

2015 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—Connecticut

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Component of the Connecticut School Health Survey



Connecticut
Department of Public
Health
in collaboration with
Connecticut
State Department of
Education



2015
Connecticut Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance
Component of the Connecticut School Health Survey

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2015 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

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2015 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

Connecticut High School Survey

Introduction

The 2015 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 March and June 2015, the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) conducted the CSHS in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE), and partners from school districts and local health departments. The Connecticut YRBS/YBC was previously administered in 1997, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013.

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 data 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 educational outcomes among youth. The results of this survey continue to support the strong link between healthy behaviors and positive educational outcomes. To access the Risk Behaviors and Academic Achievement Report for Connecticut, please visit www.ct.gov/dph/cshs.

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 students in regular public, charter, magnet, or vocational high schools in grades 9-12. National 2015 YRBS results referenced in this report came from the following publication: Kann L, McManus T, Harris WA, et al. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2015. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2016;65(No. SS-6):1-174.

The 2015 Connecticut YBC was made up of 99 questions developed by CDC, DPH, and CSDE. When sample size and prevalence rates allow, results are presented by sex, grade, and race/ethnicity [white, non-Hispanic (NH-whites); black, non-Hispanic (NH-blacks); and Hispanic or Latino

(Hispanics)]. The numbers of students in other racial and ethnic groups were too low for meaningful analysis; and therefore, were not included in this report.

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. For this report, data are suppressed if there were fewer than 100 students in a subgroup. In the 10-Year Trend Analysis section of this document, to determine long term, time-based changes in health-risk behaviors in Connecticut, prevalence estimates from the earliest year of data collection (1997 data were not used in these analyses) to 2015 for each variable assessed with identically worded questions 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 trends. Significant change from 2013-2015 was based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$. In all other sections of this report, differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$. 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 2005-2015.

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.

2015 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

Connecticut High School Survey

Survey Summary

The 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was completed by 2,398 students in 41 public, charter, magnet, and vocational high schools in Connecticut during the spring of 2015. The school response rate was 82%, the student response rate was 76%, and the overall response rate was 62%. The results are representative of all students in grades 9-12.

The weighted demographic characteristics of the sample are as follows (*for more demographic information, see page 5*):

male	50.9%	9 th grade	26.6%	white*	61.3%
female	49.1%	10 th grade	25.2%	black*	13.0%
		11 th grade	24.4%	Hispanic/Latino	19.2%
		12 th grade	23.6%	all other races*	3.3%
		other	0.2%	multiple races*	3.2%

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 national education and health organizations. The YRBSS 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.

* non-Hispanic

The YRBS measures behaviors that fall into six categories:

1. Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence;
2. Sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection;
3. Alcohol and other drug use;
4. Tobacco use;
5. Unhealthy dietary behaviors; and
6. Inadequate physical activity.

The YRBS also measures self-reported height and weight to allow calculation of body mass index for assessment of overweight and obesity. In Connecticut, the YBC was modified to collect additional information on resiliency and assets in students' lives. More information about the YRBSS can be obtained from <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss>.

Demographics of the High School Students Who Participated in the 2015 Connecticut Youth Risk Behavior Survey		
	unweighted frequency	weighted %
TOTAL	2,398	100
Sex		
male	1,186	50.9
female	1,199	49.1
missing	13	—
Race/Ethnicity		
non-Hispanic white	1,366	61.3
non-Hispanic black	198	13.0
Hispanic	546	19.2
non-Hispanic other	235	6.5
missing	53	—
Grade		
9th	636	26.6
10th	722	25.2
11th	518	24.4
12th	491	23.6
ungraded or other grade	4	0.2
missing	27	—
Age		
12 years or younger	2	0.1
13 years	7	0.3
14 years	311	13.1
15 years	613	22.9
16 years	668	26.6
17 years	511	24.1
18 years or older	285	13.0
missing	1	—

Note: Due to rounding, total percentages might not equal 100.

2015 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

Connecticut High School Survey

Sample Description

Sample Description

School Level — All schools of the following types containing grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 were included in the sampling frame:

School Type

Regular Public	Included
Charter	Included
Magnet	Included
Private	Excluded
Alternative	Excluded
Vocational	Included
Special education	Excluded

A total of 50 schools were selected systematically with a probability proportional to enrollment in grades 9 through 12 using a random start.

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 — 82% (41 of the 50 sampled eligible schools participated)

Students — 76% (2,456 of the 3,157 sampled students submitted questionnaires. 2,398 questionnaires were usable after data editing.)

Overall response rate — $82\% * 76\% = 62\%^{\dagger}$

[†]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.

The weight used for estimation is given by:

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

- 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 nonresponse adjustment factor calculated by school size category (small, medium, large). The factor was calculated in terms of school enrollment instead of numbers of schools;
- f2 = a student-level nonresponse adjustment factor calculated by class;
- f3 = a post-stratification adjustment factor calculated within grade 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, alternative, and vocational school students in grades 9 through 12.

2015 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

Connecticut High School Survey

Summary of Results*

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt

In Connecticut, 8.3% of students rarely or never wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. Nationwide, the rate is 6.1%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (9.4%) than among females (7.0%); significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (12.6%) and Hispanics (11.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (6.2%); and significantly higher in grade 9 (9.8%) than in grade 12 (5.9%).

Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

During the past 30 days, 18.7% of Connecticut students rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. Nationwide, the rate is 20.0%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among Hispanics (23.8%) than among non-Hispanic whites (16.8%).

Drove When Drinking Alcohol

In Connecticut, 7.4% of students drove a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol.[†] Nationwide, the rate is 7.8%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (9.8%) than among females (4.3%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (9.8%) than in grade 11 (4.6%).

Texted or E-Mailed While Driving

While driving a car or other vehicle, 29.6% of Connecticut students texted or e-mailed on at least 1 day during the past 30 days.[†] Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (41.5%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (36.5%) than among Hispanics (17.8%); significantly higher in grade 11 (25.7%) than in grade 10 (9.5%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (48.0%) than in grades 10 (9.5%) and 11 (25.7%).

Talked on a Cell Phone While Driving (*state-added question*)

On at least 1 day during the past 30 days, 29.4% of Connecticut students talked on a cell phone while driving a car or other vehicle.[†] Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (35.6%) than among Hispanics (21.2%); significantly higher among students in grade 11 (27.6%) than in grade 10 (9.6%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (47.2%) than in grades 10 (9.6%) and 11 (27.6%).

*In the Summary of Results, for each behavior, if there are significant differences (based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$) between Connecticut students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade; or overall between Connecticut students and students nationwide, they are highlighted. Questions that were asked only on the Connecticut questionnaire are noted with "state-added question".

[†]among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VIOLENCE

Carried a Weapon on School Property

In Connecticut, 6.2% of students carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, on school property on at least 1 day during the past 30 days. Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (4.1%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (8.6%) than among females (3.3%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (10.6%) and Hispanics (7.5%) than among non-Hispanic whites (4.4%).

Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

One or more times during the past 12 months, 6.7% of Connecticut students were threatened or injured with a weapon, such as a gun knife or club, on school property. Nationwide, the rate is 6.0%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (7.9%) than among females (5.2%); significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (9.9%) and Hispanics (9.2%) than among non-Hispanic whites (4.6%); and significantly higher in grade 9 (9.4%) than in grades 10 (5.2%) and 12 (4.7%).

Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

In Connecticut, 6.9% of students did not go to school on at least 1 day during the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. Nationwide, the rate is 5.6%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (10.7%) and Hispanics (10.5%) than among non-Hispanic whites (4.5%).

Bullied on School Property

During the past 12 months, 18.6% of Connecticut students were bullied on school property. Nationwide, the rate is 20.2%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (20.8%) than among males (16.2%); and significantly higher in grades 9 (21.9%), 10 (18.8%), and 11 (19.2%) than in grade 12 (13.6%).

Electronically Bullied

In Connecticut, 13.9% of students were electronically bullied, including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting, during the past 12 months. Nationwide, the rate is 15.5%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (17.4%) than among males (10.3%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (15.1%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (10.7%).

Teased About Weight, Size, or Physical Appearance *(state-added question)*

During the past 12 months, 24.3% of Connecticut students were teased or called names because of their weight, size, or physical appearance. Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (27.0%) than among males (21.5%).

Teased About Perceived Sexual Orientation *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, during the past 12 months, 9.1% of students were teased or called names because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual. Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among Hispanics (13.1%) than among non-Hispanic whites (7.7%) and blacks (7.9%); and significantly higher in grade 11 (10.2%) than in grade 12 (6.8%).

In a Physical Fight

One or more times during the past 12 months, 18.4% of Connecticut students were in a physical fight. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (22.6%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (22.9%) than among females (13.2%); significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (25.2%) and Hispanics (24.7%) than among non-Hispanic whites (14.7%); and significantly higher in grade 9 (23.6%) than in grades 10 (15.1%), 11 (17.7%), and 12 (15.9%).

Experienced Emotional Dating Abuse *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 29.8% of students reported that someone they were dating or going out with purposely tried to control them or emotionally hurt them[‡] one or more times during the past 12 months.[§] Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (34.5%) than among males (24.7%); and significantly higher in grade 10 (33.0%) than in grade 9 (25.2%).

Experienced Physical Dating Violence

In Connecticut, 8.0% of students reported that someone they were dating or going out with physically hurt them^{**} on purpose one or more times during the past 12 months.[§] Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (9.6%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Experienced Sexual Dating Violence

In Connecticut, 11.5% of students reported that someone they were dating or going out with forced them to do sexual things^{††} when they did not want to, one or more times during the past 12 months.[§] Nationwide, the rate is 10.6%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (16.4%) than among males (6.4%).

Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse

In Connecticut, 7.8% of students were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. Nationwide, the rate is 6.7%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (9.3%) than among males (6.2%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (14.4%) and Hispanics (9.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (5.3%).

Felt Sad or Hopeless

During the past 12 months, 26.6% of Connecticut students 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%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (34.7%) than among males (18.5%); significantly higher among Hispanics (36.0%) than among non-Hispanic whites (22.6%) and blacks (27.3%); and significantly higher in grade 11 (28.6%) than in grade 10 (23.9%).

[‡] such things as being told who they could or could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they were told

[§] among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

^{**} such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon

^{††} such as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse

Get the Help They Need When Feeling Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry, or Anxious *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 25.4% of students most of the time or always get the kind of help they need when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious.^{##} Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (27.5%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (20.0%) and Hispanics (21.5%).

Inflicted Self-Injury *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 18.5% of students did something to purposely hurt themselves, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose, without wanting to die, one or more times during the past 12 months (i.e., inflicted self-injury). Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (22.6%) than among males (14.3%); significantly higher among Hispanics (24.1%) than among non-Hispanic whites (16.1%); and significantly higher in grade 9 (19.4%) than in grade 10 (16.5%).

Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

During the past 12 months, 13.4% of Connecticut students seriously considered attempting suicide. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (17.7%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (16.3%) than among males (10.4%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (17.1%) than among non-Hispanic whites (12.3%) and blacks (10.8%).

Attempted Suicide

In Connecticut, 7.9% of students attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months. Nationwide, the rate is 8.6%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (8.7%) than among males (6.6%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (11.5%) than among non-Hispanic whites (6.0%).

CIGARETTE, ALCOHOL, AND OTHER DRUG USE

Current Cigarette Smoking

In Connecticut, 10.3% of students smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the past 30 days (i.e., current cigarette smoking). Nationwide, the rate is 10.8%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (12.3%) than among females (8.2%); significantly higher in grade 11 (12.4%) than in grades 9 (8.7%) and 10 (7.6%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (11.9%) than in grade 10 (7.6%).

Frequent Cigarette Smoking

In Connecticut, 1.7% of students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the past 30 days (i.e., frequent cigarette smoking). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (3.4%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (2.4%) than among females (1.0%); significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (2.0%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (0.3%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (3.6%) than in grades 9 (1.0%), 10 (0.7%), and 11 (1.5%).

^{##}among students who have felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious

Daily Cigarette Smoking

In Connecticut, 1.2% of students smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the past 30 days (i.e., daily cigarette smoking). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (2.3%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (1.5%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (0.3%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (2.6%) than in grades 9 (0.9%), 10 (0.7%), and 11 (0.6%).

Drank Alcohol for the First Time Before Age 13 Years

In Connecticut, 10.6% of students drank alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (17.2%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (12.7%) than among females (8.1%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (15.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (8.3%).

Current Alcohol Use

On 1 or more days during the past 30 days, 30.2% of Connecticut students had at least one drink of alcohol (i.e., current alcohol use). Nationwide, the rate is 32.8%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (31.9%) and Hispanics (31.8%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (21.1%); and significantly higher in grade 10 (25.0%) than in grade 9 (18.9%); significantly higher in grade 11 (33.3%) than in grades 9 (18.9%) and 10 (25.0%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (43.7%) than in grades 9 (18.9%), 10 (25.0%), and 11 (33.3%).

Drank Five or More Drinks of Alcohol in a Row

In Connecticut, 14.0% of students drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on at least 1 day during the past 30 days. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (17.7%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (15.7%) and Hispanics (13.5%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (6.9%); significantly higher in grades 10 (11.4%) and 11 (14.3%) than in grade 9 (7.3%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (22.8%) than in grades 9 (7.3%), 10 (11.4%), and 11 (14.3%).

Usually Obtained the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them

In Connecticut, 34.0% of students usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them.^{§§} Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (44.1%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Ever Marijuana Use

In Connecticut, 35.4% of students used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., ever marijuana use). Nationwide, the rate is 38.6%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher in grades 10 (31.9%) and 11 (39.2%) than in grade 9 (21.4%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (49.7%) than in grades 9 (21.4%), 10 (31.9%), and 11 (39.2%).

Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years

In Connecticut, 5.8% of students tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years. Nationwide, the rate is 7.5%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (8.2%) than among females (3.1%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (8.0%) than among non-Hispanic whites (4.7%).

^{§§} among students who currently drank alcohol

Current Marijuana Use

In Connecticut, 20.4% of students used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days (i.e., current marijuana use). Nationwide, the rate is 21.7%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher in grade 11 (22.9%) than in grade 9 (12.4%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (29.3%) than in grades 9 (12.4%), 10 (16.8%), and 11 (22.9%).

Ever Synthetic Marijuana Use

In Connecticut, 6.7% of students used synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, fake weed, King Kong, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, or Moon Rocks) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever synthetic marijuana use). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (9.2%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (7.9%) than among females (5.0%).

Ever Cocaine Use

In Connecticut, 4.6% of students used any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life (i.e., ever cocaine use). Nationwide, the rate is 5.2%. Overall in Connecticut for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (6.1%) than among females (2.6%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (6.7%) than in grades 9 (3.5%) and 10 (3.2%).

Ever Inhalant Use

In Connecticut, 6.3% of students 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 inhalant use). Nationwide, the rate is 7.0%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (7.2%) than among females (5.0%); and significantly higher in grade 9 (7.8%) than in grade 12 (4.3%).

Ever Heroin Use

In Connecticut, 2.2% of students used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever heroin use). Nationwide, the rate is 2.1%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among Hispanics (4.3%) than among non-Hispanic whites (1.5%) and blacks (1.2%).

Ever Methamphetamine Use

In Connecticut, 3.0% of students used methamphetamines one or more times during their life (i.e., ever methamphetamine use). Nationwide, the rate is 3.0%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (3.6%) than among females (1.9%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (5.3%) than among non-Hispanic whites (2.0%).

Ever Ecstasy Use

In Connecticut, 4.6% of students used ecstasy (also called MDMA) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever ecstasy use). Nationwide, the rate is 5.0%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (5.6%) than among females (3.2%); significantly higher among Hispanics (6.5%) than among non-Hispanic whites (3.8%) and blacks (3.3%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (7.2%) than in grades 9 (2.8%) and 10 (3.1%).

Ever Taken Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 6.3% of students have taken over-the-counter drugs to get high one or more times during their life. Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (7.6%) than among females (4.5%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (8.5%) than in grade 9 (4.3%).

Ever Taken Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription

In Connecticut, 12.0% of students have taken prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, codeine, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (16.8%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher in grade 12 (16.3%) than in grades 9 (8.7%) and 10 (9.8%).

Ever Illegal Injection Drug Use

In Connecticut, 2.0% of students used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (i.e., ever illegal injection drug use). Nationwide, the rate is 1.8%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (2.7%) than among females (1.1%).

Attended School Under the Influence of Alcohol or Illegal Drugs *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 13.3% of students 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 for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (15.1%) than among females (11.2%); significantly higher among Hispanics (16.0%) than among non-Hispanic whites (11.7%); and significantly higher in grade 11 (16.7%) than in grades 9 (10.8%) and 10 (10.5%).

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

During the past 12 months, 28.5% of students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (21.7%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade.

SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

In Connecticut, 33.0% of students had sexual intercourse one or more times during their life. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (41.2%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among Hispanics (39.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (31.4%); significantly higher in grade 10 (26.0%) than in grade 9 (16.8%); significantly higher in grade 11 (35.2%) than in grades 9 (16.8%) and 10 (26.0%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (55.4%) than in grades 9 (16.8%), 10 (26.0%), and 11 (35.2%).

Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

In Connecticut, 2.7% of students had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (3.9%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (4.0%) than among females (1.3%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (4.4%) than among non-Hispanic whites (1.5%).

Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life

In Connecticut, 6.2% of students had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (11.5%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher in grades 10 (3.8%), 11 (7.6%), and 12 (12.1%) than in grade 9 (1.4%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (12.1%) than in grade 10 (3.8%).

Currently Sexually Active

In Connecticut, 23.3% of students had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the past three months (i.e., currently sexually active). Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (30.1%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher in grades 10 (18.2%), 11 (23.8%), and 12 (41.6%) than in grade 9 (10.9%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (41.6%) than in grades 10 (18.2%) and 11 (23.8%).

Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 23.3% of currently sexually active students in Connecticut, 22.4% drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse. Nationwide, the rate is 20.6%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (26.6%) than among females (19.1%).

Taught in School About Birth Control Methods *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 71.7% of students were taught in school about birth control methods. Overall, the prevalence of being taught in school about birth control methods is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (75.9%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (64.3%) and Hispanics (65.5%); significantly higher in grades 10 (71.3%), 11 (75.6%), and 12 (81.2%) than in grade 9 (60.1%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (81.2%) than in grade 10 (71.3%).

Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 23.3% of students in Connecticut who are currently sexually active, 59.4% reported that either they or their partner used a condom during last sexual intercourse. Nationwide, the rate is 56.9%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (66.6%) than among females (53.6%); and significantly higher in grade 10 (67.2%) than in grade 12 (50.6%).

Used Birth Control Pills During Last Sexual Intercourse

Among students in Connecticut who are currently sexually active, 26.8% reported that either they or their partner used birth control pills during last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy. Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (18.2%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (33.5%) than among Hispanics (15.4%); and significantly higher in grades 11 (31.4%) and 12 (34.2%) than in grade 10 (14.7%).

Used Dual Birth Control Methods During Last Sexual Intercourse

Among students in Connecticut who are currently sexually active, 11.1% reported that a condom was used during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring was used before last sexual intercourse to prevent STD and pregnancy (i.e., used dual birth control methods). Nationwide, the rate is 8.8%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Used No Method to Prevent Pregnancy During Last Sexual Intercourse

In Connecticut, among currently sexually active students, 11.6% reported that neither they nor their partner used any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse. Nationwide, the rate is 13.8%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among Hispanics (19.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (7.3%).

Pregnancy *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 3.2% of students have been pregnant or have gotten someone pregnant one or more times. Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (6.9%) and Hispanics (5.2%) than among non-Hispanic whites (1.6%).

Sexual Minority *(state-added questions)*

Sexual Identity: Among high school students in Connecticut, 86.2% identified as heterosexual (straight); 9.5% identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual; and 4.2% of students were not sure.

Sexual Contacts: Among high school students in Connecticut, 43.5% have had sexual contact with only the opposite sex; 2.5% have had sexual contact with only the same sex; 3.8% have had sexual contact with both sexes; and 50.2% have had no sexual contact.

Taught in School About AIDS or HIV Infection *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 86.7% of students were taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection. Overall, the prevalence of being taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection is significantly higher among females (88.6%) than among males (84.9%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (92.0%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (77.2%) and Hispanics (77.0%).

Ever Tested for HIV

In Connecticut, 10.3% of students were ever tested for HIV (not including tests done when donating blood). Nationwide, the rate is 10.2%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among Hispanics (15.9%) than among non-Hispanic whites (7.7%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (12.6%) than in grade 9 (8.9%).

Told They Have a Sexually Transmitted Disease *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 3.8% of students were ever told by a doctor or nurse that they have a sexually transmitted disease (STD). Overall, the prevalence of having ever been told that they have an STD is significantly higher among Hispanics (5.9%) than among non-Hispanic whites (2.7%).

OVERWEIGHT AND WEIGHT CONTROL

Obesity

In Connecticut, 12.3% of students were obese.^{***} Nationwide, the rate is 13.9%. Overall in CT, the prevalence of obesity is significantly higher among males (15.2%) than among females (9.3%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (15.7%) than among non-Hispanic whites (11.1%).

^{***} >=95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts

Overweight

In Connecticut, 14.3% of students were overweight.^{†††} Nationwide, the rate is 16.0%. Overall in CT, the prevalence of being overweight is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (22.6%) and Hispanics (16.1%) than non-Hispanic whites (11.7%); and significantly higher in grade 9 (16.3%) than in grade 10 (12.0%).

Described Themselves as Overweight

In Connecticut, 30.0% of students described themselves as slightly or very overweight. Nationwide, the rate is 31.5%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (33.4%) than among males (26.6%); significantly higher among Hispanics (33.7%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (23.4%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (32.6%) than in grade 10 (26.3%).

Were Trying to Lose Weight

In Connecticut, 47.2% of students were trying to lose weight. Nationwide, the rate is 45.6%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (60.5%) than among males (34.2%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (52.3%) than among non-Hispanic whites (45.1%).

DIETARY BEHAVIORS

Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 6.3% of students did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is 5.2%.

Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices ≥ 2 Times per Day *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 30.5% of students ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is 31.5%.

Did Not Eat Vegetables *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 6.9% of students did not eat vegetables^{†††} during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is 6.7%.

Ate Vegetables ≥ 3 Times per Day *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 12.8% of students ate vegetables^{†††} three or more times per day during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (14.8%).

^{†††} ≥ 85 th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts

^{†††} green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables

Did Not Drink Soda *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 33.6% of students did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda^{§§§} during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (26.2%).

Drank Soda ≥ 1 Times per Day *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 11.9% of students drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda^{§§§} one or more times per day during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (20.4%).

Did Not Eat Breakfast *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 13.4% of students did not eat breakfast during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is 13.8%.

Ate Breakfast Every Day

In Connecticut, 37.4% of students ate breakfast every day during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is 36.3%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (40.1%) than among females (34.8%); significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (42.2%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (25.6%) and Hispanics (30.5%); and significantly higher in grades 10 (40.3%) and 11 (41.7%) than in grades 9 (34.4%) and 12 (33.6%).

Did Not Drink Water *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 5.0% of students did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water^{****} during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is 3.5%.

Drank Water ≥ 1 Times per Day *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 71.1% of students drank a bottle or glass of plain water^{****} one or more times per day during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is 73.6%.

Drank Water ≥ 2 Times per Day *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 62.8% of students drank a bottle or glass of plain water^{****} two or more times per day during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is 64.3%.

Drank Water ≥ 3 Times per Day *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 47.0% of students drank a bottle or glass of plain water^{****} three or more times per day during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is 49.5%.

^{§§§}not counting diet soda

^{****}including tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Did Not Participate in Any Physical Activity *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 14.3% of students did not participate in any physical activity^{****} during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is 14.3%.

Participated in Physical Activity on ≥ 5 Days *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 45.3% of students participated in physical activity^{****} on five or more of the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is 48.6%.

Physically Active Every Day

In Connecticut, 25.3% of students participated in physical activity^{****} every day during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is 27.1%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (32.6%) than among females (18.1%); significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (27.5%) than among Hispanics (19.3%); and significantly higher in grade 9 (29.2%) than in grade 12 (22.4%).

Attended Physical Education Classes on ≥ 1 Days *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 62.3% of students attended physical education classes on one or more days during the past five days.^{****} Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (51.6%).

Attended Physical Education Classes Daily *(no comparisons done by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade)*

In Connecticut, 11.5% of students attended physical education classes every day during the past five days.^{§§§§} Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (29.8%).

Did Exercises to Strengthen or Tone

In Connecticut, 47.8% of students did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, on three or more days during the past seven days. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (53.4%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (52.0%) than among females (43.8%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (51.2%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (41.3%) and Hispanics (39.8%).

Have Physical Activity Breaks During Regular Class Time *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 11.8% of students reported that some of their classroom teachers (not counting their physical education teachers) provide short physical activity breaks during regular class time. Overall, the prevalence of having physical activity breaks during regular class time is significantly higher among males (14.2%) than among females (9.4%); significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (21.1%) and Hispanics (17.9%) than among non-Hispanic whites (8.2%); and significantly higher in grades 9 (15.9%) and 10 (13.7%) than in grades 11 (9.4%) and 12 (7.8%).

^{****}for at least 60 minutes doing any kind of activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time

^{****}in an average week when they were in school

Watched Television \geq 3 Hours per Day

In Connecticut, 21.9% of students watched television three or more hours per day on an average school day. Nationwide, the rate is 24.7%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (33.5%) than among non-Hispanic whites (18.9%) and Hispanics (23.4%).

Used Computers \geq 3 Hours per Day

In Connecticut, 37.8% of students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work, three or more hours per day, on an average school day. Nationwide, the rate is 41.7%. Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among Hispanics (42.8%) than among non-Hispanic whites (35.3%).

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Saw a Dentist

In Connecticut, 80.8% of students saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or dental work during the past 12 months. Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (74.4%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (86.1%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (71.8%) and Hispanics (71.2%).

Saw a Doctor or Nurse for a Check-up or Physical Exam *(state-added question)*

During the past 12 months, 78.9% of students in Connecticut saw a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam (when they were not sick or injured). Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (83.8%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (68.2%) and Hispanics (70.1%).

Saw a Doctor, Nurse, or Counselor About Emotional Problems *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 22.8% of students saw a doctor, nurse, or counselor during the past 12 months about stress, depression, or problems with their emotions. Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (28.1%) than among males (17.4%).

Have Had an HPV Vaccine *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 47.7% of students have had the HPV vaccine (also called the cervical cancer vaccine, HPV shot, or Gardasil), a vaccine to prevent human papilloma virus or HPV infection. Overall, the prevalence of having had the HPV vaccine is significantly higher among females (52.6%) than among males (42.9%); significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (51.5%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (39.1%) and Hispanics (40.6%); significantly higher in grades 10 (45.1%) and 11 (51.8%) than in grade 9 (37.3%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (57.8%) than in grades 9 (37.3%), 10 (45.1%), and 11 (51.8%).

Described Health as Excellent or Very Good *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 62.2% of students described their health as excellent or very good. Overall, the prevalence of describing their health as excellent or very good is significantly higher among males (66.7%) than among females (57.6%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (65.4%) than among Hispanics (55.9%).

Get Eight or More Hours of Sleep

In Connecticut, 19.9% of students get eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (27.3%). Overall in CT for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (22.1%) than among females (17.5%); and significantly higher among Hispanics (23.7%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (16.0%).

Have a Family That Loves Them and Gives Them Help and Support *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 85.0% of students agree or strongly agree that their family loves them and gives them help and support when they need it. Overall, the prevalence of having a family that loves them and gives them help and support is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (87.9%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (77.5%) and Hispanics (82.5%).

Ate at Least One Meal with Their Family *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 68.2% of students ate at least one meal with their family on three or more days during the past seven days. Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (76.1%) and Hispanics (58.9%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (44.2%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (76.1%) than among Hispanics (58.9%).

Asked Where They Are Going and Who They Will Be With *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 75.7% of students reported that their parents or other adults in their family most of the time or always ask where they are going and who they will be with. Overall, the prevalence of being asked where they are going and who they will be with is significantly higher among females (80.9%) than among males (70.8%).

Took Part in Organized Activities *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 65.7% of students took 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 at least one day during the past seven days. Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among females (68.0%) than among males (63.4%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (71.7%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (60.2%) and Hispanics (50.9%).

Received Mostly A or B Grades in School *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 75.9% of students received mostly A or B grades in school during the past 12 months. Overall, the prevalence of receiving mostly A or B grades is significantly higher among females (82.5%) than among males (69.8%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (83.3%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (62.0%) and Hispanics (63.0%).

Have a Teacher or Other Adult at School They Can Talk to if They Have a Problem *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 67.2% of students report that there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem. Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (69.8%) and blacks (66.5%) than among Hispanics (58.4%); significantly higher in grades 11 (70.4%) and 12 (76.9%) than in grades 9 (60.1%) and 10 (62.2%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (76.9%) than in grade 11 (70.4%).

OTHER HEALTH-RELATED TOPICS

Receiving Special Education Services *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 9.9% of students are receiving special education services as part of an individual education plan or IEP. Overall, the prevalence of receiving IEP services is significantly higher among males (12.0%) than among females (7.7%).

Plan on Completing a Post-High School Program *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 75.5% of students believe they probably or definitely will complete a post-high school program, such as a vocational training program, military service, community college, or a 4-year college. Overall, the prevalence of believing they will complete a post-high school program is significantly higher among females (80.3%) than among males (71.0%); significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (79.3%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (70.2%) and Hispanics (68.2%); and significantly higher in grades 11 (79.5%) and 12 (79.9%) than in grades 9 (71.4%) and 10 (72.5%).

Usually Spend ≥ 4 Hours After School Without an Adult Present *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 22.0% of students usually spend four or more hours after school without an adult present. Overall, the prevalence of usually spending four or more hours after school without an adult present is significantly higher in grade 12 (26.6%) than in grade 9 (18.5%).

Missed ≥ 3 Days of School During the Past 30 Days *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 13.4% of students did not go to school 3 or more days (not including days missed because they were sick) during the past 30 days. Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (23.0%) and Hispanics (17.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (10.3%).

Lived Away from Parents or Guardians *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 8.0% of students lived away from their parents or guardians during the past 12 months because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned. Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (13.0%) and Hispanics (13.2%) than among non-Hispanic whites (5.5%).

Usually Slept at Other People's Homes *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 2.1% of students usually slept at homes of friends, family, or other people during the past 30 days because their parents or they lost their home or could not afford housing. Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (3.3%) than among females (1.0%).

Suffered a Blow or Jolt to Their Head While Playing on a Sports Team *(state-added question)*

In Connecticut, 20.0% of students suffered a blow or jolt to the head^{§§§§} one or more times during the past 12 months, while playing on a sports team, either during a game or at practice.^{*****} Overall, the prevalence of suffering a blow or jolt to their head is significantly higher among males (22.9%) than among females (17.0%).

Gambled for Money or Possessions *(state-added question)*

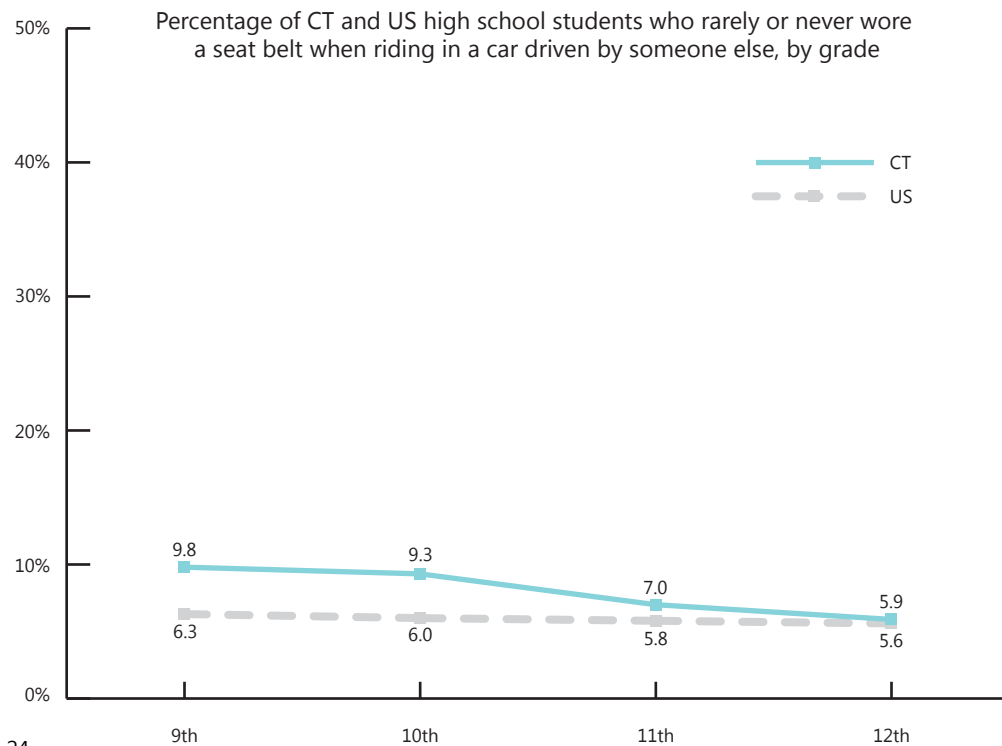
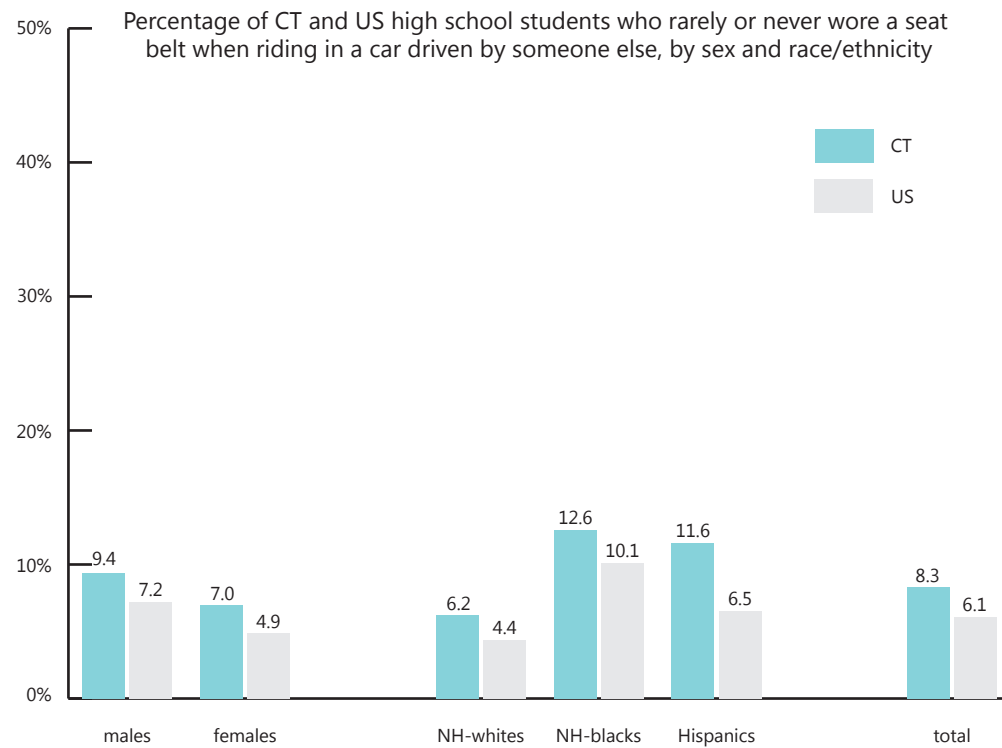
In Connecticut, 21.4% of students gambled for money or possessions, including buying lottery tickets, betting money on a sports team, or playing card games for money, one or more times during the past 12 months. Overall for this behavior, the prevalence is significantly higher among males (30.8%) than among females (11.9%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (25.9%) than in grades 10 (18.9%) and 11 (18.0%).

^{§§§§} which caused them to get “knocked-out”, have memory problems, double or blurry vision, headaches, or “pressure” in the head, nausea or vomiting
^{*****} among students who played on a sports team during the past 12 months

Behaviors That Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

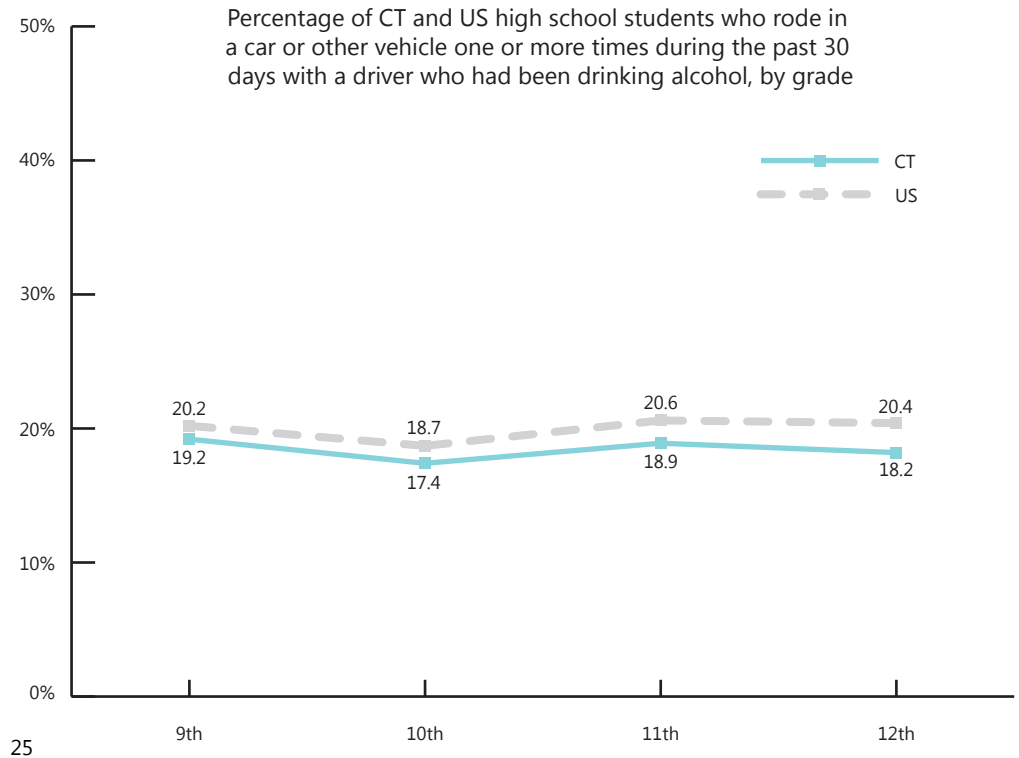
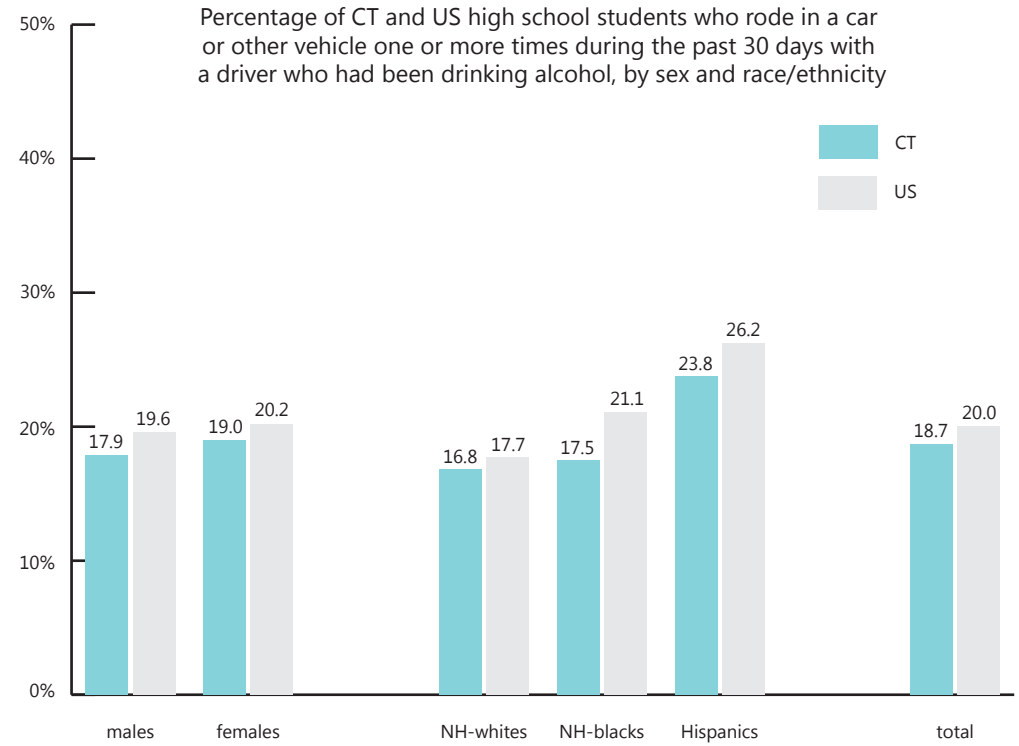
Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt

- In Connecticut, 8.3% of high school students rarely or never wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else
- Nationwide, the rate is 6.1%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt:
 - Is significantly higher among males (9.4%) than among females (7.0%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (12.6%) and Hispanics (11.6%) than non-Hispanic whites (6.2%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 9 (9.8%) than in grade 12 (5.9%)
- In high school, the prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex
 - Is significantly higher among CT Hispanic students (11.6%) than among their US counterparts (6.5%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 9 among CT students (9.8%) than among students nationwide (6.3%)



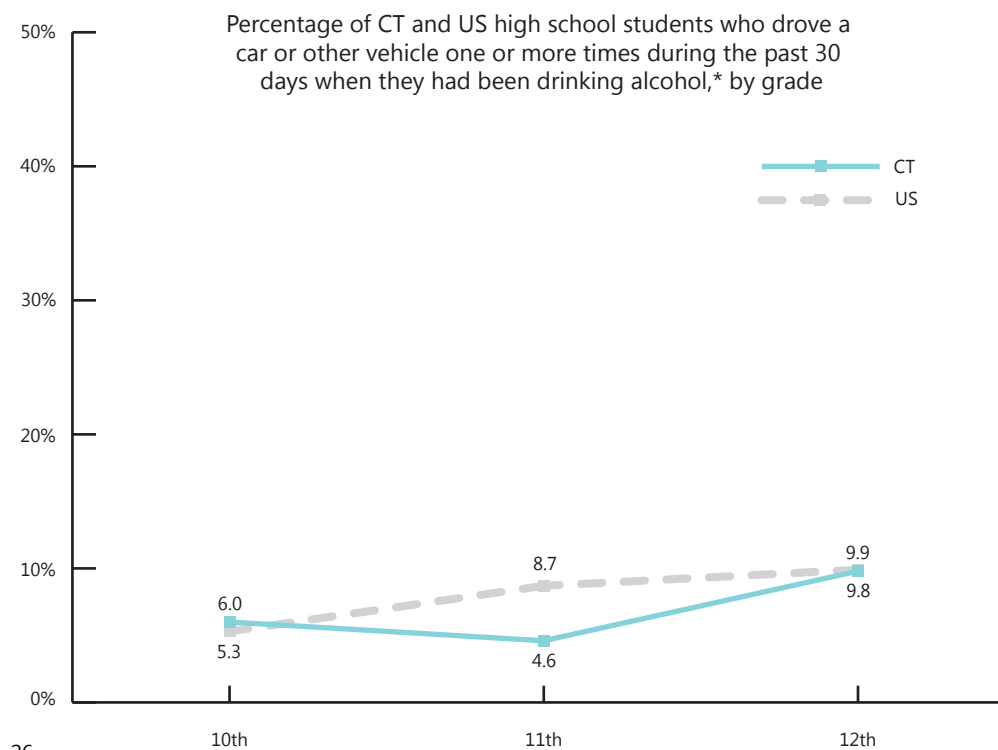
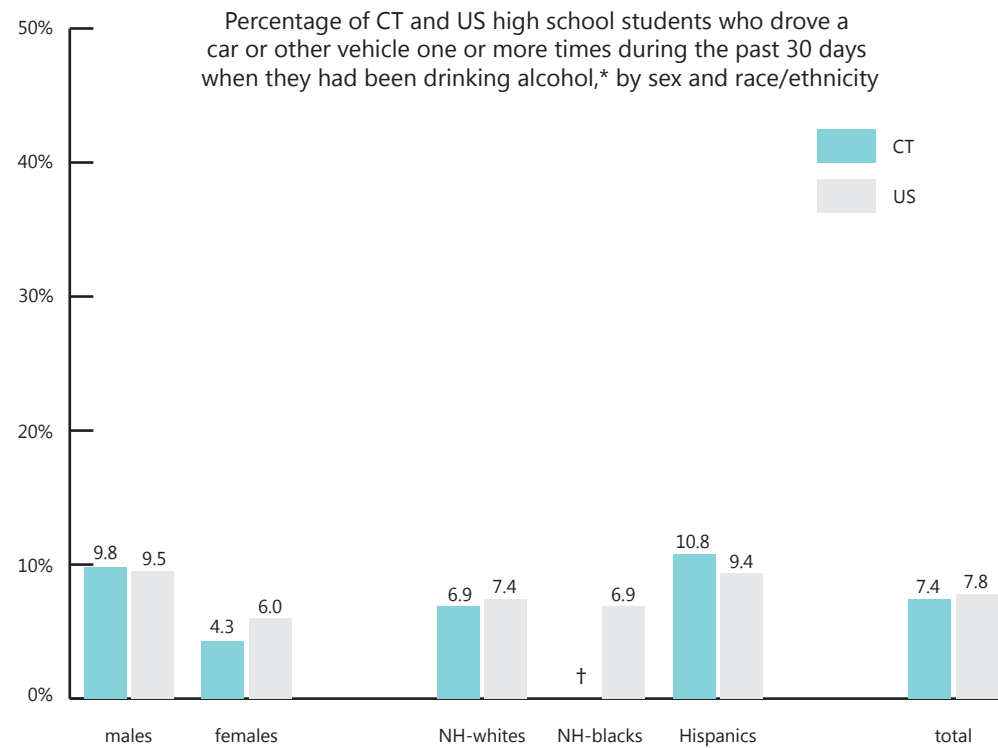
Rode with Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

- In Connecticut, 18.7% of high school students rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days with a driver who had been drinking alcohol
- Nationwide, the rate is 20.0%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (23.8%) than among non-Hispanic whites (16.8%)
- In high school, the prevalence of riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



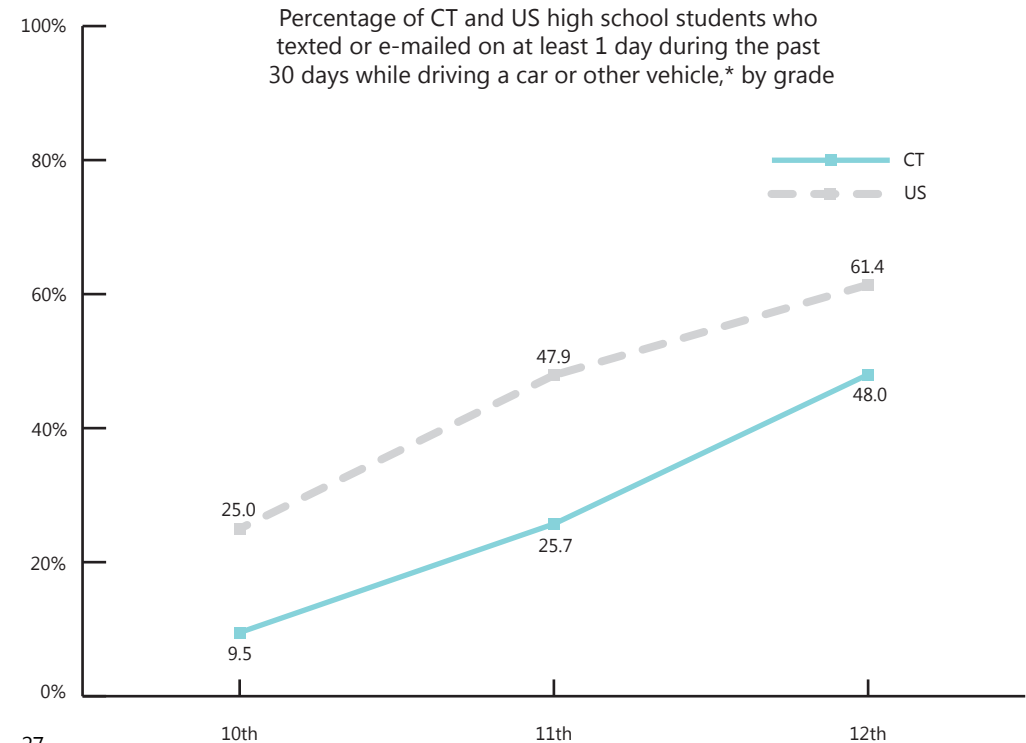
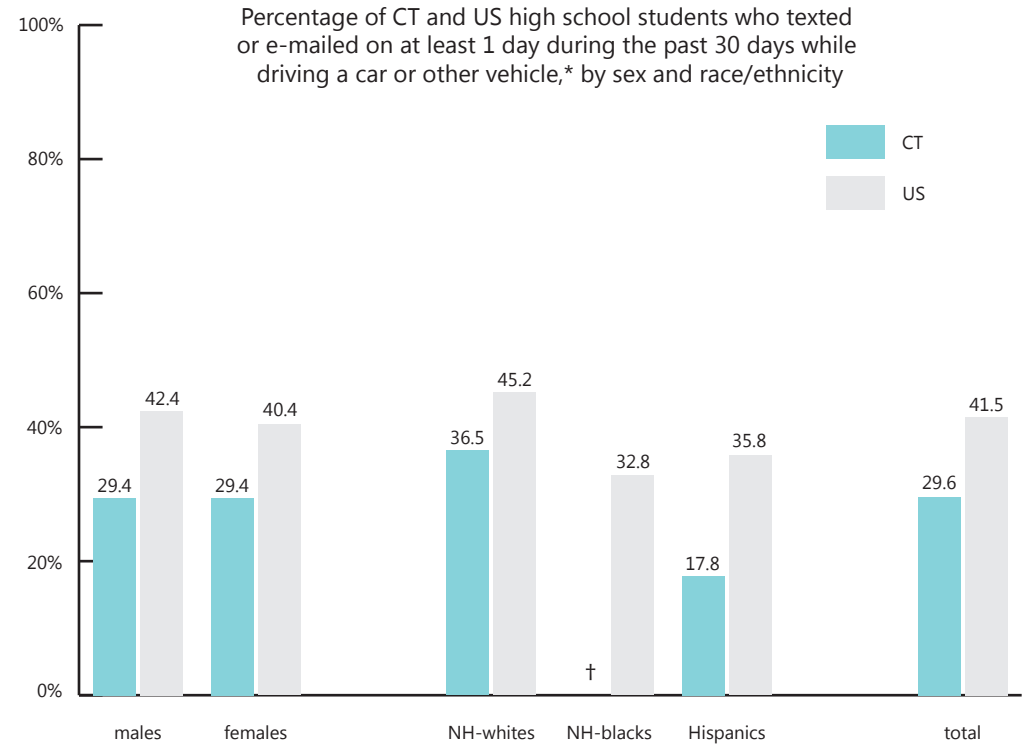
Drove When Drinking Alcohol

- In Connecticut, 7.4% of high school students drove a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol*
- Nationwide, the rate is 7.8%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of driving when drinking alcohol:
 - Is significantly higher among males (9.8%) than among females (4.3%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (9.8%) than in grade 11 (4.6%)
- In high school, the prevalence of driving when drinking alcohol:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly lower in grade 11 among CT (4.6%) students than among students nationwide (8.7%)



Texted or E-Mailed While Driving

- In Connecticut, 29.6% of high school students texted or e-mailed on at least 1 day during the past 30 days while driving a car or other vehicle*
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (41.5%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of texting or e-mailing while driving:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (36.5%) than among Hispanic (17.8%) students
 - Is significantly higher in grade 11 (25.7%) than in grade 10 (9.5%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (48.0%) than in grades 10 (9.5%) and 11 (25.7%)
- In high school, the prevalence of texting or e-mailing while driving:
 - Is significantly lower among CT males (29.4%) and females (29.4%) than among their national counterparts (42.4% and 40.4%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (36.5%) and Hispanics (17.8%) than among their US counterparts (45.2% and 35.8%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 10 (9.5%), 11 (25.7%), and 12 (48.0%) than among their counterparts nationwide (25.0%, 47.9%, and 61.4%, respectively)

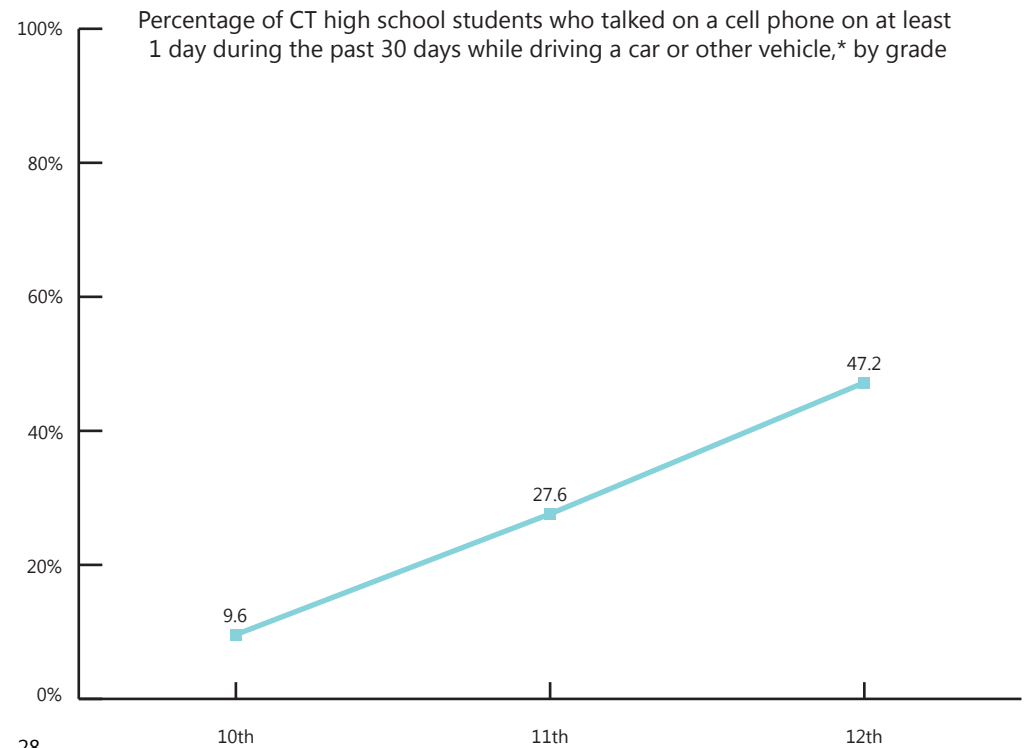
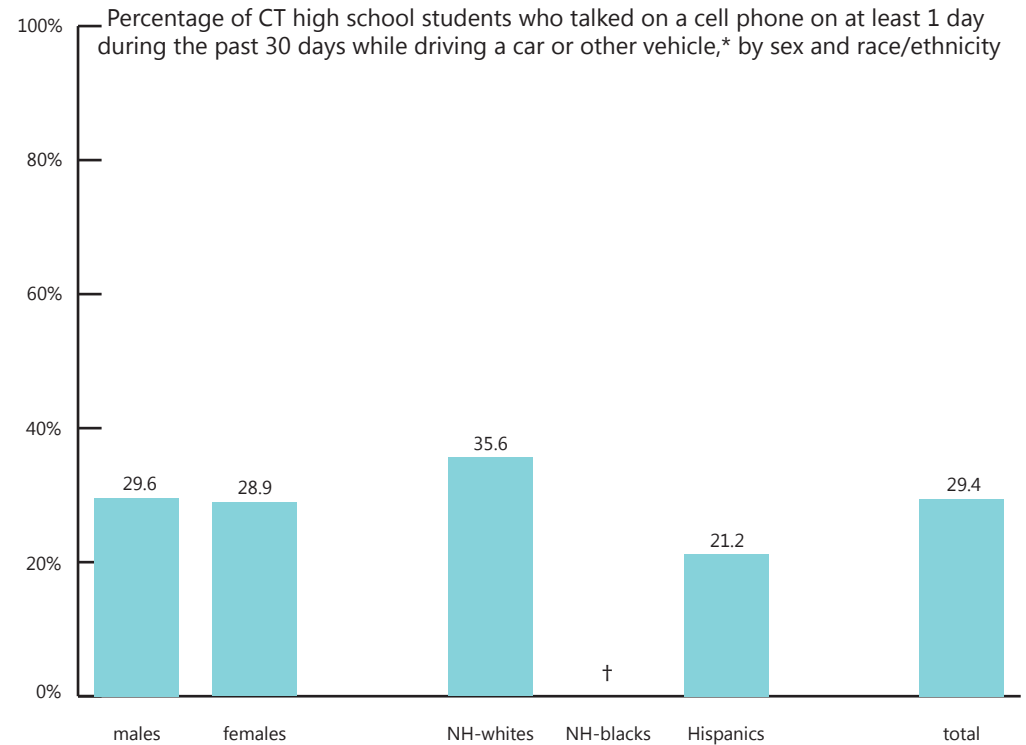


*among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

†Estimate is suppressed because there are fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Talked on a Cell Phone While Driving

- In Connecticut, 29.4% of high school students talked on a cell phone on at least 1 day during the past 30 days while driving a car or other vehicle*
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of talking on a cell phone while driving:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (35.6%) than among Hispanic (21.2%) students
 - Is significantly higher in grade 11 (27.6%) than in grade 10 (9.6%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (47.2%) than in grades 10 (9.6%) and 11 (27.6%)



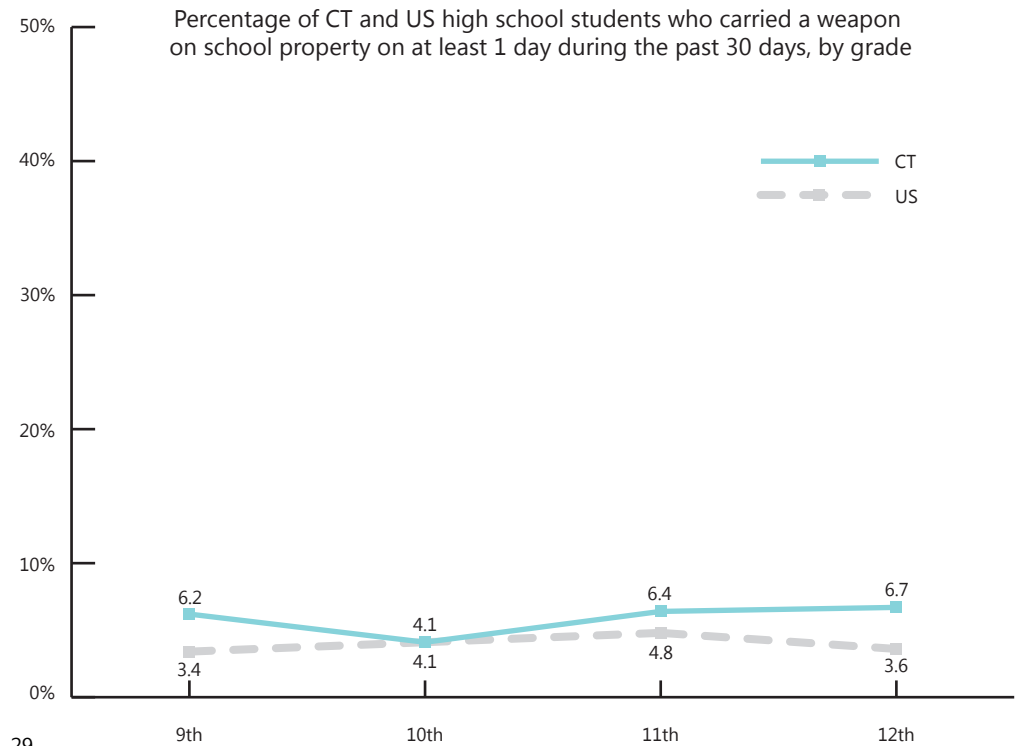
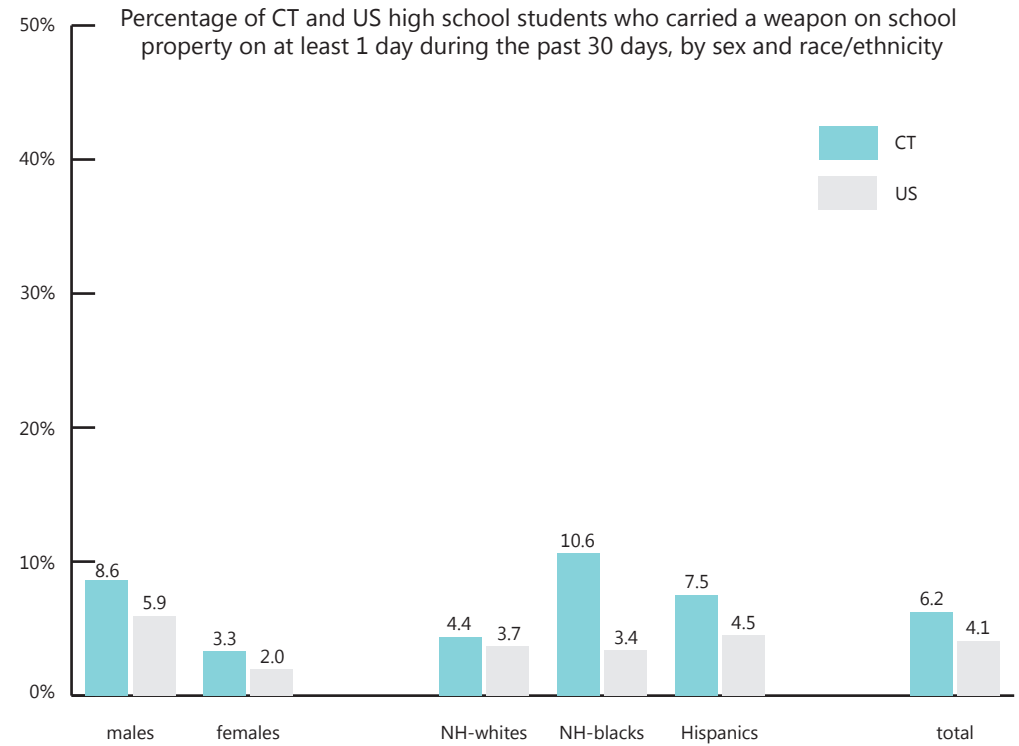
*among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

†Estimate is suppressed because there are fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Behaviors That Contribute to Violence

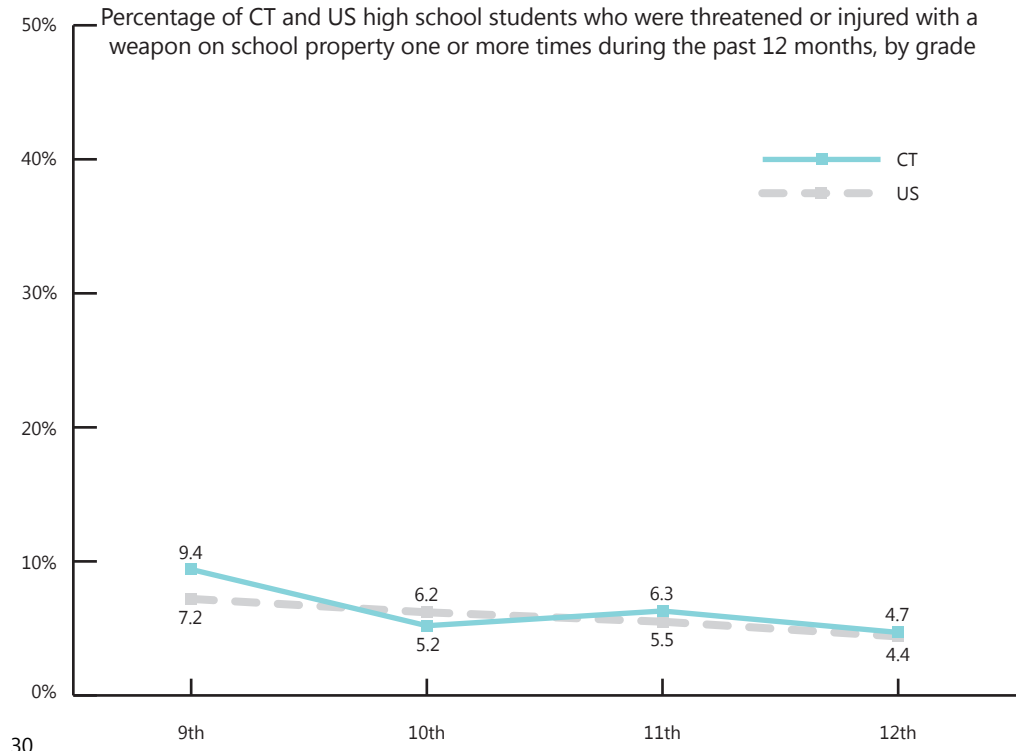
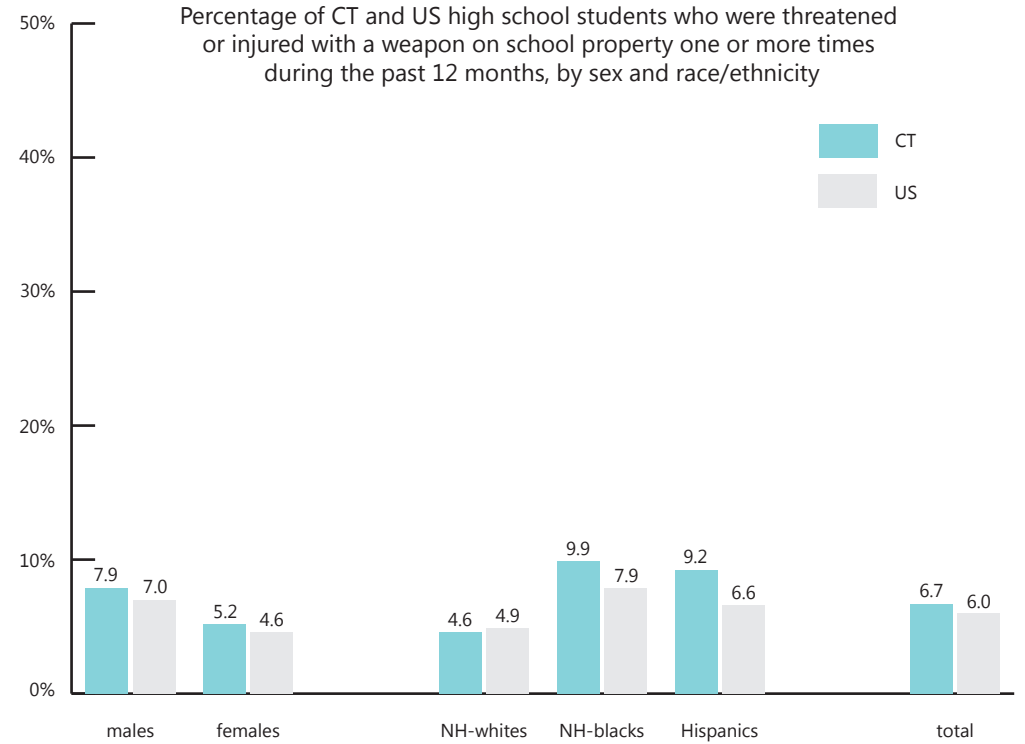
Carried a Weapon on School Property

- In Connecticut, 6.2% of high school students carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, on school property on at least 1 day during in the past 30 days
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (4.1%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of carrying a weapon on school property:
 - Is significantly higher among males (8.6%) than among females (3.3%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic black (10.6%) and Hispanic (7.5%) students than among non-Hispanic whites (4.4%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of carrying a weapon on school property:
 - Is significantly higher among CT males (8.6%) and females (3.3%) than among their US counterparts (5.9% and 2.0%, respectively)
 - Is significantly higher among CT non-Hispanic blacks (10.6%) and Hispanics (7.5%) than among their national counterparts (3.4% and 4.5%, respectively)
 - Is significantly higher among CT students in grades 9 (6.2%) and 12 (6.7%) than among their counterparts nationwide (3.4% and 3.6%, respectively)



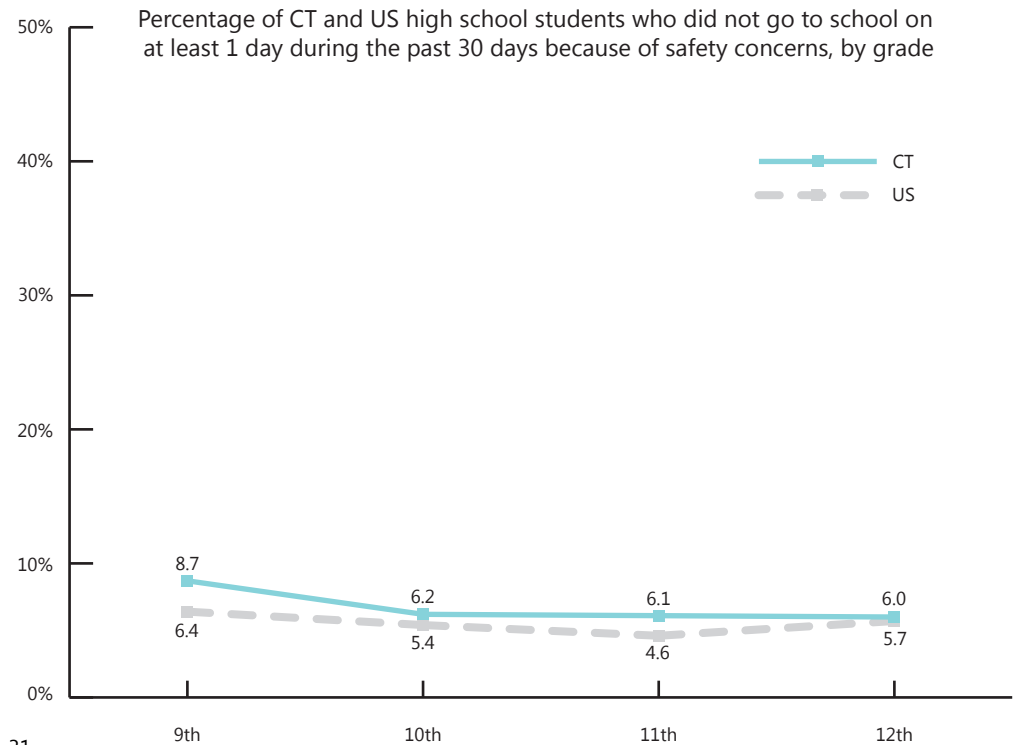
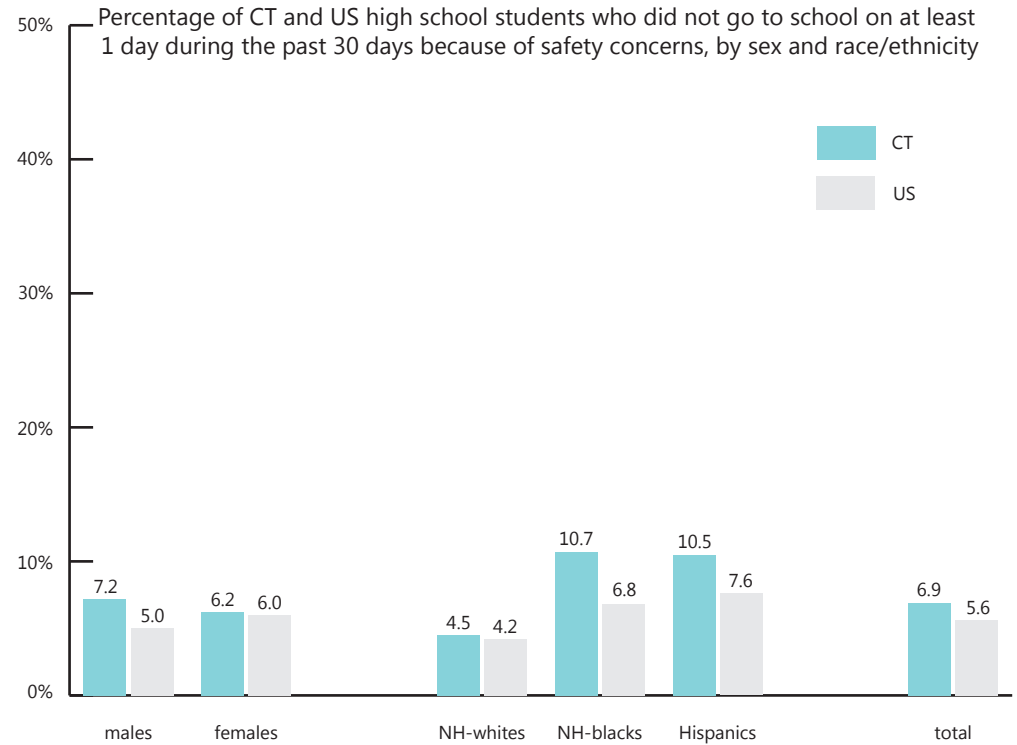
Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

- In Connecticut, 6.7% of high school students were 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
- Nationwide, the rate is 6.0%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property:
 - Is significantly higher among males (7.9%) than among females (5.2%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (9.9%) and Hispanics (9.2%) than among non-Hispanic whites (4.6%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 9 (9.4%) than in grades 10 (5.2%) and 12 (4.7%)
- In high school, the prevalence of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



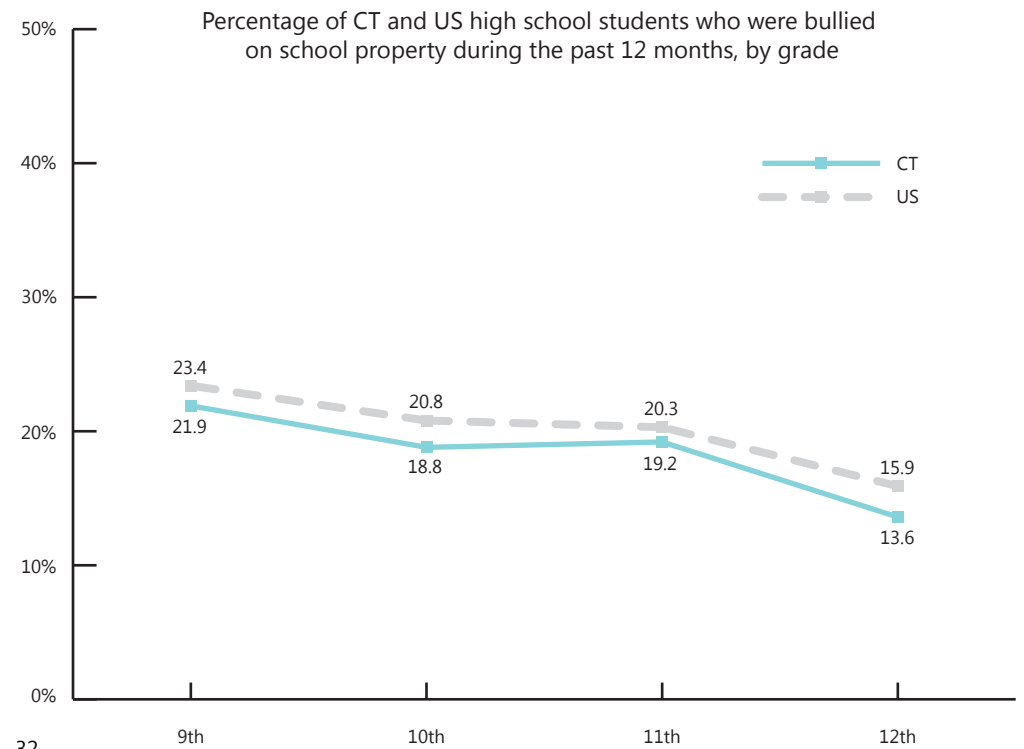
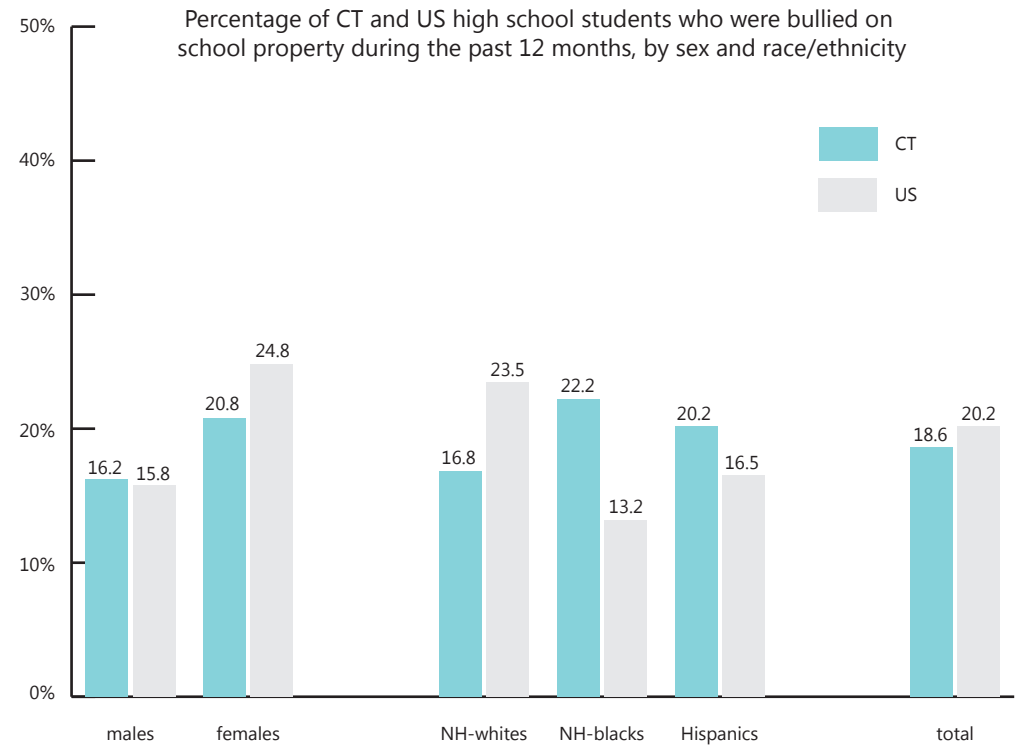
Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

- In Connecticut, 6.9% of high school students did not go to school on at least 1 day during the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school
- Nationwide, the rate is 5.6%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of not going to school because of safety concerns:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (10.7%) and Hispanics (10.5%) than among non-Hispanic whites (4.5%)
- In high school, the prevalence of not going to school because of safety concerns does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



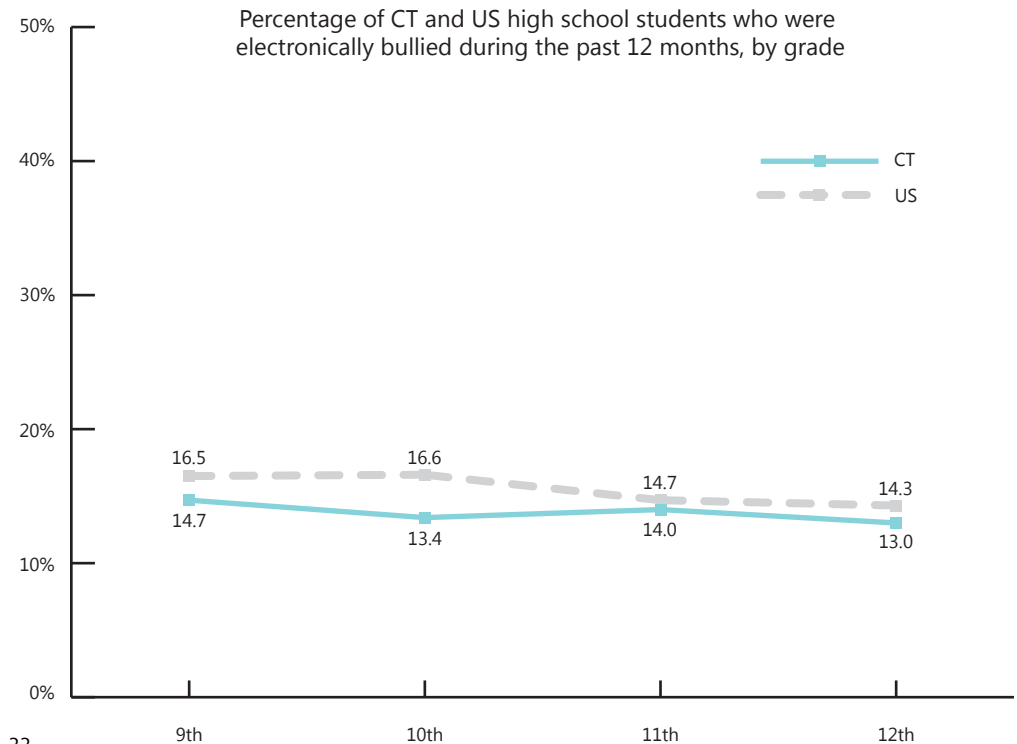
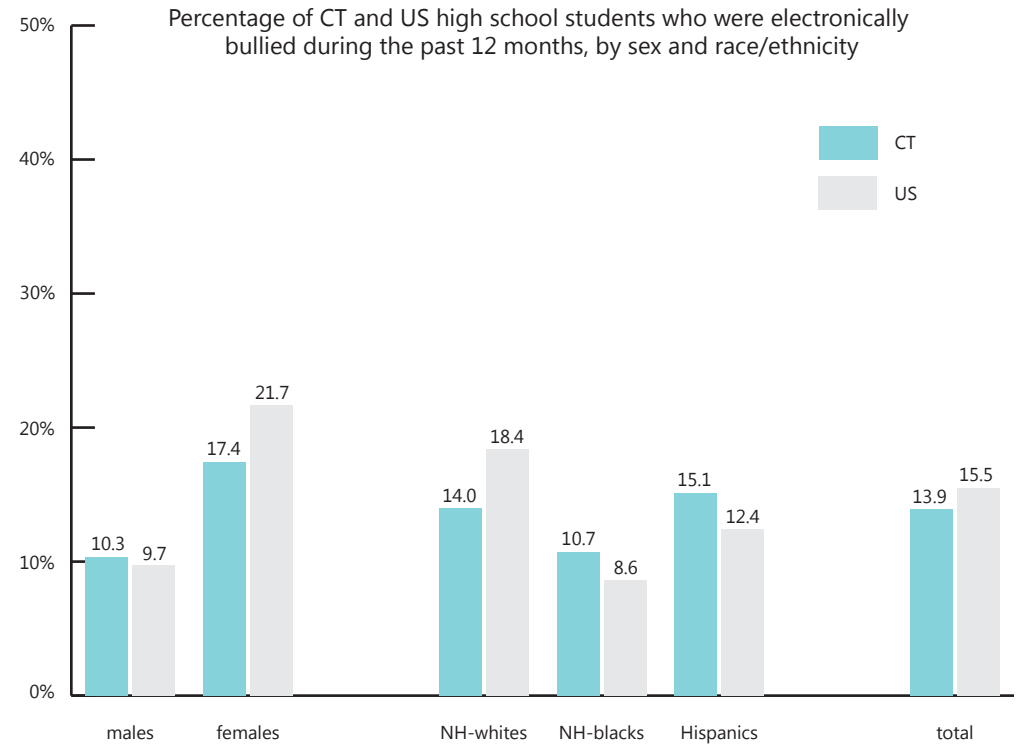
Bullied on School Property

- In Connecticut, 18.6% of high school students were bullied on school property during the past 12 months
- Nationwide, the rate is 20.2%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of being bullied on school property:
 - Is significantly higher among females (20.8%) than among males (16.2%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grades 9 (21.9%) 10 (18.8%), and 11 (19.2%) than in grade 12 (13.6%)
- In high school, the prevalence of being bullied on school property:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks in CT (22.2%) than in the US (13.2%); and significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (16.8%) than among their national counterparts (23.5%)



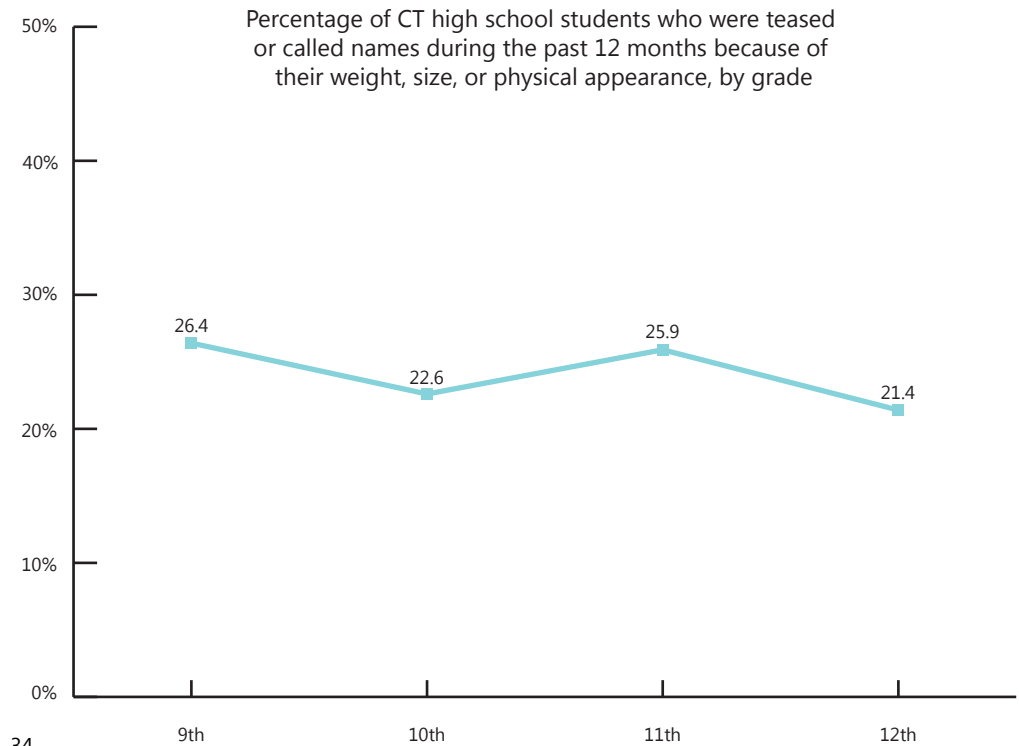
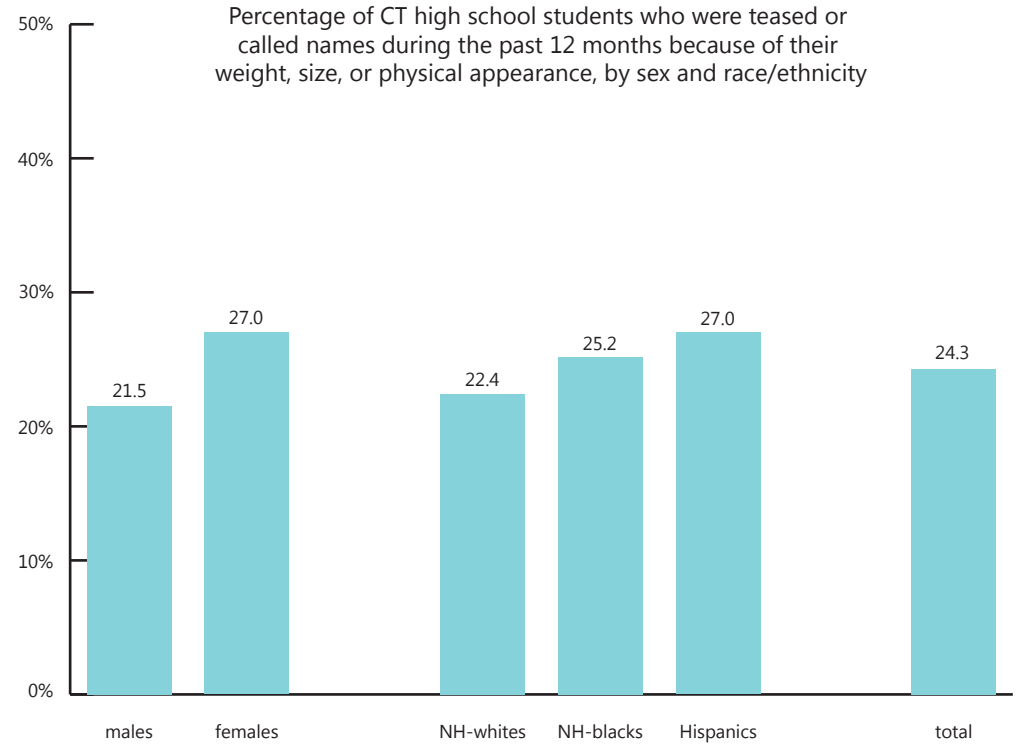
Electronically Bullied

