

Results from  
the **2018**

Pittsburgh Public Schools  
Youth Risk Behavior  
Surveillance Survey



**UPMC** | **CHILDREN'S**  
HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURGH



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# Using This Report

This report of the 2018 Pittsburgh Public Schools Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (PPS YRBSS) is organized into the following sections:

- **Executive Summary:** This summary provides a brief explanation of the methods used to conduct the survey, as well as highlights of important results.
- **Behavior Domain Profiles:** Data for behavior indicators are provided in a series of topic-specific graphs and include comparisons to 2017 state and national YRBSS estimates where available. Prevalence for each indicator is also provided by gender, grade, and race/ethnicity groups.

The tables and graphs in this section contain percentage estimates. All percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Estimates are not displayed where the number of respondents (denominator) or responses (numerator) is less than 10, as low numbers may reflect percentages that are highly variable (i.e. prevalence would change significantly if the number of respondents and/or responses were higher). Entire subgroup (sex, grade, race) estimates are also not displayed where one (sex) or more (grade and race) estimates are based on low counts.

All data are self-reported by the student. Race categories presented in this report include: white, black or African American, multiracial, and other race. The other race category combines the following responses from the YRBSS: American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, Asian, Hispanic, and other race. The analysis combines these categories to ensure counts are high enough to produce stable estimates.

# Executive Summary

To obtain quality data on youth risk behaviors contributing to leading causes of premature morbidity and mortality, Pittsburgh Public Schools (PPS) partnered with the Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD) and the UPMC Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh to administer the 2018 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBSS). The YRBSS is a confidential health behavior survey developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) designed to assess prevalence of health behaviors across six domains: (1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; (2) tobacco use; (3) alcohol and other drug use (including vaping); (4) risky sexual behavior; (5) dietary behaviors and; (6) physical activity. Other health-behaviors, asthma, and obesity are also captured. For the PPS YRBSS, additional validated questions related to food insecurity, housing instability, self-injury, homicide survivorship, social supports, future orientation, and parental monitoring were included, however, state and national comparisons are unavailable. The 2018 YRBSS is the first district-wide health survey conducted in PPS and was funded by the Heinz Endowments and the Grable Foundation.

While many students develop and maintain healthy behaviors throughout adolescence, some have a higher risk of poor health outcomes. This report is intended to inform decision-makers and stakeholders and guide public health action to decrease the prevalence of high-risk behaviors among PPS students.

Between October 15<sup>th</sup> and October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2018, a total of 4,487 surveys were collected in-person from students in grades 9-12 across 13 PPS high schools. Students were instructed to place their answers onto a bubble sheet, no names attached. Of those, 37 were found to be unreadable and 243 met the exclusion criteria of either having 15 consecutive answers of the same letter or fewer than 20 questions answered. Overall, 91% of PPS students participated in the 2018 YRBSS.

Among the findings of the 2018 PPS YRBSS:

## *Safety*

- PPS students were more than twice as likely to report rarely or never wearing a seat belt compared to the national estimate (15% versus 6%).
- Approximately 1 out of 5 PPS students (19%) reported riding in a car in the past 30 days with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.
- Among students who had driven a car during the past 30 days, 6% of PPS students reported drinking and driving; compared to white students (2%), estimates of drinking and driving were more than twice as high among black (5%) and other race (8%) students.
- Driving and texting among PPS students was lower compared to the national estimate (28% versus 39%); males were more likely to report driving and texting during the past 30 days (31%) compared to females (23%); black students were less likely to report driving and texting compared to white students (21% versus 30%).



## ***Violence-Related Behaviors***

- 42% of PPS students reported knowing at least one friend or family that was murdered in their lifetime; black students (63%) were more than 3 times likely compared to white students (19%).
- 11% of PPS students reported not wanting to go to school because they felt unsafe in the past 30 days; black (13%), multiracial (10%), and other race (17%) students were more than twice as likely compared to white students (6%). This is higher than state and national estimates (7% and 6%).
- Over 1 out of 10 PPS students (11%) reported being physically forced to have sexual intercourse, higher than the national prevalence of 7%; 15% of PPS students experienced sexual violence, higher compared to the national and state estimates of 10%; 13% experienced physical dating violence, higher compared to the national and state estimates of 8% and 7%, respectively.

## ***Bullying, Depression, and Suicide***

- 39% of PPS students reported feeling sad or hopeless for 2+ weeks in past 12 months, higher than national and state estimates of 32% and 29%; females were more likely compared to males (47% versus 28%).
- Approximately 1 out of 4 PPS students (26%) reported self-harm in past 12 months; females were more likely compared to males (32% versus 19%).
- Approximately 1 out of 5 (21%) PPS students seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months (national 17%, state 15%), 19% had made a plan (national 14%, state 12%), and 15% had attempted suicide (national and state 7%); females were more likely compared to males to both seriously consider attempting suicide (25% versus 15%) and to have made a plan (23% versus 14%), but less gender difference was observed for suicide attempts (15% versus 13%).
- Approximately 1 out of 5 PPS students (19%) reported being bullied on school property in the past 12 months, identical to the national estimate and below the state estimate of 22%.
- 15% of PPS students reported being electronically bullied in the past 12 months, identical to the national estimate and below the state estimate of 17%.
- 17% of PPS students who were bullied reported being bullied because of race, ethnicity, or national origin; non-white students (combined) were more likely compared to white students (23% versus 15%).

## ***Tobacco and Alcohol Use***

- 8% of PPS students reported currently smoking cigarettes, slightly less than state and national estimates (9% each).
- 27% of PPS students reported currently using an electronic vapor product, more than twice the state and national estimates of 11% and 13%, respectively.
- 43% of students who used any tobacco products in the 12 months prior to the survey reported trying to quit using all tobacco products. This was a smaller proportion of tobacco users than the state (64% or nation (59%) who tried to quit.
- 30% PPS students reported drinking alcohol during the past 30 days, similar to state (31%) and national (30%) estimates. Females were more likely compared to males (33% versus 27%) and white students (43%) were most likely compared to black (15%), multiracial (29%) and other race (31%) students.

## ***Nutrition***

- 16% of PPS students reported having eaten no vegetables in the past week, more than twice that of the state and nation (7% each).
- Approximately 2 out of 3 PPS students (68%) reported drinking soda in the past week, slightly less than state and national estimates (70% and 72%).
- 16% of PPS students reported drinking soda daily, slightly less than state and national estimates (17% and 19%).
- 11% of PPS students reported drinking soda twice or more daily, equivalent to the state (11%) and lower than the national estimate (13%); males were more likely than females (14% versus 8%) and black students were almost twice as likely as white students (15% versus 8%).

## ***Other Health-Related Behaviors***

- One third of PPS students (33%) reported not seeking medical treatment when they thought they needed it in the past 12 months; females were more likely than males (38% versus 26%).
- One fourth of PPS students (25%) reported being limited in any way due to physical, mental, or emotional problems at the time of the survey.
- 68% of students reported ever being taught how to use condom in school and 63% reported ever being taught where to get sexual health services; both indicators were lowest among 9<sup>th</sup> graders and increased with increasing grade.

## ***Relationship with Parents and School Community***

- 56% of PPS students report their grades as “mostly A’s” during the past 12 months; females were more likely than males to report “mostly A’s. (60% versus 51%).
- 38% of PPS students report ever having been suspended; males were more likely than females (43% versus 34%); black students are more than twice as likely to have been suspended compared to white students (55% versus 26%).
- 10% of PPS students report not having someone they can count on to be dependable when they need help at the time of the survey; males were more likely than females (14% versus 7%).

# BEHAVIOR INDICATOR PROFILES

## Safety

### **How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else?**

- 15% of PPS students reported rarely or never wearing a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, more than twice the national prevalence (6%).
- Male students were more likely than female students to report rarely or never wearing a seat belt (17% versus 13%).
- Black (20%) and other race (18%) students were more than twice as likely to report rarely or never wearing a seat belt compared to white students (8%).

### **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?**

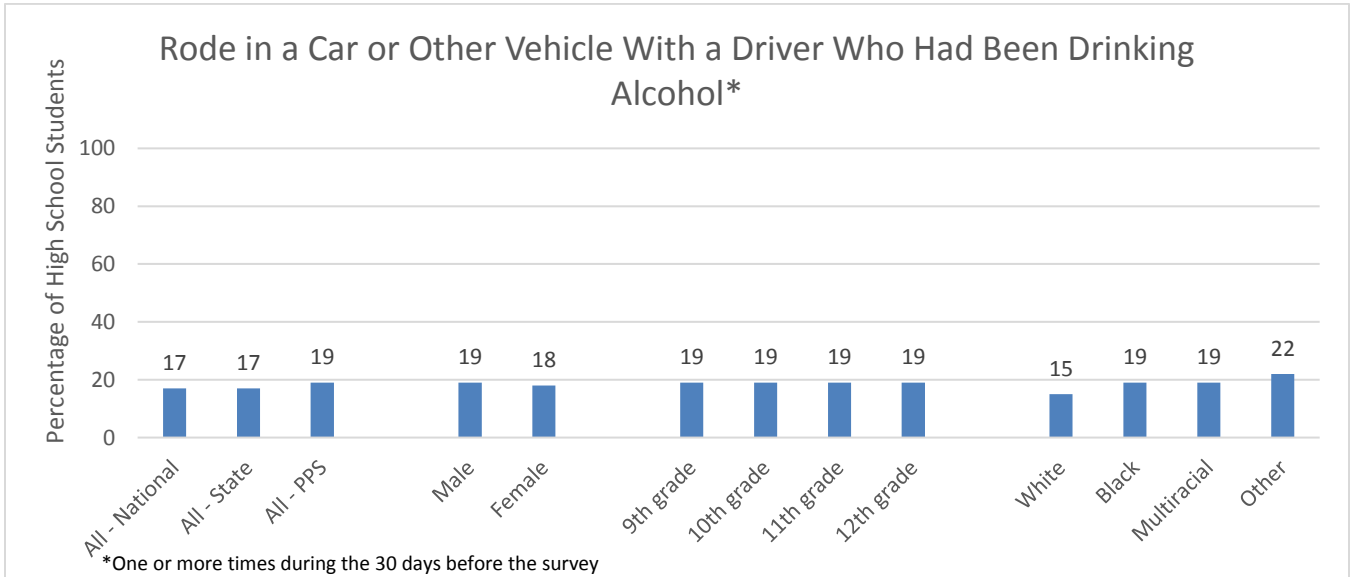
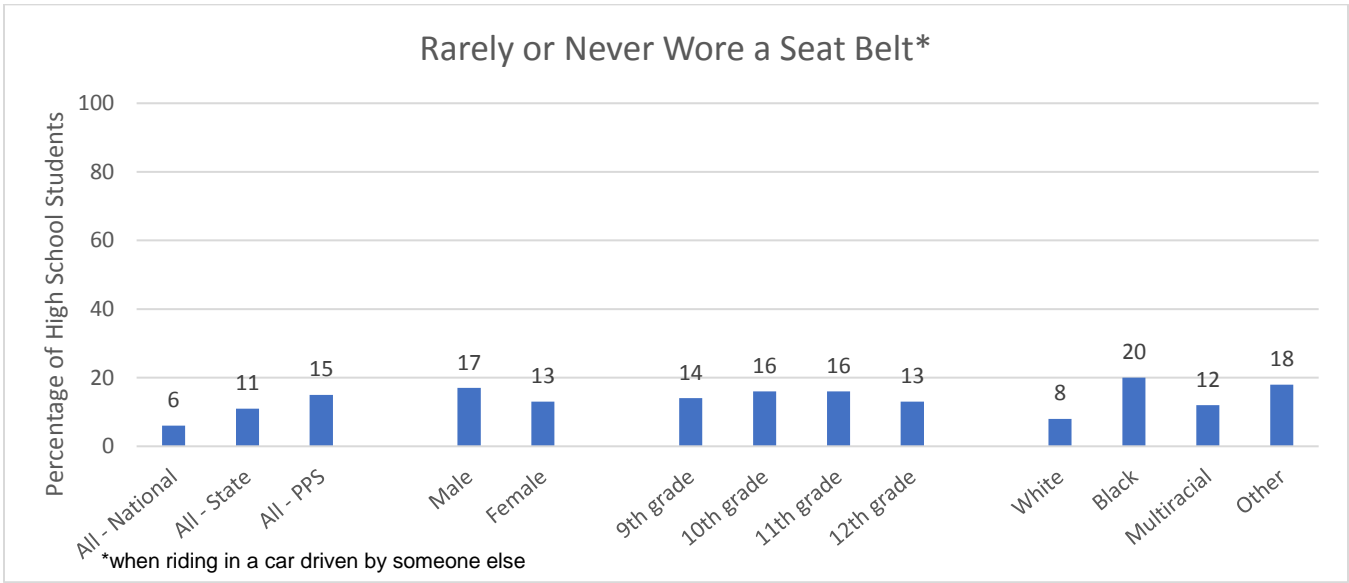
- 19% of PPS students reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol at least once in the past 30 days, slightly higher than state and national estimates (17% for both state and national).
- Male students were slightly more likely than female students to report riding in a car driven by someone who had been drinking (19% versus 18%).

### **In the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?**

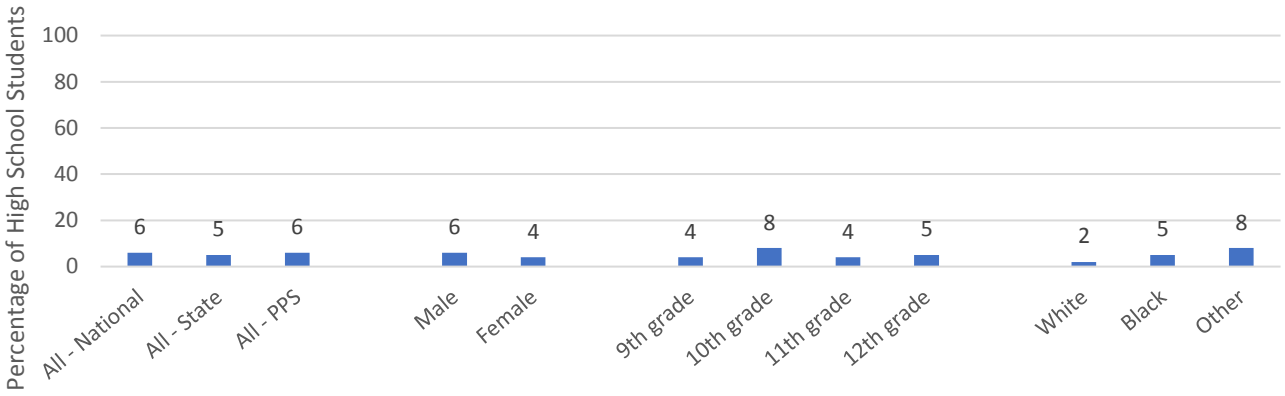
- The PPS prevalence estimate (6%) for drinking and driving at least once in the past 30 days was higher than the state estimate (5%) and equivalent to the national estimate (6%).
- 4% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 8% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported having driven after consuming alcohol. Because the definition of “other vehicle” was not specified, these estimates should be interpreted with caution.

### **During the past 30 days, on how many days did you text or email while driving a car or other vehicle?**

- 28% of PPS students reported texting and emailing while driving a car or other vehicle, lower compared to state and national estimates (37% and 39%, respectively).
- Male students were more likely than female students to text and drive (31% versus 23%).
- 35% of other race students reported texting and driving, greater compared to 30% of white students.
- 18% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 19% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported texting or emailing while driving a car or other vehicle. Because the definition of “other vehicle” was not specified, these estimates should be interpreted with caution.

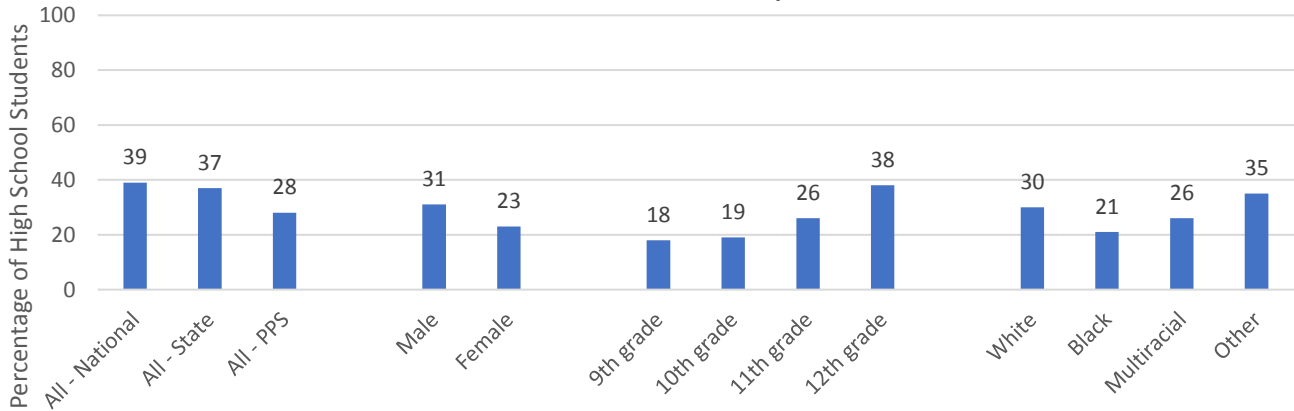


### Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol\*



\*one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

### Texted or Emailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle At Least Once in the Past 30 Days\*



\*on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey



# Violence-Related Behaviors

## **During the past 30 days, on how many ways did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?**

- 15% of PPS students reported carrying a weapon at least once in the 30 days preceding the survey, slightly lower than state (17%) and national (16%) estimates.
- Males were almost twice as likely to report carrying a weapon relative to female students (19% versus 11%).
- Other (18%) and multiracial (18%) students were more likely to report carrying a weapon compared to white (12%) students.

## **During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?**

- 3% of PPS students reported carrying a weapon on school property at least once in the past 30 days, higher than the state estimate (2%) and lower than the national prevalence estimate (4%).
- Male students were twice as likely to report carrying a weapon on school property compared to female students (4% versus 2%).
- Students in the other racial category (6%) were more likely to report carrying a weapon on school property compared to black (3%) and white (1%) students.

## **During the past 12 months, on how many days did you carry a gun (Do not count the days when you carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport, such as target shooting.)**

- 8% of PPS students reported carrying a gun at least once in the past 12 months, higher than the state and national estimates of 4% and 5% respectively.
- Male students were almost three times as likely to carry a gun compared to female students (11% versus 4%).
- Other race (12%) and black (9%) students were more likely to report carrying a gun compared to white (4%) students.

## **During the past 12 months, how many times have you threatened or injured someone with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?**

- 7% of PPS students reported having threatened or injured someone with a weapon on school property at least once in the past 12 months.
- Students in the other racial category were more than six times more likely than white students to report threatening or injuring someone with a weapon on school property (13% versus 2%).

**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?**

- 11% of PPS students reported not attending school due to feeling unsafe at school or on their way to or from school at least once in the 30 days preceding the survey, almost double the state estimate (6%) and higher than the national prevalence (7%).
- Other race (17%), black (13%), and multiracial (10%) students were more likely to report not attending school due to feeling unsafe compared to white students (6%).

**During the past 12 months, on how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?**

- 9% of PPS students reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property at least once in the past 12 months, higher compared to both state and national estimates (5% and 6%, respectively).
- Other race (15%), black (9%), and multiracial (8%) students were more likely than white students (5%) to report being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property.

**During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?**

- 13% of PPS students reported having been in a physical fight on school property at least once in the past year, higher compared to state and national estimates (7% and 9%, respectively).
- 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders (15% each) were more likely to report a physical fight on school property than 12<sup>th</sup> graders (10%).
- Black students (19%) were more than 3 times more likely than white students (6%) to report being in a physical fight on school property; multiracial and other race students were more than twice as likely (13% each).

**During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight in which you were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?**

- 7% of PPS students reported being in a physical fight resulting in an injury that needed to be treated by a doctor or nurse at least once in the past 12 months.
- Other race students (11%) were more than three times as likely as white students (3%) report being in a physical fight resulting in an injury that had to be treated by doctor or nurse; black (7%) and multiracial (6%) students were at least twice as likely.

**How many of your friends and/or family members have been murdered?**

- 42% of PPS students reported having at least 1 friend or family member murdered in their lifetime.
- Black students were more than three times as likely to report having at least 1 family member or friend murdered compared to white students (63% versus 19%); multiracial (50%) and other race (40%) students were more than twice as likely.



**Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse?**

- 11% of PPS students reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse at least once in their lifetime, higher than state (9%) and national (7%) estimates.
- Female students were more likely to report being physically forced to have sexual intercourse compared to male students (14% versus 8%).
- The proportion of students reporting being physically forced to have sexual intercourse increased with increasing grade from 9% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 14% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- Other race students (15%) were more likely to report being physically forced to have sexual intercourse compared to white (10%) students.

**During the past 12 months, how many times did anyone force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do? (Count such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse).**

- 15% of PPS students reported experiencing sexual violence at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey, higher than state and national (10% each) estimates.
- Female students were more likely to experience sexual violence compared to male students (18% versus 10%).
- Other race students (19%) were more likely to report sexual violence compared to white and black students (13% each).

**Have you ever been given money, a place to stay, food, or something else of value in exchange for sex?**

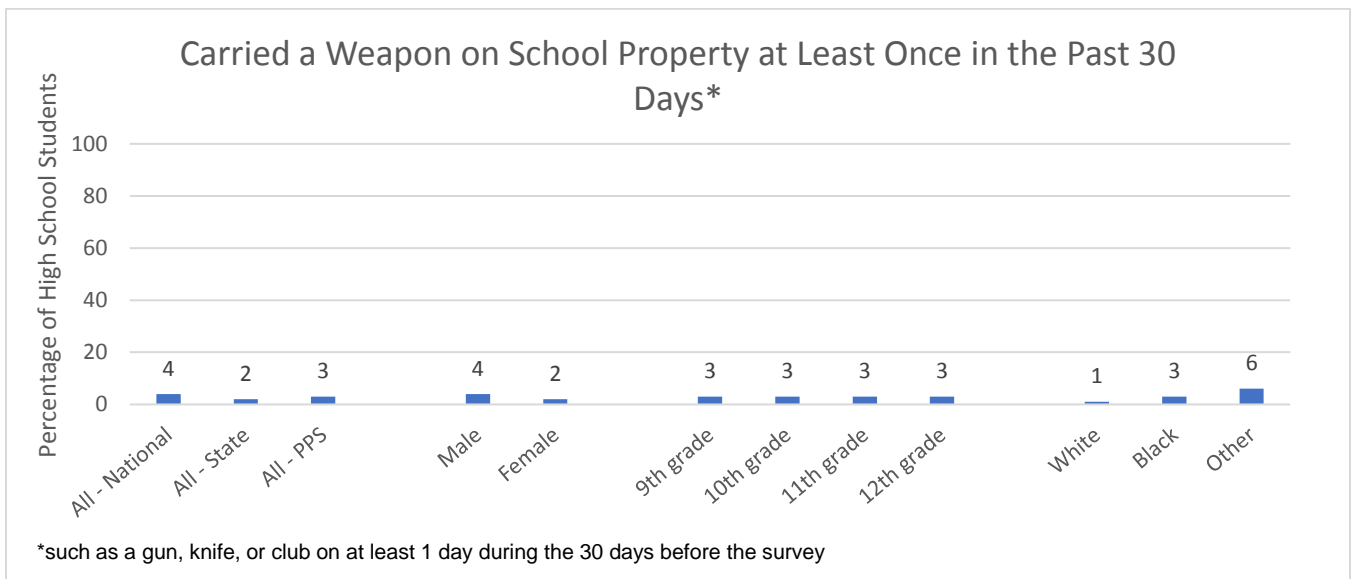
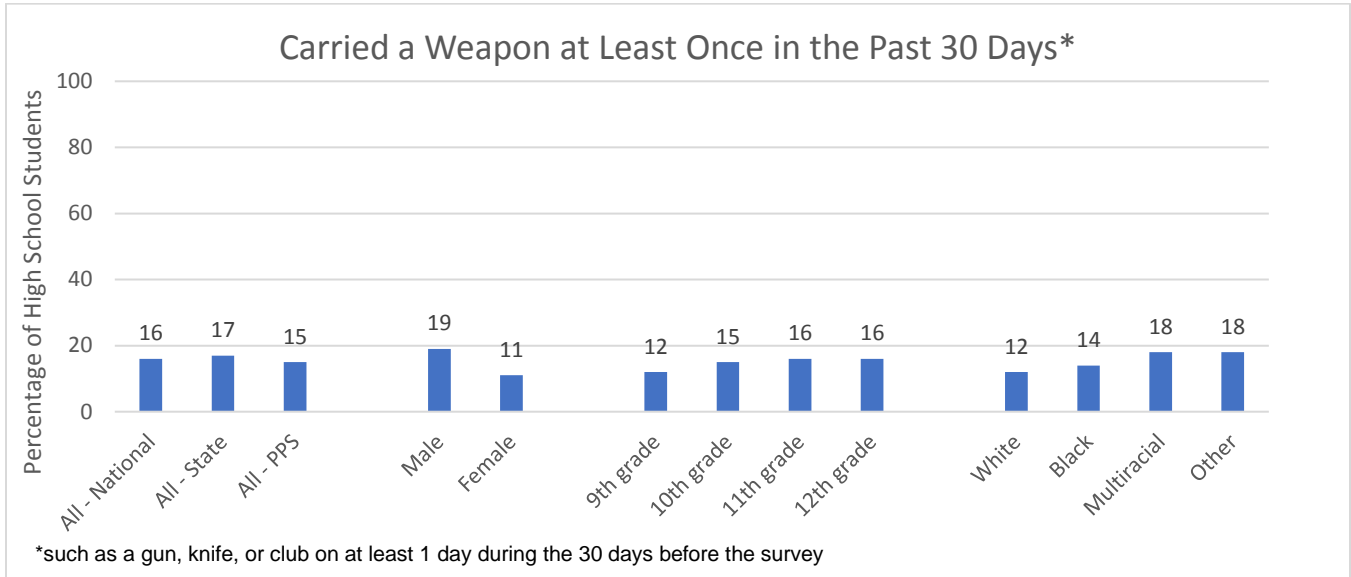
- 7% of PPS students reported having received something of value in exchange for sex at least once in their lifetime.
- Other race students were twice as likely as white students to report being given something of value in exchange for sex (10% versus 5%).

**During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do? (Count things such as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse).**

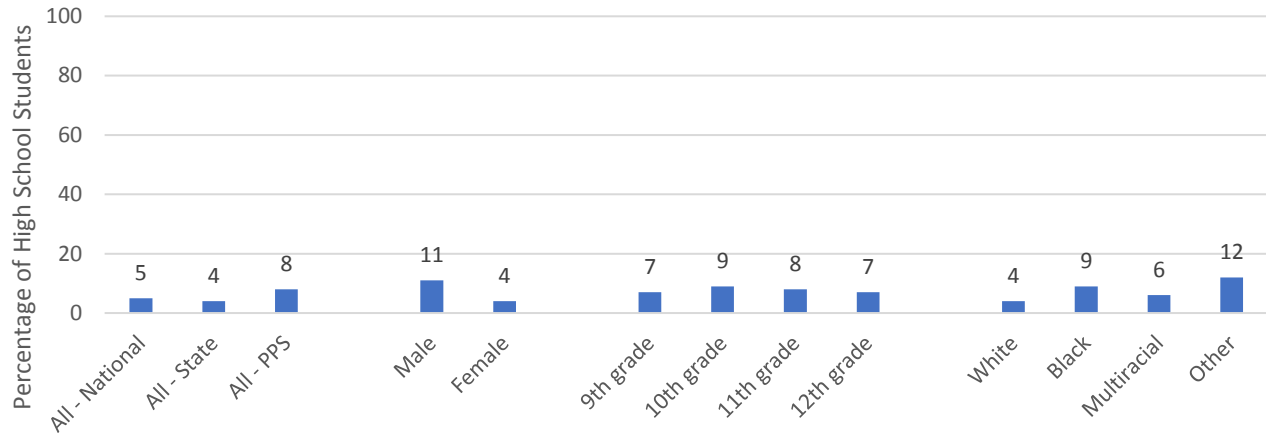
- 8% of PPS students who had dated or gone out with someone in the 12 months preceding the survey reported experiencing sexual dating violence, similar to the state (6%) and nation (7%).
- Other race (12%) students were more likely to report sexual dating violence compared to white (7%) and black students.

**During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose? (Count things such as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon).**

- 13% of PPS students who had dated or gone out with someone in the 12 months preceding the survey reported experiencing physical dating violence, higher compared to state (6%) and national (7%) estimates.
- Other race students were more than twice as likely (18%) compared to white students (8%) to report physical dating violence; multiracial (15%) and black (13%) students were also more likely to report physical dating violence.

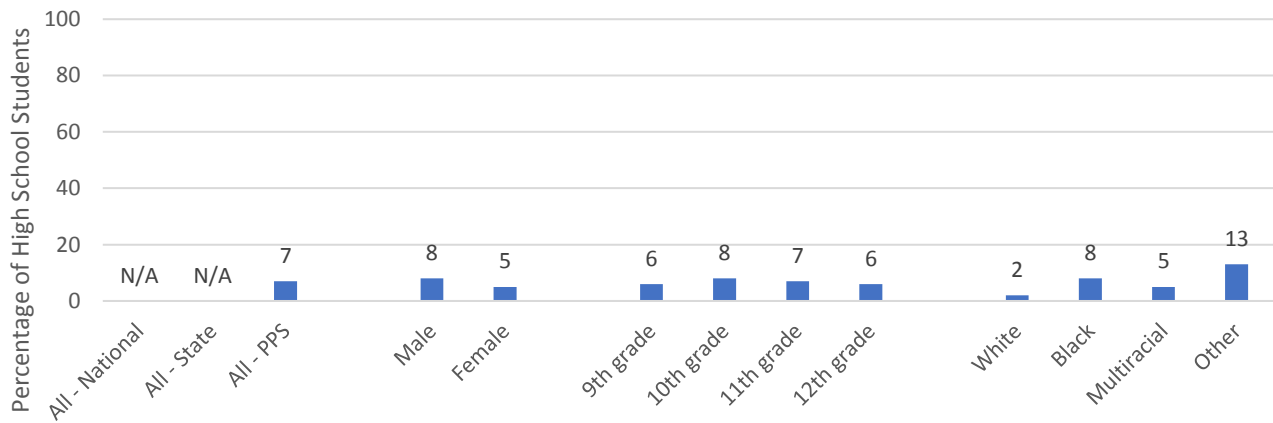


### Carried a Gun at Least Once in the Past 12 Months\*



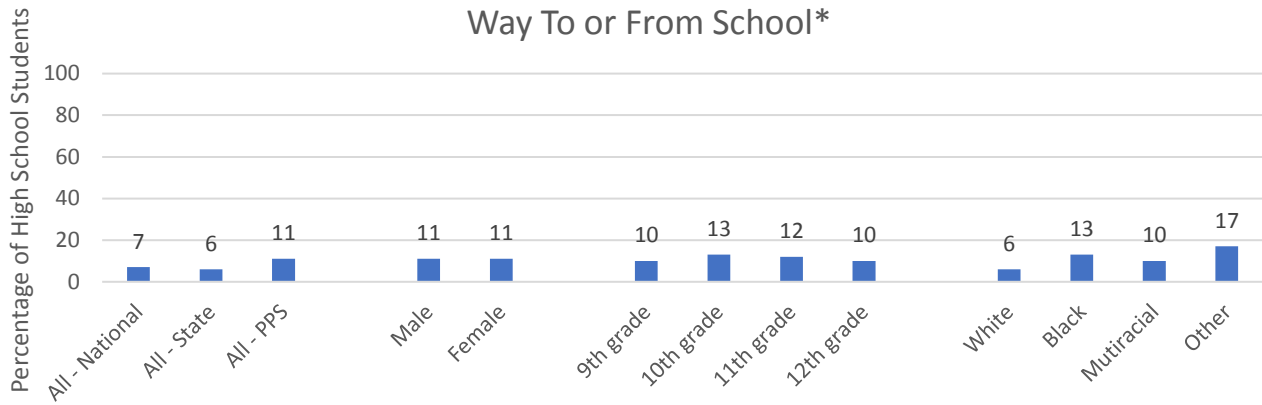
\*not counting the days when they carried a gun only for shooting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey

### Threatened or Injured Someone with a Weapon on School Property at Least Once in the Past 12 Months\*



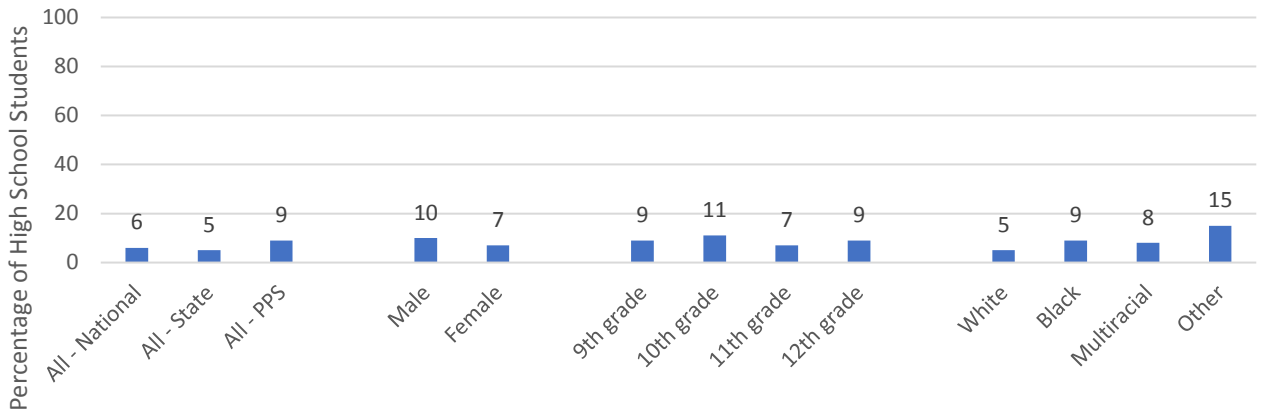
\*such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

### Did Not Go To School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way To or From School\*



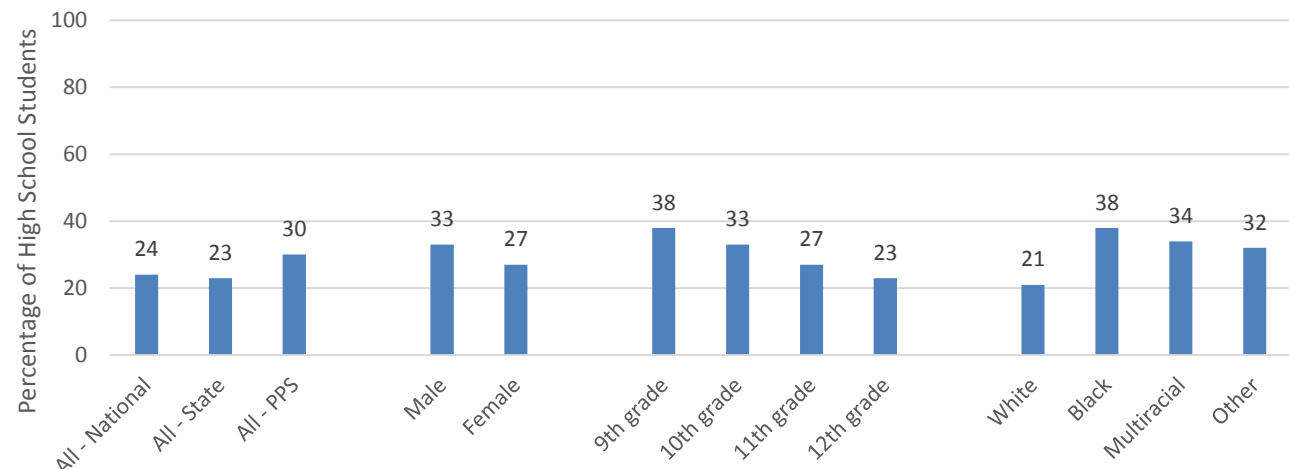
\*at school, or on their way to or from school, at least 1 day in the 30 days before the survey

### Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property\*



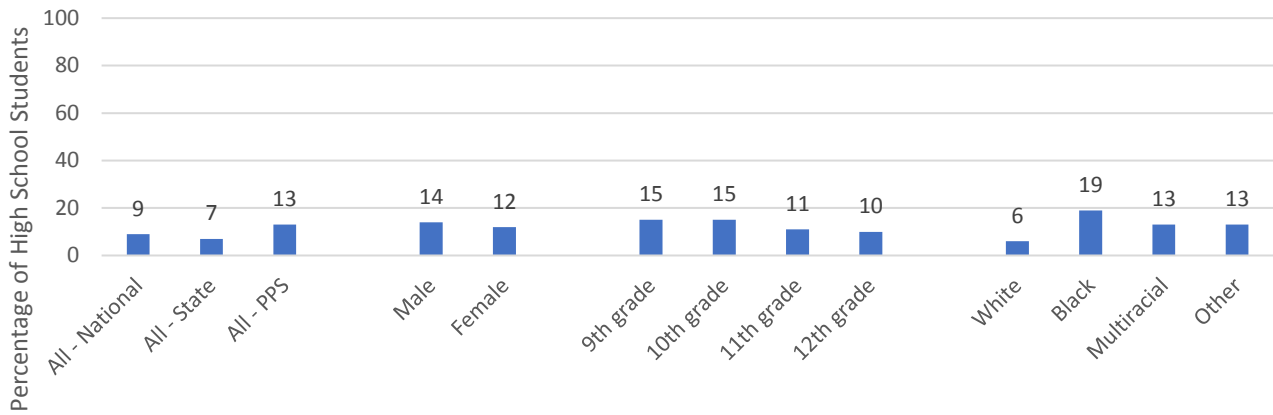
\*such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

### Were in a Physical Fight\*



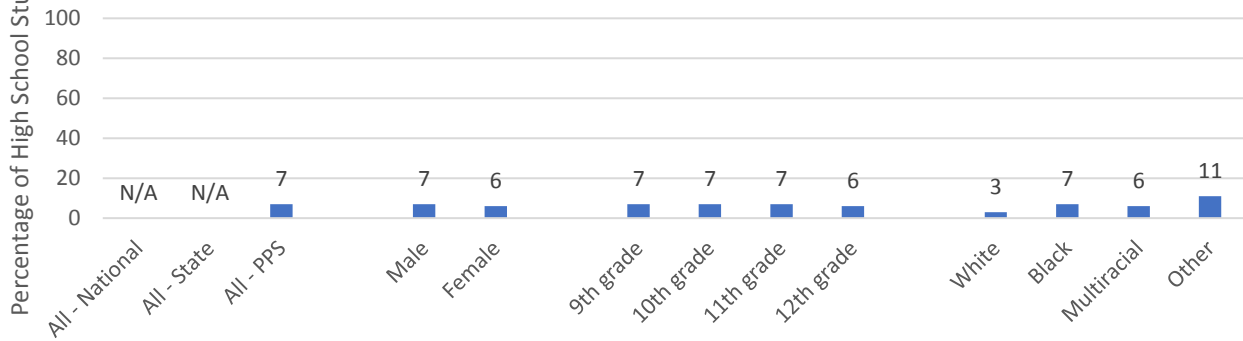
\*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

### Were in a Physical Fight on School Property\*



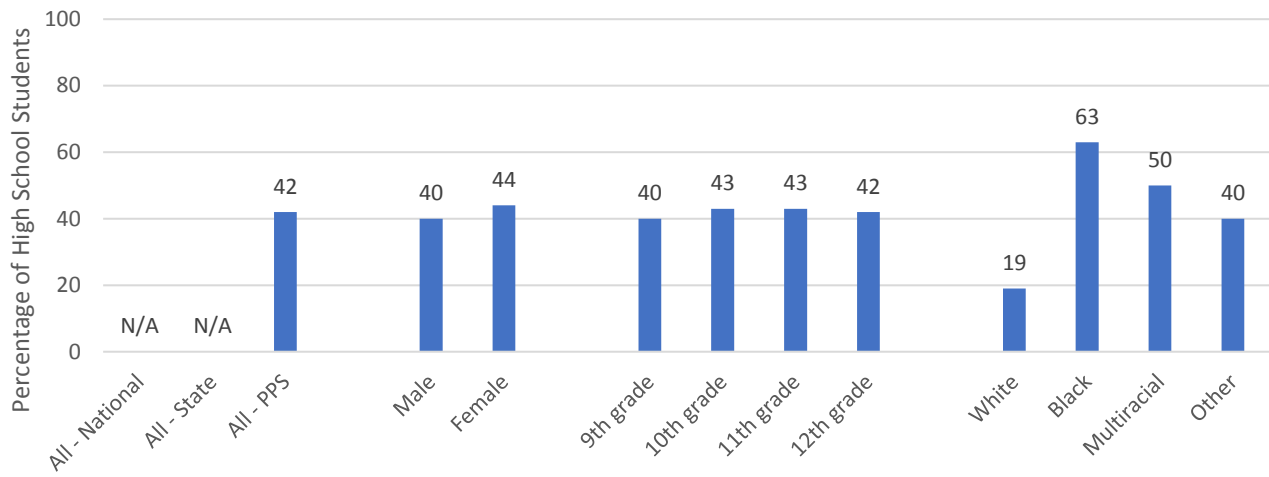
\*one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

### Injured in a Physical Fight and Needed Medical Treatment at Least Once in the Past 12 Months\*

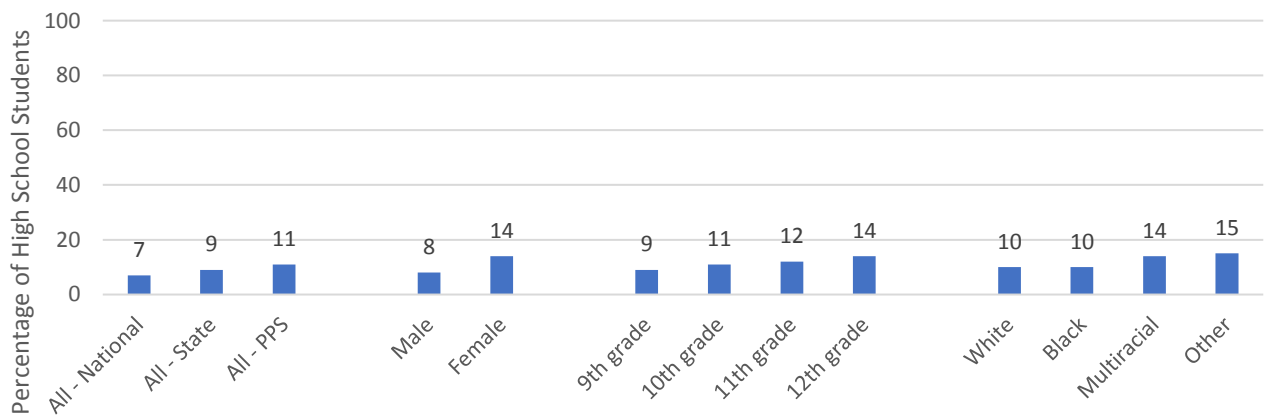


\*by a doctor or nurse, one or more times in the 12 months before the survey

### At Least One Friend or Family Murdered Ever in Lifetime

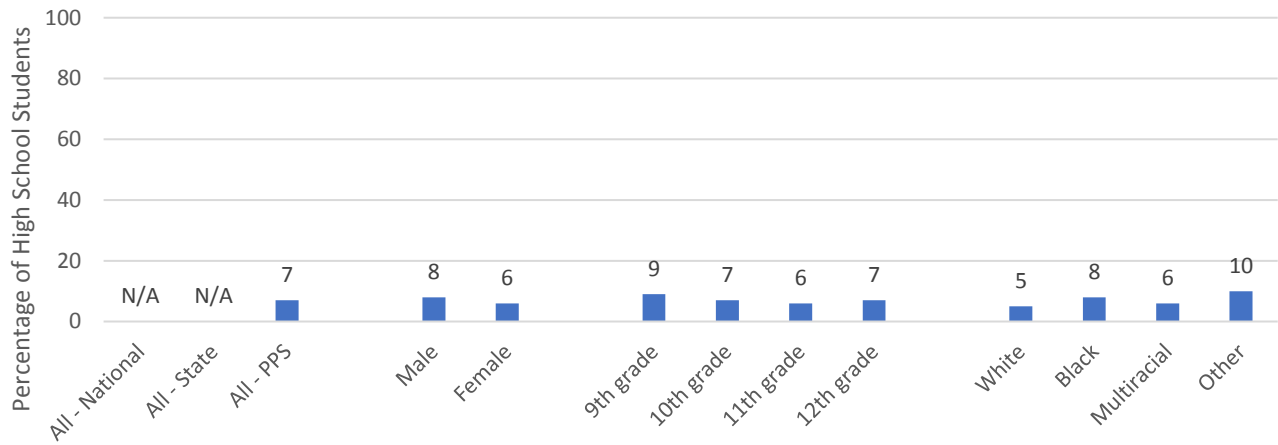


### Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse\*



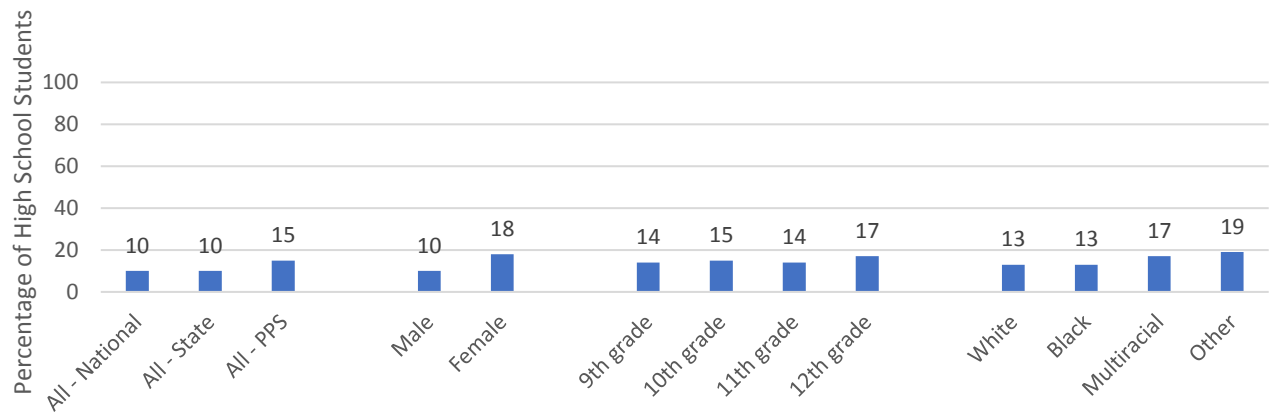
\*when they did not want to

### Ever Been Given Something of Value in Exchange for Sex\*



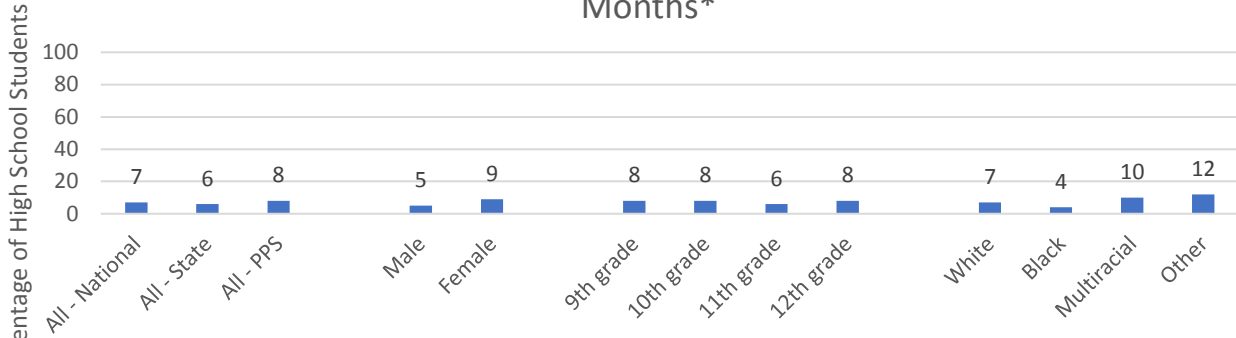
\*money, a place to stay, food, or something else of value in exchange for sex, ever in lifetime

### Experienced Sexual Violence at Least Once in the Past 12 Months\*



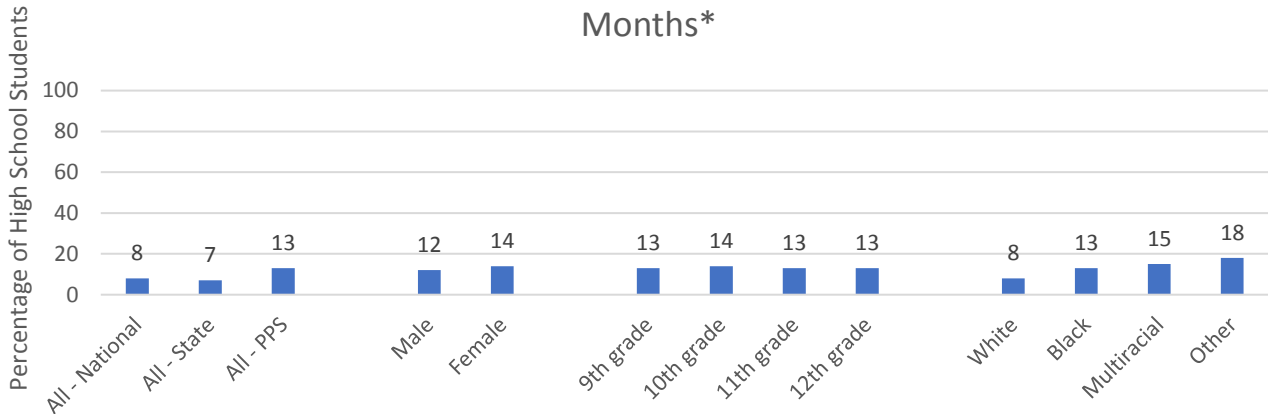
\*being forced by anyone to do sexual things (counting things such as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) that they did not want to do or have, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

### Experienced Sexual Dating Violence at Least Once in the Past 12 Months\*



\*being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things (counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) that they did not want to do or have, one or more times in the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone in the 12 months before the survey

### Experienced Physical Dating Violence at Least Once in the Past 12 Months\*



\*being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with (counting things such as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon), one or more times in the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone in the 12 months before the survey





# Bullying, Depression, and Suicide

## **During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?**

- 19% of PPS students reported being bullied on school property at least once in the past 12 months, less than the state estimate of 22% and equivalent to the national estimate.
- The proportion of PPS students bullied on school property declined with increasing grade, from 22% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 16% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- White students (23%) were more likely compared to black (14%) students to report ever being bullied on school property.

## **During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied?**

- 15% of PPS students reported having been electronically bullied at least once in the past 12 months, identical to the nation and slightly lower compared to 17% of Pennsylvania students.
- White (18%) students were more likely to report being electronically bullied compared to black (11%) students.

## **During the past 12 months, were you harassed or bullied for any of the following reasons on school property (Check all that apply)?**

- Among students who had been bullied in the 12 months preceding the survey, 17% reported being bullied due to their race, ethnicity, or national origin. The most frequent reason for bullying was “any other reason” which accounted for 45% of respondents’ primary reasons for being bullied.

## **During the past 12 months, how many times have you ever hurt yourself on purpose without wanting to die, such as cutting, pinching, scratching, or burning yourself?**

- 26% of PPS students reported self-harm without suicidal intent at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Females were more likely to report self-harm in the past 12 months compared to males (32% versus 19%).
- Other race (31%), multiracial (30%), and white students (27%) were more likely to report self-harm compared to black students (21%).

## **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?**

- 39% of PPS students reported feeling sad or hopeless every day for at least two weeks such that they stopped doing usual activities at least once in the past 12 months, higher than both the state and national estimates of 29% and 32% respectively.

- Nearly half of female students (47%) and 28% of male students reported feeling sad or hopeless almost every day for at least two weeks.
- Multiracial students (47%) were more likely compared white (38%) and black (36%) students to report feeling sad or hopeless every day for two weeks or more.

**During the past 12 months, did seriously consider attempting suicide?**

- 21% of PPS students reported seriously consider attempting suicide in the 12 months preceding the survey, higher than state (15%) and national (17%) estimates.
- Females were more likely to report seriously considering attempting suicide compared to males (25% versus 15%).
- Multiracial students (30%) were more likely to seriously consider attempting suicide compared to other race students (22%), white (21%) and black students (17%).

**During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?**

- 19% of PPS students reported making a plan about how they would attempt suicide, higher compared to state (12%) and national (14%) estimates.
- Female students were more likely to report making a plan compared to male students (23% versus 14%).
- Multiracial (24%) students were more likely make a plan compared to white (19%) and black (17%) students.

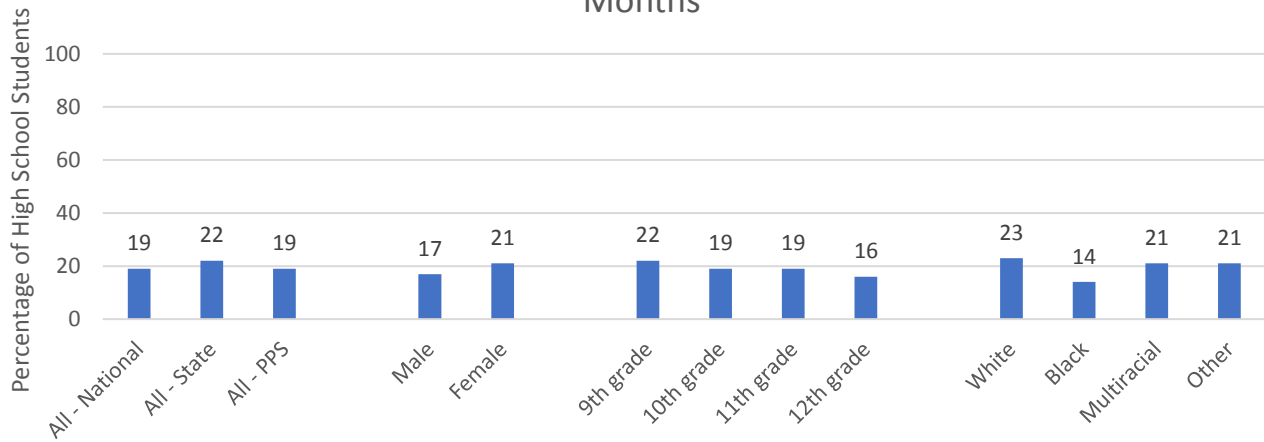
**During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?**

- 15% of PPS students reported attempting suicide at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey twice the state and national estimates (7% each).
- Other race (21%) students were more likely compared to white students (9%) to have attempted suicide at least once in the past 12 months.

**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?**

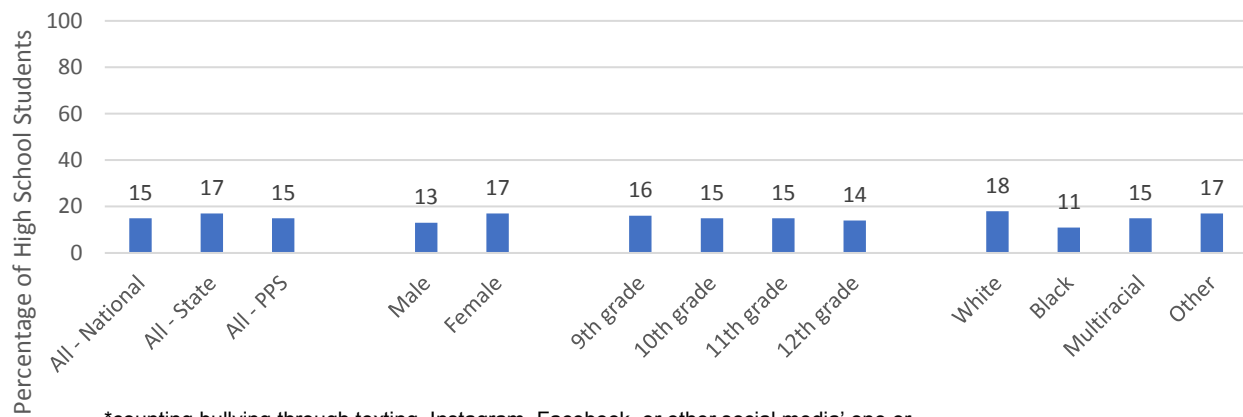
- 5% of PPS students reported a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose needing medical treatment by a doctor or nurse, higher compared to state (3%) and national (2%) estimates.
- Other race (7%), multiracial (6%), and black students (6%) were approximately twice as likely to report a suicide attempt requiring healthcare compared to white students (3%).

### Were Bullied on School Property at Least Once in the Past 12 Months\*



\*one or more times in the 12 months before the survey

### Were Electronically Bullied at Least Once in the Past 12 Months\*



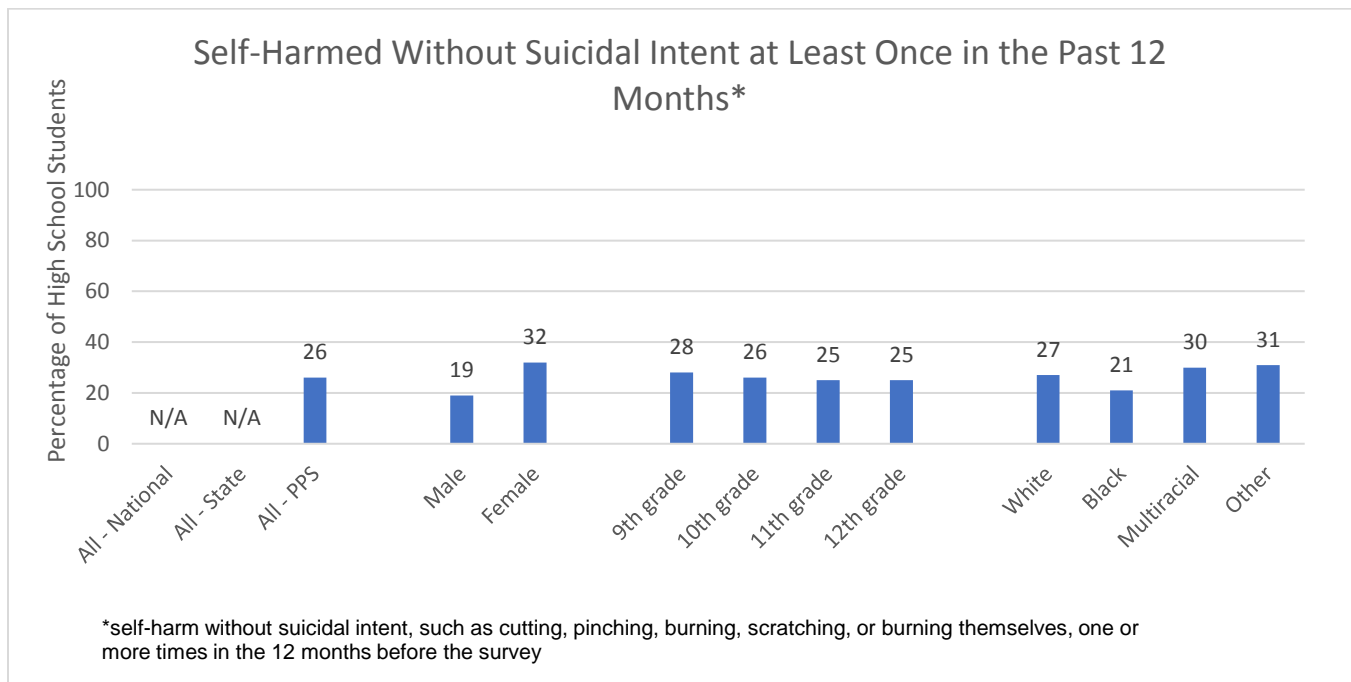
\*counting bullying through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media' one or more times in the 12 months before the survey

**Table 1: Reasons for Being Bullied Among Pittsburgh Public School Students\***

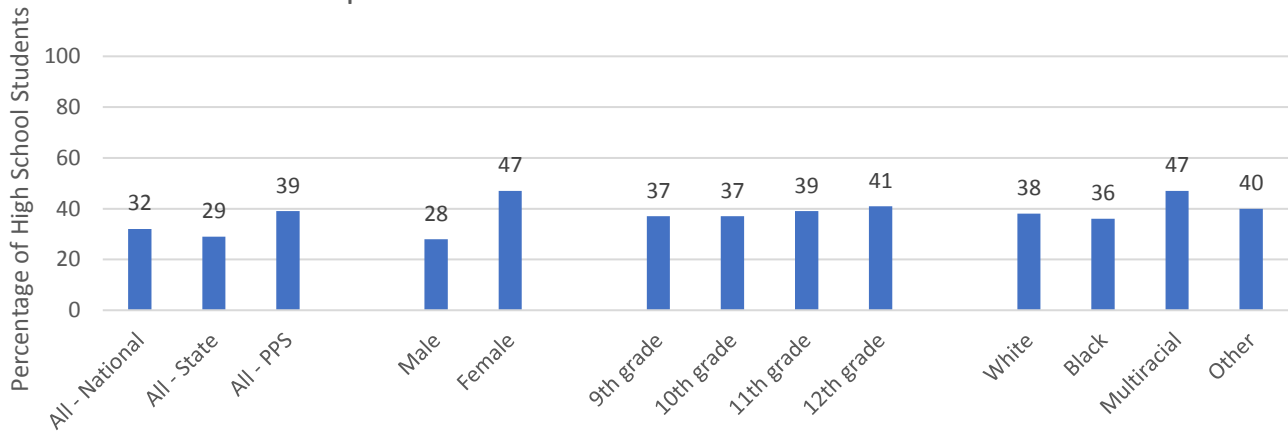
Reason for being bullied	Percent Response <sup>1</sup>
Your race, ethnicity, or national origin	17%
Your religion	11%
Your gender	6%
Because you are gay or lesbian or someone thought you were	5%
A physical or mental disability	5%
You are an immigrant, or someone thought you were	3%
Any other reason	45%
Multiple reasons	7%

\*Among those who have ever been bullied on school property in the 12 months prior to the survey, ever in the 12 months before the survey.

<sup>1</sup> Total percent greater than 100 due to student ability to select multiple responses.

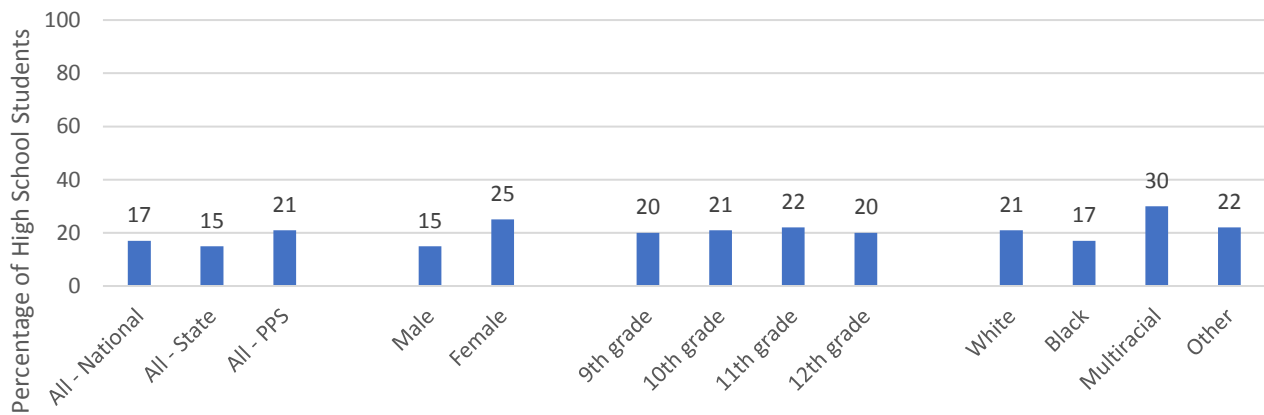


### Felt Sad or Hopeless For Two Weeks or More in the Past 12 Months\*



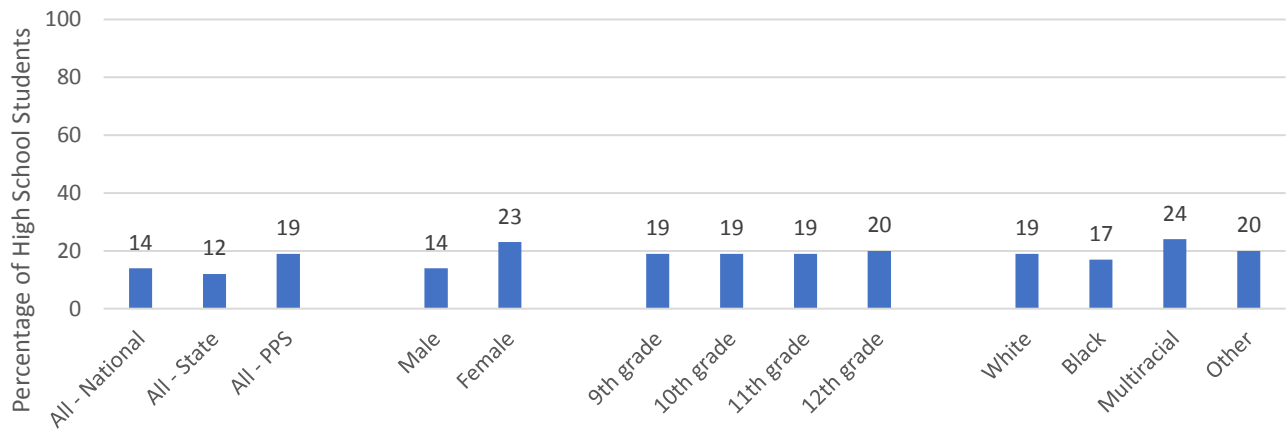
\*almost every day for 2 weeks or more in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey

### Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past 12 Months\*

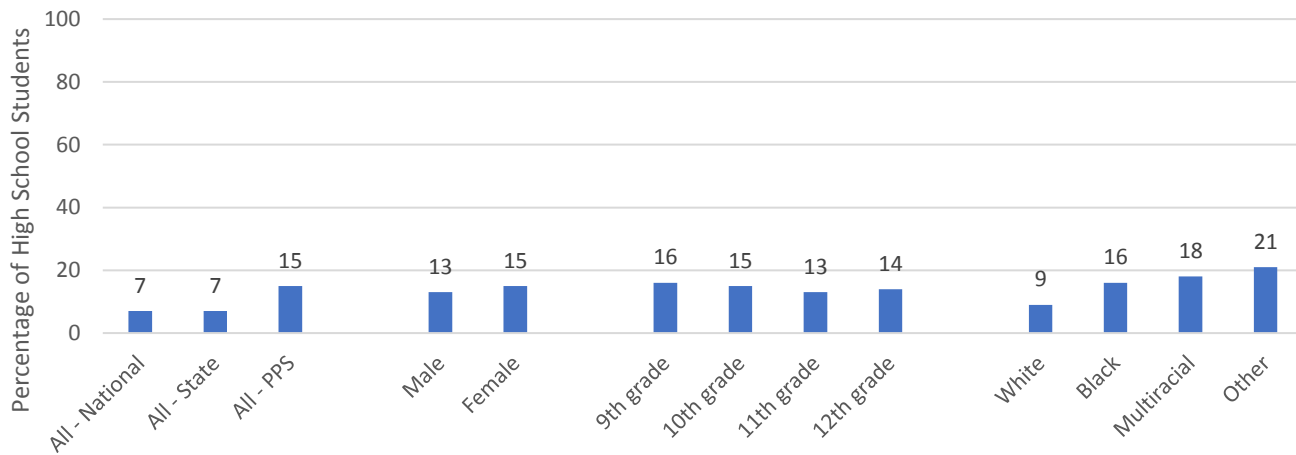


\*ever during the 12 months before the survey

## Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide in Past 12 Months

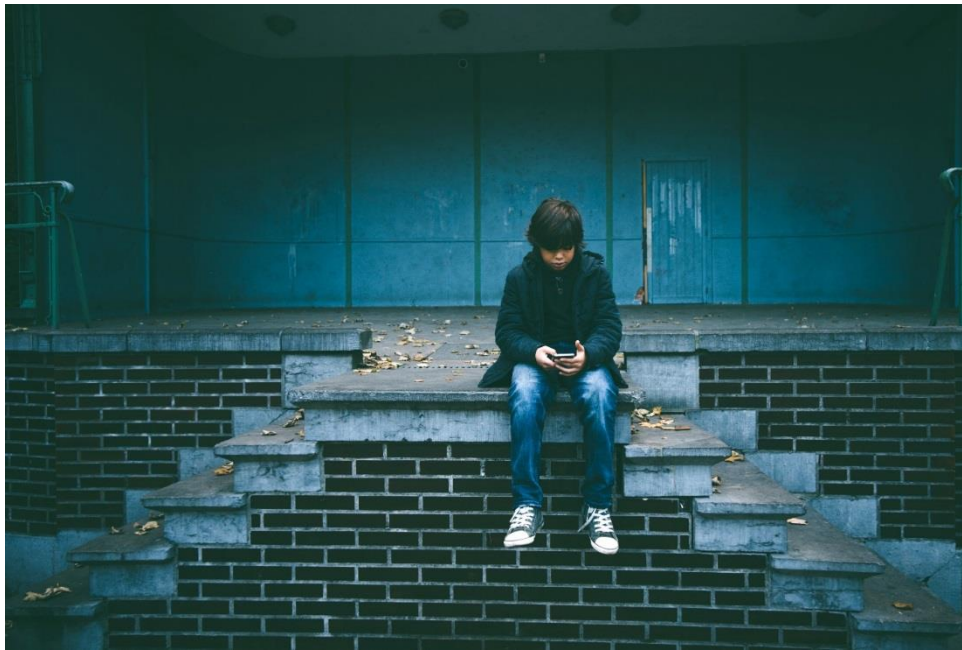
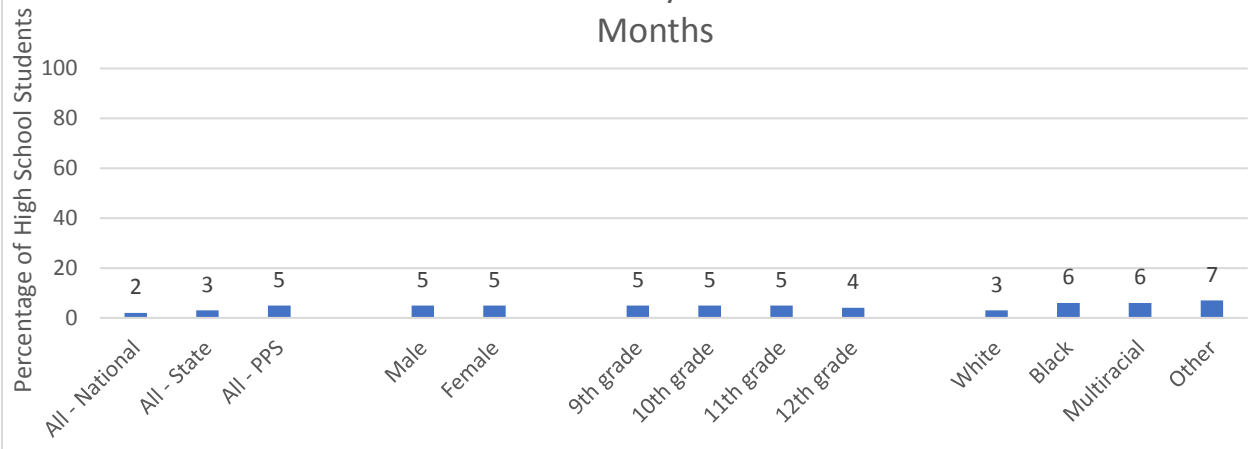


## Attempted Suicide at Least Once in the Past 12 Months\*



\*ever during the 12 months before the survey

## Had a Suicide Attempt that Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose that Had to Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse in the Past 12 Months



# Cigarette Smoking

## **Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?**

- 23% of PPS students reported having tried cigarette smoking at least once in their lifetime, lower compared to state (28%) and national (29%) estimates.
- The proportion of students who tried cigarette smoking increased with increasing grade from 15% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 29% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- White students were more likely to have ever tried smoking compared to black students (25% versus 19%).

