



2007
Monroe County
Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Report

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Monroe County Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was conducted in public high schools for the eighth time in 2007. A random sample of public high school students in eighteen Monroe County districts was developed with a projected 5% margin of error and an 80% response rate. A total of 1,802 surveys were completed.

Summary of Trends

Since 1999, there have been improvements in the percentage of Monroe County public high school students who reported the following risk behaviors:

- Drinking and driving and riding with a driver who had been drinking
- Bullying and harassment on school property
- Considering, planning or attempting suicide
- Cigarette smoking
- Drinking alcohol
- Marijuana use
- Use of inhalants
- Use of other illegal drugs
- Being offered, sold or given drugs on school property
- Using diet pills and powders to lose weight
- Participating in recommended amounts of moderate physical activity
- Using alcohol or drugs before having sex

Unfortunately, some risk behaviors have become more prevalent. These include:

- Engaging in sexual intercourse, ever, in the past 3 months and before age 13
- Engaging in sexual intercourse with 4 or more partners in their lifetime
- Not participating in recommended amounts of vigorous physical activity

Significant Disparities

For many of the health risk behaviors, there are significant disparities by gender, race and Hispanic origin.

Males were more likely than females to report they had ridden with a driver who had been drinking, driven a car after drinking alcohol, carried a weapon or a gun, engaged in a physical fight, engaged in binge drinking, been offered, sold or given drugs at school, smoked marijuana before age 13, engaged in sexual intercourse and participated in oral sex. Males were also more likely to report they consume regular soda daily and they spend 3+ hours on a typical school day watching TV, playing video games or on the computer.

Females were more likely than males to report they had felt sad or hopeless for 2 or more weeks in the past year and they considered suicide in the past year. Females were less likely to report they consume adequate milk and engage in recommended amounts of physical activity.

African Americans and Hispanic students were more likely than White students to report they had carried a weapon or a gun, engaged in a physical fight, engaged in sexual intercourse and engaged in sexual intercourse with 4 or more partners. African American and Hispanic students were also more likely than White students to report they consume regular soda daily, they spend 3 or more hours on an average school day watching TV, playing video games or on the computer and they did not engage in regular physical activity.

Hispanic and White students were more likely than African American students to report they had considered suicide in the past year, engaged in self-injurious behavior like cutting, engaged in drinking alcohol and binge drinking, used illegal drugs like ecstasy, PCP, LSD, and used other substances to get high including drugs prescribed for someone else, over the counter drugs and inhalants. White and Hispanic students were also more likely than African American students to report they had participated in oral sex.

Introduction

Background

The Monroe County Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was conducted in public high schools for the eighth time in 2007. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey, designed and validated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), has been conducted nationally and in several states and localities since 1990. The goals of the survey are: 1.) to assess health risk behaviors among high school students, 2.) to monitor changes in these behaviors over time, 3.) to broadly evaluate the impact of preventive programs, and 4.) to monitor progress in the achievement of relevant Objectives for the Year 2010 presented in the report: **Healthy People 2010**. Local survey results assess the health risks of public high school students in Monroe County. These data can be compared to those of other localities. Monroe County schools, service providers and health planners use these data as a base on which to develop interventions to reduce behaviors contributing to disease, injury and premature death in the young adult population.

Methodology

A random sample of public high school students in eighteen Monroe County districts was developed with a projected 5% margin of error and an 80% response rate. A total of 1,802 surveys were completed. Classes were selected randomly for each school. Once classes were selected, substitution was not allowed. Students from these classes participated in the survey voluntarily.

Through a contract with a data processing firm, data were scanned and entered into Epi-Info and Excel files for analysis. Responses to each question are presented in the next section.

Eleven school districts conducted the survey at the district level in 2007 in addition to contributing to the overall county sample. These districts will be able to describe the level of risk behaviors of adolescents in their own districts and compare their results with the county data.

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The demographic characteristics of the sample are shown in the following tables.

Gender	Number	Percentage
Female	923	52
Male	866	48
Did not answer	13	
Total	1802	100

Age	Number	Percentage
12 or younger	19	1
13 years old	7	.4
14 years old	257	14
15 years old	460	26
16 years old	456	25
17 years old	404	23
18 years old or older	190	11
Did not answer	9	
Total	1802	100

Students that selected Hispanic or Latino were counted only in this category, regardless of whether or not they selected a race. Students that selected a single race and not Hispanic or Latino, were put in the race category they selected. Those that selected multiple races were put in the "more than one race" category.

Race/Ethnicity	#	%
Hispanic or Latino	155	9
White, Non-Hispanic/Latino	1098	62
African Americans, Non-Hispanic/Latino	333	19
American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic/Latino	20	1
Asian, Non-Hispanic/Latino	70	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic/Latino	22	1
More than one Race	70	4
Did not answer	34	
Total	1768	100

Trend Analysis When at Least 3 Data Points Available

Survey data for 1999 through 2007 were analyzed to identify statistically significant changes in health risks and behaviors among Monroe County public high school students. In order to account for differences in sample distributions within each survey year, data were adjusted by grade and gender. Indicators in which the p value for the chi square for trend was less than .05 were noted as showing a statistically significant change.

Trend Analysis When Only 2 Data Points Available

If an indicator had only two data points, (2005 and 2007) statistically significant changes were noted when the p value for the z test, was less than .05.

Analysis by Subpopulation, 2007

The 2007 data were also analyzed to identify differences by gender, race and Latino/Hispanic origin. Differences between sub-populations were said to be statistically different if the p value for the z test was less than .05.

It should be noted that in this report, "White" students include those who selected white only and did not select Hispanic/Latino origin. "African American" students include those who selected African American only and did not select Hispanic/Latino origin. "Hispanic" students were those who selected Hispanic/Latino origin, regardless of whether or not they selected a race.

Limitations of the Data

One limitation of the data is they do not include students who have dropped out of school or students who attend private school. The data are also based on self-report, thus students may under-report illegal type behavior like alcohol or drug use.

Comparison to US YRBS

When the CDC publishes the 2007 US YRBS report in the summer of 2008, the Monroe County Department of Public Health will release a document comparing local and national data.

Report Format

This report is organized into by the following health behavior/risk categories:

- Unintentional Injuries
- Violence
- Mental Health
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Use
- Drug Use
- Sexual Risk
- Internet Safety
- Weight/Nutrition
- Physical Activity/Sedentary Activity
- Preventive Health
- Assets and Parental Influences

Included within each category are the results from the 2007 survey including the percentage (%) of students that reported the specific behaviors, the number (N) of students that answered each question, significant trends that were identified, and significant differences between sub-populations.

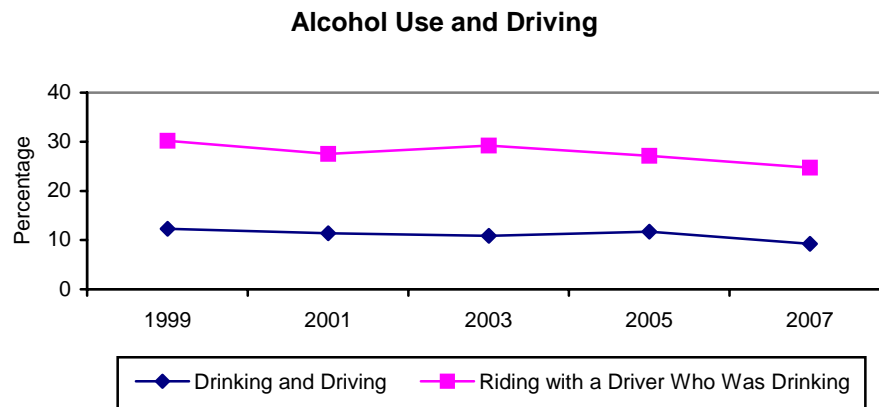
Unintentional Injuries

2007 Results

	Students Reported:	%	N
Q7	During the past month-rode in a car/vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	25	1764
Q8	During the past month, drove a car/vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol	9	1760

Trends

The proportions of students who reported riding with someone who had been drinking alcohol, and drinking and driving, improved between 1999 and 2007.



Significant Disparities By Gender

Males (12%) were more likely to report drinking and driving compared to females (7%)

Significant Disparities By Race/Hispanic Origin

There were no disparities by race or Hispanic origin.

