

**2005 FRANKLIN COUNTY
STUDENT HEALTH SURVEY
REGIONAL RESULTS**

Sponsored by the Community Coalition for Teens

A Program of the Franklin Regional Council of Governments

Funded with support from the Office of U.S. Representative John Olver

And the Department of Health and Human Services Drug Free Communities Support Program

Presented by the Regional School Health Task Force

With representatives from the Greenfield, Mohawk, Gill Montague, Pioneer, and Frontier school districts

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Franklin County 2005 Student Health Survey

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The 2005 Franklin County Regional Student Health Survey is the third common, annual health survey administered to students in the regional school districts of Greenfield, Mohawk, Gill-Montague, Pioneer and Frontier. This year, we surveyed 1,417 students in grades 8, 10 and 12.

Individual school districts were responsible for administering the survey to all students in targeted grades. Our overall sample was 52% female and 48% male.

Numbers of Students Surveyed

	8th	10th	12th	TOTAL
Greenfield	145	112	73	330
Mohawk	123	110	82	315
Gill Montague	104	64	52	220
Pioneer	101	68	83	252
Frontier	127	91	110	300
TOTAL	600	445	372	1417

This report is a supplement to the crosstabulations of every question on the survey by grade level that was previously discussed with representatives of the school districts who participated in the survey, and the Community Coalition for Teens (the survey's sponsors). Here, we concentrate on further analysis of those issues that were targeted for further investigation by school and CCT personnel.

Where possible, we also report comparative data from the statewide Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) from 2003, the most recent statewide results available. The YRBS was not administered to 8th graders.

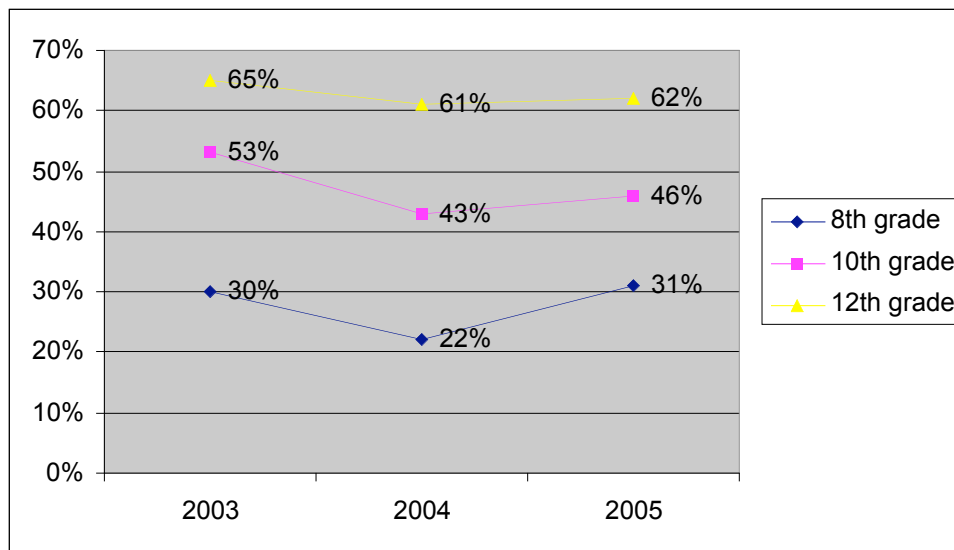
We also looked at statewide trends in substance use from 1999, 2001 and 2003, the 3 most recent years of statewide data available.

