

DeKalb County Board of Health

# YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY 2009

A Collaborative Project with the  
**DeKalb County School System**





Dear Students, Parents, and Colleagues:

We are pleased to share the findings of the 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. The survey is funded through a grant from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. With support from the DeKalb County school system, the DeKalb County Board of Health administers the survey, compiles the data and helps to disseminate the results.

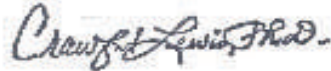
The survey collects important information about behaviors that affect teens' health and safety. These include tobacco, alcohol, and illegal drug use; weapon carrying and physical violence; suicide attempts; drinking and driving; seatbelt and bicycle helmet use; sexual activity; eating habits; and physical activity.

This report highlights behaviors among youth in DeKalb County from 2003 through 2009. Trends over time reveal where progress is being made and where more attention is needed. For example, the percentages of students who ate at least one daily serving of fruit, ate at least five weekly servings of fruits and vegetables and attended weekly physical education classes increased since 2003. These findings attest to the successful efforts of families, schools, and communities that encourage teens to lead healthy lifestyles. We must strive to maintain and improve upon these gains. However, we also must keep working to reach those youth whose behavior threatens their mental and physical health and safety.

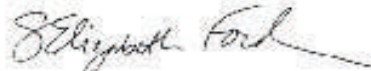
We invite you to use the data in this report to build collaborations among faith, civic, and business leaders; to develop new policies and interventions; to generate awareness among youth and parents; and to seek funding for wellness initiatives. By working together to improve the health and safety of our teens, we can help all of our youth reach their full potential.

Thank you for your commitment to improving the lives and health of DeKalb County students.

Sincerely,



Crawford Lewis, Ph.D.  
Superintendent  
DeKalb County School System



S. Elizabeth Ford, M.D., M.B.A.  
District Health Director  
DeKalb County Board of Health

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This report summarizes the health behaviors of high school students in DeKalb County, Georgia, that put them at risk for injury, illness and even death. In DeKalb County from 2003 to 2007, 69 percent of all deaths among youth aged 13-19 years resulted from injuries due to external causes. Of these injuries, homicide accounted for 26 percent and motor vehicle crashes accounted for 27 percent. In addition, maternal and child health issues arose from an average of 1,627 pregnancies each year among females aged 15-19 years (1). These causes of injury, illness and death are related to six basic types of behavior: (1) behaviors that result in unintentional injuries and violence, (2) tobacco use, (3) alcohol and other drug use, (4) sexual behaviors, (5) dietary behaviors, and (6) physical activity.

In 1991, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, together with other federal agencies, national education and health organizations, and state and local departments of education and health, developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System to monitor specific health-risk behaviors that contribute to injury, illness and death and to assess how the frequency of these behaviors changes over time. In 1991, 26 states and 11 large cities participated in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey. By 2007 this number had risen to 44 states and 22 large cities (participation numbers for 2009 are pending).

In 2003, the DeKalb County School System contracted with the DeKalb County Board of Health to conduct the Youth Risk Behavior Survey among students in DeKalb County public high schools (grades 9-12). This survey was repeated in the fall of 2005 and in the spring of 2007 and 2009. The following report summarizes the 2009 findings and highlights changes between 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2009. The text on the left side of each page introduces each survey question along with the total percent of students who indicated engaging in each behavior. The graphs on the right side group respondents' answers by their gender, race and grade.

## 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 also 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 49. DeKalb County Board of Health employees administered the survey in each classroom.

Results from the survey were weighted<sup>†</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. Logistic regression analysis was used to test for change over time. Only comparisons that are statistically significant are described in the text of this report.

<sup>†</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 non-response. 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 non-response factor calculated for class, and  $f2$  = a poststratification adjustment factor calculated by gender within grade and by race/ethnicity.



SUMMARY

Demographics

A total of 2,557 students from 20 public high schools in DeKalb County completed the survey. Weighted demographic characteristics of the students are as follows: male (50%), female (50%); grade 9 (31%), grade 10 (25%), grade 11 (22%) and grade 12 (22%); African-American (80%), white (9%), Hispanic/Latino (8%), other race (2%) and multiple races (1%). Four percent of students reported receiving grades of mostly Ds or Fs during the past 12 months. Males were significantly more likely than females to report this occurrence.

Healthy People 2010

DeKalb County high school students have consistently met national Healthy People 2010 goals for low cigarette and tobacco use and not riding with a driver who had been drinking. Between 2005 and 2009 more students began engaging in moderate physical activity, allowing DeKalb to reach the Healthy People goal for that objective. However, more work needs to be done to increase the percentage of students engaging in vigorous physical activity and daily physical education classes and to reduce the percentage of students who smoke cigars.

Healthy People 2010 Objective	DeKalb YRBS, 2003	DeKalb YRBS, 2005	DeKalb YRBS, 2007	DeKalb** YRBS, 2009	Healthy People 2010 Goal
	%	%	%	%	%
Reduce the use of cigarettes in the past 30 days	10	9	9	<b>9</b>	≤ 16
Reduce the use of tobacco in the past 30 days	14	14	14	<b>15</b>	≤ 21
Reduce the use of cigars in the past 30 days*	9	10	11	13	≤ 8
Reduce the percentage of students who rode with a drunk driver in the past 30 days	24	20	21	<b>23</b>	≤ 30
Increase the number of students participating in moderate physical activity	23	24	26	<b>35</b>	≥ 35
Increase the number of students participating in vigorous physical activity	58	57	54	49	≥ 85
Increase the number of students enrolled in daily physical education (PE) classes	26	31	28	27	≥ 50

\* Trend is statistically significant.

\*\***BOLD** = meets or exceeds the Healthy People 2010 goal.



## CHANGES IN RISK BEHAVIOR AMONG DEKALB COUNTY YOUTH FROM 2003 TO 2009

The table below indicates an increase or decrease in risk behavior over time. A ↑ means that students were statistically *more* likely to engage in the behavior. A ↓ means that students were statistically *less* likely to engage in the behavior. An empty box means that there was not a statistically significant change between 2003 and 2009. Only results with one or more statistically significant change are included. Changes were measured within (not between) racial, ethnic and gender groups.

Unhealthy behavior	African-American	White	Hispanic/Latino
Rarely/never wore seatbelt when riding in a car		↑	↑
Drove vehicle when drinking alcohol		↑	↓
Carry a weapon on school property	↑		
Intentionally physically hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend	↑		
Felt sad/hopeless every day for 2 weeks/more and stopped normal activities			↓
Use any tobacco			↓
Smoke cigars or cigarillos	↑		
Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip		↑	
Try cigarette smoking	↓		
Smoke a cigarette before age 13	↓		
Smoke cigarettes			↓
Try alcohol	↓		
Drink alcohol before age 13	↓		↓
Drink alcohol			↓
Used marijuana	↑	↑	↓
Try marijuana before age 13			↓
Used the drug ecstasy		↑	
Had sexual intercourse for first time before age 13	↓		
Used a condom during last sexual intercourse	↓		
Overweight	↑		
Watched 3 or more hours per day of TV	↓		
Told by a doctor they have asthma	↑		
<b>Healthy behavior</b>			
Consume 5+ servings of fruit and vegetables/day	↑	↑	
Consume fruit 1+ times/week	↑		↑
Eat vegetables 1+ times/week	↓		
Try to lose weight	↑		
Have been taught about HIV/AIDS prevention	↓	↓	

*Results are continued on next page.*

CHANGES IN RISK BEHAVIOR AMONG DEKALB COUNTY YOUTH FROM 2003 TO 2009 (CONTINUED)

<b>Unhealthy behavior</b>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Rarely/never wore seatbelt when riding in a car	↑	↑
Carry a weapon on school property	↑	↑
Seriously considered attempting suicide	↑	
Intentionally physically hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend		↑
Smoke cigars or cigarillos	↑	↑
Try cigarette smoking		↓
Smoke a cigarette before age 13		↓
Drink alcohol before age 13	↓	↓
Used marijuana 1 or more times during lifetime	↑	
Used marijuana past 30 days	↑	
Used marijuana on school property		↑
Used a condom during last sexual intercourse	↓	
Watched 3 or more hours per day of TV	↓	
Told by a doctor they have asthma	↑	↑
<b>Healthy behavior</b>		
Ate less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat to lose weight	↑	
Went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight	↑	
Consume 5+ servings of fruit and vegetables/day		↑
Consume fruit 1+ times/week	↑	↑
Eat vegetables 1+ times/week		↓
Enrolled in physical education (PE) class		↑
Attend physical education (PE) classes daily		↑
Played on 1 or more sports teams	↓	
Have been taught about HIV/AIDS prevention	↓	

SECTION 1:  
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES  
AND VIOLENCE

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003	DeKalb YRBS, 2005	DeKalb YRBS, 2007	DeKalb YRBS, 2009
	%	%	%	%
Seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	13.7	13.4	13.3	14.5
Attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months	7.4	9.9	8.9	9.3
Ever been forced to have sexual intercourse	10.4	8.4	10.0	9.7
Intentionally physically hurt by boyfriend or girlfriend in past 12 months <sup>‡</sup>	10.9	13.3	13.0	14.6
Never or rarely wore a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else <sup>‡</sup>	5.4	6.6	6.8	8.9
In past 30 days, rode in a car driven by a driver drinking alcohol	24.4	19.9	21.0	22.9

<sup>‡</sup>Trend is statistically significant.

## UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

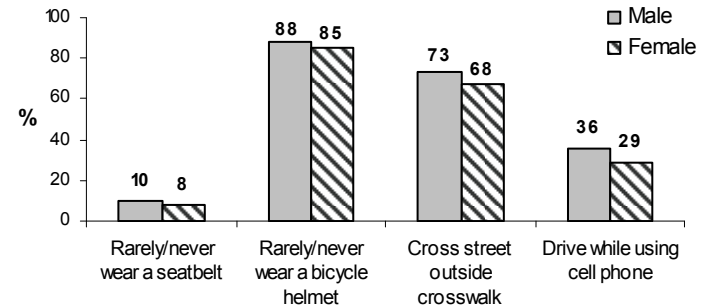
- **Rarely/never wore a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else: 8.9%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Of those who rode a bicycle in the past 12 months, those who rarely/never wore a bicycle helmet: 86.8%<sup>§</sup>**
  - Significantly more African-American and Hispanic/Latino students than white students rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet.

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

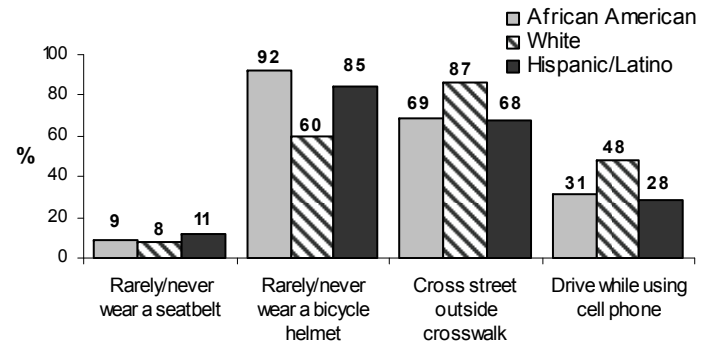
- **Crossed a street in an area other than a marked crosswalk: 70.4%**
  - White students were significantly more likely to report this behavior than African-American and Hispanic/Latino students.
- **Drove a motor vehicle while talking on a cell phone: 32.7%**
  - Students in grade 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 10 to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 11 to report this behavior.

