

# CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY



## Winston Churchill Middle 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](http://calschls.org)), including *Helpful Resources for Local Control and Accountability Plans* ([calschls.org/docs/lcap\\_cal\\_schls.pdf](http://calschls.org/docs/lcap_cal_schls.pdf)). The California Safe and Supportive Schools website ([ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org](http://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](https://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](https://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://calschls.org/resources).
- CDE's **California Safe and Supportive Schools** website ([ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org](http://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](http://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](mailto: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](https://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 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders compare with those from 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> 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](https://data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1719.pdf)) or examined on the CalSCHLS Data Dashboard ([calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard](https://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](https://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](mailto: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](http://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](http://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](mailto: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
<b>Student Well-Being</b>					
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			✓		
<b>School Climate</b>					
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		✓		✓	✓
<b>School Climate Improvement Practices</b>					
Bullying prevention		✓		✓	✓
Discipline and order (policies, enforcement)		✓		✓	✓
Services and policies to address student needs				✓	
Social-emotional/behavioral supports		✓		✓	✓
Staff supports				✓	

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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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	X
C. Closing the Achievement Gap (CTAG) Module	
D. Community Health Module	
E. District Afterschool Module (DASM)	
F. Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Module	X
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 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
<b><i>Student Sample Size</i></b>			
Target sample	252	362	–
Final number	53	134	–
<b>Response Rate</b>	21%	37%	–

**Table A1.2**

*Number of Respondents by Instructional Model*

	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
In-school learning only	9	17	–
Remote learning only	22	71	–
Hybrid learning	22	46	–

## 2. Summary of Key Indicators

**Table A2.1**

**Key Indicators of School Climate and Substance Use**

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %	Table
<b>School Engagement and Supports</b>				
School connectedness <sup>†Φ</sup>	64	72	–	A6.7
Academic motivation <sup>†</sup>	77	73	–	A6.7
Monthly Absences (3 or more) <sup>Φ</sup>	0	2	–	A6.2
Maintaining focus on schoolwork <sup>†</sup>	32	41	–	A6.13
Caring adult relationships <sup>‡</sup>	76	67	–	A6.7
High expectations-adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	79	80	–	A6.7
Meaningful participation <sup>‡Φ</sup>	36	34	–	A6.7
Facilities upkeep <sup>†Φ</sup>	87	83	–	A6.16
Promotion of parent involvement in school <sup>†</sup>	62	66	–	A6.7
<b>School Safety</b>				
School perceived as very safe or safe <sup>Φ</sup>	62	78	–	A8.1
Experienced any harassment or bullying <sup>§Φ</sup>	33	13	–	A8.2
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you <sup>§Φ</sup>	33	18	–	A8.3
Been afraid of being beaten up <sup>§Φ</sup>	14	13	–	A8.3
Been in a physical fight <sup>§Φ</sup>	5	5	–	A8.4
Seen a weapon on campus <sup>§Φ</sup>	0	0	–	A8.6
<b>Substance Use</b>				
Current alcohol or drug use <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	–	A9.5
Current marijuana use <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	–	A9.5
Current binge drinking <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	–	A9.5
Very drunk or “high” 7 or more times, ever	0	0	–	A9.7
Been drunk or “high” on drugs at school, ever	0	0	–	A9.9
Current cigarette smoking <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	–	A10.3
Current vaping <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	–	A10.3

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

<sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”

<sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

<sup>Φ</sup>In-School and Hybrid Models only.

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %	Table
<b>Routines</b>				
Eating of breakfast <sup>l</sup>	84	84	–	A11.2
Bedtime (before 11 pm)	82	67	–	A4.1
Sleep deprivation (less than 8 hours)	11	19	–	A4.1
Physical exercise (meets standards) <sup>ll</sup>	83	81	–	A4.4
<b>Learning from Home</b>				
Average days worked on schoolwork ( $\geq 5$ ) <sup>lll</sup> <sup>δ</sup>	42	58	–	A5.1
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more) <sup>lll</sup> <sup>δ</sup>	53	64	–	A5.1
Interest in schoolwork done from home <sup>δ</sup>	48	38	–	A5.3
Meaningful opportunities <sup>‡</sup> <sup>δ</sup>	57	62	–	A5.2
<b>Adult and Peer Relationships</b>				
Adult supports <sup>‡</sup>	93	81	–	A7.7
Peer supports <sup>‡</sup>	79	77	–	A7.6
Virtual peer interactions (4 days or more) <sup>ll</sup>	46	60	–	A4.3
Cyberbullying <sup>§</sup>	15	11	–	A8.3
<b>Social and Emotional Health</b>				
Social emotional distress <sup>‡</sup>	37	30	–	A7.10
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness <sup>§</sup>	39	25	–	A7.1
Considered suicide <sup>§</sup>	21	13	–	A7.2
Self-Efficacy <sup>‡</sup>	84	80	–	A7.3
Self-Awareness <sup>‡</sup>	72	75	–	A7.4
Problem Solving <sup>‡</sup>	58	60	–	A7.5
Optimism <sup>‡</sup>	63	66	–	A7.8
Gratitude <sup>‡</sup>	77	79	–	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.

<sup>l</sup>Today.

<sup>ll</sup>Past 7 days.

<sup>lll</sup>Past 30 days.

<sup>δ</sup>Remote and Hybrid Models only.

<sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.

