

**2011**  
**Rochester City School District**  
**Youth Risk Behavior Survey**  
**Report**

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# Introduction

## Background

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was administered to Rochester City School District 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders in 2011. Designed and validated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the (YRBS), has been conducted nationally and in several states and localities since 1990. The survey has been conducted ten times in Monroe County since 1992.

The goals of the survey are to assess health risk behaviors among high school students and broadly evaluate the impact of preventive programs.

## Methodology

The survey was administered via online using Survey Monkey. Students voluntarily participated in the survey. In total students 4,048 completed the survey out of an enrollment of 9,283.

All District schools were included, with the exception of two smaller schools, plus one grade level at another school, as a result of funding cuts. Given the size of the overall sample, it is unlikely that there would be meaningful changes in the overall conclusions.

## Demographic Characteristics of Responses

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

A higher proportion of females compared to males completed the survey. The actual school enrollment is 50% females and 50% males.

Gender	Number	Percentage
Female	2026	51%
Male	1953	49%
Total	4048	100%
Did not answer	69	

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

Race/Ethnicity	#	%
Hispanic or Latino	1016	25%
White, Non-Hispanic/Latino	431	11%
Black or African American, Non-Hispanic/Latino	2105	52%
Other races, Not Hispanic and More than one race	474	12%
Total	4048	100%
Did not answer	22	

Compared to the actual enrollment, a lower percentage of African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos are represented in the sample.

## Limitations of the Data

There are a few limitations of these data. This was the first year the YRBS was administered online using Survey Monkey. Previously, the survey was administered using paper and pencil. It is unclear how this new mode of administration affected the results.

These data do not include students who have dropped out of school or students absent the day the survey was administered. Research has shown that students who dropout or are frequently absent are more likely to engage in health-risk behaviors than other students.<sup>1</sup>

These data are also based on self-report. Students may inaccurately report illegal type behavior like alcohol or drug use.

Nationally, the CDC conducts internal reliability checks to identify the small percentage of students who may falsify their answers. For example, students who report smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days must also report ever having tried smoking cigarettes, or the responses to these questions are set to “missing”. Data published in this report are only based on responses to each individual question and are not checked for internal reliability.

## **Report Format**

This report is organized by the following sections:

- Violence
- Electronic Bullying/Safety
- Texting/Emailing While Driving
- Sleeping
- Mental Health
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Use, Drinking and Driving
- Drug Use
- Sexual Risk
- Nutrition/Physical Activity/Sedentary Activity
- Preventive Health
- Assets
- Parental Influences

Each section includes percentages of students who reported various behaviors related to the topic. The 95% confidence interval is included for each percentage (LCL – lower confidence level, UCL – upper confidence level). A confidence interval is a range around a measurement that conveys how precise the measurement is. Confidence intervals were used to determine if the difference in rates were statistically significant. If confidence intervals did not overlap, the difference in the rates was considered statistically significant. When there were statistically significant differences by gender, race/Hispanic origin and by gender within race/ethnic categories, these differences were noted in this report.

## **Additional Data Not Included in this Report**

As part of the 2011 Rochester City School District Youth Risk Behavior Survey, there were additional questions asked about academic issues, computer/internet access, literacy, resiliency and sexual orientation. These results are available from the Rochester City School District Office of Accountability.

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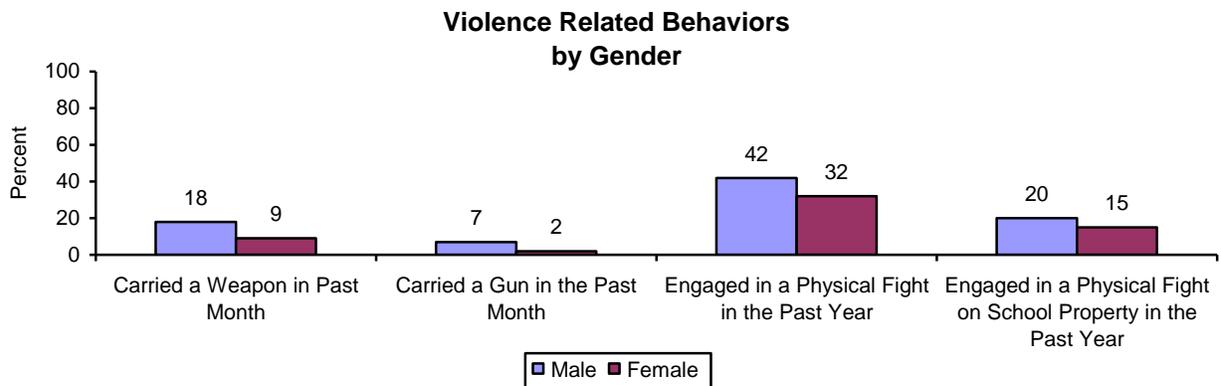
<sup>1</sup> 37. Pirie PL, Murray DM, Luepker RV. Smoking prevalence in a cohort of adolescents, including absentees, dropouts, and transfers. Am J Public Health 1988;78:176–8.