<sup>§</sup>Small sample size does not allow some comparisons.

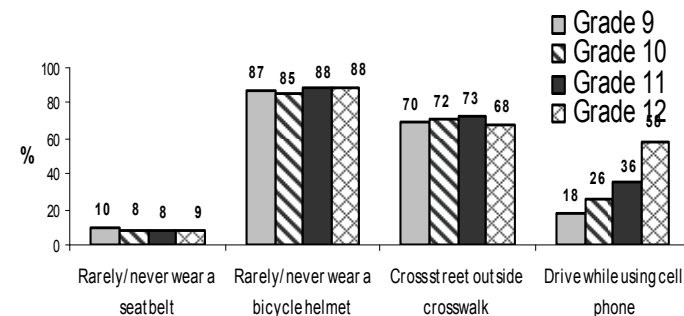
Unintentional Injuries, by Gender



Unintentional Injuries, by Race/Ethnicity



Unintentional Injuries, by Grade Level



### CARRYING WEAPONS

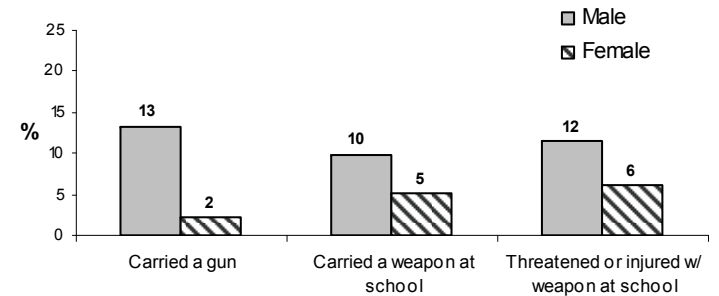
*In the past 30 days, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Carried a gun: 8.0%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Carried a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property: 7.6%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

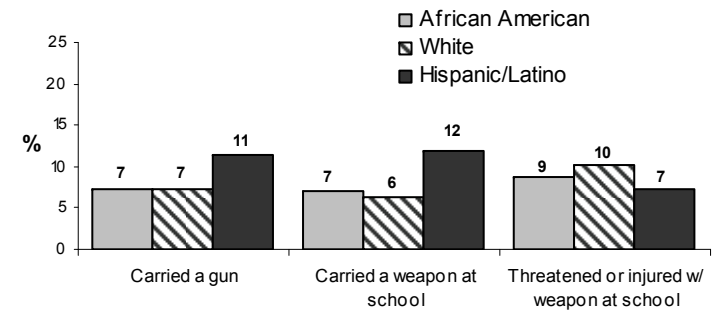
*In the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property: 9.0%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

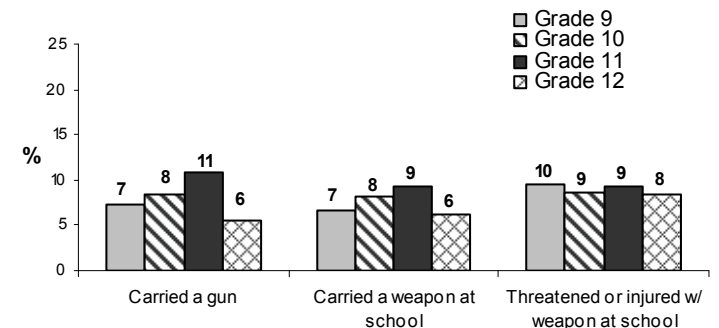
Carrying Weapons, by Gender



Carrying Weapons, by Race/Ethnicity



Carrying Weapons, by Grade Level

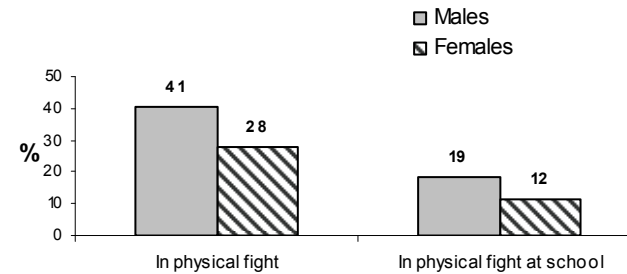


## PHYSICAL FIGHTING

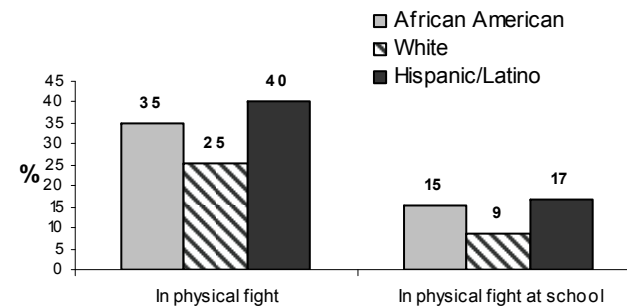
*In the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Were in a physical fight one or more times: 34.4%**
  - 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 9, 10 and 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.
  
- **Were in a physical fight on school property: 15.1%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - Students in grades 9, 10 and 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.

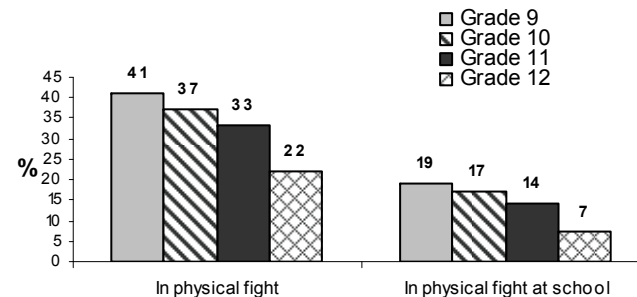
**Physical Fighting, by Gender**



**Physical Fighting, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Physical Fighting, by Grade Level**



**GANGS**

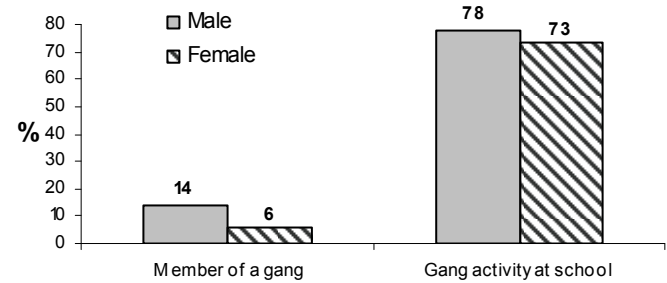
*In the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:*

- **Were a member of a gang: 9.9%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

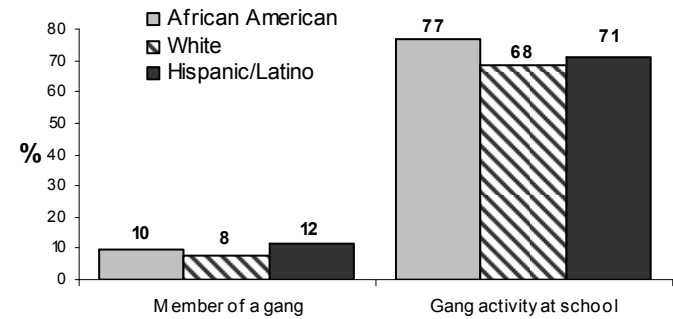
*Percentage of DeKalb high school students who:*

- **Said there was gang activity in their school: 75.3%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

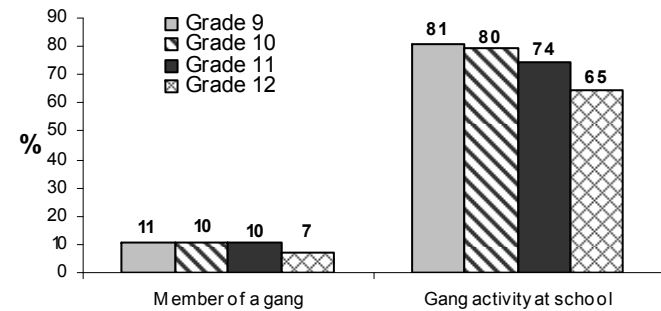
**Gangs, by Gender**



**Gangs, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Gangs, 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: 9.7%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

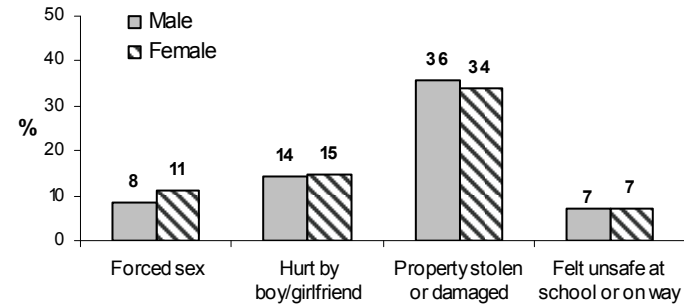
In the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Were hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend: 14.6%**
  - Students in grade 9 were significantly less likely to report this behavior than students in grades 10, 11 and 12.
- **Had property stolen or damaged on school property: 35.0%.**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

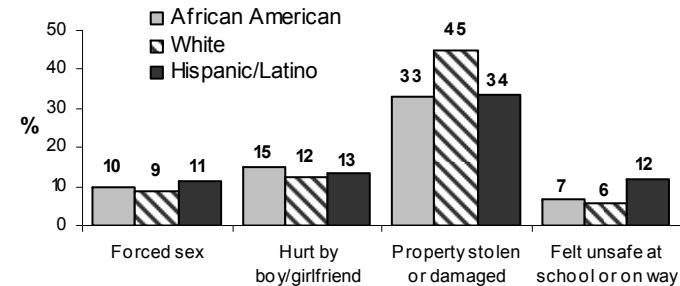
In the past 30 days, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school: 7.2%**
  - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this experience.

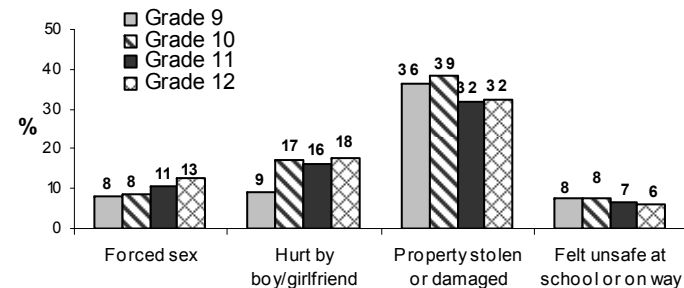
Other Violence, by Gender



Other Violence, by Race/Ethnicity



Other Violence, by Grade Level



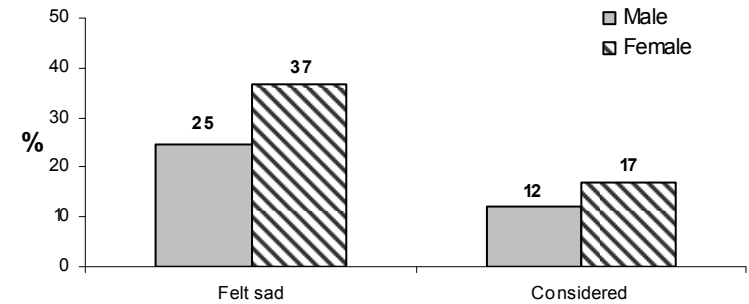
### SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND ACTIONS

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

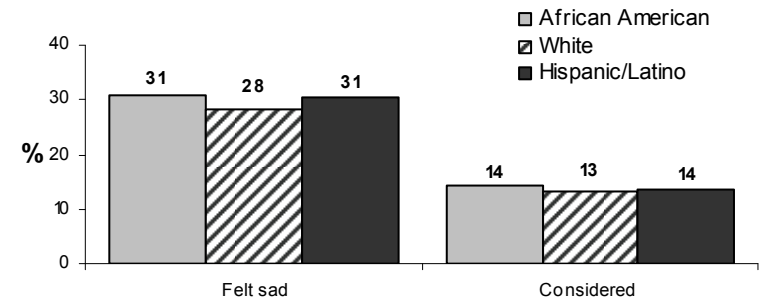
- **Felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks in a row or more that they stopped doing some usual activities: 30.8%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  
- **Seriously considered attempting suicide: 14.5%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.

