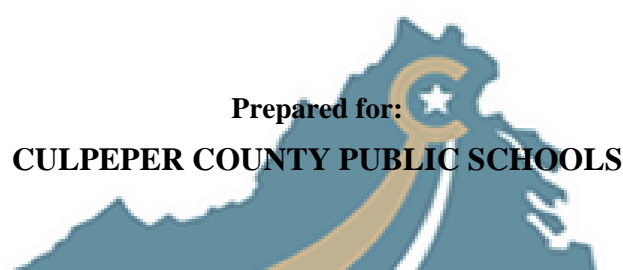

2022 CCPS Youth Risk Behavior Survey

REPORT OF RESULTS



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Introduction

Purpose

The challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, along with other societal changes, have created unique challenges and stressors for the youth of today. It is these challenges that require a better understanding by parents, educators, human service agencies, youth-centered organizations, health professionals, and policy-makers. To gain this understanding, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that communities periodically conduct youth risk behavior surveys to obtain information on the extent of the risky behaviors and experiences of youth, and to use that information to develop curricula and programs which address the risks to our youth's well-being. To that end, the Culpeper County School Health Advisory Board (SHAB) created the *Culpeper Youth Risk Behavior and Experiences Survey* (Culpeper YRBS) in 2017 to collect data on various behaviors and experiences of youth that may put them at risk for injuries, disease, mental health conditions, unhealthy relationships, engaging in criminal activities, or low academic performance. Given the unique challenges in the past 3 years, it was the goal of Culpeper County Public Schools (CCPS) and SHAB to examine the changes in risk and health behaviors of CCPS students from 2017 to 2022.

2017 Culpeper Youth Risk Behavior and Experiences Survey

In 2016, the SHAB received a grant of \$15,000 from the Culpeper Wellness Foundation to hire a university or firm to conduct the Culpeper YRBS, which had not been done in recent years.

In January 2017, the Center for Survey Research (CSR) at the University of Virginia, a unit of the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, was contacted with a request for a proposal to distribute the survey online and collect the responses via a secure website, to conduct the data analysis and to complete a findings report. CCPS contracted with CSR to conduct the survey in late March and early April of 2017, and they delivered the analysis and the findings report in the fall of 2017.

The purpose of the 2017 survey was to collect baseline data that could be compared with future years to assess changes in risky and healthy behaviors in CCPS students over time. These findings would provide CCPS with knowledge regarding where to focus funding and resources to improve student well-being and reduce risky behaviors. Based on the findings from the 2017 report, SHAB developed goals and strategies to improve student wellness in the domains of nutrition, physical activity, and social and emotional well-being. The survey data has also been used to obtain numerous grants for the public schools and for other community organizations that have developed services and programs which promote the safety and good health of youth in Culpeper County¹.

Funding for the Survey's Administration, Analysis, and Reporting and Partnership with the Center for Survey Research

In 2020, the SHAB received a grant of \$25,000 from the Culpeper Wellness Foundation to hire a university or firm to conduct the Culpeper YRBS for the second time. CCPS partnered again with the Center for Survey Research (CSR) at Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, as in 2016. The survey was delayed due to the COVID-19

¹ The full 2017 Culpeper YRBS report is available at https://www.culpeperschools.org/parents___students/for_parents.

pandemic and did not get underway until January 2022.

The Culpeper County School Board is most grateful for the funding by the Culpeper Wellness Foundation for this highly needed survey of the behaviors and experiences of Culpeper youth

Review of the 2017 Survey Instrument and Approval by the Culpeper County School Board

In January 2022, Dr. Russell Houck met with the Center for Survey Research to review the 2017 Culpeper YRBS. Small changes were made to some question wording. On February 10, 2022, a meeting of the School Health Advisory Board (SHAB) was held to review the 2017 survey questions and response choices and suggested amendments that were developed by the staff at the Center for Survey Research.

The School Health Advisory Board consisted of an administrator, a health and physical education teacher, and a school counselor from each elementary and secondary school. A school board member, school social workers, school nurses, and the director of food services were also in attendance. The meeting was facilitated by the executive director of student services. Several persons representing county agencies, health care providers, and non-profit organizations were invited to attend. These agencies attending the meeting included: Virginia Tech Cooperative Extension Nutrition Program; Options (a substance use assessment and counseling agency); the Culpeper Sheriff's Office DARE Program; Culpeper Human Services (local Department of Social Services); Culpeper Hospital/UVA Health System; Services to Abused Families; Rappahannock-Rapidan Community Services; Kid Central (a before and after school program); and the Culpeper County Parks and Recreation Department. A local dentist and a citizen involved with drug prevention efforts also attended the meeting.

The assembled group reviewed a draft of the 2022 survey which consisted of the 2017 survey and suggested amendments by the CSR. Question and response choices were reviewed and discussed. A primary objective of the Culpeper YRBS was to examine changes in youth risk behaviors and health behaviors over time, consequently, most questions were left as written. Some questions and response choices were modified to add clarity and use updated slang terms or products that would be familiar to the students. New questions related to access to the internet, parental controls, frequency of engagement in recreational activities, and body image were added.

The final draft of the *2022 Culpeper Youth Risk Behavior and Experiences Survey* was then placed on the agenda for the Culpeper County School Board for its meeting on February 14, 2022. The School Board granted its approval unanimously for the 2022 survey and parent notification letter after a presentation of the questions and response choices and a history of the survey development. The School Board was reminded how the 2017 survey had been used by the schools to create student wellness goals and strategies in the domains of nutrition, physical activity, and social and emotional well-being. The School Board was also informed about how the survey data was utilized by community agencies to obtain grants and create or improve programs to address the issues affecting youth that the survey had highlighted.

The final approved survey consisted of ninety-seven questions (see Appendix A for 2022 questionnaire). Topics surveyed include vehicle safety; experiences with threats, violence and bullying; experiences with family or partner violence; tobacco, alcohol, and drug use; sexual behaviors; sleep, eating, body image, and exercise habits; their amount of electronics use ("screen time"); and access to health services.

To accommodate students whose primary language is Spanish, a Spanish version of the survey and parent notification letter were created. Due to the need for anonymity for survey participants, only students with the ability to read the survey independently were asked to participate. Therefore students with significant disabilities that prevent them from reading text did not participate in the survey.

Parental Notification

A letter informing parents of the purpose of the survey, the topics covered in the questions, the dates for administration, the link to the 2017 Culpeper YRBS report, and how to obtain more information was emailed to parents of students in seventh through twelfth grade on March 28, 2022. The same letter was mailed on March 29, 2022, to 295 families who did not have an email on file with CCPS. School board policy, based on applicable federal and state laws, requires parents to be notified and given at least thirty days for the opportunity to review the survey topics and to decline (opt-out) their child's participation in the survey. The survey notification contained an "opt-out provision" for parents to sign and return to the school. The passive consent procedure was chosen because it increases the rate of participation and reduces the risk of non-response bias. The Institutional Review Board for Social and Behavioral Sciences (IRB-SBS) at the University of Virginia approved the passive consent procedure as part of its role in overseeing survey research conducted through the Center for Survey Research. A total of 18 students were opted out of taking the survey by their parents.

Preparation for the Survey

The final questionnaire was programmed into Qualtrics, a powerful and flexible online survey tool licensed to the University of Virginia. The survey was programmed in both English and Spanish versions, with any respondent able to choose at the start the language in which questions and answers would be displayed. The survey was set up to

run in a fully anonymous mode, but no student could take the survey without access to the correct password. CCPS IT staff helped to give the instrument its final tests before launch.

Survey Administration

Students took the survey in class (usually in their homeroom classes). The classrooms were set up in a standardized SOL testing layout with desks spaced apart. Students used their school-issued Chromebook to complete the survey which was set up in "kiosk" mode to preserve anonymity. A different password was created each day and the survey was closed outside of administration periods to minimize any attempt by a student to fill out the questionnaire more than once. Teachers shared the password for that day with their students. Each day's password was chosen to be a simple word that the teacher could pass on to students orally and that nearly all students would easily be able to spell. Teachers also read a statement stressing that students could skip any question they did not want to answer and that school counselors were available if needed. Students who had opted out of taking the survey were given an alternate activity on their Chromebook.

All students took the survey on April 26th and 27th, 2022. There were approximately 3838 students who were eligible to take the survey (i.e., were at school and not absent). Overall, there were a total of 3,464 starts to the questionnaire.

Data Quality Control

The first step in cleaning the collected data was to eliminate cases of false starts or empty responses. We identified 73 cases that contained answers for fewer than 15 of the survey questions, and these were discarded, leaving 3,391 complete or usable partial cases.

One hazard in an anonymous youth survey is that a few students may not take the assignment seriously and may not answer the questions truthfully. To minimize the impact

of responses that intentionally exaggerate the extent of risky behavior, staff at the Center for Survey Research conducted careful logic checks to identify cases where a student gave logically inconsistent responses. The theory behind this form of screening is that a student who is answering randomly, frivolously, or with mischievous intent is likely to provide some logically inconsistent answers.² In particular, we identified cases where one or more of the following inconsistencies occurred:

- Someone who gave their age as 15 and said they were in twelfth grade
- Someone who selected every one of the race/ethnicity categories offered
- Age for a student's first drink of alcohol was higher than the student's current age
- Someone who said they used marijuana or THC in one question, but said they have not in the next question
- Age of student's first use of marijuana or THC was higher than the student's current age
- Someone who said they had watched pornography in one question, but said they had not in the next question
- Age at which student first watched pornography was higher than the student's current age
- Someone who said they have had sexual intercourse in one question, but said they had not in the next question
- Someone who said their age when first engaged in sexual intercourse was higher than their current age
- Someone who said their age when first engaged in oral sex was higher than their current age
- Someone who selected no internet access but also other internet options

We identified 74 cases with one or more of these logical inconsistencies. As expected,

inconsistent responses were associated with exaggerated reports of risky behavior. For example, 23.5% of the inconsistent cases reported smoking a cigarette every day during the past 30 days, compared to 8.2% of the consistent cases. Further, 5.5% of inconsistent cases reported using heroin 10 or more times, compared to 0.3% of consistent cases. Reports for using marijuana more than 10 times, daily use of marijuana, having 5 or more sex partners, forcing someone to have sex, carrying a weapon, or attempting suicide 5 or more times were similarly exaggerated among the inconsistent cases. We eliminated these cases, leaving 3,317 cases for analysis.

The final questionnaire included an open-ended question about gender that allowed the student to choose one from two categories (i.e. "Female" or "Male") or provide their own description. We created 6 new categories (i.e. "Prefer to provide own description," "Prefer not to answer," "Agender/Neither," "Non-binary/Genderfluid/ Genderqueer," "Transgender," "I don't know") and reassigned the text responses into their corresponding categories, frequencies for which are shown in Appendix C. Finally, we combined the six new categories into a single "Different choice" category, used in the summary tables in this report to protect the anonymity of students. In the summary tables below, we do break out results for different choice students by race/ethnicity, grade, and age, but because the underlying numbers may be small for specific categories of different choice students, in the discussion of the results we only make comparisons of that group's overall percentages to all males and all females. The 2017 questionnaire only offered a binary choice of male or female, therefore, we were not able to assess changes in behavior or experiences over time for the different choice group. Further, we were not able to compare this group to national or state results.

² Logic checks similar to those listed here are used in the Indiana Youth Survey. See pages 40-44 of their

2016 report at:
http://www.inys.indiana.edu/docs/survey/indianaYouthSurvey_2016.pdf

The final questionnaire also included a question about race and ethnicity that allowed the student to choose all the categories that applied to them from six categories, frequencies for which are seen in Appendix C. Students were classified as multi-racial if they chose two or more of the six racial categories (i.e., “Asian,” “Black or African American,” “Hispanic or Latino,” “Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander,” “White” or “American Indian or Alaskan Native”). Finally, to protect the anonymity of those students in the numerically small categories, we combined all multi-racial students, plus Asians, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaskan Natives into a single “Multi-racial or other” race category, used in the summary tables, that includes 18.7 percent of CCPS students (referred to in this report as multi/other race).

Comparison to State and National Data

Some of the questions in the final Culpeper YRBS are directly comparable to questions used in the Virginia Youth Survey (VYS) and the CDC’s National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The YRBS is a state-by-state data collection effort that includes participating school systems from many states and the VYS is a similar survey of Virginia public schools which are randomly selected. Some questions in the Culpeper YRBS survey have questions that are similar to the YRBS or VYS but have wording that is somewhat altered. In this report, we compare the CCPS outcomes to the state and national data only for those questions in the VYS and YRBS that are fully comparable. In many cases, the published results for the VYS and YRBS show derived measures that are calculated from the results of a survey question, for example by combining several response categories into one statistic. In this report, we clearly identify the statistics that are derived measures. There were 33 questions for the YRBS and 21 for the VYS that were fully comparable to the 2022 Culpeper YRBS. The

nationwide YRBS data are published for high school students (grade 9-12) and middle school (grade 6-8) students. Because the 2022 Culpeper YRBS only included students in grades 7 to 12, our comparisons with VYS and YRBS data only involve the subset of CCPS students who are in grades 9-12.

When comparing the 2022 Culpeper YRBS to the state and national data, we use the proportional difference to compare because a simple difference between two percentages can sometimes be misleading. If a certain behavior is engaged in by 60 percent of students in Culpeper, compared to 62 percent of students nationally, then the absolute difference is just two percentage points and the difference is of little consequence. On the other hand, suppose there is another, less frequent behavior engaged in by two percent of Culpeper students compared to four percent of students nationwide. Although the absolute difference is again just two percentage points, in this case, Culpeper has only half the rate of the behavior on the national level, a difference that is probably of substantive importance. The proportional difference is calculated as:

$$\frac{(\text{CCPS rate} - \text{Nationwide rate})}{\text{Nationwide rate}}$$

In the latter example above, the proportional difference is calculated as

$$(2-4)/4 = -50\%$$

indicating appropriately that the Culpeper rate for this hypothetical behavior is just half of the national rate. At the end of the report, Table XIII-1 (national) and Table XIII-2 (state) present all comparisons to the 2022 Culpeper YRBS.

Comparison to 2017 Culpeper YRBS Data

Given the expected impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and other societal changes on youth, SHAB and CCPS were most interested in comparing the 2017 Culpeper YRBS results to the 2022 results. There were 83 questions that were directly comparable between the 2017

and 2022 versions. Similar to the VYS and YRBS, some of the measures were derived and these are clearly indicated in the tables presented. For the 2017 and 2022 comparisons, students were compared within the following groups: 7th to 12th grade, 7th to 8th grade, and 9th to 12th grade.

For the comparison between the 2017 and 2022 Culpeper YRBS, a proportional difference was calculated in the same manner as the state and national comparisons. The proportional difference between 2017 and 2022 Culpeper YRBS is calculated as:

$$\frac{(\text{CCPS 2022 rate} - \text{CCPS 2017 rate})}{\text{CCPS 2017 rate}}$$

Table XIII-3 (7-12th grade), Table XIII-4 (7-8th grade), and Table XIII-5 (9-12th grade) present all the Culpeper comparisons between 2017 and 2022 at the end of the report.

Survey Accuracy

All surveys are subject to various kinds of error, some of which affect the representativeness of the findings, and some that affect the quality of responses to the survey questions. The goal is to generate statistics that accurately reflect the characteristics of the population of interest: in this case, the CCPS student body in grades 7 to 12.

From the point of view of representation, the survey is virtually immune to significant coverage error or non-response error, issues which affect many other sample surveys. As noted, only 18 students had parents who opted them out across all six grades. The survey was made available to every student able to read and answer without oral assistance, so very few were excluded on grounds of disability. Group self-administration in the classrooms meant that very few students failed to take the survey; school staff was able to schedule make-ups for many of those who were absent on survey day. Only 74 were excluded for inconsistent responses. The result is a virtually complete census of the student body, meaning that any errors due to under-coverage, non-

response, or simple sampling error (luck of the draw) that would have been involved in random sampling are negligible in this study. For this reason, we do not calculate or report a 'margin of error' for any results reported here.

This leaves open the question of whether the questions used accurately capture the behavior of every student who answered. Working in favor of accuracy is the fact that the survey was done by computer in a fully anonymous mode, in the classroom where parents could not observe the student as they answered. Extensive research has shown that adolescents are more likely to report risk behavior in such a setting. Most of the questions used are based on questions that have been widely used by researchers and extensively tested for clarity, comprehension, and language level. On the other hand, students may still be reluctant to report behavior that is socially disapproved, so some students may under-report their behavior. Others might choose to exaggerate risky behavior in an effort to appear more grown up, or simply to disrupt the accuracy of the study. In addition, some questions ask about experiences over the last 12 months or the student's lifetime, so that accuracy may be affected by limited ability to accurately recall past behavior.

With all this said, the most important characteristic of the questions and the design of the survey is their *reliability*. CSR and the staff of CCPS have taken every available measure to ensure that the 2017 Culpeper YRBS and this year's 2022 Culpeper YRBS have the most reliable results attainable. While there may indeed be estimates in the 2017 and 2022 surveys that over-estimate or under-estimate key behaviors, we can be quite confident the 2017 baseline data and 2022 data are directly comparable, thus enabling stakeholders to accurately assess changes over time.

Dissemination of the Findings

The Culpeper YRBS findings will be presented to the Culpeper County School Board in early fall of 2022. Afterward, the

report on the findings will be made available to government agencies, community organizations, and other interested parties. A media release will be distributed to local media outlets. Members of SHAB will be available to do presentations to community

groups that request one. As in 2017, community partners who serve youth will be able to use these data to write grants, evaluate their programs, and ultimately improve their services.

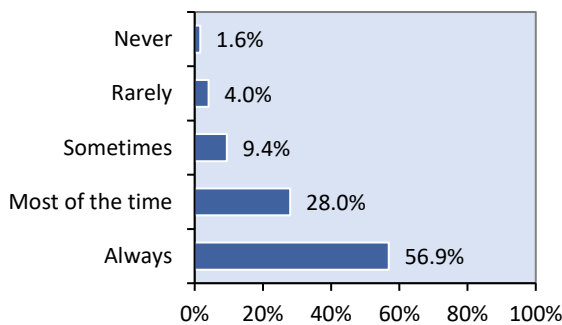
I. Vehicle Safety (Q6-Q9)

The 2022 Culpeper YRBS asked students four questions about vehicle safety that students may encounter.

Rarely or Never Wore a Seatbelt – derived measure (Q6)

This is a derived measure from the question asking about the frequency of wearing a seatbelt. In Culpeper, 56.9% of students reported that they always wear a seatbelt when in a car, while 5.6% of students reported that they rarely or never wore seatbelts. Figure I-1 shows how often Culpeper students wear their seatbelts.

Figure I-1. Frequency of wearing seatbelt



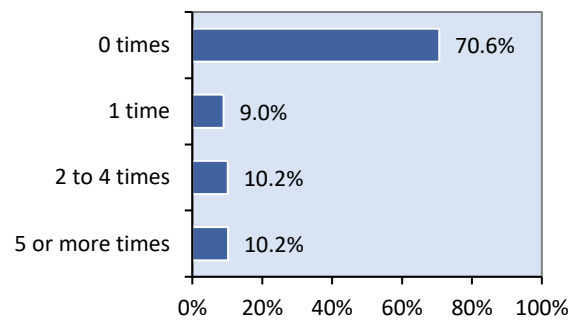
Considerably higher percentages of 9th (7.4%) and 10th (7.2%) graders rarely or never wore seatbelts than 11th (4.1%) and 12th (3.2%) graders. This difference may reflect the influence of driver education classes on the older students. Among CCPS grades 9-12, 5.7% of students rarely or never wear seatbelts. Among female students, 5.1% rarely or never wear a seatbelt while the percentages for male and different choice students were higher at 6.1% and 7.7%, respectively. Rarely or never wearing a seatbelt was more likely among 14-year-olds (6.3%), 15-year-olds (7.5%), and 16-year-olds (6.2%). Rates among male students were higher overall, but there was a considerably lower percentage of white students (3.8% for females and 4.6% for males) who rarely or never wore a seatbelt, compared to other races. For both male and female multi/other race students, they reported

the highest instances of rarely or never wearing a seatbelt. Detailed results are shown in Table I-1 at the end of this section.

Ridden In a Car with a Driver under the Influence (Q7)

Among 7-12th grade CCPS students, 29.4% have ridden in a car or other vehicle with a driver that was driving under the influence at least once. This is an increase of 2.5 percentage points (9.4% proportional difference) from the 2017 Culpeper YRBS which revealed that 26.8% of 7-12th graders had ridden in a car with a driver under the influence. There was a substantial 23.6% proportional difference between the percentage of 7th and 8th grade students in 2017 (21.7%) compared to 2022 (26.8%) who reported they had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. Figure I-2 shows how many times 7-12th grade CCPS students have ridden in a car with a driver that was under the influence.

Figure I-2: Ridden in a car with a driver under the influence



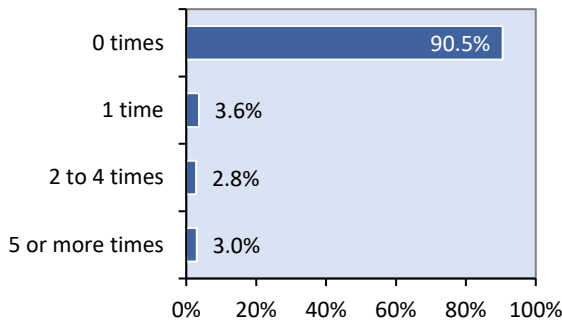
Female (36.6%) and different choice (35.5%) CCPS students had higher percentages of riding with a driver under the influence than males (22.1%). Overall, females had the highest rates of driving with a driver under the influence in 10th grade (42.4%) and 11th grade (42.7%). (It will be seen below in section VI that female CCPS students report higher rates of alcohol use than male students.) Male students' highest prevalence was in 11th grade (25.8%). There seems to be no correlation between ages and riding with a driver under the influence; however, rates start to fall for

both male and female students once they turn 17. Examining differences with race/ethnicity, riding with a driver under the influence was least prevalent among Hispanic males (20.6%) and most prevalent among multi/other race females (42.4%). Detailed results are shown in Table I-2 at the end of this section.

Driving Under the Influence (Q8)

Of all the 7-12th grade student drivers in CCPS, 9.5% of students have driven under the influence (see Figure I-3).

Figure I-3. Frequency of driving under the influence (students age 15+)

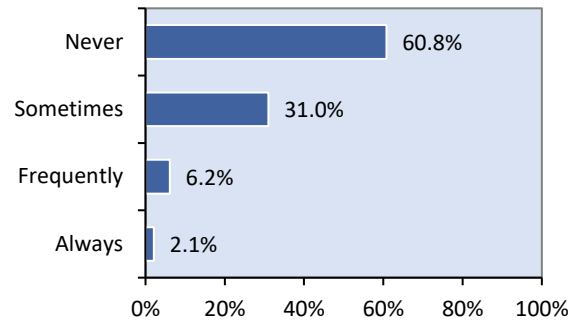


In CCPS, different choice students had the highest rates of driving under the influence at 19.6%. Further, female students (10.1%) tended to drive under the influence more frequently than their male counterparts (8.0%), except for white male students who reported higher rates (11.6%) than white female students (9.2%). Black and multi/other race female students were more likely to drive under the influence than white and Hispanic female students. Of female drivers in the 12th grade, 14.8% responded that they had driven under the influence at least once, while 8.2% of male student drivers responded the same. Detailed results are shown in Table I-3.

Used a Cell Phone While Driving (Q9)

Of the 7-12th grade CCPS student drivers, 39.2% responded that they have read, posted, or texted on their phone while driving (see Figure I-4).

Figure I-4. Frequency of using cell phone while driving (students age 15+)



Different choice and female students both had the same rate of driving while using a cell phone at 40.9%, while males were slightly lower at 37.4%. Among CCPS white, female drivers, 44.6% responded they had used their cell phone while driving, while 38.1% of white, male drivers responded the same. For both male and female drivers, rates of cell phone use while driving were lowest in 10th grade (22.0% and 18.9%, respectively), but then jumped considerably in 11th grade and peaked in 12th grade at 52.0% for female students and 50.3% for male students. Among 18-year-old CCPS student drivers, 51.8% of females said they had used their phone while driving and 54.5% of males said the same. Detailed results are shown in Table I-4.

Tables for Vehicle Safety (by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and age)

Table I-1. Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seatbelt

		Rarely or never wore a seat belt			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	3.8	4.6	5.8	4.3
	Hispanic	5.7	7.3	11.8	6.7
	Black	6.0	7.0	8.3	6.6
	Multi & other	6.6	7.3	9.3	7.1
Grade	7th grade	5.0	5.0	8.3	5.2
	8th grade	5.2	6.8	3.7	5.9
	9th grade	7.7	7.8	2.6	7.4
	10th grade	5.9	8.0	10.3	7.2
	11th grade	2.1	5.2	14.3	4.1
	12th grade	3.7	2.0	11.8	3.2
Age	12 years old or younger	5.2	1.9	10.0	3.8
	13 years old	3.4	7.0	4.5	5.3
	14 years old	6.7	6.2	4.0	6.3
	15 years old	6.7	8.8	2.5	7.5
	16 years old	6.1	5.4	14.8	6.2
	17 years old	3.7	5.6	11.1	4.9
	18 years old or older	2.2	3.4	15.4	3.4
	Total	5.1	6.1	7.7	5.7

Table I-2: Percentage of students who have ridden with a driver that was under the influence at least once

		Rode with a driver under the influence			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	41.9	22.5	27.9	31.7
	Hispanic	28.0	20.6	17.6	23.8
	Black	23.4	22.7	58.3	24.2
	Multi & other	42.4	22.8	48.8	34.2
Grade	7th grade	29.3	21.5	45.8	26.0
	8th grade	32.0	22.4	37.0	27.6
	9th grade	38.9	20.2	23.1	28.4
	10th grade	42.4	24.0	31.0	32.4
	11th grade	42.7	25.8	38.1	34.8
	12th grade	35.2	19.2	47.1	28.2
Age	12 years old or younger	29.8	20.2	40.0	25.5
	13 years old	28.4	22.4	40.9	25.9
	14 years old	35.5	20.1	40.0	28.0
	15 years old	41.8	23.2	25.0	31.5
	16 years old	43.9	24.5	37.0	34.4
	17 years old	39.6	22.9	22.2	30.8
	18 years old or older	31.3	19.2	61.5	26.6
	Total	36.6	22.1	35.5	29.4

Table I-3. Percentage of students who have driven under the influence at least once (students age 15+)

		Drove under the influence 1+ times			
		Gender			Total
		Female	Male	Different choice	
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	9.2	11.6	10.7	10.4
	Hispanic	7.3	4.3	0.0	5.6
	Black	11.3	5.4	0.0	8.1
	Multi & other	15.2	4.9	42.9	12.8
Grade	9th grade	8.2	9.2	14.3	9.1
	10th grade	2.7	7.2	0.0	5.1
	11th grade	10.1	8.2	7.1	9.2
	12th grade	14.8	8.2	42.9	12.9
Age	15 years old	5.8	7.1	11.1	6.8
	16 years old	7.1	7.6	0.0	7.1
	17 years old	12.0	7.4	23.1	10.2
	18 years old or older	13.4	10.3	45.5	13.5
Total		10.1	8.0	19.6	9.5

* Among students who drive. (Students under 15 years old are excluded as per Virginia law.)

Table I-4. Percentage of students who have read, posted, or texted on the phone while driving at least once (students age 15+)

		Read, post, or text phone at least once while driving			
		Gender			Total
		Female	Male	Different choice	
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	44.6	38.1	25.9	40.7
	Hispanic	27.7	31.9	50.0	30.2
	Black	36.2	48.9	66.7	43.2
	Multi & other	46.5	36.8	66.7	43.7
Grade	9th grade	18.2	33.3	50.0	29.6
	10th grade	18.9	22.0	15.4	20.4
	11th grade	45.5	39.8	33.3	42.7
	12th grade	52.0	50.3	64.3	51.7
Age	15 years old	18.6	18.2	11.1	17.8
	16 years old	31.4	26.9	25.0	29.1
	17 years old	47.5	42.9	50.0	45.4
	18 years old or older	51.8	54.5	72.7	54.1
Total		40.9	37.4	40.9	39.2

* Among students who drive. (Students under 15 years old are excluded as per Virginia law.)

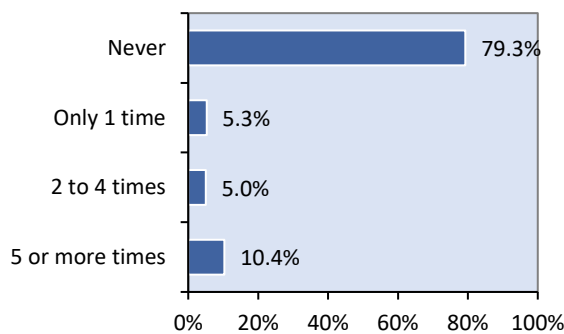
II. Violence Related Behaviors (Q10-Q16) (Q17-Q23)

The 2022 Culpeper YRBS asked students fourteen questions about violence related behaviors.

Carries Weapon Outside of School (Q10)

When asked the number of times they have carried a weapon for self-protection outside of school, 20.7% of 7-12th grade CCPS students said they had carried a weapon one or more times (see Figure II-1). Of the 9-12th grade CCPS students, 21.6% responded that they had carried a weapon for self-protection outside of school one or more times.

Figure II-1: Carried weapon outside of school

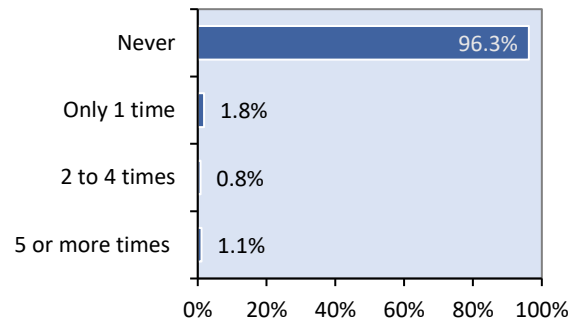


Overall, 34.8% of different choice students, 21.8% of males, and 18.2% of females reported they had carried a weapon outside of school. For males, white male students have the highest prevalence of carrying a weapon for protection outside of school (28.2%) along with multi/other race males (23.9%). The percentage of males who carry a weapon outside of school decreases until 9th grade (20.5%), peaks in 10th grade (25.1%), and then decreases again. For females, there appears to be no correlation between age and carrying a weapon for protection, though the lowest prevalence is among 7th grade females at 11.7%. Males tend to have a higher prevalence than females across all age groups except 14-year-olds, where females (19.1%) report slightly higher percentages than males (18.9%). Detailed results are shown in Table II-1 at the end of this section.

Carries Weapon to School (Q11)

Of the 7-12th grade CCPS students, only 3.7% had carried a weapon to school for self-protection at least one day (see Figure II-2). Among 9-12th grade CCPS students, 4.3% had carried a weapon to school for self-protection at least one day.

Figure II-2: Carried weapon to school



CCPS difference choice students (10.3%) and males (4.4%) carry weapons for self-protection to school more than CCPS females (2.4%). Multi/other race males (8.5%) had the highest prevalence overall, while multi/other race females had the highest prevalence among female respondents at 3.3%. Detailed results are shown in Table II-2 at the end of this section.

Didn't Go to School due to Feeling Unsafe (Q12)

Among 7-12th grade CCPS students, 30.6% responded that they have missed school at least one day due to feeling unsafe. This marks a substantial increase in prevalence, up 16 percentage points from 2017's survey, resulting in a proportional difference of 111.8%. For 9-12th grade CCPS students, 34.7% said that they had missed at least one day of school due to feeling unsafe at school or on the way to school, which marks an even larger increase from 13.2% in 2017, resulting in a proportional difference of 162.5%. These large increases may be the result of the COVID-19 epidemic, a new factor affecting students' sense of safety that was non-existent in 2017.

CCPS different choice students (45.4%) and females (36.5%) reported more frequently than CCPS males (23.2%) that they missed school at least one day due to feeling unsafe across all demographic categories.

Percentages were highest among white respondents, for both females (41.4%) and males (25.7%). CCPS males (16.9%) and females (21.5%) have the highest prevalence of missing school at least one day due to feeling unsafe in 10th grade. CCPS females that were 16 years old (49.8%) had the highest prevalence of missing school at least one day due to feeling unsafe, while the age was 15 years old for CCPS males (31.2%). Detailed results are shown in Table II-3 at the end of this section.

Threatened with Weapon Outside of School (Q13)

Among the 7-12th grade CCPS students, 18.9% had been threatened with a weapon outside of school at least one time, accounting for an increase of 3.3 percentage points from 2017 (20.8% proportional difference). Ninth through twelfth grade CCPS students responded that 18.7% of them had been threatened with a weapon outside of school at least once, which is a similar 3.2 percent increase from 2017.