Substance Use

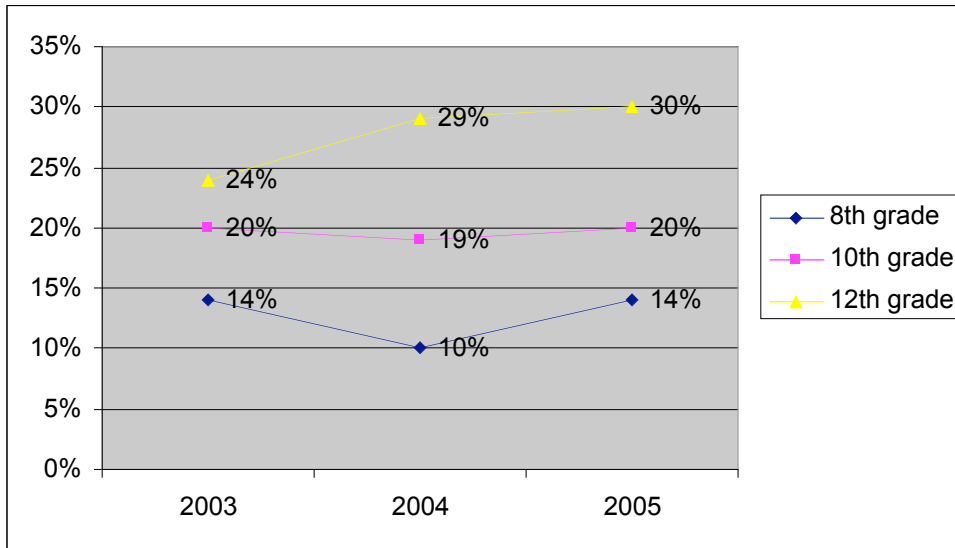
The graphs below show rates of past 30 day substance use for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders over the past three years. While rates generally fell between 2003 and 2004, they have risen again in 2005. However, it is important to note that the 8th and 10th grade students surveyed in 2003 are the same students we surveyed as 10th and 12th graders in 2005. It may be that this cohort of students has a tendency for higher substance use rates than the cohort surveyed in 2004. The increase in substance use rates among 8th grades in 2005, though, suggests that we might in fact be seeing an upswing in substance use.

The last table in the series shows the declining trend in substance use statewide between 1999 and 2003. Results from the statewide 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey are not yet available. When they are released, we should be able to put the rising rates of substance use in 2005 in Franklin County in a broader context to disentangle cohort effects from any true change in substance use trends.

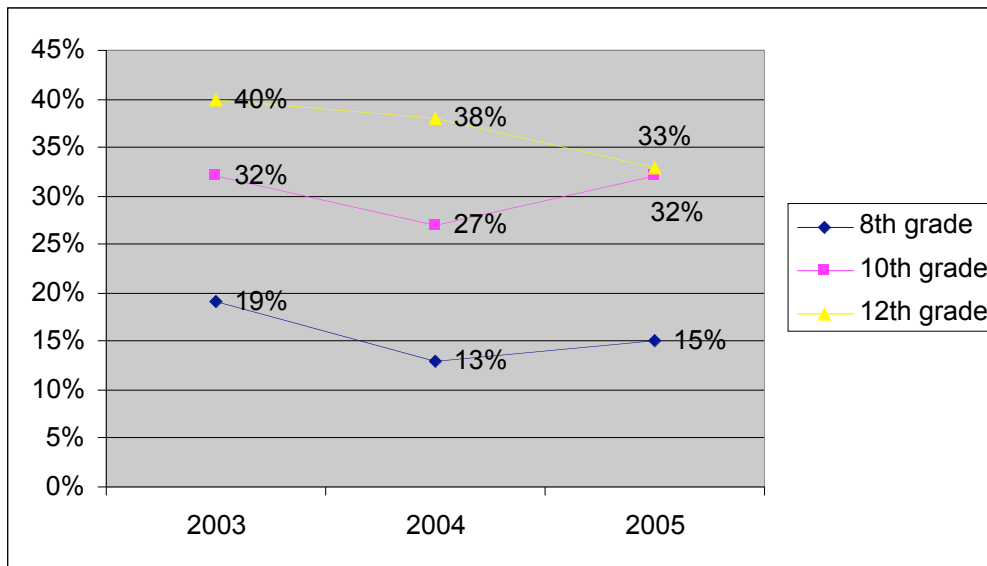
Three Year Trend: Current Alcohol Use



Three Year Trend: Current Tobacco Use



Three Year Trend: Current Marijuana Use



MA State Trends in Past 30 Day Substance Use

	1999	2001	2003
ALCOHOL			
10th grade	52%	49%	44%
12th grade	61%	65%	57%
TOBACCO			
10th grade	29%	22%	17%
12th grade	37%	35%	30%
MARIJUANA			
10th grade	30%	31%	28%
12th grade	37%	37%	37%

BINGE DRINKING

There is a statistically significant difference between grade levels in regards to binge drinking. As might be expected, rates rise steadily with age. As with alcohol use overall, we see an increase in being drinking between 2004 and 2005 at every grade level.

