

DEKALB COUNTY YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY 2005



A Collaborative Project of the
DeKalb County Board of Education and the
DeKalb County Board of Health



- signed letter on this page -

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes health behaviors of high school students in DeKalb County, Georgia that put them at risk for injury and illness. Many of these behaviors begin during youth and put them at risk for various health conditions throughout adulthood. In DeKalb County, 69% of all deaths among youth aged 13-19 years result from: homicide (27%), motor vehicle crashes (25%), other unintentional injuries (9%) and suicide (9%). In addition, maternal and child health issues and social problems arise from an average of 1,975 pregnancies each year among females aged 13-19 years in DeKalb County; of particular concern is the large increase in the pregnancy rate among Hispanic/Latino teens. Among persons older than 20 years, 35% of deaths result from cardiovascular diseases and 22% from cancer (1). All of these causes of illness and death are related to six basic types of behavior: behaviors that result in unintentional injuries and violence; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that increase risk for sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection, and unintended pregnancies; dietary behaviors; and physical activity.

In 1991, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, together with state and local departments of education and health, other federal agencies, and national education and health organizations, developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System to monitor specific health-risk behaviors that contribute to illness and death and to assess how the frequency of these behaviors change over time. In 1991, 26 states and 11 large cities participated in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS); by 2005 this number had risen to 40 states and 21 large cities. Results of the national, state and local 2005 surveys are available (2).

In 2001, the DeKalb County School System contracted with the DeKalb County Board of Health to conduct the first Youth Risk Behavior Survey among students in DeKalb County public high schools (grades 9-12). This survey was repeated in the fall of 2003 and 2005. The following report summarizes the 2005 findings, highlights changes between 2003 and 2005, and compares the results to Georgia and the nation. The text on the left side of each page introduces each question along with the overall percent of students who indicated engaging in each behavior. The graphs on the right side break each question down by gender, race, and grade level.

METHODS

All 20 traditional DeKalb County public high schools participated in the study. A truancy school, a transition academy, a school for students with severe intellectual disabilities, an alternative school and an open campus high school were excluded.

Classes from each school were chosen to participate in the survey. The number of classes varied (from three to nine) depending on the population size of the school. The classes were randomly chosen from among all second period classes (excluding English as a Second Language and special education classes). All students within a selected class were eligible to participate.

Information describing the survey was sent to parents of students from selected classes two weeks before survey administration. Parents were given the option to exclude their child from taking the survey. Students could choose not to participate in the entire survey or to skip any question that they did not wish to answer. Participation in the survey was completely anonymous. Personally identifiable data were not collected and data are reported only in aggregate form.

Students completed a self-administered, 99-item questionnaire by recording their answers on a scannable (Scantron) answer sheet. Survey questions can be found in the Appendix on page 46. DeKalb County Board of Health employees administered the survey in each classroom.

Results from the survey were weighted[†] and thus are representative of all students in grades 9-12 in DeKalb County public high schools. In this report, a result is considered “statistically significant” if there is no overlap in the 95% confidence intervals of the percentages being compared. Only comparisons that are statistically significant are described in the report text.

[†] 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 is given by: $W=W_1 \times f_1 \times f_2$ where W_1 =inverse probability of selecting the classroom within the school, f_1 =a student-level nonresponse factor calculated for class, and f_2 =a poststratification adjustment factor calculated by gender within grade and by race/ethnicity.

SUMMARY

Demographics

A total of 2,384 students from 20 public high schools in DeKalb County completed the survey. Weighted demographic characteristics of the students are as follows: male (49%), female (51%); grade 9 (32%), grade 10 (27%), grade 11 (23%) and grade 12 (19%); African-American (80%), white (10%), Hispanic/Latino (4%), other race (3%) and multiple races (3%).

Risk behaviors

Overall, DeKalb students had relatively low rates of current tobacco, alcohol, and drug use, and were likely to wear seatbelts and not to carry weapons (Figure p.10). Of students who rode a bicycle in the past 12 months, 87% never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet. Over one third (36%) had been in a physical fight within the past year. More than half of DeKalb students have had sexual intercourse and 74% of sexually active students reported using condoms.

When compared to Healthy People 2010 objectives (3), DeKalb students have reached national goals for reducing the use of tobacco and riding with a drunk driver. DeKalb students are close to reaching the goal of reduction in cigar use, however, much work needs to be done in the area of physical activity (see table below). In addition, 52% of DeKalb students watch three or more hours of TV on an average school day (2010 goal: 75% watching less than two hours/night) and only 19% of students ate fruits or vegetables five or more times daily (2010 goal: 75% consuming 2 daily servings of fruit and 50% consuming three daily servings of vegetables).

Healthy People 2010 Objectives	DeKalb YRBS, 2005	Healthy People 2010 Goal
	%	%
Reduce the use of tobacco in the past 30 days	14	21
Reduce the use of cigarettes in the past 30 days	9	16
Reduce the use of cigars in the past 30 days	10	8
Reduce the number of students who ride with a drunk driver in the past 30 days	20	30
Increase the number of students participating in moderate physical activity	24	35
Increase the number of students participating in vigorous physical activity	57	85
Increase the number of students enrolled in daily physical education (PE) classes	31	50

COMPARING DEKALB RESULTS TO GEORGIA AND THE NATION

The tables in this report compare DeKalb students to students throughout Georgia and the United States who participated in similar surveys.

Compared to other students in Georgia,

DeKalb County students were statistically *more likely* to:

- Attempt suicide during the past 12 months.
- Drink alcohol before age 13.
- Watch three or more hours of TV per day.
- Drink less than three glasses of milk per day.

Compared to other students in Georgia,

DeKalb County students were statistically *less likely* to:

- Exercise in physical education classes (if enrolled).
- **Ride with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.**
- **Try cigarette smoking.**
- **Currently smoke cigarettes.**
- **Use chewing tobacco, snuff or dip.**
- **Currently drink alcohol.**
- **Drink five or more alcoholic drinks in a row.**
- **Use methamphetamines.**

Compared to students nationwide,

DeKalb County students were statistically *more likely* to:

- Have been hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend.
- Drink alcohol before age 13.
- Try marijuana before age 13.
- Be offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property.
- Have sexual intercourse before age 13.
- Have four or more sexual partners.

- Watch three or more hours of TV per day.
- Have ever been told they have asthma.
- Drink less than three glasses of milk per day.
- **Use a condom if sexually active.**

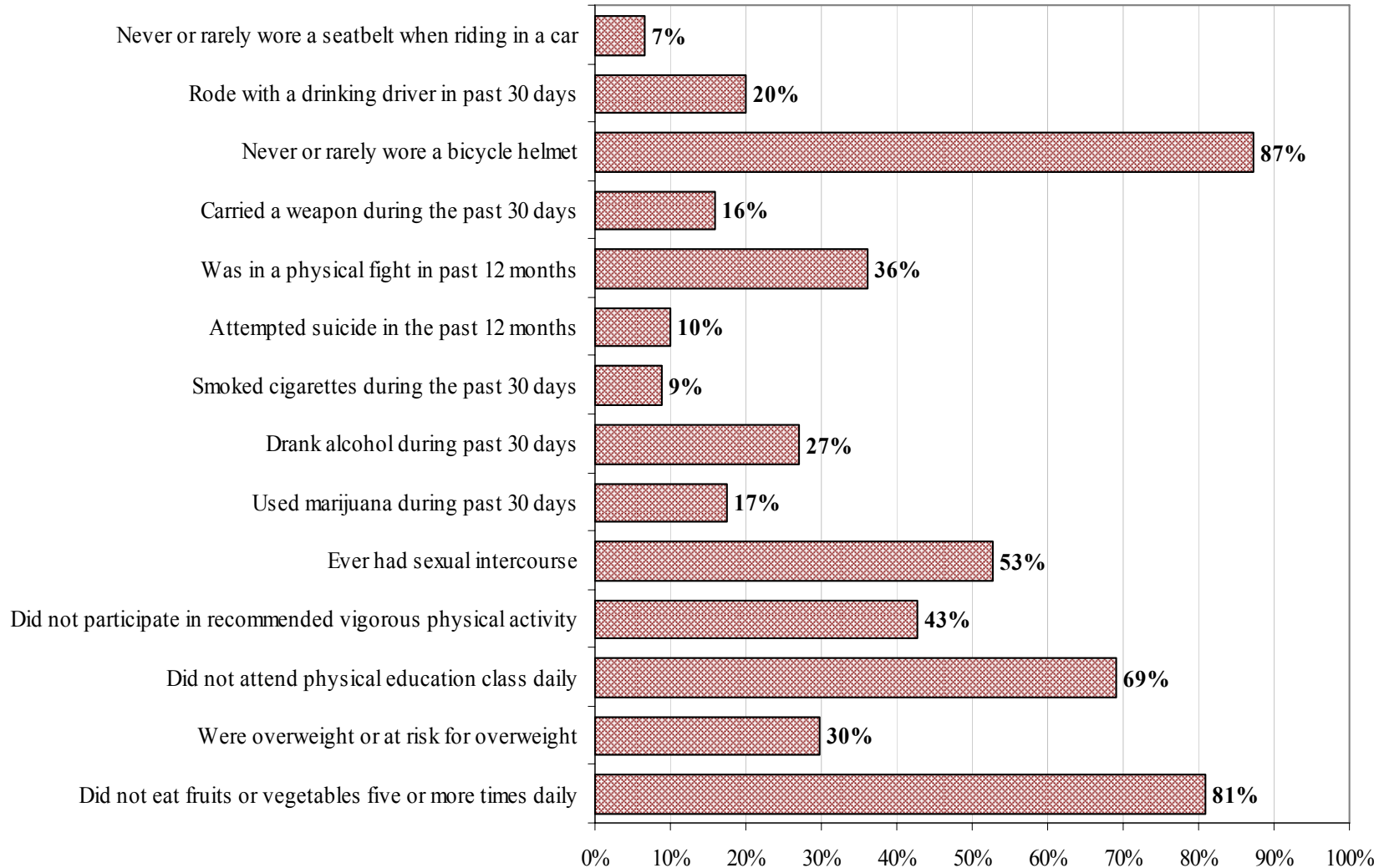
Compared to students nationwide,

DeKalb County students were statistically *less likely* to:

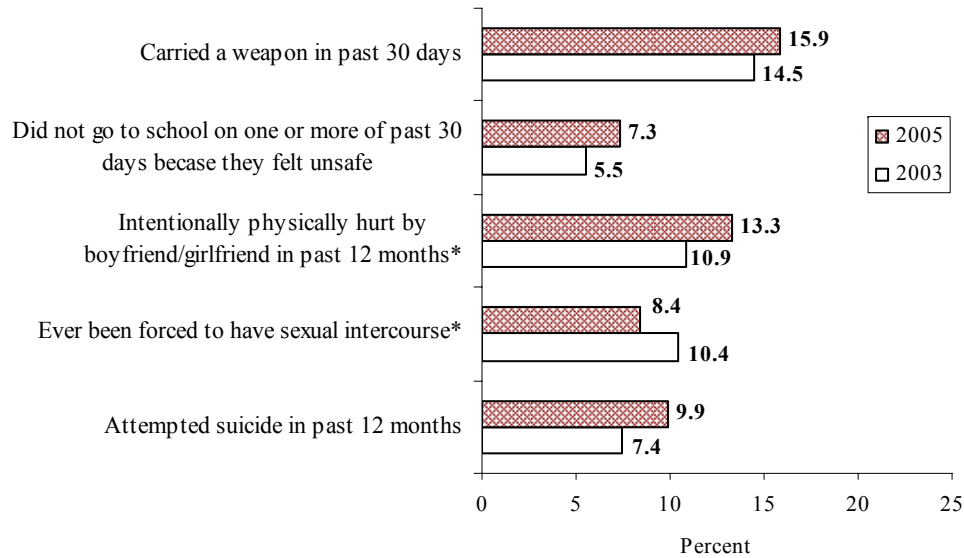
- Use birth control pills if sexually active.
- Describe themselves as slightly or very overweight.
- Be trying to lose weight.
- Exercise to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.
- Meet current recommendations for physical activity.
- Attend physical education classes at least once per week.
- Exercise in physical education classes (if enrolled).
- **Rarely or never use seatbelts when riding in a car.**
- **Ride with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.**
- **Drive a car after drinking alcohol.**
- **Seriously consider attempting suicide.**
- **Try cigarette smoking.**
- **Smoke cigarettes before age 13.**
- **Currently smoke cigarettes.**
- **Smoke cigarettes on school property.**
- **Use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip.**
- **Currently drink alcohol.**
- **Drink five or more alcoholic drinks in a row.**
- **Use any form of cocaine.**
- **Use methamphetamines.**
- **Drink alcohol or use drugs before sexual intercourse.**

Note: Statements in bold illustrate areas in which DeKalb students exhibit healthier behaviors.