Multi/other race CCPS students have the highest prevalence of being threatened by a weapon outside of school at least once. Females (19.4%) and different choice students (34.0%) also tended to report a higher prevalence overall. Approximately 18% of 11th grade CCPS males reported they have been threatened with a weapon at least once and 21.8% of 8th grade females responded the same. When broken down by age, female students reported the highest prevalence of being threatened with a weapon at 14 years old (22.3%), whereas prevalence was highest among 15-year-old males (19%). Detailed results are shown in Table II-4 at the end of this section.

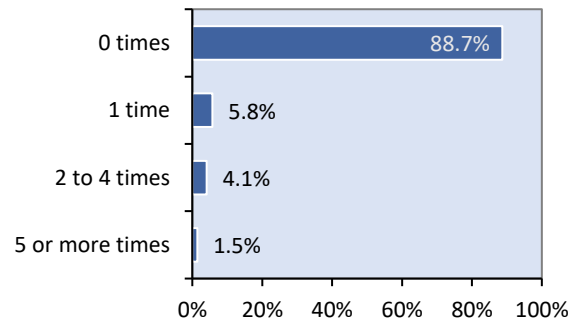
Threatened With Weapon at School (Q14)

Of 7-12th graders in CCPS, 11.3% of students said that they had been threatened with a weapon at school at least once. Figure II-3 shows the number of times 7-12th grade CCPS students have been threatened with a weapon at school. For CCPS 9-12th grade students, 11.2% had been threatened with a weapon at school at least once. This marks an increase of about 2 percentage points from 2017’s findings (21.3% proportional difference).

Overall, different choice students (23.9%) reported the highest rates of being threatened with a weapon outside of school compared to females (11.1%) and males (10.3%). For race/ethnicity, the likelihood of students being threatened with a weapon at school is highest among whites and multi/other race students, for both male (12.0% and 12.8%) and female (14.3% and 14.6%) students. While 13-year-old female students reported the highest prevalence of being threatened with a weapon at school (13.5%), with prevalence steadily declining through 17, no pattern is discernable among male students, whose prevalence peaks at age 15 (14.1%). Detailed results are shown in

Table II-5.

Figure II-3. Frequency of being threatened with a weapon at school



Been in Physical Fight Outside of School (Q15)

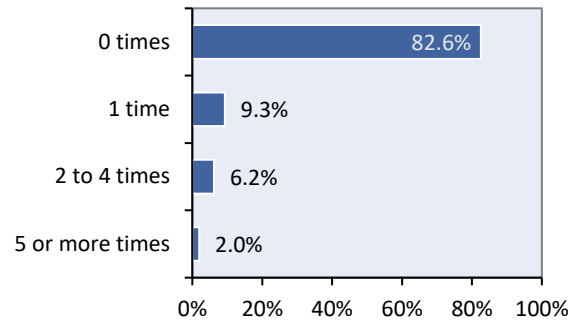
Among all 7-12th grade CCPS students, 29.6% said that they had been in a physical fight outside of school. Of 9-12th grade CCPS students, 26.3% responded that they had been in a physical fight outside of school at least once. This marks a decrease in prevalence from 2017 by 4.4 percentage points among 9-12th graders (-14.2% proportional difference).

Males had a much higher prevalence of fighting outside school overall (37.1%) than different choice (34.6%) or female (21.1%) students. Multi/other race students had the highest prevalence of being in fights outside of school among males (47.8%) and females (28.0%). The prevalence is at its highest in 7th grade for both male and female CCPS students. Prevalence decreases through 9th grade and then increases again in 11th grade for males and 12th grade for females. Thirteen-year-old CCPS students have the highest prevalence of being in a fight outside of school. Detailed results are shown in Table II-6 at the end of this section.

Been in Physical Fight at School (Q16)

Approximately 17.4% of 7-12th grade CCPS students reported they have been in a physical fight at school at least once (see Figure II-4). Of 9-12th grade CCPS students, 16.9% said they had been in a physical fight at school. Compared to 2017 when 20.6% of 9-12th graders got into a fight at school; these results show a considerable decrease in the prevalence of in-school fighting.

Figure II-4: Number of times in physical fight at school

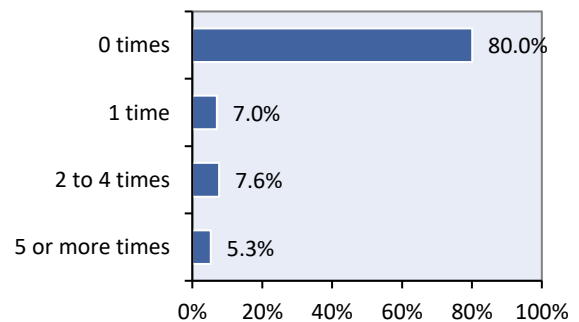


Males had a much higher prevalence of physical fighting at school (23.6%) than different choice (17.5%) or female (10.9%) students. The prevalence of females being in a physical fight at school is highest in 12th grade (12.3%), while 12th grade for males is lowest in terms of prevalence. The highest prevalence for males is in 7th grade (26.8%). Regarding age, prevalence is highest among females 18 or older (13.4%) and 14-year-old males (26.5%). Detailed results are shown in Table II-7 at the end of this section.

Parental Physical Violence (Q17)

Among 7-12th grade CCPS students, 20% had experienced an adult in their household physically leaving bruises or marks on them at least once. Approximately 5.3% of these students reported that an adult in their household has physically abused them 5 or more times (see Figure II-5).

Figure II-5. Frequency of being physically abused by an adult in household



The prevalence of a student experiencing physical abuse by an adult in their house is

more likely among different choice students and multi/other race students. There is no consistent pattern that correlates with the grade or age of the respondent; however, students are less likely to experience physical abuse in grades 11 (16.9%) and 12 (18.3%) and more likely to experience physical abuse at age 15 (22.2%) and age 16 (22.4%). Detailed results are shown in Table II-8.

Witnessed Adults in Household Engage in Physical Fight (Q18)

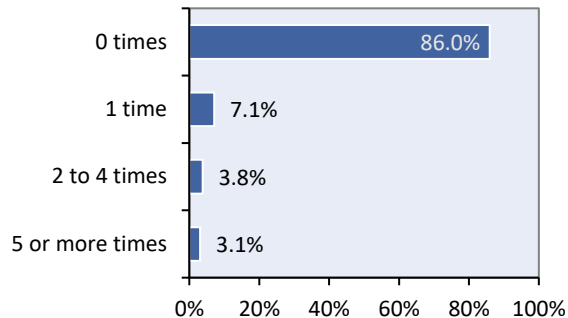
Approximately, 80.7% of students responded that they had never seen adults in their home engage in a physical fight. But 4.9% of students said that they have witnessed adults who live in their home engage in a physical fight 5 or more times.

It is more likely that different choice and female students will witness adults in their household engage in a physical fight at least once and this is most prevalent among multi/other race students (females, 29.9%; males, 16.6%). Sixteen-year-old females (30.5%) and 15-year-old males (14.5%) are most likely to witness these physical fights at least once. Detailed results are shown in Table II-9.

Witnessed Mother be abused by Husband, Boyfriend, or Partner (Q19)

In CCPS, 14.0% of 7-12th grade students have witnessed their mother (or other female guardian) be physically abused by her husband, boyfriend, or partner at least once. Figure II-6 shows the number of times that 7-12th grade CCPS students have seen their mother or female guardian be physically abused by her husband, boyfriend, or partner. Of 9-12th grade CCPS students, 13.8% had seen their mother or female guardian be physically abused at least once.

Figure II-6: Number of times saw mother (or female guardian) be physically abused

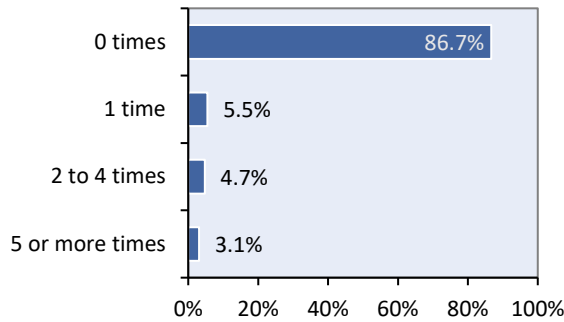


Different choice (25.3%) and female (18.4%) students have higher rates than males (8.9%) of witnessing physical abuse of their mother. For race/ethnicity, multi/other race females (20.1%) and Hispanic males (10.0%) have the highest prevalence of seeing their mother be physically abused at least once. There is no discernable pattern in terms of age or grade, but prevalence tends to be highest for females at 14 years old (21.6%) and males at 13 years old (11.6%). Prevalence was also highest in 7th grade (16.2%). Detailed results are shown in Table II-10.

Forced Sexual Interaction by Someone They were Dating/Going out with (Q20)

Among all 7-12th grade CCPS students, 13.3% have been forced to do something sexual by a significant other at least once. Of 9-12th grade CCPS students, 16.4% have been forced to do something sexual by a significant other at least once. This marks an increase in prevalence by 3.4 percentage points from 2017's survey (25.8% proportional difference). Figure II-7 shows the number of times 7-12th grade CCPS students were forced to do something sexual by a significant other.

Figure II-7: Number of times forced to do something sexual by a significant other

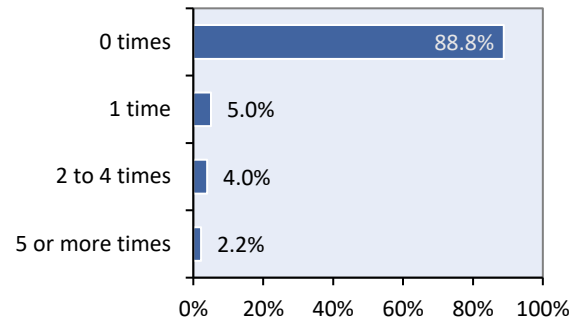


More than quadruple the amount of CCPS different choice (39.3%) and female (32.3%) students compared to males (6.8%) responded that they had been forced to do something sexual by a significant other. White females (36.1%) and multi/other race males (8.2%) have the highest prevalence to be forced to do something sexual by a significant other. When looking at prevalence by grade level for females, prevalence gradually increases and then drops in 12th grade to 34.9%. This trend holds for males as well, except for 7th grade: prevalence for males is higher in 7th (6.9%) than in 8th (5.1%) grade. Detailed results are shown in Table II-11.

Being Physically Hurt by Someone Dating/Going out with (Q21)

In CCPS, 11.2% of 7-12th grade students who reported they have dated or gone out with someone have been physically hurt at least once by someone they were dating or going out with. Among the 9-12th grade CCPS students who reported they have dated or gone out with someone, 12.7% have been physically hurt at least once by someone they were dating (see Figure II-8).

Figure II-8: Number of times physically hurt by someone dating or going out with

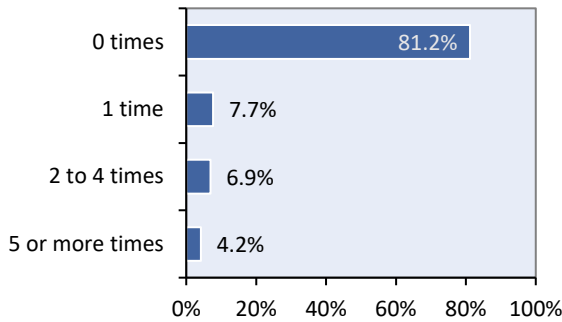


Being physically hurt at least once by a significant other is more prevalent among different choice and female students compared to males and most prevalent among multi/other race females (20.8%) and Black males (10.9%). At least one encounter with physical abuse by someone one is going out with or dating is more prevalent for both CCPS females (18.8%) and males (8.6%) when they are in 10th grade. Detailed results are shown in Table II-12 at the end of this section.

Forced Sexual Interaction by Anyone (Q22)

Of 7-12th grade CCPS students, 18.8% said they had been forced to do something sexual that they did not want to do (see Figure II-9). This marks a substantial increase in the prevalence of forced sexual interaction since 2017's survey where only 12.0% of 7-12th graders reported forced sexual interaction. Overall, this results in a proportional difference of 56.8%. Looking specifically at 9-12th graders, 21.6% said that they had been forced to do something sexual at least once. For 7-8th graders, 13.8% reported being forced to do something sexual at least once compared to 8.2% in 2017, a substantial proportional difference of 68.7%.

Figure II-9. Frequency of forced sexual interactions

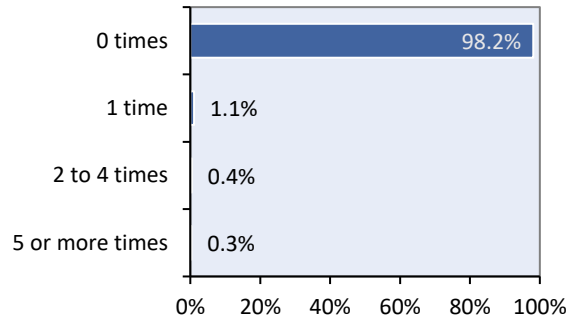


For different choice students, a substantial 41.4% reported they had been forced to do something sexual that they did not want to do, a much higher rate than females (30.4%) or males (6.0%). For race/ethnicity, the prevalence of CCPS students being forced to do something sexual was higher among white (35.3%) and multi/other race (37.0%) females. Among the male students, multi/other race students are the most likely to be forced to do something sexual. Among female students in 11th grade, 43.6% said they had been forced to do something sexual while the prevalence of males being forced to do something sexual is highest in 12th grade (9.0%). Detailed results are shown in Table II-13.

Forcing Sexual Interaction on Someone Else (Q23)

Among 7-12th grade CCPS students, 98.2% of CCPS students have never forced someone to do something sexual they did not want to do and 1.8% reported that they have forced unwanted sexual behavior on someone else (see Figure II-10).

Figure II-10. Number of times one has forced someone else to do something sexual that they did not want to do



Overall, CCPS different choice students and male students are more likely to force unwanted sexual behavior than females. When examining by grade, CCPS females are more likely to force sexual behaviors in 12th (4.1%) grade, while males were more likely in 9th (2.6%) and 10th grade (3.3%). Males are more likely to force sexual behavior at 15 years old (3.9%) and females are more likely at 18 years or older (3.0%). Detailed results are shown in Table II-14.

Tables for Violence (by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and age)

Table II-1. Percentage of students who have carried a weapon outside of school at least once

		Carried weapon outside of school			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	22.2	28.2	31.4	25.6
	Hispanic	10.5	12.1	29.4	11.8
	Black	10.2	17.2	25.0	14.2
	Multi & other	22.8	23.9	44.2	24.8
Grade	7th grade	11.7	20.8	45.8	17.8
	8th grade	18.9	20.7	25.9	20.1
	9th grade	20.9	20.5	28.2	21.1
	10th grade	17.7	25.1	41.4	22.7
	11th grade	20.1	22.1	28.6	21.4
	12th grade	19.6	21.6	41.2	21.4
Age	12 years old or younger	11.6	19.6	20.0	15.9
	13 years old	14.4	21.1	45.5	19.0
	14 years old	19.1	18.9	28.0	19.3
	15 years old	21.0	25.0	32.5	23.8
	16 years old	20.7	25.6	44.4	24.3
	17 years old	19.9	21.0	22.2	20.5
	18 years old or older	15.0	19.0	46.2	18.4
	Total	18.2	21.8	34.8	20.7

Table II-2. Percentage of students who have carried a weapon to school at least once

		Carried weapon to school			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	2.5	4.2	8.1	3.6
	Hispanic	1.9	2.2	5.9	2.1
	Black	1.8	4.3	0.0	3.0
	Multi & other	3.3	8.5	18.6	6.6
Grade	7th grade	0.8	3.0	12.5	2.4
	8th grade	3.2	3.4	0.0	3.1
	9th grade	2.4	5.5	12.8	4.6
	10th grade	1.7	4.4	6.9	3.3
	11th grade	2.6	4.2	4.8	3.4
	12th grade	4.1	5.9	29.4	5.9
Age	12 years old or younger	0.0	4.9	0.0	2.4
	13 years old	1.1	1.7	9.1	1.7
	14 years old	3.2	3.9	8.0	3.7
	15 years old	2.4	6.4	10.0	4.9
	16 years old	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.3
	17 years old	3.7	4.8	16.7	4.7
	18 years old or older	2.2	6.8	30.8	5.8
	Total	2.4	4.4	10.3	3.8

Table II-3. Percentage of students who didn't go to school at least one day due to feeling unsafe

		Didn't go to school due to feeling unsafe			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	41.4	25.7	47.6	34.1
	Hispanic	28.4	22.0	29.4	25.0
	Black	30.7	16.2	50.0	24.0
	Multi & other	38.7	23.5	45.2	32.5
Grade	7th grade	26.5	14.4	50.0	21.1
	8th grade	29.7	18.8	18.5	23.9
	9th grade	36.6	27.9	46.2	32.6
	10th grade	47.9	29.8	41.4	38.3
	11th grade	40.2	26.9	60.0	35.0
	12th grade	41.1	21.6	70.6	33.2
Age	12 years old or younger	29.5	14.6	33.3	22.2
	13 years old	26.9	16.2	52.4	22.3
	14 years old	33.1	20.3	20.0	26.2
	15 years old	36.1	31.2	50.0	34.7
	16 years old	49.8	27.8	40.7	39.0
	17 years old	37.6	24.2	58.8	31.7
	18 years old or older	42.5	25.2	69.2	35.0
	Total	36.5	23.2	45.4	30.4

Table II-4. Percentage of students who have been threatened with a weapon outside of school at least once

		Threatened with weapon outside of school			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	21.7	17.9	29.4	20.3
	Hispanic	8.9	11.8	17.6	10.6
	Black	15.9	16.8	25.0	16.6
	Multi & other	28.8	23.4	52.4	28.0
Grade	7th grade	18.7	16.0	52.2	18.6
	8th grade	21.8	18.1	22.2	20.0
	9th grade	21.0	14.1	34.2	18.2
	10th grade	17.8	19.3	27.6	19.1
	11th grade	20.7	18.0	28.6	19.8
	12th grade	15.1	17.9	47.1	17.7
Age	12 years old or younger	16.7	13.5	30.0	15.7
	13 years old	19.4	17.2	47.6	19.3
	14 years old	22.3	15.0	32.0	19.1
	15 years old	20.2	19.0	33.3	20.5
	16 years old	21.0	18.7	25.9	20.2
	17 years old	16.7	17.5	27.8	17.5
	18 years old or older	15.0	16.0	46.2	16.9
	Total	19.4	17.0	34.0	18.9

Table II-5. Percentage of students who have been threatened with a weapon at school at least once

		Threatened with weapon at school at least once			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	14.3	12.0	22.1	13.6
	Hispanic	3.8	6.6	11.8	5.5
	Black	8.0	9.2	16.7	8.9
	Multi & other	14.6	12.8	34.9	15.2
Grade	7th grade	12.9	10.7	41.7	12.9
	8th grade	11.0	9.5	11.1	10.3
	9th grade	12.5	10.1	20.5	11.7
	10th grade	8.9	12.4	24.1	11.5
	11th grade	11.5	10.3	23.8	11.5
	12th grade	9.2	8.8	29.4	9.8
Age	12 years old or younger	9.4	7.7	30.0	9.5
	13 years old	13.5	12.1	27.3	13.3
	14 years old	12.4	6.5	24.0	9.9
	15 years old	10.8	14.1	17.5	12.9
	16 years old	10.6	11.6	25.9	11.9
	17 years old	8.9	10.7	16.7	10.1
	18 years old or older	10.5	6.8	38.5	9.9
	Total	11.1	10.3	23.9	11.3

Table II-6. Percentage of students who have been in a physical fight outside of school at least once

		In physical fight outside of school			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	19.0	36.5	24.7	27.8
	Hispanic	18.1	28.0	29.4	23.7
	Black	21.0	45.4	58.3	34.6
	Multi & other	29.8	47.8	50.0	39.2
Grade	7th grade	28.5	47.3	50.0	39.1
	8th grade	24.9	40.1	25.9	32.3
	9th grade	19.5	31.0	28.9	26.0
	10th grade	20.3	33.0	17.9	26.6
	11th grade	20.0	36.2	47.6	28.6
	12th grade	11.9	34.5	52.9	23.9
Age	12 years old or younger	25.5	38.8	40.0	32.9
	13 years old	27.0	49.3	40.9	38.9
	14 years old	23.9	34.3	28.0	29.3
	15 years old	21.0	35.1	27.5	28.4
	16 years old	19.5	33.9	36.0	27.1
	17 years old	16.7	32.5	38.9	25.2
	18 years old or older	11.9	34.0	46.2	24.5
	Total	21.1	37.1	34.6	29.6

Table II-7. Percentage of students who have been in a physical fight at school at least once

		In physical fight at school			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	10.1	24.0	12.9	17.0
	Hispanic	7.6	16.1	5.9	12.1
	Black	10.8	33.3	16.7	22.5
	Multi & other	16.5	28.5	30.2	22.7
Grade	7th grade	7.8	26.8	25.0	18.3
	8th grade	11.9	25.9	11.5	18.7
	9th grade	10.8	20.7	12.8	16.0
	10th grade	11.8	22.5	20.7	17.7
	11th grade	10.6	26.3	14.3	17.9
	12th grade	12.3	19.1	23.5	15.9
Age	12 years old or younger	4.2	23.1	0.0	13.4
	13 years old	8.4	25.8	28.6	18.0
	14 years old	12.7	26.5	8.0	19.3
	15 years old	11.9	22.8	20.0	17.9
	16 years old	13.0	19.4	18.5	16.3
	17 years old	9.4	24.1	5.6	16.5
	18 years old or older	13.4	21.1	38.5	18.4
	Total	10.9	23.6	17.5	17.5

Table II-8. Percentage of students whose parent/adult in household caused marks or injuries on them at least once

		Parent/adult in hshld caused marks or injuries at least once			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	24.5	14.2	26.2	19.6
	Hispanic	24.7	12.4	41.2	18.4
	Black	18.7	9.2	54.5	15.0
	Multi & other	30.3	16.2	54.8	25.7
Grade	7th grade	26.8	13.5	52.2	20.9
	8th grade	22.6	16.2	25.9	19.6
	9th grade	29.9	13.6	33.3	21.6
	10th grade	27.7	13.9	37.9	21.2
	11th grade	21.8	8.9	42.9	16.9
	12th grade	20.6	13.9	41.2	18.3
Age	12 years old or younger	20.2	14.6	40.0	18.4
	13 years old	26.1	16.6	47.6	22.0
	14 years old	26.6	13.9	28.0	20.3
	15 years old	29.8	13.7	35.9	22.2
	16 years old	29.3	13.3	42.3	22.4
	17 years old	18.9	10.8	33.3	15.4
	18 years old or older	18.0	10.3	38.5	15.1
	Total	25.1	13.5	37.5	19.9

Table II-9. Percentage of students who witnessed parents or adults in household engage in physical fight at least once

		Parents/adults in hshld engaging in physical fight atl once			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	24.0	11.1	32.6	18.2
	Hispanic	22.0	12.0	41.2	17.0
	Black	21.3	16.2	45.5	19.4
	Multi & other	29.9	16.6	45.2	25.0
Grade	7th grade	25.2	13.2	50.0	20.1
	8th grade	20.4	15.8	40.7	19.0
	9th grade	27.8	11.3	24.3	19.0
	10th grade	25.8	13.5	34.5	20.0
	11th grade	25.2	13.6	42.9	20.7
	12th grade	21.6	9.4	47.1	16.9
Age	12 years old or younger	17.0	13.7	60.0	17.5
	13 years old	24.5	14.2	36.4	19.7
	14 years old	26.9	14.5	32.0	20.9
	15 years old	22.1	12.3	34.2	18.0
	16 years old	30.5	11.6	40.7	22.2
	17 years old	25.4	12.4	27.8	19.1
	18 years old or older	15.0	10.2	53.8	14.3
	Total	24.4	12.9	37.9	19.3

Table II-10. Percentage of students who have witnessed their mother or female guardian be physically abused by their husband, boyfriend, or partner at least once

		Witnessed mother be abused by significant other			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	18.3	8.1	24.4	13.7
	Hispanic	19.6	10.0	23.5	14.5
	Black	13.3	8.6	36.4	11.6
	Multi & other	20.1	9.2	25.6	15.6
Grade	7th grade	20.9	10.8	33.3	16.2
	8th grade	16.5	8.9	14.8	12.7
	9th grade	19.8	9.0	23.7	14.4
	10th grade	19.1	7.3	20.7	13.2
	11th grade	17.2	10.8	33.3	15.0
	12th grade	16.9	5.9	35.3	12.5
Age	12 years old or younger	13.8	9.6	40.0	13.0
	13 years old	19.7	11.6	22.7	15.7
	14 years old	21.6	7.3	16.0	14.2
	15 years old	16.1	10.9	28.2	14.3
	16 years old	20.9	7.0	22.2	14.4
	17 years old	17.6	6.3	22.2	12.3
	18 years old or older	14.2	9.6	38.5	13.0
	Total	18.4	8.9	25.3	14.0

Table II-11. Percentage of students who have been forced to do something sexual at least once by someone they were dating

		Forced sexual interaction by someone R was dating/going out with*			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	36.1	6.9	35.9	22.7
	Hispanic	22.2	5.8	25.0	13.3
	Black	20.6	6.1	37.5	13.1
	Multi & other	39.5	8.2	47.1	25.9
Grade	7th grade	20.9	6.9	43.8	14.8
	8th grade	21.2	5.1	26.7	13.3
	9th grade	30.7	6.0	30.8	17.9
	10th grade	40.2	8.7	40.0	24.2
	11th grade	41.2	8.1	50.0	27.6
	12th grade	34.9	6.0	46.7	22.6
Age	12 years old or younger	22.4	8.0	25.0	15.5
	13 years old	19.0	5.5	46.7	13.3
	14 years old	27.5	4.2	18.8	15.3
	15 years old	30.7	6.7	43.8	19.3
	16 years old	42.0	10.1	38.1	27.6
	17 years old	39.7	8.1	40.0	25.2
	18 years old or older	32.7	5.5	55.6	20.2
	Total	32.2	6.8	39.3	20.1

* Among students who have dated or gone out with someone.

Table II-12. Percentage of students who have been physically hurt by someone they were dating or going out with at least once

		Physically hurt by someone R was dating/going out with at least once*			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	14.9	7.1	29.0	12.1
	Hispanic	6.2	6.2	9.1	6.3
	Black	7.1	10.9	25.0	9.8
	Multi & other	20.8	7.1	35.3	15.7
Grade	7th grade	9.9	8.1	33.3	10.1
	8th grade	6.3	5.0	5.9	5.6
	9th grade	12.0	6.8	22.2	9.9
	10th grade	18.8	8.6	32.0	14.4
	11th grade	16.8	7.2	46.7	14.0
	12th grade	15.0	8.5	40.0	13.2
Age	12 years old or younger	8.0	10.0	50.0	10.6
	13 years old	8.5	4.8	20.0	7.1
	14 years old	10.2	5.2	11.1	7.7
	15 years old	11.4	9.3	33.3	12.1
	16 years old	19.5	5.9	30.0	14.0
	17 years old	16.4	9.7	35.7	13.9
	18 years old or older	14.2	8.0	44.4	12.3
	Total	13.4	7.3	29.2	11.2

* Among students who have dated or gone out with someone.

Table II-13. Percentage of student who have been forced to do something sexual and unwanted at least once

		Forced to do something sexual that was unwanted at least once			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	35.3	5.6	34.9	20.8
	Hispanic	21.3	4.0	47.1	12.5
	Black	19.3	7.0	33.3	13.5
	Multi & other	37.0	9.6	51.2	25.8
Grade	7th grade	20.6	4.7	59.1	13.8
	8th grade	21.3	5.1	29.6	13.8
	9th grade	26.9	7.8	39.5	17.7
	10th grade	36.8	6.2	41.4	21.4
	11th grade	43.6	2.8	42.9	25.0
	12th grade	37.5	9.0	35.3	24.2
Age	12 years old or younger	17.4	5.8	44.4	12.7
	13 years old	22.6	4.4	47.6	14.1
	14 years old	22.7	4.6	32.0	14.1
	15 years old	30.1	8.1	48.7	20.4
	16 years old	43.7	6.2	33.3	25.5
	17 years old	38.0	5.2	38.9	21.9
	18 years old or older	33.8	9.0	46.2	22.0
	Total	30.4	6.0	41.4	18.8

Table II-14. Percentage of students who have forced someone to do something sexual that they did not want to do at least once

		Forces sexual behavior			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.6
	Hispanic	1.6	2.2	0.0	1.9
	Black	2.4	2.2	16.7	2.7
	Multi & other	0.3	2.2	9.3	1.8
Grade	7th grade	0.0	0.7	4.3	0.5
	8th grade	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.3
	9th grade	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.1
	10th grade	0.9	3.3	3.4	2.2
	11th grade	0.9	2.3	9.5	1.9
	12th grade	4.1	1.5	17.6	3.4
Age	12 years old or younger	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.5
	13 years old	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.9
	14 years old	2.1	1.3	0.0	1.6
	15 years old	0.8	3.9	2.5	2.4
	16 years old	0.8	3.3	7.4	2.3
	17 years old	2.9	1.2	5.6	2.1
	18 years old or older	3.0	0.7	23.1	2.7
	Total	1.5	1.9	5.2	1.8

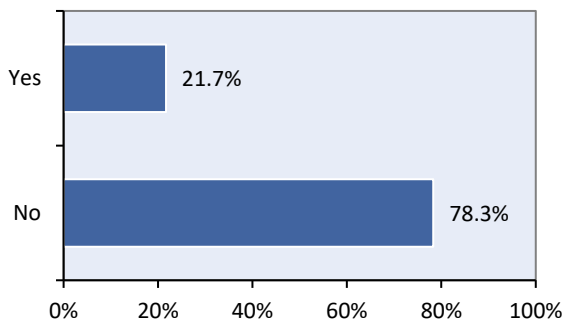
III. **Bullying (Q24-Q25)**

The 2022 Culpeper YRBS asked two questions about bullying.

Bullied at School (Q24)

Among 7-12th grade CCPS students, 21.7% had been bullied in person at school during the 12 months before the survey (see Figure III-1). Compared to 25.8% in 2017, this marks a decrease in the prevalence of bullying at school overall. Of 9-12th grade students in CCPS, 18.8% said that they had been bullied in person at school during the past school year.

Figure III-1. Frequency of being bullied in person at school



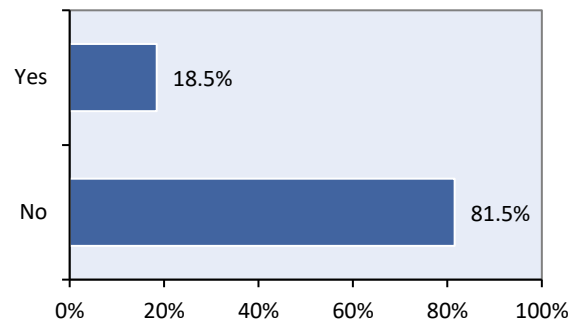
Overall, different choice students have a markedly higher rate of being bullied at school (45.2%) compared to females (25.8%) and males (15.5%). White female and male CCPS students are most likely to be bullied in person. There is a negative correlation between the likelihood of being bullied and grade level for female students after 8th grade, while male students experience a spike in the likelihood of in-person bullying in 11th grade (14.1%). Female CCPS students are more likely to experience bullying at the age of 13 (36.5%) and male students are more likely to experience in-school bullying at age 12 or younger (24.3%). Detailed results are shown in Table III-1.

Electronically Bullied (Q25)

In the 2019 Nationwide YRBS, 15.7% of students had been electronically bullied (i.e.,

through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting) during the 12 months before the survey. For CCPS, 17.5% of 9-12th graders said they had been electronically bullied, slightly higher than the national average. Of 7-12th grade students in CCPS, 18.5% said that they were electronically bullied at least once compared to 15.7% of CCPS students in 2017, a 17.6% proportional difference (see Figure III-2).

Figure III-2. Frequency of being electronically bullied



White females (32.9%) and multi/other race males (13.1%) in CCPS are most likely to be electronically bullied than the other race/ethnic groupings. There is a negative relationship between grade level and the likelihood of electronic bullying for female students, but not for male students, who experience the highest likelihood of online bullying in 11th grade (13.1%). Detailed results are shown in Table III-2.