- In Connecticut, 13.9% of high school students were electronically bullied, including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting, during the past 12 months
- Nationwide, the rate is 15.5%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of being electronically bullied:
 - Is significantly higher among females (17.4%) than among males (10.3%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (15.1%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (10.7%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of being electronically bullied:
 - Is significantly lower among CT females (17.4%) than among their national counterparts (21.7%)
 - Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic whites in CT (14.0%) than in the US (18.4%)
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by grade



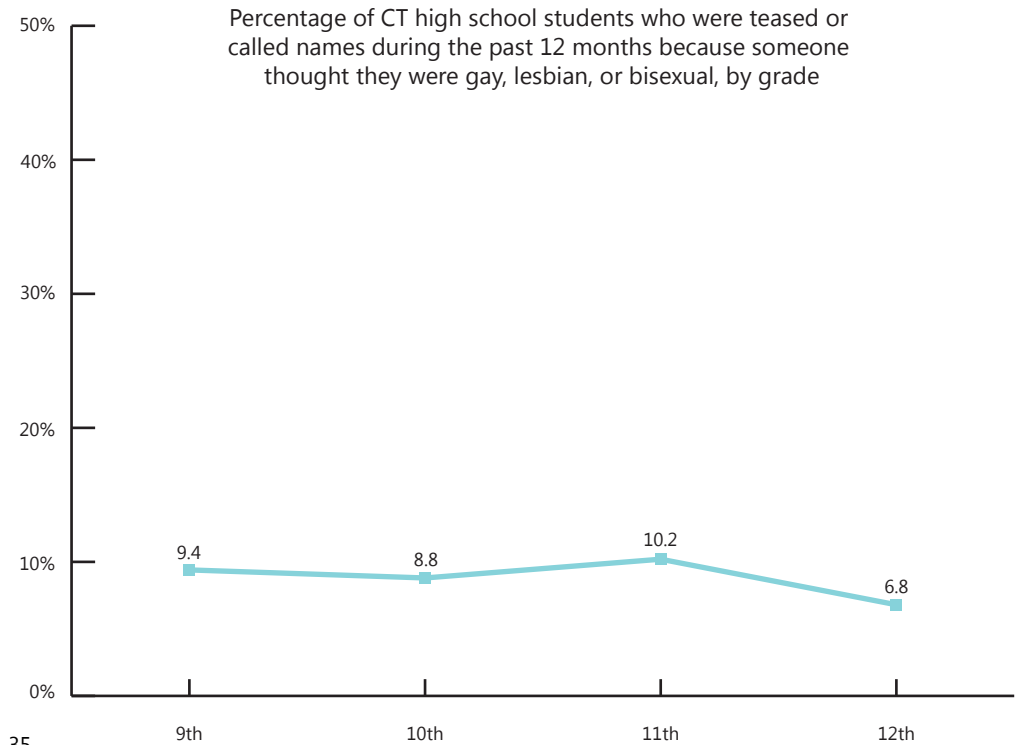
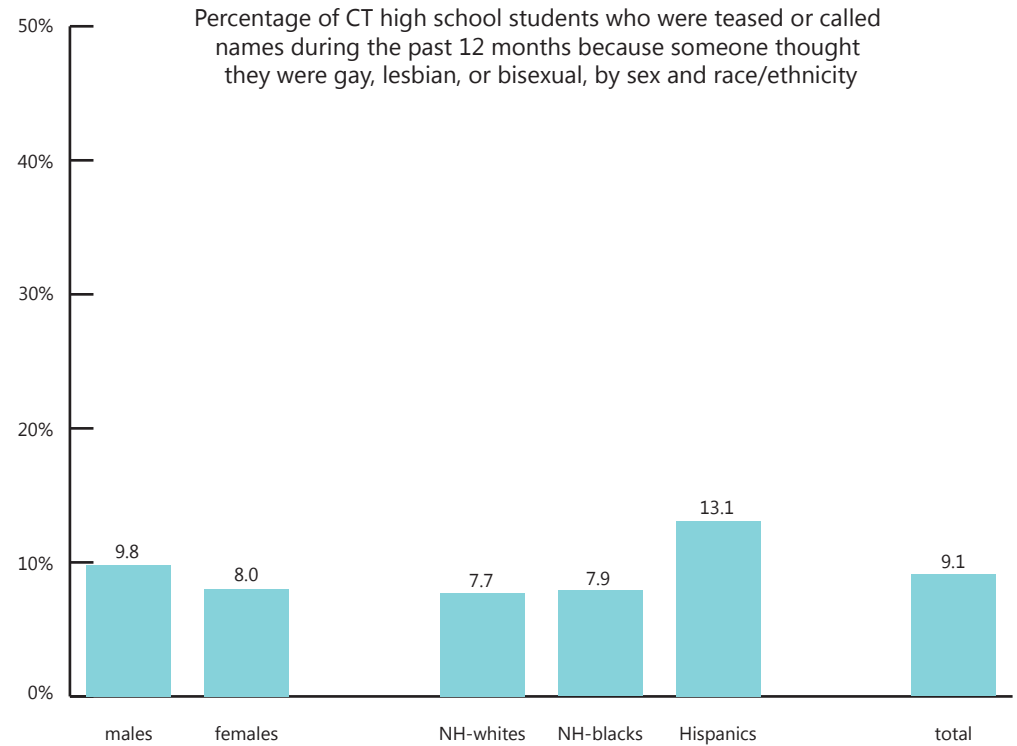
Teased About Weight, Size, or Physical Appearance

- In Connecticut, during the past 12 months, 24.3% of high school students were teased or called names because of their weight, size, or physical appearance
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of being teased about weight, size, or physical appearance:
 - Is significantly higher among female (27.0%) than among male (21.5%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



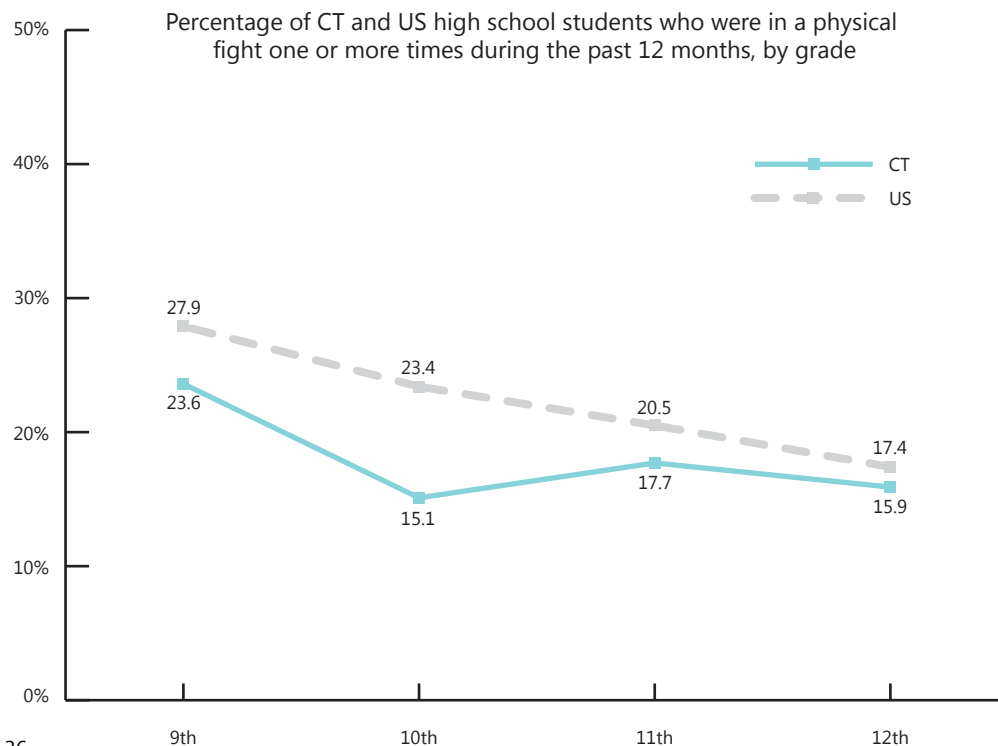
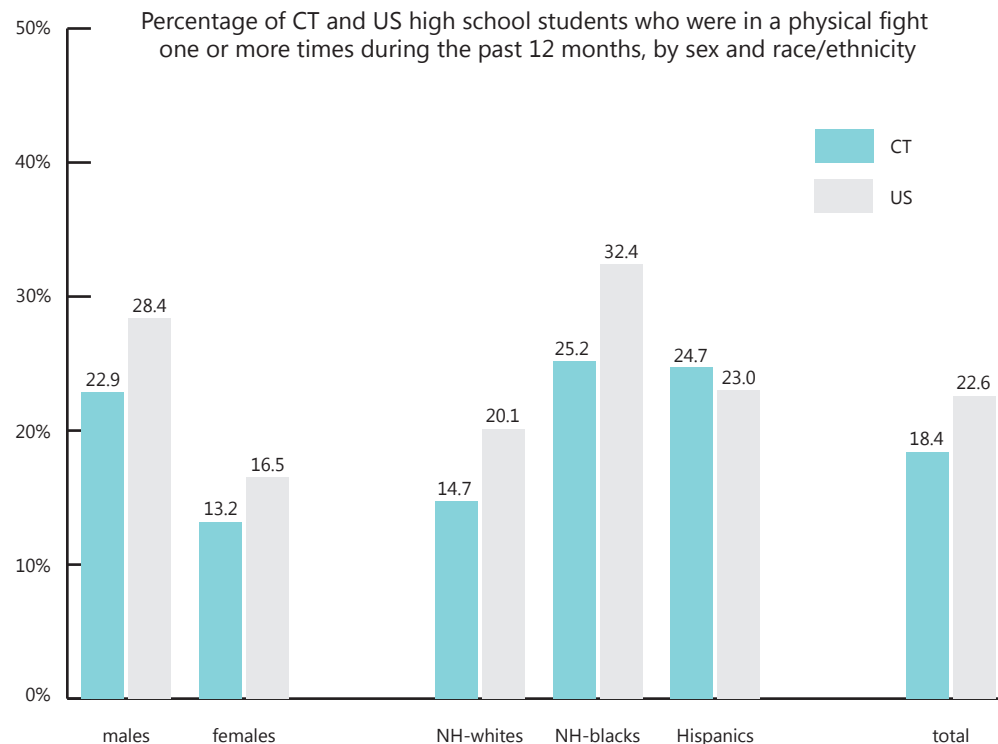
Teased About Perceived Sexual Orientation

- In Connecticut, during the past 12 months, 9.1% of high school students were teased or called names because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of being teased about perceived sexual orientation:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (13.1%) than among non-Hispanic whites (7.7%) and blacks (7.9%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 11 (10.2%) than in grade 12 (6.8%)



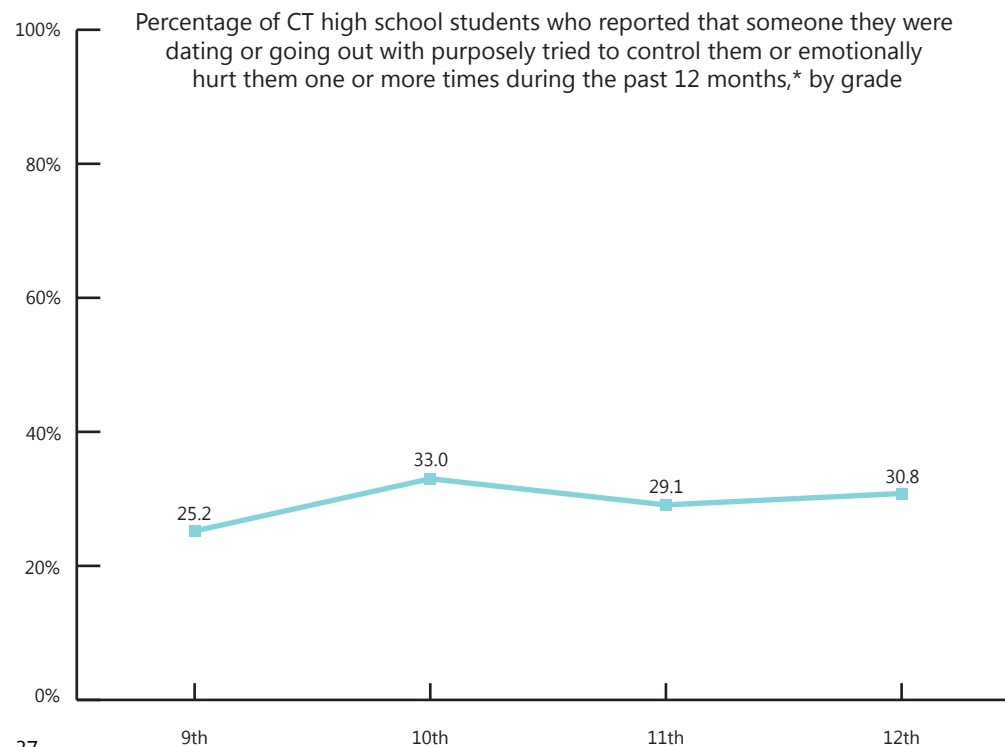
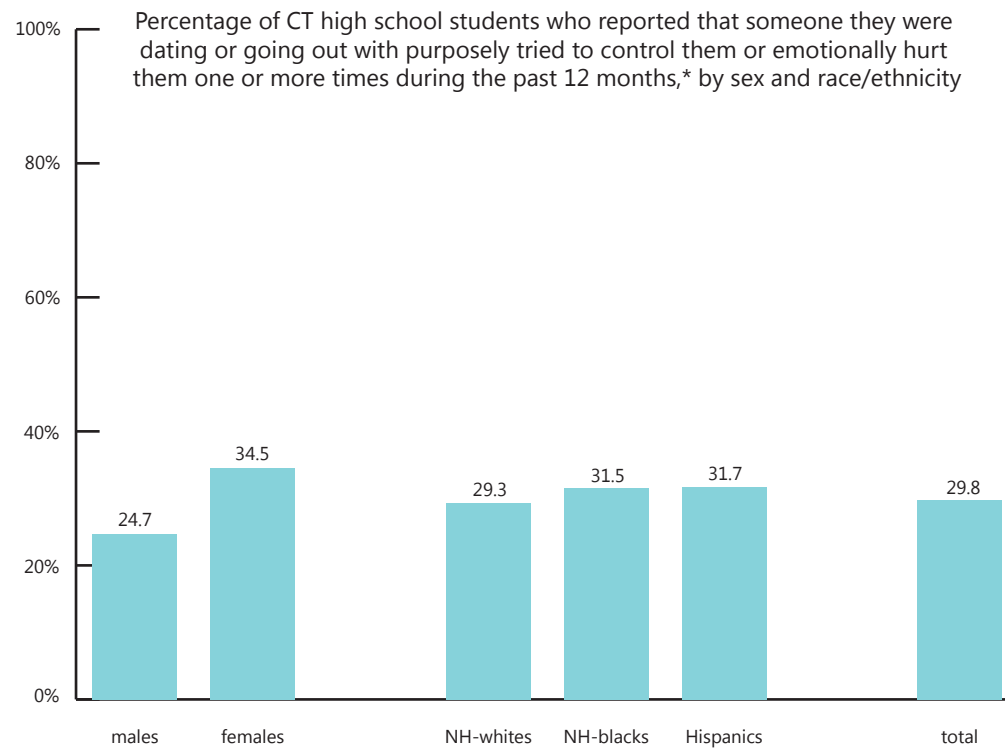
In a Physical Fight

- In Connecticut, 18.4% of high school students were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (22.6%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of being in a physical fight:
 - Is significantly higher among males (22.9%) than among females (13.2%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (25.2%) and Hispanics (24.7%) than among non-Hispanic whites (14.7%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 9 (23.6%) than in grades 10 (15.1%), 11 (17.7%), and 12 (15.9%)
- In high school, the prevalence of being in a physical fight:
 - Is significantly lower among males in CT (22.9%) than nationwide (28.4%)
 - Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic whites in CT (14.7%) than among their US counterparts (20.1%)
 - Is significantly lower in grade 10 in CT (15.1%) than in the US (23.4%)



Experienced Emotional Dating Abuse

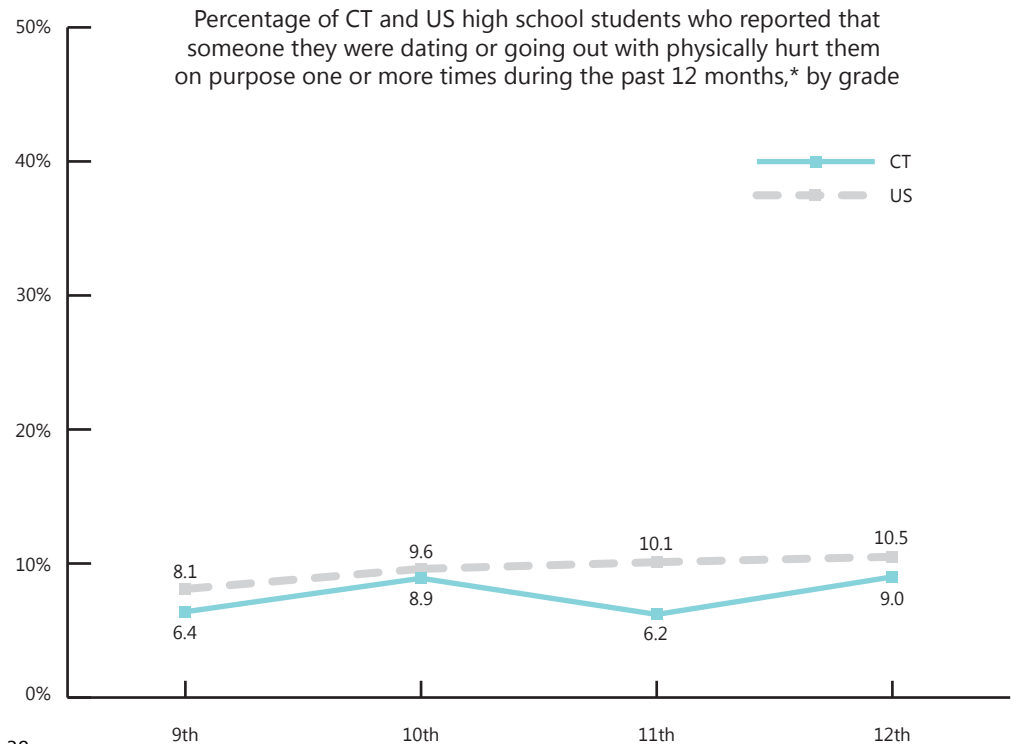
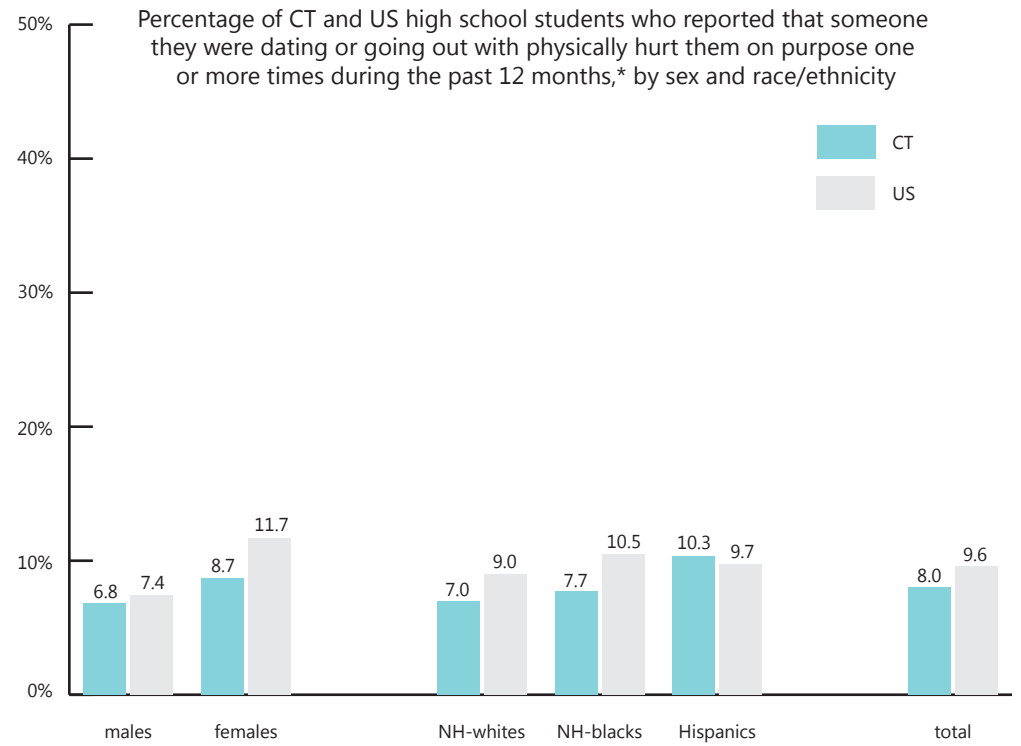
- In Connecticut, 29.8% of high school students reported that someone they were dating or going out with purposely tried to control them or emotionally hurt them (such things as being told who they could and could not spend time with, being humiliated in front of others, or being threatened if they did not do what they were told) one or more times during the past 12 months*
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having experienced emotional dating abuse:
 - Is significantly higher among females (34.5%) than among males (24.7%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 10 (33.0%) than in grade 9 (25.2%)



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

Experienced Physical Dating Violence

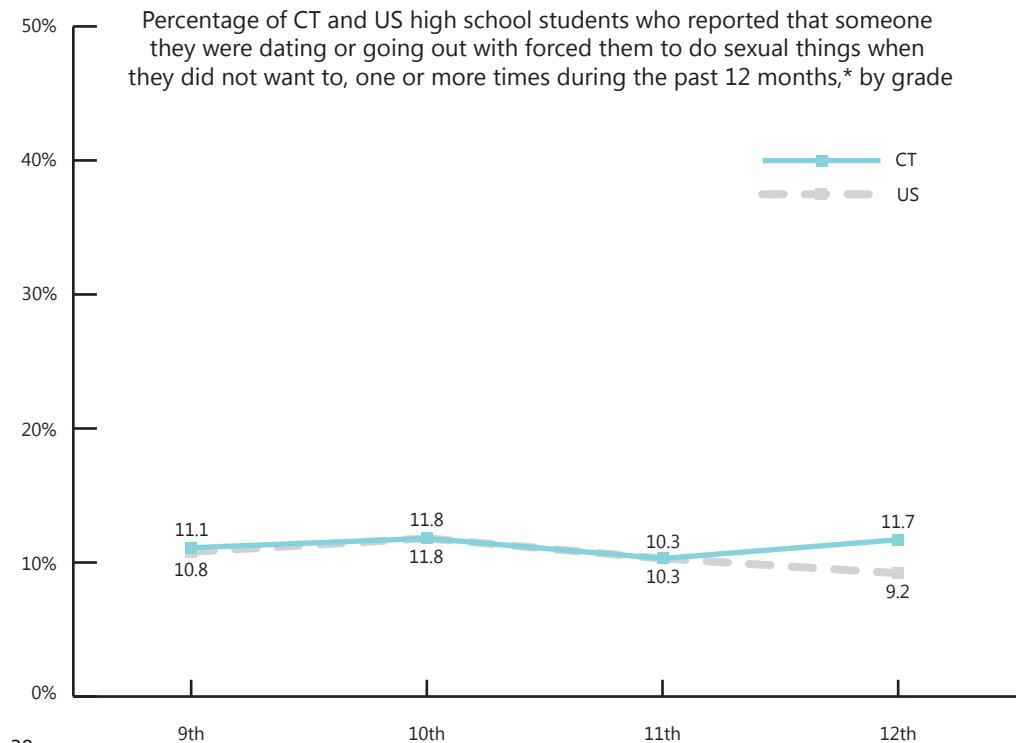
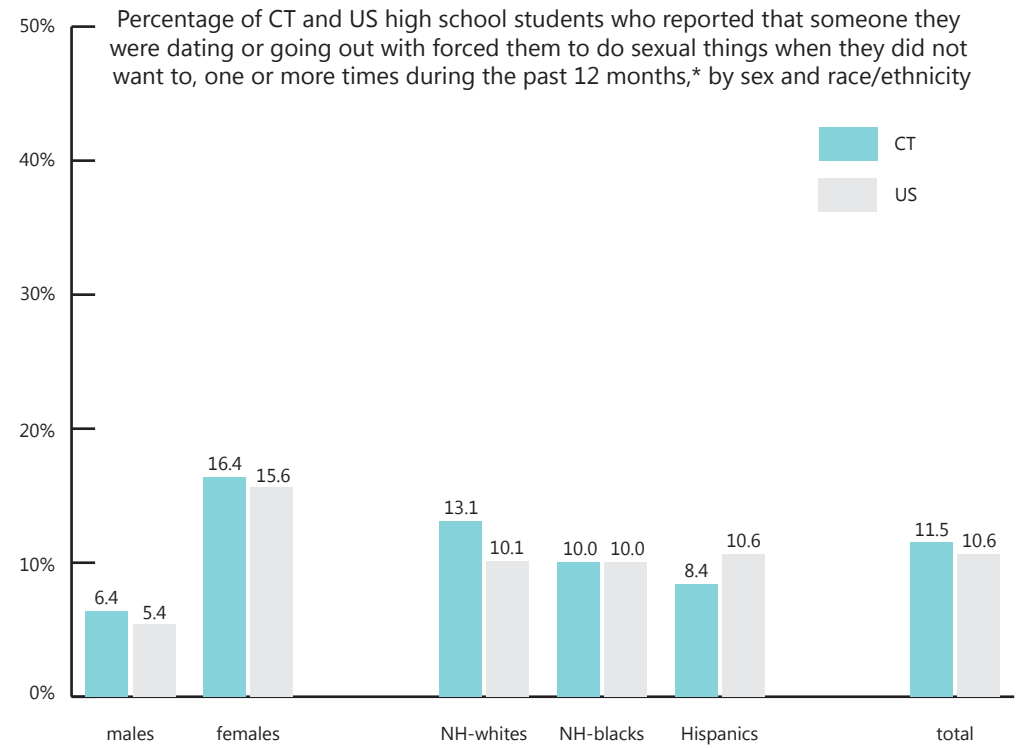
- In Connecticut, 8.0% of high school students reported that someone they were dating or going out with physically hurt them (such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon) on purpose one or more times in the past 12 months*
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (9.6%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having experienced physical dating violence does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade
- In high school, the prevalence of having experienced physical dating violence:
 - Is significantly lower among females in CT (8.7%) than nationwide (11.7%)
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly lower in grade 11 among CT students (6.2%) than among their US counterparts (10.1%)



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

Experienced Sexual Dating Violence

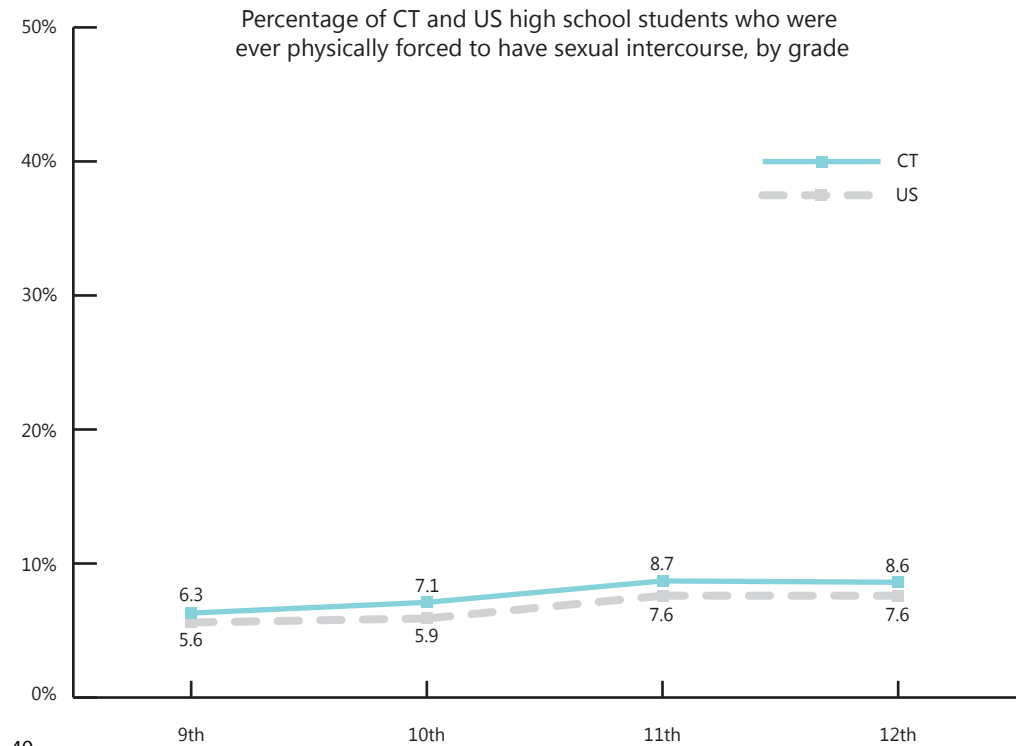
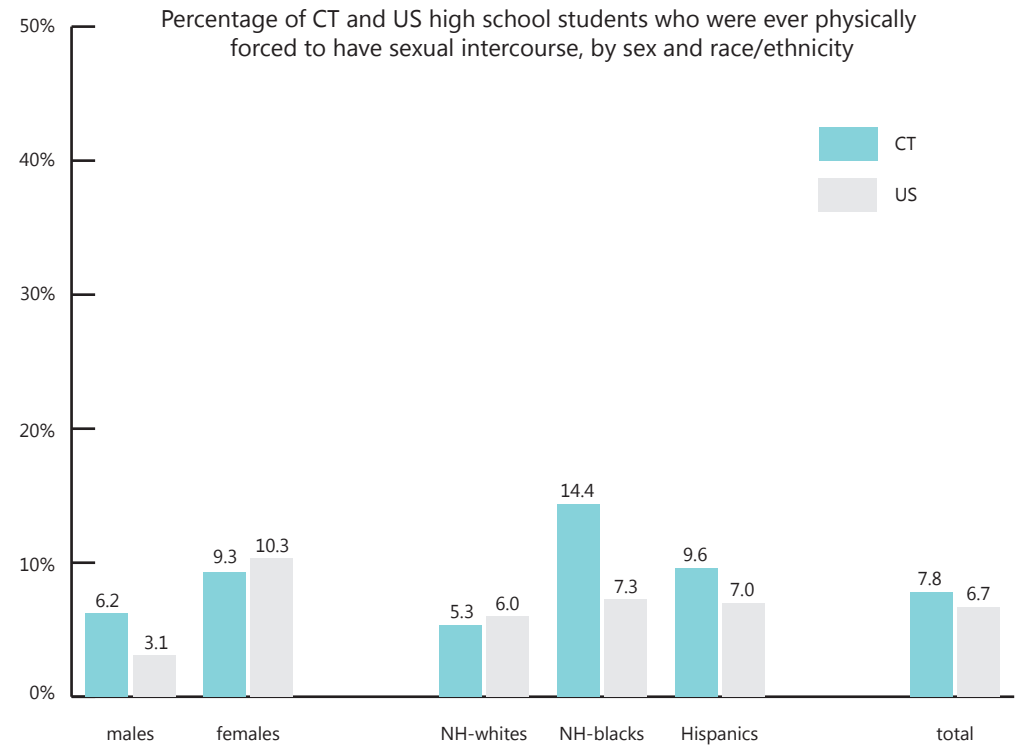
- In Connecticut, 11.5% of high school students reported that someone they were dating or going out with forced them to do sexual things (such as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) when they did not want to, one or more times during the past 12 months*
- Nationwide, the rate is 10.6%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having experienced sexual dating violence:
 - Is significantly higher among females (16.4%) than among males (6.4%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- In high school, the prevalence of having experienced sexual dating violence does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



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

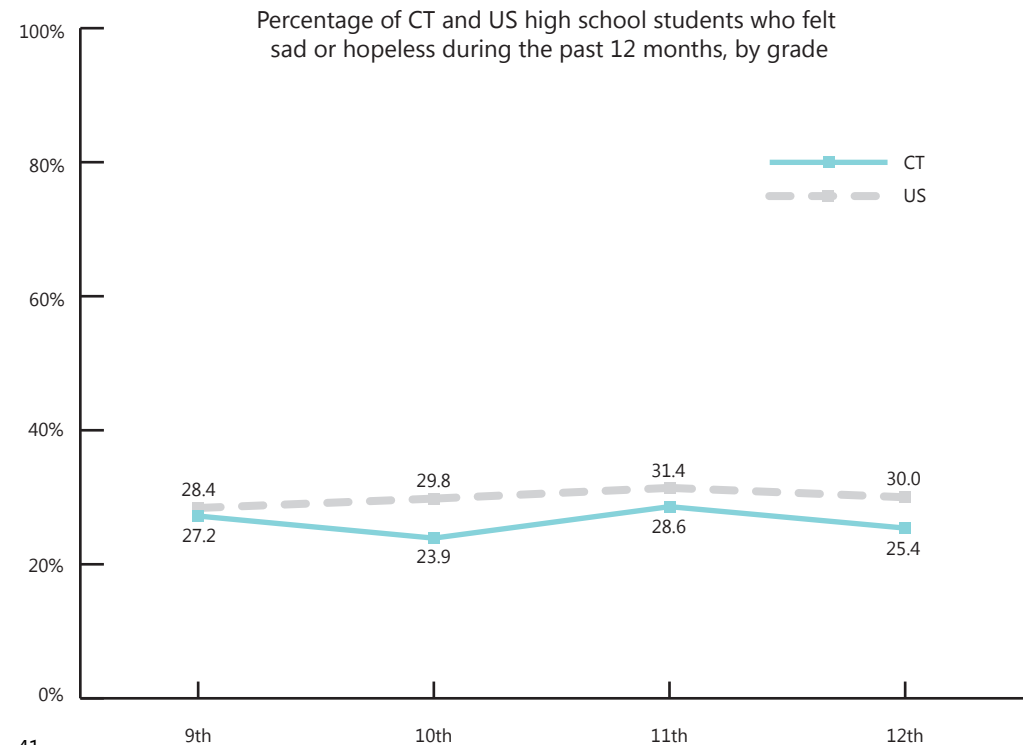
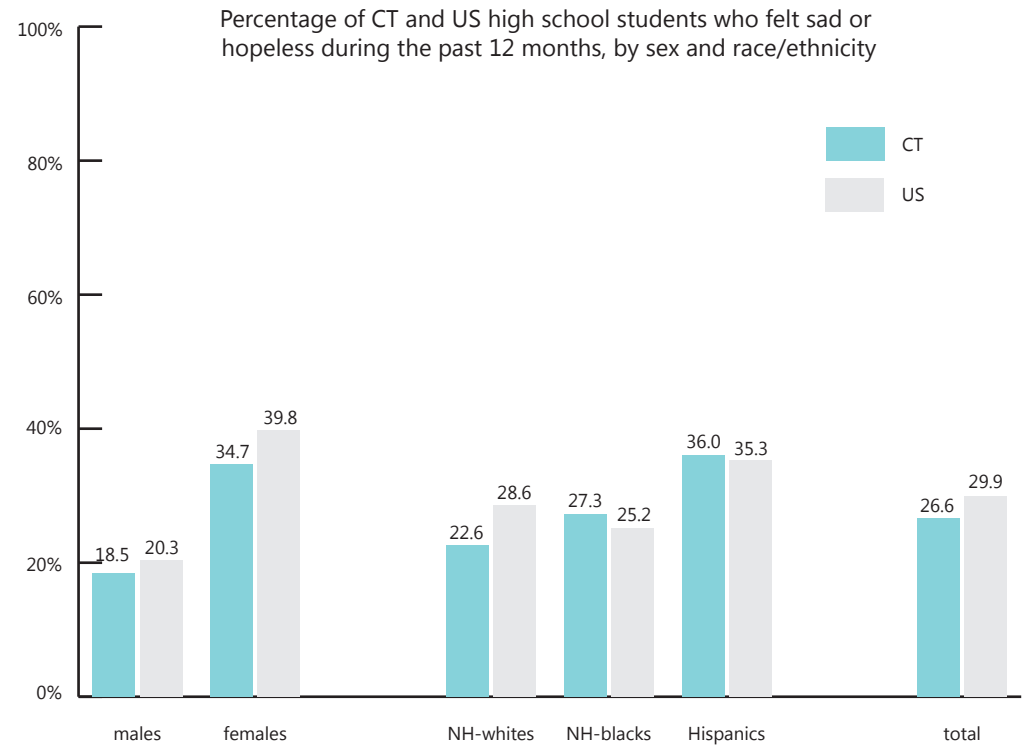
Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse

- In Connecticut, 7.8% of high school students were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to
- Nationwide, the rate is 6.7%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of ever being physically forced to have sexual intercourse:
 - Is significantly higher among females (9.3%) than among males (6.2%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (14.4%) and Hispanics (9.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (5.3%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of ever being physically forced to have sexual intercourse:
 - Is significantly higher among CT males (6.2%) than among their national counterparts (3.1%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks in CT (14.4%) than nationwide (7.3%)
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by grade



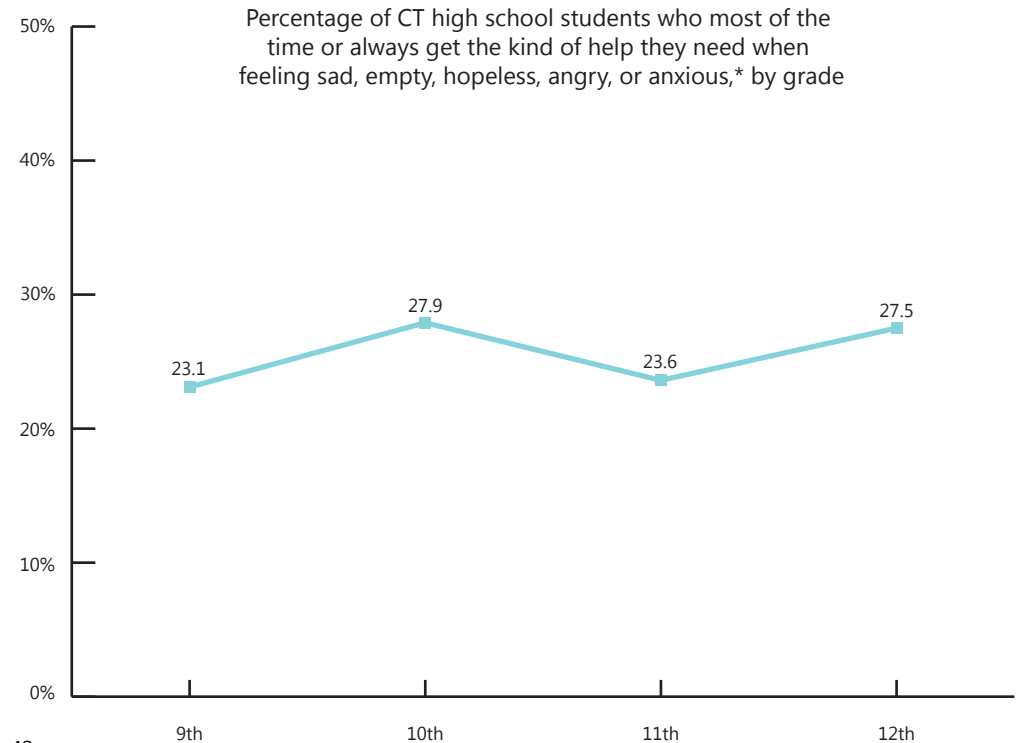
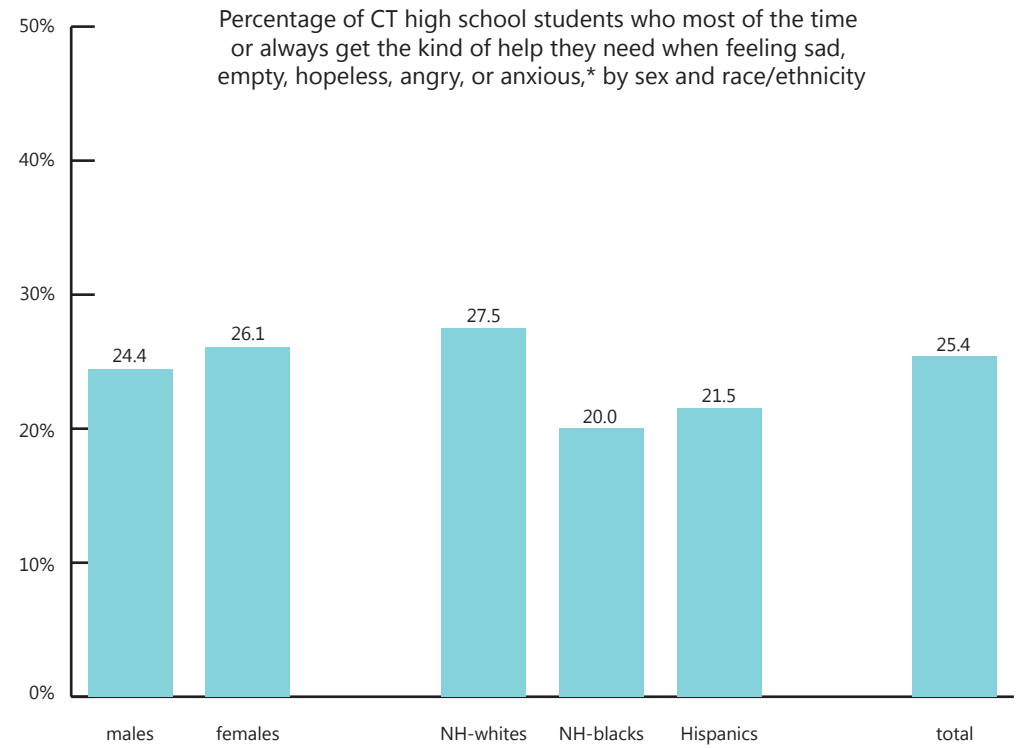
Felt Sad or Hopeless

- In Connecticut, during the past 12 months, 26.6% of high school students 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%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of feeling sad or hopeless:
 - Is significantly higher among females (34.7%) than among males (18.5%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (36.0%) than among non-Hispanic whites (22.6%) and blacks (27.3%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 11 (28.6%) than in grade 10 (23.9%)
- In high school, the prevalence of feeling sad or hopeless:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex
 - Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic whites in CT (22.6%) than nationwide (28.6%)
 - Is significantly lower in grade 10 among CT (23.9%) than among US (29.8%) students



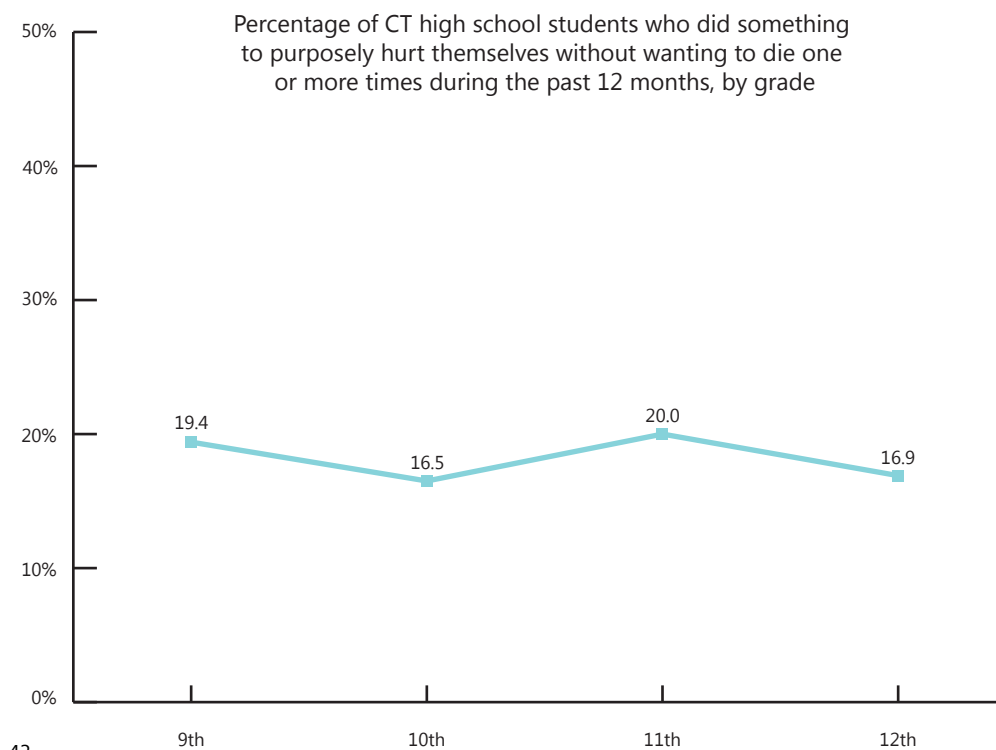
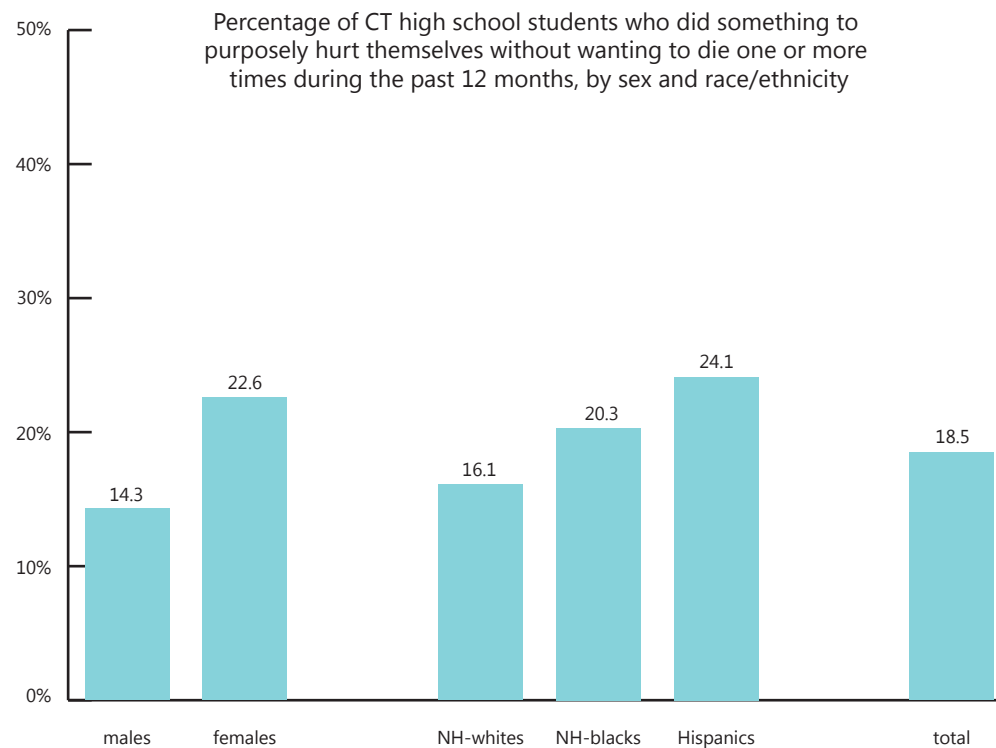
Get the Help They Need When Feeling Sad, Empty, Hopeless, Angry, or Anxious

- In Connecticut, 25.4% of high school students most of the time or always get the kind of help they need when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious*
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of most of the time or always getting the kind of help they need:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (27.5%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (20.0%) and Hispanics (21.5%)



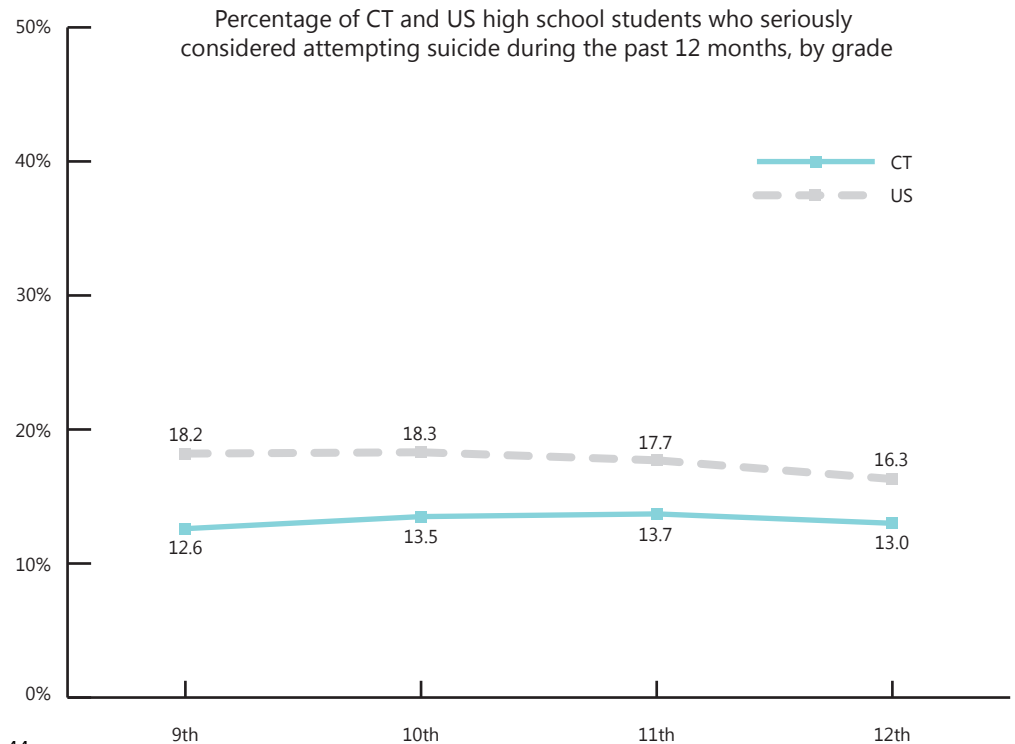
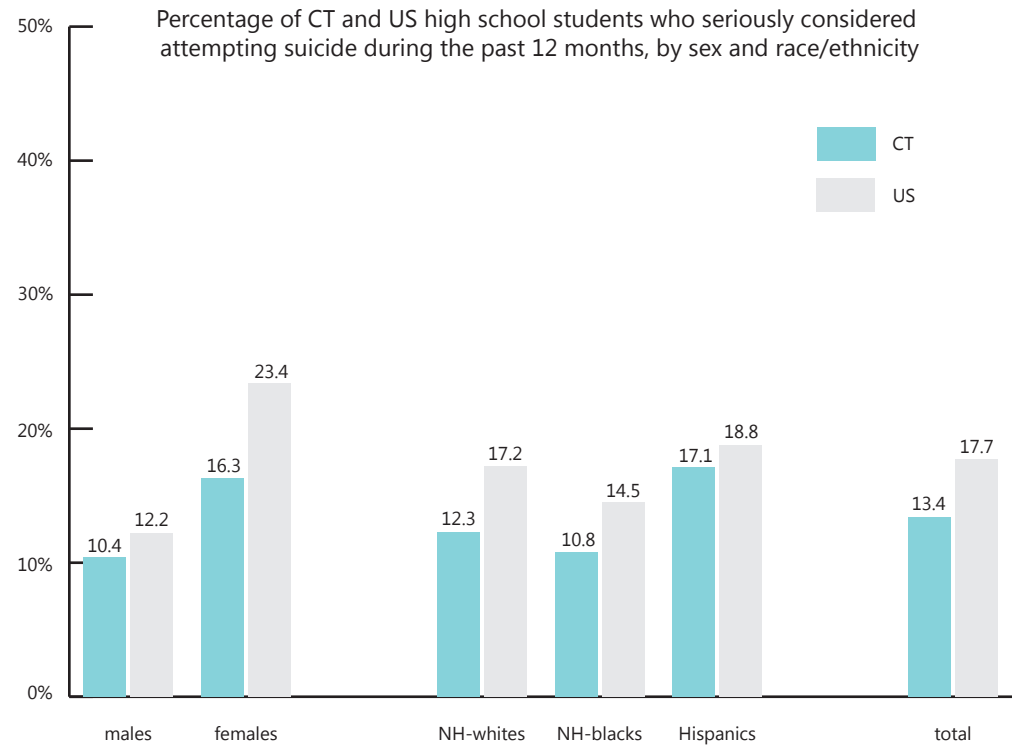
Inflicted Self-Injury

- In Connecticut, 18.5% of high school students did 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 (i.e., inflicted self-injury)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having inflicted self-injury:
 - Is significantly higher among females (22.6%) than among males (14.3%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanic (24.1%) than among non-Hispanic white (16.1%) students
 - Is significantly higher in grade 9 (19.4%) than in grade 10 (16.5%)



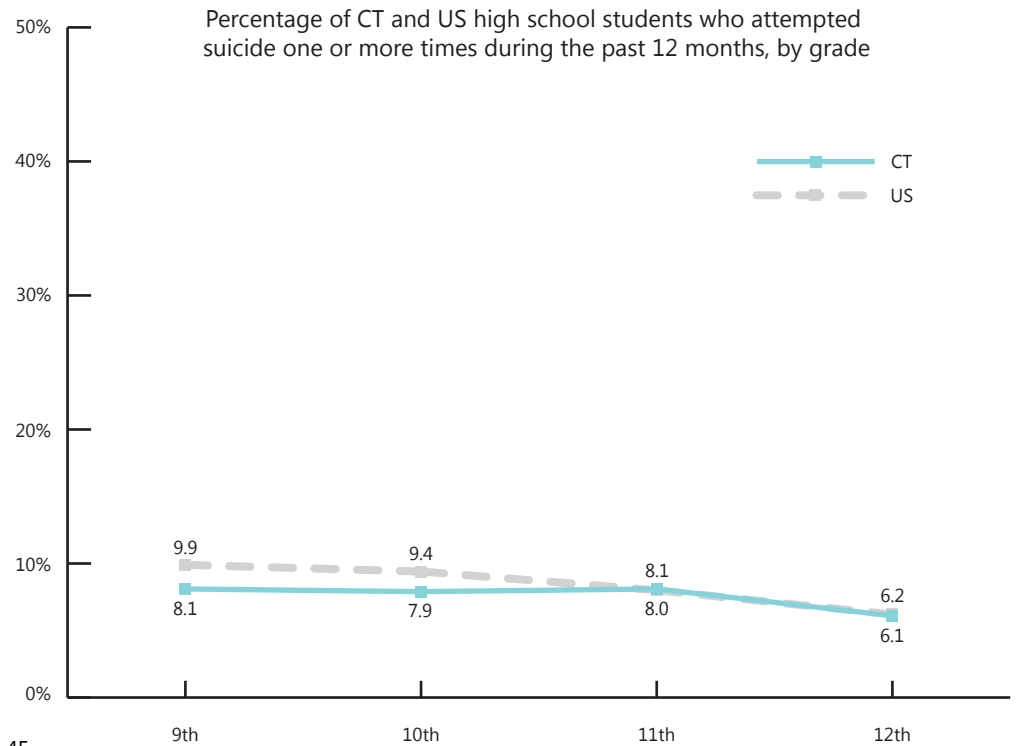
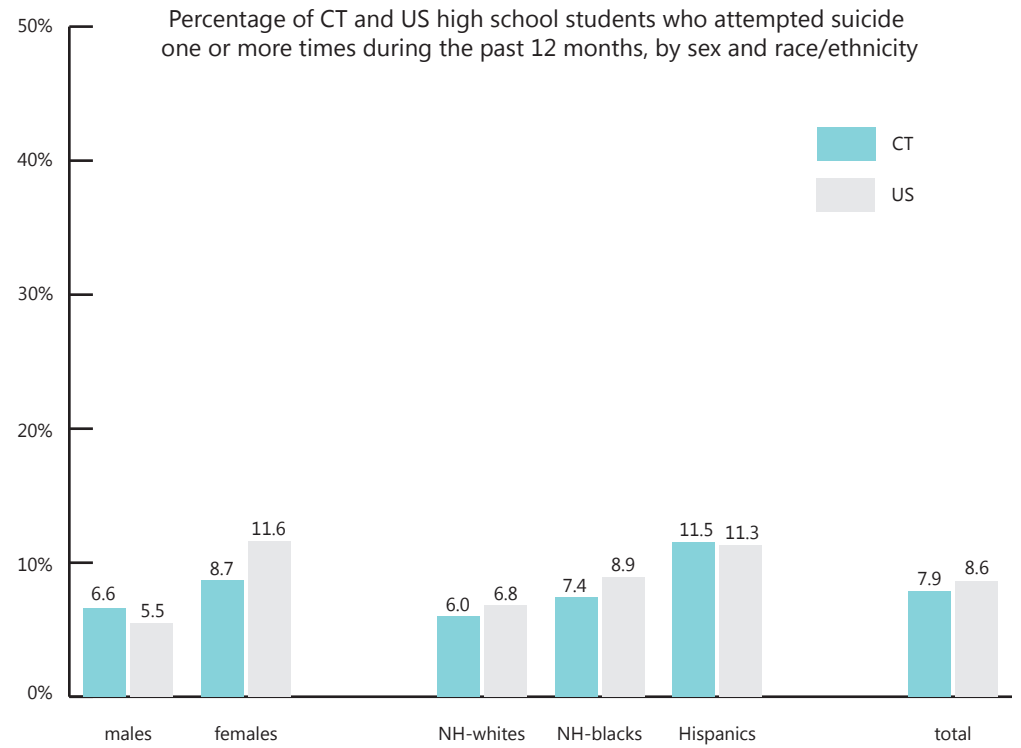
Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

- In Connecticut, 13.4% of high school students seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (17.7%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of seriously considering attempting suicide:
 - Is significantly higher among females (16.3%) than among males (10.4%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (17.1%) than among non-Hispanic whites (12.3%) and blacks (10.8%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of seriously considering attempting suicide:
 - Is significantly lower among CT females (16.3%) than among their US counterparts (23.4%)
 - Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic whites in CT (12.3%) than in the US (17.2%)
 - Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 9 (12.6%), 10 (13.5%), 11 (13.7%), and 12 (13.0%) than among their counterparts nationwide (18.2%, 18.3%, 17.7%, and 16.3%, respectively)



Attempted Suicide

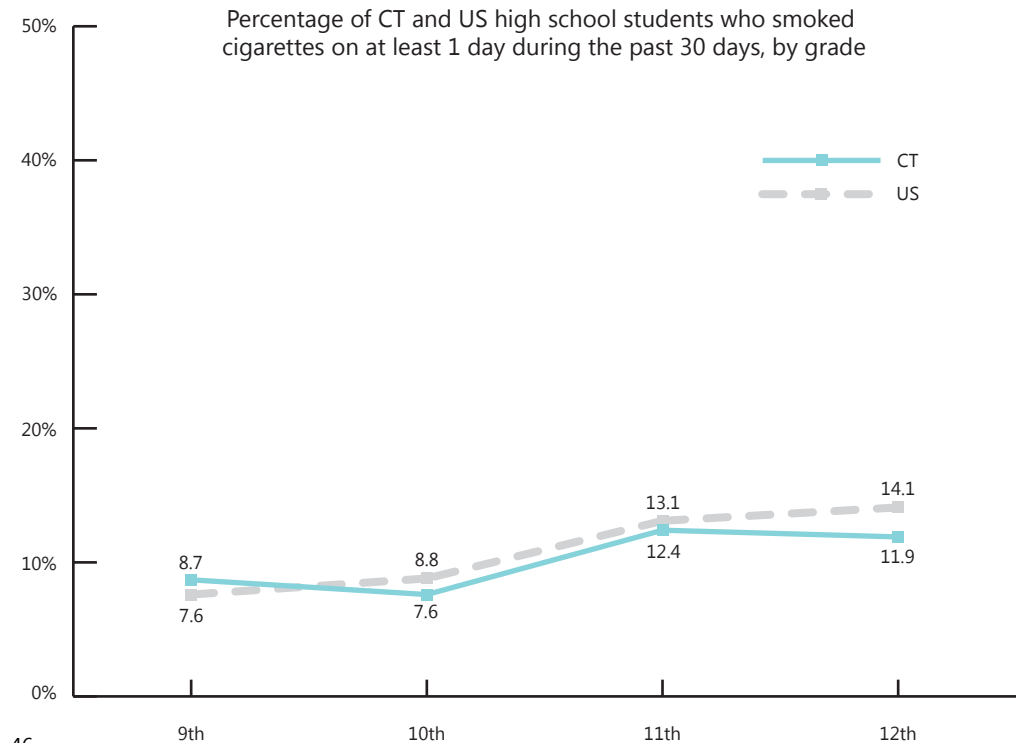
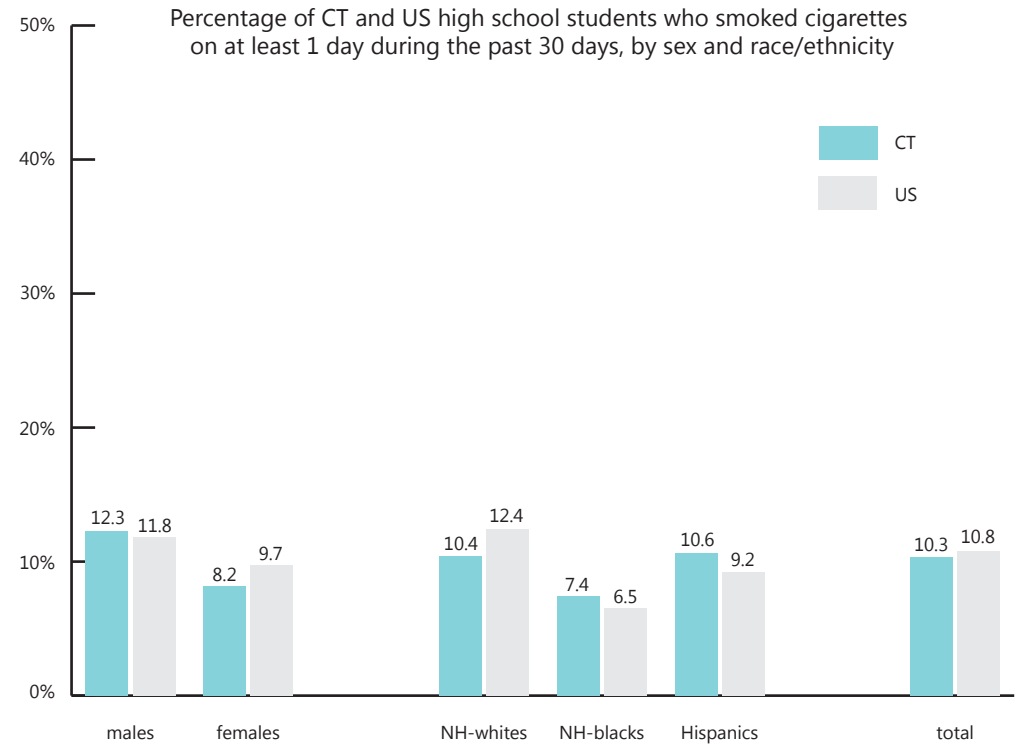
- In Connecticut, 7.9% of high school students attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months
- Nationwide, the rate is 8.6%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of attempting suicide:
 - Is significantly higher among females (8.7%) than among males (6.6%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (11.5%) than among non-Hispanic whites (6.0%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of attempting suicide:
 - Is significantly lower among female students in CT (8.7%) than nationwide (11.6%)
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by race/ethnicity or grade



Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

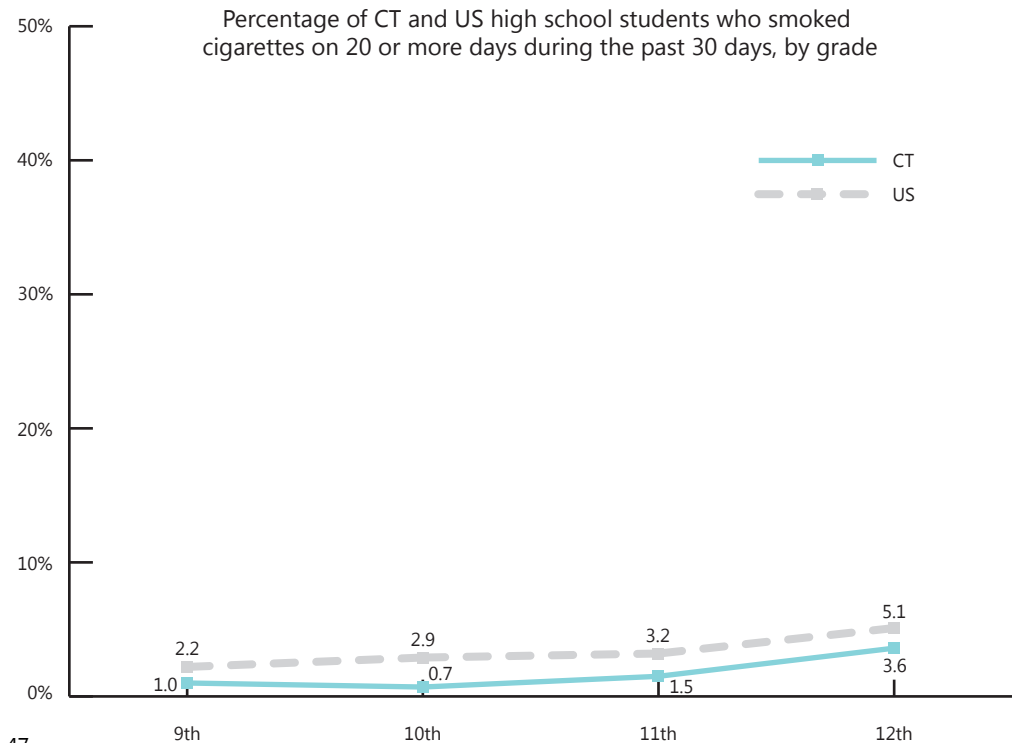
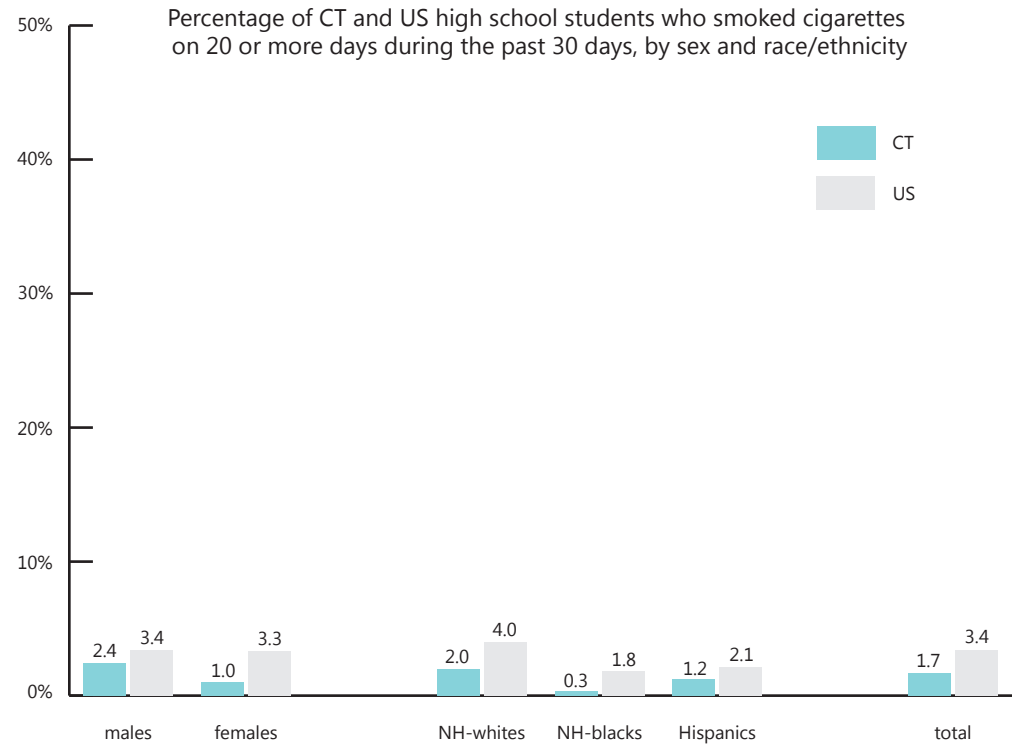
Current Cigarette Smoking

- In Connecticut, 10.3% of high school students smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the past 30 days (i.e., current cigarette smoking)
- Nationwide, the rate is 10.8%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking:
 - Is significantly higher among males (12.3%) than among females (8.2%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 11 (12.4%) than in grades 9 (8.7%) and 10 (7.6%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (11.9%) than in grade 10 (7.6%)
- In high school, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



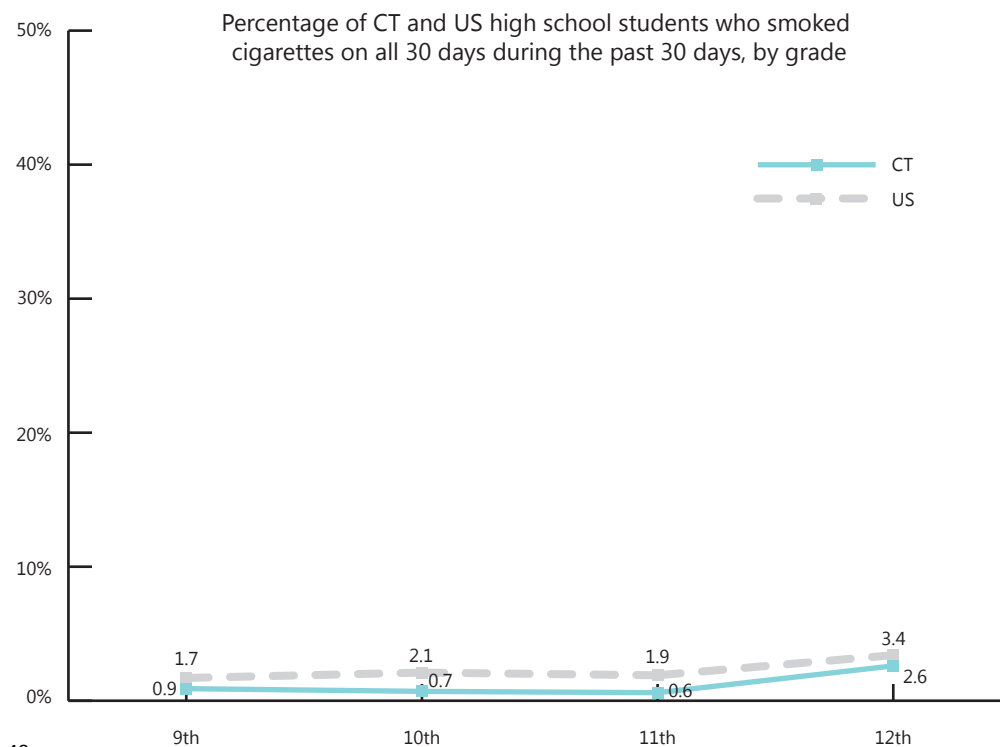
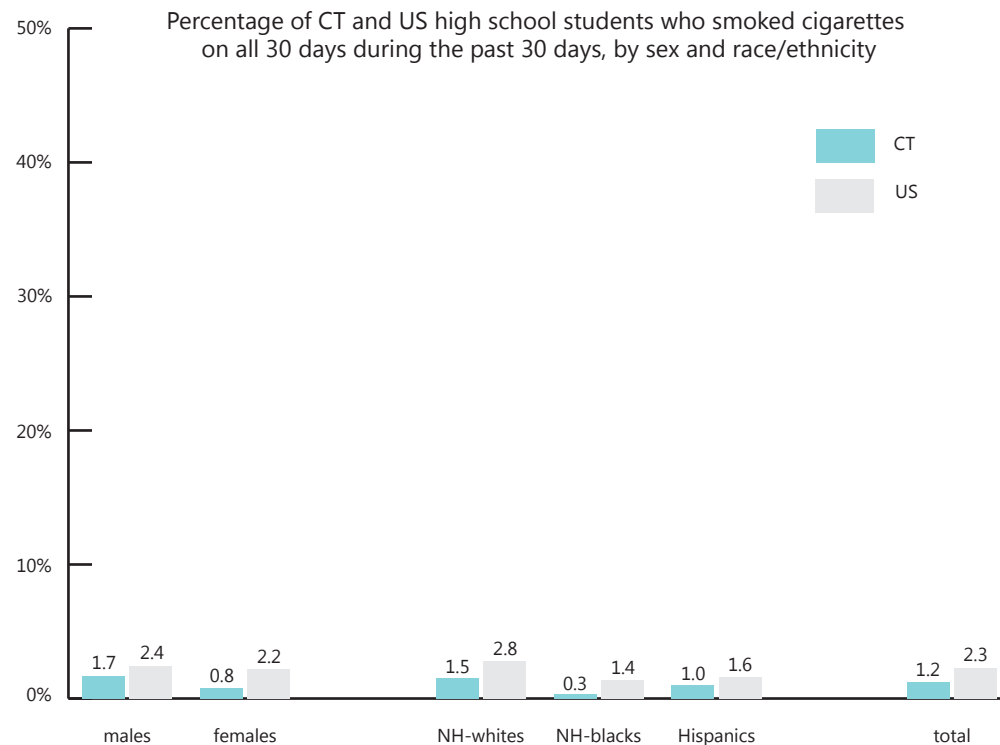
Frequent Cigarette Smoking

- In Connecticut, 1.7% of high school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the past 30 days (i.e., frequent cigarette smoking)
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (3.4%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking:
 - Is significantly higher among males (2.4%) than among females (1.0%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (2.0%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (0.3%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (3.6%) than in grades 9 (1.0%), 10 (0.7%), and 11 (1.5%)
- Among current cigarette smokers in high school in CT, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking is 16.6% (Data not shown on graphs)
- In high school, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking:
 - Is significantly lower among female students in CT (1.0%) than nationwide (3.3%)
 - Is significantly lower in CT among non-Hispanic whites (2.0%) and blacks (0.3%) than among their US counterparts (4.0% and 1.8%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 10 (0.7%) and 11 (1.5%) than among their national counterparts (2.9% and 3.2%, respectively)



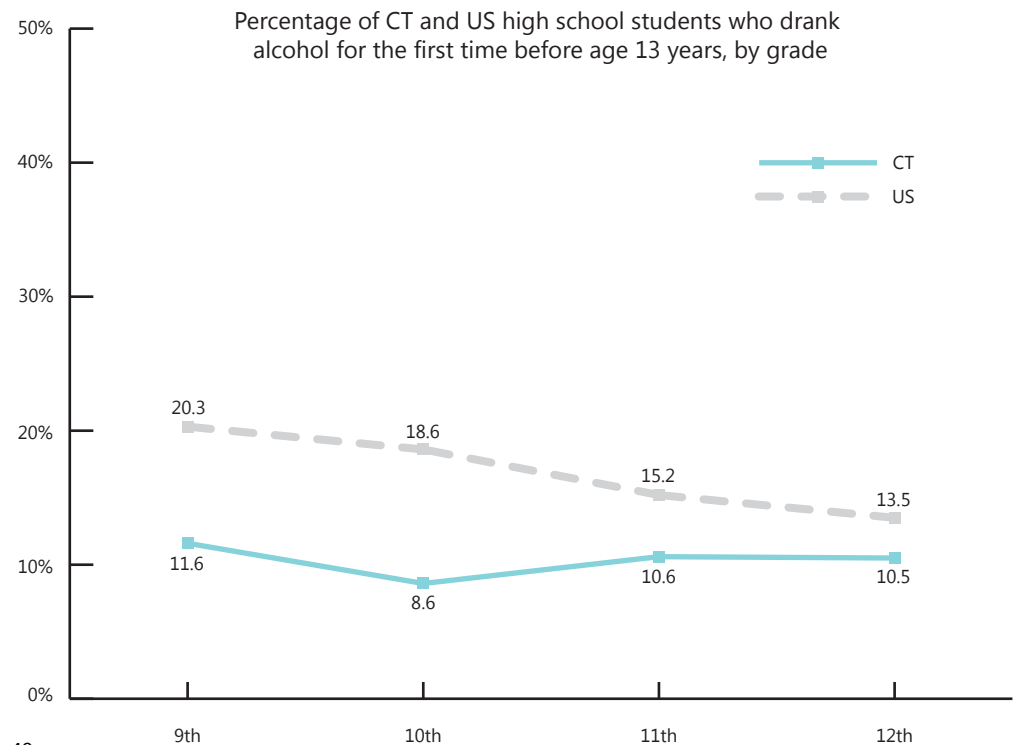
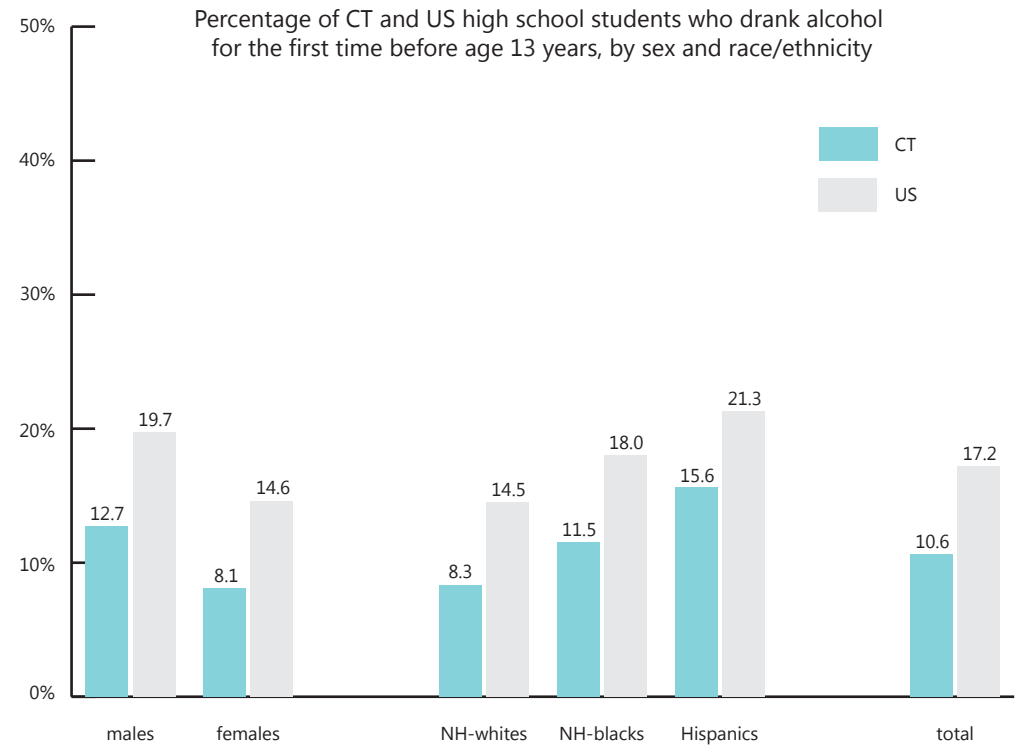
Daily Cigarette Smoking

- In Connecticut, 1.2% of high school students smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the past 30 days (i.e., daily cigarette smoking)
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (2.3%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (1.5%) than among non-Hispanic black (0.3%) students
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (2.6%) than in grades 9 (0.9%), 10 (0.7%), and 11 (0.6%)
- Among current cigarette smokers in high school in CT, the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking is 12.0% (Data not shown on graphs)
- In high school, the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking:
 - Is significantly lower among females in CT (0.8%) than nationwide (2.2%)
 - Is significantly lower in CT among non-Hispanic whites (1.5%) and blacks (0.3%) than among their US counterparts (2.8% and 1.4%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 10 (0.7%) and 11 (0.6%) than among their national counterparts (2.1% and 1.9%, respectively)



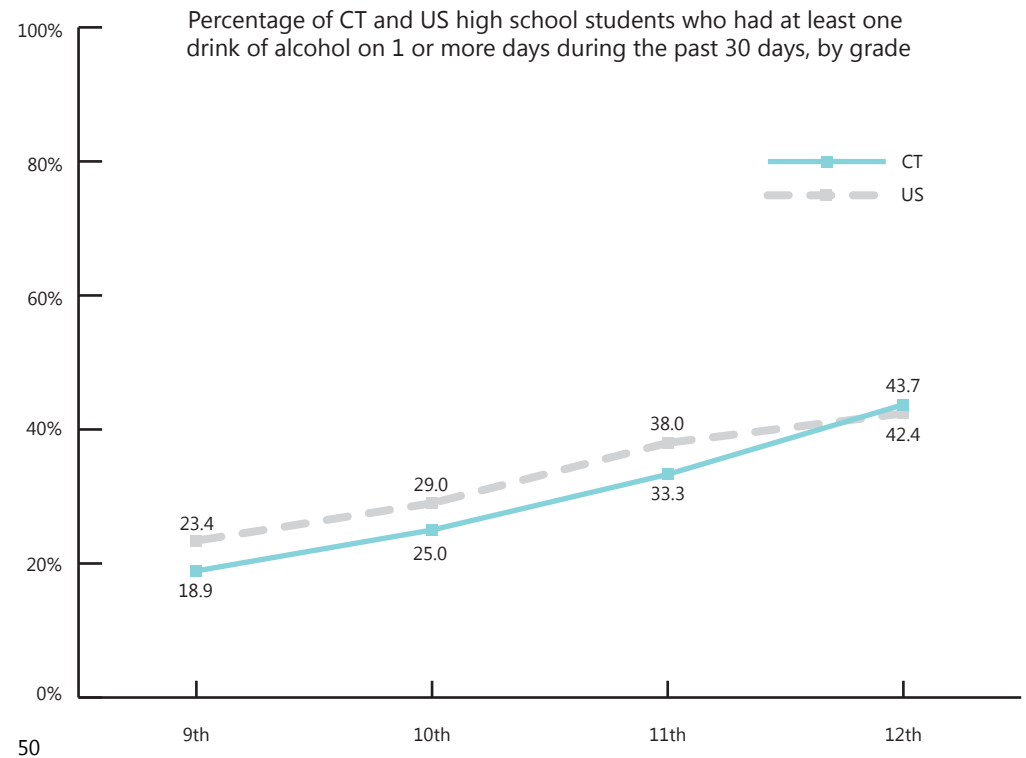
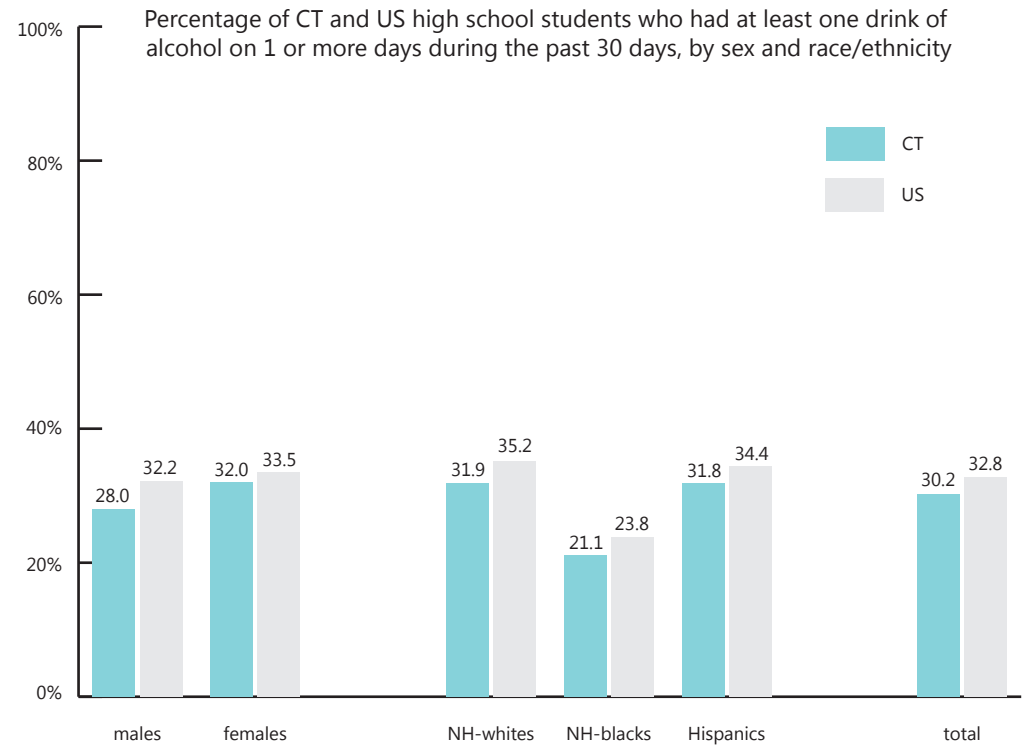
Drank Alcohol for the First Time Before Age 13 Years

- In Connecticut, 10.6% of high school students drank alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (17.2%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of drinking alcohol before age 13 years:
 - Is significantly higher among males (12.7%) than among females (8.1%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (15.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (8.3%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of drinking alcohol before age 13 years:
 - Is significantly lower among CT males (12.7%) and females (8.1%) than among their national counterparts (19.7% and 14.6%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (8.3%) and Hispanics (15.6%) than among their US counterparts (14.5% and 21.3%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 9 (11.6%), 10 (8.6%), and 11 (10.6%) than among their counterparts nationwide (20.3%, 18.6% and 15.2%, respectively)



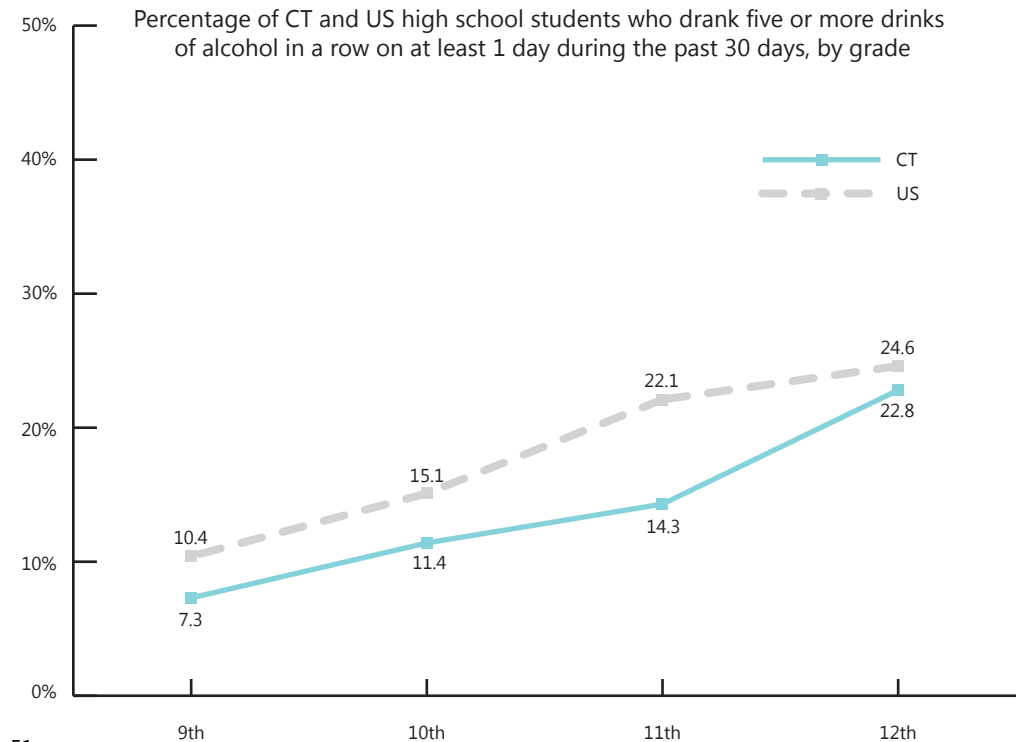
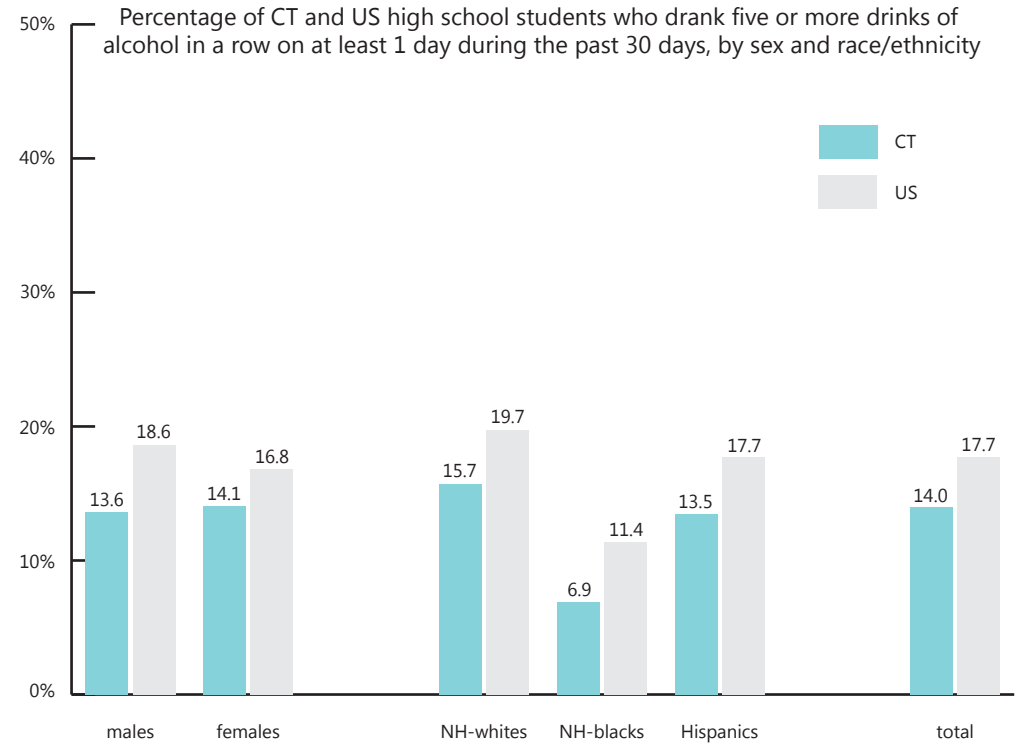
Current Alcohol Use