Results are continued on next page.

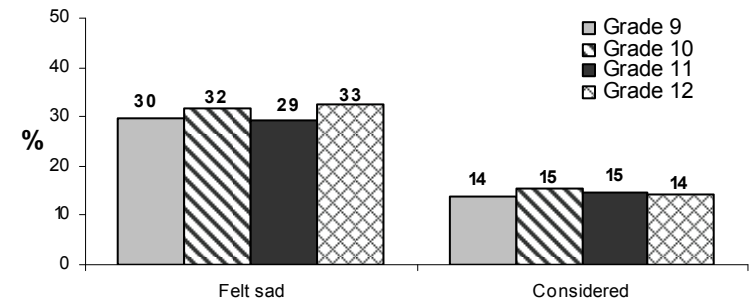
**Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Gender**



**Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Suicidal Thought and Actions, by Grade Level**

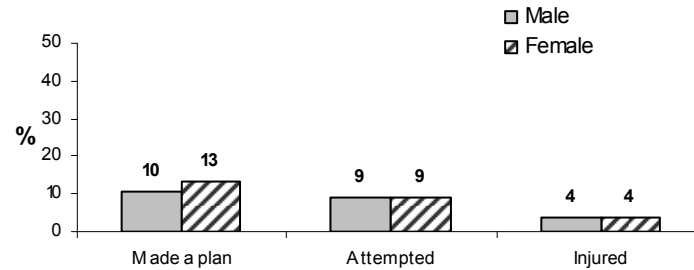


SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND ACTIONS (CONTINUED)

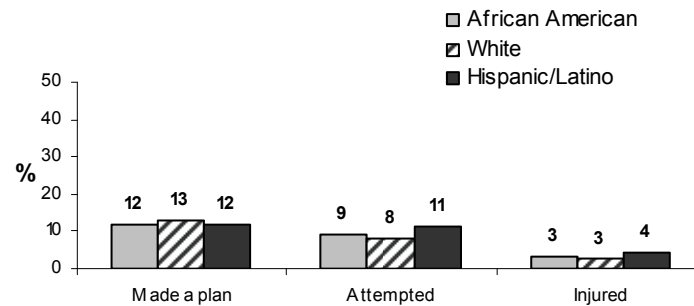
During the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Made a plan to attempt suicide: 11.9%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Attempted suicide: 9.3%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Attempted suicide that resulted in injury, poisoning or overdose and treated by doctor or nurse: 3.6%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

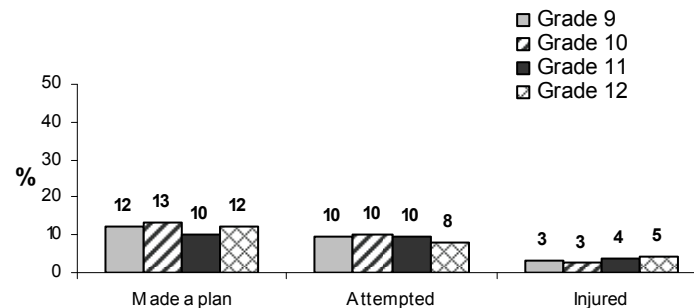
Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Gender



Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Race/Ethnicity



Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Grade Level



## SECTION 2: TOBACCO

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2007 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2009 %
Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs <sup>‡</sup>	51.0	46.7	45.6	44.0
Smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days	9.5	8.8	8.5	8.8
Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3
Current smokers who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day in the past 30 days <sup>‡</sup>	2.1	4.6	7.8	6.3
Smoked cigarettes on school property in past 30 days	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.8
Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars in past 30 days <sup>‡</sup>	8.8	10.1	11.4	12.8

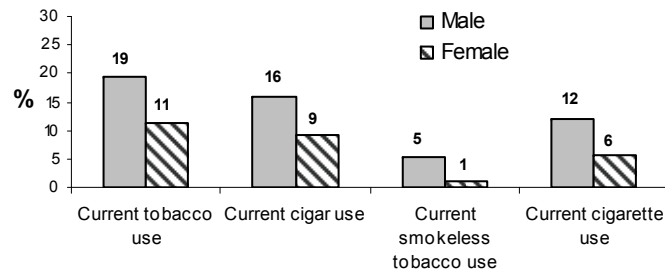
<sup>‡</sup>Trend is statistically significant.

### CURRENT TOBACCO USE

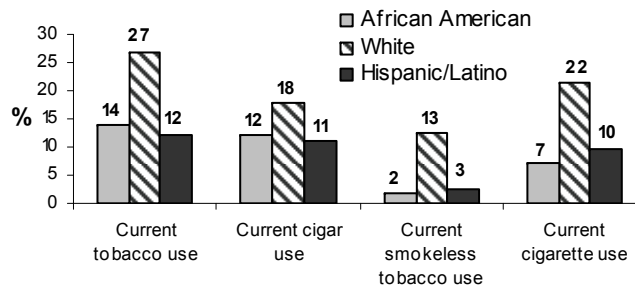
In the past 30 days, the percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used any tobacco: 15.2%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - White students were significantly more likely to have used tobacco products than African-American and Hispanic/Latino students.
  
- **Smoked cigars, cigarillos or little cigars on one or more days: 12.8%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  
- **Used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on one or more days: 3.4%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American and Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.
  
- **Smoked cigarettes: 8.8%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American and Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.

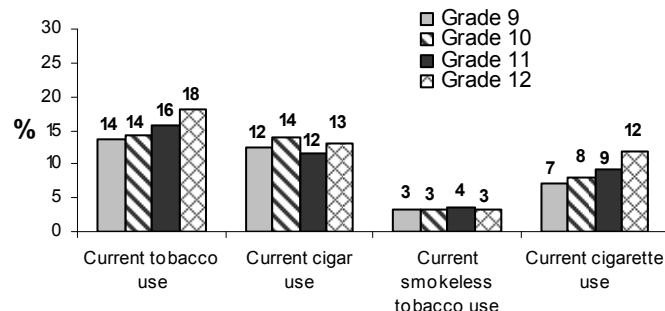
Current Tobacco Use, by Gender



Current Tobacco Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Current Tobacco Use, by Grade Level



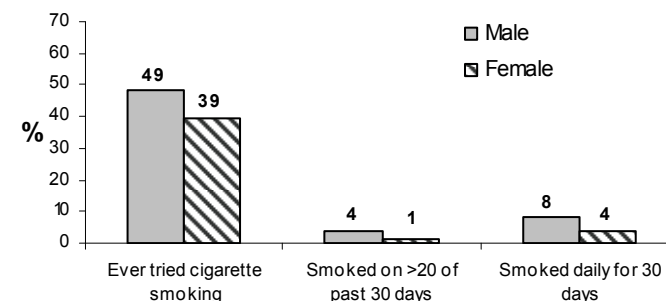
## CIGARETTE USE

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

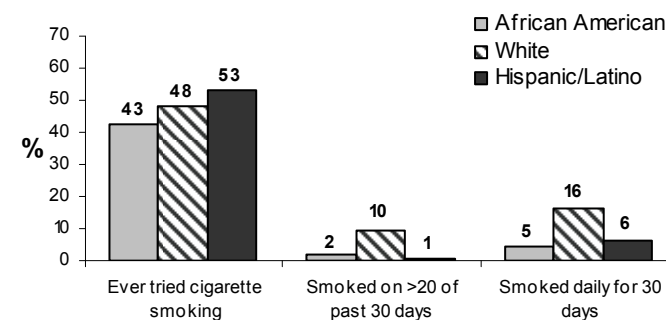
- **Ever tried cigarette smoking: 44.0%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Smoked cigarettes on at least 20 of past 30 days: 2.3%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American and Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.
- **Ever smoked cigarettes daily for 30 days: 6.0%**
  - 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 grade 12 were more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
- **Of current smokers, tried to quit during past 12 months: 56.0%<sup>§</sup>**
- **Of current smokers, smoked  $\geq 10$  cigarettes/day on days they smoked: 6.3%<sup>§</sup>**
- **Current smokers < 18 years old and who purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station during past 30 days: 16.9%<sup>§</sup>**

<sup>§</sup>Small sample size does not allow comparisons.

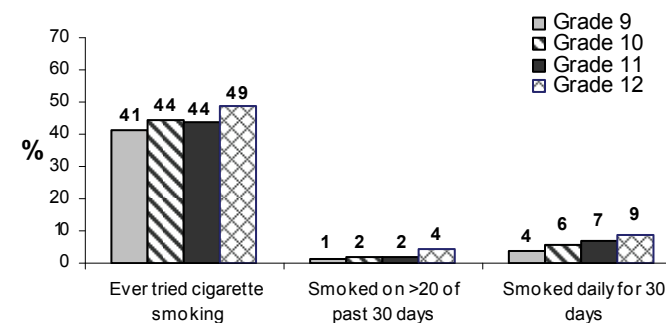
Cigarette Smoking, by Gender



Cigarette Smoking, by Race/Ethnicity



Cigarette Smoking, by Grade Level

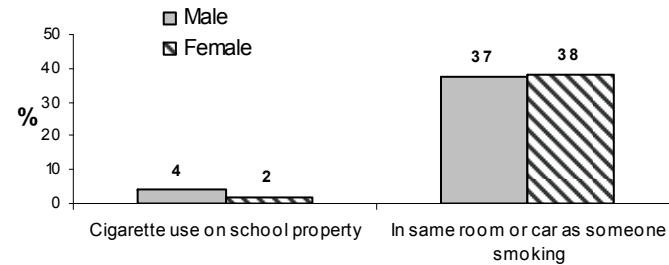


### TOBACCO USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY AND SECONDHAND SMOKE

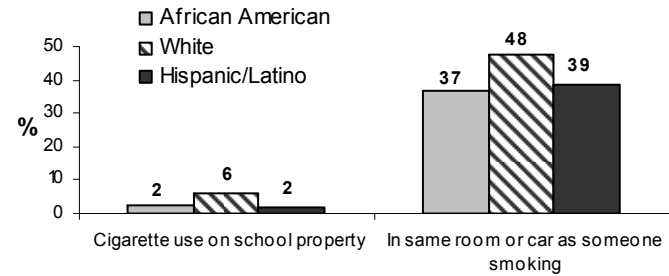
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of past 30 days: 2.8%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - White students are significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
- **Were in the same room or riding in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes in the past 7 days: 37.8%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

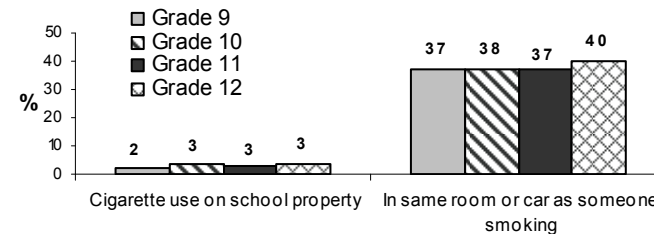
Tobacco Use on School Property,  
by Gender



Tobacco Use on School Property,  
by Race/Ethnicity



Tobacco Use on School Property,  
by Grade Level





SECTION 3:  
ALCOHOL AND  
OTHER DRUG USE

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2007 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2009 %
Consumed their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years <sup>‡</sup>	32.9	32.7	28.0	24.7
Consumed at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days	28.7	27.1	26.3	29.0
Consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within a few hours in the past 30 days	10.1	9.0	8.7	10.4
Rode in a car (in past 30 days) driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol <sup>‡</sup>	24.4	19.9	21.0	22.9
Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	10.8	11.7	11.2	10.4
Used marijuana in the past 30 days <sup>‡</sup>	17.0	17.4	18.9	20.6
Used any form of cocaine in their lifetime	3.4	3.6	4.9	3.3
Used methamphetamines during their lifetime	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8
Were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property in the past 12 months <sup>‡</sup>	33.9	31.3	30.4	35.8

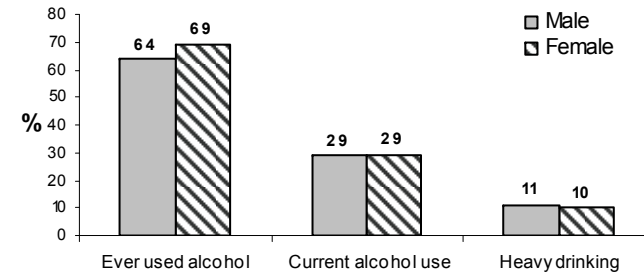
<sup>‡</sup>Trend is statistically significant.