# Violence

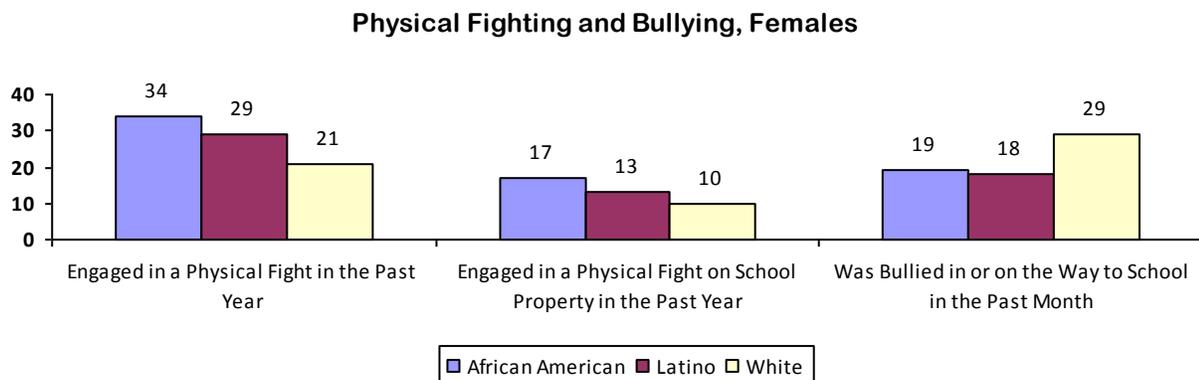
	Students Reported They:	%	LCL	UCL
Q10	Carried a weapon in the past month	13.5	12.5	14.6
Q11	Carried a gun in the past month	4.5	3.8	5.1
Q12	Carried a weapon on school property in the past month	4.2	3.6	4.8
Q16	Engaged in a physical fight in the past year	36.4	34.9	37.9
Q17	Engaged in a physical fight on school property in the past year	17.7	16.5	18.9
Q13	Did not go to school on one or more days in the past month because they felt unsafe	6.7	5.9	7.4
Q14	Were teased, harassed, or attacked at school or on the way to school in the past month <b>[bullied]</b>	19.7	18.5	21.0
Q15	Were threatened/injured on school property 1 or more times during past year	10.0	9.0	10.9
Q18	Were hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by boyfriend/girlfriend in past year	10.8	9.8	11.8
Q19	Were ever forced to have sexual intercourse	7.4	6.6	8.2

## Differences by Sub-population

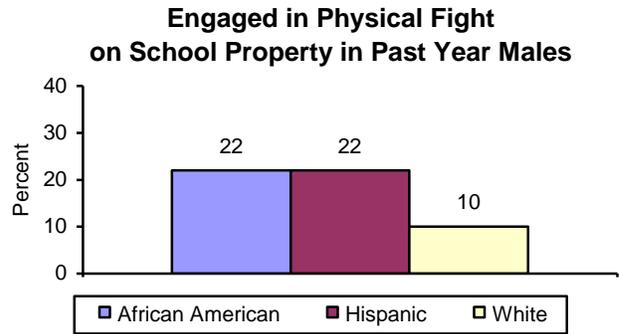
Males were more likely than females to report weapon, gun carrying and physical fighting.



African American and Latina females were more likely than White females to report physical fighting in the past year and were less likely to report they were a victim of bullying.



African American and Latino males were more likely than White males to report engaging in physical fighting on school property in the past year.

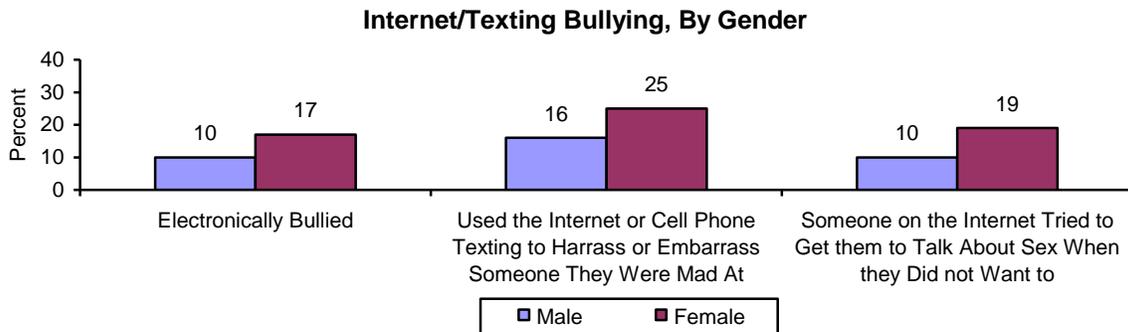


## Electronic Bullying/Safety

	Students Reported That:	%	LCL	UCL
Q65	They 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>	20.6	19.3	21.9
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>	15.0	13.8	16.2
Q64	In the past 12 months, another student teased, threatened, or spread rumors about them through texting, social networking, instant messaging, emails or blogs <b>[electronically bullied]</b>	13.4	12.3	14.5
Q67	They used a cell phone, computer or other electronic device to send nude or semi-nude pictures of yourself or someone else in the past 30 days	14.9	13.8	16.1
Q68	They used a cell phone, computer or other electronic device to receive nude or semi-nude pictures of someone else, in the past 30 days	20.9	19.6	22.2

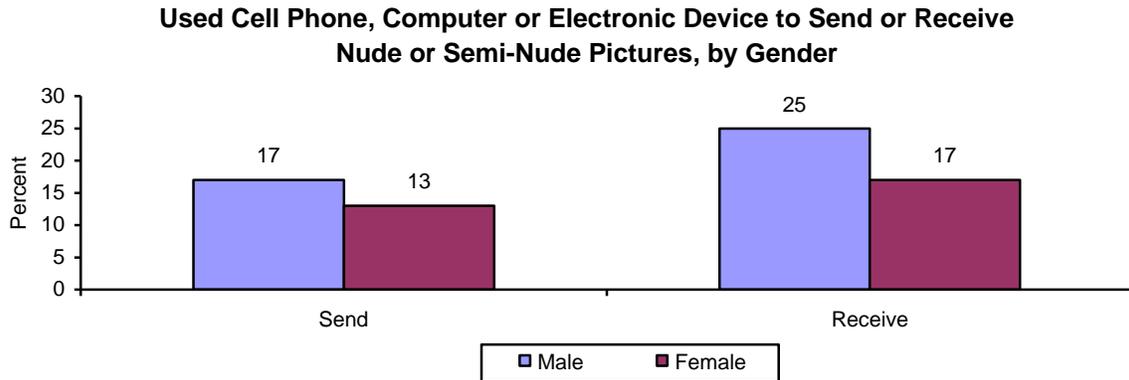
### Differences by Sub-population

Females were more likely than males to report that in the past year they were electronically bullied, they used the internet or text messaging to harass or embarrass someone they were mad at, and someone on the internet tried to get them to talk about sex when they did not want to.



