

CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY



Lompoc High Secondary 2020-2021 Main Report

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PREFACE

HYPERLINK FEATURE

The digital version of this report has been hyperlinked. Click on the title of a section or a table in the List of Tables and you will be automatically directed to the actual content section or table in the report.

This report provides the detailed results for each question from the 2020-21 *California Healthy Kids Survey* (CHKS) for schools within the district. The CHKS, along with its two companion surveys—the *California School Staff Survey* (CSSS) and the *California School Parent Survey* (CSPS)—form the California Department of Education’s *California School Climate, Health, and Learning Survey* (CalSCHLS) System. CalSCHLS is the largest, most comprehensive effort in the nation to regularly assess students, staff, and parents at the local level to provide key data on school climate and safety, learning supports and barriers, stakeholder engagement, and youth development, health, and well-being. Exhibit 1, at the end of the Preface, presents the major school-related domains and constructs assessed by CalSCHLS. The Appendix provides more information about CHKS questions.

These surveys grew out of the California Department of Education’s (CDE) commitment to helping schools promote the successful cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development of all students; create more positive, engaging school environments; and ensure college and career readiness. They provide a wealth of information to guide school improvement and **Local Control and Accountability Plan** (LCAP) efforts, particularly in regard to the state priorities of enhancing school climate, pupil engagement, parent involvement, and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups.

Factsheets, guidebooks, and other resources to help in understanding and using CHKS results are available for downloading from the CalSCHLS website (calschls.org), including *Helpful Resources for Local Control and Accountability Plans* (calschls.org/docs/lcap_cal_schls.pdf). The California Safe and Supportive Schools website (ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org) provides information and tools helpful in implementing effective strategies to address the needs identified by the survey.

The CalSCHLS Regional Centers offer a Data Workshop to help identify local needs and develop action plans to meet those needs, including a *Listening to Students Workshop* for involving student voice in the process (see below).

THE SURVEY

CDE has funded the CHKS since 1997 to provide data to assist schools in: (1) fostering safe and supportive school climates, social-emotional competencies, and engagement in learning; (2) preventing youth health-risk behaviors and other barriers to academic achievement; and (3) promoting positive youth development, resilience, and well-being. A thorough understanding of the scope and nature of student behaviors, attitudes, experiences, and supports is essential for guiding school improvement and academic, prevention, and health programs. The Appendix includes a brief guide to key CHKS Core Module indicators designed to help survey users more easily understand and interpret their findings.

The CHKS is not just a standalone instrument but a data collection system that districts can customize to meet local needs and interests. The secondary-school CHKS consists of a required general Core Module and a series of optional, supplementary topic-focused modules that districts can elect to administer.

Districts may also add their own questions of local interest in a custom module. Table 1 indicates the modules administered by the district/school.

Core Module

As summarized in the Appendix, the Core Module consists of key questions that are considered most important for schools to guide improvement of academic, health, and prevention programs and promote student achievement, college and career readiness, positive development, and well-being. The majority of the questions are school-specific, including the following indicators:

- students' home educational routines, engagement and motivation in educational activities, quality of relationships with teachers and peers, and social-emotional well-being;
- student grades, truancy, attendance, academic motivation, and school connectedness, as indicators of engagement;
- developmental supports (protective factors) that promote positive academic, social, and emotional outcomes: experiences of caring adult relationships, high expectations, and opportunities for meaningful participation at school;
- perceived school safety, bullying, and victimization; and
- violence perpetration, substance use, and crime-related behavior (e.g., weapons possession).

The Core Module also assesses the scope and nature of substance use and includes two key indicators of mental health: chronic sadness and contemplation of suicide. These questions provide insight into important barriers to learning and development.

A wide range of demographic questions help districts identify and address the needs of significant and vulnerable student subgroups, including those required to be included in LCAP efforts. These subgroups include race/ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic status; homeless and foster status; and English language proficiency.

What's New? With school buildings throughout much of California closed due to the pandemic and many districts shifting to remote and/or hybrid instructional models in 2020-21, the Core Modules have expanded this year to help districts better understand the impacts of COVID-19 and how best to support students' social, emotional, and academic needs. The first question on the Core Module asks students if they attend school in person every weekday (in-person instructional model), they participate in school remotely from home (remote instructional model), or they participate in school both remotely and in-person (hybrid instructional model). Based on responses to this question, students are directed to questions only relevant to their instructional model. Questions asking about experiences in school buildings are only available for students who attend school in-person (100% in-person and hybrid instructional models). The expanded student Core Module measures students' home educational routines, engagement and motivation in educational activities, quality of relationships with teachers and peers, and social-emotional well-being. The new content assessed by the Core Module includes the following:

- school schedules and attendance (remote and in-school), whether students participate in school in-person or remotely, and participation in synchronous learning activities;
- sleep hygiene and physical exercise;
- students' interest in and ability to focus on schoolwork;
- teacher support while learning remotely;

- virtual interactions with peers; and
- social and emotional health, including a 10-item measure of social-emotional distress.

In addition, modifications have been made to items measuring eligibility for free or reduced-price meals, truancy, caring relationships with teachers, and high expectations to make the questions applicable across all instructional models. Other changes include modification of the gender item to be more inclusive, combining the questions asking about ethnicity and race, and inclusion of an item that asks about Hispanic/Latinx subgroup membership.

School Climate Module (Supplementary)

To further support school improvement efforts and the LCAP process, a supplementary School Climate Module is available. It provides additional data on student academic mindset, school academic supports, discipline/order, supports for social-emotional learning, bullying prevention, peer relationships, respect for diversity, and the quality of the physical environment (calschls.org/survey-administration/downloads). Only questions relevant to the instructional model implemented in the school are answered by students in 2020/21. For example, students who participate in school remotely are not asked questions about the physical environment at the school. In addition, a handful of the items in the School Climate Module have been modified slightly to be applicable to all students, regardless of instructional model.

Social Emotional Health Module (Supplementary)

The Social Emotional Health Module (SEHM) greatly enhances the value of the CHKS as a strength-based assessment of positive emotions, engagement, ability to build and maintain relationships, and other social-emotional capacities linked to student mental health and well-being, academic success, and college and career readiness. It includes 28 items that capture core adolescent psychological assets. The combination of the SEHM and Core Module yields a comprehensive set of data to inform decisions about mental health and social-emotional learning programs.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION AND SAMPLE

School staff administered the survey, following detailed instructions provided by CDE that were designed to assure the protection of all student and parental rights to privacy and to maintain confidentiality. Students were surveyed only with the consent of parents or guardians. Each student’s participation was voluntary, anonymous, and confidential.

- Table A1.1 describes the target sample of students and the final number and percent of students who completed the survey (the participation response rate).

PUBLIC ONLINE DATA DASHBOARD

The most recent state, county, and district CHKS results can be examined on the CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard). The dashboard can be used to graphically display statewide and district key indicators from the Core and School Climate Module, trends over time, and disparities in survey outcomes across subgroups. Subgroup differences by gender, race/ethnicity, parental education, parent military status, homeless status, afterschool participation, gender identity, and sexual orientation can be examined. In addition, results can be displayed for English learners, free and reduced-priced meal eligible students, and foster youth – three important LCAP priority subgroups. In addition to displaying results interactively on the web, dashboard results can be exported as Image and PDF files for dissemination. District data are publicly posted on the dashboard by the end of November of the year following survey administration.

***New in 2019!* EXPLORE RESULTS ON THE DISTRICT CALSCHLS DATA DASHBOARD**

Districts may purchase a two-year subscription to a password protected, private data dashboard that displays up to seven years of CalSCHLS data at the district level and individual school level. The dashboard provides designated staff with graphical data displays for the district as a whole, for all schools in the district on the same page to enable comparisons across schools, and for a single, individual school. At both the district and school level, viewers can:

- compare their data with district and state averages;
- make comparisons across subgroups such as race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, and afterschool participation; and
- examine data trends over time overall and by subgroup.

New in 2020 is the ability to make comparisons across students who participate in school via different instructional models (in-person, remote, and hybrid).

Viewers at both the district level and the school level have the option to download data displays as a PDF document which can be shared with stakeholders.

THE REPORT

The report tables, organized by topic, provide the percentage of students that responded to each question response option by grade level. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Racial/Ethnic and Gender Results

In this report, summary tables provide key findings (e.g., safety, harassment, developmental supports, school connectedness) disaggregated by race/ethnic categories and gender. Districts can subscribe to the District CalSCHLS data dashboard to disaggregate all their CHKS results by the race/ethnicity or gender of students or by other demographic categories.

UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

Care must be taken to understand the factors that can impact the quality, validity, and generalizability of the results. These include changes that occur in survey content, administration, and/or sample characteristics between administrations. The following are a few of the key issues that should be kept in mind.

Representativeness

Among the most important factors affecting the quality of survey results is the level and type of student participation. The validity and representativeness of the results will be adversely affected if the student response rate is lower than 70 percent. One indication of the survey's representativeness is how accurately the sample reflects the gender and ethnic composition of the student enrollment. Even if the response rate is low, the results provide an indication of what those students who did respond felt about the school and their experiences and behavior.

Changes Between Survey Administrations

Many factors besides real changes in behavior, attitudes, or experiences among students may account for changes in results from administration to administration. Changes may be due to differences over time in the characteristics or size of the sample of students who completed the survey, changes in the questions

themselves, or differences between time periods in which the survey was administered (e.g., some risk behaviors tend to increase as students age, or may increase during holidays or social events).

RESOURCES

CalSCHLS.org contains numerous guidebooks and other resources for using and understanding survey results.

- **CHKS factsheets** analyze key topics at the state level, show how data variables are related, and offer suggestions for how data can be analyzed at the local level (calschls.org/resources/factsheets).
- *Assessing School Climate* describes the value of the CalSCHLS student, staff, and parent surveys for assessing school climate, listing constructs and individual indicators (data.calschls.org/resources/Cal-SCHLS_AssessingClimate2013-14.pdf).
- *Making Sense of School Climate* provides a discussion of CalSCHLS survey items that relate to school climate (data.calschls.org/resources/S3_schoolclimateguidebook_final.pdf).
- *Using CalSCHLS to Assess Social-Emotional Learning and Health* describes how the CHKS Core and SEHM module provide a comprehensive profile of student social-emotional competency (learning) and health, and the related supports schools provide, including questions aligned with the framework developed by the Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning (CASEL) (data.calschls.org/resources/CalSCHLS_AssessSELH.pdf). The staff survey provides data on the perception of adults in the school on social-emotional service needs and provision.
- *Helpful Resources for Local Control and Accountability Plans* describes how survey items align with LCAP priorities and indicators (calschls.org/docs/lcap_cal_schls.pdf). Also available is an LCAP-related PowerPoint presentation (calschls.org/site/assets/files/1036/cal-schls-lcap_schoolclimatev6-1.pptx).
- The *California Safe and Supportive Schools Newsletter* provides monthly announcements of resources, tools, webinars and workshops, and research. Sign up on calschls.org/resources.
- CDE's **California Safe and Supportive Schools** website (ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org) contains a wealth of information and tools related to school climate improvement and social-emotional learning. It includes factsheets analyzing CalSCHLS data and *What Works Briefs* that provide guidance on strategies to implement.
- The **CalSCHLS Item Crosswalk** (calschls.org/docs/calschls-2019-20-crosswalk.pdf) is a handy table listing all the constructs and questions that are on two or more of the CalSCHLS surveys, along with the report table number where results can be found, to assist in the comparison of findings among students, staff, and parents.

NEXT STEPS

Receiving this report is just a beginning step in a data-driven decision-making process of continuous improvement. The following describes some additional steps you should take and some custom services (additional fees apply) available from the CalSCHLS Regional Centers. These will help in fostering effective use of the results and provide additional information to support school and program improvement efforts and the LCAP process.

Engage Students, Staff, and Parents in Reviewing the Results and Action Planning

Engage students, parents, and school/community stakeholders in reviewing and exploring the meaning of the results. Obtain their input into how the school might better meet the identified needs. Engage them in developing a detailed action plan to guide school/community collaborative efforts. This communicates to stakeholders that you value their input into how to improve the school/community and gives them an opportunity for meaningful participation.

As part of this process, it is highly recommended that you conduct a structured *Listening to Students Workshop* designed to explore with students—as staff observe—the meaning of survey results and obtain student input on how to address the needs identified by the survey. WestEd staff also can conduct a *Data Workshop* designed to identify local needs based on the survey results and engage adult stakeholders in developing a detailed plan and timetable for meeting those needs using evidence-based strategies. For more information, contact your CalSCHLS Regional Center 888.841.7536 or email calschls@wested.org.

Compare Results with Other Data

The value of your CHKS results will be greatly enhanced if examined in the context of the following sources of related data.

