ORANGE COUNTY SCHOOLS

2017 MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL
YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY
(YRBS)

David S. Sallee, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Radford University

Kerry J. Redican, MPH, Ph.D., CHES
Professor
Virginia Tech

DRAFT

April 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	
Questions	3
Instrumentation and Administration	3
MIDDLE SCHOOL	5
Middle School (8th Grade) Results	5
Middle School Data by Gender	11
Middle School Conclusions	11
HIGH SCHOOL	12
High School (10th and 12th Grades) Results	12
High School Data by Gender	20
High School Conclusions	20
CORE MEASURES	21
RECOMMENDATIONS -MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL	22

Tab 1: 8th Grade (Middle School) Data by Grade
Tab 2: 8th Grade (Middle School) Data by Gender
Tab 3: 10th and 12th (High School) Grade Data by Grade
Tab 4: 10th and 12th (High School) Grade Data by Gender
Tab 5: Comparison to 2013 YRBS and 2015 National Data

DRAFT

Introduction

The purpose of this assessment was to gather accurate, reliable information regarding the health behaviors and needs of middle school (8th grade students) and high school (10th and 12th grade students) in the Orange County Schools. Specifically, the assessment recorded the frequency and prevalence of alcohol, tobacco and other drug usage activities, exercise and dietary behaviors, violence-related activities, and a variety of other health and safety related activities among these students.

DRAFT

Questions

The specific questions addressed by this assessment are:

- What is the current level of risk-taking behaviors among 8th, 10th and 12th grade students?
- How do the current levels of self-reported behavior among Orange County high school students compare with their national counterparts (2015 CDC YRBS)?
- What are the health related needs for students in Orange County middle and high school?

Instrumentation and Administration

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was adapted for distribution to Orange County 8th, 10th and 12th grade students. The survey was adapted to procure information on the CORE measures (Alcohol, Tobacco, Marijuana, and Prescription Drugs: 30 day use; perception of peer disapproval; perception of harm; and perceptions of

parental disapproval). The adapted middle school YRBS contained 108 questions and the adapted high school YRBS contained 119 questions. All questionnaires were multiple choice instruments It is anticipated that the data gathered from the administration of these surveys will provide school and health department personnel with useful reliable and valid data which should help in future planning and resource allocation. The YRBS was administered to all 8th , 10th and 12th grade Orange County School students during Spring, 2017

Completed opscans were returned to Drs. Kerry Redican (Virginia Tech) and David Sallee (Radford University) for processing, data analysis (SPSS 11.0) and reporting.

DRAFT

This report will highlight important frequencies with respect to risk taking behaviors of the respondents. In addition to a summarization of findings complete frequency data can be found in Tabs 1-5;

Tab 1: Middle School data by Grade

Tab 2: Middle School data by Gender

Tab 3: High School Data by Grade

Tab 4: High School Data by Gender

Tab 5: Presentation Table and Comparisons to 2013 Previous YRBS and 2015 National Data

Middle School

Two hundred and ninety-six (n=296) 8th grade students completed the middle school YRBS. A little over 50% (53.4%, n=158) were 13 years old and 45.3% (n=134) were 14 years old at the time of the survey. In terms of gender, 49.7% (n=147) were female and 50.3% (n=149) were males. The major of the students were White (59.3%, n=175) and other self-descriptions included multi-racial (16.6%, n=49), Black (15.6%, n=33), American Indian or Alaskan Native (1.7%, n=5), Hispanic or Latino (3.7%, n=11) and Asian (2.4%, n=7). Most of the students 56.8% (n=168) described their grades as mostly As and Bs. Finally, 91.2% (n=269) had been a student in Orange County Schools for two years or more

DRAFT

Middle School (8th Grade) Results

Of the Orange County Middle School students completing the YRBS:

- 14.9% (n=43) never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else (13.2%, 2014);
- 22.2% (n=64) had ever ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking (26.7%, 2014);
- 43.9% (n=126) had ever carried a weapon (35.5%, 2014);
- 49.3% (n=142) had ever been in a physical fight (51.4%, 2014);
- 6.3% (n=18) had ever been in a physical fight and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (6.8%, 2014);
- 24.3% (n=70) had been physically harmed by someone in their home (25.4%, 2014);