Among females White students (24%) were more likely than African American students (15%) to report they were electronically bullied in the past year.

Males were more likely than females to report they sent or received a nude or semi-nude picture of someone in the past 30 days.



## Texting/Emailing While Driving

### 2011 Results

	Students Reported They:	%	LCL	UCL
Q9	Texted or emailed while driving a car or other vehicle during the past month (of students who were ages 17 and 18 years old)	18.4	16.5	20.2

## Sleeping Habits

### 2011 Results

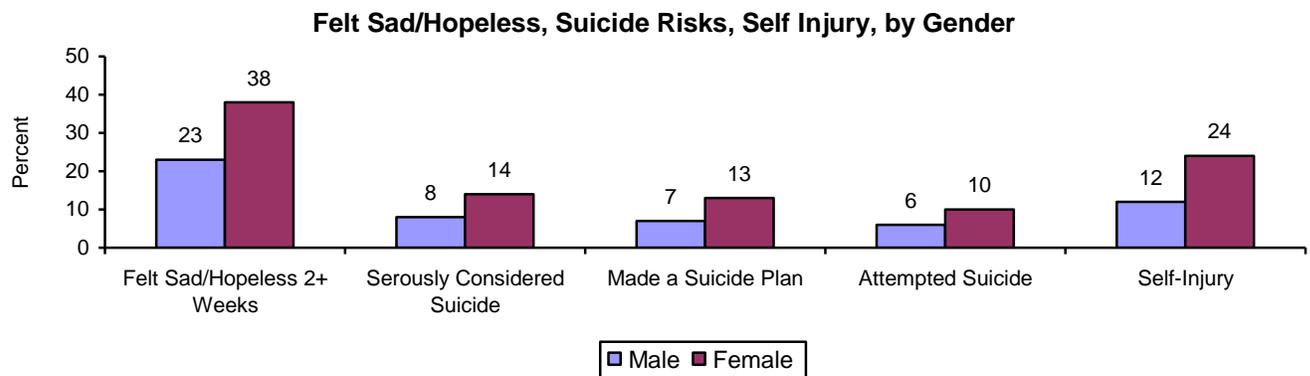
	Students Reported That:	%	LCL	UCL
Q84	They get 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night	30.9	29.4	32.4
Q84	They get 6 or less hours of sleep on an average school night	47.4	45.7	49.0

# Mental Health

	Students Reported They:	%	LCL	UCL
Q20	Felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row in the past year, that they stopped doing their usual activities	30.8	29.4	32.3
Q21	Seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year	11.1	10.1	12.1
Q22	Made a specific plan about how they would attempt suicide in past year	10.6	9.6	11.5
Q23	Attempted suicide in the past year	8.0	7.1	8.9
Q24	Attempted suicide in the past year that resulted in an injury that needed treatment by a doctor or nurse	3.0	2.4	3.5
Q25	Ever hurt themselves on purpose by cutting, burning, or bruising for example, without the intention of committing suicide <b>[self- injury]</b>	18.2	17.0	19.4

## Differences by Sub-population

Females were more likely than males to report that in the past year they felt so sad or hopeless two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing their usual activities. Females were also more likely than males to report they seriously considered or made a plan to commit suicide, they attempted suicide and they engaged in self-injurious behavior without the intent to commit suicide.



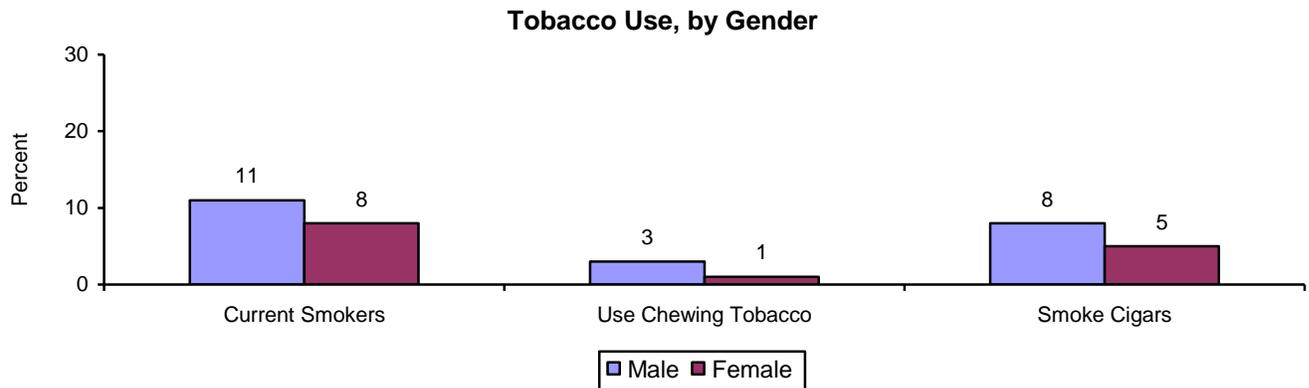
Latino students (11%) were more likely than African American students (7%) to report they attempted suicide in the past year.