## ALCOHOL USE

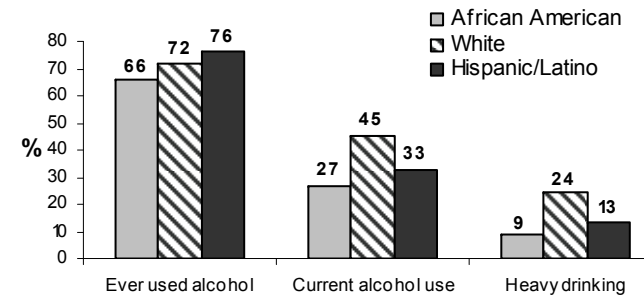
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Had at least one drink of alcohol during their lifetime: 66.7%**
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
  - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American 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: 29.0%**
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grades 9 and 10 to report this behavior.
- **Had five or more drinks in a row (within a couple of hours) one or more of past 30 days: 10.4%**
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

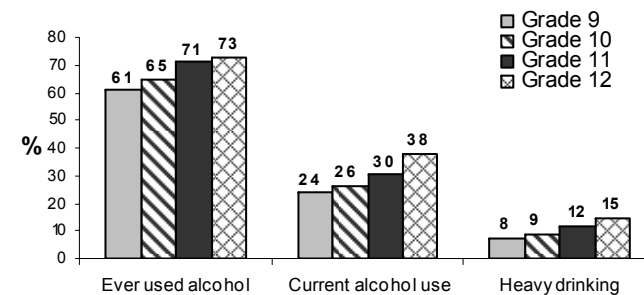
Alcohol Use, by Gender



Alcohol Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Alcohol Use, by Grade Level



### DRINKING, DRIVING AND SUPPLIED ALCOHOL

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

- Rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol: 22.9%**

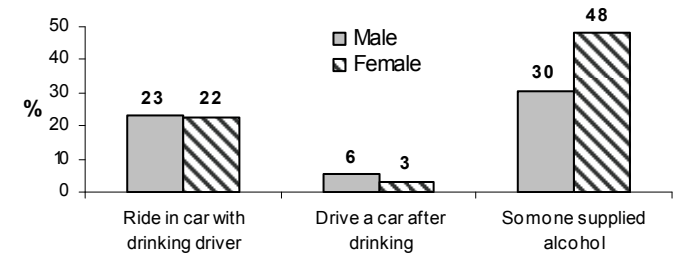
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
- Drove a vehicle after drinking alcohol: 4.3%**

  - Significantly more white students than African-American and Hispanic/Latino students reported this behavior.
  - Students in grade 12 were more likely than students in grades 9 to report this behavior.
- Among students who reported current alcohol use, the percentage who got the alcohol they drank from someone who gave it to them: 39.0%**

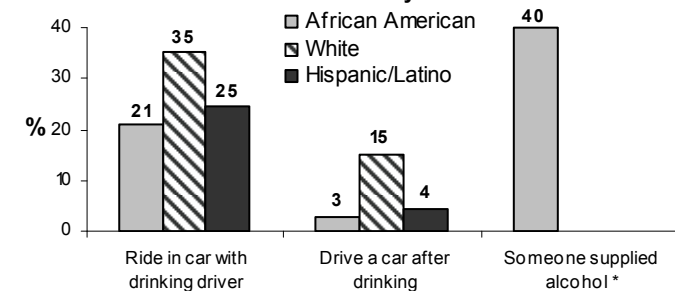
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.

*\*Note: Missing bars indicate fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.*

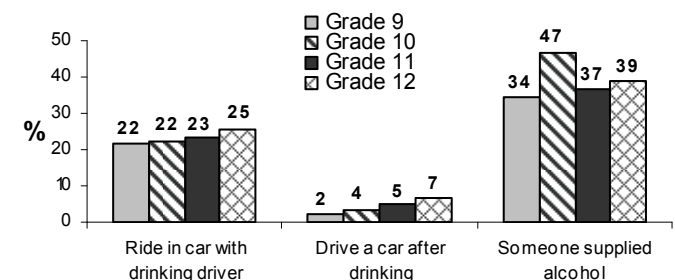
Drinking, Driving, Supplied Alcohol, by Gender



Drinking, Driving, Supplied Alcohol, by Race/Ethnicity



Drinking, Driving, Supplied Alcohol, by Grade Level



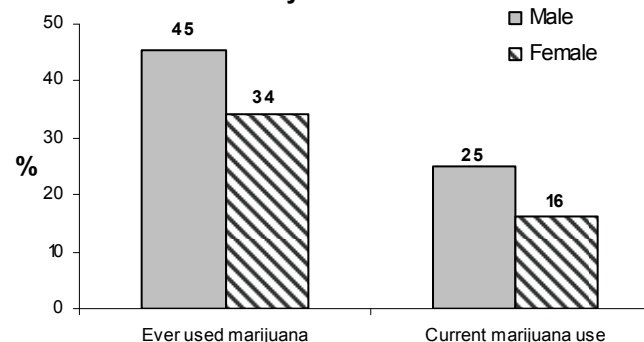
**MARIJUANA, INHALANT AND COCAINE USE**

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

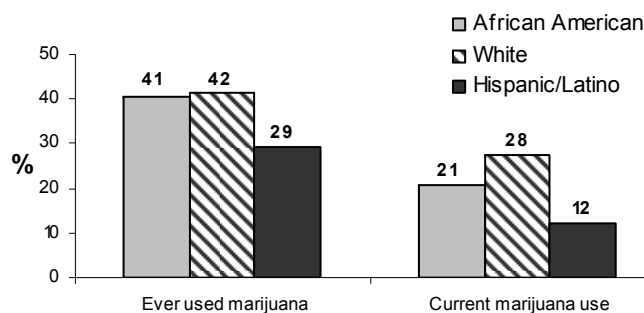
- **Used marijuana one or more times during their lifetime: 39.7%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - African-American students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.
  - Students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 and students in grade 12 were more likely than students in grade 10 to report this behavior.
  
- **Used marijuana one or more times during past 30 days: 20.6%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - Both African-American and white students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.
  - Students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

Results are continued on next page.

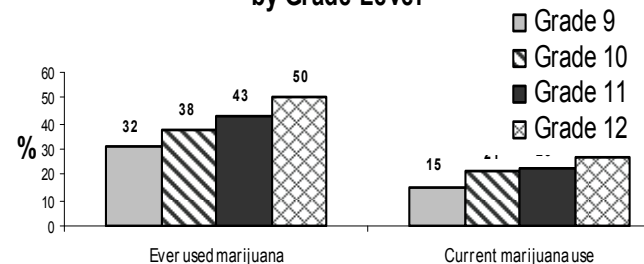
**Marijuana, Inhalant, Cocaine Use, by Gender**



**Marijuana, Inhalant, Cocaine Use, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Marijuana, Inhalant, Cocaine Use, by Grade Level**

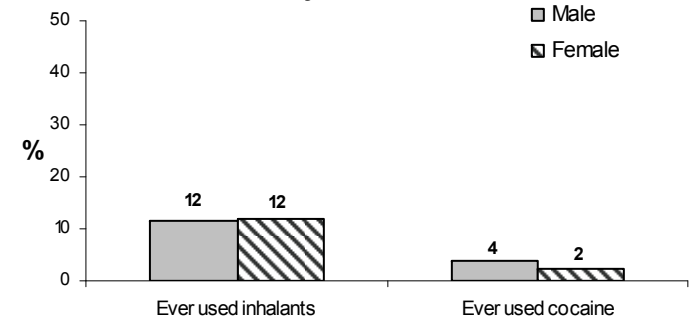


**MARIJUANA, INHALANT AND COCAINE USE  
(CONTINUED)**

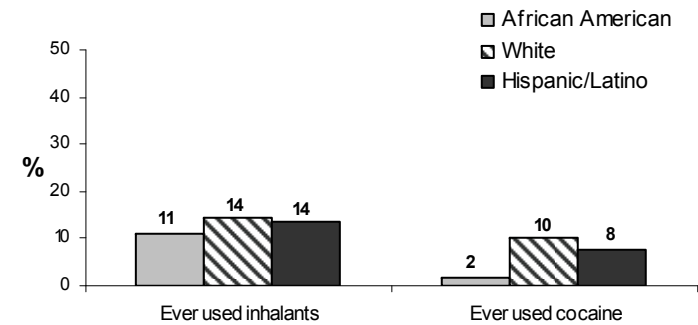
*Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **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: 12.1%**
  - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.
  
