

**FALL
2019**



**SCHOOL YEAR
2018-2019**

FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH SURVEY

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2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey

School Year 2018-2019

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

Results and Tabulations

Publication Date: September 2019

A complete copy of this report, as well as previous Youth Survey reports, may be found on our website at:

<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey>

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the results of the *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students*. The survey examined behaviors, experiences, and other factors that influence the health and well-being of the county's youth. Students' participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous. The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and the Fairfax County School Board co-sponsor the survey to collect information about youth behaviors – those that are positive as well as those that are harmful. These data provide insight into the prevalence and frequency of substance use, violence and delinquency, health and health risk behaviors, and extracurricular activities of the students. The survey also assesses factors in the youth's environment that have been shown to protect youth from substance use and other problem behaviors.

This is the 14th year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted. The survey was administered in November 2018 and resulted in valid responses from 32,904 students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. A simultaneous administration of a separate survey instrument to sixth-grade students resulted in 12,175 valid responses. This report, as well as a report of the *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students*, can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey.

KEY FINDINGS

Substance Use

- One-third of Fairfax County students (33.1%) reported drinking alcohol at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 17.4% of eighth-grade students to half of twelfth-grade students (49.7%). One in seven students (14.9%) reported drinking alcohol in the past month, ranging from 3.7% of eighth-grade students to 28.0% of twelfth-grade students.
- Approximately six percent of the students (6.4%) reported binge drinking* in the two weeks prior to the survey, with rates ranging from 1.0% of eighth-grade students to 13.0% of twelfth-grade students.
- Female students reported higher rates of alcohol use in their lifetime (34.8% compared to 31.4% of male students), in the past month (16.4% and 13.4%, respectively), and binge drinking in the past two weeks (6.7% and 6.1%, respectively).
- The percentages of students reporting the use of alcohol (in their lifetime, in the past month, and binge drinking) were the lowest reported in the past nine years. The percentage of students reporting ever having used alcohol has declined 12.4 percentage points since 2010.

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

- Over one-fourth of the students (27.9%) reported vaping* at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 15.1% of eighth-grade students to 39.3% of twelfth-grade students. One in five students (19.8%) reported vaping in the past month. Nicotine was the most common substance inhaled through vaping in the past month (16.7%), followed by flavoring only (10.3%) and marijuana (8.0%).
- One-sixth of the students reported using marijuana in their lifetime (17.4%), ranging from 4.9% of eighth-grade students to 31.1% of twelfth-grade students. Ten percent of the students (9.7%) reported using marijuana in the past month, ranging from 2.3% of eighth-grade students to one-sixth of twelfth-grade students (17.6%).
- Nine percent of the students (9.4%) reported smoking cigarettes at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 5.0% of eighth-grade students to 15.4% of twelfth-grade students. Two percent of the students (1.8%) reported smoking cigarettes in the past month.
- Lifetime and past month prevalence rates for cigarette use were the lowest reported in the past nine years. The lifetime prevalence rate has decreased 10.7 percentage points since 2010, while the past month rate has decreased by 5.0 percentage points.
- More students reported using e-cigarettes† in the past month (8.7%) than combustible cigarettes, ranging from 4.1% of eighth-grade students to 13.6% of twelfth-grade students.
- Lifetime use of inhalants declined as grade level rose, ranging from 3.0% of twelfth-grade students to 7.7% of eighth-grade students. One percent of the students (1.2%) reported using inhalants in the past month.
- Three percent of the students (2.9%) reported taking prescription painkillers without a doctor's order in the past month, which was the lowest rate reported since 2010.
- 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, as were the lifetime prevalence rates for vaping and inhalant use.
- Rates of use among Fairfax County eighth-grade students were less than half the national rates for past month use of alcohol, marijuana, and cigarettes, as well as lifetime use of marijuana and binge drinking in the past two weeks.
- Fairfax County youth were more likely than their peers nationally to report vaping nicotine and marijuana in the past month.

* Vaping is the inhalation of an aerosol through a battery-powered device such as an e-cigarette, vape pen, or pod. The aerosol may contain nicotine, THC (the main psychoactive chemical in marijuana), and/or flavoring.

† E-cigarette use is a subset of the vaping of nicotine item, which includes any type of vaping device.

‡ National data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019).

Sexual Activity

- One in six Fairfax County students (17.2%) reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, ranging from 3.8% of eighth-grade students to 34.1% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime (18.8% compared to 15.8% of female students).
- Approximately two-thirds of the students who reported having had sexual intercourse (67.3%) used a condom the last time they had sex. Male students were more likely to report using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (72.1% compared to 61.9% of female students).
- Approximately one in six of the students who has ever had sexual intercourse (17.2%) reported drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last intercourse, ranging from 12.2% of eighth-grade students to 17.9% of twelfth-grade students.
- Approximately one-fifth of the students (19.2%) reported having had oral sex in their lifetime, ranging from 4.2% of eighth-grade students to 36.8% of twelfth-grade students. More male students reported having had oral sex (20.8% compared to 17.7% of female students). The 2018 rate was the lowest reported since 2010, when 26.2% of the students reported having had oral sex in their lifetime.

Vehicle Safety

- Five percent of twelfth-grade students (4.9%) reported driving a vehicle in the past month after drinking alcohol. Male twelfth-grade students were more likely to report doing so than female twelfth-grade students (6.3% and 3.5%, respectively).
- One-third of the twelfth-grade students (33.2%) reported that they had texted while driving in the past month.
- Both rates (driving after consuming alcohol and texting while driving) were the lowest reported since the items were added in 2015.

Bullying* and Cyberbullying†

- Four percent of the students (4.2%) reported bullying someone on school property in the past year, while over twice as many (11.6%) reported having been bullied on school property in the past year. Both rates of bullying and of being bullied declined as grade level increased, with 15.7% of eighth-

* Bullying was defined as any aggressive and unwanted behavior that is intended to harm, intimidate, or humiliate the victim; involves a real or perceived power imbalance; and is repeated over time or causes severe emotional trauma.

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

grade students reporting that they were bullied on school property in the past year compared to 8.2% of twelfth-grade students.

- The 2018 rates for bullying and having been bullied were the lowest reported since the items were modified in 2015.
- Four percent of Fairfax County students (3.9%) reported cyberbullying* a student attending their school in the past year, while 8.2% reported having been cyberbullied by another student in the past year. Rates of having been cyberbullied decreased with grade level, ranging from 9.7% of eighth-grade students to 6.7% of twelfth-grade students.
- Female students were more likely to report being cyberbullied by a student attending their school (9.7% compared to 6.6% of male students).
- The 2018 rates for cyberbullying and having been cyberbullied were the lowest reported since 2010.

Dating Aggression

- Approximately one in eight of the students (12.7%) reported having had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who always wanted to know their whereabouts, ranging from 6.7% of eighth-grade students to 18.6% of twelfth-grade students.
- Six percent of the students (5.9%) reported having had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who called them names or put them down, and 3.3% reported having been pressured into having sex by a partner in their lifetime.
- Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past year, 9.4% reported being forced into sexual activity by a partner. Female students were three times as likely to report being forced to engage in sexual activity (14.2% compared to 4.7% of male students).
- Five percent of the students who dated or went out with someone during the past year (4.6%) reported being physically hurt by a partner.

Other Aggressive Behaviors

- Over one-fourth of Fairfax County students (28.7%) reported having said something bad about someone's race or culture in the past year. Male students were more likely to report making such comments (36.8% compared to 20.8% of female students).
- The percentage of students who reported having made derogatory comments about someone's race or culture in the past year was the lowest since 2010, when 43.0% reported doing so.

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

- Nearly half of the students (46.7%) reported having something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year, ranging from 40.2% of White students to 54.7% of students of other* or multiple races.
- Fourteen percent of the students (13.8%) reported having been sexually harassed in the past year, ranging from 11.4% of eighth-grade students to 16.3% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were almost three times as likely to report having been sexually harassed in the past year (20.3% compared to 7.0% of male students).
- One in ten male students (10.9%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, while 3.8% of female students reported doing so. One percent of the students (1.1%) reported carrying a weapon on school property.
- Two percent of the students (1.8%) reported having ever belonged to a gang, including 0.8% of female students and 2.7% of male students.

Physical Activity and Sleep

- Approximately two-fifths of Fairfax County students (38.4%) participated in at least one hour of physical activity[†] on five or more days in the past week, ranging from 32.1% of twelfth-grade students to 41.8% of tenth-grade students. The percentage of students who reported this level of physical activity was the lowest since 2010, when 42.6% did so.
- Nearly half of the male students (45.5%) participated in at least an hour of physical activity on five or more days in the past week, compared to 31.6% of female students.
- One in eight Fairfax County students (12.0%) reported that they spend three or more hours on an average school day watching television, which was the lowest rate since 2011[‡] when 22.2% reported doing so.
- Half of the students (50.1%) reported spending three or more hours on an average school day playing video or computer games or using a computer (including tablets and smartphones) for non-school activities, which was the highest rate since 2011[§] when 37.6% reported doing so. There was little difference between genders or grade levels in the amount of time spent on these activities.
- Fewer than one-third of the students (30.8%) reported getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night, ranging from 16.9% of twelfth-grade students to nearly half (48.2%) of eighth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night (35.6% compared to 26.3% of female students).

* Other than White, Black, Hispanic or Asian race/ethnicity.

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

[‡] This item was not included on the 2010, 2012, or 2014 survey.

[§] This item was not included on the 2010, 2012, or 2014 survey.

Nutrition and Weight Loss Behaviors

- Fewer than one-fourth of the students (22.7%) ate fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the past week, ranging from 21.3% of twelfth-grade students to 23.8% of eighth-grade students.
- Nine percent of the students (8.9%) reported drinking non-diet soda at least once a day in the week prior to the survey. The percentage of students reporting daily consumption of soda has declined by 10.0 percentage points since 2010.
- Ten percent of the students (10.1%) reported drinking sweetened drinks (such as lemonade or sweetened tea) at least once per day, while 5.7% reported consuming sports drinks daily and 2.8% consumed energy drinks daily.
- One-third of the Fairfax County students (33.1%) reported drinking a sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day. Male students were more likely to report consuming at least one sweetened beverage a day (40.9% compared to 25.7% of female students). The rate of daily consumption of sweetened beverages has declined 6.2 percentage points since 2015 when the items were added to the survey.
- Eight percent of the students (7.9%) reported going hungry in the past month (some of the time, most of the time, or always) due to a lack of food in the home.
- Seven percent of the students (7.3%) reported going without eating for 24 hours or more in the past month in order to lose weight or keep from gaining weight, with more female students reporting the behavior compared to male students (9.4% and 5.1%, respectively).

Mental Health

- Over one-third of the students (36.6%) reported experiencing a high level of stress in the past month, ranging from 24.5% of eighth-grade students to 46.8% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were more likely to report experiencing a high level of stress (46.1% compared to 26.7% of male students).
- Over one-third of female students (35.8%) reported feeling so sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row in the past year that they stopped doing some usual activities, and 20.3% of male students reported experiencing the feelings. More students reported experiencing the depressive symptoms as grade level increased, ranging from 23.8% of eighth-grade students to 33.0% of twelfth-grade students.
- Approximately one in six female students (18.2%) and one in nine male students (11.2%) reported that they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year. Seven percent of Fairfax County female students (7.3%) and 4.1% of male students reported attempting suicide in the past year.

Extracurricular Activities and Civic Behaviors

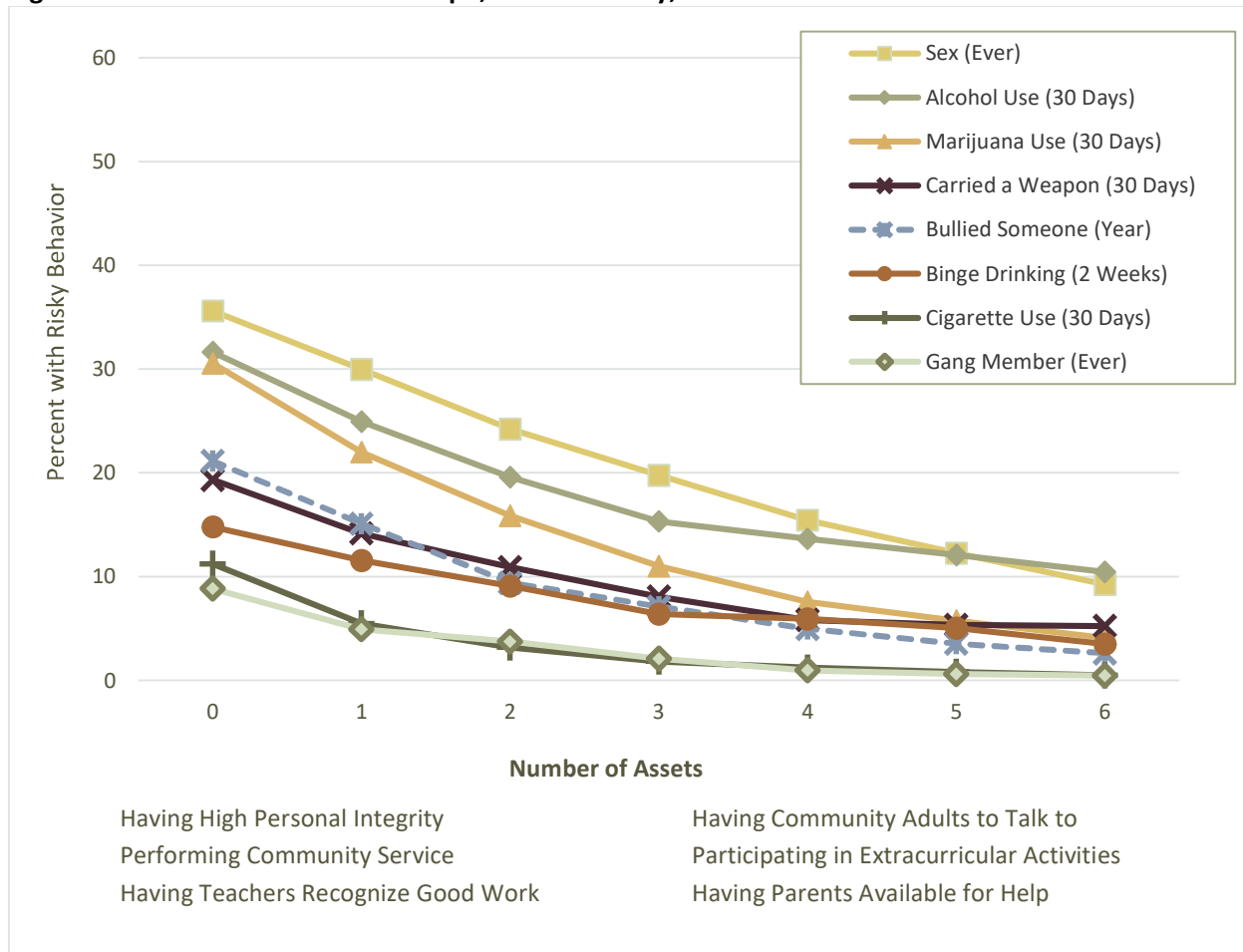
- Nearly half of the Fairfax County students (48.5%) reported participating in extracurricular activities at school (such as teams, clubs, or programs) for an hour or more on an average school day, ranging from 39.1% of eighth-grade students to 53.8% of tenth-grade students.
- Nearly half of the students (45.1%) reported participating in extracurricular activities away from school for an hour or more on an average school day, ranging from 37.2% of twelfth-grade students to 55.8% of eighth-grade students.
- Two-thirds of the students (66.0%) reported that they spend an hour or more on an average school day doing homework, ranging from 50.7% of eighth-grade students to 74.9% of twelfth-grade students.
- Sixteen percent of the students (15.8%) reported going to work for an hour or more on an average school day, including 33.1% of twelfth-grade students.
- Female students were more likely to report spending an hour or more on an average school day in all of the extracurricular activities queried on the survey.
- Over three-fifths of the students (62.1%) reported volunteering to do community service in the past year, including 67.5% of female students and 56.8% of male students. The 2018 rate was the lowest rate reported in the past nine years, being 8.1 percentage points lower than the 2010 rate.
- Approximately two-thirds of the students (68.3%) reported that they were a leader in a group or organization in the past year.

Three to Succeed

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

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

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



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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

* Monitoring the Future is an annual survey of substance use that is administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students across the nation (Johnston et al., 2019).

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The 2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted in November 2018. The survey instrument for eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students contained 170 questions. Approximately forty percent of the questions were derived from the Communities That Care Youth Survey from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and approximately one-third were taken from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

This is the 14th year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted. The survey instrument has been modified since it was first administered in 2001, but core questions related to risky and healthy behaviors have remained consistent. Sixth-grade students were included in the survey for the first time in 2005, when one survey instrument was administered to a sample of students in sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. Due to concerns with both the length and language of the survey, a separate *6th Grade Survey* instrument was developed for administration in 2008. Also in that year, two separate instruments were administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students: one focusing on risk and protective factors and the other focusing on healthy behaviors. From 2009 to 2014 the two instruments for older students (*Risk and Protective Factors Survey* and *Healthy Behaviors Survey*) were administered in alternating years. In 2015, a new questionnaire for the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students was developed, maintaining items of interest from the two previous versions and adding additional questions on substance use, bullying, harassment, nutrition, and extra-curricular activities. Items on the use of vaping devices and prescription painkiller misuse were added in 2018. The instrument for sixth-grade students was modified slightly in 2015.

The results of the *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students* are presented in a separate report, which can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey. A more detailed discussion of the history of the Fairfax County Youth Survey is provided in Appendix A on page 175.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

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

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

A total of 35,193 eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students participated in the 2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey, representing 83.3% 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
42,226	35,193	83.3%

^aTotal Fairfax County Public Schools enrollment in grades 8, 10, and 12 -- November 2018, 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 (cabenerferol)
- the grade information was missing
- the student's reported age and grade were implausible
- the student provided more than two inconsistent responses regarding substance use and other behaviors
- the student provided pharmacologically implausible responses (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal)
- the student reported being in 8th grade in Pyramid 9

Missing data were not imputed. A more thorough description of the survey administration and validation is presented in Appendix B beginning on page 178.

A total of 2,289 questionnaires were rejected due to meeting at least one of the data cleaning criteria, leaving 32,904 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 – 2018)

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

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SURVEYED YOUTH

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

Nearly two-fifths of the survey respondents identified themselves as non-Hispanic White (38.1%). The largest minority population among survey respondents was Asian (22.4%), followed by Hispanic (21.7%). Over one-fifth of the students (23.5%) reported that a language other than English is the primary language spoken in their home. Demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey are compared to the total Fairfax County Public Schools student population in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades in Table 3.

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

	Survey Respondents ^a			FCPS Enrollment ^b	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Grade					
8 th	11,583	35.2	*	14,122	33.4
10 th	11,271	34.3		14,317	33.9
12 th	10,050	30.5	*	13,787	32.7
Gender					
Female	16,447	50.4	*	20,441	48.4
Male	16,204	49.6	*	21,785	51.6
Race/Ethnicity^c					
White	12,392	38.1	*	16,673	39.5
Black	3,289	10.1		4,411	10.4
Hispanic	7,050	21.7	*	9,886	23.4
Asian	7,305	22.4	*	8,899	21.1
Other/Multiple	2,514	7.7	*	2,357	5.6

Note. Data in this table are not weighted.

^aBecause of missing responses to the gender and race/ethnicity questions, sums for these categories do not equal the number of valid cases included in the report. ^bTotal enrollment in grades 8, 10, and 12 in Fairfax County Public Schools in November 2018, 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.

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

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

(Values are percentages)

	Primary Language Spoken at Home		
	English	Spanish	Other
Overall	76.5	10.8	12.7
Grade			
8 th	73.9	12.3	13.9
10 th	77.5	10.3	12.2
12 th	78.3	9.7	11.9
Gender			
Female	76.3	11.3	12.4
Male	76.6	10.3	13.1
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	94.5	0.1	5.4
Black	84.3	0.1	15.5
Hispanic	47.6	51.4	1.0
Asian	64.0	0.0	36.0
Other/Multiple	92.5	0.2	7.3

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

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

DATA WEIGHTING

The ratio of survey respondents from a given grade within a pyramid to all survey respondents was compared to the ratio of all students enrolled in that grade in that pyramid to all students enrolled in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades in all Fairfax County Public Schools. Corrective weights were applied to the data to ensure proportional representation based on enrollment by grade within each pyramid. The calculations for weighting are described in Appendix B on page 184. Although statistically significant differences were observed among sub-populations of the respondents (grade, gender, and race/ethnicity) and the FCPS enrollment, data were weighted by grade within each pyramid only. Because of the desire to analyze the data at the pyramid level, the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses if weights by gender or race/ethnicity are applied.

HOW TO INTERPRET RESULTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

RISK BEHAVIORS

Substance Use

The 2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students about their use of a number of substances during their lifetime and in the past month. Alcohol was the most commonly used substance by Fairfax County youth in their lifetime. One-third of the students (33.1%) reported drinking it at least once, ranging from 17.4% of eighth-grade students to half (49.7%) of twelfth-grade students. Female students were more likely to report ever having drunk alcohol (34.8% compared to 31.4% of male students). Rates of lifetime alcohol use varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from approximately one-fourth of Asian and Black students (22.5% and 22.8%, respectively) to nearly two-fifths of students of other or multiple races and White students (38.6% and 39.0%, respectively). Fifteen percent of the students (14.9%) reported drinking alcohol in the past month, ranging from 3.7% of eighth-grade students to 28.0% of twelfth-grade students. Approximately six percent of the students (6.4%) reported binge drinking*, including 13.0% of twelfth-grade students.

Questions on vaping were added to the survey in 2018 to align with questions on the national Monitoring the Future survey. Vaping is the inhalation of an aerosol through a battery-powered device. The aerosol may contain nicotine, THC (the main psychoactive chemical in marijuana), and/or flavoring. Vaping devices include e-cigarettes, vape pens, and pods (e.g., Juul) which resemble a USB flash drive and come in flavors that appeal to youth, such as mango, crème, and fruit. Over one-fourth of the students (27.9%) reported vaping at least once in their lifetime, and one in five (19.8%) reported doing so in the past month. More students reported vaping in the past month than using any of the other substances measured on the survey. Prevalence rates of ever vaping ranged from 15.1% of eighth-grade students to 39.3% of twelfth-grade students, and from 17.9% of Asian students to 34.1% of Hispanic students. Nicotine was the most common substance inhaled through vaping in the past month (16.7%), followed by flavoring only (10.3%) and marijuana (8.0%).

Approximately one in six of the survey respondents (17.4%) reported using marijuana in their lifetime, ranging from 4.9% of eighth-grade students to 31.1% of twelfth-grade students. There was little difference in lifetime marijuana use between genders. One in eleven Asian students (9.3%) reported ever using marijuana, while among all other racial categories approximately one-fifth of the students reported use. One in ten of the survey respondents (9.7%) reported using marijuana in the past month.

Nine percent of the surveyed youth (9.4%) reported smoking cigarettes at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 5.0% of eighth-grade students to 15.4% of twelfth-grade students. More students reported using e-cigarettes in the past month (8.7%) than combustible cigarettes (1.8%). Rates of e-cigarette use ranged from 4.1% of eighth-grade students to 13.6% of twelfth-grade students. The survey item on e-cigarette use measures the use of that particular vaping device, while the more general vaping questions discussed above do not differentiate by device.

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

Five percent of Fairfax County students (5.1%) reported using inhalants at least once in their lifetime, while 1.2% reported using them in the month prior to survey administration. Rates of inhalants use decreased as grade level increased, ranging from 3.0% of twelfth-grade students to 7.7% of eighth-grade students reporting ever using them.

Approximately three percent of Fairfax County youth (2.9%) reported misusing prescription painkillers in the past month, and 3.6% indicated misuse of other prescription drugs.

Fairfax County youth reported lower rates of use than those reported nationally for many of the investigated substances, including use of alcohol, marijuana, and cigarettes. Rates of use among Fairfax County eighth-grade students were less than half the national rates for past month use of alcohol, marijuana, and cigarettes, as well as lifetime use of marijuana and binge drinking in the past two weeks. Fairfax County youth were more likely than their peers nationally to report vaping nicotine and marijuana, and slightly more likely to report using inhalants, LSD, methamphetamine, and heroin in the past month.

The percentages of Fairfax County students reporting use of alcohol, cigarettes, and prescription painkillers were lower in 2018 than in any of the previous years. Lifetime use of alcohol declined 12.4 percentage points since 2010; the rate of past month use was 6.2 percentage points lower than in 2010; and binge drinking fell 4.1 percentage points since 2010. Cigarette use has also declined steadily among Fairfax County students over the past nine years, decreasing from 20.1% of the students reporting smoking a cigarette at least once in their lifetime in 2010, to 9.4% in 2018. Past month use of cigarettes declined 5.0 percentage points since 2010. While the percentage of students who reported ever using marijuana has fallen to the lowest level since 2010, the rate of using marijuana in the past month has trended up slightly since 2016.

The early initiation of substance use is linked to a number of negative outcomes, including use of a greater range of drugs, unintentional injuries, and alcohol and/or drug dependence (Dawson, Goldstein, Chou, Ruan & Grant, 2008; Hingson & Zha, 2009). The 2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students how old they were when they first used cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana. Response options consisted of one-year responses for ages 11 through 16, and open-ended ranges for extreme responses (“10 or younger” and “17 or older”). Table 7 presents the mean age of first use for those students who reported ever having used the substance, calculated by using the one-year responses and the upper and lower endpoints for the extreme responses. Cigarettes had the lowest mean age of first use (13.5 years), followed by alcohol (13.8 years), marijuana (14.7 years), and then regular alcohol use (15.2 years), which was defined as consuming alcohol at least once a month. Nine percent of the students (9.0%) indicated first drinking alcohol before the age of 13, while 3.3% indicated first smoking a cigarette before that age.

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

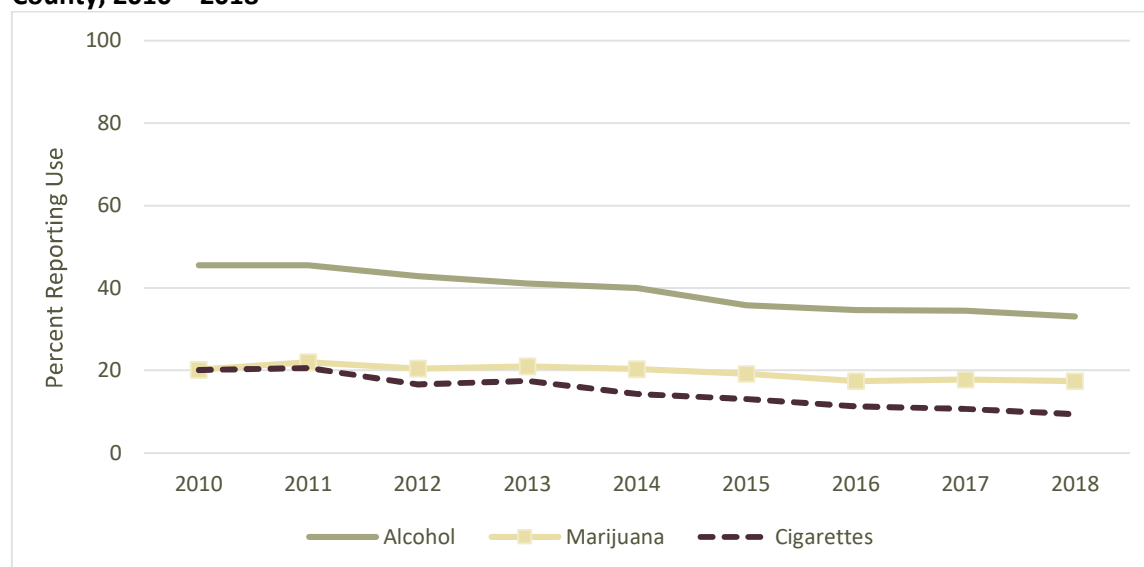
	Alcohol	Vaping ^a	Marijuana	Cigarettes	Inhalants
Overall	33.1	27.9	17.4	9.4	5.1
Grade					
8 th	17.4	15.1	4.9	5.0	7.7
10 th	32.6	29.5	16.6	8.0	4.6
12 th	49.7	39.3	31.1	15.4	3.0
Gender					
Female	34.8	27.8	17.2	8.8	5.0
Male	31.4	28.1	17.7	10.0	5.2
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	39.0	29.9	19.2	9.4	4.7
Black	22.8	27.3	18.0	7.8	5.5
Hispanic	37.2	34.1	21.4	14.0	6.1
Asian	22.5	17.9	9.3	5.6	4.1
Other/Multiple	38.6	30.7	21.0	9.6	6.7

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

^aVaping is the inhalation of an aerosol through a battery-powered device such as an e-cigarette, vape pen, or pod. The aerosol may contain nicotine, THC (the main psychoactive chemical in marijuana), and/or flavoring.

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

Figure 2. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



Note. The item measuring lifetime inhalants use was not included on the 2010, 2012, or 2014 survey so it is not included in this figure. The item on vaping was added to the survey in 2018, so it is not included in this figure. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

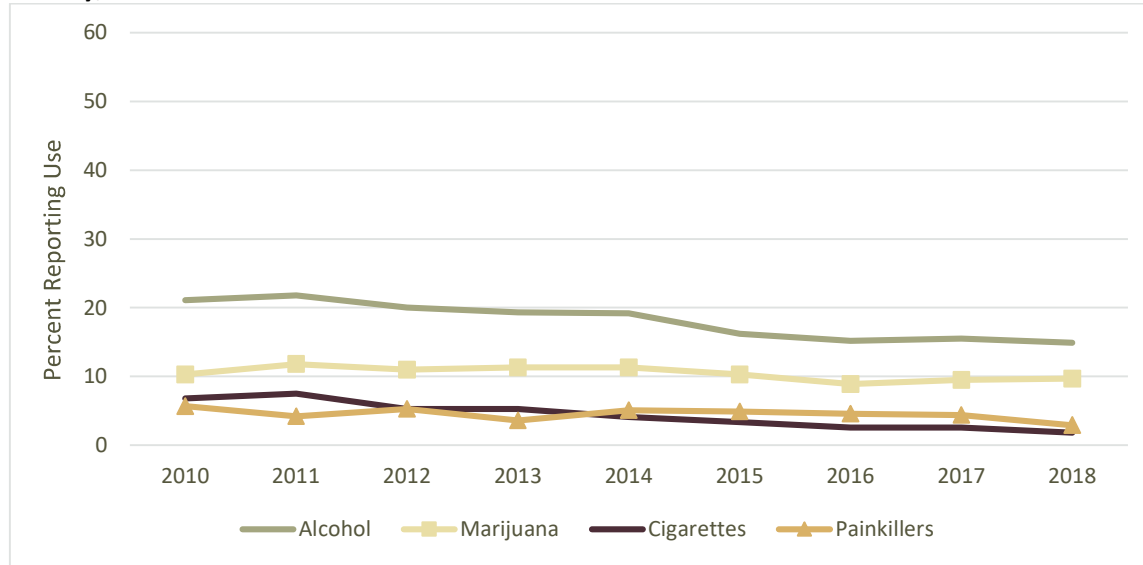
Table 6. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

Substance	Overall	Grade			Gender		Race/Ethnicity ^a				
		8 th	10 th	12 th	Female	Male	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other/ Multiple
Any vaping	19.8	9.8	20.5	29.4	20.3	19.3	22.3	18.1	23.8	11.9	22.0
Vaping nicotine	16.7	7.3	17.6	25.4	16.9	16.4	19.6	14.4	19.4	9.5	19.0
Vaping flavorings only	10.3	7.5	11.4	12.0	10.9	9.7	9.2	11.1	15.0	7.0	11.3
Vaping marijuana	8.0	2.1	8.1	14.1	7.4	8.7	9.1	7.9	9.8	4.4	9.2
Alcohol	14.9	3.7	13.5	28.0	16.4	13.4	20.4	7.9	14.8	8.2	18.1
Binge Drinking ^b	6.4	1.0	5.5	13.0	6.7	6.1	8.8	3.6	6.7	3.2	7.8
Marijuana	9.7	2.3	9.5	17.6	9.0	10.4	11.4	10.1	11.1	5.0	11.9
E-cigarettes	8.7	4.1	8.5	13.6	7.9	9.5	10.2	5.7	10.6	5.3	10.0
Rx drugs (not painkillers) without doctor's order	3.6	2.5	3.7	4.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	2.7	4.1	2.3	5.3
Smokeless tobacco	3.4	2.2	3.2	5.0	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.5	5.0	2.2	3.2
Rx painkillers without a doctor's order	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.7	2.3	3.8
Cigarettes	1.8	0.8	1.3	3.3	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.7	1.0	2.2
Synthetic marijuana	1.5	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.6	0.7	1.6
LSD or other hallucinogens	1.3	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.6	0.7	2.0
Over-the-counter drugs to get high	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.7	1.8
Inhalants	1.2	2.0	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.2
Cocaine or crack	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.9
Steroids	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9
Methamphetamine	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Ecstasy	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4

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

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

Figure 3. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in The Past Month, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Table 7. Mean Age of First Use of Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

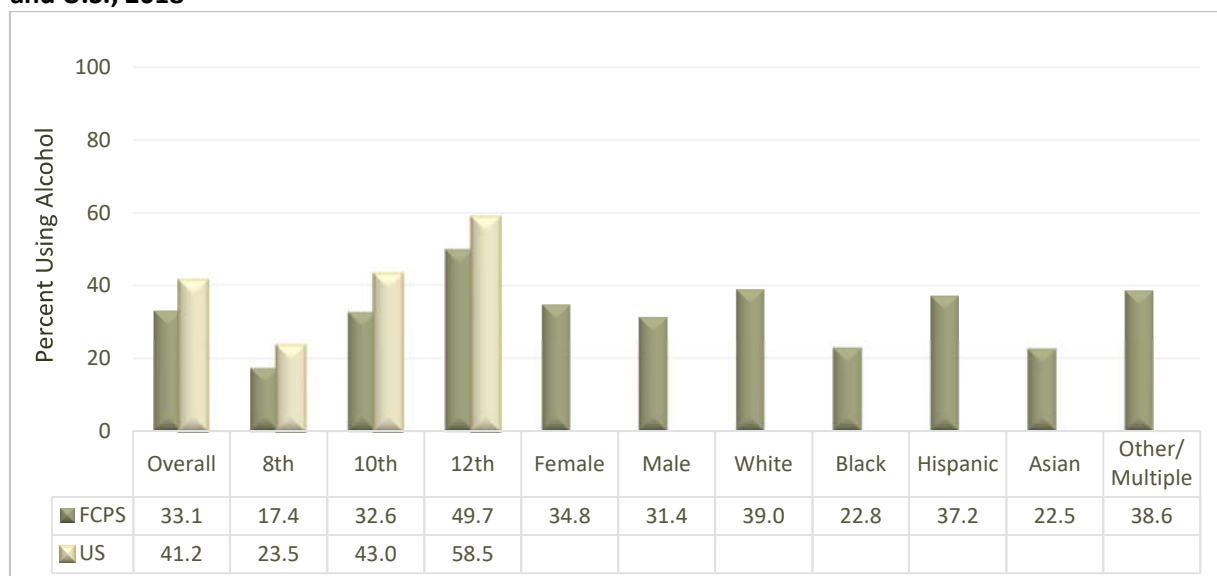
	Cigarette Use	First Alcohol Use	Marijuana Use	Regular Alcohol Use ^a
Overall	13.5	13.8	14.7	15.2
Grade				
8 th	11.5	11.5	12.2	12.2
10 th	13.0	13.4	14.1	14.4
12 th	14.6	14.8	15.4	15.9
Gender				
Female	13.8	13.9	14.8	15.2
Male	13.3	13.6	14.6	15.3
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.1	14.1	15.0	15.5
Black	12.7	13.2	14.2	14.7
Hispanic	13.3	13.4	14.4	14.9
Asian	13.2	13.8	15.0	15.4
Other/Multiple	13.4	13.6	14.6	15.2

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

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

ALCOHOL USE

Figure 4. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2018 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). 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, 2014 – 2018

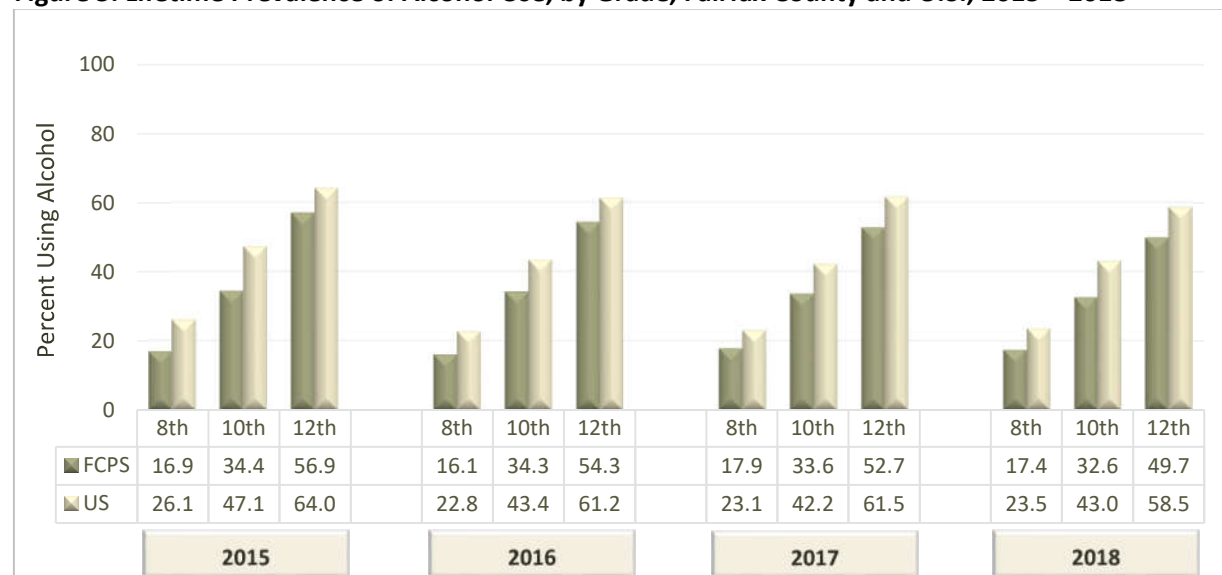
(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	40.0	35.8	34.6	34.5	33.1
Grade					
8 th	20.8	16.9	16.1	17.9	17.4
10 th	39.9	34.4	34.3	33.6	32.6
12 th	60.0	56.9	54.3	52.7	49.7
Gender					
Female	41.4	37.0	35.8	35.6	34.8
Male	38.6	34.6	33.2	33.3	31.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	44.1	40.5	39.3	40.3	39.0
Black	34.3	28.2	28.4	25.2	22.8
Hispanic	46.9	42.4	40.0	40.9	37.2
Asian	27.3	23.9	22.5	22.4	22.5
Other/Multiple	44.2	38.9	38.8	36.6	38.6

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

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

Figure 5. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

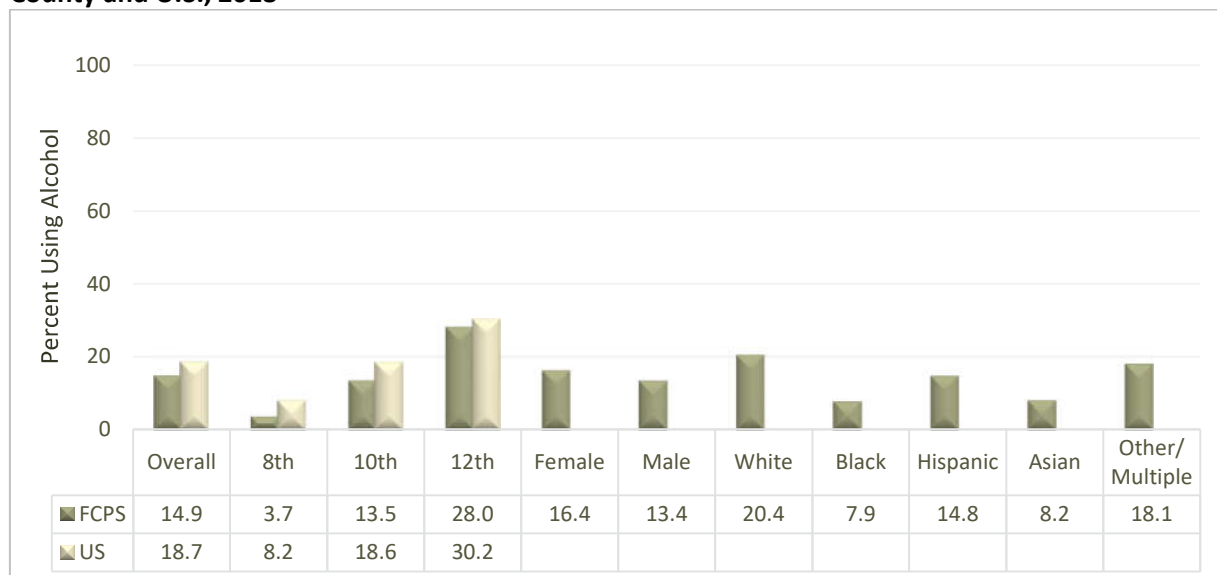
Table 9. Lifetime Frequency of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)							
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	66.9	11.8	7.3	4.3	4.3	2.5	3.0
Grade							
8 th	82.6	10.3	3.4	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.5
10 th	67.4	12.9	8.1	4.4	4.0	1.8	1.5
12 th	50.3	12.2	10.3	6.9	7.9	5.4	7.1
Gender							
Female	65.3	12.3	8.1	4.6	4.8	2.3	2.5
Male	68.6	11.2	6.4	3.9	3.9	2.6	3.4
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	61.0	12.4	7.9	5.5	5.5	3.5	4.2
Black	77.2	8.9	6.2	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.5
Hispanic	62.8	14.0	8.8	4.5	4.5	2.6	2.9
Asian	77.5	9.5	4.9	2.9	2.7	1.0	1.5
Other/Multiple	61.4	13.2	8.6	4.7	5.7	3.1	3.3