Summary of Risk Behaviors
DeKalb County Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Comparison of 2003 and 2005 DeKalb YRBS



*Change was statistically significant

SECTION 1:
UNINTENTIONAL
INJURIES AND VIOLENCE

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	Georgia Student Health Survey, 2005 %	National YRBS, 2005 %
Never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else	6.6	9.6	10.2 [‡]
Carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club in the past 30 days	15.9	22.1 [‡]	18.5
Intentionally physically hurt by boyfriend or girlfriend in past 12 months	13.3	14.2	9.2 [‡]
Ever been forced to have sexual intercourse	8.4	n/a	7.5
Seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	13.4	17.4	16.9 [‡]
Attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months	9.9	7.8 [‡]	8.4

[‡]Result is statistically different from the result of the 2005 DeKalb YRBS

UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

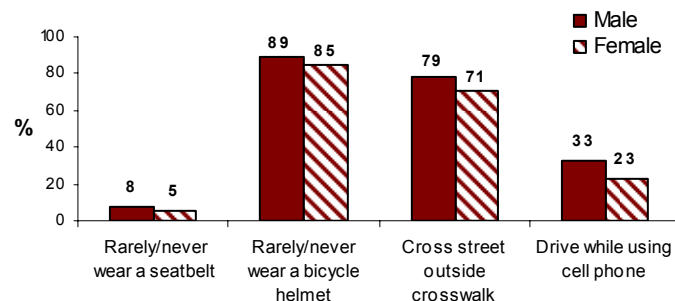
- **Rarely/never wore a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else: 6.6%**
 - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grade 11 to report this behavior.
- **Of those who rode a bicycle in the past 12 months, those who rarely/never wore a bicycle helmet: 87.3%[§]**
 - Significantly more African-American students than white students rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet.

In the past 30 days, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

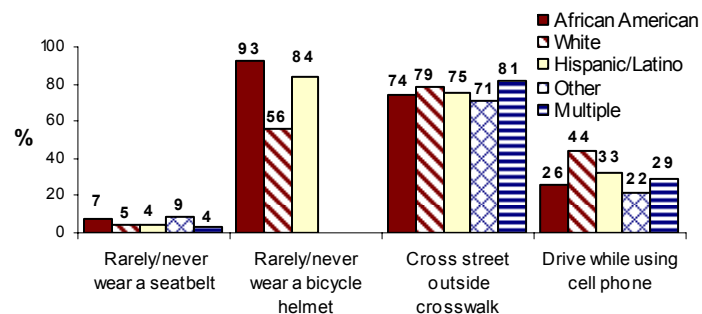
- **Crossed the street in an area other than a marked crosswalk: 74.4%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Drove a motor vehicle while talking on a cell phone: 28.0%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Significantly more white students than African-American or other race students report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grades 9 and 10 to report this behavior.

[§]Small sample size does not allow some comparisons.

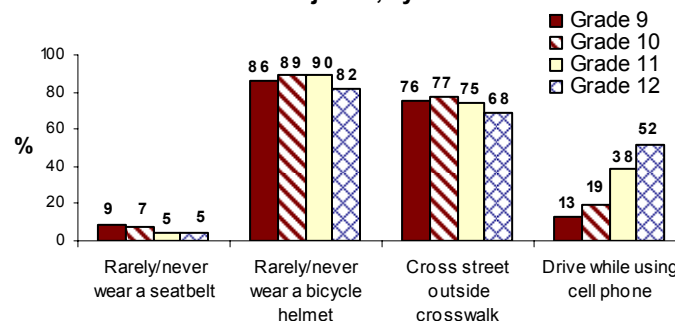
Unintentional Injuries, by Gender



Unintentional Injuries, by Race/Ethnicity



Unintentional Injuries, by Grade Level



CARRYING WEAPONS

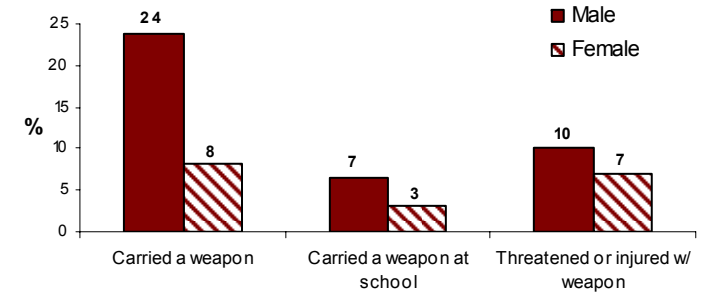
In the past 30 days, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

- **Carried a weapon such as a gun, knife or club: 15.9%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Carried a weapon on school property: 4.9%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

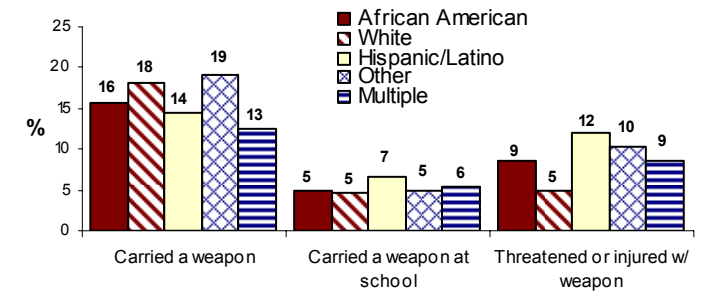
In the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

- **Were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property: 8.6%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

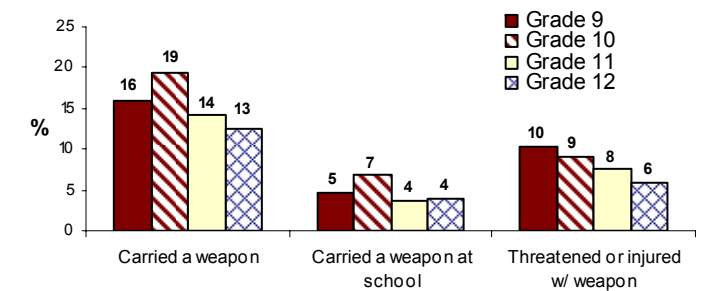
Carrying Weapons, by Gender



Carrying Weapons, by Race/Ethnicity



Carrying Weapons, by Grade Level



PHYSICAL FIGHTING

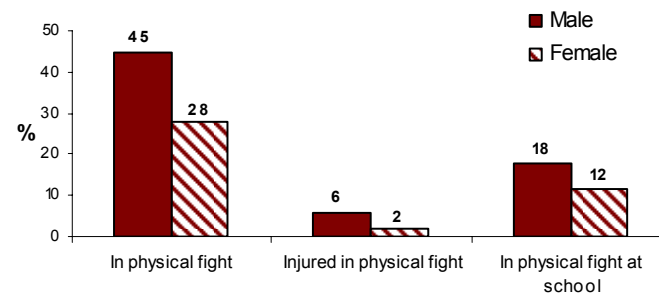
In the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

- **Were in a physical fight one or more times: 36.2%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.

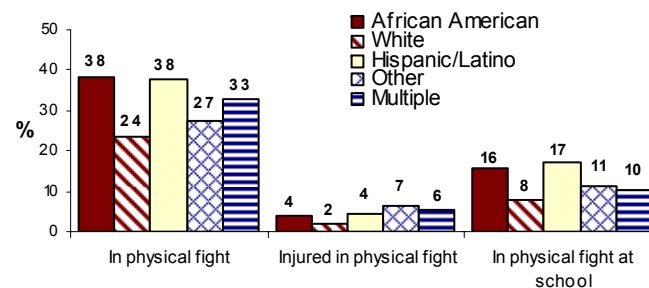
- **Were in a physical fight one or more times and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse: 4.0%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

- **Were in a physical fight on school property: 14.7%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.

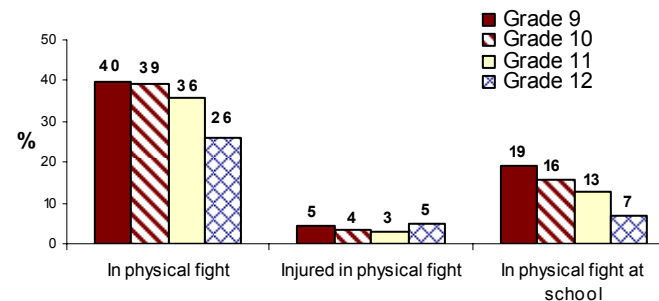
Physical Fighting, by Gender



Physical Fighting, by Race/Ethnicity



Physical Fighting, by Grade Level



OTHER VIOLENT BEHAVIORS

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Were ever physically forced to have sex when they did not want to: 8.4%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this experience.

In the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

- **Were hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend: 13.3%**
 - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 10 to report this experience.
- **Had property stolen or damaged on school property: 31.7%**
 - Multiple race students were significantly more likely than white, African-American and other race students to report this experience.

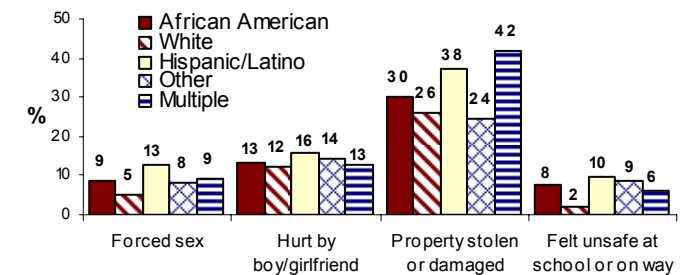
In the past 30 days, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

- **Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school: 7.3%**
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than white students to report this experience.

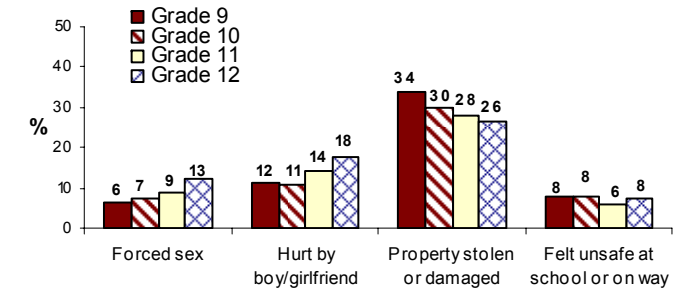
Other Violence, by Gender



Other Violence, by Race/Ethnicity



Other Violence, by Grade Level

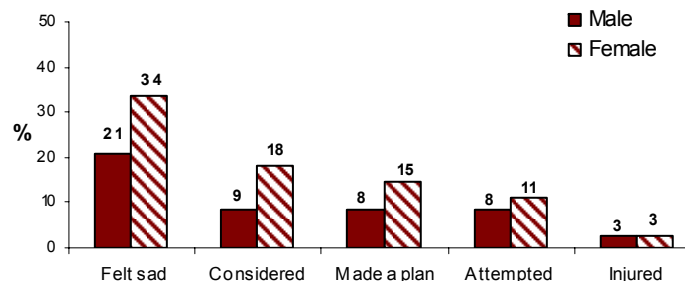


SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND ACTIONS

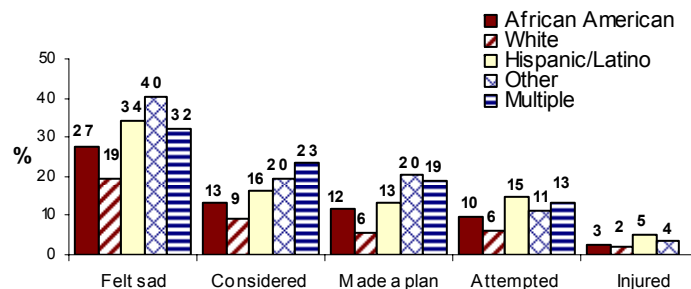
During the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Felt so sad or hopeless almost everyday for two weeks in a row or more that they stopped doing some usual activities: 27.3%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
 - Other race students were significantly more likely than African-American and white students to report this behavior.
- **Seriously considered attempting suicide: 13.4%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
 - Multiple race students were significantly more likely than African-American and white students to report this behavior.
- **Made a plan to attempt suicide: 11.7%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
 - African-American, multiple race, and other race students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
- **Attempted suicide: 9.9%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Attempted suicide that resulted in injury, poisoning or overdose treated by doctor or nurse: 2.8%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

