



YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE — CONNECTICUT

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Component of the Connecticut
School Health Survey

2013

Connecticut Department
of Public Health
In Collaboration With
Connecticut State Department
of Education



2013

Connecticut Youth Risk Behavior Survey

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in collaboration with
Connecticut State Department of Education

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Contents

Introduction	1
Survey Summary	2
Sample Description	3
Demographics	4
Summary of Results	5-15
Behaviors That Contribute to Unintentional Injuries	
Never or Rarely Wore a Seat Belt.....	19
Rode with Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol.....	20
Drove When Drinking Alcohol.....	21
Texted or E-Mailed While Driving.....	22
Talked on a Cell Phone While Driving.....	23
Behaviors That Contribute to Violence	
Carried a Weapon on School Property.....	27
Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property.....	28
Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns.....	29
In a Physical Fight.....	30
Had Property Stolen or Deliberately Damaged on School Property.....	31
Bullied on School Property.....	32
Electronically Bullied.....	33
Teased Because of Physical Appearance.....	34
Teased Because of Perceived Sexual Orientation.....	35
Verbal or Emotional Dating Violence.....	36
Physical Dating Violence.....	37
Sexual Dating Violence.....	38
Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse.....	39
Self-Injury.....	40
Felt Sad or Hopeless.....	41
Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide.....	42
Attempted Suicide.....	43

Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

Current Cigarette Smoking.....	47
Current Frequent Cigarette Smoking.....	48
Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily.....	49
Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years.....	50
Currently Drank Alcohol.....	51
Five or More Drinks in a Row.....	52
Ever Used Marijuana.....	53
Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years.....	54
Current Marijuana Use.....	55
Ever Used Cocaine.....	56
Ever Used Inhalants.....	57
Ever Used Heroin.....	58
Ever Used Methamphetamines.....	59
Ever Used Ecstasy.....	60
Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug.....	61
Ever Took Prescription Drugs to Get High.....	62
Attended School Under the Influence of Alcohol or Illegal Drugs.....	63
Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property.....	64

Sexual Behaviors

Ever Had Sexual Intercourse.....	67
Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years.....	68
Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons during Their Life.....	69
Currently Sexually Active.....	70
Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse.....	71
(Table) Method Used to Prevent Pregnancy during Last Sexual Intercourse.....	72
Have Been Pregnant or Have Gotten Someone Pregnant.....	73
Had Sexual Contact with Males and Females.....	74
Described Themselves As Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual.....	75
Tested for HIV.....	76

Ever Been Told That They Had a Sexually Transmitted Disease.....	77	Eight or More Hours of Sleep.....	109
Dietary Behaviors and Physical Activity		Ate Meals with Their Family.....	110
Ate Breakfast on All Seven Days	81	Lived with Two Parents Most of the Time.....	111
(Table) Fruit and Vegetable Consumption.....	82	Have a Family That Loves and Supports Them	112
(Tables) Soda and Energy Drink/ Sweetened Beverage Consumption	83	Had an Adult at School They Could Talk to if They Had a Problem	113
No Physical Activity on at Least One Day.....	84	Most of the Time or Always Got the Help They Needed	114
Physically Active \geq 60 Minutes on Five or More Days.....	85	Most Likely to Talk with an Adult When They Felt Sad or Upset.....	115
Physically Active \geq 60 Minutes on All Seven Days	86	Strongly Disapproved of Having Drinks of Alcohol Nearly Every Day	116
Used Computers Three or More Hours per Day	87	Thought That Drinking Alcohol Each Weekend Is Risky.....	117
Watched Television Three or More Hours per Day	88	Took Part in Organized Activities.....	118
Overweight, Obesity, and Weight Control		Believe They Definitely Will Complete a Post-High School Program	119
Overweight	91	Spent Time Helping People.....	120
Obese.....	92	Tables: 2011 and 2013 Prevalence Rate Comparisons	
Described Themselves As Overweight	93	Unintentional Injuries and Violence.....	123
Were Trying to Lose Weight.....	94	Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use	124
Exercised or Dieted to Lose or Keep from Gaining Weight.....	95	Sexual Behaviors and Topics Related to Sexual Behavior.....	125
Did Not Eat for \geq 24 Hours, Vomited, or Used Diet Aids to Lose or Keep from Gaining Weight.....	96	Physical Activity and Weight and Other Health-Risk Behaviors.....	126
Other Health-Risk Behaviors		Protective Factors	127
Usually Spent Four or More Hours After School without an Adult Present.....	99	Trend Analysis	131-156
Whereabouts Never or Rarely Known When Away from Home.....	100		
Worked at a Paying Job	101		
Gambled for Money or Possessions.....	102		
Suffered a Head Injury While Playing Sports.....	103		
Protective Factors			
Described Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's	107		
Described Health As Excellent or Very Good.....	108		

INTRODUCTION

The 2013 Connecticut School Health Survey (CSHS) is a comprehensive survey that consists of two components: the Youth Behavior Component (YBC) and the Youth Tobacco Component (YTC). This report examines data collected from the YBC. The YBC is known nationally as the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Between February and June 2013, the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) conducted the CSHS in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Connecticut YRBS/YBC was previously administered in 1997, 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2011.

Connecticut and national YRBS data are used to compare the prevalence of health-risk behaviors among subpopulations of students; assess trends in health-risk behaviors over time; monitor progress toward achieving 20 national health objectives for Healthy People 2020 and one of the 26 leading health indicators; provide comparable state and large urban school district data (no district data are available for Connecticut); and help develop and evaluate school and community policies, programs, and practices designed to decrease health-risk behaviors, and improve health and education outcomes among youth.

In addition, Connecticut survey data are used to set and track progress toward meeting school health and health promotion program goals, support modification of school health curricula or other programs, support new legislation and policies that promote health, and seek funding and other support for new initiatives. Unless otherwise noted, all Connecticut data in this report are referring to regular public high school students in grades 9-12. National results referenced in this report came from the following publication: [Laura Kann, PhD, Steve Kinchen, Shari L. Shanklin, MPH, et al.] [Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2013]. *MMWR* 2014;63(No. SS-4):[1-168]

The 2013 Connecticut YBC included 99 questions developed by CDC and DPH. When sample size and prevalence rates allow, results are presented by gender, grade, and race/ethnicity (white, non-Hispanic; black, non-Hispanic; and Hispanic or Latino).^{*} The numbers of students in other racial and ethnic groups were too low for meaningful analysis; and therefore, were not included in this report.

^{*}referred to on graphs within report as NH-whites, NH-blacks, Hispanics

Statistical analyses were conducted on weighted data using SAS[®] and SUDAAN[®] software to account for the complex sampling designs. Prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals, which were used to determine differences between subgroups at the $p < 0.05$ level, were computed for all variables and datasets. In the Trend Analysis section of this report, to determine long term, time-based changes in health-risk behaviors in Connecticut, prevalence estimates from the earliest year of data collection to 2013 for each variable assessed with identically worded questions in three or more survey years were examined. Logistic regression analyses were used to account for all available estimates; control for sex, grade, and racial/ethnic changes over time; and assess linear and quadratic time effects. In all other sections of this report, differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the 95% confidence intervals did not overlap. Subgroup comparisons that are statistically significant are highlighted in this report. Connecticut's sampling design does not allow for analysis at the school or district level. This report summarizes results for approximately 80 health-risk behaviors, plus obesity and overweight, and overall trends in health-risk behaviors during 1997-2013.

The YRBS is one component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) developed by the CDC in collaboration with representatives from state and local departments of education and health, other federal agencies, and national and health organizations. The national YRBS has been conducted biennially since 1991.

SURVEY SUMMARY

The 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was completed by 2,405 students in 46 public high schools in Connecticut during the spring of 2013. The school response rate was 85%, the student response rate was 78%, and the overall response rate was 67%. The results are representative of all students in grades 9-12.

The weighted demographic characteristics of the sample are as follows:

Female	49.1%	9th grade	26.4%	Black*	13.1%
Male	50.9%	10th grade	24.9%	Hispanic/Latino	17.7%
		11th grade	24.7%	White*	63.3%
		12th grade	23.9%	All other races	3.4%
		Other	0.1%	Multiple races	2.6%

Students completed a self-administered, anonymous, 99-item questionnaire. Survey procedures were designed to protect the privacy of students by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Local parental permission procedures were followed before survey administration.

The YRBS is one component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in collaboration with representatives from state and local departments of education and health, other federal agencies, and the national education and health organizations. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was designed to focus the nation on behaviors among youth related to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among both youth and adults and to assess how these risk behaviors change over time.

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System measures behaviors that fall into six categories:

1. Behaviors that result in unintentional injuries and violence
2. Tobacco use
3. Alcohol and other drug use
4. Sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancies
5. Dietary behaviors
6. Physical activity

The YRBS also measures self-reported height and weight to allow calculation of body mass index for assessment of overweight and obesity. More information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System can be obtained from <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss>.

*referred to on graphs within report as NH-whites, NH-blacks, Hispanics

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Sample Description

School Level - All regular public, charter, magnet, and vocational schools containing grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 were included in the sampling frame. Schools were selected systematically with probability proportional to enrollment in grades 9 through 12 using a random start. 55 schools were sampled. One school was ineligible.

Class Level – All classes in a required subject or all classes meeting during a particular period of the day, depending on the school, were included in the sampling frame. Systematic equal probability sampling with a random start was used to select classes from each school that participated in the survey.

Response Rates

Schools - 85% 46 of the 54 sampled eligible schools participated.

Students - 78% 2,429 of the 3,064 sampled students submitted questionnaires.
2,405 questionnaires were usable after data editing.

Overall response rate - $85\% * 78\% = 67\%$

Note: Overall response rate is computed as (number of participating schools/ number of eligible sampled schools)*(number of usable questionnaires/ number of eligible students sampled in participating schools), rounded to the nearest integer.

Weighting

A weight has been associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of nonresponse.

$$W = W1 * W2 * f1 * f2 * f3$$

W1 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the school;

W2 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the classroom within the school;

f1 = a school-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by school size category (small, medium, large). The factor was calculated in terms of school enrollment instead of number of schools;

f2 = a student-level nonresponse adjustment factor calculated by class;

f3 = a post-stratification adjustment factor calculated by gender within grade and by race/ethnicity.

Use of the Weighted Results

The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning the priority health-risk behaviors of all regular public, charter, magnet, and vocational school students in grades 9 through 12.

Demographics of Connecticut Survey Respondents	
	High School
Sex	
male	50.9%
female	49.1%
Race/Ethnicity	
non-Hispanic white	63.3%
non-Hispanic black	13.1%
Hispanic or Latino	17.7%
other	5.9%
Age	
14 years old and younger	11.9%
15 years old	22.5%
16 years old	26.8%
17 years old	24.5%
18 years old and older	14.3%
Grade	
9	26.4%
10	24.9%
11	24.7%
12	24.0%
Number of Participating Students	2,405
Number of Participating Schools	46

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Never or Rarely Wore a Seat Belt

In Connecticut, 8.0% of students never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. Nationwide, the rate is 7.6%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seat belt is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (10.8%) and Hispanics (12.8%) than among non-Hispanic whites (5.6%).

Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

During the 30 days before the survey, 22.2% of Connecticut students had ridden one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Nationwide, the rate is 21.9%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Drove When Drinking Alcohol

In Connecticut, among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey, 9.4% had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times in the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol. Nationwide, the rate is 10.0%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having driven a car when drinking alcohol is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (13.8%) than in grades 10 (4.7%) and 11 (6.7%).

Texted or E-Mailed While Driving

In Connecticut, among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey, 36.3% had texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle on at least 1 of the past 30 days. Nationwide, the rate is 41.4%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (41.6%) and Hispanics (28.1%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (10.9%); and the rate is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (41.6%) than among Hispanics (28.1%).

The prevalence is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (38.6%) than in grade 11 (54.8%), and both grades 11 and 12 are significantly higher than in grades 9 (14.3%) and 10 (11.6%)

The prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving, is significantly lower among non-Hispanic blacks in CT (10.9%) than in the US (29.1%); and significantly lower in grade 10 among students in CT (11.6%) than nationwide (26.5%).

Talked on a Cell Phone While Driving

In Connecticut, among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days, 35.8% had talked on a cell phone while they were driving a car or other vehicle on 1 or more of the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of having talked on a cell phone while driving is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (38.9%) and Hispanics (34.5%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (15.7%). The rate is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (55.9%) than in grade 11 (36.4%); and both grades 11 and 12 are significantly higher than in grades 9 (16.5%) and 10 (10.1%).

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

Carried a Weapon on School Property

In Connecticut, 6.6% of students had carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, on school property one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 5.2%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property is significantly higher among males (9.5%) than among females (3.6%).

Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

In Connecticut, 7.1% of students had been threatened or injured with a weapon, such as a gun knife or club, on school property one or more times in the past 12 months. Nationwide, the rate is 6.9%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property is significantly higher among males (9.2%) than among females (4.7%).

Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

In Connecticut, 6.8% of students had not gone to school on at least 1 day of the 30 days before the survey because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. Nationwide, the rate is 7.1%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns is significantly higher among Hispanics (11.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (5.4%).

In a Physical Fight

In Connecticut, 22.4% of students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 24.7%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight is significantly higher among males (29.2%) than among females (15.1%).

The prevalence of having been in a physical fight is significantly lower among non-Hispanic blacks in CT (24.5%) than nationwide (34.7%); and significantly lower in grade 11 among students in CT (18.3%) than in the US (24.0%).

Had Property Stolen or Deliberately Damaged on School Property

In Connecticut, 20.8% of students had had property (e.g., car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of having had property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property is significantly higher among Hispanics (28.8%) than among non-Hispanic whites (17.5%).

Bullied on School Property

During the 12 months before the survey, 21.9% of Connecticut students had been bullied on school property. Nationwide, the rate is 19.6%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having been bullied on school property is significantly higher among females (26.1%) than among males (17.9%).

The prevalence of having been bullied on school property is significantly higher in grade 11 among students in CT (22.8%) than in the US (16.8%).

Electronically Bullied

During the 12 months before the survey, 17.5% of Connecticut students had been electronically bullied. Nationwide, the rate is 14.8%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having been electronically bullied is significantly higher among females (22.8%) than among males (12.3%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (19.0%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (10.8%).

The prevalence of having been electronically bullied is significantly higher among males in CT (12.3%) than in the US (8.5%).

Teased Because of Weight, Size, or Physical Appearance

In Connecticut, 25.7% of students had ever been the victim of teasing or name calling during the 12 months before the survey because of their weight, size, or physical appearance. The prevalence of having been teased because of weight, size, or physical appearance is significantly higher among females (29.8%) than among males (21.8%); and significantly higher among students in grade 9 (33.0%) than in grades 10 (23.6%) and 12 (20.9%).

Teased Because of Perceived Sexual Orientation

During the 12 months before the survey, 10.9% of Connecticut students had ever been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual. The prevalence of having been teased because of perceived sexual orientation is significantly higher among Hispanics (16.1%) than among non-Hispanic whites (9.4%).

Verbal or Emotional Dating Abuse

In Connecticut, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey, 26.3% had been verbally or emotionally abused one or more times by someone they were dating or going out with in the past 12 months. The prevalence of verbal or emotional dating abuse is significantly higher among females (33.9%) than among males (19.1%).

Physical Dating Violence

In Connecticut, 9.0% of students who dated or went out with someone

during the 12 months before the survey, had been physically hurt on purpose one or more times by someone they were dating or going out with in the past 12 months. Nationwide, the rate is 10.3%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of physical dating violence does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Sexual Dating Violence

In Connecticut, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey, 11.1% had been forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things when they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 10.4%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of sexual dating violence is significantly higher among females (15.5%) than among males (7.3%).

Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse

In Connecticut, 9.2% of students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. Nationwide, the rate is 7.3%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse is significantly higher among females (11.6%) than among males (6.8%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (13.0%) than among non-Hispanic whites (7.2%).

The prevalence of having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse is significantly higher among males in CT (6.8%) than in the US (4.2%).

Self-Injury

In Connecticut, 16.7% of students did something to purposely hurt themselves (e.g., cutting or burning) without wanting to die (i.e., self-injury) one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of self-injury is significantly higher among females (22.0%) than among males (11.4%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (23.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (15.5%).

Felt Sad or Hopeless

During the 12 months before the survey, 27.2% of Connecticut students had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Nationwide, the rate is 29.9%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless is significantly higher among females (34.9%) than among males (19.7%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (40.8%) than among non-Hispanic whites (24.0%) and non-Hispanic blacks (23.0%).

Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

In Connecticut, 14.5% of students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 17.0%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide is significantly higher among females (18.1%) than among males (10.9%).

The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide is significantly lower among females in CT (18.1%) than nationwide (22.4%); and significantly lower in grade 11 among students in CT (13.6%) than in the US (18.2%).

Attempted Suicide

In Connecticut, 8.1% of students had actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 8.0%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having attempted suicide is significantly higher among Hispanics (14.3%) than among non-Hispanic whites (5.8%).

Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

Current Cigarette Smoking

In Connecticut, 13.5% of students had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette smoking). Nationwide, the rate is 15.7%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (20.2%) than in grades 9 (9.4%) and 10 (9.3%).

Frequent Cigarette Smoking

In Connecticut, 4.1% of students had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., frequent cigarette smoking). Nationwide, the rate is 5.6%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (7.4%) than in grades 9 (1.8%) and 10 (2.8%).

Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily

In Connecticut, 3.4% of students had smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current daily cigarette smoking). Nationwide, the rate is 4.0%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of current daily cigarette smoking is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (6.1%) than in grade 10 (2.1%).

Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years

In Connecticut, 14.9% of students had drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years. Nationwide, the rate is 18.6%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years is significantly higher among males (18.8%) than among females (10.7%); significantly higher among Hispanics (18.7%) than among non-Hispanic whites (12.0%); and significantly higher among students in grade 9 (20.3%) than grade 11 (11.2%).

The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years is significantly lower among females in CT (10.7%) than nationwide (16.6%); significantly lower among non-Hispanic whites in CT (12.0%) than nationwide (16.7%); and significantly lower in grade 11 among students in CT (11.2%) than in the US (17.2%).

Current Alcohol Use

In Connecticut, 36.7% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current alcohol use). Nationwide, the rate is 34.9%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of current alcohol use is significantly higher among students in grades 10 (33.6%), 11

(41.8%), and 12 (51.3%) than in grade 9 (21.7%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (51.3%) than in grade 10 (33.6%).

Five or More Drinks in a Row

In Connecticut, 20.0% of students had had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 20.8%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row is significantly higher among students in grades 10 (15.8%), 11 (22.7%), and 12 (33.5%) than in grade 9 (8.6%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (33.5%) than in grade 10 (22.7%).

Ever Used Marijuana

In Connecticut, 42.1% of students had used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used marijuana). Nationwide, the rate is 40.7%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used marijuana is significantly higher among students in grades 10 (38.9%), 11 (48.6%), and 12 (57.4%) than in grade 9 (25.0%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (57.4%) than in grade 10 (38.9%).

Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years

In Connecticut, 7.0% of students had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years. Nationwide, the rate is 8.6%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years is significantly higher among males (10.0%) than among females (3.8%).

Current Marijuana Use

In Connecticut, 26.0% of students had used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days (i.e., current marijuana use). Nationwide, the rate is 23.4%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of current marijuana use is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (36.0%) than in grades 9 (17.7%), 10 (24.8%), and 11 (26.4%).

Ever Used Cocaine

In Connecticut, 4.9% of students had used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used cocaine). Nationwide, the rate is 5.5%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used cocaine is significantly higher among males (6.9%) than among females (2.7%).

Ever Used Inhalants

In Connecticut, 8.1% of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used inhalants). Nationwide, the rate is 8.9%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used inhalants does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Ever Used Heroin

In Connecticut, 3.4% of students had used heroin one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used heroin). Nationwide, the rate is 2.2%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used heroin is significantly higher among males (5.4%) than among females (1.2%).

The prevalence of having ever used heroin is significantly higher among males in CT (5.4%) than in the US (2.8%).

Ever Used Methamphetamines

In Connecticut, 4.3% of students had used methamphetamines one or more times during their life (i.e., ever methamphetamine use). Nationwide, the rate is 3.2%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines is significantly higher among males (6.4%) than among females (2.0%).

The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines is significantly higher among males in CT (6.4%) than in the US (3.4%).

Ever Used Ecstasy

In Connecticut, 6.5% of students had used ecstasy one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used ecstasy). Nationwide, the rate is 6.6%. In Connecticut,

the prevalence having ever used ecstasy is significantly higher among males (8.5%) than among females (4.3%); and significantly higher among students in grade 12 (9.7%) than in grade 9 (4.1%).

Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug

In Connecticut, 2.4% of students had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (i.e., ever injected any illegal drug). Nationwide, the rate is 1.7%. In Connecticut, the prevalence having ever injected any illegal drug is significantly higher among males (3.6%) than among females (0.9%).

Ever Took Prescription Drugs to Get High

In Connecticut, 11.1% of students had taken prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, codeine, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription to get high one or more times during their life (i.e., ever took prescription drugs to get high). The prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs to get high is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (17.5%) than in grades 9 (6.8%) and 10 (9.1%).

Attended School Under the Influence of Alcohol or Illegal Drugs

In Connecticut, 16.3% of students had attended school under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs, such as marijuana or cocaine, one or more times during the past 12 months. The prevalence of having attended school under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs is significantly higher among males (19.7%) than among females (12.8%); and significantly higher among students in grade 12 (23.7%) than in grades 9 (12.3%) and 10 (14.0%).

Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property

During the 12 months before the survey, 27.1% of students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property. Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (22.1%). Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade.

The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school

property is significantly higher among females in CT (24.9%) than nationwide (19.7%); significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites in CT (27.2%) than in the US (20.4%); and significantly higher in grade 12 among students in CT (27.0%) than nationwide (18.8%).

Sexual Behaviors that Contribute to Unintended Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Including HIV Infection; and Other Topics Related to Sexual Behaviors

Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

In Connecticut, 41.1% of students had ever had sexual intercourse. Nationwide, the rate is 46.8%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse is significantly higher in grade 12 (63.1%) than in grade 11 (48.2%); and both grades 11 and 12 are significantly higher than in grades 9 (21.4%) and 10 (32.9%).

The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse is significantly lower among non-Hispanic blacks in CT (42.6%) than nationwide (60.6%).

Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

In Connecticut, 3.6% of students had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (5.6%). In Connecticut, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years is significantly higher among males (5.4%) than among females (1.9%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (6.6%) and Hispanics (8.2%) than among non-Hispanic whites (1.7%).

The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years is significantly lower in grade 12 among students in CT (2.1%) than in the US (4.9%).

Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons during Their Life

In Connecticut, 10.8% of students had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (15.0%). In Connecticut, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons is significantly higher among males (13.9%) than among

females (7.8%); significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (21.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (8.2%); and significantly higher among students in grades 11 (11.7%) and 12 (18.2%) than in grade 9 (4.0%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (18.2%) than in grade 10 (9.7%).

The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons is significantly lower among females in CT (7.8%) than in the US (13.2%); significantly lower among non-Hispanic whites in CT (8.2%) nationwide (13.3%); and significantly lower in grade 11 among students in CT (11.7%) in the US (18.5%).

Currently Sexually Active

In Connecticut, 30.3% of students had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the three months before the survey (i.e., currently sexually active). Nationwide, the rate is 34.0%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of being currently sexually active increases significantly by grade: grade 9 (13.3%), grade 10 (23.0%), grade 11 (35.9%), grade 12 (50.4%).

Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 30.3% of currently sexually active students in Connecticut, 20.3% had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse. Nationwide, the rate is 22.4%. Overall in Connecticut, among currently sexually active students, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Have Been Pregnant or Have Gotten Someone Pregnant

In Connecticut, 3.2% of students have been pregnant or have gotten someone pregnant one or more times. The prevalence of having been pregnant or having gotten someone pregnant is significantly higher among Hispanics (6.8%) than among non-Hispanic whites (2.1%).

Had Sexual Contact with Males and Females

In Connecticut, 4.8% of students had had sexual contact with males and females during their life. The prevalence of having had sexual contact with males and females is significantly higher among females (7.4%) than among

males (2.2%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (8.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (3.8%).

Described Themselves As Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual

In Connecticut, 7.9% of students described themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual. The prevalence of students describing themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual is significantly higher among females (10.2%) than among males (5.7%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (12.0%) than among non-Hispanic whites (5.9%).

Tested for HIV

In Connecticut, 13.0% of students had ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Nationwide, the rate is 12.9%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having been tested for HIV is significantly higher among Hispanics (19.9%) than among non-Hispanic whites (10.8%).

The prevalence of having been tested for HIV is significantly higher among Hispanics in CT (19.9%) than in the US (12.8%).

Ever Had a Sexually Transmitted Disease

In Connecticut, 2.7% of students who were not currently sexually active and 6.9% of currently sexually active students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a sexually transmitted disease (STD). Among currently sexually active students, the prevalence of having ever been told that they had an STD is significantly higher among Hispanics (12.4%) than among non-Hispanic whites (3.6%).

Dietary Behaviors and Physical Activity

Ate Breakfast on All Seven Days

In Connecticut, 33.7% of students had eaten breakfast on all of the seven days preceding the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 38.1%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all seven days is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (37.8%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (20.1%), and significantly higher among students in grade 9 (37.1%) than in

grade 12 (27.6%).

The prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all seven days is significantly lower in grade 12 among students in CT (27.6%) than in the US (35.7%).

Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least One Day

In Connecticut, 14.1% of students had not participated in at least 60 minutes of any kind of physical activity on at least one day during the seven days before the survey (i.e., did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least one day). Nationwide, the rate is 15.2%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of not having participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least one day is significantly higher among females (17.3%) than among males (10.9%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (25.6%) and Hispanics (19.3%) than among non-Hispanic whites (9.6%).

Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes per Day on Five or More Days

In Connecticut, 46.6% of students had been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days during the seven days before the survey (i.e., physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days). Nationwide, the rate is 47.3%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days is significantly higher among males (55.3%) than among females (37.8%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (52.7%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (36.4%) and Hispanics (34.0%).

Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes per Day on All Seven Days

In Connecticut, 26.0% of students had been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on each of the seven days before the survey (i.e., physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all seven days). Nationwide, the rate is 27.1%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all seven days before the survey is significantly higher among males (33.4%) than among females (18.7%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (29.3%) than among Hispanics (18.2%).

Used Computers Three or More Hours per Day

In Connecticut, 36.7% of students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work for three or more hours per day on an average school day (i.e., used computers three or more hours per day). Nationwide, the rate is 41.3%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having used computers three or more hours per day is significantly higher among Hispanics (42.7%) than among non-Hispanic whites (34.1%).

The prevalence of having used computers three or more hours per day is significantly lower among males in CT (34.5%) than in the US (42.3%); and significantly lower in grade 10 among students in CT (33.9%) than nationwide (42.9%).

Watched Television Three or More Hours per Day

In Connecticut, 24.1% of students watched television three or more hours per day on an average school day. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (32.5%). In Connecticut, the prevalence of having watched television three or more hours per day is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (38.9%) and Hispanics (31.2%) than among non-Hispanic whites (19.8%).

The prevalence of having watched television three or more hours per day is significantly lower among CT males (25.1%) and females (23.2%) than among their US counterparts (32.8% and 32.2%, respectively); significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (19.8%), non-Hispanic blacks (38.9%), and Hispanics (31.2%) than among their US counterparts (25.0%, 53.7%, and 37.8%, respectively); and significantly lower among CT students in grades 9 (26.5%) and 10 (22.5%) than among their national counterparts (34.9% and 32.3%, respectively).

Overweight, Obesity, and Weight Control

Overweight

In Connecticut, 13.9% of students were overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex). Nationwide, the rate is 16.6%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of

overweight does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade.

The prevalence of overweight is significantly lower in grade 9 among students in CT (12.2%) than in the US (18.2%).

Obese

In Connecticut, 12.3% of students were obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex). Nationwide, the rate is 13.7%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of obesity is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (18.1%) and Hispanics (18.9%) than among non-Hispanic whites (9.8%).

Described Themselves As Overweight

In Connecticut, 29.4% of students described themselves as slightly or very overweight. Nationwide, the rate is 31.1%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of students describing themselves as overweight is significantly higher among females (35.0%) than among males (23.8%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (38.3%) than among non-Hispanic whites (28.2%).

Were Trying to Lose Weight

In Connecticut, 47.2% of students were trying to lose weight. Nationwide, the rate is 47.7%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of trying to lose weight is significantly higher among females (64.0%) than among males (30.6%).

Exercised or Dieted to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight

In Connecticut, 58.0% of students had exercised or had eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of having exercised or dieted to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight is significantly higher among females (69.3%) than among males (46.8%).

Did Not Eat for ≥ 24 Hours, Vomited, or Took Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight

In Connecticut, 10.5% of students had not eaten for 24 hours or more,

vomited, or had taken laxatives, diet pills, powders, or liquids (without the advice of a doctor) to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of having not eaten for 24 hours or more, vomited, or had taken laxatives, diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight is significantly higher among females (14.5%) than among males (6.6%).

Other Health-Related Topics

Usually Spent Four or More Hours After School without an Adult Present

In Connecticut, 21.2% of students usually spent four or more hours after school without an adult present. The prevalence of having usually spent four or more hours after school without an adult present is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (26.0%) than in grade 9 (19.2%).

Whereabouts Never or Rarely Known When Away from Home

In Connecticut, 9.0% of students reported that where they are when they are away from home is never or rarely known by their parents or other adults in their family (i.e., whereabouts when away from home are never or rarely known). The prevalence of students reporting that their whereabouts when away from home are never or rarely known is significantly higher among males (11.8%) than among females (6.0%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (12.7%) than among non-Hispanic whites (6.5%).

Worked at a Paying Job

In Connecticut, 23.4% of students worked at a paying job outside their home five or more hours during an average week when they were in school. The prevalence of working at a paying job is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (26.1%) and Hispanics (20.6%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (9.9%); is significantly higher among students in grades 12 (45.9%) than in grade 11 (29.5%); and both grades 11 and 12 are significantly higher than grades 9 (6.4%) and 10 (12.4%).

Gambled for Money or Possessions

In Connecticut, 21.1% of students had gambled for money or possessions one or more times during the past 12 months. The prevalence of having gambled for money or possessions is significantly higher among males (31.3%) than among females (10.7%); and significantly higher among students in grade 12 (28.0%) than in grades 9 (17.9%) and 10 (19.2%).

Suffered a Head Injury While Playing Sports

In Connecticut, among the 69.8% of students who played sports during the 12 months before the survey, 19.3% had suffered a blow or jolt to the head while playing with a sports team, which caused them to get “knocked out”, have memory problems, double or blurry vision, headaches or “pressure” in the head, or nausea or vomiting during the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of having suffered a head injury while playing sports is significantly higher among males (22.9%) than among females (14.9%).

Protective Factors

Described Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's

In Connecticut, 68.7% of students described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's during the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of students describing their grades as mostly A's or B's is significantly higher among females (75.1%) than among males (62.4%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (75.6%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (53.1%) and Hispanics (56.1%).

Described Health As Excellent or Very Good

In Connecticut, 62.2% of students described their health as excellent or very good. The prevalence of students describing their health as excellent or very good is significantly higher among males (69.1%) than among females (55.0%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (64.7%) than among Hispanics (52.0%).

Eight or More Hours of Sleep

In Connecticut, 24.2% of students got eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (31.7%). In Connecticut, the prevalence of getting eight or more hours of sleep is significantly higher among students in grades 9 (33.8%) and 10 (24.5%) than in grade 12 (15.1%); and significantly higher in grade 9 (33.8%) than in grade 11 (22.5%).

The prevalence of getting eight or more hours of sleep is significantly lower in CT among males (25.4%) and females (22.9%) than among their US counterparts (34.5% and 28.9%, respectively); significantly lower among non-Hispanic whites in CT (25.5%) than nationwide (32.5%); and significantly lower among CT students in grades 10 (24.5%) and 12 (15.1%) than among their US counterparts (33.5% and 23.3%, respectively).

Ate Meals with Their Family

In Connecticut, 64.4% of students had eaten at least one meal with their family on three or more of the seven days before the survey. The prevalence having eaten meals with their family is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (71.6%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (39.1%) and Hispanics (54.7%); and significantly higher among students in grades 9 (69.5%) and 10 (68.6%) than in grade 12 (55.7%).

Lived with Two Parents Most of the Time

In Connecticut, 60.2% of students lived with two parents most of the time. The prevalence of living with two parents most of the time is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (66.8%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (51.1%) and Hispanics (43.5%).

Have a Family That Loves and Supports Them

In Connecticut, 56.3% of students strongly agreed that their family loves them and gives them help and support when they need it. Overall, the prevalence of strongly agreeing that their family gives them love and support is significantly higher among males (59.6%) than among females (53.0%).

Had an Adult at School They Could Talk to if They Had a Problem

In Connecticut, 63.8% of students responded that there was at least one teacher or other adult in their school they could talk to if they had a problem. The prevalence of having an adult at school they could talk to if they had a problem is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (67.3%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (57.2%) and Hispanics (56.6%); and significantly higher among students in grades 11 (67.3%) and 12 (70.4%) than in grade 10 (57.5%).

Most of the Time or Always Got the Help They Needed

In Connecticut, 37.8% of students, who had ever felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, most of the time or always got the kind of help they needed when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious. Overall the prevalence of most of the time or always getting the help they needed does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Most Likely to Talk with an Adult When They Felt Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry, or Anxious

In Connecticut, 25.1% of students, who had ever felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, would most likely talk with an adult (parent or other adult family member, school nurse, school counselor or teacher, or other adult) when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious. Overall the prevalence of most likely talking with an adult does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Strongly Disapproved of Having Drinks of Alcohol Nearly Every Day

In Connecticut, 47.6% of students strongly disapproved of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day. The prevalence of strongly disapproving of having drinks of alcohol nearly every day is significantly higher among females (53.0%) than among males (42.6%); and significantly higher among students in grade 9 (54.5%) than in grade 12 (42.3%).

Thought That Drinking Alcohol Each Weekend is Risky

In Connecticut, 36.9% of students thought that people greatly risk harming themselves if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice each weekend. The prevalence of thinking that drinking alcohol each weekend is risky is significantly higher among females (44.6%) than among males (29.4%).

Took Part in Organized Activities

In Connecticut, 64.4% of students had taken part in organized after-school, evening, or weekend activities on one or more of the seven days before the survey. The prevalence of having taken part in organized activities is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (69.9%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (52.7%), and Hispanics (53.0%).

Believe They Definitely Will Complete a Post-High School Program

In Connecticut, 57.5% of students believe they definitely will complete a post-high school program. The prevalence of believing they definitely will complete a post-high school program is significantly higher among females (64.6%) than among males (50.6%); significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (62.8%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (48.8%), and Hispanics (45.1%); and significantly higher among students in grades 11 (60.9%) and 12 (70.1%) than in grade 9 (46.9%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (70.1%) than in grade 10 (53.5%).

Spent Time Helping People

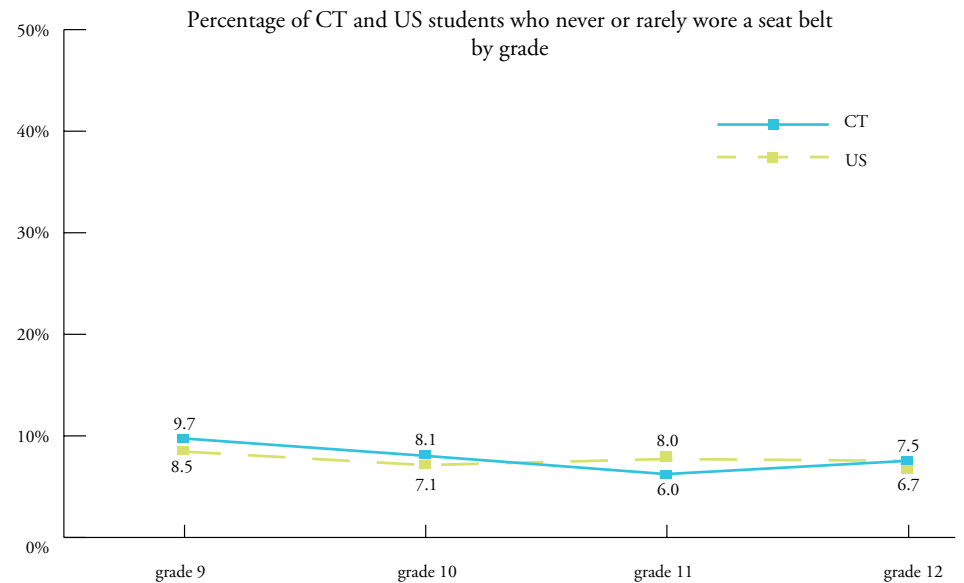
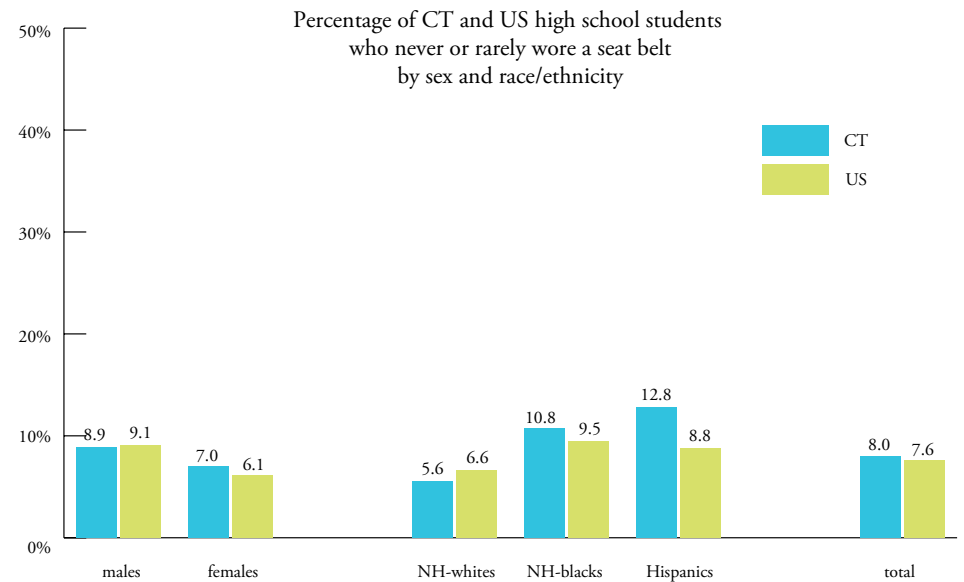
In Connecticut, 49.3% of students had spent one or more hours during the past 30 days helping people without getting paid to make their community a better place for people to live. The prevalence of having spent time helping people is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (51.4%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (40.0%).



**Behaviors That Contribute
to Unintentional Injuries**

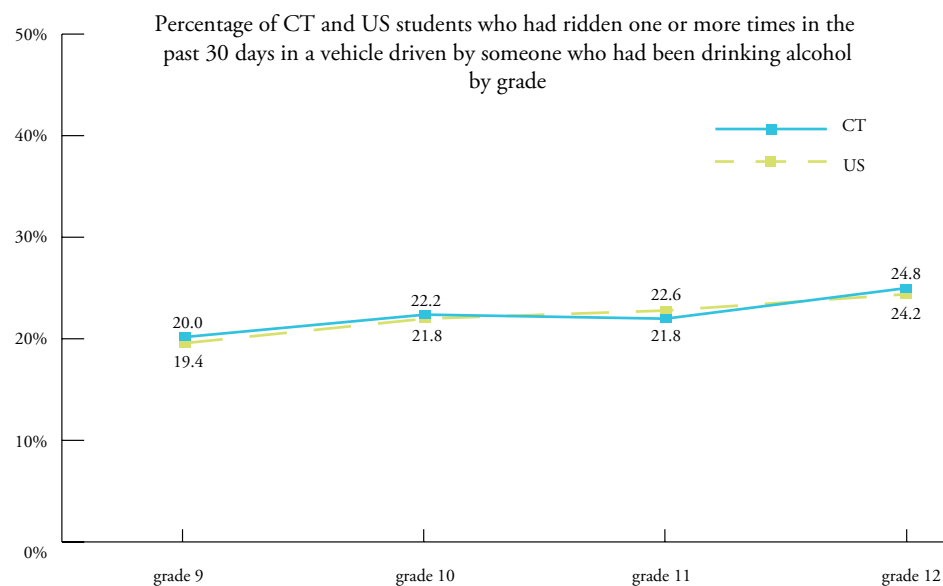
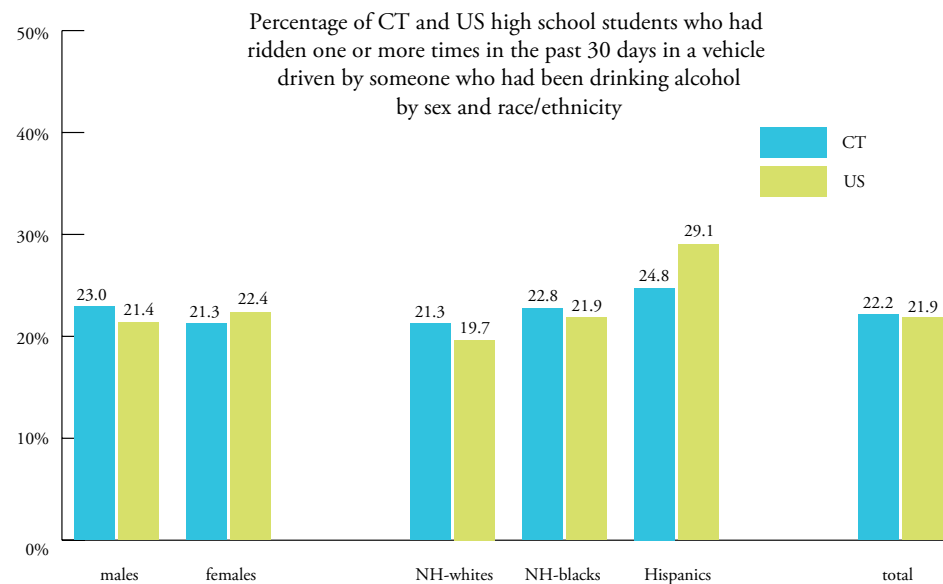
Never or Rarely Wore a Seat Belt by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 8.0% of high school students never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seat belt:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (10.8%) and Hispanics (12.8%) than among non-Hispanic whites (5.6%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seat belt does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

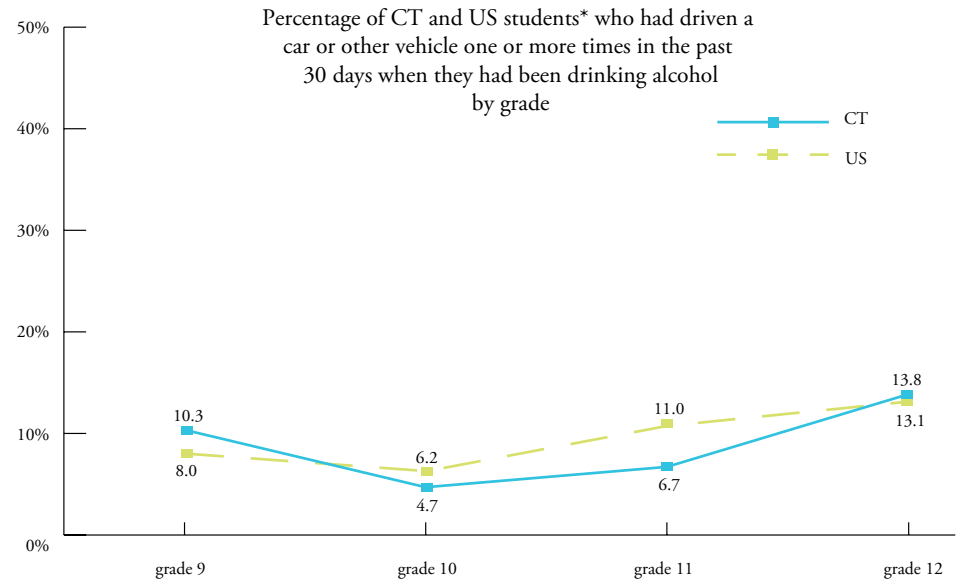
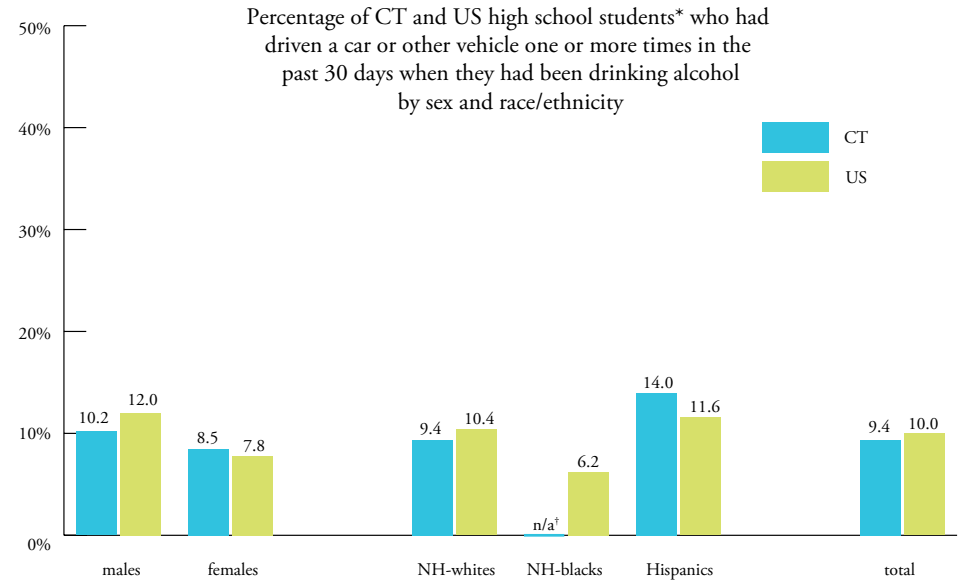
- ◆ In Connecticut, 22.2% of high school students had ridden one or more times in the past 30 days in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Drove When Drinking Alcohol

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

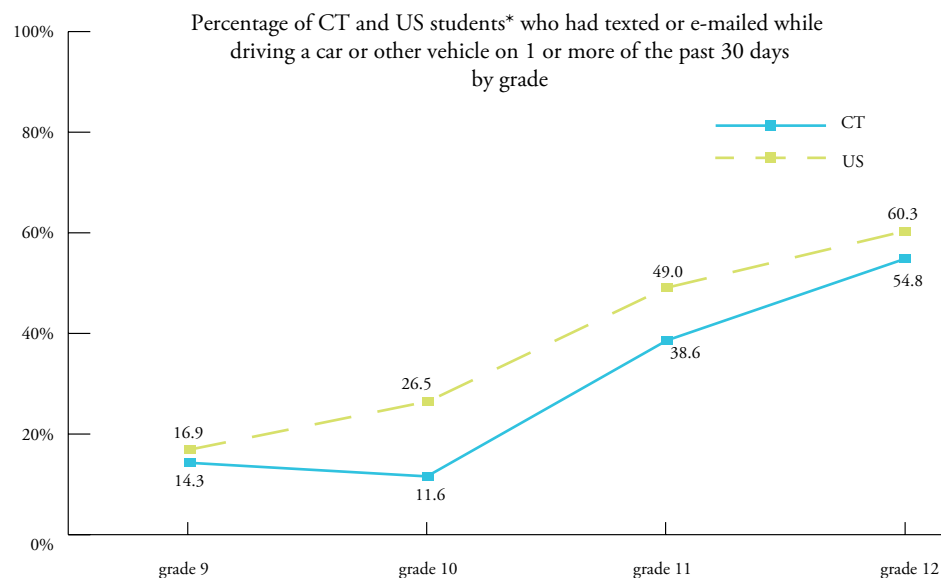
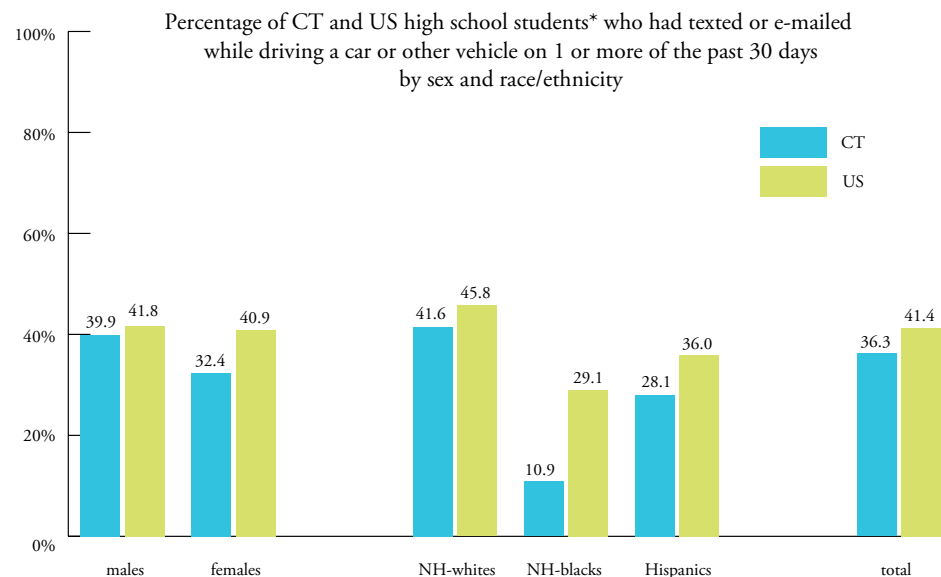
- ◆ In Connecticut, 9.4% of high school students* had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times in the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity (between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (13.8%) than in grades 10 (4.7%) and 11 (6.7%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



*among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days
[†]n/a = not available; fewer than 50 students in this subgroup.

Texted or E-Mailed While Driving by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 36.3% of high school students* had texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (41.6%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (10.9%) and Hispanics (28.1%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (28.1%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (10.9%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (54.8%) than in grade 11 (38.6%); and both grades 11 and 12 are significantly higher than grades 9 (14.3%) and 10 (11.6%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or overall
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic blacks in CT (10.9%) than nationwide (29.1%)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower in grade 10 among CT students (11.6%) than among their US counterparts (26.5%)

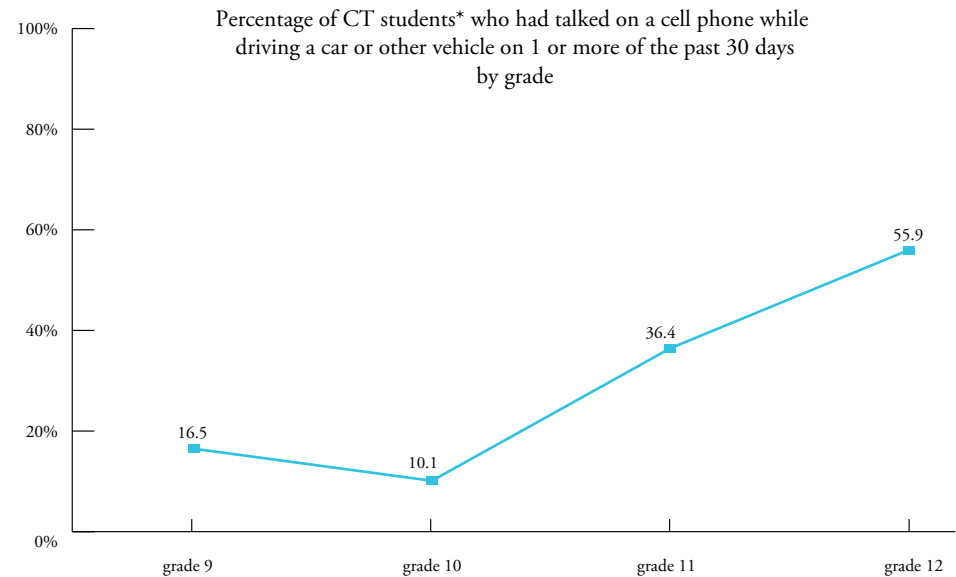
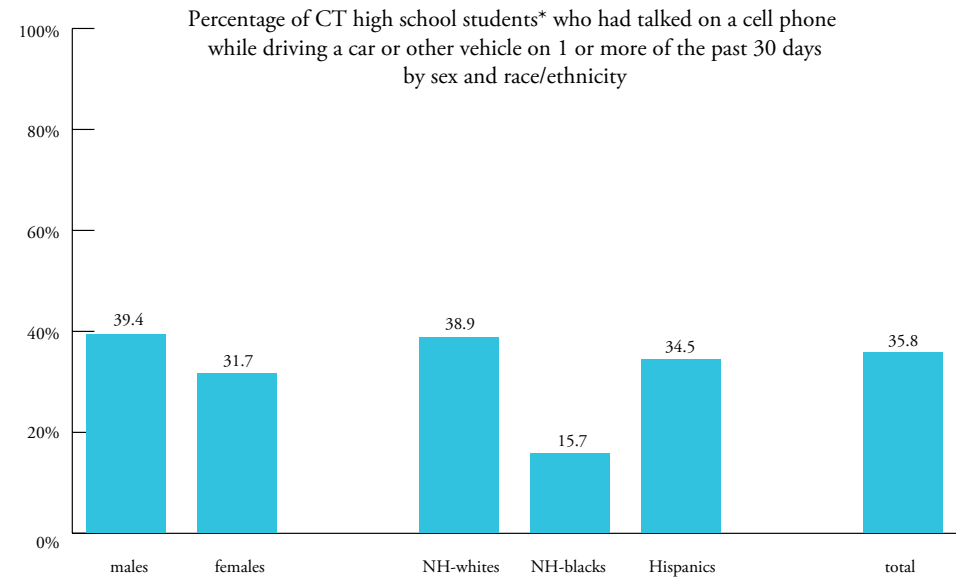


*among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days

Talked on a Cell Phone While Driving

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 35.8% of high school students* had talked on a cell phone while driving a car or other vehicle on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having talked on a cell phone while driving:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (38.9%) and Hispanics (34.5%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (15.7%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (55.9%) than in grade 11 (36.4%); and both grades 11 and 12 are significantly higher than grades 9 (16.5%) and 10 (10.1%)



*among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days

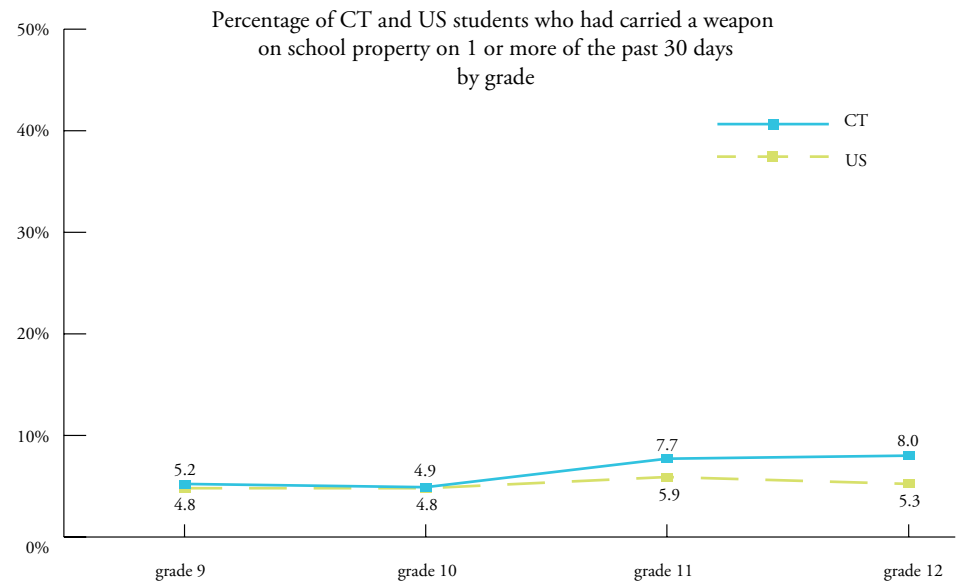
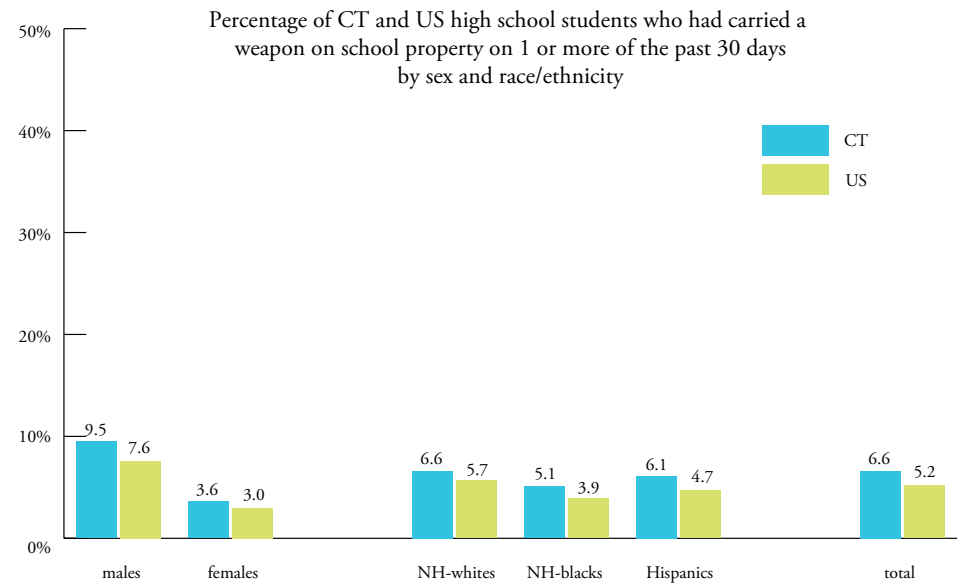


**Behaviors That Contribute
to Violence**

Carried a Weapon on School Property

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

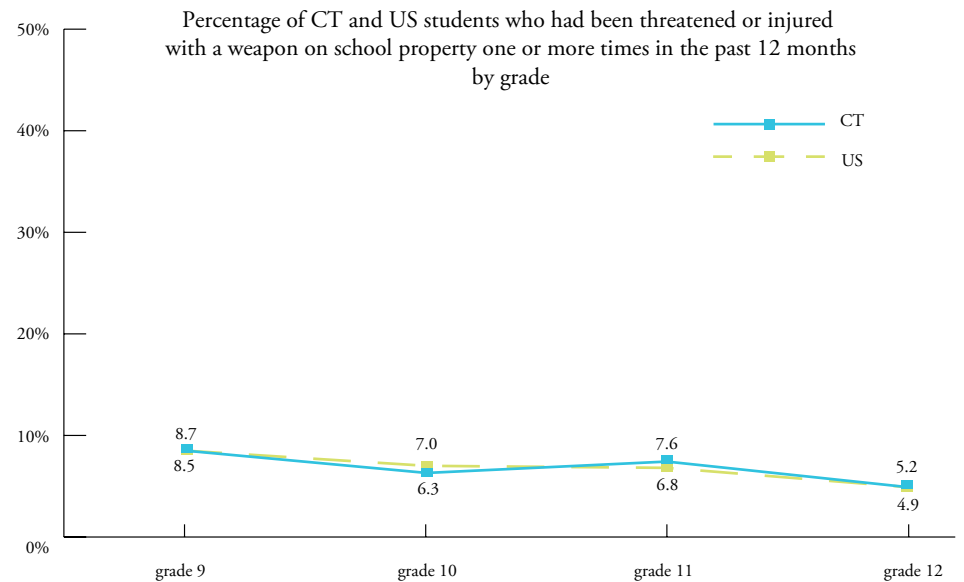
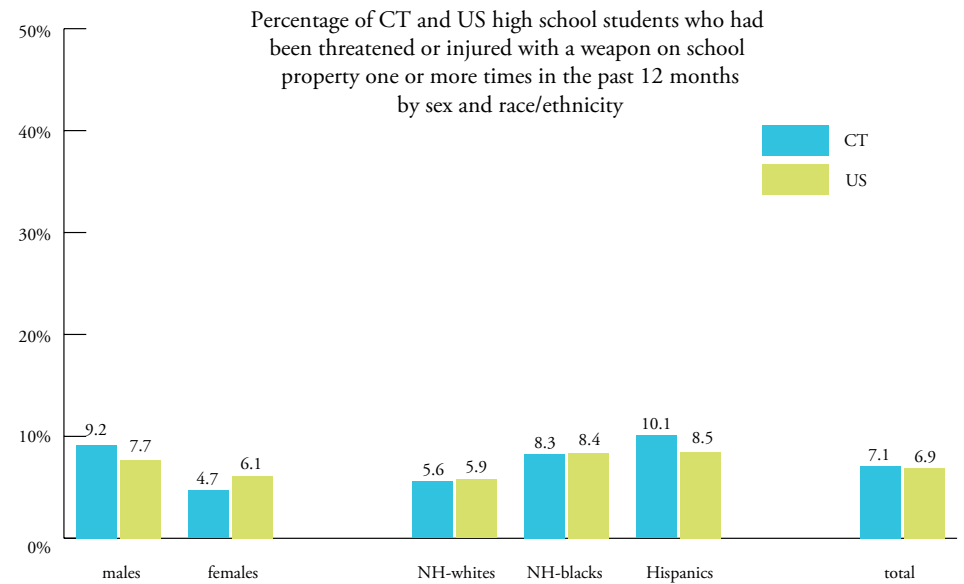
- ◆ In Connecticut, 6.6% of high school students had carried a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club) on school property on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (9.5%) than among females (3.6%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