- **18.4% (n=53) saw or heard someone in their home being physically harmed (20.4%, 2014);**
- **11.8% (n=34) were aware of gang activities in their school (5.7%, 2014);**
- **6.6% (n=19) had been approached to join a gang in gang activities (6.4%, 2014);**
- **25.4% (n=73) got impatient immediately when things did not go their way (31.2%, 2014);**
- **64.7% (n=185) preferred immediate gratification (75 dollars in three days) or delayed gratification (115 dollars in three months) (NA, 2014);**
- **49.5% (n=142) preferred immediate gratification (50 dollars in three days) vs. delayed gratification (115 dollars in three months) (NA, 2014);**
- **29.9% (n=86) preferred immediate gratification (25 dollars in three days) vs. delayed gratification (115 dollars in three months) (NA, 2014);**
- **27.1% (n=78) had ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months (35.6%, 2014);**
- **21.6% (n=62) had seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months (29.7%,, 2014);**
- **10.5% (n=30) had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months (17.2%, 2014);**
- **7% (n=20) had ever tried to kill themselves (10.8%, 2014);**
- **28.8% (n=83) cut, pinched, burned, or bruised themselves (34.8%, 2014);**
- **74.7% (n=215) knew others who intentionally cut, pinched, burned, or bruised themselves (73.2%, 2014);**
- **22.5% (n=64) had ever tried cigarette smoking (21.1%, 2014);**
- **6.9% (n=20) smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days (7.5%, 2014);**
- **2.8% (n=8) smoked two ore more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days (3.6%, 2014);**

DRAFT

- **84.4% (n=243) felt that there is moderate to great risk in smoking one or ore cigarettes a day (87.9%, 2014);**
- **90.3% (n=260) indicated that their parents would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes (95%, 2014);**
- **59.2% (n=170) indicated that their friends would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes (61.9%, 2014);**
- **7.6% (n=22) used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days (4.6%, 2014):**
- **8.3% (n=24) used a electronic vapor products such as e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens during the past 30 days (NA 2014);**
- **31.1% (n=89) had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life (31.7%, 2014);**
- **13.6% (n=39) had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days (14.6%, 2014);**
- **2.4% (n=7) had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days (14.6%, 2014) *** check**
- **4% (n=2) of current drinkers usually bought their own alcohol in a store, gas station, or discount store in the past 30 days (0%, 2014);**
- **47% (n=135) felt it would be fairly easy or very easy to get alcohol if they wanted some (49.8%, 2014);**
- **72.6% (n=209) indicated that there is moderate to great risk in drinking one or two drinks nearly every day (65.%, 2014);**
- **78.5% (n=226) indicated that their parent's would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to drink regularly (86.%, 2014);**
- **53.3% (n=152) indicated that their friends would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to drink regularly (55%, 2014);**
- **68.8% (n=196) indicated that their family has clear rules about alcohol use (67.8%, 2014);**
- **16% (n=46) used marijuana one or more times during their life (11.2%, 2014);**
- **8.7% (n=25) used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days (5%, 2014);**

DRAFT

- **6.7% (n=19) used a electronic vapor product to consumer marijuana (NA 2014);**
- **29.3% (n=84) felt it would be fairly easy or very easy to get marijuana if they wanted some (NA 2014);**
- **66.8% (n=191) felt that there is moderate to great risk in smoking marijuana (72.5%, 2014);**
- **86.8% (n=250) felt that their parents would feel that it would be wrong or very wrong for the to smoke marijuana (91.5%, 2014);**
- **62.2% (n=179) indicated that their friends would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana (68.2%, 2014);**
- **2.1% (n=6) had used K2, Spice, or other synthetic marijuana (3.9%, 2014);**
- **7.3% (n=21) had used inhalants (12.1%, 2014);**
- **2.5% (n=7) had used any form of cocaine one or more times during their life (2.1%,2014);**
- **4.9% (n=14) had used heroin one or more times during their life (NA 2014);**
- **2.1%, (n=6) had used methamphetamines one or more times during their life (1.1%, 2014);**
- **3.5% (n=10) had used ecstasy (1.1%, 2014);**
- **<1% (n=2) had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life (1.4%, 2014);**
- **1% (n=3) used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (4%, 2014);**
- **4.6% (n=13) had used over the counter drugs to get high (2.5%, 2014);**
- **4.5% (n=13) had used prescription drugs one or more times during the past 30 day (2.8%, 2014);**
- **92.6% (n=264) felt there was moderate to great risk in using prescription drugs (92.5%, 2014);**
- **97.6% (n=279) indicated that their parents would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to use prescription drugs (84.2%, 2014);**
- **83% (n=239) indicated that their friends would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to use prescription drugs (98.2%, 2014);**