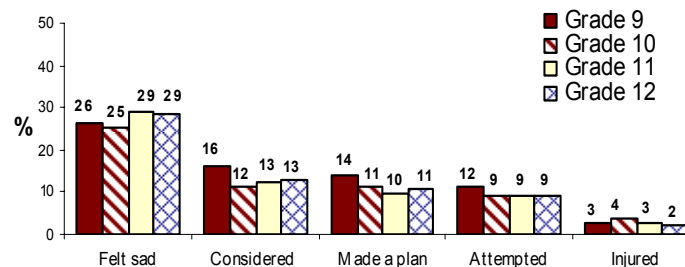
Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Gender



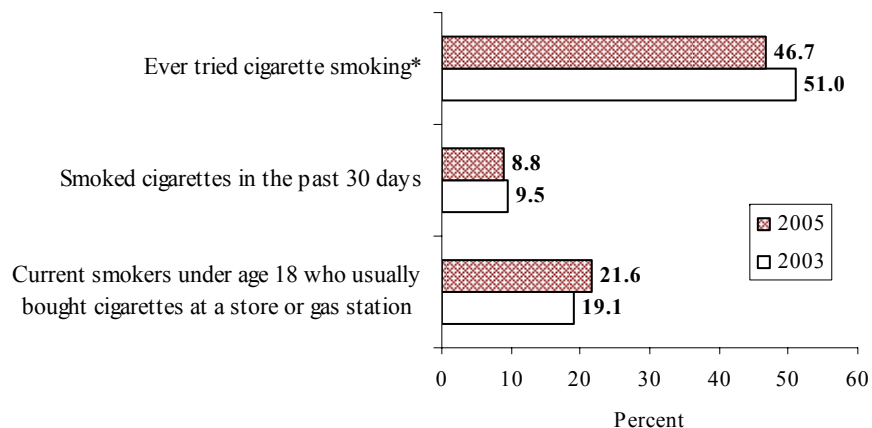
Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Race/Ethnicity



Suicidal Thought and Actions, by Grade Level



Comparison of 2003 and 2005 DeKalb YRBS



SECTION 2:
TOBACCO

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	Georgia Student Health Survey, 2005 %	National YRBS, 2005 %
Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs	46.7	56.1 [‡]	54.3 [‡]
Smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days	8.8	17.2 [‡]	23.0 [‡]
Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more on the past 30 days	2.5	7.0 [‡]	9.4 [‡]
Current smokers who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day in the past 30 days	4.6	11.9 [‡]	10.7 [‡]
Smoked cigarettes on school property in past 30 days	3.4	5.2	6.8 [‡]
Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days	2.2	7.4 [‡]	8.0 [‡]

[‡]Result is statistically different from the result of the 2005 DeKalb YRBS

TOBACCO USE

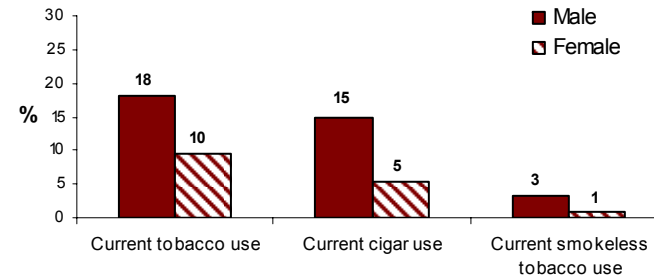
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used any tobacco during past 30 days (“current tobacco use”): 13.6%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

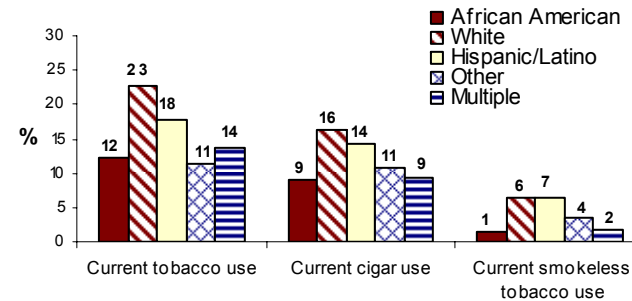
- **Smoked cigars, cigarillos or little cigars on one or more of past 30 days (“current cigar use”): 10.1%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

- **Used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on one or more of past 30 days (“current smokeless tobacco use”): 2.2%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Both white students and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

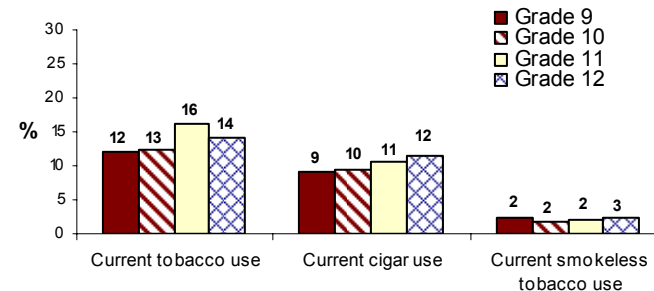
Current Tobacco Use, by Gender



Current Tobacco Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Current Tobacco Use, by Grade Level



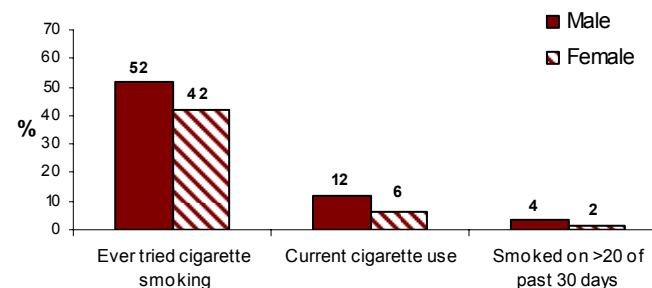
CIGARETTE USE

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

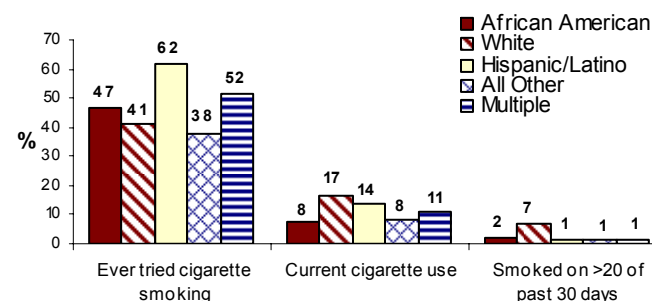
- **Ever tried cigarette smoking: 46.7%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than white, African-American, and other race students to report this behavior.
- **Smoked cigarettes on one or more of past 30 days (“current cigarette use”): 8.8%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
- **Smoked cigarettes on at least 20 of past 30 days: 2.5%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Of current smokers, tried to quit during past 12 months: 55.8%[§]**
- **Smoked ≥ 10 cigarettes/day on days they smoked: 0.2%[§]**
- **Students <18 years who are current smokers and purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station during past 30 days: 21.6%[§]**

[§]Small sample size does not allow comparisons.

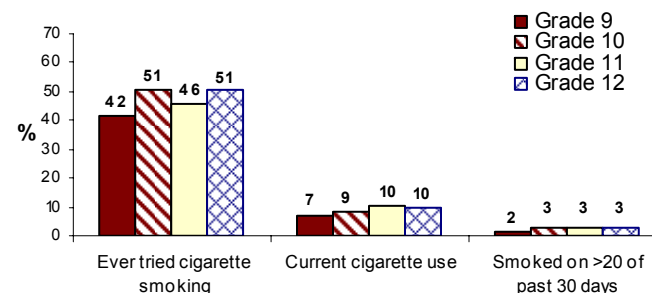
Cigarette Smoking, by Gender



Cigarette Smoking, by Race/Ethnicity



Cigarette Smoking, by Grade Level

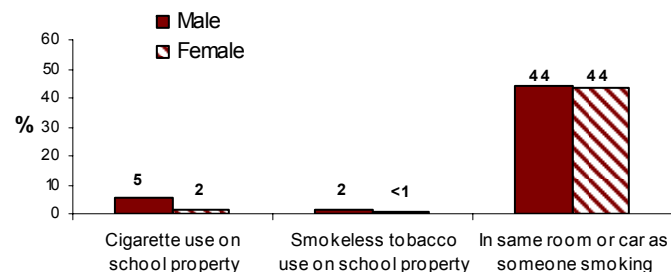


TOBACCO USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY AND SECONDHAND SMOKE

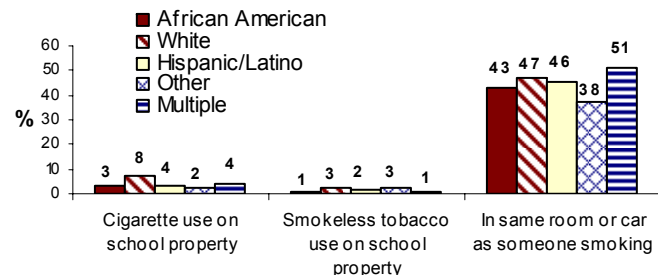
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- Smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of past 30 days: 3.4%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- Used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on school property on one or more of past 30 days (“smokeless tobacco use on school property”): 1.1%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- Were in the same room or riding in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes in the past 7 days: 43.8%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

Tobacco Use on School Property, by Gender



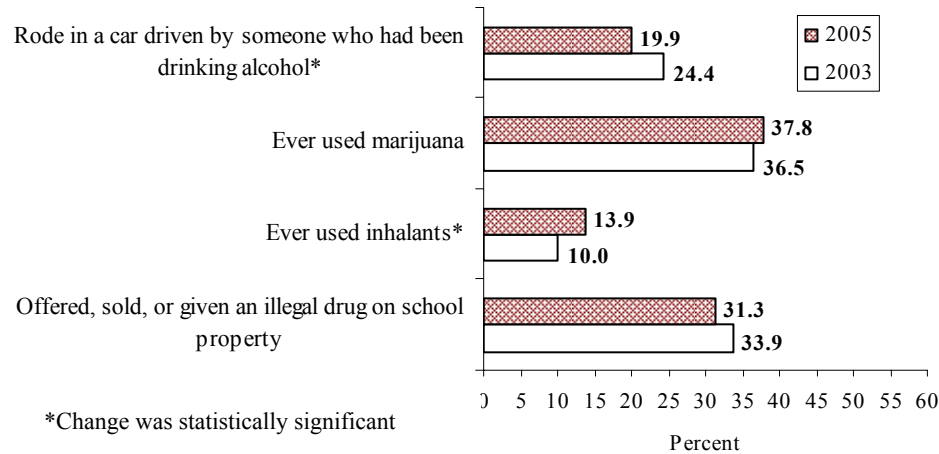
Tobacco Use on School Property, by Race/Ethnicity



Tobacco Use on School Property, by Grade Level



Comparison of 2003 and 2005 DeKalb YRBS



SECTION 3:
ALCOHOL AND OTHER
DRUG USE

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	Georgia Student Health Survey, 2005 %	National YRBS, 2005 %
Consumed their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years	32.7	26.8 [‡]	25.6 [‡]
Consumed at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days	27.1	39.9 [‡]	43.3 [‡]
Consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within a few hours in the past 30 days	9.0	20.8 [‡]	25.5 [‡]
Rode in a car (in past 30 days) driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	19.9	26.7 [‡]	28.5 [‡]
Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	11.7	8.2	8.7 [‡]
Used marijuana in the past 30 days	17.4	18.9	20.2 [‡]
Used any form of cocaine in their lifetime	3.6	8.3	7.6 [‡]
Used methamphetamines during their lifetime	2.6	6.4 [‡]	6.2 [‡]
Were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property in the past 12 months	31.3	30.7	25.4 [‡]

