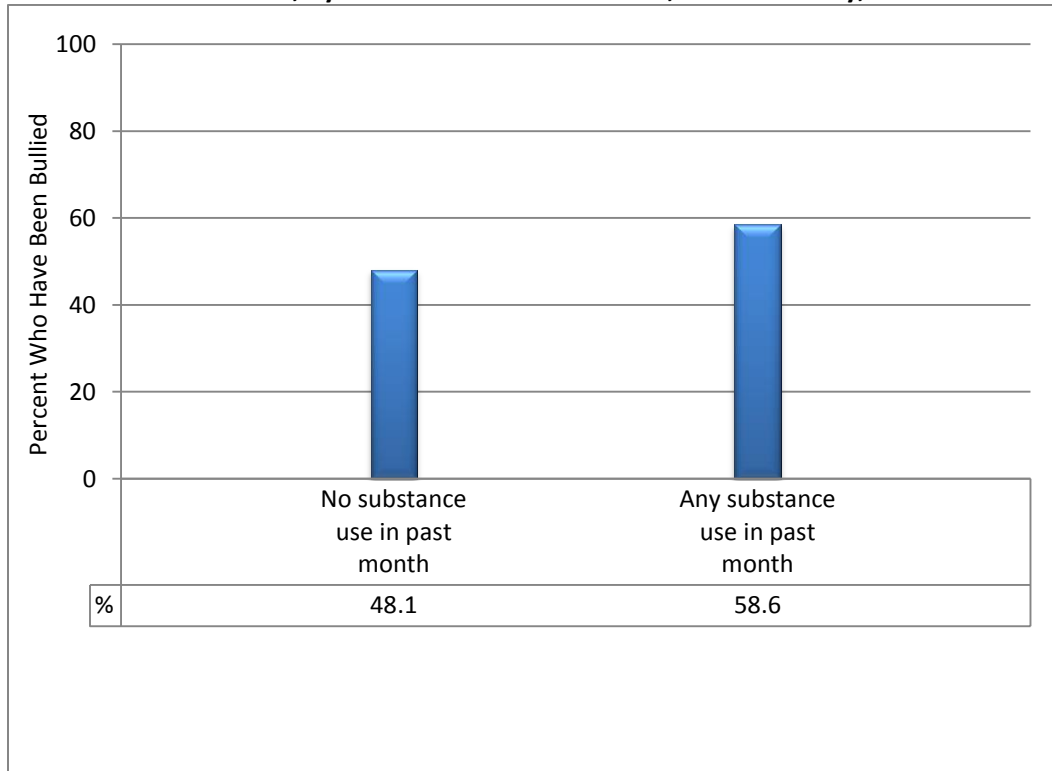
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	49.1	20.9	10.1	6.1	4.4	2.4	1.2	5.8
Grade								
8 th	44.1	23.7	11.1	6.8	4.8	2.7	1.3	5.6
10 th	50.1	20.5	10.1	6.1	4.1	2.3	1.2	5.5
12 th	53.2	18.2	9.0	5.4	4.2	2.3	1.3	6.4
Gender								
Female	46.1	23.7	11.3	6.4	4.4	2.5	1.3	4.4
Male	52.3	17.9	8.9	5.8	4.4	2.4	1.2	7.2
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	45.9	21.7	10.8	6.7	5.1	2.8	1.3	5.6
Black	56.2	17.1	8.4	5.5	2.9	2.5	1.3	6.1
Hispanic	51.4	21.5	10.0	5.4	3.7	2.1	1.0	4.9
Asian	51.4	20.7	9.4	5.5	4.0	1.8	1.1	6.2
Other/ Multiple	45.0	20.1	10.3	7.0	5.0	2.9	1.6	8.1

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

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

Figure 17. Percentage of Students Who Have Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed, or Teased in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2014



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

CYBERBULLYING

Table 67. Prevalence of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	8.8	10.4	7.0	8.7	6.4
Grade					
8 th	8.9	10.7	7.4	9.6	6.2
10 th	9.2	11.5	7.5	8.1	6.1
12 th	8.4	9.0	6.2	8.4	7.0
Gender					
Female	9.2	10.3	7.5	8.8	6.4
Male	8.4	10.5	6.5	8.6	6.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	8.5	10.0	6.4	8.1	5.9
Black	9.2	9.7	7.8	8.3	6.4
Hispanic	10.0	11.4	8.8	10.6	8.0
Asian	7.6	10.1	5.9	8.0	5.7
Other/Multiple	11.1	12.9	8.7	10.0	7.5

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

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

Table 68. Frequency of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	93.6	3.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Grade								
8 th	93.8	4.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 th	93.9	3.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
12 th	93.0	3.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.0
Gender								
Female	93.6	4.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	93.6	3.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	94.1	3.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Black	93.6	3.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6
Hispanic	92.0	5.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Asian	94.3	3.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Other/ Multiple	92.5	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency 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 Believe They Have the Right to Say Anything Online, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall	7.6	15.4	44.3	32.6
Grade				
8 th	6.5	12.5	42.0	39.1
10 th	7.5	15.3	45.8	31.4
12 th	8.8	18.3	44.9	28.0
Gender				
Female	4.4	11.0	44.1	40.6
Male	11.0	20.0	44.7	24.3
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	6.7	14.2	45.2	33.9
Black	11.0	17.6	41.0	30.5
Hispanic	8.0	18.1	45.2	28.6
Asian	7.2	14.0	43.8	35.0
Other/Multiple	8.9	16.8	43.8	30.5

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

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

Table 70. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	14.1	15.7	13.0	15.8	14.3
Grade					
8 th	13.8	15.6	13.7	18.7	15.6
10 th	14.8	17.2	13.1	15.1	13.8
12 th	13.7	14.3	12.3	13.3	13.5
Gender					
Female	18.0	18.6	16.3	19.4	18.1
Male	10.2	12.7	9.5	11.9	10.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	15.0	16.9	14.2	16.8	15.5
Black	12.1	12.8	10.6	11.1	11.7
Hispanic	14.0	14.9	13.2	16.2	14.2
Asian	12.2	14.2	10.7	14.1	12.2
Other/Multiple	17.4	19.0	15.6	19.2	17.5

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

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

Table 71. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	12.5	15.0	11.9	14.9	12.5
Grade					
8 th	13.1	16.0	13.2	18.0	13.9
10 th	13.4	16.2	12.0	14.2	11.9
12 th	10.9	12.6	10.3	12.5	11.5
Gender					
Female	16.0	18.1	15.4	18.6	16.3
Male	9.0	11.7	8.1	11.0	8.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	13.3	15.9	12.7	15.5	13.5
Black	10.0	13.3	9.8	11.1	10.1
Hispanic	12.8	14.9	12.8	16.1	13.1
Asian	10.8	13.2	9.4	13.6	10.3
Other/Multiple	15.9	17.2	14.2	17.8	14.8

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

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

Table 72. Frequency of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	87.5	6.1	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.9
Grade								
8 th	86.1	7.1	2.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.8
10 th	88.1	6.1	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.8
12 th	88.5	5.1	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.2
Gender								
Female	83.7	8.4	3.5	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.7
Male	91.6	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	86.5	6.4	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.8
Black	89.9	5.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8
Hispanic	87.0	6.9	2.7	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8
Asian	89.7	5.3	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.0
Other/ Multiple	85.2	6.0	3.9	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.6

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). Frequency 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 Know Someone Really Hurt by Cyberbullying, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall	15.8	24.4	28.3	31.5
Grade				
8 th	16.7	24.4	26.2	32.8
10 th	15.5	24.3	29.4	30.8
12 th	15.4	24.5	29.0	31.1
Gender				
Female	19.0	28.2	27.3	25.6
Male	12.5	20.4	29.4	37.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	15.9	24.6	28.2	31.3
Black	16.2	24.5	27.8	31.5
Hispanic	16.4	25.9	29.4	28.3
Asian	14.2	22.6	28.3	35.0
Other/Multiple	18.4	24.5	26.7	30.4

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

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

Table 74. Percentage of Students Who Would Report Cyberbullying Incidents Anonymously, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall	38.6	40.7	13.8	6.9
Grade				
8 th	44.9	38.4	11.1	5.7
10 th	37.2	41.9	14.0	7.0
12 th	34.3	41.6	16.0	8.1
Gender				
Female	43.4	41.8	10.7	4.2
Male	33.6	39.6	17.0	9.8
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	39.1	41.2	13.3	6.4
Black	36.2	38.1	16.4	9.4
Hispanic	34.3	42.7	15.2	7.8
Asian	42.5	40.1	12.0	5.5
Other/Multiple	38.7	38.0	15.2	8.1

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.

OTHER AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

Table 75. Prevalence of Having Said Something Bad about Someone's Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	43.0	40.4	37.1	34.7	32.3
Grade					
8 th	38.1	33.7	31.8	28.6	28.0
10 th	44.0	43.0	39.6	35.9	32.6
12 th	47.3	44.7	40.0	39.7	36.3
Gender					
Female	35.2	32.0	30.5	27.5	25.9
Male	51.1	49.4	44.0	42.2	38.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	41.9	40.4	36.3	33.8	32.1
Black	45.5	41.5	39.2	34.9	34.3
Hispanic	42.2	39.0	36.3	34.7	29.9
Asian	44.9	40.6	38.0	35.5	33.2
Other/Multiple	45.1	42.9	39.9	37.7	34.9

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

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

Table 76. Frequency of Having Said Something Bad about Someone's Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	67.7	15.5	4.8	2.6	2.2	1.3	0.7	5.2
Grade								
8 th	72.0	17.3	4.1	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	2.0
10 th	67.4	15.4	4.9	2.7	2.3	1.4	0.7	5.3
12 th	63.7	13.7	5.4	3.1	3.0	1.8	0.9	8.4
Gender								
Female	74.1	15.5	4.2	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.6
Male	61.3	15.5	5.4	3.3	3.0	1.8	1.0	8.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	67.9	15.1	4.6	2.6	2.4	1.3	0.7	5.4
Black	65.7	16.5	5.5	2.6	2.5	1.3	0.7	5.2
Hispanic	70.1	15.6	4.5	2.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	4.0
Asian	66.8	16.0	4.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	0.8	5.1
Other/ Multiple	65.1	14.9	5.0	3.0	2.6	1.6	0.7	7.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency 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 77. Prevalence of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	48.7	42.5	45.3	40.8	45.2
Grade					
8 th	47.7	41.6	44.4	39.7	45.0
10 th	48.8	43.4	46.5	41.6	44.7
12 th	49.7	42.5	44.9	41.1	45.9
Gender					
Female	45.0	38.5	43.0	38.8	44.6
Male	52.5	46.7	47.5	42.8	45.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	34.9	29.0	32.0	28.1	34.1
Black	59.8	54.5	56.6	51.8	54.0
Hispanic	55.8	50.6	51.8	46.8	47.9
Asian	65.2	56.4	58.8	53.6	57.6
Other/Multiple	56.8	49.0	53.3	47.2	53.4

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 78. Frequency of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(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	54.8	17.6	8.1	5.2	4.1	2.3	1.1	6.7
Grade								
8 th	55.0	19.6	8.3	5.3	3.8	2.2	1.2	4.7
10 th	55.3	17.5	8.0	5.1	3.9	2.2	1.1	7.0
12 th	54.1	15.5	8.2	5.4	4.6	2.6	1.1	8.5
Gender								
Female	55.4	20.0	8.9	5.2	3.7	1.9	0.8	4.0
Male	54.3	15.1	7.3	5.2	4.5	2.7	1.5	9.4
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	66.0	13.7	5.9	4.0	3.2	1.7	0.8	4.7
Black	46.0	18.3	10.5	5.6	5.0	3.3	1.4	10.0
Hispanic	52.1	20.4	8.9	5.5	3.8	2.1	1.1	6.3
Asian	42.5	22.1	10.8	6.9	5.3	2.7	1.4	8.4
Other/ Multiple	46.6	17.8	8.7	6.2	5.1	3.8	2.1	9.7

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

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

Table 79. Age of First Attacking Someone with Intent to Harm, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Mean age of first attack ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	12.1	93.0	4.1	2.9
Grade				
8 th	11.4	93.6	4.8	1.6
10 th	12.1	92.9	4.1	3.0
12 th	12.8	92.7	3.3	4.0
Gender				
Female	12.0	95.4	2.8	1.9
Male	12.2	90.8	5.4	3.9
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	12.2	95.1	2.9	2.1
Black	12.2	88.2	6.7	5.1
Hispanic	12.2	92.1	4.6	3.3
Asian	11.8	93.7	4.1	2.2
Other/Multiple	12.2	89.1	5.8	5.1

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

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

OTHER DELINQUENT BEHAVIORS

Over one-tenth of Fairfax County students (10.9%) reported carrying a weapon other than a handgun (not including for hunting, camping, scouting, or similar activities) in the past year. Male students were almost three times as likely to report carrying a weapon than female students (15.8% and 5.9%, respectively). A much smaller percentage of students (3.0%) reported carrying a handgun in the past year for reasons other than hunting or target shooting, with 4.6% of male students and 1.4% of female students reporting the behavior. There was little variation in the rates for carrying a gun or other weapon by grade.

The percentage of students reporting ever having belonged to a gang was 2.6%, which was 0.3 percentage point lower than in 2013. Male students were more likely to report having belonged to a gang (3.5% vs. 1.7% of female students), while rates by grade level ranged from 2.3% of tenth- and twelfth-grade students to 3.1% of eighth-grade students.

The percentage of students who reported having been suspended from school in the past year was lower in 2014 (7.1%) than in the previous four years. Male students were twice as likely to report having been suspended (9.7% vs. 4.6% of female students). The rate of having been suspended declined with grade level, ranging from 8.1% of eighth-grade students to 6.0% of twelfth-grade students.

WEAPONS

Table 80. Prevalence of Carrying a Handgun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.0
Grade					
8 th	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.0
10 th	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.5	3.0
12 th	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.0
Gender					
Female	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4
Male	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.3	4.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.3
Black	4.5	4.3	4.9	4.5	3.9
Hispanic	5.2	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.7
Asian	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.8
Other/Multiple	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.1	4.5

Note. Students were instructed to not include carrying a handgun for hunting or target shooting. 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 81. Frequency of Carrying a Handgun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

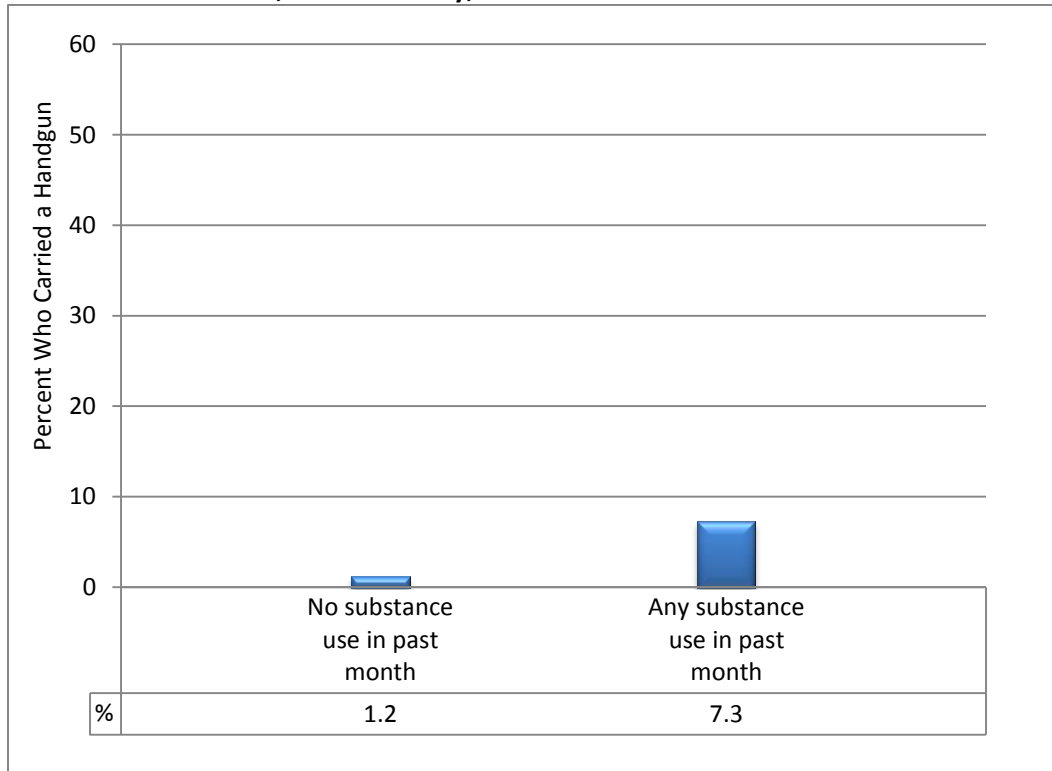
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	97.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Grade								
8 th	97.1	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
10 th	97.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
12 th	97.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Gender								
Female	98.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	95.4	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	97.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Black	96.1	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Hispanic	95.3	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Asian	98.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other/ Multiple	95.6	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6

Note. Students were instructed to not include carrying a handgun for hunting or target shooting. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency 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 18. Percentage of Students Who Carried a Handgun in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2014



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

Table 82. Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon Other than a Handgun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	13.8	12.3	11.6	10.3	10.9
Grade					
8 th	14.4	12.3	11.4	9.3	11.0
10 th	13.7	12.6	12.0	10.2	10.6
12 th	13.2	12.0	11.4	11.3	10.9
Gender					
Female	6.5	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.9
Male	21.1	18.5	17.5	15.1	15.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	14.1	13.5	11.8	11.5	11.5
Black	13.3	12.1	11.2	8.5	10.7
Hispanic	16.3	13.3	13.2	11.1	12.2
Asian	9.1	7.3	7.8	5.8	6.6
Other/Multiple	19.0	16.5	16.6	15.3	15.8

Note. Students were instructed to not include carrying a weapon for hunting, camping, scouting, or similar activities. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 83. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon Other than a Handgun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

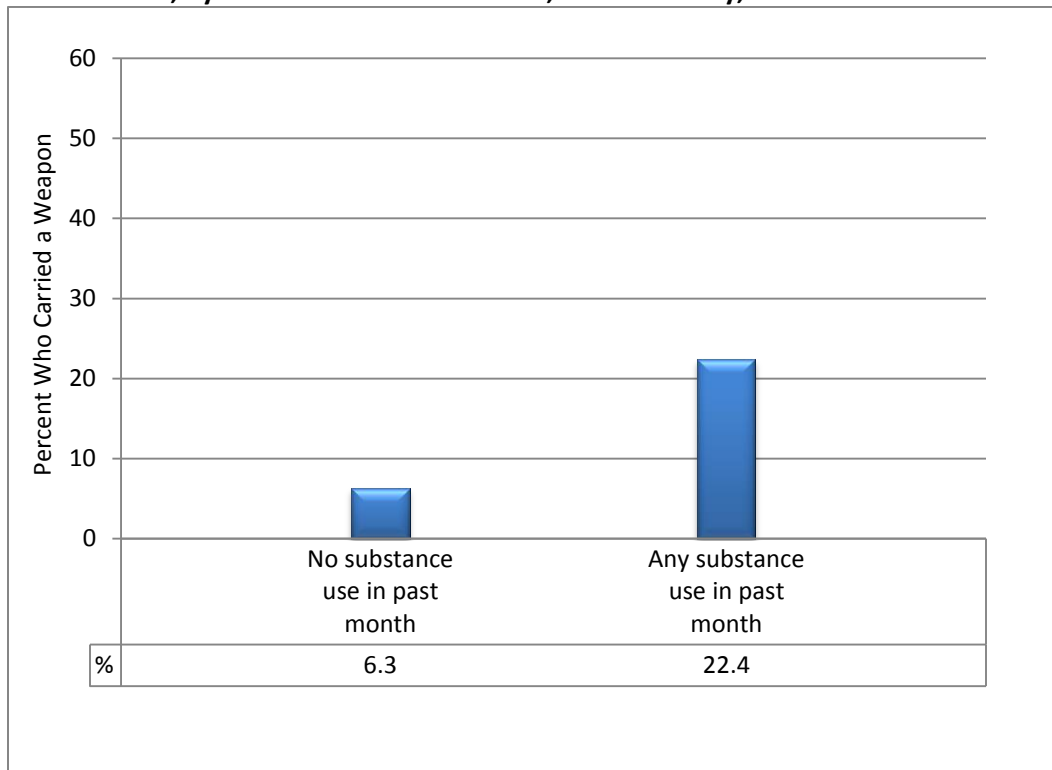
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	89.2	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.0
Grade								
8 th	89.0	5.6	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.3
10 th	89.4	4.2	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.8
12 th	89.1	3.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.3	2.9
Gender								
Female	94.1	3.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7
Male	84.2	5.9	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.4	3.3
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	88.5	4.7	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	2.2
Black	89.4	4.3	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	2.1
Hispanic	87.8	5.5	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.9
Asian	93.4	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.2
Other/ Multiple	84.2	5.6	2.7	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	3.3

Note. Students were instructed to not include carrying a weapon for hunting, camping, scouting, or similar activities. 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 19. Percentage of Students Who Carried a Weapon Other than a Handgun in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2014



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

Table 84. Age of First Carrying a Handgun, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Mean age of first carrying a handgun ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	12.7	95.9	2.0	2.0
Grade				
8 th	11.6	95.8	3.1	1.2
10 th	12.6	96.1	1.8	2.2
12 th	13.9	96.0	1.2	2.8
Gender				
Female	12.6	98.0	1.0	1.0
Male	12.7	93.9	3.1	3.1
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	12.7	95.9	2.1	2.0
Black	12.7	96.1	1.9	2.0
Hispanic	12.7	95.0	2.2	2.8
Asian	12.5	97.4	1.5	1.2
Other/Multiple	12.3	94.2	3.2	2.6

