

# DeKalb County Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2003



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

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Methods.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Figure: Summary Risk Behaviors .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES AND VIOLENCE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
Unintentional Injuries .....	5
Violence .....	6
Violence on School Property .....	8
Suicidal Thoughts and Actions .....	9
<b>2. TOBACCO .....</b>	<b>10</b>
Tobacco Use.....	10
Cigarette Use.....	11
Frequency of Cigarette Use and Cigarette Purchases.....	12
Tobacco Use on School Property.....	13
Secondhand Smoke.....	14
<b>3. ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE .....</b>	<b>15</b>
Alcohol Use .....	15
Marijuana Use.....	16
Cocaine Use .....	17
Inhalant Use .....	18
Other Drug Use.....	19
Alcohol and Drug Use on School Property.....	20
Start of Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Use.....	21

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<b>4. SEXUAL BEHAVIORS</b> .....	<b>22</b>
Sexual Behavior.....	22
HIV/AIDS Education.....	25
<b>5. WEIGHT AND DIETARY BEHAVIORS</b> .....	<b>26</b>
Weight and Self Perception of Weight .....	26
Strategies for Weight Loss and Weight Control .....	27
Dietary Behaviors .....	28
<b>6. PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</b> .....	<b>30</b>
Physical Activity.....	30
Physical Activity and Television Watching.....	31
Physical Education at School.....	32
<b>7. OTHER</b> .....	<b>33</b>
Asthma .....	33
Physical and Mental Health .....	34
Health Insurance Coverage.....	35
Appendix A.....	36
Table 1: Unintentional Injuries and Violence.....	36
Table 2: Tobacco and Alcohol Use.....	37
Table 3: Drug Use.....	38
Table 4: Sexual Behaviors .....	39
Table 5: Weight and Nutrition .....	40
Table 6: Physical Activity.....	41
Appendix B: Survey Questions.....	42
References.....	45
Acknowledgments.....	45

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## INTRODUCTION

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In the United States, 71% of all deaths among youth and young adults result from four causes: motor vehicle crashes, other unintentional injuries, homicide and suicide (1). In addition, illness and social problems exist from the approximately 870,000 unintended pregnancies among females aged 15-19 years (2) and 3 million cases of STDs that occur each year in persons aged 10-19 years (3). Among persons older than 25 years, 40% of deaths result from cardiovascular diseases and 24% from cancer (1). All of these leading causes of illness and death are related to six basic behavioral categories: behaviors that result in unintentional injuries and violence; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancies; dietary behaviors; and physical activity. Many of these behaviors begin during youth and continue into adulthood.

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<sup>1</sup> to monitor specific health-risk behaviors that contribute to illness and death and 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 2003 this number had risen to 43 states and 22 large cities. Results of the national, state and local 2003 surveys are available (4).

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. The following report summarizes the 2003 findings.

## METHODS

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All 19 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 from the study.

Classes from each school were chosen to participate in the survey. The number of classes varied (from 3 to 10) 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 2 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 could choose 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 were reported only in aggregate form.

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<sup>1</sup> More information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System can be obtained from <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss>.

Students completed a self-administered, 97-item questionnaire and recorded answers on a scannable (Scantron) answer sheet. Survey questions can be found in Appendix B. DeKalb County Board of Health employees administered the survey in each classroom.

Results from the survey were weighted<sup>2</sup> 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.

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## SUMMARY

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### Demographics

A total of 2,146 students in 19 public high schools in DeKalb County completed the survey. Weighted demographic characteristics of the students are as follows: male (50%), female (50%); grade 9 (33%), grade 10 (25%), grade 11 (23%) and grade 12 (19%); African American (79%), white (11%), Hispanic/Latino (4%), other race (3%) and multiple races (3%). Four percent of students reported receiving grades of mostly Ds or Fs during the past 12 months.

### 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.4). Only 8% of students who rode a bicycle in the past 12 months reported that they always or most of the time wore a bicycle helmet, and 63% had not been in a physical fight within the past year. More than half of DeKalb students had ever had sexual intercourse and 72% of sexually active students reported using condoms. Only 17% of DeKalb students consumed 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day, and 58% participated in vigorous physical activities. Pages 5-35 show detailed results for each risk behavior, broken down by gender, race/ethnicity and grade level. Significant differences between categories are highlighted.

When compared to Healthy People 2010 objectives<sup>3</sup>, DeKalb students have reached national goals for reducing the use of tobacco in the past 30 days (DeKalb: 13.6%, 2010 goal: 21%), cigarettes in the past 30 days (DeKalb: 9.5%, 2010 goal: 16%) and riding with a drunk driver (DeKalb: 24.4%, 2010 goal: 30%). DeKalb students are close to reaching the goals for reducing the use of cigars in the past 30 days (DeKalb: 8.8%, 2010 goal: 8%) and spit tobacco in the past 30 days (DeKalb: 2.3%, 2010 goal: 1%). However, much work needs to be done in the areas of physical activity and nutrition. Only 23% of students participate in moderate physical activity (2010 goal: 35%), 58% in vigorous physical activity (2010 goal: 85%) and 26% in daily physical education (PE) classes at school (2010 goal: 50%). In addition, 56% of DeKalb students watch  $\geq 3$  hours of TV on an average school day (2010 goal: 75% watching  $\leq 2$  hours/night).

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<sup>2</sup> 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:  $W=W1 \times f1 \times f2$  where  $W1$ =inverse probability of selecting the classroom within the school,  $f1$ =a student-level nonresponse factor calculated for class, and  $f2$ =a poststratification adjustment factor calculated by gender within grade and by race/ethnicity.

<sup>3</sup><http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/hpdata2010/abouthp.htm>

Tables 1-6 on pages 36-41 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:

- Use seatbelts when riding in a car.
- Be in a physical fight within the past year.
- Watch 3 or more hours of TV per day.

*Compared to other students in Georgia*, DeKalb County students were statistically *less likely* to:

- Drive a car after drinking alcohol.
- Carry a weapon.
- Use alcohol, tobacco, methamphetamines or ecstasy.
- Have smoked a whole cigarette before age 13.
- Take diet pills without a doctor's advice.
- Consume less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat to lose weight.
- Drink 3 or more glasses of milk per day.

*Compared to students nationwide*, DeKalb County students were statistically *more likely* to:

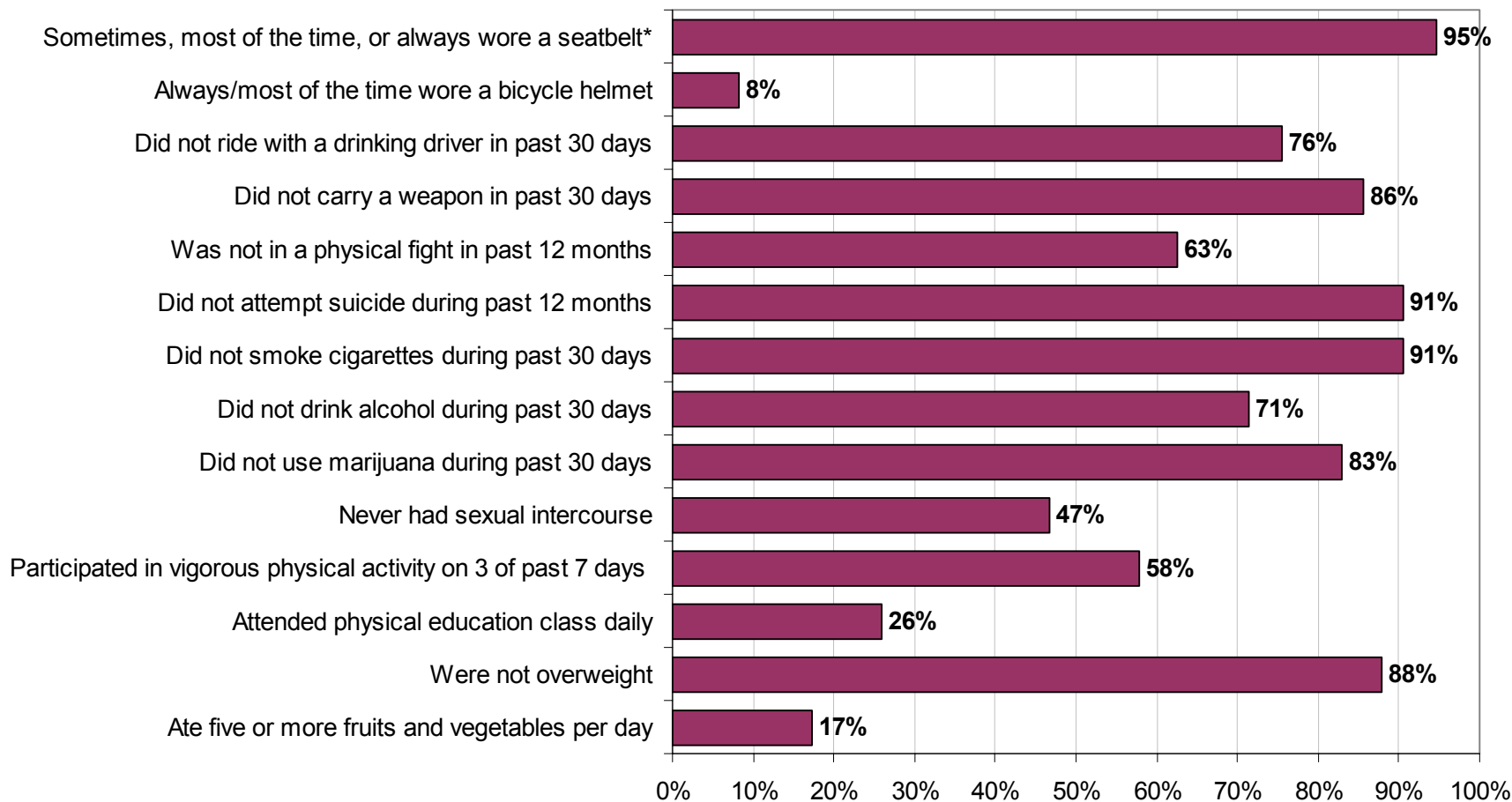
- Use seatbelts when riding in a car.
- Have had their first drink of alcohol before age 13.
- Have ever had sex.
- Have had sex before age 13 years.
- Have had sex with 4 or more partners.
- Use condoms.
- Have been taught about HIV/AIDS prevention.
- Watch 3 or more hours of TV per day.

*Compared to students nationwide*, DeKalb County students were statistically *less likely* to:

- Ride with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.
- Drive a car after drinking alcohol.
- Contemplate suicide or make a plan to commit suicide.
- Use tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, ecstasy, steroids or injectable drugs.
- Have smoked a whole cigarette before age 13.
- Use alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse.
- Use birth control pills.
- Consume 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day.
- Drink 3 or more glasses of milk per day.
- Describe themselves as being overweight or currently trying to lose weight.
- Consume less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat to lose weight.
- Go without eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight.
- Take diet pills without a doctor's advice.
- Be enrolled in a physical education class.
- Do strengthening exercises.

## Summary Risk Behaviors

### DeKalb County Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003



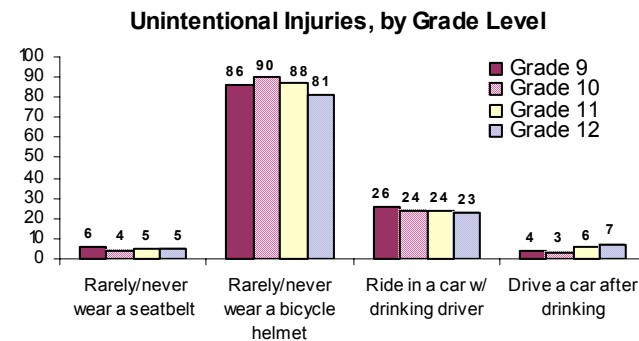
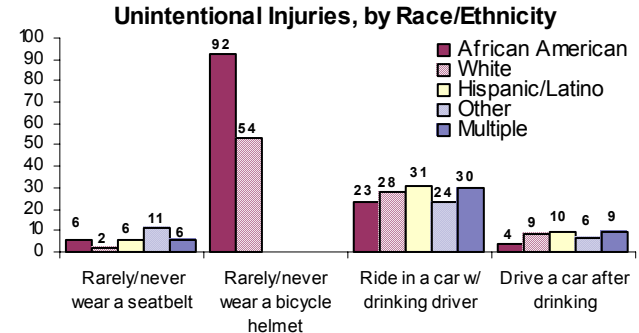
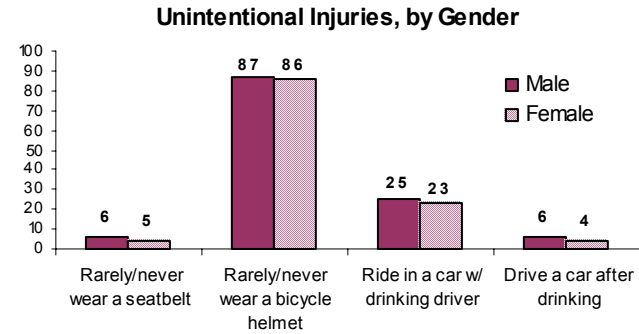
\*when riding in a car driven by someone else

# 1. UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES AND VIOLENCE

## Unintentional Injuries

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- Rarely/never wear a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else: 5.4%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- Rarely/never wear a bicycle helmet<sup>1</sup>: 86.7%**
  - Significantly more African American students than white students rarely or never wear a bicycle helmet.
- Rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol<sup>2</sup>: 24.4%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- Drove a vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol<sup>2</sup>: 4.9%**
  - Significantly more Hispanic/Latino students than African American students drove a vehicle after drinking alcohol.