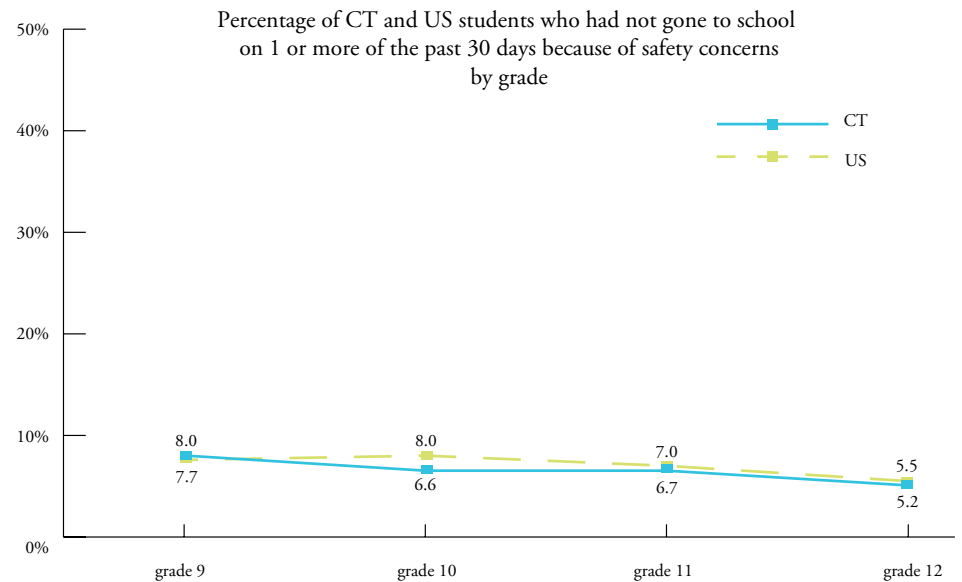
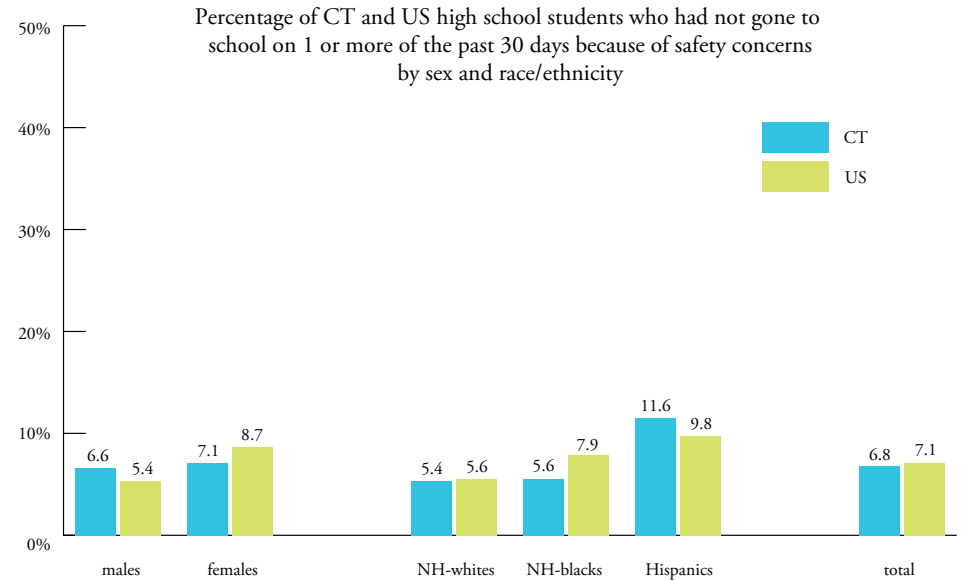
- ◆ In Connecticut, 7.1% of high school students had been threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times in the past 12 months
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (9.2%) than among females (4.7%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

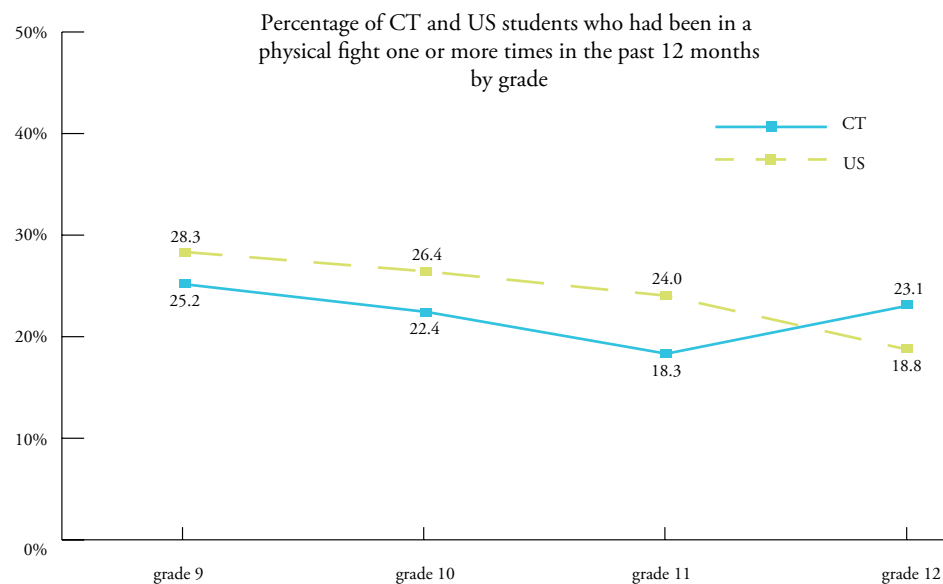
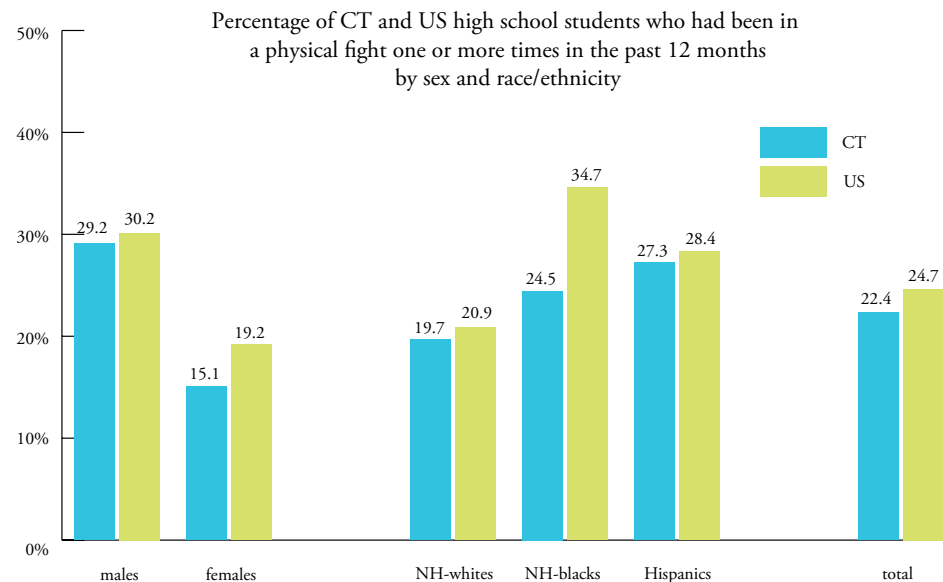
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 6.8% of high school students had not gone to school on 1 or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (i.e., did not go to school because of safety concerns)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (11.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (5.4%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



In a Physical Fight by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

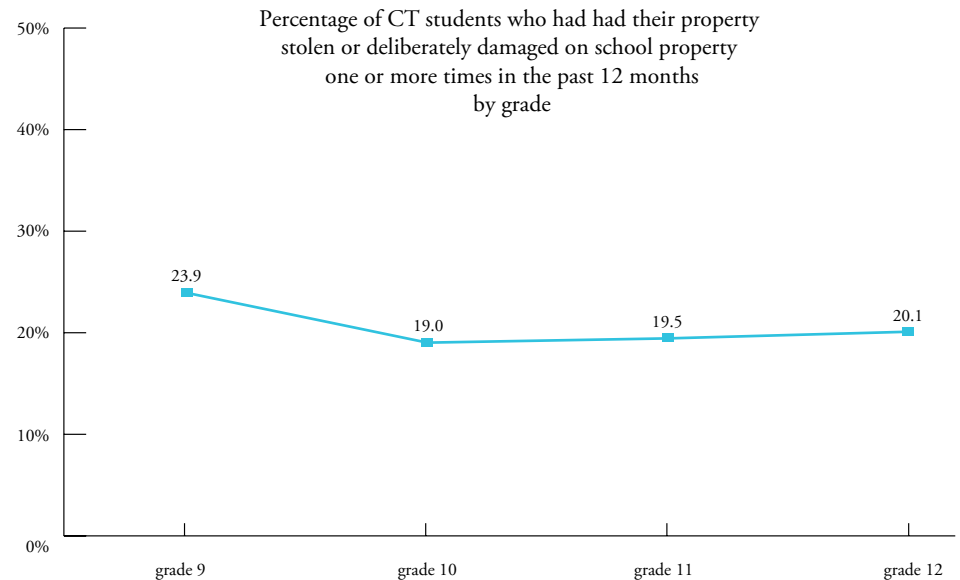
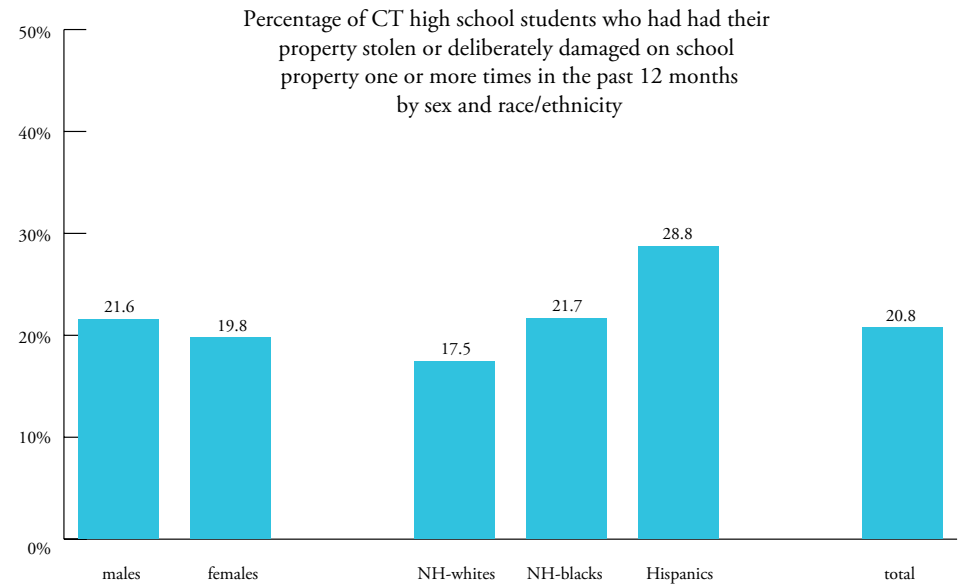
- ◆ In Connecticut, 22.4% of high school students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (29.2%) than among females (15.1%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having been in a physical fight:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or overall
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic blacks in CT (24.5%) than nationwide (34.7%)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower in grade 11 among students in CT (18.3%) than in the US (24.0%)



Had Property Stolen or Deliberately Damaged at School

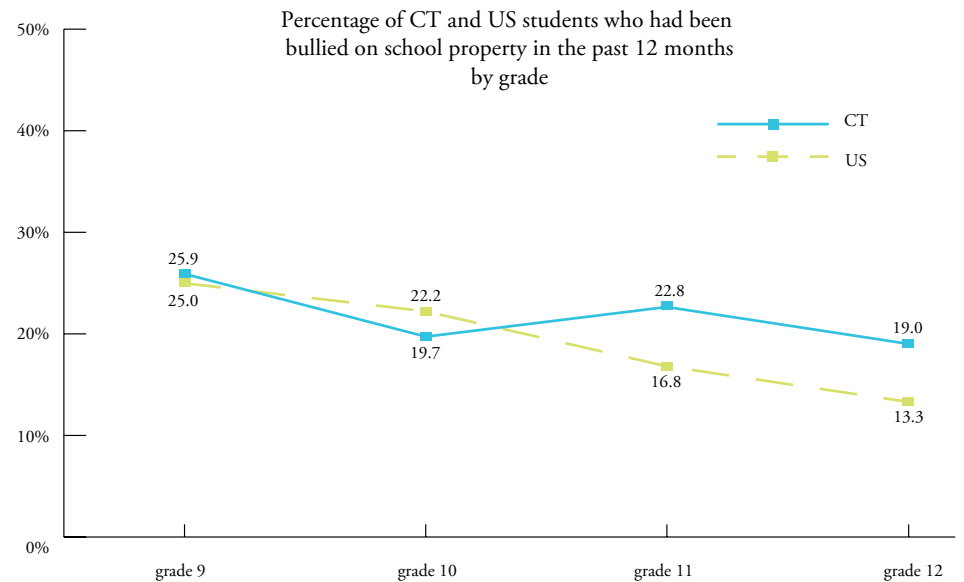
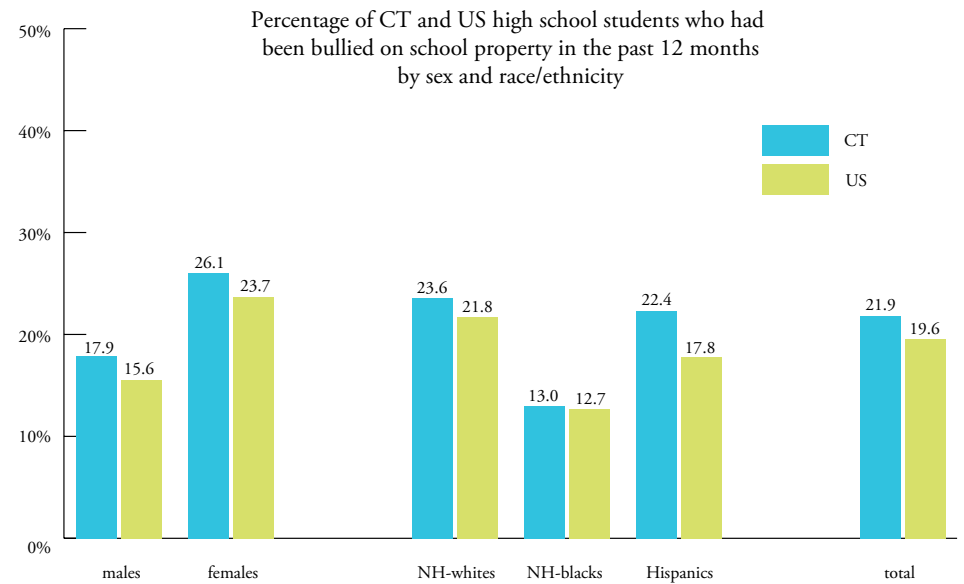
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 20.8% of high school students had had their property (e.g., car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having had personal property stolen or deliberately damaged at school:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (28.8%) than among non-Hispanic whites (17.5%)



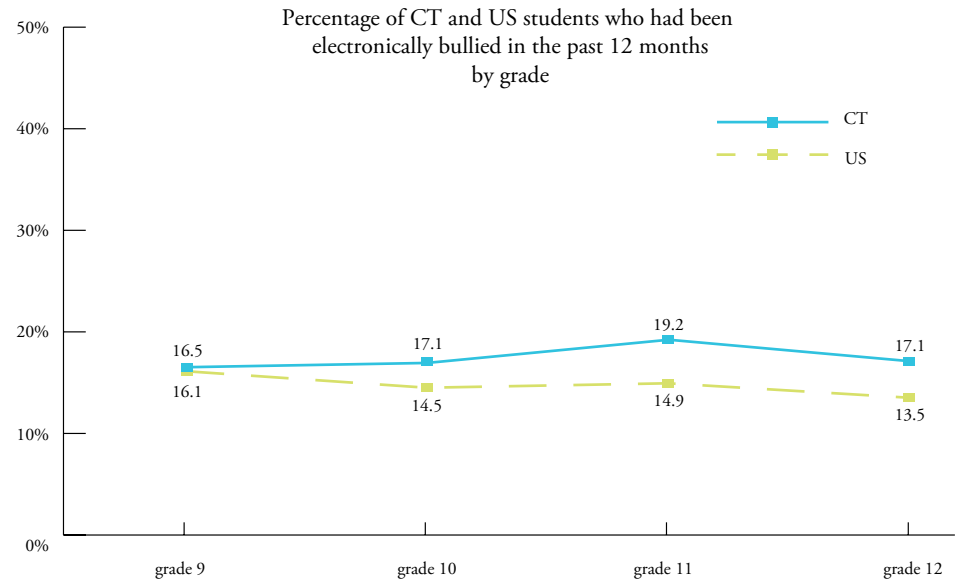
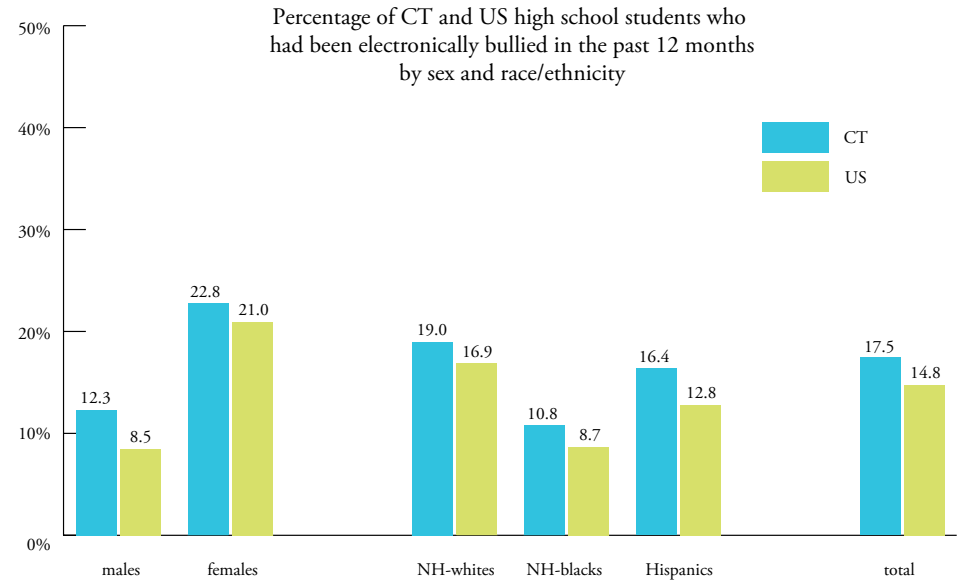
Bullied on School Property by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 21.9% of high school students had been bullied on school property in the past 12 months
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having been bullied on school property:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (26.1%) than among males (17.9%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having been bullied on school property:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or overall
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 11 among students in CT (22.8%) than nationwide (16.8%)



Electronically Bullied by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

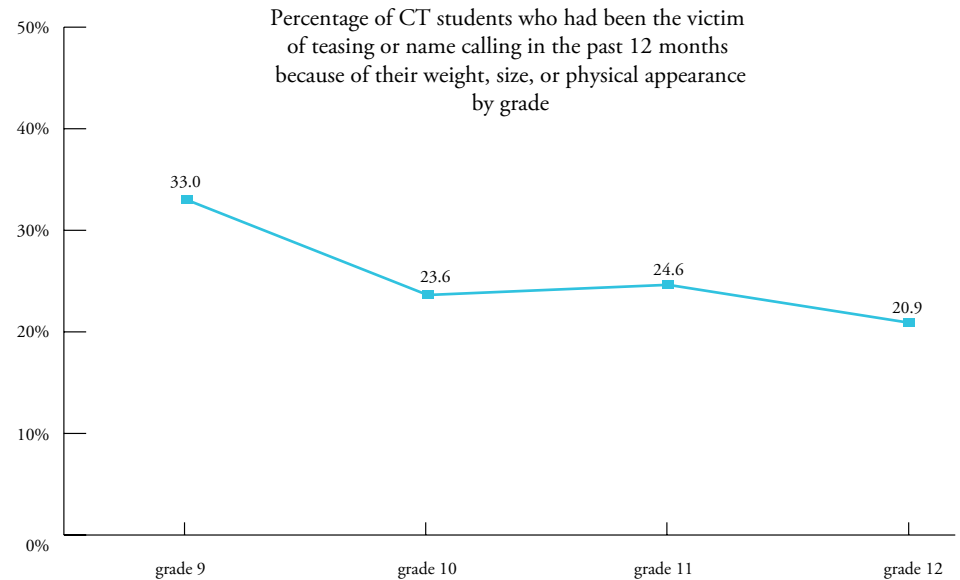
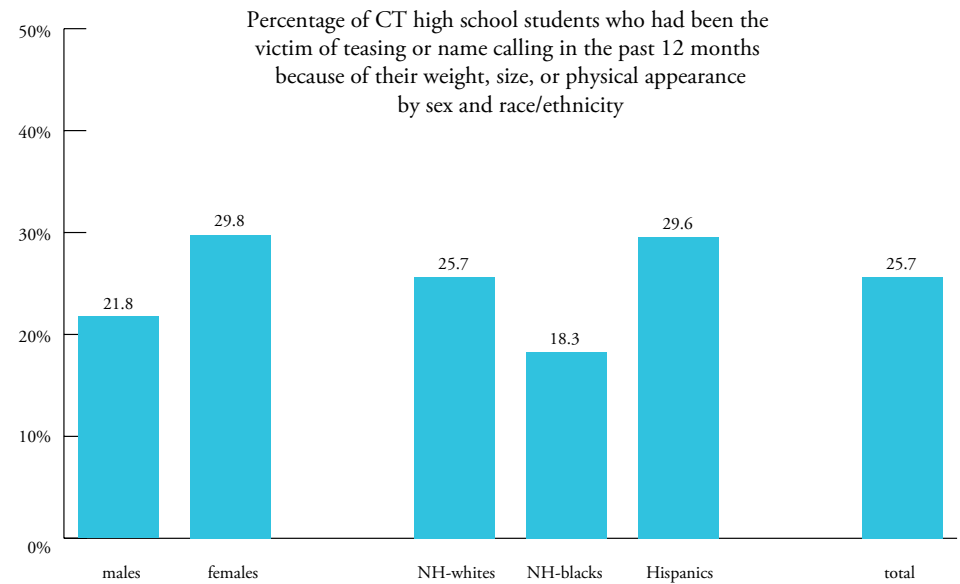
- ◆ In Connecticut, 17.5% of high school students had been electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, Web sites, or texting) in the past 12 months
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having been electronically bullied:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (22.8%) than among males (12.3%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (19.0%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (10.8%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having been electronically bullied:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males in CT (12.3%) than in the US (8.5%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Teased Because of Physical Appearance

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

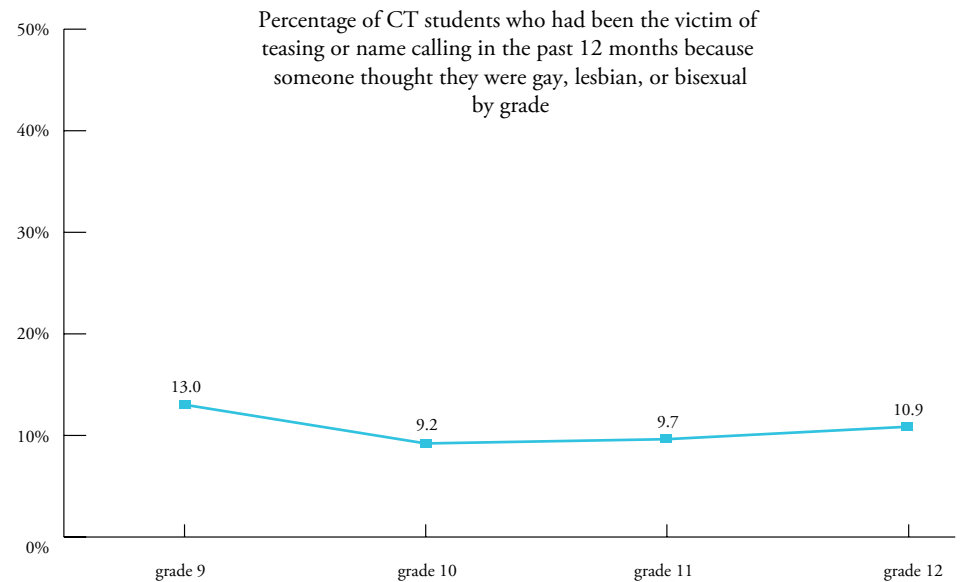
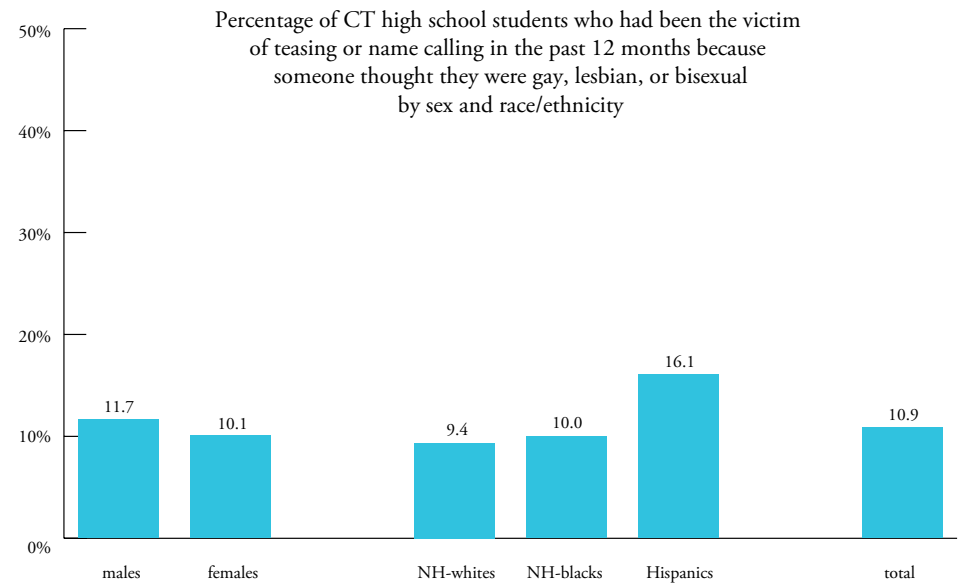
- ◆ In Connecticut, 25.7% of high school students had been the victim of teasing or name calling during the 12 months preceding the survey because of their weight, size, or physical appearance
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having been teased because of weight, size, or physical appearance:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (29.8%) than among males (21.8%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 9 (33.0%) than in grades 10 (23.6%) and 12 (20.9%)



Teased Because of Perceived Sexual Orientation

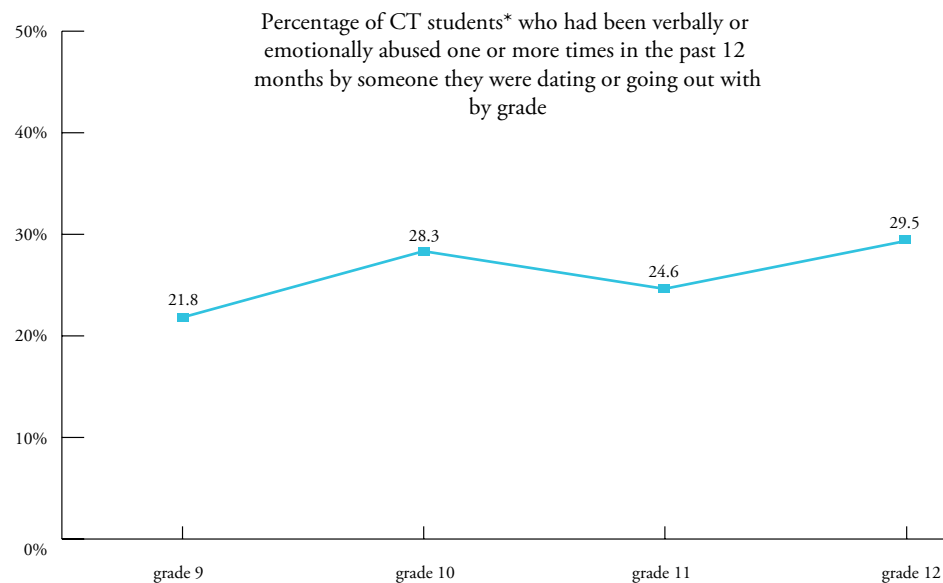
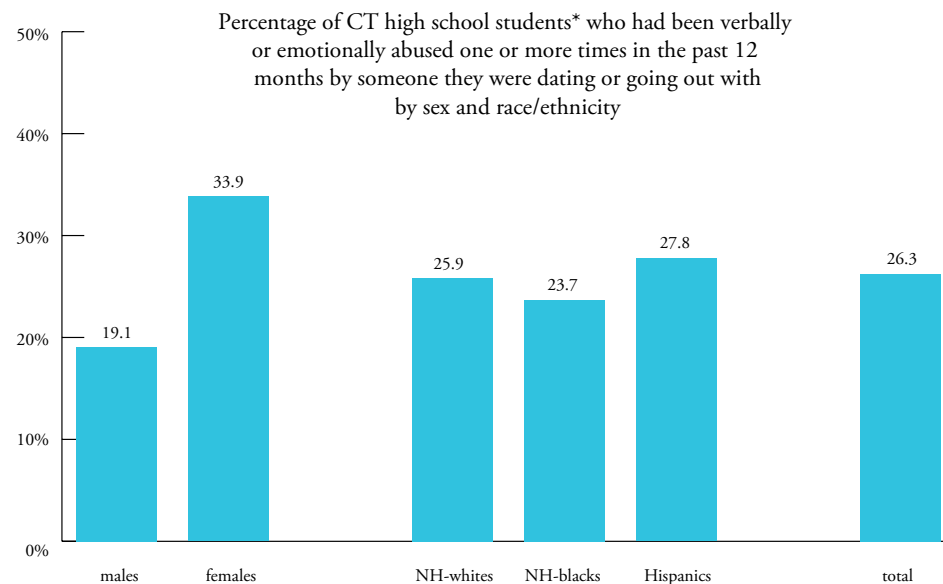
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 10.9% of high school students had been the victim of teasing or name calling during the 12 months preceding the survey because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having been teased because of perceived sexual orientation:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (16.1%) than among non-Hispanic whites (9.4%)



Verbal or Emotional Dating Abuse by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

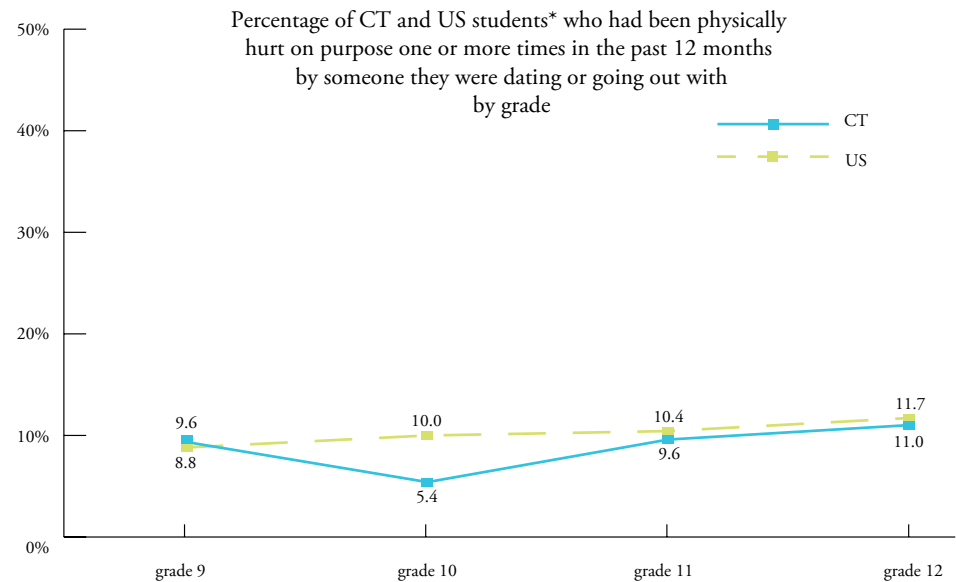
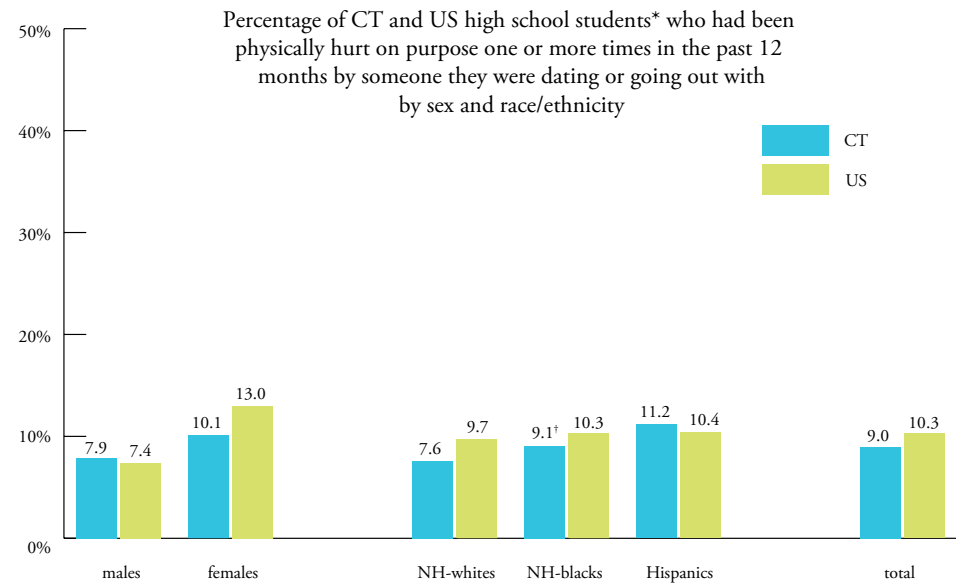
- ◆ In Connecticut, 26.3% of high school students* had been verbally or emotionally abused (e.g., called names, made fun of in front of others, had their body or looks ridiculed, or told they are no good or worthless) one or more times by someone they were dating or going out with during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of verbal or emotional dating abuse:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (33.9%) than among males (19.1%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



*among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

Physical Dating Violence by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 9.0% of high school students* had been physically hurt on purpose (e.g., being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon) one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey by someone they were dating or going out with (i.e., physical dating violence)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence physical dating violence does not vary significantly by sex, between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability), or by grade
- ◆ The prevalence of physical dating violence does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity (for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics), grade, or overall

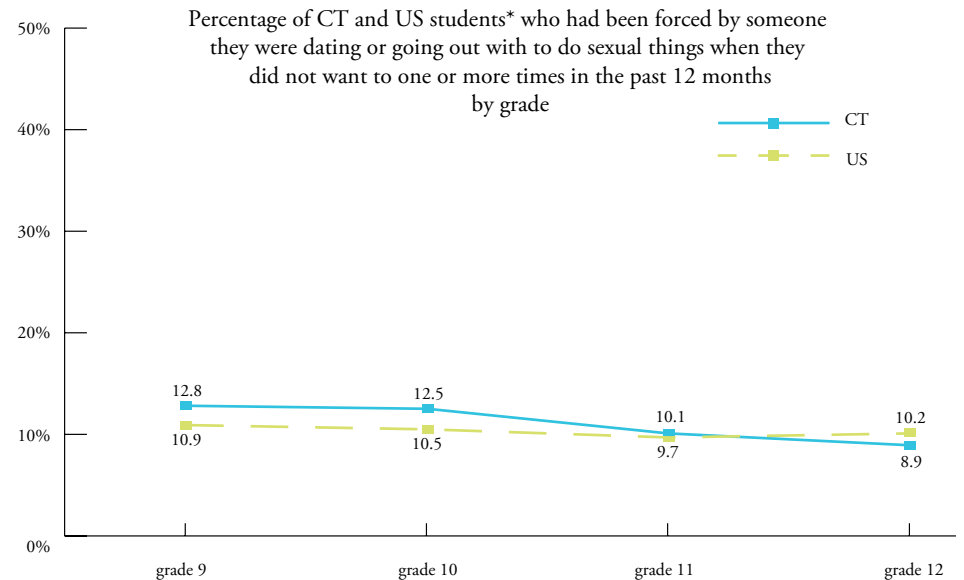
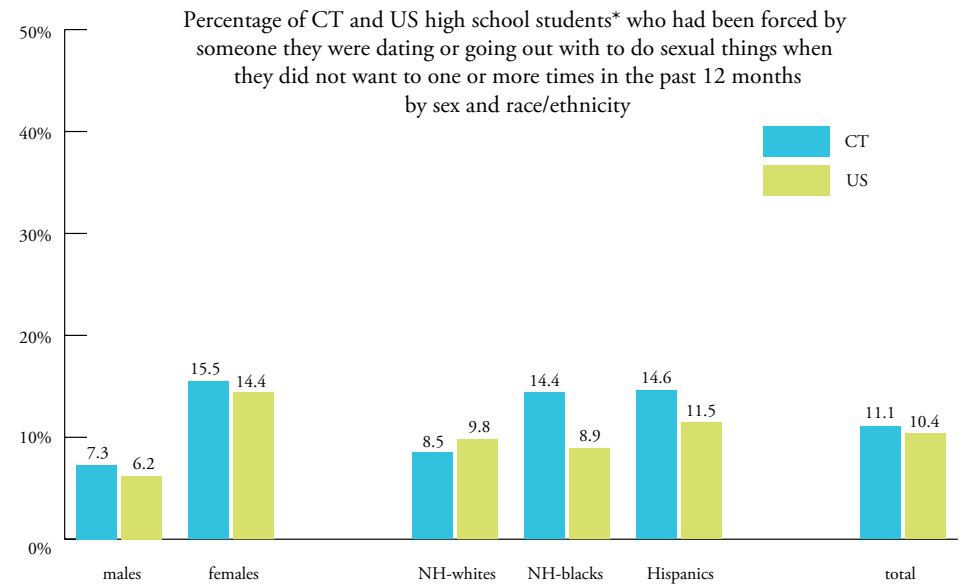


*among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

[†]Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <50 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

Sexual Dating Violence by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

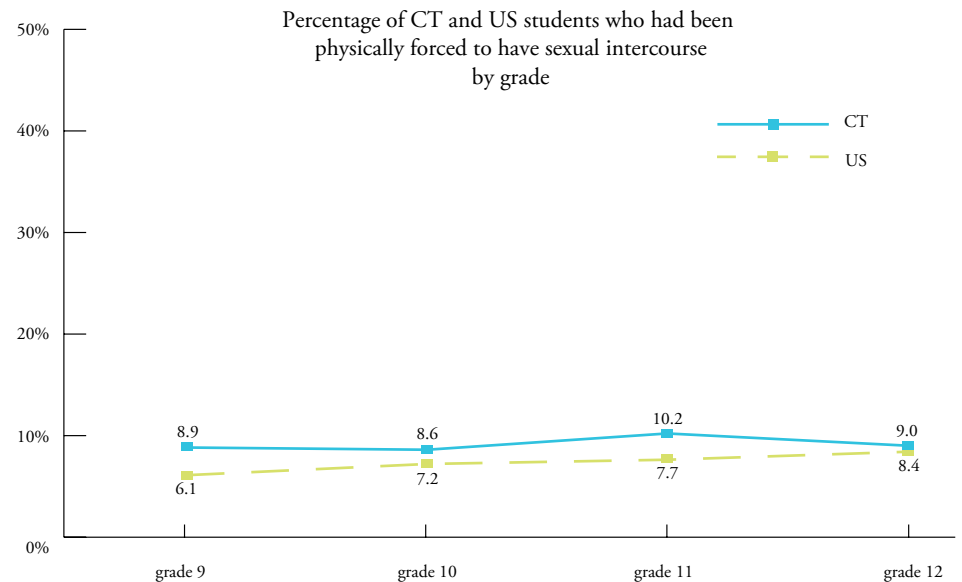
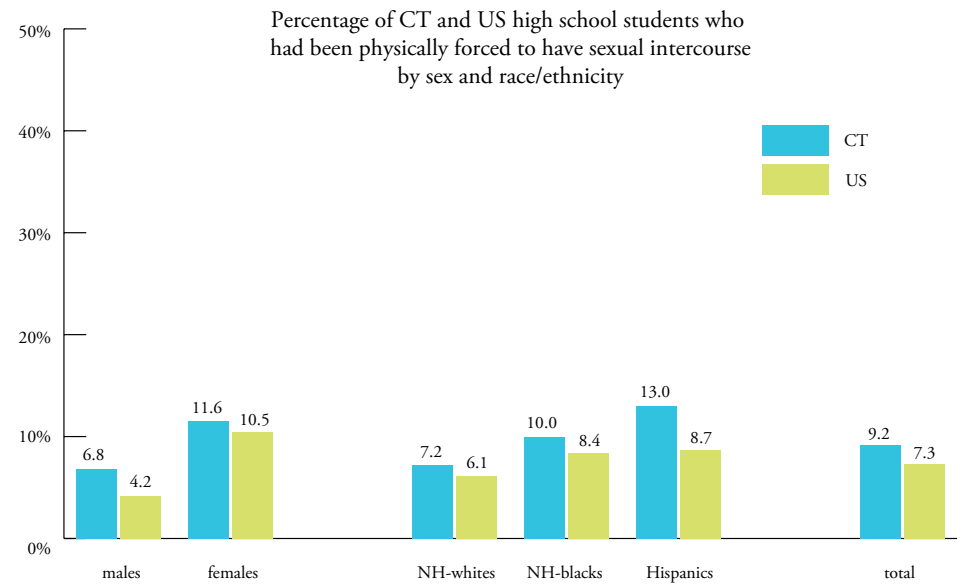
- ◆ In Connecticut, 11.1% of high school students* had been forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things (e.g., kissing, touching, or being forced to have sexual intercourse) when they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey (i.e., sexual dating violence)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of sexual dating violence:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (15.5%) than among males (7.3%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of sexual dating violence does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



*among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

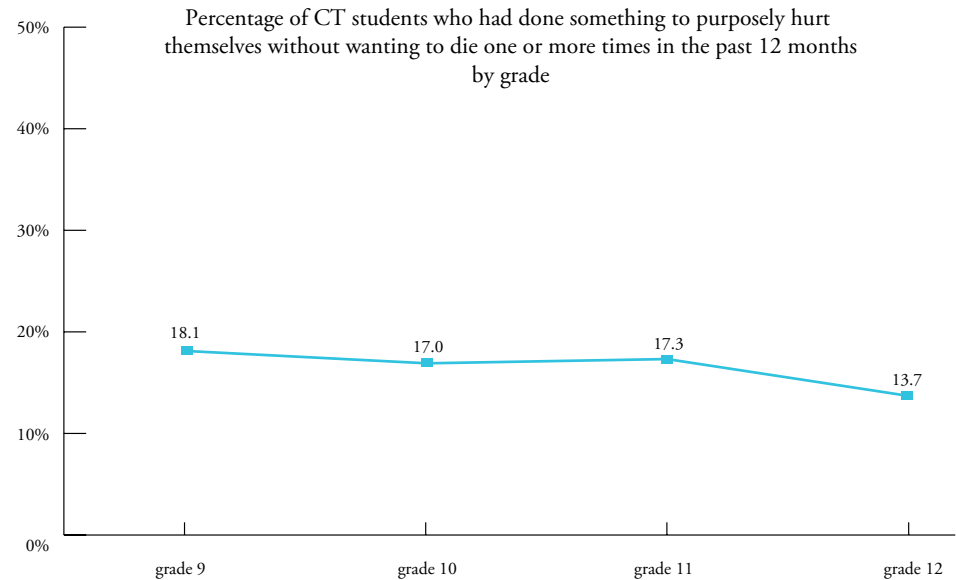
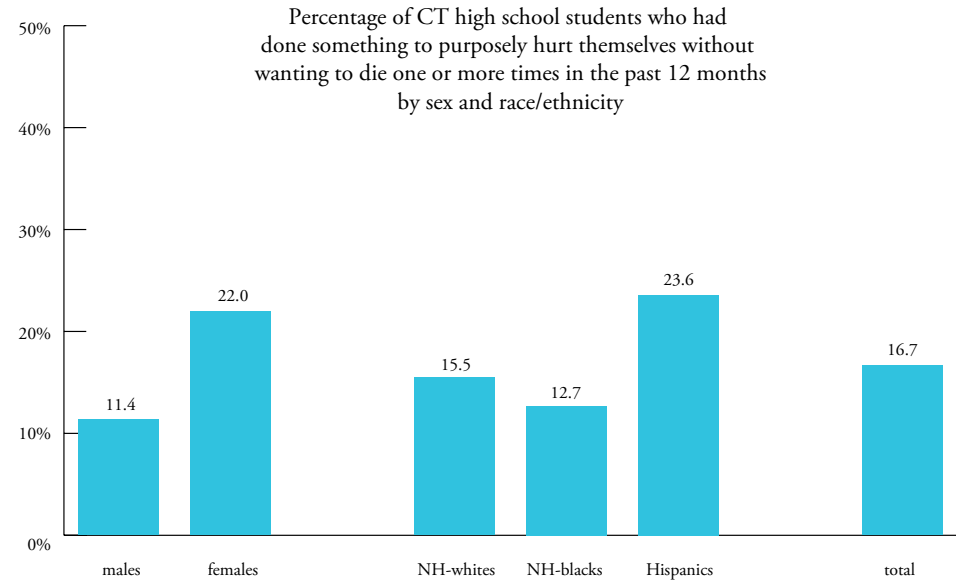
- ◆ In Connecticut, 9.2% of high school students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (11.6%) than among males (6.8%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (13.0%) than among non-Hispanic whites (7.2%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males in CT (6.8%) than in the US (4.2%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Self-Injury

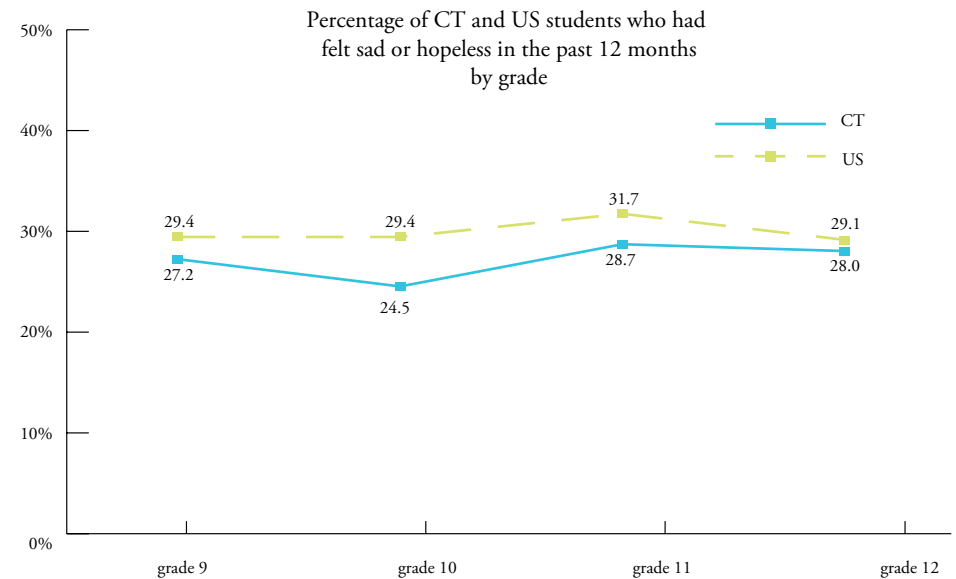
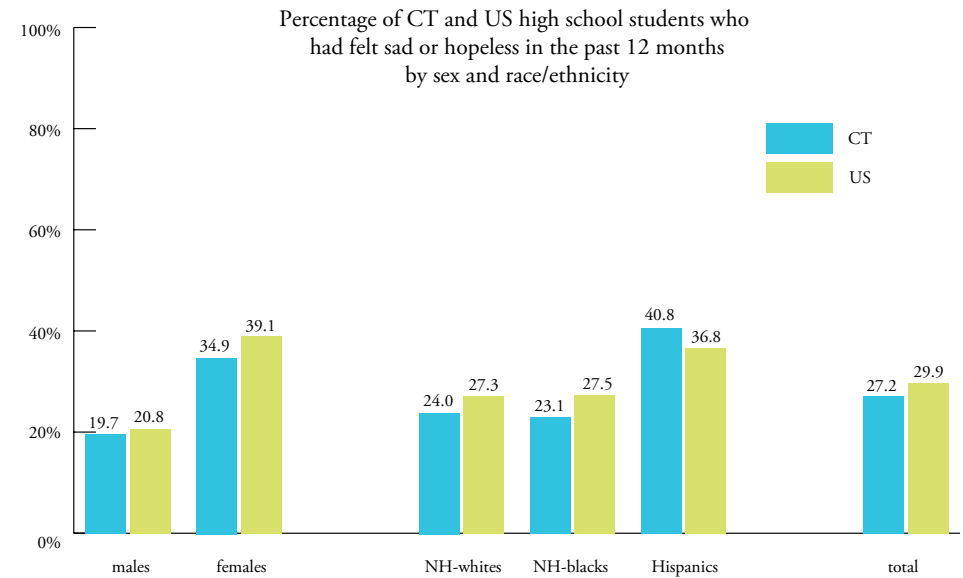
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 16.7% of high school students had done something to purposely hurt themselves (e.g., cutting or burning) without wanting to die (i.e., self-injury) one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of self-injury:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (22.0%) than among males (11.4%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (23.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (15.5%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade



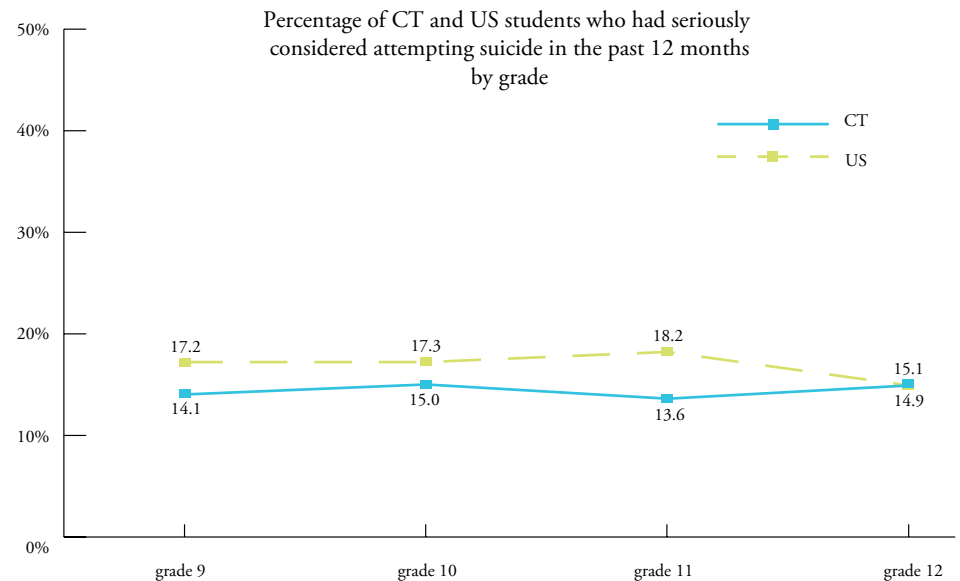
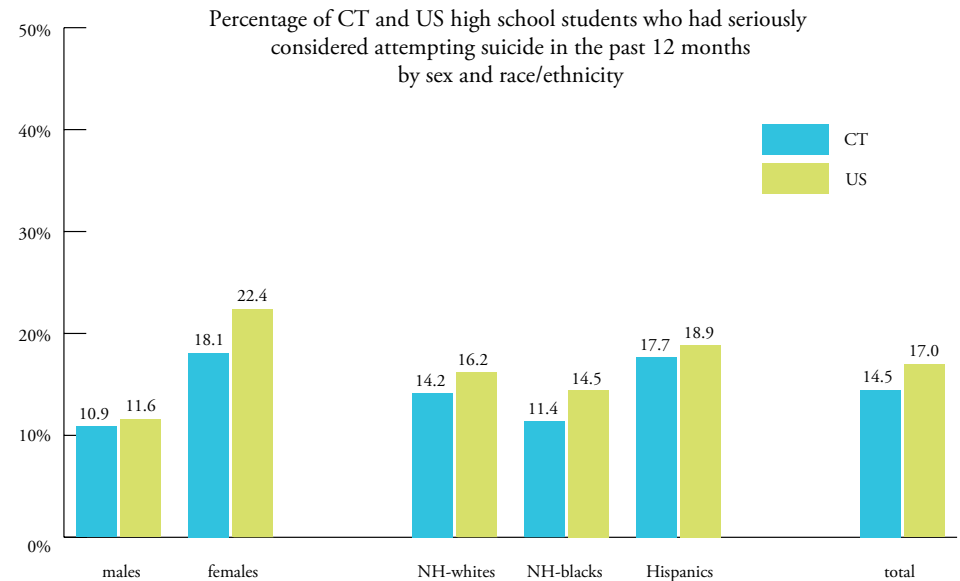
Felt Sad or Hopeless by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ During the 12 months preceding the survey, 27.2% of Connecticut high school students had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (34.9%) than among males (19.7%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (40.8%) than among non-Hispanic whites (24.0%) and non-Hispanic blacks (23.1%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



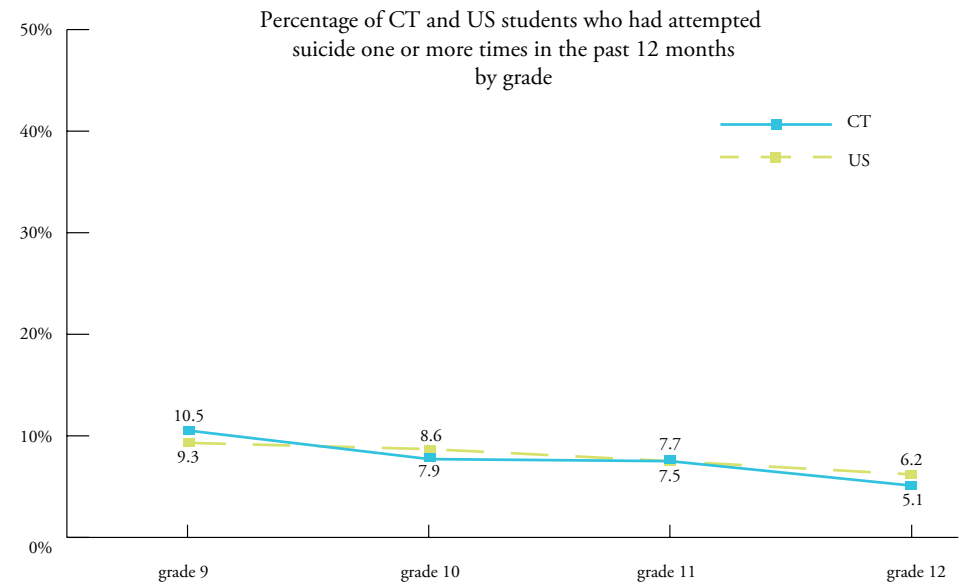
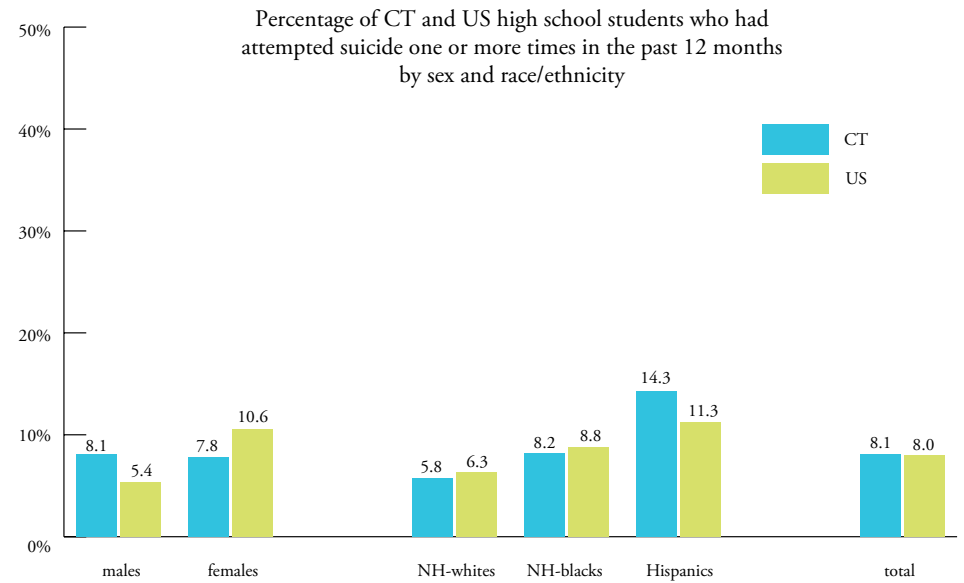
Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 14.5% of high school students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (18.1%) than among males (10.9%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide:
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among females in CT (18.1%) than in the US (22.4%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by race/ethnicity or overall
 - ◆ Is significantly lower in grade 11 among students in CT (13.6%) than nationwide (18.2%)



Attempted Suicide by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 8.1% of high school students had attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having attempted suicide:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (14.3%) than among non-Hispanic whites (5.8%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having attempted suicide does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall

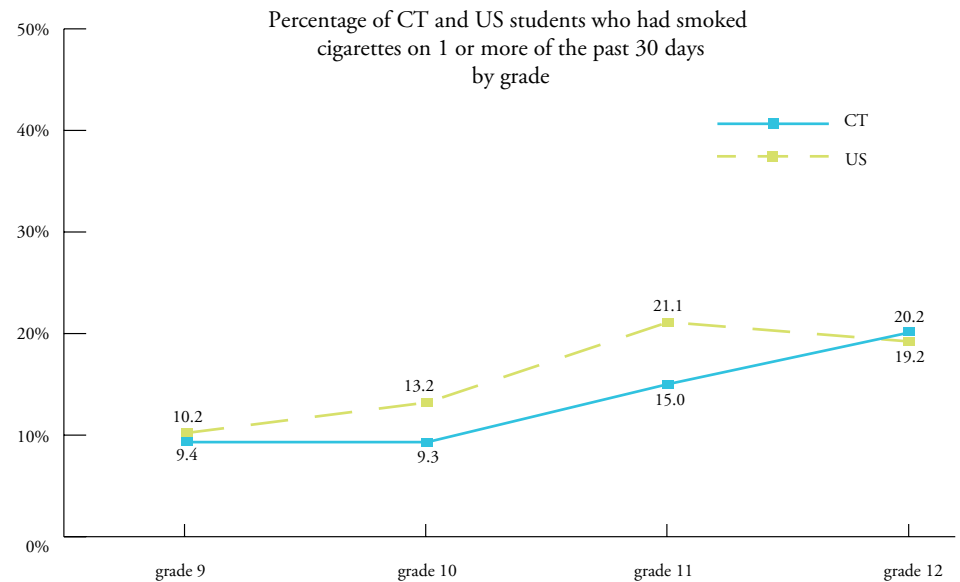
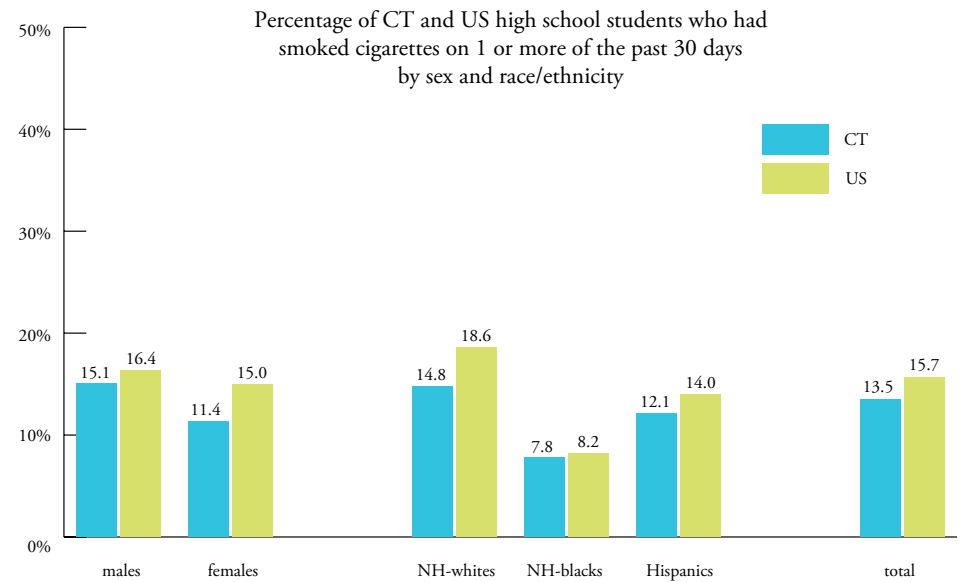




**Cigarette, Alcohol, and
Other Drug Use**

Current Cigarette Smoking by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