Tables for Bullying (by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and age)

Table III-1. Percentage of students who were bullied in person at school at least once

		Been bullied in person at school at least once			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	32.8	17.5	50.0	26.3
	Hispanic	14.0	12.3	35.3	13.5
	Black	14.4	14.0	25.0	14.5
	Multi & other	31.1	16.8	46.5	25.8
Grade	7th grade	31.5	21.4	41.7	26.7
	8th grade	31.8	21.4	40.7	27.2
	9th grade	24.5	13.8	59.0	21.0
	10th grade	23.8	10.9	44.8	18.4
	11th grade	21.8	14.1	38.1	19.0
	12th grade	19.6	9.3	41.2	15.7
Age	12 years old or younger	22.9	24.3	50.0	24.9
	13 years old	36.5	20.1	40.9	28.3
	14 years old	28.9	18.2	44.0	24.2
	15 years old	24.8	13.0	60.0	21.4
	16 years old	21.5	13.2	25.9	17.9
	17 years old	17.6	10.3	55.6	15.3
	18 years old or older	25.4	12.2	30.8	19.0
	Total	25.8	15.5	45.2	21.7

Table III-2. Percentage of students who were electronically bullied at least once

		Been electronically bullied at least once			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	32.9	11.9	35.7	22.9
	Hispanic	11.9	6.8	29.4	9.5
	Black	20.4	12.4	8.3	15.9
	Multi & other	25.8	13.1	45.2	21.5
Grade	7th grade	32.3	9.4	34.8	20.6
	8th grade	27.3	11.9	26.9	19.8
	9th grade	26.9	11.2	52.6	20.2
	10th grade	24.3	10.1	31.0	17.4
	11th grade	21.8	13.1	23.8	17.9
	12th grade	15.1	8.8	35.3	13.0
Age	12 years old or younger	31.6	11.7	40.0	22.1
	13 years old	31.8	10.4	23.8	20.6
	14 years old	28.2	11.4	33.3	20.0
	15 years old	24.8	10.5	60.0	20.2
	16 years old	22.8	10.3	15.4	16.5
	17 years old	18.9	10.3	27.8	15.0
	18 years old or older	15.7	11.6	30.8	14.3
	Total	25.0	10.8	35.5	18.4

IV. **Anxiety, Sad Feelings, Self-Harm, and Attempted Suicide (Q26-Q32a)**

Extreme Anxiety (Q26)

Of 7-12th grade CCPS students, 65.1% have experienced extreme anxiety. Compared to the 2017 Culpeper YRBS results which showed 53.3% of students experienced extreme anxiety, this marks a considerable increase of 11.8 percentage points (22.1% proportional difference). This pattern holds for 9-12th graders as well.

In 2022, 34.0% say that they experience extreme anxiety sometimes and only 12.0% experience it always (see Appendix C for full frequencies). Extreme anxiety is more prevalent among different choice students (83.0%) and females (80.2%) than males (49.5%). Multi/other race females (87.3%) and white males (54.0%) are most likely to experience extreme anxiety. There are no discernable patterns in terms of grade or age and prevalence of extreme anxiety. However, male students are most likely to experience extreme anxiety in 11th grade (57.3%), and females in 12th grade (83.5%). Detailed results are shown in Table IV-1.

Didn't Go to School due to Extreme Anxiety (Q27)

Of 7-12th grade students, 48.3% didn't go to school because of extreme anxiety at least once. This is a notable increase from 2017's Culpeper YRBS, which showed that 36.9% of students did not go to school because of extreme anxiety. Among the 9-12th graders at CCPS, 49.3% responded that they had not been to school at least once due to extreme anxiety. This is also an increase from the 2017 Culpeper YRBS.

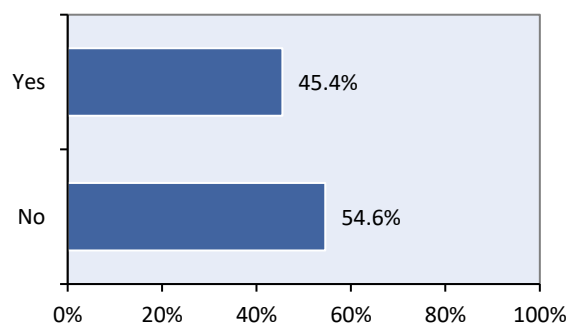
About double the percentage of females compared to males responded that they missed at least one day of school due to extreme anxiety. Further, different choice students reported the highest rate of missing school due to extreme anxiety among all gender groups at

69.8%. Multi/other race females (70.2%) and multi/other race males (41.0%) have the highest prevalence to miss school because of extreme anxiety. For CCPS females, this prevalence gradually increases as grade increases, but then drops to 50.2% during 12th grade. For CCPS students, prevalence is mostly stable regardless of age or grade, with both males and females having the highest prevalence in 11th grade (36.6% and 66.5%, respectively). Detailed results are shown in Table IV-2.

Felt Sad or Hopeless (Q28)

Of 7-12th grade CCPS students, 45.4% reported they felt so sad or hopeless for two or more weeks that they stopped doing their usual activities (see Figure IV-1). Among the 9-12th graders at CCPS, 47.1% said they had felt sad or hopeless for two weeks or more and had stopped doing their usual activities. In 2017, 33.1% of 9-12th graders reported feeling sad or hopeless, so this marks a substantial increase of 14.1 percentage points (a proportional difference of 42.5%). This pattern holds for 7-8th graders as well, with a 12.6 percentage point increase from 2017 to 2022 (42.1% proportional difference).

Figure IV-1: Ever felt so sad or hopeless for two or more weeks that stopped doing usual activities



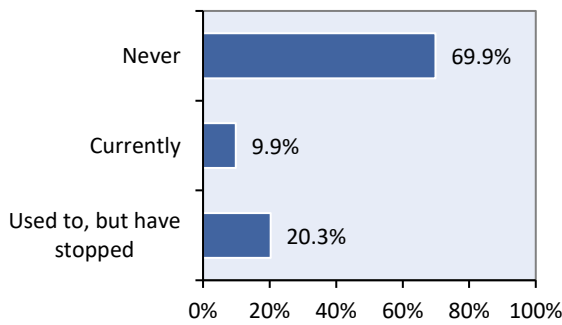
Multi/other race males (34.3%), and females (69.1%) have the highest prevalence of feeling sad or hopeless for two or more weeks; Black females (53.0%) and males (23.0%) have the lowest prevalence. CCPS males (34.4%) and females (63.2%) in 11th grade have the highest prevalence of feeling sad or hopeless, while

8th grade males (24.1%), and 9th grade females (56.5%) have the lowest. Twelve-year-old and younger females (52.1%) and 14-year-old males (23.8%) have the lowest prevalence of feeling sad or hopeless for two or more weeks. Detailed results are shown in Table IV-3.

Engages in Acts of Self-Harm (Q29)

For 7-12th grade CCPS students, 30.2% of students currently engage in acts of self-harm or have engaged in such acts in the past. Only 9.9% of CCPS students *currently* engage in self-harm (see Figure IV-2).

Figure IV-2. Frequency of engaging in self-harm



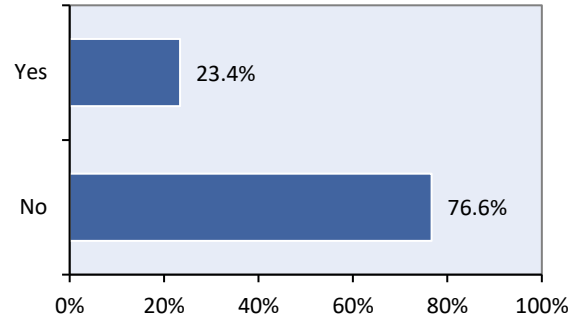
CCPS different choice students (70.2%) are far more likely to engage in self-harm (currently or in the past) than females (41.9%) and males (15.6%). Current or past self-harm is most prevalent among multi/other race males (22.3%), and multi/other race females (49.5%). The likelihood of CCPS male students having engaged in self-harm seems to have a rise and fall trend, starting at 14.3% in 7th grade, falling, then rising to 17.4% in 9th grade, and then falling and rising again to 19.1% in 12th grade. Female students experience a steady increase in likelihood through 11th grade (48.7%), with a decrease in 12th grade (36.6%). Detailed results are shown in Table IV-4.

Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide (Q30)

Among the 7-12th grade CCPS students, 23.4% have seriously considered attempting suicide, up by 7 percentage points from 2017, accounting for a 42% proportional difference

(see Figure IV-3). Of 9-12th graders in CCPS, 26.1% have seriously considered attempting suicide, which marks an increase of 8 percentage points from 2017, accounting for a 43.8% proportional difference.

Figure IV-3: Ever seriously considered attempting suicide

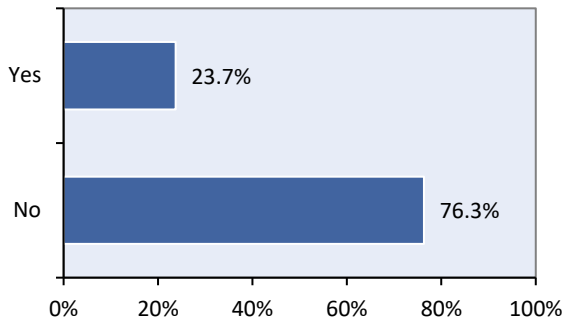


Examining differences with gender, different choice students (56.8%) have the highest rate of seriously considering attempting suicide compared to females (30.0%) and males (14.1%). Multi/other race males (19.8%) and multi/other race females (39.7%) have the highest prevalence of seriously considering attempting suicide. The prevalence for CCPS females increases from 12 years old (25.0%) to 16 years old (35.0%) and decreases to 29.3% at 18 years old or older. CCPS males who are 16 years old (19.3%) have the highest prevalence of seriously considering attempting suicide. Detailed results are shown in Table IV-5.

Made Suicide Plan (Q31)

Among 7-12th grade CCPS students, 23.7% said that they had made a plan to attempt suicide (see Figure IV-4). Among 9-12th grade CCPS students, 25.9% had made a plan to attempt suicide. This marks a notable increase in the prevalence of making a suicide plan from 2017—among 9-12th graders, prevalence increased by 8.7 percentage points from 2017, accounting for a proportional difference of 50.1%.

Figure IV-4. If student made a plan to attempt suicide

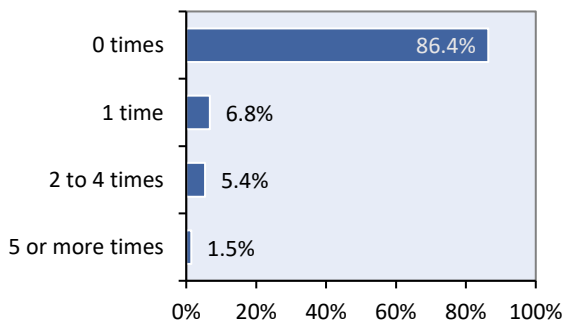


Making a plan to attempt suicide is most prevalent among CCPS different choice students than females and males and is more likely to happen among multi/other race females (34.5%) and multi/other race males (21.1%). It is most likely for both 10th grade females (33.2%) and 10th grade males (19.9%) to make a plan to attempt suicide. Detailed results are shown in Table IV-6.

Attempted Suicide (Q32)

Of 7-12th grade CCPS students, 13.6% said they attempted suicide at least once (see Figure IV-5). Of the 9-12th grade CCPS students, 15.5% of students had attempted suicide at least once. For 9-12th graders, they experienced the highest increase in the prevalence of attempting suicide at least once, up 5.8 percentage points from 2017, which accounts for a proportional difference of 59.2%.

Figure IV-5. Number of times student attempted suicide



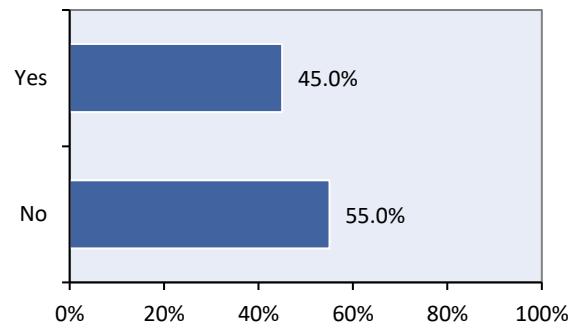
CCPS different choice students are more likely to attempt suicide (34%) than females

(17.4%) and males (8.2%), and attempting suicide is most prevalent among multi/other race students (females at 24.6%, males at 12.3%). Concerning grade level, attempting suicide is most common in 10th grade for both female (21.4%) and male (12.0%) students. Detailed results are shown in Table IV-7.

Parent/Guardian Awareness of Suicide Attempt (Q32a)

For 7-12th grade, 45.0% of students who had attempted suicide responded that their parents knew about their attempted suicide (see Figure IV-6). Among the 9-12th grade students, 48.6% responded that their parents or guardians knew about their attempted suicide. Compared to 2017, results show an increase in parent/guardian awareness of suicide attempts.

Figure IV-6: Parents or guardians know about attempted suicide



Parent/guardian awareness levels were similar for females, males, and different choice students. White females (50.5%) and males (52.6%) have the highest prevalence of their parents knowing about their attempted suicide, while multi/other race females (40.8%) and Black males (22.2%) have the lowest. Prevalence of parents knowing about their attempted suicide peaks in 10th grade (63.8%) at 16 years old (62.3%) for female CCPS students, while prevalence among male students peaks in 9th grade (53.1%) at 15 years old (54.8%). Detailed results are shown in Table IV-8.

Tables for Anxiety, Sad Feelings, Self-Harm, and Attempted Suicide (by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and age)

Table IV-1. Percentage of students who have experienced extreme anxiety at least once

		Experiences extreme anxiety			
		Gender		Different choice	Total
		Female	Male	%	%
		%	%		
Race	White	84.0	54.0	89.3	69.7
	Hispanic	71.7	42.4	70.6	55.9
	Black	70.5	43.0	75.0	56.6
	Multi & other	87.3	53.5	76.7	71.7
Grade	7th grade	76.3	43.8	87.5	60.0
	8th grade	78.8	47.4	77.8	63.5
	9th grade	80.6	50.0	78.9	64.7
	10th grade	80.0	49.1	89.7	64.7
	11th grade	82.8	57.3	85.7	71.3
	12th grade	83.5	52.2	75.0	68.6
Age	12 years old or younger	72.9	52.5	90.0	63.8
	13 years old	78.8	42.4	86.4	60.5
	14 years old	79.6	48.0	80.0	63.8
	15 years old	81.9	51.6	89.7	67.3
	16 years old	80.9	53.1	81.5	67.9
	17 years old	82.0	52.0	77.8	67.1
	18 years old or older	81.8	50.7	66.7	65.5
	Total	80.2	49.5	83.0	65.1

Table IV-2. Percentage of students who didn't go to school at least once due to extreme anxiety

		Didn't go to school due to extreme anxiety			
		Gender		Different choice	Total
		Female	Male	%	%
		%	%		
Race	White	68.2	37.0	69.9	53.1
	Hispanic	52.5	26.3	58.8	38.5
	Black	51.3	22.0	58.3	36.3
	Multi & other	70.2	41.0	77.5	57.7
Grade	7th grade	60.0	28.3	69.6	44.0
	8th grade	62.9	34.9	65.4	49.3
	9th grade	61.4	33.1	64.9	46.9
	10th grade	66.1	32.1	75.0	49.2
	11th grade	66.5	36.6	71.4	53.0
	12th grade	60.7	34.3	81.3	49.2
Age	12 years old or younger	62.0	32.7	70.0	47.8
	13 years old	60.9	28.3	70.0	44.5
	14 years old	62.4	33.9	68.0	48.4
	15 years old	63.1	35.5	71.8	49.9
	16 years old	67.6	36.0	64.0	52.6
	17 years old	61.0	31.9	72.2	47.1
	18 years old or older	62.8	33.1	75.0	48.3
	Total	62.9	33.0	69.8	48.4

Table IV-3. Percentage of students who have felt so sad and hopeless that they stopped doing usual activities

		Felt sad or hopeless and stopped usual activities			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	57.0	28.9	70.7	44.1
	Hispanic	58.9	31.3	70.6	44.3
	Black	53.0	23.0	58.3	38.0
	Multi & other	69.1	34.3	82.9	54.5
Grade	7th grade	58.4	27.5	91.3	43.8
	8th grade	57.0	24.1	59.3	41.2
	9th grade	56.5	29.7	77.8	43.7
	10th grade	62.6	34.1	67.9	48.3
	11th grade	63.2	34.4	71.4	50.5
	12th grade	60.3	31.0	75.0	47.3
Age	12 years old or younger	52.1	32.0	88.9	43.7
	13 years old	59.8	24.9	77.3	42.7
	14 years old	59.9	23.8	72.0	42.3
	15 years old	56.0	32.7	71.1	45.4
	16 years old	64.6	32.9	65.4	49.8
	17 years old	59.8	32.5	72.2	46.9
	18 years old or older	59.0	35.9	83.3	48.5
	Total	59.5	29.9	73.3	45.4

Table IV-4. Percentage of students who have engaged or currently engage in acts of self-harm

		Engages/engaged in acts of self-harm			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	44.8	16.9	70.2	32.6
	Hispanic	36.0	12.0	64.7	23.6
	Black	29.9	8.8	41.7	19.6
	Multi & other	49.5	22.3	78.0	39.3
Grade	7th grade	38.6	14.3	83.3	27.9
	8th grade	41.8	13.7	66.7	29.2
	9th grade	42.0	17.4	62.2	30.4
	10th grade	43.8	14.7	75.0	30.6
	11th grade	48.7	14.7	66.7	34.1
	12th grade	36.6	19.1	68.8	29.6
Age	12 years old or younger	37.0	11.8	70.0	26.0
	13 years old	40.1	15.7	86.4	29.4
	14 years old	43.9	12.4	72.0	29.2
	15 years old	40.5	18.6	68.4	31.5
	16 years old	47.5	15.8	65.4	33.5
	17 years old	42.8	15.1	66.7	30.1
	18 years old or older	35.6	19.0	58.3	28.2
	Total	41.9	15.6	70.2	30.1

Table IV-5. Percentage of students who have seriously considered attempting suicide

		Seriously considered attempting suicide			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	31.7	15.3	59.0	25.2
	Hispanic	20.3	10.0	35.3	15.1
	Black	28.0	11.0	50.0	20.1
	Multi & other	39.7	19.8	64.1	32.4
Grade	7th grade	26.8	9.9	71.4	19.7
	8th grade	24.5	8.9	37.0	17.4
	9th grade	31.6	13.1	59.5	23.5
	10th grade	32.8	18.8	67.9	27.4
	11th grade	32.6	18.6	52.4	27.1
	12th grade	33.3	18.7	56.3	27.4
Age	12 years old or younger	25.0	11.8	44.4	19.3
	13 years old	25.2	8.2	80.0	18.4
	14 years old	27.5	10.8	40.0	19.6
	15 years old	33.6	15.3	56.4	26.1
	16 years old	35.0	19.3	60.0	28.8
	17 years old	32.0	17.9	61.1	26.1
	18 years old or older	29.3	17.1	50.0	24.1
	Total	30.0	14.1	56.8	23.3

Table IV-6. Percentage of students who have made a suicide plan at least once

		Made suicide plan at least once			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	29.9	16.1	57.1	24.7
	Hispanic	21.6	12.7	52.9	17.4
	Black	26.5	16.8	50.0	22.4
	Multi & other	34.5	21.1	70.0	30.9
Grade	7th grade	23.8	11.3	65.2	19.0
	8th grade	26.4	11.9	44.4	20.1
	9th grade	28.8	18.1	62.2	25.2
	10th grade	33.2	19.9	60.7	27.9
	11th grade	32.2	18.9	57.1	27.2
	12th grade	26.4	16.7	68.8	23.4
Age	12 years old or younger	26.0	12.7	33.3	19.8
	13 years old	25.0	9.9	68.2	18.9
	14 years old	26.4	13.1	60.0	21.1
	15 years old	29.1	22.6	61.5	28.1
	16 years old	37.3	18.9	52.0	29.4
	17 years old	27.4	19.4	66.7	24.9
	18 years old or older	24.8	13.7	58.3	20.6
	Total	28.4	16.0	59.3	23.7

Table IV-7. Percentage of students who have attempted suicide at least once

		Attempted suicide at least once			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	17.4	8.2	31.3	13.7
	Hispanic	12.2	7.0	17.6	9.5
	Black	15.9	4.9	25.0	10.6
	Multi & other	24.6	12.3	51.2	20.9
Grade	7th grade	13.8	5.4	50.0	10.8
	8th grade	14.0	4.1	22.2	9.5
	9th grade	17.1	9.9	34.2	14.3
	10th grade	21.4	12.0	35.7	17.4
	11th grade	20.8	10.8	28.6	16.6
	12th grade	18.1	7.4	43.8	14.1
Age	12 years old or younger	12.5	4.9	33.3	9.6
	13 years old	15.9	4.7	52.4	11.5
	14 years old	14.1	4.6	20.0	9.6
	15 years old	17.4	12.1	33.3	15.8
	16 years old	22.6	12.0	30.8	18.0
	17 years old	18.4	11.5	33.3	15.5
	18 years old or older	18.8	5.5	41.7	13.1
	Total	17.4	8.2	34.0	13.6

Table IV-8. Percentage of students whose parents know about their attempted suicide

		Parent/guardian awareness of attempted suicide*			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	50.5	52.6	44.0	50.3
	Hispanic	41.9	37.9	33.3	40.0
	Black	46.2	22.2	66.7	42.1
	Multi & other	40.8	37.5	45.0	40.7
Grade	7th grade	32.4	37.5	18.2	31.1
	8th grade	38.5	50.0	33.3	40.0
	9th grade	45.8	53.1	46.2	48.4
	10th grade	63.8	38.7	50.0	53.4
	11th grade	37.0	39.1	60.0	39.2
	12th grade	54.1	40.0	83.3	53.4
Age	12 years old or younger	33.3	25.0	0.0	26.3
	13 years old	30.0	35.7	18.2	29.2
	14 years old	46.2	53.8	80.0	50.9
	15 years old	42.9	54.8	38.5	46.5
	16 years old	62.3	34.5	37.5	51.1
	17 years old	43.9	39.3	80.0	44.6
	18 years old or older	50.0	50.0	100.0	55.6
	Total	45.8	43.3	44.9	45.0

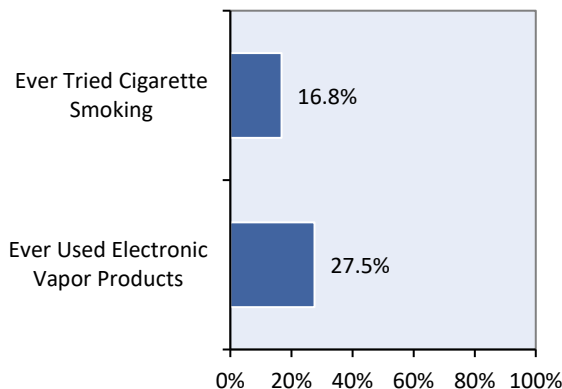
* Among students who ever attempted suicide.

V. Tobacco Use (Q33-Q35)

The 2022 Culpeper YRBS asked students five questions about the usage of tobacco, cigarettes, electronic vapor devices and smokeless tobacco products.

Figure V-1 shows that 16.8% of all students have tried cigarette smoking, and 27.5% of all students have used an electronic vapor product.

Figure V-1. Ever used tobacco products



For tobacco usage frequency, 5.7% of students have smoked a cigarette or used another tobacco product in the last 30 days, with 1.6% of students having used frequently. On a measure of electronic vapor products usage, 13.5% of students have used this type of product within the last 30 days, with 4.5% of students using frequently (see Appendix C for full frequencies).

Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking (Q33)

Among 7-12th graders, 16.8% of students have tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs). Among 9-12th graders, 20.8% of students have tried cigarette smoking. This result is lower than the 2019 National YRBS, in which 24.1% of high school students have tried cigarettes. The 2022 Culpeper YRBS results also mark a decrease in the prevalence of smoking overall among 7-12th graders, with cigarette smoking decreasing by a proportional difference of -30.3% from 2017. For 9-12th graders specifically, the decrease was almost 10 percentage points (a proportional difference of -32%).

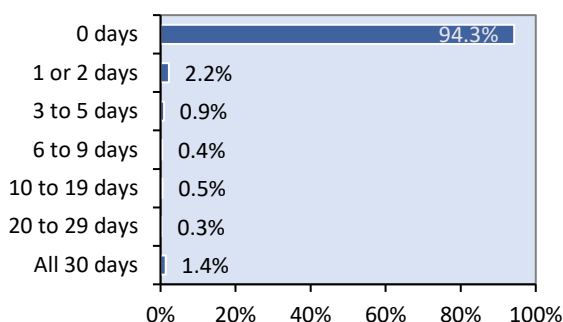
The percentage of students who have ever tried a cigarette increases from 9.8% for 7th graders to a high of 23.8% for 11th graders. The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking in CCPS grades 7-12 was highest among multi/other race students and lowest among Black students. The percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking is highest among different choice students (28.9%) compared to females (17.3%) or males (15.3%). Among female students, the prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking was higher among multi/other race students, 10th grade students, and students age 16. Among male students, the prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking was higher among multi/other race students, 11th grade students, and students age 18 or older. Detailed results are shown in Table V-1.

Current Cigarette Use - derived measure (Q33a)

This is a derived measure from the question regarding how many days a student smoked a cigarette or other tobacco product. Figure V-2 shows the number of days students smoked a cigarette or other tobacco product during the past 30 days. Among all 7-12th graders, 5.7% of

students had smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette use).

Figure V-2. Cigarette or other tobacco product usage frequency



Among 9-12th graders, 7.1% of students are current cigarette users. This result is higher than the 2019 National YRBS, in which 6.0% of students are current cigarette users. While CCPS may still be above the national average, the 2022 results indicate a decrease in current use from 2017. Among 7-12th graders, current cigarette use decreased by 3.6 percentage points from 2017 (-38.6% proportional difference), while the decrease was even more pronounced among 9-12th graders at 5.5 percentage points (-43.8% proportional difference). The percentage is the lowest for Culpeper 8th graders (3.2%) and the highest for 12th graders (8.2%).

The prevalence of current cigarette use in CCPS grades 7-12th was highest among multi/other race students and lowest among Black students. Different choice students (13.2%) have a higher rate of current cigarette use than female (6.6%) or male students (4.3%). Among male students, the prevalence of currently smoking cigarettes was highest among multi/other race students (5.5%), nearly two full percentage points higher than the rate for Black and Hispanic students (3.8%). Among female students, the prevalence of currently smoking cigarettes in CCPS grades 7-12th was highest among multi/other race students (9.4%). Detailed results are shown in Table V-2.

Current Frequent Cigarette Use - derived measure (Q33a)

This is also a derived measure from the question asked about how many days a student smoked a cigarette or other tobacco product, but focuses on students who frequently smoke cigarettes (i.e., smoked on 20 or more days during the past 30 days). Among all 7-12th graders, 1.6% of students had smoked cigarettes 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current frequent cigarette use). Among 9-12th graders, 2.4% of students report current frequent use of cigarettes. This result is more than a full percentage point higher than the 2019 National YRBS (1.3%), which accounts for an 82.6% proportional difference.

The percentage of current frequent cigarette use increases with grade from 0.3% for Culpeper 7th graders to a high of 3.4% for 12th graders with the exception that the percentage falls to 2.1% for 11th graders compared to 10th graders. Overall, current frequent cigarette use is most prevalent among different choice students (4.6%) than females (1.8%) or males (1.2%). Across most grades and age groups, female students have a higher rate of current frequent cigarette use than male students: 3.2% for 12th grade females and 2.5% for 12th grade male students. The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use in 7-12th grade was higher among multi/other race students and lower among Hispanic students. Detailed results are shown in Table V-3.

Ever Used Electronic Vapor Products (Q34)

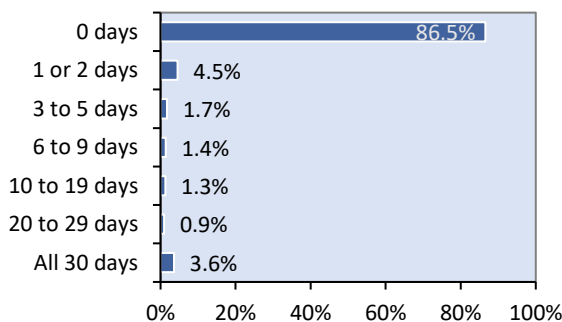
Among all 7-12th graders, 27.5% of students have used electronic vapor products (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens). This result marks a decrease from the 2017 Culpeper YRBS, in which 30.7% of all students had ever used electronic vapor products. Among 9-12th graders, 32.9% of students ever used electronic vapor products. This result can be compared favorably to the 2019 National YRBS, in which 50.1% of high school students have ever used electronic vapor products. The percentage of electronic vapor product use increases with grade in school from 16.4% for 7th graders to a high of 38% for 12th graders.

For gender, different choice (34.2%) and female (31.5%) students have a higher rate of ever having used electronic vapor products than males (23.3%). Across most grade and age groups, female students have a higher rate of ever having used electronic vapor products compared to male students. Examining race/ethnicity, the rate is highest among multi/other race students (33.9%) and lowest among Hispanic students (22.9%). Detailed results are shown in Table V-4.

Current Electronic Vapor Products Use - derived measure (Q34a)

This is a derived measure from the question asked about how many days students use an electronic vapor product that contained nicotine. Figure V-3 shows the number of days students used electronic vapor products during the 30 days before the survey. Among all 7-12th graders, 13.5% of students had used electronic vapor products on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current electronic vapor product use).

Figure V-3. Electronic vapor products usage frequency



Among 9-12th graders, 15.9% of students currently use electronic vapor products. This result compares favorably to the 2019 National YRBS, in which 32.7% of high school students had used electronic vapor products on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. The results, however, mark an increase from the 2017 Culpeper YRBS, in which 11.7% of 9-12 graders were using electronic vapor products, a proportional difference of 35.5%. Considering the results above for current cigarette smoking, we can say that smoking has gone down in Culpeper schools, while vaping has gone up.

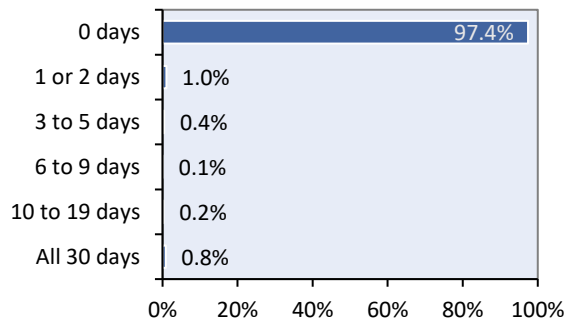
Examining differences with gender, current electronic vapor products use is more prevalent among different choice students (20.4%) compared to female (16.1%) or male (10.4%) students. The rate of current use of electronic vapor products among 7-12th grade increases with grade from 7.4% for 7th graders to a high of 20.4% for 12th graders. The rate of current use of electronic vapor products is highest among multi/other race students (17.1%) and lowest among Hispanic students (11.1%). Detailed results are shown in Table V-5.

Current Smokeless Tobacco Use - derived measure (Q35)

This is a derived measure from the question asked about how many days students used a smokeless tobacco product that contained nicotine. Figure V-4 shows the number of days students used smokeless tobacco during the 30 days before the survey.

Among 7-12th graders, 2.6% of students have used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products) at least one day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use). Among 9-12th graders, 2.8% of students are current smokeless tobacco users. The results compare favorably to the 2017 Culpeper YRBS, in which 3.6% of 7-12th graders and 4.9% of 9-12th graders were current smokeless tobacco users.

Figure V-4. Number of days students used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days



For 7-12th graders, different choice students (5.9%) are more likely to report current smokeless tobacco use than female (2.9%) or male students (2.0%). The percentage of current smokeless tobacco use is highest among 12th graders at 3.4% and lowest among 7th graders at 1.9%. Regarding differences between racial and ethnic groups, multi/other race students are more likely to report current smokeless tobacco use. Detailed results are shown in Table V-6.

Tables for Tobacco Use (by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and age)

Table V-1. Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking

		Ever tried cigarette smoking*			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	18.3	16.1	22.6	17.5
	Hispanic	11.2	12.6	41.2	12.6
	Black	9.6	13.0	25.0	11.8
	Multi & other	26.8	19.2	35.7	24.0
Grade	7th grade	10.9	6.0	47.8	9.8
	8th grade	10.6	8.9	11.1	9.8
	9th grade	17.1	14.9	30.8	16.8
	10th grade	24.5	19.9	10.7	21.4
	11th grade	21.5	25.8	28.6	23.8
	12th grade	21.5	21.7	56.3	22.8
Age	12 years old or younger	11.6	4.8	30.0	9.1
	13 years old	8.7	7.7	38.1	9.3
	14 years old	13.2	11.1	28.0	12.7
	15 years old	20.6	17.5	20.0	19.0
	16 years old	25.2	17.8	19.2	21.4
	17 years old	21.4	23.3	38.9	23.0
	18 years old or older	18.7	24.7	50.0	22.9
	Total	17.3	15.3	28.9	16.8

* Even one or two puffs.