- In Connecticut, 30.2% of high school students had at least one drink of alcohol on 1 or more days during the past 30 days (i.e., current alcohol use)
- Nationwide, the rate is 32.8%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of current alcohol use:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (31.9%) and Hispanics (31.8%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (21.1%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 10 (25.0%) than in grade 9 (18.9%); significantly higher in grade 11 (33.3%) than in grades 9 (18.9%) and 10 (25.0%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (43.7%) than in grades 9 (18.9%), 10 (25.0%), and 11 (33.3%)
- In high school, the prevalence of current alcohol use:
 - Is significantly lower among males in CT (28.0%) than nationwide (32.2%)
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by race/ethnicity or grade



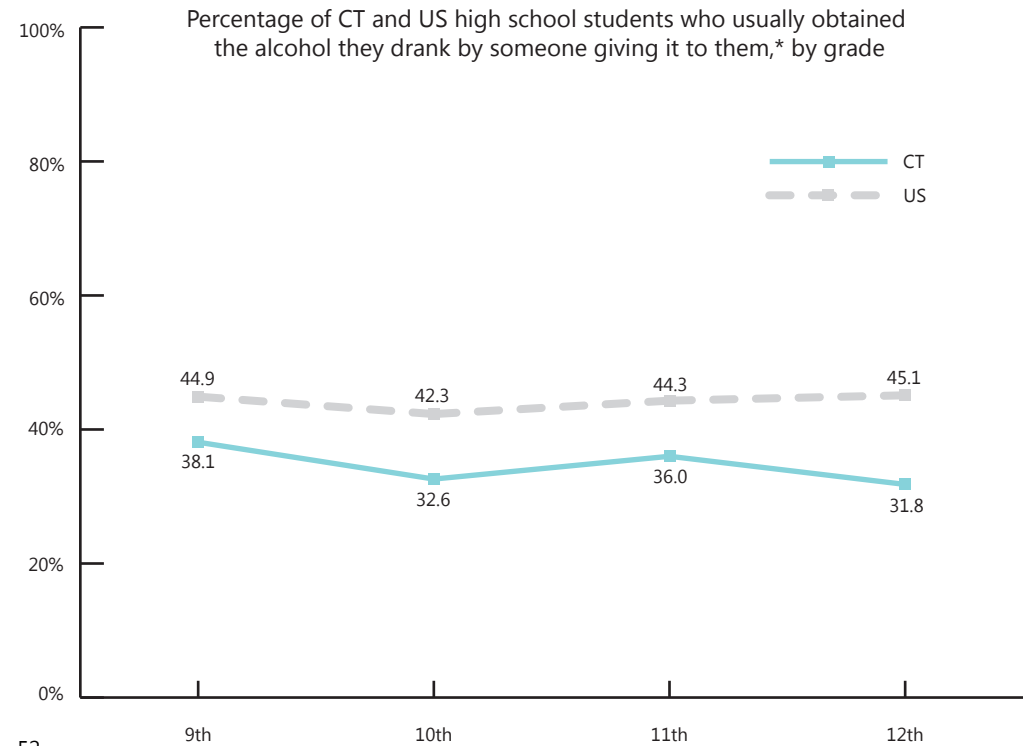
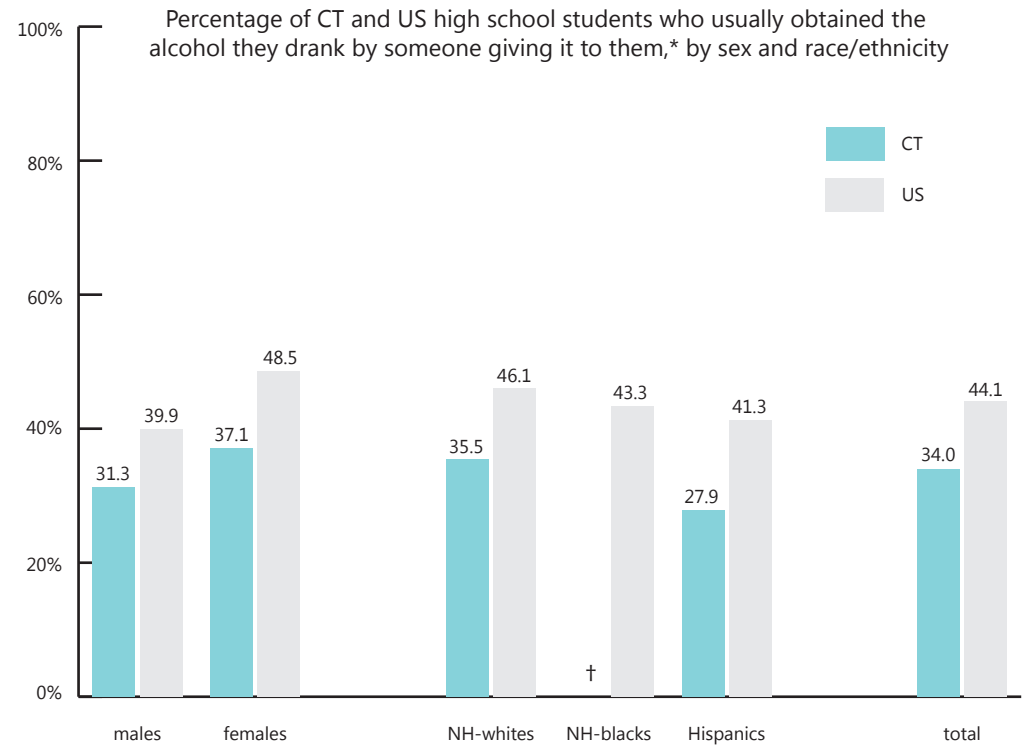
Drank Five or More Drinks of Alcohol in a Row

- In Connecticut, 14.0% of high school students drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on at least 1 day during the past 30 days
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (17.7%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of drinking five or more drinks of alcohol in a row:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (15.7%) and Hispanics (13.5%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (6.9%)
 - Is significantly higher in grades 10 (11.4%) and 11 (14.3%) than in grade 9 (7.3%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (22.8%) than in grades 9 (7.3%), 10 (11.4%), and 11 (14.3%)
- Among the 30.2% of CT high school students who currently use alcohol, 48.3% drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on at least 1 day during the past 30 days (Data not shown on graphs)
- In high school, the prevalence of drinking five or more drinks of alcohol in a row:
 - Is significantly lower among males in CT (13.6%) than nationwide (18.6%)
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 9 (7.3%) and 11 (14.3%) than among their national counterparts (10.4% and 22.1%, respectively)



Usually Obtained the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them

- In Connecticut, 34.0% of high school students usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them*
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (44.1%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of usually obtaining the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade
- In high school, the prevalence of usually obtaining the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them:
 - Is significantly lower among CT males (31.3%) and females (37.1%) than among their counterparts nationwide (39.9% and 48.5%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic white (35.5%) and Hispanic (27.9%) students than among their US counterparts (46.1% and 41.3%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 10 (32.6%), 11 (36.0%), and 12 (31.8%) than among their US counterparts (42.3%, 44.3%, and 45.1%, respectively)

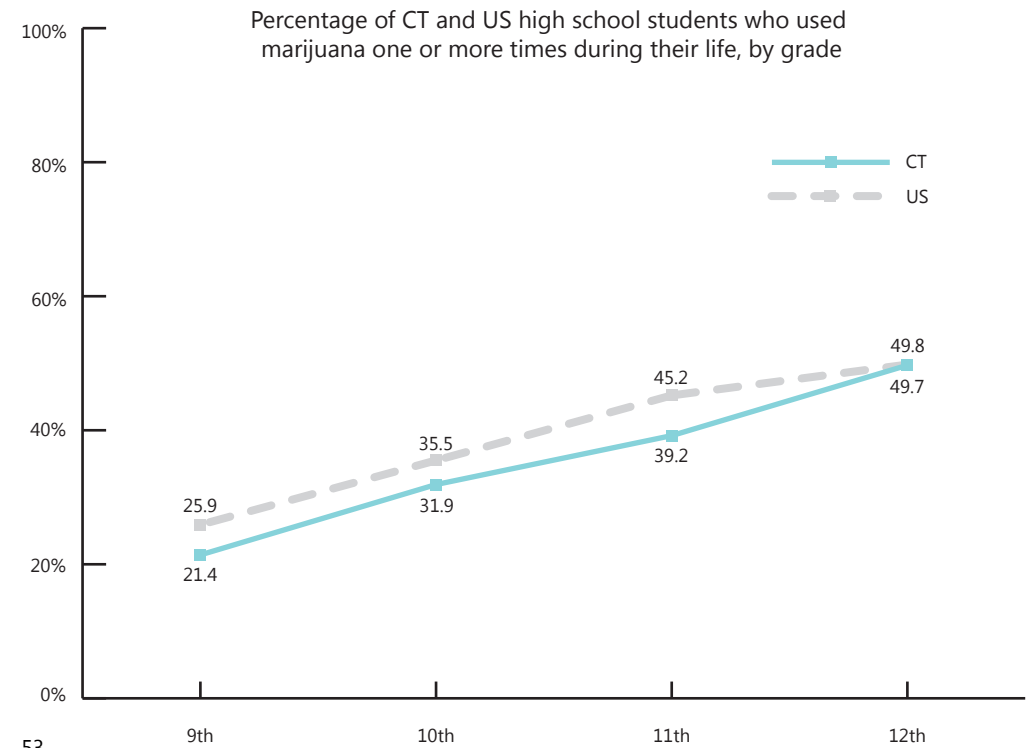
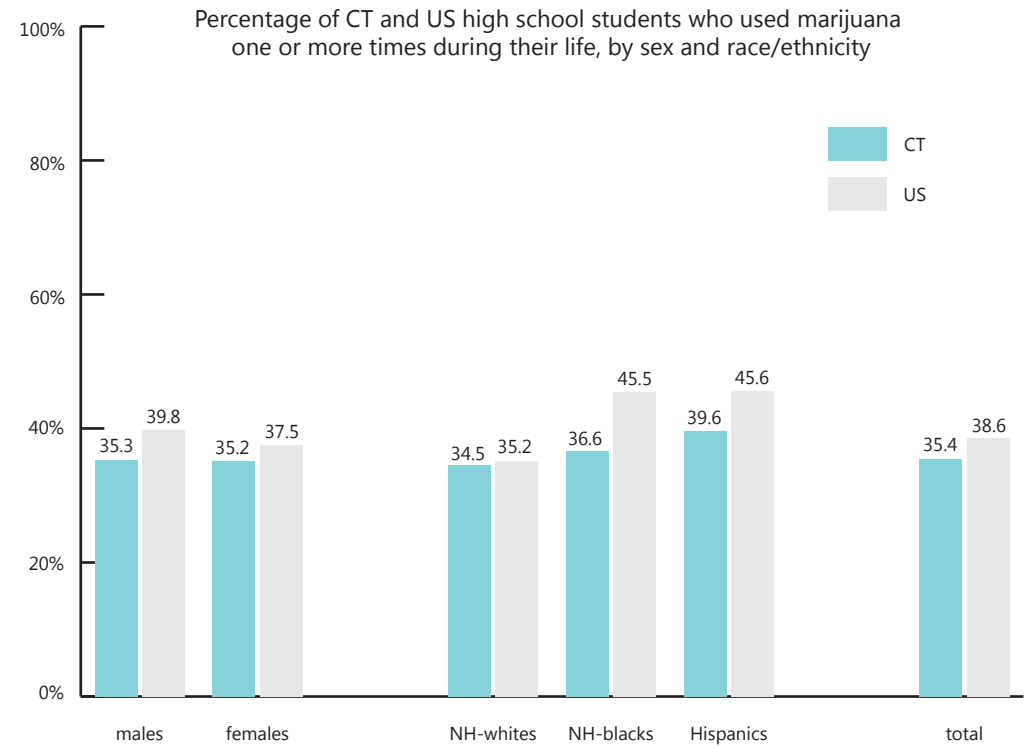


*among students who currently drank alcohol

†Estimate is suppressed because there are fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

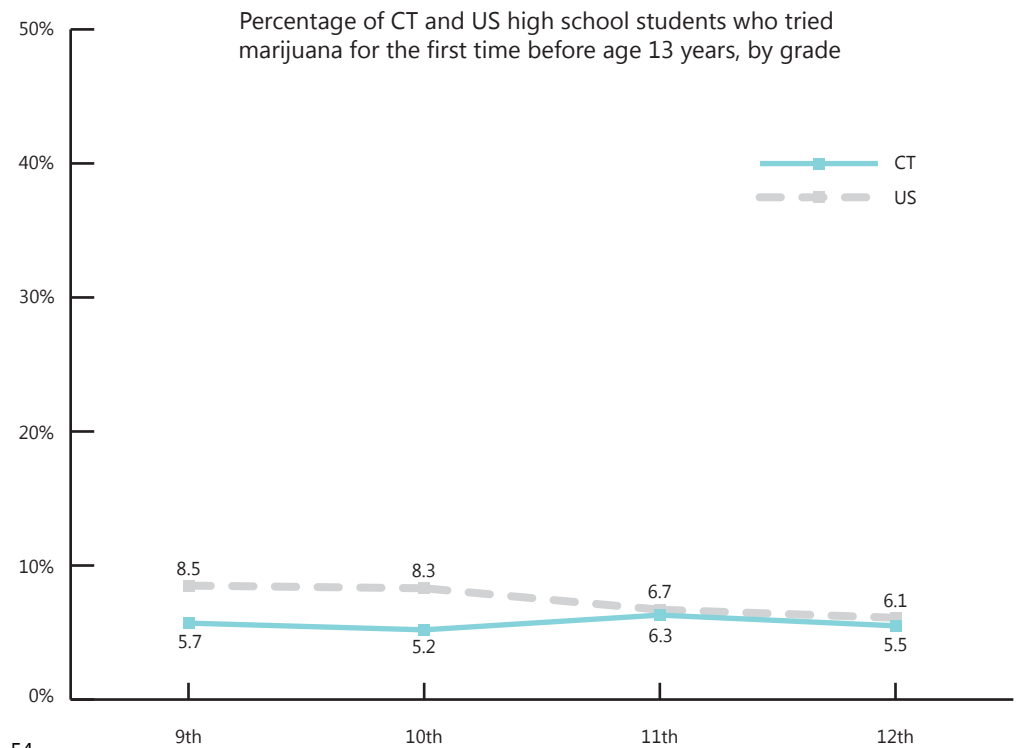
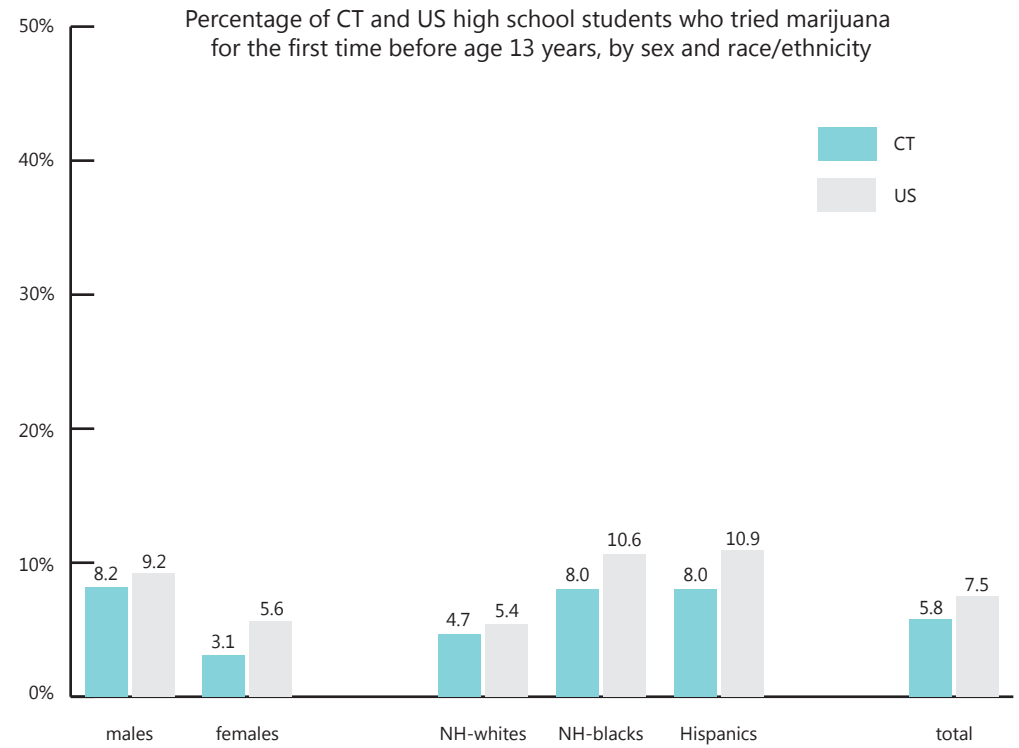
Ever Marijuana Use

- In Connecticut, 35.4% of high school students used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., ever marijuana use)
- Nationwide, the rate is 38.6%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of ever marijuana use:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grades 10 (31.9%) and 11 (39.2%), than in grade 9 (21.4%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (49.7%) than in grades 9 (21.4%), 10 (31.9%), and 11 (39.2%)
- In high school, the prevalence of ever marijuana use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



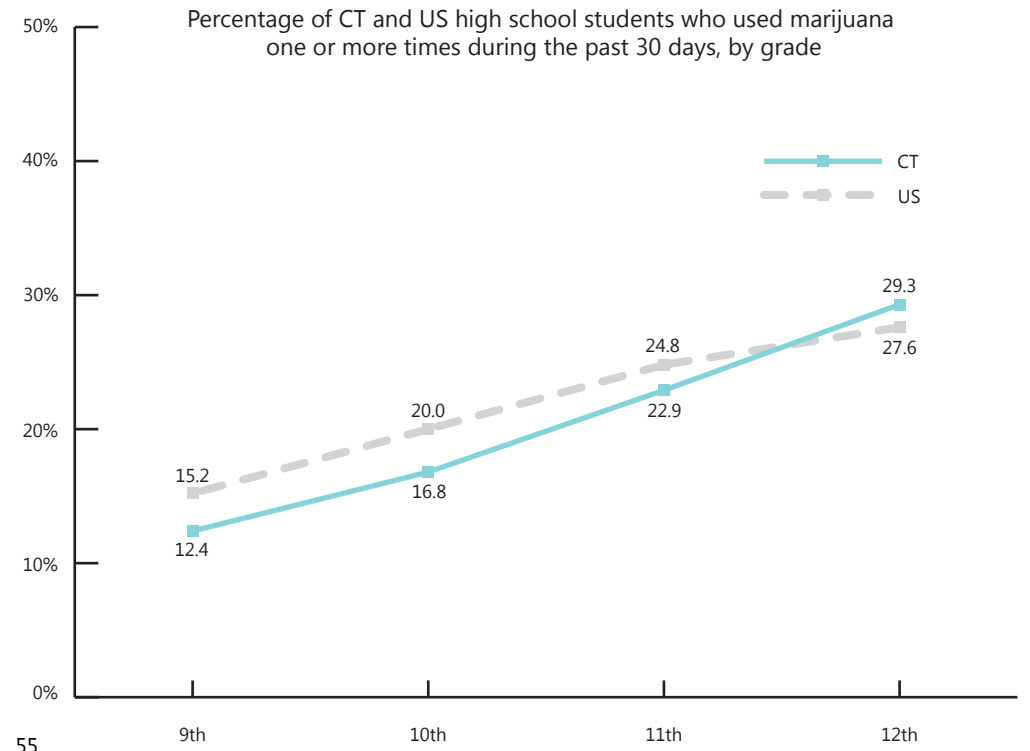
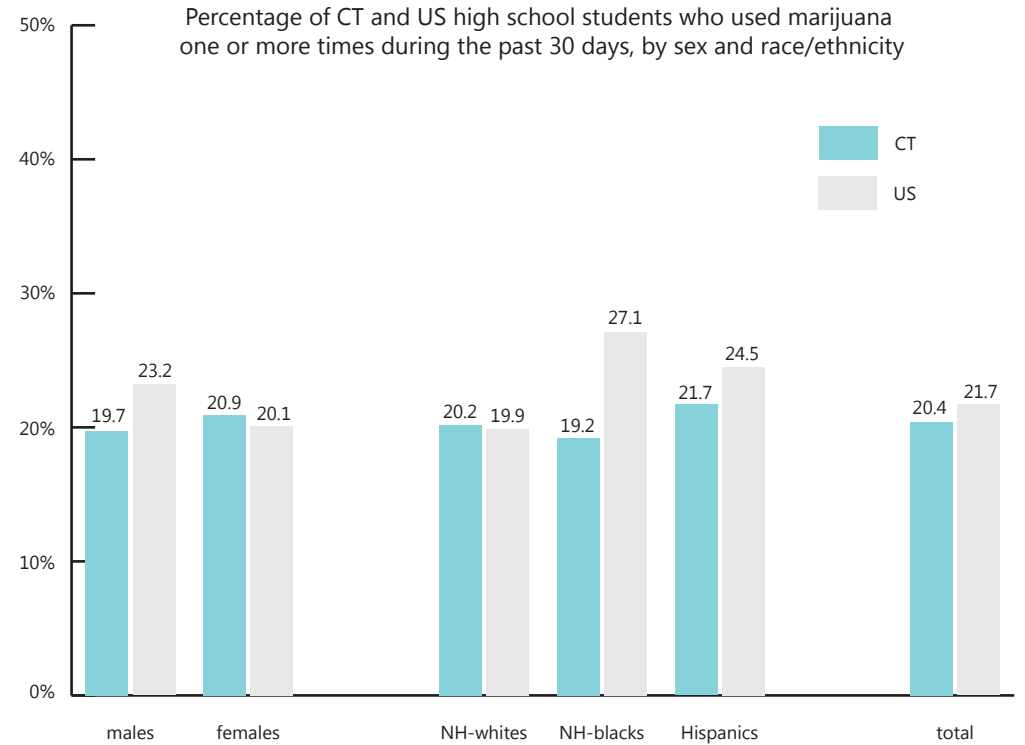
Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years

- In Connecticut, 5.8% of high school students tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years
- Nationwide, the rate is 7.5%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of trying marijuana before age 13 years:
 - Is significantly higher among males (8.2%) than among females (3.1%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (8.0%) than among non-Hispanic whites (4.7%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of trying marijuana before age 13 years:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly lower in grade 9 among students in CT (5.7%) than among their counterparts nationwide (8.5%)



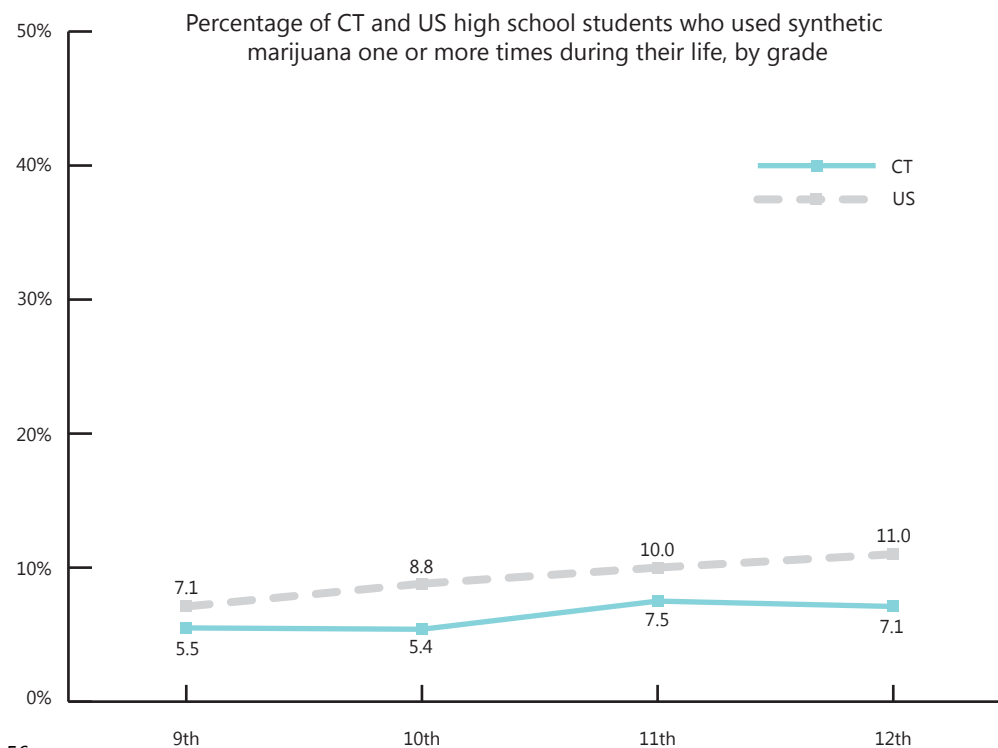
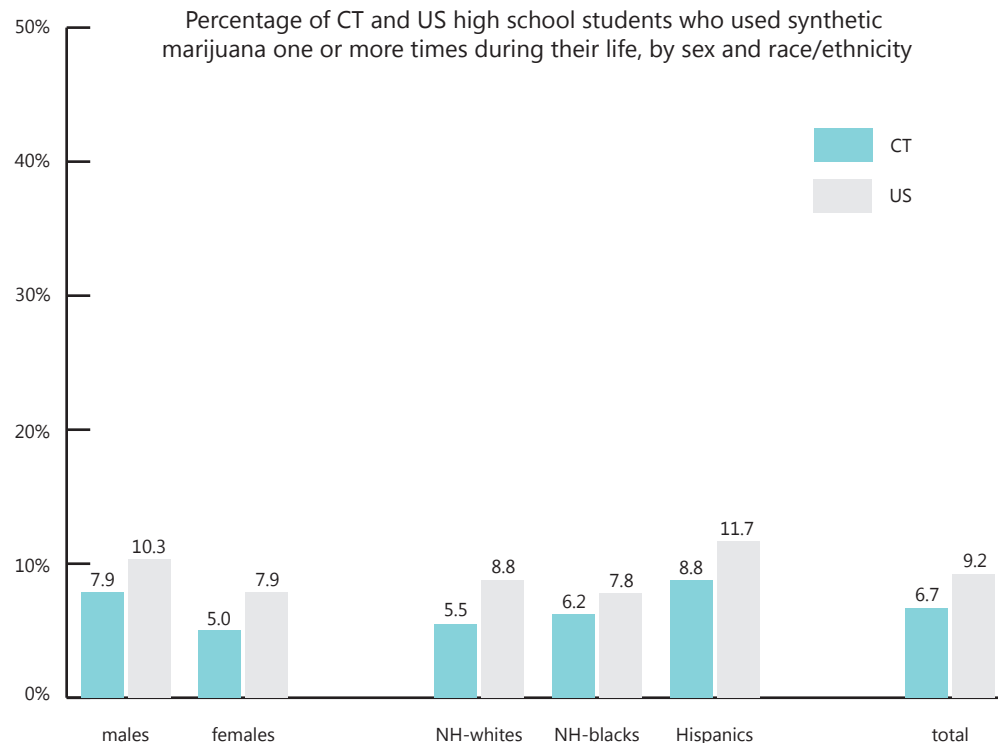
Current Marijuana Use

- In Connecticut, 20.4% of high school students used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days (i.e., current marijuana use)
- Nationwide, the rate is 21.7%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of current marijuana use:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 11 (22.9%) than in grade 9 (12.4%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (29.3%) than in grades 9 (12.4%), 10 (16.8%), and 11 (22.9%)
- In high school, the prevalence of current marijuana use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



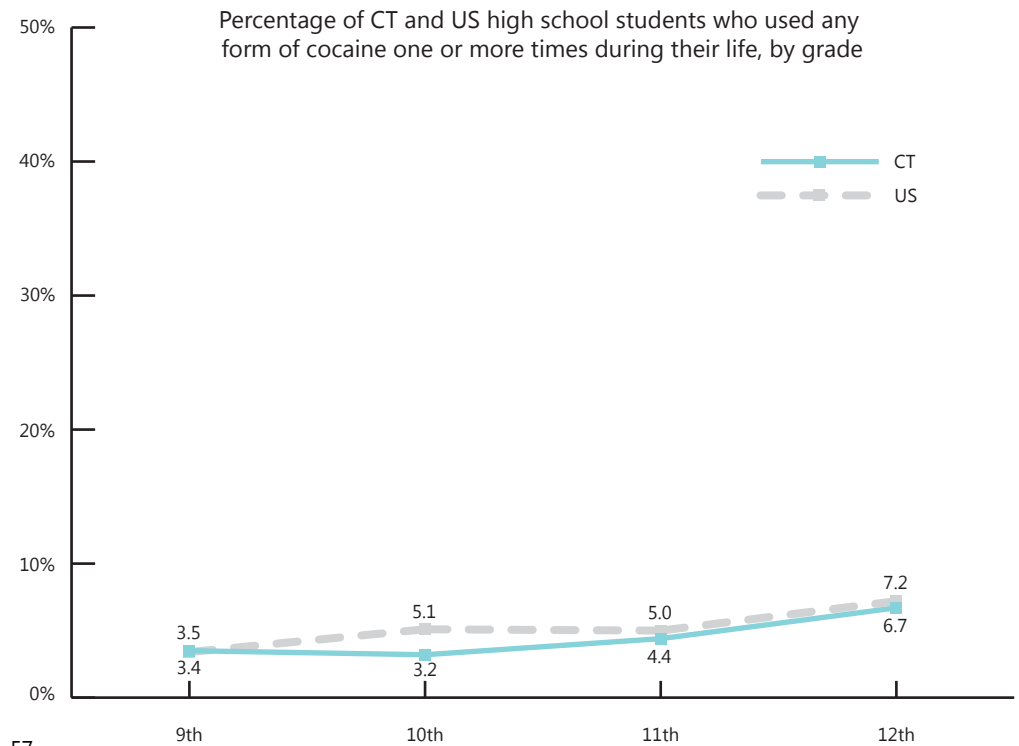
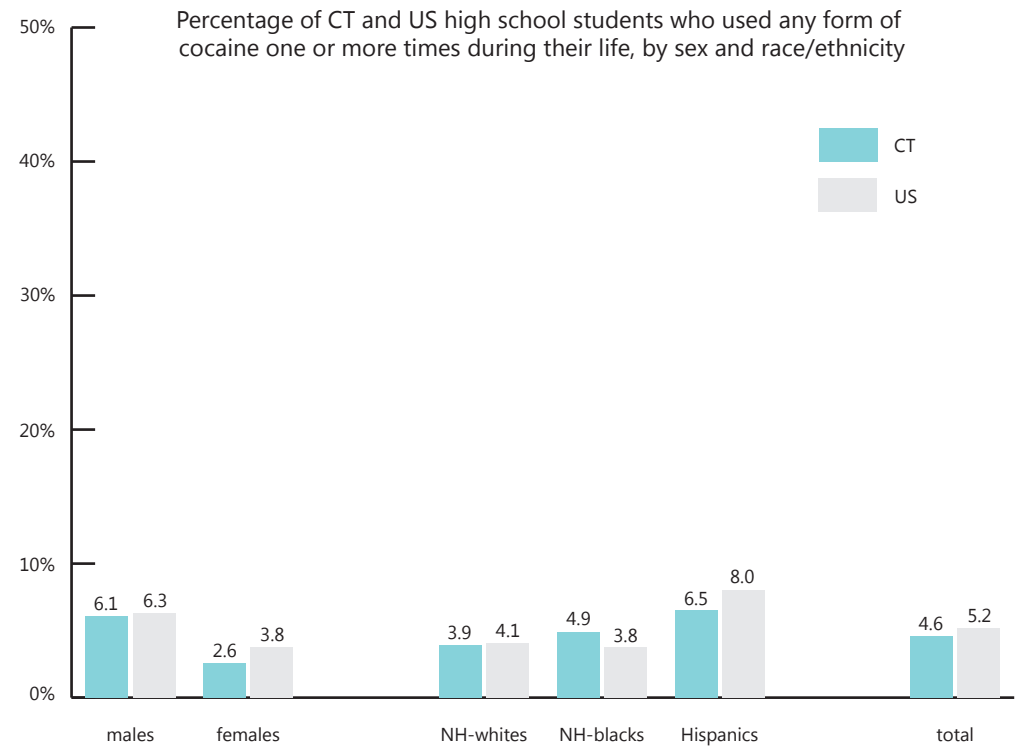
Ever Synthetic Marijuana Use

- In Connecticut, 6.7% of high school students used synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, fake weed, King Kong, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, or Moon Rocks) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever synthetic marijuana use)
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (9.2%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of ever synthetic marijuana use:
 - Is significantly higher among males (7.9%) than among females (5.0%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- In high school, the prevalence of ever synthetic marijuana use:
 - Is significantly lower among CT males (7.9%) and females (5.0%) than among their US counterparts (10.3% and 7.9%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (5.5%) than among their national counterparts (8.8%)
 - Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 10 (5.4%) and 12 (7.1%) than among their counterparts nationwide (8.8% and 11.0%, respectively)



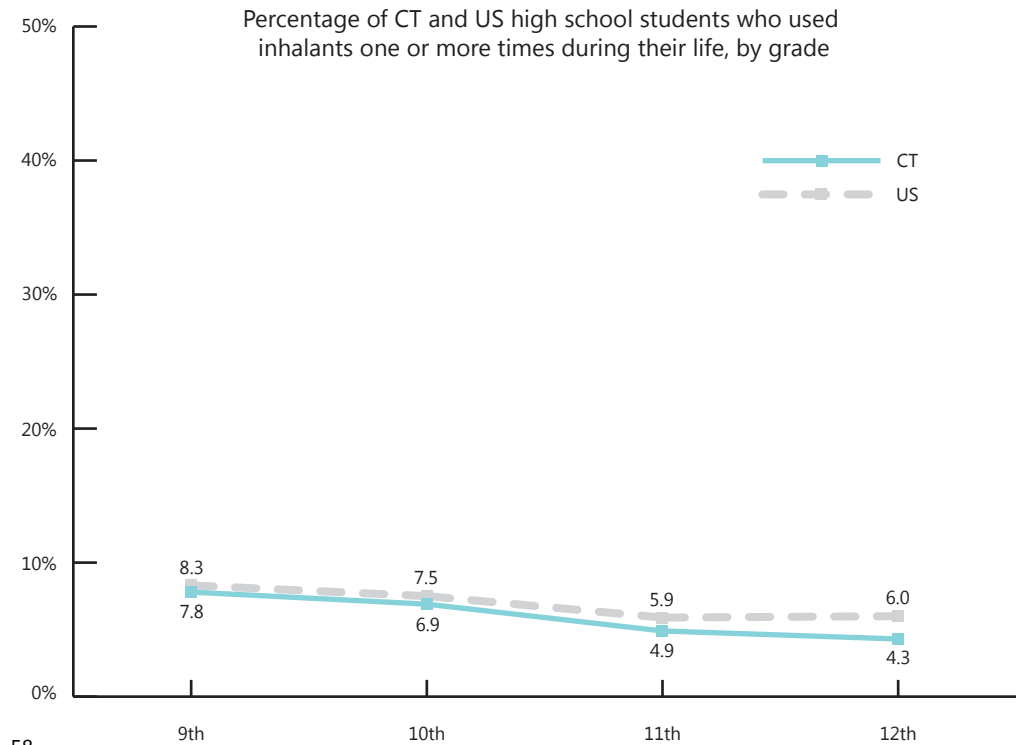
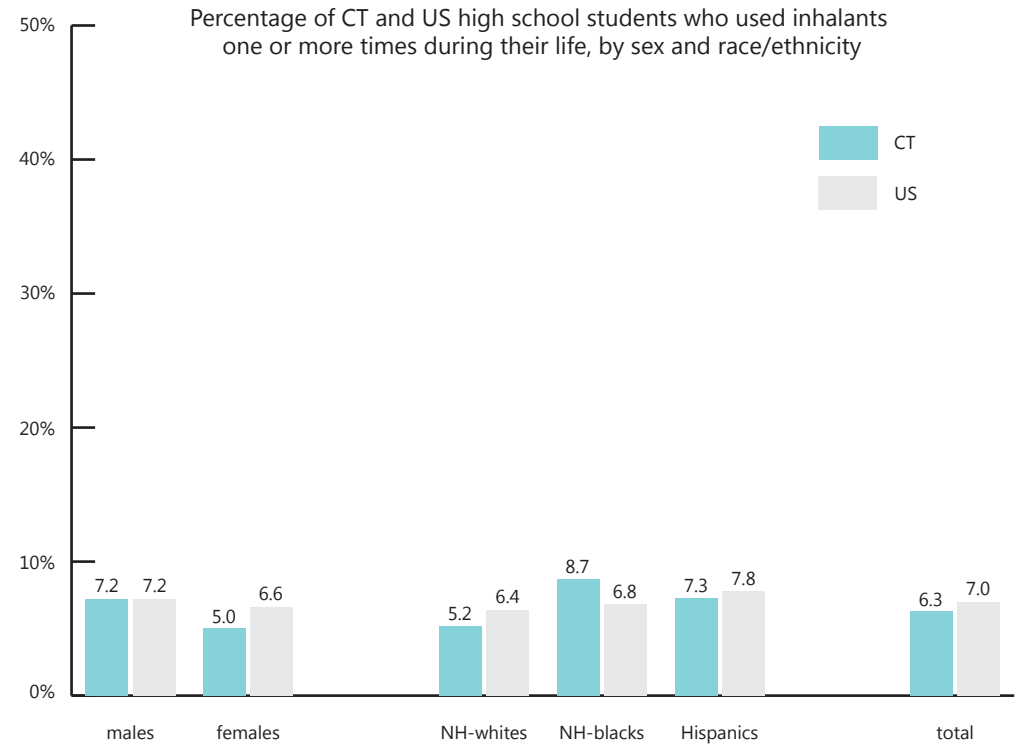
Ever Cocaine Use

- In Connecticut, 4.6% of high school students used any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life (i.e., ever cocaine use)
- Nationwide, the rate is 5.2%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of ever cocaine use:
 - Is significantly higher among male (6.1%) than among female (2.6%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (6.7%) than in grades 9 (3.5%) and 10 (3.2%)
- In high school, the prevalence of ever cocaine use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



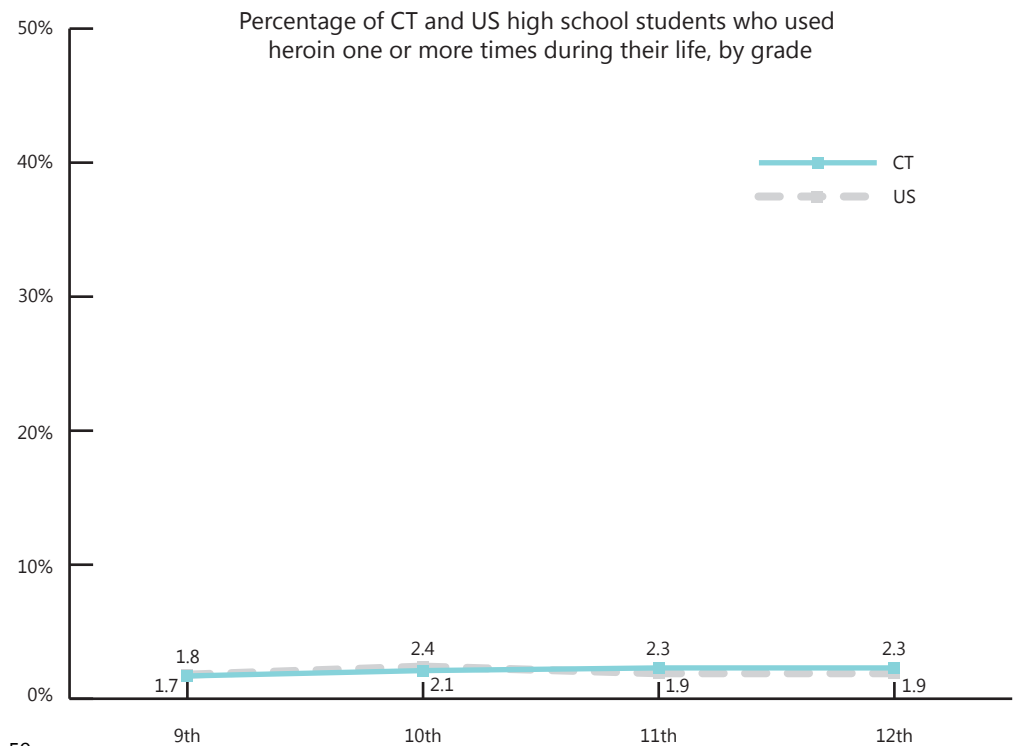
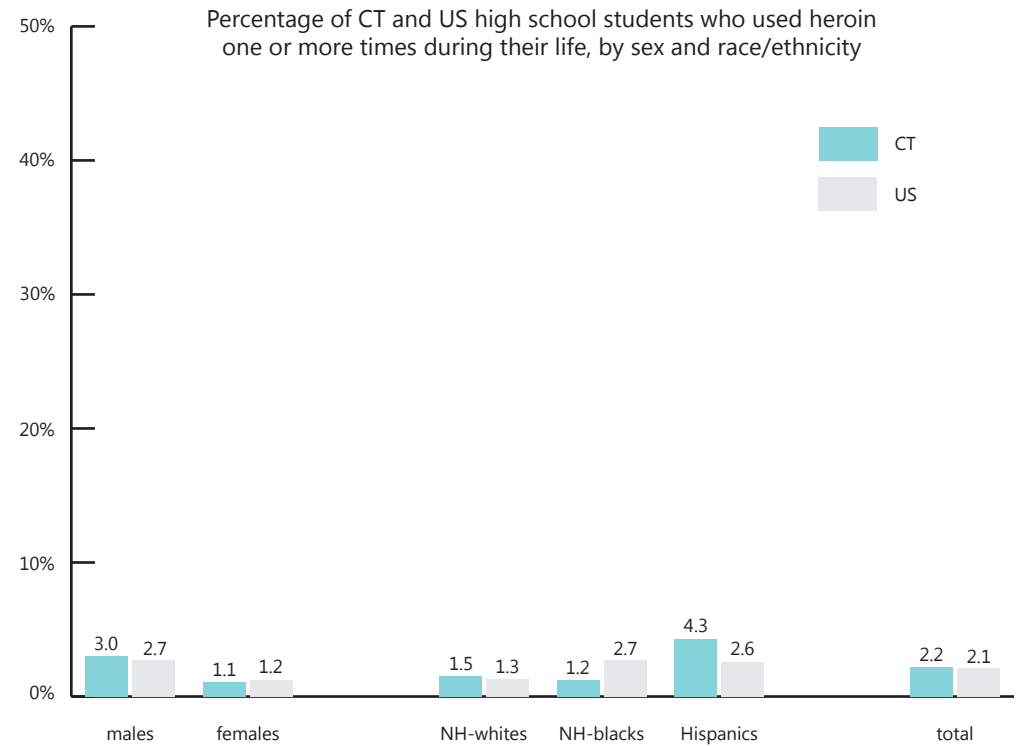
Ever Inhalant Use

- In Connecticut, 6.3% of high school students 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 inhalant use)
- Nationwide, the rate is 7.0%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of ever inhalant use:
 - Is significantly higher among males (7.2%) than among females (5.0%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 9 (7.8%) than in grade 12 (4.3%)
- In high school, the prevalence of ever inhalant use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



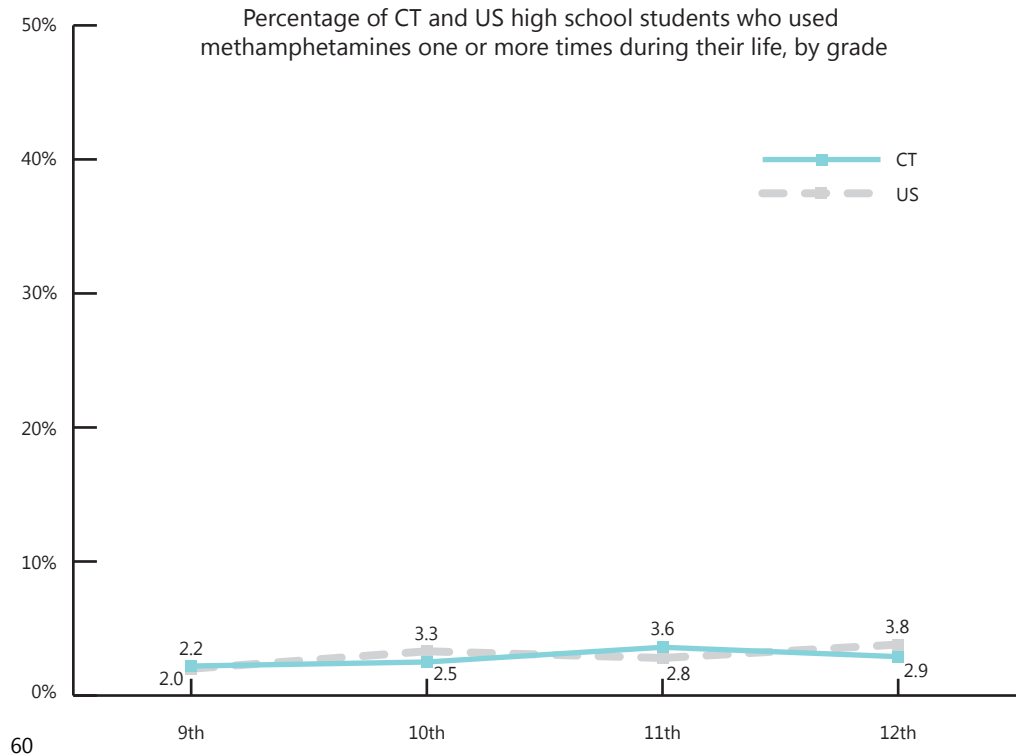
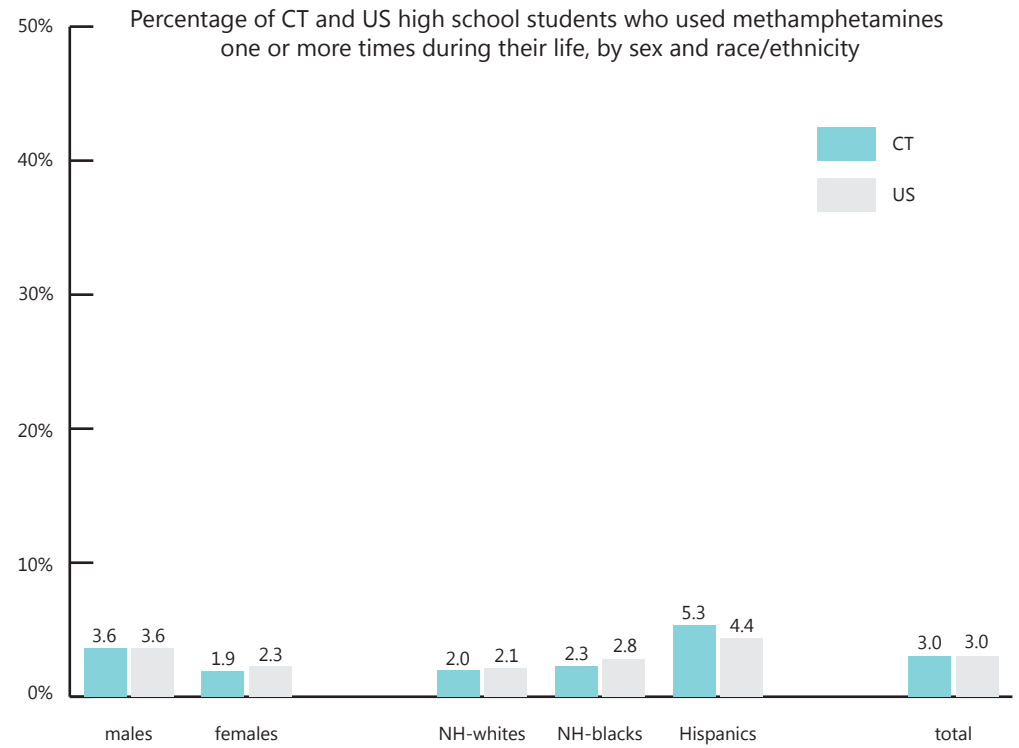
Ever Heroin Use

- In Connecticut, 2.2% of high school students used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever heroin use)
- Nationwide, the rate is 2.1%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of ever heroin use:
 - Is significantly higher among males (3.0%) than among females (1.1%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (4.3%) than among non-Hispanic whites (1.5%) and blacks (1.2%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of ever heroin use:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among CT Hispanics (4.3%) than among their national counterparts (2.6%)



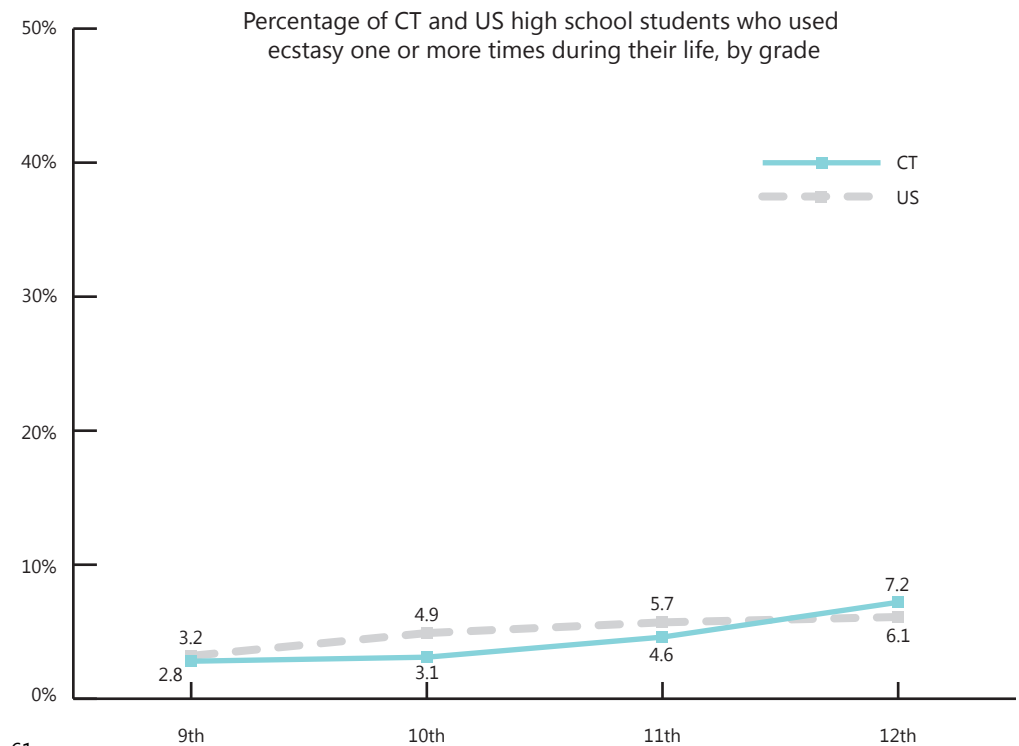
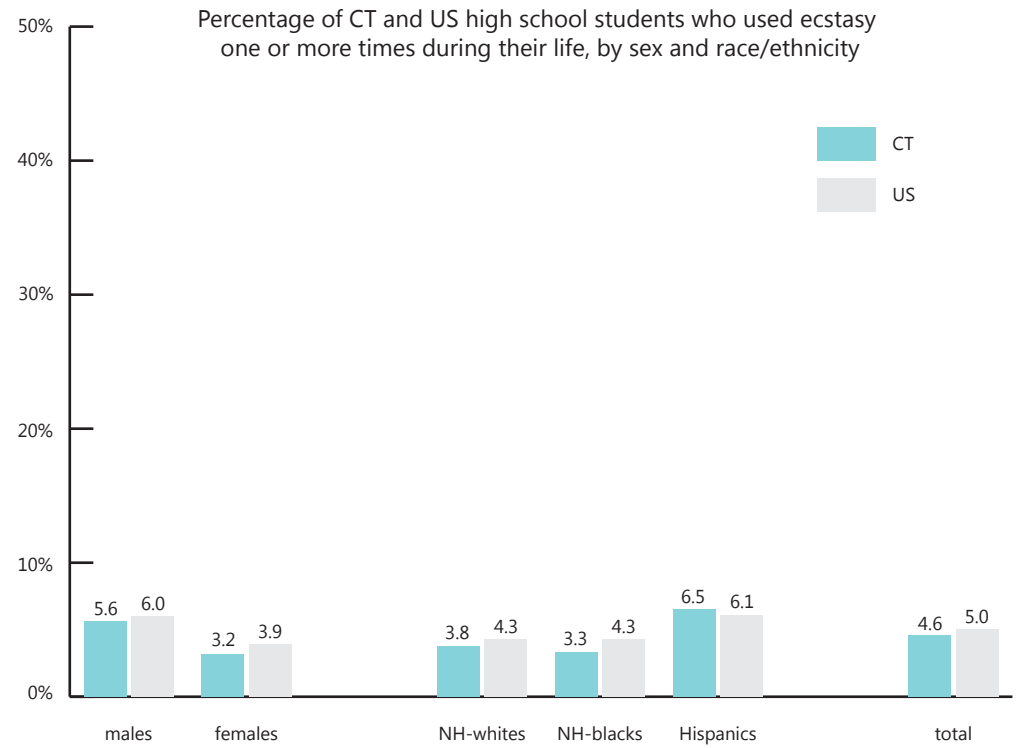
Ever Methamphetamine Use

- In Connecticut, 3.0% of high school students used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever methamphetamine use)
- Nationwide, the rate is 3.0%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of ever methamphetamine use:
 - Is significantly higher among males (3.6%) than among females (1.9%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanic (5.3%) than among non-Hispanic white (2.0%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of ever methamphetamine use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



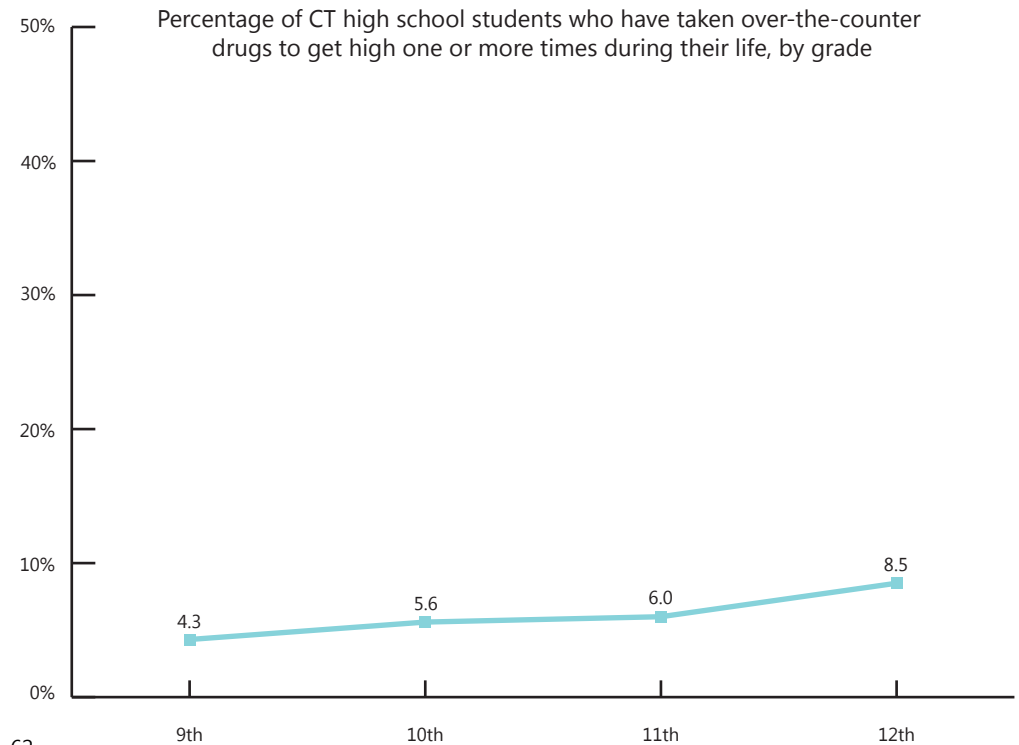
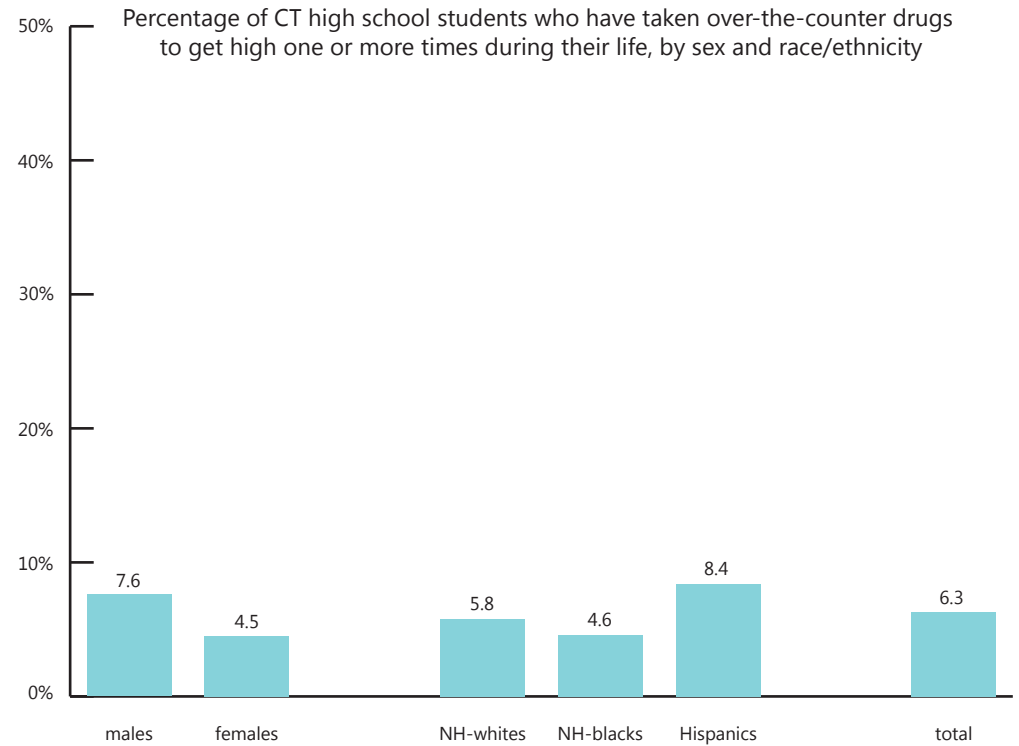
Ever Ecstasy Use

- In Connecticut, 4.6% of high school students used ecstasy (also called MDMA) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever ecstasy use)
- Nationwide, the rate is 5.0%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of ever ecstasy use:
 - Is significantly higher among males (5.6%) than among females (3.2%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (6.5%) than among non-Hispanic whites (3.8%) and blacks (3.3%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (7.2%) than in grades 9 (2.8%) and 10 (3.1%)
- In high school, the prevalence of ever ecstasy use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



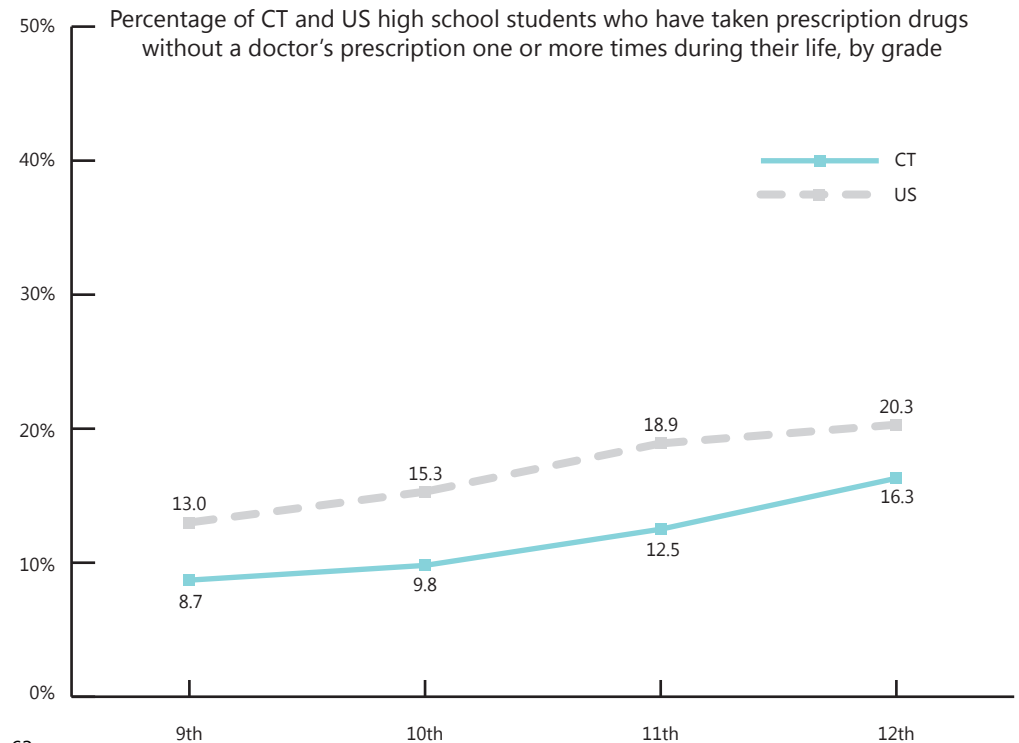
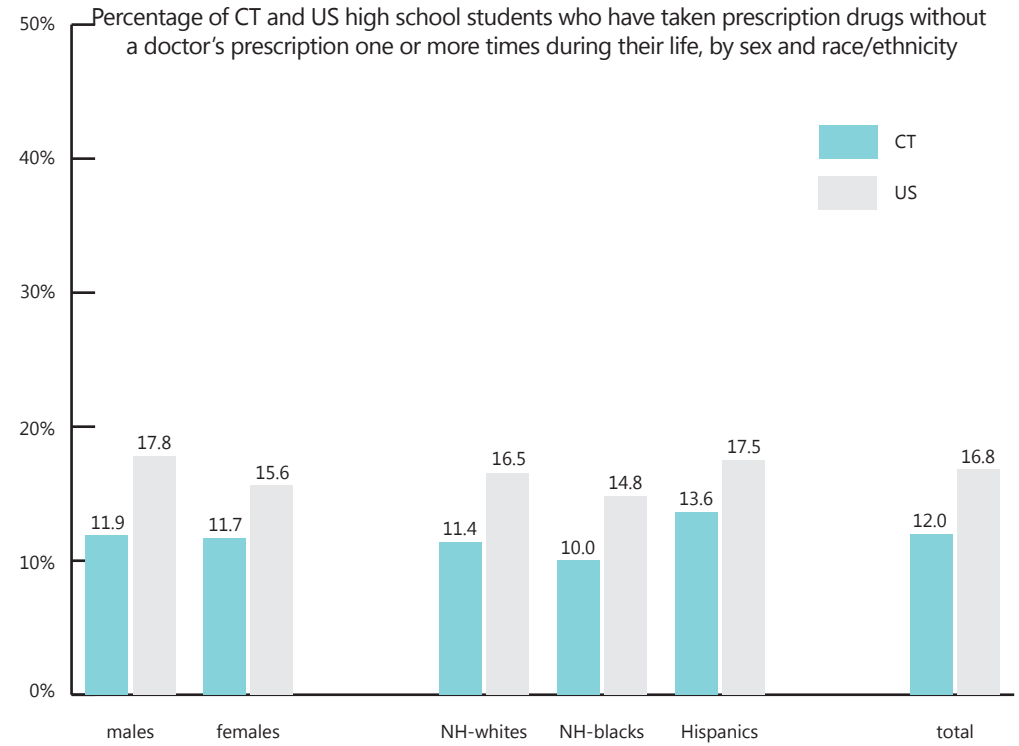
Ever Taken Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High

- In Connecticut, 6.3% of high school students have taken over-the-counter (OTC) drugs to get high one or more times during their life
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having ever taken OTC drugs to get high:
 - Is significantly higher among males (7.6%) than among females (4.5%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (8.5%) than in grade 9 (4.3%)



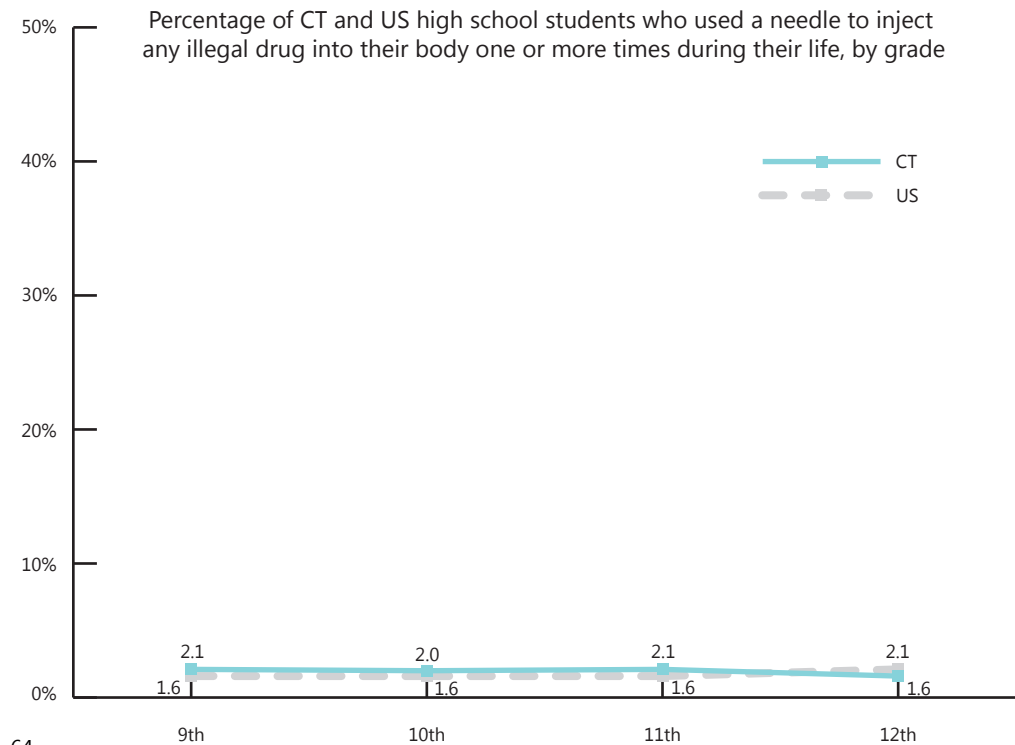
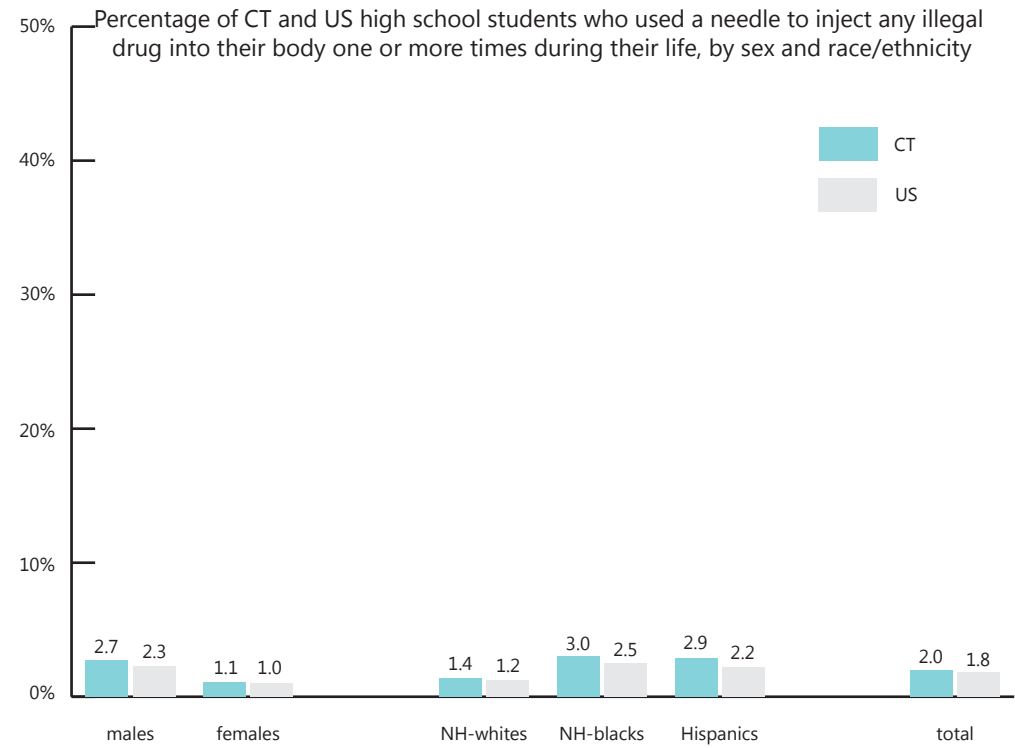
Ever Taken Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription

- In Connecticut, 12.0% of high school students have taken prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (16.8%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (16.3%) than in grades 9 (8.7%) and 10 (9.8%)
- In high school, the prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription:
 - Is significantly lower among CT males (11.9%) and females (11.7%) than among their counterparts nationwide (17.8% and 15.6%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic white (11.4%), non-Hispanic black (10.0%), and Hispanic (13.6%) students than among their US counterparts (16.5%, 14.8%, and 17.5%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower in CT among students in grades 9 (8.7%), 10 (9.8%) and 11 (12.5%) than among their national counterparts (13.0%, 15.3%, and 18.9%, respectively)



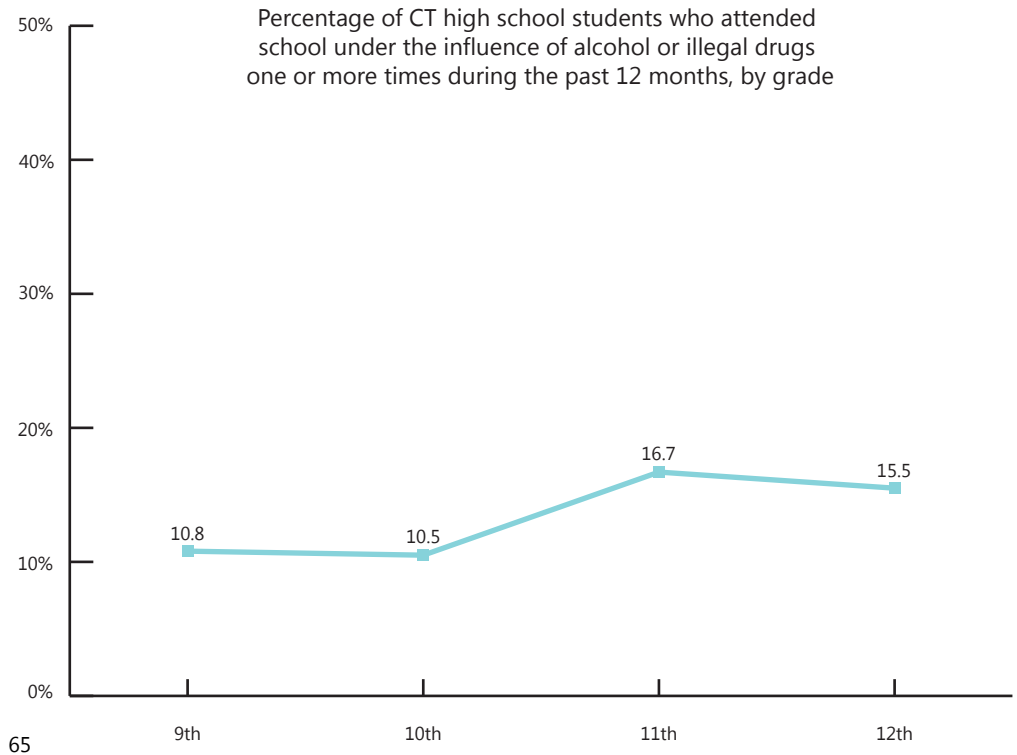
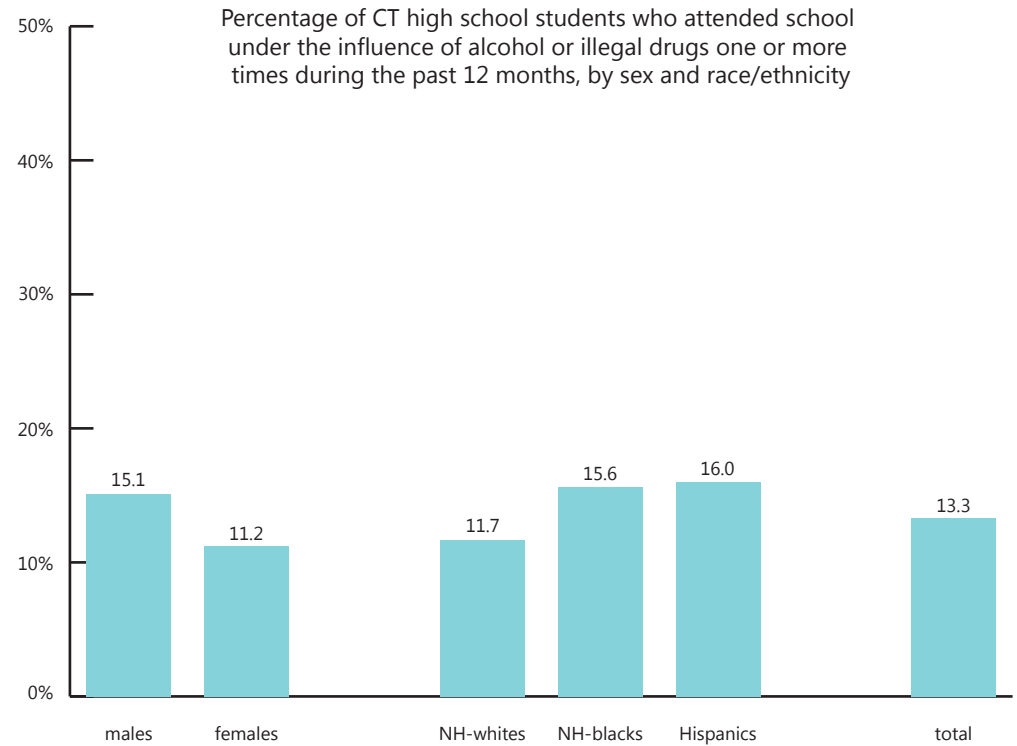
Ever Illegal Injection Drug Use

- In Connecticut, 2.0% of high school students used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (i.e., ever illegal injection drug use)
- Nationwide, the rate is 1.8%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of ever illegal injection drug use:
 - Is significantly higher among males (2.7%) than among females (1.1%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- In high school, the prevalence of ever illegal injection drug use does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



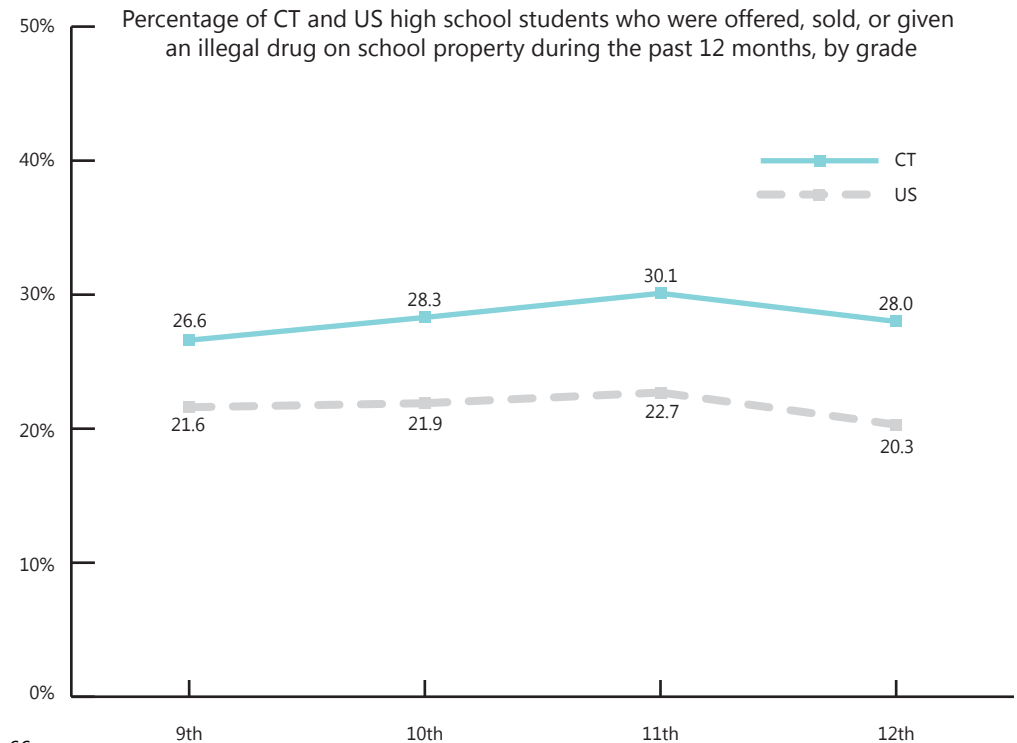
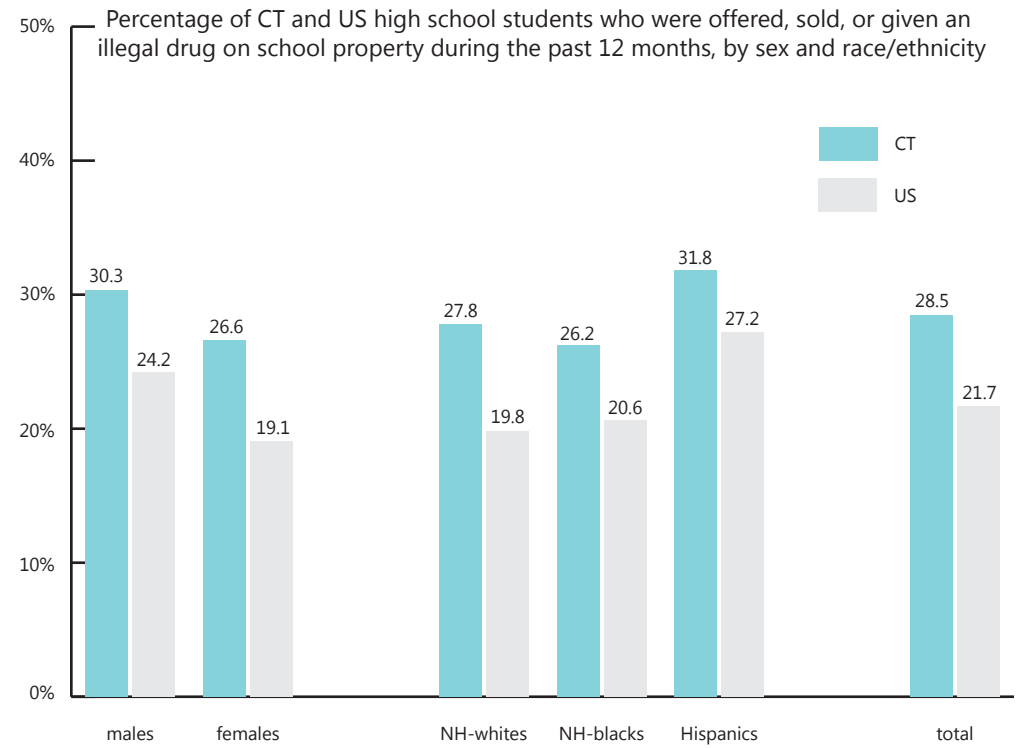
Attended School Under the Influence of Alcohol or Illegal Drugs

- In Connecticut, 13.3% of high school students 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 in CT, the prevalence of attending school under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs:
 - Is significantly higher among males (15.1%) than among females (11.2%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (16.0%) than among non-Hispanic whites (11.7%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 11 (16.7%) than in grades 9 (10.8%) and 10 (10.5%)



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

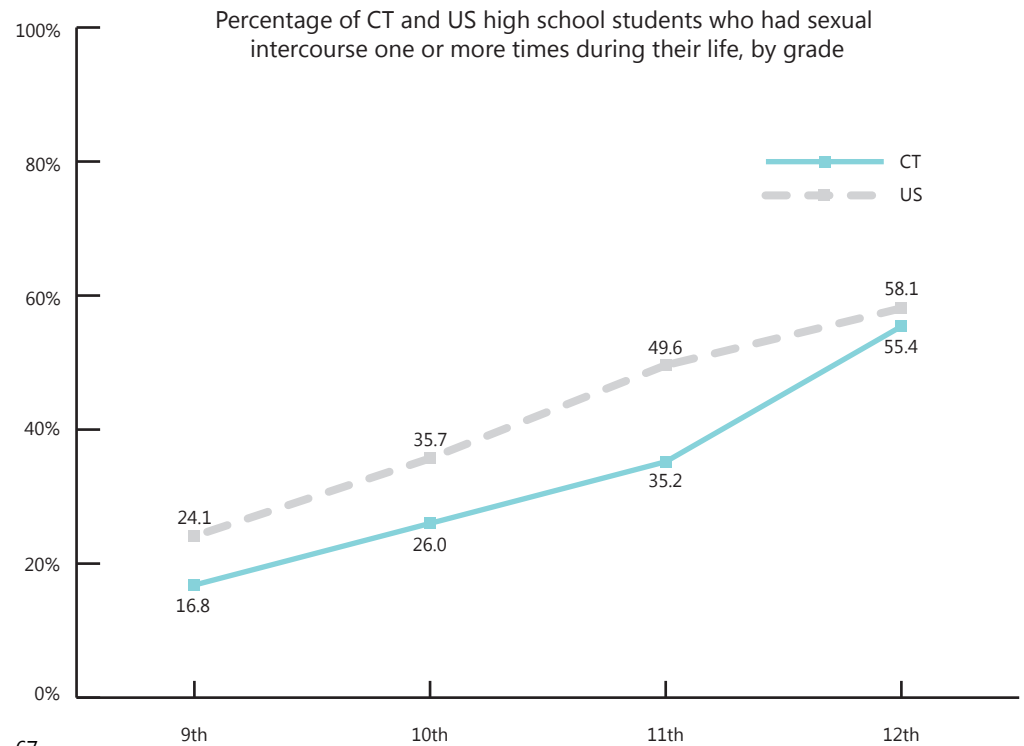
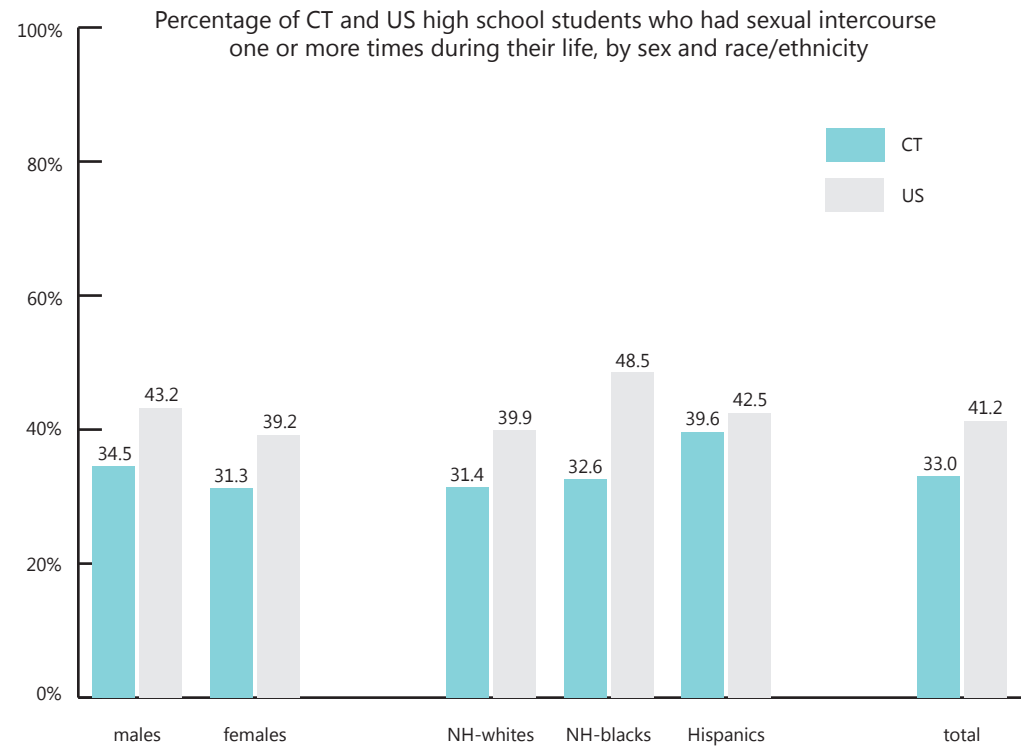
- In Connecticut, 28.5% of high school students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the past 12 months
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (21.7%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade
- In high school, the prevalence of being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property:
 - Is significantly higher among CT males (30.3%) and females (26.6%) than among their counterparts nationwide (24.2% and 19.1%, respectively)
 - Is significantly higher among CT non-Hispanic whites (27.8%) than among their US counterparts (19.8%)
 - Is significantly higher among CT students in grades 9 (26.6%), 10 (28.3%), 11 (30.1%), and 12 (28.0%) than among their national counterparts (21.6%, 21.9%, 22.7%, and 20.3%, respectively)



Sexual Behaviors

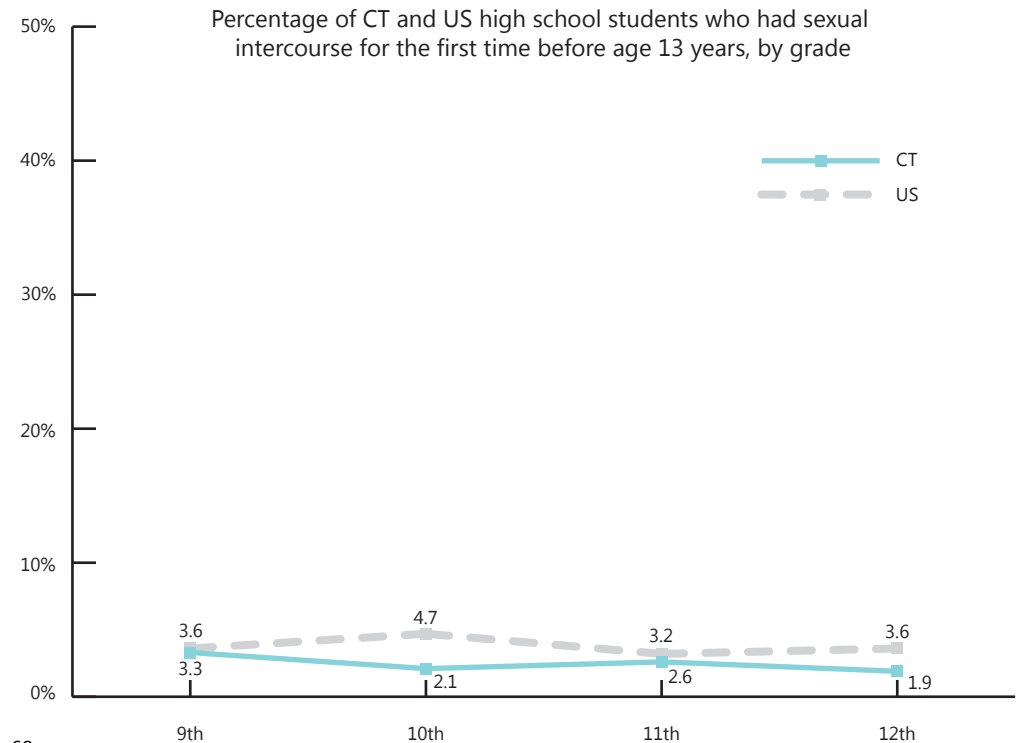
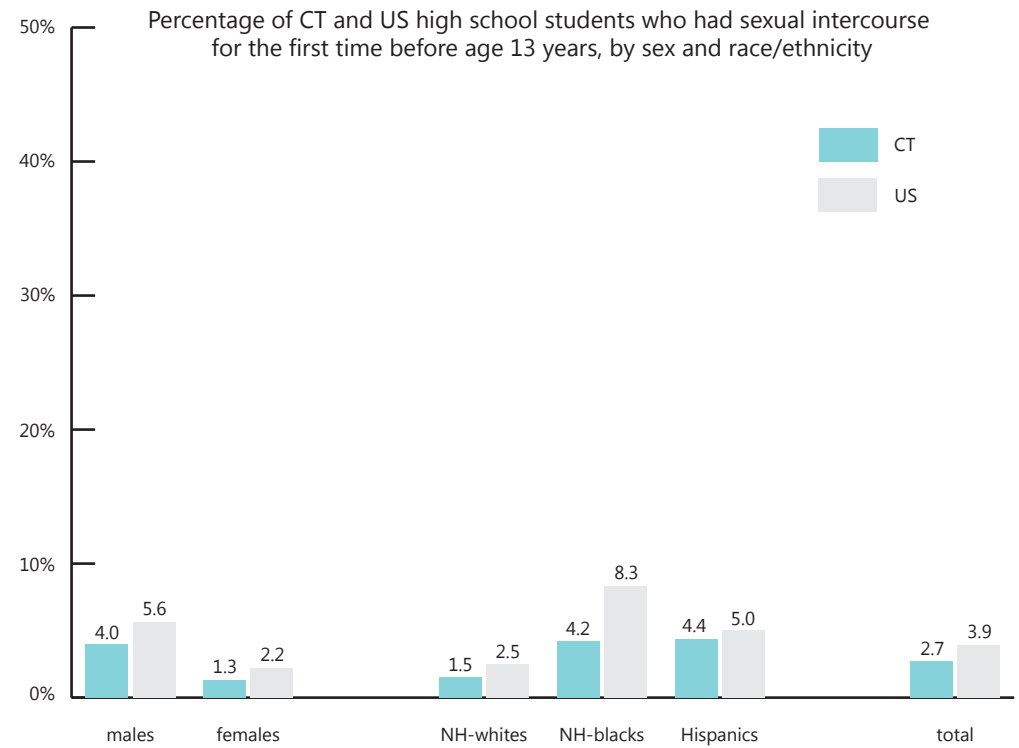
Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

