

FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH SURVEY



FALL 2020

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SCHOOL YEAR 2019-2020

A PUBLICATION OF:



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**2019 Fairfax County
Youth Survey**

School Year 2019-2020

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

Results and Tabulations

Publication Date: October 2020

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 *2019 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 fifteenth year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted. The survey was administered in November 2019 and resulted in valid responses from 33,039 students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. A simultaneous administration of a separate survey instrument to sixth-grade students resulted in 12,779 valid responses. This report, as well as a report of the *2019 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 (33.7%) reported drinking alcohol at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 18.8% of eighth-grade students to half of twelfth-grade students (49.4%). One in seven students (15.2%) reported drinking alcohol in the past month, ranging from 4.5% of eighth-grade students to 27.7% of twelfth-grade students.
- Seven percent of the students (6.9%) reported binge drinking* in the two weeks prior to the survey, with rates ranging from 1.4% of eighth-grade students to 13.8% of twelfth-grade students.
- Female students reported higher rates of alcohol use in their lifetime (36.1% compared to 31.2% of male students), in the past month (17.1% and 13.1%, respectively), and binge drinking in the past two weeks (7.3% and 6.5%, respectively).
- Although the percentages of students reporting the use of alcohol (in their lifetime, in the past month, and binge drinking) increased slightly from 2018, all rates have generally declined over the past ten years. The percentage of students reporting ever having used alcohol was 11.8 percentage points lower than in 2010.

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

- One-fourth of the students (25.4%) reported vaping* at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 13.2% of eighth-grade students to 37.3% of twelfth-grade students. One in seven students (15.1%) reported vaping in the past month. Female students were more likely to report vaping in their lifetime (27.0% compared to 23.9% of male students) and in the past month (15.8% compared to 14.4% of male students). Nicotine was the most common substance inhaled through vaping in the past month (11.9%), followed by marijuana (9.0%) and flavoring only (5.5%).
- One-sixth of the students reported using marijuana in their lifetime (17.9%), ranging from 5.5% of eighth-grade students to 31.2% of twelfth-grade students. Ten percent of the students (9.7%) reported using marijuana in the past month, ranging from 2.5% of eighth-grade students to 17.0% of twelfth-grade students.
- Nine percent of the students (8.5%) reported smoking cigarettes at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 5.2% of eighth-grade students to 13.3% of twelfth-grade students. Approximately two percent of the students (1.5%) reported smoking cigarettes in the past month. Lifetime and past month prevalence rates for cigarette use were the lowest reported in the past ten years. The lifetime prevalence rate has decreased 11.6 percentage points since 2010, while the past month rate has decreased by 5.3 percentage points.
- More students reported using e-cigarettes† in the past month (7.2%) than combustible cigarettes, ranging from 3.8% of eighth-grade students to 10.6% of twelfth-grade students.
- Six percent of Fairfax County students (6.2%) reported using inhalants at least once in their lifetime. Use of inhalants declined as grade level rose, ranging from 3.5% of twelfth-grade students to 9.7% of eighth-grade students. The percentage of students reporting lifetime inhalants use has risen steadily since 2015, when 4.3% of students reported ever using them. Approximately two percent of the students (1.5%) reported using inhalants in the past month.
- Approximately three percent of the students (2.6%) reported taking prescription painkillers without a doctor's order in the past month, which was the lowest rate reported since 2010. A slightly higher percentage (3.3%) reported misusing other prescription drugs in the past month.
- Fairfax County youth reported lower rates of use than those reported nationally for alcohol, marijuana, vaping, and cigarettes. Rates of use among Fairfax County eighth-grade students were less than half the national rates for past month use of marijuana and cigarettes, as well as lifetime use of marijuana and binge drinking in the past two weeks.

Sexual Activity

- Approximately one in six Fairfax County students (17.4%) reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, ranging from 5.0% of eighth-grade students to 33.5% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime (19.1%

* 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.

compared to 15.8% of female students). The percentage of students in 2019 who reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime was 5.2 percentage points lower than the 2010 rate

- Less than two-thirds of the students who reported having had sexual intercourse (64.1%) used a condom the last time they had sex. Male students were more likely to report using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (67.6% compared to 60.3% of female students). The 2019 rate tied the 2017 rate, which were the lowest reported since 2010.
- Approximately one in six of the students who has ever had sexual intercourse (18.3%) reported drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last intercourse, ranging from 11.7% of eighth-grade students to 19.2% of twelfth-grade students.
- Approximately one-fifth of the students (19.2%) reported having had oral sex in their lifetime, ranging from 4.9% of eighth-grade students to 36.4% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had oral sex (20.5% compared to 17.9% of female students). The 2019 rate was 7.0 percentage points lower than in 2010.

Vehicle Safety

- Nearly six percent of twelfth-grade students (5.5%) reported driving a vehicle in the past month after drinking alcohol. Male twelfth-grade students were more likely to report doing so than female twelfth-grade students (6.5% and 4.5%, respectively).
- Approximately one-third of the twelfth-grade students (34.0%) reported that they had texted while driving in the past month. Female twelfth-grade students were more likely to report texting while driving (35.1% compared to 33.0% of male students).

Bullying* and Cyberbullying†

- Four percent of the students (4.2%) reported bullying someone on school property in the past year, while 11.4% reported having been bullied on school property in the past year. Rates of having been bullied decreased as grade level increased, with 16.1% of eighth-grade students reporting that they were bullied on school property in the past year compared to 7.9% of twelfth-grade students.
- The 2019 rate for having been bullied was the lowest reported since the item was modified in 2015, while the 2019 rate for bullying tied the 2018 rate, which was the lowest over the past five years.
- Four percent of Fairfax County students (4.0%) reported cyberbullying‡ a student attending their school in the past year, and 8.4% reported having been cyberbullied by a fellow student in the past

* 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.

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

year. Rates of cyberbullying and of being cyberbullied decreased as grade level rose. Among eighth-grade students, 4.8% reported cyberbullying a student at their school in the past year, and 10.1% reported having been cyberbullied. Female students were more likely to report being cyberbullied by a student attending their school (9.7% compared to 7.0% of male students).

- The percentage of students who reported having been cyberbullied declined 4.1 percentage points from 2010, while the percentage who reported cyberbullying fell 4.8 percentage points.

Dating Aggression

- Approximately one in eight of the students (11.9%) 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 16.7% of twelfth-grade students. The 2019 rate was the lowest in the past five years.
- Six percent of Fairfax County students (6.0%) reported having had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who called them names or put them down, including 8.8% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were more likely to report experiencing the aggression (7.3% vs. 4.7% of male students).
- Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past year, 9.3% reported being forced into sexual activity by a partner. Female students were nearly three times as likely to report being forced to engage in sexual activity (13.3% compared to 4.9% of male students).
- Five percent of the students who dated or went out with someone during the past year (4.9%) reported being physically hurt by a partner.

Other Aggressive Behaviors

- Nearly half of the students (46.4%) reported having something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year, ranging from 40.7% of White students to 54.0% of Asian students. Male students were more likely to report having such comments made to them (47.8% vs. 45.1% of female students). The percentage of students who reported receiving such comments in the past year was the lowest reported in the past five years.
- Over one-fourth of the students (28.8%) reported having made derogatory racial or cultural comments in the past year. Male students were much more likely to report making such comments (36.5% compared to 21.4% of female students). While the percentage of students who reported making derogatory comments increased slightly in 2019, the rate was 14.2 percentage points lower than in 2010.
- Approximately one in seven of the surveyed youth (13.5%) reported being sexually harassed in the past year, ranging from 11.3% of eighth-grade students to 15.7% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were much more likely to report having been sexually harassed in the past year (19.0% compared to 7.7% of male students).

- Approximately one in nine male students (10.8%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, while 3.8% of female students reported doing so. One percent of the students (1.3%) reported carrying a weapon on school property.
- Two percent of the students (1.8%) reported having ever belonged to a gang. The 2019 rate tied the 2018 rate, which were the lowest reported since 2010, when 2.8% of the students reported having ever belonged to a gang.

Physical Activity and Sleep

- Approximately two-fifths of Fairfax County students (38.5%) participated in at least one hour of physical activity* on five or more days in the past week, ranging from 32.8% of twelfth-grade students to 42.8% of eighth-grade students. Nearly half of the male students (46.6%) participated in this level of physical activity, compared to 31.0% of female students.
- One in eight Fairfax County students (12.5%) reported that they spend three or more hours on an average school day watching television, and over half (52.8%) reported spending three or more hours playing video or computer games or using a computer (including tablets and smartphones) for non-school activities. The 2019 rate for playing on electronic devices was the highest ever reported.
- Fewer than one-third of the students (29.2%) reported getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night, ranging from 16.4% of twelfth-grade students to 44.6% of eighth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night (33.7% compared to 25.0% of female students). The 2019 rate was the lowest ever reported, and was 3.8 percentage points lower than in 2010.

Nutrition and Weight Loss Behaviors

- Fewer than one-fourth of the students (22.4%) ate fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the past week, ranging from 20.4% of twelfth-grade students to 24.9% of eighth-grade students. The 2019 rate was the lowest ever reported.
- Nine percent of the students (8.8%) 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 10.1 percentage points since 2010.
- Ten percent of the students (10.4%) reported drinking sweetened drinks (such as lemonade or sweetened tea) at least once per day, while 5.7% reported consuming sports drinks daily and 2.9% consumed energy drinks daily.

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

- One-third of the Fairfax County students (33.8%) reported drinking a sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day. Male students were more likely to report consuming at least one sweetened beverage a day (41.0% compared to 27.0% of female students).
- Eight percent of the students (7.7%) reported going hungry in the past month (some of the time, most of the time, or always) due to a lack of food in the home.
- Eight percent of the students (8.2%) 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 (10.6% and 5.6%, respectively).

Mental Health

- Over one-third of the students (36.4%) reported experiencing a high level of stress in the past month, ranging from 25.1% of eighth-grade students to 45.8% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were much more likely to report experiencing a high level of stress (45.4% compared to 26.9% of male students).
- Three in ten of the students (29.9%) 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, including 38.3% of female students and 20.9% of male students. Rates of feeling this sad or hopeless increased with grade level, ranging from 25.9% of eighth-grade students to 33.6% of twelfth-grade students. The percentage of students reporting this level of sadness has increased steadily since 2016, when 25.9% of the students reported the experience.
- One in seven of the students (14.3%) reported that they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, including 18.0% of female students and 10.2% of male students. Six percent of the students (6.0%) reported attempting suicide in the past year, including 7.6% of female students and 4.1% of male students.

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 38.4% of eighth-grade students to 54.1% of tenth-grade students. A slightly smaller percentage (45.7%) reported participating in extracurricular activities away from school for an hour or more on an average school day, ranging from 38.0% of twelfth-grade students to 55.5% of eighth-grade students.
- Two-thirds of the students (65.6%) reported that they spend an hour or more on an average school day doing homework, ranging from 49.5% of eighth-grade students to 73.7% of tenth-grade students. Female students were much more likely to report doing this amount of homework (72.4% vs. 58.7% of male students). The 2019 rate was the lowest reported since 2015, when 70.9% of the students reported doing so.

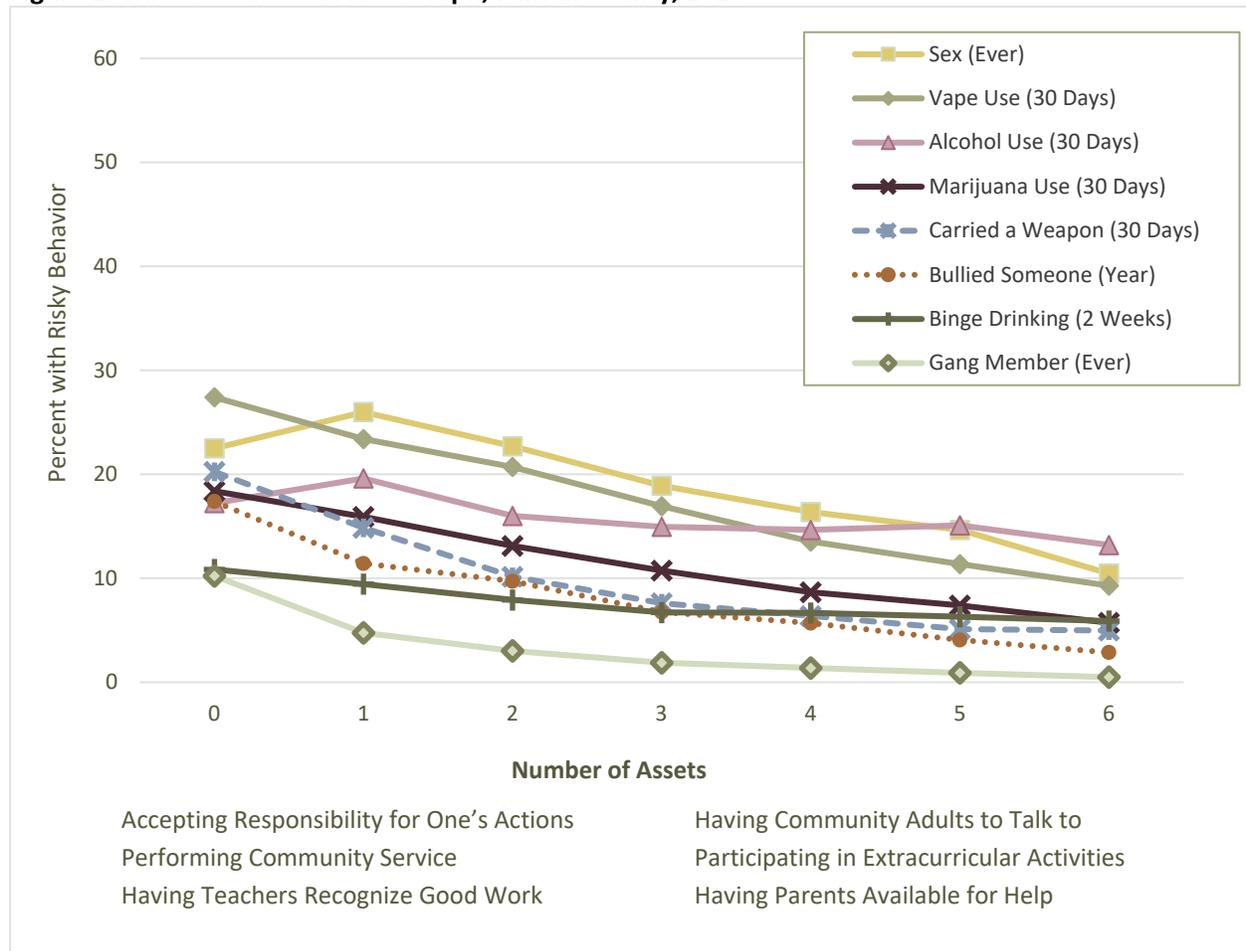
- Sixteen percent of the students (16.3%) reported going to work for an hour or more on an average school day, including 34.5% of twelfth-grade students.
- Female students were more likely to report spending an hour or more on an average school day in all of the extracurricular activities included on the survey.
- Over three-fifths of the students (62.0%) reported volunteering to do community service in the past year, including 67.5% of female students and 56.3% of male students. The 2019 rate was the lowest reported in the past ten years, being 8.3 percentage points lower than the 2010 rate.
- Approximately two-thirds of the students (67.7%) reported that they were a leader in a group or organization in the past year, including 70.3% of female students and 65.0% of male students. Three-fourths of twelfth-grade students (74.6%) held a leadership role.

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, 2019



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, mortality, and social problems among youths and adults 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 (Underwood et al., 2020). 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., 2020).

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The 2019 Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted in November 2019. The survey instrument for eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students contained 174 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 fifteenth year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted. The survey instrument has been modified since it was first administered in 2001, but core questions related to risky and healthy behaviors have remained consistent. Sixth-grade students were included in the survey for the first time in 2005, when one survey instrument was administered to a sample of students in sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. Due to concerns with both the length and language of the survey, a separate *6th Grade Survey* instrument was developed for administration in 2008. Also in that year, two separate instruments were administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students: one focusing on risk and protective factors and the other focusing on healthy behaviors. From 2009 to 2014 the two instruments for older students (the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* and the *Healthy Behaviors Survey*) were administered in alternating years and the *6th Grade Survey* was administered annually. In 2015 a new questionnaire for the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students was developed, maintaining items of interest from the two previous versions and adding additional questions on substance use, bullying, harassment, nutrition, and extra-curricular activities. The questionnaire for sixth-grade students was also modified slightly in 2015. Both the *8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Survey* and the *6th Grade Survey* have been administered annually since 2015. In 2018 items were added to the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade instrument to assess the use of vaping devices and to investigate prescription painkiller misuse. In 2019 additional items on school environment were added to the questionnaire for the older students.

The results of the *2019 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 188.

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 35,832 eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students participated in the 2019 Fairfax County Youth Survey, representing 84.4% of all eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students enrolled in Fairfax County Public Schools (excluding alternative schools).

Table 1. Response Rate

FCPS Enrollment^a	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
42,459	35,832	84.4%

^aTotal Fairfax County Public Schools enrollment in grades 8, 10, and 12 -- November 2019, 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 191.

A total of 2,793 questionnaires were rejected due to meeting at least one of the data cleaning criteria, leaving 33,039 usable questionnaires (92.2%). 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 – 2019)

		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
2019	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	33,039
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	12,779

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SURVEYED YOUTH

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

Slightly more than one-third of the survey respondents (36.4%) identified themselves as non-Hispanic White. Approximately one-quarter of the respondents were Hispanic (22.8%) or Asian (22.6%). One in four students (25.0%) reported that a language other than English is the primary language spoken in their home. Demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey are compared to the total Fairfax County Public Schools student population in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades in Table 3.

Table 3. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Fairfax County Student Population, 2019

	Survey Respondents ^a			FCPS Enrollment ^b	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Grade					
8 th	11,691	35.4	*	14,204	33.5
10 th	11,380	34.4		14,514	34.2
12 th	9,968	30.2	*	13,741	32.4
Gender					
Female	16,545	50.5	*	20,474	48.2
Male	16,189	49.5	*	21,985	51.8
Race/Ethnicity^c					
White	11,877	36.4	*	16,243	38.3
Black	3,413	10.5		4,339	10.2
Hispanic	7,444	22.8	*	10,430	24.6
Asian	7,374	22.6	*	9,046	21.3
Other/Multiple	2,552	7.8	*	2,401	5.7

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 2019, 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, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	Primary Language Spoken at Home		
	English	Spanish	Other
Overall	75.0	11.7	13.4
Grade			
8 th	72.2	13.7	14.1
10 th	76.2	10.9	13.0
12 th	76.8	10.3	12.9
Gender			
Female	74.5	12.0	13.6
Male	75.5	11.4	13.2
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	94.0	0.1	5.9
Black	83.1	0.3	16.6
Hispanic	46.3	52.5	1.2
Asian	63.0	0.1	36.9
Other/Multiple	92.2	0.2	7.6

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 197. 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 2019 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 (33.7%) reported drinking it at least once, ranging from 18.8% of eighth-grade students to half (49.4%) of twelfth-grade students. Female students were more likely to report ever having drunk alcohol (36.1% compared to 31.2% of male students). Rates of lifetime alcohol use varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from approximately one-fourth of Asian and Black students (23.6% and 24.2%, respectively) to two-fifths of White students (40.6%).

Fifteen percent of the students (15.2%) reported drinking alcohol in the past month, ranging from 4.5% of eighth-grade students to 27.7% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were more likely to report having drunk alcohol in the month prior to the survey (17.1% compared to 13.1% of male students). Seven percent of the students (6.9%) reported binge drinking*, including 13.8% of twelfth-grade students. A larger percentage of female students reported binge drinking in the past two weeks (7.3% vs. 6.5% of male students). The percentages of students reporting alcohol use have generally declined since 2010. The 2019 lifetime prevalence rate was 11.8 percentage points lower than in 2010, the 2019 past month prevalence rate was 5.9 percentage points lower than the 2010 rate, and the 2019 binge drinking rate was 3.6 percentage points lower than in 2010.

Questions on vaping† were added to the survey in 2018. One-fourth of the students (25.4%) reported vaping at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 13.2% of eighth-grade students to 37.3% of twelfth-grade students. One in seven students (15.1%) reported vaping in the past month, ranging from 7.2% of eighth-grade students to 23.2% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were more likely to report vaping in their lifetime (27.0% compared to 23.9% of male students) and in the past month (15.8% compared to 14.4% of male students). Rates of ever vaping ranged from 16.7% of Asian students to 31.4% of Hispanic students, and rates of vaping in the past month ranged from 9.3% of Asian students to 18.4% of Hispanic students. Both lifetime and past month rates of vaping were lower than in 2018.

Nicotine was the most common substance inhaled through vaping in the past month (11.9%), followed by marijuana (9.0%) and flavoring only (5.5%). While the rate of vaping marijuana increased from 2018, the rates for vaping nicotine and flavoring only were both lower in 2019. The percentage of students reporting vaping flavoring only was nearly half the 2018 rate.

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

† 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.

Approximately one in six of the survey respondents (17.9%) reported using marijuana in their lifetime, ranging from 5.5% of eighth-grade students to 31.2% of twelfth-grade students. One in ten Asian students (9.8%) 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, ranging from 2.5% of eighth-grade students to 17.0% of twelfth-grade students. There was little difference between genders in their rates of lifetime or past month use of marijuana. The percentages of students reporting lifetime or past month use of marijuana have fluctuated very little in the past ten years.

Nine percent of the surveyed youth (8.5%) reported smoking cigarettes at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 5.2% of eighth-grade students to 13.3% of twelfth-grade students. Hispanic students were most likely to report ever having smoked cigarettes (13.3%). Rates of smoking cigarettes varied slightly by gender, with 9.2% of male students reporting ever doing so, compared to 7.7% of female students. Less than two percent of students (1.5%) reported smoking cigarettes in the past month, including 2.6% of twelfth-grade students. Both lifetime and past month prevalence rates of cigarette use were the lowest recorded since 2010. The 2019 lifetime prevalence rate was 11.6 percentage points lower than in 2010, while the past month prevalence rate was 5.3 percentage points lower than in 2010.

Many more students reported using e-cigarettes in the past month (7.2%) than combustible cigarettes (1.5%). Rates of e-cigarette use ranged from 3.8% of eighth-grade students to 10.6% 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.

Six percent of Fairfax County students (6.2%) reported using inhalants at least once in their lifetime, while 1.5% reported using them in the month prior to survey administration. Rates of inhalants use decreased as grade level increased, ranging from 3.5% of twelfth-grade students to one in ten (9.7%) eighth-grade student reporting ever using them. The percentage of students reporting lifetime inhalants use has risen steadily since 2015, when 4.3% of students reported ever using them. The rate of using inhalants in the past month has also slightly increased since 2015, when 0.9% of students reported doing so.

Approximately three percent of Fairfax County youth (2.6%) reported misusing prescription painkillers in the past month, and 3.3% reported misuse of other prescription drugs. The percentage of students who reported using prescription painkillers without a doctor's order in the past month was the lowest reported in the past ten years, declining 3.1 percentage points from 2010.

Less than two percent of the students reported using LSD in the past month (1.6%) and over-the-counter drugs (1.3%); and less than one percent reported using cocaine (0.7%), steroids, methamphetamine, and ecstasy (0.4% each), and heroin (0.3%).

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

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 2019 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 (13.4 years), followed by alcohol (13.7 years), marijuana (14.6 years), and then regular alcohol use (15.1 years), which was defined as consuming alcohol at least once a month. Ten percent of the students (9.6%) reported first drinking alcohol before the age of 13, while 3.3% reported 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, 2019

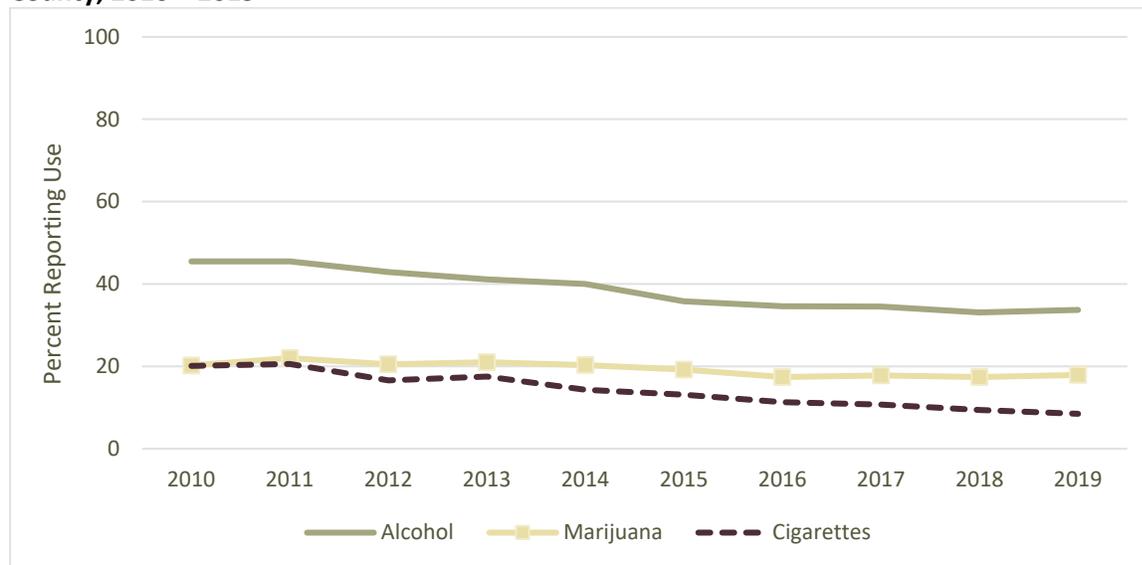
	Alcohol	Vaping ^a	Marijuana	Cigarettes	Inhalants
Overall	33.7	25.4	17.9	8.5	6.2
Grade					
8 th	18.8	13.2	5.5	5.2	9.7
10 th	33.3	26.2	17.5	7.1	5.4
12 th	49.4	37.3	31.2	13.3	3.5
Gender					
Female	36.1	27.0	18.2	7.7	6.5
Male	31.2	23.9	17.6	9.2	5.9
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	40.6	27.4	20.3	8.3	6.0
Black	24.2	23.7	18.1	6.6	6.2
Hispanic	36.7	31.4	21.8	13.3	7.7
Asian	23.6	16.7	9.8	5.0	4.7
Other/Multiple	36.8	27.4	20.0	8.1	7.1

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 – 2019



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).

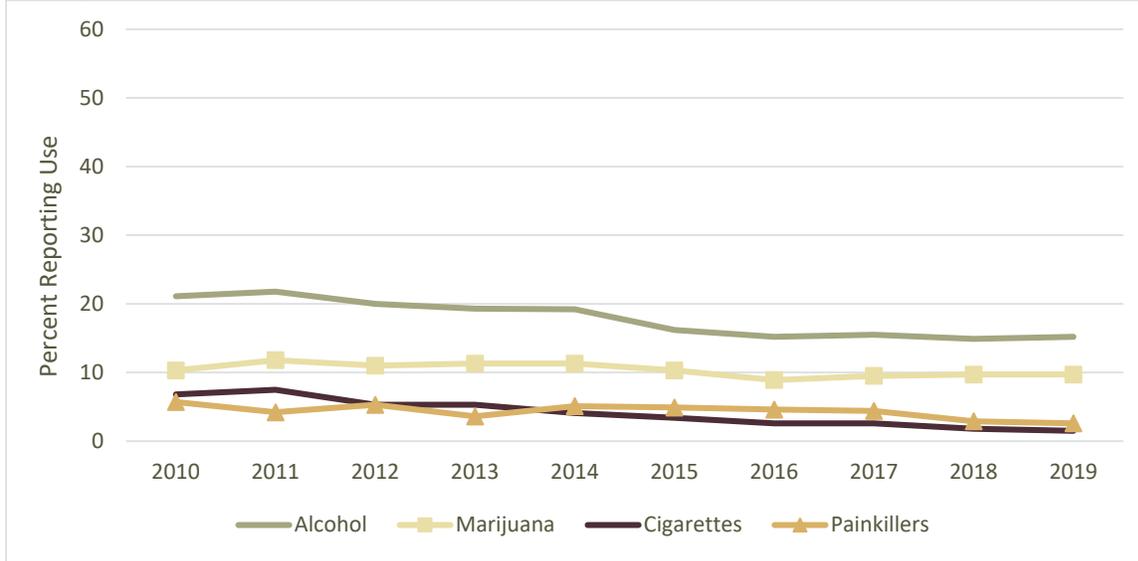
Table 6. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

Substance	Overall	Grade			Gender		Race/Ethnicity ^a					
		8 th	10 th	12 th	Female	Male	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other/ Multiple	
Alcohol	15.2	4.5	13.9	27.7	17.1	13.1	21.7	8.2	14.2	14.2	8.8	16.6
Binge Drinking ^b	6.9	1.4	5.8	13.8	7.3	6.5	10.2	3.5	6.7	6.7	3.5	7.2
Any vaping	15.1	7.2	15.3	23.2	15.8	14.4	16.8	14.2	18.4	18.4	9.3	16.3
Vaping nicotine	11.9	5.8	11.9	18.4	12.5	11.4	13.7	10.7	14.2	14.2	7.4	12.7
Vaping marijuana	9.0	2.8	9.6	14.7	9.1	8.9	10.2	8.8	10.8	10.8	5.1	10.1
Vaping flavorings only	5.5	4.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	4.9	4.2	6.6	9.1	9.1	3.3	6.1
Marijuana	9.7	2.5	9.9	17.0	9.6	9.8	11.5	10.2	11.0	11.0	5.1	11.0
E-cigarettes ^c	7.2	3.8	7.2	10.6	7.0	7.3	8.1	4.9	8.9	8.9	5.0	7.2
Smokeless tobacco	3.4	2.3	3.2	4.8	2.8	3.9	3.2	3.4	4.6	4.6	2.4	3.2
Rx drugs (not painkillers) without doctor's order	3.3	2.7	3.2	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.8	2.8	3.5	3.5	2.3	4.1
Rx painkillers without a doctor's order	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.1	3.1
Synthetic marijuana	1.7	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.7
LSD or other hallucinogens	1.6	0.6	1.6	2.6	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.9
Cigarettes	1.5	0.9	1.1	2.6	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.0	0.8	1.5
Inhalants	1.5	2.8	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.0	2.0
Over-the-counter drugs to get high	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	0.6	1.3
Cocaine or crack	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.1
Steroids	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2
Methamphetamine	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4
Ecstasy	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6
Heroin	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5

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

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

Figure 3. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in The Past Month, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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, 2019

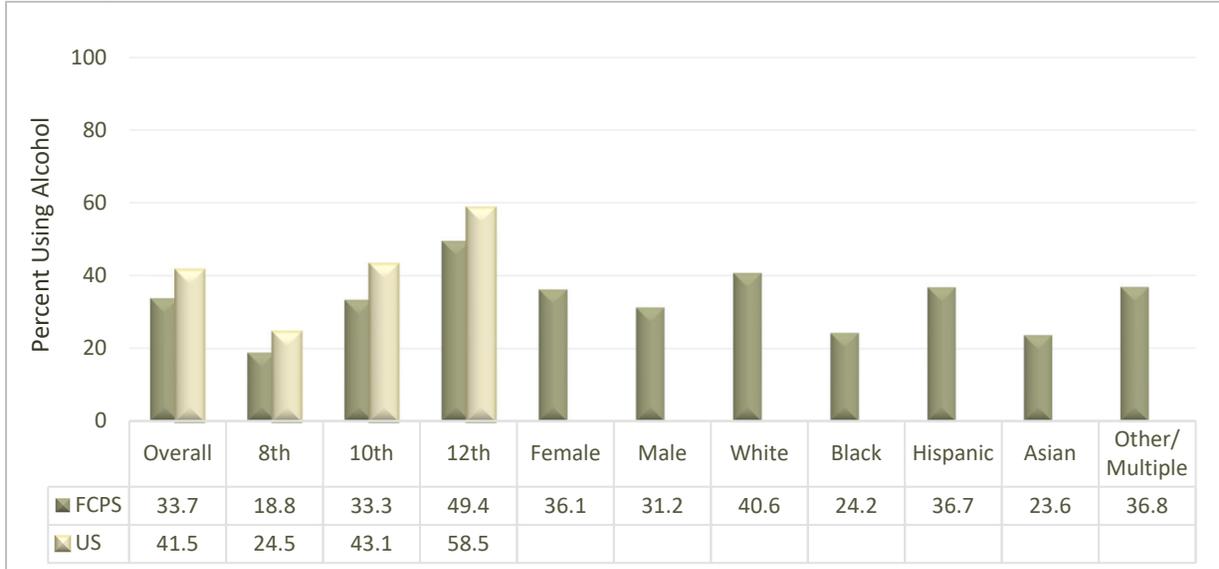
	Cigarette Use	First Alcohol Use	Marijuana Use	Regular Alcohol Use ^a
Overall	13.4	13.7	14.6	15.1
Grade				
8 th	11.5	11.5	12.3	12.2
10 th	12.9	13.3	14.1	14.3
12 th	14.4	14.8	15.4	16.0
Gender				
Female	13.5	13.8	14.7	15.1
Male	13.3	13.5	14.6	15.2
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	13.9	14.0	14.9	15.4
Black	13.0	13.3	14.4	14.7
Hispanic	13.0	13.2	14.2	14.7
Asian	13.4	13.9	15.0	15.3
Other/Multiple	13.3	13.6	14.5	15.2

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

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

ALCOHOL USE

Figure 4. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2019



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2019 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2020). 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, 2015 – 2019

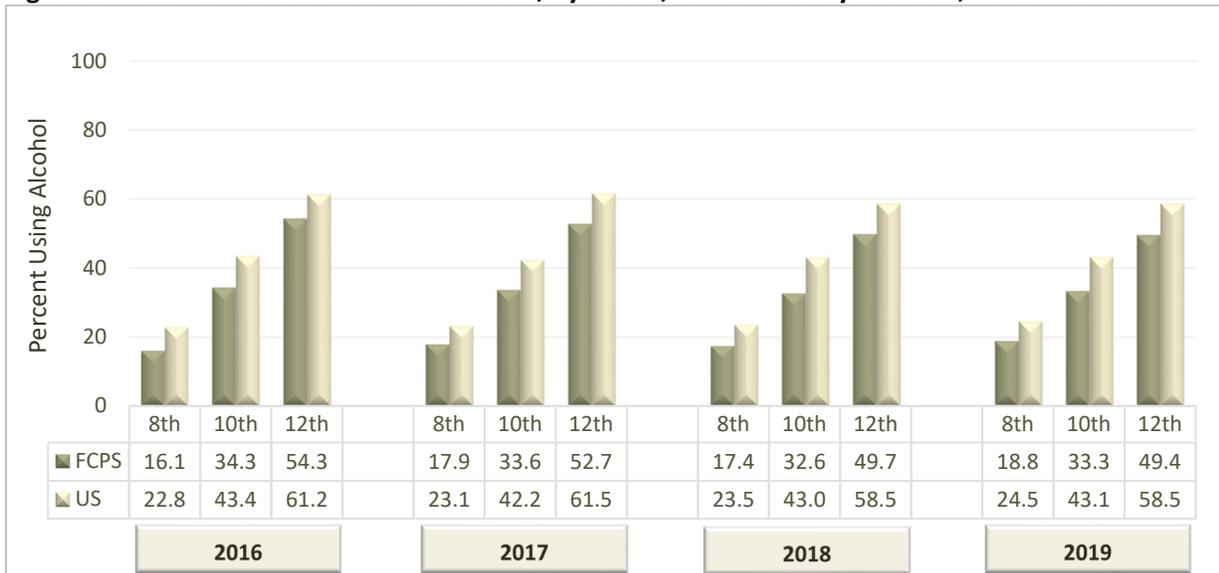
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	35.8	34.6	34.5	33.1	33.7
Grade					
8 th	16.9	16.1	17.9	17.4	18.8
10 th	34.4	34.3	33.6	32.6	33.3
12 th	56.9	54.3	52.7	49.7	49.4
Gender					
Female	37.0	35.8	35.6	34.8	36.1
Male	34.6	33.2	33.3	31.4	31.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	40.5	39.3	40.3	39.0	40.6
Black	28.2	28.4	25.2	22.8	24.2
Hispanic	42.4	40.0	40.9	37.2	36.7
Asian	23.9	22.5	22.4	22.5	23.6
Other/Multiple	38.9	38.8	36.6	38.6	36.8

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

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

Figure 5. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019



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., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 9. Lifetime Frequency of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

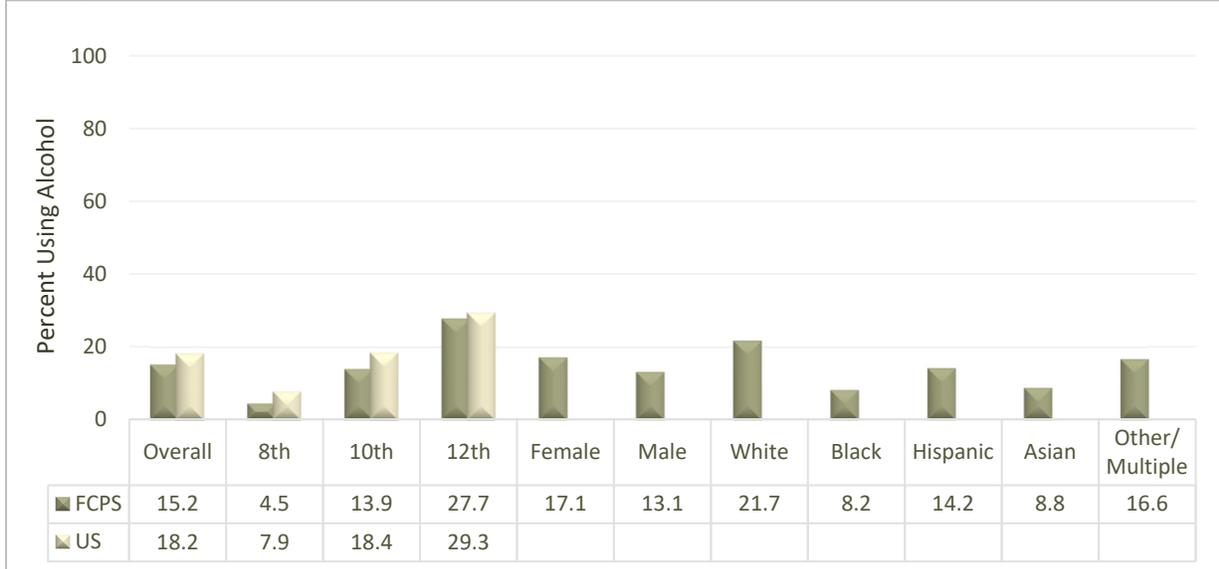
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	66.3	11.8	7.5	4.5	4.3	2.5	3.2
Grade							
8 th	81.2	10.7	4.1	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.6
10 th	66.8	12.5	8.1	4.5	4.2	1.9	2.0
12 th	50.6	12.1	10.3	7.1	7.6	5.1	7.1
Gender							
Female	63.9	12.7	8.2	4.9	4.8	2.7	2.8
Male	68.8	10.8	6.7	4.0	3.8	2.3	3.7
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	59.4	12.1	8.2	5.7	6.2	3.9	4.7
Black	75.8	9.6	6.3	3.0	2.5	1.2	1.7
Hispanic	63.3	13.8	8.5	4.7	4.1	2.3	3.4
Asian	76.4	9.9	6.0	2.9	2.3	1.1	1.4
Other/Multiple	63.2	13.3	7.9	4.8	4.7	2.7	3.5