ALCOHOL USE

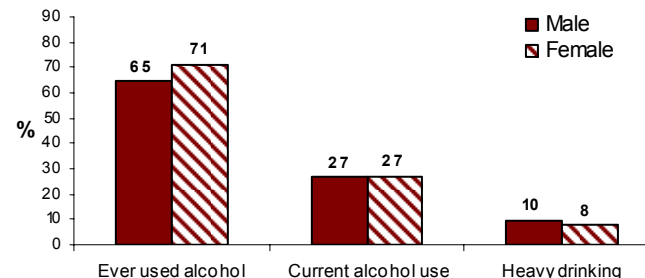
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Had at least one drink of alcohol during their lifetime (“ever used alcohol”): 67.9%**
 - African-American, Hispanic/Latino, white, and multiple race students were significantly more likely than other race students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

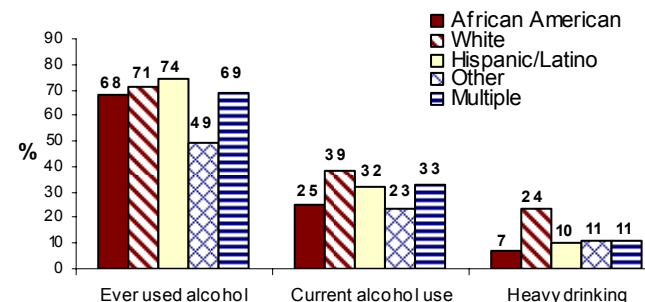
- **Had at least one drink of alcohol in past 30 days (“current alcohol use”): 27.1%**
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
 - Students in both grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

- **Had five or more drinks in a row (within a couple of hours) one or more of past 30 days (“heavy drinking”): 9.0%**
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and students of other races to report this behavior.
 - Students in both grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

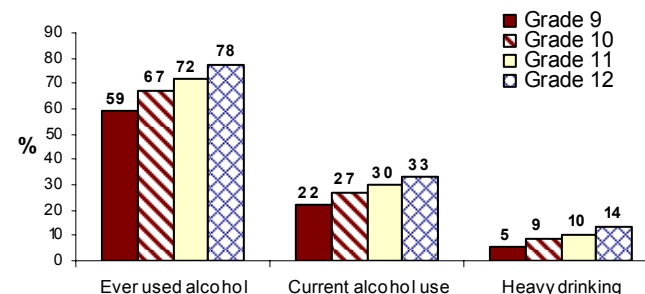
Alcohol Use, by Gender



Alcohol Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Alcohol Use, by Grade Level



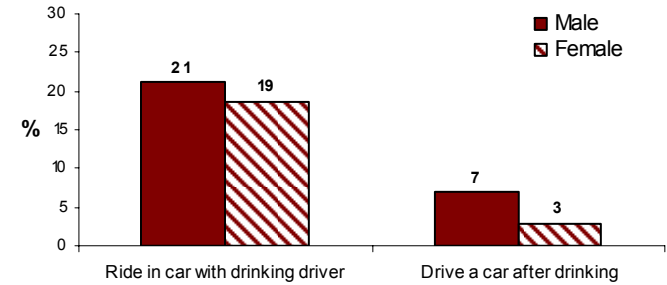
DRINKING AND DRIVING

In the past 30 days, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

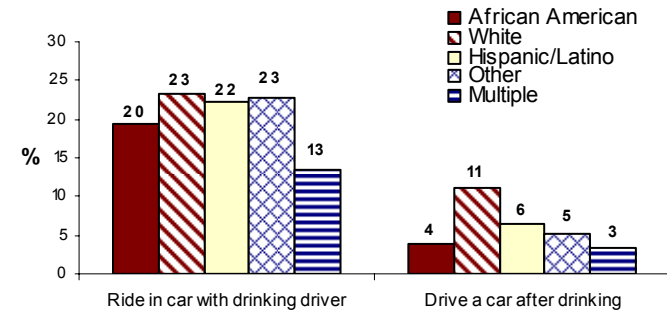
- **Rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol: 19.9%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

- **Drove a vehicle after drinking alcohol: 4.9%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Significantly more white students than African-American or multiple race students drove a vehicle after drinking alcohol.

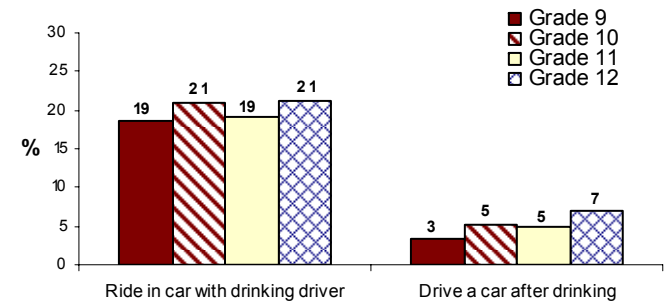
Drinking and Driving, by Gender



Drinking and Driving, by Race/Ethnicity



Drinking and Driving, by Grade Level



MARIJUANA AND INHALANT USE

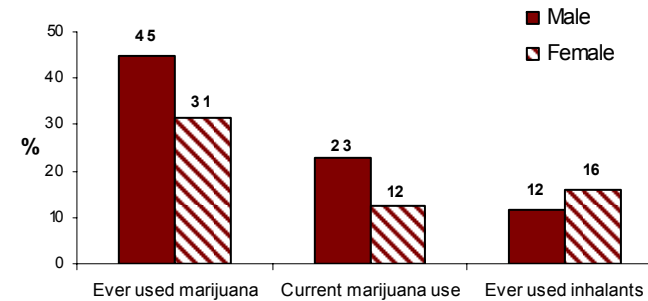
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used marijuana one or more times during their lifetime (“ever used marijuana”): 37.8%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than students of other races to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

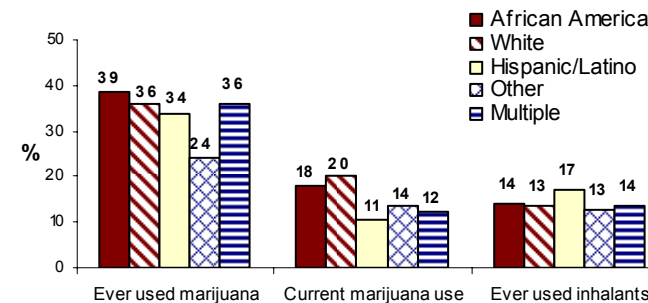
- **Used marijuana one or more times during past 30 days (“current marijuana use”): 17.4%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.

- **Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their lifetime (“ever used inhalants”): 13.9%**
 - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grade 11 to report this behavior.

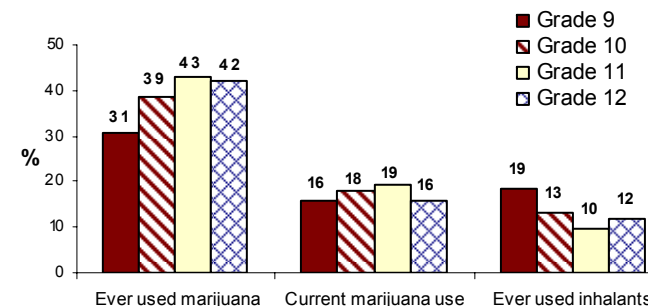
Marijuana and Inhalant Use, by Gender



Marijuana and Inhalant Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Marijuana and Inhalant Use, by Grade Level



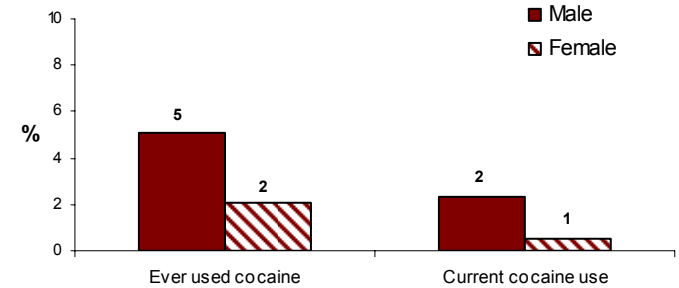
COCAINE USE

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

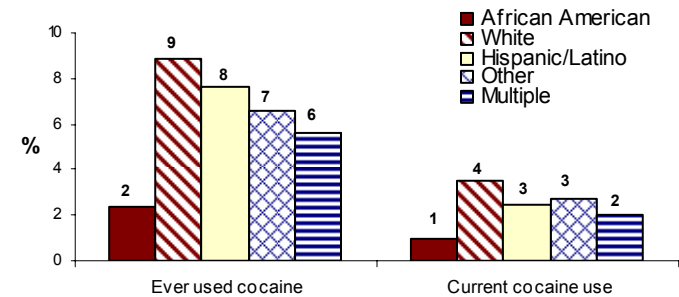
- **Used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their lifetime (“ever used cocaine”): 3.6%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Both white and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

- **Used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during past 30 days (“current cocaine use”): 1.3%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

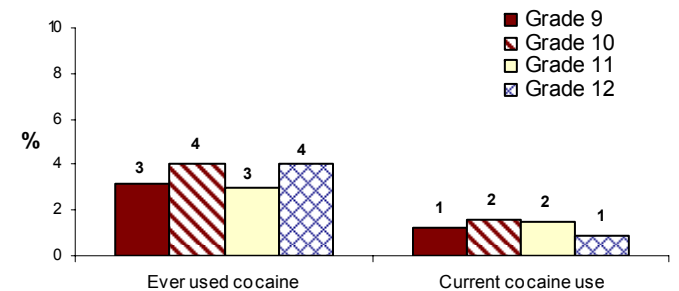
Cocaine Use, by Gender



Cocaine Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Cocaine Use, by Grade Level

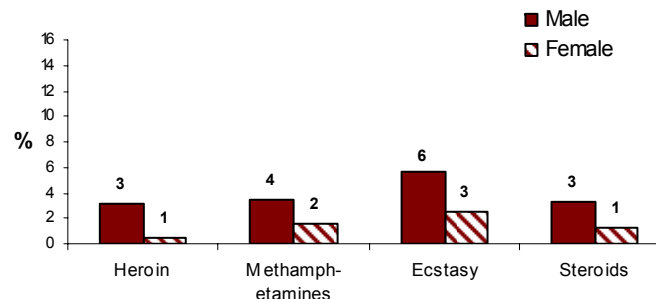


OTHER DRUG USE

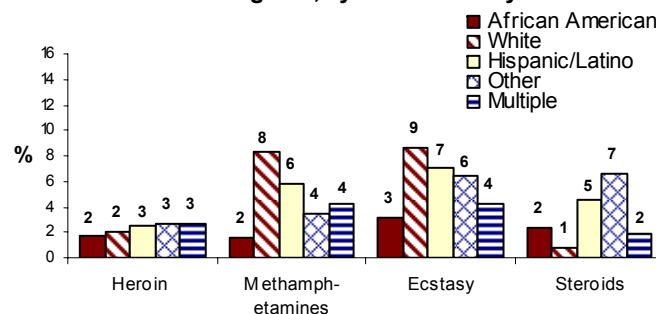
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used heroin one or more times during their lifetime: 1.9%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Used methamphetamines one or more times during their lifetime: 2.6%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - White and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
- **Used ecstasy one or more times during their lifetime: 4.0%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Used a steroid pill or shot without a doctor’s prescription one or more times during their lifetime: 2.4%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

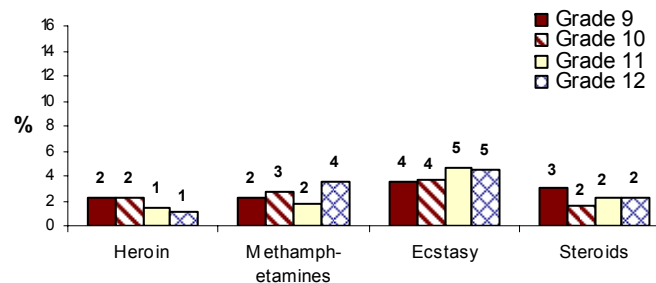
Other Drug Use, by Gender



Other Drug Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Other Drug Use, by Grade Level