- In Connecticut, 33.0% of high school students had sexual intercourse one or more times during their life
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (41.2%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of ever having sexual intercourse:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (39.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (31.4%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 10 (26.0%) than in grade 9 (16.8%); significantly higher in grade 11 (35.2%) than in grades 9 (16.8%) and 10 (26.0%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (55.4%) than in grades 9 (16.8%), 10 (26.0%), and 11 (35.2%)
- In high school, the prevalence of ever having sexual intercourse:
 - Is significantly lower among CT males (34.5%) and females (31.3%) than among their US counterparts (43.2% and 39.2%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic white (31.4%) and black (32.6%) students in CT than among students nationwide (39.9% and 48.5%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 9 (16.8%), 10 (26.0%), and 11 (35.2%) than among their national counterparts (24.1%, 35.7%, and 49.6%, respectively)



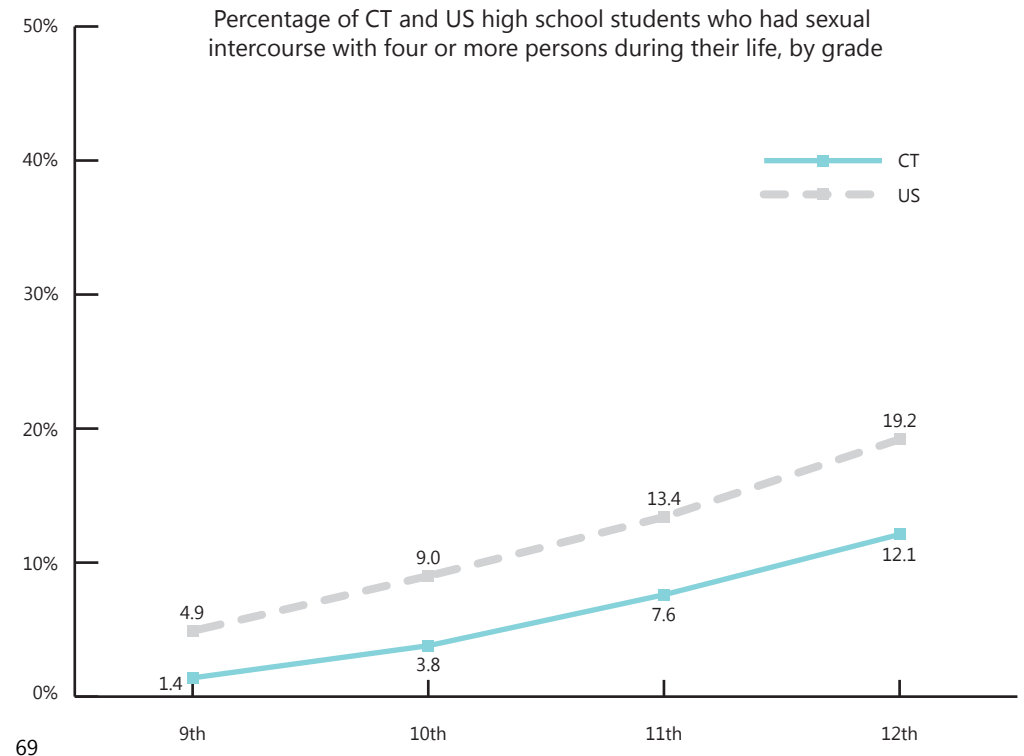
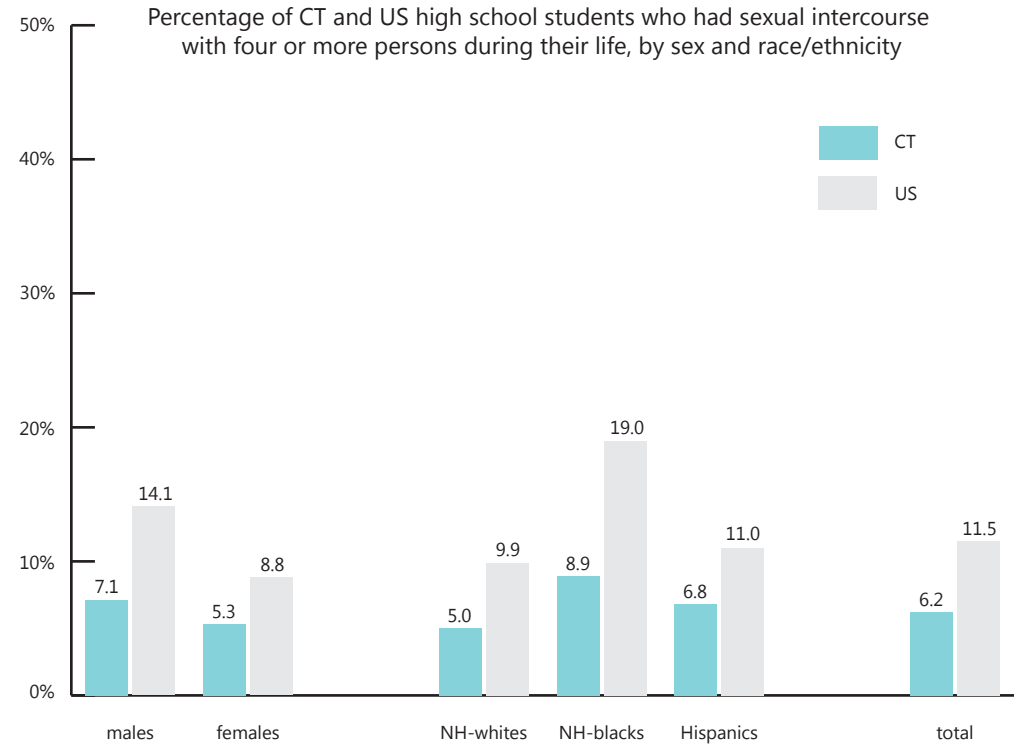
Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 years

- In Connecticut, 2.7% of high school students had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (3.9%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having sexual intercourse before age 13 years:
 - Is significantly higher among males (4.0%) than among females (1.3%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (4.4%) than among non-Hispanic whites (1.5%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of having sexual intercourse before age 13 years:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex
 - Is significantly lower among black students in CT (4.2%) than nationwide (8.3%)
 - Is significantly lower in grade 10 among students in CT (2.1%) than in the US (4.7%)



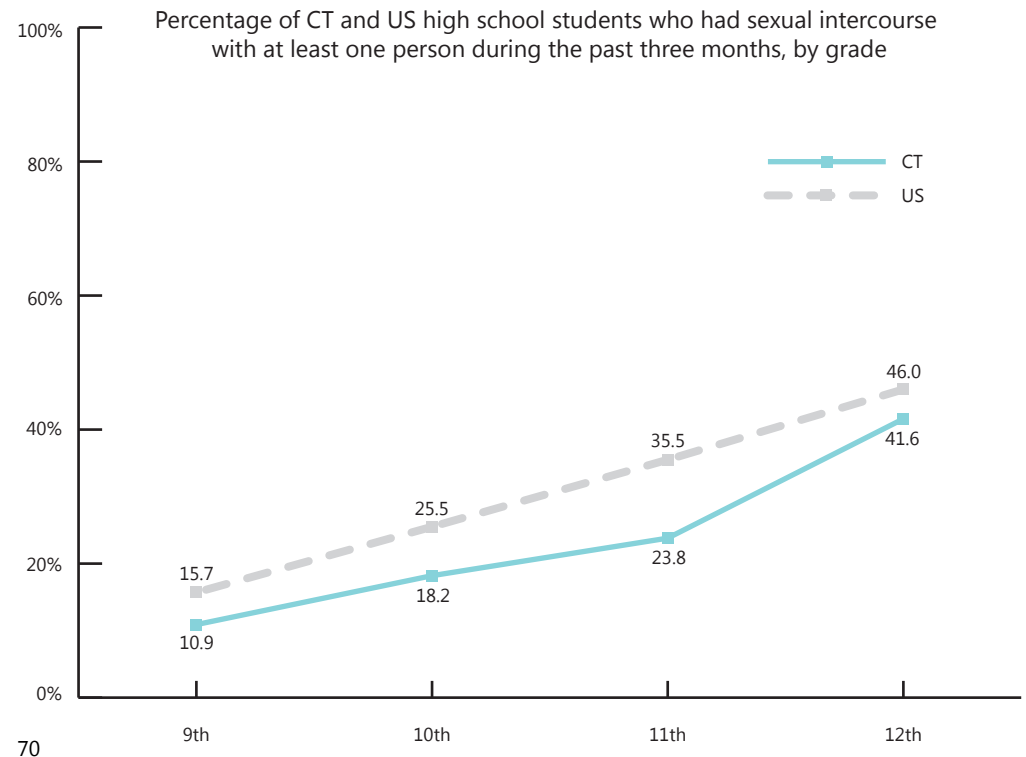
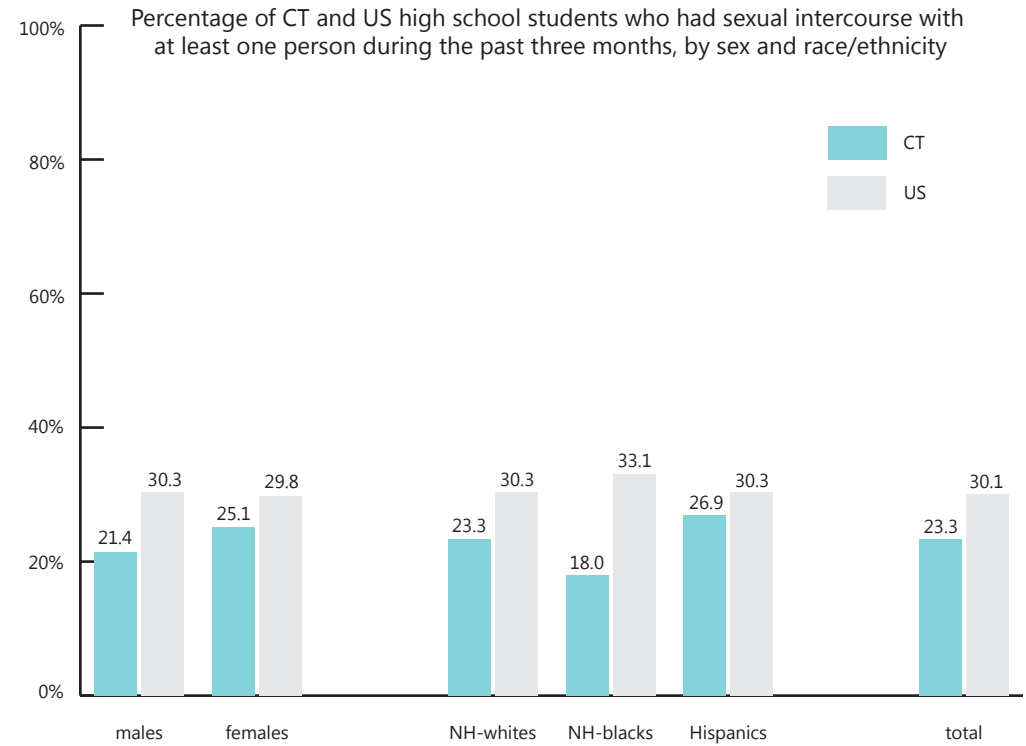
Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life

- In Connecticut, 6.2% of high school students had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (11.5%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having sexual intercourse with four or more persons:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grades 10 (3.8%), 11 (7.6%), and 12 (12.1%) than in grade 9 (1.4%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (12.1%) than in grade 10 (3.8%)
- In high school, the prevalence of having sexual intercourse with four or more persons:
 - Is significantly lower among CT males (7.1%) and females (5.3%) than among their counterparts nationwide (14.1% and 8.8%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (5.0%), non-Hispanic blacks (8.9%), and Hispanics (6.8%) than among their national counterparts (9.9%, 19.0%, and 11.0%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 9 (1.4%), 10 (3.8%), 11 (7.6%), and 12 (12.1%) than among their US counterparts (4.9%, 9.0%, 13.4%, and 19.2%, respectively)



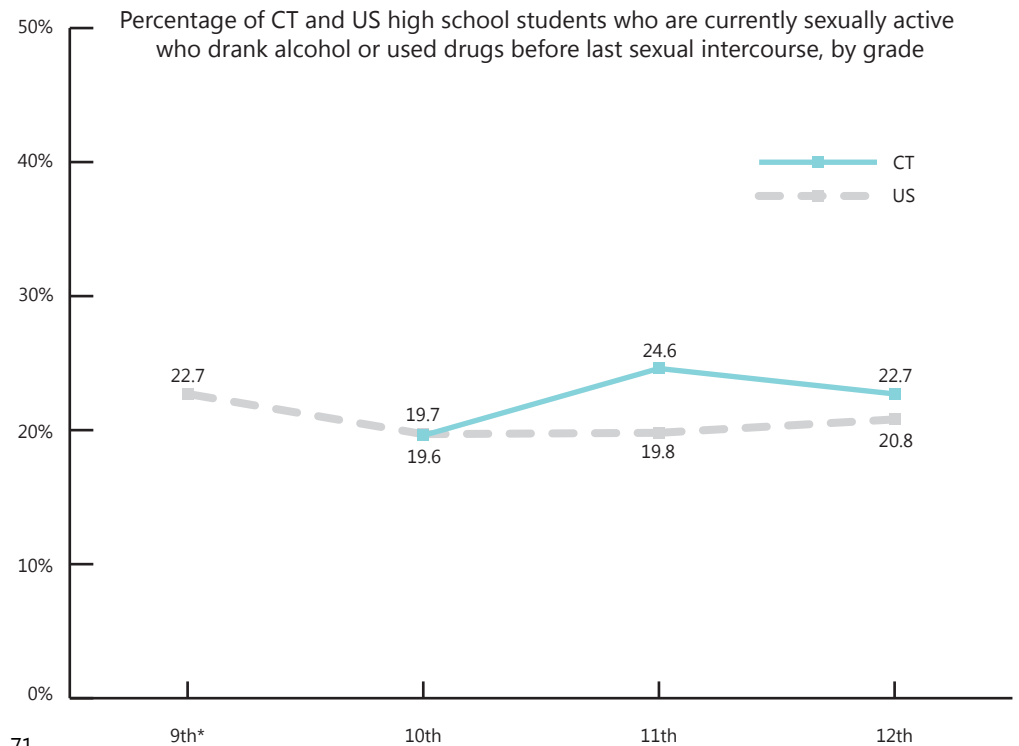
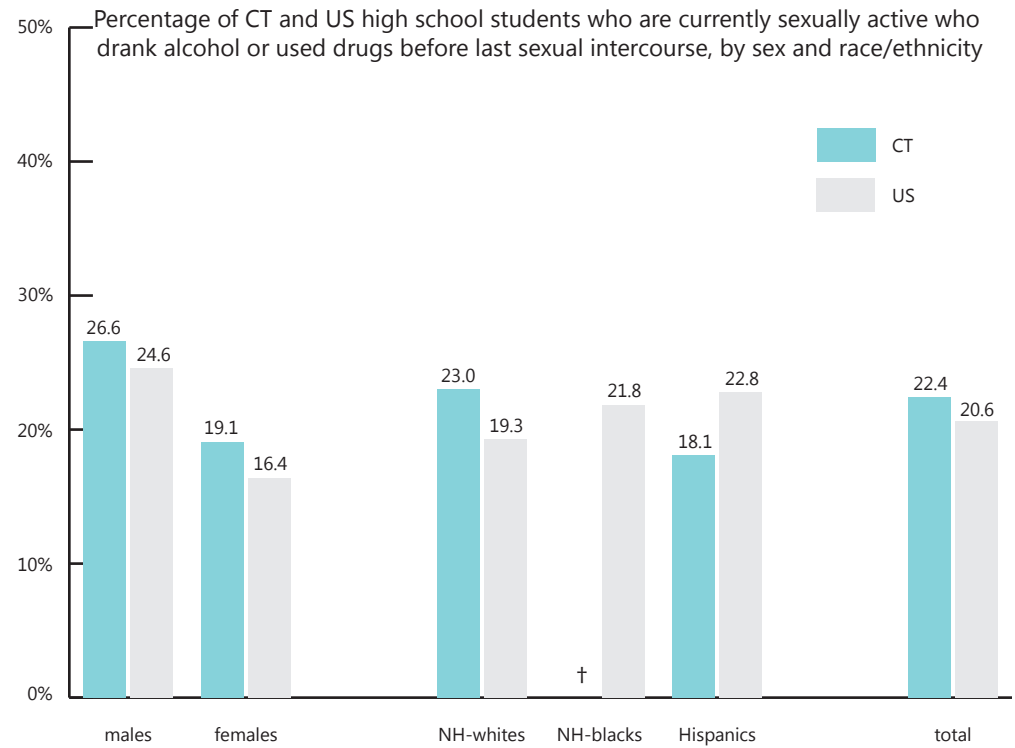
Currently Sexually Active

- In Connecticut, 23.3% of high school students had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the past three months (i.e., currently sexually active)
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (30.1%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of being currently sexually active:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grades 10 (18.2%), 11 (23.8%), and 12 (41.6%) than in grade 9 (10.9%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (41.6%) than in grades 10 (18.2%) and 11 (23.8%)
- In high school, the prevalence of being currently sexually active:
 - Is significantly lower among males in CT (21.4%) than nationwide (30.3%)
 - Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic whites (23.3%) and blacks (18.0%) than among their national counterparts (30.3% and 33.1%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 9 (10.9%), 10 (18.2%), and 11 (23.8%) than among their US counterparts (15.7%, 25.5%, and 35.5%, respectively)



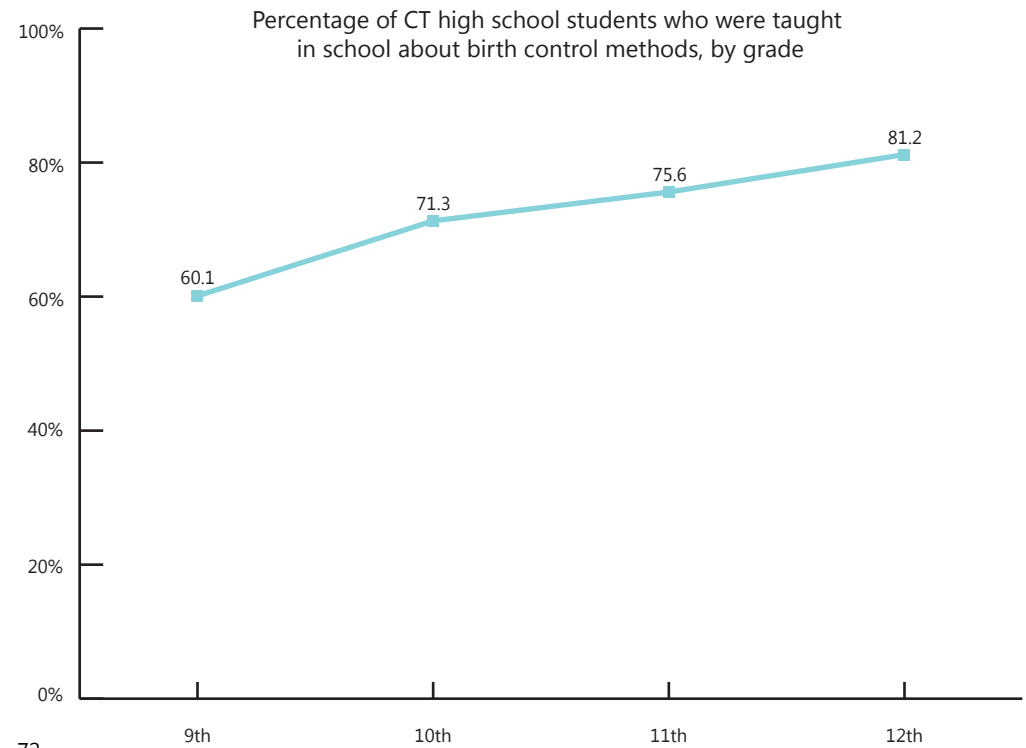
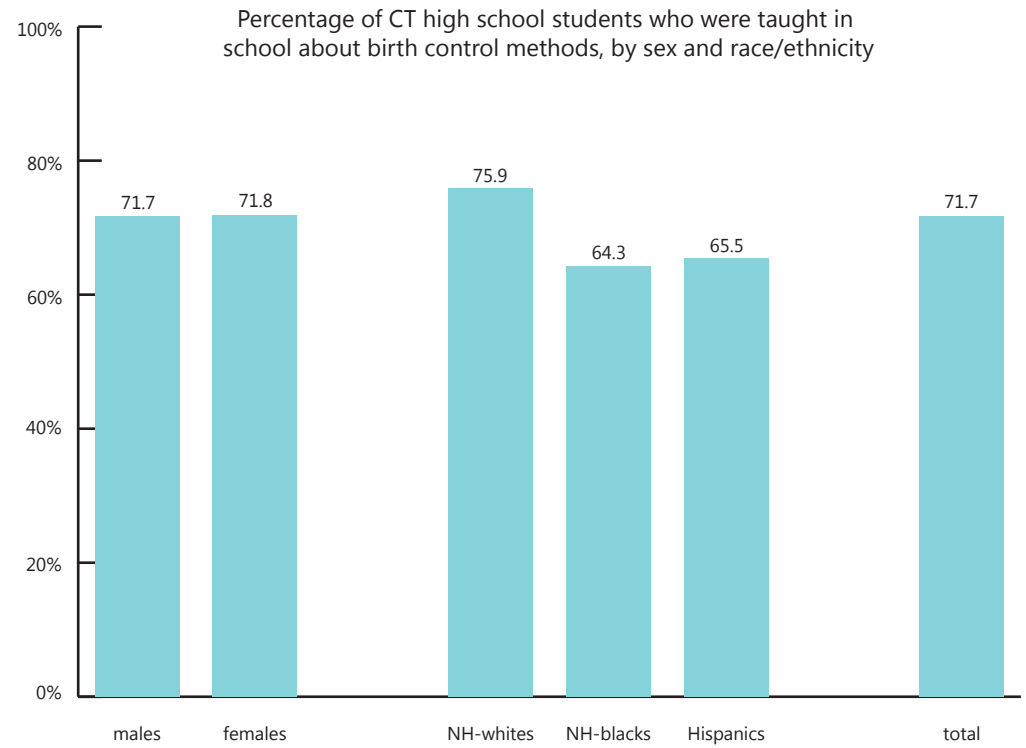
Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse

- In Connecticut, among high school students who are currently sexually active, 22.4% drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse
- Nationwide, the rate is 20.6%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of drinking alcohol or using drugs before last sexual intercourse:
 - Is significantly higher among males (26.6%) than among females (19.1%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- In high school, the prevalence of drinking alcohol or using drugs before last sexual intercourse does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



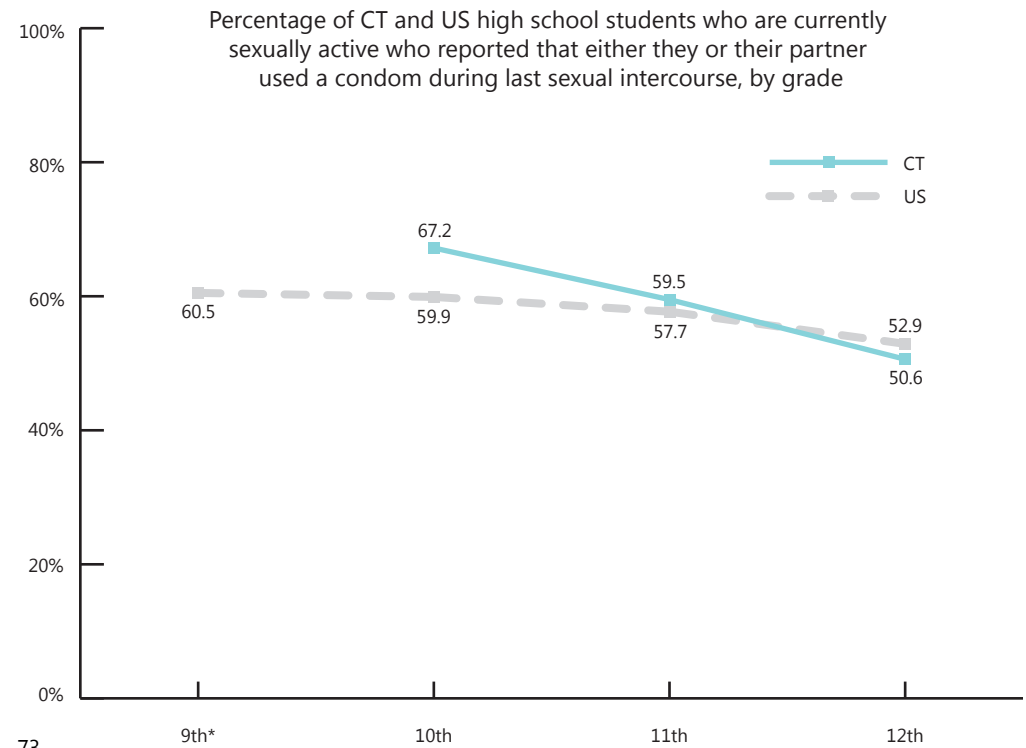
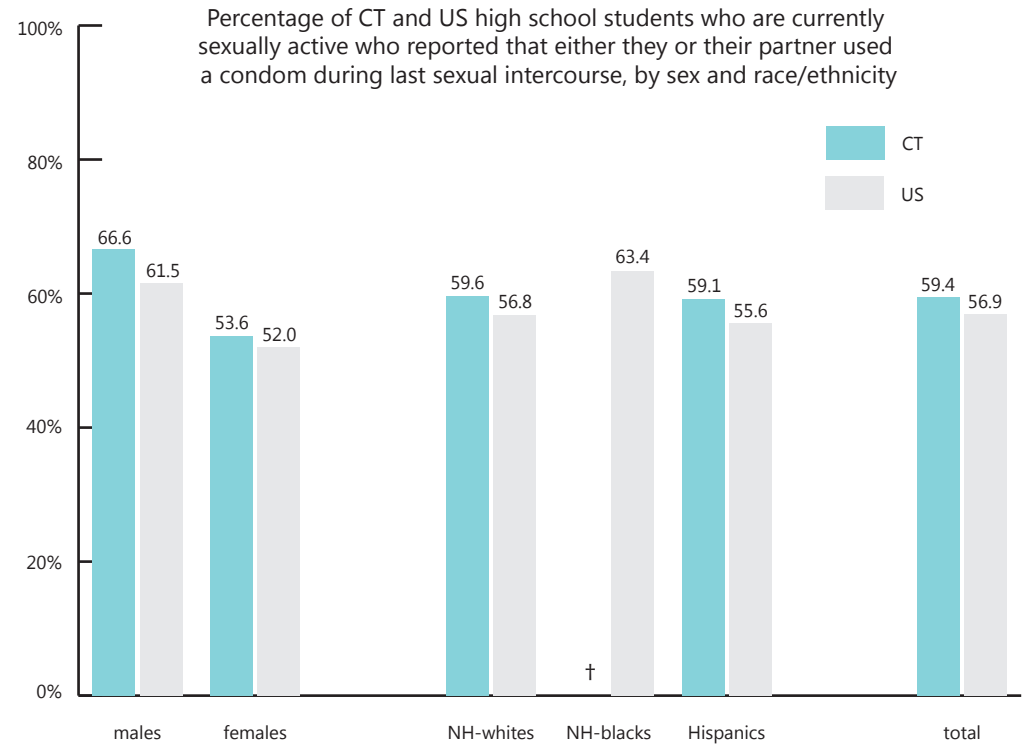
Taught in School About Birth Control Methods

- In Connecticut, 71.7% of high school students were taught in school about birth control methods
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of being taught in school about birth control methods:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (75.9%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (64.3%) and Hispanics (65.5%)
 - Is significantly higher in grades 10 (71.3%), 11 (75.6%), and 12 (81.2%) than in grade 9 (60.1%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (81.2%) than in grade 10 (71.3%)



Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse

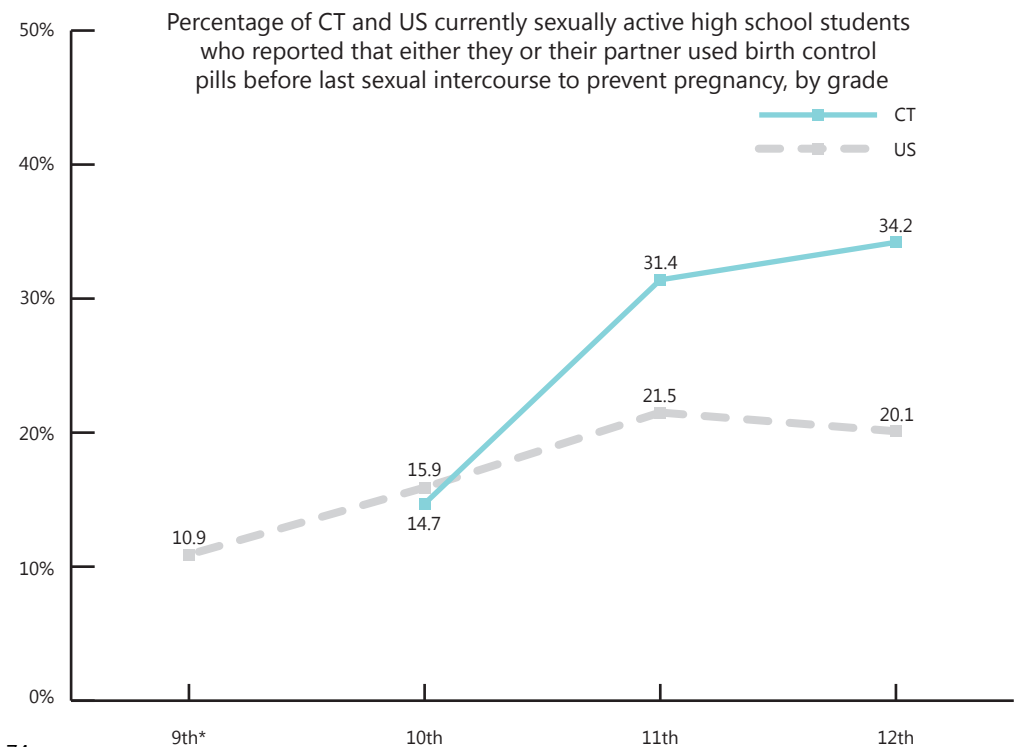
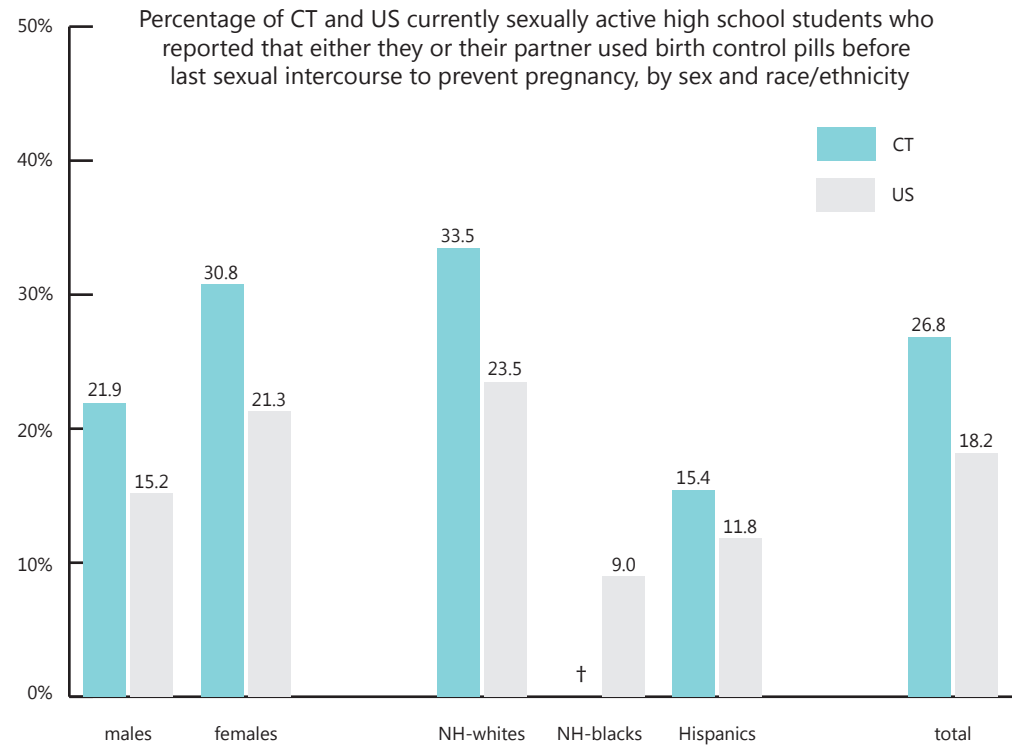
- In Connecticut, among high school students who are currently sexually active, 59.4% reported that either they or their partner used a condom during last sexual intercourse
- Nationwide, the rate is 56.9%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of using a condom during last sexual intercourse:
 - Is significantly higher among males (66.6%) than among females (53.6%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 10 (67.2%) than in grade 12 (50.6%)
- In high school, the prevalence of using a condom during last sexual intercourse does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



†Estimate is suppressed because there are fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
 *CT estimate is suppressed because there are fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse

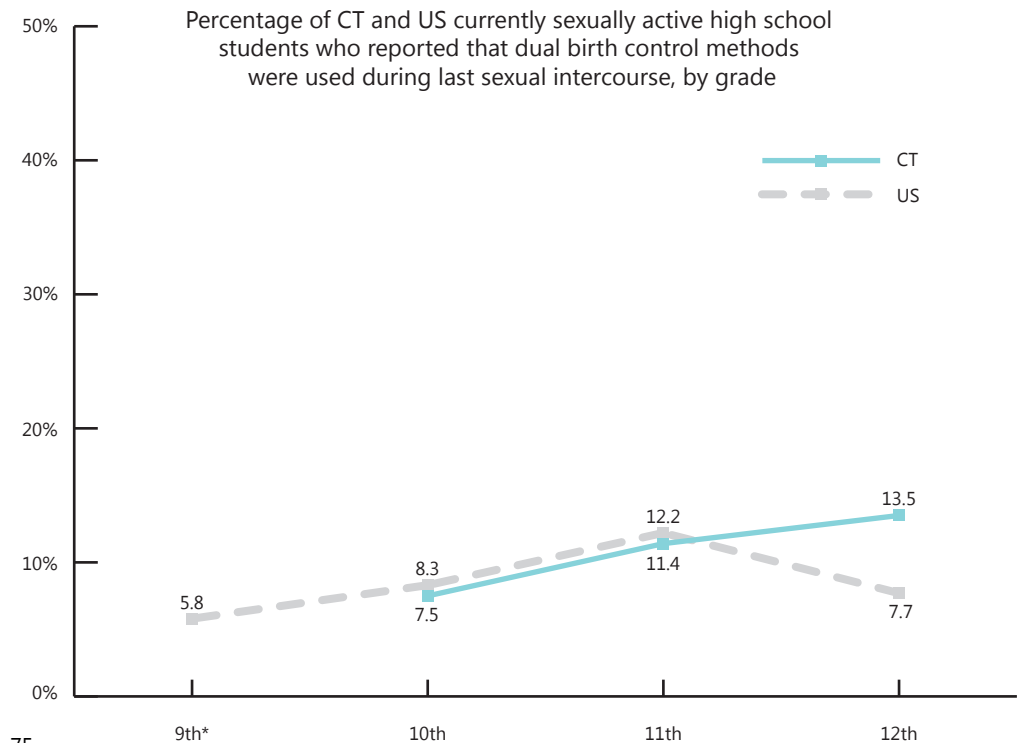
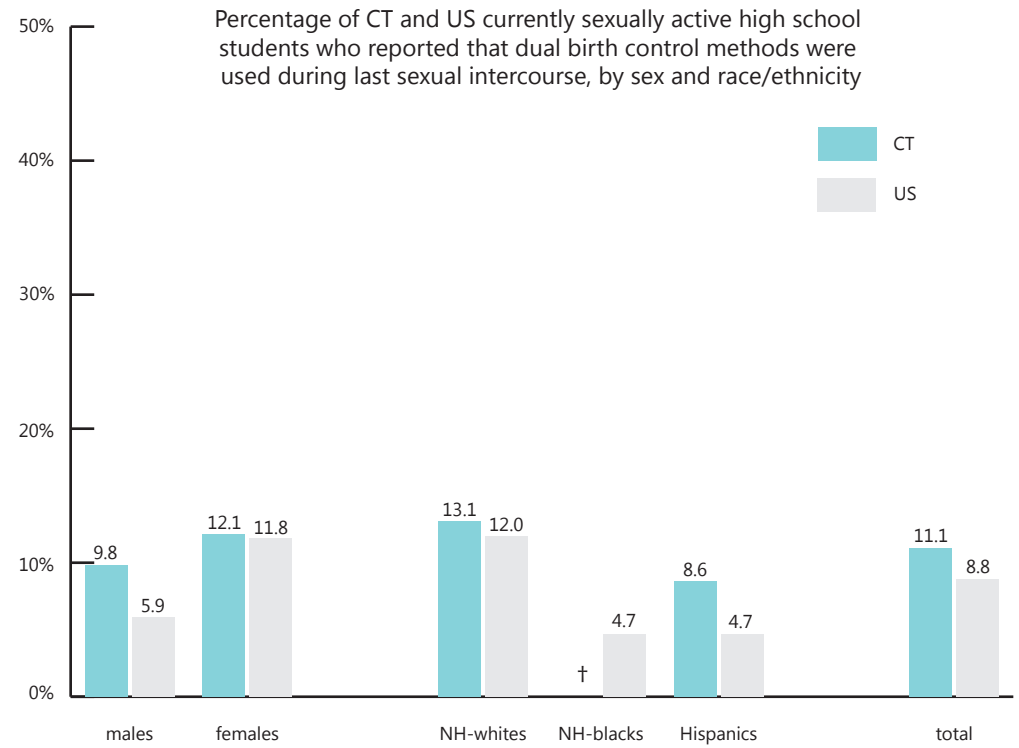
- In Connecticut, among high school students who are currently sexually active, 26.8% reported that either they or their partner used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (18.2%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of using birth control pills before last sexual intercourse:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (33.5%) than among Hispanics (15.4%)
 - Is significantly higher in grades 11 (31.4%) and 12 (34.2%) than in grade 10 (14.7%)
- In high school, the prevalence of using birth control pills before last sexual intercourse:
 - Is significantly higher among females in CT (30.8%) than nationwide (21.3%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites in CT (33.5%) than among their US counterparts (23.5%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 among CT students (34.2%) than among US students (20.1%)



†Estimate is suppressed because there are fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
 *CT estimate is suppressed because there are fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Used Dual Birth Control Methods During Last Sexual Intercourse

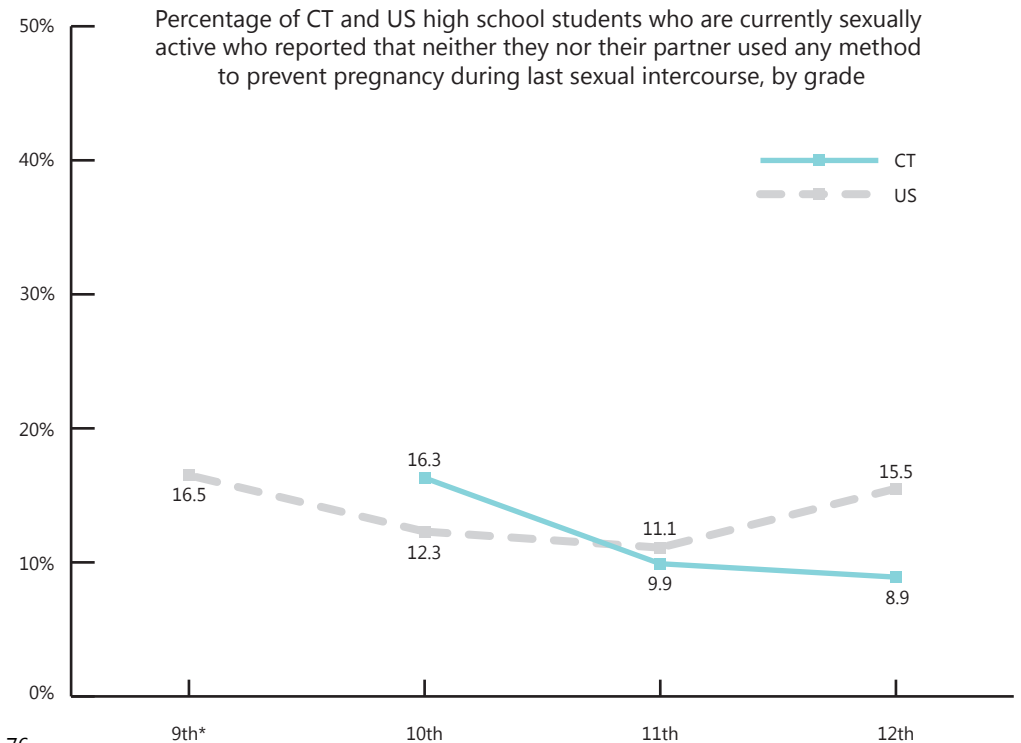
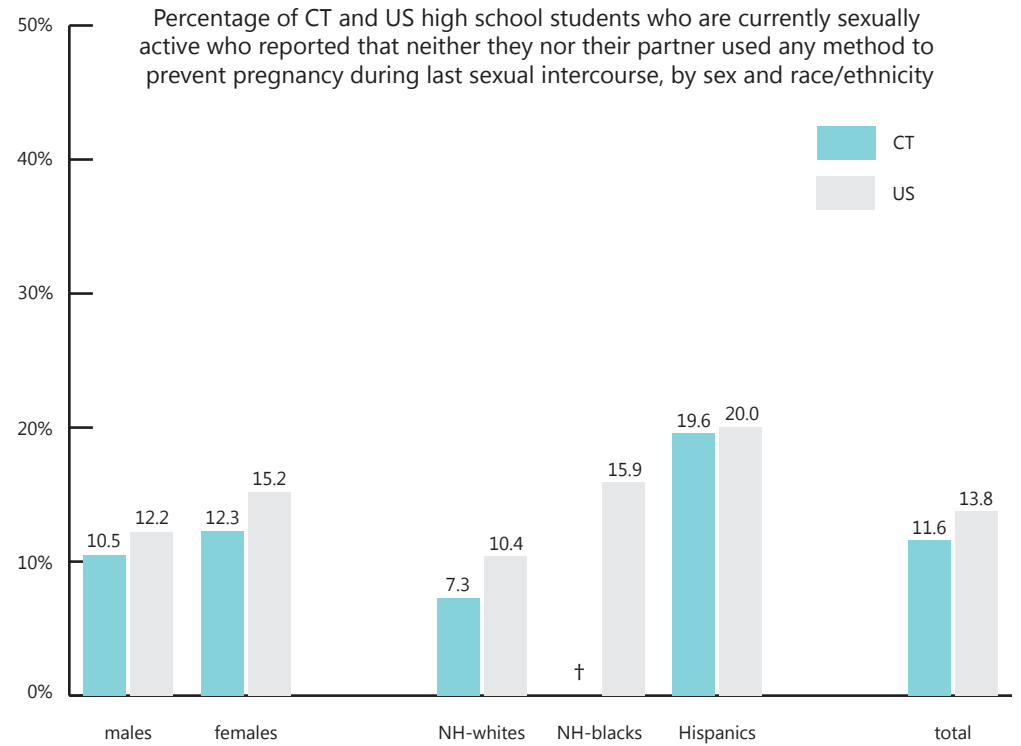
- In Connecticut, among high school students who are currently sexually active, 11.1% reported that a condom was used during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring was used before last sexual intercourse to prevent STD and pregnancy (i.e., used dual birth control methods)
- Nationwide, the rate is 8.8%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having used dual birth control methods does not vary significantly by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade
- In high school, the prevalence of having used dual birth control methods:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 among CT students (13.5%) than among US students (7.7%)



†Estimate is suppressed because there are fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
 *CT estimate is suppressed because there are fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Used No Method to Prevent Pregnancy During Last Sexual Intercourse

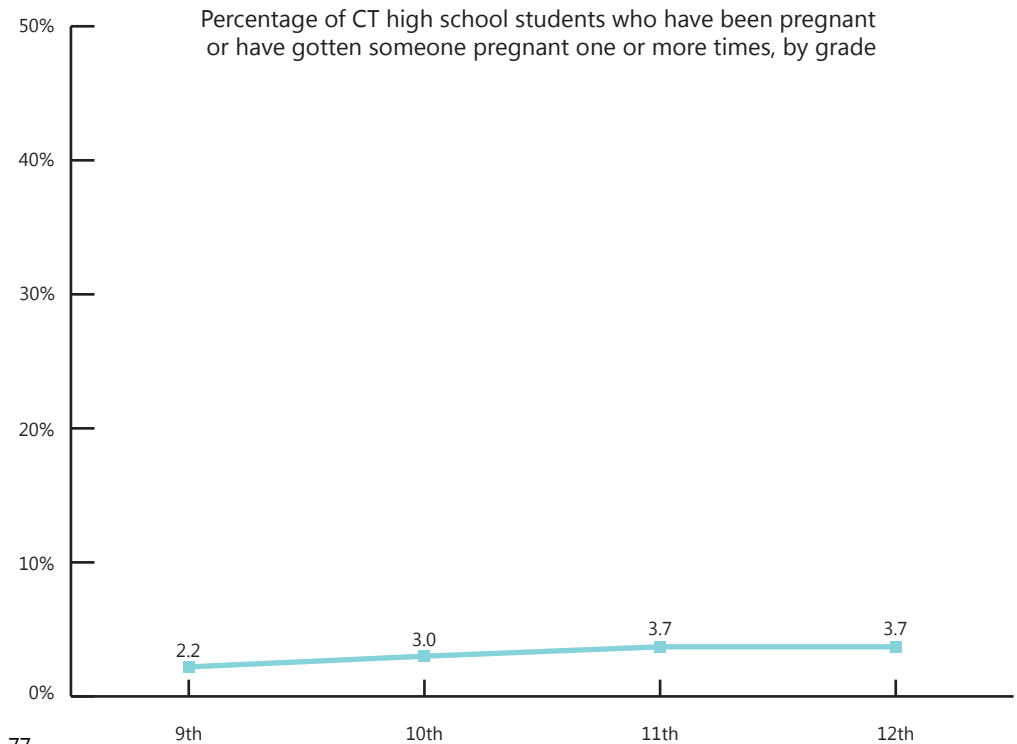
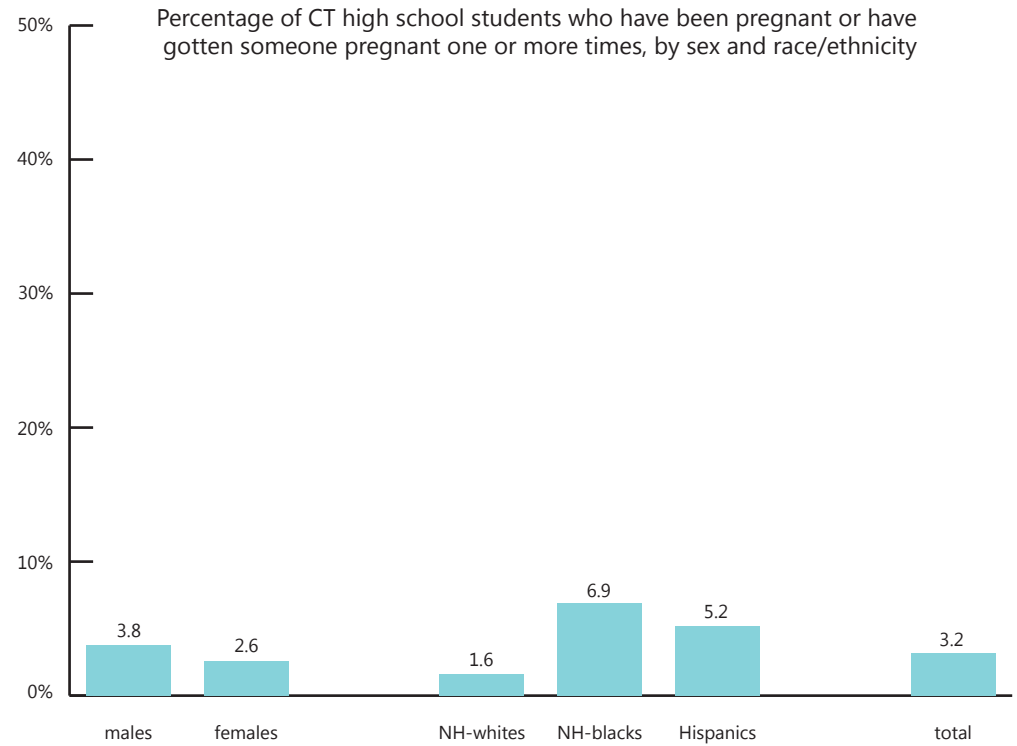
- In Connecticut, among high school students who are currently sexually active, 11.6% reported that neither they nor their partner used any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse
- Nationwide, the rate is 13.8%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of not using any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (19.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (7.3%)
- In high school, the prevalence of not using any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



†Estimate is suppressed because there are fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
 *CT estimate is suppressed because there are fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Pregnancy

- In Connecticut, 3.2% of high school students have been pregnant or have gotten someone pregnant one or more times
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having been pregnant or having gotten someone pregnant:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (6.9%) and Hispanics (5.2%) than among non-Hispanic whites (1.6%)



Sexual Minority

Sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts may both be used to identify sexual minority youth. Sexual minority youth defined by sexual identity include those who identify as gay, lesbian, and bisexual and those who are not sure about their sexual identity. Sexual minority youth defined by sex of sexual contacts include those who have had sexual contact with only the same sex and with both sexes.

Sexual Identity

Sexual identity was ascertained with the question, "Which of the following best describes you?" Response options were "heterosexual (straight)," "gay or lesbian," "bisexual," and "not sure".

- Among high school students in CT:
 - 86.2% of students identified as heterosexual (straight)
 - 9.5% of students identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual
 - 4.2% of students were not sure

While it is true that students who selected "not sure" may truly be unsure of their sexual identity at this point in their lives, it is also possible that this response option was selected by students who simply did not know what the question or other response options meant.

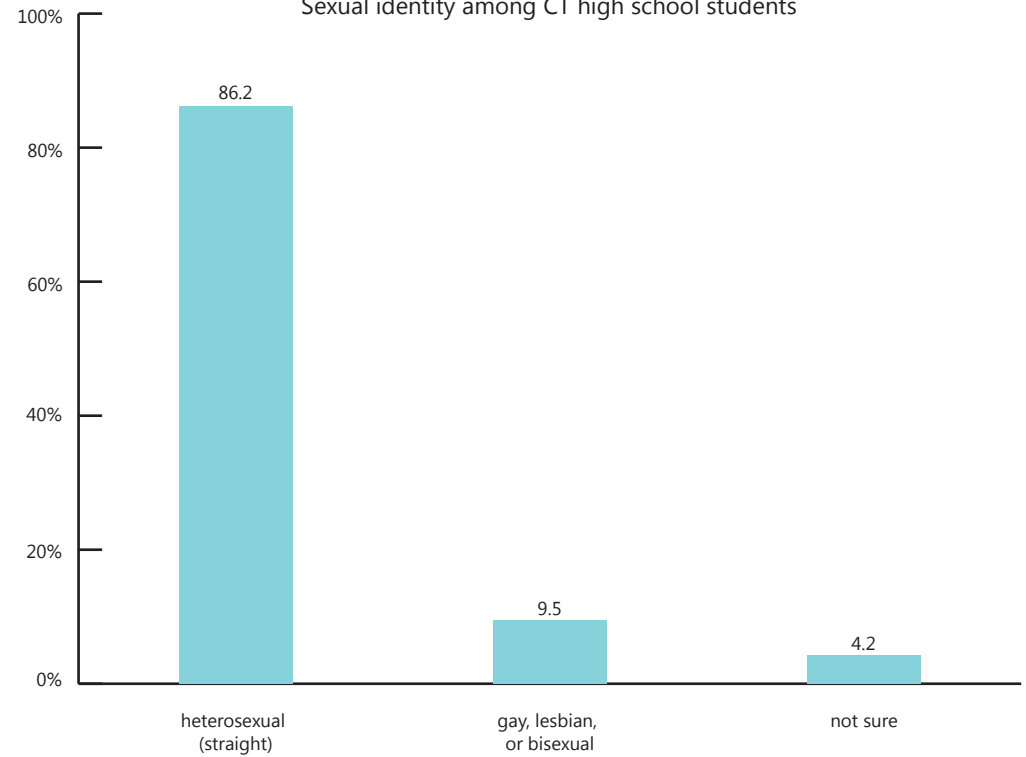
Sexual Contacts

The sex of sexual contacts was ascertained with the question, "During your life, with whom have you had sexual contact?" Response options were "I have never had sexual contact," "females," "males," and "females and males". No definition was supplied for sexual contact, so it is likely that students considered a range of sexual activities when responding to this question.

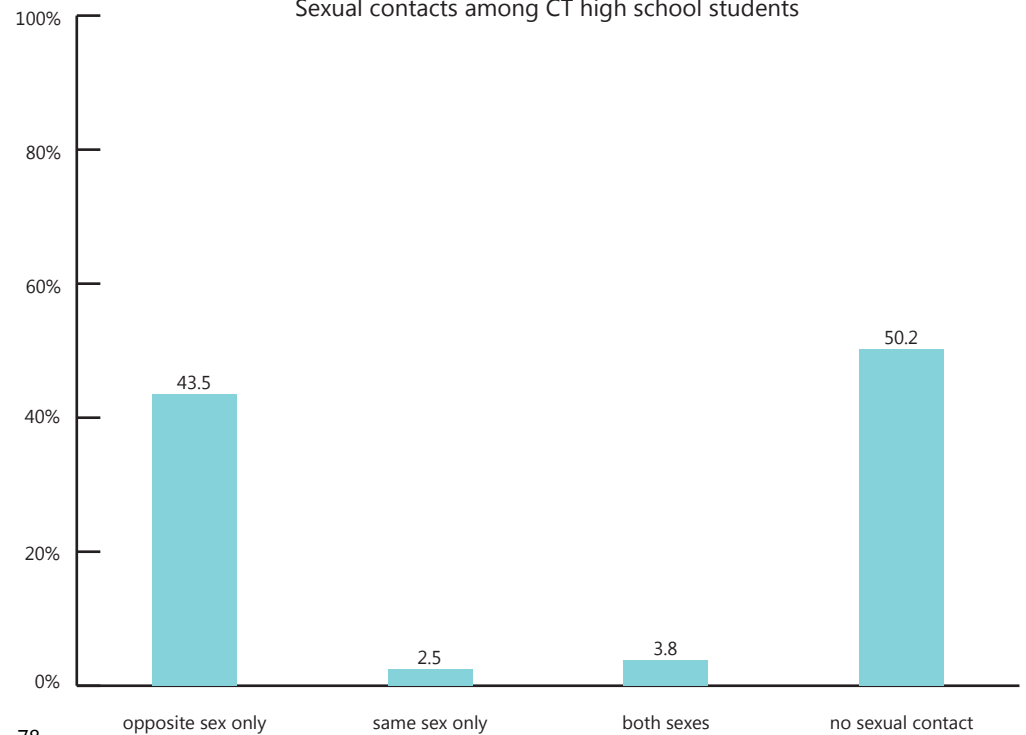
- Among high school students in CT:
 - 43.5% have had sexual contact with only the opposite sex
 - 2.5% have had sexual contact with only the same sex
 - 3.8% have had sexual contact with both sexes
 - 50.2% have had no sexual contact

Note: Totals might not equal 100 due to rounding.

Sexual identity among CT high school students

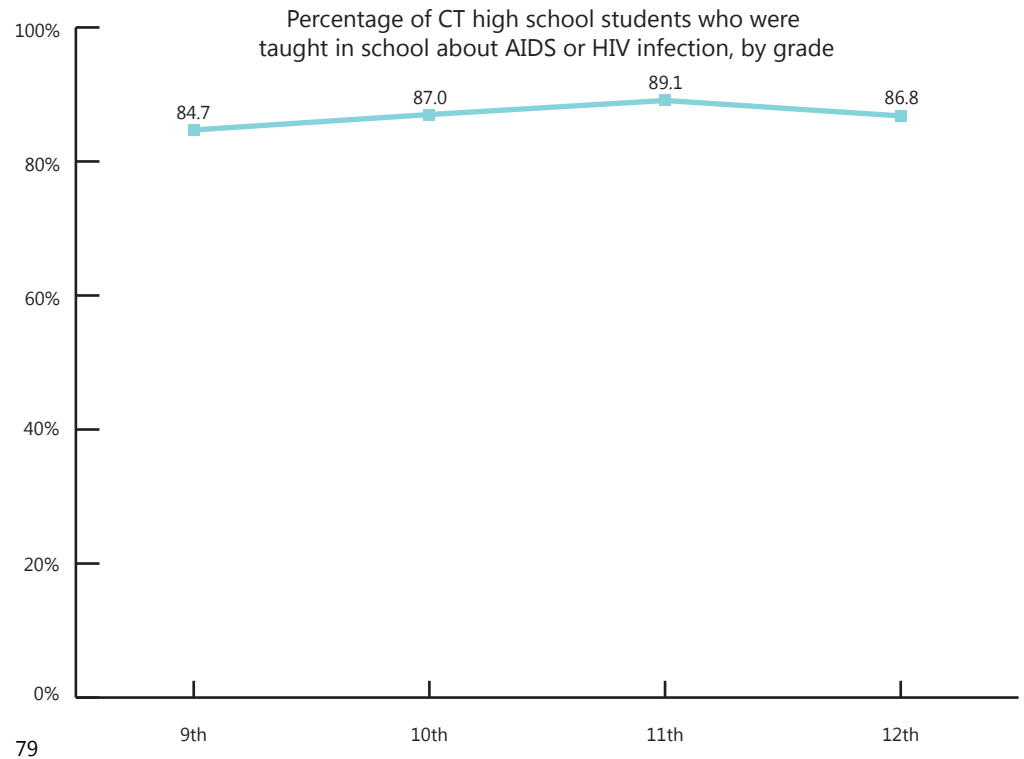
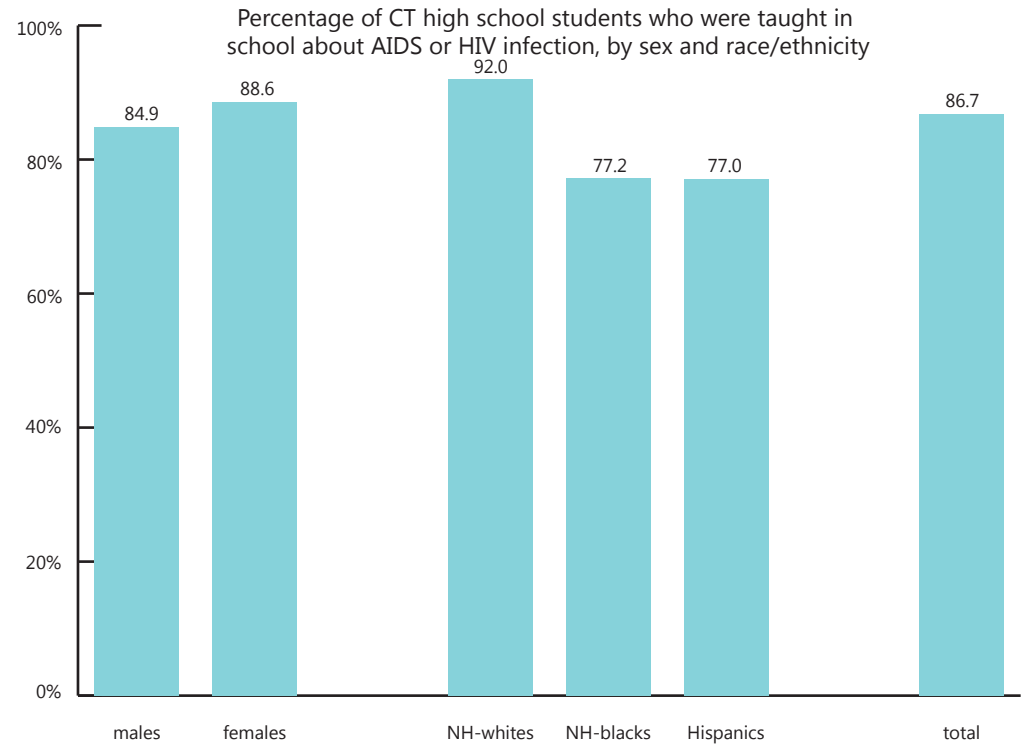


Sexual contacts among CT high school students



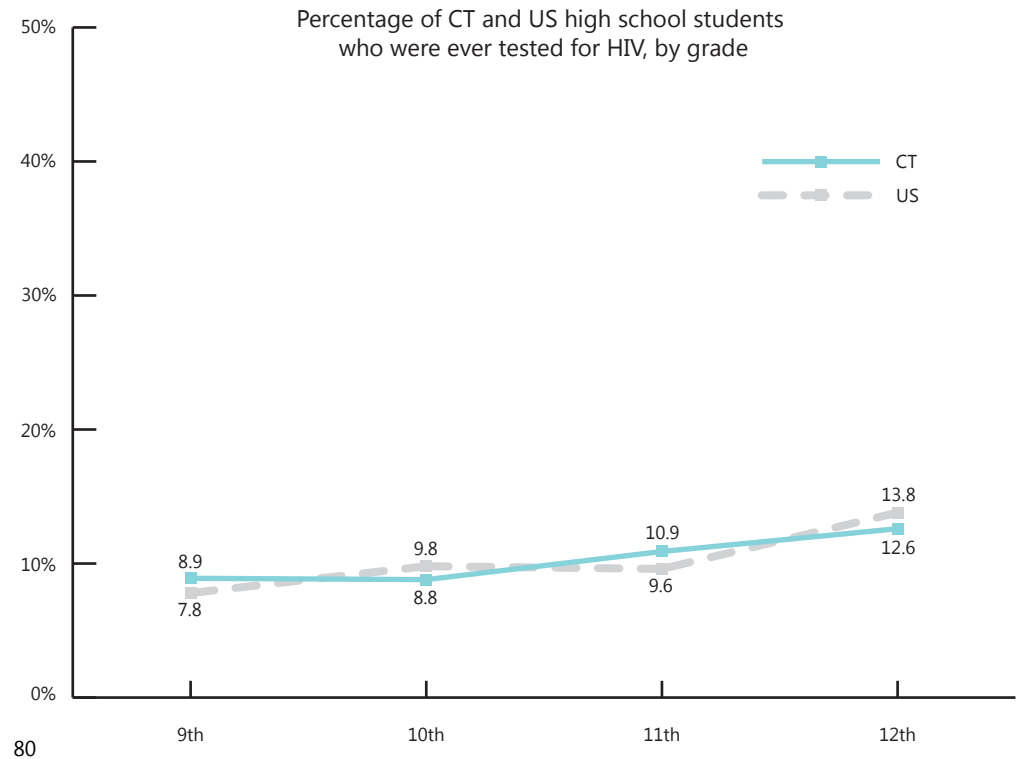
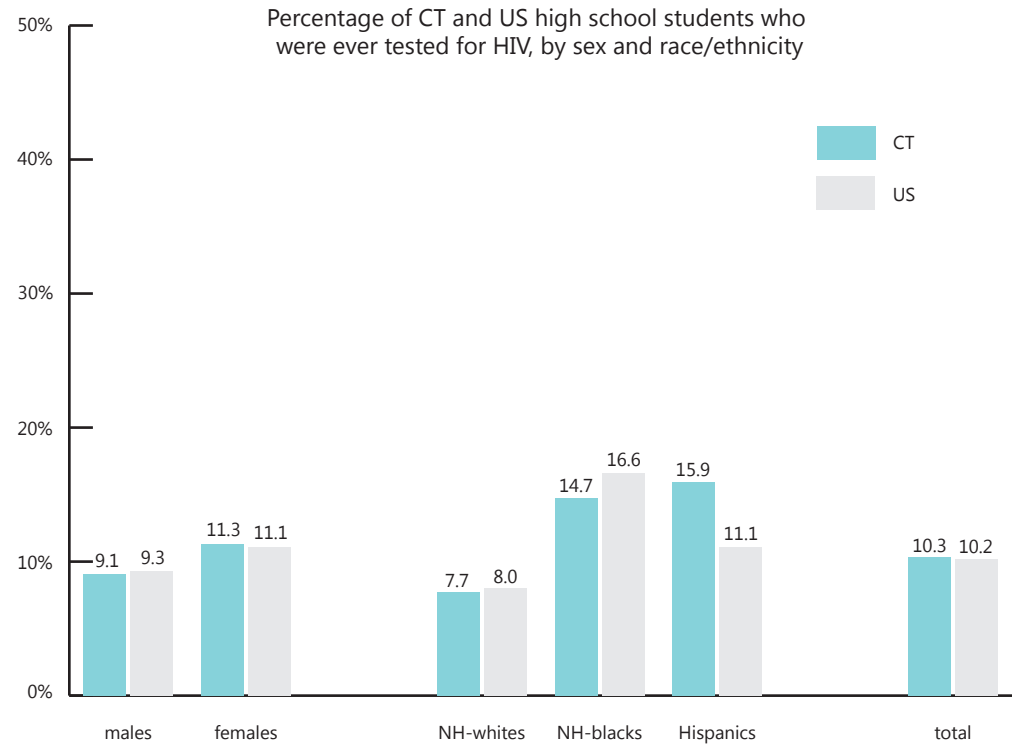
Taught in School About AIDS or HIV Infection

- In Connecticut, 86.7% of high school students were taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of being taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection:
 - Is significantly higher among females (88.6%) than among males (84.9%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (92.0%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (77.2%) and Hispanics (77.0%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade



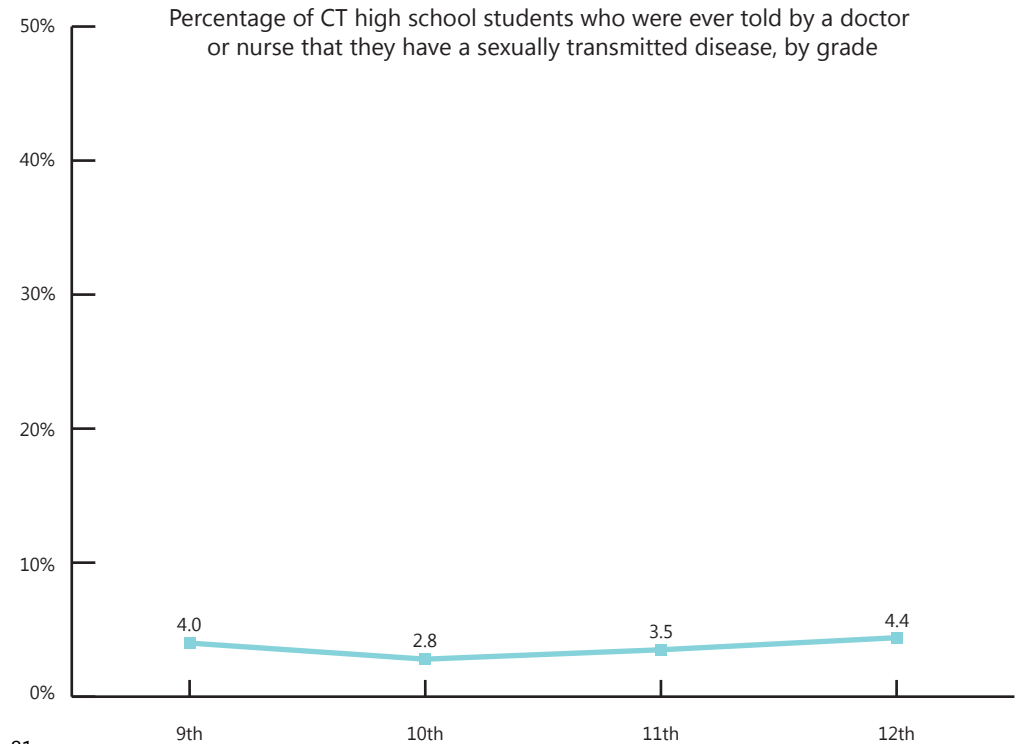
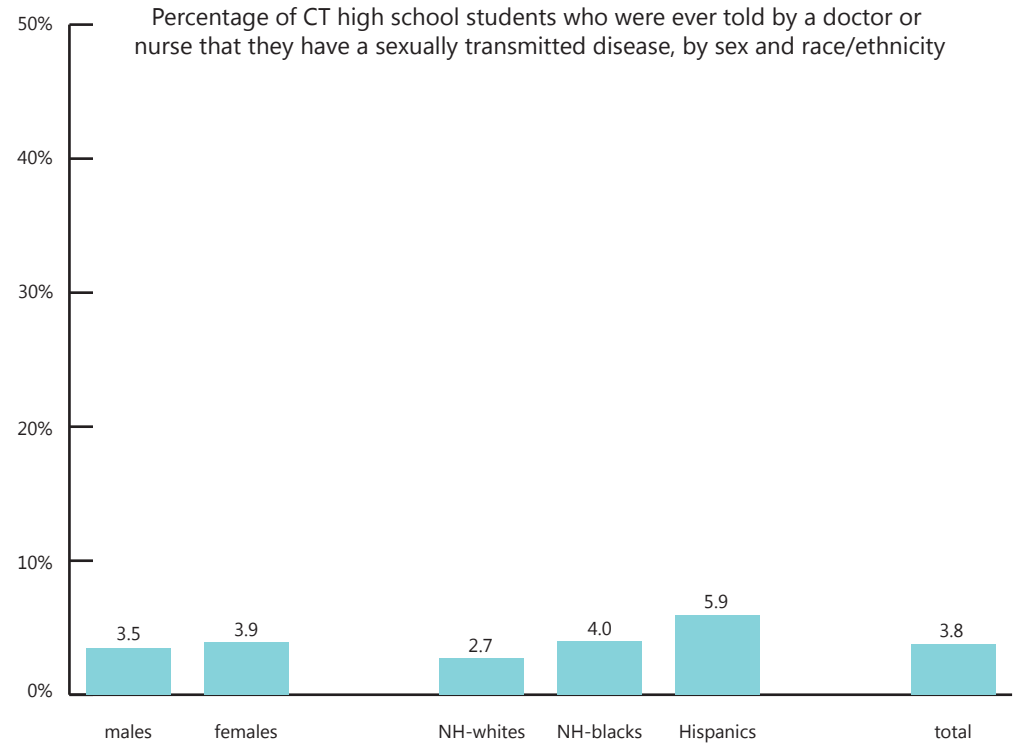
Ever Tested for HIV

- In Connecticut, 10.3% of high school students were ever tested for HIV (not including tests done when donating blood)
- Nationwide, the rate is 10.2%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of ever being tested for HIV:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (15.9%) than among non-Hispanic whites (7.7%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (12.6%) than in grade 9 (8.9%)
- In high school, the prevalence of ever being tested for HIV:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among CT Hispanics (15.9%) than among their national counterparts (11.1%)



Ever Told They Have a Sexually Transmitted Disease

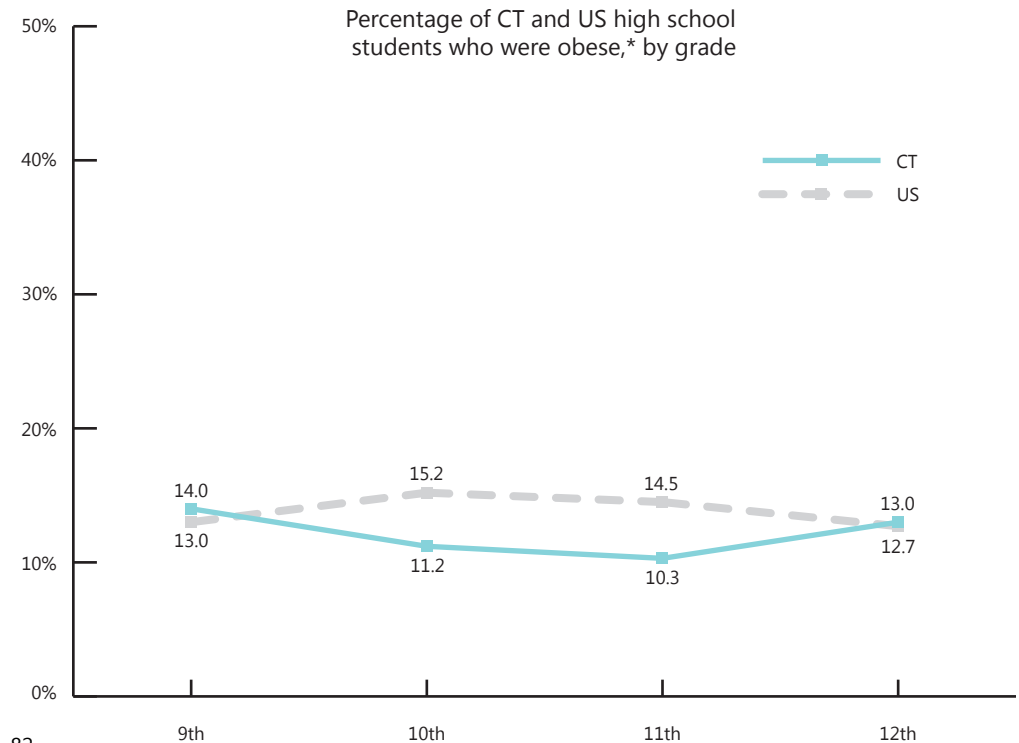
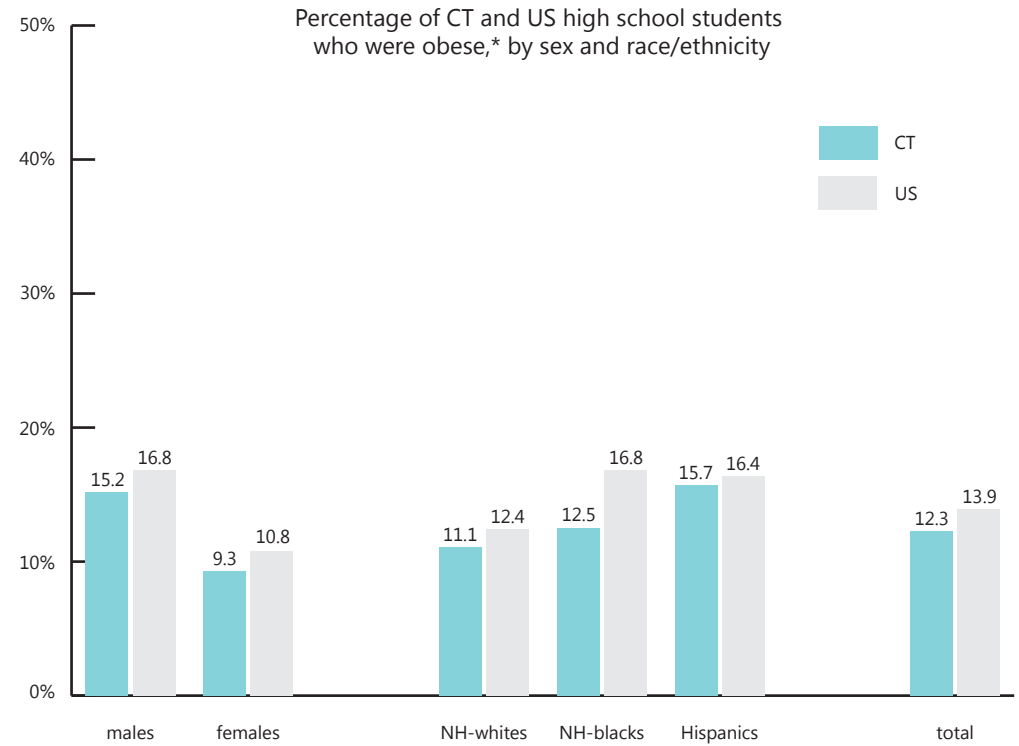
- In Connecticut, 3.8% of high school students were ever told by a doctor or nurse that they have a sexually transmitted disease (STD)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having ever been told that they have an STD:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (5.9%) than among non-Hispanic whites (2.7%)



Overweight and Weight Control

Obesity

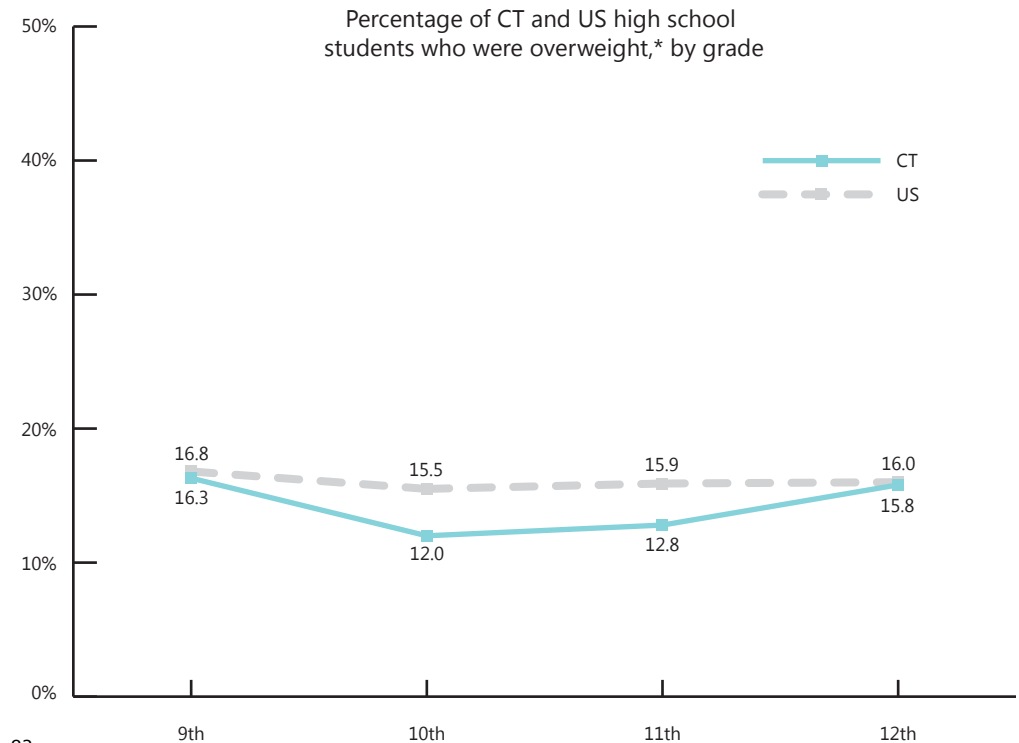
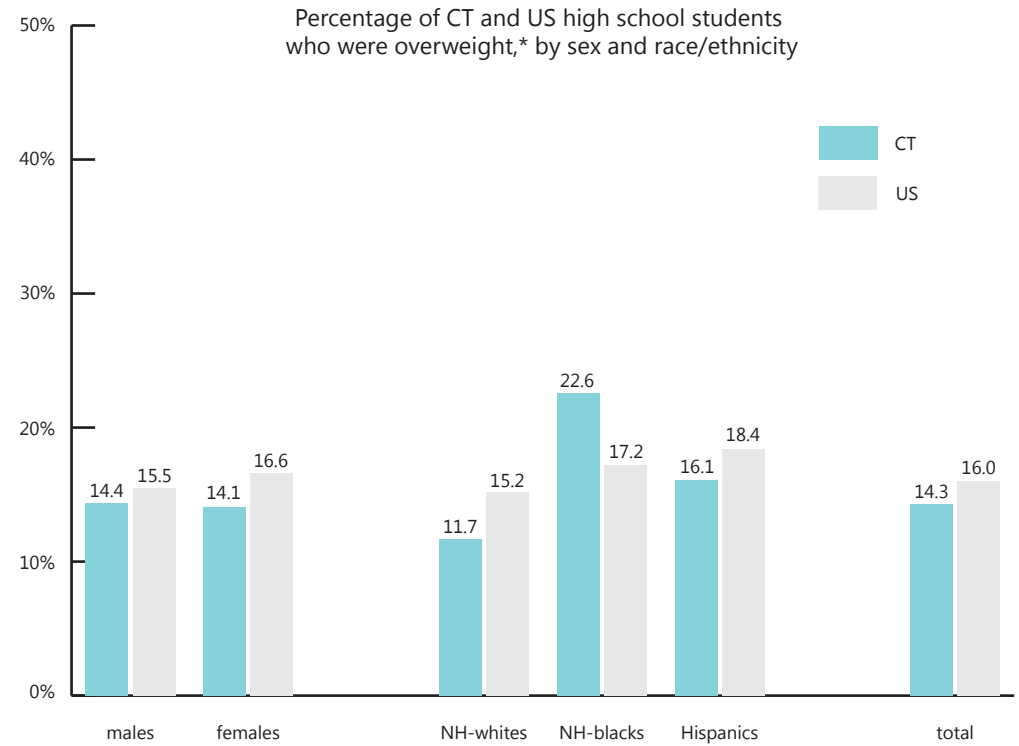
- In Connecticut, 12.3% of high school students were obese*
- Nationwide, the rate is 13.9%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of obesity:
 - Is significantly higher among males (15.2%) than among females (9.3%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (15.7%) than among non-Hispanic whites (11.1%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of obesity:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly lower in grade 11 among CT students (10.3%) than among their counterparts nationwide (14.5%)



*>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts

Overweight

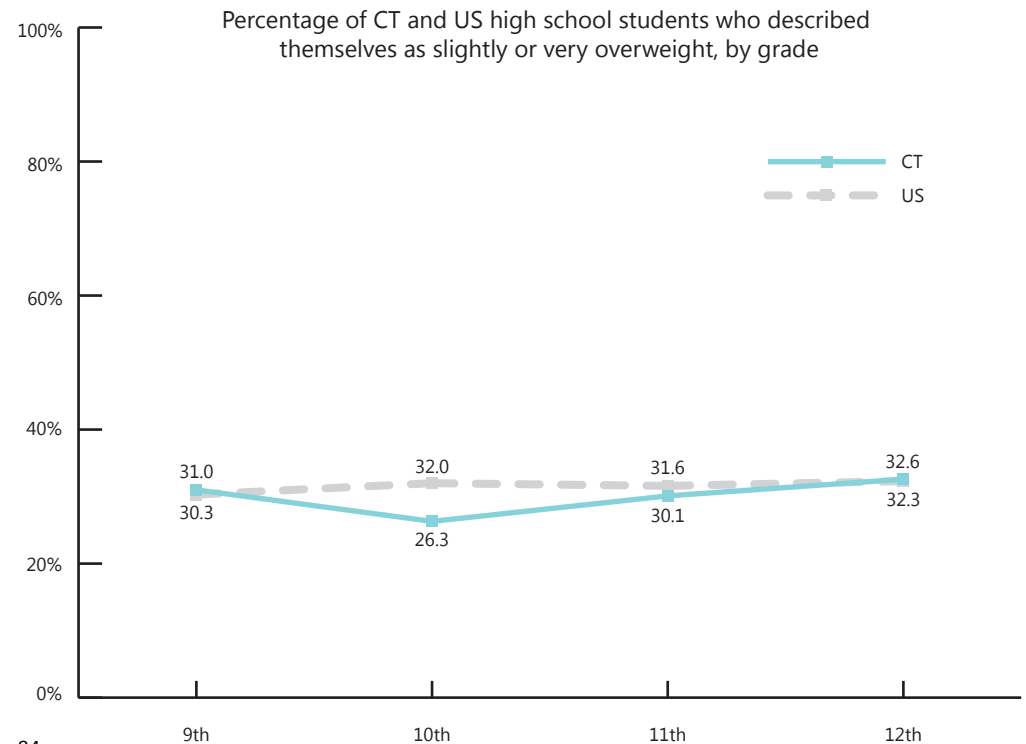
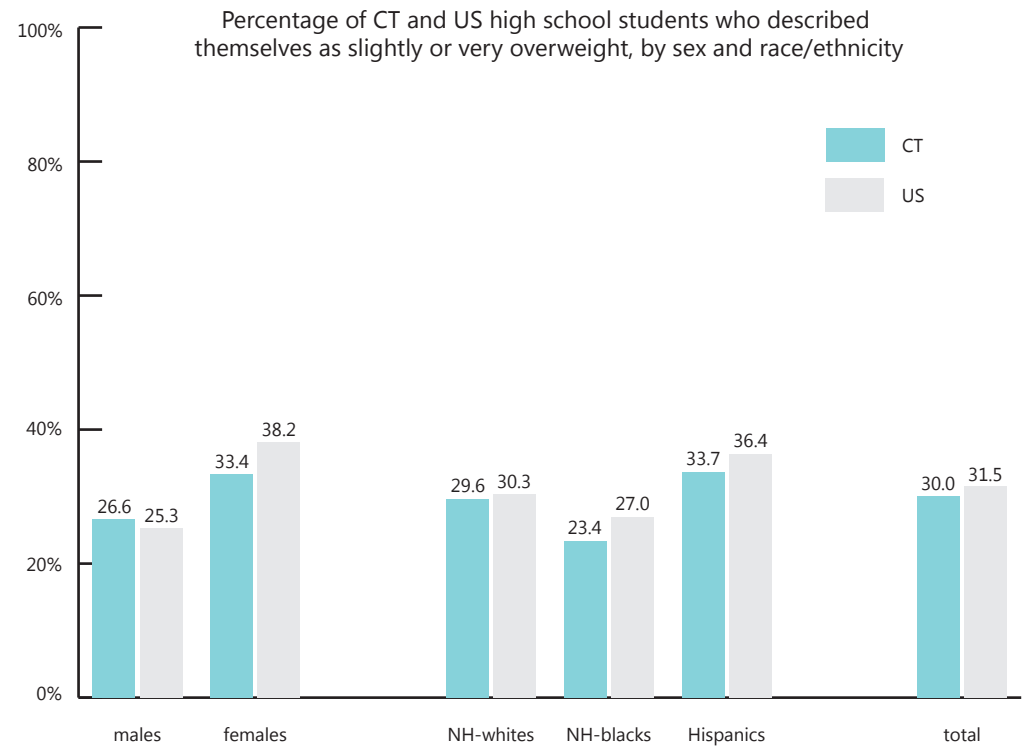
- In Connecticut, 14.3% of high school students were overweight*
- Nationwide, the rate is 16.0%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of being overweight:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (22.6%) and Hispanics (16.1%) than among non-Hispanic whites (11.7%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 9 (16.3%) than in grade 10 (12.0%)
- In high school, the prevalence of being overweight:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or grade
 - Is significantly lower among non-Hispanic white students in CT (11.7%) than nationwide (15.2%)