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 6. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2018 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). 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, 2014 – 2018

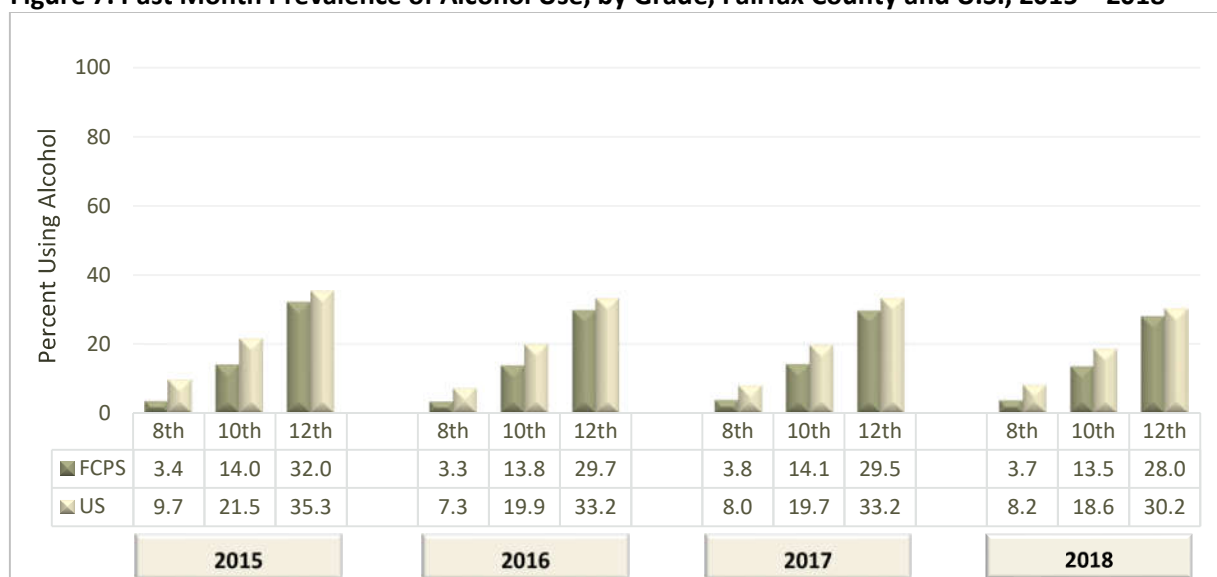
(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	19.2	16.2	15.2	15.5	14.9
Grade					
8 th	5.1	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.7
10 th	17.5	14.0	13.8	14.1	13.5
12 th	35.5	32.0	29.7	29.5	28.0
Gender					
Female	20.0	17.5	16.6	16.7	16.4
Male	18.3	14.9	13.8	14.3	13.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	24.4	21.3	20.7	21.4	20.4
Black	13.6	10.2	10.3	8.5	7.9
Hispanic	20.0	16.8	14.7	16.3	14.8
Asian	9.7	8.1	7.4	7.4	8.2
Other/Multiple	22.0	19.1	17.1	18.1	18.1

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

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

Figure 7. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

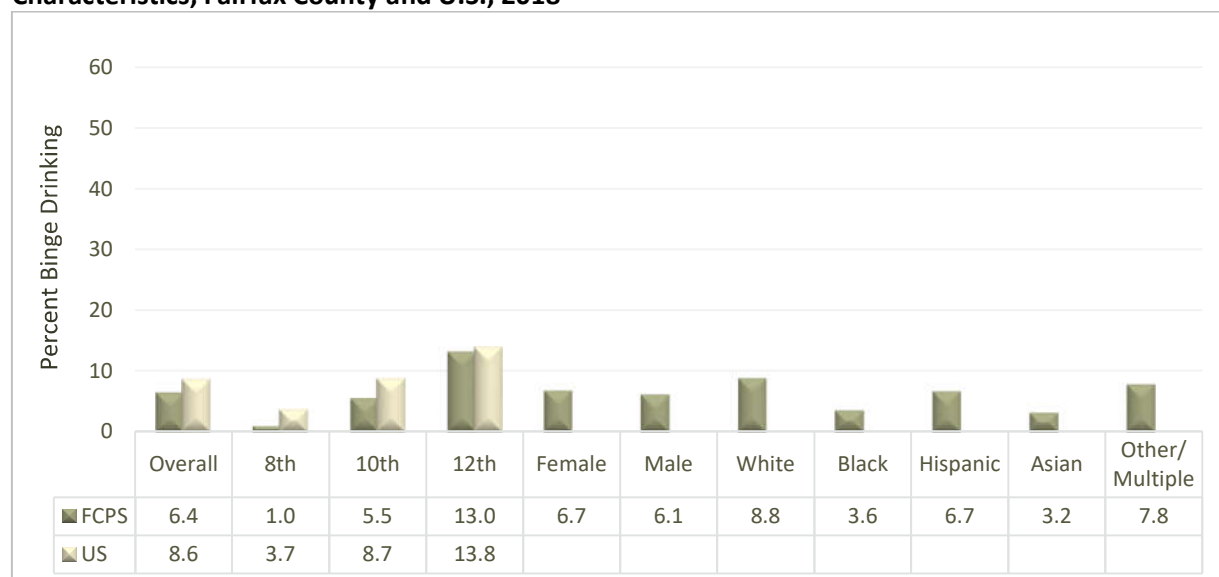
Table 11. Frequency of Alcohol Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)							
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	85.1	8.9	3.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
Grade							
8 th	96.3	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
10 th	86.5	8.9	3.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1
12 th	72.0	15.2	7.4	3.3	1.3	0.4	0.4
Gender							
Female	83.7	10.3	3.9	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.1
Male	86.6	7.4	3.4	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	79.6	12.0	5.1	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.2
Black	92.1	4.7	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2
Hispanic	85.2	8.6	3.7	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
Asian	91.8	5.4	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	82.0	10.1	4.9	1.7	0.9	0.4	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.

Figure 8. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018



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 2018 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). 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, 2014 – 2018

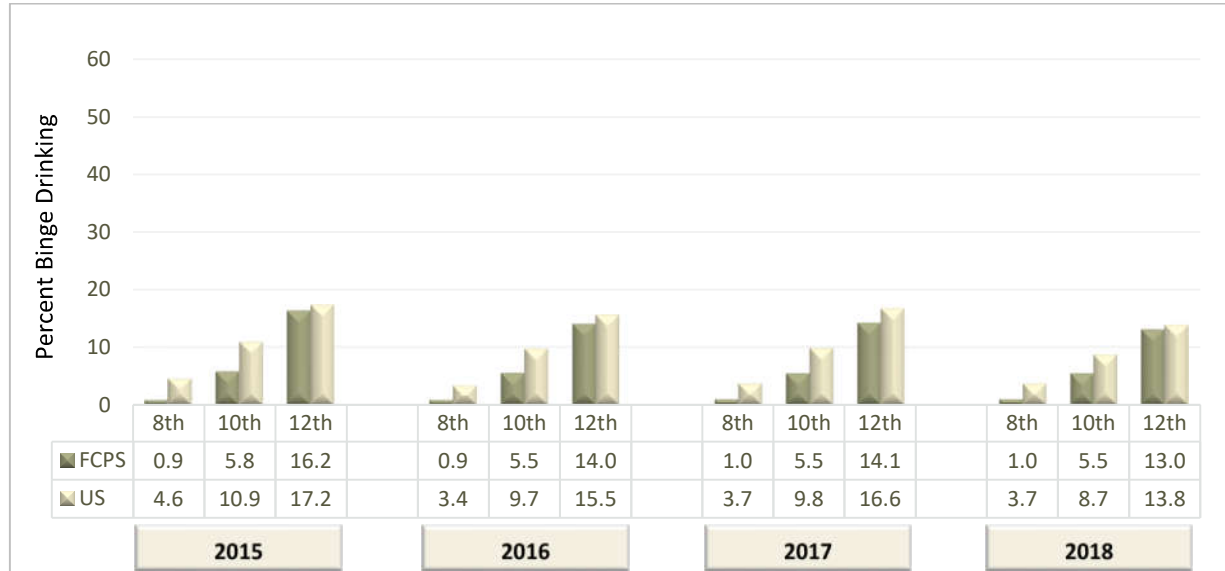
(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	8.8	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.4
Grade					
8 th	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
10 th	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5
12 th	19.0	16.2	14.0	14.1	13.0
Gender					
Female	8.7	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.7
Male	8.8	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	11.6	10.4	9.3	9.5	8.8
Black	5.7	4.2	4.4	3.2	3.6
Hispanic	9.5	8.3	6.2	7.6	6.7
Asian	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Other/Multiple	10.3	7.3	7.8	6.7	7.8

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

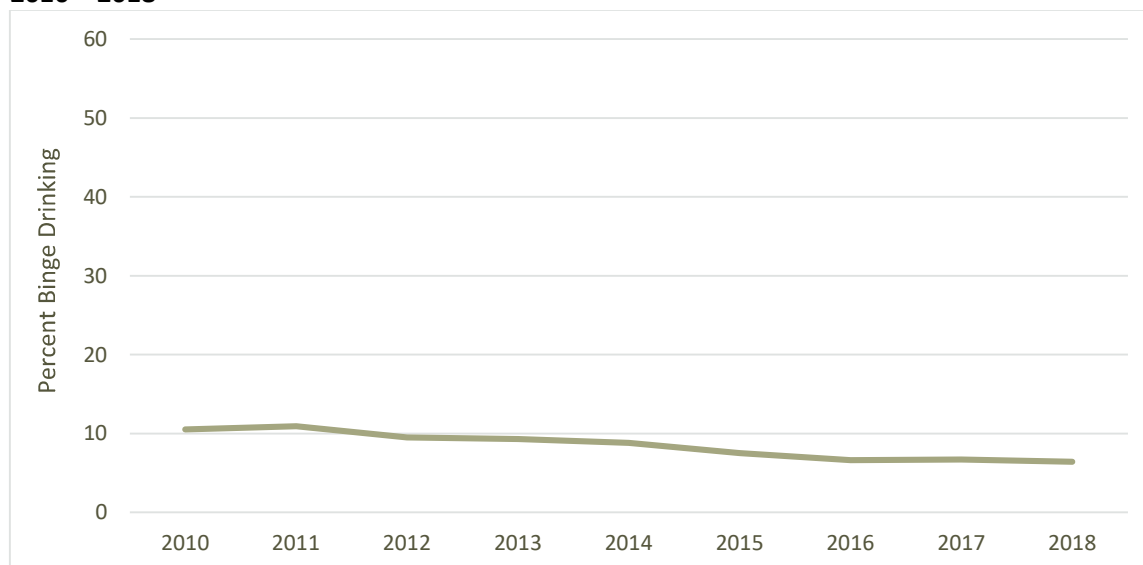
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 9. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018



Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Figure 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Binge Drinking in The Past Two Weeks, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Table 13. Frequency of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	Once	Twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10+ times
Overall	93.6	3.4	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.1
Grade						
8 th	99.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
10 th	94.5	3.2	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.0
12 th	87.0	6.5	3.6	2.2	0.3	0.4
Gender						
Female	93.3	3.8	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.1
Male	94.0	3.0	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	91.2	4.8	2.2	1.5	0.1	0.2
Black	96.4	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.3
Hispanic	93.4	3.4	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.2
Asian	96.9	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0
Other/Multiple	92.2	3.4	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.0

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, 2018

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.8	66.8	9.0	24.2
Grade				
8 th	11.5	82.8	12.7	4.6
10 th	13.4	67.4	8.2	24.4
12 th	14.8	49.9	6.2	43.9
Gender				
Female	13.9	65.1	8.4	26.5
Male	13.6	68.5	9.7	21.8
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.1	61.3	8.1	30.5
Black	13.2	75.4	9.3	15.3
Hispanic	13.4	62.2	12.7	25.1
Asian	13.8	77.7	6.2	16.1
Other/Multiple	13.6	61.8	11.2	27.0

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 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, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	10.0	9.7	9.0	9.4	9.0
Grade					
8 th	12.8	12.5	11.6	12.6	12.7
10 th	9.6	9.0	8.2	8.5	8.2
12 th	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.2
Gender					
Female	9.1	9.0	8.1	8.7	8.4
Male	10.9	10.4	9.8	10.1	9.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	8.2	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.1
Black	10.9	10.3	9.0	9.6	9.3
Hispanic	15.8	14.4	13.7	14.2	12.7
Asian	7.1	7.6	6.2	6.9	6.2
Other/Multiple	12.4	11.1	11.5	10.4	11.2

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

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

Table 16. Age of First Using Alcohol Regularly, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	15.2	89.0	0.7	10.3
Grade				
8 th	12.2	97.7	1.3	1.1
10 th	14.4	90.5	0.5	8.9
12 th	15.9	78.7	0.4	20.9
Gender				
Female	15.2	87.6	0.7	11.6
Male	15.3	90.5	0.7	8.8
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	15.5	85.7	0.5	13.9
Black	14.7	93.9	1.0	5.2
Hispanic	14.9	87.1	1.4	11.5
Asian	15.4	94.8	0.4	4.8
Other/Multiple	15.2	87.2	0.8	12.0

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, 2014 – 2018

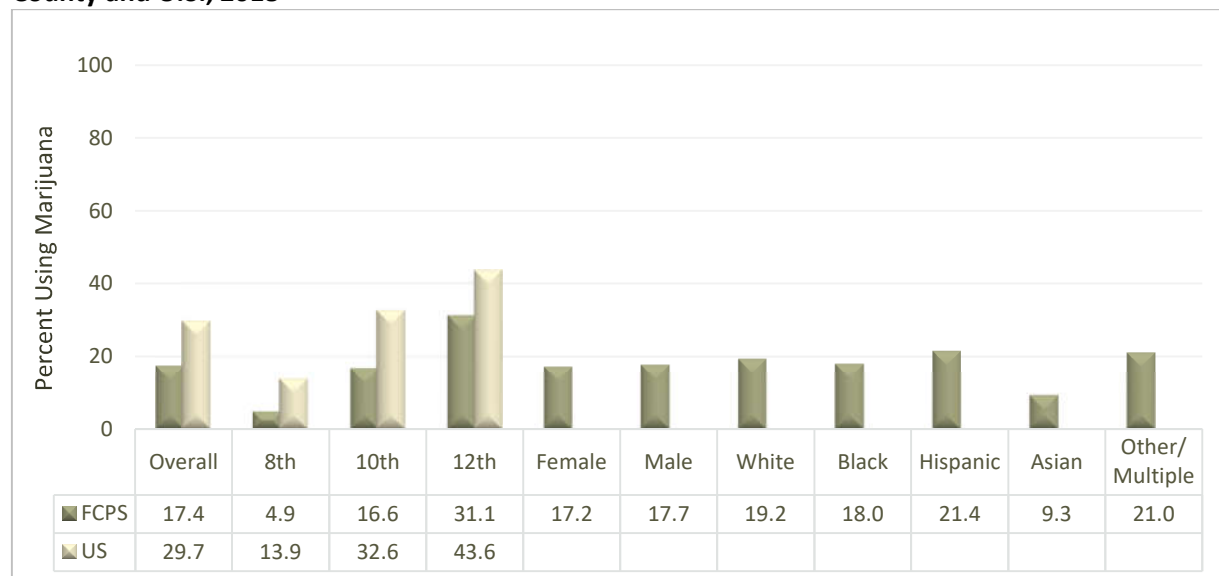
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Grade					
8 th	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3
10 th	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5
12 th	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4
Gender					
Female	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
Male	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Black	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0
Hispanic	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.4
Asian	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8

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

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

MARIJUANA USE

Figure 11. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2018 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). 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, 2014 – 2018

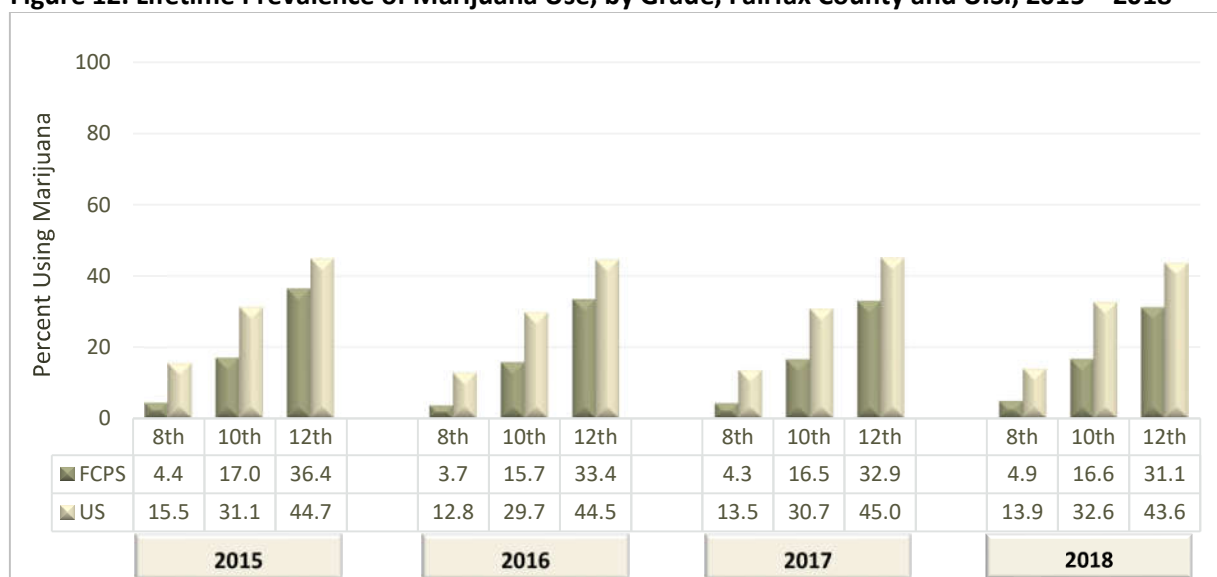
(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	20.3	19.2	17.4	17.8	17.4
Grade					
8 th	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.3	4.9
10 th	19.3	17.0	15.7	16.5	16.6
12 th	37.6	36.4	33.4	32.9	31.1
Gender					
Female	19.5	18.2	17.0	17.1	17.2
Male	21.1	20.1	17.9	18.4	17.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	21.2	20.3	18.4	19.3	19.2
Black	23.0	21.1	20.4	18.8	18.0
Hispanic	26.5	25.3	22.2	22.9	21.4
Asian	10.5	9.8	8.6	8.9	9.3
Other/Multiple	23.4	21.2	20.6	21.0	21.0

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

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

Figure 12. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

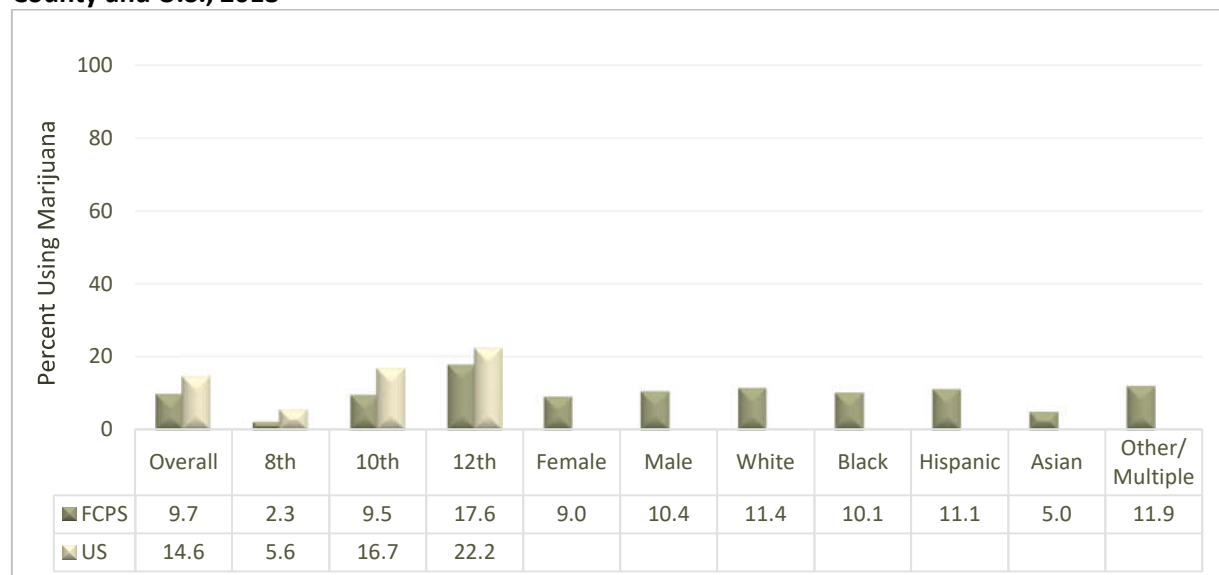
Table 19. Lifetime Frequency of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)							
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	82.6	5.0	3.1	1.8	2.2	1.4	3.9
Grade							
8 th	95.1	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6
10 th	83.4	5.5	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.3	2.8
12 th	69.0	7.3	5.6	3.0	4.3	2.6	8.3
Gender							
Female	82.9	5.5	3.4	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.7
Male	82.3	4.6	2.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	5.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	80.8	5.1	3.2	2.1	2.6	1.8	4.4
Black	82.0	5.1	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.2	4.2
Hispanic	78.6	6.7	4.0	2.1	2.6	1.8	4.3
Asian	90.7	3.0	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.8
Other/Multiple	79.0	5.8	3.4	2.4	2.8	1.1	5.5

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

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

Figure 13. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2018 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). 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 20. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

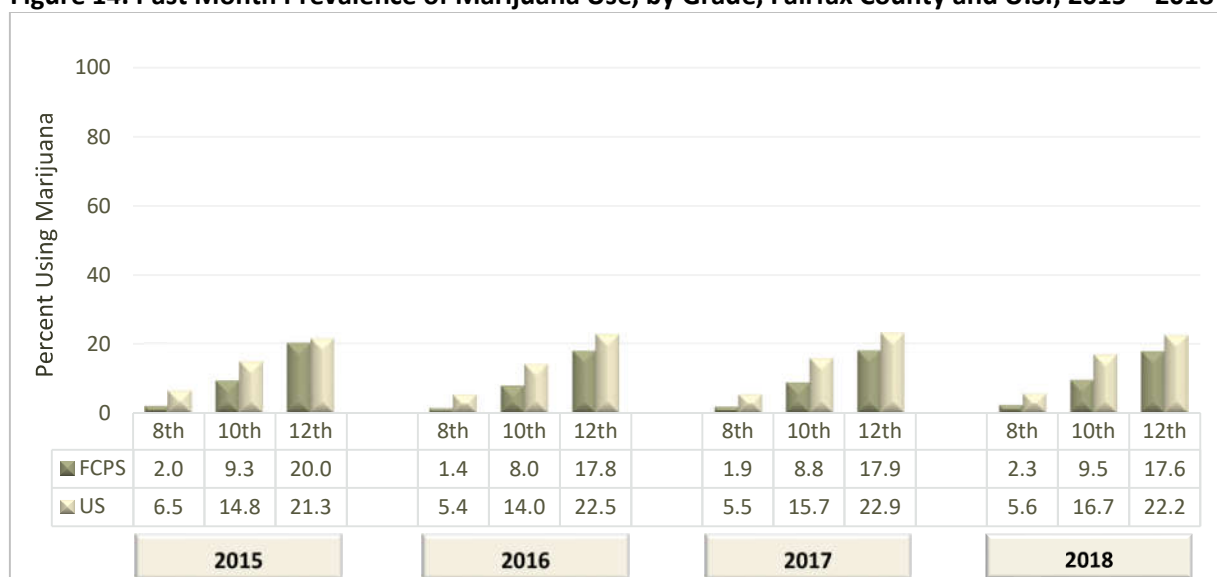
(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	11.3	10.3	8.9	9.5	9.7
Grade					
8 th	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.3
10 th	10.5	9.3	8.0	8.8	9.5
12 th	21.6	20.0	17.8	17.9	17.6
Gender					
Female	10.3	9.3	8.3	8.5	9.0
Male	12.3	11.4	9.6	10.4	10.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	12.6	11.6	10.3	10.8	11.4
Black	12.7	11.7	10.5	10.3	10.1
Hispanic	13.5	12.5	9.8	11.4	11.1
Asian	5.4	4.8	4.1	4.2	5.0
Other/Multiple	13.5	11.9	10.9	11.7	11.9

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

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

Figure 14. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 21. Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)							
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	90.3	4.5	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9
Grade							
8 th	97.7	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 th	90.5	4.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6
12 th	82.4	7.5	3.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.1
Gender							
Female	91.0	4.8	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5
Male	89.6	4.2	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	88.6	5.2	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.0
Black	89.9	4.4	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
Hispanic	88.9	5.3	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1
Asian	95.0	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	88.1	5.5	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2

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

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

Table 22. Age of First Using Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	14.7	82.8	1.7	15.5
Grade				
8 th	12.2	95.3	2.5	2.2
10 th	14.1	83.5	1.4	15.1
12 th	15.4	69.3	1.1	29.7
Gender				
Female	14.8	83.1	1.3	15.7
Male	14.6	82.5	2.1	15.4
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	15.0	81.1	1.0	17.9
Black	14.2	81.8	3.4	14.9
Hispanic	14.4	78.4	3.1	18.5
Asian	15.0	91.0	0.7	8.3
Other/Multiple	14.6	79.8	2.1	18.1

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 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, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Grade					
8 th	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.5
10 th	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4
12 th	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.1
Gender					
Female	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Male	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Black	4.0	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.4
Hispanic	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.1
Asian	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7
Other/Multiple	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.1

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 24. Past Month Prevalence of Synthetic Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5
Grade				
8 th	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.9
10 th	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.7
12 th	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.8
Gender				
Female	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.5
Male	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.4
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3
Black	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.4
Hispanic	4.4	3.5	4.0	2.6
Asian	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7
Other/Multiple	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.6

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

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

Table 25. Frequency of Synthetic Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

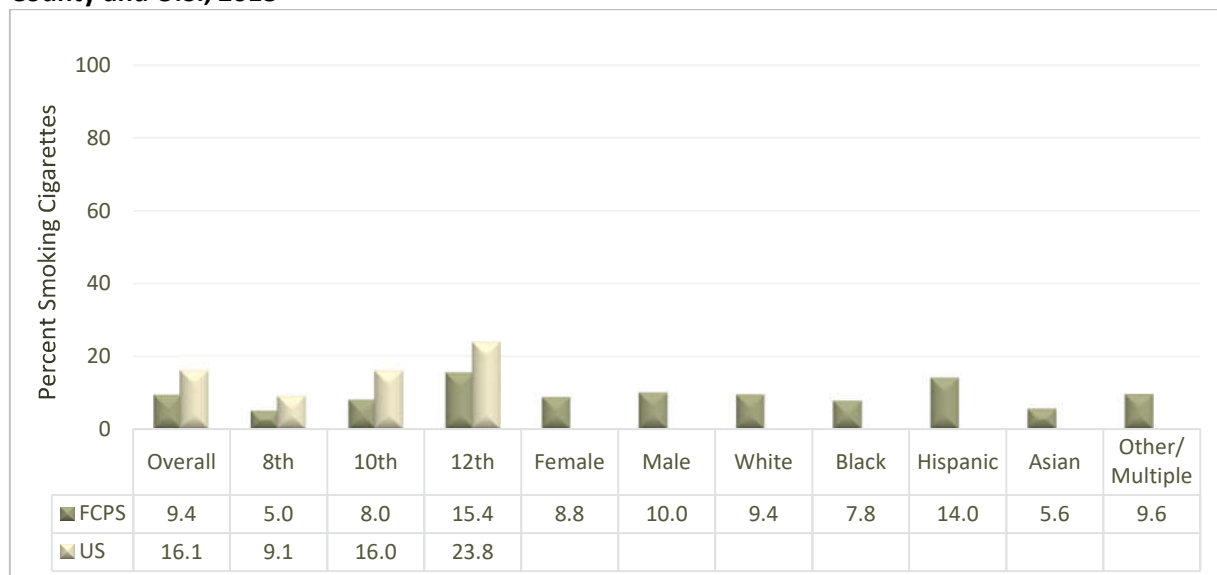
	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10-19 days	20-30 days
Overall	98.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Grade						
8 th	99.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 th	98.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
12 th	98.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Gender						
Female	98.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	98.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	98.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	98.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hispanic	97.4	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Asian	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	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.

TOBACCO USE

Figure 15. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2018 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). 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 26. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

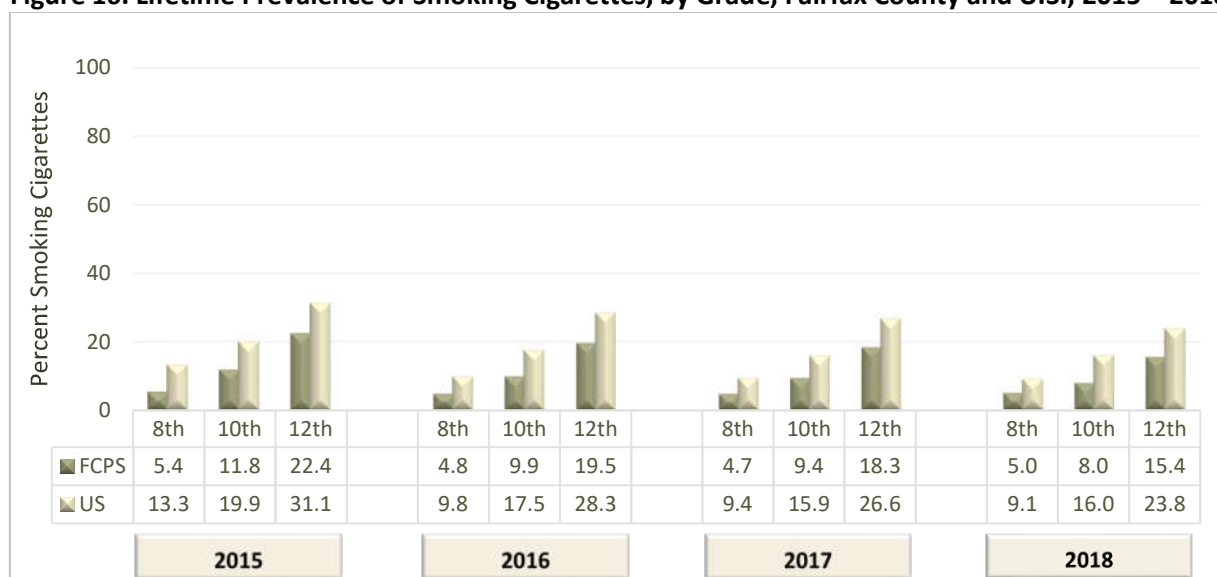
(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	14.3	13.1	11.3	10.7	9.4
Grade					
8 th	6.3	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.0
10 th	12.8	11.8	9.9	9.4	8.0
12 th	24.0	22.4	19.5	18.3	15.4
Gender					
Female	13.4	12.4	10.5	10.2	8.8
Male	15.0	13.8	12.0	11.2	10.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	13.3	12.3	10.7	10.8	9.4
Black	14.0	11.8	10.3	8.7	7.8
Hispanic	21.8	20.5	17.1	16.7	14.0
Asian	8.7	8.0	6.8	5.9	5.6
Other/Multiple	15.7	14.4	11.9	10.7	9.6

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 16. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 27. Lifetime Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	Regularly in the past	Regularly now
Overall	90.6	6.6	1.8	0.8	0.3
Grade					
8 th	95.0	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.1
10 th	92.0	5.9	1.4	0.5	0.1
12 th	84.6	9.8	3.5	1.6	0.6
Gender					
Female	91.3	6.2	1.6	0.7	0.2
Male	90.0	6.9	1.9	0.9	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	90.6	6.4	2.0	0.8	0.2
Black	92.2	5.8	1.2	0.5	0.3
Hispanic	86.0	9.9	2.4	1.3	0.4
Asian	94.4	3.9	1.0	0.5	0.2
Other/Multiple	90.4	6.6	1.8	0.8	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 28. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	4.1	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.8
Grade					
8 th	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8
10 th	2.9	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.3
12 th	8.3	6.9	5.4	5.0	3.3
Gender					
Female	3.8	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.6
Male	4.4	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	4.5	3.7	2.9	3.0	1.9
Black	3.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.2
Hispanic	5.4	5.2	3.3	3.7	2.7
Asian	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0
Other/Multiple	4.4	3.5	3.2	2.4	2.2

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

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

Table 29. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	3.4	7.0	2.6	5.9	2.6	5.4	1.8	4.6
Grade								
8 th	1.0	3.6	0.7	2.6	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.2
10 th	2.5	6.3	1.9	4.9	1.9	5.0	1.3	4.2
12 th	6.9	11.4	5.4	10.5	5.0	9.7	3.3	7.6

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 30. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	Less than 1 cigarette per day	1-5 cigarettes per day	About ½ pack per day	About 1 pack per day	About 1½ packs per day	2 or more packs per day
Overall	98.2	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	98.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 th	96.7	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	98.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	98.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	98.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	97.3	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Asian	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	97.8	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0

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

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

Table 31. Age of First Smoking a Cigarette, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.5	90.0	3.3	6.7
Grade				
8 th	11.5	94.3	4.2	1.5
10 th	13.0	91.4	3.0	5.6
12 th	14.6	84.1	2.7	13.2
Gender				
Female	13.8	90.3	2.7	7.0
Male	13.3	89.7	3.9	6.4
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.1	89.9	2.3	7.9
Black	12.7	91.9	4.2	3.9
Hispanic	13.3	85.1	5.6	9.3
Asian	13.2	94.1	2.4	3.5
Other/Multiple	13.4	89.4	3.7	6.9

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 32. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Cigarettes Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.3
Grade					
8 th	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.2
10 th	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.0
12 th	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	2.7
Gender					
Female	3.6	3.9	3.2	3.1	2.7
Male	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.3
Black	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.2
Hispanic	8.4	7.6	7.2	6.6	5.6
Asian	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.4
Other/Multiple	5.3	5.6	5.7	4.4	3.7

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

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

Table 33. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking E-Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	5.7	4.0	9.7	8.7
Grade				
8 th	3.5	2.6	4.1	4.1
10 th	5.3	3.7	9.5	8.5
12 th	8.3	5.8	15.9	13.6
Gender				
Female	4.7	3.2	8.3	7.9
Male	6.6	4.8	11.1	9.5
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	5.7	4.1	13.1	10.2
Black	4.5	2.9	6.3	5.7
Hispanic	8.5	6.3	9.7	10.6
Asian	3.4	2.2	5.1	5.3
Other/Multiple	6.4	4.1	11.1	10.0

Note. This item was added to the survey in 2015. US (national) data are no longer available for comparison. The item on the Monitoring the Future Survey was modified to assess vaping with any electronic device – not specifically e-cigarettes.

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

Table 34. Frequency of Smoking E-Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10-19 days	20-30 days
Overall	91.3	3.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.6
Grade						
8 th	95.9	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
10 th	91.5	3.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.9
12 th	86.4	3.6	1.7	1.2	1.5	5.6
Gender						
Female	92.1	3.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.9
Male	90.5	2.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	3.3
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	89.8	2.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	3.7
Black	94.3	2.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.4
Hispanic	89.5	4.3	1.9	1.0	1.2	2.2
Asian	94.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6
Other/Multiple	90.0	3.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	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 35. Past Month Prevalence of Using Smokeless Tobacco, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	3.8	4.7	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4
Grade								
8 th	2.0	3.2	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1
10 th	3.4	4.9	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.9
12 th	6.1	6.1	5.3	6.6	6.0	4.9	5.0	4.2
Gender								
Female	2.5		2.4		2.9		3.1	
Male	5.1		4.1		4.7		3.8	
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	4.1		3.6		4.2		3.3	
Black	3.2		2.7		2.8		3.5	
Hispanic	4.9		3.9		4.9		5.0	
Asian	2.4		2.1		2.4		2.2	
Other/Multiple	4.1		3.7		3.7		3.2	

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 36. Frequency of Using Smokeless Tobacco in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

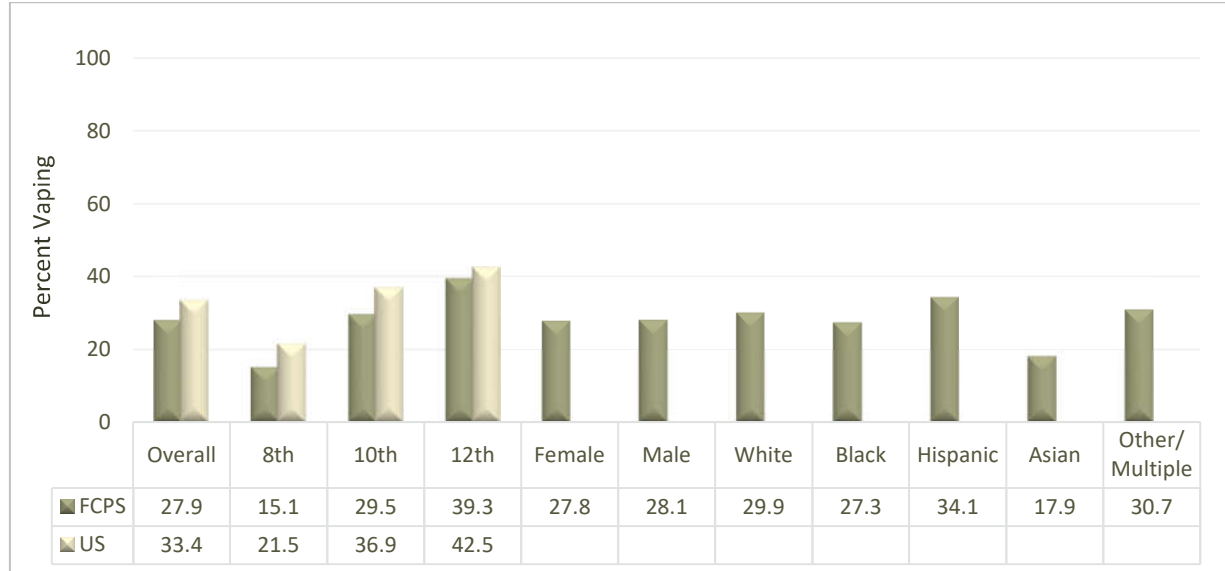
	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	About once a day	More than once a day
Overall	96.6	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.5
Grade					
8 th	97.9	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
10 th	96.8	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.5
12 th	95.0	2.4	1.5	0.4	0.7
Gender					
Female	96.9	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.4
Male	96.2	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	96.7	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.5
Black	96.5	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.6
Hispanic	95.0	2.7	1.3	0.4	0.6
Asian	97.8	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.5
Other/Multiple	96.8	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.2

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

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

VAPING*

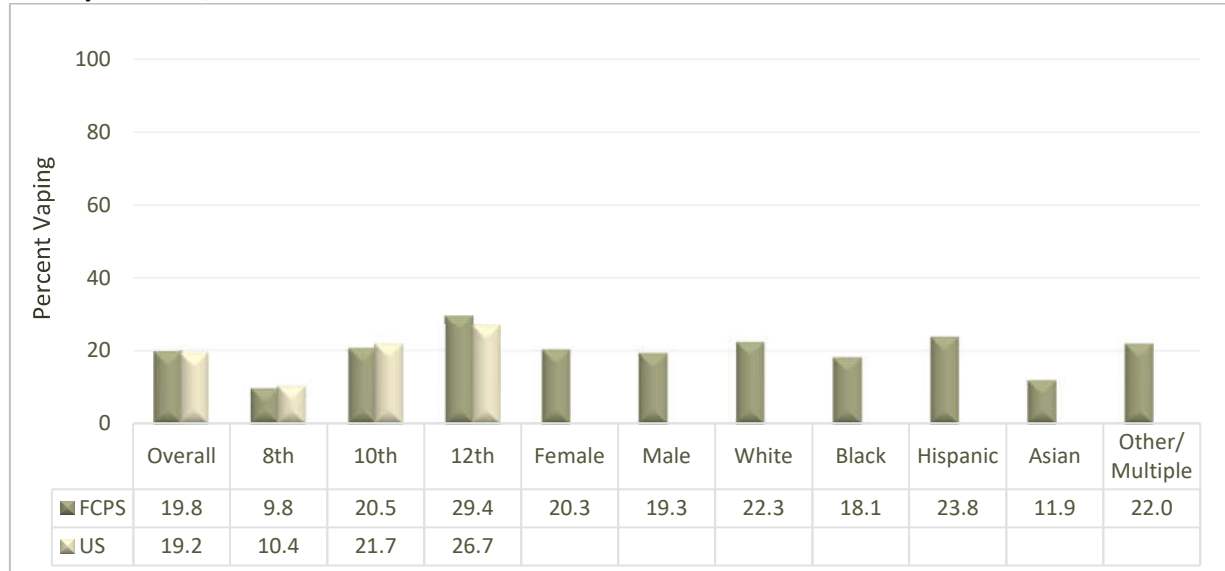
Figure 17. Lifetime Prevalence of Vaping, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2018 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). 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.