## **How old were you when you first tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?**

- 6% of PPS students who had tried cigarette smoking reported trying cigarette smoking before the age of 13 years, lower than state (9%) and national (10%) estimates.
- 9% of other race students smoked before age 13 compared to 4% of white students.

## **During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?**

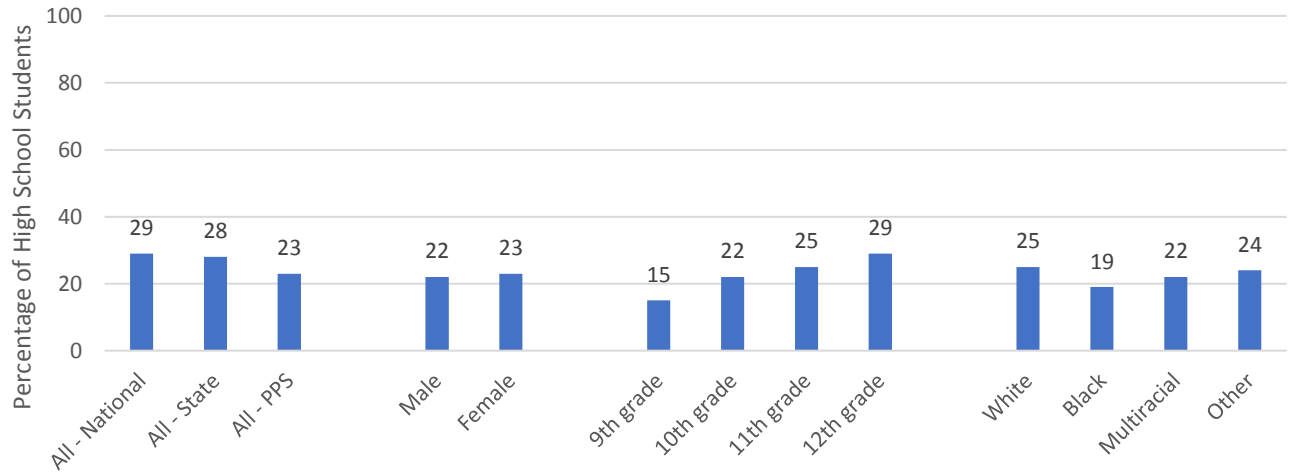
- 8% of PPS students reported currently smoking cigarettes, which was defined as smoking at least once in the 30 days prior to the survey, slightly below the state and national estimates (9% each).
- 2% of students reported smoking cigarettes frequently, which was defined as smoking at least 20 days in the 30 days prior to the survey, slightly below state and national estimates (3% each).
- 1% of PPS students reported smoking cigarettes daily, defined as smoking cigarettes on all 30 days in the 30 days prior to the survey, slightly below state and national estimates (2% each).

## **During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?**

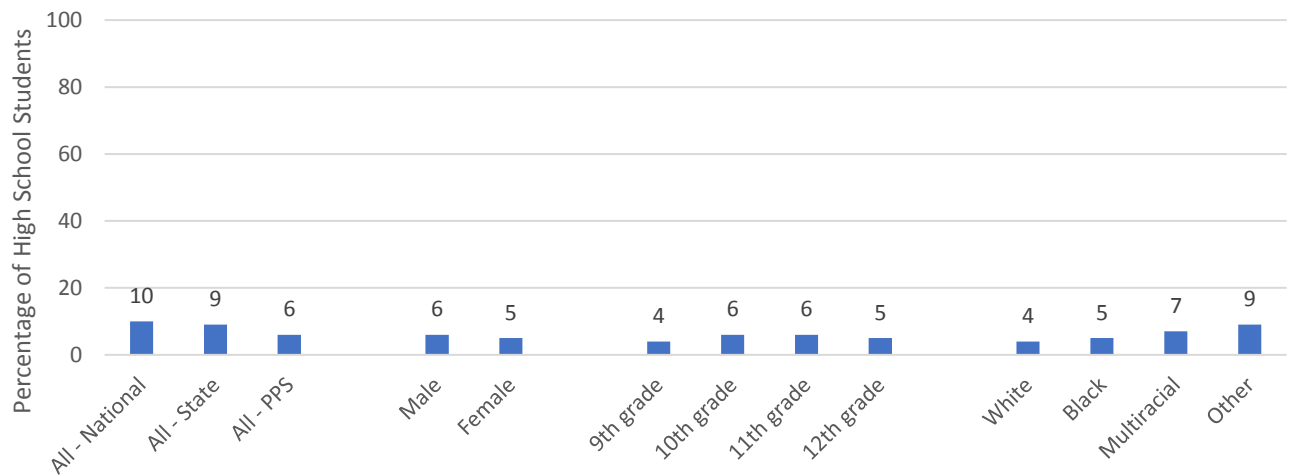
- 7% of PPS students who reported currently smoking reported smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoke cigarettes.



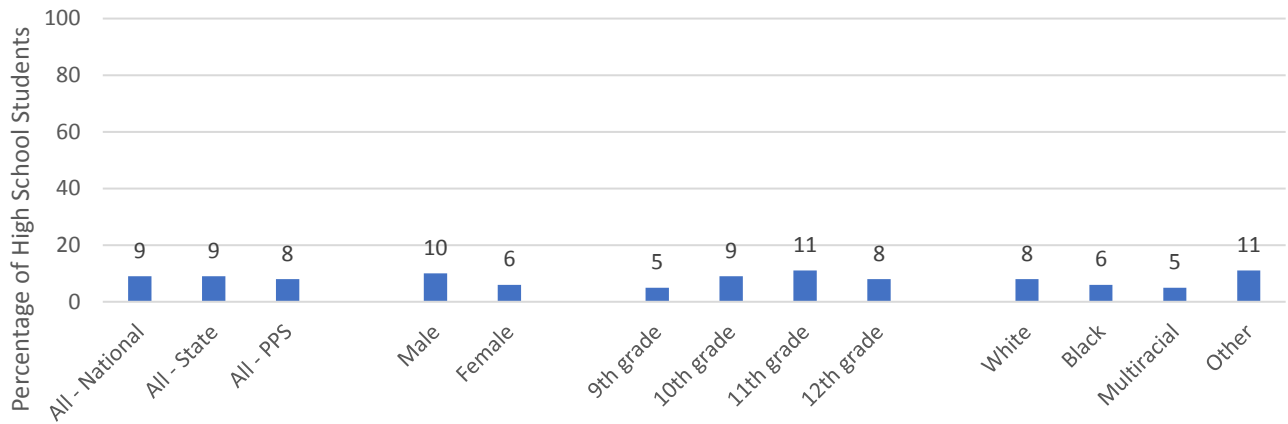
### Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking in Lifetime



### Tried Cigarette Smoking Before the Age of 13 Years

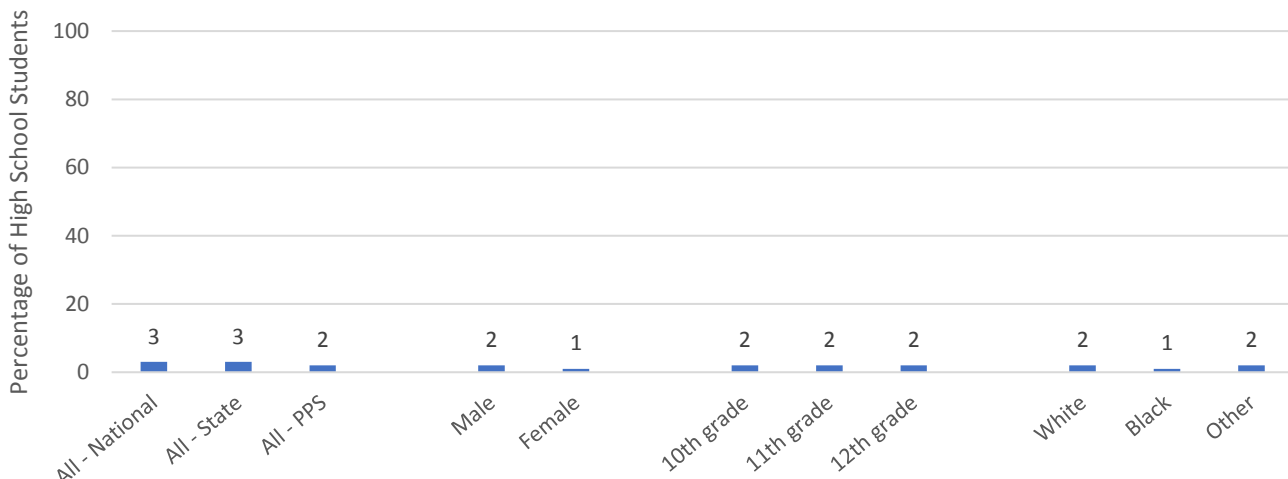


### Currently Smoke Cigarettes\*



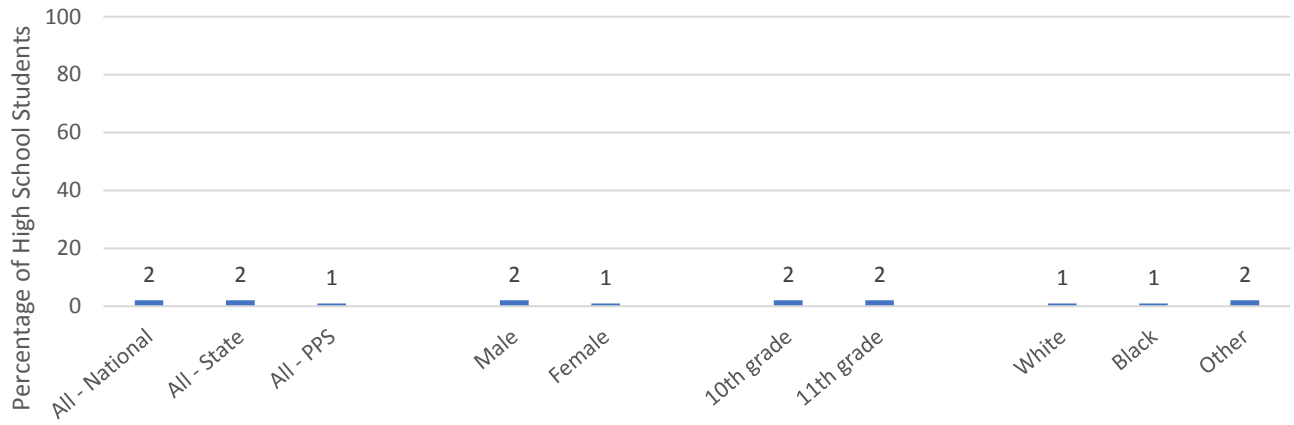
\*at least one day in the 30 days before the survey

### Currently Smoke Cigarettes Frequently\*



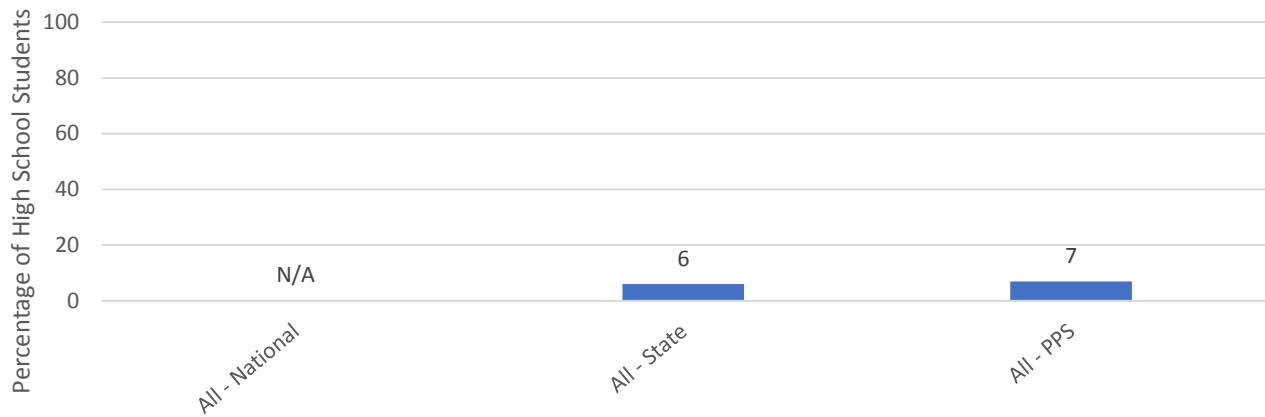
\*on at least 20 days in the 30 days before the survey

### Currently Smoke Cigarettes Daily\*



\*on all 30 days in the 30 days before the survey

### Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day\*



\*on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes

# Electronic Vapor Products

## **Have you ever used an electronic vapor product?**

- 44% of PPS students reported having used an electronic vapor product, slightly higher compared to state and national estimates (42% each).
- Prevalence of electronic vapor products increased with increasing grade, from 35% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 51% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- White students (54%) were more likely to have ever used an electronic vapor product compared to multiracial (47%), other race (42%), and black (34%) students.

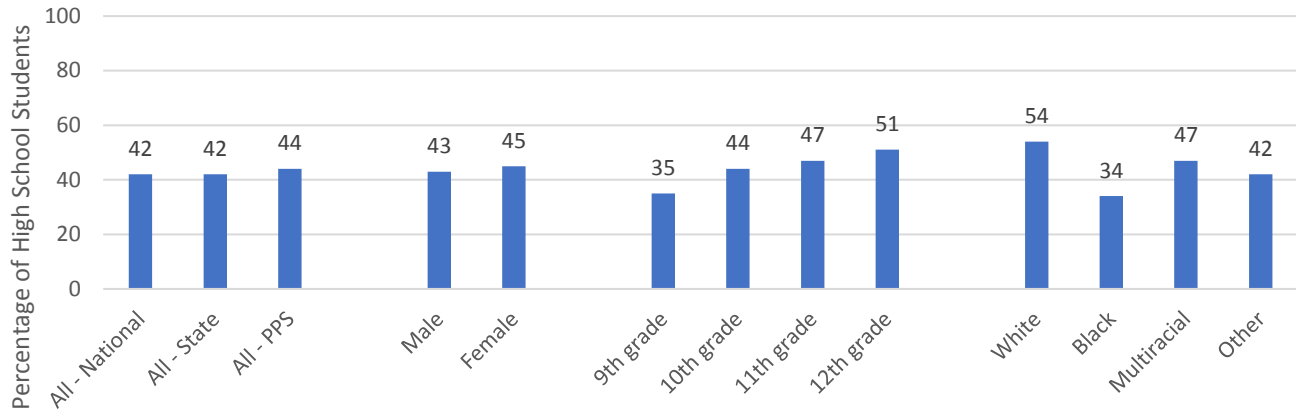
## **During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an electronic vapor product?**

- 27% of PPS students reported using an electronic vapor product at least once in the past 30 days (current vapers), more than double the state and national estimates of 11% and 13%.
- Prevalence of electronic vapor product use at least once in the past 30 days increased with increasing grade, from 22% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 33% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- White students (36%) were more likely compared to multiracial (29%), other race (26%), and black (17%) students to be current vapers.
- 6% of PPS students used a vaping product frequently (20 out of the 30 days preceding the survey), twice as high compared to the nation; 4% of PPS students used a vaping product daily (every day during the 30 days preceding the survey), also twice as high compared to the national rate. White students (6%) were more likely to vape daily compared to other race (3%) and black (1%) students.

## **During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own electronic vapor products? (Select only one response).**

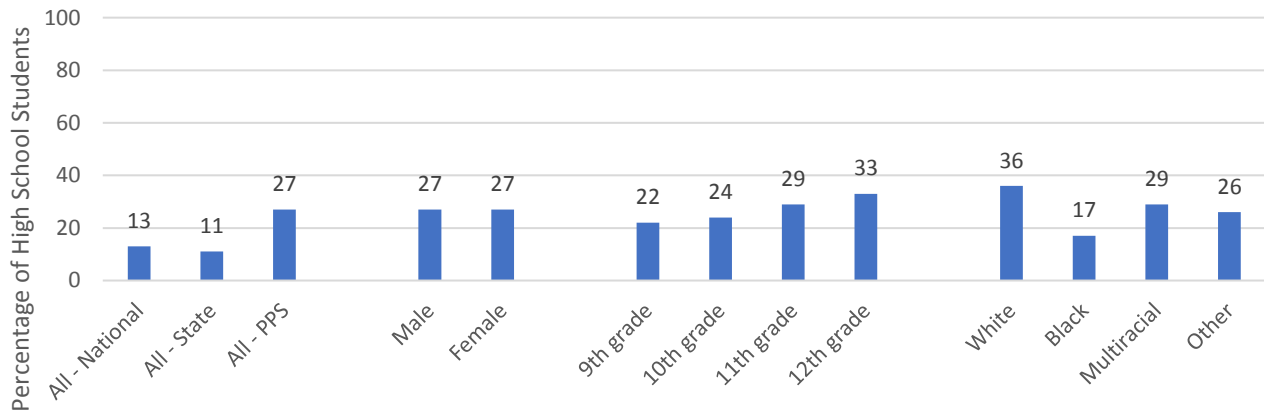
- 4% of PPS students who currently use electronic vapor products and are under 18 years of age reported usually buying their own electronic vapor products at a store, much lower compared to state and national estimates (13% and 14%, respectively).

### Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product in Lifetime\*



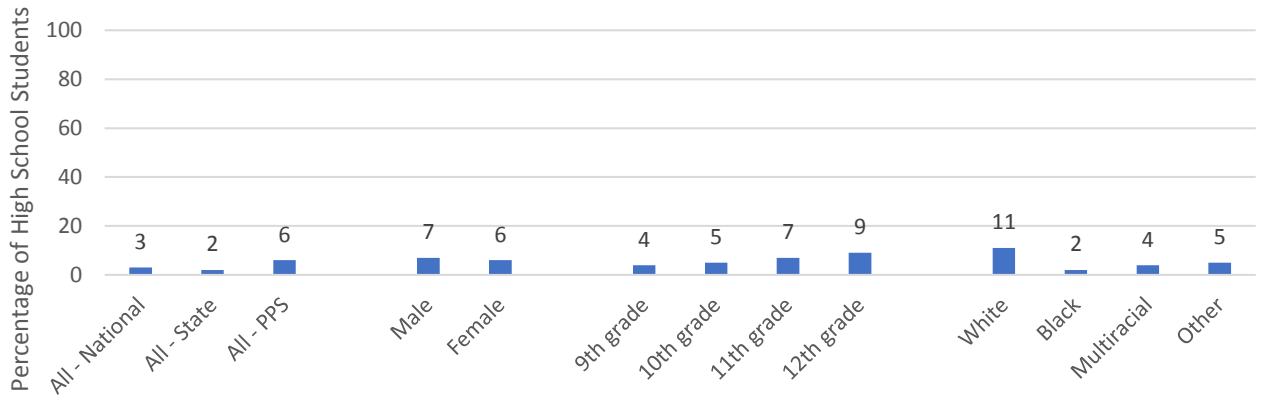
\*including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-vapes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens (such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo)

### Currently Use an Electronic Vapor Product\*



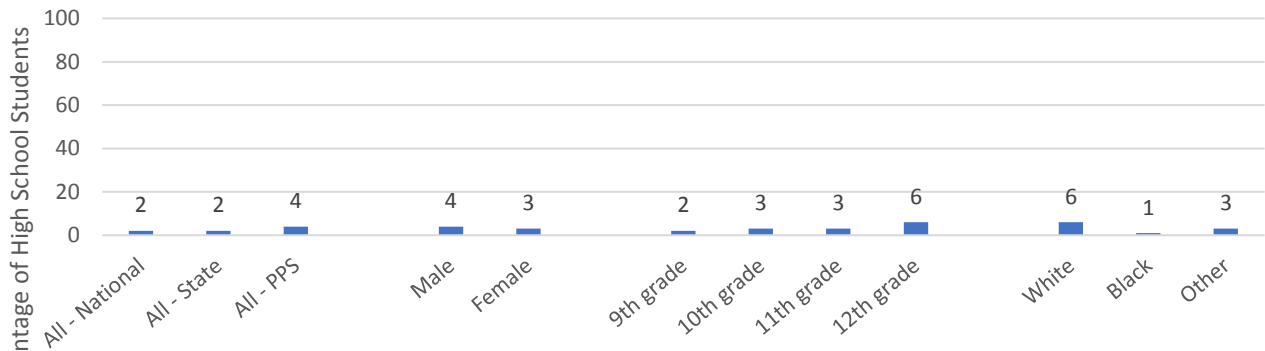
\*including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-vapes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens (such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo), on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

### Currently Use an Electronic Vapor Product Frequently\*



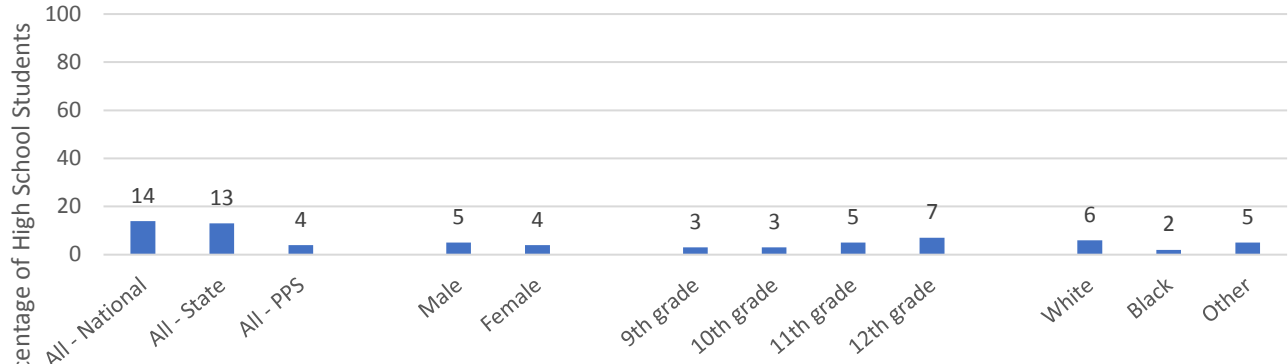
\*including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-vapes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens (such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo), on at least 20 days or more during the 30 days before the survey

### Currently Use an Electronic Vapor Product Daily\*



\*including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-vapes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens (such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo), on 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

### Usually Got Their Own Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them in a Store\*



\*such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years



## Other Tobacco Use

**During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobaccos, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs? (Do not count any electronic vapor products).**

- 6% of PPS students reported currently using smokeless tobacco products at least once in the 30 days before the survey, equal to state and national estimates.
- Male students were more likely to report using smokeless tobacco compared to female students (8% versus 3%); other race students (9%) were more likely to report using smokes tobacco compared to black (6%), multiracial (3%), and white (3%) students.
- 1% of students reported using smokeless tobacco products for 20 days or more in the 30 days preceding the survey and less than 1% of students reported daily use of smokeless tobacco products in the same period.

**During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?**

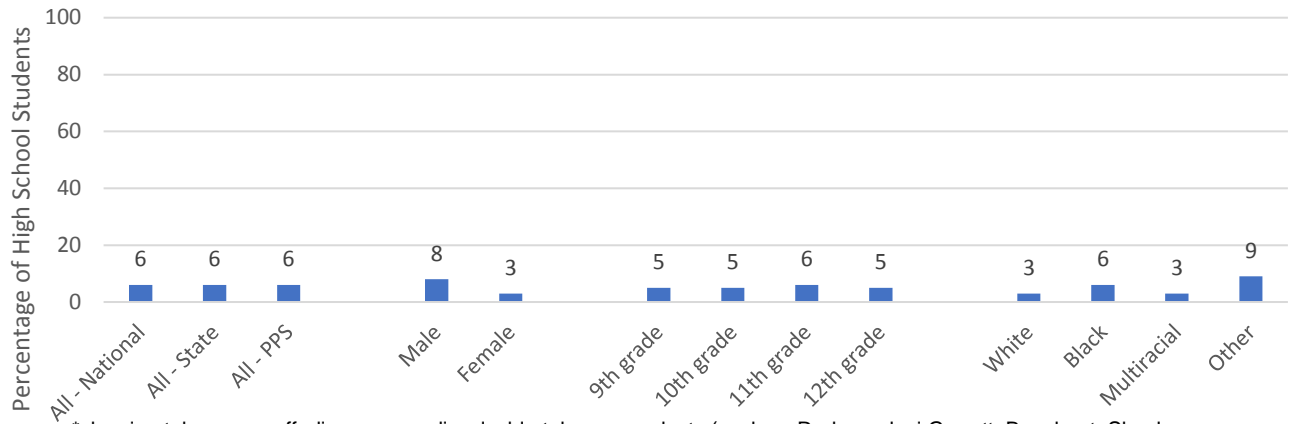
- 10% of PPS students reported smoking cigars at least once in the 30 days preceding the survey. This is slightly greater than state and national estimates of 8%.
- Males were more likely than female students to report smoking cigars (12% versus 7%).
- Other race students were more likely to report smoking cigars compared to white students (13% versus 6%).

**During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit using all tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha, or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products?**

- 43% of PPS students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months preceding the survey tried to quit using all tobacco products, lower compared to state (64%) and national (59%) estimates.
- Male students were slightly more likely than female students to report attempting to quit using tobacco products (45% versus 40%).
- Other race students (49%) were more likely to report attempting to quit using tobacco products compared to white (41%), and black students (39%).

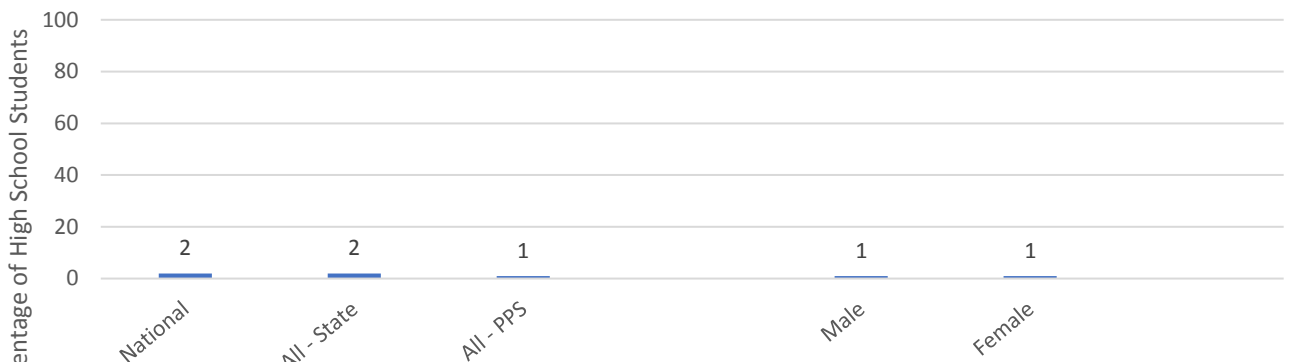


### Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco\*



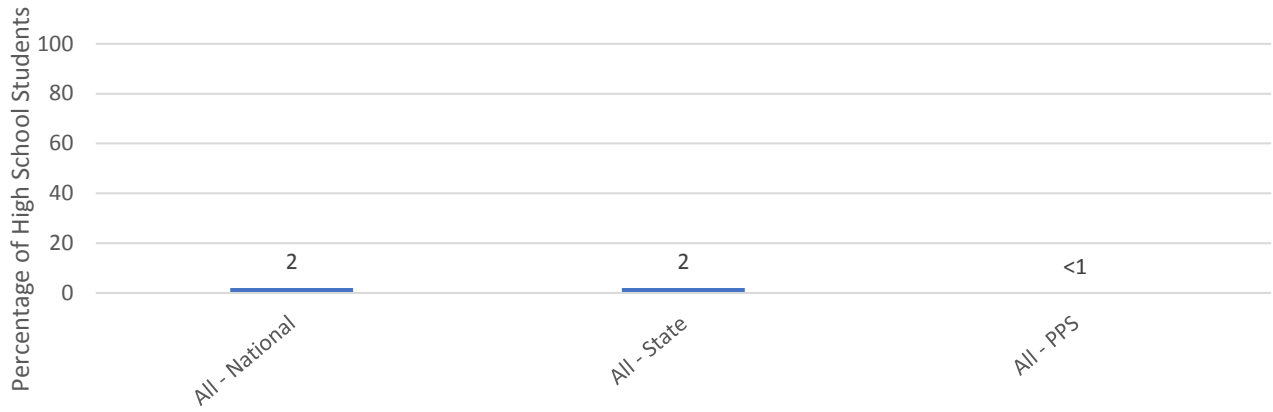
\*chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products (such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs), not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

### Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Frequently\*



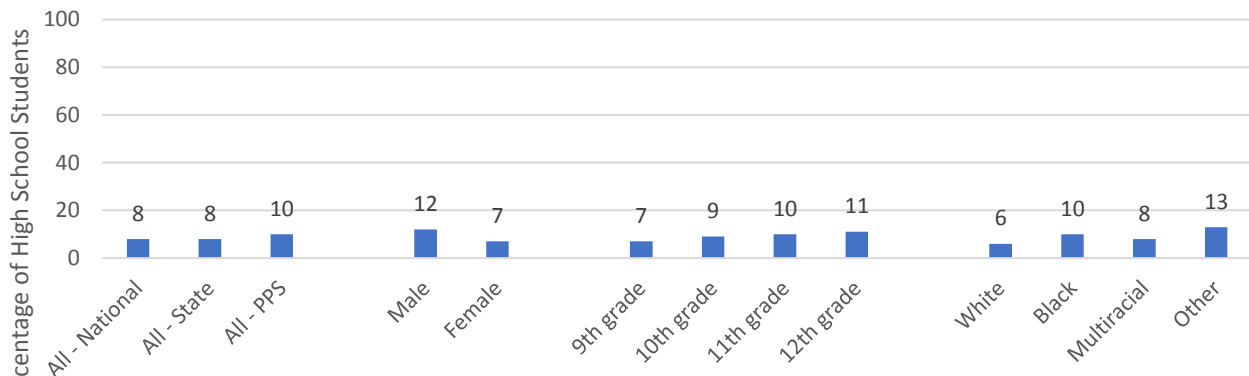
\*chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products (such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs), not counting any electronic vapor products, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

### Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco Daily\*



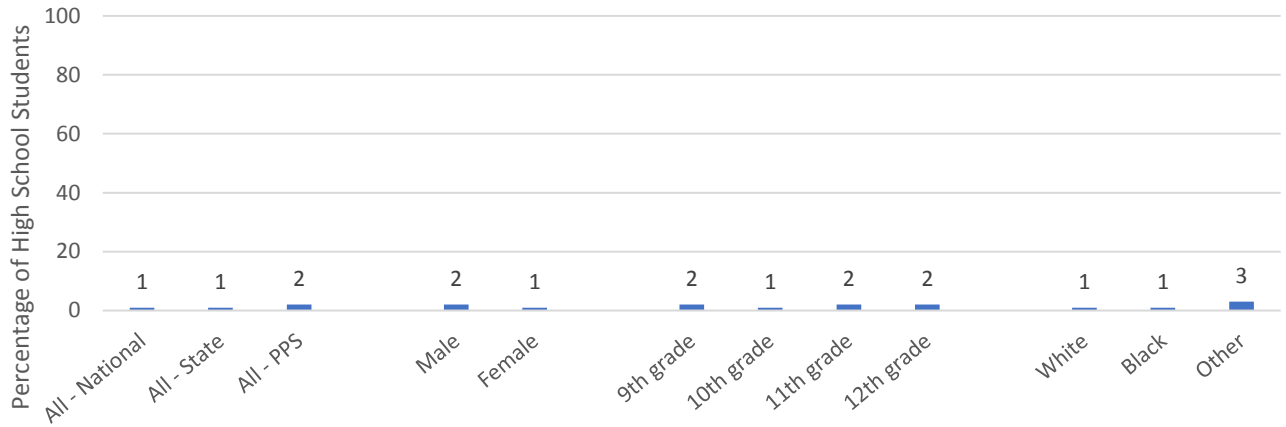
\*chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products (such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs), not counting any electronic vapor products, on 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

### Currently Smoked Cigars\*



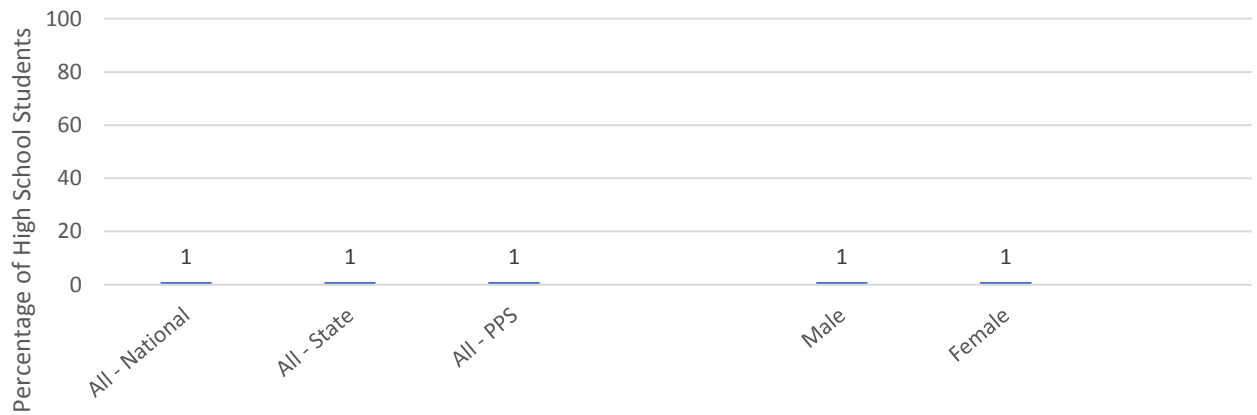
\*cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

### Currently Smoked Cigars Frequently\*



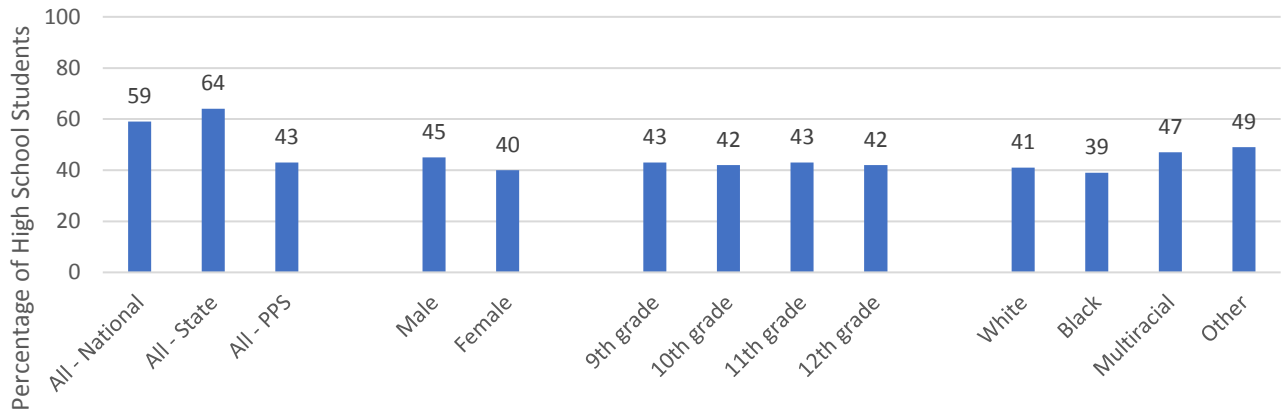
\*cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 days or more during the 30 days before the survey

### Currently Smoked Cigars Daily\*



\*cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

### Tried to Quit Using All Tobacco Products\*



\*including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey



# Alcohol Use

For the purposes of this survey, alcohol use was defined as consumption of beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor such as rum, gin, vodka, or whiskey. The survey's definition of drinking alcohol did not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.