<sup>1</sup>of those who rode a bicycle in past 12 months

<sup>2</sup>during past 30 days

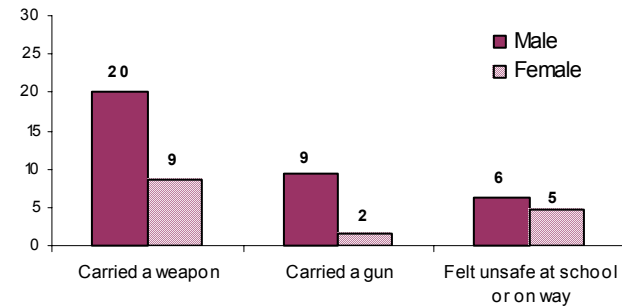


## Violence

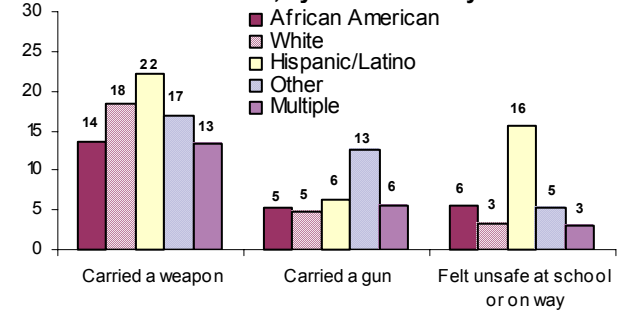
*In the past 30 days, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Carried a weapon such as a gun, knife or club: 14.5%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Carried a gun: 5.5%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school: 5.5%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

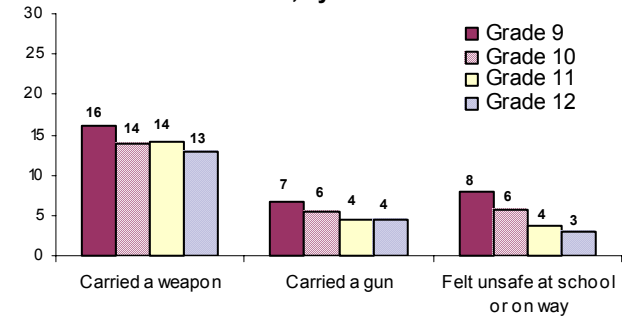
**Violence, by Gender**



**Violence, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Violence, by Grade level**



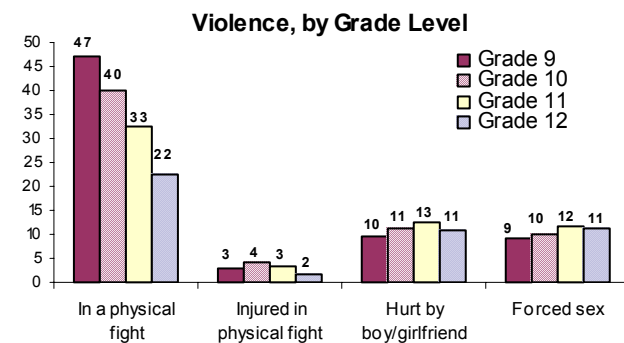
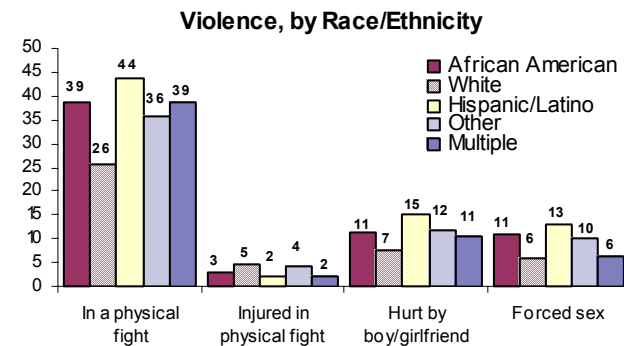
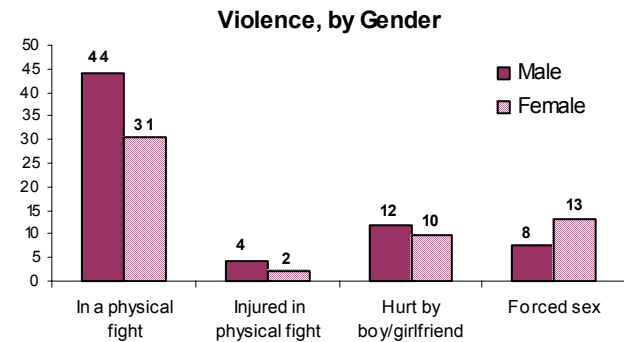
## Violence

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

- **Were in a physical fight one or more times: 37.4%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino and 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.
- **Were in a physical fight one or more times and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse: 3.2%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Were hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend: 10.9%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

*Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Were ever physically forced to have sex when they did not want to: 10.4%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  - African American students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.



## Violence on School Property

*On school property, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

*In the past 30 days,*

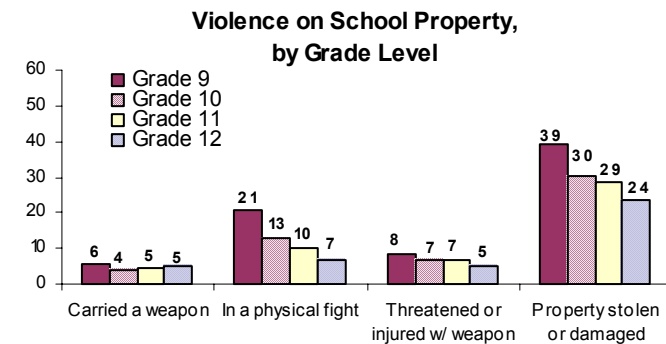
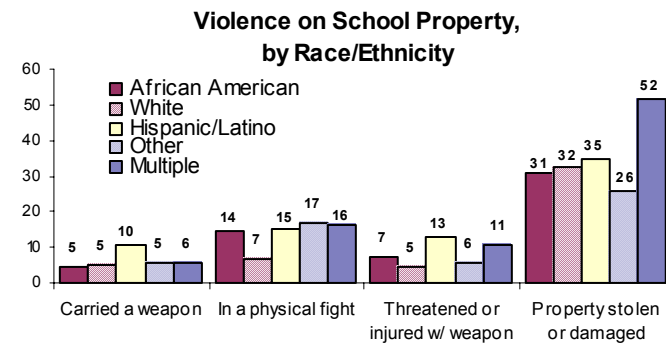
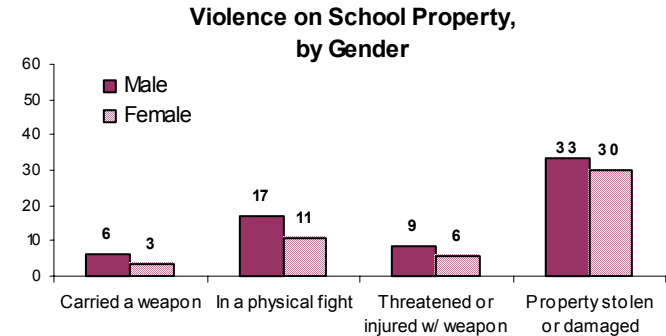
- **Carried a weapon: 5%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

*In the past 12 months,*

- **Were in a physical fight: 13.7%**
  - 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 10, 11 and 12 to report this behavior.

- **Were threatened or injured with a weapon: 7.2%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

- **Had property stolen or damaged: 31.7%**
  - Multiple race students were significantly more likely than white, African American and other race students to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.

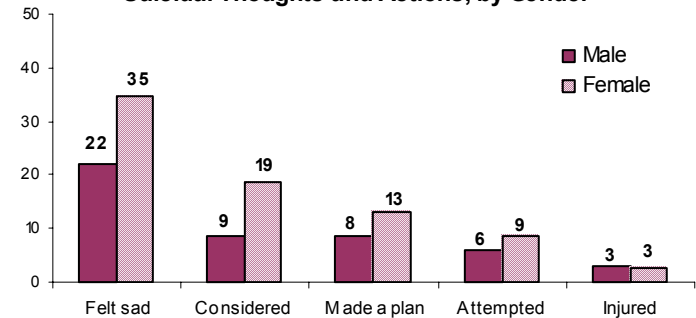


## Suicidal Thoughts and Actions

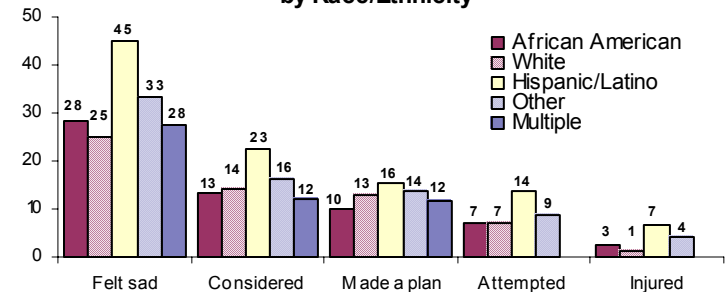
During the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Felt so sad or hopeless almost everyday for two weeks in a row or more that they stopped doing some usual activities: 28.5%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African American, white and multiple race students to report this behavior.
- **Seriously considered attempting suicide: 13.7%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior
- **Made a plan to attempt suicide: 10.7%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
- **Attempted suicide: 7.4%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Attempted suicide that resulted in injury, poisoning or overdose treated by doctor or nurse: 2.6%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

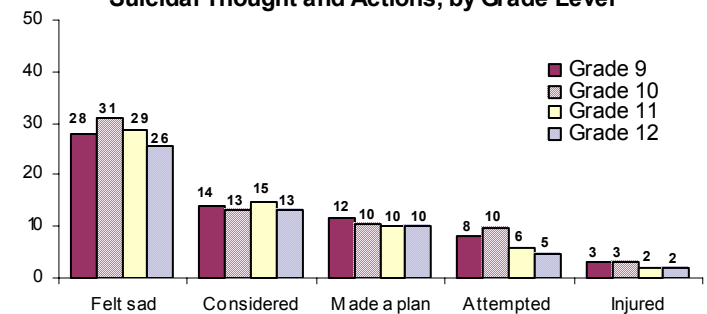
Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Gender



Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Race/Ethnicity



Suicidal Thought and Actions, by Grade Level



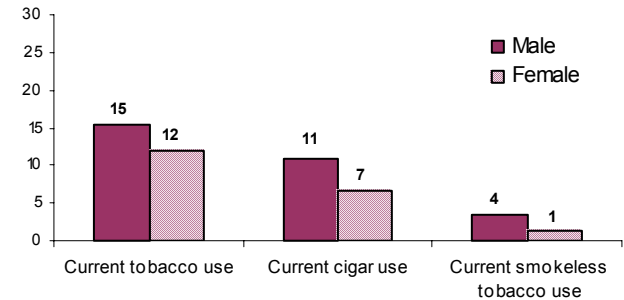
## 2. TOBACCO

### Tobacco Use

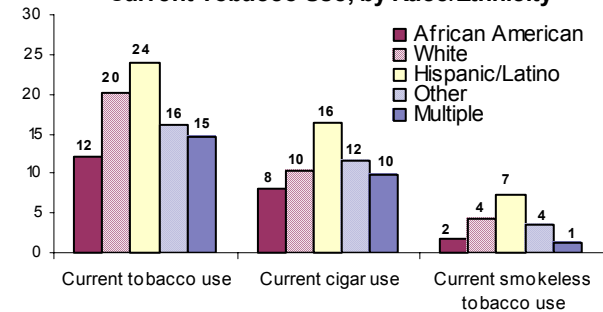
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used any tobacco during past 30 days (“current tobacco use”): 13.6%**
  - Hispanic/Latino and white students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.
- **Smoked cigars, cigarillos or little cigars on  $\geq 1$  of past 30 days (“current cigar use”): 8.8%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.
- **Used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on  $\geq 1$  of past 30 days (“current smokeless tobacco use”): 2.3%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