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

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

GANG MEMBERSHIP

Table 85. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6
Grade					
8 th	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.1
10 th	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3
12 th	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.3
Gender					
Female	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Male	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5
Black	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.8	3.9
Hispanic	5.0	4.7	3.8	4.4	4.0
Asian	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Other/Multiple	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.1	4.6

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 86. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership by Gang Type, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

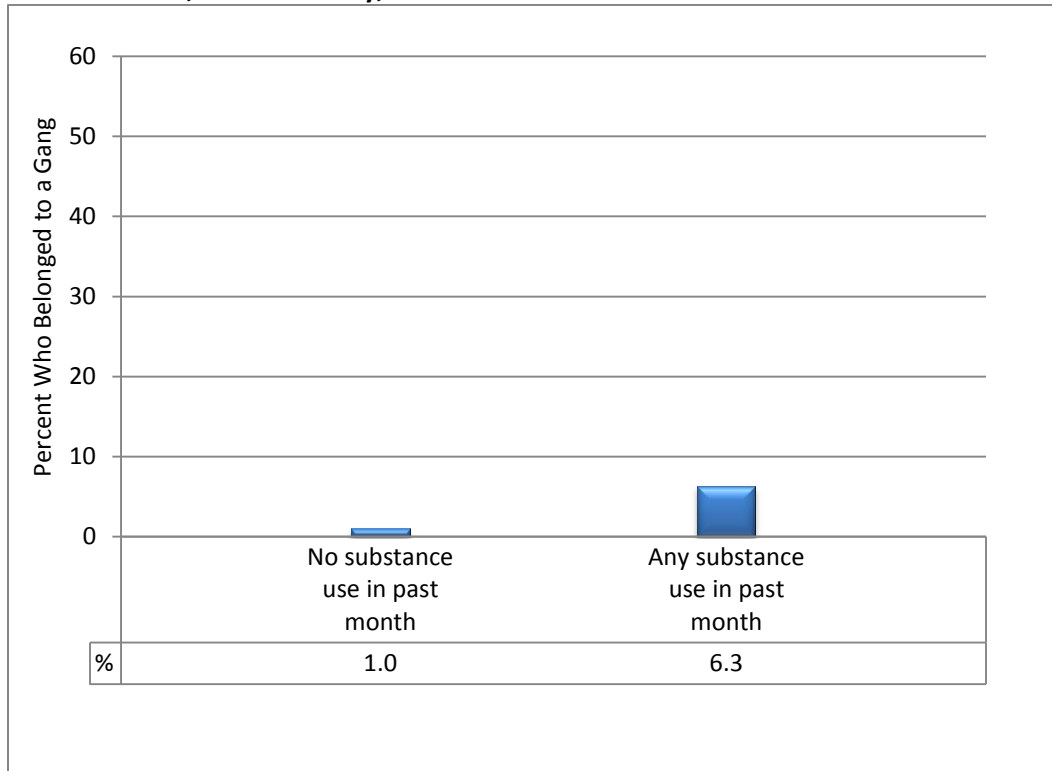
(Values are percentages)

	Belonged to any gang	Belonged to a gang with a name
Overall	2.6	2.1
Grade		
8 th	3.1	2.3
10 th	2.3	1.9
12 th	2.3	2.0
Gender		
Female	1.7	1.3
Male	3.5	2.9
Race/Ethnicity^a		
White	1.5	1.2
Black	3.9	3.4
Hispanic	4.0	3.4
Asian	2.0	1.5
Other/Multiple	4.6	3.6

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

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

Figure 20. Percentage of Students Who Ever Belonged to a Gang, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2014



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

Table 87. Age of First Belonging to a Gang, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Mean age of first belonging to a gang ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	11.9	97.3	1.8	1.0
Grade				
8 th	11.4	96.8	2.4	0.8
10 th	12.1	97.5	1.4	1.1
12 th	12.2	97.5	1.5	1.0
Gender				
Female	11.9	98.3	1.1	0.6
Male	11.8	96.3	2.4	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	11.9	98.4	1.0	0.6
Black	12.0	95.8	2.6	1.6
Hispanic	11.8	95.8	2.8	1.4
Asian	11.8	97.9	1.5	0.6
Other/Multiple	12.0	95.1	3.0	2.0

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

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

SCHOOL SUSPENSION AND ARRESTS

Table 88. Prevalence of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	10.4	8.5	8.8	7.4	7.1
Grade					
8 th	10.4	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.1
10 th	11.0	8.9	9.1	7.1	7.2
12 th	9.8	7.7	8.3	6.8	6.0
Gender					
Female	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.6	4.6
Male	14.9	11.6	12.3	10.3	9.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	6.4	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.2
Black	22.8	19.0	19.2	15.6	15.2
Hispanic	17.7	15.1	14.6	13.1	12.6
Asian	6.4	4.5	5.0	3.8	3.6
Other/Multiple	11.8	9.8	10.5	8.8	8.1

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 89. Frequency of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(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	92.9	5.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Grade								
8 th	91.9	6.1	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
10 th	92.8	5.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
12 th	94.0	4.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Gender								
Female	95.4	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	90.3	6.9	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	95.8	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	84.8	10.4	2.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
Hispanic	87.4	8.9	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Asian	96.4	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/ Multiple	92.0	5.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency 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 90. Age of First Being Suspended, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Mean age of first being suspended ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	11.9	90.4	6.2	3.4
Grade				
8 th	11.2	91.3	7.2	1.5
10 th	11.8	89.9	6.5	3.6
12 th	12.7	90.0	4.9	5.2
Gender				
Female	12.3	94.1	3.4	2.5
Male	11.7	86.7	9.1	4.3
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	11.9	93.4	4.4	2.3
Black	11.9	80.9	12.4	6.7
Hispanic	12.0	85.1	9.2	5.7
Asian	11.8	94.5	3.6	1.9
Other/Multiple	11.8	88.9	7.6	3.6

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

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

Table 91. Age of First Being Arrested, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Mean age of first being arrested ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.9	97.9	0.6	1.5
Grade				
8 th	12.0	98.9	0.6	0.5
10 th	13.4	97.9	0.6	1.5
12 th	14.9	96.9	0.5	2.7
Gender				
Female	14.0	98.6	0.4	1.0
Male	13.9	97.2	0.8	2.1
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.3	98.3	0.4	1.4
Black	14.0	97.0	0.7	2.2
Hispanic	13.5	96.4	1.2	2.4
Asian	14.2	99.0	0.2	0.8
Other/Multiple	13.7	97.5	0.9	1.7

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

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

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

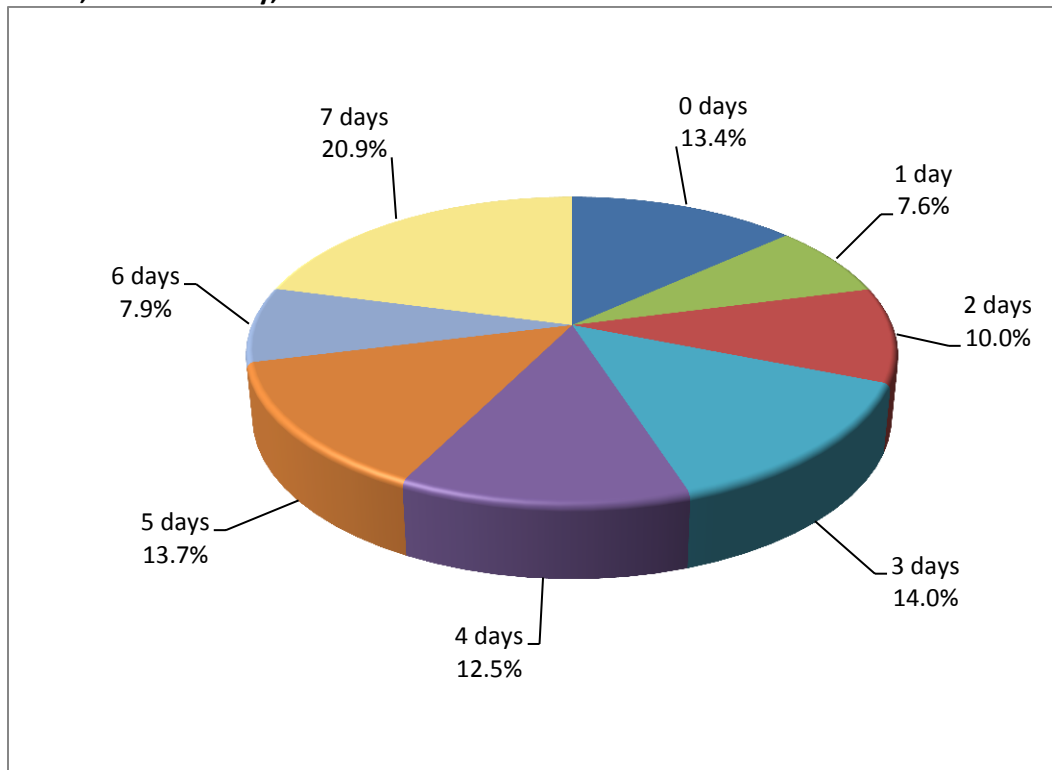
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND REST

The 2014 Fairfax County Youth Survey measured students' physical activity by asking them on how many days in the past week they did any kind of physical activity for at least 60 minutes that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. Overall, 86.6% of Fairfax County students reported being physically active for 60 or more minutes on at least one day in the past week, and 42.5% reported engaging in at least an hour of physical activity on five or more days in the past week.

A higher percentage of male students reported being physically active on five or more days in the past week (51.4% vs. 33.9% of female students). Rates of physical activity on at least five days in the past week declined with grade level, ranging from almost half of eighth-grade students (48.5%) to approximately one-third of twelfth-grade students (35.7%).

Less than one-third of students (30.2%) reported getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night, which was the lowest percentage in any of the previous four years' surveys. Rates dropped dramatically with grade level, with over half of the eighth-grade students (53.4%) getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night, compared to just 14.4% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report getting eight or more hours of sleep (34.2%) than female students (26.2%).

Figure 21. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2014



Note. Physical activity was defined as participating in 60 or more minutes of physical 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 92. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
Overall	13.4	7.6	10.0	14.0	12.5	13.7	7.9	20.9
Grade								
8 th	8.0	6.3	9.4	14.3	13.5	16.2	8.8	23.5
10 th	12.8	7.5	10.0	14.1	12.4	13.5	8.2	21.5
12 th	19.4	9.1	10.6	13.5	11.7	11.2	6.9	17.7
Gender								
Female	16.3	9.1	12.0	15.9	12.9	13.1	7.2	13.5
Male	10.4	6.1	8.0	12.1	12.1	14.2	8.7	28.5
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	10.0	6.0	8.8	12.9	12.2	14.7	10.6	24.8
Black	17.3	7.9	10.3	13.5	11.7	12.2	6.0	21.2
Hispanic	15.8	9.1	11.3	15.2	13.4	13.1	5.6	16.7
Asian	16.5	9.5	11.6	16.0	12.6	12.7	5.8	15.2
Other/Multiple	12.3	7.2	8.3	11.6	13.0	14.1	8.0	25.5

Note. Physical activity was defined as participating in 60 or more minutes of physical 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 93. Prevalence of Physical Activity on Five or More Days in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

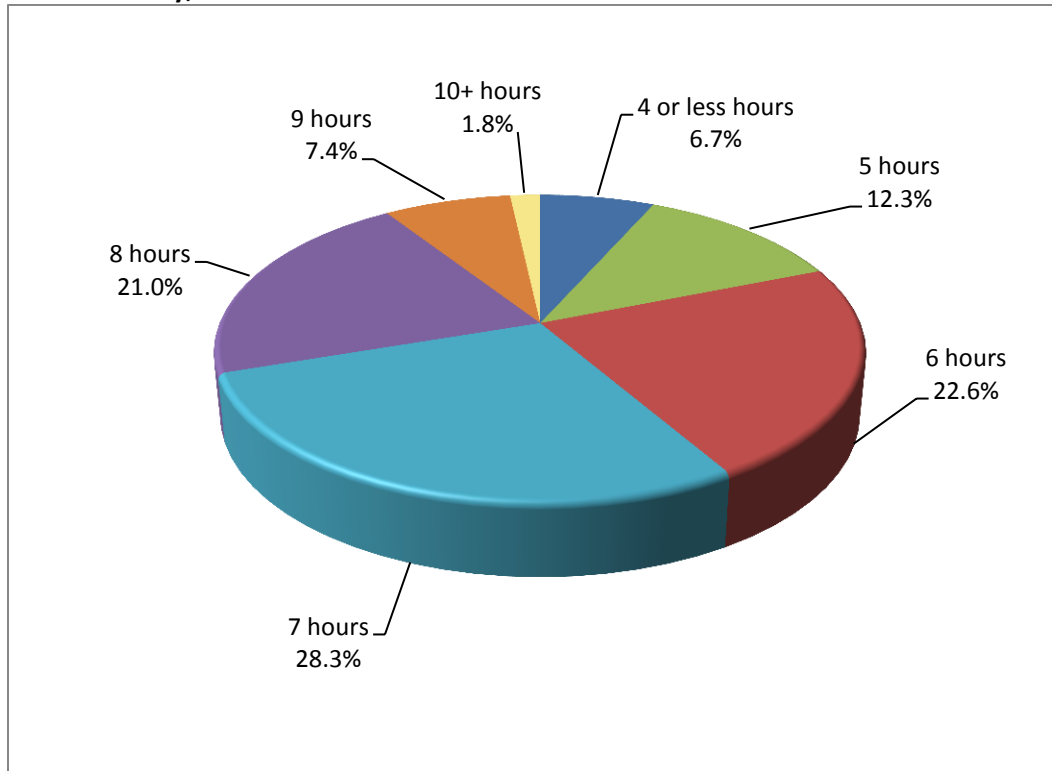
(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	42.6	41.9	43.3	39.9	42.5
Grade					
8 th	48.7	46.0	47.2	42.6	48.5
10 th	43.0	43.7	46.3	41.2	43.2
12 th	35.8	35.9	36.1	35.6	35.7
Gender					
Female	32.9	33.3	34.9	32.0	33.9
Male	52.4	51.1	52.2	48.3	51.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	49.5	49.3	49.7	47.2	50.1
Black	39.8	41.4	41.8	38.0	39.4
Hispanic	35.6	34.8	36.7	32.5	35.3
Asian	33.6	31.4	34.5	31.3	33.8
Other/Multiple	46.1	44.5	49.6	43.4	47.6

Note. Physical activity was defined as participating in 60 or more minutes of physical 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.

Figure 22. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, Fairfax County, 2014



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

Table 94. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	4 or less hours	5 hours	6 hours	7 hours	8 hours	9 hours	10+ hours
Overall	6.7	12.3	22.6	28.3	21.0	7.4	1.8
Grade							
8 th	3.2	4.7	12.0	26.8	34.2	15.8	3.4
10 th	7.2	13.3	25.5	31.5	17.2	4.4	1.0
12 th	9.8	19.0	30.3	26.5	11.5	2.1	0.9
Gender							
Female	7.4	14.4	23.6	28.4	18.6	6.3	1.3
Male	5.9	10.2	21.5	28.3	23.3	8.6	2.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	4.9	11.5	22.4	30.4	22.3	7.2	1.3
Black	7.2	12.9	23.3	25.9	20.3	7.9	2.6
Hispanic	6.7	10.4	21.6	28.1	21.9	8.6	2.6
Asian	9.6	15.6	23.3	25.3	18.4	6.4	1.4
Other/Multiple	8.1	12.0	23.0	28.5	18.6	7.5	2.3

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

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

Table 95. Prevalence of Sleeping Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	33.0	33.2	31.5	33.5	30.2
Grade					
8 th	54.4	55.9	53.9	57.5	53.4
10 th	27.4	27.0	25.1	26.1	22.6
12 th	16.9	16.5	15.5	16.4	14.4
Gender					
Female	30.3	29.8	28.6	29.4	26.2
Male	35.8	36.9	34.4	37.8	34.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	34.6	35.1	32.8	35.0	30.8
Black	34.5	34.2	32.6	35.1	30.8
Hispanic	33.9	34.6	33.4	35.4	33.2
Asian	27.9	28.0	26.2	27.6	26.1
Other/Multiple	31.4	31.1	31.0	32.0	28.4

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.

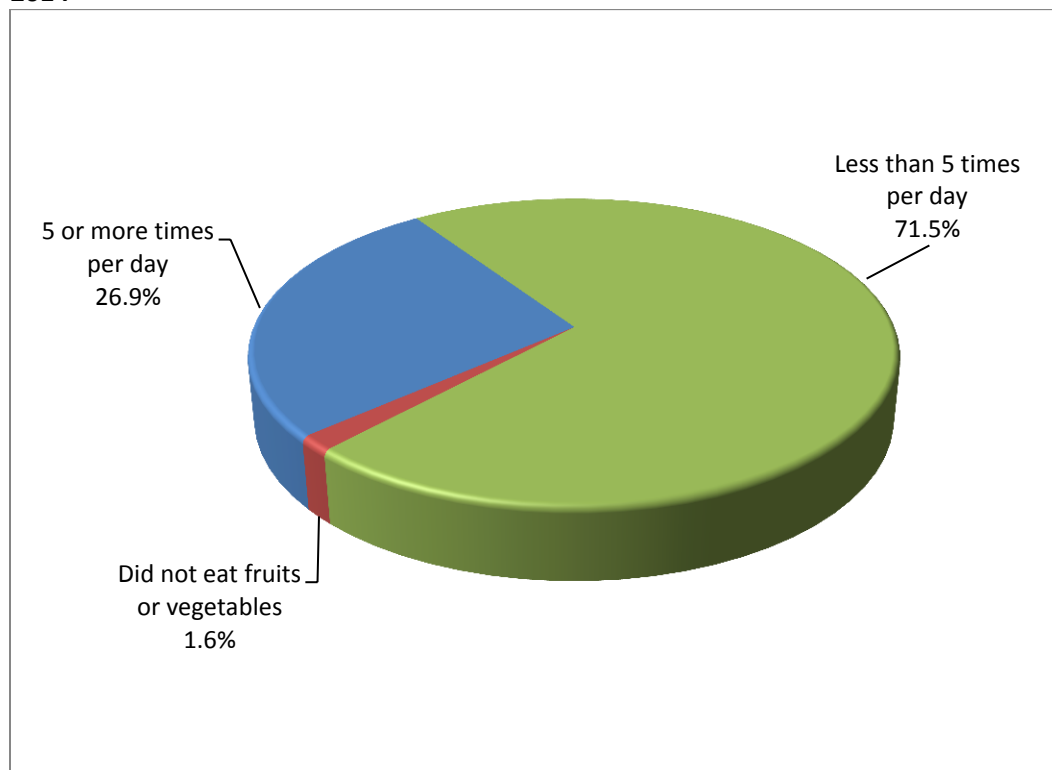
NUTRITION

Slightly more than one-fourth of Fairfax County students (26.9%) reported eating fruits and vegetables five or more times per day in the past week. Consumption of fruits and vegetables decreased with grade level, ranging from 30.9% of eighth-grade students eating them five or more times per day in the past week, to 23.7% of twelfth-grade students.

A majority of Fairfax County students (61.4%) drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda) at least once in the past week. Approximately one in eight students (12.9%) reported drinking soda daily in the past week. Male students reported a higher rate of drinking soda daily (16.5%) than female students (9.4%). The percentage of students drinking soda daily has declined each year since 2010. The 2014 rate was 6.0 percentage points lower than in 2010.

Four out of five Fairfax County students (80.9%) reported never going hungry because of a lack of food in the home, while 7.5% of the students said they were hungry sometimes, most of the time, or always due to a lack of food.