DRAFT

- **82.6% (n=237) stated that their family has clear roles about drug use (80.6%, 2014);**
- **2.8% (n=8) strongly disagree that engaging in high risk behaviors such as smoking, alcohol and substance use will have a negative effect on their future health (3.2%, 2014);**
- **13.9% (n=40) had ever had sexual intercourse (14.1%, 2014);**
- **3.8% (n=11) had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 (3.3%, 2014);**
- **2.4% (n=7) of those who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life (2.2%, 2014);**
- **63.2% (n=24) of those who had sexual intercourse used a condom during the last intercourse (48.6%, 2014);**
- **20.9% (n=9) if those who had sexual intercourse drank alcohol or used drugs before the last intercourse (18.2%, 2014);**
- **31.6% (n=91) described themselves as slightly or very overweight (33.3%, 2014);**
- **48.6% (n=140) are trying to lose weight (53.8%, 2014);**
- **22% (n=62) went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days (21.5%, 2014);**
- **3.9% (n=11) took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advise to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days (4.7%, 2014);**
- **7.8% (n=22) vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days (5.8%, 2014);**
- **62.8% (n=179) played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months (57.8%, 2014);**
- **67.2% (n=193) were physically active for a total of 60 minutes or on three or more of the past 7 days (68.6%, 2014);**
- **34.2% (n=98) watched television for three or more hours on an average school day (31%, 2014);**
- **41.6% (n=119) played computer games for three or more hours on an average school day (44.7%, 2014);**
- **81% (n=230) used Facebook, Twitter, or other web-based technology they currently use (78.6%, 2014);**

DRAFT

- **37.5% (n=107) texted, blogged or chatted for three or more hours on an average school day (36.1%, 2014);**
- **25.2% (n=72) received threatening or intimidating or through cell phones (30.9%, 2014);**
- **9.8% (n=28) had sent threatening or intimidating online or through cell phones (19.2%, 2014);**
- **16.8% (n=48) had sent sexually inappropriate pictures or messages using a cell phone or computer (17.7%, 2014);**
- **31% (n=89) reported that their parents would be nervous if they know what they did on the internet or via cell phone (25.7%, 2014);**
- **88.8% (n=254) felt very informed about safety and using the internet (88.1%, 2014);**
- **45.6% (n=128) had been bullied (60.9%, 2014);**
- **15% (n=43) had been bullied daily or several times a day (17.2%, 2014);**
- **15.1% (N=43) would not report bullying if they were being bullied (44.9%, 2014);**
- **42.7% (n=122) had been a bystander while someone else was being bullied (42.5%, 2014);**
- **19.9% (n=56) had bullied someone (26.9%, 2014);**
- **15% (n=43) had missed school because of bullying (14.5%, 2014);**
- **97.2% (n=278) indicated that their parents would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to break the law (96.4%, 2014);**
- **86% (n=246) reported that there are many chances to get involved in school activities outside of class (89.1%, 2014);**
- **63.6% (n=182) reported that the school (teachers, coaches, counselors or principal) who lets the or their parents know when they have done something well (49.1%, 2014);**
- **86.7% (n=247) reported that there are adults in their life who are not their parents that encourage them to do their best (79.9%, 2014);**
- **59.2% (n=170) volunteer in their community (49.5%, 2014);**

DRAFT

- 93.7% (n=266) reported that tone of their parents would now where they are and./or who they are with when they are not at hoe (91.2%, 2014);
- 84% (n=236) indicated that their parents would know if they came home on time (82.5%, 2014);
- 14% (n=40) reported that their family never ate a meal together in the past seven days (16.8%, 2014);
- 6.3% (n=18) did not eat fruit or vegetables in the past seven days (NA 2014);
- 10.7% (n=30) drank a sugar sweetened beverage four or more times per day in the past seven days (13.8%, 2014).