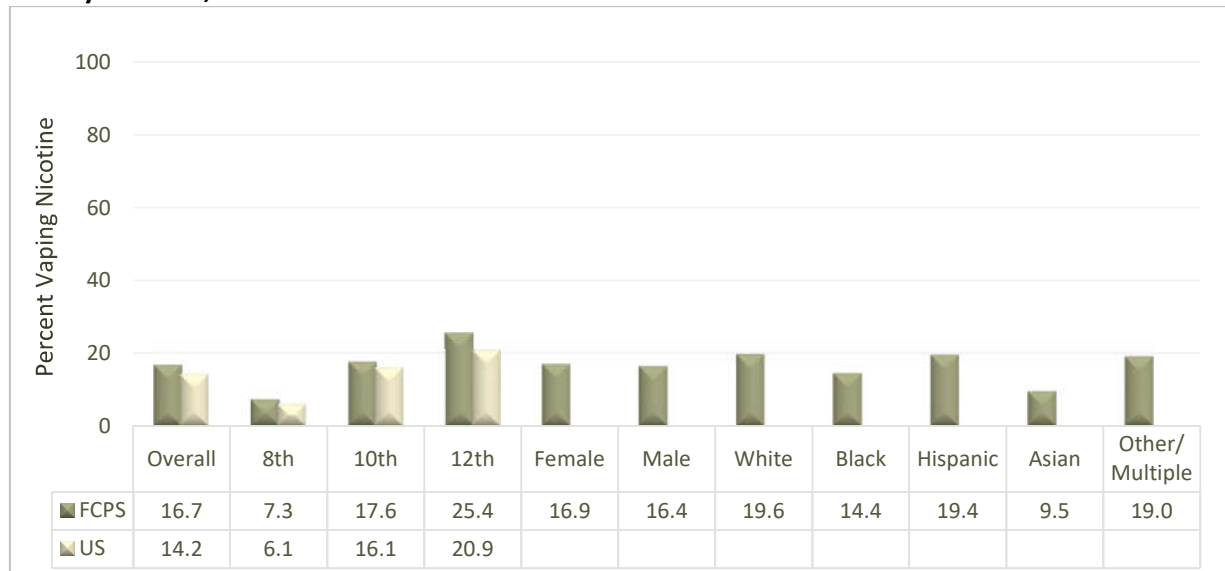
* Vaping is the inhalation of an aerosol through a battery-powered device such as an e-cigarette, vape pen, or pod. The aerosol may contain nicotine, THC (the main psychoactive chemical in marijuana), and/or flavoring.

Figure 18. Past Month Prevalence of Any Vaping, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2018 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). 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.

Figure 19. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Nicotine, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2018 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). 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 37. Frequency of Vaping Nicotine in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

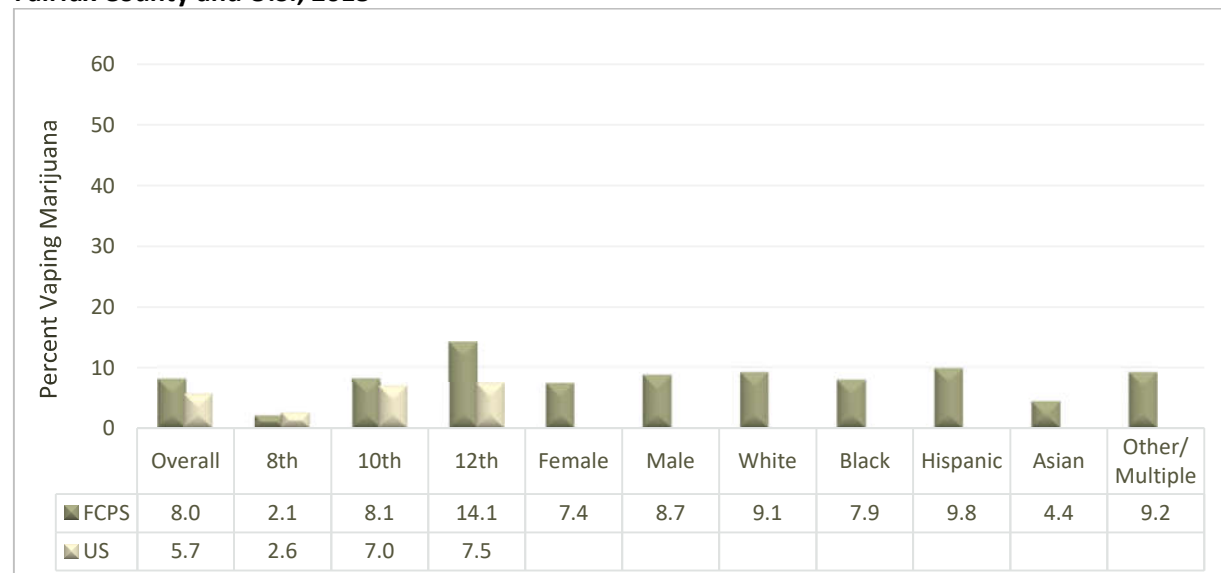
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	83.3	6.0	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.4
Grade							
8 th	92.7	3.8	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
10 th	82.4	6.5	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.7
12 th	74.6	7.6	3.9	2.2	2.5	2.0	7.2
Gender							
Female	83.1	6.7	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	2.6
Male	83.6	5.2	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	4.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	80.4	6.4	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	4.8
Black	85.6	6.0	2.9	1.1	1.5	0.9	2.1
Hispanic	80.6	7.5	3.7	1.9	2.0	1.2	3.2
Asian	90.5	3.5	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.9
Other/Multiple	81.0	6.7	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	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.

Figure 20. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2018 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). 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 38. Frequency of Vaping Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

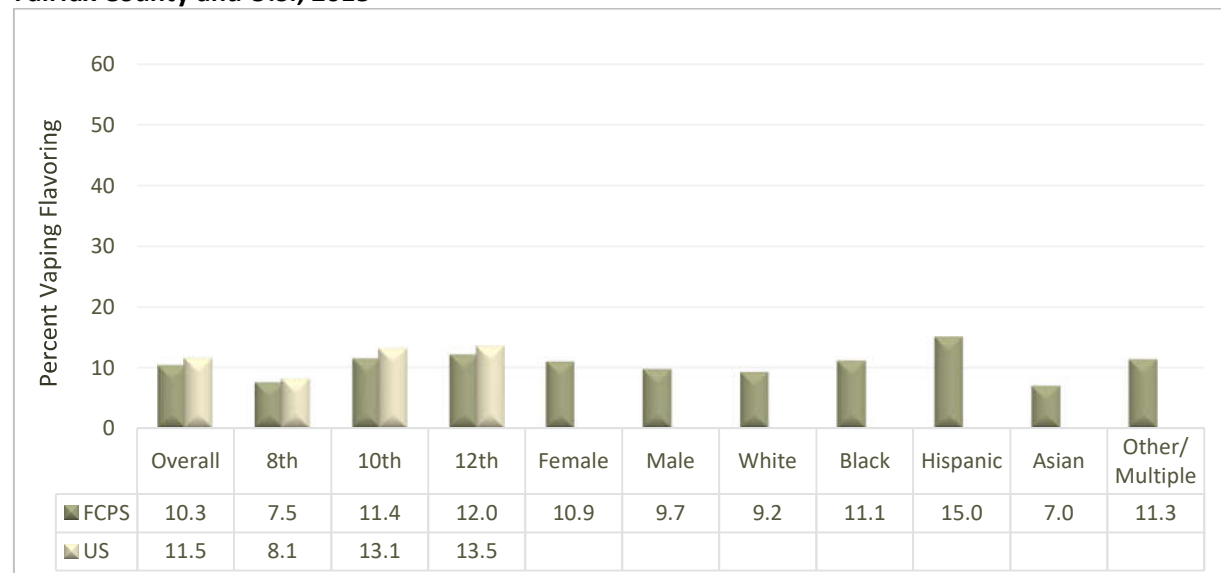
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	92.0	3.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.8
Grade							
8 th	97.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 th	91.9	3.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7
12 th	85.9	6.1	2.6	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.6
Gender							
Female	92.6	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4
Male	91.3	3.5	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	90.9	4.3	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8
Black	92.1	3.6	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9
Hispanic	90.2	4.4	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.9
Asian	95.6	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5
Other/Multiple	90.8	4.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0

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

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

Figure 21. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Flavoring Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2018 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). 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 39. Frequency of Vaping Flavoring in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

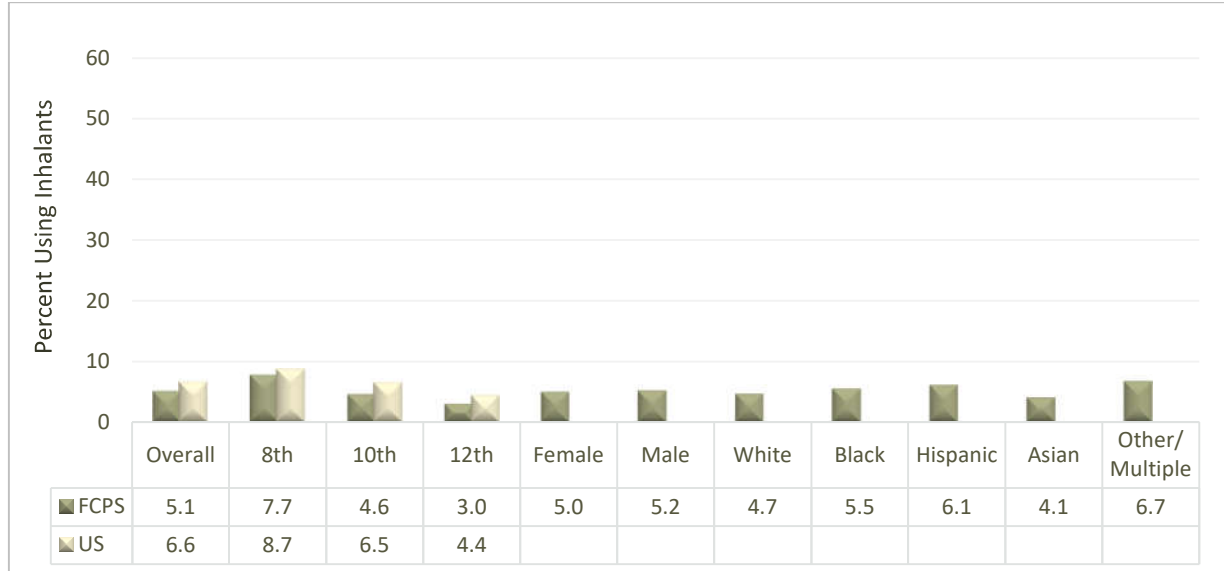
(Values are percentages)							
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	89.7	5.2	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8
Grade							
8 th	92.5	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4
10 th	88.6	5.9	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.7
12 th	88.0	5.9	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.3
Gender							
Female	89.1	6.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5
Male	90.3	4.4	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	90.8	4.5	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.7
Black	88.9	5.7	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.9
Hispanic	85.0	7.5	2.7	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.2
Asian	93.0	3.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other/Multiple	88.7	5.5	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.7	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.

INHALANTS USE*

Figure 22. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2018 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

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

Table 40. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	4.3	7.5	4.5	6.5	4.9	6.7	5.1	6.6
Grade								
8 th	5.4	9.4	6.0	7.7	7.3	8.9	7.7	8.7
10 th	4.2	7.2	4.4	6.6	4.3	6.1	4.6	6.5
12 th	3.4	5.7	3.0	5.0	2.9	4.9	3.0	4.4
Gender								
Female	4.3		4.5		4.9		5.0	
Male	4.2		4.4		4.8		5.2	
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	3.9		4.2		4.7		4.7	
Black	4.4		5.5		4.8		5.5	
Hispanic	6.5		5.9		6.1		6.1	
Asian	2.9		3.4		3.6		4.1	
Other/Multiple	4.3		4.6		6.1		6.7	

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 41. Lifetime Frequency of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(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	3.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Grade							
8 th	92.3	5.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
10 th	95.4	3.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
12 th	97.0	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gender							
Female	95.0	3.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	94.8	3.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	95.3	3.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Black	94.5	3.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
Hispanic	94.0	3.5	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Asian	95.9	2.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other/Multiple	93.3	4.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3

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

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

Table 42. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	2.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2
Grade					
8 th	4.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.0
10 th	2.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
12 th	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Gender					
Female	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
Male	2.3	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.9
Black	3.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
Hispanic	3.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
Asian	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Other/Multiple	3.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.2

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

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

Table 43. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018
(Values are percentages)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
Grade								
8 th	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8
10 th	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
12 th	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 44. Frequency of Inhalant Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

	(Values are percentages)						
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	98.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender							
Female	98.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	98.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	98.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Hispanic	98.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

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

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

USE OF OTHER DRUGS

Table 45. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Painkillers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	2.9
Grade					
8 th	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.3	2.7
10 th	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	2.9
12 th	6.3	6.1	5.1	4.5	3.0
Gender					
Female	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	3.0
Male	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	2.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.5	2.6
Black	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.5
Hispanic	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.9	3.7
Asian	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.3
Other/Multiple	6.9	5.7	5.4	5.1	3.8

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

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

Table 46. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Painkillers in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	97.2	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Grade							
8 th	97.3	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 th	97.2	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
12 th	97.0	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Gender							
Female	97.0	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Male	97.3	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	97.4	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Black	97.5	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	96.3	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Asian	97.7	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other/Multiple	96.2	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1

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

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

Table 47. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6
Grade					
8 th	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.5
10 th	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.7
12 th	7.9	7.5	6.3	5.7	4.7
Gender					
Female	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7
Male	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.0
Black	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.4	2.7
Hispanic	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.1
Asian	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.3
Other/Multiple	6.1	6.1	4.9	4.6	5.3

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

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

Table 48. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	96.4	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	97.5	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 th	96.3	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
12 th	95.3	2.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Gender							
Female	96.3	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	96.5	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	96.0	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Black	97.3	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hispanic	95.9	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Asian	97.7	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other/Multiple	94.8	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2

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

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

Table 49. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3
Grade					
8 th	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
10 th	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3
12 th	3.6	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.1
Gender					
Female	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9
Male	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4
Black	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7
Hispanic	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.6
Asian	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Other/Multiple	3.1	3.2	1.6	1.8	2.0

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

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

Table 50. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.9
Grade								
8 th	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
10 th	1.8	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.8
12 th	3.7	1.6	3.1	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.4

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 51. Frequency of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	98.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	97.9	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	98.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Hispanic	98.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	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.

Table 52. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
Grade					
8 th	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8
10 th	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4
12 th	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5
Gender					
Female	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
Male	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2
Black	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
Hispanic	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Asian	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other/Multiple	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.8

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 53. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Grade							
8 th	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
10 th	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
12 th	98.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male	98.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Black	98.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	98.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1

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 54. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
Grade					
8 th	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3
10 th	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
12 th	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	0.9
Gender					
Female	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
Male	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5
Black	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.6
Hispanic	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.9
Asian	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
Other/Multiple	1.7	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.9

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 55. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Grade								
8 th	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
10 th	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6
12 th	1.7	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 56. Frequency of Cocaine or Crack Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Gender							
Female	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	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 57. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Grade					
8 th	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
10 th	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
12 th	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Gender					
Female	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Male	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Black	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Hispanic	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
Asian	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other/Multiple	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7

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

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

Table 58. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018
(Values are percentages)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
Grade								
8 th	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
10 th	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
12 th	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 59. Frequency of Ecstasy Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

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

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

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

Table 60. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Grade					
8 th	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
10 th	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
12 th	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
Gender					
Female	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Male	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Black	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
Hispanic	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3
Asian	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
Other/Multiple	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5

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

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

Table 61. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Grade								
8 th	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
10 th	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
12 th	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 62. Frequency of Methamphetamine Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

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

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). 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 63. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor's Order, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Grade					
8 th	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
10 th	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
12 th	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
Gender					
Female	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Male	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Black	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Hispanic	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Asian	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other/Multiple	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9

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 64. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor's Order, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Grade								
8 th	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3
10 th	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
12 th	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 65. Frequency of Steroid Use without a Doctor's Order in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	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.

Table 66. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Grade					
8 th	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
10 th	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
12 th	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3
Gender					
Female	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Male	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Black	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2
Hispanic	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Asian	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other/Multiple	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4

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

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

Table 67. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Grade								
8 th	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
10 th	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
12 th	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2019). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 68. Frequency of Heroin Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)							
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

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

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

Other Risk Behaviors

The *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students* included several questions on students' sexual activities. Approximately one in six of the students (17.2%) reported having had sexual intercourse at least once in their lifetime, including over one-third of the twelfth-grade students (34.1%). A larger percentage of male students reported having had intercourse (18.8% compared to 15.8% of female students). The percentage of students who have had intercourse varied by racial/ethnic group, ranging from 8.5% of Asian students to 24.9% of Hispanic students. Approximately one in eight Fairfax County students (12.1%) reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months, ranging from 2.0% of eighth-grade students to 25.4% of twelfth-grade students.

Approximately two-thirds of the Fairfax County students who have ever had sexual intercourse (67.3%) reported using a condom during their last intercourse. Male students were more likely to report condom use (72.1% compared to 61.9% of female students). Black students reported the lowest rate of condom usage (60.9%).

Approximately one in six of the students who have ever had sexual intercourse (17.2%) reported drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last intercourse, ranging from 12.2% of eighth-grade students to 17.9% of twelfth-grade students. Hispanic students were least likely to report drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last intercourse while students of other or multiple races reported the highest rate (12.6% and 21.9%, respectively).

One-fifth of the students (19.2%) reported having had oral sex in their lifetime, ranging from 4.2% of eighth-grade students to 36.8% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had oral sex (20.8% compared to 17.7% of female students). The 2018 rate was the lowest reported since 2010, when 26.2% of the students reported having had oral sex in their lifetime.

Five percent of Fairfax County twelfth-grade students (4.9%) reported that they drove a vehicle in the past month after drinking alcohol. A larger percentage of twelfth-grade male students indicated doing so (6.3% compared to 3.5% of female students). One-third of the twelfth-grade students (33.2%) reported texting while driving in the past month. White students were most likely to report the behavior, with over two-fifths (44.4%) doing so. Both rates (driving after consuming alcohol and texting while driving) were the lowest reported since the items were added in 2015.

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Table 69. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	19.0	17.6	16.8	17.2	17.2
Grade					
8 th	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.8
10 th	16.1	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.3
12 th	36.8	34.9	34.1	34.7	34.1
Gender					
Female	16.8	15.5	14.9	15.5	15.8
Male	21.4	19.7	18.8	18.9	18.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	18.8	18.4	17.0	18.2	18.2
Black	21.7	18.9	18.8	17.2	15.7
Hispanic	27.9	25.2	24.5	25.2	24.9
Asian	9.4	8.5	7.7	7.8	8.5
Other/Multiple	21.4	18.7	19.1	19.0	19.6

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.

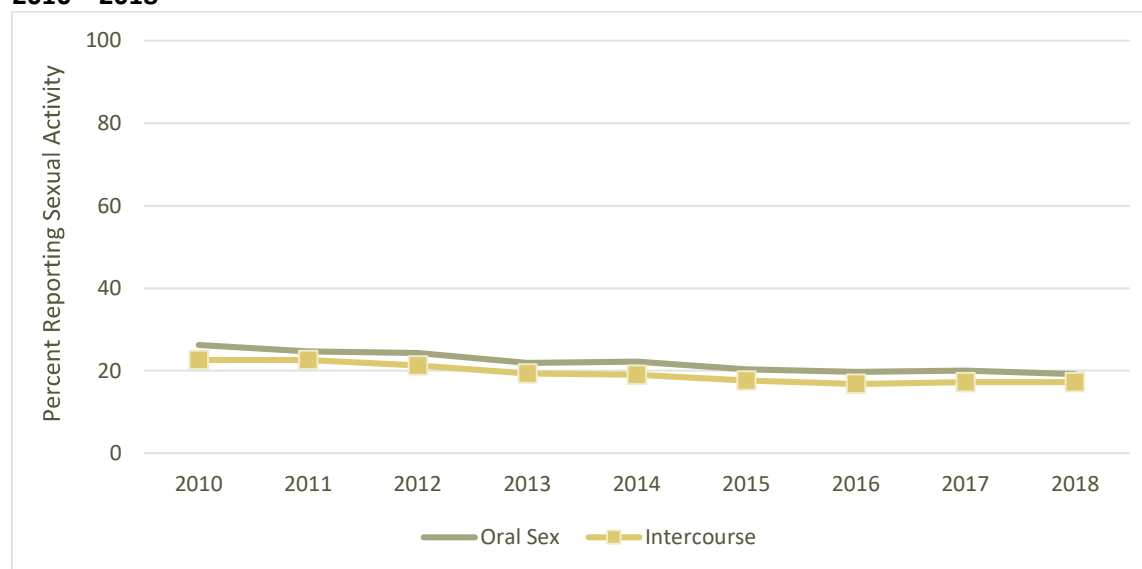
Table 70. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Oral Sex in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	22.2	20.3	19.7	20.0	19.2
Grade					
8 th	6.0	4.5	3.8	4.4	4.2
10 th	19.8	17.5	17.6	18.3	16.9
12 th	41.6	39.1	38.3	38.1	36.8
Gender					
Female	19.2	18.0	17.7	18.4	17.7
Male	25.3	22.7	21.8	21.6	20.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	25.0	23.7	22.6	23.3	22.3
Black	23.2	20.2	20.2	18.9	18.2
Hispanic	26.0	22.9	22.7	24.3	22.2
Asian	11.6	11.0	10.0	9.9	10.7
Other/Multiple	26.2	22.9	23.0	23.1	22.7

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 23. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Sexual Activity in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Table 71. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	12.2	11.6	12.1	12.1
Grade				
8 th	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.0
10 th	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.3
12 th	25.9	24.9	25.5	25.4
Gender				
Female	11.5	10.8	11.6	11.6
Male	13.0	12.3	12.7	12.6
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	13.3	12.2	13.3	13.1
Black	12.9	12.5	11.1	9.8
Hispanic	17.2	16.8	17.2	17.4
Asian	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.9
Other/Multiple	12.7	12.7	13.5	14.1

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

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

Table 72. Age of First Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	15.0	82.5	1.5	16.0
Grade				
8 th	12.4	96.0	1.8	2.2
10 th	14.2	85.4	1.4	13.1
12 th	15.6	65.6	1.2	33.3
Gender				
Female	15.2	84.2	0.9	15.0
Male	14.8	80.8	2.1	17.2
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	15.2	81.7	1.0	17.3
Black	14.4	83.7	2.5	13.8
Hispanic	14.7	74.8	2.6	22.6
Asian	15.2	91.3	0.6	8.1
Other/Multiple	14.9	80.1	1.6	18.4

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

Table 73. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5
Grade				
8 th	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.8
10 th	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4
12 th	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2
Gender				
Female	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9
Male	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.1
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Black	3.2	2.3	3.4	2.5
Hispanic	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.6
Asian	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
Other/Multiple	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.6

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

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

Table 74. Number of People With Whom Student Has Had Sexual Intercourse in His/Her Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never had sex	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 or more people
Overall	82.5	8.3	3.5	2.0	1.1	0.6	2.0
Grade							
8 th	95.9	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
10 th	85.4	7.8	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	1.4
12 th	65.7	15.1	6.8	4.3	2.5	1.5	4.2
Gender							
Female	84.1	7.9	3.4	1.8	1.1	0.5	1.2
Male	80.7	8.7	3.7	2.2	1.1	0.7	2.8
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	81.7	9.1	3.6	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.9
Black	83.6	6.1	3.7	2.4	1.3	0.7	2.3
Hispanic	74.7	11.3	5.6	2.7	1.8	0.9	3.0
Asian	91.3	4.8	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.9
Other/Multiple	80.2	9.1	3.9	2.5	1.1	0.6	2.6

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

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

Table 75. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.7
Grade				
8 th	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
10 th	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.3
12 th	8.7	8.0	8.1	8.2
Gender				
Female	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8
Male	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.6
Black	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.3
Hispanic	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.7
Asian	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other/Multiple	5.1	4.2	4.6	4.4

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

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

Table 76. Number of People With Whom Student Has Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never had sex	Had sex but not in past 3 months	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 or more people
Overall	82.6	5.3	9.2	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Grade								
8 th	96.1	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
10 th	85.5	5.2	7.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
12 th	65.7	9.0	19.5	3.4	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.6
Gender								
Female	84.1	4.2	9.6	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Male	80.9	6.5	8.9	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	81.7	5.3	10.2	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Black	84.0	6.2	6.7	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5
Hispanic	74.9	7.8	13.2	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.7
Asian	91.3	2.8	4.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other/Multiple	80.2	5.7	10.4	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7

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 77. Percentage of Students Who Used Selected Methods to Prevent Pregnancy in Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

	Never had sex	No method	Birth control pills	Condoms	IUD / Implant ^a	Shot, patch, or ring ^b	With- drawal or other method	Not sure
Overall	83.2	1.8	2.7	9.6	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.5
Grade								
8 th	96.2	0.7	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
10 th	86.0	1.7	1.1	9.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.6
12 th	66.9	3.1	7.0	18.0	1.0	0.4	2.9	0.7
Gender								
Female	84.7	1.9	3.1	7.7	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.4
Male	81.7	1.8	2.4	11.7	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^c								
White	82.6	1.4	4.1	9.5	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.3
Black	84.4	2.5	1.5	8.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.6
Hispanic	75.5	3.5	2.5	14.5	0.5	0.2	2.2	1.2
Asian	91.6	0.8	0.9	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3
Other/Multiple	81.2	1.7	3.6	10.3	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.5

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

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

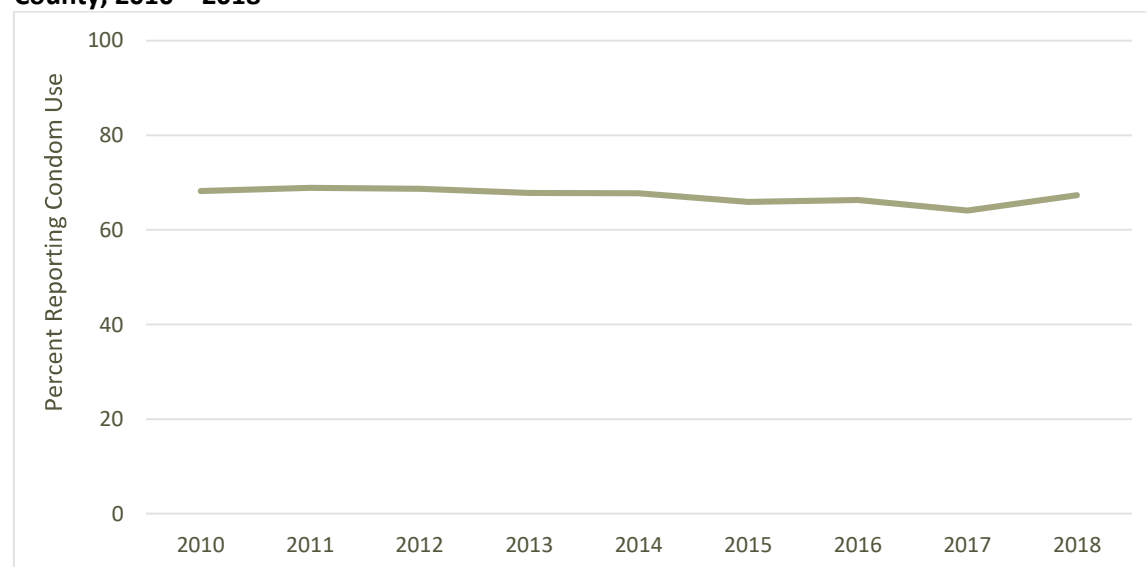
Table 78. Percentage of Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014 ^a	2015 ^b	2016 ^c	2017 ^d	2018 ^e
Overall	67.7	65.9	66.3	64.1	67.3
Grade					
8 th	62.0	58.6	65.6	59.3	65.0
10 th	68.5	66.4	69.0	67.8	71.0
12 th	68.1	66.5	65.2	63.0	65.9
Gender					
Female	64.4	60.9	61.1	59.7	61.9
Male	70.6	70.3	70.6	68.2	72.1
Race/Ethnicity^f					
White	69.6	68.1	68.6	66.3	68.5
Black	65.0	64.2	63.9	55.4	60.9
Hispanic	67.7	63.5	63.5	63.1	66.5
Asian	64.8	65.9	70.5	66.5	70.4
Other/Multiple	65.3	64.0	62.6	64.2	66.5

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

^a*n* = 5,926. ^b*n* = 5,228. ^c*n* = 5,093. ^d*n* = 5,303. ^e*n* = 5,200. ^fRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 24. Percentage of Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Table 79. Percentage of Sexually-Active Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d
Overall	63.3	63.1	61.9	64.4
Grade				
8 th	55.5	61.2	58.1	61.3
10 th	64.7	67.7	65.9	69.3
12 th	63.4	61.6	60.7	62.7
Gender				
Female	58.5	58.9	57.4	59.1
Male	67.9	67.1	66.6	69.6
Race/Ethnicity^e				
White	65.3	65.7	64.0	66.3
Black	61.1	61.6	51.9	58.3
Hispanic	60.6	59.5	60.6	62.1
Asian	66.6	68.2	64.9	67.4
Other/Multiple	60.8	58.0	62.4	63.9

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

^a*n* = 3,829. ^b*n* = 3,513. ^c*n* = 3,760. ^d*n* = 3,671. ^eRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 80. Percentage of Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d
Overall	19.6	18.7	17.9	17.2
Grade				
8 th	13.3	12.8	12.0	12.2
10 th	17.2	17.0	16.3	16.8
12 th	21.3	20.1	19.2	17.9
Gender				
Female	19.0	18.7	16.5	16.6
Male	20.2	18.6	19.1	17.5
Race/Ethnicity^e				
White	22.9	22.3	21.0	20.1
Black	16.8	14.7	15.2	16.2
Hispanic	16.3	15.5	14.3	12.6
Asian	15.9	19.0	17.8	16.4
Other/Multiple	21.7	17.9	19.2	21.9

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

^a*n* = 5, 247. ^b*n* = 5,111. ^c*n* = 5,322. ^d*n* = 5,221. ^eRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 81. Percentage of Sexually-Active Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d
Overall	21.2	20.7	19.7	19.4
Grade				
8 th	16.5	18.0	14.7	15.2
10 th	18.9	19.9	18.6	20.2
12 th	22.5	21.2	20.6	19.5
Gender				
Female	19.0	20.2	17.3	18.2
Male	23.2	21.1	22.0	20.4
Race/Ethnicity^e				
White	23.7	23.9	21.9	21.7
Black	20.2	16.8	19.5	21.5
Hispanic	18.8	17.9	16.8	14.8
Asian	14.4	20.5	19.1	16.9
Other/Multiple	24.8	19.8	20.8	25.8

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

^a*n* = 3,831. ^b*n* = 3,517. ^c*n* = 3,766. ^d*n* = 3,673. ^eRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

VEHICLE SAFETY

Table 82. Past Month Prevalence of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d
Overall	6.8	6.3	5.5	4.9
Gender				
Female	5.3	5.0	4.7	3.5
Male	8.3	7.6	6.2	6.3
Race/Ethnicity^e				
White	8.8	8.4	7.4	6.5
Black	4.7	4.6	2.4	3.1
Hispanic	7.0	5.7	6.1	5.0
Asian	3.6	2.8	2.2	3.0
Other/Multiple	7.1	7.2	7.5	4.5

Note. This item was changed in 2015 in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 10,339. ^b*n* = 9,915. ^c*n* = 10,345. ^d*n* = 10,457. ^eRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 83. Frequency of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Did Not Drive	0 times	1 time	2-3 times	4-5 times	6 or more times
Overall	29.7	65.4	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.4
Gender						
Female	29.8	66.7	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.2
Male	29.5	64.2	3.3	2.0	0.4	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	17.9	75.6	3.8	2.0	0.3	0.4
Black	39.5	57.4	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.3
Hispanic	34.2	60.9	2.9	1.1	0.3	0.7
Asian	42.0	55.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.3
Other/Multiple	28.3	67.2	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.0

Note. *n* = 10,457. 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 84. Past Month Prevalence of Texting While Driving a Vehicle, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d
Overall	36.2	35.4	35.0	33.2
Gender				
Female	36.5	35.5	35.9	33.4
Male	36.0	35.4	34.1	33.1
Race/Ethnicity^e				
White	46.6	45.1	45.7	44.4
Black	22.7	23.6	22.6	23.4
Hispanic	31.7	31.1	30.0	27.3
Asian	25.6	23.6	24.0	22.2
Other/Multiple	37.9	38.9	39.8	37.4

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

^a*n* = 10,425. ^b*n* = 10,024. ^c*n* = 10,375. ^d*n* = 10,464. ^eRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 85. Frequency of Texting While Driving in the Past Month, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Did Not Drive	0 days	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10-19 days	20-29 days	All 30 days
Overall	27.6	39.2	12.4	6.5	3.9	3.7	1.9	4.8
Gender								
Female	27.6	39.0	13.4	6.8	3.8	3.5	2.0	4.0
Male	27.5	39.5	11.4	6.2	4.0	3.9	1.9	5.7
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	15.6	40.0	15.6	8.8	5.4	5.0	3.1	6.4
Black	38.8	37.8	10.7	3.5	2.2	2.3	0.9	3.7
Hispanic	32.4	40.3	10.1	5.4	2.9	2.7	1.4	4.8
Asian	39.3	38.5	9.6	4.3	2.7	2.3	1.0	2.3
Other/Multiple	26.6	36.1	12.4	7.9	4.2	5.5	1.5	6.0

Note. *n* = 10,464. Includes texting or e-mailing. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

DELINQUENT BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

Aggressive Behaviors

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

Nearly half of the students (46.7%) reported that they had had something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year, ranging from 40.2% of White students to 54.7% of students of other or multiple races. Over one-fourth of the students (28.7%) indicated that they had made derogatory comments in the past year. Male students were much more likely to report making such comments (36.8% compared to 20.8% of female students). Rates of making derogatory comments ranged from 25.0% of Hispanic students to 33.3% of students of other or multiple races. The percentage of students who reported having made such comments was the lowest since 2010 when 43.0% reported doing so.

Four percent of the students (4.2%) reported bullying someone on school property in the past year, while 11.6% reported having been bullied on school property in the past year. Rates of both bullying and having been bullied decreased as grade level increased. Among eighth-grade students, 15.7% reported having been bullied by someone on school property in the past year, while 5.0% reported committing the behavior. Students who reported substance use in the past month were more likely to report bullying someone on school property in the past year (8.6% vs. 2.4% of students who did not use substances) and being bullied by someone on school property (15.3% and 10.1%, respectively). The 2018 rates for bullying and having been bullied were the lowest reported since the items were modified in 2015.

The percentage of students who reported having been cyberbullied in the past year by a student who attends their school (8.2%) was the lowest reported since 2010, as was the percentage who reported committing the behavior (3.9%). As with bullying, rates of cyberbullying and being cyberbullied decreased as grade level rose. Among eighth-grade students, 4.5% reported cyberbullying a student at their school in the past year, while 9.7% reported having been cyberbullied by a fellow student in the past year. Female students were

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

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

more likely to report being cyberbullied in the past year by a student who attends their school (9.7% compared to 6.6% of male students).

Over one-fifth of the Fairfax County youth (21.7%) reported having been bullied, taunted, ridiculed or teased by a parent or other adult in their household in the past year. A larger percentage of female students reported experiencing the behavior (25.1% compared to 18.1% of male students).

One in seven of the surveyed youth (13.8%) reported being sexually harassed in the past year, ranging from 11.4% of eighth-grade students to 16.3% of twelfth-grade students. One in five female students (20.3%) reported experiencing the aggression. Rates varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 9.4% of Asian students to 19.0% of students of other or multiple races.

One in eight of the surveyed youth (12.7%) reported having had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who always wanted to know their whereabouts, ranging from 6.7% of eighth-grade students to 18.6% of twelfth-grade students. Hispanic students were most likely to report experiencing the behavior (18.6%). Six percent of the students (5.9%) reported ever having a partner in a dating or serious relationship who called them names or put them down, ranging from 3.2% of eighth-grade students to 9.4% of twelfth-grade students. Three percent of the students (3.3%) reported having been pressured into having sex by a partner in their lifetime.

Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past year, nearly one in ten (9.4%) reported being forced into sexual activity by a partner. Female students were three times as likely to report being forced to engage in sexual activity, such as being kissed, touched, or physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with (14.2% compared to 4.7% of male students). Five percent of the students who dated or went out with someone during the past year (4.6%) reported being physically hurt on purpose by a partner.