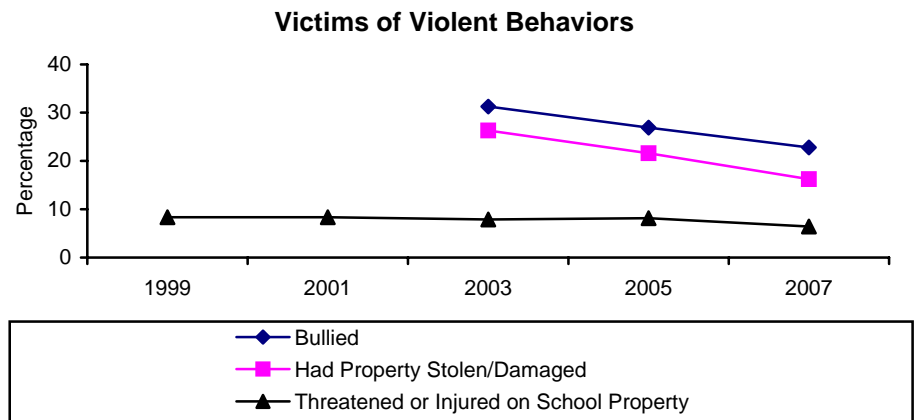
Violence

2007 Results

	Students Reported:	%	N
Q9	Carried a weapon in the past month	15	1762
Q10	Carried a gun in the past month	6	1761
Q11	Carried a weapon on school property in the past month	6	1761
Q12	Did not go to school on one or more days in the past month because they felt unsafe	6	1761
Q13	Were teased, harassed, or attacked at school or on the way to school in the past month (Bullying)	23	1757
Q14	Were threatened/injured on school property 1 or more times during the past year	6	1760
Q15	Had property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property in the past year	18	1757
Q16	Engaged in a physical fight in the past year	30	1754
Q17	Engaged in a physical fight on school property in the past year	13	1758
Q18	Were hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past year	12	1752
Q19	Were ever forced to have sexual intercourse	9	1753

Trends

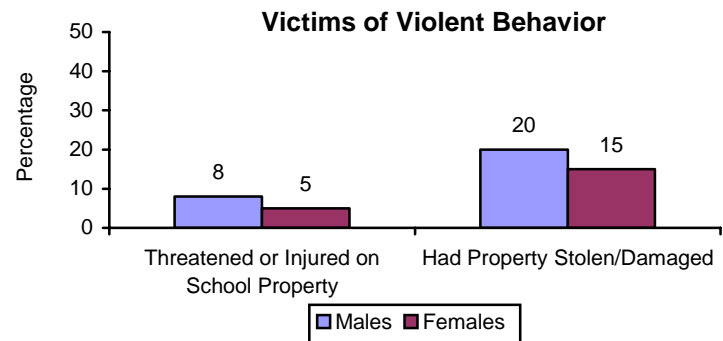
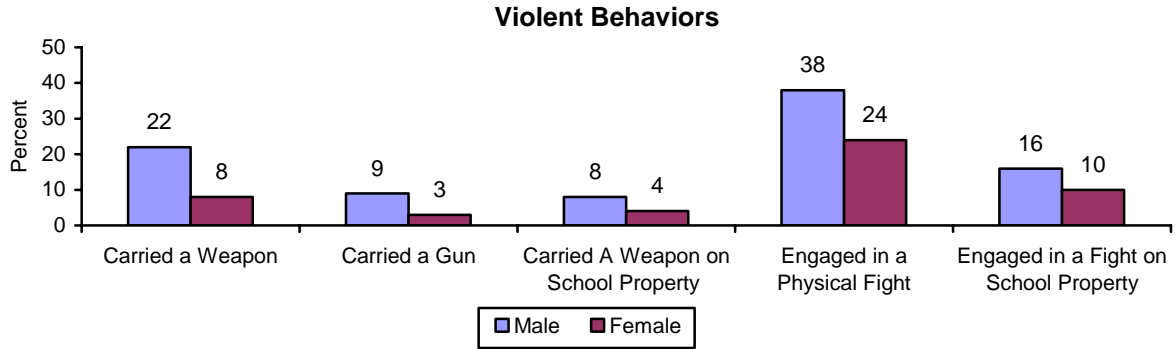
There were improvements in the percentage of students who reported that in the past year, on school property, they were bullied, were injured or harassed, and had property stolen or damaged.



The proportion of students who reported carrying a weapon on school property improved between 1999 and 2001, and since has been stable.

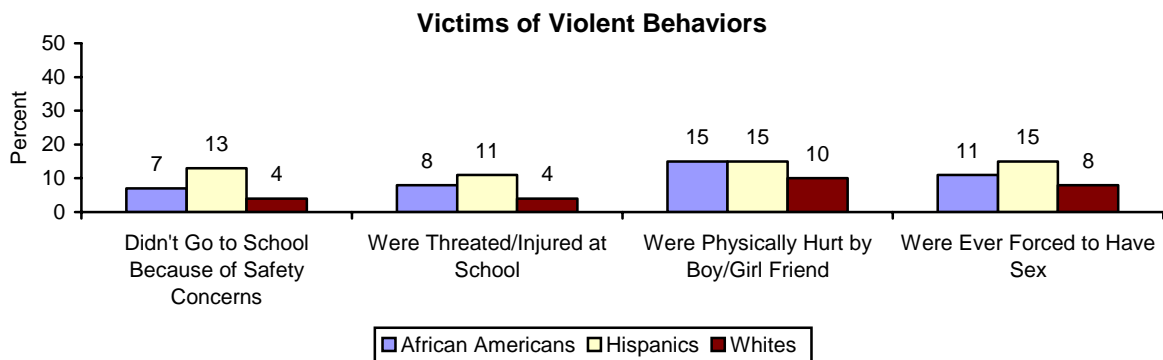
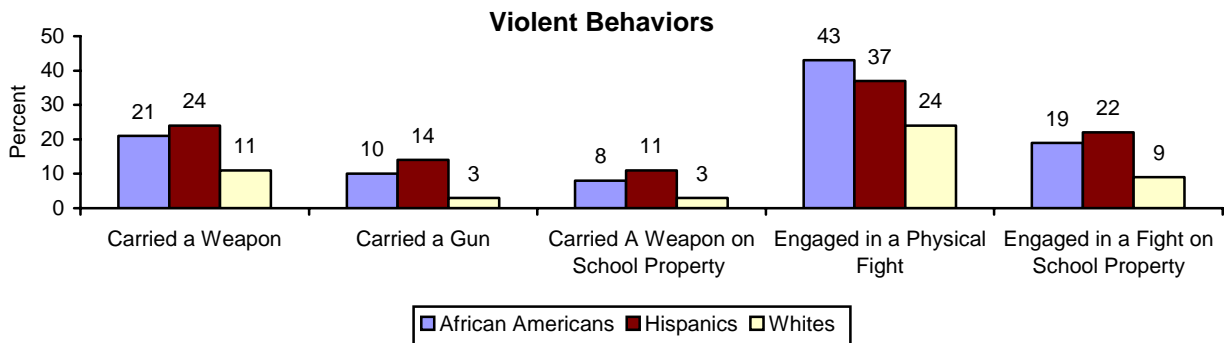
Significant Disparities by Gender

As shown in the graphics on the following page, males were more likely than females to report violent related behaviors include weapon/gun carrying and physical fighting, and they were more likely to report being a victim of violent behavior.



Significant Disparities by Race/Hispanic Origin

For the most part, African American and Hispanic students were more likely than White students to report violence related risks as shown in the graphics below.



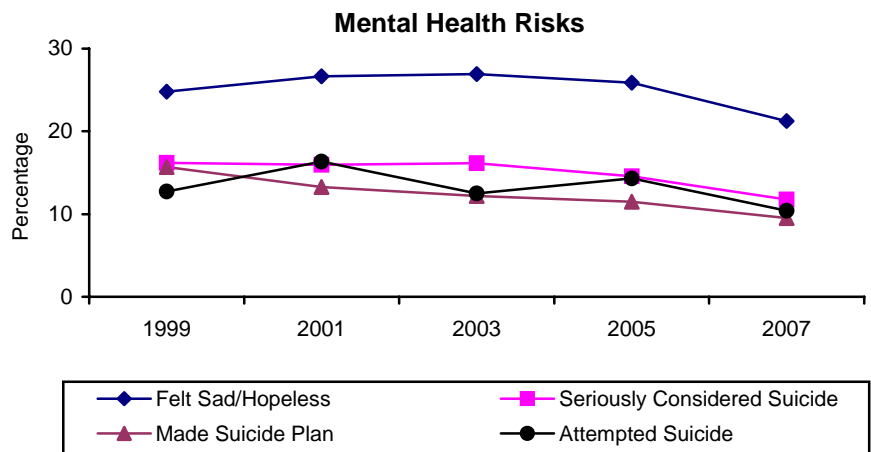
Mental Health

2007 Results

	Students Reported:	%	N
Q20	Felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing their usual activities, in the past year	21	1756
Q21	Seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year	12	1753
Q22	Made a specific plan about how they would attempt suicide in past year	10	1749
Q23	Attempted suicide in the past year	11	1749
Q24	Attempted suicide in the past year that resulted in an injury that needed treatment by a doctor or nurse	4	1740
Q25	Ever hurt themselves on purpose by cutting, burning, or bruising for example, without the intention of committing suicide	21	1751

Trends

Between 1999 and 2007, there were improvements in the proportion of students who reported they felt sad and hopeless for two or more weeks. In addition, the proportion of students who reported they considered, planned and/or attempted suicide improved.

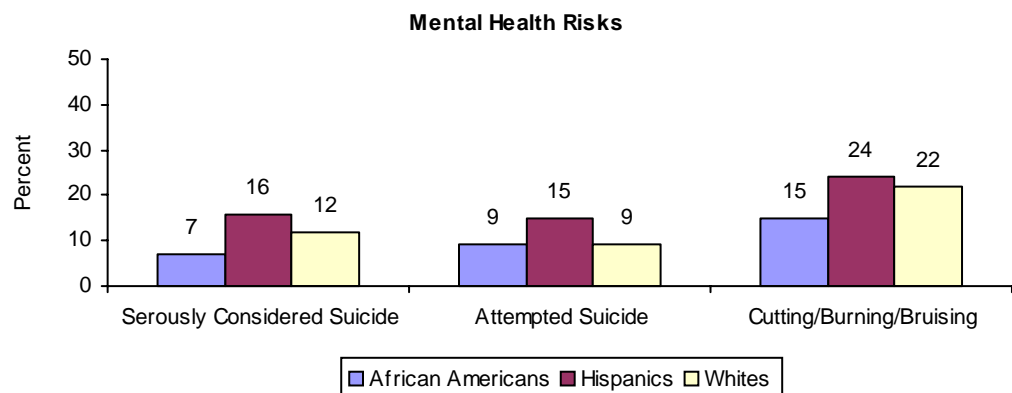


Significant Disparities By Gender

Females were more likely than males to report they felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks (25% vs. 17%) and to report they seriously considered suicide (13% vs. 10%).