Middle School Data by Gender

Some differences by gender for middle school students were noted. In general, a higher percentage of middle school males reported fighting, substance use and bullying behaviors as opposed to females. A higher percentage of middle school females reported experiencing the symptoms of depression. Specific middle school data by gender can be found under Tab 2.

DRAFT

Middle School Conclusions

1. Depression and suicide ideation decreased since 2014.

2. Tobacco and Alcohol use since 2014 are down.

3. Marijuana, and Prescription Drug use since 2014 has increased

4. Bullying behaviors are still an area of concern but continue to trend downward.

5. Frequency of sexual behaviors have decreased since 2014.

6. A decrease was noted in sending and/or receiving threatening messages via cell phone since 2014.

High School

Five hundred (n=500) 10th grade (58.6%, n=283) and 12th grade (41.4%, n=200) students completed the high school YRBS. Almost 31% (30.8%, n=154) were 15 years old, 25.8% (n=129) were 16 years old and 27.4% (n=137) were 17 years old, and 14% (n=70) were 18 years old at the time of the survey. In terms of gender, 50.4% (n=249) were female and 49.6% (n=245) were males. The majority of the students were White (62.7%, n=313) and other self-description included multi-racial (13.8%, n=69), Black (13%, n=65), American Indian or Alaskan Native (3%, n=15), Hispanic or Latino (4.8%, n=24) , and Asian (2.4%, n=6). Most of the students 58.9% (n=292) described their grades as mostly As and Bs. Finally, 88.7% (n=431) had been a student in Orange County Schools for two years or more meaning that the majority of 10th and 12th graders had been in Orange County Schools the two years before and completed the YRBS.

DRAFT

High School (10th and 12th Grades) Results

Of the Orange County High School students completing the YRBS:

- 11.4% (n=55) never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driving by someone else (16.9%, 2014; 6.1% National);
- 18.9% (n=91) during the past 30 days rode one or more times in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (26.6%, 2014; 20% National);

- **5.8% (n=28) during the past 30 days drove a vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol (11.4%, 2014; 7.8% National);**
- **8.9% (n=43) during the past 30 days drove a vehicle one or more times under the influence of marijuana (NA 2014 and National);**
- **16% (n=77) carried a weapon on one or more of the past 30 days (23.8%, 2014; 16.2% National);**
- **9% (n=43) did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt unsafe (7.1%, 2014; 5.6% National);**
- **10.8% (n=52) had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the past 12 months (13.4%, 2014; 6% National);**
- **17.7% (n=85) were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months (24.7%, 2014; 22.6% National);**
- **5.6% (n=27) had a physical fight in the past 12 months and it resulted in treatment by a doctor or nurse one or more times (8%, 2014; 2.8% National);**
- **6.5% (n=31) had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months (8.8%, 2014; 9.6% National);**
- **26.6% (n=128) had been physically harmed by someone in their home (27.5%, 2014; NA National);**
- **23.4% (n=113) saw or heard someone in their home being physically harmed (24.9%, 2014; NA National);**
- **19.5% (n=93) were aware of gang activity in their school (30%, 2014; NA National);**
- **10.3% (n=49) had been approached to join a gang in gang activities (16.4%, 2014; NA National);**
- **32.5% (n=156) got impatient immediately when things did not go their way (37.2%, 2014; NA National);**
- **66.3% (n=315) preferred immediate gratification (75 dollars in three days) or delayed gratification (115 dollars in three months) (NA 2014 and National);**
- **44.7% (n=212) preferred immediate gratification (50 dollars in three days) or delayed gratification (115 dollars in three months) (NA 2014 and National);**