Table 86. Past Year Prevalence of Selected Aggressive Behaviors, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)						
Prevalence of Having Committed Aggressive Behaviors				Prevalence of Having Experienced Aggressive Behaviors		
	Said something bad about someone's race or culture	Bullied someone on school property	Cyberbullied ^a a student attending your school	Had something bad said about your race or culture	Been bullied by someone on school property	Been cyberbullied ^a by a student attending your school
Overall	28.7	4.2	3.9	46.7	11.6	8.2
Grade						
8 th	26.7	5.0	4.5	47.0	15.7	9.7
10 th	29.7	4.1	3.8	46.9	10.8	8.1
12 th	29.5	3.5	3.3	46.2	8.2	6.7
Gender						
Female	20.8	2.8	3.2	44.9	11.8	9.7
Male	36.8	5.6	4.6	48.7	11.3	6.6
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	28.2	3.5	3.6	40.2	12.5	9.1
Black	30.5	5.6	5.1	52.1	11.8	7.2
Hispanic	25.0	5.4	4.0	45.4	12.1	7.7
Asian	31.1	3.2	3.6	54.1	9.0	6.8
Other/Multiple	33.3	4.5	4.3	54.7	12.6	10.1

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

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.2
Grade				
8 th	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.0
10 th	5.5	4.5	4.7	4.1
12 th	4.9	4.1	4.1	3.5
Gender				
Female	4.0	3.2	3.4	2.8
Male	6.9	6.3	6.3	5.6
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	5.0	4.2	4.4	3.5
Black	6.9	5.8	6.0	5.6
Hispanic	7.2	6.0	5.9	5.4
Asian	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2
Other/Multiple	5.4	5.4	6.4	4.5

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. The definition of bullying and the response options for the bullying items were changed in 2015 in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 88. Prevalence of Bullying Someone Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	5.9	5.1	5.0	4.4
Grade				
8 th	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.0
10 th	5.7	4.9	5.0	4.4
12 th	5.6	4.7	4.6	3.9
Gender				
Female	4.4	3.4	3.4	2.9
Male	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.0
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	5.3	4.7	4.7	3.8
Black	7.0	5.9	6.1	5.6
Hispanic	7.6	6.5	6.0	5.4
Asian	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.8
Other/Multiple	6.3	5.3	6.6	4.8

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. The definition of bullying and the response options for the bullying items were changed in 2015 in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 89. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	14.3	12.6	13.2	11.6
Grade				
8 th	19.0	17.2	17.8	15.7
10 th	13.4	11.2	12.3	10.8
12 th	10.4	9.3	9.2	8.2
Gender				
Female	15.0	13.3	13.6	11.8
Male	13.4	11.8	12.7	11.3
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	15.1	13.2	14.2	12.5
Black	12.5	11.0	13.0	11.8
Hispanic	16.2	13.7	13.3	12.1
Asian	10.9	9.6	10.4	9.0
Other/Multiple	17.0	16.0	15.3	12.6

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. The definition of bullying and the response options for the bullying items were changed in 2015 in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 90. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

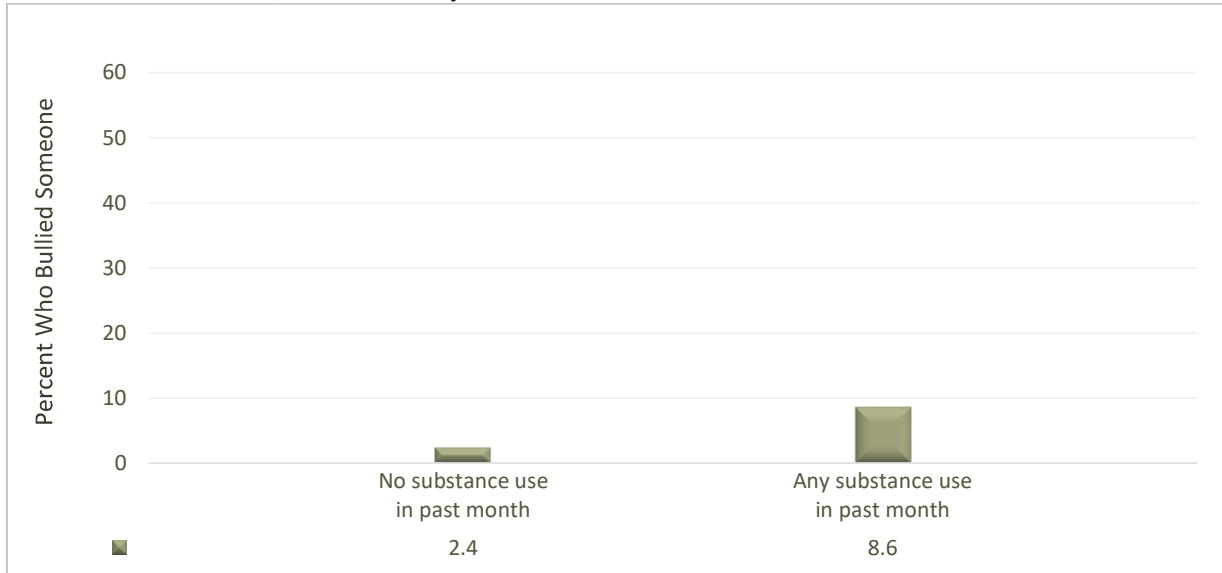
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	10.9	9.5	9.5	8.3
Grade				
8 th	12.3	11.0	11.1	10.0
10 th	10.5	8.8	9.0	7.9
12 th	9.9	8.7	8.5	7.0
Gender				
Female	12.5	10.5	10.8	9.3
Male	9.1	8.4	8.1	7.3
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	12.2	10.6	10.6	9.3
Black	9.0	7.2	8.6	7.8
Hispanic	11.7	10.2	9.2	8.6
Asian	8.0	7.1	7.2	6.2
Other/Multiple	12.4	12.0	12.6	9.0

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. The definition of bullying and the response options for the bullying items were changed in 2015 in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

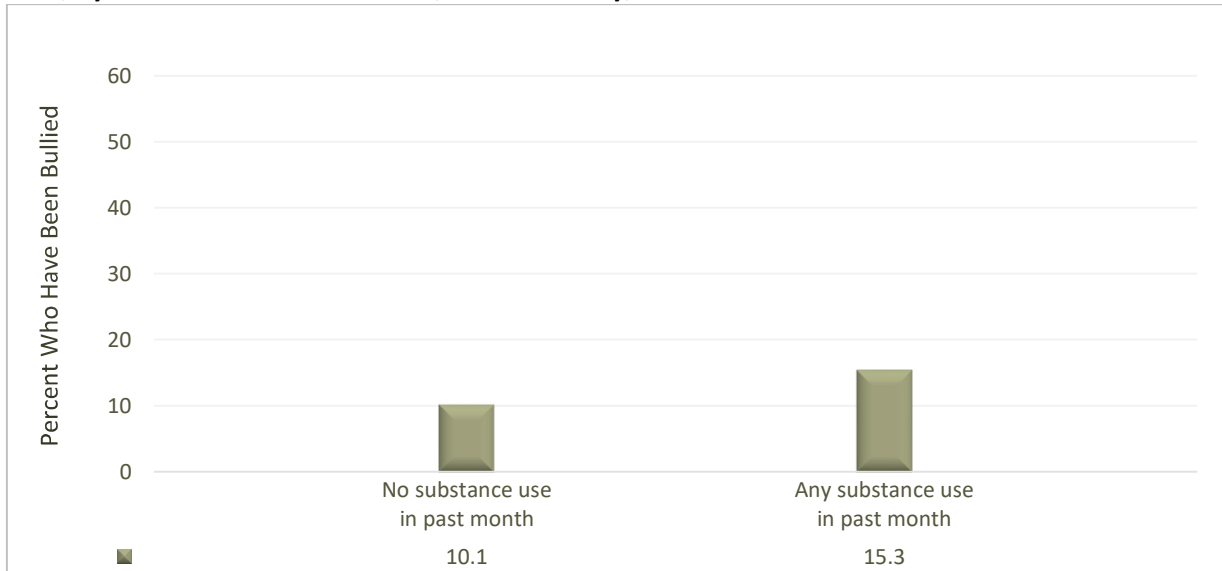
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 25. Percentage of Students Who Bullied Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2018



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

Figure 26. Percentage of Students Who Have Been Bullied by Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2018



Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using 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 91. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	22.2	20.6	22.0	21.7
Grade				
8 th	19.7	18.7	20.5	20.6
10 th	23.3	20.8	22.7	22.2
12 th	23.5	22.3	22.7	22.3
Gender				
Female	25.9	24.0	25.8	25.1
Male	18.2	16.9	17.8	18.1
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	20.6	19.3	20.5	20.5
Black	20.4	19.1	21.8	20.3
Hispanic	23.0	20.1	21.4	20.5
Asian	24.1	22.6	24.2	23.7
Other/Multiple	25.8	25.0	24.5	26.8

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

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

Table 92. Frequency of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	78.3	8.4	3.6	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.7	3.5
Grade								
8 th	79.4	9.3	3.3	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.7	2.9
10 th	77.8	8.4	3.7	2.1	2.2	1.4	0.7	3.8
12 th	77.7	7.6	3.8	2.6	2.2	1.6	0.7	3.8
Gender								
Female	74.9	9.7	4.1	2.7	2.3	1.6	0.9	3.9
Male	81.9	7.0	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.5	3.1
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	79.5	7.9	3.6	2.0	2.1	1.2	0.6	3.1
Black	79.7	7.4	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.6	0.6	3.2
Hispanic	79.5	8.4	3.2	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.6	3.6
Asian	76.3	9.3	3.9	2.4	2.2	1.4	0.8	3.8
Other/Multiple	73.2	9.6	4.1	2.5	2.8	1.9	1.4	4.6

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

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

CYBERBULLYING

Table 93. Prevalence of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	6.4	5.4	4.7	4.3	3.9
Grade					
8 th	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.5
10 th	6.1	5.3	4.6	4.2	3.8
12 th	7.0	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.3
Gender					
Female	6.4	5.1	4.0	3.7	3.2
Male	6.4	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	5.9	5.4	4.3	4.2	3.6
Black	6.4	5.1	5.3	4.2	5.1
Hispanic	8.0	6.1	5.5	4.8	4.0
Asian	5.7	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.6
Other/Multiple	7.5	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.3

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

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

Table 94. Frequency of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	96.1	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Grade								
8 th	95.5	2.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
10 th	96.2	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
12 th	96.7	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Gender								
Female	96.8	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	95.4	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	96.4	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Black	95.0	2.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6
Hispanic	96.0	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Asian	96.5	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Other/Multiple	95.7	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5

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

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

Table 95. Percentage of Students Who Believe They Have the Right to Say Anything Online, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall	5.6	13.4	42.5	38.6
Grade				
8 th	3.7	10.2	42.7	43.5
10 th	5.5	14.0	42.5	38.0
12 th	7.5	16.1	42.3	34.1
Gender				
Female	2.1	7.9	40.9	49.1
Male	9.1	19.1	44.1	27.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	5.6	13.2	41.3	39.9
Black	6.7	13.9	41.0	38.5
Hispanic	5.2	14.9	45.1	34.8
Asian	4.9	12.1	42.7	40.3
Other/Multiple	6.9	13.5	42.5	37.1

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 96. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	14.3	12.8	11.3	10.9	9.1
Grade					
8 th	15.6	13.5	12.6	12.0	10.0
10 th	13.8	12.9	10.8	10.7	9.1
12 th	13.5	12.0	10.4	9.8	8.3
Gender					
Female	18.1	14.9	12.6	12.6	10.3
Male	10.4	10.5	9.7	8.9	7.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	15.5	14.1	12.3	12.3	10.4
Black	11.7	9.9	8.6	9.3	7.2
Hispanic	14.2	12.5	10.3	9.8	8.0
Asian	12.2	10.8	10.2	9.4	8.2
Other/Multiple	17.5	16.7	15.3	12.7	11.4

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

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

Table 97. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	12.5	11.4	9.9	9.7	8.2
Grade					
8 th	13.9	12.6	11.6	11.2	9.7
10 th	11.9	11.3	9.4	9.4	8.1
12 th	11.5	10.3	8.5	8.6	6.7
Gender					
Female	16.3	14.1	12.0	11.9	9.7
Male	8.4	8.6	7.6	7.5	6.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	13.5	12.4	10.5	10.9	9.1
Black	10.1	9.3	8.2	8.2	7.2
Hispanic	13.1	12.2	10.2	9.5	7.7
Asian	10.3	9.1	8.3	7.9	6.8
Other/Multiple	14.8	14.0	12.5	11.8	10.1

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).

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

Table 98. Frequency of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

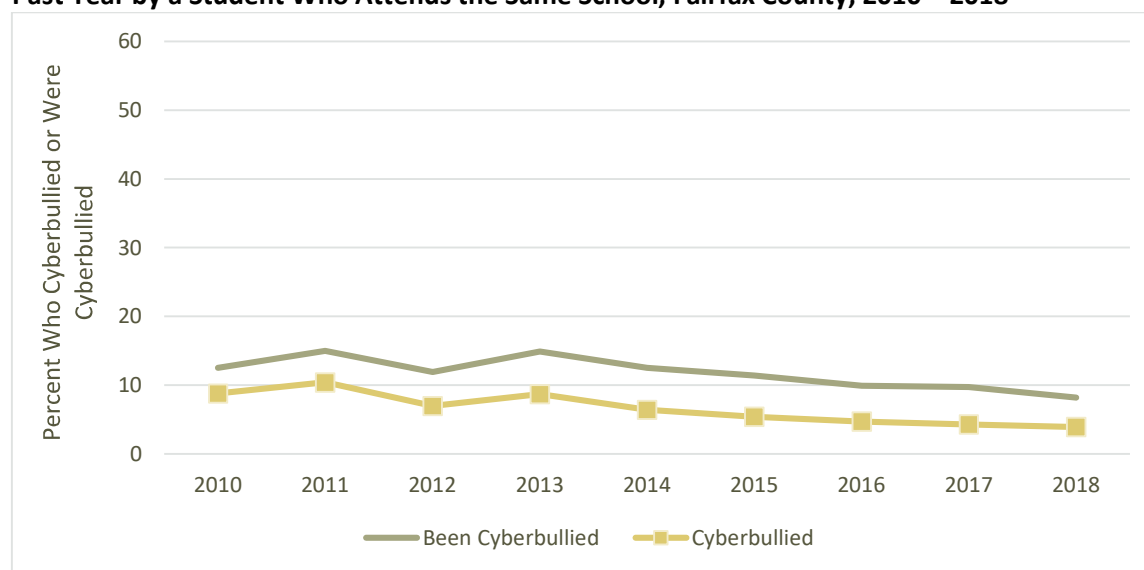
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	91.8	4.4	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
Grade								
8 th	90.3	5.5	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5
10 th	91.9	4.3	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6
12 th	93.3	3.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6
Gender								
Female	90.3	5.6	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Male	93.4	3.1	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	90.9	4.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6
Black	92.8	3.9	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Hispanic	92.3	4.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
Asian	93.2	3.7	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6
Other/Multiple	89.9	5.1	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7

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

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

Figure 27. Percentage of Students Who Reported Cyberbullying or Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

DATING AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE

Table 99. Percentage of Students Who Reported Ever Having a Partner Who Always Wanted to Know Their Whereabouts, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	13.4	13.3	13.8	12.7
Grade				
8 th	7.1	6.2	7.7	6.7
10 th	13.8	13.8	14.8	13.0
12 th	19.2	20.1	19.2	18.6
Gender				
Female	12.8	12.7	13.5	12.2
Male	13.9	13.8	14.1	13.2
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	11.7	12.3	12.8	11.4
Black	16.1	16.1	15.4	14.2
Hispanic	19.7	18.2	20.6	18.6
Asian	8.7	8.0	8.3	8.0
Other/Multiple	15.3	17.1	14.3	13.9

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

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

Table 100. Percentage of Students Who Reported Ever Having a Partner Who Called Them Names or Put Them Down Verbally, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.9
Grade				
8 th	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.2
10 th	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3
12 th	8.8	8.9	9.7	9.4
Gender				
Female	7.2	7.0	7.7	7.5
Male	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.3
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.3
Black	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.3
Hispanic	7.7	6.9	8.6	7.7
Asian	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.3
Other/Multiple	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.9

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

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

Table 101. Lifetime Prevalence of Being Pressured into Having Sex by a Partner, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3
Grade				
8 th	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.0
10 th	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.1
12 th	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.9
Gender				
Female	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.6
Male	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.0
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6
Black	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.2
Hispanic	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.0
Asian	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8
Other/Multiple	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.0

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

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

Table 102. Prevalence of Experiencing Physical Dating Violence in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d
Overall	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.6
Grade				
8 th	3.5	4.0	4.6	4.2
10 th	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.2
12 th	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.1
Gender				
Female	5.1	4.5	5.2	4.7
Male	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.5
Race/Ethnicity^e				
White	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.9
Black	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.6
Hispanic	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3
Asian	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.5
Other/Multiple	5.0	6.0	5.3	6.3

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

^a*n* = 15,376. ^b*n* = 14,973. ^c*n* = 15,408. ^d*n* = 14,943. ^eRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 103. Prevalence of Experiencing Sexual Dating Violence in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d
Overall	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.4
Grade				
8 th	8.1	6.6	7.9	6.8
10 th	10.3	10.1	9.9	10.3
12 th	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.4
Gender				
Female	13.9	13.1	13.7	14.2
Male	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7
Race/Ethnicity^e				
White	9.9	9.5	9.9	10.4
Black	8.8	8.1	7.6	8.0
Hispanic	9.5	8.7	9.1	8.6
Asian	8.4	7.8	8.2	7.5
Other/Multiple	12.1	11.6	11.3	12.2

Note. Only respondents who reported having dated or gone out with someone in the past year are included. Sexual dating violence was defined as being forced to do sexual things such as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse by someone they were dating or going out with. This item was added in 2015. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 15,604. ^b*n* = 15,119. ^c*n* = 15,627. ^d*n* = 15,169. ^eRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

OTHER AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

Table 104. Prevalence of Having Said Something Bad about Someone's Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	32.3	36.5	33.2	32.8	28.7
Grade					
8 th	28.0	32.5	30.0	31.1	26.7
10 th	32.6	37.1	33.8	33.8	29.7
12 th	36.3	40.1	36.0	33.5	29.5
Gender					
Female	25.9	30.1	25.8	25.3	20.8
Male	38.8	43.1	40.8	40.4	36.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	32.1	37.3	33.3	32.7	28.2
Black	34.3	35.7	34.7	32.8	30.5
Hispanic	29.9	33.8	29.9	29.7	25.0
Asian	33.2	37.9	34.9	35.4	31.1
Other/Multiple	34.9	38.5	35.7	35.9	33.3

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

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

Table 105. Frequency of Having Said Something Bad about Someone's Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	71.4	13.0	4.4	2.5	2.2	1.2	0.5	4.9
Grade								
8 th	73.3	15.0	3.9	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.4	2.7
10 th	70.3	12.7	4.4	2.9	2.4	1.3	0.5	5.6
12 th	70.5	11.2	4.9	2.5	2.6	1.3	0.5	6.6
Gender								
Female	79.2	12.3	3.6	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.2
Male	63.3	13.7	5.3	3.3	3.1	1.8	0.7	8.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	71.8	13.0	4.1	2.6	2.2	1.2	0.5	4.7
Black	69.5	13.0	5.1	2.7	2.0	1.5	0.5	5.7
Hispanic	75.0	11.9	3.9	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.4	4.2
Asian	68.9	13.8	5.2	2.8	2.6	1.2	0.5	5.0
Other/Multiple	66.7	14.1	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.6	0.7	7.1

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 106. Prevalence of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	45.2	48.8	50.1	49.5	46.7
Grade					
8 th	45.0	46.3	48.6	49.7	47.0
10 th	44.7	49.5	50.3	50.0	46.9
12 th	45.9	50.5	51.3	48.8	46.2
Gender					
Female	44.6	47.6	48.7	48.4	44.9
Male	45.7	50.0	51.4	50.7	48.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	34.1	40.7	42.6	42.8	40.2
Black	54.0	54.2	57.0	55.1	52.1
Hispanic	47.9	50.0	51.4	49.9	45.4
Asian	57.6	57.9	56.9	56.2	54.1
Other/Multiple	53.4	55.1	57.3	56.0	54.7

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 107. Frequency of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

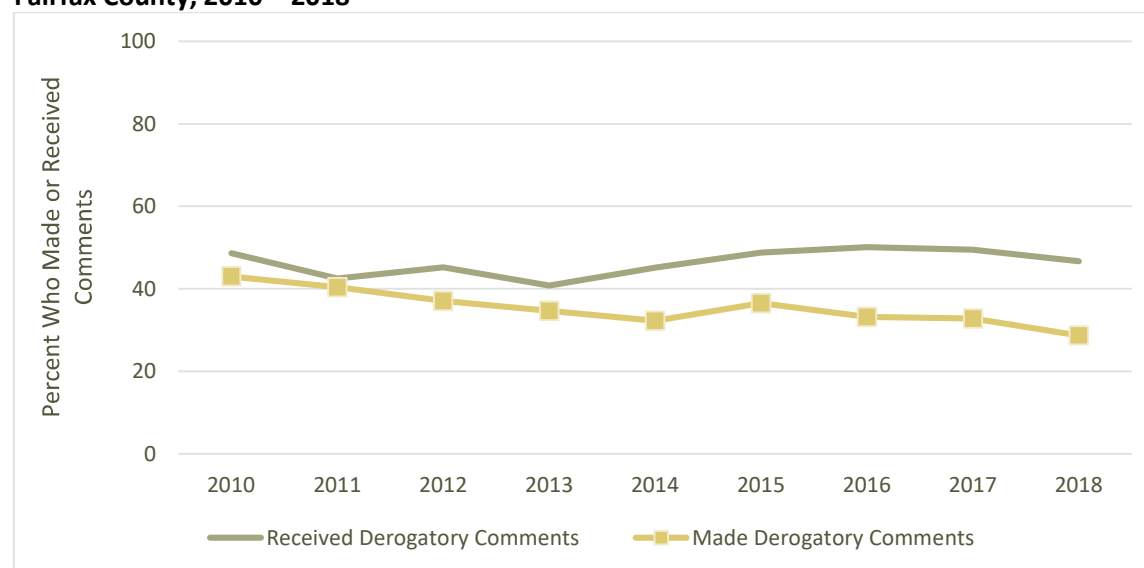
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	53.3	18.5	9.0	5.3	4.3	2.3	1.0	6.4
Grade								
8 th	53.0	21.2	8.8	5.2	4.1	1.8	1.0	5.0
10 th	53.1	17.7	9.0	5.3	4.5	2.6	1.0	6.9
12 th	53.8	16.6	9.0	5.4	4.4	2.3	1.1	7.4
Gender								
Female	55.1	21.2	10.0	5.1	3.3	1.5	0.7	3.1
Male	51.4	15.7	7.9	5.5	5.3	3.0	1.3	9.9
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	59.8	15.3	7.3	4.5	4.3	2.2	0.8	5.8
Black	47.9	18.8	10.3	5.9	4.6	2.9	1.2	8.5
Hispanic	54.7	19.8	8.9	5.0	3.3	1.8	0.9	5.7
Asian	45.9	21.5	11.0	6.4	5.2	2.5	1.2	6.3
Other/Multiple	45.3	20.7	9.5	6.2	5.0	2.6	1.5	9.3

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

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

Figure 28. Prevalence of Making or Receiving Derogatory Racial/Cultural Comments in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Table 108. Prevalence of Being Sexually Harassed in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	14.3	13.2	14.2	13.8
Grade				
8 th	11.3	10.2	12.9	11.4
10 th	14.4	13.7	13.9	13.7
12 th	17.3	15.8	15.8	16.3
Gender				
Female	21.2	19.2	20.8	20.3
Male	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.0
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	16.0	14.8	16.1	16.0
Black	12.5	12.3	12.9	12.0
Hispanic	15.0	13.1	14.4	13.6
Asian	10.0	9.2	9.9	9.4
Other/Multiple	17.7	17.2	18.5	19.0

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

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

Table 109. Frequency of Being Sexually Harassed in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	86.2	8.2	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
Grade								
8 th	88.6	6.9	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
10 th	86.3	8.1	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6
12 th	83.7	9.5	3.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.6
Gender								
Female	79.7	12.5	4.1	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Male	93.0	3.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	84.1	9.6	3.0	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
Black	88.0	6.4	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6
Hispanic	86.4	8.1	2.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6
Asian	90.6	5.9	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	81.0	10.4	3.8	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.8

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

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

Table 110. Lifetime Prevalence of Being Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0
Grade				
8 th	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7
10 th	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6
12 th	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.8
Gender				
Female	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.3
Male	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7
Black	4.0	3.4	4.4	3.6
Hispanic	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.4
Asian	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.8
Other/Multiple	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.6

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

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

Other Delinquent Behaviors

Seven percent of the Fairfax County students (7.3%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, including 10.9% of male students and 3.8% of female students. One percent of the students (1.1%) reported carrying a weapon on school property in the past month. Nearly three percent of male students (2.7%) reported carrying a gun in the past year. Students were instructed not to include carrying a gun for hunting or target shooting activities.

Two percent of the students (1.8%) reported having ever belonged to a gang, including 0.8% of female students and 2.7% of male students. The 2018 rate was the lowest reported since 2010, when 2.8% of the students reported having ever belonged to a gang.

Six percent of the students (5.8%) reported having been suspended from school in the past year, ranging from 3.5% of twelfth-grade students to 8.1% of eighth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report being suspended (8.4% compared to 3.3% of female students). The percentage of students who reported having been suspended ranged from 2.6% of Asian students to 11.5% of Black students.

WEAPONS

Table 111. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	8.1	8.7	8.3	7.3
Grade				
8 th	7.7	9.2	8.9	8.4
10 th	7.8	8.6	7.9	6.8
12 th	8.7	8.4	7.9	6.8
Gender				
Female	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.8
Male	12.4	13.3	12.7	10.9
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	10.1	10.8	10.2	9.2
Black	5.9	6.2	6.9	5.6
Hispanic	7.5	8.3	7.7	7.2
Asian	4.9	5.4	4.7	4.4
Other/Multiple	11.0	11.5	12.1	9.2

Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. The wording and response options for the questions pertaining to weapons were changed in 2015 in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 112. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	92.7	2.5	2.3	0.7	1.9
Grade					
8 th	91.6	3.2	2.5	0.7	1.9
10 th	93.2	2.5	2.1	0.6	1.6
12 th	93.2	1.7	2.2	0.7	2.3
Gender					
Female	96.2	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.9
Male	89.1	3.5	3.4	1.1	3.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	90.8	2.9	3.0	0.9	2.4
Black	94.4	2.0	1.4	0.5	1.7
Hispanic	92.8	2.7	2.1	0.6	1.8
Asian	95.6	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.1
Other/Multiple	90.8	2.5	3.0	0.9	2.9

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

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

Table 113. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon on School Property, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.1
Grade				
8 th	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0
10 th	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.1
12 th	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4
Gender				
Female	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Male	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0
Black	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7
Hispanic	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6
Asian	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.6
Other/Multiple	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.2

Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. The wording and response options for the questions pertaining to weapons were changed in 2015 in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 114. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

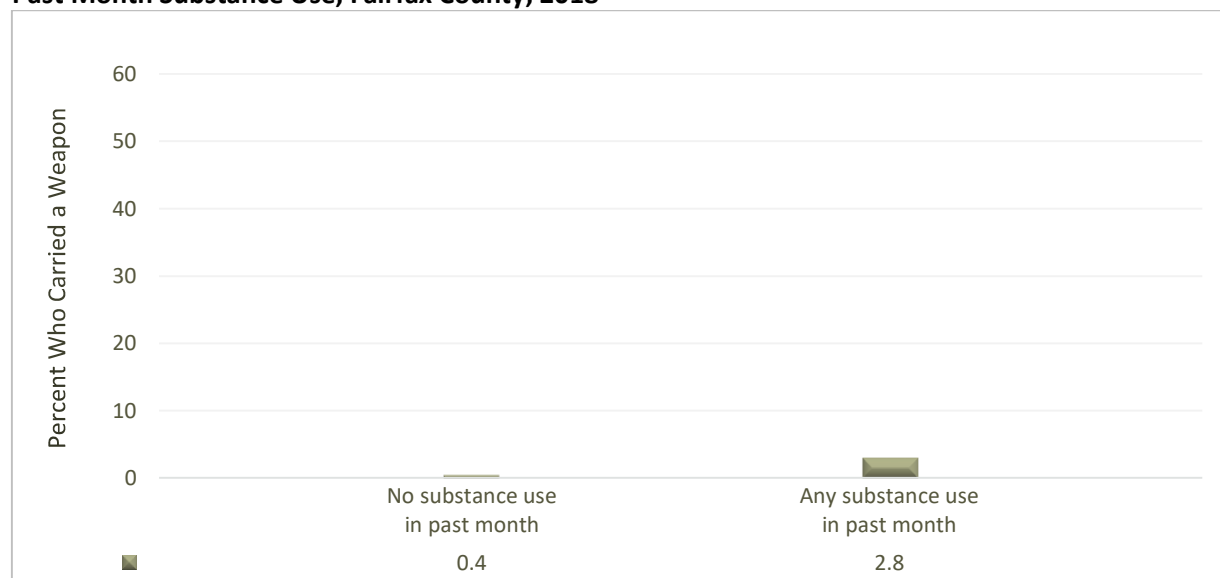
(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
Grade					
8 th	99.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 th	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
12 th	98.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
Gender					
Female	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	98.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	99.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4
Black	98.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5
Hispanic	98.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4
Asian	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other/Multiple	98.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4

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

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

Figure 29. Percentage of Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2018



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 115. Prevalence of Carrying a Gun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017 – 2018

	2017	2018
Overall	1.9	1.6
Grade		
8 th	2.1	1.9
10 th	1.6	1.4
12 th	1.9	1.4
Gender		
Female	0.7	0.5
Male	3.0	2.7
Race/Ethnicity^a		
White	1.4	1.3
Black	2.9	2.5
Hispanic	2.6	2.2
Asian	1.0	0.8
Other/Multiple	3.3	1.8

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

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

Table 116. Frequency of Carrying a Gun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	98.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
Grade					
8 th	98.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.4
10 th	98.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
12 th	98.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Gender					
Female	99.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Male	97.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	98.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Black	97.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7
Hispanic	97.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.6
Asian	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other/Multiple	98.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5

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

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

GANG MEMBERSHIP

Table 117. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

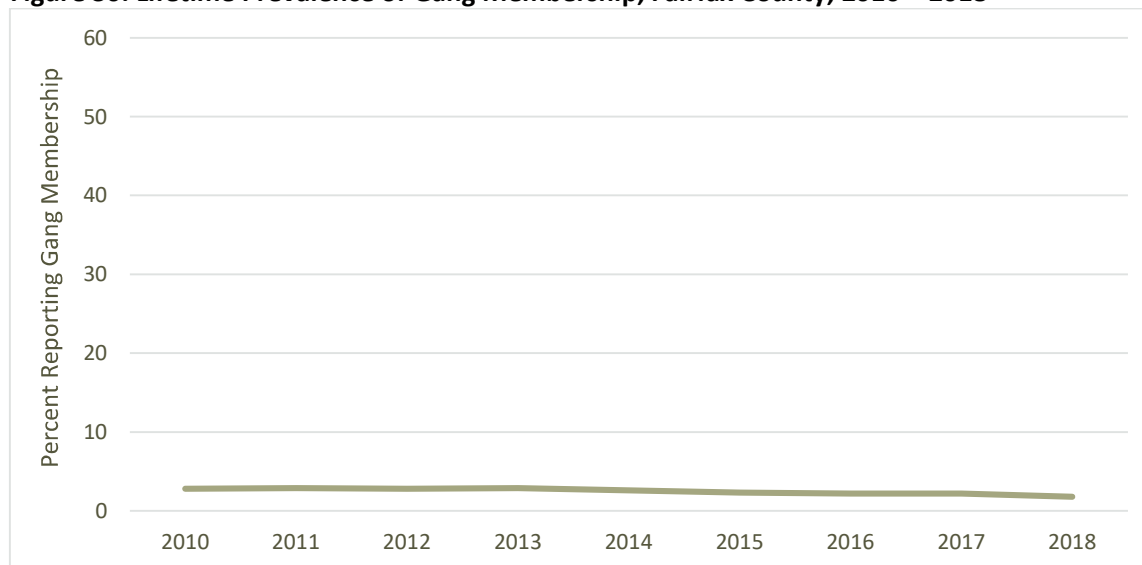
(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8
Grade					
8 th	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9
10 th	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8
12 th	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.6
Gender					
Female	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8
Male	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Black	3.9	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.7
Hispanic	4.0	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.3
Asian	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9
Other/Multiple	4.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.5

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

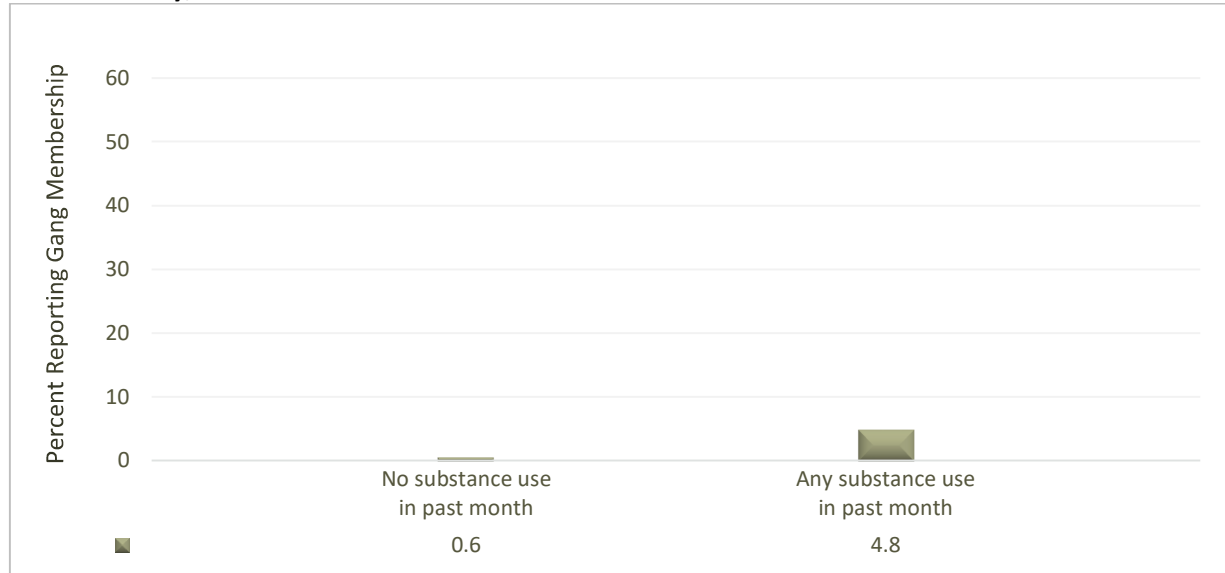
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 30. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Figure 31. Percentage of Students Who Ever Belonged to a Gang, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2018



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 118. Age of First Belonging to a Gang, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

	Mean age of first belonging to a gang ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	12.3	98.3	1.0	0.8
Grade				
8 th	11.5	98.1	1.4	0.5
10 th	12.4	98.3	0.9	0.9
12 th	13.0	98.4	0.7	0.9
Gender				
Female	12.4	99.2	0.5	0.4
Male	12.2	97.3	1.6	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	12.5	98.7	0.6	0.6
Black	12.4	96.4	2.0	1.6
Hispanic	12.0	97.7	1.5	0.8
Asian	12.0	99.1	0.5	0.4
Other/Multiple	12.3	97.5	1.5	1.0

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 SUSPENSIONS

Table 119. Prevalence of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	7.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.8
Grade					
8 th	8.1	6.2	6.3	6.6	8.1
10 th	7.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.7
12 th	6.0	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.5
Gender					
Female	4.6	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.3
Male	9.7	7.3	7.1	7.4	8.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	4.2	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.1
Black	15.2	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.5
Hispanic	12.6	9.6	9.4	8.8	10.6
Asian	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
Other/Multiple	8.1	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.5

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 120. Frequency of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	94.2	4.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade								
8 th	91.9	6.0	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
10 th	94.3	4.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	96.5	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender								
Female	96.7	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	91.6	6.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	96.9	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	88.5	7.5	2.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Hispanic	89.4	7.9	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	97.4	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	94.6	4.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Physical Activity and Sleep

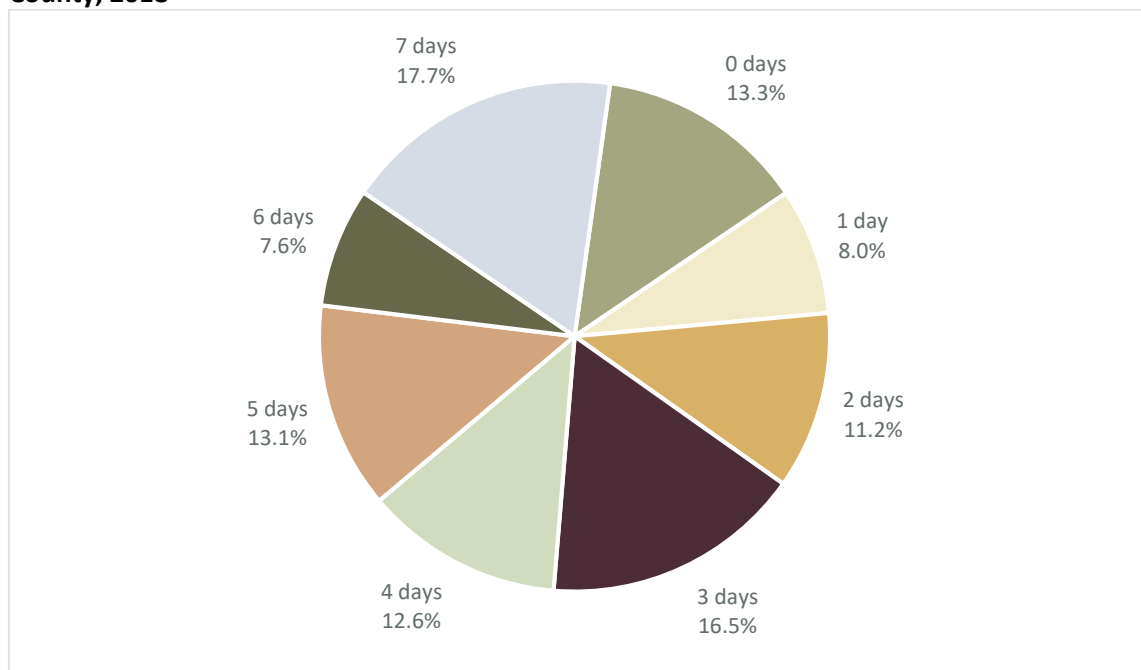
Approximately two-fifths of the students (38.4%) reported being physically active for at least one hour on five or more days in the past week, including over one-sixth (17.7%) who were active on all seven days. The percentage of students who were physically active for at least one hour on five or more days ranged from 32.1% of twelfth-grade students to 41.8% of tenth-grade students. Nearly half of male students (45.5%) reported engaging in this amount of physical activity, compared to fewer than one-third (31.6%) of female students. Rates varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 30.6% of Hispanic students to 46.7% of White students being physically active for at least one hour on five or more days in the past week. The percentage of students who reported this level of physical activity was the lowest since 2010, when 42.6% did so.

One in eight Fairfax County students (12.0%) indicated that they spend three or more hours on an average school day watching television. Asian students were least likely to report watching television for three or more hours per day (8.2%), while Black students reported the highest rate (19.3%).

Half of the students (50.1%) reported playing video or computer games or using a computer (including tablets and smartphones) for non-school activities for three or more hours on an average school day. There was little difference between genders or grade levels in the amount of time spent on these activities. Rates of spending three or more hours on these electronic devices ranged from 44.7% of White students to 58.1% of Hispanic students.

Fewer than one-third of the students (30.8%) reported sleeping eight or more hours on an average school night. As students got older, they were increasingly less likely to report getting at least eight hours of sleep per night. While nearly half of the eighth-grade students (48.2%) averaged eight or more hours per night, only one in six twelfth-grade students (16.9%) did. A larger percentage of male students (35.6%) reported sleeping eight or more hours, compared to 26.3% of female students. Asian students reported the lowest rate of sleeping eight or more hours (26.7%).