### 3. Demographics

**Table A3.1**

***School Schedule, Past 30 Days***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
In-School Model	17	13	–
Remote Learning Model	42	53	–
Hybrid Model (in school on alternate days)	11	16	–
Hybrid Model (in school half days)	30	19	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Male	33	47	–
Female	67	50	–
Nonbinary	0	2	–
Something else	0	2	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Straight (not gay)	43	67	–
Lesbian or Gay	13	1	–
Bisexual	11	9	–
Something else	4	3	–
Not sure	19	10	–
Decline to respond	11	9	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
No, I am not transgender	92	89	–
Yes, I am transgender	0	3	–
I am not sure if I am transgender	6	4	–
Decline to respond	2	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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	1	–
Asian or Asian American	26	29	–
Black or African American	0	3	–
Hispanic or Latinx	15	17	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	–
White	43	30	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	13	18	–
Something else	4	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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
A home with one or more parent or guardian	93	98	–
Other relative's home	0	0	–
A home with more than one family	2	0	–
Friend's home	0	0	–
Foster home, group care, or waiting placement	2	0	–
Hotel or motel	0	0	–
Shelter, car, campground, or other transitional or temporary housing	0	0	–
Other living arrangement	2	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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Did not finish high school	2	0	–
Graduated from high school	2	11	–
Attended college but did not complete four-year degree	5	5	–
Graduated from college	86	78	–
Don't know	5	7	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
No	55	55	–
Yes	36	27	–
Don't know	9	17	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
English	77	74	–
Spanish	7	10	–
Mandarin	7	1	–
Cantonese	0	0	–
Taiwanese	0	0	–
Tagalog	0	0	–
Vietnamese	0	0	–
Korean	0	1	–
Arabic	7	1	–
Other	2	14	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>How well do you... understand English?</b>			
Very well	98	94	–
Well	2	6	–
Not well	0	0	–
Not at all	0	0	–
<b>speak English?</b>			
Very well	98	91	–
Well	0	9	–
Not well	2	0	–
Not at all	0	0	–
<b>read English?</b>			
Very well	95	92	–
Well	5	7	–
Not well	0	1	–
Not at all	0	0	–
<b>write English?</b>			
Very well	95	90	–
Well	5	9	–
Not well	0	2	–
Not at all	0	0	–
<b>English Language Proficiency Status</b>			
Proficient	93	91	–
Not proficient	7	9	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>How well do you...</b>			
<b>understand English?</b>			
Very well	100	97	–
Well	0	3	–
Not well	0	0	–
Not at all	0	0	–
<b>speak English?</b>			
Very well	100	84	–
Well	0	16	–
Not well	0	0	–
Not at all	0	0	–
<b>read English?</b>			
Very well	90	88	–
Well	10	13	–
Not well	0	0	–
Not at all	0	0	–
<b>write English?</b>			
Very well	80	84	–
Well	20	13	–
Not well	0	3	–
Not at all	0	0	–
<b>English Language Proficiency Status</b>			
Proficient	90	84	–
Not proficient	10	16	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
I do not attend my school's afterschool program	96	90	–
1 day	0	6	–
2 days	0	0	–
3 days	0	0	–
4 days	0	2	–
5 days	4	2	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
No	98	96	–
Yes	0	3	–
Don't know	2	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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>What time did you go to bed last night?</b>			
Before 7:00 pm	0	0	–
7:00-7:59 pm	0	1	–
8:00-8:59 pm	18	10	–
9:00-9:59 pm	43	21	–
10:00-10:59 pm	20	35	–
11:00-11:59 pm	11	15	–
12:00-12:59 am	2	9	–
After 1:00 am	5	9	–
<b>What time did you wake up this morning?</b>			
Before 5:00 am	0	0	–
5:00-5:59 am	7	2	–
6:00-6:59 am	55	40	–
7:00-7:59 am	16	27	–
8:00-8:59 am	11	17	–
9:00-9:59 am	7	11	–
10:00-10:59 am	0	1	–
11:00-11:59 am	5	2	–
12 pm or later	0	0	–
<b>Sleep duration</b>			
Less than 6 hours	2	3	–
6-7 hours	9	16	–
8-9 hours	52	44	–
10-11 hours	27	33	–
12 hours or more	9	4	–
<b><i>Sleep deprivation (less than 8 hours)</i></b>	11	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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Are you attending school in person today?</b>			
No	5	36	–
Yes	95	64	–
<b>In the past 30 days, how many days in an average week did you go to school in person?</b>			
0 days	0	7	–
1 day	5	14	–
2 days	11	38	–
3 days	5	5	–
4 days	68	33	–
5 days	11	2	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
0 days	20	17	–
1 day	11	4	–
2 days	14	6	–
3 days	9	13	–
4 days	0	9	–
5 days	11	4	–
6 days	6	12	–
7 days	29	36	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Exercise or do a physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard</b>			
0 days	9	12	–
1 day	6	10	–
2 days	17	15	–
3 days	6	11	–
4 days	14	10	–
5 days	20	16	–
6 days	6	8	–
7 days	23	20	–
<b>Participate in a physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did not make you sweat and breathe hard</b>			
0 days	12	12	–
1 day	12	14	–
2 days	15	17	–
3 days	18	14	–
4 days	9	12	–
5 days	12	10	–
6 days	0	4	–
7 days	24	19	–
<b><i>Meets aerobic physical fitness standards</i></b>	<b>83</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>–</b>

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Time started schoolwork from home today<sup>#</sup></b>			
Before 7:00 am	0	4	–
7:00-7:59 am	5	6	–
8:00-8:59 am	25	10	–
9:00-9:59 am	15	23	–
10:00-10:59 am	10	12	–
11:00-11:59 am	30	30	–
12 pm or later	15	14	–
<b>Time spent on learning and completing schoolwork from home on the average weekday</b>			
Less than 1 hour	3	4	–
Between 1 and 2 hours	14	13	–
Between 2 and 3 hours	28	24	–
Between 3 and 4 hours	25	17	–
Between 4 and 5 hours	19	24	–
More than 5 hours	11	20	–
<b>Number of days in the past week participating in an online class from home where your teacher talked to students</b>			
0 days	32	18	–
1 day	6	3	–
2 days	9	11	–
3 days	0	4	–
4 days	18	23	–
5 days	35	40	–

*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.*

*<sup>#</sup>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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Number of weekdays participating in school from home for the entire school day</b>			
0 days	22	7	–
1 day	8	9	–
2 days	11	9	–
3 days	3	2	–
4 days	14	16	–
5 days	42	58	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Not at all true	10	13	–
A little true	33	25	–
Pretty much true	27	37	–
Very much true	30	25	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Strongly disagree	21	13	–
Disagree	6	22	–
Neither disagree nor agree	24	28	–
Agree	33	30	–
Strongly agree	15	7	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Mostly A's	60	50	–
A's and B's	29	30	–
Mostly B's	2	5	–
B's and C's	2	7	–
Mostly C's	2	1	–
C's and D's	2	4	–
Mostly D's	2	1	–
Mostly F's	0	2	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
I did not miss any days of school in the past 30 days	80	87	–
1 day	16	6	–
2 days	4	6	–
3 or more days	0	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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
I did not miss an entire day of remote learning classes	100	91	–
1 day	0	5	–
2 days	0	2	–
3 or more days	0	2	–

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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
I did not miss any classes/scheduled in-person classes	84	87	–
1-2 classes	4	8	–
3-4 classes	8	4	–
5 or more classes	4	2	–

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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
I did not miss any remote learning classes	89	82	–
1-2 classes	11	13	–
3-4 classes	0	3	–
5 or more classes	0	2	–