- **Used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, and freebase, one or more times during their lifetime: 3.3%**
  - White and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

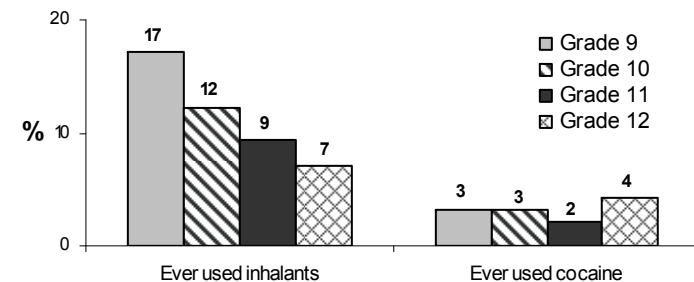
**Marijuana, Inhalant, Cocaine Use,  
by Gender**



**Marijuana, Inhalant, Cocaine Use,  
by Race/Ethnicity**



**Marijuana, Inhalant, Cocaine Use,  
by Grade Level**

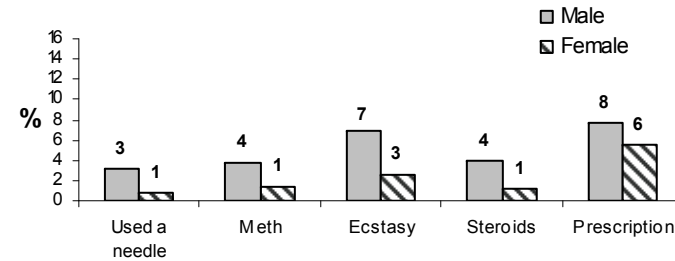


## OTHER DRUG USE

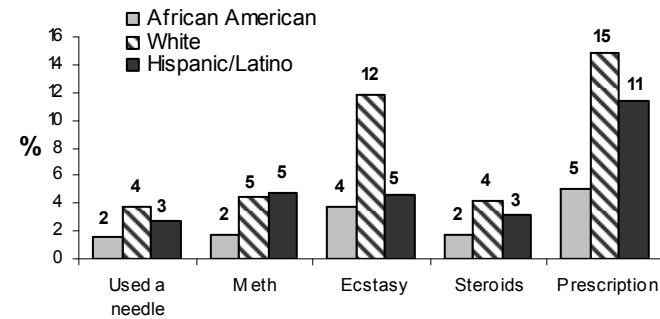
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used a needle to inject an illegal drug into their body one or more times during their lifetime: 2.1%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Used methamphetamines one or more times during their lifetime: 2.8%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Used ecstasy one or more times during their lifetime: 4.9%**
  - 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.
- **Used a steroid pill or shot without a doctor’s prescription one or more times during their lifetime: 2.6%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Taken a prescription drug (OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor’s prescription one or more times: 6.7%**
  - White and Hispanic/Latino students were more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

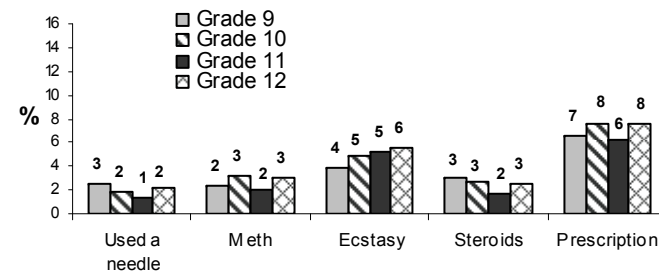
Other Drug Use, by Gender



Other Drug Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Other Drug Use, by Grade Level

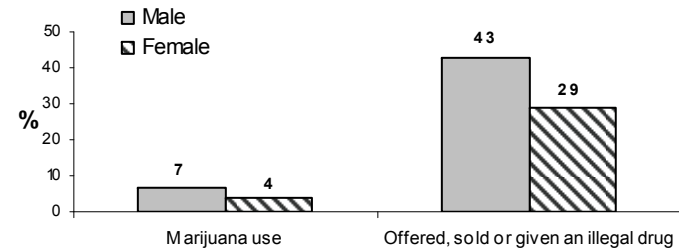


ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

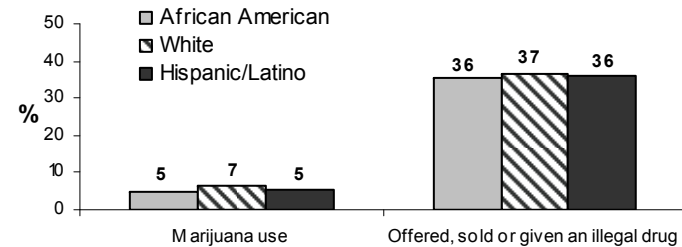
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used marijuana on school property one or more times during past 30 days: 5.3%**
  - Students in grade 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
- **Were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during past 12 months: 35.8%.**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

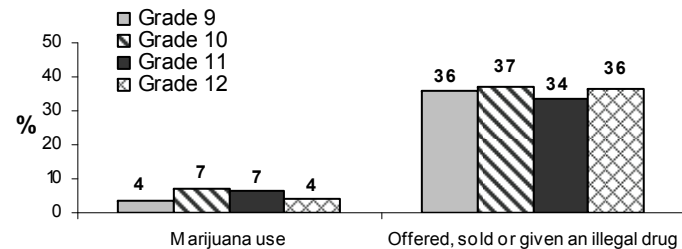
Alcohol and Drug Use on School Property, by Gender



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



Alcohol and Drug Use on School Property, by Grade Level



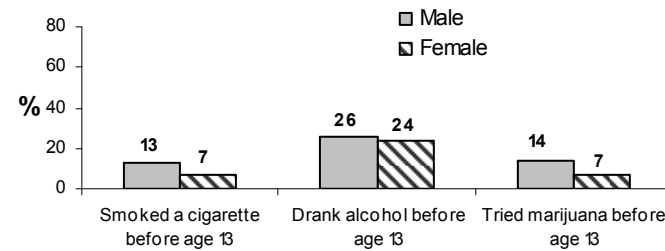


**START OF TOBACCO, ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA USE**

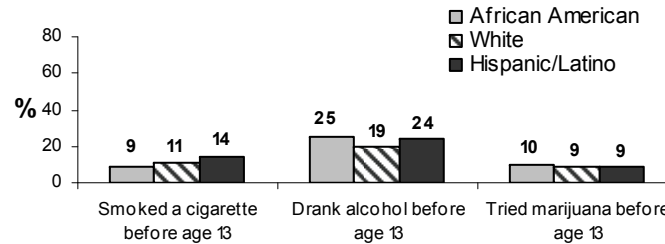
*Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years: 9.7%**
  - 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: 24.7%**
  - 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: 10.4%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

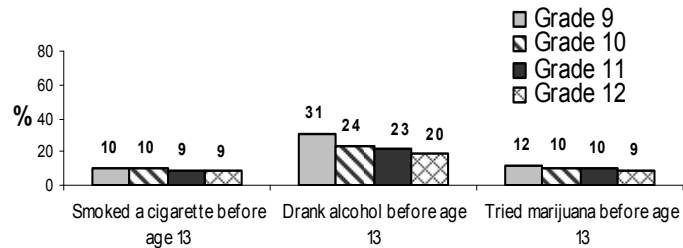
**Start of Tobacco, Alcohol, Marijuana Use, by Gender**



**Start of Tobacco, Alcohol, Marijuana Use, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Start of Tobacco, Alcohol, Marijuana Use, by Grade Level**



SECTION 4:  
**SEXUAL BEHAVIORS**

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2007 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2009 %
Had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	14.5	15.1	14.1	12.7
Had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life	20.8	20.0	21.9	20.9
Used a condom during last sexual intercourse <sup>‡</sup>	71.9	73.5	69.3	64.8
Used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse	8.5	9.1	9.0	9.8
Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	17.2	14.2	14.6	16.0

<sup>‡</sup>Trend is statistically significant.

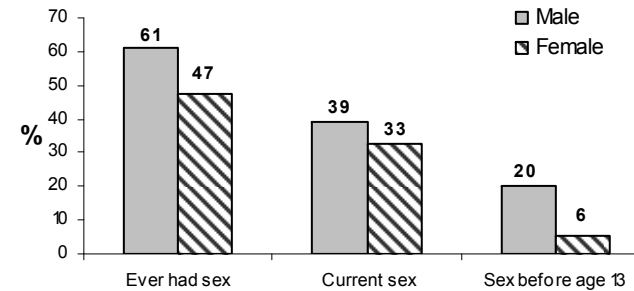
## SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

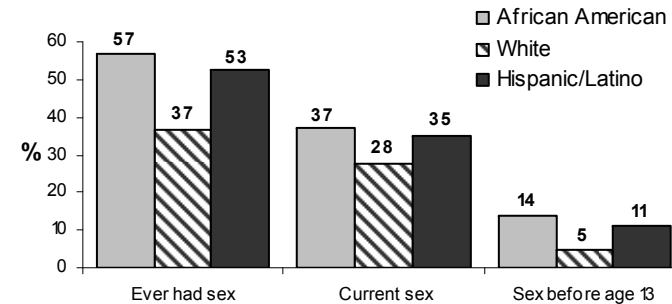
- **Ever had sexual intercourse: 54.0%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - African-American students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
  - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grades 9, 10 or 11 and students in grade 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
  
- **Had sex in the past three months: 35.9%**
  - Students in grades 10, 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 and students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 10 to report this behavior.
  
- **Had sex for the first time before age 13 years: 12.7%**
  - 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.

Results continued on next page.

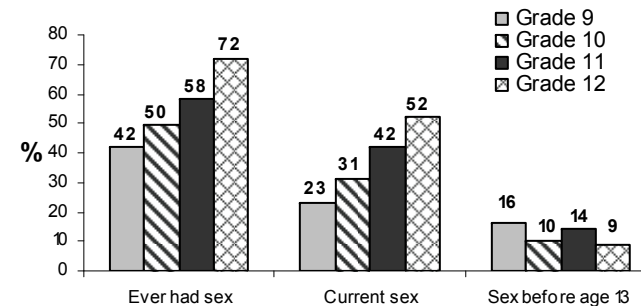
Sexual Behaviors, by Gender



Sexual Behaviors, by Race/Ethnicity



Sexual Behaviors, by Grade Level



**SEXUAL BEHAVIORS (CONTINUED)**

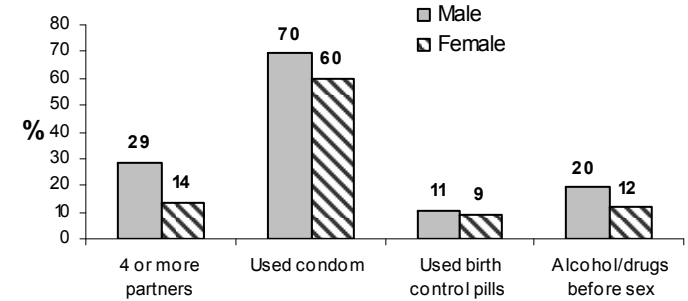
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Had sex with four or more people in their lifetime: 20.9%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - Students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grades 9 and 10 and students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 11 to report this behavior.
  
- **Of those who had sex in the past three months, used a condom during last sexual intercourse: 64.8%<sup>§</sup>**
  - 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: 9.8%<sup>§</sup>**
  - Students in grade 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: 16.0%<sup>§</sup>**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

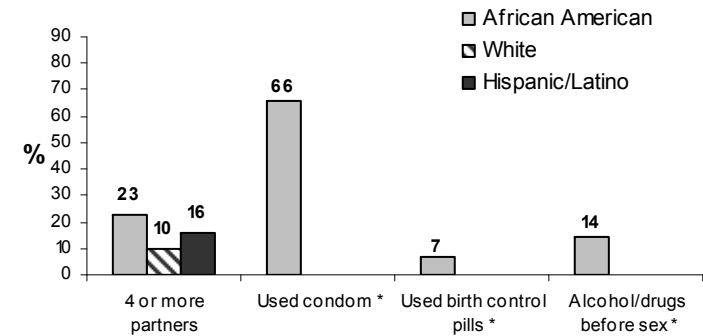
<sup>§</sup>Small sample size does not allow some comparisons.