Figure 32. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2018



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

Table 121. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
Overall	13.3	8.0	11.2	16.5	12.6	13.1	7.6	17.7
Grade								
8 th	8.6	7.5	10.9	17.2	14.7	14.4	8.0	18.7
10 th	12.3	7.2	10.8	16.3	11.7	13.8	8.2	19.8
12 th	19.1	9.4	12.1	16.0	11.3	11.0	6.6	14.5
Gender								
Female	15.7	9.6	13.1	17.7	12.4	12.3	7.0	12.3
Male	10.8	6.4	9.3	15.3	12.7	13.9	8.2	23.4
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	9.0	6.6	9.9	15.0	13.0	14.1	10.4	22.1
Black	17.8	7.2	11.6	16.5	11.2	12.1	6.0	17.5
Hispanic	17.2	9.5	12.7	18.0	12.1	11.9	4.8	13.9
Asian	15.5	9.6	12.7	18.3	12.6	12.5	5.8	12.9
Other/Multiple	11.6	7.8	9.2	14.8	13.5	13.9	8.8	20.5

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

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

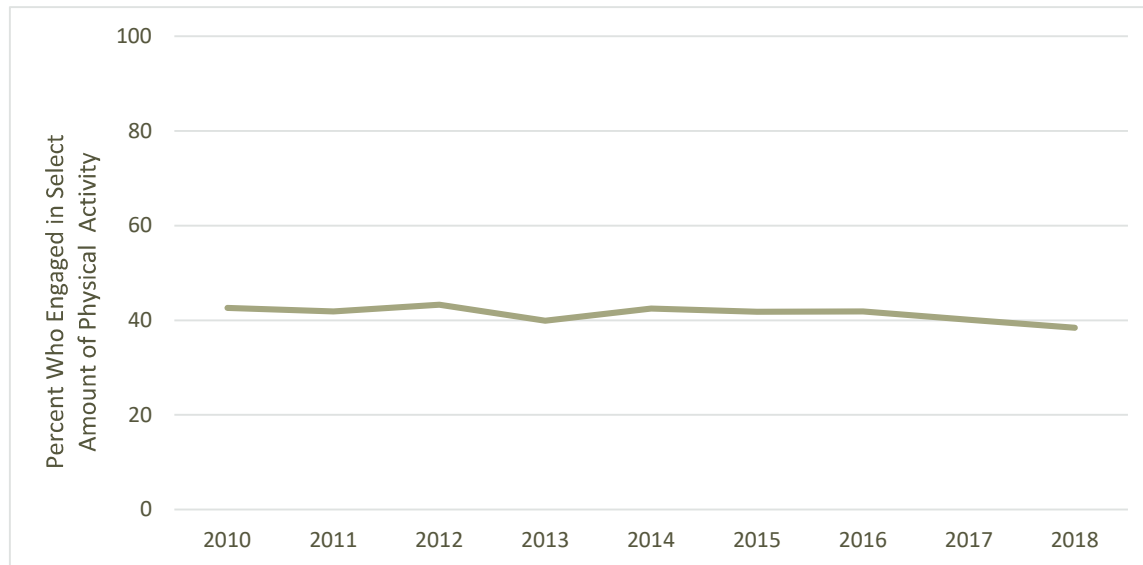
Table 122. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour on Five or More Days in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	42.5	41.8	41.9	40.2	38.4
Grade					
8 th	48.5	46.0	46.9	43.8	41.1
10 th	43.2	43.2	43.3	42.7	41.8
12 th	35.7	36.2	35.2	33.7	32.1
Gender					
Female	33.9	34.0	33.7	32.0	31.6
Male	51.4	49.9	50.3	48.7	45.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	50.1	50.2	49.6	48.4	46.7
Black	39.4	37.8	37.4	37.4	35.6
Hispanic	35.3	34.3	34.1	31.4	30.6
Asian	33.8	33.8	34.3	33.4	31.2
Other/Multiple	47.6	44.5	47.8	45.9	43.2

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

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

Figure 33. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour on Five or More Days in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Table 123. Amount of Time Spent Watching Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	Less than 1 hour per day	1 hour per day	2 hours per day	3 hours per day	4 hours per day	5 or more hours per day
Overall	28.1	27.4	17.6	15.0	6.7	2.4	2.9
Grade							
8 th	24.3	27.9	18.5	15.6	7.2	3.0	3.6
10 th	29.1	27.9	17.3	14.8	6.3	2.1	2.6
12 th	30.8	26.4	16.9	14.6	6.5	2.2	2.6
Gender							
Female	24.6	26.7	18.8	16.8	7.6	2.9	2.6
Male	31.6	28.1	16.3	13.3	5.7	1.9	3.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	22.5	31.0	20.7	15.7	6.3	2.0	1.8
Black	25.8	23.9	13.7	17.2	9.0	4.2	6.1
Hispanic	28.3	25.2	15.3	16.5	7.6	2.8	4.2
Asian	38.7	25.1	16.6	11.4	4.9	1.4	1.9
Other/Multiple	26.7	27.8	16.7	15.3	6.9	3.5	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 124. Percentage of Students Who Watch Three or More Hours of Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	14.7	13.4	12.8	12.0
Grade				
8 th	17.3	15.4	14.3	13.7
10 th	13.3	12.2	12.3	10.9
12 th	13.6	12.7	11.9	11.2
Gender				
Female	16.1	15.0	14.4	13.1
Male	13.3	11.8	11.2	10.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	11.6	11.0	10.9	10.1
Black	24.9	21.7	21.5	19.3
Hispanic	21.1	18.3	16.4	14.7
Asian	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.2
Other/Multiple	14.9	15.1	12.7	13.5

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

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

Table 125. Amount of Time Spent Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018
(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	Less than 1 hour per day	1 hour per day	2 hours per day	3 hours per day	4 hours per day	5 or more hours per day
Overall	5.6	9.0	13.6	21.7	19.4	12.0	18.8
Grade							
8 th	4.3	9.9	13.8	21.1	18.7	12.2	20.1
10 th	5.1	8.7	14.1	22.4	19.2	11.4	19.1
12 th	7.6	8.4	12.9	21.6	20.2	12.2	17.1
Gender							
Female	6.3	9.4	13.5	20.9	19.5	11.8	18.6
Male	4.9	8.6	13.7	22.5	19.3	12.0	18.9
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	4.8	9.7	16.3	24.4	20.0	11.4	13.3
Black	7.5	8.8	9.6	18.3	18.3	12.2	25.4
Hispanic	6.4	7.1	10.0	18.5	19.7	13.4	25.0
Asian	5.3	9.8	14.8	22.2	18.3	11.2	18.5
Other/Multiple	5.7	9.1	13.3	20.4	20.0	12.7	18.9

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

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

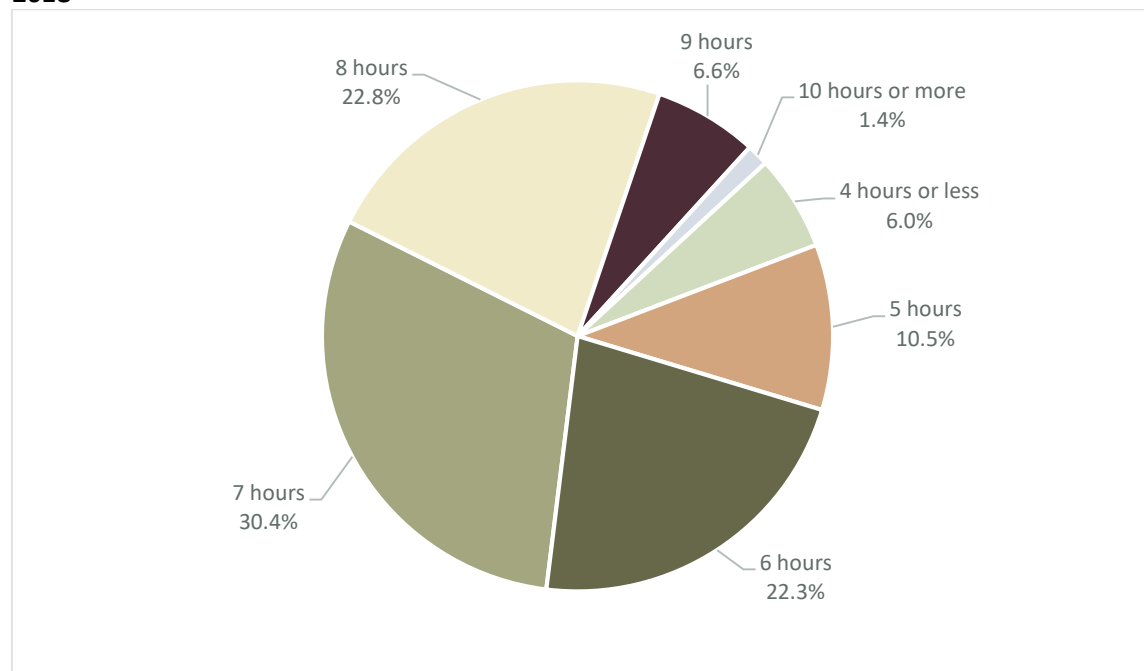
Table 126. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	48.9	48.6	50.1	50.1
Grade				
8 th	49.0	49.7	50.6	50.9
10 th	49.0	48.9	50.9	49.7
12 th	48.6	47.2	48.9	49.5
Gender				
Female	50.0	49.5	50.5	49.9
Male	47.7	47.7	49.7	50.2
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	42.4	42.6	44.0	44.7
Black	53.2	53.2	56.0	55.9
Hispanic	58.4	57.7	58.9	58.1
Asian	49.7	48.2	49.5	47.9
Other/Multiple	48.9	50.0	50.3	51.5

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

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

Figure 34. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, Fairfax County, 2018



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

Table 127. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	4 hours or less	5 hours	6 hours	7 hours	8 hours	9 hours	10 hours or more
Overall	6.0	10.5	22.3	30.4	22.8	6.6	1.4
Grade							
8 th	3.8	5.9	13.5	28.7	33.5	12.2	2.4
10 th	5.7	10.0	23.9	33.2	21.4	4.9	1.0
12 th	8.7	15.6	29.4	29.4	13.5	2.7	0.7
Gender							
Female	6.6	12.5	24.2	30.4	20.0	5.3	1.0
Male	5.4	8.3	20.3	30.4	25.8	8.0	1.8
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	4.3	8.7	22.4	32.7	24.1	6.7	1.1
Black	8.0	11.5	21.4	25.7	23.9	7.1	2.3
Hispanic	6.4	10.0	20.9	30.3	23.5	7.3	1.7
Asian	7.7	12.8	23.9	28.8	19.8	5.8	1.2
Other/Multiple	6.4	12.4	22.5	30.7	21.1	5.6	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.

Table 128. Prevalence of Sleeping Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

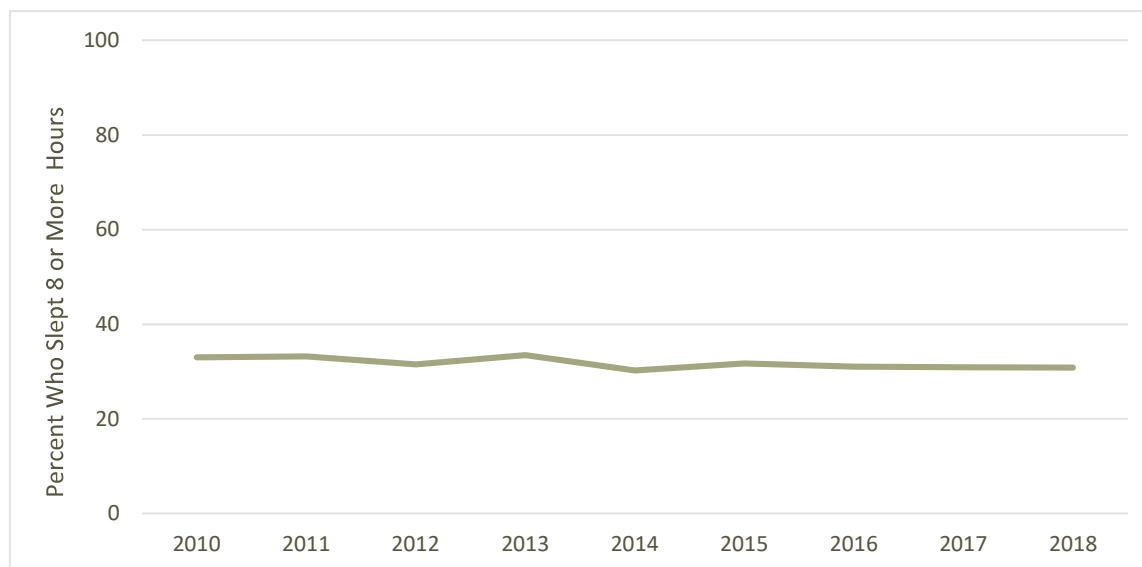
(Values are percentages)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	30.2	31.7	31.0	30.9	30.8
Grade					
8 th	53.4	50.0	48.5	48.8	48.2
10 th	22.6	28.4	28.4	26.4	27.3
12 th	14.4	17.2	16.1	17.4	16.9
Gender					
Female	26.2	27.4	26.8	27.6	26.3
Male	34.2	36.1	35.3	34.4	35.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	30.8	33.2	31.9	32.3	31.9
Black	30.8	33.7	31.0	31.7	33.3
Hispanic	33.2	34.1	33.7	32.8	32.5
Asian	26.1	25.8	27.0	27.0	26.7
Other/Multiple	28.4	30.5	29.9	28.1	27.9

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

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

Figure 35. Percentage of Students Who Sleep Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Nutrition and Weight Loss Behaviors

Fewer than one-fourth of the Fairfax County students (22.7%) indicated that they ate fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the week prior to the survey, ranging from 21.3% of twelfth-grade students to 23.8% of eighth-grade students. Male and female students reported nearly identical rates.

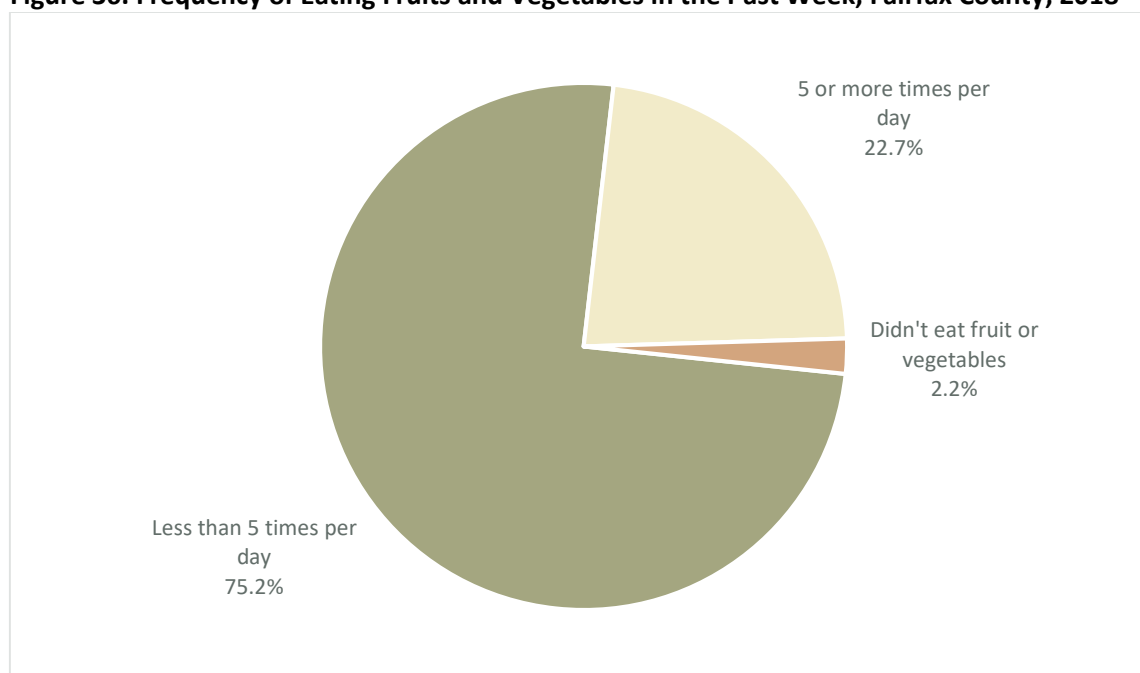
One in eleven of the students (8.9%) reported drinking non-diet soda or pop at least once per day in the week prior to the survey. Male students were more likely to report daily consumption of soda (11.6% compared to 6.3% of female students). The percent of students reporting daily consumption of soda has declined by 10.0 percentage points since 2010. One in ten of the students (10.1%) reported drinking sugar-sweetened drinks (such as lemonade and sweetened tea) at least once per day, while 5.7% reported consuming sports drinks daily and 2.8% consumed energy drinks daily. A larger percentage of male students reported drinking all categories of sweetened beverages compared to female students.

One-third of the Fairfax County students (33.1%) reported drinking a sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day in the week prior to survey administration. Male students were much more likely to report consuming at least one sweetened beverage a day (40.9% compared to 25.7% of female students). Consumption of sweetened beverages daily varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 22.6% of Asian students to over two-fifths of Hispanic students (41.8%) consuming them at least once per day. The rate of daily consumption of sweetened beverages has declined 6.2 percentage points since 2015.

Eight percent of the students (7.9%) reported going hungry in the past month (some of the time, most of the time, or always) due to a lack of food in the home. Incidence of hunger due to lack of food in the home varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 3.5% of White students to 13.8% of Hispanic students. There has been very little change since 2010 in the percentage of students who report going hungry.

The 2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students if they engaged in certain behaviors in order to lose weight or keep from gaining weight. Seven percent of the students (7.3%) reported going without eating for 24 hours or more in the past month, with nearly twice as many female students (9.4%) reporting the behavior compared to male students (5.1%). Two percent of the Fairfax County students (2.3%) reported vomiting or taking laxatives to lose weight in the past month, and 1.6% reported taking diet pills without a doctor's advice for weight-loss purposes.

Figure 36. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2018



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

Table 129. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	No fruits or vegetables	Less than 5 times per day	5 or more times per day
Overall	2.2	75.2	22.7
Grade			
8 th	1.9	74.4	23.8
10 th	2.3	74.7	23.0
12 th	2.4	76.4	21.3
Gender			
Female	1.5	75.7	22.8
Male	2.8	74.6	22.6
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.8	76.2	22.0
Black	3.8	76.3	20.0
Hispanic	2.7	74.4	23.0
Asian	1.7	73.8	24.5
Other/Multiple	1.6	74.8	23.5

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.

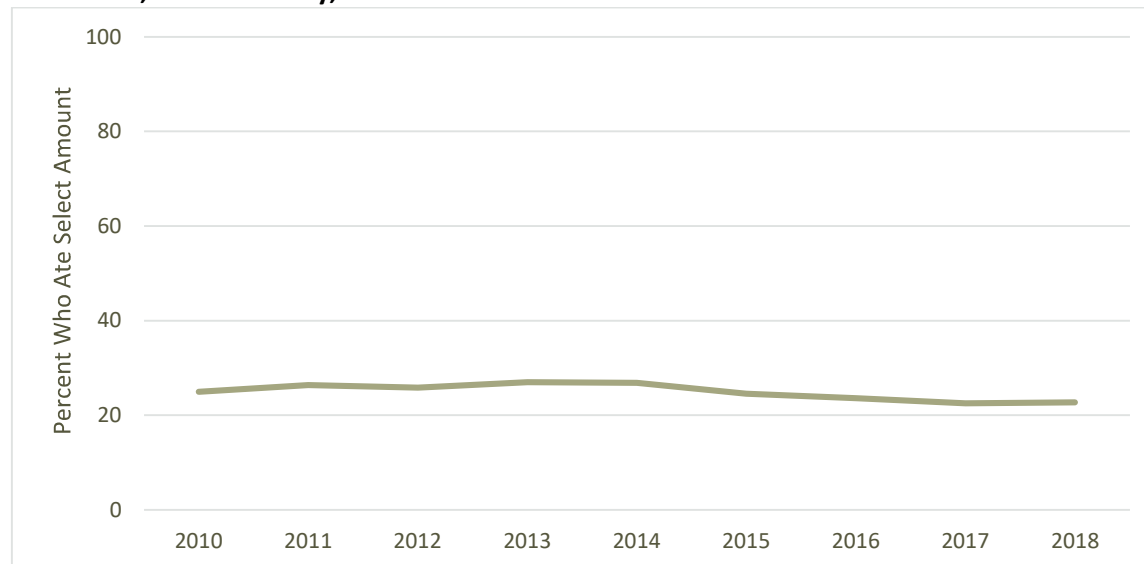
Table 130. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	26.9	24.6	23.6	22.5	22.7
Grade					
8 th	30.9	27.0	26.0	24.4	23.8
10 th	26.1	24.0	22.8	21.7	23.0
12 th	23.7	22.8	22.1	21.5	21.3
Gender					
Female	25.2	24.6	23.6	22.4	22.8
Male	28.6	24.6	23.7	22.7	22.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	27.0	24.5	23.4	22.1	22.0
Black	21.9	21.1	20.0	19.6	20.0
Hispanic	25.0	24.5	23.4	22.5	23.0
Asian	30.2	26.8	25.9	24.7	24.5
Other/Multiple	28.7	23.4	23.9	22.1	23.5

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

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

Figure 37. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Table 131. Frequency of Eating Fruits in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	6.5	23.9	19.2	16.3	18.7	8.0	7.5
Grade							
8 th	5.9	23.0	19.0	16.0	19.0	8.6	8.6
10 th	6.6	23.4	19.2	16.2	18.6	8.4	7.6
12 th	7.0	25.5	19.3	16.7	18.4	6.9	6.2
Gender							
Female	5.4	24.6	18.4	16.0	20.2	8.6	6.8
Male	7.6	23.3	19.9	16.6	17.1	7.3	8.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	5.3	20.7	19.2	18.4	21.8	8.5	6.1
Black	11.7	30.2	17.3	11.9	14.0	6.3	8.6
Hispanic	7.4	27.9	19.4	13.1	14.7	7.5	9.9
Asian	5.5	23.1	19.9	17.6	19.0	8.1	6.9
Other/Multiple	6.3	23.5	18.4	16.4	19.7	8.3	7.4

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 132. Frequency of Eating Green Salad in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	30.1	37.8	12.6	11.9	4.1	1.3	2.2
Grade							
8 th	32.8	37.0	11.0	11.4	4.2	1.4	2.1
10 th	30.0	37.3	13.2	12.2	4.0	1.1	2.2
12 th	27.3	39.3	13.5	12.0	4.2	1.4	2.1
Gender							
Female	26.3	40.8	13.5	12.1	4.3	1.2	1.8
Male	34.1	34.7	11.7	11.6	4.0	1.4	2.6
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	26.5	38.0	15.5	13.9	3.9	1.0	1.3
Black	37.9	34.0	9.9	9.4	4.2	1.4	3.2
Hispanic	30.5	37.5	10.5	11.2	5.1	1.8	3.4
Asian	32.7	39.2	10.9	9.8	4.0	1.3	2.0
Other/Multiple	28.6	39.7	12.8	12.5	3.0	1.6	1.8

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

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

Table 133. Frequency of Eating Potatoes in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	34.6	46.1	9.9	4.6	2.2	0.9	1.7
Grade							
8 th	39.1	43.7	8.9	3.8	2.1	0.8	1.7
10 th	34.6	45.9	9.8	4.7	2.4	1.1	1.5
12 th	30.1	48.7	11.1	5.2	2.1	0.8	2.0
Gender							
Female	36.4	47.7	8.4	3.9	1.8	0.7	1.1
Male	32.8	44.4	11.4	5.3	2.6	1.1	2.4
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	32.9	50.5	9.6	4.2	1.4	0.4	1.1
Black	45.6	35.0	9.1	4.1	2.5	1.4	2.4
Hispanic	32.7	43.1	10.3	6.1	3.5	1.6	2.7
Asian	33.8	46.5	10.6	4.3	2.2	0.9	1.7
Other/Multiple	36.1	46.3	9.6	3.7	2.1	0.7	1.5

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

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	41.2	38.0	10.0	5.9	2.2	0.9	1.8
Grade							
8 th	41.6	36.0	10.6	6.1	2.6	1.1	2.0
10 th	41.2	38.4	9.8	5.8	2.2	0.9	1.7
12 th	40.7	39.6	9.7	5.8	1.9	0.7	1.7
Gender							
Female	41.9	38.3	9.5	5.9	2.1	1.0	1.4
Male	40.3	37.8	10.5	5.9	2.4	0.9	2.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	35.6	40.8	12.0	7.4	2.3	0.7	1.3
Black	56.9	26.1	6.4	5.2	2.2	1.0	2.2
Hispanic	44.6	34.7	8.7	5.7	2.5	1.2	2.8
Asian	40.6	41.4	9.5	4.2	1.7	1.0	1.7
Other/Multiple	40.4	39.0	10.2	5.3	2.5	1.0	1.7

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

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	12.8	28.6	20.4	16.9	12.1	4.8	4.4
Grade							
8 th	14.4	28.1	19.7	15.8	12.0	4.6	5.3
10 th	12.7	27.9	20.4	17.7	11.9	5.2	4.2
12 th	11.3	30.0	21.0	17.1	12.2	4.7	3.8
Gender							
Female	10.9	28.9	20.0	17.5	13.5	5.4	3.9
Male	14.8	28.4	20.7	16.2	10.7	4.2	5.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	10.2	27.9	22.0	20.4	12.6	3.9	2.9
Black	21.4	30.6	18.6	12.7	7.3	4.1	5.2
Hispanic	18.8	33.6	17.9	12.5	8.3	4.0	4.9
Asian	8.8	24.3	20.6	16.6	16.3	7.6	6.0
Other/Multiple	9.4	28.1	20.8	18.3	13.7	4.9	4.8

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

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

Table 136. Frequency of Drinking Soda or Pop in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	41.5	40.8	8.9	4.3	2.4	0.9	1.4
Grade							
8 th	38.5	43.4	9.0	4.3	2.3	0.9	1.7
10 th	42.5	40.6	8.6	4.1	2.2	0.9	1.2
12 th	43.6	38.3	9.1	4.4	2.6	0.8	1.2
Gender							
Female	47.7	39.4	6.7	3.0	1.7	0.7	0.9
Male	35.2	42.2	11.1	5.6	3.1	1.1	1.9
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	41.8	40.8	9.5	4.3	2.2	0.6	0.8
Black	39.8	40.1	9.1	4.4	3.0	1.2	2.4
Hispanic	31.0	44.5	11.1	5.9	3.4	1.5	2.6
Asian	51.5	37.5	5.8	2.6	1.4	0.5	0.7
Other/Multiple	42.9	40.6	8.5	4.1	2.2	0.7	1.0

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.

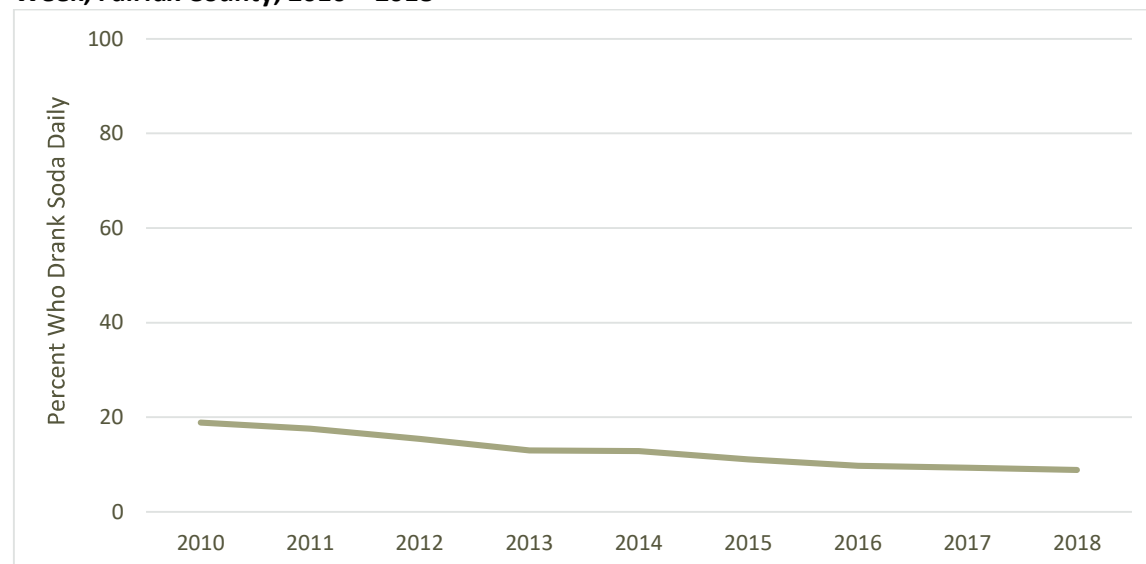
Table 137. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	12.9	11.1	9.8	9.4	8.9
Grade					
8 th	13.9	11.1	9.6	9.0	9.2
10 th	12.6	10.7	9.6	9.2	8.4
12 th	12.4	11.5	10.3	10.1	9.0
Gender					
Female	9.4	8.1	7.2	7.1	6.3
Male	16.5	14.1	12.5	11.9	11.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	11.3	9.8	8.8	8.5	8.0
Black	15.9	15.7	12.1	11.9	11.0
Hispanic	19.4	16.5	14.4	14.3	13.4
Asian	8.3	6.4	6.2	5.3	5.3
Other/Multiple	14.3	11.3	10.8	9.4	8.0

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

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

Figure 38. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Table 138. Frequency of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	37.2	42.8	10.0	5.5	2.5	0.9	1.2
Grade							
8 th	36.8	43.6	9.5	5.3	2.5	1.0	1.3
10 th	38.1	42.1	9.9	5.4	2.5	0.9	1.1
12 th	36.5	42.6	10.5	5.9	2.5	0.9	1.1
Gender							
Female	37.6	44.2	9.5	4.8	2.3	0.8	0.8
Male	36.6	41.3	10.5	6.3	2.7	1.1	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	36.7	42.9	10.5	5.9	2.4	0.8	0.8
Black	35.3	41.3	10.3	5.1	3.7	1.7	2.7
Hispanic	31.3	44.8	10.9	6.7	3.3	1.4	1.7
Asian	44.8	41.0	8.0	3.7	1.4	0.5	0.7
Other/Multiple	35.1	43.7	10.6	6.3	2.4	0.9	1.0

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

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

Table 139. Prevalence of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	12.6	11.4	10.8	10.1
Grade				
8 th	11.9	10.8	10.4	10.1
10 th	12.6	10.9	10.5	9.8
12 th	13.4	12.5	11.6	10.4
Gender				
Female	11.1	10.2	9.6	8.7
Male	14.2	12.5	12.1	11.6
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	11.6	10.3	9.9	9.9
Black	17.1	14.8	14.3	13.1
Hispanic	16.6	15.2	14.5	13.1
Asian	8.8	7.5	6.9	6.3
Other/Multiple	13.5	13.2	12.2	10.6

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

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

Table 140. Frequency of Drinking Sports Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	64.0	24.8	5.4	3.1	1.3	0.6	0.9
Grade							
8 th	63.9	26.2	4.6	2.9	1.2	0.4	0.8
10 th	61.5	25.7	6.4	3.6	1.3	0.7	0.8
12 th	66.8	22.6	5.0	2.8	1.2	0.6	1.0
Gender							
Female	74.3	20.3	2.5	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
Male	53.3	29.6	8.4	4.6	1.9	0.8	1.4
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	62.9	26.5	5.5	3.1	1.1	0.4	0.5
Black	62.1	23.2	5.9	3.9	2.2	1.1	1.6
Hispanic	57.4	28.5	5.9	4.2	1.7	0.9	1.5
Asian	72.9	19.9	4.1	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.5
Other/Multiple	64.6	23.4	6.6	2.8	1.6	0.3	0.6

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

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

Table 141. Prevalence of Drinking Sports Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	8.1	6.7	5.9	5.7
Grade				
8 th	7.6	6.1	5.9	5.4
10 th	8.8	7.5	6.4	6.3
12 th	7.7	6.5	5.3	5.6
Gender				
Female	4.5	3.6	3.2	2.9
Male	11.7	10.0	8.7	8.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	7.2	6.1	5.3	5.2
Black	13.1	10.0	9.2	8.8
Hispanic	10.3	8.9	7.9	8.3
Asian	4.8	4.1	3.2	3.0
Other/Multiple	9.0	7.7	6.8	5.4

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

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

Table 142. Frequency of Drinking Energy Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	86.1	9.4	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.7
Grade							
8 th	87.6	8.4	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.6
10 th	86.4	9.4	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.7
12 th	84.3	10.6	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.7
Gender							
Female	91.0	6.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3
Male	81.1	12.4	2.5	1.9	0.7	0.4	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	88.3	8.3	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Black	82.5	10.4	2.7	1.8	1.1	0.5	1.1
Hispanic	79.0	14.1	2.3	2.2	0.9	0.5	1.1
Asian	90.0	7.2	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5
Other/Multiple	88.1	7.6	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.7

Note. Energy drinks include Red Bull and Jolt. Students were instructed not to count diet energy drinks or sports drinks such as Gatorade or PowerAde. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 143. Prevalence of Drinking Energy Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.8
Grade				
8 th	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.6
10 th	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.8
12 th	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.2
Gender				
Female	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.6
Male	4.2	3.6	3.4	4.1
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.1
Black	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.4
Hispanic	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.6
Asian	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.6
Other/Multiple	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.9

Note. Energy drinks include Red Bull and Jolt. Students were instructed not to count diet energy drinks or sports drinks such as Gatorade or PowerAde. This item was added to the survey in 2015. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Table 144. Frequency of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Did not drink any sweetened beverage	Less than one time per day	One time per day	More than one time per day
Overall	18.2	48.7	7.4	25.7
Grade				
8 th	16.8	50.9	7.0	25.4
10 th	18.5	48.5	7.2	25.9
12 th	19.4	46.6	8.1	25.9
Gender				
Female	21.5	52.8	7.5	18.2
Male	14.8	44.3	7.3	33.6
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	17.0	49.6	7.9	25.5
Black	17.1	45.4	7.2	30.3
Hispanic	12.6	45.5	7.9	33.9
Asian	26.2	51.2	6.1	16.6
Other/Multiple	17.1	49.3	7.8	25.7

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

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

Table 145. Prevalence of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	39.3	37.3	34.8	33.1
Grade				
8 th	36.0	35.8	33.2	32.4
10 th	40.7	37.7	35.3	33.1
12 th	40.9	38.3	35.9	34.0
Gender				
Female	31.2	29.4	27.4	25.7
Male	47.6	45.4	42.6	40.9
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	38.8	36.6	34.4	33.4
Black	48.0	43.1	39.8	37.5
Hispanic	48.5	46.9	44.0	41.8
Asian	28.1	26.1	23.8	22.6
Other/Multiple	39.7	39.9	37.0	33.6

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

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

Table 146. Frequency of Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
Overall	79.3	12.8	5.9	1.4	0.7
Grade					
8 th	76.2	15.0	6.6	1.6	0.7
10 th	80.1	12.0	5.8	1.3	0.8
12 th	81.6	11.3	5.4	1.1	0.6
Gender					
Female	80.2	12.0	6.0	1.3	0.5
Male	78.4	13.6	5.9	1.4	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	89.0	7.5	2.8	0.5	0.3
Black	68.1	18.7	9.8	2.2	1.2
Hispanic	66.4	19.8	10.5	2.3	1.1
Asian	80.3	12.4	5.2	1.4	0.8
Other/Multiple	82.0	10.9	5.0	1.6	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.

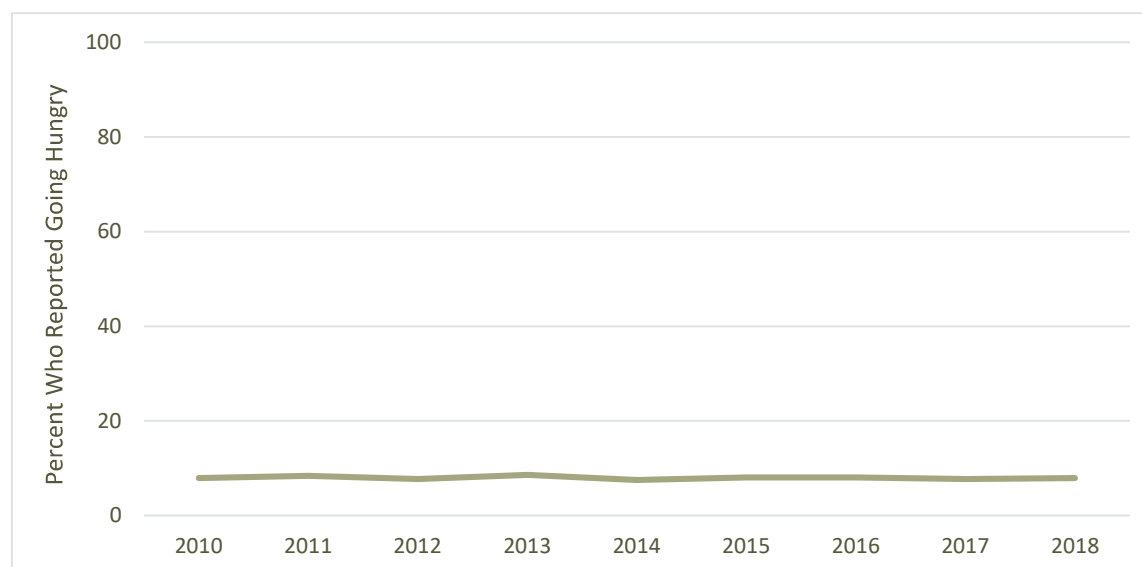
Table 147. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.9
Grade					
8 th	7.7	9.2	8.8	7.8	8.9
10 th	7.4	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.8
12 th	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.1
Gender					
Female	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.8
Male	7.8	8.6	8.5	8.0	8.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5
Black	10.3	12.2	11.9	12.3	13.2
Hispanic	13.0	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.8
Asian	8.0	8.5	8.9	7.1	7.3
Other/Multiple	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2

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

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

Figure 39. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Table 148. Percentage of Students Who Went Without Eating to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	6.5	6.4	6.8	7.3
Grade				
8 th	6.4	5.8	6.3	7.2
10 th	6.5	6.3	6.7	7.0
12 th	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.8
Gender				
Female	8.8	8.4	8.6	9.4
Male	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.1
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.6
Black	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.4
Hispanic	9.1	8.9	8.8	10.0
Asian	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.8
Other/Multiple	7.4	7.9	7.0	9.0

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

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

Table 149. Percentage of Students Who Took Diet Pills Without a Doctor’s Advice to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6
Grade				
8 th	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9
10 th	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6
12 th	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.2
Gender				
Female	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0
Male	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3
Black	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.5
Hispanic	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.5
Asian	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Other/Multiple	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7

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

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

Table 150. Percentage of Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Grade				
8 th	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1
10 th	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2
12 th	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
Gender				
Female	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.4
Male	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.3
Black	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.1
Hispanic	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.1
Asian	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.4
Other/Multiple	2.8	3.4	2.2	2.9

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

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

Mental Health

Students were asked to rate the average level of stress they experienced in the past month, using a 10-point scale where 1 indicated “little or no stress” and 10 indicated “a great deal of stress”. Responses were categorized as “Low” (responses of 1, 2, or 3), “Moderate” (responses of 4, 5, 6, or 7) or “High” (responses of 8, 9, or 10) (see American Psychological Association, 2014). Over one-third of the students (36.6%) reported experiencing levels of stress that fell in the high category, over two-fifths (44.3%) reported moderate levels, and one in five (19.1%) rated their stress level in the low category. Levels of stress increased with grade level, ranging from one-fourth of the eighth-grade students (24.5%) reporting a high level of stress in the past month to almost half (46.8%) of the twelfth-grade students. Rates also varied greatly by gender, with 26.7% of male students indicating a high level of stress, compared to 46.1% of female students. Black students were least likely to report a high level of stress (31.3%) and Asian students were most likely to report it (39.3%).

Fairfax County students were asked if, during the past 12 months, they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Over one-quarter of the students (28.3%) reported feeling this sad or hopeless, including 35.8% of female students and 20.3% of male students. Rates of feeling this sad or hopeless increased with grade level, ranging from 23.8% of eighth-grade students to 33.0% of twelfth-grade students. Hispanic students were most likely to report the feelings (33.5%).

Approximately one in six female students (18.2%) and one in nine male students (11.2%) reported that they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year. Rates of considering suicide increased with grade level, ranging from 13.3% of eighth-grade students to 16.0% of twelfth-grade students. Six percent of Fairfax County students (5.8%) reported having attempted suicide in the past year, including 7.3% of female students and 4.1% of male students.

Students who had used any substance in the past month were much more likely to report mental health issues in the past year. Approximately twice as many students with past month substance use reported feeling sad (42.3%) and contemplating suicide (24.4%), compared to students who did not use substances (22.9% and 11.2%, respectively). More than three times as many students who used substances in the past month reported attempting suicide in the past year (11.3% compared to 3.7% of students who did not use substances).