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

^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., 2019



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2019 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2020). 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, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	16.2	15.2	15.5	14.9	15.2
Grade					
8 th	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.7	4.5
10 th	14.0	13.8	14.1	13.5	13.9
12 th	32.0	29.7	29.5	28.0	27.7
Gender					
Female	17.5	16.6	16.7	16.4	17.1
Male	14.9	13.8	14.3	13.4	13.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	21.3	20.7	21.4	20.4	21.7
Black	10.2	10.3	8.5	7.9	8.2
Hispanic	16.8	14.7	16.3	14.8	14.2
Asian	8.1	7.4	7.4	8.2	8.8
Other/Multiple	19.1	17.1	18.1	18.1	16.6

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 7. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019



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., 2020). 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, 2019

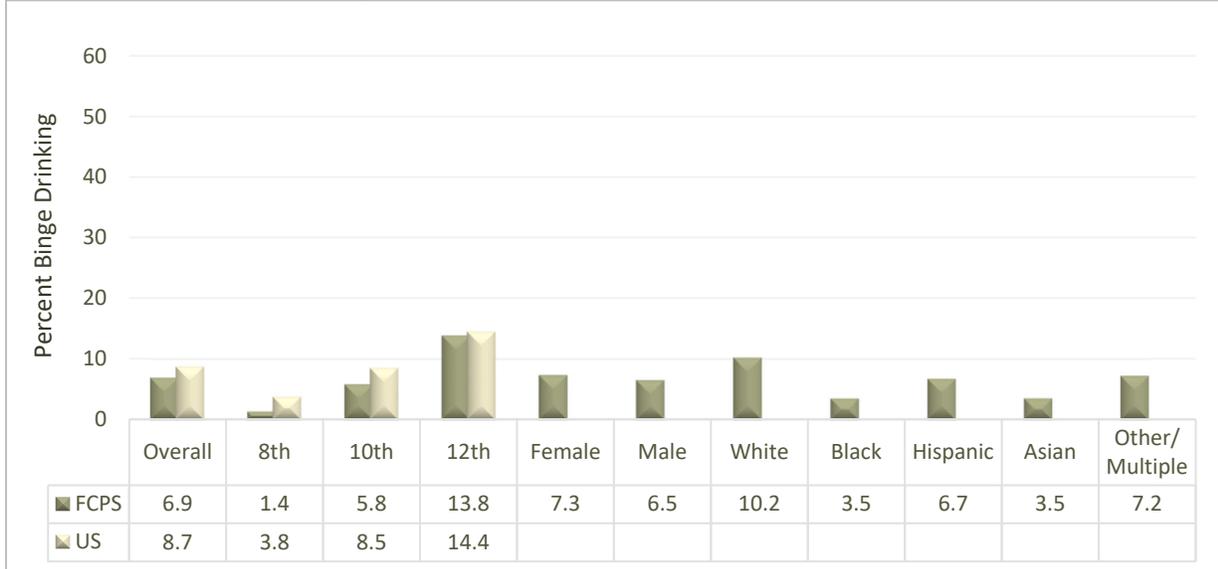
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	84.9	8.7	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.3
Grade							
8 th	95.5	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
10 th	86.1	8.8	3.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2
12 th	72.3	14.4	7.4	3.3	1.6	0.3	0.6
Gender							
Female	82.9	10.2	4.2	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.2
Male	86.9	7.2	3.2	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	78.3	11.8	5.8	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.3
Black	91.8	5.0	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	85.8	8.7	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.5
Asian	91.2	5.5	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	83.4	9.6	4.0	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.3

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

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

Figure 8. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2019



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 2019 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2020). 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, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.9
Grade					
8 th	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4
10 th	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8
12 th	16.2	14.0	14.1	13.0	13.8
Gender					
Female	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.7	7.3
Male	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	10.4	9.3	9.5	8.8	10.2
Black	4.2	4.4	3.2	3.6	3.5
Hispanic	8.3	6.2	7.6	6.7	6.7
Asian	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.5
Other/Multiple	7.3	7.8	6.7	7.8	7.2

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

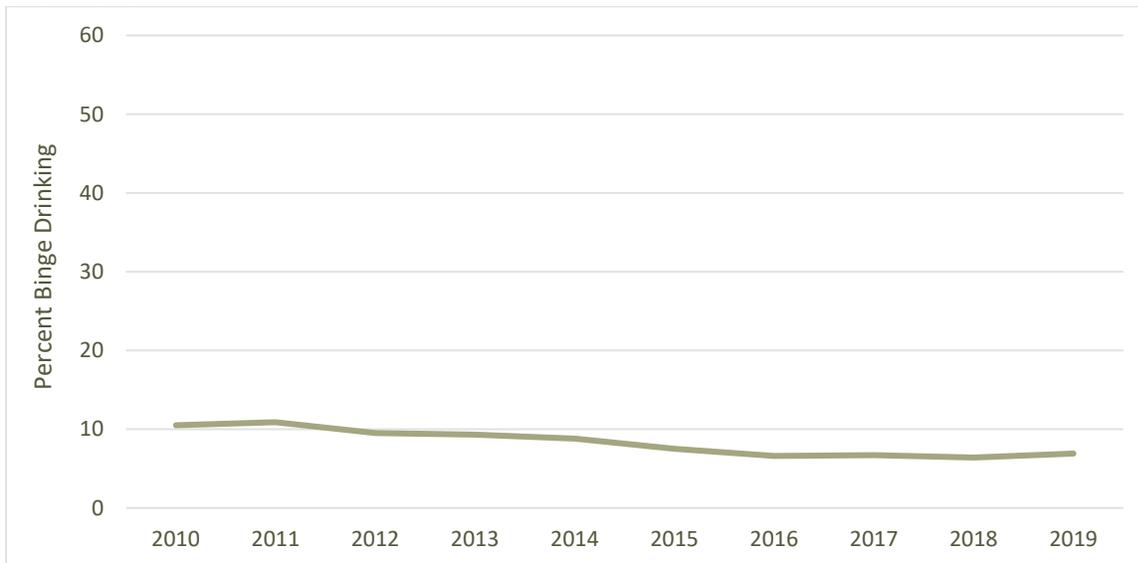
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 9. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019



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., 2020). 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 – 2019



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, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	None	Once	Twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10+ Times
Overall	93.1	3.5	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.2
Grade						
8 th	98.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
10 th	94.2	3.2	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.2
12 th	86.2	6.7	3.8	2.4	0.5	0.4
Gender						
Female	92.7	3.9	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.1
Male	93.6	3.1	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	89.8	5.2	2.8	1.8	0.2	0.2
Black	96.5	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	93.3	3.2	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.3
Asian	96.5	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	92.8	4.0	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.3

Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). 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, 2019

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.7	66.3	9.6	24.1
Grade				
8 th	11.5	81.3	13.9	4.8
10 th	13.3	66.8	8.7	24.6
12 th	14.8	50.5	6.4	43.1
Gender				
Female	13.8	63.9	9.1	27.1
Male	13.5	68.9	10.2	21.0
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.0	59.8	8.9	31.2
Black	13.3	75.2	9.1	15.7
Hispanic	13.2	62.4	14.5	23.2
Asian	13.9	76.8	6.0	17.3
Other/Multiple	13.6	63.7	10.8	25.5

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

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having 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, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	9.7	9.0	9.4	9.0	9.6
Grade					
8 th	12.5	11.6	12.6	12.7	13.9
10 th	9.0	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.7
12 th	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.2	6.4
Gender					
Female	9.0	8.1	8.7	8.4	9.1
Male	10.4	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.9
Black	10.3	9.0	9.6	9.3	9.1
Hispanic	14.4	13.7	14.2	12.7	14.5
Asian	7.6	6.2	6.9	6.2	6.0
Other/Multiple	11.1	11.5	10.4	11.2	10.8

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 16. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Alcohol Before Age 13, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Grade								
10 th	11.9	19.2	9.0	18.6	8.5	15.4	8.7	15.4
12 th	9.4	14.7	7.8	13.5	7.1	12.7	6.4	11.9

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

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

Table 17. Age of First Using Alcohol Regularly, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	15.1	88.9	0.9	10.2
Grade				
8 th	12.2	97.1	1.5	1.4
10 th	14.3	90.2	0.8	9.0
12 th	16.0	79.0	0.6	20.4
Gender				
Female	15.1	87.1	1.0	11.9
Male	15.2	90.7	0.8	8.4
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	15.4	85.1	0.7	14.3
Black	14.7	93.3	1.1	5.7
Hispanic	14.7	87.4	1.9	10.8
Asian	15.3	94.1	0.4	5.4
Other/Multiple	15.2	88.9	0.8	10.3

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

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

Table 18. Percentage of Students Reporting First Using Alcohol Regularly Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

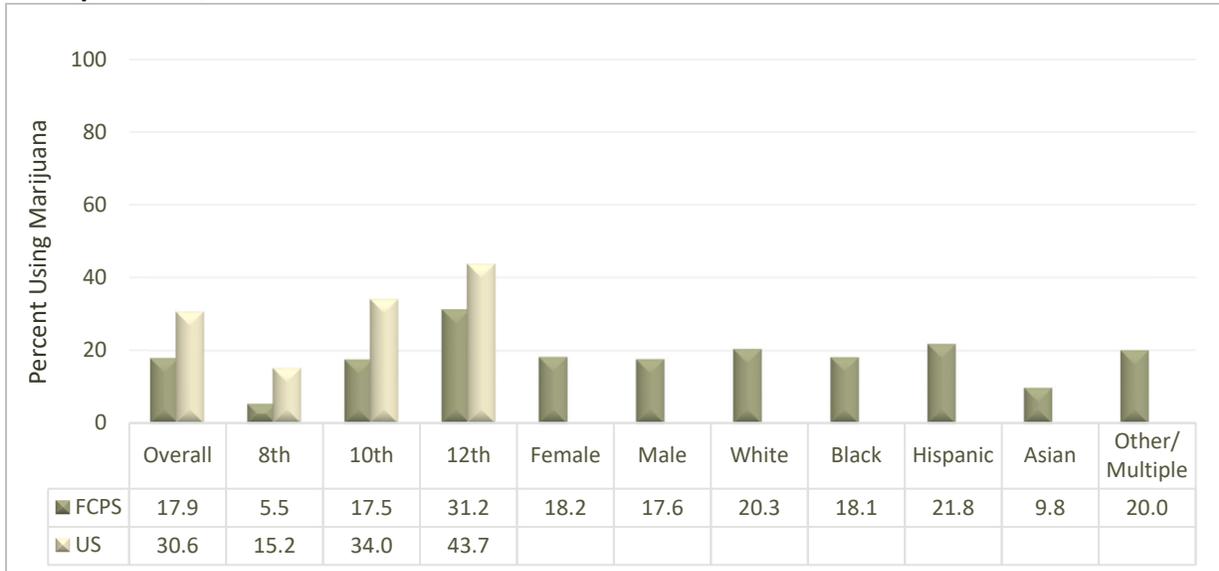
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Grade					
8 th	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5
10 th	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
12 th	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
Gender					
Female	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0
Male	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Black	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1
Hispanic	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.9
Asian	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other/Multiple	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	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., 2019



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2019 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 19. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

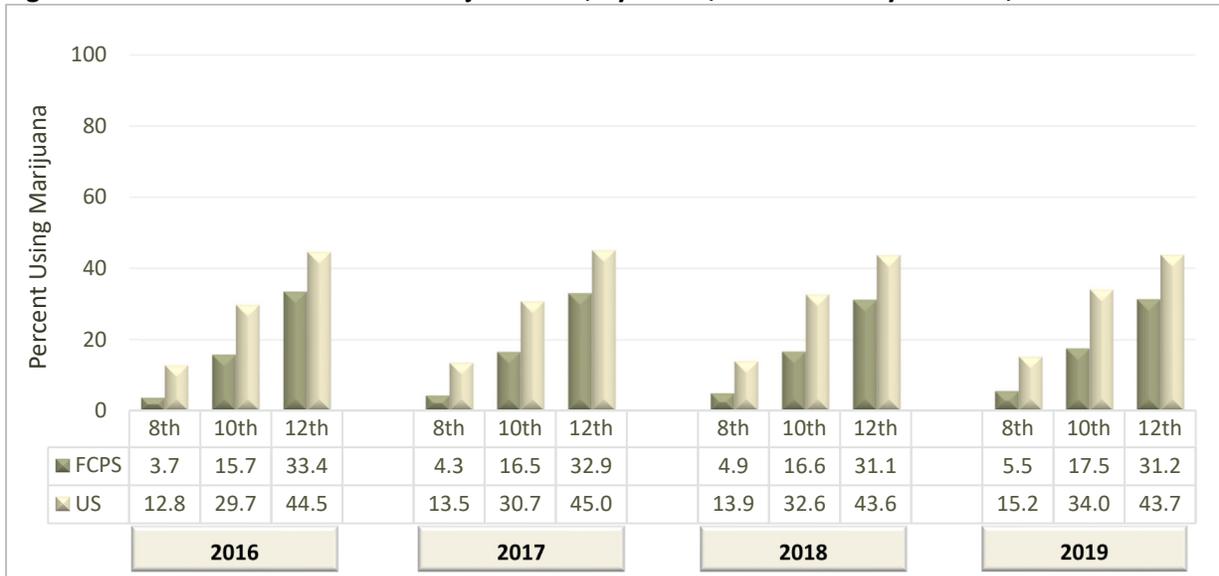
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	19.2	17.4	17.8	17.4	17.9
Grade					
8 th	4.4	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.5
10 th	17.0	15.7	16.5	16.6	17.5
12 th	36.4	33.4	32.9	31.1	31.2
Gender					
Female	18.2	17.0	17.1	17.2	18.2
Male	20.1	17.9	18.4	17.7	17.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	20.3	18.4	19.3	19.2	20.3
Black	21.1	20.4	18.8	18.0	18.1
Hispanic	25.3	22.2	22.9	21.4	21.8
Asian	9.8	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.8
Other/Multiple	21.2	20.6	21.0	21.0	20.0

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., 2016 – 2019



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., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 20. Lifetime Frequency of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

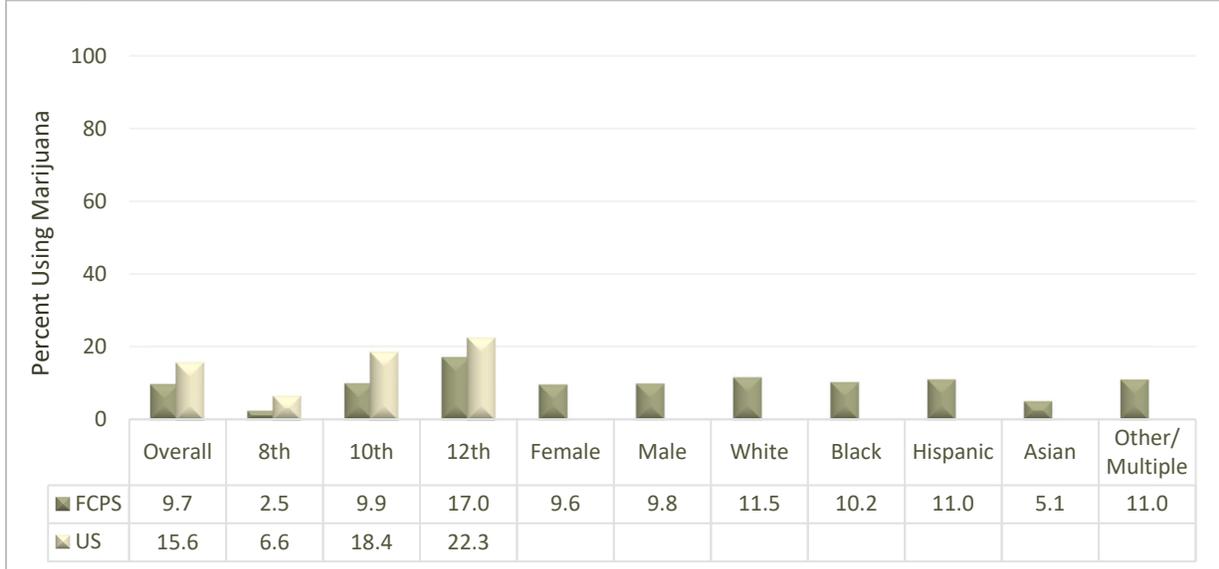
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	82.1	5.2	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	4.3
Grade							
8 th	94.5	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7
10 th	82.5	5.4	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	3.8
12 th	68.8	7.6	4.8	3.5	4.0	2.9	8.5
Gender							
Female	81.8	5.6	3.4	2.2	2.4	1.6	3.2
Male	82.4	4.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.6	5.4
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	79.7	5.6	3.1	2.4	2.5	1.8	5.0
Black	81.9	4.9	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	5.0
Hispanic	78.2	6.3	3.8	2.7	2.2	1.9	4.8
Asian	90.2	3.4	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.9
Other/Multiple	80.0	5.8	3.2	1.8	2.0	1.6	5.6

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

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

Figure 13. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2019



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2019 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2020). 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 21. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	10.3	8.9	9.5	9.7	9.7
Grade					
8 th	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.5
10 th	9.3	8.0	8.8	9.5	9.9
12 th	20.0	17.8	17.9	17.6	17.0
Gender					
Female	9.3	8.3	8.5	9.0	9.6
Male	11.4	9.6	10.4	10.4	9.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	11.6	10.3	10.8	11.4	11.5
Black	11.7	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.2
Hispanic	12.5	9.8	11.4	11.1	11.0
Asian	4.8	4.1	4.2	5.0	5.1
Other/Multiple	11.9	10.9	11.7	11.9	11.0

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 14. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019



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., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 22. Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	4.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1
Grade							
8 th	97.5	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
10 th	90.1	4.4	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0
12 th	83.1	7.0	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.2
Gender							
Female	90.4	4.8	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7
Male	90.2	3.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	88.5	5.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.5
Black	89.8	3.3	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Hispanic	89.0	5.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3
Asian	94.9	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	89.1	4.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.0

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

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

Table 23. Age of First Using Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	14.6	82.4	1.7	15.9
Grade				
8 th	12.3	94.8	2.5	2.6
10 th	14.1	82.8	1.6	15.6
12 th	15.4	69.0	1.0	30.0
Gender				
Female	14.7	82.2	1.4	16.4
Male	14.6	82.6	2.1	15.4
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	14.9	79.9	0.8	19.2
Black	14.4	81.8	2.3	15.9
Hispanic	14.2	78.8	3.5	17.7
Asian	15.0	90.5	0.7	8.8
Other/Multiple	14.5	80.4	2.6	17.0

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

Table 24. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Marijuana Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Grade					
8 th	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.5
10 th	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6
12 th	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.0
Gender					
Female	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Male	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
Black	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.4	2.3
Hispanic	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.5
Asian	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Other/Multiple	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.6

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 25. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Marijuana Before Age 13, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

Grade	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
10 th	2.3	9.6	2.0	8.3	1.6	6.7	1.6	5.7
12 th	2.0	6.2	1.7	6.1	1.8	6.5	1.0	4.4

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

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

Table 26. Past Month Prevalence of Synthetic Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.7
Grade					
8 th	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.1
10 th	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.1
12 th	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.9
Gender					
Female	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.8
Male	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.4
Black	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.7
Hispanic	4.4	3.5	4.0	2.6	2.8
Asian	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0
Other/Multiple	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.7

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

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

Table 27. Frequency of Synthetic Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

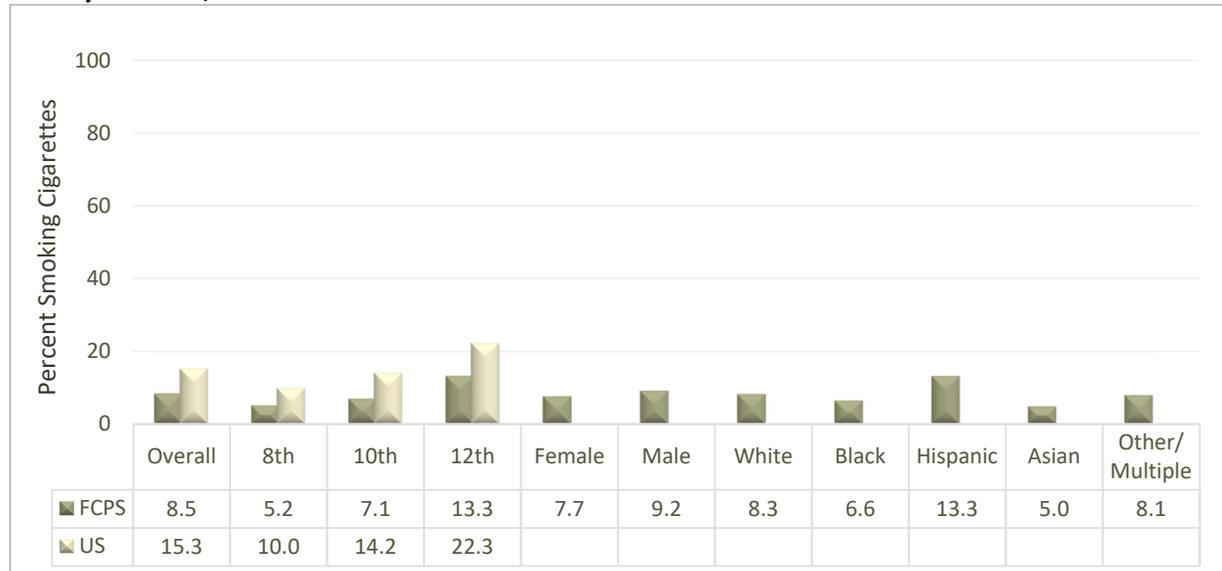
	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10-19 days	20-30 Days
Overall	98.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Grade						
8 th	98.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 th	98.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
12 th	98.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gender						
Female	98.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Male	98.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	98.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Black	98.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
Hispanic	97.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Asian	99.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3

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

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

TOBACCO USE

Figure 15. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2019



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2019 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 28. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

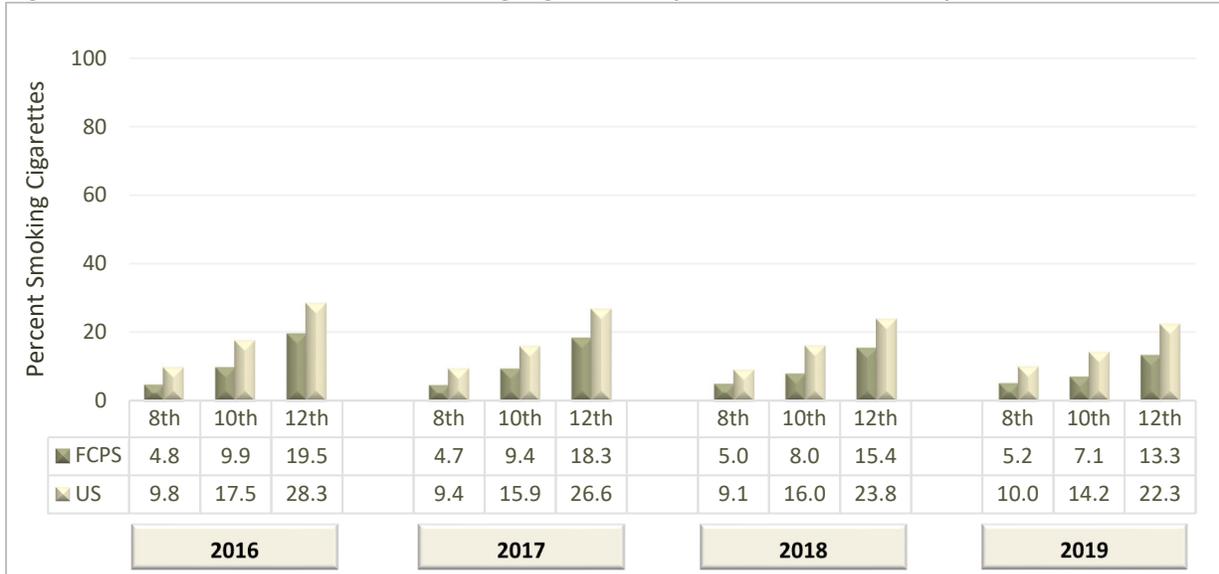
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	13.1	11.3	10.7	9.4	8.5
Grade					
8 th	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.2
10 th	11.8	9.9	9.4	8.0	7.1
12 th	22.4	19.5	18.3	15.4	13.3
Gender					
Female	12.4	10.5	10.2	8.8	7.7
Male	13.8	12.0	11.2	10.0	9.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	12.3	10.7	10.8	9.4	8.3
Black	11.8	10.3	8.7	7.8	6.6
Hispanic	20.5	17.1	16.7	14.0	13.3
Asian	8.0	6.8	5.9	5.6	5.0
Other/Multiple	14.4	11.9	10.7	9.6	8.1

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

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

Figure 16. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019



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., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 29. Lifetime Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	Regularly in the past	Regularly now
Overall	91.5	6.0	1.6	0.6	0.3
Grade					
8 th	94.8	4.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
10 th	92.9	5.1	1.3	0.5	0.2
12 th	86.7	8.9	3.0	1.0	0.5
Gender					
Female	92.3	5.7	1.3	0.6	0.2
Male	90.8	6.4	1.9	0.5	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	91.7	5.7	2.0	0.5	0.2
Black	93.4	4.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
Hispanic	86.8	9.8	1.9	1.1	0.4
Asian	95.1	3.5	1.0	0.3	0.2
Other/Multiple	91.9	5.3	2.0	0.6	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 30. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.5
Grade					
8 th	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9
10 th	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.1
12 th	6.9	5.4	5.0	3.3	2.6
Gender					
Female	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.2
Male	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.0	1.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	3.7	2.9	3.0	1.9	1.7
Black	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.4
Hispanic	5.2	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.0
Asian	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8
Other/Multiple	3.5	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.5

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

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

Table 31. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	2.6	5.9	2.6	5.4	1.8	4.6	1.5	3.7
Grade								
8 th	0.7	2.6	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.2	0.9	2.3
10 th	1.9	4.9	1.9	5.0	1.3	4.2	1.1	3.4
12 th	5.4	10.5	5.0	9.7	3.3	7.6	2.6	5.7

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., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 32. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	98.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	97.5	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	98.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	98.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	98.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Hispanic	98.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

Table 33. Age of First Smoking a Cigarette, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.4	90.8	3.3	5.9
Grade				
8 th	11.5	94.1	4.3	1.6
10 th	12.9	92.3	2.6	5.1
12 th	14.4	85.9	2.9	11.2
Gender				
Female	13.5	91.1	2.9	6.1
Male	13.3	90.5	3.7	5.8
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	13.9	91.0	2.4	6.6
Black	13.0	92.8	3.1	4.1
Hispanic	13.0	85.7	6.1	8.3
Asian	13.4	94.7	1.9	3.5
Other/Multiple	13.3	90.7	3.4	6.0

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 34. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Cigarettes Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.3
Grade					
8 th	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.3
10 th	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.0	2.6
12 th	4.3	4.1	3.9	2.7	2.9
Gender					
Female	3.9	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9
Male	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
Black	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.1
Hispanic	7.6	7.2	6.6	5.6	6.1
Asian	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.9
Other/Multiple	5.6	5.7	4.4	3.7	3.4

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

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

Table 35. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking E-Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	5.7	4.0	9.7	8.7	7.2
Grade					
8 th	3.5	2.6	4.1	4.1	3.8
10 th	5.3	3.7	9.5	8.5	7.2
12 th	8.3	5.8	15.9	13.6	10.6
Gender					
Female	4.7	3.2	8.3	7.9	7.0
Male	6.6	4.8	11.1	9.5	7.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	5.7	4.1	13.1	10.2	8.1
Black	4.5	2.9	6.3	5.7	4.9
Hispanic	8.5	6.3	9.7	10.6	8.9
Asian	3.4	2.2	5.1	5.3	5.0
Other/Multiple	6.4	4.1	11.1	10.0	7.2

Note. US (national) data are no longer available for comparison. The item on the Monitoring the Future Survey was modified in 2017 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 36. Frequency of Smoking E-Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10-19 days	20-30 Days
Overall	92.9	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.8
Grade						
8 th	96.2	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
10 th	92.8	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.5
12 th	89.5	3.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	3.4
Gender						
Female	93.0	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.4
Male	92.7	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.1
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	91.9	2.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.4
Black	95.1	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.2
Hispanic	91.1	3.9	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.5
Asian	95.0	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1
Other/Multiple	92.8	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.7	2.4

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

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

Table 37. Past Month Prevalence of Using Smokeless Tobacco, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.4
Grade					
8 th	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3
10 th	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.2
12 th	6.1	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.8
Gender					
Female	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.8
Male	5.1	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.3	3.2
Black	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.4
Hispanic	4.9	3.9	4.9	5.0	4.6
Asian	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4
Other/Multiple	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.2

Note. 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 38. Past Month Prevalence of Using Smokeless Tobacco, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1
Grade								
8 th	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5
10 th	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.2
12 th	5.3	6.6	6.0	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.8	3.5

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., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 39. Frequency of Using Smokeless Tobacco in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

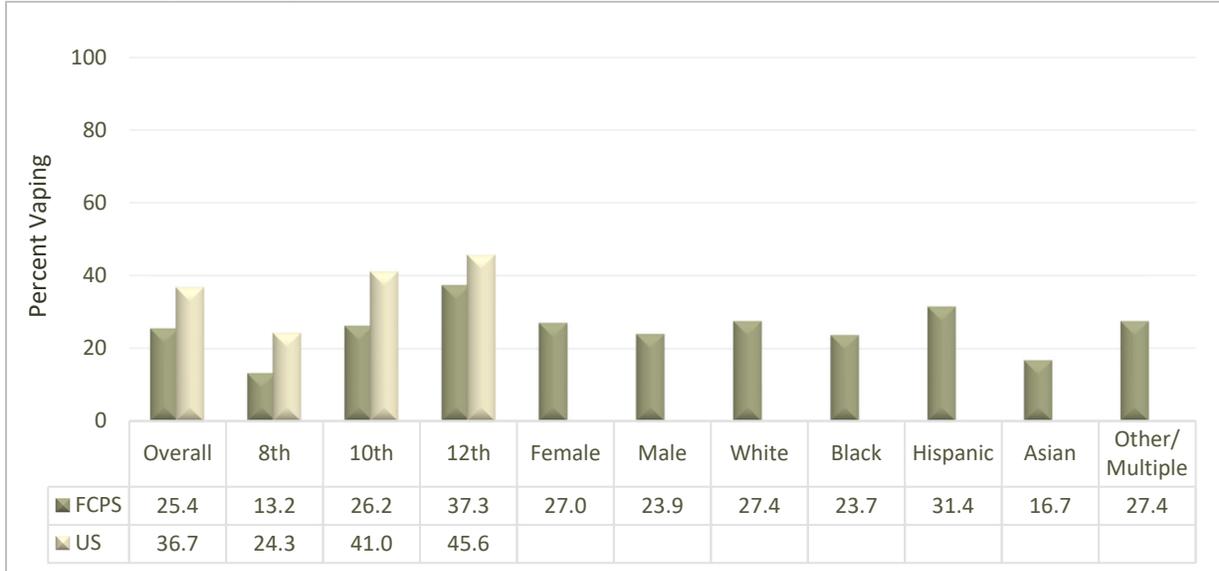
	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	About once a day	More than once a day
Overall	96.6	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.6
Grade					
8 th	97.8	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4
10 th	96.9	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.5
12 th	95.2	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.8
Gender					
Female	97.2	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.4
Male	96.1	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	96.8	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.4
Black	96.6	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.8
Hispanic	95.4	2.4	1.5	0.2	0.6
Asian	97.6	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.6
Other/Multiple	96.8	1.4	1.0	0.2	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.

VAPING*

Figure 17. Lifetime Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2019



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2019 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2020). 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.

Table 40. Lifetime Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2019

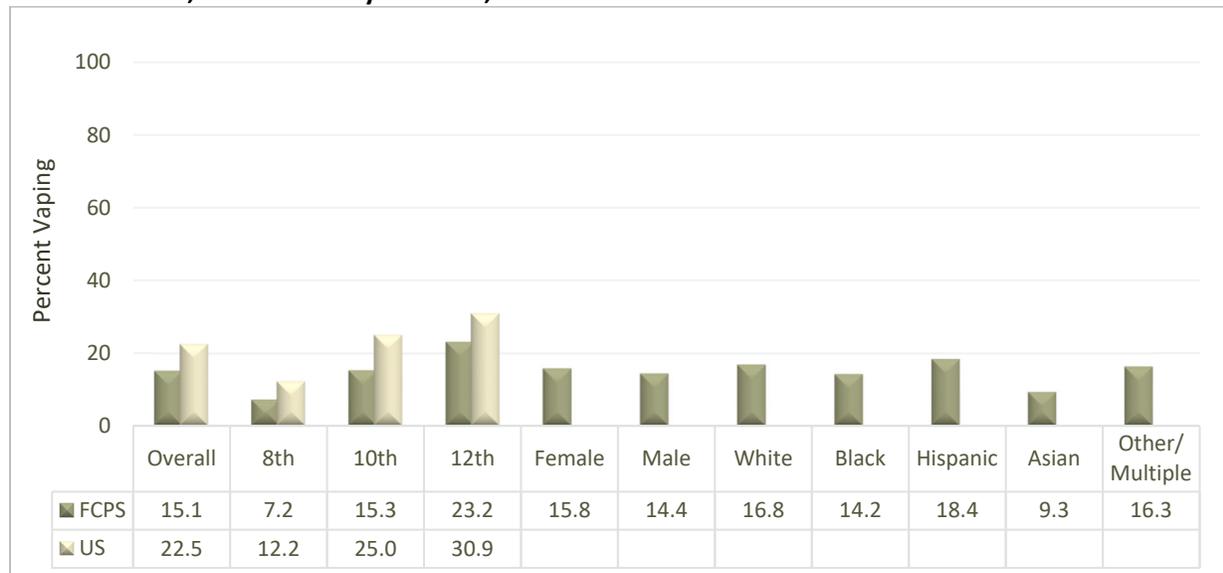
(Values are percentages)

	2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	27.9	33.4	25.4	36.7
Grade				
8 th	15.1	21.5	13.2	24.3
10 th	29.5	36.9	26.2	41.0
12 th	39.3	42.5	37.3	45.6
Gender				
Female	27.8		27.0	
Male	28.1		23.9	
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	29.9		27.4	
Black	27.3		23.7	
Hispanic	34.1		31.4	
Asian	17.9		16.7	
Other/Multiple	30.7		27.4	

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. 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., 2020). 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.

Figure 18. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2019



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2019 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2020). 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 41. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2019

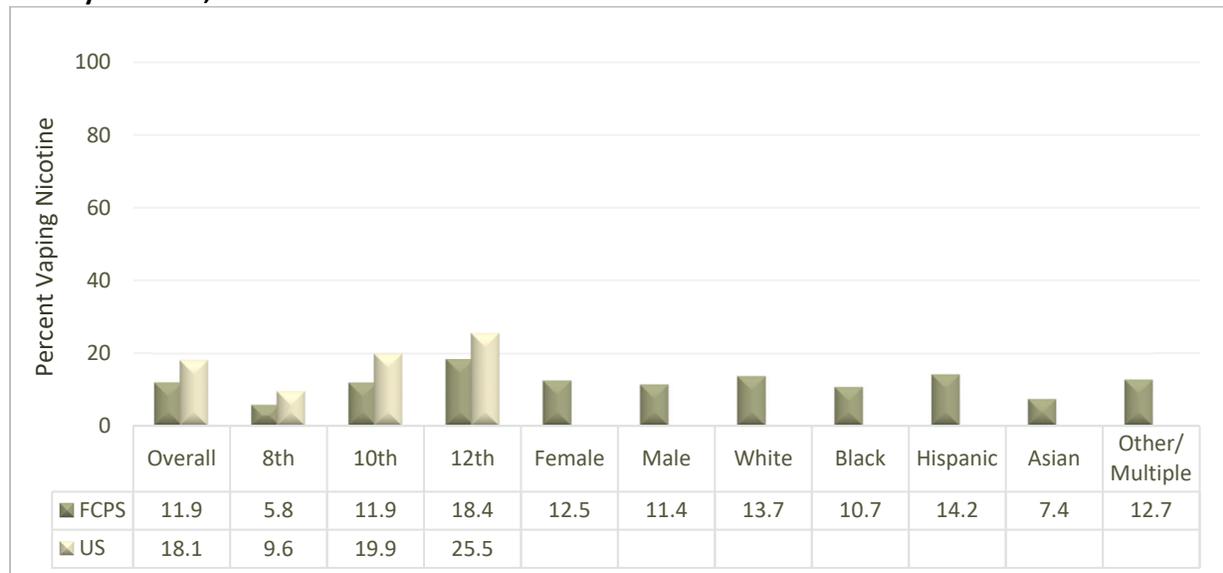
(Values are percentages)

	2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	19.8	19.2	15.1	22.5
Grade				
8 th	9.8	10.4	7.2	12.2
10 th	20.5	21.7	15.3	25.0
12 th	29.4	26.7	23.2	30.9
Gender				
Female	20.3		15.8	
Male	19.3		14.4	
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	22.3		16.8	
Black	18.1		14.2	
Hispanic	23.8		18.4	
Asian	11.9		9.3	
Other/Multiple	22.0		16.3	

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. 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., 2020). 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.