- **Staff and Parent Surveys.** If your school district has administered the CalSCHLS school staff and parent surveys, obtain these results and compare them to those provided by students. It is important to determine how consistent are student, staff, and parent perceptions and experiences. To facilitate these comparisons, the CalSCHLS Item Crosswalk (calschls.org/docs/calschls-2019-20-crosswalk.pdf) lists all the constructs and questions that are on two or more of the CalSCHLS surveys, along with the report table number where results can be found. If your district did not administer these companion surveys, urge them to do so next time.
- **Elementary CHKS Results.** Examine how the results from 9th and 11th graders compare with those from 5th and 7th graders if your district also administered the CHKS at these school levels. The elementary, middle, and high school surveys contain common indicators that will enable you to gain a sense of the developmental trajectory in these indicators and explore what programs at the elementary and middle school levels might help mitigate problems that are evident among older students.
- **Other Data.** Examine how the results compare with other youth data collected within the district that relate to the variables assessed. Other relevant school-related data include discipline referrals, school demographic information, school vandalism costs, and behavioral observations in classrooms.
- **Similar District and Statewide Results.** The results from the biennial state administration of the CHKS, which provide representative state norms, can be downloaded from the CalSCHLS website (data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1719.pdf) or examined on the CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard). If there is a school district that you consider similar to your own, you can also check to see if they have administered the survey and download the results for comparison (calschls.org/reports-data/search-lea-reports). How you compare to state and district results can provide some context for your results, but the most important consideration is what your own results say about the students in your school/community.

Data Workshop

To assist in your review of the survey results, you can request your CalSCHLS Regional Center to conduct a structured, customized *Data Workshop*. In this workshop, a survey specialist works with district stakeholders to promote better understanding of the results and to identify local needs that need to be addressed. The workshops can also include engaging stakeholders in developing a detailed Action Plan and timetable for meeting those needs using evidence-based strategies. For more information, contact your CalSCHLS Regional Center (888.841.7536) or email calschls@wested.org.

Request Additional Reports and Data

As you review your data with stakeholders, you may find that additional data needs emerge. The following custom services are available through the CalSCHLS Regional Centers to help delve more deeply into your survey results and foster more effective use of the results in support of school and program improvement efforts and the LCAP process.

School Reports and School Climate Report Cards

If the schools in the district vary significantly in demographics, programs, or other characteristics, consider requesting individual reports for each school. Two types of reports are available:

- A full report with all the survey results
- A short, user-friendly, graphic **School Climate Report Card** that provides results across seven domains of school climate and provides an overall **School Climate Index** score based on those domains (calschls.org/reports-data)

District School Climate Report Card

For districts that survey all their schools, a district-level School Climate Report Card can be requested. This is a powerful, useful tool for guiding efforts to meet the school climate and pupil engagement priorities for the Local Control and Accountability Plan.

Disaggregated Reports

The staff of the CalSCHLS Regional Centers can produce full reports that look at how results vary by demographic subgroups (e.g., race/ethnicity), or by other characteristics of youth, such as those who are low in academic motivation compared to those who are high. This can be valuable for identifying what subgroups need to be targeted with what resources and programs. Given the LCAP requirement that districts identify and address the needs of underserved subgroups, doing this would be a natural next step for addressing subgroup disparities.

Additional Analysis of Data

The complete dataset is available electronically for additional analysis (calschls.org/reports-data). The dataset enables analyses of patterns in the results, how they are interrelated, and how they vary by different subgroups of students and across schools within a district. You can also request an analysis by WestEd staff of any topic of interest.

Add Questions to Your Next Surveys

Determine what additional information is needed from students to guide school improvement efforts and add questions to your next CHKS, staff, or parent surveys. All three surveys are designed so that schools can add additional questions to help them conduct a more individualized and comprehensive assessment.

For more information about survey planning or technical assistance in understanding survey results and developing effective action plans to address identified needs, call the CalSCHLS helpline (888.841.7536) or email calschls@wested.org.

Exhibit 1

Major School-Related Domains and Constructs Assessed by CalSCHLS in Secondary Schools

	Student Core	Student School Climate	Student Social Emotional Health	Staff Survey	Parent Survey
Student Well-Being					
Academic mindset			✓		
Academic motivation	✓	✓		✓	✓
Academic performance (grades)	✓				
Alcohol, tobacco, and drug use	✓			✓	✓
Attendance (absences, truancy, reasons absent)	✓			✓	
Behavioral self-control			✓		
Collaboration			✓		
Emotional self-regulation			✓		
Empathy			✓		
Gratitude	✓				
Optimism	✓				
Perceived safety	✓			✓	✓
Persistence			✓		
Problem solving	✓				
School connectedness	✓				
Self-awareness	✓				
Self-efficacy	✓				
Sleep duration (bedtime and waketime)	✓				
Social-emotional competencies and health			✓	✓	
Social-emotional distress	✓				
Violence and victimization (bullying)	✓			✓	✓
Zest			✓		
School Climate					
Academic rigor and norms				✓	✓
College and career supports		✓		✓	✓
Family support			✓		
High expectations	✓			✓	✓
Meaningful participation and decision-making	✓			✓	✓
Parent involvement	✓			✓	✓
Quality of physical environment	✓	✓		✓	✓
Relationships among staff				✓	
Relationships among students		✓	✓	✓	✓
Relationships between students and staff	✓			✓	✓
Respect for diversity and cultural sensitivity		✓		✓	✓
Teacher and other supports for learning		✓		✓	✓
School Climate Improvement Practices					
Bullying prevention		✓		✓	✓
Discipline and order (policies, enforcement)		✓		✓	✓
Services and policies to address student needs				✓	
Social-emotional/behavioral supports		✓		✓	✓
Staff supports				✓	

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Survey Module Administration

Table 1

CHKS Survey Modules Administered

Survey Module	Administered
A. Core (Required)	X
B. Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Module	
C. Closing the Achievement Gap (CTAG) Module	
D. Community Health Module	
E. District Afterschool Module (DASM)	
F. Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Module	
G. Gang Risk Awareness Module (GRAM)	
H. Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation-Based Harassment Module	
I. Mental Health Supports Module	
J. Military-Connected School Module	
K. Physical Health & Nutrition Module	
L. Resilience & Youth Development Module	
M. Safety & Violence Module	
N. School Climate Module	
O. Sexual Behavior Module	
P. Social Emotional Health Module (SEHM)	
Q. Tobacco Module	
Z. Custom Questions	

Core Module Results

1. Survey Sample

Table A1.1

Student Sample for Core Module

	Grade 9	Grade 11
<i>Student Sample Size</i>		
Target sample	936	669
Final number	325	229
Response Rate	35%	34%

Table A1.2

Number of Respondents by Instructional Model

	Grade 9	Grade 11
In-school learning only	13	2
Remote learning only	133	113
Hybrid learning	179	114

2. Summary of Key Indicators

Table A2.1

Key Indicators of School Climate and Substance Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
School Engagement and Supports			
School connectedness ^{†Φ}	59	57	A6.7
Academic motivation [†]	64	62	A6.7
Monthly Absences (3 or more) ^Φ	2	2	A6.2
Maintaining focus on schoolwork [†]	29	25	A6.13
Caring adult relationships [‡]	55	54	A6.7
High expectations-adults in school [‡]	68	64	A6.7
Meaningful participation ^{‡Φ}	22	24	A6.7
Facilities upkeep ^{†Φ}	72	62	A6.16
Promotion of parent involvement in school [†]	52	52	A6.7
School Safety			
School perceived as very safe or safe ^Φ	61	59	A8.1
Experienced any harassment or bullying ^{§Φ}	20	20	A8.2
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you ^{§Φ}	18	17	A8.3
Been afraid of being beaten up ^{§Φ}	9	12	A8.3
Been in a physical fight ^{§Φ}	10	10	A8.4
Seen a weapon on campus ^{§Φ}	4	7	A8.6
Substance Use			
Current alcohol or drug use [¶]	6	6	A9.5
Current marijuana use [¶]	5	6	A9.5
Current binge drinking [¶]	2	1	A9.5
Very drunk or “high” 7 or more times, ever	5	7	A9.7
Been drunk or “high” on drugs at school, ever	2	8	A9.9
Current cigarette smoking [¶]	1	0	A10.3
Current vaping [¶]	5	4	A10.3

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

[§]Past 12 months.

[¶]Past 30 days.

^ΦIn-School and Hybrid Models only.

Table A2.2**Key Indicators of Student Well-Being, Remote Learning, and Social and Emotional Health**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
Routines			
Eating of breakfast ^l	63	48	A11.1
Bedtime (before 11 pm)	46	33	A4.1
Sleep deprivation (less than 8 hours)	12	19	A4.1
Physical exercise (meets standards) ^{ll}	77	73	A4.4
Learning from Home			
Average days worked on schoolwork (≥ 5) ^{ll} δ	55	55	A5.1
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more) ^{ll} δ	53	47	A5.1
Interest in schoolwork done from home δ	33	33	A5.3
Meaningful opportunities [‡] δ	50	45	A5.2
Adult and Peer Relationships			
Adult supports [‡]	76	74	A7.7
Peer supports [‡]	74	76	A7.6
Virtual peer interactions (4 days or more) ^{ll}	64	61	A4.3
Cyberbullying [§]	16	13	A8.3
Social and Emotional Health			
Social emotional distress [‡]	26	31	A7.10
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness [§]	39	39	A7.1
Considered suicide [§]	14	14	A7.2
Self-Efficacy [‡]	73	67	A7.3
Self-Awareness [‡]	68	64	A7.4
Problem Solving [‡]	50	44	A7.5
Optimism [‡]	60	49	A7.8
Gratitude [‡]	75	64	A7.9

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Aerobic physical fitness standards—at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity per week.

^lToday.

^{ll}Past 30 days.

δ Remote and Hybrid Models only.

^{ll}Past 7 days.

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

[§]Past 12 months.

3. Demographics

Table A3.1

School Schedule, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
In-School Model	4	1
Remote Learning Model	41	49
Hybrid Model (in school on alternate days)	48	45
Hybrid Model (in school half days)	7	4

Question HS/MS A.1: Which of the following best describes your school schedule during the past 30 days?

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

In-School Model - Respondents selecting “I went to school in person at my school building for the entire day, Monday through Friday.”

Remote Learning Model - Respondents selecting “I participated in school from home for the entire day on most or all weekdays and did not go to school in person.”

Hybrid Model (in school on alternate days) - Respondents selecting “I went to school in person at my school building for the entire day on some weekdays and participated in school from home on other weekdays.”

Hybrid Model (in school half days) - Respondents selecting “I went to school in person at my school building for half of the day and participated in classes from home during the other half of the day on most or all weekdays.”

Table A3.2

Gender of Sample

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Male	52	47
Female	46	51
Nonbinary	1	1
Something else	2	0

Question HS/MS A.3: What is your gender?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.3***Sexual Orientation***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Straight (not gay)	80	79
Lesbian or Gay	0	2
Bisexual	10	10
Something else	5	1
Not sure	2	2
Decline to respond	3	6

Question HS/MS A.5: Which of the following best describes you?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.4***Gender Identity***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No, I am not transgender	93	94
Yes, I am transgender	1	1
I am not sure if I am transgender	2	1
Decline to respond	4	4

Question HS/MS A.4: Some people describe themselves as transgender when how they think or feel about their gender is different from the sex they were assigned at birth. Are you transgender?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.5***Race or Ethnicity***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0
Asian or Asian American	3	5
Black or African American	2	1
Hispanic or Latinx	73	78
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0
White	13	11
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	5	3
Something else	2	2

Question HS/MS A.6: What is your race or ethnicity? (Mark All That Apply)... American Indian or Alaska Native... Asian or Asian American... Black or African American... Hispanic or Latinx... Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander... White... Something else.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.6***Living Situation***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
A home with one or more parent or guardian	90	93
Other relative's home	2	1
A home with more than one family	3	3
Friend's home	0	0
Foster home, group care, or waiting placement	0	0
Hotel or motel	0	0
Shelter, car, campground, or other transitional or temporary housing	0	0
Other living arrangement	4	2

Question HS/MS A.9: What best describes where you live? A home includes a house, apartment, trailer, or mobile home.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.7***Highest Education of Parents***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Did not finish high school	17	24
Graduated from high school	24	27
Attended college but did not complete four-year degree	14	13
Graduated from college	17	13
Don't know	28	24

Question HS/MS A.10: What is the highest level of education your parents or guardians completed? (Mark the educational level of the parent or guardian who went the furthest in school.)

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.8***Free or Reduced Price Meals Eligibility***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	20	24
Yes	43	55
Don't know	36	21

Question HS/MS A.12, 13: Do you receive free or reduced-price lunches at school? (Receiving free or reduced-price lunches means that lunch at school is provided to you for free or you pay less for it.) [In-school/Hybrid only]... Last year, did you receive free or reduced-price lunches at school? (Receiving free or reduced-price lunches means that lunch at school is provided to you for free or you pay less for it.) [Remote only]

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.9***Language Spoken at Home***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
English	56	48
Spanish	43	50
Mandarin	0	0
Cantonese	0	0
Taiwanese	0	0
Tagalog	0	0
Vietnamese	0	0
Korean	0	0
Arabic	0	0
Other	1	1

Question HS/MS A.14: What language is spoken most of the time in your home?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.10
English Language Proficiency – All Students

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
How well do you... understand English?		
Very well	86	89
Well	13	11
Not well	1	0
Not at all	0	0
speak English?		
Very well	81	80
Well	17	19
Not well	2	1
Not at all	0	0
read English?		
Very well	80	81
Well	17	18
Not well	2	2
Not at all	0	0
write English?		
Very well	78	74
Well	20	23
Not well	2	2
Not at all	1	0
English Language Proficiency Status		
Proficient	78	78
Not proficient	22	22

Question HS/MS A.15-18: How well do you understand, speak, read, and write English?... Understand English... Speak English... Read English... Write English.