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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Does not apply; I didn't miss any school		69	–
Illness (feeling physically sick), including problems with breathing or your teeth		15	–
Were being bullied or mistreated at school <i>(In-School and Hybrid Only)</i>		0	–
Felt very sad, hopeless, anxious, stressed, or angry		8	–
Didn't get enough sleep		0	–
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		0	–
Had no transportation to school <i>(In-School and Hybrid Only)</i>		0	–
Other reason		8	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %	Table
Total school supports	63	56	–	
Caring adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	76	67	–	A6.8
High expectations-adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	79	80	–	A6.9
Meaningful participation at school <sup>‡Φ</sup>	36	34	–	A6.10
School connectedness <sup>†Φ</sup>	64	72	–	A6.11
Academic motivation <sup>†</sup>	77	73	–	A6.12
Promotion of parent involvement in school <sup>†</sup>	62	66	–	A6.14

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

<sup>†</sup>*Scales are based on average of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”*

<sup>‡</sup>*Scales are based on average of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”*

<sup>Φ</sup>*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Caring adults in school</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	76	67	–
<b><i>There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who really cares about me.</i></b>			
Not at all true	6	6	–
A little true	17	29	–
Pretty much true	47	40	–
Very much true	31	25	–
<b><i>who notices when I’m not there.</i></b>			
Not at all true	8	17	–
A little true	22	25	–
Pretty much true	50	35	–
Very much true	19	24	–
<b><i>who listens to me when I have something to say.</i></b>			
Not at all true	6	6	–
A little true	14	17	–
Pretty much true	42	37	–
Very much true	39	40	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>High expectations-adults in school</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	79	80	–
<b>There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who tells me when I do a good job.</b>			
Not at all true	3	6	–
A little true	22	19	–
Pretty much true	25	43	–
Very much true	50	32	–
<b>who always wants me to do my best.</b>			
Not at all true	3	8	–
A little true	11	8	–
Pretty much true	42	28	–
Very much true	44	56	–
<b>who believes that I will be a success.</b>			
Not at all true	3	7	–
A little true	22	11	–
Pretty much true	22	38	–
Very much true	53	44	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Meaningful participation at school</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	36	34	–
<b>At school,...</b>			
<b>I do interesting activities.</b>			
Not at all true	30	11	–
A little true	4	29	–
Pretty much true	30	49	–
Very much true	35	11	–
<b>I help decide things like class activities or rules.</b>			
Not at all true	52	42	–
A little true	22	36	–
Pretty much true	22	13	–
Very much true	4	9	–
<b>I do things that make a difference.</b>			
Not at all true	30	27	–
A little true	35	38	–
Pretty much true	17	24	–
Very much true	17	11	–
<b>I have a say in how things work.</b>			
Not at all true	52	38	–
A little true	17	36	–
Pretty much true	26	16	–
Very much true	4	11	–
<b>I help decide school activities or rules.</b>			
Not at all true	52	60	–
A little true	26	16	–
Pretty much true	17	20	–
Very much true	4	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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>School connectedness</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree”</i>	64	72	–
<b>I feel close to people at this school.</b>			
Strongly disagree	13	4	–
Disagree	13	2	–
Neither disagree nor agree	26	38	–
Agree	35	48	–
Strongly agree	13	8	–
<b>I am happy to be at this school.</b>			
Strongly disagree	13	2	–
Disagree	0	0	–
Neither disagree nor agree	22	17	–
Agree	22	48	–
Strongly agree	43	33	–
<b>I feel like I am part of this school.</b>			
Strongly disagree	13	2	–
Disagree	13	2	–
Neither disagree nor agree	22	38	–
Agree	30	44	–
Strongly agree	22	15	–
<b>The teachers at this school treat students fairly.</b>			
Strongly disagree	4	0	–
Disagree	0	4	–
Neither disagree nor agree	22	17	–
Agree	35	52	–
Strongly agree	39	27	–
<b>I feel safe in my school.</b>			
Strongly disagree	9	2	–
Disagree	0	2	–
Neither disagree nor agree	9	13	–
Agree	43	56	–
Strongly agree	39	27	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Academic motivation</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree”</i>	77	73	–
<b>I try hard to make sure that I am good at my schoolwork.</b>			
Strongly disagree	5	1	–
Disagree	3	3	–
Neither disagree nor agree	5	13	–
Agree	33	36	–
Strongly agree	54	48	–
<b>I try hard on my schoolwork because I am interested in it.</b>			
Strongly disagree	8	6	–
Disagree	13	19	–
Neither disagree nor agree	23	24	–
Agree	28	35	–
Strongly agree	28	17	–
<b>I work hard to try to understand new things when doing my schoolwork.</b>			
Strongly disagree	3	2	–
Disagree	5	6	–
Neither disagree nor agree	18	19	–
Agree	28	46	–
Strongly agree	46	27	–
<b>I am always trying to do better in my schoolwork.</b>			
Strongly disagree	0	2	–
Disagree	3	3	–
Neither disagree nor agree	8	13	–
Agree	36	39	–
Strongly agree	54	44	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>It is hard for me to stay focused when doing my schoolwork.</b>			
Strongly disagree	16	9	–
Disagree	16	31	–
Neither disagree nor agree	11	19	–
Agree	34	25	–
Strongly agree	24	16	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Promotion of parent involvement in school</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree”</i>	62	66	–
<b>Teachers at this school communicate with parents about what students are expected to learn in class.</b>			
Strongly disagree	0	2	–
Disagree	10	7	–
Neither disagree nor agree	26	18	–
Agree	38	55	–
Strongly agree	26	19	–
<b>Parents feel welcome to participate at this school.</b>			
Strongly disagree	0	2	–
Disagree	10	5	–
Neither disagree nor agree	31	34	–
Agree	44	38	–
Strongly agree	15	21	–
<b>School staff take parent concerns seriously.</b>			
Strongly disagree	0	0	–
Disagree	3	8	–
Neither disagree nor agree	36	26	–
Agree	36	39	–
Strongly agree	26	27	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>A teacher or some other adult from my school checks on how I am doing</b>			
Not at all true	19	13	–
A little true	22	25	–
Pretty much true	36	33	–
Very much true	22	29	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>My school is usually clean and tidy.</b>			
Strongly disagree	0	0	–
Disagree	0	0	–
Neither disagree nor agree	13	17	–
Agree	43	58	–
Strongly agree	43	25	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
No	61	75	–
Yes	39	25	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
No	79	87	–
Yes	21	13	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Self-efficacy</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	84	80	–
<b>I can work out my problems.</b>			
Not at all true	3	7	–
A little true	19	17	–
Pretty much true	41	42	–
Very much true	38	34	–
<b>I can do most things if I try.</b>			
Not at all true	0	2	–
A little true	9	12	–
Pretty much true	50	42	–
Very much true	41	43	–
<b>There are many things that I do well.</b>			
Not at all true	0	4	–
A little true	16	17	–
Pretty much true	31	34	–
Very much true	53	45	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Self-awareness</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	72	75	–
<b>There is a purpose to my life.</b>			
Not at all true	0	7	–
A little true	16	15	–
Pretty much true	25	26	–
Very much true	59	52	–
<b>I understand my moods and feelings.</b>			
Not at all true	9	8	–
A little true	22	20	–
Pretty much true	28	36	–
Very much true	41	37	–
<b>I understand why I do what I do.</b>			
Not at all true	13	9	–
A little true	26	16	–
Pretty much true	29	41	–
Very much true	32	34	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Problem solving</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	58	60	–
<b>When I need help I find someone to talk with.</b>			
Not at all true	22	20	–
A little true	22	24	–
Pretty much true	25	30	–
Very much true	31	26	–
<b>I try to work out my problems by talking or writing about them.</b>			
Not at all true	28	24	–
A little true	31	26	–