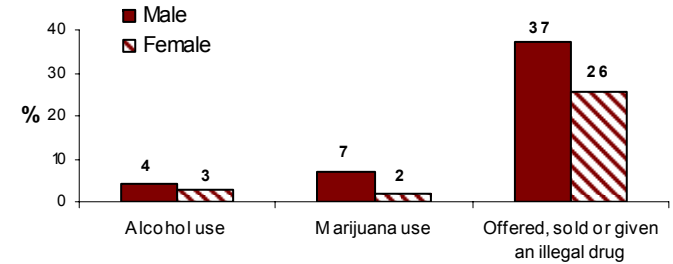


ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

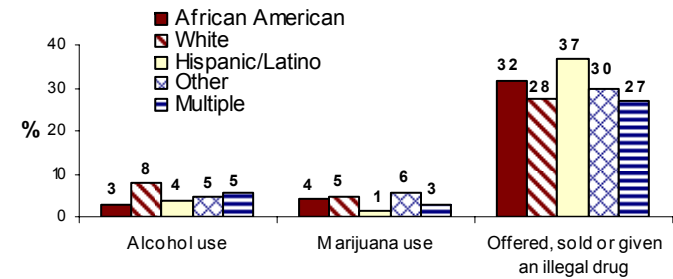
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of past 30 days: 3.4%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Used marijuana on school property one or more times during past 30 days: 4.3%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.
- **Were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during past 12 months: 31.3%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

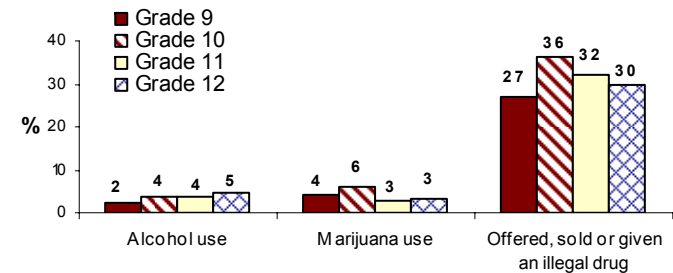
Alcohol and Drug Use on School Property, by Gender



Alcohol and Drug Use on School Property, by Race/Ethnicity



Alcohol and Drug Use on School Property, by Grade Level



START OF TOBACCO, ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA USE

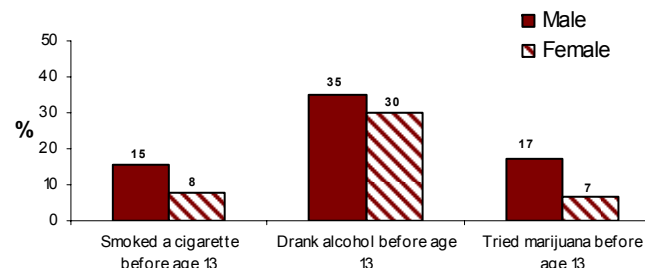
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years: 11.7%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

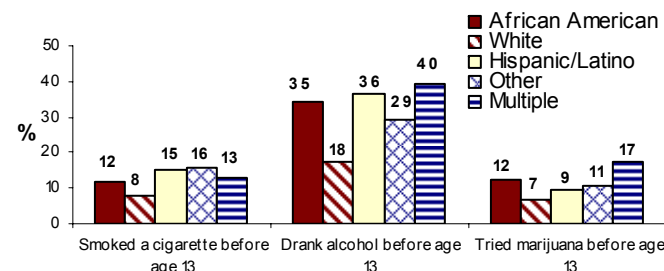
- **Had their first drink of alcohol (other than a few sips) before age 13 years: 32.7%**
 - African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and multiple race students were all significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.

- **Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years: 11.7%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.

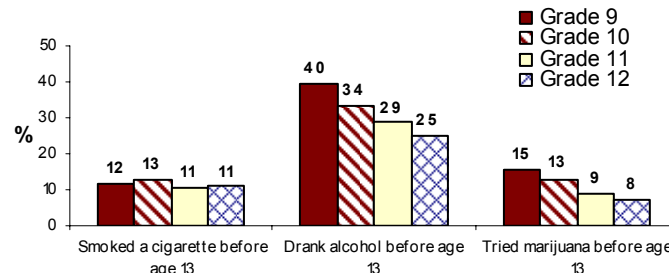
Started Behaviors Before Age 13, by Gender



Started Behaviors Before Age 13, by Race/Ethnicity



Started Behaviors Before Age 13, by Grade Level



ATTITUDES REGARDING TOBACCO, ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA USE

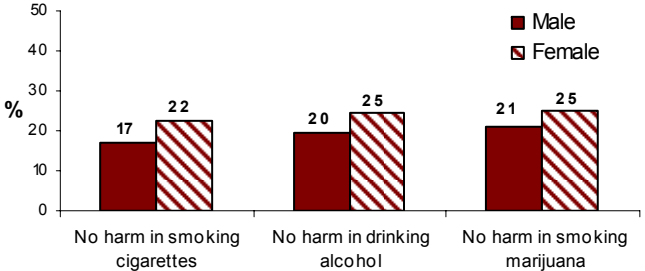
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Said there is no risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways when they smoke cigarettes regularly (i.e., half a pack or more per day): 19.8%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this belief.
 - African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and students of other races were significantly more likely than white students to report this belief.

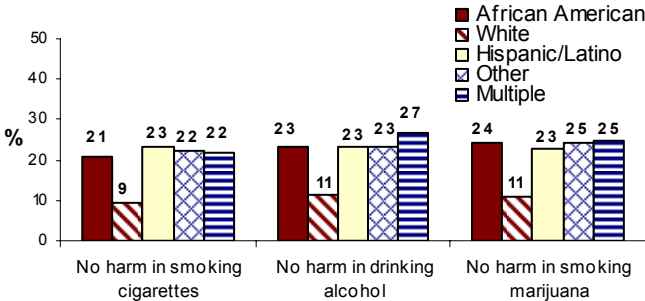
- **Said there is no risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways when they drink alcohol regularly (i.e., four or more drinks nearly every day or five or more drinks twice per week): 22.1%**
 - African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and multiple race students were significantly more likely than white students to report this belief.

- **Said there is no risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways when they smoke marijuana regularly (i.e., more than once per week): 23.0%**
 - African-American, Hispanic/Latino, multiple race students, and students of other races were significantly more likely than white students to report this belief.

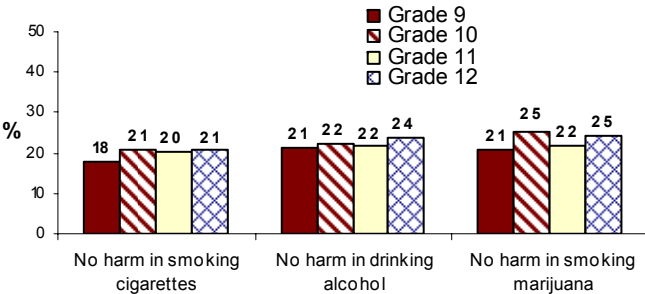
Attitudes, by Gender



Attitudes, by Race/Ethnicity

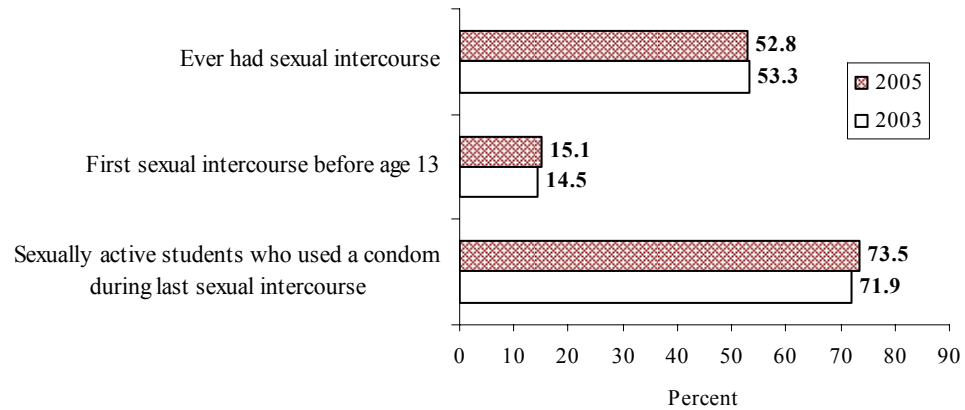


Attitudes, by Grade Level



Comparison of 2003 and 2005 DeKalb YRBS

SECTION 4:
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS



Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	Georgia Student Health Survey, 2005 %	National YRBS, 2005 %
Had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	15.1	n/a	6.2 [‡]
Had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life	20.0	n/a	14.3 [‡]
Sexually active students that used a condom during last sexual intercourse	73.5	n/a	62.8 [‡]
Sexually active students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse	9.1	n/a	17.6 [‡]
Sexually active students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	14.2	n/a	23.3 [‡]

[‡]Result is statistically different from the result of the 2005 DeKalb YRBS

SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

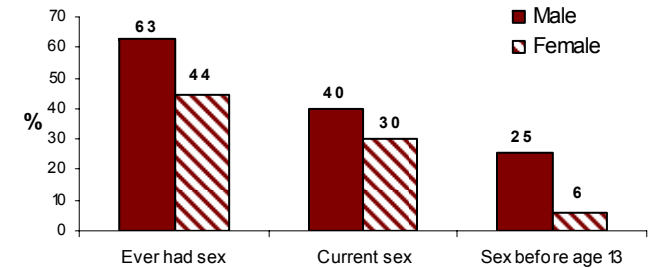
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Ever had sexual intercourse: 52.8%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and multiple race students were significantly more likely than white students and students of other races to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 10, 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

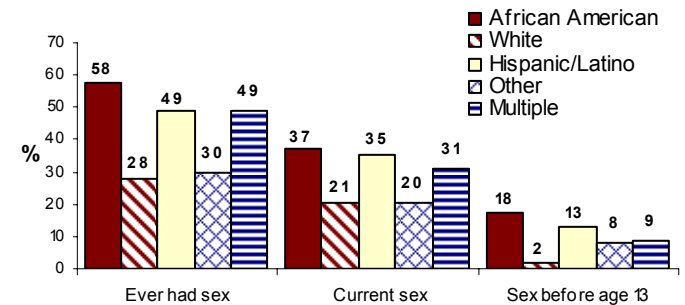
- **Had sex in the past three months (“current sex”): 34.7%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than white students and students of other races to report this behavior.

- **Had sex for the first time before age 13: 15.1%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 9 and 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than white, multiple race, and students of other races to report this behavior.
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.

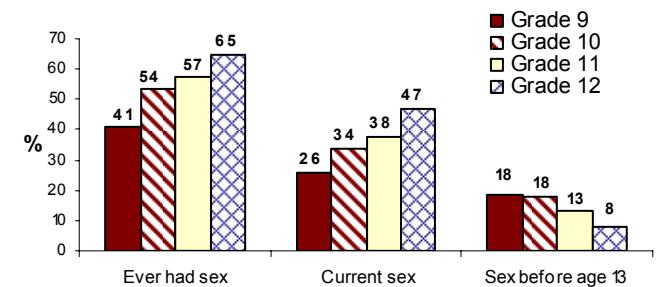
Sexual Behaviors, by Gender



Sexual Behaviors, by Race/Ethnicity



Sexual Behaviors, by Grade Level



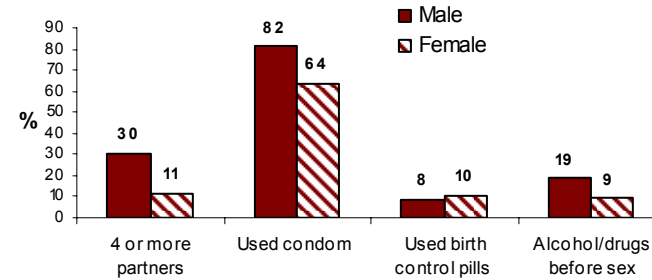
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS (CONTINUED)

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

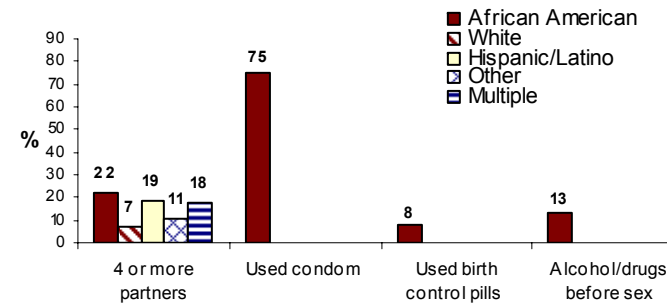
- **Had sex with four or more people in their lifetime: 20.0%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American students were significantly more likely to report this behavior than white students and students of other races.
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 10, 11, and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
- **Of those who had sex in the past three months, used a condom during last sexual intercourse: 73.5%[§]**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Of students who had sex in the past three months, used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse: 9.1%[§]**
 - Students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
- **Of students who had sex in the past three months, percent who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse: 14.2%[§]**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

[§]Small sample size does not allow some comparisons.