DRAFT

- **23.3% (n=110) preferred immediate gratification (25 dollars in three days) or delayed gratification (115 dollars in three months) (NA 2014 and National);**
- **36% (n=172) had ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months (31.8%, 2014; 29.9% National);**
- **20.9% (n=99) had seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months (22.4%, 2014; 17.7% National);**
- **18.5% (n=88) had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months (18.7%, 2014; 14.6% National);**
- **14.4% (n=69) actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months (13.6%, 2014; 8.6% National);**
- **3.1% (n=15) whose attempted suicide during the past 12 months resulted in treatment by a doctor or nurse (3.9%, 2014; 2.8% National);**
- **32.9% (n=158) had intentionally cut, pinched, burned or bruised themselves (32.6%, 2014; NA National);**
- **67.7% (n=325) knew others who intentionally cut, pinched, burned or bruised themselves (62.1%, 2014; NA National);**
- **38.6% (n=181) had ever tried cigarette smoking (54.5%, 2014; 32.3% National);**
- **17.7% (n=85) smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days (26.8%, 2014; 10.8% National);**
- **8.8% (n=42) smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days (13.2%, 2014; NA National);**
- **91% (n=436) felt that there was moderate to great risk in smoking a pack or more of cigarettes a day (85.8% 2014; NA National);**
- **87.8% (n=416) indicated that their parents would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes (84.5%, 2014; NA National);**
- **54.8% (n=261) indicated that their friend would fee it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes (41%, 2014; NA National);**
- **51% (n=51) of current smokers had tried to quit smoking during the past 12 months (42.5%,2014; 45.4% National);**
- **13.2% (n=63) used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days (20.2%, 2014; 7.3% National);**

DRAFT

- **15.1% (n=72) used electronic vapor products such as e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens during the past 30 days (NA 2014 and National);**
- **62.6% (n=301) had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life (72.1%, 2014; 63.2% National);**
- **33.5% (n=161) had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days (44.6%, 2014; 32.8% National);**
- **18.3% (n=88) had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the past 30 days (25.6%, 2014; 17.7% National);**
- **8.5% (n=41) had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days (11.1%, 2014; NA National);**
- **7.8% (n=13) of current drinkers usually bought their own alcohol in a store, gas station, or discount store in the past 30 days (5.4%, 2014; NA National);**
- **73% (n=348) felt it would be fairly easy or very easy to get alcohol if they wanted some (77.5%, 2014; NA National);**
- **70.7% (n=335) felt that there is moderate to great risk in drinking one or two drinks nearly every day (59.3%, 2014; NA National);**
- **74.1% (n=352) indicated that their parents would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to drink regularly (69.1%, 2014; NA National);**
- **40.5% (n=193) indicated that their friend would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to drink regularly (29.6%, 2014; NA National);**
- **17.8% (n=84) felt that their family would try, not much or not at all to keep them from using alcohol (21.3%, 2014; NA National);**
- **75.6% (n=357)indicated that their family has clear rules about alcohl use (68.3%, 2014; NA National);**
- **35.8% (n=172) used marijuana one or more times during their life (48.1%, 2014; 38.6% National);**
- **18.7% (n=89) used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days (30%, 2014; 21.7% National);**
- **7.9% (n=38) used marijuana on school property one or more times during the past 30 days (11.5%, 2014; NA National);**
- **18.4% (n=85) used an electronic vapor product to consumer marijuana (NA 2014 and National);**

DRAFT

- **65.5% (n=310) felt it would be fairly easy or very easy to get marijuana if they wanted some (NA 2014 and National);**
- **54.3% (n=258) felt that there is moderate to great risk in smoking marijuana (51.5% 2014; NA National);**
- **84.1% (n=398)indicated that their parents would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana (75.5%, 2014; NA National);**
- **40.2% (n=189) felt that their friend would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana (40%, 2014; NA National);**
- **11.6% (n=54) had used K2, Spice or other synthetic marijuana (15.4%, 2014; NA National);**
- **12.9% (n=62) used inhalants to get high one or ore times during their life (12.5%, 2014; 7% National);**
- **9.8% (n=47) had used any for of cocaine one or more times during their life (10.6%, 2014; 5.2% National);**
- **7.3% (n=35) had used heroin one or more times during their life (7.6%, 2014; 2.1% National);**
- **6.7% (n=32) had used methamphetamines one or more time during their life (8.5%, 2014; 3% National);**
- **9.2% (n=44) had used ecstasy (8.8%, 2014; 5% National);**
- **8.4% (n=40) took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life (8.6%, 2014; 3.5% National);**
- **6.6% (n=31) had used a needled to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (7.4%, 2014; 1.8% National);**
- **19.4% (n=90) had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug on school property or at a school activity during the past 12 months (30.4%, 2014; 21.7% National);**
- **22.7% (n=106)had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug during the past 12 months (31.9%, 2014; NA National);**
- **19.9% (n=93)took over-the-counter drugs to get high (17.4%, 2014; NA National);**
- **11.9% (n=57) used prescription drugs one or more times during the past 30 days (12.4%, 2014; NA National);**