# Tobacco Use

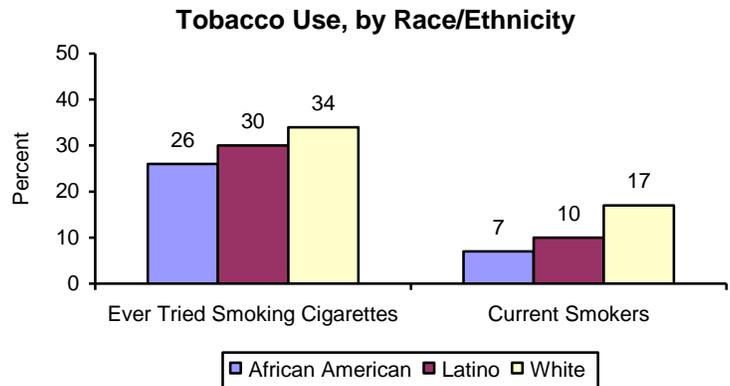
	Students Reported They:	%	LCL	UCL
Q26	Ever tried smoking cigarettes, even one or two puffs	28.6	27.1	30.0
Q27	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13	7.6	6.7	8.4
Q28	Smoked cigarettes on one or more days in the past 30 days [Current smoker]	9.7	8.8	10.7
Q31	Used smokeless tobacco in the past month	2.2	1.7	2.6
Q32	Smoked cigars in the past month	6.6	5.9	7.4

## Differences by Sub-population

Males were more likely than females to report tobacco use.



White and Latino students were more likely than African American students to report they ever tried smoking cigarettes and they currently smoke cigarettes.



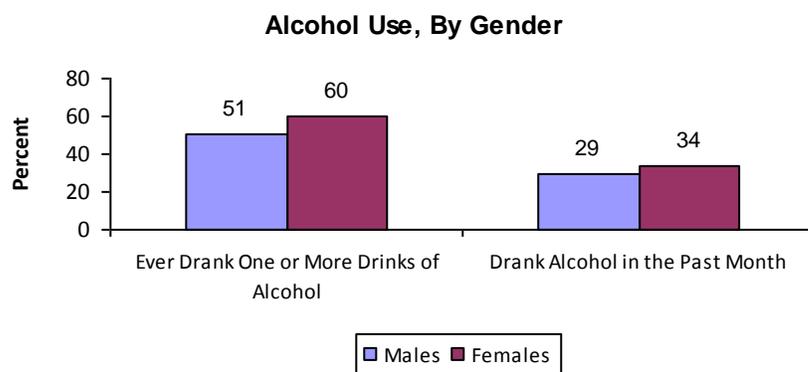
White students (11%) were more likely than African American students (5%) and Latino students (7%) to report they smoke cigars.

# Alcohol Use

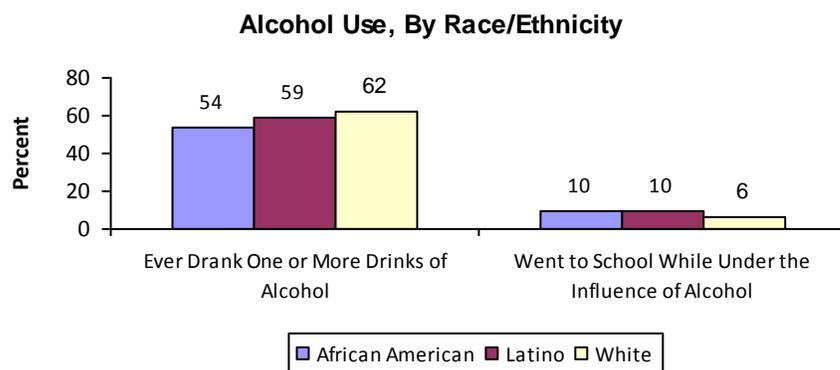
	Students Reported They:	%	LCL	UCL
Q33	Ever drank one or more drinks of alcohol in their lifetime (not including for religious purposes)	56.0	54.5	57.6
Q34	Had their first drink of alcohol before age 13, other than a few sips	17.4	16.2	18.6
Q35	Had at least one drink of alcohol in the past month	31.5	30.0	33.0
Q36	Consumed 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours on one or more occasions in the past month <b>[binge drinking]</b>	14.2	13.1	15.4
Q37	Had at least one drink of alcohol on school property in the past month	7.5	6.7	8.4
Q38	Went to school while under the influence of alcohol in the past month	9.3	8.4	10.2
Q7	Rode in a car in the past month with someone who had been drinking alcohol	17.1	15.9	18.2
Q8	Drove a car in the past month after drinking alcohol	6.1	5.3	6.8

## Differences by Sub-population

Females were more likely than males to report ever consuming one or more drinks of alcohol and to report drinking alcohol in the past month.



White and Latino students were more likely than African American students to report ever drinking alcohol. African American and Latino students were more likely than White students to report going to school while under the influence of alcohol.