Figure 19. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Nicotine, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2019



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2019 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2020). 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 42. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Nicotine, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	16.7	14.2	11.9	18.1
Grade				
8 th	7.3	6.1	5.8	9.6
10 th	17.6	16.1	11.9	19.9
12 th	25.4	20.9	18.4	25.5
Gender				
Female	16.9		12.5	
Male	16.4		11.4	
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	19.6		13.7	
Black	14.4		10.7	
Hispanic	19.4		14.2	
Asian	9.5		7.4	
Other/Multiple	19.0		12.7	

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. 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., 2020). 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 43. Frequency of Vaping Nicotine in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

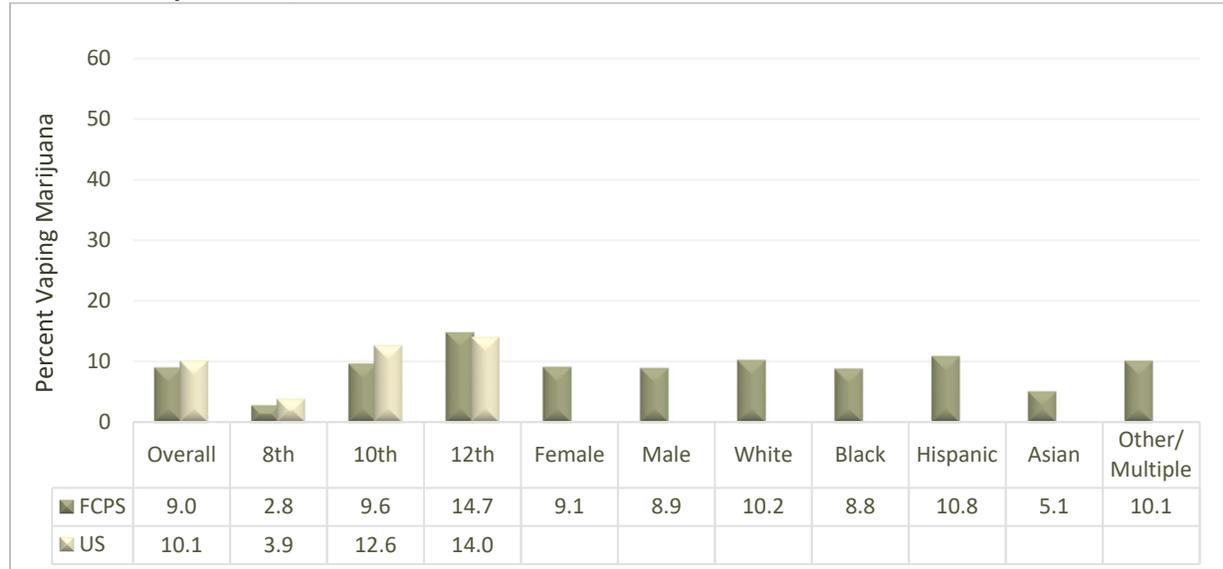
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	88.1	4.7	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.1
Grade							
8 th	94.2	2.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
10 th	88.1	4.9	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.9
12 th	81.6	6.4	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	4.1
Gender							
Female	87.5	5.3	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.8
Male	88.6	4.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.5
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	86.3	5.0	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.9
Black	89.3	4.4	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.7
Hispanic	85.8	5.9	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.9
Asian	92.6	3.2	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.3
Other/Multiple	87.3	4.5	2.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	2.9

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 20. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2019



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2019 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2020). 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 44. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	8.0	5.7	9.0	10.1
Grade				
8 th	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.9
10 th	8.1	7.0	9.6	12.6
12 th	14.1	7.5	14.7	14.0
Gender				
Female	7.4		9.1	
Male	8.7		8.9	
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	9.1		10.2	
Black	7.9		8.8	
Hispanic	9.8		10.8	
Asian	4.4		5.1	
Other/Multiple	9.2		10.1	

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. 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., 2020). 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 45. Frequency of Vaping Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

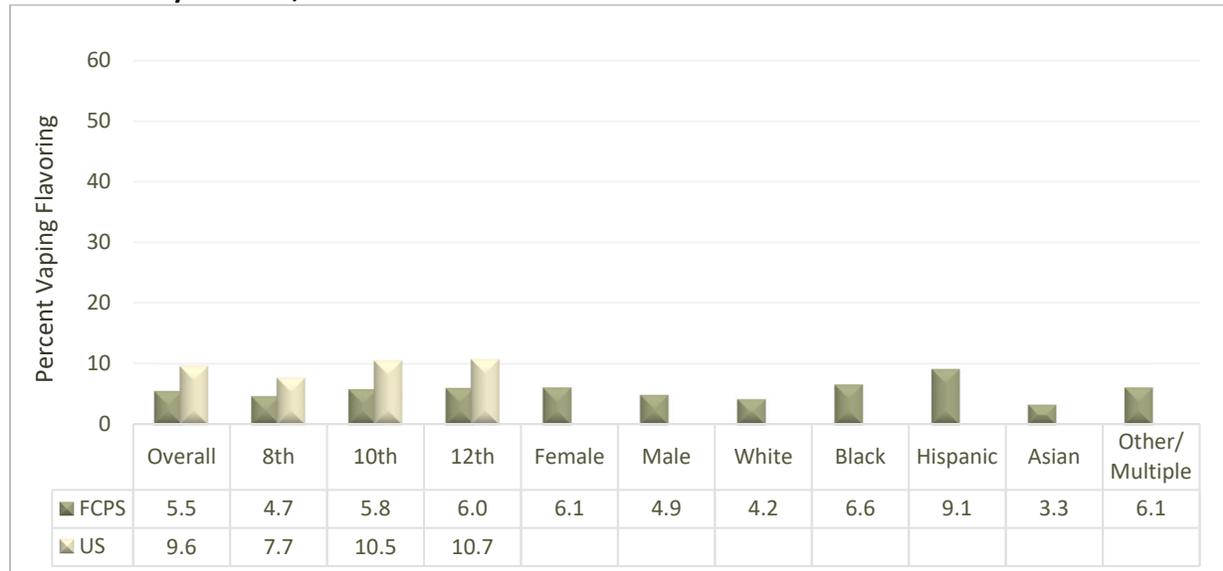
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	91.0	3.9	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.9
Grade							
8 th	97.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
10 th	90.4	4.1	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.0
12 th	85.3	6.2	2.7	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.7
Gender							
Female	90.9	4.4	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7
Male	91.1	3.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	89.8	4.6	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9
Black	91.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.2
Hispanic	89.2	4.8	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.3
Asian	94.9	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4
Other/Multiple	89.9	4.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.1

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 21. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Flavoring Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2019



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2019 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2020). 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 46. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Flavoring Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a	FCPS	US ^a
Overall	10.3	11.5	5.5	9.6
Grade				
8 th	7.5	8.1	4.7	7.7
10 th	11.4	13.1	5.8	10.5
12 th	12.0	13.5	6.0	10.7
Gender				
Female	10.9		6.1	
Male	9.7		4.9	
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	9.2		4.2	
Black	11.1		6.6	
Hispanic	15.0		9.1	
Asian	7.0		3.3	
Other/Multiple	11.3		6.1	

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. 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., 2020). 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 47. Frequency of Vaping Flavoring in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

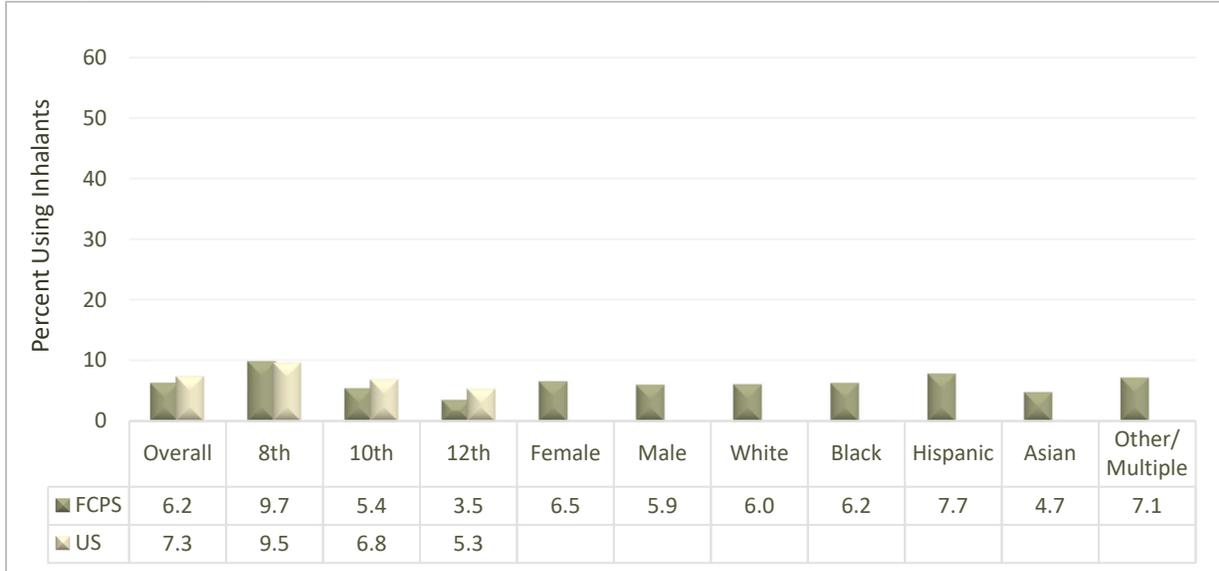
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	94.5	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Grade							
8 th	95.3	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
10 th	94.2	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
12 th	94.1	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
Gender							
Female	93.9	3.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Male	95.1	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	95.8	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Black	93.4	3.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
Hispanic	90.9	4.6	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8
Asian	96.7	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other/Multiple	93.9	3.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6

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

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

INHALANTS USE*

Figure 22. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2019



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2019 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2020). 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 48. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.1	6.2
Grade					
8 th	5.4	6.0	7.3	7.7	9.7
10 th	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.4
12 th	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.5
Gender					
Female	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.0	6.5
Male	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.7	6.0
Black	4.4	5.5	4.8	5.5	6.2
Hispanic	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.7
Asian	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.7
Other/Multiple	4.3	4.6	6.1	6.7	7.1

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 49. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	4.5	6.5	4.9	6.7	5.1	6.6	6.2	7.3
Grade								
8 th	6.0	7.7	7.3	8.9	7.7	8.7	9.7	9.5
10 th	4.4	6.6	4.3	6.1	4.6	6.5	5.4	6.8
12 th	3.0	5.0	2.9	4.9	3.0	4.4	3.5	5.3

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., 2020). 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 50. Lifetime Frequency of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	93.8	3.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Grade							
8 th	90.3	6.2	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5
10 th	94.6	3.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
12 th	96.5	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Gender							
Female	93.6	4.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Male	94.1	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	94.0	3.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Black	93.8	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6
Hispanic	92.3	4.6	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
Asian	95.3	3.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other/Multiple	92.9	4.0	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	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 51. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5
Grade					
8 th	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.8
10 th	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
12 th	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Gender					
Female	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6
Male	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.5
Black	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7
Hispanic	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9
Asian	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other/Multiple	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.2	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.

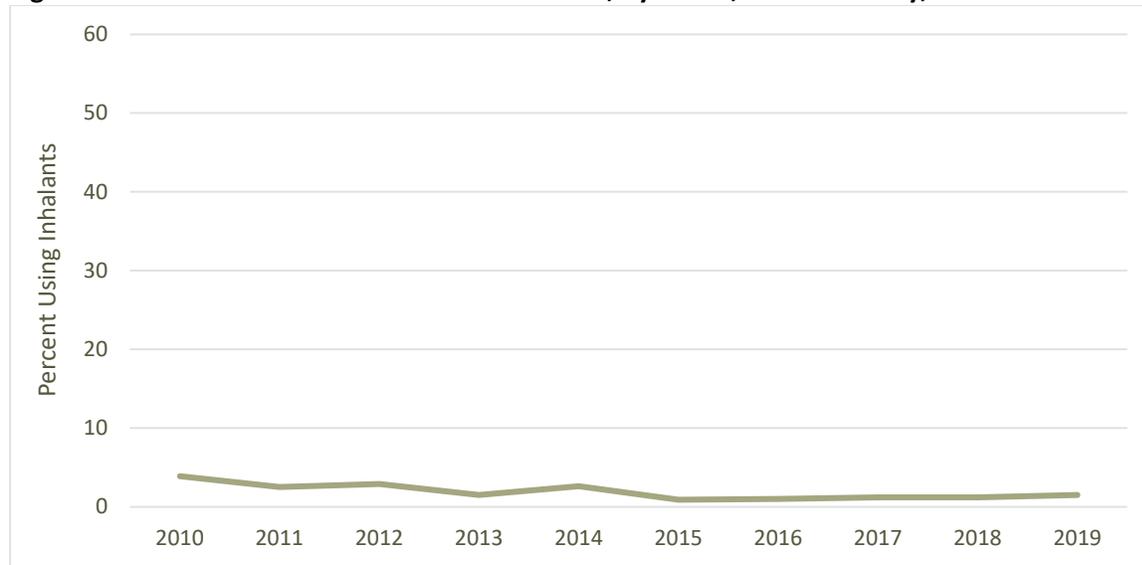
Table 52. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019
(Values are percentages)

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4
Grade								
8 th	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.1
10 th	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
12 th	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9

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

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 23. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Grade, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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 53. Frequency of Inhalant Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Grade							
8 th	97.2	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
10 th	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	98.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Black	98.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Hispanic	98.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3

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

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

USE OF OTHER DRUGS

Table 54. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Painkillers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	4.9	4.6	4.4	2.9	2.6
Grade					
8 th	3.8	4.0	4.3	2.7	2.6
10 th	4.7	4.6	4.4	2.9	2.5
12 th	6.1	5.1	4.5	3.0	2.6
Gender					
Female	5.3	5.0	4.7	3.0	2.9
Male	4.5	4.1	4.0	2.7	2.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	5.1	4.8	4.5	2.6	2.4
Black	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.5	2.8
Hispanic	5.8	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.0
Asian	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.1
Other/Multiple	5.7	5.4	5.1	3.8	3.1

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

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

Table 55. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Painkillers in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	97.4	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	97.4	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
10 th	97.6	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
12 th	97.4	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gender							
Female	97.1	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Male	97.9	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	97.6	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Black	97.2	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	97.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
Asian	98.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other/Multiple	97.0	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

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 56. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3
Grade					
8 th	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.7
10 th	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.2
12 th	7.5	6.3	5.7	4.7	4.1
Gender					
Female	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5
Male	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.8
Black	3.7	3.8	4.4	2.7	2.8
Hispanic	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.5
Asian	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Other/Multiple	6.1	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.1

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 57. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

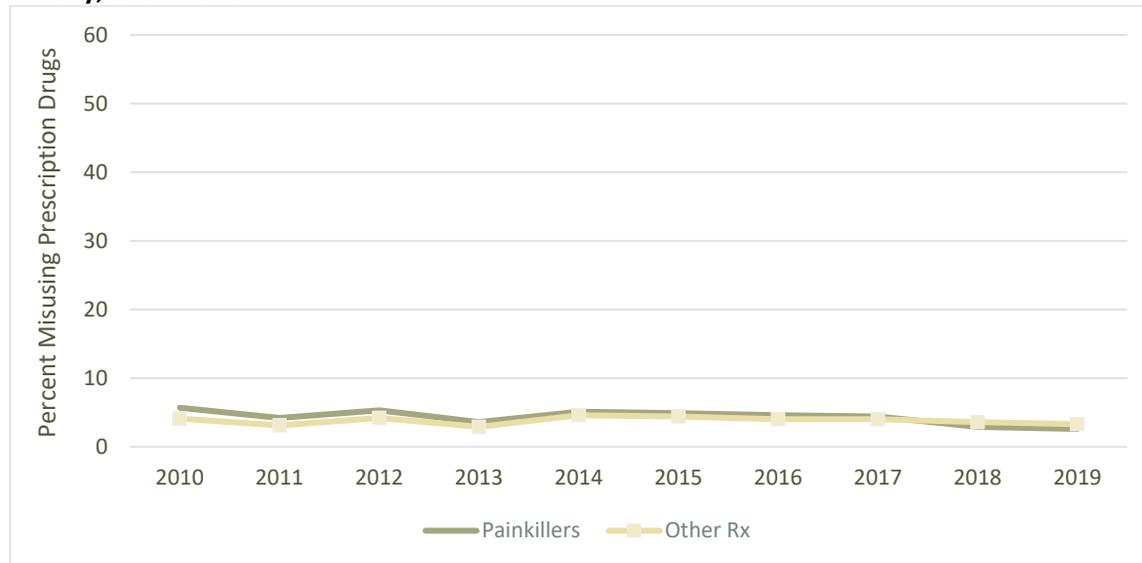
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	96.7	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	97.3	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 th	96.8	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
12 th	95.9	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Gender							
Female	96.5	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	96.9	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	96.2	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Black	97.2	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hispanic	96.5	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Asian	97.7	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other/Multiple	95.9	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

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

Figure 24. Percentage of Students Reporting Misuse of Prescription Drugs in the Past Month, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



Note. Misuse of painkillers include taking OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet, Codeine, and Opium without a doctor’s orders. Misuse of other prescription drugs include taking Ritalin, Adderall, or Xanax without a doctor’s order. 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 58. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6
Grade					
8 th	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
10 th	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6
12 th	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.6
Gender					
Female	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1
Male	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.9
Black	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.5
Hispanic	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.7
Asian	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
Other/Multiple	3.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9

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

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

Table 59. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.6	0.9
Grade								
8 th	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
10 th	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.1
12 th	3.1	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.4	2.6	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., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 60. Frequency of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	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	98.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	97.4	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender							
Female	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	98.0	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	98.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	98.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

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

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

Table 61. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
Grade					
8 th	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0
10 th	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7
12 th	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.2
Gender					
Female	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
Male	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4
Black	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
Hispanic	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
Asian	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Other/Multiple	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3

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 62. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	0.1	0.0
Grade							
8 th	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	98.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
12 th	98.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Gender							
Female	98.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male	98.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Black	98.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	98.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Asian	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

Table 63. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7
Grade					
8 th	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
10 th	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
12 th	1.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.1
Gender					
Female	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Male	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.8
Black	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.7
Hispanic	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
Asian	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other/Multiple	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.1

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 64. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Grade								
8 th	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
10 th	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
12 th	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0

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., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 65. Frequency of Cocaine or Crack Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Grade							
8 th	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
12 th	98.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gender							
Female	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Black	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Hispanic	99.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4

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

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

Table 66. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Grade					
8 th	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
10 th	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
12 th	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Gender					
Female	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Male	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Black	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Hispanic	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Asian	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other/Multiple	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6

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

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

Table 67. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
Grade								
8 th	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5
10 th	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
12 th	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	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., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 68. Frequency of Ecstasy Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	0.2	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	0.1	0.0	0.0
12 th	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender							
Female	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.4	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 69. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Grade					
8 th	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
10 th	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
12 th	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Gender					
Female	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Male	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Black	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Hispanic	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7
Asian	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other/Multiple	1.0	0.6	0.7	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 70. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Grade								
8 th	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
10 th	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
12 th	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	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., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 71. Frequency of Methamphetamine Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

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

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

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

Table 72. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor’s Order, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Grade					
8 th	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
10 th	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
12 th	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
Gender					
Female	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Male	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Black	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Hispanic	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Asian	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other/Multiple	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2

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

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

Table 73. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor’s Order, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Grade								
8 th	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3
10 th	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
12 th	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	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., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 74. Frequency of Steroid Use without a Doctor’s Order in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

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

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

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

Table 75. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Grade					
8 th	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
10 th	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
12 th	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Gender					
Female	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Male	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Black	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5
Hispanic	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Asian	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other/Multiple	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	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 76. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2016 – 2019
(Values are percentages)

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Grade								
8 th	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
10 th	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
12 th	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	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., 2020). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 77. Frequency of Heroin Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

	(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	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.7	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	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.5	0.2	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.

Other Risk Behaviors

The 2019 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 (17.4%) reported having had sexual intercourse at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 5.0% of eighth-grade students to one-third (33.5%) of twelfth-grade students. A larger percentage of male students reported having had intercourse (19.1% compared to 15.8% of female students). The percentage of students who have had intercourse varied by racial/ethnic group, ranging from 8.6% of Asian students to 24.7% of Hispanic students. While the rate for lifetime prevalence of sexual intercourse has risen slightly since 2016, the percentage of students in 2019 who reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime was 5.2 percentage points lower than the 2010 rate. Approximately one in eight Fairfax County students (12.1%) reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months, including one-fourth (24.8%) of the twelfth-grade students.

Less than two-thirds of the Fairfax County students who have ever had sexual intercourse (64.1%) reported using a condom during their last intercourse. Male students were more likely to report condom use (67.6% compared to 60.3% of female students). Black students reported the lowest rate of condom usage (58.7%) during their last sexual intercourse. The 2019 rate was 4.1 percentage points lower than in 2010.

Nearly one-fifth of the students (19.2%) reported having had oral sex in their lifetime, ranging from 4.9% of eighth-grade students to 36.4% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had oral sex (20.5% compared to 17.9% of female students). Rates of having had oral sex ranged from 11.3% of Asian students to 22.4% of White students. The 2019 rate was identical to the 2018 rate, which were the lowest reported since 2010, when 26.2% of the students reported having had oral sex in their lifetime.

Approximately one in six of the students who have ever had sexual intercourse (18.3%) reported drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last intercourse, ranging from 11.7% of eighth-grade students to 19.2% of twelfth-grade students. Hispanic students were least likely to report drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last intercourse (14.6%), while White students reported the highest rate (22.8%).

Nearly six percent of Fairfax County twelfth-grade students (5.5%) reported that they drove a vehicle in the past month after drinking alcohol, and approximately one-third (34.0%) reported texting while driving in the past month. Male students were more likely to report driving after drinking (6.5% compared to 4.5% of female students), while female students were more likely to report texting while driving (35.1% compared to 33.0% of male students). White twelfth-grade students were most likely to report both behaviors, with nearly half reporting that they texted while driving in the past month (47.0%).

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Table 78. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	17.6	16.8	17.2	17.2	17.4
Grade					
8 th	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.8	5.0
10 th	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.3
12 th	34.9	34.1	34.7	34.1	33.5
Gender					
Female	15.5	14.9	15.5	15.8	15.8
Male	19.7	18.8	18.9	18.8	19.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	18.4	17.0	18.2	18.2	18.5
Black	18.9	18.8	17.2	15.7	17.0
Hispanic	25.2	24.5	25.2	24.9	24.7
Asian	8.5	7.7	7.8	8.5	8.6
Other/Multiple	18.7	19.1	19.0	19.6	18.8

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 79. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in Their Lifetime, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Grade								
10 th	16.1	41.4	13.9	35.7	14.1	36.2	14.3	33.6
12 th	38.1	64.1	34.9	58.1	34.7	57.3	33.5	56.7

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

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

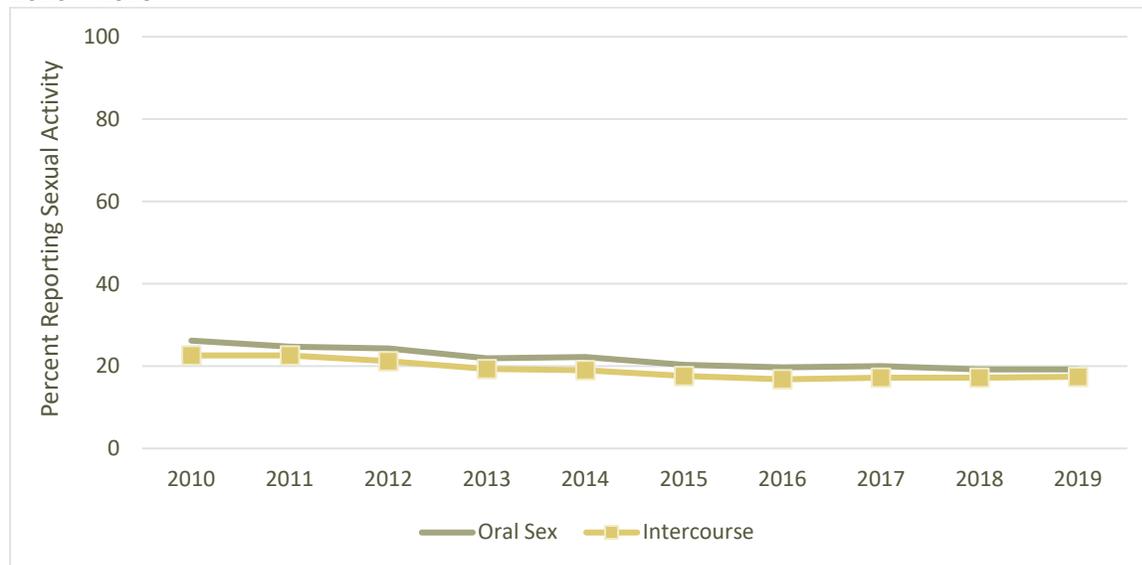
Table 80. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Oral Sex in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	20.3	19.7	20.0	19.2	19.2
Grade					
8 th	4.5	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.9
10 th	17.5	17.6	18.3	16.9	16.9
12 th	39.1	38.3	38.1	36.8	36.4
Gender					
Female	18.0	17.7	18.4	17.7	17.9
Male	22.7	21.8	21.6	20.8	20.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	23.7	22.6	23.3	22.3	22.4
Black	20.2	20.2	18.9	18.2	18.3
Hispanic	22.9	22.7	24.3	22.2	22.1
Asian	11.0	10.0	9.9	10.7	11.3
Other/Multiple	22.9	23.0	23.1	22.7	21.9

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 25. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Sexual Activity in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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

Table 81. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	12.2	11.6	12.1	12.1	12.1
Grade					
8 th	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.7
10 th	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.3	9.3
12 th	25.9	24.9	25.5	25.4	24.8
Gender					
Female	11.5	10.8	11.6	11.6	11.8
Male	13.0	12.3	12.7	12.6	12.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	13.3	12.2	13.3	13.1	13.5
Black	12.9	12.5	11.1	9.8	10.8
Hispanic	17.2	16.8	17.2	17.4	16.6
Asian	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.9
Other/Multiple	12.7	12.7	13.5	14.1	12.8

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 82. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Grade								
10 th	10.0	29.4	9.0	25.5	9.4	24.9	9.3	23.1
12 th	28.0	49.3	25.9	46.0	25.5	44.3	24.8	42.3

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

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

Table 83. Age of First Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	14.8	82.3	1.7	16.0
Grade				
8 th	12.4	94.9	2.3	2.8
10 th	14.1	85.3	1.6	13.1
12 th	15.5	66.1	1.3	32.6
Gender				
Female	15.0	84.0	1.1	15.0
Male	14.7	80.6	2.3	17.1
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	15.1	81.3	1.1	17.6
Black	14.5	82.8	2.5	14.7
Hispanic	14.5	75.0	3.3	21.6
Asian	15.1	90.9	0.7	8.4
Other/Multiple	14.8	80.9	1.9	17.2

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 84. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
Grade					
8 th	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.3
10 th	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
12 th	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3
Gender					
Female	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1
Male	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Black	3.2	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.5
Hispanic	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.3
Asian	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Other/Multiple	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9

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

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

Table 85. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Grade								
10 th	2.3	6.0	1.8	4.7	1.5	3.4	1.6	3.2
12 th	2.0	4.9	1.6	3.6	1.6	3.5	1.3	2.0

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

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

Table 86. Number of People With Whom Student Has Had Sexual Intercourse in His/Her Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	Never had sex	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 or more people
Overall	82.2	8.3	3.6	2.2	1.0	0.6	2.1
Grade							
8 th	94.7	2.7	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
10 th	85.3	7.4	2.8	1.9	0.8	0.3	1.4
12 th	66.1	15.0	6.9	4.1	2.1	1.4	4.3
Gender							
Female	84.0	8.2	3.3	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.4
Male	80.5	8.4	4.0	2.6	1.1	0.6	2.8
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	81.3	9.3	3.5	2.4	0.9	0.6	2.1
Black	82.8	6.7	3.3	2.5	1.2	0.8	2.8
Hispanic	74.9	11.2	5.6	3.0	1.5	0.9	3.0
Asian	90.9	4.8	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.9
Other/Multiple	80.8	8.1	4.4	2.4	1.5	0.5	2.3

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

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

Table 87. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or more Persons in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7
Grade					
8 th	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9
10 th	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.5
12 th	8.7	8.0	8.1	8.2	7.8
Gender					
Female	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8
Male	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.5
Black	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.8
Hispanic	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.4
Asian	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Other/Multiple	5.1	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.3

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 88. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons in Their Lifetime, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Grade								
10 th	4.0	12.6	2.8	9.0	2.7	7.3	2.5	5.7
12 th	10.0	23.4	8.7	19.2	8.1	18.0	7.8	16.0

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

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

Table 89. Number of People With Whom Student Has Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	82.4	5.5	9.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Grade								
8 th	94.9	2.5	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
10 th	85.5	5.3	7.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5
12 th	66.3	8.9	20.0	2.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.7
Gender								
Female	84.0	4.2	9.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Male	80.7	6.9	9.1	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	81.4	5.1	10.9	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Black	83.0	6.2	7.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9
Hispanic	75.2	8.2	12.9	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5
Asian	91.0	3.1	4.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other/Multiple	80.9	6.3	9.9	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5

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

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

Table 90. Percentage of Students Who Used Selected Methods to Prevent Pregnancy in Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

	Never had sex	No method	Birth control pills	Condoms	IUD / Implant ^a	Shot, patch, or ring ^b	Withdrawal or other method	Not sure
Overall	83.1	2.1	2.6	9.4	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.7
Grade								
8 th	95.1	1.1	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
10 th	85.9	2.2	1.3	8.3	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.7
12 th	67.5	3.0	6.3	17.6	1.2	0.5	3.0	0.9
Gender								
Female	84.7	1.8	3.0	7.6	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.5
Male	81.4	2.3	2.1	11.2	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^c								
White	82.3	1.6	3.8	9.3	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.5
Black	83.2	2.5	1.7	8.9	0.4	0.4	1.9	1.1
Hispanic	75.9	3.8	2.5	14.1	0.4	0.2	2.0	1.1
Asian	91.2	0.9	0.8	5.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4
Other/Multiple	82.3	2.4	3.6	8.8	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.6

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

^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.

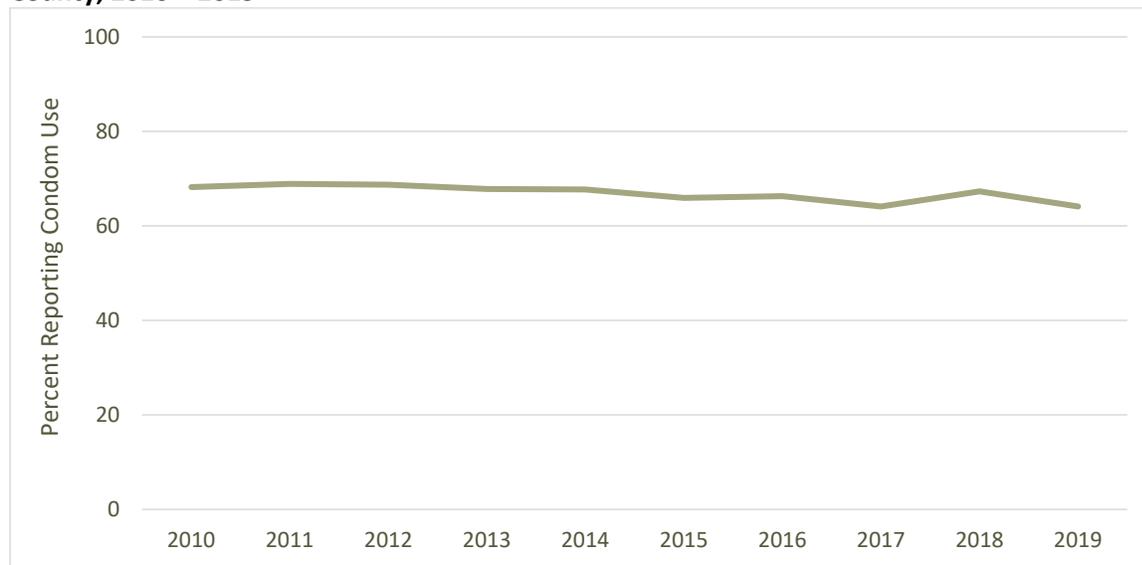
Table 91. Percentage of Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e
Overall	65.9	66.3	64.1	67.3	64.1
Grade					
8 th	58.6	65.6	59.3	65.0	60.6
10 th	66.4	69.0	67.8	71.0	64.6
12 th	66.5	65.2	63.0	65.9	64.3
Gender					
Female	60.9	61.1	59.7	61.9	60.3
Male	70.3	70.6	68.2	72.1	67.6
Race/Ethnicity^f					
White	68.1	68.6	66.3	68.5	64.9
Black	64.2	63.9	55.4	60.9	58.7
Hispanic	63.5	63.5	63.1	66.5	64.1
Asian	65.9	70.5	66.5	70.4	68.2
Other/Multiple	64.0	62.6	64.2	66.5	61.4

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* = 5,228. ^b*n* = 5,093. ^c*n* = 5,303. ^d*n* = 5,200. ^e*n* = 5,300. ^fRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 26. Percentage of Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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

Table 92. Percentage of Sexually-Active Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e
Overall	63.3	63.1	61.9	64.4	61.3
Grade					
8 th	55.5	61.2	58.1	61.3	60.8
10 th	64.7	67.7	65.9	69.3	63.1
12 th	63.4	61.6	60.7	62.7	60.7
Gender					
Female	58.5	58.9	57.4	59.1	58.3
Male	67.9	67.1	66.6	69.6	64.6
Race/Ethnicity^f					
White	65.3	65.7	64.0	66.3	62.4
Black	61.1	61.6	51.9	58.3	54.6
Hispanic	60.6	59.5	60.6	62.1	61.1
Asian	66.6	68.2	64.9	67.4	65.5
Other/Multiple	60.8	58.0	62.4	63.9	58.7

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

^a*n* = 3,829. ^b*n* = 3,513. ^c*n* = 3,760. ^d*n* = 3,671. ^e*n* = 3,701. ^fRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 93. Percentage of Sexually-Active Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS ^a	US ^e	FCPS ^b	US ^e	FCPS ^c	US ^e	FCPS ^d	US ^e
Grade								
10 th	63.2	61.7	64.7	59.9	65.9	57.8	63.1	55.4
12 th	64.7	53.0	63.4	52.9	60.7	49.9	60.7	50.3

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

^a*n* = 4,095. ^b*n* = 3,829. ^c*n* = 3,760. ^d*n* = 3,701. ^eUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 94. Percentage of Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e
Overall	19.6	18.7	17.9	17.2	18.3
Grade					
8 th	13.3	12.8	12.0	12.2	11.7
10 th	17.2	17.0	16.3	16.8	18.7
12 th	21.3	20.1	19.2	17.9	19.2
Gender					
Female	19.0	18.7	16.5	16.6	17.7
Male	20.2	18.6	19.1	17.5	18.8
Race/Ethnicity^f					
White	22.9	22.3	21.0	20.1	22.8
Black	16.8	14.7	15.2	16.2	15.6
Hispanic	16.3	15.5	14.3	12.6	14.6
Asian	15.9	19.0	17.8	16.4	16.7
Other/Multiple	21.7	17.9	19.2	21.9	16.5

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, 247. ^b*n* = 5,111. ^c*n* = 5,322. ^d*n* = 5,221. ^e*n* = 5,323. ^fRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 95. Percentage of Sexually-Active Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e
Overall	21.2	20.7	19.7	19.4	20.7
Grade					
8 th	16.5	18.0	14.7	15.2	15.1
10 th	18.9	19.9	18.6	20.2	22.4
12 th	22.5	21.2	20.6	19.5	20.6
Gender					
Female	19.0	20.2	17.3	18.2	18.6
Male	23.2	21.1	22.0	20.4	22.6
Race/Ethnicity^f					
White	23.7	23.9	21.9	21.7	25.8
Black	20.2	16.8	19.5	21.5	18.2
Hispanic	18.8	17.9	16.8	14.8	16.2
Asian	14.4	20.5	19.1	16.9	19.4
Other/Multiple	24.8	19.8	20.8	25.8	15.5

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

^a*n* = 3,831. ^b*n* = 3,517. ^c*n* = 3,766. ^d*n* = 3,673. ^e*n* = 3,707. ^fRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 96. Percentage of Sexually-Active Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS ^a	US ^e	FCPS ^b	US ^e	FCPS ^c	US ^e	FCPS ^d	US ^e
Grade								
10 th	25.3	22.3	18.9	19.7	18.6	19.7	22.4	19.1
12 th	25.3	21.9	22.5	20.8	20.6	20.3	20.6	22.9

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

^a*n* = 4,086. ^b*n* = 3,831. ^c*n* = 3,766. ^d*n* = 3,707. ^eUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018). The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

VEHICLE SAFETY

Table 97. Past Month Prevalence of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e
Overall	6.8	6.3	5.5	4.9	5.5
Gender					
Female	5.3	5.0	4.7	3.5	4.5
Male	8.3	7.6	6.2	6.3	6.5
Race/Ethnicity^f					
White	8.8	8.4	7.4	6.5	7.0
Black	4.7	4.6	2.4	3.1	3.8
Hispanic	7.0	5.7	6.1	5.0	5.5
Asian	3.6	2.8	2.2	3.0	3.8
Other/Multiple	7.1	7.2	7.5	4.5	5.2

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

^an = 10,339. ^bn = 9,915. ^cn = 10,345. ^dn = 10,457. ^en = 10,406. ^fRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 98. Frequency of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	Did Not Drive	0 times	1 time	2-3 times	4-5 times	6 or more times
Overall	31.3	63.2	3.0	1.6	0.4	0.5
Gender						
Female	31.0	64.6	2.8	1.3	0.2	0.2
Male	31.6	61.9	3.1	1.9	0.6	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	18.5	74.5	4.1	1.9	0.5	0.5
Black	43.8	52.4	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.6
Hispanic	35.7	58.8	2.5	1.9	0.3	0.8
Asian	42.3	53.9	2.1	1.0	0.4	0.3
Other/Multiple	31.8	63.0	3.1	1.2	0.6	0.3

Note. n = 10,406. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 99. Past Month Prevalence of Texting While Driving a Vehicle, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e
Overall	36.2	35.4	35.0	33.2	34.0
Gender					
Female	36.5	35.5	35.9	33.4	35.1
Male	36.0	35.4	34.1	33.1	33.0
Race/Ethnicity^f					
White	46.6	45.1	45.7	44.4	47.0
Black	22.7	23.6	22.6	23.4	21.2
Hispanic	31.7	31.1	30.0	27.3	26.5
Asian	25.6	23.6	24.0	22.2	24.9
Other/Multiple	37.9	38.9	39.8	37.4	36.9

Note. Students were instructed to include texting or e-mailing. 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. ^e*n* = 10,437. ^fRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 100. Frequency of Texting While Driving in the Past Month, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	28.6	37.4	12.0	6.7	4.0	4.0	2.3	5.0
Gender								
Female	28.2	36.7	13.1	7.4	3.9	4.0	2.4	4.3
Male	28.9	38.1	10.8	6.1	4.2	3.9	2.2	5.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	15.8	37.2	16.4	9.2	5.5	5.9	3.8	6.2
Black	41.5	37.4	6.8	4.5	3.1	1.6	1.1	4.1
Hispanic	32.9	40.6	9.9	4.9	3.0	2.4	1.2	5.2
Asian	39.6	35.5	9.3	4.8	2.5	3.3	1.7	3.3
Other/Multiple	28.5	34.7	10.7	9.0	5.4	4.1	1.8	5.9

Note. *n* = 10,437. 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 (46.4%) reported that they had had something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year, ranging from 40.7% of White students to 54.0% of Asian students. Rates of experiencing derogatory comments were nearly identical for all grade levels, while male students were more likely to report having such comments made to them (47.8% vs. 45.1% of female students). Over one-fourth of the students (28.8%) reported that they had made derogatory comments about someone's race or culture in the past year, ranging from 27.4% of eighth-grade students to 29.8% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were much more likely to report making such comments (36.5% compared to 21.4% of female students). Rates of making derogatory comments ranged from 25.9% of Hispanic students to 32.0% of Asian students. While the percentage of students who reported making derogatory comments increased slightly in 2019, the rate was 14.2 percentage points lower than in 2010. The percentage of students who reported receiving such comments in the past year was the lowest reported in the past five years.

Four percent of the students (4.2%) reported bullying someone on school property in the past year, while one in nine (11.4%) reported having been bullied on school property in the past year. Rates of having been bullied decreased as grade level increased, ranging from 7.9% of twelfth-grade students to 16.1% of eighth-grade students. 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. 2.6% of students who did not use substances) and being bullied by someone on school property (14.9% and 10.1%, respectively). The 2019 rate for having been bullied was the lowest reported since the item was modified in 2015, while the 2019 rate for bullying was identical with the 2018 rate, which were the lowest over the past five years.