DRAFT

- **91.6% (n=434) felt that there is moderate to great risk in using prescription drugs (88%, 2014; NA National);**
- **95.4% (n=452) indicated that their parents would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to used prescription drugs (95.6%, 2014; NA National);**
- **82.3% (n=390) felt that their friends would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to use prescription drugs (74.3%, 2014; NA National);**
- **86.9% (n=403) reported that their family has clear rules about drug use (83.3%, 2014; NA National);**
- **3% (n=14) strongly disagreed that engaging in high risk behaviors such as smoking, alcohol and substance use will have a negative effect on their future health (2.9% 2014; NA National);**
- **45.4% (n=210) had ever had sexual intercourse (49.9%, 2014; 41.2% National);**
- **6.3% (n=30) had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 (8.5%, 2014; 3.9% National);**
- **10.2% (n=49) had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life (15.7%, 2014; 11.5% National);**
- **29.1% (n=139) had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months (35.6%, 2014; 30.1%, National);**
- **59.5% (n=122) of students who had sexual intercourse used a condom during the last sexual intercourse (63%, 2014; 56.9% National);**
- **21.7% (n=45) of students who had sexual intercourse drank alcohol or used drugs before the last sexual intercourse (26.6%, 2014; 20.6% National);**
- **12.7% (n=57) had ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (14%, 2014; 6.7% National);**
- **16.7% (n=34) of sexually active students used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during their lost sexual intercourse (18.8%, 2014; 18.2% National);**
- **8.7% (n=41) had been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant one or more times (10%, 2014; NA National);**
- **34% (n=160) described themselves as slightly or very overweight (31.4%, 2014; 31.5% National);**

DRAFT

- **47.6% (n=225) are trying to lose weight (46.2%, 2014; NA National);**
- **18.6% (n=85) went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days (14.3%, 2014; NA National);**
- **8.4% (n=39) took pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days (7.8%, 2014; NA National);**
- **13.5% (n=62) vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days (7.3%, 2014; NA National);**
- **51.5% (n=238) played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months (49.6%, 2014; 57.6% National);**
- **61.9% (n=296) were physically active for a total of 60 minutes on three or more of the past 7 days (63.6%, 2014; NA National);**
- **25.2% (n=120) watched television for three or more hours on an average school day (27.2%, 2014; NA National);**
- **37.3% (n=178) played computer games for three or more hours on an average school day (35.2%, 2014; NA National);;**
- **88.1% (n=398) had Facebook, Twitter, or other web based technology they currently use (88.9%, 2014; NA National);**
- **47.2% (n=225) texted, blogged,or chatted for three or more hours on an average school day (45.1%, 2014; NA National);**
- **28.9% (n=136) received threatening or intimidating messages online or through cell phones (31.9%, 2014; NA National);**
- **21.3% (n=100) sent threatening or intimidating messages online or through cell phones (24.9%, 2014; NA National);**
- **39.9% (n=182) sent sexually inappropriate pictures of messages using a cell phone or computer (41.7%, 2014; NA National);**
- **36.6% (n=166) reported that their parents would be nervous if they knew what they did on the internet or via cell phone (35.8%, 2014; NA National);**
- **23% (n=108) texted while driving during the past 30 days (22%, 2014; NA National);**
- **89.3% (n=411) felt very informed about safety and using the internet (85.8%, 2014; NA National);**