	Franklin County 2003	Franklin County 2004	Franklin County 2005	MA YRBS 2003	US YRBS 2003
8th	16%*	12%*	16%*		
10th	32%*	25%*	31%*	23%	27%
12th	49%*	44%*	46%*	38%	37%

* Indicates a statistically significant difference in bring drinking across grade levels, $p \leq .05$

COMING TO SCHOOL DRUNK OR HIGH

As might be anticipated, older students are significantly more likely to come to school drunk or high during the past year than younger students (8th - 16%, 10th - 25%, 12th - 27%). Differences also exist between the genders, but only at the 10th and 12th grade levels.

Percent of Students who have Come to School Drunk or High in The Past Year

	8 th	10 th	12 th
Female	16%	21%*	20%*
Male	16%	31%*	33%*

*Indicates a statistically significant difference between genders, $p \leq .05$

PRESCRIPTION DRUG USE

There was a statistically significant difference between grade levels in lifetime use of all three of classes of prescription drugs that we asked about in the 2005 Student Health Survey.

	8 th	10 th	12 th
Narcotic Painkillers (Vicadin, Oxycontin, Percocet, Codeine)	15%*	23%*	27%*
Tranquilizers (Xanax, Valium, Librium)	2%*	7%*	9%*
Stimulants (Ritalin, Adderall, Dexedrine)	11%*	22%*	22%*

*Indicates a statistically significant difference between grades, $p \leq .05$

Males at every grade level reported slightly high levels of use of prescription painkillers than did females. However, these differences were not statistically significant.

Percent of Students Who Have Used Prescription Painkillers

	8 th	10 th	12 th
Females	14%	21%	26%
Males	16%	26%	28%

Students at every grade level who have used prescription painkillers are also significantly more likely than those who have not to be current alcohol users and to have used heroin at least once in their lifetime. For example, 69% of 10th graders who have ever used painkillers have used alcohol in the past 30 days, compared to only 40% of 10th graders who have never used prescription painkillers.

Percent of Students Who Have Used Alcohol in the Past 30 days by Lifetime Use of Painkillers

	8 th	10 th	12 th
Painkillers	56%*	69%*	79%*
No painkillers	26%*	40%*	56%*

*Indicates statistically significant difference in current alcohol use between students who have and have not used painkillers, $p \leq .05$

***Percent of Students Who Have Ever Used Heroin
by Lifetime Use of Painkillers***

	8th	10th	12th
Painkillers	5%*	5%*	7%*
No painkillers	1%*	1%*	1%*

*Indicates statistically significant difference in current heroin use between students who have and have not used painkillers, $p \leq .05$

ACCESS TO ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND MARIJUANA

As might be anticipated, we found that younger students believe it is significantly more difficult to obtain substances (alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana) than do older students. For example, 59% of 8th graders believe it is “very easy” or “sort of easy” to obtain alcohol, compared to 82% of 10th graders, and 84% of 12th graders.

Access to Alcohol

	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Very Easy	36%*	53%*	54%*
Sort of Easy	24%*	30%*	30%*
Sort of Hard	13%*	10%*	9%*
Very Hard	7%*	3%*	4%*
Don't know	20%*	5%*	4%*
	100%	100%	100%

*Indicates a statistically significant difference between grades, $p \leq .05$

Access to Cigarettes

	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Very Easy	29%*	52%*	80%*
Sort of Easy	22%*	24%*	9%*
Sort of Hard	9%*	7%*	3%*
Very Hard	6%*	3%*	1%*
Don't know	33%*	15%*	6%*
	100%	100%	100%

*Indicates a statistically significant difference between grades, $p \leq .05$

Access to Marijuana

	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Very Easy	27%*	46%*	45%*
Sort of Easy	14%*	27%*	30%*
Sort of Hard	13%*	10%*	12%*
Very Hard	15%*	7%*	3%*
Don't know	32%*	11%*	9%*
	100%	100%	100%

*Indicates a statistically significant difference between grades, $p \leq .05$

Grades in School

On the whole, significantly more non-substance users report higher grades, specifically “mostly A’s,” than do students who have used alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana during the past 30 days. Students who reported coming to school drunk or high in the past year were less than half as likely to be highly academically successful (Mostly A’s) as those who did not come to school drunk or high.