*\*Note: Missing bars indicate fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.*

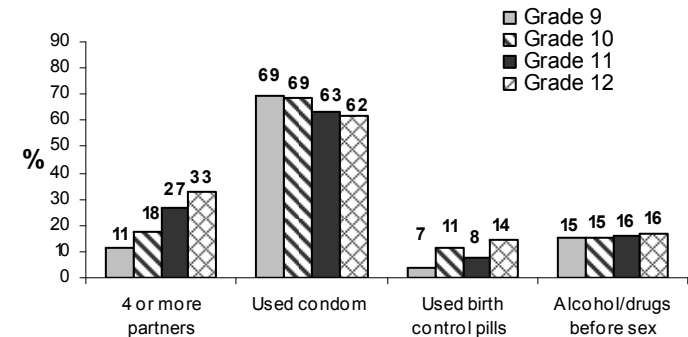
**Sexual Behaviors, by Gender**



**Sexual Behaviors, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Sexual Behaviors, by Grade Level**



**SECTION 5:**  
**WEIGHT AND**  
**DIETARY BEHAVIORS**

<b>Risk Behavior</b>	<b>DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %</b>	<b>DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %</b>	<b>DeKalb YRBS, 2007 %</b>	<b>DeKalb YRBS, 2009 %</b>
Drank three or more glasses of milk during the past seven days	8.2	8.4	8.0	6.8
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	23.9	26.6	23.1	25.1
Were trying to lose weight	36.0	38.2	38.6	39.3
Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	53.0	55.9	55.6	55.6
Ate less food, fewer calories or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	29.5	29.9	32.5	31.7
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	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.6

**WEIGHT AND SELF PERCEPTION OF WEIGHT**

*Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Were overweight: 18.9%**<sup>¶</sup>
  - African-American and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
  
- **Were obese: 13.4%**<sup>^</sup>
  - 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.
  
- **Described themselves as slightly or very overweight: 25.1%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
  
- **Were trying to lose weight: 39.3%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.

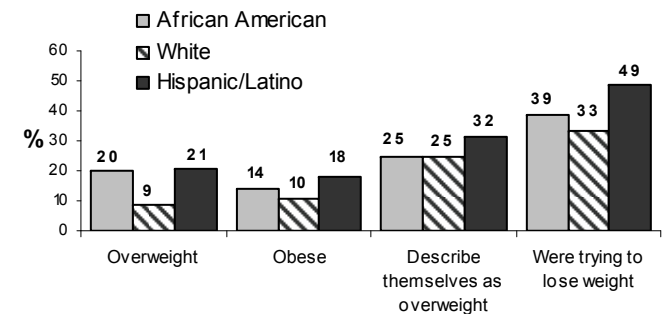
<sup>¶</sup>Were at or above 85<sup>th</sup> percentile but below 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for Body Mass Index by age and sex based on reference data from the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention growth charts.

<sup>^</sup>Were at or above 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for Body Mass Index by age and sex based on reference data from the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention growth charts.

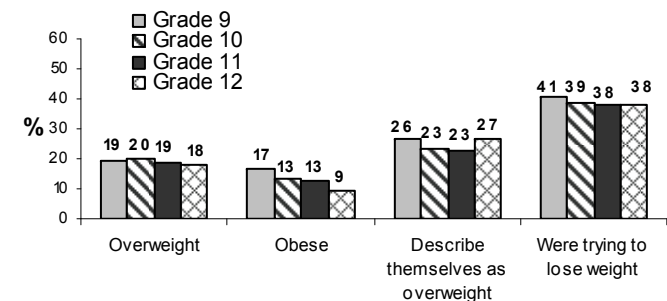
**Weight, by Gender**



**Weight, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Weight, by Grade Level**



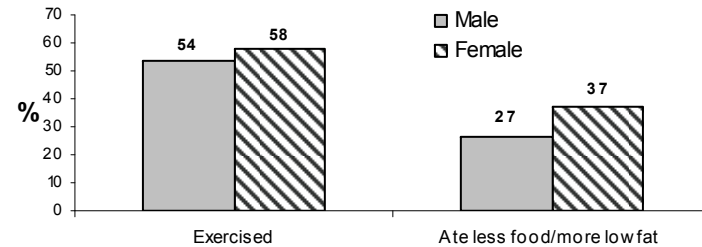
## STRATEGIES FOR WEIGHT LOSS AND CONTROL

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

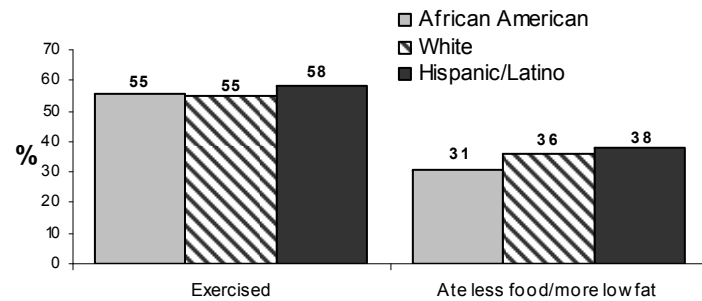
- **Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 55.6%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
  
- **Ate less food, fewer calories or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 31.7%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.

Results are continued on next page.

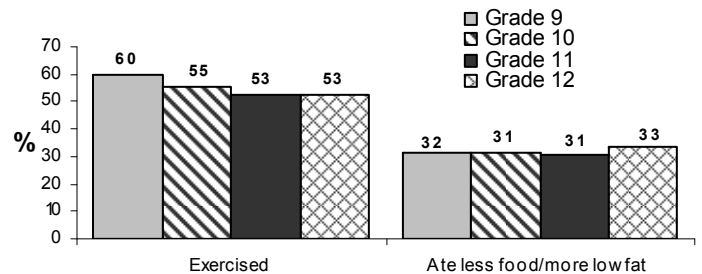
Strategies for Weight Control, by Gender



Strategies for Weight Control, by Race/Ethnicity



Strategies for Weight Control, by Grade Level



**STRATEGIES FOR WEIGHT LOSS AND CONTROL (CONTINUED)**

*Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 10.1%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
  
- **Took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor’s advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 4.6%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
  
- **Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 5.5%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

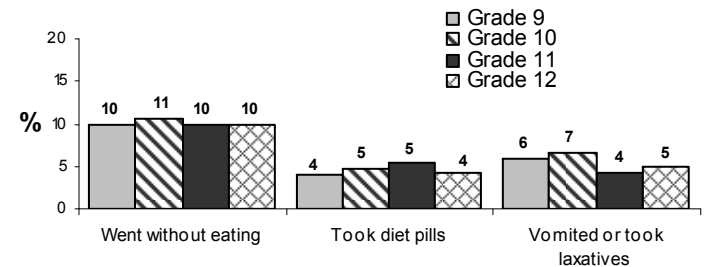
**Strategies for Weight Control, by Gender**



**Strategies for Weight Control, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Strategies for Weight Control, by Grade Level**



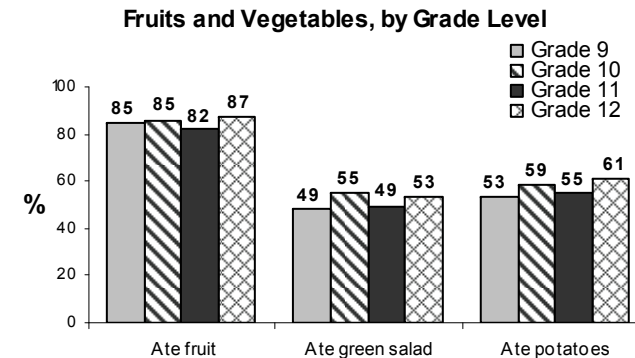
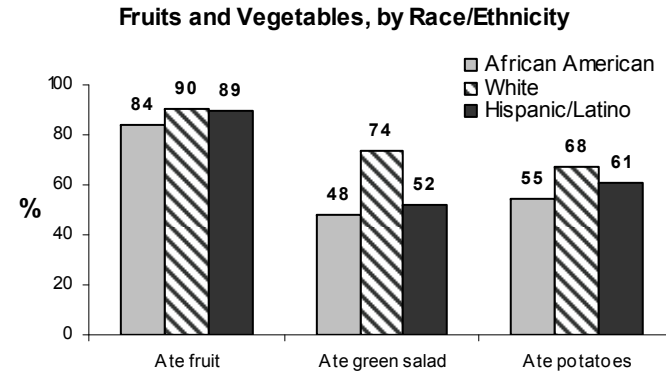
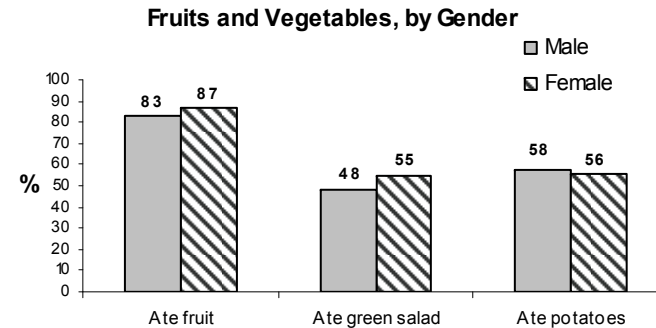


### DIETARY BEHAVIORS: EATING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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

- **Ate fruit one or more times: 84.9%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Ate green salad one or more times: 51.3%**
  - 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 potatoes one or more times: 56.8%**
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

Results are continued on next page.

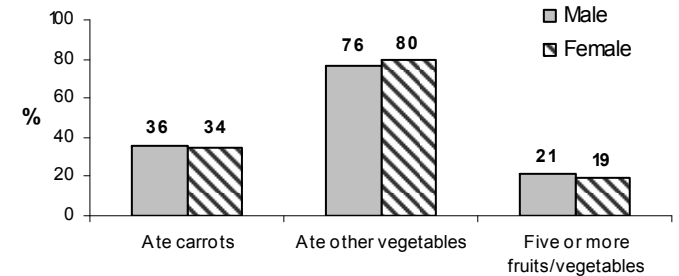


**DIETARY BEHAVIORS: EATING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (CONTINUED)**

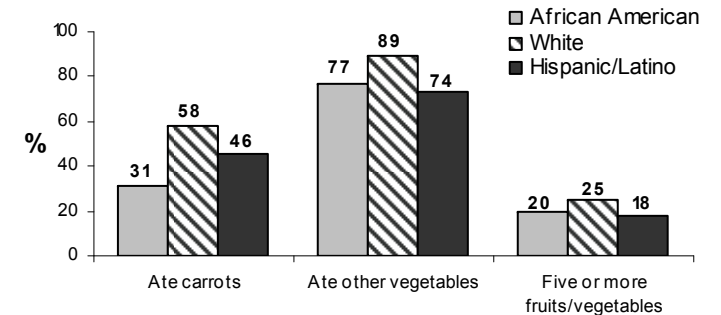
*During the past seven days, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Ate carrots one or more times: 35.2%**
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
  
- **Ate vegetables other than green salad, potatoes or carrots one or more times: 77.9%**
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American and Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.
  
- **Ate fruits or vegetables five or more times per day: 20.3%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

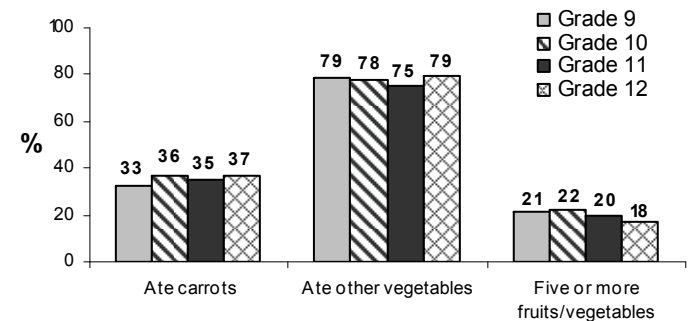
**Fruits and Vegetables, by Gender**



**Fruits and Vegetables, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Fruits and Vegetables, by Grade Level**

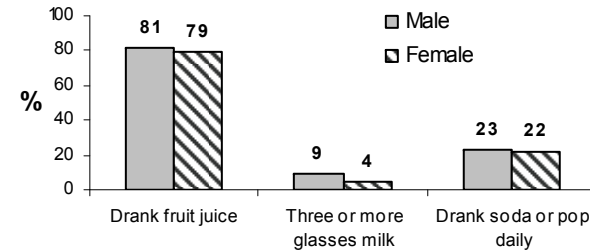


**DIETARY BEHAVIORS: BEVERAGES**

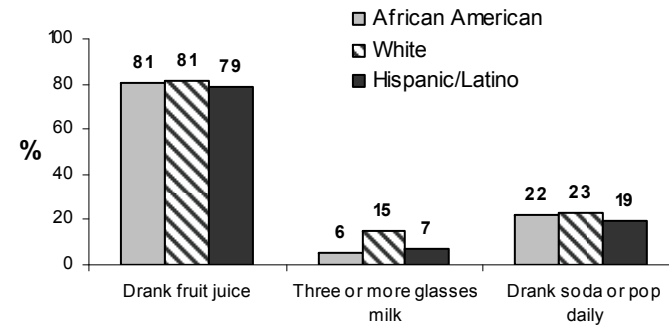
*During the past seven days, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:*

- **Drank 100% fruit juices one or more times: 80.4%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
  
- **Drank three or more glasses of milk per day: 6.8%**
  - 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.
  