Pretty much true	22	29	–
Very much true	19	21	–
<b>I trust my ability to solve difficult problems.</b>			
Not at all true	9	9	–
A little true	13	17	–
Pretty much true	44	39	–
Very much true	34	35	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Peer supports</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	79	77	–
<b>I have a friend my age who really cares about me.</b>			
Not at all true	6	4	–
A little true	6	12	–
Pretty much true	25	20	–
Very much true	63	63	–
<b>I have a friend my age who talks with me about my problems.</b>			
Not at all true	9	15	–
A little true	13	17	–
Pretty much true	34	25	–
Very much true	44	44	–
<b>I have a friend my age who helps me when I’m having a hard time.</b>			
Not at all true	13	8	–
A little true	16	12	–
Pretty much true	22	29	–
Very much true	50	51	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Adult supports</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	93	81	–
<b>How true do you feel these statements are about your family?</b>			
<b>There is an adult who really cares about me.</b>			
Not at all true	0	3	–
A little true	0	6	–
Pretty much true	9	11	–
Very much true	91	80	–
<b>There is an adult who talks with me about my problems.</b>			
Not at all true	9	11	–
A little true	6	16	–
Pretty much true	16	16	–
Very much true	69	57	–
<b>There is an adult who helps me when I am having a hard time.</b>			
Not at all true	0	10	–
A little true	6	12	–
Pretty much true	22	17	–
Very much true	72	61	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Optimism</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	63	66	–
<b>Each day I look forward to having a lot of fun.</b>			
Not at all true	13	16	–
A little true	25	22	–
Pretty much true	22	30	–
Very much true	41	32	–
<b>I usually expect to have a good day.</b>			
Not at all true	28	16	–
A little true	9	20	–
Pretty much true	22	33	–
Very much true	41	32	–
<b>Overall, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad things.</b>			
Not at all true	19	12	–
A little true	19	17	–
Pretty much true	28	37	–
Very much true	34	34	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Gratitude</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	77	79	–
<b>On most days I feel grateful.</b>			
Not at all true	6	11	–
A little true	16	10	–
Pretty much true	34	36	–
Very much true	44	43	–
<b>On most days I feel thankful.</b>			
Not at all true	9	10	–
A little true	16	12	–
Pretty much true	34	32	–
Very much true	41	47	–
<b>On most days I feel appreciative.</b>			
Not at all true	6	12	–
A little true	16	10	–
Pretty much true	34	32	–
Very much true	44	46	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Social emotional distress</b>			
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	37	30	–
<b>I had a hard time breathing because I was anxious.</b>			
Not at all true	41	59	–
A little true	26	27	–
Pretty much true	21	9	–
Very much true	12	6	–
<b>I worried that I would embarrass myself in front of others.</b>			
Not at all true	26	28	–
A little true	18	33	–
Pretty much true	18	17	–
Very much true	38	22	–
<b>I was tense and uptight.</b>			
Not at all true	29	44	–
A little true	35	24	–
Pretty much true	15	14	–
Very much true	21	18	–
<b>I had a hard time relaxing.</b>			
Not at all true	38	38	–
A little true	18	29	–
Pretty much true	18	14	–
Very much true	26	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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>I felt sad and down.</b>			
Not at all true	38	46	–
A little true	24	22	–
Pretty much true	9	13	–
Very much true	29	19	–
<b>I was easily irritated.</b>			
Not at all true	38	34	–
A little true	26	30	–
Pretty much true	15	18	–
Very much true	21	18	–
<b>It was hard for me to cope and I thought I would panic.</b>			
Not at all true	50	60	–
A little true	24	14	–
Pretty much true	6	11	–
Very much true	21	16	–
<b>It was hard for me to get excited about anything.</b>			
Not at all true	56	62	–
A little true	12	14	–
Pretty much true	12	11	–
Very much true	21	14	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>I was easily annoyed and sensitive.</b>			
Not at all true	47	40	–
A little true	15	25	–
Pretty much true	12	18	–
Very much true	26	17	–
<b>I was scared for no good reason.</b>			
Not at all true	62	60	–
A little true	6	18	–
Pretty much true	15	11	–
Very much true	18	12	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Very safe	38	24	–
Safe	24	54	–
Neither safe nor unsafe	33	17	–
Unsafe	0	2	–
Very unsafe	5	2	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Race, ethnicity, or national origin</b>			
0 times	95	97	–
1 time	0	3	–
2 or more times	5	0	–
<b>Religion</b>			
0 times	100	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 or more times	0	0	–
<b>Gender</b>			
0 times	81	97	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 or more times	19	3	–
<b>Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were</b>			
0 times	90	97	–
1 time	0	3	–
2 or more times	10	0	–
<b>A physical or mental disability</b>			
0 times	100	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 or more times	0	0	–
<b>Any of the above five reasons</b>	19	8	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>You are an immigrant or someone thought you were</b>			
0 times	100	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 or more times	0	0	–
<b>Any other reason</b>			
0 times	71	89	–
1 time	5	5	–
2 or more times	24	5	–
<b>Any harassment</b>	33	13	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>School violence victimization</b>			
<i>Average reporting “1 or more times”</i>	23	12	–
<b><i>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you...</i></b>			
<b>been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn’t just kidding around?</b>			
0 times	86	95	–
1 time	10	3	–
2 to 3 times	5	3	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b>been afraid of being beaten up?</b>			
0 times	86	87	–
1 time	10	10	–
2 to 3 times	5	3	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b>had mean rumors or lies spread about you?</b>			
0 times	67	82	–
1 time	19	18	–
2 to 3 times	5	0	–
4 or more times	10	0	–
<b>had sexual jokes, comments, or gestures made to you?</b>			
0 times	67	92	–
1 time	19	5	–
2 to 3 times	10	0	–
4 or more times	5	3	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b><i>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you...</i></b>			
<b>been made fun of because of your looks or the way you talk? <i>(In-School and Hybrid Only)</i></b>			
0 times	71	87	–
1 time	10	10	–
2 to 3 times	14	3	–
4 or more times	5	0	–
<b>had your property stolen or deliberately damaged? <i>(In-School and Hybrid Only)</i></b>			
0 times	95	95	–
1 time	5	3	–
2 to 3 times	0	3	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b>been made fun of, insulted, or called names? <i>(In-School and Hybrid Only)</i></b>			
0 times	67	76	–
1 time	5	13	–
2 to 3 times	10	8	–
4 or more times	19	3	–
<b>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?</b>			
0 times (never)	85	89	–
1 time	12	5	–
2 to 3 times	3	4	–
4 or more times	0	1	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>School violence perpetration</b>			
<i>Average reporting “1 or more times”</i>	2	1	–
<b><i>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... been in a physical fight?</i></b>			
0 times	95	95	–
1 time	5	5	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b><i>been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug?</i></b>			
0 times	95	100	–
1 time	5	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b><i>damaged school property on purpose?</i></b>			
0 times	100	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b><i>carried a gun?</i></b>			
0 times	100	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b><i>carried any other weapon (such as a knife or club)?</i></b>			
0 times	100	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you...</b>			
<b>been threatened with harm or injury?</b>			
0 times	81	95	–
1 time	14	5	–
2 to 3 times	5	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b>been threatened or injured with a weapon (gun, knife, club, etc.)?</b>			
0 times	90	100	–
1 time	10	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you...</b>			
<b>seen someone carrying a gun, knife, or other weapon?</b>			
0 times	100	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–