Alcohol Use and Grades

	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade	
	Users	Non-users	Users	Non-users	Users	Non-users
Mostly A's	24%*	35%*	22%*	41%*	32%*	48%*
Mostly Bs	33%*	39%*	36%*	38%*	43%*	33%*
Mostly Cs	28%*	17%*	31%*	15%*	20%*	16%*
Mostly Ds	10%*	5%*	7%*	4%*	4%*	2%*
Mostly Fs	6%*	4%*	5%*	1%*	1%*	1%*
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Indicates a statistically significant difference between users and non users, $p \leq .05$

Tobacco Use and Grades

	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade	
	Users	Non-users	Users	Non-users	Users	Non-users
Mostly A's	10%*	35%*	9%*	37%*	23%*	45%*
Mostly Bs	26%*	39%*	34%*	37%*	46%*	37%*
Mostly Cs	36%*	18%*	35%*	19%*	27%*	14%*
Mostly Ds	17%*	5%*	12%*	5%*	5%*	3%*
Mostly Fs	10%*	4%*	9%*	2%*	0%*	1%*
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Indicates a statistically significant difference between users and non users, $p \leq .05$

Marijuana Use and Grades

	8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade	
	Users	Non-users	Users	Non-users	Users	Non-users
Mostly A's	12%*	35%*	16%*	40%*	25%*	46%*
Mostly Bs	24%*	40%*	36%*	37%*	48%*	34%*
Mostly Cs	41%*	17%*	31%*	17%*	24%*	15%*
Mostly Ds	13%*	6%*	9%*	5%*	2%*	4%*
Mostly Fs	11%*	3%*	8%*	1%*	1%*	1%*
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Indicates a statistically significant difference between users and non users, $p \leq .05$

Prescription Narcotic Use and Grades

	8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade	
	Users	Non-users	Users	Non-users	Users	Non-users
Mostly A's	15%*	34%*	15%*	37%*	26%*	42%*
Mostly Bs	36%*	37%*	31%*	38%*	38%*	40%*
Mostly Cs	30%*	19%*	36%*	18%*	29%*	14%*
Mostly Ds	11%*	6%*	9%*	5%*	6%*	2%*
Mostly Fs	8%*	4%*	9%*	2%*	1%*	1%*
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Indicates a statistically significant difference between users and non users, $p \leq .05$

Coming to School Drunk or High and Grades

	8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade	
	Drunk or high at school	NOT Drunk or high at school	Drunk or high at school	NOT Drunk or high at school	Drunk or high at school	NOT Drunk or high at school
Mostly A's	15%	35%	13%	38%	18%	46%
Mostly Bs	27%	40%	25%	40%	38%	40%
Mostly Cs	30%	18%	44%	15%	35%	12%
Mostly Ds	17%	4%	9%	5%	7%	2%
Mostly Fs	10%	3%	8%	2%	2%	0%

Indicates a statistically significant difference between students who did and did not come to school drunk or high in the past year, $p \leq .05$

Parental Rules and Substance Use

Overall, students who say their parents set clear rules around substance use and/or whose parents punish them for breaking the rules were less likely to be current substance users. It is interesting to note, however that while parental rule setting has a significant impact on alcohol use only for 8th graders, and on tobacco use only for 8th and 10th graders, if students expect parents to punish them for breaking the rules, students at all grade levels are significantly less likely to use alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana. *This underscores the*

importance not only of settings clear rules, but of establishing a credible expectation of punishment (perhaps through consistent imposition of consequences for undesirable behavior) in deterring youth substance use.