Eight percent of the students (8.4%) reported having been cyberbullied in the past year by a student who attends their school, while four percent (4.0%) reported cyberbullying a student who attends their school. Rates of cyberbullying and of being cyberbullied decreased as grade level rose. Among eighth-grade

* 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.

students, 4.8% reported cyberbullying a student at their school in the past year, while 10.1% reported having been cyberbullied by a fellow student in the past year. Female students were more likely to report being cyberbullied in the past year by a student who attends their school (9.7% compared to 7.0% of male students), while male students were slightly more likely to report cyberbullying a student who attends their school (4.9% vs. 3.2% of female students). Although rates of both cyberbullying and being cyberbullied increased slightly from 2018, both rates have generally trended downward since 2010. The percentage of students who reported having been cyberbullied declined 4.1 percentage points from 2010, while the percentage who reported cyberbullying fell 4.8 percentage points (less than half the 2010 rate).

Over one-fifth of the Fairfax County youth (22.9%) 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 (26.7% compared to 18.7% of male students).

Approximately one in seven of the surveyed youth (13.5%) reported being sexually harassed in the past year, ranging from 11.3% of eighth-grade students to 15.7% of twelfth-grade students. Nearly one in five female students (19.0%) reported experiencing the aggression. Rates varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 9.1% of Asian students to 16.8% of students of other or multiple races.

Approximately one in eight of the surveyed youth (11.9%) reported having had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who always wanted to know their whereabouts. Rates of experiencing the dating aggression ranged from 6.7% of eighth-grade students to 16.7% of twelfth-grade students. Hispanic students were most likely to report experiencing the behavior (16.9%). The 2019 rate was the lowest in the past five years.

Six percent of the students (6.0%) reported ever having a partner in a dating or serious relationship who called them names or put them down, ranging from 3.6% of eighth-grade students to 8.8% of twelfth-grade students. A larger percentage of female students reported experiencing the aggression (7.3% vs. 4.7% of male students). Three percent of the students (3.2%) reported having been pressured by a partner into having sex, including 4.9% of twelfth-grade students.

Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past year, nearly one in ten (9.3%) reported being forced into sexual activity by a partner. Female students were nearly 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 (13.3% compared to 4.9% of male students). Five percent of the students who dated or went out with someone during the past year (4.9%) reported being physically hurt on purpose by a partner.

Table 101. Past Year Prevalence of Selected Aggressive Behaviors, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019
(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	28.8	4.2	4.0	46.4	11.4	8.4
Grade						
8 th	27.4	5.4	4.8	46.4	16.1	10.1
10 th	29.2	3.5	3.8	46.5	10.0	8.1
12 th	29.8	3.8	3.5	46.5	7.9	7.0
Gender						
Female	21.4	2.9	3.2	45.1	11.7	9.7
Male	36.5	5.6	4.9	47.8	10.9	7.0
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	28.2	3.4	3.8	40.7	12.2	9.3
Black	29.1	5.7	4.8	51.2	11.8	7.8
Hispanic	25.9	5.2	4.7	44.1	11.8	8.5
Asian	32.0	3.5	3.5	54.0	8.5	6.7
Other/Multiple	31.4	5.3	4.2	52.1	13.5	9.5

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 102. Prevalence of Bullying Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.2
Grade					
8 th	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.4
10 th	5.5	4.5	4.7	4.1	3.5
12 th	4.9	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.8
Gender					
Female	4.0	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.9
Male	6.9	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	5.0	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.4
Black	6.9	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.7
Hispanic	7.2	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.2
Asian	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.5
Other/Multiple	5.4	5.4	6.4	4.5	5.3

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. All percentages were calculated from 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 103. Prevalence of Bullying Someone Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	5.9	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.5
Grade					
8 th	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.4
10 th	5.7	4.9	5.0	4.4	3.8
12 th	5.6	4.7	4.6	3.9	4.3
Gender					
Female	4.4	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9
Male	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.0	6.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	5.3	4.7	4.7	3.8	3.8
Black	7.0	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.4
Hispanic	7.6	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.6
Asian	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6
Other/Multiple	6.3	5.3	6.6	4.8	5.6

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

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

Table 104. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	14.3	12.6	13.2	11.6	11.4
Grade					
8 th	19.0	17.2	17.8	15.7	16.1
10 th	13.4	11.2	12.3	10.8	10.0
12 th	10.4	9.3	9.2	8.2	7.9
Gender					
Female	15.0	13.3	13.6	11.8	11.7
Male	13.4	11.8	12.7	11.3	10.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	15.1	13.2	14.2	12.5	12.2
Black	12.5	11.0	13.0	11.8	11.8
Hispanic	16.2	13.7	13.3	12.1	11.8
Asian	10.9	9.6	10.4	9.0	8.5
Other/Multiple	17.0	16.0	15.3	12.6	13.5

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. All percentages were calculated from 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. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

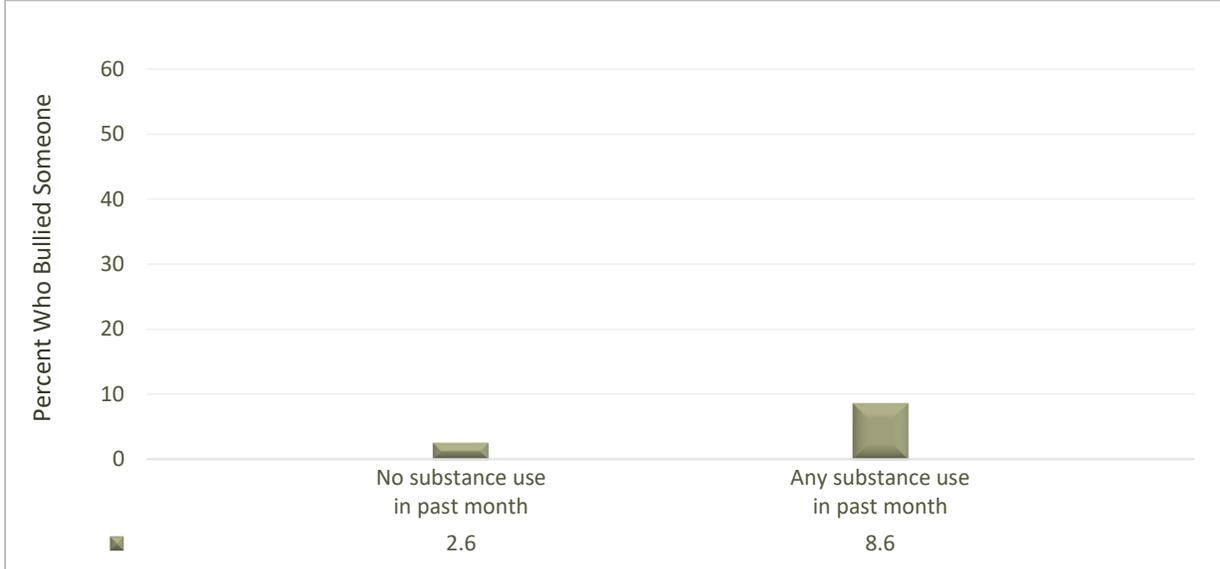
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	10.9	9.5	9.5	8.3	7.9
Grade					
8 th	12.3	11.0	11.1	10.0	9.6
10 th	10.5	8.8	9.0	7.9	7.2
12 th	9.9	8.7	8.5	7.0	7.0
Gender					
Female	12.5	10.5	10.8	9.3	8.6
Male	9.1	8.4	8.1	7.3	7.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	12.2	10.6	10.6	9.3	8.6
Black	9.0	7.2	8.6	7.8	7.2
Hispanic	11.7	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.3
Asian	8.0	7.1	7.2	6.2	6.2
Other/Multiple	12.4	12.0	12.6	9.0	9.7

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

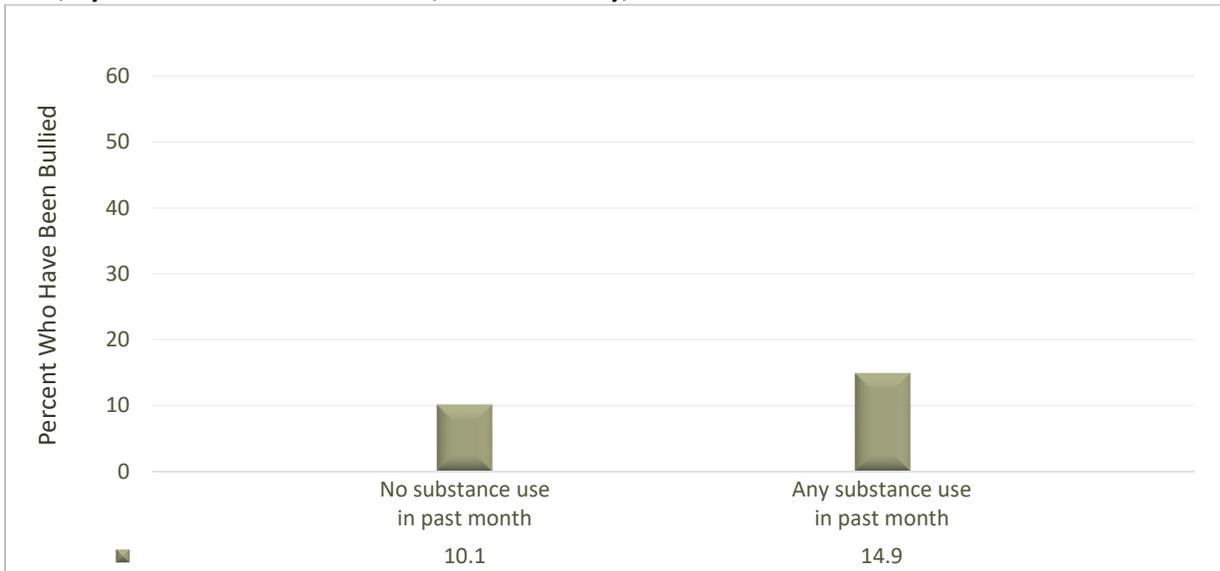
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 27. Percentage of Students Who Bullied Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2019



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 28. Percentage of Students Who Have Been Bullied by Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2019



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 106. 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 – 2019
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	22.2	20.6	22.0	21.7	22.9
Grade					
8 th	19.7	18.7	20.5	20.6	21.6
10 th	23.3	20.8	22.7	22.2	24.3
12 th	23.5	22.3	22.7	22.3	22.6
Gender					
Female	25.9	24.0	25.8	25.1	26.7
Male	18.2	16.9	17.8	18.1	18.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	20.6	19.3	20.5	20.5	21.6
Black	20.4	19.1	21.8	20.3	22.9
Hispanic	23.0	20.1	21.4	20.5	22.2
Asian	24.1	22.6	24.2	23.7	24.7
Other/Multiple	25.8	25.0	24.5	26.8	26.3

Note. Students were instructed to include adults in their household. All percentages were calculated from 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 Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	77.1	8.7	3.9	2.3	2.2	1.3	0.6	4.0
Grade								
8 th	78.4	9.7	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.5	3.5
10 th	75.7	8.8	4.1	2.6	2.5	1.4	0.7	4.3
12 th	77.4	7.6	4.0	2.6	2.3	1.4	0.6	4.1
Gender								
Female	73.4	10.0	4.9	2.6	2.5	1.5	0.7	4.5
Male	81.3	7.3	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	3.4
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	78.4	8.7	3.8	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.5	3.1
Black	77.2	8.6	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.6	0.7	4.3
Hispanic	77.8	8.7	3.6	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.6	4.0
Asian	75.3	8.7	4.1	2.8	2.6	1.2	0.5	4.9
Other/Multiple	73.8	8.9	4.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	0.8	5.0

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 108. Prevalence of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	5.4	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.0
Grade					
8 th	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.8
10 th	5.3	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.8
12 th	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.3	3.5
Gender					
Female	5.1	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.2
Male	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	5.4	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.8
Black	5.1	5.3	4.2	5.1	4.8
Hispanic	6.1	5.5	4.8	4.0	4.7
Asian	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.5
Other/Multiple	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.3	4.2

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

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

Table 109. Frequency of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	96.0	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Grade								
8 th	95.2	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
10 th	96.2	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5
12 th	96.5	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Gender								
Female	96.8	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male	95.1	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	96.2	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Black	95.2	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Hispanic	95.3	2.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
Asian	96.5	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Other/Multiple	95.8	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	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 110. Percentage of Students Who Believe They Have the Right to Say Anything Online, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall	5.8	13.7	42.9	37.7
Grade				
8 th	3.9	10.6	42.4	43.1
10 th	6.0	14.0	42.9	37.1
12 th	7.6	16.5	43.3	32.6
Gender				
Female	2.4	8.3	41.8	47.6
Male	9.4	19.2	44.1	27.3
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	6.0	13.4	42.9	37.6
Black	6.5	12.9	44.1	36.6
Hispanic	5.9	15.0	44.0	35.1
Asian	4.5	12.9	41.9	40.7
Other/Multiple	7.5	14.6	41.3	36.6

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 111. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	12.8	11.3	10.9	9.1	9.5
Grade					
8 th	13.5	12.6	12.0	10.0	10.8
10 th	12.9	10.8	10.7	9.1	9.4
12 th	12.0	10.4	9.8	8.3	8.3
Gender					
Female	14.9	12.6	12.6	10.3	10.6
Male	10.5	9.7	8.9	7.8	8.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	14.1	12.3	12.3	10.4	10.7
Black	9.9	8.6	9.3	7.2	8.8
Hispanic	12.5	10.3	9.8	8.0	8.9
Asian	10.8	10.2	9.4	8.2	7.8
Other/Multiple	16.7	15.3	12.7	11.4	11.3

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 112. Percentage of Students Who Were Cyberbullied in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Grade								
10 th	15.1	14.5	12.9	16.6	10.7	14.8	9.4	16.0
12 th	13.3	13.5	12.0	14.3	9.8	13.5	8.3	15.4

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).

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

Table 113. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	11.4	9.9	9.7	8.2	8.4
Grade					
8 th	12.6	11.6	11.2	9.7	10.1
10 th	11.3	9.4	9.4	8.1	8.1
12 th	10.3	8.5	8.6	6.7	7.0
Gender					
Female	14.1	12.0	11.9	9.7	9.7
Male	8.6	7.6	7.5	6.6	7.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	12.4	10.5	10.9	9.1	9.3
Black	9.3	8.2	8.2	7.2	7.8
Hispanic	12.2	10.2	9.5	7.7	8.5
Asian	9.1	8.3	7.9	6.8	6.7
Other/Multiple	14.0	12.5	11.8	10.1	9.5

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

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

Table 114. Frequency of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

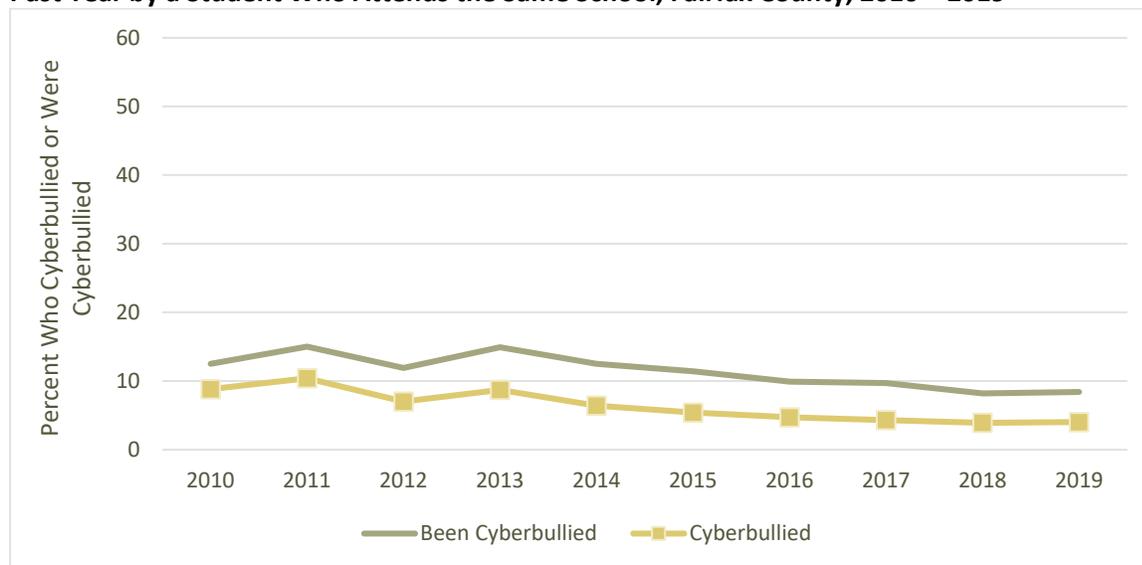
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	91.6	4.3	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5
Grade								
8 th	89.9	5.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5
10 th	91.9	4.1	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5
12 th	93.0	3.2	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6
Gender								
Female	90.3	5.2	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
Male	93.0	3.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	90.7	4.7	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4
Black	92.2	3.9	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7
Hispanic	91.5	4.7	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6
Asian	93.3	3.4	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
Other/Multiple	90.5	4.4	2.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.6

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). 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 Reported Cyberbullying or Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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 115. Percentage of Students Who Reported Ever Having a Partner Who Always Wanted to Know Their Whereabouts, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	13.4	13.3	13.8	12.7	11.9
Grade					
8 th	7.1	6.2	7.7	6.7	6.7
10 th	13.8	13.8	14.8	13.0	12.4
12 th	19.2	20.1	19.2	18.6	16.7
Gender					
Female	12.8	12.7	13.5	12.2	11.6
Male	13.9	13.8	14.1	13.2	12.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	11.7	12.3	12.8	11.4	10.8
Black	16.1	16.1	15.4	14.2	13.0
Hispanic	19.7	18.2	20.6	18.6	16.9
Asian	8.7	8.0	8.3	8.0	7.9
Other/Multiple	15.3	17.1	14.3	13.9	12.9

Note. A partner was defined as someone with whom the student was in a dating or serious relationship. All percentages were calculated from 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. 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 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.0
Grade					
8 th	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.6
10 th	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.8
12 th	8.8	8.9	9.7	9.4	8.8
Gender					
Female	7.2	7.0	7.7	7.5	7.3
Male	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.3
Black	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.3
Hispanic	7.7	6.9	8.6	7.7	7.9
Asian	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.6
Other/Multiple	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.3

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

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

Table 117. Lifetime Prevalence of Being Pressured into Having Sex by a Partner, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
Grade					
8 th	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.8
10 th	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.1
12 th	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.9	4.9
Gender					
Female	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.3
Male	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3
Black	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1
Hispanic	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1
Asian	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9
Other/Multiple	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.3

Note. A partner was defined as someone with whom the student was in a dating or serious relationship. All percentages were calculated from 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 118. Prevalence of Experiencing Physical Dating Violence in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e
Overall	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.9
Grade					
8 th	3.5	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.6
10 th	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.7
12 th	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.1	5.3
Gender					
Female	5.1	4.5	5.2	4.7	5.0
Male	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.8
Race/Ethnicity^f					
White	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.9	4.4
Black	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.6	4.7
Hispanic	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.8
Asian	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.7
Other/Multiple	5.0	6.0	5.3	6.3	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. 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. ^e*n* = 14,716. ^fRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 119. Prevalence of Experiencing Sexual Dating Violence in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e
Overall	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3
Grade					
8 th	8.1	6.6	7.9	6.8	7.8
10 th	10.3	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.2
12 th	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.4	9.6
Gender					
Female	13.9	13.1	13.7	14.2	13.3
Male	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9
Race/Ethnicity^f					
White	9.9	9.5	9.9	10.4	9.3
Black	8.8	8.1	7.6	8.0	7.5
Hispanic	9.5	8.7	9.1	8.6	9.6
Asian	8.4	7.8	8.2	7.5	8.8
Other/Multiple	12.1	11.6	11.3	12.2	11.2

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. 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. ^e*n* = 14,877. ^fRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

OTHER AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

Table 120. Prevalence of Having Said Something Bad about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	36.5	33.2	32.8	28.7	28.8
Grade					
8 th	32.5	30.0	31.1	26.7	27.4
10 th	37.1	33.8	33.8	29.7	29.2
12 th	40.1	36.0	33.5	29.5	29.8
Gender					
Female	30.1	25.8	25.3	20.8	21.4
Male	43.1	40.8	40.4	36.8	36.5
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	37.3	33.3	32.7	28.2	28.2
Black	35.7	34.7	32.8	30.5	29.1
Hispanic	33.8	29.9	29.7	25.0	25.9
Asian	37.9	34.9	35.4	31.1	32.0
Other/Multiple	38.5	35.7	35.9	33.3	31.4

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 121. Frequency of Having Said Something Bad about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	71.2	13.1	4.3	2.5	2.1	1.1	0.5	5.1
Grade								
8 th	72.6	15.4	3.8	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.5	2.9
10 th	70.8	12.6	4.4	2.6	2.4	1.2	0.4	5.6
12 th	70.2	11.3	4.7	2.8	2.3	1.3	0.6	6.8
Gender								
Female	78.6	12.6	3.6	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.4
Male	63.5	13.6	5.0	3.5	3.1	1.6	0.8	9.0
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	71.8	13.0	4.1	2.5	2.2	1.2	0.5	4.8
Black	70.9	13.0	4.2	2.3	2.0	1.2	0.9	5.5
Hispanic	74.1	12.0	3.9	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.4	4.6
Asian	68.0	14.8	5.2	2.8	2.6	0.9	0.5	5.4
Other/Multiple	68.6	13.0	4.4	3.0	2.2	1.2	0.7	6.9

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

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

Table 122. Prevalence of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	48.8	50.1	49.5	46.7	46.4
Grade					
8 th	46.3	48.6	49.7	47.0	46.4
10 th	49.5	50.3	50.0	46.9	46.5
12 th	50.5	51.3	48.8	46.2	46.5
Gender					
Female	47.6	48.7	48.4	44.9	45.1
Male	50.0	51.4	50.7	48.7	47.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	40.7	42.6	42.8	40.2	40.7
Black	54.2	57.0	55.1	52.1	51.2
Hispanic	50.0	51.4	49.9	45.4	44.1
Asian	57.9	56.9	56.2	54.1	54.0
Other/Multiple	55.1	57.3	56.0	54.7	52.1

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 123. Frequency of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

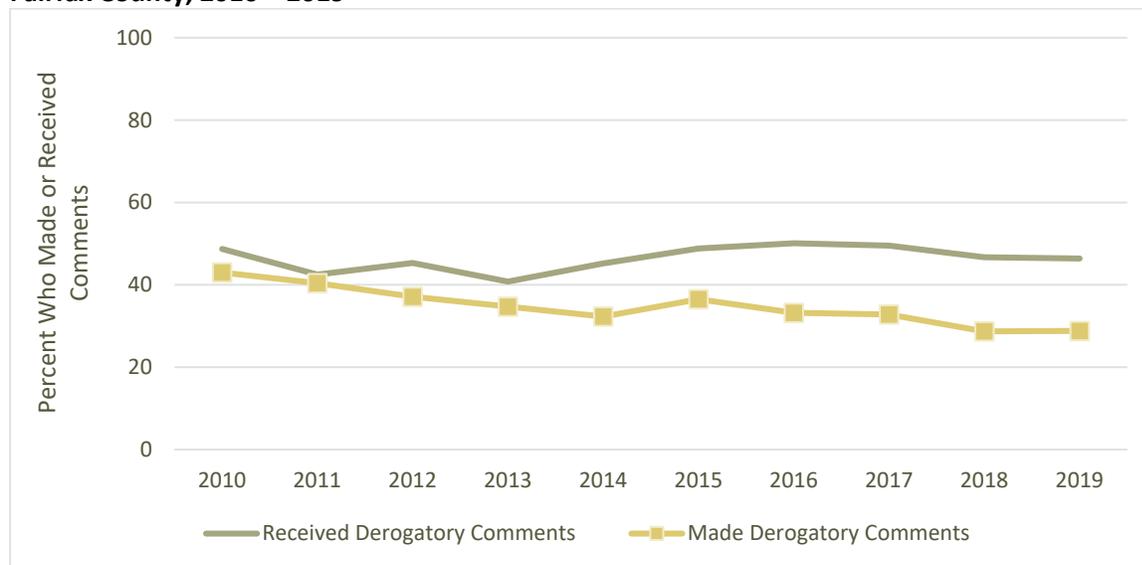
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	53.6	18.0	8.8	5.6	4.3	2.3	1.1	6.4
Grade								
8 th	53.7	20.3	9.0	5.6	3.8	1.9	1.0	5.0
10 th	53.5	17.2	8.7	5.5	4.8	2.4	1.1	6.9
12 th	53.5	16.6	8.8	5.6	4.3	2.7	1.2	7.3
Gender								
Female	54.9	21.0	9.6	5.2	3.7	1.8	0.7	3.1
Male	52.2	14.9	8.0	5.9	4.9	2.8	1.5	9.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	59.3	15.1	7.6	5.2	3.8	2.2	1.0	5.7
Black	48.8	18.2	9.1	6.1	4.8	3.2	1.2	8.8
Hispanic	55.9	19.6	8.4	4.7	3.4	1.9	0.8	5.3
Asian	46.0	20.7	11.0	6.2	5.5	2.3	1.2	7.1
Other/Multiple	47.9	19.1	9.2	7.0	5.0	2.3	1.7	7.8

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.

Figure 30. Prevalence of Making or Receiving Derogatory Racial/Cultural Comments in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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

Table 124. Prevalence of Being Sexually Harassed in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	14.3	13.2	14.2	13.8	13.5
Grade					
8 th	11.3	10.2	12.9	11.4	11.3
10 th	14.4	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.6
12 th	17.3	15.8	15.8	16.3	15.7
Gender					
Female	21.2	19.2	20.8	20.3	19.0
Male	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	16.0	14.8	16.1	16.0	16.0
Black	12.5	12.3	12.9	12.0	12.2
Hispanic	15.0	13.1	14.4	13.6	13.6
Asian	10.0	9.2	9.9	9.4	9.1
Other/Multiple	17.7	17.2	18.5	19.0	16.8

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 125. Frequency of Being Sexually Harassed in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	86.5	7.7	2.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.7
Grade								
8 th	88.7	6.9	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
10 th	86.4	7.5	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7
12 th	84.3	8.7	3.1	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.7
Gender								
Female	81.0	11.4	3.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.5
Male	92.3	3.8	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	84.0	9.1	3.2	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.6
Black	87.8	6.8	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8
Hispanic	86.4	7.7	2.8	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.8
Asian	90.9	5.6	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5
Other/Multiple	83.2	8.6	3.5	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.0

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

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

Table 126. Lifetime Prevalence of Being Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9
Grade					
8 th	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0
10 th	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8
12 th	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.8	3.9
Gender					
Female	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.0
Male	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4
Black	4.0	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.0
Hispanic	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4
Asian	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other/Multiple	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6

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

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

Other Delinquent Behaviors

Seven percent of the Fairfax County students (7.3%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, ranging from 3.8% of female students to 10.8% of male students. One percent of the students (1.3%) reported carrying a weapon on school property in the past month. Nearly three percent of male students (2.6%) 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 0.9% of female students and 2.7% of male students. The 2019 rate was identical to the 2018 rate, which were the lowest reported since 2010, when 2.8% of the students reported having ever belonged to a gang.

Six percent of the students (6.0%) reported having been suspended from school in the past year, ranging from 3.7% of twelfth-grade students to 8.5% of eighth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report being suspended (8.4% compared to 3.6% of female students). The percentage of students who reported having been suspended ranged from 2.9% of Asian students to 11.4% of Black students.

WEAPONS

Table 127. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	8.1	8.7	8.3	7.3	7.3
Grade					
8 th	7.7	9.2	8.9	8.4	8.6
10 th	7.8	8.6	7.9	6.8	6.7
12 th	8.7	8.4	7.9	6.8	6.5
Gender					
Female	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8
Male	12.4	13.3	12.7	10.9	10.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	10.1	10.8	10.2	9.2	8.9
Black	5.9	6.2	6.9	5.6	5.5
Hispanic	7.5	8.3	7.7	7.2	7.2
Asian	4.9	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.2
Other/Multiple	11.0	11.5	12.1	9.2	11.1

Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. All percentages were calculated from 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 128. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	92.7	2.5	2.2	0.7	1.9
Grade					
8 th	91.4	3.6	2.5	0.7	1.9
10 th	93.3	2.3	2.0	0.7	1.8
12 th	93.5	1.7	2.0	0.7	2.1
Gender					
Female	96.2	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.0
Male	89.2	3.7	3.2	1.0	2.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	91.1	3.0	2.9	0.9	2.2
Black	94.5	1.8	1.4	0.4	1.9
Hispanic	92.8	2.7	1.9	0.6	2.0
Asian	95.8	1.4	1.2	0.4	1.2
Other/Multiple	88.9	3.7	3.5	1.1	2.8

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

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

Table 129. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon on School Property, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3
Grade					
8 th	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
10 th	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.1
12 th	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.6
Gender					
Female	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Male	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Black	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7
Hispanic	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7
Asian	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7
Other/Multiple	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.2	1.5

Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. All percentages were calculated from 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 130. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

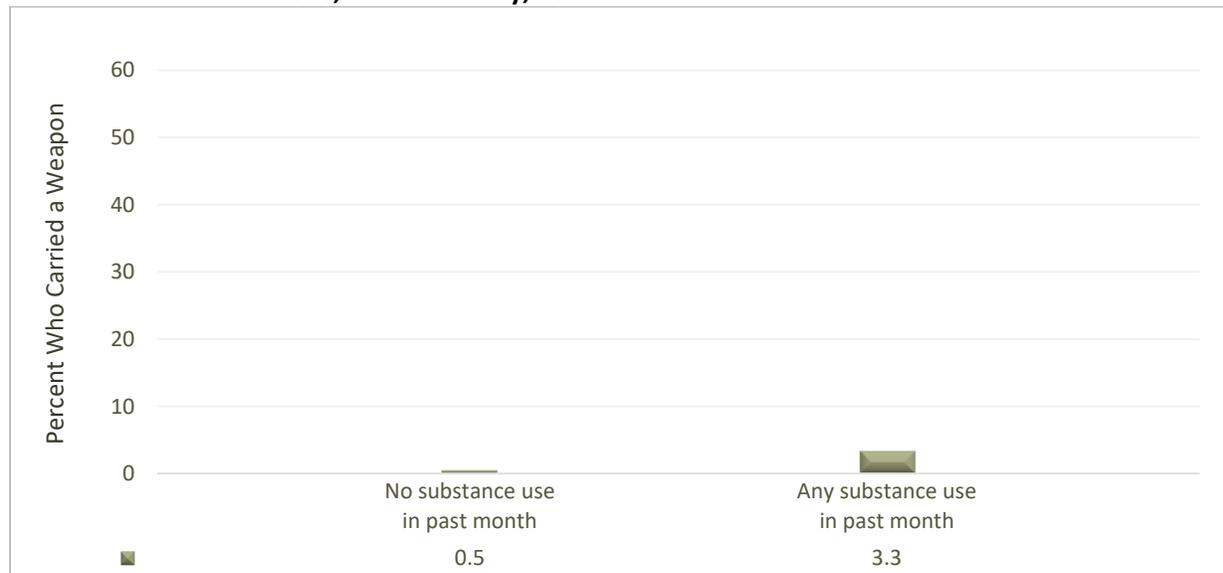
(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	98.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Grade					
8 th	98.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
10 th	98.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
12 th	98.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7
Gender					
Female	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Male	98.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	98.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
Black	98.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6
Hispanic	98.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.6
Asian	99.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
Other/Multiple	98.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5

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 31. Percentage of Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2019



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 131. Prevalence of Carrying a Gun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017 – 2019

	2017	2018	2019
Overall	1.9	1.6	1.7
Grade			
8 th	2.1	1.9	2.0
10 th	1.6	1.4	1.6
12 th	1.9	1.4	1.5
Gender			
Female	0.7	0.5	0.8
Male	3.0	2.7	2.6
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.4	1.3	1.3
Black	2.9	2.5	2.8
Hispanic	2.6	2.2	2.4
Asian	1.0	0.8	0.9
Other/Multiple	3.3	1.8	2.3

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

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

Table 132. Frequency of Carrying a Gun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	98.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Grade					
8 th	98.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.5
10 th	98.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
12 th	98.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Gender					
Female	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	97.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	98.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Black	97.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0
Hispanic	97.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.7
Asian	99.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other/Multiple	97.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.6

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 133. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

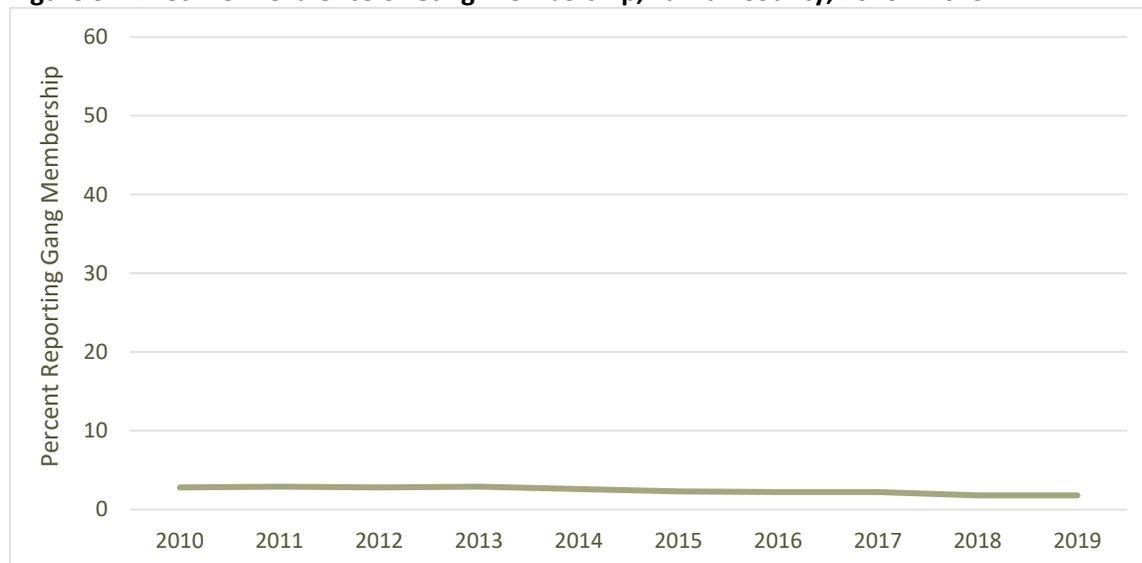
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8
Grade					
8 th	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0
10 th	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7
12 th	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.8
Gender					
Female	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Male	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Black	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.0
Hispanic	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.6
Asian	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1
Other/Multiple	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.9

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

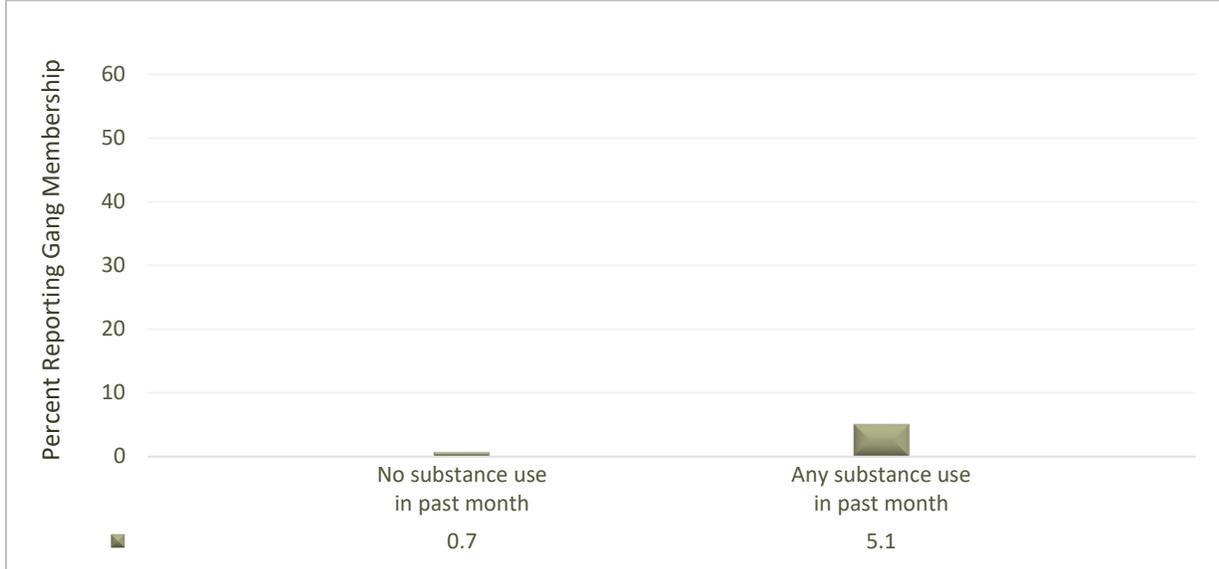
^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 32. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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 33. Percentage of Students Who Ever Belonged to a Gang, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2019



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 134. Age of First Belonging to a Gang, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

	Mean age of first belonging to a gang ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	12.2	98.2	1.1	0.7
Grade				
8 th	11.5	98.0	1.5	0.5
10 th	12.0	98.3	1.0	0.7
12 th	13.2	98.2	0.7	1.1
Gender				
Female	11.9	99.1	0.6	0.3
Male	12.4	97.4	1.5	1.2
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	12.4	98.8	0.6	0.6
Black	12.1	97.0	1.9	1.2
Hispanic	12.2	97.4	1.6	1.0
Asian	12.1	99.0	0.6	0.4
Other/Multiple	12.0	97.1	1.8	1.2

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 135. Prevalence of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

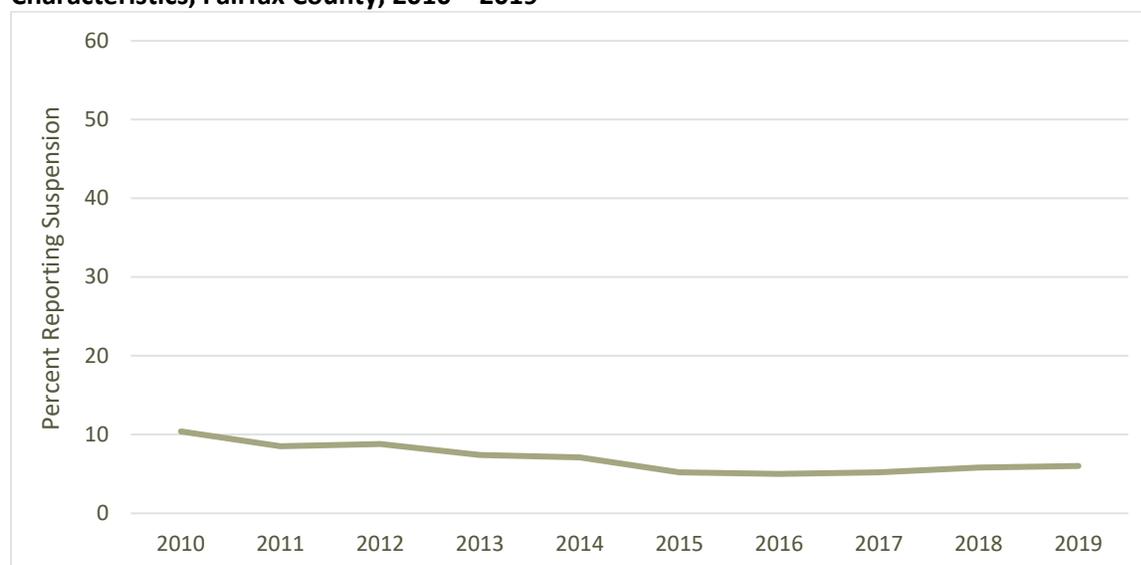
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.0
Grade					
8 th	6.2	6.3	6.6	8.1	8.5
10 th	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.6
12 th	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7
Gender					
Female	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6
Male	7.3	7.1	7.4	8.4	8.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.3
Black	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.4
Hispanic	9.6	9.4	8.8	10.6	10.5
Asian	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9
Other/Multiple	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.5	6.5

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 34. Prevalence of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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 136. Frequency of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	94.0	4.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Grade								
8 th	91.5	6.1	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
10 th	94.4	4.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
12 th	96.3	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Gender								
Female	96.4	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	91.6	5.8	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	96.7	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Black	88.6	7.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hispanic	89.5	7.2	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
Asian	97.1	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	93.5	4.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3

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

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

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Physical Activity and Sleep

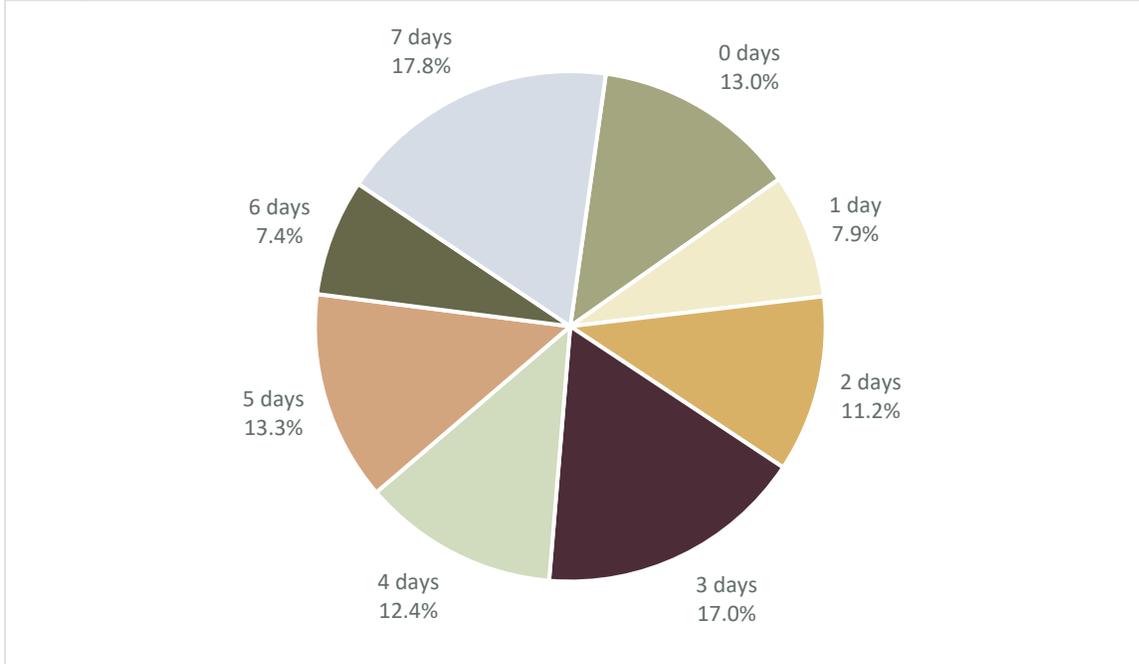
Approximately two-fifths of the students (38.5%) reported being physically active for at least one hour on five or more days in the past week, including over one-sixth (17.8%) who were active on all seven days. The percentage of students who were physically active for at least one hour on five or more days ranged from 32.8% of twelfth-grade students to 42.8% of eighth-grade students. Nearly half of male students (46.6%) reported engaging in this amount of physical activity, compared to fewer than one-third (31.0%) of female students. Rates varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 30.5% of Hispanic students to 48.4% of White students being physically active for at least one hour on five or more days in the past week.