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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %	Table
Lifetime illicit AOD use to get “high” <sup>^</sup>	3	2	–	A9.2
Lifetime alcohol or drug use	3	2	–	A9.2
Lifetime marijuana use	3	0	–	A9.2
Lifetime very drunk or high (7 or more times)	0	0	–	A9.7
Lifetime drinking and driving involvement	32	17	–	A9.10
Current alcohol or drug use <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	–	A9.5
Current marijuana use <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	–	A9.5
Current heavy drug use <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	–	A9.5
Current heavy alcohol use (binge drinking) <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	–	A9.5
Current alcohol or drug use on school property <sup>¶ψ</sup>		0	–	A9.8
Harmfulness of occasional marijuana use <sup>BΦ</sup>	36	36	–	A9.11
Difficulty of obtaining marijuana <sup>CΦ</sup>	29	31	–	A9.12

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

<sup>^</sup>*Excludes prescription pain medication, tranquilizers or sedatives, diet pills, and prescription stimulant.*

<sup>¶</sup>*Past 30 days.*

<sup>ψ</sup>*In-School Models only.*

<sup>Φ</sup>*In-School and Hybrid Models only.*

<sup>B</sup>*Great harm.*

<sup>C</sup>*Very difficult.*

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Alcohol	3	2	–
Marijuana	3	0	–
Inhalants	0	0	–
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high”	0	0	–
<b><i>Any of the above AOD use</i></b>	3	2	–
<b><i>Any illicit AOD use to get “high”<sup>^</sup></i></b>	3	2	–

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

<sup>^</sup>Excludes prescription pain medication, tranquilizers or sedatives, diet pills, and prescription stimulant.

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Alcohol (one full drink)</b>			
0 times	97	98	–
1 time	0	2	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	3	0	–
<b>Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)</b>			
0 times	97	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 to 3 times	3	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b>Inhalants</b>			
0 times	100	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b>Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical</b>			
0 times	100	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–

*Question HS A.74-76, 86/MS A.75-77, 79: 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).... 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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>During your life, how many times have you used marijuana in any of the following ways...</b>			
<b>Smoke it?</b>			
0 times	97	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 to 3 times	3	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b>In a vaping device?</b>			
0 times	97	100	–
1 time	3	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b>Eat or drink it in products made with marijuana?</b>			
0 times	97	100	–
1 time	3	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Alcohol (one or more drinks of alcohol)	0	0	–
Binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row)	0	0	–
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)	0	0	–
Inhalants	0	0	–
Other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical	0	0	–
<b><i>Any drug use</i></b>	0	0	–
<b><i>Heavy drug use</i></b>	0	0	–
<b><i>Any AOD Use</i></b>	0	0	–

*Question HS A.96-99, 101/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”)?... any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical?*

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Alcohol (one or more drinks)</b>			
0 days	100	100	–
1 or 2 days	0	0	–
3 to 9 days	0	0	–
10 to 19 days	0	0	–
20 to 30 days	0	0	–
<b>Binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row)</b>			
0 days	100	100	–
1 or 2 days	0	0	–
3 to 9 days	0	0	–
10 to 19 days	0	0	–
20 to 30 days	0	0	–
<b>Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)</b>			
0 days	100	100	–
1 or 2 days	0	0	–
3 to 9 days	0	0	–
10 to 19 days	0	0	–
20 to 30 days	0	0	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Very drunk or sick after drinking alcohol</b>			
0 times	97	100	–
1 to 2 times	0	0	–
3 to 6 times	3	0	–
7 or more times	0	0	–
<b>“High” (loaded, stoned, or wasted) from using drugs</b>			
0 times	97	100	–
1 to 2 times	0	0	–
3 to 6 times	3	0	–
7 or more times	0	0	–
<b><i>Very drunk or “high” 7 or more times</i></b>	0	0	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Alcohol</b>			
0 days		100	–
1 to 2 days		0	–
3 or more days		0	–
<b>Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)</b>			
0 days		100	–
1 to 2 days		0	–
3 or more days		0	–
<b>Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical</b>			
0 days		100	–
1 to 2 days		0	–
3 or more days		0	–
<b>Any of the above</b>		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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
0 times	100	100	–
1 to 2 times	0	0	–
3 to 6 times	0	0	–
7 or more times	0	0	–

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**  
***Drinking While Driving, Lifetime***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Have ridden in a car driven by someone who had been using alcohol or drugs</b>			
Never	68	83	–
1 time	3	6	–
2 times	6	1	–
3 to 6 times	3	7	–
7 or more times	21	2	–

*Question MS A.114: During your life, how many times have you ridden in a car driven by someone who had been using alcohol or drugs?*

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

**Table A9.11*****Perceived Harm of AOD Use (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Alcohol - drink occasionally</b>			
Great	27	21	–
Moderate	14	36	–
Slight	45	33	–
None	14	10	–
<b>Alcohol - 5 or more drinks once or twice a week</b>			
Great	64	56	–
Moderate	27	31	–
Slight	5	5	–
None	5	8	–
<b>Marijuana - use occasionally</b>			
Great	36	36	–
Moderate	45	41	–
Slight	5	13	–
None	14	10	–
<b>Marijuana - use daily</b>			
Great	82	72	–
Moderate	5	21	–
Slight	9	0	–
None	5	8	–