Figure 23. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2014



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 96. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	No fruits or vegetables	Less than 5 times per day	5 or more times per day
Overall	1.6	71.5	26.9
Grade			
8 th	1.5	67.6	30.9
10 th	1.7	72.3	26.1
12 th	1.6	74.8	23.7
Gender			
Female	1.2	73.6	25.2
Male	2.0	69.4	28.6
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.1	71.9	27.0
Black	2.5	75.5	21.9
Hispanic	2.0	73.0	25.0
Asian	1.5	68.3	30.2
Other/Multiple	2.0	69.3	28.7

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

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

Table 97. Prevalence of Eating Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	25.0	26.4	25.9	27.0	26.9
Grade					
8 th	28.6	31.1	29.9	30.9	30.9
10 th	24.8	25.2	24.0	25.7	26.1
12 th	21.5	22.9	23.7	24.4	23.7
Gender					
Female	23.7	25.2	24.5	26.0	25.2
Male	26.4	27.6	27.4	28.0	28.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	24.9	26.3	26.1	27.6	27.0
Black	20.4	21.2	21.4	21.0	21.9
Hispanic	24.4	25.4	24.6	25.1	25.0
Asian	27.6	28.6	28.5	29.9	30.2
Other/Multiple	26.6	30.5	26.5	28.0	28.7

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

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

Table 98. Frequency of Eating Fruits in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(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	5.9	20.3	16.1	16.9	21.8	9.9	9.3
Grade							
8 th	5.5	18.1	15.1	16.0	22.9	11.1	11.3
10 th	5.9	20.1	16.0	17.0	22.3	10.1	8.7
12 th	6.2	22.9	17.2	17.6	20.1	8.4	7.7
Gender							
Female	5.3	22.4	15.5	16.6	22.0	10.6	7.6
Male	6.4	18.1	16.7	17.2	21.6	9.1	10.9
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	4.3	16.6	15.8	18.6	25.2	11.4	8.1
Black	10.5	26.9	15.3	14.5	15.5	7.1	10.1
Hispanic	7.0	25.6	16.2	14.9	17.6	8.2	10.6
Asian	5.4	20.4	16.3	16.6	22.3	9.7	9.3
Other/Multiple	6.8	18.3	17.0	16.1	21.0	9.9	11.0

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 99. Frequency of Eating Green Salad in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(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	27.1	36.2	14.2	13.9	4.6	1.5	2.6
Grade							
8 th	29.3	33.6	13.9	13.8	4.9	1.7	2.8
10 th	26.8	36.2	14.5	14.2	4.5	1.4	2.5
12 th	25.0	38.9	14.1	13.7	4.4	1.3	2.6
Gender							
Female	24.3	38.9	15.3	14.0	4.4	1.4	1.8
Male	29.9	33.5	13.0	13.9	4.7	1.6	3.5
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	23.3	37.0	16.7	15.9	4.1	1.2	1.9
Black	36.1	33.6	10.5	10.9	3.9	1.6	3.5
Hispanic	28.7	35.4	12.5	13.4	4.7	1.8	3.6
Asian	28.5	37.0	12.4	12.0	5.8	1.7	2.7
Other/Multiple	28.1	35.3	13.8	13.3	4.7	1.5	3.2

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 100. Frequency of Eating Potatoes in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(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	32.6	46.8	10.3	5.1	2.2	0.9	2.1
Grade							
8 th	35.6	43.9	9.8	5.0	2.5	1.0	2.2
10 th	32.7	46.9	10.4	5.1	2.0	0.8	2.1
12 th	29.6	49.7	10.7	5.1	2.2	0.8	2.0
Gender							
Female	34.4	49.7	8.2	4.3	1.5	0.7	1.3
Male	30.9	43.8	12.5	5.8	3.0	1.0	3.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	29.7	52.9	10.1	4.0	1.5	0.5	1.3
Black	42.0	36.5	9.7	5.0	2.7	1.5	2.7
Hispanic	32.9	41.9	10.8	7.1	3.2	1.3	2.8
Asian	34.0	44.1	10.7	5.5	2.5	0.9	2.4
Other/Multiple	32.6	46.3	10.0	4.5	2.3	0.9	3.5

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

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

Table 101. Frequency of Eating Carrots in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	41.2	36.0	10.6	6.6	2.5	1.0	2.1
Grade							
8 th	40.2	33.5	11.3	7.6	3.1	1.6	2.7
10 th	41.7	36.0	10.8	6.1	2.7	0.8	2.0
12 th	41.6	38.5	9.7	6.2	1.7	0.7	1.6
Gender							
Female	42.4	37.2	10.2	6.1	2.0	0.8	1.3
Male	40.0	34.8	11.1	7.1	3.0	1.2	3.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	35.7	39.4	12.4	7.4	2.6	1.0	1.6
Black	55.6	27.3	6.4	5.5	2.0	0.9	2.5
Hispanic	43.4	33.5	9.5	6.8	2.8	1.4	2.6
Asian	42.9	36.3	9.8	5.7	2.4	0.8	2.0
Other/Multiple	42.1	34.5	11.3	6.0	2.0	1.0	3.1

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 102. Frequency of Eating Other Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	12.5	26.9	20.8	17.4	12.1	5.1	5.3
Grade							
8 th	13.2	24.7	19.8	17.2	12.6	6.0	6.6
10 th	12.8	26.6	21.0	17.7	12.0	5.0	5.0
12 th	11.6	29.4	21.8	17.2	11.8	4.2	4.1
Gender							
Female	11.5	27.8	20.8	17.7	12.7	5.1	4.3
Male	13.5	25.9	20.9	17.0	11.5	5.1	6.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	9.9	25.7	22.5	20.2	12.8	4.9	4.0
Black	19.4	31.0	18.9	13.9	7.1	4.0	5.8
Hispanic	18.7	31.1	19.0	13.5	9.0	3.9	4.9
Asian	8.8	23.3	20.2	16.9	16.1	7.0	7.6
Other/Multiple	11.7	26.3	21.3	17.1	12.4	4.9	6.4

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

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

Table 103. Frequency of Drinking Soda or Pop in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	38.6	37.6	10.9	5.9	3.3	1.3	2.4
Grade							
8 th	36.2	39.6	10.3	5.9	3.9	1.4	2.7
10 th	39.4	37.2	10.9	6.0	3.1	1.2	2.3
12 th	40.1	36.0	11.6	5.9	3.0	1.4	2.1
Gender							
Female	45.0	37.1	8.6	4.4	2.4	1.0	1.6
Male	32.0	38.2	13.4	7.5	4.2	1.7	3.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	40.6	37.0	11.1	6.0	3.1	0.9	1.4
Black	34.2	38.1	11.8	6.1	3.9	2.1	3.8
Hispanic	27.6	38.9	14.1	7.6	5.3	2.3	4.2
Asian	46.1	37.8	7.8	4.1	1.7	1.0	1.6
Other/Multiple	39.7	36.6	9.4	6.0	3.7	1.2	3.5

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 104. Prevalence of Drinking Soda or Pop At Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 - 2014

(Values are percentages)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	18.9	17.6	15.4	13.0	12.9
Grade					
8 th	20.2	18.4	16.7	13.7	13.9
10 th	18.0	17.2	14.4	12.2	12.6
12 th	18.5	17.1	15.0	13.0	12.4
Gender					
Female	14.9	13.1	11.6	10.0	9.4
Male	23.2	22.4	19.3	16.1	16.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	17.4	16.7	13.4	11.8	11.3
Black	23.3	22.1	19.5	17.0	15.9
Hispanic	27.0	23.7	22.6	19.3	19.4
Asian	13.0	11.3	10.6	7.9	8.3
Other/Multiple	19.9	18.3	16.1	12.3	14.3

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

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

Table 105. Frequency of Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the Time	Always
Overall	80.9	11.6	5.5	1.3	0.7
Grade					
8 th	79.2	13.1	5.6	1.6	0.6
10 th	81.1	11.5	5.5	1.1	0.8
12 th	82.4	10.4	5.4	1.1	0.7
Gender					
Female	82.3	10.6	5.2	1.3	0.7
Male	79.5	12.7	5.8	1.2	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	88.9	7.4	2.7	0.6	0.4
Black	73.4	16.3	7.2	2.2	0.9
Hispanic	69.8	17.2	9.6	2.3	1.1
Asian	78.9	13.1	6.2	1.2	0.7
Other/Multiple	79.4	11.5	6.3	1.6	1.2

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

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

MENTAL HEALTH

Fairfax County students were asked if, during the past 12 months, they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Three in ten Fairfax County students (31.7%) reported feeling this sad or hopeless, including almost two-fifths of female students (39.3%) and one-fourth (24.0%) of male students. Rates of students reporting depressive symptoms increased with grade level, ranging from 27.2% of eighth-grade students to 35.8% of twelfth-grade students. Students who had used any substance in the past month were much more likely to report having experienced depression in the past year (45.1% vs. 26.5% of students who did not use substances in the past month).

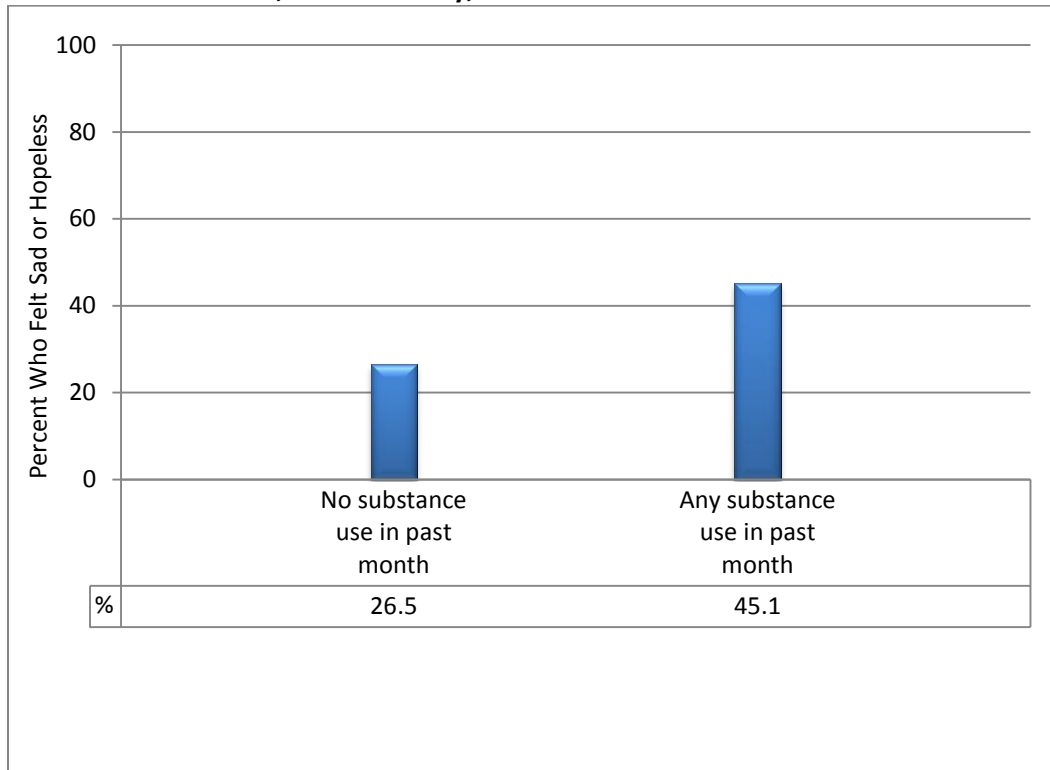
Table 106. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall	32.2	29.2	31.3	29.6	31.7
Grade					
8 th	29.0	24.9	27.7	25.3	27.2
10 th	32.6	30.7	32.3	31.0	32.4
12 th	35.3	32.0	33.9	32.6	35.8
Gender					
Female	36.5	35.1	37.1	37.5	39.3
Male	27.9	23.0	25.2	21.2	24.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	27.8	25.3	26.6	26.5	28.2
Black	32.9	28.1	30.8	27.8	31.4
Hispanic	40.8	37.6	40.8	37.0	39.5
Asian	32.7	28.6	30.8	28.9	30.8
Other/Multiple	36.5	34.5	35.6	33.3	34.4

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 24. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2014



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 any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

EXTRACURRICULAR AND CIVIC BEHAVIORS

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Students were asked how frequently they have participated in school or non-school extracurricular activities, such as sports, student government, student newspaper, or scouting. Over three-fourths of Fairfax County students (78.1%) reported participating in an extracurricular activity in the past year, and over half (57.5%) did so at least once a week. Almost one in ten students (9.5%) has never participated in an extracurricular activity. Older students were more likely to participate in extracurricular activities, with 54.1% of eighth-grade students participating in them on a weekly basis in the past year, increasing to 59.3% of twelfth-grade students. There was very little difference between genders in the percentage of students participating in extracurricular activities on a weekly basis.

Table 107. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(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	9.5	12.5	5.5	6.3	8.8	57.5
Grade						
8 th	10.5	13.7	6.6	6.5	8.6	54.1
10 th	9.5	12.2	5.2	5.8	8.3	59.1
12 th	8.4	11.5	4.7	6.6	9.4	59.3
Gender						
Female	8.8	12.8	5.1	6.6	9.3	57.4
Male	10.2	12.1	5.9	6.0	8.2	57.7
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	5.1	9.3	4.7	5.4	8.0	67.5
Black	11.7	16.4	6.3	7.0	8.5	50.1
Hispanic	19.1	18.3	6.7	7.4	8.8	39.8
Asian	8.8	11.5	5.6	7.0	10.6	56.5
Other/Multiple	6.7	11.7	5.3	5.9	8.2	62.2

Note. Students were asked how many times they have participated in school or non-school extracurricular activities (e.g., sports, student government, student newspaper, scouting, 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

Most Fairfax County students (89.6%) have volunteered to do community service at least once in their lifetime and half (49.8%) do so once a month or more often. Almost two-thirds of the students (64.2%) reported that they spend at least an hour in an average week helping friends or neighbors and a similar percentage (64.7%) have been a leader in a group or organization in the past year.

Students were asked how frequently they perform the following activities: recycling, turning off lights/electrical appliances, cutting down on the amount of trash they create, conserving water in their home or yard, and buying biodegradable or recyclable products. Two-thirds of the students reported frequently conserving electricity (66.8%), and approximately sixty percent reported frequently recycling (60.1%), and conserving water (58.1%). Over one-fourth of the students reported frequently cutting down on the amount of trash they create (28.6%) and buying biodegradable/recyclable products (25.7%).

A large majority of students believe that their actions can improve the quality of the environment, with 87.5% agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement.

Table 108. Frequency of Volunteering to Do Community Service, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(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	10.4	19.3	20.5	19.4	17.2	13.2
Grade						
8 th	11.5	11.4	20.0	22.8	21.6	12.6
10 th	11.8	29.0	21.7	16.2	12.0	9.3
12 th	7.8	17.2	19.6	19.1	18.3	18.0
Gender						
Female	7.2	17.7	20.0	20.0	19.3	15.9
Male	13.8	21.0	21.0	18.8	15.2	10.4
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	5.9	16.8	24.5	22.8	18.8	11.3
Black	17.8	24.0	16.8	16.2	13.0	12.2
Hispanic	19.7	24.9	16.7	14.7	13.2	10.8
Asian	7.4	16.7	17.2	17.9	20.3	20.5
Other/Multiple	9.3	19.2	21.6	20.5	16.9	12.5

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 109. Frequency of Helping Friends or Neighbors in an Average Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	0 hours	1 hour	2 hours	3-5 hours	6-10 hours	11+ hours
Overall	35.8	28.6	18.8	12.5	2.6	1.7
Grade						
8 th	31.5	32.7	19.3	12.5	2.3	1.7
10 th	41.4	27.3	17.2	10.5	2.4	1.3
12 th	33.8	26.1	20.1	14.6	3.3	2.2
Gender						
Female	32.8	29.4	20.1	13.4	2.9	1.4
Male	38.8	27.8	17.4	11.5	2.4	2.0
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	33.0	32.1	19.4	11.7	2.5	1.4
Black	42.5	21.6	17.8	13.3	2.4	2.5
Hispanic	42.4	24.8	17.3	11.4	2.5	1.7
Asian	31.6	28.4	19.8	15.1	3.2	1.9
Other/Multiple	36.8	28.3	18.3	11.7	2.8	2.3

Note. Students were asked how many hours in an average week they spend helping friends or neighbors, or helping other people without getting paid (such as helping out at a hospital, daycare center, food shelf, youth program, community service agency or doing other things) to make their city a better place for people to live. 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 110. Frequency of Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times
Overall	35.3	19.7	15.3	14.0	15.6
Grade					
8 th	37.3	20.7	15.3	13.1	13.7
10 th	40.5	20.5	14.8	12.2	12.1
12 th	27.9	18.0	16.0	16.9	21.2
Gender					
Female	35.0	20.1	16.0	14.6	14.3
Male	35.6	19.4	14.7	13.4	16.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	30.4	19.4	16.3	16.0	17.9
Black	38.1	19.8	15.7	13.0	13.5
Hispanic	45.1	20.8	13.2	10.0	10.9
Asian	35.2	19.6	15.8	14.1	15.4
Other/Multiple	33.9	19.3	14.4	14.0	18.5

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

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

Table 111. Frequency of Recycling, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014
(Values are percentages)

	Never	Sometimes	Frequently
Overall	11.2	28.7	60.1
Grade			
8 th	10.9	33.3	55.8
10 th	11.4	28.3	60.4
12 th	11.3	24.9	63.8
Gender			
Female	11.6	28.8	59.6
Male	10.8	28.7	60.5
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	6.2	22.8	71.0
Black	22.0	36.1	41.9
Hispanic	19.0	35.5	45.6
Asian	9.3	32.0	58.7
Other/Multiple	11.2	26.5	62.3

Note. Students were asked how often they recycle things such as newspapers, cans, and glass. 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 112. Frequency of Turning Off Lights and Electrical Appliances, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Sometimes	Frequently
Overall	3.9	29.2	66.8
Grade			
8 th	4.2	31.9	63.9
10 th	3.9	28.9	67.2
12 th	3.7	27.0	69.3
Gender			
Female	3.4	28.7	68.0
Male	4.5	29.9	65.7
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	2.6	27.5	69.9
Black	6.6	34.3	59.1
Hispanic	6.5	33.8	59.7
Asian	2.9	26.4	70.7
Other/Multiple	3.9	28.8	67.3

Note. Students were asked how often they turn off lights and electrical appliances (such as TVs and computers) when not in use. 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 113. Frequency of Cutting Down on the Amount of Trash and Garbage They Create, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Sometimes	Frequently
Overall	23.9	47.5	28.6
Grade			
8 th	22.3	48.8	29.0
10 th	24.2	47.4	28.4
12 th	25.0	46.3	28.6
Gender			
Female	25.9	48.1	26.0
Male	21.8	47.0	31.3
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	22.3	48.4	29.3
Black	30.6	45.4	24.0
Hispanic	27.3	47.4	25.4
Asian	20.4	47.3	32.3
Other/Multiple	25.5	46.0	28.5

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 114. Frequency of Conserving Water, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Sometimes	Frequently
Overall	9.9	32.0	58.1
Grade			
8 th	8.8	31.2	60.0
10 th	9.7	31.7	58.5
12 th	11.1	33.1	55.9
Gender			
Female	9.1	31.7	59.2
Male	10.7	32.4	57.0
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	8.5	31.7	59.8
Black	15.2	36.4	48.3
Hispanic	13.0	35.7	51.3
Asian	7.1	27.4	65.6
Other/Multiple	10.3	31.2	58.5

Note. Students were asked how often they conserve water in their home or yard (such as shutting off the faucet when brushing their teeth). All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 115. Frequency of Buying Biodegradable or Recyclable Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Sometimes	Frequently
Overall	23.5	50.8	25.7
Grade			
8 th	22.3	51.3	26.4
10 th	24.1	50.9	25.0
12 th	24.0	50.1	25.8
Gender			
Female	24.9	50.9	24.3
Male	22.1	50.7	27.2
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	18.1	52.3	29.6
Black	37.0	44.0	19.0
Hispanic	31.7	47.5	20.8
Asian	21.5	53.9	24.6
Other/Multiple	22.1	50.2	27.7

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

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

Table 116. Percentage of Students Who Believe Their Actions Can Improve the Quality of the Environment, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall	35.7	51.8	9.7	2.8
Grade				
8 th	36.5	51.5	9.4	2.6
10 th	35.0	52.4	9.6	2.9
12 th	35.5	51.5	10.0	3.0
Gender				
Female	36.6	53.3	8.3	1.9
Male	34.7	50.3	11.2	3.9
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	35.6	52.6	9.5	2.4
Black	34.1	50.2	12.0	3.7
Hispanic	32.3	54.0	10.1	3.6
Asian	40.0	49.9	8.0	2.1
Other/Multiple	35.3	49.8	10.8	4.1

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.

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Risk and protective factors are aspects of a student's life that may either increase (risk factors) or decrease (protective factors) the student's risk of using substances or becoming involved in other risky activities. Both risk and protective factors exist in four domains: school, community, family, and peer-individual. The 2014 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* utilized 114 questions from the nationally-recognized Communities That Care Youth Survey to assess levels of risk and protection on 10 protective factor and 18 risk factor scales. The scales consisted of between one and ten questions.

A student's score for a given scale was compared to a national cut-off score that has been set for each risk and protective factor scale for each grade level, based on a multi-state dataset of the Communities That Care Youth Survey. Students whose scores fall above this cut-off score are considered to be at high risk or high protection for that scale, and those that fall below the cut-off score are considered to be at low risk or low protection for that scale. Some data presented in this report (i.e., low and high risk/protection scores for all students combined, by gender, by substance use, and by gang membership) have combined all grade levels and indicate the percentage of students who fell on either side of the cut-off score appropriate to their grade level.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is based on the premise that to prevent a problem behavior, risk and protective factors need to be identified, and steps taken to augment the protective factors and reduce the risk factors. A more complete discussion of risk and protective factors, how they are measured and scored, and the questions comprising the scales may be found in Appendix C beginning on page 179. The internal reliability of the scales is discussed in Appendix B.

PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTOR HIGHLIGHTS

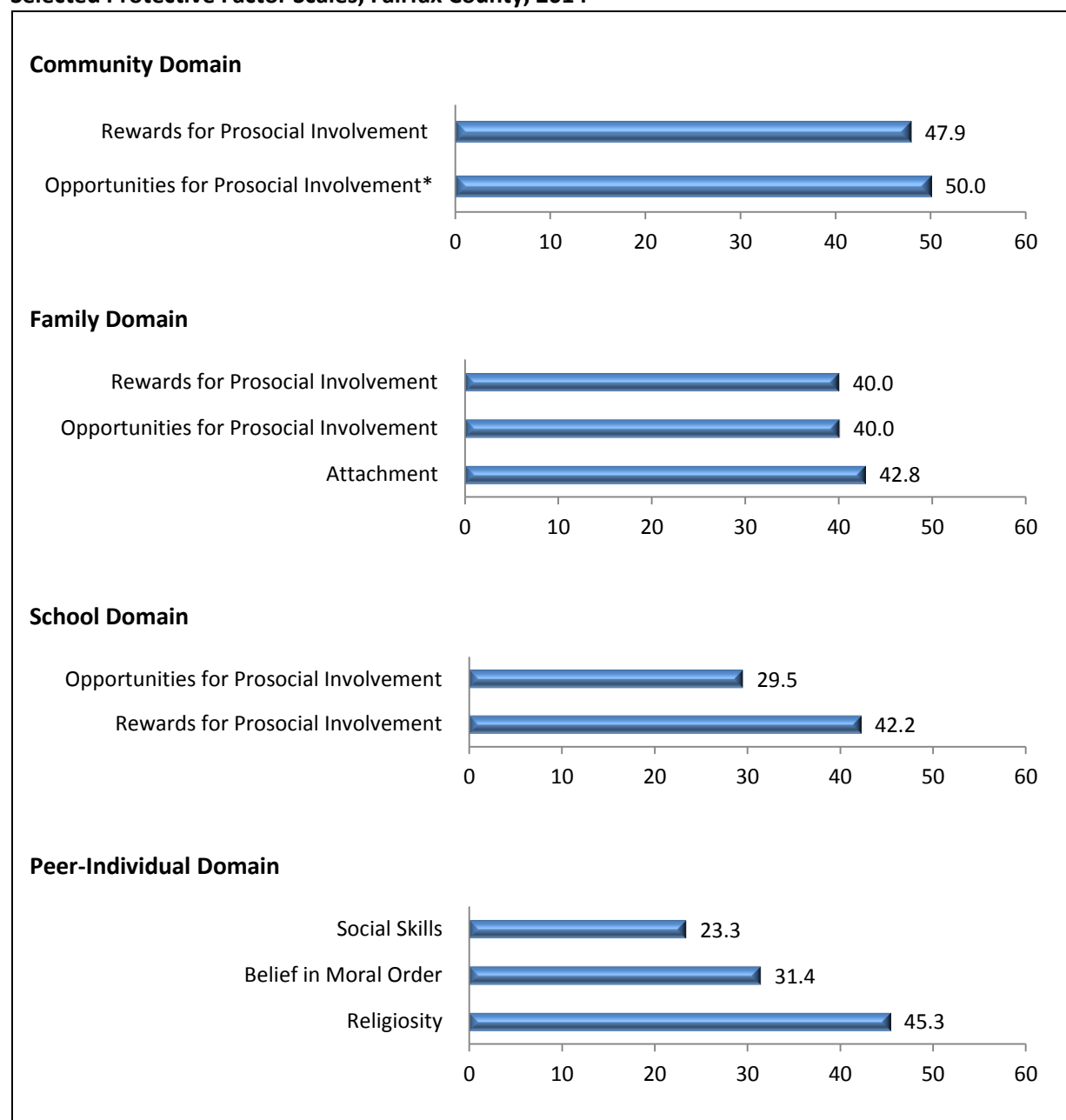
Among the ten protective factor scales measured in the 2014 Fairfax County Youth Survey, those with the largest percentages of students with low protection were in the community and peer-individual domains:

- **Community Domain: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement** (50.0% with low protection). This scale measures the level of opportunities in the community available to youth for positive participation. These include opportunities to engage in sports, scouting, 4-H, or service clubs, as well as having adults present in the neighborhood to whom youth can talk about something important.
- **Community Domain: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement** (47.9% with low protection). This scale measures the level of encouragement and acknowledgement young people receive from their neighbors, as perceived by the youth.
- **Peer-Individual Domain: Religiosity** (45.3% with low protection). This scale measures how often a student attends religious services or activities.

The risk factor scales with the largest percentages of students considered to be at high risk were in the family and peer-individual domains:

- **Family Domain: Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior** (45.2% with high risk). This scale measures the level of positive parental attitudes toward stealing something worth more than \$5, drawing graffiti, and picking a fight with someone, as perceived by the youth.
- **Family Domain: Family Conflict** (39.4% with high risk). This scale measures the level of arguing, yelling, and insulting in the family, as perceived by the youth.
- **Peer-Individual Domain: Sensation Seeking** (38.6% with high risk). This scale measures the level that students engage in dangerous, risky behaviors: doing what feels good no matter what, doing something dangerous when dared to, and doing something crazy even if it is a little dangerous.
- **Peer-Individual Domain: Perceived Risks of Drug Use** (38.4% with high risk). This scale measures the extent to which students feel it is risky to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, or smoke marijuana.

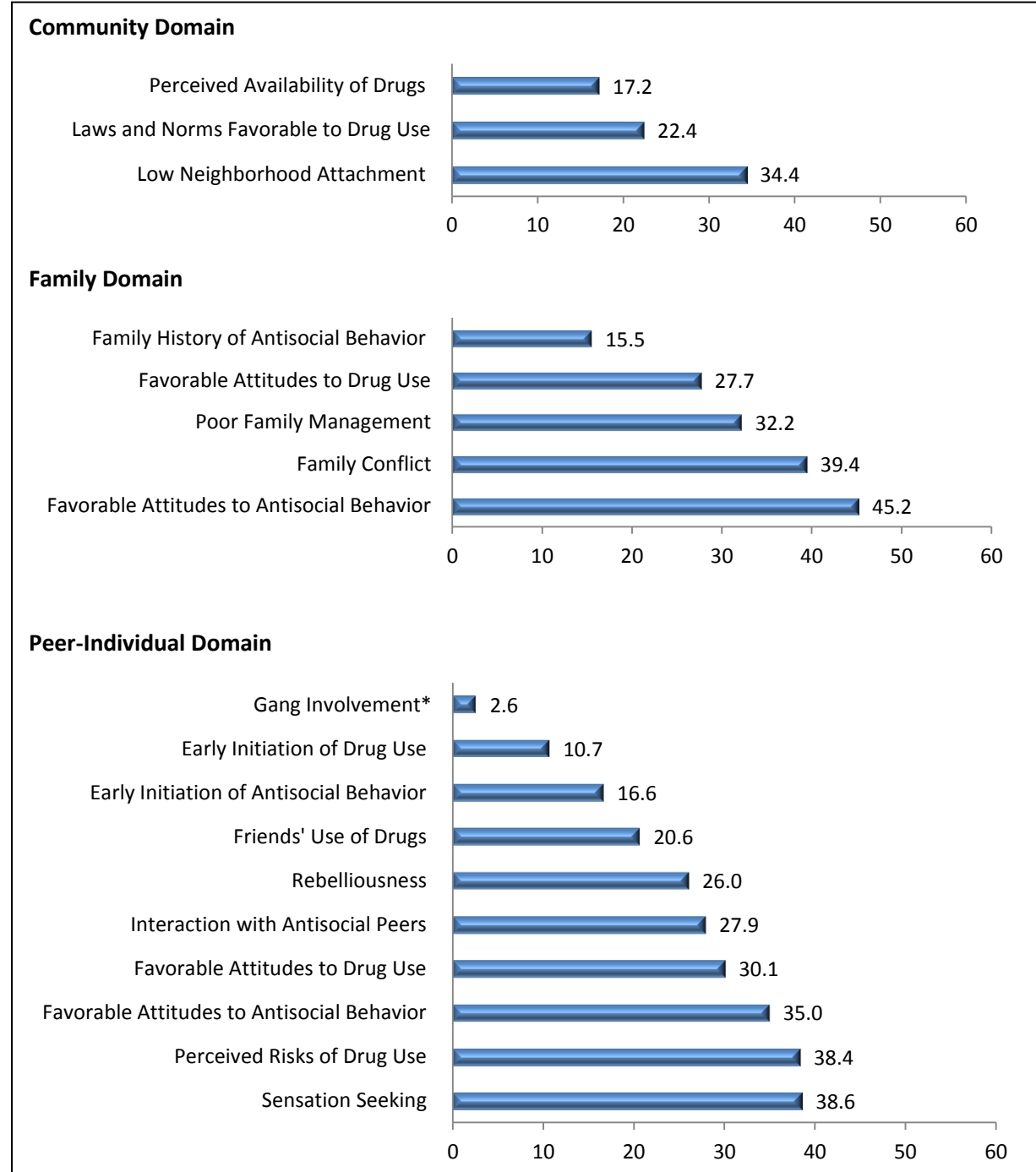
Figure 25. Percentage of Students with Low Protection (Scoring Below National Standards) for Selected Protective Factor Scales, Fairfax County, 2014



Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high protection are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

* The original Communities That Care scale is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*.

Figure 26. Percentage of Students with High Risk (Scoring Above National Standards) for Selected Risk Factor Scales, Fairfax County, 2014



Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high risk are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

* The scale is missing one item out of four items from the original Communities That Care scale.

Protective and Risk Factor Measures by Grade

Protective Factor Scales

The percentage of students considered at low protection increased as grade level increased for three of the protective factor scales: Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, and Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Levels of protection between grades varied most between tenth- and twelfth-grade students for Belief in Moral Order (24.7 percentage points) and Religiosity (23.7 percentage points), and between eighth- and twelfth-grade students for Belief in Moral Order (22.6 percentage points).

Risk Factor Scales

Percentages of students considered to be at high risk increased as grade level increased for most of the risk factor scales. The largest increases in percentages between eighth- and twelfth-grade students were for Peer-Individual Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use (22.4 percentage points), Perceived Risks of Drug Use (21.6 percentage points), and Friends' Use of Drugs (18.8 percentage points). The percentage of students considered to be at high risk decreased as grade level increased for one risk factor scale: Community Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use.

Eighth Grade

Protective Factor Scales

The protective factor scales with the largest percentage of eighth-grade students considered at low protection were Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (51.0%), Religiosity (49.6%), School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (42.9%), and Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (42.8%).

Risk Factor Scales

The risk factor scales with the largest percentage of eighth-grade students considered to be at high risk were Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (42.8%), Family Conflict (42.7%), and Sensation Seeking (35.4%).

Tenth Grade

Protective Factor Scales

The protective factor scales with the largest percentage of tenth-grade students considered at low protection were Religiosity (54.7%), Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (51.6%), and Family Attachment (47.1%).

Risk Factor Scales

The risk factor scales with the largest percentages of tenth-grade students considered to be at high risk were Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (45.7%), Family Conflict (36.4%), Peer-Individual Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (35.7%), and Perceived Risks of Drug Use (35.4%).

Twelfth Grade

Protective Factor Scales

The protective factor scales with the largest percentages of twelfth-grade students considered at low protection were Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (55.5%), School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (48.4%), Belief in Moral Order (47.5%), and Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (47.2%).

Risk Factor Scales

The risk factor scales with the largest percentages of twelfth-grade students considered to be at high risk were Perceived Risks of Drug Use (51.0%), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (47.1%), and Sensation Seeking (45.5%).

Protective and Risk Factor Measures by Gender

Protective Factor Scales

A higher percentage of female students were considered to have low protection for all of the community, family, and school domain protective factors, while a higher percentage of male students were considered to have low protection for all of the individual-peer domain factors. The largest differences were for the Belief in Moral Order and Social Skills protective factor scales. For both of these scales, a higher percentage of male students were considered at low protection (11.8 percentage point difference between genders on the Belief in Moral Order scale and 9.2 percentage point difference on Social Skills scale). Percentage point differences on the other protective factor scales ranged from 1.0 percentage point on both the Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scale and School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scale to 5.2 percentage points on the Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scale.

Risk Factor Scales

Greater percentages of male students were considered to be at high risk for almost all of the risk factor scales. The largest differences were in Sensation Seeking (13.0 percentage point difference), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (12.4 percentage point difference), and Peer-Individual Early

Initiation of Antisocial Behavior (11.6 percentage point difference). Greater percentages of female students were considered to be at high risk for Family Conflict (7.7 percentage point difference), Low Neighborhood Attachment (4.3 percentage point difference), and Family History of Antisocial Behavior (1.1 percentage point difference).

Female Students

Protective Factor Scales

The protective factor scales with the largest percentages of female students considered at low protection were Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (52.5%), Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (48.8%), and Family Attachment (44.6%).

Risk Factor Scales

The risk factor scales with the largest percentages of female students considered to be at high risk were Family Conflict (43.2%), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (39.1%), and Low Neighborhood Attachment (36.4%).

Male Students

Protective Factor Scales

The protective factor scales with the largest percentages of male students considered at low protection were Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (47.3%), Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (46.9%), and Religiosity (46.7%).

Risk Factor Scales

The risk factor scales with the largest percentages of male students considered to be at high risk were Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (51.5%), Sensation Seeking (45.1%), and Perceived Risks of Drug Use (42.5%).

Protective and Risk Factor Measures by 30-day Substance Use and Gang Membership

Protective Factor Scales

Students who used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past month, and students who have ever belonged to a gang were more likely to have low protection for every protective factor scale measured by the survey, compared to those who did not use substances or belong to a gang. More than half of the students who used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past month were considered at low protection for seven of the ten protective factor scales. The largest differences between students who had used substances and those who had not were observed for the Social Skills scale, where 49.2% of students who used substances in the past month were considered to have low protection, compared to 13.3% of the students who didn't use substances; and the Belief in Moral Order scale, where 56.3% of students who used substances in the past month were considered to have low protection, compared to 21.6% of the students who didn't use substances.

Over half of the students who have ever belonged to a gang were considered to have low protection for all of the protective factor scales. Large differences in rates of low protection based on gang membership were observed in all of the scales except for Religiosity (7.8 percentage point difference). Differences on the other scales ranged from 15.1 percentage points (Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement) to 50.0 percentage points (Social Skills).

Risk Factor Scales

Students who used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past month, and students who have ever belonged to a gang were more likely to be at high risk for every risk factor scale measured by the survey, compared to those who did not use substances or belong to a gang. More than half of the students who used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past month were considered at high risk for nine of the 18 risk factor scales, while a majority of students who ever belonged to a gang were considered at high risk for all but four of the risk factor scales.

The highest rates of high risk among students who used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past month were observed on the Perceived Risks of Drug Use scale (68.5%), Peer-Individual Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use scale (66.5%), and Sensation Seeking scale (65.4%). For students who have ever belonged to a gang, the risk factor scales with the largest percentages of students considered to be at high risk were Gang Involvement (100.0%), Peer-Individual Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior (80.3%), and Sensation Seeking (76.6%).

Table 117. Percentage of Students with Protective Factor Scores Below the National Standard (Low Protection), by Grade, Fairfax County, 2010, 2012 and 2014

		2010	2012	2014
Community Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement ^a	8 th	44.4	45.2	42.8
	10 th	53.4	52.8	51.6
	12 th	56.6	56.6	55.5
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	8 th	51.4	52.1	51.0
	10 th	42.8	45.4	45.6
	12 th	44.2	46.6	47.2
Family Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Family Attachment	8 th	47.3	42.5	37.9
	10 th	54.2	52.4	47.1
	12 th	45.4	43.8	43.0
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	8 th	40.3	36.8	34.3
	10 th	45.9	45.3	41.3
	12 th	47.2	46.5	44.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	8 th	36.6	35.5	32.3
	10 th	44.8	44.1	41.7
	12 th	47.2	47.3	45.6
School Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	8 th	36.4	32.0	29.4
	10 th	31.5	30.4	31.0
	12 th	30.8	29.6	27.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	8 th	45.8	43.1	42.9
	10 th	31.8	34.5	35.7
	12 th	46.8	47.8	48.4
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Religiosity	8 th	46.4	47.0	49.6
	10 th	50.7	52.4	54.7
	12 th	26.8	27.5	31.0
Belief in Moral Order	8 th	35.9	26.5	24.8
	10 th	31.4	26.5	22.7
	12 th	50.7	47.1	47.5
Social Skills	8 th	25.5	21.4	18.4
	10 th	33.0	30.2	27.0
	12 th	28.1	26.0	24.5

Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high protection are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a The original Communities That Care scale is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*.

Table 118. Percentage of Students with Protective Factor Scores Below the National Standard (Low Protection), by Gender, Fairfax County, 2010, 2012 and 2014

		2010	2012	2014
Community Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement ^a	Female	53.2	53.6	52.5
	Male	49.6	49.4	47.3
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Female	45.8	48.3	48.8
	Male	46.5	47.5	46.9
Family Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Family Attachment	Female	49.7	47.0	44.6
	Male	48.3	45.9	40.8
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Female	44.6	43.9	41.4
	Male	44.4	42.0	38.5
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Female	42.4	42.2	40.4
	Male	43.2	42.5	39.4
School Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Female	31.5	30.5	29.9
	Male	34.3	30.9	28.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Female	40.2	42.5	43.3
	Male	42.4	40.7	40.9
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Religiosity	Female	39.7	40.9	44.0
	Male	43.3	44.0	46.7
Belief in Moral Order	Female	32.2	26.8	25.5
	Male	45.9	39.7	37.3
Social Skills	Female	22.1	20.4	18.8
	Male	35.8	31.7	28.0

Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high protection are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aThe original Communities That Care scale is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*.

Table 119. Percentage of Students with Protective Factor Scores Below the National Standard (Low Protection), by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2010, 2012 and 2014

		2010	2012	2014
Community Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement ^a	No substance use	48.0	48.4	46.9
	Any use	59.2	59.4	57.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	No substance use	43.6	46.2	45.8
	Any use	51.4	52.2	52.4
Family Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Family Attachment	No substance use	44.7	42.1	38.1
	Any use	59.1	57.2	54.5
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	No substance use	39.5	37.9	35.0
	Any use	56.2	55.8	52.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	No substance use	38.0	37.8	35.3
	Any use	54.0	53.5	51.6
School Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	No substance use	29.8	27.5	26.4
	Any use	39.4	37.9	36.5
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	No substance use	37.1	37.0	37.4
	Any use	50.9	52.5	53.7
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Religiosity	No substance use	40.8	42.3	45.2
	Any use	43.1	42.5	45.6
Belief in Moral Order	No substance use	28.7	22.9	21.6
	Any use	63.1	57.7	56.3
Social Skills	No substance use	17.2	15.3	13.3
	Any use	55.8	52.0	49.2

Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high protection are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aThe original Communities That Care scale is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*.

Table 120. Percentage of Students with Protective Factor Scores Below the National Standard (Low Protection), by Gang Involvement, Fairfax County, 2010, 2012 and 2014

		2010	2012	2014
Community Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement ^a	Never belonged	50.9	50.9	49.4
	Belonged to a gang	68.8	69.9	65.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Never belonged	45.5	47.3	47.4
	Belonged to a gang	63.8	66.0	62.5
Family Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Family Attachment	Never belonged	48.3	45.6	42.1
	Belonged to a gang	68.9	68.7	63.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Never belonged	43.8	42.1	39.3
	Belonged to a gang	65.2	66.4	61.3
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Never belonged	42.1	41.5	39.2
	Belonged to a gang	63.1	64.1	60.8
School Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Never belonged	32.2	29.6	28.6
	Belonged to a gang	51.8	53.9	50.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Never belonged	40.4	40.6	41.4
	Belonged to a gang	63.3	64.1	63.2
Peer-Individual Domain Protective Factor Scales				
Religiosity	Never belonged	41.3	42.3	45.1
	Belonged to a gang	48.1	46.7	52.9
Belief in Moral Order	Never belonged	37.6	31.5	29.9
	Belonged to a gang	79.2	75.7	73.8
Social Skills	Never belonged	27.3	24.3	21.7
	Belonged to a gang	73.5	69.4	71.7

Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high protection are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a The original Communities That Care scale is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*.

Table 121. Percentage of Students with Risk Factor Scores Above the National Standard (High Risk), by Grade, Fairfax County, 2010, 2012 and 2014

		2010	2012	2014
Community Domain Risk Factor Scales				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	8 th	26.0	26.4	25.5
	10 th	35.6	35.3	34.3
	12 th	43.7	43.1	43.5
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	8 th	25.3	25.0	25.3
	10 th	22.9	22.9	22.6
	12 th	19.0	19.0	19.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	8 th	14.2	12.8	10.3
	10 th	18.2	18.0	15.7
	12 th	25.1	25.1	25.8
Family Domain Risk Factor Scales				
Poor Family Management	8 th	38.5	35.9	32.4
	10 th	35.8	33.5	30.7
	12 th	36.6	37.3	33.5
Family Conflict	8 th	48.8	45.2	42.7
	10 th	41.6	39.7	36.4
	12 th	41.1	40.8	39.5
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	8 th	17.4	15.7	14.0
	10 th	19.8	17.6	16.1
	12 th	20.5	18.7	16.4
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	8 th	18.6	17.6	17.8
	10 th	32.2	31.5	31.2
	12 th	32.9	34.1	33.7
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	8 th	45.9	41.8	42.8
	10 th	49.6	45.7	45.7
	12 th	49.6	47.2	47.1
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scales				
Rebelliousness	8 th	28.3	22.3	19.4
	10 th	35.0	31.6	25.8
	12 th	36.8	34.5	33.1
Early Initiation of Drug Use	8 th	9.0	7.3	7.2
	10 th	13.9	12.7	10.7
	12 th	20.0	18.0	14.1
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	8 th	16.1	14.6	15.5
	10 th	19.8	18.3	17.0
	12 th	22.3	19.6	17.4
Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior	8 th	38.3	30.7	28.4
	10 th	43.4	39.2	35.7
	12 th	44.5	42.1	41.0
Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use	8 th	20.2	19.0	18.0
	10 th	31.5	33.8	32.3
	12 th	38.9	38.8	40.4

Table 121 (continued). Percentage of Students with Risk Factor Scores Above the National Standard (High Risk), by Grade, Fairfax County, 2010, 2012 and 2014

		2010	2012	2014
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	8 th	25.0	28.4	29.3
	10th	29.5	34.6	35.4
	12th	42.8	47.6	51.0
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	8 th	37.6	29.5	24.7
	10th	38.0	32.2	26.5
	12th	40.6	34.6	32.8
Friends' Use of Drugs	8 th	17.5	13.8	11.5
	10th	25.9	24.4	20.5
	12th	32.9	29.9	30.3
Sensation Seeking	8 th	42.0	38.7	35.4
	10th	38.3	39.6	35.1
	12th	46.3	45.1	45.5
Gang Involvement ^a	8 th	2.9	2.7	3.1
	10th	2.6	2.7	2.3
	12th	2.8	2.8	2.3

Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high risk are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aThe scale is missing one item out of four items from the original Communities That Care scale.