*>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts

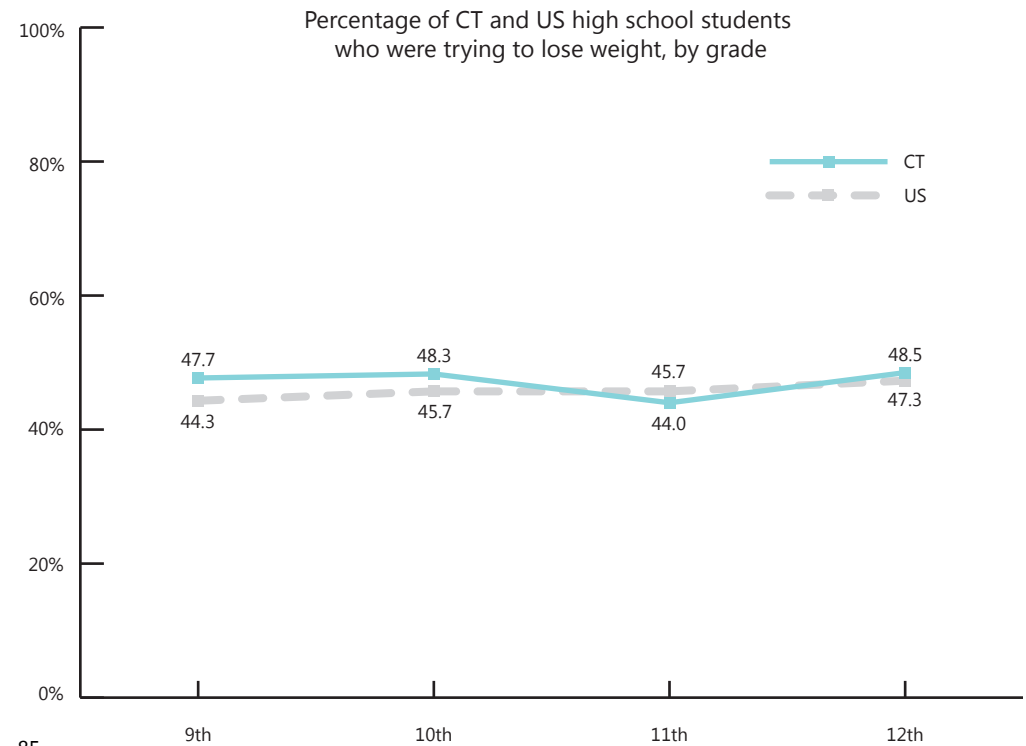
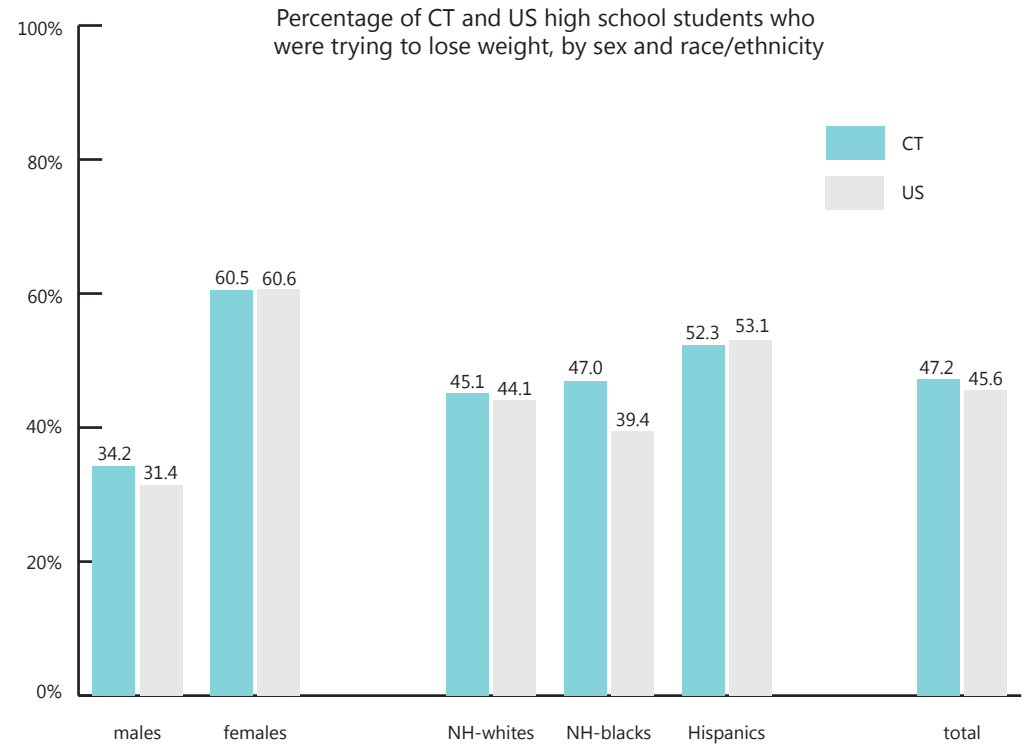
Described Themselves as Overweight

- In Connecticut, 30.0% of high school students described themselves as slightly or very overweight
- Nationwide, the rate is 31.5%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight:
 - Is significantly higher among females (33.4%) than among males (26.6%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (33.7%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (23.4%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (32.6%) than in grade 10 (26.3%)
- In CT, 15.2% of high school students who were not overweight or obese described themselves as slightly or very overweight (Data not shown on graphs)
- In high school, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight:
 - Is significantly lower among CT females (33.4%) than among their national counterparts (38.2%)
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly lower in grade 10 among CT students (26.3%) than among their counterparts nationwide (32.0%)



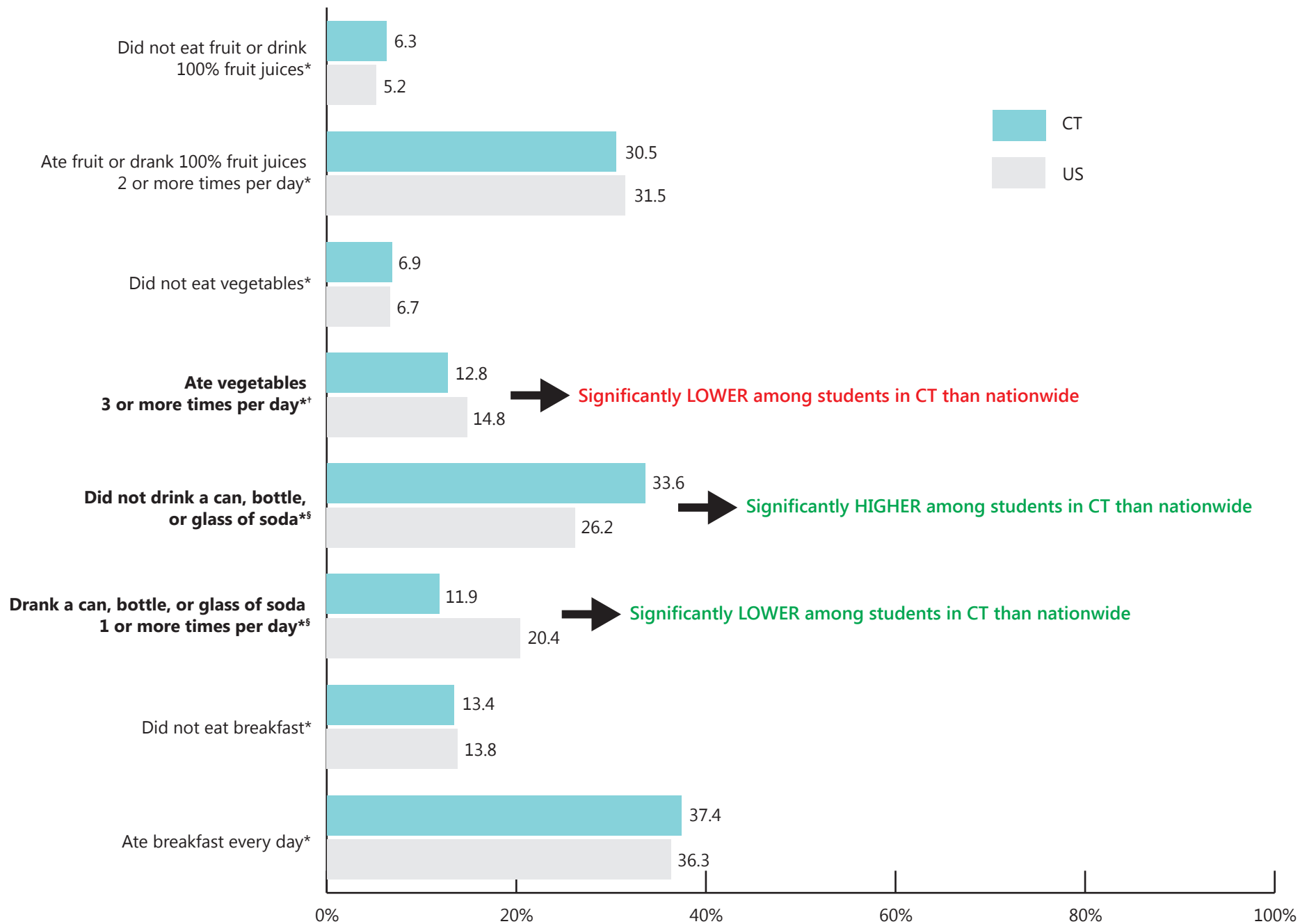
Were Trying to Lose Weight

- In Connecticut, 47.2% of high school students were trying to lose weight
- Nationwide, the rate is 45.6%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of trying to lose weight:
 - Is significantly higher among females (60.5%) than among males (34.2%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (52.3%) than among non-Hispanic whites (45.1%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In CT, 37.1% of high school students who were not overweight or obese were trying to lose weight (Data not shown on graphs)
- In high school, the prevalence of trying to lose weight does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex, race/ethnicity, or grade



Dietary Behaviors

Dietary Behaviors Among CT and US High School Students



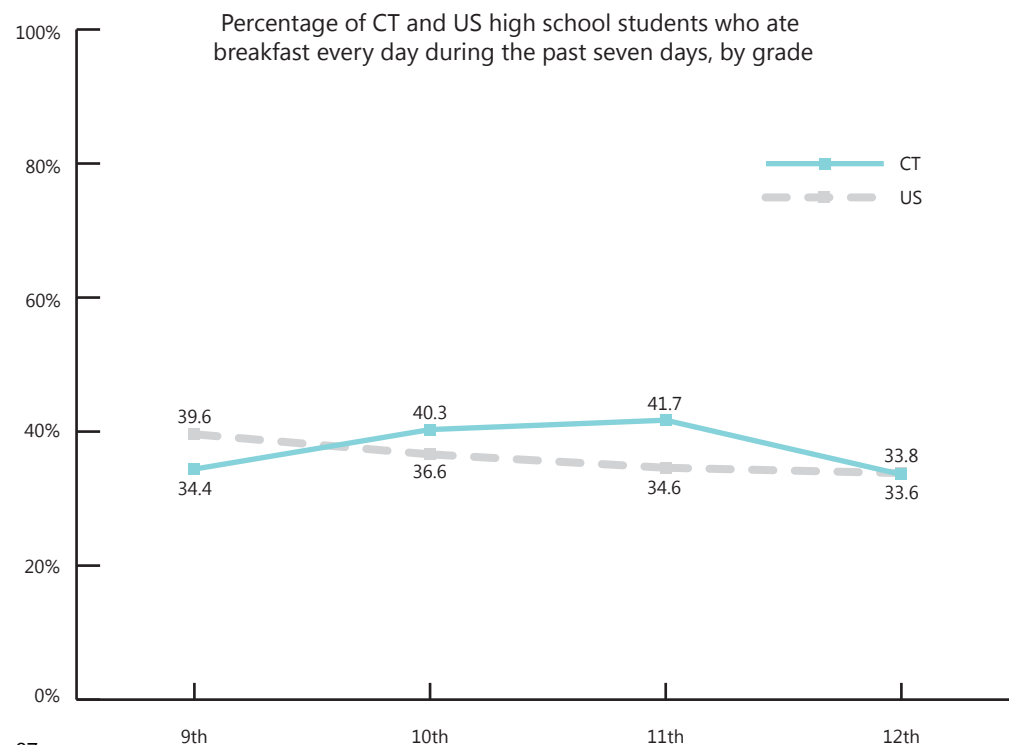
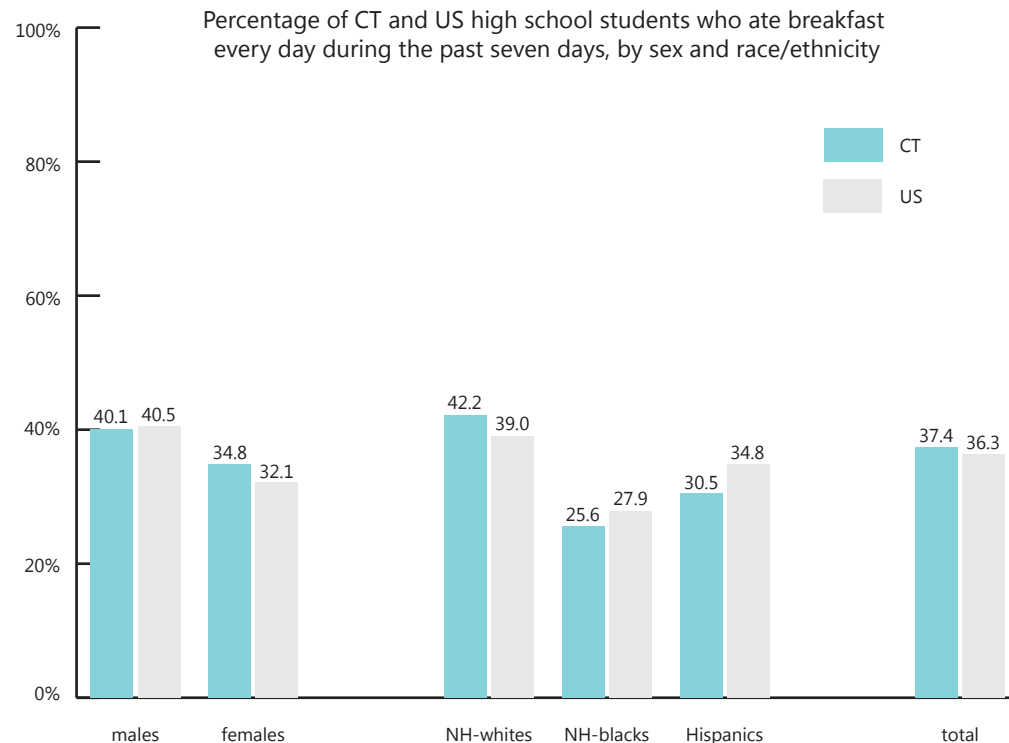
*during the past 7 days

†green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables

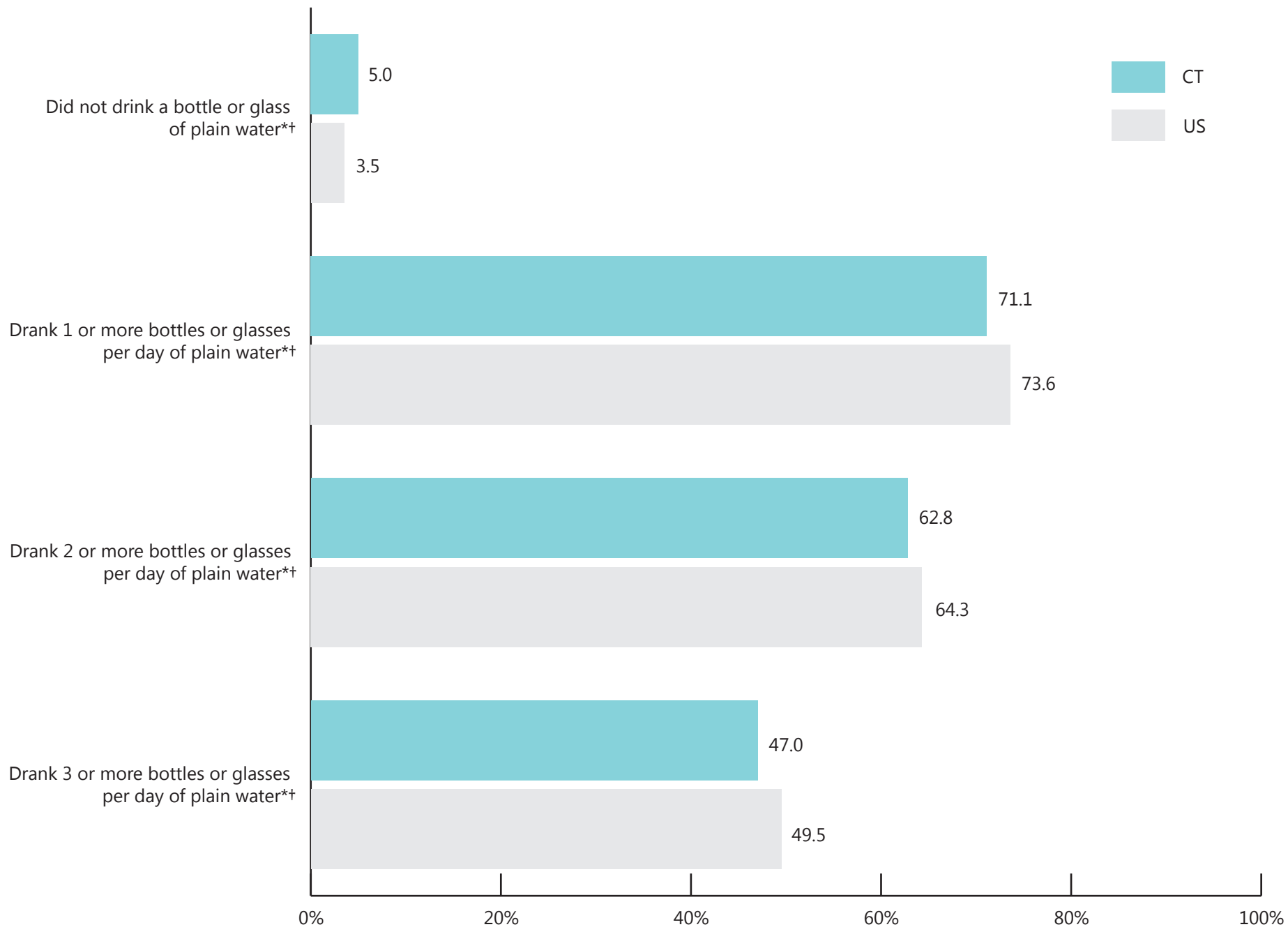
§not counting diet soda

Ate Breakfast Every Day

- In Connecticut, 37.4% of high school students ate breakfast every day during the past seven days
- Nationwide, the rate is 36.3%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of eating breakfast every day:
 - Is significantly higher among males (40.1%) than among females (34.8%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (42.2%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (25.6%) and Hispanics (30.5%)
 - Is significantly higher in grades 10 (40.3%) and 11 (41.7%) than in grades 9 (34.4%) and 12 (33.6%)
- In high school, the prevalence of eating breakfast every day:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 11 among students in CT (41.7%) than among their counterparts nationwide (34.6%)



Water Consumption Among CT and US High School Students

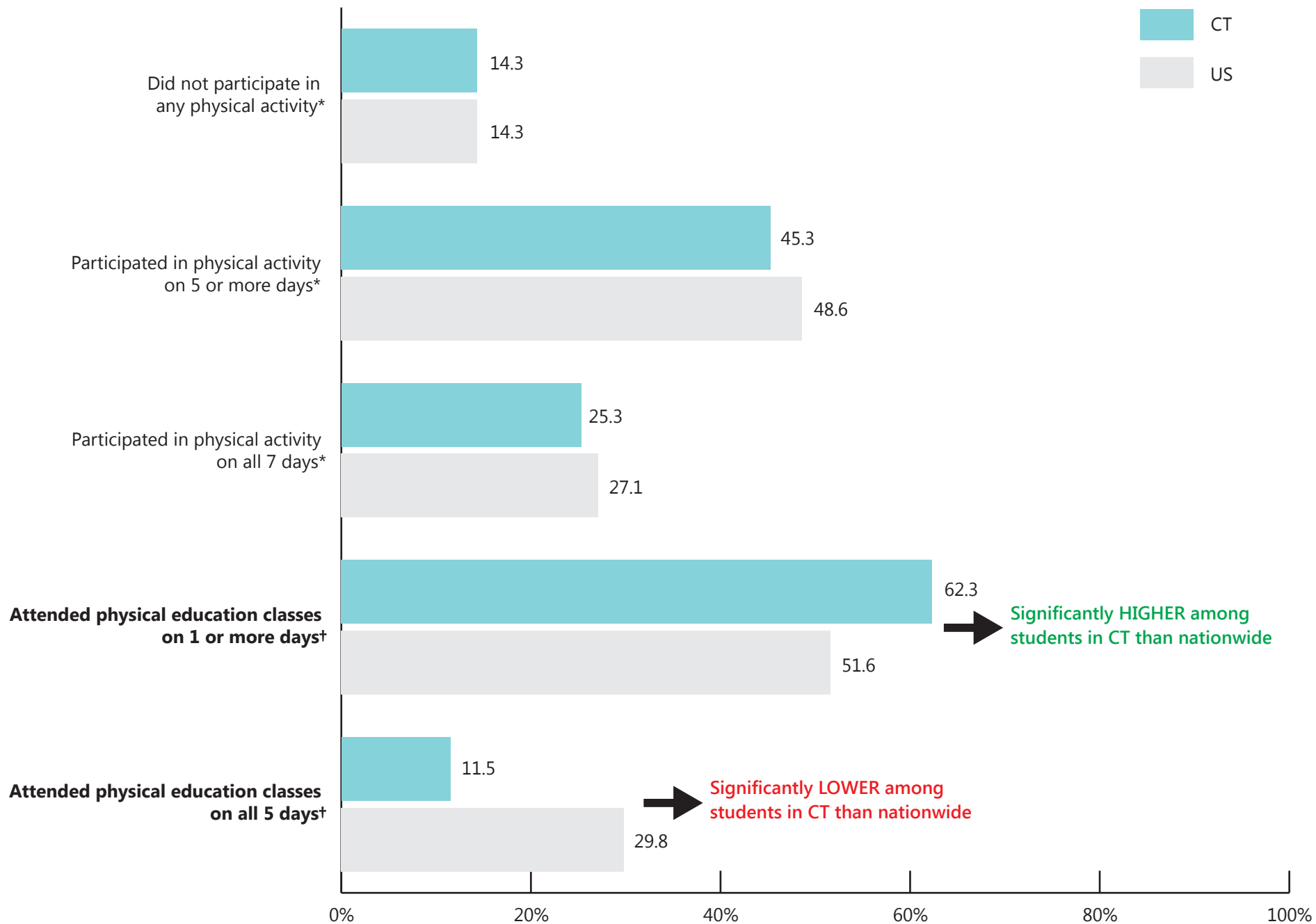


*during the past 7 days

†including tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water

Physical Activity

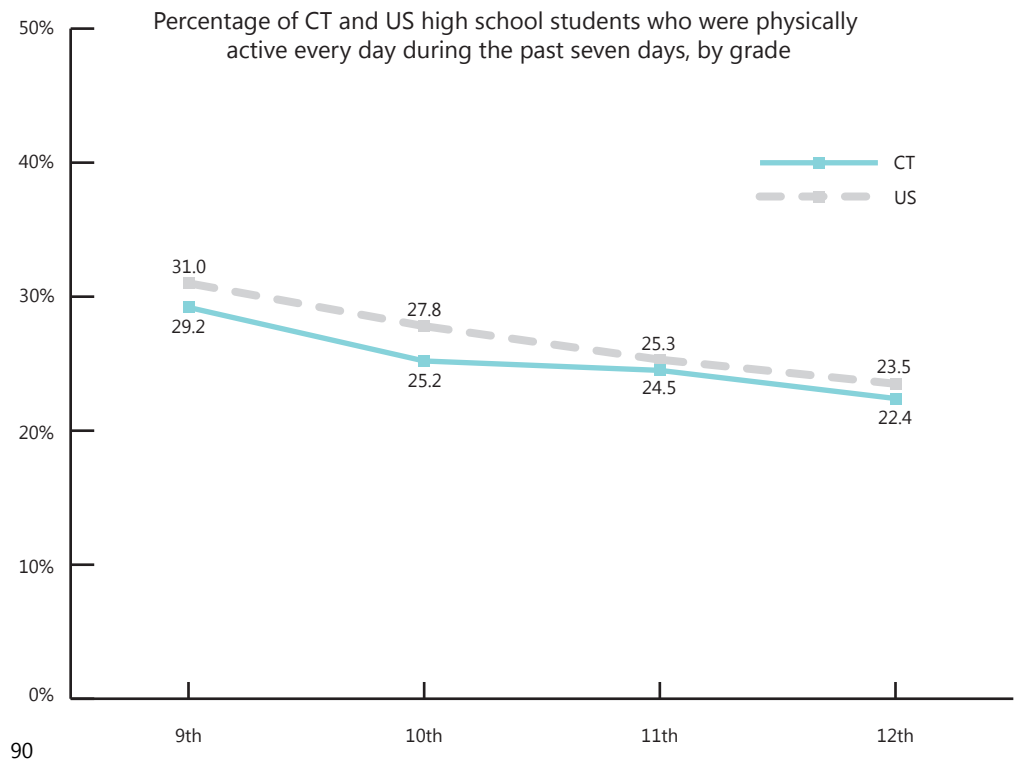
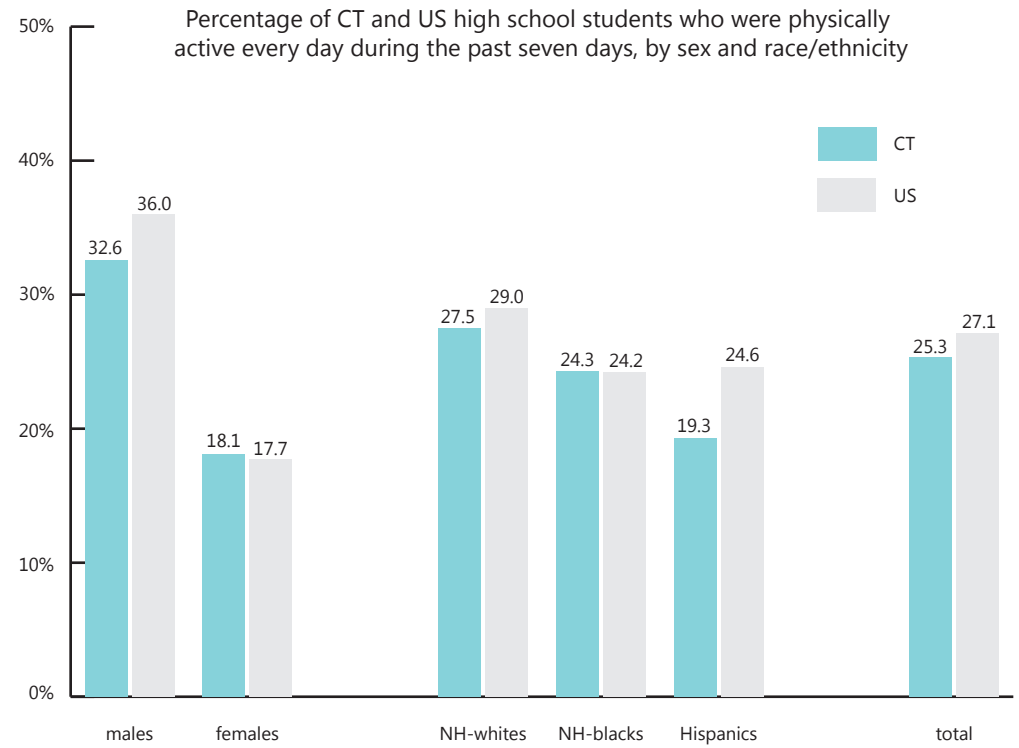
Physical Activity Among CT and US High School Students



*for at least 60 minutes doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the past 7 days
 †in an average week when they were in school

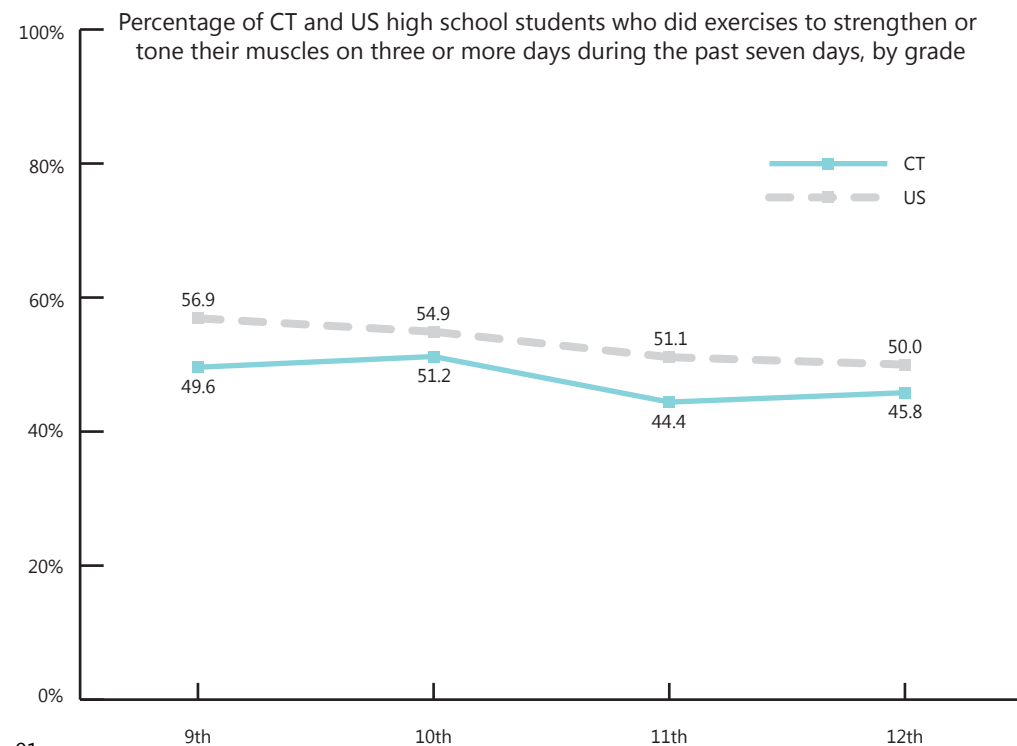
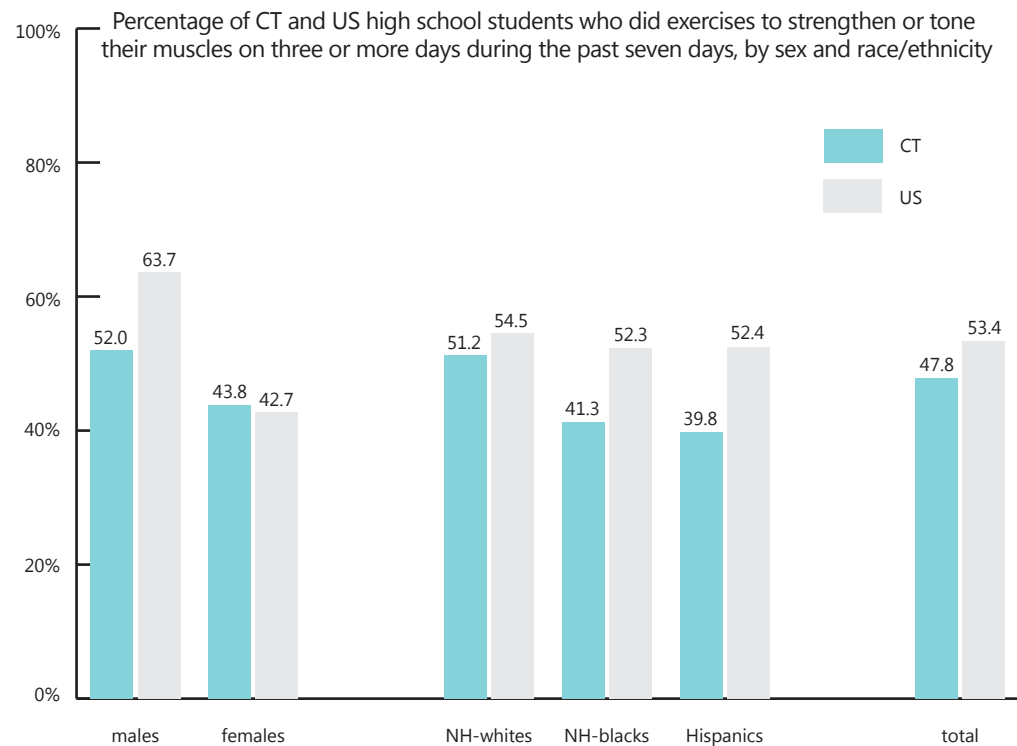
Physically Active Every Day

- In Connecticut, 25.3% of high school students were physically active, for at least 60 minutes doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time, every day during the past seven days
- Nationwide, the rate is 27.1%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of participating in physical activity every day:
 - Is significantly higher among males (32.6%) than among females (18.1%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (27.5%) than among Hispanics (19.3%)
 - Is significantly higher in grade 9 (29.2%) than in grade 12 (22.4%)
- In high school, the prevalence of participating in physical activity every day:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or grade
 - Is significantly lower among CT Hispanic students (19.3%) than among their counterparts nationwide (24.6%)



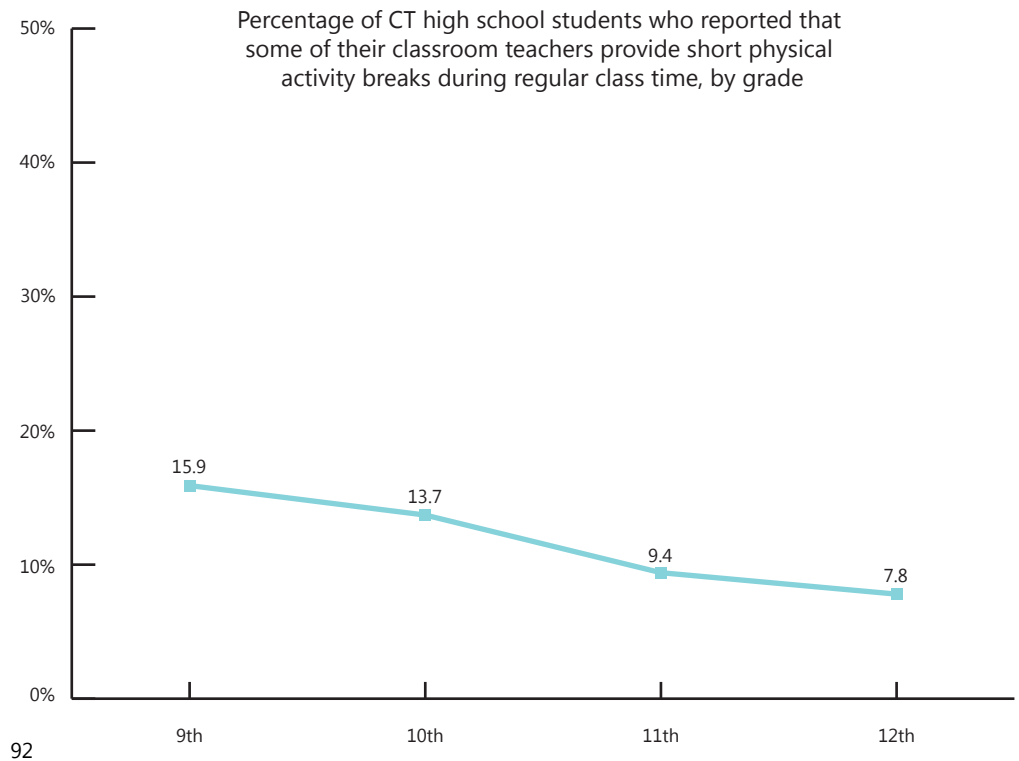
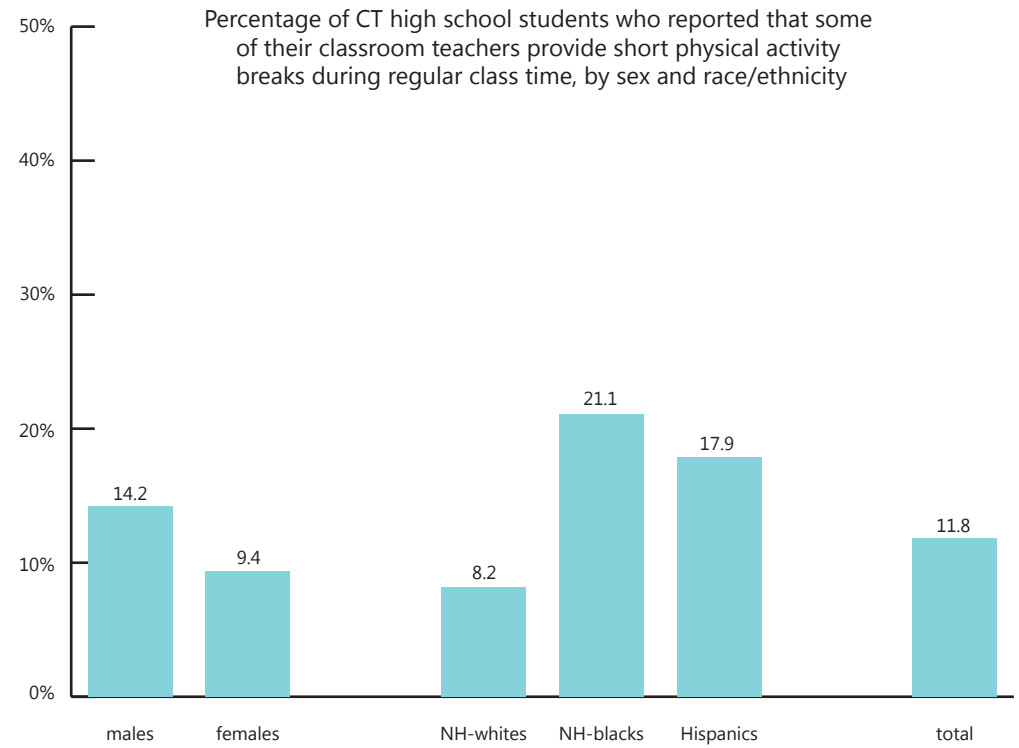
Did Exercises to Strengthen or Tone

- In Connecticut, 47.8% of high school students did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, on three or more days during the past seven days
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (53.4%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of doing exercises to strengthen or tone:
 - Is significantly higher among males (52.0%) than among females (43.8%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (51.2%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (41.3%) and Hispanics (39.8%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of doing exercises to strengthen or tone:
 - Is significantly lower among male students in CT (52.0%) than nationwide (63.7%)
 - Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic black (41.3%) and Hispanic (39.8%) students than among their US counterparts (52.3% and 52.4%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among students in grade 9 in CT (49.6%) than among their national counterparts (56.9%)



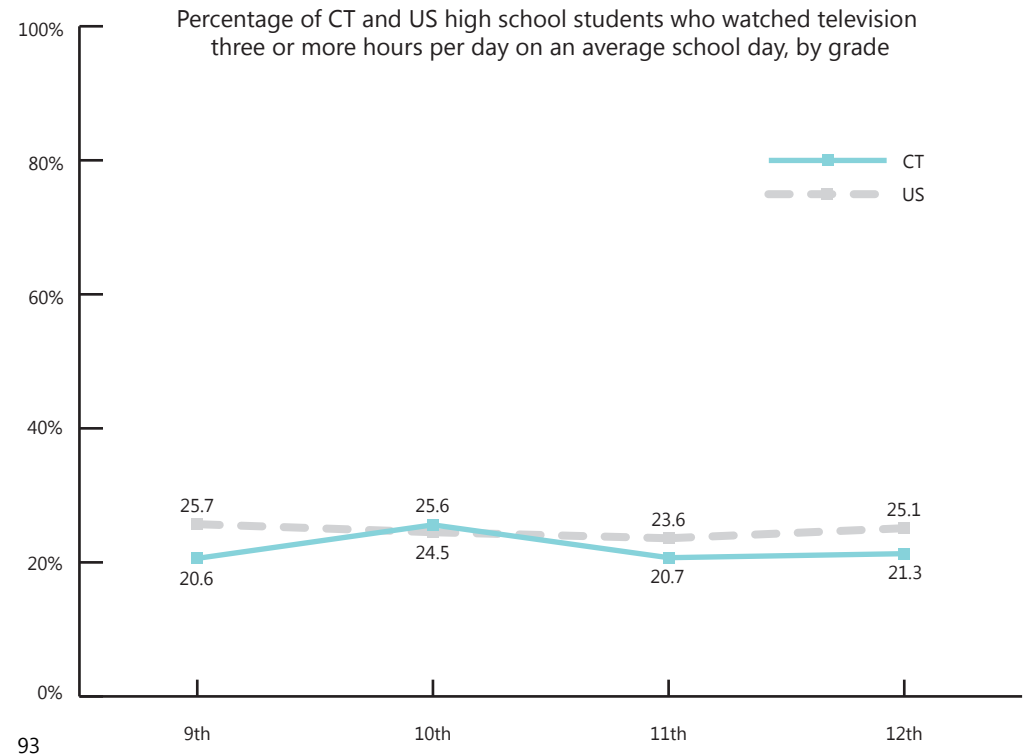
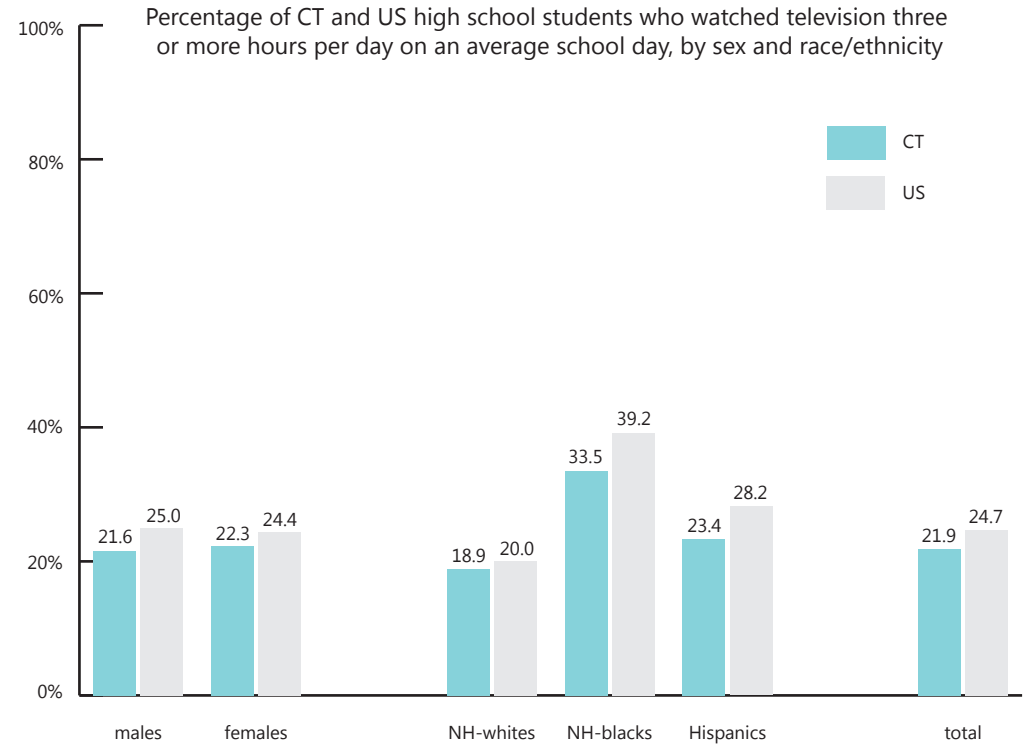
Have Physical Activity Breaks During Regular Class Time

- In Connecticut, 11.8% of high school students reported that some of their classroom teachers (not counting their physical education teachers) provide short physical activity breaks during regular class time
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having physical activity breaks during regular class time:
 - Is significantly higher among males (14.2%) than among females (9.4%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (21.1%) and Hispanics (17.9%) than among non-Hispanic whites (8.2%)
 - Is significantly higher in grades 9 (15.9%) and 10 (13.7%) than in grades 11 (9.4%) and 12 (7.8%)



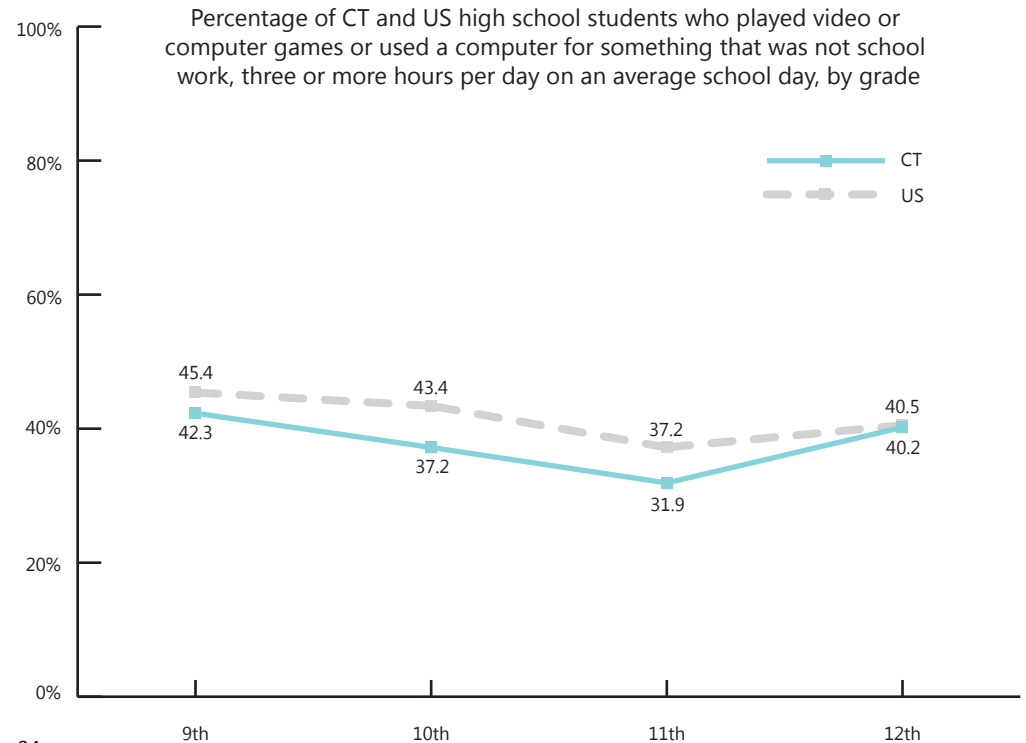
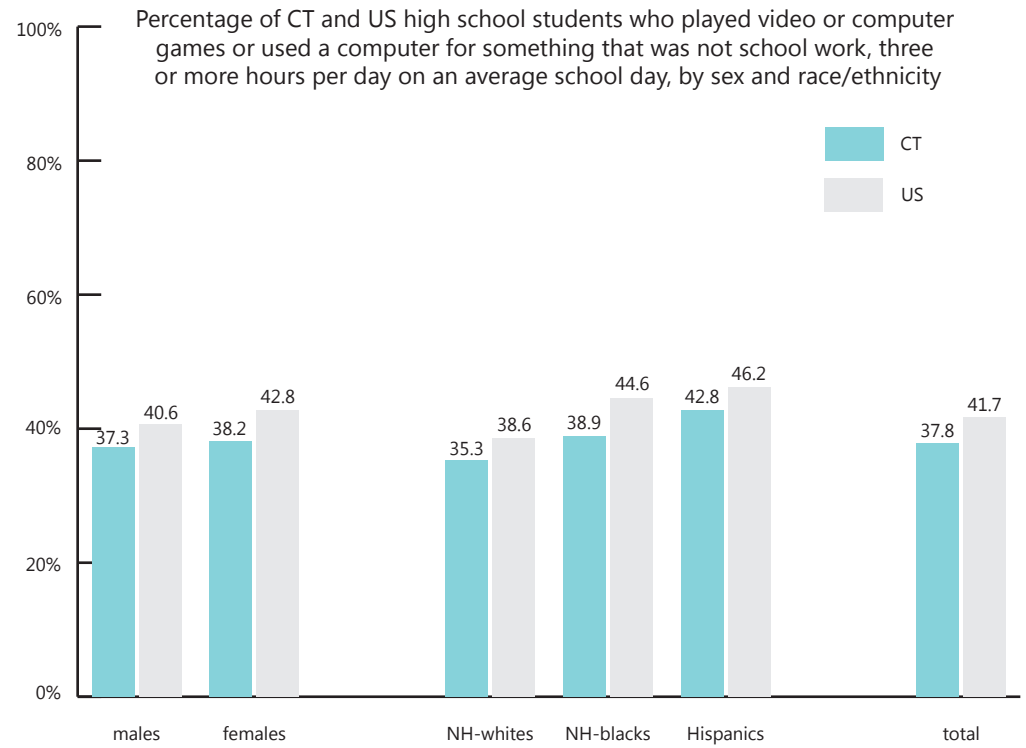
Watched Television ≥ 3 Hours per Day

- In Connecticut, 21.9% of high school students watched television three or more hours per day on an average school day
- Nationwide, the rate is 24.7%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of watching television three or more hours per day:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (33.5%) than among non-Hispanic whites (18.9%) and Hispanics (23.4%)
- In high school, the prevalence of watching television three or more hours per day:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex
 - Is significantly lower among Hispanic students in CT (23.4%) than in the US (28.2%)
 - Is significantly lower in grade 9 among CT students (20.6%) than among their national counterparts (25.7%)



Used a Computer ≥ 3 Hours per Day

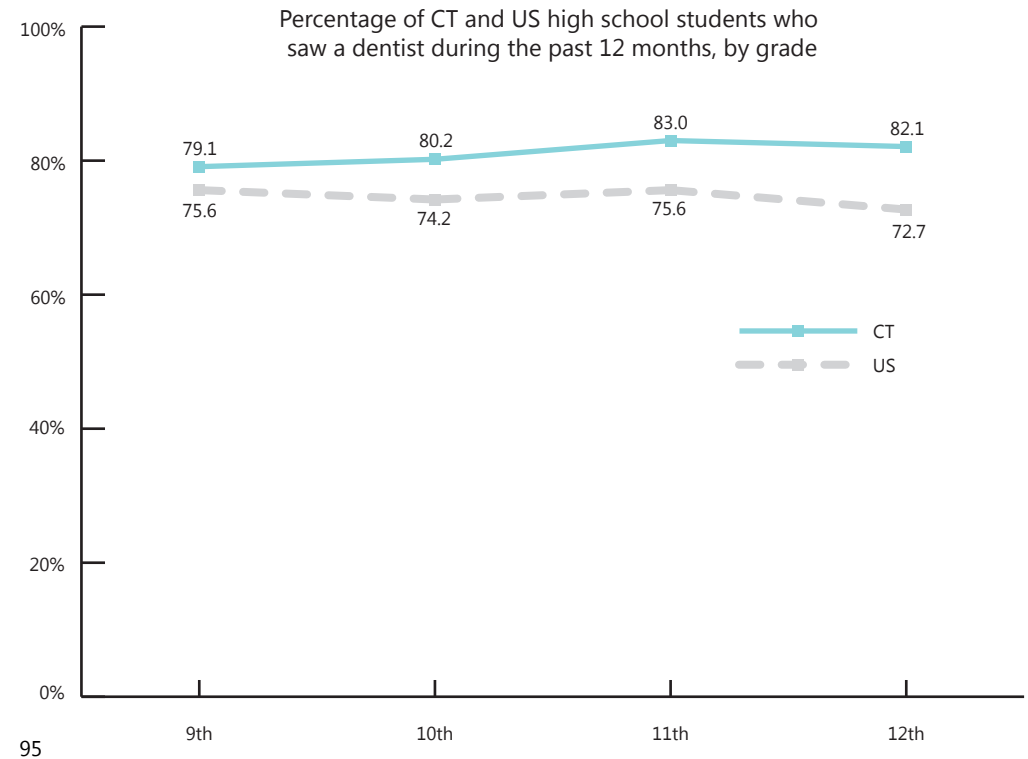
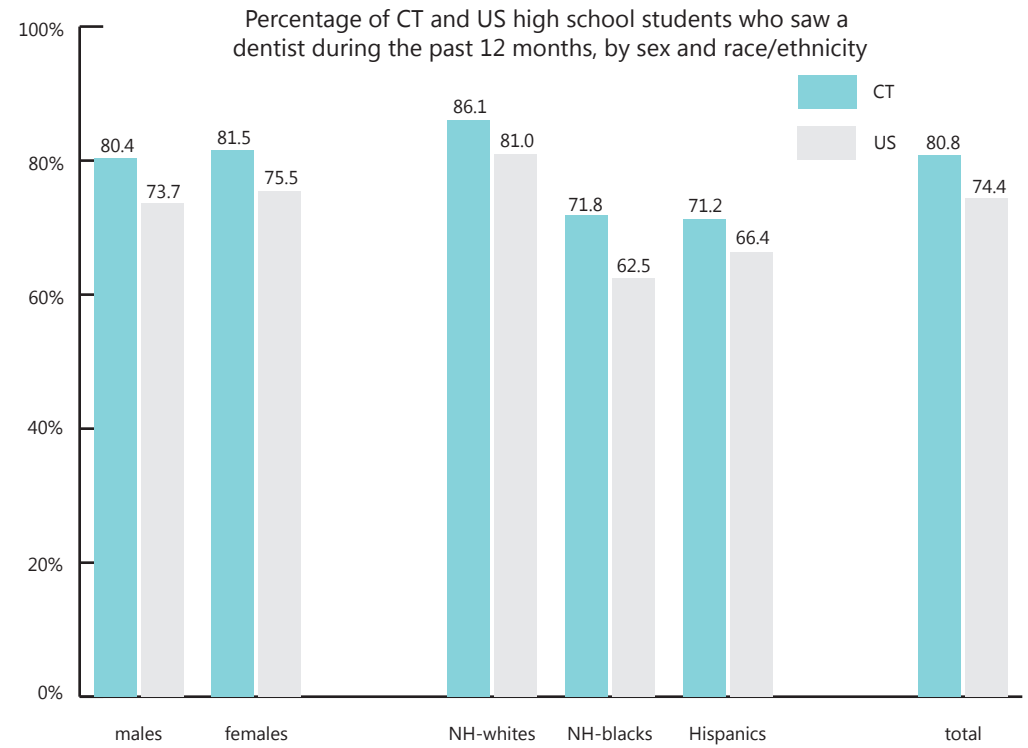
- In Connecticut, 37.8% of high school students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work, three or more hours per day, on an average school day
- Nationwide, the rate is 41.7%
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of using a computer three or more hours per day for activities not related to school work:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (42.8%) than among non-Hispanic whites (35.3%)
- In high school, the prevalence of using a computer three or more hours per day for activities not related to school work:
 - Does not vary significantly between CT and US students by sex or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly lower in grade 10 among CT students (37.2%) than among their US counterparts (43.4%)



Protective Factors

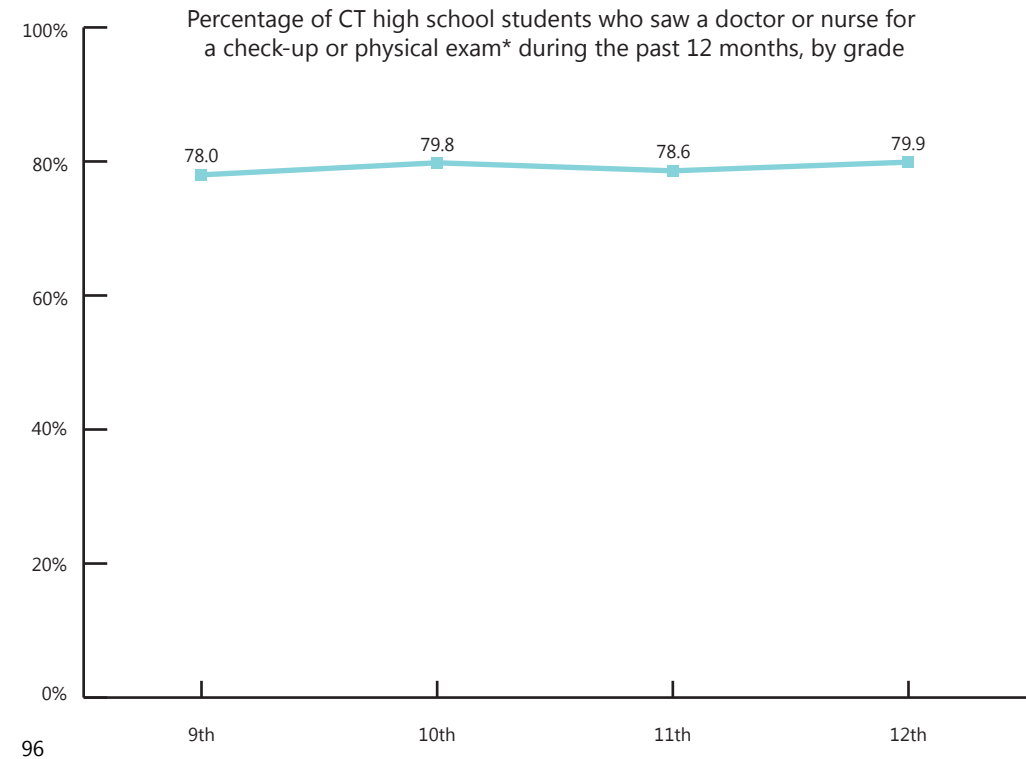
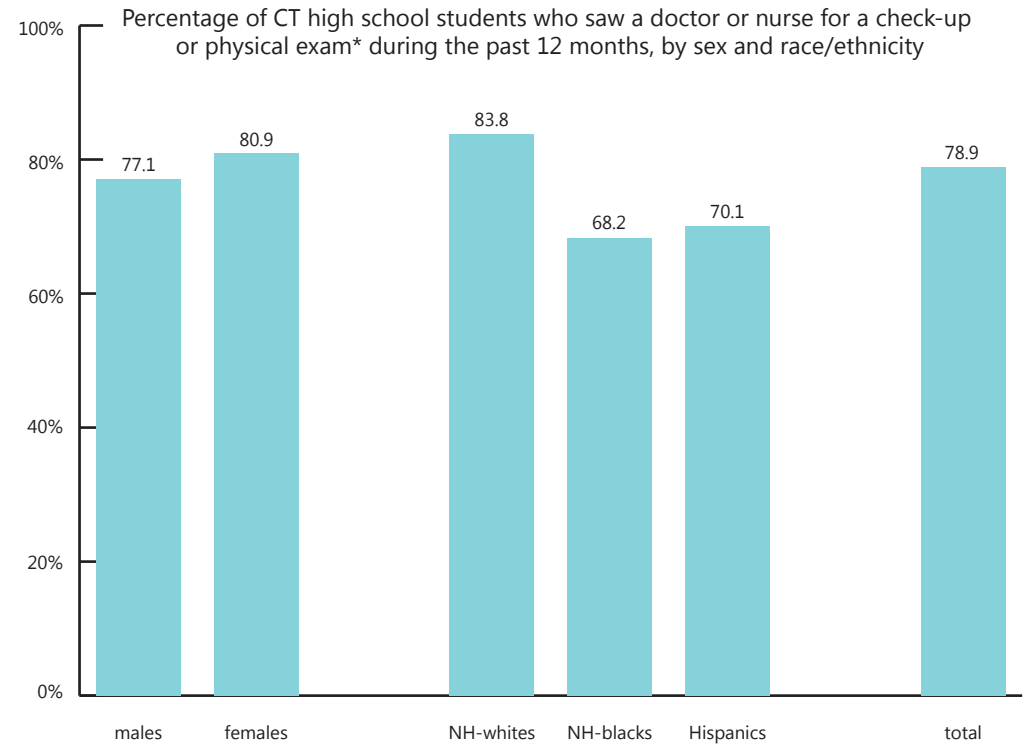
Saw a Dentist

- In Connecticut, 80.8% of high school students saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or dental work during the past 12 months
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly lower (74.4%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having seen a dentist:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (86.1%) than among non-Hispanic black (71.8%) and Hispanic (71.2%) students
- In high school, the prevalence of having seen a dentist:
 - Is significantly higher among CT males (80.4%) and females (81.5%) than among their counterparts nationwide (73.7% and 75.5%, respectively)
 - Is significantly higher among CT non-Hispanic white (86.1%) and black (71.2%) students than among their US counterparts (81.0% and 62.5%, respectively)
 - Is significantly higher among CT students in grades 11 (83.0%) and 12 (82.1%) than among their national counterparts (75.6% and 72.7%, respectively)



Saw a Doctor or Nurse for a Check-Up or Physical Exam

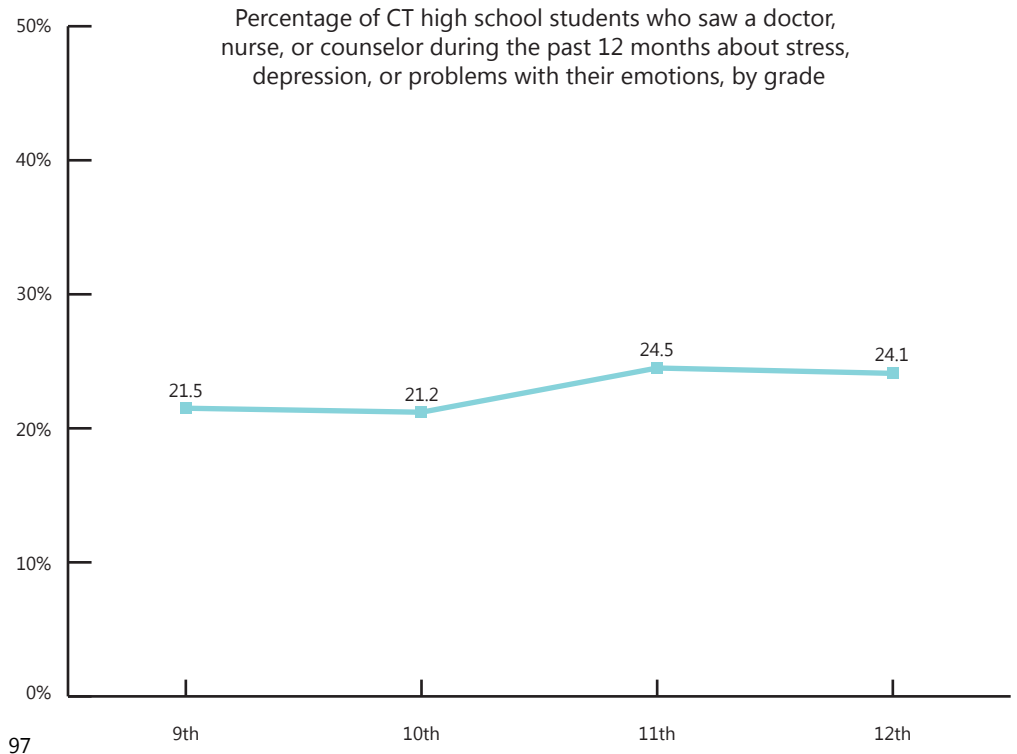
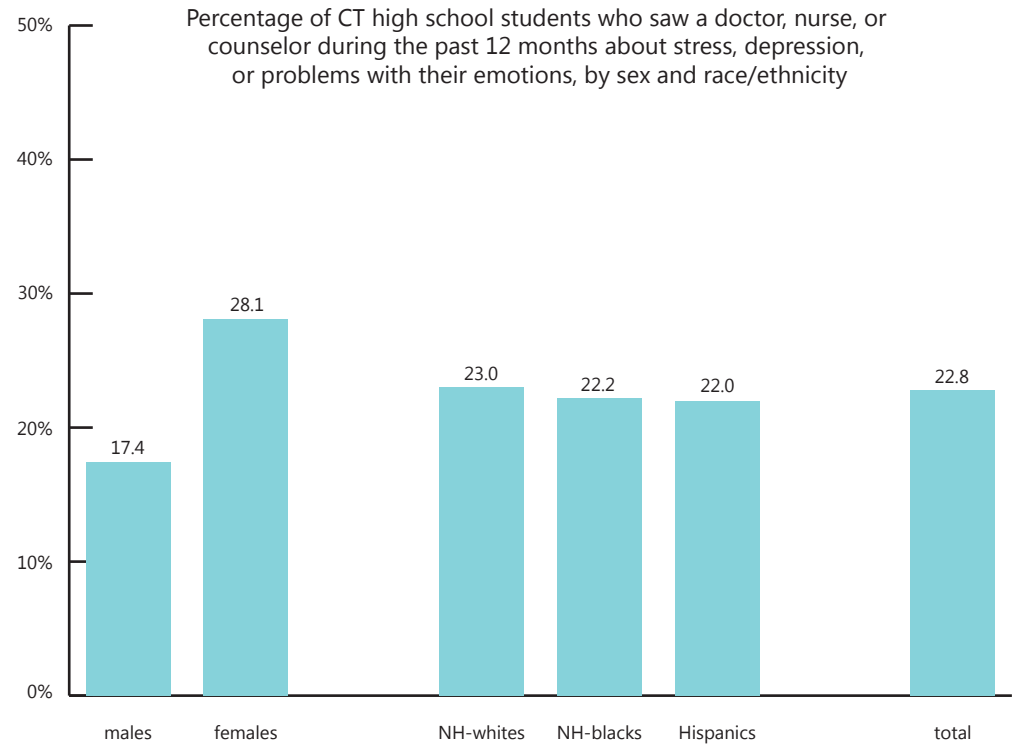
- In Connecticut, 78.9% of high school students saw a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam (when they were not sick or injured) during the past 12 months
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having seen a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (83.8%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (68.2%) and Hispanics (70.1%)



*when they were not sick or injured

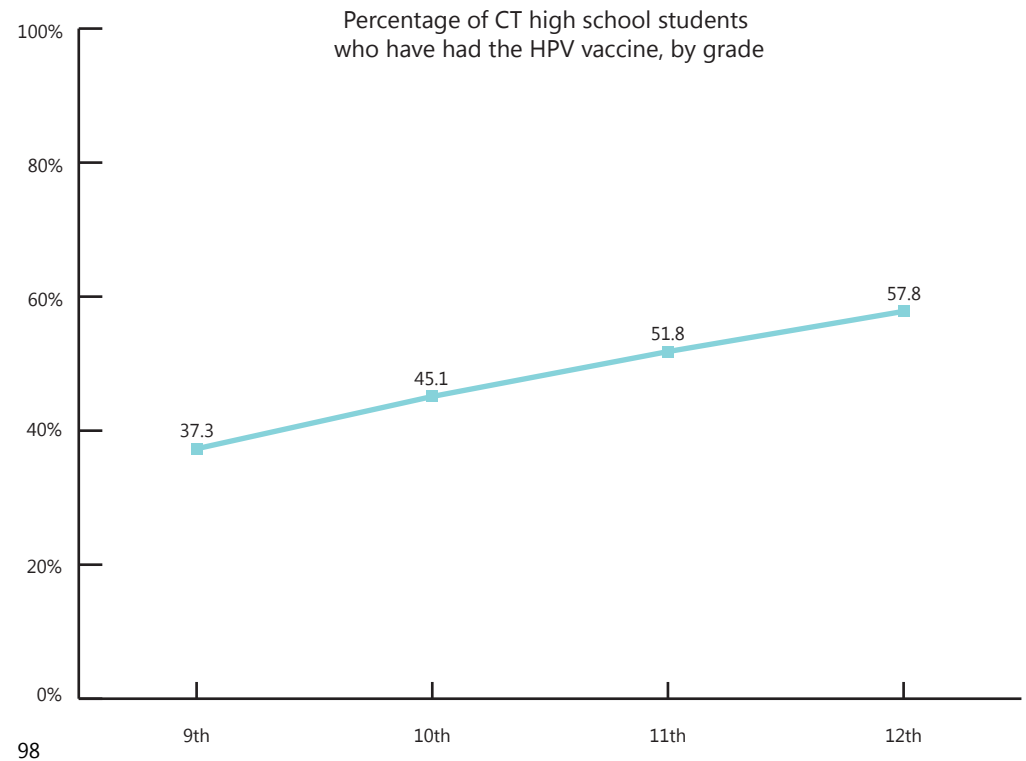
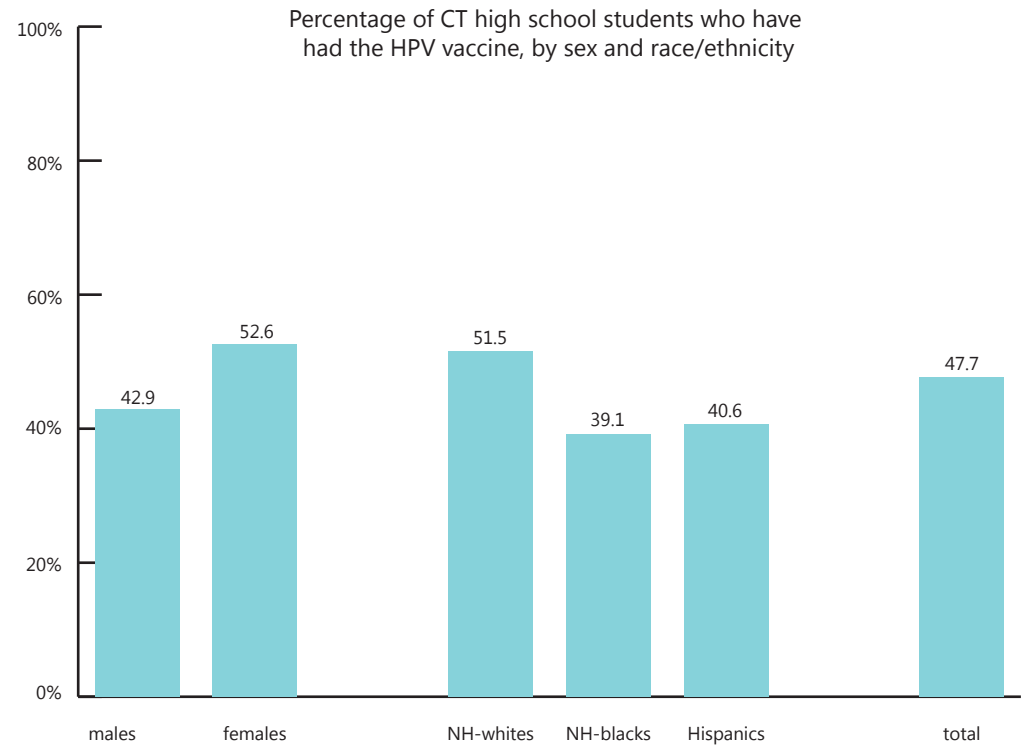
Saw a Doctor, Nurse, or Counselor About Emotional Problems

- In Connecticut, 22.8% of high school students saw a doctor, nurse, or counselor during the past 12 months about stress, depression, or problems with their emotions
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having seen a doctor, nurse, or counselor about emotional problems:
 - Is significantly higher among females (28.1%) than among males (17.4%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



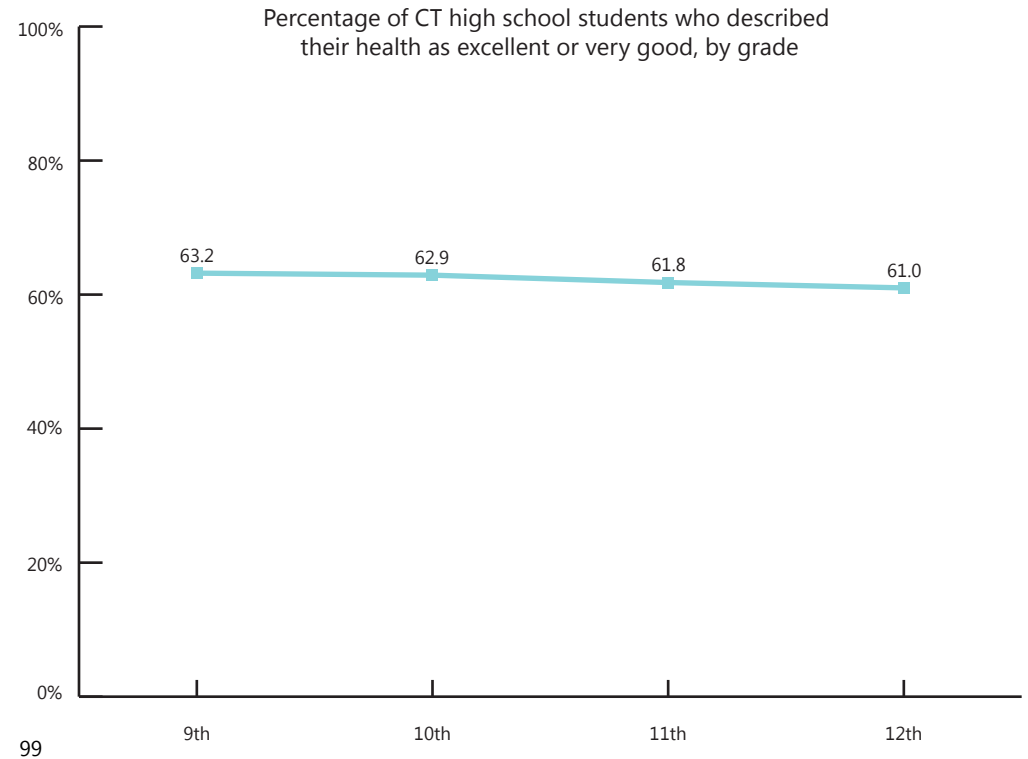
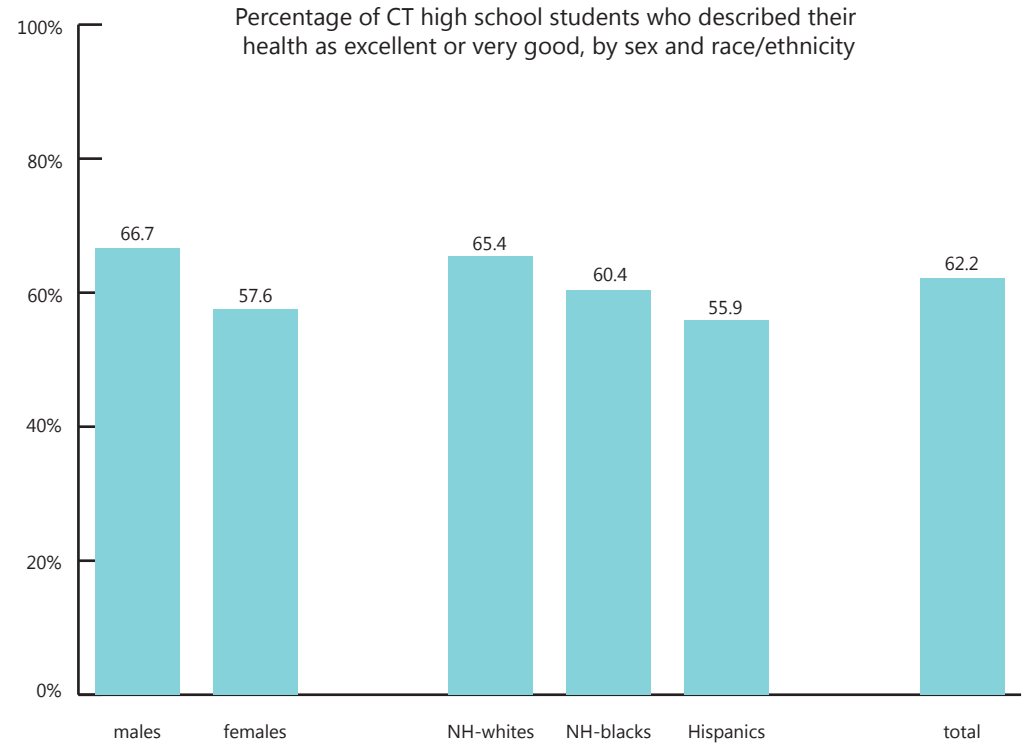
Have Had HPV Vaccine

- In Connecticut, 47.7% of high school students have had the HPV vaccine (also called the cervical cancer vaccine, HPV shot, or Gardasil), a vaccine to prevent human papilloma virus or HPV infection
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having had the HPV vaccine:
 - Is significantly higher among females (52.6%) than among males (42.9%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (51.5%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (39.1%) and Hispanics (40.6%)
 - Is significantly higher in grades 10 (45.1%) and 11 (51.8%) than in grade 9 (37.3%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (57.8%) than in grades 9 (37.3%), 10 (45.1%), and 11 (51.8%)



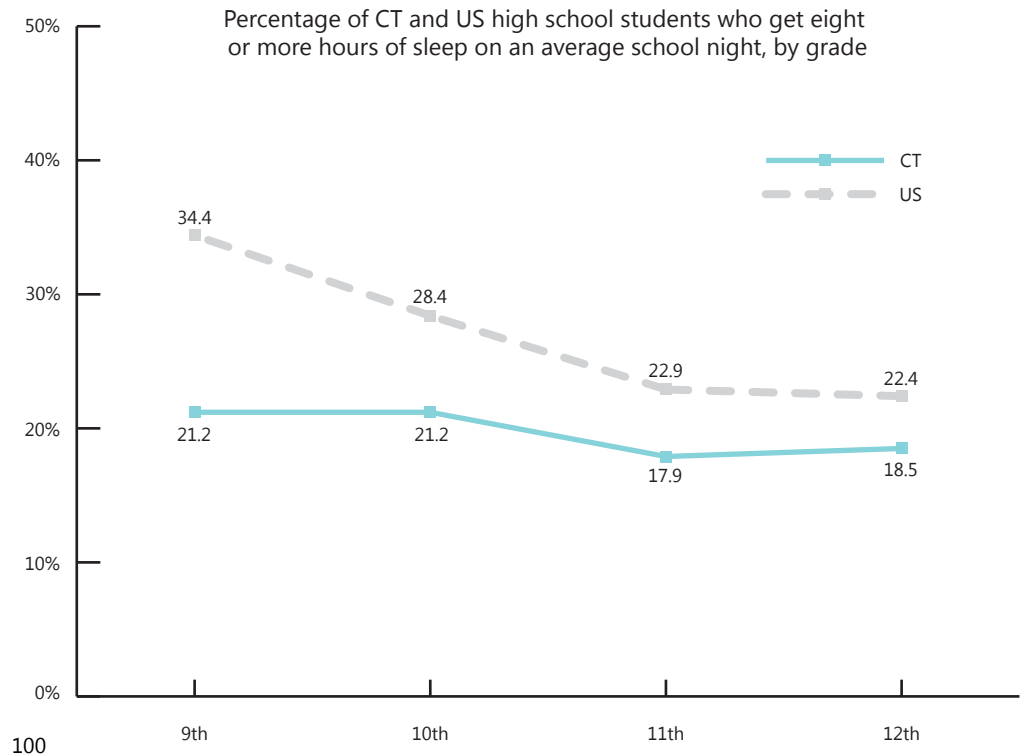
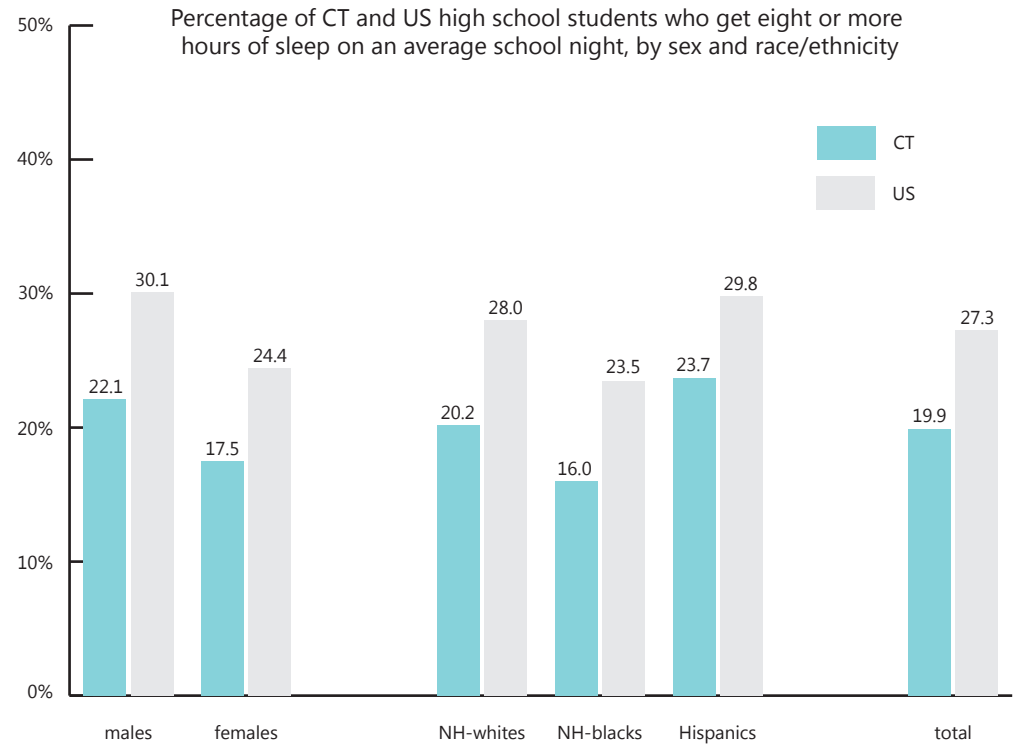
Described Health as Excellent or Very Good

- In Connecticut, 62.2% of high school students described their health as excellent or very good
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of describing their health as excellent or very good:
 - Is significantly higher among males (66.7%) than among females (57.6%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (65.4%) than among Hispanics (55.9%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade



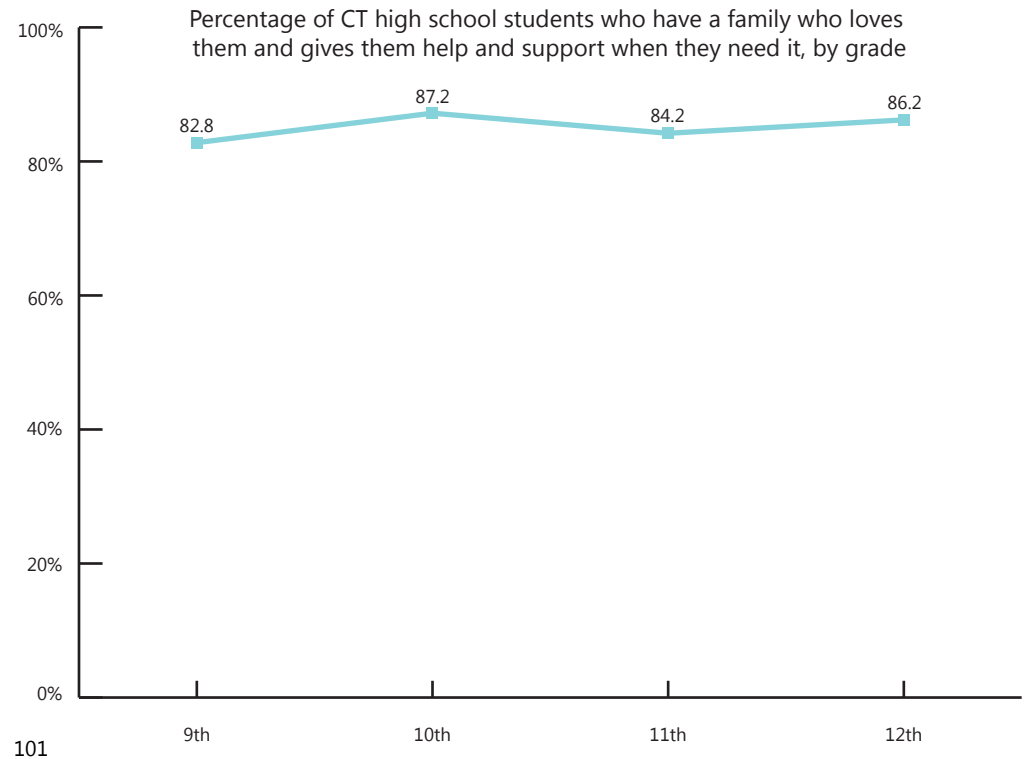
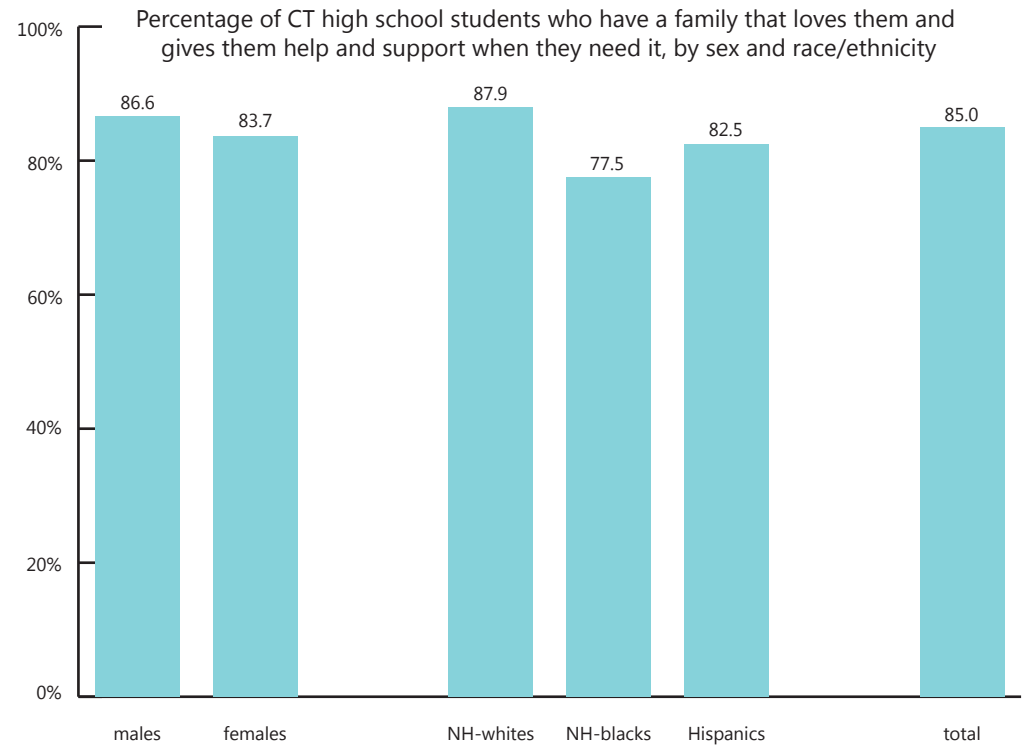
Get Eight or More Hours of Sleep

- In Connecticut, 19.9% of high school students get eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night
- Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (27.3%)
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of getting eight or more hours of sleep:
 - Is significantly higher among males (22.1%) than among females (17.5%)
 - Is significantly higher among Hispanics (23.7%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (16.0%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade
- In high school, the prevalence of getting eight or more hours of sleep:
 - Is significantly lower among CT male (22.1%) and female (17.5%) students than among their counterparts nationwide (30.1% and 24.4%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT non-Hispanic white (20.2%), black (16.0%) and Hispanic (23.7%) students than in among their US counterparts (28.0%, 23.5%, and 29.8%, respectively)
 - Is significantly lower among CT students in grades 9 (21.2%) and 10 (21.2%) than among their national counterparts (34.4% and 28.4%, respectively)