*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 A9.12*****Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Alcohol and Marijuana (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Alcohol</b>			
Very difficult	19	26	–
Fairly difficult	24	13	–
Fairly easy	5	13	–
Very easy	10	3	–
Don't know	43	46	–
<b>Marijuana</b>			
Very difficult	29	31	–
Fairly difficult	10	10	–
Fairly easy	5	5	–
Very easy	5	3	–
Don't know	52	51	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %	Table
<b>Use Prevalence and Patterns</b>				
Ever smoked a whole cigarette	0	0	–	A10.2
Current cigarette smoking <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	–	A10.3
Current cigarette smoking at school <sup>¶ψ</sup>		0	–	A10.4
Ever tried smokeless tobacco	0	0	–	A10.2
Current smokeless tobacco use <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	–	A10.3
Current smokeless tobacco use at school <sup>¶ψ</sup>		0	–	A10.4
Ever used vape products	3	0	–	A10.2
Current use of vape products <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	–	A10.3
Current vaping at school <sup>¶ψ</sup>		0	–	A10.4
<b>Attitudes and Correlates</b>				
Harmfulness of occasional cigarette smoking <sup>BΦ</sup>	32	27	–	A10.6
Harmfulness of smoking 1 or more packs/day <sup>BΦ</sup>	82	80	–	A10.6
Harmfulness of vaping occasionally <sup>BΦ</sup>	36	26	–	A10.7
Harmfulness of vaping several times a day <sup>BΦ</sup>	86	85	–	A10.7
Difficulty of obtaining cigarettes <sup>CΦ</sup>	33	23	–	A10.8
Difficulty of obtaining vape products <sup>CΦ</sup>	24	26	–	A10.8
<b>Anti-Tobacco Policy</b>				
School bans tobacco use and vaping <sup>Φ</sup>	43	60	–	A10.9

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

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

<sup>ψ</sup>In-School Models only.

<sup>Φ</sup>In-School and Hybrid Models only.

<sup>B</sup>Great harm.

<sup>C</sup>Very difficult.

**Table A10.2**  
***Lifetime Tobacco Use***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>A cigarette, even one or two puffs</b>			
0 times	100	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b>A whole cigarette</b>			
0 times	100	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b>Smokeless tobacco</b>			
0 times	100	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	0	0	–
<b>Vape products</b>			
0 times	97	100	–
1 time	0	0	–
2 to 3 times	0	0	–
4 or more times	3	0	–

*Question HS A.71-73/MS A.71-74: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... A cigarette, even one or two puffs... 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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Cigarettes</b>			
Any	0	0	–
Daily (20 or more days)	0	0	–
<b>Smokeless tobacco</b>			
Any	0	0	–
Daily (20 or more days)	0	0	–
<b>Vape products</b>			
Any	0	0	–
Daily (20 or more days)	0	0	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Cigarettes</b>			
0 days		100	–
1 or 2 days		0	–
3 to 9 days		0	–
10 to 19 days		0	–
20 to 30 days		0	–
<b>Smokeless tobacco</b>			
0 days		100	–
1 or 2 days		0	–
3 to 9 days		0	–
10 to 19 days		0	–
20 to 30 days		0	–
<b>Vape</b>			
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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Breathed the smoke or vapor from someone who was using cigarettes or e-cigarettes</b>			
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****Perceived Harm of Cigarette Smoking (In-School and Hybrid Only)**

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Smoke cigarettes occasionally</b>			
Great	32	27	–
Moderate	55	49	–
Slight	9	17	–
None	5	7	–
<b>Smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes each day</b>			
Great	82	80	–
Moderate	9	13	–
Slight	5	0	–
None	5	8	–

*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 A10.7*****Perceived Harm of Using Vape Products (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Use vape products occasionally</b>			
Great	36	26	–
Moderate	45	47	–
Slight	14	16	–
None	5	11	–
<b>Use vape products several times a day</b>			
Great	86	85	–
Moderate	5	5	–
Slight	5	3	–
None	5	8	–

*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 A10.8*****Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Cigarettes and Vape Products (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Cigarettes</b>			
Very difficult	33	23	–
Fairly difficult	14	15	–
Fairly easy	5	15	–
Very easy	0	3	–
Don't know	48	44	–
<b>Vape products</b>			
Very difficult	24	26	–
Fairly difficult	5	10	–
Fairly easy	19	15	–
Very easy	5	5	–
Don't know	48	44	–

*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 A10.9*****School Bans Tobacco Use and Vaping (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
No	0	0	–
Yes	43	60	–
Don't know	57	40	–

*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**

***Alone After School (In-School Only)***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Never	56	40	–
1 day	21	19	–
2 days	15	21	–
3 days	6	6	–
4 days	0	2	–
5 days	3	12	–

*Question MS A.115: In a normal week, how many days are you home after school for at least one hour without an adult there?*

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

**Table A11.2**

***Eating of Breakfast***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
No	16	16	–
Yes	84	84	–

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

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

**Table A11.3**

***Gang Involvement (In-School and Hybrid Only)***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
No	100	100	–
Yes	0	0	–

*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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>School Connectedness<sup>†</sup> (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		68	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx			–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	69	74	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics			–
Something else			–
<b>Academic Motivation<sup>†</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		81	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		74	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	65	73	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		68	–
Something else			–
<b>Monthly Absences (3 or more) (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		6	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		0	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	0	0	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics			–
Something else			–

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

<sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Maintaining focus on schoolwork<sup>†</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		48	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		56	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	24	42	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		26	–
Something else			–
<b>Caring adults in school<sup>‡</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		68	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		65	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	69	63	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		72	–
Something else			–
<b>High expectations-adults in school<sup>‡</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		75	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		82	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	71	79	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		87	–
Something else			–

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

<sup>†</sup>*Average percent of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”*

<sup>‡</sup>*Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”*



**Table A12.1**

***School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity – Continued***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Meaningful participation at school<sup>‡</sup> (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		44	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx			–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	36	30	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics			–
Something else			–
<b>Facilities upkeep<sup>†</sup> (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		63	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx			–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	79	92	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics			–
Something else			–
<b>Promotion of parent involvement in School<sup>†</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		67	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		68	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	59	74	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		62	–
Something else			–

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

<sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”

<sup>‡</sup>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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>School perceived as very safe or safe</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		73	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx			–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	54	82	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics			–
Something else			–
<b>Experienced harassment due to five reasons at school<sup>^§</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		0	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx			–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	31	9	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics			–
Something else			–
<b>Experienced any harassment or bullying at school<sup>§</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		13	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx			–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	31	9	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics			–
Something else			–

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

<sup>^</sup>*The five reasons include race, ethnicity, or national origin; religion; gender (being male or female); sexual orientation; and a physical or mental disability.*

<sup>§</sup>*Past 12 months.*

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Had mean rumors or lies spread about you<sup>§</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		29	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx			–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	31	0	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics			–
Something else			–
<b>Been afraid of being beaten up<sup>§</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		7	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx			–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	15	9	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics			–
Something else			–
<b>Been in a physical fight<sup>§</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		7	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx			–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	0	0	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics			–
Something else			–

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

<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Seen a weapon on campus<sup>§</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		0	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx			–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	0	0	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics			–
Something else			–

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

*<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.*

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Current alcohol or drug use<sup>¶</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		0	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		0	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	0	0	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		0	–
Something else			–
<b>Current marijuana use<sup>¶</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		0	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		0	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	0	0	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		0	–
Something else			–
<b>Current binge drinking<sup>¶</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		0	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		0	–
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.