Table 122. Percentage of Students with Risk Factor Scores Above the National Standard (High Risk), by Gender, Fairfax County, 2010, 2012 and 2014

		2010	2012	2014
Community Domain Risk Factor Scales				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Female	36.4	37.2	36.4
	Male	33.6	32.5	32.1
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	Female	20.0	19.9	20.2
	Male	24.9	24.8	24.6
Perceived Availability of Drugs	Female	16.8	16.3	15.8
	Male	21.3	21.1	18.6
Family Domain Risk Factor Scales				
Poor Family Management	Female	34.0	32.9	30.0
	Male	40.0	38.1	34.4
Family Conflict	Female	46.3	45.1	43.2
	Male	41.2	38.1	35.5
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	Female	19.5	18.2	16.0
	Male	19.0	16.5	14.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	Female	25.3	25.7	25.8
	Male	30.6	30.2	29.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	Female	41.0	38.7	39.1
	Male	55.9	51.7	51.5
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scales				
Rebelliousness	Female	31.2	27.6	24.3
	Male	35.4	31.4	27.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	Female	12.4	11.6	10.2
	Male	15.9	13.7	11.1
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	Female	11.9	10.8	10.9
	Male	27.0	24.5	22.5
Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior	Female	34.6	30.2	29.4
	Male	49.4	44.6	40.5
Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use	Female	25.7	27.5	28.7
	Male	34.3	33.6	31.4
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	Female	24.9	30.6	34.2
	Male	39.7	43.2	42.5
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Female	31.3	26.2	23.1
	Male	46.1	38.1	32.7
Friends' Use of Drugs	Female	23.2	21.3	20.5
	Male	27.3	24.0	20.8
Sensation Seeking	Female	34.3	34.2	32.1
	Male	49.9	48.2	45.1
Gang Involvement ^a	Female	1.5	1.7	1.7
	Male	4.1	3.8	3.5

Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high risk are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a The scale is missing one item out of four items from the original Communities That Care scale.

Table 123. Percentage of Students with Risk Factor Scores Above the National Standard (High Risk), by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2010, 2012 and 2014

		2010	2012	2014
Community Domain Risk Factor Scales				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	No substance use	31.2	31.8	30.6
	Any use	43.5	42.3	43.6
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	No substance use	18.5	18.5	18.7
	Any use	30.9	31.3	31.4
Perceived Availability of Drugs	No substance use	10.9	10.5	9.0
	Any use	37.8	39.0	38.4
Family Domain Risk Factor Scales				
Poor Family Management	No substance use	28.9	28.0	24.9
	Any use	55.2	53.8	50.4
Family Conflict	No substance use	39.9	37.7	35.6
	Any use	52.6	51.7	48.8
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	No substance use	11.1	10.2	8.7
	Any use	38.1	35.2	32.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	No substance use	18.0	18.0	18.3
	Any use	51.0	52.4	52.2
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	No substance use	40.9	37.9	38.5
	Any use	65.2	62.3	62.6
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scales				
Rebelliousness	No substance use	24.6	21.0	17.8
	Any use	53.3	50.0	46.8
Early Initiation of Drug Use	No substance use	3.8	3.4	2.5
	Any use	39.9	37.1	32.1
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	No substance use	13.3	11.8	11.5
	Any use	33.5	31.7	30.0
Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior	No substance use	31.9	27.9	25.6
	Any use	65.2	60.0	58.7
Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use	No substance use	15.6	16.6	16.2
	Any use	63.4	65.2	66.5
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	No substance use	20.3	24.6	26.7
	Any use	59.5	66.6	68.5
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	No substance use	28.9	22.4	18.1
	Any use	60.7	54.9	52.3
Friends' Use of Drugs	No substance use	11.6	9.8	8.0
	Any use	56.8	54.4	53.7
Sensation Seeking	No substance use	31.8	30.9	28.0
	Any use	65.9	66.1	65.4
Gang Involvement ^a	No substance use	1.0	1.2	1.0
	Any use	6.8	6.6	6.4

Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high risk are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a The scale is missing one item out of four items from the original Communities That Care scale.

Table 124. Percentage of Students with Risk Factor Scores Above the National Standard (High Risk), by Gang Involvement, Fairfax County, 2010, 2012 and 2014

		2010	2012	2014
Community Domain Risk Factor Scales				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Never belonged	34.5	34.4	33.8
	Belonged to a gang	47.7	45.5	47.2
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	Never belonged	21.6	21.4	21.5
	Belonged to a gang	44.2	50.5	49.7
Perceived Availability of Drugs	Never belonged	18.0	17.6	16.3
	Belonged to a gang	52.2	53.8	47.8
Family Domain Risk Factor Scales				
Poor Family Management	Never belonged	35.7	34.3	30.9
	Belonged to a gang	70.7	69.5	68.6
Family Conflict	Never belonged	43.4	41.3	38.9
	Belonged to a gang	56.0	58.3	56.6
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	Never belonged	18.1	16.3	14.5
	Belonged to a gang	55.7	55.0	51.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	Never belonged	27.1	27.0	26.9
	Belonged to a gang	50.8	52.5	51.8
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	Never belonged	47.5	44.1	44.4
	Belonged to a gang	73.4	71.4	73.7
Peer-Individual Domain Risk Factor Scales				
Rebelliousness	Never belonged	32.0	28.0	24.6
	Belonged to a gang	70.6	70.8	65.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	Never belonged	12.8	11.4	9.7
	Belonged to a gang	58.3	50.4	46.1
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	Never belonged	17.7	16.0	15.3
	Belonged to a gang	70.0	63.3	63.3
Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior	Never belonged	40.5	35.6	33.4
	Belonged to a gang	82.6	79.8	80.3
Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use	Never belonged	28.5	29.0	28.8
	Belonged to a gang	69.7	70.5	70.5
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	Never belonged	30.8	35.5	37.2
	Belonged to a gang	66.9	69.7	68.8
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Never belonged	37.1	30.4	26.3
	Belonged to a gang	82.6	78.2	74.8
Friends' Use of Drugs	Never belonged	23.8	21.2	19.3
	Belonged to a gang	67.3	65.0	60.0
Sensation Seeking	Never belonged	40.9	39.8	37.3
	Belonged to a gang	76.2	77.9	76.6
Gang Involvement ^a	Never belonged	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Belonged to a gang	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note. The national standards (cut-points) for categorizing scores as low or high risk are provided by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. Separate cut-point scores are established for each grade. Scores have been aggregated from the grade-specific calculations. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aThe scale is missing one item out of four items from the original Communities That Care scale.

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APPENDIX A. HISTORY OF FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH SURVEYS

In 1999, Fairfax County convened a Youth Survey Work Group sponsored collaboratively by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Fairfax County Public School Board, Fairfax County Human Services Council, and Fairfax County Partnership for Youth. The workgroup 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 the total student membership in the 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 has been utilized since 2009, giving all students in the targeted grades the opportunity to participate in the surveys. In 2009 the 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.

Table 125. Instruments Used to Survey Fairfax County Youth, 2001-2014

<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

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 2014 Fairfax County Youth Survey used items from nationally-validated youth surveys. The majority of the items are from the Communities That Care Youth Survey. Other questions are derived from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Survey, selected Search Institute surveys, and the National Environmental Education and Training Foundation's Roper Survey.

The 2014 Fairfax County Youth Survey used a nonrandom sampling procedure (i.e., all students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades were invited to participate). A nonrandom sampling procedure limits the extent to which the results of the survey can be generalized to populations other than the sample who completed the survey. This type of sample selection may also introduce sampling bias, meaning that one or more shared characteristics systematically may differentiate those who completed the survey from those who did not.

The 2014 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* had a response rate of 86.7%. Table 3 on page 15 presents a comparison of the students who completed the survey and the total enrollment figures, by selected demographic characteristics. Statistical differences ($p < .05$) were observed for grade-level, gender, and racial/ethnic sub-groups: for example, female students were over-represented in the sample and students identifying themselves as White were under-represented. However, because the data are analyzed at the pyramid level, and the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses, the data were not weighted by gender or race/ethnicity. The data were weighted by grade within pyramid only.

Internal reliability coefficients describe the consistency of results across sets of items (e.g., multiple-item scales). Cronbach's alpha is commonly used as an indicator of internal consistency when there are multiple items that are grouped to measure a single construct. It describes the degree to which a set of items measure the same thing. Cronbach's alpha can range in value from 0 to 1 and increases as the inter-correlation among items increase. A commonly-accepted rule of thumb is that an alpha of 0.6 - 0.7 indicates acceptable reliability and an alpha of 0.8 or higher indicates good reliability.

Internal reliability measures for the item sets (risk and protective factor scales) contained in the 2014 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* are shown in Table 126. The alpha values in the 2014 survey ranged from 0.432 to 0.964.

Table 126. Internal Reliability of Risk and Protective Factor Scales

<i>Item Set</i>	<i>Number of Questions</i>	<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i>
Belief in Moral Order	4	.675
Social Skills	4	.544
Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement ^a	2	.432
Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	3	.837
Family Attachment	4	.811
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	3	.797
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	4	.802
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	5	.638
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	4	.716
Sensation Seeking	3	.706
Rebelliousness	3	.725
Early Initiation of Drug Use	4	.731
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	4	.459
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	4	.768
Peer-Individual Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior	5	.767
Peer-Individual Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	4	.844
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	6	.778
Friends' Use of Drugs	4	.830
Gang Involvement ^b	3	.964
Family Conflict	3	.853
Poor Family Management	8	.840
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	10	.674
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	3	.714
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	3	.697
Low Neighborhood Attachment	3	.827
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	6	.747
Perceived Availability of Drugs	4	.827

^a The original Communities That Care scale is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey – *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*. ^b The scale is missing one item out of four items from the original Communities That Care scale.

DATA PROCESSING METHODOLOGY

The following eight conditions were used to clean the 2014 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* data. Missing data were not imputed.

Condition 1: Blank Surveys

There were a total of 210 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

An item near the end 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: Vivoxiline (vivo) Use

There were two items on "vivoxiline (vivo)" use – in their lifetime and during the past 30 days. The drug is fictitious. It was created by the instrument developers to check the validity of students' responses. Cases where students reported any use (> 0 occasions) were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 4: Missing Grade Information

Cases where students did not provide an answer to the grade question were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 5: Implausible Age and Grade Combination

Cases where the student's combination of age and grade are implausible (e.g., a 10-year-old in the twelfth grade) were eliminated. The following ranges were considered plausible:

- 8th grade: 11 through 16 years old
- 10th grade: 13 through 18 years old
- 12th grade: 15 years or older

Condition 6: Substance Use and Other Behavior Inconsistencies

Responses to the following questions were examined for consistency. Surveys with three or more inconsistent responses were eliminated from the data analysis. Surveys with fewer than three inconsistencies were kept in the dataset but the inconsistent responses were set to missing.

- *Lifetime and 30-day use* – if a student indicated use in the past 30 days, but responded “0 occasions” for lifetime use for:
 - cigarettes
 - alcohol
 - marijuana
- *Binge drinking and lifetime or 30-day alcohol use* – if a student reported binge drinking in the past two weeks and responded “0 occasions” to either lifetime or 30-day alcohol use.
- *Age of onset and age* – if a student’s indicated age of first involvement is older than the student’s current age for the following behaviors: using marijuana, smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol (more than a sip or two), drinking alcohol regularly, having been suspended from school, having been arrested, having carried a handgun, having attacked someone, and having belonged to a gang.
- *Sexual behavior* – The following two circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the sexual behaviors questions:

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	No	Yes
Inconsistent Pattern #2	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

(If a student answered “No” to ever having sexual intercourse, and “No” to using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, the response to the condom use question was set to missing but was not counted as an inconsistency.)

- **Gang involvement:** The following four circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the gang involvement questions:

	Have you ever belonged to a gang?	If you ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	No	Yes
Inconsistent Pattern #2	Yes	I have never been in a gang

	Have you ever belonged to a gang?	How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?
Inconsistent Pattern #3	No	10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17+
Inconsistent Pattern #4	Yes	Never have

(If a student answered “No” to ever having belonged to a gang, and “No” to if the gang had a name, the response to the gang name question was set to missing but was not counted as an inconsistency.)

Condition 7: Pharmacological Implausibility

The over-reporting of substance use was examined through patterns of responses that are pharmacologically implausible (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal). The 30-day use of the following substances was examined: alcohol, marijuana, LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine/crack, inhalants, methamphetamine, Ecstasy, steroids, heroin, painkillers, prescription drugs, and over-the-counter drugs (cigarettes were not included). Cases where students reported at least “20 or more occasions” for five or more of the substances were eliminated from data analysis.

Condition 8: Pyramid 9 with Grade 8

Since the Fairfax County Public Schools’ Pyramid 9 does not include an eighth grade, cases where students from Pyramid 9 indicated being in eighth grade were eliminated.

Table 127 presents the number of surveys eliminated from the analysis at each step of the data cleaning process.

Table 127. Number of Usable Questionnaires, Fairfax County, 2014

	Number	Percent
Rejected questionnaires		
Blank questionnaires	67	0.2
“Not honest at all” responses	598	1.7
Reported fictitious drug use	1,123	3.2
No grade reported	175	0.5
Rejected by age check	153	0.4
Rejected by consistency check	105	0.3
Rejected by dose check	62	0.2
Invalid grade for pyramid 9	0	0.0
Total number of usable questionnaires	32,590	93.5
Total	34,873	100.0

DATA ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

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

$$w_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij} \div X}{Y_{ij} \div Y}$$

Where

X_{ij} = # of students enrolled in Grade i , Pyramid j

X = total # of students enrolled in Grades 8, 10, and 12, in Pyramids 1-25

Y_{ij} = # of survey respondents in Grade i , Pyramid j

Y = total # of survey respondents in Grades 8, 10, and 12, in Pyramids 1-25

($i = 8, 10, 12; 1 \leq j \leq 25$)

Respondents from the alternative school (Pyramid 26) are not included in the analysis. Because of the small number of students in the alternative schools, when analyzing data by grade, gender, and race/ethnicity, their anonymity could not be ensured.

SAS 9.3 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. ASSESSING RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Researchers have identified risk factors that can reliably predict adolescent substance use and other problem behaviors such as delinquency, violence, and dropping out of school. Protective factors that reduce the likelihood that youth will engage in problem behaviors have also been identified (Hawkins, Catalano, & Miller, 1992). These factors are found in four areas of a child's environment: school, community, family, and peer-individual. The risk and protective factor model of prevention is based on the premise that to prevent substance use and other problem behaviors, the factors that are known to increase the risk of the problem behavior must be identified and reduced, and conditions that buffer youth from the risk factors should be augmented.

The 2014 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* measured risk and protective factors in the community, family, school, and individual-peer domains, using 114 items from the Communities That Care (CTC) Youth Survey. The CTC survey instrument was developed by Drs. J. David Hawkins and Richard F. Catalano of the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington to measure a broad array of risk and protective factors among youth. It contains 158 items scaled to measure 38 risk and protective factor constructs (scales). The CTC survey does not measure all risk and protective factors identified by research as predictive of adolescent substance abuse and delinquency, while some of the risk factors are measured by more than one scale. Validation studies have established the reliability and validity of the CTC instrument's risk and protective factor scales across gender, racial/ethnic, and age groups (Arthur, Hawkins, Pollard, Catalano, & Baglioni, 2002) and the utility of the scales in predicting a community's levels of substance use prevalence (Hawkins, Van Horn, & Arthur, 2004).

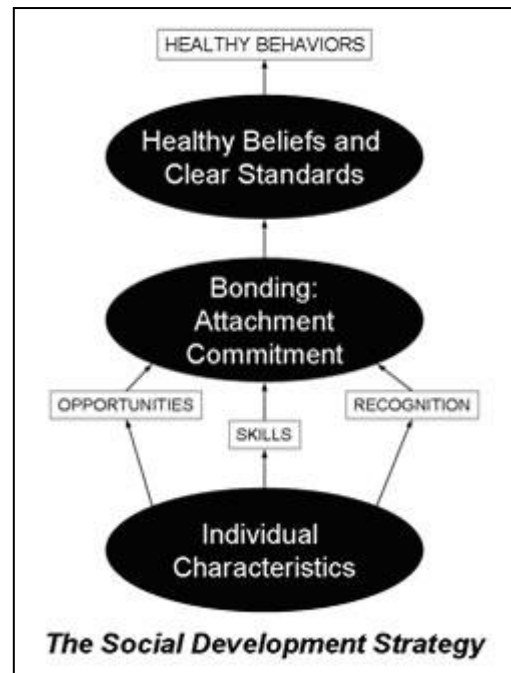
Risk Factors

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community, and family environments, and of students and their peer groups, that increase the likelihood that an individual will engage in problem behaviors such as substance use, delinquency, dropping out of school, and violence. Although different groups may have greater exposure to a given risk factor, the risk factors have similar effects regardless of race/ethnicity. For example, some racial groups are more likely to be exposed to economic deprivation, but the effects of poverty as a risk factor are the same, regardless of race. The 20 risk factors identified by Hawkins, Catalano, and Miller (1992) are presented in the following chart.

Domain	Risk Factors	Problem Behaviors				
		Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence
Community	Availability of Drugs	✓				✓
	Availability of Firearms		✓			✓
	Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime	✓	✓			✓
	Media portrayal of violence					✓
	Transitions and Mobility	✓	✓		✓	
	Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	✓	✓			✓
	Extreme Economic Deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family	Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓
School	Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peer and Individual	Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	
	Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Gang Involvement	✓	✓			✓
	Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Constitutional Factors (e.g., sensation seeking, lack of impulse control)	✓	✓			✓

Protective Factors

Protective factors enhance a young person's ability to resist risks and make good decisions. Protective factors include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers. These groups support the development of healthy behaviors for children by setting and communicating healthy beliefs and clear standards for youth behavior. Young people are more likely to follow the standards for behavior set by these groups if bonds are strong. Strong bonds are encouraged by providing young people with **opportunities** to make meaningful contributions, by teaching them the **skills** they need to be successful in these new opportunities, and by **recognizing** their contributions. For bonding to serve as a protective influence, it must occur through involvement with peers and adults who communicate healthy values and set clear standards for behavior.



Measuring Levels of Risk and Protection

The Communities That Care (CTC) Youth Survey provides a mechanism to measure risk and protective factors using sets of survey items called scales. Some risk factors are measured by more than one scale. For instance, the risk factor “Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior” is measured by two risk factor scales: “Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use” and “Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior”. The 2014 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* measured 14 risk factors using 18 risk factor scales, and 10 protective factors, each of which was measured by a single scale. Each of the scales included in the survey, and the questions comprising the scales, are described below.

A survey respondent’s score for each scale was compared to a national standard to determine if the score falls above or below the standard (cut-point). The cut-points indicate the threshold above which a student is considered to be at high risk or protection, or below which a student is considered to be at low risk or protection. The national cut-points were established by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. They were calculated using a database of over 310,000 CTC survey records of students in sixth through twelfth grades, collected in six states during 2000 through 2002. Sample weights were applied to the records in the database to establish national representativeness in terms of gender, grade, ethnicity, urbanicity, and socioeconomic status. Cut-points were established separately for each grade level.

The national cut-points provide a mechanism to interpret the scores of the Fairfax County students by determining what proportion of the surveyed youth have scores above and below the national standard. This information provides community leaders with a tool for setting prevention priorities. The risk and protective factor scores are analyzed by grade level to identify changes in problems and protection as youth develop, allowing prevention planners to target their prevention efforts as precisely as possible.

VARIABLES COMPRISING THE 2014 FAIRFAX COUNTY RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTOR SCALES

The following scales from the Communities That Care Youth Survey were included in the 2014 Fairfax County *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*. A description of each scale and the specific questions on the survey instrument that make up the scale are provided.

Community Protective Factor Scales

Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report having opportunities to engage in prosocial activities, or that caring adults are present in their community. These community opportunities for positive participation decrease the likelihood young people will engage in substance use or problem behaviors.

Questions:

- There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.
- Are there sports teams or other extracurricular activities for people your age available in your community?

Note: The Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scale in the Communities That Care Youth Survey is comprised of six items. Five of the items related to the availability of extracurricular activities (sports teams, scouting, boys and girls clubs, 4-H clubs, and service clubs) were consolidated into one item on the Fairfax County Youth Survey.

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel their positive behaviors are recognized and acknowledged by their community. These young people are more likely to bond to their community, decreasing the likelihood they will engage in substance use or problem behaviors.

Questions:

- There are people in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live, who are proud of me when I do something well.
- There are people in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live, who encourage me to do my best.
- My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

Family Protective Factor Scales

Attachment

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel close to and can share openly with their mother and father. Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use or problem behaviors.

Questions:

- Do you feel very close to your mother?
- Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?
- Do you feel very close to your father?
- Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?

Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents participate in family decision making, have opportunities to do fun things with their parents, and can share problems with their parents.

Questions:

- If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.
- My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.
- My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report their parents acknowledge and praise them for good things they do, and that they enjoy spending time with their parents. When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, the likelihood young people will engage in substance use or problem behaviors decreases.

Questions:

- My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.
- How often do your parents tell you that they are proud of you for something you have done?
- Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?
- Do you enjoy spending time with your father?

School Protective Factor Scales

Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

This factor indicates the degree to which respondents feel they can interact with teachers and can participate in school-related activities. When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.

Questions:

- In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.
- Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.
- There are a lot of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.
- There are lots of chances for students at my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.
- I have lots of chances to be a part of class discussions or activities.

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

This factor indicates the degree to which respondents feel acknowledged by teachers and their parents relative to their school involvement and performance.

Questions:

- My teacher notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.
- I feel safe at my school.
- The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.
- My teachers praise me when I have done well in school.

Peer-Individual Protective Factor Scales

Religiosity

Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.

Question:

- How often do you attend religious services or activities?

Belief in the Moral Order

This factor indicates the degree to which respondents feel it is okay to cheat, be dishonest, or hurt someone who starts a fight. Young people with a strong personal sense of what is “right” or “wrong” are less likely to use substances.

Questions:

- It is important to be honest with your parents even if they become upset or you get punished.
- I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.
- I think it is okay to take something without asking, if you can get away with it.
- It is alright to beat up people if they start the fight.

Social Skills

This factor indicates how youth respond to scenarios that require them to make a decision about the most prosocial option. Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their peers are less likely to use substances and engage in other problem behaviors.

Questions (rephrased from actual survey questions for brevity):

- What would you do if you saw a friend shoplift a CD, and she urged you to shoplift too?
- What would you do if your mother wanted you to stay home, instead of leaving and hanging out with friends?
- What would you do if a teenager who is a stranger deliberately bumped into you while passing on a sidewalk?
- What would you do if a friend offered you a drink containing alcohol at a party?

Community Risk Factor Scales

Low Neighborhood Attachment

Where young people lack community engagement, they are more likely to be at risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Young people with low neighborhood attachment are less likely to have others monitoring or supervising their behavior, their parents are less likely to have support networks, and they are less likely to easily find opportunities to socialize with positive peers. These problems can be found in high-income as well as low-income neighborhoods.

Questions:

- I would like to get out of my neighborhood or the area around where I live.
- If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.
- I like my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.

Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use

This factor indicates the degree to which respondents think kids in their neighborhood would be caught by the police if they engaged in substance use or other problem behaviors. Rates of use have declined in states that place legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, raise the legal drinking age, restrict smoking in public places, increase taxes on substances (making them more expensive), or increase the penalties for providing substances to minors. The attitudes of young people may follow those laws and norms regarding substance use.

Questions:

- Would a kid in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, be caught by the police if he or she drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor?
- Would a kid in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, be caught by the police if he or she smoked marijuana?
- Would a kid in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, be caught by the police if he or she carried a handgun?
- How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?
- How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, think it is for kids your age to drink alcohol?
- How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, think it is for kids your age to smoke cigarettes?

Perceived Availability of Drugs

This factor indicates the degree to which respondents think it is easy for kids to get alcohol, cigarettes, and illegal drugs. Where these substances are more easily available, the likelihood of their use increases.

Questions:

- How easy or hard would it be for you to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor?
- How easy or hard would it be for you to get some cigarettes?
- How easy or hard would it be for you to get drugs like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines?
- How easy or hard would it be for you to get some marijuana?

Family Risk Factor Scales

Poor Family Management

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report that their parents would find out if they engaged in substance use or other problem behaviors. The factor also assesses whether or not there are clear family rules, that parents know the whereabouts of their children, that there are rules about alcohol and drug use, and that parents oversee homework. Young people with parents who provide clear expectations about expected behavior are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.

Questions:

- The rules in my family are clear.
- My parents ask if I have gotten my homework done.
- When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.
- Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?
- My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.
- If you drank some beer, wine or hard liquor without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?
- If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?
- If you skipped school without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

Family Conflict

Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear to be at risk for both delinquency and substance use. Conflict between family members appears to be more important than family structure (e.g., whether the family is headed by two biological parents, a single parent, or another primary caregiver).

Questions:

- People in my family often insult or yell at each other.
- We argue about the same things in my family over and over.
- People in my family have serious arguments.

Family History of Antisocial Behavior

This factor indicates the percentage of respondents that report whether they have brothers or sisters or know adults or others that engage in substance use or other problem behaviors. When young people grow up in families with histories of problem behaviors, they are more likely to engage in these behaviors.

Questions:

- Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?
- Have any of your brothers or sisters ever drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor?
- Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked marijuana?
- Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked cigarettes?
- Have any of your brothers or sisters ever taken a handgun to school?
- Have any of your brothers or sisters ever been suspended or expelled from school?
- About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?
- About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have sold or dealt drugs?
- About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have done other things that could get them in trouble with the police?
- About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have gotten drunk or high?

Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use

This factor indicates the degree to which respondents report their parents would feel it is wrong for them to use substances.

Questions:

- How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor?
- How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?
- How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?

Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior

This factor indicates the degree to which respondents report their parents would feel it is wrong for the respondent to steal, draw graffiti, or fight. Young people who have parents that are more tolerant of antisocial behavior are more likely to either engage in such behavior or to engage in substance use.

Questions:

- How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to steal anything worth more than \$5.00?
- How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings (without the owner's permission)?
- How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to pick a fight with someone?

Peer-Individual Risk Factor Scales

Rebelliousness

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report defiant behavior. The rationale for this item is that young people who rebel against authority are at higher risk of substance use and other problem behaviors. The questions for this factor regard engaging in rebelliousness for its own sake, rather than youth with strong self-esteem who are able to resist and stand up to negative peer pressure.

Questions:

- I like to see how much I can get away with.
- I ignore rules that get in my way.
- I do the opposite of what people tell me to just to get them mad.

Early Initiation of Drug Use

This factor indicates the age at which respondents first report trying substances. The age of onset of substance use is a strong predictor of future use, as well as frequency of future use.

Questions:

- How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?
- How old were you when you first had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor?
- How old were you when you first began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?
- How old were you when you first smoked marijuana?

Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior

Young people who report engaging in aggressive behavior at early ages or who have trouble controlling their impulses are at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors.

Questions:

- How old were you when you first got suspended from school?
- How old were you when you first got arrested?
- How old were you when you first carried a handgun?
- How old were you when you first attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?

Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel that engaging in antisocial behaviors for kids their age is wrong. Young people who are accepting of antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in them.

Questions:

- How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?
- How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to steal anything worth more than \$5.00?
- How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?
- How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to pick a fight with someone?
- How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?

Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel that drinking, smoking, or taking illicit drugs for youth their age is wrong. Negative attitudes toward substance use decrease the likelihood that kids will engage in subsequent use.

Questions:

- How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly (at least once or twice a month)?
- How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?
- How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke marijuana?
- How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?

Perceived Risks of Drug Use

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents feel it is risky to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, or smoke marijuana. Young people who do not perceive substance use to be dangerous are more likely to engage in substance use.

Questions:

- How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?
- How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they try marijuana once or twice?
- How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana regularly?
- How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?

Interaction with Antisocial Peers

This scale indicates the number of a respondent's friends who engage in problem behaviors or illegal/antisocial activities. Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.

Questions:

- In the past year how many of your four best friends have been suspended from school?
- In the past year how many of your four best friends have carried a handgun?
- In the past year how many of your four best friends have sold illegal drugs?
- In the past year how many of your four best friends have stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle?
- In the past year how many of your four best friends have been arrested?
- In the past year how many of your four best friends have dropped out of school?

Friends' Use of Drugs

This factor indicates the number of a respondent's friends who take drugs, drink alcohol, and smoke cigarettes. Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance use are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peers' substance use is a strong predictor of substance use for youth, regardless of the presence of other protective factors or the absence of other risk factors. Youth that spend time with friends who use substances are at much higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors.

Questions:

- In the past year how many of your four best friends have smoked cigarettes?
- In the past year how many of your four best friends have tried beer, wine, or hard liquor when their parents didn't know about it?
- In the past year how many of your four best friends have used marijuana?
- In the past year how many of your four best friends have used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?

Sensation Seeking

This factor indicates the extent to which respondents report doing dangerous and reckless things. Young people who pursue opportunities for risky behavior are at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors.

Questions:

- How many times have you done what felt good no matter what?
- How many times have you done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it?
- How many times have you done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous?

Gang Involvement

Membership in a gang is both a predictor of risky behavior, as well as a possible result of exposure to numerous risk factors. Gang members are much more likely to have peers involved in delinquent behavior, criminal activity, and substance use.

Questions:

- Have you ever belonged to a gang?
- If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?
- How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?

Note: The Gang Involvement scale is missing one item from the original Communities That Care scale.

APPENDIX D. UNIVARIATE TABLES*

Q1 How old are you?

	Number	%
11or younger	3	0.0
12	88	0.3
13	8,287	25.5
14	2,636	8.1
15	8,399	25.8
16	2,699	8.3
17	7,798	24.0
18	2,431	7.5
19 or older	191	0.6
Total	32,532	100.0
Missing	58	
Total	32,590	

Q2 What grade are you in?

	Number	%
8th	10,957	33.6
10th	11,176	34.3
12th	10,457	32.1
Total	32,590	100.0

Q3 Gender

	Number	%
Female	16,293	50.3
Male	16,114	49.7
Total	32,407	100.0
Missing	183	
Total	32,590	

Q4 & Q5 Combined - Race/Ethnicity

	Number	%
White	13,519	42.0
Black	3,277	10.2
Hispanic	6,371	19.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,587	20.5
Other/Multiple	2,458	7.6
Total	32,212	100.0
Missing	378	
Total	32,590	

Q6 Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you?

	Number	%**
Mother	30,763	94.7
Father	25,440	78.3
Stepmother	855	2.6
Stepfather	2,060	6.3
Grandmother(s)	2,735	8.4
Grandfather(s)	1,293	4.0
Foster parent	118	0.4
Other adults	2,319	7.1
Sister(s)	15,829	48.7
Brother(s)	16,653	51.2
Stepsister(s)	594	1.8
Stepbrother(s)	635	2.0
Other children	1,060	3.3

**Denominator = 32,495. Students who did not respond to any of the multiple choice items on Q6 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 95).

*Univariate tables reflect weighted data. Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.

Q7 What language do you use most often at home?

	Number	%
English	24,804	78.7
Spanish	2,915	9.2
Another language	3,818	12.1
Total	31,537	100.0
Missing	1,053	
Total	32,590	

Q10 How often do you come to classes without your homework finished?

	Number	%
Usually	2,835	8.8
Sometimes	17,485	54.1
Never	11,998	37.1
Total	32,319	100.0
Missing	271	
Total	32,590	

Q8 Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?

	Number	%
Mostly Fs	220	0.7
Mostly Ds	474	1.5
Mostly Cs	3,712	11.7
Mostly Bs	11,700	36.8
Mostly As	15,723	49.4
Total	31,829	100.0
Missing	761	
Total	32,590	

Q11 I know how to use a computer to do things like schoolwork, finding information, or typing papers.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	23,992	74.0
Agree	7,172	22.1
Not sure	812	2.5
Disagree	233	0.7
Strongly disagree	201	0.6
Total	32,410	100.0
Missing	180	
Total	32,590	

Q9 During the last four weeks, how many days of school have you missed because you skipped or cut?

	Number	%
None	24,735	76.6
1 day	2,797	8.7
2 days	1,527	4.7
3 days	1,271	3.9
4-5 days	1,094	3.4
6-10 days	460	1.4
11 or more	407	1.3
Total	32,292	100.0
Missing	298	
Total	32,590	

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

	Number	%
Strongly agree	21,711	67.1
Agree	8,673	26.8
Not sure	1,441	4.5
Disagree	372	1.2
Strongly disagree	177	0.6
Total	32,373	100.0
Missing	217	
Total	32,590	

Q13 In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.

	Number	%
NO!!	4,294	13.4
no	12,393	38.5
yes	12,616	39.2
YES!!	2,856	8.9
Total	32,160	100.0
Missing	430	
Total	32,590	

Q16 There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.

	Number	%
NO!!	432	1.3
no	1,267	3.9
yes	12,041	37.2
YES!!	18,642	57.6
Total	32,382	100.0
Missing	208	
Total	32,590	

Q14 Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.

	Number	%
NO!!	3,551	11.1
no	15,862	49.6
yes	10,805	33.8
YES!!	1,736	5.4
Total	31,955	100.0
Missing	635	
Total	32,590	

Q17 There are lots of chances for students at my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.

	Number	%
NO!!	665	2.1
no	3,785	11.7
yes	17,394	53.9
YES!!	10,431	32.3
Total	32,275	100.0
Missing	315	
Total	32,590	

Q15 My teacher notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.

	Number	%
NO!!	2,571	8.0
no	9,461	29.3
yes	16,174	50.2
YES!!	4,042	12.5
Total	32,248	100.0
Missing	342	
Total	32,590	

Q18 I feel safe at my school.

	Number	%
NO!!	1,056	3.3
no	2,900	9.0
yes	18,306	56.8
YES!!	9,991	31.0
Total	32,252	100.0
Missing	338	
Total	32,590	

Q19 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.

	Number	%
NO!!	5,946	18.5
no	14,398	44.7
yes	9,297	28.9
YES!!	2,546	7.9
Total	32,188	100.0
Missing	402	
Total	32,590	

Q22 I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.

	Number	%
NO!!	13,007	40.4
no	11,609	36.1
yes	6,221	19.3
YES!!	1,344	4.2
Total	32,181	100.0
Missing	409	
Total	32,590	

Q20 My teachers praise me when I have done well in school.

	Number	%
NO!!	3,660	11.4
no	12,726	39.6
yes	13,337	41.5
YES!!	2,407	7.5
Total	32,130	100.0
Missing	460	
Total	32,590	

Q23 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	10,198	31.7
No	21,931	68.3
Total	32,129	100.0
Missing	461	
Total	32,590	

Q21 I have lots of chances to be a part of class discussions or activities.

	Number	%
NO!!	502	1.6
no	2,988	9.3
yes	21,013	65.2
YES!!	7,737	24.0
Total	32,240	100.0
Missing	350	
Total	32,590	

Q24 In the past year how many of your four best friends have smoked cigarettes?

	Number	%
None	24,892	77.2
1	3,187	9.9
2	1,881	5.8
3	825	2.6
4	1,448	4.5
Total	32,233	100.0
Missing	357	
Total	32,590	

Q25 In the past year how many of your four best friends have tried beer, wine, or hard liquor when their parents didn't know about it?

	Number	%
None	18,620	57.8
1	3,453	10.7
2	2,716	8.4
3	1,904	5.9
4	5,507	17.1
Total	32,200	100.0
Missing	390	
Total	32,590	

Q28 In the past year how many of your four best friends have been suspended from school?

	Number	%
None	26,655	82.5
1	3,258	10.1
2	1,244	3.9
3	510	1.6
4	656	2.0
Total	32,323	100.0
Missing	267	
Total	32,590	

Q26 In the past year how many of your four best friends have used marijuana?

	Number	%
None	20,949	64.8
1	3,299	10.2
2	2,280	7.1
3	1,619	5.0
4	4,160	12.9
Total	32,306	100.0
Missing	284	
Total	32,590	

Q29 In the past year how many of your four best friends have carried a handgun?

	Number	%
None	30,831	95.4
1	833	2.6
2	299	0.9
3	100	0.3
4	270	0.8
Total	32,333	100.0
Missing	257	
Total	32,590	

Q27 In the past year how many of your four best friends have used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?

	Number	%
None	28,091	87.0
1	2,069	6.4
2	938	2.9
3	402	1.2
4	807	2.5
Total	32,306	100.0
Missing	284	
Total	32,590	

Q30 In the past year how many of your four best friends have sold illegal drugs?

	Number	%
None	28,082	87.0
1	2,127	6.6
2	983	3.0
3	397	1.2
4	700	2.2
Total	32,289	100.0
Missing	301	
Total	32,590	

Q31 In the past year how many of your four best friends have stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle?

	Number	%
None	31,394	97.1
1	552	1.7
2	174	0.5
3	63	0.2
4	150	0.5
Total	32,332	100.0
Missing	258	
Total	32,590	

Q34 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?

	Number	%
Very wrong	27,914	86.1
Wrong	3,404	10.5
A little bit wrong	800	2.5
Not wrong at all	292	0.9
Total	32,410	100.0
Missing	180	
Total	32,590	

Q32 In the past year how many of your four best friends have been arrested?

	Number	%
None	29,819	92.2
1	1,566	4.8
2	486	1.5
3	195	0.6
4	274	0.9
Total	32,340	100.0
Missing	250	
Total	32,590	

Q35 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to steal anything worth more than \$5?

	Number	%
Very wrong	16,283	50.3
Wrong	11,957	37.0
A little bit wrong	3,549	11.0
Not wrong at all	564	1.7
Total	32,353	100.0
Missing	237	
Total	32,590	

Q33 In the past year how many of your four best friends have dropped out of school?

	Number	%
None	31,013	96.1
1	849	2.6
2	188	0.6
3	99	0.3
4	133	0.4
Total	32,282	100.0
Missing	308	
Total	32,590	

Q36 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to pick a fight with someone?

	Number	%
Very wrong	10,571	32.7
Wrong	12,963	40.1
A little bit wrong	7,159	22.1
Not wrong at all	1,676	5.2
Total	32,368	100.0
Missing	222	
Total	32,590	

Q37 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?

	Number	%
Very wrong	23,262	71.9
Wrong	7,188	22.2
A little bit wrong	1,504	4.7
Not wrong at all	395	1.2
Total	32,349	100.0
Missing	241	
Total	32,590	

Q40 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very wrong	21,179	65.5
Wrong	7,184	22.2
A little bit wrong	2,640	8.2
Not wrong at all	1,328	4.1
Total	32,330	100.0
Missing	260	
Total	32,590	

Q38 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?

	Number	%
Very wrong	15,444	47.7
Wrong	11,484	35.5
A little bit wrong	4,435	13.7
Not wrong at all	995	3.1
Total	32,358	100.0
Missing	232	
Total	32,590	

Q41 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	17,872	55.3
Wrong	6,173	19.1
A little bit wrong	4,087	12.7
Not wrong at all	4,187	13.0
Total	32,320	100.0
Missing	270	
Total	32,590	

Q39 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly...?

	Number	%
Very wrong	16,005	49.5
Wrong	7,442	23.0
A little bit wrong	5,272	16.3
Not wrong at all	3,621	11.2
Total	32,340	100.0
Missing	250	
Total	32,590	

Q42 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?

	Number	%
Very wrong	25,857	80.0
Wrong	4,432	13.7
A little bit wrong	1,354	4.2
Not wrong at all	690	2.1
Total	32,333	100.0
Missing	257	
Total	32,590	

Q43 It is alright to beat up people if they start the fight.

	Number	%
NO!!	7,550	23.4
no	11,276	35.0
yes	8,758	27.2
YES!!	4,620	14.4
Total	32,204	100.0
Missing	386	
Total	32,590	

Q46 I ignore rules that get in my way.

	Number	%
Very false	13,262	41.4
Somewhat false	11,260	35.1
Somewhat true	6,643	20.7
Very true	906	2.8
Total	32,071	100.0
Missing	519	
Total	32,590	

Q44 It is important to be honest with your parents even if they become upset or you get punished.

	Number	%
NO!!	1,050	3.3
no	3,543	11.0
yes	16,440	51.0
YES!!	11,208	34.8
Total	32,242	100.0
Missing	348	
Total	32,590	

Q47 I do the opposite of what people tell me to just to get them mad.

	Number	%
Very false	17,908	55.9
Somewhat false	8,734	27.3
Somewhat true	4,597	14.4
Very true	793	2.5
Total	32,031	100.0
Missing	559	
Total	32,590	

Q45 I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.

	Number	%
NO!!	12,308	38.5
no	16,167	50.5
yes	2,997	9.4
YES!!	534	1.7
Total	32,005	100.0
Missing	585	
Total	32,590	

Q48 How many times have you done what felt good no matter what?

	Number	%
Never	8,288	27.3
I've done it, but not in the past year	4,481	14.8
Less than once a month	4,068	13.4
About once a month	3,688	12.2
Two or three times a month	4,167	13.8
Once a week or more	5,623	18.6
Total	30,316	100.0
Missing	2,274	
Total	32,590	

Q49 How many times have you done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it?

	Number	%
Never	16,739	52.3
I've done it, but not in the past year	7,800	24.4
Less than once a month	3,890	12.2
About once a month	1,925	6.0
Two or three times a month	1,017	3.2
Once a week or more	626	2.0
Total	31,997	100.0
Missing	593	
Total	32,590	

Q50 How many times have you done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous?

	Number	%
Never	11,633	36.4
I've done it, but not in the past year	8,634	27.0
Less than once a month	5,293	16.6
About once a month	2,914	9.1
Two or three times a month	2,014	6.3
Once a week or more	1,444	4.5
Total	31,931	100.0
Missing	659	
Total	32,590	

Q51 I like to see how much I can get away with.

	Number	%
Very false	16,190	50.7
Somewhat false	8,646	27.1
Somewhat true	5,694	17.8
Very true	1,407	4.4
Total	31,937	100.0
Missing	653	
Total	32,590	

Q52 How important is...accepting responsibility for my actions when I make a mistake or get in trouble.