**Percentage of Students Who
Are Current Substance Users (Past 30 Day Use)
by Parental Rule Setting**

Alcohol			
	8th	10th	12th
Clear Rules	27%*	45%	61%
No Clear Rules	53%*	53%	67%
Tobacco			
Clear Rules	10%*	18%*	28%
No Clear Rules	33%*	27%*	35%
Marijuana			
Clear Rules	12%*	29%*	28%*
No Clear Rules	32%*	45%*	47%*

*Indicates statistically significant difference between behavior of students whose parents set clear rule and those who do not, $p \leq .05$

**Percentage of Students Who
Are Current Substance Users (Past 30 Day Use)
By Expectation of Punishment**

Alcohol			
	8th	10th	12th
Parent's Punish	29%*	38%*	55%*
Parent's DON'T Punish	48%*	68%*	71%*
Tobacco			
Parent's Punish	12%*	14%*	26%*
Parent's DON'T Punish	28%*	33%*	35%*
Marijuana			
Parent's Punish	14%*	27%*	27%*
Parent's DON'T Punish	23%*	48%*	40%*

*Indicates statistically significant difference between behavior of students whose parents punish and do not punish, $p \leq .05$

School Rules and Substance Use

On the whole, students who believe they will be caught or punished for smoking cigarettes or drinking alcohol at school were less likely to be current users. Results were statistically significant at a number of grade levels across substances as is illustrated in the tables below.

*Percent of Students who are
Current Tobacco Users*

	8th	10th	12th
Believe they would be Caught smoking	10%*	17%	24%*
Don't think they'd be caught	22%*	22%	35%*
Believe they would be punished for smoking	13%*	20%	27%*
Don't think they'd be punished	27%*	23%	46%*

*Indicates statistically significant difference between behavior of students who believe a student would or would not be caught drinking alcohol at school, or punished for drinking at school if caught, $p \leq .05$

*Percent of Students who are
Current Alcohol Users*

	8th	10th	12th
Believe they would be Caught smoking	25%*	37%*	54%*
Don't think they'd be caught	43%*	55%*	70%*
Believe they would be punished for smoking	30%*	45%	62%
Don't think they'd be punished	43%*	51%	68%

*Indicates statistically significant difference between behavior of students who believe a student would or would not be caught or punished for drinking alcohol at school, $p \leq .05$

Normative Beliefs About Substance Use

To gain insight about the difference between what students believe about the frequency of substance use among their peers and what is actually happening, we asked students to tell us how many students in their school they thought were using substances, and compared that to the actual proportion of students reporting past 30 day substance use. On the whole, students at all grade levels were mistaken in their perceptions of actual substance use. In all but one instance, more than 60% of students *overestimated* substance use among their peers. Students in grader 12 were less likely than their 8th and 10th grade counterparts to overestimate alcohol use, primarily because alcohol use is much higher among 12th graders. It is also interesting to note that 8th and 10th graders are considerably more likely to overestimate tobacco use among their peers than are 12th graders.

The following tables show actual substance use, students' perceptions of substance use, and rates of overestimation of use. For example, 31% of 8th graders report having used alcohol in the past 30 days, but only 9% of their peers had an accurate perception of use level reporting that they believed between 30%-39% of their peers used alcohol. Sixty percent of 8th graders believed that 40% or more of their peers used alcohol, thereby overestimating alcohol use.

Middle numbers in each table indicate the percent of students who think that different proportions of their peers are using alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana respectively. Bolded number in that section indicate the percent of students at that grade level who have an accurate perception of peer substance use.

Beliefs About Alcohol Use

Grade	Actual 30 day use	<10%	10-19%	20-29%	30-39%	40-49%	50-59%	60-69%	70-79%	80-89%	>90%	% who overestimate alcohol use
8 th	31%	13%	10%	10%	9%	12%	12%	12%	12%	10%	1%	60%
10 th	46%	12%	1%	3%	5%	10%	13%	18%	18%	19%	2%	68%
12 th	62%	10%	2%	3%	5%	6%	12%	20%	21%	18%	3%	39%

Beliefs About Tobacco Use

Grade	Actual 30 day use	<10%	10-19%	20-29%	30-39%	40-49%	50-59%	60-69%	70-79%	80-89%	>90%	% who overestimate cigarette use
8 th	14%	11%	12%	12%	14%	15%	13%	10%	10%	3%	1%	77%
10 th	20%	7%	7%	12%	16%	13%	12%	12%	13%	7%	1%	79%
12 th	30%	4%	7%	10%	16%	13%	21%	11%	8%	7%	1%	60%