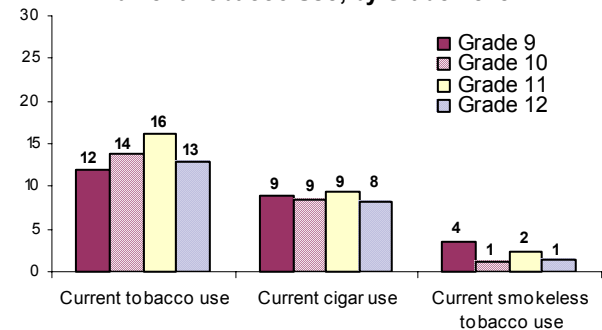
**Current Tobacco Use, by Gender**



**Current Tobacco Use, by Race/Ethnicity**



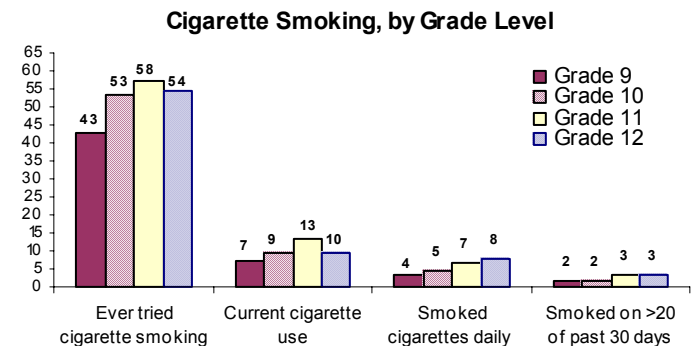
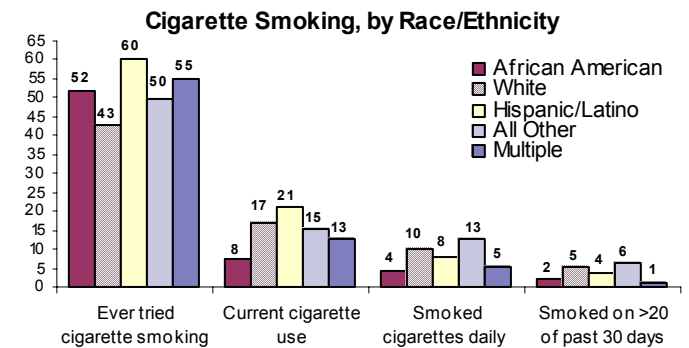
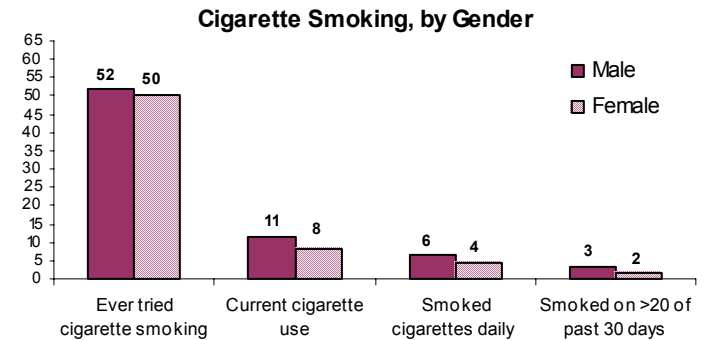
**Current Tobacco Use, by Grade Level**



## Cigarette Use

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Ever tried cigarette smoking: 51%**
  - Students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
- **Smoked cigarettes on  $\geq 1$  of past 30 days (“current cigarette use”): 9.5%**
  - Students in grade 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino and white students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.
- **Smoked cigarettes daily: 5.3%**
  - White and other race students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.
- **Smoked cigarettes on  $\geq 20$  of past 30 days: 2.5%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Of current smokers, tried to quit during past 12 months\*: 53%**

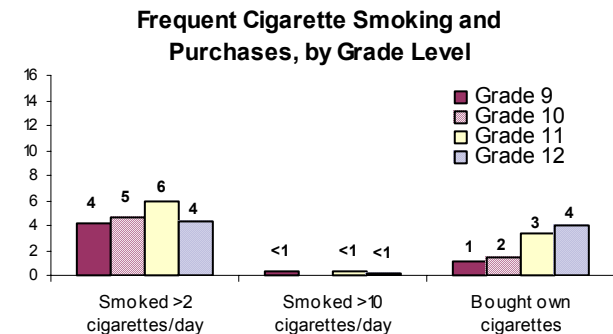
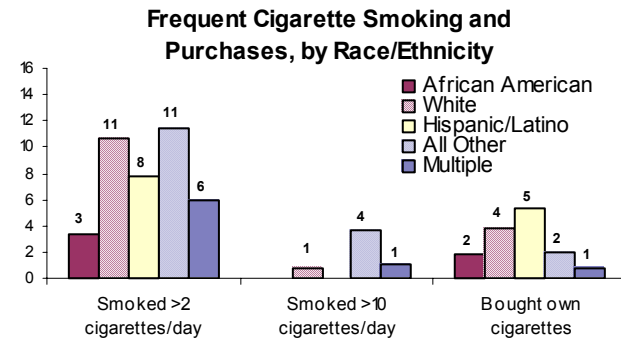
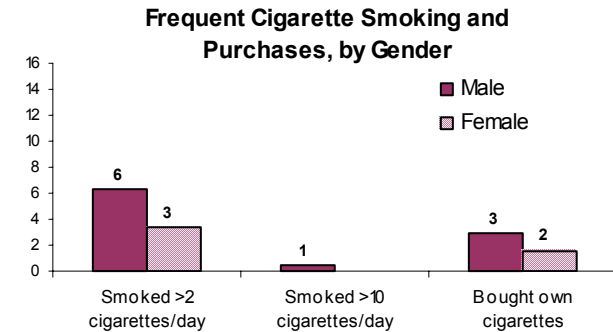


\*Sample size was too small to break down into categories.

## Frequency of Cigarette Use and Cigarette Purchases

*Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Smoked  $\geq 2$  cigarettes/day on days they smoked: 4.8%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - White and other race students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.
- **Smoked  $\geq 10$  cigarettes/day on days they smoked: 0.2%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Usually got their own cigarettes by purchasing them at a store or gas station during past 30 days: 2.3%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Students <18 years who are current smokers and purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station during past 30 days\* : 20.1%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

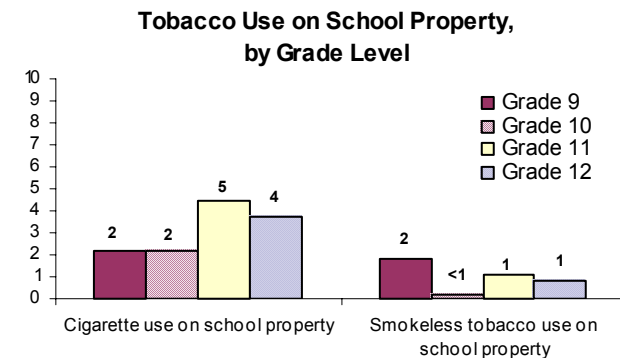
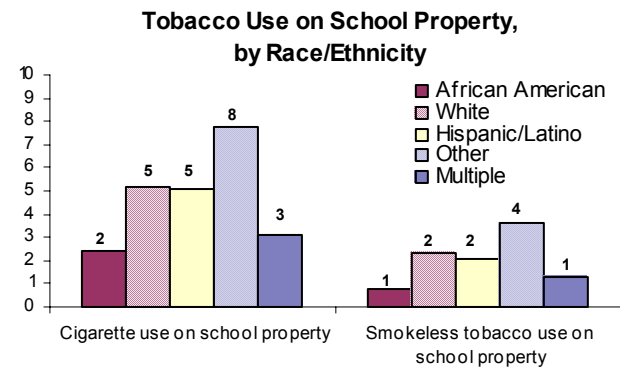
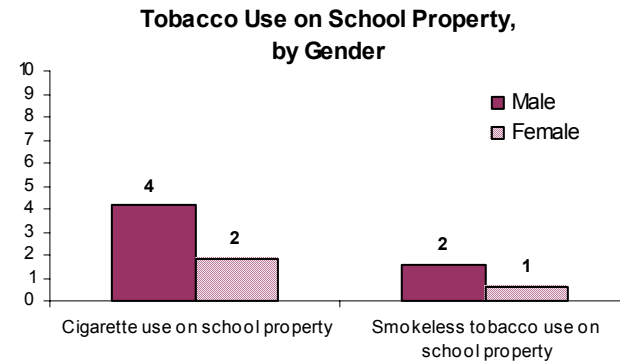


\*Sample size was too small to break down into categories.

## Tobacco Use on School Property

*Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of past 30 days: 3%**
  - 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, race/ethnicities or grade levels.



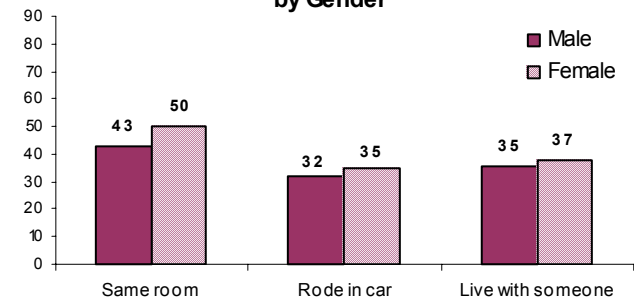


## Secondhand Smoke

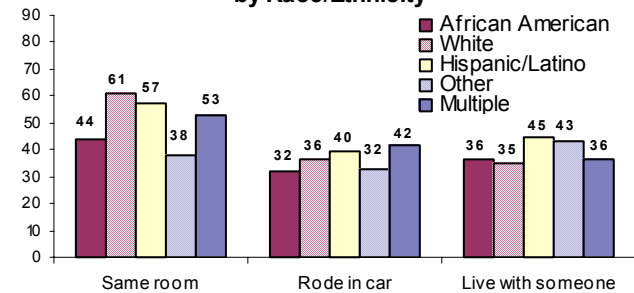
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Were in same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes (on one or more of past 7 days): 46.3%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino and white students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.
  - White students were significantly more likely than other race students to report this behavior.
- **Rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes (on one or more of past 7 days): 33.2%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Live with someone who smokes cigarettes: 36.6%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

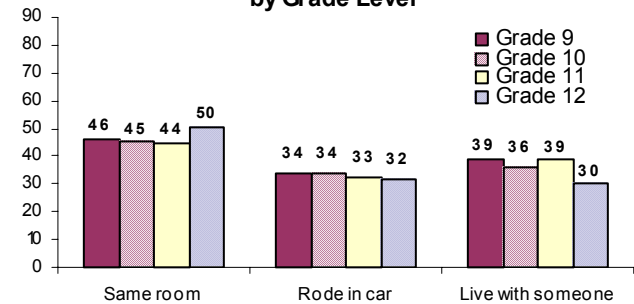
**Exposure to Secondhand Smoke, by Gender**



**Exposure to Secondhand Smoke, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Exposure to Secondhand Smoke, by Grade Level**



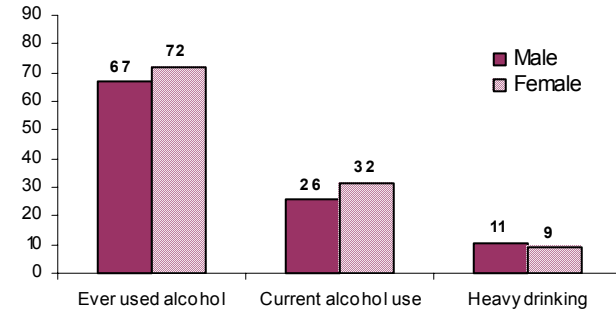
### 3. ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE

#### Alcohol Use

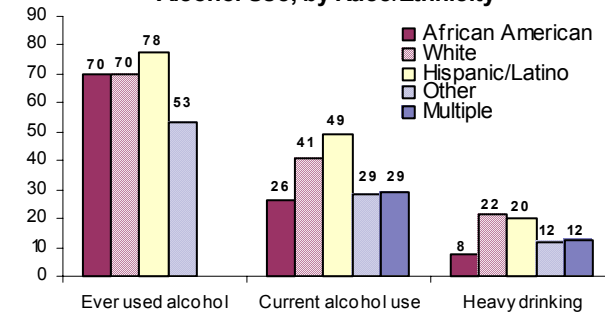
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Had at least one drink of alcohol on  $\geq 1$  day during their lifetime (“ever used alcohol”): 69.5%**
  - 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 students of other races to report this behavior.
  
- **Had at least one drink of alcohol in past 30 days (“current alcohol use”): 28.7%**
  - Students in grade 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino and white students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.
  
- **Had  $\geq 5$  drinks in a row (within a couple of hours) one or more of past 30 days (“heavy drinking”): 10.1%**
  - Students in grade 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino and white students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.