Table 151. Percentage of Students Who Experienced Selected Levels of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

	Low	Moderate	High
Overall	19.1	44.3	36.6
Grade			
8 th	29.6	45.9	24.5
10 th	15.5	45.9	38.6
12 th	12.1	41.0	46.8
Gender			
Female	11.8	42.1	46.1
Male	26.7	46.6	26.7
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	16.3	46.0	37.7
Black	27.8	40.9	31.3
Hispanic	24.1	42.2	33.7
Asian	15.5	45.2	39.3
Other/Multiple	16.7	44.2	39.1

Note. Students were asked to rate their average level of stress using a 10-point scale where 1 means “little or no stress” and 10 means “a great deal of stress”. Responses were categorized as “Low” (responses of 1, 2, or 3), “Moderate” (responses of 4, 5, 6, or 7) or “High” (responses of 8, 9, or 10) based on the American Psychological Association’s report “Stress in America™: Are Teens Adopting Adults’ Stress Habits?” (American Psychological Association, 2014). All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 152. Percentage of Students Who Experienced a High Level of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	35.9	35.7	36.2	36.6
Grade				
8 th	22.7	21.6	25.0	24.5
10 th	39.4	38.5	37.7	38.6
12 th	45.7	47.5	46.4	46.8
Gender				
Female	45.4	45.0	45.5	46.1
Male	26.0	26.1	26.5	26.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	36.8	36.1	36.4	37.7
Black	29.3	30.6	30.7	31.3
Hispanic	33.5	33.5	34.5	33.7
Asian	39.2	38.8	39.4	39.3
Other/Multiple	37.8	37.8	39.1	39.1

Note. Students were asked to rate their average level of stress using a 10-point scale where 1 means “little or no stress” and 10 means “a great deal of stress”. Responses were categorized as “Low” (responses of 1, 2, or 3), “Moderate” (responses of 4, 5, 6, or 7) or “High” (responses of 8, 9, or 10) based on the American Psychological Association’s report “Stress in America™: Are Teens Adopting Adults’ Stress Habits?” (American Psychological Association, 2014). This item was added to the survey in 2015. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

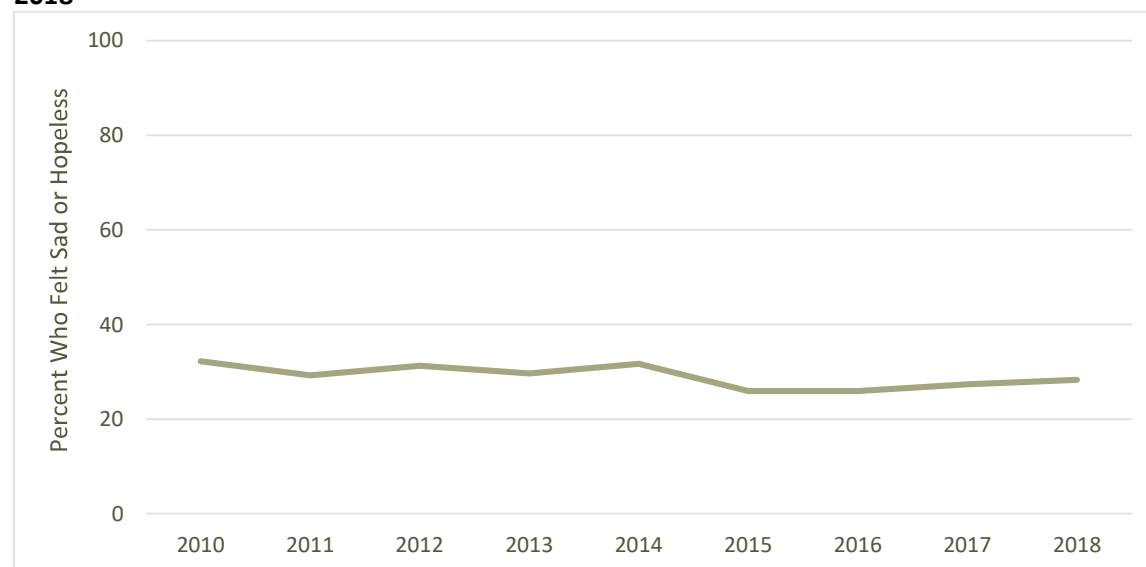
Table 153. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	31.7	25.9	25.9	27.3	28.3
Grade					
8 th	27.2	20.9	20.6	22.5	23.8
10 th	32.4	26.6	25.9	28.4	28.2
12 th	35.8	30.2	31.6	31.2	33.0
Gender					
Female	39.3	33.5	32.7	34.6	35.8
Male	24.0	17.8	18.8	19.6	20.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	28.2	23.9	23.6	25.0	26.1
Black	31.4	22.1	25.1	27.1	26.6
Hispanic	39.5	32.2	31.4	32.6	33.5
Asian	30.8	24.8	24.8	25.3	26.6
Other/Multiple	34.4	27.8	28.0	30.3	31.3

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

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

Figure 40. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2018



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

Table 154. Percentage of Students Who Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	13.9	13.7	14.5	14.8
Grade				
8 th	11.3	11.3	13.0	13.3
10 th	14.1	13.8	14.8	15.2
12 th	16.4	16.2	15.6	16.0
Gender				
Female	18.4	17.5	18.3	18.2
Male	9.1	9.7	10.3	11.2
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	13.3	12.9	13.4	14.3
Black	12.1	12.8	13.5	14.3
Hispanic	15.3	13.9	15.2	15.0
Asian	13.7	14.3	14.8	14.6
Other/Multiple	16.4	17.1	18.5	18.2

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

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

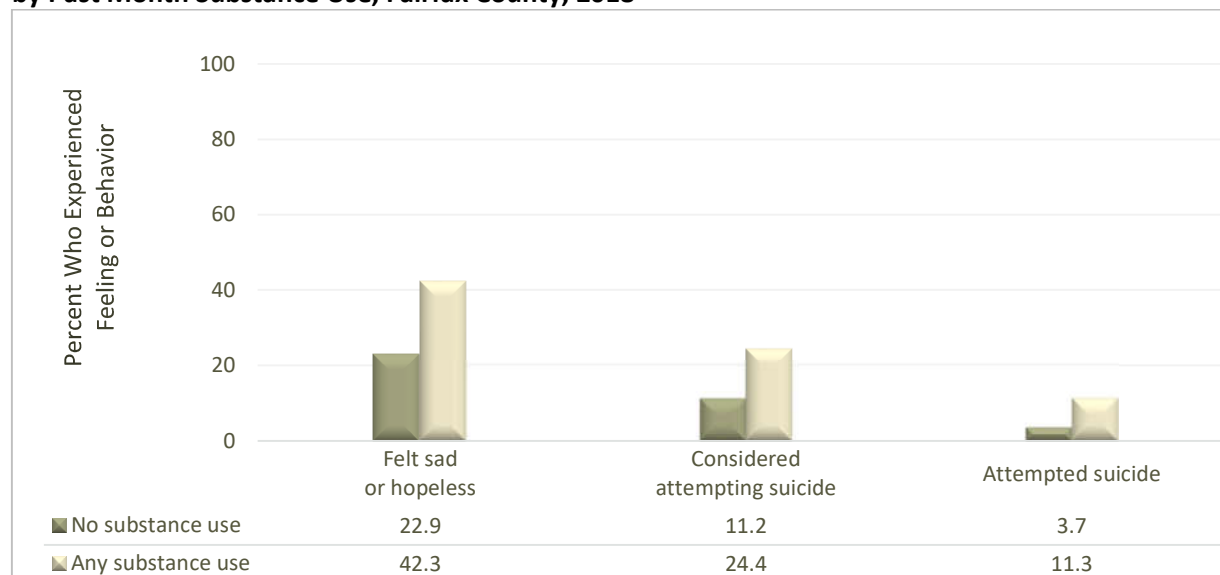
Table 155. Percentage of Students Who Attempted Suicide in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.8
Grade				
8 th	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.2
10 th	5.9	5.2	5.6	5.7
12 th	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.3
Gender				
Female	8.2	7.0	7.6	7.3
Male	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.1
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.2
Black	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.1
Hispanic	8.8	7.7	8.3	8.0
Asian	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.4
Other/Multiple	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.4

Note. This item was changed in 2015 in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

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

Figure 41. Percentage of Students Reporting Sadness and Suicide-Related Behaviors in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2018



Note. Students were asked if they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Any substance use includes students who reported using alcohol, 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

Nearly half of the Fairfax County students (48.5%) reported participating in extracurricular activities at school (such as teams, clubs, or programs) for an hour or more on an average school day. Tenth-grade students were most likely to do so (53.8%). Rates of participating in extracurricular activities at school ranged from 40.5% of Hispanic students to 54.1% of Black students.

Over two-fifths of the students (45.1%) reported participating in extracurricular activities away from school for an hour or more on an average school day, ranging from 37.2% of twelfth-grade students to 55.8% of eighth-grade students. Hispanic students were least likely to report doing so (35.6%) and White students reported the highest rate (52.2%).

Students were asked how much time they spend doing homework on an average school day, with 66.0% indicating they spend an hour or more. Approximately three-fourths of tenth- and twelfth-grade students (72.5% and 74.9%, respectively) reported spending an hour or more on homework. Sixteen percent of the students (15.8%) reported going to work for an hour or more on an average school day, including 33.1% of twelfth-grade students.

Female students were more likely to report spending an hour or more on an average school day for all of the extracurricular activities queried on the survey. Hispanic students were least likely to spend an hour or more per day participating in extracurricular activities (at or away from school) or doing homework but were most likely to spend an hour or more on an average school day going to work, with 20.2% doing so.

Table 164 shows the amount of time students spend on an average school day in all afterschool activities combined. Over half of the students (54.9%) spend more than 3½ hours on an average school day on the combined activities, ranging from 39.6% of eighth-grade students to 67.2% of twelfth-grade students. A larger percentage of female students reported spending more than 3½ hours on the activities on an average school day (61.0% compared to 48.7% of male students). Fewer than half of the Hispanic students (45.1%) reported spending more than 3½ hours on the activities, while nearly three-fifths of White students (58.5%), Asian students (58.3%), and students of other or multiple races (57.7%) did so.

Table 156. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ and 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	36.2	6.3	9.0	15.5	23.0	10.1
Grade						
8 th	47.8	5.4	7.8	14.9	20.3	3.9
10 th	32.1	5.5	8.6	14.0	26.3	13.4
12 th	28.7	7.9	10.7	17.5	22.1	13.1
Gender						
Female	32.3	6.6	10.8	16.4	24.3	9.6
Male	40.1	5.9	7.2	14.5	21.6	10.6
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	34.8	6.6	8.3	14.8	23.9	11.6
Black	31.9	5.5	8.5	14.4	27.7	12.0
Hispanic	45.5	5.7	8.3	13.1	19.4	8.0
Asian	31.7	6.9	11.2	19.9	22.2	8.1
Other/Multiple	33.5	5.9	8.8	14.2	25.0	12.7

Note. Students were asked how many hours they spend on an average school day staying after school to participate in a team, club, program, etc. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 157. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	50.6	50.7	49.9	48.5
Grade				
8 th	42.0	42.6	42.2	39.1
10 th	56.3	55.6	54.5	53.8
12 th	53.3	53.9	53.0	52.8
Gender				
Female	51.3	51.2	50.8	50.3
Male	49.9	50.2	48.9	46.7
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	51.6	51.7	50.8	50.4
Black	58.3	57.4	57.0	54.1
Hispanic	42.3	42.9	41.7	40.5
Asian	51.9	52.6	51.9	50.3
Other/Multiple	54.5	53.8	53.7	51.9

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

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

Table 158. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	45.3	4.2	5.5	14.5	19.7	10.8
Grade						
8 th	36.0	3.2	5.0	17.2	25.2	13.4
10 th	48.4	3.9	5.6	13.4	19.0	9.7
12 th	51.4	5.4	6.0	13.0	14.9	9.4
Gender						
Female	43.9	4.1	5.6	14.0	20.2	12.3
Male	46.6	4.2	5.4	15.1	19.4	9.3
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	37.5	4.4	6.0	16.6	23.3	12.3
Black	51.2	4.5	5.1	11.6	17.1	10.5
Hispanic	56.5	3.5	4.4	10.7	16.5	8.4
Asian	45.6	4.2	6.3	16.1	17.7	10.2
Other/Multiple	40.8	4.4	5.3	15.0	21.8	12.7

Note. Students were asked how many hours they spend on an average school day participating in a team, club, program, etc., somewhere other than at school. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 159. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	46.2	46.8	45.5	45.1
Grade				
8 th	57.5	58.0	56.8	55.8
10 th	43.6	42.6	41.9	42.1
12 th	37.4	39.6	37.6	37.2
Gender				
Female	46.8	47.2	46.2	46.5
Male	45.6	46.4	44.9	43.8
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	53.0	54.0	52.3	52.2
Black	39.6	39.7	37.4	39.2
Hispanic	37.4	37.4	36.7	35.6
Asian	43.9	44.9	44.7	44.0
Other/Multiple	49.7	49.9	51.0	49.5

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

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

Table 160. Frequency of Doing Homework Outside of School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	3.9	11.4	18.7	16.5	24.2	25.4
Grade						
8 th	4.2	16.2	28.9	20.4	19.8	10.5
10 th	3.3	9.0	15.2	14.8	27.5	30.2
12 th	4.3	8.9	11.9	14.2	25.1	35.7
Gender						
Female	2.5	9.1	16.0	13.4	25.1	33.9
Male	5.4	13.7	21.4	19.6	23.1	16.8
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	3.0	9.9	19.5	17.7	26.7	23.2
Black	4.8	14.1	19.4	16.5	21.3	23.9
Hispanic	7.1	16.9	21.7	16.8	19.7	17.8
Asian	2.0	6.8	13.8	14.2	25.7	37.6
Other/Multiple	3.7	11.3	18.4	16.0	24.7	26.0

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

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

Table 161. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Homework on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	70.9	69.4	67.7	66.0
Grade				
8 th	58.2	56.1	55.8	50.7
10 th	77.3	75.5	73.2	72.5
12 th	76.9	76.6	74.4	74.9
Gender				
Female	77.0	75.6	74.3	72.5
Male	64.7	63.2	61.2	59.5
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	73.1	71.6	69.9	67.6
Black	66.9	64.8	63.6	61.8
Hispanic	59.0	58.1	55.8	54.4
Asian	80.1	79.3	78.6	77.5
Other/Multiple	70.5	67.8	66.0	66.7

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

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

Table 162. Frequency of Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	79.4	3.0	1.8	2.4	2.4	11.0
Grade						
8 th	88.0	4.4	2.2	2.2	1.3	2.0
10 th	87.5	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	5.6
12 th	62.5	2.8	1.7	3.2	4.1	25.8
Gender						
Female	79.5	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.6	11.7
Male	79.3	3.5	2.0	2.7	2.1	10.4
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	78.7	3.8	2.0	2.9	3.3	9.3
Black	79.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	13.4
Hispanic	74.9	3.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	16.2
Asian	84.2	2.2	1.4	2.1	1.8	8.2
Other/Multiple	81.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.3	9.9

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

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

Table 163. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2018

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	15.2	14.7	15.5	15.8
Grade				
8 th	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.5
10 th	9.0	8.6	8.9	9.1
12 th	30.9	30.7	32.8	33.1
Gender				
Female	15.1	15.4	15.5	16.4
Male	15.3	14.2	15.5	15.2
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	14.3	14.3	15.2	15.5
Black	16.3	16.0	15.7	16.9
Hispanic	20.2	18.8	19.9	20.2
Asian	11.8	11.2	12.3	12.1
Other/Multiple	15.0	15.1	13.8	14.5

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

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

Table 164. Total Amount of Time Spent Doing Homework, Going to Work, and Participating in Extracurricular Activities on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018

(Values are percentages)

	Less than 2 hours	2 – 3 ½ hours	3 ¾ - 5 ½ hours	5 ¾ - 7 ¾ hours	8 or more hours
Overall	18.3	26.8	31.5	17.6	5.9
Grade					
8 th	25.9	34.6	27.8	10.1	1.7
10 th	17.4	25.1	33.0	19.2	5.3
12 th	11.9	20.9	33.5	23.2	10.5
Gender					
Female	14.7	24.3	32.5	21.2	7.3
Male	22.0	29.3	30.4	13.9	4.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	15.1	26.5	33.7	18.9	5.9
Black	19.6	25.5	30.6	17.8	6.5
Hispanic	27.0	27.8	26.4	13.7	5.0
Asian	14.8	26.9	33.0	19.2	6.1
Other/Multiple	16.0	26.3	32.6	18.1	7.0

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

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

Civic Behaviors

Over three-fifths of Fairfax County students (62.1%) reported volunteering to do community service in the past year. A smaller percentage of tenth-grade students (52.5%) volunteered in the past year, compared to eighth- and twelfth-grade students (64.1% and 70.2%, respectively). Female students were more likely to report volunteering in the past year (67.5% compared to 56.8% of male students). Rates of volunteering in the past year varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 44.9% of Hispanic students to 71.3% of White students. The 2018 rate for volunteering in the past year was the lowest rate reported in the past nine years, being 8.1 percentage points lower than the 2010 rate.

Approximately two-thirds of the students (68.3%) reported that they were a leader in a group or organization in the past year, including 66.3% of male students and 70.4% of female students. Three-fourths of twelfth-grade students (75.6%) held a leadership role. Hispanic students were least likely to indicate being a leader in a group or organization (59.7%), and White students were most likely to report doing so (72.8%).

Table 165. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	70.3	65.2	65.6	64.0	62.1
Grade					
8 th	77.1	70.4	69.1	67.4	64.1
10 th	59.2	54.6	55.6	54.1	52.5
12 th	75.0	71.3	73.0	71.2	70.2
Gender					
Female	75.1	70.3	71.6	69.1	67.5
Male	65.3	60.0	59.6	59.1	56.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	77.3	72.6	74.0	72.9	71.3
Black	58.1	54.5	56.5	52.4	51.8
Hispanic	55.4	49.1	48.5	46.4	44.9
Asian	76.0	70.7	70.5	70.9	68.3
Other/Multiple	71.5	68.6	67.9	67.5	64.6

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

(Values are percentages)

	Never	I've done it but not in past year	Less than once a month	About once a month	2 – 3 times a month	Once a week or more
Overall	14.2	23.6	21.6	17.9	13.6	9.1
Grade						
8 th	18.6	17.3	21.8	19.9	14.6	7.9
10 th	14.7	32.8	21.6	14.8	9.6	6.5
12 th	9.3	20.6	21.4	19.1	16.6	13.1
Gender						
Female	10.5	22.0	21.3	19.3	15.9	10.9
Male	17.9	25.3	21.8	16.5	11.1	7.4
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	7.4	21.3	26.6	22.3	14.9	7.5
Black	21.3	26.9	17.1	13.8	12.1	8.8
Hispanic	26.9	28.2	16.5	12.3	9.3	6.8
Asian	10.4	21.3	19.4	18.0	15.8	15.0
Other/Multiple	11.0	24.4	24.3	18.0	14.8	7.5

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	64.7	70.6	69.9	70.0	68.3
Grade					
8 th	62.7	68.1	68.9	67.9	64.8
10 th	59.5	67.3	65.1	66.1	64.7
12 th	72.1	76.8	76.2	76.2	75.6
Gender					
Female	65.0	71.8	72.2	71.4	70.4
Male	64.4	69.6	67.7	68.6	66.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	69.6	75.6	74.7	75.1	72.8
Black	61.9	68.1	67.6	68.0	66.6
Hispanic	54.9	61.9	61.2	60.8	59.7
Asian	64.8	69.5	69.2	70.0	68.7
Other/Multiple	66.1	73.7	73.6	72.9	72.0

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

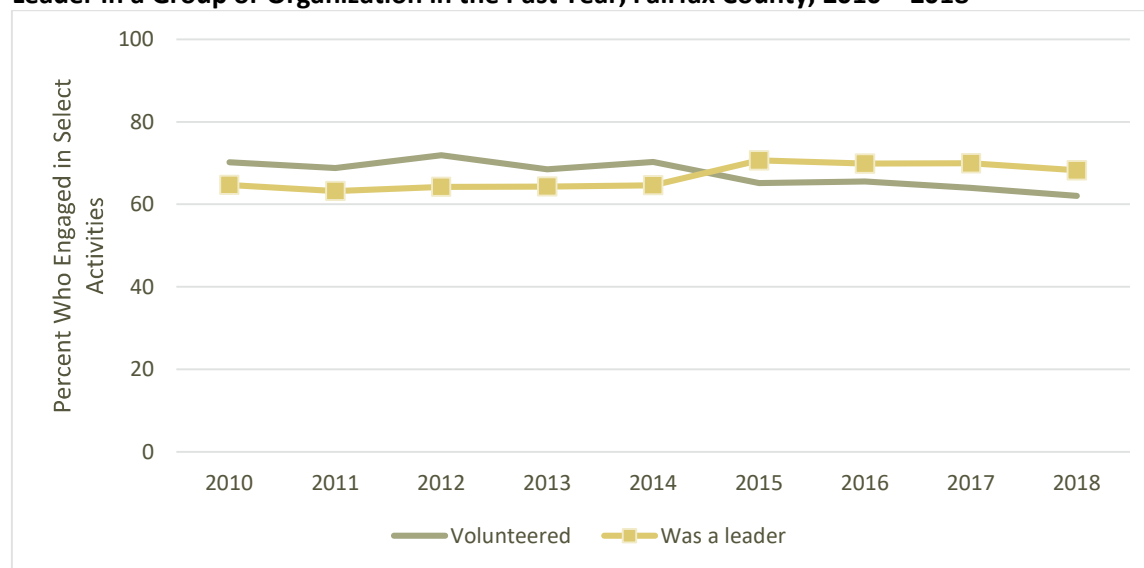
(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times
Overall	31.7	18.1	16.4	16.6	17.3
Grade					
8 th	35.2	19.3	15.6	15.2	14.9
10 th	35.3	18.5	16.3	15.9	14.0
12 th	24.4	16.4	17.4	18.6	23.2
Gender					
Female	29.6	18.6	17.1	17.8	16.9
Male	33.7	17.5	15.7	15.3	17.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	27.2	16.8	16.7	18.5	20.8
Black	33.4	17.4	16.5	16.6	16.2
Hispanic	40.3	20.2	15.4	12.5	11.6
Asian	31.3	18.6	16.9	16.8	16.4
Other/Multiple	28.0	17.8	16.4	17.8	19.9

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



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

ASSETS THAT BUILD RESILIENCY

Changes were made to the Fairfax County Youth Survey in 2015 that shifted the focus from an investigation of risk factors that students may encounter in their environments to an assessment of the assets or protective factors shown to promote well-being and positive development in youth. This shift directs attention to strengths that can be nurtured in a youth and his or her environment instead of focusing on problems or deficits. Research suggests that the more assets young people have, the less likely they are to engage in a wide range of risky behaviors and the more likely they are to thrive (Leffert et al., 1998).

Assets enhance a young person's ability to resist risks and make good decisions. They are characteristics of youth and their environments (families, schools, and communities) that foster resilience, which helps individuals overcome adversity. Research suggests six key elements for building an environment where resiliency is nurtured. They include three strategies that mitigate the impact of risk factors in children's lives, and three that build resiliency in the environment (Hawkins, Catalano, & Miller, 1992). The Resiliency Wheel is a tool that can be utilized to assess and strengthen these six resiliency-building factors (Henderson & Milstein, 2003). By creating systems and processes that help students make positive connections with caring adults, schools and communities can ensure that an environment is in place that strengthens the resiliency of all students.

The 2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey investigated 15 assets within the school, community, and family domains to determine how prevalent these external supports are in the students' environments. Six additional items measured individual behaviors and attitudes that help young people develop into successful adults.

Within the school domain, most students reported feeling safe at their school (85.1%), having opportunities to talk to their teacher one-on-one (82.5%) and that their teachers notice if they do a good job (59.8%). The school assets that the fewest number of students reported having were that the school communicates with parents when the student does well (29.0%) and that teachers praise the student when he/she does well (41.9%). Female students reported lower rates than male students on all of the school domain assets.

While nearly all of the students reported having two of the community assets measured on the survey (neighbors would disapprove of youth's use of marijuana (94.3%) and availability of extracurricular activities (94.1%)), only two-fifths reported that there are adults in their neighborhood/community they can talk to (41.0%), and one in seven (14.8%) reported that their neighbors notice when the student does a good job. Hispanic students reported the lowest rates on all of the community-domain assets.



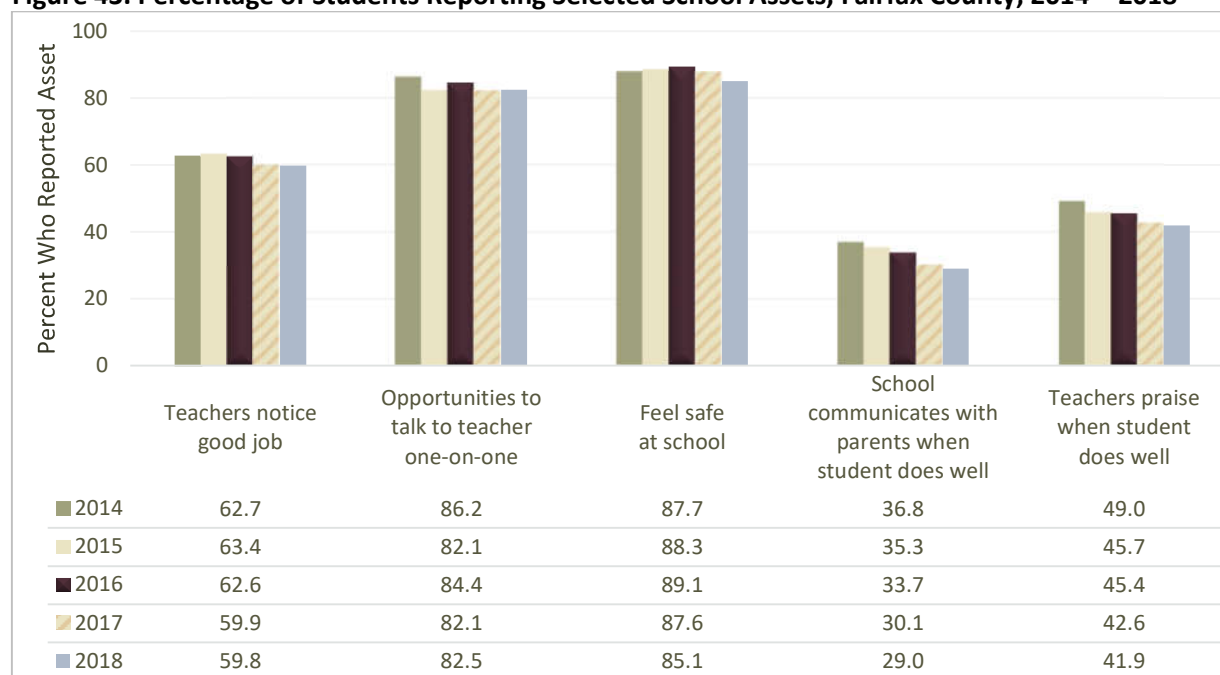
A majority of students reported having each of the five assets measured in the family domain. Over ninety percent of students reported that their parents would disapprove of marijuana use by the student (93.1%) and that their parents are aware of the student's whereabouts (92.5%). The family asset with the lowest rate was that family members communicate respectfully (without yelling) (67.9%). The percentage of students who reported having family assets decreased as grade level increased for all of the assets.

The percentage of students reporting assets in the individual domain ranged from 40.6% reporting that they volunteered monthly or more frequently, to 77.5% who reported that they take responsibility for their actions. Fewer male students reported having the individual assets than female students, with the largest difference being 11.2 percentage points for the volunteering asset (35.0% of male students compared to 46.2% of female students). Hispanic students reported the lowest rates on all of the individual-domain assets.

Eight risk behaviors were investigated relative to the number of assets a student has in each of the domains. The more assets a student has, the less likely he or she was to engage in the risky behaviors. The largest difference in engaging in risky behavior based on the number of assets was found in the family domain, where over three-fifths of the students with none of the family assets (63.5%) reported using marijuana in the past month, compared to 4.9% of students with all five assets.

School

Figure 43. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected School Assets, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018



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

Table 169. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Teachers Notice When They are Doing a Good Job, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	62.7	63.4	62.6	59.9	59.8
Grade					
8 th	66.0	66.0	64.7	62.2	61.0
10 th	58.8	59.9	60.0	57.2	57.1
12 th	63.4	64.6	63.3	60.5	61.4
Gender					
Female	61.7	61.9	61.8	58.7	58.4
Male	63.8	65.0	63.7	61.3	61.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	62.8	64.5	64.0	60.2	60.5
Black	66.9	65.4	64.0	60.9	61.1
Hispanic	63.1	63.9	61.3	60.5	60.6
Asian	61.2	61.0	61.3	59.4	57.9
Other/Multiple	59.7	60.9	61.8	58.1	58.4

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 170. Percentage of Students Reporting That There Are Opportunities to Talk to Teachers One-on-One, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	86.2	82.1	84.4	82.1	82.5
Grade					
8 th	84.9	81.5	83.6	81.1	80.3
10 th	85.3	80.2	82.7	81.2	81.9
12 th	88.6	84.8	86.9	84.2	85.5
Gender					
Female	85.4	80.6	83.1	80.6	80.9
Male	87.1	83.8	85.7	83.8	84.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	87.4	82.4	85.2	82.6	83.2
Black	86.6	82.2	83.8	80.9	82.6
Hispanic	84.8	81.8	83.7	81.1	82.0
Asian	86.7	82.4	85.2	83.2	82.9
Other/Multiple	82.3	80.9	80.6	81.6	80.2

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

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

Table 171. Percentage of Students Who Feel Safe at Their School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	87.7	88.3	89.1	87.6	85.1
Grade					
8 th	88.0	89.6	90.3	87.4	86.8
10 th	86.4	86.7	87.5	87.1	84.4
12 th	88.9	88.7	89.8	88.4	83.9
Gender					
Female	88.0	87.9	88.8	87.1	83.5
Male	87.6	88.9	89.7	88.3	86.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	90.0	90.0	91.5	89.4	86.2
Black	84.3	85.2	85.5	84.7	82.6
Hispanic	85.1	85.6	86.2	85.0	82.7
Asian	88.9	89.6	90.2	88.9	87.2
Other/Multiple	83.8	87.3	87.7	86.8	83.9

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 172. Percentage of Students Reporting That the School Lets Their Parents Know When They Have Done Something Well, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	36.8	35.3	33.7	30.1	29.0
Grade					
8 th	42.9	41.9	40.0	35.1	33.2
10 th	34.7	33.8	30.8	27.5	26.7
12 th	32.6	30.3	30.2	27.6	27.1
Gender					
Female	34.5	32.6	31.2	27.2	26.1
Male	39.2	38.2	36.2	33.0	31.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	37.6	36.6	34.5	31.3	29.4
Black	37.0	35.1	32.5	28.9	28.2
Hispanic	33.5	32.3	30.6	27.4	27.1
Asian	39.2	36.5	36.1	31.6	30.5
Other/Multiple	35.2	33.3	33.0	28.7	29.0

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.

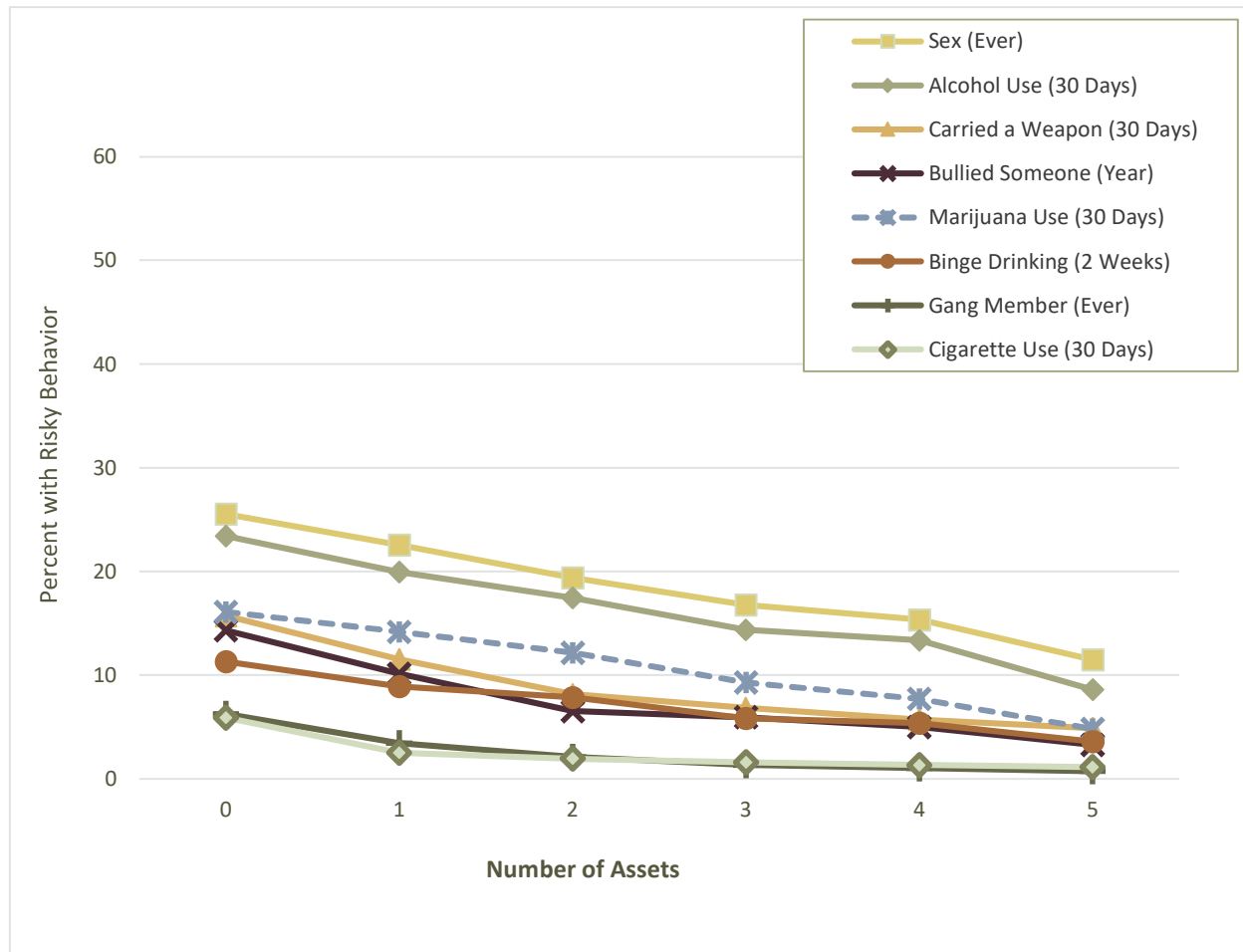
Table 173. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Teachers Praise Them for Doing Well, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	49.0	45.7	45.4	42.6	41.9
Grade					
8 th	50.2	46.3	44.4	42.5	41.4
10 th	45.4	42.6	43.2	40.4	38.9
12 th	51.7	48.6	49.0	45.2	45.5
Gender					
Female	49.0	44.8	44.5	41.3	40.6
Male	49.1	46.8	46.4	44.0	43.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	50.6	46.8	46.6	43.2	42.4
Black	48.6	44.6	44.8	42.1	41.0
Hispanic	43.7	42.3	40.2	38.4	38.1
Asian	52.1	48.5	49.4	46.7	45.7
Other/Multiple	46.7	43.6	43.3	40.8	41.0

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.

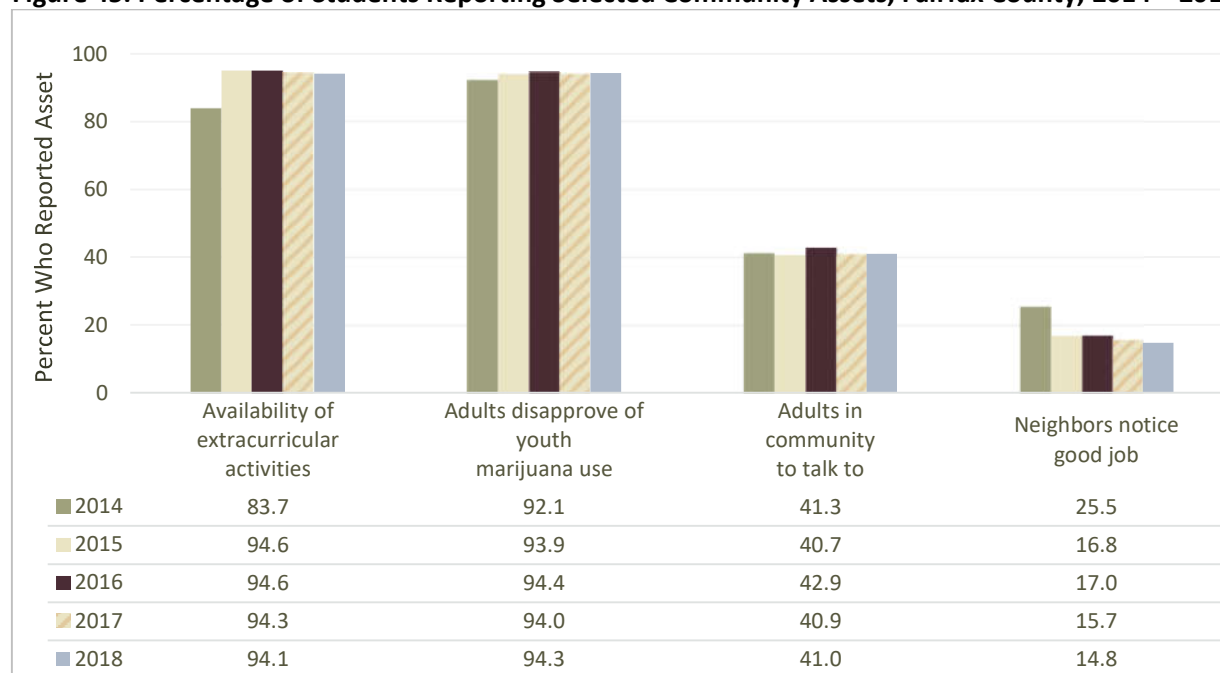
Figure 44. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the School Domain, Fairfax County, 2018



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

Community

Figure 45. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Community Assets, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018



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

Table 174. Percentage of Students Reporting That Extracurricular Activities Are Available, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	83.7	94.6	94.6	94.3	94.1
Grade					
8 th	83.1	93.3	93.6	93.1	92.6
10 th	84.0	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.6
12 th	83.9	95.1	94.8	94.6	94.0
Gender					
Female	82.9	94.6	94.7	94.4	94.1
Male	84.6	94.6	94.6	94.2	94.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	91.0	97.5	97.6	97.3	97.1
Black	76.7	91.2	91.3	90.9	91.0
Hispanic	74.3	90.2	90.3	90.0	89.9
Asian	80.1	94.8	94.6	94.5	94.3
Other/Multiple	85.5	95.0	95.9	96.2	96.0

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 175. Percentage of Students Reporting That Adults in Their Neighborhood Disapprove of Youth Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	92.1	93.9	94.4	94.0	94.3
Grade					
8 th	96.1	97.0	97.5	96.7	96.5
10 th	92.7	94.3	94.4	94.2	94.4
12 th	87.5	90.4	91.1	91.0	92.0
Gender					
Female	93.7	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.2
Male	90.6	92.8	93.7	93.0	93.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	92.8	94.5	94.8	94.8	95.2
Black	88.9	91.9	92.5	92.3	92.7
Hispanic	90.3	91.8	93.4	91.6	92.1
Asian	94.6	95.7	95.8	95.9	95.9
Other/Multiple	90.5	93.5	92.7	92.9	93.4

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 176. Percentage of Students Reporting That There Are Adults in Their Neighborhood That They Could Talk to About Something Important, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	41.3	40.7	42.9	40.9	41.0
Grade					
8 th	50.5	46.5	48.1	46.3	44.3
10 th	39.1	39.0	40.9	39.2	40.8
12 th	34.4	36.7	39.5	37.0	38.0
Gender					
Female	39.2	38.2	40.3	38.2	37.5
Male	43.6	43.5	45.6	43.8	44.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	51.0	50.5	52.4	51.1	51.0
Black	34.8	32.8	32.8	30.1	31.4
Hispanic	30.9	30.4	33.4	31.5	31.3
Asian	35.2	36.9	39.9	37.6	38.4
Other/Multiple	39.6	37.9	41.1	40.1	41.0

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.

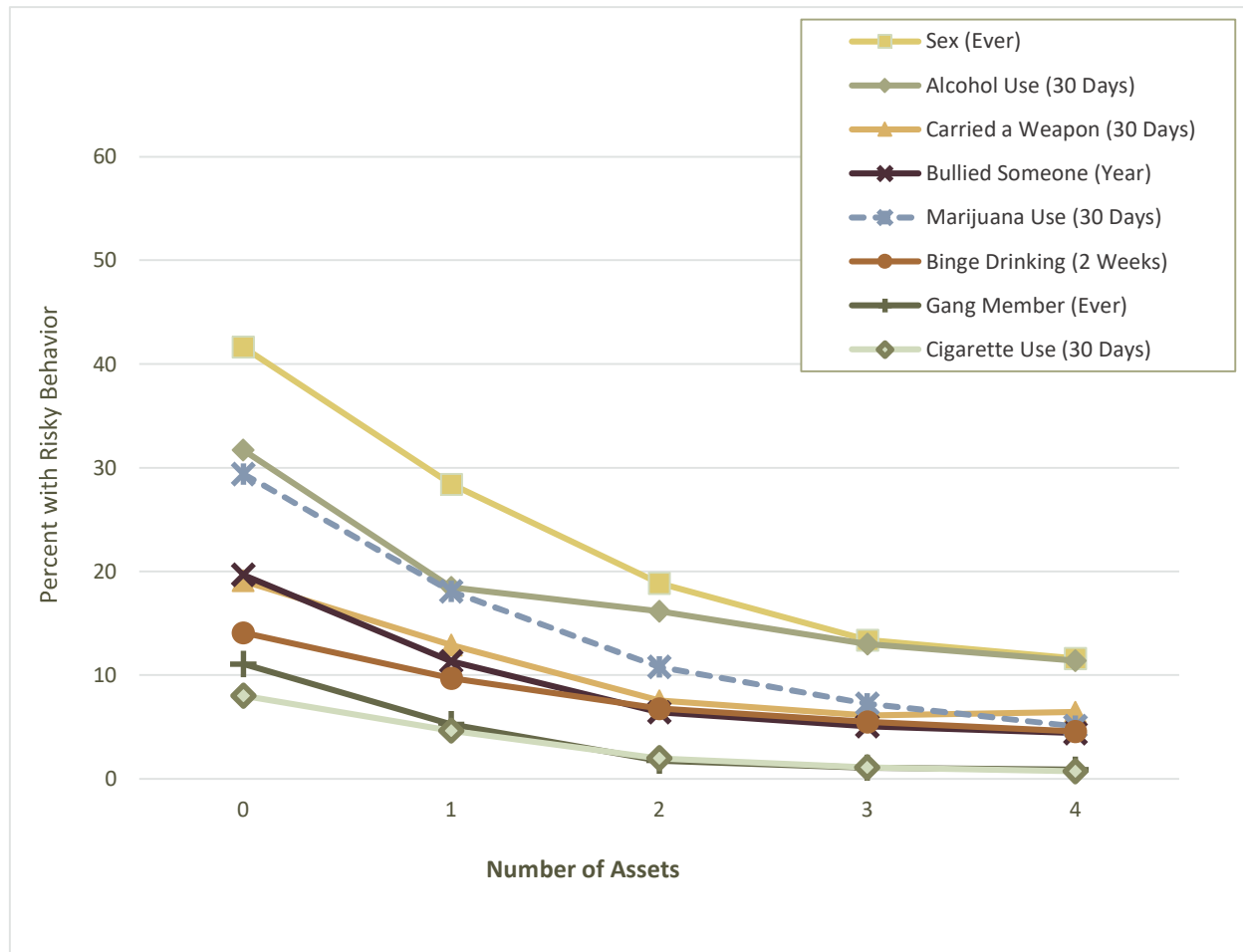
Table 177. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Neighbors Notice When They Do a Good Job, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	25.5	16.8	17.0	15.7	14.8
Grade					
8 th	31.0	19.3	18.5	17.8	16.4
10 th	23.8	15.6	16.2	14.9	13.8
12 th	21.8	15.4	16.3	14.2	14.3
Gender					
Female	23.7	15.1	15.8	14.5	13.5
Male	27.4	18.5	18.3	17.0	16.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	30.7	20.4	20.6	19.0	18.3
Black	22.5	15.9	14.8	13.8	14.3
Hispanic	19.5	12.3	12.6	11.2	11.1
Asian	22.8	14.5	15.8	14.8	13.3
Other/Multiple	23.2	16.2	16.7	16.0	14.0

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.