- **Drank a can, bottle or glass of non-diet soda or pop one or more times per day: 22.4%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

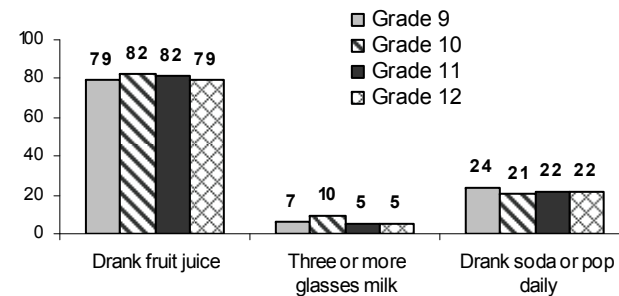
**Beverages, by Gender**



**Beverages, by Race/Ethnicity**



**Beverages, by Grade Level**



SECTION 6:  
**PHYSICAL ACTIVITY  
 AND  
 BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

<b>Risk Behavior</b>	<b>DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %</b>	<b>DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %</b>	<b>DeKalb YRBS, 2007 %</b>	<b>DeKalb YRBS, 2009 %</b>
Met current recommendations for physical activity (at least 60 minutes on five or more days per week) <sup>‡</sup>	N/A	30.8	35.7	35.0
Played on one or more sports teams at school during the past year	55.8	56.3	52.8	54.8
Watched three or more hours of TV per day on an average school day <sup>‡</sup>	55.8	52.0	52.3	49.3
Attended physical education classes at least one day in an average week	33.8	37.6	40.4	38.5
Attended physical education classes daily in an average week	25.9	30.9	28.2	27.1

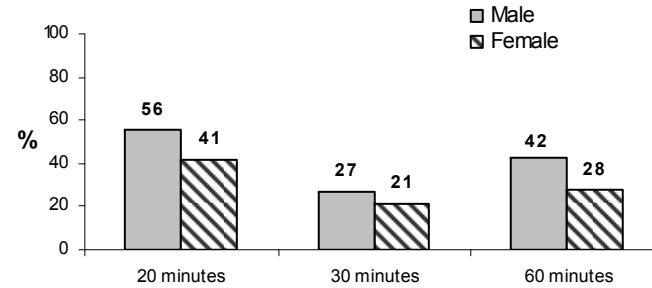
<sup>‡</sup>Trend is statistically significant.

## PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

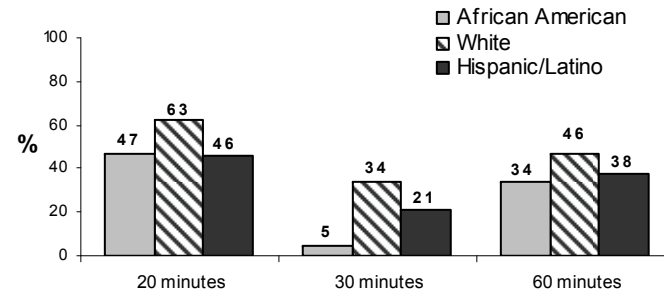
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **On three or more of past seven days participated in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard: 48.5%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American and Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.
  
- **On five or more of the past seven days participated in physical activity that did not make them sweat or breathe hard for at least 30 minutes: 24.1%**
  - 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.
  
- **On five or more of the past seven days participated in physically activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of 60 minutes per day: 35.0%**
  - 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.

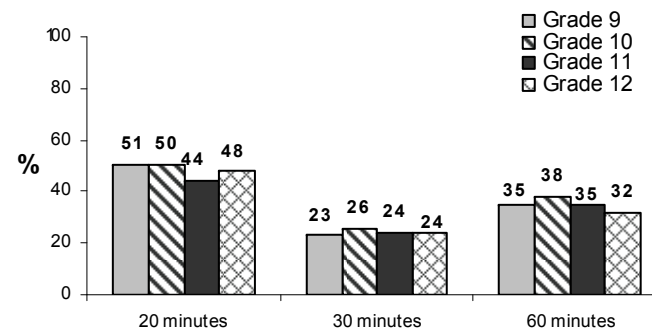
Physical Activity, by Gender



Physical Activity, by Race/Ethnicity



Physical Activity, by Grade Level

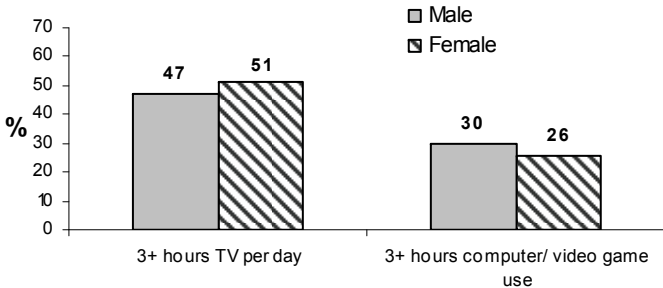


SEDENTARY BEHAVIOR

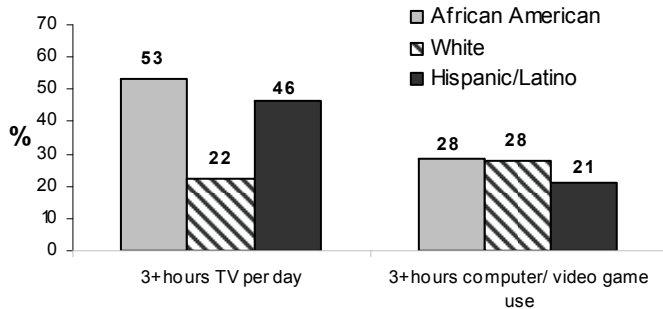
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Watched three or more hours of TV per day on an average school day: 49.3%**
  - African-American and Hispanic/Latino 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: 27.7%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

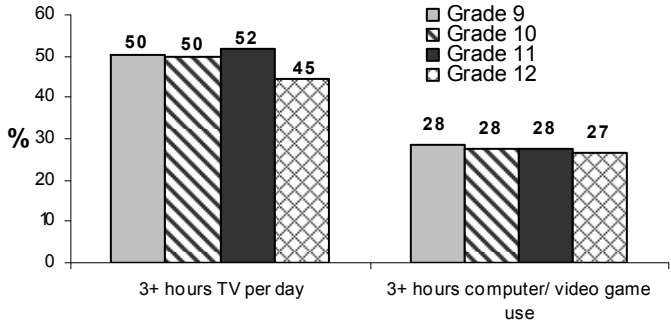
Sedentary Behavior, by Gender



Sedentary Behavior, by Race/Ethnicity



Sedentary Behavior, by Grade Level

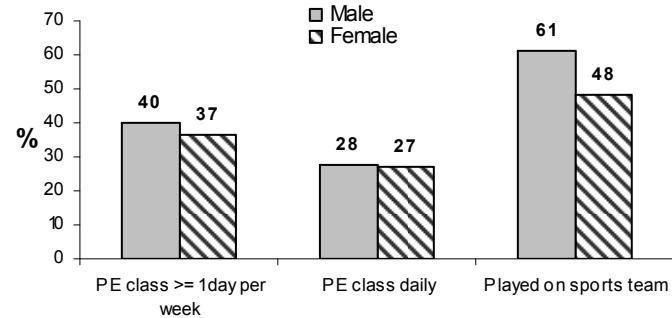


### PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AT SCHOOL

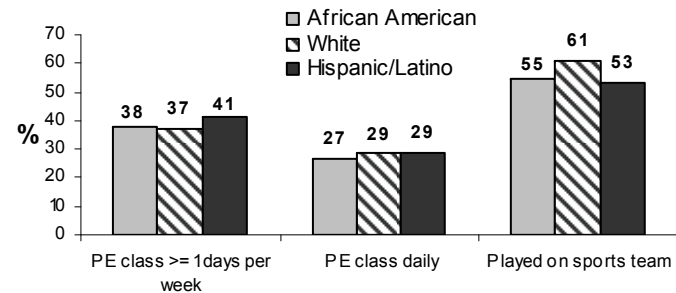
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Attended physical education (PE) class on one or more days during an average school week: 38.5%**
  - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.
- **Attended physical education (PE) class daily: 27.1%**
  - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.
- **Played on a sports team in the past 12 months: 54.8%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

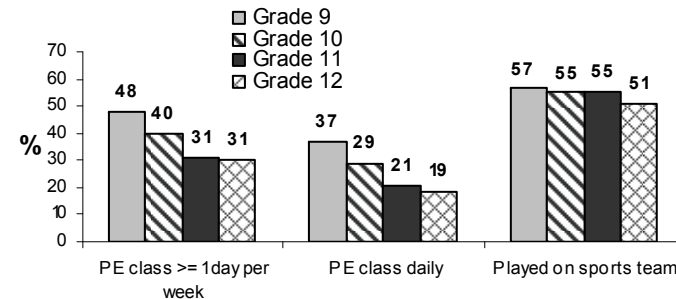
Physical Activity at School, by Gender



Physical Activity at School, by Race/Ethnicity



Physical Activity at School, by Grade Level

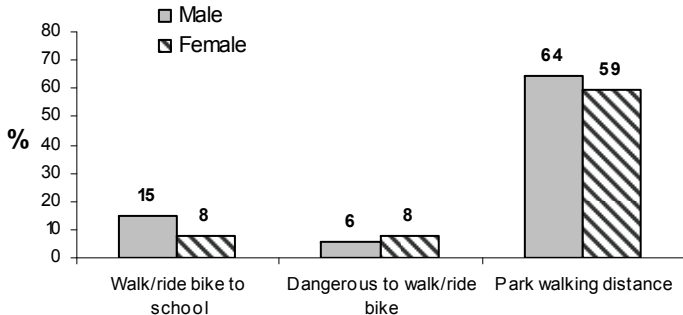


BUILT ENVIRONMENT

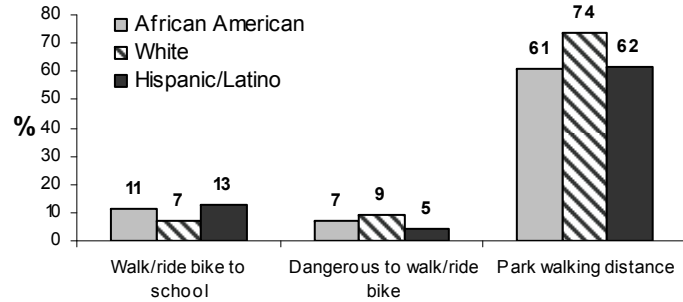
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Walk or ride a bicycle to school most days of the week: 11.2%**
  - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Do not walk or ride a bicycle to school because traffic is too dangerous: 6.9%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Live within walking distance of a neighborhood park or other public outdoor area: 61.9%**
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this.