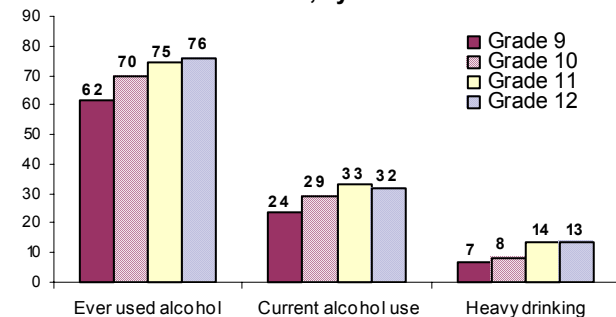
Alcohol Use, by Gender



Alcohol Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Alcohol Use, by Grade Level

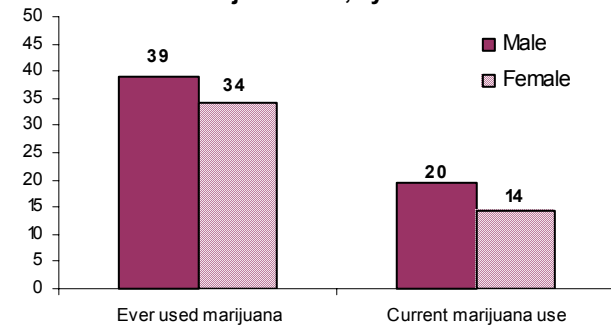


## Marijuana Use

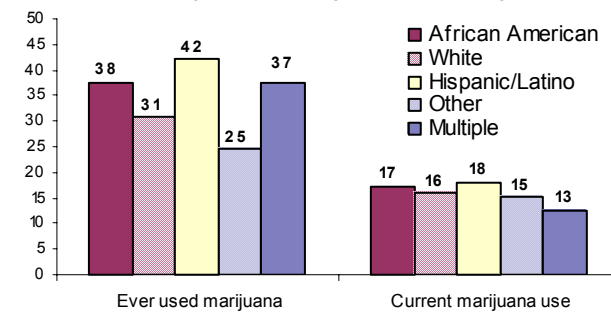
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used marijuana one or more times during their lifetime (“ever used marijuana”): 36.5%**
  - Students in grades 10, 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
  - African American students were significantly more likely than students of other race to report this behavior.
- **Used marijuana one or more times during past 30 days (“current marijuana use”): 17%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

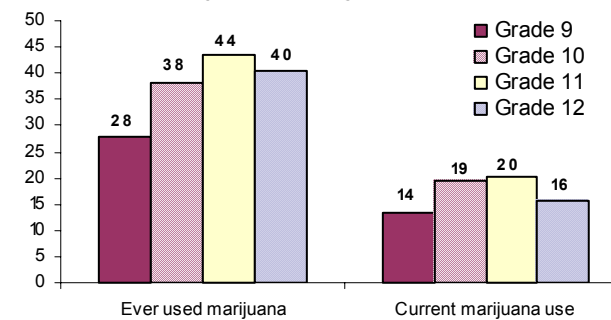
**Marijuana Use, by Gender**



**Marijuana Use, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Marijuana Use, by Grade Level**

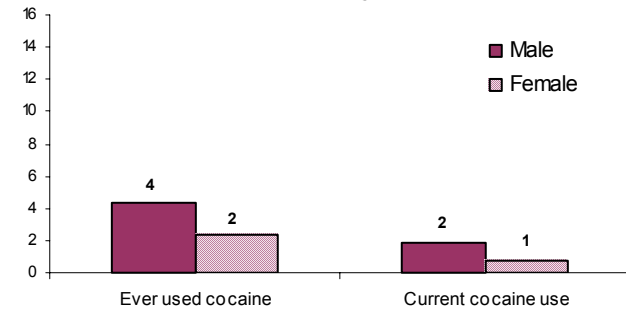


## Cocaine Use

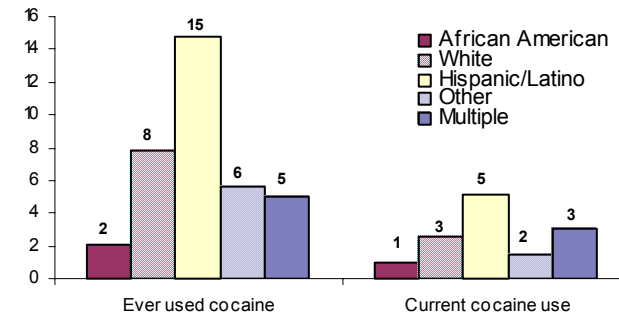
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their lifetime (“ever used cocaine”): 3.4%**
  - White 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”): 1.4%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

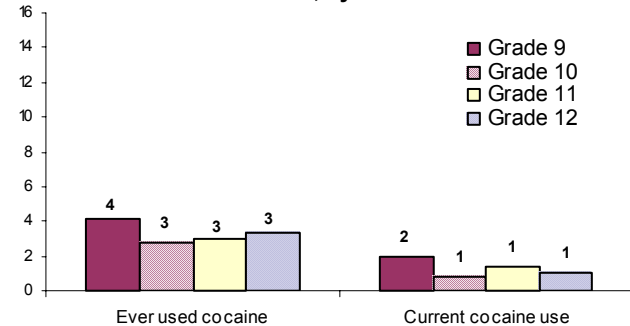
Cocaine Use, by Gender



Cocaine Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Cocaine Use, by Grade Level



## Inhalant Use

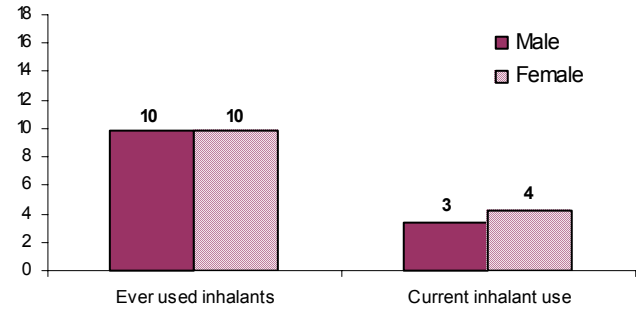
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their lifetime (“ever used inhalants”): 10%**

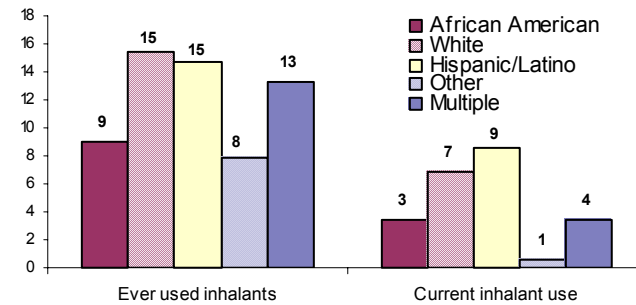
  - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grade 11 and 12 to report this behavior.
  - White students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.
  
- **Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during the past 30 days (“current inhalant use”): 3.9%**

  - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 10, 11 and 12 to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino, white and African American students were significantly more likely than students of other race to report this behavior.

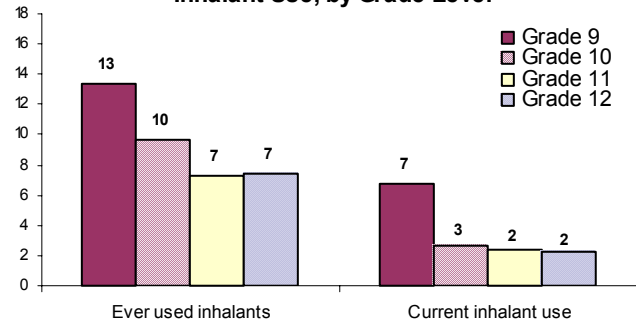
**Inhalant Use, by Gender**



**Inhalant Use, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Inhalant Use, by Grade Level**

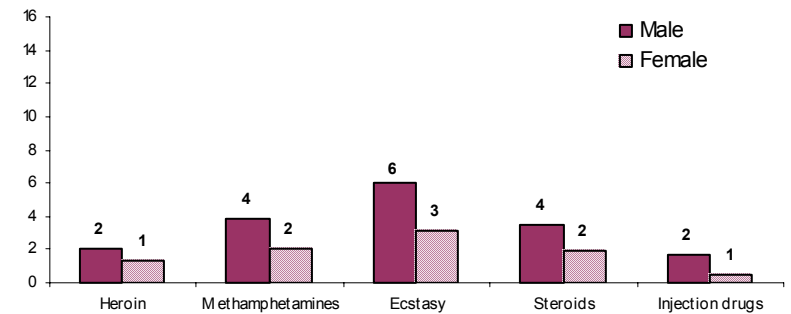


## Other Drug Use

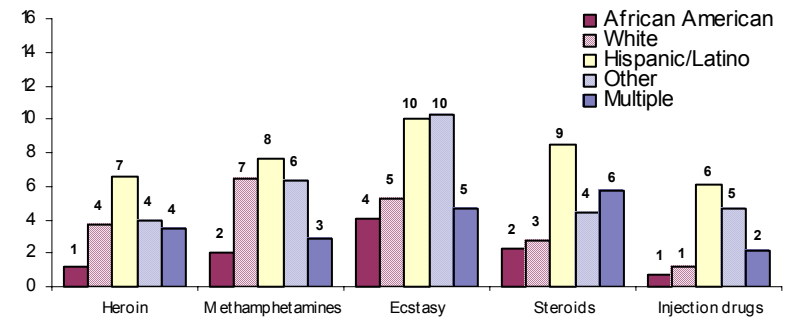
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used heroin one or more times during their lifetime: 1.8%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Used methamphetamines one or more times during their lifetime: 2.9%**
  - White students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.
- **Used ecstasy one or more times during their lifetime: 4.7%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Used a steroid pill or shot without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their lifetime: 2.8%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their lifetime: 1.1%**
  - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 10 and 12 to report this behavior.

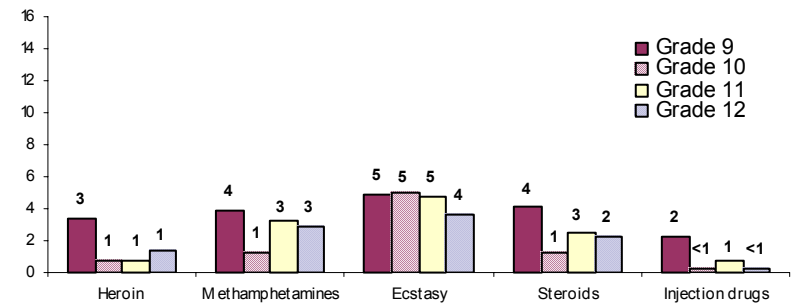
Other Drug Use, by Gender



Other Drug Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Other Drug Use, by Grade Level

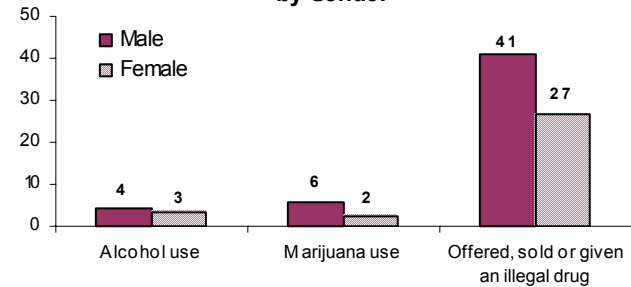


## Alcohol and Drug Use on School Property

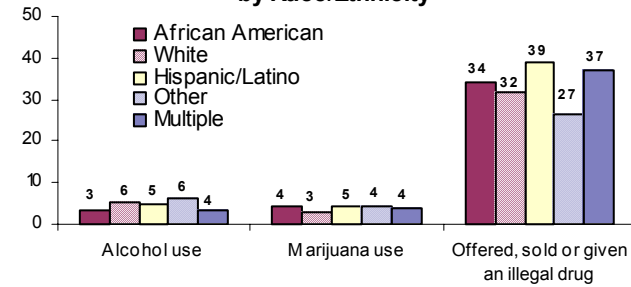
*Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of past 30 days: 3.8%**
  - 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%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  
- **Were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during past 12 months: 33.9%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

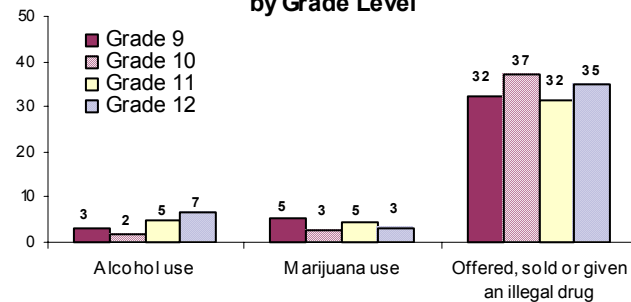
**Alcohol and Drug Use on School Property, by Gender**