	Number	%
Extremely important	12,130	37.7
Quite important	13,582	42.2
Not sure	3,605	11.2
Somewhat important	2,386	7.4
Not important	478	1.5
Total	32,181	100.0
Missing	409	
Total	32,590	

Q53 How important is... doing my best even when I have to do a job I don't like.

	Number	%
Extremely important	12,698	39.5
Quite important	12,769	39.7
Not sure	3,402	10.6
Somewhat important	2,734	8.5
Not important	565	1.8
Total	32,167	100.0
Missing	423	
Total	32,590	

Q54 I am able to save my money for something I really want.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	15,831	49.1
Agree	11,308	35.1
Not sure	2,772	8.6
Disagree	1,726	5.4
Strongly disagree	620	1.9
Total	32,256	100.0
Missing	334	
Total	32,590	

Q55 When things don't go well for me, I am good at finding a way to make things better.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	9,040	28.1
Agree	14,473	45.0
Not sure	6,100	19.0
Disagree	1,922	6.0
Strongly disagree	654	2.0
Total	32,189	100.0
Missing	401	
Total	32,590	

Q56 I feel as if I can solve most problems in my life.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	8,440	26.3
Agree	13,143	40.9
Not sure	6,636	20.6
Disagree	2,765	8.6
Strongly disagree	1,164	3.6
Total	32,149	100.0
Missing	441	
Total	32,590	

Q57 I try to find different solutions to the problem.

	Number	%
A lot	14,293	44.6
Sometimes	14,898	46.5
A little	2,403	7.5
Never	472	1.5
Total	32,066	100.0
Missing	524	
Total	32,590	

Q58 How many times have you participated in school or non-school extracurricular activities?

	Number	%
Never	3,040	9.5
I've done it, but not in the past year	3,993	12.5
Less than once a month	1,761	5.5
About once a month	2,021	6.3
Two or three times a month	2,813	8.8
Once a week or more	18,444	57.5
Total	32,071	100.0
Missing	519	
Total	32,590	

Q59 How many times have you volunteered to do community service?

	Number	%
Never	3,338	10.4
I've done it, but not in the past year	6,184	19.3
Less than once a month	6,549	20.5
About once a month	6,195	19.4
Two or three times a month	5,517	17.2
Once a week or more	4,229	13.2
Total	32,012	100.0
Missing	578	
Total	32,590	

Q60 Have you ever belonged to a gang?

	Number	%
Yes	823	2.6
No	31,016	97.4
Total	31,839	100.0
Missing	751	
Total	32,590	

Q61 How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?

	Number	%
Never have	30,917	97.3
10 or younger	327	1.0
11	95	0.3
12	138	0.4
13	133	0.4
14	83	0.3
15	47	0.2
16	17	0.1
17 or older	22	0.1
Total	31,781	100.0
Missing	809	
Total	32,590	

Q64 How many times in the past year have you carried a handgun...?

	Number	%
Never	31,181	97.0
1 to 2 times	490	1.5
3 to 5 times	156	0.5
6 to 9 times	74	0.2
10 to 19 times	60	0.2
20 to 29 times	43	0.1
30 to 39 times	25	0.1
40 or more times	110	0.3
Total	32,139	100.0
Missing	451	
Total	32,590	

Q62 If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?

	Number	%
Yes	657	2.1
No	261	0.8
I have never been in a gang	30,371	97.1
Total	31,290	100.0
Missing	1,300	
Total	32,590	

Q65 How many times in the past year have you sold illegal drugs?

	Number	%
Never	30,669	95.5
1 to 2 times	582	1.8
3 to 5 times	223	0.7
6 to 9 times	126	0.4
10 to 19 times	110	0.3
20 to 29 times	94	0.3
30 to 39 times	42	0.1
40 or more times	262	0.8
Total	32,108	100.0
Missing	482	
Total	32,590	

Q63 How many times in the past year have you carried a weapon other than a handgun...?

	Number	%
Never	28,593	89.2
1 to 2 times	1,449	4.5
3 to 5 times	545	1.7
6 to 9 times	318	1.0
10 to 19 times	258	0.8
20 to 29 times	189	0.6
30 to 39 times	84	0.3
40 or more times	636	2.0
Total	32,072	100.0
Missing	518	
Total	32,590	

Q66 How many times in the past year have you bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased someone?

	Number	%
Never	20,710	64.8
1 to 2 times	6,453	20.2
3 to 5 times	1,764	5.5
6 to 9 times	883	2.8
10 to 19 times	685	2.1
20 to 29 times	293	0.9
30 to 39 times	138	0.4
40 or more times	1,047	3.3
Total	31,973	100.0
Missing	617	
Total	32,590	

Q68 How many times in the past year have you been suspended from school?

	Number	%
Never	29,807	92.9
1 to 2 times	1,704	5.3
3 to 5 times	341	1.1
6 to 9 times	101	0.3
10 to 19 times	62	0.2
20 to 29 times	24	0.1
30 to 39 times	12	0.0
40 or more times	45	0.1
Total	32,095	100.0
Missing	495	
Total	32,590	

Q67 How many times in the past year have you said something bad about someone's race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	21,686	67.7
1 to 2 times	4,963	15.5
3 to 5 times	1,527	4.8
6 to 9 times	842	2.6
10 to 19 times	708	2.2
20 to 29 times	412	1.3
30 to 39 times	221	0.7
40 or more times	1,654	5.2
Total	32,013	100.0
Missing	577	
Total	32,590	

Q69 How many times in the past year has anyone bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased you?

	Number	%
Never	15,686	49.1
1 to 2 times	6,659	20.9
3 to 5 times	3,219	10.1
6 to 9 times	1,949	6.1
10 to 19 times	1,402	4.4
20 to 29 times	773	2.4
30 to 39 times	398	1.2
40 or more times	1,857	5.8
Total	31,943	100.0
Missing	647	
Total	32,590	

Q70 How many times in the past year has anyone said something bad about your race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	17,518	54.8
1 to 2 times	5,609	17.6
3 to 5 times	2,602	8.1
6 to 9 times	1,674	5.2
10 to 19 times	1,303	4.1
20 to 29 times	741	2.3
30 to 39 times	360	1.1
40 or more times	2,141	6.7
Total	31,948	100.0
Missing	642	
Total	32,590	

Q73 How many times in the past year have you cyberbullied a student attending your school?

	Number	%
Never	29,949	93.6
1 to 2 times	1,242	3.9
3 to 5 times	315	1.0
6 to 9 times	151	0.5
10 to 19 times	103	0.3
20 to 29 times	56	0.2
30 to 39 times	30	0.1
40 or more times	161	0.5
Total	32,007	100.0
Missing	583	
Total	32,590	

Q71 During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied...?

	Number	%
Yes	4,580	14.3
No	27,432	85.7
Total	32,012	100.0
Missing	578	
Total	32,590	

Q74 You are looking at the CDs in the music store with a friend...What would you do now?

	Number	%
Ignore her	6,030	18.9
Grab a CD and leave the store	2,058	6.5
Tell her to put the CD back	11,957	37.5
Act like it is a joke, and ask her to put the CD back	11,827	37.1
Total	31,872	100.0
Missing	718	
Total	32,590	

Q72 How many times in the past year have you been cyberbullied by a student who attends your school?

	Number	%
Never	28,001	87.5
1 to 2 times	1,952	6.1
3 to 5 times	812	2.5
6 to 9 times	427	1.3
10 to 19 times	280	0.9
20 to 29 times	153	0.5
30 to 39 times	72	0.2
40 or more times	291	0.9
Total	31,988	100.0
Missing	602	
Total	32,590	

Q75 It is 8:00 on a weeknight and you are about to go over to a friend's house...What would you do now?

	Number	%
Leave the house anyway	1,574	5.0
Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell your parent when you will get home and ask if you can go out	24,609	77.4
Not say anything and start watching TV	3,755	11.8
Get into an argument with your parent	1,840	5.8
Total	31,778	100.0
Missing	812	
Total	32,590	

Q76 You are visiting another part of town and you do not know any of the people your age there...What would you say or do?

	Number	%
Push the person back	2,431	7.7
Say 'Excuse me' and keep walking	18,080	57.3
Say 'Watch where you are going' and keep walking	7,315	23.2
Swear at the person and walk away	3,716	11.8
Total	31,541	100.0
Missing	1,049	
Total	32,590	

Q77 You are at a party at someone's house, and one of your friends offers you a drink containing alcohol. What would you say or do?

	Number	%
Drink it	7,676	24.2
Tell your friend 'No thanks, I do not drink' and suggest you and your friend go do something else	10,632	33.5
Just say 'No thanks' and walk away	9,249	29.1
Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you have something else to do and leave	4,197	13.2
Total	31,754	100.0
Missing	836	
Total	32,590	

Q78 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

	Number	%
No risk	1,216	3.8
Slight risk	1,209	3.8
Moderate risk	4,042	12.7
Great risk	25,423	79.7
Total	31,890	100.0
Missing	700	
Total	32,590	

Q79 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they try marijuana once or twice?

	Number	%
No risk	9,160	28.8
Slight risk	8,223	25.8
Moderate risk	6,948	21.8
Great risk	7,500	23.6
Total	31,831	100.0
Missing	759	
Total	32,590	

Q80 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana regularly?

	Number	%
No risk	3,605	11.3
Slight risk	5,385	16.9
Moderate risk	6,479	20.3
Great risk	16,436	51.5
Total	31,904	100.0
Missing	686	
Total	32,590	

Q81 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?

	Number	%
No risk	2,221	7.0
Slight risk	4,817	15.1
Moderate risk	9,275	29.1
Great risk	15,551	48.8
Total	31,864	100.0
Missing	726	
Total	32,590	

Q82 Have you ever smoked cigarettes in your lifetime?

	Number	%
Never	27,372	85.8
Once or twice	2,710	8.5
Once in a while but not regularly	1,091	3.4
Regularly in the past	362	1.1
Regularly now	384	1.2
Total	31,920	100.0
Missing	670	
Total	32,590	

Q83 How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
Not at all	30,604	95.9
Less than one cigarette per day	857	2.7
One to five cigarettes per day	309	1.0
About one-half pack per day	63	0.2
About one pack per day	31	0.1
About one and one half packs per day	20	0.1
Two or more packs per day	30	0.1
Total	31,914	100.0
Missing	676	
Total	32,590	

Q84 On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	18,960	60.0
1-2 occasions	4,366	13.8
3-5 occasions	2,523	8.0
6-9 occasions	1,720	5.4
10-19 occasions	1,643	5.2
20-39 occasions	963	3.1
40 or more occasions	1,435	4.5
Total	31,609	100.0
Missing	981	
Total	32,590	

Q85 On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	25,464	80.9
1-2 occasions	3,570	11.3
3-5 occasions	1,392	4.4
6-9 occasions	581	1.9
10-19 occasions	288	0.9
20-39 occasions	77	0.3
40 or more occasions	123	0.4
Total	31,495	100.0
Missing	1,095	
Total	32,590	

Q88 On how many occasions have you used marijuana in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	25,341	79.7
1-2 occasions	1,701	5.4
3-5 occasions	991	3.1
6-9 occasions	615	1.9
10-19 occasions	750	2.4
20-39 occasions	622	2.0
40 or more occasions	1,761	5.5
Total	31,781	100.0
Missing	809	
Total	32,590	

Q86 Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?

	Number	%
None	28,916	91.3
Once	1,287	4.1
Twice	786	2.5
3-5 times	492	1.6
6-9 times	99	0.3
10 or more times	109	0.3
Total	31,690	100.0
Missing	900	
Total	32,590	

Q90 On how many occasions have you used marijuana during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	28,086	88.7
1-2 occasions	1,509	4.8
3-5 occasions	645	2.0
6-9 occasions	400	1.3
10-19 occasions	378	1.2
20-39 occasions	224	0.7
40 or more occasions	412	1.3
Total	31,656	100.0
Missing	934	
Total	32,590	

Q87 How many times have you driven a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

	Number	%
Never	30,751	96.5
I've done it, but not in the past year	515	1.6
Less than once a month	398	1.3
About once a month	90	0.3
Two or three times a month	73	0.2
Once a week or more	41	0.1
Total	31,867	100.0
Missing	723	
Total	32,590	

Q91 On how many occasions have you used LSD or other hallucinogens in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,059	98.0
1-2 occasions	448	1.4
3-5 occasions	97	0.3
6-9 occasions	27	0.1
10-19 occasions	21	0.1
20-39 occasions	15	0.1
40 or more occasions	28	0.1
Total	31,694	100.0
Missing	896	
Total	32,590	

Q92 On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,437	99.1
1-2 occasions	161	0.5
3-5 occasions	43	0.1
6-9 occasions	16	0.1
10-19 occasions	11	0.0
20-39 occasions	7	0.0
40 or more occasions	47	0.2
Total	31,723	100.0
Missing	867	
Total	32,590	

Q96 On how many occasions have you used Ecstasy in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,337	99.1
1-2 occasions	201	0.6
3-5 occasions	39	0.1
6-9 occasions	14	0.0
10-19 occasions	9	0.0
20-39 occasions	5	0.0
40 or more occasions	27	0.1
Total	31,632	100.0
Missing	958	
Total	32,590	

Q93 On how many occasions have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can...in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	30,877	97.4
1-2 occasions	569	1.8
3-5 occasions	123	0.4
6-9 occasions	41	0.1
10-19 occasions	34	0.1
20-39 occasions	23	0.1
40 or more occasions	44	0.1
Total	31,710	100.0
Missing	880	
Total	32,590	

Q97 On how many occasions have you taken steroids without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,581	99.4
1-2 occasions	110	0.4
3-5 occasions	19	0.1
6-9 occasions	24	0.1
10-19 occasions	11	0.0
20-39 occasions	8	0.0
40 or more occasions	34	0.1
Total	31,788	100.0
Missing	802	
Total	32,590	

Q94 On how many occasions have you used methamphetamine in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,477	99.4
1-2 occasions	84	0.3
3-5 occasions	30	0.1
6-9 occasions	19	0.1
10-19 occasions	20	0.1
20-39 occasions	4	0.0
40 or more occasions	30	0.1
Total	31,664	100.0
Missing	926	
Total	32,590	

Q98 On how many occasions have you used heroin in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,578	99.5
1-2 occasions	65	0.2
3-5 occasions	22	0.1
6-9 occasions	20	0.1
10-19 occasions	11	0.0
20-39 occasions	7	0.0
40 or more occasions	32	0.1
Total	31,734	100.0
Missing	856	
Total	32,590	

Q99 On how many occasions have you taken painkillers without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	30,087	94.9
1-2 occasions	977	3.1
3-5 occasions	353	1.1
6-9 occasions	140	0.4
10-19 occasions	85	0.3
20-39 occasions	32	0.1
40 or more occasions	40	0.1
Total	31,713	100.0
Missing	877	
Total	32,590	

Q102 How old were you when you first smoked marijuana?

	Number	%
Never have	25,174	79.5
10 or younger	181	0.6
11	141	0.5
12	421	1.3
13	963	3.0
14	1,343	4.2
15	1,684	5.3
16	1,067	3.4
17 or older	712	2.3
Total	31,686	100.0
Missing	904	
Total	32,590	

Q100 On how many occasions have you taken a prescription drug other than painkillers without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	30,261	95.4
1-2 occasions	817	2.6
3-5 occasions	293	0.9
6-9 occasions	140	0.4
10-19 occasions	95	0.3
20-39 occasions	52	0.2
40 or more occasions	54	0.2
Total	31,712	100.0
Missing	878	
Total	32,590	

Q103 How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?

	Number	%
Never have	27,056	85.4
10 or younger	635	2.0
11	288	0.9
12	521	1.6
13	630	2.0
14	735	2.3
15	770	2.4
16	558	1.8
17 or older	474	1.5
Total	31,668	100.0
Missing	922	
Total	32,590	

Q101 On how many occasions have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,116	98.1
1-2 occasions	354	1.1
3-5 occasions	116	0.4
6-9 occasions	36	0.1
10-19 occasions	39	0.1
20-39 occasions	22	0.1
40 or more occasions	24	0.1
Total	31,708	100.0
Missing	882	
Total	32,590	

Q104 How old were you when you first had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
Never have	19,709	62.3
10 or younger	1,410	4.5
11	646	2.0
12	1,111	3.5
13	1,571	5.0
14	2,132	6.7
15	2,569	8.1
16	1,502	4.8
17 or older	991	3.1
Total	31,641	100.0
Missing	949	
Total	32,590	

Q106 How old were you when you first got suspended from school?

	Number	%
Never have	28,594	90.4
10 or younger	1,006	3.2
11	459	1.5
12	498	1.6
13	484	1.5
14	277	0.9
15	156	0.5
16	112	0.4
17 or older	47	0.2
Total	31,633	100.0
Missing	957	
Total	32,590	

Q105 How old were you when you first began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly; that is, at least once or twice a month?

	Number	%
Never have	27,249	86.1
10 or younger	132	0.4
11	63	0.2
12	157	0.5
13	295	0.9
14	548	1.7
15	1,107	3.5
16	1,081	3.4
17 or older	1,017	3.2
Total	31,647	100.0
Missing	943	
Total	32,590	

Q107 How old were you when you first got arrested?

	Number	%
Never have	31,026	97.9
10 or younger	79	0.3
11	32	0.1
12	68	0.2
13	84	0.3
14	106	0.3
15	121	0.4
16	85	0.3
17 or older	92	0.3
Total	31,693	100.0
Missing	897	
Total	32,590	

Q108 How old were you when you first carried a handgun?

	Number	%
Never have	30,364	95.9
10 or younger	278	0.9
11	154	0.5
12	209	0.7
13	225	0.7
14	138	0.4
15	132	0.4
16	99	0.3
17 or older	52	0.2
Total	31,651	100.0
Missing	939	
Total	32,590	

Q109 How old were you when you first attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?

	Number	%
Never have	29,384	93.0
10 or younger	743	2.4
11	234	0.7
12	319	1.0
13	348	1.1
14	238	0.8
15	158	0.5
16	104	0.3
17 or older	56	0.2
Total	31,582	100.0
Missing	1,008	
Total	32,590	

Q110 Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
Yes	5,965	19.0
No	25,388	81.0
Total	31,353	100.0
Missing	1,237	
Total	32,590	

Q111 The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	24,626	80.5
Yes	4,045	13.2
No	1,934	6.3
Total	30,605	100.0
Missing	1,985	
Total	32,590	

Q112 Have you ever had oral sex?

	Number	%
Yes	6,989	22.2
No	24,503	77.8
Total	31,491	100.0
Missing	1,099	
Total	32,590	

Q113 Which of the following best describes you?

	Number	%
Heterosexual (straight)	27,814	88.7
Gay or lesbian	414	1.3
Bisexual	1,291	4.1
Not sure	1,838	5.9
Total	31,357	100.0
Missing	1,233	
Total	32,590	

Q114 During the past 7 days how many times did you eat fruit?

	Number	%
I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days	1,851	5.9
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	6,431	20.3
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	5,085	16.1
1 time per day	5,334	16.9
2 times per day	6,887	21.8
3 times per day	3,121	9.9
4 or more times per day	2,926	9.3
Total	31,635	100.0
Missing	955	
Total	32,590	

Q116 During the past 7 days how many times did you eat potatoes?

	Number	%
I did not eat potatoes during the past 7 days	10,315	32.6
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	14,784	46.8
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,258	10.3
1 time per day	1,595	5.1
2 times per day	702	2.2
3 times per day	272	0.9
4 or more times per day	671	2.1
Total	31,597	100.0
Missing	993	
Total	32,590	

Q115 During the past 7 days how many times did you eat green salad?

	Number	%
I did not eat green salad during the past 7 days	8,566	27.1
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	11,465	36.2
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	4,485	14.2
1 time per day	4,404	13.9
2 times per day	1,442	4.6
3 times per day	465	1.5
4 or more times per day	830	2.6
Total	31,659	100.0
Missing	931	
Total	32,590	

Q117 During the past 7 days how many times did you eat carrots?

	Number	%
I did not eat carrots during the past 7 days	12,999	41.2
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	11,358	36.0
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,358	10.6
1 time per day	2,084	6.6
2 times per day	781	2.5
3 times per day	317	1.0
4 or more times per day	670	2.1
Total	31,566	100.0
Missing	1,024	
Total	32,590	

Q118 During the past 7 days how many times did you eat other vegetables?

	Number	%
I did not eat other vegetables during the past 7 days	3,938	12.5
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	8,455	26.9
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	6,562	20.8
1 time per day	5,463	17.4
2 times per day	3,812	12.1
3 times per day	1,601	5.1
4 or more times per day	1,658	5.3
Total	31,489	100.0
Missing	1,101	
Total	32,590	

Q119 During the past 7 days how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop, such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite?

	Number	%
I did not drink soda or pop during the past 7 days	12,135	38.6
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	11,831	37.6
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,436	10.9
1 time per day	1,865	5.9
2 times per day	1,050	3.3
3 times per day	419	1.3
4 or more times per day	743	2.4
Total	31,480	100.0
Missing	1,110	
Total	32,590	

Q120 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	4,198	13.4
1 day	2,388	7.6
2 days	3,138	10.0
3 days	4,383	14.0
4 days	3,926	12.5
5 days	4,288	13.7
6 days	2,493	7.9
7 days	6,569	20.9
Total	31,382	100.0
Missing	1,208	
Total	32,590	

Q121 On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?