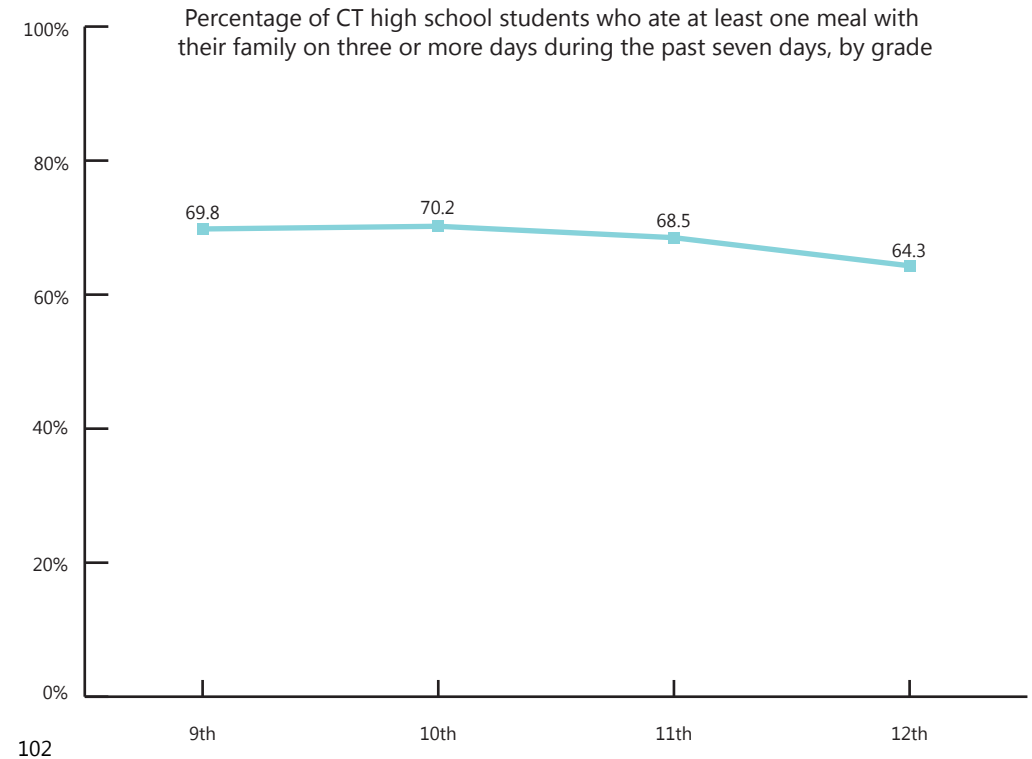
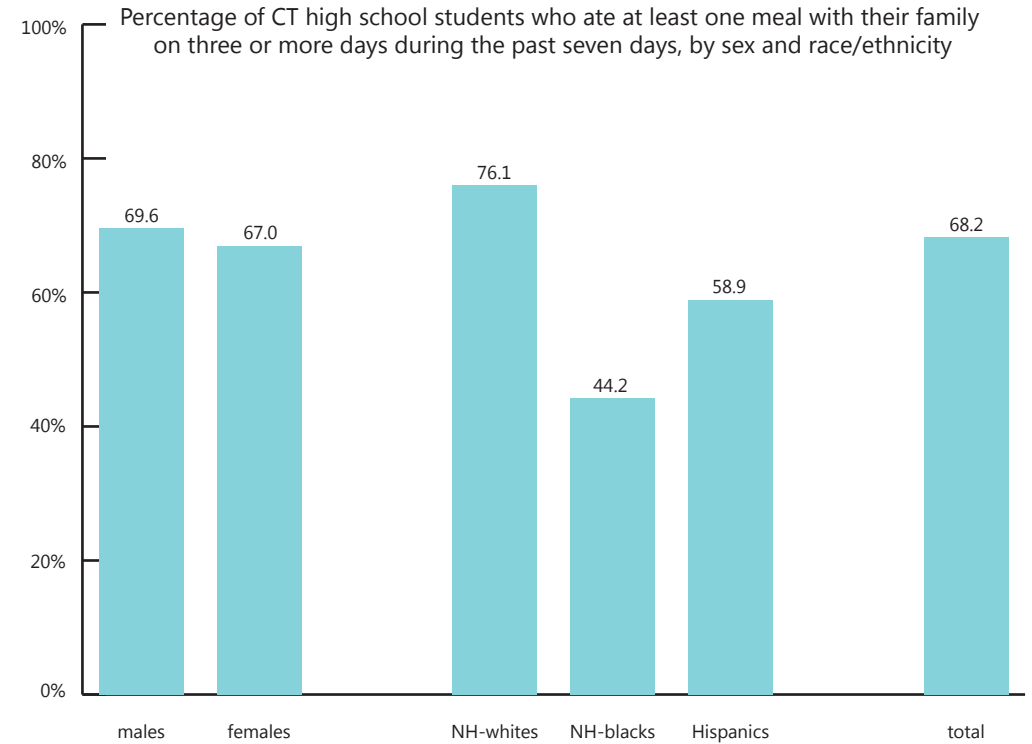
Have a Family That Loves Them and Gives Them Help and Support

- In Connecticut, 85.0% of high school students agree or strongly agree that their family loves them and gives them help and support when they need it
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having a family that loves them and gives them help and support:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (87.9%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (77.5%) and Hispanics (82.5%)



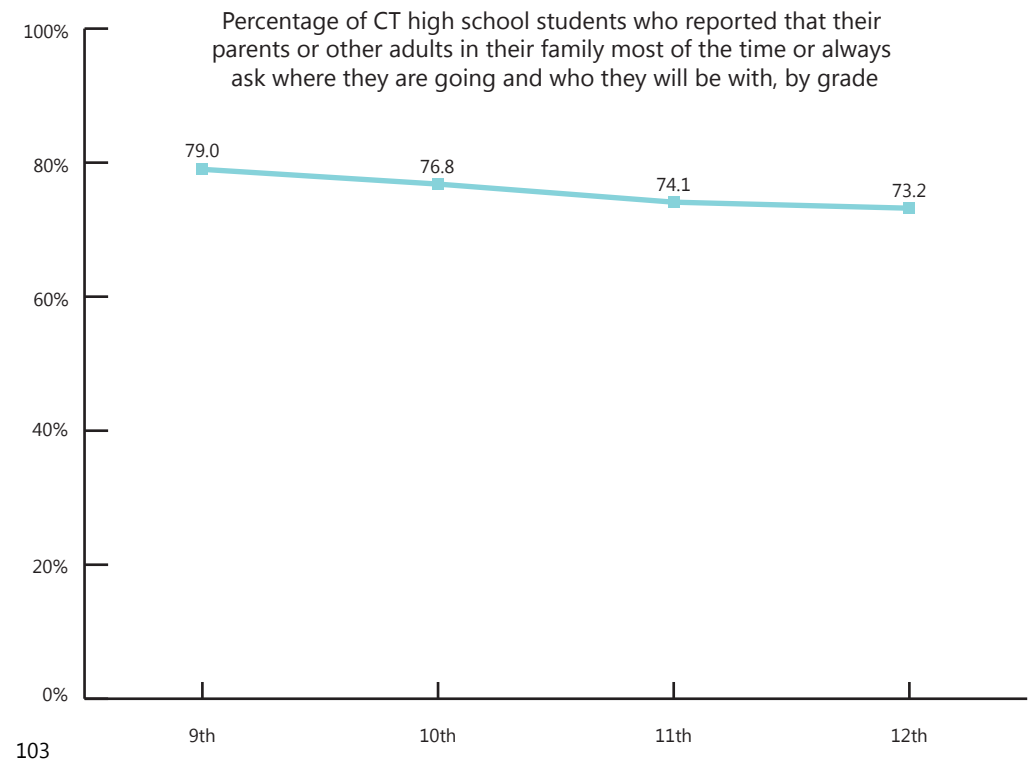
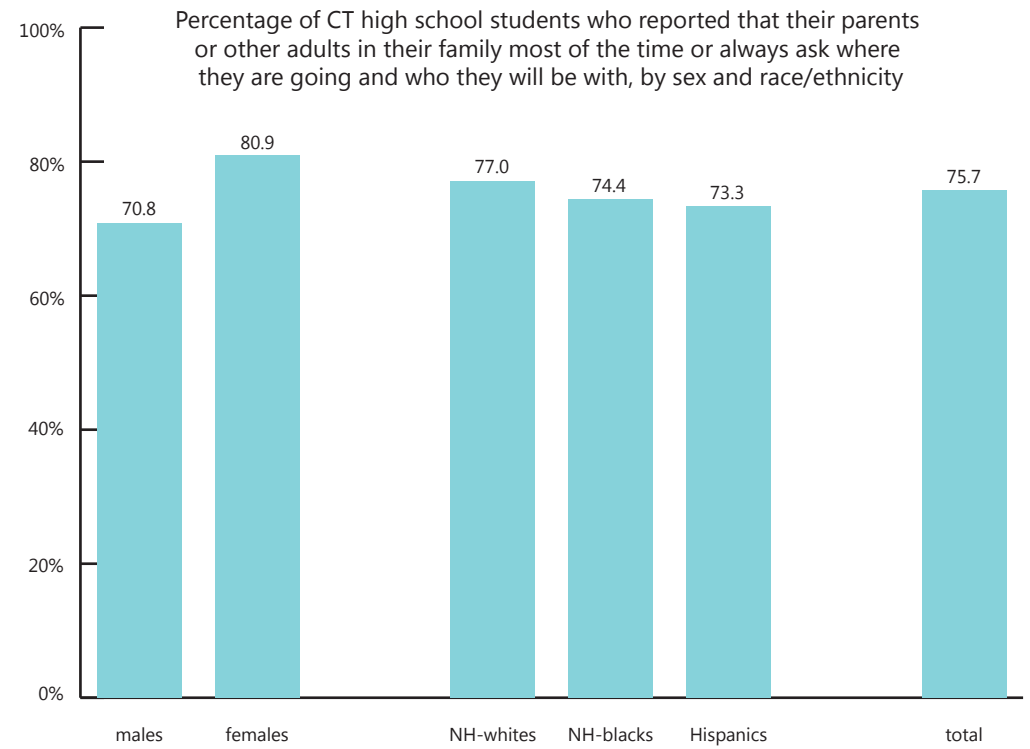
Ate at Least One Meal with Their Family

- In Connecticut, 68.2% of high school students ate at least one meal with their family on three or more days during the past seven days
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of eating at least one meal with their family:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (76.1%) and Hispanics (58.9%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (44.2%); and significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (76.1%) than among Hispanics (58.9%)



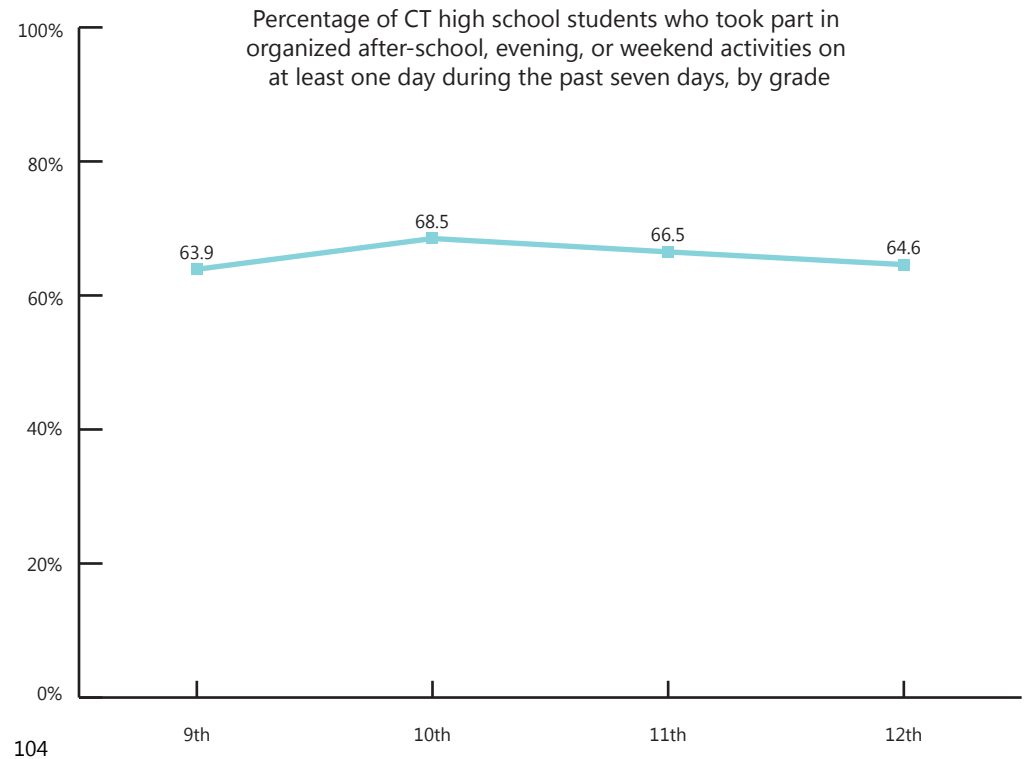
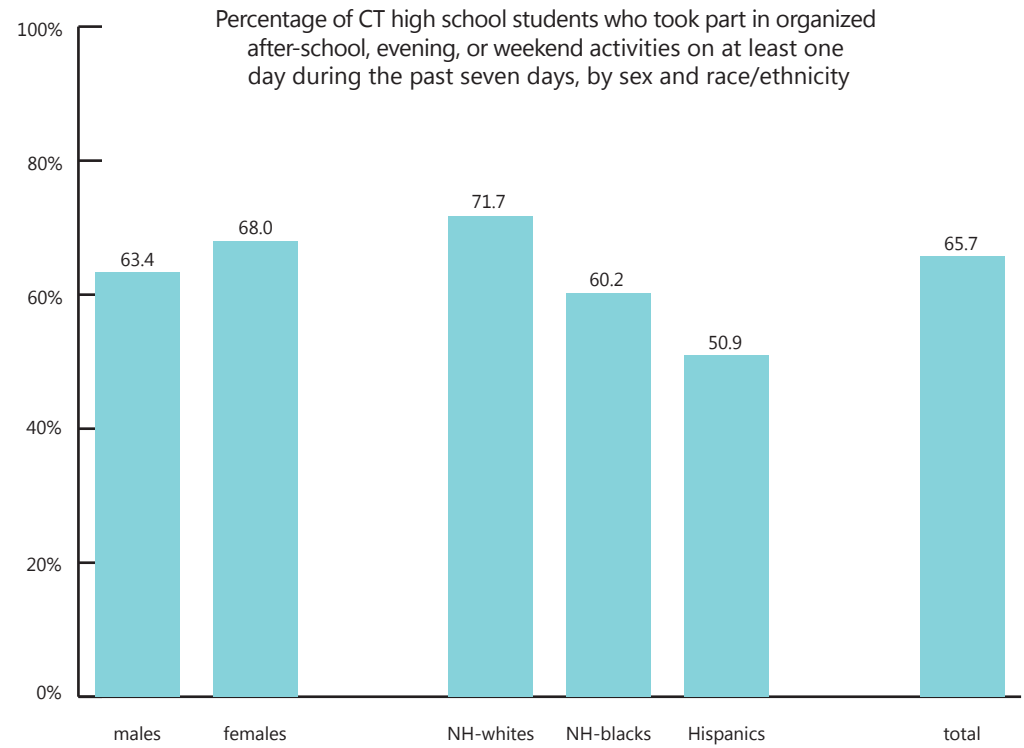
Asked Where They Are Going and Who They Will Be With

- In Connecticut, 75.7% of high school students reported that their parents or other adults in their family most of the time or always ask where they are going and who they will be with
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of being asked where they are going and who they will be with:
 - Is significantly higher among females (80.9%) than among males (70.8%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



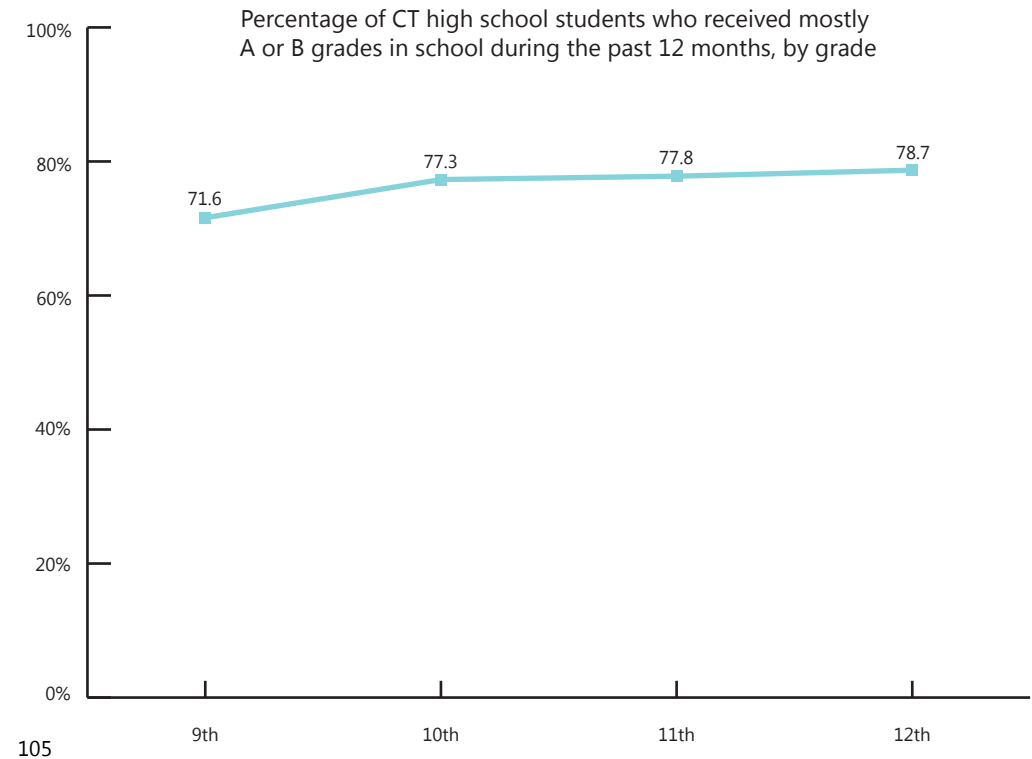
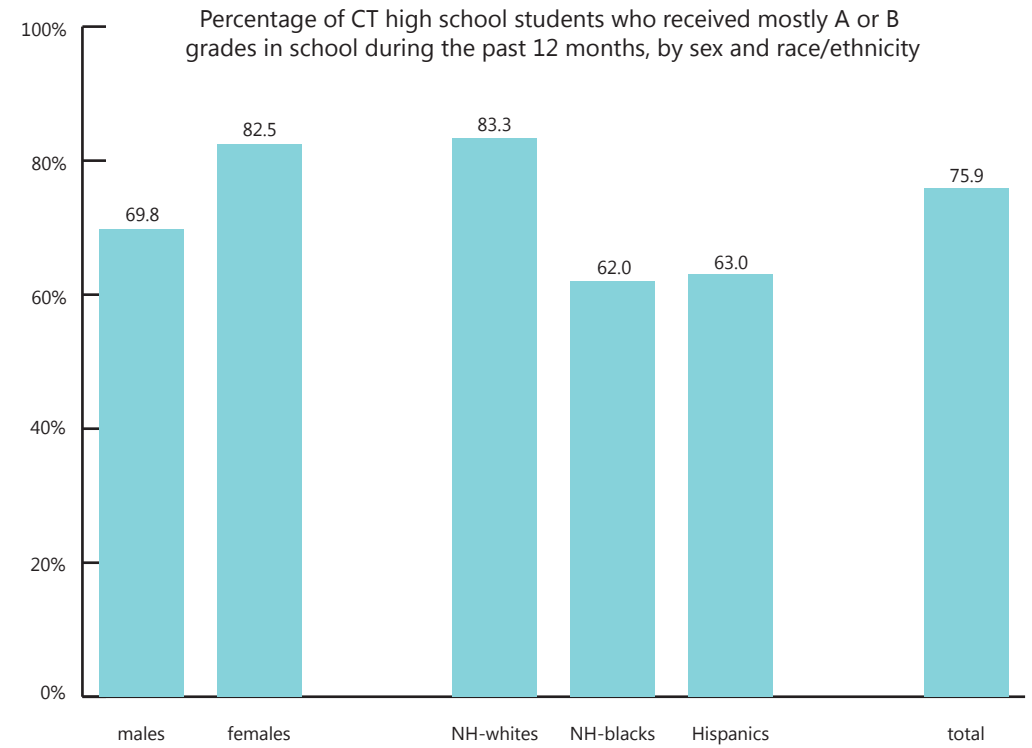
Took Part in Organized Activities

- In Connecticut, 65.7% of high school students took 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 at least one day during the past seven days
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of taking part in organized activities:
 - Is significantly higher among females (68.0%) than among males (63.4%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (71.7%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (60.2%) and Hispanics (50.9%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade



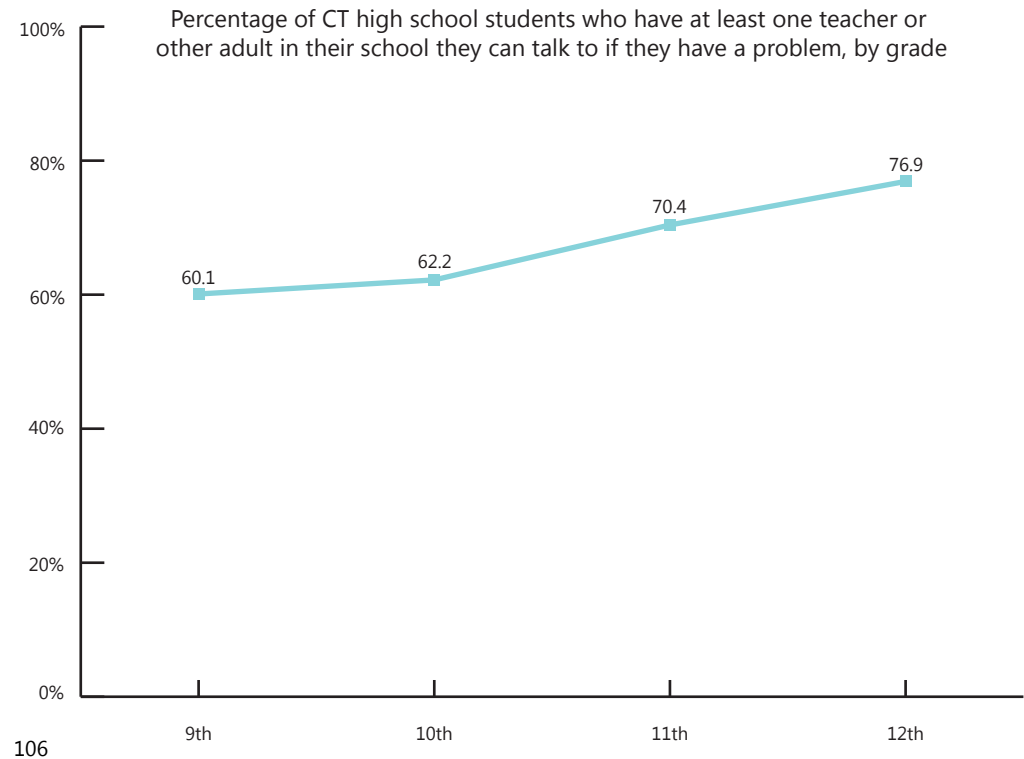
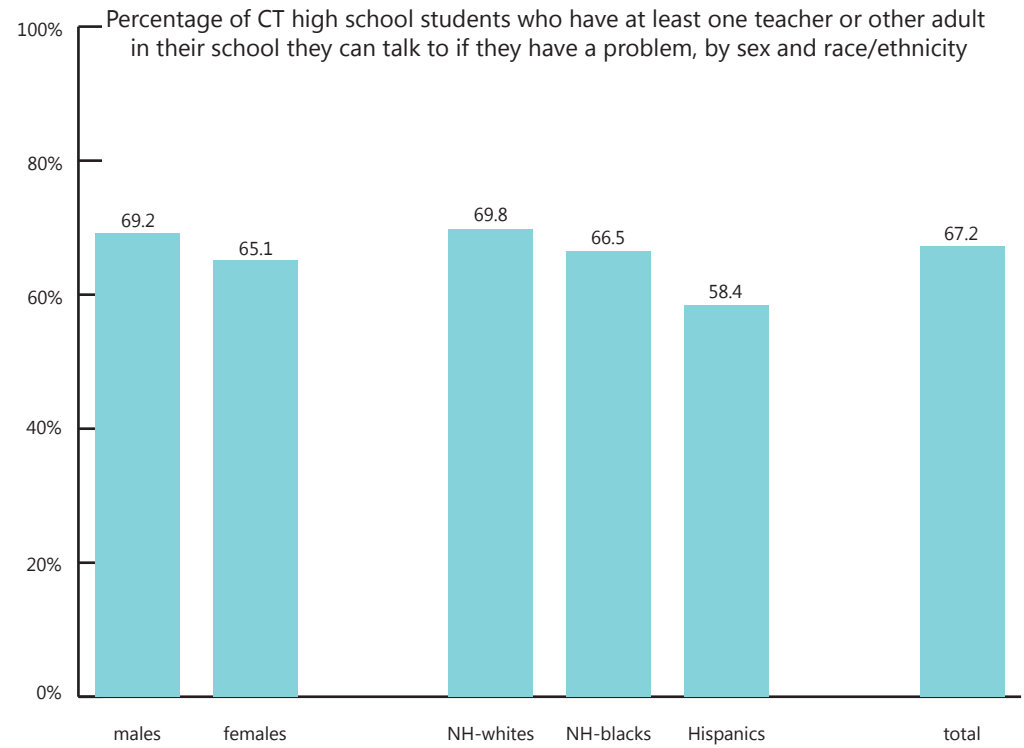
Received Mostly A or B Grades in School

- In Connecticut, 75.9% of high school students received mostly A or B grades in school during the past 12 months
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of receiving mostly A or B grades in school:
 - Is significantly higher among females (82.5%) than among males (69.8%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (83.3%) than among non-Hispanic blacks (62.0%) and Hispanics (63.0%)
 - Does not vary significantly by grade



Have a Teacher or Other Adult at School They Can Talk to if They Have a Problem

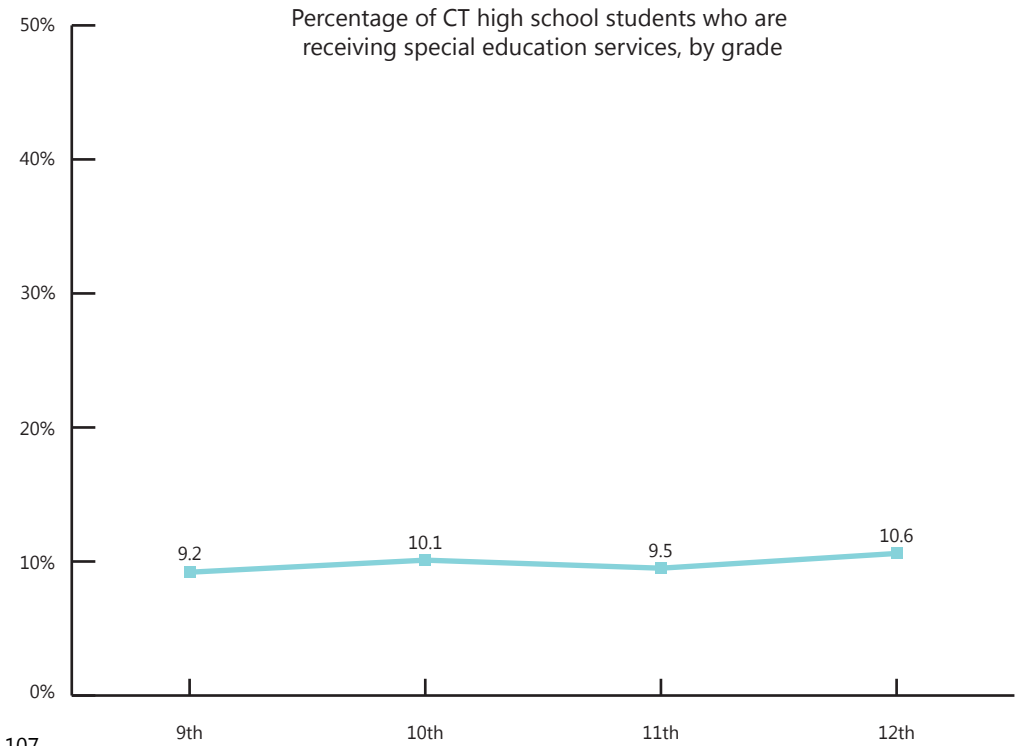
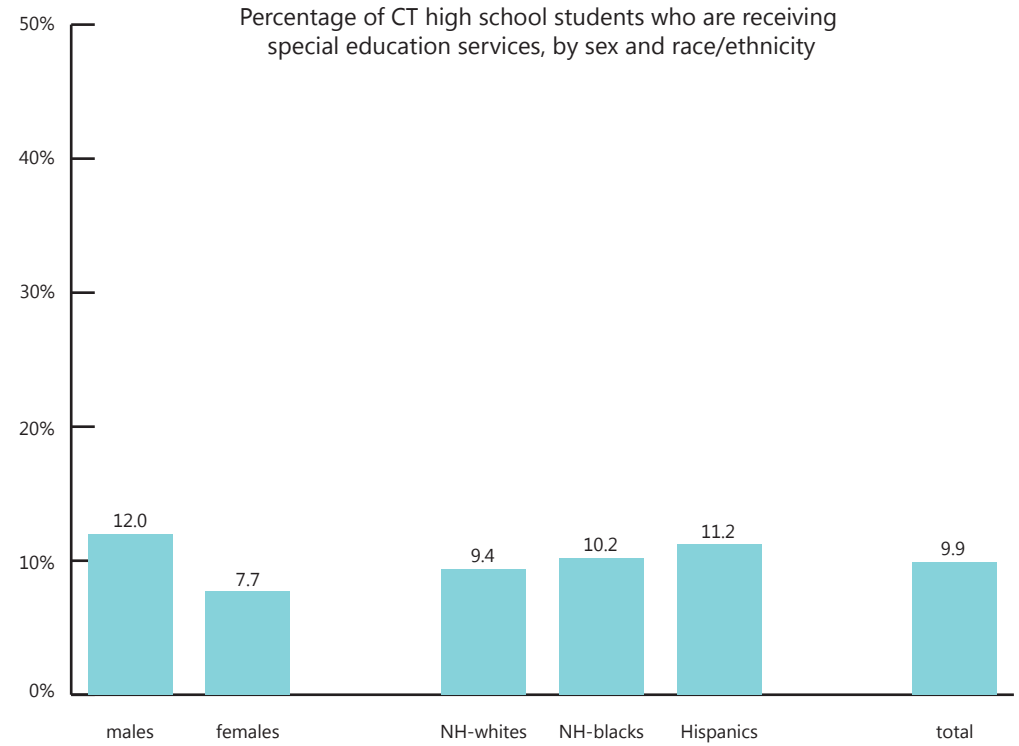
- In Connecticut, 67.2% of high school students report that there is at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of having at least one teacher or other adult at school they can talk to if they have a problem:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic whites (69.8%) and blacks (66.5%) than among Hispanics (58.4%)
 - Is significantly higher in grades 11 (70.4%) and 12 (76.9%) than in grades 9 (60.1%) and 10 (62.2%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (76.9%) than in grade 11 (70.4%)



Other Health-Related Topics

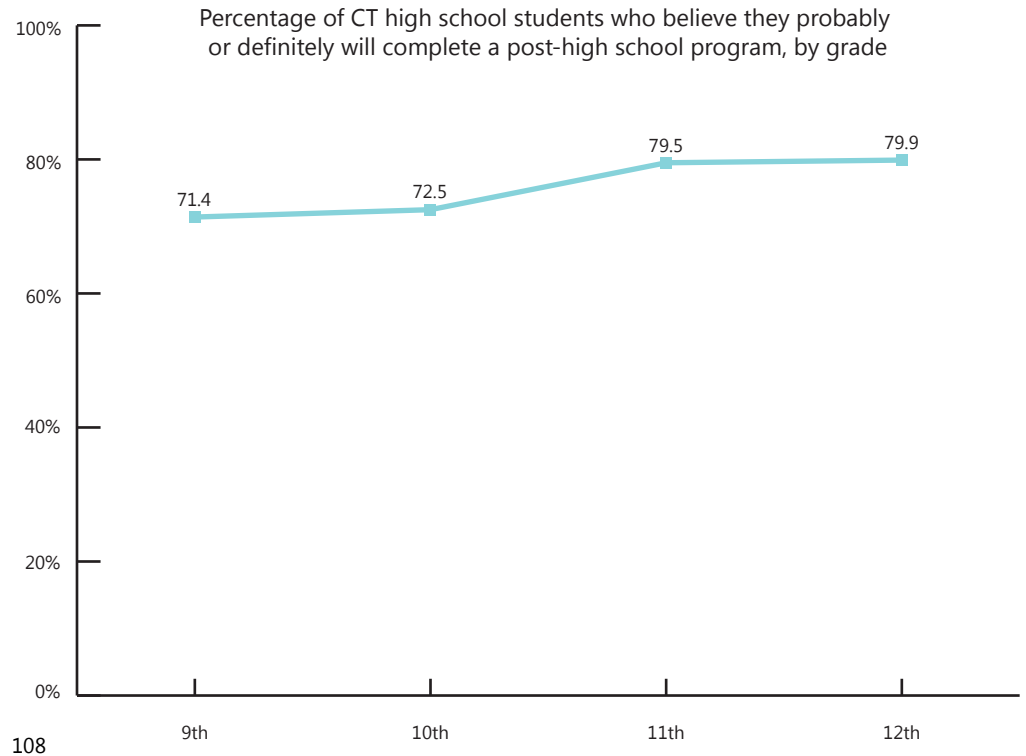
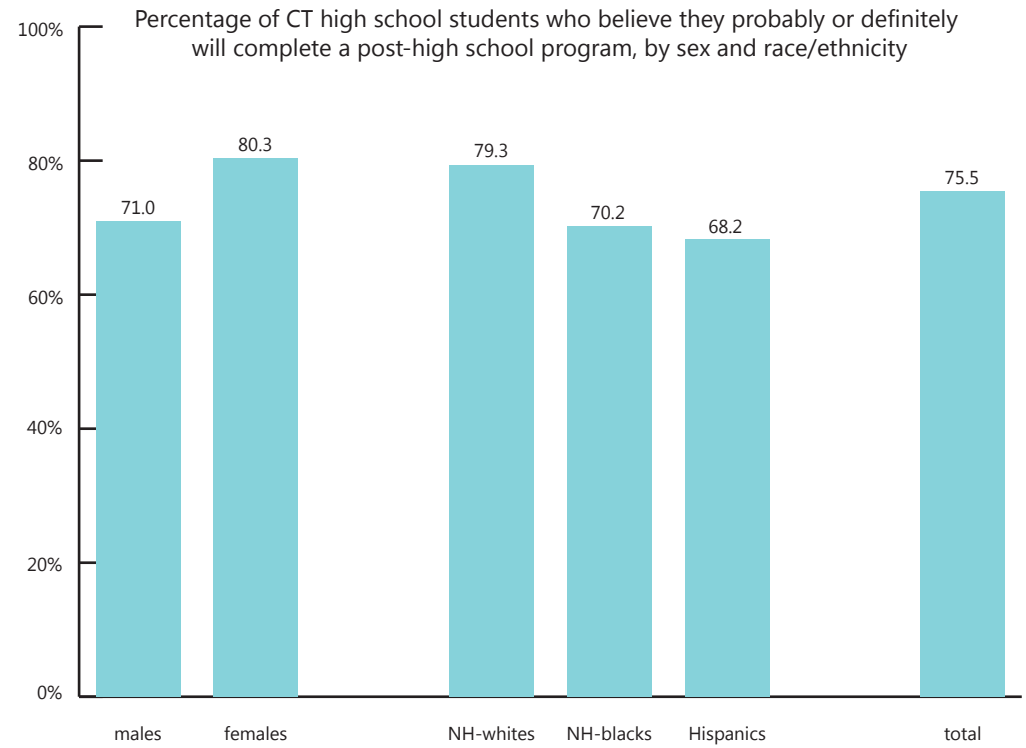
Receiving Special Education Services

- In Connecticut, 9.9% of high school students are receiving special education services as part of an individual education plan or IEP
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of receiving special education services:
 - Is significantly higher among males (12.0%) than among females (7.7%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



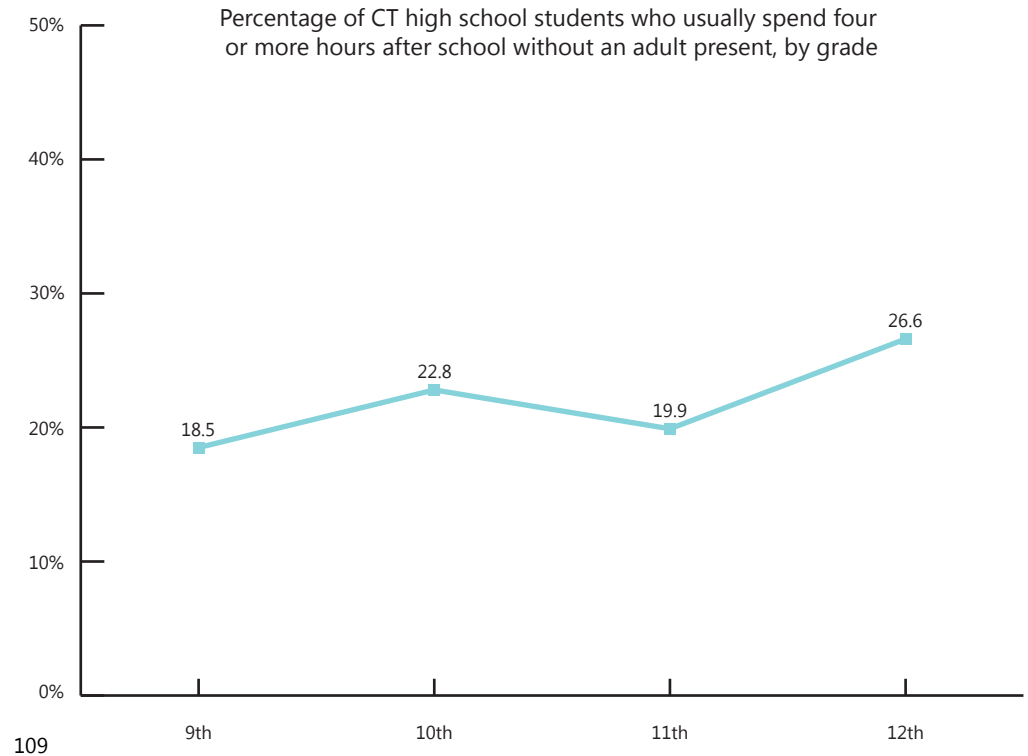
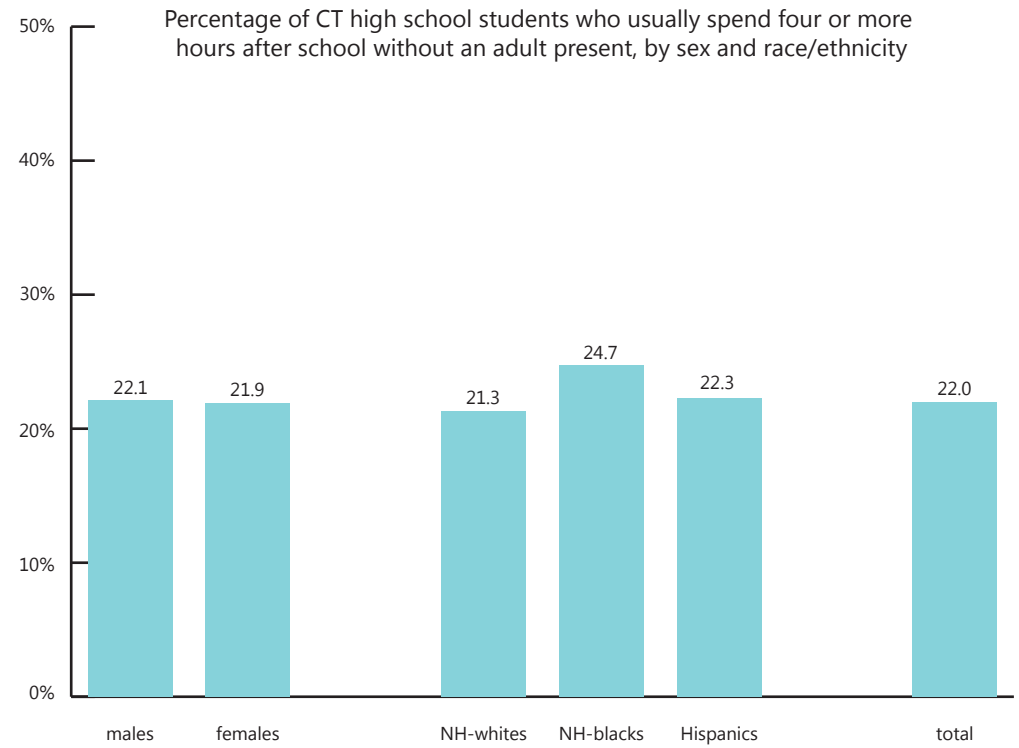
Plan on Completing a Post-High School Program

- In Connecticut, 75.5% of high school students believe they probably or definitely will complete a post-high school program, such as a vocational training program, military service, community college, or a 4-year college
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of believing they will complete a post-high school program:
 - Is significantly higher among females (80.3%) than among males (71.0%)
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic white (79.3%) than among non-Hispanic black (70.2%) and Hispanic (68.2%) students
 - Is significantly higher in grades 11 (79.5%) and 12 (79.9%) than in grades 9 (71.4%) and 10 (72.5%)



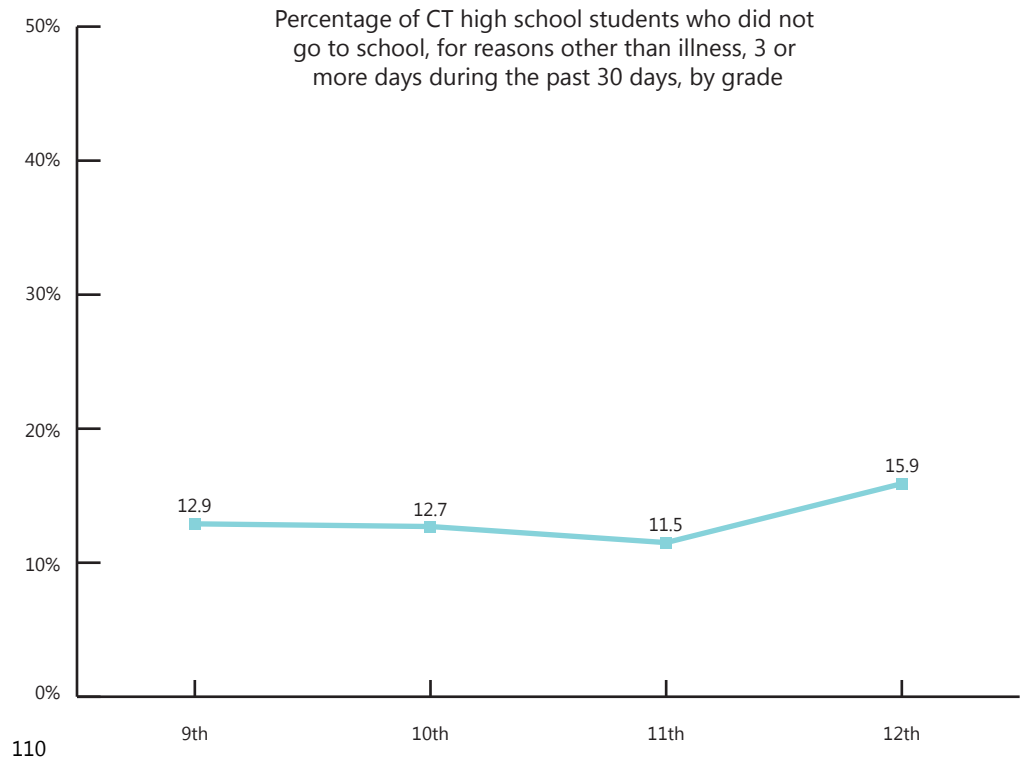
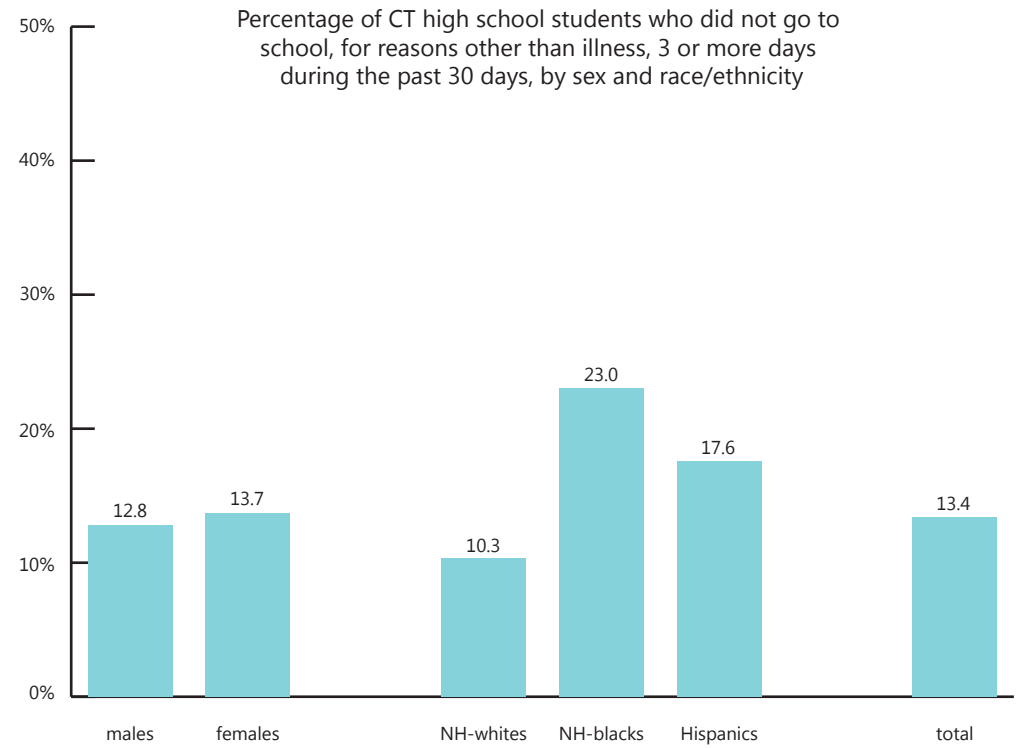
Usually Spend ≥ 4 Hours After School Without an Adult Present

- In Connecticut, 22.0% of high school students usually spend four or more hours after school without an adult present
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of usually spending four or more hours after school without an adult present:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (26.6%) than in grade 9 (18.5%)



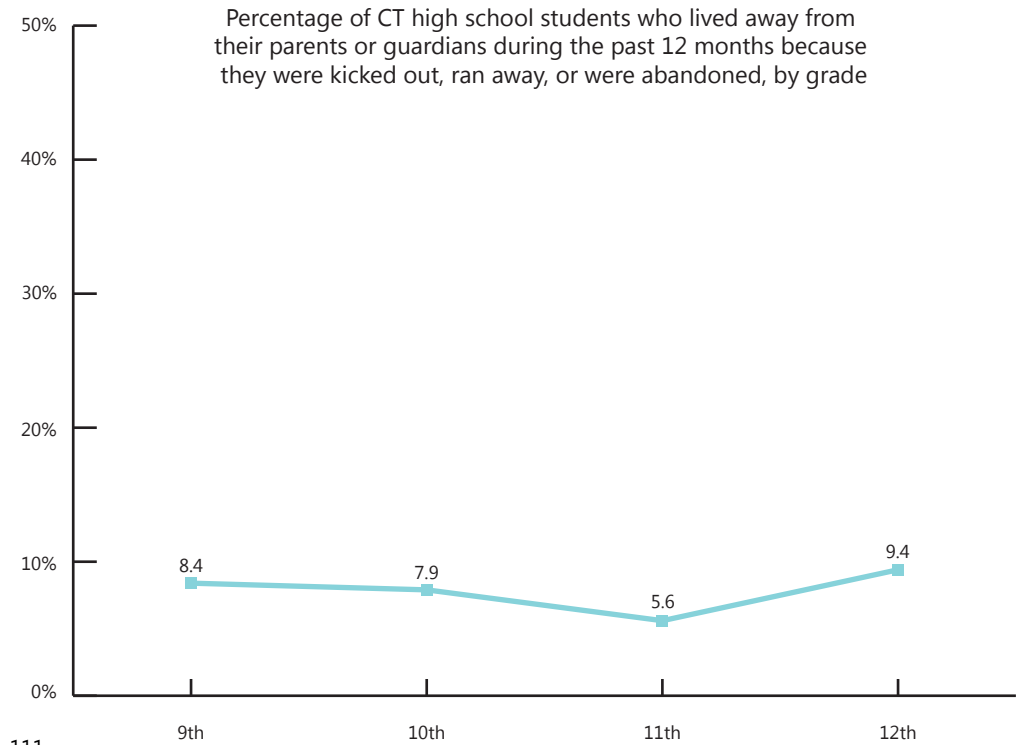
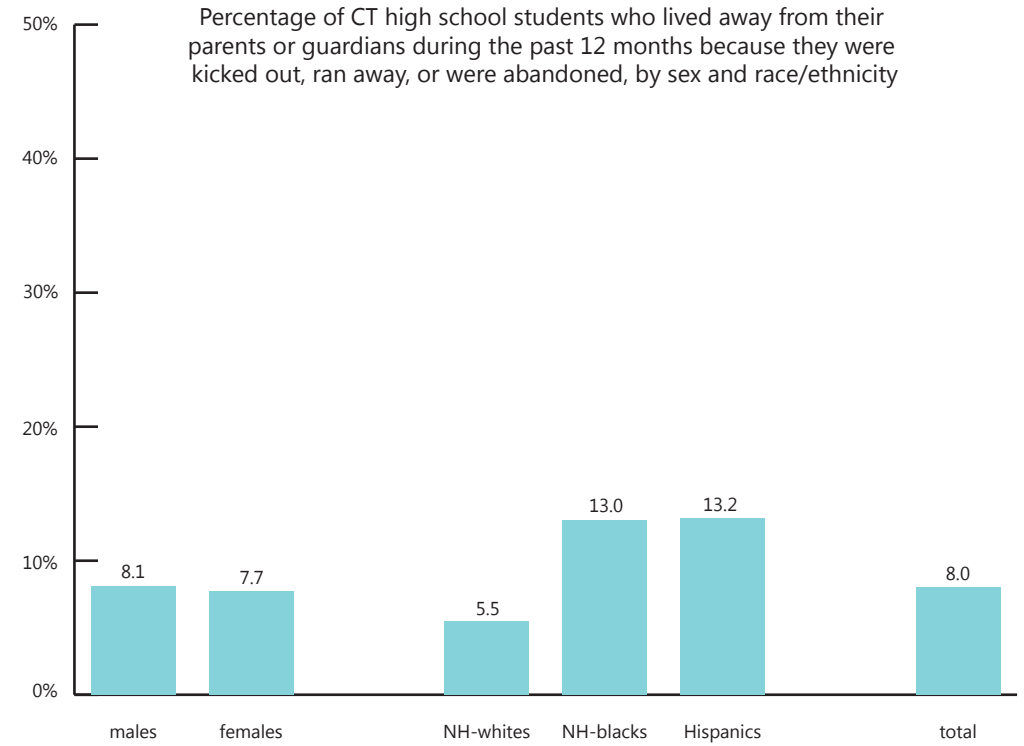
Missed ≥ 3 Days of School During the Past 30 Days

- In Connecticut, 13.4% of high school students did not go to school 3 or more days (not including days missed because they were sick) during the past 30 days
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of not going to school 3 or more days during the past 30 days, for reasons other than illness:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (23.0%) and Hispanics (17.6%) than among non-Hispanic whites (10.3%)



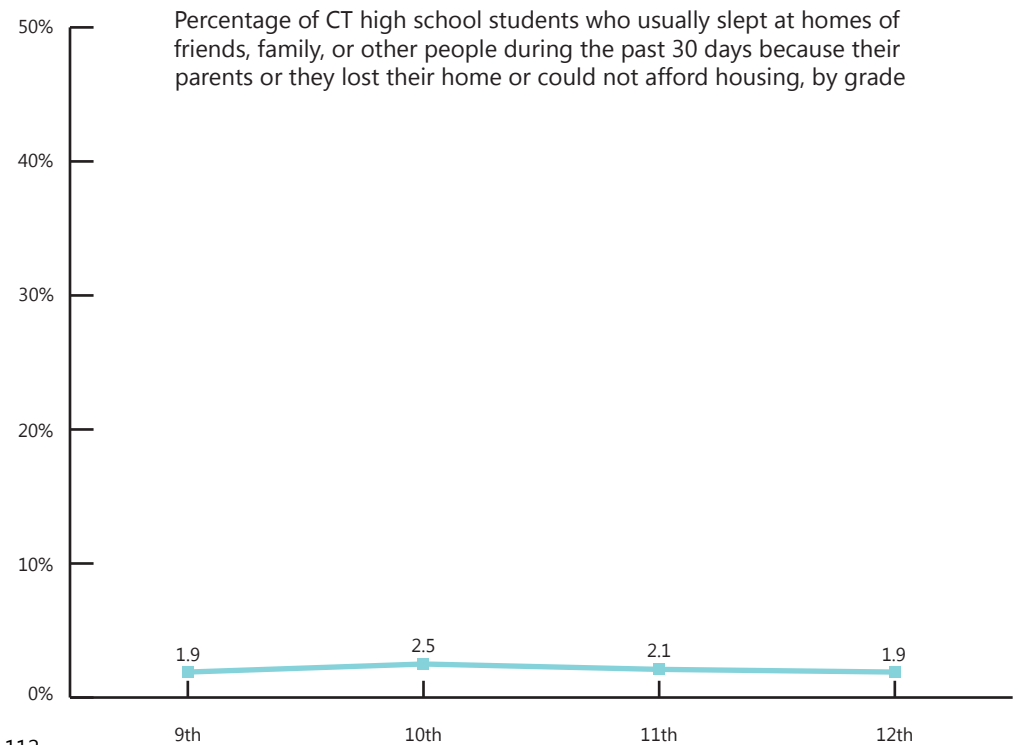
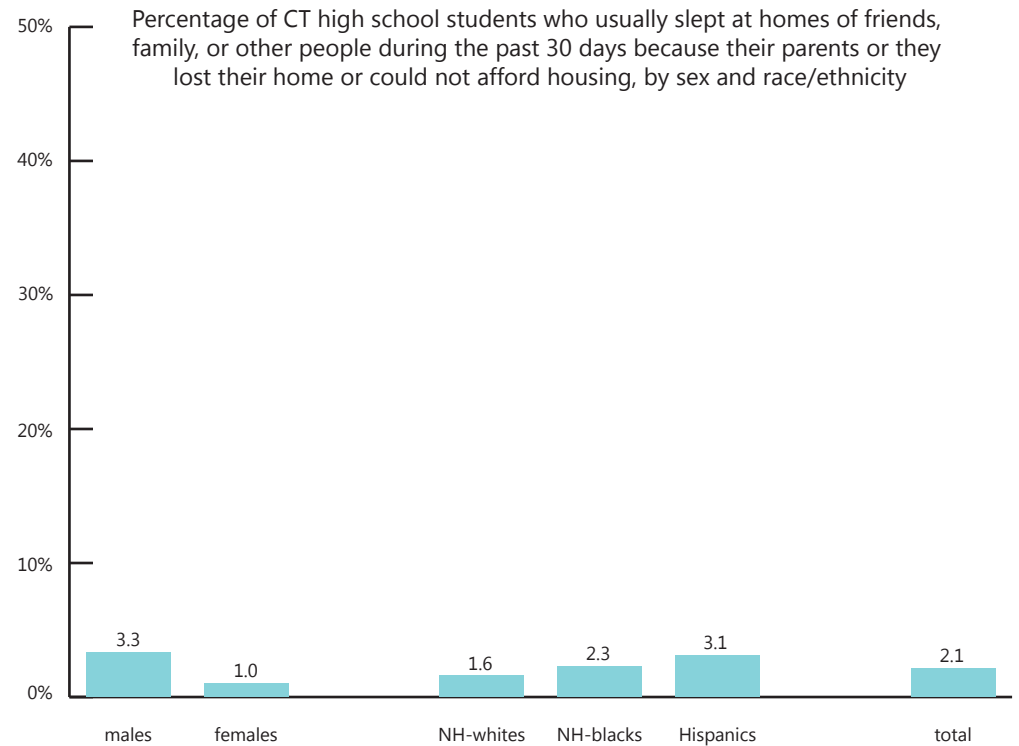
Lived Away from Parents or Guardians

- In Connecticut, 8.0% of high school students lived away from their parents or guardians during the past 12 months because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of living away from their parents or guardians:
 - Does not vary significantly by sex or grade
 - Is significantly higher among non-Hispanic blacks (13.0%) and Hispanics (13.2%) than among non-Hispanic whites (5.5%)



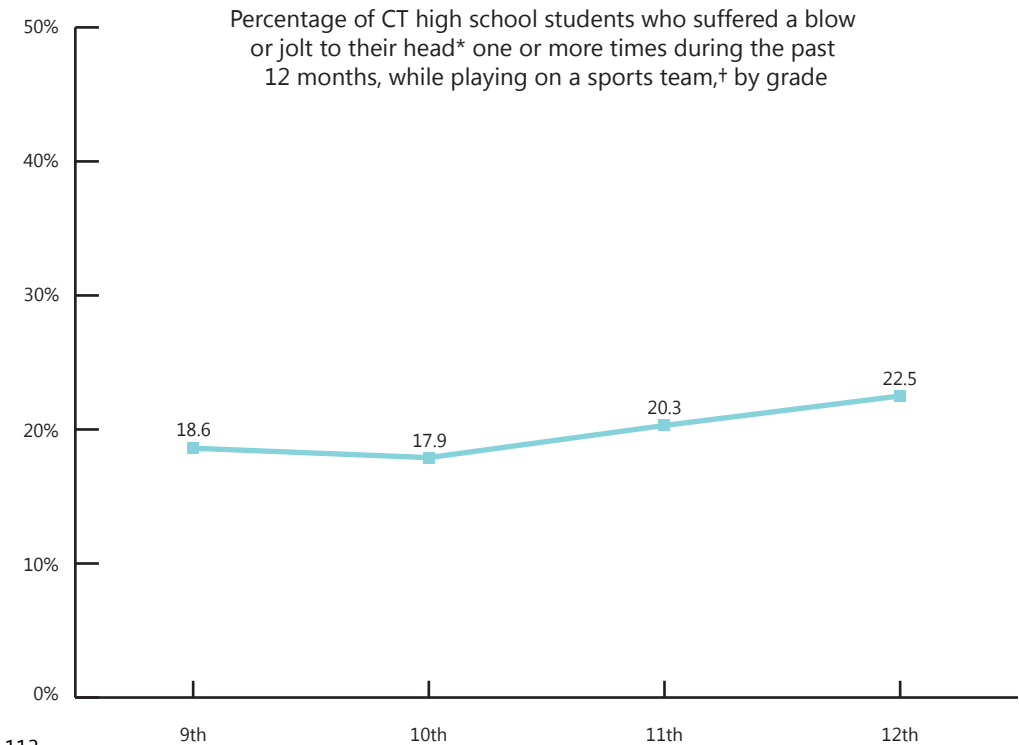
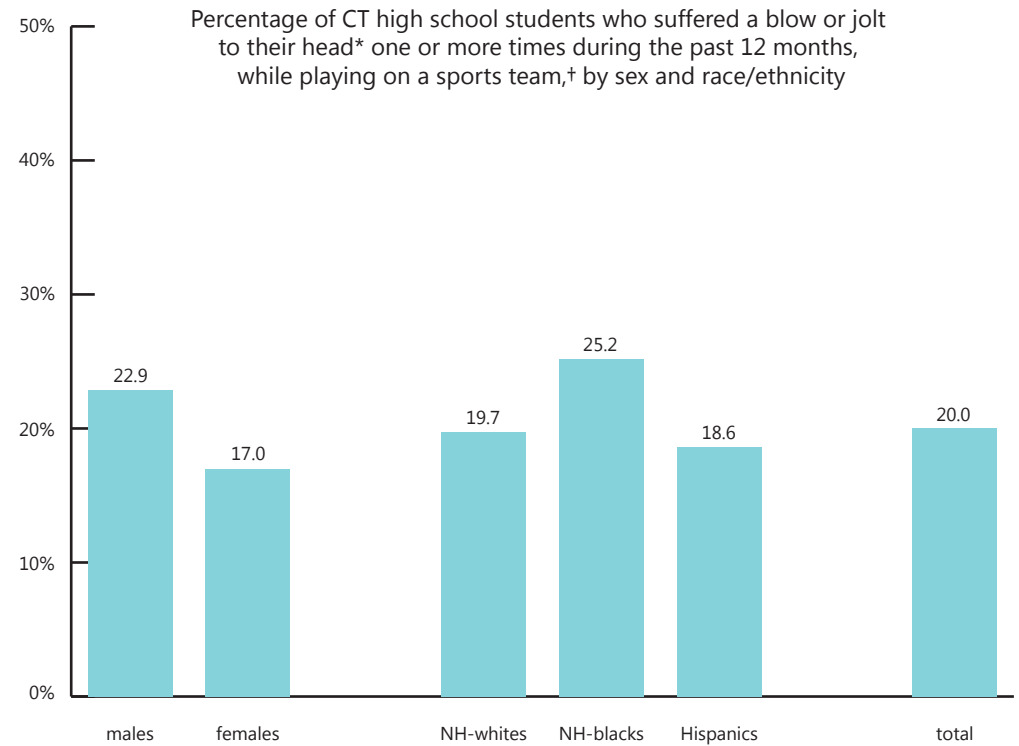
Usually Slept at Other People's Homes

- In Connecticut, 2.1% of high school students usually slept at homes of friends, family, or other people during the past 30 days because their parents or they lost their home or could not afford housing
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of usually sleeping at other people's homes:
 - Is significantly higher among males (3.3%) than among females (1.0%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



Suffered a Blow or Jolt to Their Head While Playing on a Sports Team

- In Connecticut, 20.0% of high school students suffered a blow or jolt to their head* one or more times during the past 12 months, while playing on a sports team, either during a game or at practice†
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of suffering a blow or jolt to their head:
 - Is significantly higher among males (22.9%) than among females (17.0%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade

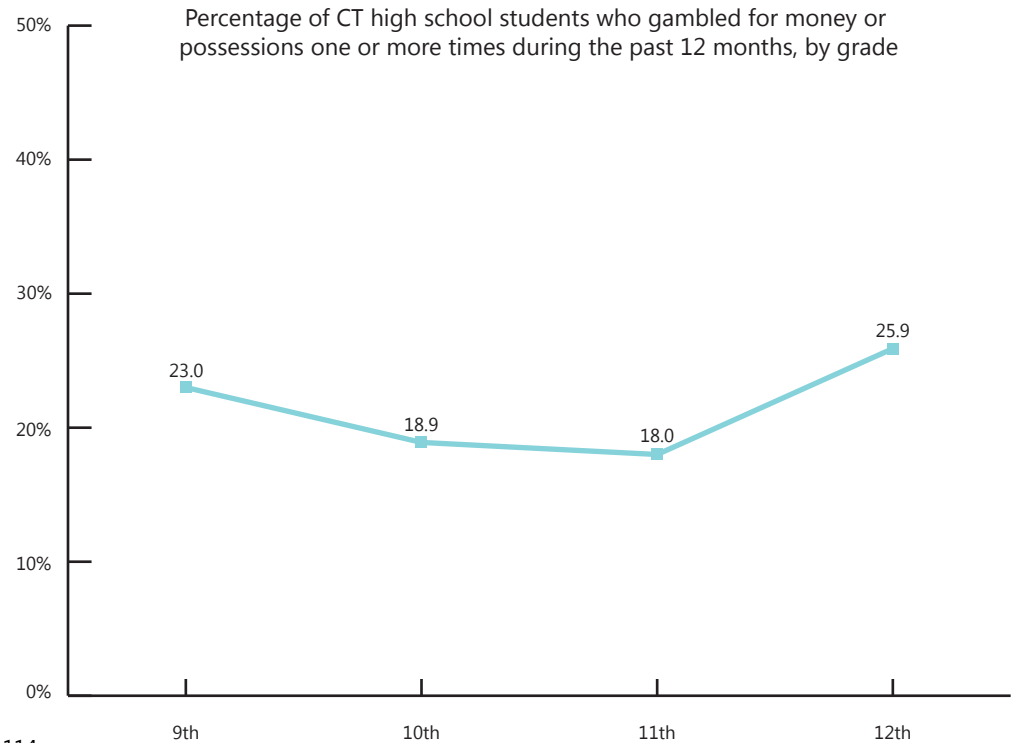
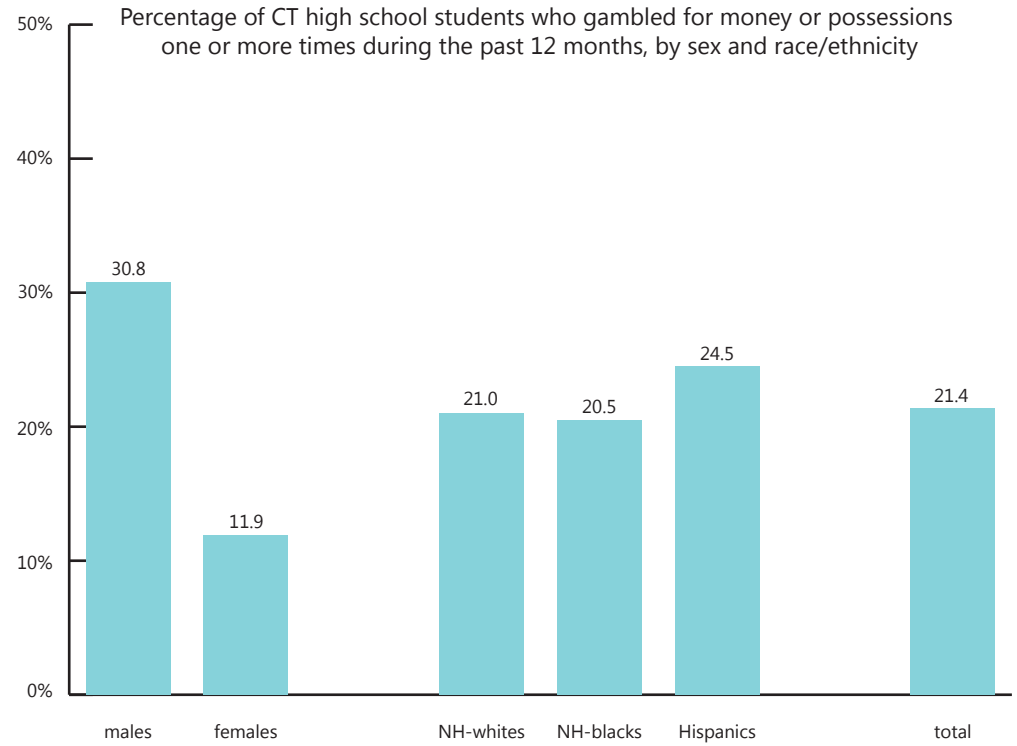


*which caused them to get “knocked out”, have memory problems, double or blurry vision, headaches or “pressure” in the head, or nausea or vomiting

†among students who played on a sports team during the past 12 months

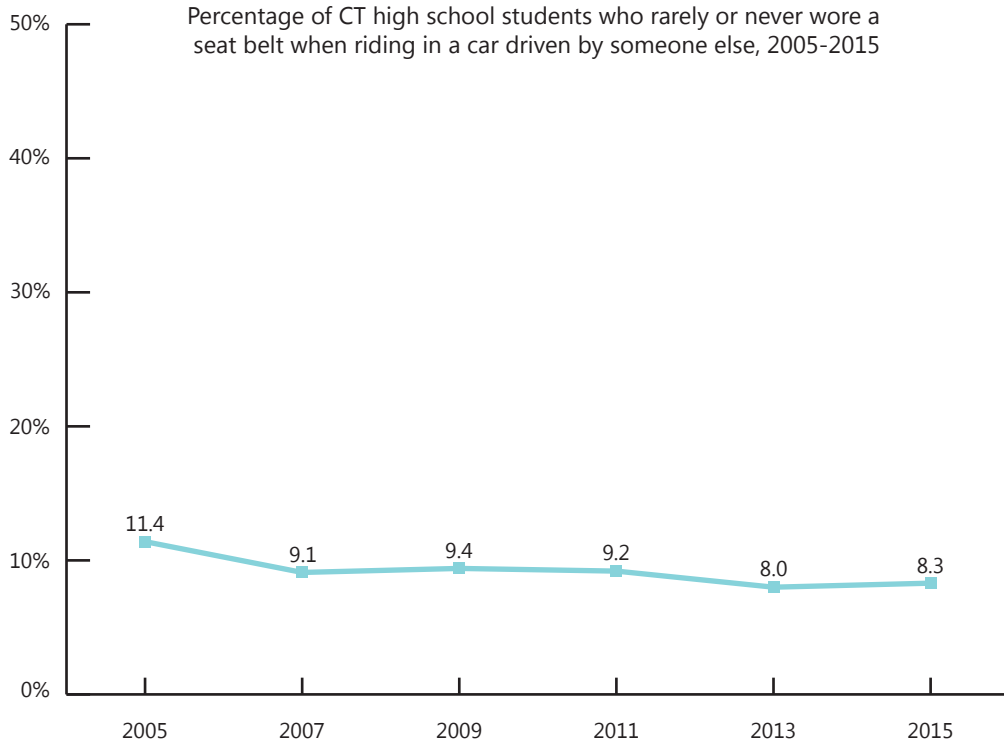
Gambled for Money or Possessions

- In Connecticut, 21.4% of high school students gambled for money or possessions, including buying lottery tickets, betting money on a sports team, or playing card games for money, one or more times during the past 12 months
- Overall in CT, the prevalence of gambling for money or possessions:
 - Is significantly higher among males (30.8%) than among females (11.9%)
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grade 12 (25.9%) than in grades 10 (18.9%) and 11 (18.0%)



10-Year Trend Analysis

10-Year Trends: Injury and Violence



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (11.4%-8.3%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

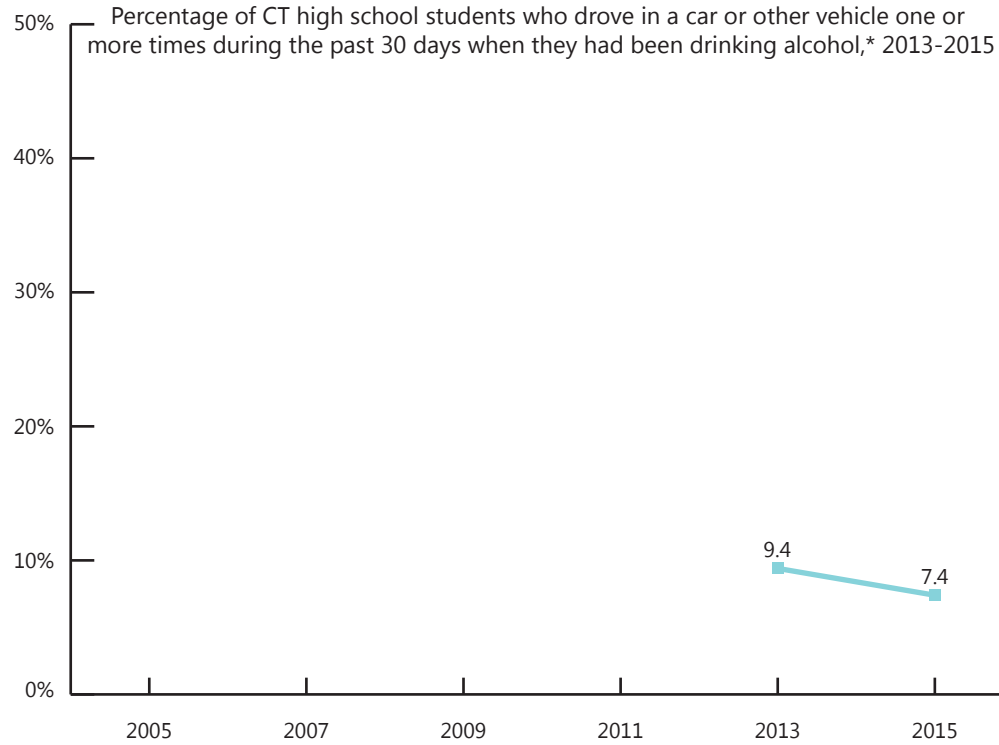


For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (29.7%-18.7%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (22.2%-18.7%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

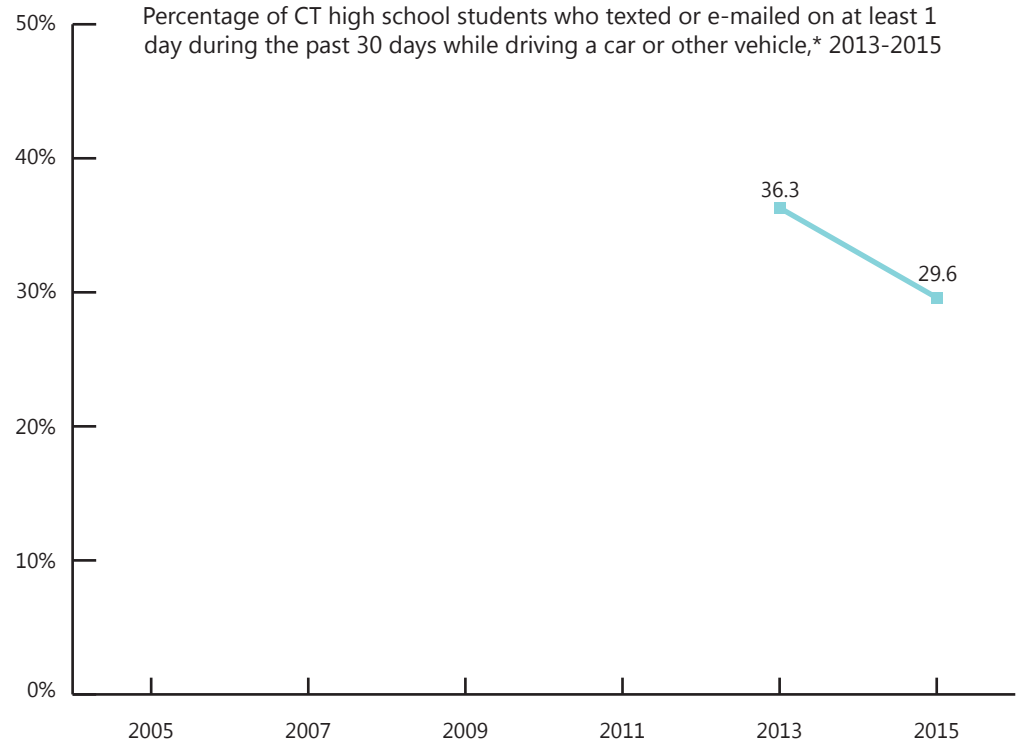
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Injury and Violence



For this behavior, the prevalence decreased significantly (9.4%-7.4%) between 2013 and 2015.[†]

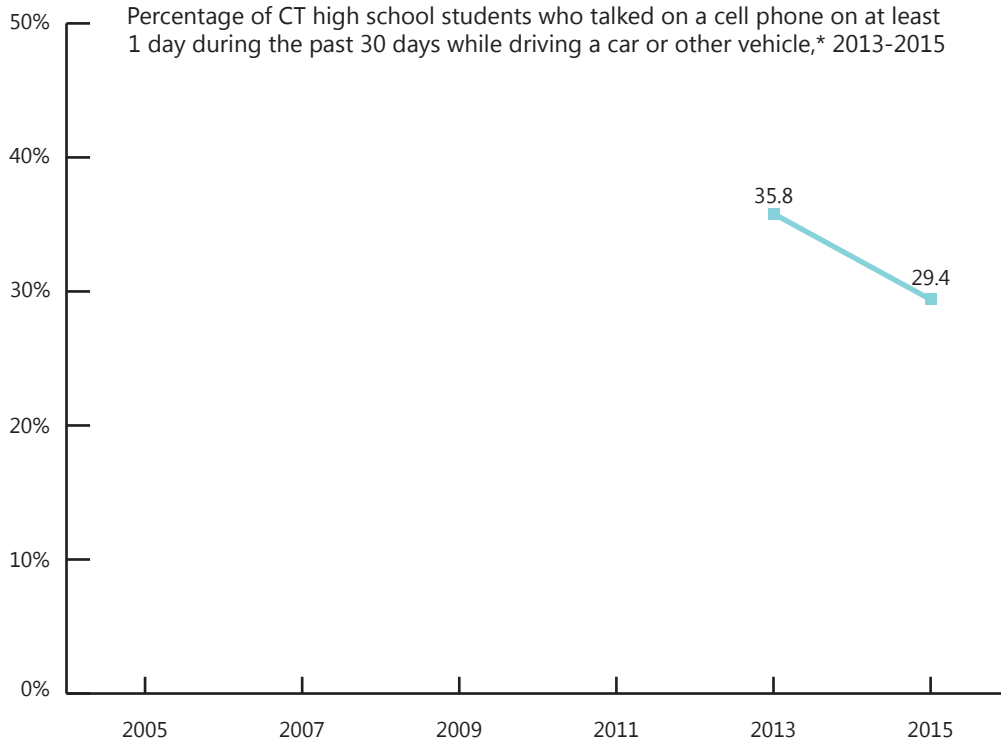


For this behavior, the prevalence decreased significantly (36.3%-29.6%) between 2013 and 2015.[†]

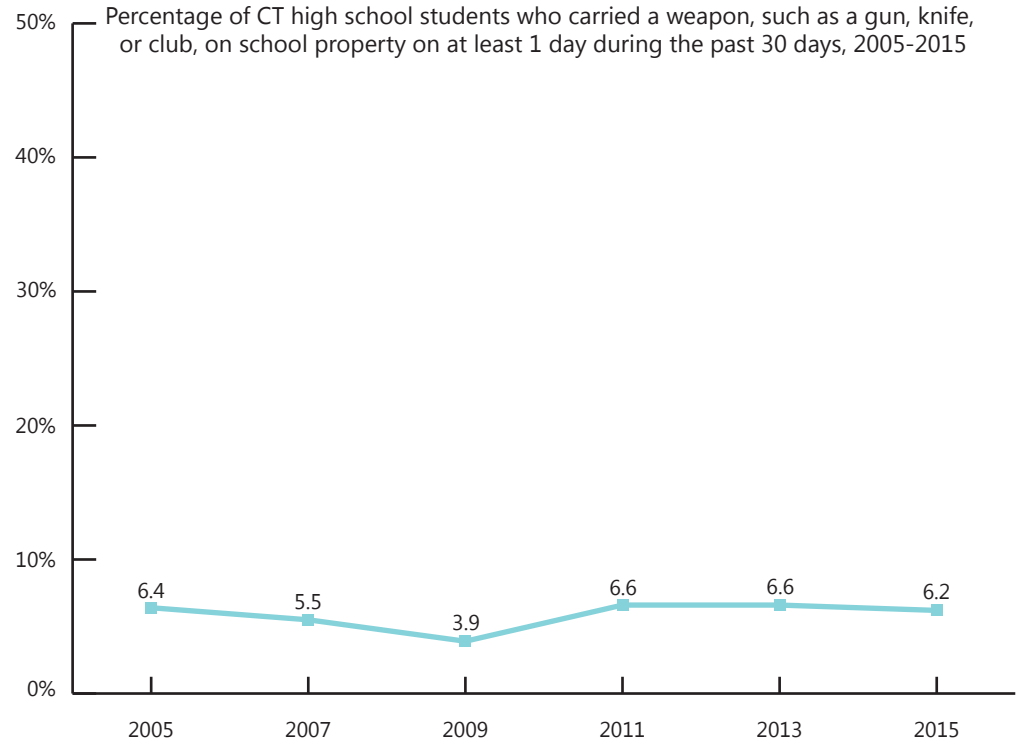
*among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Injury and Violence



For this behavior, the prevalence decreased significantly (35.8%-29.4%) between 2013 and 2015.[†]



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

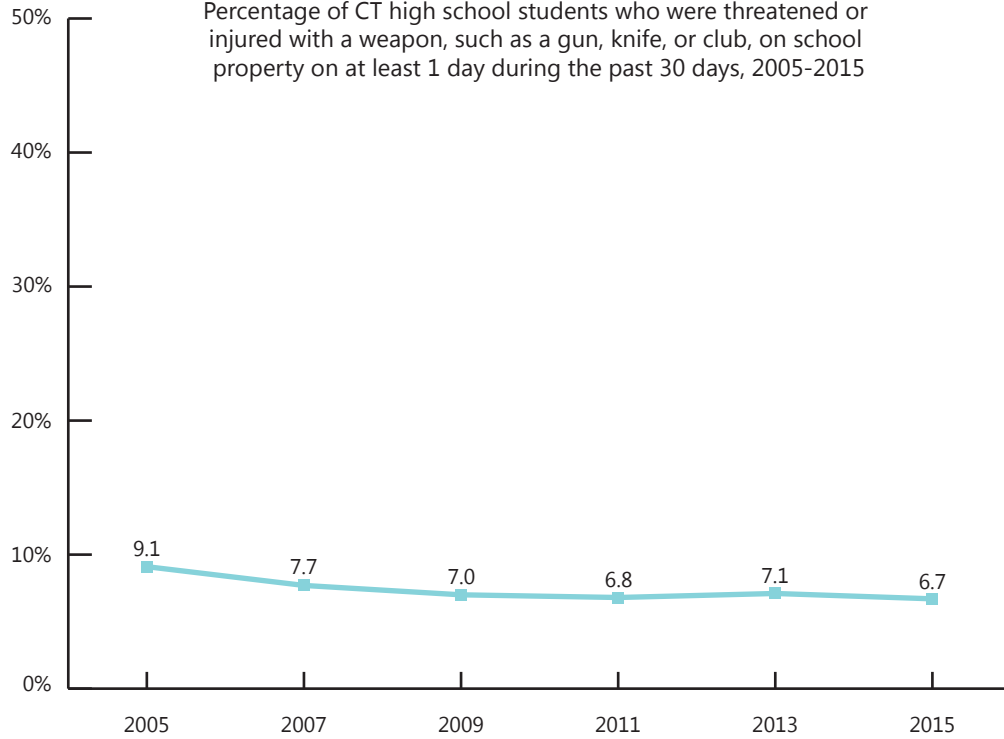
*among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

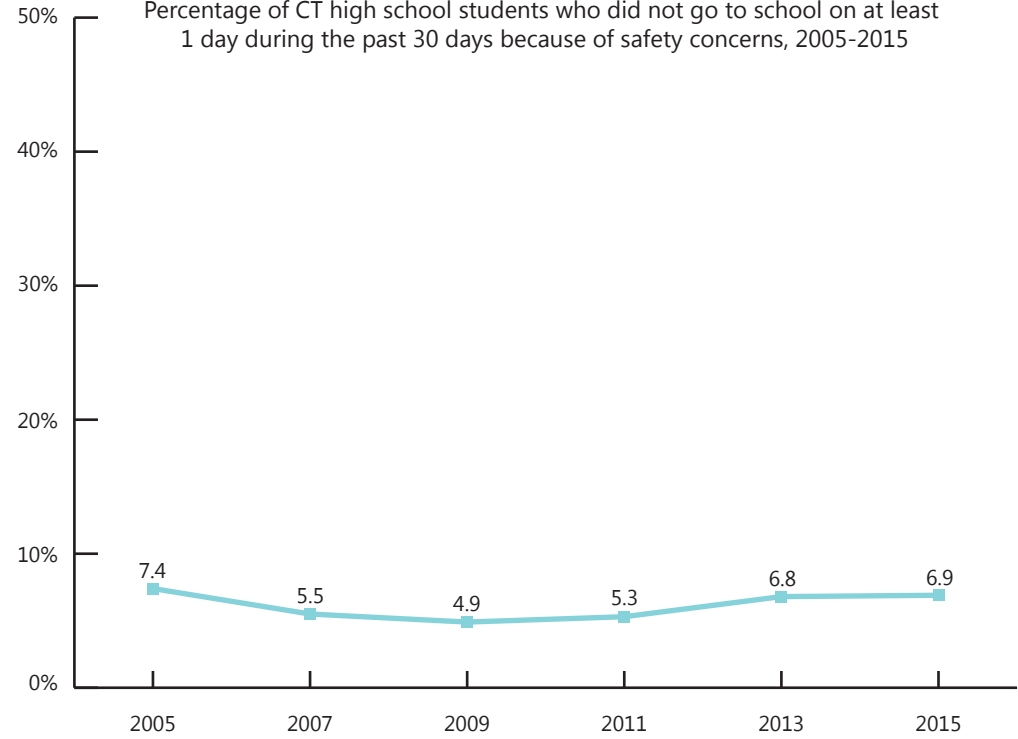
10-Year Trends: Injury and Violence

Percentage of CT high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, on school property on at least 1 day during the past 30 days, 2005-2015



For this behavior, the prevalence decreased significantly (9.1%-6.7%) between 2005 and 2015.[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who did not go to school on at least 1 day during the past 30 days because of safety concerns, 2005-2015



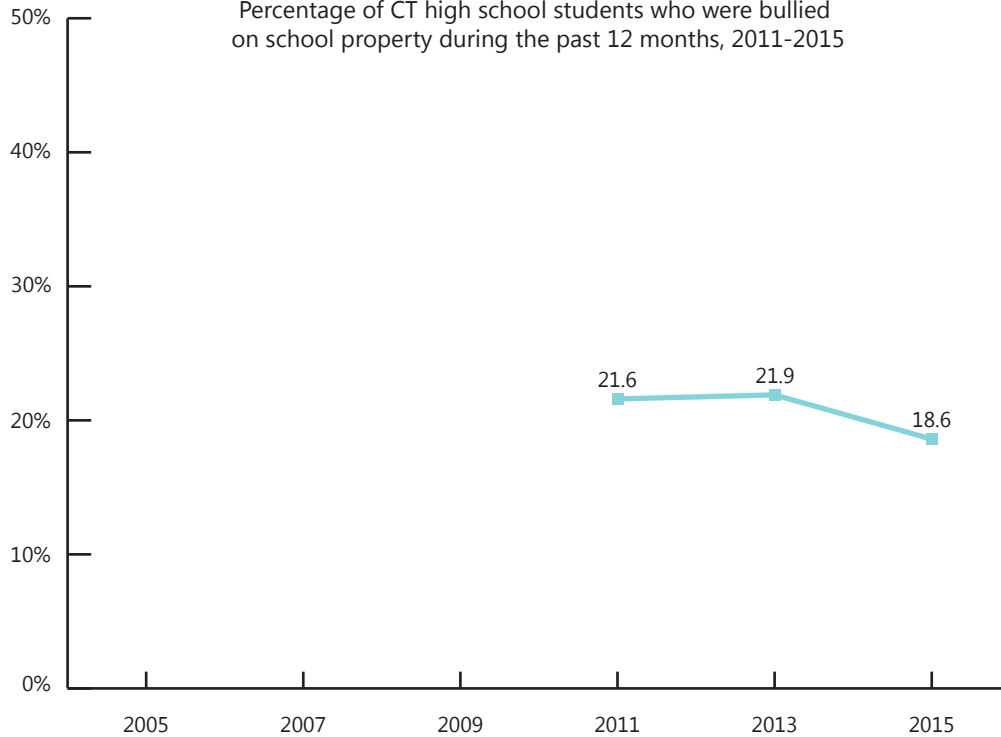
For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

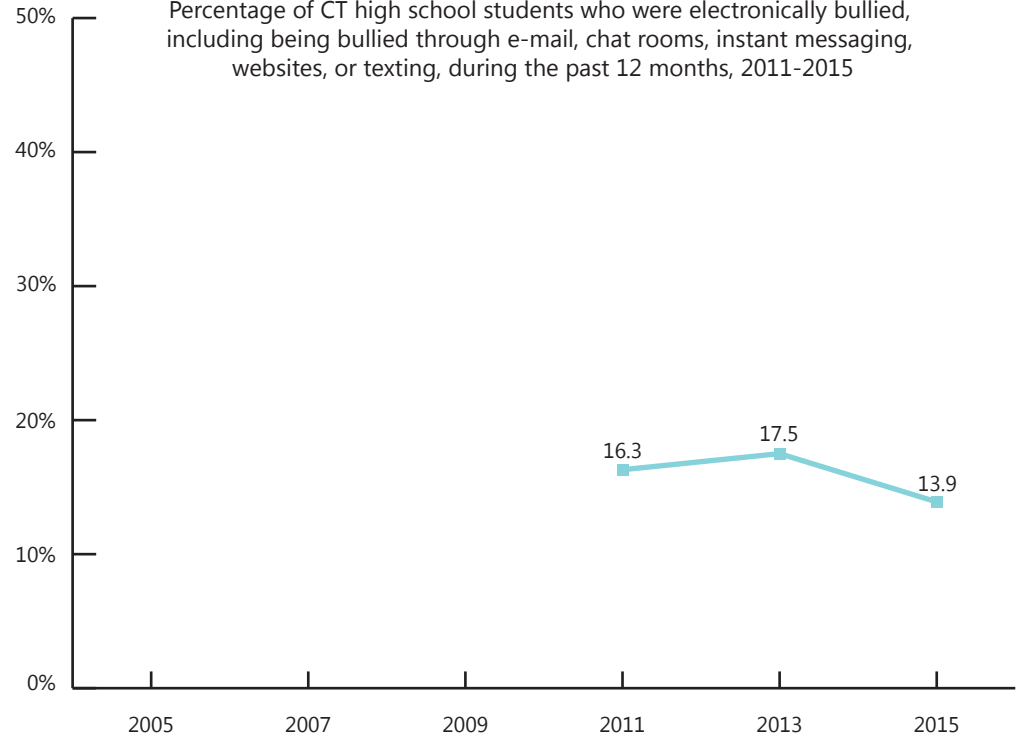
10-Year Trends: Injury and Violence

Percentage of CT high school students who were bullied on school property during the past 12 months, 2011-2015