Beliefs About Marijuana Use

Grade	Actual 30 day use	<10%	10-19%	20-29%	30-39%	40-49%	50-59%	60-69%	70-79%	80-89%	>90%	% who overestimate marijuana use
8 th	15%	19%	12%	15%	13%	12%	10%	7%	8%	4%	1%	67%
10 th	32%	9%	7%	11%	13%	13%	14%	14%	11%	8%	0%	60%
12 th	33%	4%	7%	11%	16%	17%	11%	13%	14%	6%	1%	62%

Mental Health

Mental Health Referrals and Follow up

Among students who were referred to a mental health professional, there was no significant difference across grade levels regarding those who actually followed up on the referral. Overall 70% of students referred to any mental health professional followed up and received services: 72% of students who were referred to a school counselor actually sought help, 78% of those referred to a mental health agency followed up, 81% referred to a psychologist, therapist or psychiatrist received services and 68% of those who say they were referred to another source for help actually got it.

Referrals

The following analysis examines students who were referred to a mental health professional and whether or not they followed up on that referral in relation to a number of different variables.

Gender

On the whole, female students were more likely to actually seek help following a mental health referral than were males (72% v. 65%).

Sexuality

There was no significant difference between heterosexual students and non-heterosexuals in terms of receiving a mental health referral and actually seeking help.

Substance Use

Students who have **not** used substances were more likely than those who have used to follow up on a mental health referral.

***Percent of Students Who Sought and Received Help
After Receiving a Mental Health Referral***

	Users	Non Users
Alcohol*	64%	79%
Marijuana*	61%	77%
Narcotic Painkillers* (Vicadin, Oxycontin, Percocet, Codeine	68%	74%
Tranquilizers (Xanax, Valium, Librium)	62%	73%
Stimulants* (Ritalin, Adderall, Dexedrine)	62%	76%

*Indicates substances for which there is a significant difference in users and non users who following up on mental health referrals ($p \leq .05$)

Medication

There is a statistically significant difference across grade levels in the percentage of students prescribed medication (ever in lifetime) for mental health issues: 11% of 8th grade students said they received a prescription, while 16% of 10th graders and 20% of 12th graders said the same ($p \leq .05$). This difference, however, might be attributed to the greater amount of time older students have had to be diagnosed and prescribed medication as opposed to simply more older students receiving prescriptions.

Depression

Rates of depression did not vary across grade levels. The following analyses on depression represent an aggregate of all grades surveyed.

Gender

We did find a significant difference in depression between females and males. Females were more likely to report depression than males, 47% v. 34% respectively ($p \leq .05$)

Substance Use

For all substances we examined, there was a statistically significant difference in substance use rates between students who report being depressed and those who do not. On the whole, students who report being depressed are more likely to use substances. The following table illustrates the differences.

*Percent of Depressed and Non-Depressed Students
Who Have Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days*

	Depressed	Not Depressed
Alcohol (past 30 day use)	52%*	38%*
Marijuana (past 30 day use)	34%*	19%*
Heroin (lifetime use)	3%*	1%*
Cocaine (lifetime use)	11%*	6%*
Methamphetamines (lifetime use)	14%*	8%*

*Indicates a statistically significant difference in substance use between depressed and non depressed students, $p \leq .05$

Leisure Activities

For the following types of the activities, there were no significant participation differences based upon depression levels: watching a movie, going out to eat, hanging out with friends, going shopping, or “doing something else.”

Participation in some other types of activities, however, was significantly different between students who were depressed and those who were not. Of particular note is the greater tendency for depressed students to participate in activities such as dances, parties, concerts or shows (activities that are more likely to involve substances), as compared to participation rates in these activities for students who have not been depressed. Students who have not suffered from depression were more likely than depressed students to spend time with family or in sports activities.

	Depressed	Not Depressed
Going to a dance or party	28%*	20%*
Playing or watching sports	36%*	49%*
Spending time with family	50%*	57%*
Concert or show	13%*	9%*

*Indicates a statistically significant difference in activity participation between depressed and non depressed students

Self Injury and Suicide

SELF INJURY

On the whole, females were significantly more likely than males to engage in self injurious behavior: 28% of females reported injuring themselves on purpose versus 21% of males.

SUICIDE

Suicidal Thoughts/Behavior and Mental Health Referrals

Considered Suicide

Students who have considered suicide in the past year are significantly more likely to have been referred to a mental health professional than those who have not ever considered suicide (54% vs. 46%).