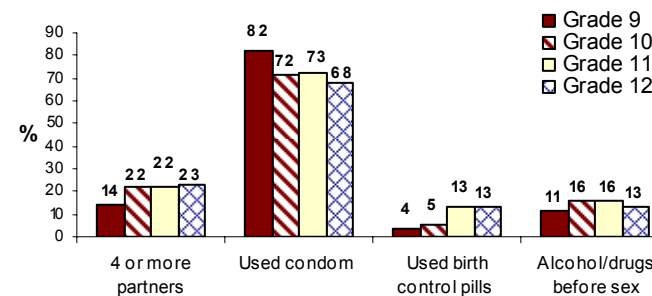
Sexual Behaviors, by Gender



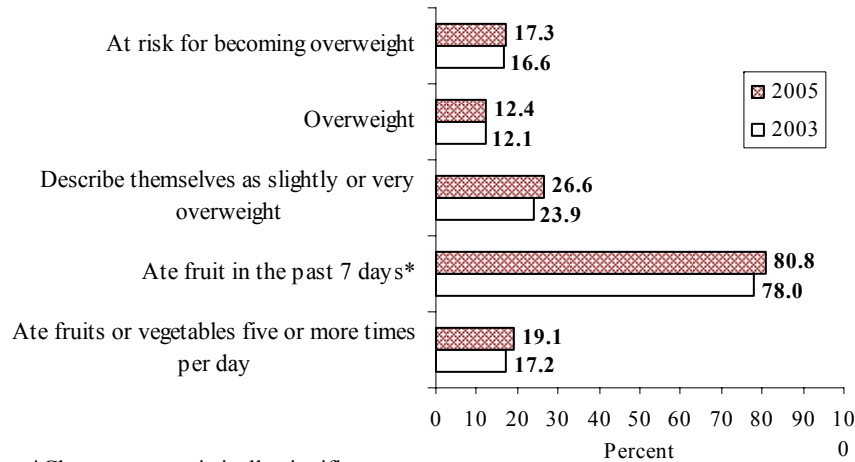
Sexual Behaviors, by Race/Ethnicity



Sexual Behaviors, by Grade Level



Comparison of 2003 and 2005 DeKalb YRBS



SECTION 5:
WEIGHT AND DIETARY BEHAVIORS

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2005	Georgia Student Health Survey, 2005	National YRBS, 2005
	%	%	%
Drank three or more glasses of milk during the past seven days	8.4	11.2 [‡]	16.2 [‡]
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	26.6	27.0	31.5 [‡]
Were trying to lose weight	38.2	43.6	45.6 [‡]
Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	55.9	59.0	60.0 [‡]
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	29.9	36.8 [‡]	40.7 [‡]
Took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor’s advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight in the past 30 days	4.0	6.5 [‡]	6.3 [‡]

[‡]Result is statistically different from the result of the 2005 DeKalb YRBS

WEIGHT AND SELF-PERCEPTION OF WEIGHT

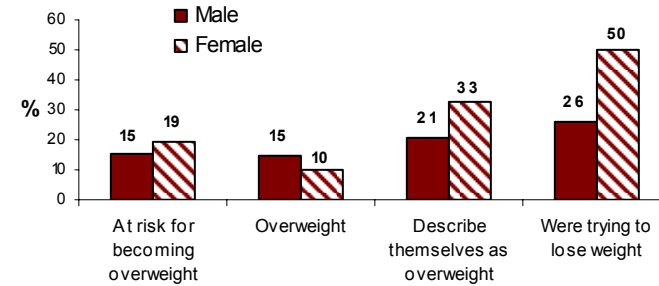
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Are at risk for becoming overweight: 17.3%[¶]**
 - African-American and multiple race students were significantly more likely than other race students to be at risk for becoming overweight.
- **Are overweight: 12.4%[^]**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to be overweight.
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than other race students to be overweight.
- **Describe themselves as slightly or very overweight: 26.6%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
- **Were trying to lose weight: 38.2%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.

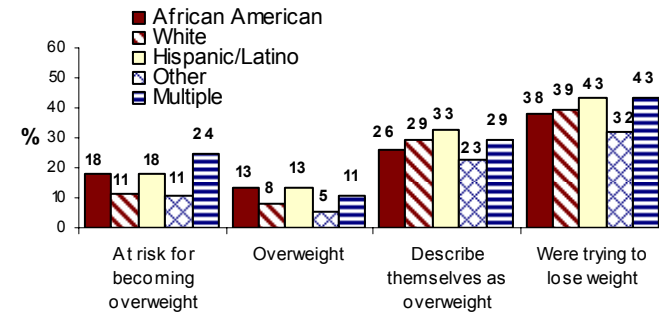
[¶]Were at or above 85th percentile but below 95th percentile for Body Mass Index by age and sex based on reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I.

[^]Were at or above 95th percentile for Body Mass Index by age and sex based on reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I.

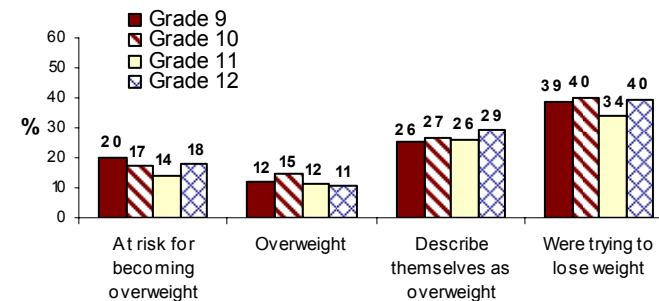
Weight, by Gender



Weight, by Race/Ethnicity



Weight, by Grade Level

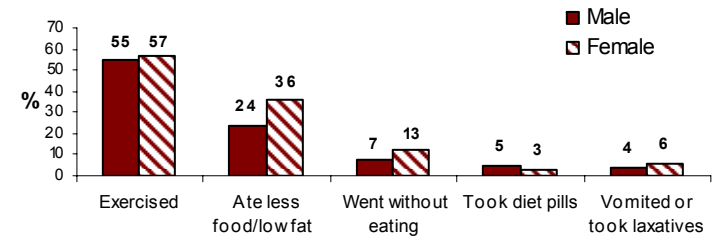


STRATEGIES FOR WEIGHT LOSS AND WEIGHT CONTROL

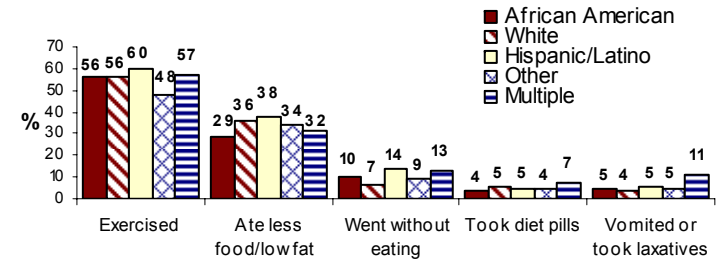
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Exercised to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 55.9%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Ate less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 29.9%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
- **Went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 10.1%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
- **Took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor’s advice to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 4.0%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 4.8%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

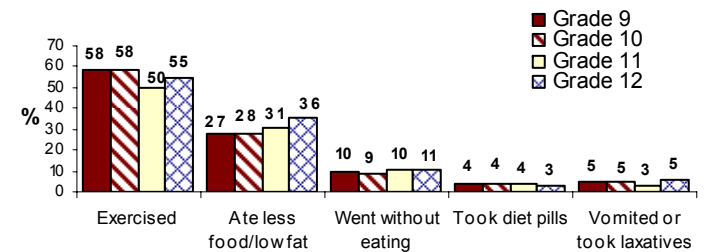
Strategies for Weight Control, by Gender



Strategies for Weight Control, by Race/Ethnicity



Strategies for Weight Control, by Grade Level

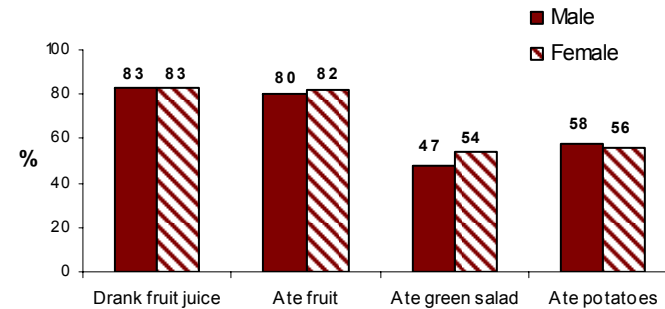


DIETARY BEHAVIORS

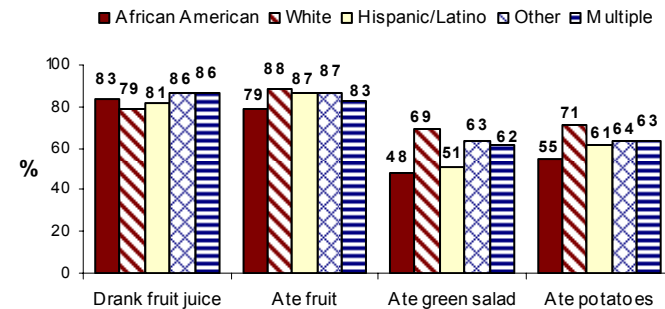
During the past seven days, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Drank 100% fruit juices one or more times: 82.8%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Ate fruit one or more times: 80.8%**
 - White and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
- **Ate green salad one or more times: 50.9%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 10 and 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American and Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.
 - Multiple race and other race students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
- **Ate potatoes one or more times: 56.9%**
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

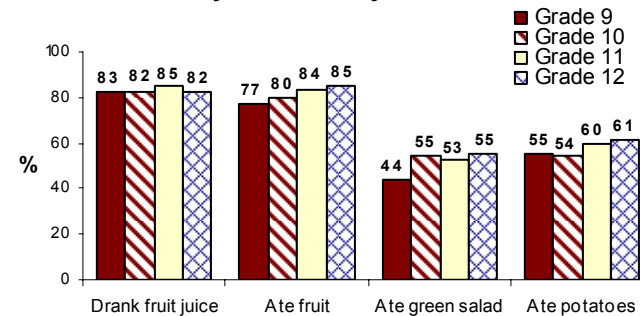
Dietary Behaviors, by Gender



Dietary Behaviors, by Race/Ethnicity



Dietary Behaviors, by Grade Level



DIETARY BEHAVIORS (CONTINUED)

During the past seven days, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

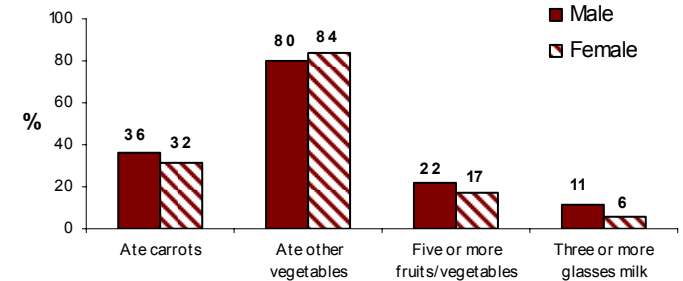
- **Ate carrots one or more times: 33.9%**
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
 - Other race students were significantly more likely than African-American and multiple race students to report this behavior.