Significant Disparities by Race/Hispanic Origin

Hispanics and White students were more likely to report mental health risks compared to African American students as shown in the graphic.



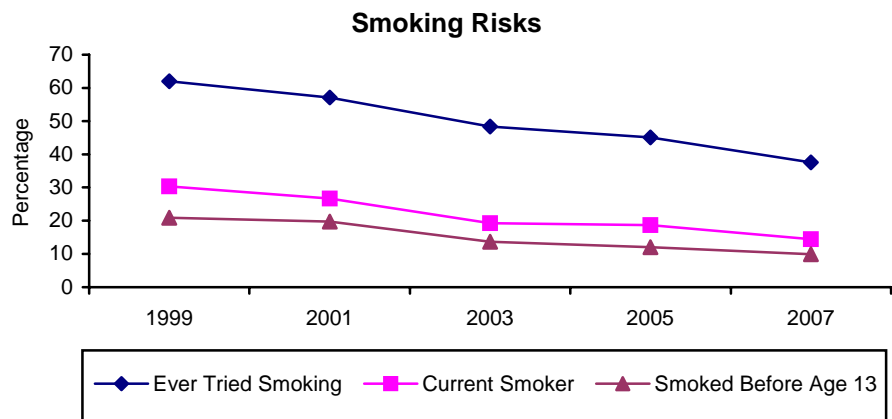
Tobacco Use

2007 Results

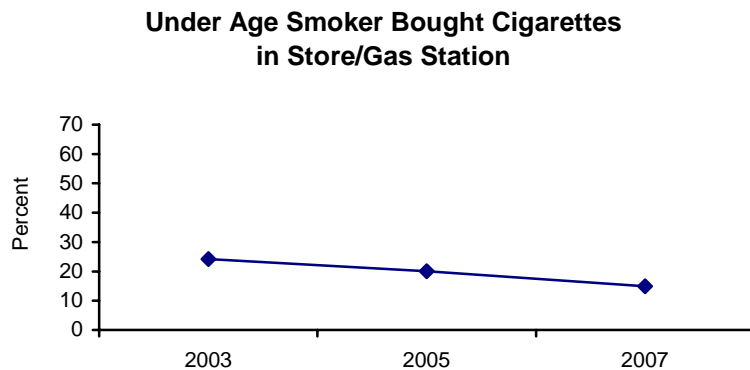
	Students Reported:	%	N
Q26	Ever tried smoking cigarettes, even one or two puffs	38	1744
Q27	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13	10	1745
Q28	Current smoker ¹	14	1739
Q30	Bought cigarettes from a convenience store, supermarket, discount store or gas station in the past 30 days, <i>of current smokers¹ < age 18</i>	13	195
Q32	Tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months, <i>of current smokers¹</i>	48	221
Q33	Used smokeless tobacco in the past month	5	1751
Q34	Smoked cigars in the past month	12	1746

Trends

Since 1999, significant improvements have been made in the proportion of youth reporting cigarette smoking.



In addition, the proportion of under age smokers who reported they were able to buy cigarettes in a store or gas station declined.



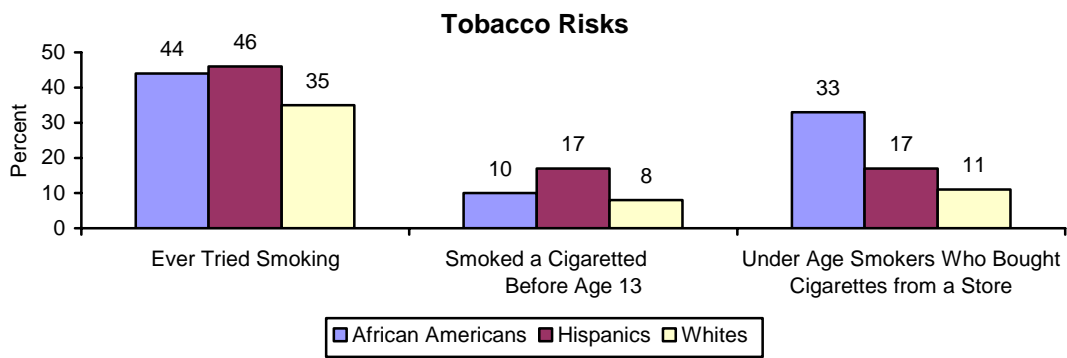
¹ Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the past 7 days

Significant Disparities By Gender

Males were more likely than females to report using smokeless tobacco (7% vs. 3%), and smoking cigars (18% vs. 7%). The proportion of underage smokers who reported they were able to buy cigarettes was higher among males compared to females (19% vs. 8%).

Significant Disparities by Race/Hispanic Origin

African American and Hispanic students were significantly more likely than White students to report ever trying cigarettes and smoking a whole cigarette before the age of 13. Of current smokers under age 18, African Americans were more likely than Whites to report buying cigarettes from a store or gas station.



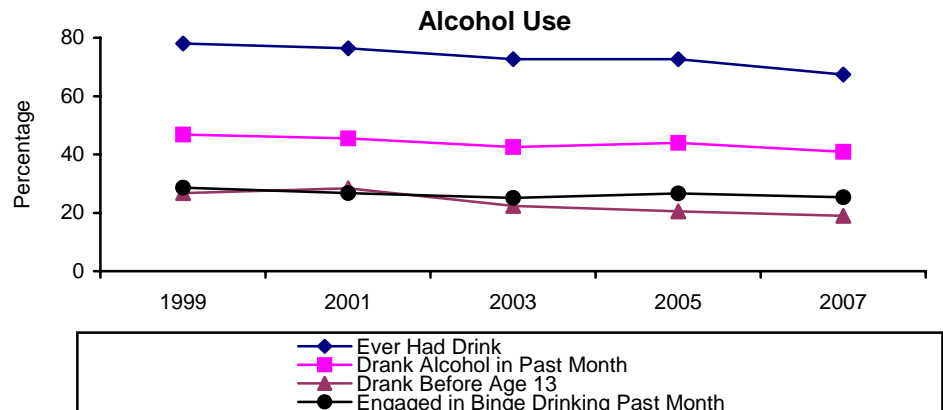
Alcohol Use

2007 Results

	Students Reported	%	N
Q35	Ever drank one or more drinks of alcohol ² in their lifetime	68	1725
Q36	Drank one or more drinks of alcohol ² before age 13	19	1733
Q37	Had at least one drink of alcohol ² in the past month	41	1748
Q38	Engaged in binge drinking in the past month ³	25	1744
Q38	Engaged in binge drinking in the past month, ³ of high school seniors	39	368

Trends

The proportion of students who reported alcohol consumption, early initiation of alcohol use and binge drinking improved between 1999 and 2007.



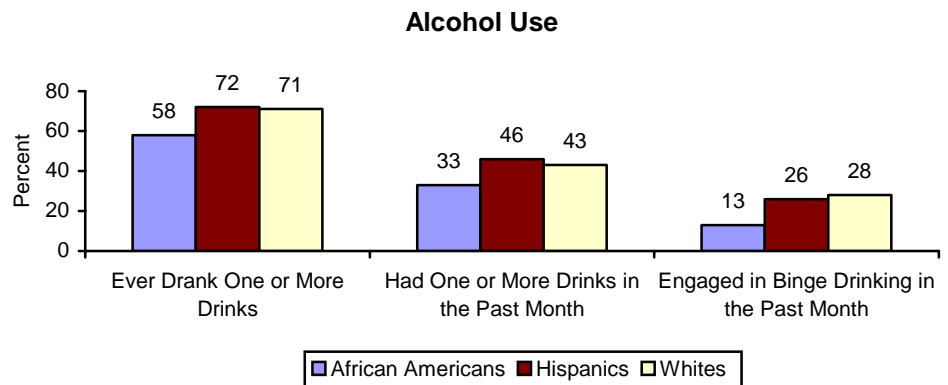
Significant Disparities By Gender

Males were more likely than females to report binge drinking in the past month (28% vs. 23%). Of high school seniors, nearly 50% of males reported binge drinking in the past month compared to 29% of females.

Significant Disparities by Race/Hispanic Origin

African American (24%) and Hispanic students (27%) were more likely than White students (14%) to report they drank alcohol before age 13.

As shown in the graphic to the right, White and Hispanic students were more likely than African American students to report alcohol use.



² Includes drinking beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor such as rum, gin, vodka or whiskey. Does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.