Table V-2. Percentage of students who currently smoke cigarettes

		Current cigarette use*			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	7.4	4.3	10.7	6.1
	Hispanic	3.8	3.8	17.6	4.1
	Black	4.2	3.8	0.0	3.9
	Multi & other	9.4	5.5	19.0	8.4
Grade	7th grade	4.3	1.7	21.7	3.6
	8th grade	4.3	1.7	7.4	3.2
	9th grade	7.0	4.3	15.4	6.1
	10th grade	8.6	5.9	3.6	7.0
	11th grade	8.6	6.1	9.5	7.5
	12th grade	7.3	7.9	25.0	8.2
Age	12 years old or younger	5.3	1.0	10.0	3.3
	13 years old	2.7	1.7	23.8	2.9
	14 years old	5.7	2.9	12.0	4.6
	15 years old	8.2	5.0	7.5	6.6
	16 years old	9.8	5.0	3.8	7.2
	17 years old	5.8	5.9	11.1	6.0
	18 years old or older	9.7	9.6	41.7	11.0
	Total	6.6	4.3	13.2	5.8

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

Table V-3. Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes

		Current frequent cigarette use*			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	1.9	1.5	2.4	1.8
	Hispanic	0.5	0.7	5.9	0.7
	Black	1.8	2.2	0.0	1.9
	Multi & other	3.0	0.7	9.5	2.5
Grade	7th grade	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
	8th grade	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
	9th grade	1.8	1.4	7.7	1.9
	10th grade	3.9	1.1	0.0	2.3
	11th grade	1.7	2.4	4.8	2.1
	12th grade	3.2	2.5	18.8	3.4
Age	12 years old or younger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	13 years old	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
	14 years old	1.1	0.7	4.0	1.0
	15 years old	2.4	1.8	5.0	2.3
	16 years old	3.3	1.2	0.0	2.1
	17 years old	2.1	2.8	5.6	2.5
	18 years old or older	3.7	1.4	25.0	3.4
	Total	1.8	1.2	4.6	1.6

* On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.

Table V-4. Percentage of students who ever used electronic vapor products

		Ever used electronic vapor products*			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	33.0	23.7	28.6	28.2
	Hispanic	24.3	21.7	23.5	22.9
	Black	24.1	23.8	41.7	24.5
	Multi & other	40.8	24.6	45.2	33.9
Grade	7th grade	19.8	12.0	34.8	16.4
	8th grade	24.5	15.4	11.1	19.5
	9th grade	30.3	22.9	28.2	26.3
	10th grade	38.9	29.8	39.3	34.3
	11th grade	39.7	31.9	38.1	36.1
	12th grade	39.0	34.5	68.8	38.0
Age	12 years old or younger	16.7	9.6	0.0	12.4
	13 years old	20.8	14.2	38.1	18.1
	14 years old	29.7	14.7	20.0	21.8
	15 years old	33.1	30.0	22.5	30.8
	16 years old	40.8	27.3	46.2	34.7
	17 years old	37.3	31.5	50.0	34.9
	18 years old or older	35.8	36.3	75.0	37.7
	Total	31.5	23.3	34.2	27.6

* Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, Juul, and hookah pens.

Table V-5. Percentage of students who currently use electronic vapor products

		Current electronic vapor products use*			
		Gender			Total
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	17.7	9.6	14.3	13.5
	Hispanic	10.9	11.0	17.6	11.1
	Black	13.3	11.4	16.7	12.5
	Multi & other	20.2	11.1	33.3	17.1
Grade	7th grade	8.9	4.7	26.1	7.4
	8th grade	14.3	7.5	11.1	10.9
	9th grade	15.2	9.6	12.8	12.2
	10th grade	18.1	13.7	21.4	16.0
	11th grade	18.5	14.2	23.8	16.8
	12th grade	23.0	16.3	37.5	20.4
Age	12 years old or younger	8.3	1.9	0.0	4.8
	13 years old	9.9	6.8	28.6	9.0
	14 years old	16.9	6.6	16.0	11.7
	15 years old	14.8	12.9	12.5	13.7
	16 years old	20.4	12.0	19.2	16.4
	17 years old	20.4	15.1	27.8	18.1
	18 years old or older	18.7	16.4	50.0	18.8
	Total	16.1	10.4	20.4	13.5

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

Table V-6. Percentage of students who currently use smokeless tobacco

		Current smokeless tobacco use*			
		Gender			Total
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	2.7	2.4	3.6	2.6
	Hispanic	2.7	2.5	0.0	2.5
	Black	1.2	1.6	8.3	1.7
	Multi & other	4.7	0.4	11.9	3.3
Grade	7th grade	2.7	1.0	4.3	1.9
	8th grade	2.8	1.7	3.7	2.3
	9th grade	3.9	2.3	2.6	3.0
	10th grade	2.1	1.8	3.6	2.1
	11th grade	3.4	1.9	9.5	3.0
	12th grade	2.3	3.4	18.8	3.4
Age	12 years old or younger	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.9
	13 years old	1.9	2.4	4.8	2.2
	14 years old	2.9	1.3	4.0	2.1
	15 years old	4.0	2.5	2.5	3.2
	16 years old	4.1	1.2	7.7	2.9
	17 years old	0.8	2.8	5.6	2.0
	18 years old or older	3.7	2.7	25.0	4.1
	Total	2.9	2.0	5.9	2.6

* Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or dissolvable tobacco products or nicotine product on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

VI. Drinking Alcohol (Q36-Q39)

The 2022 Culpeper YRBS asked students four questions about alcohol use.

Ever Drank Alcohol (Q36)

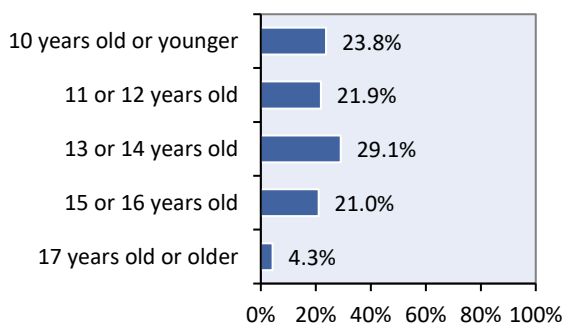
Among 7-12th graders, 45.7% of students have had at least one drink of alcohol. Among 9-12th graders, 52.3% of students have had at least one drink of alcohol. The percentage increases with grade in school from 29.4% for 7th graders to a high of 58.9% for 12th graders.

The prevalence of ever having had a drink of alcohol was higher among different choice students (58.8%) and female (51.5%) than male (39.2%) students. Among male students, the percentage was lowest among Black students (31.9%) and noticeably higher among white (43.1%) students. Detailed results are shown in Table VI-1.

Drank Alcohol before Age 13 Years - derived measure (Q37)

This is a derived measure from the question asked about the age students first drank alcohol. Among 7-12th graders, 20.4% of students have drunk alcohol before age 13. The result is similar to the 2017 Culpeper YRBS (20.8%). Among 9-12th graders, 17.0% of the students have drunk alcohol before age 13. This result is higher than the 2019 National YRBS, in which 15.0% of high school students have drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13. Figure VI-1 shows students' ages the first time they consumed an alcoholic drink.

Figure VI-1. Age at first alcoholic drink

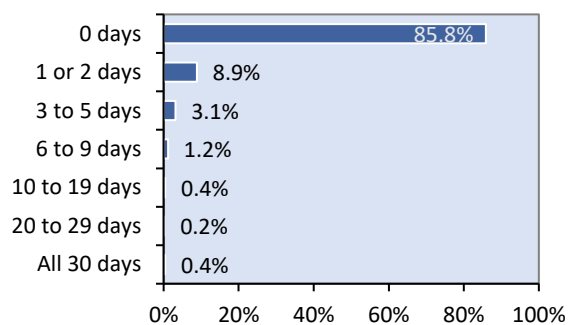


Examining gender, the percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 was higher among different choice students (30.9%) compared to females (21.3%) and males (18.5%). The prevalence of having consumed an alcoholic drink before age 13 among 7-12th graders was highest among 8th graders (27.5%) and decreases as grade increased. Among 12th graders, 11.4% of students reported having their first drink of alcohol before age 13. Detailed results are shown in Table VI-2.

Current Alcohol Use - derived measure (Q38)

This is a derived measure from the question asked about alcohol usage during the past 30 days. Figure VI-2 shows the frequency with which students have used alcohol during the 30 days prior to taking the survey. Among 7-12th graders, over four-fifths did not have any alcoholic drinks during the previous 30 days; just 0.6% drank alcohol for 20 or more days during the previous 30 days. Overall, 14.2% of students had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days prior to the survey (i.e., current alcohol use).

Figure VI-2. Alcohol Usage Frequency



Among 9-12th graders, 17.2% of students currently use alcohol, which marks a decrease in alcohol usage from 2017 (19.5%) by a proportional difference of -11.6%. This result compares favorably to the 2019 National YRBS, in which 29.2% of students had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

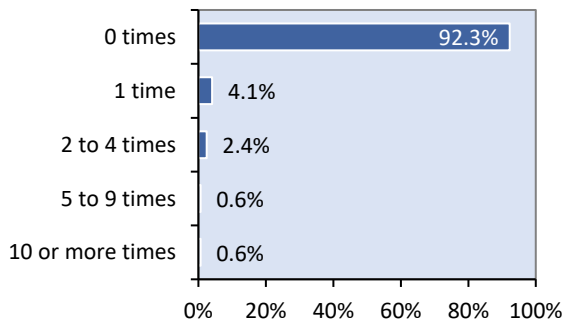
The prevalence of current alcohol use increases with grade in school from 7.9% for 7th graders to 24.2% for 12th graders. The prevalence of current alcohol use is higher among different choice students (20.4%) than female students (16.7%) or male students (11.2%). Among female students, the prevalence is highest among white students and multi/other race students compared to other racial and ethnic groups. Among male students, the prevalence is highest among white students and lowest among Black students. Detailed results are shown in

Table VI-3.

Lost Consciousness after Drinking Alcohol (Q39)

Among 7-12th graders, 7.7% of students reported that they had ever lost consciousness (blacked-out) or not fully recalled events after drinking alcohol; 3.6% of students had lost consciousness more than one time (see Figure VI-3).

Figure VI-3. Consciousness Loss Frequency



Overall, different choice (11.8%) and female (9.5%) students have higher prevalence of having ever lost consciousness after drinking alcohol compared to male students (5.7%). Looking at the intersection of gender and race/ethnicity, the percentage is higher among multi/other race female students (13.7%) and white male students (7.2%). For males, the prevalence of having lost consciousness after drinking increases with grade levels in school from 1.0% for 7th graders to a high of 11.8% for 12th graders. For females, the percentage increases from 3.5% among 7th graders to 17.9% among 11th graders, and then drops to 16.9% among 12th graders. Detailed results are shown in Table VI-4.

Tables for Alcohol Use (by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and age)*Table VI-1. Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol*

		Ever Drank Alcohol			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	56.7	43.1	61.2	50.3
	Hispanic	35.7	35.2	41.2	35.5
	Black	47.3	31.9	41.7	39.2
	Multi & other	61.7	40.3	61.9	52.2
Grade	7th grade	34.8	22.1	62.5	29.4
	8th grade	40.4	36.5	37.0	38.4
	9th grade	50.0	37.2	59.0	43.9
	10th grade	60.4	44.1	64.3	52.3
	11th grade	66.7	49.3	57.1	58.3
	12th grade	61.6	54.7	75.0	58.9
Age	12 years old or younger	33.7	19.2	40.0	26.8
	13 years old	34.2	27.0	68.2	31.8
	14 years old	48.2	37.3	44.0	42.6
	15 years old	54.6	43.6	57.5	49.4
	16 years old	62.9	42.6	65.4	53.4
	17 years old	62.4	44.8	55.6	53.5
	18 years old or older	58.2	58.2	83.3	59.2
	Total	51.5	39.2	58.8	45.7

Table VI-2. Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol before age 13

		Drank Alcohol before Age 13			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	22.8	20.4	28.6	21.9
	Hispanic	12.7	16.9	35.3	15.4
	Black	18.2	14.6	8.3	16.0
	Multi & other	30.6	19.0	38.1	25.9
Grade	7th grade	29.3	19.0	58.3	25.2
	8th grade	27.5	27.0	33.3	27.5
	9th grade	25.0	19.9	28.9	22.6
	10th grade	20.9	18.0	21.4	19.4
	11th grade	10.8	11.7	19.0	11.6
	12th grade	11.0	11.3	18.8	11.4
Age	12 years old or younger	32.3	17.3	40.0	25.2
	13 years old	27.0	23.2	68.2	26.6
	14 years old	29.5	24.5	32.0	27.1
	15 years old	23.0	18.7	20.5	20.7
	16 years old	16.7	16.2	30.8	17.2
	17 years old	10.3	10.7	11.1	10.5
	18 years old or older	10.5	14.4	16.7	12.7
	Total	21.3	18.5	30.9	20.4

Table VI-3. Percentage of students who currently drink alcohol

		Current Alcohol Use*			
		Gender		Different choice %	Total %
		Female %	Male %		
Race	White	21.9	14.5	18.8	18.1
	Hispanic	9.8	9.6	5.9	9.6
	Black	6.6	4.9	16.7	6.1
	Multi & other	19.3	9.5	29.3	15.5
Grade	7th grade	11.3	4.0	20.8	7.9
	8th grade	11.1	8.2	7.4	9.5
	9th grade	14.1	10.4	10.5	12.0
	10th grade	16.2	11.0	25.0	14.0
	11th grade	25.3	17.4	28.6	21.8
	12th grade	25.1	21.7	43.8	24.2
Age	12 years old or younger	11.6	0.0	0.0	5.3
	13 years old	8.8	5.7	27.3	7.9
	14 years old	13.9	9.8	4.0	11.4
	15 years old	17.9	10.2	17.9	14.1
	16 years old	19.5	12.8	23.1	16.5
	17 years old	23.5	15.5	27.8	19.7
	18 years old or older	22.4	25.3	50.0	25.0
	Total	16.7	11.2	20.4	14.2

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

Table VI-4. Percentage of students who ever lost consciousness after drinking alcohol

		Consciousness Loss Frequency			
		Gender		Different choice %	Total %
		Female %	Male %		
Race	White	12.0	7.2	8.2	9.4
	Hispanic	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.2
	Black	2.4	0.5	8.3	1.7
	Multi & other	13.7	5.5	21.4	10.6
Grade	7th grade	3.5	1.0	16.7	2.8
	8th grade	5.0	1.7	3.7	3.3
	9th grade	6.7	5.2	7.7	6.0
	10th grade	9.8	7.3	7.1	8.4
	11th grade	17.9	10.8	14.3	14.5
	12th grade	16.9	11.8	31.3	15.1
Age	12 years old or younger	4.2	1.0	0.0	2.4
	13 years old	2.7	0.7	13.6	2.1
	14 years old	6.0	2.9	4.0	4.4
	15 years old	7.7	7.1	7.5	7.4
	16 years old	14.6	6.2	7.7	10.3
	17 years old	16.8	10.7	16.7	13.8
	18 years old or older	14.9	13.0	50.0	15.4
	Total	9.5	5.7	11.8	7.7

VII. *Marijuana Use (Q40-Q42)*

The 2022 Culpeper YRBS asked students three questions about marijuana use.

Ever Used Marijuana or THC (Q40)

Among 7-12th graders, approximately one in five (20.2%) students have used marijuana at least once in their life (i.e., ever used marijuana). For 9-12th graders, approximately one-quarter (26.6%) of students have ever used marijuana. This result can be compared favorably to the 2019 National YRBS, in which 36.8% of high school students have used marijuana one or more times during their life. The percentage of ever having used marijuana increases with grade in school from 5.9% among 7th graders to a maximum 36.3% among 12th graders.

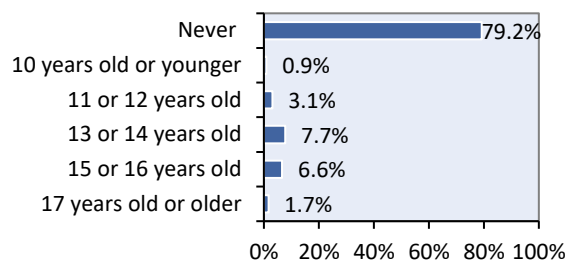
The prevalence of having ever used marijuana products in 7-12th grade was higher among different choice students (28.3%) than female (23.7%) and male (16.3%) students and highest among multi/other race students and lowest among Hispanic students. Detailed results are shown in Table VII-1.

Tried Marijuana or THC before Age 13 Years (Q41)

Among 7-12th graders, 4.0% of students had tried marijuana before age 13. Among 9-12th graders, 3.7% of students had tried marijuana before age 13. This result is lower than both the 2019 National YRBS, in which 5.6% of high school students had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 and the 2019 statewide VYS in which 5.2% of high school students had tried marijuana before age 13.

Figure VII-1 shows students' age the first time they tried marijuana. While almost four-fifths (79.2%) of students have never tried marijuana, for those students who have tried, the peak age of first-time use occurs at 13 or 14 years old, which reflects the experiences of 7.7% of CCPS students.

Figure VII-1. Age at first time use of Marijuana

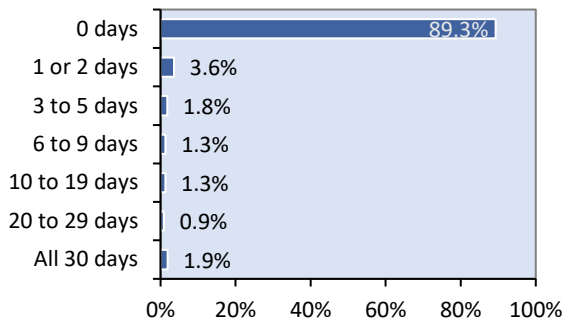


Looking at differences with gender, different choice students (8.6%) reported higher prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 than female (4.6%) or male (3.0%) students. The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 was highest among 9th graders (4.9%) and lowest among 11th graders (2.6%). Detailed results are shown in Table VII-2.

Current Marijuana or THC Use - derived measure (Q42)

This is a derived measure from the question asked about marijuana usage during the past 30 days. Figure VII-2 shows the frequency of students using marijuana during the 30 days prior to the survey. Among 7-12th graders, 10.7% of students have used marijuana one or more times during the previous 30 days (i.e., current marijuana use). Among 9-12th graders, 14.1% of students report currently using marijuana. This result is markedly lower than the 2019 National YRBS (21.7%). This result is also lower than the 2019 VYS in which 17.3% of students had used marijuana at least once in the last 30 days before the survey. However, when compared to the 2017 Culpeper YRBS, the percentage of current marijuana use for 9-12th graders has increased by 2.6 percentage points (22.4% proportional difference).

Figure VII-2. Marijuana Usage Frequency



For 7-12th graders, 2.8% of students reported using marijuana for 20 days or more during the past 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of current marijuana use increases with grade in school from 3.3% for 7th graders to a high of 18.7% for 12th graders. The percentage of current use was higher among different choice (15.8%) and female (12.8%) students than male students (8.3%). Among female students, the prevalence is highest among multi/other race students (16.2%) compared to the remaining racial and ethnic groups; among male students, the prevalence is highest among white students (9.3%) and is lowest among multi/other race students (7.0%). Detailed results are shown in Table VII-3.

Tables for Marijuana Use (by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and age)*Table VII-1. Percentage of students who ever used marijuana*

		Ever Used Marijuana or THC			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	24.2	16.5	22.6	20.4
	Hispanic	15.1	15.1	23.5	15.3
	Black	24.8	17.9	41.7	21.9
	Multi & other	32.6	16.3	35.7	25.6
Grade	7th grade	5.8	4.7	21.7	5.9
	8th grade	14.1	9.2	11.1	11.6
	9th grade	21.8	14.2	17.9	17.6
	10th grade	29.1	21.4	32.1	25.3
	11th grade	37.3	25.5	38.1	32.0
	12th grade	39.3	30.5	68.8	36.3
Age	12 years old or younger	4.2	1.9	10.0	3.3
	13 years old	7.6	7.1	19.0	7.8
	14 years old	18.9	9.2	16.0	13.9
	15 years old	22.7	19.5	17.5	20.7
	16 years old	36.6	19.9	30.8	28.5
	17 years old	35.4	24.0	50.0	30.3
	18 years old or older	36.6	34.0	83.3	37.2
	Total	23.7	16.3	28.3	20.2

Table VII-2. Percentage of students who ever tried marijuana before age 13

		Tried Marijuana or THC Before Age 13 Years			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	4.1	2.1	4.8	3.2
	Hispanic	3.0	4.0	5.9	3.6
	Black	0.6	4.9	16.7	3.3
	Multi & other	10.1	2.2	14.3	6.9
Grade	7th grade	5.1	3.0	17.4	4.5
	8th grade	4.9	3.8	3.7	4.3
	9th grade	6.7	3.5	5.1	4.9
	10th grade	2.6	3.7	7.1	3.4
	11th grade	3.0	1.9	4.8	2.6
	12th grade	5.0	1.0	18.8	3.7
Age	12 years old or younger	4.2	1.9	10.0	3.3
	13 years old	5.3	3.4	19.0	4.8
	14 years old	5.3	3.9	4.0	4.6
	15 years old	6.0	3.6	5.0	4.7
	16 years old	3.3	2.1	3.8	2.7
	17 years old	3.3	2.0	5.6	2.7
	18 years old or older	4.5	2.7	25.0	4.4
	Total	4.6	3.0	8.6	4.0

Table VII-3. Percentage of students who currently use marijuana

		Current Marijuana or THC Use*			
		Gender		Different choice	Total
		Female	Male		
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	13.6	9.3	13.1	11.5
	Hispanic	7.8	7.5	5.9	7.6
	Black	15.1	8.2	33.3	12.2
	Multi & other	16.2	7.0	19.0	12.3
Grade	7th grade	3.5	2.7	8.7	3.3
	8th grade	8.1	3.8	7.4	6.0
	9th grade	12.0	9.0	7.7	10.2
	10th grade	13.6	11.0	17.9	12.5
	11th grade	20.6	13.2	23.8	17.4
	12th grade	21.9	13.3	43.8	18.7
Age	12 years old or younger	2.1	1.0	10.0	1.9
	13 years old	3.4	3.4	9.5	3.6
	14 years old	11.7	4.9	4.0	8.0
	15 years old	12.6	10.3	10.0	11.3
	16 years old	18.7	12.9	19.2	16.0
	17 years old	18.1	12.0	22.2	15.3
	18 years old or older	21.6	12.9	58.3	18.8
	Total	12.8	8.3	15.8	10.7

* Had used marijuana or THC on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

VIII. **Other Drug Use (Q43-Q56)**

The 2022 Culpeper YRBS asked students 14 questions about other drug use.

Ever Used Cocaine - derived measure (Q43)

Among 7-12th graders, 1.4% of students have used cocaine (including powder, crack, or freebase) at least once (i.e., ever used cocaine). Among 9-12th graders, 1.6% of students have ever used cocaine. This result is lower than the 2019 National YRBS, in which 3.9% of high school students have used cocaine. Compared to the 2017 Culpeper YRBS results, the percentage of 9-12th graders who reported ever having used cocaine decreased by 1.7 percentage points, a proportional difference of -52.5%.

The prevalence of having ever used cocaine in 7-12th grade was higher among different choice students (5.3%) than male (1.3%) or female (1.1%) students. The percentage was highest among 12th graders (2.7%) and lowest among 8th graders (0.8%). For differences among racial and ethnic groups within gender, the rate was highest among multi/other race female students (3.0%) and highest among white male students (1.7%). Detailed results are shown in Table VIII-1.

Ever Used Inhalants - derived measure (Q44)

Among 7-12th graders, 4.8% of students had ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high (i.e., ever used inhalants). Among 9-12th graders, 4.3% of students have ever used inhalants. This result is lower than the 2019 National YRBS, in which 6.4% of high school students have ever used inhalants.

The prevalence of having ever used inhalants in CCPS grades 7-12th was markedly higher among different choice students (16.4%) compared to female (5.1%) or male students (3.3%). The percentage was highest among 7th graders (6.5%) and lowest among 11th graders (3.0%). For differences between racial and

ethnic groups by gender, the rate was highest among female multi/other race students (9.8%) and highest among white male students (4.2%). Detailed results are shown in Table VIII-2.

Ever Used Heroin, Methamphetamines, Ecstasy - derived measure (Q45-Q47)

Among 7-12th graders, 1.0% of students had ever used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White). Among 9-12th graders, 1.0% of students have ever used heroin. This result is lower than the 2019 National YRBS, in which 1.8% of high school students have ever used heroin. Detailed results are shown in Table VIII-3.

Among 9-12th graders, 1.1% of students ever used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice). This result is lower than the 2019 National YRBS, in which 2.1% of high school students ever used methamphetamines. Detailed results are shown in Table VIII-4.

Among 7-12th graders, 1.0% of students have ever used ecstasy (also called "X," "E," MDMA). Among 9-12th graders, 1.1% of students have ever used ecstasy. This result is lower than the 2019 National YRBS, in which 3.6% of high school students have used ecstasy. This result is also lower than the 2017 Culpeper YRBS, which reported that 2.4% of 9-12th graders had ever used ecstasy. Detailed results are shown in Table VIII-5.

Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs - derived measure (Q48)

Among 7-12th graders, 3.7% of students had ever used hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms. Among 9-12th graders, 4.7% of students have ever used hallucinogenic drugs. This result is lower than the 2019 National YRBS, in which 7% of high school students have ever used hallucinogenic drugs.

The prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs in CCPS grades 7-12 was

higher among different choice students (6.0%) than female (3.7%) or male students (3.5%). Detailed results are shown in Table VIII-6.

Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana - derived measure (Q49)

Among 7-12th graders, 3.1% of students had ever used synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, fake weed, King Kong, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, or Moon Rocks). Among 9-12th graders, 3.8% of students had ever used synthetic marijuana. This result compares favorably to the 2019 National YRBS, in which 7.3% of high school students had ever used synthetic marijuana.

The prevalence of having used synthetic marijuana in 7-12th grade was more than 3 full percentage points higher among different choice students (7.2%) than female students (3.9%) and more than 5 full percentage points higher than male students (2.0%). Across all grades, 11th grade female students (6.0%) and 10th grade male students (4.1%) have the highest rates of having ever used synthetic marijuana. Detailed results are shown in Table VIII-7.

Ever Took Steroids without a Doctor's Prescription - derived measure (Q50)

Among 9-12th graders, 1.5% of students have ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription at least once during their life (i.e., ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription). This result can be compared favorably to the 2019 National YRBS, in which 1.9% of high school students have taken steroids without a doctor's prescription.

The prevalence of having ever used steroids without a prescription was higher among different choice students (4.0%) than female (1.9%) or male students (1.1%). Detailed results are shown in Table VIII-8.

Ever Took Prescription Drugs without a Doctor's Prescription - derived measure (Q51)

Among 9-12th graders, 6.3% of students had taken prescription pain medication (including

drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet) without a doctor's prescription at least once during their life (i.e., ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription). This marks a decrease in prevalence from 2017's Culpeper YRBS when 11.2% of 9th-12th graders reported having taken prescription pills without a doctor's prescription, a 43.9% proportional decrease.

Examining differences by grade, the percentage of ever having taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription was highest among 7th graders (7.2%) and 11th and 12th graders (both 7.1%) and lowest among 9th graders (5.0%). Different choice students (19.9%) reported a considerably higher rate of use than female (7.1%) or male students (4.5%). Detailed results are shown in Table VIII-9.

Used a Needle to Inject any Illegal Drug (Q52)

Among 7-12th graders, 0.8% of students ever used a needle to inject any illegal drugs into their bodies. Among 9-12th graders, 1.0% of students ever used a needle to inject an illegal drug. This rate is lower than the nationwide rate. Per the 2019 National YRBS results, 1.6% of students had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (i.e., ever injected any illegal drug).

Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug outside School Property (Q53)

Among 7-12th graders, 21.1% of students have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug outside of school. The percentage was highest among 11th graders at 32.3% and lowest among 7th graders at 12.0%. The rate of students who had ever being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug outside of school was higher among different choice students (30.5%) than female students (22.6%) or male students (18.9%). Detailed results are shown in Table VIII-10.

Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property (Q54)

Among 7-12th graders, 16.2% of students have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug while on school property. The percentage was highest among 10th graders (22.5%) and lowest among 7th graders (8.6%). Detailed results are shown in Table VIII-11.

Illegal Drug Use in Your Home (Q55, 56)

Among 7-12th graders, 6.3% of students reported that someone they live with now uses illegal drugs, excessively uses alcohol, or abuses prescription pills, and 9.7% of students reported that someone they live with had been sent to prison for illegal drug use. Detailed results are shown in Table VIII-12 and Table VIII-13.

Tables for Other Drug Use (by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and age)

Table VIII-1. Percentage of students who ever used cocaine

		Ever Used Cocaine			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	0.7	1.7	3.6	1.4
	Hispanic	0.8	1.6	0.0	1.2
	Black	0.0	0.5	8.3	0.6
	Multi & other	3.0	0.4	9.5	2.3
Grade	7th grade	0.8	1.0	13.0	1.4
	8th grade	1.1	0.3	3.7	0.8
	9th grade	1.1	1.4	0.0	1.2
	10th grade	1.3	1.8	0.0	1.5
	11th grade	0.0	1.9	4.8	1.1
	12th grade	2.8	1.5	18.8	2.7
Age	12 years old or younger	1.0	0.0	10.0	1.0
	13 years old	0.0	1.0	14.3	1.0
	14 years old	1.8	0.7	0.0	1.1
	15 years old	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.1
	16 years old	1.2	1.7	0.0	1.4
	17 years old	1.2	2.8	5.6	2.1
	18 years old or older	2.3	0.7	25.0	2.4
	Total	1.1	1.3	5.3	1.4

Table VIII-2. Percentage of students who ever used inhalants

		Ever Used Inhalants*			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	4.3	4.2	13.1	4.7
	Hispanic	3.3	2.9	5.9	3.1
	Black	4.3	1.1	0.0	2.5
	Multi & other	9.8	3.3	31.0	8.4
Grade	7th grade	8.3	3.0	30.4	6.5
	8th grade	5.7	3.1	11.1	4.7
	9th grade	6.0	3.5	10.3	4.9
	10th grade	4.7	4.1	17.9	5.1
	11th grade	2.1	2.3	19.0	3.0
	12th grade	3.2	3.9	12.5	3.9
Age	12 years old or younger	8.6	2.9	10.0	5.8
	13 years old	6.5	3.1	33.3	5.7
	14 years old	6.8	3.3	8.0	5.1
	15 years old	4.9	3.2	15.0	4.7
	16 years old	4.5	3.8	23.1	5.1
	17 years old	2.5	3.6	5.6	3.1
	18 years old or older	3.0	3.4	16.7	3.8
	Total	5.1	3.3	16.4	4.8

* Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life.

Table VIII-3. Percentage of students who ever used heroin

		Ever Used Heroin or Fentanyl*			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.9
	Hispanic	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.7
	Black	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.8
	Multi & other	2.4	0.4	7.1	1.8
Grade	7th grade	1.6	1.4	4.3	1.6
	8th grade	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
	9th grade	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.7
	10th grade	1.3	1.1	0.0	1.1
	11th grade	0.4	0.0	9.5	0.6
	12th grade	1.4	1.0	12.5	1.6
Age	12 years old or younger	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
	13 years old	1.1	1.4	4.8	1.4
	14 years old	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.8
	15 years old	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5
	16 years old	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.0
	17 years old	0.4	0.8	11.1	1.0
	18 years old or older	2.3	0.7	16.7	2.1
	Total	1.1	0.7	3.3	1.0

* Also called smack, junk, or China White.

Table VIII-4. Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines

		Ever Used Methamphetamines*			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	0.6	1.1	2.4	1.0
	Hispanic	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.7
	Black	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
	Multi & other	2.7	1.1	9.5	2.5
Grade	7th grade	1.2	1.4	4.3	1.4
	8th grade	1.1	0.3	3.7	0.8
	9th grade	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.9
	10th grade	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.9
	11th grade	0.0	0.9	4.8	0.6
	12th grade	1.4	1.5	18.8	2.1
Age	12 years old or younger	2.1	1.0	0.0	1.4
	13 years old	0.4	1.4	4.8	1.0
	14 years old	1.1	0.7	4.2	1.0
	15 years old	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.9
	16 years old	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.6
	17 years old	0.0	2.0	5.6	1.2
	18 years old or older	2.3	0.7	25.0	2.4
	Total	0.9	1.0	4.0	1.1

* Also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice.