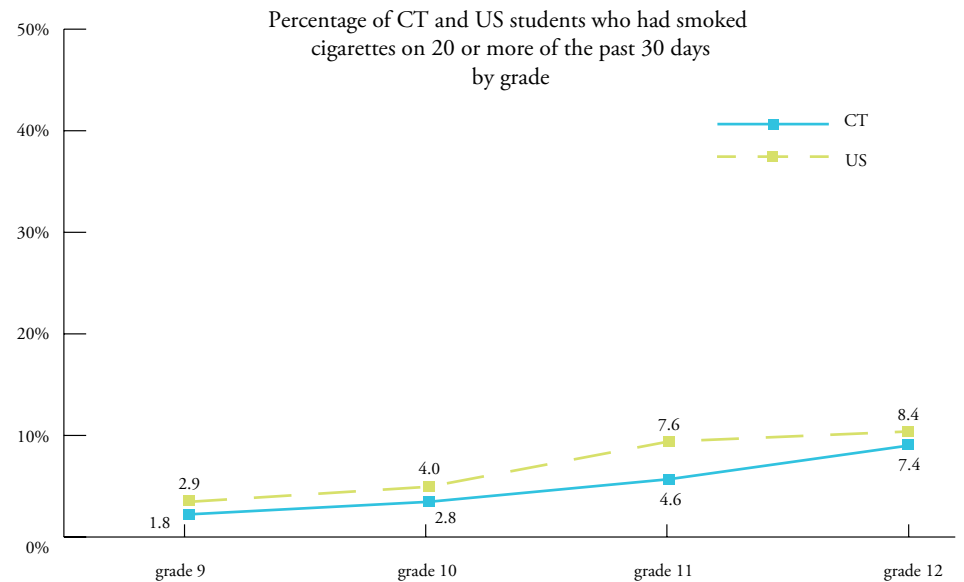
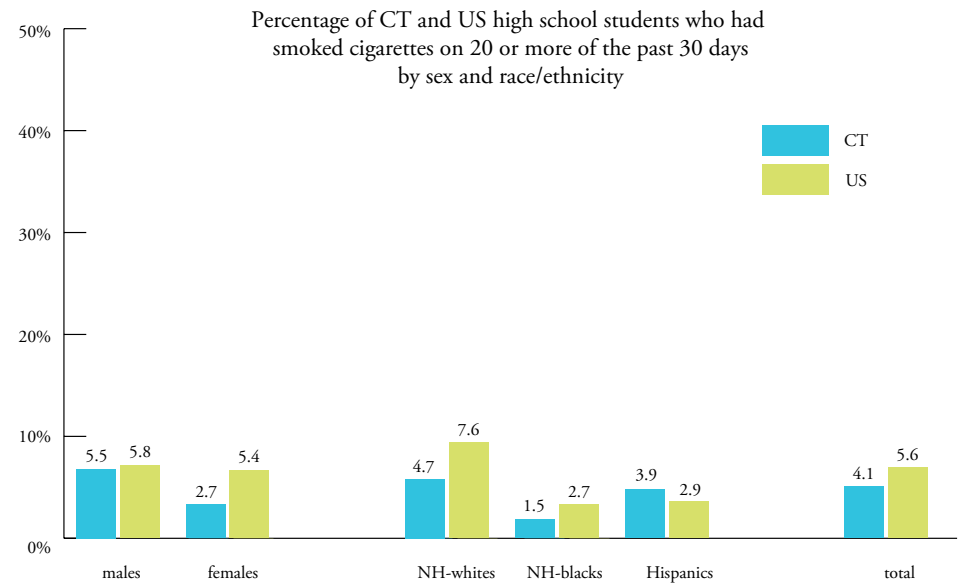
- ◆ In Connecticut, 13.5% of high school students had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cigarette smoking)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (20.2%) than in grades 9 (9.4%) and 10 (9.3%)
- ◆ The prevalence of current cigarette smoking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Current Frequent Cigarette Smoking

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

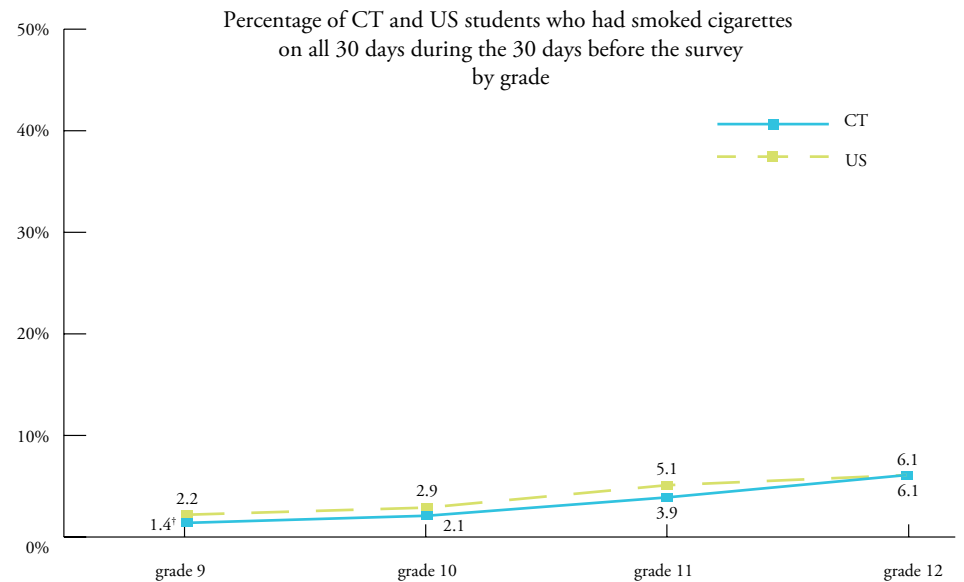
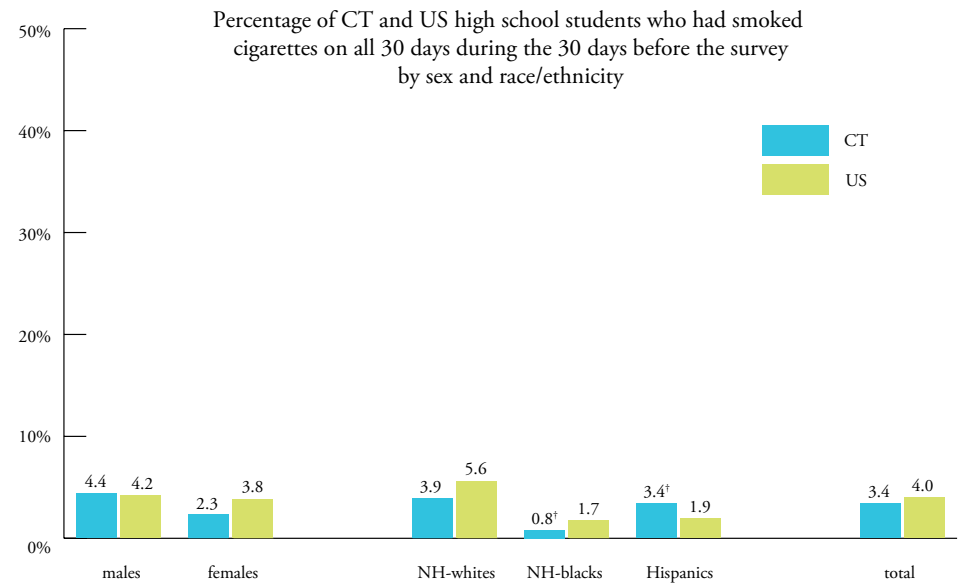
- ◆ In Connecticut, 4.1% of high school students had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current frequent cigarette smoking)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette smoking:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (7.4%) than in grades 9 (1.8%) and 10 (2.8%)
- ◆ Among current cigarette smokers in high school in CT, 30.6% were frequent cigarette smokers—*data not shown on graphs*
- ◆ The prevalence of current frequent cigarette smoking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

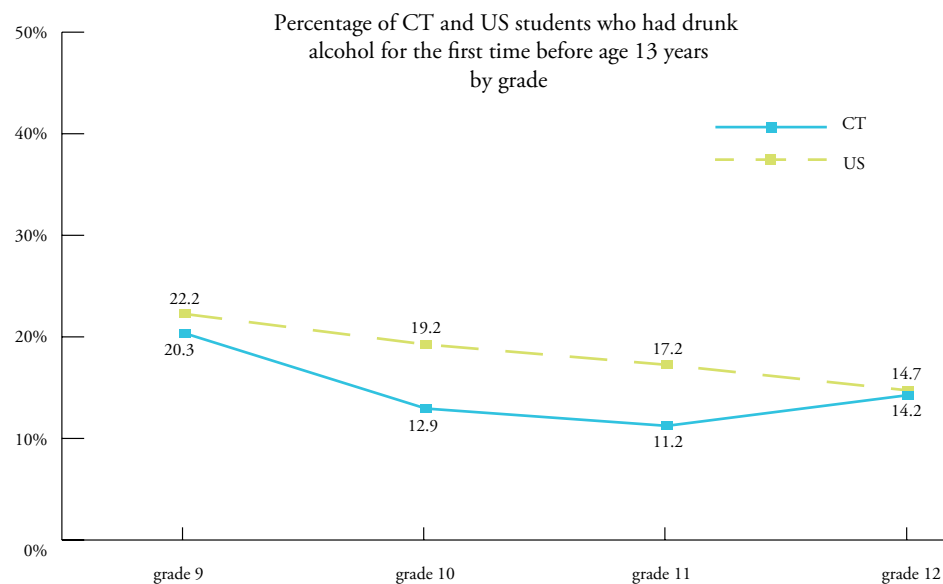
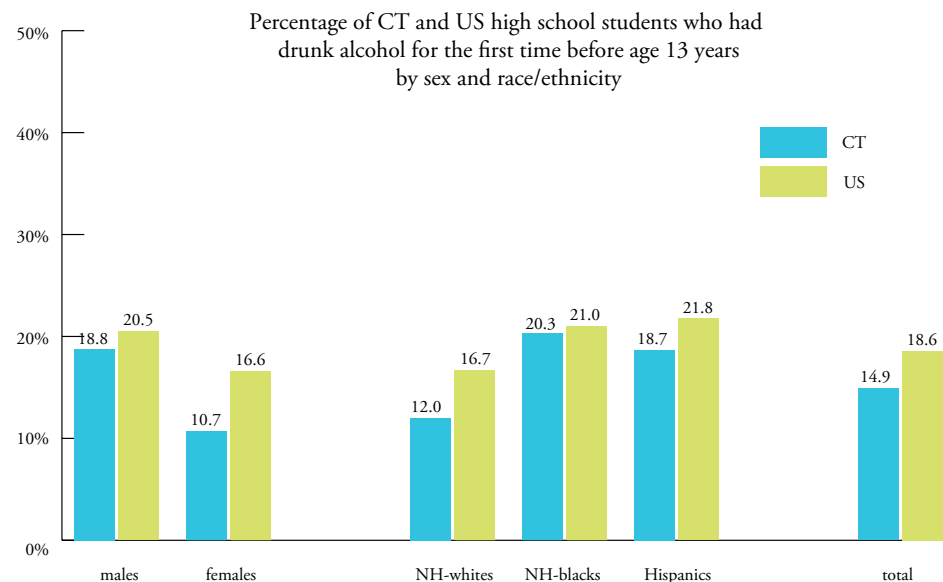
- ◆ In Connecticut, 3.4% of high school students had smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., currently smoked cigarettes daily)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes daily:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity (the estimates for non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 12 (6.1%) than in grade 10 (2.1%)
- ◆ Among current cigarette smokers in high school in CT, 25.0% currently smoked cigarettes daily—data not shown on graphs
- ◆ The prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes daily does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity (for non-Hispanic whites), grade, or overall



†Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <50 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

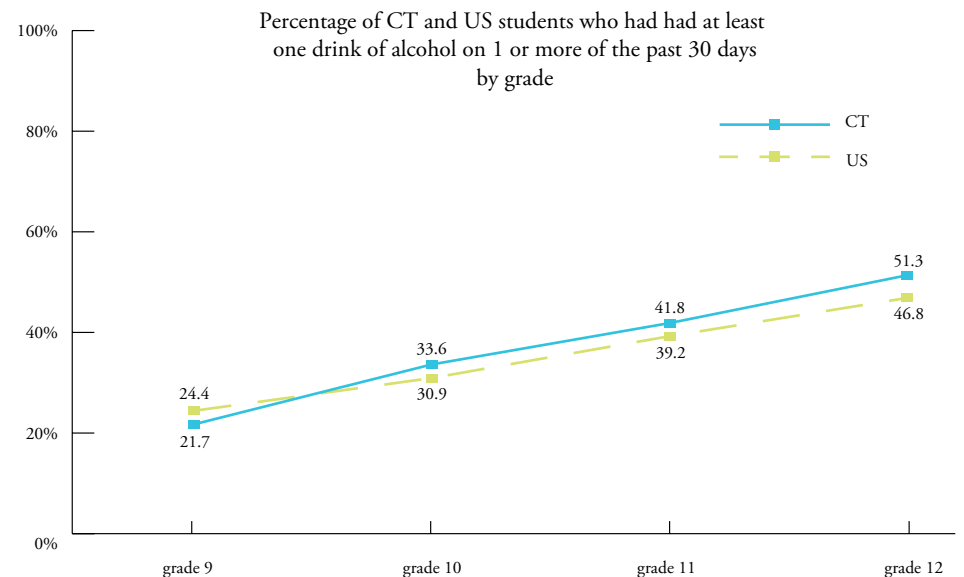
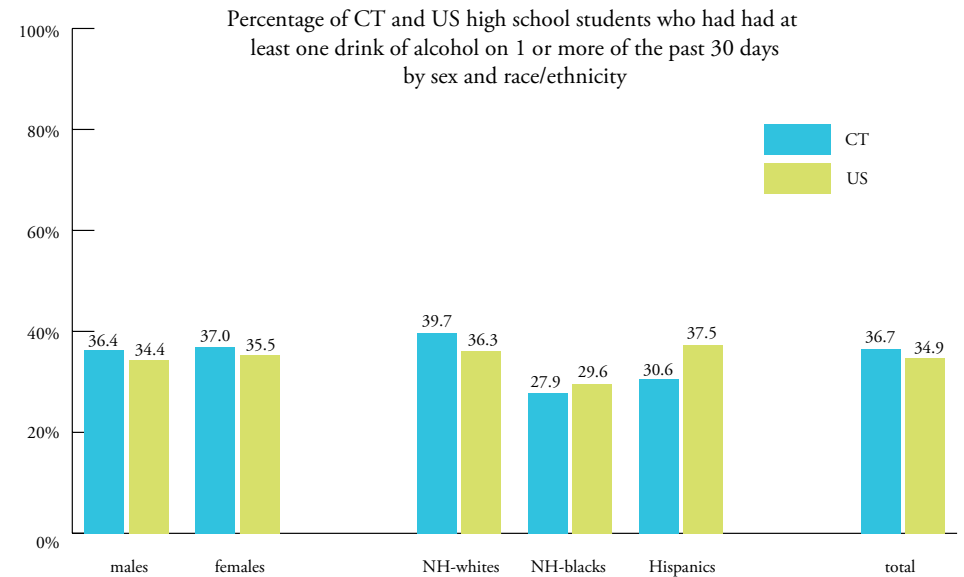
Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 14.9% of high school students had drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (18.8%) than among females (10.7%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (18.7%) than among non-Hispanic whites (12.0%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 9 (20.3%) than in grade 11 (11.2%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years:
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among females in CT (10.7%) than in the US (16.6%)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic whites in CT (12.0%) than nationwide (16.7%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students overall
 - ◆ Is significantly lower in grade 11 among students in CT (11.2%) than in the US (17.2%)



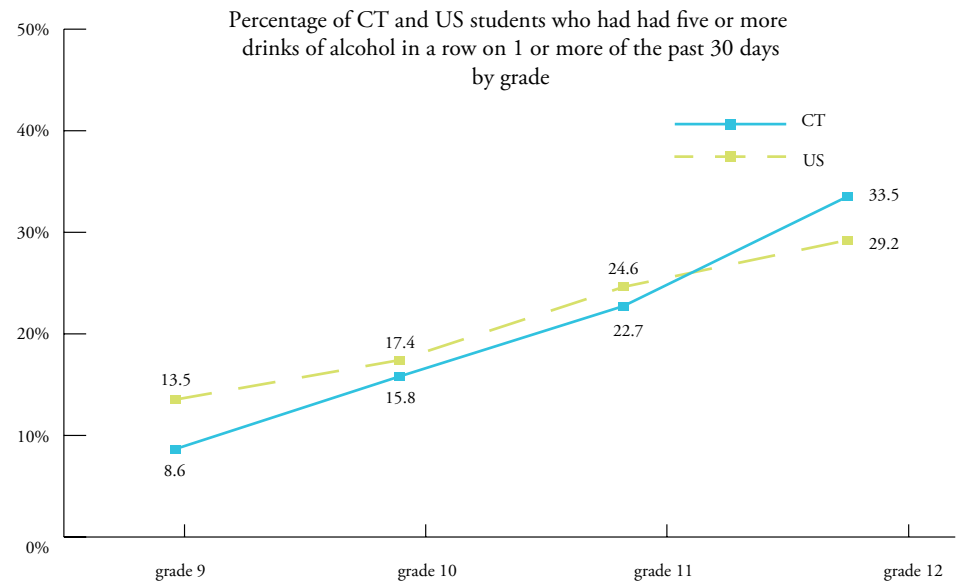
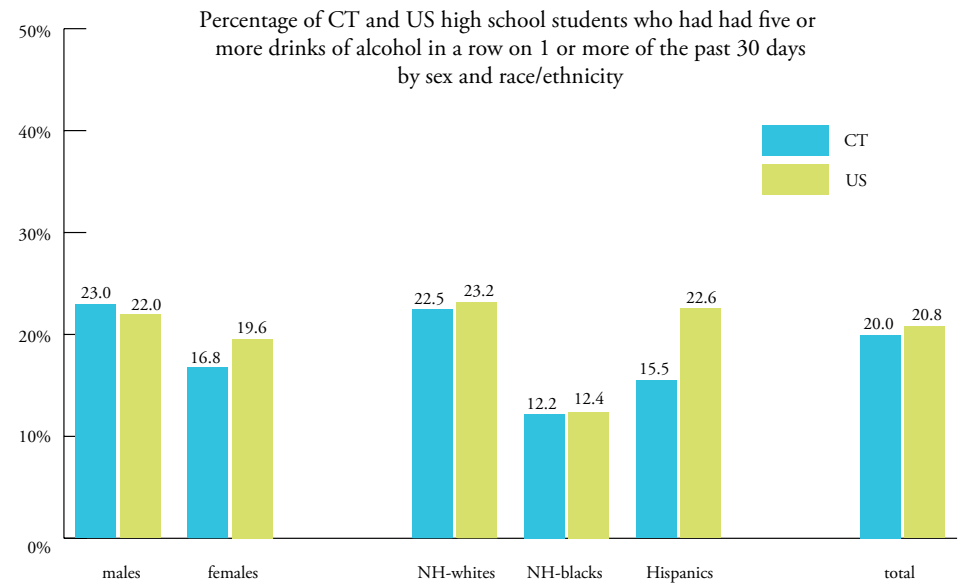
Currently Drank Alcohol by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 36.7% of high school students had had at least one drink of alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current alcohol use)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of current alcohol use:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grades 10 (33.6%), 11 (41.8%), and 12 (51.3%) than in grade 9 (21.7%); and significantly higher among students in grade 12 (51.3%) than in grade 10 (33.6%)
- ◆ Among CT students who reported current alcohol use, the way in which they had usually gotten the alcohol they drank in the past 30 days (*following data not shown on graphs*):
 - ◆ 1.2% bought it at a public event
 - ◆ 2.4% bought it at a restaurant
 - ◆ 10.0% bought it at a store
 - ◆ 10.4% took it from a store or family member
 - ◆ 17.7% got it some other way not listed as a survey choice
 - ◆ 25.9% gave money for someone else to buy it
 - ◆ 32.5% had someone give it to them
- ◆ The prevalence of current alcohol use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



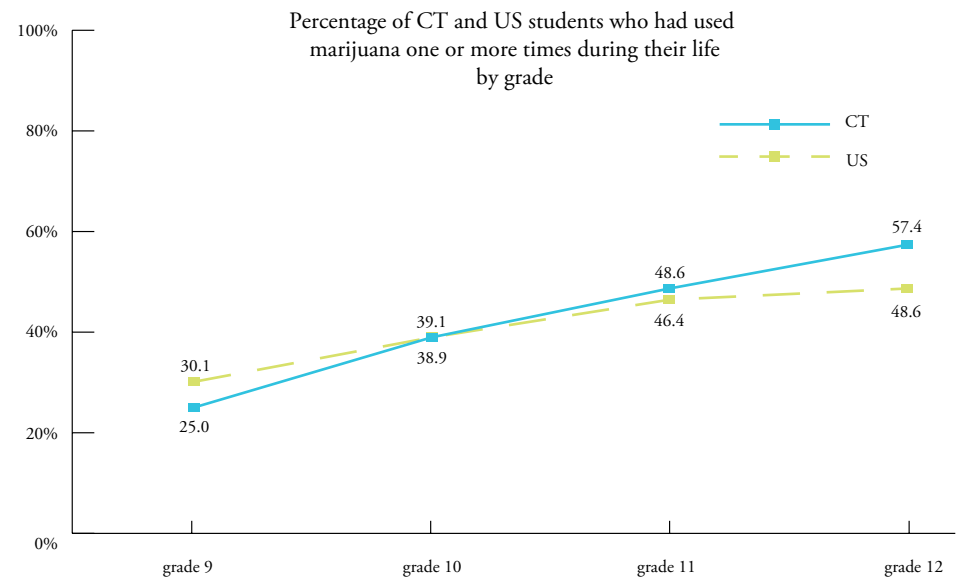
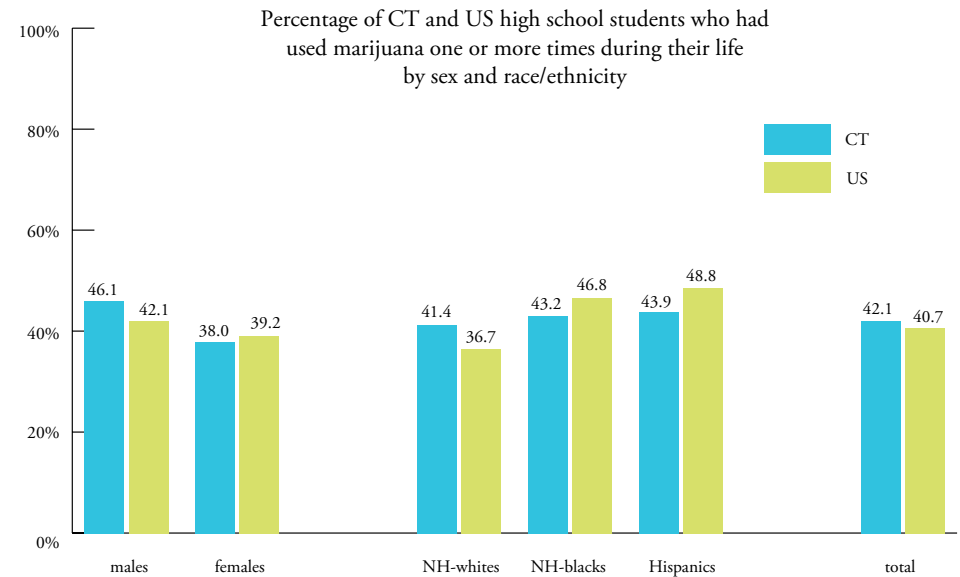
Five or More Drinks in a Row by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 20.0% of high school students had had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey
- ◆ In CT, the prevalence of having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row among current alcohol users in high school was 43.2%—*data not shown on graphs*
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grades 10 (15.8%), 11 (22.7%), and 12 (33.5%) than in grade 9 (8.6%); and significantly higher among students in grade 12 (33.5%) than in grade 10 (15.8%)
- ◆ The prevalence of binge drinking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



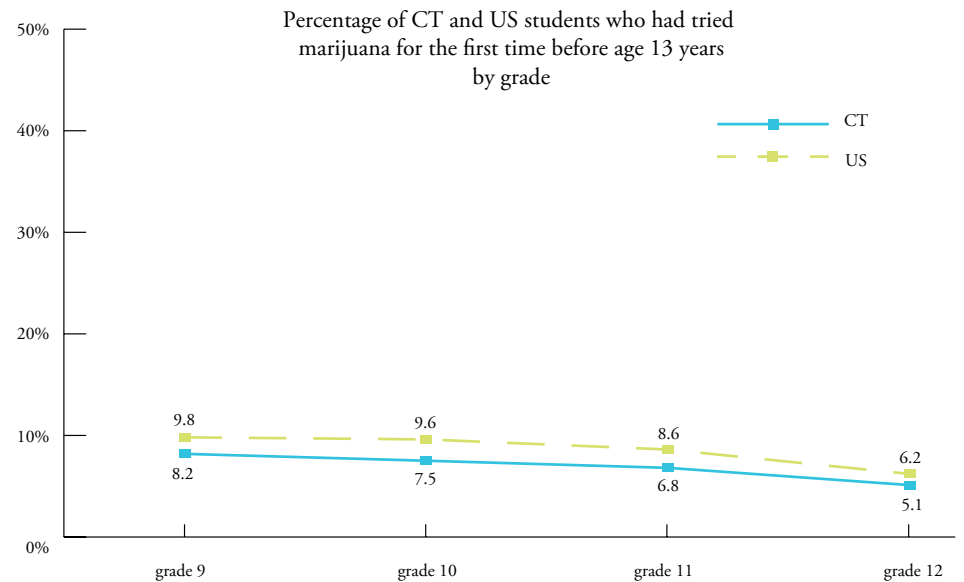
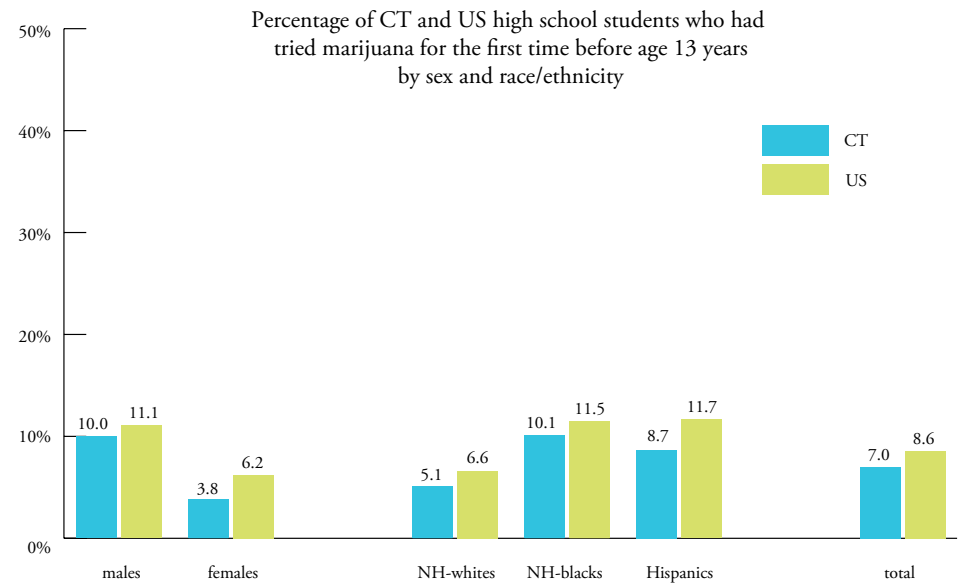
Ever Used Marijuana by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 42.1% of high school students had used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used marijuana)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having ever used marijuana:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grades 10 (38.9%), 11 (48.6%), and 12 (57.4%) than in grade 9 (25.0%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (57.4%) than in grade 10 (38.9%)
- ◆ The prevalence having ever used marijuana does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



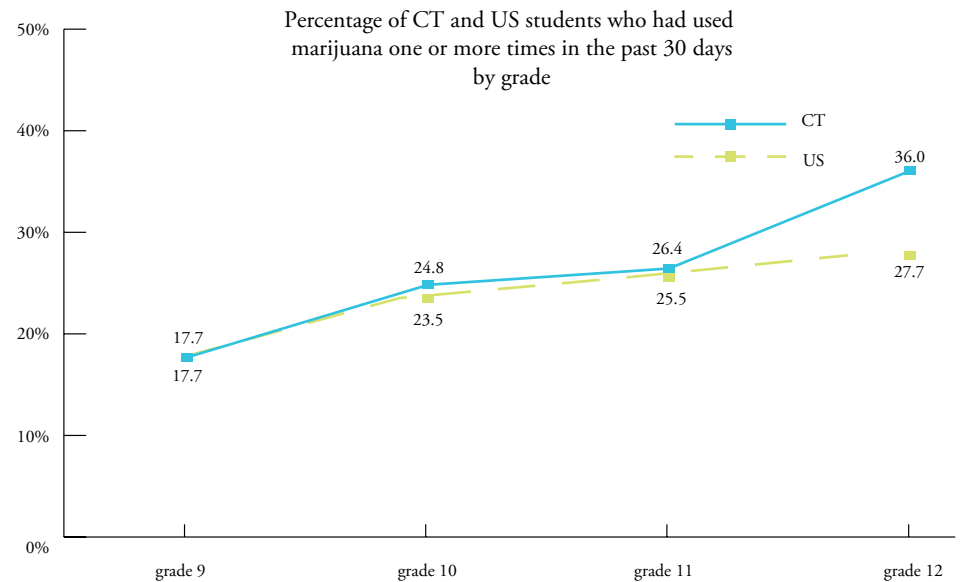
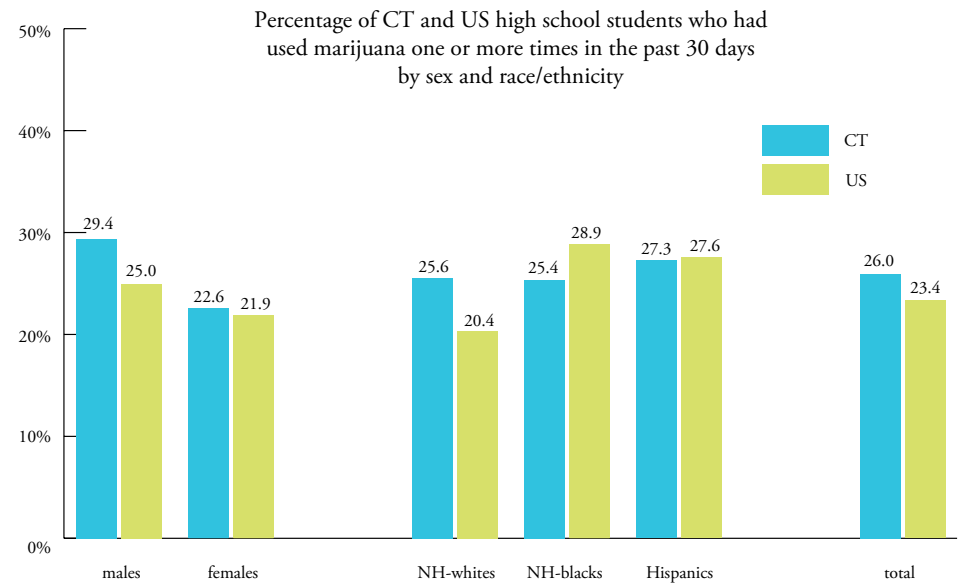
Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 7.0% of high school students had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (10.0%) than among females (3.8%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



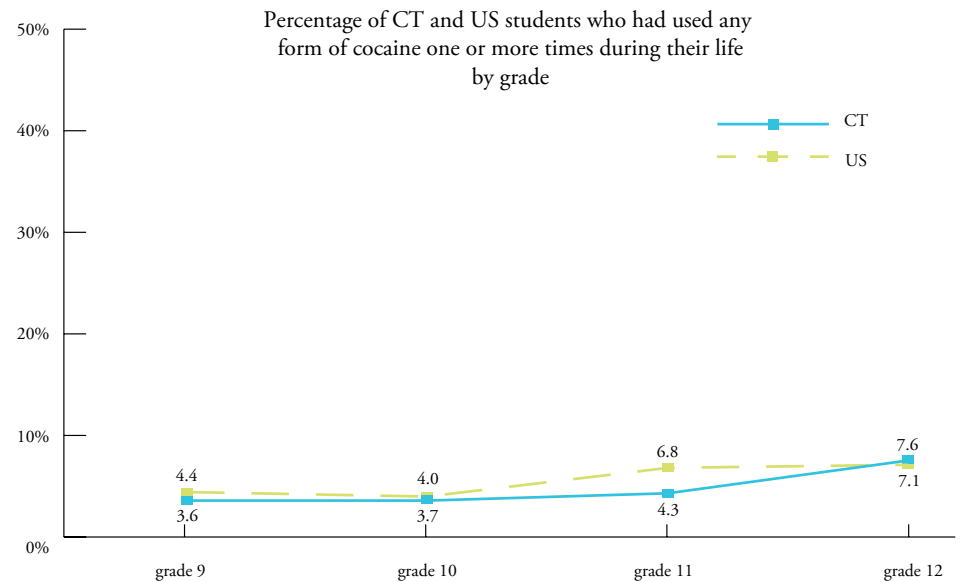
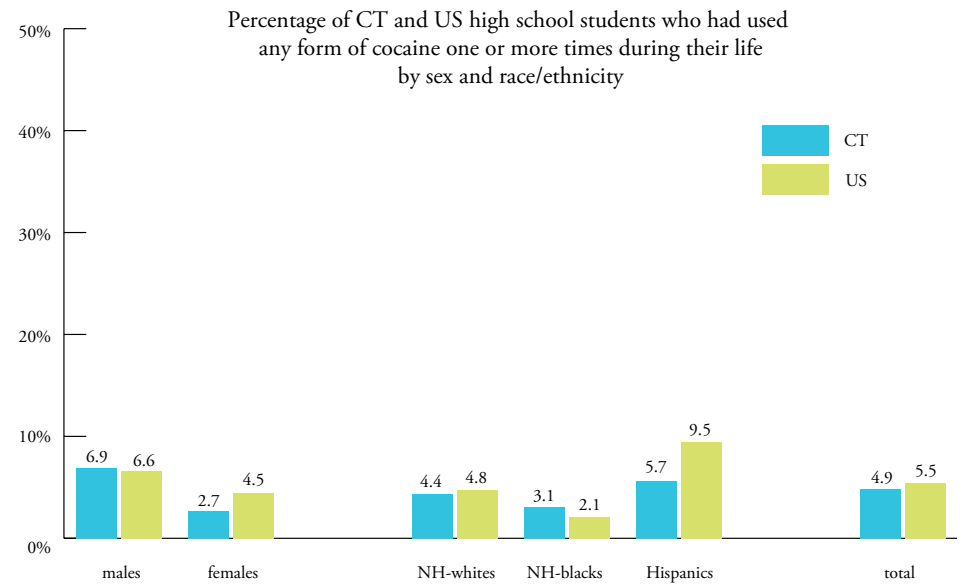
Current Marijuana Use by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 26.0% of high school students had used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days (i.e., current marijuana use)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of current marijuana use:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (36.0%) than in grades 9 (17.7%), 10 (24.8%), 11 (26.4%)
- ◆ Among current marijuana users in high school in CT, 19.8% had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years—*data not shown on graphs*
- ◆ The prevalence of current marijuana use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



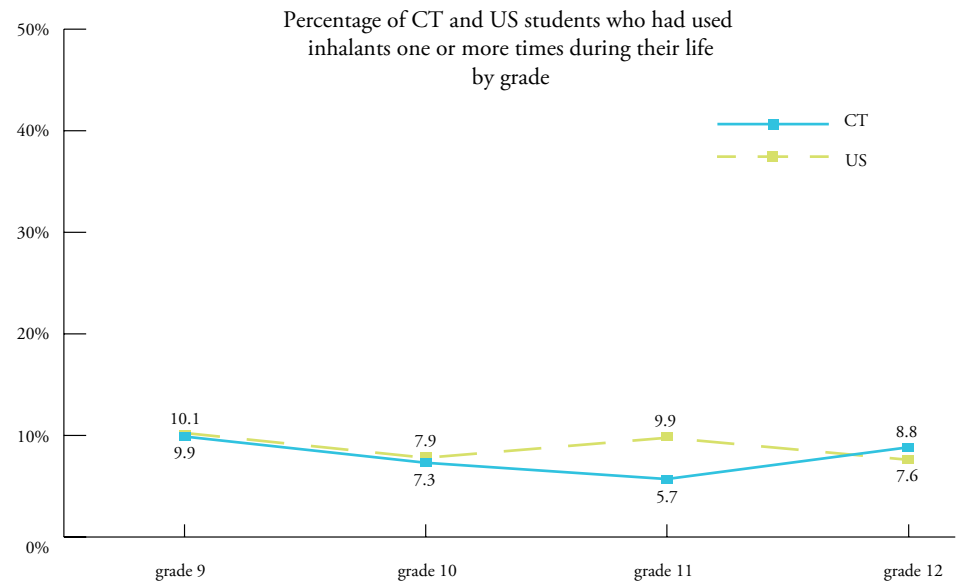
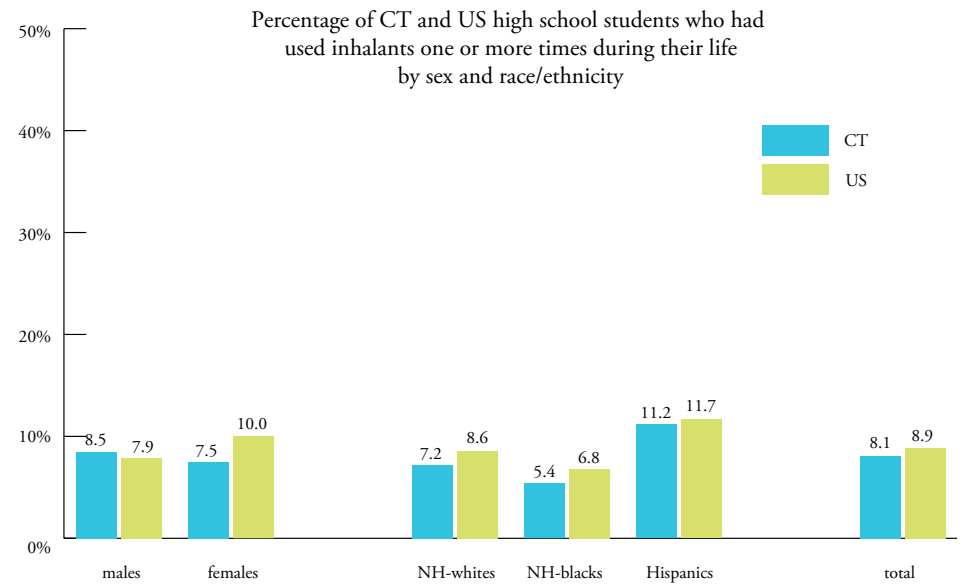
Ever Used Cocaine by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 4.9% of high school students had used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used cocaine)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having ever used cocaine:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (6.9%) than among females (2.7%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having ever used cocaine does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Ever Used Inhalants by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

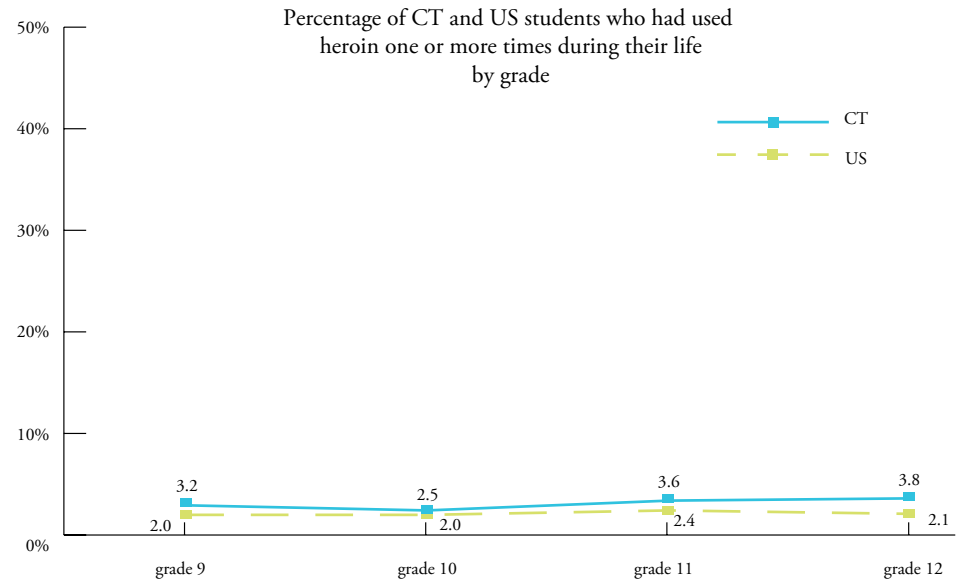
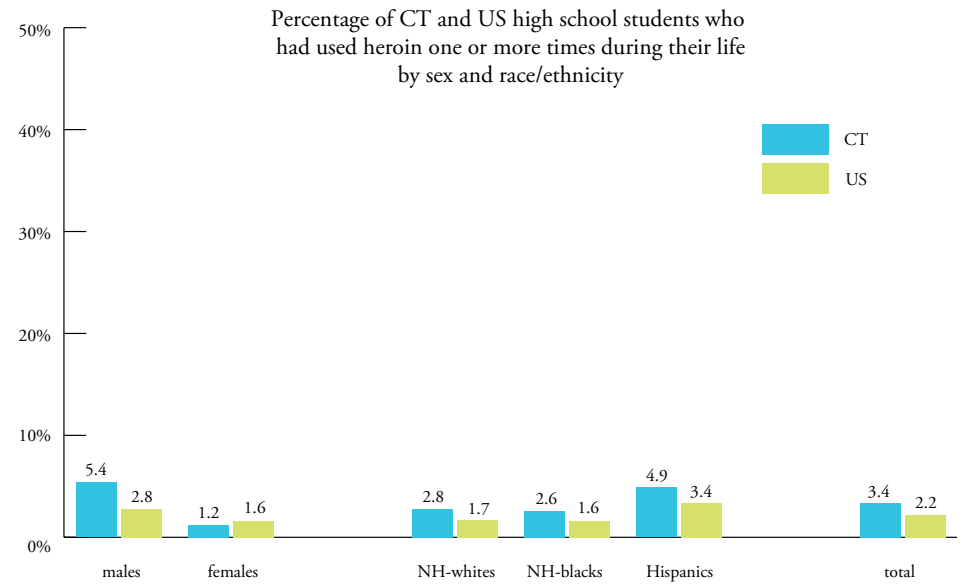
- ◆ In Connecticut, 8.1% of high school students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used inhalants)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having ever used inhalants does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having ever used inhalants does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Ever Used Heroin

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

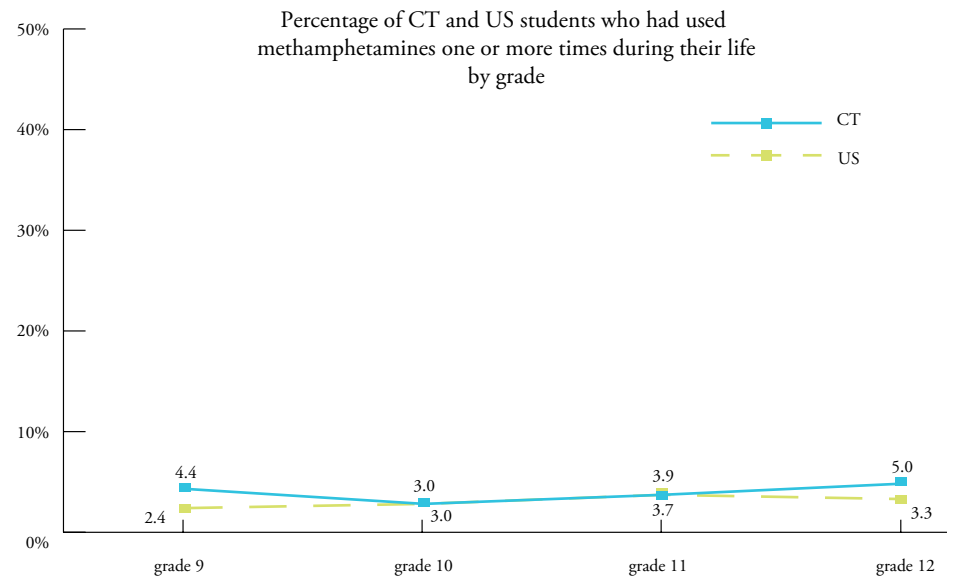
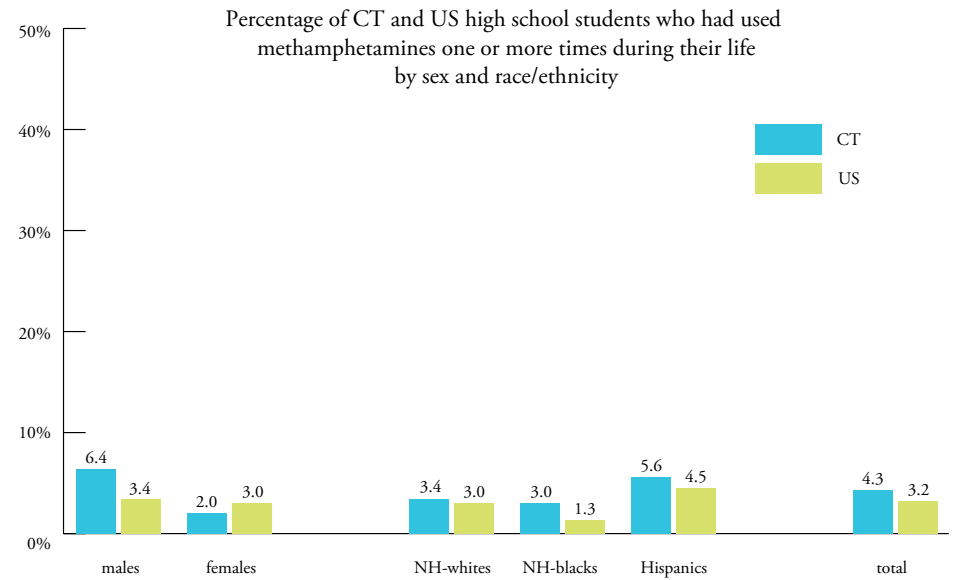
- ◆ In Connecticut, 3.4% of high school students had used heroin (also called “smack,” “junk,” or “China White”) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used heroin)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having ever used heroin:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (5.4%) than among females (1.2%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having ever used heroin:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males in CT (5.4%) than in the US (2.8%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Ever Used Methamphetamines

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

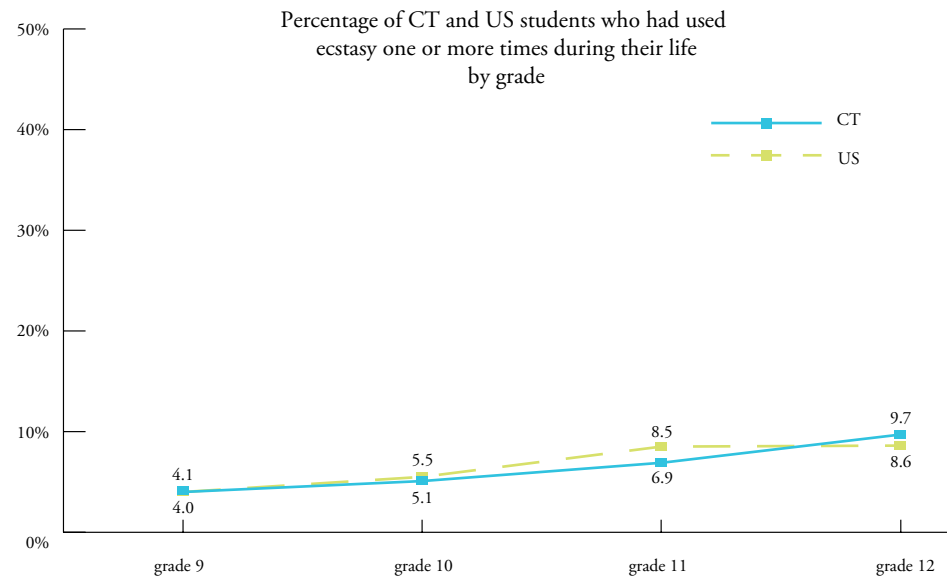
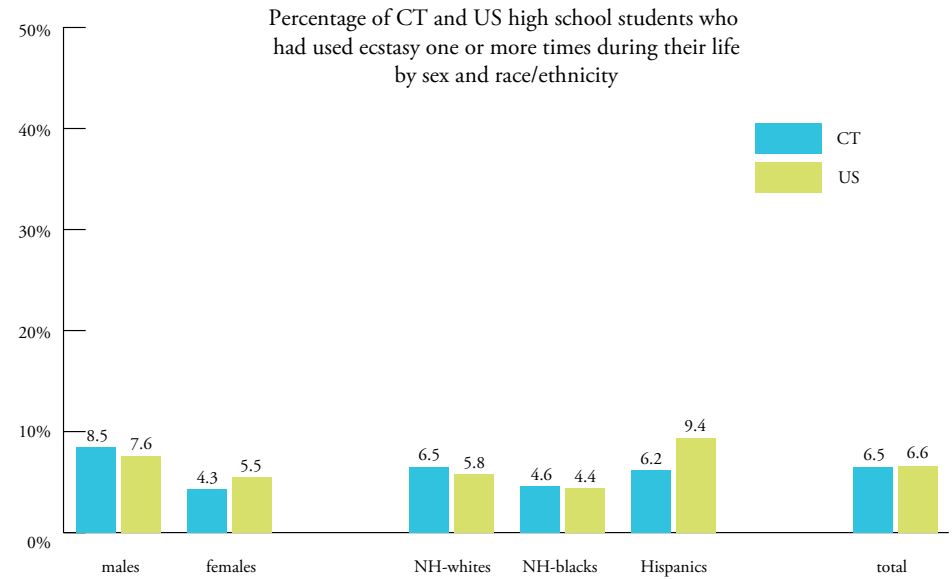
- ◆ In Connecticut, 4.3% of high school students had used methamphetamines (also called “speed,” “crystal,” “crank,” or “ice”) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used methamphetamines)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (6.4%) than among females (2.0%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males in CT (6.4%) than nationwide (3.4%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Ever Used Ecstasy

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

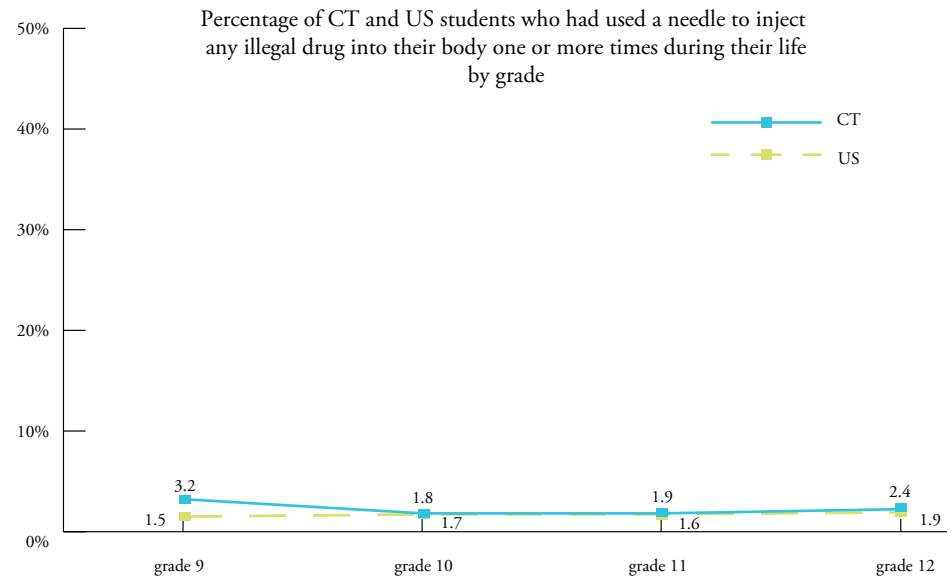
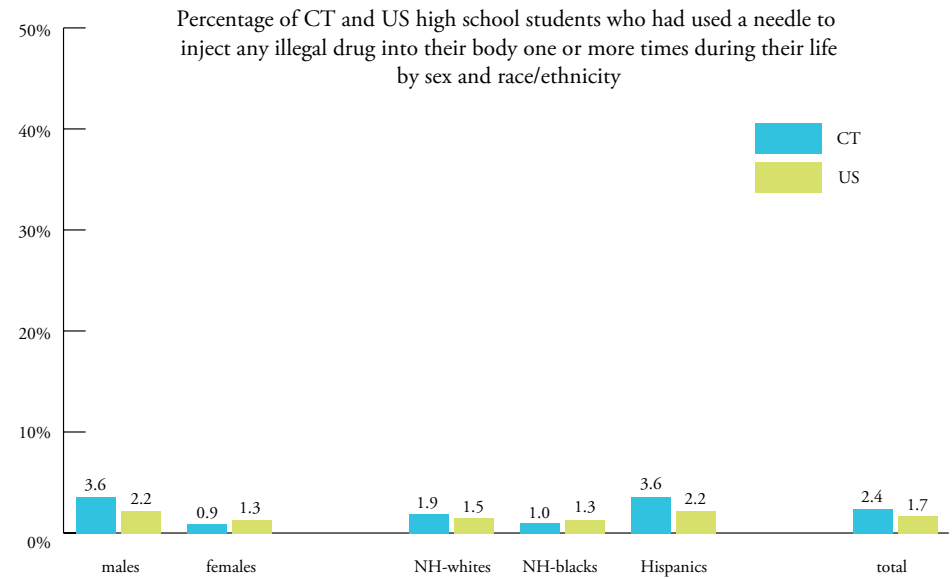
- ◆ In Connecticut, 6.5% of high school students had used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used ecstasy)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having ever used ecstasy:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (8.5%) than among females (4.3%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 12 (9.7%) than in grade 9 (4.1%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug

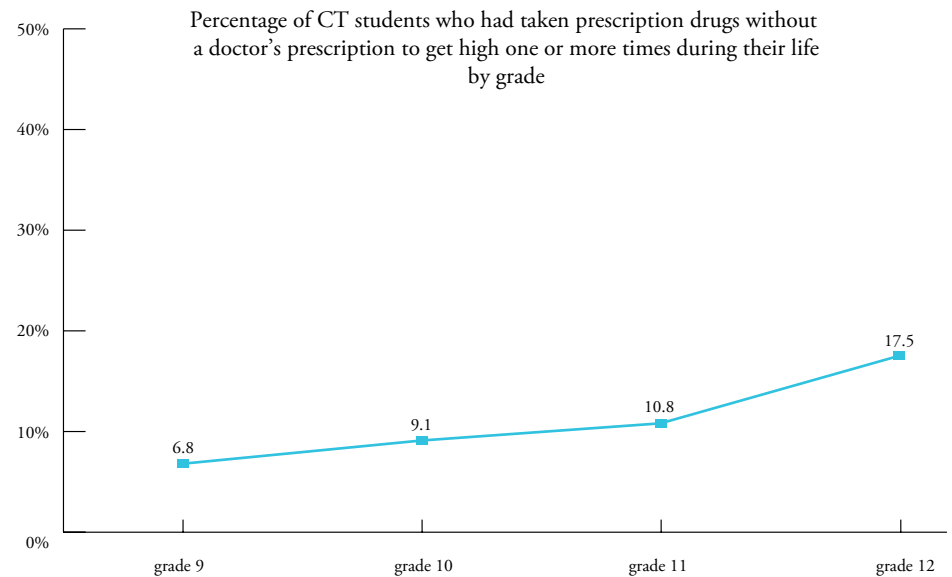
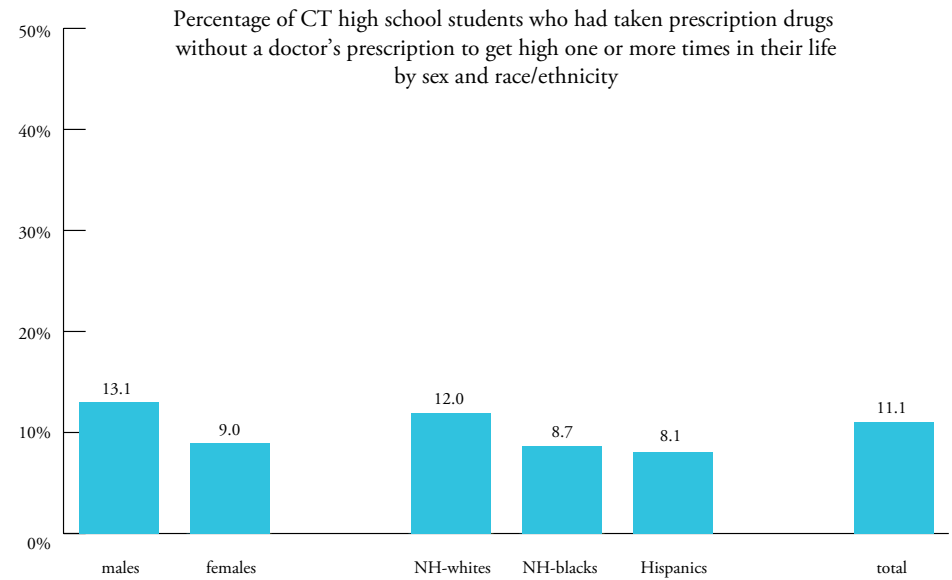
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 2.4% of high school students had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (i.e., ever injected any illegal drug)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (3.6%) than among females (0.9%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Ever Took Prescription Drugs to Get High by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

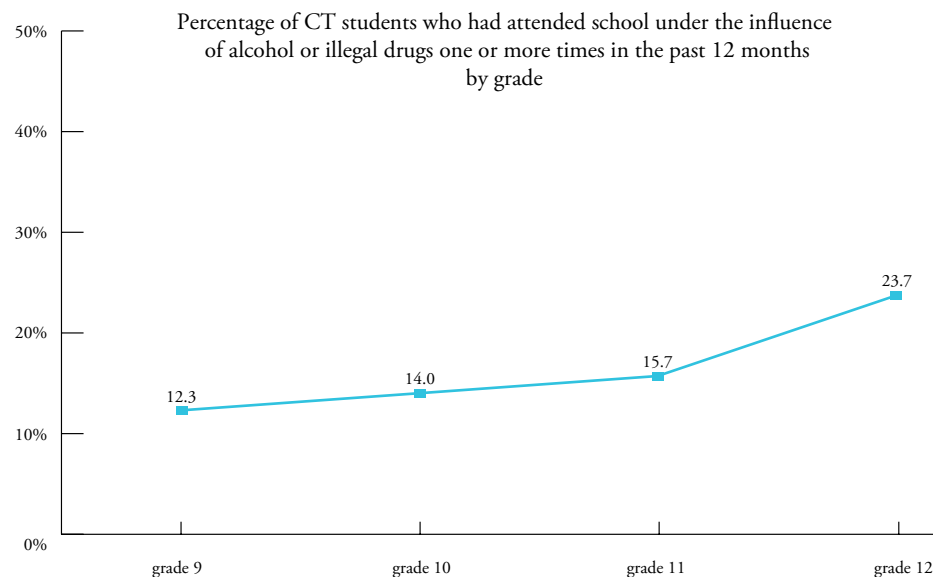
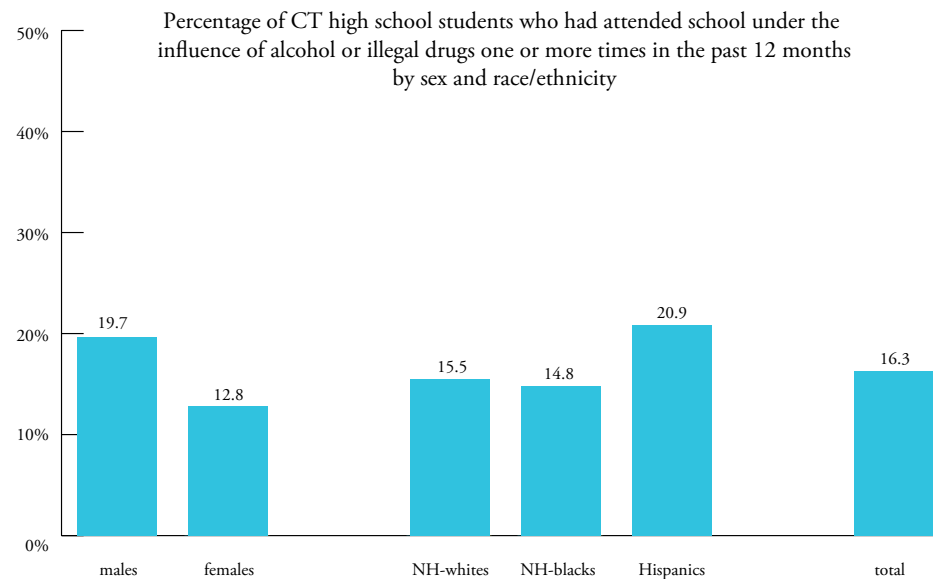
- ◆ In Connecticut, 11.1% of high school students had taken prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, codeine, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription to get high one or more times during their life (i.e., ever took prescription drugs to get high)
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs to get high:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (17.5%) than in grades 9 (6.8%) and 10 (9.1%)



Attended School Under the Influence of Alcohol or Illegal Drugs

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

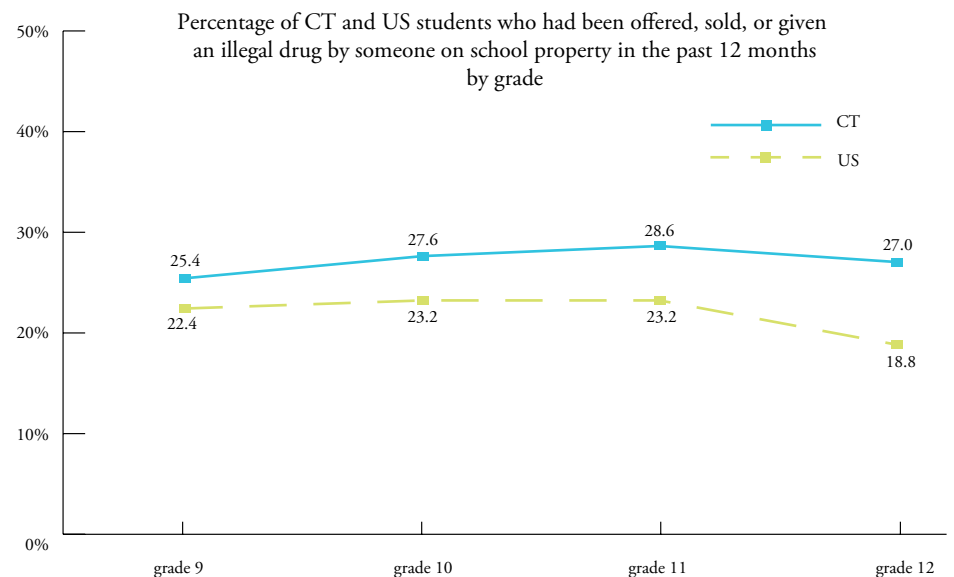
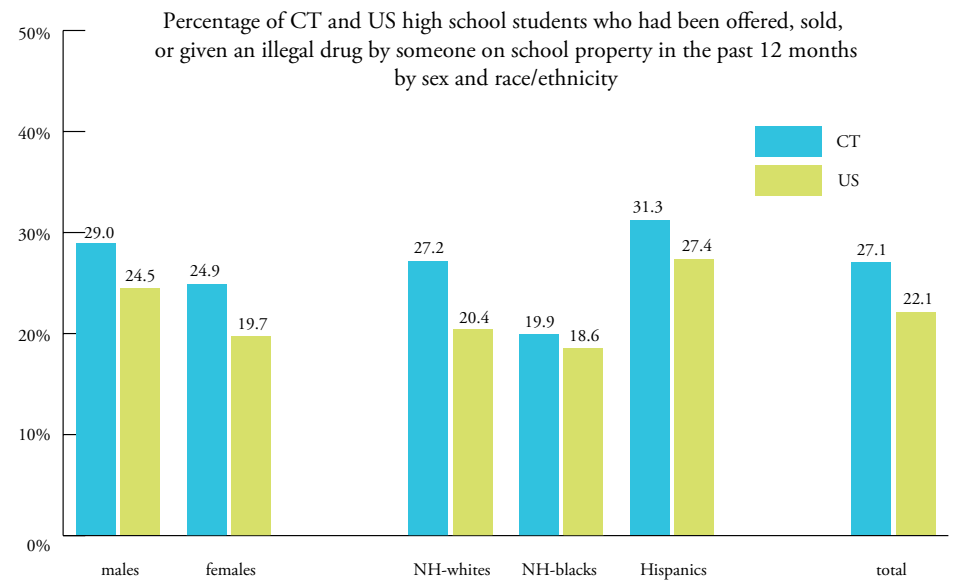
- ◆ In Connecticut, 16.3% of high school students had attended school under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs, such as marijuana or cocaine, one or more times during the past 12 months
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having attended school under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (19.7%) than among females (12.8%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (23.7%) than in grades 9 (12.3%) and 10 (14.0%)



Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 27.1% of high school students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females in CT (24.9%) than in the US (19.7%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites in CT (27.2%) than nationwide (20.4%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in CT (27.1%) than in the US (22.1%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 12 among students in CT (27.0%) than in the US (18.8%)

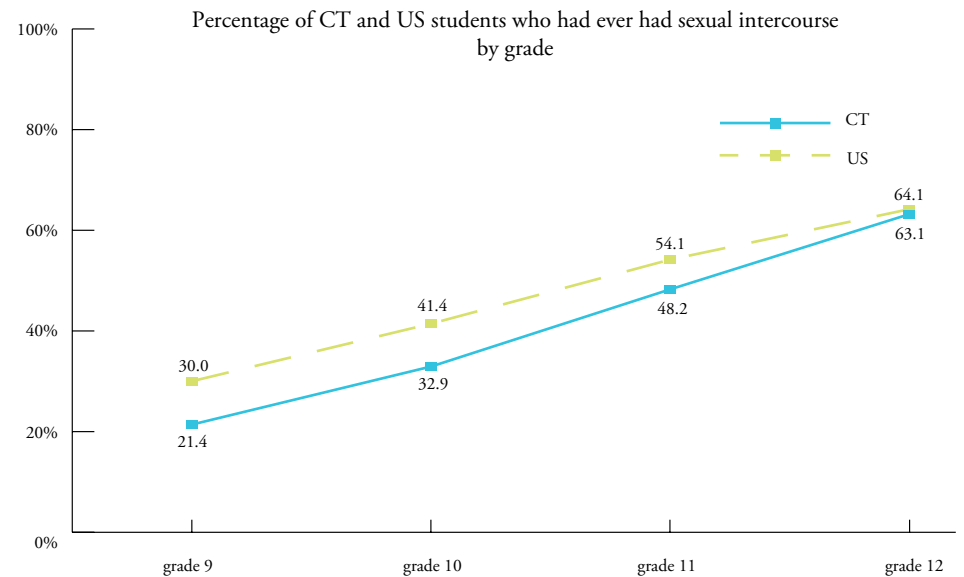
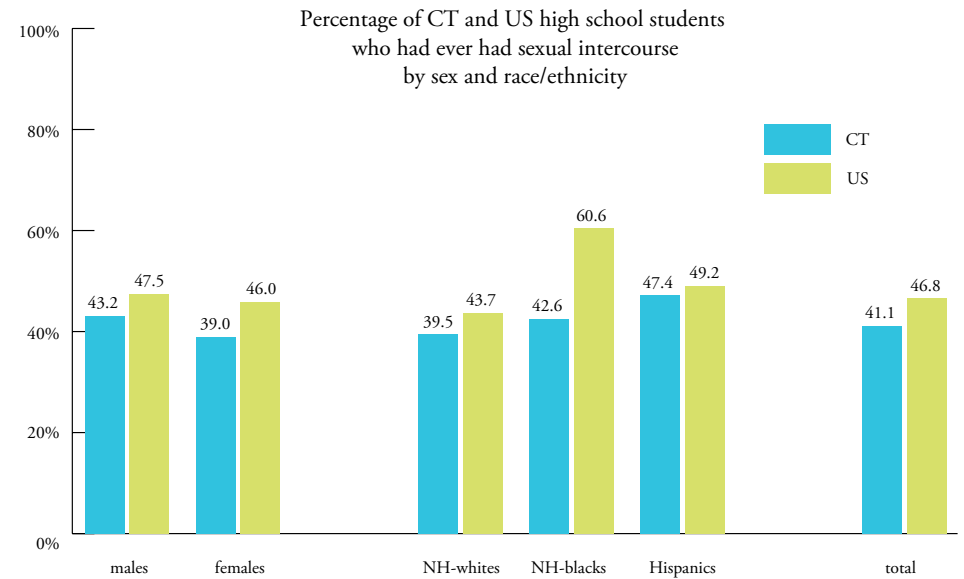




**Sexual Behaviors
That Contribute to
Unintended Pregnancy and
Sexually Transmitted Diseases,
Including HIV Infection;
and Other Topics Related to
Sexual Behavior**

Ever Had Sexual Intercourse by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

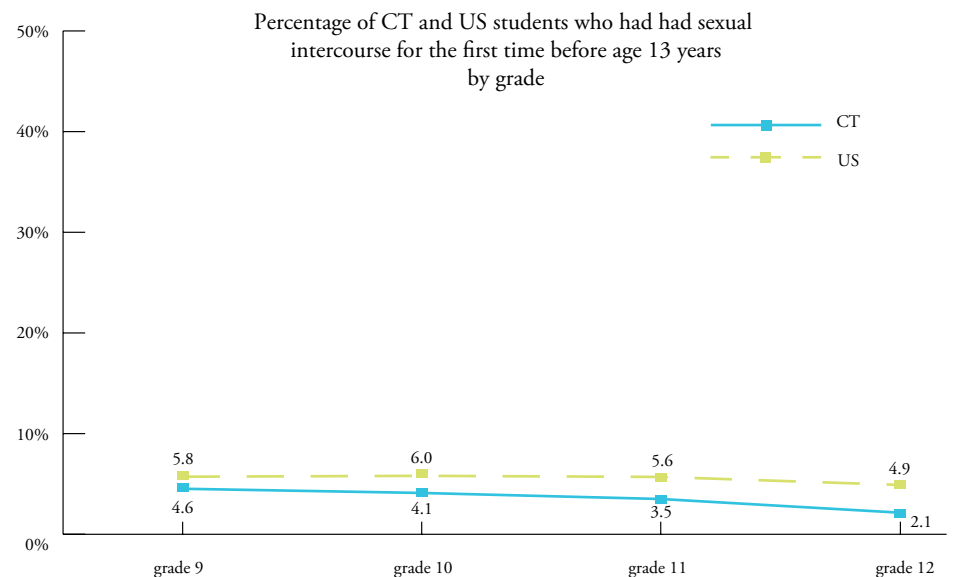
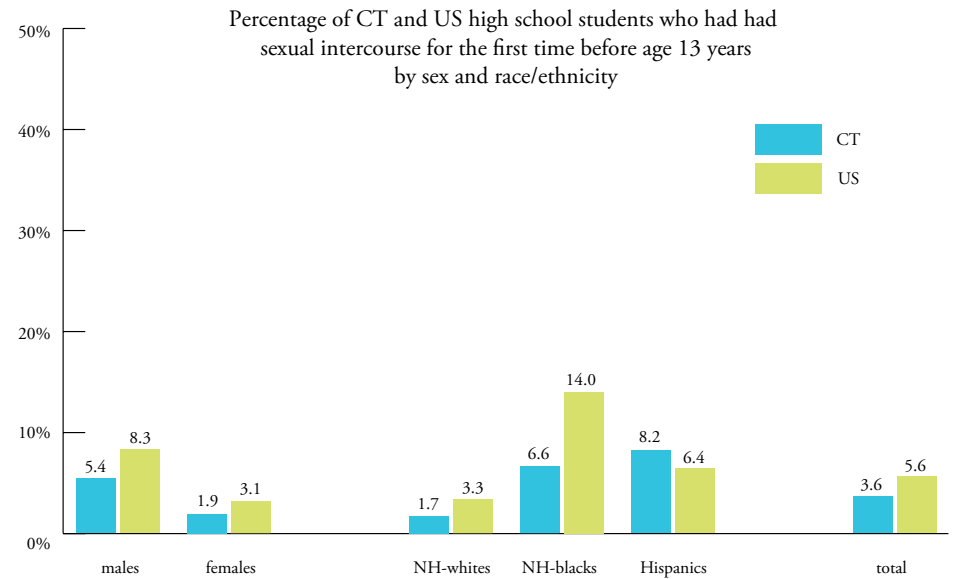
- ◆ In Connecticut, 41.1% of high school students had ever had sexual intercourse
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 12 (63.1%) than in grade 11 (48.2%); and both grades 11 and 12 are significantly higher than grades 9 (21.4%) and 10 (32.9%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, grade, or overall
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic blacks in CT (42.6%) than nationwide (60.6%)



Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

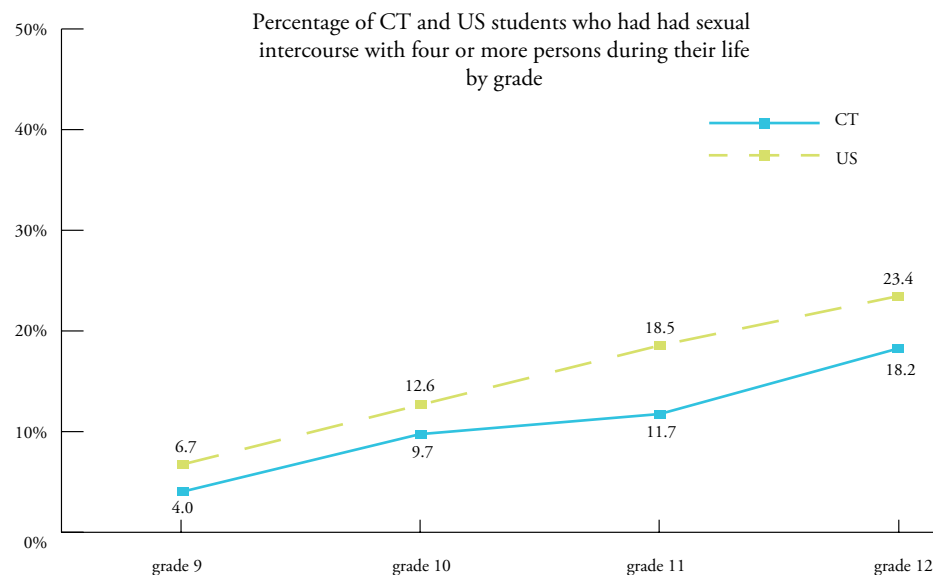
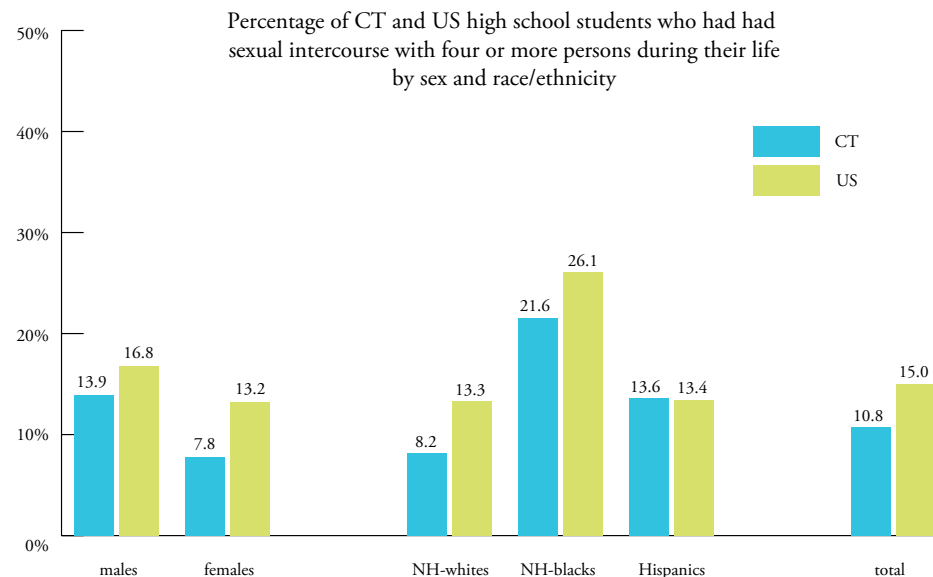
- ◆ In Connecticut, 3.6% of high school students had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years
- ◆ Among the 41.1% CT students who reported having ever had sexual intercourse, 8.4% had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years—*data not shown on graphs*
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (5.4%) than among females (1.9%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (6.6%) and Hispanics (8.2%) than among non-Hispanic whites (1.7%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (3.6%) than nationwide (5.6%)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower in grade 12 among students in CT (2.1%) than in the US (4.9%)



Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons during Their Life

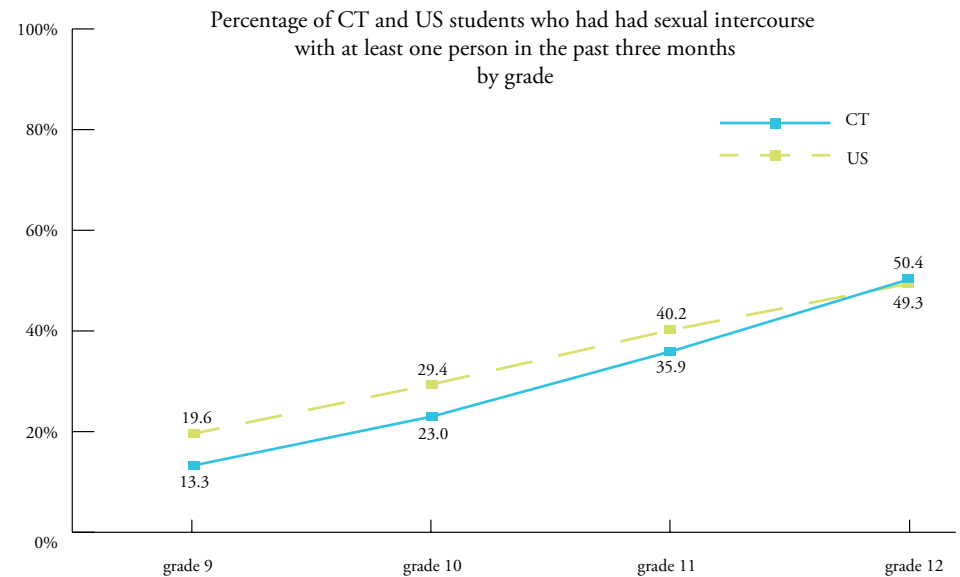
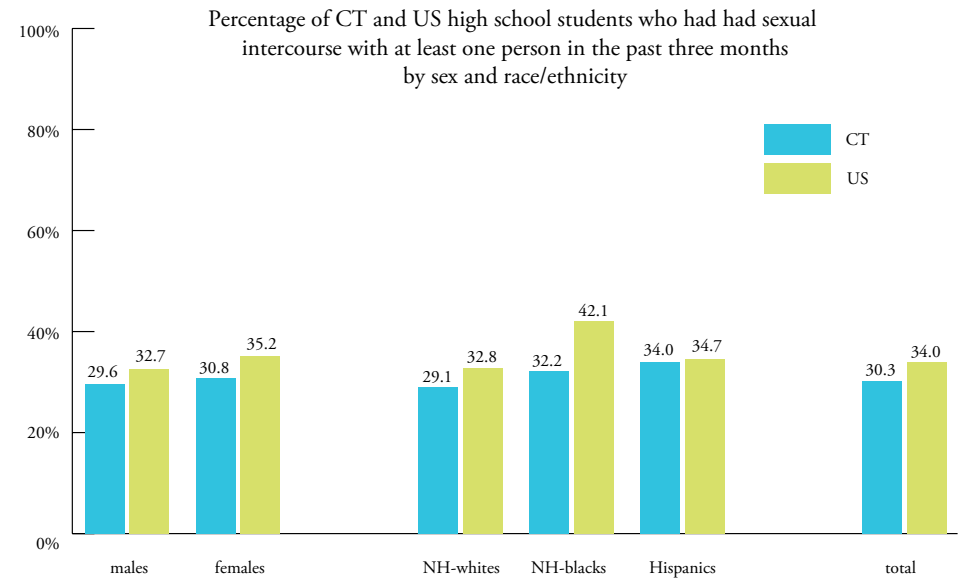
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 10.8% of high school students had had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life
- ◆ Among the 41.1% CT students who reported having ever had sexual intercourse, 26.4% had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life—*data not shown on graphs*
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (13.9%) than among females (7.8%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (21.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (8.2%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (11.7%) and 12 (18.2%) than in grade 9 (4.0%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (18.2%) than in grade 10 (9.7%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons:
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among females in CT (7.8%) than in the US (13.2%)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic whites in CT (8.2%) than nationwide (13.3%)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (10.8%) than in the US (15.0%)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower in grade 11 among students in CT (11.7%) than in the US (18.5%)



Currently Sexually Active by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

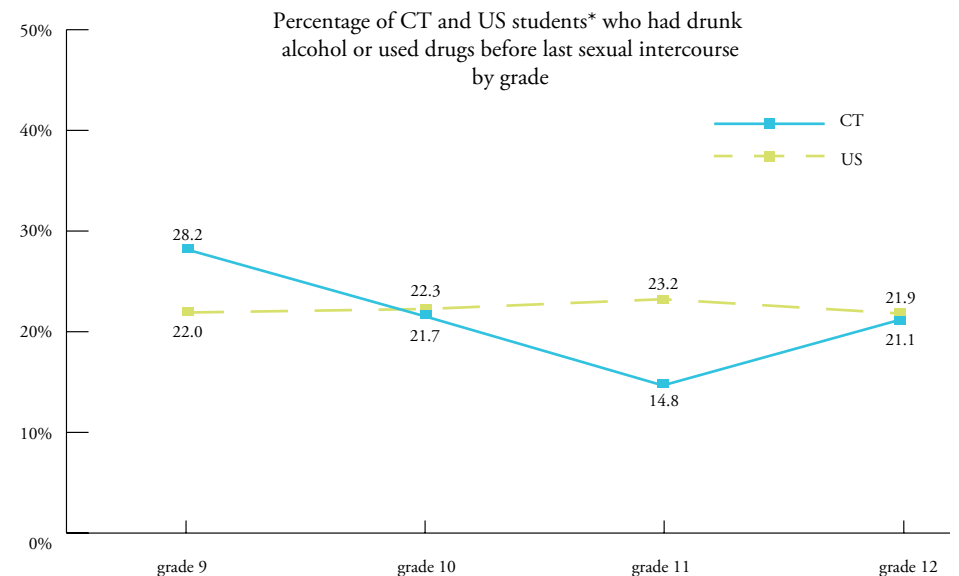
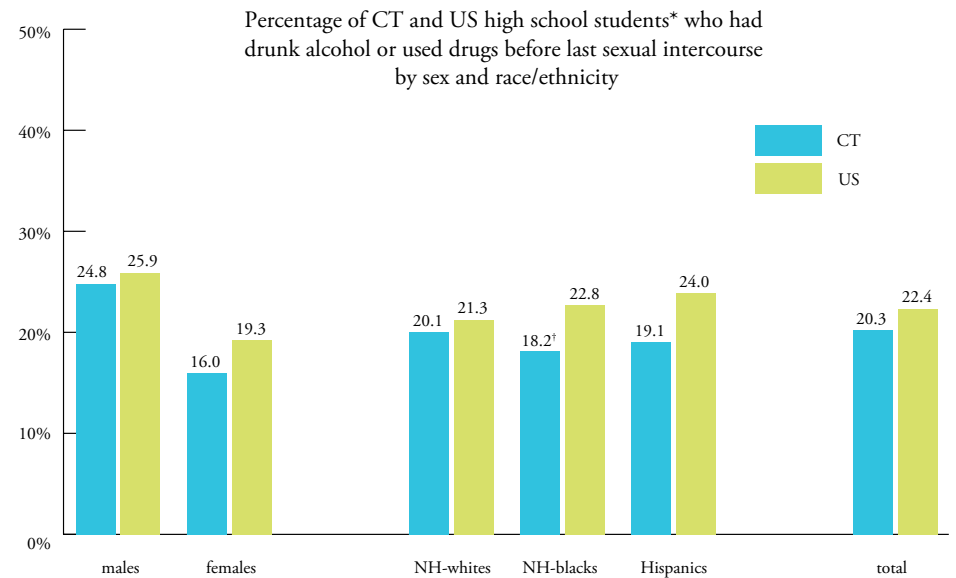
- ◆ In Connecticut, 30.3% of high school students had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the three months preceding the survey (i.e., currently sexually active)
- ◆ Among currently sexually active CT students, 30.8% had had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life—*data not shown on graphs*
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of being currently sexually active:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Increases significantly by grade
- ◆ The prevalence of being currently sexually active does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 20.3% of high school students* had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse does not vary significantly by sex, between non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (the estimate for non-Hispanic blacks will not be interpreted due to statistical unreliability), or by grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity (for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics), grade, or overall



*among the 30.3% of students in CT and the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active

[†]Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <50 or relative standard error >30%. These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.

Method Used to Prevent Pregnancy Before Last Sexual Intercourse*	Connecticut	95% Confidence Interval	United States	95% Confidence Interval
Condom	60.7%	(57.0-64.4)	59.1%	(56.3-61.9)
Birth Control Pill	27.9%	(23.1-33.2)	19.0%	(16.6-21.7)
IUD† or Implant‡	1.9%	(1.2-3.1)	1.6%	(1.1-2.2)
Shot§, Patch¶, or Birth Control Ring**	4.2%	(2.3-7.4)	4.7%	(3.8-5.8)
No Method	8.8%	(6.5-11.8)	13.7%	(12.2-15.4)

*among the 30.3% of CT students and the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active

†such as Mirena or ParaGuard

‡such as Implanon or Nexplanon

§such as Depo-Provera

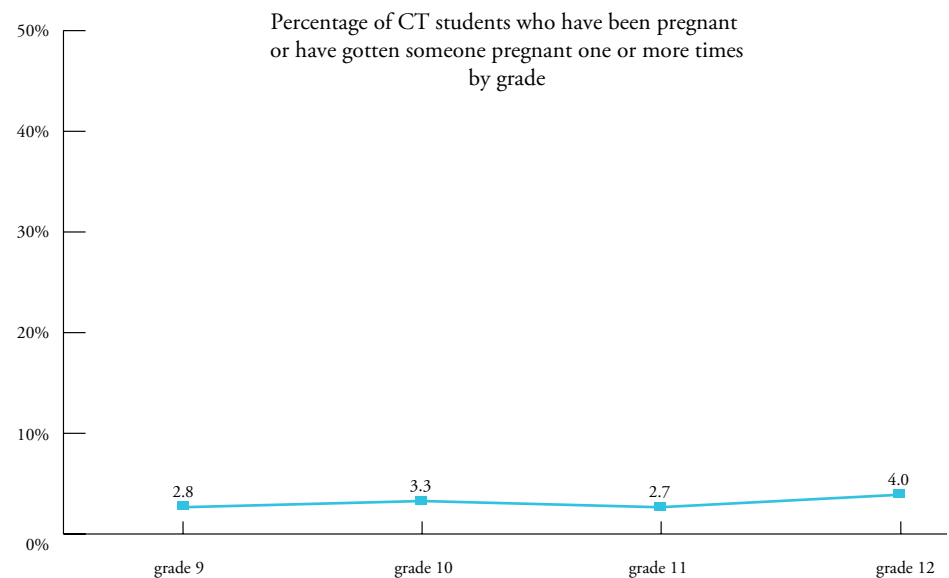
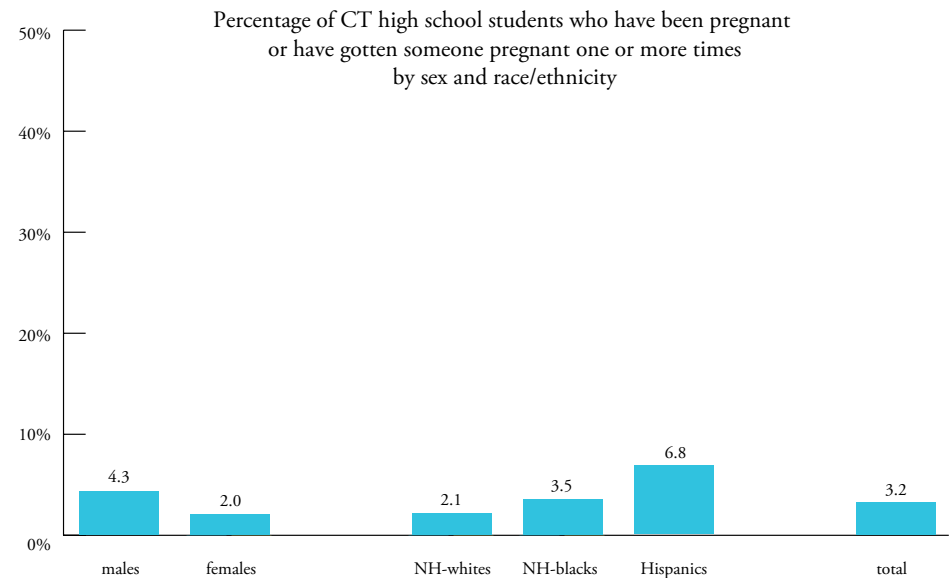
¶such as OrthoEvra

**such as NuvaRing

Have Been Pregnant or Have Gotten Someone Pregnant

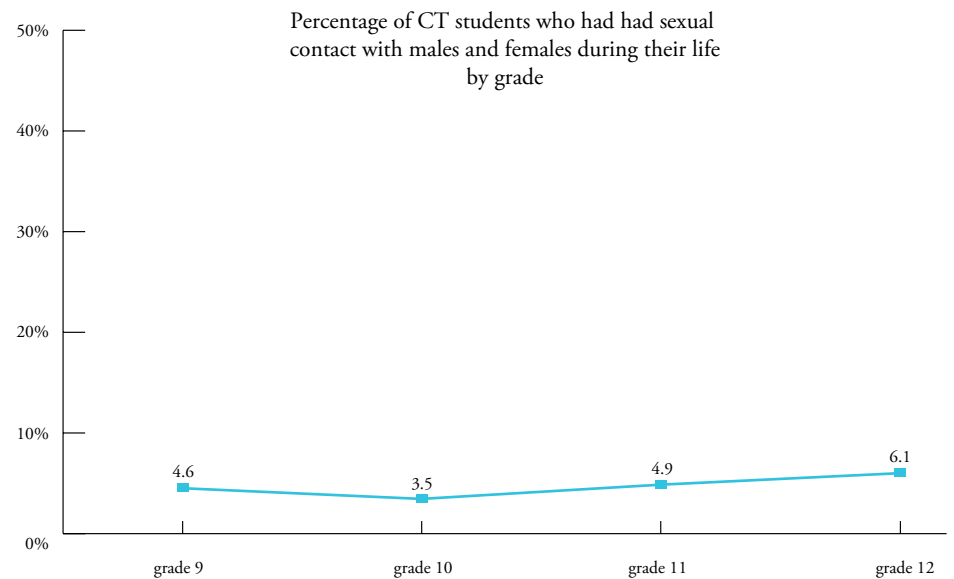
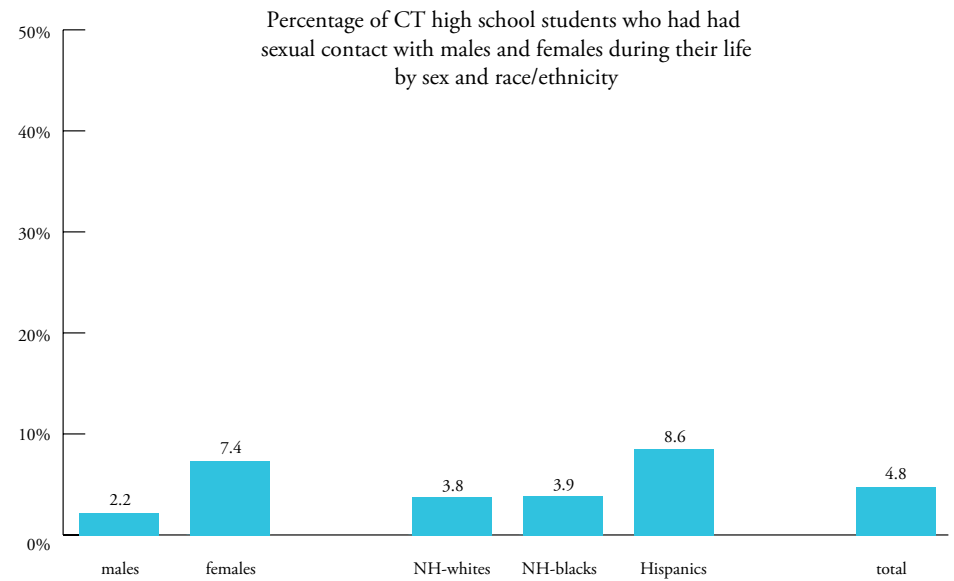
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 3.2% of high school students have been pregnant or have gotten someone pregnant one or more times
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having been pregnant or having gotten someone pregnant:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (6.8%) than among non-Hispanic whites (2.1%)
- ◆ Among students who were currently sexually active, 8.9% of males, 4.7% of females, and 6.9% overall have been pregnant or have gotten someone pregnant—*data not shown on graphs*



Had Sexual Contact with Males and Females by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

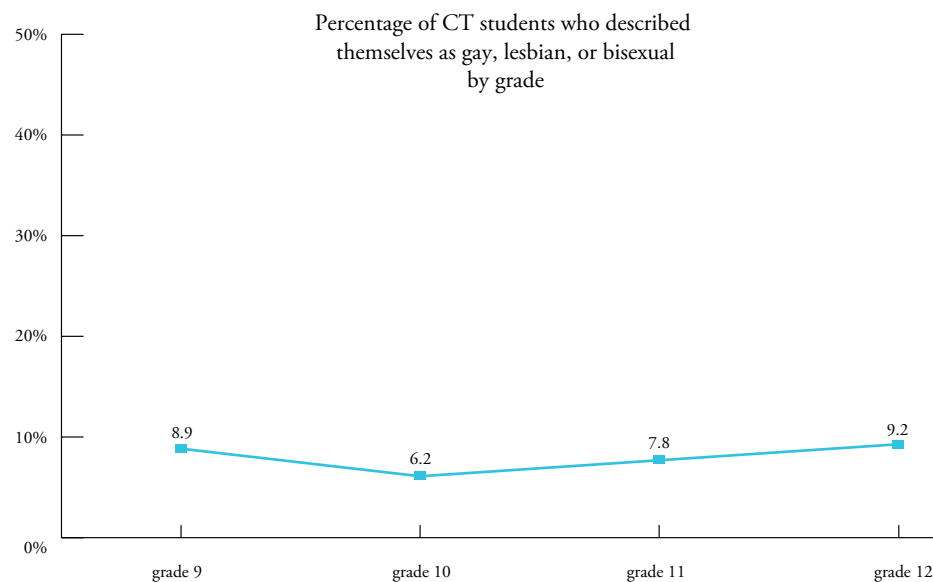
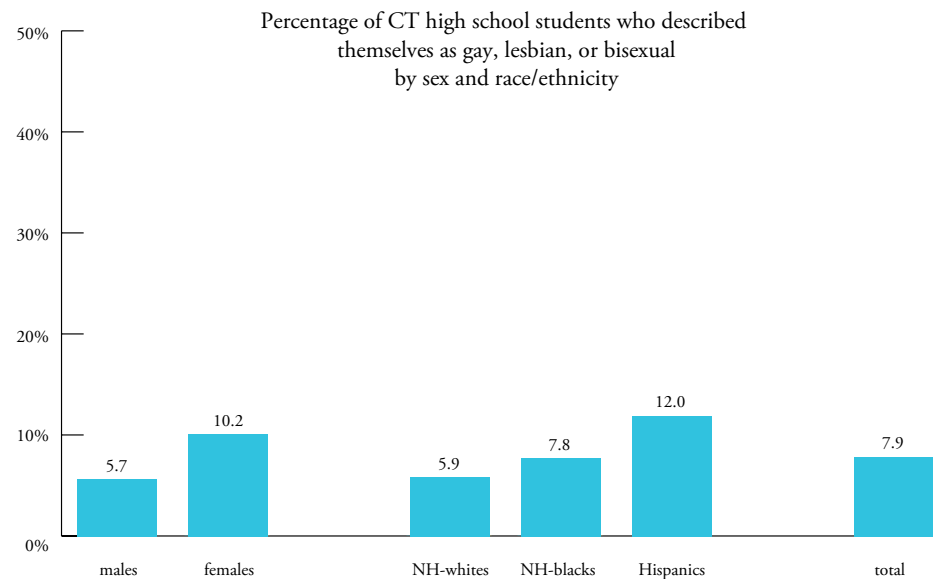
- ◆ In Connecticut, 4.8% of high school students had had sexual contact with males and females during their life
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual contact with males and females:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (7.4%) than among males (2.2%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (8.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (3.8%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade



Described Themselves As Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

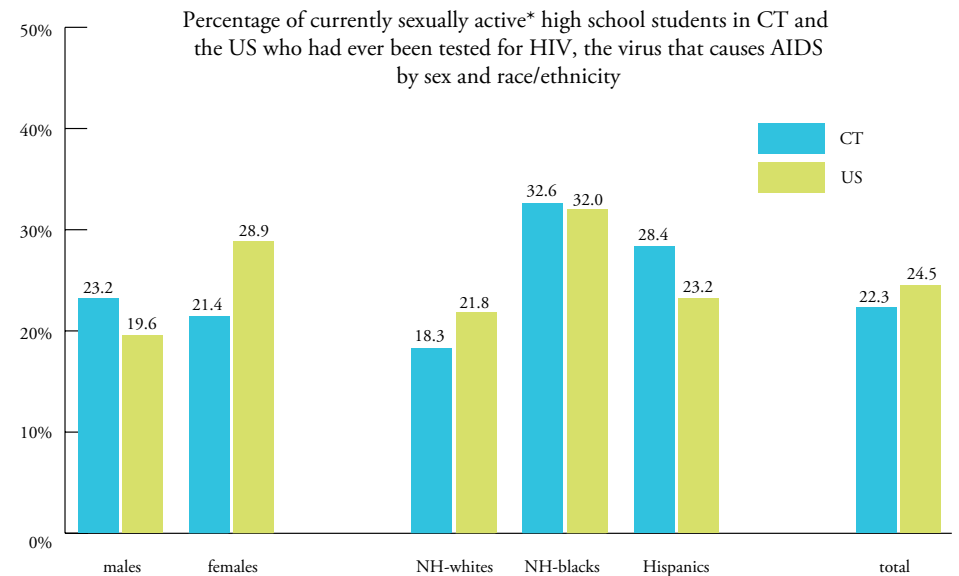
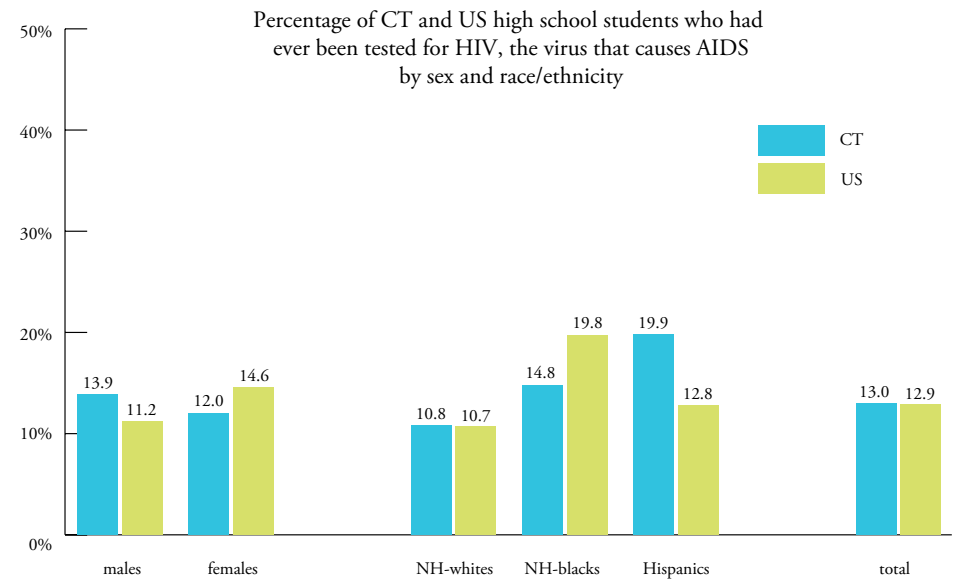
- ◆ In Connecticut, 7.9% of high school students described themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of students describing themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (10.2%) than among males (5.7%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (12.0%) than among non-Hispanic whites (5.9%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade



Tested for HIV by sex and race/ethnicity

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 13.0% of high school students had ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having been tested for HIV:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (19.9%) than among non-Hispanic whites (10.8%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having been tested for HIV:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or overall
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among CT Hispanics (19.9%) than among their US counterparts (12.8%)
- ◆ In CT, 22.3% currently sexually active* students had ever been tested for HIV
- ◆ Overall in CT, among currently sexually active* students, the prevalence of having been tested for HIV does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
- ◆ The prevalence of having been tested for HIV does not vary significantly between CT and US currently sexually active* students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



*had sexual intercourse with at least one person in the past three months

Ever Been Told That They Had a Sexually Transmitted Disease

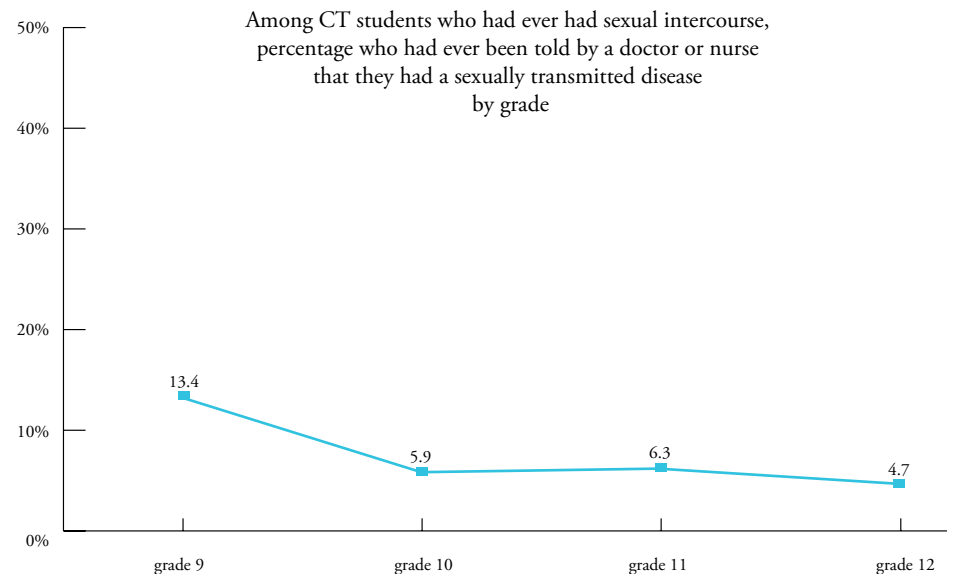
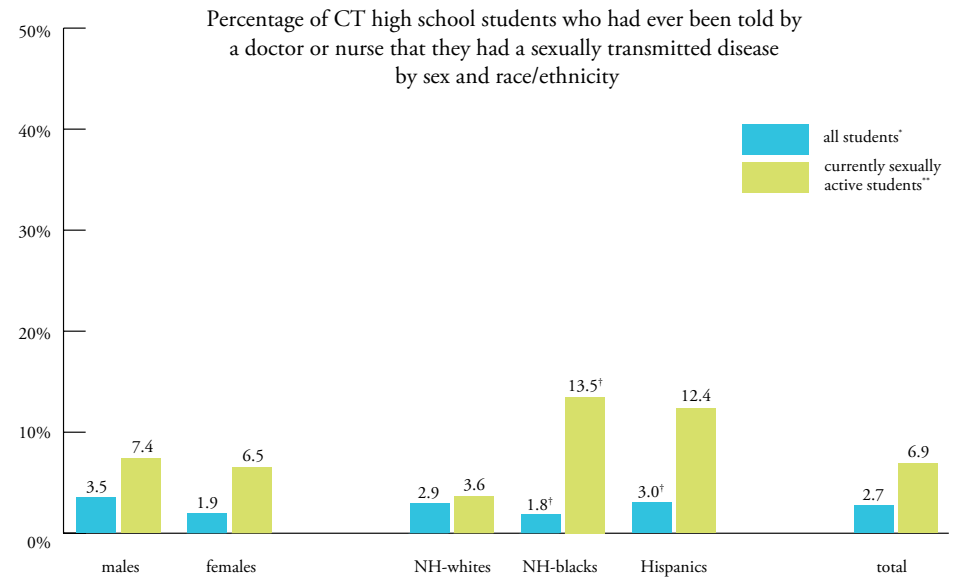
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 2.7% of high school students* and 6.9% of currently sexually active** high school students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a sexually transmitted disease (STD)
- ◆ Overall among students*, the prevalence of having ever been told that they had an STD does not vary significantly by sex (no comparisons by race/ethnicity will be made due to the statistical unreliability of the estimates for non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics)
- ◆ Overall among currently sexually active** students, the prevalence of having ever been told that they had an STD:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (12.4%) than among non-Hispanic whites (3.6%)
- ◆ Among the 41.1% of students who had ever had sexual intercourse, the prevalence of having ever been told that they had an STD does not vary significantly by grade

*among the 69.7% of CT students who had not had sexual intercourse with at least one person in the past three months

**among the 30.3% of CT students in who had had sexual intercourse with at least one person in the past three months

†Data are statistically unreliable because subgroup size <50 or relative standard error >30%
These estimates are subject to high sampling error and should be interpreted with caution.



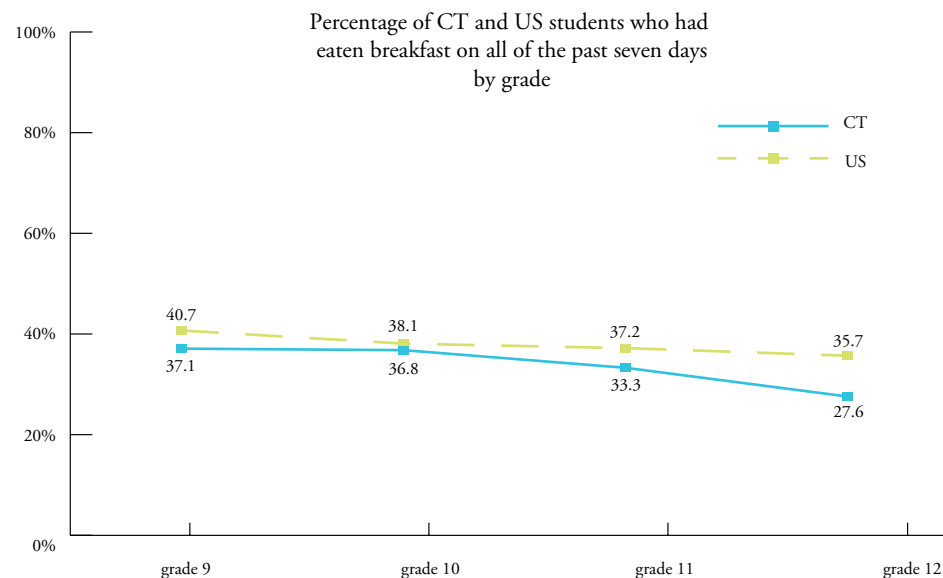
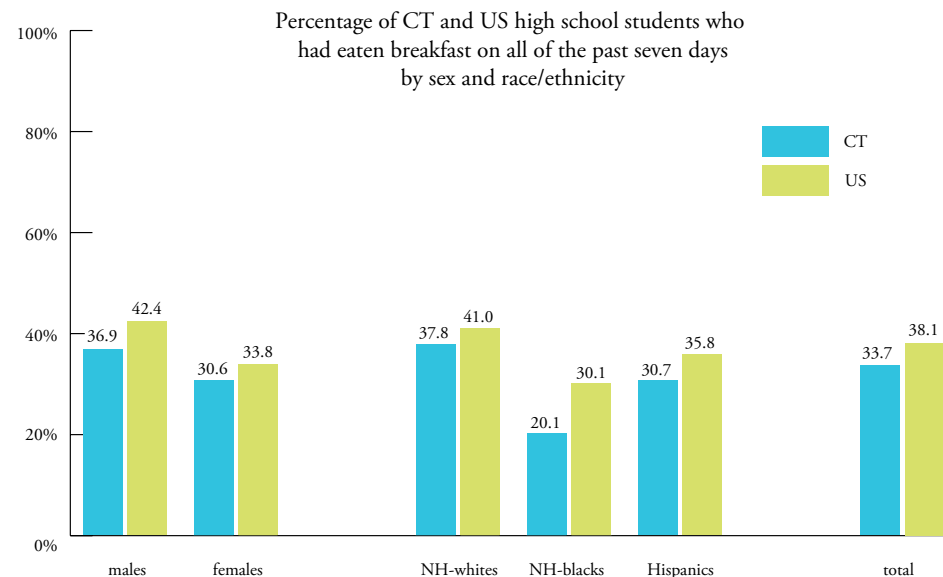


**Dietary Behaviors and
Physical Activity**

Ate Breakfast on All Seven Days

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 33.7% of high school students had eaten breakfast on all of the seven days preceding the survey
- ◆ In CT, 12.6% of students had not eaten breakfast during the seven days before the survey—*data not shown on graphs*
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence having eaten breakfast on all seven days:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (37.8%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (20.1%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher in grade 9 (37.1%) than in grade 12 (27.6%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all seven days:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or overall
 - ◆ Is significantly lower in grade 12 among students in CT (27.6%) than in the US (35.7%)



Fruit and Vegetable Consumption*	Overall	95% CI	Males	95% CI	Females	95% CI
Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices 0 times per day	4.7%	(3.6-6.2)	5.3%	(3.8-7.4)	4.0%	(2.8-5.8)
Ate fruit one or more times	87.3%	(85.0-89.4)	85.1%	(82.1-87.6)	89.9%	(87.2-91.9)
Drank 100% fruit juices one or more times	76.4%	(73.4-79.2)	79.9%	(76.9-82.6)	73.1%	(69.2-76.6)
Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day	63.3%	(60.8-65.6)	64.6%	(61.21-67.9)	62.0%	(58.8-65.0)
Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day	31.0%	(28.2-33.9)	31.3%	(27.7-35.1)	30.7%	(27.5-34.1)
Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day	19.0%	(16.9-21.3)	19.6%	(16.8-22.7)	18.4%	(16.0-21.1)
Ate green salad one or more times	65.3%	(62.2-68.2)	59.2%	(55.0-63.2)	71.5%	(68.0-74.7)
Ate potatoes† one or more times	65.8%	(63.6-67.9)	68.4%	(65.2-71.5)	63.0%	(59.7-66.2)
Ate carrots one or more times	49.9%	(46.7-53.1)	51.6%	(47.5-55.5)	48.0%	(43.6-52.3)
Ate other vegetables one or more times	84.2%	(82.1-86.1)	82.4%	(79.8-84.7)	86.0%	(83.0-88.5)
Ate vegetables 0 times per day	6.1%	(4.9-7.6)	7.8%	(6.1-10.0)	4.4%	(3.0-6.5)
Ate vegetables one or more times per day	65.8%	(63.1-68.4)	66.0%	(61.9-69.9)	65.5%	(62.0-68.8)
Ate vegetables two or more times per day	28.9%	(26.7-31.3)	29.5%	(26.8-32.4)	28.2%	(25.1-31.6)
Ate vegetables three or more times per day	14.6%	(12.7-16.6)	14.5%	(12.4-16.9)	14.4%	(12.0-17.2)
Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day and ate vegetables three or more times per day	9.5%	(7.8-11.5)	9.2%	(7.4-11.3)	9.7%	(7.5-12.4)

*during the seven days preceding the survey

†excluding French fries, fried potatoes, and potato chips

Soda Consumption*	Overall				Males				Females			
	CT	95% CI	US	95% CI	CT	95% CI	US	95% CI	CT	95% CI	US	95% CI
Drank no soda	29.5%	(27.0-32.1)	22.3%	(20.4-24.4)	23.5%	(21.4-25.8)	19.8%	(18.0-21.7)	35.6%	(31.5-39.9)	24.8%	(22.3-27.6)
Drank soda one or more times per day	13.9%	(12.0-15.9)	27.0%	(23.8-30.5)	17.1%	(14.7-19.7)	29.9%	(26.4-33.7)	10.4%	(8.0-13.3)	24.1%	(20.9-27.6)
Drank soda two or more times per day	9.6%	(7.9-11.6)	19.4%	(16.5-22.6)	11.9%	(9.6-14.5)	22.2%	(18.8-25.9)	7.2%	(5.3-9.7)	16.6%	(14.0-19.5)
Drank soda three or more times per day	5.0%	(3.9-6.4)	11.2%	(9.6-13.1)	5.4%	(4.1-7.1)	13.0%	(11.1-15.2)	4.6%	(3.1-6.7)	9.4%	(7.9-11.2)

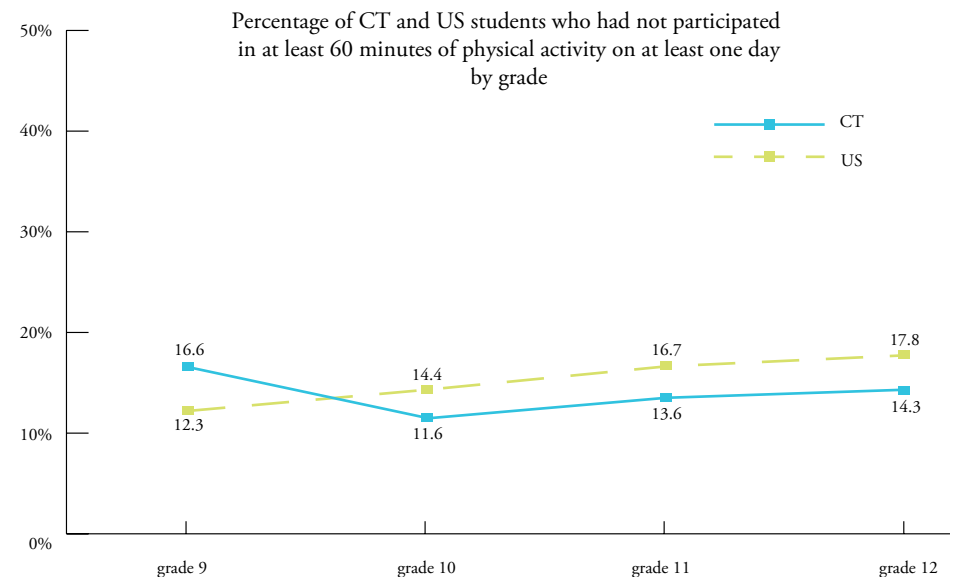
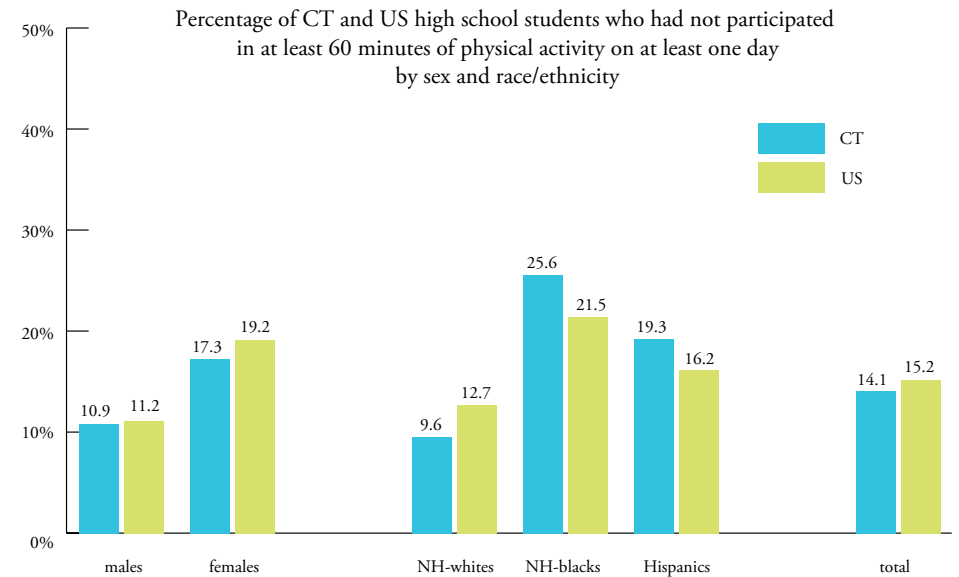
Energy Drink and Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Consumption*	Overall	95% CI	Males	95% CI	Females	95% CI
Drank an energy drink, such as Red Bull® or Jolt®, one or more times per day	3.5%	(2.7-4.6)	4.5%	(3.3-6.0)	2.5%	(1.6-3.9)
Drank a sugar-sweetened beverage (such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple®, or Sunny Delight®) or sports drink (such as Gatorade® or PowerAde®) one or more times per day	16.1%	(14.2-18.2)	19.9%	(17.1-22.9)	12.1%	(9.6-15.3)

*cans, bottles, or glasses during the seven days before the survey; does not include diet drinks

Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least One Day

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

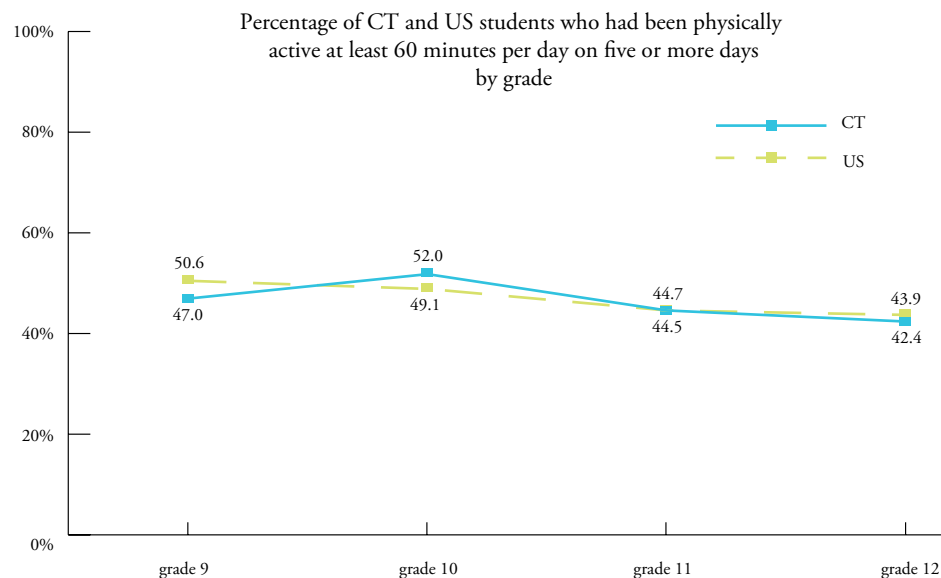
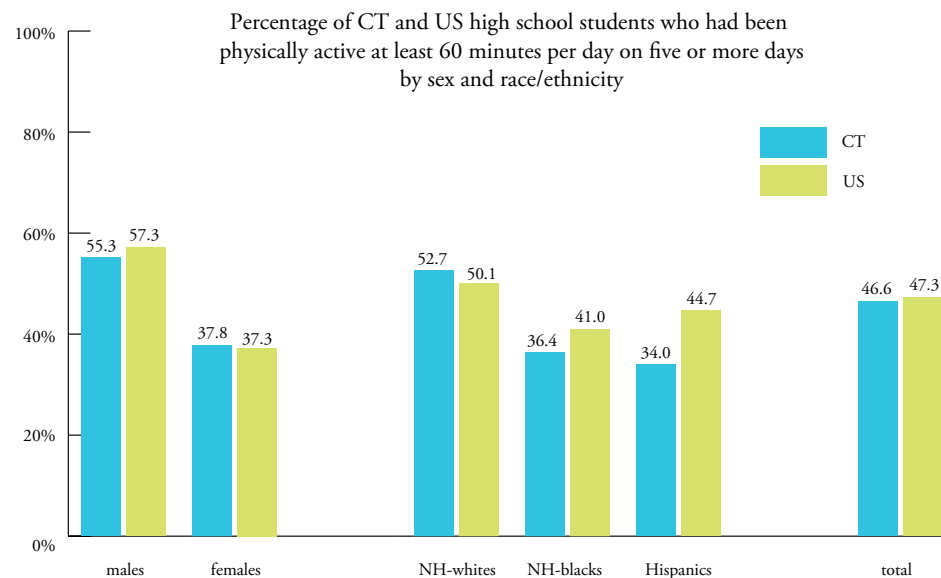
- ◆ In Connecticut, 14.1% of high school students had not participated in at least 60 minutes of any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time on at least one day during the seven days preceding the survey (i.e., did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least one day)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of not having participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at one least day:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (17.3%) than among males (10.9%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (25.6%) and Hispanics (19.3%) than among non-Hispanic whites (9.6%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ◆ The prevalence of not having participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least one day does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes per Day on Five or More Days

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

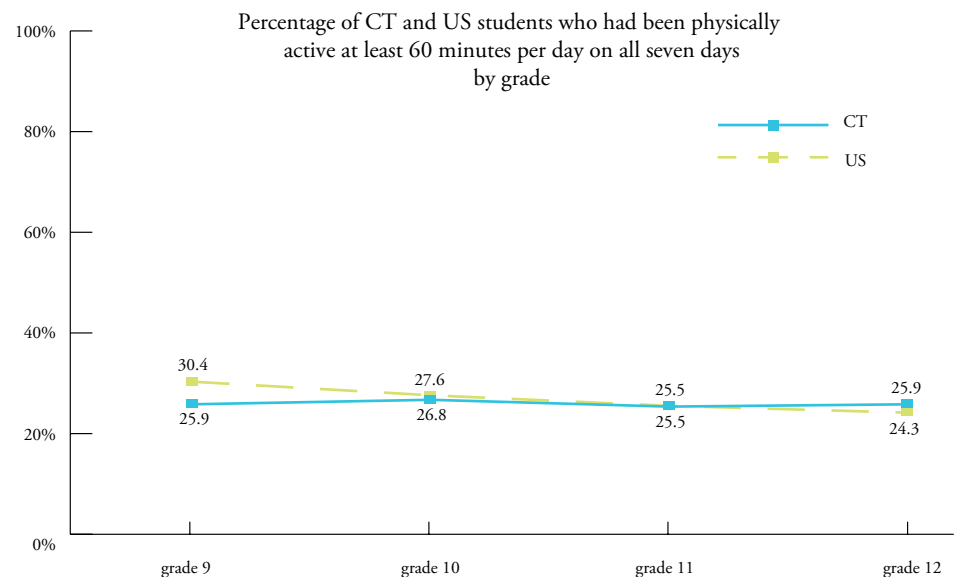
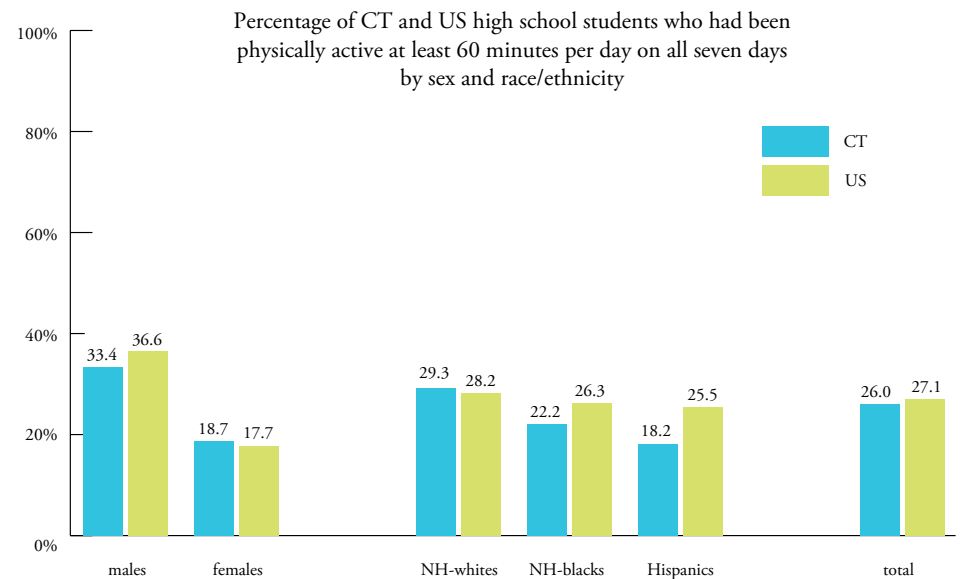
- ◆ In Connecticut, 46.6% of high school students had been physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days during the seven days preceding the survey (i.e., physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (55.3%) than among females (37.8%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (52.7%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (36.4%) and Hispanics (34.0%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes per Day on All Seven Days