³ Consumed 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours

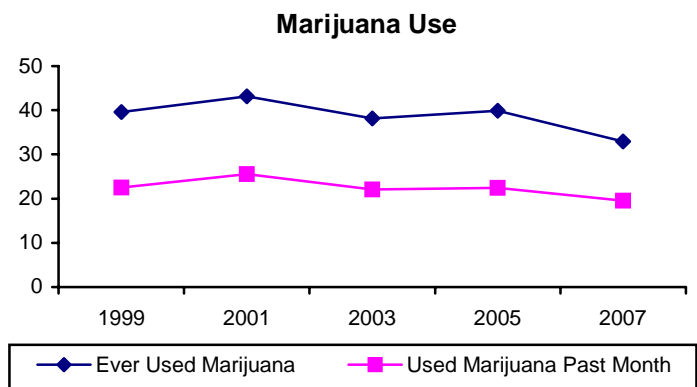
Drug Use

2007 Results

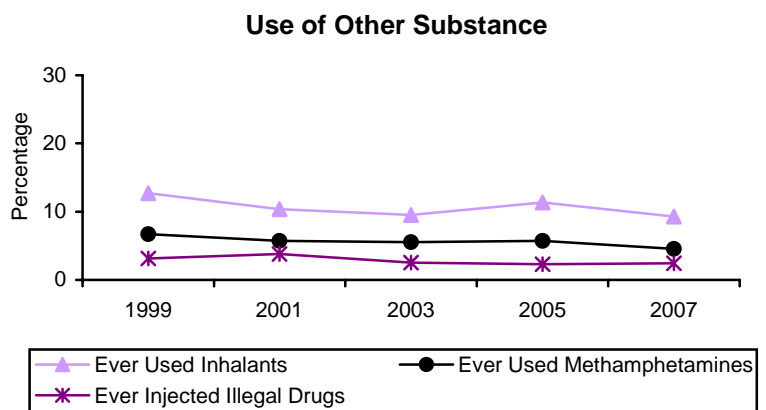
	Students Reported	%	N
Q39	Ever used marijuana	33	1707
Q40	Used marijuana before age 13	9	1745
Q41	Used marijuana in the past month	20	1752
Q42	Ever used cocaine	6	1753
Q43	Used cocaine in the past month	4	1751
Q44	Ever sniffed glue, spray cans or paint to get high	9	1752
Q45	Ever used heroin	3	1753
Q46	Ever used methamphetamines	5	1749
Q47	Ever used ecstasy	5	1751
Q48	Ever used steroids without a doctor's permission	4	1751
Q49	Ever took a drug prescribed for someone else to get high	9	1750
Q50	Ever took any form of over the counter drug to get high	8	1746
Q51	Ever injected any illegal drug into their body	3	1750
Q52	Ever used any other type of illegal drug - LSD, PCP, or mushrooms	6	1753
Q53	Were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property in past year	24	1744

Trends

The proportion of students reporting marijuana use improved between 1999 and 2007 as shown in the graphic on the right.

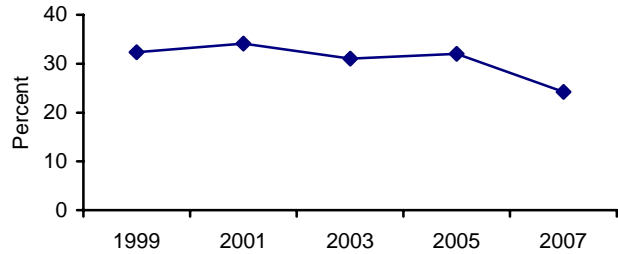


There were also improvements in the proportion of students who reported they used other substances.



Offered, Sold or Given Drugs at School

The proportion of students who reported being offered, sold or given drugs on school property improved significantly between 1999 and 2007

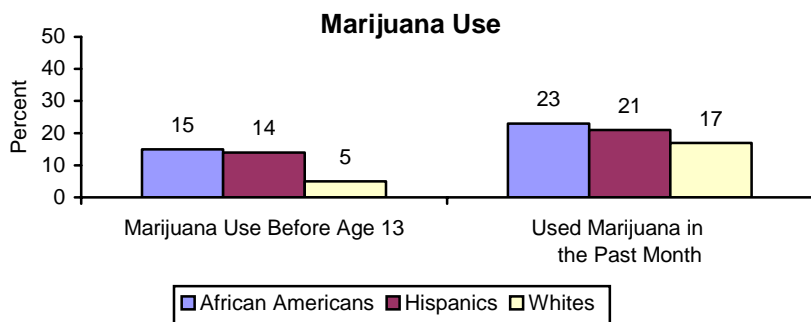


Significant Disparities By Gender

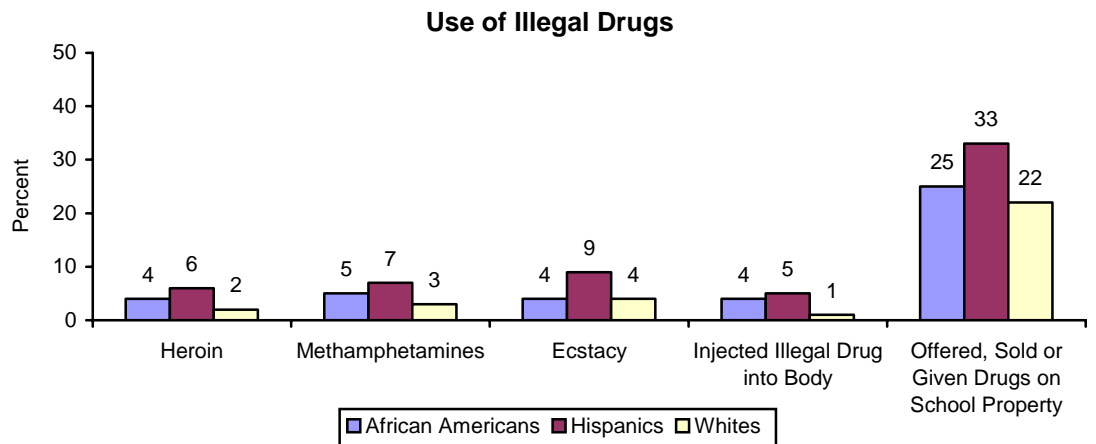
Males were more likely than females to report they smoked marijuana before age 13 (11% vs. 7%), they ever used LSD, PCP or mushrooms (8% vs. 5%), and they were offered, sold or given drugs on school property (29% vs. 20%).

Significant Disparities by Race/Hispanic Origin

African American and Hispanic students were more likely than White students to report marijuana use before age 13. African American students were more likely to report current marijuana use compared to White students.

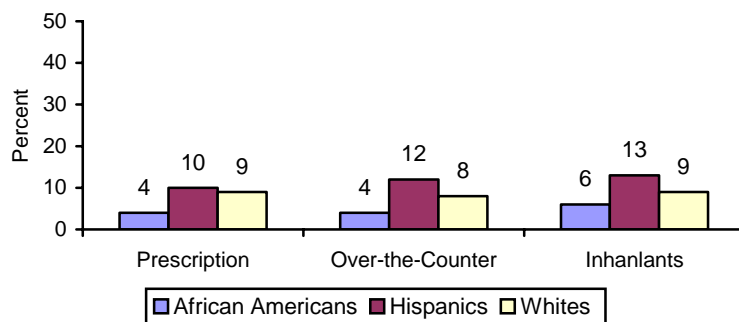


As shown in the graphic to the right, Hispanic students were more likely than White students to report ever using other illegal drugs, and being offered, sold or given drugs on school property. The differences in the percentages between White and African American students were not statistically significant.



Hispanic and White students were more likely than African American students to report using prescription drugs prescribed to someone else, over-the-counter drugs, or inhalants, to get high.

Use of Other Drugs and Inhalants



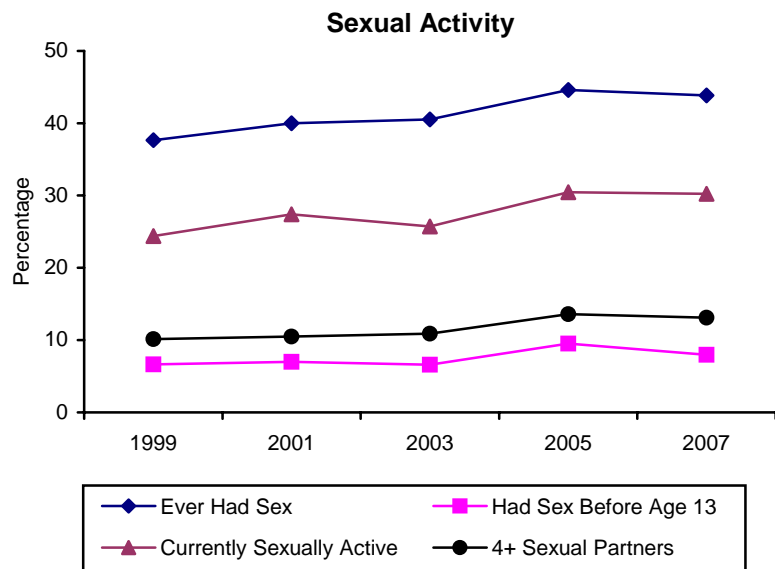
Sexual Risk

2007 Results

	Students Reported	%	N
Q54	Ever had sexual intercourse	44	1727
Q55	Had sexual intercourse before age 13	8	1737
Q57	Currently sexually active ⁴	30	1735
Q56	Had sexual intercourse with 4 or more partners in their lifetime	13	1733
Q57	Abstained from sex in past 3 months, of those who ever had sexual intercourse	28	728
Q58	The last time they had sexual intercourse, they used alcohol or drugs beforehand, of currently sexually active ⁴	21	514
Q59	Used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, of currently sexually active ⁴	61	510
Q60	Used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy, last time they had sex, of currently sexually active ⁴	19	519
Q61	Ever participated in oral sex	38	1719
Q62	Participated in oral sex before age 13	8	1731

Trends

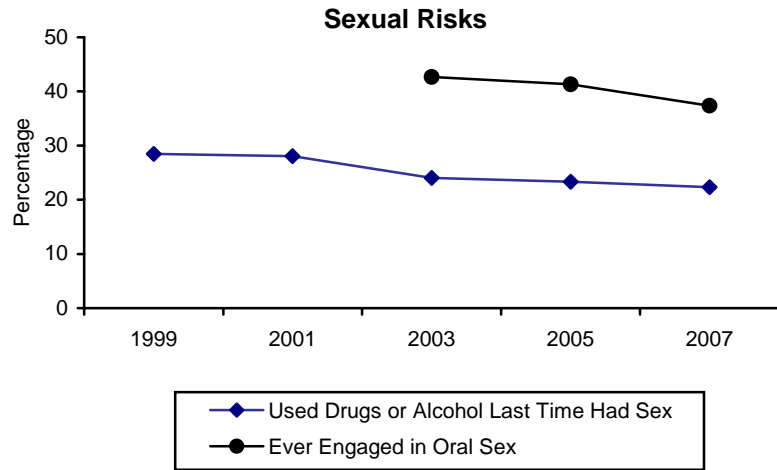
Between 1999 and 2007, there were significant increases in the proportion of students who reported they ever had sex, had sex before age 13, were currently sexually active and had 4 or more sexual partners in their lifetime.