Table VIII-5. Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy

		Ever Used Ecstasy*			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.6
	Hispanic	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.0
	Black	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6
	Multi & other	2.7	1.5	7.5	2.5
Grade	7th grade	0.8	1.0	4.5	1.1
	8th grade	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.7
	9th grade	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.8
	10th grade	1.7	1.1	0.0	1.3
	11th grade	0.4	0.5	4.8	0.6
	12th grade	2.3	1.0	12.5	2.1
Age	12 years old or younger	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
	13 years old	0.0	1.4	5.0	0.9
	14 years old	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.0
	15 years old	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7
	16 years old	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.0
	17 years old	1.2	1.2	5.6	1.4
	18 years old or older	2.3	0.7	16.7	2.1
	Total	0.9	1.0	2.7	1.0

* Also called "X," "E," MDMA.

Table VIII-6. Percentage of students who ever used hallucinogenic drugs

		Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs*			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	4.1	4.3	3.6	4.2
	Hispanic	1.6	2.9	0.0	2.3
	Black	1.8	0.5	0.0	1.1
	Multi & other	6.4	4.1	14.6	5.9
Grade	7th grade	1.6	1.4	13.0	1.9
	8th grade	2.9	1.0	0.0	1.8
	9th grade	2.5	2.3	0.0	2.3
	10th grade	3.0	4.9	3.6	4.0
	11th grade	5.6	6.6	9.5	6.2
	12th grade	7.9	6.9	18.8	7.8
Age	12 years old or younger	1.1	0.0	10.0	1.0
	13 years old	1.5	1.7	9.5	1.9
	14 years old	3.9	2.0	0.0	2.8
	15 years old	1.6	2.1	0.0	1.8
	16 years old	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.9
	17 years old	5.8	7.6	11.1	6.9
	18 years old or older	6.1	6.8	25.0	7.2
	Total	3.7	3.5	6.0	3.7

* Such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms.

Table VIII-7. Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana

		Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana*			
		Gender			Total
		Female	Male	Different choice	
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	4.0	2.4	3.6	3.2
	Hispanic	2.2	2.5	5.9	2.4
	Black	1.8	1.6	8.3	2.0
	Multi & other	7.2	0.7	14.3	4.8
Grade	7th grade	2.7	1.0	17.4	2.4
	8th grade	2.5	0.7	3.7	1.7
	9th grade	4.3	2.9	2.6	3.5
	10th grade	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.8
	11th grade	6.0	1.9	4.8	4.1
	12th grade	5.1	1.5	18.8	3.9
Age	12 years old or younger	2.1	1.0	0.0	1.4
	13 years old	2.3	1.0	19.0	2.3
	14 years old	4.3	1.3	4.0	2.8
	15 years old	3.3	3.2	5.0	3.4
	16 years old	4.9	2.5	3.8	3.7
	17 years old	5.3	2.0	0.0	3.5
	18 years old or older	4.5	3.4	25.0	4.8
	Total	3.9	2.0	7.2	3.2

* Also called K2, Spice, fake weed, King Kong, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, or Moon Rocks.

Table VIII-8. Percentage of students who ever took steroid without a doctor's prescription

		Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription			
		Gender			Total
		Female	Male	Different choice	
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
	Hispanic	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.6
	Black	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8
	Multi & other	4.7	1.5	12.2	3.8
Grade	7th grade	2.3	1.0	17.4	2.3
	8th grade	1.8	0.7	0.0	1.2
	9th grade	3.6	1.2	0.0	2.1
	10th grade	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.8
	11th grade	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.9
	12th grade	0.9	2.5	12.5	2.1
Age	12 years old or younger	2.1	1.0	10.0	1.9
	13 years old	1.1	1.0	14.3	1.6
	14 years old	2.9	1.0	0.0	1.8
	15 years old	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.1
	16 years old	2.4	0.8	0.0	1.6
	17 years old	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.8
	18 years old or older	3.0	2.1	16.7	3.1
	Total	1.9	1.1	4.0	1.6

Table VIII-9. Percentage of students who ever took prescription medicine without a doctor's prescription

		Ever Took Prescription Medicine Without a Doctor's Prescription*			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	6.3	4.9	15.7	6.1
	Hispanic	5.1	3.8	5.9	4.4
	Black	2.5	4.4	16.7	3.9
	Multi & other	13.9	4.4	33.3	11.0
Grade	7th grade	9.4	4.1	21.7	7.2
	8th grade	7.5	4.1	11.5	6.0
	9th grade	5.3	4.4	7.7	5.0
	10th grade	6.4	5.2	17.9	6.4
	11th grade	6.5	4.7	38.1	7.1
	12th grade	7.4	4.4	37.5	7.1
Age	12 years old or younger	10.6	3.9	10.0	7.2
	13 years old	7.3	4.1	28.6	6.4
	14 years old	7.9	3.6	8.3	5.8
	15 years old	4.9	5.0	15.0	5.7
	16 years old	8.2	4.6	15.4	6.9
	17 years old	6.1	5.2	33.3	6.6
	18 years old or older	6.1	4.8	41.7	6.9
	Total	7.1	4.5	19.9	6.4

* Count drugs such as Xanax, codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet.

Table VIII-10. Percentage of students who ever being offered, sold or given an illegal drug outside school property

		Being Offered, Sold or Given an Illegal Drug Outside of School			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	26.0	18.4	25.0	22.2
	Hispanic	15.8	17.9	11.8	16.9
	Black	14.5	20.2	16.7	17.5
	Multi & other	28.0	20.7	53.7	26.5
Grade	7th grade	13.3	8.8	39.1	12.0
	8th grade	18.5	14.8	18.5	16.7
	9th grade	21.0	17.1	23.7	19.1
	10th grade	24.8	21.7	17.9	22.9
	11th grade	33.0	30.5	42.9	32.3
	12th grade	27.6	26.6	62.5	28.4
Age	12 years old or younger	11.5	5.8	30.0	9.5
	13 years old	18.3	12.2	28.6	15.6
	14 years old	17.9	14.8	28.0	16.7
	15 years old	22.2	19.0	20.0	20.5
	16 years old	32.5	26.6	24.0	29.3
	17 years old	26.7	24.7	44.4	26.4
	18 years old or older	24.2	27.2	66.7	27.5
	Total	22.6	18.9	30.5	21.1

Table VIII-11. Percentage of students who ever being offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property

		Being Offered, Sold or Given an Illegal Drug at School or on a School Bus			
		Gender			Total %
		Female	Male	Different choice	
		%	%	%	
Race	White	21.8	15.5	17.9	18.5
	Hispanic	9.8	12.9	0.0	11.3
	Black	6.7	10.9	0.0	8.6
	Multi & other	26.1	14.5	41.5	22.0
Grade	7th grade	11.0	5.7	17.4	8.6
	8th grade	14.2	10.0	14.8	12.2
	9th grade	20.2	16.8	21.1	18.5
	10th grade	24.5	20.5	25.0	22.5
	11th grade	23.3	18.8	23.8	21.2
	12th grade	16.1	14.4	25.0	15.6
Age	12 years old or younger	9.5	3.8	10.0	6.7
	13 years old	11.9	7.8	19.0	10.1
	14 years old	18.1	11.5	20.0	14.9
	15 years old	21.3	20.0	17.5	20.4
	16 years old	28.7	19.3	32.0	24.5
	17 years old	16.5	15.2	22.2	16.0
	18 years old or older	13.6	17.7	16.7	15.8
	Total	18.1	14.1	20.5	16.2

Table VIII-12. Percentage of students who live with someone using illegal drugs, excessively using alcohol, or abusing prescription pills

		Live with Someone who Uses Illegal Drugs, Excessively Uses Alcohol, or Abuses Prescription Pills			
		Gender			Total %
		Female	Male	Different choice	
		%	%	%	
Race	White	10.9	4.2	11.9	7.7
	Hispanic	4.6	2.0	5.9	3.2
	Black	4.2	6.0	16.7	5.6
	Multi & other	8.9	4.5	16.7	7.5
Grade	7th grade	6.7	4.1	21.7	5.9
	8th grade	6.8	2.4	18.5	5.2
	9th grade	9.3	3.8	10.3	6.5
	10th grade	9.1	3.0	7.1	5.9
	11th grade	12.9	7.0	14.3	10.3
	12th grade	4.6	3.4	6.3	4.1
Age	12 years old or younger	6.3	1.9	30.0	5.3
	13 years old	6.5	4.7	19.0	6.1
	14 years old	9.0	2.0	20.0	5.9
	15 years old	10.0	4.6	5.0	7.0
	16 years old	8.6	3.8	11.5	6.5
	17 years old	9.9	3.6	11.1	6.8
	18 years old or older	4.5	6.1	8.3	5.5
	Total	8.2	3.8	13.2	6.3

Table VIII-13. Percentage of students who live/did live with someone been sent to jail or prison for illegal drug use

		Live/Did Live with Someone who Has Been Sent to Jail or Prison for Illegal Drug Use			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	14.3	8.2	9.6	11.1
	Hispanic	6.8	2.2	11.8	4.4
	Black	14.2	7.7	25.0	11.2
	Multi & other	17.7	7.5	14.3	12.9
Grade	7th grade	16.7	5.4	17.4	10.9
	8th grade	12.8	6.2	7.7	9.4
	9th grade	14.2	6.4	7.7	9.7
	10th grade	11.5	8.2	14.3	10.0
	11th grade	11.6	7.0	23.8	10.1
	12th grade	11.1	4.9	6.3	8.0
Age	12 years old or younger	13.2	3.9	10.0	8.4
	13 years old	14.9	7.2	15.0	11.0
	14 years old	13.9	4.9	8.0	9.2
	15 years old	15.6	8.2	7.5	11.3
	16 years old	11.4	7.1	19.2	9.8
	17 years old	12.3	6.0	16.7	9.4
	18 years old or older	7.6	5.4	8.3	6.6
Total		13.1	6.4	11.9	9.7

IX. Sexual Behaviors (Q57-Q63)

The 2022 Culpeper YRBS asked students 12 questions about behaviors related to sexual activities and birth control methods.

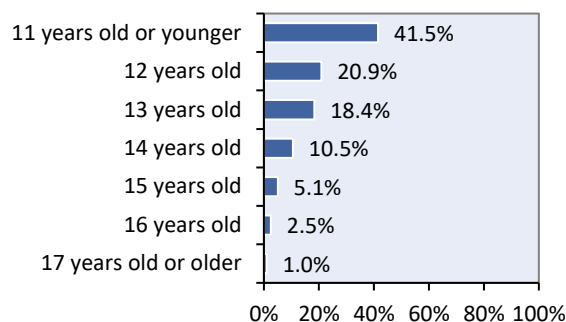
In Culpeper, 18.5% of students in grades 7-12th report having had sexual intercourse and 3.0% reported sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. Among students who have engaged in sexual intercourse, 53.8% had used a condom during their last sexual encounter.

Sexting and Pornography Watching (Q57-59a)

For 7-12th graders, 38.3% of students have received photos of someone in which the person had exposed private parts of their body (i.e., sexting) and 14.9% of students have sent photos of themselves to someone else in which they were exposing private parts of their body (see Appendix C for full frequencies). When compared to 2017, sending and receiving “sexting” messages was slightly lower for 9th to 12th graders, but higher for 7th and 8th graders (see Table XIII-4 and Table XIII-5). For 7th and 8th graders, 21.7% received sexting messages in 2017 compared to 31.2% in 2022, a proportional increase of 43.9%.

Among all 7-12th grade students, 35.7% have watched videos or movies in which people are clearly (not pretending) engaging in sexual acts (i.e., pornography). Figure IX-1 shows, for students in 7-12th grade who had viewed pornography, the age at which they first viewed a pornographic video or movie. Among 35.7% of students who had ever watched pornography, more than four-fifths of them first watched before age 13 years old.

Figure IX-1. Age first watched pornography



Ever had Sexual Intercourse - derived measure (Q60)

This is a derived measure from the question asked about age at first sexual intercourse. Among 7-12th graders, 18.5% of students have had sexual intercourse. Among 9-12th graders, 26.6% of students have had sexual intercourse. This result is lower than reports from the 2019 National YRBS, in which 38.4% of high school students have had sexual intercourse. This result also marks a decrease in prevalence from 2017’s Culpeper YRBS. In 2017, 23.0% of 7-12th graders and 33.1% of 9-12th graders had ever had sexual intercourse. The percentage increases with grade from 3.5% of 7th graders to a high of 44.8% of 12th graders.

Overall, 29.5% of different choice students, 19.1% of female students, and 16.9% of male students reported that they have had sexual intercourse. Looking specifically at the intersection of racial/ethnic affiliation and gender, the prevalence of ever having had sexual intercourse in 7-12th grade was lowest among Hispanic females (9.6%) and highest among black males (23.8%) students. Detailed results are shown in Table IX-1.

Engaged in Sexual Intercourse before Age 13 - derived measure (Q60a)

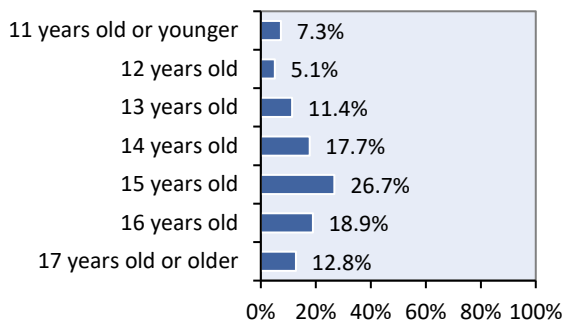
This is a derived measure from the question about the age at first sexual intercourse. Among 7-12th graders, 2.3% of students have engaged in sexual intercourse before age 13. Among 9-12th graders, 2.4% of students have engaged in sexual intercourse before age 13.

This result is lower than the 2019 National YRBS, in which 3.0% of high school students have had sexual intercourse before age 13.

Among 7-12th grade students, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 was highest among multi/other race females and lowest among Hispanic female students. Detailed results are shown in Table IX-2.

Looking specifically at only students who reported they had engaged in sexual intercourse, Figure IX-2 shows students' ages at first sexual intercourse. Among the 18.5% of students who have engaged in sexual intercourse, 12.4% of them had their first sexual intercourse before age 13.

Figure IX-2. Age at first sexual intercourse (if ever engaged in sexual intercourse)

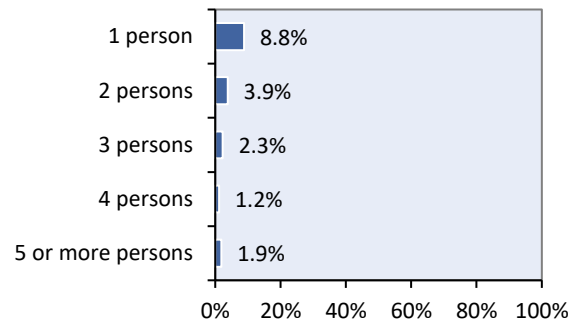


Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life - derived measure (Q60b)

This is a derived measure from the question regarding how many people students had sexual intercourse with during their life. Among all 7-12th graders, 3.0% of students have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. Among 9-12th graders, 4.2% of students have had sexual intercourse with four or more people. This result is lower than reports from the 2019 National YRBS, in which 8.6% of high school students have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, and the 2019 statewide VYS which reports 7.5% of Virginia high school students. Further, 2022 Culpeper YRBS results mark a decrease in the prevalence of four or more partners from

2017's Culpeper YRBS—among 9-12th graders, prevalence decreased by 4.6 percentage points in 2022 (-51.8% proportional difference). Figure IX-3 displays the number of sexual partners the respondent has had over their life. Approximately, 8.8% of students have had one sexual partner, while 1.2% of students have had sexual intercourse with five or more people during their life.

Figure IX-3. Number of people with whom respondent has had sexual intercourse



Looking at differences by gender, 4.7% of different choice students reported having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons, a higher rate than female (3.0%) or male (2.9%) students. For grade, the prevalence of having sexual intercourse with four or more persons was highest in 12th grade (8.4%). For 7-12th graders, sexual intercourse with four or more persons was lowest among Hispanic students (2.5%) and higher among Black and multi/other race students (both at 3.9%). Detailed results are shown in Table IX-3.

Condom Use - derived measure (Q60c)

Among the 18.5% of 7-12th graders who have engaged in sexual intercourse, 53.8% of students reported that either they or their partner had used a condom the last time they engaged in sexual intercourse. Among 9-12th graders, 54.1% of students reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse. This rate is slightly lower than the 2019 statewide VYS, where 59.2% of students reported condom use during last sexual intercourse.

The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among male students (64.4%) than female (45.4%) or different choice students (39.5%). Among female students who have had intercourse, the percentage of using a condom increases as grade increases from 33.3% for 7th graders to a high of 50.0% for 11th graders; among male students, the percentage was noticeably higher among 10th graders (74.0%) than among 8th graders (57.1%). Detailed results are shown in Table IX-4.

Method to Prevent Pregnancy (Q60d)

Among the 18.5% of 7-12th grade students who have engaged in sexual intercourse, 81.8% of students used a method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse. Condoms (41.3%) and birth control pills (20.0%) are the two most commonly used methods to prevent pregnancy.

Figure IX-4. One method used to prevent pregnancy (if you have engaged in sexual intercourse)

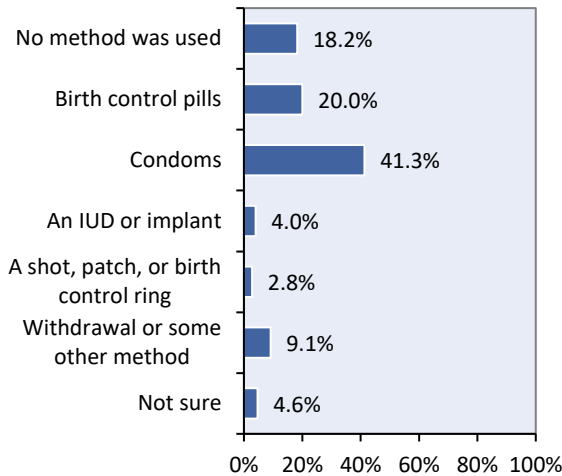


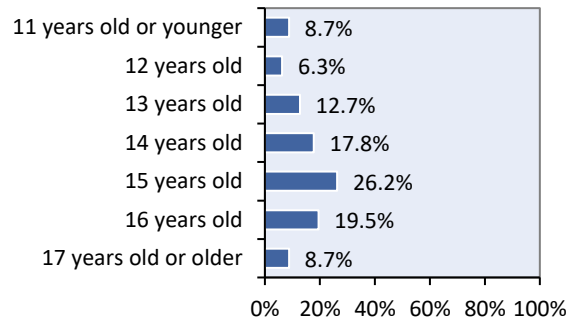
Figure IX-4 shows the one method students or their partners used to prevent pregnancy during the last time they engaged in sexual intercourse. This question was only asked of respondents who reported having engaged in sexual intercourse at least once. Among 7-12th graders, 18.2% of students did not use any method to prevent pregnancy. Among 9-12th graders, 16.8% did not use any method to prevent pregnancy. This result is higher than

both the nationwide and statewide results. Per the 2019 National YRBS, 11.9% of students did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse. Per the 2019 VYS, this was true for 13.8% of students.

Oral Sex (Q61)

Among all 7-12th graders, 18.9% of students ever engaged in oral sex (see Appendix C for full frequencies). For those students who had engaged in oral sex, Figure IX-5 shows the distribution of age of their first experience. The age students first had oral sex increases as age increases and peaks at 15 years old (26.2%) then decreases. Among students who ever engaged in oral sex, 15.0% of students had oral sex before age 13.

Figure IX-5. Age First Engaged in Oral Sex (if ever engaged)

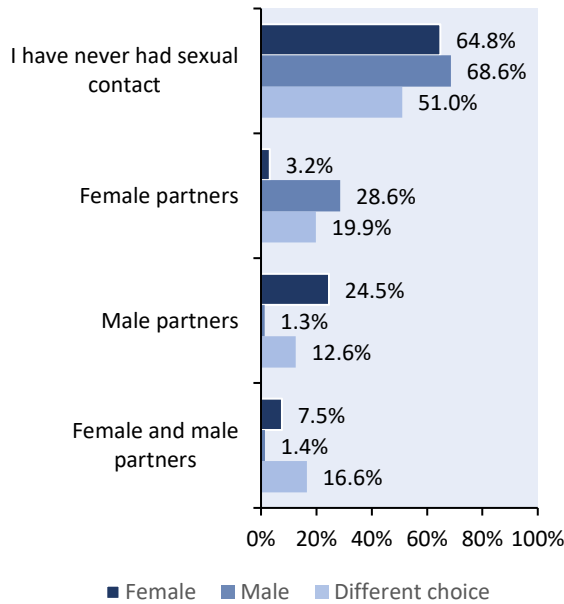


Sexual Partners' Gender (Q62)

This question asked about the people students had sexual contact with during their life. Among all 7-12th graders, 33.9% of students had some type of sexual contact. More specifically, 16.6% of students had sexual contact with females, 12.4% of students had sexual contact with males, and 4.9% of students reported that they had sexual contact with both females and males (see Appendix C for full frequencies). Figure IX-6 shows the distribution of students' sexual partner's gender by the student's gender. Different choice students reported sexual contact with female partners (19.9%), followed by male and female partners (16.6%). More female students (3.2%) reported engagement in same-sex sexual contact than male students (1.3%)

and 1.4% of male students and 7.5% of female students reported that they have had sexual contact with males and females.

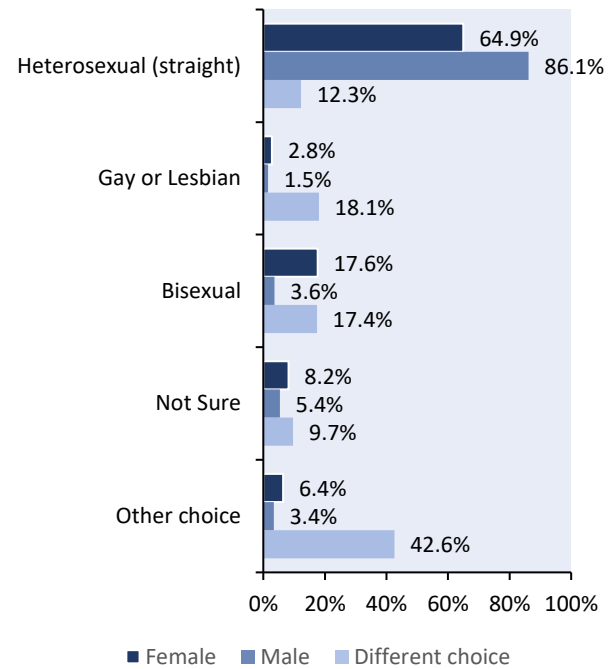
Figure IX-6. Sexual Contact Partners' Gender by Respondent's Gender



Sexual Orientation (Q63)

Among all 7-12th graders, the majority of students (72.9%) report they are heterosexual (straight), and 2.9% of students consider themselves gay or lesbian. Of the 25.0% of students remaining, 10.7% of students reported bisexual as their sexual orientation, 6.9% of students are not sure about their sexual orientation, and 6.6% of students fall into the “Other choice” category (see Appendix C for full frequencies).³ Figure IX-7 shows students’ sexual orientation distribution by the student's gender.

Figure IX-7. Sexual Orientation by Gender



Female (17.6%) and different choice (17.4%) students are much more likely to report being bisexual than male students (3.6%). Slightly more female students (8.2%) reported their sexual orientation as “not sure” compared to male students (5.4%). The gay or lesbian category was reported least for males and females: 1.5% of male students, 2.8% of female students, and 18.1% of different choice students considered themselves as gay or lesbian.

³ To protect the anonymity of those in the numerically small categories of sexual orientation, we combined “Asexual/aromantic,” “Omnisexual,” “Pansexual,”

“Queer,” “Fluid/Don’t care/Don’t label,” “Prefer to provide own description,” and “Prefer not to answer” into a single category called “Other choice.”

Tables for Sexual Behavior (by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and age)

Table IX-1. Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse

		Ever had sexual intercourse			
		Gender			Total %
		Female	Male	Different choice	
		%	%	%	
Race	White	23.4	15.7	27.4	19.9
	Hispanic	9.6	14.7	29.4	12.7
	Black	13.9	23.8	36.4	19.6
	Multi & other	24.0	18.9	32.5	22.3
Grade	7th grade	3.6	2.4	17.4	3.5
	8th grade	2.9	5.8	7.4	4.5
	9th grade	11.9	11.7	26.3	12.6
	10th grade	22.2	19.5	22.2	20.8
	11th grade	34.2	36.2	60.0	36.2
	12th grade	48.4	39.1	68.8	44.8
Age	12 years old or younger	1.1	1.0	22.2	2.0
	13 years old	3.1	2.7	9.1	3.1
	14 years old	7.6	6.9	8.0	7.3
	15 years old	13.3	13.7	30.8	14.7
	16 years old	29.9	23.7	24.0	26.7
	17 years old	37.8	35.7	70.6	37.9
	18 years old or older	44.7	39.7	66.7	43.1
	Total	19.1	16.9	29.5	18.5

Table IX-2. Percentage of high school students who had first sexual intercourse before age 13

		First sexual intercourse before age 13			
		Gender			Total %
		Female	Male	Different choice	
		%	%	%	
Race	White	1.4	1.1	3.6	1.4
	Hispanic	0.3	3.2	17.6	2.2
	Black	3.0	3.3	9.1	3.4
	Multi & other	5.3	1.5	10.0	3.9
Grade	7th grade	2.4	1.4	13.0	2.3
	8th grade	1.4	1.7	3.7	1.7
	9th grade	1.8	2.6	7.9	2.6
	10th grade	3.5	1.5	3.7	2.5
	11th grade	1.3	1.9	10.0	2.0
	12th grade	1.9	3.0	6.3	2.5
Age	12 years old or younger	1.1	1.0	22.2	2.0
	13 years old	1.9	1.7	9.1	2.1
	14 years old	1.8	1.7	4.0	1.8
	15 years old	3.0	2.2	7.7	2.9
	16 years old	2.1	1.7	0.0	1.8
	17 years old	1.3	2.8	11.8	2.4
	18 years old or older	3.0	2.8	8.3	3.1
	Total	2.0	2.0	7.4	2.3

Table IX-3. Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people

		Have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	2.9	2.7	3.6	2.8
	Hispanic	1.9	3.0	0.0	2.5
	Black	1.8	5.6	9.1	3.9
	Multi & other	5.2	1.9	7.5	3.9
Grade	7th grade	0.4	0.7	8.7	0.9
	8th grade	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.8
	9th grade	0.7	1.8	2.6	1.4
	10th grade	2.6	3.4	0.0	2.9
	11th grade	5.3	7.2	5.0	6.2
	12th grade	9.3	6.5	18.8	8.4
Age	12 years old or younger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	13 years old	0.4	0.7	4.5	0.7
	14 years old	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.8
	15 years old	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.6
	16 years old	4.2	2.6	0.0	3.2
	17 years old	6.8	8.5	11.8	7.8
	18 years old or older	7.7	8.3	25.0	8.7
	Total	3.0	2.9	4.7	3.0

Table IX-4. Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse

		Condom use			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	43.8	67.0	59.1	54.0
	Hispanic	56.3	65.1	20.0	60.0
	Black	39.1	62.8	0.0	51.4
	Multi & other	46.2	59.2	30.8	49.6
Grade	7th grade	33.3	57.1	25.0	40.0
	8th grade	42.9	64.7	50.0	57.7
	9th grade	43.3	65.0	50.0	55.0
	10th grade	42.9	74.0	33.3	57.1
	11th grade	50.0	61.3	45.5	54.9
	12th grade	45.1	61.5	36.4	51.3
Age	12 years old or younger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	13 years old	50.0	62.5	0.0	50.0
	14 years old	40.0	66.7	50.0	53.5
	15 years old	39.3	62.2	41.7	50.6
	16 years old	45.7	67.9	66.7	56.1
	17 years old	44.3	63.6	45.5	53.5
	18 years old or older	51.7	64.3	25.0	55.7
	Total	45.4	64.4	39.5	53.7

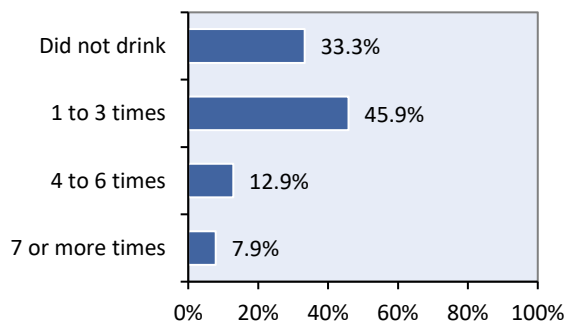
X. Dietary Behaviors (Q64-Q74)

The 2022 Culpeper YRBS asked students 11 questions about the food they ate or drank during the seven days prior to the survey.

100% Fruit Juices & Fruits (Q64, Q65)

Among 7-12th graders, approximately three in ten (33.3%) students had *not* drunk 100% fruit juices at any point during the previous seven days. More than two-fifths (45.9%) of students drank 100% fruit juices one to three times in the seven days prior to the survey. Among 9-12th graders, 34.2% of the students did *not* drink 100% fruit juices during the seven days before the survey. Figure X-1 shows the frequency with which students drank 100% fruit juices in the previous seven days.

Figure X-1. 100% Fruit Juices Drinking Frequency

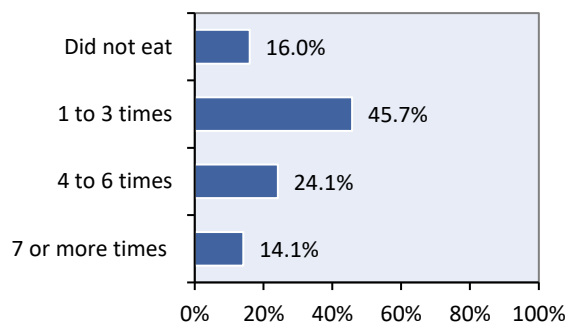


Comparing racial and ethnic groups, white students had the highest rate (38.4%) of having *not* consumed 100% fruit juice during the previous seven days compared to just 27.2% of Hispanic students who had not. Detailed results are shown in Table X-1.

Figure X-2 shows that among all 7-12th graders, 16.0% of students had *not* eaten any fruit during the seven days before the survey, whereas 14.1% of students ate fruit seven or more times during the previous seven days. Compared with 2017's Culpeper YRBS where 12.5% of 7-12th graders did not eat fruit, 2022's Culpeper YRBS reveals that more students are *not* eating fruit, a 3.5 percentage

points increase (27.6% proportional difference) from 2017. For 9-12th graders, the 2019 VYS shows that 14.1% of Virginia high school students had *not* eaten fruit one or more times per day during the previous seven days, which is lower than 9-12th grade CCPS students reported (16.1%).

Figure X-2. Fruits Eaten Frequency



Comparing racial and ethnic groups, Black students reported the highest incidence (21.0%) of having *not* consumed any fruit in the previous seven days; Hispanic students reported the lowest rate (11.8%) of having *not* eaten fruit in the previous seven days. Detailed results are shown in Table X-2.

Considering fruits and fruit juices together, among 7-12th graders, 18.7% of students had eaten fruits or drunk 100% fruit juices every day during the previous seven days, while 8.6% of students did *not* eat fruits or drink fruit juices during the previous seven days (see

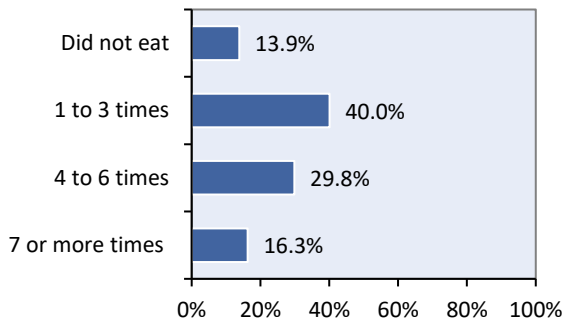
Table X-3). Among 9-12th graders, 18.0% of students had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices every day during the previous seven days, while 9.0% of students did *not* eat or drink fruit juices during the previous seven days (see Table X-4).