For this behavior, between 2011 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (21.6%-18.6%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (21.9%-18.6%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who were electronically bullied, including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting, during the past 12 months, 2011-2015

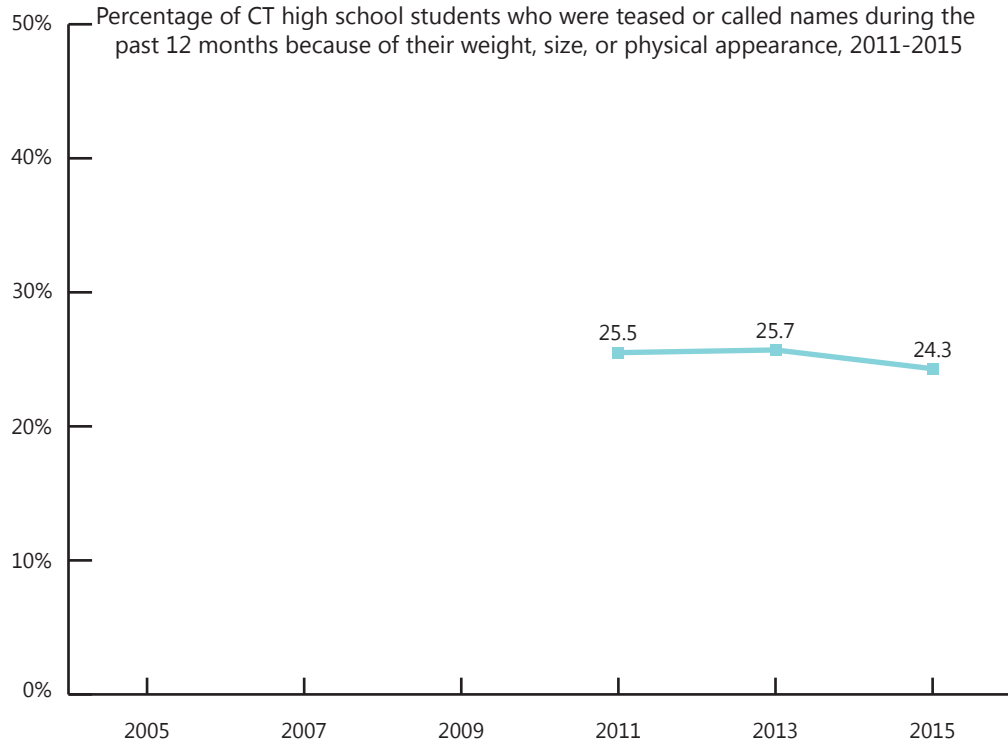


For this behavior, between 2011 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (16.3%-13.9%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (17.5%-13.9%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

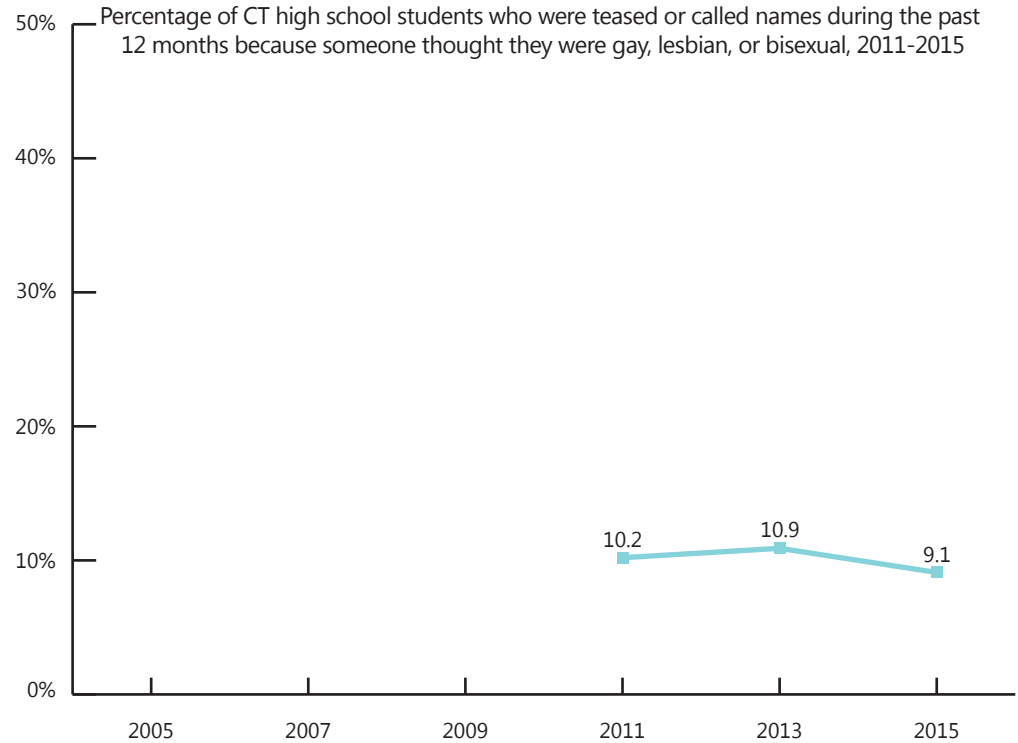
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Injury and Violence



For this behavior, between 2011 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]



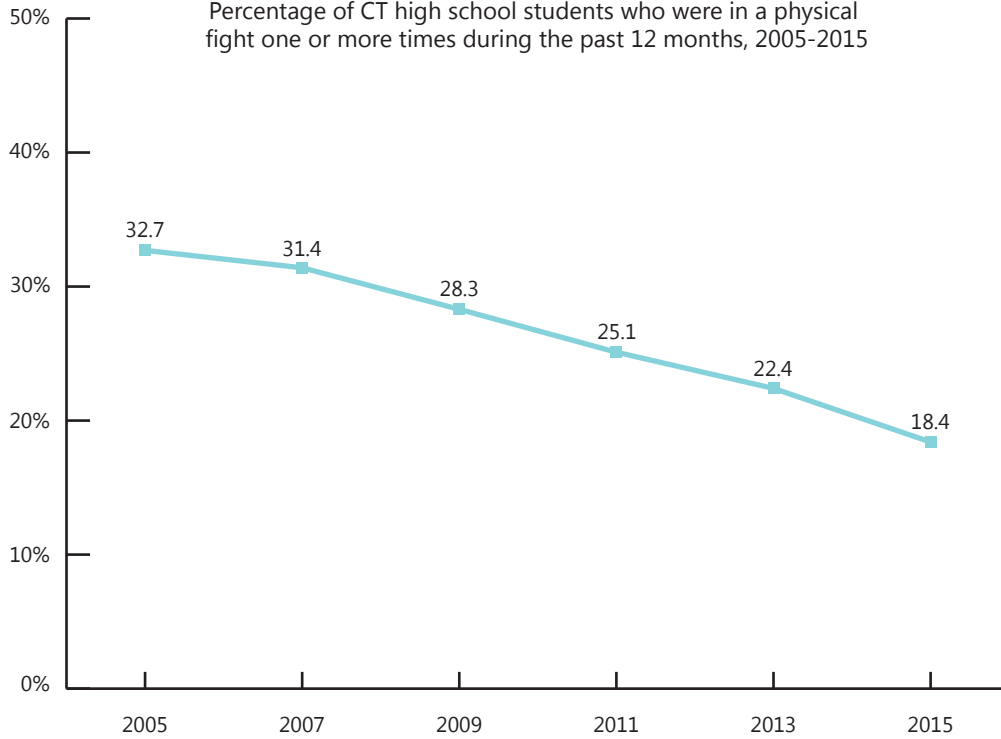
For this behavior, between 2011 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

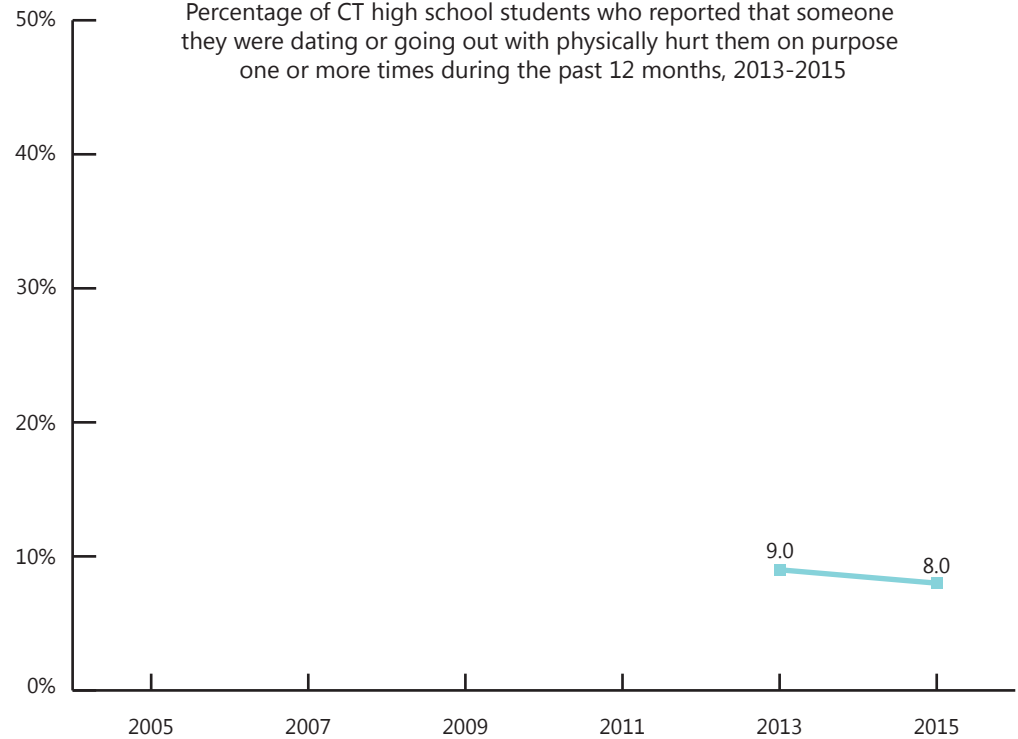
10-Year Trends: Injury and Violence

Percentage of CT high school students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, 2005-2015



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (32.7%-18.4%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (22.4%-18.4%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who reported that someone they were dating or going out with physically hurt them on purpose one or more times during the past 12 months, 2013-2015

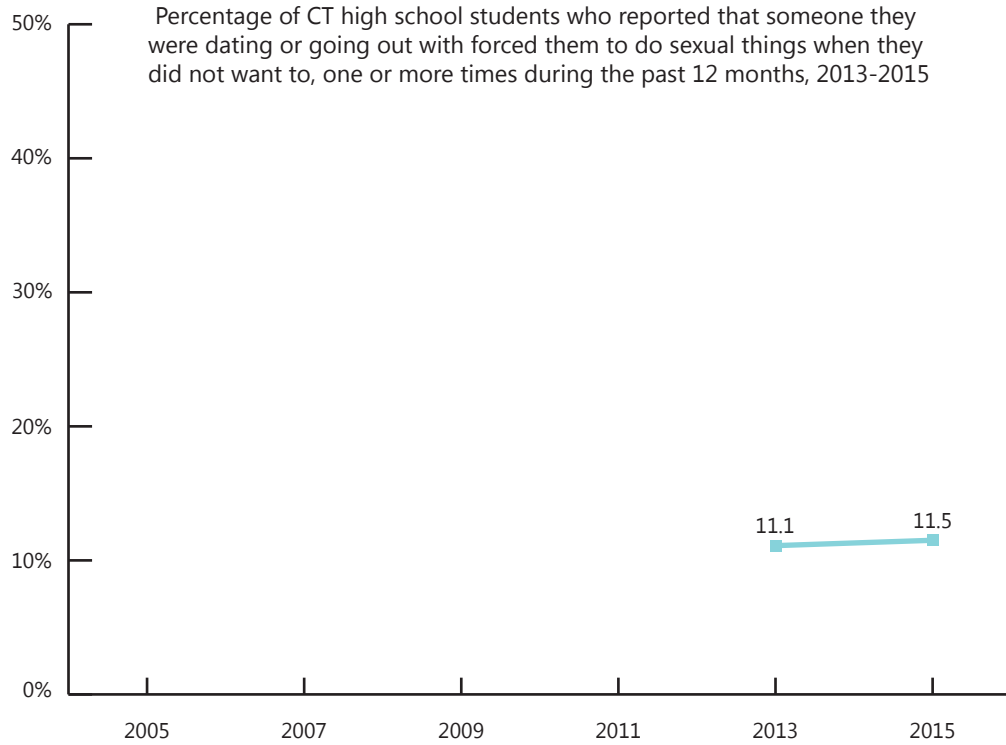


For this behavior, between 2013 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†]

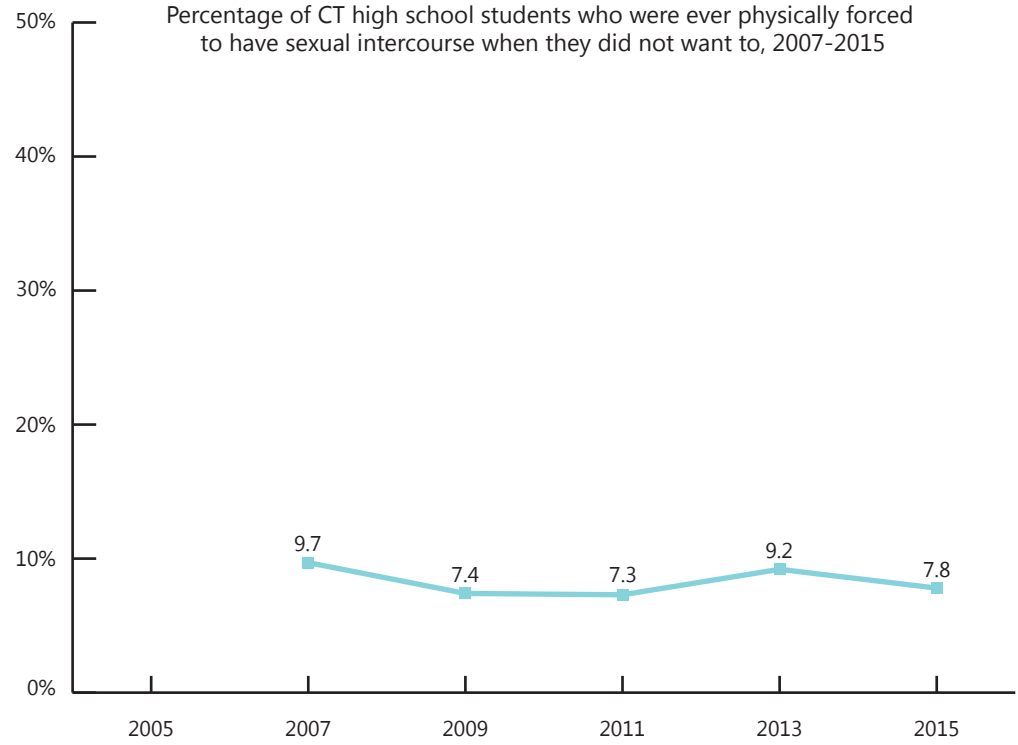
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Injury and Violence



For this behavior, between 2013 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†]

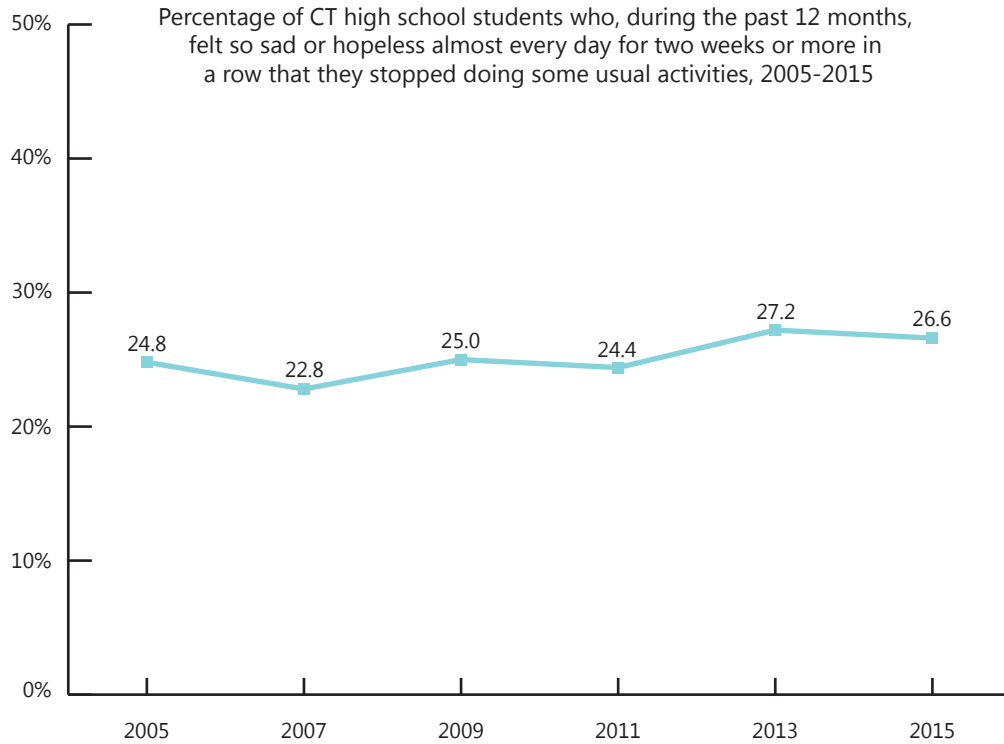


For this behavior, between 2007 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

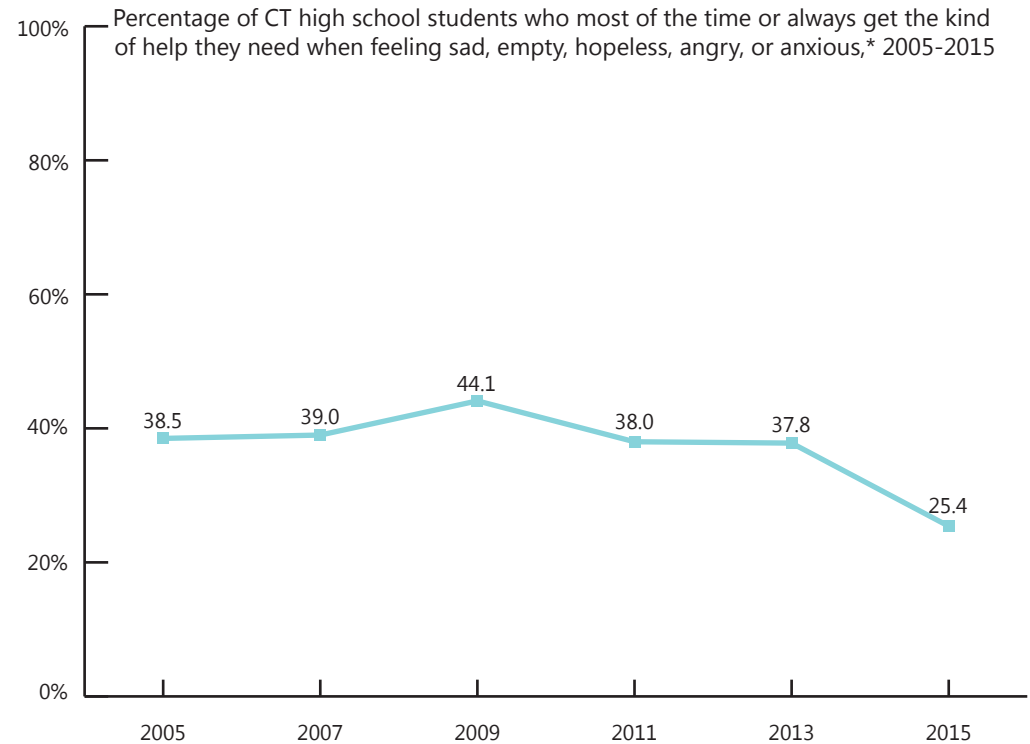
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Injury and Violence



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]



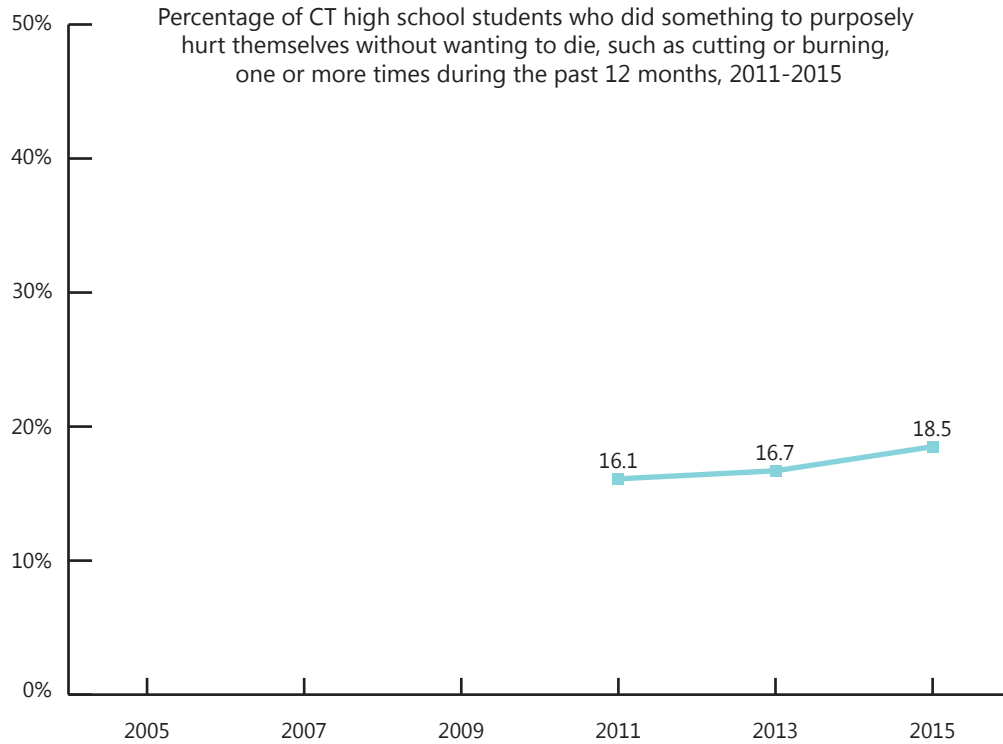
For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (38.5%-25.4%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (37.8%-25.4%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

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

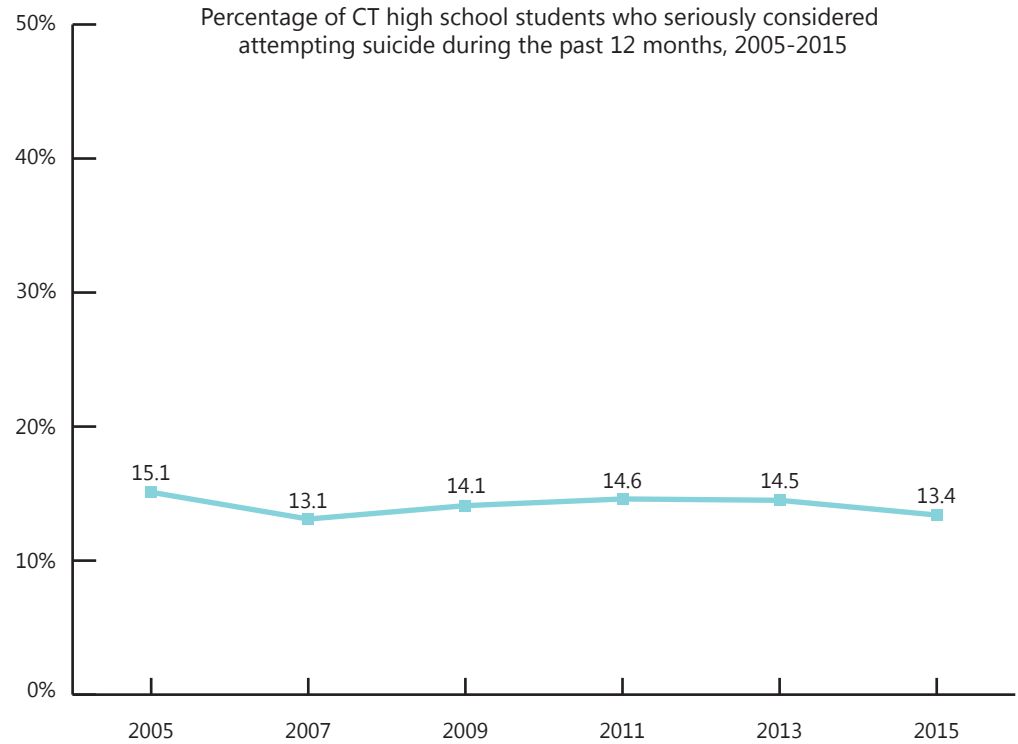
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Injury and Violence



For this behavior, between 2011 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

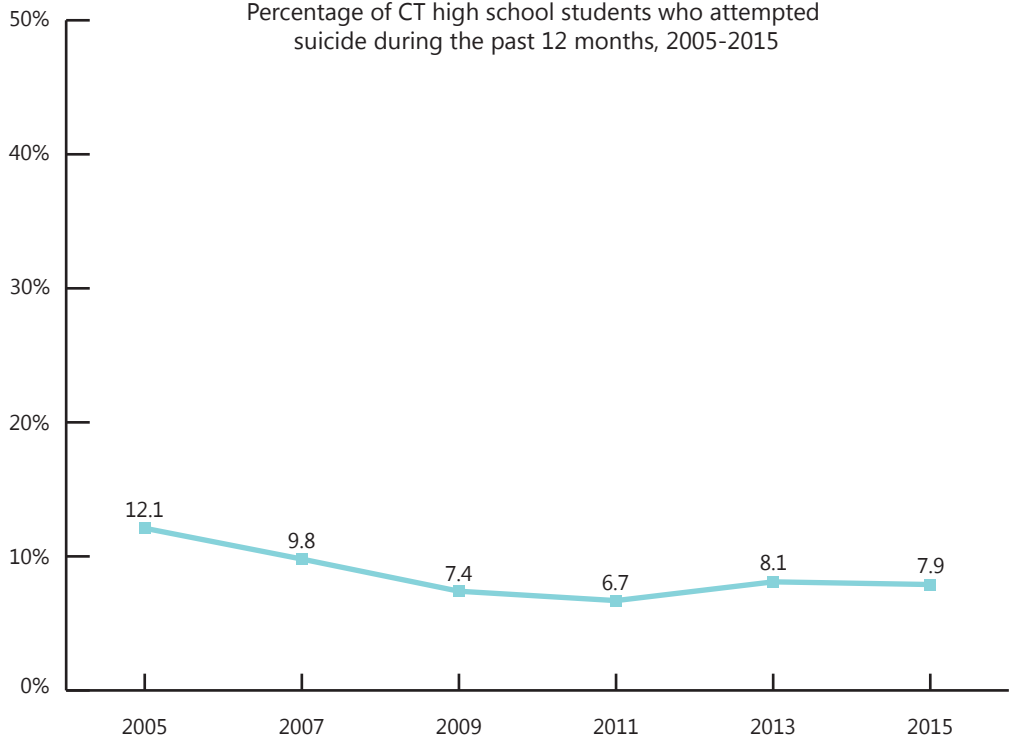


For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Injury and Violence

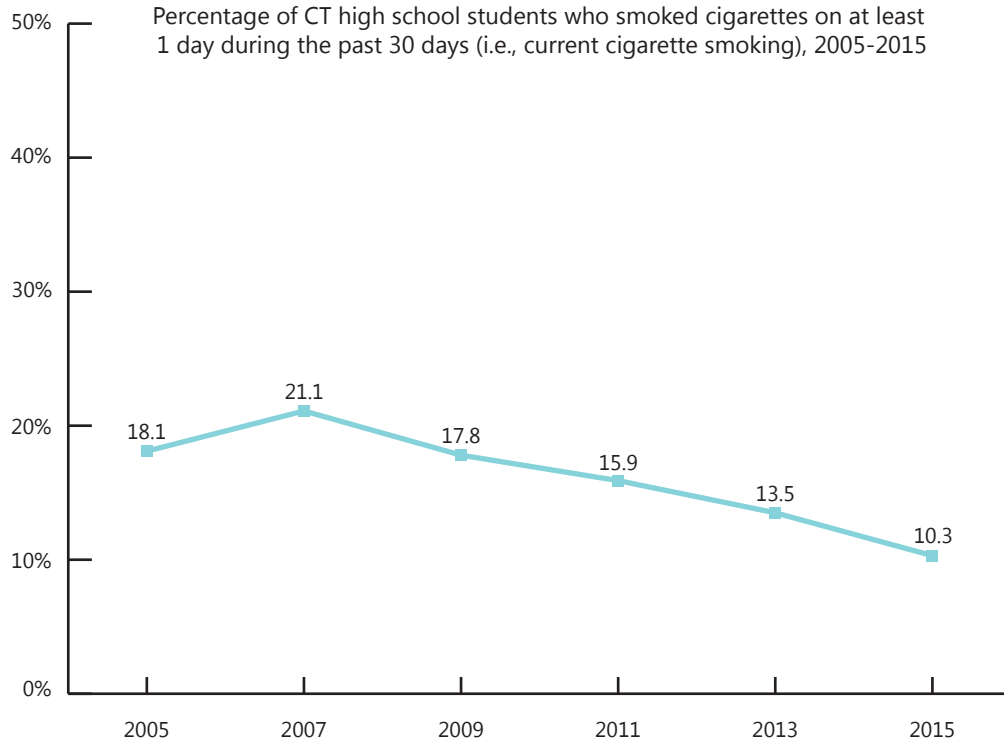


For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (12.1%-7.9%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

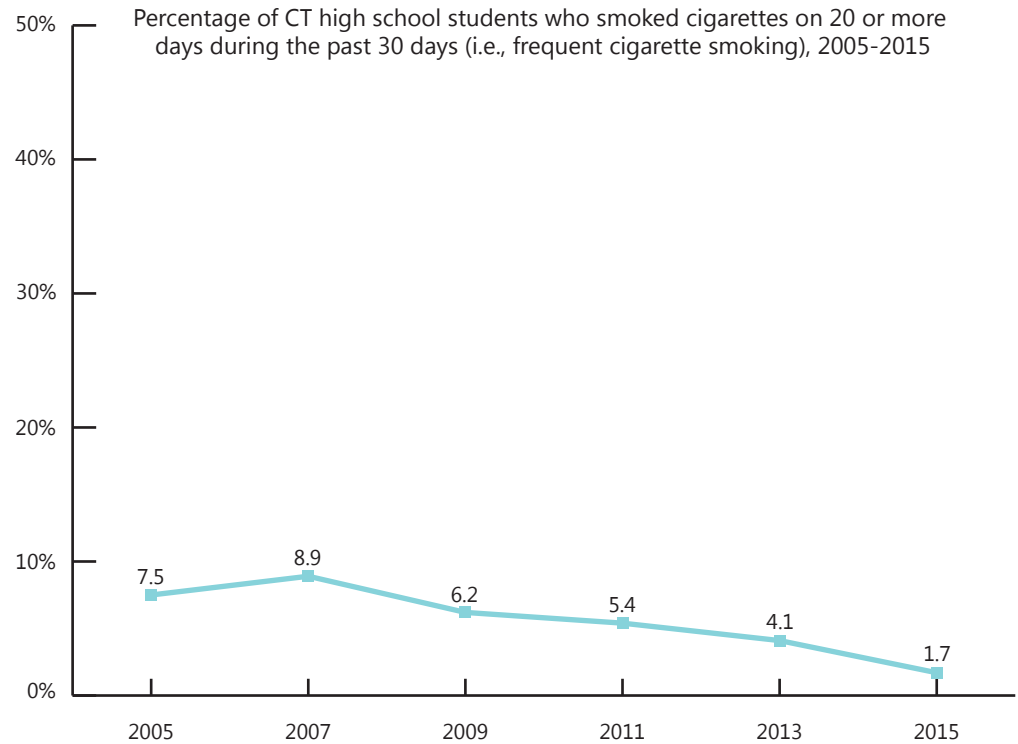
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p<0.05.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, p<0.05.

10-Year Trends: Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (18.1%-10.3%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (13.5%-10.3%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

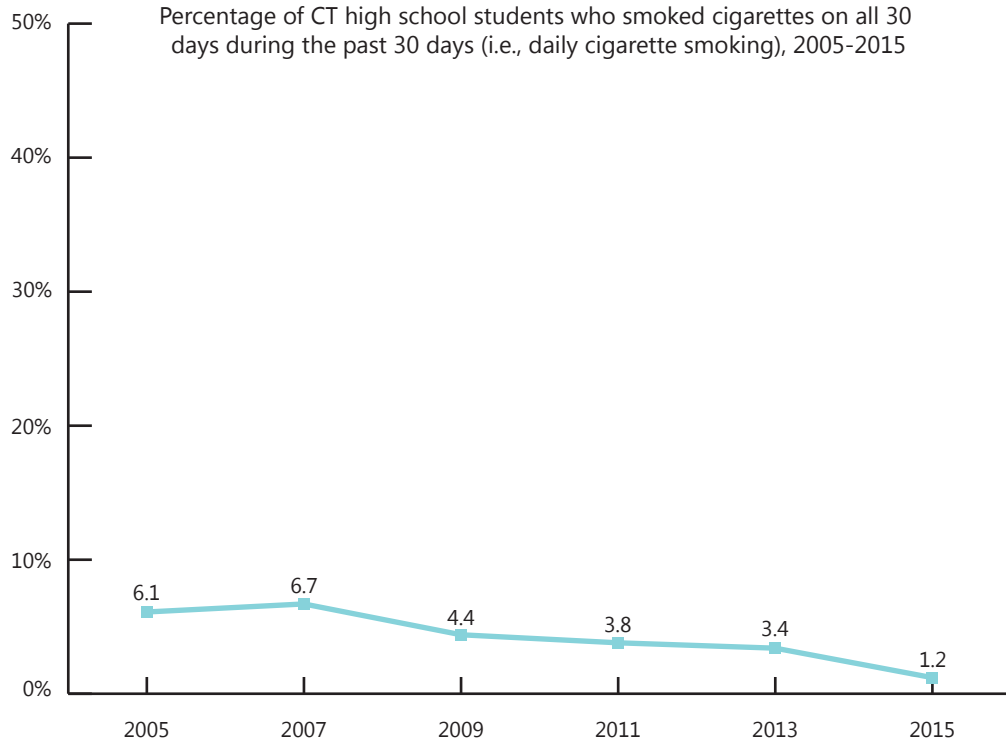


For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (7.5%-1.7%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (4.1%-1.7%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

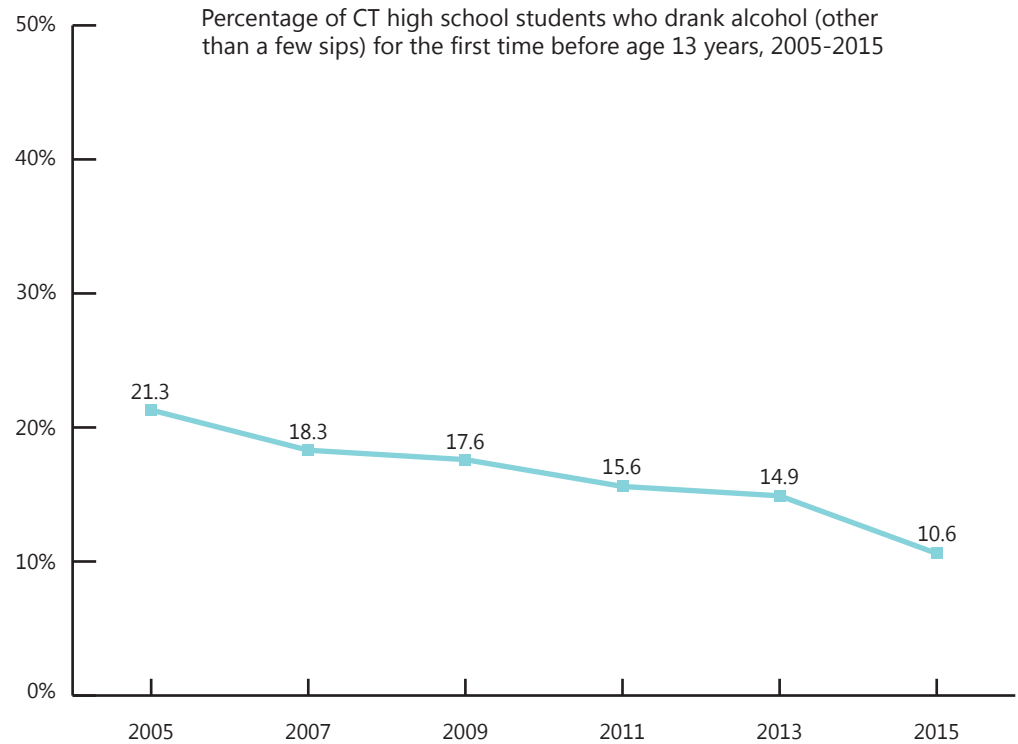
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (6.1%-1.2%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (3.4%-1.2%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

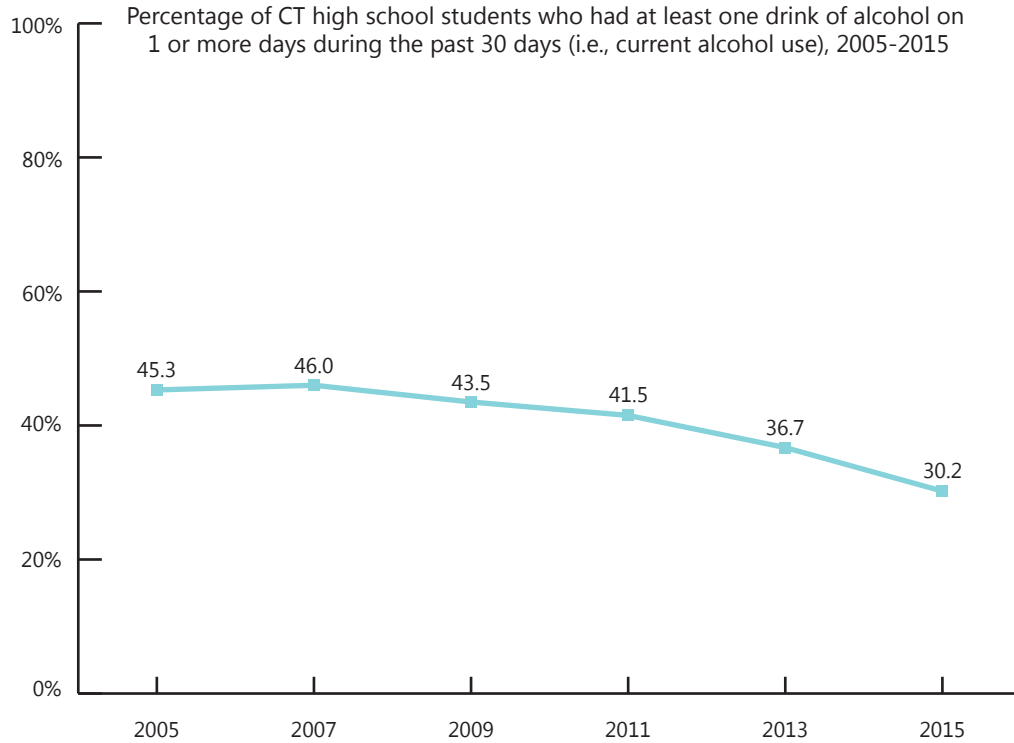


For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (21.3%-10.6%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (14.9%-10.6%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

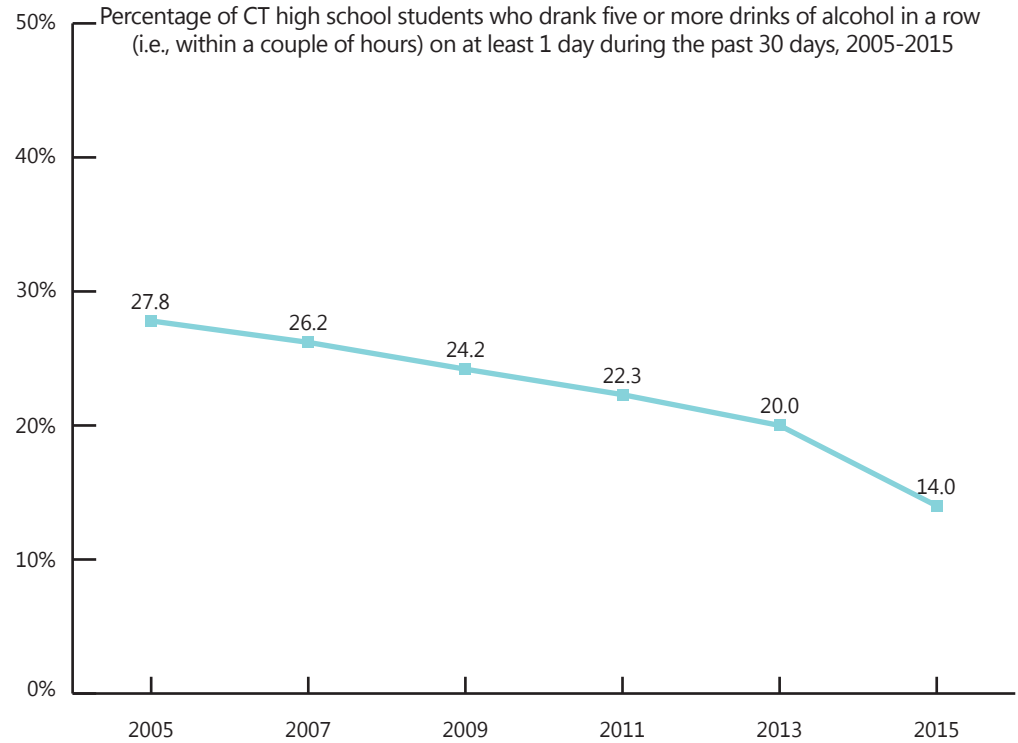
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (45.3%-30.2%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (36.7%-30.2%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]



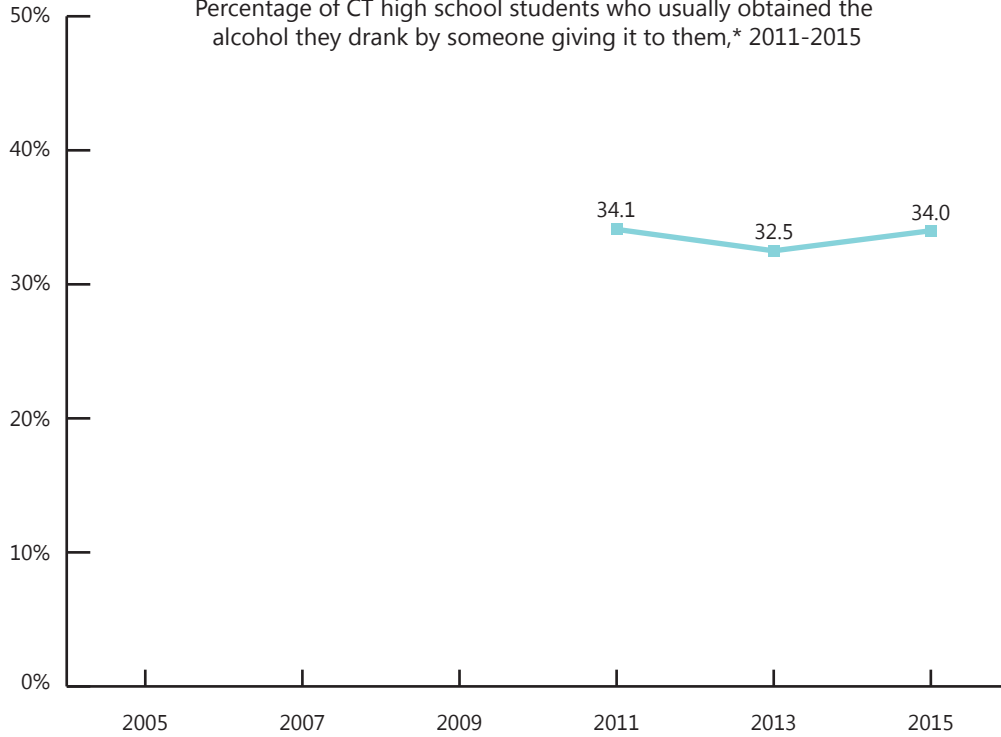
For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (27.8%-14.0%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (20.0%-14.0%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

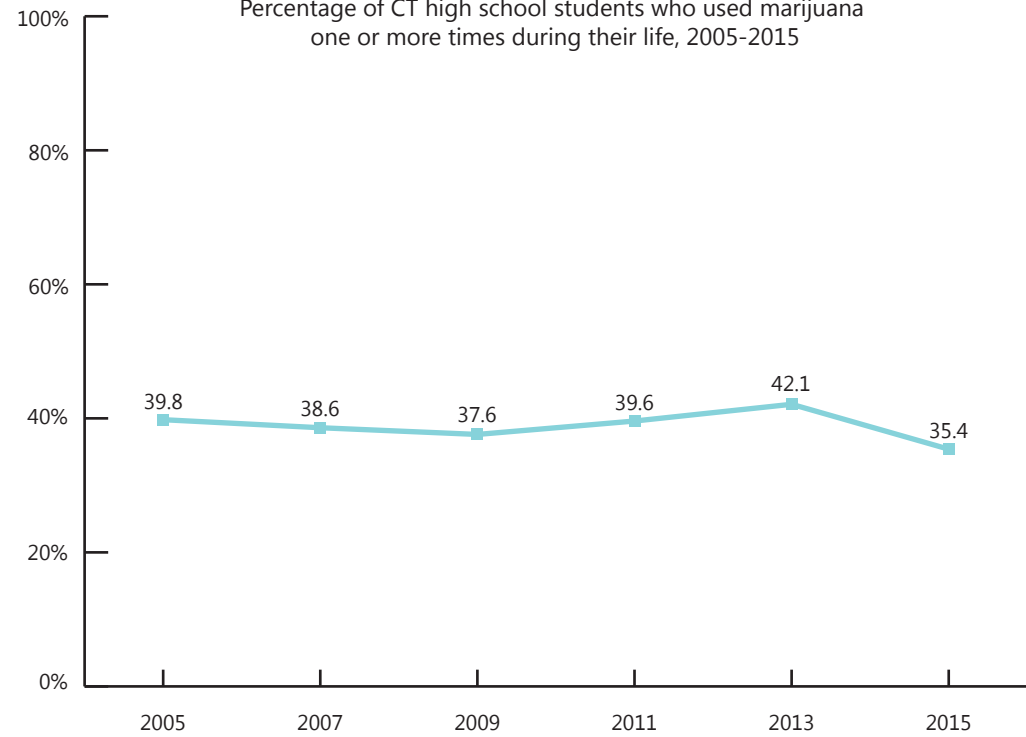
10-Year Trends: Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

Percentage of CT high school students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them,* 2011-2015



For this behavior, between 2011 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who used marijuana one or more times during their life, 2005-2015



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] While between 2013 and 2015, it decreased significantly (42.1%-35.4%).[§]

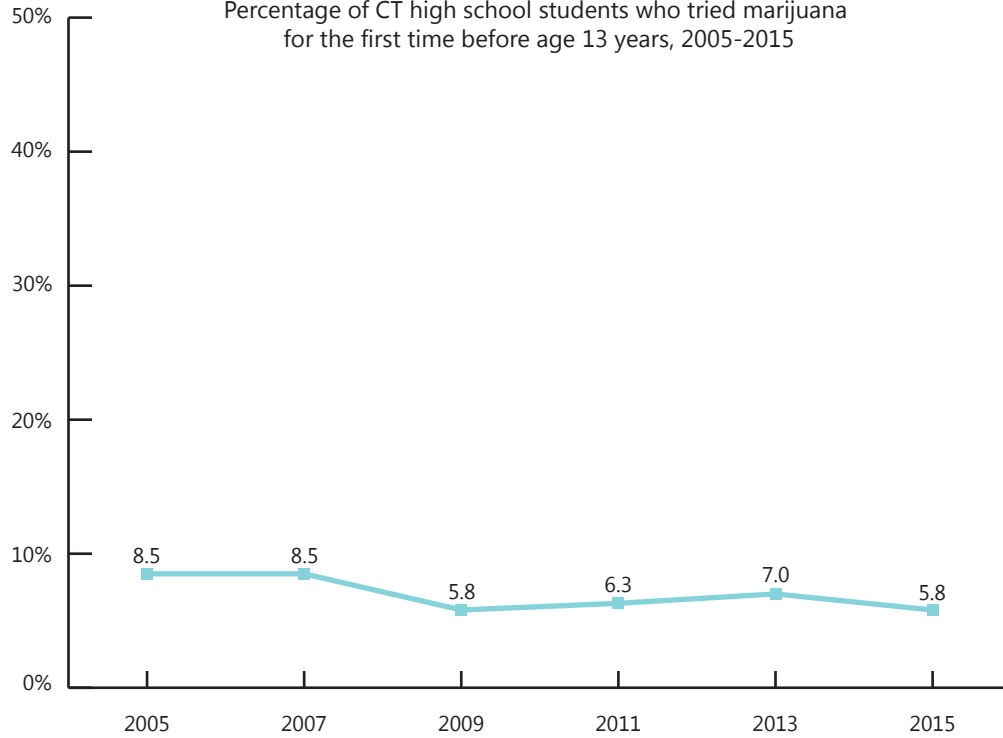
*among students who currently drank alcohol

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

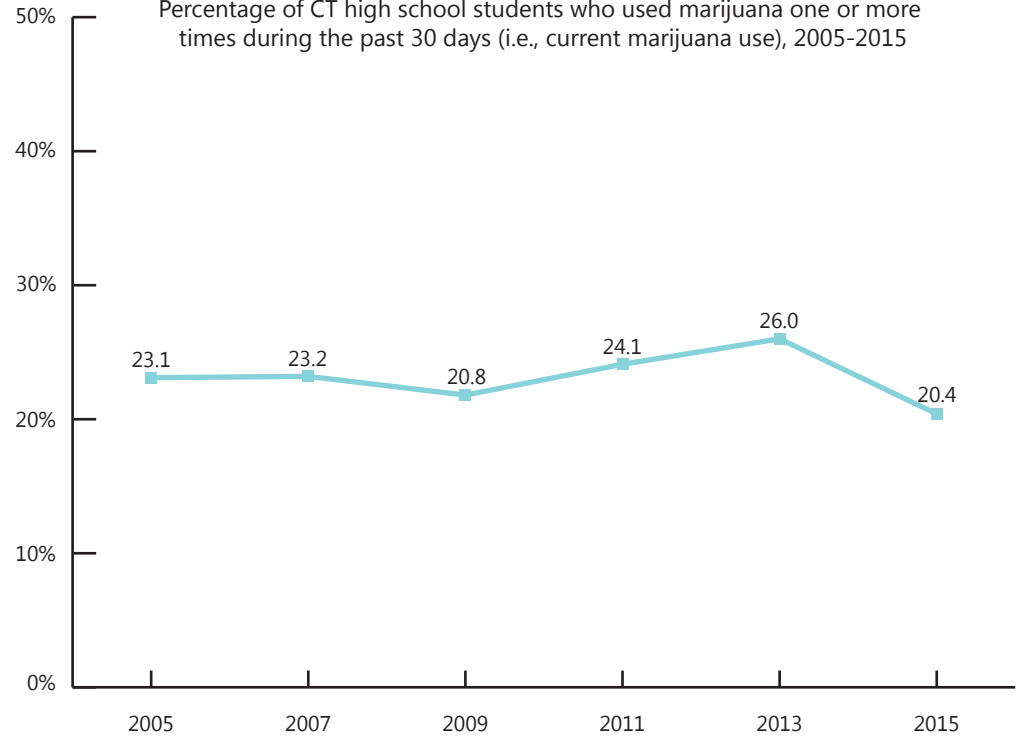
10-Year Trends: Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

Percentage of CT high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, 2005-2015



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (8.5%-5.8%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days (i.e., current marijuana use), 2005-2015



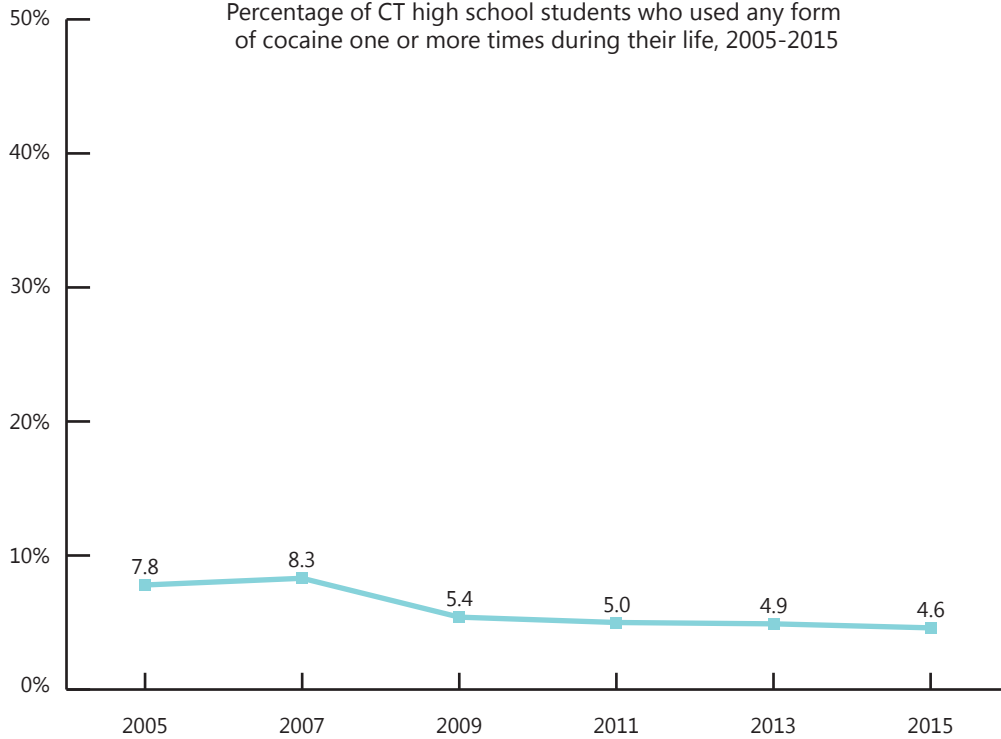
For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (23.1%-20.4%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (26.0%-20.4%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

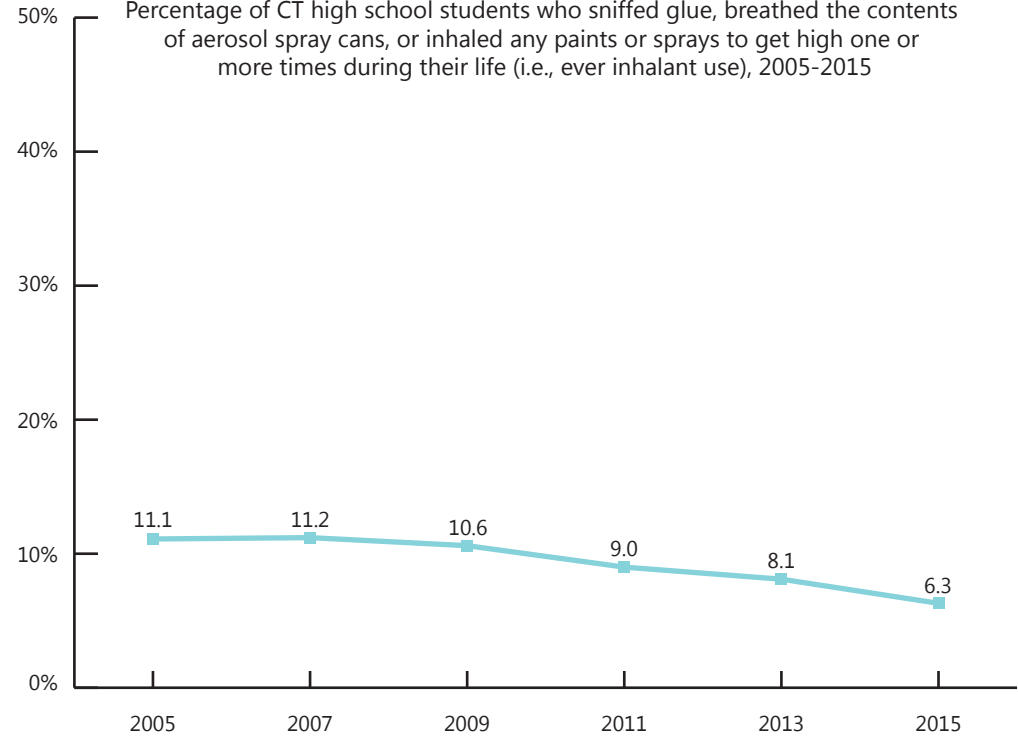
10-Year Trends: Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

Percentage of CT high school students who used any form of cocaine one or more times during their life, 2005-2015



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (7.8%-4.6%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who 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 inhalant use), 2005-2015



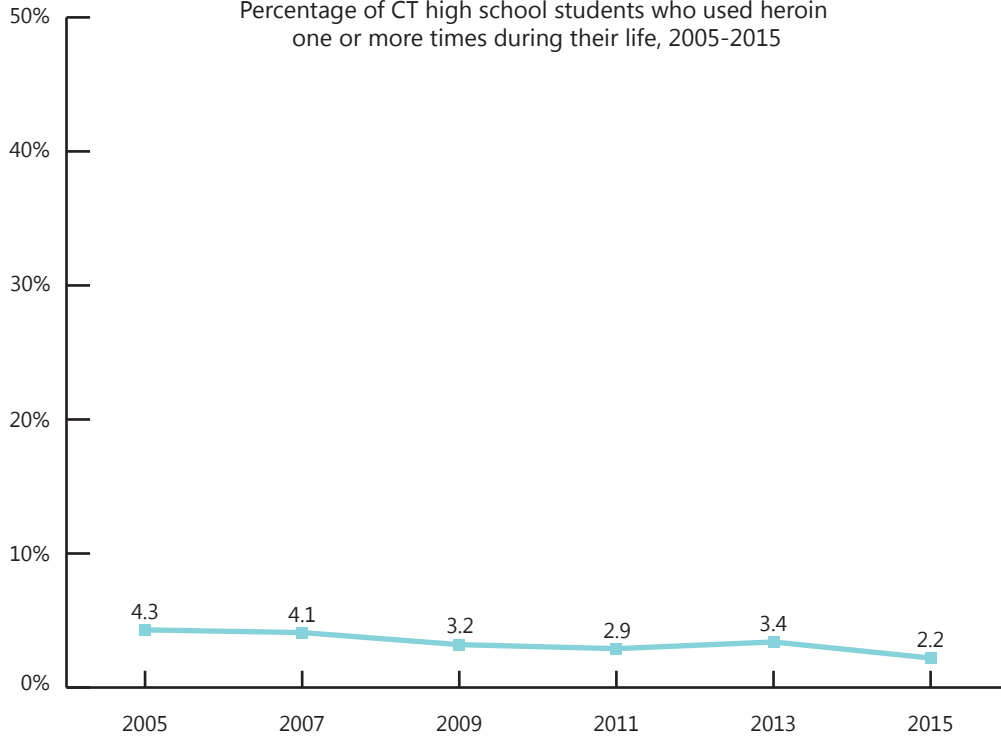
For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (11.1%-6.3%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (8.1%-6.3%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

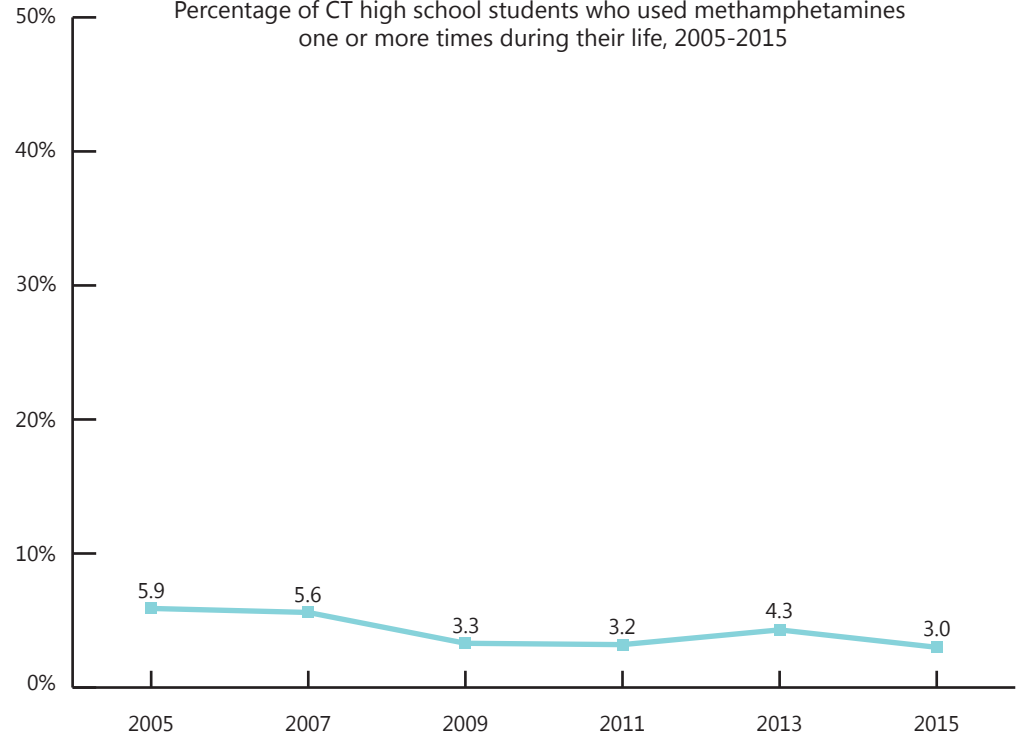
10-Year Trends: Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

Percentage of CT high school students who used heroin one or more times during their life, 2005-2015



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (4.3%-2.2%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (3.4%-2.2%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life, 2005-2015



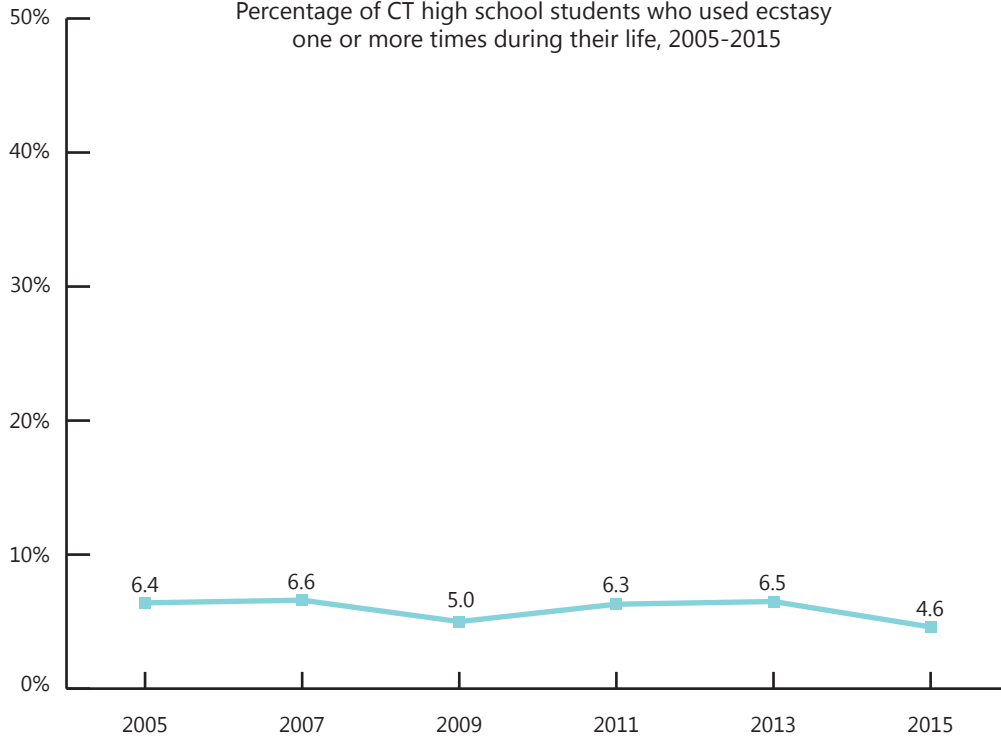
For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (5.9%-3.0%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (4.3%-3.0%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

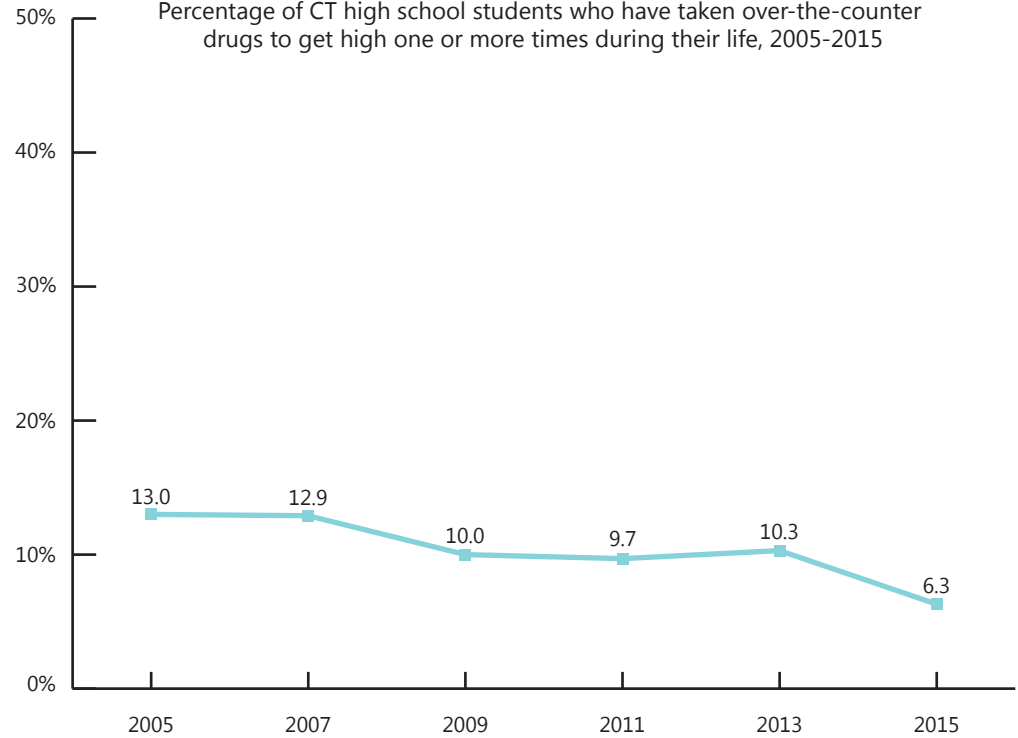
10-Year Trends: Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

Percentage of CT high school students who used ecstasy one or more times during their life, 2005-2015



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] While between 2013 and 2015, it decreased significantly (6.5%-4.6%).[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who have taken over-the-counter drugs to get high one or more times during their life, 2005-2015

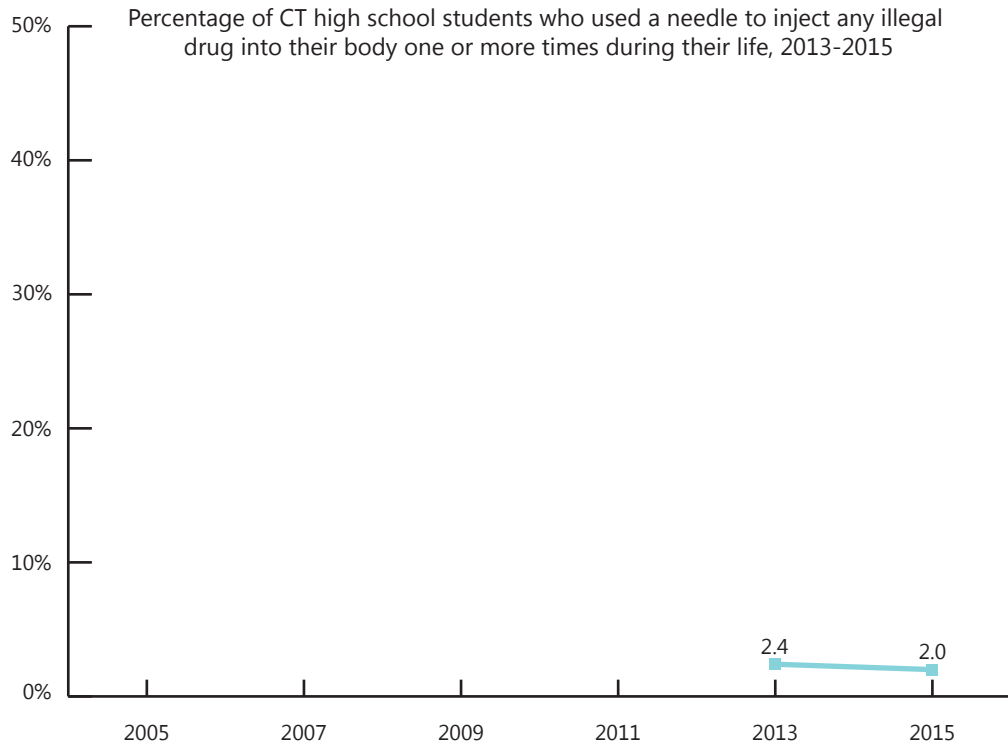


For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (13.0%-6.3%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (10.3%-6.3%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

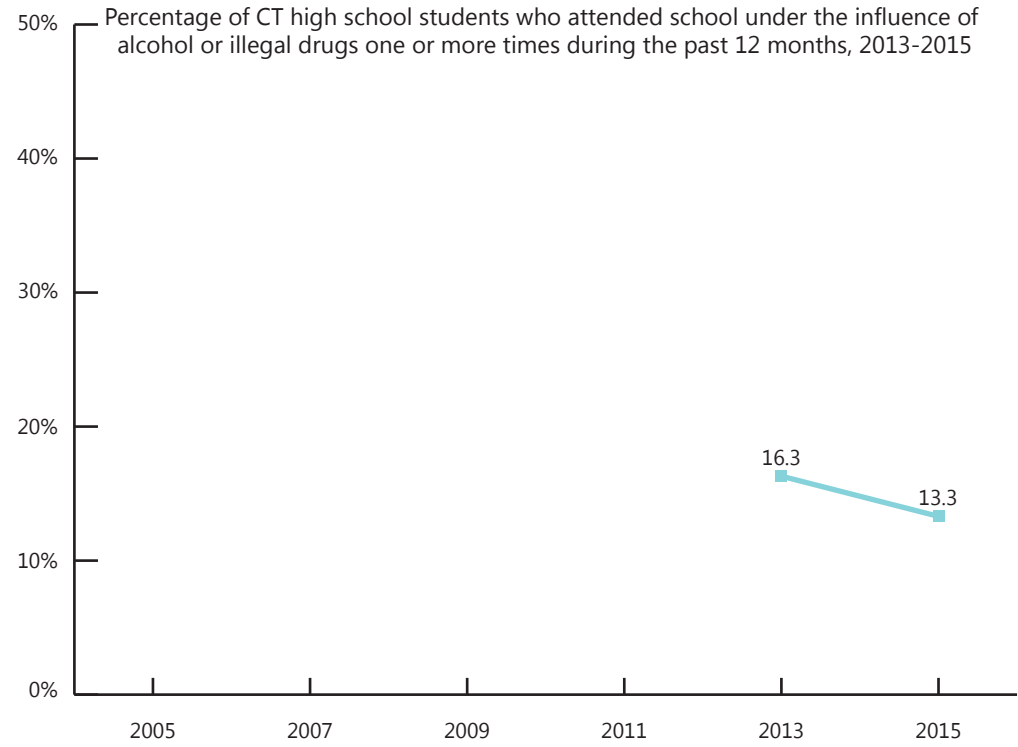
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use



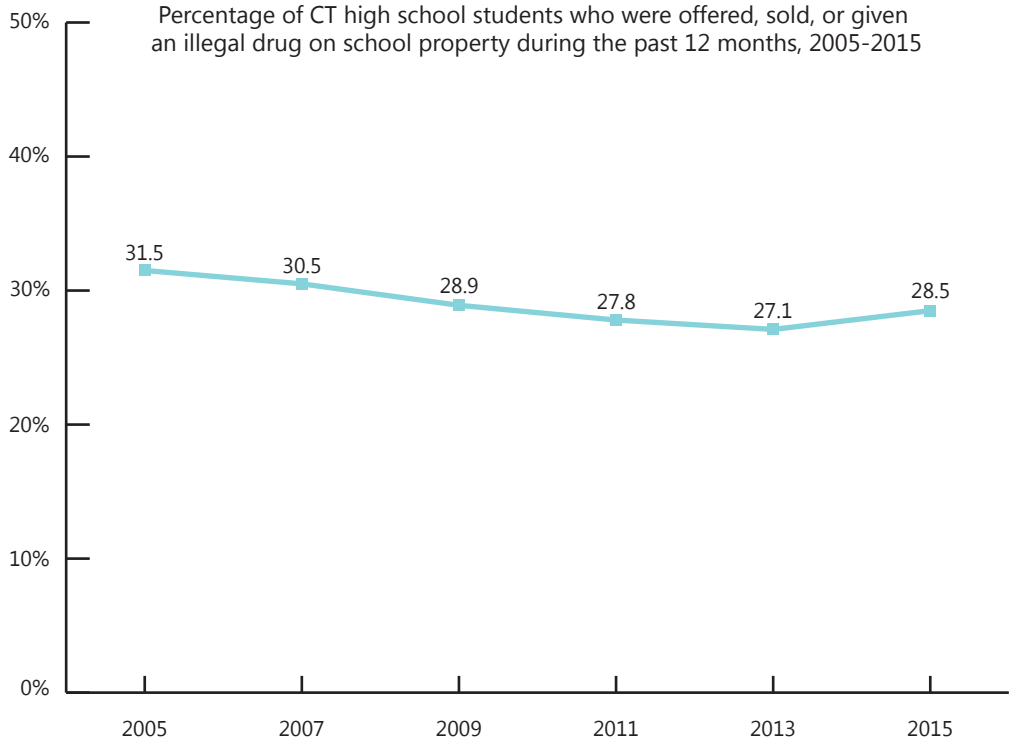
For this behavior, between 2013 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†]



For this behavior, between 2013 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (16.3%-13.3%).[†]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use



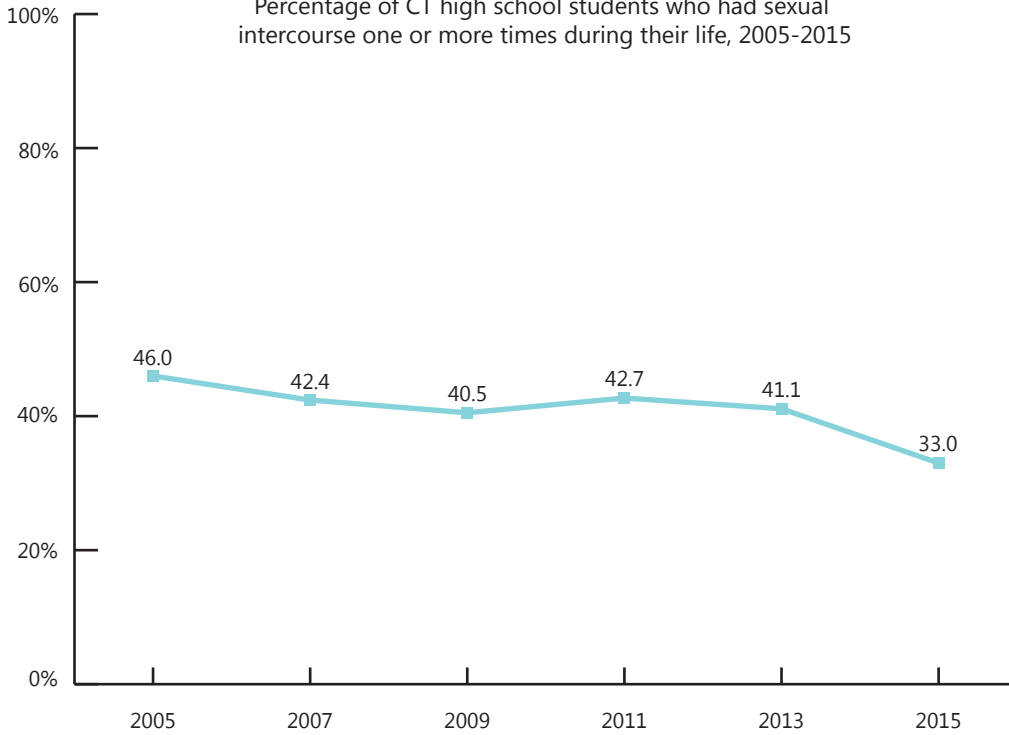
For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (31.5%-28.5%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p<0.05.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, p<0.05.