Made a Plan About Suicide

Students who say they've made a plan to commit suicide in the past year are more likely to have received a mental health referral than those who have NOT made a plan (73% vs. 34%).

Attempted Suicide

Students who have attempted suicide at least once in the past year were more likely to have been referred to a mental health professional than those who did not attempt suicide (82% vs. 27%).

Suicide and Sexual Orientation

Overall, students who identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual are significantly more likely to have considered, planned, and attempted suicide than their heterosexual peers ($p \leq .01$). Only 6 students reported identifying as "transgendered", too small a number to produce reliable results.

Percent of Students who have Considered, Planned or Attempted Suicide and Sexual Orientation

	Number of Students	Considered Suicide	Planned Attempt	Attempted Suicide
Heterosexual	927	16%	9%	4%
Gay or Lesbian	19	42%	12%	37%
Not identified	54	17%	13%	17%
Bisexual	62	42%	38%	29%
Transgender	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Not sure	80	14%	9%	6%

Violence

We asked students how often they were afraid of being hurt at home. Results varied significantly by grade and other factors.

Gender

On the whole, females were more likely to feel afraid at home than males. However, these differences were only statistically significant at the 8th and 10th grade levels.

Percentage of 8th Graders who Feel Afraid at Home

	“Never”	“Once in a While” or “Sometimes”	“Often” or “Always”
Female	68%*	25%*	7%*
Male	80%*	19%*	2%*

* p<=.01

Percentage of 10th Graders who Feel Afraid at Home

	“Never”	“Once in a While” or “Sometimes”	“Often” or “Always”
Female	77%*	19%*	3%*
Male	90%*	8%*	2%*

* p<=.01

Percentage of 12th Graders who Feel Afraid at Home

	“Never”	“Once in a While” or “Sometimes”	“Often” or “Always”
Female	86%	12%	2%
Male	86%	9%	5%

Relationships with Adults

In general, students who feel they have adults to talk to about personal problems (whether at home, at school or elsewhere) were less likely to feel afraid at home.

*Percentage of 8th Graders who
Feel Afraid at Home*

	“Never”	“Once in a While” or “Sometimes”	“Often” or “Always”
Can NOT talk to a parent or guardian	54%*	33%*	13%*
Can talk to a parent or guardian	80%*	19%*	2%*
Can NOT talk to an adult at school	67%*	27%*	6%*
Can talk to an adult at school	77%*	20%*	4%*

*Indicates a statistically significant difference between students who can and cannot talk to adults, $p \leq .05$

*Percentage of 10th Graders who
Feel Afraid at Home*

	“Never”	“Once in a While” or “Sometimes”	“Often” or “Always”
Can NOT talk to a parent or guardian	69%*	22%*	9%*
Can talk to a parent or guardian	87%*	12%*	1%*
Can NOT talk to an adult at school	80%	15%	5%
Can talk to an adult at school	84%	14%	2%

*Indicates a statistically significant difference between students who can and cannot talk to adults, $p \leq .05$

*Percentage of 12th Graders who
Feel Afraid at Home*

	“Never”	“Once in a While” or “Sometimes”	“Often” or “Always”
Can NOT talk to a parent or guardian	66%*	20%*	14%*
Can talk to a parent or guardian	89%*	9%*	2%*
Can NOT talk to an adult at school	81%*	10%*	10%*
Can talk to an adult at	88%*	10%*	2%*

school			
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*Indicates a statistically significant difference between students who can and cannot talk to adults, $p \leq .05$

Victims of Theft

- **Gender**

Females were slightly more likely than males to have had something stolen from them (43% v. 41%) though this difference was not statistically significant.

- **Race**

Across the board, non-white students reported more thefts against them than white students (51% vs. 42% saying they have had something stolen from them in the past year.)

- **Sexuality**

Regarding sexual orientation, we found no statistically significant difference between non-heterosexual students and their heterosexual counterparts in being the victims of theft. The percentages of these students report having had something stolen from them in the past year are 46% and 42% respectively. [I](#)

Verbal Abuse

Younger students were much more likely to report verbal abuse at least once in the past year than were older students (8th - 75%, 10th - 59%, 12th - 49%). ($p \leq .05$)

Within grade levels, the only statistically significant difference between the various subgroups we looked at (gender, race and sexual orientation) was at the 12th grade level. Heterosexual 12th graders were less likely to experience verbal abuse than non-heterosexuals (47% vs. 63%)

Physical Assault

We also found a grade level disparity regarding students who have been physically assaulted at school. Younger students again were more likely to experience this (8th - 50%, 10th - 31%, 12th - 26%). The following table shows differences in victimization across gender, sexual orientation and race.