DRAFT

- **52.4% (n=240) had ever been bullied (52.6%, 2014, NA National);**
- **17.9% (n=85) had been bullied daily or several times a day (16%, 2014; NA National);**
- **23.8% (n=112) would not report bullying if they were being bullied (26.6%, 2014; NA National);**
- **47.8% (n=216) had been a bystander while someone else was being bullied (50.6%, 2014; NA National);**
- **27.3% (n=126) had bullied someone (34%, 2014; NA National);**
- **19% (n=87) had missed school because of bullying (15.7%, 2014; NA National);**
- **93.6% (n=438) indicated that their parents would feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to break the law (93.8%, 2014; NA National);**
- **91.7% (n=420) felt that there were many chances to get involved in school activities outside of class (87.1%, 2014; NA National);**
- **54.8% (n=250) reported that the school (teachers, coaches, counselors or principal) who lets them or their parents know when they have done something well (54.5%, 2014; NA National);**
- **84.3% (n=382) reported that there are adults in their life other than their parents who encourage them to do their best (82.7%, 2014; NA National);**
- **43.4% (n=202) volunteer in their community (45.6%, 2014; NA National);**
- **88.9% (n=402) reported that one of their parents knows where they are and who they are with when they are not at home (85.6%, 2014; NA National);**
- **80.8% (n=365) indicated that their parents would know if they came home on time (82.9%, 2014; NA National);**
- **19.7% (n=92) indicated that their family did not eat a meal together in the past seven days (21.1%, 2014; NA National);**
- **7.6% (n=36) did not eat fruit or vegetables during the past seven days (NA 2014 and National);**
- **10.3% (n=48) drank a sugar sweetened beverage four or more times per day in the past seven days (11.3% 2014; NA National)**

DRAFT

High School Data by Gender

Gender differences between high school males and females were not alarming. Interesting to note was the, in general, higher percentages of females reported being involved in bullying behaviors. All high school data by gender can be found under Tab 4.

High School Conclusions

1. Depression and suicide ideation has decreased since 2014.

2. Decreases in tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and prescription drug use use has decreased since 2014.

3. Bullying behaviors have decreased since 2014 and continue to trend downward.

4. Frequency of sexual behaviors has decreased since 2014 and continue to trend downward.

DRAFT

ORANGE COUNTY SCHOOLS

CORE MEASURES 2017

	Alcohol	Tobacco	Marijuana	Prescription Drugs
30 Day Use	MS 13.6%(n=39) HS 33.5% (n=161)	MS 6.9% (N=20) HS 17.7%(n=85)	MS 8.7% (n=25) HS 18.7% (n=89)	MS 4.5% (n=13) HS 11.9% (n=87)
Perception of Peer Disapproval	MS 53.3% (n=152) HS 40.5% (n=193)	MS 59.8% (n=170) HS 54.8% (n=261)	MS 62.2% (n=179) HS 40.2% (n=189)	MS 83% (n=239) HS 82.3% (n=390)
Perception of Harm	MS 72.6% (n=209) HS 70.7%(n=335)	MS 84.4% (n=243) HS 91% (n=436)	MS 66.8% (n=191) HS 54.3% (n=258)	MS 92.6% (n=264) HS 91.6% (n=434)
Perception of Parental Disapproval	MS 78.5% (n=226) HS 74.1%(n=352)	MS 90.3% (n=260) HS 87.8% (n=416)	MS 86.8% (n=250) HS 84.1% (n=398)	MS 97.6% (n=239) HS 95.4% (n=452)

DRAFT

Recommendations for Middle and High School

1. **Implement comprehensive health education classes and programs in the elementary, middle and high schools.**

2. **Share the YRBS results with the health department, social service agencies and community coalitions/groups and engage/challenge these groups to help reduce the frequency of youth risk behaviors.**

3. **Conduct a school and community environmental analysis to determine ease of access to alcohol and other drugs.**

4. **Conduct parenting workshops/programs/seminars regarding youth risk behavior and their role in prevention.**

5. **Conduct school and community workshop/programs/seminars regarding bullying behaviors.**

6. **Continue to conduct the YRBS every other year in order to procure trend data regarding youth risk behaviors.**

DRAFT