One in eight Fairfax County students (12.5%) reported that they spend three or more hours on an average school day watching television, including 10.8% of male students and 14.0% of female students. Asian students were least likely to report watching television for three or more hours per day (8.9%), while Black students reported the highest rate (20.0%).

Over half of the students (52.8%) 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. The percentages ranged from 52.2% of twelfth-grade students to 53.9% of eighth-grade students. Female students were more likely than male students to report the behavior (53.7% and 51.9%, respectively). Rates of spending three or more hours on these electronic devices ranged from 48.6% of White students to 59.5% of Hispanic students. The 2019 rate was the highest ever reported.

Fewer than one-third of the students (29.2%) 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 (44.6%) averaged eight or more hours per night, only one in six twelfth-grade students (16.4%) did. A larger percentage of male students (33.7%) reported sleeping eight or more hours, compared to 25.0% of female students. Asian students reported the lowest rate of sleeping eight or more hours (25.0%). The 2019 rate was the lowest ever reported.

Figure 35. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2019



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 137. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
Overall	13.0	7.9	11.2	17.0	12.4	13.3	7.4	17.8
Grade								
8 th	8.9	6.9	10.2	17.7	13.6	14.9	7.5	20.3
10 th	11.5	7.4	11.5	17.2	12.7	13.8	7.8	18.2
12 th	18.7	9.5	12.0	16.2	10.8	11.1	6.8	14.9
Gender								
Female	15.2	9.4	13.5	18.3	12.6	12.8	6.7	11.5
Male	10.5	6.3	8.8	15.6	12.2	13.9	8.1	24.6
Race/Ethnicity^a								
White	8.4	5.9	9.2	15.6	12.6	15.6	10.4	22.5
Black	19.0	7.9	11.5	17.0	11.3	11.4	5.2	16.7
Hispanic	17.2	9.7	12.8	17.7	12.2	12.2	5.0	13.3
Asian	14.1	9.9	13.2	18.7	12.6	11.7	5.6	14.3
Other/Multiple	10.5	6.7	10.3	17.2	13.0	13.4	8.0	21.0

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

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

Table 138. 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, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	41.8	41.9	40.2	38.4	38.5
Grade					
8 th	46.0	46.9	43.8	41.1	42.8
10 th	43.2	43.3	42.7	41.8	39.8
12 th	36.2	35.2	33.7	32.1	32.8
Gender					
Female	34.0	33.7	32.0	31.6	31.0
Male	49.9	50.3	48.7	45.5	46.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	50.2	49.6	48.4	46.7	48.4
Black	37.8	37.4	37.4	35.6	33.3
Hispanic	34.3	34.1	31.4	30.6	30.5
Asian	33.8	34.3	33.4	31.2	31.6
Other/Multiple	44.5	47.8	45.9	43.2	42.4

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

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

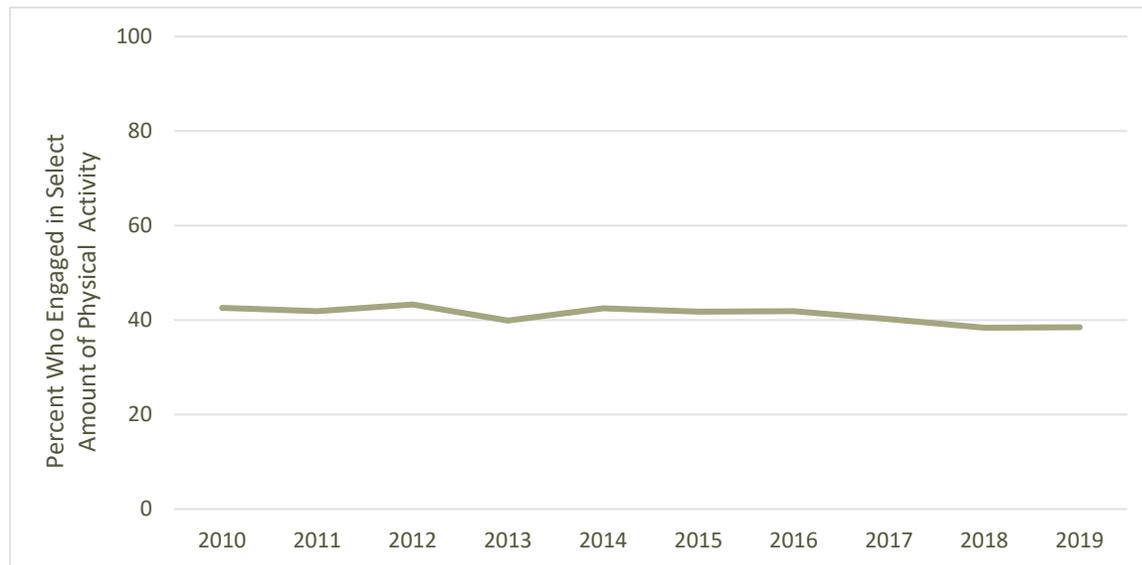
Table 139. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour for Selected Number of Days in the Past Week, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

Grade	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Physically active on all 7 days								
10 th	20.4	27.6	21.3	27.8	20.5	25.6	18.2	22.9
12 th	16.2	24.3	17.7	23.5	15.5	22.9	14.9	20.0
Physically active on 5 or more days								
10 th	41.2	49.1	43.2	50.2	42.7	45.0	39.8	45.4
12 th	35.6	43.9	36.2	43.5	33.7	41.4	32.8	40.0
Not physically active on any day								
10 th	13.2	14.4	10.8	13.1	11.5	14.9	11.5	16.0
12 th	20.3	17.8	17.7	16.9	18.5	18.7	18.7	19.7

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

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

Figure 36. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour on Five or more Days in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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 140. Amount of Time Spent Watching Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	28.4	26.6	17.0	15.5	6.9	2.5	3.0
Grade							
8 th	24.2	26.2	17.7	17.0	7.9	3.0	4.0
10 th	30.4	27.7	16.8	14.1	6.2	2.2	2.6
12 th	30.7	25.8	16.5	15.4	6.8	2.4	2.5
Gender							
Female	24.8	26.3	17.5	17.4	8.1	3.0	2.9
Male	32.1	26.9	16.5	13.6	5.7	2.0	3.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	23.1	29.7	20.3	16.3	6.6	2.1	1.9
Black	26.8	22.5	13.9	16.8	9.3	4.2	6.4
Hispanic	29.0	24.5	14.8	16.5	7.9	3.3	4.0
Asian	37.6	25.6	15.4	12.5	5.3	1.8	1.8
Other/Multiple	27.0	27.2	17.0	15.8	7.2	2.3	3.6

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 141. Percentage of Students Who Watch Three or more Hours of Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	14.7	13.4	12.8	12.0	12.5
Grade					
8 th	17.3	15.4	14.3	13.7	14.8
10 th	13.3	12.2	12.3	10.9	11.0
12 th	13.6	12.7	11.9	11.2	11.7
Gender					
Female	16.1	15.0	14.4	13.1	14.0
Male	13.3	11.8	11.2	10.7	10.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	11.6	11.0	10.9	10.1	10.6
Black	24.9	21.7	21.5	19.3	20.0
Hispanic	21.1	18.3	16.4	14.7	15.2
Asian	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.9
Other/Multiple	14.9	15.1	12.7	13.5	13.0

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 142. Percentage of Students Who Watch Three or More Hours of Television on an Average School Day, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Grade								
10 th	18.0	32.3	13.3	24.5	12.3	21.6	11.0	21.1
12 th	17.0	31.3	13.6	25.1	11.9	19.5	11.7	19.4

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

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

Table 143. 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, 2019
(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	8.7	12.3	20.6	19.8	12.6	20.4
Grade							
8 th	4.5	9.8	12.3	19.5	19.6	12.7	21.7
10 th	5.6	8.3	12.5	21.3	19.7	12.7	20.0
12 th	6.7	7.9	12.2	21.1	20.1	12.6	19.5
Gender							
Female	6.2	8.3	12.0	19.8	19.6	13.3	20.8
Male	4.9	9.1	12.7	21.4	20.1	12.0	19.8
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	4.7	9.1	14.3	23.3	20.9	12.5	15.1
Black	7.2	8.4	10.0	16.8	18.4	12.4	26.9
Hispanic	6.3	7.3	9.5	17.5	19.1	13.7	26.6
Asian	5.5	9.3	12.9	21.6	19.7	11.7	19.3
Other/Multiple	5.1	8.7	13.1	19.9	19.4	13.2	20.6

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

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

Table 144. 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 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	48.9	48.6	50.1	50.1	52.8
Grade					
8 th	49.0	49.7	50.6	50.9	53.9
10 th	49.0	48.9	50.9	49.7	52.4
12 th	48.6	47.2	48.9	49.5	52.2
Gender					
Female	50.0	49.5	50.5	49.9	53.7
Male	47.7	47.7	49.7	50.2	51.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	42.4	42.6	44.0	44.7	48.6
Black	53.2	53.2	56.0	55.9	57.6
Hispanic	58.4	57.7	58.9	58.1	59.5
Asian	49.7	48.2	49.5	47.9	50.6
Other/Multiple	48.9	50.0	50.3	51.5	53.2

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

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

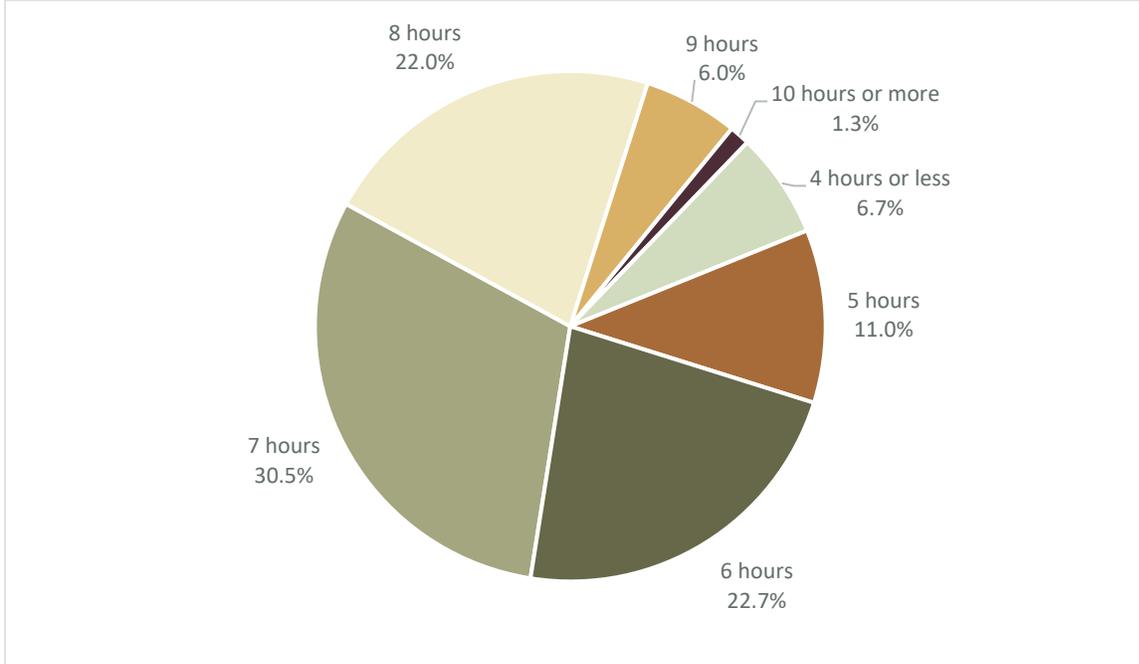
Table 145. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Grade								
10 th	48.2	42.9	49.0	43.4	50.9	45.1	52.4	46.9
12 th	47.0	36.9	48.6	40.5	48.9	39.2	52.2	45.5

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

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

Figure 37. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, Fairfax County, 2019



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

Table 146. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	4 hours or less	5 hours	6 hours	7 hours	8 hours	9 hours	10 hours or more
Overall	6.7	11.0	22.7	30.5	22.0	6.0	1.3
Grade							
8 th	4.3	6.8	14.9	29.4	31.5	10.8	2.3
10 th	6.7	10.6	23.7	32.4	21.1	4.7	0.8
12 th	9.0	15.5	29.5	29.6	13.3	2.5	0.6
Gender							
Female	7.2	12.8	24.6	30.4	19.3	4.8	0.9
Male	6.1	8.9	20.7	30.6	24.9	7.2	1.7
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	4.7	9.5	22.0	33.3	23.3	6.2	1.1
Black	8.8	11.3	24.3	27.4	20.3	6.2	1.9
Hispanic	6.8	10.7	21.7	29.4	23.2	6.8	1.5
Asian	8.7	13.2	24.5	28.6	19.3	4.8	0.9
Other/Multiple	7.6	11.8	22.9	30.1	21.4	4.8	1.3

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

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

Table 147. Prevalence of Sleeping Eight or more Hours on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	31.7	31.0	30.9	30.8	29.2
Grade					
8 th	50.0	48.5	48.8	48.2	44.6
10 th	28.4	28.4	26.4	27.3	26.6
12 th	17.2	16.1	17.4	16.9	16.4
Gender					
Female	27.4	26.8	27.6	26.3	25.0
Male	36.1	35.3	34.4	35.6	33.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	33.2	31.9	32.3	31.9	30.6
Black	33.7	31.0	31.7	33.3	28.3
Hispanic	34.1	33.7	32.8	32.5	31.4
Asian	25.8	27.0	27.0	26.7	25.0
Other/Multiple	30.5	29.9	28.1	27.9	27.6

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.

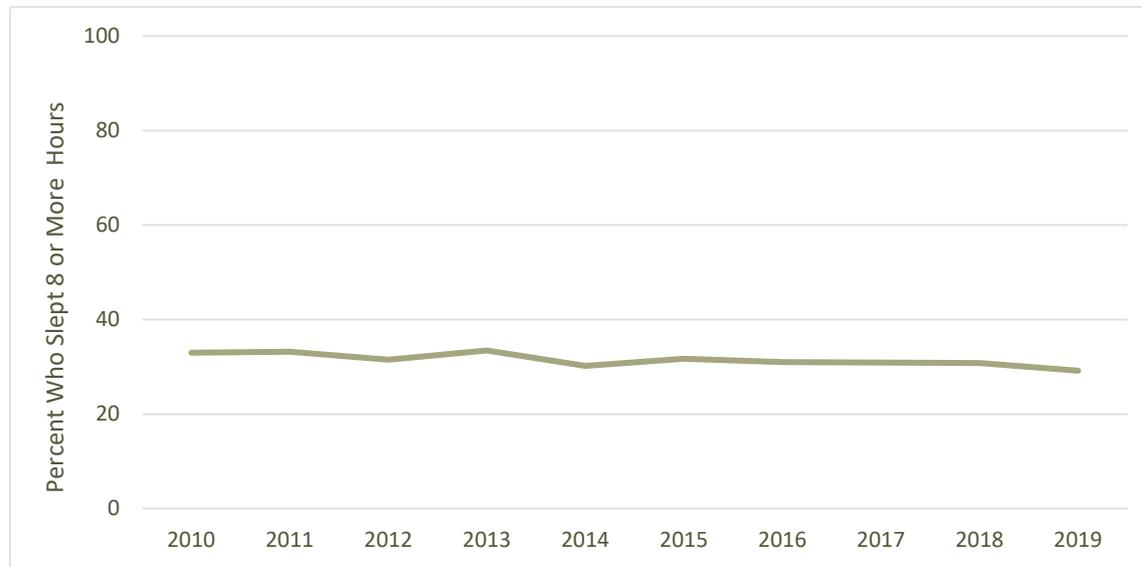
Table 148. Percentage of Students Who Sleep Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

Grade	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
10 th	26.1	33.5	28.4	28.4	26.4	26.6	26.6	24.5
12 th	16.4	23.3	17.2	22.4	17.4	17.6	16.4	17.0

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

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

Figure 38. Percentage of Students Who Sleep Eight or more Hours on an Average School Night, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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 (22.4%) indicated that they ate fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the week prior to the survey, ranging from 20.4% of twelfth-grade students to 24.9% of eighth-grade students. Black students were least likely to report eating this amount of fruits and vegetables per day (16.9%). The 2019 rate was the lowest ever reported.

Approximately nine percent of the students (8.8%) reported drinking non-diet soda or pop at least once per day in the week prior to the survey. Male students were almost twice as likely to report daily consumption of soda (11.4% compared to 6.5% of female students). The percent of students reporting daily consumption of soda was the lowest ever reported, declining by 10.1 percentage points since 2010.

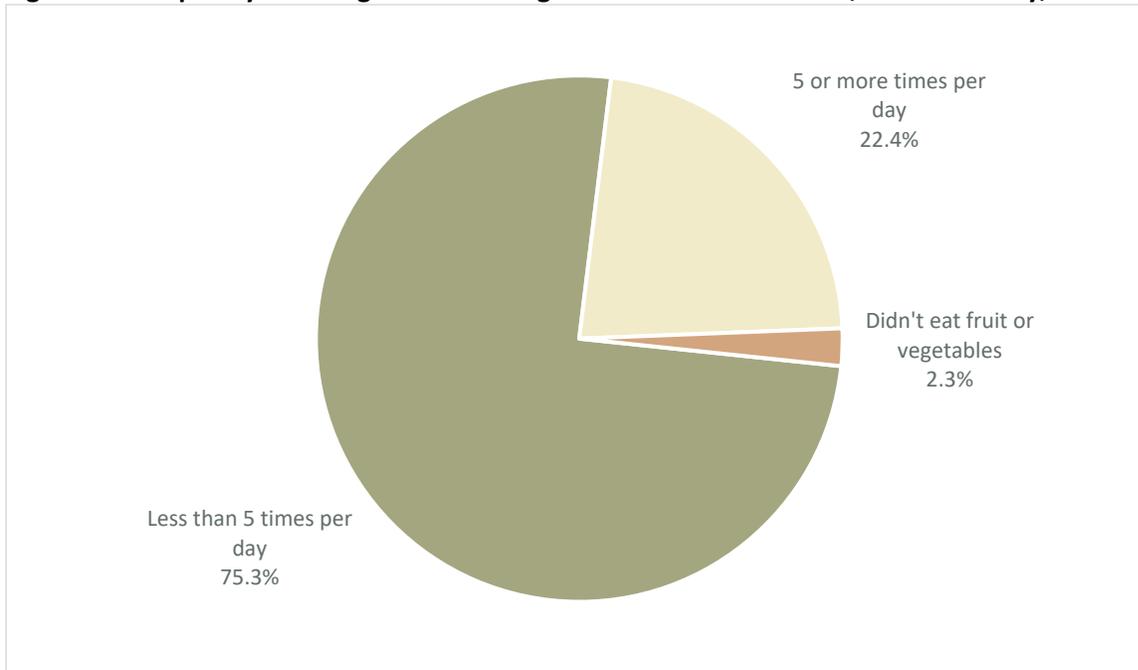
One in ten of the students (10.4%) reported drinking sugar-sweetened drinks (such as lemonade and sweetened tea) at least once per day, while 5.7% reported consuming sports drinks daily and 2.9% consumed energy drinks daily. A larger percentage of male students reported drinking all categories of sweetened beverages compared to female students.

One-third of the Fairfax County students (33.8%) reported drinking a sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day in the week prior to survey administration. Male students were much more likely to report consuming at least one sweetened beverage a day (41.0% compared to 27.0% of female students). Consumption of sweetened beverages varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 22.9% of Asian students to over two-fifths of Hispanic students (43.1%) consuming them at least once per day.

Nearly eight percent of the students (7.7%) reported going hungry in the past month (some of the time, most of the time, or always) due to a lack of food in the home. Incidence of hunger due to lack of food in the home varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 3.6% of White students to 13.0% of Hispanic students. There has been very little change since 2010 in the percentage of students who report going hungry.

The 2019 Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students if they engaged in certain behaviors in order to lose weight or keep from gaining weight. Eight percent of the students (8.2%) reported going without eating for 24 hours or more in the past month, with nearly twice as many female students (10.6%) reporting the behavior compared to male students (5.6%). Nearly two percent of the Fairfax County students (1.7%) reported taking diet pills without a doctor's advice for weight-loss purposes, and 2.4% reported vomiting or taking laxatives to lose weight in the past month.

Figure 39. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2019



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 149. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	No fruits or vegetables	Less than 5 times per day	5 or more times per day
Overall	2.3	75.3	22.4
Grade			
8 th	1.9	73.2	24.9
10 th	2.2	75.9	22.0
12 th	2.7	76.9	20.4
Gender			
Female	1.5	76.8	21.6
Male	3.0	73.7	23.3
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	1.6	76.0	22.5
Black	5.1	78.0	16.9
Hispanic	2.8	74.5	22.7
Asian	1.6	74.1	24.3
Other/Multiple	2.1	74.7	23.2

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 150. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or more Times Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	24.6	23.6	22.5	22.7	22.4
Grade					
8 th	27.0	26.0	24.4	23.8	24.9
10 th	24.0	22.8	21.7	23.0	22.0
12 th	22.8	22.1	21.5	21.3	20.4
Gender					
Female	24.6	23.6	22.4	22.8	21.6
Male	24.6	23.7	22.7	22.6	23.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	24.5	23.4	22.1	22.0	22.5
Black	21.1	20.0	19.6	20.0	16.9
Hispanic	24.5	23.4	22.5	23.0	22.7
Asian	26.8	25.9	24.7	24.5	24.3
Other/Multiple	23.4	23.9	22.1	23.5	23.2

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

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

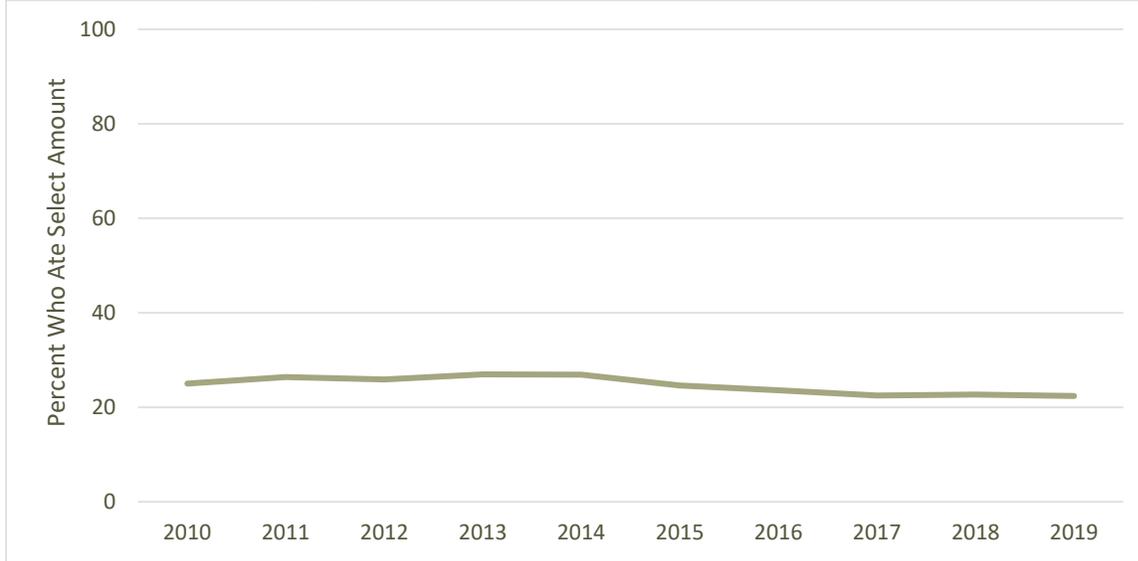
Table 151. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times per Day in the Past Week, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Grade								
10 th	25.7	14.5	24.0	13.7	21.7	14.5	22.0	11.4
12 th	24.4	15.6	22.8	15.5	21.5	14.1	20.4	9.0

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

^aUS (national) data are calculated from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Datasets (CDC, 1991-2019). The YRBS is conducted in odd-numbered years only. The national data are not available for 8th grade, and are not comparable by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 40. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or more Times Per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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 152. Frequency of Eating Fruits in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	6.7	24.4	19.2	16.1	18.5	7.7	7.5
Grade							
8 th	6.1	23.1	18.4	15.4	18.2	8.8	10.0
10 th	6.6	24.6	19.0	16.5	19.1	7.6	6.7
12 th	7.2	25.5	20.2	16.3	18.1	6.8	5.9
Gender							
Female	5.4	25.3	19.0	16.2	19.4	8.4	6.4
Male	8.0	23.4	19.4	16.0	17.5	7.0	8.7
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	5.2	20.6	19.3	18.1	21.3	9.1	6.3
Black	14.2	30.6	17.9	11.6	13.1	4.6	8.1
Hispanic	7.7	29.2	19.4	12.7	14.8	7.3	8.9
Asian	4.9	23.3	19.7	18.1	19.3	7.2	7.5
Other/Multiple	5.8	23.0	18.1	16.2	20.6	7.9	8.3

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 153. Frequency of Eating Green Salad in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	31.0	37.8	12.3	11.4	4.1	1.3	2.3
Grade							
8 th	33.2	36.1	11.7	10.5	4.1	1.6	2.8
10 th	30.6	38.1	12.6	11.3	4.1	1.1	2.1
12 th	29.2	39.1	12.5	12.3	3.9	1.2	1.8
Gender							
Female	28.4	40.3	13.0	11.6	4.0	1.1	1.7
Male	33.8	35.1	11.6	11.1	4.1	1.6	2.8
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	26.9	38.1	15.3	13.7	3.6	1.1	1.4
Black	40.5	34.2	9.1	8.6	3.7	1.2	2.8
Hispanic	31.9	37.4	10.4	10.0	5.1	1.6	3.5
Asian	32.5	39.5	10.4	10.1	4.0	1.6	2.0
Other/Multiple	31.2	37.3	12.5	11.5	3.9	1.1	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 154. Frequency of Eating Potatoes in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	35.8	45.7	9.3	4.5	2.1	0.8	1.7
Grade							
8 th	40.5	42.8	7.7	4.2	2.0	0.8	2.0
10 th	35.3	46.3	9.7	4.4	1.9	0.9	1.7
12 th	31.7	48.2	10.5	5.0	2.4	0.9	1.5
Gender							
Female	37.2	47.7	8.1	3.9	1.7	0.6	1.0
Male	34.3	43.8	10.5	5.2	2.6	1.1	2.5
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	34.4	50.1	8.9	3.8	1.3	0.5	1.0
Black	47.6	35.1	7.5	4.4	2.1	1.2	2.1
Hispanic	33.9	43.2	9.8	6.0	3.2	1.3	2.6
Asian	35.0	45.6	10.2	4.6	2.2	0.7	1.6
Other/Multiple	35.3	47.4	8.8	3.5	2.0	0.9	2.1

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 155. Frequency of Eating Carrots in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	42.4	37.8	9.4	5.7	2.1	0.9	1.6
Grade							
8 th	42.1	35.8	10.2	5.8	2.6	1.1	2.3
10 th	43.1	37.4	9.4	6.0	1.9	0.8	1.4
12 th	42.0	40.4	8.7	5.2	1.9	0.8	1.2
Gender							
Female	43.6	38.5	8.9	5.5	1.8	0.7	1.1
Male	41.1	37.1	10.0	5.9	2.5	1.1	2.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	36.2	41.2	11.5	6.7	2.3	0.9	1.3
Black	58.2	28.1	6.0	3.5	1.8	0.7	1.7
Hispanic	45.1	34.7	8.2	5.9	2.4	1.3	2.4
Asian	42.8	39.7	8.7	4.8	1.9	0.7	1.4
Other/Multiple	41.3	39.1	9.5	5.7	1.9	0.8	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 156. Frequency of Eating Other Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	13.4	28.8	20.2	16.4	12.1	4.7	4.4
Grade							
8 th	15.1	28.3	19.3	15.3	11.8	4.9	5.4
10 th	13.0	28.6	20.4	16.5	12.7	4.6	4.2
12 th	12.3	29.5	21.1	17.3	11.9	4.5	3.5
Gender							
Female	12.1	29.4	20.4	16.6	13.1	4.9	3.6
Male	14.9	28.1	20.1	16.2	11.1	4.5	5.1
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	9.9	27.7	21.8	20.4	13.3	3.9	3.0
Black	24.2	32.3	17.1	12.2	6.8	3.2	4.2
Hispanic	19.9	33.7	17.7	11.5	8.7	3.9	4.6
Asian	8.6	24.6	20.8	16.6	16.0	7.5	6.1
Other/Multiple	12.0	27.5	22.3	16.4	12.6	4.5	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 157. Frequency of Drinking Soda or Pop in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	42.0	40.5	8.7	4.4	2.2	0.9	1.4
Grade							
8 th	39.7	42.5	8.7	4.5	2.1	0.9	1.6
10 th	42.1	41.0	8.2	4.2	2.3	0.9	1.3
12 th	44.2	37.9	9.3	4.4	2.2	0.9	1.2
Gender							
Female	47.4	39.2	6.9	3.2	1.7	0.7	0.9
Male	36.1	41.9	10.6	5.7	2.8	1.1	1.8
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	42.9	40.0	9.0	4.9	1.8	0.6	0.8
Black	40.9	40.2	8.7	4.3	2.5	1.5	1.9
Hispanic	32.5	42.7	11.5	5.6	3.6	1.5	2.6
Asian	49.7	39.6	5.8	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.7
Other/Multiple	43.4	39.5	7.9	4.3	2.3	1.0	1.7

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 158. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	11.1	9.8	9.4	8.9	8.8
Grade					
8 th	11.1	9.6	9.0	9.2	9.1
10 th	10.7	9.6	9.2	8.4	8.7
12 th	11.5	10.3	10.1	9.0	8.7
Gender					
Female	8.1	7.2	7.1	6.3	6.5
Male	14.1	12.5	11.9	11.6	11.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	9.8	8.8	8.5	8.0	8.2
Black	15.7	12.1	11.9	11.0	10.2
Hispanic	16.5	14.4	14.3	13.4	13.3
Asian	6.4	6.2	5.3	5.3	4.8
Other/Multiple	11.3	10.8	9.4	8.0	9.3

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

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

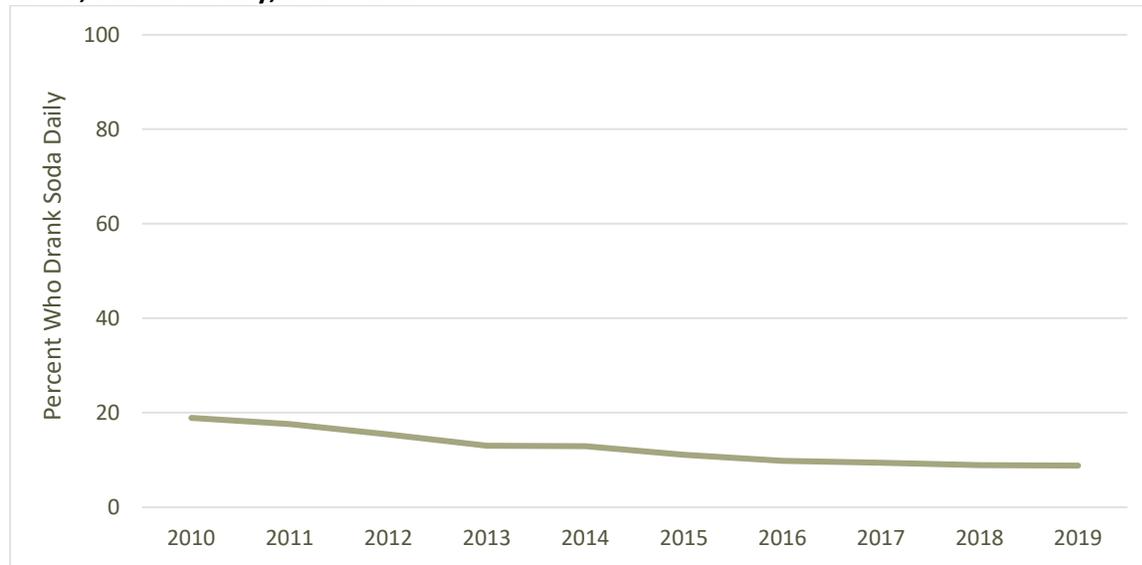
Table 159. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop at Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

Grade	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
10 th	12.2	25.4	10.7	20.8	9.2	19.5	8.7	14.8
12 th	13.0	26.0	11.5	21.0	10.1	19.6	8.7	13.9

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

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

Figure 41. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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

Table 160. Frequency of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	37.0	42.5	10.1	5.7	2.5	0.9	1.3
Grade							
8 th	36.6	42.9	9.8	5.6	2.7	1.1	1.4
10 th	37.4	42.6	10.1	5.7	2.2	0.8	1.4
12 th	37.1	42.0	10.5	5.7	2.7	0.8	1.2
Gender							
Female	37.0	44.5	9.6	5.1	2.2	0.8	0.9
Male	37.0	40.5	10.7	6.2	2.8	1.0	1.8
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	37.3	42.2	10.6	6.0	2.3	0.6	0.9
Black	35.2	41.0	10.9	5.4	3.7	1.8	2.1
Hispanic	30.7	44.3	11.5	6.5	3.5	1.4	2.0
Asian	43.8	41.7	7.6	4.2	1.4	0.4	0.8
Other/Multiple	35.4	43.0	10.8	6.2	2.2	0.9	1.6

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

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

Table 161. Prevalence of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	12.6	11.4	10.8	10.1	10.4
Grade					
8 th	11.9	10.8	10.4	10.1	10.7
10 th	12.6	10.9	10.5	9.8	10.0
12 th	13.4	12.5	11.6	10.4	10.4
Gender					
Female	11.1	10.2	9.6	8.7	9.0
Male	14.2	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	11.6	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.9
Black	17.1	14.8	14.3	13.1	13.0
Hispanic	16.6	15.2	14.5	13.1	13.5
Asian	8.8	7.5	6.9	6.3	6.9
Other/Multiple	13.5	13.2	12.2	10.6	10.9

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).

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

Table 162. Frequency of Drinking Sports Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	63.9	25.2	5.3	3.1	1.3	0.5	0.8
Grade							
8 th	62.7	26.3	5.3	3.2	1.2	0.6	0.8
10 th	61.5	26.5	6.0	3.3	1.5	0.4	0.8
12 th	67.5	22.8	4.6	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.8
Gender							
Female	73.1	20.9	3.1	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.3
Male	53.9	29.9	7.6	4.7	2.0	0.8	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	63.3	26.4	5.5	2.9	1.2	0.3	0.5
Black	61.7	24.8	5.7	3.8	1.8	0.9	1.4
Hispanic	57.3	28.4	6.3	4.3	1.8	0.8	1.2
Asian	72.7	20.2	3.7	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.6
Other/Multiple	62.4	25.6	5.6	3.2	1.6	0.5	1.1

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

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

Table 163. Prevalence of Drinking Sports Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	8.1	6.7	5.9	5.7	5.7
Grade					
8 th	7.6	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.8
10 th	8.8	7.5	6.4	6.3	6.1
12 th	7.7	6.5	5.3	5.6	5.1
Gender					
Female	4.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.8
Male	11.7	10.0	8.7	8.7	8.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	7.2	6.1	5.3	5.2	4.9
Black	13.1	10.0	9.2	8.8	7.8
Hispanic	10.3	8.9	7.9	8.3	8.1
Asian	4.8	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.4
Other/Multiple	9.0	7.7	6.8	5.4	6.4

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).

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

Table 164. Frequency of Drinking Energy Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	84.5	10.7	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.7
Grade							
8 th	85.8	9.9	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.7
10 th	84.7	10.6	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.8
12 th	82.8	11.7	2.4	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
Gender							
Female	88.6	8.4	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4
Male	80.2	13.2	2.4	2.0	0.8	0.3	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	87.0	9.1	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.4
Black	82.1	12.0	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.2
Hispanic	77.1	15.4	2.8	2.3	0.9	0.4	1.1
Asian	88.5	8.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5
Other/Multiple	84.7	10.0	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.9

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. 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 165. Prevalence of Drinking Energy Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.9
Grade					
8 th	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.8
10 th	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.9
12 th	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.2	3.1
Gender					
Female	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7
Male	4.2	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.2
Black	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.4	3.8
Hispanic	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.6
Asian	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.9
Other/Multiple	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.2

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).