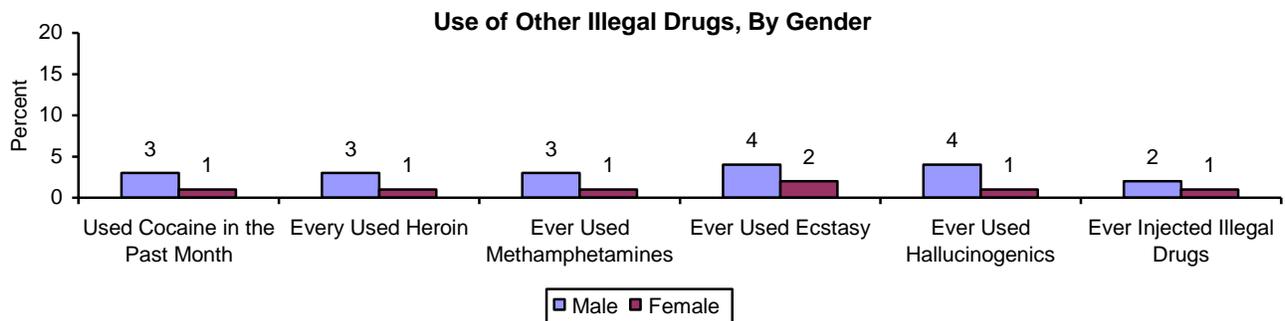
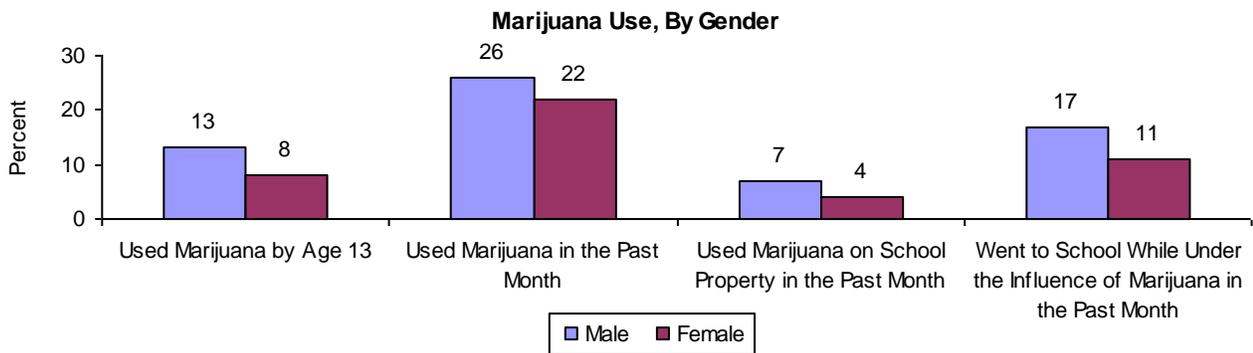
Males (8%) were more likely than females (5%) to report drinking and driving.

# Drug Use

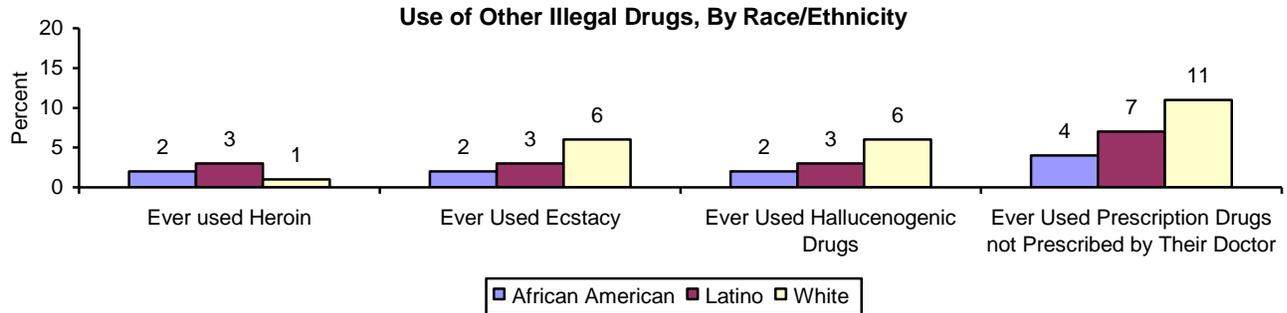
	Students Reported They:	%	LCL	UCL
Q39	Ever used marijuana	40.9	39.3	42.5
Q40	Used marijuana before age 13	10.2	9.3	11.2
Q41	Used marijuana in the past month	24.3	23.0	25.7
Q42	Used marijuana on school property in the past month	5.8	5.1	6.6
Q43	Went to school while under the influence of marijuana in the past month	14.1	13	15.2
Q44	Used cocaine in past month	2.1	1.6	2.6
Q45	Ever sniffed glue, spray cans or paint to get high	4.3	3.7	5.0
Q46	Ever used heroin	2.0	1.5	2.4
Q47	Ever used methamphetamines	2.1	1.6	2.5
Q48	Ever used ecstasy	3.0	2.5	3.6
Q49	Every used hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline or mushrooms	2.6	2.1	3.1
Q50	Ever used steroids without a doctor's permission	2.5	2.0	3.0
Q51	Ever took a prescription drug, such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderal, Ritalin, Xanax etc., without a doctor's prescription	6.2	5.4	6.9
Q52	Ever took any form of over the counter drug to get high	4.3	3.7	5.0
Q53	Ever injected any illegal drug into their body	1.5	1.1	1.9
Q54	Were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property in past year	18.4	17.2	19.7

## Differences by Sub-population

Males were more likely than females to report they used marijuana, and other illegal drugs.



Latino students were more likely than White students to report they ever used Heroin. White students were more likely than African American students to report they ever used ecstasy, hallucinogenic drugs or prescription drugs not prescribed by their doctor.