***Percent of Students who
Have Been Assaulted at School in Past Year***

Sexual Orientation			
	8th	10th	12th
Heterosexual	49%	29%**	23%*
Non-Heterosexual	53%	41%**	44%*
Race			
White	51%	31%	41%*

Non-white	46%	32%	25%*
Gender			
Female	45%*	25%*	17%*
Male	56%*	38%*	36%*

*Indicates statistically significant difference, $p \leq .05$

**Significant at the $p \leq .10$ level

Sexuality

Intercourse, Oral Sex and Sexuality

Though heterosexual students were slightly less likely to have had intercourse or oral sex than non-heterosexual students, the difference was not statistically significant. 41% of non-heterosexuals reported having intercourse to 36% of heterosexuals, and oral sex was 44% - 40% respectively.

Forced Intercourse

We found a correlation between forced intercourse and a number of different depression and suicidal behaviors. In general, students who have experienced forced intercourse are more likely to have been depressed and to have exhibited self injury and suicidal thoughts and behaviors.

Depression

Percent of Students who Report Intercourse Against Their Will And Depression

	Not Depressed	Depressed	
Never	62%*	38%*	100%
In the past 12 months	28%*	72%*	100%
More than 12 months ago	24%*	76%*	100%
Both before and during past 12 months	32%*	68%*	100%

*Indicates statistically significant difference between students who have and have not had forced intercourse in the past year, $p \leq .01$

Self Injury

Percent of Students who Report Intercourse Against Their Will And Self Injury

	No self injury	Self injury	
Never	79%*	21%*	100%
In the past 12 months	38%*	62%*	100%
More than 12 months ago	29%*	71%*	100%
Both before and during past 12 months	47%*	53%*	100%

*Indicates statistically significant difference between students who have and have not had forced intercourse in the past year, $p \leq .01$

Suicidal Thoughts and Behavior

Percent of Students who Report Intercourse Against Their Will And Considering Suicide

	Never considered Suicide	Considered Suicide	
Never	83%*	17%*	100%
In the past 12 months	71%*	29%*	100%
More than 12 months ago	62%*	38%*	100%
Both before and during past 12 months	38%*	62%*	100%

*Indicates statistically significant difference between students who have and have not had forced intercourse in the past year, $p \leq .01$

Percent of Students who Report Intercourse Against Their Will And Planning Suicide

	Never planned Suicide	Planned Suicide	
Never	92%*	8%*	100%
In the past 12 months	68%*	32%*	100%
More than 12 months ago	70%*	30%*	100%
Both before and during past 12 months	71%	29%	100%

*Indicates statistically significant difference between students who have and have not had forced intercourse in the past year, $p \leq .01$

***Percent of Students who Report
Intercourse Against Their Will
And Attempted Suicide***

	Never attempted Suicide	Attempted Suicide	
Never	96%*	4%*	100%
In the past 12 months	56%*	44%*	100%
More than 12 months ago	72%*	28%*	100%
Both before and during past 12 months	50%*	50%*	100%

*Indicates statistically significant difference between students who have and have not had forced intercourse in the past year, $p \leq .01$

Breakfast

Gender

Male and female students eat breakfast at approximately the same rate: 12% said they never eat breakfast, 31% said 1 to 3 days per week, and 57% said they eat breakfast 4 or more days per week.

Grades in School

Students who ate breakfast 4-7 days per week were more likely to get mostly A's than were students who ate breakfast less often, while students who did not eat breakfast were more likely to receive D's and F's.

***Grades in School and Number of
Days Eating Breakfast***

	Mostly A's	Mostly B's	Mostly C's	Mostly D's	Mostly F's	
0 days	20%	36%	22%	15%	6%	100%
1-3 days	25%	41%	24%	6%	4%	100%
4-7 days	42%	35%	18%	4%	2%	100%

* $p \leq .05$