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

Table 166. Frequency of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	18.1	48.1	7.3	26.5
Grade				
8 th	17.1	49.6	7.3	26.1
10 th	17.7	48.6	7.2	26.5
12 th	19.7	46.1	7.3	27.0
Gender				
Female	20.4	52.6	7.3	19.8
Male	15.6	43.4	7.2	33.8
Race/Ethnicity^a				
White	17.6	48.8	7.6	25.9
Black	18.6	43.5	7.0	30.8
Hispanic	12.6	44.3	8.0	35.1
Asian	24.4	52.6	5.8	17.1
Other/Multiple	16.8	47.9	8.1	27.3

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 167. Prevalence of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	39.3	37.3	34.8	33.1	33.8
Grade					
8 th	36.0	35.8	33.2	32.4	33.4
10 th	40.7	37.7	35.3	33.1	33.7
12 th	40.9	38.3	35.9	34.0	34.3
Gender					
Female	31.2	29.4	27.4	25.7	27.0
Male	47.6	45.4	42.6	40.9	41.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	38.8	36.6	34.4	33.4	33.5
Black	48.0	43.1	39.8	37.5	37.9
Hispanic	48.5	46.9	44.0	41.8	43.1
Asian	28.1	26.1	23.8	22.6	22.9
Other/Multiple	39.7	39.9	37.0	33.6	35.3

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 168. Frequency of Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
Overall	79.1	13.2	5.6	1.3	0.8
Grade					
8 th	76.7	15.1	5.8	1.6	0.8
10 th	79.7	13.0	5.4	1.2	0.7
12 th	80.9	11.5	5.4	1.3	0.9
Gender					
Female	80.0	12.5	5.5	1.3	0.7
Male	78.2	13.9	5.6	1.4	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	88.5	8.0	2.5	0.6	0.4
Black	68.4	19.0	8.7	2.3	1.6
Hispanic	67.1	19.9	9.5	2.2	1.3
Asian	81.0	12.4	5.0	1.1	0.6
Other/Multiple	80.9	12.0	5.0	1.5	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.

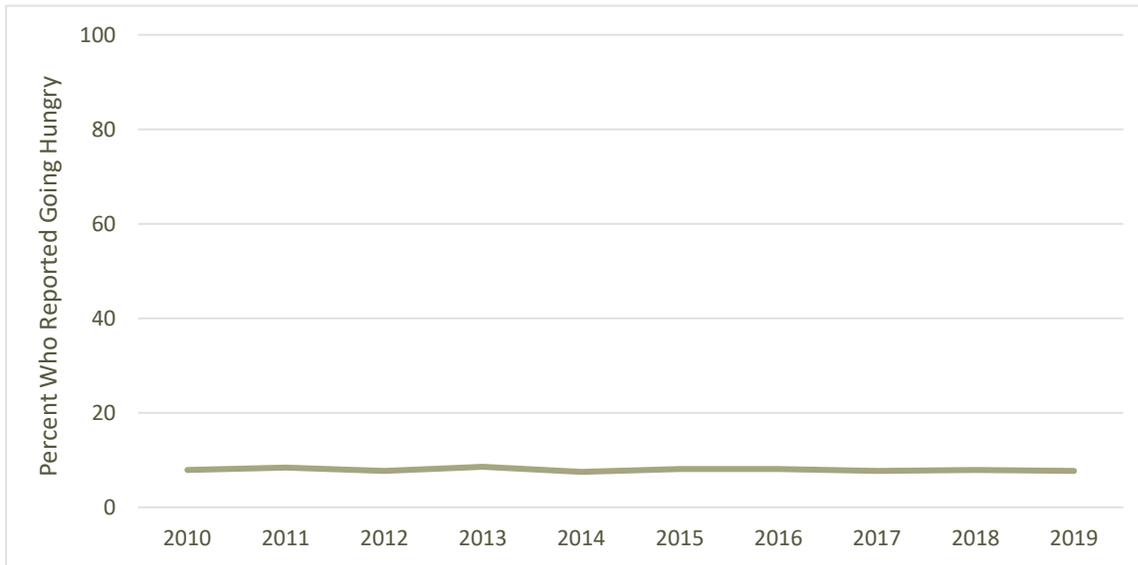
Table 169. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.7
Grade					
8 th	9.2	8.8	7.8	8.9	8.2
10 th	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.3
12 th	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.5
Gender					
Female	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.8	7.5
Male	8.6	8.5	8.0	8.1	7.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6
Black	12.2	11.9	12.3	13.2	12.6
Hispanic	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.8	13.0
Asian	8.5	8.9	7.1	7.3	6.6
Other/Multiple	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.1

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

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

Figure 42. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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 170. 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 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	6.5	6.4	6.8	7.3	8.2
Grade					
8 th	6.4	5.8	6.3	7.2	8.2
10 th	6.5	6.3	6.7	7.0	8.4
12 th	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.0
Gender					
Female	8.8	8.4	8.6	9.4	10.6
Male	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.6	7.0
Black	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.4	9.4
Hispanic	9.1	8.9	8.8	10.0	11.2
Asian	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.8	6.3
Other/Multiple	7.4	7.9	7.0	9.0	8.9

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 171. 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 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7
Grade					
8 th	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2
10 th	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.8
12 th	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
Gender					
Female	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
Male	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4
Black	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.5	2.4
Hispanic	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Asian	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other/Multiple	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8

Note. Includes diet pills, powders or liquids. Students were instructed to not include meal replacement products such as Slim Fast. All percentages were calculated from 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 Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Grade					
8 th	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.9
10 th	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3
12 th	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9
Gender					
Female	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5
Male	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5
Black	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3
Hispanic	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0
Asian	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6
Other/Multiple	2.8	3.4	2.2	2.9	2.8

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.

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 (36.4%) reported experiencing levels of stress that fell in the high category, over two-fifths (45.0%) reported moderate levels, and one in six (18.6%) rated their stress level in the low category. Levels of stress increased with grade level, ranging from one-fourth of the eighth-grade students (25.1%) reporting a high level of stress in the past month to almost half (45.8%) of the twelfth-grade students. Rates also varied greatly by gender, with 26.9% of male students indicating a high level of stress, compared to 45.4% of female students. Black students were least likely to report experiencing a high level of stress in the past month (31.8%) while Asian students were most likely (39.1%).

Fairfax County students were asked if, during the past twelve months, they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Three in ten of the students (29.9%) reported feeling this sad or hopeless, including 38.3% of female students and 20.9% of male students. Rates of feeling this sad or hopeless increased with grade level, ranging from 25.9% of eighth-grade students to 33.6% of twelfth-grade students. Hispanic students were most likely to report the feelings (35.2%). The percentage of students who reported experiencing these feelings has risen gradually since 2016.

Approximately one in six female students (18.0%) and one in ten male students (10.2%) reported that they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year. Six percent of Fairfax County students (6.0%) reported having attempted suicide in the past year, including 7.6% 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 (44.5%) and contemplating suicide (23.9%), compared to students who did not use substances (24.9% and 11.0%, respectively). Almost three times as many students who used substances in the past month reported attempting suicide in the past year (11.7% compared to 4.0% of students who did not use substances).

Table 173. Percentage of Students Who Experienced Selected Levels of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

	Low	Moderate	High
Overall	18.6	45.0	36.4
Grade			
8 th	27.9	47.1	25.1
10 th	15.2	46.1	38.7
12 th	12.6	41.7	45.8
Gender			
Female	11.2	43.4	45.4
Male	26.4	46.7	26.9
Race/Ethnicity^a			
White	16.1	47.0	36.9
Black	26.6	41.6	31.8
Hispanic	21.8	43.3	34.9
Asian	16.0	44.8	39.1
Other/Multiple	15.9	46.6	37.5

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 174. Percentage of Students Who Experienced a High Level of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	35.9	35.7	36.2	36.6	36.4
Grade					
8 th	22.7	21.6	25.0	24.5	25.1
10 th	39.4	38.5	37.7	38.6	38.7
12 th	45.7	47.5	46.4	46.8	45.8
Gender					
Female	45.4	45.0	45.5	46.1	45.4
Male	26.0	26.1	26.5	26.7	26.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	36.8	36.1	36.4	37.7	36.9
Black	29.3	30.6	30.7	31.3	31.8
Hispanic	33.5	33.5	34.5	33.7	34.9
Asian	39.2	38.8	39.4	39.3	39.1
Other/Multiple	37.8	37.8	39.1	39.1	37.5

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).

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

Table 175. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	25.9	25.9	27.3	28.3	29.9
Grade					
8 th	20.9	20.6	22.5	23.8	25.9
10 th	26.6	25.9	28.4	28.2	30.3
12 th	30.2	31.6	31.2	33.0	33.6
Gender					
Female	33.5	32.7	34.6	35.8	38.3
Male	17.8	18.8	19.6	20.3	20.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	23.9	23.6	25.0	26.1	27.3
Black	22.1	25.1	27.1	26.6	29.7
Hispanic	32.2	31.4	32.6	33.5	35.2
Asian	24.8	24.8	25.3	26.6	28.6
Other/Multiple	27.8	28.0	30.3	31.3	30.6

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

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

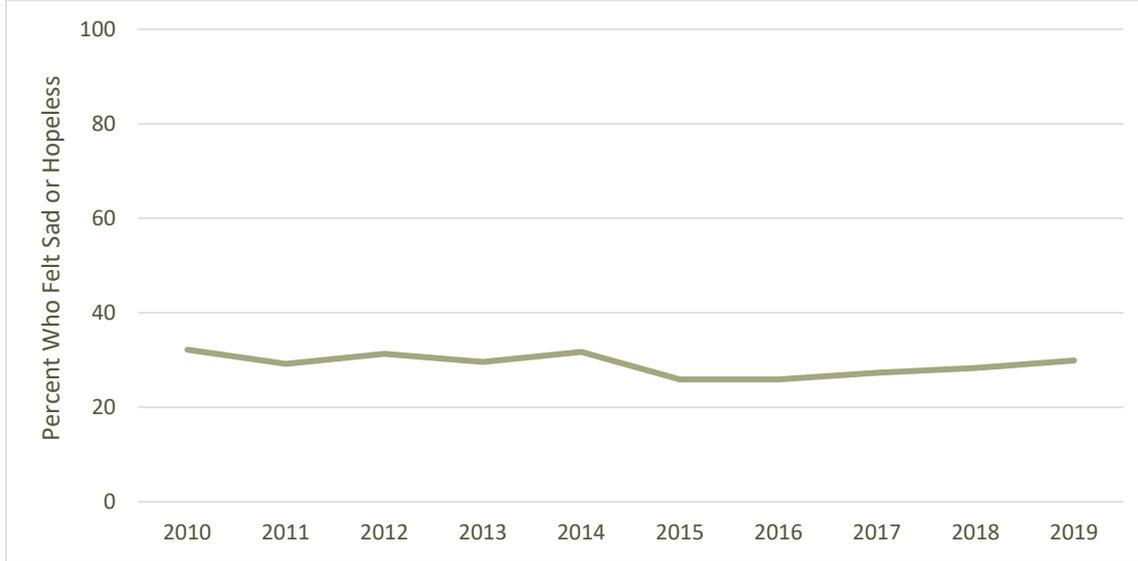
Table 176. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Grade								
10 th	31.0	29.4	26.6	29.8	28.4	32.5	30.3	37.0
12 th	32.6	29.1	30.2	30.0	31.2	31.0	33.6	39.0

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

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

Figure 43. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2019



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 177. Percentage of Students Who Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	13.9	13.7	14.5	14.8	14.3
Grade					
8 th	11.3	11.3	13.0	13.3	13.5
10 th	14.1	13.8	14.8	15.2	14.7
12 th	16.4	16.2	15.6	16.0	14.7
Gender					
Female	18.4	17.5	18.3	18.2	18.0
Male	9.1	9.7	10.3	11.2	10.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	13.3	12.9	13.4	14.3	13.1
Black	12.1	12.8	13.5	14.3	14.1
Hispanic	15.3	13.9	15.2	15.0	15.2
Asian	13.7	14.3	14.8	14.6	14.8
Other/Multiple	16.4	17.1	18.5	18.2	16.4

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 178. Percentage of Students Who Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019

	2013		2015		2017		2019	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Grade								
10 th	18.5	17.3	14.1	18.3	14.8	17.3	14.7	18.5
12 th	17.5	14.9	16.4	16.3	15.6	17.4	14.7	19.6

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

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

Table 179. Percentage of Students Who Attempted Suicide in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.8	6.0
Grade					
8 th	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.2	6.6
10 th	5.9	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.1
12 th	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.2
Gender					
Female	8.2	7.0	7.6	7.3	7.6
Male	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.6
Black	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.5
Hispanic	8.8	7.7	8.3	8.0	8.1
Asian	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.4
Other/Multiple	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.4	6.9

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 44. Percentage of Students Reporting Sadness and Suicide-Related Behaviors in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2019



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 (54.1%), compared to 38.4% of eighth-grade students. Rates of participating in extracurricular activities at school ranged from 39.3% of Hispanic students to 54.8% of Black students.

Over two-fifths of the students (45.7%) reported participating in extracurricular activities away from school for an hour or more on an average school day, ranging from 38.0% of twelfth-grade students to 55.5% of eighth-grade students. Hispanic students were least likely to report doing so (34.9%) and White students reported the highest rate (53.8%).

Students were asked how much time they spend doing homework on an average school day, with nearly two-thirds (65.6%) indicating they spend an hour or more. Approximately three-fourths of tenth- and twelfth-grade students (73.7% and 73.6%, respectively) reported spending an hour or more on homework, compared to half (49.5%) of the eighth-grade students. Female students were much more likely to report doing this amount of homework (72.4% vs. 58.7% of male students). Rates of spending an hour or more on homework ranged from 53.3% of Hispanic students to 78.0% of Asian students. The percentage of students who reported engaging in this much homework has declined 5.3 percentage points since 2015.

Sixteen percent of the students (16.3%) reported going to work for an hour or more on an average school day, including one-third (34.5%) of twelfth-grade students. Rates of working this much ranged from 12.9% of Asian students to 21.0% of Hispanic students.

Female students were more likely to report spending an hour or more on an average school day on 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.

Table 188 shows the amount of time students spend on an average school day in all afterschool activities combined. Over half of the students (55.6%) spend more than 3½ hours on an average school day on the combined activities, ranging from 39.6% of eighth-grade students to 67.8% of twelfth-grade students. A larger percentage of female students reported spending more than 3½ hours on the activities on an average school day (61.0% compared to 50.1% of male students).

Table 180. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ and 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	36.2	6.2	9.1	14.7	22.6	11.2
Grade						
8 th	48.2	5.8	7.6	13.6	20.2	4.6
10 th	31.6	5.5	8.9	14.0	25.4	14.7
12 th	28.8	7.3	11.0	16.4	22.2	14.3
Gender						
Female	32.6	6.7	11.1	15.6	23.3	10.8
Male	39.9	5.7	7.1	13.7	21.9	11.7
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	34.6	6.2	8.1	14.0	24.1	13.0
Black	31.3	4.9	9.0	13.9	26.5	14.4
Hispanic	46.5	6.4	7.8	12.0	18.9	8.4
Asian	30.7	6.4	12.5	18.9	22.1	9.4
Other/Multiple	34.4	6.3	8.6	14.8	23.2	12.8

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 181. 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 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	50.6	50.7	49.9	48.5	48.5
Grade					
8 th	42.0	42.6	42.2	39.1	38.4
10 th	56.3	55.6	54.5	53.8	54.1
12 th	53.3	53.9	53.0	52.8	52.9
Gender					
Female	51.3	51.2	50.8	50.3	49.6
Male	49.9	50.2	48.9	46.7	47.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	51.6	51.7	50.8	50.4	51.1
Black	58.3	57.4	57.0	54.1	54.8
Hispanic	42.3	42.9	41.7	40.5	39.3
Asian	51.9	52.6	51.9	50.3	50.4
Other/Multiple	54.5	53.8	53.7	51.9	50.8

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 182. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	44.5	4.3	5.5	14.1	20.2	11.4
Grade						
8 th	36.2	3.1	5.2	16.0	25.3	14.2
10 th	46.8	4.4	5.3	13.6	19.9	10.0
12 th	50.5	5.6	5.9	12.7	15.4	9.9
Gender						
Female	43.6	4.3	5.6	13.7	20.2	12.5
Male	45.3	4.4	5.3	14.5	20.2	10.3
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	35.7	4.4	6.2	16.7	24.3	12.7
Black	51.3	4.4	4.6	10.3	18.2	11.2
Hispanic	57.1	3.8	4.2	9.9	16.2	8.8
Asian	43.8	4.7	6.0	15.6	18.4	11.5
Other/Multiple	39.4	4.7	5.7	15.3	21.6	13.4

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 183. 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 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	46.2	46.8	45.5	45.1	45.7
Grade					
8 th	57.5	58.0	56.8	55.8	55.5
10 th	43.6	42.6	41.9	42.1	43.5
12 th	37.4	39.6	37.6	37.2	38.0
Gender					
Female	46.8	47.2	46.2	46.5	46.5
Male	45.6	46.4	44.9	43.8	45.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	53.0	54.0	52.3	52.2	53.8
Black	39.6	39.7	37.4	39.2	39.7
Hispanic	37.4	37.4	36.7	35.6	34.9
Asian	43.9	44.9	44.7	44.0	45.5
Other/Multiple	49.7	49.9	51.0	49.5	50.2

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 184. Frequency of Doing Homework Outside of School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	4.5	11.4	18.6	16.6	24.2	24.7
Grade						
8 th	5.0	17.2	28.3	20.6	19.7	9.3
10 th	3.5	8.1	14.7	15.3	27.7	30.8
12 th	4.9	8.9	12.6	14.1	25.3	34.3
Gender						
Female	2.7	8.9	16.0	14.6	25.6	32.2
Male	6.2	13.9	21.2	18.6	22.9	17.2
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	3.3	10.2	19.4	18.4	26.7	22.0
Black	5.7	14.1	19.4	15.5	22.3	23.0
Hispanic	8.0	17.2	21.5	16.6	19.3	17.4
Asian	2.2	6.1	13.7	14.3	25.9	37.9
Other/Multiple	3.9	10.9	18.4	17.0	25.5	24.3

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 185. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or more on Homework on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	70.9	69.4	67.7	66.0	65.6
Grade					
8 th	58.2	56.1	55.8	50.7	49.5
10 th	77.3	75.5	73.2	72.5	73.7
12 th	76.9	76.6	74.4	74.9	73.6
Gender					
Female	77.0	75.6	74.3	72.5	72.4
Male	64.7	63.2	61.2	59.5	58.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	73.1	71.6	69.9	67.6	67.1
Black	66.9	64.8	63.6	61.8	60.8
Hispanic	59.0	58.1	55.8	54.4	53.3
Asian	80.1	79.3	78.6	77.5	78.0
Other/Multiple	70.5	67.8	66.0	66.7	66.8

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 186. Frequency of Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	78.7	3.2	1.8	2.3	2.7	11.4
Grade						
8 th	88.5	4.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.2
10 th	86.3	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	5.9
12 th	60.7	3.3	1.6	3.4	4.5	26.6
Gender						
Female	78.5	3.1	1.5	2.1	2.7	12.1
Male	78.8	3.4	2.0	2.5	2.6	10.7
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	78.8	3.5	2.1	2.7	3.4	9.5
Black	79.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	13.9
Hispanic	73.6	3.9	1.6	2.2	2.3	16.6
Asian	82.9	2.9	1.3	2.1	2.3	8.5
Other/Multiple	79.4	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.5	10.2

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 187. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or more Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	15.2	14.7	15.5	15.8	16.3
Grade					
8 th	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.2
10 th	9.0	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.8
12 th	30.9	30.7	32.8	33.1	34.5
Gender					
Female	15.1	15.4	15.5	16.4	16.9
Male	15.3	14.2	15.5	15.2	15.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	14.3	14.3	15.2	15.5	15.6
Black	16.3	16.0	15.7	16.9	17.3
Hispanic	20.2	18.8	19.9	20.2	21.0
Asian	11.8	11.2	12.3	12.1	12.9
Other/Multiple	15.0	15.1	13.8	14.5	14.8

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 188. 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, 2019

(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	18.1	26.4	31.5	17.7	6.3
Grade					
8 th	26.5	33.9	27.9	9.8	1.9
10 th	16.6	24.2	33.2	19.8	6.1
12 th	11.1	21.1	33.3	23.5	11.0
Gender					
Female	15.0	24.0	32.6	20.5	7.8
Male	21.2	28.7	30.5	14.8	4.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	14.5	26.0	34.0	19.3	6.2
Black	18.7	26.3	29.4	18.4	7.3
Hispanic	27.9	27.7	25.5	13.8	5.2
Asian	13.9	25.5	34.5	18.9	7.3
Other/Multiple	15.5	26.6	33.0	18.3	6.7

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.

Civic Behaviors

Over three-fifths of Fairfax County students (62.0%) reported volunteering to do community service in the past year. A smaller percentage of tenth-grade students (53.7%) volunteered in the past year, compared to eighth- and twelfth-grade students (64.2% and 68.3%, respectively). Female students were more likely to report volunteering in the past year (67.5% compared to 56.3% of male students). Rates of volunteering in the past year varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 43.0% of Hispanic students to 72.3% of White students. The 2019 rate for volunteering in the past year was the lowest rate reported in the past ten years, being 8.3 percentage points lower than the 2010 rate.

Approximately two-thirds of the students (67.7%) reported that they were a leader in a group or organization in the past year, including 70.3% of female students and 65.0% of male students. Three-fourths of twelfth-grade students (74.6%) held a leadership role. Hispanic students were least likely to indicate being a leader in a group or organization (58.6%), and White students were most likely to report doing so (73.5%).

Table 189. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	65.2	65.6	64.0	62.1	62.0
Grade					
8 th	70.4	69.1	67.4	64.1	64.2
10 th	54.6	55.6	54.1	52.5	53.7
12 th	71.3	73.0	71.2	70.2	68.3
Gender					
Female	70.3	71.6	69.1	67.5	67.5
Male	60.0	59.6	59.1	56.8	56.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	72.6	74.0	72.9	71.3	72.3
Black	54.5	56.5	52.4	51.8	51.9
Hispanic	49.1	48.5	46.4	44.9	43.0
Asian	70.7	70.5	70.9	68.3	69.1
Other/Multiple	68.6	67.9	67.5	64.6	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 190. Frequency of Volunteering to Do Community Service, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

(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	14.6	23.5	21.3	17.7	13.3	9.6
Grade						
8 th	18.6	17.3	21.6	19.3	14.8	8.5
10 th	14.9	31.4	21.4	15.5	9.8	7.1
12 th	10.1	21.6	21.0	18.4	15.6	13.3
Gender						
Female	11.0	21.5	21.1	19.1	15.9	11.4
Male	18.2	25.6	21.6	16.3	10.8	7.6
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	7.1	20.6	27.1	21.5	15.9	7.7
Black	20.4	27.8	16.6	15.2	10.6	9.5
Hispanic	28.6	28.4	15.9	11.8	8.6	6.8
Asian	10.0	21.0	19.5	18.8	15.4	15.5
Other/Multiple	11.3	24.0	22.8	18.8	13.8	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.

Table 191. Percentage of Students Who Reported Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	70.6	69.9	70.0	68.3	67.7
Grade					
8 th	68.1	68.9	67.9	64.8	64.5
10 th	67.3	65.1	66.1	64.7	64.1
12 th	76.8	76.2	76.2	75.6	74.6
Gender					
Female	71.8	72.2	71.4	70.4	70.3
Male	69.6	67.7	68.6	66.3	65.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	75.6	74.7	75.1	72.8	73.5
Black	68.1	67.6	68.0	66.6	66.3
Hispanic	61.9	61.2	60.8	59.7	58.6
Asian	69.5	69.2	70.0	68.7	67.6
Other/Multiple	73.7	73.6	72.9	72.0	70.0

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 192. Frequency of Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2019

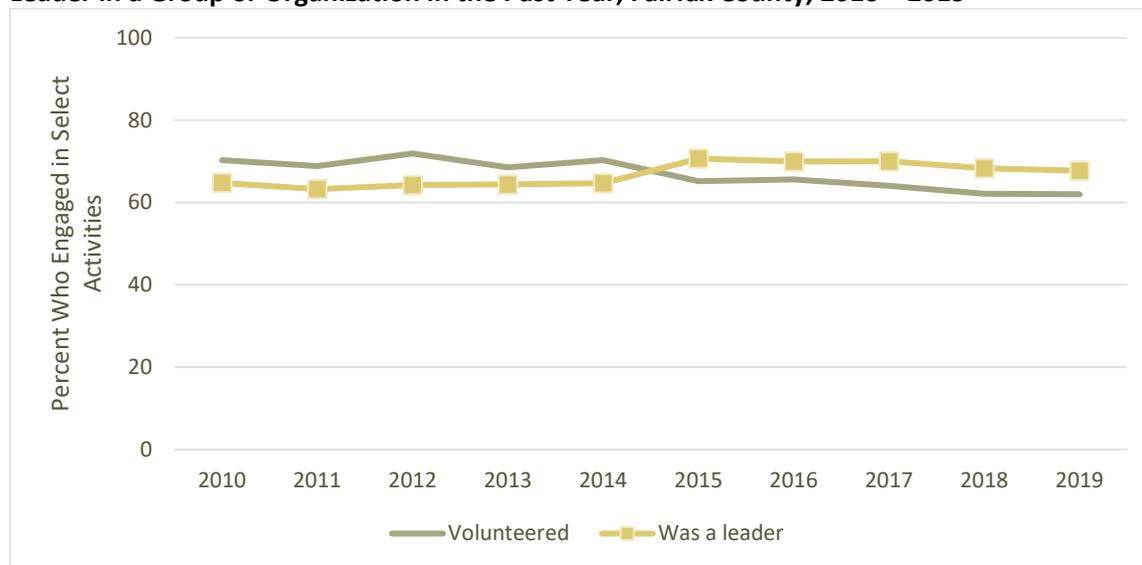
(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times
Overall	32.3	17.9	15.4	16.9	17.4
Grade					
8 th	35.5	18.9	15.5	15.8	14.4
10 th	35.9	18.5	15.3	15.8	14.5
12 th	25.4	16.4	15.6	19.2	23.5
Gender					
Female	29.7	18.6	16.2	18.2	17.2
Male	35.0	17.2	14.7	15.5	17.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	26.5	17.4	16.3	18.6	21.2
Black	33.7	16.9	15.2	17.6	16.6
Hispanic	41.4	19.5	14.2	13.2	11.8
Asian	32.4	17.8	15.8	16.8	17.3
Other/Multiple	30.0	17.8	14.5	19.3	18.5

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

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

Figure 45. 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 – 2019



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 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 2019 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 (85.3%), having opportunities to talk to their teacher one-on-one (81.7%) and that their teachers notice if they do a good job (60.3%). Less than half of the students (42.8%) felt that teachers praise them when they do well, and less than a third (29.4%) felt that the school communicates with their parents when they do well. Female students reported lower rates than male students on all of the school domain assets. The largest difference between genders was for the asset that the school communicates with their parents when they do well, with 26.5% of female students reporting it, compared to 32.4% of male students. The largest difference between grades was also for the parent communication asset, with a difference of 9.9 percentage points between twelfth-grade students (25.8% reported having the asset) and eighth-grade students (35.7%). The percentage of students who reported having opportunities to talk to their teacher one-on-one was the lowest reported in the past five years.



Resiliency Wheel is from the book *Resiliency in Schools: Making it Happen for Students and Educators* by Nan Henderson and Mike Milstein, published by Corwin Press, Thousand Oaks, CA (2003).

While nearly all of the students reported having two of the community assets measured on the survey (availability of extracurricular activities (94.2%) and neighbors would disapprove of youth's use of marijuana (94.1%)), only two-fifths reported that there are adults in their neighborhood with whom they can discuss important issues (40.2%), and one in seven (14.8%) reported that their neighbors notice when the student does a good job. The asset with the greatest divergence was the presence of adults in their neighborhood with whom they can discuss important issues. The rates ranged from 37.5% of twelfth-grade students to 43.8% of eighth-grade students. Males were more likely to report the asset (43.7% compared to 36.9% of female students). Nearly twenty percentage points (19.6) separated Black students who reported the asset (30.8%) and White students (50.4%). Two of the community assets had the lowest rates reported in the past five years: having adults in their neighborhood with whom they can discuss important issues, and that their neighbors notice when the student does a good job (which tied the 2018 rate).

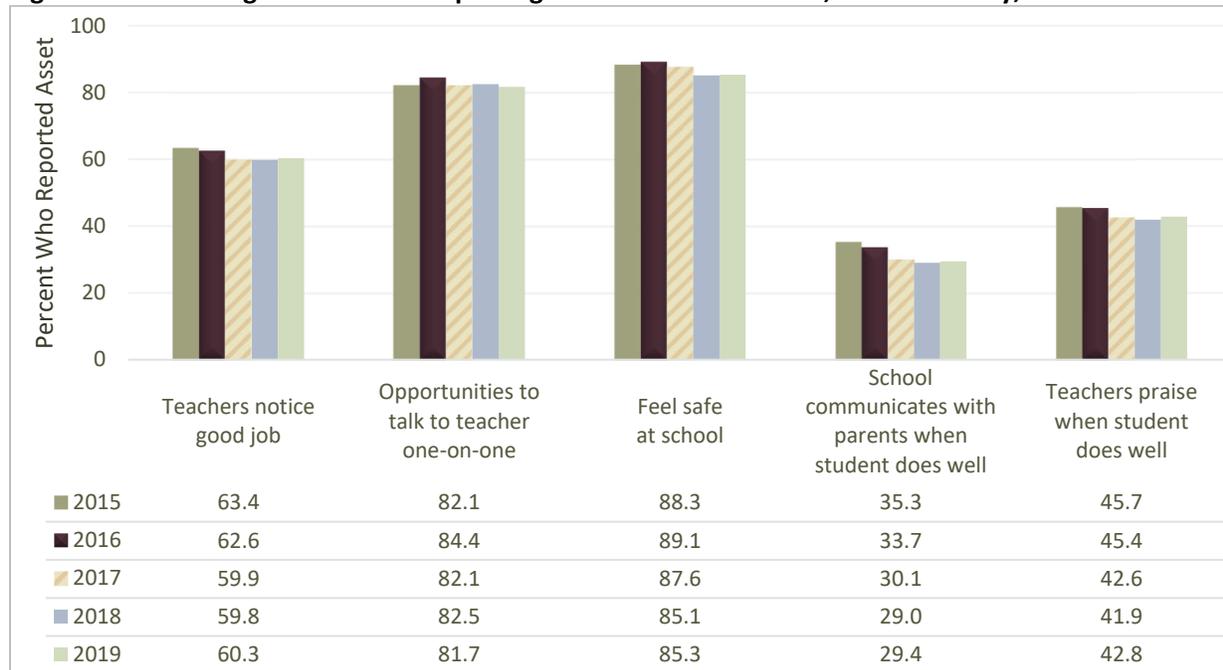
A majority of students reported having each of the five assets measured in the family domain. Over ninety percent of students reported that their parents would disapprove of marijuana use by the student (93.2%) and that their parents are aware of the student's whereabouts (92.5%). The family asset with the lowest rate was that family members communicate respectfully (without yelling) (68.1%). Eighth-grade students reported the highest rates for all of the family assets. The largest difference by grade was found in the percentage of students who reported that their parents would disapprove if they used marijuana, with 96.3% of eighth-grade students reporting they would disapprove, compared to 90.1% of twelfth-grade students. The asset with the largest discrepancy between genders was respectful communication within the family, with 64.7% of female students reporting the asset compared to 71.8% of male students. There was an 11.4 percentage point difference between the percentage of Black students who reported they could ask their parents for help (76.0%) and the percentage of White students who did so (87.4%). Two of the family assets had the highest rates reported in the past five years: that family members are respectful of each other, and that their parents are aware of the student's whereabouts (which tied the 2018 rate).

The percentage of students reporting assets in the individual domain ranged from 40.6% reporting that they volunteered monthly or more frequently, to 76.3% 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 11.7 percentage points for the volunteering asset (34.7% of male students compared to 46.4% of female students). Twelfth-grade students reported the highest rates for all individual domain assets except following the rules, for which eighth-grade students reported the highest rate. The largest difference by grade was found in the percentage of students who reported volunteering monthly or more frequently, ranging from 32.3% of tenth-grade students to 47.4% of twelfth-grade students. The volunteering asset also saw the largest discrepancy between genders, with 34.7% of male students reporting volunteering compared to 46.4% of female students. There was a 26.9 percentage point difference between the percentage of Hispanic students who reported participating regularly in exercise (53.6%) and the percentage of White students who did so (80.5%). The 2019 rates for all six of the individual domain assets were the lowest reported in the past five years (the rate for volunteering tied the 2018 rate).

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 (63.1%) reported using marijuana in the past month, compared to 5.0% of students with all five assets.

School

Figure 46. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected School Assets, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019



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

Table 193. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Teachers Notice When They are Doing a Good Job, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	63.4	62.6	59.9	59.8	60.3
Grade					
8 th	66.0	64.7	62.2	61.0	63.2
10 th	59.9	60.0	57.2	57.1	56.9
12 th	64.6	63.3	60.5	61.4	61.0
Gender					
Female	61.9	61.8	58.7	58.4	59.1
Male	65.0	63.7	61.3	61.4	61.6
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	64.5	64.0	60.2	60.5	60.5
Black	65.4	64.0	60.9	61.1	60.8
Hispanic	63.9	61.3	60.5	60.6	61.0
Asian	61.0	61.3	59.4	57.9	59.8
Other/Multiple	60.9	61.8	58.1	58.4	58.1

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

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

Table 194. Percentage of Students Reporting That There Are Opportunities to Talk to Teachers One-on-One, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	82.1	84.4	82.1	82.5	81.7
Grade					
8 th	81.5	83.6	81.1	80.3	79.6
10 th	80.2	82.7	81.2	81.9	80.5
12 th	84.8	86.9	84.2	85.5	85.0
Gender					
Female	80.6	83.1	80.6	80.9	80.1
Male	83.8	85.7	83.8	84.4	83.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	82.4	85.2	82.6	83.2	82.5
Black	82.2	83.8	80.9	82.6	80.4
Hispanic	81.8	83.7	81.1	82.0	80.2
Asian	82.4	85.2	83.2	82.9	82.8
Other/Multiple	80.9	80.6	81.6	80.2	81.1

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 195. Percentage of Students Who Feel Safe at Their School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	88.3	89.1	87.6	85.1	85.3
Grade					
8 th	89.6	90.3	87.4	86.8	85.6
10 th	86.7	87.5	87.1	84.4	84.9
12 th	88.7	89.8	88.4	83.9	85.5
Gender					
Female	87.9	88.8	87.1	83.5	83.6
Male	88.9	89.7	88.3	86.7	87.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	90.0	91.5	89.4	86.2	86.9
Black	85.2	85.5	84.7	82.6	82.3
Hispanic	85.6	86.2	85.0	82.7	83.2
Asian	89.6	90.2	88.9	87.2	87.1
Other/Multiple	87.3	87.7	86.8	83.9	83.7

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 196. Percentage of Students Reporting That the School Lets Their Parents Know When They Have Done Something Well, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	35.3	33.7	30.1	29.0	29.4
Grade					
8 th	41.9	40.0	35.1	33.2	35.7
10 th	33.8	30.8	27.5	26.7	26.7
12 th	30.3	30.2	27.6	27.1	25.8
Gender					
Female	32.6	31.2	27.2	26.1	26.5
Male	38.2	36.2	33.0	31.8	32.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	36.6	34.5	31.3	29.4	30.0
Black	35.1	32.5	28.9	28.2	29.0
Hispanic	32.3	30.6	27.4	27.1	27.3
Asian	36.5	36.1	31.6	30.5	31.1
Other/Multiple	33.3	33.0	28.7	29.0	28.3

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.