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

English Language Proficiency was determined by creating a scale score using four survey questions - how well do you understand... speak... read... and write English. Response options are reverse coded so higher values indicate higher English proficiency level (“Not at all” (1); “Not well” (2); “Well” (3); and “Very well” (4)). The scale score was computed by averaging the survey responses. Respondents are categorized as “Proficient” or “Not Proficient” based on the English language proficiency scale.

Proficient: students with average item response > 3.5; and

Not Proficient: students with average item response ≤ 3.5.

Table A3.11***English Language Proficiency – Students Speaking a Language Other Than English at Home***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
<i>How well do you...</i>		
understand English?		
Very well	83	83
Well	14	17
Not well	3	0
Not at all	0	0
speak English?		
Very well	75	71
Well	21	28
Not well	4	1
Not at all	0	0
read English?		
Very well	73	69
Well	24	27
Not well	3	4
Not at all	1	0
write English?		
Very well	74	63
Well	23	34
Not well	2	3
Not at all	1	0
<i>English Language Proficiency Status</i>		
Proficient	73	68
Not proficient	27	32

Question HS/MS A.14-18: What language is spoken most of the time in your home?... How well do you understand, speak, read, and write English?... Understand English... Speak English... Read English... Write English.

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

English Language Proficiency was determined by creating a scale score using four survey questions - how well do you understand... speak... read... and write English. Response options are reverse coded so higher values indicate higher English proficiency level (“Not at all” (1); “Not well” (2); “Well” (3); and “Very well” (4)). The scale score was computed by averaging the survey responses. Respondents are categorized as “Proficient” or “Not Proficient” based on the English language proficiency scale.

Proficient: students with average item response > 3.5; and

Not Proficient: students with average item response ≤ 3.5.

Table A3.12***Number of Days Attending Afterschool Program (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
I do not attend my school's afterschool program	89	86
1 day	1	2
2 days	4	5
3 days	0	0
4 days	2	4
5 days	4	5

Question HS/MS A.28: How many days a week do you usually go to your school's afterschool program?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.13***Military Connections***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	96	97
Yes	2	2
Don't know	3	1

Question HS/MS A.11: Is your father, mother, or guardian currently in the military (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, National Guard, or Reserves)?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

4. Routines

Table A4.1
Sleep Schedule

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
What time did you go to bed last night?		
Before 7:00 pm	0	0
7:00-7:59 pm	1	0
8:00-8:59 pm	6	1
9:00-9:59 pm	16	10
10:00-10:59 pm	23	21
11:00-11:59 pm	25	23
12:00-12:59 am	13	21
After 1:00 am	16	23
What time did you wake up this morning?		
Before 5:00 am	1	1
5:00-5:59 am	2	3
6:00-6:59 am	5	11
7:00-7:59 am	33	23
8:00-8:59 am	28	25
9:00-9:59 am	28	30
10:00-10:59 am	3	7
11:00-11:59 am	0	0
12 pm or later	0	0
Sleep duration		
Less than 6 hours	2	2
6-7 hours	11	17
8-9 hours	46	52
10-11 hours	38	26
12 hours or more	4	3
<i>Sleep deprivation (less than 8 hours)</i>	12	19

Question HS/MS A.19, 20: What time did you go to bed last night?... What time did you wake up this morning?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A4.2***Attending School in Person (Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Are you attending school in person today?		
No	89	89
Yes	11	11
In the past 30 days, how many days in an average week did you go to school in person?		
0 days	1	2
1 day	27	25
2 days	49	54
3 days	2	4
4 days	16	14
5 days	5	3

Question HS/MS A.24, 25: In the past 30 days, how many days in an average week did you go to school in person?... Are you attending school in person today?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A4.3***Peer Interactions (Virtual), Past 7 Days***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
0 days	12	11
1 day	6	5
2 days	9	11
3 days	9	13
4 days	6	5
5 days	6	7
6 days	4	3
7 days	49	45

Question HS/MS A.68: On how many of the past 7 days did you talk to your friends by phone, computer, or tablet (iPad)?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A4.4***Number of Days Exercising, Past 7 Days***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Exercise or do a physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard		
0 days	10	16
1 day	7	12
2 days	14	6
3 days	13	15
4 days	13	11
5 days	20	14
6 days	6	9
7 days	17	17
Participate in a physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did not make you sweat and breathe hard		
0 days	11	14
1 day	13	9
2 days	14	14
3 days	14	10
4 days	11	9
5 days	13	12
6 days	7	7
7 days	17	25
<i>Meets aerobic physical fitness standards</i>	77	73

Question HS/MS A.69, 70: On how many of the past 7 days did you... exercise or do a physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard? (For example, basketball, soccer, running, fast bicycling, fast dancing, or similar aerobic activities.)... participate in a physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did not make you sweat and breathe hard? (For example, fast walking, slow bicycling, shooting baskets, raking leaves, or mopping floors.)

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Aerobic physical fitness standards—at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity per week.

5. Learning from Home

Table A5.1

Remote Learning Schedule and Instructional Time (Remote and Hybrid Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Time started schoolwork from home today[#]		
Before 7:00 am	2	1
7:00-7:59 am	3	3
8:00-8:59 am	14	19
9:00-9:59 am	11	4
10:00-10:59 am	44	49
11:00-11:59 am	2	4
12 pm or later	22	19
Time spent on learning and completing schoolwork from home on the average weekday		
Less than 1 hour	11	12
Between 1 and 2 hours	21	26
Between 2 and 3 hours	16	21
Between 3 and 4 hours	14	16
Between 4 and 5 hours	23	13
More than 5 hours	16	12
Number of days in the past week participating in an online class from home where your teacher talked to students		
0 days	3	6
1 day	5	5
2 days	5	9
3 days	35	32
4 days	6	3
5 days	47	44

Question HS/MS A.30-33: On the weekdays you participated in school from home, how much of your day did you spend learning and completing schoolwork on the average day? [Hybrid only]... On the average weekday, how much of your day did you spend learning and completing schoolwork from home? [Remote only]... What time did you start your schoolwork from home today?... How many days in the past week did you participate in an online class from home where your teacher talked to students from a computer, phone, or tablet (iPad)?

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[#]Based on respondents selecting “I participated in school from home for the entire day on most or all weekdays and did not go to school in person” to question “Which of the following best describes your school schedule during the past 30 days?” or “No” to question “Are you attending school in person today?”

Table A5.1**Remote Learning Schedule and Instructional Time – Continued (Remote and Hybrid Only)**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Number of weekdays participating in school from home for the entire school day		
0 days	3	2
1 day	1	1
2 days	4	8
3 days	31	28
4 days	6	6
5 days	55	55

Question HS/MS A.29: In the past 30 days, how many weekdays in an average week did you participate in school from home for an entire school day?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A5.2**Interesting Activities Provided for Student in Remote Learning (Remote and Hybrid Only)**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Not at all true	20	26
A little true	30	29
Pretty much true	35	27
Very much true	15	18

Question HS/MS A.57: There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who provides me with interesting activities to do while I am participating in school from home.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A5.3

Interest in Schoolwork Done from Home (Remote and Hybrid Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Strongly disagree	9	15
Disagree	22	19
Neither disagree nor agree	36	33
Agree	26	25
Strongly agree	8	8

Question HS/MS A.50: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... I am interested in the schoolwork I do when participating in school from home.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

6. School Performance, Engagement, and Supports

Table A6.1

Grades, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Mostly A's	18	15
A's and B's	24	26
Mostly B's	4	5
B's and C's	15	16
Mostly C's	6	10
C's and D's	15	12
Mostly D's	6	5
Mostly F's	13	11

Question HS/MS A.36: During the past 12 months, how would you describe the grades you mostly received in school?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.2

Absences, Past 30 Days (In-School and Hybrid Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
I did not miss any days of school in the past 30 days	86	85
1 day	10	7
2 days	2	6
3 or more days	2	2

Question HS/MS A.22, 26: In the past 30 days, how often did you miss an entire day of school for any reason? [In-school only]... In the past 30 days, how often did you miss an entire day of in-person school for any reason?

[Hybrid only]

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.3***Missing School from Home, Past 30 Days (Remote and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
I did not miss an entire day of remote learning classes	71	69
1 day	15	17
2 days	6	6
3 or more days	8	9

Question HS/MS A.34: In the past 30 days, how often did you miss an entire day of remote learning classes for any reason?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.4***Missing Classes at School, Past 30 Days (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
I did not miss any classes/scheduled in-person classes	81	85
1-2 classes	14	7
3-4 classes	4	5
5 or more classes	2	4

Question HS/MS A.23, 27: In the past 30 days, how many classes did you miss for any reason? [In-school only]... In the past 30 days, how many in-person school classes did you miss for any reason? [Hybrid only]

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.5***Missing Remote Classes, Past 30 Days (Remote and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
I did not miss any remote learning classes	52	55
1-2 classes	33	24
3-4 classes	11	11
5 or more classes	5	10

Question HS/MS A.35: In the past 30 days, how many remote learning classes did you miss for any reason?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.6***Reasons for Absence, Past 30 Days***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Does not apply; I didn't miss any school	42	
Illness (feeling physically sick), including problems with breathing or your teeth	8	
Were being bullied or mistreated at school (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)	0	
Felt very sad, hopeless, anxious, stressed, or angry	25	
Didn't get enough sleep	8	
Didn't feel safe at school or going to and from school (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)	0	
Had to take care of or help a family member or friend	0	
Wanted to spend time with friends	0	
Used alcohol or drugs	0	
Were behind in schoolwork or weren't prepared for a test or class assignment	0	
Were bored or uninterested in school	17	
Had no transportation to school (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)	8	
Other reason	33	

Question HS/MS A.37-39: In the past 30 days, did you miss a day of school for any of the following reasons? (Mark All That Apply.) [In-school only]... In the past 30 days, did you miss a day of in-person school or school from home for any of the following reasons? (Mark All That Apply.) [Hybrid only]... In the past 30 days, did you miss a day of school from home for any of the following reasons? (Mark All That Apply.) [Remote only]

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Total percentages may exceed 100% for "mark all that apply" items.

Table A6.7***School Environment, School Connectedness, Academic Motivation, and Promotion of Parent Involvement Scales***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
Total school supports	48	48	
Caring adults in school [‡]	55	54	A6.8
High expectations-adults in school [‡]	68	64	A6.9
Meaningful participation at school ^{‡Φ}	22	24	A6.10
School connectedness ^{†Φ}	59	57	A6.11
Academic motivation [†]	64	62	A6.12
Promotion of parent involvement in school [†]	52	52	A6.14

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[†]*Scales are based on average of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”*

[‡]*Scales are based on average of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”*

^Φ*In-School and Hybrid Models only.*

Table numbers refer to tables with item-level results for the survey questions that comprise each scale.

Table A6.8***Caring Relationships Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Caring adults in school		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	55	54
<i>There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who really cares about me.</i>		
Not at all true	19	18
A little true	29	33
Pretty much true	34	27
Very much true	19	23
<i>who notices when I’m not there.</i>		
Not at all true	19	20
A little true	28	29
Pretty much true	30	31
Very much true	22	19
<i>who listens to me when I have something to say.</i>		
Not at all true	13	14
A little true	27	24
Pretty much true	36	31
Very much true	24	30

Question HS/MS A.55, 58, 61: There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who really cares about me... who notices when I’m not there... who listens to me when I have something to say.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.9***High Expectations Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
High expectations-adults in school		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	68	64
<i>There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who tells me when I do a good job.</i>		
Not at all true	10	13
A little true	23	26
Pretty much true	40	32
Very much true	27	30
<i>who always wants me to do my best.</i>		
Not at all true	6	9
A little true	19	20
Pretty much true	33	33
Very much true	42	37
<i>who believes that I will be a success.</i>		
Not at all true	11	14
A little true	25	26
Pretty much true	34	30
Very much true	30	30

Question HS/MS A.56, 59, 62: There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who tells me when I do a good job... who always wants me to do my best... who believes that I will be a success.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.10**Meaningful Participation Scale Questions (In-School and Hybrid Only)**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Meaningful participation at school		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	22	24
At school,...		
I do interesting activities.		
Not at all true	19	28
A little true	41	29
Pretty much true	30	28
Very much true	10	14
I help decide things like class activities or rules.		
Not at all true	54	57
A little true	31	21
Pretty much true	12	19
Very much true	3	4
I do things that make a difference.		
Not at all true	38	38
A little true	32	37
Pretty much true	23	20
Very much true	7	6
I have a say in how things work.		
Not at all true	55	53
A little true	26	30
Pretty much true	16	12
Very much true	3	5
I help decide school activities or rules.		
Not at all true	70	72
A little true	22	15
Pretty much true	6	9
Very much true	2	4