Vegetables (Q66)

Figure X-3 shows that among all 7-12th graders, 13.9% of students had *not* eaten any vegetables (French fries excluded) during the seven days before the survey, but approximately one in five (16.3%) students ate vegetables seven or more times in the previous seven days. Among 9-12th graders, 12.3% of students had *not* eaten any vegetables during

the seven days before the survey. Based on this measure, the vegetable consumption rate for CCPS students is lower than the national rate, since the percent *not* having eaten vegetables was 7.9% nationally in 2019. Vegetable consumption is also lower than the 2017 Culpeper YRBS for students in 7-12th grades, down 2.2 percentage points, accounting for a 19.2% proportional difference.

Figure X-3. Vegetables Eaten Frequency



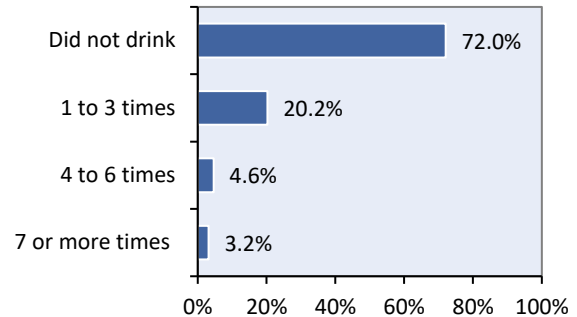
Examining differences with gender, the percentages of male (14.8%) or different choice (14.6%) students who did not eat vegetables in the previous seven days are higher compared to female students (12.9%). Comparing racial and ethnic groups, Black students reported the highest rate (17.3%) of having *not* eaten any vegetables in the previous seven days; white students reported the lowest rate (12.6%) of having *not* eaten any vegetables. Detailed results are shown in Table X-5.

High Energy Drinks (Q67)

Among all 7-12th graders, 72.0% of students did *not* drink any high energy drinks (e.g., Red Bull, Kick Start, Monster, 5-Hour) during the seven days before the survey. CCPS students report much higher rates of energy drink consumption in 2022 compared to 2017. In 2017’s Culpeper YRBS, 83.5% of students had not consumed any high energy drinks. Figure X-4 shows the frequency with which students drank high energy drinks for the seven days prior to the survey. Approximately one in five (20.2%) students drank high

energy drinks one to three times during the previous seven days.

Figure X-4 High Energy Drinks: Drinking Frequency

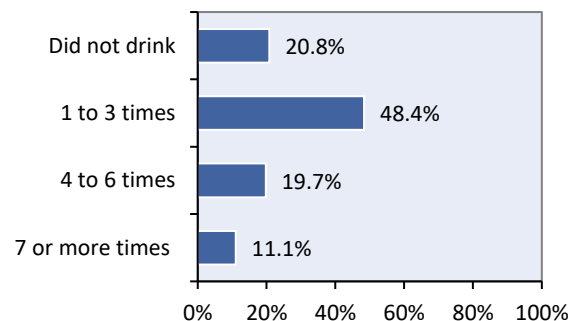


Female students reported a higher rate (75.0%) of having *not* drunk any energy drinks in the previous seven days as compared to male students (70.0%). Detailed results are shown in Table X-6.

Soda or Pop Drinks (Q68)

Among 7-12th graders, 20.8% of students did *not* drink soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite) during the seven days before the survey. In 2017, more Culpeper students had not consumed soda in the 7 days prior to completing the survey (24.4%). Nearly half (48.4%) of CCPS students drank soda one to three times in the previous seven days, and approximately three in ten (30.8%) students drank soda four or more times in the previous seven days. **Error! Reference source not found.** shows the frequency with which students drank soda or pop in the seven days prior to the survey.

Figure X-5. Soda or Pop Drinks: Drinking Frequency



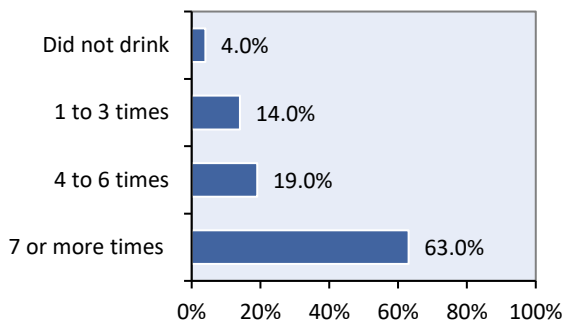
Among 9-12th graders, 21.3% of Culpeper

students did not drink soda or pop during the 7 days before the survey. This result is considerably lower than the 2019 statewide VYS, in which 32.0% of high school students did not drink soda or pop during the seven days prior to the survey. In other words, soda consumption was higher in Culpeper in 2022 than it was statewide in 2019. Detailed results for CCPS are shown in Table X-7.

Plain Water (Q69)

Among all 7-12th graders, just 4.0% of students did *not* drink plain water (including tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water) during the seven days before the survey. A large portion of students (63.0%) drank plain water seven or more times during the previous seven days. **Error! Reference source not found.** shows the frequency with which students drank plain water and detailed demographic results are shown in Table X-8.

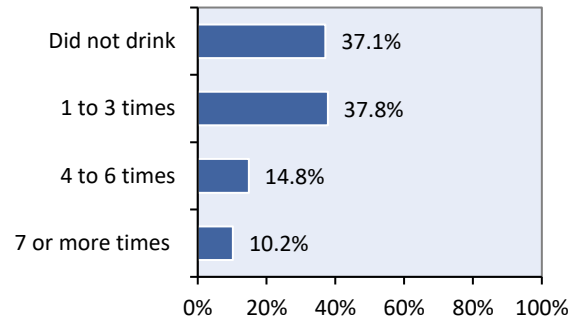
Figure X-6. Water Drinking Frequency



Milk (Q70)

Error! Reference source not found. shows that among 7-12th graders, 37.1% of students did *not* drink milk (including milk in a glass or cup, from a carton, with cereal, or the half pint of milk served at school) during the seven days before the survey. Conversely, 10.2% of students drank milk seven or more times during the seven days prior to the survey. Compared to 2017, Culpeper students are drinking less milk. At that time, 25.4% of 7-12th graders reported not drinking milk, a proportional difference of 46.3%.

Figure X-7. Milk: Drinking Frequency



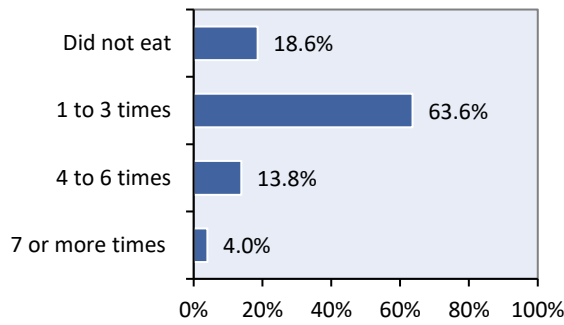
Female students (45.3%) report having not drunk milk in the previous seven days at a rate substantially higher than the rate for male students (29.0%). Comparing racial and ethnic groups, Black students (44.8%) report the highest rate of having not drunk milk in the previous seven days; Hispanic (33.4%) students report the lowest rate of not drinking milk. Detailed results are shown in Table X-9.

Fast Food (Q71)

Among all 7-12th graders, approximately one in five (18.6%) students had *not* eaten fast food (e.g., McDonald’s, Wendy’s, Taco Bell) during the seven days before the survey. More than three-fifths (63.6%) of students had fast food between one and three times in the previous seven days (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Among 9-12th graders, 16.7% of students did *not* eat fast food during the seven days before the survey. Students appear to be eating fast food more frequently when compared to 2017’s Culpeper YRBS, given that 21.8% of 9-12th graders reported not having eaten fast food in the seven days prior to that survey, a decrease of 5.2 percentage points or a proportional difference of -23.6%.

Figure X-8. Fast Food: Eating Frequency

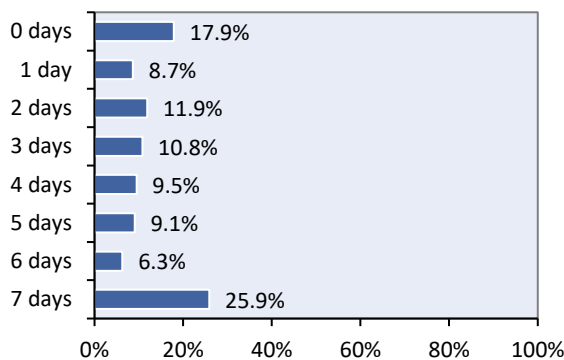


When comparing demographic categories, male students tend to report higher rates of having *not* eaten fast food in the past 7 days (21.2%) compared to female students (15.0%). As students move up in grade level, they tend to eat fast food more frequently (meaning the percentage of students who have *not* eaten fast food gets *smaller*). Black students have the lowest percentage of students who did *not* eat fast food in the past 7 days at 13.1%. Detailed results are shown in Table X-10.

Breakfast (Q72)

As seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**, among all 7-12th graders, 17.9% of students had *not* eaten breakfast at any point during the seven days before the survey, whereas approximately one-fourth (25.9%) of students had eaten breakfast every day.

Figure X-9. Breakfast: Eating Frequency



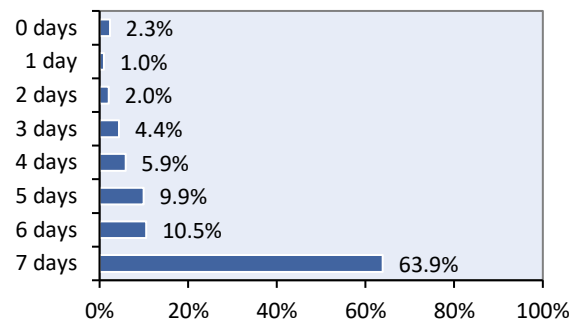
Among 9-12th graders, 19.8% of students did *not* eat breakfast during the seven days before the survey and 23.8% of students had eaten breakfast on all seven days. The latter rate is lower than the 2019 National YRBS, in which

33.1% of high school students had eaten breakfast on all seven days prior to the survey. CCPS students are also eating breakfast less frequently than they did in 2017, per the 2017 Culpeper YRBS which showed that 33.8% of 9-12th graders ate breakfast every day. Detailed results are shown in Table X-11.

Dinner (Q73)

As seen in Figure X-10, among all 7th-12th graders, 2.3% of students had not eaten dinner at any point during the seven days before the survey, whereas more than three-fifths (63.9%) of students had eaten dinner every day. Among 9-12th graders, 2.5% of students did not eat dinner during the seven days before the survey and 63.4% of students had eaten dinner on all seven days. Detailed results are shown in Table X-12.

Figure X-10. Dinner: Eating Frequency



Avoided Food Because of Allergic Reaction Risk (Q74)

Among all 7-12th graders, 15.2% of students avoided some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction (such as skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing), 69.4% of students did not avoid food due to allergic reaction risk, and 15.4% of students were not sure whether they avoided or not.

Tables for Dietary Behaviors (by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and age)

Table X-1. Percentage of students who did not drink 100% fruit juices during the past 7 days

		Did not drink			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	42.0	34.3	45.2	38.4
	Hispanic	29.7	25.0	29.4	27.2
	Black	26.5	27.2	41.7	27.3
	Multi & other	36.6	28.1	37.2	32.9
Grade	7th grade	34.8	27.3	34.8	30.9
	8th grade	33.1	31.1	44.4	32.6
	9th grade	39.9	33.7	35.9	36.4
	10th grade	35.2	26.1	41.4	30.9
	11th grade	33.9	28.6	57.1	32.5
	12th grade	40.7	31.5	37.5	36.3
Age	12 years old or younger	41.1	28.8	40.0	34.9
	13 years old	30.8	26.6	33.3	28.7
	14 years old	36.7	34.8	40.0	35.9
	15 years old	38.9	30.8	40.0	35.0
	16 years old	32.8	30.7	48.1	32.6
	17 years old	38.0	27.9	66.7	34.1
	18 years old or older	40.2	27.9	16.7	33.0
	Total	36.2	29.9	41.8	33.4

Table X-2. Percentage of students who did not eat fruits during the past 7 days

		Did not eat			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	16.8	16.1	25.3	16.9
	Hispanic	8.2	14.3	23.5	11.8
	Black	17.7	23.8	25.0	21.0
	Multi & other	18.2	14.1	20.9	16.6
Grade	7th grade	17.7	14.0	21.7	16.0
	8th grade	12.3	16.8	33.3	15.4
	9th grade	12.1	15.2	10.3	13.6
	10th grade	15.2	15.2	25.0	15.7
	11th grade	14.6	17.5	28.6	16.5
	12th grade	19.5	19.2	31.3	19.8
Age	12 years old or younger	19.1	11.5	20.0	15.4
	13 years old	14.9	14.5	23.8	15.0
	14 years old	11.0	17.5	32.0	15.1
	15 years old	16.9	14.0	17.5	15.5
	16 years old	11.5	16.7	26.9	14.8
	17 years old	17.4	17.6	27.8	17.8
	18 years old or older	19.8	20.4	25.0	20.3
	Total	15.0	16.1	24.3	16.0

Table X-3. Fruit and Fruit Juice Consumption 7-12th Graders

		Times ate fruit during the past 7 days				
		Did not eat	1 to 3 times	4 to 6 times	7 or more times	Total
Times drank 100% fruit juices during the past 7 days	Did not drink	8.6%	16.5%	5.2%	2.9%	33.3%
	1 to 3 times	5.9%	21.9%	12.9%	5.1%	45.8%
	4 to 6 times	0.6%	5.3%	4.3%	2.7%	13.0%
	7 or more times	0.8%	2.0%	1.7%	3.4%	7.9%
Total		16.0%	45.8%	24.1%	14.1%	100.0%

Table X-4. Fruit and Fruit Juice Consumption 9-12th Graders

		Times ate fruit during the past 7 days				
		Did not eat	1 to 3 times	4 to 6 times	7 or more times	Total
Times drank 100% fruit juices during the past 7 days	Did not drink	9.0%	16.7%	5.7%	2.8%	34.2%
	1 to 3 times	5.8%	22.8%	11.9%	4.5%	45.0%
	4 to 6 times	0.5%	5.3%	4.2%	2.5%	12.6%
	7 or more times	0.8%	2.1%	1.6%	3.7%	8.2%
Total		16.1%	46.9%	23.5%	13.5%	100.0%

Table X-5. Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables during the past 7 days

		Did not eat			
		Gender		Different choice	Total
		Female	Male	%	%
		%	%		
Race	White	11.5	13.5	14.3	12.6
	Hispanic	14.8	13.7	5.9	14.0
	Black	13.9	20.3	16.7	17.3
	Multi & other	13.1	16.0	17.1	14.6
Grade	7th grade	17.3	16.5	8.7	16.5
	8th grade	16.1	16.4	18.5	16.4
	9th grade	10.0	13.5	2.6	11.4
	10th grade	13.8	12.6	25.0	13.8
	11th grade	7.3	11.3	19.0	9.7
	12th grade	12.1	17.8	12.5	14.8
Age	12 years old or younger	18.9	19.2	10.0	18.7
	13 years old	16.4	15.0	9.5	15.4
	14 years old	12.4	15.9	20.0	14.4
	15 years old	14.3	12.5	12.5	13.3
	16 years old	9.8	13.0	20.0	11.8
	17 years old	11.2	14.4	16.7	12.9
	18 years old or older	8.5	16.4	8.3	12.5
	Total	12.9	14.8	14.6	13.9

Table X-6. Percentage of students who did not drink high-energy drink during the past 7 days

		Did not drink			
		Gender		Different choice	Total
		Female	Male	%	%
		%	%		
Race	White	73.1	70.0	64.7	71.1
	Hispanic	77.2	70.2	82.4	73.5
	Black	82.3	71.4	75.0	76.5
	Multi & other	72.7	68.8	52.4	69.6
Grade	7th grade	77.0	75.2	41.7	74.6
	8th grade	78.6	73.7	77.8	76.2
	9th grade	74.7	68.9	68.4	71.4
	10th grade	76.2	71.7	72.4	73.7
	11th grade	67.2	65.4	66.7	66.4
	12th grade	75.3	61.1	50.0	67.7
Age	12 years old or younger	83.3	80.8	40.0	80.0
	13 years old	76.0	72.3	59.1	73.5
	14 years old	74.9	77.5	76.0	76.2
	15 years old	77.0	68.1	67.5	71.9
	16 years old	69.5	70.9	73.1	70.4
	17 years old	74.7	60.8	50.0	67.0
	18 years old or older	74.0	59.9	50.0	65.9
	Total	75.0	70.0	63.4	72.0

Table X-7. Percentage of students who did not drink soda or pop during the past 7 days

		Did not drink			
		Gender		Different choice	Total
		Female	Male	%	%
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	22.4	20.7	29.4	22.0
	Hispanic	20.9	17.0	0.0	18.4
	Black	18.9	18.0	8.3	18.1
	Multi & other	20.6	26.3	16.7	22.9
Grade	7th grade	19.8	21.2	20.8	20.6
	8th grade	18.7	19.8	22.2	19.4
	9th grade	17.4	19.8	10.5	18.3
	10th grade	22.2	19.0	31.0	21.0
	11th grade	22.4	19.8	28.6	21.5
	12th grade	29.6	22.7	18.8	26.0
Age	12 years old or younger	19.8	19.4	10.0	19.1
	13 years old	20.9	19.9	22.7	20.5
	14 years old	18.0	24.0	16.0	20.9
	15 years old	15.6	16.8	15.0	16.2
	16 years old	27.3	19.7	34.6	24.1
	17 years old	24.1	21.2	22.2	22.6
	18 years old or older	25.0	20.4	16.7	22.3
	Total	21.3	20.3	20.3	20.8

Table X-8. Percentage of students who did not drink a bottle or glass of water during the past 7 days

		Did not drink			
		Gender		Different choice	Total
		Female	Male	%	%
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	3.1	3.6	4.7	3.5
	Hispanic	3.3	5.0	11.8	4.3
	Black	2.4	6.6	8.3	4.8
	Multi & other	3.4	4.5	9.5	4.3
Grade	7th grade	4.7	4.4	0.0	4.3
	8th grade	1.4	4.8	14.8	3.7
	9th grade	5.3	5.8	7.9	5.7
	10th grade	2.6	4.5	6.9	3.8
	11th grade	3.4	1.9	4.8	2.8
	12th grade	0.9	4.0	6.3	2.5
Age	12 years old or younger	3.1	3.8	0.0	3.3
	13 years old	3.4	4.8	9.1	4.3
	14 years old	2.5	4.6	8.0	3.8
	15 years old	4.1	5.0	10.0	5.0
	16 years old	4.1	4.6	7.7	4.6
	17 years old	2.1	4.4	5.6	3.3
	18 years old or older	2.3	2.7	0.0	2.4
	Total	3.1	4.5	7.2	4.0

Table X-9. Percentage of students who did not drink a glass of milk during the past 7 days

		Did not drink			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	46.1	26.8	37.6	36.2
	Hispanic	39.8	28.1	35.3	33.4
	Black	52.4	35.9	75.0	44.8
	Multi & other	46.3	31.9	45.2	39.8
Grade	7th grade	42.4	25.3	37.5	33.4
	8th grade	41.2	25.3	37.0	33.3
	9th grade	43.3	28.0	39.5	35.1
	10th grade	43.5	27.5	55.2	36.0
	11th grade	51.5	39.2	38.1	45.3
	12th grade	52.1	32.7	43.8	42.7
Age	12 years old or younger	42.7	28.8	20.0	34.8
	13 years old	43.3	21.4	50.0	32.4
	14 years old	40.6	27.9	44.0	34.4
	15 years old	42.6	27.6	40.0	35.0
	16 years old	48.8	29.4	42.3	39.4
	17 years old	48.3	37.3	38.9	42.6
	18 years old or older	54.2	34.7	66.7	44.8
	Total	45.3	29.0	43.1	37.2

Table X-10. Percentage of students who did not eat fast food during the past 7 days

		Did not eat			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	14.3	23.2	27.1	19.4
	Hispanic	16.3	21.4	23.5	19.2
	Black	10.8	14.9	16.7	13.1
	Multi & other	17.4	19.3	30.2	19.2
Grade	7th grade	20.2	24.4	25.0	22.6
	8th grade	17.3	24.6	33.3	21.5
	9th grade	15.4	24.0	28.2	20.6
	10th grade	16.4	17.8	24.1	17.5
	11th grade	9.4	16.0	33.3	13.5
	12th grade	10.2	15.8	12.5	12.9
Age	12 years old or younger	19.8	26.2	20.0	23.0
	13 years old	18.6	22.8	27.3	21.1
	14 years old	15.5	25.7	24.0	20.9
	15 years old	17.3	22.0	25.0	20.2
	16 years old	12.7	16.8	37.0	15.9
	17 years old	13.2	18.1	33.3	16.3
	18 years old or older	6.9	15.6	8.3	11.4
	Total	15.0	21.2	26.6	18.6

Table X-11. Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast during the past 7 days

		Did not eat			
		Gender		Different choice	Total
		Female	Male		
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	18.2	14.3	27.4	16.8
	Hispanic	16.6	15.2	41.2	16.4
	Black	24.1	12.7	8.3	17.8
	Multi & other	21.9	21.8	34.9	22.7
Grade	7th grade	16.7	10.1	29.2	13.8
	8th grade	19.1	10.6	29.6	15.5
	9th grade	22.4	18.7	35.9	21.3
	10th grade	19.7	20.1	31.0	20.5
	11th grade	18.0	18.4	19.0	18.2
	12th grade	18.5	17.3	26.7	18.2
Age	12 years old or younger	14.6	9.6	10.0	11.9
	13 years old	17.1	10.2	40.9	14.5
	14 years old	20.6	14.4	28.0	17.8
	15 years old	24.9	16.9	32.5	21.5
	16 years old	17.6	18.4	25.9	18.4
	17 years old	17.4	19.7	29.4	18.9
	18 years old or older	19.1	19.7	16.7	19.3
	Total	19.2	15.6	28.8	17.9

Table X-12. Percentage of students who did not eat dinner during the past 7 days

		Did not eat			
		Gender		Different choice	Total
		Female	Male		
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	1.8	1.1	2.4	1.5
	Hispanic	2.7	2.9	5.9	2.9
	Black	3.6	3.9	0.0	3.6
	Multi & other	2.4	2.9	4.7	2.8
Grade	7th grade	0.4	1.3	4.2	1.0
	8th grade	3.9	1.7	3.8	2.8
	9th grade	2.5	3.5	2.6	3.0
	10th grade	2.6	2.2	3.4	2.4
	11th grade	1.7	1.9	0.0	1.7
	12th grade	2.8	2.5	6.3	2.8
Age	12 years old or younger	1.1	2.9	0.0	1.9
	13 years old	1.1	1.0	4.5	1.2
	14 years old	2.8	2.9	8.3	3.1
	15 years old	3.3	1.1	0.0	2.0
	16 years old	2.0	3.8	3.7	2.9
	17 years old	2.9	2.4	0.0	2.6
	18 years old or older	2.3	2.0	8.3	2.4
	Total	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.3

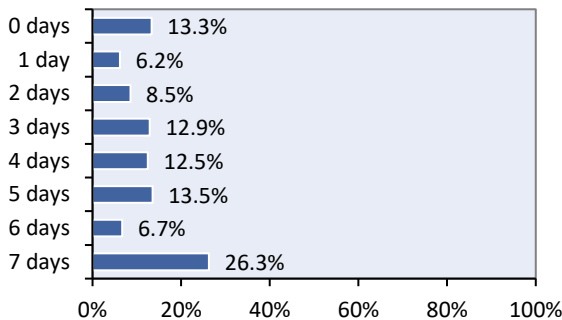
XI. Physical Activity (Q75-Q82)

This section includes questions about physical activity, television/media consumption, and internet use.

Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day - derived measure (Q75)

This is a derived measure from the question asked about how many days students were physically active for at least 60 minutes per day during the past seven days. Physical activity was defined as an activity that increased the student’s heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. Figure XI-1 shows the frequency of days students were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day during the past 7 days.

Figure XI-1. Frequency of physically active during the past seven days



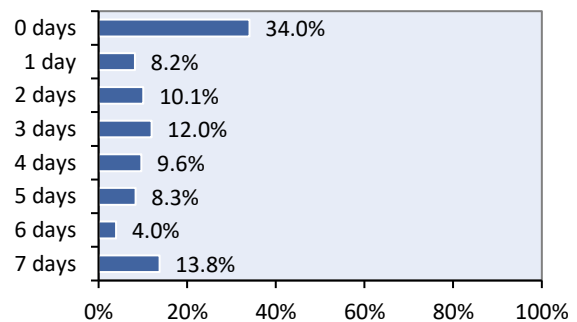
Among 7-12th graders, 13.3% of students did not participate in at least 60 minutes of any kind of physical activity on any day during the seven days before the survey; 26.3% of students participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on all seven days. This is lower than 2017’s Culpeper YRBS, which reported that 30.5% of 7-12th graders were physically active for at least 60 minutes every day, a proportional difference of -13.9%. For 9-12th graders, physical activity rates did not change substantially from 2017, and 9-12th graders at CCPS had higher rates of physical activity (28.2%) when compared to the 2019 statewide VYS (22.0%) and the Nationwide YRBS (23.2%).

Overall, different choice students have the highest prevalence of *not* participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day during the past seven days (21.2%) compared to females (14.9%) and males (11.1%). Looking specifically at racial/ethnic affiliation, physical activity was lowest among white male students (7.7%), and the highest among Black students (20.0%) (see Table XI-1).

Participated in Muscle Strengthening Activities (Q76)

Among all 7-12th graders, 47.7% of students had participated in muscle strengthening exercises (e.g., push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting) on three or more days during the 7 days before the survey and 13.8% of students had participated in muscle strengthening exercises on all seven days (see Figure XI-2). Among 9-12th graders, 14.6% of students had participated in muscle strengthening activities on all seven days. This marks a decrease from 2017’s Culpeper YRBS by 2.5 percentage points and a proportional difference of -14.8%.

Figure XI-2. Frequency of participating in muscle strengthening activities during the past seven days



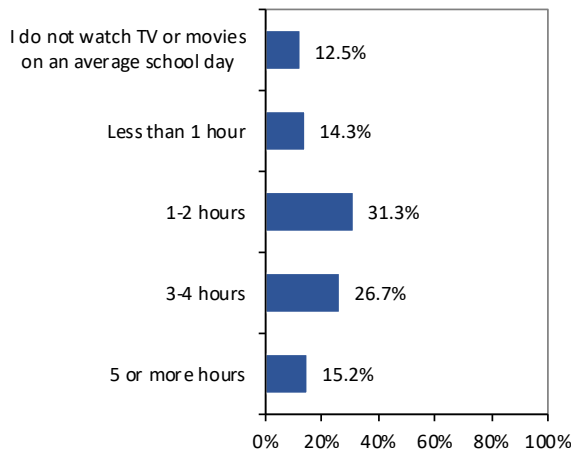
When comparing demographics, male students (58.1%) tend to participate more in muscle strengthening activities than different choice students (32.9%) and female students (37.9%). For females, rates are highest among white female students (41.1%) and are lowest among Black female students (31.5%). For males, rates are highest for Black male students (61.7%) and lowest for white male students

(57.2%). There is no discernable pattern in participation in muscle strengthening activities by age or grade level. Detailed results are shown in Table XI-2.

Watched Television 3 or More Hours per Day - derived measure (Q77)

This is a derived measure from the question that asked, on an average school day, how many hours students watched TV shows or movies. Figure XI-3 shows the number of hours students spent watching TV shows on an average school day. Among all 7-12th graders, 41.9% of students watched television three or more hours per day on an average school day (including shows or movies on Netflix, YouTube, Hulu, etc.). Roughly a third of students (31.3%) watched TV 1-2 hours per day. For 9-12th graders, the percentage of students who watched television for 3 or more hours on an average school day has increased from 34.5% in 2017 to 41.1% of students in 2022, a proportional difference of 19.1%.

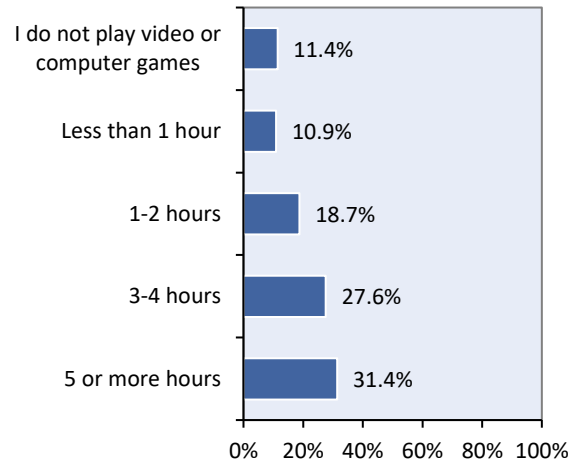
Figure XI-3. TV Watching Hours



Used Computers Three or More Hours per Day - derived measure (Q78)

This is a derived measure from the question that asked about how many hours students used a computer on an average school day (video games, social media, and other activities not for school work). **Error! Reference source not found.** shows the number of hours students spent on the computer on an average school day.

Figure XI-4. Daily Computer Use

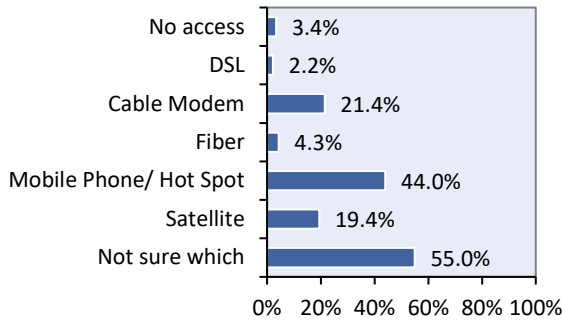


Among 7-12th graders, more than half (58.9%) play computer games, post and read messages, or view pictures and short videos on social media (including the time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or laptop, a smartphone, texting, Snapchat, Twitter, Instagram, etc.) three or more hours per day on an average school day. This marks an increase of over 10 percentage points from 2017’s Culpeper YRBS (48.9%), a proportional difference of 20.6%. Of 7-12th graders, 18.7% spent one to two hours per day on a computer. Combined, just over one-fifth of students used a computer for less than one hour (10.9%) or did not play video or computer games during the school day (11.4%).

Internet Access (Q79)

This measure asks what kind of internet access, if any, students have in their homes. Of note, respondents could select multiple categories, accordingly percentages add to over 100%. Over half of 7-12th graders (55.0%) reported having internet access in the home but were not sure what kind, 44.0% reported having mobile phone or hotspot access, and about one-fifth of students reported having a cable modem. Only 3.4% of students reported having no internet access of any kind. Figure XI-5 shows the type(s) of internet access students have in their homes.

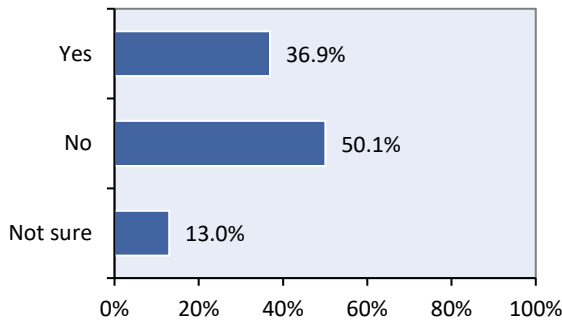
Figure XI-5. Internet Access



Parental/Guardian Control over Internet Access or Cell Phone Use (Q80)

Among all 7-12th graders, 36.9% reported that a parent or guardian monitors or controls their internet access or cellphone use (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

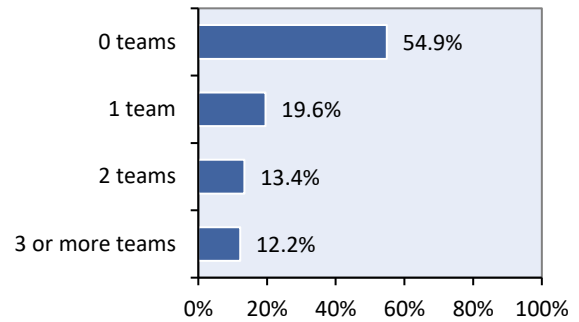
Figure XI-6. Guardian Control over Internet



Played on at Least One Sports Team - derived measure (Q81)

This is a derived measure from the question asked about how many sports teams students had played on. Among all 7-12th graders, 45.1% of students had played on at least one sports team (run by their school or a community group) during the 12 months before the survey. Compared to 2017, fewer CCPS students are playing on at least one sports team. In 2017, 56.9% of 7-12th graders played on a sports team, a -20.7% proportional difference. Figure XI-7 shows the number of sports teams students played on.