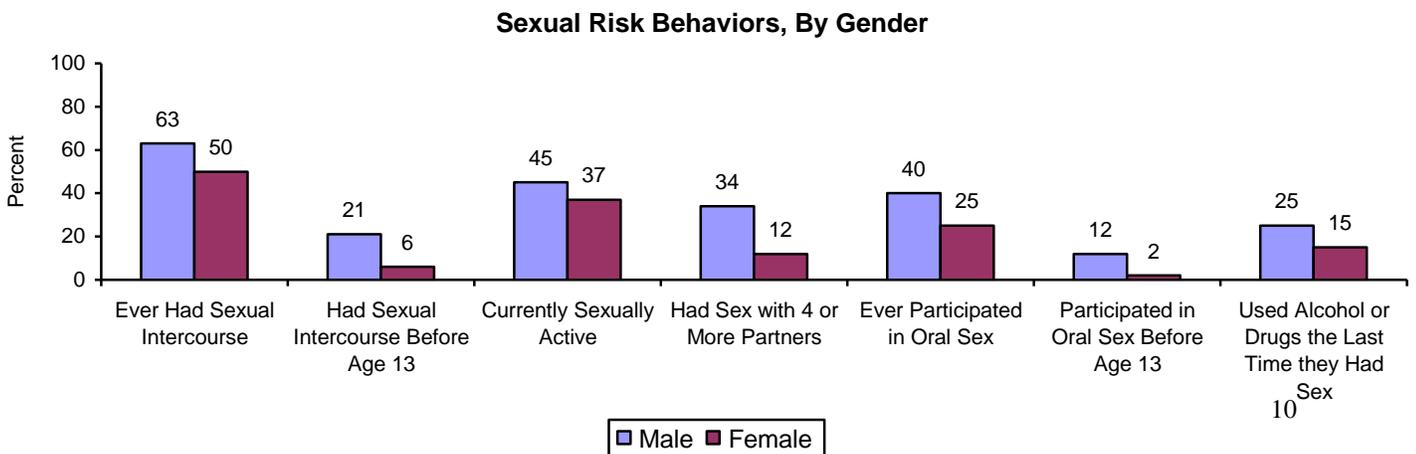


## Sexual Risks

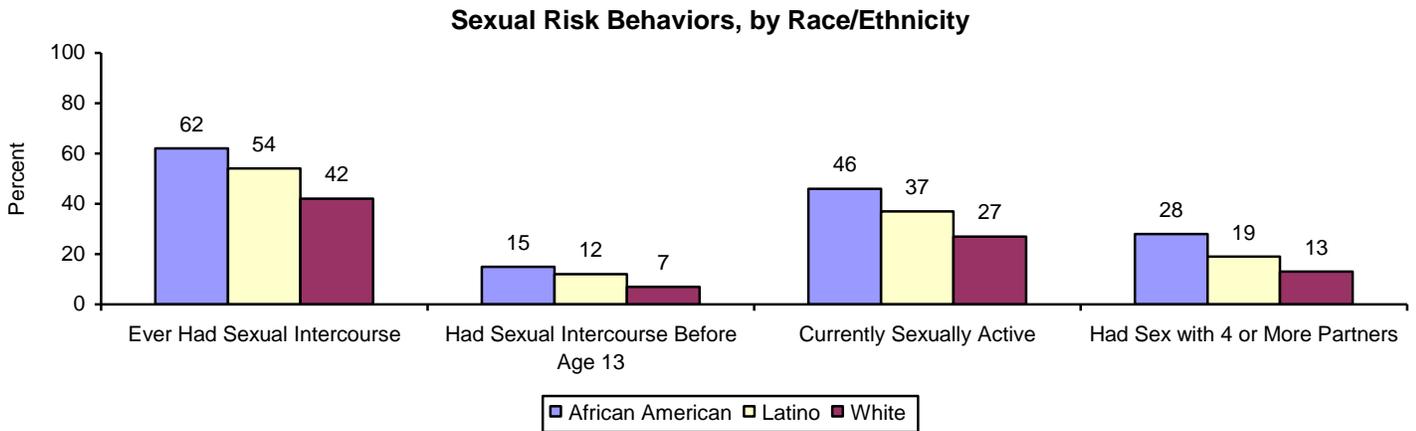
	Students Reported They:	%	LCL	UCL
Q55	Ever engaged in sexual intercourse	56.5	54.9	58.1
Q56	Had sexual intercourse before age 13	13.0	11.9	14.1
Q58	Engaged in sexual intercourse in the past 3 months <b>[currently sexually active]</b>	40.8	39.2	42.4
Q57	Had sexual intercourse with 4 or more partners in their lifetime	22.8	21.4	24.1
Q59	Used alcohol or drugs before they had sex the last time <i>(of currently sexually active students)</i>	20.3	18.2	22.3
Q60	Used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, <i>(of currently sexually active students)</i>	67.6	65.3	70.1
Q61	Used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy, last time they had sex, <i>(of currently sexually active students)</i>	10.6	9.0	12.2
Q62	Ever participated in oral sex	31.9	30.4	33.4
Q63	Participated in oral sex before age 13	6.6	5.8	7.4

### Differences by Sub-population

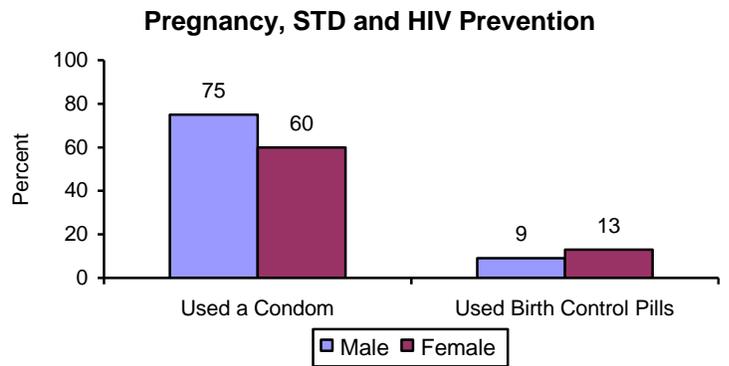
Males were more likely than females to report sexual risk behaviors.



African American and Latino students were more likely than White students to report engaging in sex, engaging in sex before age 13, and having multiple sexual partners.



Of sexually active students, males were more likely than females to report using a condom the last time they had sex, while females were more likely than males to report using birth control pills.



Of sexually active students, African Americans students (70%) were more likely than Latino students (59%) to report condom use, while White students (26%) were more likely than African American (9%) and Latino students (9%) to report use of birth control pills.