- **Ate other vegetables one or more times: 81.9%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

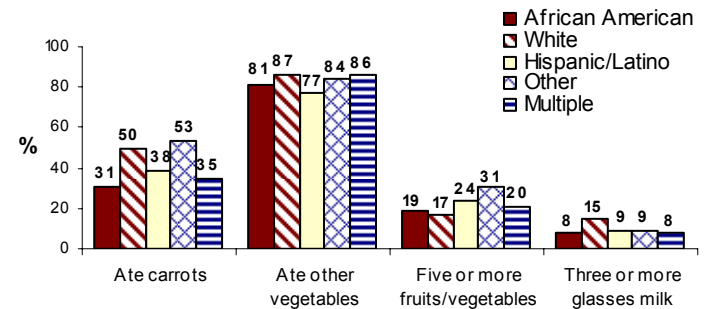
- **Ate fruits or vegetables five or more times per day: 19.1%**
 - Other race students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

- **Drank three or more glasses of milk per day: 8.4%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 9 and 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.

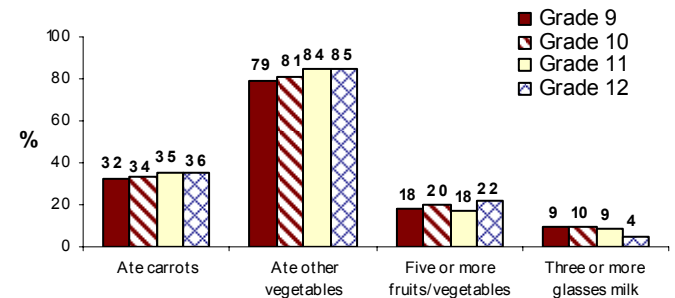
Dietary Behaviors, by Gender



Dietary Behaviors, by Race/Ethnicity

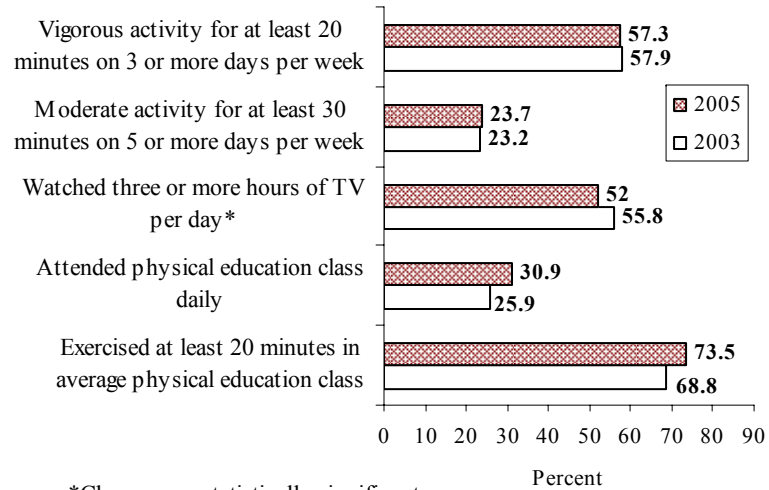


Dietary Behaviors, by Grade Level



**SECTION 6:
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY**

Comparison of 2003 and 2005 DeKalb YRBS



*Change was statistically significant

Risk Behavior	DeKalb	Georgia Student	National
	YRBS, 2005	Health Survey, 2005	YRBS, 2005
	%	%	%
Met current recommendations for physical activity (at least 60 minutes on five or more days per week)	30.8	33.9	35.8 [‡]
Did not participate in any vigorous or moderate physical activity in the past seven days	13.7	9.9 [‡]	9.6 [‡]
Watched three or more hours of TV per day on an average school day	52.0	42.4 [‡]	37.2 [‡]
Attended physical education classes at least one day in an average week	37.6	42.1	54.2 [‡]
Among those enrolled in physical education classes, those who actually exercised 20 minutes or more in an average physical education class	73.5	83.5 [‡]	84.0 [‡]

[‡]Result is statistically different from the result of the 2005 DeKalb YRBS

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

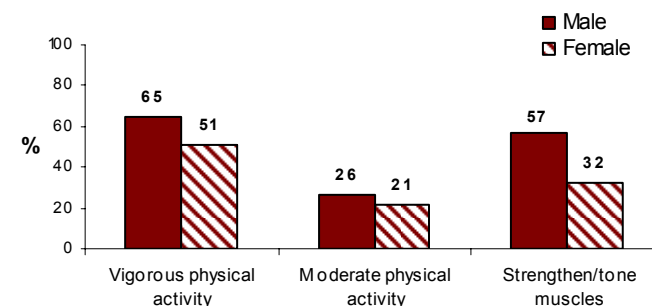
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Participated in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard on three or more of past seven days (“vigorous physical activity”): 57.3%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.
 - White students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.

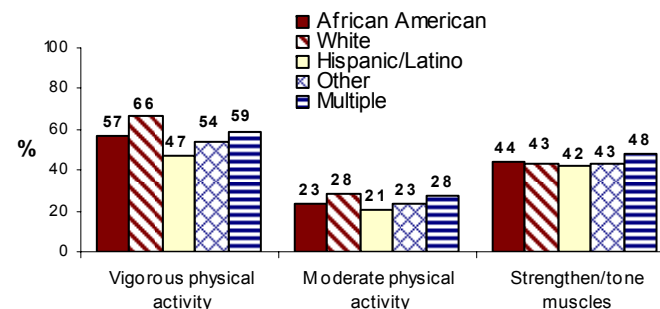
- **Participated in physical activity that did not make them sweat or breathe hard for at least 30 minutes on five or more of the past seven days (“moderate physical activity”): 23.7%**
 - Students in grade 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.

- **Did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on three or more of the past seven days: 44.1%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.

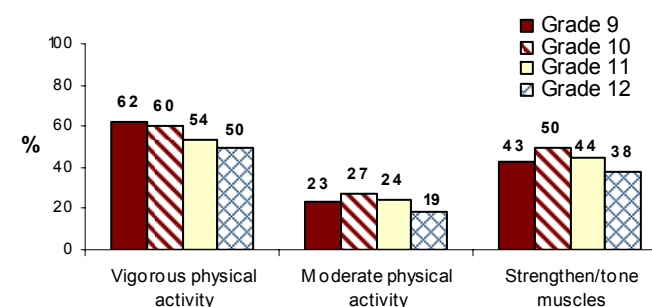
Physical Activity, by Gender



Physical Activity, by Race/Ethnicity



Physical Activity, by Grade Level



SEDENTARY BEHAVIOR

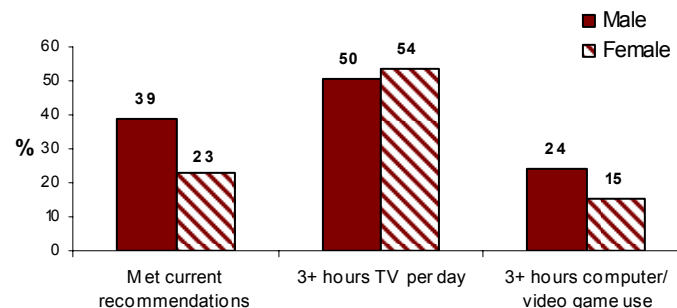
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Were physically active for a total of 60 minutes or more per day on five or more of the past seven days (“Met current recommendations”): 30.8%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and other race students to report this behavior.

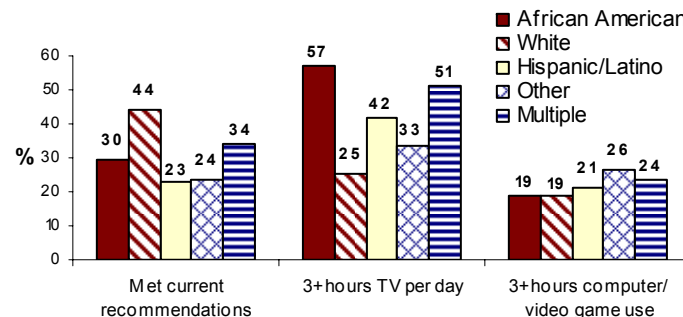
- **Watched three or more hours of TV per day on an average school day: 52.0%**
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino, white and other race students to report this behavior.
 - Both Hispanic/Latino and multiple race students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.

- **Played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours on an average school day: 19.4%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

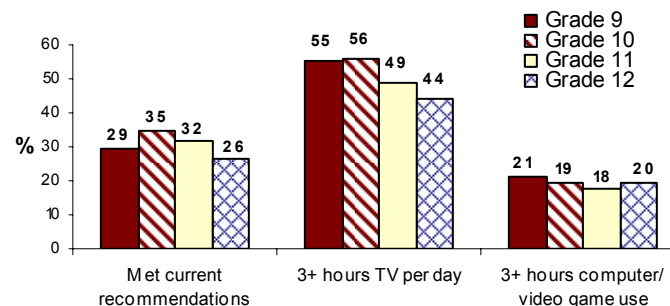
Sedentary Behavior, by Gender



Sedentary Behavior, by Race/Ethnicity



Sedentary Behavior, by Grade Level



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AT SCHOOL

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

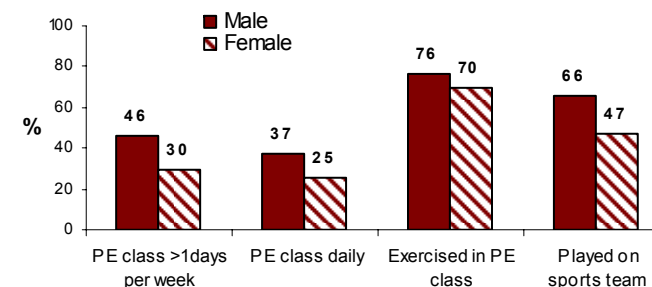
- **Attended physical education (PE) class on one or more days during an average school week: 37.6%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Students in both grades 9 and 10 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.

- **Attended physical education (PE) class daily: 30.9%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Students in both grades 9 and 10 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.

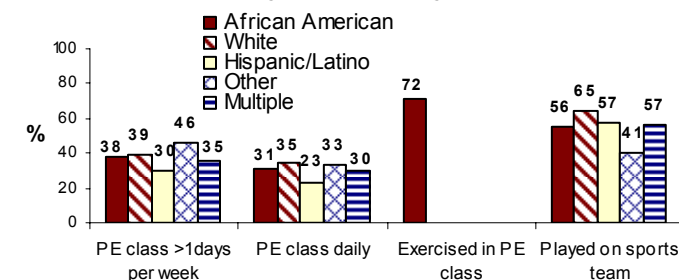
- **Exercised or played sports more than 20 minutes during an average physical education class: 73.5%[§]**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

- **Played on a sports team in the past 12 months: 56.3%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American, white, and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than other race students to report this behavior.

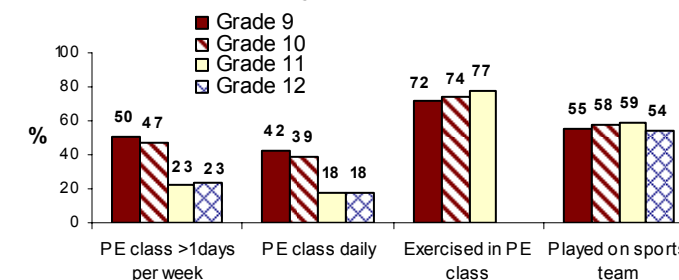
Physical Activity at School, by Gender



Physical Education at School, by Race/Ethnicity



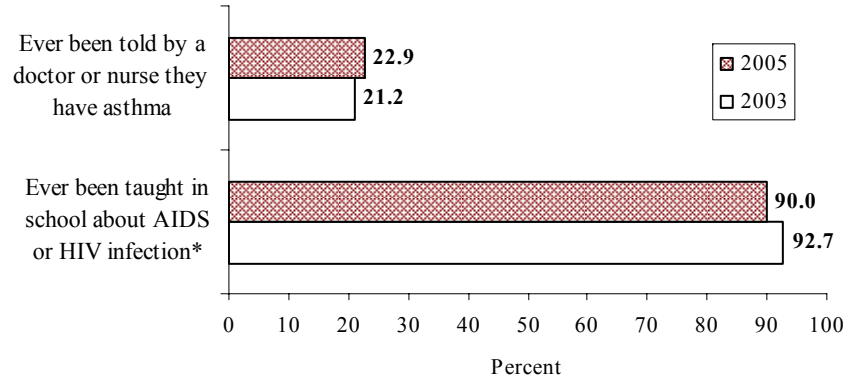
Physical Education at School, by Grade Level



[§]Small sample size does not allow some comparisons.