⁴ Had sexual intercourse in the past 3 months

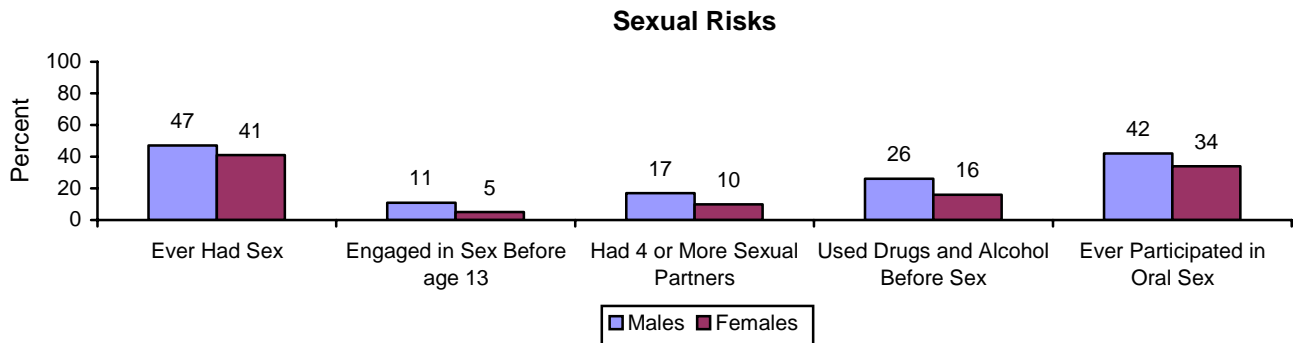
There was an improvement in the proportion of students who reported they used drugs/alcohol the last time they had sex.

The proportion of students who reported they ever participated in oral sex declined.



Significant Disparities By Gender

Males were significantly more likely than females to report sexual risk behaviors.

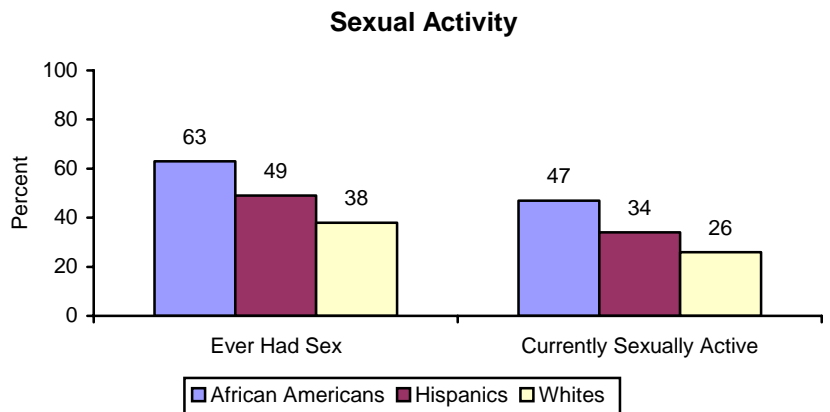


Of currently sexually active students, males were more likely than females to report condom use (66% vs. 56%).

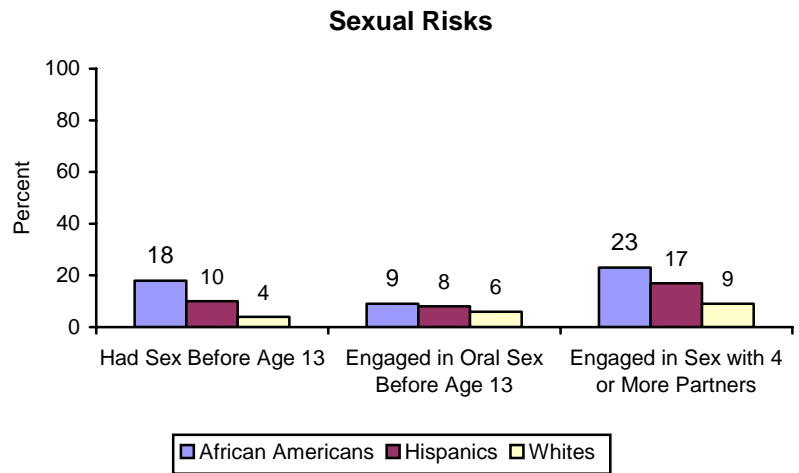
Significant Disparities by Race/Hispanic Origin

African American students were significantly more likely to report engaging in sexual intercourse compared to Hispanic and White students.

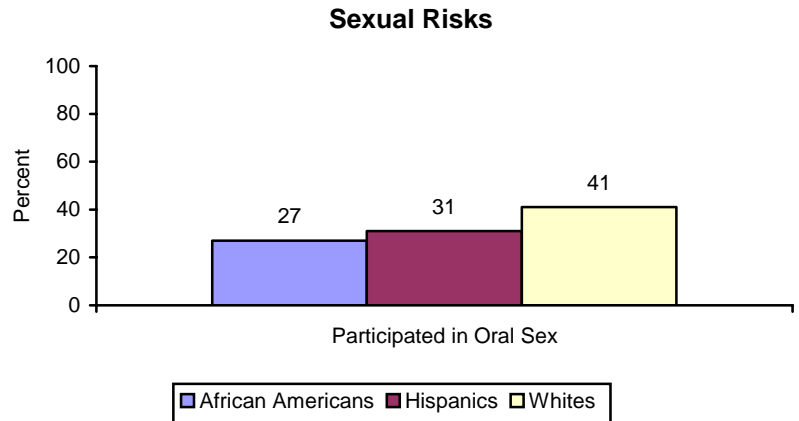
Hispanic students were significantly more likely to report engaging in sexual intercourse compared to White students.



African American and Hispanic students were more likely to report early sexual activity and having multiple sex partners compared to White students.

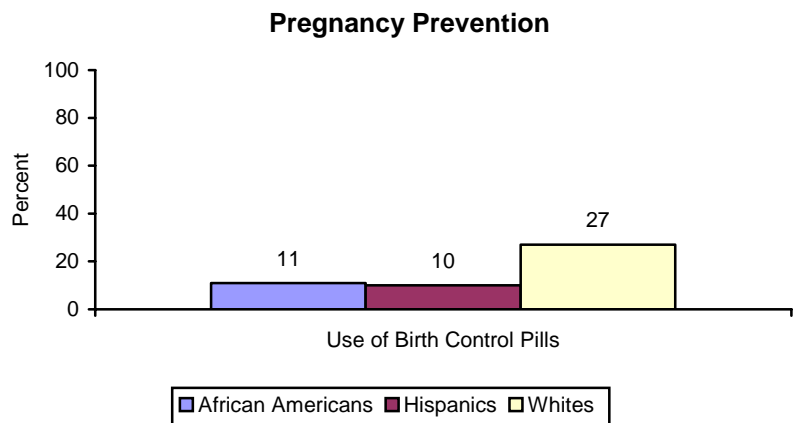


White students were more likely than Hispanic and African American students to report they participated in oral sex.



Among sexually active students, there were no statistically significant differences in the reported rates of condom use by race and Hispanic origin.

African American and Hispanic students were less likely than White students to report using birth control pills the last time they had sex.



Internet Safety

2007 Results

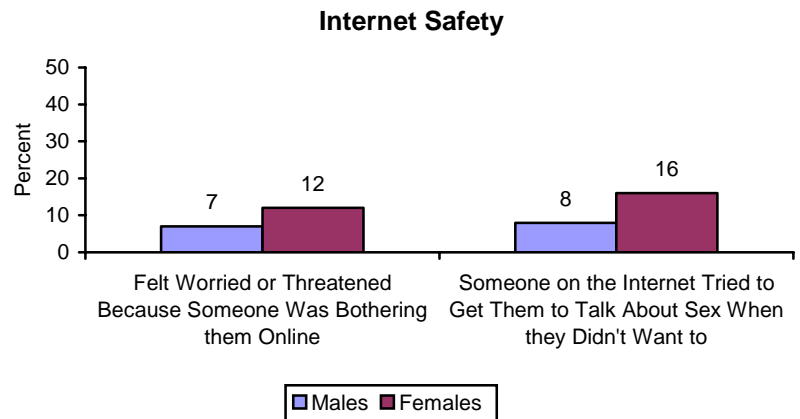
	Students Reported	%	N
Q63	Someone used the internet or cell phone text messaging to threaten or embarrass them in the past year, by posting or sending messages about them for others to see	12	1722
Q64	Felt worried or threatened in the past year because someone was bothering or harassing them online or through cell phone text messaging, <i>of those who went on internet or used cell phone</i>	9	1691
Q65	Used the internet or cell phone text messaging to harass or embarrass someone that they were mad at one or more times in the past year, <i>of those who went on internet or used cell phone</i>	22	1721
Q66	Someone on the internet tried to get them to talk about sex when they didn't want to in the past year, <i>of those who went on internet or used cell phone</i>	13	1689

Trends

These questions were new in 2007, so there are no trends to report.