Figure XI-7. Number of Sports Teams Played On

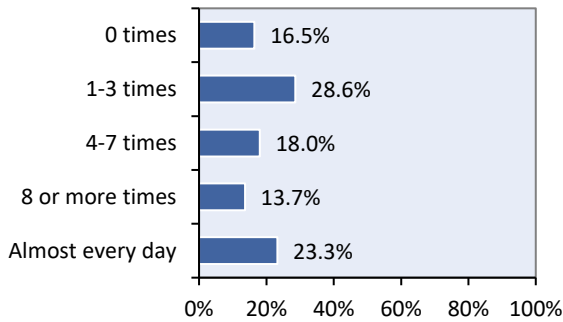


Looking specifically at the intersection of racial/ethnic affiliation and gender, the prevalence of playing on at least one sports team in grades 7-12th was lowest among Hispanic females (22.3%) and highest among Black males (60.4%) students. Male students tended to play at least one sport (48.9%) slightly more frequently than female students (42.1%). Detailed results are shown in Table XI-3.

Participated in Recreational Activities at Least One Time – derived measure (Q82)

This measure reports the percentage of students who participated in recreational activities during the past 30 days, including skateboarding, riding bikes, walking, running, dancing, bowling, climbing, or playing basketball or soccer with friends at a park or at home. Among 7-12th graders, 81.2% of students had participated in a recreational activity at least one time in the last 30 days. For 9-12th graders, this was true for 83.5% of students. Figure XI-8 shows detailed results for this measure.

Figure XI-8. Frequency of Recreational Activities Engaged in



participation between 15 and 16 years old. Detailed results are shown in Table XI-4.

When comparing across demographic categories, participation in recreational activities at least once was roughly equal for male (84.1%) and female (83.8%) students and was lower for different choice students (74.7%). Participation was lowest among Hispanic students (78.6%) and highest among white students (86.5%). Participation in recreational activities tends to decrease with age, though there is a slight increase in

Tables for Physical Activity (by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and age)*Table XI-1. Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day*

		Did not participate on any day			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	10.1	7.7	21.7	9.6
	Hispanic	19.9	14.9	35.3	17.6
	Black	20.0	19.7	33.3	20.3
	Multi & other	16.4	7.9	14.3	12.5
Grade	7th grade	12.8	13.4	8.7	13.0
	8th grade	17.5	10.7	34.6	15.0
	9th grade	15.0	12.8	21.1	14.2
	10th grade	10.4	8.6	13.8	9.7
	11th grade	15.5	9.4	23.8	13.1
	12th grade	17.7	9.9	37.5	14.7
Age	12 years old or younger	9.4	10.3	0.0	9.4
	13 years old	16.0	12.6	30.0	14.8
	14 years old	15.5	10.6	24.0	13.4
	15 years old	13.9	10.8	17.5	12.6
	16 years old	12.4	9.7	19.2	11.5
	17 years old	19.1	10.4	16.7	14.7
	18 years old or older	13.7	13.6	41.7	14.8
	Total	14.9	11.1	21.2	13.3

Table XI-2. Percentage of students who participated in muscle strengthening activities

		Participated in muscle strengthening activities on at least 3 days			
		Gender			
		Female	Male	Different choice	Total
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	41.1	57.2	27.7	48.2
	Hispanic	34.3	57.7	35.3	46.8
	Black	31.5	61.7	33.3	46.9
	Multi & other	38.6	58.7	42.5	47.8
Grade	7th grade	36.7	60.8	39.1	49.1
	8th grade	38.8	61.5	30.8	49.5
	9th grade	41.1	56.0	44.7	49.0
	10th grade	36.5	59.5	22.2	47.5
	11th grade	37.1	57.1	23.8	45.6
	12th grade	36.3	52.2	31.3	43.5
Age	12 years old or younger	32.6	58.0	50.0	45.9
	13 years old	39.5	62.3	35.0	51.0
	14 years old	40.7	60.8	40.0	50.7
	15 years old	39.3	56.3	30.0	47.1
	16 years old	33.6	56.8	25.0	44.1
	17 years old	36.8	56.0	33.3	46.1
	18 years old or older	39.7	53.1	25.0	45.9
	Total	37.9	58.1	32.9	47.6

Table XI-3. Percentage of students who participated in sport team

		At least one sport team			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	51.6	53.5	34.6	51.6
	Hispanic	22.3	34.5	17.6	28.8
	Black	43.0	60.4	16.7	51.0
	Multi & other	44.2	52.2	48.8	48.1
Grade	7th grade	39.2	50.5	39.1	45.0
	8th grade	40.1	51.2	19.2	44.6
	9th grade	42.5	48.4	36.1	45.2
	10th grade	44.8	46.5	39.3	45.4
	11th grade	44.8	52.4	33.3	47.7
	12th grade	41.6	43.1	50.0	42.6
Age	12 years old or younger	44.8	52.9	40.0	48.6
	13 years old	36.5	48.6	30.0	42.5
	14 years old	42.7	54.3	20.0	47.5
	15 years old	48.3	44.4	39.5	45.8
	16 years old	43.4	49.2	44.0	46.1
	17 years old	38.8	50.2	27.8	44.0
	18 years old or older	42.0	40.8	50.0	41.7
	Total	42.1	48.9	35.1	45.1

Table XI-4. Percentage of students who participated in recreational activities

		At least one time*			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	87.8	86.0	80.7	86.5
	Hispanic	79.8	78.6	52.9	78.6
	Black	75.8	84.4	66.7	79.8
	Multi & other	84.2	88.1	73.2	85.2
Grade	7th grade	89.0	88.1	78.3	88.1
	8th grade	85.3	90.8	69.2	87.3
	9th grade	82.2	82.6	78.9	82.2
	10th grade	85.3	84.4	64.3	83.7
	11th grade	83.7	80.2	71.4	81.5
	12th grade	76.3	75.2	87.5	76.2
Age	12 years old or younger	91.6	90.2	60.0	89.4
	13 years old	86.2	88.5	85.0	87.3
	14 years old	87.1	87.1	72.0	86.5
	15 years old	81.5	86.4	75.0	83.5
	16 years old	86.0	83.5	64.0	83.8
	17 years old	77.3	77.4	77.8	77.4
	18 years old or older	78.6	72.8	91.7	76.2
	Total	83.8	84.1	74.7	83.5

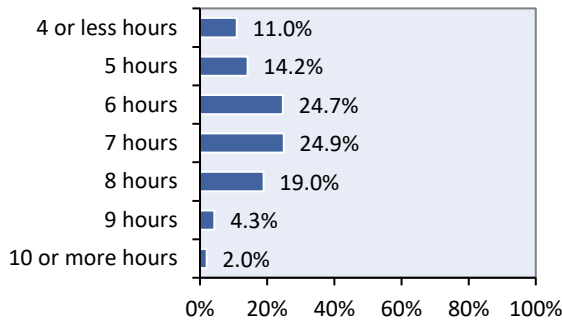
* Including skateboarding, riding bikes, walking, running, dancing, bowling, climbing, or playing basketball or soccer with friends at a park or at home.

XII. Other Health Related Topics (Q83-Q89)

Eight or More Hours of Sleep - derived measure (Q83)

This is a derived measure from the question asked about how many hours students sleep. Among all 7-12th graders, 25.3% of students got eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night. Among 9-12th graders, 19.9% of students got eight or more hours of sleep. This result is lower than the 2019 statewide VYS, in which 25.4% of high school students got eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night. Figure XII-1 shows the average hours of sleep 7-12th grade students had on a school night. The majority of students got between six to eight hours of rest per night.

Figure XII-1. Average Hours of Sleep on a School Night

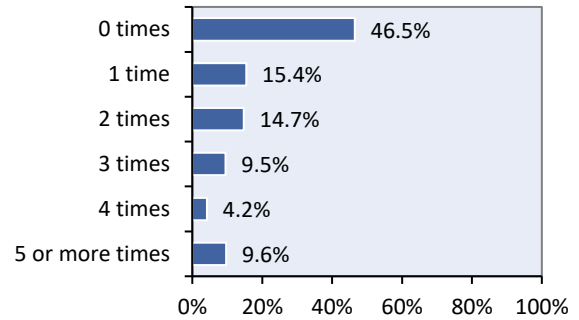


Comparing across demographic categories, male students tended to get at least 8 hours of sleep (28.6%) slightly more frequently than female students (22.6%) and much more frequently than different choice students (15.1%). Prevalence was highest among Hispanic students (29.2%) and lowest among multi/other race students (22.5%). Both age and grade have an inverse relationship with hours of sleep, meaning that, as students move up in grade level and get older, they are less likely to get at least 8 hours of sleep each night. Detailed results are shown in Table XII-1.

Had a Sunburn (Q84)

This is a derived measure from the question asked about sunburns during the past 12 months. Among all 7-12th graders, 53.5% of students had a sunburn (counting even a small part of their skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device) one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (i.e., had a sunburn). Detailed results can be seen in Figure XII-2 below.

Figure XII-2. Times of Sunburn during the past 12 months



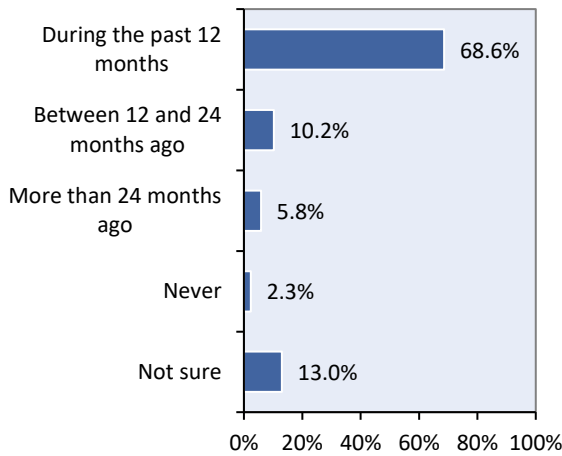
Looking specifically at the intersection of racial/ethnic affiliation and gender, the prevalence of having had a sunburn was lowest among Black students (18.0%) and highest among white students (72.7%). Female students (59.6%) were more likely to report having a sunburn than male students (48.6%). Prevalence tended to stay consistent across grade levels (see Table XII-2).

Dentist Visit (Q85)

Among all 7-12th graders, 68.6% of students saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey. This result is slightly lower than the 2017 Culpeper YRBS, in which 74.0% of 7-12th grade CCPS students saw a dentist during the past 12 months before the survey. CCPS rates are also lower than nationwide (75.9%) and statewide (76.2%) prevalence of dentist visits, per the 2019 reports.

Among all grades, the prevalence of visiting a dentist was higher among 11th graders (72.4%) and lower among 7th graders (64.7%). **Error! Reference source not found.** shows the length of time since the last time students visited a dentist. The majority of students did visit a dentist within the past 12 months.

Figure XII-3. Last Time Saw a Dentist

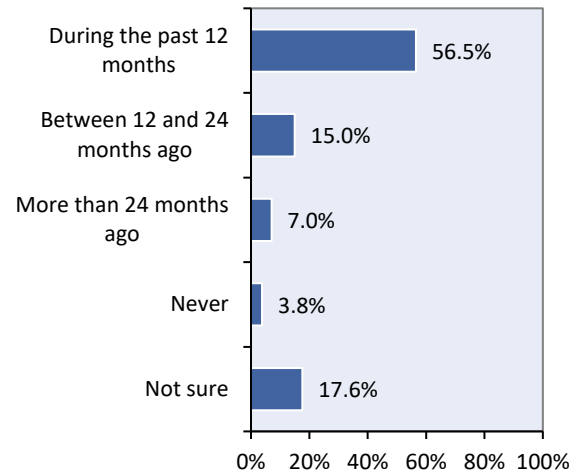


The prevalence of seeing a dentist was a little higher among female students (71.2%) than male students (66.2%) and different choice students (67.3%). Prevalence was also highest among white students (74.3%) and lowest among Black students (60.7%) (see Table XII-3).

Physical Exam (Q86)

Error! Reference source not found. shows the time since students had their last physical exam by a medical doctor. Among all 7-12th graders, more than half (56.5%) of students had a physical exam by a medical doctor during the past 12 months, less than one-tenth (7.0%) had a physical exam more than 24 months ago, and 3.8% of students reported they never had a physical exam. These results are noticeably lower than the 2017 Culpeper YRBS, which showed that 65.3% of 7-12th graders had a physical exam during the previous 12 months, a proportional difference of -13.5%.

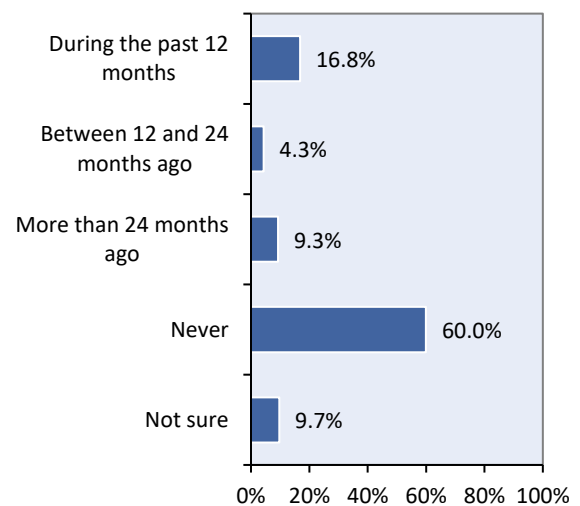
Figure XII-4. Last Time Received a Physical Exam



Counseling or Therapy Session (Q87)

Error! Reference source not found. shows the last time students had counseling or therapy with a mental health professional outside of school. Among 7-12th graders, more than half (60.0%) of students never had counseling or therapy outside of school with a mental health professional and 16.8% of students have had a counseling or therapy session within the previous year.

Figure XII-5. Last Time Had Counseling or Therapy



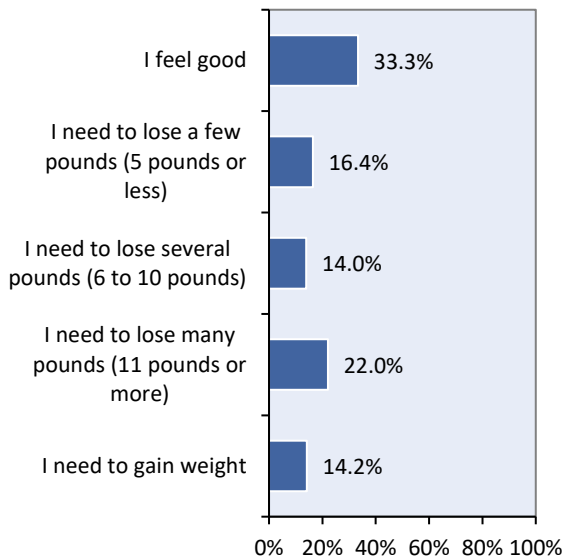
Twelve-month prevalence is slightly higher among 9-12th graders, with 18.3% reporting having at least one counseling session in the

last 12 months. Compared to 2017's Culpeper YRBS, rates of seeking counseling or therapy are higher in 2022 than they were in 2017 (13.9% for 9-12th graders), a 4.5 percentage point difference and a proportional difference of 32.4%.

Feelings about Weight (Q88)

Figure XII-6 shows students' feelings about their current weight. Among 7-12th graders, one-third of students feel good about their current weight, slightly more than a half (52.5%) feel they need to lose some weight, and 14.2% of students feel they need to gain weight.

Figure XII-6. Feelings about Weight

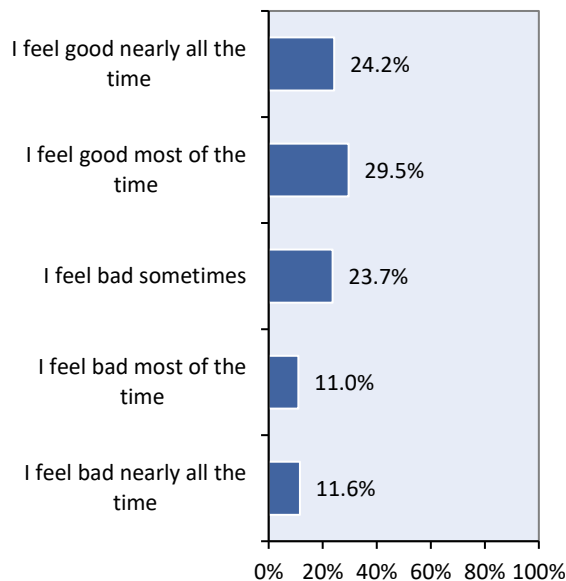


Among all grades, the percentage of students who feel good about their current weight tends to decrease with grade (from 35.8% among 7th graders to 28.5% among 12th graders), though there is a light increase between 8th and 9th grade. When comparing across gender, a higher percentage of male students (36.8%) tend to feel good about their current weight than female students (30.4%) and different choice students (23.7%). The percentage is highest among Black students at 36.6% and lowest among multi and other race students at 29.7%. Detailed results are shown in Table XII-4.

Feelings about Body Image (Q89)

Figure XII-7 shows students' feelings about their body image. Among 7-12th grade students, over half (53.7%) report feeling good about how their body looks most or nearly all of the time. Conversely, 22.6% report feeling bad about how their body looks most or nearly all of the time.

Figure XII-7. Feelings about Body Image



When comparing across demographic categories, the percentage of students who feel good about how their body looks most or nearly all the time is substantially higher among male students (68.7%) than different choice students (24.8%) and female students (40.4%). Percentages are lowest among multi and other race students (49.7%) and highest among Black students (67.6%). The rates tend to decrease with grade (from 56.3% for 7th graders to 51.2% for 12th graders). Detailed results are shown in Table XII-5.

Tables for Other Health Related Behaviors (by gender, race/ethnicity, grade and age)

Table XII-1. Percentage of students who sleep eight or more hours

		Eight or more hours			Total %
		Gender		Different choice %	
		Female %	Male %		
Race	White	22.6	27.6	17.9	24.7
	Hispanic	29.5	29.1	25.0	29.2
	Black	17.1	29.1	8.3	22.9
	Multi & other	17.3	30.0	11.6	22.5
Grade	7th grade	36.2	44.9	17.4	39.9
	8th grade	25.3	35.2	23.1	30.0
	9th grade	23.5	28.9	12.8	25.7
	10th grade	20.6	23.2	6.9	21.2
	11th grade	15.1	16.0	19.0	15.7
	12th grade	12.1	14.9	25.0	13.9
Age	12 years old or younger	39.6	40.2	30.0	39.4
	13 years old	30.7	42.3	5.0	35.7
	14 years old	24.9	31.7	16.0	27.9
	15 years old	19.7	31.2	7.5	24.5
	16 years old	19.7	20.0	14.8	19.6
	17 years old	16.6	17.2	27.8	17.3
	18 years old or older	11.4	15.1	25.0	13.8
	Total	22.6	28.6	15.1	25.2

Table XII-2. Percentage of students who had a sunburn

		Had a sunburn			Total %
		Gender		Different choice %	
		Female %	Male %		
Race	White	80.2	67.7	55.4	72.7
	Hispanic	48.6	34.1	17.6	40.2
	Black	17.8	17.7	25.0	18.0
	Multi & other	49.0	42.0	48.8	45.9
Grade	7th grade	58.6	50.0	52.2	53.9
	8th grade	56.8	54.5	25.9	54.3
	9th grade	63.1	45.9	47.4	53.3
	10th grade	61.2	47.7	69.0	54.9
	11th grade	60.3	42.9	52.4	52.0
	12th grade	57.0	49.8	31.3	52.7
Age	12 years old or younger	53.1	45.1	50.0	49.0
	13 years old	60.9	54.5	42.9	57.0
	14 years old	57.5	50.3	36.0	53.0
	15 years old	66.8	47.3	53.8	56.3
	16 years old	59.8	50.0	66.7	55.6
	17 years old	54.8	42.6	38.9	48.2
	18 years old or older	60.8	45.9	25.0	51.7
	Total	59.6	48.6	47.4	53.6

Table XII-3. Percentage of students who saw a dentist during the past 12 months

		Saw a dentist			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	77.0	71.9	72.0	74.3
	Hispanic	64.4	60.6	35.3	61.8
	Black	64.8	56.7	66.7	60.7
	Multi & other	70.0	66.8	69.0	68.5
Grade	7th grade	63.7	64.9	73.9	64.7
	8th grade	72.7	67.5	53.8	69.3
	9th grade	69.0	65.8	57.9	66.7
	10th grade	75.1	64.9	82.8	70.4
	11th grade	75.0	69.3	75.0	72.4
	12th grade	72.9	65.7	62.5	69.1
Age	12 years old or younger	60.4	68.3	70.0	64.7
	13 years old	68.5	66.9	80.0	68.1
	14 years old	73.6	68.9	60.0	70.6
	15 years old	72.4	65.8	65.0	68.6
	16 years old	72.5	65.8	72.0	69.4
	17 years old	73.0	69.5	72.2	71.3
	18 years old or older	71.8	54.1	50.0	61.9
	Total	71.2	66.2	67.3	68.6

Table XII-4. Percentage of students who felt good about their current weight

		Felt good about the current weight			
		Gender			Total %
		Female %	Male %	Different choice %	
Race	White	34.0	37.2	27.4	35.2
	Hispanic	26.2	35.3	35.3	31.2
	Black	31.7	41.2	33.3	36.6
	Multi & other	26.9	35.7	11.9	29.7
Grade	7th grade	33.2	39.4	18.2	35.8
	8th grade	27.9	40.3	22.2	33.7
	9th grade	33.2	37.1	25.6	34.8
	10th grade	29.6	36.4	37.9	33.5
	11th grade	31.0	34.4	19.0	32.0
	12th grade	27.2	30.7	18.8	28.5
Age	12 years old or younger	32.6	38.4	22.2	35.0
	13 years old	29.4	39.9	19.0	34.4
	14 years old	30.9	38.3	28.0	34.5
	15 years old	30.7	34.8	30.0	32.7
	16 years old	30.7	35.8	22.2	32.6
	17 years old	28.2	36.5	16.7	31.9
	18 years old or older	33.1	32.9	16.7	32.3
	Total	30.4	36.8	23.7	33.3

Table XII-5. Percentage of students who felt good about their body image most or nearly all the time

		Felt good about the body image most or nearly all the time			
		Gender			Total
		Female	Male	Different choice	
		%	%	%	%
Race	White	40.5	67.7	21.0	52.7
	Hispanic	38.4	65.0	35.3	52.5
	Black	51.6	83.5	41.7	67.6
	Multi & other	36.9	67.7	23.8	49.7
Grade	7th grade	43.8	69.8	21.7	56.3
	8th grade	41.6	70.2	26.9	55.1
	9th grade	39.3	69.4	32.4	54.4
	10th grade	37.4	67.8	27.6	52.2
	11th grade	42.2	66.0	20.0	52.2
	12th grade	37.9	68.3	12.5	51.2
Age	12 years old or younger	41.5	69.7	20.0	54.2
	13 years old	44.7	72.3	20.0	58.0
	14 years old	38.3	70.8	24.0	54.0
	15 years old	39.7	67.3	28.2	52.5
	16 years old	36.8	60.9	24.0	47.4
	17 years old	40.4	70.3	22.2	54.4
	18 years old or older	44.3	69.2	33.3	56.4
Total		40.4	68.7	24.8	53.7

XIII. Comparisons in Summary

Out of the 97 questions on the 2022 Culpeper YRBS, 33 were phrased identically with questions on the 2019 Nationwide YRBS, 21 were identical with the 2019 statewide VYS, and 83 were identical to the 2017 Culpeper YRBS. Table XIII-1 presents the 2022 Culpeper YRBS compared to the Nationwide YRBS and Table XIII-2 compares to the VYS (statewide). As a reminder, the national and state comparisons only include students in 9-12th grade. Table XIII-3 presents the 2022 Culpeper YRBS compared to the 2017 Culpeper YRBS by 7th to 12th graders, Table XIII-4 is only 7th and 8th graders, and Table XIII-5 is 9th to 12th graders. Each table lists the fully comparable questions sorted by the question numbers. As discussed in the introduction to this report, proportional differences are presented, along with the percentage point differences.

Note that most of the comparable questions identify undesirable or risky behaviors in youth, but a few items identify behaviors that should be encouraged (such as refraining from drinking sodas). The desirable-behavior items in Table XIII-1, Table XIII-2, Table XIII-3, Table XIII-4, and Table XIII-5 are indicated by a dagger symbol [†].

National Comparisons

The first conclusion to be drawn from Table XIII-1 is that many of the results from the Culpeper 2022 survey are substantially different from the National YRBS. The differences go in both directions, with some behaviors less prevalent at CCPS and others more prevalent.

The second conclusion is that the percentages of high school students in Culpeper who are using illegal drugs are generally quite a bit lower than the national percentages. This is true for ever having used methamphetamines, injected illegal drugs, Ecstasy, synthetic marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, and marijuana. While 36.8 percent of high

school students nationwide reported ever using marijuana, the rate for CCPS students is 26.6 percent or (proportionately) 27.6 percent less than the national rate.

The nutritional habits of Culpeper high school students do not compare favorably with the national data. Higher percentages of Culpeper students (compared to national data) do not regularly drink milk or drink plain water, while the percent who eat vegetables every day is lower in Culpeper. Culpeper students also did not eat breakfast every day at proportionally higher rates than students nationwide. On the bright side, Culpeper high students were proportionally more physically active than students nationwide.

Tobacco use by Culpeper high school students is a little lower than the national norm for ever trying cigarettes and electronic vapor products, but the frequency of cigarette use (for students who smoked cigarettes) was slightly higher than the National YRBS.

Finally, the sexual activity of Culpeper high school students is lower than it is nationally. Proportionately, the percentage of CCPS high students who have ever had sexual intercourse is 30.7% lower than it is in the National YRBS, and percentages are also substantially lower in Culpeper for those students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more different partners. On the other hand, the percentage of high school students who did not use any birth control method is proportionately 41.2% higher in Culpeper than it is nationally.

State Comparisons

As with the nationwide comparisons, the first conclusion to be drawn from the statewide comparisons (see Table XIII-2) is that many of the results from the 2022 Culpeper YRBS survey are substantially different from those in the VYS. The differences go in both directions, with some behaviors less prevalent at CCPS and others more prevalent. Many of the differences are similar in direction to those

observed in the comparison to the National YRBS.

The second conclusion is that the percentage of students in Culpeper who are using marijuana is lower than the state percentages for having tried marijuana before 13 and current marijuana use. Current alcohol use was also substantially lower for Culpeper students compared to statewide (-32.2% proportional difference). For tobacco use, electronic vapor product use and smokeless tobacco use were substantially lower than statewide, however, current cigarette use and frequency of use were higher.

The nutritional habits of Culpeper high school students do not compare favorably with the statewide data. Culpeper students were less likely to eat breakfast and less likely to eat fruit than students statewide. On a positive note, Culpeper students were proportionally more physically active than students statewide (28.1% proportional difference).

Finally, the sexual activity of Culpeper high school students is lower than statewide. Proportionately, the percentage of CCPS high school students who have ever had sexual intercourse is 17.3 percent lower than it is in the VYS. On the other hand, the percentage of students who did not use any birth control method is proportionately 21.7% higher at CCPS than statewide. Condom use was also proportionally lower for Culpeper students compared to statewide (-8.6% proportional difference).

Culpeper 2017 Comparisons

The most important reason for the development of the Culpeper YRBS in 2017 was to provide reliable data that could be used as a baseline for future Culpeper Youth Risk Behavior surveys. By using the same questions each iteration, the school system and other stakeholders could assess progress in encouraging CCPS students to make healthy choices and minimize the risks to which youth today are exposed.

Unfortunately, the majority of differences between 2017 and 2022 are associated with more risky behaviors and poorer health choices. Although the majority of risky behaviors are more prevalent, some were less prevalent. The comparisons between 2017 and 2022 are divided into grades 7 to 12 (Table XIII-3), grades 7 to 8 (Table XIII-4), and grades 9 to 12 (Table XIII-5).

One of the biggest takeaways from the comparisons is that students feel less safe in schools compared to 2017. This statement is especially true for 9-12th grade students. There is a 162.5% proportional difference between 2017 and 2022 regarding high school students missing at least one day of school because they felt unsafe. This proportional difference was not as substantial for grade 7 and 8 students, but the proportional difference from 2017 was still 30.2%. As noted in section II above, it is likely that some of the students who reported staying home for safety reasons in 2022 may have been concerned with getting a COVID-19 infection rather than being worried about exposure to violence; obviously COVID was not a concern for students in 2017. So, although the question wording was unchanged, its meaning may have altered due to the pandemic. There was also a substantial increase for students in 9-12th grades in being threatened with a weapon (inside or outside of school), but being in a physical fight (inside or outside of school) was proportionally lower than in 2017.

The other big takeaway is that students in 7-12th grade are experiencing proportionally more anxiety, sadness, and suicidal ideation than in 2017. In 2022, 65.1% of students reported extreme anxiety compared to 53.3% in 2017 (22.1% proportional difference). In 2022, 45.4% of students reported feeling sad or hopeless for two weeks or more compared to 2017, a 43.7% proportional difference. Further, there was a 43% proportional difference between 2017 and 2022 for students reporting they seriously considered attempting suicide and a 50.4% proportional difference for ever having made a suicide plan. One

slightly encouraging note, for students who had attempted suicide: they were less likely in 2022 compared to 2017 to report their parents did not know about their suicide attempt.

On a positive note, cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use are down from 2017. However, current electronic vapor use has increased with a proportional difference of 38% from 2017 to 2022. For alcohol use, 9-12th graders have proportionately less reported use than in 2017 (-11.6% proportional difference), while 7-8th graders reported use has slightly increased (20.7% proportional difference from 2017). Students in 7-8th grade also were more likely in 2022 to report they had ridden with a driver who had been drinking, a 23.6% proportional difference.

Examining drug use for 7-12th graders, the overall takeaway is that current marijuana use has increased since 2017, while cocaine use and ever taking a prescription pill without a doctor's prescription have decreased. There was also a substantial increase in being offered, sold, or given drugs on school property, a proportional difference of 52.8% from 2017 to 2022.

In regards to violence-related behaviors, 16.4% of students in 9-12th grade reported they had experienced sexual dating violence compared to 13% in 2017, a 25.8% proportional difference. Further, there was a substantial increase in grade 9 to 12 students reporting they had been forced to do something sexual (21.6% of students in 2022 compared to 14.5% of students in 2017). The proportional difference was even more pronounced for students in 7-8th grade. There was a 68.7% proportional difference in reports of being forced to do something sexual from 2017 to 2022. In terms of bullying behaviors, there was a substantial decrease in being bullied in person at school, but an increase in electronic bullying from 2017 to 2022.

On a positive note, the percentage of students in 7-12th grade who reported they had ever engaged in sexual intercourse was down substantially from 2017 (a proportional

difference of -19.6%). For 9-12 grade students, there was a substantial reduction for all three of the following: ever received a sexting message, ever sent a sexting message, and ever watched pornography. However, for students in 7-8th grade, there was a substantial increase in these three sexual behaviors. The largest proportional difference from 2017 to 2022 was a 43.9% proportional difference in 7-8th graders ever having received a sexting message (21.7% in 2017 and 31.2% in 2022). Among 7-8th grade students who were sexually active, condom use did increase from 2017 to 2022 (18% proportional difference), however, 7-8th graders reporting they did not use any method to prevent pregnancy also increased substantially (69.7% proportional difference).

Examining healthy and unhealthy behaviors for students in 7-12th grade, there was a substantial increase in students who reported they did not eat fruit or vegetables and did not drink milk, and a substantial decrease in students who said they did not drink high energy drinks, they did not drink soda or pop, and did not eat fast food. Overall, students also reported less physical activity, engaged in less muscle strengthening exercises, played fewer sports, watched more television, and played more video games than in 2017.

For 7-12th grade students, there was a reduction in the percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep on a school night (-28.2% proportional difference), a slight reduction in students who saw a dentist in the past 12 months, and a reduction in students who reported they had a physical exam in the past 12 months. There was an increase in the percentage of students who had a counseling or therapy session with a mental health professional outside of school in the past 12 months, a 32.4% proportional difference for 9-12th grade students and a 14.5% proportional difference for 7-8th graders from 2017 to 2022.

The purpose of creating the 2017 Culpeper YRBS was to create a baseline to compare over time. Given the large time gap between

the 2017 and 2022 surveys and the huge disruptions to school and to life at home and in the community caused by the Coronavirus pandemic it is not surprising that there are many changes, both positive and negative, in terms of risk and health-related behaviors for CCPS students. By examining these changes over time, SHAB can use these findings to decide where they might effectively focus funding and resources to improve student wellness and promote the safety and good health of youth in Culpeper County.