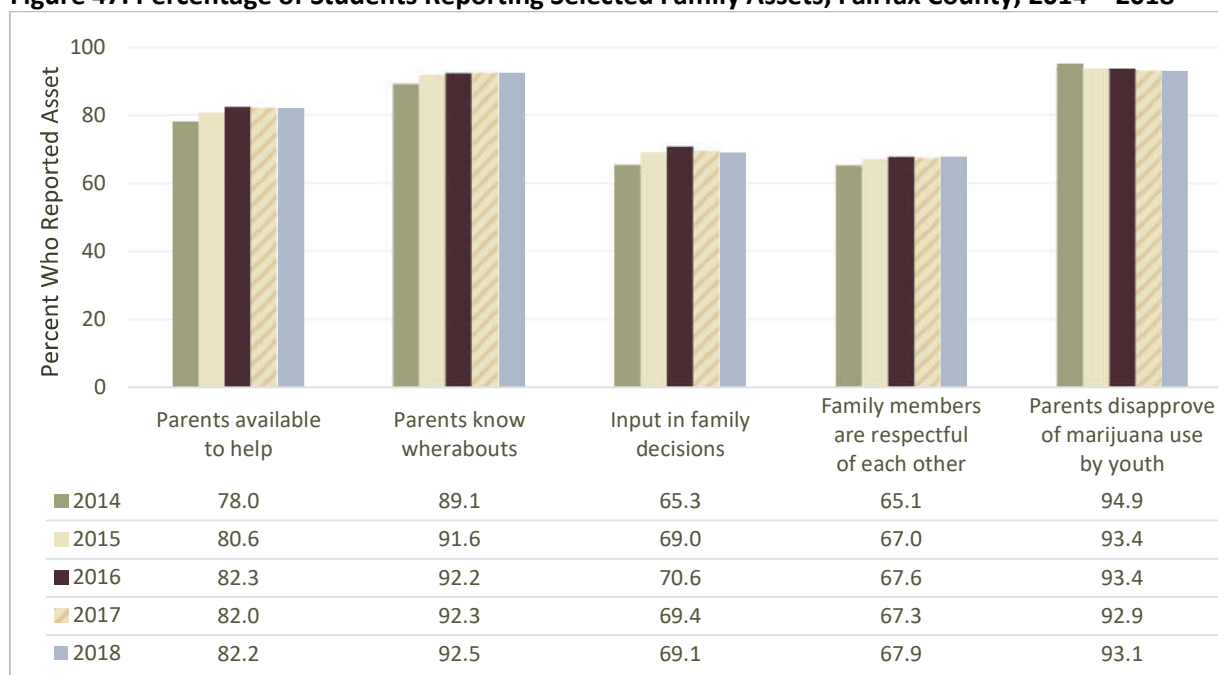
Figure 46. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Community Domain, Fairfax County, 2018



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

Family

Figure 47. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Family Assets, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018



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

Table 178. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Could Ask Their Parents for Help, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	78.0	80.6	82.3	82.0	82.2
Grade					
8 th	81.2	83.5	85.3	84.6	84.6
10 th	77.3	79.6	81.1	80.5	81.4
12 th	75.6	78.8	80.6	80.8	80.7
Gender					
Female	75.9	78.8	80.6	79.7	80.2
Male	80.3	82.8	84.3	84.5	84.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	83.8	86.6	87.9	88.0	88.1
Black	73.1	76.5	77.8	76.0	78.2
Hispanic	73.5	75.9	77.8	78.2	78.7
Asian	74.0	76.3	78.6	78.4	77.7
Other/Multiple	74.7	79.4	81.3	81.2	82.3

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

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

Table 179. Percentage of Students Reporting That At Least One of Their Parents Knows Where the Student Is When Not at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	89.1	91.6	92.2	92.3	92.5
Grade					
8 th	93.2	94.5	95.1	94.6	94.7
10 th	89.9	92.5	92.8	93.0	93.5
12 th	84.0	87.7	88.3	88.9	89.3
Gender					
Female	91.0	93.5	93.9	93.8	94.1
Male	87.1	89.7	90.5	90.7	90.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	90.3	92.7	92.7	92.5	92.9
Black	86.6	89.8	90.5	90.3	90.3
Hispanic	86.9	90.0	90.6	91.2	91.6
Asian	90.2	92.6	93.9	94.1	93.8
Other/Multiple	87.2	89.6	90.7	91.1	92.4

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 180. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Have Input in Family Decisions, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	65.3	69.0	70.6	69.4	69.1
Grade					
8 th	68.5	72.3	74.3	72.7	72.0
10 th	64.2	68.4	69.2	68.6	68.5
12 th	63.4	66.2	68.2	66.8	66.9
Gender					
Female	64.0	67.6	69.7	68.4	68.5
Male	66.8	70.5	71.6	70.6	69.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	69.8	73.1	74.8	73.4	72.8
Black	60.7	64.7	65.0	62.1	64.9
Hispanic	60.1	64.3	66.8	64.8	65.1
Asian	64.6	68.3	69.8	70.2	69.5
Other/Multiple	61.2	67.0	67.7	69.2	67.8

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

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

Table 181. Percentage of Students Reporting That Family Members Are Respectful of Each Other, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	65.1	67.0	67.6	67.3	67.9
Grade					
8 th	69.2	69.9	71.6	69.1	68.9
10 th	63.8	65.4	65.7	66.2	68.1
12 th	62.6	65.7	65.6	66.6	66.8
Gender					
Female	61.6	64.1	64.9	63.9	64.9
Male	68.8	70.1	70.5	70.9	71.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	67.5	69.3	69.5	69.6	69.2
Black	65.2	67.1	69.1	67.5	67.5
Hispanic	62.9	64.9	66.3	66.3	68.3
Asian	64.3	66.2	66.9	65.3	66.7
Other/Multiple	59.3	61.9	61.6	64.2	64.7

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

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

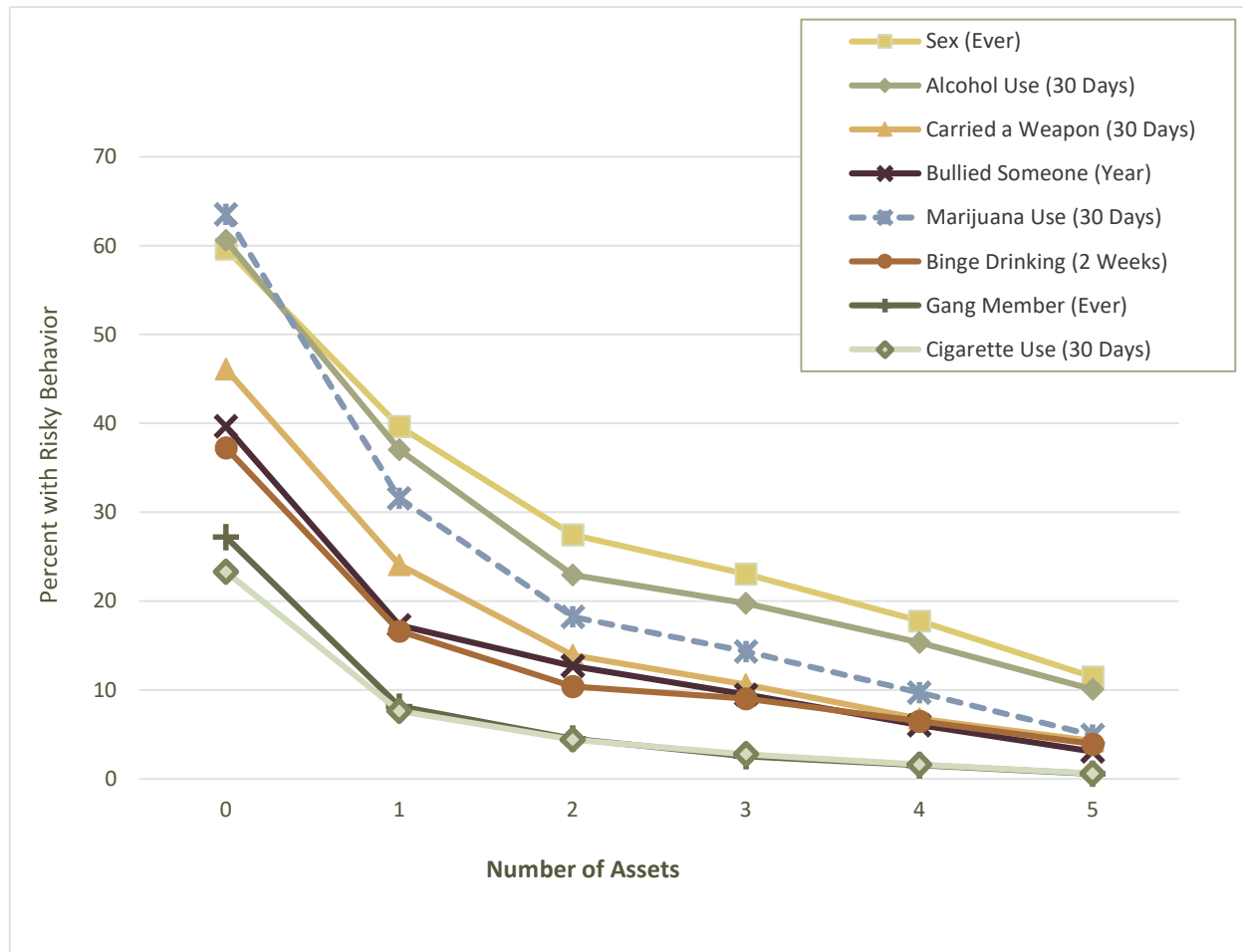
Table 182. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Parents Would Disapprove if Student Used Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	94.9	93.4	93.4	92.9	93.1
Grade					
8 th	98.4	97.0	97.0	96.5	96.3
10 th	95.2	93.9	93.5	92.8	93.2
12 th	91.0	89.0	89.4	89.3	89.5
Gender					
Female	96.0	94.5	94.7	94.2	94.3
Male	93.7	92.2	92.1	91.7	91.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	93.9	93.3	93.3	92.8	92.8
Black	94.0	91.2	91.8	91.1	90.8
Hispanic	95.2	91.9	92.0	91.1	92.1
Asian	97.7	96.3	96.7	96.6	96.4
Other/Multiple	92.7	91.4	90.4	90.4	90.5

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.

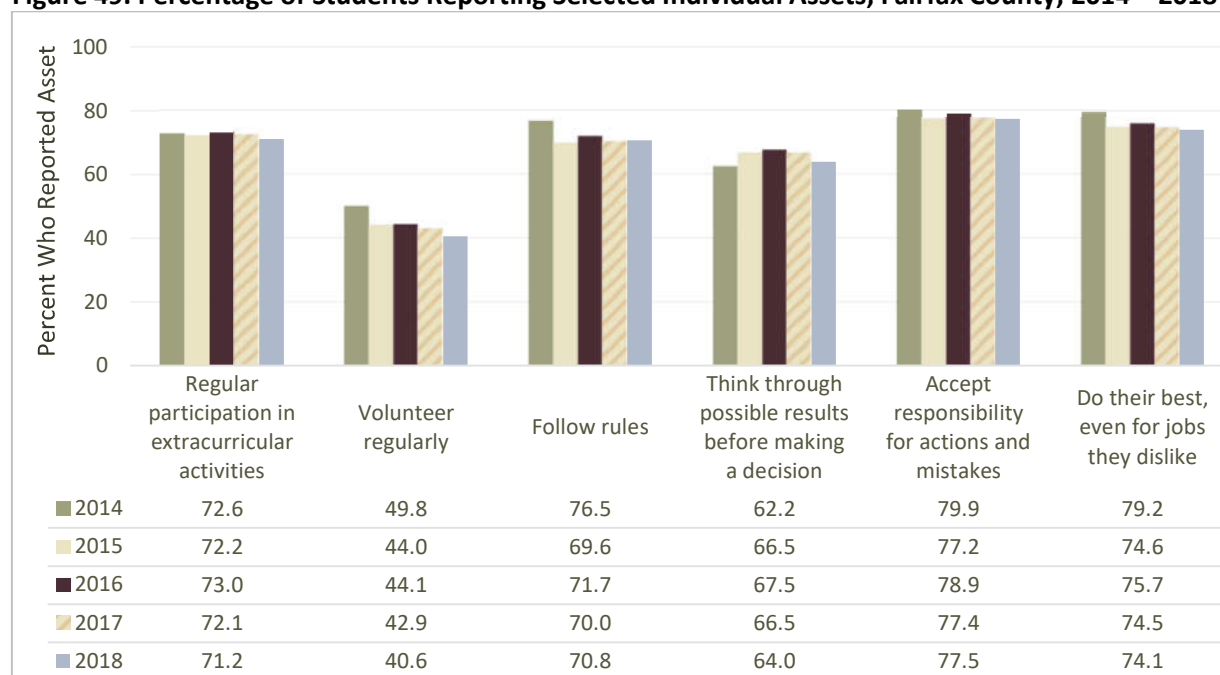
Figure 48. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Family Domain, Fairfax County, 2018



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

Individual

Figure 49. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Individual Assets, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018



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

Table 183. Percentage of Students Who Participate Regularly in Extracurricular Activities, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	72.6	72.2	73.0	72.1	71.2
Grade					
8 th	69.3	68.6	69.8	69.5	67.0
10 th	73.2	72.6	72.7	72.7	71.4
12 th	75.4	75.7	76.7	74.4	75.2
Gender					
Female	73.3	73.2	74.8	73.7	73.1
Male	71.9	71.3	71.2	70.6	69.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	81.0	79.1	80.3	80.4	79.8
Black	65.6	67.6	68.7	68.2	65.4
Hispanic	56.0	57.2	57.2	55.7	53.8
Asian	74.1	74.3	75.7	74.7	75.1
Other/Multiple	76.3	77.5	77.6	76.9	77.4

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 184. Percentage of Students Who Volunteer Regularly, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	49.8	44.0	44.1	42.9	40.6
Grade					
8 th	57.1	49.1	47.8	46.7	42.4
10 th	37.5	33.3	34.1	32.5	30.9
12 th	55.4	50.4	51.3	50.1	48.8
Gender					
Female	55.2	49.6	50.3	48.3	46.2
Male	44.3	38.3	37.9	37.5	35.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	52.8	46.1	47.2	46.5	44.7
Black	41.4	37.7	38.0	36.0	34.8
Hispanic	38.7	32.9	32.5	30.1	28.4
Asian	58.7	53.3	52.7	52.5	48.9
Other/Multiple	49.9	45.2	44.1	44.2	40.3

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

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

Table 185. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Follow Rules, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	76.5	69.6	71.7	70.0	70.8
Grade					
8 th	83.8	74.7	75.5	73.1	72.2
10 th	77.4	70.4	71.9	69.9	71.0
12 th	67.8	63.4	67.4	67.0	69.2
Gender					
Female	79.1	73.4	75.5	74.3	75.6
Male	73.8	65.9	68.0	65.9	66.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	77.2	71.3	73.7	72.0	72.6
Black	73.9	67.0	68.3	65.5	67.5
Hispanic	73.8	65.5	66.7	65.9	65.7
Asian	79.4	72.8	75.0	73.7	74.6
Other/Multiple	74.3	65.7	70.5	67.2	70.7

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

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

Table 186. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Think Through Possible Results Before Making a Decision, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	62.2	66.5	67.5	66.5	64.0
Grade					
8 th	60.4	63.8	65.2	63.3	61.0
10 th	61.3	65.9	66.5	66.7	63.1
12 th	65.0	69.9	70.8	69.7	67.8
Gender					
Female	63.7	68.3	69.0	68.7	66.4
Male	60.8	64.7	66.0	64.4	61.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	62.8	67.1	68.3	67.0	64.7
Black	58.4	64.8	66.0	65.4	62.6
Hispanic	57.9	62.6	63.6	62.8	59.3
Asian	67.4	70.4	71.1	70.5	67.8
Other/Multiple	60.8	65.3	65.3	64.7	64.2

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

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

Table 187. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Accept Responsibility for Their Actions and Mistakes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	79.9	77.2	78.9	77.4	77.5
Grade					
8 th	79.3	73.9	75.7	73.7	72.2
10 th	79.6	76.6	78.2	77.1	77.7
12 th	80.8	81.1	82.9	81.6	82.8
Gender					
Female	80.7	78.4	80.2	78.8	79.5
Male	79.2	76.0	77.7	76.2	75.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	79.3	76.9	78.9	76.9	77.1
Black	80.6	78.0	78.9	76.2	77.1
Hispanic	78.7	75.0	76.0	74.7	75.5
Asian	82.5	80.1	81.9	81.9	80.7
Other/Multiple	79.0	75.6	78.2	77.0	77.9

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.

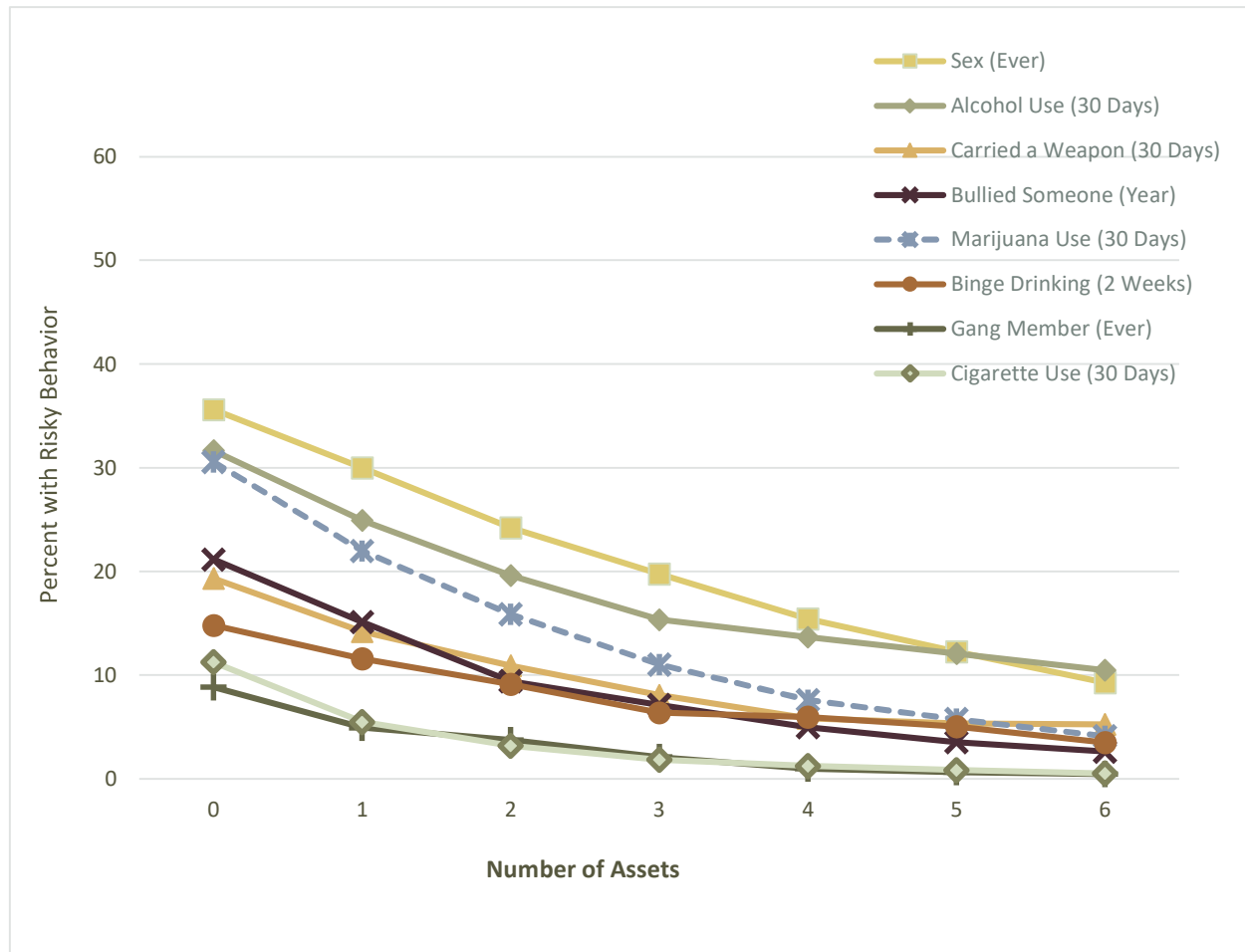
Table 188. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Do Their Best – Even For Jobs They Dislike, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall	79.2	74.6	75.7	74.5	74.1
Grade					
8 th	79.5	72.5	73.8	72.1	71.2
10 th	78.8	74.1	75.2	74.1	73.4
12 th	79.2	77.3	78.3	77.3	77.5
Gender					
Female	81.3	77.1	78.4	77.0	76.7
Male	77.2	72.2	73.2	72.1	71.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	79.0	75.0	76.0	74.7	74.6
Black	80.7	74.5	75.5	73.3	73.1
Hispanic	79.2	72.9	73.5	72.6	71.7
Asian	79.9	76.8	77.9	76.8	76.4
Other/Multiple	77.2	71.9	75.6	73.4	73.9

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

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

Figure 50. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Individual Domain, Fairfax County, 2018



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

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APPENDIX A. HISTORY OF FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH SURVEYS

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

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

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

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

For the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade survey, English classrooms were randomly selected from every school. The number of classrooms selected was proportional to the pyramid* size to ensure a representative sample to allow for generalized survey results. (The Fairfax County Public School system is divided into 24 pyramids comprised of a high school and its feeder elementary and middle schools. The alternative high schools form an additional pyramid, as does Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology, for purposes of this survey only). Of the selected classrooms, 75% received the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* and 25% received the *Healthy Behaviors Survey*. The sixth-grade sampling utilized a two-step process. First, schools containing sixth-grade classrooms were randomly selected proportionately by pyramid. Then, sixth-grade classrooms within the selected schools were randomly selected to participate in the *6th Grade Survey*.

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

The questionnaire for the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students was re-designed in 2015. A single instrument was developed that combined items of interest from the two previous versions into one questionnaire, to be administered annually. Wording on some questions was changed to align with new wording on national surveys used for comparison of Fairfax County youth results, and additional questions were added on substance use, bullying, harassment, nutrition, and extra-curricular activities. In 2018, items were added to the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade instrument to assess the use of vaping devices and to investigate prescription painkiller misuse. The instrument for sixth-grade students was modified slightly in 2015.

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

Table 189. Instruments Used to Survey Fairfax County Youth, 2001 – 2018

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

Note. Monitoring the Future (MTF) is an annual survey of substance use that is administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students across the nation (Johnston et al., 2019). The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a national survey conducted in odd-numbered years by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention among students in grades 9 – 12 (Kann et al., 2018).

APPENDIX B. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY VALIDITY, RELIABILITY, AND SAMPLING

The validity of a survey is the extent to which it measures what its designers intend it to measure. Reliability is an estimate of how consistently survey items measure the same concept each time they are administered under the same conditions and with the same subjects. To ensure the validity and reliability of the information about student behaviors, the 2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey used items from nationally-validated youth surveys. Approximately forty percent of the questions come from the Communities That Care Youth Survey from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and approximately one-third come from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Other questions are derived from the Search Institute and other surveys.

The 2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey used a census sampling method, where all students in sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades were invited to participate. Non-response bias may occur if one or more shared characteristics differentiate those who completed the survey from those who did not (if the answers of respondents differ from the potential answers of those who chose not to participate.) A non-response bias limits the extent to which the results of the survey can be generalized to populations other than the sample who completed the survey.

The *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students* had a response rate of 83.3%. 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 Hispanic were under-represented. However, because the data are analyzed at the pyramid* level, and the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses, the data were not weighted by gender or race/ethnicity. The data were weighted by grade within pyramid only.

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

DATA PROCESSING METHODOLOGY

The following eight conditions were used to clean the *2018 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students* data. Missing data were not imputed.

Condition 1: Blank Surveys

There were a total of 170 questions on the survey instrument, including seven questions that asked about students' demographic information. Cases where students provided seven or fewer responses were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 2: Truthfulness

The final item of the survey instrument asked students, "How honest were you in filling out this survey?" The response options for this question were:

- I was very honest.
- I was honest pretty much of the time.
- I was honest some of the time.
- I was honest once in a while.
- I was not honest at all.

Cases where students responded "I was not honest at all" were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 3: Cabeniferol (cabbies) Use

There were two items on "cabeniferol (cabbies)" use – in their lifetime and during the past 30 days. The drug is fictitious and was created to check the validity of students' responses. Cases where students reported any use were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 4: Missing Grade Information

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

Condition 5: Implausible Age and Grade Combination

Cases where the student's combination of age and grade are implausible (e.g., a 14-year-old in the twelfth grade) were eliminated. The following ranges were considered plausible:

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

Condition 6: Substance Use and Other Behavior Inconsistencies

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

- *Substance Use* – The following circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the substance use behaviors questions:
 - *Lifetime and 30-day use* – If a student indicated use in the past 30 days, but responded “0 occasions” for lifetime use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, vaping, or inhalants.
 - *Binge drinking and lifetime or 30-day alcohol use* – If a student reported binge drinking in the past two weeks and responded “0 occasions” to either lifetime or 30-day alcohol use.
 - *30-day alcohol use and source of alcohol* – The following circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the source of alcohol and 30-day use questions:

	On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?	During the past 30 days, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	0 occasions	Any response other than “I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days”
Inconsistent Pattern #2	Any response other than “0 occasions”	I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days

- *Age of onset and age* – If a student’s indicated age of first involvement is older than the student’s current age for the following behaviors: smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol (more than a sip or two), drinking alcohol regularly, smoking marijuana, belonging to a gang, and having sexual intercourse.
- *Reasons for and sources of prescription drug use* – The following circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the prescription drug questions:

	What were the reasons you took Rx pain reliever...?	On how many occasions have you taken painkillers...in the past 30 days?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	I did not take a prescription pain reliever	Any response other than “0 occasions”

	How did you get the prescription pain reliever...?	On how many occasions have you taken painkillers...in the past 30 days?
Inconsistent Pattern #2	I did not take a prescription pain reliever	Any response other than “0 occasions”

	What were the reasons you took Rx pain reliever...?	What were the reasons you took Rx pain reliever...?
Inconsistent Pattern #3	I did not take a prescription pain reliever	Any response other than "I did not take a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order"
	How did you get the prescription pain reliever...?	What were the reasons you took Rx pain reliever...?
Inconsistent Pattern #4	I did not take a prescription pain reliever	Any response other than "I did not take a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order"
	What were the reasons you took Rx pain reliever...?	How did you get the prescription pain reliever...?
Inconsistent Pattern #5	I did not take a prescription pain reliever	Any response other than "I did not take a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order"

- *Sexual behavior* – The following circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the sexual behaviors questions:

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

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

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?
Inconsistent Pattern #3	No	11 years old or younger; 12 years old; 13 years old; 14 years old; 15 years old; 16 years old; 17 years old or older
Inconsistent Pattern #4	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
Inconsistent Pattern #5	No	1 person; 2 people; 3 people; 4 people; 5 people; 6 or more people
Inconsistent Pattern #6	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	During the past 3 months, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
Inconsistent Pattern #7	No	I have had sexual intercourse but not during the past 3 months; 1 person; 2 people; 3 people; 4 people; 5 people; 6 or more people
Inconsistent Pattern #8	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?
Inconsistent Pattern #9	No	Yes
Inconsistent Pattern #10	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

(If a student answers “No” to ever having sexual intercourse, and “No” to drinking alcohol or using drugs before last intercourse, the response to the substance use before sexual intercourse question was set to missing but was not counted as an inconsistency.)

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?
Inconsistent Pattern #11	No	No method was used to prevent pregnancy; birth control pills; condoms; an IUD or implant; a shot, patch, or birth control ring; withdrawal or some other method; not sure
Inconsistent Pattern #12	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

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

	Have you ever belonged to a gang?	How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	No	10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
Inconsistent Pattern #2	Yes	Never have

Condition 7: Pharmacological Implausibility

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

Condition 8: Pyramid 9 with Grade 8

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

Table 190 presents the number of surveys eliminated from the analysis at each step of the data cleaning process.

Table 190. Results of Data Cleaning Procedures, Fairfax County, 2018

	Number	Percent
Rejected questionnaires		
Blank questionnaires	514	1.5
"Not honest at all" responses	542	1.5
Reported fictitious drug use	578	1.6
No grade reported	105	0.3
Rejected by age check	93	0.3
Rejected by consistency check	411	1.2
Rejected by dose check	46	0.1
Invalid grade for pyramid 9	0	0.0
Total number of usable questionnaires	32,904	93.5
Total	35,193	100.0

DATA ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

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

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

Where

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX C. UNIVARIATE TABLES*

Q1 How old are you?

	Number	%
11	6	0.0
12	118	0.4
13	8,596	26.1
14	2,365	7.2
15	8,644	26.3
16	2,486	7.6
17	8,164	24.8
18	2,292	7.0
19 or older	204	0.6
Total	32,876	100.0
Missing	28	
Total	32,904	

Q2 What grade are you in?

	Number	%
8th	11,004	33.4
10th	11,156	33.9
12th	10,743	32.7
Total	32,904	100.0

Q3 Gender

	Number	%
Female	16,471	50.5
Male	16,177	49.6
Total	32,648	100.0
Missing	256	
Total	32,904	

Q4 & Q5 Race/Ethnicity

	Number	%
White	12,187	37.4
Black	3,373	10.4
Hispanic	7,324	22.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,190	22.1
Other/Multiple	2,488	7.6
Total	32,561	100.0
Missing	343	
Total	32,904	

Q6 Which of the following people live with you?

	Number	%
Mother	31,196	95.1
Father	26,142	79.7
Stepmother	867	2.6
Stepfather	1,952	6.0
Grandmother(s)	2,856	8.7
Grandfather(s)	1,403	4.3
Foster parent	68	0.2
Other adults	2,165	6.6
Sister(s)	15,699	47.8
Brother(s)	16,630	50.7
Stepsister(s)	511	1.6
Stepbrother(s)	511	1.6
Other children	909	2.8

*Students who did not respond to any of the multiple choice items on Q6 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 88).

Q7 What language do you use most often at home?

	Number	%
English	24,141	75.9
Spanish	3,638	11.4
Another language	4,012	12.6
Total	31,791	100.0
Missing	1,113	
Total	32,904	

* Univariate tables reflect weighted data. Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.0

Q8 Has your parent or guardian ever served in the military?

	Number	%
Yes	6,260	19.2
No	24,989	76.6
Not sure	1,358	4.2
Total	32,606	100.0
Missing	298	
Total	32,904	

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

	Number	%
Yes	3,447	10.6
No	27,885	85.8
Not sure	1,185	3.6
Total	32,517	100.0
Missing	387	
Total	32,904	

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

	Number	%
Mostly Fs	231	0.7
Mostly Ds	447	1.4
Mostly Cs	3,418	10.7
Mostly Bs	10,720	33.4
Mostly As	17,254	53.8
Total	32,069	100.0
Missing	835	
Total	32,904	

Q11 During the last four weeks, how many days of school have you missed because you skipped or cut?

	Number	%
None	25,136	77.3
1 day	2,911	9.0
2 days	1,585	4.9
3 days	1,071	3.3
4-5 days	1,087	3.3
6-10 days	407	1.3
11 or more	337	1.0
Total	32,534	100.0
Missing	370	
Total	32,904	

Q12 I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.

	Number	%
NO!!	11,933	36.8
no	13,298	41.0
yes	6,141	18.9
YES!!	1,056	3.3
Total	32,427	100.0
Missing	477	
Total	32,904	

Q13 I can do well in school if I want to.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	17,436	53.5
Agree	11,981	36.7
Not sure	2,093	6.4
Disagree	807	2.5
Strongly disagree	298	0.9
Total	32,615	100.0
Missing	289	
Total	32,904	

Q14 Do you agree or disagree that harassment and bullying by other students is a problem at your school?

	Number	%
Strongly agree	4,299	13.2
Agree	7,230	22.2
Neutral	11,316	34.7
Disagree	7,819	24.0
Strongly disagree	1,909	5.9
Total	32,574	100.0
Missing	330	
Total	32,904	

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

	Number	%
NO!!	2,204	6.8
no	10,906	33.4
yes	16,646	51.0
YES!!	2,870	8.8
Total	32,626	100.0
Missing	278	
Total	32,904	

Q16 I feel safe at my school.

	Number	%
NO!!	936	2.9
no	3,935	12.1
yes	21,052	64.6
YES!!	6,650	20.4
Total	32,572	100.0
Missing	332	
Total	32,904	

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

	Number	%
NO!!	757	2.3
no	4,920	15.1
yes	18,614	57.3
YES!!	8,214	25.3
Total	32,505	100.0
Missing	399	
Total	32,904	

Q18 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.

	Number	%
NO!!	6,806	20.9
no	16,276	50.1
yes	7,835	24.1
YES!!	1,586	4.9
Total	32,503	100.0
Missing	401	
Total	32,904	

Q19 My teachers praise me when I have done well in school.

	Number	%
NO!!	4,036	12.5
no	14,770	45.6
yes	11,890	36.7
YES!!	1,671	5.2
Total	32,368	100.0
Missing	536	
Total	32,904	

Q20 On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?

	Number	%
Not at all	9,100	28.1
Less than 1 hour per day	8,885	27.4
1 hour per day	5,691	17.6
2 hours per day	4,872	15.0
3 hours per day	2,155	6.7
4 hours per day	782	2.4
5 or more hours per day	937	2.9
Total	32,422	100.0
Missing	482	
Total	32,904	

Q21 On an average school day, how many hours do you play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work?

	Number	%
Not at all	1,828	5.6
Less than 1 hour per day	2,923	9.0
1 hour per day	4,418	13.6
2 hours per day	7,050	21.7
3 hours per day	6,286	19.4
4 hours per day	3,881	12.0
5 or more hours per day	6,095	18.8
Total	32,482	100.0
Missing	422	
Total	32,904	

Q22 Are there sports teams or other after-school activities for people your age available in your community?

	Number	%
NO!!	396	1.2
no	1,525	4.7
yes	12,845	39.4
YES!!	17,803	54.7
Total	32,569	100.0
Missing	335	
Total	32,904	

Q23 How many times have you participated in school or non-school-based activities after the regular school day ended?

	Number	%
Never	2,899	8.9
I've done it, but not in the past year	4,582	14.1
Less than once a month	1,905	5.9
About once a month	2,112	6.5
Two or three times a month	3,106	9.5
Once a week or more	17,951	55.1
Total	32,554	100.0
Missing	350	
Total	32,904	

Q24 How many times have you volunteered to do community service?

	Number	%
Never	4,633	14.2
I've done it, but not in the past year	7,700	23.6
Less than once a month	7,021	21.6
About once a month	5,831	17.9
Two or three times a month	4,416	13.6
Once a week or more	2,977	9.1
Total	32,578	100.0
Missing	326	
Total	32,904	

Q25 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend doing homework outside of school?

	Number	%
None	1,283	3.9
Half hour or less	3,700	11.4
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	6,075	18.7
1 hour	5,356	16.5
2 hours	7,857	24.2
3 hours or more	8,268	25.4
Total	32,539	100.0
Missing	365	
Total	32,904	

Q26 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend going to work?

	Number	%
None	25,766	79.4
Half hour or less	985	3.0
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	569	1.8
1 hour	774	2.4
2 hours	775	2.4
3 hours or more	3,584	11.0
Total	32,452	100.0
Missing	452	
Total	32,904	

Q27 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend staying after school to participate in a team, club, program, etc.?

	Number	%
None	11,795	36.2
Half hour or less	2,040	6.3
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	2,936	9.0
1 hour	5,037	15.5
2 hours	7,480	23.0
3 hours or more	3,300	10.1
Total	32,588	100.0
Missing	316	
Total	32,904	

Q28 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend participating in a team, club, program, etc. somewhere other than at school?

	Number	%
None	14,758	45.3
Half hour or less	1,352	4.2
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	1,798	5.5
1 hour	4,737	14.5
2 hours	6,430	19.7
3 hours or more	3,519	10.8
Total	32,594	100.0
Missing	310	
Total	32,904	

Q29 How often do you attend religious services or activities?

	Number	%
Never	10,858	33.3
Rarely	9,073	27.9
1-2 times a month	3,882	11.9
About once a week or more	8,769	26.9
Total	32,582	100.0
Missing	322	
Total	32,904	

Q30 I ignore rules that get in my way.

	Number	%
Very false	10,296	31.6
Somewhat false	12,744	39.2
Somewhat true	8,400	25.8
Very true	1,101	3.4
Total	32,541	100.0
Missing	363	
Total	32,904	

Q31 There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.

	Number	%
NO!!	6,437	19.8
no	12,749	39.2
yes	10,010	30.8
YES!!	3,334	10.3
Total	32,529	100.0
Missing	375	
Total	32,904	

Q32 My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

	Number	%
NO!!	13,911	42.8
no	13,764	42.4
yes	3,973	12.2
YES!!	842	2.6
Total	32,490	100.0
Missing	414	
Total	32,904	

**Q33 How important is the following to you in your life?
Accepting responsibility for my actions when I make a mistake or get in trouble.**

	Number	%
Extremely important	10,290	31.8
Quite important	14,775	45.7
Not sure	3,608	11.2
Somewhat important	3,200	9.9
Not important	457	1.4
Total	32,331	100.0
Missing	573	
Total	32,904	

**Q34 How important is the following to you in your life?
Doing my best even when I have to do a job I don't like.**

	Number	%
Extremely important	9,492	29.4
Quite important	14,441	44.7
Not sure	4,182	12.9
Somewhat important	3,522	10.9
Not important	687	2.1
Total	32,324	100.0
Missing	580	
Total	32,904	

Q35 When things don't go well for me, I am good at finding a way to make things better.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	5,834	18.1
Agree	15,978	49.4
Not sure	7,194	22.3
Disagree	2,729	8.4
Strongly disagree	589	1.8
Total	32,324	100.0
Missing	580	
Total	32,904	

Q36 I feel as if I can solve most problems in my life.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	6,155	19.1
Agree	14,555	45.0
Not sure	7,050	21.8
Disagree	3,447	10.7
Strongly disagree	1,107	3.4
Total	32,314	100.0
Missing	590	
Total	32,904	

Q37 I have much in life to be thankful for.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	20,122	62.3
Agree	9,266	28.7
Not sure	2,050	6.3
Disagree	588	1.8
Strongly disagree	295	0.9
Total	32,320	100.0
Missing	584	
Total	32,904	

Q38 How much do you do the following when you have a problem...I try to find different solutions to the problem.

	Number	%
A lot	13,609	42.2
Sometimes	16,059	49.8
A little	2,199	6.8
Never	370	1.2
Total	32,236	100.0
Missing	668	
Total	32,904	

Q39 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly?

	Number	%
Very wrong	21,283	65.6
Wrong	6,661	20.5
A little bit wrong	3,268	10.1
Not wrong at all	1,235	3.8
Total	32,447	100.0
Missing	457	
Total	32,904	

Q40 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very wrong	29,084	89.2
Wrong	2,726	8.4
A little bit wrong	493	1.5
Not wrong at all	308	0.9
Total	32,611	100.0
Missing	293	
Total	32,904	

Q41 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	26,448	81.2
Wrong	3,867	11.9
A little bit wrong	1,494	4.6
Not wrong at all	770	2.4
Total	32,580	100.0
Missing	324	
Total	32,904	

Q42 How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

	Number	%
None	12,571	38.8
1-2 times	10,306	31.8
3-4 times	5,573	17.2
5-6 times	2,414	7.4
7 or more times	1,577	4.9
Total	32,441	100.0
Missing	463	
Total	32,904	

Q43 During the past 30 days, how often did you go hungry because there was not enough food in your home?