SECTION 7:
**OTHER HEALTH
BEHAVIORS**

Comparison of 2003 and 2005 DeKalb YRBS



*Change was statistically significant

Risk Behavior	DeKalb	Georgia Student	National
	YRBS, 2005	Health Survey, 2005	YRBS, 2005
	%	%	%
Had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma	22.9	20.3	17.1 [‡]
Ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection	90.0	91.8	87.9

[‡]Result is statistically different from the result of the 2005 DeKalb YRBS

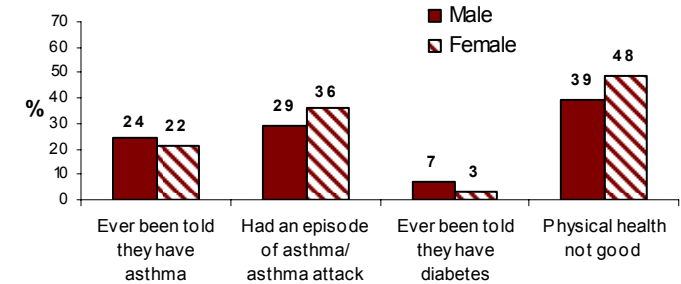
ASTHMA AND DIABETES

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

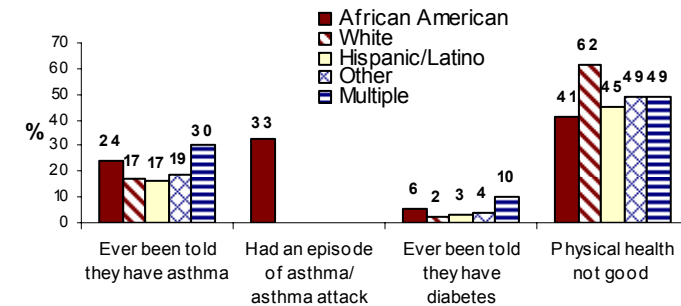
- **Have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma: 22.9%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Among students with current asthma, those who have had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack during the past 12 months: 32.9%[§]**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have diabetes: 5.2%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this.
 - Multiple race students were significantly more likely than white students to report this.
- **Reported that their physical health was not good on one or more of the past 30 days: 43.9%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American or Hispanic/Latino students to report this.

[§]Small sample size does not allow some comparisons.

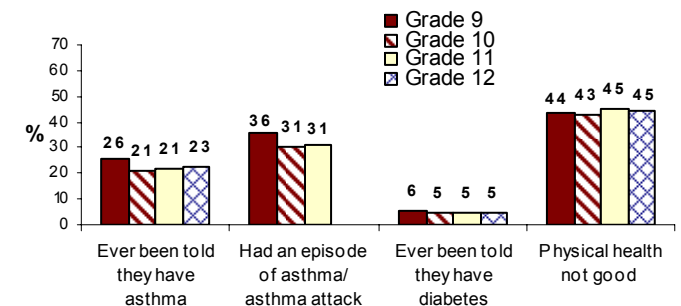
Asthma and Diabetes, by Gender



Asthma and Diabetes, by Race/Ethnicity



Asthma and Diabetes, by Grade Level

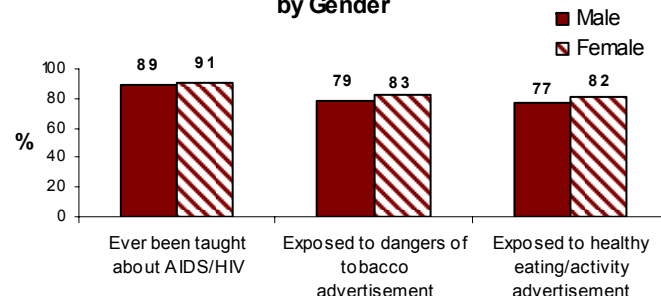


HEALTH EDUCATION AND EXPOSURE TO ADVERTISEMENTS

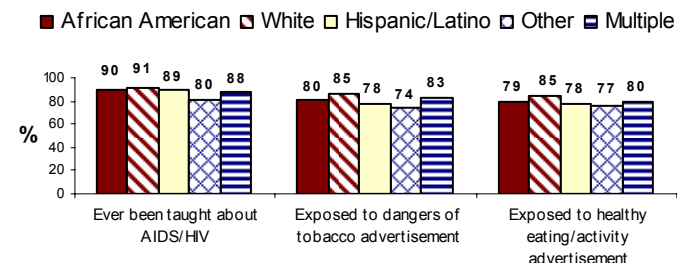
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Reported that they have ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection: 90.0%**
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than other race students to report this.
- **Have seen or heard messages on TV, the Internet, or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking in the past 30 days: 80.7%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Have seen or heard messages on TV, the Internet, or on the radio about the benefits of physical activity and good nutrition in the past 30 days: 79.6%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

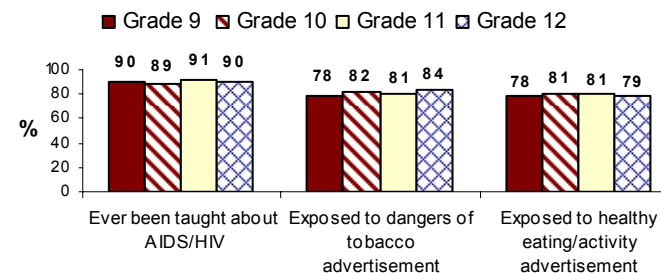
Education and Advertisements, by Gender



Education and Advertisements, by Race/Ethnicity



Education and Advertisements, by Grade Level



ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE

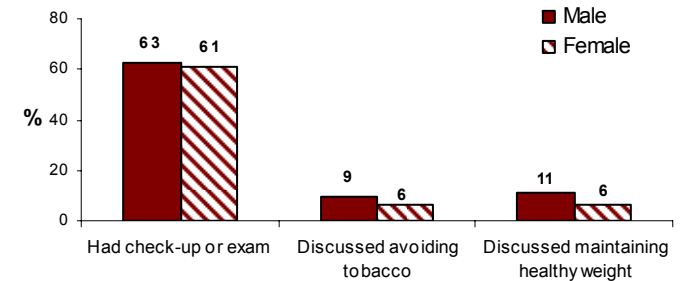
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Saw a doctor or nurse in the past 12 months for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured: 61.7%**
 - White students were significantly more likely than other race students to report this behavior.

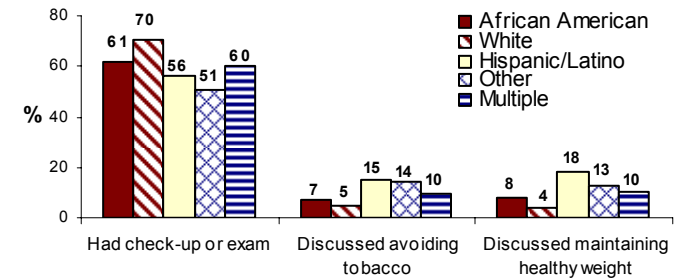
- **Reported that their doctor or nurse discussed ways to avoid tobacco use during their last check-up: 7.8%**
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American and white students to report this.

- **Reported that their doctor or nurse discussed ways to maintain a healthy weight during their last check-up: 8.6%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this.
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American and white students to report this.

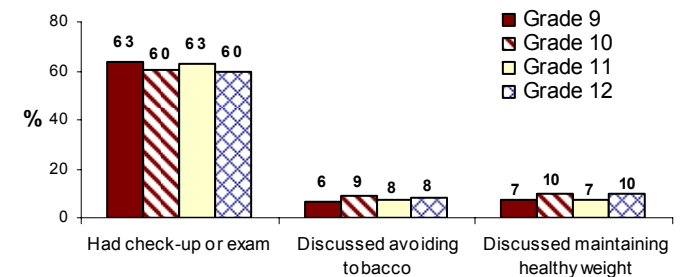
Health Care, by Gender



Health Care, by Race/Ethnicity



Health Care, by Grade Level



Appendix: Survey Questions

1. How old are you?
2. What is your sex?
3. In what grade are you?
4. How do you describe yourself?
5. How do you describe your health in general?
6. How tall are you without your shoes on?
7. How much do you weigh without your shoes on?
8. When you rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?
9. How often do you wear a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else?
10. During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?
11. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?
12. In the past 30 days, how many times did you cross the street in an area other than a marked crosswalk?
13. In the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a motor vehicle while talking on a cell phone?
14. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife or club?
15. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property?
16. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?
17. During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a knife, gun or club on school property?
18. During the past 12 months, how many times has someone damaged your property such as your car, clothing or books on school property?
19. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?
20. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight in which you were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?
21. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?
22. During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap or physically hurt you on purpose?
23. Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?
24. During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?
25. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

26. During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?
27. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?
28. If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?
29. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?
30. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?
31. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
32. During the past 30 days, on the days that you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?
33. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?
34. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?
35. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room or riding in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
36. During the past 30 days, how often have you seen or heard messages on TV, the Internet, or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking?
37. How much do you risk harming yourself physically or in other ways when you smoke cigarettes regularly (i.e. half a pack or more per day)?
38. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?
39. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits or Copenhagen?
40. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on school property?
41. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos or little cigars?
42. During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?
43. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?
44. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?
45. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?
46. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol on school property?
47. How much do you risk harming yourself physically or in other ways when you drink alcohol regularly (i.e. 4 or more drinks nearly every day or 5 or more drinks twice per week)?
48. During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?
49. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?
50. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?
51. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana on school property?
52. How much do you risk harming yourself physically or in other ways when you smoke marijuana regularly (i.e. more than once per week)?

53. During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack or freebase?
54. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use any form of cocaine, including powder, crack or freebase?
55. During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?
56. During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk or China white)?
57. During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank or ice)?
58. During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?
59. During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?
60. During the last 12 months, has anyone offered, sold or given you an illegal drug on school property?
61. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?
62. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?
63. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
64. During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?
65. Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?
66. The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?
67. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?
68. How do you describe your weight?
69. Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?
70. During the past 30 days, did you exercise to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
71. During the past 30 days, did you eat less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
72. During the past 30 days, did you go without eating for 24 hours or more (also called fasting) to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
73. During the past 30 days, did you take any diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
74. During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
75. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice or grape juice?
76. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit?
77. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green salad?

78. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat potatoes?
79. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat carrots?
80. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat other vegetables?
81. During the past 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink?
82. On how many of the past 7 days did you exercise or participate in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing or similar aerobic activities?
83. On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did not make you sweat or breathe hard, such as fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower or mopping floors?
84. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day? (Add up all the time you spend in any kind of physical activity that increases your heart rate and makes you breathe hard some of the time.)
85. On how many of the past 7 days did you do exercises to strengthen or tone your muscles, such as push-ups, sit-ups or weight lifting?
86. On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?
87. On an average school day, how many hours do you play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work? (Include activities such as instant messaging, Nintendo, Game Boy, Play Station, computer games and the Internet).
88. In an average week when you are in school, how many days do you go to physical education (PE) classes?
89. During an average physical education (PE) class, how many minutes do you spend actually exercising or playing sports?
90. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play?
91. During the past 30 days, how often have you seen or heard messages on TV, the Internet, or on the radio about the benefits of physical activity and good nutrition?
92. Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?
93. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have asthma?
94. During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?
95. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you had diabetes?
96. During the past 30 days, on how many days was your physical health not good?
97. When was the last time you saw a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam when you were not sick or injured?
98. During your last check-up, did your doctor or nurse discuss ways to avoid tobacco use?
99. During your last check-up, did your doctor or nurse discuss ways to maintain a healthy weight?

REFERENCES

1. 1994-2004, Office of Health Information and Policy, Georgia Department of Public Health
2. More information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System can be obtained from <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss>.
3. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/hpdata2010/abouthp.htm>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The DeKalb County School System and the DeKalb County Board of Health would like to extend our appreciation to the many persons and organizations that helped to make this survey possible:

- DeKalb County Board of Education
- Principals, staff, and students from the following high schools: Avondale, Cedar Grove, Chamblee, Clarkston, Columbia, Cross Keys, DeKalb School of the Arts, Druid Hills, Dunwoody, Lakeside, Lithonia, Martin Luther King, Jr., Miller Grove, Redan, Ronald McNair, Southwest DeKalb, Stephenson, Stone Mountain, Towers, Tucker
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Surveillance Evaluation Research Branch
- Westat Corporation

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