Significant Disparities By Gender

Females were significantly more likely than males to report issues related to internet safety.



Significant Disparities by Race/Hispanic Origin

There were no significant differences by race and ethnicity.

Weight/Nutrition

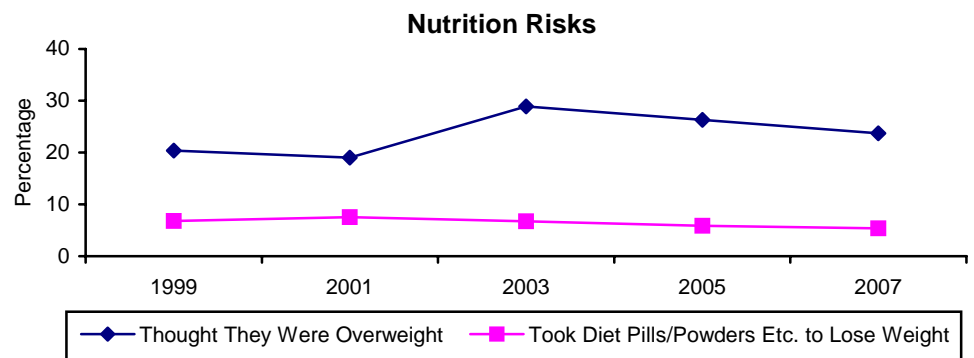
2007 Results

	Students Reported	%	N
Q67	They thought they were slightly overweight or very overweight	24	1724
Q68	Were currently trying to lose weight	41	1719
Q69	Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight in the past 30 days	59	1711
Q70	Ate less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in past 30 days	40	1710
Q71	Went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the past 30 days	11	1711
Q72	Took any diet pills, powders or liquid without a doctor's advice to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the past 30 days	5	1688
Q73	Drank 3 or more glasses of milk per day during the past 7 days	24	1717
Q74	Drank 1 or more cans, bottles or glasses of soda per day during the past 7 days (not including diet soda)	27	1709
Q74	Drank 2 or more cans, bottles or glasses of soda per day during the past 7 days (not including diet soda)	20	1709

Trends

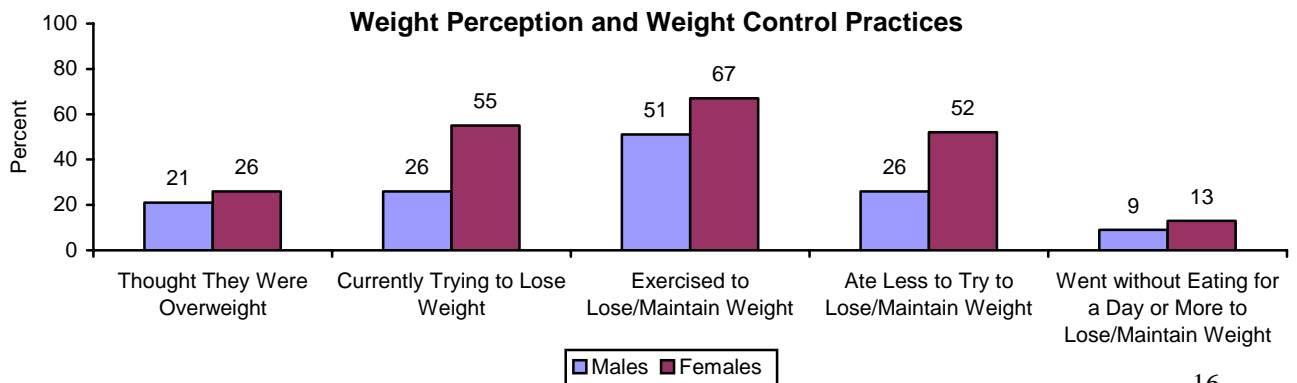
Between 2001 and 2003, there was an increase in the proportion of students who reported they thought they were overweight. Between 2003 and 2007, the proportion declined.

Reported use of diet pills and powders declined between 1999 and 2007.

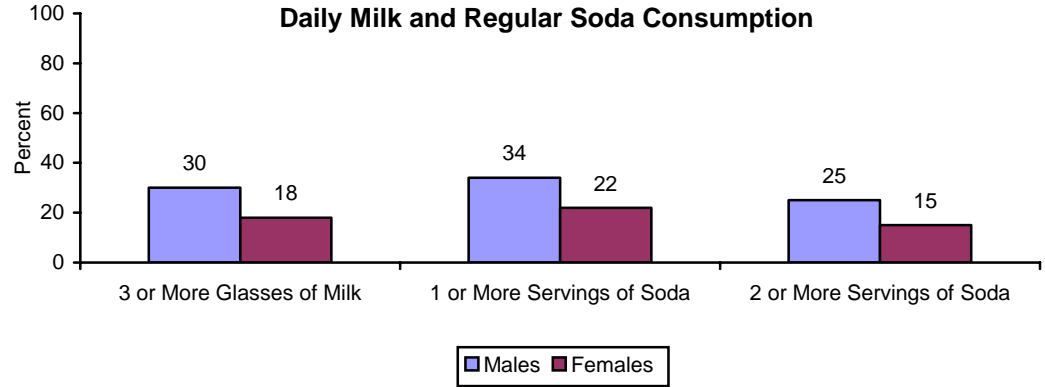


Significant Disparities by Gender

Females were more likely than males to report they thought they were overweight, they were currently trying to lose weight and they were using various methods to try to lose weight.

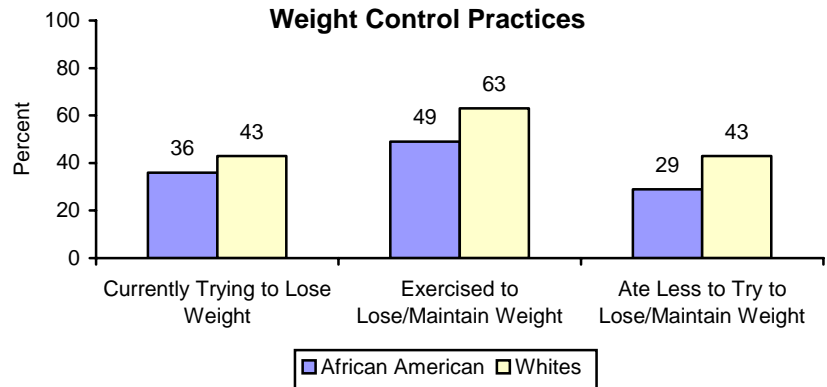


Females were less likely than males to report consuming 3 or more glasses of milk daily. Males were more likely than females to report daily consumption of regular soda.



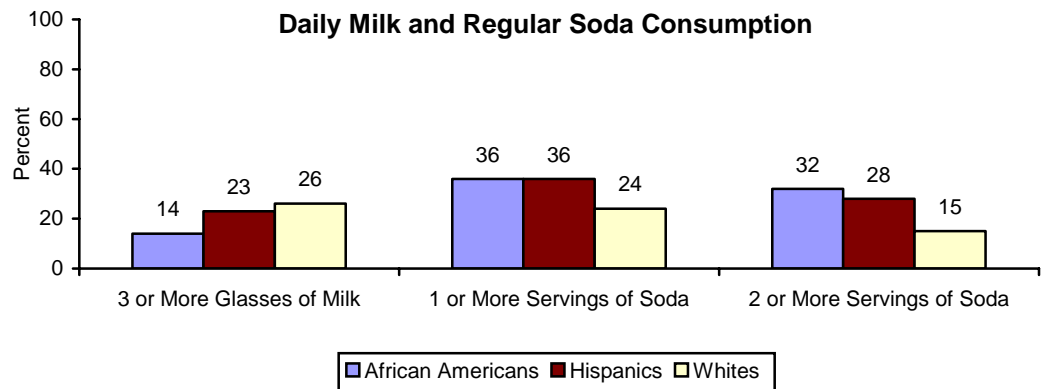
Significant Disparities by Race/Hispanic Origin

African American students were less likely than White students to report using various weight control practices.



African American students were less likely than White and Hispanic students to report they consume 3 or more servings of milk or dairy products per day.

African American and Hispanic students were more likely than White students to report daily consumption of regular soda.