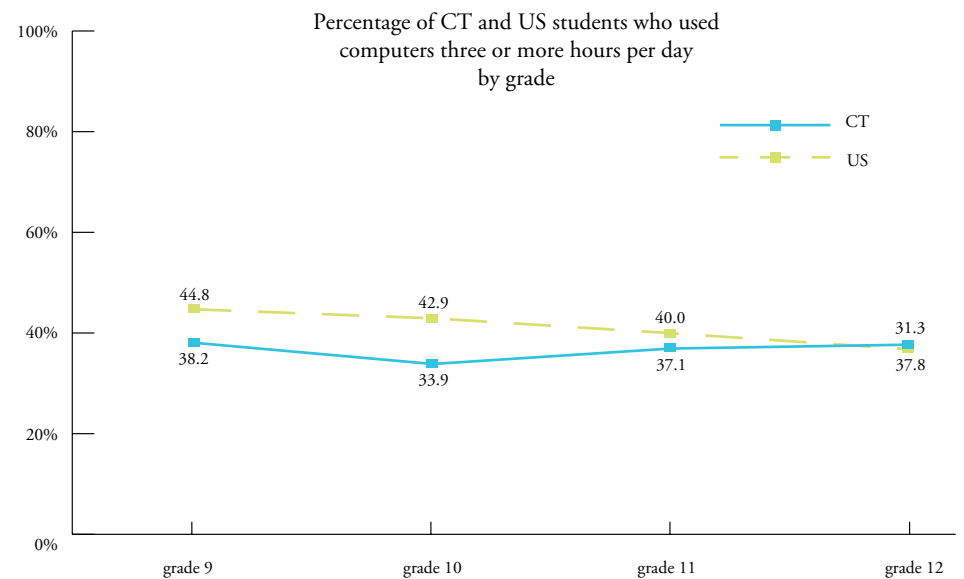
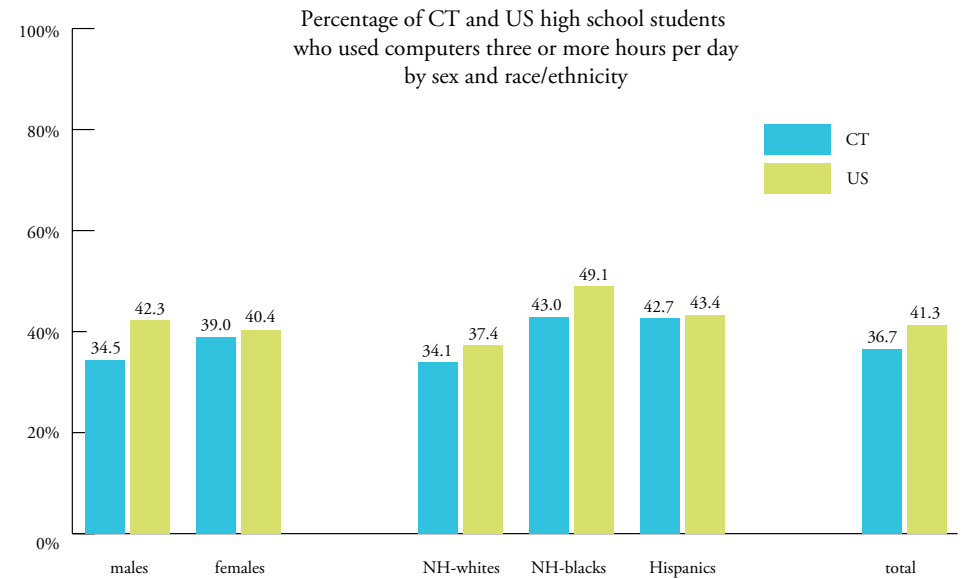
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 26.0% of high school students had been physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on each of the seven days preceding the survey (i.e., physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all seven days)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all seven days:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (33.4%) than among females (18.7%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (29.3%) than among Hispanics (18.2%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ◆ The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all seven days does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Used Computers Three or More Hours per Day by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

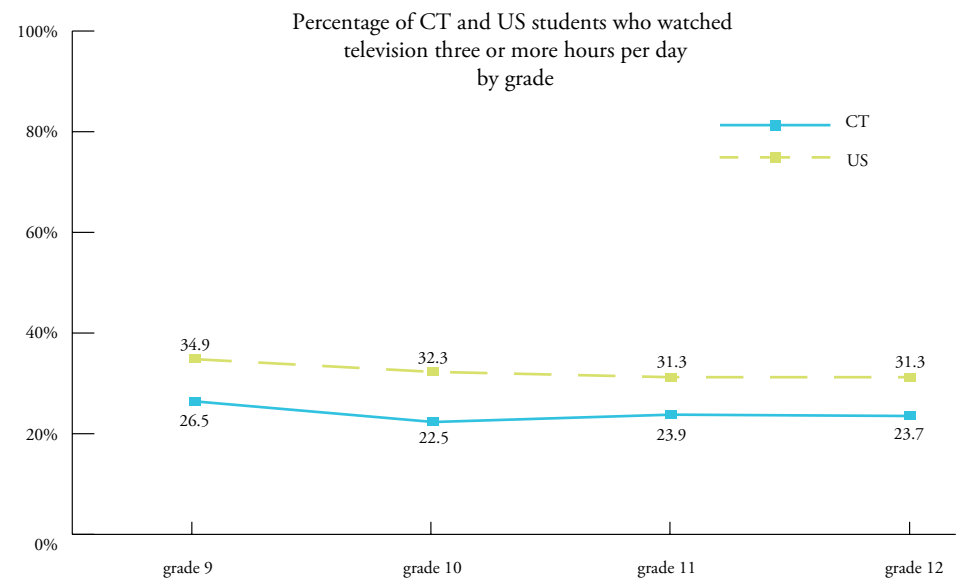
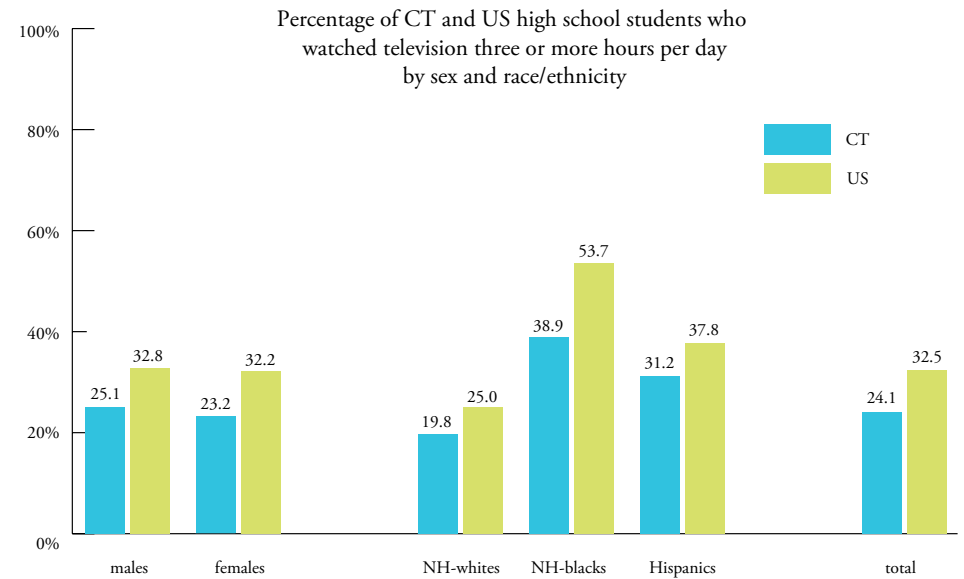
- ◆ In Connecticut, 36.7% of high school students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work for three or more hours per day on an average school day (i.e., used computers three or more hours per day)
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having used computers three or more hours per day:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (42.7%) than among non-Hispanic whites (34.1%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having used computers three or more hours per day:
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among males in CT (34.5%) than in the US (42.3%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by race/ethnicity or overall
 - ◆ Is significantly lower in grade 10 among students in CT (33.9%) than nationwide (42.9%)



Watched Television Three or More Hours per Day

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 24.1% of high school students watched television three or more hours per day on an average school day
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of having watched television three or more hours per day:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (38.9%) and Hispanics (31.2%) than among non-Hispanic whites (19.8%)
- ◆ The prevalence of having watched television three or more hours per day:
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT males (25.1%) and females (23.2%) than among their US counterparts (32.8% and 32.2%, respectively)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (19.8%), non-Hispanic blacks (38.9%), and Hispanics (31.2%) than among their US counterparts (25.0%, 53.7%, and 37.8%, respectively)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among students in CT (24.1%) than among students nationwide (32.5%)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 9 (26.5%) and 10 (22.5%) than among their US counterparts (34.9% and 32.3%, respectively)



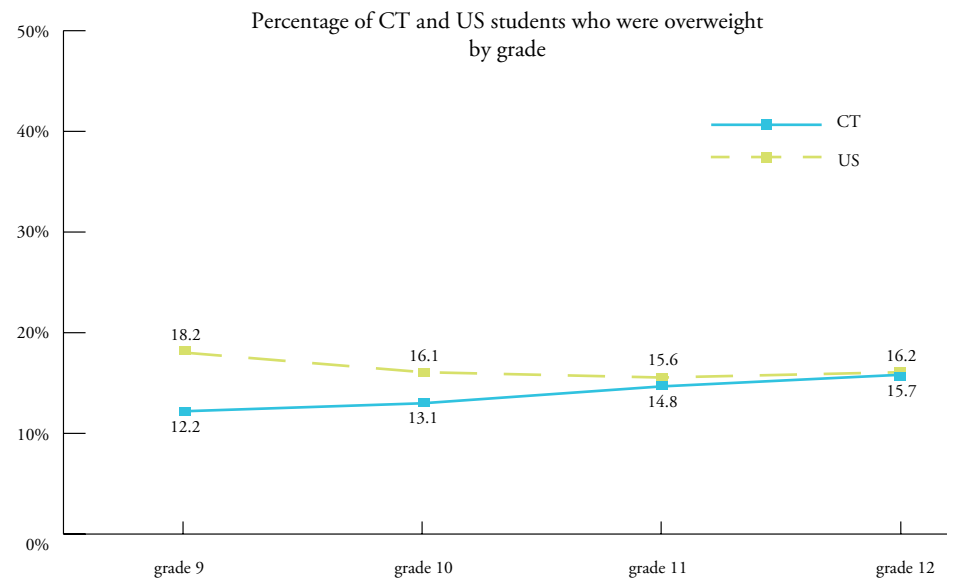
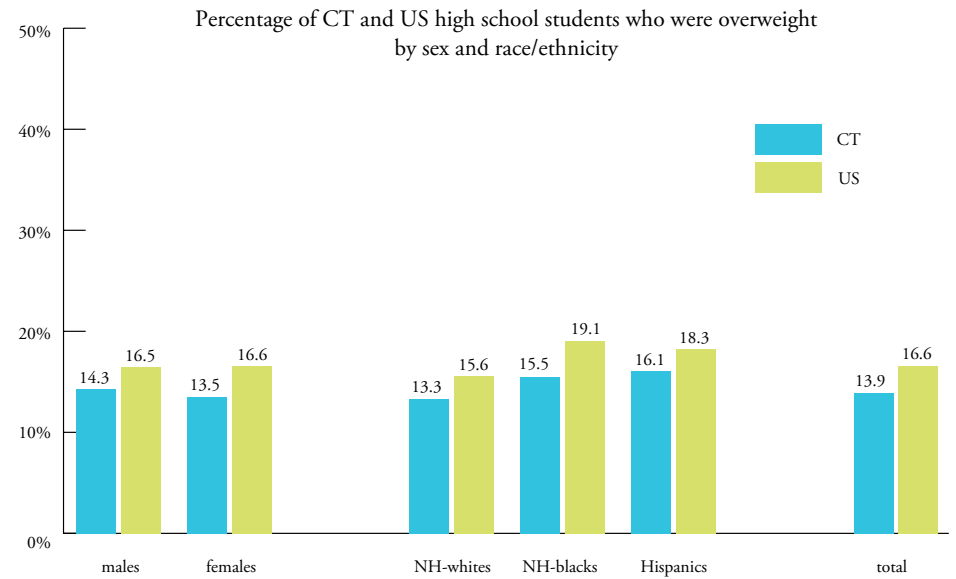


**Overweight, Obesity, and
Weight Control**

Overweight

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 13.9% of high school students were overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)*
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of overweight does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of overweight:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or overall
 - ◆ Is significantly lower in grade 9 among students in CT (12.2%) than in the US (18.2%)

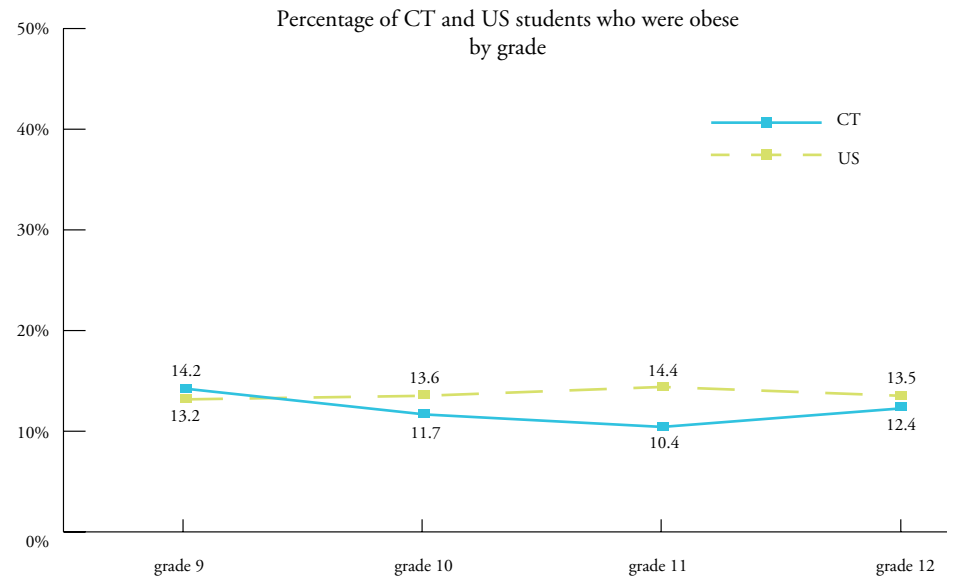
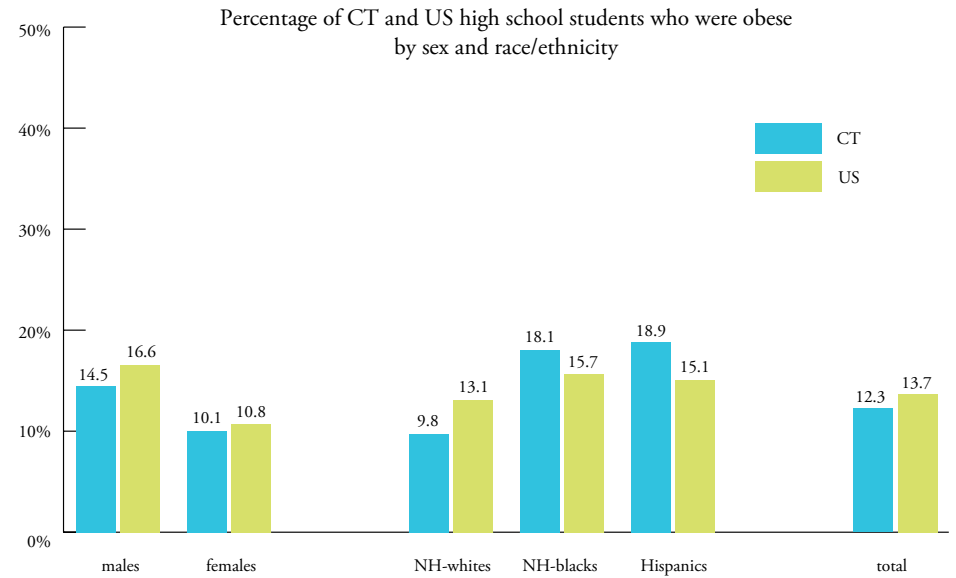


*Based on reference data from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts.

Obese

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 12.3% of high school students were obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)*
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of obesity:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (18.1%) and Hispanics (18.9%) than among non-Hispanic whites (9.8%)
- ◆ The prevalence of obesity does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall

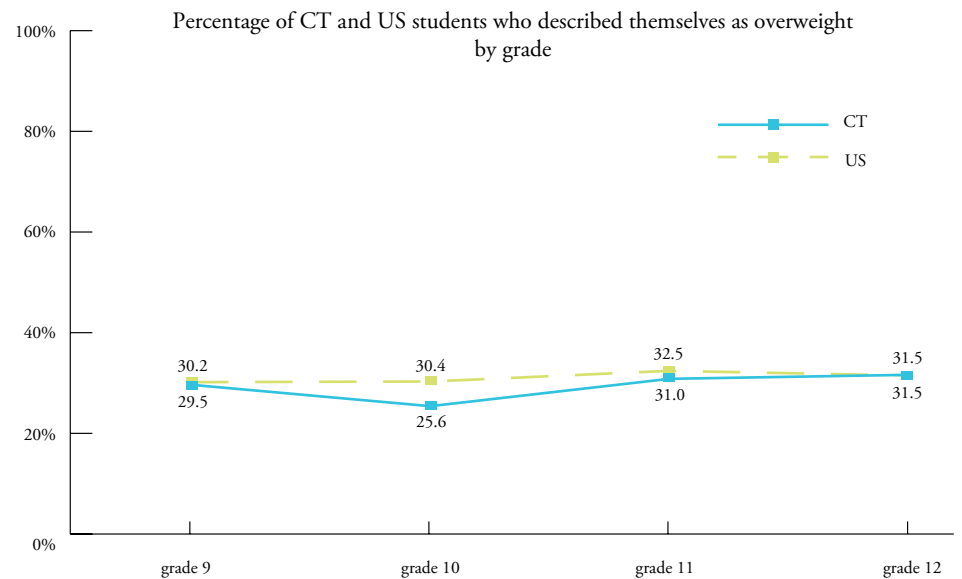
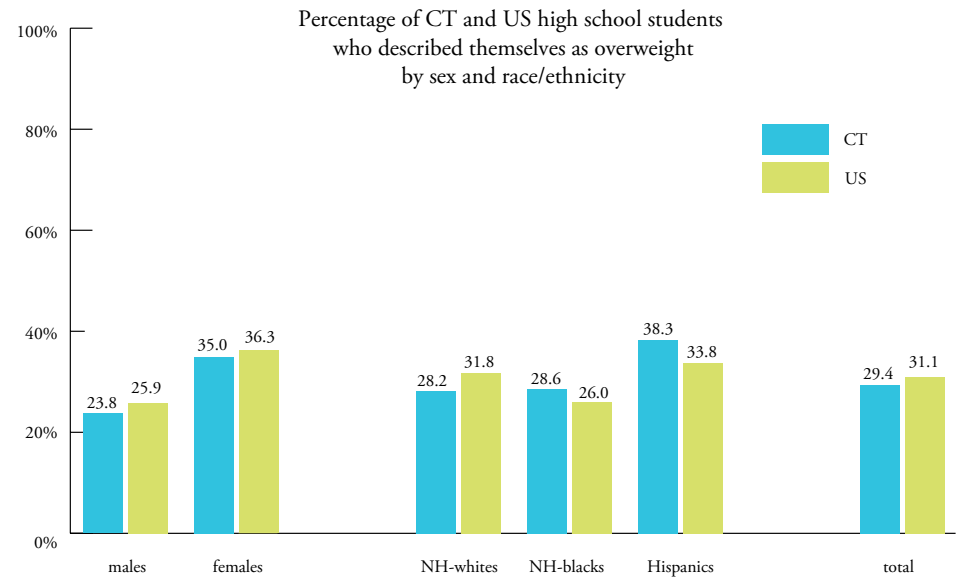


*Based on reference data from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts.

Described Themselves As Overweight

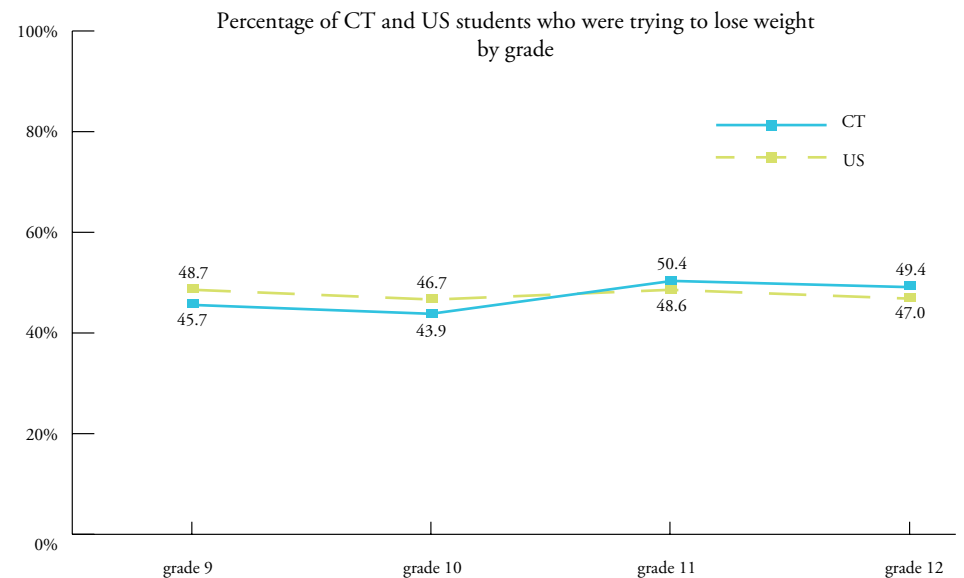
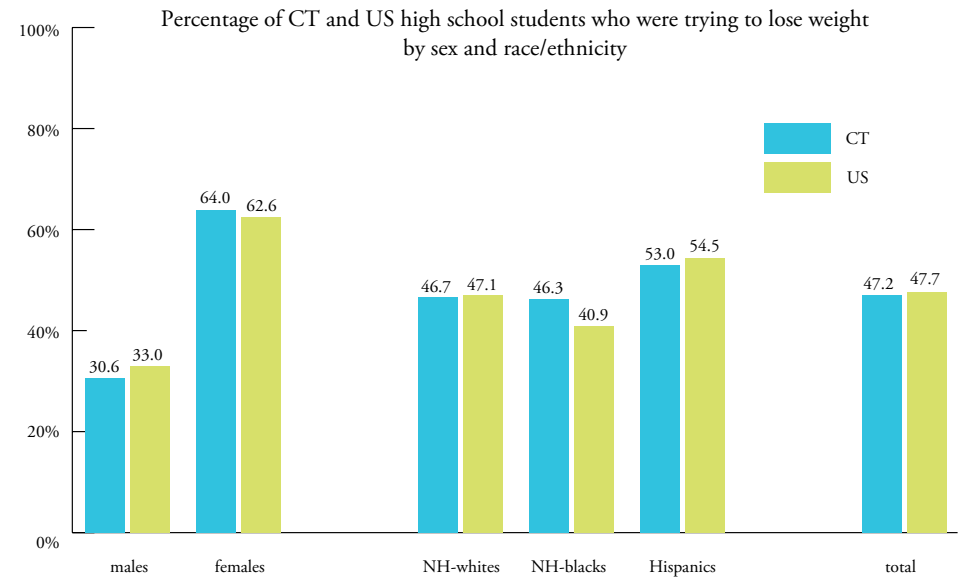
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 29.4% of high school students described themselves as slightly or very overweight
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of students describing themselves as overweight:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (35.0%) than among males (23.8%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (38.3%) than among non-Hispanic whites (28.2%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ◆ The prevalence of students describing themselves as overweight does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Were Trying to Lose Weight by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

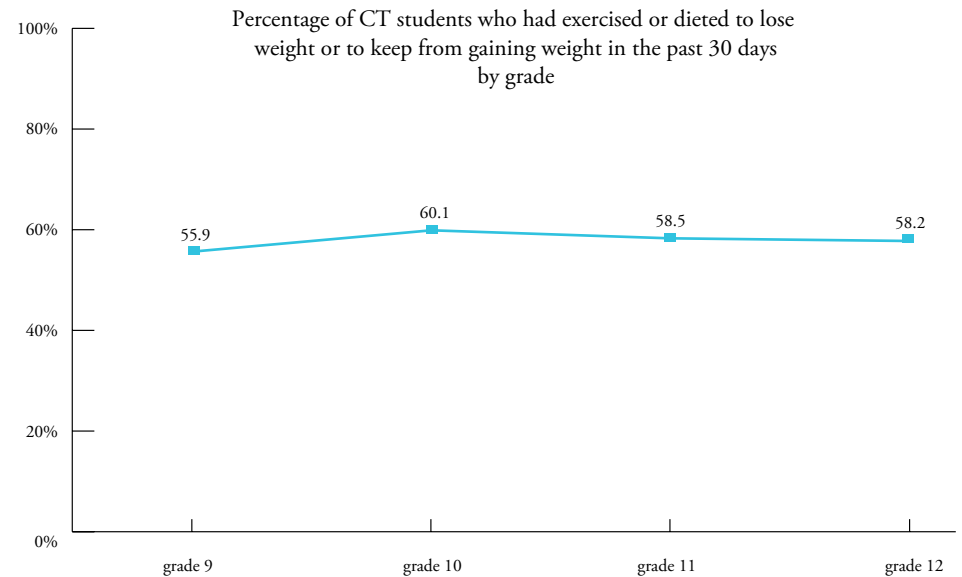
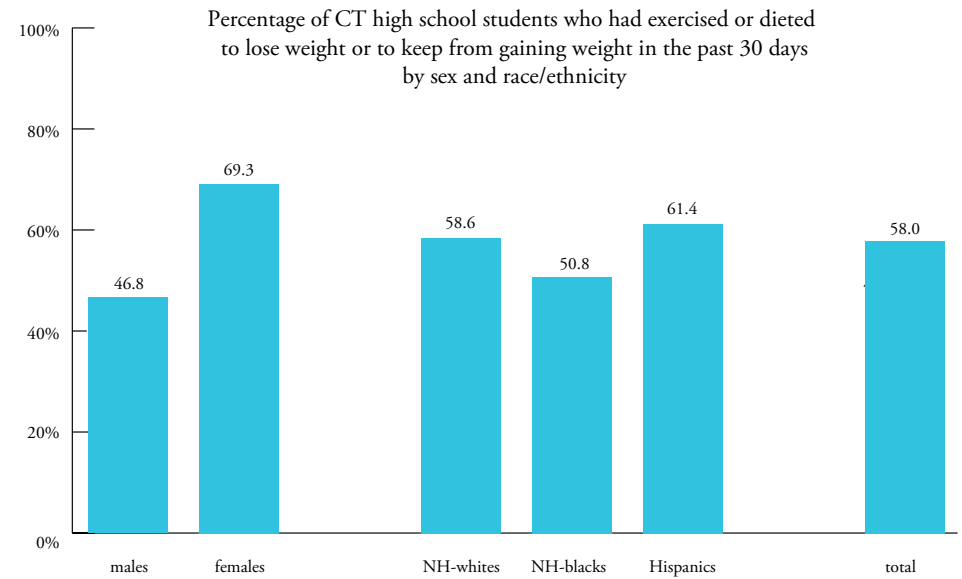
- ◆ In Connecticut, 47.2% of high school students were trying to lose weight
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of trying to lose weight:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (64.0%) than among males (30.6%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ◆ The prevalence of trying to lose weight does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, grade, or overall



Exercised or Dieted to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

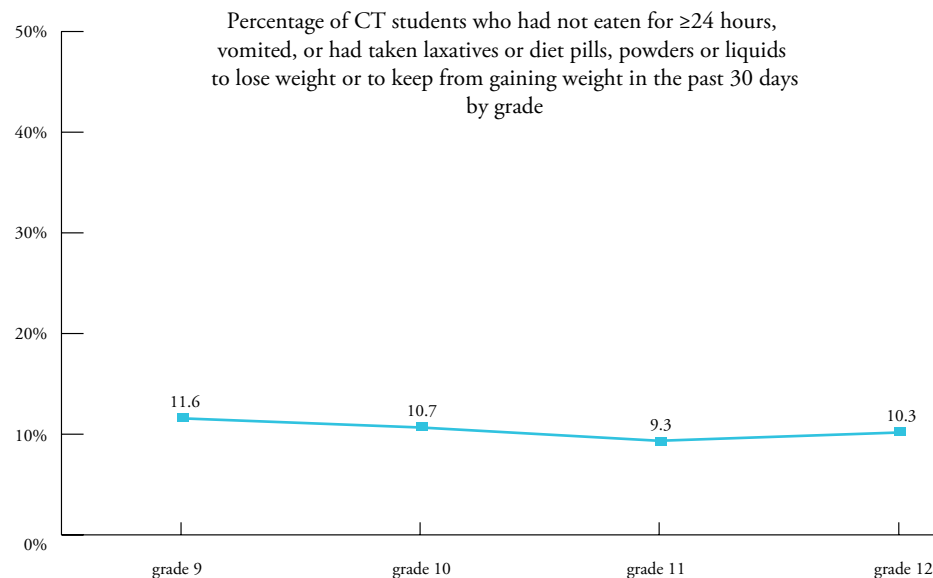
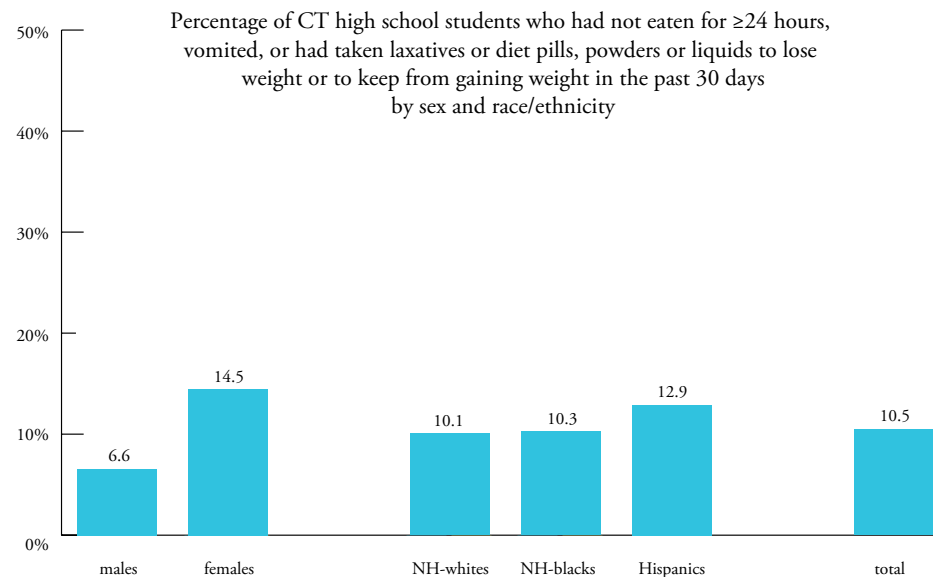
- ◆ In Connecticut, 58.0% of high school students had exercised or had eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having exercised or dieted to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (69.3%) than among males (46.8%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



Did Not Eat for ≥ 24 Hours, Vomited, or Used Diet Aids to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 10.5% of high school students had not eaten for 24 hours or more, vomited, or had taken laxatives, diet pills, powders, or liquids (without the advice of a doctor) to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having not eaten for 24 hours or more, vomited, or having taken laxatives, diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (14.5%) than among males (6.6%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



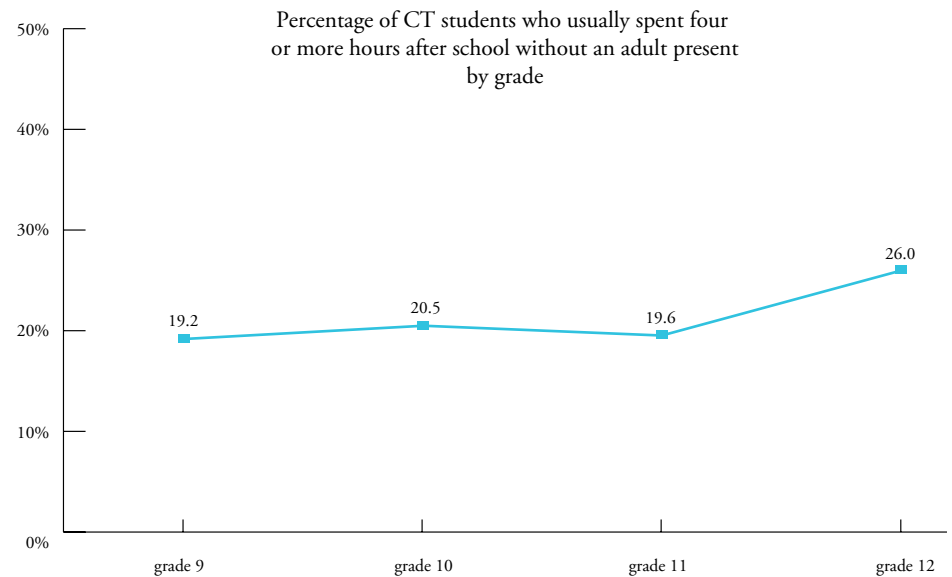
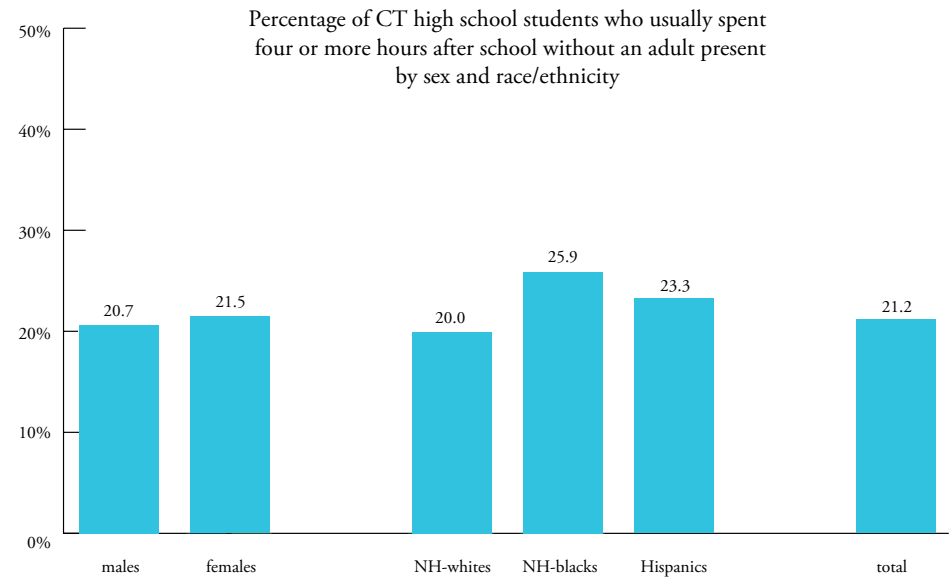


**Other Health-Risk
Behaviors**

Usually Spent Four or More Hours After School without an Adult Present

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

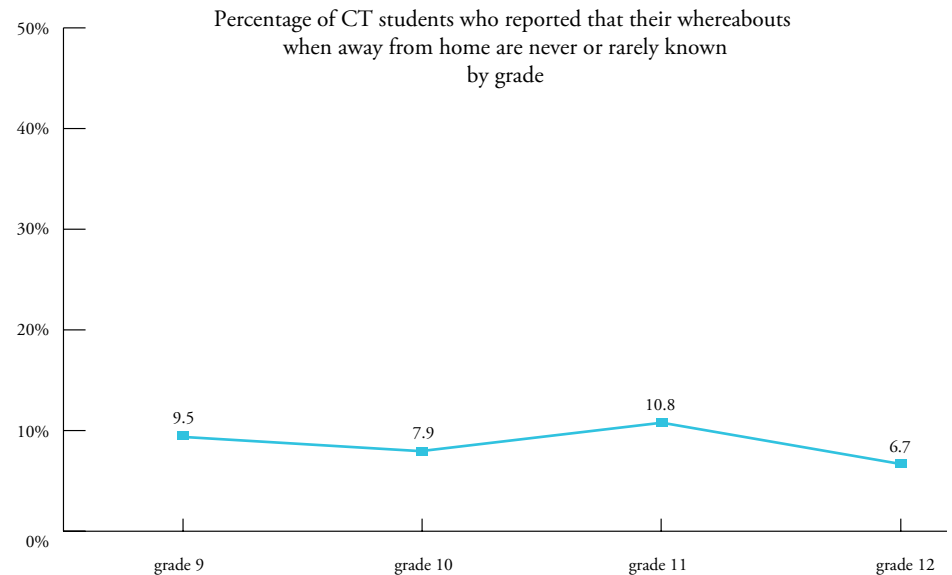
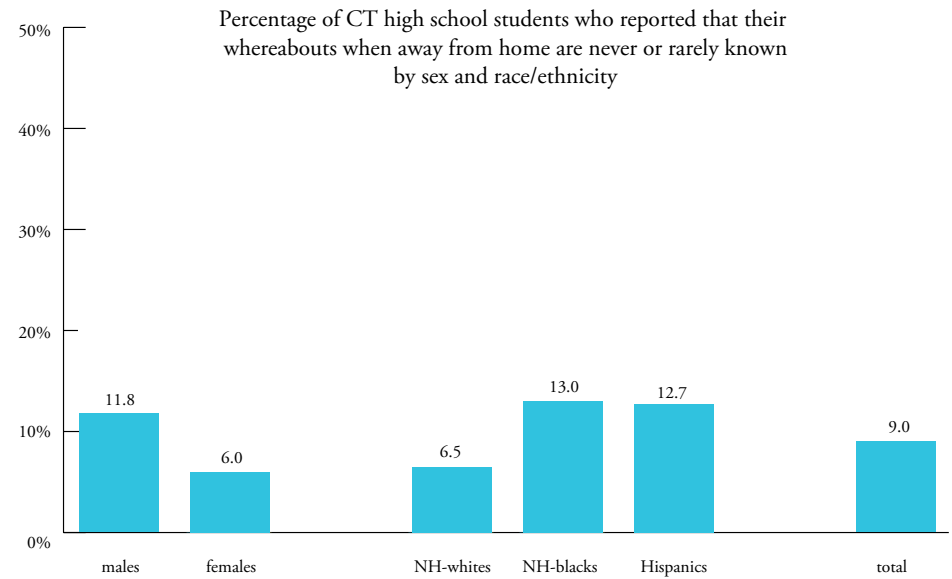
- ◆ In Connecticut, 21.2% of high school students usually spent four or more hours after school without an adult present
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having usually spent four or more hours after school without an adult present:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (26.0%) than in grade 9 (19.2%)



Whereabouts Never or Rarely Known When Away from Home

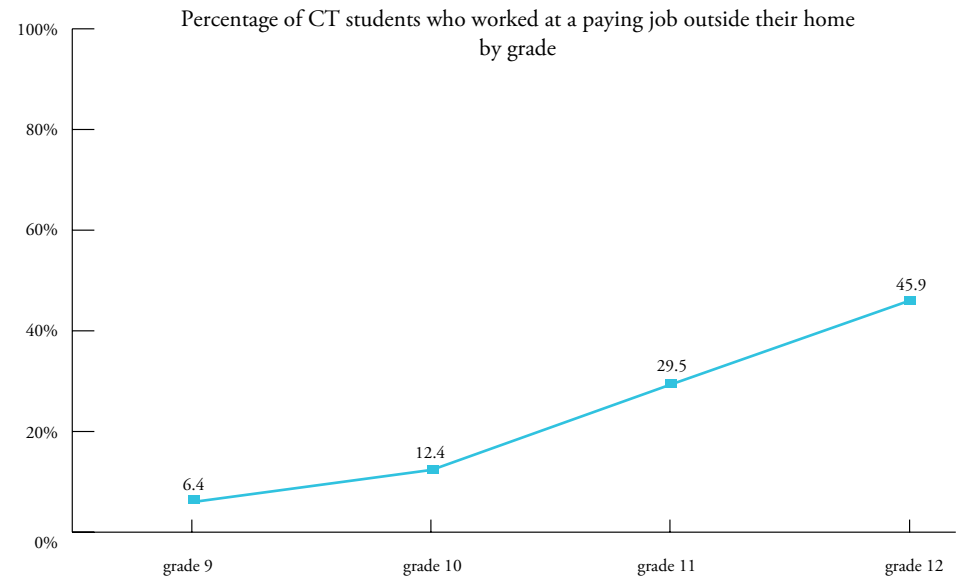
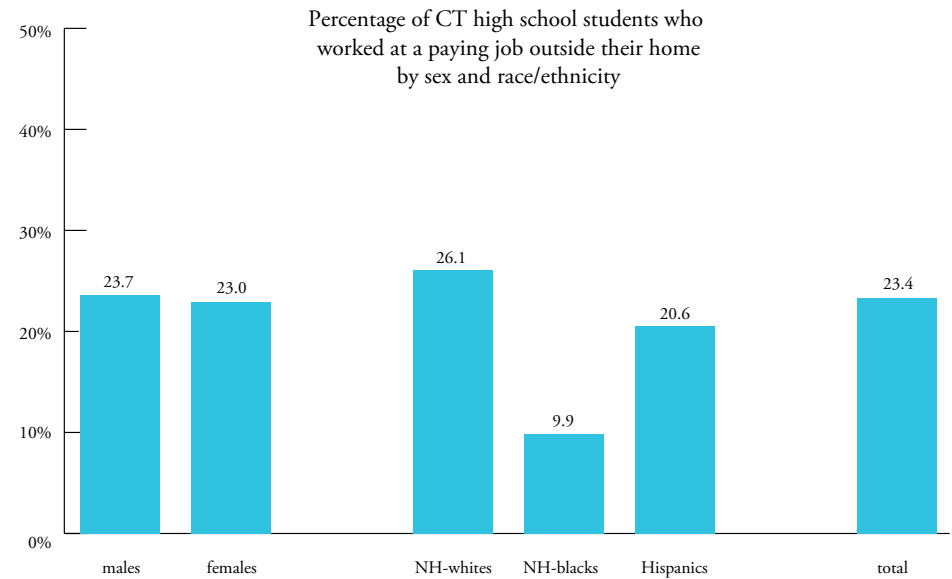
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 9.0% of high school students reported that where they are when they are away from home is never or rarely known by their parents or other adults in their family (i.e., whereabouts when away from home are never or rarely known)
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of students reporting that their whereabouts when away from home are never or rarely known:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (11.8%) than among females (6.0%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among Hispanics (12.7%) than among non-Hispanic whites (6.5%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade



Worked at a Paying Job by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

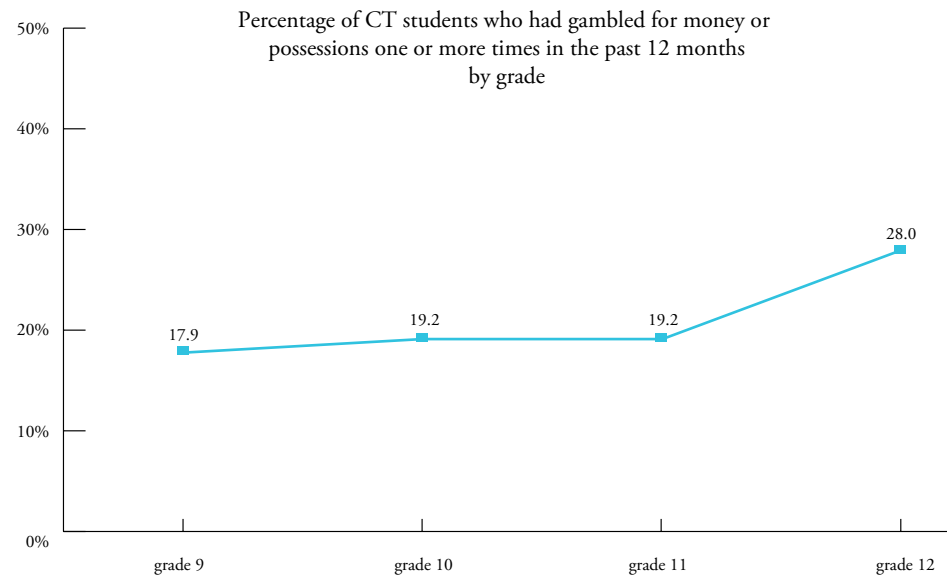
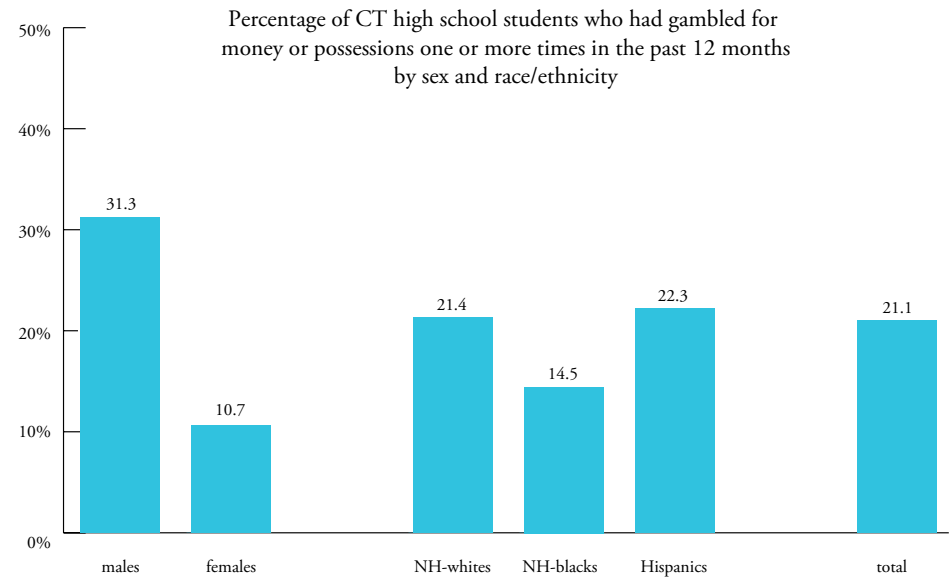
- ◆ In Connecticut, 23.4% of high school students worked at a paying job outside their home five or more hours during an average week when they were in school
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of working at a paying job:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (26.1%) and Hispanics (20.6%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (9.9%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (45.9%) than in grade 11 (29.5%); and both grades 11 and 12 are significantly higher than grades 9 (6.4%) and 10 (12.4%)



Gambled for Money or Possessions

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

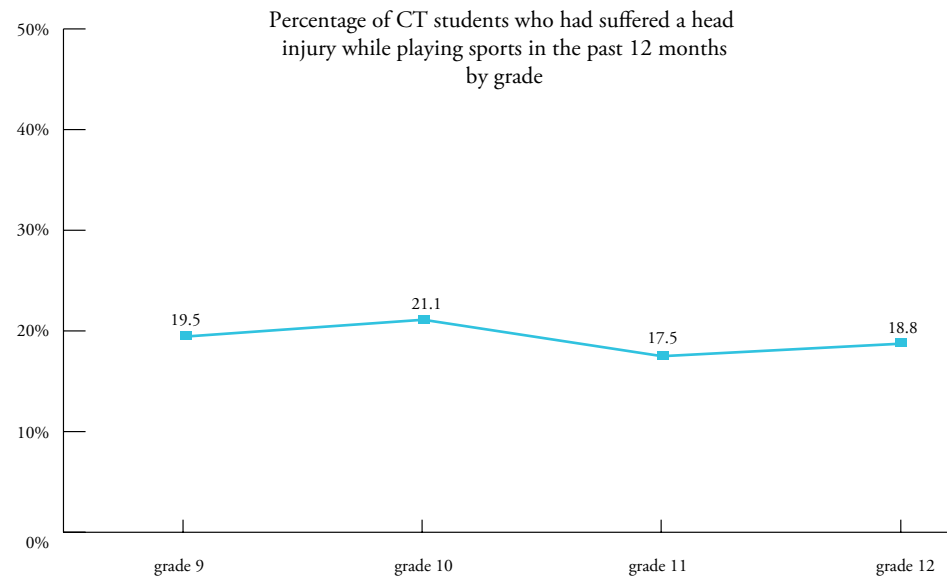
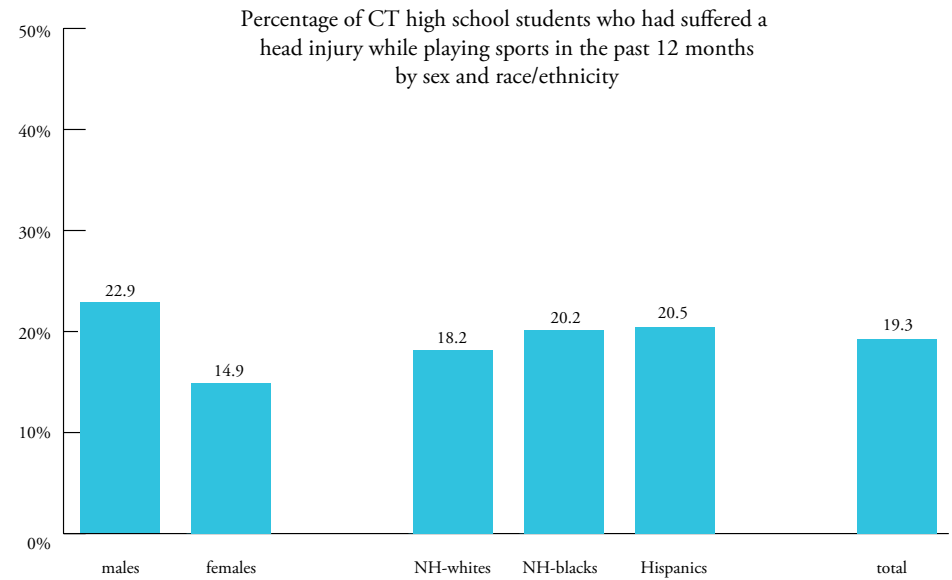
- ◆ In Connecticut, 21.1% of high school students had gambled for money or possessions one or more times during the past 12 months
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having gambled for money or possessions:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (31.3%) than among females (10.7%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 12 (28.0%) than in grades 9 (17.9%) and 10 (19.2%)



Suffered a Head Injury While Playing Sports

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 19.3% of high school students* had suffered a blow or jolt to their head while playing with a sports team (either during a game or practice) which caused them to get “knocked out”, have memory problems, double or blurry vision, headaches or “pressure” in the head, or nausea or vomiting during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having suffered a head injury while playing sports:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (22.9%) than among females (14.9%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



*among the 69.8% of CT high school students who had played sports during the 12 months before the survey

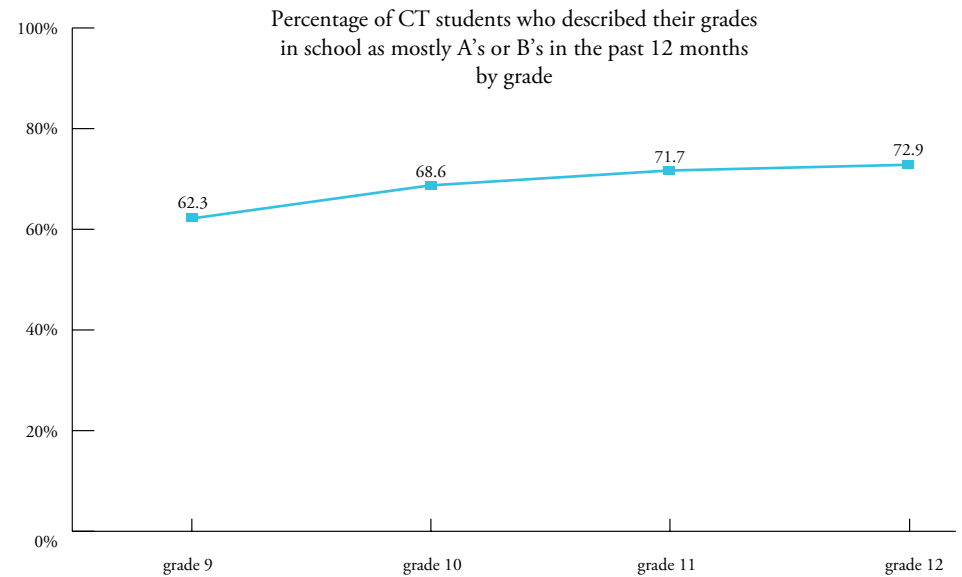
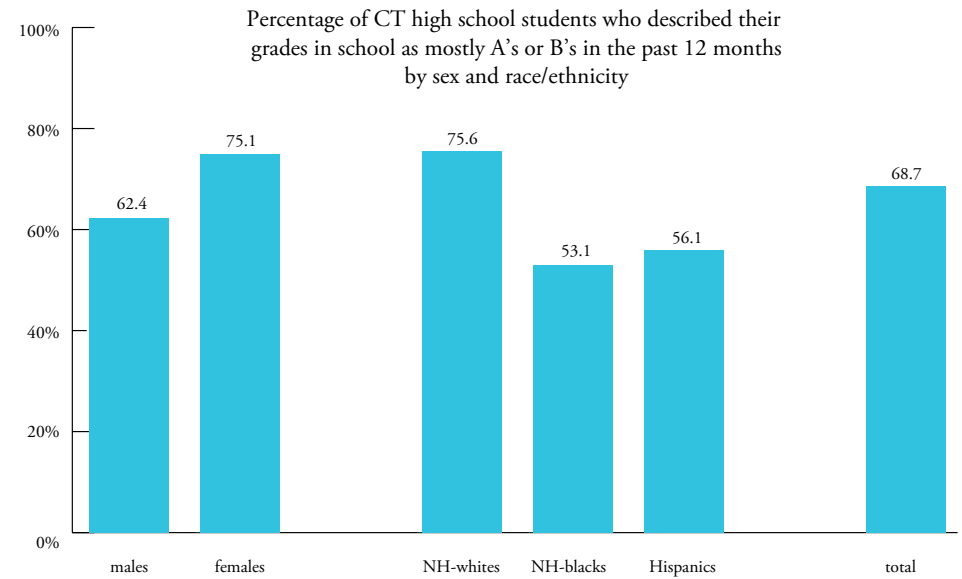


Protective Factors

Described Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

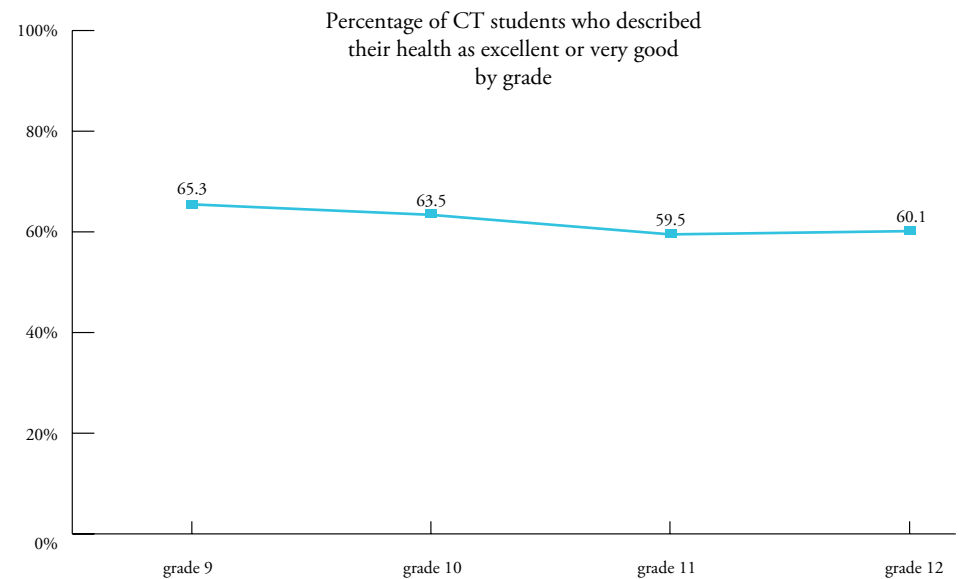
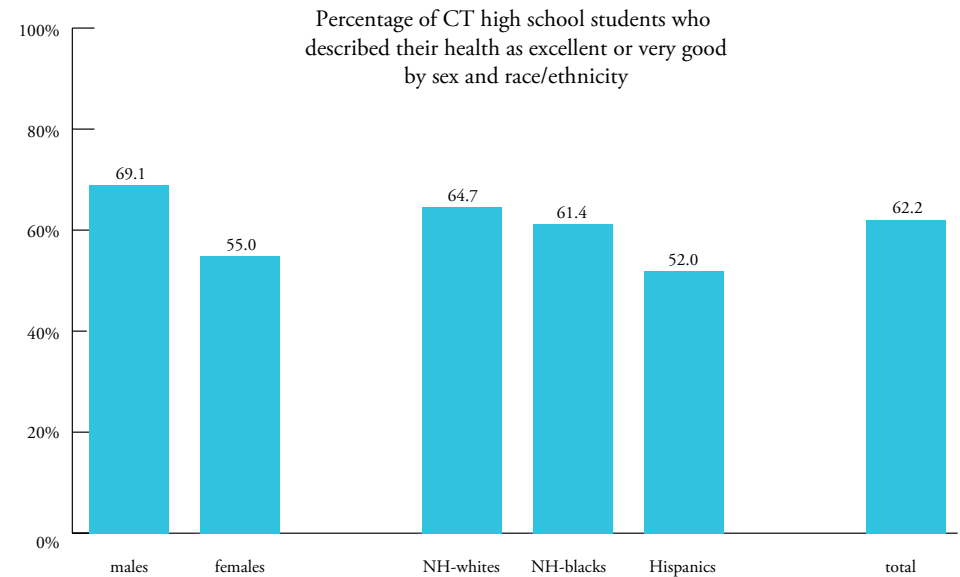
- ◆ In Connecticut, 68.7% of high school students described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of students describing their grades as mostly A's or B's:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (75.1%) than among males (62.4%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (75.6%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (53.1%) and Hispanics (56.1%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade



Described Health As Excellent or Very Good

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

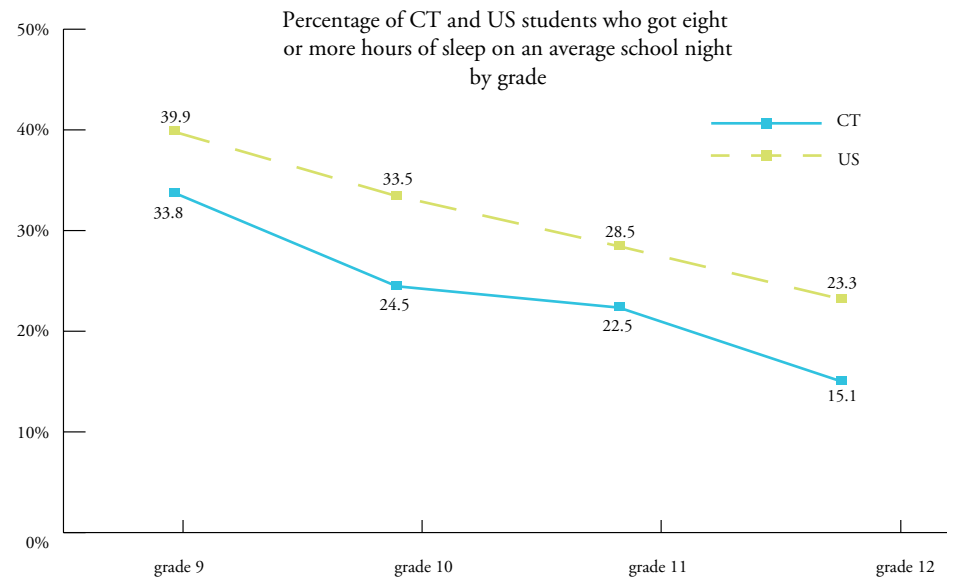
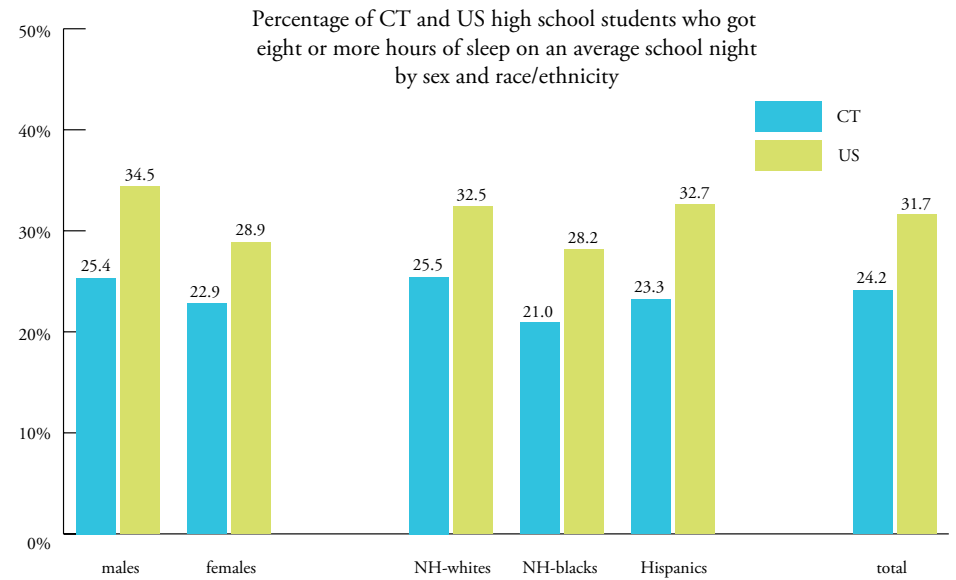
- ◆ In Connecticut, 62.2% of high school students described their health as excellent or very good
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of students describing their health as excellent or very good:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (69.1%) than among females (55.0%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (64.7%) than among Hispanics (52.0%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by grade