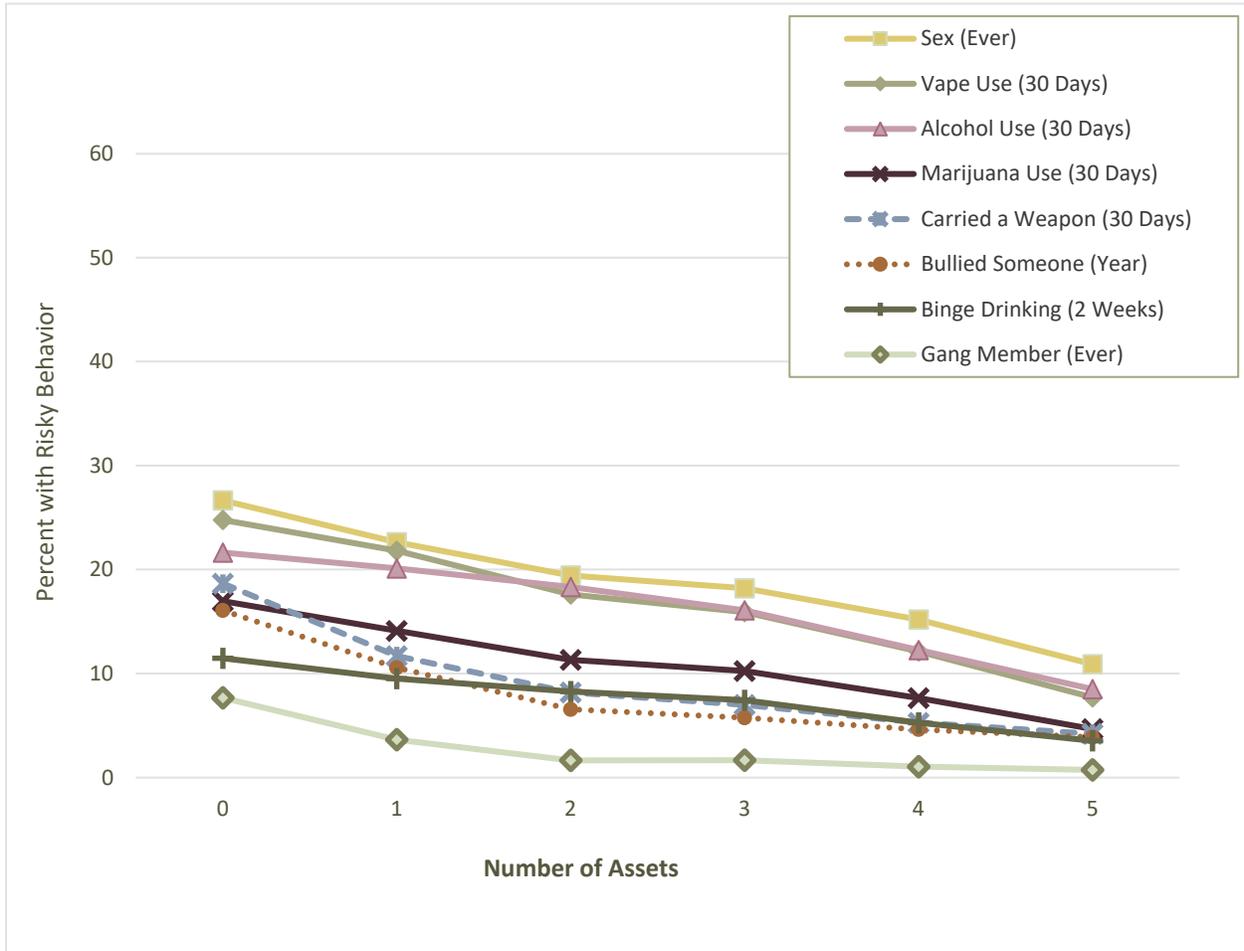
Table 197. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Teachers Praise Them for Doing Well, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	45.7	45.4	42.6	41.9	42.8
Grade					
8 th	46.3	44.4	42.5	41.4	44.3
10 th	42.6	43.2	40.4	38.9	39.6
12 th	48.6	49.0	45.2	45.5	44.6
Gender					
Female	44.8	44.5	41.3	40.6	41.6
Male	46.8	46.4	44.0	43.3	44.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	46.8	46.6	43.2	42.4	43.0
Black	44.6	44.8	42.1	41.0	41.4
Hispanic	42.3	40.2	38.4	38.1	39.9
Asian	48.5	49.4	46.7	45.7	46.7
Other/Multiple	43.6	43.3	40.8	41.0	41.2

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

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

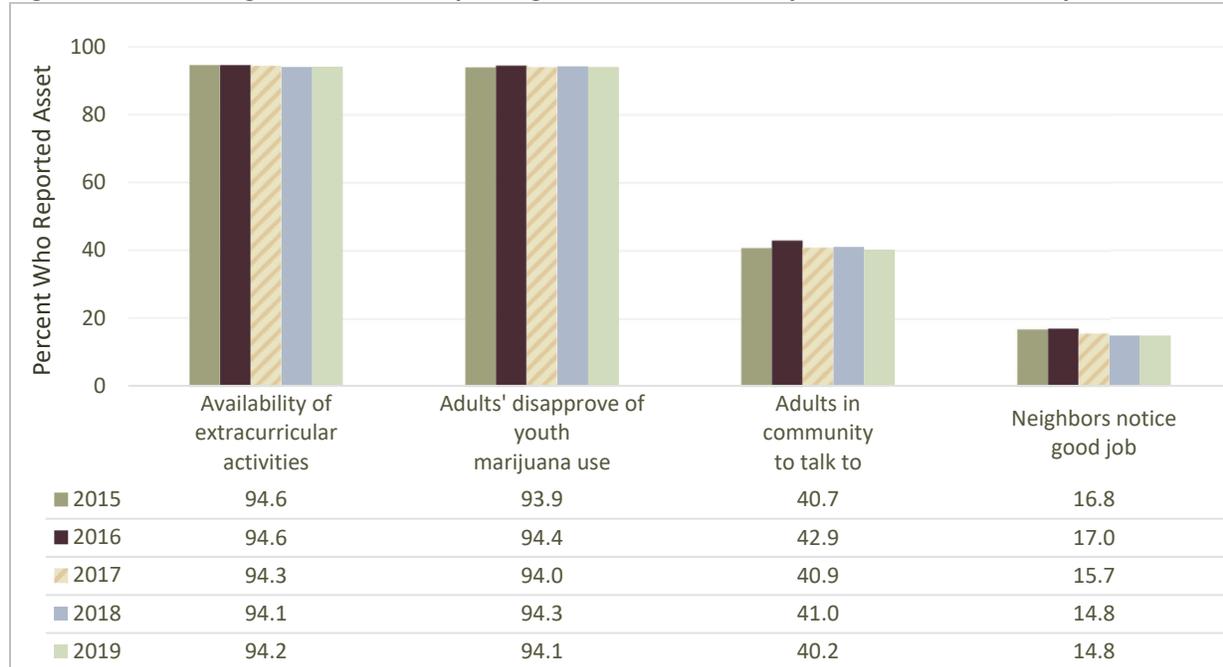
Figure 47. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the School Domain, Fairfax County, 2019



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 48. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Community Assets, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019



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

Table 198. Percentage of Students Reporting That Extracurricular Activities Are Available, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	94.6	94.6	94.3	94.1	94.2
Grade					
8 th	93.3	93.6	93.1	92.6	93.0
10 th	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.6	94.9
12 th	95.1	94.8	94.6	94.0	94.5
Gender					
Female	94.6	94.7	94.4	94.1	94.3
Male	94.6	94.6	94.2	94.1	94.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	97.5	97.6	97.3	97.1	97.4
Black	91.2	91.3	90.9	91.0	91.4
Hispanic	90.2	90.3	90.0	89.9	89.8
Asian	94.8	94.6	94.5	94.3	94.4
Other/Multiple	95.0	95.9	96.2	96.0	95.3

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 199. Percentage of Students Reporting That Adults in Their Neighborhood Disapprove of Youth Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	93.9	94.4	94.0	94.3	94.1
Grade					
8 th	97.0	97.5	96.7	96.5	96.2
10 th	94.3	94.4	94.2	94.4	94.3
12 th	90.4	91.1	91.0	92.0	91.8
Gender					
Female	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.2	94.8
Male	92.8	93.7	93.0	93.4	93.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	94.5	94.8	94.8	95.2	94.8
Black	91.9	92.5	92.3	92.7	92.3
Hispanic	91.8	93.4	91.6	92.1	92.3
Asian	95.7	95.8	95.9	95.9	96.2
Other/Multiple	93.5	92.7	92.9	93.4	92.5

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 200. 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, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	40.7	42.9	40.9	41.0	40.2
Grade					
8 th	46.5	48.1	46.3	44.3	43.8
10 th	39.0	40.9	39.2	40.8	39.3
12 th	36.7	39.5	37.0	38.0	37.5
Gender					
Female	38.2	40.3	38.2	37.5	36.9
Male	43.5	45.6	43.8	44.7	43.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	50.5	52.4	51.1	51.0	50.4
Black	32.8	32.8	30.1	31.4	30.8
Hispanic	30.4	33.4	31.5	31.3	31.4
Asian	36.9	39.9	37.6	38.4	38.0
Other/Multiple	37.9	41.1	40.1	41.0	38.4

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.

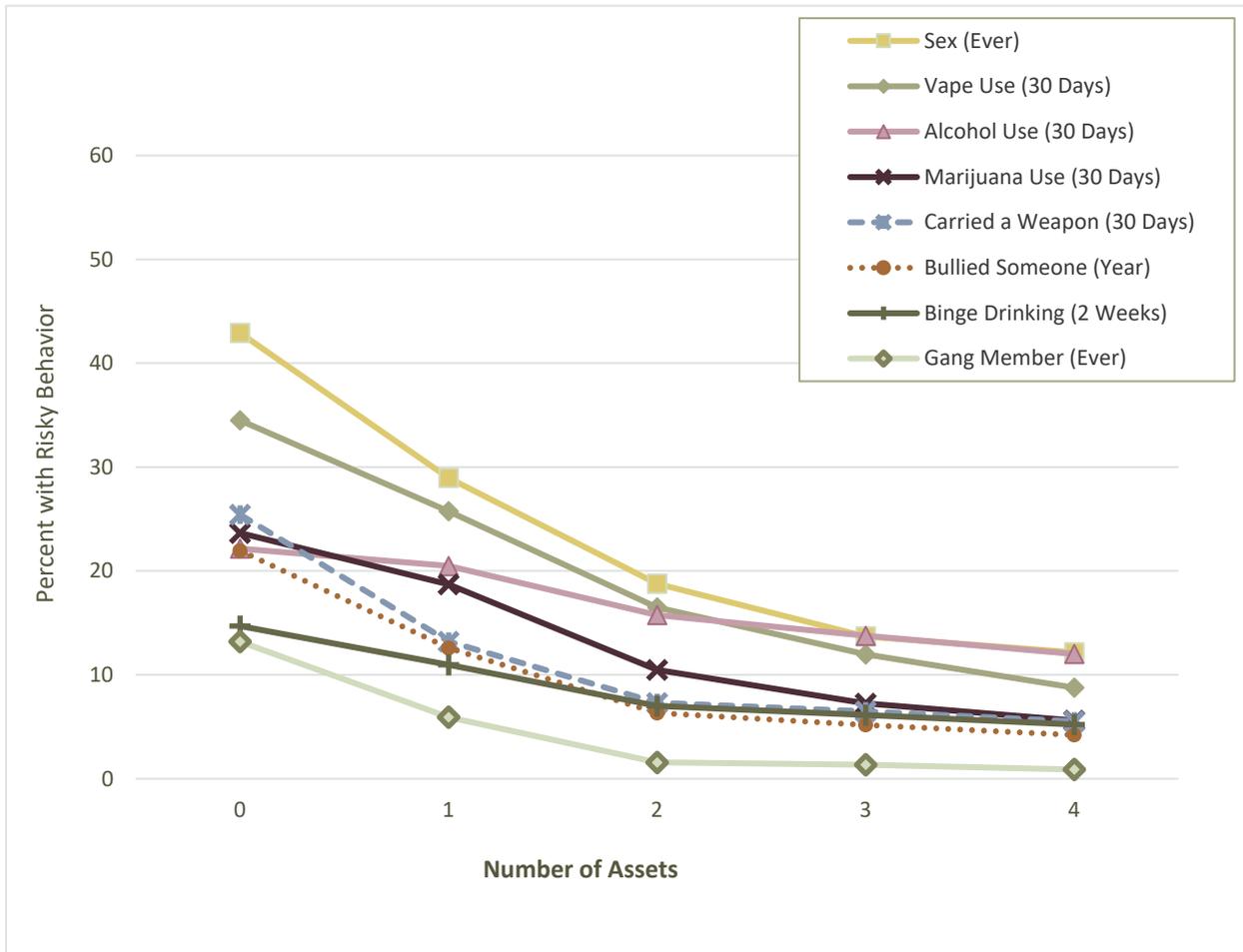
Table 201. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Neighbors Notice When They Do a Good Job, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	16.8	17.0	15.7	14.8	14.8
Grade					
8 th	19.3	18.5	17.8	16.4	16.3
10 th	15.6	16.2	14.9	13.8	14.4
12 th	15.4	16.3	14.2	14.3	13.7
Gender					
Female	15.1	15.8	14.5	13.5	13.5
Male	18.5	18.3	17.0	16.2	16.2
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	20.4	20.6	19.0	18.3	18.4
Black	15.9	14.8	13.8	14.3	13.5
Hispanic	12.3	12.6	11.2	11.1	11.1
Asian	14.5	15.8	14.8	13.3	13.5
Other/Multiple	16.2	16.7	16.0	14.0	14.5

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.

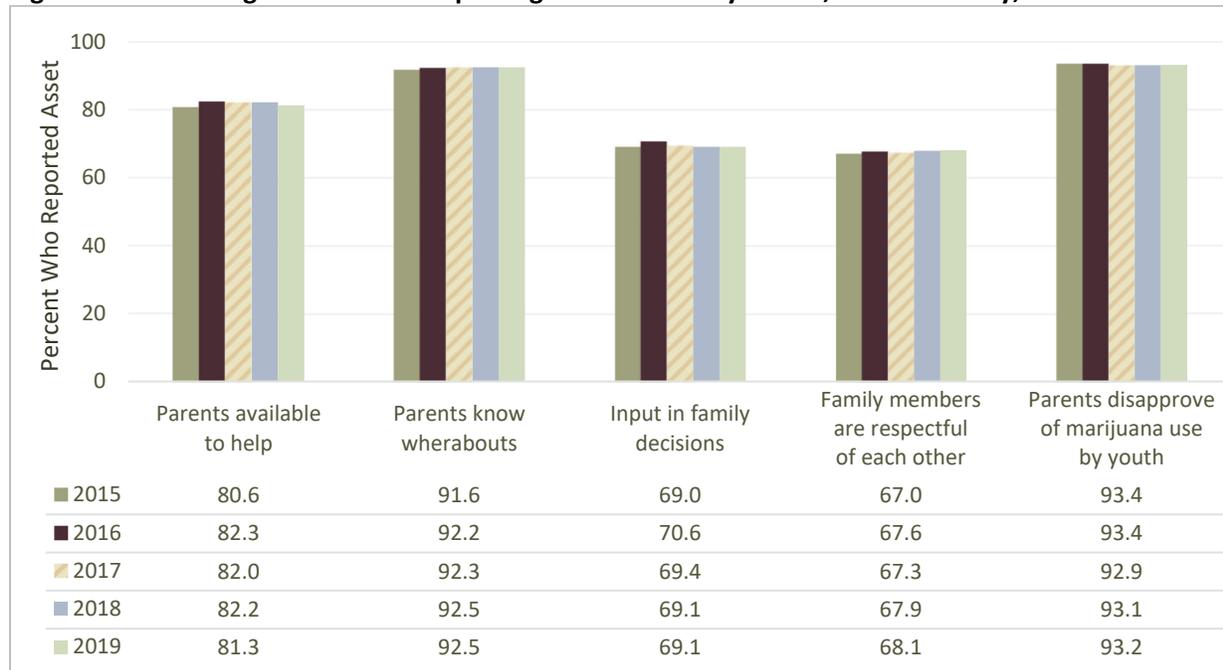
Figure 49. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Community Domain, Fairfax County, 2019



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 50. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Family Assets, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019



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

Table 202. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Could Ask Their Parents for Help, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	80.6	82.3	82.0	82.2	81.3
Grade					
8 th	83.5	85.3	84.6	84.6	82.9
10 th	79.6	81.1	80.5	81.4	80.6
12 th	78.8	80.6	80.8	80.7	80.3
Gender					
Female	78.8	80.6	79.7	80.2	79.2
Male	82.8	84.3	84.5	84.4	83.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	86.6	87.9	88.0	88.1	87.4
Black	76.5	77.8	76.0	78.2	76.0
Hispanic	75.9	77.8	78.2	78.7	77.7
Asian	76.3	78.6	78.4	77.7	77.4
Other/Multiple	79.4	81.3	81.2	82.3	81.8

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 203. 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, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	91.6	92.2	92.3	92.5	92.5
Grade					
8 th	94.5	95.1	94.6	94.7	94.1
10 th	92.5	92.8	93.0	93.5	93.3
12 th	87.7	88.3	88.9	89.3	89.9
Gender					
Female	93.5	93.9	93.8	94.1	94.1
Male	89.7	90.5	90.7	90.9	90.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	92.7	92.7	92.5	92.9	92.8
Black	89.8	90.5	90.3	90.3	91.4
Hispanic	90.0	90.6	91.2	91.6	91.0
Asian	92.6	93.9	94.1	93.8	94.3
Other/Multiple	89.6	90.7	91.1	92.4	91.5

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 204. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Have Input in Family Decisions, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	69.0	70.6	69.4	69.1	69.1
Grade					
8 th	72.3	74.3	72.7	72.0	70.8
10 th	68.4	69.2	68.6	68.5	68.3
12 th	66.2	68.2	66.8	66.9	68.2
Gender					
Female	67.6	69.7	68.4	68.5	68.1
Male	70.5	71.6	70.6	69.9	70.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	73.1	74.8	73.4	72.8	73.3
Black	64.7	65.0	62.1	64.9	62.5
Hispanic	64.3	66.8	64.8	65.1	65.0
Asian	68.3	69.8	70.2	69.5	69.3
Other/Multiple	67.0	67.7	69.2	67.8	69.9

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 205. Percentage of Students Reporting That Family Members Are Respectful of Each Other, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	67.0	67.6	67.3	67.9	68.1
Grade					
8 th	69.9	71.6	69.1	68.9	69.4
10 th	65.4	65.7	66.2	68.1	67.0
12 th	65.7	65.6	66.6	66.8	67.9
Gender					
Female	64.1	64.9	63.9	64.9	64.7
Male	70.1	70.5	70.9	71.1	71.8
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	69.3	69.5	69.6	69.2	70.5
Black	67.1	69.1	67.5	67.5	68.2
Hispanic	64.9	66.3	66.3	68.3	67.7
Asian	66.2	66.9	65.3	66.7	66.0
Other/Multiple	61.9	61.6	64.2	64.7	63.9

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.

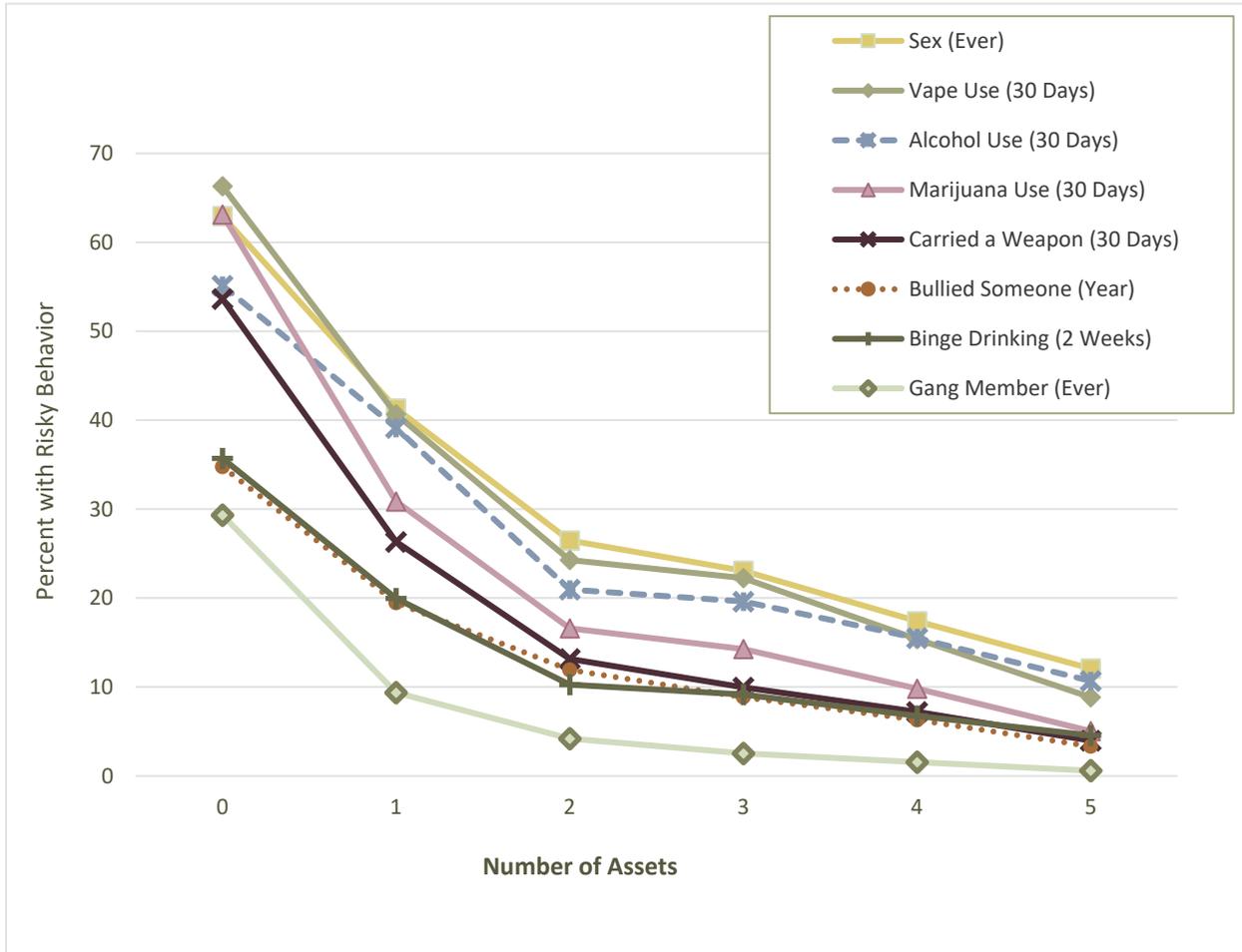
Table 206. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Parents Would Disapprove if Student Used Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	93.4	93.4	92.9	93.1	93.2
Grade					
8 th	97.0	97.0	96.5	96.3	96.3
10 th	93.9	93.5	92.8	93.2	93.0
12 th	89.0	89.4	89.3	89.5	90.1
Gender					
Female	94.5	94.7	94.2	94.3	94.0
Male	92.2	92.1	91.7	91.9	92.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	93.3	93.3	92.8	92.8	92.7
Black	91.2	91.8	91.1	90.8	91.4
Hispanic	91.9	92.0	91.1	92.1	92.0
Asian	96.3	96.7	96.6	96.4	96.5
Other/Multiple	91.4	90.4	90.4	90.5	91.1

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

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

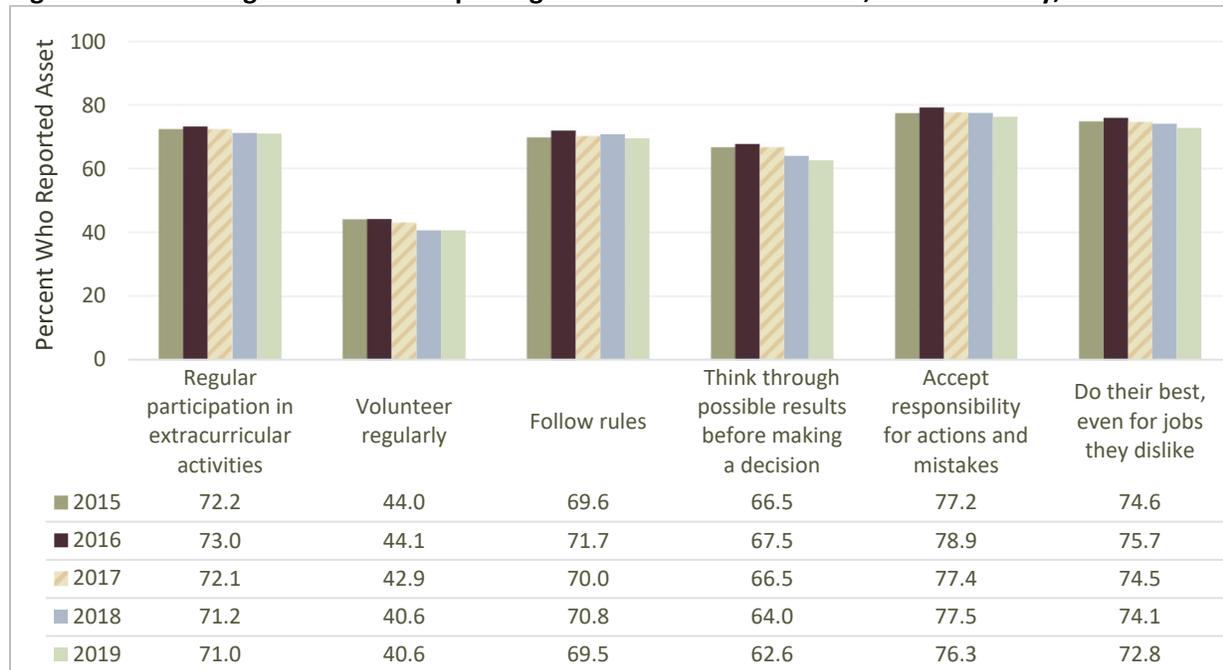
Figure 51. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Family Domain, Fairfax County, 2019



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 52. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Individual Assets, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019



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

Table 207. Percentage of Students Who Participate Regularly in Extracurricular Activities, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	72.2	73.0	72.1	71.2	71.0
Grade					
8 th	68.6	69.8	69.5	67.0	65.7
10 th	72.6	72.7	72.7	71.4	72.5
12 th	75.7	76.7	74.4	75.2	74.7
Gender					
Female	73.2	74.8	73.7	73.1	72.8
Male	71.3	71.2	70.6	69.2	69.1
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	79.1	80.3	80.4	79.8	80.5
Black	67.6	68.7	68.2	65.4	66.8
Hispanic	57.2	57.2	55.7	53.8	53.6
Asian	74.3	75.7	74.7	75.1	74.7
Other/Multiple	77.5	77.6	76.9	77.4	74.9

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 208. Percentage of Students Who Volunteer Regularly, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	44.0	44.1	42.9	40.6	40.6
Grade					
8 th	49.1	47.8	46.7	42.4	42.6
10 th	33.3	34.1	32.5	30.9	32.3
12 th	50.4	51.3	50.1	48.8	47.4
Gender					
Female	49.6	50.3	48.3	46.2	46.4
Male	38.3	37.9	37.5	35.0	34.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	46.1	47.2	46.5	44.7	45.2
Black	37.7	38.0	36.0	34.8	35.2
Hispanic	32.9	32.5	30.1	28.4	27.2
Asian	53.3	52.7	52.5	48.9	49.6
Other/Multiple	45.2	44.1	44.2	40.3	41.9

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 209. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Follow Rules, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	69.6	71.7	70.0	70.8	69.5
Grade					
8 th	74.7	75.5	73.1	72.2	71.3
10 th	70.4	71.9	69.9	71.0	69.8
12 th	63.4	67.4	67.0	69.2	67.5
Gender					
Female	73.4	75.5	74.3	75.6	74.1
Male	65.9	68.0	65.9	66.1	65.0
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	71.3	73.7	72.0	72.6	71.6
Black	67.0	68.3	65.5	67.5	66.4
Hispanic	65.5	66.7	65.9	65.7	64.9
Asian	72.8	75.0	73.7	74.6	73.3
Other/Multiple	65.7	70.5	67.2	70.7	67.7

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 210. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Think Through Possible Results Before Making a Decision, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	66.5	67.5	66.5	64.0	62.6
Grade					
8 th	63.8	65.2	63.3	61.0	58.3
10 th	65.9	66.5	66.7	63.1	62.5
12 th	69.9	70.8	69.7	67.8	66.9
Gender					
Female	68.3	69.0	68.7	66.4	64.8
Male	64.7	66.0	64.4	61.5	60.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	67.1	68.3	67.0	64.7	63.7
Black	64.8	66.0	65.4	62.6	61.7
Hispanic	62.6	63.6	62.8	59.3	57.6
Asian	70.4	71.1	70.5	67.8	66.3
Other/Multiple	65.3	65.3	64.7	64.2	61.9

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 211. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Accept Responsibility for Their Actions and Mistakes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	77.2	78.9	77.4	77.5	76.3
Grade					
8 th	73.9	75.7	73.7	72.2	70.8
10 th	76.6	78.2	77.1	77.7	76.6
12 th	81.1	82.9	81.6	82.8	81.5
Gender					
Female	78.4	80.2	78.8	79.5	77.9
Male	76.0	77.7	76.2	75.6	74.7
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	76.9	78.9	76.9	77.1	76.3
Black	78.0	78.9	76.2	77.1	74.6
Hispanic	75.0	76.0	74.7	75.5	74.1
Asian	80.1	81.9	81.9	80.7	79.8
Other/Multiple	75.6	78.2	77.0	77.9	75.6

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.

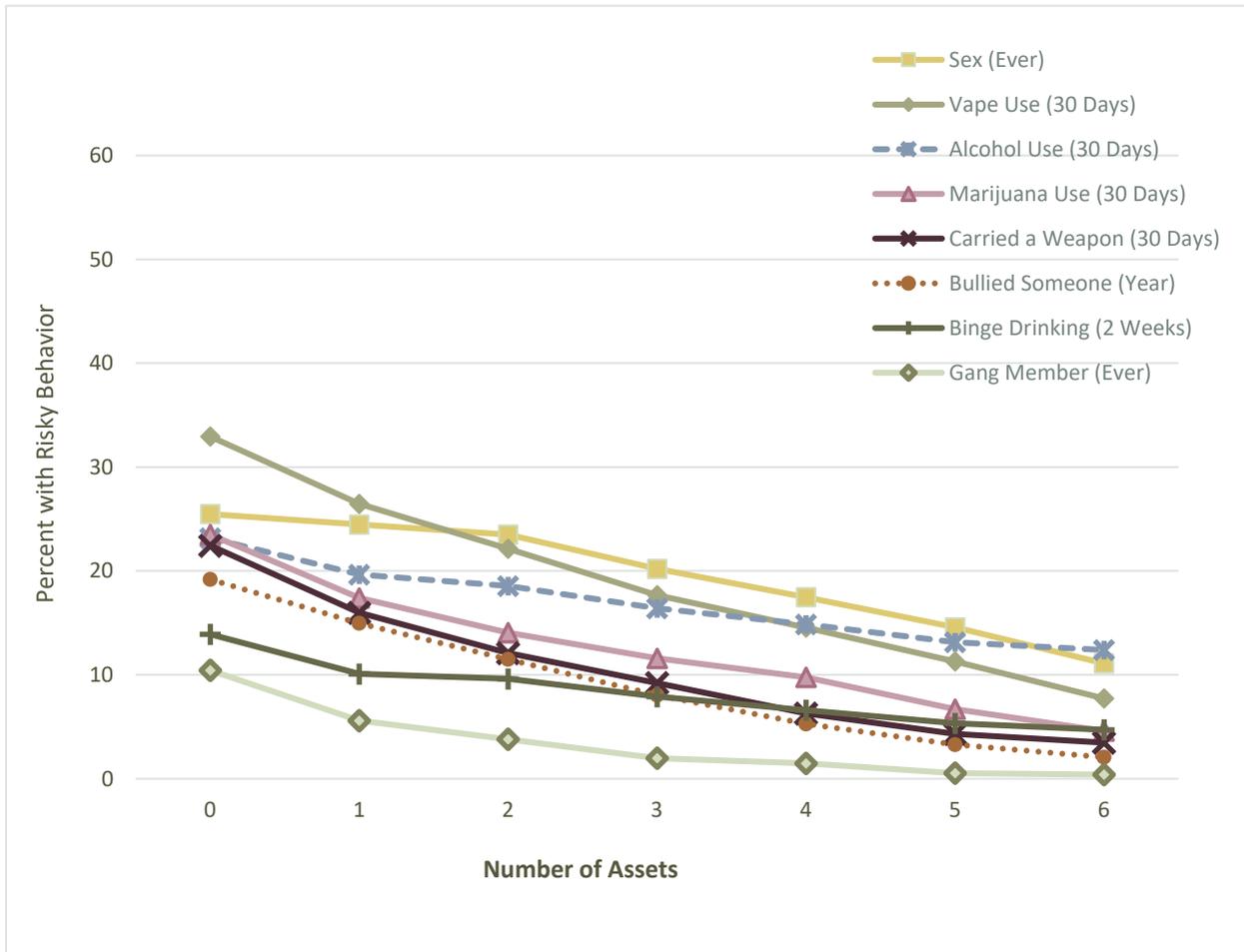
Table 212. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Do Their Best – Even For Jobs They Dislike, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	74.6	75.7	74.5	74.1	72.8
Grade					
8 th	72.5	73.8	72.1	71.2	69.2
10 th	74.1	75.2	74.1	73.4	72.7
12 th	77.3	78.3	77.3	77.5	76.7
Gender					
Female	77.1	78.4	77.0	76.7	75.4
Male	72.2	73.2	72.1	71.4	70.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	75.0	76.0	74.7	74.6	72.7
Black	74.5	75.5	73.3	73.1	72.0
Hispanic	72.9	73.5	72.6	71.7	71.6
Asian	76.8	77.9	76.8	76.4	75.4
Other/Multiple	71.9	75.6	73.4	73.9	70.9

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 53. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Individual Domain, Fairfax County, 2019



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. Of the selected classrooms, 75% received the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* and 25% received the *Healthy Behaviors Survey*. The sixth-grade sampling utilized a two-step process. First, schools containing sixth-grade classrooms were randomly selected proportionately by pyramid. Then, sixth-grade classrooms within the selected schools were randomly selected to participate in the *6th Grade Survey*.

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

The questionnaire for the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students was re-designed in 2015. A single instrument was developed that combined items of interest from the two previous versions into one questionnaire, to be administered annually. Wording on some questions was changed to align with new wording on national surveys used for comparison of Fairfax County youth results, and additional questions were added on substance use, bullying, harassment, nutrition, and extra-curricular activities. The instrument for sixth-grade students was modified slightly in 2015. In 2018, items were added to the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade instrument to assess the use of vaping devices and to investigate prescription painkiller misuse. Items on school environment were added to the instrument for older students in 2019.

* 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 213. Instruments Used to Survey Fairfax County Youth, 2001 – 2019

<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	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	164	MTF & YRBS
2016				
2017	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
2019	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	174	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	6th	84	None

Note. Monitoring the Future (MTF) is an annual survey of substance use that is administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students across the nation (Johnston et al., 2020). 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 (Underwood et al., 2020).

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 2019 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 2019 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 2019 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students had a response rate of 84.4%. 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 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 ($p < .05$). However, because the data are analyzed at the pyramid* level, and the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses, the data were not weighted by gender or race/ethnicity. The data were weighted by 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 2019 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 174 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 214 presents the number of surveys eliminated from the analysis at each step of the data cleaning process.

Table 214. Results of Data Cleaning Procedures, Fairfax County, 2019

	Number	Percent
Rejected questionnaires		
Blank questionnaires	631	1.8
"Not honest at all" responses	695	1.9
Reported fictitious drug use	739	2.1
No grade reported	129	0.4
Rejected by age check	99	0.3
Rejected by consistency check	448	1.3
Rejected by dose check	52	0.1
Invalid grade for pyramid 9	0	0.0
Total number of usable questionnaires	33,039	92.2
Total	35,832	100.0

DATA ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

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

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

Where

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX C. UNIVARIATE TABLES*

Q1 How old are you?

	Number	%
11	2	0.0
12	114	0.4
13	8,698	26.3
14	2,321	7.0
15	8,854	26.8
16	2,417	7.3
17	8,260	25.0
18	2,161	6.5
19 or older	191	0.6
Total	33,020	100.0
Missing	19	
Total	33,039	

Q2 What grade are you in?

	Number	%
8th	11,053	33.5
10th	11,294	34.2
12th	10,692	32.4
Total	33,039	100.0

Q3 Gender

	Number	%
Female	16,592	50.7
Male	16,144	49.3
Total	32,736	100.0
Missing	303	
Total	33,039	

Q4 & Q5 Race/Ethnicity

	Number	%
White	11,740	35.9
Black	3,436	10.5
Hispanic	7,662	23.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,321	22.4
Other/Multiple	2,514	7.7
Total	32,674	100.0
Missing	365	
Total	33,039	

Q6 Which of the following people live with you?

	Number	%
Mother	31,349	95.2
Father	25,975	78.9
Stepmother	807	2.5
Stepfather	2,015	6.1
Grandmother(s)	2,878	8.7
Grandfather(s)	1,420	4.3
Foster parent	58	0.2
Other adults	2,314	7.0
Sister(s)	15,671	47.6
Brother(s)	16,735	50.8
Stepsister(s)	500	1.5
Stepbrother(s)	522	1.6
Other children	955	2.9

Note: Multiple responses allowed. Students who did not respond to any of the multiple choice items on Q6 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 103).

Q7 What language do you use most often at home?

	Number	%
English	23,735	74.5
Spanish	3,882	12.2
Another language	4,250	13.3
Total	31,866	100.0
Missing	1,173	
Total	33,039	

Q8 Has your parent or guardian ever served in the military?

	Number	%
Yes	6,178	18.9
No	25,066	76.5
Not sure	1,517	4.6
Total	32,761	100.0
Missing	278	
Total	33,039	

* Univariate tables reflect weighted data. Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.0

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

	Number	%
Yes	3,268	10.0
No	28,070	85.9
Not sure	1,344	4.1
Total	32,682	100.0
Missing	357	
Total	33,039	

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

	Number	%
Mostly Fs	272	0.9
Mostly Ds	494	1.5
Mostly Cs	3,312	10.3
Mostly Bs	10,629	33.1
Mostly As	17,409	54.2
Total	32,116	100.0
Missing	923	
Total	33,039	

Q11 During the last four weeks, how many days of school have you missed because you skipped or cut?

	Number	%
None	24,526	75.1
1 day	3,254	10.0
2 days	1,752	5.4
3 days	1,201	3.7
4-5 days	1,086	3.3
6-10 days	449	1.4
11 or more	386	1.2
Total	32,654	100.0
Missing	385	
Total	33,039	

Q12 I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.

	Number	%
NO!!	11,087	34.1
no	13,468	41.4
yes	6,649	20.4
YES!!	1,341	4.1
Total	32,545	100.0
Missing	494	
Total	33,039	

Q13 I can do well in school if I want to.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	17,140	52.4
Agree	12,318	37.6
Not sure	2,130	6.5
Disagree	874	2.7
Strongly disagree	280	0.9
Total	32,742	100.0
Missing	297	
Total	33,039	

Q14 Do you agree or disagree that harassment and bullying by other students is a problem at your school?

	Number	%
Strongly agree	4,123	12.6
Agree	7,206	22.0
Neutral	11,528	35.1
Disagree	8,022	24.5
Strongly disagree	1,936	5.9
Total	32,815	100.0
Missing	224	
Total	33,039	

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

	Number	%
NO!!	2,237	6.8
no	10,788	32.9
yes	16,926	51.6
YES!!	2,871	8.8
Total	32,821	100.0
Missing	218	
Total	33,039	

Q16 I feel safe at my school.

	Number	%
NO!!	913	2.8
no	3,885	11.9
yes	21,388	65.4
YES!!	6,544	20.0
Total	32,731	100.0
Missing	308	
Total	33,039	

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

	Number	%
NO!!	848	2.6
no	5,155	15.7
yes	18,791	57.4
YES!!	7,944	24.3
Total	32,738	100.0
Missing	301	
Total	33,039	

Q18 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.

	Number	%
NO!!	6,861	21.0
no	16,232	49.6
yes	8,110	24.8
YES!!	1,519	4.6
Total	32,721	100.0
Missing	318	
Total	33,039	

Q19 My teachers praise me when I have done well in school.

	Number	%
NO!!	3,918	12.1
no	14,686	45.2
yes	12,183	37.5
YES!!	1,735	5.3
Total	32,521	100.0
Missing	518	
Total	33,039	

Q20 On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?

	Number	%
Not at all	9,316	28.4
Less than 1 hour per day	8,725	26.6
1 hour per day	5,576	17.0
2 hours per day	5,080	15.5
3 hours per day	2,275	6.9
4 hours per day	833	2.5
5 or more hours per day	983	3.0
Total	32,788	100.0
Missing	251	
Total	33,039	

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	1,827	5.6
Less than 1 hour per day	2,842	8.7
1 hour per day	4,038	12.3
2 hours per day	6,754	20.6
3 hours per day	6,489	19.8
4 hours per day	4,143	12.6
5 or more hours per day	6,679	20.4
Total	32,773	100.0
Missing	266	
Total	33,039	

Q22 Are there sports teams or other after-school activities for people your age available in your community?

	Number	%
NO!!	411	1.3
no	1,503	4.6
yes	12,954	39.6
YES!!	17,827	54.5
Total	32,694	100.0
Missing	345	
Total	33,039	

Q23 How many times have you participated in school or non-school-based activities after the regular school day ended?

	Number	%
Never	2,884	8.8
I've done it, but not in the past year	4,813	14.7
Less than once a month	1,824	5.6
About once a month	2,000	6.1
Two or three times a month	3,262	10.0
Once a week or more	17,997	54.9
Total	32,781	100.0
Missing	258	
Total	33,039	

Q24 How many times have you volunteered to do community service?

	Number	%
Never	4,769	14.6
I've done it, but not in the past year	7,705	23.5
Less than once a month	6,988	21.3
About once a month	5,813	17.7
Two or three times a month	4,368	13.3
Once a week or more	3,140	9.6
Total	32,783	100.0
Missing	256	
Total	33,039	

Q25 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend doing homework outside of school?

	Number	%
None	1,458	4.5
Half hour or less	3,739	11.4
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	6,086	18.6
1 hour	5,454	16.6
2 hours	7,946	24.2
3 hours or more	8,111	24.7
Total	32,793	100.0
Missing	246	
Total	33,039	

Q26 On an average school day, how many hours do you spend going to work?