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



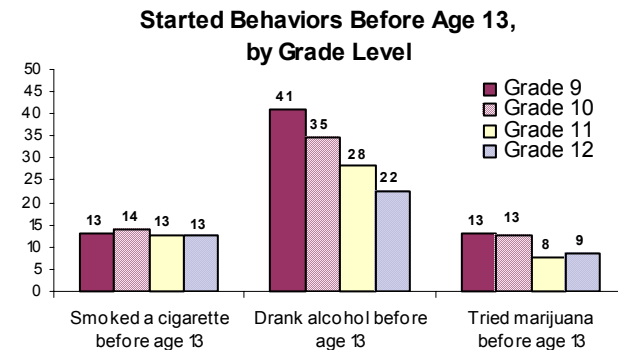
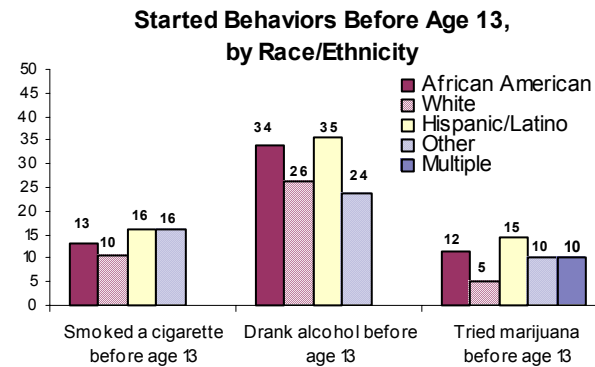
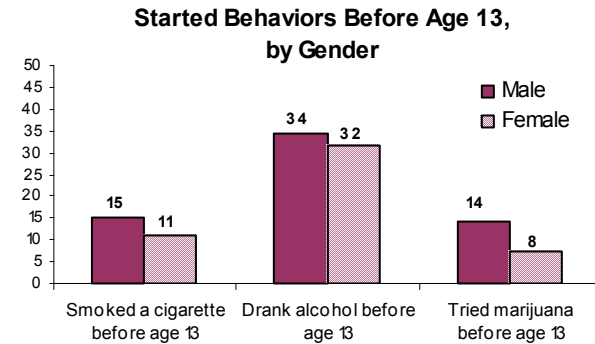
**Alcohol and Drug Use on School Property, by Grade Level**



## Start of Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Use

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years: 13.2%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- Had their first drink of alcohol (other than a few sips) before age 13 years: 32.9%**
  - 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: 10.8%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino and African American students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.





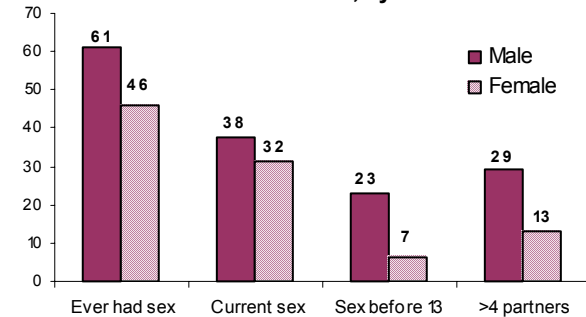
## 4. SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

### Sexual Behaviors

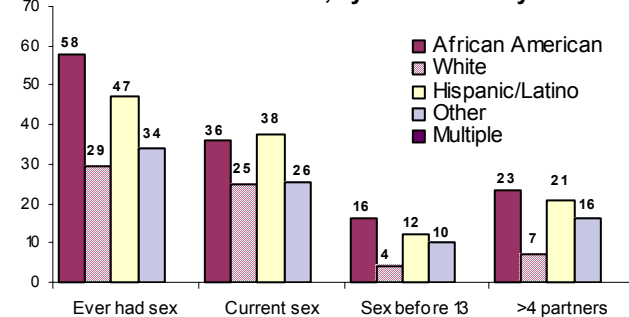
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Ever had sexual intercourse: 53.3%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior
  - African American and 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.
  
- **Had sex in the past 3 months (“current sex”): 34.6%**
  - Students in grades 10, 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 to report this behavior.
  
- **Had sex for the first time before age 13: 14.5%**
  - 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.
  
- **Had sex with  $\geq 4$  people in their lifetime: 20.8%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - African American and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely to report this behavior than white students.
  - Students in grades 10 and 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

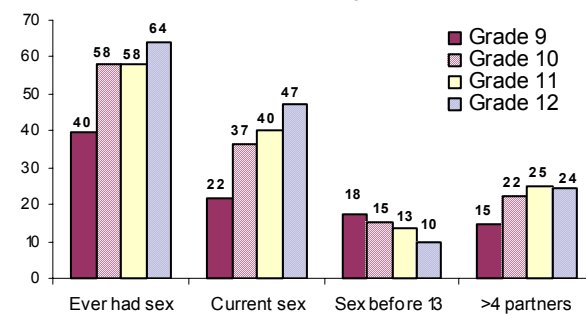
Sexual Behaviors, by Gender



Sexual Behaviors, by Race/Ethnicity



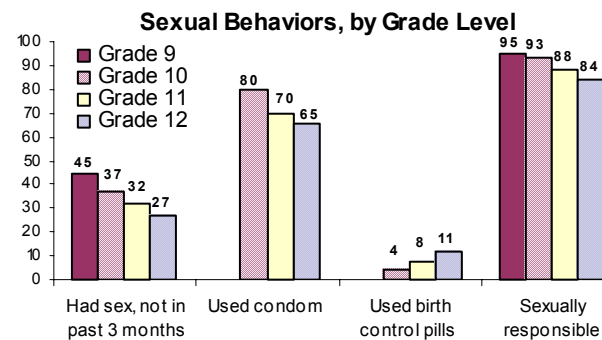
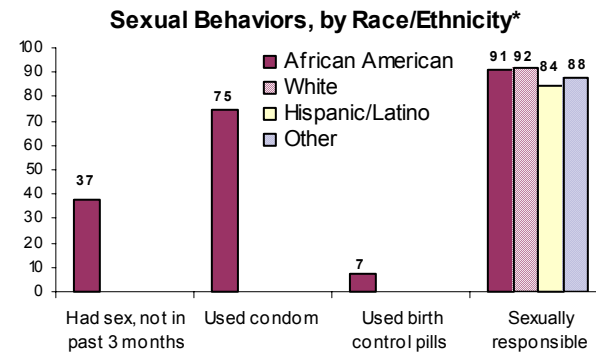
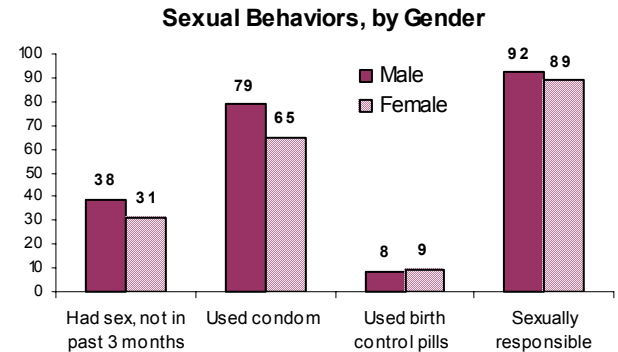
Sexual Behaviors, by Grade Level



## Sexual Behaviors

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Have had sex, but not in the past 3 months: 35%**
  - Students in grades 9 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.
- **Of those who had sex in the past 3 months, used a condom during last sexual intercourse: 71.9%**
  - 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.
- **Of students who had sex in the past 3 months, used birth control pills during last sexual intercourse: 8.5%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Never had sex, no sex in past 3 months or used a condom at last sexual intercourse (“sexually responsible”): 90.5%**
  - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.



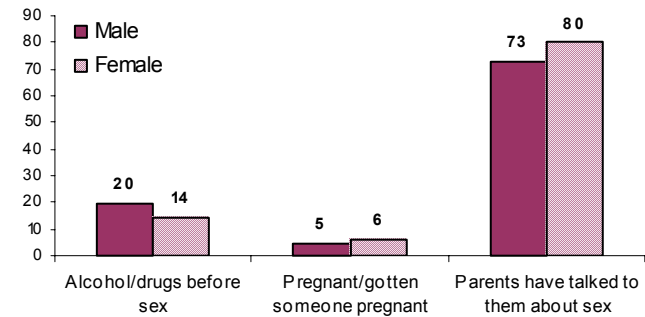
\*Small sample size does not allow some comparisons by race/ethnicity.

## Sexual Behaviors

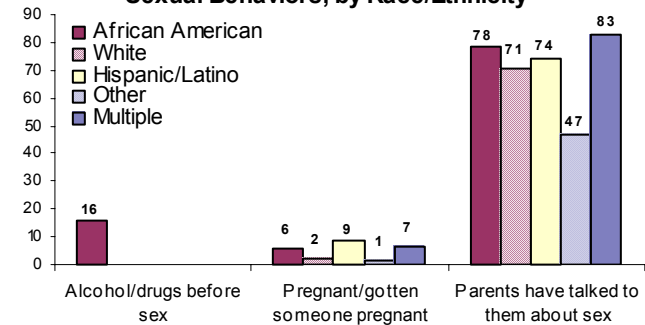
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse<sup>1</sup>: 17.2%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant one or more times: 5.6%**
  - Hispanic/Latino and African American students were significantly more likely than white and 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.
- **Have parents or other adults in their family who have ever talked with them about expectations regarding sex: 76.4%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  - African American, Hispanic/Latino and white students were significantly more likely than students of other races to report this behavior.

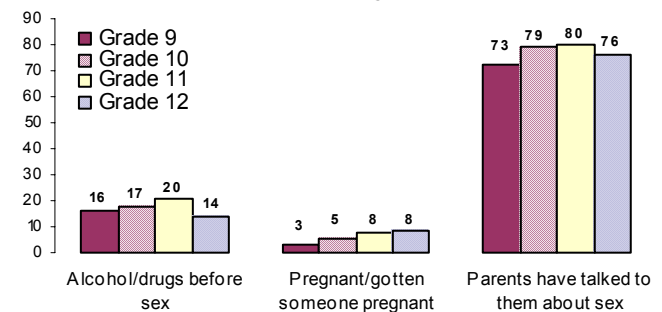
Sexual Behaviors, by Gender



Sexual Behaviors, by Race/Ethnicity\*



Sexual Behaviors, by Grade Level



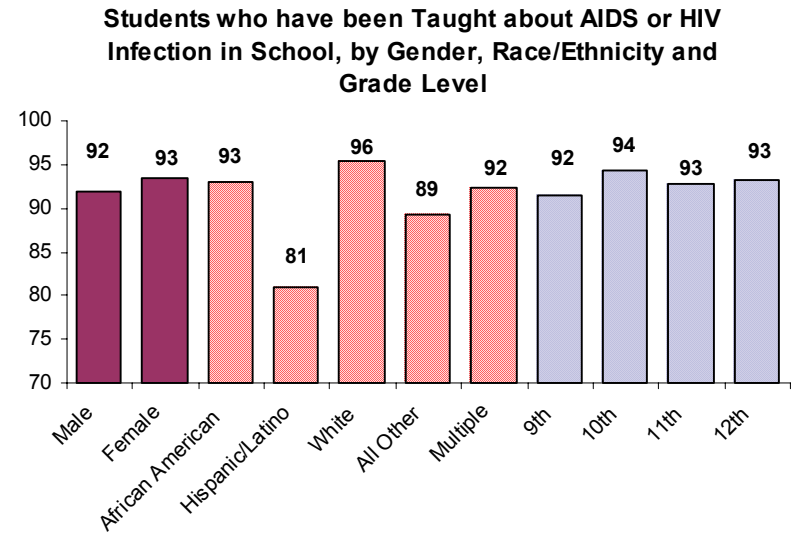
<sup>1</sup>Of those who had sex in the past 3 months

\*Small sample size does not allow some comparisons by race/ethnicity.

## HIV/AIDS Education

*Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Have ever been taught about HIV infection or AIDS in school: 92.7%**
  - White and African American students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.