Eight or More Hours of Sleep

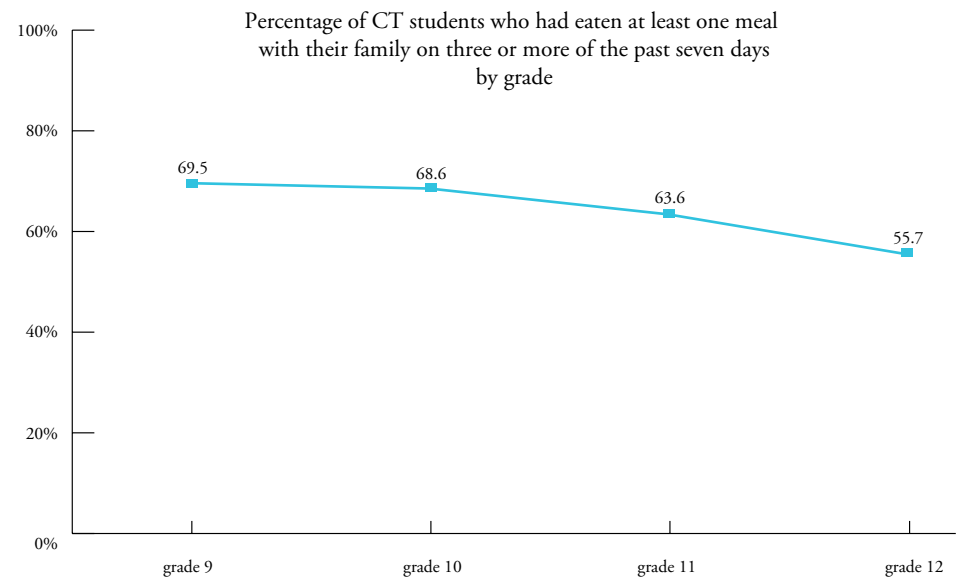
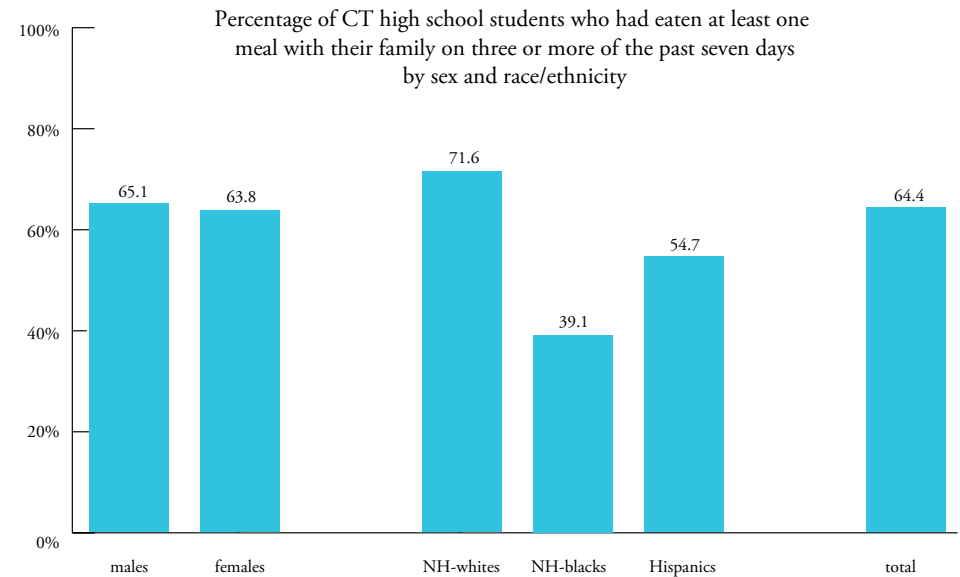
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 24.2% of high school students got eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night
- ◆ Overall in CT, the prevalence of getting eight or more hours of sleep:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grades 9 (33.8%) and 10 (24.5%) than in grade 12 (15.1%); and significantly higher among students in grade 9 (33.8%) than in grade 11 (22.5%)
- ◆ The prevalence of getting eight or more hours of sleep:
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT males (25.4%) and females (22.9%) than among their US counterparts (34.5% and 28.9%, respectively)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic whites in CT (25.5%) than in the US (32.5%)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower in CT (24.2%) than nationwide (31.7%)
 - ◆ Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 10 (24.5%) and 12 (15.1%) than among their US counterparts (33.5% and 23.3%, respectively)



Ate Meals with Their Family by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

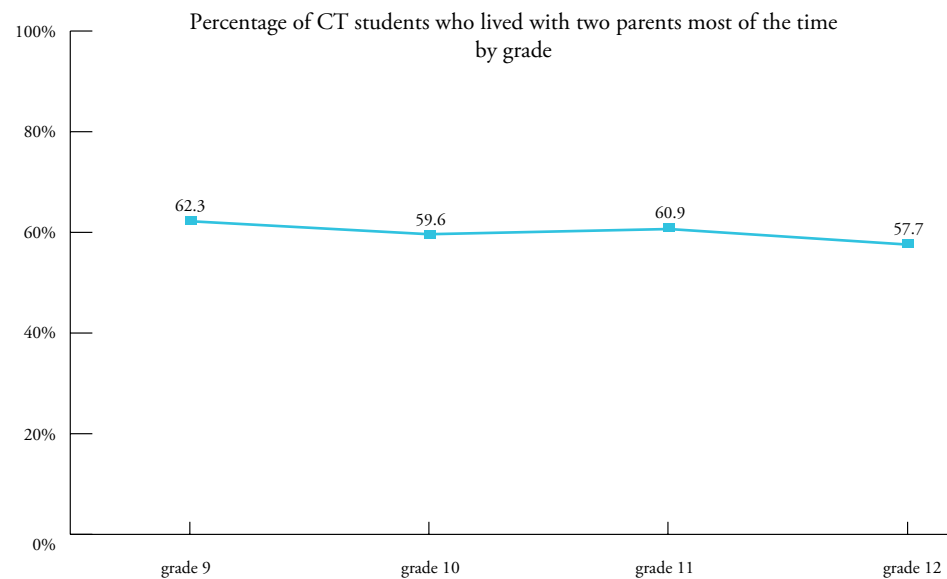
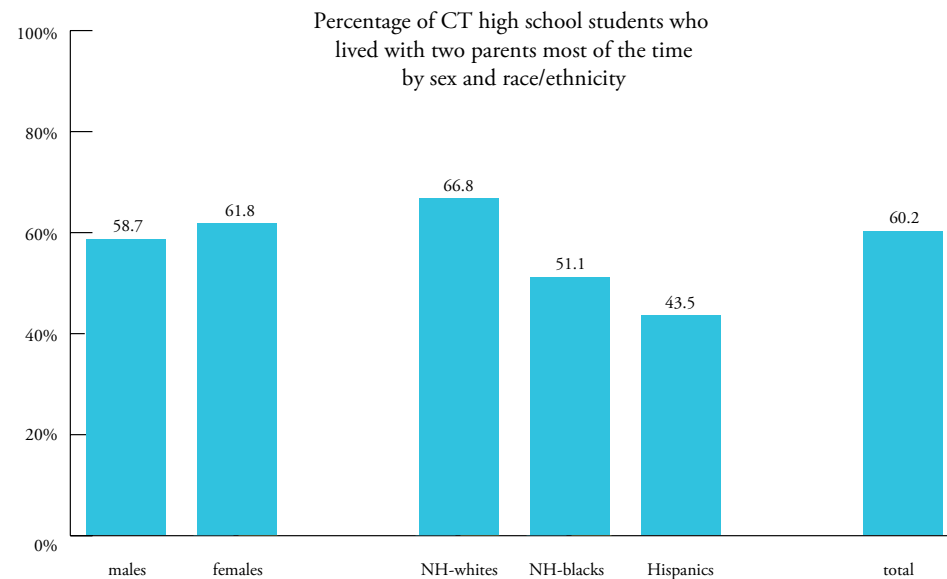
- ◆ In Connecticut, 64.4% of high school students had eaten at least one meal with their family on three or more of the past seven days
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having eaten meals with their family:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (71.6%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (39.1%) and Hispanics (54.7%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grades 9 (69.5%) and 10 (68.6%) than in grade 12 (55.7%)



Lived with Two Parents Most of the Time

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

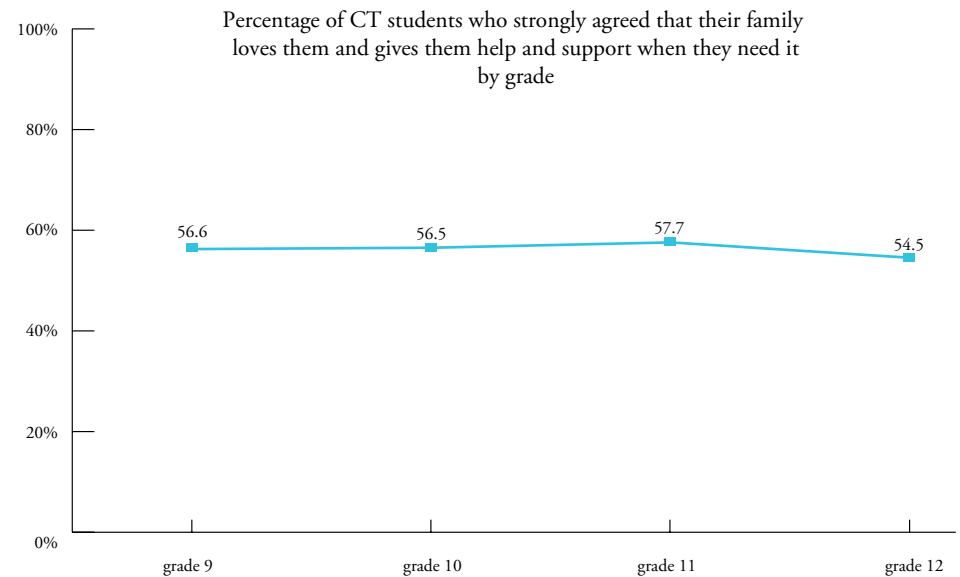
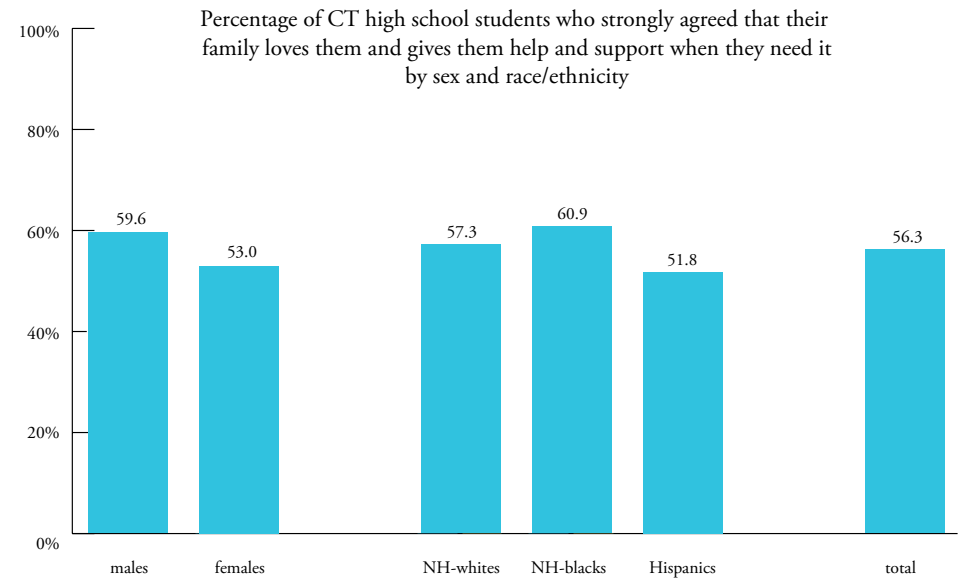
- ◆ In Connecticut, 60.2% of high school students lived with two parents most of the time
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of living with two parents most of the time:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (66.8%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (51.1%) and Hispanics (43.5%)



Have a Family That Loves and Supports Them

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

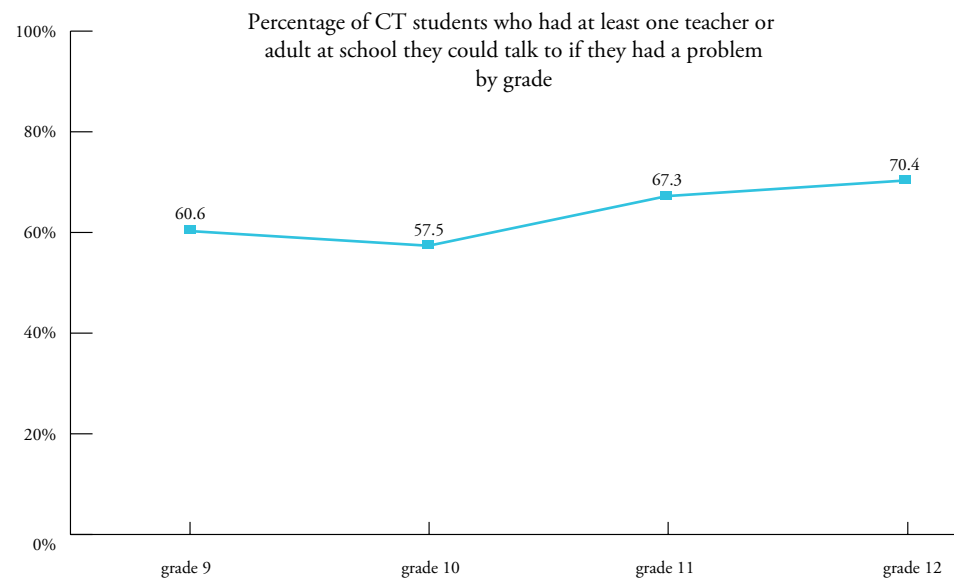
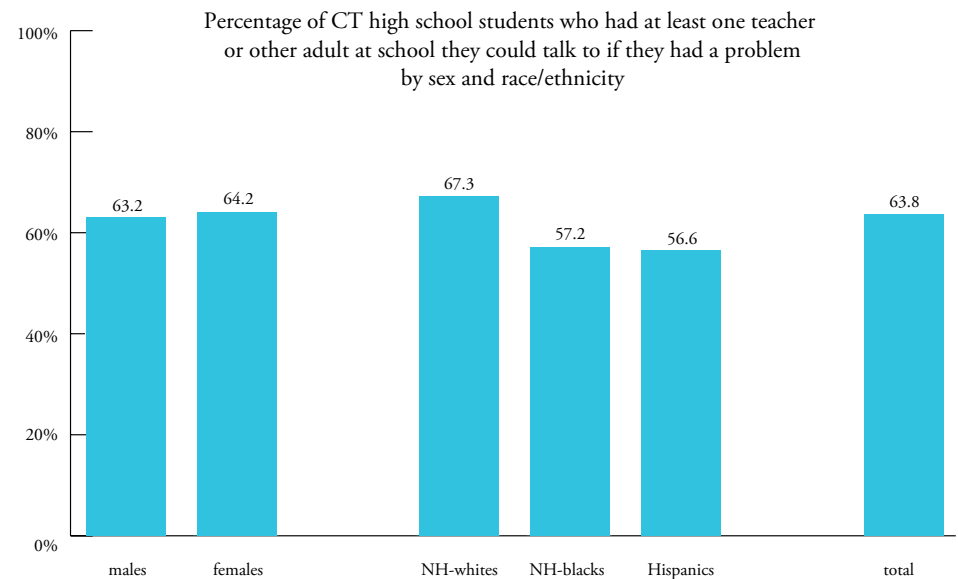
- ◆ In Connecticut, 56.3% of high school students strongly agreed that their family loves them and gives them help and support when they need it
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of strongly agreeing that their family loves and supports them:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among males (59.6%) than among females (53.0%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



Had an Adult at School They Could Talk to if They Had a Problem

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

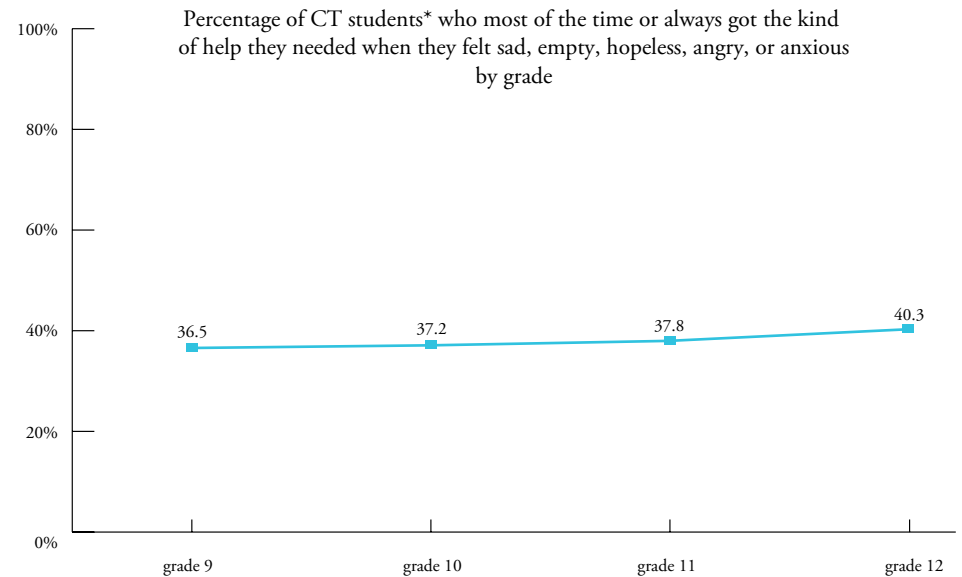
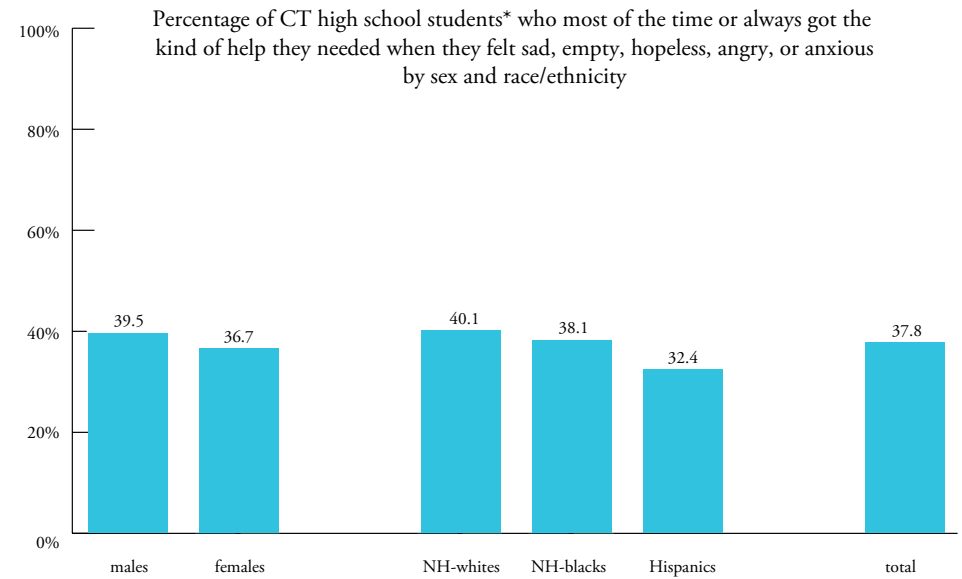
- ◆ In Connecticut, 63.8% of high school students responded that there was at least one teacher or other adult in their school they could talk to if they had a problem
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having an adult at school they could talk to if they had a problem:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (67.3%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (57.2%) and Hispanics (56.6%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grades 11 (67.3%) and 12 (70.4%) than in grade 10 (57.5%)



Most of the Time or Always Got the Help They Needed

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 37.8% of high school students* most of the time or always got the kind of help they needed when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of most of the time or always getting the kind of help they needed does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade

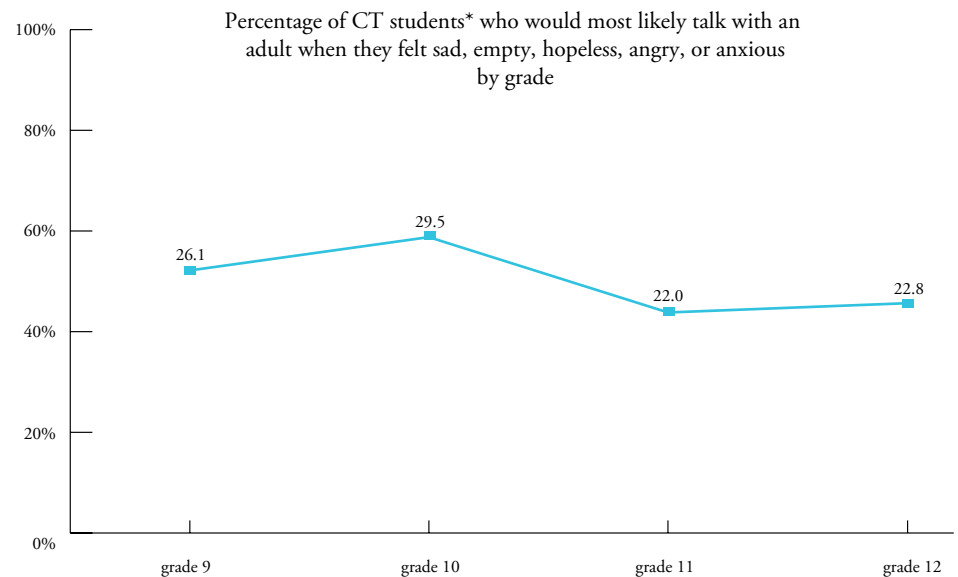
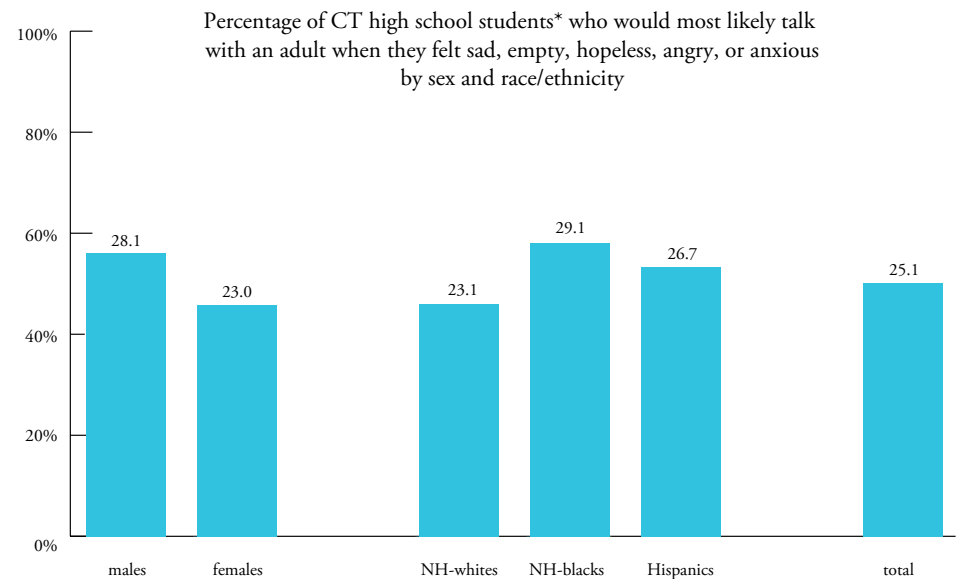


*among the approximately 74.0% of students who had ever felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious

Most Likely to Talk with an Adult When They Felt Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry, or Anxious

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 25.1% of high school students* would most likely talk with an adult (parent or other adult family member, school nurse, school counselor or teacher, or other adult) when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of most likely talking with an adult does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade

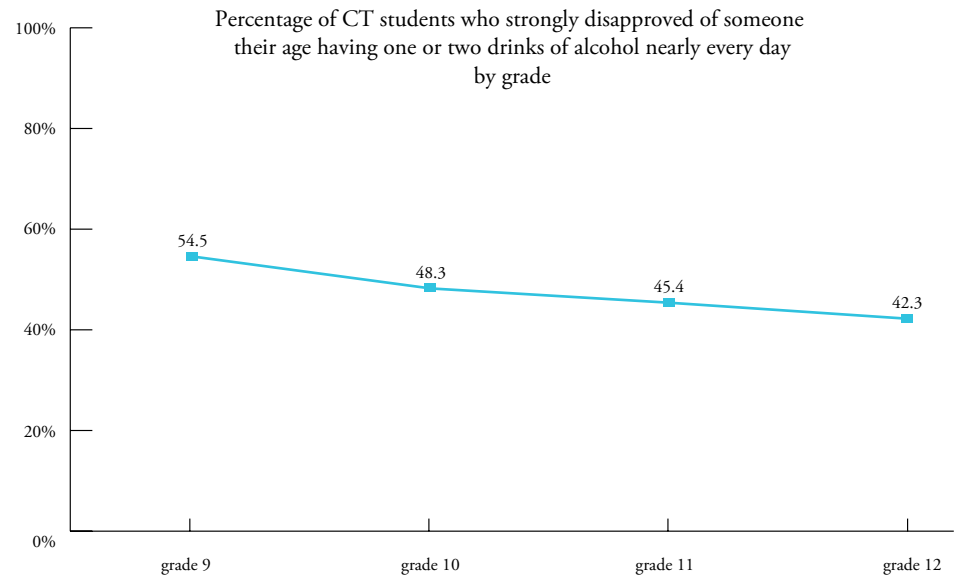
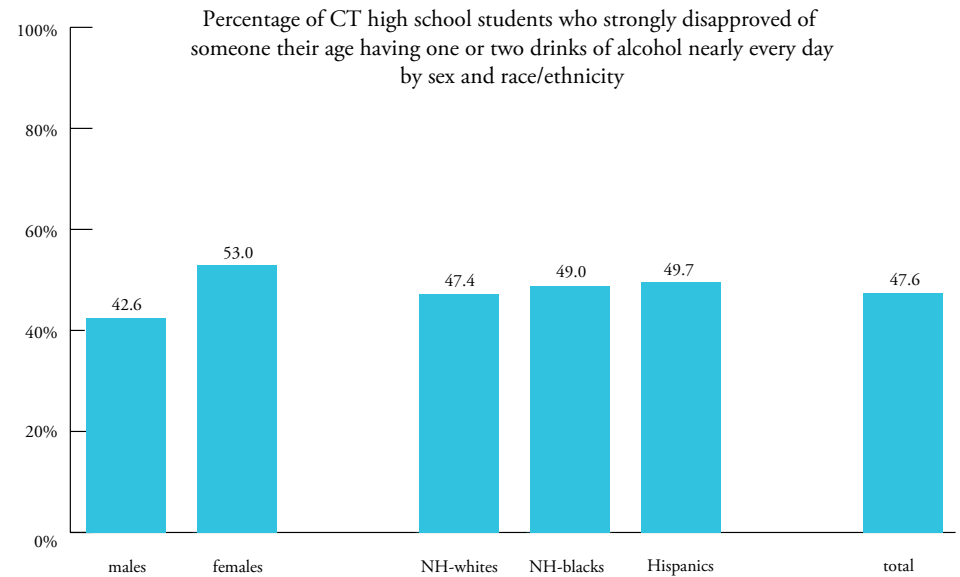


*among the approximately 74.0% of students who had ever felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious

Strongly Disapproved of Having Drinks of Alcohol Nearly Every Day

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

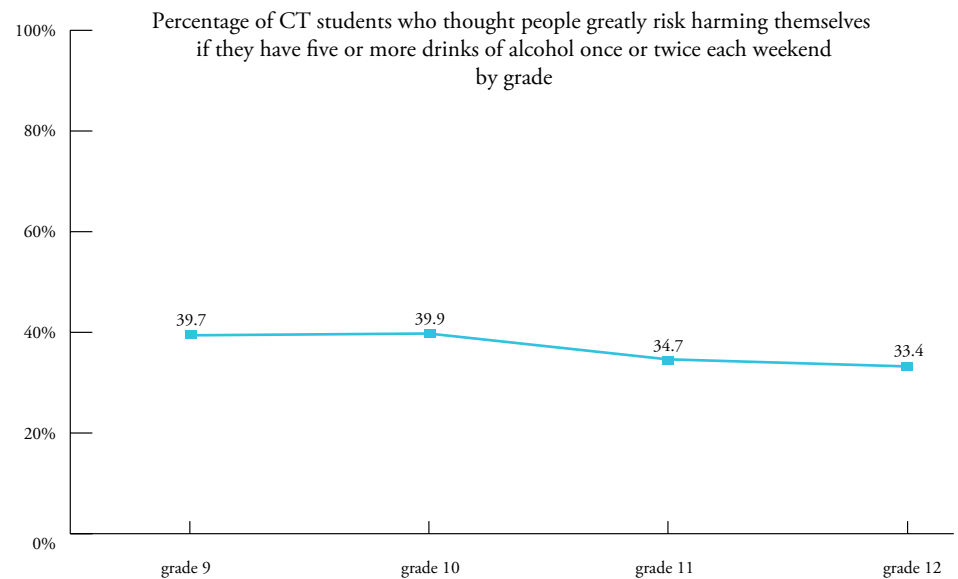
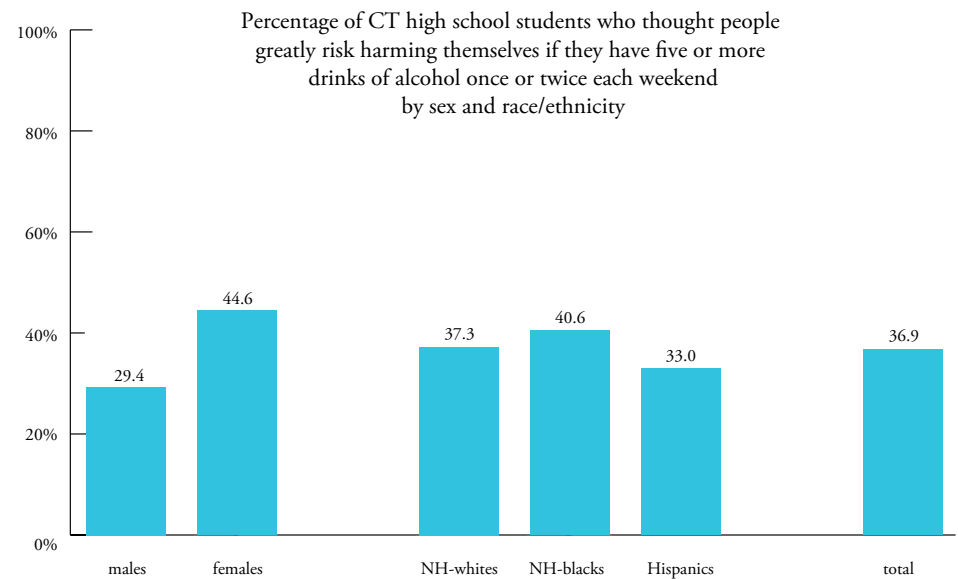
- ◆ In Connecticut, 47.6% of high school students strongly disapproved of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of strongly disapproving of having drinks of alcohol nearly every day:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (53.0%) than among males (42.6%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grade 9 (54.5%) than in grade 12 (42.3%)



Thought That Drinking Alcohol Each Weekend Is Risky

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

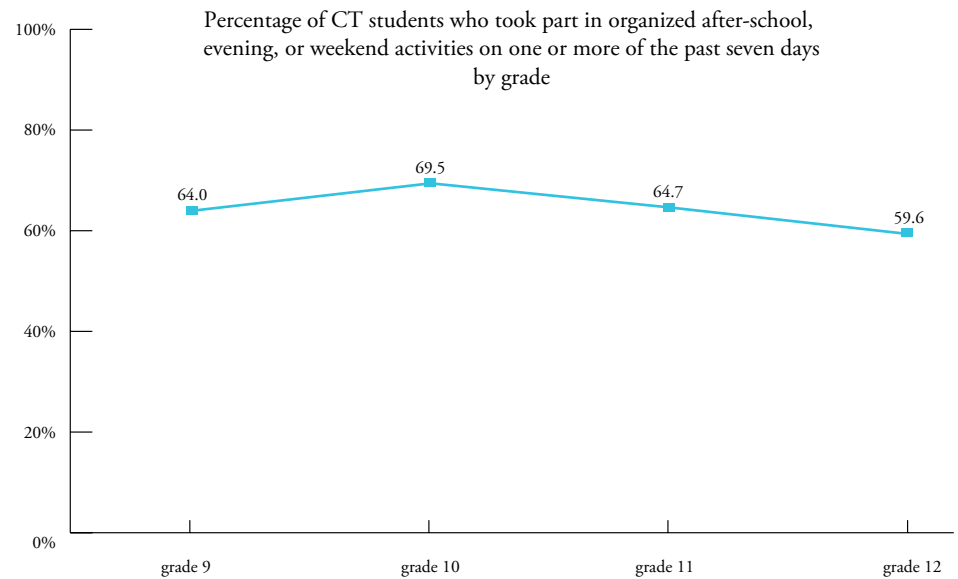
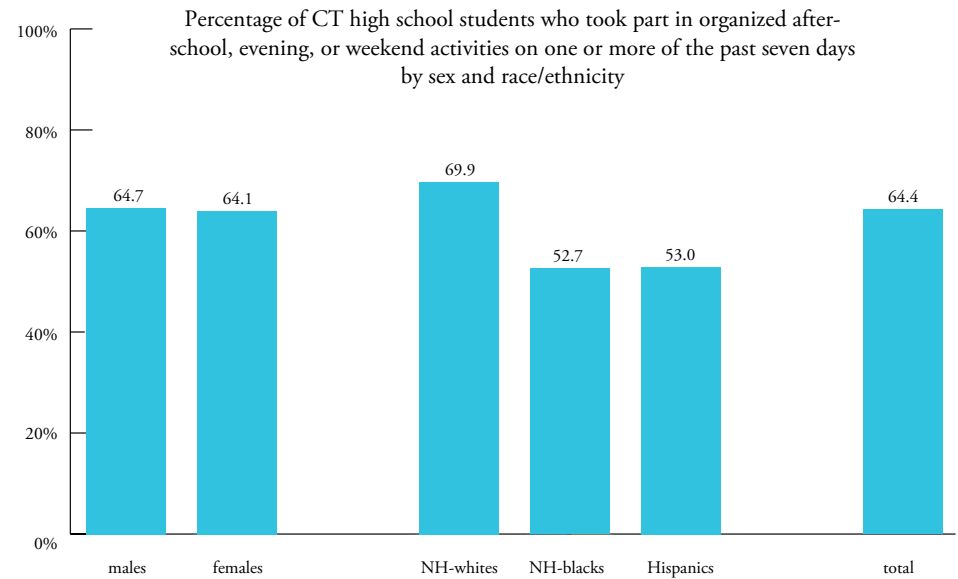
- ◆ In Connecticut, 36.9% of high school students thought that people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice each weekend
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of thinking that drinking alcohol each weekend is risky:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (44.6%) than among males (29.4%)
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



Took Part in Organized Activities by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

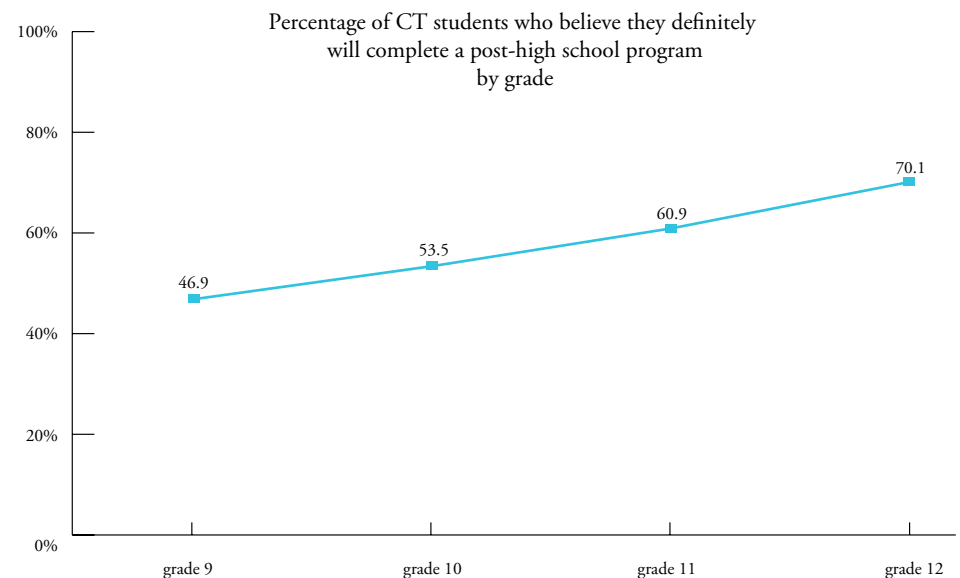
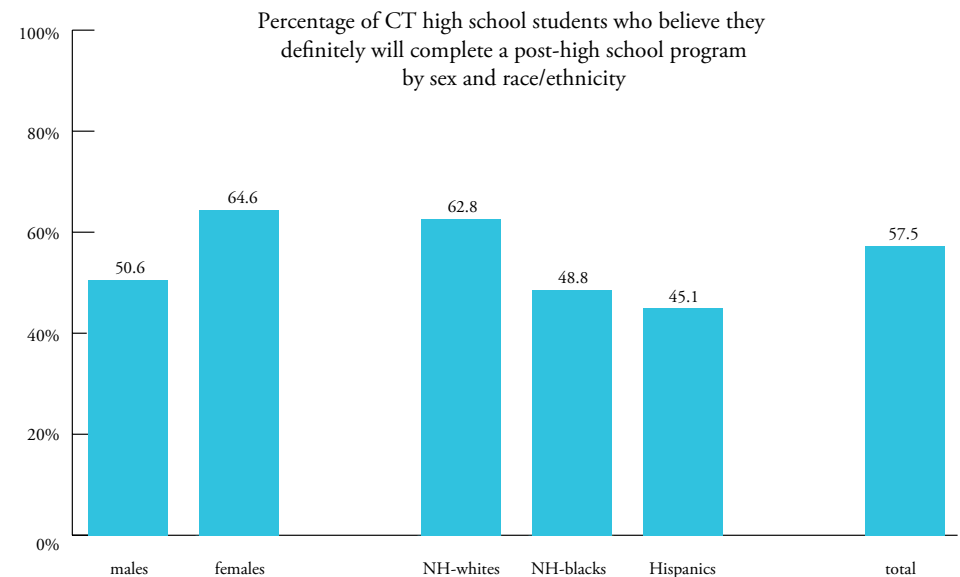
- ◆ In Connecticut, 64.4% of high school students had taken part in organized after-school, evening, or weekend activities (such as school clubs; sports; community center groups; music, art, or dance lessons; drama; church; or other supervised activities) on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having taken part in organized activities:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (69.9%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (52.7%) and Hispanics (53.0%)



Believe They Definitely Will Complete a Post-High School Program

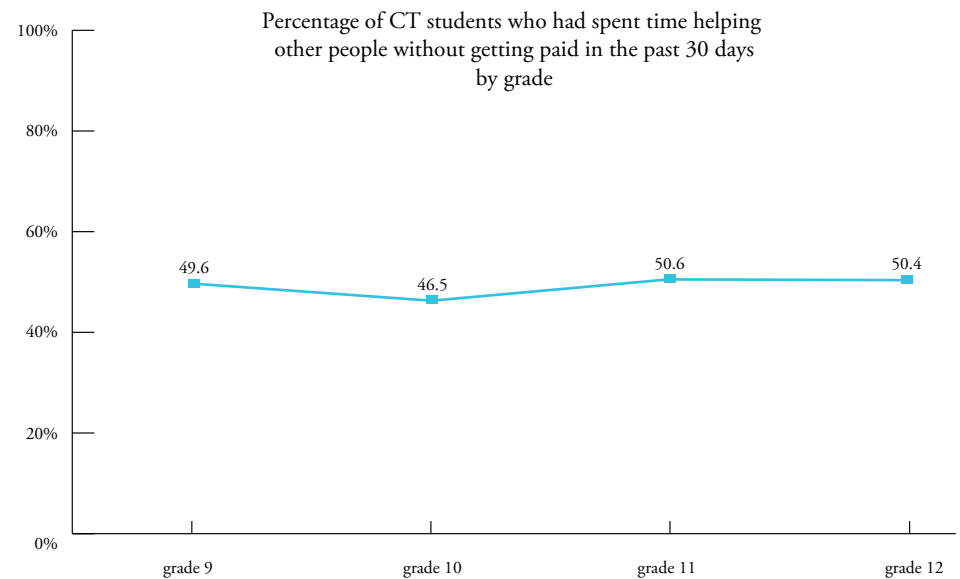
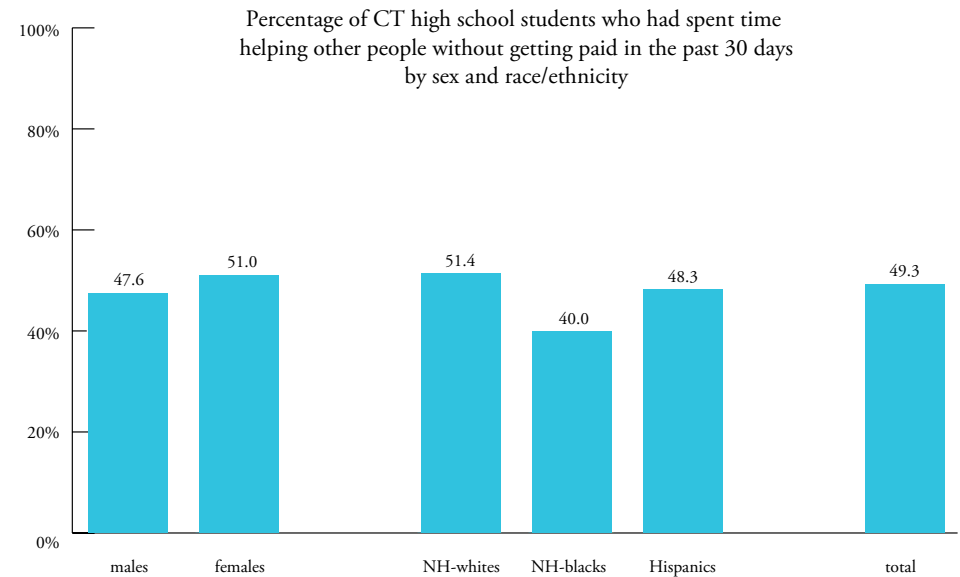
by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 57.5% of high school students believe they definitely will complete a post-high school program, such as a vocational program, military service, community college, or 4-year college
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of believing they definitely will complete a post-high school program:
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among females (64.6%) than among males (50.6%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (62.8%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (48.8%) and Hispanics (45.1%)
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among students in grades 11 (60.9%) and 12 (70.1%) than in grade 9 (46.9%); and significantly higher among students in grade 12 (70.1%) than in grade 10 (53.5%)



Spent Time Helping People by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade

- ◆ In Connecticut, 49.3% of high school students had spent one or more hours during the past 30 days helping other people without getting paid (such as helping out at a hospital, daycare center, food pantry, youth program, community service agency, or doing other things) to make their community a better place for people to live
- ◆ Overall, the prevalence of having spent time helping other people:
 - ◆ Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - ◆ Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (51.4%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (40.0%)





**Tables
2011 and 2013
Prevalence Rate Comparisons**

Unintentional Injury and Violence	Overall				Males				Females			
	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI
Never or rarely wore a seat belt*	9.2%	(7.8-10.8)	8.0%	(6.7-9.6)	10.9%	(9.3-12.8)	8.9%	(6.7-11.8)	7.3%	(5.5-9.6)	7.0%	(5.6-8.7)
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol†	25.2%	(22.1-28.5)	22.2%	(20.2-24.3)	25.0%	(21.1-29.4)	23.0%	(20.7-25.5)	25.4%	(22.3-28.8)	21.3%	(18.1-24.8)
Carried a weapon on school property‡	6.6%	(5.4-8.2)	6.6%	(5.1-8.6)	9.8%	(7.8-12.4)	9.5%	(7.4-12.3)	3.4%	(2.2-5.2)	3.6%	(2.2-5.9)
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property‡	6.8%	(5.4-8.4)	7.1%	(5.7-8.8)	8.8%	(6.9-11.1)	9.2%	(6.9-12.2)	4.6%	(3.1-6.6)	4.7%	(3.6-6.1)
Did not go to school because of safety concerns‡	5.3%	(3.9-7.0)	6.8%	(5.6-8.3)	6.1%	(4.8-7.7)	6.6%	(5.2-8.4)	4.3%	(2.6-7.1)	7.1%	(5.4-9.4)
In a physical fight‡	25.1%	(22.0-28.4)	22.4%	(20.0-25.1)	32.4%	(28.8-36.2)	29.2%	(26.1-32.5)	17.6%	(14.7-20.8)	15.1%	(12.6-17.9)
Had property stolen or deliberately damaged at school‡	25.0%	(22.5-27.6)	20.8%	(18.8-22.9)	27.8%	(24.1-31.7)	21.6%	(18.9-24.6)	22.3%	(18.7-26.2)	19.8%	(17.2-22.8)
Bullied on school property‡	21.6%	(19.4-24.0)	21.9%	(20.0-24.0)	22.3%	(19.0-26.1)	17.9%	(15.6-20.6)	20.6%	(17.4-24.3)	26.1%	(22.8-29.6)
Electronically bullied‡	16.3%	(14.6-18.0)	17.5%	(15.1-20.2)	12.5%	(10.7-14.5)	12.3%	(10.3-14.6)	20.1%	(17.1-23.3)	22.8%	(18.9-27.2)
Teased because of physical appearance‡	25.5%	(22.8-28.3)	25.7%	(23.3-28.3)	25.2%	(22.3-28.3)	21.8%	(19.5-24.4)	25.7%	(22.5-29.3)	29.8%	(26.3-33.5)
Teased because of perceived sexual orientation‡	10.2%	(8.7-11.9)	10.9%	(9.3-12.7)	11.1%	(8.6-14.3)	11.7%	(9.9-13.7)	9.1%	(7.5-11.0)	10.1%	(7.6-13.2)
Forced to have sexual intercourse	7.3%	(6.3-8.4)	9.2%	(7.7-11.0)	4.4%	(3.6-5.4)	6.8%	(5.3-8.7)	10.2%	(8.4-12.4)	11.6%	(9.3-14.5)
Self-injury‡	16.1%	(14.0-18.6)	16.7%	(14.2-19.5)	10.7%	(8.1-14.2)	11.4%	(9.4-13.9)	21.6%	(18.7-24.9)	22.0%	(18.7-25.8)
Felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row‡	24.4%	(21.7-27.2)	27.2%	(24.3-30.2)	18.0%	(15.2-21.2)	19.7%	(17.3-22.5)	31.0%	(26.8-35.5)	34.9%	(30.4-39.7)
Seriously considered attempting suicide‡	14.6%	(12.8-16.6)	14.5%	(13.1-16.0)	11.9%	(9.4-15.0)	10.9%	(9.2-12.9)	17.3%	(14.7-20.4)	18.1%	(16.0-20.4)
Actually attempted suicide‡	6.7%	(5.5-8.0)	8.1%	(6.4-10.1)	5.2%	(3.8-7.0)	8.1%	(5.8-11.2)	8.2%	(6.7-10.0)	7.8%	(6.3-9.7)

*when riding in a car driven by someone else

†on 1 or more of the past 30 days

‡in the past 12 months

Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use	Overall				Males				Females			
	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI
Smoked on 1 or more of the past 30 days	15.9%	(13.1-19.1)	13.5%	(11.1-16.3)	17.3%	(14.3-20.7)	15.1%	(12.4-18.4)	14.4%	(11.1-18.3)	11.4%	(8.3-15.5)
Drank alcohol before age 13 years*	15.6%	(13.4-18.0)	14.9%	(12.6-17.6)	18.2%	(15.6-21.1)	18.8%	(16.4-21.5)	12.7%	(10.6-15.1)	10.7%	(8.1-14.0)
Drank alcohol on 1 or more of the past 30 days	41.5%	(37.7-45.5)	36.7%	(32.7-41.0)	41.3%	(36.1-46.6)	36.4%	(31.9-41.2)	42.1%	(38.1-46.1)	37.0%	(32.2-42.0)
Five or more drinks of alcohol in a row†	22.3%	(18.9-26.1)	20.0%	(17.3-23.0)	25.4%	(20.6-30.9)	23.0%	(19.7-26.7)	19.3%	(15.8-23.4)	16.8%	(14.2-19.8)
Used marijuana before age 13 years	6.3%	(5.1-7.9)	7.0%	(5.4-8.9)	8.3%	(6.2-10.9)	10.0%	(7.8-12.7)	4.4%	(2.9-6.5)	3.8%	(2.5-5.6)
Used marijuana on 1 or more of the past 30 days	24.1%	(21.3-27.3)	26.0%	(23.2-29.1)	27.3%	(23.5-31.4)	29.4%	(26.0-33.0)	21.0%	(17.6-24.8)	22.6%	(18.6-27.1)
Ever used cocaine	5.0%	(3.7-6.7)	4.9%	(3.9-6.0)	6.3%	(4.5-8.7)	6.9%	(5.4-8.8)	3.6%	(2.4-5.3)	2.7%	(1.9-3.9)
Ever used inhalants	9.0%	(7.4-10.8)	8.1%	(6.9-9.5)	8.7%	(6.9-10.8)	8.5%	(7.0-10.3)	9.1%	(7.2-11.5)	7.5%	(6.0-9.3)
Ever used heroin	2.9%	(1.9-4.4)	3.4%	(2.7-4.3)	4.2%	(2.7-6.4)	5.4%	(4.2-6.8)	1.7%	(0.9-3.3)	1.2%	(0.7-2.2)
Ever used methamphetamines	3.2%	(2.3-4.6)	4.3%	(3.3-5.6)	4.4%	(3.0-6.4)	6.4%	(4.6-8.9)	2.1%	(1.3-3.3)	2.0%	(1.3-2.9)

*other than a few sips

†on 1 or more of the past 30 days

Sexual Behaviors and Topics Related to Sexual Behavior	Overall				Males				Females			
	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI
Ever had sexual intercourse	42.7%	(38.0-47.6)	41.1%	(37.6-44.6)	43.7%	(38.0-49.6)	43.2%	(38.8-47.6)	41.8%	(36.6-47.1)	39.0%	(35.2-42.9)
Had sexual intercourse before age 13 years	4.9%	(3.6-6.7)	3.6%	(3.0-4.4)	6.5%	(4.5-9.4)	5.4%	(4.1-7.0)	3.3%	(2.0-5.3)	1.9%	(1.2-2.7)
Have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life	10.6%	(8.7-12.9)	10.8%	(9.1-12.9)	12.6%	(9.8-16.0)	13.9%	(11.2-17.1)	8.6%	(6.5-11.3)	7.8%	(6.3-9.7)
Currently sexually active*	30.5%	(27.0-34.3)	30.3%	(27.2-33.5)	29.2%	(24.8-33.9)	29.6%	(26.1-33.3)	31.9%	(27.4-36.8)	30.8%	(26.9-35.0)
Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse [†]	18.8%	(15.5-22.5)	20.3%	(16.9-24.1)	19.4%	(14.8-24.8)	24.8%	(18.8-31.9)	18.2%	(13.7-23.7)	16.0%	(12.5-20.3)
Have been pregnant or have gotten someone pregnant [†]	8.2%	(4.2-10.8)	6.9%	(3.4-10.3)	7.5%	(4.2-10.8)	8.9%	(3.6-14.1)	8.8%	(3.9-13.7)	4.7%	(1.7-7.6)
Have had sexual contact with males and females	5.0%	(4.1-6.0)	4.8%	(3.7-6.2)	2.8%	(1.6-4.7)	2.2%	(1.5-3.3)	6.9%	(5.2-8.9)	7.4%	(5.4-10.2)
Described themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual	7.2%	(6.1-8.5)	7.9%	(6.5-9.6)	5.2%	(3.7-7.2)	5.7%	(4.3-7.4)	9.0%	(7.3-11.0)	10.2%	(7.8-13.3)
Ever tested for HIV [†]	23.3%	(17.7-28.9)	22.3%	(17.6-27.0)	21.8%	(14.6-28.9)	23.2%	(16.9-29.5)	24.7%	(18.0-31.3)	21.4%	(16.8-26.0)
Ever had a sexually transmitted disease [†]	8.0%	(5.3-10.7)	6.9%	(4.7-9.1)	6.4%	(2.4-10.5)	7.4%	(4.1-10.7)	9.1%	(4.9-13.4)	6.5%	(3.0-9.9)

*had sexual intercourse with at least one person in the past three months

[†]among students who were currently sexually active

Physical Activity and Weight	Overall				Males				Females			
	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days	49.5%	(45.6-53.4)	46.6%	(43.3-49.9)	57.9%	(52.9-62.7)	55.3%	(51.5-59.1)	41.1%	(36.5-45.9)	37.8%	(33.7-42.1)
Used computers three or more hours per day*	30.5%	(27.7-33.5)	36.7%	(33.6-39.9)	32.9%	(28.9-37.0)	34.5%	(31.0-38.3)	28.0%	(24.3-31.9)	39.0%	(34.8-43.3)
Watched television three or more hours per day	27.1%	(23.9-30.5)	24.1%	(21.6-26.8)	27.5%	(23.4-31.9)	25.1%	(22.4-28.0)	26.7%	(23.0-30.8)	23.2%	(20.2-26.6)
Overweight	14.1%	(12.4-16.1)	13.9%	(12.4-15.6)	16.5%	(14.3-19.0)	14.3%	(12.2-16.8)	11.7%	(9.8-13.9)	13.5%	(11.4-16.0)
Obese	12.5%	(10.1-15.5)	12.3%	(10.2-14.7)	16.5%	(13.6-19.9)	14.5%	(11.7-17.8)	8.4%	(6.2-11.3)	10.1%	(7.7-13.1)
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	28.7%	(26.5-30.9)	29.4%	(26.9-31.9)	26.2%	(23.6-29.1)	23.8%	(21.4-26.5)	31.0%	(28.2-34.0)	35.0%	(31.0-39.2)
Were trying to lose weight	47.1%	(43.9-50.3)	47.2%	(44.9-49.5)	34.7%	(30.4-39.3)	30.6%	(27.4-34.0)	59.8%	(55.6-63.9)	64.0%	(60.6-67.3)

*for something that is not school work on an average school day

Other Health-Risk Behaviors	Overall				Males				Females			
	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI
Usually spent four or more hours after school without an adult present	23.5%	(21.5-25.6)	21.2%	(19.5-23.0)	24.9%	(21.3-28.8)	20.7%	(18.2-23.4)	22.2%	(19.4-25.3)	21.5%	(18.9-24.4)
Whereabouts never or rarely known when away from home	8.4%	(7.0-10.1)	9.0%	(7.6-10.6)	10.9%	(8.7-13.6)	11.8%	(9.5-14.6)	5.7%	(4.0-8.1)	6.0%	(4.8-7.5)
Worked at a paying job five or more hours during an average week while in school	21.6%	(18.8-24.6)	23.4%	(20.4-26.6)	21.8%	(18.7-25.2)	23.7%	(19.6-28.3)	21.2%	(17.1-26.1)	23.0%	(19.9-26.5)
Gambled for money or possessions†	25.2%	(22.8-27.7)	21.1%	(18.7-23.7)	38.2%	(34.2-42.3)	31.3%	(27.6-35.3)	11.8%	(9.7-14.3)	10.7%	(8.9-12.9)

†in the past 12 months

Protective Factors	Overall				Males				Females			
	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI	2011	95% CI	2013	95% CI
Described grades in school as mostly A's or B's*	71.1%	(65.7-75.9)	68.7%	(63.9-73.1)	64.5%	(58.8-69.8)	62.4%	(57.2-67.3)	78.1%	(72.5-82.8)	75.1%	(69.5-80.0)
Described health as excellent or very good	62.9%	(59.9-65.9)	62.2%	(59.3-64.9)	66.8%	(63.5-69.9)	69.1%	(66.2-71.8)	58.9%	(55.2-62.5)	55.0%	(51.1-58.9)
Eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night	26.2%	(23.6-28.9)	24.2%	(21.8-26.7)	26.9%	(23.6-30.69)	25.4%	(22.8-28.3)	25.3%	(22.0-29.0)	22.9%	(19.6-26.5)
Ate at least one meal with their family on three or more of the past seven days	65.5%	(61.7-69.2)	64.4%	(60.5-68.2)	64.3%	(60.4-68.1)	65.1%	(60.8-69.2)	66.9%	(62.3-71.1)	63.8%	(58.9-68.4)
Lived with two parents most of the time	61.8%	(57.4-65.9)	60.2%	(56.7-63.7)	61.7%	(57.4-66.0)	58.7%	(55.9-61.6)	61.5%	(56.4-66.7)	61.8%	(56.9-66.8)
Strongly agreed that their family loves and supports them	58.1%	(55.4-60.8)	56.3%	(54.1-58.4)	60.4%	(56.1-64.7)	59.6%	(57.4-61.9)	56.0%	(53.4-58.6)	53.0%	(50.0-56.0)
Most of the time or always get the kind of help they need when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious†	38.0%	(34.5-41.5)	37.8%	(34.8-40.9)	34.8%	(30.2-39.4)	39.5%	(34.8-44.1)	40.7%	(36.0-45.5)	36.7%	(33.2-40.2)
Strongly disapproved of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day	47.6%	(45.0-50.3)	47.6%	(45.0-50.3)	40.9%	(37.0-44.8)	42.6%	(37.8-46.5)	54.9%	(50.7-59.1)	53.0%	(49.9-56.0)

*in the past 12 months

†among students who have ever felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious



Trend Analysis

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries and Violence

Never or Rarely Wore a Seat Belt

During 1997-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else (23.6%-8.0%). A significant quadratic trend was also identified. The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seat belt decreased from 1997-2007 (23.6%-9.1%) and then did not change significantly from 2007-2013 (9.1%-8.0%). The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seat belt did not change significantly from 2011 (9.2%) to 2013 (8.0%). [Figure 1]

Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

During 1997-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having ridden, one or more times in the 30 days before the survey, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (38.3%-22.2%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol did not change significantly from 2011 (25.2%) to 2013 (22.2%). [Figure 2]

Carried a Weapon on School Property

During 1997-2013, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property one or more times in the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property did not change from 2011 (6.6%) to 2013 (6.6%). [Figure 3]

Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

During 1997-2013, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified

in the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times in the past 12 months. The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property did not change significantly from 2011 (6.8%) to 2013 (7.1%). [Figure 4]

Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

During 1997-2013, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of having not gone to school on 1 or more of the 30 days before the survey because of safety concerns (3.0%-6.8%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns did not change significantly from 2011 (5.3%) to 2013 (6.8%). [Figure 5]

In a Physical Fight

During 1997-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having been in a physical fight one or more times in the past 12 months (33.8%-22.4%). A significant quadratic trend was also identified. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight did not change significantly from 1997-2007 (33.8%-31.4%) and then decreased from 2007-2013 (31.4%-22.4%). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight did not change significantly from 2011 (25.1%) to 2013 (22.4%). [Figure 6]

Had Property Stolen or Deliberately Damaged on School Property

During 1997-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having had property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times in the past 12 months (29.6%-20.8%). A significant quadratic trend was also identified. The prevalence of having had property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property did not change significantly from 1997-2007 (29.6%-28.3%) and then decreased from 2007-2013 (28.3%-20.8%). According to the CDC, the prevalence of having had property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property also decreased significantly from 2011 (25.0%) to 2013 (20.8%). [Figure 7]

Bullied on School Property

During 2011-2013, a significant linear change was not identified in the prevalence of having been bullied on school property in the past 12 months. Because this question was asked for the first time in 2011, there are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having been bullied on school property did not change significantly from 2011 (21.6%) to 2013 (21.9%). [Figure 8]

Electronically Bullied

During 2011-2013, a significant linear change was not identified in the prevalence of having been electronically bullied in the past 12 months. Because this question was asked for the first time in 2011, there are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having been electronically bullied did not change significantly from 2011 (16.3%) to 2013 (17.5%). [Figure 9]

Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse

During 2007-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. According to the CDC, the prevalence of having ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse increased significantly from 2011 (7.3%) to 2013 (9.2%). [Figure 10]

Self-Injury

During 2011-2013, a significant linear change was not identified in the prevalence of students having done something to purposely hurt themselves (e.g., cutting or burning) without wanting to die one or more times in the past 12 months. Because this question was asked for the first time in 2011, there are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of self-injury did not change significantly from 2011 (16.1%) to 2013 (16.7%). [Figure 11]

Felt Sad or Hopeless

During 2005-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having so felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row in the past 12 months that they stopped doing some usual activities. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless did not change significantly from 2011 (24.4%) to 2013 (27.2%). [Figure 12]

Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

During 1997-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide one or more times in the past 12 months (21.6%-14.5%). A significant quadratic trend was also identified. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide decreased from 1997-2007 (21.6%-13.1%) and then did not change significantly from 2007-2013 (13.1%-14.5%). The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide did not change significantly from 2011 (14.6%) to 2013 (14.5%). [Figure 13]

Attempted Suicide

During 1997-2013, according to the CDC, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the past 12 months (9.1%-8.1%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having attempted suicide did not change significantly from 2011 (6.7%) to 2013 (8.1%). [Figure 14]

Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

Current Cigarette Smoking

During 1997-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days before the survey (35.2%-13.5%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of current cigarette smoking did not change significantly from 2011 (15.9%) to 2013 (13.5%). [Figure 15]

Current Frequent Cigarette Smoking

During 1997-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey (17.9%-4.1%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of current frequent cigarette smoking did not change significantly from 2011 (5.4%) to 2013 (4.1%). [Figure 16]

Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years

During 1997-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years (28.4%-14.9%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years did not change significantly from 2011 (15.6%) to 2013 (14.9%). [Figure 17]

Current Alcohol Use

During 1997-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days before the survey (52.6%-36.7%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of current alcohol use did not change significantly from 2011 (41.5%) to 2013 (36.7%). [Figure 18]

Five or More Drinks in a Row

During 1997-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on 1 or more of the 30 days before the survey (31.2%-20.0%). A significant quadratic trend was also identified. The prevalence of having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row decreased from 1997-2007 (31.2%-26.2%) and decreased more rapidly from 2007-2013 (26.2%-20.0%). The prevalence of having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row did not change significantly from 2011 (22.3%) to 2013 (20.0%). [Figure 19]

Ever Used Marijuana

During 1997-2013, according to the CDC, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during their life (44.9%-42.1%). A significant quadratic trend was also identified. The prevalence of having ever used marijuana decreased from 1997-2009 (44.9%-37.6%) and then increased from 2009-2013 (37.6%-42.1%). The prevalence of having ever used marijuana did not change significantly from 2011 (39.6%) to 2013 (42.1%). [Figure 20]

Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years

During 1997-2013, according to the CDC, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years (7.7%-7.0%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years did not change significantly from 2011 (6.3%) to 2013 (7.0%). [Figure 21]

Current Marijuana Use

During 1997-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times in the 30 days before the survey. A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of current marijuana use did not change significantly from 1997-2009 (25.8%-21.8%) and then increased from 2009-2013 (21.8%-26.0%). The prevalence of current marijuana use did not change significantly from 2011 (24.1%) to 2013 (26.0%). [Figure 22]