Question HS/MS A.63-67: At school,... I do interesting activities... I help decide things like class activities or rules... I do things that make a difference... I have a say in how things work... I help decide school activities or rules.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.11***School Connectedness Scale Questions (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School connectedness		
<i>Average reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree”</i>	59	57
I feel close to people at this school.		
Strongly disagree	6	15
Disagree	14	17
Neither disagree nor agree	39	29
Agree	36	32
Strongly agree	5	7
I am happy to be at this school.		
Strongly disagree	3	7
Disagree	3	8
Neither disagree nor agree	28	24
Agree	49	43
Strongly agree	17	18
I feel like I am part of this school.		
Strongly disagree	4	9
Disagree	8	9
Neither disagree nor agree	39	34
Agree	40	38
Strongly agree	9	11
The teachers at this school treat students fairly.		
Strongly disagree	2	6
Disagree	2	5
Neither disagree nor agree	20	18
Agree	55	54
Strongly agree	21	17
I feel safe in my school.		
Strongly disagree	3	4
Disagree	4	8
Neither disagree nor agree	28	25
Agree	51	50
Strongly agree	14	13

Question HS/MS A.40-44: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... I feel close to people at this school... I am happy to be at this school... I feel like I am part of this school... The teachers at this school treat students fairly... I feel safe in my school.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.12***Academic Motivation Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Academic motivation		
<i>Average reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree”</i>	64	62
I try hard to make sure that I am good at my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	2	3
Disagree	4	4
Neither disagree nor agree	19	22
Agree	50	46
Strongly agree	25	25
I try hard on my schoolwork because I am interested in it.		
Strongly disagree	6	10
Disagree	16	16
Neither disagree nor agree	42	36
Agree	27	29
Strongly agree	10	10
I work hard to try to understand new things when doing my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	4	4
Disagree	6	3
Neither disagree nor agree	24	27
Agree	49	44
Strongly agree	17	22
I am always trying to do better in my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	2	4
Disagree	3	4
Neither disagree nor agree	19	20
Agree	47	46
Strongly agree	30	26

Question HS/MS A.51-54: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... I try hard to make sure that I am good at my schoolwork... I try hard on my schoolwork because I am interested in it... I work hard to try to understand new things when doing my schoolwork... I am always trying to do better in my schoolwork.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.13***Maintaining Focus on Schoolwork***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
It is hard for me to stay focused when doing my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	7	12
Disagree	23	13
Neither disagree nor agree	25	27
Agree	27	24
Strongly agree	19	24

Question HS/MS A.49: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... It is hard for me to stay focused when doing my schoolwork.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.14***Promotion of Parent Involvement Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Promotion of parent involvement in school		
<i>Average reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree”</i>	52	52
Teachers at this school communicate with parents about what students are expected to learn in class.		
Strongly disagree	4	6
Disagree	6	9
Neither disagree nor agree	33	32
Agree	45	36
Strongly agree	12	16
Parents feel welcome to participate at this school.		
Strongly disagree	3	3
Disagree	6	5
Neither disagree nor agree	43	41
Agree	39	38
Strongly agree	9	13
School staff take parent concerns seriously.		
Strongly disagree	3	6
Disagree	8	6
Neither disagree nor agree	38	36
Agree	38	36
Strongly agree	13	16

Question HS/MS A.46-48: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... Teachers at this school communicate with parents about what students are expected to learn in class... Parents feel welcome to participate at this school... School staff take parent concerns seriously.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.15
Checking Student Progress

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
A teacher or some other adult from my school checks on how I am doing		
Not at all true	20	23
A little true	28	25
Pretty much true	28	27
Very much true	24	24

Question HS/MS A.60: There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who checks on how I am doing.
Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.16
Quality of School Physical Environment (In-School and Hybrid Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
My school is usually clean and tidy.		
Strongly disagree	3	4
Disagree	1	10
Neither disagree nor agree	25	24
Agree	61	52
Strongly agree	11	10

Question HS/MS A.45: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... My school is usually clean and tidy.
Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

7. Social and Emotional Health

Table A7.1

Chronic Sad or Hopeless Feelings, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	61	61
Yes	39	39

Question HS A.153/MS A.141: During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more that you stopped doing some usual activities?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.2

Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	86	86
Yes	14	14

Question HS A.154/MS A.142: During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.3**Self-Efficacy Scale Questions**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Self-efficacy		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	73	67
I can work out my problems.		
Not at all true	5	9
A little true	25	33
Pretty much true	43	37
Very much true	27	21
I can do most things if I try.		
Not at all true	4	6
A little true	16	19
Pretty much true	49	41
Very much true	32	34
There are many things that I do well.		
Not at all true	5	12
A little true	26	20
Pretty much true	41	41
Very much true	29	27

Question HS A.165-167/MS A.153-155: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... I can work out my problems... I can do most things if I try... There are many things that I do well.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.4***Self-Awareness Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Self-awareness		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	68	64
There is a purpose to my life.		
Not at all true	8	11
A little true	19	20
Pretty much true	29	27
Very much true	44	42
I understand my moods and feelings.		
Not at all true	10	18
A little true	22	21
Pretty much true	35	31
Very much true	33	30
I understand why I do what I do.		
Not at all true	10	16
A little true	27	22
Pretty much true	35	30
Very much true	28	32

Question HS A.168-170/MS A.156-158: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... There is a purpose to my life... I understand my moods and feelings... I understand why I do what I do.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.5***Problem Solving Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Problem solving		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	50	44
When I need help I find someone to talk with.		
Not at all true	24	25
A little true	29	33
Pretty much true	26	27
Very much true	21	16
I try to work out my problems by talking or writing about them.		
Not at all true	27	39
A little true	34	24
Pretty much true	22	20
Very much true	17	17
I trust my ability to solve difficult problems.		
Not at all true	9	14
A little true	28	32
Pretty much true	36	30
Very much true	27	24

Question HS A.171, 175, 176/MS A.159, 163, 164: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... When I need help I find someone to talk with... I try to work out my problems by talking or writing about them... I trust my ability to solve difficult problems.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.6**Peer Supports Scale Questions**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Peer supports		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	74	76
I have a friend my age who really cares about me.		
Not at all true	6	8
A little true	11	10
Pretty much true	26	21
Very much true	57	60
I have a friend my age who talks with me about my problems.		
Not at all true	16	15
A little true	18	16
Pretty much true	22	19
Very much true	44	51
I have a friend my age who helps me when I’m having a hard time.		
Not at all true	12	12
A little true	14	12
Pretty much true	27	21
Very much true	46	55

Question HS A.183-185/MS A.171-173: How true do you feel these statements are about your friends?... I have a friend my age who really cares about me... I have a friend my age who talks with me about my problems... I have a friend my age who helps me when I’m having a hard time.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.7**Adult Supports Scale Questions**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Adult supports		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	76	74
How true do you feel these statements are about your family?		
There is an adult who really cares about me.		
Not at all true	2	3
A little true	9	9
Pretty much true	18	21
Very much true	71	67
There is an adult who talks with me about my problems.		
Not at all true	13	13
A little true	20	22
Pretty much true	17	20
Very much true	50	44
There is an adult who helps me when I am having a hard time.		
Not at all true	10	10
A little true	16	20
Pretty much true	19	20
Very much true	55	50

Question HS A.180-182/MS A.168-170: How true do you feel these statements are about your family?... There is an adult who really cares about me... There is an adult who talks with me about my problems... There is an adult who helps me when I am having a hard time.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.8***Optimism Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Optimism		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	60	49
Each day I look forward to having a lot of fun.		
Not at all true	11	27
A little true	30	27
Pretty much true	33	25
Very much true	26	20
I usually expect to have a good day.		
Not at all true	12	26
A little true	28	27
Pretty much true	34	27
Very much true	26	20
Overall, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad things.		
Not at all true	13	22
A little true	27	24
Pretty much true	31	27
Very much true	29	26

Question HS A.172-174/MS A.160-162: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... Each day I look forward to having a lot of fun... I usually expect to have a good day... Overall, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad things.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.9**Gratitude Scale Questions**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Gratitude		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	75	64
On most days I feel grateful.		
Not at all true	6	14
A little true	19	22
Pretty much true	35	25
Very much true	39	39
On most days I feel thankful.		
Not at all true	6	13
A little true	17	21
Pretty much true	36	24
Very much true	41	41
On most days I feel appreciative.		
Not at all true	7	14
A little true	18	22
Pretty much true	35	27
Very much true	40	37

Question HS A.177-179/MS A.165-167: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... On most days I feel GRATEFUL... On most days I feel THANKFUL... On most days I feel APPRECIATIVE.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.10
Social Emotional Distress Scale Questions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Social emotional distress		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	26	31
I had a hard time breathing because I was anxious.		
Not at all true	60	62
A little true	20	17
Pretty much true	10	8
Very much true	10	14
I worried that I would embarrass myself in front of others.		
Not at all true	44	44
A little true	26	24
Pretty much true	13	12
Very much true	18	20
I was tense and uptight.		
Not at all true	56	51
A little true	21	22
Pretty much true	14	10
Very much true	9	16
I had a hard time relaxing.		
Not at all true	48	42
A little true	24	22
Pretty much true	19	16
Very much true	10	19

Question HS A.155-158/MS A.143-146: Over the past 30 days, how true do you feel these statements are about you?... I had a hard time breathing because I was anxious... I worried that I would embarrass myself in front of others... I was tense and uptight... I had a hard time relaxing.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.10
Social Emotional Distress Scale Questions – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
I felt sad and down.		
Not at all true	49	41
A little true	20	22
Pretty much true	16	16
Very much true	15	22
I was easily irritated.		
Not at all true	40	36
A little true	23	22
Pretty much true	17	18
Very much true	19	23
It was hard for me to cope and I thought I would panic.		
Not at all true	65	57
A little true	17	19
Pretty much true	11	9
Very much true	8	14
It was hard for me to get excited about anything.		
Not at all true	60	53
A little true	23	19
Pretty much true	10	14
Very much true	7	13

Question HS A.159-162/MS A.147-150: Over the past 30 days, how true do you feel these statements are about you?... I felt sad and down... I was easily irritated... It was hard for me to cope and I thought I would panic... It was hard for me to get excited about anything.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.10
Social Emotional Distress Scale Questions – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
I was easily annoyed and sensitive.		
Not at all true	48	42
A little true	18	19
Pretty much true	16	18
Very much true	18	22
I was scared for no good reason.		
Not at all true	69	66
A little true	15	14
Pretty much true	7	7
Very much true	9	13

Question HS A.163, 164/MS A.151, 152: Over the past 30 days, how true do you feel these statements are about you?... I was easily annoyed and sensitive... I was scared for no good reason.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

8. School Violence, Victimization, and Safety

Table A8.1

Perceived Safety at School (In-School and Hybrid Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Very safe	18	15
Safe	43	44
Neither safe nor unsafe	35	37
Unsafe	4	3
Very unsafe	1	1

Question HS A.128/MS A.116: How safe do you feel when you are at school?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A8.2**Reasons for Harassment on School Property, Past 12 Months (In-School and Hybrid Only)**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Race, ethnicity, or national origin		
0 times	91	90
1 time	4	6
2 or more times	5	4
Religion		
0 times	99	99
1 time	1	1
2 or more times	0	0
Gender		
0 times	95	95
1 time	3	4
2 or more times	2	1
Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were		
0 times	94	96
1 time	3	1
2 or more times	2	3
A physical or mental disability		
0 times	96	97
1 time	1	2
2 or more times	2	1
Any of the above five reasons	14	15

Question HS A.144-148/MS A.132-136: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property were you harassed or bullied for any of the following reasons?... Your race, ethnicity, or national origin... Your religion... Your gender... Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were... A physical or mental disability.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A8.2**Reasons for Harassment on School Property, Past 12 Months – Continued (In-School and Hybrid Only)**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
You are an immigrant or someone thought you were		
0 times	97	95
1 time	1	4
2 or more times	2	1
Any other reason		
0 times	86	89
1 time	5	1
2 or more times	9	10
Any harassment	20	20

Question HS A.144-150/MS A.132-138: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property were you harassed or bullied for any of the following reasons?... Your race, ethnicity, or national origin... Your religion... Your gender... Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were... A physical or mental disability... You are an immigrant or someone thought you were... Any other reason.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A8.3**School Violence Victimization Scale Questions (In-School and Hybrid Only)**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School violence victimization		
<i>Average reporting “1 or more times”</i>	13	16
<i>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you...</i>		
been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn’t just kidding around?		
0 times	93	91
1 time	2	3
2 to 3 times	3	4
4 or more times	2	2
been afraid of being beaten up?		
0 times	91	88
1 time	4	8
2 to 3 times	2	2
4 or more times	3	2
had mean rumors or lies spread about you?		
0 times	82	83
1 time	7	6
2 to 3 times	6	5
4 or more times	5	6
had sexual jokes, comments, or gestures made to you?		
0 times	87	84
1 time	5	5
2 to 3 times	4	7
4 or more times	5	4

Question HS A.129, 130, 132, 133/MS A.117, 118, 120, 121: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn’t just kidding around?... been afraid of being beaten up?... had mean rumors or lies spread about you?... had sexual jokes, comments, or gestures made to you?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A8.3