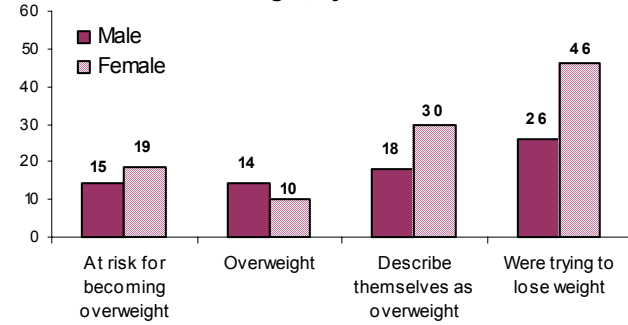
## 5. WEIGHT AND DIETARY BEHAVIORS

### Weight and Self Perception of Weight

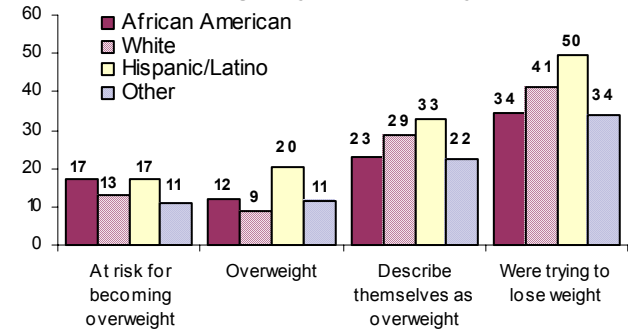
*Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Are at risk for becoming overweight\*: 16.6%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
  
- **Are overweight\*\*: 12.1%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
  
- **Describe themselves as slightly or very overweight: 23.9%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
  
- **Were trying to lose weight: 36%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African American or other race students to report this behavior.

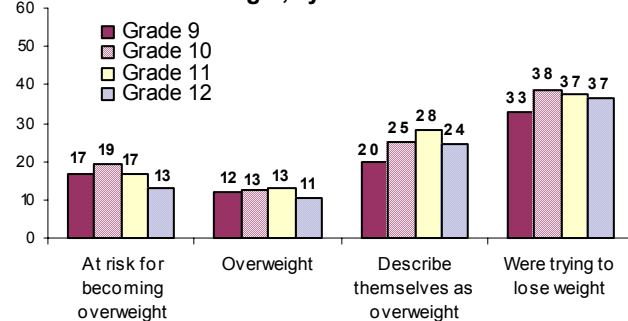
**Weight, by Gender**



**Weight, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Weight, by Grade Level**



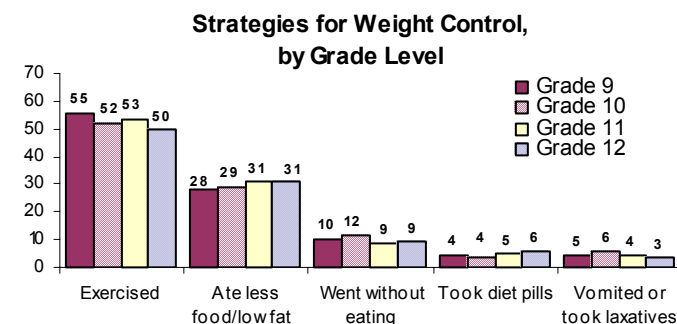
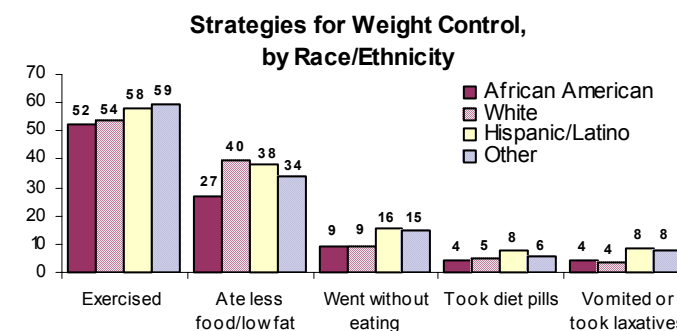
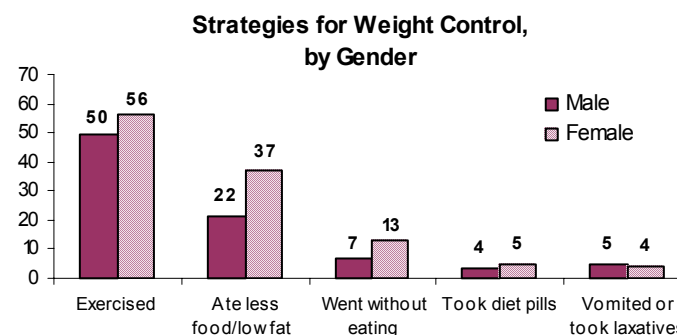
\*Were at or above 85<sup>th</sup> percentile but below 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for Body Mass Index by age and sex based on reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I.

\*\*Were at or above 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for Body Mass Index by age and sex based on reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I.

## Strategies for Weight Loss and Weight Control

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

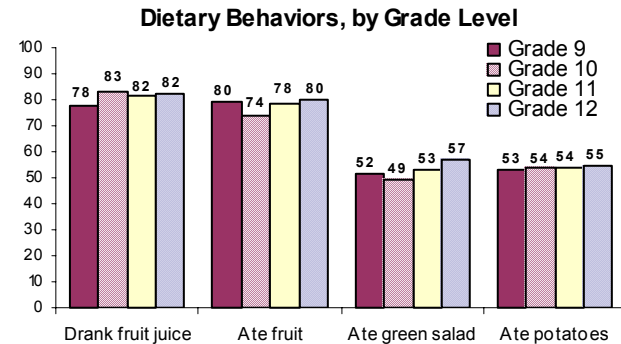
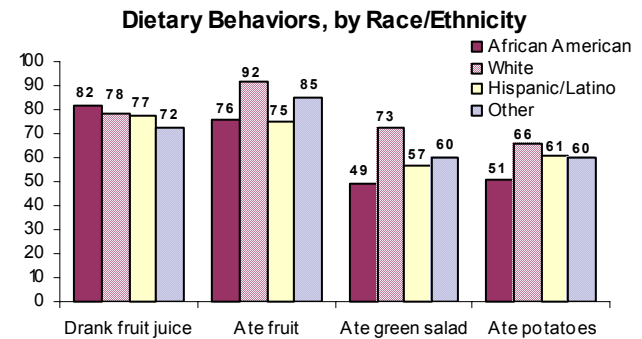
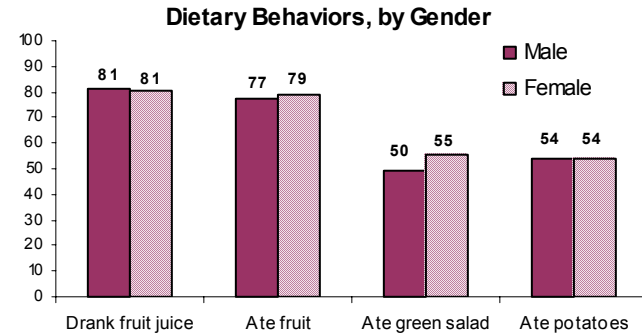
- Exercised to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 53%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- Ate less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 29.5%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  - White students were significantly more likely than African American students 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: 9.8%**
  - 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: 4.5%**
  - 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: 4.5%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.



## Dietary Behaviors

*During the past 7 days, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

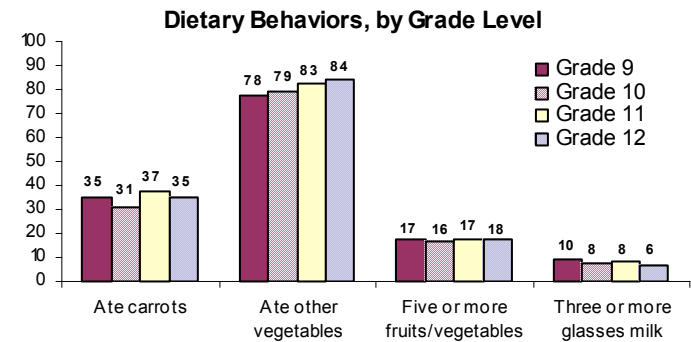
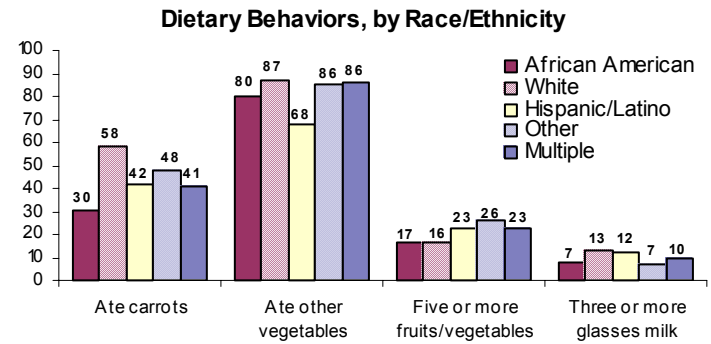
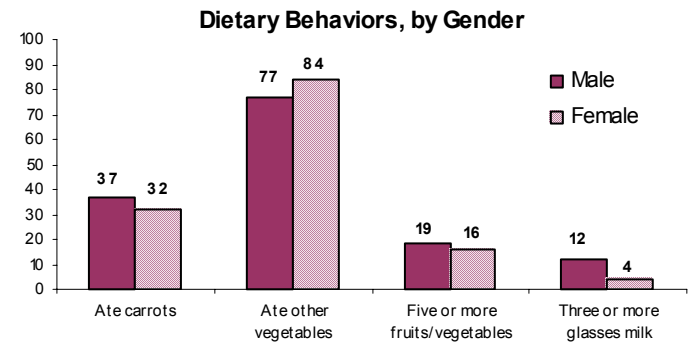
- **Drank 100% fruit juices one or more times: 80.7%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
  
- **Ate fruit one or more times: 78%**
  - White students were significantly more likely than African American and Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.
  
- **Ate green salad one or more times: 52.5%**
  - White students were more likely than African American and Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.
  - Multiple race students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.
  
- **Ate potatoes one or more times: 53.8%**
  - White and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.



## Dietary Behaviors

*During the past 7 days, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Ate carrots one or more times: 34.6%**
  - White students were significantly more likely than African American, Hispanic/Latino and multiple race students to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino, other race and multiple race students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.
  
- **Ate other vegetables one or more times: 80.5%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  - White students were significantly more likely than African American and Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.
  
- **Ate 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day: 17.2%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
  
- **Drank 3 or more glasses of milk per day: 8.2%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.





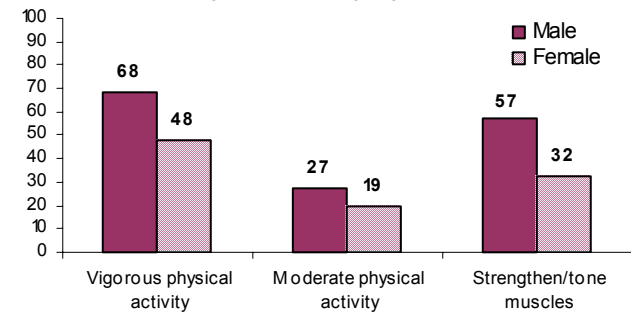
## 6. PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

### Physical Activity

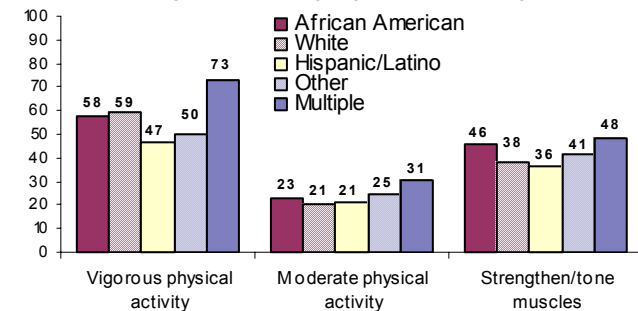
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- Participated in physical activities for  $\geq 20$  minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard on  $\geq 3$  of past 7 days (“vigorous physical activity”): 57.9%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - Multiple race students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino, African American and other race students to report this behavior.
- Participated in physical activities that did not make them sweat or breathe hard for  $\geq 30$  minutes on  $\geq 5$  of the past 7 days (“moderate physical activity”): 23.2%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- Did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on  $\geq 3$  of the past 7 days: 44.7%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.