Ever Used Cocaine

During 1997-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life. A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of having ever used cocaine increased from 1997-2007 (5.3%-8.3%) and then decreased from 2007-2013 (8.3%-4.9%). The prevalence of having ever used cocaine did not change significantly from 2011 (5.0%) to 2013 (4.9%). [Figure 23]

Ever Used Inhalants

During 1997-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life (19.1%-8.1%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having ever used inhalants did not change significantly from 2011 (9.0%) to 2013 (8.1%). [Figure 24]

Ever Used Heroin

During 2005-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having used heroin one or more times during their life. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having ever used heroin did not change significantly from 2011 (2.9%) to 2013 (3.4%). [Figure 25]

Ever Used Methamphetamines

During 2005-2013, according to the CDC, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having used methamphetamines one or more times during their life (5.9%-4.3%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines did not change significantly from 2011 (3.2%) to 2013 (4.3%). [Figure 26]

Ever Used Ecstasy

During 2005-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having used ecstasy one or more times during their life. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy did not change significantly from 2011 (6.3%) to 2013 (6.5%). [Figure 27]

Ever Took Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High

During 2005-2013, according to the CDC, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having taken over-the-counter (OTC)

drugs to get high one or more times during their life (13.0%-10.3%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having ever taken OTC drugs to get high did not change significantly from 2011 (9.7%) to 2013 (10.3%). [Figure 28]

Ever Took Prescription Drugs to Get High

During 2011-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having taken prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, codeine, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription to get high one or more times during their life. Because this question was first asked in 2011, there are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs to get high did not change significantly from 2011 (9.6%) to 2013 (11.1%). [Figure 29]

Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property

During 1997-2013, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property one or more times in the past 12 months. The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property did not change significantly from 2011 (27.8%) to 2013 (27.1%). [Figure 30]

Sexual Behaviors

Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

During 1997-2013, according to the CDC, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse (43.5%-41.1%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2011 (42.7%) to 2013 (41.1%). [Figure 31]

Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

During 1997-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the

prevalence of having had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years (4.7%-3.6%). A significant quadratic trend was also identified. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years did not change significantly from 1997-2007 (4.7%-5.9%) and then decreased from 2007-2013 (5.9%-3.6%). [Figure 32]

Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons during Their Life

During 1997-2013, according to the CDC, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life (11.7%-10.8%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life did not change significantly from 2011 (10.6%) to 2013 (10.8%). [Figure 33]

Currently Sexually Active

During 2007-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the three months before the survey. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of being currently sexually active did not change significantly from 2011 (30.5%) to 2013 (30.3%). [Figure 34]

Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse

During 2007-2013, among currently sexually active students, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (27.9%-20.3%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2011 (18.8%) to 2013 (20.3%). [Figure 35]

Used a Condom during Last Sexual Intercourse

During 2007-2013, among currently sexually active students, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual

intercourse did not change significantly from 2011 (60.5%) to 2013 (60.7%). [Figure 36]

Have Been Pregnant or Have Gotten Someone Pregnant

During 2011-2013, a significant linear change was not identified in the prevalence of having been pregnant or having gotten someone pregnant one or more times. Because this question was asked for the first time in 2011, there are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having been pregnant or having gotten someone pregnant did not change significantly from 2011 (4.2%) to 2013 (3.2%). [Figure 37]

Had Sexual Contact with Males and Females

During 2007-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having had sexual contact with males and females during their life. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having had sexual contact with males and females during their life did not change significantly from 2011 (5.0%) to 2013 (4.8%). [Figure 38]

Described Themselves As Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual

During 2011-2013, a significant linear change was not identified in the prevalence of students describing themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual. Because this question was asked for the first time in 2011, there are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of students describing themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual did not change significantly from 2011 (7.2%) to 2013 (7.9%). [Figure 39]

Tested for HIV

During 2007-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having ever been test for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having been tested for HIV did not change significantly from 2011 (14.2%) to 2013 (13.0%). [Figure 40]

Ever Had a Sexually Transmitted Disease

During 2009-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a sexually transmitted disease (STD). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having ever been told they had an STD did not change significantly from 2011 (5.2%) to 2013 (5.4%). [Figure 41]

Dietary Behaviors and Physical Activity

Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices

During 2005-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices during the seven days before the survey (6.6%-4.7%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices did not change significantly from 2011 (4.4%) to 2013 (4.7%). [Figure 42]

Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times per Day

During 2005-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day during the seven days before the survey. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day decreased significantly from 2011 (35.2%) to 2013 (31.0%). [Figure 43]

Did Not Eat Vegetables

During 2005-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of not having eaten vegetables {green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables} during the seven days before the survey (7.2%-6.1%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of not having eaten vegetables increased significantly from 2011 (4.3%) to 2013 (6.1%). [Figure 44]

Ate Vegetables Three or More Times per Day

During 2005-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having eaten vegetables {green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables} three or more times per day during the seven days before the survey. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day increased significantly from 2011 (11.1%) to 2013 (14.6%). [Figure 45]

Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least One Day

During 2007-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of not having participated in at least 60 minutes of any kind of physical activity on at least one day during the seven days before the survey. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of not having participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least one day did not change significantly from 2011 (11.5%) to 2013 (14.1%). [Figure 46]

Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes per Day on Five or More Days

During 2007-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having been physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days during the seven days before the survey. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days did not change significantly from 2011 (49.5%) to 2013 (46.6%). [Figure 47]

Used Computers Three or More Hours per Day

During 2007-2013, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of having played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work for three or more hours per day on an average school day (27.6%-36.7%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence having used computers three

or more hours per day increased significantly from 2011 (30.5%) to 2013 (36.7%). [Figure 48]

Watched Television Three or More Hours per Day

During 2005-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having watched television three or more hours per day on an average school day (33.5%-24.1%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence having watched television three or more hours per day did not change significantly from 2011 (27.1%) to 2013 (24.1%). [Figure 49]

Overweight, Obesity, and Weight Control

Overweight

During 2005-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of overweight did not change significantly from 2011 (14.1%) to 2013 (13.9%). [Figure 50]

Obesity

During 2005-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of obesity (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of obesity did not change significantly from 2011 (12.5%) to 2013 (12.3%). [Figure 51]

Described Themselves As Overweight

During 1997-2013, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of students describing themselves as slightly or very overweight. The prevalence of students describing themselves as overweight did not change significantly from 2011 (28.7%) to 2013 (29.4%). [Figure 52]

Were Trying to Lose Weight

During 1997-2013, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of trying to lose weight (43.0%-47.2%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of trying to lose weight did not change significantly from 2011 (47.1%) to 2013 (47.2%). [Figure 53]

Other Health-Related Topics

Usually Spent Four or More Hours After School without an Adult Present

During 2005-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having usually spent four or more hours after school without an adult present (29.3%-21.2%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having usually spent four or more hours after school without an adult present did not change significantly from 2011 (23.5%) to 2013 (21.2%). [Figure 54]

Whereabouts Never or Rarely Known When Away from Home

During 2005-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of students reporting that where they are when they are away from home is never or rarely known by their parents or other adults in their family (14.1%-9.0%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of students reporting that their whereabouts when away from home are never or rarely known did not change significantly from 2011 (8.4%) to 2013 (9.0%). [Figure 55]

Worked at a Paying Job

During 2007-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of students working at a paying job outside their home five or more hours during an average week when they were in school (33.1%-23.4%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of working at a paying job did not change significantly from 2011 (21.6%) to 2013 (23.4%). [Figure 56]

Gambled for Money or Possessions

During 2007-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having gambled for money or possessions one or more times during the past 12 months (32.0%-21.1%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having gambled for money or possessions decreased significantly from 2011 (25.2%) to 2013 (21.1%). [Figure 57]

Protective Factors

Described Grades in School As Mostly A's or B's

During 2005-2013, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of students describing their grades in school as mostly A's or B's during the 12 months before the survey (63.3%-68.7%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of students describing their grades in school as mostly A's or B's did not change significantly from 2011 (71.1%) to 2013 (68.7%). [Figure 58]

Described Health As Excellent or Very Good

During 2005-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of students describing their health as excellent or very good. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of students describing their health as excellent or very good did not change significantly from 2011 (62.9%) to 2013 (62.2%). [Figure 59]

Eight or More Hours of Sleep

During 2007-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of getting eight or more hours of sleep did not change significantly from 2011 (26.2%) to 2013 (24.2%). [Figure 60]

Ate Meals with Their Family

During 2007-2013, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having eaten at least one meal with their family on three or more of the seven days before the survey. There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having eaten meals with their family did not change significantly from 2011 (65.5%) to 2013 (64.4%). [Figure 61]

Have a Family That Loves and Supports Them

During 2007-2013, according to the CDC, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of agreeing or strongly agreeing that their family loves them and gives them help and support when they need it (85.2%-87.3%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of agreeing or strongly agreeing that their family gives them love and support did not change significantly from 2011 (86.0%) to 2013 (87.3%). [Figure 62]

Most of the Time or Always Got the Help They Needed

During 2005-2013, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of most of the time or always getting the kind of help they needed when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious (31.8%-27.9%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of most of the time or always getting the kind of help they needed did not change significantly from 2011 (28.1%) to 2013 (27.9%). [Figure 63]

Took Part in Organized Activities

During 2005-2013, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of having taken part in organized after-school, evening, or weekend activities on one or more of the seven days before the survey (58.5%-64.4%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having taken part in organized after-school, evening, or weekend activities did not change significantly from 2011 (64.3%) to 2013 (64.4%). [Figure 64]

Spent Time Helping People

During 2005-2013, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of having spent one or more hours during the past 30 days helping people without getting paid to make their community a better place for people to live (44.2%-49.3%). There are not enough years of data to calculate a quadratic trend. The prevalence of having spent helping people did not change significantly from 2011 (49.5%) to 2013 (49.3%). [Figure 65]

¹Linear change: Indicates whether there was a statistically significant linear change in the prevalence over time and the years during which the linear change occurred. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same? A linear trend is depicted by a straight line. At least two years of data are required to test for a linear change. Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

²Quadratic change: Indicates whether there was a statistically significant quadratic change in prevalence over time and the years when both components of the quadratic change occurred; that is, quadratic trends indicate a nonlinear but significant trend over time. A quadratic trend is depicted by a curve with one bend. At least 6 years of data are needed to test for a quadratic change, which is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

³Change from 2011-2013: Indicates whether there was a statistically significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

Figure 1

Percentage of CT high school students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else by year

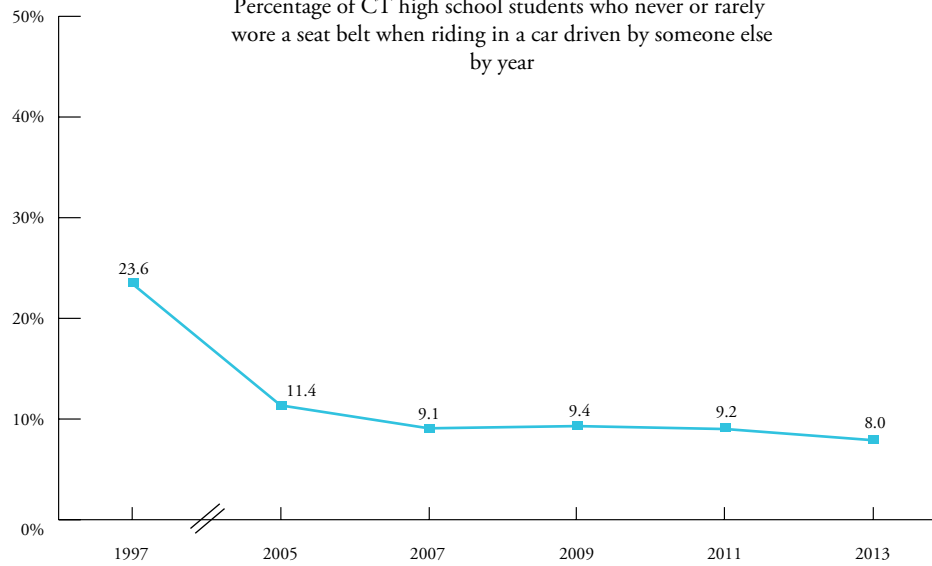


Figure 2

Percentage of CT high school students who had ridden one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol by year

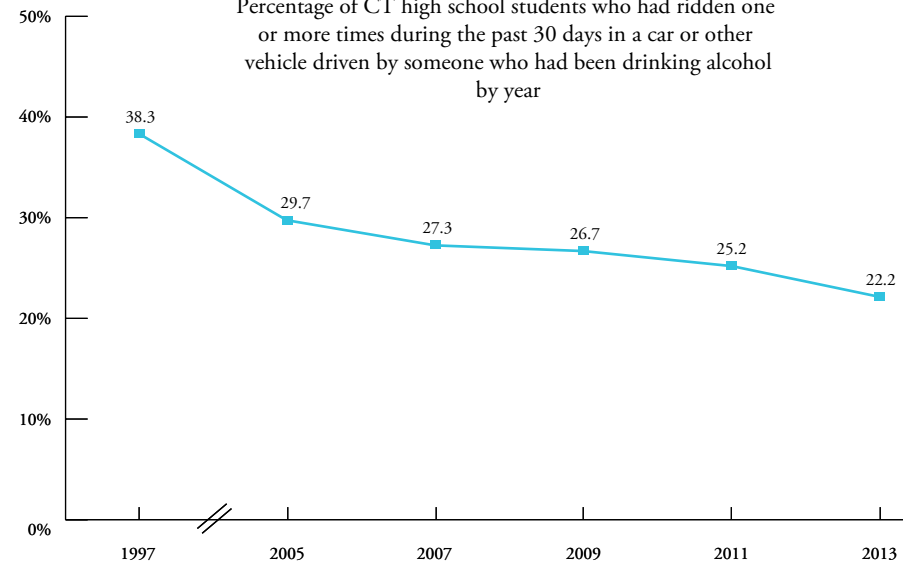


Figure 3

Percentage of CT high school students who had carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on 1 or more of the past 30 days by year

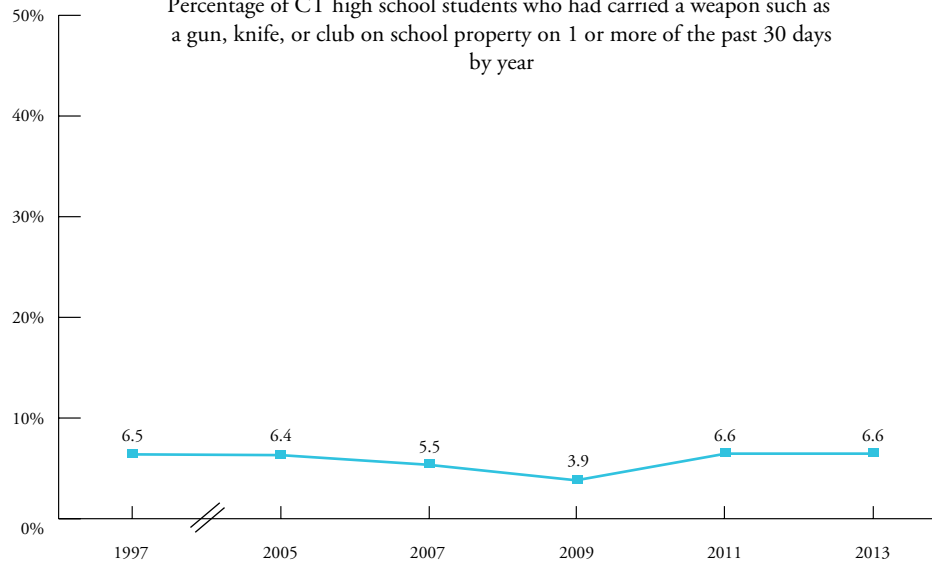


Figure 4

Percentage of CT high school students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property one or more times during the past 12 months by year

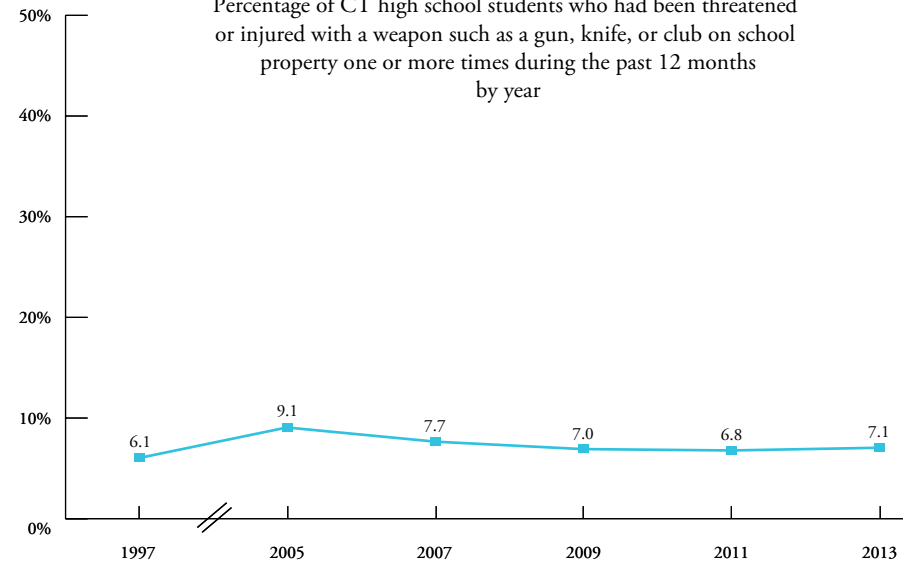


Figure 5

Percentage of CT high school students who had not gone to school on 1 or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school by year

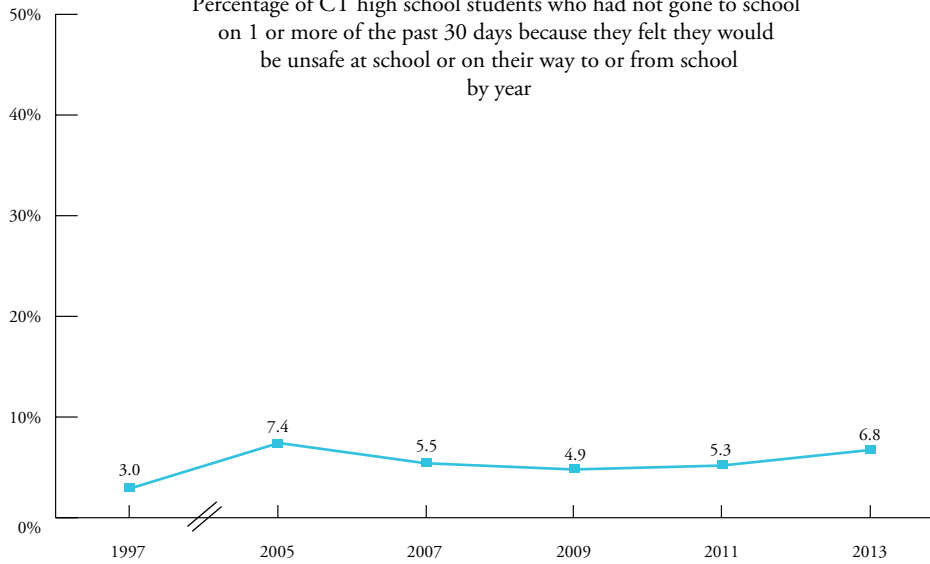


Figure 6

Percentage of CT high school students who had been in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months by year

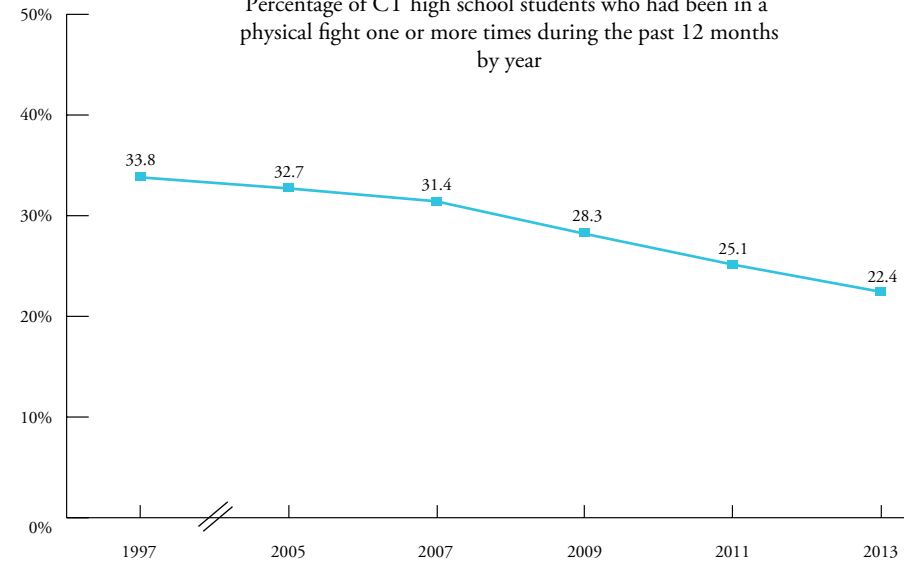


Figure 7

Percentage of CT high school students who had had their property, such as their car, clothing, or books, stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the past 12 months by year

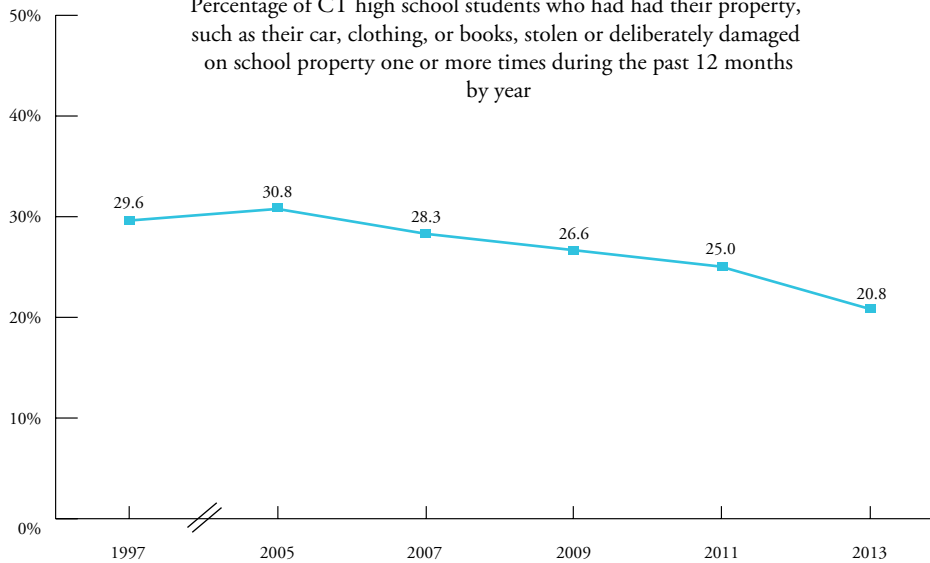


Figure 8

Percentage of CT high school students who had been bullied on school property during the past 12 months by year

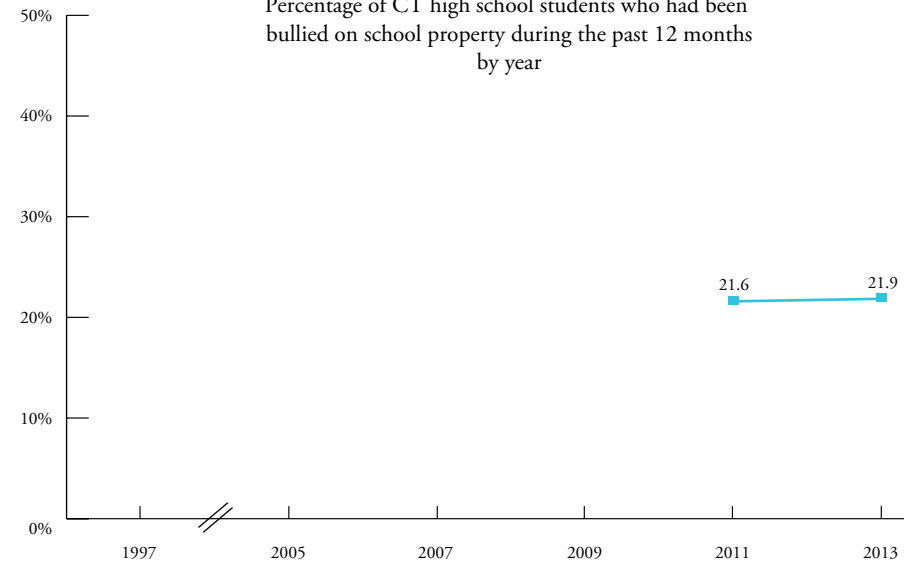


Figure 9
Percentage of CT high school students who had been electronically bullied during the past 12 months by year

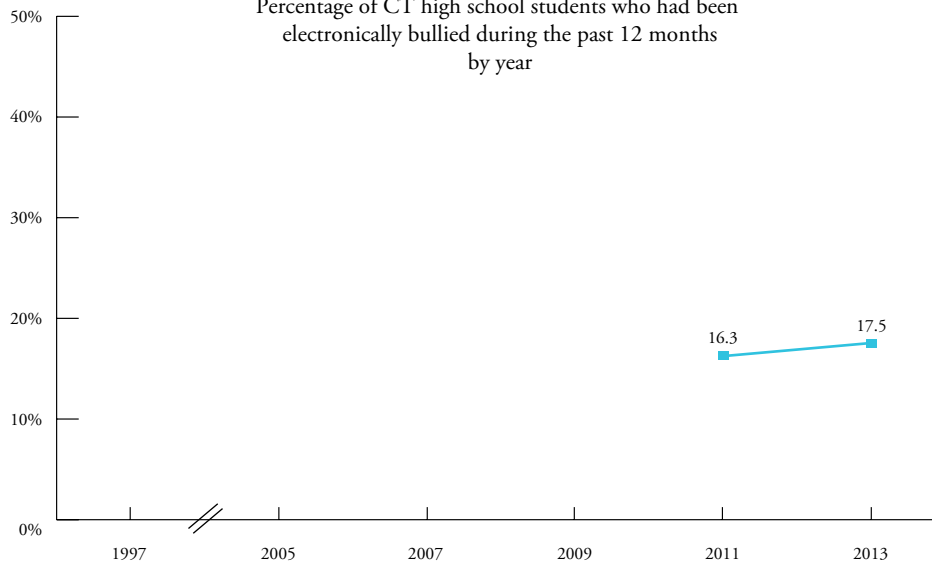


Figure 10
Percentage of CT high school students who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by year

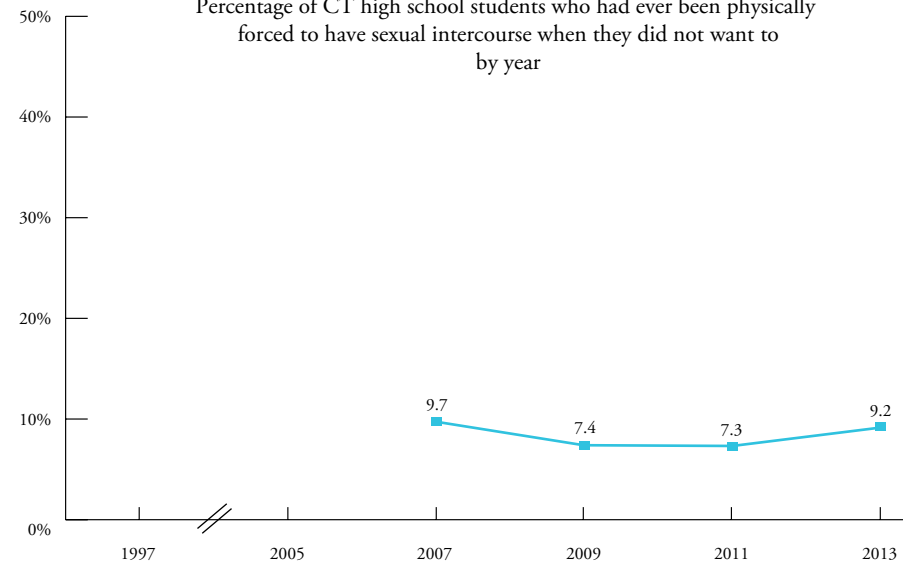


Figure 11
Percentage of CT high school students who had done something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose, one or more times during the past 12 months by year

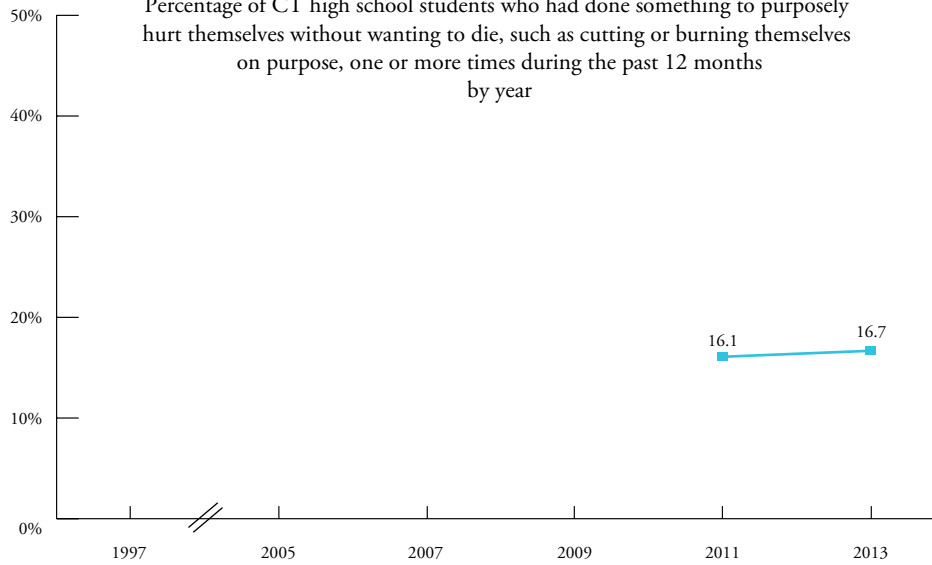


Figure 12
Percentage of CT high school students who had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months by year

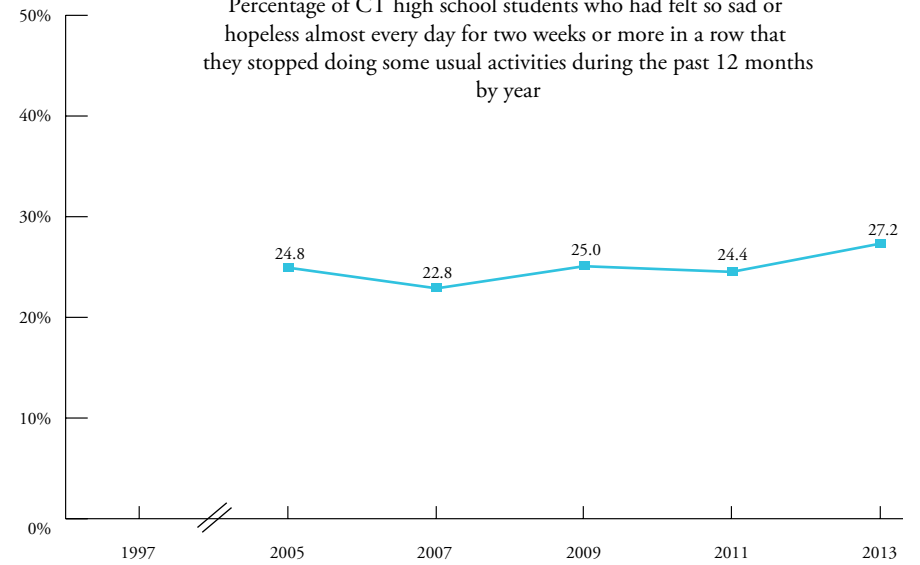


Figure 13

Percentage of CT high school students who had seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months by year

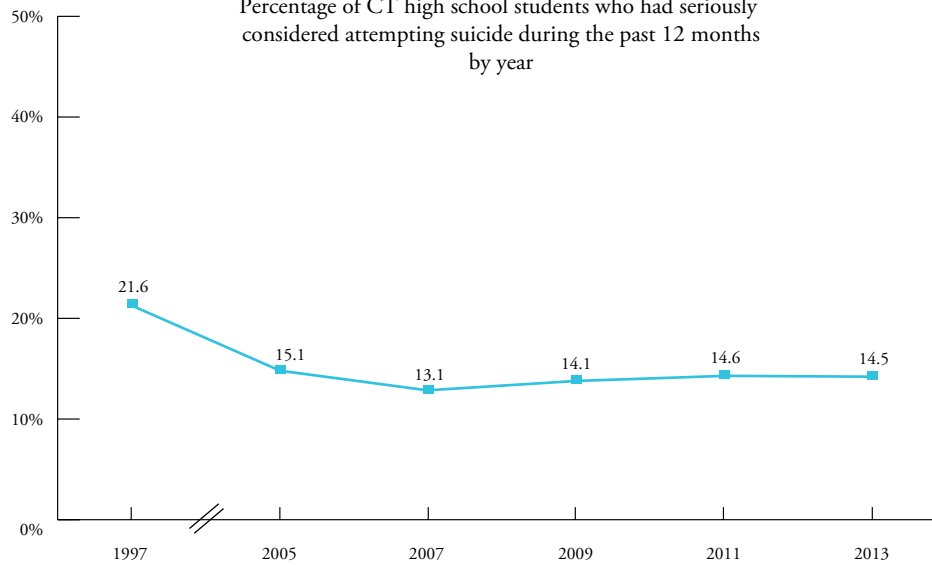


Figure 14

Percentage of CT high school students who had attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months by year

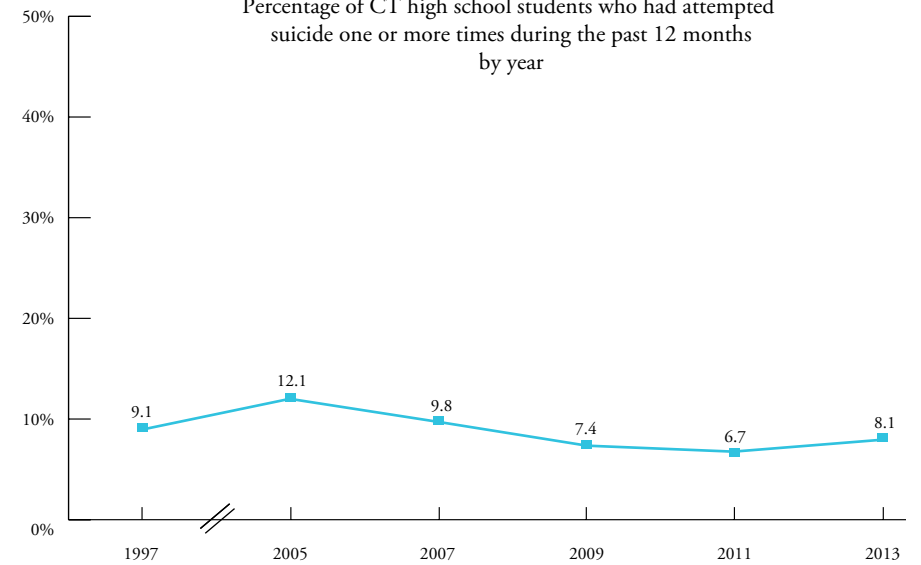


Figure 15

Percentage of CT high school students who had smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 30 days by year

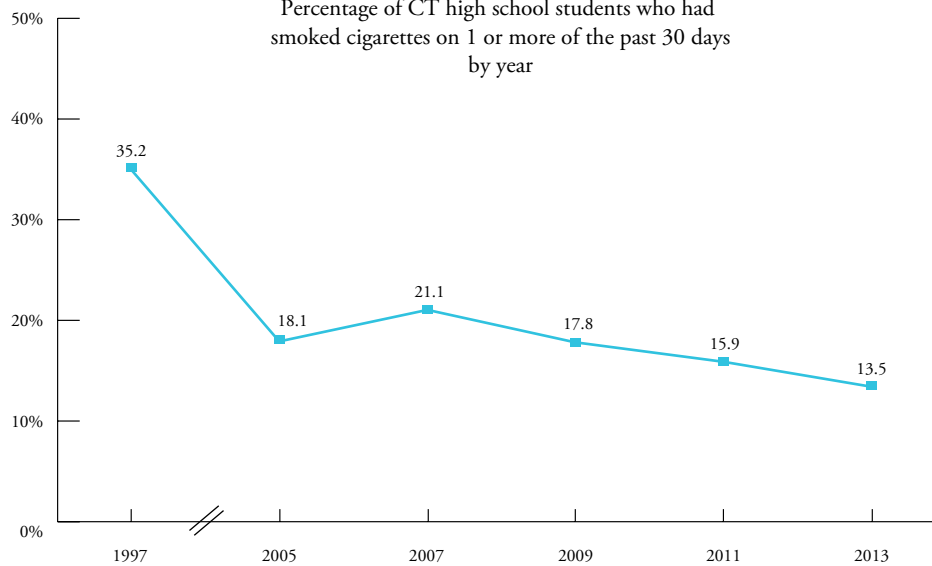


Figure 16

Percentage of CT high school students who had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days by year

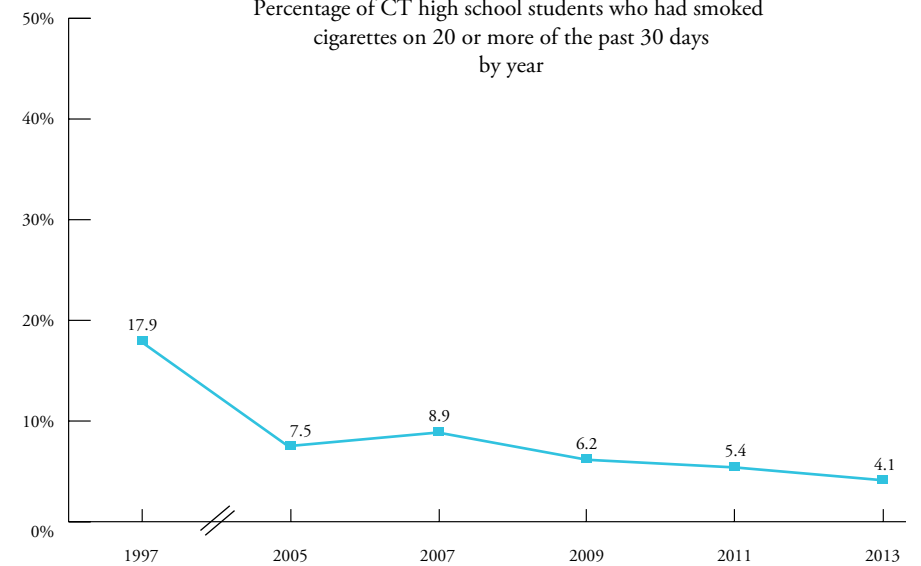


Figure 17

Percentage of CT high school students who had drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years by year

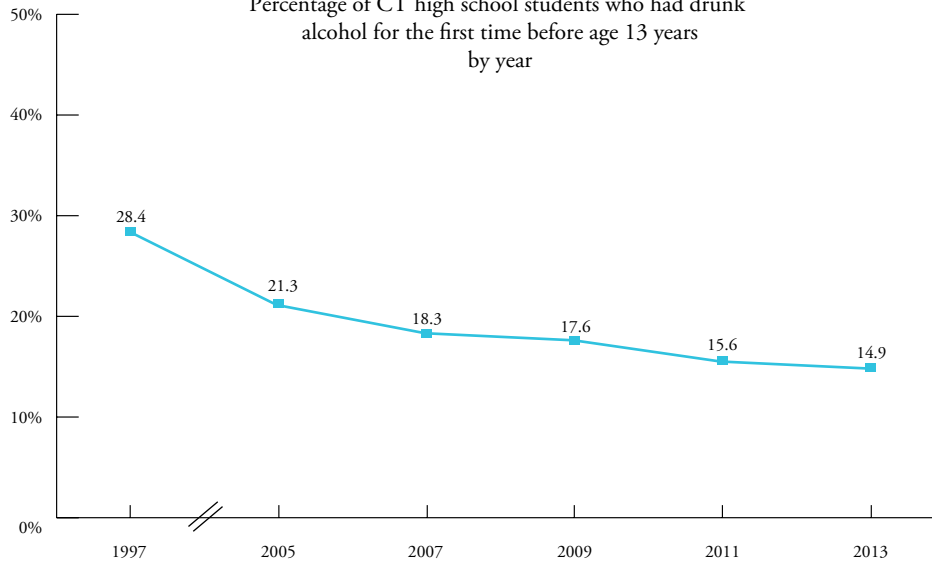


Figure 18

Percentage of CT high school students who had had at least one drink of alcohol on 1 or more of the past 30 days by year

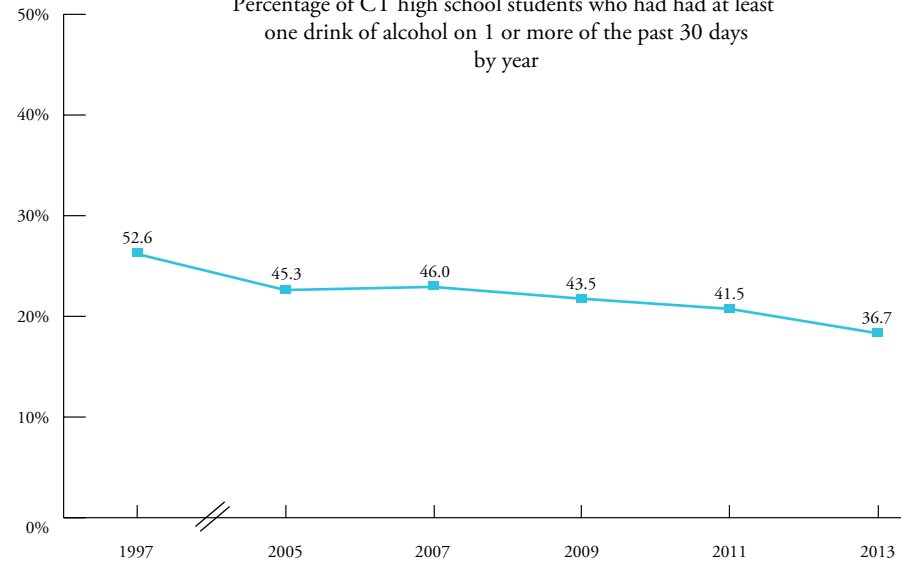


Figure 19

Percentage of CT high school students who had had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on 1 or more of the past 30 days by year

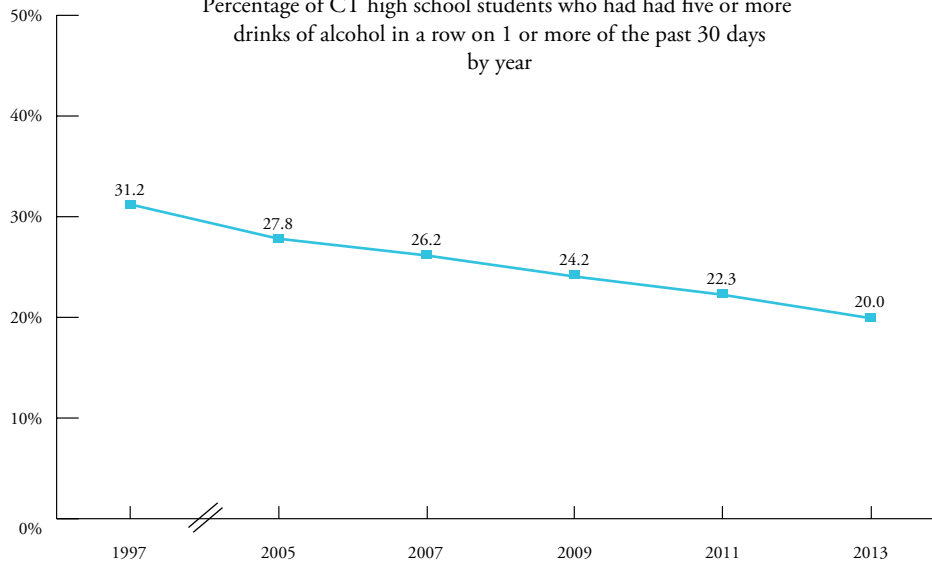


Figure 20

Percentage of CT high school students who had used marijuana one or more times during their life by year

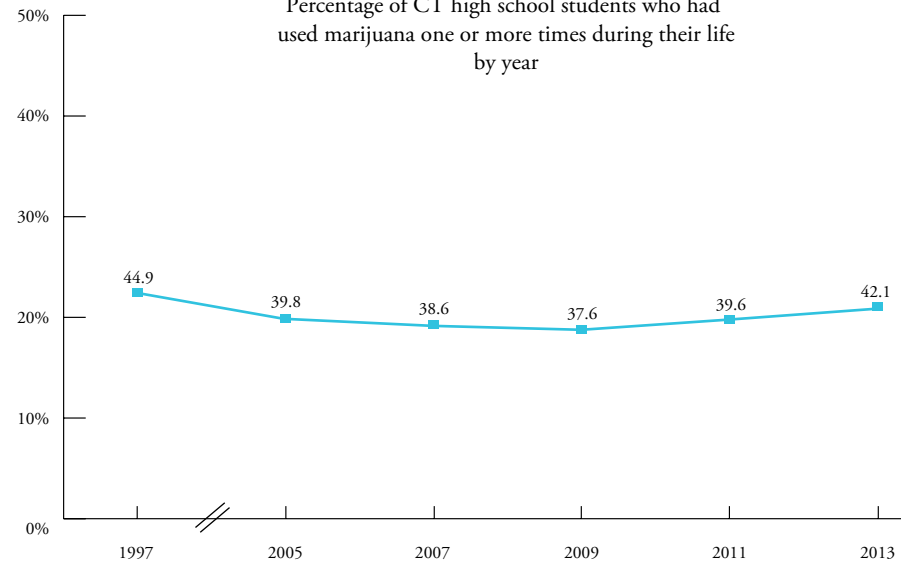


Figure 21
Percentage of CT high school students who had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years by year

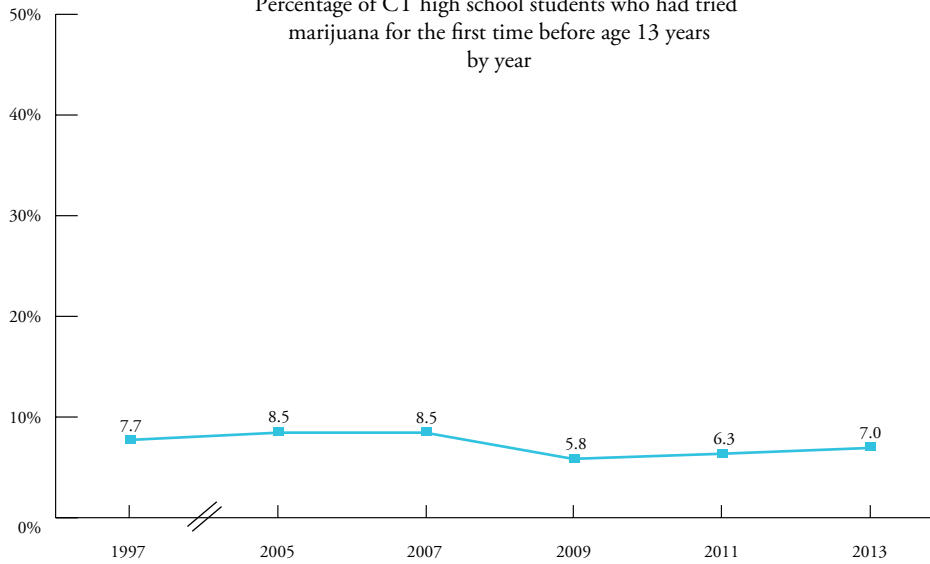


Figure 22
Percentage of CT high school students who had used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days by year

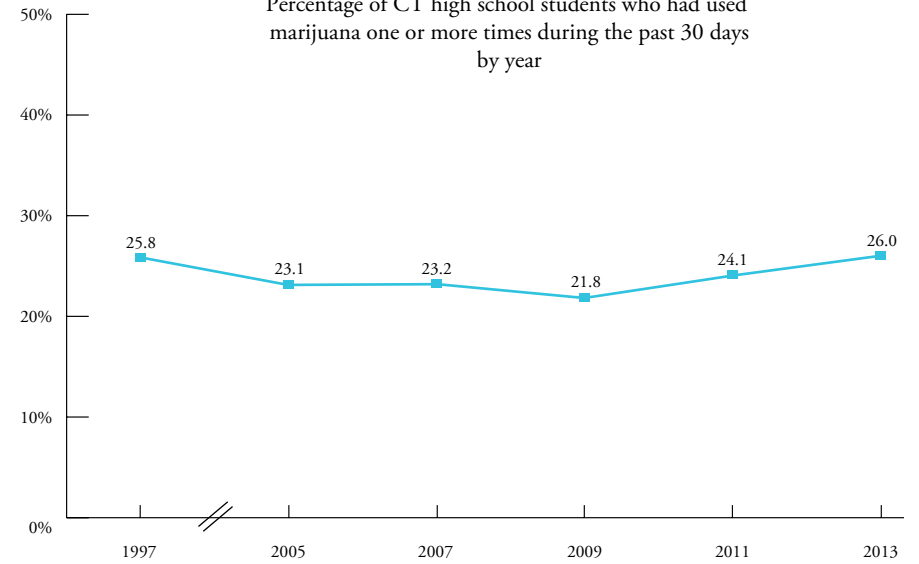


Figure 23
Percentage of CT high school students who had used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life by year

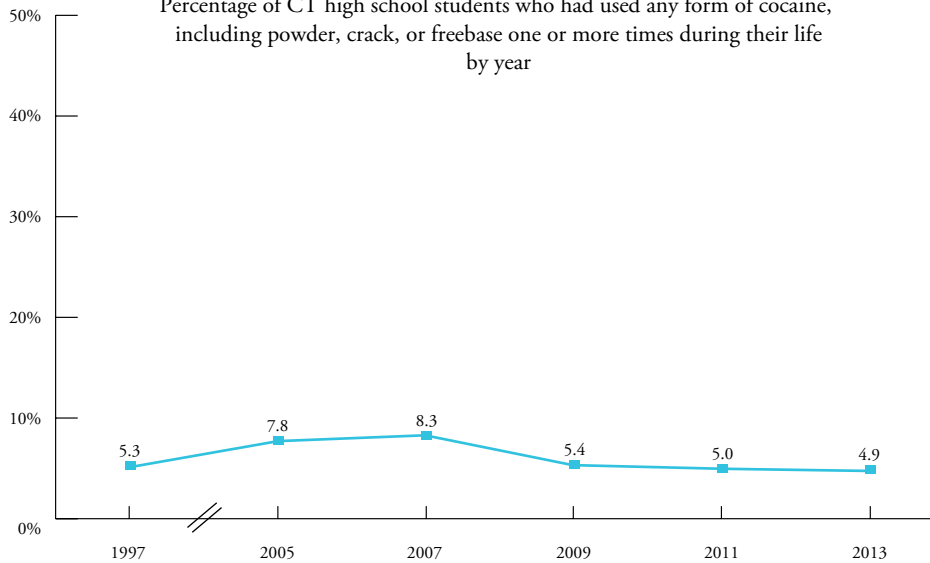


Figure 24
Percentage of CT high school students who had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life by year

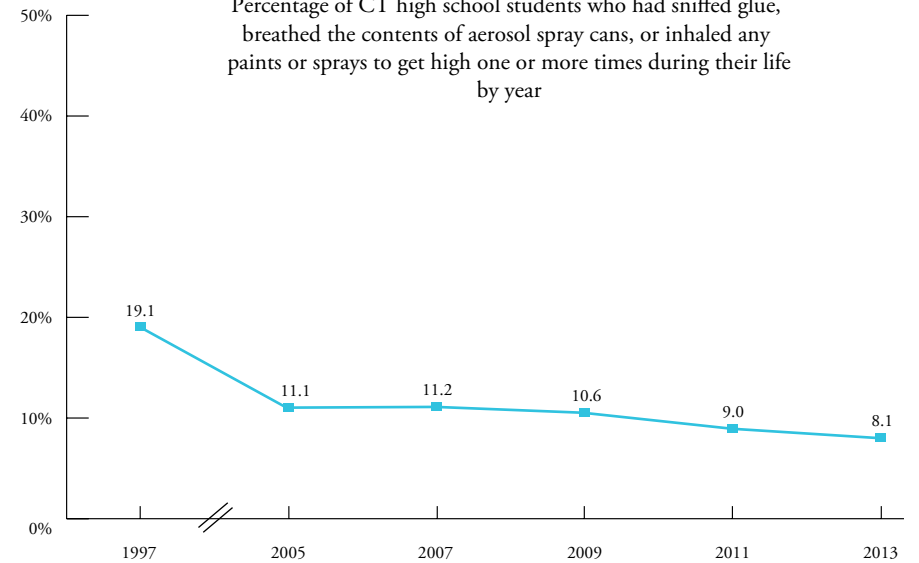


Figure 25

Percentage of CT high school students who had used heroin one or more times during their life by year

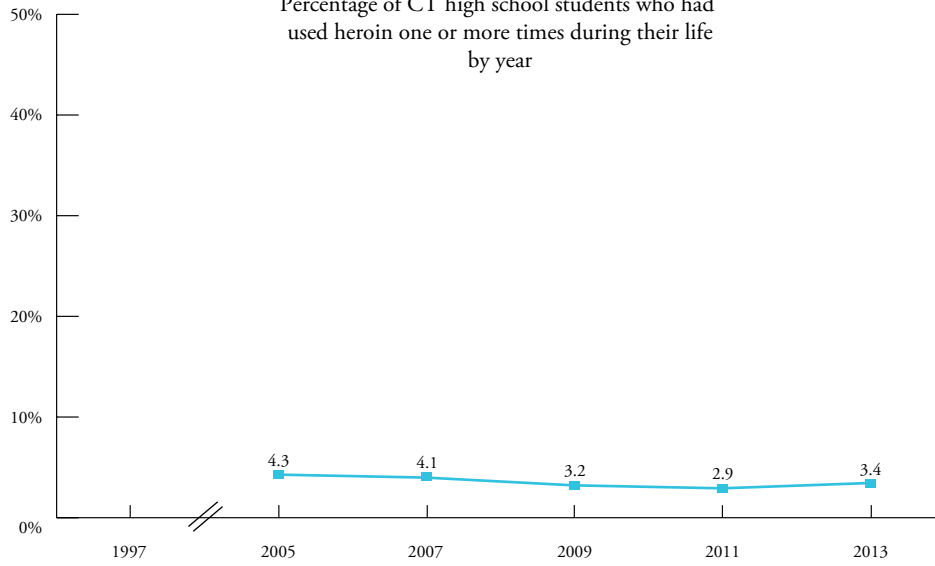


Figure 26

Percentage of CT high school students who had used methamphetamines one or more times during their life by year

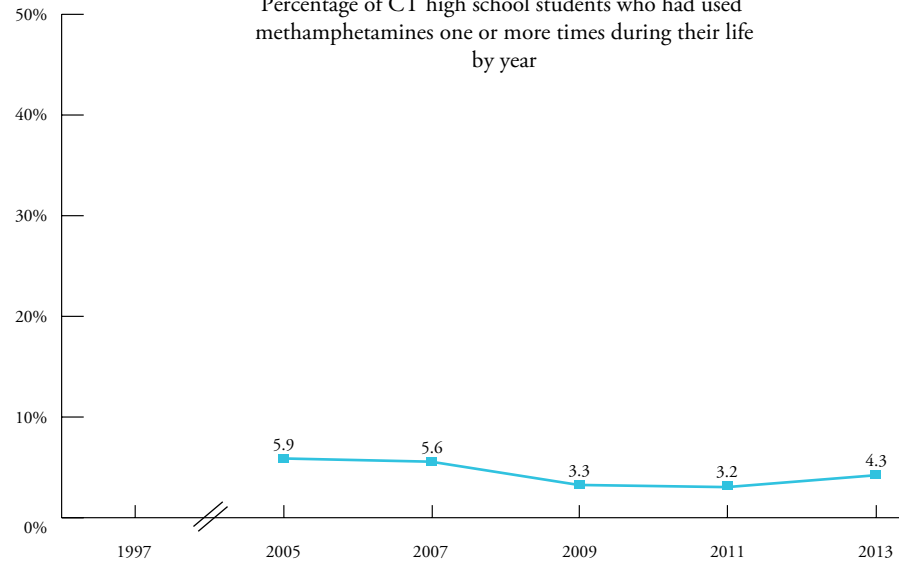


Figure 27

Percentage of CT high school students who had used ecstasy one or more times during their life by year

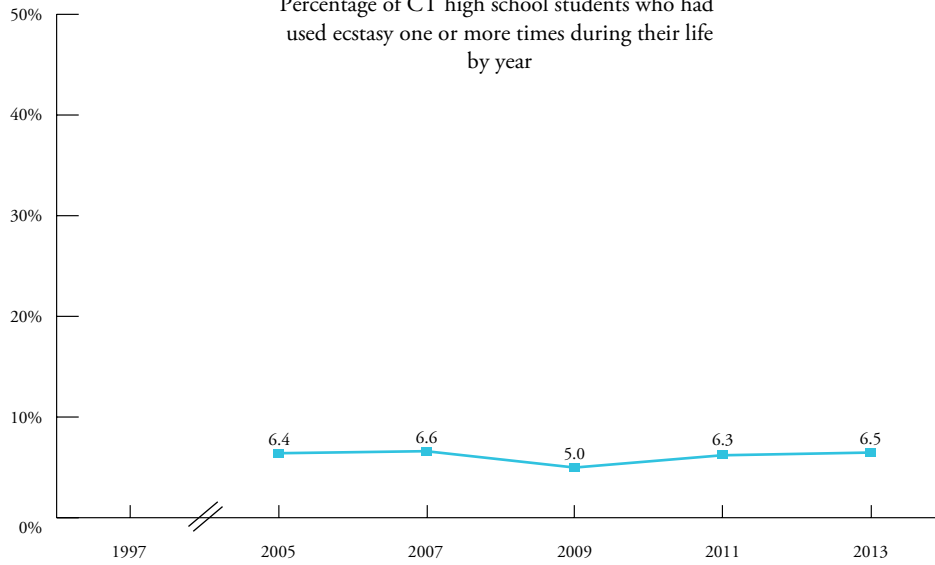


Figure 28

Percentage of CT high school students who had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high one or more times during their life by year

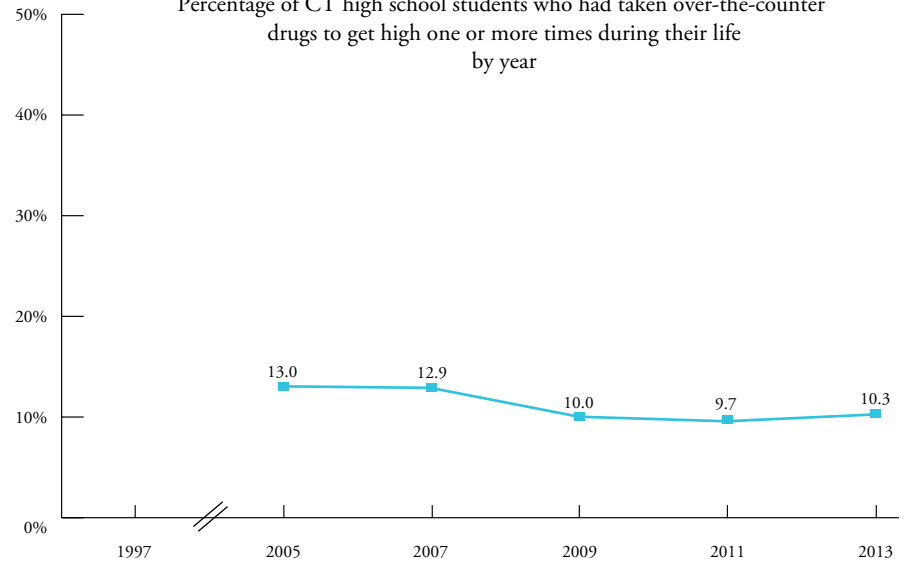


Figure 29

Percentage of CT high school students who had taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription to get high one or more times during their life by year

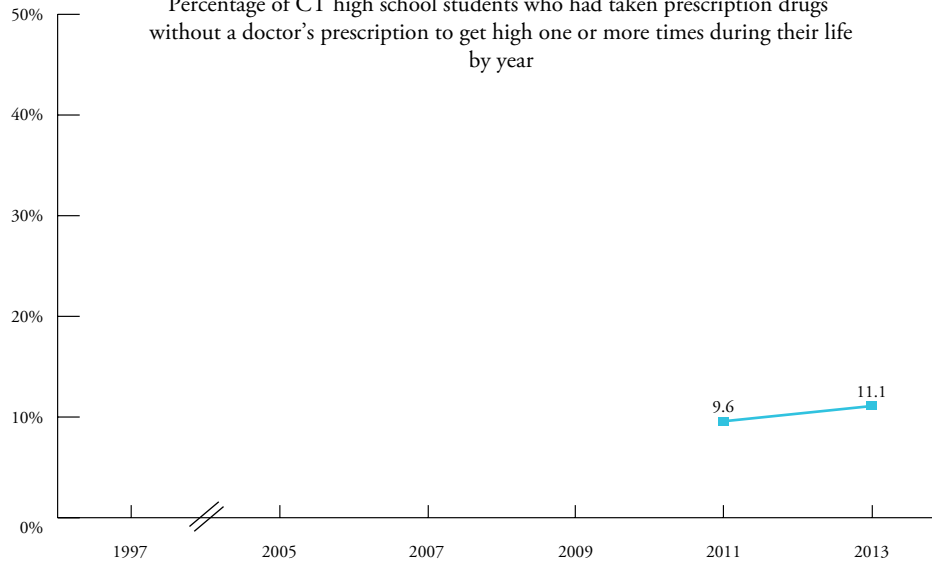


Figure 30

Percentage of CT high school students who had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months by year