School Violence Victimization Scale Questions – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
<i>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you...</i>		
been made fun of because of your looks or the way you talk? <i>(In-School and Hybrid Only)</i>		
0 times	80	77
1 time	8	8
2 to 3 times	7	8
4 or more times	5	7
had your property stolen or deliberately damaged? <i>(In-School and Hybrid Only)</i>		
0 times	96	94
1 time	2	4
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	2	1
been made fun of, insulted, or called names? <i>(In-School and Hybrid Only)</i>		
0 times	82	73
1 time	7	9
2 to 3 times	3	10
4 or more times	8	7
During the past 12 months, how many times did other students spread mean rumors or lies, or hurtful pictures, about you online, on social media, or on a cell phone?		
0 times (never)	84	87
1 time	8	7
2 to 3 times	5	1
4 or more times	3	4

Question HS A.134, 135, 143, 151/MS A.122, 123, 131, 139: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... been made fun of because of your looks or the way you talk?... had your property stolen or deliberately damaged, such as your car, clothing, or books?... been made fun of, insulted, or called names?... During the past 12 months, how many times did other students spread mean rumors or lies, or hurtful pictures, about you online, on social media, or on a cell phone?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A8.4

School Violence Perpetration Scale Questions (In-School and Hybrid Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School violence perpetration		
<i>Average reporting “1 or more times”</i>	5	4
<i>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... been in a physical fight?</i>		
0 times	90	90
1 time	7	7
2 to 3 times	2	2
4 or more times	1	1
<i>been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug?</i>		
0 times	93	94
1 time	5	4
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	1	2
<i>damaged school property on purpose?</i>		
0 times	99	99
1 time	1	1
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	1	0
<i>carried a gun?</i>		
0 times	98	99
1 time	0	1
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	1	0
<i>carried any other weapon (such as a knife or club)?</i>		
0 times	98	97
1 time	2	2
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	1	1

Question HS A.131, 136-139/MS A.119, 124-127: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... been in a physical fight?... been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug?... damaged school property on purpose?... carried a gun?... carried any other weapon (such as a knife or club)?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A8.5***Threats and Injuries with Weapons at School, Past 12 Months (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
<i>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you...</i>		
been threatened with harm or injury?		
0 times	96	95
1 time	1	4
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	2	0
been threatened or injured with a weapon (gun, knife, club, etc.)?		
0 times	97	99
1 time	2	1
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	0	0

Question HS A.140, 142/MS A.128, 130: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... been threatened or injured with a weapon (gun, knife, club, etc.)?... been threatened with harm or injury?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A8.6***Weapons Possession on School Property, Past 12 Months (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
<i>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you...</i>		
seen someone carrying a gun, knife, or other weapon?		
0 times	96	93
1 time	1	5
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	2	1

Question HS A.141/MS A.129: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... seen someone carrying a gun, knife, or other weapon?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

9. Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Table A9.1

Summary Measures of Level of AOD Use and Perceptions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
Lifetime illicit AOD use to get “high” [^]	21	27	A9.2
Lifetime alcohol or drug use	24	28	A9.2
Lifetime marijuana use	11	18	A9.2
Lifetime very drunk or high (7 or more times)	5	7	A9.7
Lifetime drinking and driving involvement	5	4	A9.11
Current alcohol or drug use [¶]	6	6	A9.5
Current marijuana use [¶]	5	6	A9.5
Current heavy drug use [¶]	3	4	A9.5
Current heavy alcohol use (binge drinking) [¶]	2	1	A9.5
Current alcohol or drug use on school property ^{¶ψ}	0		A9.8
Harmfulness of occasional marijuana use ^{BΦ}	32	32	A9.12
Difficulty of obtaining marijuana ^{CΦ}	9	11	A9.13

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[^]Excludes prescription pain medication, tranquilizers or sedatives, diet pills, and prescription stimulant.

[¶]Past 30 days.

^ψIn-School Models only.

^ΦIn-School and Hybrid Models only.

^BGreat harm.

^CVery difficult.

Table A9.2**Summary of AOD Lifetime Use**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol	13	19
Marijuana	11	18
Inhalants	2	2
Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines	2	0
Heroin	1	0
Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics	1	1
Prescription pain medication (opioids)	4	3
Tranquilizers or sedatives	2	2
Diet pills or other prescription stimulant	5	3
Cold/cough medicines or other over-the-counter medicines to get “high”	8	8
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high”	3	3
Any of the above AOD use	24	28
Any illicit AOD use to get “high”[^]	21	27

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[^]Excludes prescription pain medication, tranquilizers or sedatives, diet pills, and prescription stimulant.

Table A9.3***Lifetime AOD Use***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol (one full drink)		
0 times	87	81
1 time	5	8
2 to 3 times	3	5
4 or more times	5	6
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
0 times	89	82
1 time	2	5
2 to 3 times	2	2
4 or more times	6	10
Inhalants		
0 times	98	98
1 time	1	0
2 to 3 times	0	1
4 or more times	1	1
Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines		
0 times	98	100
1 time	1	0
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	0	0
Heroin		
0 times	99	100
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	0	0
Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics		
0 times	99	99
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	0	0

Question HS A.74-77, 79, 80/MS A.75-77: During your life, how many times have you used the following? One full drink of alcohol (such as a can of beer, glass of wine, wine cooler, or shot of liquor)... Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)... Inhalants (things you sniff, huff, or breathe to get “high” such as glue, paint, aerosol sprays, gasoline, poppers, gases)... Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines (meth, speed, crystal, crank, ice)... Heroin... Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics (acid, mescaline, peyote, mushrooms).

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.3***Lifetime AOD Use – Continued***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Prescription pain medication		
0 times	96	97
1 time	2	0
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	1	2
Tranquilizers or sedatives		
0 times	98	98
1 time	1	0
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	0	1
Diet pills		
0 times	96	99
1 time	1	0
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	2	0
Ritalin or Adderall or other prescription stimulant		
0 times	97	98
1 time	1	0
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	1	1
Cold/cough medicines or other over-the-counter medicines to get “high”		
0 times	92	92
1 time	1	2
2 to 3 times	2	2
4 or more times	5	3

Question HS A.81-85: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... Prescription pain medication (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percodan, Fentanyl)... Tranquilizers or sedatives (Xanax, Klonopin, Ativan, Valium)... Diet pills (Didrex, Dexedrine, Xenadrine, Skittles, M&M’s)... Ritalin or Adderall or other prescription stimulant... Cold/cough medicines or other over-the-counter medicines to get “high.”

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.3***Lifetime AOD Use – Continued***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical		
0 times	97	97
1 time	1	0
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	1	2

Question HS A.86/MS A.79: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.4**Methods of Marijuana Consumption**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
During your life, how many times have you used marijuana in any of the following ways...		
Smoke it?		
0 times	90	86
1 time	2	3
2 to 3 times	1	2
4 or more times	7	9
In a vaping device?		
0 times	90	85
1 time	2	4
2 to 3 times	3	1
4 or more times	5	9
Eat or drink it in products made with marijuana?		
0 times	91	88
1 time	3	7
2 to 3 times	3	2
4 or more times	3	3

Question HS A.90-92/MS A.83-85: During your life, how many times have you used marijuana in any of the following ways... Smoke it?... In a vaping device (vape pens, mods, portable vaporizers)?... Eat or drink it in products made with marijuana?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.5***Current AOD Use, Past 30 Days***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol (one or more drinks of alcohol)	3	2
Binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row)	2	1
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)	5	6
Inhalants	1	0
Prescription drugs to get “high” or for reasons other than prescribed	0	1
Other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical	1	1
<i>Any drug use</i>	5	6
<i>Heavy drug use</i>	3	4
<i>Any AOD Use</i>	6	6
Two or more substances at the same time	1	0

Question HS A.96-102/MS A.89-93: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use... one or more drinks of alcohol?... five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?... marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)?... inhalants (things you sniff, huff, or breathe to get “high”)?... prescription drugs to get “high” or for reasons other than prescribed?... any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical?... two or more substances at the same time (for example, alcohol with marijuana, ecstasy with mushrooms)?

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Heavy drug use was calculated based on pattern of combined current drug use on three or more days (marijuana, inhalants, prescription pain medicine to get “high” (high school only), or any other illegal drug/pill to get “high”).

Table A9.6***Frequency of Current AOD Use, Past 30 Days***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol (one or more drinks)		
0 days	97	98
1 or 2 days	2	1
3 to 9 days	1	0
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0
Binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row)		
0 days	98	99
1 or 2 days	1	1
3 to 9 days	1	0
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
0 days	95	94
1 or 2 days	2	2
3 to 9 days	2	1
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	1	1

Question HS A.96-98/MS A.89-91: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use... one or more drinks of alcohol?... five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?... marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.7
Lifetime Drunk or “High”

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Very drunk or sick after drinking alcohol		
0 times	95	91
1 to 2 times	3	6
3 to 6 times	0	3
7 or more times	2	0
“High” (loaded, stoned, or wasted) from using drugs		
0 times	91	86
1 to 2 times	1	5
3 to 6 times	3	2
7 or more times	5	7
<i>Very drunk or “high” 7 or more times</i>	5	7

Question HS A.87, 88/MS A.80, 81: During your life, how many times have you been... very drunk or sick after drinking alcohol?... “high” (loaded, stoned, or wasted) from using drugs?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.8**Current AOD Use on School Property, Past 30 Days (In-School Only)**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol		
0 days	100	
1 to 2 days	0	
3 or more days	0	
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
0 days	100	
1 to 2 days	0	
3 or more days	0	
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical		
0 days	100	
1 to 2 days	0	
3 or more days	0	
Any of the above	0	

Question HS A.106-108/MS A.97-99: During the past 30 days, on how many days on school property did you... have at least one drink of alcohol?... use marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)?... use any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.9**Lifetime Drunk or “High” on School Property**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
0 times	98	92
1 to 2 times	1	2
3 to 6 times	0	3
7 or more times	1	2

Question HS A.89/MS A.82: During your life, how many times have you been... drunk on alcohol or “high” on drugs on school property?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.10***Cessation Attempts (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol		
Does not apply, don't use	93	91
0 times	4	8
1 time	1	1
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	1	0
Marijuana		
Does not apply, don't use	90	90
0 times	5	5
1 time	2	3
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	2	1

Question HS A.124, 125: How many times have you tried to quit or stop using... alcohol?... marijuana?

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.11***Drinking While Driving, Lifetime***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Driven a car when you had been using alcohol or drugs, or been in a car driven by a friend who had been using		
Never	95	96
1 time	2	1
2 times	1	2
3 to 6 times	1	0
7 or more times	2	0

Question HS A.127: During your life, how many times have you ever driven a car when you had been using alcohol or drugs, or been in a car driven by a friend when he or she had been using?

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.12***Perceived Harm of AOD Use (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol - drink occasionally		
Great	35	31
Moderate	25	39
Slight	19	16
None	21	14
Alcohol - 5 or more drinks once or twice a week		
Great	48	57
Moderate	23	23
Slight	10	6
None	20	13
Marijuana - use occasionally		
Great	32	32
Moderate	22	30
Slight	18	19
None	27	19
Marijuana - use daily		
Great	51	48
Moderate	13	23
Slight	13	13
None	24	15

Question HS A.114-117/MS A.105-108: How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do the following?... Drink alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) occasionally... Have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week... Use marijuana occasionally (smoke, vape, eat, or drink) ... Use marijuana daily.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.13***Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Alcohol and Marijuana (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol		
Very difficult	11	11
Fairly difficult	5	10
Fairly easy	17	21
Very easy	22	23
Don't know	44	34
Marijuana		
Very difficult	9	11
Fairly difficult	4	7
Fairly easy	14	20
Very easy	28	28
Don't know	45	34

Question HS A.120, 121/MS A.111, 112: How difficult is it for students in your grade to get any of the following if they really want them?... Alcohol... Marijuana.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

10. Tobacco Use

Table A10.1

Summary of Key CHKS Tobacco Indicators

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
Use Prevalence and Patterns			
Ever smoked a whole cigarette	2	2	A10.2
Current cigarette smoking [¶]	1	0	A10.3
Current cigarette smoking at school ^{¶ψ}	0		A10.4
Ever tried smokeless tobacco	2	1	A10.2
Current smokeless tobacco use [¶]	0	0	A10.3
Current smokeless tobacco use at school ^{¶ψ}	0		A10.4
Ever used vape products	12	17	A10.2
Current use of vape products [¶]	5	4	A10.3
Current vaping at school ^{¶ψ}	0		A10.4
Cessation Attempts			
Tried to quit or stop using cigarettes ^Φ	2	0	A10.6
Tried to quit or stop using vapes ^Φ	5	3	A10.6
Attitudes and Correlates			
Harmfulness of occasional cigarette smoking ^{BΦ}	38	49	A10.7
Harmfulness of smoking 1 or more packs/day ^{BΦ}	66	74	A10.7
Harmfulness of vaping occasionally ^{BΦ}	32	41	A10.8
Harmfulness of vaping several times a day ^{BΦ}	64	73	A10.8
Difficulty of obtaining cigarettes ^{CΦ}	13	15	A10.9
Difficulty of obtaining vape products ^{CΦ}	8	9	A10.9
Anti-Tobacco Policy			
School bans tobacco use and vaping ^Φ	54	72	A10.10

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[¶]Past 30 days.