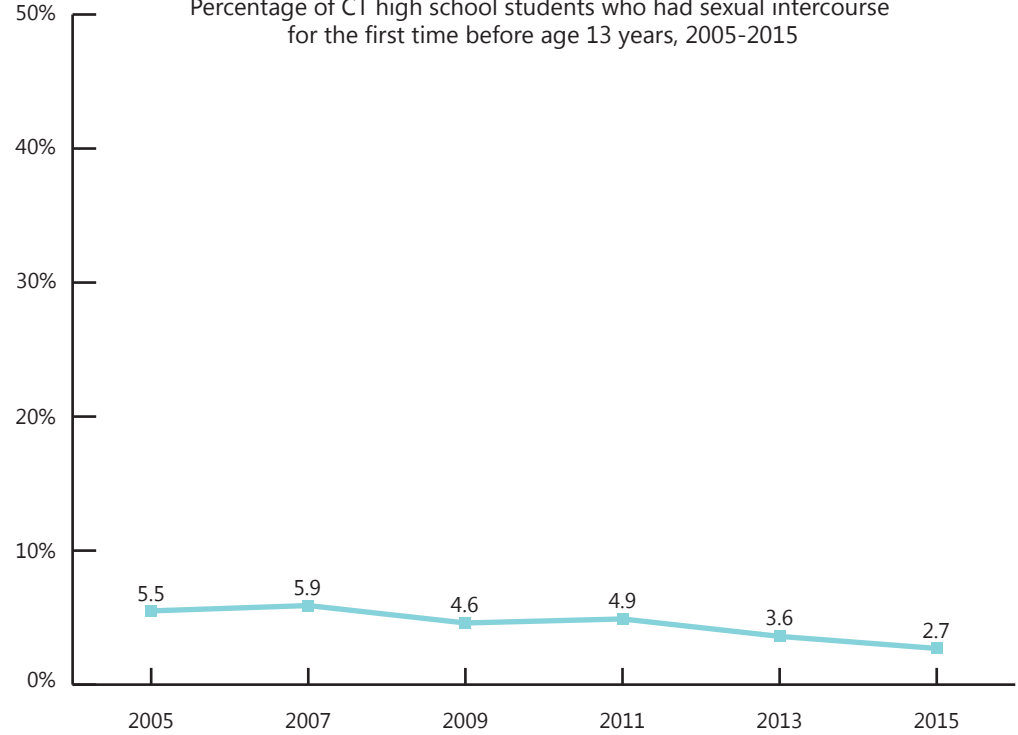
10-Year Trends: Sexual Behaviors

Percentage of CT high school students who had sexual intercourse one or more times during their life, 2005-2015



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (46.0%-33.0%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (41.1%-33.0%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, 2005-2015

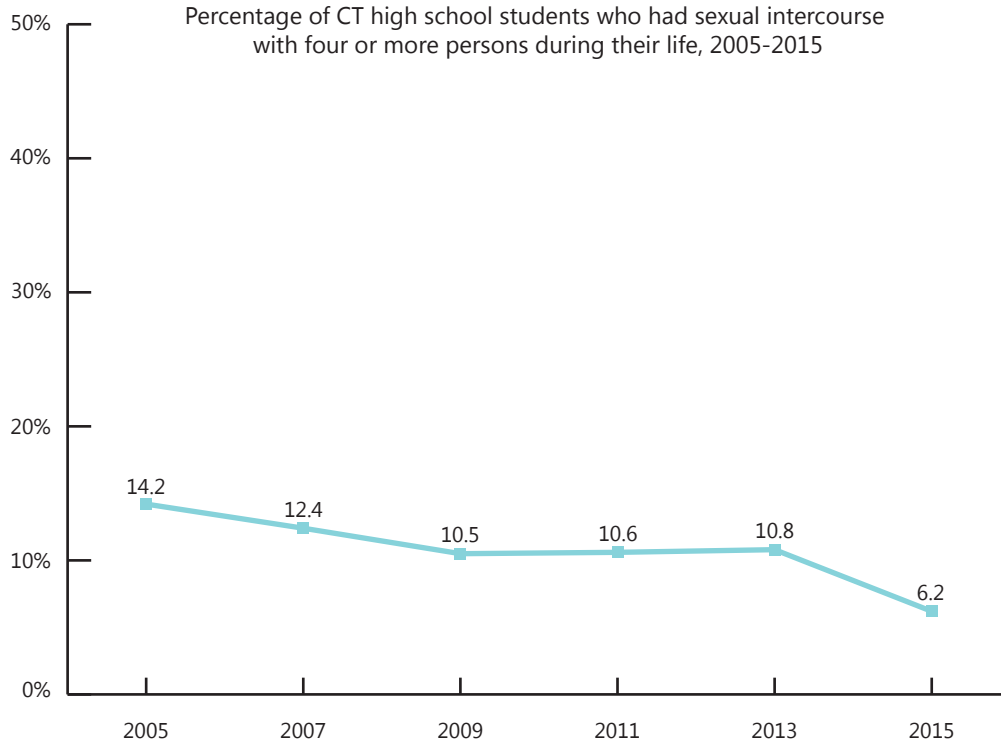


For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (5.5%-2.7%).[†] While from 2013-2015, there was no significant change.[§]

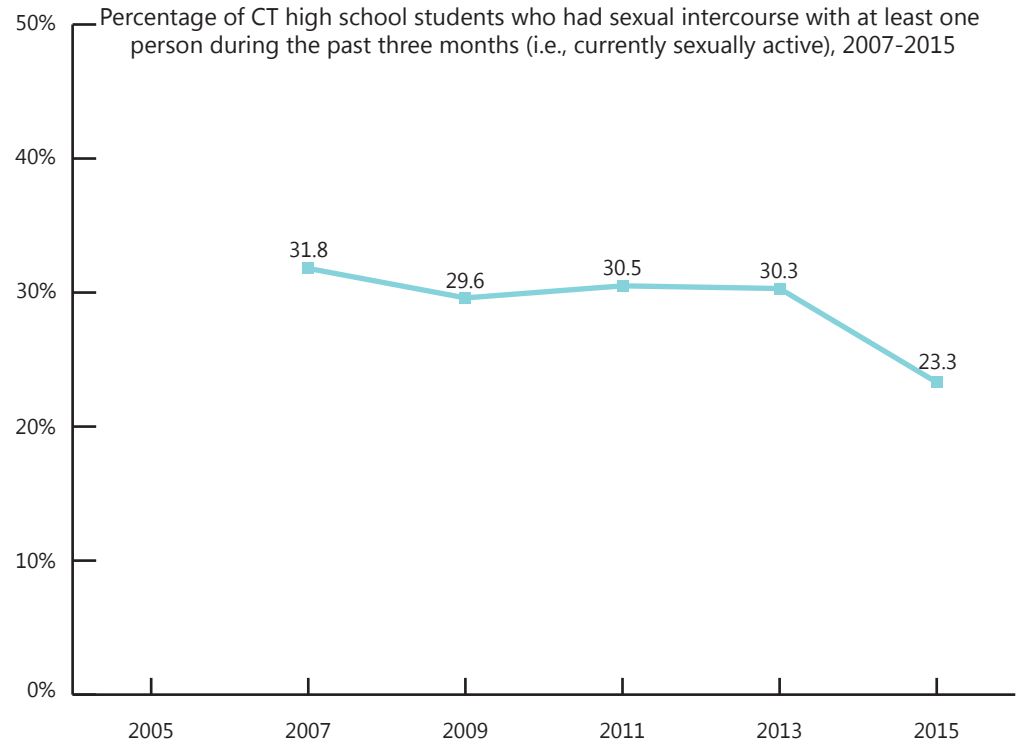
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Sexual Behaviors



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (14.2%-6.2%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (10.8%-6.2%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

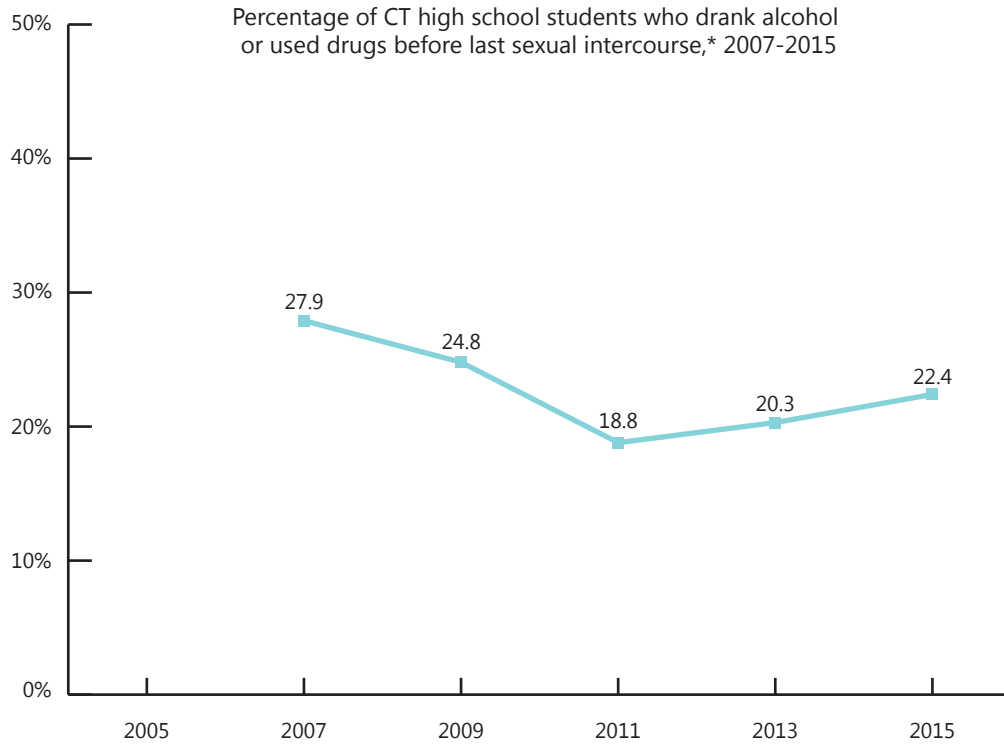


For this behavior, between 2007 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (31.8%-23.3%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (30.3%-23.3%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

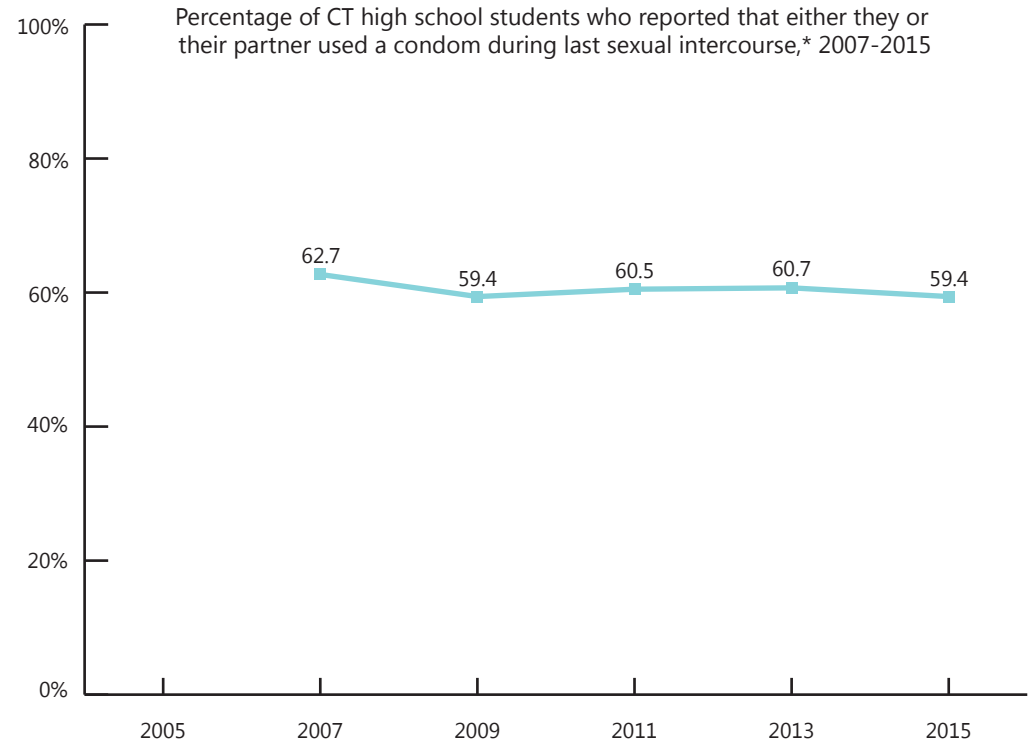
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Sexual Behaviors



For this behavior, between 2007 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (27.9%-22.4%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]



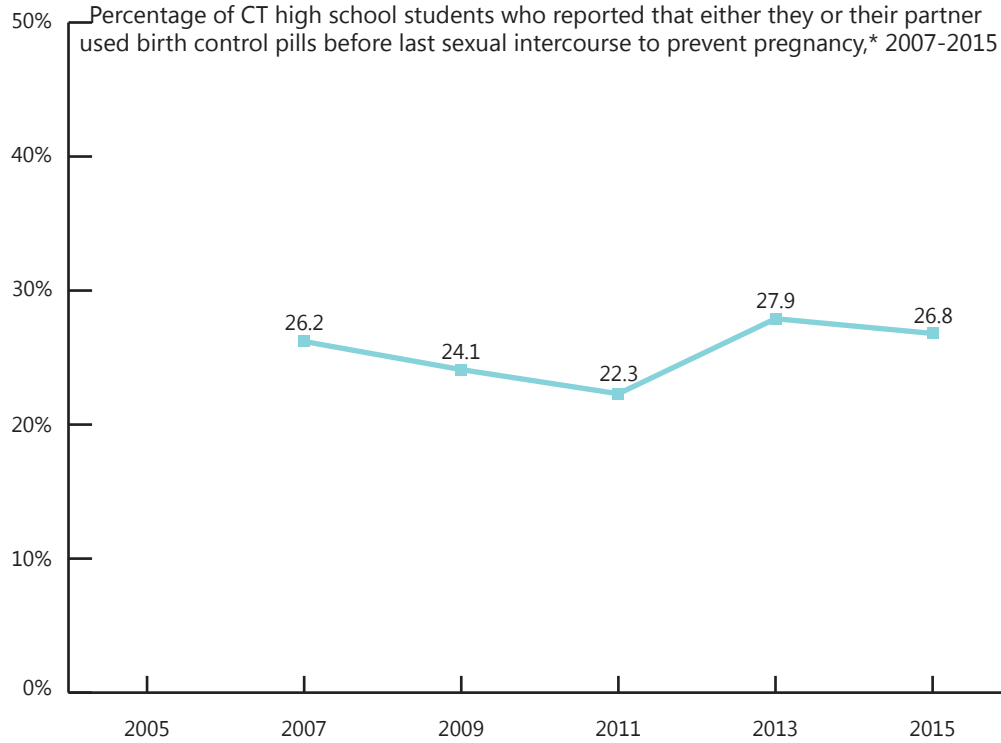
For this behavior, between 2007 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

*among students who were currently sexually active

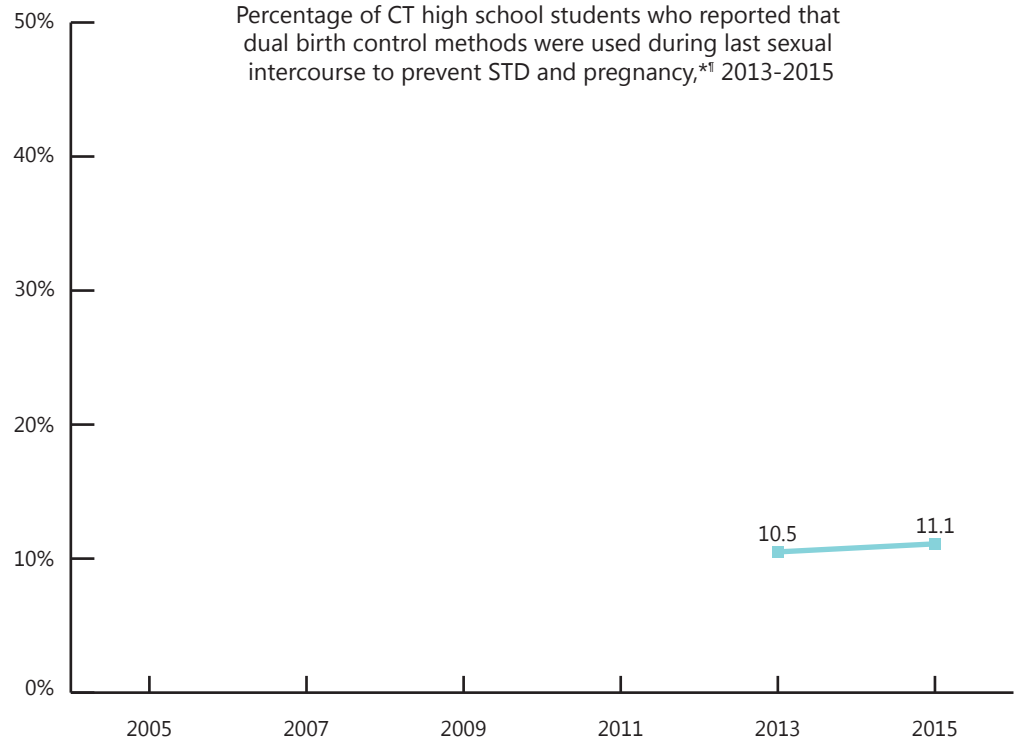
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Sexual Behaviors



For this behavior, between 2007 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]



For this behavior, between 2013 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[§]

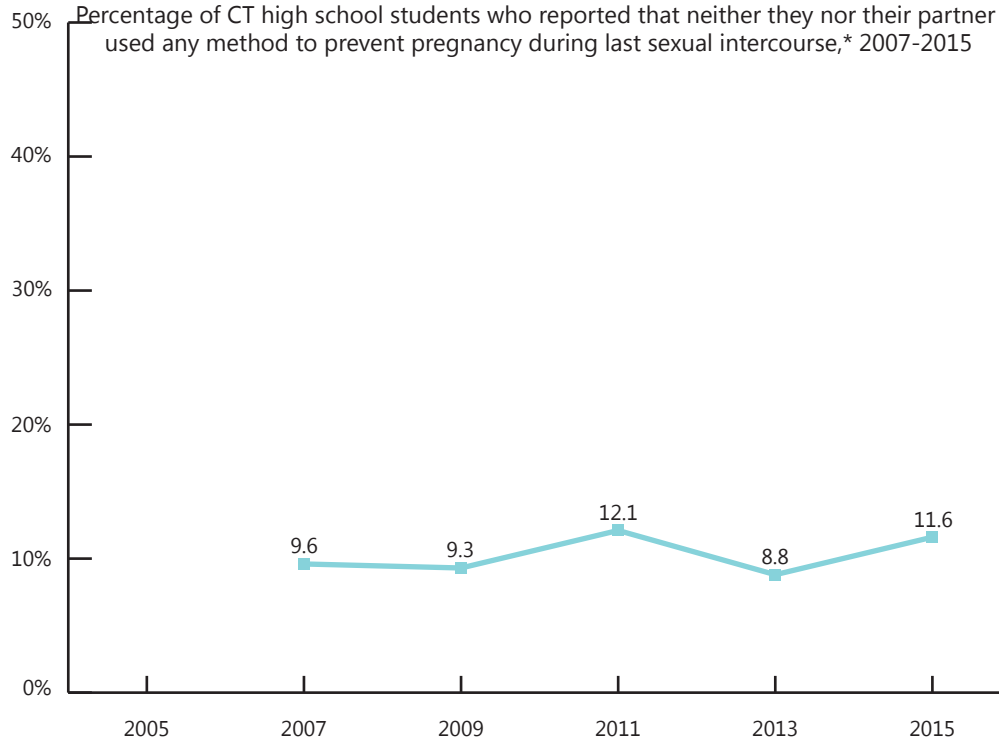
*among students who were currently sexually active

[†]i.e., used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse

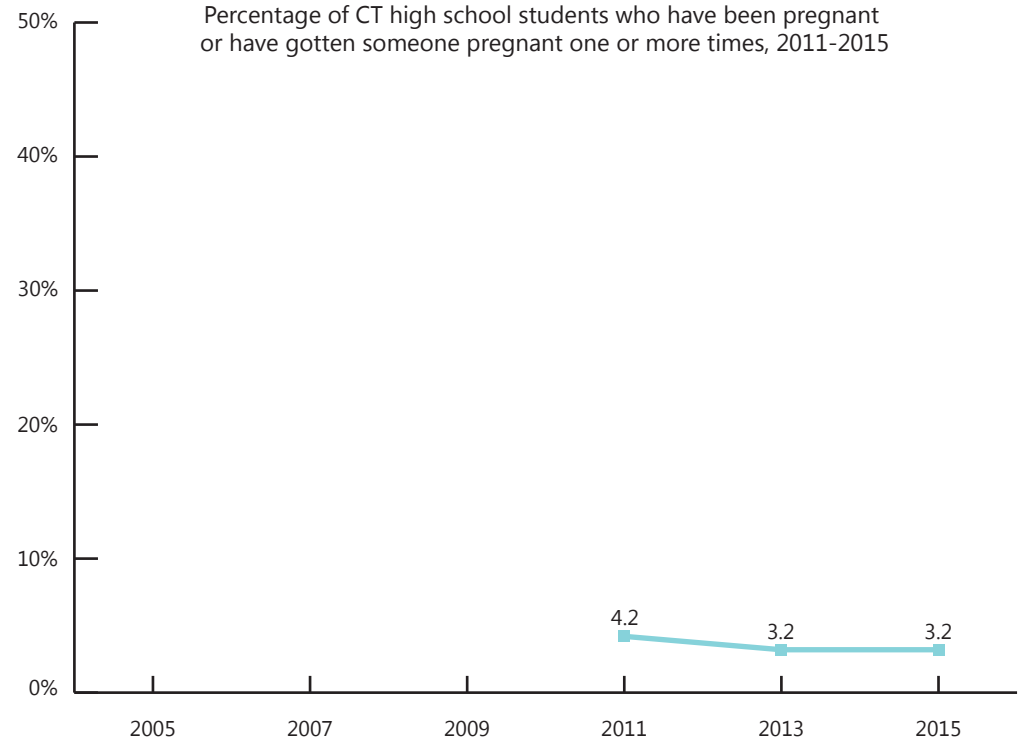
[‡]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Sexual Behaviors



For this behavior, between 2007 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]



For this behavior, between 2011 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

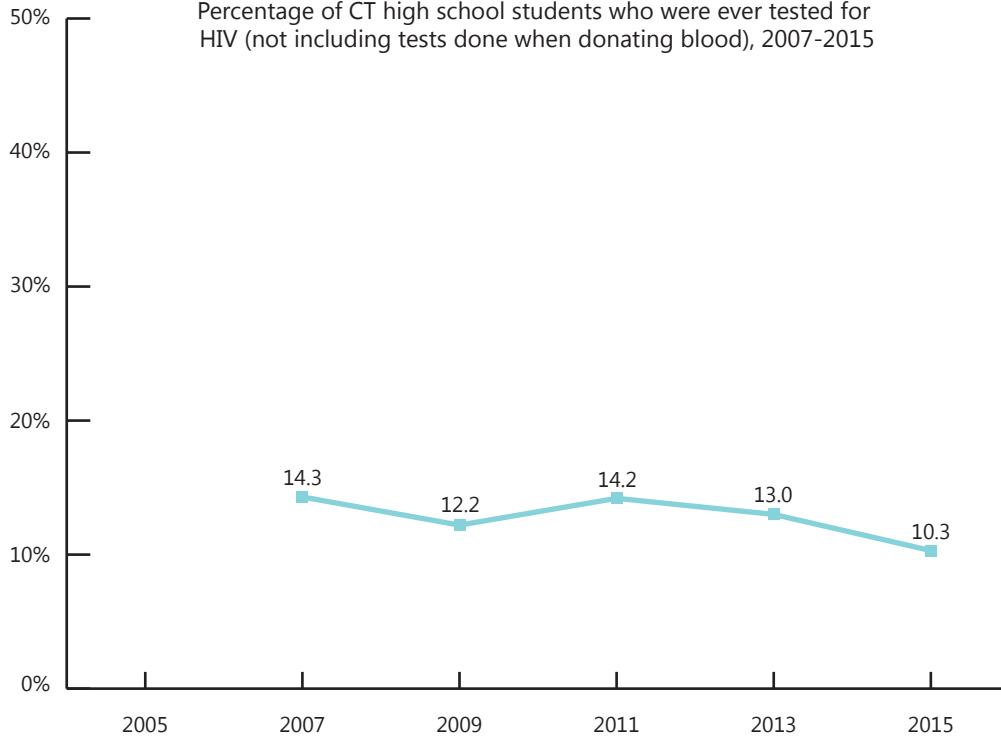
*among students who were currently sexually active

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

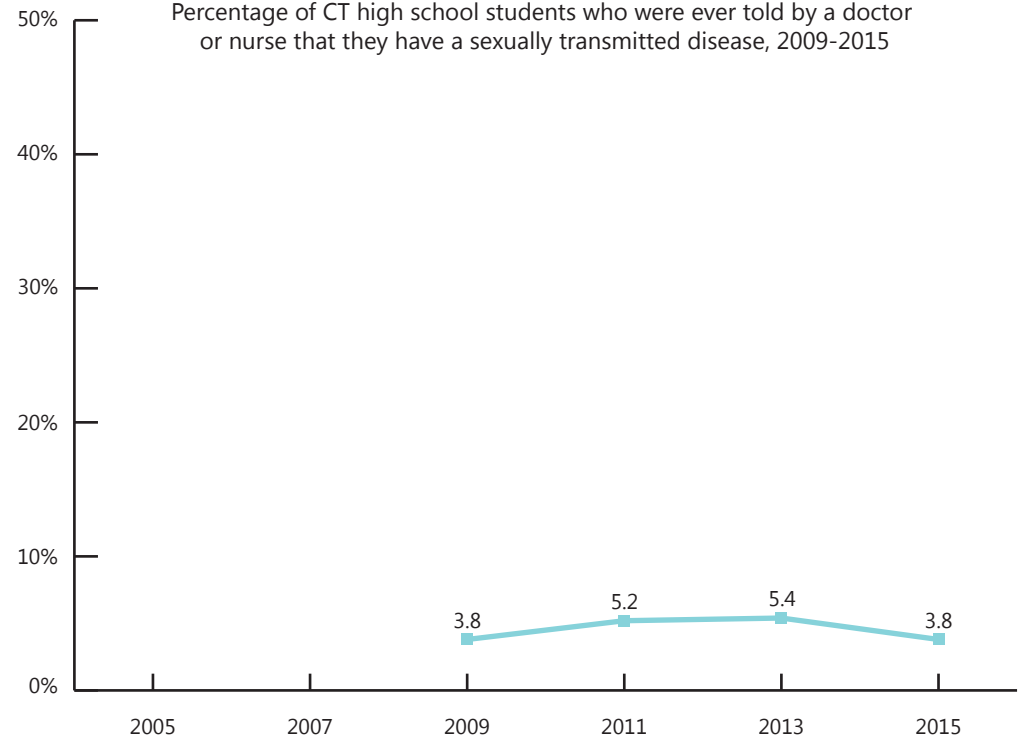
10-Year Trends: Sexual Behaviors

Percentage of CT high school students who were ever tested for HIV (not including tests done when donating blood), 2007-2015



For this behavior, between 2007 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (14.3%-10.3%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who were ever told by a doctor or nurse that they have a sexually transmitted disease, 2009-2015

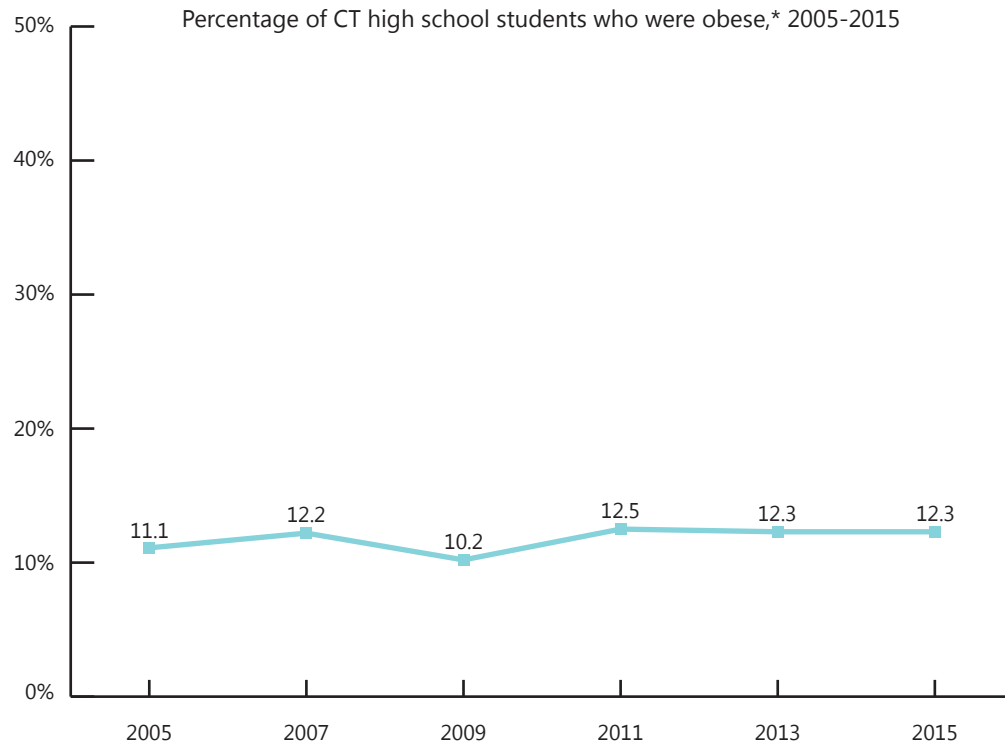


For this behavior, between 2009 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

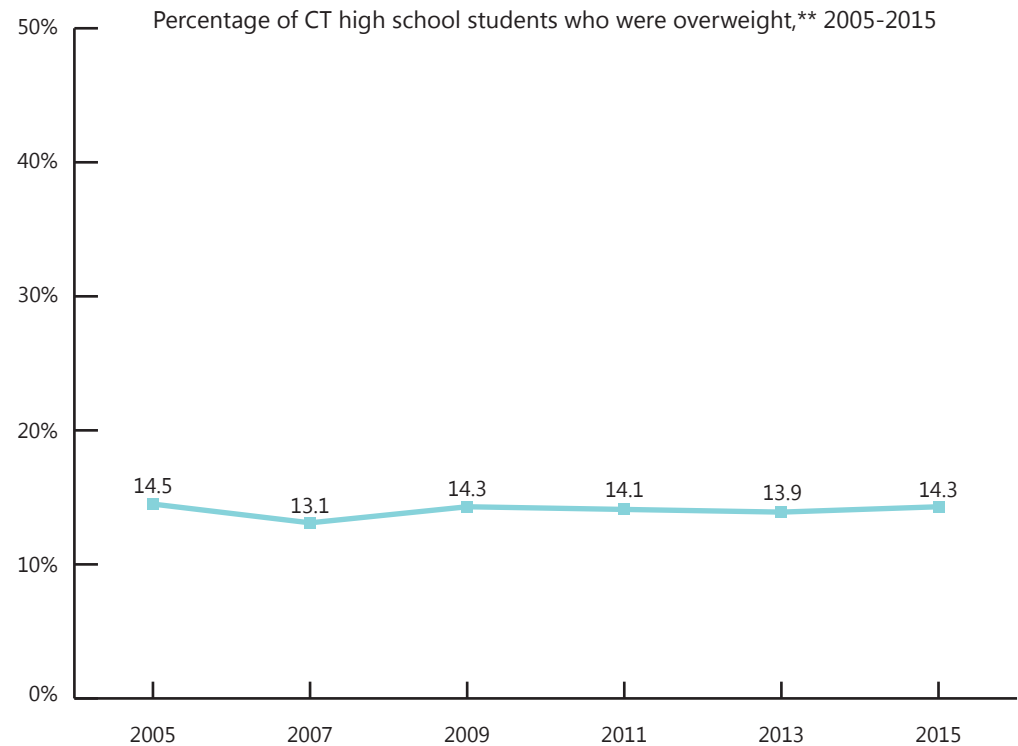
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors



Between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence of obesity did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]



Between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence of overweight did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

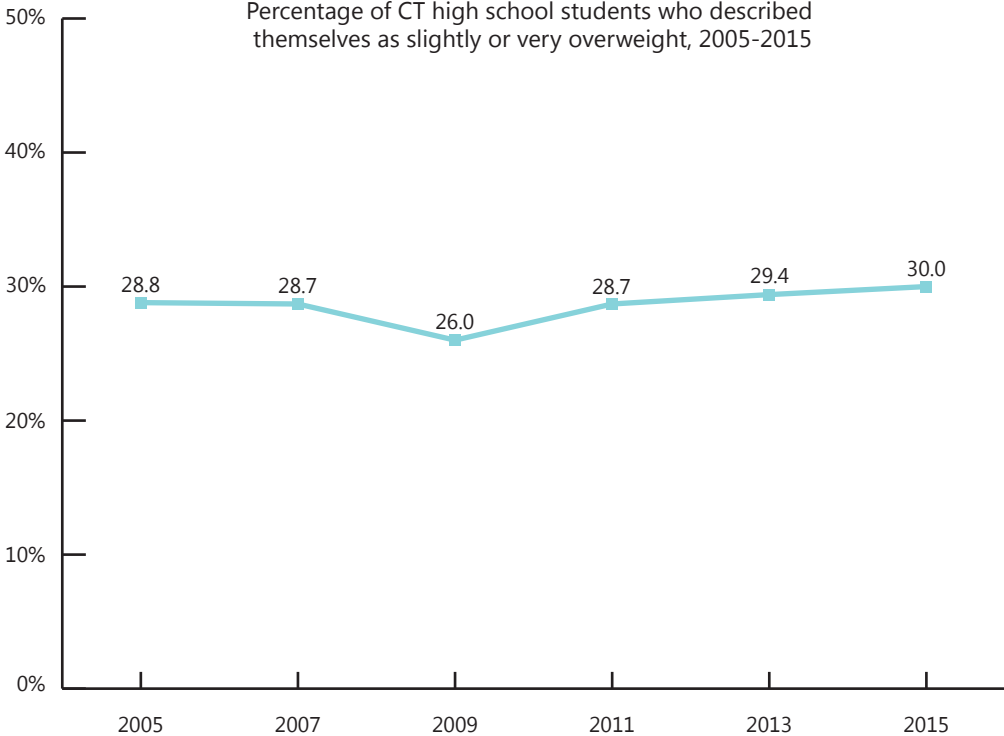
*>=95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts

**>=85th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts

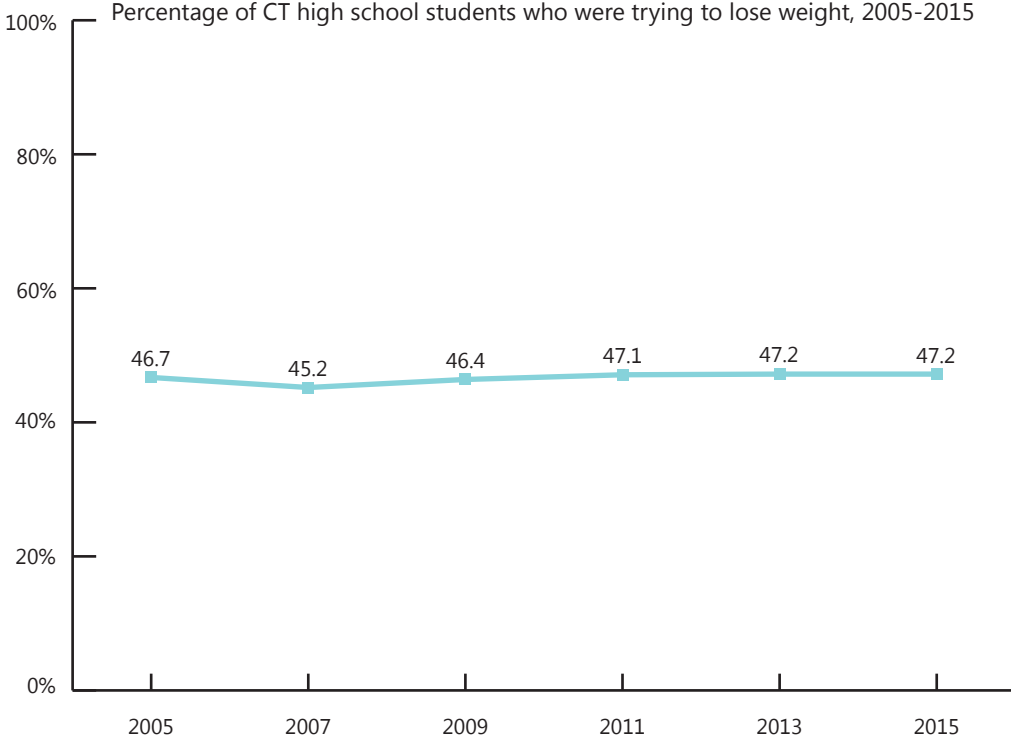
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]



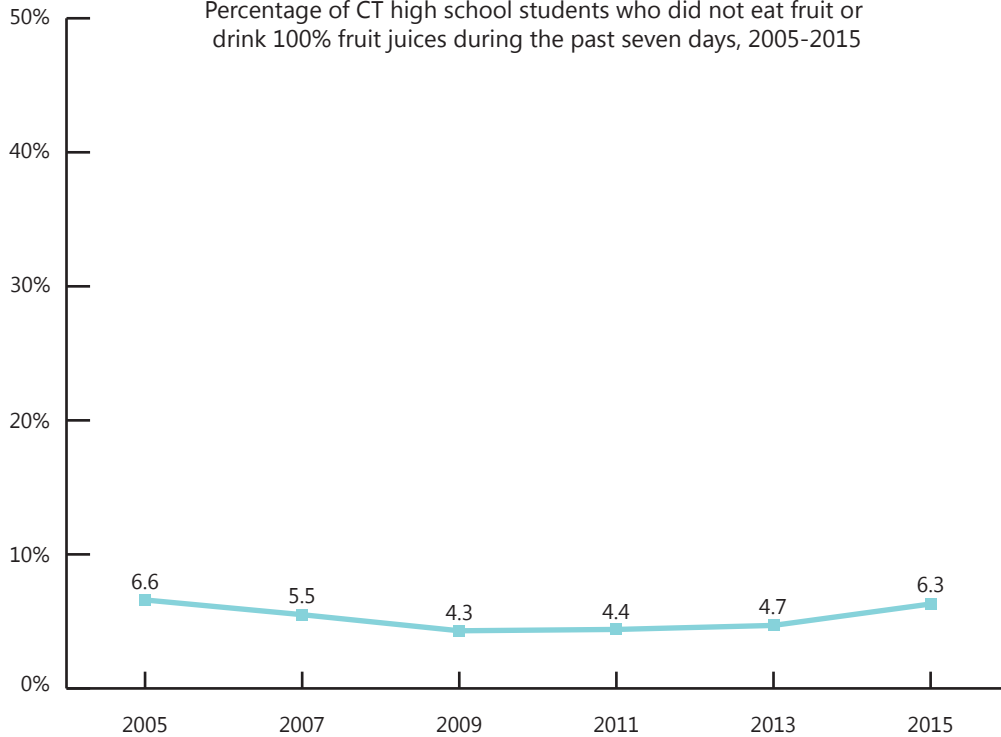
For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

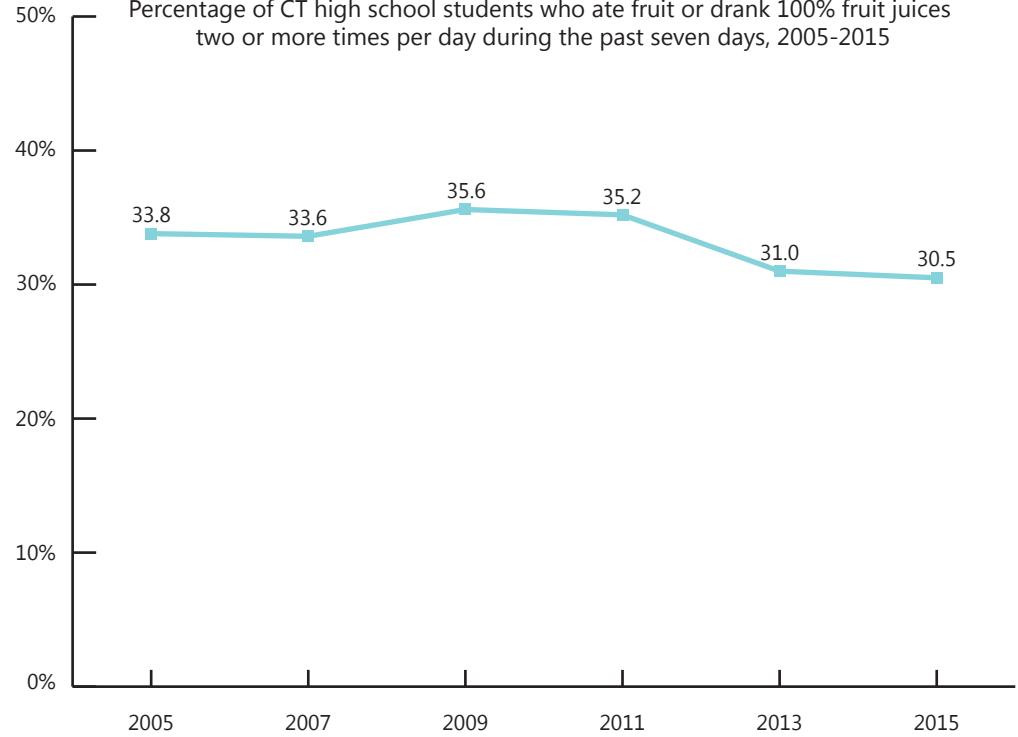
10-Year Trends: Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Percentage of CT high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices during the past seven days, 2005-2015



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2005-2015

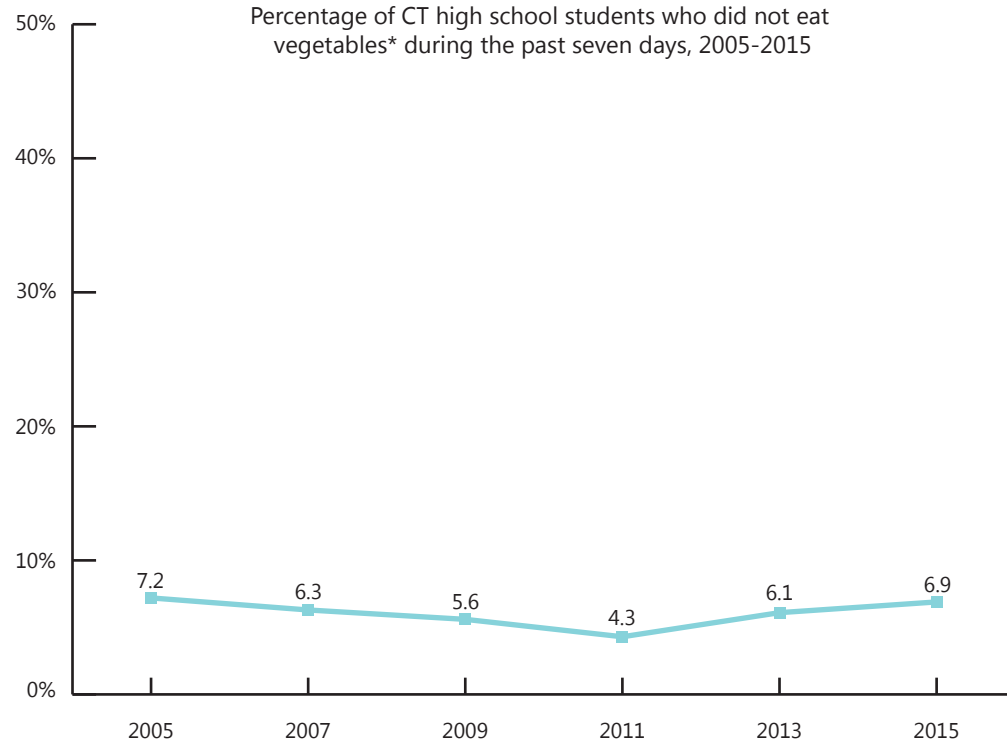


For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (33.8%-30.5%).[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

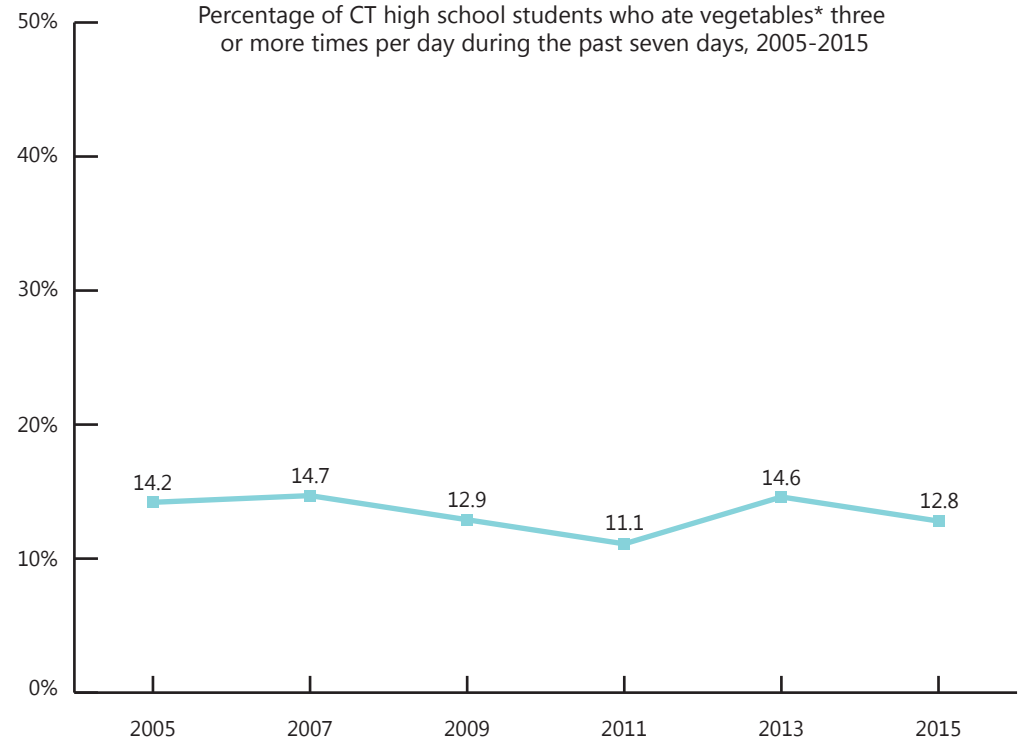
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]



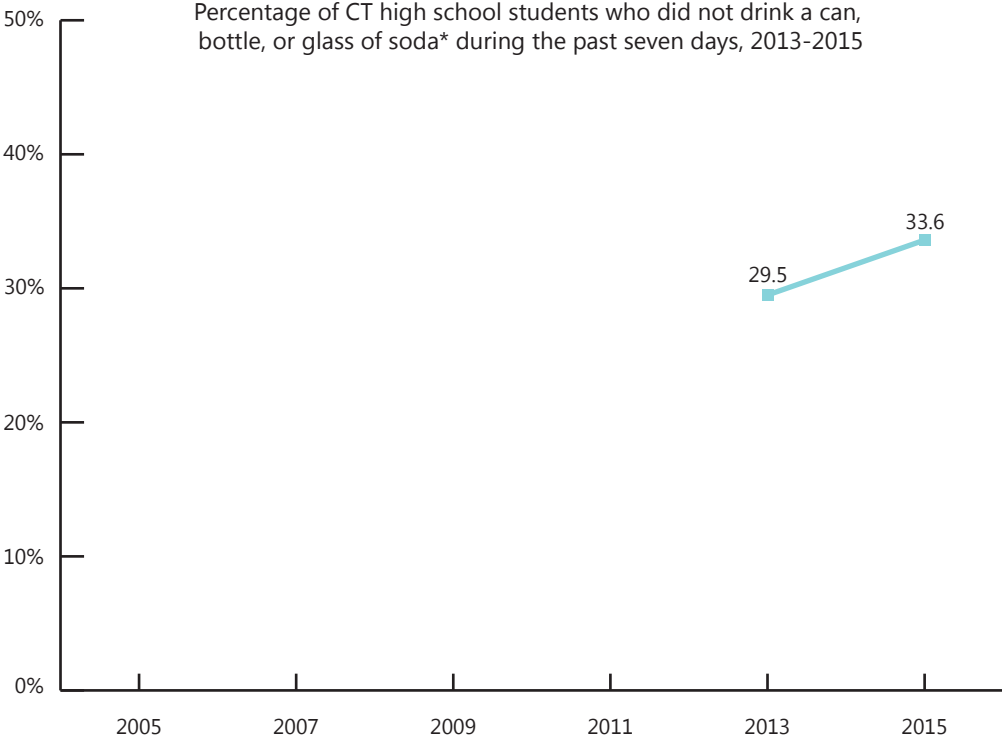
For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

*green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables

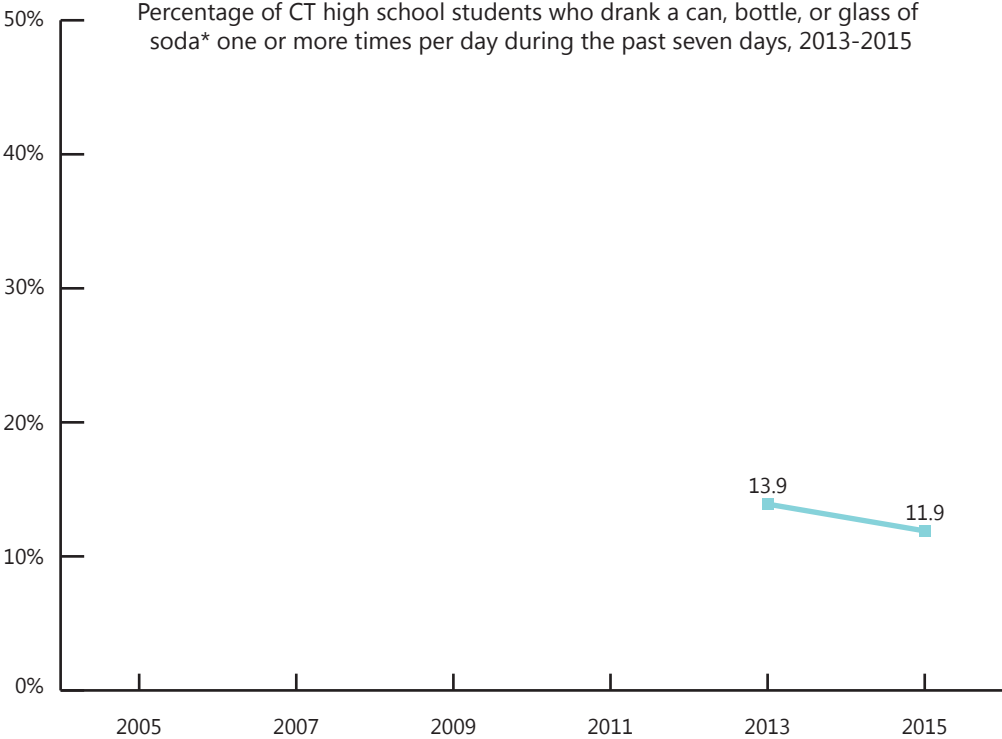
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors



For this behavior, between 2013 and 2015, the prevalence increased significantly (29.5%-33.6%).[†]

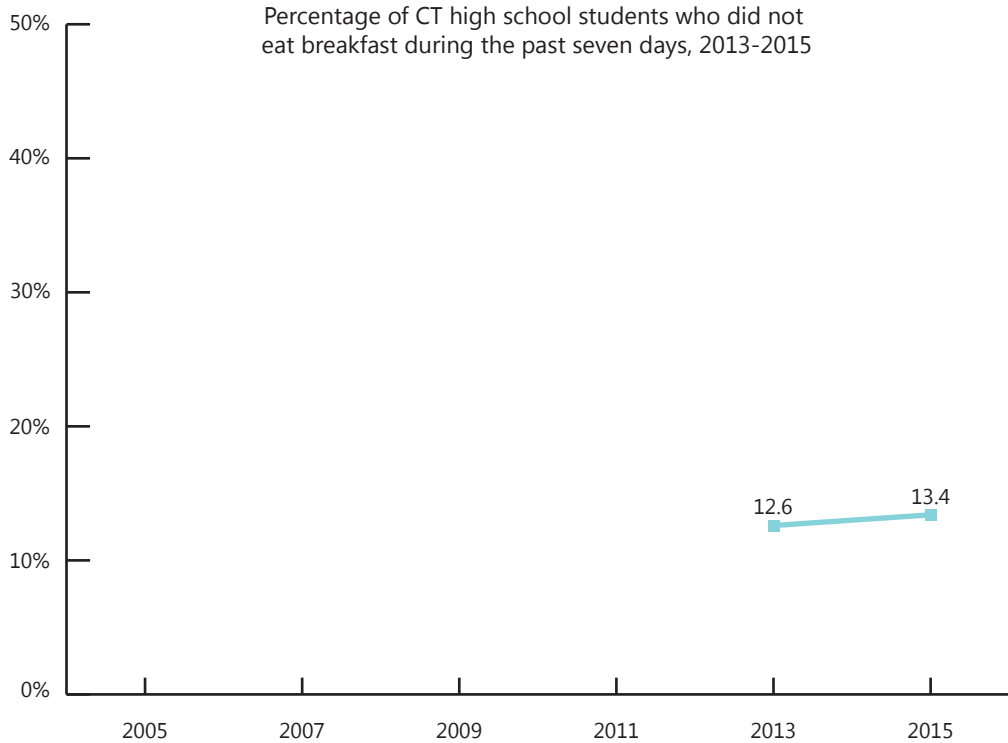


For this behavior, between 2013 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†]

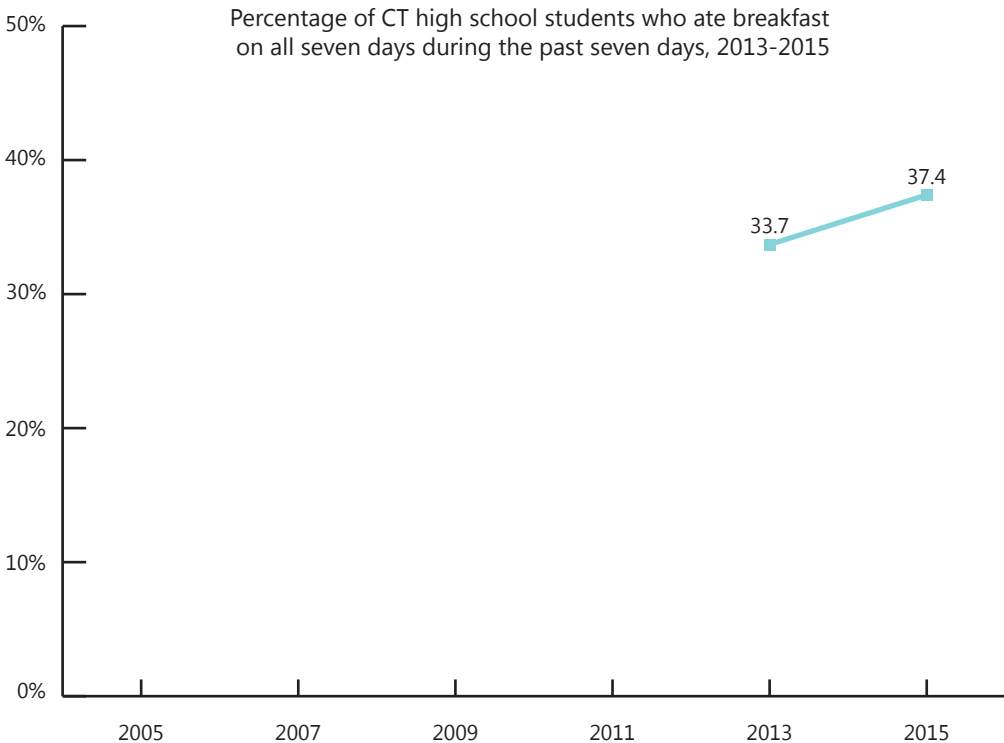
*not including diet soda

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors



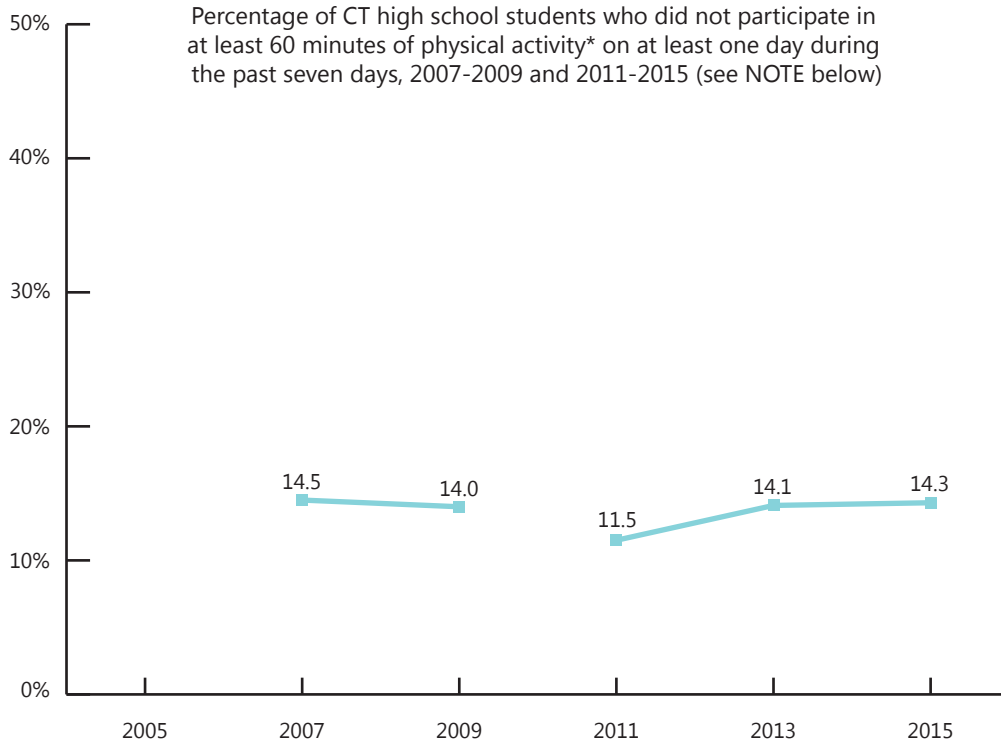
For this behavior, between 2013 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†]



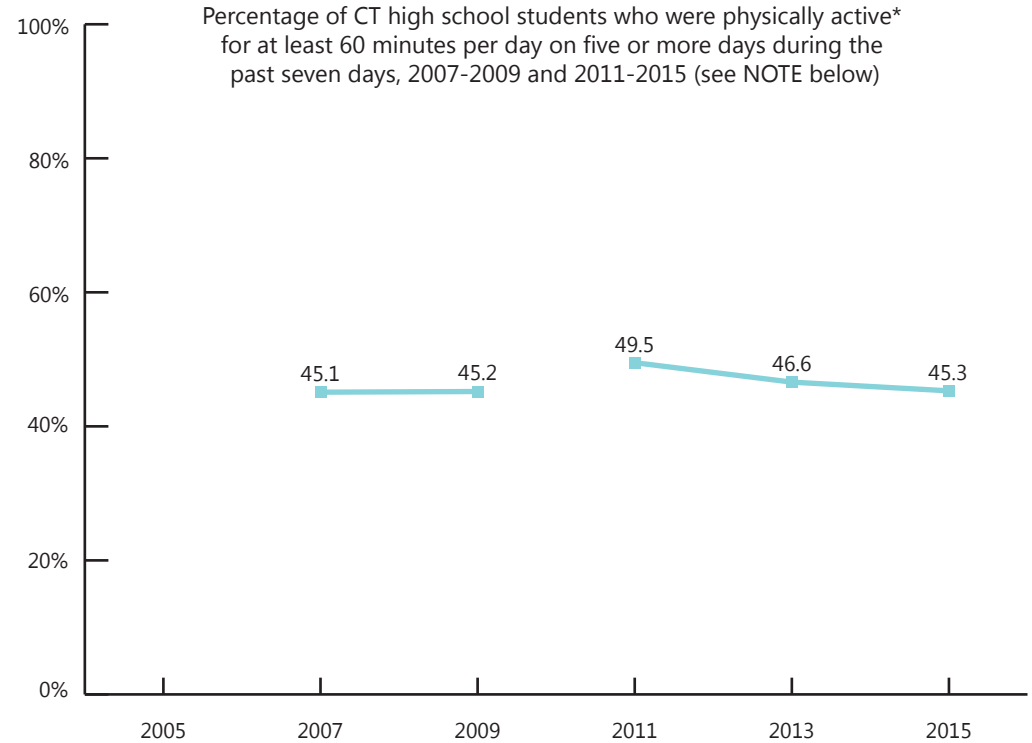
For this behavior, between 2013 and 2015, the prevalence increased significantly (33.7%-37.4%).[†]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Physical Activity



For this behavior, between 2011 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]



For this behavior, between 2011 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

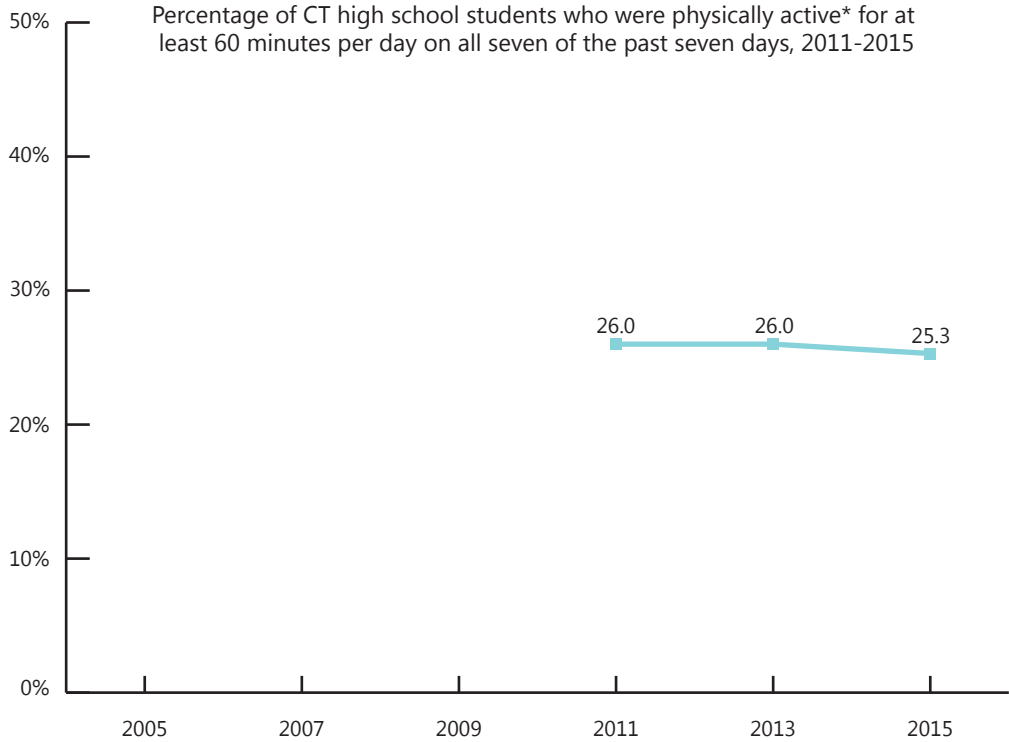
NOTE: Because of changes in question context starting in 2011, CT YRBS prevalence estimates derived from the 60 minutes of physical activity question in 2011, 2013, and 2015 are not comparable to those reported in 2009 or earlier. On the 2007–2009 CT YRBS questionnaire, physical activity was assessed with three questions (in the following order) that asked the number of days students participated in 1) at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity; 2) at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity; and 3) at least 60 minutes of aerobic (moderate and vigorous) physical activity. On the 2011, 2013, and 2015 CT YRBS questionnaire, only the 60 minutes of aerobic physical activity question was included. No physical activity trend analyses for years prior to 2011 are discussed here.

*doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

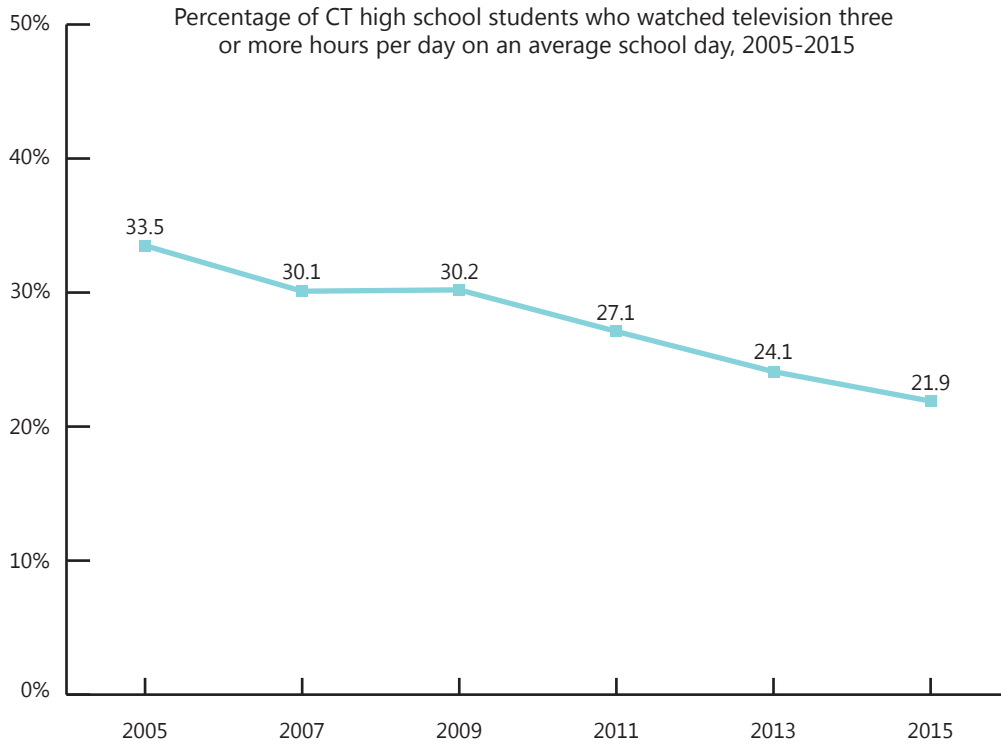
10-Year Trends: Physical Activity



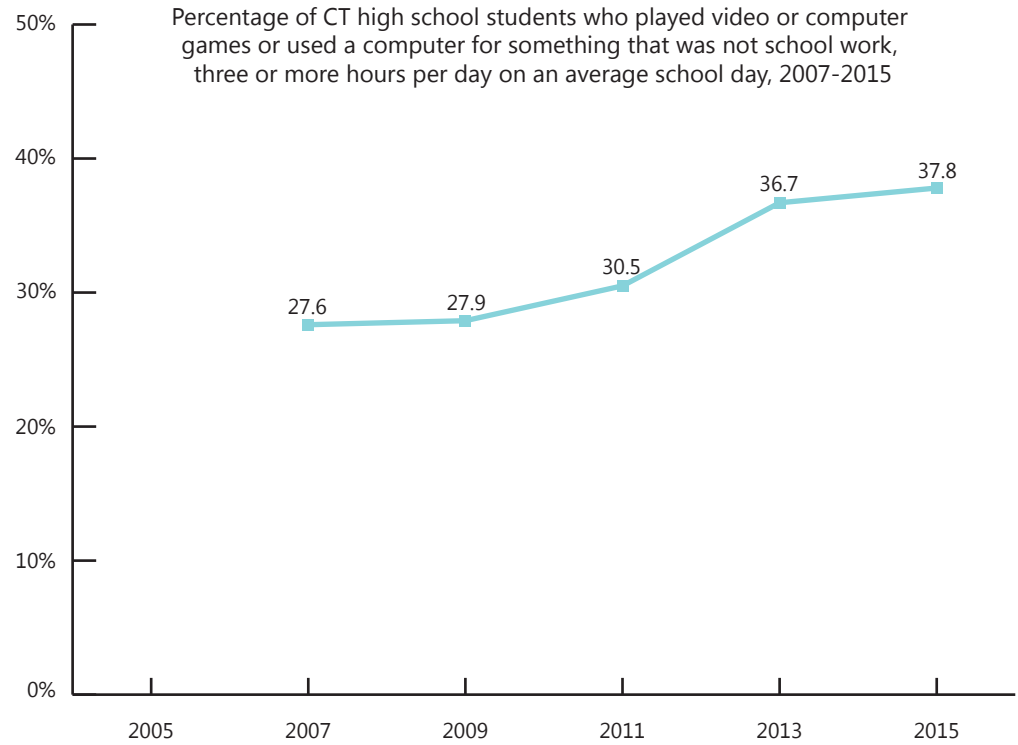
For this behavior, between 2011 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

*doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p<0.05.
[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, p<0.05.

10-Year Trends: Physical Activity



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (33.5%-21.9%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]



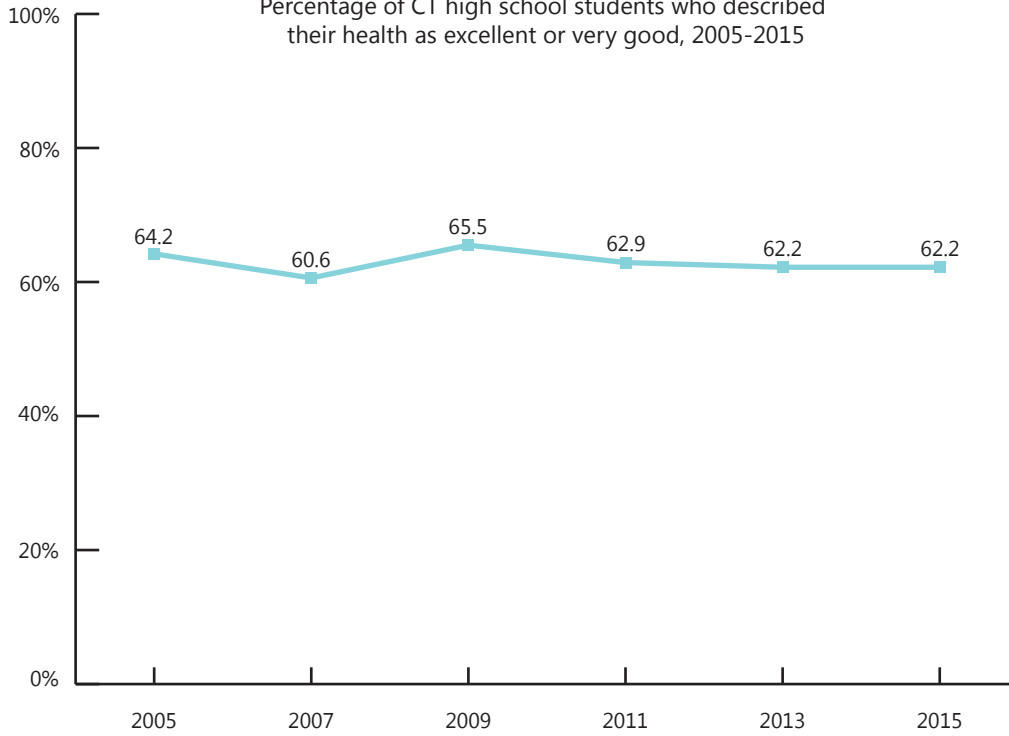
For this behavior, between 2007 and 2015, the prevalence increased significantly (27.6%-37.8%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

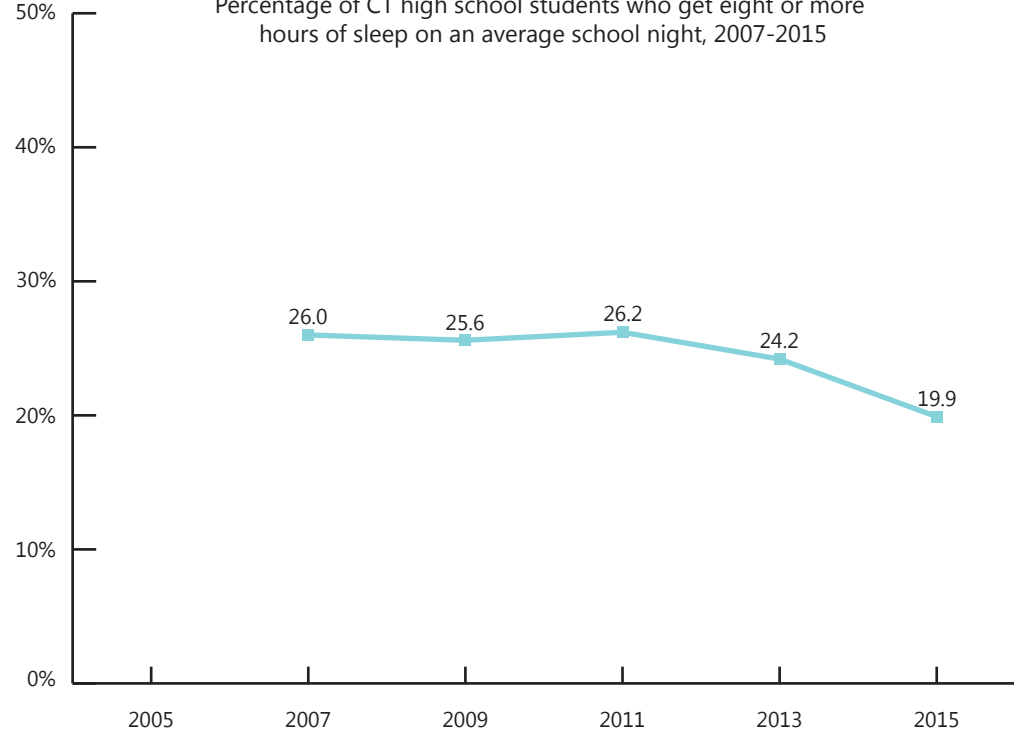
10-Year Trends: Protective Factors

Percentage of CT high school students who described their health as excellent or very good, 2005-2015



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who get eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night, 2007-2015

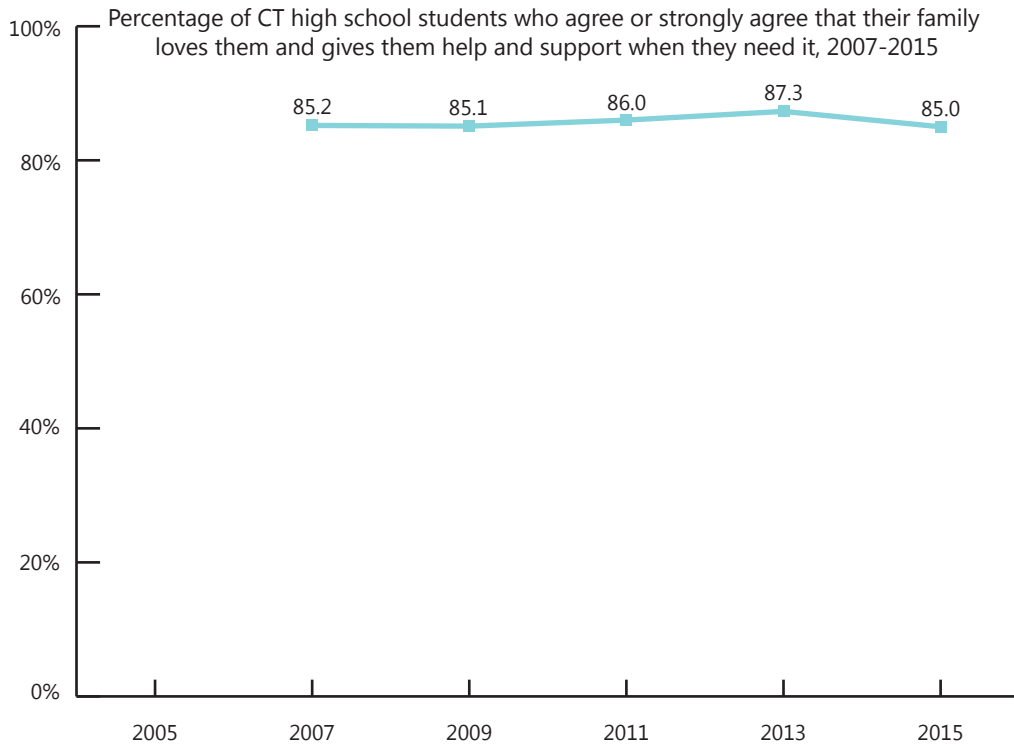


For this behavior, between 2007 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (26.0%-19.9%).[†] And it also decreased significantly (24.2%-19.9%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

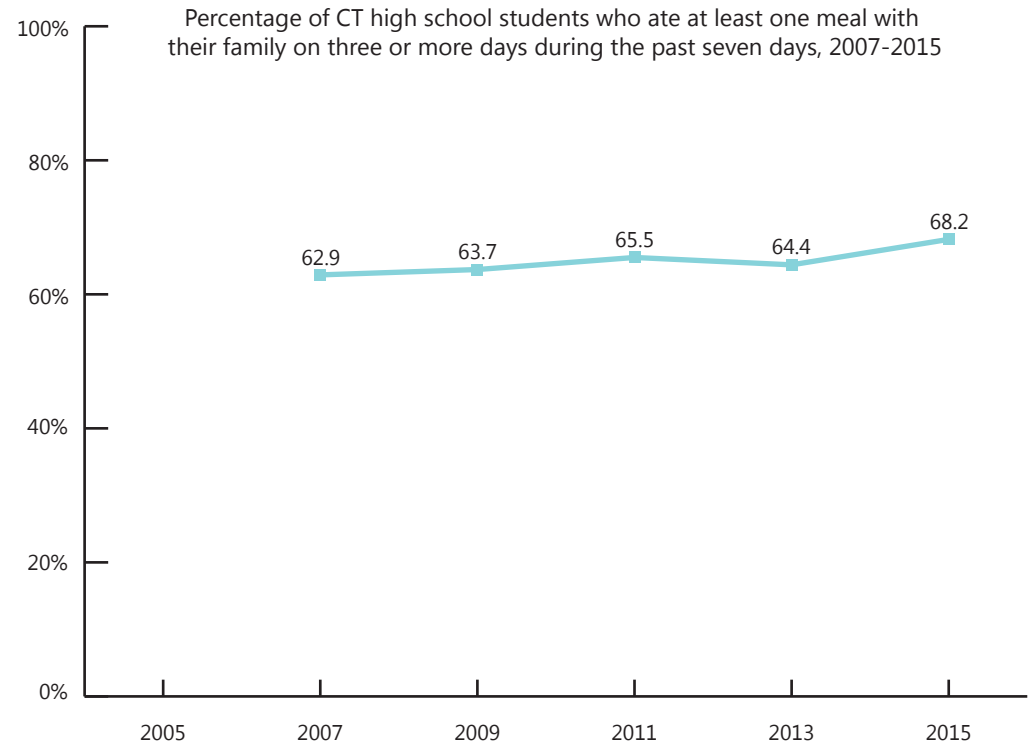
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Protective Factors



For this behavior, between 2007 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]



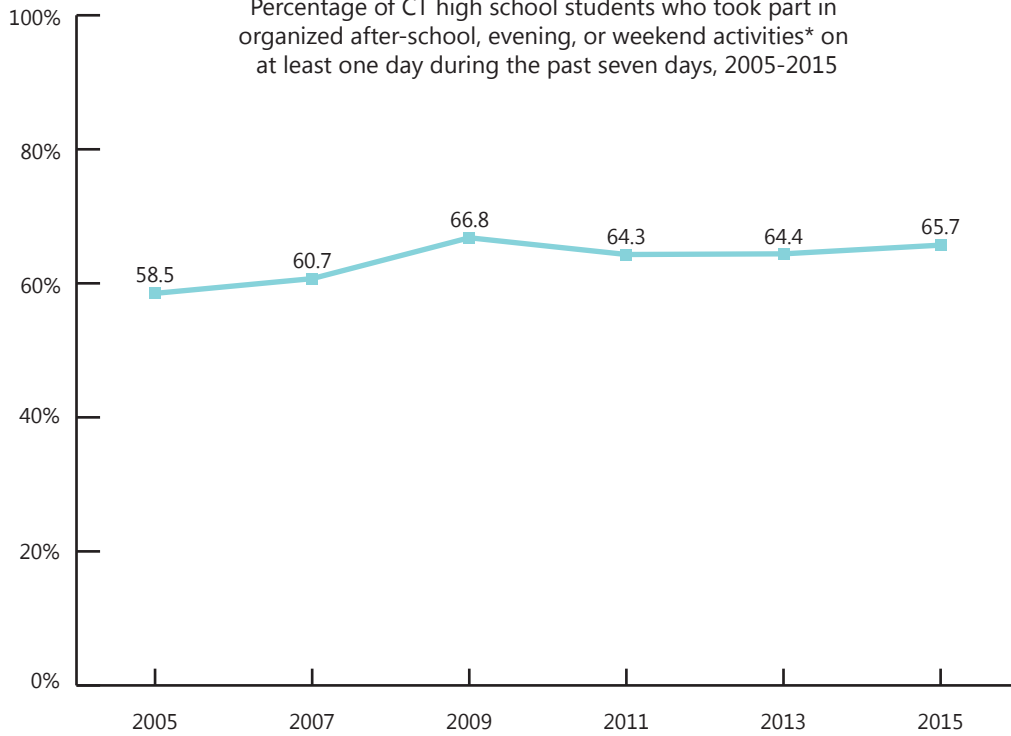
For this behavior, between 2007 and 2015, the prevalence increased significantly (62.9%-68.2%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

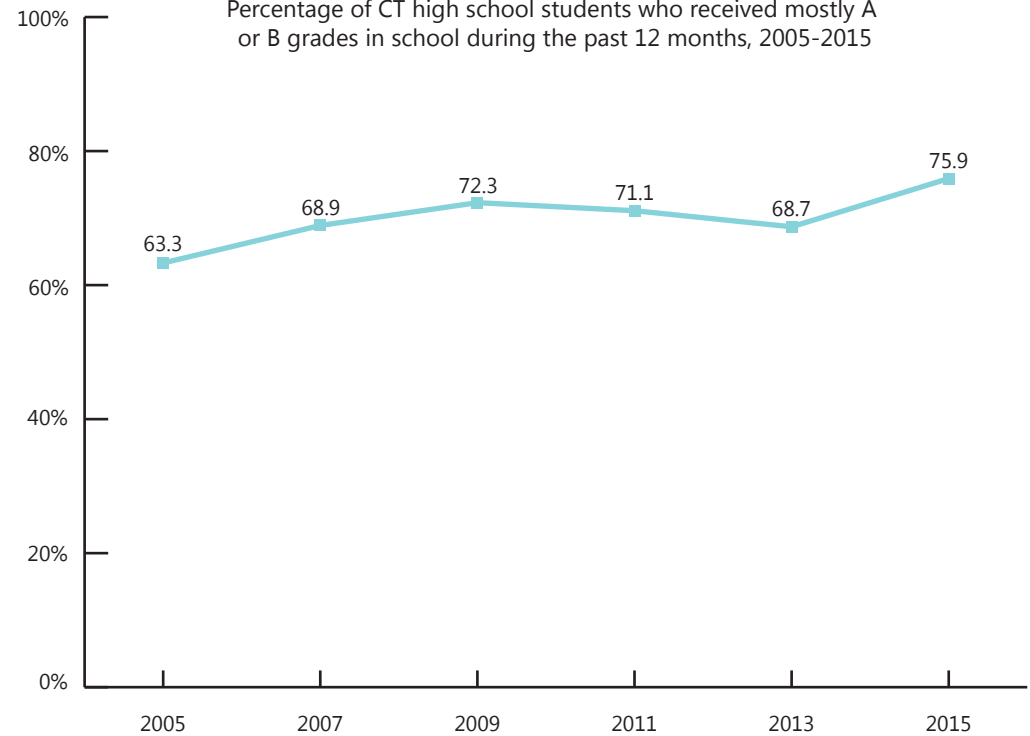
10-Year Trends: Protective Factors

Percentage of CT high school students who took part in organized after-school, evening, or weekend activities* on at least one day during the past seven days, 2005-2015



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence increased significantly (58.5%-65.7%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who received mostly A or B grades in school during the past 12 months, 2005-2015



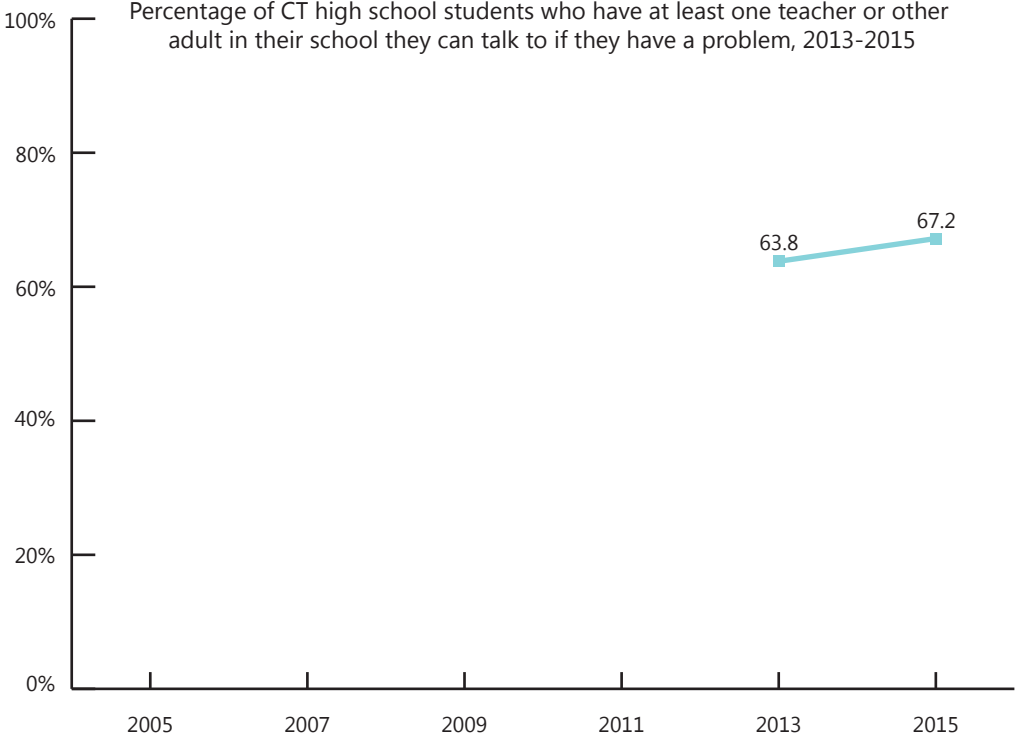
For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence increased significantly (63.3%-75.9%).[†] And it also increased significantly (68.7%-75.9%) between 2013 and 2015.[§]

*such as school clubs; community center groups; music, art, or dance lessons; drama; church; or other supervised activities

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

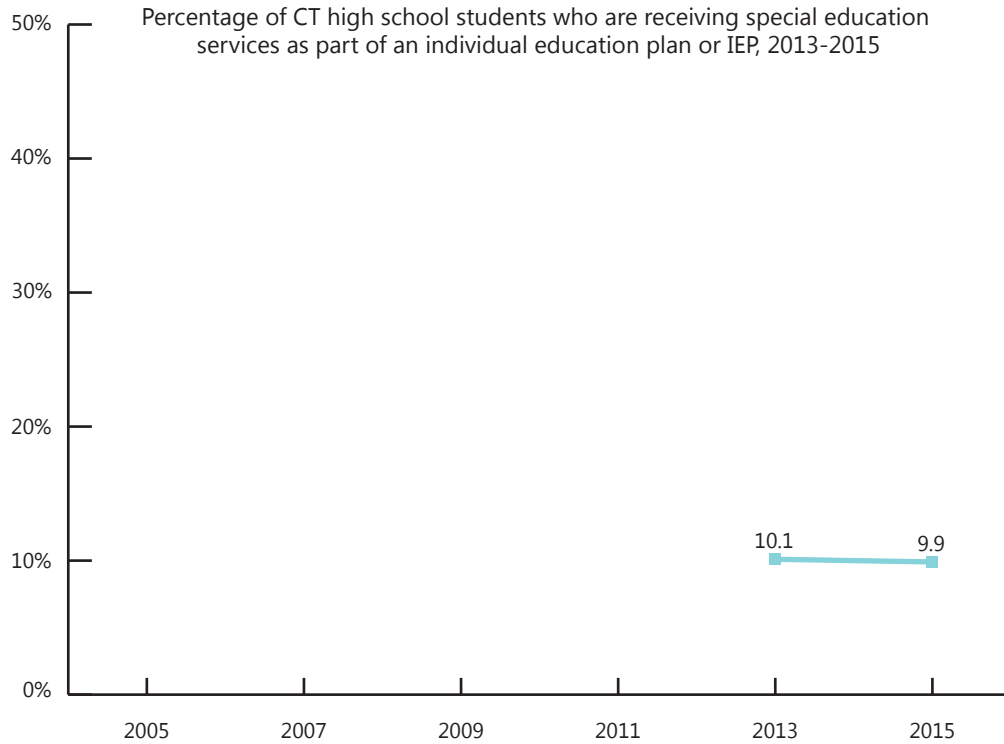
10-Year Trends: Protective Factors



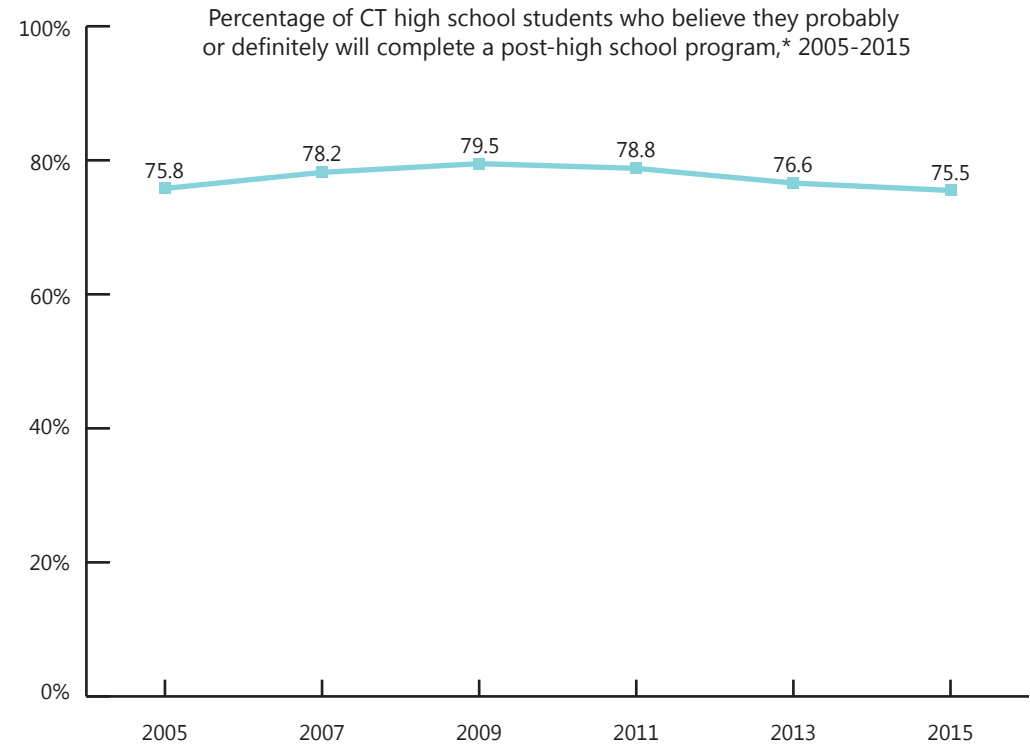
For this behavior, between 2013 and 2015, the prevalence increased significantly (63.8%-67.2%).[†]

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p<0.05.

10-Year Trends: Other Health-Related Behaviors



For this behavior, between 2013 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†]



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†] And between 2013 and 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

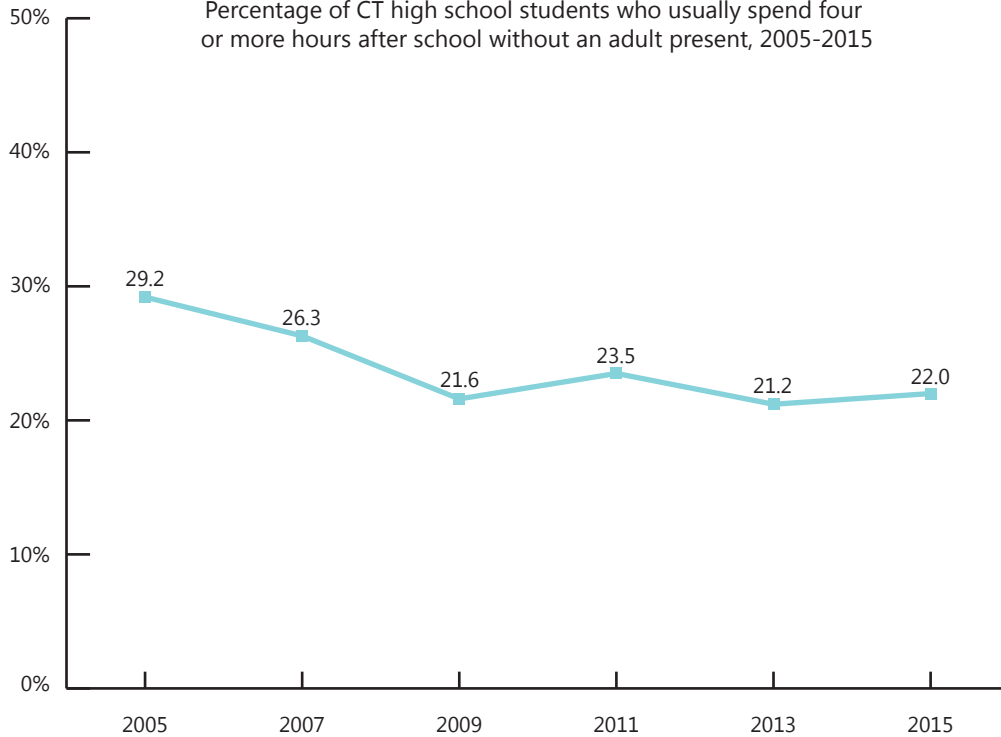
*such as a vocational training program, military service, community college, or a 4-year college

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

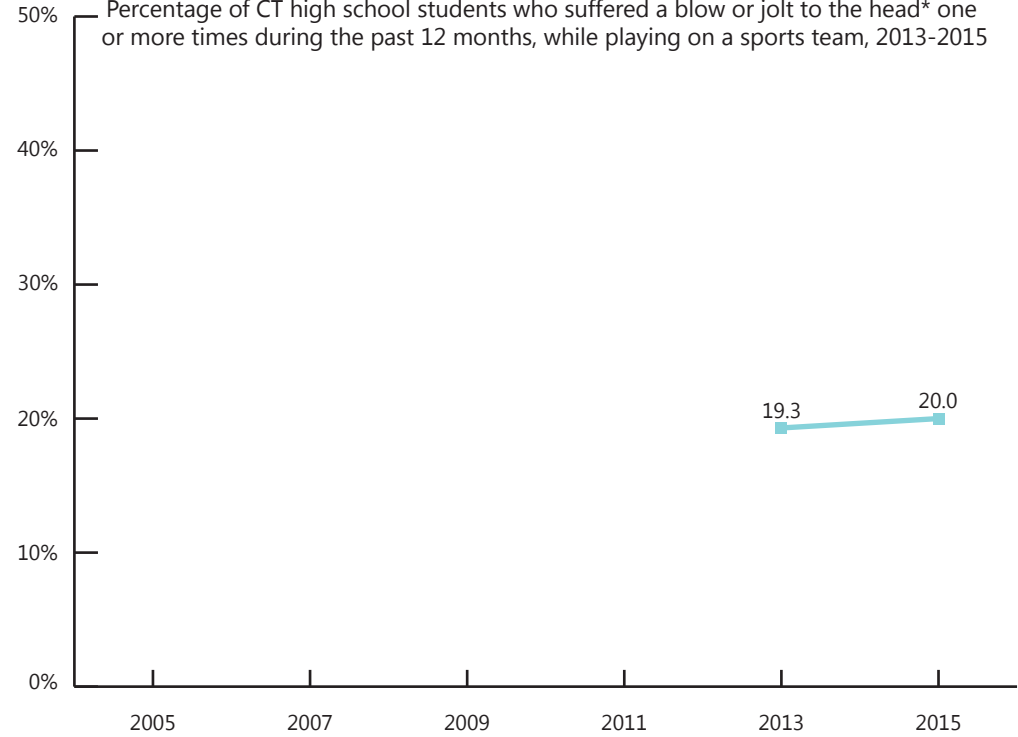
10-Year Trends: Other Health-Related Behaviors

Percentage of CT high school students who usually spend four or more hours after school without an adult present, 2005-2015



For this behavior, between 2005 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (29.2%-22.0%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

Percentage of CT high school students who suffered a blow or jolt to the head* one or more times during the past 12 months, while playing on a sports team, 2013-2015



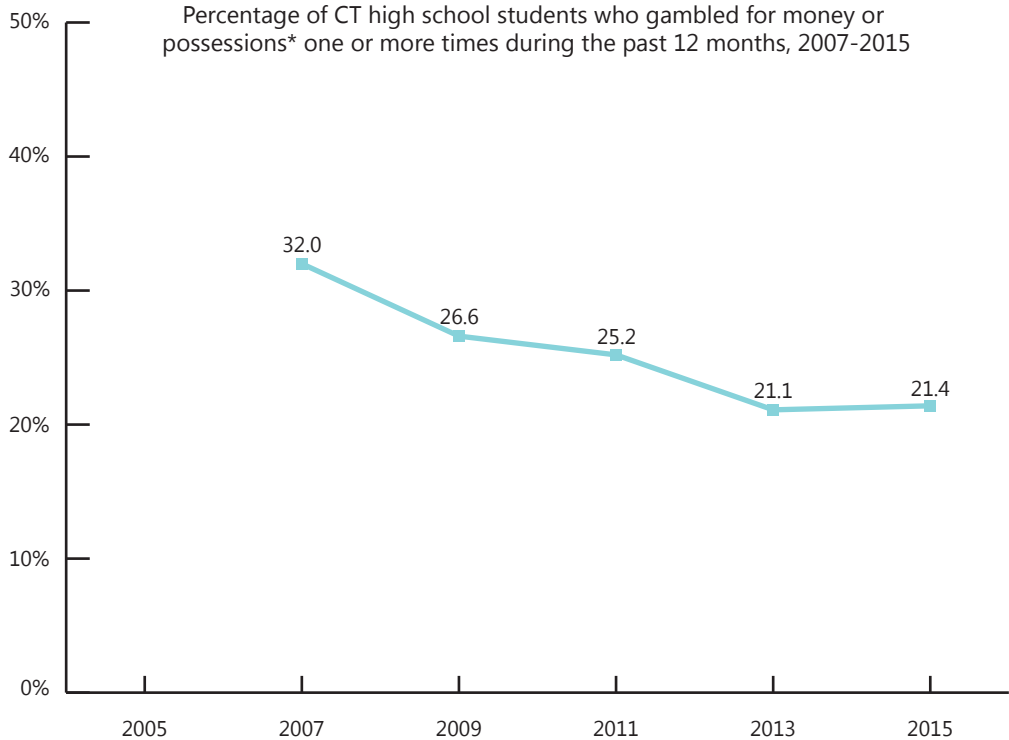
For this behavior, between 2013 and 2015, the prevalence did not change significantly.[†]

*which caused them to get "knocked out", have memory problems, double or blurry vision, headaches, or "pressure" in the head, or nausea or vomiting

[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

10-Year Trends: Other Health-Related Behaviors



For this behavior, between 2007 and 2015, the prevalence decreased significantly (32.0%-21.4%).[†] While from 2013 to 2015, there was no significant change.[§]

*including buying lottery tickets, betting money on a sports team, or playing card games for money
[†]Linear change is based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, p<0.05.
[§]Change from 2013-2015 is based on t-test analysis, p<0.05.