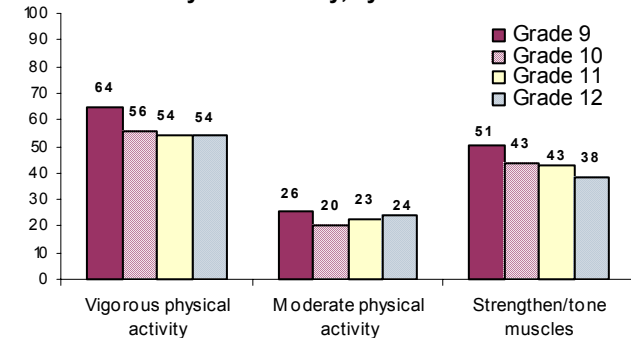
Physical Activity, by Gender



Physical Activity, by Race/Ethnicity



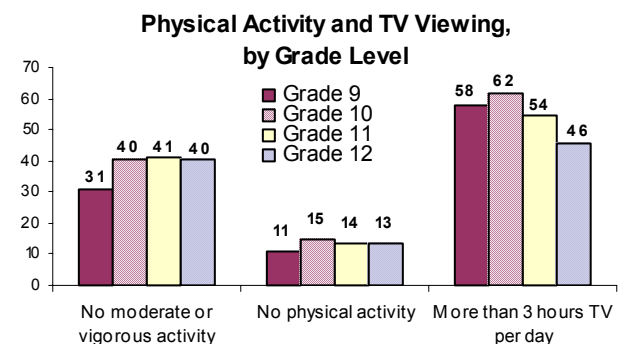
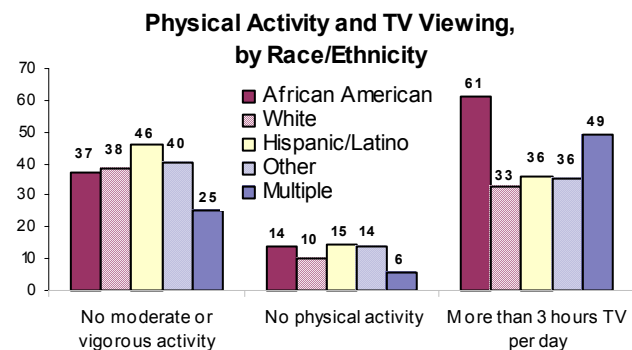
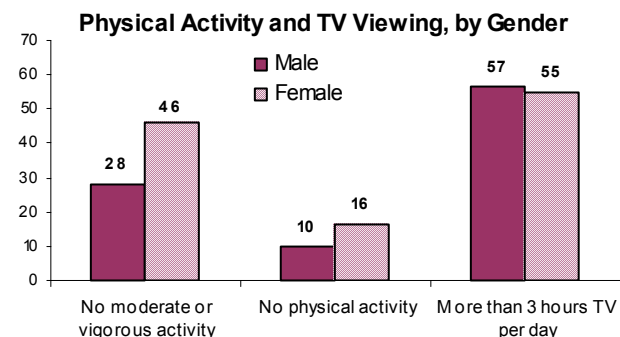
Physical Activity, by Grade Level



## Physical Activity and Television Watching

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

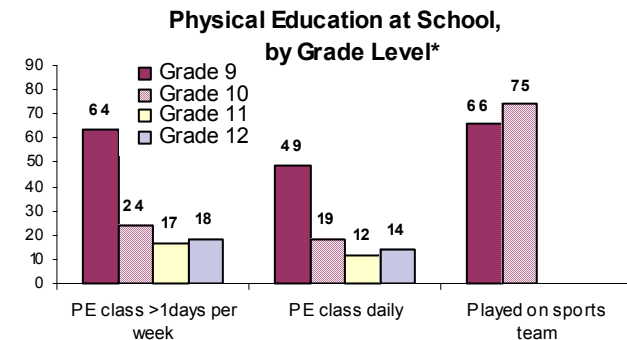
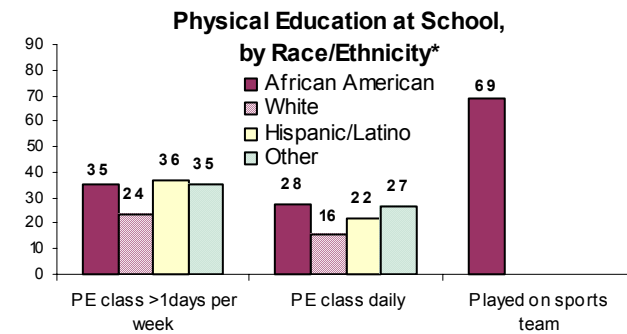
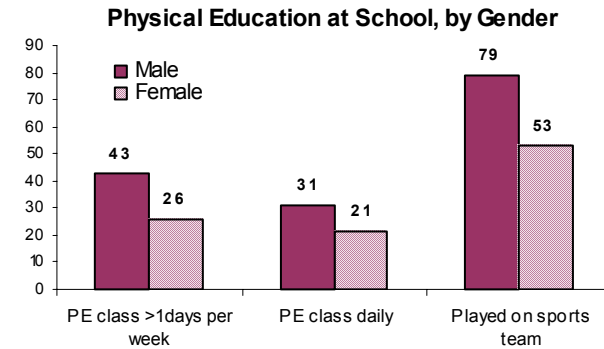
- Did not participate in  $\geq 20$  minutes of vigorous physical activity on  $\geq 3$  of the past 7 days and did not participate in  $\geq 30$  minutes of moderate physical activity on  $\geq 5$  of the past 7 days: 37.2%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino and African American students were significantly more likely than multiple race students to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
- Did not participate in any vigorous or moderate physical activity during the past 7 days: 13.1%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  - African American students were significantly more likely than multiple race students to report this behavior.
- Watched  $\geq 3$  hours TV per day on an average school day: 55.8%**
  - African American students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino, white and other race students to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.



## Physical Education 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: 33.8%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 10, 11 and 12 to report this behavior.
- Attended physical education (PE) class daily: 25.9%**
  - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 10, 11 and 12 to report this behavior.
- Exercised or played sports more than 20 minutes during an average physical education class<sup>1</sup>: 68.8%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.



<sup>1</sup>Of students enrolled in a physical education class

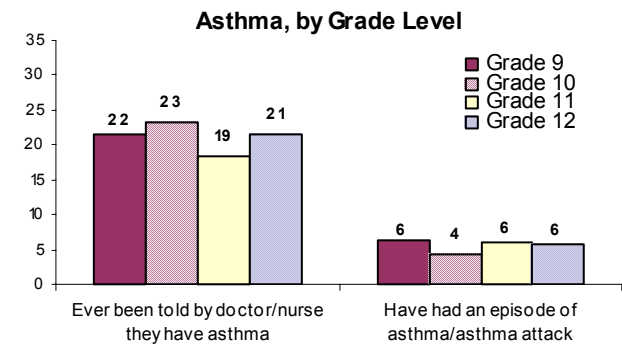
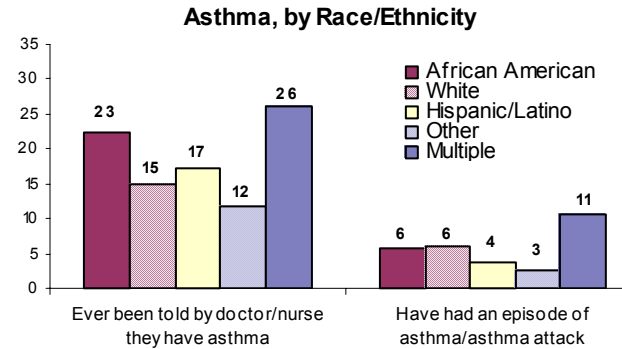
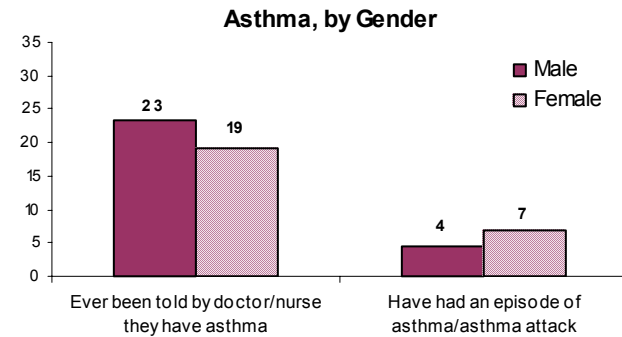
\*Small sample size does not allow some comparisons by race/ethnicities and grade levels.

## 7. OTHER

### Asthma

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

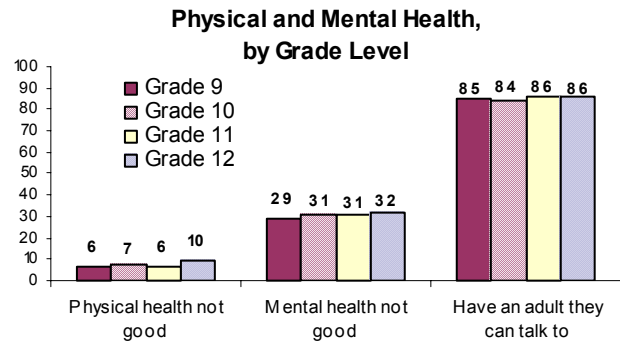
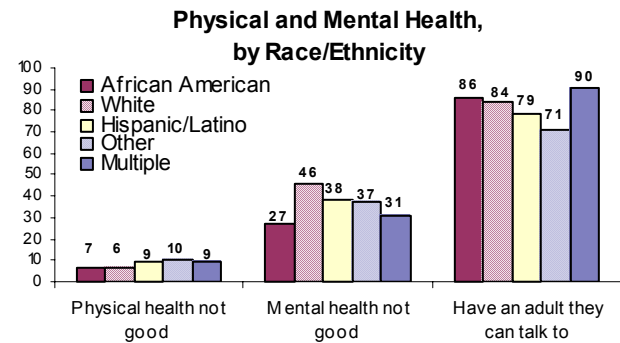
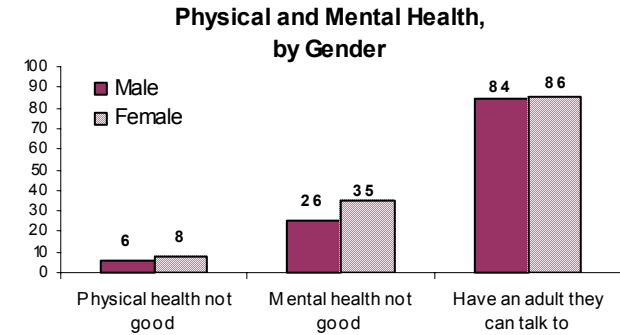
- **Have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma: 21.2%**
  - African American students were significantly more likely than white and other race students to report this behavior.
- **Have had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack during the past 12 months: 5.7%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.



## Physical and Mental Health

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

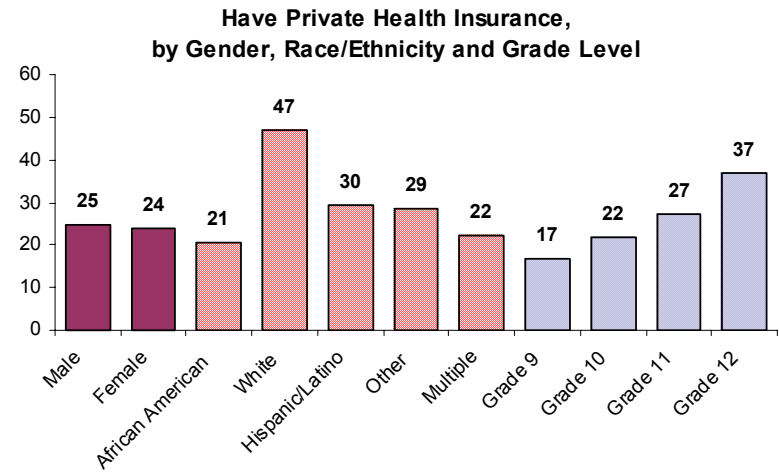
- **Reported that their physical health was not good on six or more of the past 30 days: 7.2%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Reported that their mental health was not good on one or more of the past 30 days: 30.2%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  - White students were significantly more likely than African American students to report this behavior.
- **Responded that there is an adult or adults that they can talk to about things that are important to them: 85%**
  - African American students were significantly more likely than other race students to report this behavior.



## Health Insurance Coverage

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Have private health insurance: 24.3%**
  - White students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino, African American, other race and multiple race students to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 10 to report this behavior.



**Appendix A**

**Table 1: Comparison of DeKalb Youth Risk Behavior Survey to State and National Results: Unintentional Injuries and Violence**

<b>Risk Behavior</b>	<b>DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %</b>	<b>Georgia Student Health Survey, 2003 %</b>	<b>National YRBS, 2003 %</b>
<b><u>Unintentional injuries</u></b>			
Rarely/never wore seatbelt when riding in a car	5.4 <sup>^</sup>	9.4	18.2
Rarely/never wore a bicycle helmet <sup>1</sup>	86.7	85.9	85.9
<b><u>Drinking and driving</u></b>			
In past 30 days, rode in a car driven by a driver drinking alcohol	24.4 <sup>**</sup>	24.0	30.2
In past 30 days, drove a car after drinking alcohol	4.9 <sup>^</sup>	8.3	12.1
<b><u>Violent behaviors</u></b>			
Carried a weapon in past 30 days	14.5 <sup>*</sup>	18.7	17.1
Carried a gun in past 30 days	5.5	6.8	6.1
Did not go to school on $\geq 1$ of past 30 days because felt unsafe	5.5	---	5.4
One or more physical fights during past 12 months	37.4 <sup>*</sup>	31.4	33.0
One or more physical fights resulting in medical treatment in past 12 months	3.2	3.2	4.2
Intentionally physically hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend in past 12 months	10.9	14.0	8.9
Ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse	10.4	---	9.0
<b><u>Violence on school property</u></b>			
Carried a weapon on school property	5.0	---	6.1
Threatened/injured with a weapon on school property $\geq 1$ times in past 12 months	7.2	---	9.2
Had property stolen or damaged on school property during past 12 months	31.7	---	29.8
One or more physical fights on school property in past 12 months	13.7	---	12.8
<b><u>Suicide thoughts and actions</u></b>			
Felt sad/hopeless every day for $\geq 2$ weeks and stopped doing normal activities	28.5	28.5	28.6
Seriously considered attempting suicide	13.7 <sup>**</sup>	16.4	16.9
Made a plan for suicide in past 12 months	10.7 <sup>**</sup>	13.0	16.5
Attempted suicide in past 12 months	7.4	8.5	8.5
Attempted suicide resulting in injury during past 12 months	2.6	3.0	2.9

<sup>\*</sup>Result is statistically different from Georgia Student Health Survey Report, 2003. <sup>\*\*</sup>Result is statistically different from National YRBS, 2003.