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Very drunk or “high” 7 or more times, ever</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		0	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		0	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	0	0	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		0	–
Something else			–
<b>Been drunk or “high” on drugs at school, ever</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		0	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		0	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	0	0	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		0	–
Something else			–
<b>Current alcohol use<sup>¶</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		0	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		0	–
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.

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Current alcohol use at school<sup>¶</sup> (<i>In-School Only</i>)</b>			
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			–
<b>Current cigarette smoking<sup>¶</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		0	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		0	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	0	0	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		0	–
Something else			–
<b>Current vaping<sup>¶</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		0	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		0	–
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.

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Eating of breakfast<sup>1</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American	100	91	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		86	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	68	74	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		96	–
Something else			–
<b>Bedtime (before 11 pm)</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American	100	70	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		71	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	79	47	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		87	–
Something else			–
<b>Sleep deprivation (less than 8 hours)</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American	0	15	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		19	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	16	33	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		9	–
Something else			–

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

<sup>1</sup>*Today.*



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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Physical exercise (meets standards)<sup>  </sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		82	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		76	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	82	79	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		83	–
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.*

<sup>||</sup>*Past 7 days.*

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Average days worked on schoolwork (5 or more)<sup>¶</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American	45	54	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		59	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	42	57	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		64	–
Something else			–
<b>Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)<sup>¶¶</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American	64	68	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		50	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	50	63	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		77	–
Something else			–
<b>Interest in schoolwork done from home</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		42	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		40	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	31	43	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		32	–
Something else			–

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

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

<sup>¶¶</sup>Past 7 days.

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Meaningful opportunities<sup>‡</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		71	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		79	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	42	56	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		55	–
Something else			–

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

*<sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”*

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Adult supports<sup>‡</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		75	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		69	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	89	89	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		83	–
Something else			–
<b>Peer supports<sup>‡</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		72	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		90	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	84	70	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		90	–
Something else			–
<b>Virtual peer interactions (4 days or more)<sup>  </sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		57	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		53	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	59	63	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		65	–
Something else			–

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

<sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

<sup>||</sup>Past 7 days.

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Cyberbullying<sup>§</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		11	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		7	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	25	14	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		10	–
Something else			–

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

*<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.*

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Social emotional distress<sup>‡</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		20	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		49	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	51	33	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		24	–
Something else			–
<b>Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness<sup>§</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		26	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		29	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	50	21	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		19	–
Something else			–
<b>Considered suicide<sup>§</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		19	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		0	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	25	11	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		19	–
Something else			–

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

<sup>‡</sup>*Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”*

<sup>§</sup>*Past 12 months.*

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Self-Efficacy<sup>‡</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		76	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		88	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	78	83	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		81	–
Something else			–
<b>Self-Awareness<sup>‡</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		80	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		74	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	64	78	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		70	–
Something else			–
<b>Problem Solving<sup>‡</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		63	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		62	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	49	65	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		57	–
Something else			–

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

<sup>‡</sup>*Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”*

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Optimism<sup>‡</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		71	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		57	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	53	67	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		70	–
Something else			–
<b>Gratitude<sup>‡</sup></b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native			–
Asian or Asian American		80	–
Black or African American			–
Hispanic or Latinx		90	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			–
White	73	70	–
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		81	–
Something else			–

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

*<sup>‡</sup>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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>School Connectedness<sup>†</sup> (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)</b>			
Male		74	–
Female	61	71	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Academic Motivation<sup>†</sup></b>			
Male	77	74	–
Female	77	73	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Monthly Absences (3 or more) (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)</b>			
Male		3	–
Female	0	0	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Maintaining focus on schoolwork<sup>†</sup></b>			
Male	23	43	–
Female	36	44	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Caring adults in school<sup>‡</sup></b>			
Male	78	70	–
Female	75	66	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–

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

<sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”

<sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>High expectations-adults in school<sup>‡</sup></b>			
Male	78	82	–
Female	79	80	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Meaningful participation at school<sup>‡</sup> (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)</b>			
Male		34	–
Female	35	35	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Facilities upkeep<sup>†</sup> (<i>In-School and Hybrid Only</i>)</b>			
Male		83	–
Female	80	92	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Promotion of parent involvement in School<sup>†</sup></b>			
Male	64	64	–
Female	60	74	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–

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

<sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree.”

<sup>‡</sup>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 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>School perceived as very safe or safe</b>			
Male		80	–
Female	54	70	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Experienced harassment due to five reasons at school<sup>λ§</sup></b>			
Male		4	–
Female	31		–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Experienced any harassment or bullying at school<sup>§</sup></b>			
Male		4	–
Female	38		–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Had mean rumors or lies spread about you<sup>§</sup></b>			
Male		13	–
Female	38		–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Been afraid of being beaten up<sup>§</sup></b>			
Male		4	–
Female	15		–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–

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

<sup>λ</sup>The five reasons include race, ethnicity, or national origin; religion; gender (being male or female); sexual orientation; and a physical or mental disability.

<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Been in a physical fight<sup>§</sup></b>			
Male		4	–
Female	0		–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Seen a weapon on campus<sup>§</sup></b>			
Male		0	–
Female	0		–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–

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

*<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.*

**Table A13.3**  
**Substance Use by Gender**

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Current alcohol or drug use<sup>¶</sup></b>			
Male	0	0	–
Female	0	0	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Current marijuana use<sup>¶</sup></b>			
Male	0	0	–
Female	0	0	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Current binge drinking<sup>¶</sup></b>			
Male	0	0	–
Female	0	0	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Very drunk or “high” 7 or more times, ever</b>			
Male	0	0	–
Female	0	0	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Been drunk or “high” on drugs at school, ever</b>			
Male	0	0	–
Female	0	0	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Current alcohol use<sup>¶</sup></b>			
Male	0	0	–
Female	0	0	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–

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

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

**Table A13.3**  
**Substance Use by Gender – Continued**

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Current alcohol use at school<sup>¶</sup> (<i>In-School Only</i>)</b>			
Male			–
Female			–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Current cigarette smoking<sup>¶</sup></b>			
Male	0	0	–
Female	0	0	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Current vaping<sup>¶</sup></b>			
Male	0	0	–
Female	0	0	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–

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

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

**Table A13.4**  
**Routines by Gender**

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Eating of breakfast<sup>†</sup></b>			
Male	93	87	–
Female	80	82	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Bedtime (before 11 pm)</b>			
Male	86	72	–
Female	80	61	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Sleep deprivation (less than 8 hours)</b>			
Male	7	19	–
Female	13	18	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Physical exercise (meets standards)<sup>‡</sup></b>			
Male	83	77	–
Female	83	85	–
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.