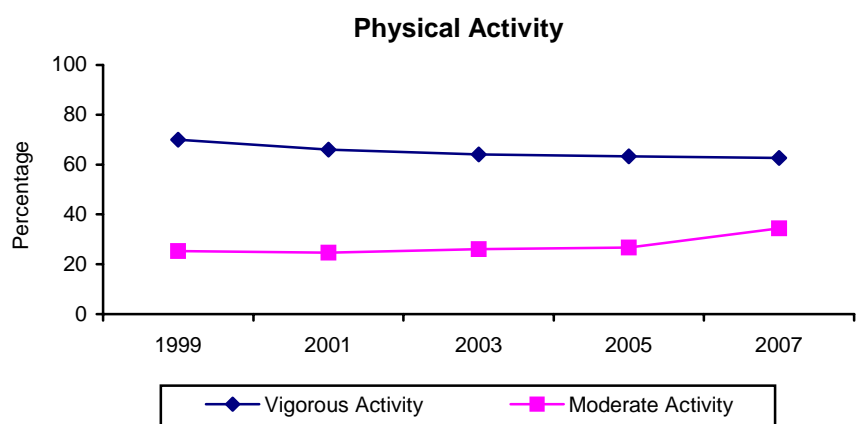
Physical Activity/Sedentary Activity

2007 Results

	Students Reported	%	N
Q77	Meet current recommendations for physical activity ⁵	31	1709
Q75	Engaged in previously recommended amounts of vigorous physical activity ⁶	63	1713
Q76	Engaged in previously recommended amounts of moderate physical activity ⁷	24	1708
Q75Q76	No moderate or vigorous physical activity in the past 7 days	9	1705
Q78	Watches ≥ 3 hours per day of television on an average school day	34	1706
Q79	Spends ≥ 3 hours per day playing video or computer games or using the computer for something that is not considered school work on an average school day	24	1710
Q78Q79	Screen time ⁸ ≥ 3 hours on an average school day	58	1702
Q78Q79	Screen time ⁸ ≥ 5 hours on an average school day	31	1702
Q80	Played on 1 or more sports teams during the past year	61	1704

Trends

Between 1999 and 2007, the proportion of students who reported engaging in recommended amounts of vigorous activity declined, while the proportion who reported engaging in recommended amounts of moderate activity increased.



The percentage of students who reported spending 3 or more hours playing video games and 3 and 5 or more hours of total screen time declined between 2005, and 2007. This decline may be due to a slight change in the question pertaining to computer and video game use in order to ask the question consistently with the 2007 National YRBS.

⁵ Engaged in any physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard for some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on ≥ 5 of the past 7 days

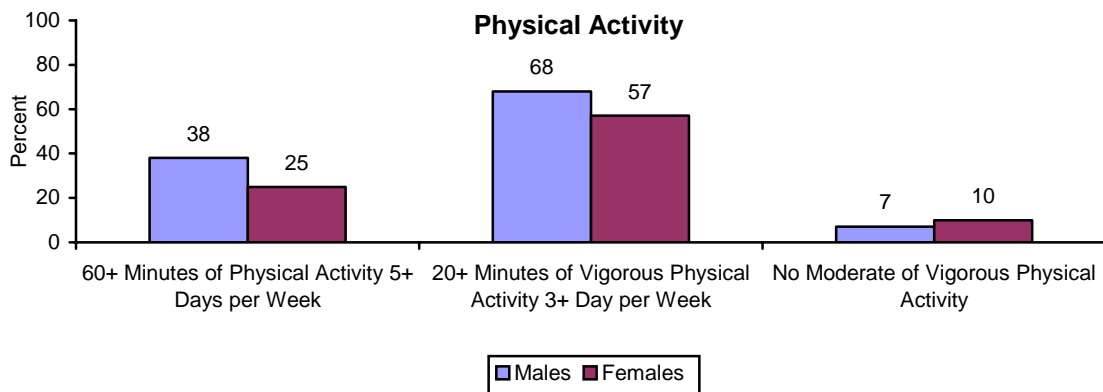
⁶ Engaged in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard on 3 or more of the past 7 days

⁷ Engaged in physical activity that did not make them sweat or breathe hard at least 30 minutes per day for 5 of the past 7 days

⁸ Screen time includes time spent watching TV, playing video or computer games or using the computer for something that is not homework

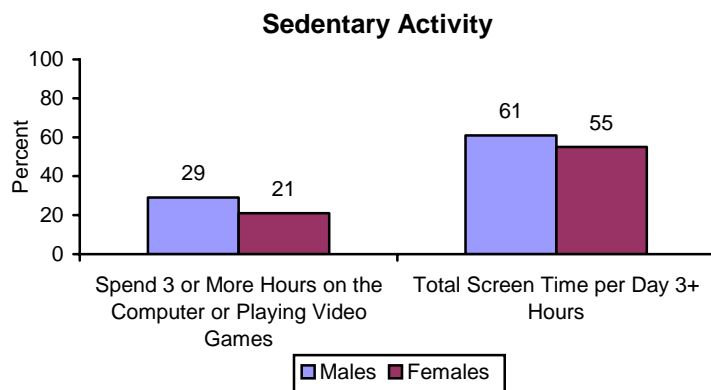
Significant Disparities by Gender

Females were less likely than males to report engaging in physical activity.



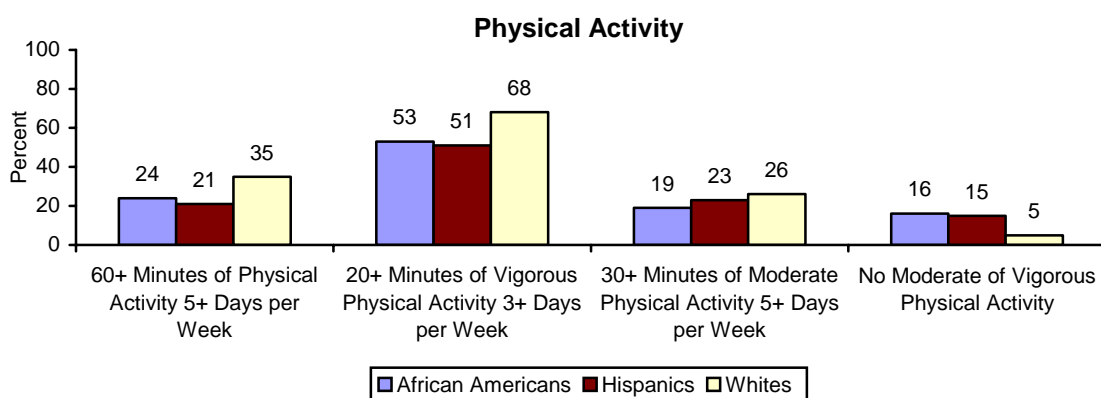
Females (56%) were less likely than males (67%) to report participating in one or more sports teams in the past year.

Males were more likely than females to report spending 3 or more hours on a typical school day watching TV, playing video games and/or on the computer.



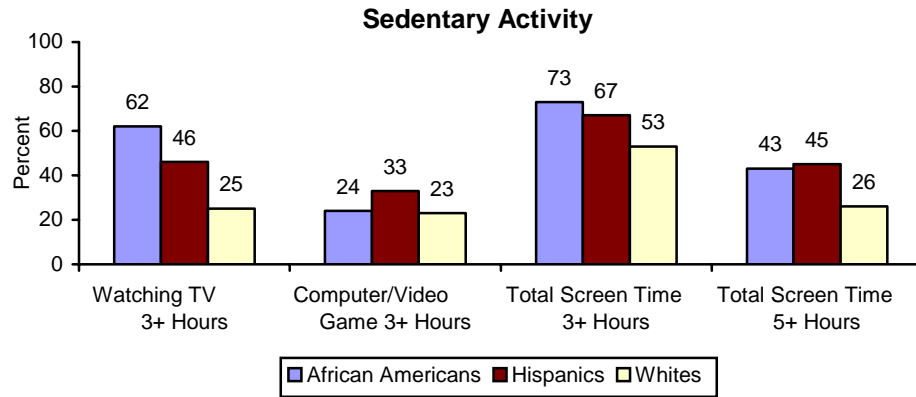
Significant Disparities by Race/Hispanic Origin

African American and Hispanic students were less likely than White students to report in engaging in physical activity.



Hispanic students (47%) were less likely than African American (59%) and White students (64%) to report participating in one or more sports teams in the past year.

African American and Hispanic students were more likely than White students to report spending 3 or more hours on a typical school day watching TV, playing video games and/or on the computer.



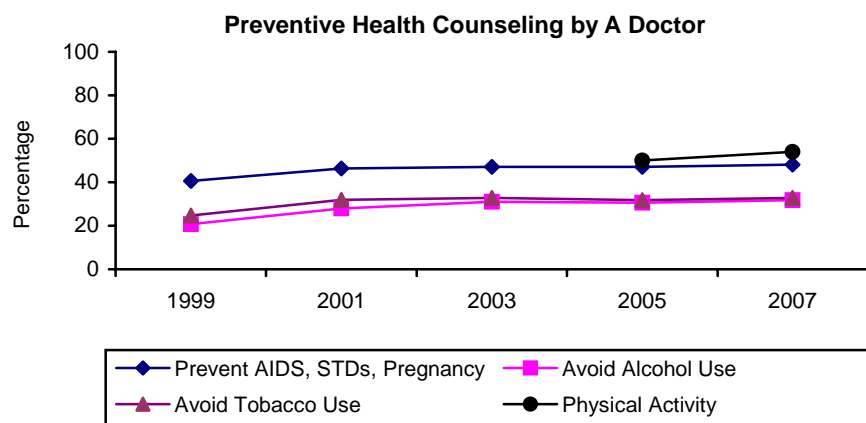
Preventive Health

2007 Results

	Students Reported	%	N
Q81	Saw a doctor or health care provider for a check-up or physical exam in the past year	80	1705
Q82	During their last check-up, their doctor or health care provider discussed ways to prevent pregnancy, AIDS or other sexually transmitted diseases	48	1697
Q83	During their last check-up, their doctor or health care provider discussed ways to avoid alcohol use	32	1698
Q84	During their last check-up, their doctor or health care provider discussed ways to avoid tobacco use	33	1693
Q85	During their last check-up, their doctor or health care provider talked with them about their diet or eating habits	55	1691
Q86	During their last check-up, their doctor or health care provider talked with them about ways to be physically active	54	1694
Q87	In the last 12 months, got a chance to speak with a doctor or other health care provider privately ⁹	69	1982

Trends

The proportion of students who reported they received preventive counseling from their doctor related to sexual risks, tobacco use and alcohol use improved between 1999 and 2001, then remained stable. Between 2005 and 2007 there was an improvement in the proportion of students who reported their doctor talked with them about ways to be physically active.