<sup>^</sup>Result is statistically different from Georgia Student Health Survey Report (2003) and National YRBS (2003).

---Data not available. <sup>1</sup>Of those who rode a bicycle during past 12 months.

**Table 2: Comparison of DeKalb Youth Risk Behavior Survey to State and National Results: Tobacco and Alcohol Use**

<b>Risk Behavior</b>	<b>DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %</b>	<b>Georgia Student Health Survey, 2003 %</b>	<b>National YRBS, 2003 %</b>
<b><u>Tobacco use</u></b>			
Ever tried cigarette smoking	51.0**	---	58.4
Ever smoked cigarettes daily	5.3**	---	15.8
<b><u>Current tobacco use</u></b>			
Used any tobacco during past 30 days	13.6 <sup>^</sup>	26.1	27.5
Smoked cigarettes on $\geq 1$ of past 30 days	9.5 <sup>^</sup>	20.9	21.9
Smoked cigarettes on $\geq 20$ of past 30 days	2.5**	---	9.7
Smoked $\geq 10$ cigarettes per day on days they smoked in past 30 days	0.2**	---	3.1
Use chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on $\geq 1$ of past 30 days	2.3 <sup>^</sup>	7.6	6.7
Smoked cigars, cigarillos or little cigars on $\geq 1$ of past 30 days	8.8**	---	14.8
Of those <18 years who are current smokers, bought cigarettes at store or gas station in the past 30 days	20.1	---	18.9
<b><u>Alcohol use</u></b>			
Had at least one drink of alcohol on $\geq 1$ day during lifetime	69.5**	72.2	74.9
Drank alcohol on $\geq 1$ of past 30 days	28.7 <sup>^</sup>	37.7	44.9
Had $\geq 5$ drinks in a row within a couple of hours on $\geq 1$ of past 30 days	10.1 <sup>^</sup>	19.8	28.3
<b><u>Initiation of risk behaviors</u></b>			
Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years	13.2 <sup>^</sup>	18.9	18.3
Had first drink of alcohol (other than a few sips) before age 13 years	32.9**	29.5	27.8
<b><u>Tobacco and alcohol use on school property</u></b>			
Smoked cigarettes on school property in past 30 days	3.0**	---	8.0
Used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on school property in past 30 days	1.1**	---	5.9
Drank alcohol on school property on $\geq 1$ of past 30 days	3.8	---	5.2

\*Result is statistically different from Georgia Student Health Survey Report, 2003. \*\*Result is statistically different from National YRBS, 2003.

<sup>^</sup>Result is statistically different from Georgia Student Health Survey Report (2003) and National YRBS (2003).

---Data not available.



**Table 3: Comparison of DeKalb Youth Risk Behavior Survey to State and National Results: Drug Use**

<b>Risk Behavior</b>	<b>DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %</b>	<b>Georgia Student Health Survey, 2003 %</b>	<b>National YRBS, 2003 %</b>
<b><u>Marijuana use</u></b>			
Used marijuana $\geq 1$ time during their lifetime	36.5	---	40.2
Used marijuana $\geq 1$ time in past 30 days	17.0**	19.5	22.4
<b><u>Cocaine use</u></b>			
Used any form of cocaine (powder, crack or freebase) $\geq 1$ time during lifetime	3.4**	---	8.7
Used cocaine $\geq 1$ time during past 30 days	1.4**	3.1	4.1
<b><u>Inhalants</u></b>			
Sniffed glue, breathed aerosol spray cans or inhaled paints or sprays $\geq 1$ time during lifetime	10.0	---	12.1
Sniffed glue, breathed aerosol spray cans, or inhaled paints or sprays $\geq 1$ time during past 30 days	3.9	3.1	3.9
<b><u>Other drugs</u></b>			
Used heroin $\geq 1$ time during lifetime	1.8	2.4	3.3
Used methamphetamines $\geq 1$ time during lifetime	2.9 <sup>^</sup>	7.5	7.6
Used ecstasy $\geq 1$ time during lifetime	4.7 <sup>^</sup>	8.3	11.1
Took steroids pills without a doctor's prescription $\geq 1$ time during lifetime	2.8**	4.4	6.1
Used a needle to inject any illegal drugs into body $\geq 1$ time during lifetime	1.1**	---	3.2
<b><u>Initiation of drug behaviors</u></b>			
Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	10.8	9.3	9.9
<b><u>Drug use on school property</u></b>			
Used marijuana on school property $\geq 1$ time during past 30 days	4.0	---	5.8
Were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property during past 12 months	33.9	33.3	28.7

\*Result is statistically different from Georgia Student Health Survey Report, 2003. \*\*Result is statistically different from National YRBS, 2003.

<sup>^</sup>Result is statistically different from Georgia Student Health Survey Report (2003) and National YRBS (2003).

---Data not available.

**Table 4: Comparison of DeKalb Youth Risk Behavior Survey to State and National Results: Sexual Behaviors**

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %	Georgia Student Health Survey, 2003 <sup>1</sup> %	National YRBS, 2003 %
<b><i>Sexual behaviors</i></b>			
Have ever had sexual intercourse	53.3 <sup>**</sup>	---	46.7
Had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	14.5 <sup>**</sup>	---	7.4
Had sexual intercourse with $\geq 4$ persons during their lifetime	20.8 <sup>**</sup>	---	14.4
Had sexual intercourse with $\geq 1$ person in past 3 months	34.6	---	34.3
Of students who had sex in past 3 months, used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse	17.2 <sup>**</sup>	---	25.4
Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant one or more times	5.6	---	4.2
<b><i>Responsible sexual behavior</i></b>			
Of students who had sex in past 3 months, used a condom at last sexual intercourse	71.9 <sup>**</sup>	---	63.0
Of students who had sex in past 3 months, used birth control pills during last sexual intercourse	8.5 <sup>**</sup>	---	17.0
Were taught about HIV infection or AIDS in school	92.7 <sup>**</sup>	---	87.9

<sup>1</sup>Georgia Students Health Survey did not include information on sexual behaviors.

\*Result is statistically different from Georgia Student Health Survey Report, 2003. \*\*Result is statistically different from National YRBS, 2003.

<sup>^</sup>Result is statistically different from Georgia Student Health Survey Report (2003) and National YRBS (2003).

---Data not available. <sup>1</sup>Georgia Student Health Survey did not include questions about sexual behaviors.

**Table 5: Comparison of DeKalb Youth Risk Behavior Survey to State and National Results: Weight and Nutrition**

<b>Risk Behavior</b>	<b>DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %</b>	<b>Georgia Student Health Survey, 2003 %</b>	<b>National YRBS, 2003 %</b>
<b><u>Weight</u></b>			
Are at risk for being overweight <sup>1</sup>	16.6	15.1	15.4
Are overweight <sup>2</sup>	12.1	11.1	13.5
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	23.9**	---	29.6
Trying to lose weight	36.0**	---	43.8
<b><u>Weight loss strategies<sup>3</sup></u></b>			
Exercised	53.0	56.6	57.1
Ate less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat	29.5 <sup>^</sup>	38.6	42.2
Went without eating for $\geq 24$ hours	9.8**	12.6	13.3
Took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice	4.5 <sup>^</sup>	8.7	9.2
Vomited or took laxatives	4.5	6.0	6.0
<b><u>Consumption of fruits and vegetables</u></b>			
Drank 100% fruit juices $\geq 1$ time during past 7 days	80.7	76.5	---
Ate $\geq 5$ servings of fruits and vegetables per day for past 7 days	17.2**	16.8	22.0
Drank $\geq 3$ glasses of milk per day during past 7 days	8.2 <sup>^</sup>	13.0	17.1

<sup>\*</sup>Result is statistically different than result from Georgia Student Health Survey Report, 2003. <sup>\*\*</sup>Result is statistically different than result from National YRBS, 2003.

<sup>^</sup>Result is statistically different from Georgia Student Health Survey Report (2003) and National YRBS (2003).

---Data not available.

<sup>1</sup>Were at or above 85<sup>th</sup> percentile but below 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for Body Mass Index by age and sex based on reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I.

<sup>2</sup>Were at or above 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for Body Mass Index by age and sex based on reference data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I.

<sup>3</sup>To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during past 30 days.

**Table 6: Comparison of DeKalb Youth Risk Behavior Survey to State and National Results: Physical Activity**

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %	Georgia Student Health Survey, 2003 %	National YRBS, 2003 %
<b><i>Physical activity</i></b>			
Participated in vigorous physical activity <sup>1</sup> on three or more of past 7 days	57.9	59.0	62.6
Participated in moderate physical activity <sup>2</sup> on 5 or more of past 7 days	23.2	---	24.7
Enrolled in physical education (PE) class	33.8**	36.8	55.7
Attended PE class daily	25.9	29.1	28.4
Exercised or played sports $\geq 20$ minutes during an average PE class	68.8**	---	80.3
Did strengthening exercises	44.7**	---	51.9
Played on $\geq 1$ sports team	55.8	53.1	57.6
<b><i>Lack of physical activity</i></b>			
Participated in insufficient amount of physical activity <sup>3</sup>	37.2	36.7	33.4
No vigorous or moderate physical activity in past 7 days	13.1	12.8	11.5
Watched $\geq 3$ hours of TV per day on an average school day	55.8 <sup>^</sup>	42.4	38.2

\*Result is statistically different than result from Georgia Student Health Survey Report, 2003. \*\*Result is statistically different than result from National YRBS, 2003.

<sup>^</sup>Result is statistically different from Georgia Student Health Survey Report (2003) and National YRBS (2003).

---Data not available.

<sup>1</sup>Activities that made them sweat or breathe hard for at least 20 minutes. <sup>2</sup>Activities that did not make them sweat or breathe hard for at least 30 minutes.

<sup>3</sup>Did not participate in  $\geq 20$  minutes of vigorous physical activity on  $\geq 3$  of past 7 days and did not participate in  $\geq 30$  minutes of moderate physical activity on  $\geq 5$  of past 7 days.

## Appendix B: 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. During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?
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. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife or club?
13. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a gun?
14. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property?
15. 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?
16. 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?
17. During the past 12 months, how many times has someone damaged your property such as your car, clothing or books on school property?
18. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?
19. 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?
20. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?
21. During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap or physically hurt you on purpose?
22. Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?
23. 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?
24. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?
25. During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?
26. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?
27. 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?
28. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?
29. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?
30. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
31. During the past 30 days, on the days that you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?
32. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?
33. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?
34. Have you ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?
35. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?

36. 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?
37. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on school property?
38. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos or little cigars?
39. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
40. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
41. Does anyone who lives with you smoke cigarettes?
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. During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?
48. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?
49. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?
50. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana on school property?
51. During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack or freebase?
52. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use any form of cocaine, including powder, crack or freebase?
53. During you life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?
54. During the past 30 days, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?
55. During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk or China white)?
56. During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank or ice)?
57. During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?
58. During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?
59. During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject any illegal drug into your body?
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 many times have you gotten pregnant or gotten someone pregnant?
69. Have your parents or other adults in your family ever talked to you about what they expect you to do or not to do when it comes to sex?
70. How do you describe your weight?
71. Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?
72. During the past 30 days, did you exercise to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
73. 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?

74. 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?
75. 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?
76. During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
77. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice or grape juice?
78. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit?
79. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green salad?
80. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat potatoes?
81. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat carrots?
82. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat other vegetables?
83. During the past 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink?
84. 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?
85. 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?
86. 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?
87. On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?
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. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have asthma?
92. During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?
93. During the past 30 days, on how many days was your physical health not good?
94. During the past 30 days, on how many days was your mental health not good?
95. What type of health insurance do you currently have?
96. Is there an adult (or adults) that you can talk to about things that are important to you?
97. Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?

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  - Chamblee
  - Clarkston
  - Columbia
  - Cross Keys
  - DeKalb School of the Arts
  - Druid Hills
  - Dunwoody
  - Lakeside
  - Lithonia
  - Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - 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
- DeKalb County Board of Health

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