	Number	%
Never	25,806	79.3
Rarely	4,161	12.8
Sometimes	1,929	5.9
Most of the time	440	1.4
Always	216	0.7
Total	32,552	100.0
Missing	352	
Total	32,904	

Q44 I feel safe in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.

	Number	%
NO!!	713	2.2
no	2,247	6.9
yes	16,778	51.8
YES!!	12,669	39.1
Total	32,407	100.0
Missing	497	
Total	32,904	

Q45 When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.

	Number	%
NO!!	378	1.2
no	2,055	6.3
yes	14,706	45.2
YES!!	15,373	47.3
Total	32,512	100.0
Missing	392	
Total	32,904	

Q46 My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.

	Number	%
NO!!	448	1.4
no	3,439	10.6
yes	10,429	32.2
YES!!	18,115	55.9
Total	32,432	100.0
Missing	472	
Total	32,904	

Q47 People in my family often insult or yell at each other.

	Number	%
NO!!	6,856	21.3
no	15,039	46.7
yes	7,532	23.4
YES!!	2,802	8.7
Total	32,228	100.0
Missing	676	
Total	32,904	

Q48 My parent has had his/her body hurt from actions by a spouse/partner.

	Number	%
NO!!	24,204	74.9
no	6,302	19.5
yes	1,379	4.3
YES!!	446	1.4
Total	32,331	100.0
Missing	573	
Total	32,904	

Q49 If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.

	Number	%
NO!!	1,592	4.9
no	4,160	12.8
yes	13,557	41.9
YES!!	13,083	40.4
Total	32,392	100.0
Missing	512	
Total	32,904	

Q50 My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

	Number	%
NO!!	2,512	7.9
no	7,361	23.0
yes	15,213	47.6
YES!!	6,896	21.6
Total	31,981	100.0
Missing	923	
Total	32,904	

Q51 During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone else on school property?

	Number	%
Yes	1,354	4.2
No	31,115	95.8
Total	32,469	100.0
Missing	435	
Total	32,904	

Q52 During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone else away from school property?

	Number	%
Yes	1,440	4.4
No	31,040	95.6
Total	32,480	100.0
Missing	424	
Total	32,904	

Q53 During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?

	Number	%
Yes	3,757	11.6
No	28,672	88.4
Total	32,429	100.0
Missing	475	
Total	32,904	

Q54 During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied away from school property?

	Number	%
Yes	2,690	8.3
No	29,683	91.7
Total	32,373	100.0
Missing	531	
Total	32,904	

Q55 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?

	Number	%
0 days	30,043	92.7
1 day	797	2.5
2 or 3 days	735	2.3
4 or 5 days	217	0.7
6 or more days	626	1.9
Total	32,418	100.0
Missing	486	
Total	32,904	

Q56 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?

	Number	%
0 days	32,067	98.9
1 day	155	0.5
2 or 3 days	71	0.2
4 or 5 days	29	0.1
6 or more days	116	0.4
Total	32,438	100.0
Missing	466	
Total	32,904	

Q57 During the past year, on how many days did you carry a gun?

	Number	%
0 days	31,908	98.5
1 day	198	0.6
2 or 3 days	127	0.4
4 or 5 days	45	0.1
6 or more days	134	0.4
Total	32,412	100.0
Missing	492	
Total	32,904	

Q58 How many times in the past year have you said something bad about someone's race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	23,001	71.4
1 to 2 times	4,180	13.0
3 to 5 times	1,419	4.4
6 to 9 times	799	2.5
10 to 19 times	707	2.2
20 to 29 times	384	1.2
30 to 39 times	155	0.5
40 or more times	1,594	4.9
Total	32,239	100.0
Missing	665	
Total	32,904	

Q59 How many times in the past year have you been suspended from school?

	Number	%
Never	30,518	94.2
1 to 2 times	1,442	4.5
3 to 5 times	260	0.8
6 to 9 times	82	0.3
10 to 19 times	44	0.1
20 to 29 times	14	0.0
30 to 39 times	4	0.0
40 or more times	30	0.1
Total	32,394	100.0
Missing	510	
Total	32,904	

Q60 How many times in the past year has anyone said something bad about your race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	17,036	53.3
1 to 2 times	5,904	18.5
3 to 5 times	2,865	9.0
6 to 9 times	1,697	5.3
10 to 19 times	1,382	4.3
20 to 29 times	720	2.3
30 to 39 times	323	1.0
40 or more times	2,056	6.4
Total	31,983	100.0
Missing	921	
Total	32,904	

Q61 How many times in the past year has anyone sexually harassed you?

	Number	%
Never	27,621	86.2
1 to 2 times	2,611	8.2
3 to 5 times	864	2.7
6 to 9 times	381	1.2
10 to 19 times	240	0.8
20 to 29 times	115	0.4
30 to 39 times	38	0.1
40 or more times	165	0.5
Total	32,035	100.0
Missing	869	
Total	32,904	

Q62 How many times in the past year has a parent or adult in your household bullied, taunted, ridiculed or teased you?

	Number	%
Never	24,991	78.3
1 to 2 times	2,684	8.4
3 to 5 times	1,143	3.6
6 to 9 times	704	2.2
10 to 19 times	634	2.0
20 to 29 times	419	1.3
30 to 39 times	218	0.7
40 or more times	1,120	3.5
Total	31,911	100.0
Missing	993	
Total	32,904	

Q63 Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?

	Number	%
Yes	969	3.0
No	31,010	97.0
Total	31,979	100.0
Missing	925	
Total	32,904	

Q64 During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

	Number	%
Did not drive during past 30 days	18,113	57.3
0 times	12,815	40.6
1 time	381	1.2
2 or 3 times	188	0.6
4 or 5 times	43	0.1
6 or more times	66	0.2
Total	31,606	100.0
Missing	1,298	
Total	32,904	

Q65 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you text or e-mail while driving a car or other vehicle?

	Number	%
Did not drive during past 30 days	18,081	57.1
0 days	9,735	30.7
1 or 2 days	1,514	4.8
3 to 5 days	740	2.3
6 to 9 days	433	1.4
10 to 19 days	408	1.3
20 to 29 days	204	0.6
All 30 days	558	1.8
Total	31,673	100.0
Missing	1,231	
Total	32,904	

Q66 Have you ever belonged to a gang?

	Number	%
Yes	568	1.8
No	31,611	98.2
Total	32,179	100.0
Missing	725	
Total	32,904	

Q67 How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?

	Number	%
Never have	31,520	98.3
10 or younger	158	0.5
11	66	0.2
12	99	0.3
13	89	0.3
14	64	0.2
15	42	0.1
16	25	0.1
17 or older	18	0.1
Total	32,080	100.0
Missing	824	
Total	32,904	

Q68 How many of your friends are in a gang?

	Number	%
A lot	439	1.4
Some	1,011	3.2
A few	1,654	5.2
None	19,756	62.0
Don't know	9,018	28.3
Total	31,878	100.0
Missing	1,026	
Total	32,904	

Q69 Have you ever had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who always wanted to know your whereabouts?

	Number	%
Yes	4,051	12.7
No	27,796	87.3
Total	31,847	100.0
Missing	1,057	
Total	32,904	

Q70 Have you ever had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who called you names or put you down verbally?

	Number	%
Yes	1,891	5.9
No	29,999	94.1
Total	31,890	100.0
Missing	1,014	
Total	32,904	

Q71 Have you ever had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who pressured you into having sex when you didn't want to?

	Number	%
Yes	1,062	3.3
No	30,794	96.7
Total	31,857	100.0
Missing	1,047	
Total	32,904	

Q72 During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose?

	Number	%
Did not date in past 12 months	16,875	53.0
0 times	14,259	44.8
1 time	287	0.9
2 or 3 times	228	0.7
4 or 5 times	60	0.2
6 or more times	110	0.3
Total	31,818	100.0
Missing	1,086	
Total	32,904	

Q73 During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do?

	Number	%
Did not date in past 12 months	16,668	52.4
0 times	13,746	43.2
1 time	632	2.0
2 or 3 times	520	1.6
4 or 5 times	122	0.4
6 or more times	148	0.5
Total	31,837	100.0
Missing	1,067	
Total	32,904	

Q74 During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied...?

	Number	%
Yes	2,932	9.1
No	29,210	90.9
Total	32,142	100.0
Missing	762	
Total	32,904	

Q75 How many times in the past year have you been cyberbullied by a student who attends your school?

	Number	%
Never	29,485	91.8
1 to 2 times	1,399	4.4
3 to 5 times	532	1.7
6 to 9 times	262	0.8
10 to 19 times	151	0.5
20 to 29 times	78	0.2
30 to 39 times	21	0.1
40 or more times	179	0.6
Total	32,106	100.0
Missing	798	
Total	32,904	

Q76 How many times in the past year have you cyberbullied a student attending your school?

	Number	%
Never	30,887	96.1
1 to 2 times	716	2.2
3 to 5 times	180	0.6
6 to 9 times	103	0.3
10 to 19 times	56	0.2
20 to 29 times	41	0.1
30 to 39 times	15	0.1
40 or more times	143	0.4
Total	32,140	100.0
Missing	764	
Total	32,904	

Q77 I have the right to say anything I want online, even if what I say hurts someone or violates someone's privacy.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	1,772	5.6
Agree	4,262	13.4
Disagree	13,542	42.5
Strongly disagree	12,286	38.6
Total	31,862	100.0
Missing	1,042	
Total	32,904	

Q78 During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row...

	Number	%
Yes	9,040	28.3
No	22,934	71.7
Total	31,974	100.0
Missing	930	
Total	32,904	

Q79 During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

	Number	%
Yes	4,724	14.8
No	27,151	85.2
Total	31,875	100.0
Missing	1,029	
Total	32,904	

Q80 During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?

	Number	%
0 times	30,112	94.2
1 time	1,050	3.3
2 or 3 times	575	1.8
4 or 5 times	108	0.3
6 or more times	108	0.3
Total	31,953	100.0
Missing	951	
Total	32,904	

Q81 On a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means little or no stress and 10 means a great deal of stress, how would you rate your average level of stress during the past month?

	Number	%
1 - little or no stress	2,122	6.6
2	1,563	4.9
3	2,430	7.6
4	2,577	8.1
5	3,417	10.7
6	3,490	10.9
7	4,675	14.6
8	5,364	16.8
9	2,773	8.7
10 - a great deal of stress	3,542	11.1
Total	31,952	100.0
Missing	952	
Total	32,904	

Q82 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

	Number	%
No risk	1,579	5.0
Slight risk	1,476	4.6
Moderate risk	4,753	14.9
Great risk	24,117	75.5
Total	31,925	100.0
Missing	979	
Total	32,904	

Q83 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they try marijuana once or twice?

	Number	%
No risk	8,758	27.5
Slight risk	9,385	29.4
Moderate risk	7,024	22.0
Great risk	6,725	21.1
Total	31,893	100.0
Missing	1,011	
Total	32,904	

Q84 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana regularly?

	Number	%
No risk	3,062	9.6
Slight risk	5,492	17.3
Moderate risk	7,728	24.3
Great risk	15,493	48.8
Total	31,775	100.0
Missing	1,129	
Total	32,904	

Q85 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?

	Number	%
No risk	2,494	7.9
Slight risk	5,354	16.9
Moderate risk	10,205	32.1
Great risk	13,705	43.2
Total	31,759	100.0
Missing	1,145	
Total	32,904	

Q86 How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
Never	30,699	96.6
Once or twice	557	1.8
Once in a while but not regularly	309	1.0
About once a day	71	0.2
More than once a day	157	0.5
Total	31,794	100.0
Missing	1,110	
Total	32,904	

Q87 Have you ever smoked cigarettes in your lifetime?

	Number	%
Never	28,837	90.6
Once or twice	2,084	6.6
Once in a while but not regularly	562	1.8
Regularly in the past	261	0.8
Regularly now	87	0.3
Total	31,830	100.0
Missing	1,074	
Total	32,904	

Q88 How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
Not at all	31,199	98.2
Less than one cigarette per day	430	1.4
One to five cigarettes per day	82	0.3
About one-half pack per day	24	0.1
About one pack per day	11	0.0
About one and one-half packs per day	8	0.0
Two or more packs per day	16	0.1
Total	31,771	100.0
Missing	1,133	
Total	32,904	

Q89 Have you ever vaped?

	Number	%
Yes	8,789	27.9
No	22,724	72.1
Total	31,513	100.0
Missing	1,391	
Total	32,904	

Q90 On how many occasions (if any) have you vaped nicotine during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	26,331	83.3
1-2 occasions	1,887	6.0
3-5 occasions	889	2.8
6-9 occasions	501	1.6
10-19 occasions	518	1.6
20-39 occasions	392	1.2
40 or more occasions	1,082	3.4
Total	31,599	100.0
Missing	1,305	
Total	32,904	

Q91 On how many occasions (if any) have you vaped marijuana during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	29,061	92.0
1-2 occasions	1,170	3.7
3-5 occasions	469	1.5
6-9 occasions	288	0.9
10-19 occasions	247	0.8
20-39 occasions	122	0.4
40 or more occasions	247	0.8
Total	31,603	100.0
Missing	1,301	
Total	32,904	

Q92 On how many occasions (if any) have you vaped flavoring, without any nicotine or marijuana in it during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	28,306	89.7
1-2 occasions	1,652	5.2
3-5 occasions	596	1.9
6-9 occasions	307	1.0
10-19 occasions	295	0.9
20-39 occasions	157	0.5
40 or more occasions	244	0.8
Total	31,557	100.0
Missing	1,347	
Total	32,904	

Q93 During the last 30 days, on how many days have you used electronic cigarettes?

	Number	%
None	29,076	91.3
1-2	957	3.0
3-5	396	1.2
6-9	275	0.9
10-19	313	1.0
20-30	829	2.6
Total	31,846	100.0
Missing	1,058	
Total	32,904	

Q94 During the last 30 days, on how many days have you taken “synthetic marijuana” to get high?

	Number	%
None	31,346	98.5
1-2	268	0.8
3-5	80	0.3
6-9	35	0.1
10-19	35	0.1
20-30	46	0.2
Total	31,809	100.0
Missing	1,095	
Total	32,904	

Q95 On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	21,065	66.9
1-2 occasions	3,705	11.8
3-5 occasions	2,284	7.3
6-9 occasions	1,345	4.3
10-19 occasions	1,361	4.3
20-39 occasions	776	2.5
40 or more occasions	939	3.0
Total	31,476	100.0
Missing	1,428	
Total	32,904	

Q96 On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	26,060	85.1
1-2 occasions	2,713	8.9
3-5 occasions	1,113	3.6
6-9 occasions	440	1.4
10-19 occasions	189	0.6
20-39 occasions	59	0.2
40 or more occasions	49	0.2
Total	30,624	100.0
Missing	2,280	
Total	32,904	

Q97 Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?

	Number	%
None	29,563	93.6
Once	1,071	3.4
Twice	548	1.7
3-5 times	317	1.0
6-9 times	43	0.1
10 or more times	43	0.1
Total	31,587	100.0
Missing	1,317	
Total	32,904	

Q98 During the past 30 days, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank?

	Number	%
I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days	25,932	84.9
I bought it in a store	173	0.6
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or a club	27	0.1
I bought it at a public event	20	0.1
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	720	2.4
Someone gave it to me	1,921	6.3
I took it from a store or family member	665	2.2
I got it some other way	1,081	3.5
Total	30,539	100.0
Missing	2,365	
Total	32,904	

Q99 On how many occasions have you used marijuana in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	26,161	82.6
1-2 occasions	1,593	5.0
3-5 occasions	974	3.1
6-9 occasions	580	1.8
10-19 occasions	702	2.2
20-39 occasions	438	1.4
40 or more occasions	1,223	3.9
Total	31,672	100.0
Missing	1,232	
Total	32,904	

Q100 On how many occasions have you used marijuana during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	28,568	90.3
1-2 occasions	1,433	4.5
3-5 occasions	562	1.8
6-9 occasions	306	1.0
10-19 occasions	283	0.9
20-39 occasions	203	0.6
40 or more occasions	291	0.9
Total	31,647	100.0
Missing	1,257	
Total	32,904	

Q101 On how many occasions have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can... in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	30,030	94.9
1-2 occasions	1,044	3.3
3-5 occasions	284	0.9
6-9 occasions	102	0.3
10-19 occasions	86	0.3
20-39 occasions	26	0.1
40 or more occasions	76	0.2
Total	31,648	100.0
Missing	1,256	
Total	32,904	

Q102 On how many occasions have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can... in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,268	98.8
1-2 occasions	256	0.8
3-5 occasions	52	0.2
6-9 occasions	19	0.1
10-19 occasions	11	0.0
20-39 occasions	8	0.0
40 or more occasions	21	0.1
Total	31,636	100.0
Missing	1,268	
Total	32,904	

Q105 On how many occasions have you used LSD or other hallucinogens in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,098	98.7
1-2 occasions	293	0.9
3-5 occasions	47	0.2
6-9 occasions	22	0.1
10-19 occasions	9	0.0
20-39 occasions	7	0.0
40 or more occasions	18	0.1
Total	31,494	100.0
Missing	1,410	
Total	32,904	

Q106 On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,339	99.4
1-2 occasions	100	0.3
3-5 occasions	26	0.1
6-9 occasions	10	0.0
10-19 occasions	9	0.0
20-39 occasions	8	0.0
40 or more occasions	33	0.1
Total	31,524	100.0
Missing	1,380	
Total	32,904	

Q107 On how many occasions have you taken methamphetamine in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,358	99.7
1-2 occasions	53	0.2
3-5 occasions	13	0.0
6-9 occasions	5	0.0
10-19 occasions	7	0.0
20-39 occasions	6	0.0
40 or more occasions	20	0.1
Total	31,461	100.0
Missing	1,443	
Total	32,904	

Q108 On how many occasions have you taken steroids without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,382	99.6
1-2 occasions	88	0.3
3-5 occasions	13	0.0
6-9 occasions	11	0.0
10-19 occasions	5	0.0
20-39 occasions	6	0.0
40 or more occasions	20	0.1
Total	31,524	100.0
Missing	1,380	
Total	32,904	

Q109 On how many occasions have you used heroin in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,424	99.7
1-2 occasions	36	0.1
3-5 occasions	11	0.0
6-9 occasions	7	0.0
10-19 occasions	3	0.0
20-39 occasions	4	0.0
40 or more occasions	23	0.1
Total	31,507	100.0
Missing	1,397	
Total	32,904	

Q110 On how many occasions have you taken painkillers without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	30,113	97.2
1-2 occasions	512	1.7
3-5 occasions	206	0.7
6-9 occasions	86	0.3
10-19 occasions	49	0.2
20-39 occasions	19	0.1
40 or more occasions	12	0.0
Total	30,998	100.0
Missing	1,906	
Total	32,904	

Q111 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	30,187	96.4
1-2 occasions	683	2.2
3-5 occasions	221	0.7
6-9 occasions	98	0.3
10-19 occasions	53	0.2
20-39 occasions	33	0.1
40 or more occasions	40	0.1
Total	31,315	100.0
Missing	1,589	
Total	32,904	

Q112 On how many occasions have you used Ecstasy in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,129	99.7
1-2 occasions	69	0.2
3-5 occasions	15	0.1
6-9 occasions	7	0.0
10-19 occasions	5	0.0
20-39 occasions	2	0.0
40 or more occasions	7	0.0
Total	31,234	100.0
Missing	1,670	
Total	32,904	

Q113 On how many occasions have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	30,901	98.8
1-2 occasions	246	0.8
3-5 occasions	71	0.2
6-9 occasions	20	0.1
10-19 occasions	22	0.1
20-39 occasions	11	0.0
40 or more occasions	13	0.0
Total	31,284	100.0
Missing	1,620	
Total	32,904	

Q114 How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?

	Number	%
Never have	28,230	90.0
10 or younger	454	1.5
11	239	0.8
12	343	1.1
13	440	1.4
14	455	1.5
15	484	1.5
16	412	1.3
17 or older	312	1.0
Total	31,371	100.0
Missing	1,533	
Total	32,904	

Q115 How old were you when you first had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
Never have	20,890	66.8
10 or younger	1,295	4.1
11	585	1.9
12	945	3.0
13	1,257	4.0
14	1,755	5.6
15	2,266	7.2
16	1,355	4.3
17 or older	928	3.0
Total	31,276	100.0
Missing	1,628	
Total	32,904	

Q116 How old were you when you first began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?

	Number	%
Never have	27,845	89.0
10 or younger	64	0.2
11	41	0.1
12	119	0.4
13	212	0.7
14	417	1.3
15	939	3.0
16	787	2.5
17 or older	853	2.7
Total	31,277	100.0
Missing	1,627	
Total	32,904	

Q117 How old were you when you first smoked marijuana?

	Number	%
Never have	25,985	82.8
10 or younger	98	0.3
11	119	0.4
12	308	1.0
13	579	1.8
14	1,088	3.5
15	1,481	4.7
16	1,015	3.2
17 or older	710	2.3
Total	31,383	100.0
Missing	1,521	
Total	32,904	

Q118 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
Very hard	9,902	31.9
Sort of hard	6,598	21.2
Sort of easy	8,171	26.3
Very easy	6,408	20.6
Total	31,079	100.0
Missing	1,825	
Total	32,904	

Q119 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very hard	17,104	55.0
Sort of hard	5,841	18.8
Sort of easy	3,924	12.6
Very easy	4,210	13.6
Total	31,079	100.0
Missing	1,825	
Total	32,904	

Q120 How easy or hard would it be for you to get drugs like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines?

	Number	%
Very hard	24,759	79.6
Sort of hard	3,902	12.5
Sort of easy	1,594	5.1
Very easy	857	2.8
Total	31,111	100.0
Missing	1,793	
Total	32,904	

Q121 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some marijuana?

	Number	%
Very hard	17,132	55.1
Sort of hard	4,191	13.5
Sort of easy	4,399	14.2
Very easy	5,365	17.3
Total	31,086	100.0
Missing	1,818	
Total	32,904	

Q122 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly?

	Number	%
Very wrong	14,329	45.9
Wrong	8,485	27.2
A little bit wrong	6,165	19.7
Not wrong at all	2,275	7.3
Total	31,254	100.0
Missing	1,650	
Total	32,904	

Q123 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very wrong	21,756	69.5
Wrong	6,936	22.1
A little bit wrong	1,983	6.3
Not wrong at all	647	2.1
Total	31,322	100.0
Missing	1,582	
Total	32,904	

Q124 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	16,356	52.2
Wrong	6,175	19.7
A little bit wrong	5,555	17.7
Not wrong at all	3,238	10.3
Total	31,324	100.0
Missing	1,580	
Total	32,904	

Q125 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?

	Number	%
Very wrong	25,960	83.0
Wrong	3,893	12.5
A little bit wrong	1,015	3.2
Not wrong at all	416	1.3
Total	31,284	100.0
Missing	1,620	
Total	32,904	

Q126 How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood... think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	23,389	75.0
Wrong	6,009	19.3
A little bit wrong	1,360	4.4
Not wrong at all	423	1.4
Total	31,180	100.0
Missing	1,724	
Total	32,904	

Q127 What were the reasons you took a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order the last time?

	Number	%
Did not take	25,257	87.9
To relieve physical pain	2,720	9.5
To relax or relieve tension	767	2.7
To experiment or to see what it's like	246	0.9
To feel good or get high	389	1.4
To help with my sleep	814	2.8
To help me with my feelings or emotions	476	1.7
To increase or decrease the effect(s) of some other drug	57	0.2
Because I am "hooked" or I have to have it	35	0.1
I used it for some other reason	295	1.0

*Students who did not respond to any of the multiple choice items on Q127 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 4,166).

Q128 How did you get the prescription pain reliever?

	Number	%
I did not take a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order	24,997	88.6
I got a prescription from just one doctor	1,469	5.2
I got prescriptions from more than one doctor	175	0.6
I stole it from a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, or pharmacy	34	0.1
I got it from a friend or relative for free	791	2.8
I bought it from a friend or relative	86	0.3
I took it from a friend or relative without asking	156	0.6
I bought it from a drug dealer or other stranger	51	0.2
I got it in some other way	453	1.6
Total	28,211	100.0
Missing	4,693	
Total	32,904	

Q129 Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
Yes	5,282	17.2
No	25,382	82.8
Total	30,663	100.0
Missing	2,241	
Total	32,904	

Q130 How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,455	82.5
11 or younger	255	0.8
12	192	0.6
13	494	1.6
14	836	2.7
15	1,397	4.5
16	1,260	4.1
17 or older	960	3.1
Total	30,850	100.0
Missing	2,054	
Total	32,904	

Q131 During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,437	82.5
1 person	2,549	8.3
2 people	1,093	3.5
3 people	625	2.0
4 people	333	1.1
5 people	181	0.6
6 or more people	621	2.0
Total	30,838	100.0
Missing	2,066	
Total	32,904	

Q132 During the past 3 months, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,362	82.6
I have had sexual intercourse but not during the past 3 months	1,638	5.3
1 person	2,836	9.2
2 people	483	1.6
3 people	171	0.6
4 people	74	0.2
5 people	20	0.1
6 or more people	131	0.4
Total	30,716	100.0
Missing	2,188	
Total	32,904	

Q133 Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	24,724	81.9
Yes	916	3.0
No	4,540	15.0
Total	30,181	100.0
Missing	2,723	
Total	32,904	

Q134 The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,023	82.2
Yes	3,596	11.8
No	1,821	6.0
Total	30,440	100.0
Missing	2,464	
Total	32,904	

Q135 The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,173	83.2
No method was used to prevent pregnancy	554	1.8
Birth control pills	820	2.7
Condoms	2,906	9.6
IUD or implant	113	0.4
A shot, patch, or ring	48	0.2
Withdrawal or some other method	465	1.5
Not sure	162	0.5
Total	30,241	100.0
Missing	2,663	
Total	32,904	

Q136 Have you ever had oral sex?

	Number	%
Yes	5,872	19.2
No	24,742	80.8
Total	30,614	100.0
Missing	2,290	
Total	32,904	

Q137 Which of the following best describes you?

	Number	%
Heterosexual	25,652	84.3
Gay or lesbian	590	1.9
Bisexual	2,316	7.6
Not sure	1,887	6.2
Total	30,445	100.0
Missing	2,459	
Total	32,904	

Q138 During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice?

	Number	%
I did not drink fruit juice during the past 7 days	10,628	34.5
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	12,169	39.5
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,003	9.8
1 time per day	2,115	6.9
2 times per day	1,435	4.7
3 times per day	528	1.7
4 or more times per day	913	3.0
Total	30,793	100.0
Missing	2,111	
Total	32,904	

Q139 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit?

	Number	%
I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days	2,008	6.5
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	7,360	23.9
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	5,892	19.2
1 time per day	5,005	16.3
2 times per day	5,734	18.7
3 times per day	2,448	8.0
4 or more times per day	2,300	7.5
Total	30,746	100.0
Missing	2,158	
Total	32,904	

Q140 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green salad?

	Number	%
I did not eat green salad during the past 7 days	9,252	30.1
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	11,644	37.8
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,877	12.6
1 time per day	3,655	11.9
2 times per day	1,273	4.1
3 times per day	404	1.3
4 or more times per day	665	2.2
Total	30,769	100.0
Missing	2,135	
Total	32,904	

Q141 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat potatoes?

	Number	%
I did not eat potatoes during the past 7 days	10,637	34.6
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	14,156	46.1
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,050	9.9
1 time per day	1,406	4.6
2 times per day	674	2.2
3 times per day	272	0.9
4 or more times per day	533	1.7
Total	30,729	100.0
Missing	2,175	
Total	32,904	

Q142 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat carrots?

	Number	%
I did not eat carrots during the past 7 days	12,610	41.2
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	11,637	38.0
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,068	10.0
1 time per day	1,810	5.9
2 times per day	679	2.2
3 times per day	282	0.9
4 or more times per day	558	1.8
Total	30,645	100.0
Missing	2,259	
Total	32,904	

Q143 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	3,924	12.8
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	8,769	28.6
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	6,233	20.4
1 time per day	5,171	16.9
2 times per day	3,688	12.1
3 times per day	1,479	4.8
4 or more times per day	1,352	4.4
Total	30,616	100.0
Missing	2,288	
Total	32,904	

Q144 During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop? Do not include diet soda.

	Number	%
I did not drink soda or pop during the past 7 days	12,705	41.5
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	12,471	40.8
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	2,711	8.9
1 time per day	1,306	4.3
2 times per day	725	2.4
3 times per day	266	0.9
4 or more times per day	415	1.4
Total	30,599	100.0
Missing	2,305	
Total	32,904	

Q145 During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage such as lemonade...?

	Number	%
I did not drink sugar-sweetened beverages during the past 7 days	11,367	37.2
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	13,086	42.8
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,052	10.0
1 time per day	1,690	5.5
2 times per day	763	2.5
3 times per day	282	0.9
4 or more times per day	360	1.2
Total	30,599	100.0
Missing	2,305	
Total	32,904	

Q146 During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of an energy drink, such as Red Bull or Jolt?

	Number	%
I did not drink energy drinks during the past 7 days	26,360	86.1
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	2,888	9.4
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	497	1.6
1 time per day	405	1.3
2 times per day	170	0.6
3 times per day	91	0.3
4 or more times per day	199	0.7
Total	30,610	100.0
Missing	2,294	
Total	32,904	

Q147 During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink, such as Gatorade or PowerAde?

	Number	%
I did not drink sports drinks during the past 7 days	19,513	64.0
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	7,570	24.8
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1,640	5.4
1 time per day	940	3.1
2 times per day	381	1.3
3 times per day	167	0.6
4 or more times per day	260	0.9
Total	30,471	100.0
Missing	2,433	
Total	32,904	

Q148 During the past 30 days, did you go without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	Number	%
Yes	2,236	7.3
No	28,316	92.7
Total	30,552	100.0
Missing	2,352	
Total	32,904	

Q149 During the past 30 days, did you take any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	Number	%
Yes	475	1.6
No	30,016	98.4
Total	30,491	100.0
Missing	2,413	
Total	32,904	

Q150 During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	Number	%
Yes	694	2.3
No	29,716	97.7
Total	30,410	100.0
Missing	2,494	
Total	32,904	

Q151 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	4,030	13.3
1 day	2,428	8.0
2 days	3,403	11.2
3 days	4,998	16.5
4 days	3,800	12.6
5 days	3,956	13.1
6 days	2,299	7.6
7 days	5,357	17.7
Total	30,272	100.0
Missing	2,632	
Total	32,904	

Q152 On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?

	Number	%
4 or less hours	1,827	6.0
5 hours	3,168	10.5
6 hours	6,737	22.3
7 hours	9,210	30.4
8 hours	6,898	22.8
9 hours	1,994	6.6
10 or more hours	419	1.4
Total	30,254	100.0
Missing	2,650	
Total	32,904	

Q153 People who know me would say this: Giving up when things get hard for me is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	11,311	38.0
A little like me	10,855	36.5
Somewhat like me	5,445	18.3
Quite like me	1,454	4.9
Very much like me	709	2.4
Total	29,774	100.0
Missing	3,130	
Total	32,904	

Q154 People who know me would say this: Knowing how to say 'no' when someone wants me to do things I know are wrong or dangerous is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	1,601	5.4
A little like me	2,578	8.7
Somewhat like me	3,216	10.8
Quite like me	8,270	27.8
Very much like me	14,042	47.3
Total	29,706	100.0
Missing	3,198	
Total	32,904	

Q155 People who know me would say this: Thinking through the possible good and bad results of different choices before I make decisions is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	1,672	5.7
A little like me	2,952	10.0
Somewhat like me	6,012	20.4
Quite like me	9,213	31.2
Very much like me	9,671	32.8
Total	29,519	100.0
Missing	3,385	
Total	32,904	

Q156 I get along well with students who are different from me.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	9,618	32.4
Agree	14,440	48.7
Not sure	4,088	13.8
Disagree	927	3.1
Strongly disagree	607	2.1
Total	29,680	100.0
Missing	3,224	
Total	32,904	

Q157 I know how to disagree without starting an argument or fight.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	8,473	28.6
Agree	14,431	48.6
Not sure	4,688	15.8
Disagree	1,423	4.8
Strongly disagree	659	2.2
Total	29,673	100.0
Missing	3,231	
Total	32,904	

Q158 During the last 12 months, how many times have you been a leader in a group or organization?

	Number	%
Never	9,480	31.7
Once	5,407	18.1
Twice	4,919	16.4
3-4 times	4,957	16.6
5 or more times	5,181	17.3
Total	29,943	100.0
Missing	2,961	
Total	32,904	

Q159 During the last 12 months, how many times have you helped make sure that all people are treated fairly?

	Number	%
Never	4,569	15.3
Once	4,106	13.8
Twice	4,791	16.1
3-4 times	6,894	23.1
5 or more times	9,453	31.7
Total	29,812	100.0
Missing	3,092	
Total	32,904	

Q160 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	5,028	17.0
Once	4,378	14.8
Twice	5,131	17.3
3-4 times	6,432	21.7
5 or more times	8,644	29.2
Total	29,614	100.0
Missing	3,290	
Total	32,904	

Q161 How many times in the past year has another student sexually harassed you?

	Number	%
Never	26,104	87.9
1 to 2 times	2,239	7.5
3 to 5 times	643	2.2
6 to 9 times	274	0.9
10 to 19 times	161	0.5
20 to 29 times	100	0.3
30 to 39 times	47	0.2
40 or more times	125	0.4
Total	29,694	100.0
Missing	3,210	
Total	32,904	

Q162 How many times in the past year have you sexually harassed another student?

	Number	%
Never	29,537	98.0
1 to 2 times	333	1.1
3 to 5 times	89	0.3
6 to 9 times	60	0.2
10 to 19 times	21	0.1
20 to 29 times	16	0.1
30 to 39 times	13	0.0
40 or more times	71	0.2
Total	30,140	100.0
Missing	2,764	
Total	32,904	

Q163 How many times in the past year were you aware of sexual rumors being spread at school or at a school-sponsored activity...?

	Number	%
Never	17,981	60.1
1 to 2 times	6,048	20.2
3 to 5 times	2,924	9.8
6 to 9 times	1,320	4.4
10 to 19 times	790	2.6
20 to 29 times	319	1.1
30 to 39 times	117	0.4
40 or more times	420	1.4
Total	29,920	100.0
Missing	2,984	
Total	32,904	

Q164 If I observed or was a victim of sexual discrimination, including sexual harassment or sexual violence, I would know who to report that information to.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	11,500	38.6
Agree	10,558	35.4
Neutral	4,734	15.9
Disagree	1,896	6.4
Strongly disagree	1,114	3.7
Total	29,802	100.0
Missing	3,102	
Total	32,904	

Q165 I would feel comfortable reporting sexual discrimination or sexual harassment or assault to school faculty or staff.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	7,547	25.4
Agree	8,570	28.8
Neutral	7,582	25.5
Disagree	3,941	13.3
Strongly disagree	2,091	7.0
Total	29,730	100.0
Missing	3,174	
Total	32,904	

Q166 If you would not feel comfortable reporting an act of sexual discrimination or sexual harassment...

	Number	%
I would be more comfortable handling the situation myself.	10,324	42.6
I do not know a trusted adult to tell.	3,781	15.6
I would be afraid of retaliation or continued harassment.	4,645	19.2
I would be too embarrassed to talk about it to an adult.	8,207	33.9
I would be afraid people would think it was my fault.	4,375	18.1
I would be afraid I would get in trouble.	4,453	18.4
I do not think my report would be taken seriously and nothing would be done.	6,086	25.1

*Students who did not respond to any of the multiple choice items on Q166 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 8,658).

Q167 My school takes complaints of sexual discrimination and sexual harassment seriously and responds effectively to the complaints it receives.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	8,133	27.3
Agree	8,878	29.8
Neutral	9,648	32.4
Disagree	1,956	6.6
Strongly disagree	1,198	4.0
Total	29,813	100.0
Missing	3,091	
Total	32,904	

Q168 During the past year, I have witnessed an act of sexual discrimination or sexual harassment against a student by a student, faculty member, or a third party.

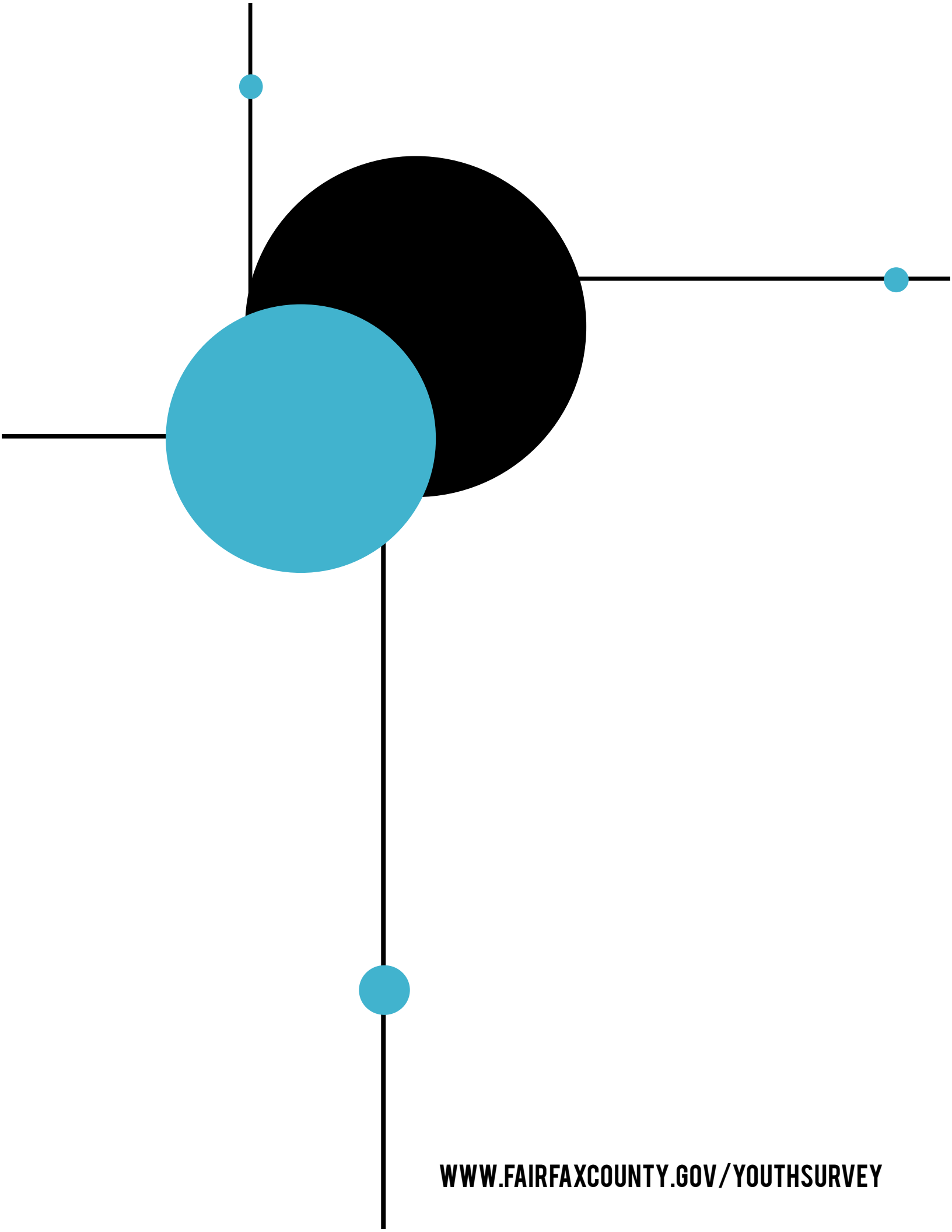
	Number	%
Yes	3,522	11.7
No	26,581	88.3
Total	30,103	100.0
Missing	2,801	
Total	32,904	

Q169 During the past year, I reported an act of sexual discrimination or sexual harassment to school personnel.

	Number	%
Yes	898	3.0
No	29,210	97.0
Total	30,108	100.0
Missing	2,796	
Total	32,904	

Q170 How honest were you in filling out this survey?

	Number	%
I was very honest	21,702	71.6
I was honest pretty much of the time	7,328	24.2
I was honest some of the time	1,043	3.4
I was honest once in a while	260	0.9
Total	30,332	100.0
Missing	2,572	
Total	32,904	



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