^ψIn-School Models only.

^ΦIn-School and Hybrid Models only.

^BGreat harm.

^CVery difficult.

Table A10.2
Lifetime Tobacco Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
A whole cigarette		
0 times	98	98
1 time	1	1
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	1	0
Smokeless tobacco		
0 times	98	99
1 time	1	0
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	0	0
Vape products		
0 times	88	83
1 time	3	7
2 to 3 times	4	3
4 or more times	4	6

Question HS A.71-73/MS A.72-74: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... A whole cigarette... Smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)... Vape products.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A10.3***Any Current Use and Daily Use***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cigarettes		
Any	1	0
Daily (20 or more days)	0	0
Smokeless tobacco		
Any	0	0
Daily (20 or more days)	0	0
Vape products		
Any	5	4
Daily (20 or more days)	1	2

Question HS A.93-95/MS A.86-88: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use... cigarettes?... smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)?... vape products?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A10.4**Current Smoking on School Property, Past 30 Days (In-School Only)**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cigarettes		
0 days	100	
1 or 2 days	0	
3 to 9 days	0	
10 to 19 days	0	
20 to 30 days	0	
Smokeless tobacco		
0 days	100	
1 or 2 days	0	
3 to 9 days	0	
10 to 19 days	0	
20 to 30 days	0	
Vape		
0 days	100	
1 or 2 days	0	
3 to 9 days	0	
10 to 19 days	0	
20 to 30 days	0	

Question HS A.103-105/MS A.94-96: During the past 30 days, on how many days on school property did you... smoke cigarettes?... use smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)?... vape?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A10.5***Secondhand Smoke on School Property, Past 30 days (In-School Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Breathed the smoke or vapor from someone who was using cigarettes or e-cigarettes		
0 days	100	
1 day	0	
2 days	0	
3-9 days	0	
10-19 days	0	
20-30 days	0	

Question HS A.109/MS A.100: During the past 30 days, on how many days on school property did you... breathe the smoke or vapor from someone who was using cigarettes or e-cigarettes?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A10.6***Cigarette Smoking and Vaping Cessation Attempts (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cigarettes		
Does not apply, don't use	96	94
0 times	1	6
1 time	2	0
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	1	0
Vapes		
Does not apply, don't use	89	92
0 times	6	5
1 time	3	2
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	1	1

Question HS A.122, 123: How many times have you tried to quit or stop using... cigarettes?... vapes?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A10.7***Perceived Harm of Cigarette Smoking (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Smoke cigarettes occasionally		
Great	38	49
Moderate	31	27
Slight	10	13
None	21	11
Smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes each day		
Great	66	74
Moderate	10	9
Slight	5	6
None	20	11

Question HS A.110, 111/MS A.101, 102: How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do the following?... Smoke cigarettes occasionally... Smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes each day.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A10.8***Perceived Harm of Using Vape Products (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Use vape products occasionally		
Great	32	41
Moderate	31	28
Slight	16	21
None	22	10
Use vape products several times a day		
Great	64	73
Moderate	11	9
Slight	4	5
None	20	12

Question HS A.112, 113/MS A.103, 104: How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do the following?... Use vape products occasionally... Use vape products several times a day (100 puffs or more).

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A10.9***Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Cigarettes and Vape Products (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cigarettes		
Very difficult	13	15
Fairly difficult	8	10
Fairly easy	17	19
Very easy	16	12
Don't know	45	44
Vape products		
Very difficult	8	9
Fairly difficult	2	5
Fairly easy	20	26
Very easy	28	28
Don't know	41	33

Question HS A.118, 119/MS A.109, 110: How difficult is it for students in your grade to get any of the following if they really want them?... Cigarettes... Vape products.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A10.10***School Bans Tobacco Use and Vaping (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	5	3
Yes	54	72
Don't know	41	25

Question HS A.126/MS A.113: Does your school have a policy that bans tobacco use and vaping on school property and at school sponsored events?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

11. Other Health Risks

Table A11.1

Eating of Breakfast

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	37	52
Yes	63	48

Question HS/MS A.21: Did you eat breakfast today?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A11.2

Gang Involvement (In-School and Hybrid Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	99	99
Yes	1	1

Question HS A.152/MS A.140: Do you consider yourself a member of a gang?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

12. Race/Ethnic Breakdowns

Table A12.1

School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School Connectedness[†] (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	57	59
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	63	50
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	66	
Something else		
Academic Motivation[†]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		63
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	64	62
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	63	63
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	63	
Something else		
Monthly Absences (3 or more) (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	1	2
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	0	0
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”

Table A12.1***School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity – Continued***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Maintaining focus on schoolwork[†]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		20
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	27	25
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	23	35
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	38	
Something else		
Caring adults in school[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		47
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	53	54
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	59	54
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	54	
Something else		
High expectations-adults in school[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		62
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	66	64
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	70	64
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	76	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[†]*Average percent of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”*

[‡]*Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”*

Table A12.1***School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity – Continued***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Meaningful participation at school[‡] (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	19	21
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	25	40
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	28	
Something else		
Facilities upkeep[†] (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	74	66
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	56	30
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	60	
Something else		
Promotion of parent involvement in School[†]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		53
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	51	53
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	50	54
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	50	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

Table A12.2**School Safety by Race/Ethnicity (In-School and Hybrid Only)**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School perceived as very safe or safe		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	62	63
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	55	50
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	60	
Something else		
Experienced harassment due to five reasons at school^{λ§}		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	14	12
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	18	30
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		
Something else		
Experienced any harassment or bullying at school[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	20	15
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	23	40
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

^λThe five reasons include race, ethnicity, or national origin; religion; gender (being male or female); sexual orientation; and a physical or mental disability.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A12.2**School Safety by Race/Ethnicity – Continued (In-School and Hybrid Only)**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	21	13
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	30
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	40	
Something else		
Been afraid of being beaten up[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	11	9
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	50
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	10	
Something else		
Been in a physical fight[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	9	8
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	20
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	20	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A12.2***School Safety by Race/Ethnicity – Continued (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Seen a weapon on campus[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	3	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	20
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	20	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A12.3
Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Current alcohol or drug use[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		0
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	6	5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	8	9
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	13	
Something else		
Current marijuana use[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		0
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	5	5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	9
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	
Something else		
Current binge drinking[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		0
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	1	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	3	4
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	13	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A12.3**Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity – Continued**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Very drunk or “high” 7 or more times, ever		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		0
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	5	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	8	8
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	6	
Something else		
Been drunk or “high” on drugs at school, ever		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		0
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	3	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	0	13
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	
Something else		
Current alcohol use[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		0
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	3	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	4
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	13	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A12.3**Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity – Continued**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Current alcohol use at school[¶] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx		
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		
Something else		
Current cigarette smoking[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		0
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	3	0
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	6	
Something else		
Current vaping[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		0
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	4	4
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	8	13
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	14	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A12.4
Routines by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Eating of breakfast¹		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		50
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	65	50
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	56	40
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	50	
Something else		
Bedtime (before 11 pm)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		40
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	45	31
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	44	33
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	56	
Something else		
Sleep deprivation (less than 8 hours)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		20
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	12	20
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	10	13
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	19	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

¹*Today.*

Table A12.4***Routines by Race/Ethnicity – Continued***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Physical exercise (meets standards)[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		40
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	77	73
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	72	78
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	88	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Aerobic physical fitness standards—at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity per week.

[¶]*Past 7 days.*

Table A12.5***Learning from Home by Race/Ethnicity (Remote and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Average days worked on schoolwork (5 or more)[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		70
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	54	52
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	56	57
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	54	
Something else		
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		60
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	53	46
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	46	46
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	46	
Something else		
Interest in schoolwork done from home		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		30
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	34	33
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	26	33
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	25	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[¶]*Past 30 days.*

^{||}*Past 7 days.*

Table A12.5***Learning from Home by Race/Ethnicity – Continued (Remote and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Meaningful opportunities[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		50
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	47	46
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	59	41
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	54	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

Table A12.6**Adult and Peer Relationships by Race/Ethnicity**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Adult supports[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		80
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	76	75
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	82	79
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	80	
Something else		
Peer supports[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		67
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	74	78
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	77	65
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	73	
Something else		
Virtual peer interactions (4 days or more)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		50
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	63	62
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	69	52
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	63	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

^{||}Past 7 days.

Table A12.6
Adult and Peer Relationships by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cyberbullying[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		0
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	15	11
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	17	18
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	33	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A12.7
Social and Emotional Health by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Social emotional distress[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		41
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	25	28
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	29	40
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	37	
Something else		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		40
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	40	37
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	38	32
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	53	
Something else		
Considered suicide[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		20
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	13	11
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	14	18
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	27	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[‡]*Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”*

[§]*Past 12 months.*

Table A12.7
Social and Emotional Health by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Self-Efficacy[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		67
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	73	70
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	76	58
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	69	
Something else		
Self-Awareness[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		62
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	69	67
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	56	58
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	67	
Something else		
Problem Solving[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		57
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	50	46
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	49	32
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	47	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

Table A12.7
Social and Emotional Health by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Optimism[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		43
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	59	51
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	58	48
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	51	
Something else		
Gratitude[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		63
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	78	67
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	69	53
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	56	
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

13. Gender Breakdowns

Table A13.1

School Engagement and Supports by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School Connectedness[†] (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)		
Male	60	62
Female	61	53
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Academic Motivation[†]		
Male	64	61
Female	65	63
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Monthly Absences (3 or more) (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)		
Male	3	2
Female	0	2
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Maintaining focus on schoolwork[†]		
Male	33	22
Female	26	27
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Caring adults in school[‡]		
Male	56	56
Female	56	52
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

Table A13.1
School Engagement and Supports by Gender – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
High expectations-adults in school[‡]		
Male	71	65
Female	68	63
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Meaningful participation at school[‡] (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)		
Male	26	23
Female	19	24
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Facilities upkeep[†] (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)		
Male	66	57
Female	79	67
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Promotion of parent involvement in School[†]		
Male	52	56
Female	53	49
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[†]*Average percent of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”*

[‡]*Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”*

Table A13.2
School Safety by Gender (In-School and Hybrid Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School perceived as very safe or safe		
Male	63	64
Female	64	56
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Experienced harassment due to five reasons at school^{λ§}		
Male	9	13
Female	18	18
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Experienced any harassment or bullying at school[§]		
Male	13	15
Female	27	25
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you[§]		
Male	9	13
Female	27	21
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Been afraid of being beaten up[§]		
Male	4	13
Female	13	12
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

^λThe five reasons include race, ethnicity, or national origin; religion; gender (being male or female); sexual orientation; and a physical or mental disability.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A13.2
School Safety by Gender – Continued (In-School and Hybrid Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Been in a physical fight[§]		
Male	12	13
Female	7	8
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Seen a weapon on campus[§]		
Male	3	7
Female	4	8
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A13.3
Substance Use by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Current alcohol or drug use[¶]		
Male	5	4
Female	7	8
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current marijuana use[¶]		
Male	3	4
Female	6	7
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current binge drinking[¶]		
Male	1	2
Female	2	1
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Very drunk or “high” 7 or more times, ever		
Male	3	3
Female	8	10
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Been drunk or “high” on drugs at school, ever		
Male	3	4
Female	1	11
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current alcohol use[¶]		
Male	2	3
Female	4	2
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A13.3
Substance Use by Gender – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Current alcohol use at school[¶] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current cigarette smoking[¶]		
Male	1	0
Female	1	1
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current vaping[¶]		
Male	5	7
Female	5	3
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A13.4
Routines by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Eating of breakfast[†]		
Male	67	54
Female	60	44
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Bedtime (before 11 pm)		
Male	50	36
Female	42	30
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Sleep deprivation (less than 8 hours)		
Male	15	17
Female	9	19
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Physical exercise (meets standards)[‡]		
Male	80	74
Female	75	72
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Aerobic physical fitness standards—at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity per week.

[†]*Today.*

[‡]*Past 7 days.*

Table A13.5***Learning from Home by Gender (Remote and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Average days worked on schoolwork (5 or more)[¶]		
Male	58	58
Female	55	52
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)[¶]		
Male	54	45
Female	54	49
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Interest in schoolwork done from home		
Male	35	35
Female	33	31
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Meaningful opportunities[‡]		
Male	49	47
Female	53	44
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[¶]Past 30 days.

[¶]Past 7 days.