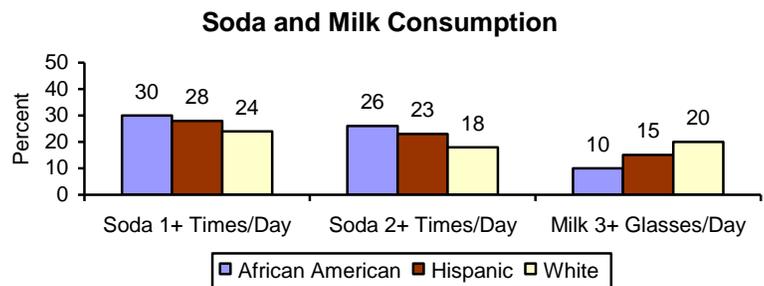
# Nutrition/Physical Activity/Sedentary Behavior

	Students Reported They:	%	LCL	UCL
Q69	Went without eating for 24 hours or more to control weight in the past 30 days	12.1	11.0	13.1
Q70	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	3.6	3.0	4.3
Q71	Took laxatives or vomited to control weight in the past 30 days	4.0	3.4	4.6
Q72	Drank 1 or more cans, bottles or glasses of soda per day during the past 7 days (not including diet soda)	28.9	27.4	30.3
Q72	Drank 2 or more cans, bottles or glasses of soda per day during the past 7 days (not including diet soda)	23.8	22.3	25.1
Q73	Drank 3 or more glasses of milk per day during the past 7 days	13.0	11.9	14.0
Q74	Engaged in 1 hour or more of physical activity 5 of the past 7 days [ <b>current recommendations for physical activity for adolescents</b> ]	43.6	41.9	45.3
Q75	Watch $\geq 3$ hours per day of television on an average school day	44.8	43.2	46.5
Q76	Spend $\geq 3$ 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	38.5	36.9	40.1
Q75 Q76	Engage in 3 or more hours of <u>screen time</u> (counting TV/video games/computer time) that is not considered school work, on an average school day.	69.9	68.4	71.4
Q75 Q76	Engage in 5 or more hours of <u>screen time</u> that is not considered school work, on an average school day.	46.3	44.6	47.9

## Differences by Sub-population

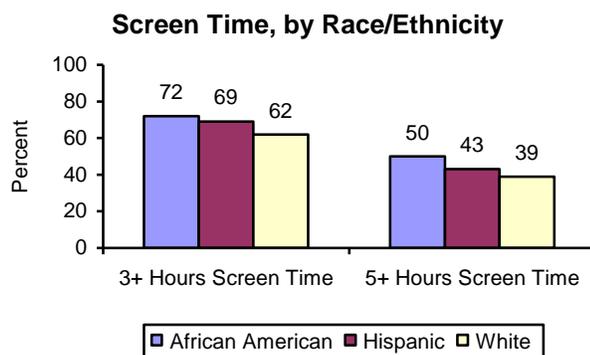
Females (15%) were more likely than males (9%) to report skipping meals to lose weight. Males (17%) were more likely than females (9%) to report adequate milk consumption.

African American students were more likely than White students to report drinking soda and less likely than White and Latino students to drink three glasses of milk per day.



Females (36%) were less likely than males (52%), and African American students (44%) and Latino students (40%) were less likely than White students (50%) to report meeting the current recommendations for physical activity.

African American and Latino students were more likely than White students to report spending significant time watching TV, using the computer for non-school work, or playing video games.

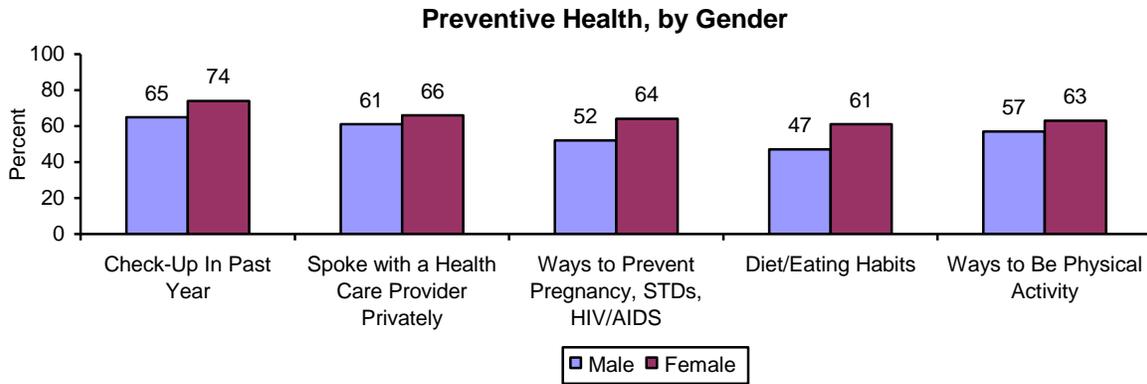


# Preventive Health

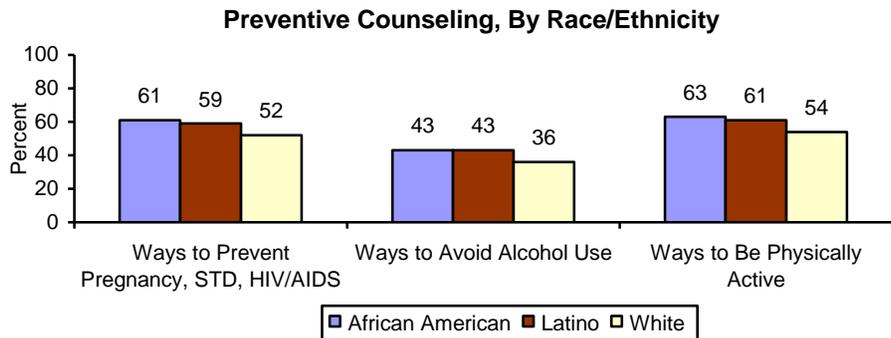
	Students Reported That	%	LCL	UCL
Q77	They saw a doctor or health care provider for a check-up or physical exam in the past year	69.4	67.8	70.9
Q83	In the last 12 months, got a chance to speak with a doctor or other health care provider privately (without their parents in the room)	63.2	61.7	64.8
Q78	During their last check-up, their doctor or health care provider discussed ways to prevent pregnancy, AIDS or other sexually transmitted diseases	58.5	56.9	60.1
Q79	During their last check-up, their doctor or health care provider discussed ways to avoid alcohol use	41.5	39.8	43.1
Q80	During their last check-up, their doctor or health care provider discussed ways to avoid tobacco use	39.4	37.8	41.0
Q81	During their last check-up, their doctor or health care provider talked with them about their diet or eating habits	54.5	52.9	56.2
Q82	During their last check-up, their doctor or health care provider talked with them about ways to be physically active	60.3	58.7	61.9