	Number	%
None	25,597	78.7
Half hour or less	1,052	3.2
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	578	1.8
1 hour	745	2.3
2 hours	865	2.7
3 hours or more	3,709	11.4
Total	32,547	100.0
Missing	492	
Total	33,039	

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	11,866	36.2
Half hour or less	2,019	6.2
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	2,990	9.1
1 hour	4,796	14.7
2 hours	7,405	22.6
3 hours or more	3,669	11.2
Total	32,745	100.0
Missing	294	
Total	33,039	

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	14,554	44.5
Half hour or less	1,420	4.3
Between 1/2 and 1 hour	1,790	5.5
1 hour	4,622	14.1
2 hours	6,614	20.2
3 hours or more	3,731	11.4
Total	32,731	100.0
Missing	308	
Total	33,039	

Q29 How often do you attend religious services or activities?

	Number	%
Never	11,222	34.3
Rarely	9,149	28.0
1-2 times a month	3,881	11.9
About once a week or more	8,448	25.8
Total	32,700	100.0
Missing	339	
Total	33,039	

Q30 I ignore rules that get in my way.

	Number	%
Very false	9,799	30.0
Somewhat false	12,926	39.6
Somewhat true	8,749	26.8
Very true	1,208	3.7
Total	32,682	100.0
Missing	357	
Total	33,039	

Q31 There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.

	Number	%
NO!!	6,716	20.5
no	12,832	39.3
yes	9,992	30.6
YES!!	3,152	9.6
Total	32,691	100.0
Missing	348	
Total	33,039	

Q32 My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

	Number	%
NO!!	14,141	43.3
no	13,692	41.9
yes	4,003	12.3
YES!!	829	2.5
Total	32,664	100.0
Missing	375	
Total	33,039	

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	9,945	30.6
Quite important	14,831	45.7
Not sure	3,764	11.6
Somewhat important	3,467	10.7
Not important	480	1.5
Total	32,488	100.0
Missing	551	
Total	33,039	

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	9,166	28.2
Quite important	14,483	44.6
Not sure	4,390	13.5
Somewhat important	3,724	11.5
Not important	709	2.2
Total	32,473	100.0
Missing	566	
Total	33,039	

Q35 When things don't go well for me, I am good at finding a way to make things better.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	5,658	17.4
Agree	16,026	49.4
Not sure	7,088	21.8
Disagree	2,989	9.2
Strongly disagree	708	2.2
Total	32,469	100.0
Missing	570	
Total	33,039	

Q36 I feel as if I can solve most problems in my life.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	5,929	18.3
Agree	14,247	43.9
Not sure	7,101	21.9
Disagree	3,723	11.5
Strongly disagree	1,452	4.5
Total	32,453	100.0
Missing	586	
Total	33,039	

Q37 I have much in life to be thankful for.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	20,090	61.9
Agree	9,307	28.7
Not sure	2,139	6.6
Disagree	626	1.9
Strongly disagree	317	1.0
Total	32,480	100.0
Missing	559	
Total	33,039	

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	13,483	41.6
Sometimes	16,302	50.3
A little	2,255	7.0
Never	371	1.2
Total	32,412	100.0
Missing	627	
Total	33,039	

Q39 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly?

	Number	%
Very wrong	21,061	64.4
Wrong	6,981	21.4
A little bit wrong	3,321	10.2
Not wrong at all	1,327	4.1
Total	32,690	100.0
Missing	349	
Total	33,039	

Q40 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very wrong	29,335	89.5
Wrong	2,656	8.1
A little bit wrong	453	1.4
Not wrong at all	343	1.1
Total	32,787	100.0
Missing	252	
Total	33,039	

Q41 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	26,596	81.2
Wrong	3,901	11.9
A little bit wrong	1,427	4.4
Not wrong at all	814	2.5
Total	32,738	100.0
Missing	301	
Total	33,039	

Q42 How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

	Number	%
None	12,493	38.2
1-2 times	10,455	32.0
3-4 times	5,886	18.0
5-6 times	2,331	7.1
7 or more times	1,511	4.6
Total	32,674	100.0
Missing	365	
Total	33,039	

Q43 During the past 30 days, how often did you go hungry because there was not enough food in your home?

	Number	%
Never	25,894	79.1
Rarely	4,329	13.2
Sometimes	1,819	5.6
Most of the time	438	1.3
Always	259	0.8
Total	32,739	100.0
Missing	300	
Total	33,039	

Q44 I feel safe in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.

	Number	%
NO!!	723	2.2
no	2,342	7.2
yes	16,959	52.1
YES!!	12,547	38.5
Total	32,570	100.0
Missing	469	
Total	33,039	

Q45 When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.

	Number	%
NO!!	413	1.3
no	2,048	6.3
yes	14,835	45.4
YES!!	15,385	47.1
Total	32,682	100.0
Missing	357	
Total	33,039	

Q46 My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.

	Number	%
NO!!	460	1.4
no	3,461	10.6
yes	10,579	32.4
YES!!	18,108	55.5
Total	32,608	100.0
Missing	431	
Total	33,039	

Q47 People in my family often insult or yell at each other.

	Number	%
NO!!	6,949	21.5
no	15,120	46.7
yes	7,467	23.0
YES!!	2,867	8.9
Total	32,403	100.0
Missing	636	
Total	33,039	

Q48 My parent has had his/her body hurt from actions by a spouse/partner.

	Number	%
NO!!	24,115	74.3
no	6,457	19.9
yes	1,409	4.3
YES!!	464	1.4
Total	32,445	100.0
Missing	594	
Total	33,039	

Q49 If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.

	Number	%
NO!!	1,742	5.4
no	4,353	13.4
yes	13,519	41.5
YES!!	12,950	39.8
Total	32,564	100.0
Missing	475	
Total	33,039	

Q50 My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

	Number	%
NO!!	2,641	8.2
no	7,319	22.7
yes	15,353	47.6
YES!!	6,912	21.5
Total	32,225	100.0
Missing	814	
Total	33,039	

Q51 During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone else on school property?

	Number	%
Yes	1,376	4.2
No	31,267	95.8
Total	32,643	100.0
Missing	396	
Total	33,039	

Q52 During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone else away from school property?

	Number	%
Yes	1,466	4.5
No	31,185	95.5
Total	32,651	100.0
Missing	388	
Total	33,039	

Q53 During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?

	Number	%
Yes	3,707	11.4
No	28,894	88.6
Total	32,601	100.0
Missing	438	
Total	33,039	

Q54 During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied away from school property?

	Number	%
Yes	2,582	7.9
No	29,958	92.1
Total	32,540	100.0
Missing	499	
Total	33,039	

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	30,232	92.7
1 day	816	2.5
2 or 3 days	700	2.2
4 or 5 days	222	0.7
6 or more days	633	1.9
Total	32,604	100.0
Missing	435	
Total	33,039	

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	32,207	98.8
1 day	146	0.5
2 or 3 days	72	0.2
4 or 5 days	33	0.1
6 or more days	156	0.5
Total	32,614	100.0
Missing	425	
Total	33,039	

Q57 During the past year, on how many days did you carry a gun?

	Number	%
0 days	32,032	98.3
1 day	204	0.6
2 or 3 days	125	0.4
4 or 5 days	56	0.2
6 or more days	164	0.5
Total	32,582	100.0
Missing	457	
Total	33,039	

Q58 How many times in the past year have you said something bad about someone's race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	23,096	71.2
1 to 2 times	4,252	13.1
3 to 5 times	1,392	4.3
6 to 9 times	823	2.5
10 to 19 times	695	2.1
20 to 29 times	356	1.1
30 to 39 times	168	0.5
40 or more times	1,651	5.1
Total	32,433	100.0
Missing	606	
Total	33,039	

Q59 How many times in the past year have you been suspended from school?

	Number	%
Never	30,637	94.0
1 to 2 times	1,403	4.3
3 to 5 times	300	0.9
6 to 9 times	92	0.3
10 to 19 times	53	0.2
20 to 29 times	19	0.1
30 to 39 times	8	0.0
40 or more times	75	0.2
Total	32,587	100.0
Missing	452	
Total	33,039	

Q60 How many times in the past year has anyone said something bad about your race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	17,223	53.6
1 to 2 times	5,795	18.0
3 to 5 times	2,837	8.8
6 to 9 times	1,790	5.6
10 to 19 times	1,378	4.3
20 to 29 times	734	2.3
30 to 39 times	348	1.1
40 or more times	2,053	6.4
Total	32,158	100.0
Missing	881	
Total	33,039	

Q61 How many times in the past year has anyone sexually harassed you?

	Number	%
Never	27,836	86.5
1 to 2 times	2,477	7.7
3 to 5 times	853	2.7
6 to 9 times	385	1.2
10 to 19 times	277	0.9
20 to 29 times	101	0.3
30 to 39 times	49	0.2
40 or more times	212	0.7
Total	32,191	100.0
Missing	848	
Total	33,039	

Q62 How many times in the past year has a parent or adult in your household bullied, taunted, ridiculed or teased you?

	Number	%
Never	24,756	77.1
1 to 2 times	2,790	8.7
3 to 5 times	1,248	3.9
6 to 9 times	740	2.3
10 to 19 times	690	2.2
20 to 29 times	406	1.3
30 to 39 times	185	0.6
40 or more times	1,279	4.0
Total	32,095	100.0
Missing	944	
Total	33,039	

Q63 Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?

	Number	%
Yes	930	2.9
No	31,235	97.1
Total	32,165	100.0
Missing	874	
Total	33,039	

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	18,450	58.1
0 times	12,543	39.5
1 time	408	1.3
2 or 3 times	218	0.7
4 or 5 times	56	0.2
6 or more times	110	0.4
Total	31,786	100.0
Missing	1,253	
Total	33,039	

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	18,275	57.4
0 days	9,588	30.1
1 or 2 days	1,499	4.7
3 to 5 days	761	2.4
6 to 9 days	452	1.4
10 to 19 days	437	1.4
20 to 29 days	249	0.8
All 30 days	599	1.9
Total	31,861	100.0
Missing	1,178	
Total	33,039	

Q66 Have you ever belonged to a gang?

	Number	%
Yes	588	1.8
No	31,782	98.2
Total	32,370	100.0
Missing	669	
Total	33,039	

Q67 How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?

	Number	%
Never have	31,682	98.2
10 or younger	182	0.6
11	73	0.2
12	87	0.3
13	96	0.3
14	54	0.2
15	40	0.1
16	27	0.1
17 or older	23	0.1
Total	32,263	100.0
Missing	776	
Total	33,039	

Q68 How many of your friends are in a gang?

	Number	%
A lot	506	1.6
Some	1,035	3.2
A few	1,728	5.4
None	19,641	61.0
Don't know	9,315	28.9
Total	32,226	100.0
Missing	813	
Total	33,039	

Q69 Have you ever had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who always wanted to know your whereabouts?

	Number	%
Yes	3,819	11.9
No	28,233	88.1
Total	32,052	100.0
Missing	987	
Total	33,039	

Q70 Have you ever had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who called you names or put you down verbally?

	Number	%
Yes	1,939	6.0
No	30,170	94.0
Total	32,110	100.0
Missing	929	
Total	33,039	

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	1,029	3.2
No	31,046	96.8
Total	32,076	100.0
Missing	963	
Total	33,039	

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	17,358	54.1
0 times	13,994	43.6
1 time	329	1.0
2 or 3 times	206	0.6
4 or 5 times	65	0.2
6 or more times	122	0.4
Total	32,074	100.0
Missing	965	
Total	33,039	

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	17,208	53.6
0 times	13,495	42.1
1 time	570	1.8
2 or 3 times	462	1.4
4 or 5 times	135	0.4
6 or more times	215	0.7
Total	32,085	100.0
Missing	954	
Total	33,039	

Q74 During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied...?

	Number	%
Yes	3,073	9.5
No	29,286	90.5
Total	32,358	100.0
Missing	681	
Total	33,039	

Q75 How many times in the past year have you been cyberbullied by a student who attends your school?

	Number	%
Never	29,631	91.6
1 to 2 times	1,398	4.3
3 to 5 times	583	1.8
6 to 9 times	261	0.8
10 to 19 times	195	0.6
20 to 29 times	76	0.2
30 to 39 times	32	0.1
40 or more times	168	0.5
Total	32,345	100.0
Missing	694	
Total	33,039	

Q76 How many times in the past year have you cyberbullied a student attending your school?

	Number	%
Never	31,037	96.0
1 to 2 times	738	2.3
3 to 5 times	208	0.6
6 to 9 times	109	0.3
10 to 19 times	65	0.2
20 to 29 times	32	0.1
30 to 39 times	19	0.1
40 or more times	135	0.4
Total	32,342	100.0
Missing	697	
Total	33,039	

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	1,870	5.8
Agree	4,392	13.7
Disagree	13,774	42.9
Strongly disagree	12,107	37.7
Total	32,143	100.0
Missing	896	
Total	33,039	

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	9,619	29.9
No	22,577	70.1
Total	32,196	100.0
Missing	843	
Total	33,039	

Q79 During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

	Number	%
Yes	4,574	14.3
No	27,470	85.7
Total	32,044	100.0
Missing	995	
Total	33,039	

Q80 During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?

	Number	%
0 times	30,225	94.1
1 time	1,109	3.5
2 or 3 times	580	1.8
4 or 5 times	112	0.4
6 or more times	113	0.4
Total	32,139	100.0
Missing	900	
Total	33,039	

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	2,131	6.6
2	1,479	4.6
3	2,360	7.4
4	2,557	8.0
5	3,514	10.9
6	3,613	11.3
7	4,764	14.8
8	5,432	16.9
9	2,829	8.8
10 - a great deal of stress	3,432	10.7
Total	32,110	100.0
Missing	929	
Total	33,039	

Q82 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

	Number	%
No risk	1,697	5.3
Slight risk	1,494	4.7
Moderate risk	4,716	14.7
Great risk	24,144	75.3
Total	32,052	100.0
Missing	987	
Total	33,039	

Q83 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they try marijuana once or twice?

	Number	%
No risk	8,757	27.3
Slight risk	9,644	30.1
Moderate risk	6,892	21.5
Great risk	6,763	21.1
Total	32,056	100.0
Missing	983	
Total	33,039	

Q84 How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana regularly?

	Number	%
No risk	3,150	9.9
Slight risk	5,493	17.2
Moderate risk	7,849	24.6
Great risk	15,469	48.4
Total	31,959	100.0
Missing	1,080	
Total	33,039	

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	2,653	8.3
Slight risk	5,547	17.4
Moderate risk	10,170	31.9
Great risk	13,536	42.4
Total	31,906	100.0
Missing	1,133	
Total	33,039	

Q86 How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
Never	30,914	96.6
Once or twice	518	1.6
Once in a while but not regularly	306	1.0
About once a day	73	0.2
More than once a day	180	0.6
Total	31,991	100.0
Missing	1,048	
Total	33,039	

Q87 Have you ever smoked cigarettes in your lifetime?

	Number	%
Never	29,291	91.5
Once or twice	1,928	6.0
Once in a while but not regularly	517	1.6
Regularly in the past	183	0.6
Regularly now	87	0.3
Total	32,006	100.0
Missing	1,033	
Total	33,039	

Q88 How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
Not at all	31,460	98.5
Less than one cigarette per day	347	1.1
One to five cigarettes per day	63	0.2
About one-half pack per day	23	0.1
About one pack per day	11	0.0
About one and one-half packs per day	5	0.0
Two or more packs per day	30	0.1
Total	31,940	100.0
Missing	1,099	
Total	33,039	

Q89 Have you ever vaped?

	Number	%
Yes	8,062	25.4
No	23,629	74.6
Total	31,691	100.0
Missing	1,348	
Total	33,039	

Q90 On how many occasions (if any) have you vaped nicotine during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	28,024	88.1
1-2 occasions	1,490	4.7
3-5 occasions	638	2.0
6-9 occasions	371	1.2
10-19 occasions	328	1.0
20-39 occasions	290	0.9
40 or more occasions	681	2.1
Total	31,821	100.0
Missing	1,218	
Total	33,039	

Q91 On how many occasions (if any) have you vaped marijuana during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	28,951	91.0
1-2 occasions	1,245	3.9
3-5 occasions	521	1.6
6-9 occasions	339	1.1
10-19 occasions	290	0.9
20-39 occasions	168	0.5
40 or more occasions	294	0.9
Total	31,808	100.0
Missing	1,231	
Total	33,039	

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	29,998	94.5
1-2 occasions	890	2.8
3-5 occasions	325	1.0
6-9 occasions	157	0.5
10-19 occasions	128	0.4
20-39 occasions	80	0.3
40 or more occasions	162	0.5
Total	31,740	100.0
Missing	1,299	
Total	33,039	

Q93 During the last 30 days, on how many days have you used electronic cigarettes?

	Number	%
None	29,733	92.9
1-2	898	2.8
3-5	348	1.1
6-9	227	0.7
10-19	256	0.8
20-30	560	1.8
Total	32,022	100.0
Missing	1,017	
Total	33,039	

Q94 During the last 30 days, on how many days have you taken "synthetic marijuana" to get high?

	Number	%
None	31,411	98.3
1-2	252	0.8
3-5	95	0.3
6-9	68	0.2
10-19	45	0.1
20-30	75	0.2
Total	31,946	100.0
Missing	1,093	
Total	33,039	

Q95 On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	21,032	66.3
1-2 occasions	3,730	11.8
3-5 occasions	2,369	7.5
6-9 occasions	1,413	4.5
10-19 occasions	1,361	4.3
20-39 occasions	788	2.5
40 or more occasions	1,019	3.2
Total	31,713	100.0
Missing	1,326	
Total	33,039	

Q96 On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	26,127	84.9
1-2 occasions	2,687	8.7
3-5 occasions	1,139	3.7
6-9 occasions	471	1.5
10-19 occasions	234	0.8
20-39 occasions	41	0.1
40 or more occasions	92	0.3
Total	30,791	100.0
Missing	2,248	
Total	33,039	

Q97 Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?

	Number	%
None	29,603	93.1
Once	1,114	3.5
Twice	593	1.9
3-5 times	358	1.1
6-9 times	63	0.2
10 or more times	63	0.2
Total	31,794	100.0
Missing	1,245	
Total	33,039	

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	25,981	84.7
I bought it in a store	236	0.8
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or a club	38	0.1
I bought it at a public event	21	0.1
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	684	2.2
Someone gave it to me	1,925	6.3
I took it from a store or family member	753	2.5
I got it some other way	1,023	3.3
Total	30,662	100.0
Missing	2,377	
Total	33,039	

Q99 On how many occasions have you used marijuana in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	26,136	82.1
1-2 occasions	1,647	5.2
3-5 occasions	909	2.9
6-9 occasions	631	2.0
10-19 occasions	657	2.1
20-39 occasions	502	1.6
40 or more occasions	1,357	4.3
Total	31,839	100.0
Missing	1,200	
Total	33,039	

Q100 On how many occasions have you used marijuana during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	28,728	90.3
1-2 occasions	1,337	4.2
3-5 occasions	510	1.6
6-9 occasions	302	1.0
10-19 occasions	347	1.1
20-39 occasions	231	0.7
40 or more occasions	358	1.1
Total	31,813	100.0
Missing	1,226	
Total	33,039	

Q101 On how many occasions have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can... in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	29,824	93.8
1-2 occasions	1,213	3.8
3-5 occasions	350	1.1
6-9 occasions	155	0.5
10-19 occasions	93	0.3
20-39 occasions	49	0.2
40 or more occasions	118	0.4
Total	31,801	100.0
Missing	1,238	
Total	33,039	

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	31,294	98.5
1-2 occasions	326	1.0
3-5 occasions	58	0.2
6-9 occasions	26	0.1
10-19 occasions	25	0.1
20-39 occasions	6	0.0
40 or more occasions	46	0.2
Total	31,781	100.0
Missing	1,258	
Total	33,039	

Q105 On how many occasions have you used LSD or other hallucinogens in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,189	98.4
1-2 occasions	383	1.2
3-5 occasions	59	0.2
6-9 occasions	24	0.1
10-19 occasions	11	0.0
20-39 occasions	3	0.0
40 or more occasions	21	0.1
Total	31,690	100.0
Missing	1,349	
Total	33,039	

Q106 On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,493	99.3
1-2 occasions	115	0.4
3-5 occasions	27	0.1
6-9 occasions	12	0.0
10-19 occasions	11	0.0
20-39 occasions	14	0.0
40 or more occasions	55	0.2
Total	31,727	100.0
Missing	1,312	
Total	33,039	

Q107 On how many occasions have you taken methamphetamine in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,544	99.6
1-2 occasions	54	0.2
3-5 occasions	24	0.1
6-9 occasions	11	0.0
10-19 occasions	13	0.0
20-39 occasions	2	0.0
40 or more occasions	17	0.1
Total	31,666	100.0
Missing	1,373	
Total	33,039	

Q108 On how many occasions have you taken steroids without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,609	99.6
1-2 occasions	83	0.3
3-5 occasions	18	0.1
6-9 occasions	13	0.0
10-19 occasions	10	0.0
20-39 occasions	1	0.0
40 or more occasions	10	0.0
Total	31,744	100.0
Missing	1,295	
Total	33,039	

Q109 On how many occasions have you used heroin in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,616	99.7
1-2 occasions	46	0.1
3-5 occasions	10	0.0
6-9 occasions	7	0.0
10-19 occasions	8	0.0
20-39 occasions	4	0.0
40 or more occasions	28	0.1
Total	31,719	100.0
Missing	1,320	
Total	33,039	

Q110 On how many occasions have you taken painkillers without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	30,408	97.4
1-2 occasions	466	1.5
3-5 occasions	188	0.6
6-9 occasions	68	0.2
10-19 occasions	40	0.1
20-39 occasions	19	0.1
40 or more occasions	16	0.1
Total	31,206	100.0
Missing	1,833	
Total	33,039	

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	30,495	96.7
1-2 occasions	620	2.0
3-5 occasions	190	0.6
6-9 occasions	97	0.3
10-19 occasions	67	0.2
20-39 occasions	43	0.1
40 or more occasions	33	0.1
Total	31,545	100.0
Missing	1,494	
Total	33,039	

Q112 On how many occasions have you used Ecstasy in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,309	99.6
1-2 occasions	76	0.2
3-5 occasions	25	0.1
6-9 occasions	7	0.0
10-19 occasions	9	0.0
20-39 occasions	1	0.0
40 or more occasions	7	0.0
Total	31,434	100.0
Missing	1,605	
Total	33,039	

Q113 On how many occasions have you taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	31,093	98.7
1-2 occasions	267	0.9
3-5 occasions	64	0.2
6-9 occasions	36	0.1
10-19 occasions	13	0.0
20-39 occasions	17	0.1
40 or more occasions	8	0.0
Total	31,498	100.0
Missing	1,541	
Total	33,039	

Q114 How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?

	Number	%
Never have	28,657	90.8
10 or younger	449	1.4
11	223	0.7
12	365	1.2
13	452	1.4
14	434	1.4
15	407	1.3
16	332	1.1
17 or older	246	0.8
Total	31,566	100.0
Missing	1,473	
Total	33,039	

Q115 How old were you when you first had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
Never have	20,876	66.3
10 or younger	1,360	4.3
11	634	2.0
12	1,042	3.3
13	1,347	4.3
14	1,851	5.9
15	2,093	6.7
16	1,433	4.6
17 or older	847	2.7
Total	31,484	100.0
Missing	1,555	
Total	33,039	

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	27,998	88.9
10 or younger	78	0.3
11	53	0.2
12	162	0.5
13	265	0.8
14	392	1.2
15	908	2.9
16	783	2.5
17 or older	870	2.8
Total	31,509	100.0
Missing	1,530	
Total	33,039	

Q117 How old were you when you first smoked marijuana?

	Number	%
Never have	26,088	82.4
10 or younger	89	0.3
11	134	0.4
12	319	1.0
13	636	2.0
14	1,177	3.7
15	1,527	4.8
16	1,060	3.4
17 or older	638	2.0
Total	31,667	100.0
Missing	1,372	
Total	33,039	

Q118 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
Very hard	10,150	32.3
Sort of hard	6,545	20.8
Sort of easy	8,234	26.2
Very easy	6,537	20.8
Total	31,466	100.0
Missing	1,573	
Total	33,039	

Q119 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very hard	18,217	58.0
Sort of hard	6,221	19.8
Sort of easy	3,921	12.5
Very easy	3,072	9.8
Total	31,431	100.0
Missing	1,608	
Total	33,039	

Q120 How easy or hard would it be for you to get drugs like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines?

	Number	%
Very hard	25,073	79.8
Sort of hard	3,717	11.8
Sort of easy	1,655	5.3
Very easy	966	3.1
Total	31,412	100.0
Missing	1,627	
Total	33,039	

Q121 How easy or hard would it be for you to get some marijuana?

	Number	%
Very hard	17,579	55.9
Sort of hard	4,277	13.6
Sort of easy	4,317	13.7
Very easy	5,259	16.7
Total	31,432	100.0
Missing	1,607	
Total	33,039	

Q122 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly?

	Number	%
Very wrong	14,240	45.0
Wrong	8,642	27.3
A little bit wrong	6,286	19.9
Not wrong at all	2,489	7.9
Total	31,658	100.0
Missing	1,381	
Total	33,039	

Q123 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very wrong	21,963	69.4
Wrong	7,186	22.7
A little bit wrong	1,942	6.1
Not wrong at all	576	1.8
Total	31,667	100.0
Missing	1,372	
Total	33,039	

Q124 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	16,586	52.4
Wrong	6,380	20.1
A little bit wrong	5,559	17.6
Not wrong at all	3,148	9.9
Total	31,673	100.0
Missing	1,366	
Total	33,039	

Q125 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?

	Number	%
Very wrong	25,813	81.6
Wrong	4,235	13.4
A little bit wrong	1,122	3.6
Not wrong at all	461	1.5
Total	31,632	100.0
Missing	1,407	
Total	33,039	

Q126 How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood... think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	23,533	74.7
Wrong	6,132	19.5
A little bit wrong	1,401	4.5
Not wrong at all	449	1.4
Total	31,515	100.0
Missing	1,524	
Total	33,039	

Q127 What were the reasons you took a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order the last time?

	Number	%
Did not take	25,564	87.5
To relieve physical pain	2,936	10.1
To relax or relieve tension	787	2.7
To experiment or to see what it's like	273	0.9
To feel good or get high	373	1.3
To help with my sleep	770	2.6
To help me with my feelings or emotions	463	1.6
To increase or decrease the effect(s) of some other drug	65	0.2
Because I am "hooked" or I have to have it	44	0.2
I used it for some other reason	271	0.9

Note: Students who did not respond to any of the multiple choice items on Q127 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 3,831).

Q128 How did you get the prescription pain reliever?

	Number	%
I did not take a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order	25,362	88.3
I got a prescription from just one doctor	1,598	5.6
I got prescriptions from more than one doctor	197	0.7
I stole it from a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, or pharmacy	33	0.1
I got it from a friend or relative for free	789	2.7
I bought it from a friend or relative	80	0.3
I took it from a friend or relative without asking	173	0.6
I bought it from a drug dealer or other stranger	47	0.2
I got it in some other way	458	1.6
Total	28,737	100.0
Missing	4,302	
Total	33,039	

Q129 Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
Yes	5,379	17.4
No	25,505	82.6
Total	30,884	100.0
Missing	2,155	
Total	33,039	

Q130 How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,563	82.3
11 or younger	297	1.0
12	233	0.8
13	584	1.9
14	887	2.9
15	1,390	4.5
16	1,242	4.0
17 or older	877	2.8
Total	31,072	100.0
Missing	1,967	
Total	33,039	

Q131 During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,554	82.2
1 person	2,585	8.3
2 people	1,122	3.6
3 people	668	2.2
4 people	313	1.0
5 people	183	0.6
6 or more people	649	2.1
Total	31,074	100.0
Missing	1,965	
Total	33,039	

Q132 During the past 3 months, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,504	82.4
I have had sexual intercourse but not during the past 3 months	1,713	5.5
1 person	2,943	9.5
2 people	406	1.3
3 people	155	0.5
4 people	62	0.2
5 people	23	0.1
6 or more people	158	0.5
Total	30,965	100.0
Missing	2,074	
Total	33,039	

Q133 Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	24,819	81.6
Yes	1,001	3.3
No	4,588	15.1
Total	30,409	100.0
Missing	2,630	
Total	33,039	

Q134 The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	25,166	82.0
Yes	3,503	11.4
No	2,035	6.6
Total	30,704	100.0
Missing	2,335	
Total	33,039	

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	25,320	83.1
No method was used to prevent pregnancy	630	2.1
Birth control pills	784	2.6
Condoms	2,859	9.4
IUD or implant	147	0.5
A shot, patch, or ring	58	0.2
Withdrawal or some other method	474	1.6
Not sure	204	0.7
Total	30,477	100.0
Missing	2,562	
Total	33,039	

Q136 Have you ever had oral sex?

	Number	%
Yes	5,935	19.2
No	24,912	80.8
Total	30,847	100.0
Missing	2,192	
Total	33,039	

Q137 Which of the following best describes you?

	Number	%
Heterosexual	25,701	83.3
Gay or lesbian	670	2.2
Bisexual	2,582	8.4
Not sure	1,913	6.2
Total	30,866	100.0
Missing	2,173	
Total	33,039	

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	10,945	35.0
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	12,554	40.1
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	2,946	9.4
1 time per day	2,023	6.5
2 times per day	1,400	4.5
3 times per day	547	1.8
4 or more times per day	884	2.8
Total	31,299	100.0
Missing	1,740	
Total	33,039	

Q139 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit?

	Number	%
I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days	2,078	6.7
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	7,621	24.4
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	6,003	19.2
1 time per day	5,023	16.1
2 times per day	5,772	18.5
3 times per day	2,408	7.7
4 or more times per day	2,358	7.5
Total	31,262	100.0
Missing	1,777	
Total	33,039	

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	9,696	31.0
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	11,803	37.8
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,836	12.3
1 time per day	3,551	11.4
2 times per day	1,265	4.1
3 times per day	412	1.3
4 or more times per day	703	2.3
Total	31,266	100.0
Missing	1,773	
Total	33,039	

Q141 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat potatoes?

	Number	%
I did not eat potatoes during the past 7 days	11,179	35.8
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	14,266	45.7
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	2,889	9.3
1 time per day	1,411	4.5
2 times per day	650	2.1
3 times per day	263	0.8
4 or more times per day	535	1.7
Total	31,193	100.0
Missing	1,846	
Total	33,039	

Q142 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat carrots?

	Number	%
I did not eat carrots during the past 7 days	13,180	42.4
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	11,757	37.8
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	2,928	9.4
1 time per day	1,771	5.7
2 times per day	660	2.1
3 times per day	279	0.9
4 or more times per day	509	1.6
Total	31,084	100.0
Missing	1,955	
Total	33,039	

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	4,184	13.4
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	8,964	28.8
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	6,295	20.2
1 time per day	5,095	16.4
2 times per day	3,770	12.1
3 times per day	1,459	4.7
4 or more times per day	1,358	4.4
Total	31,125	100.0
Missing	1,914	
Total	33,039	

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	13,065	42.0
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	12,609	40.5
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	2,711	8.7
1 time per day	1,361	4.4
2 times per day	686	2.2
3 times per day	272	0.9
4 or more times per day	426	1.4
Total	31,130	100.0
Missing	1,909	
Total	33,039	

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	11,516	37.0
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	13,225	42.5
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	3,150	10.1
1 time per day	1,758	5.7
2 times per day	777	2.5
3 times per day	277	0.9
4 or more times per day	412	1.3
Total	31,114	100.0
Missing	1,925	
Total	33,039	

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	26,282	84.5
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	3,343	10.7
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	585	1.9
1 time per day	450	1.5
2 times per day	171	0.6
3 times per day	67	0.2
4 or more times per day	219	0.7
Total	31,117	100.0
Missing	1,922	
Total	33,039	

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	19,757	63.9
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	7,802	25.2
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1,635	5.3
1 time per day	956	3.1
2 times per day	401	1.3
3 times per day	147	0.5
4 or more times per day	247	0.8
Total	30,945	100.0
Missing	2,094	
Total	33,039	

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	2,542	8.2
No	28,453	91.8
Total	30,995	100.0
Missing	2,044	
Total	33,039	

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	535	1.7
No	30,404	98.3
Total	30,939	100.0
Missing	2,100	
Total	33,039	

Q150 During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	Number	%
Yes	737	2.4
No	30,128	97.6
Total	30,864	100.0
Missing	2,175	
Total	33,039	

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	3,984	13.0
1 day	2,429	7.9
2 days	3,453	11.2
3 days	5,237	17.0
4 days	3,812	12.4
5 days	4,092	13.3
6 days	2,261	7.4
7 days	5,484	17.8
Total	30,752	100.0
Missing	2,287	
Total	33,039	

Q152 On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?

	Number	%
4 or less hours	2,046	6.7
5 hours	3,355	11.0
6 hours	6,958	22.7
7 hours	9,339	30.5
8 hours	6,733	22.0
9 hours	1,830	6.0
10 or more hours	382	1.3
Total	30,643	100.0
Missing	2,396	
Total	33,039	

Q153 People who know me would say this: Giving up when things get hard for me is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	11,314	37.3
A little like me	11,183	36.9
Somewhat like me	5,427	17.9
Quite like me	1,648	5.4
Very much like me	745	2.5
Total	30,318	100.0
Missing	2,721	
Total	33,039	

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	1,792	5.9
A little like me	2,856	9.4
Somewhat like me	3,425	11.3
Quite like me	8,338	27.5
Very much like me	13,872	45.8
Total	30,283	100.0
Missing	2,756	
Total	33,039	

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	1,920	6.4
A little like me	3,251	10.8
Somewhat like me	6,090	20.3
Quite like me	9,437	31.4
Very much like me	9,383	31.2
Total	30,081	100.0
Missing	2,958	
Total	33,039	

Q156 I get along well with students who are different from me.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	9,747	32.3
Agree	14,770	48.9
Not sure	4,124	13.7
Disagree	876	2.9
Strongly disagree	705	2.3
Total	30,222	100.0
Missing	2,817	
Total	33,039	

Q157 I know how to disagree without starting an argument or fight.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	8,526	28.2
Agree	14,622	48.4
Not sure	4,894	16.2
Disagree	1,481	4.9
Strongly disagree	688	2.3
Total	30,211	100.0
Missing	2,828	
Total	33,039	

Q158 During the last 12 months, how many times have you been a leader in a group or organization?

	Number	%
Never	9,880	32.3
Once	5,482	17.9
Twice	4,716	15.4
3-4 times	5,165	16.9
5 or more times	5,323	17.4
Total	30,566	100.0
Missing	2,473	
Total	33,039	

Q159 During the last 12 months, how many times have you helped make sure that all people are treated fairly?

	Number	%
Never	4,727	15.6
Once	3,952	13.0
Twice	4,852	16.0
3-4 times	7,181	23.6
5 or more times	9,678	31.9
Total	30,390	100.0
Missing	2,649	
Total	33,039	

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	5,251	17.4
Once	4,576	15.2
Twice	5,198	17.3
3-4 times	6,672	22.1
5 or more times	8,441	28.0
Total	30,138	100.0
Missing	2,901	
Total	33,039	

Q161 How many times in the past year has another student sexually harassed you?

	Number	%
Never	26,611	88.2
1 to 2 times	2,112	7.0
3 to 5 times	696	2.3
6 to 9 times	278	0.9
10 to 19 times	186	0.6
20 to 29 times	94	0.3
30 to 39 times	44	0.2
40 or more times	162	0.5
Total	30,183	100.0
Missing	2,856	
Total	33,039	

Q162 How many times in the past year have you sexually harassed another student?

	Number	%
Never	30,026	97.9
1 to 2 times	304	1.0
3 to 5 times	118	0.4
6 to 9 times	62	0.2
10 to 19 times	22	0.1
20 to 29 times	19	0.1
30 to 39 times	16	0.1
40 or more times	98	0.3
Total	30,664	100.0
Missing	2,375	
Total	33,039	

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	18,249	59.9
1 to 2 times	6,110	20.1
3 to 5 times	3,021	9.9
6 to 9 times	1,366	4.5
10 to 19 times	826	2.7
20 to 29 times	345	1.1
30 to 39 times	122	0.4
40 or more times	434	1.4
Total	30,474	100.0
Missing	2,565	
Total	33,039	

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	10,866	35.8
Agree	10,745	35.4
Neutral	5,278	17.4
Disagree	2,068	6.8
Strongly disagree	1,385	4.6
Total	30,343	100.0
Missing	2,696	
Total	33,039	

Q165 I would feel comfortable reporting sexual discrimination or sexual harassment or assault to school faculty or staff.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	7,192	23.7
Agree	8,589	28.4
Neutral	7,965	26.3
Disagree	4,235	14.0
Strongly disagree	2,316	7.6
Total	30,297	100.0
Missing	2,742	
Total	33,039	

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.	10,237	41.5
I do not know a trusted adult to tell.	4,032	16.3
I would be afraid of retaliation or continued harassment.	4,681	19.0
I would be too embarrassed to talk about it to an adult.	8,115	32.9
I would be afraid people would think it was my fault.	4,434	18.0
I would be afraid I would get in trouble.	4,478	18.2
I do not think my report would be taken seriously and nothing would be done.	6,081	24.7

Note: Students who did not respond to any of the multiple choice items on Q166 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 8,377).

Q167 My school takes complaints of sexual discrimination and sexual harassment seriously and responds effectively to the complaints it receives.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	7,607	25.2
Agree	8,960	29.7
Neutral	10,273	34.0
Disagree	2,093	6.9
Strongly disagree	1,286	4.3
Total	30,219	100.0
Missing	2,820	
Total	33,039	

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	3,487	11.4
No	27,077	88.6
Total	30,564	100.0
Missing	2,475	
Total	33,039	

Q169 During the past year, I reported an act of sexual discrimination or sexual harassment to school personnel.

	Number	%
Yes	870	2.9
No	29,582	97.1
Total	30,452	100.0
Missing	2,587	
Total	33,039	

Q170 Teachers and other adults at this school care about students.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	7,788	25.4
Agree	18,358	59.8
Disagree	3,580	11.7
Strongly disagree	978	3.2
Total	30,704	100.0
Missing	2,335	
Total	33,039	

Q171 Teachers and other adults at this school want students to do well.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	9,744	31.7
Agree	17,967	58.5
Disagree	2,328	7.6
Strongly disagree	675	2.2
Total	30,713	100.0
Missing	2,326	
Total	33,039	

Q172 Teachers and other adults at this school listen to what students have to say.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	5,564	18.2
Agree	16,152	52.7
Disagree	6,883	22.5
Strongly disagree	2,041	6.7
Total	30,641	100.0
Missing	2,398	
Total	33,039	

Q173 Teachers and other adults at this school treat students with respect.

	Number	%
Strongly agree	7,115	23.2
Agree	17,780	58.1
Disagree	4,459	14.6
Strongly disagree	1,270	4.2
Total	30,624	100.0
Missing	2,415	
Total	33,039	

Q174 How honest were you in filling out this survey?

	Number	%
I was very honest	21,624	70.2
I was honest pretty much of the time	7,746	25.2
I was honest some of the time	1,138	3.7
I was honest once in a while	284	0.9
Total	30,792	100.0
Missing	2,247	
Total	33,039	



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