Table XIII-1. National Comparison Table

Question Number	Measurement	Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	2019 National YRBS (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 9-12)	Proportional Diff. (Culpeper - Nationwide)/ Nationwide
Q6	Rarely or Never Wore a Seatbelt	5.7	6.5	-0.8	-11.5%
Q25	Electronically Bullied <i>*During the past 12 months</i>	17.5	15.7	1.8	11.5%
Q33	Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking	20.8	24.1	-3.3	-13.9%
Q33a	Current Cigarette Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	7.1	6	1.1	17.9%
Q33a	Current Frequent Cigarette Use <i>*On 20 or more days during the past 30 days</i>	2.4	1.3	1.1	82.6%
Q34	Ever Used Electronic Vapor Products	32.9	50.1	-17.2	-34.3%
Q34a	Current Electronic Vapor Products Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	15.9	32.7	-16.8	-51.4%
Q35	Current Smokeless Tobacco Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	2.8	3.8	-1.0	-25.1%
Q37	Drank Alcohol before Age 13 Years	17.0	15	2.0	13.6%
Q38	Current Alcohol Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	17.2	29.2	-12.0	-41.1%
Q40	Ever Used Marijuana	26.6	36.8	-10.2	-27.6%
Q41	Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years	3.7	5.6	-1.9	-33.1%
Q42	Current Marijuana Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	14.1	21.7	-7.6	-34.8%
Q43	Ever Used Cocaine	1.6	3.9	-2.3	-59.9%
Q44	Ever Used Inhalants	4.3	6.4	-2.1	-32.4%
Q45	Ever Used Heroin	1.0	1.8	-0.8	-44.5%
Q46	Ever Used Methamphetamines	1.1	2.1	-1.0	-47.8%
Q47	Ever Used Ecstasy	1.1	3.6	-2.5	-68.2%
Q48	Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs	4.7	7	-2.3	-32.5%
Q49	Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana	3.8	7.3	-3.5	-48.4%

Question Number	Measurement	Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	2019 National YRBS (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 9-12)	Proportional Diff. (Culpeper - Nationwide)/ Nationwide
Q50	Ever Took Steroids without a Doctor's Prescription	1.5	1.9	-0.4	-22.1%
Q52	Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug	1.0	1.6	-0.6	-37.4%
Q60	Ever Engaged in Sexual Intercourse	26.6	38.4	-11.8	-30.7%
Q60a	Engaged in Sexual Intercourse before Age 13	2.4	3	-0.6	-19.2%
Q60b	Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life	4.3	8.6	-4.3	-50.3%
Q60c	Condom Use† <i>*Among students who were currently sexually active</i>	54.1	54.3	-0.2	-0.4%
Q60d	Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy <i>*Among students who were currently sexually active</i>	16.8	11.9	4.9	41.2%
Q66	Did Not Eat Vegetables	12.3	7.9	4.4	55.9%
Q68	Did Not Drink Soda or Pop†	21.3	31.7	-10.4	-32.9%
Q70	Did Not Drink Milk	39.2	30.6	8.6	28.1%
Q72	Eat Breakfast Everyday†	23.8	33.1	-9.3	-28.1%
Q75	Were Physically Active for a Total of At Least 60 Minutes per Day on all 7 Days†	28.2	23.2	5.0	21.4%
Q85	Saw a Dentist During the Past 12 Months†	69.4	75.9	-6.5	-8.5%

† Desirable Behaviors

Table XIII-2. State Comparison Table

Question Number	Measurement	Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	2019 Statewide VYS (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 9-12)	Proportional Diff. (Culpeper - Statewide)/ Statewide
Q25	Electronically Bullied <i>*During the past 12 months</i>	17.5	13.9	3.6	25.9%
Q33a	Current Cigarette Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	7.1	5.5	1.6	28.6%
Q33a	Current Frequent Cigarette Use <i>*On 20 or more days during the past 30 days</i>	2.4	1.3	1.1	82.6%
Q34a	Current Electronic Vapor Products Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	15.9	19.9	-4.0	-20.2%
Q35	Current Smokeless Tobacco Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	2.8	3.8	-1.0	-25.1%
Q37	Drank Alcohol before Age 13 Years	17.0	15.6	1.4	9.2%
Q38	Current Alcohol Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	17.2	25.4	-8.2	-32.2%
Q41	Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years	3.7	5.2	-1.5	-27.9%
Q42	Current Marijuana Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	14.1	17.3	-3.2	-18.2%
Q60	Ever Engaged in Sexual Intercourse	26.6	32.2	-5.6	-17.3%
Q60a	Engaged in Sexual Intercourse before Age 13	2.4	2.9	-0.5	-16.4%
Q60b	Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life	4.3	7.5	-3.2	-43.0%
Q60c	Condom Use† <i>*Among students who were currently sexually active</i>	54.1	59.2	-5.1	-8.6%
Q60d	Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy	16.8	13.8	3.0	21.7%

Question Number	Measurement	Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	2019 Statewide VYS (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 9-12)	Proportional Diff. (Culpeper - Statewide)/ Statewide
<i>*Among students who were currently sexually active</i>					
Q64	Did Not Drink 100% Fruit Juices	34.2	36	-1.8	-5.1%
Q65	Did Not Eat Fruit	16.1	14.1	2.0	14.1%
Q68	Did Not Drink Soda or Pop†	21.3	32	-10.7	-33.5%
Q72	Eat Breakfast Everyday†	23.8	33	-9.2	-27.9%
Q75	Were Physically Active for a Total of At Least 60 Minutes per Day on all 7 Days†	28.2	22	6.2	28.1%
Q83	Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep on an Average School Night†	19.9	25.4	-5.5	-21.8%
Q85	Saw a Dentist During the Past 12 Months†	69.4	76.2	-6.8	-8.9%

† Desirable Behaviors

Table XIII-3. Culpeper 2017 vs. 2022 Comparison Table – Grade 7-12

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 7-12 th Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 7-12 th Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 7-12)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/2017
Q6	Rarely or Never Wore a Seatbelt	5.7	5.2	0.5	9.8%
Q7	Rode with a Driver who Had Been Drinking Alcohol	29.4	26.8	2.5	9.4%
Q8	Drove when They Had Been Drinking Alcohol <i>*Among students who drove a car or other vehicle [Students under 15 years old are excluded as per Virginia law.]</i>	9.5	8.6	0.9	10.7%
Q9	Using Cell Phone While Driving <i>*Among students who drove a car or other vehicle [Students under 15 years old are excluded as per Virginia law.]</i>	39.2	37.3	1.9	5.0%
Q10	Carried a Weapon Outside of School	20.7	20.6	0.1	0.4%
Q11	Carried a Weapon to School	3.7	2.9	0.9	30.8%
Q12	Did Not Go to School because of Safety Concerns	30.4	14.3	16.0	111.8%
Q13	Threatened with a Weapon Outside of School	18.9	15.7	3.3	20.8%
Q14	Threatened with a Weapon at School	11.3	9.4	1.9	20.7%
Q15	Were in a Physical Fight Outside of School	29.6	32.4	-2.7	-8.4%
Q16	Were in a Physical Fight at School	17.4	22.1	-4.6	-20.9%
Q17	Injured by a Parent or Other Adults at Home	20.0	19.6	0.4	2.0%
Q18	Saw Parents or Other Adults Engage in a Physical Fight	19.3	20.5	-1.2	-5.6%
Q19	Saw Mother or Other Female Guardian Hit by Her Partner	14.0	13.4	0.6	4.8%
Q20	Experienced Sexual Dating Violence	13.3	10.9	2.4	22.4%
Q21	Experienced Physical Dating Violence	7.5	7.0	0.5	6.7%

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 7-12 th Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 7-12 th Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 7-12)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/2017
Q22	Forced to Do Something Sexual	18.8	12.0	6.8	56.8%
Q23	Forced Someone to Do Something Sexual	1.8	1.7	0.1	5.7%
Q24	Bullied in Person at School	21.7	25.8	-4.1	-16.0%
Q25	Electronically Bullied <i>*During the past 12 months</i>	18.5	15.7	2.8	17.6%
Q26	Experienced Extreme Anxiety	65.1	53.3	11.8	22.1%
Q27	Did Not Go to School because of Extreme Anxiety	48.3	36.9	11.5	31.1%
Q28	Feel Sad or Hopeless for Two Weeks or More	45.4	31.6	13.8	43.7%
Q30	Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide	23.4	16.3	7.0	43.0%
Q31	Made a Suicide Plan	23.7	15.8	7.9	50.4%
Q32	Ever Attempted Suicide	13.6	9.4	4.2	45.4%
Q32a	Parents or Guardians Did Not Know about Their Suicide Attempt <i>*Among students who attempted suicide</i>	55.0	67.9	-12.9	-19.0%
Q33	Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking	16.8	24.1	-7.3	-30.3%
Q33a	Current Cigarette Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	5.7	9.4	-3.6	-38.6%
Q33a	Current Frequent Cigarette Use <i>*On 20 or more days during the past 30 days</i>	1.6	2.2	-0.5	-24.0%
Q34	Ever Used Electronic Vapor Products	27.5	30.7	-3.1	-10.3%
Q34a	Current Electronic Vapor Products Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	13.5	9.7	3.7	38.0%
Q35	Current Smokeless Tobacco Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	2.6	3.6	-1.0	-28.2%
Q37	Drank Alcohol before Age 13 Years	20.4	20.8	-0.4	-2.1%

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 7-12 th Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 7-12 th Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 7-12)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/ 2017
Q38	Current Alcohol Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	14.2	15.0	-0.8	-5.4%
Q40	Ever Used Marijuana	20.2	20.7	-0.5	-2.5%
Q41	Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years	4.0	4.2	-0.2	-5.3%
Q42	Current Marijuana Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	10.7	9.0	1.8	19.7%
Q43	Ever Used Cocaine	1.4	2.4	-1.0	-40.8%
Q44	Ever Used Inhalants	4.8	4.6	0.1	2.3%
Q45	Ever Used Heroin	1.0	0.5	0.5	86.0%
Q46	Ever Used Methamphetamines	1.1	0.8	0.3	36.7%
Q47	Ever Used Ecstasy	1.0	1.6	-0.6	-36.7%
Q48	Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs	3.7	3.0	0.7	23.5%
Q49	Ever used Synthetic Marijuana	3.1	3.5	-0.4	-10.2%
Q50	Ever Took Steroids without a Doctor's Prescription	1.6	1.7	-0.1	-6.9%
Q51	Ever Took Prescription Pills without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It	6.4	8.9	-2.5	-28.5%
Q52	Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug	0.8	0.5	0.3	59.0%
Q53	Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug Outside of School	21.1	23.2	-2.1	-9.0%
Q54	Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property	16.2	10.6	5.6	52.8%
Q55	Anyone who Lives in Home Currently Use Illegal Drugs, Excessively Use Alcohol or Abuse Prescription Pills	6.3	6.4	-0.1	-2.2%
Q56	Anyone who Lives Now or Did Live in Home Been Sent to Jail for Illegal Drug Use	9.7	7.9	1.8	23.5%
Q57	Ever Received Sexting	38.3	36.5	1.8	5.0%
Q58	Ever Sent Sexting	14.9	17.8	-2.9	-16.3%
Q59	Ever Watched Pornography	35.7	36.6	-0.9	-2.5%

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 7-12 th Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 7-12 th Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 7-12)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/2017
Q59a	Watched Pornography before Age 13	21.7	21.1	0.6	3.0%
Q60	Ever Engaged in Sexual Intercourse	18.5	23.0	-4.5	-19.6%
Q60a	Engaged in Sexual Intercourse before Age 13	2.3	2.4	-0.2	-7.6%
Q60b	Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life	3.0	5.9	-2.9	-48.5%
Q60c	Condom Use† <i>*Among students who were currently sexually active</i>	53.8	53.4	0.3	0.6%
Q60d	Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy <i>*Among students who were currently sexually active</i>	18.2	16.6	1.7	10.1%
Q61	Engaged in Oral Sex before Age 13	2.8	2.6	0.2	8.3%
Q64	Did Not Drink 100% Fruit Juices	33.3	31.1	2.2	7.1%
Q65	Did Not Eat Fruit	16.0	12.5	3.5	27.6%
Q66	Did Not Eat Vegetables	13.9	11.6	2.2	19.2%
Q67	Did Not Drink High Energy Drink†	72.0	83.5	-11.5	-13.8%
Q68	Did Not Drink Soda or Pop†	20.8	24.4	-3.5	-14.5%
Q69	Did Not Drink Plain Water	4.0	4.1	-0.1	-3.2%
Q70	Did Not Drink Milk	37.1	25.4	11.7	46.3%
Q71	Did Not Eat Fast Food†	18.6	23.0	-4.3	-18.9%
Q72	Eat Breakfast Everyday†	25.9	36.0	-10.1	-28.1%
Q74	Avoided Any Foods because of Allergy	15.2	14.1	1.1	7.4%
Q75	Were Physically Active for a Total of At Least 60 Minutes per Day on all 7 Days†	26.3	30.5	-4.2	-13.9%
Q76	Did Exercises to Strengthen Muscles on all 7 Days†	13.8	16.9	-3.1	-18.3%
Q77	Watching Television 3 or More Hours per Day on an Average School Day	41.9	37.3	4.5	12.1%

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 7-12 th Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 7-12 th Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 7-12)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/2017
Q78	Playing Video or Computer Games or Using a Computer 3 or More Hours per Day on an Average School Day	58.9	48.9	10.1	20.6%
Q81	Played on at Least One Sports Team† <i>*During the past 12 months</i>	45.1	56.9	-11.8	-20.7%
Q83	Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep on an Average School Night†	25.3	35.2	-9.9	-28.2%
Q84	Had a Sunburn <i>*During the past 12 months</i>	53.5	54.8	-1.3	-2.3%
Q85	Saw a Dentist During the Past 12 Months†	68.6	74.0	-5.4	-7.3%
Q86	Had a Physical Exam During the Past 12 Months†	56.5	65.3	-8.8	-13.5%
Q87	Had a Counseling or Therapy Session with a Mental Health Professional Outside of School During the Past 12 Months†	16.8	13.3	3.5	26.1%
Q88	Needed to Lose Weight	52.5	50.5	2.0	4.0%

† Desirable Behaviors

Table XIII-4. Culpeper 2017 vs. 2022 Comparison Table – Grade 7-8

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 7-8 Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 7-8 Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 7-8)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/ 2017
Q6	Rarely or Never Wore a Seatbelt	5.6	5.5	0.1	1.3%
Q7	Rode with a Driver who Had Been Drinking Alcohol	26.8	21.7	5.1	23.6%
Q8	Drove when They Had Been Drinking Alcohol <i>*Among students who drove a car or other vehicle [Students under 15 years old are excluded as per Virginia law.]</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Q9	Using Cell Phone While Driving <i>*Among students who drove a car or other vehicle [Students under 15 years old are excluded as per Virginia law.]</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Q10	Carried a Weapon Outside of School	19.0	20.2	-1.3	-6.2%
Q11	Carried a Weapon to School	2.8	3.3	-0.5	-15.5%
Q12	Did Not Go to School because of Safety Concerns	22.6	17.3	5.2	30.2%
Q13	Threatened with a Weapon Outside of School	19.3	16.8	2.5	14.9%
Q14	Threatened with a Weapon at School	11.6	10.8	0.8	7.2%
Q15	Were in a Physical Fight Outside of School	35.6	37.1	-1.5	-3.9%
Q16	Were in a Physical Fight at School	18.5	26.1	-7.6	-29.2%
Q17	Injured by a Parent or Other Adults at Home	20.3	22.8	-2.5	-11.1%
Q18	Saw Parents or Other Adults Engage in a Physical Fight	19.5	19.9	-0.3	-1.7%
Q19	Saw Mother or Other Female Guardian Hit by Her Partner	14.4	13.6	0.8	5.7%
Q20	Experienced Sexual Dating Violence	7.7	7.7	0.1	0.8%
Q21	Experienced Physical Dating Violence	4.3	4.7	-0.4	-8.3%

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 7-8 Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 7-8 Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 7-8)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/2017
Q22	Forced to Do Something Sexual	13.8	8.2	5.6	68.7%
Q23	Forced Someone to Do Something Sexual	0.9	2.2	-1.3	-58.0%
Q24	Bullied in Person at School	27.0	35.6	-8.6	-24.3%
Q25	Electronically Bullied <i>*During the past 12 months</i>	20.2	16.4	3.8	22.9%
Q26	Experienced Extreme Anxiety	61.8	50.5	11.3	22.5%
Q27	Did Not Go to School because of Extreme Anxiety	46.7	33.1	13.6	41.1%
Q28	Feel Sad or Hopeless for Two Weeks or More	42.4	29.9	12.6	42.1%
Q30	Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide	18.5	13.6	4.9	36.3%
Q31	Made a Suicide Plan	19.6	13.2	6.3	47.9%
Q32	Ever Attempted Suicide	10.2	9.1	1.1	11.9%
Q32a	Parents or Guardians Did Not Know about Their Suicide Attempt <i>*Among students who attempted suicide</i>	64.7	79.4	-14.7	-18.6%
Q33	Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking	9.8	13.5	-3.6	-27.0%
Q33a	Current Cigarette Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	3.4	4.3	-0.9	-20.3%
Q33a	Current Frequent Cigarette Use <i>*On 20 or more days during the past 30 days</i>	0.3	1.1	-0.8	-69.4%
Q34	Ever Used Electronic Vapor Products	18.0	17.7	0.3	1.7%
Q34a	Current Electronic Vapor Products Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	9.2	7.2	2.0	27.9%
Q35	Current Smokeless Tobacco Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	2.1	2.2	-0.1	-4.9%
Q37	Drank Alcohol before Age 13 Years	26.4	27.6	-1.3	-4.6%

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 7-8 Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 7-8 Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 7-8)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/2017
Q38	Current Alcohol Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	8.7	7.2	1.5	20.7%
Q40	Ever Used Marijuana	8.8	9.2	-0.3	-3.8%
Q41	Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years	4.4	4.8	-0.4	-8.1%
Q42	Current Marijuana Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	4.7	5.0	-0.3	-6.4%
Q43	Ever Used Cocaine	1.1	1.4	-0.3	-22.3%
Q44	Ever Used Inhalants	5.5	6.0	-0.5	-7.8%
Q45	Ever Used Heroin	1.0	0.7	0.4	52.7%
Q46	Ever Used Methamphetamines	1.1	1.1	0.0	-2.9%
Q47	Ever Used Ecstasy	0.9	1.1	-0.2	-18.5%
Q48	Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs	1.9	1.3	0.5	39.6%
Q49	Ever used Synthetic Marijuana	2.0	2.2	-0.1	-6.8%
Q50	Ever Took Steroids without a Doctor's Prescription	1.7	2.2	-0.5	-22.1%
Q51	Ever Took Prescription Pills without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It	6.6	5.8	0.8	13.8%
Q52	Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug	0.4	0.7	-0.2	-35.7%
Q53	Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug Outside of School	14.4	15.2	-0.8	-5.5%
Q54	Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property	10.4	6.7	3.7	56.3%
Q55	Anyone who Lives in Home Currently Use Illegal Drugs, Excessively Use Alcohol or Abuse Prescription Pills	5.6	6.0	-0.5	-7.8%
Q56	Anyone who Lives Now or Did Live in Home Been Sent to Jail for Illegal Drug Use	10.1	9.5	0.6	6.8%
Q57	Ever Received Sexting	31.2	21.7	9.5	43.9%
Q58	Ever Sent Sexting	6.7	4.9	1.7	34.5%
Q59	Ever Watched Pornography	28.1	23.2	4.9	21.3%

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 7-8 Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 7-8 Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 7-8)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/2017
Q59a	Watched Pornography before Age 13	22.4	20.1	2.3	11.5%
Q60	Ever Engaged in Sexual Intercourse	4.0	5.7	-1.6	-28.8%
Q60a	Engaged in Sexual Intercourse before Age 13	2.0	2.7	-0.7	-26.5%
Q60b	Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life	0.9	0.9	0.0	-0.7%
Q60c	Condom Use† <i>*Among students who were currently sexually active</i>	50.0	42.4	7.6	18.0%
Q60d	Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy <i>*Among students who were currently sexually active</i>	36.4	21.4	14.9	69.7%
Q61	Engaged in Oral Sex before Age 13	3.0	2.1	0.9	40.7%
Q64	Did Not Drink 100% Fruit Juices	31.8	29.7	2.1	7.1%
Q65	Did Not Eat Fruit	15.7	12.1	3.6	29.5%
Q66	Did Not Eat Vegetables	16.5	11.8	4.7	39.4%
Q67	Did Not Drink High Energy Drink†	75.4	84.6	-9.2	-10.9%
Q68	Did Not Drink Soda or Pop†	20.0	20.3	-0.3	-1.5%
Q69	Did Not Drink Plain Water	4.0	4.0	0.0	-0.7%
Q70	Did Not Drink Milk	33.3	21.7	11.7	53.7%
Q71	Did Not Eat Fast Food†	22.0	25.4	-3.4	-13.3%
Q72	Eat Breakfast Everyday†	29.6	40.2	-10.7	-26.5%
Q74	Avoided Any Foods because of Allergy	15.7	14.8	1.0	6.6%
Q75	Were Physically Active for a Total of At Least 60 Minutes per Day on all 7 Days†	23.0	31.0	-8.0	-25.8%
Q76	Did Exercises to Strengthen Muscles on all 7 Days†	12.4	16.9	-4.5	-26.5%
Q77	Watching Television 3 or More Hours per Day on an Average School Day	43.2	42.8	0.4	0.9%

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 7-8 Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 7-8 Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 7-8)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/2017
Q78	Playing Video or Computer Games or Using a Computer 3 or More Hours per Day on an Average School Day	56.7	48.0	8.7	18.2%
Q81	Played on at Least One Sports Team† <i>*During the past 12 months</i>	44.8	62.0	-17.2	-27.7%
Q83	Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep on an Average School Night†	34.8	50.0	-15.1	-30.3%
Q84	Had a Sunburn <i>*During the past 12 months</i>	54.1	52.0	2.1	4.1%
Q85	Saw a Dentist During the Past 12 Months†	67.1	76.1	-9.1	-11.9%
Q86	Had a Physical Exam During the Past 12 Months†	53.0	59.3	-6.3	-10.6%
Q87	Had a Counseling or Therapy Session with a Mental Health Professional Outside of School During the Past 12 Months†	14.1	12.3	1.8	14.5%
Q88	Needed to Lose Weight	53.8	50.2	3.6	7.2%

† Desirable Behaviors

Table XIII-5. Culpeper 2017 vs. 2022 Comparison Table – Grade 9-12

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 9-12)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/ 2017
Q6	Rarely or Never Wore a Seatbelt	5.7	5.6	0.1	2.5%
Q7	Rode with a Driver who Had Been Drinking Alcohol	30.8	30.1	0.7	2.4%
Q8	Drove when They Had Been Drinking Alcohol <i>*Among students who drove a car or other vehicle [Students under 15 years old are excluded as per Virginia law.]</i>	9.4	9.4	0.0	0%
Q9	Using Cell Phone While Driving <i>*Among students who drove a car or other vehicle [Students under 15 years old are excluded as per Virginia law.]</i>	39.1	38.9	0.2	0.4%
Q10	Carried a Weapon Outside of School	21.6	21.2	0.5	2.2%
Q11	Carried a Weapon to School	4.3	3.7	0.6	15.6%
Q12	Did Not Go to School because of Safety Concerns	34.7	13.2	21.5	162.5%
Q13	Threatened with a Weapon Outside of School	18.7	15.5	3.2	20.7%
Q14	Threatened with a Weapon at School	11.2	9.3	2.0	21.3%
Q15	Were in a Physical Fight Outside of School	26.3	30.6	-4.4	-14.2%
Q16	Were in a Physical Fight at School	16.9	20.6	-3.7	-18.1%
Q17	Injured by a Parent or Other Adults at Home	19.8	18.5	1.3	6.8%
Q18	Saw Parents or Other Adults Engage in a Physical Fight	19.2	21.3	-2.1	-9.8%
Q19	Saw Mother or Other Female Guardian Hit by Her Partner	13.8	13.6	0.2	1.5%
Q20	Experienced Sexual Dating Violence	16.4	13.0	3.4	25.8%

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 9-12)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/ 2017
Q21	Experienced Physical Dating Violence	9.2	8.7	0.5	5.9%
Q22	Forced to Do Something Sexual	21.6	14.5	7.2	49.5%
Q23	Forced Someone to Do Something Sexual	2.4	2.1	0.3	13.5%
Q24	Bullied in Person at School	18.8	20.9	-2.2	-10.3%
Q25	Electronically Bullied <i>*During the past 12 months</i>	17.5	16.0	1.5	9.1%
Q26	Experienced Extreme Anxiety	67.0	55.1	11.9	21.7%
Q27	Did Not Go to School because of Extreme Anxiety	49.3	39.2	10.1	25.7%
Q28	Feel Sad or Hopeless for Two Weeks or More	47.1	33.1	14.1	42.5%
Q30	Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide	26.1	18.2	8.0	43.8%
Q31	Made a Suicide Plan	25.9	17.3	8.7	50.1%
Q32	Ever Attempted Suicide	15.5	9.8	5.8	59.2%
Q32a	Parents or Guardians Did Not Know about Their Suicide Attempt <i>*Among students who attempted suicide</i>	51.4	62.3	-10.8	-17.4%
Q33	Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking	20.8	30.5	-9.8	-32.0%
Q33a	Current Cigarette Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	7.1	12.6	-5.5	-43.8%
Q33a	Current Frequent Cigarette Use <i>*On 20 or more days during the past 30 days</i>	2.4	3.1	-0.8	-24.6%
Q34	Ever Used Electronic Vapor Products	32.9	38.2	-5.3	-13.9%
Q34a	Current Electronic Vapor Products Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	15.9	11.7	4.2	35.5%
Q35	Current Smokeless Tobacco Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	2.8	4.9	-2.0	-41.4%

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 9-12)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/ 2017
Q37	Drank Alcohol before Age 13 Years	17.0	17.4	-0.4	-2.2%
Q38	Current Alcohol Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	17.2	19.5	-2.3	-11.6%
Q40	Ever Used Marijuana	26.6	27.5	-0.9	-3.3%
Q41	Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years	3.7	4.2	-0.5	-11.2%
Q42	Current Marijuana Use <i>*On at least 1 day during the past 30 days</i>	14.1	11.6	2.6	22.4%
Q43	Ever Used Cocaine	1.6	3.3	-1.7	-52.5%
Q44	Ever Used Inhalants	4.3	4.5	-0.1	-2.9%
Q45	Ever Used Heroin	1.0	0.8	0.2	22.8%
Q46	Ever Used Methamphetamines	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.6%
Q47	Ever Used Ecstasy	1.1	2.4	-1.2	-51.6%
Q48	Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs	4.7	4.3	0.4	9.1%
Q49	Ever used Synthetic Marijuana	3.8	4.7	-0.9	-19.0%
Q50	Ever Took Steroids without a Doctor's Prescription	1.5	1.9	-0.4	-20.4%
Q51	Ever Took Prescription Pills without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It	6.3	11.2	-4.9	-43.9%
Q52	Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug	1.0	0.8	0.2	18.0%
Q53	Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug Outside of School	24.9	27.9	-2.9	-10.5%
Q54	Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property	19.5	12.9	6.6	51.1%
Q55	Anyone who Lives in Home Currently Use Illegal Drugs, Excessively Use Alcohol or Abuse Prescription Pills	6.7	6.9	-0.2	-3.0%

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 9-12)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/ 2017
Q56	Anyone who Lives Now or Did Live in Home Been Sent to Jail for Illegal Drug Use	9.5	7.4	2.1	28.4%
Q57	Ever Received Sexting	42.3	44.8	-2.5	-5.6%
Q58	Ever Sent Sexting	19.5	24.9	-5.4	-21.8%
Q59	Ever Watched Pornography	39.9	44.5	-4.6	-10.3%
Q59a	Watched Pornography before Age 13	21.3	22.1	-0.8	-3.6%
Q60	Ever Engaged in Sexual Intercourse	26.6	33.1	-6.5	-19.6%
Q60a	Engaged in Sexual Intercourse before Age 13	2.4	2.9	-0.4	-15.3%
Q60b	Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life	4.3	8.9	-4.6	-51.8%
Q60c	Condom Use† <i>*Among students who were currently sexually active</i>	54.1	54.3	-0.2	-0.3%
Q60d	Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy <i>*Among students who were currently sexually active</i>	16.8	15.9	0.9	5.4%
Q61	Engaged in Oral Sex before Age 13	2.8	3.1	-0.3	-9.9%
Q64	Did Not Drink 100% Fruit Juices	34.2	31.6	2.5	8.0%
Q65	Did Not Eat Fruit	16.1	13.0	3.1	24.2%
Q66	Did Not Eat Vegetables	12.3	11.5	0.9	7.4%
Q67	Did Not Drink High Energy Drink†	70.1	82.6	-12.5	-15.1%
Q68	Did Not Drink Soda or Pop†	21.3	26.6	-5.3	-19.9%
Q69	Did Not Drink Plain Water	3.9	4.4	-0.5	-11.6%
Q70	Did Not Drink Milk	39.2	27.4	11.8	43.0%
Q71	Did Not Eat Fast Food†	16.7	21.8	-5.2	-23.6%
Q72	Eat Breakfast Everyday†	23.8	33.8	-10.0	-29.7%
Q74	Avoided Any Foods because of Allergy	14.8	14.1	0.7	4.9%

Question Number	Measurement	2022 Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	2017 Culpeper 9-12 Graders (%)	Percentage Point Diff. (Grades 9-12)	Proportional Diff. (2022 - 2017)/2017
Q75	Were Physically Active for a Total of At Least 60 Minutes per Day on all 7 Days†	28.2	30.3	-2.1	-7.0%
Q76	Did Exercises to Strengthen Muscles on all 7 Days†	14.6	17.1	-2.5	-14.8%
Q77	Watching Television 3 or More Hours per Day on an Average School Day	41.1	34.5	6.6	19.1%
Q78	Playing Video or Computer Games or Using a Computer 3 or More Hours per Day on an Average School Day	60.2	49.7	10.5	21.0%
Q81	Played on at Least One Sports Team† <i>*During the past 12 months</i>	45.3	54.1	-8.8	-16.3%
Q83	Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep on an Average School Night†	19.9	26.9	-7.0	-26.1%
Q84	Had a Sunburn <i>*During the past 12 months</i>	53.3	56.3	-3.0	-5.4%
Q85	Saw a Dentist During the Past 12 Months†	69.4	72.4	-2.9	-4.1%
Q86	Had a Physical Exam During the Past 12 Months†	58.5	68.3	-9.8	-14.4%
Q87	Had a Counseling or Therapy Session with a Mental Health Professional Outside of School During the Past 12 Months†	18.3	13.9	4.5	32.4%
Q88	Needed to Lose Weight	51.8	50.5	1.2	2.4%

† Desirable Behaviors

XIV. Acknowledgements

The 2022 Culpeper County Public Schools Youth Risk Behavior Survey was conducted on behalf of CCPS by the Center for Survey Research, a unit of the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia. Funding for the effort was provided by a 2020 grant from the Culpeper Wellness Foundation. The original contract for the survey was agreed to in 2020, but the coronavirus epidemic and the subsequent closing of the schools delayed the fielding of the survey until Spring of 2022.

Russell Houck, Executive Director of Student Services, led the effort on behalf of CCPS, as he had done for the first youth risk behavior survey in 2017. He was assisted by Mark Callahan, Sherri Armstrong, and Donovan O'Brien, who ensured that technical and administrative systems were in place to successfully collect survey responses from all students in grades 7 to 12 in just a few days. Members of the CCPS School Health Advisory Board were actively involved in reviewing, editing and approving the 2022 survey questionnaire.

At CSR, Prof. Thomas M. Guterbock, Professor of Sociology and Academic Director of CSR, served as the principal investigator for the project. He was involved in all phases of the project, including editing of the questionnaire, developing the analysis plans

and close editing of the final report. Sean Johnson, CSR Survey Operations Manager, managed final programming and data collection via the Qualtrics survey platform. Alayna Panzer served as project coordinator for the survey and authored much of the initial draft of the survey report. She was assisted by Xi "Cici" Wang, undergraduate research assistant, who conducted most of the statistical analyses of the survey results and created many of the tables and charts in the report. Additional analyses and sections of the draft report were contributed by Eli Talbert, a graduate intern from UVa's PhD+ program, undergraduate research assistant Adina Kugler, and graduate research assistant Shayne Zaslou, who also developed the coding categories CSR used to classify open-ended responses to the new gender identification question used in 2022.

We finally acknowledge with gratitude the work of the CCPS teachers who administered the survey during their homeroom class periods, and the thousands of CCPS middle school and high school students who shared their honest answers through the anonymous channel that the survey provided them.

The survey protocol was approved by the University of Virginia Institutional Review Board for the Social and Behavioral Sciences (IRB-SBS no. 4953). CSR is responsible for any errors in the report. For questions about the study, contact Mr. Guterbock at tmg1p@virginia.edu.