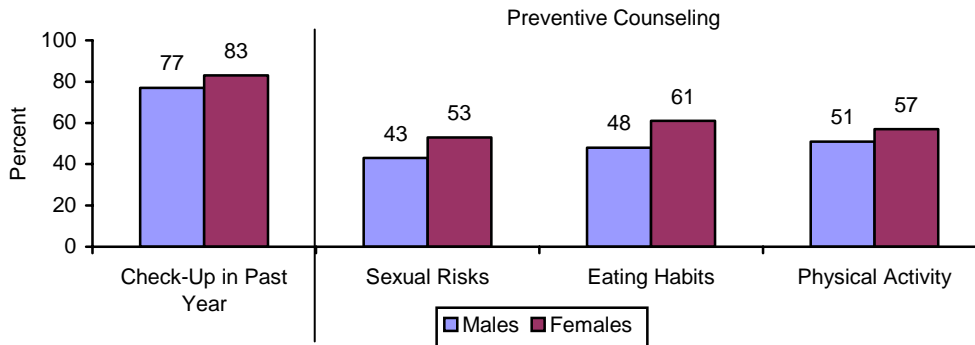


⁹ Without parents or other people in the room

Significant Disparities By Gender

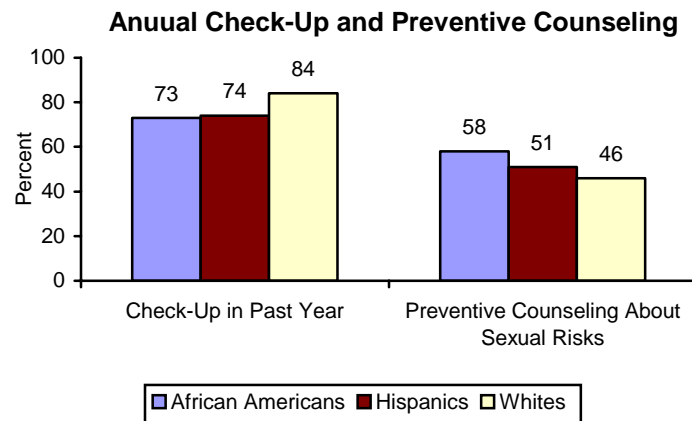
Males were less likely than females to report they visited a doctor for a checkup in the past year and they received preventive counseling related to sexual risks, eating habits and physical activity.

Annual Check-Up and Preventive Counseling



Significant Disparities by Race/Hispanic Origin

African American and Hispanic students were less likely than White students to report they saw a doctor for a check-up in the past year. White students were significantly less likely than African American students to report their doctor talked with them about sexual risks.



Assets

2007 Results

	Students Reported	%	N
Q88	Strongly agree with the statement "I like myself"	46	1695
Q88	Agree with the statement "I like myself"	46	1695
Q88	Strongly agree or agree with the statement "I like myself"	91	1695
Q89	Strongly agree with statement "My family gives me help and support when I need it"	49	1692
Q89	Agree with statement "My family gives me help and support when I need it"	33	1692
Q89	Strongly agree or agree with statement "My family gives me help and support when I need it"	82	1692
Q90	Strongly agree with statement "In my family there are clear rules about what I can and can not do"	38	1689
Q90	Agree with statement "In my family there are clear rules about what I can and can not do"	43	1689
Q90	Strongly agree or agree with statement "In my family there are clear rules about what I can and can not do"	81	1689
Q91	Know of one or two adults ¹⁰ they can go to and discuss important questions about their life	48	1685
Q91	Know of three or more adults ¹⁰ they can go to and discuss important questions about their life	37	1685
Q91	Know of one or more adults ¹⁰ they can go to and discuss important questions about their life	85	1685
Q92	Strongly agree with the statement "I get a lot of encouragement at my school"	20	1694
Q92	Agree with the statement "I get a lot of encouragement at my school"	44	1694
Q92	Strongly agree or agree with the statement "I get a lot of encouragement at my school"	64	1694
Q93	Strongly agree with the statement "In my community I feel like I matter to people"	21	1690
Q93	Agree with the statement "In my community I feel like I matter to people"	35	1690
Q93	Strongly agree or agree with the statement "In my community I feel like I matter to people"	57	1690
Q94	Spend one or more hours per week helping others	54	1693

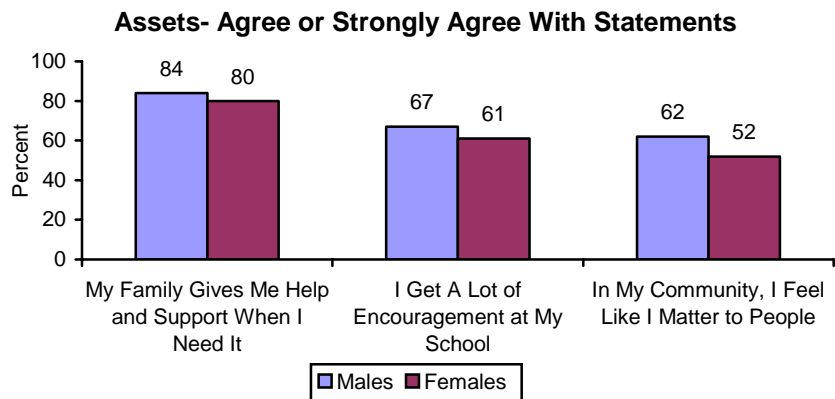
¹⁰ Not counting their parents

Trends

The asset questions were only included in the 2005 and 2007 Monroe County Youth Risk Behavior Surveys. Between the two surveys, there was an increase in the proportion of students who reported they know of one or more adults they can go to and discuss important questions about their life. No other significant changes were noted.

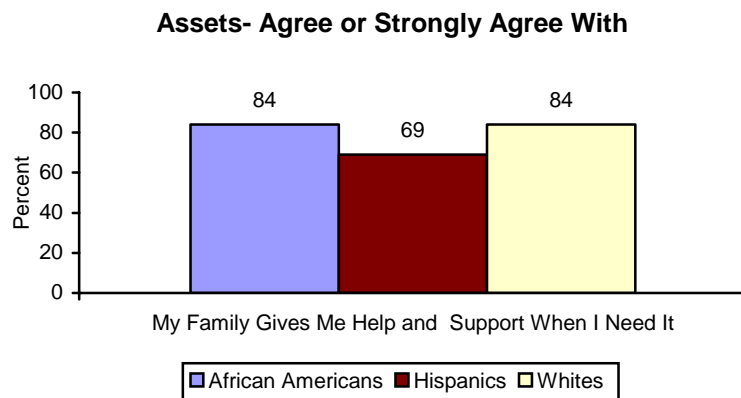
Significant Disparities By Gender

Males were more likely than females to report family, school and community support.

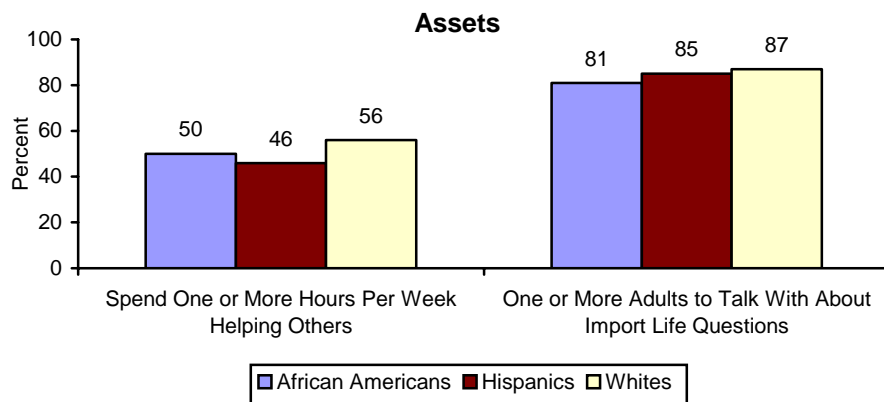


Significant Disparities by Race/Hispanic Origin

Hispanic students were less likely than White and African American students to report their family gives them help and support when they need it.



Hispanic students were less likely to report spending one or more hours per week helping others. African American students were less likely than White students to report they know of one or more adults they can go and talk with about important life questions.



Parental Influences

2007 Results

	Students Reported	%	N
Q95	Parents feel it would be <u>very wrong</u> or <u>wrong</u> for them to drink alcohol		
Q96	Parents feel it would be <u>very wrong</u> or <u>wrong</u> for them to smoke	91	1685
Q97	Parents feel it would be <u>very wrong</u> or <u>wrong</u> for them to smoke marijuana	92	1674

Trends

The parental influence questions were only asked in 2007 so there are no trend data.

Significant Disparities By Gender

A smaller proportion of males compared to females reported that their parents think it would be wrong or very wrong for them to:

- Smoke cigarettes (90% vs. 93%)
- Smoke marijuana (89% vs. 94%)

Significant Disparities by Race/Hispanic Origin

White and Hispanic students were less likely than African American students to report their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to drink alcohol.

Hispanic students were less likely than White students to report their parents feel it would be wrong/very wrong to smoke cigarettes.

African American and Hispanic students were less likely than White students to report their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana.