## **During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?**

- 58% of PPS students reported having had at least one drink of alcohol during one day in their life, slightly below the state and national estimates (60% each).
- Female students were more likely than male students to report lifetime consumption (61% versus 54%).
- Lifetime consumption of alcohol increased with increasing grade, from 46% of PPS 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 69% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- 68% of white students were more likely to report having consumed alcohol at least once in their life compared to multiracial (59%), other race (56%), and black (46%) students.

## **How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?**

- 17% of PPS students who had ever had alcohol reported doing so for the first time before the age of 13 years old, higher compared to state (12%) and national (16%) estimates.

## **During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?**

- 30% of PPS students reported drinking alcohol on at least one day in the 30 days preceding the survey, less than the state (31%) and identical to the national estimate.
- 33% of females reported drinking at least one day in the past 30 days compared to 27% of males.
- The proportion of students who had alcohol on at least one day in the 30 days prior to the survey increased with increasing grade from 18% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 44% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- 43% of white students reported drinking at least one day in the past 30 days, greater compared to other races (31%), multiracial (39%), and black (15%) students.

## **During the past 30 days, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank?**

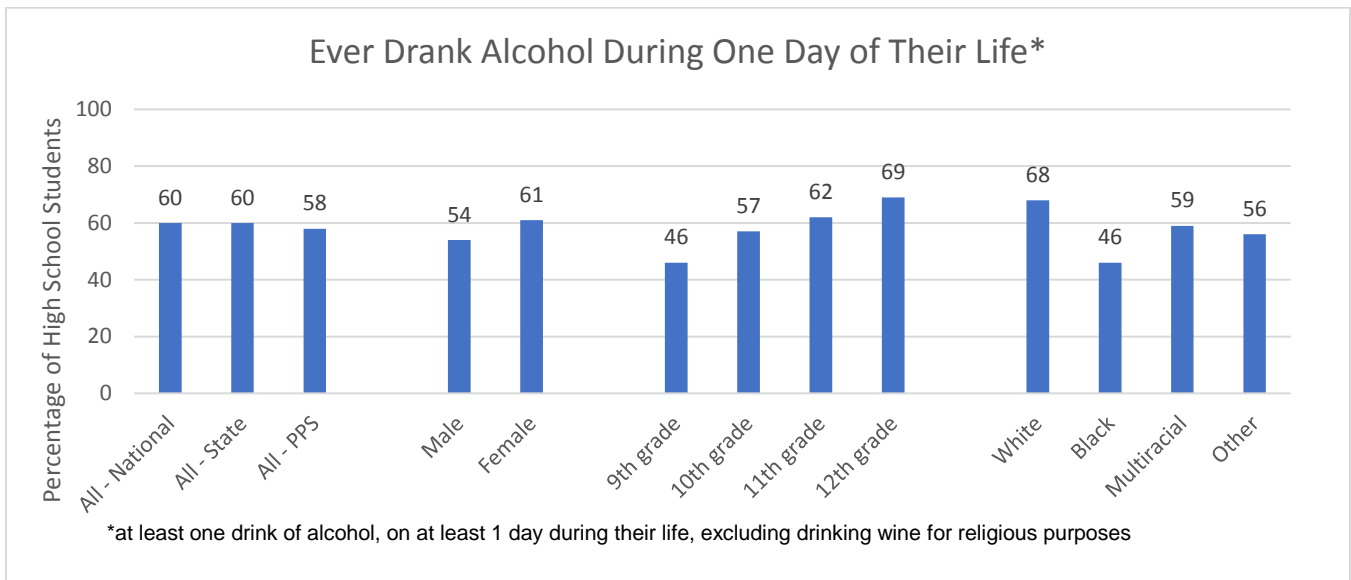
- 40% of PPS students who had at least one drink of alcohol in the 30 days preceding the survey obtained the alcohol by someone giving it to them, below state (45%) and national (44%) estimates.
- Female students were more likely than male students to obtain alcohol through someone giving to them (45% versus 33%).
- More than half of black (51%) and multiracial (54%) students obtained the alcohol they drank through someone giving it to them, compared to 38% of white students.

**During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 4 or more drinks of alcohol in a row (if you are female) or 5 or more drinks in a row (if you are male)?**

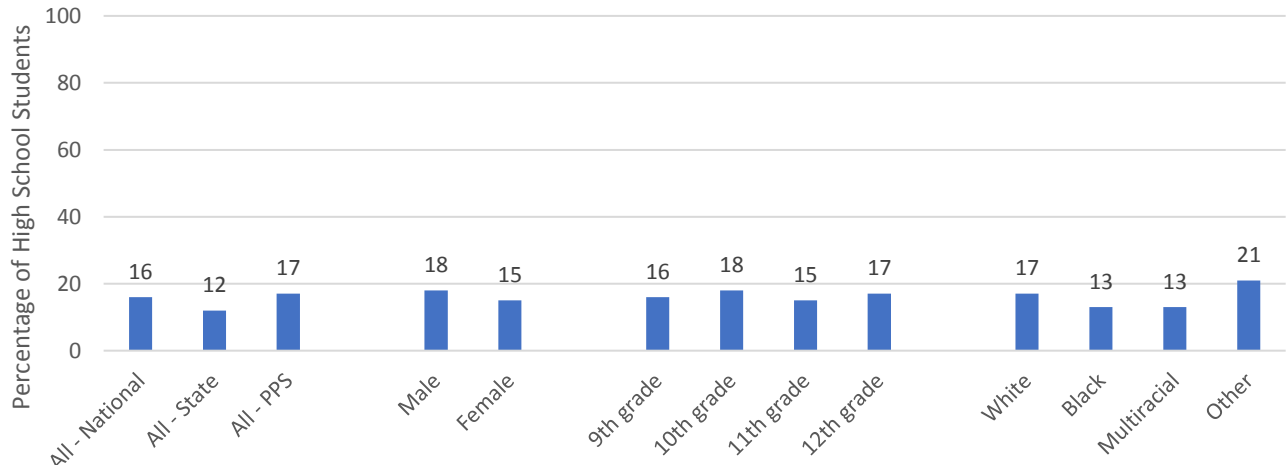
- 14% of PPS students reported binge drinking behavior in the month preceding the survey, greater than the state (13%) and identical to the national estimate.
- Prevalence of binge drinking increased with increased grade, from 7% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 21% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- 17% of white and other race students reported binge drinking in the past month compared to 7% of black students.

**During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of alcoholic drinks you had in a row?**

- 2% of students report having had at most 10 or more drinks within a few hours during the 30 days preceding the survey, less than state and national estimates (4% each).
- 3% of male students and 1% of female students report consuming 10 or more drinks within a few hours.

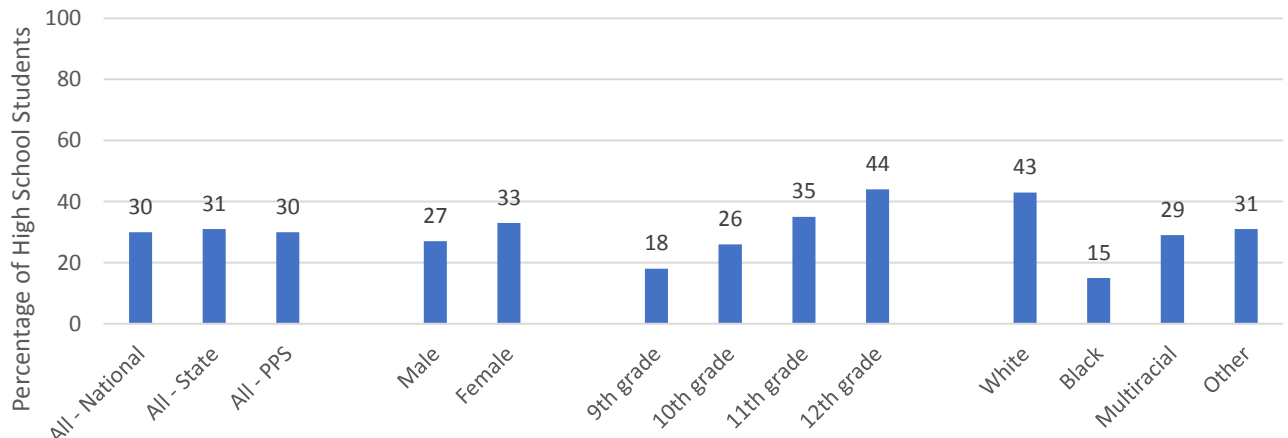


### Had First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years\*



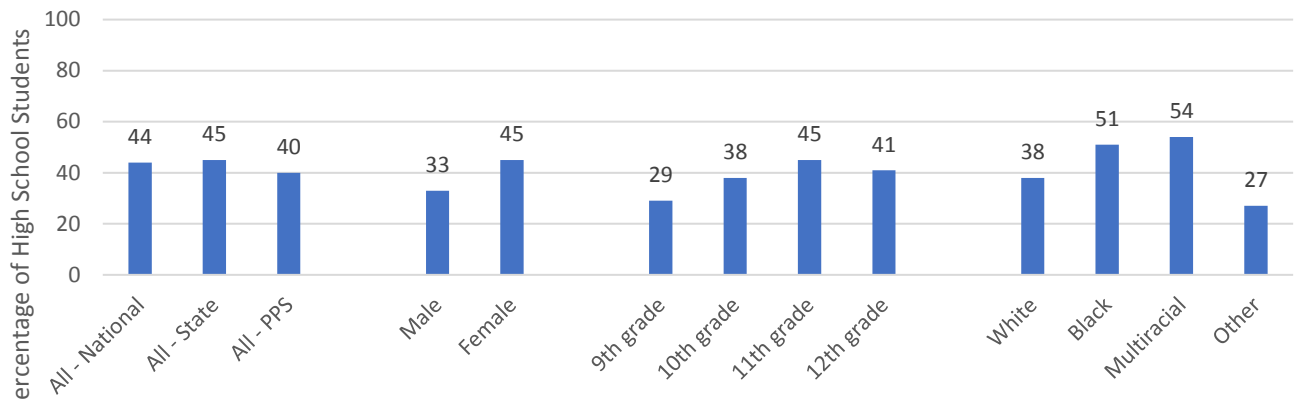
\*other than a few sips, among those who have ever had alcohol

### Drank Alcohol at Least One Day in the Past 30 Days\*



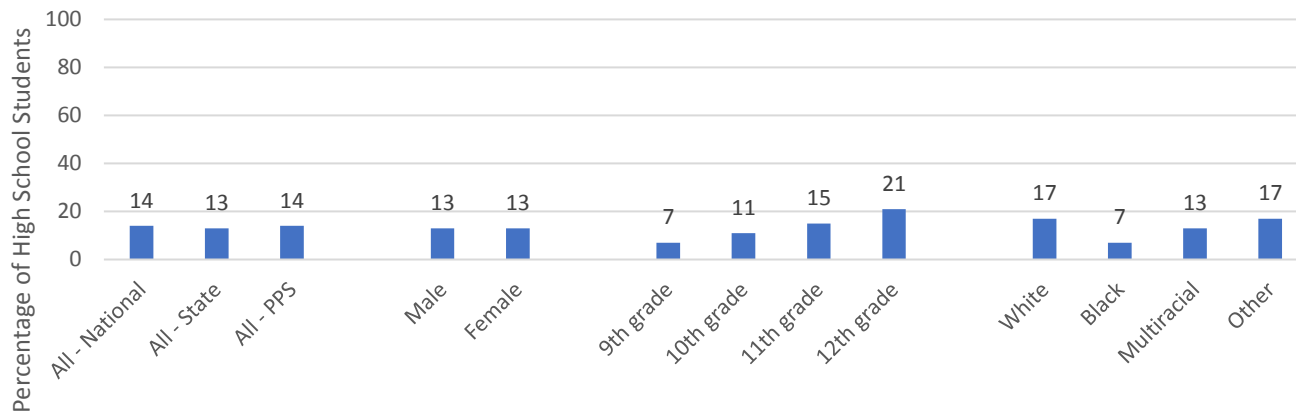
\*at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

### Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank By Someone Giving it to Them\*



\*during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol

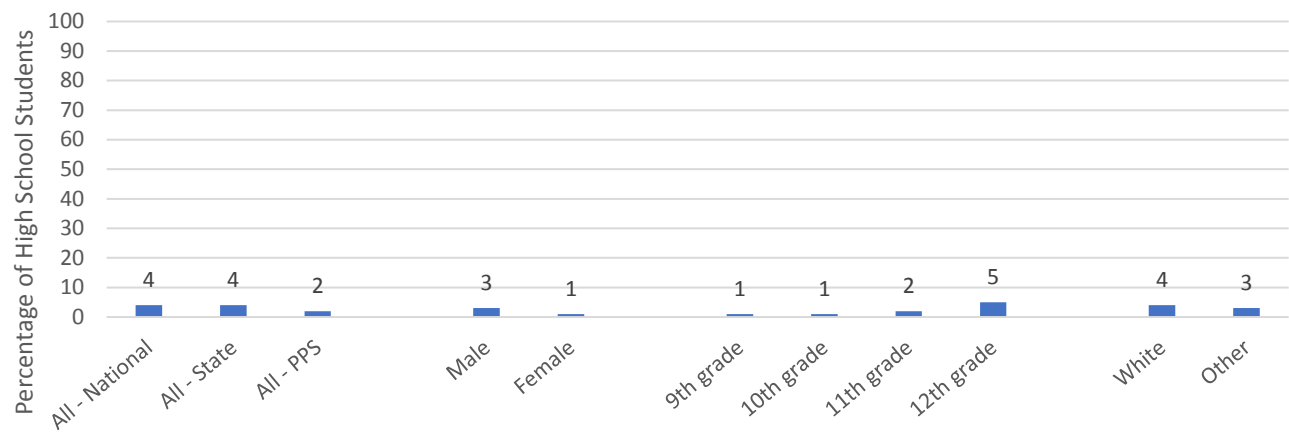
### Binge Drinking at Least One Day in the Past 30 Days\*



\*defined as four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey



## Drank 10 or More Drinks Within a Few Hours at Least Once in the Past 30 Days



# Marijuana Use

## **During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?**

- 49% of PPS students reported having used marijuana at least once in their lifetime, greater than state (33%) and national (36%) estimates.
- Lifetime marijuana use increased with increasing grade, 35% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 64% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- Lifetime marijuana use was slightly more common in female students compare to male students (52% versus 45%).
- Black students (55%) were more likely compared to multiracial (49%), white (46%) and other race students (43%) to report ever using marijuana.

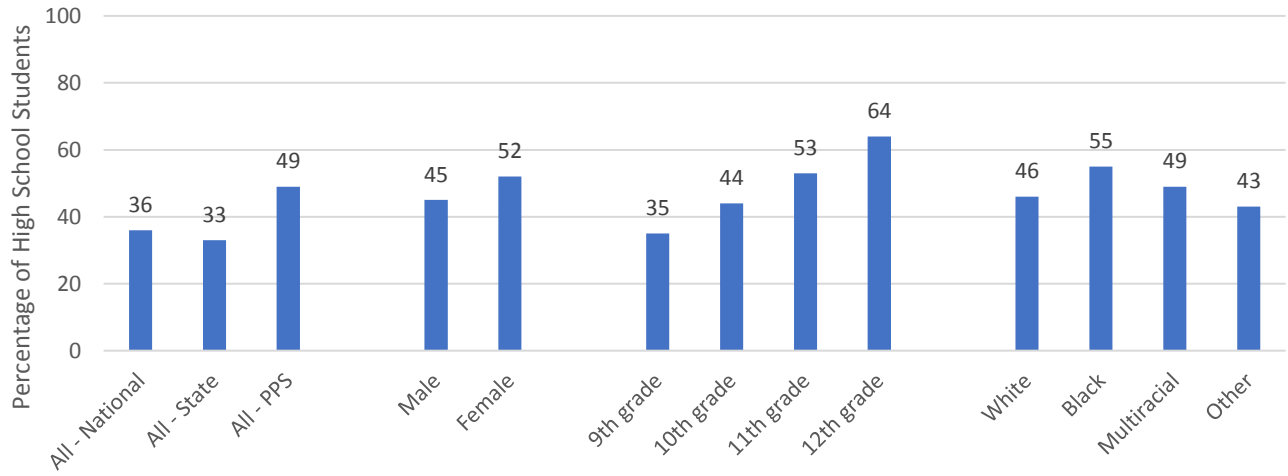
## **How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?**

- 11% of PPS students reported trying marijuana for the first time before 13 years of age, greater than state (6%) and national (7%) estimates.
- Black (14%), other race (13%), and multiracial students (12%) were more likely to use marijuana before 13 years of age compared to white (7%) students.

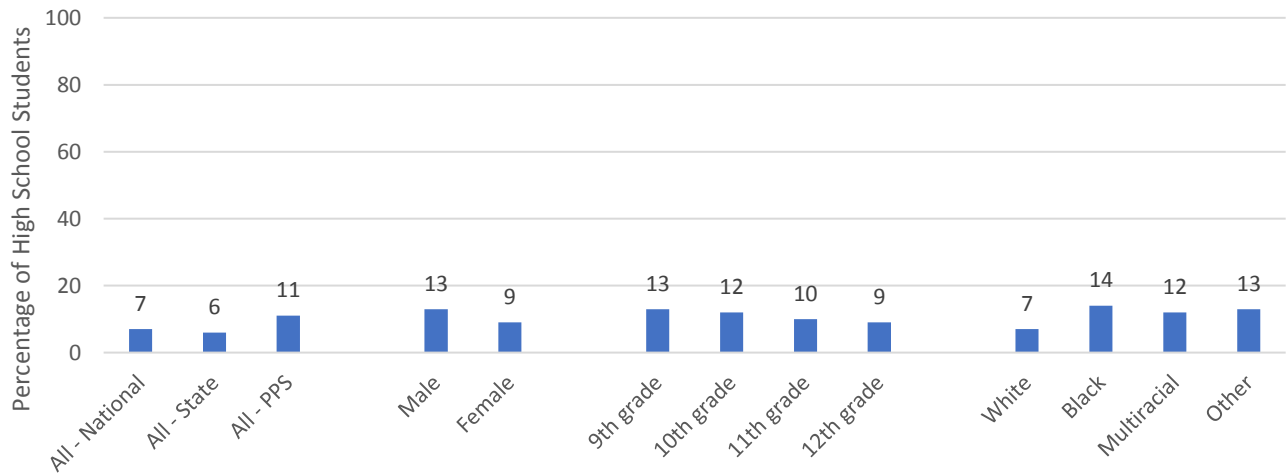
## **During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?**

- About one-third (32%) of PPS students reported having used marijuana at least once in the 30 days (current marijuana use), greater compared to state and national estimates of 18% and 20%, respectively.
- The prevalence of current marijuana use increased with increasing grade, from 23% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 43% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- Current marijuana use was higher among black (36%) and multiracial (35%) students compared to other race (30%) and white (29%) students.

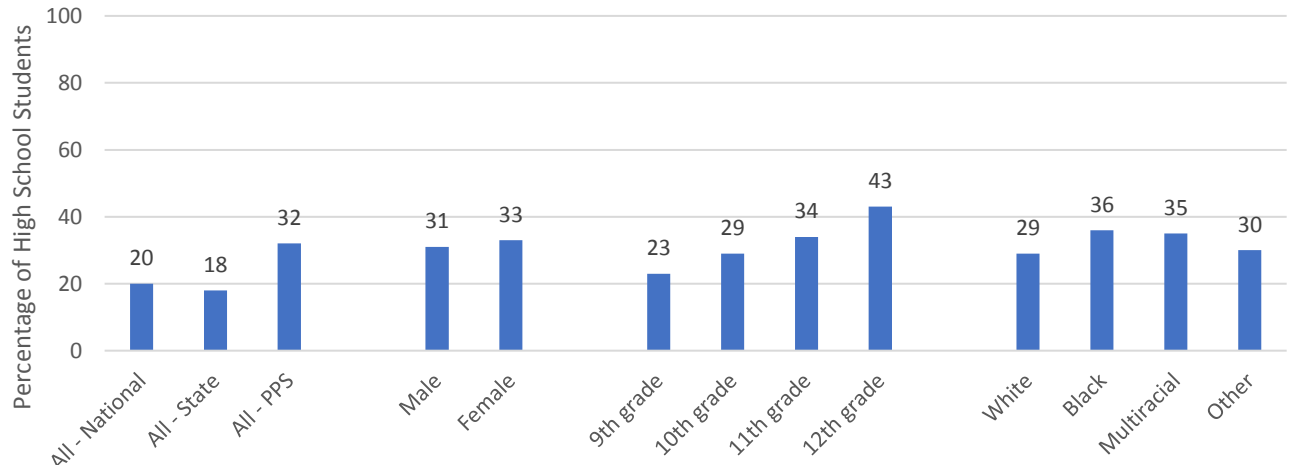
### Ever Used Marijuana in Lifetime



### Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years



### Used Marijuana at Least Once in the Past 30 Days\*



\*one or more times during the 30 days before the survey



# Other Drug Use

## **During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?**

- 6% of PPS students reported having used some form of cocaine at least once in their lifetime, higher than the national estimate of 5% and twice the state estimate of 3%.
- Other race students (9%) were 3 times more likely to report ever using cocaine compared to white students (3%); multiracial students (6%) and black students (5%) were also more likely to report ever using cocaine.

## **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?**

- 8% of PPS students reported having used inhalants at least once in their lifetime, greater than state and national estimates (6% each).
- Other race students were more than twice as likely to have ever used inhalants compared to white students (11% versus 5%).

## **During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called dope, smack, junk, or China White)?**

- 4% of PPS students reported having used heroin at least once in their lifetime, double the state and national estimates (2% each).
- Other race students were 8 times more likely to have used heroin compared to white students (8% versus 1%) and twice as likely compared to black students (4%).

## **During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?**

- 4% of PPS students reported having used methamphetamines at least once in their lifetime, slightly above state and national estimates (3% each).
- Male students had three times the prevalence of methamphetamine use compared to females (6% versus 2%).
- Other race students were more than 4 times as likely to use methamphetamine compared to white students (9% versus 2%), and more than twice as likely compared to black students (4%).

**During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?**

- 6% of PPS students reported having used ecstasy at least once in their lifetime, slightly above state and national estimates (4% each).
- Male students were more likely to report ecstasy use compared to female students (7% and 4% respectively).
- Other race students were twice as likely to report ecstasy use compared to white students (8% versus 4%).

**During your lifetime, how many times have you used synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, fake weed, King Kong, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, or Moon Rocks)?**

- 7% of PPS students report having used synthetic marijuana at least once in their lifetime, equivalent to state and national estimates.
- Other race students were twice as likely to report synthetic marijuana use compared to white students (10% versus 5%).

**During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?**

- 5% of students reported having taken steroids without a doctor's prescription at least once in their lifetime, greater compared to state and national estimates (3% each).
- Male students were twice as likely to report having used steroids without a prescription compared to females (7% versus 3%).
- Other race students were more than 3 times as likely to report steroid use compared to white students (10% versus 3%).

**During your life, how many times have you taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it? (Count drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet.)**

- 11% of PPS students have used prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it at least once in their lifetime, equivalent to the state-wide estimate and less than 14% nationally.
- Prevalence of prescription pain medicine misuse increased with increasing grade from 8% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 14% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

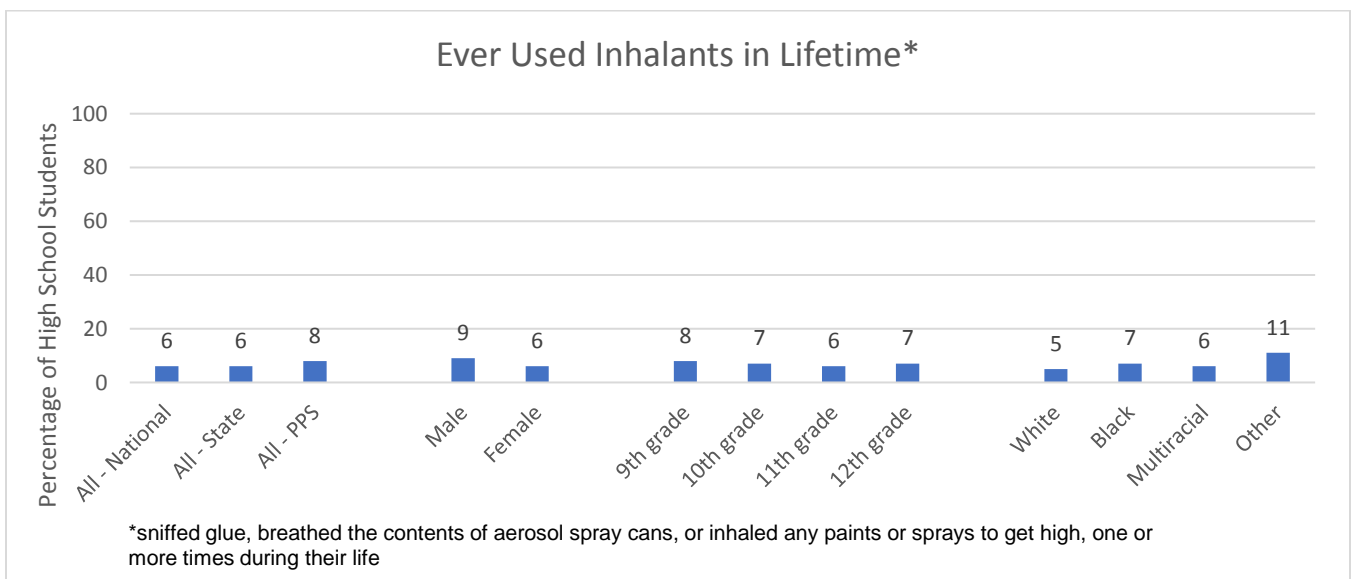
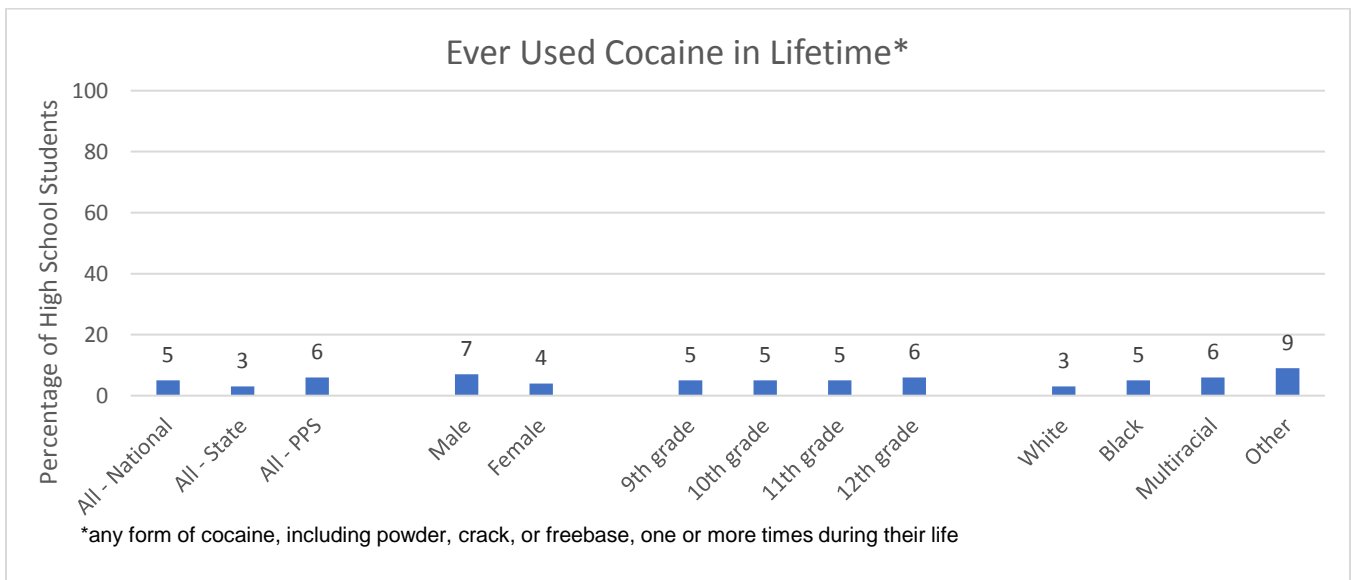
**During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject any illegal drug into your body?**

- 5% of PPS students reported having used needles to inject illegal drugs into their body at least once in their lifetime, more than twice the state and national estimates (2% each).
- 6% of male students used needles to inject illegal drugs at least once, three times higher compared to females (2%).

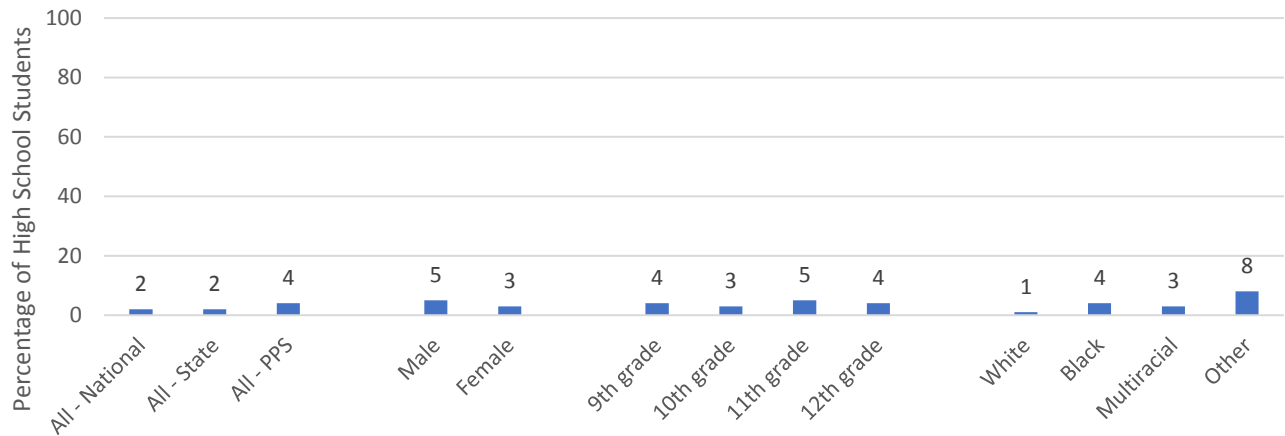
- Other race students were 4 times more likely compared to white students to report ever injecting illegal drugs (8% versus 2%), and twice as likely as black students (4%).

**During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?**

- 28% of PPS students reported having been offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property, greater than state (18%) and national (20%) estimates.
- Approximately 1 out of 3 multiracial students (34%) reported having been offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property, greater compared to 29% of white, 28% of other race, and 23% of black students.