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

Table A13.6
Adult and Peer Relationships by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Adult supports[‡]		
Male	82	80
Female	73	70
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Peer supports[‡]		
Male	73	74
Female	77	79
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Virtual peer interactions (4 days or more)		
Male	65	55
Female	64	65
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Cyberbullying[§]		
Male	11	12
Female	21	14
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

^{||}Past 7 days.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A13.7
Social and Emotional Health by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Social emotional distress[‡]		
Male	12	16
Female	38	42
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness[§]		
Male	25	23
Female	52	54
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Considered suicide[§]		
Male	5	9
Female	19	18
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Self-Efficacy[‡]		
Male	76	66
Female	71	69
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Self-Awareness[‡]		
Male	75	66
Female	62	63
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Problem Solving[‡]		
Male	54	44
Female	46	45
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[‡]*Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”*

[§]*Past 12 months.*

Table A13.7
Social and Emotional Health by Gender – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Optimism[‡]		
Male	68	50
Female	53	49
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Gratitude[‡]		
Male	79	61
Female	75	69
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

Appendix

CHKS Content Overview, 2020-21

This brief guide to key CHKS Core Module indicators is designed to help survey users more easily understand and interpret their findings.¹ References are provided to the tables in CHKS reports where results for the indicators discussed can be found. References are also made to other relevant CHKS reports, factsheets, and resources that can be downloaded from the CalSCHLS website (calschls.org) for further information. What Works Briefs that provide guidance on best practices related to areas assessed by the survey are available from the California Safe and Supportive Schools website (ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org/resources).

Special attention is directed toward indicators related to the requirements of California’s Local Control and Accountability Plans (LCAP).² For a summary of state-level LCAP-related baseline CHKS data, see Factsheet #15.³

MAIN CONTENT FOCUS: REMOTE LEARNING EXPERIENCES, SCHOOL CLIMATE, AND THE NEEDS OF THE WHOLE CHILD

In addition to assessing school climate, pupil engagement, and student supports, all three key priorities required of LCAP and helpful for monitoring student needs targeted by LEAs 2020-21 Learning Continuity and Attendance Plans, the CHKS Core Module added a section in 2020-21 that measures students’ remote learning experiences due to school closures or change of instructional models during the 2020 pandemic. It focuses on students’ home educational routines, engagement and motivation in educational activities, quality of relationships with teachers and peers, and social-emotional well-being.

The Core Module seeks to provide schools with essential data to determine the degree to which they provide the conditions and supports that all youth need to succeed in learning and developmentally thrive. Twenty-nine items assessing seven domains are used to calculate a School Climate Index (SCI) score that is included in a *School Climate Report Card* that districts can request at the district and school level.⁴ The items used in the SCI assess school connectedness, developmental supports (e.g., caring adult relationships), and safety, including bullying and victimization.

School climate, as measured by the CHKS, is strongly related to student performance on standardized academic tests. Data for high school students show that as CHKS SCI scores increased—as the schools became safer, more supportive, and more engaging—test performance increased as well.⁵

In a ground-breaking analysis, a positive school climate was a distinguishing characteristic of California secondary schools that “beat the odds” academically and consistently performed better on the state’s standardized tests than *would be predicted* based on the characteristics of their students (i.e., comparing schools with similar student demographics). The higher (more positive) the CHKS SCI, the greater the

¹ To see how local results compare with state averages in California, download a copy of the latest Biennial State CHKS report (calschls.org/reports-data/#state-level-reports). The Biennial State data are derived from a randomly-selected, representative state sample. County level reports are also available on the CHKS website. Biennial State CHKS and county level data can also be examined interactively on the CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard).

² For a guide to how CalSCHLS survey items align with LCAP indicator requirements, download Helpful Resources for Local Control and Accountability Plans at calschls.org/resources/#survey-content-guides.

³ Austin. (2016). Download calschls.org/docs/factsheet-15.pdf

⁴ See calschls.org/reports-data/#slcr

⁵ O’Malley & Hanson. (2012). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet3_API_20120716.pdf

probability there was for beating the odds. School climate was more strongly associated with beating the odds than a school's level of personnel resources.⁶

In addition, the CHKS Core Module provides data to help understand the degree to which schools address the needs of the Whole Child. CHKS data show that California secondary schools made greater progress in raising standardized test scores over a one-year period when they had higher percentages of students who reported: (1) being less engaged in risky behaviors such as substance use and violence; (2) being more likely to eat nutritiously and exercise; and (3) experiencing caring adult relationships and high expectations at school.⁷ These results suggest that addressing the health and developmental needs of youth is a critical component of a comprehensive strategy for meeting accountability demands for improved academic performance.

GRADE-LEVEL PATTERNS

More than twenty years of survey administration has demonstrated that as youth progress through secondary school, they become: (1) less likely to report feeling connected to school and being academically motivated; and (2) more likely to report truancy, involvement in substance use, and chronic sadness and hopelessness. Here are some additional grade-level patterns in CHKS data:

- **Seventh graders** report the highest rates of harassment and victimization, as well as participation in a physical fight and seeing a weapon on campus.
- **Ninth graders** report the lowest rates of developmental support.
- **Nontraditional (continuation school) students** report risk behavior (e.g., binge drinking, fighting at school) prevalence rates at least twice those of 11th graders in traditional comprehensive high schools.⁸ They also exhibit lower perceived school safety, school connectedness, and developmental supports. Continuation school students are a highly vulnerable population in need of a wide range of academic, social, emotional, and behavioral supports and intervention services.⁹

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND POPULATION GROUP DIFFERENCES (Section 3)

Indicators of the demographic and background characteristics of the survey respondents help users gain a better sense of how representative the survey sample is compared to the student population overall. They also enable users to analyze how survey results vary by important groups in the school and help them to identify, and target programs for, youth most in need. School districts can use these data to meet LCAP and Learning Continuity and Attendance Plan requirements to demonstrate actions across state priorities in regard to socioeconomically disadvantaged students, English learners, and foster youth, as well as other indicators such as race/ethnicity, homeless youth, and LGBTQ youth.

In the standard CHKS report, breakdowns for selected key indicators are provided by race/ethnicity and gender. For selected key indicators, the CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard) can be used to display group differences by gender, race/ethnicity, parental education, parent military status, homeless status, afterschool participation, gender identity, and sexual orientation. Results can also

⁶ Voight, Austin, & Hanson. (2013). Download www.wested.org/online_pubs/hd-13-10.pdf

⁷ Hanson & Austin. (2003). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf

⁸ In interpreting the results for 11th graders, note that many youth who are most disengaged and involved in high risk behaviors may have already dropped out of school or did not participate in the survey because of truancy or absenteeism.

⁹ Austin, Dixon, & Bailey. (2007). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-7.pdf

be displayed for English learners, free and reduced-priced meal eligible students, and foster youth—three important LCAP priority groups. Districts/schools can also subscribe to the District CalSCHLS private data dashboard to disaggregate their CHKS results by demographic groups for each school (call 888.841.7536 or email calschls@wested.org).

Racial-Ethnic Group Identification

Respondents self-report their identification with six racial/ethnic groups plus mixed (two or more) race. In one study of CHKS data, both academic performance and school well-being—the degree to which students feel safe at, supported by, and connected to the school—varied consistently and persistently across schools by racial/ethnic groupings.¹⁰ They were lowest in schools with large proportions of African American and Hispanic students, as well as in low-income schools. Controlling for socioeconomic status and other school demographic characteristics reduced these racial/ethnic group differences, but the disparities still remained. This suggests that school climate factors related to student well-being may also play a role in the racial/ethnic achievement gap. One strategy to close the gap may be to enhance learning supports that foster caring adult relationships, high expectations, meaningful participation, safety, and connectedness in schools serving large proportions of low-income African American and Hispanic students.

In the majority of cases, with notable exceptions for Asians, *the racial/ethnic gaps in performance, engagement, perceived support, and safety are greater within-schools than between-schools.*¹¹ African American, Latino, and Asian students feel less safe, engaged, and supported than their White peers *within the same school*. Inequities in these factors, for the various racial/ethnic groups, can possibly contribute to the achievement gap. Further, these findings suggest that practices designed to ensure equal access to academic resources, opportunities, learning supports, and promotion of common experiences may be effective in ameliorating the gap.

Foster Care Youth

Compared to youth who live with their parents, foster care youth report much higher rates of substance abuse, poor school attendance and grades, more violence-related behaviors, more harassment, and higher depression risk.¹² They were also more likely to be low in caring adult relationships and total developmental support.

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning or queer (LGBTQ) youth are at elevated risk for bullying and violence victimization, mental health problems, drug and alcohol use, and exhibiting poor performance in school.^{13 14} For example, analysis of the latest Biennial CHKS data indicate that LGBTQ youth¹⁵ are:

- about 30 percentage points more likely than non-LGBTQ youth to experience harassment and bullying at school;
- 30-to-40 percentage points more likely to exhibit chronic sadness;

¹⁰ Austin, Hanson, Bono, & Zheng. (2008). Download data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet_8.pdf

¹¹ Hanson, Austin, & Li. (2012). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-13_20120405.pdf

¹² Austin, Jones, & Annon. (2007). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-6.pdf

¹³ Hanson, T., Zhang, G., Cerna, R., Stern, A., & Austin, G. (2019) Understanding the experiences of LGBTQ youth in California. San Francisco, CA: WestEd. [Download wested.org/resources/lgbtq-students-in-california/](http://download.wested.org/resources/lgbtq-students-in-california/)

¹⁴ Russell, S. T., & Fish, J. N. (2016). Mental health in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 12, 465-487.

¹⁵ See calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard/

- 2-to-3 times more likely to smoke cigarettes, binge drink, and to have been drunk or high at school; and
- receive substantially fewer social supports from teachers and peers at school than their counterparts who do not identify as LGBTQ.

Because of such disparities, it is important to examine disparities across LGBTQ and non-LGBTQ youth to identify needs and support the development of practices that promote the healthy development and safety of all youth.

SCHOOL PERFORMANCE, SUPPORTS, AND ENGAGEMENT (Section 6)

A major focus of the CHKS is providing data to gauge the level of pupil engagement, an LCAP state priority on which districts are required to show improvement. Enhancing student engagement has been identified as the key to addressing problems of low achievement, high levels of student misbehavior, alienation, and high dropout rates.¹⁶ A 2009 Gallup study found that a one-percentage-point uptick in a school's average student engagement was connected to a six-point increase in reading achievement and eight points in math.¹⁷ CHKS and other surveys consistently show that as youth progress through the school system, indicators of engagement decline.

It is important to look at engagement from three perspectives: behavioral, emotional, and cognitive. The CHKS provides data on all three types. As discussed below, the Academic Motivation scale and self-reported grades provide insight into cognitive engagement; the School Connectedness scale into emotional engagement; and attendance and truancy data into behavioral engagement. Another behavioral engagement indicator on the survey is include substance use at school. Research shows that student engagement is malleable and that all three types of engagement are influenced by the level to which students perceive the school as having a positive environment.

The CHKS Developmental Supports scales provide insight into whether students experience in their school the three protective factors (caring relationships, high expectations, and opportunities for meaningful participation) that characterize a positive school climate and are linked to school connectedness and positive academic, behavioral, and health outcomes. Other school climate factors assessed are the level of parent involvement and the quality of the school physical environment, both also LCAP priorities. The likelihood that students will be motivated and engaged is increased to the extent that their teachers, family, and friends effectively support their purposeful involvement in learning and in school.

Self-Reported Grades

The CHKS asks students to indicate what grades they mostly received in school in the past 12 months. Although self-reports are not as accurate as actual report card data, they provide a general sense of the school performance of the survey respondents from their self-perception. To learn more about the factors that might be causing poor performance, request a CHKS report showing how all the survey results vary by level of performance (call 888.841.7536 or email calschls@wested.org).

Academic Motivation

A four-item scale gauges student academic motivation by asking how strongly they agree that they try hard to do well on schoolwork, try hard because they are interested in the work, work hard to understand

¹⁶ Wang, M-T, & Eccles, J. (2013). School context, achievement motivation, and academic engagement: A longitudinal study of school engagement using a multidimensional perspective. *Learning and Instruction*, 28, 12-23.

¹⁷ Gallop. (2014). Download www.gallup.com/services/178769/state-america-schools-report.aspx

new things at school, and always try to do better. On the 2017-19 State CHKS, the percentage of students agreeing with the questions on this scale ranged from 71 percent in 11th grade to 75 percent in 11th.¹⁸

In order to achieve rigorous academic goals, students need not only a challenging and engaging curriculum, but they need to be emotionally connected to their learning. Student perceptions of the school environment and their degree of school connectedness influence their achievement motivation. But students may be behaviorally and/or emotionally invested in a given activity without actually exerting the necessary mental effort to understand and master the knowledge, craft, or skill that the activity promotes. This scale provides insight into the overall level of that mental effort.

In addition, the supplementary School Climate Module includes an Academic Mindset and Learning Engagement scale and a series of questions about supports for learning and academic rigor.

Absenteeism

Before good teachers with quality curriculums and engaging activities can improve academic performance, the students have to show up. The CHKS provides data to identify what proportion of respondents are at risk of chronic absenteeism (missed 2 or more days during the past 30 days) and what were the reasons for absences.¹⁹ In 2020-21, absenteeism is assessed for students who are participating in school in-person or learning remotely. Users can request reports looking at the characteristics of youth based on absenteeism indicators to guide efforts to improve the LCAP pupil engagement priority (call 888.841.7536 or email calschls@wested.org).