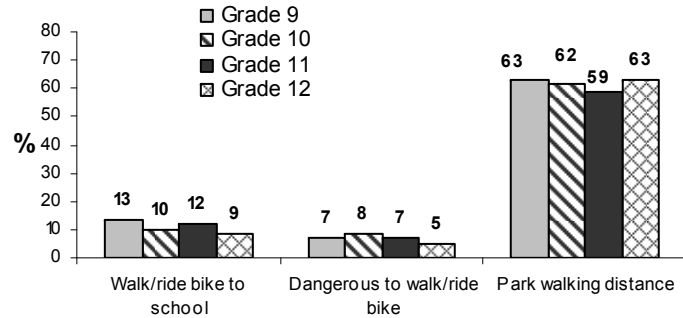
Built Environment, by Gender



Built Environment, by Race/Ethnicity



Built Environment, by Grade Level





SECTION 7:  
**PERSONAL HEALTH  
 AND  
 HEALTH EDUCATION**

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2007 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2009 %
Had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma <sup>‡</sup>	21.2	22.9	25.3	25.6
Had ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection <sup>‡</sup>	92.7	90.0	87.8	90.0

<sup>‡</sup>Trend is statistically significant.

### ASTHMA AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

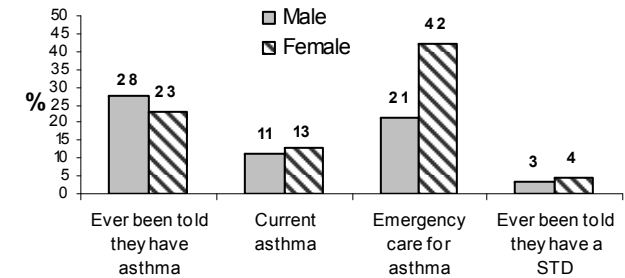
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma: 25.6%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they still have asthma: 12.0%**
  - African-American students were more likely than Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.
- **Among students who currently have asthma, sought emergency care because of their asthma one or more times in the past 12 months: 32.4%<sup>§</sup>**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
- **Have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a sexually transmitted disease (STD): 4.0%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

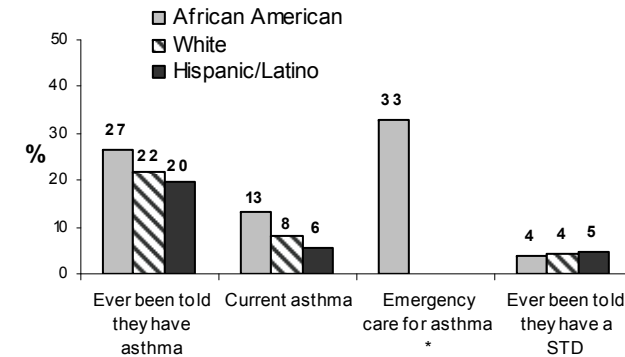
<sup>§</sup>Small sample size does not allow some comparisons.

\*Note: Missing bars indicate fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.

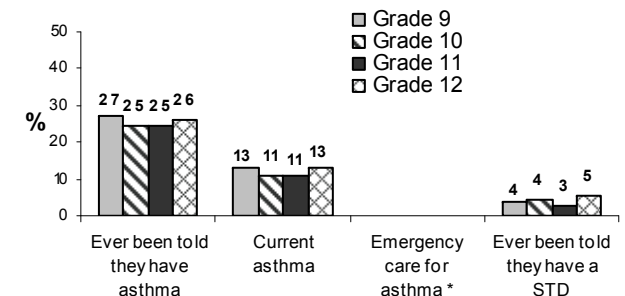
Asthma and STDs, by Gender



Asthma and STDs, by Race/Ethnicity



Asthma and STDs, by Grade Level



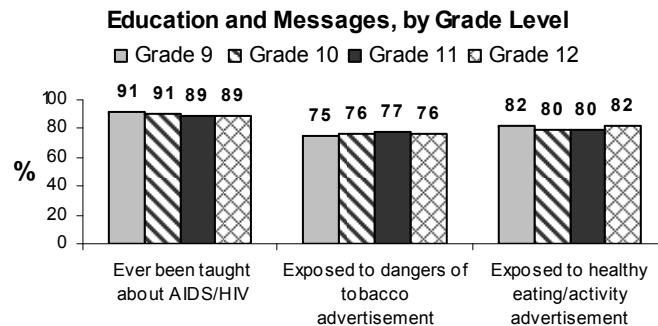
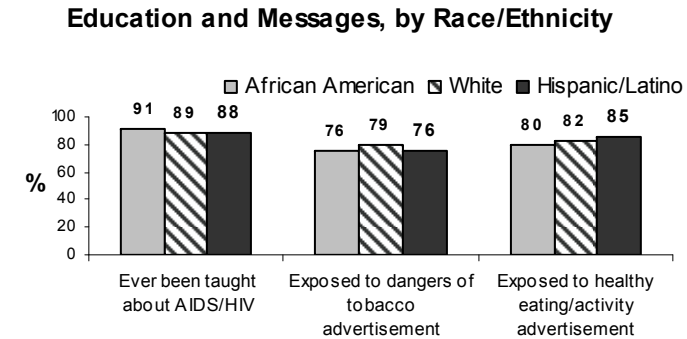
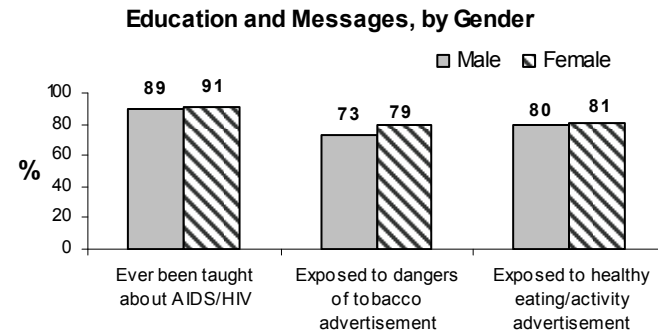
## HEALTH EDUCATION AND EXPOSURE TO HEALTH MESSAGES

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Reported that they have ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection: 90.0%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

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

- **Have seen or heard messages on TV, the Internet or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking: 75.8%**
  - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
- **Have seen or heard messages on TV, the Internet or on the radio about the benefits of physical activity and good nutrition: 80.6%**
  - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

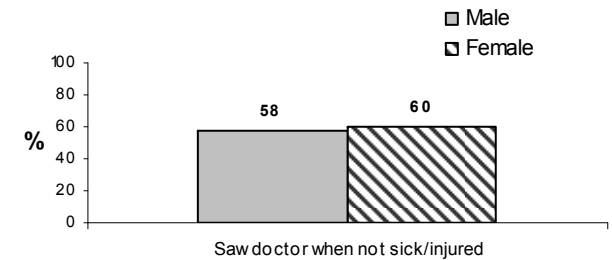


## HEALTH CARE

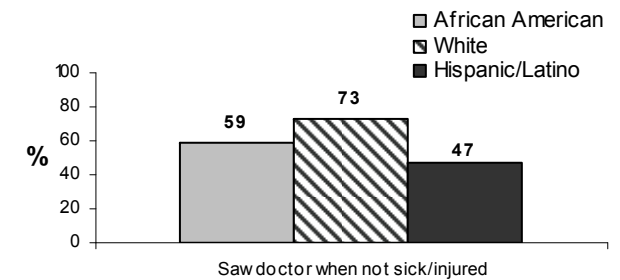
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Saw a doctor or nurse in the past 12 months for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured: 58.9%**
  - White students were significantly more likely than African-American and Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.

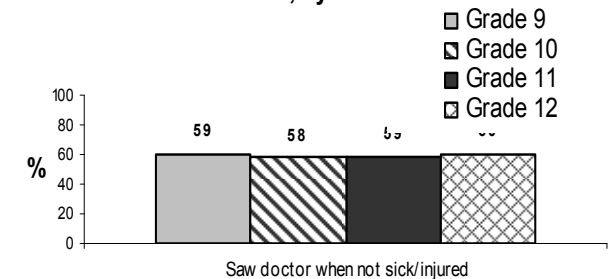
Health Care, by Gender



Health Care, by Race/Ethnicity



Health Care, by Grade Level



**Appendix: 2009 Survey Questions**

1. How old are you?
2. What is your sex?
3. In what grade are you?
4. Are you Hispanic or Latino?
5. What is your race?
6. How tall are you without your shoes on?
7. How much do you weigh without your shoes on?
8. During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?
9. When you rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?
10. How often do you wear a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else?
11. 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?
12. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?
13. During the past 30 days, how many times did you cross the street in an area other than a marked crosswalk?
14. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a motor vehicle while talking on a cell phone?
15. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a gun?
16. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property?
17. 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?
18. 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?
19. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?
20. During the past 12 months, how many times has someone stolen or deliberately damaged your property such as your car, clothing, or books on school property?
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, have you been a member of a gang?
25. Is there gang activity at your school?
26. 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?

27. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?
28. During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?
29. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?
30. 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?
31. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?
32. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?
33. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
34. During the past 30 days, on the days that you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?
35. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?
36. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?
37. Have you ever smoked a cigarette daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?
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 smoke cigars, cigarillos or little cigars?
41. 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?
42. 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?
43. During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?
44. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?
45. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?
46. 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?
47. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank?
48. During the past 30 days, where did you usually drink alcohol?
49. During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?
50. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?
51. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?
52. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana on school property?
53. During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack or freebase?
54. 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?

55. During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank or ice)?
56. During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?
57. During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?
58. During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject an illegal drug into your body?
59. During the last 12 months, has anyone offered, sold or given you an illegal drug on school property?
60. During the past 30 days, how many times have you taken a prescription drug (OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) with a doctor's prescription?
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. Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you had a sexually transmitted disease (STD)?
69. How do you describe your weight?
70. Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?
71. During the past 30 days, did you exercise to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
72. 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?
73. 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?
74. 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?
75. During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
76. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice or grape juice?
77. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit?
78. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green salad?
79. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat potatoes?
80. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat carrots?
81. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat other vegetables?
82. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle or glass of soda or pop, such as Coke, Pepsi or Sprite?

83. During the past 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink?
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 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 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?
87. On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?
88. 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.)
89. In an average week when you are in school, how many days do you go to physical education (PE) classes?
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 or 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. Do you still have asthma?
95. During the past 12 months, how many times did you go to an emergency room or urgent care center because of your asthma?
96. 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?
97. How do you get to school most days of the week?
98. What is the main reason that you do not walk or ride a bicycle to school?
99. Is there a neighborhood park or other public outdoor area within walking distance of your home?



## REFERENCES

1. Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS) Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information and Policy. <http://oasis.state.ga.us/>.
2. More information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System can be obtained from <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss>.
3. Healthy People 2010: Leading Health Indicators [http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/uih/uih\\_4.htm](http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/uih/uih_4.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:

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- Principals, staff and students at 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 and Tucker.
- Westat Corporation.
- U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Surveillance Evaluation Research Branch.
- Project manager (Paula Orlosky), survey administrators and staff of the Division of Health Assessment and Promotion, DeKalb County Board of Health.

*For further information or to request additional copies of this report contact Health Assessment and Promotion, DeKalb County Board of Health, at (404) 508-7847 or [info@dekalbhealth.net](mailto:info@dekalbhealth.net).*