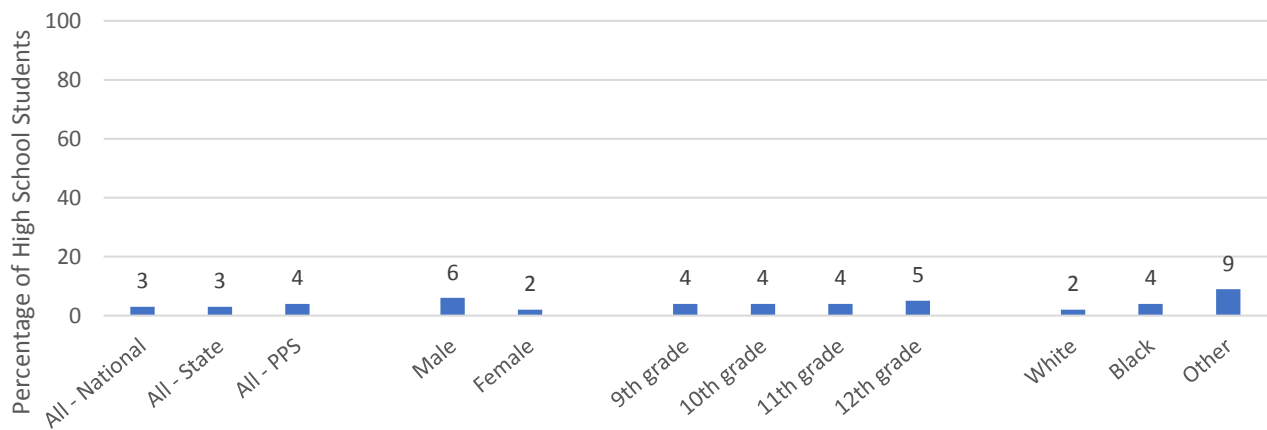


### Ever Used Heroin in Lifetime\*



\*also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life

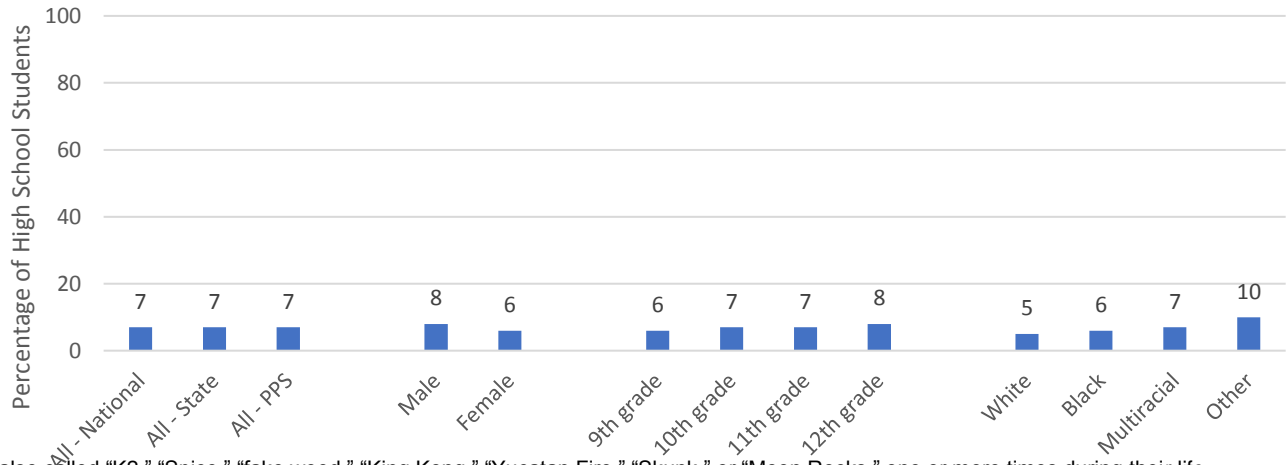
### Ever Used Methamphetamines in Lifetime\*



\*also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life

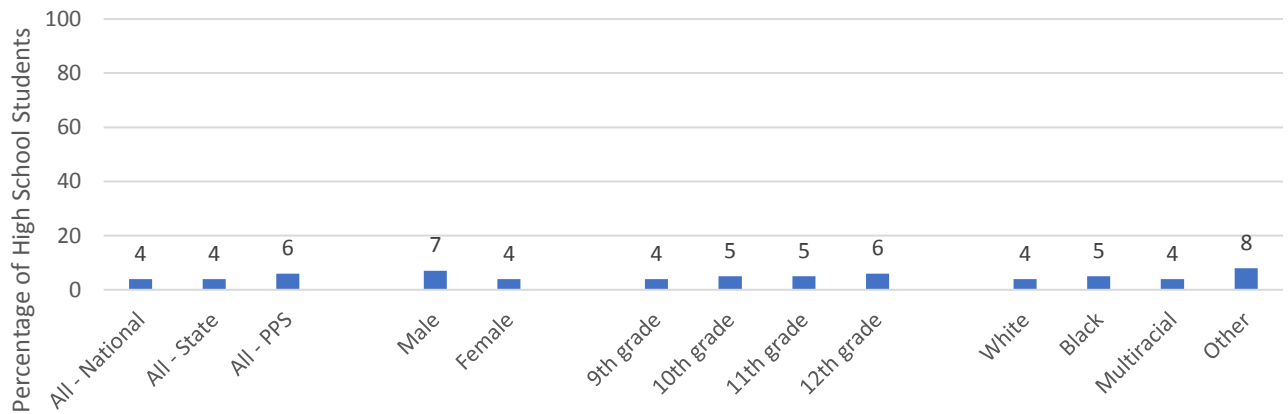


### Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana\*



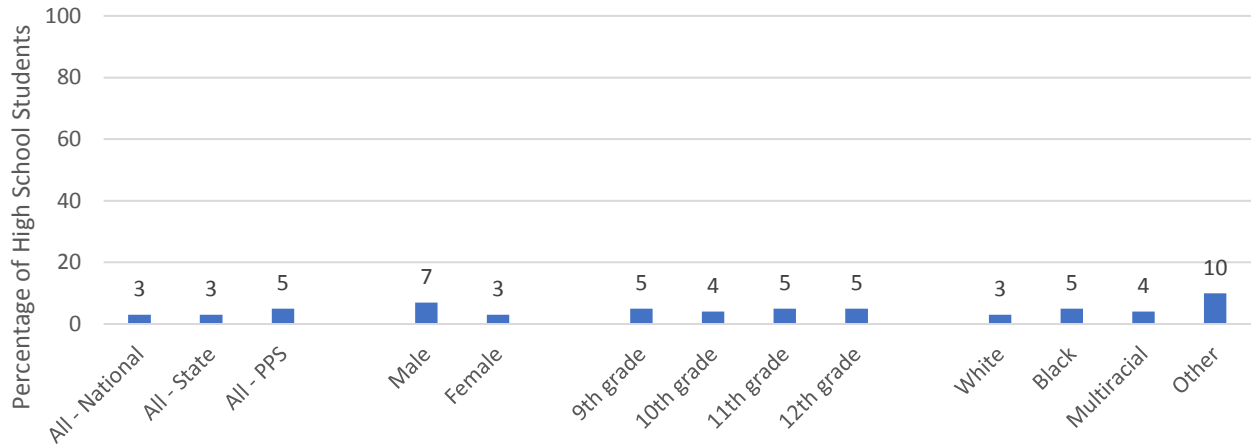
\*also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life

### Ever Used Ecstasy in Lifetime\*



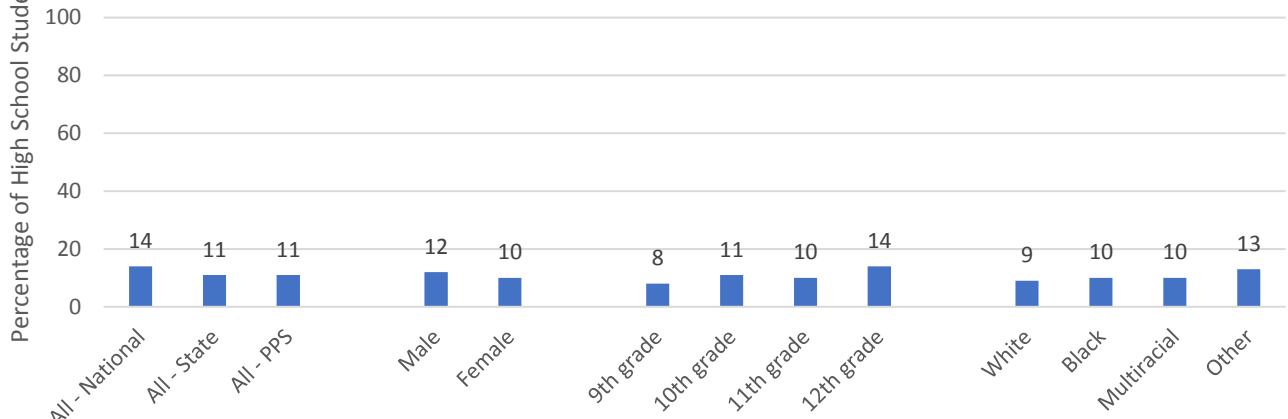
\*also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life

### Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription\*



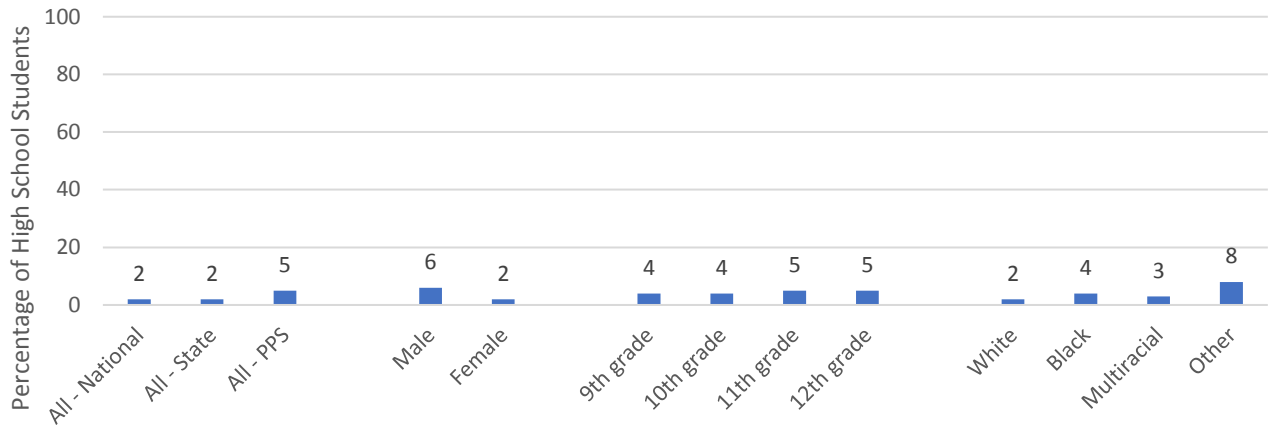
\*pills or shots, one or more times during their life

### Ever Took Prescription Pain Medicine Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than Instructed\*



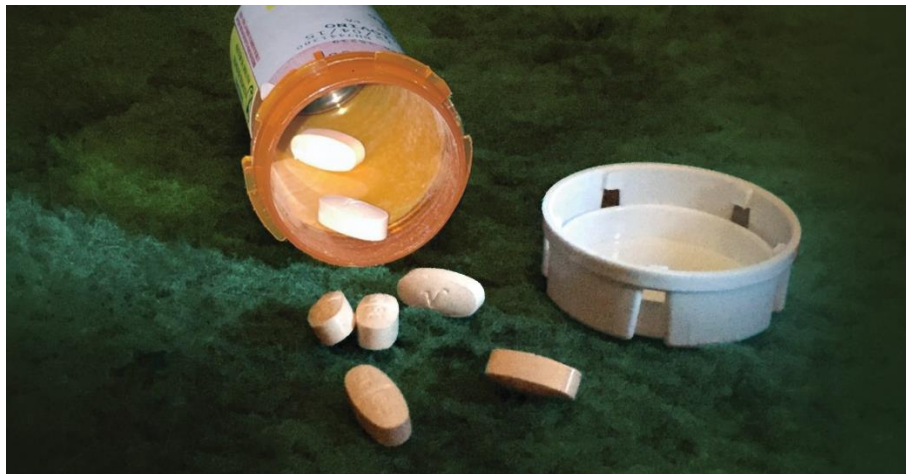
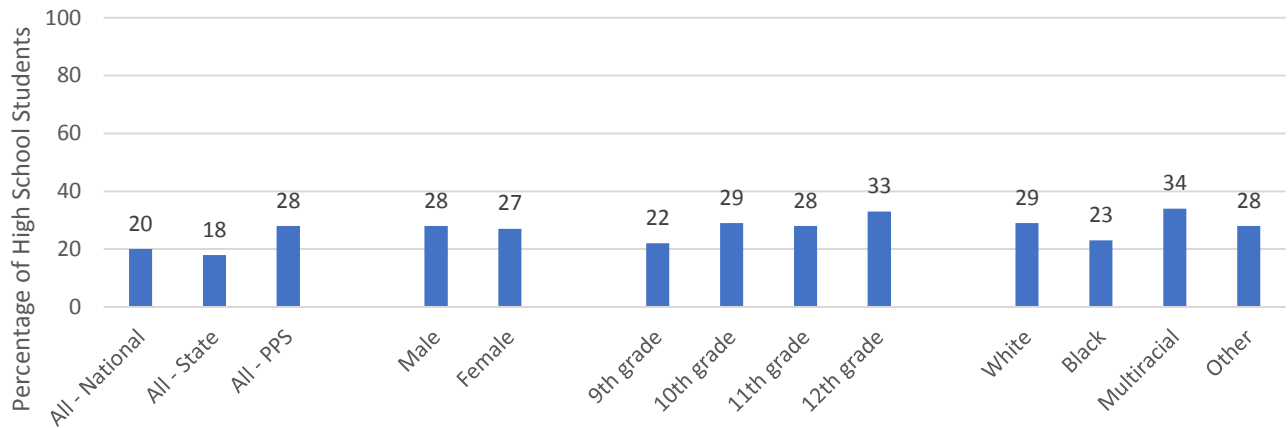
\*counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life

### Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug in Lifetime\*



\*used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one more times during their life

### Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property in the Past 12 Months



# Sexual Behavior

## **Have you ever had sexual intercourse?**

- 36% of PPS students reported ever having sexual intercourse, slightly less than state and national estimates (38% and 40%, respectively).
- Male students were more likely to have ever had sexual intercourse compared to female students (40% versus 33%).
- The proportion of students who ever had sexual intercourse increased with increasing grade, from 16% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 57% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

## **How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?**

- 6% of PPS students reported having had sexual intercourse for the first time before the age of 13 years old, greater than both the state (4%) and national (3%) estimates.
- Male students were 5 times more likely than female students to report having sexual intercourse before the age of 13 years old (10% versus 2%).
- Black, multiracial, and other race students (all 8%) were more than twice as likely to report having had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 compared to white students (3%).

## **During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?**

- 8% of PPS students reported having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons in their life, slightly less than state and national estimates (9% and 10%, respectively).
- Twice as many male students reported having sexual intercourse with four or more persons compared to female students (12% versus 6%).
- The proportion of students who have had four or more sexual partners in their life increased with increasing grade, from 3% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 14% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.
- Black students were almost twice as likely to report having had 4 or more sexual partners in their life (9%) compared to 5% of white students.

## **During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?**

- 1 in 4 PPS students (25%) reported having at least one sexual partner in the three months preceding the survey, slightly less than state (27%) and national (29%) estimates.
- The prevalence of being currently sexually active increased with increasing grade, from 10% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 43% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

### **Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?**

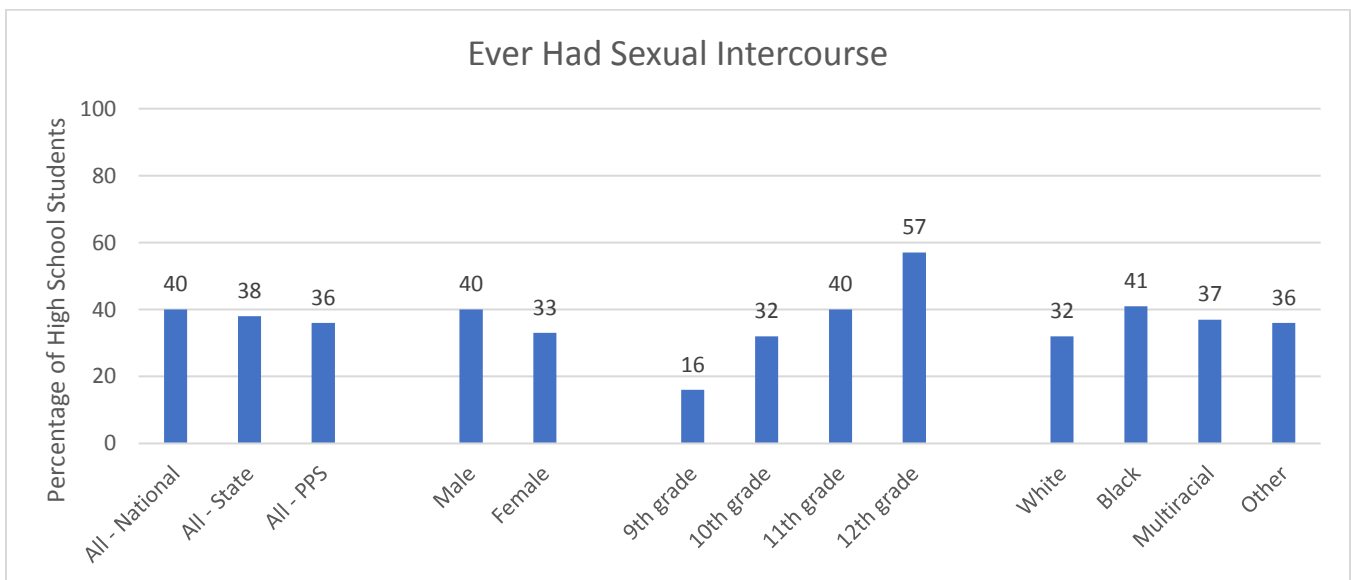
- 26% of sexually active PPS students reported having used drugs or alcohol prior to last intercourse, greater than state and national estimates of 16% and 19%, respectively.

### **The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?**

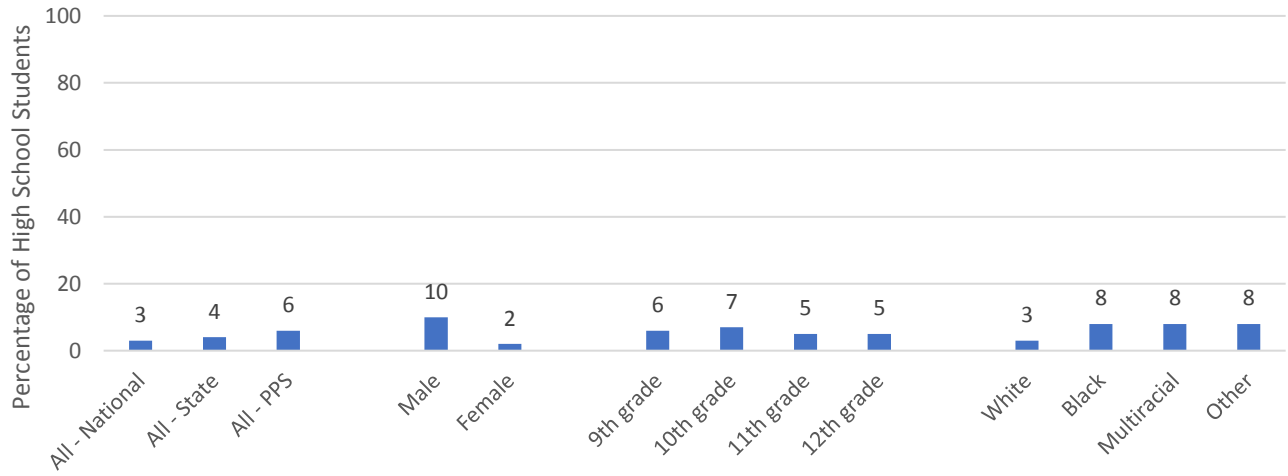
- Among currently sexually active PPS students, 55% reported using a condom during their most recent instance of sexual intercourse, greater than state (41%) and national (46%) estimates.
- Males students were more likely than female students to have reported condom use (63% versus 49%).
- 59% of white and multiracial students reported using a condom compared to 51% of black and 50% of other race students.

### **The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? (Select only one response).**

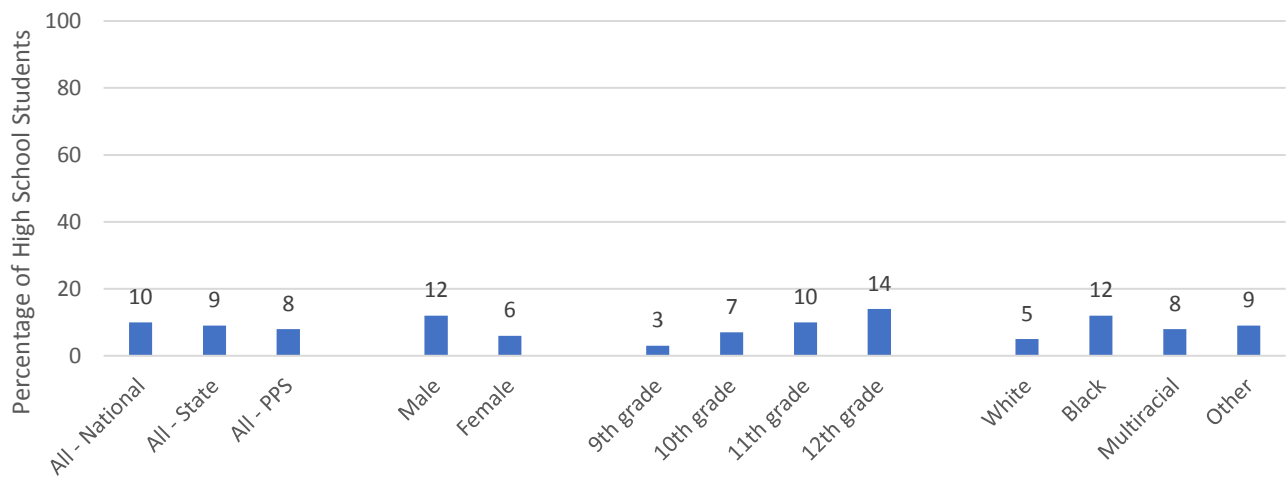
- 16% of sexually active PPS students reported using no method to prevent pregnancy, slightly greater than state (12%) and national (14%) estimates.
- 23% of black students reported using no method to prevent pregnancy at last intercourse, compared to 10% of white students.



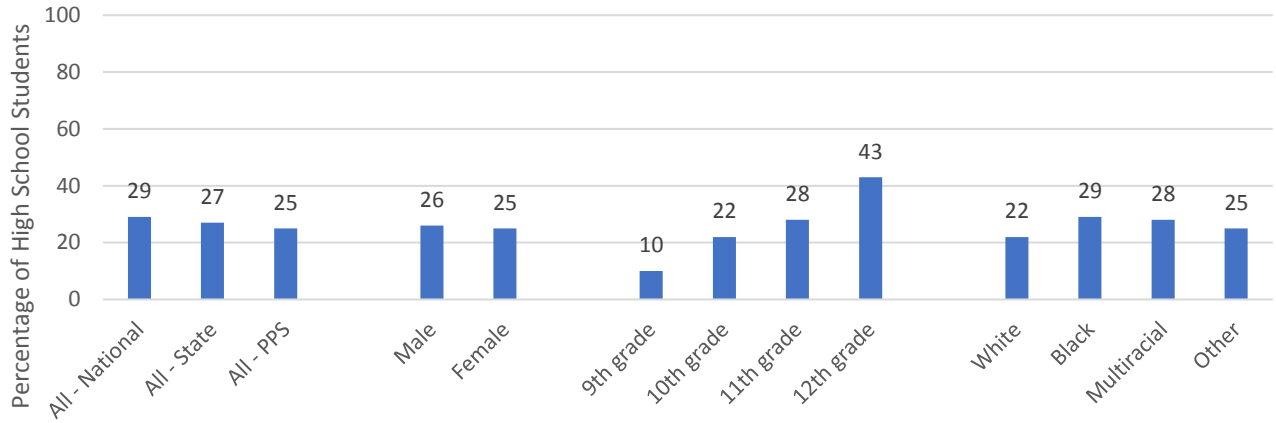
### Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years



### Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons Ever in Lifetime

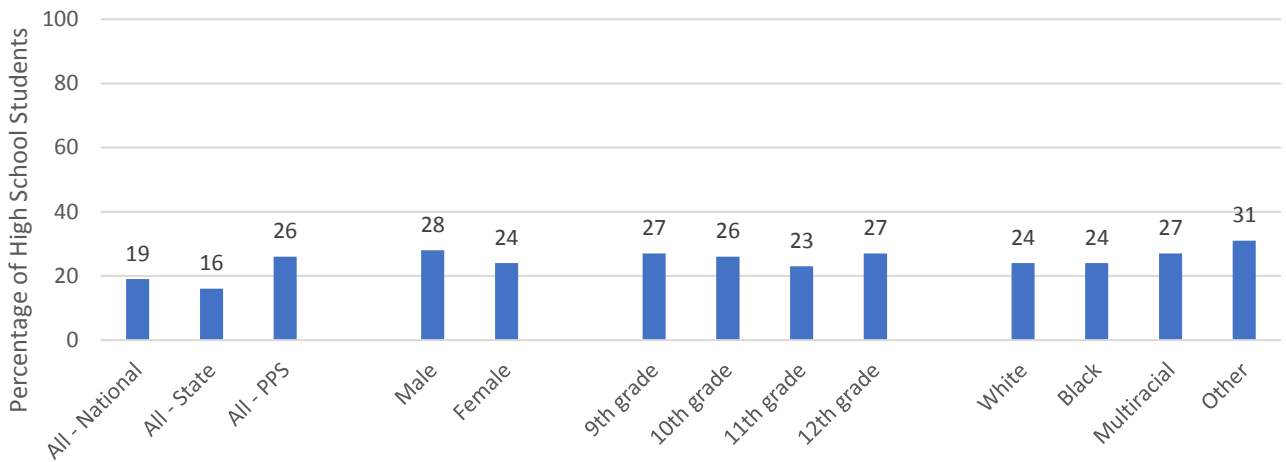


### Currently Sexually Active\*



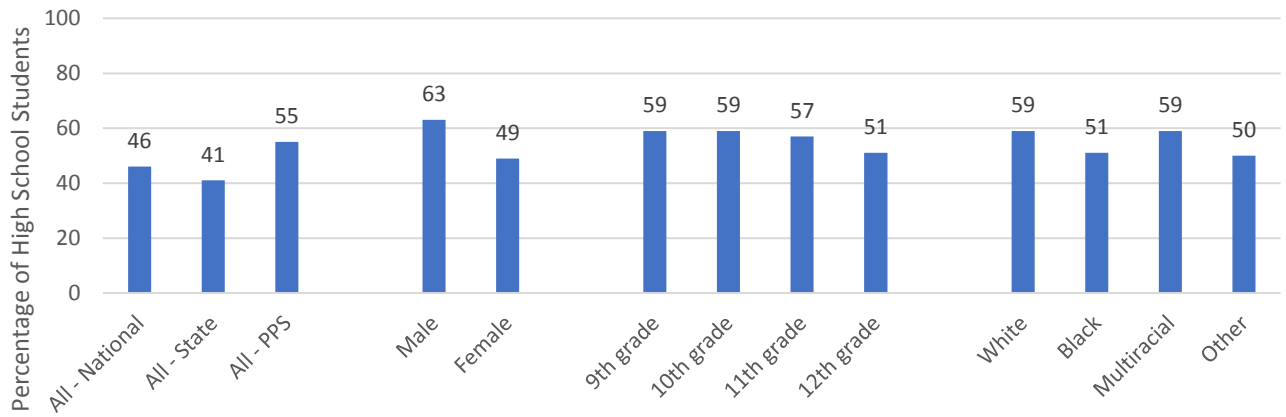
\*had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey

### Used Drugs or Alcohol Prior to Last Sexual Intercourse\*



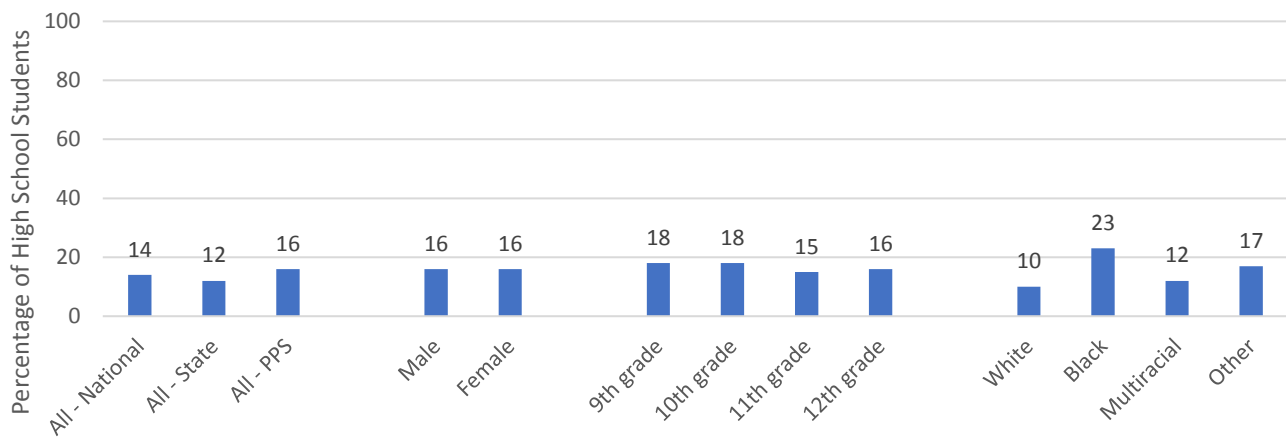
\*among students who were currently sexually active

### Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse\*



\*among students who were currently sexually active

### Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy\*



\*among students who were currently sexually active





# Diet, Nutrition, and Physical Activity

In questions pertaining to physical activity, students were asked to add up all the time spent on any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rates and made them breathe hard at the same time.

## **How did you describe your weight?**

- 29% of PPS students described themselves as slightly or very overweight, slightly less than state (30%) and national estimates (32%).
- Females were more likely to describe themselves as slightly or very overweight compared to males (33% versus 25%).

## **Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?**

- 44% of PPS students were trying to lose weight, less than the state (57%) and national (53%) estimates.

## **During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit? Do not count fruit juice.**

- 9% of PPS students reported eating no fruit in the 7 days preceding the survey, slightly greater than state (8%) and national (6%) estimates.

## **During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green vegetables?**

- 16% of PPS students reported eating no green vegetables in the 7 days preceding the survey, more than double the national and state prevalence estimates of 7%.
- Black students were more likely compared to white students to report not eating vegetables in the past 7 days (21% versus 12%).

## **During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle or soda or pop? Do not count diet soda.**

- 68% of PPS students reported drinking soda at least once in the 7 days preceding the survey, slightly less than state (70%) and national (72%) estimates. Prevalence was higher among male students compared to female students (75% versus 63%).
- 16% of PPS students reported drinking soda daily in the past 7 days, slightly lower compared to state and national estimates (17% and 19%, respectively). Daily soda consumption was higher among male students compared to female students (21% versus 12%).
- 11% of PPS students reported drinking soda two or more times per day in the past 7 days, identical to the state estimate and slightly below the national estimate (13%). Drinking 2+ sodas per day was

higher among male students compared to female students (14% versus 8%). Black students were more likely to drink 2+ sodas/day compared to white students (15% versus 8%).

- 6% of PPS students reported drinking soda three or more times per day in the past 7 days, identical to the state estimate and slightly below national (7%) estimates. Drinking 3+ sodas per day was 9% among black students, more than double the prevalence compared to white students (4%).

### **During the past 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink?**

- 31% of PPS students reported not drinking milk in the 7 days preceding the survey, greater than state (27%) and national (24%) estimates.
- Prevalence of not drinking milk was higher in male students compared to female students (39% versus 21%).

### **During the past 7 days, on how many days did you eat breakfast?**

- 18% of PPS students reported not eating breakfast on all 7 days preceding the survey, greater than state (15%) and national (14%) estimates.
- 73% of PPS students reported skipping breakfast at least once in the seven days preceding the survey, greater than both state (66%) and national (65%) estimates.
- Females were more likely than males to report skipping breakfast at least once in the seven days preceding the survey (78% versus 66%).

### **In the past 30 days, how often did you worry that your or your family would not have enough food?**

- 5% of PPS students reported they worried about themselves and their family not having enough food most of the time or always in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Other race students were more than 4 times more likely to report being worried about not having enough food most of the time or always compared to white students (9% versus 2%); black students were 3 times more likely (6%).

### **During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?**

- 84% of PPS students report being physically active on at least 1 day in the 7 days preceding the survey. Prevalence of physical activity for at least 1 day was higher among male students (87%) compared to female students (82%).
- 42% of PPS students reported being physically active for at least 5 of the 7 days preceding the survey; male students were more likely than female students to report being physically active for at least 5 of the seven days preceding the survey (48% versus 27%); black students were less likely compared to white students (35% versus 47%).

- 21% of PPS students report being physically active on all 7 of the 7 days preceding the survey. Male students were more likely than female students to report being physically active all 7 days before the survey (27% versus 17%).

**On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?**

- 22% of PPS students reported watching 3 or more hours of television per day, slightly higher than state and national prevalence estimates (21% each).
- 32% of black students reported watching TV for 3 or more hours on an average school night compared to 15% of white students.

**On an average school day, how many hours did you play computer or video games or use a computer for something that is not school work?**

- 51% of PPS students reported playing computer or video games or using a computer for non-academic purposes for 3 or more hours per day, greater than state (46%) and national (43%) estimates.
- Prevalence was slightly higher among male students compared to female students (54% versus 49%).

**During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play? Count teams run by your school or community groups.**

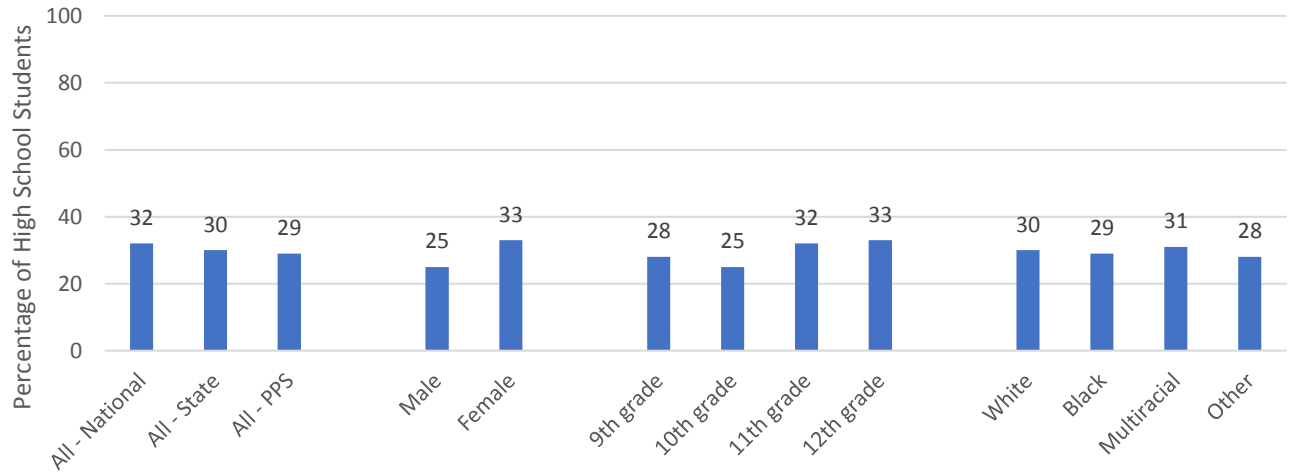
- 48% of PPS students did not play on at least one sports team run by their school or community groups in the past 12 months, greater than state (42%) and national (46%) estimates.
- Female students were more likely than male students to report not playing on at least one sports team (52% versus 45%).
- Black students were more likely than white students to report not playing on at least one sports team (56% compared to 44%).

For the following question, a concussion was defined as a blow or jolt to the head causing problems such as headaches, dizziness, being dazed or confused, difficulty remembering or concentrating, vomiting, blurred vision, or being knocked out.

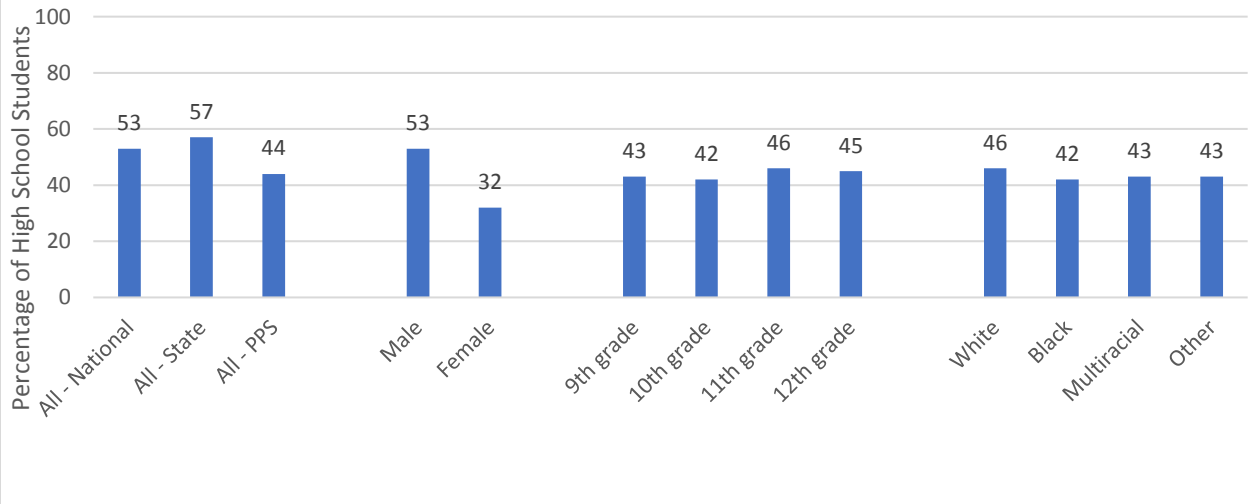
**During the past 12 months, how many times did you have a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active?**

- 15% of PPS students reported suffering a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active in the 12 months preceding the survey, identical to the state and slightly greater than the national (14%) estimate.