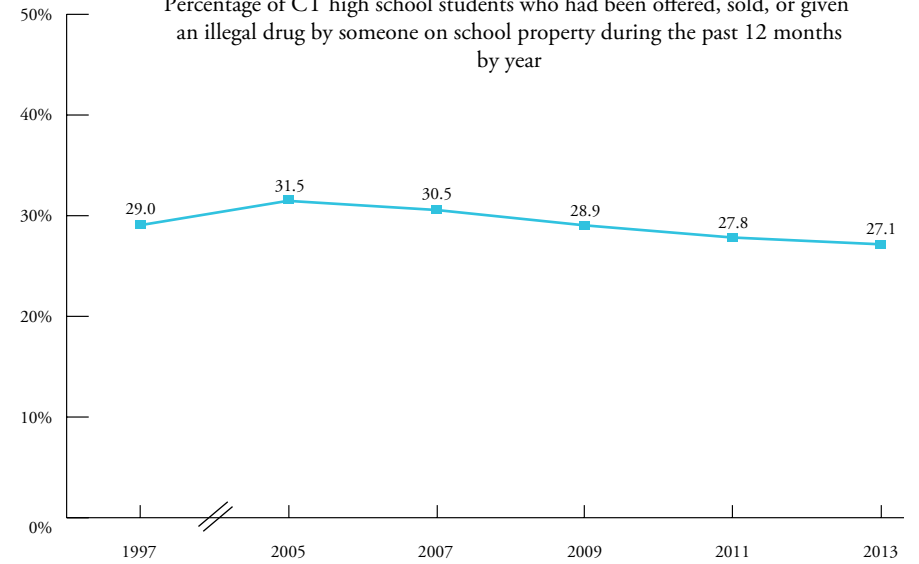


Figure 31

Percentage of CT high school students who had ever had sexual intercourse by year

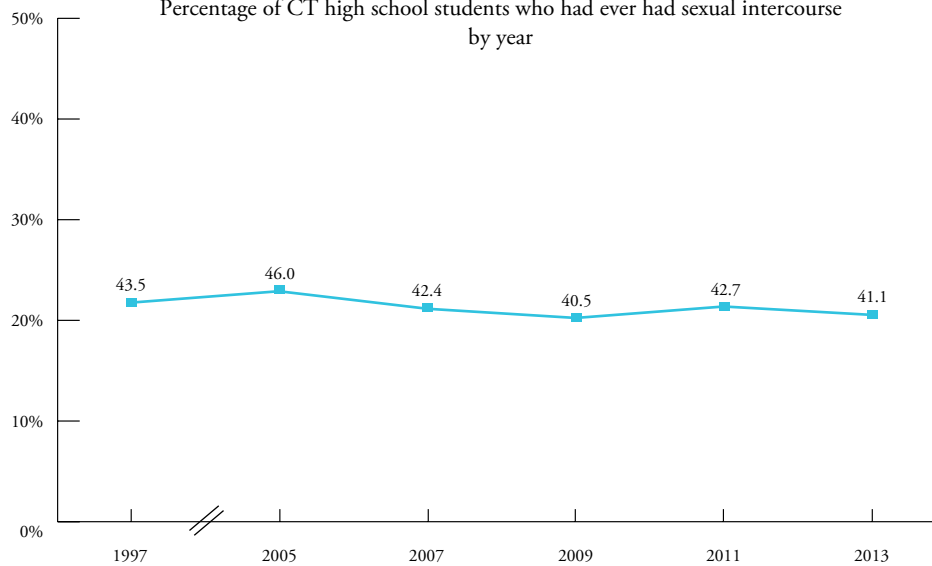


Figure 32

Percentage of CT high school students who had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years by year

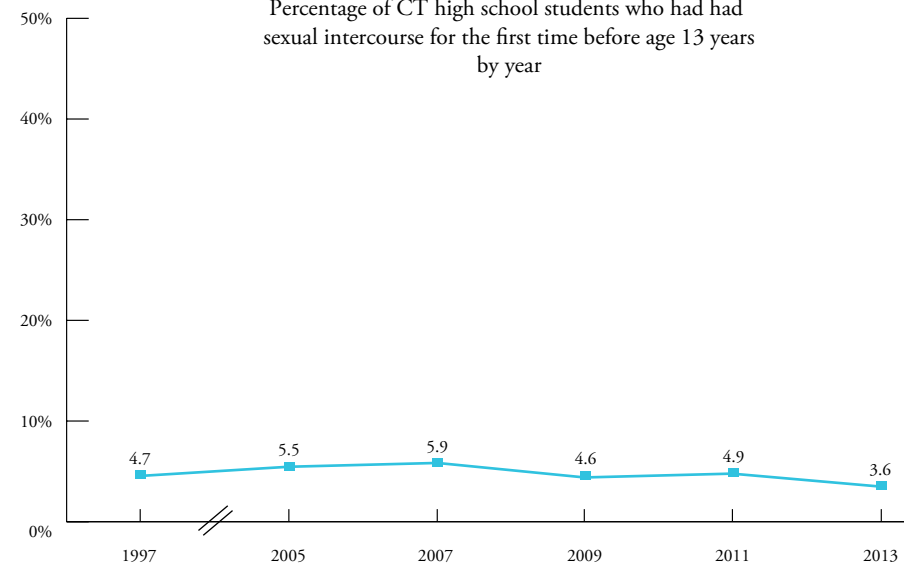


Figure 33

Percentage of CT high school students who had had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life by year

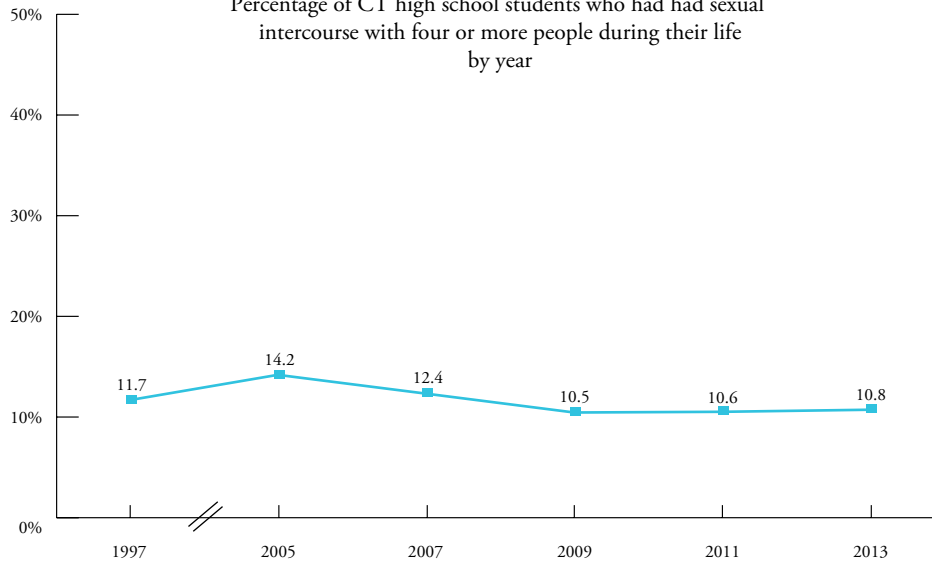


Figure 34

Percentage of CT high school students who had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the past three months by year

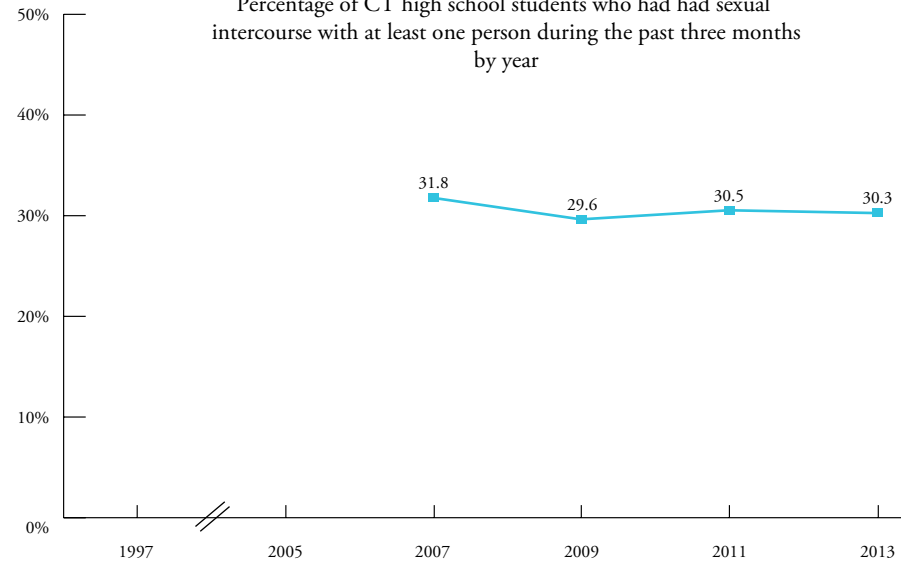


Figure 35

Percentage of CT currently sexually active high school students who had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse by year

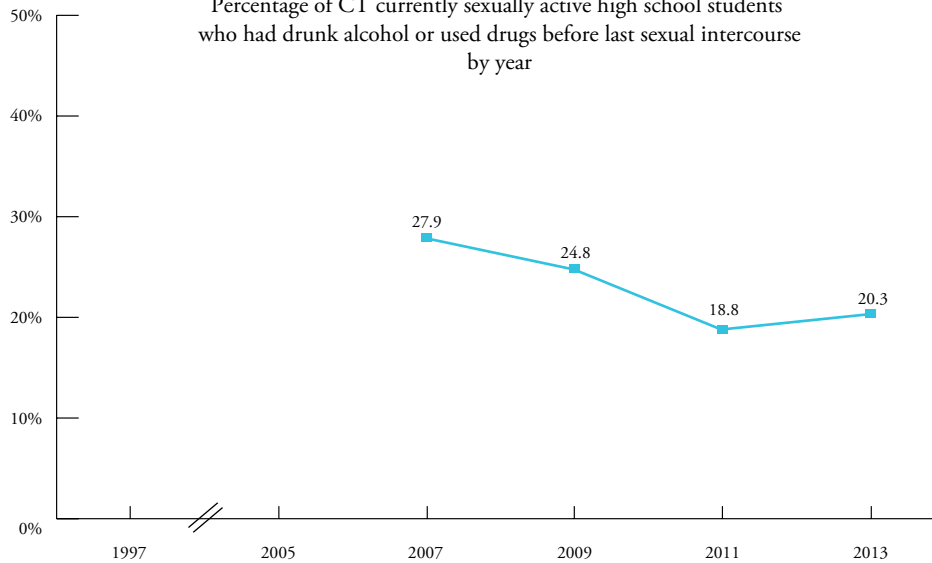


Figure 36

Percentage of CT currently sexually active high school students who reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse by year

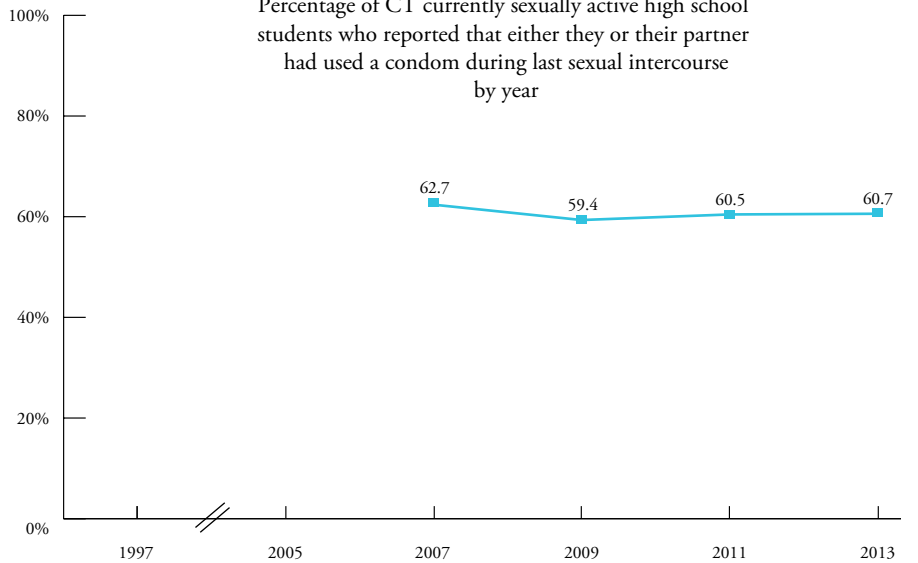


Figure 37

Percentage of CT high school students who have been pregnant or have gotten someone pregnant by year

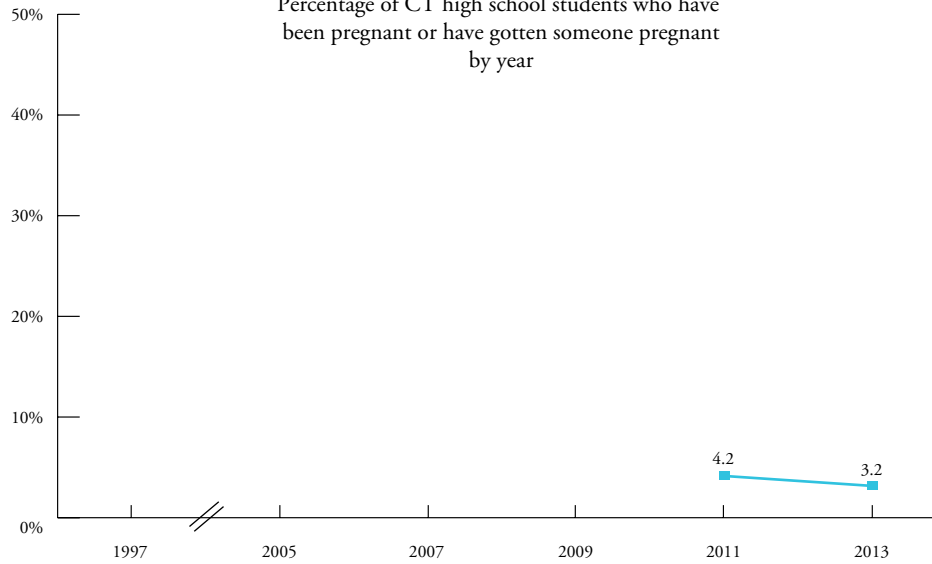


Figure 38

Percentage of CT high school students who have had sexual contact with males and females during their life by year

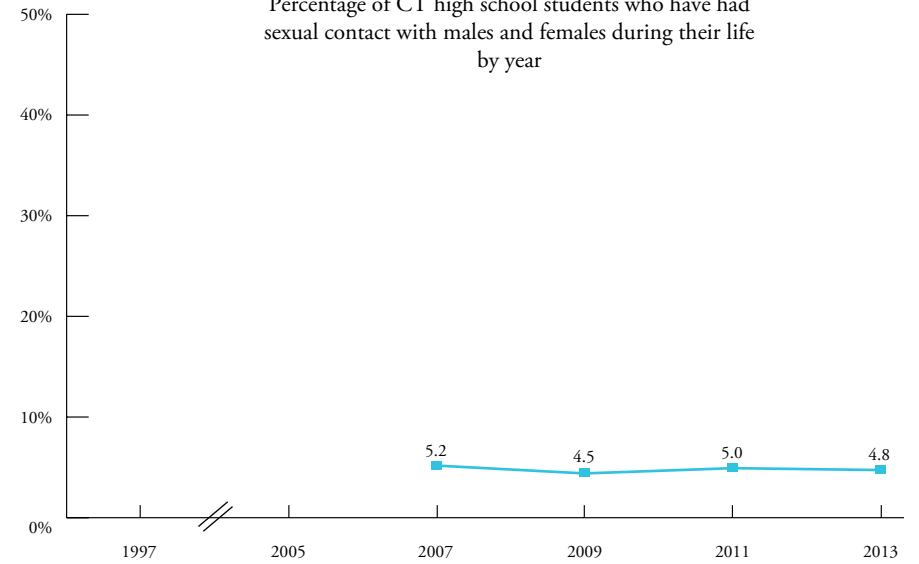


Figure 39

Percentage of CT high school students who described themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual by year

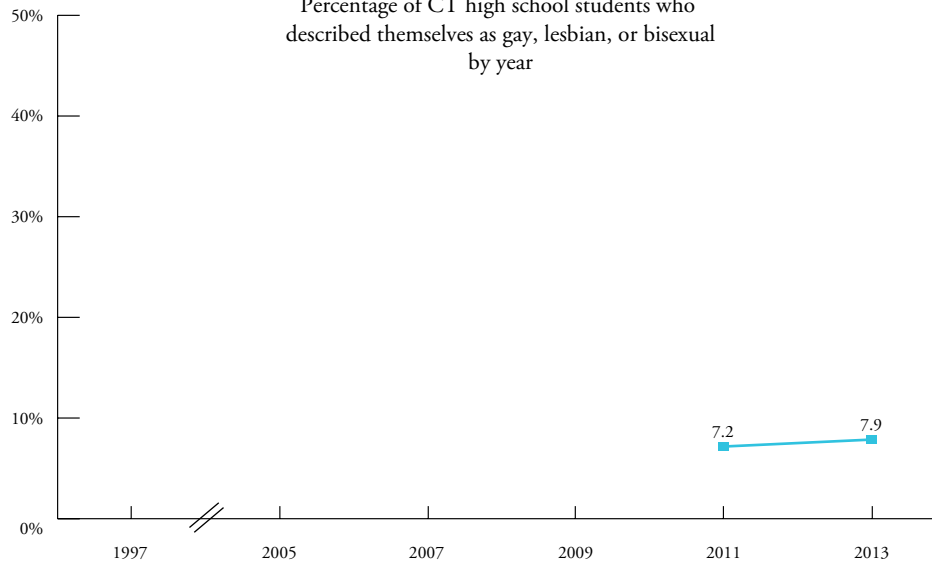


Figure 40

Percentage of CT high school students who had ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS by year

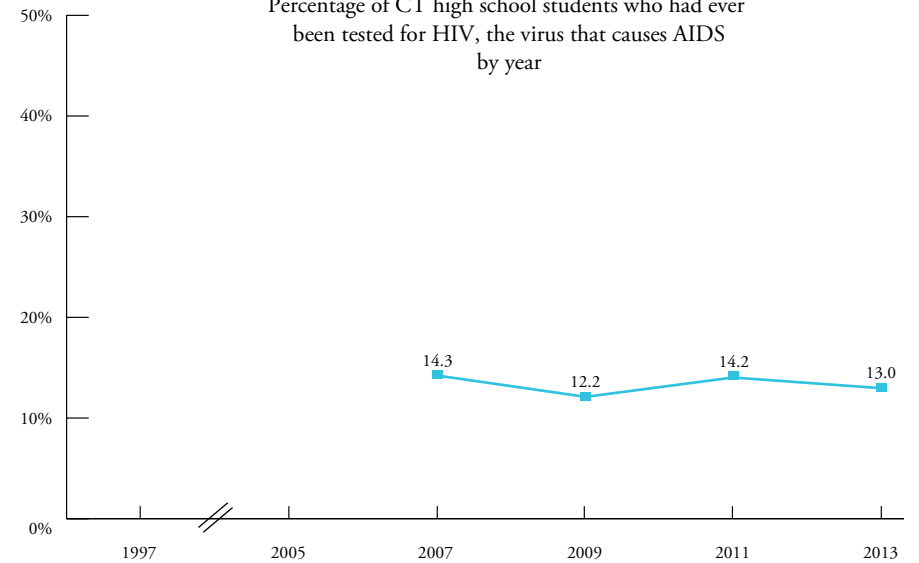


Figure 41

Percentage of CT high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a sexually transmitted disease by year

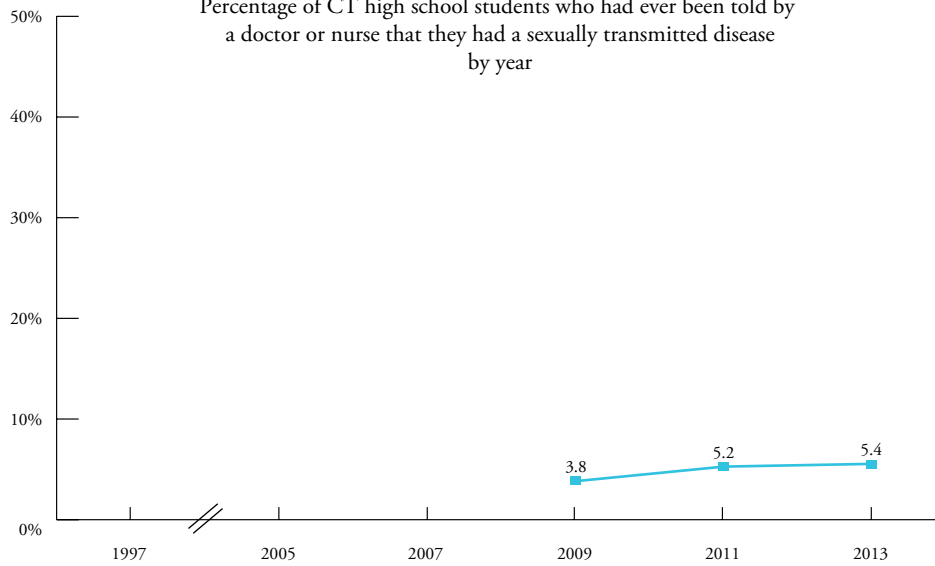


Figure 42

Percentage of CT high school students who had not eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices during the past seven days by year

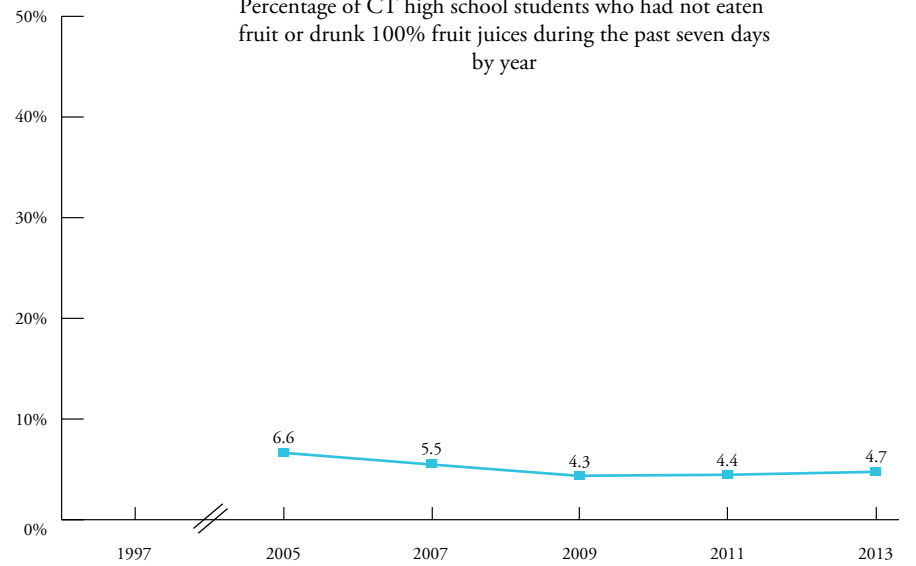


Figure 43

Percentage of CT high school students who had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day during the past seven days by year

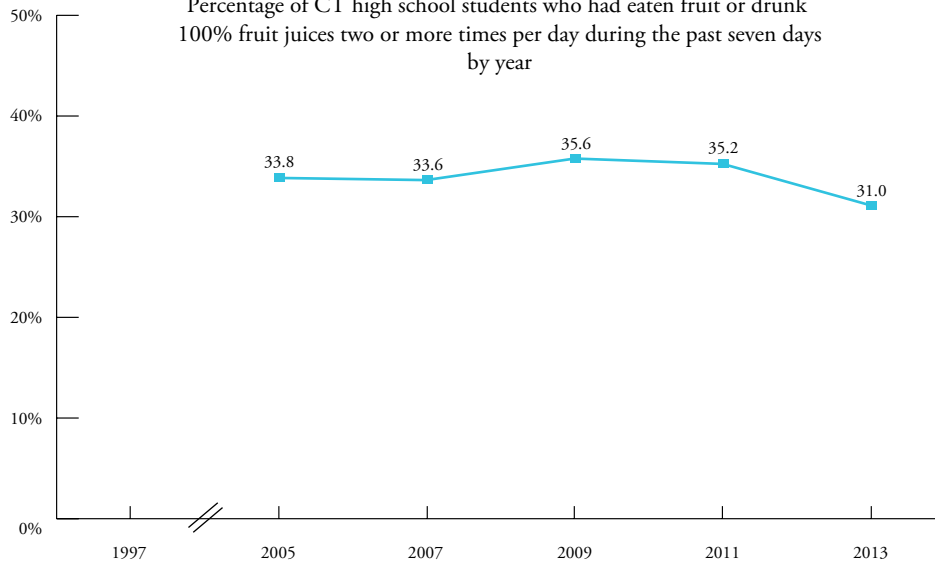


Figure 44

Percentage of CT high school students who had not eaten vegetables during the past seven days by year

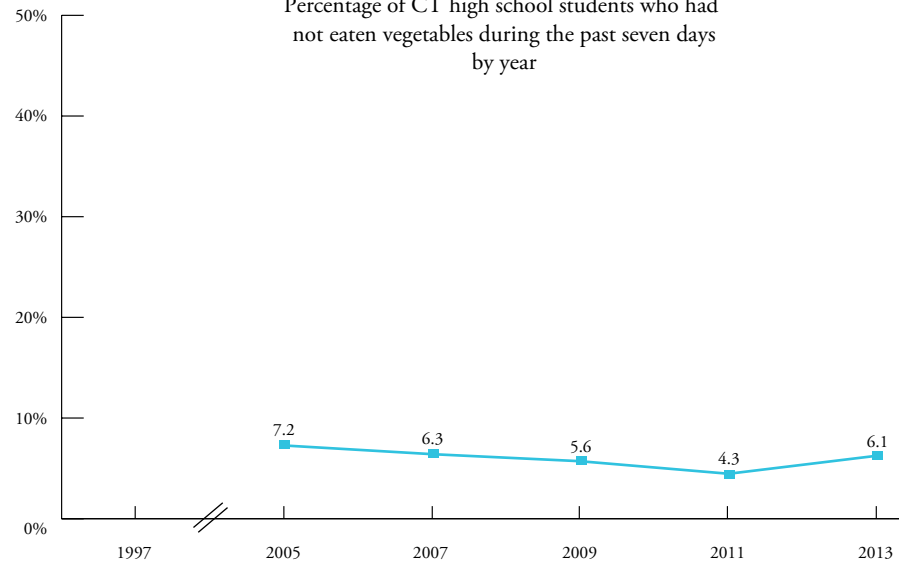


Figure 45

Percentage of CT high school students who had eaten vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days by year

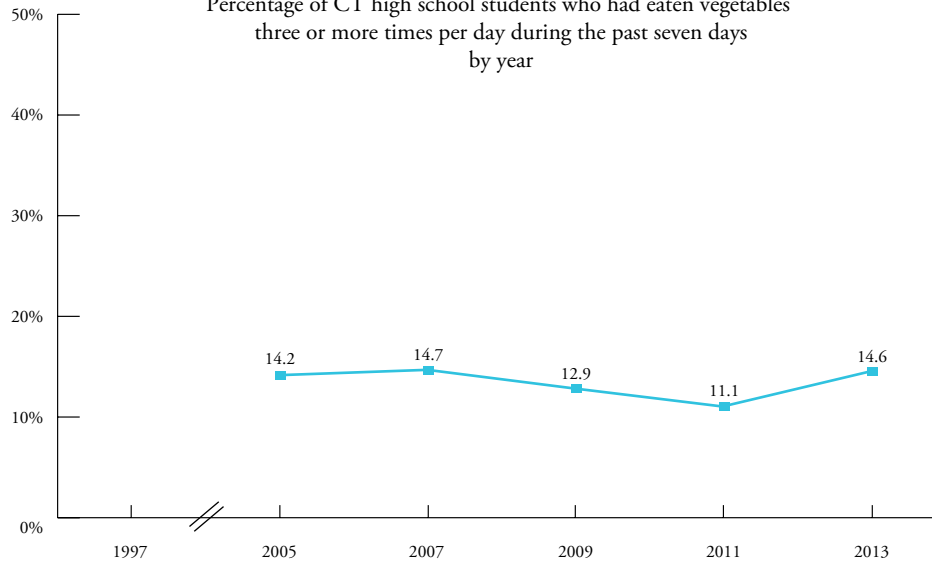


Figure 46

Percentage of CT high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least one day by year

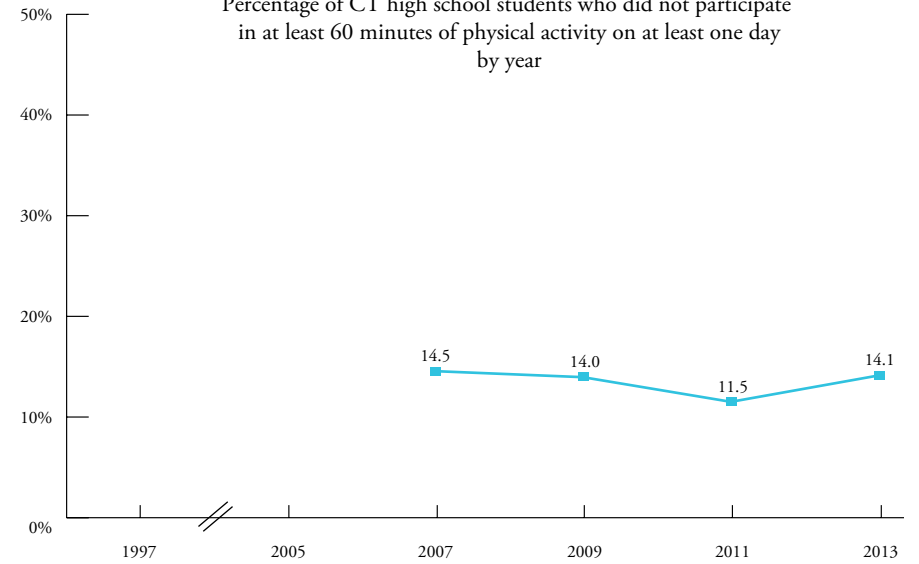


Figure 47

Percentage of CT high school students who had been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days by year

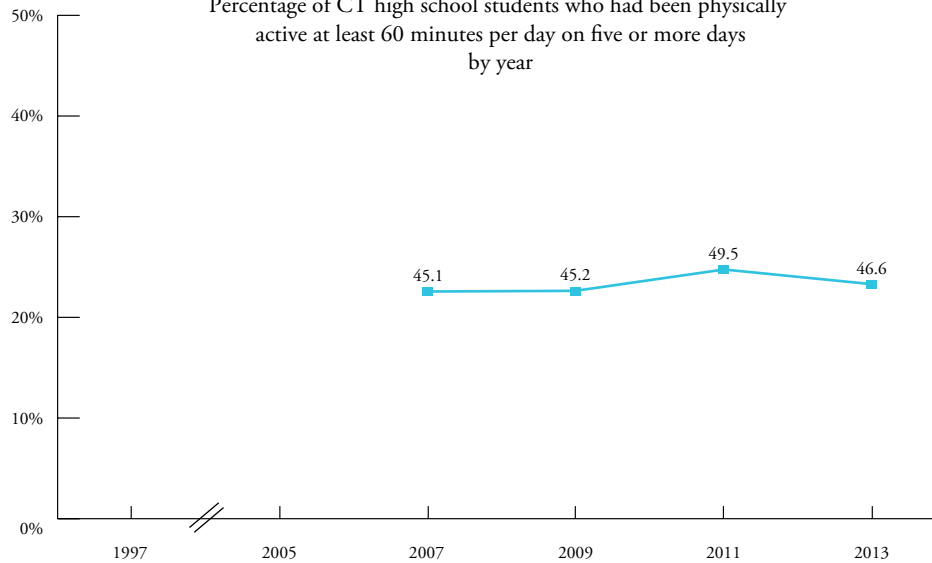


Figure 48

Percentage of CT high school students who used computers three or more hours per day by year

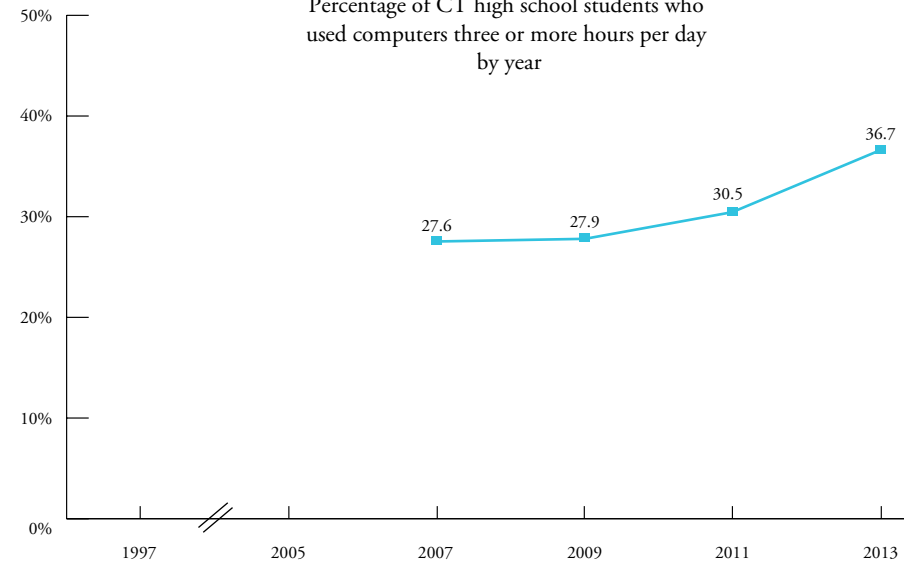


Figure 49

Percentage of CT high school students who watched television three or more hours per day on an average school day by year

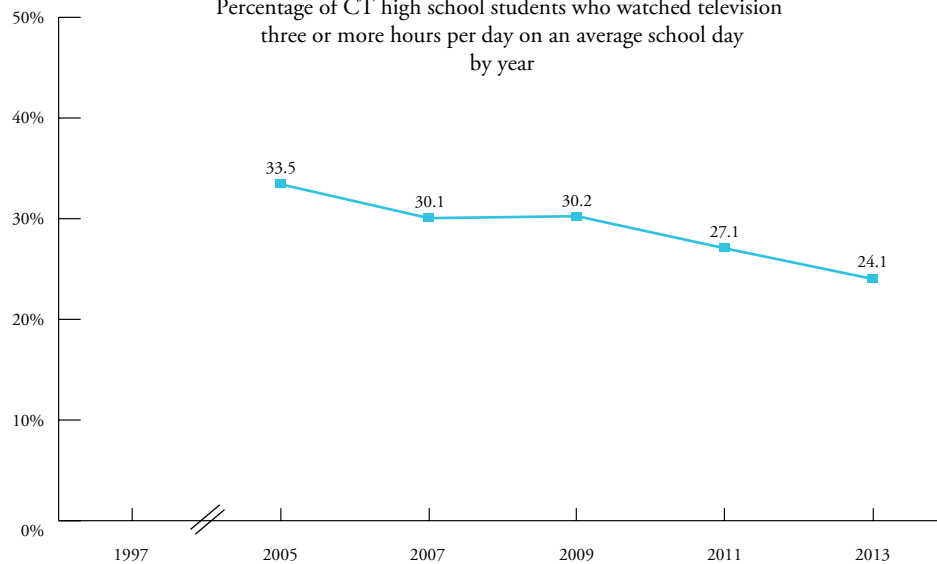


Figure 50

Percentage of CT high school students who were overweight by year

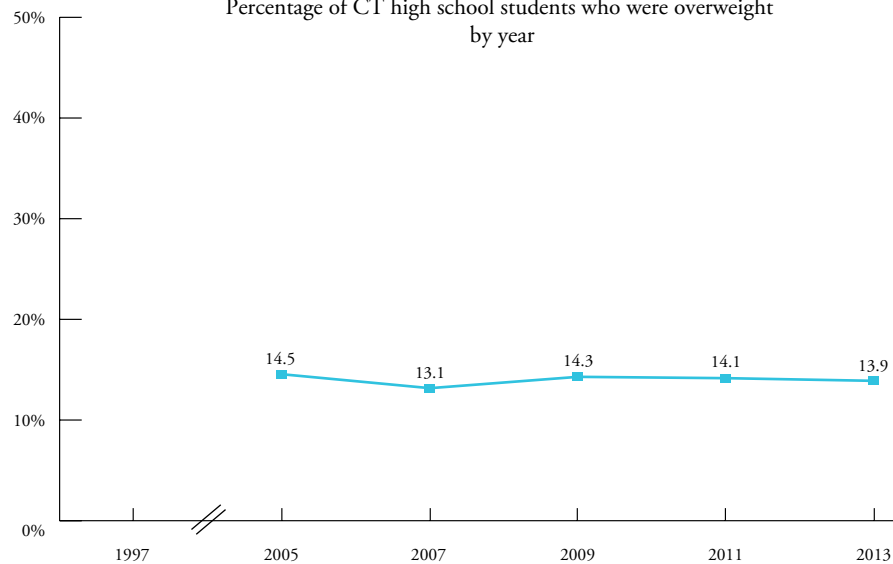


Figure 51

Percentage of CT high school students who were obese by year

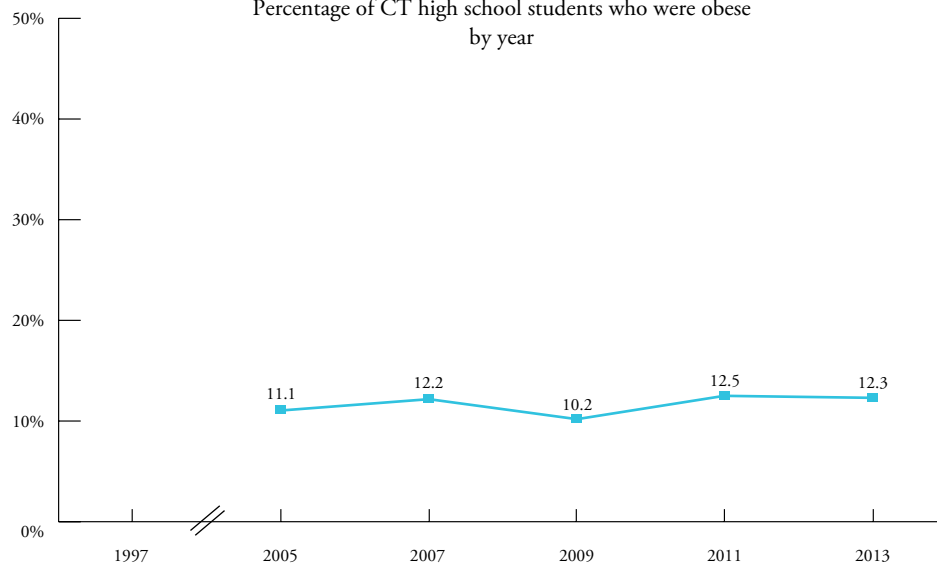


Figure 52

Percentage of CT high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight by year

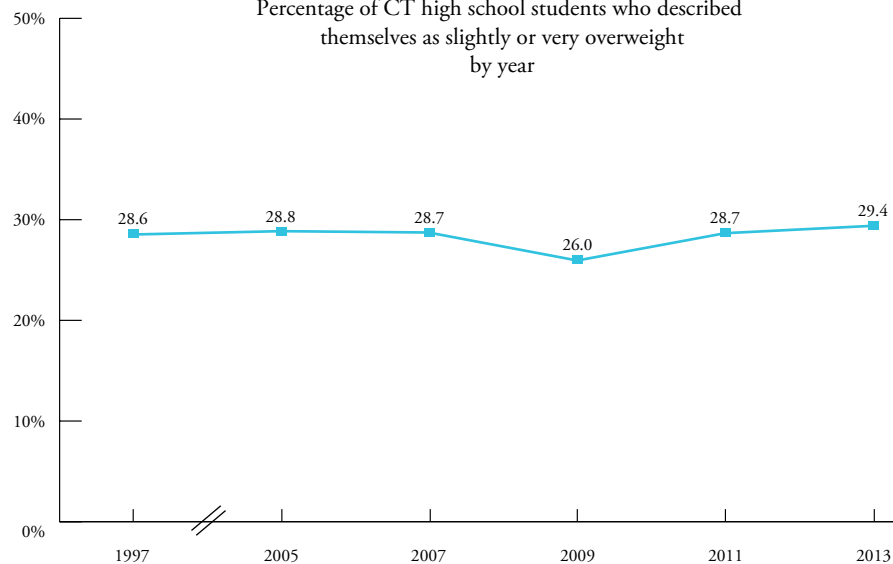


Figure 53

Percentage of CT high school students who were trying to lose weight by year

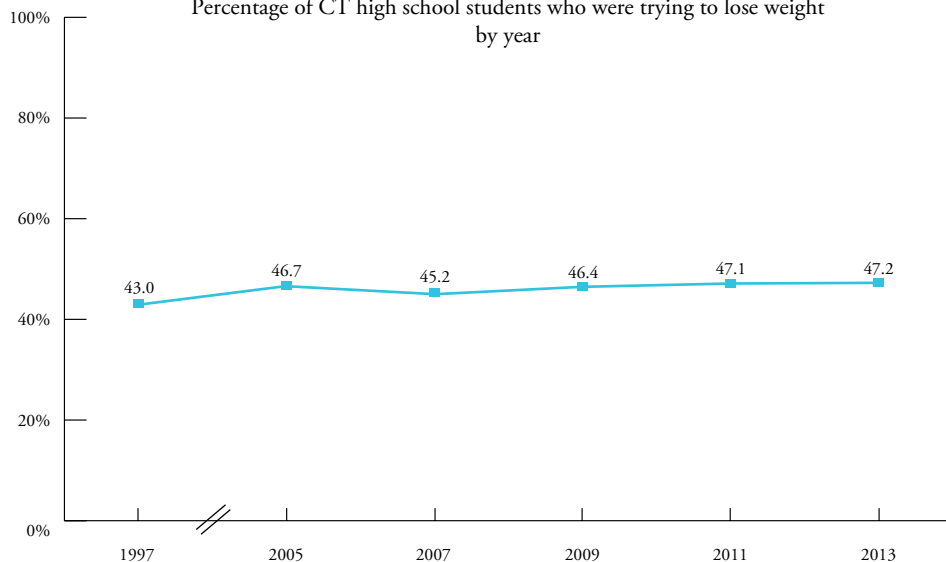


Figure 54

Percentage of CT high school students who usually spent four or more hours after school without an adult present by year

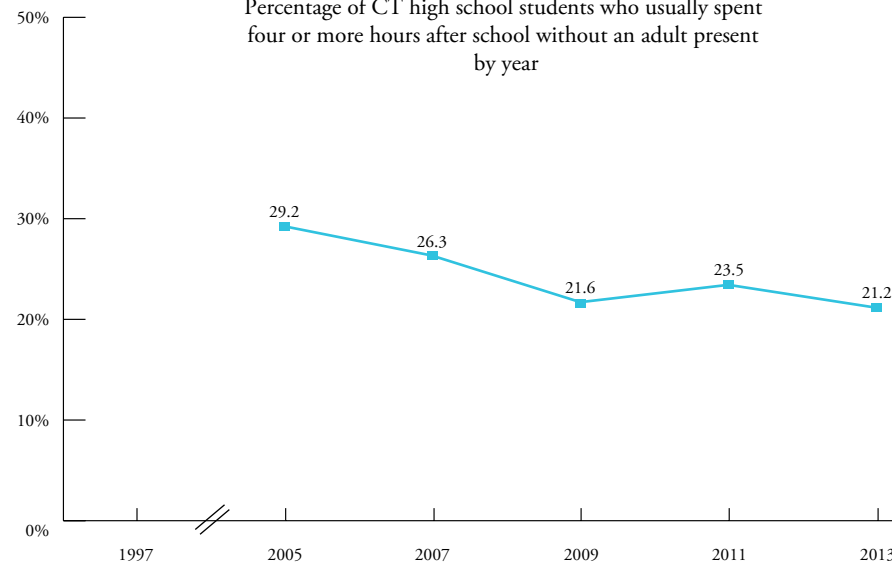


Figure 55

Percentage of CT high school students who reported that their whereabouts when away from home are never or rarely known by their parents or other adults in their family by year

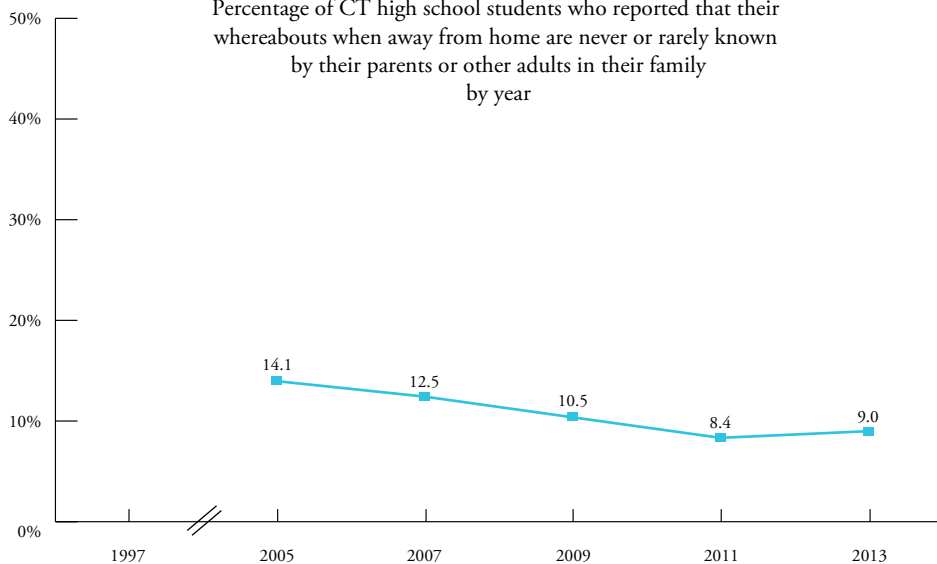


Figure 56

Percentage of CT high school students who worked at a paying job outside their home five or more hours during an average week when they are in school by year

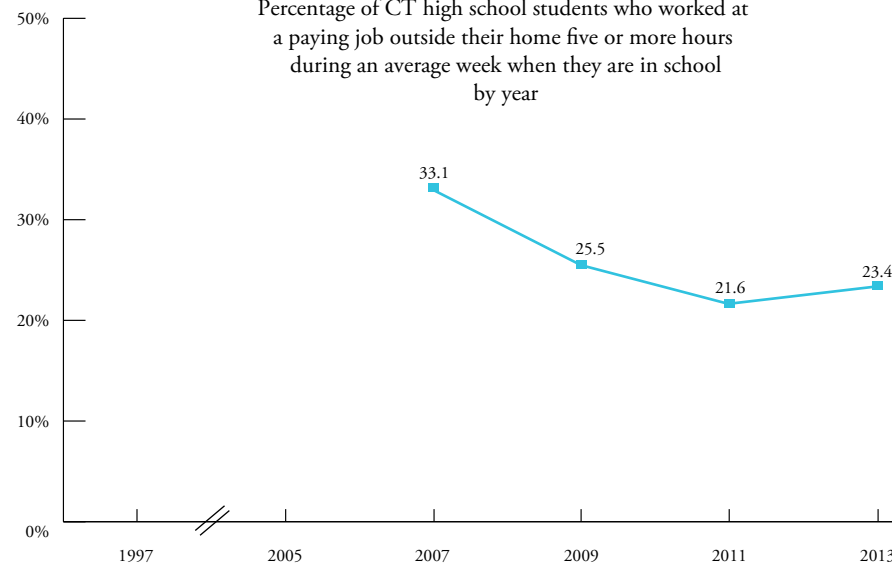


Figure 57

Percentage of CT high school students who had gambled for money or possessions one or more times during the past 12 months by year

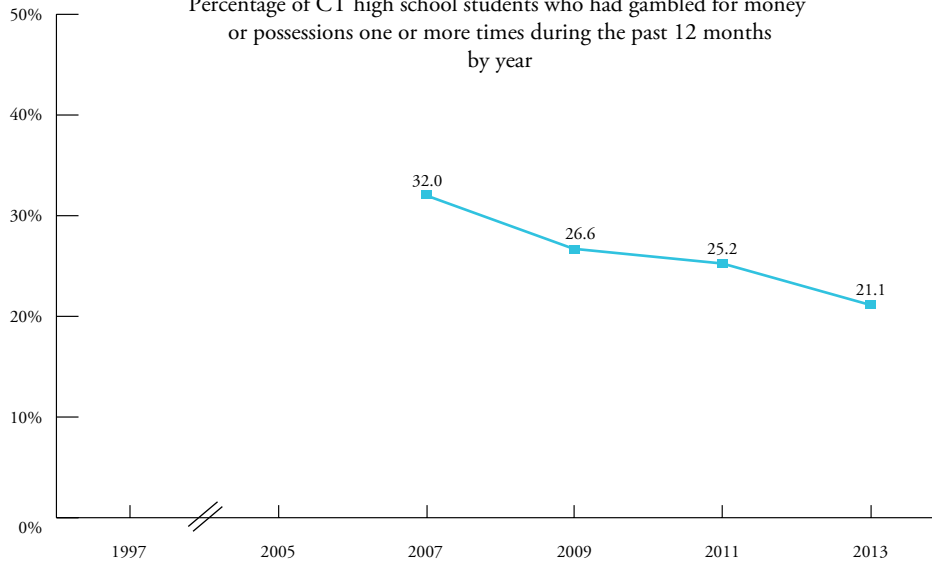


Figure 58

Percentage of CT high school students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's during the past 12 months by year

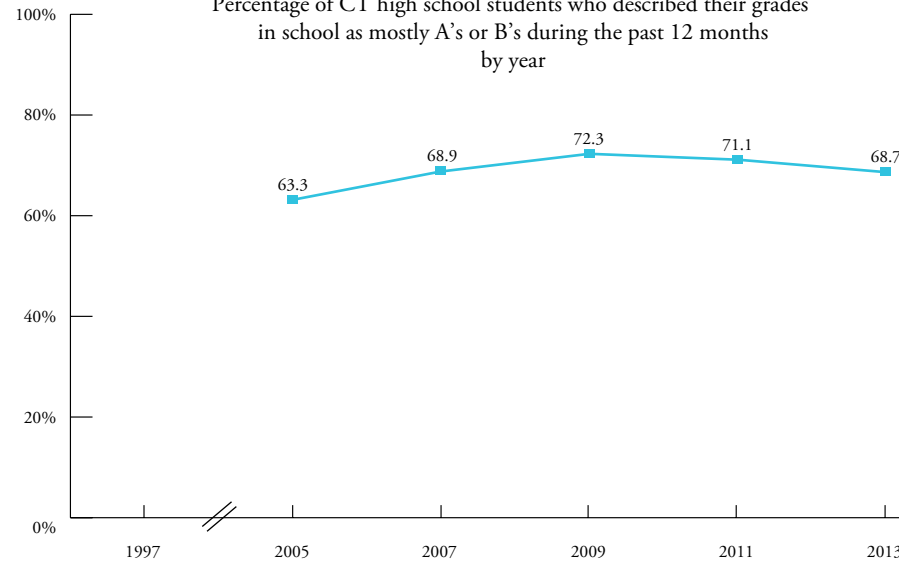


Figure 59

Percentage of CT high school students who described their health as excellent or very good by year

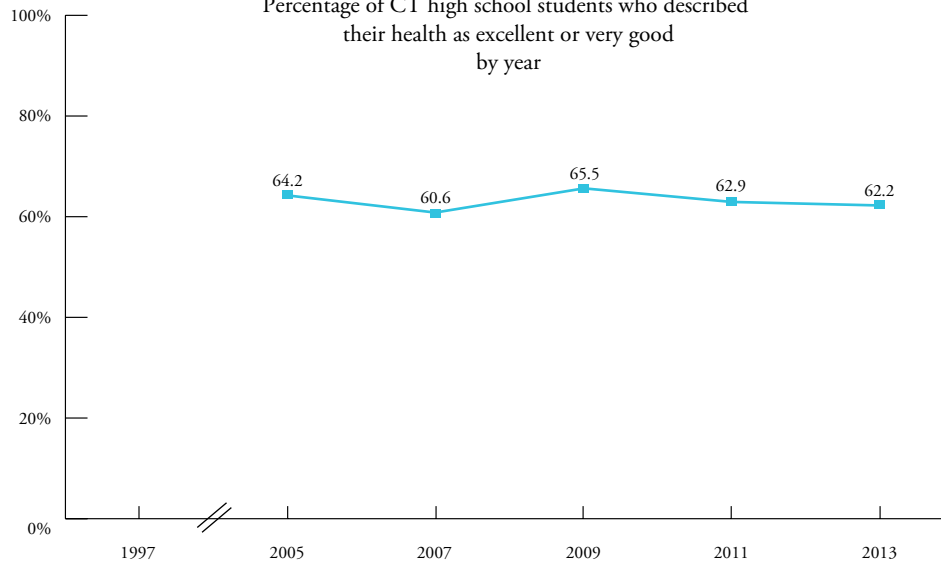
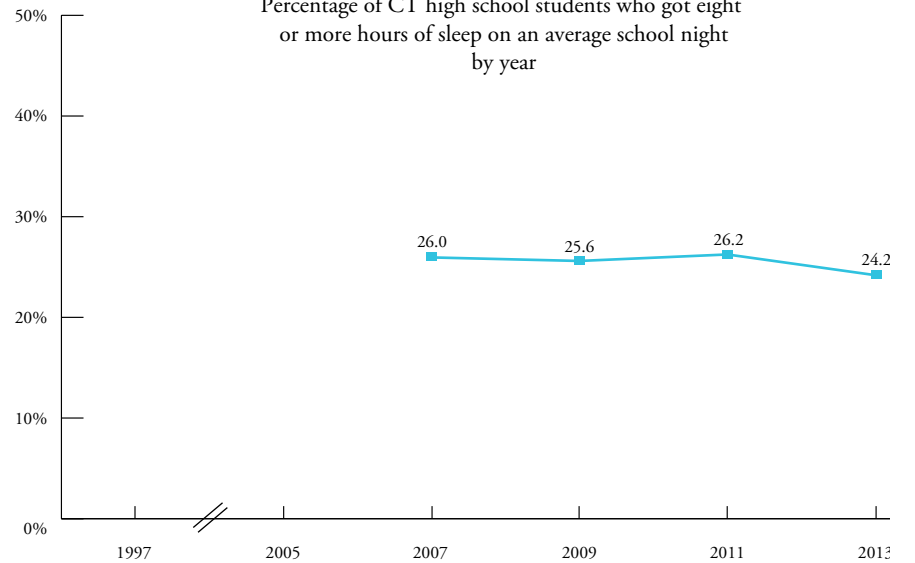


Figure 60

Percentage of CT high school students who got eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night by year



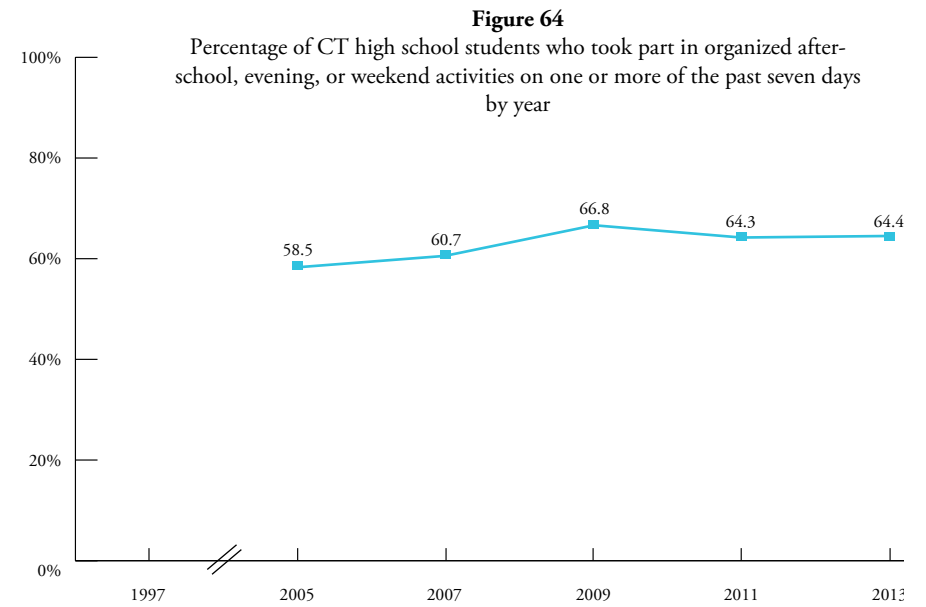
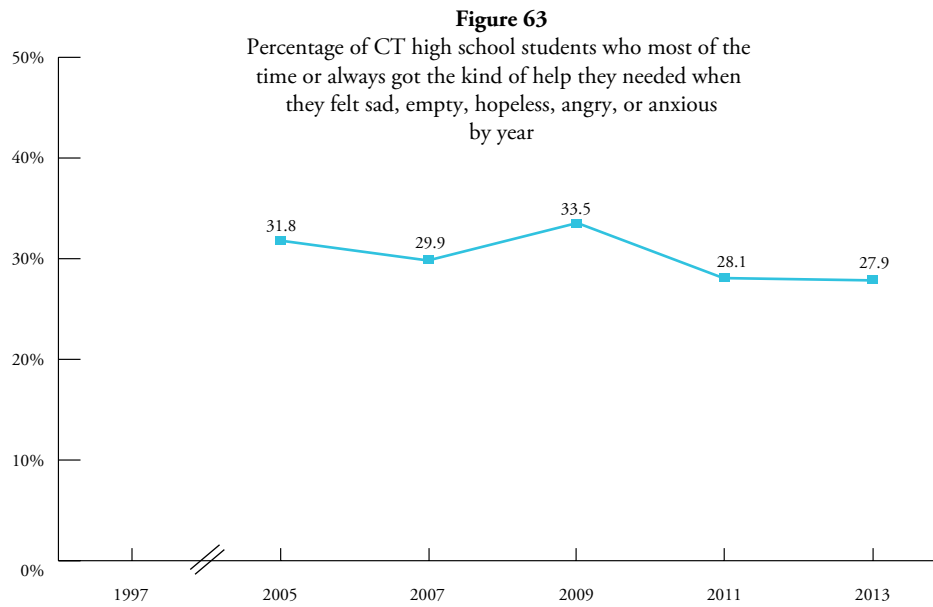
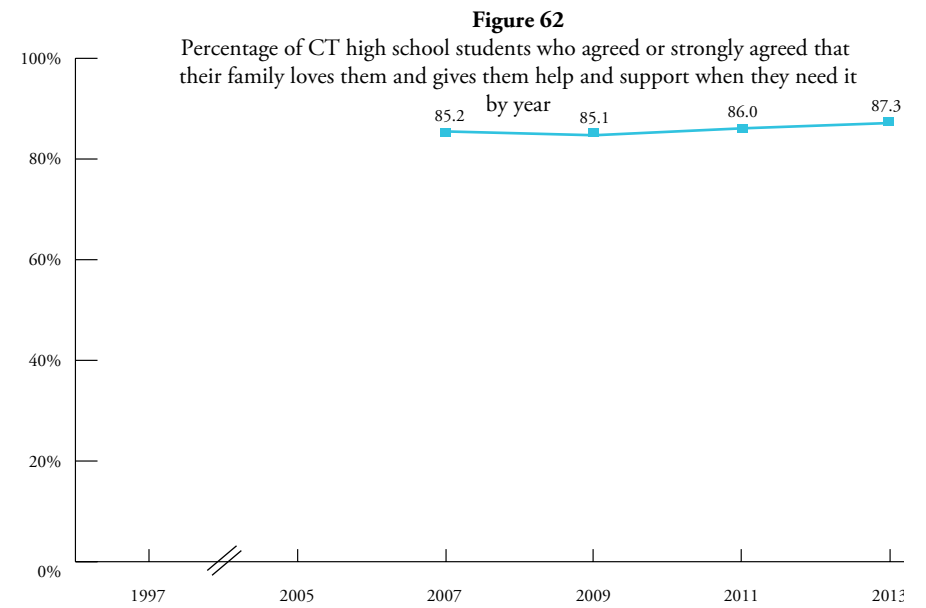
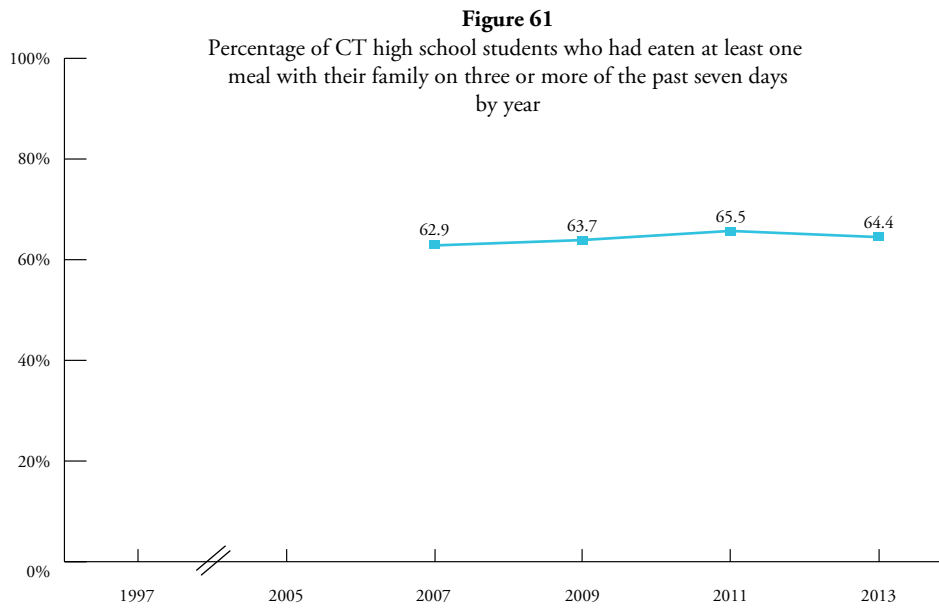


Figure 65
Percentage of CT high school students who had spent time helping people without getting paid in the past 30 days by year