	Number	%
4 or less hours	2,100	6.7
5 hours	3,856	12.3
6 hours	7,074	22.6
7 hours	8,885	28.3
8 hours	6,574	21.0
9 hours	2,334	7.4
10 or more hours	551	1.8
Total	31,375	100.0
Missing	1,215	
Total	32,590	

Q122 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
Very hard	10,251	32.8
Sort of hard	7,501	24.0
Sort of easy	7,243	23.2
Very easy	6,258	20.0
Total	31,252	100.0
Missing	1,338	
Total	32,590	

Q123 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very hard	14,976	47.9
Sort of hard	6,210	19.9
Sort of easy	4,628	14.8
Very easy	5,436	17.4
Total	31,250	100.0
Missing	1,340	
Total	32,590	

Q126 Would a kid in your neighborhood be caught by the police if he or she smoked marijuana?

	Number	%
NO!!	4,634	14.9
no	11,974	38.6
yes	9,069	29.2
YES!!	5,358	17.3
Total	31,035	100.0
Missing	1,555	
Total	32,590	

Q124 How easy or hard would it be for you to get drugs like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines?

	Number	%
Very hard	23,731	76.1
Sort of hard	4,424	14.2
Sort of easy	1,878	6.0
Very easy	1,133	3.6
Total	31,167	100.0
Missing	1,423	
Total	32,590	

Q127 Would a kid in your neighborhood be caught by the police if he or she drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
NO!!	5,773	18.6
no	14,258	45.9
yes	7,395	23.8
YES!!	3,610	11.6
Total	31,036	100.0
Missing	1,554	
Total	32,590	

Q125 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some marijuana?

	Number	%
Very hard	16,338	52.4
Sort of hard	3,960	12.7
Sort of easy	4,301	13.8
Very easy	6,595	21.1
Total	31,194	100.0
Missing	1,396	
Total	32,590	

Q128 Would a kid in your neighborhood be caught by the police if he or she carried a handgun?

	Number	%
NO!!	4,141	13.4
no	8,219	26.6
yes	10,677	34.5
YES!!	7,878	25.5
Total	30,915	100.0
Missing	1,675	
Total	32,590	

Q129 How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	22,023	70.4
Wrong	6,785	21.7
A little bit wrong	1,897	6.1
Not wrong at all	563	1.8
Total	31,268	100.0
Missing	1,322	
Total	32,590	

Q130 How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to drink alcohol?

	Number	%
Very wrong	17,799	57.0
Wrong	8,750	28.0
A little bit wrong	3,692	11.8
Not wrong at all	1,004	3.2
Total	31,245	100.0
Missing	1,345	
Total	32,590	

Q131 How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age to smoke cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very wrong	21,022	67.2
Wrong	7,373	23.6
A little bit wrong	2,110	6.7
Not wrong at all	781	2.5
Total	31,285	100.0
Missing	1,305	
Total	32,590	

Q132 How many adults have you known personally who in the past year have used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?

	Number	%
None	23,683	75.7
1 adult	3,177	10.2
2 adults	1,858	5.9
3 or 4 adults	1,268	4.1
5 or more adults	1,317	4.2
Total	31,305	100.0
Missing	1,285	
Total	32,590	

Q133 How many adults have you known personally who in the past year have sold or dealt drugs?

	Number	%
None	27,722	88.6
1 adult	1,692	5.4
2 adults	836	2.7
3 or 4 adults	478	1.5
5 or more adults	568	1.8
Total	31,296	100.0
Missing	1,294	
Total	32,590	

Q134 How many adults have you known personally who in the past year have done other things that could get them in trouble with the police...?

	Number	%
None	27,185	87.0
1 adult	2,039	6.5
2 adults	877	2.8
3 or 4 adults	553	1.8
5 or more adults	608	2.0
Total	31,262	100.0
Missing	1,328	
Total	32,590	

Q135 How many adults have you known personally who in the past year have gotten drunk or high?

	Number	%
None	16,280	52.2
1 adult	4,663	14.9
2 adults	3,136	10.1
3 or 4 adults	2,599	8.3
5 or more adults	4,528	14.5
Total	31,206	100.0
Missing	1,384	
Total	32,590	

Q136 If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.

	Number	%
NO!!	2,914	9.3
no	5,403	17.3
yes	11,592	37.1
YES!!	11,315	36.2
Total	31,225	100.0
Missing	1,365	
Total	32,590	

Q137 My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

	Number	%
NO!!	10,609	34.1
no	12,600	40.4
yes	6,126	19.7
YES!!	1,824	5.9
Total	31,158	100.0
Missing	1,432	
Total	32,590	

Q138 I like my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.

	Number	%
NO!!	2,102	6.7
no	3,367	10.8
yes	15,222	48.8
YES!!	10,521	33.7
Total	31,212	100.0
Missing	1,378	
Total	32,590	

Q139 There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.

	Number	%
NO!!	7,799	25.0
no	10,495	33.7
yes	9,110	29.2
YES!!	3,770	12.1
Total	31,174	100.0
Missing	1,416	
Total	32,590	

Q140 There are people in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live, who are proud of me when I do something well.

	Number	%
NO!!	5,914	19.2
no	9,413	30.5
yes	11,811	38.3
YES!!	3,732	12.1
Total	30,869	100.0
Missing	1,721	
Total	32,590	

Q141 How much does the following statement describe your neighborhood: crime and/or drug selling?

	Number	%
NO!!	18,060	58.3
no	9,554	30.9
yes	2,783	9.0
YES!!	566	1.8
Total	30,962	100.0
Missing	1,628	
Total	32,590	

Q144 I feel safe in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.

	Number	%
NO!!	891	2.9
no	2,243	7.3
yes	15,349	49.6
YES!!	12,455	40.3
Total	30,937	100.0
Missing	1,653	
Total	32,590	

Q142 How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

	Number	%
None	12,125	39.1
1-2 times	9,359	30.2
3-4 times	5,385	17.4
5-6 times	2,423	7.8
7 or more times	1,730	5.6
Total	31,023	100.0
Missing	1,567	
Total	32,590	

Q145 I would like to get out of my neighborhood or the area around where I live.

	Number	%
NO!!	9,481	30.8
no	12,943	42.0
yes	5,919	19.2
YES!!	2,478	8.0
Total	30,821	100.0
Missing	1,769	
Total	32,590	

Q143 Are there sports teams or other extracurricular activities for people your age available in your community?

	Number	%
NO!!	1,677	5.4
no	3,370	10.9
yes	12,241	39.6
YES!!	13,630	44.1
Total	30,919	100.0
Missing	1,671	
Total	32,590	

Q146 There are people in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live, who encourage me to do my best.

	Number	%
NO!!	4,361	14.2
no	9,032	29.4
yes	12,835	41.7
YES!!	4,532	14.7
Total	30,759	100.0
Missing	1,831	
Total	32,590	

Q147 How often do you attend religious services or activities?

	Number	%
Never	8,035	26.0
Rarely	8,864	28.7
1-2 times a month	4,529	14.7
About once a week or more	9,456	30.6
Total	30,885	100.0
Missing	1,705	
Total	32,590	

Q150 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	26,165	85.4
Wrong	2,920	9.5
A little bit wrong	1,139	3.7
Not wrong at all	431	1.4
Total	30,655	100.0
Missing	1,935	
Total	32,590	

Q148 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly?

	Number	%
Very wrong	21,753	71.0
Wrong	5,312	17.3
A little bit wrong	2,690	8.8
Not wrong at all	892	2.9
Total	30,648	100.0
Missing	1,942	
Total	32,590	

Q151 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to steal anything worth more than \$5?

	Number	%
Very wrong	25,524	83.3
Wrong	4,154	13.6
A little bit wrong	762	2.5
Not wrong at all	204	0.7
Total	30,644	100.0
Missing	1,946	
Total	32,590	

Q149 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very wrong	27,306	89.1
Wrong	2,613	8.5
A little bit wrong	505	1.7
Not wrong at all	241	0.8
Total	30,665	100.0
Missing	1,925	
Total	32,590	

Q152 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property?

	Number	%
Very wrong	24,562	80.2
Wrong	4,620	15.1
A little bit wrong	1,057	3.5
Not wrong at all	371	1.2
Total	30,610	100.0
Missing	1,980	
Total	32,590	

Q153 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to pick a fight with someone?

	Number	%
Very wrong	18,693	61.1
Wrong	8,172	26.7
A little bit wrong	3,016	9.9
Not wrong at all	707	2.3
Total	30,588	100.0
Missing	2,002	
Total	32,590	

Q156 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked cigarettes?

	Number	%
Yes	4,457	14.6
No	20,210	66.0
I do not know	3,469	11.3
I do not have any brothers or sisters	2,478	8.1
Total	30,614	100.0
Missing	1,976	
Total	32,590	

Q154 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
Yes	10,212	33.2
No	14,902	48.4
I do not know	3,175	10.3
I do not have any brothers or sisters	2,504	8.1
Total	30,794	100.0
Missing	1,796	
Total	32,590	

Q157 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever taken a handgun to school?

	Number	%
Yes	264	0.9
No	26,466	86.3
I do not know	1,423	4.6
I do not have any brothers or sisters	2,505	8.2
Total	30,658	100.0
Missing	1,932	
Total	32,590	

Q155 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever smoked marijuana?

	Number	%
Yes	5,345	17.5
No	19,048	62.2
I do not know	3,764	12.3
I do not have any brothers or sisters	2,465	8.1
Total	30,621	100.0
Missing	1,969	
Total	32,590	

Q158 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever been suspended or expelled from school?

	Number	%
Yes	3,340	10.9
No	23,318	75.8
I do not know	1,583	5.2
I do not have any brothers or sisters	2,508	8.2
Total	30,750	100.0
Missing	1,840	
Total	32,590	

Q159 The rules in my family are clear.

	Number	%
NO!!	649	2.1
no	2,741	8.9
yes	14,251	46.3
YES!!	13,121	42.7
Total	30,763	100.0
Missing	1,827	
Total	32,590	

Q163 My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.

	Number	%
NO!!	710	2.3
no	3,568	11.7
yes	10,646	34.8
YES!!	15,680	51.2
Total	30,605	100.0
Missing	1,985	
Total	32,590	

Q160 Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?

	Number	%
Yes	6,303	20.5
No	24,378	79.5
Total	30,681	100.0
Missing	1,909	
Total	32,590	

Q164 My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

	Number	%
Never or almost never	2,594	8.5
Sometimes	8,886	29.0
Often	9,789	32.0
All the time	9,352	30.5
Total	30,622	100.0
Missing	1,968	
Total	32,590	

Q161 When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.

	Number	%
NO!!	643	2.1
no	2,721	8.9
yes	14,501	47.2
YES!!	12,887	41.9
Total	30,751	100.0
Missing	1,839	
Total	32,590	

Q165 How often do your parents tell you that they are proud of you for something you have done?

	Number	%
Never or almost never	3,028	9.9
Sometimes	8,733	28.5
Often	9,956	32.5
All the time	8,881	29.0
Total	30,597	100.0
Missing	1,993	
Total	32,590	

Q162 If you drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

	Number	%
NO!!	2,495	8.2
no	10,506	34.5
yes	8,903	29.2
YES!!	8,546	28.1
Total	30,451	100.0
Missing	2,139	
Total	32,590	

Q166 My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

	Number	%
NO!!	3,004	9.9
no	7,536	24.8
yes	13,911	45.8
YES!!	5,935	19.5
Total	30,386	100.0
Missing	2,204	
Total	32,590	

Q167 Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?

	Number	%
NO!!	1,225	4.0
no	2,514	8.3
yes	13,517	44.5
YES!!	13,095	43.1
Total	30,351	100.0
Missing	2,239	
Total	32,590	

Q168 Do you enjoy spending time with your father?

	Number	%
NO!!	2,150	7.1
no	3,271	10.9
yes	13,193	43.8
YES!!	11,481	38.2
Total	30,095	100.0
Missing	2,495	
Total	32,590	

Q169 If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.

	Number	%
NO!!	2,167	7.1
no	4,520	14.9
yes	12,667	41.6
YES!!	11,082	36.4
Total	30,436	100.0
Missing	2,154	
Total	32,590	

Q170 My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.

	Number	%
NO!!	1,679	5.5
no	6,257	20.6
yes	13,541	44.6
YES!!	8,916	29.3
Total	30,393	100.0
Missing	2,197	
Total	32,590	

Q171 If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

	Number	%
NO!!	1,255	4.2
no	4,111	13.6
yes	9,099	30.1
YES!!	15,739	52.1
Total	30,203	100.0
Missing	2,387	
Total	32,590	

Q172 If you skipped school without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

	Number	%
NO!!	1,177	3.9
no	3,902	12.9
yes	10,197	33.6
YES!!	15,072	49.7
Total	30,347	100.0
Missing	2,243	
Total	32,590	

Q173 Do you feel very close to your mother?

	Number	%
NO!!	1,386	4.6
no	3,580	11.8
yes	10,713	35.4
YES!!	14,623	48.3
Total	30,302	100.0
Missing	2,288	
Total	32,590	

Q174 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?

	Number	%
NO!!	2,544	8.4
no	7,753	25.6
yes	11,928	39.4
YES!!	8,017	26.5
Total	30,242	100.0
Missing	2,348	
Total	32,590	

Q178 Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?

	Number	%
NO!!	928	3.1
no	5,194	17.2
yes	12,969	42.9
YES!!	11,162	36.9
Total	30,254	100.0
Missing	2,336	
Total	32,590	

Q175 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?

	Number	%
NO!!	4,392	14.7
no	10,411	34.7
yes	10,265	34.2
YES!!	4,915	16.4
Total	29,983	100.0
Missing	2,607	
Total	32,590	

Q179 People in my family often insult or yell at each other.

	Number	%
NO!!	5,868	19.5
no	13,743	45.6
yes	7,550	25.1
YES!!	2,961	9.8
Total	30,122	100.0
Missing	2,468	
Total	32,590	

Q176 Do you feel very close to your father?

	Number	%
NO!!	3,006	10.0
no	5,717	19.1
yes	11,470	38.3
YES!!	9,740	32.5
Total	29,932	100.0
Missing	2,658	
Total	32,590	

Q180 We argue about the same things in my family over and over.

	Number	%
NO!!	4,984	16.6
no	11,405	37.9
yes	10,112	33.6
YES!!	3,561	11.9
Total	30,062	100.0
Missing	2,528	
Total	32,590	

Q177 My parents ask if I have gotten my homework done.

	Number	%
NO!!	1,142	3.8
no	3,724	12.3
yes	12,773	42.1
YES!!	12,715	41.9
Total	30,354	100.0
Missing	2,236	
Total	32,590	

Q181 People in my family have serious arguments.

	Number	%
NO!!	7,515	25.0
no	13,906	46.3
yes	6,160	20.5
YES!!	2,467	8.2
Total	30,048	100.0
Missing	2,542	
Total	32,590	

Q182 During the past 30 days, how often did you go hungry because there was not enough food in your home?

	Number	%
Never	24,433	80.9
Rarely	3,514	11.6
Sometimes	1,651	5.5
Most of the time	380	1.3
Always	216	0.7
Total	30,195	100.0
Missing	2,395	
Total	32,590	

Q183 How often do you recycle things such as newspapers, cans, and glass?

	Number	%
Frequently	17,798	60.1
Sometimes	8,515	28.7
Never	3,320	11.2
Total	29,633	100.0
Missing	2,957	
Total	32,590	

Q184 How often do you turn off lights and electrical appliances when not in use?

	Number	%
Frequently	20,028	66.8
Sometimes	8,761	29.2
Never	1,176	3.9
Total	29,965	100.0
Missing	2,625	
Total	32,590	

Q185 How often do you try to cut down on the amount of trash and garbage you create?

	Number	%
Frequently	8,543	28.6
Sometimes	14,171	47.5
Never	7,121	23.9
Total	29,836	100.0
Missing	2,754	
Total	32,590	

Q186 How often do you conserve water in your home or yard?

	Number	%
Frequently	17,338	58.1
Sometimes	9,548	32.0
Never	2,944	9.9
Total	29,829	100.0
Missing	2,761	
Total	32,590	

Q187 How often do you buy biodegradable or recyclable products?

	Number	%
Frequently	7,634	25.7
Sometimes	15,084	50.8
Never	6,984	23.5
Total	29,703	100.0
Missing	2,887	
Total	32,590	

Q188 I believe that my actions can improve the quality of the environment.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	10,592	35.7
Agree	15,386	51.8
Disagree	2,871	9.7
Strongly disagree	842	2.8
Total	29,692	100.0
Missing	2,898	
Total	32,590	

Q189 During an average week, how many hours do you spend helping friends or neighbors...?

	Number	%
0 hours	10,557	35.8
1 hour	8,433	28.6
2 hours	5,546	18.8
3-5 hours	3,683	12.5
6-10 hours	780	2.6
11 or more hours	508	1.7
Total	29,506	100.0
Missing	3,084	
Total	32,590	

Q190 During the last 12 months, how many times have you been a leader in a group or organization?

	Number	%
Never	10,511	35.3
Once	5,864	19.7
Twice	4,562	15.3
3-4 times	4,164	14.0
5 or more times	4,636	15.6
Total	29,737	100.0
Missing	2,853	
Total	32,590	

Q191 During the last 12 months, how many times have you helped make sure that all people are treated fairly?

	Number	%
Never	5,503	18.6
Once	4,494	15.2
Twice	4,193	14.2
3-4 times	6,190	20.9
5 or more times	9,187	31.1
Total	29,567	100.0
Missing	3,023	
Total	32,590	

Q192 During the last 12 months, how many times have you stood up for what you believed, even when it was unpopular to do so?

	Number	%
Never	4,522	15.3
Once	4,394	14.9
Twice	4,490	15.2
3-4 times	6,154	20.8
5 or more times	9,979	33.8
Total	29,540	100.0
Missing	3,050	
Total	32,590	

Q193 In the past 30 days, how often have you read about issues affecting the public, politics...?

	Number	%
Frequently	10,663	36.0
Sometimes	13,362	45.1
Never	5,590	18.9
Total	29,614	100.0
Missing	2,976	
Total	32,590	

Q194 During the last 12 months, have you used your political voice as a result of reading about politics, political campaigns...?

	Number	%
Yes	6,832	23.2
No	22,650	76.8
Total	29,482	100.0
Missing	3,108	
Total	32,590	

Q195 How important is participating in a democratic process to you?

	Number	%
Very important	8,501	28.8
Quite important	7,350	24.9
Fairly important	6,570	22.3
Slightly important	3,892	13.2
Not at all important	3,182	10.8
Total	29,495	100.0
Missing	3,095	
Total	32,590	

Q196 People who know me would say being good at planning ahead is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	2,723	9.2
A little like me	5,698	19.3
Somewhat like me	8,639	29.2
Quite like me	7,395	25.0
Very much like me	5,147	17.4
Total	29,602	100.0
Missing	2,988	
Total	32,590	

Q197 People who know me would say giving up when things get hard for me is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	13,075	44.3
A little like me	8,952	30.3
Somewhat like me	4,790	16.2
Quite like me	1,661	5.6
Very much like me	1,054	3.6
Total	29,532	100.0
Missing	3,058	
Total	32,590	

Q198 People who know me would say 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	1,458	5.0
A little like me	2,804	9.5
Somewhat like me	3,652	12.4
Quite like me	7,658	26.0
Very much like me	13,878	47.1
Total	29,451	100.0
Missing	3,139	
Total	32,590	

Q199 People who know me would say thinking through the possible good and bad results of different choices before I make decisions is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	1,623	5.5
A little like me	3,131	10.7
Somewhat like me	6,341	21.6
Quite like me	8,894	30.3
Very much like me	9,391	32.0
Total	29,380	100.0
Missing	3,210	
Total	32,590	

Q200 I know of someone who has been really hurt by cyberbullying.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	4,667	15.8
Agree	7,180	24.4
Disagree	8,335	28.3
Strongly disagree	9,280	31.5
Total	29,461	100.0
Missing	3,129	
Total	32,590	

Q201 I would report cyberbullying incidents, if I could do so without anyone knowing it was me.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	11,295	38.6
Agree	11,914	40.7
Disagree	4,034	13.8
Strongly disagree	2,026	6.9
Total	29,268	100.0
Missing	3,322	
Total	32,590	

Q202 I have the right to say anything I want online, even if what I say hurts someone or violates someone's privacy.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	2,233	7.6
Agree	4,504	15.4
Disagree	12,973	44.3
Strongly disagree	9,551	32.6
Total	29,261	100.0
Missing	3,329	
Total	32,590	

Q203 How honest were you in filling out this survey?

	Number	%
I was very honest	21,368	72.6
I was honest pretty much of the time	6,710	22.8
I was honest some of the time	997	3.4
I was honest once in a while	357	1.2
Total	29,433	100.0
Missing	3,157	
Total	32,590	

Q209 How many times in the past year has another student sexually harassed you?

	Number	%
Never	24,557	83.3
1 to 2 times	2,877	9.8
3 to 5 times	875	3.0
6 to 9 times	441	1.5
10 to 19 times	234	0.8
20 to 29 times	116	0.4
30 to 39 times	57	0.2
40 or more times	326	1.1
Total	29,483	100.0
Missing	3,107	
Total	32,590	

Q210 How many times in the past year have you sexually harassed another student?

	Number	%
Never	28,095	95.2
1 to 2 times	736	2.5
3 to 5 times	203	0.7
6 to 9 times	113	0.4
10 to 19 times	51	0.2
20 to 29 times	48	0.2
30 to 39 times	20	0.1
40 or more times	235	0.8
Total	29,502	100.0
Missing	3,088	
Total	32,590	

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