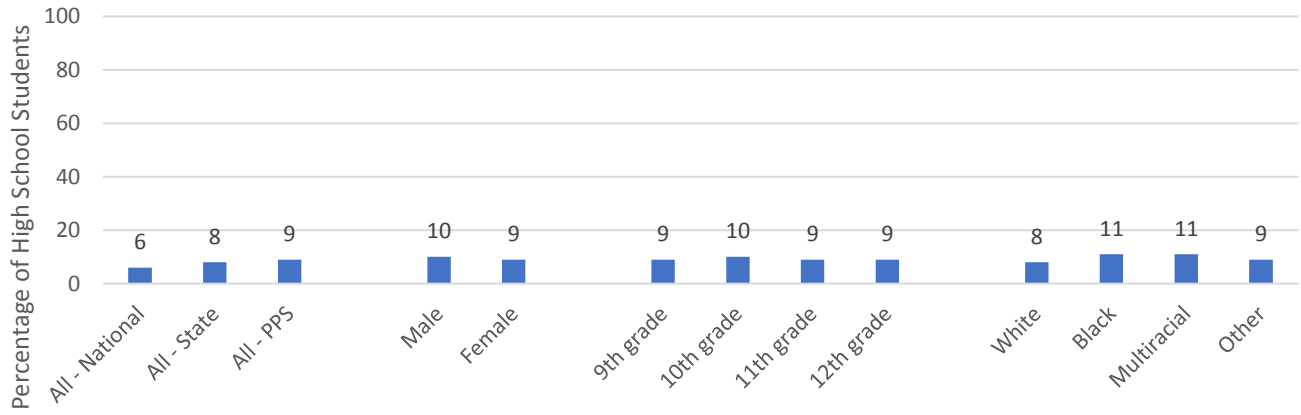
### Described Themselves as Slightly or Very Overweight



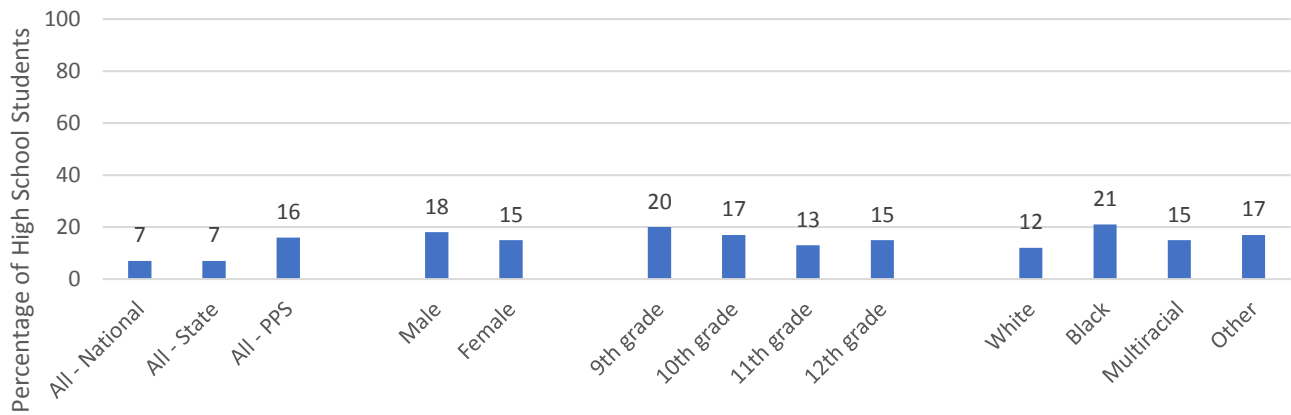
### Trying to Lose Weight



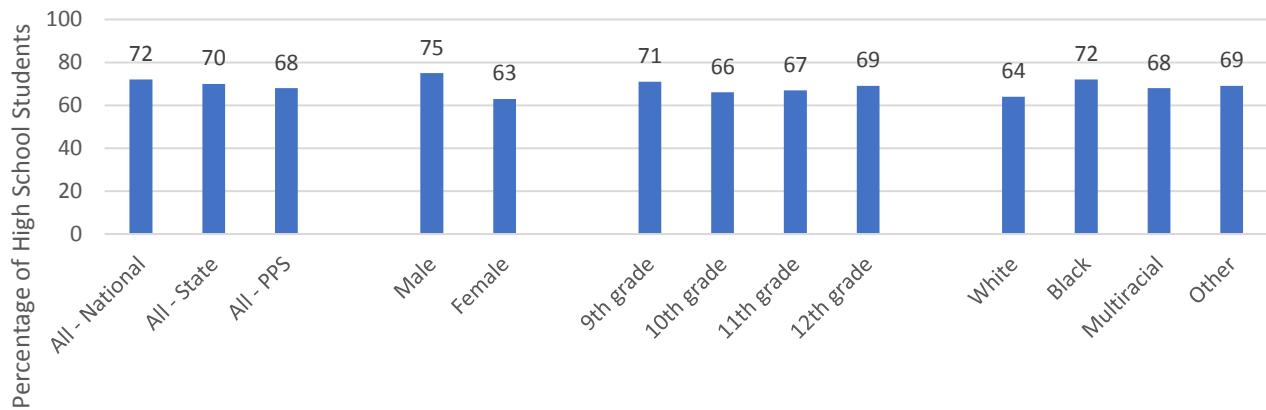
### Did Not Eat Any Fruit In the Past Seven Days



### Did Not Eat Vegetables in the Past Seven Days

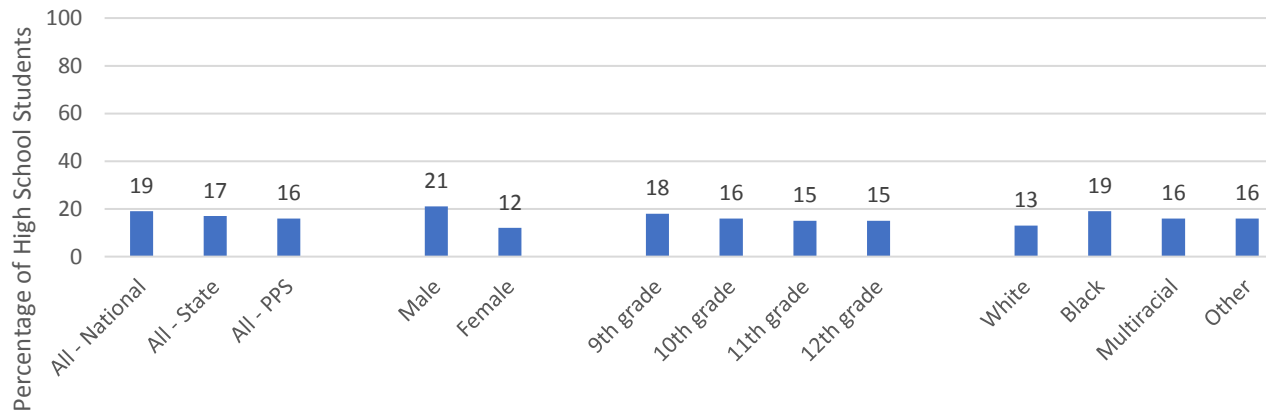


### Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times in the Past 7 Days\*



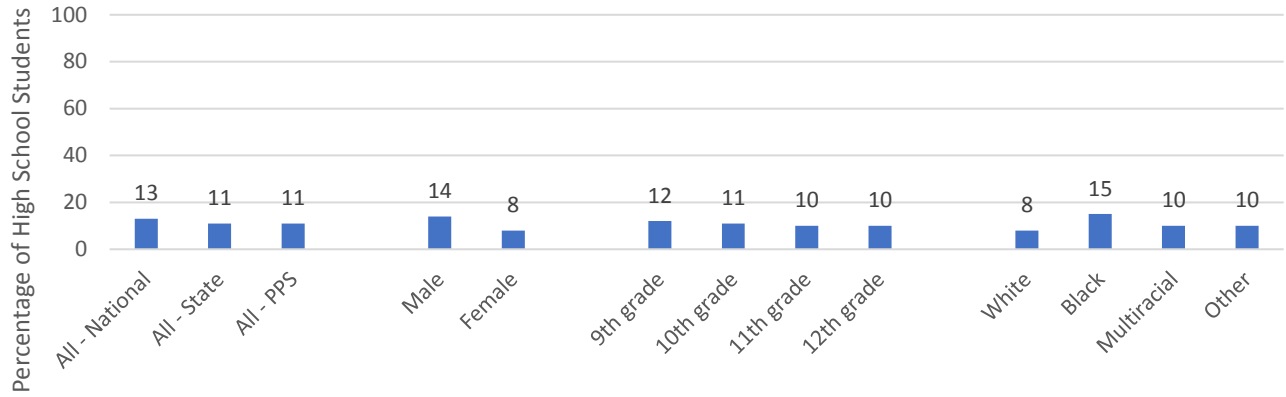
\*such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite (not counting diet soda or diet pop), in the 7 days before the survey

### Drank, a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day in the Past 7 Days\*



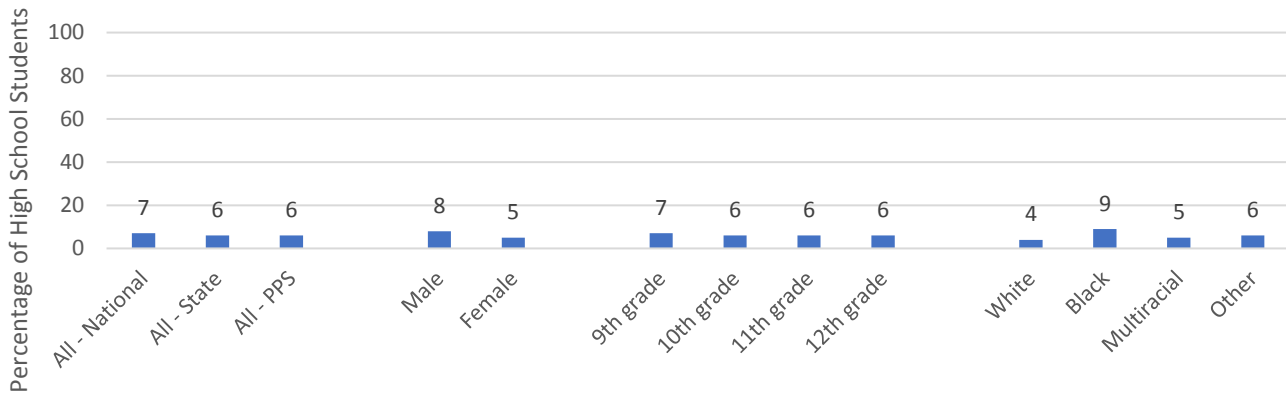
\*such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite (not counting diet soda or diet pop), in the 7 days before the survey

### Drank a Can, Bottle or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day in the Past 7 Days\*



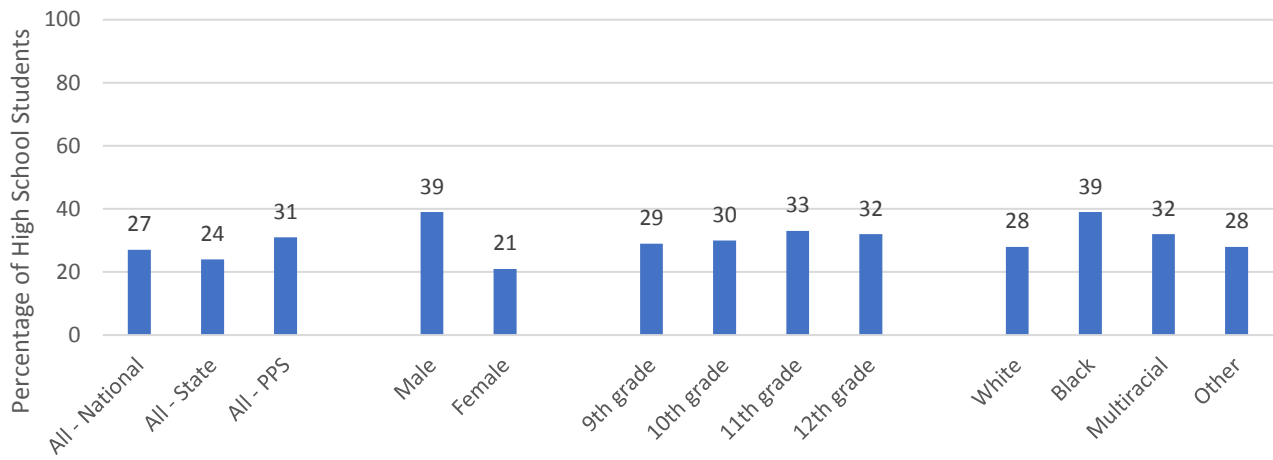
\*such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite (not counting diet soda or diet pop), in the 7 days before the survey

### Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Three or More Times Per Day in the Past 7 Days\*

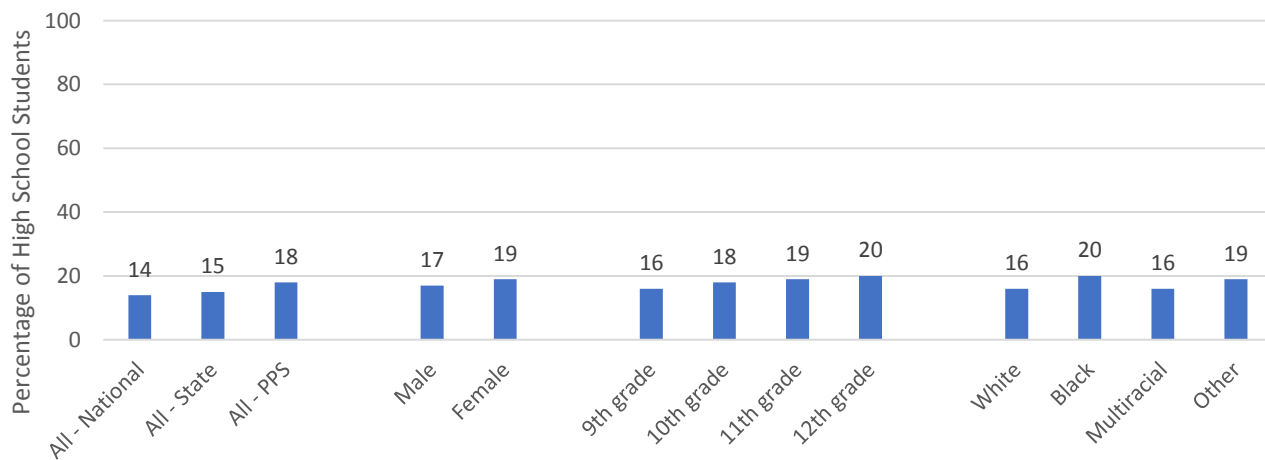


\*such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite (not counting diet soda or diet pop), in the 7 days before the survey

### Did Not Drink Milk in the Past 7 Days

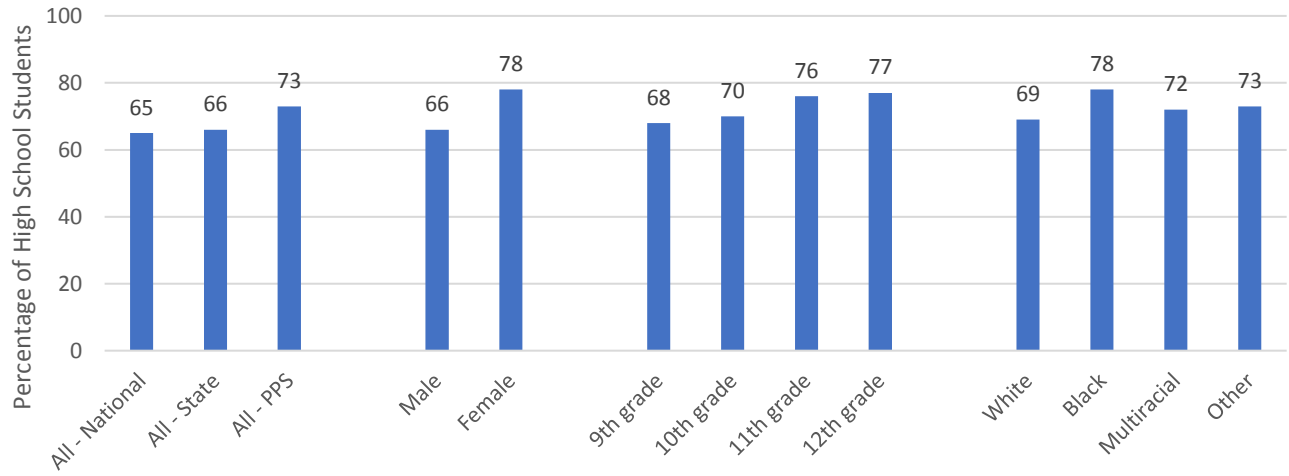


### Did Not Eat Breakfast At All in the Past 7 Days

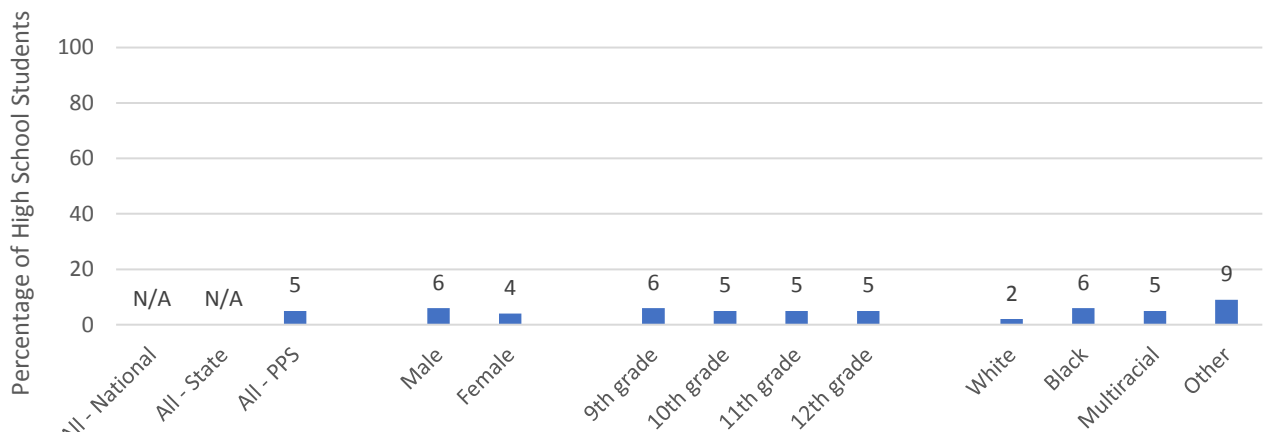




### Did Not Eat Breakfast at Least Once in the Past 7 Days

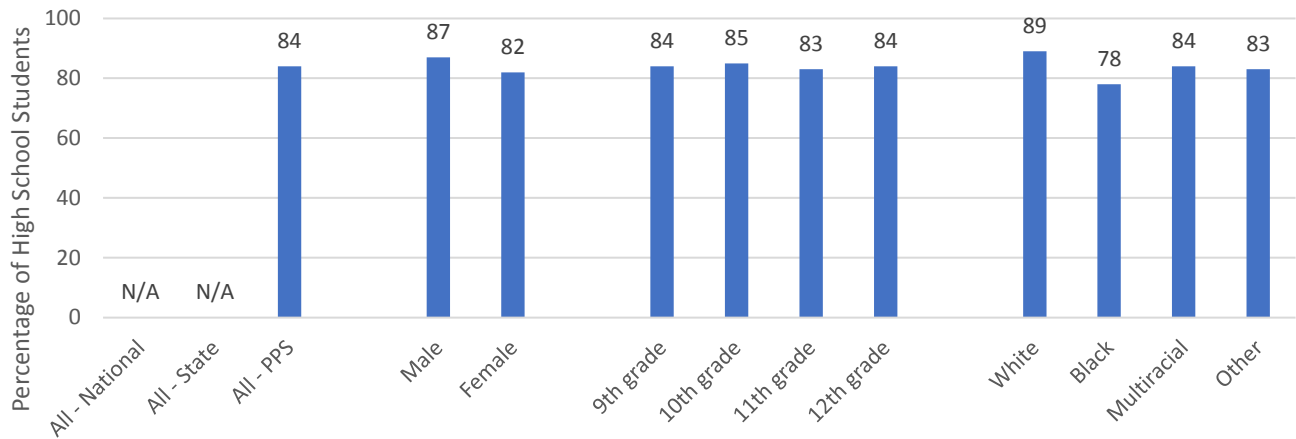


### Worry That They or Their Family Would Not Have Enough Food\*



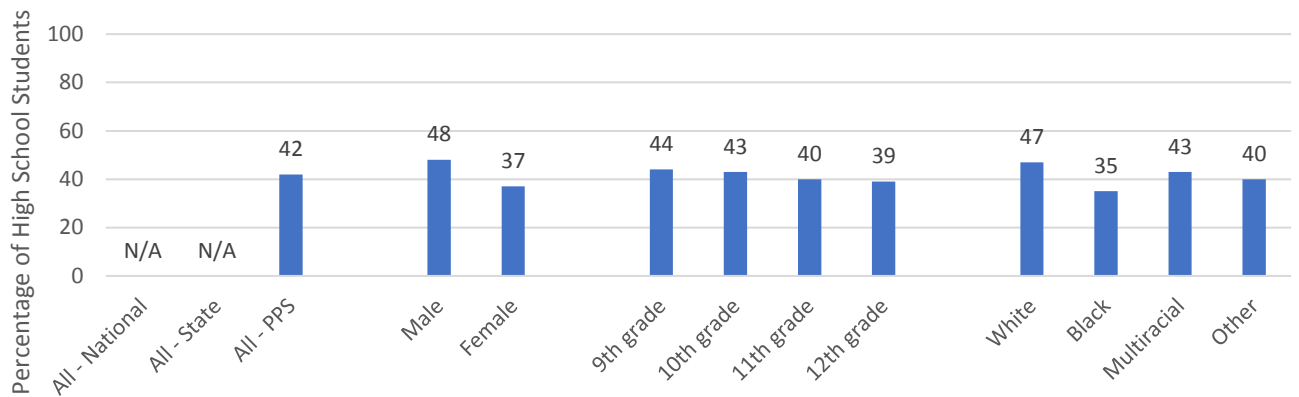
\*most of the time or always in the 30 days before the survey

### Physically Active on At Least 1 Day in the Past 7 Days\*



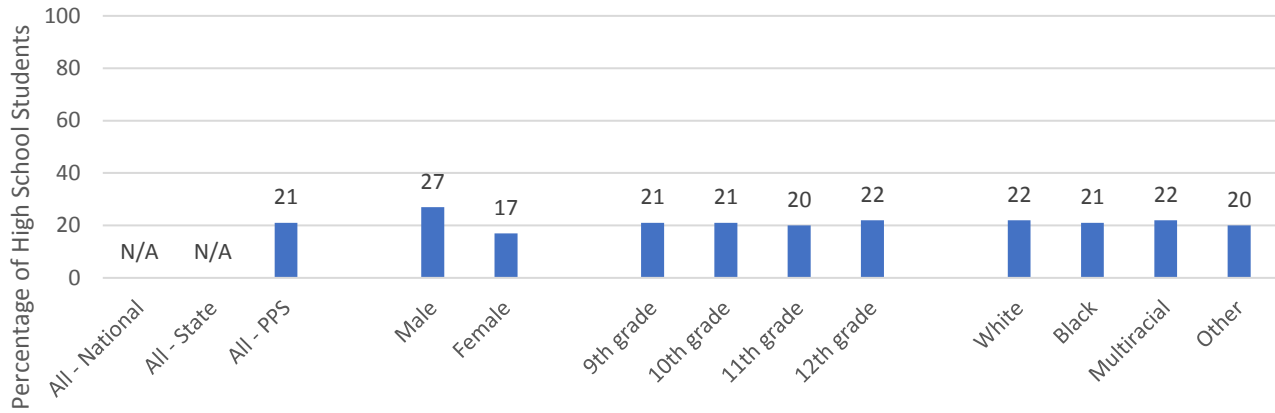
\*for at least 60 minutes, counting all the time spent in any kind of physical activity that increased a student's heart rate and made the student breathe hard at the same time, in the 7 days before the survey

### Physically Active on at Least 5 of the Past 7 Days\*



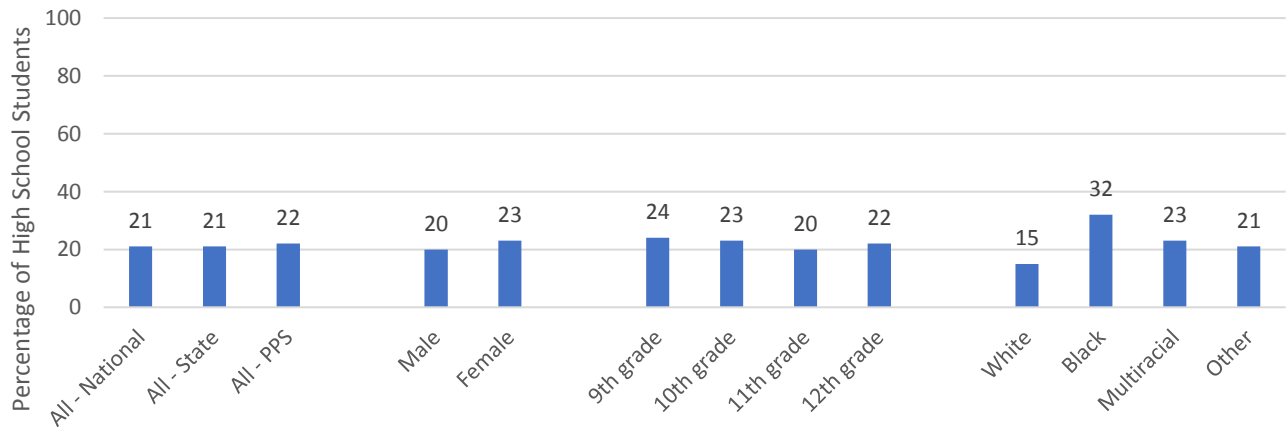
\*for at least 60 minutes, counting all the time spent in any kind of physical activity that increased a student's heart rate and made the student breathe hard at the same time, in the 7 days before the survey

### Physically Active on All 7 of the Past 7 Days\*

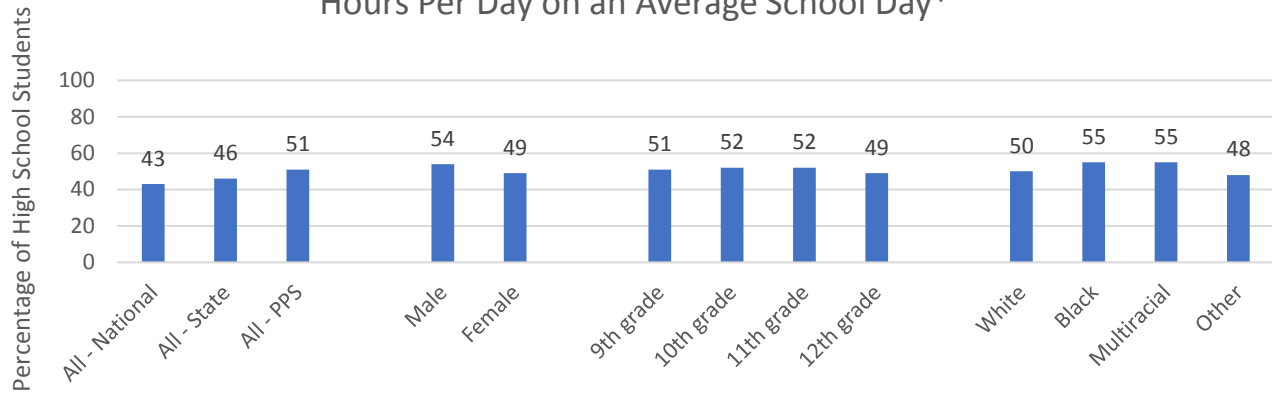


\*for at least 60 minutes, counting all the time spent in any kind of physical activity that increased a student's heart rate and made the student breathe hard at the same time, in the 7 days before the survey

### Watched Television for 3 or More Hours Per Day on an Average School Day

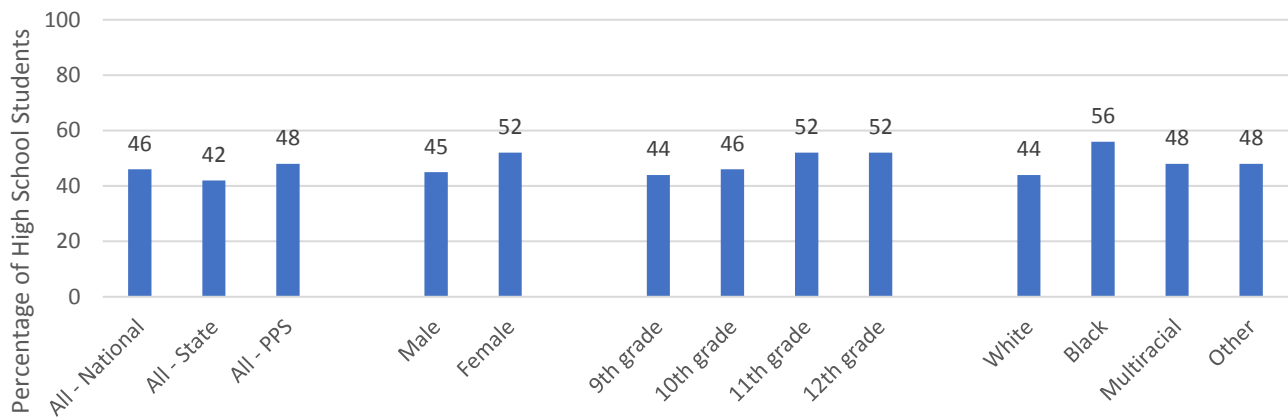


### Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day on an Average School Day\*



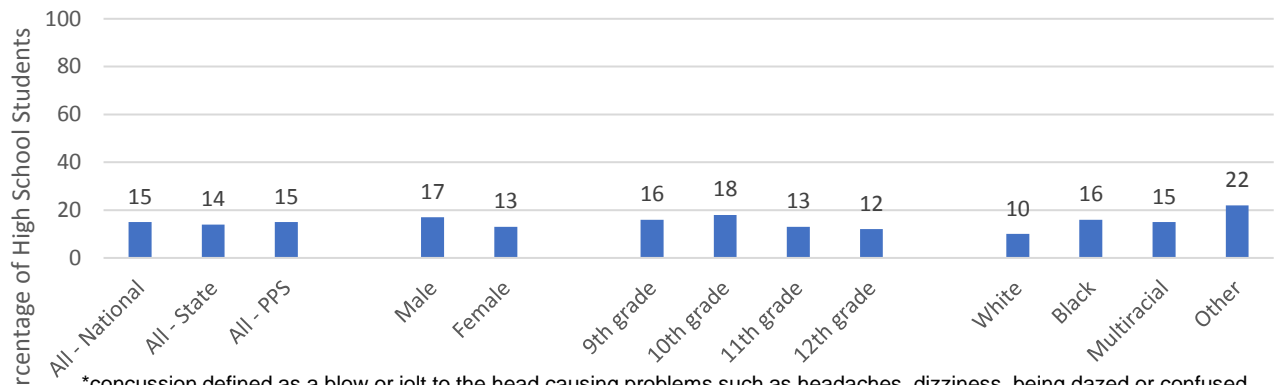
\*counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablets, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day

### Did Not Play on at Least 1 School or Community Sports Team\*



\*counting teams run by a student's school or community groups

## Suffered a Concussion From Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active at Least Once in the Past 12 Months\*



\*concussion defined as a blow or jolt to the head causing problems such as headaches, dizziness, being dazed or confused, difficulty remembering or concentrating, vomiting, blurred vision, or being knocked out



## Other Health-Related Topics

### **Would you say in general that your health is:**

- 18% of PPS students rated their health as fair or poor.
- Female students were more likely than male students to report fair or poor perception of health (20% versus 16%).

### **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?**

- 72% of PPS students reported having a physical exam from a doctor or nurse in the 12 months preceding the survey.

### **In the past 12 months, have you ever thought you needed to go see a doctor, nurse, or go to the emergency room but did not go?**

- 33% of PPS students reported not seeking medical treatment when they thought they needed it.
- Female students were more likely than male students to report not seeking medical treatment when they thought they needed it (38% versus 26%).

### **Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?**

- 25% of PPS students reported being limited in some way due to physical, mental or emotional problems.
- Female students were more likely than male students to report being limited in activities (28% versus 20%).

### **Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?**

- 4% of PPS students reported having a health problem requiring the use of special equipment.

### **Have you ever been taught in school how to use a condom to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV?**

- 68% of PPS students reported being taught how to use a condom in school to prevent STDs and pregnancy.
- Prevalence of being taught condom use increased with increasing grade from 43% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 82% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. The largest increase occurred between 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders; 26% more 10<sup>th</sup> graders report knowing how to use a condom compared to 9<sup>th</sup> graders.

**Have you ever been taught in school about where you could get sexual health services, such as birth control, condoms, or HIV or other sexually transmitted disease, testing, or treatment?**

- 63% of PPS students reported having been taught where to get sexual health services.
- Prevalence of being taught where to get sexual health services increased with increasing grade from 39% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 78% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

**Have you ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS? Do not count tests done for the purposes of donating blood.**

- 78% of PPS students reported never having been tested for HIV, below state and national prevalence estimates (87% and 91% respectively).

**Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you have a sexually transmitted disease?**

- 4% of PPS students had been told they have had an STD in their lifetime.

**When was the last time you saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work?**

- 2% of PPS students had never seen a dentist, equivalent to the national prevalence estimate and slightly above the state prevalence estimate of 1%.
- Prevalence for male students was double that of female students (4% versus 2%).

**Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have asthma?**

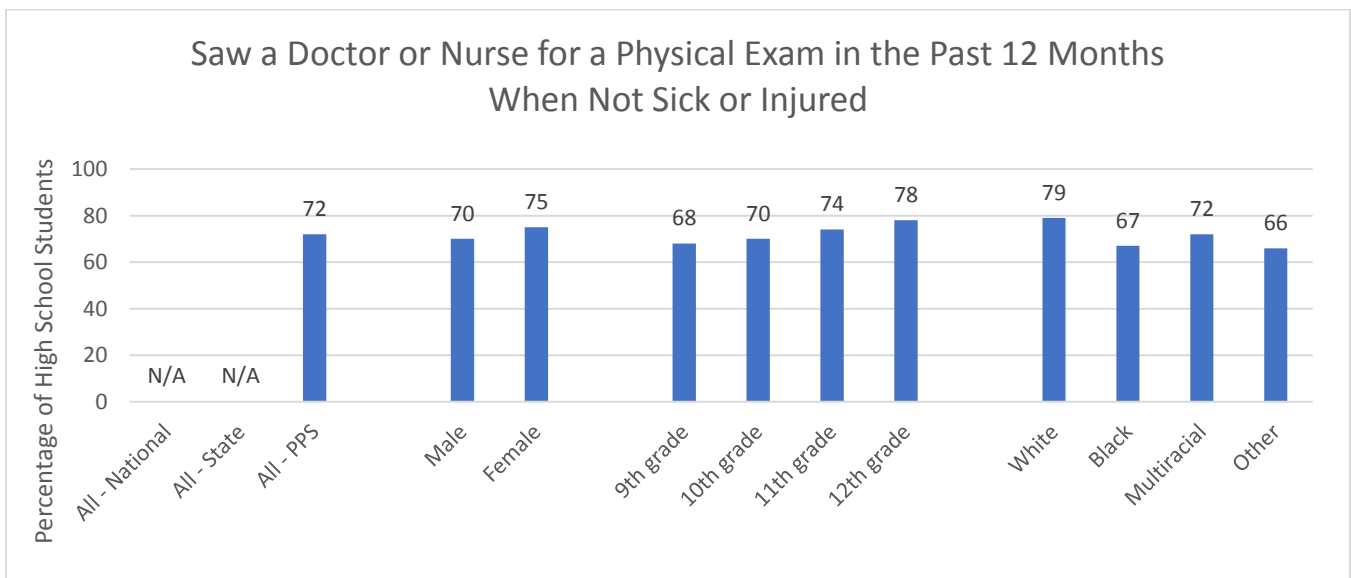
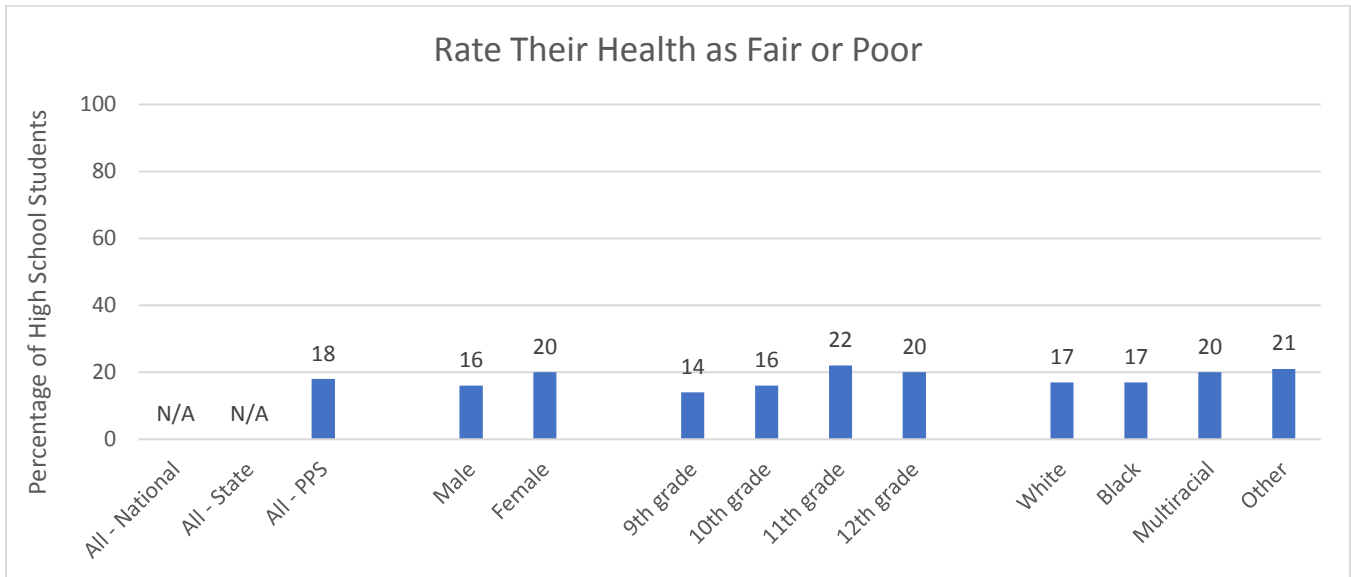
- 25% of PPS students reported being told by a doctor or nurse they have asthma, below the state estimate of 26% and above the national estimate of 23%.
- Multiracial (31%), black (28%), and other race (25%) students were more likely to report having asthma compared to white students (21%).

**On an average school night, now many hours of sleep did you get?**

- 81% of PPS students reported getting fewer than eight hours of sleep on an average school night, greater compared to state (79%) and national estimates (75%).
- Prevalence estimates increased with increasing grade, from 74% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 86% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

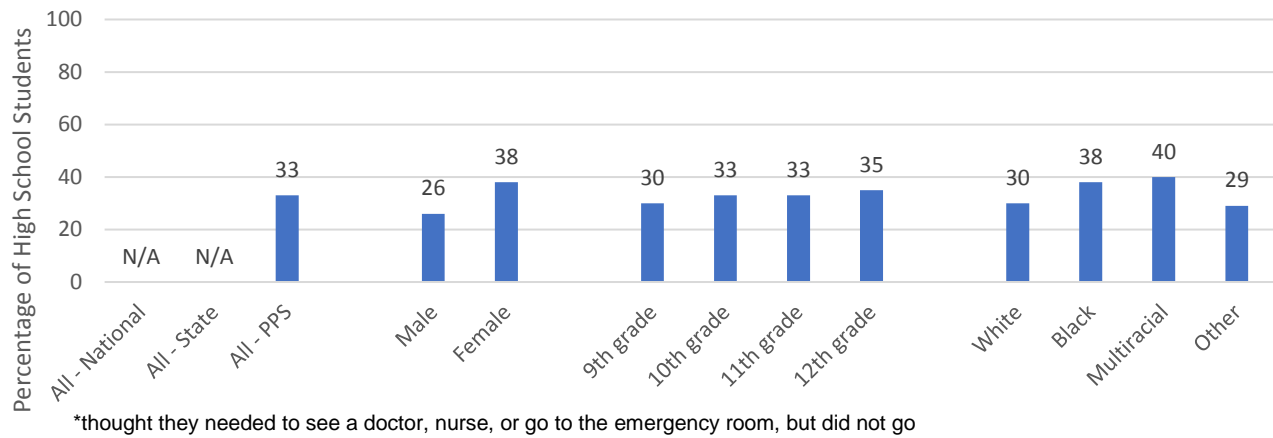
**In the past 12 months, did you have to stay two or more nights in a place that was not your home because you could not stay in your home, were told to leave your home, or did not want to stay in your home?**

- 16% of PPS students reported staying two or more nights in a place other than their home because they could not stay, were told to leave, or did not want to stay.
- Black (20%) students were more likely than white students (12%) to report staying two or more nights in a place other than their home.

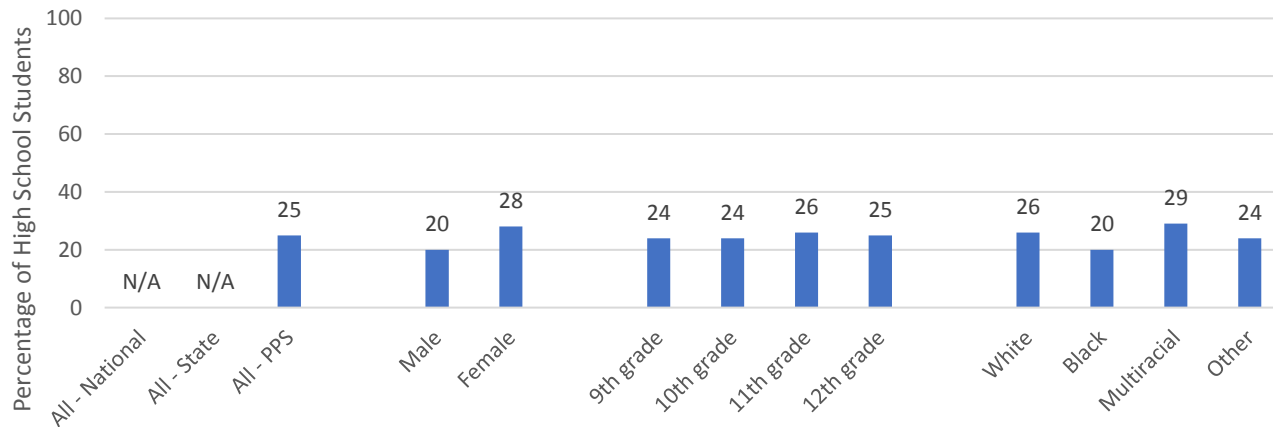




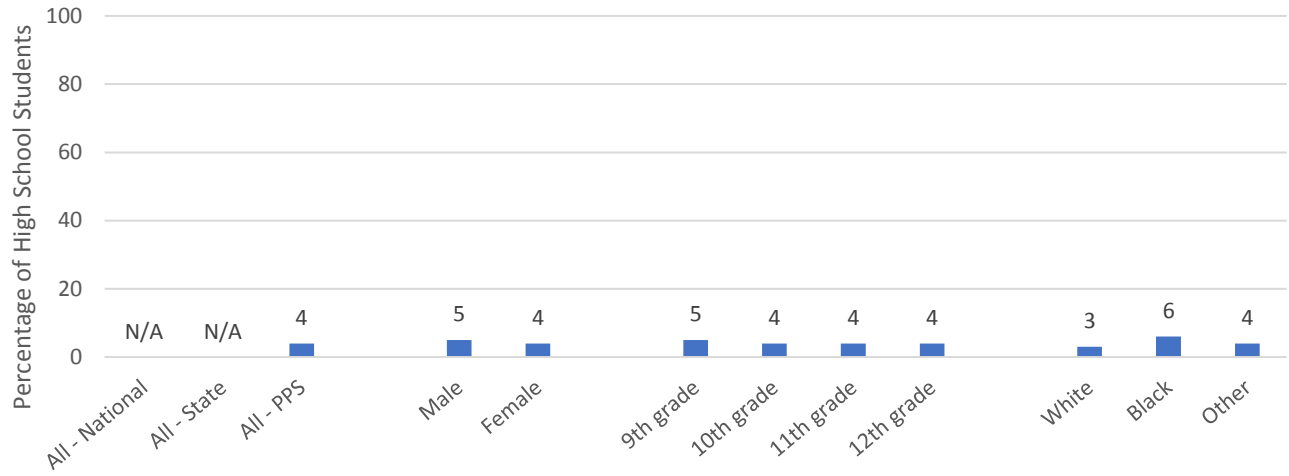
## Did Not Seek Medical Treatment When They Thought They Needed It\*



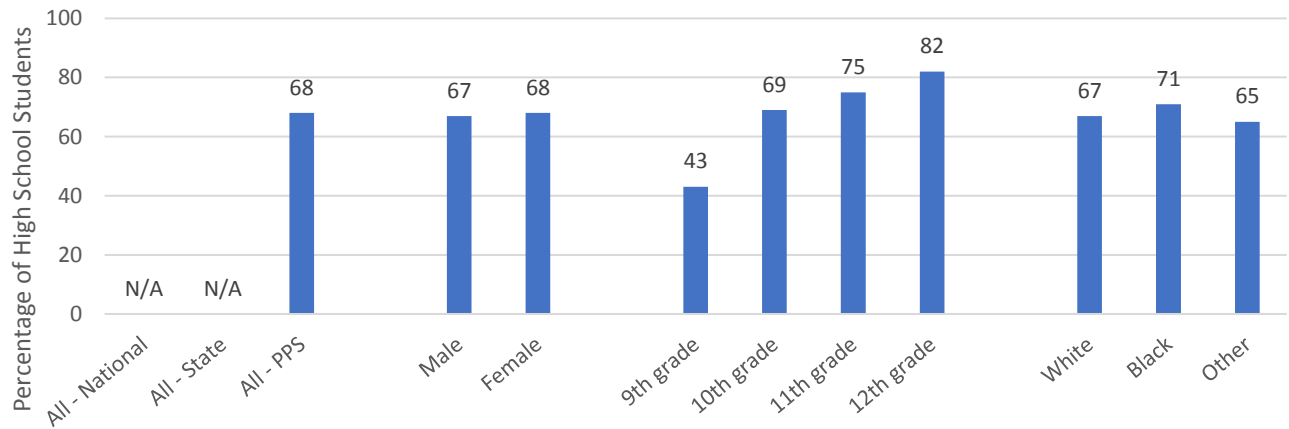
## Limited In Any Way in Any Activities Because of Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems



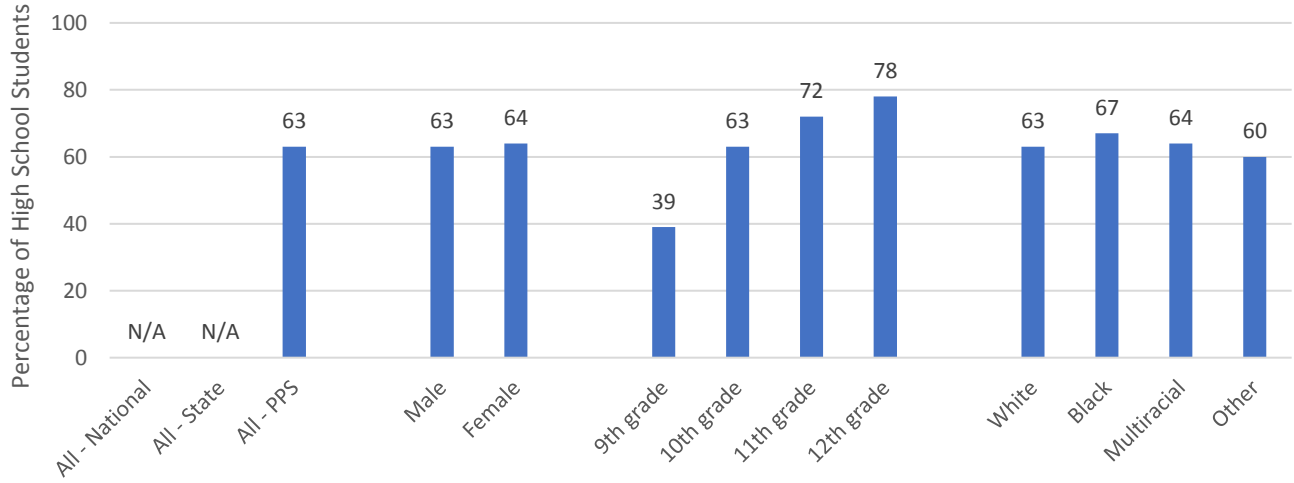
### Have a Health Problem That Requires the Use of Special Equipment



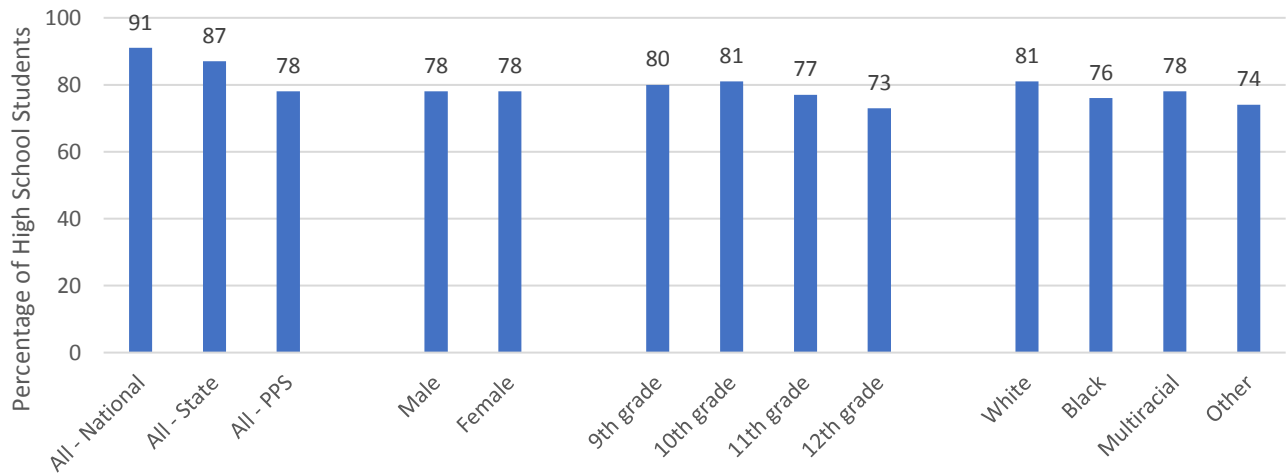
### Have Been Taught in School How to Use Condom to Prevent Pregnancy and STDs



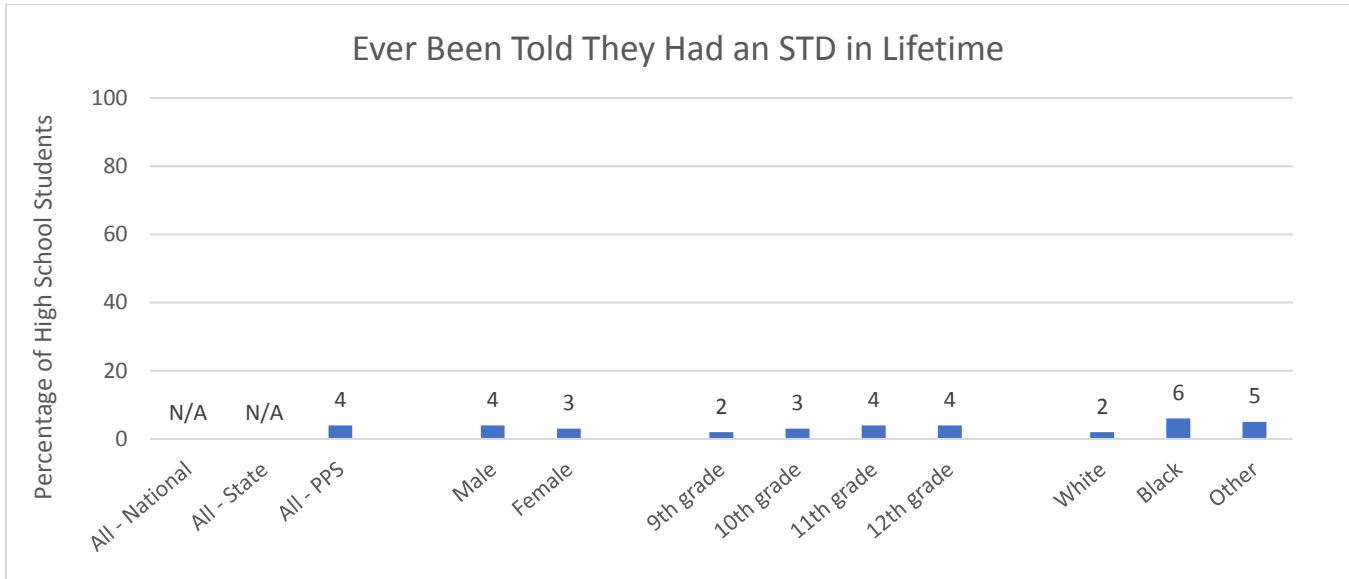
### Have Been Taught In School Where to Get Sexual Health Services



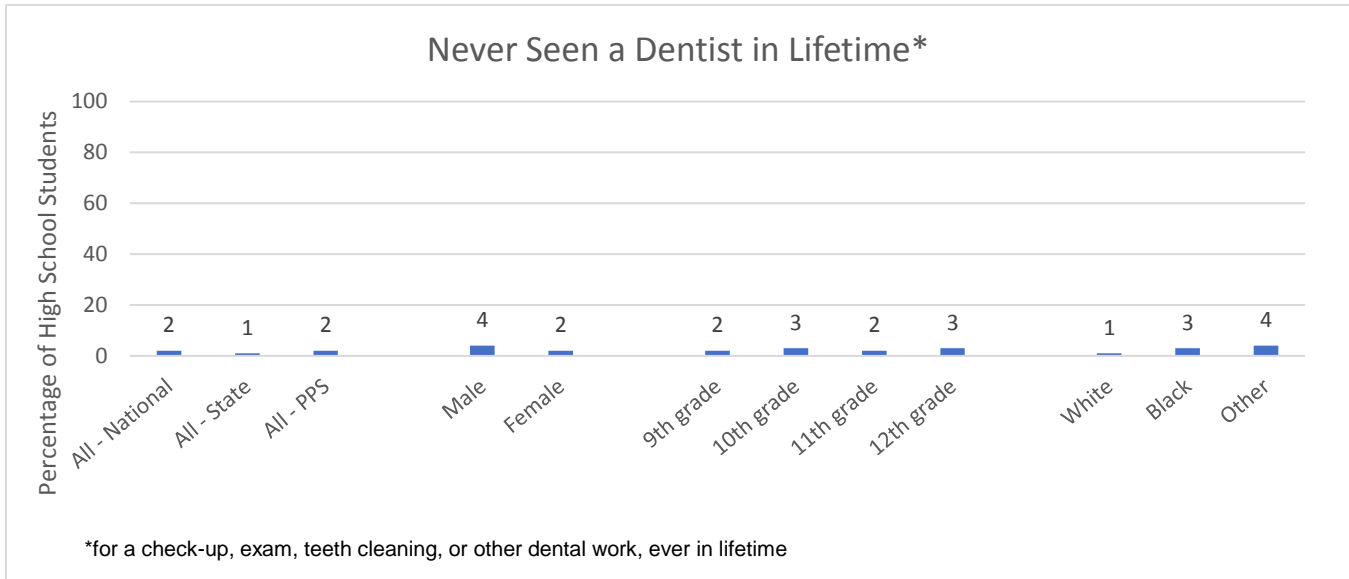
### Never Been Tested for HIV in Lifetime



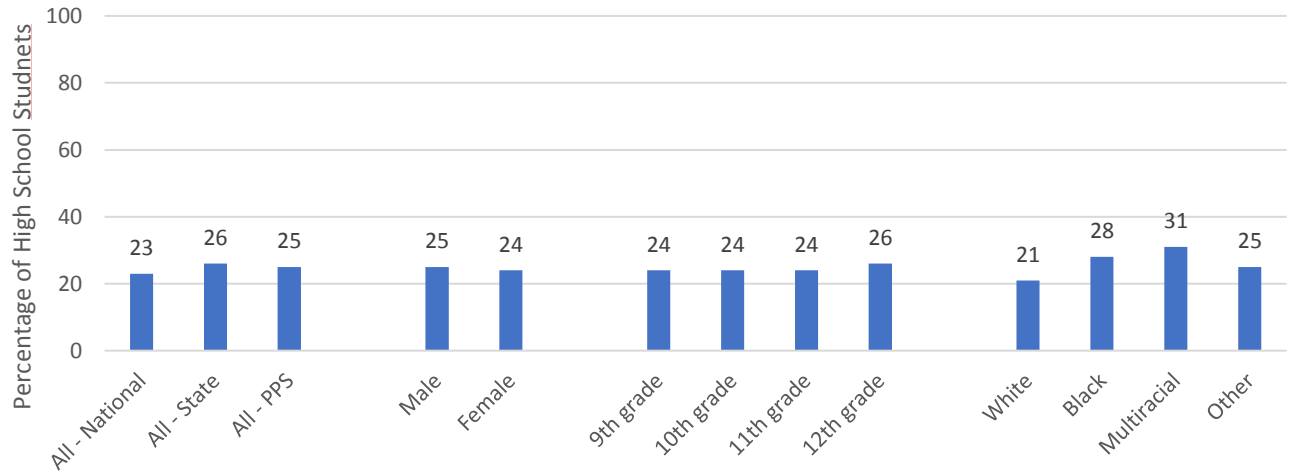
### Ever Been Told They Had an STD in Lifetime



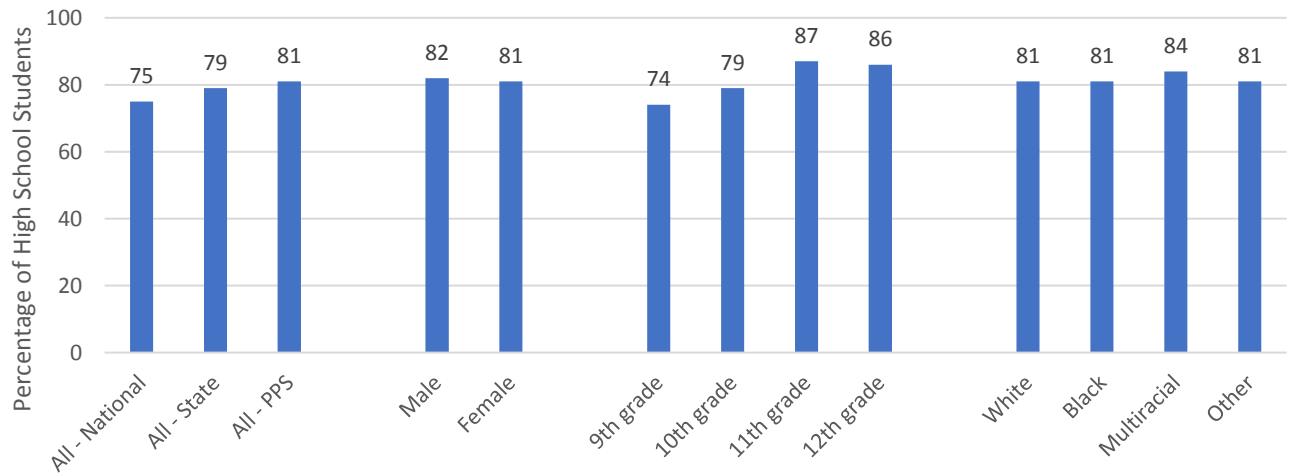
### Never Seen a Dentist in Lifetime\*



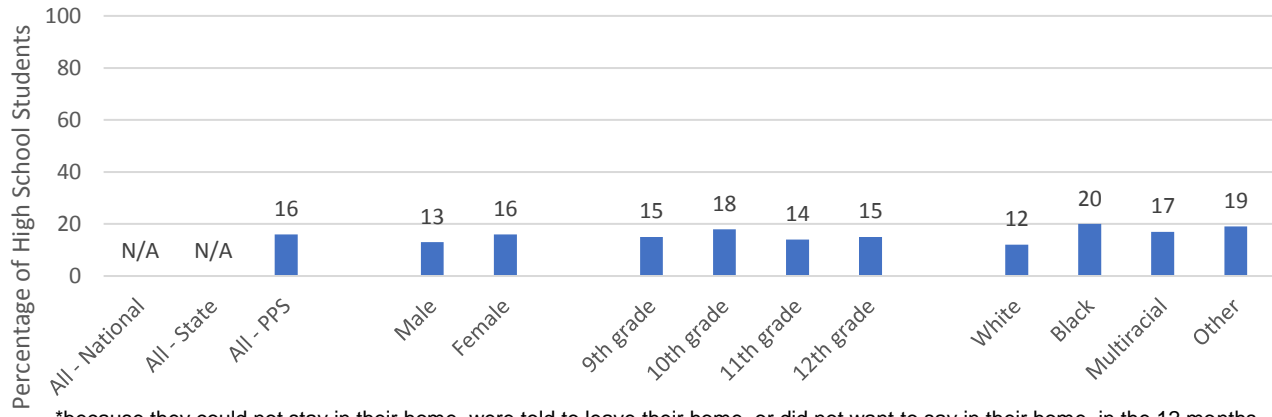
### Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse They Have Asthma in Lifetime



### Did Not Get 8 Hours of Sleep on an Average School Night



## Two or More Nights in a Place That Was Not Their Home\*



\*because they could not stay in their home, were told to leave their home, or did not want to say in their home, in the 12 months before the survey



# Relationship with Parents and School Community

## **During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?**

- More than half of PPS students (56%) described their grades as mostly As. The proportion of students who described their grades as mostly A's declined with increasing grade from 65% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 50% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. White (64%) students were more likely than black (43%) students to describe their grades as mostly A's. Female students (60%) were more likely than male students (51%) to describe their grades as mostly A's.

## **Have you ever been suspended from school?**

- 38% of students reported having ever been suspended from school.
- Male students were more likely than female students to report having been suspended from school (43% versus 34%).
- Black students were twice as likely as white students to report having been suspended from school (55% versus 26%).

For the following questions, students were presented with a statement and asked to respond with how much they agree with the statement using a Likert scale, ranging from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree”. Unless otherwise specified, percentages reported correspond to respondents who responded “agree” and “strongly agree” to a statement.

## **I feel close to the people at this school.**

- 50% of PPS students felt safe at their school.

## **I am happy to be at this school.**

- 47% of PPS students reported being happy to be at their school.

## **I feel like I am a part of this school.**

- 49% of PPS students felt like a part of their school.

## **The teachers at this school treat students fairly.**

- 51% of PPS students reported teachers at their school treated students fairly.

## **I feel safe in my school.**

- 54% of PPS students felt safe in their school.

### **I am excited about future**

- 85% of PPS students felt excited about their future.

### **If I set goals, I can take action to reach them.**

- 90% of PPS students responded “yes” to the statement “If I set goals, I can take action to reach them.”

### **Besides your parents, how many adults would you feel comfortable seeking help from if you had an important question affecting your life?**

- 83% of PPS students reported having at least one adult other than their parents they feel comfortable seeking help from if they had an important question affecting their life.
- Female students were slightly more likely than male students to report having a trusted adult in their life (85% versus 80%).

### **Is there someone you can really count on to be dependable when you need help?**

- 10% of PPS students reported not having someone they can count on to be dependable when they need help.
- Male students (14%) were twice as likely as female students (7%) to report not having someone they can depend on when they need help.
- Other race (15%) and black (13%) students were more likely compared to white (6%) students to report not having someone they can depend on.

### **Is there someone you can really count on to care about you, regardless of what is happening to you?**

- 8% of PPS students reported not having someone to care about them regardless of what is happening to them.
- Male students were more likely than female students to report this (11% versus 6%).

### **Is there someone you can really count on to help you feel better when you are feeling generally down-in-the-dumps?**

- 11% of PPS students reported having nobody they count on to care about them when they feel generally down-in-the-dumps.
- Male students were more likely than female students to report having nobody they count on (15% versus 8%).
- Other race students were more than twice as likely compared to white students to report having nobody to count on (17% versus 7%).



### **What is the highest grade or year of school your parent or guardian completed?**

- 47% of PPS students reported the highest school their parents completed was college; 3% of PPS students report the highest level of schooling their parents completed was kindergarten or no school at all.
- White students (59%) were more likely compared to multiracial (43%), other race (42%), and black (33%) students to have a parent complete college.

### **You spontaneously tell your parents about your friends (which friends you hang out with and how they think and feel about various things).**

- 58% of PPS students agreed or strongly agreed with the above statement.
- Female students were more likely than male students to agree or strongly agree with the above statement (68% versus 46%).

### **You usually want to tell your parents about school (how each subject is going; your relationships with your teachers).**

- 54% of PPS students agreed or strongly agreed with the above statement.
- Female students were more likely than male students to agree with the above statement (60% versus 47%).
- The proportion of students who agree or strongly agree with the above statement decreased with increasing grade from 57% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 51% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

### **You keep a lot of secrets from your parents about what you do during your free time.**

- 48% of students disagreed or strongly disagreed with the above statement.
- Male students (45%) were less likely than female students (50%) to disagree or strongly disagree with the above statement.

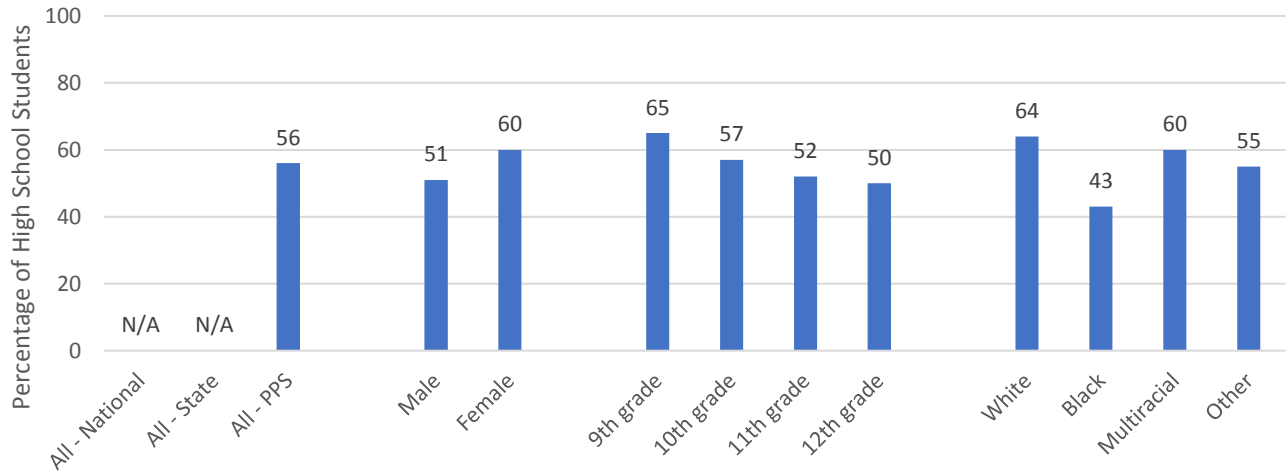
### **You hide a lot from your parents about what you do during nights and weekends.**

- 59% of PPS students disagreed or strongly disagreed with the above statement.
- Female students were more likely than male students to disagree or strongly disagree with the above statement (61% versus 56%).

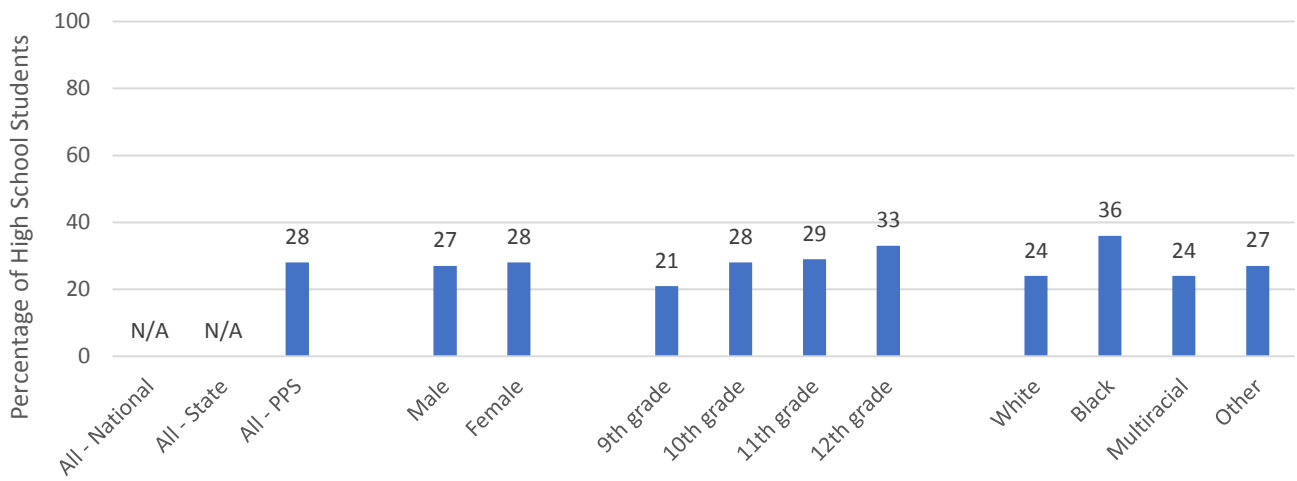
### **You like to tell your parents about what you did and where you went during the evening.**

- 25% of PPS students agreed or strongly agreed with the above statement.
- Male students (30%) were more likely than female students (21%) to agree or strongly agree with the above statement.
- There was a modest increase in agreement or strong agreement with the above statement with increasing grade (22% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 28% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders).