## Differences by Sub-population

Females were more likely than males to report they had an annual check-up, had a chance to speak privately with their doctor in the past year, and received preventive counseling about sexual risks, their diet and physical activity.



African American and Latino students were more likely than White students to report they received preventive counseling about sexual risks, alcohol use and ways to be physically active.

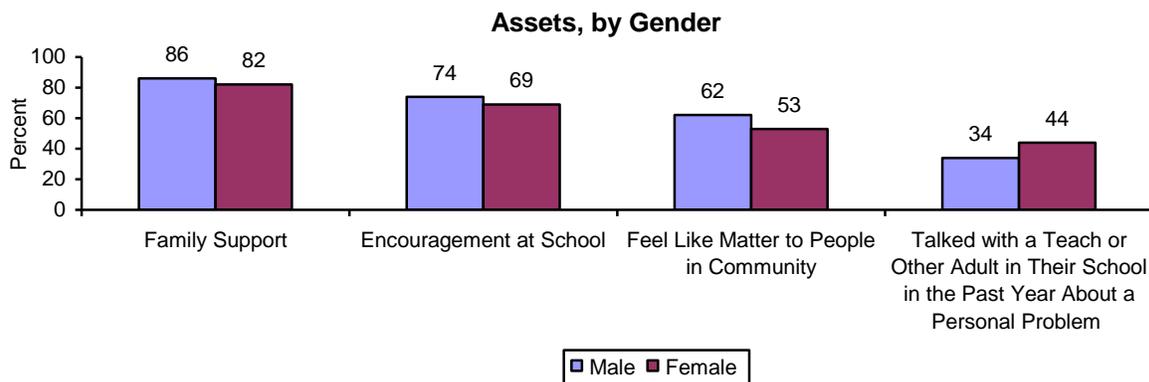


# Assets

	Students Reported They	%	LCL	UCL
Q85	Strongly agree or agree with the statement “My family gives me help and support when I need it”	83.5	82.3	84.7
Q86	Strongly agree or agree with the statement “In my family there are clear rules about what I can and can not do”	82.6	81.4	83.9
Q87	Know of one or more adults (other than their parents) they can go to and discuss important questions about their life	82.3	81.0	83.5
Q88	Strongly agree or agree with the statement “I get at lot of encouragement at my school”	71.2	69.7	72.7
Q89	Strongly agree or agree with the statement “In my community I feel like I matter to people”	57.4	55.8	59.1
Q90	Spend one or more hours per week helping others	54.5	52.8	56.1
Q91	Talked with a teacher or other adult in their school in the past year about a personal problem they had	39.0	37.4	40.7

## Differences by Sub-population

As shown in the table below, males were more likely than females to agree or strongly agree with the statements, “My family gives me help and support when I need it”, “I get at lot of encouragement at my school,” and “In my community I feel like I matter to people.” Females were more likely than males that they talked with a teacher or other adult in their school about a personal problem they had.



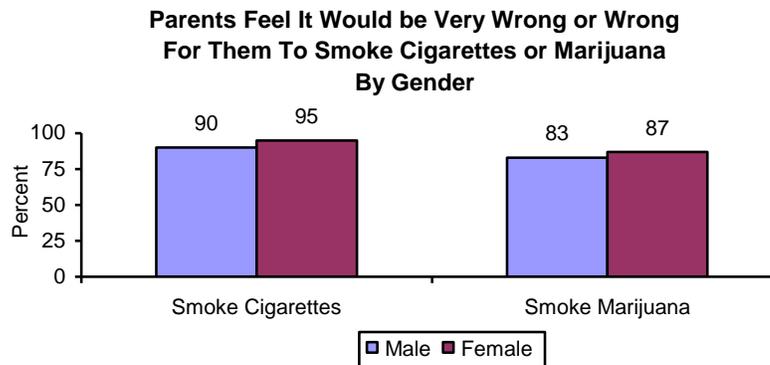
African American (85%) students were more likely than Latino students (82%) and White students (76%) to agree or strongly agree with the statement, “In my family there are clear rules about what I can and can not do.” White females (91%) were more likely than African American females (84%) and Latina females (82%) to know of one or more adults that they can go to and discuss important questions about their life.

# Parental Influences

	Students Reported Their	%	LCL	UCL
Q92	Parents feel it would be <u>very wrong</u> or <u>wrong</u> for them to drink alcohol	77.9	76.5	79.2
Q93	Parents feel it would be <u>very wrong</u> or <u>wrong</u> for them to smoke	92.4	91.6	93.3
Q94	Parents feel it would be <u>very wrong</u> or <u>wrong</u> for them to smoke marijuana	85.4	84.2	86.5

## Differences by Sub-population

Females were more likely than males to report their parents feel it would be very wrong or wrong for them to smoke cigarettes or smoke marijuana.



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