Poor attendance is a marker of a wider variety of other problems, including low school connectedness and learning engagement. Both the US Department of Education and the California Office of the Attorney General have launched initiatives designed to raise awareness about and combat chronic absenteeism, generally defined as missing 10 percent of school days. According to a report by Attendance Works, the nation's large and persistent achievement gaps are rooted in a largely hidden crisis of chronic absenteeism, especially among low-income and minority children.²⁰

Biennial State CHKS data indicate that the most common reasons for being absent in secondary school, after illness, are generally not getting enough sleep and anxiety or stress, followed by being behind in schoolwork, and being bored or uninterested in school, another good indicator of disengagement.²¹

Developmental Supports

Research shows that when schools (or families or communities) provide three developmental supports—**caring adult relationships, high expectations, and opportunities for meaningful participation**—students are more likely to report more positive academic, social-emotional, and health outcomes, including higher grades, school connectedness, attendance, and perceived safety. CHKS measures these supports using multi-item scales. Results overall suggest that the great majority of students do not receive

¹⁸ Austin, Hanson, Zhang, & Zheng. (2020). Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1719.pdf

¹⁹ Because most students participated in school via remote learning in 2020-21, the CHKS did not ask about student truancy so that additional items could be included to assess absenteeism.

²⁰ Attendance Works & Everyone Graduates Center. (2017, September). *Portraits of Change: Aligning School and Community Resources to Reduce Chronic Absence*. Download www.attendanceworks.org/portraits-of-change/

²¹ Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1517.pdf

sufficient levels of support and that the supports received are lower in high school than in middle school, even though student need for them is arguably higher.^{22 23 24 25 26 27}

School Connectedness

School connectedness is one of the indicators of school climate that a California school district must address in its LCAP. Research shows that school connectedness is associated with multiple positive academic, social-emotional, and health outcomes.²⁸ It also shows that youth who feel safe at school, experience caring adults, and have opportunities for engagement and other developmental supports are more likely to feel connected to the school. The CHKS five-item School Connectedness scale is an important differentiator between low-performing and high-performing high schools and has value as an indicator of school quality. The online Query CalSCHLS system (calschls.org/reports-data/query-calschls/) enables examination of how key survey indicators vary by school connectedness.

School connectedness appears to have increased in California in the second half of the last decade, but it still declines markedly after elementary school. A substantial minority of middle and high school students are not connected to their schools. On the 2017-19 State CHKS, the average percentage of students agreeing to these scale questions declined from 62 percent in 7th grade to 53 percent in 11th, a decline similar to that found for the Academic Motivation scale.²⁹ This may be related at least in part to their lower levels of developmental support. Prior analyses have indicated that the lowest rates of both connectedness and test scores are in low-income schools.^{30 31}

Parent Involvement

Parent involvement, including promoting parental participation in school programs, is one of the LCAP state priorities. A three-item scale assesses student perceptions (level of agreement) of three components of parent involvement: teachers communicating with parents about what students are expected to learn in class, parents feeling welcome to participate at this school, and school staff taking parent concerns seriously. The same questions also are asked on the staff and parent surveys so that perceptions can be compared across all three stakeholder groups. A large and growing body of evidence has linked school success to the manner and degree to which a school communicates with parents, engages them both in school activities and education, and fosters a school climate that parents perceive as warm, inviting, and helpful.³²

Facilities and Physical Environment

As an indicator of student perceptions of the school's physical environment, the CHKS includes a question asking students how much they agree the school "is usually clean and tidy."³³ Additional questions are

²² Hanson & Austin. (2002). Download data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet.pdf

²³ Hanson & Austin. (2002). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf

²⁴ Hanson. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet1_caring_20120223.pdf

²⁵ Hanson. (2012). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet2_participation_20120224.pdf

²⁶ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief1_CaringRelationships_final.pdf

²⁷ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief2_MeaningfulPart_final.pdf

²⁸ National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine. (2004). *Engaging schools: Fostering high school students' motivation to learn*. Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press.

²⁹ Austin, Hanson, Zhang, & Zheng. (2020). Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1719.pdf

³⁰ Austin, Hanson, & Voight. (2013). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet5_connectedness_20130827.pdf

³¹ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief4_Connectedness_final.pdf

³² Wilder, S. (2014). Effects of parental involvement on academic achievement. A meta-synthesis. *Educational Review*, 66:3, 377-397.

³³ Questions about school facilities and the physical environment were not asked to students who participated in school exclusively via remote learning in 2020-21.

included in the supplementary School Climate Module. An analysis of 2015/17 data from the questions on both modules found that a plurality of students report that their school facilities are in good condition, but a non-trivial minority of students were dissatisfied with the condition of their school facilities.³⁴ Between 20 percent and 25 percent of students disagree or strongly disagree on the quality of the physical environment items. Almost one-third of schools serving 11th graders were categorized as having low quality physical environments based on student reports on the clean and tidy item. Student perceptions of the quality of their school's physical environment were strongly related to student achievement.

SCHOOL VIOLENCE, VICTIMIZATION, AND SAFETY (Section 8)

The CHKS asks students a wide range of questions to ascertain the scope and nature of physical and verbal violence and victimization that occurs on campus, as well as vandalism, and the overall level of school safety.³⁵ Physical violence and weapons on campus have long been a major public concern. Equally disruptive are the uncounted acts of bullying, teasing, and other nonviolent misbehavior among youth, such as substance use and sales on campus.³⁶ These behaviors adversely affect not only students' ability to learn and willingness to attend school, but also the overall school environment, the ability of teachers to teach, and the willingness of adults to enter the teaching profession.^{37 38 39}

Perceived Safety

Perceived safety is another indicator that districts/schools are required to monitor as part of their LCAP school climate priority. School safety is more than the antithesis of violence. Perceived school safety is psychological as well as physical. Feelings of insecurity can have multiple sources, not all of which correctly reflect the level of danger and violence on a school campus, such as verbal bullying. Both physical and psychological safety are essential for high quality teaching and learning. It is a key factor in students feeling connected to school. Another indicator important for attendance is the percentage of students who report missing school because they didn't feel safe (Table A6.6).

If students report low levels of perceived school safety, further examination of all the indicators related to bullying and victimization is warranted. Consider conducting follow-up student voice and feedback sessions such as focus groups or Student Listening Circles and integrating questions on why students do not feel safe.⁴⁰

Harassment and Victimization

Most of the safety-related questions on the survey assess victimization. Because a relatively small number of students can victimize a large number of their peers, victimization questions provide important insight into the overall school climate. Nonviolent harassment in any form—threats, intimidation, rumors, and ostracism—can instill a sense of vulnerability, isolation, frustration, and fear among its victims, leading to engagement in health risk behaviors or avoidance behaviors such as missing school and social isolation. This type of misbehavior, vastly more common than any other, ruins the school day for many students. In

³⁴ Hanson & Austin. (2018). Download calschls.org/docs/facilities_2-18-1.pdf

³⁵ The CHKS also includes two violence-related questions that are not school based: the frequency students experienced cyberbullying and whether they are gang members.

³⁶ Juvonen, J., & Graham, S. (2001). *Peer harassment in school: The plight of the vulnerable and victimized*. New York: Guilford Press.

³⁷ Barton, P. E. (2001). *Facing the hard facts in education reform*. Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.

³⁸ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief5_ViolencePerpetration_final.pdf

³⁹ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief6_ViolenceVictimization_final.pdf

⁴⁰ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief3_Safety_final.pdf

Bruised Inside (2000), the National Association of Attorneys General describes harassment by peers as one of the two causes for kids to express anger using guns, knives, and fists.⁴¹

The CHKS asks about the frequency with which students experienced any bullying/harassment related to six bias-related categories (gender, race/ethnicity, disability, sexual identity, religion, immigrant status), as well as for any other reason (Table A8.2). About three-in-ten secondary students report experiencing some harassment in the past year on the State CHKS, with the percentages declining between 7th and 11th grades.⁴² Analyses show that victims of harassment are more likely to not feel safe at, and connected to, school; to have higher truancy; and to experience lower developmental (resilience) supports at school.⁴³ ⁴⁴ They report higher rates of fighting and weapons possession at school, as well as risk of depression. Students who report bias-related harassment, particularly for disability and sexual orientation, have poorer well-being than students who were only harassed for other reasons.

Different forms of verbal harassment at school are assessed by asking students about: mean rumors or lies; sexual-related jokes, comments, or gestures; being made fun of because of looks or speech; and, more generally, being made fun of, insulted or called names. Physical victimization is assessed by questions about having been pushed/shoved, threatened with harm or injury (without or without weapon), and being afraid of being beaten up. Students are also asked whether they have ever been in a physical fight as a measure of general violence.

The supplementary School Climate Module includes Bullying Prevention and Respect for Diversity scales to provide insight into what the school is doing to reduce the problem.

Vandalism and Weapons

Two other safety-related areas assessed by the survey are school vandalism and weapons possession. Students are asked whether they damaged school property or had their property damaged at school and whether they carried a knife or other weapon to school or observed someone else doing these things.⁴⁵ Overall, weapons possession is not common. Statewide, only about two percent of secondary students report carrying a gun and 4-5 percent report carrying another weapon.⁴⁶ About 14 percent of 7th and 9th graders report seeing someone carrying a weapon compared to 11 percent of 11th graders.

SUBSTANCE USE (Sections 9 and 10)

An important barrier to learning, positive youth development, and health, substance use is assessed by the CHKS Core.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use (Section 9)

The misuse of alcohol and other drugs (AOD) continues to be among the most important issues confronting the nation. For schools, the problem is particularly relevant. Years of research have shown that adolescent substance use is closely connected to academic performance and contributes to raising the level of truancy and absenteeism, special education, disciplinary problems, disengagement and dropout rates, teacher turnover, and property damage.

⁴¹ Horn, D. M., National Association of Attorneys General., & Washington (State). (2000). *Bruised inside: What our children say about youth violence, what causes it, and what we need to do about it: A report of the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG)*. Washington, DC: National Association of Attorneys General.

⁴² Austin, Hanson, Zhang, & Zheng. (2020). Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1719.pdf

⁴³ Heck, Russell, O'Shaughnessy, Laub, Calhoun, & Austin. (2005). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-4.pdf

⁴⁴ Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-10.pdf

⁴⁵ Students who participated in school exclusively via remote learning were not asked these questions in 2020-21.

⁴⁶ Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1517.pdf

Reflecting this, on the California School Staff Survey, 39 percent of high school staff statewide reported that alcohol and drug use are a moderate to severe problem at their school.⁴⁷

Alcohol and Other Drug Use at School (Section 9)

AOD use at school is especially troubling. This is behavior that threatens not only the user’s learning ability but also the school’s efforts to educate all youth. It also is an indirect indicator of school disengagement. An analysis of CHKS data found that substance use and intoxication at school, being offered drugs at school, and lifetime intoxication were significantly related to changes in California achievement test scores one year later.⁴⁸ Schools with proportionately large numbers of students who reported these behaviors exhibited smaller gains in test scores than other schools.^{49 50}

Cigarette Smoking (Section 10)

Students who report smoking cigarettes are significantly more likely than those who do not to engage in alcohol and other drug use, be involved in violence and gang membership, and experience school-related problems and disengagement. To a lesser extent, students who smoke are also more likely to be victims of violence and harassment, feel unsafe at school, and experience incapacitating sadness and loneliness. These results suggest that efforts to reduce student smoking may be more successful if embedded in approaches that address a broad range of risk behaviors and problems.^{51 52}

MENTAL HEALTH (Section 7)

Student mental health can have a big impact on their health and well-being. The CHKS Core provides two measures for assessing mental health among students: (1) whether they experience chronic, incapacitating sadness or hopelessness; and (2) whether they ever contemplated suicide. Students who experience chronic sadness, compared to their peers who do not, are at elevated risk of a wide range of educational, health, social, and emotional problems, including lower school attendance, performance, and connectedness.⁵³ They also report lower levels of the developmental supports in their schools and communities that have been shown to mitigate these problems. Similar findings are found among youth who have contemplated suicide.⁵⁴

CHKS data also show that students who report bias-related harassment, particularly for disability and sexual orientation, have poorer overall mental health than students who are harassed for other reasons or not harassed. Students who report any harassment are about twice as likely to experience chronic sadness/hopelessness than their non-harassed peers.^{55 56}

See also the percentage of students who report missing school because they “felt very sad, hopeless, anxious, stressed, or angry.” In addition, the supplementary School Climate Module includes a Social and Emotional Supports scale that provides insight from students on what the school does to help promote mental health and foster of social-emotional competencies.

⁴⁷ Statewide CSSS. (2018). Download calschls.org/docs/statewide_1517_csss.pdf

⁴⁸ Hanson, T. L., Austin, G. A., & Lee-Bayha, J. (2004). *Ensuring that No Child is Left Behind: How are Student Health Risks & Resilience Related to the Academic Progress of Schools*. San Francisco: WestEd.

⁴⁹ Hanson & Austin. (2003). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf

⁵⁰ O’Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief8_AOD_final.pdf

⁵¹ Hanson & Zheng. (2006). Download data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet2update.pdf

⁵² Austin, McCarthy, Slade, & Bailey. (2007). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-5.pdf

⁵³ Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-11.pdf

⁵⁴ Austin, Cragle, Delong-Cotty. (2012). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-12.pdf

⁵⁵ Heck, Russell, O’Shaughnessy, Laub, Calhoun, & Austin. (2005). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-4.pdf

⁵⁶ Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-10.pdf