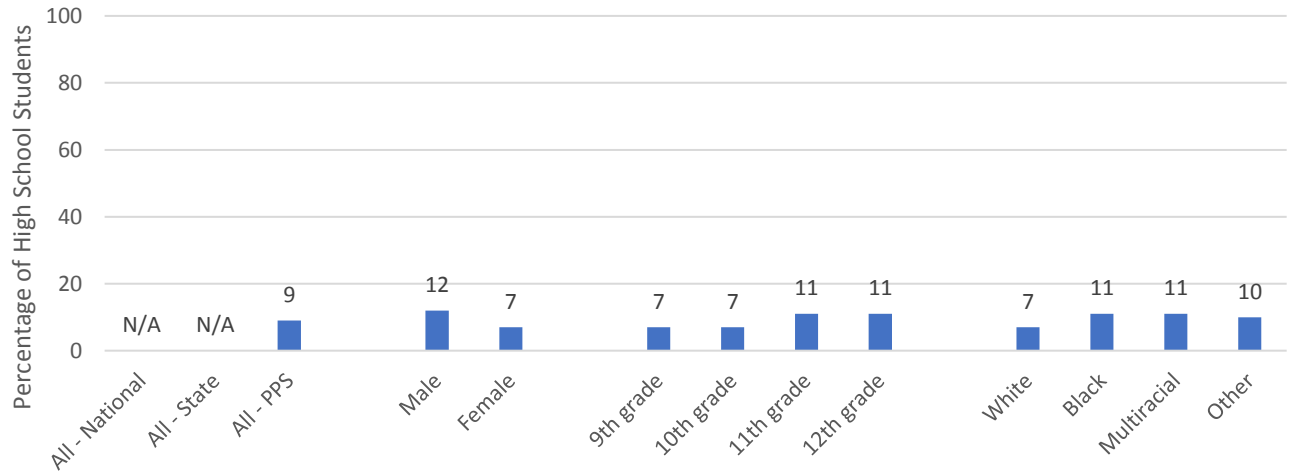
Described Their Grades in the Past 12 Months as Mostly A's



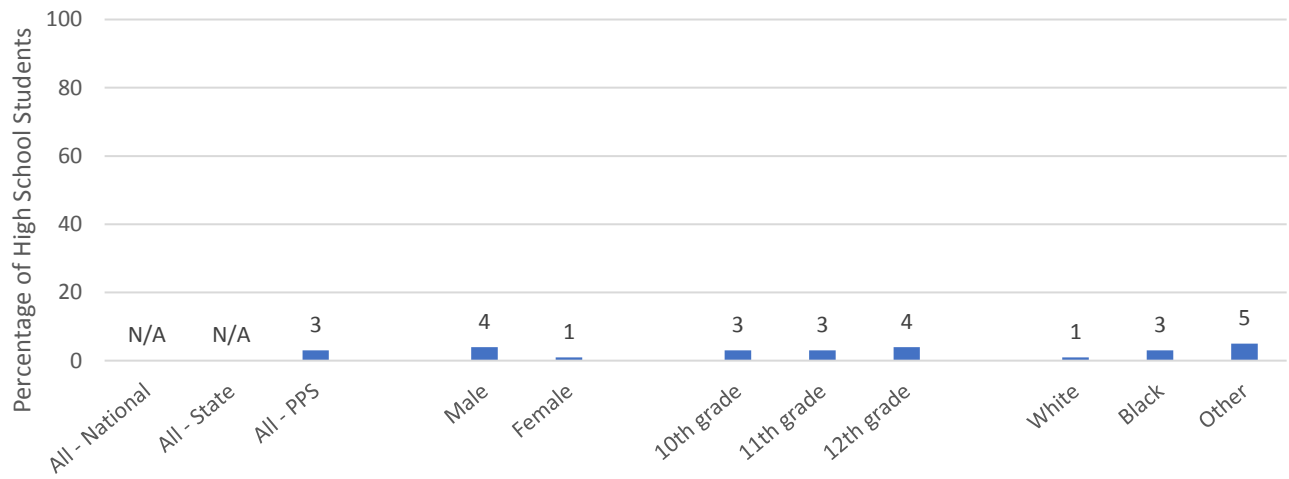
Described Their Grades in the Past 12 Months as Mostly B's



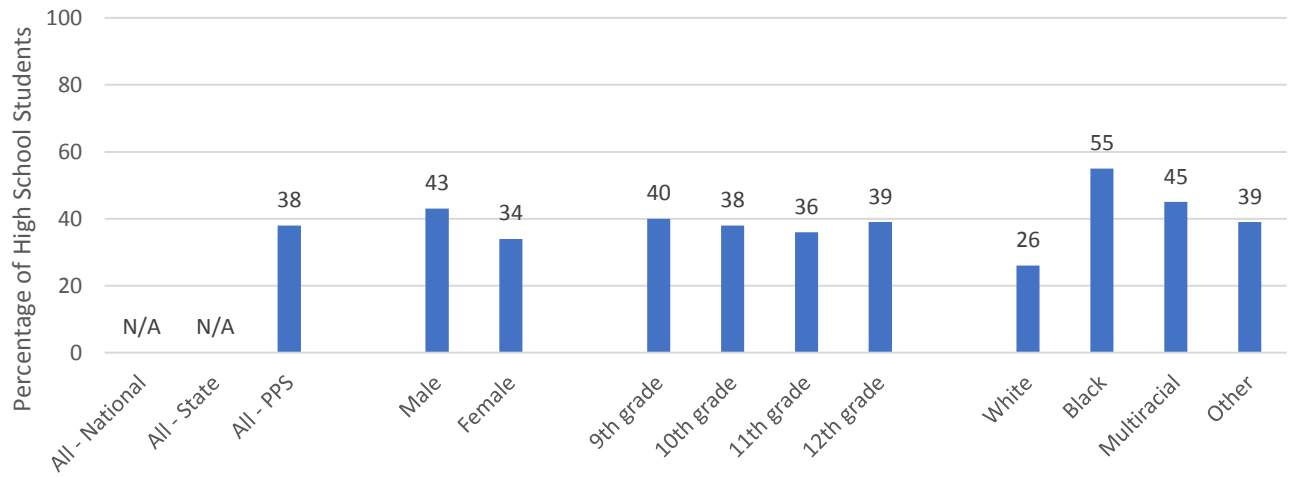
Described Their Grades in the Past 12 Months as Mostly C's



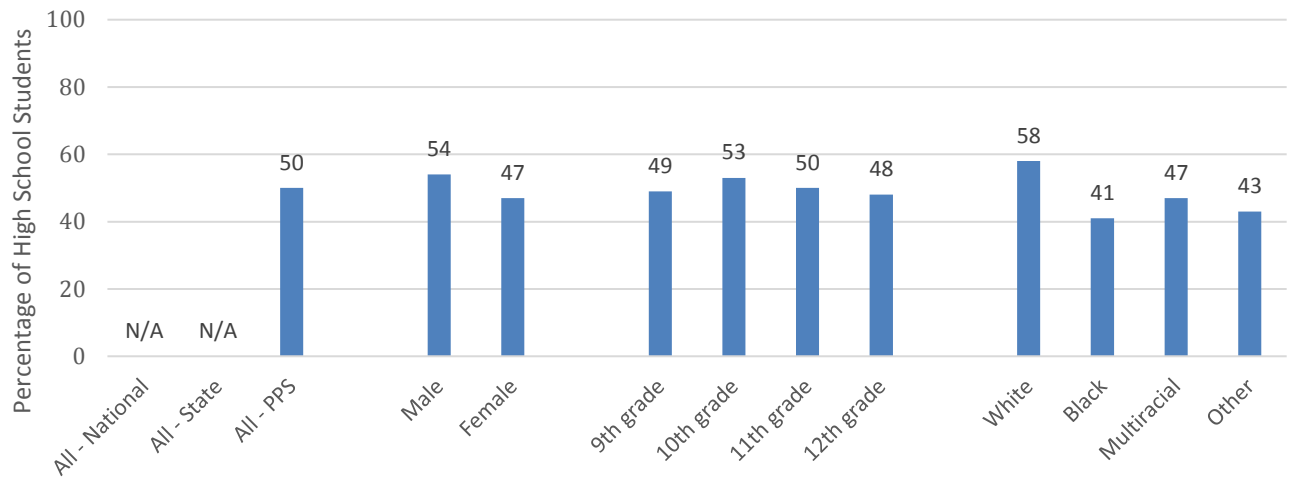
Described Their Grades in the Past 12 Months as Mostly D's



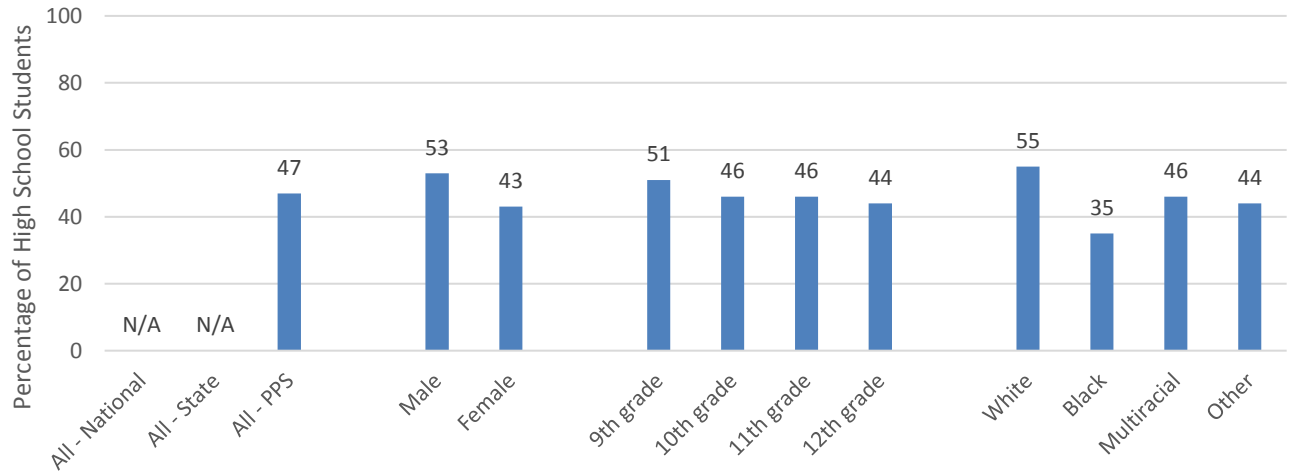
### Have Been Suspended in Lifetime



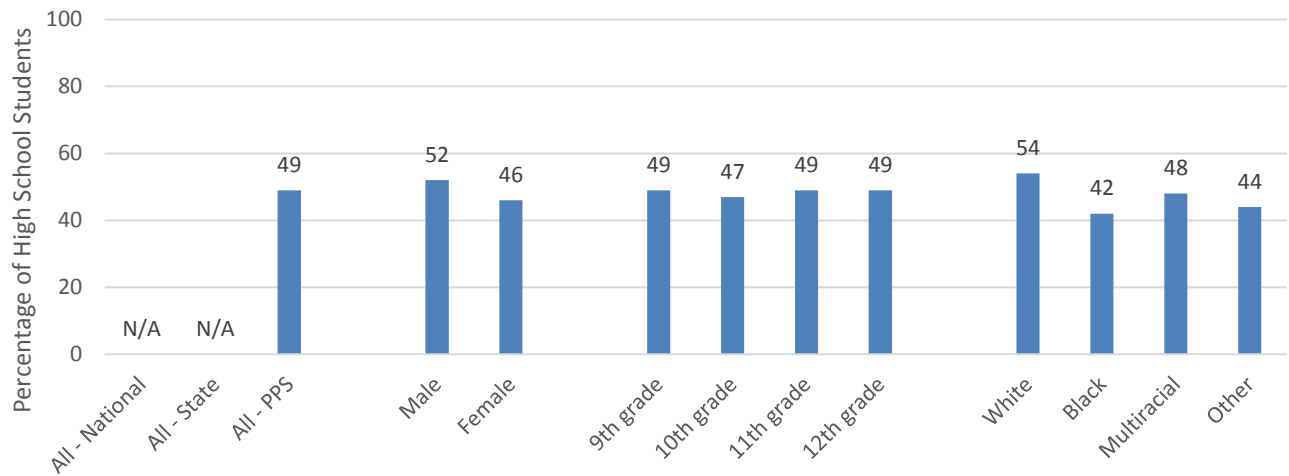
### Feel Close to the People at Their School



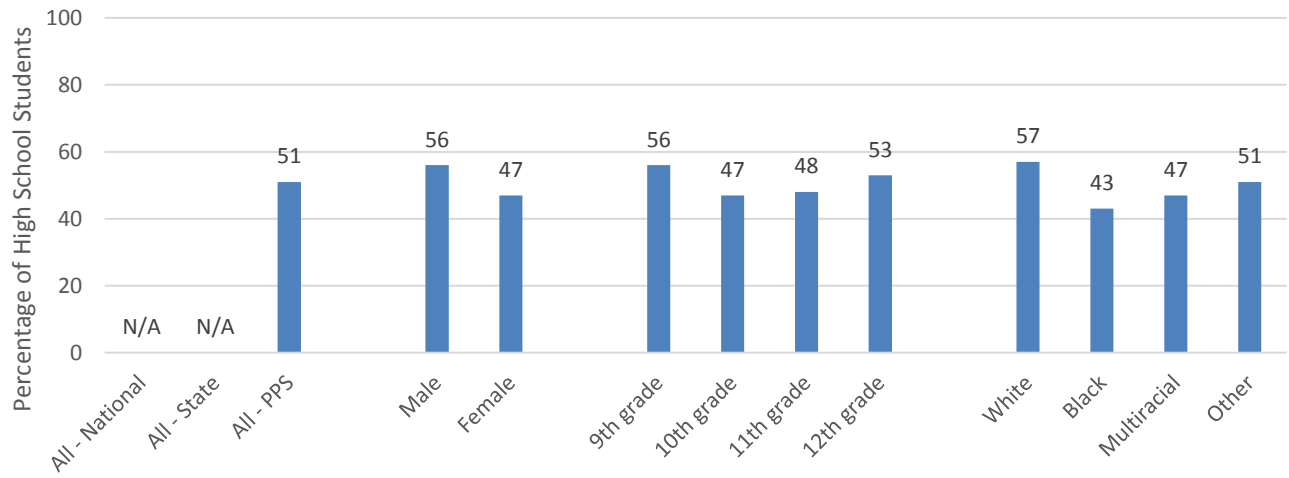
### Happy to Be At Their School



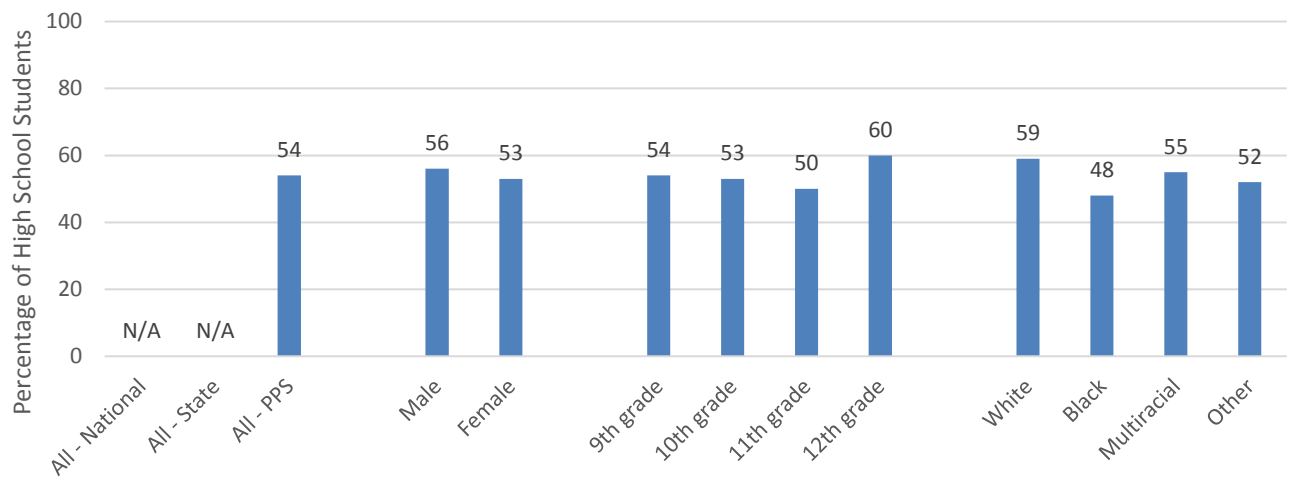
### Feel Like They Are a Part of Their School



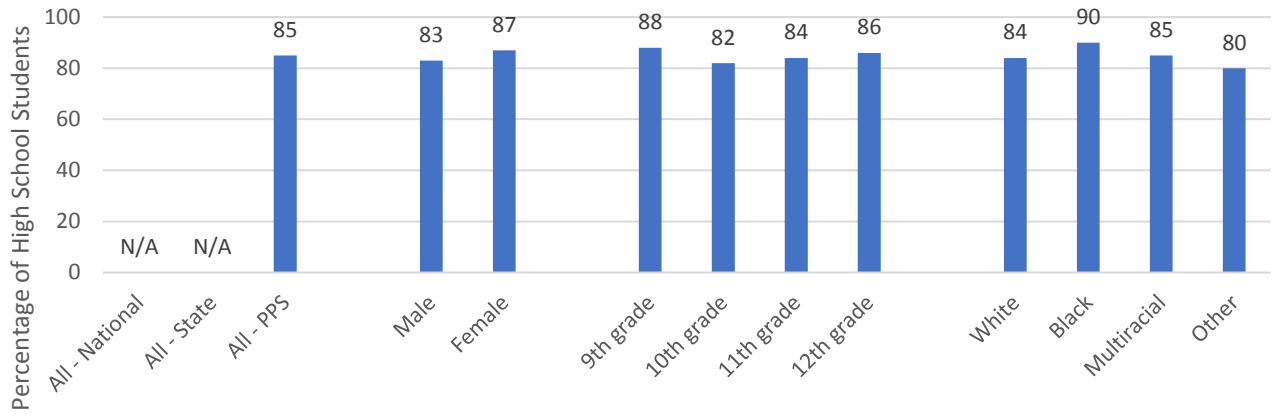
### Teachers At Their School Treat Students Fairly



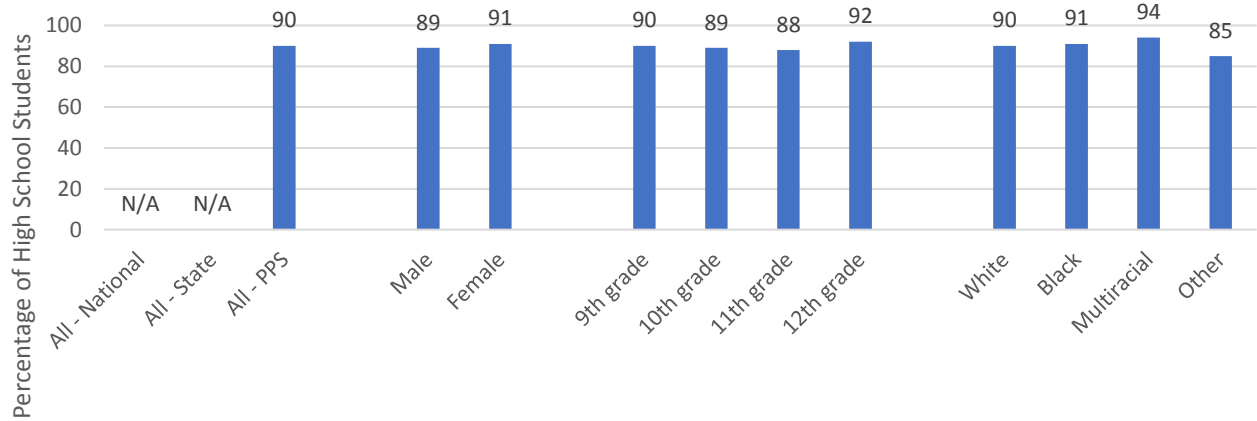
### Feel Safe in Their School



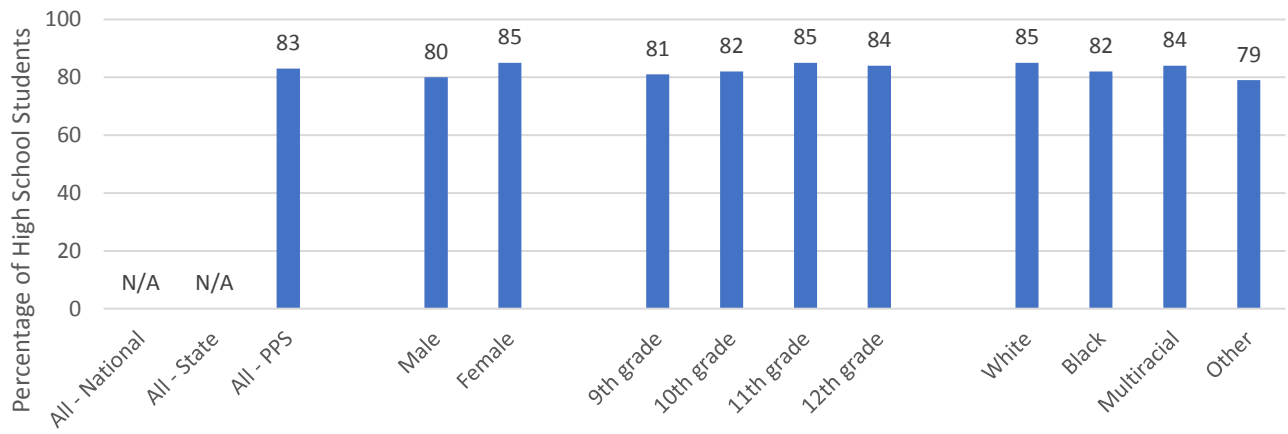
### Excited About Their Future



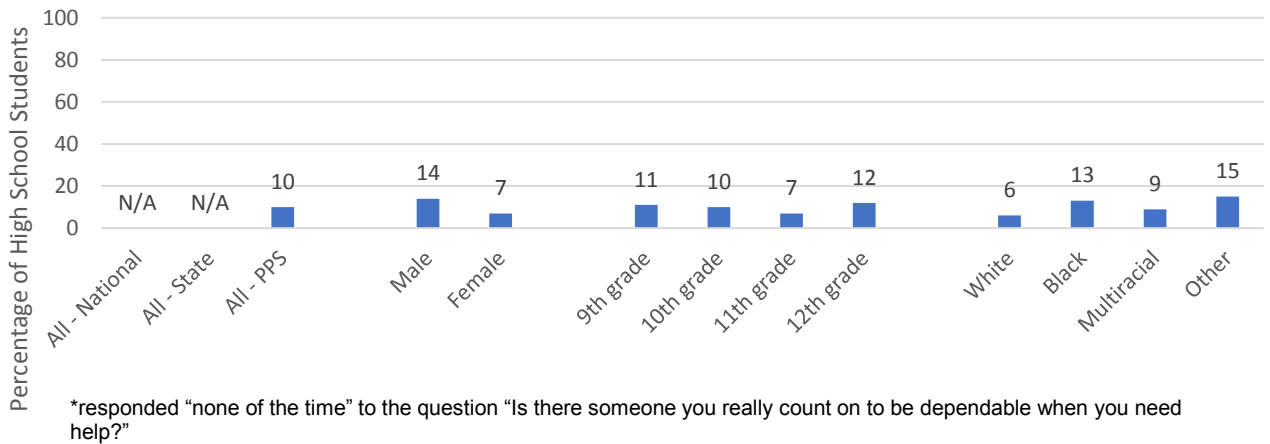
### Feel That if They Set Goals They Can Take Action to Reach Them



### Have at Least 1 Adult Besides Parents They Feel Comfortable Seeking Help From

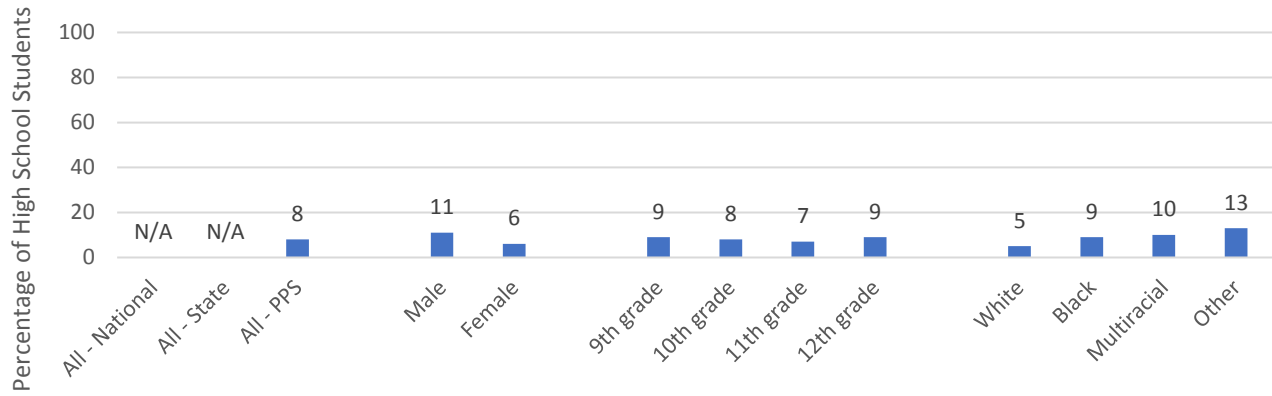


### Do Not Have Someone They Can Really Count On to be Dependable When They Need Help\*

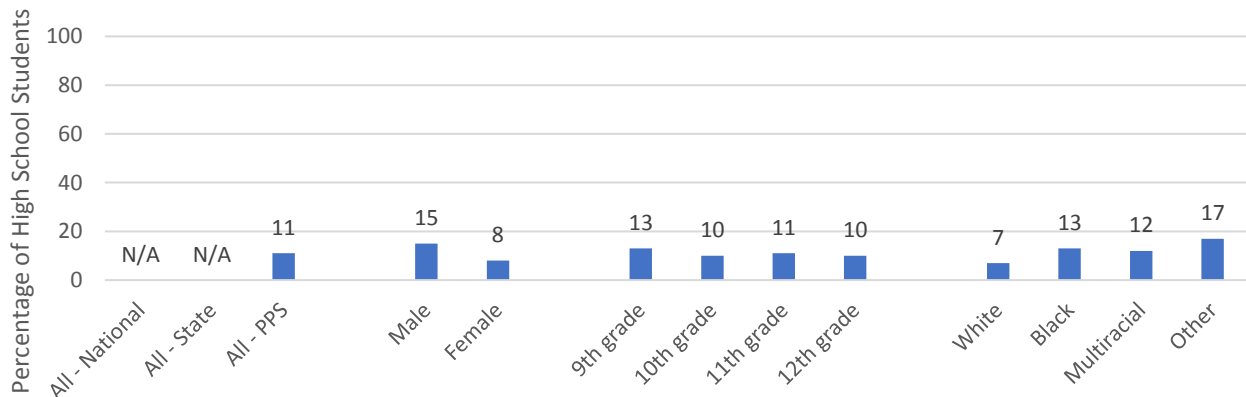




### Do Not Have Someone They Really Count On To Care About Them



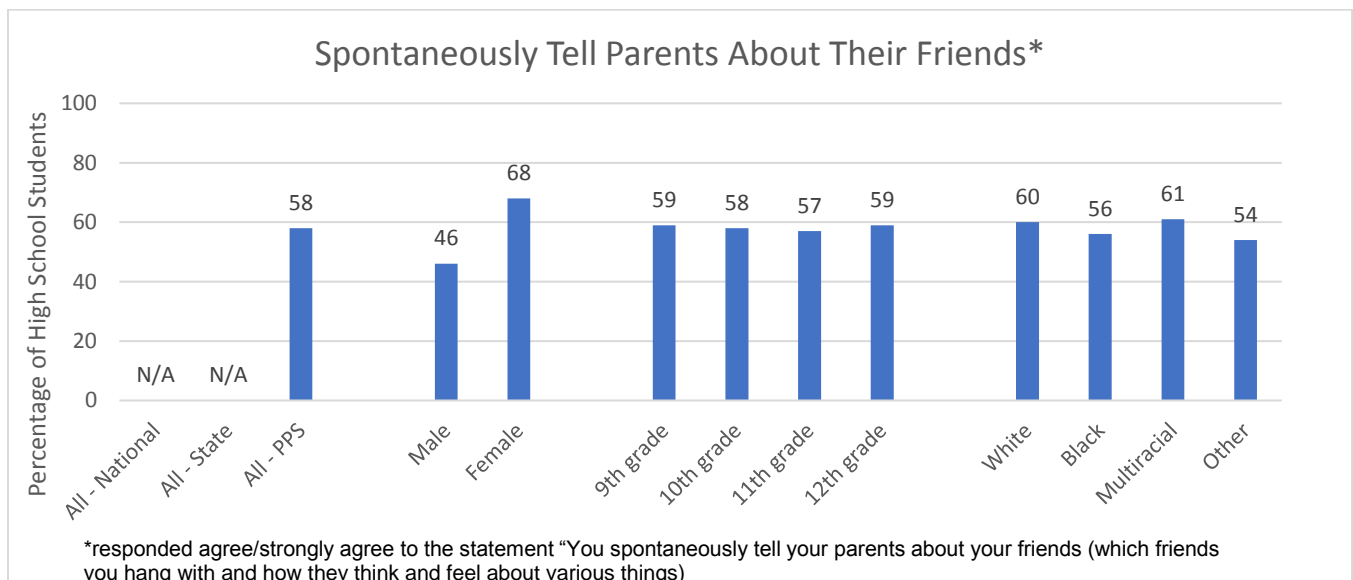
### Do Not Have Someone They Really Count On To Care About Them To Help Them Feel Better\*



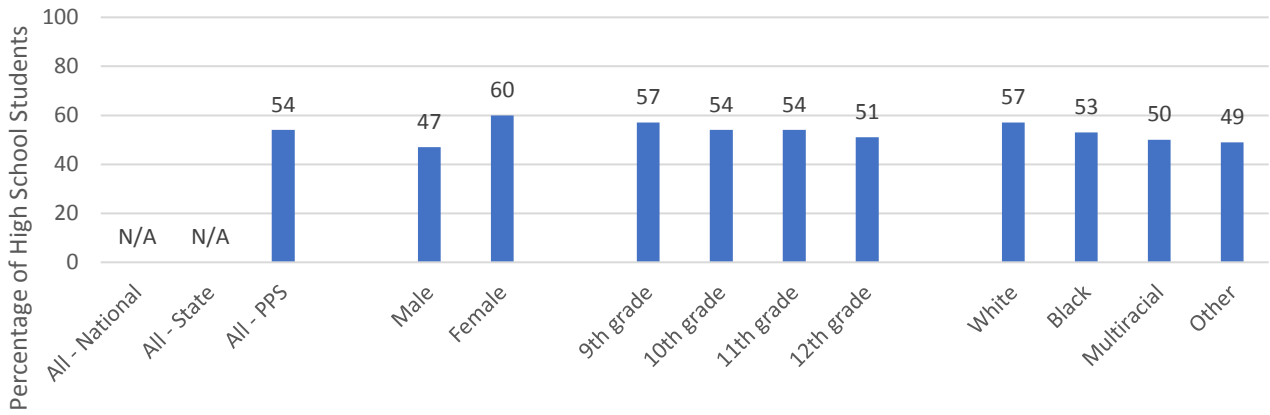
\*responded "none of the time" to the question "Is there someone you can really count on to help you feel better when you are feeling really down-in-the-dumps?"

**Table 2: Highest Level of Parent/Guardian Education in Pittsburgh Public School Students by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity**

	PPS %	Male %	Female %	9 <sup>th</sup> %	10 <sup>th</sup> %	11 <sup>th</sup> %	12 <sup>th</sup> %	White %	Black %	Multiracial %	Other %
Never attended school or only kindergarten	3	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	4	ND	4
Elementary school	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	ND	5	ND	6
Some high school	8	8	7	8	7	8	8	5	11	8	11
Graduated high school	14	12	15	14	13	14	15	11	18	15	13
Some college or technical school	16	15	17	12	16	15	20	15	18	20	12
Finished college	47	47	48	4	47	50	47	59	33	43	42
Don't know	9	9	9	14	11	9	4	8	11	9	10

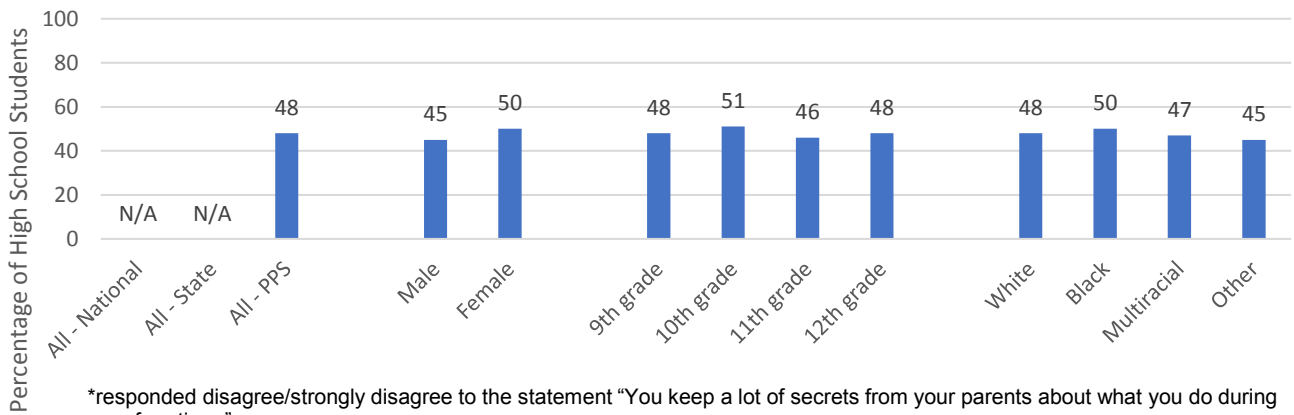


### Tell Their Parents About School\*



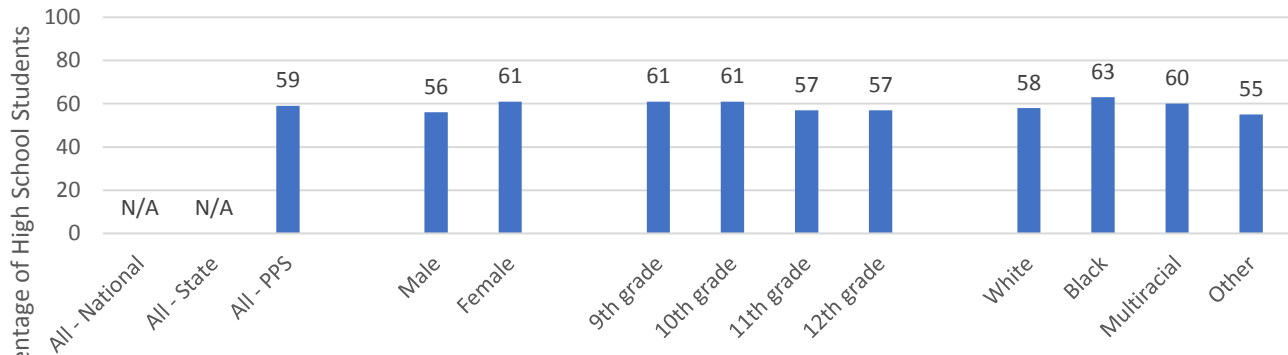
\*responded agree/strongly agree to the statement "You want to tell your parents about school (how each subject is going; your relationships with your teachers)."

### Do Not Keep Secrets from Their Parents About What They Do in Their Free Time\*



\*responded disagree/strongly disagree to the statement "You keep a lot of secrets from your parents about what you do during your free time."

### Tell Their Parents About What They Do During Nights and Weekends\*



\*Responded disagree/strongly disagree to the statement "You hide a lot from your parents about what you do during nights and weekends."

### Like To Tell Their parents What They Did and Where They Went During The Evening