<sup>†</sup>Today.

<sup>‡</sup>Past 7 days.

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Average days worked on schoolwork (5 or more)<sup>¶</sup></b>			
Male	18	51	–
Female	52	66	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)<sup>¶</sup></b>			
Male	36	55	–
Female	61	73	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Interest in schoolwork done from home</b>			
Male	55	40	–
Female	45	40	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Meaningful opportunities<sup>‡</sup></b>			
Male	50	68	–
Female	60	62	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–

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

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

<sup>¶</sup>Past 7 days.

<sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”



**Table A13.6**  
**Adult and Peer Relationships by Gender**

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Adult supports<sup>‡</sup></b>			
Male	92	86	–
Female	93	75	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Peer supports<sup>‡</sup></b>			
Male	67	71	–
Female	87	81	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Virtual peer interactions (4 days or more)<sup>  </sup></b>			
Male	33	55	–
Female	52	63	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Cyberbullying<sup>§</sup></b>			
Male	17	10	–
Female	14	9	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–

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

<sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”

<sup>||</sup>Past 7 days.

<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.

**Table A13.7**  
***Social and Emotional Health by Gender***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Social emotional distress<sup>‡</sup></b>			
Male	18	24	–
Female	48	31	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness<sup>§</sup></b>			
Male	33	15	–
Female	43	30	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Considered suicide<sup>§</sup></b>			
Male	8	13	–
Female	27	6	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Self-Efficacy<sup>‡</sup></b>			
Male	89	85	–
Female	82	81	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Self-Awareness<sup>‡</sup></b>			
Male	89	87	–
Female	62	70	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Problem Solving<sup>‡</sup></b>			
Male	56	69	–
Female	60	57	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–

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

<sup>‡</sup>*Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”*

<sup>§</sup>*Past 12 months.*

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

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Optimism<sup>‡</sup></b>			
Male	75	73	–
Female	55	61	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–
<b>Gratitude<sup>‡</sup></b>			
Male	89	84	–
Female	70	78	–
Nonbinary			–
Something else			–

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

*<sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true.”*

# Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Module

## 1. Module Sample

**Table B1.1**

*Student Sample for AOD Module*

	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
<b><i>Student Sample Size</i></b>			
Target sample	252	362	–
Final number	32	88	–
<b>Response Rate</b>	13%	24%	–

## 2. Summary of Key Indicators

**Table B2.1**

***Key Indicators of Alcohol and Other Drug Use***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %	Table
<b>Alcohol and Marijuana Consumption Patterns</b>				
Usually drank until felt it a lot	0	0	–	B3.3
<b>Strong Personal Disapproval of AOD Use</b>				
Having one or two drinks of any alcoholic beverage nearly every day	78	82	–	B7.1
Trying marijuana once or twice	59	70	–	B7.1
Using marijuana once a month or more	78	83	–	B7.1

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

### 3. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana Consumption Patterns

**Table B3.1**

*Age of Onset – AOD Use*

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Alcohol (one full drink)</b>			
Never	91	99	–
10 years or under	9	1	–
11-12 years old	0	0	–
13-14 years old	0	0	–
15-16 years old	0	0	–
17 years or older	0	0	–
<b>Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)</b>			
Never	97	100	–
10 years or under	3	0	–
11-12 years old	0	0	–
13-14 years old	0	0	–
15-16 years old	0	0	–
17 years or older	0	0	–
<b>Any other illegal drug or pill to get “high”</b>			
Never	100	100	–
10 years or under	0	0	–
11-12 years old	0	0	–
13-14 years old	0	0	–
15-16 years old	0	0	–
17 years or older	0	0	–

*Question HS/MS B.1, 4, 5: About how old were you the first time you tried any of these things?... A drink of an alcoholic beverage (other than a sip or two)... Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)... Any other illegal drug or pill to get “high.”*

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

**Table B3.2*****Age of Onset – Tobacco Use***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Smoked part or all of a cigarette</b>			
Never	100	100	–
10 years or under	0	0	–
11-12 years old	0	0	–
13-14 years old	0	0	–
15-16 years old	0	0	–
17 years or older	0	0	–
<b>A vape product such as an e-cigarette, vape pen, or mod</b>			
Never	97	100	–
10 years or under	3	0	–
11-12 years old	0	0	–
13-14 years old	0	0	–
15-16 years old	0	0	–
17 years or older	0	0	–

*Question HS/MS B.2, 3: About how old were you the first time you tried any of these things?... Part or all of a cigarette... A vape product such as an e-cigarette (JUUL), vape pen, or mod.*

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

**Table B3.3*****Usual Alcohol Consumption Level***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
I don't drink alcohol	97	100	–
Just enough to feel it a little	0	0	–
Enough to feel it moderately	3	0	–
Until I feel it a lot or get really drunk	0	0	–

*Question HS/MS B.6: If you drink alcohol, how much do you usually drink?*

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

**Table B3.4*****Vaping Substances***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
I've never used a vaping device or e-cigarette	97	100	–
Nicotine or tobacco substitute	0	0	–
Marijuana or THC	0	0	–
Amphetamines, cocaine, or heroin	0	0	–
A flavored product without nicotine, alcohol, or other drug	3	0	–
Any other product or substance	0	0	–
I was not sure what was in the vaping device or e-cigarette	0	0	–

*Question HS B.31/MS B.25: Have you ever used a vaping device or e-cigarette to consume any of the following? (Mark All That Apply.)*

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

*Total percentages may exceed 100% for “mark all that apply” items.*



## 4. Reasons for and Consequences of AOD Consumption

**Table B4.1**

*Reasons for AOD Use in the Past 12 Months*

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Does not apply, I haven't used alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs in the past 12 months.	97	95	–
To experiment (try using)	0	0	–
To get high	3	0	–
To have a good time with friends	0	0	–
To fit in with a group you like	0	0	–
Because of boredom	0	0	–
To relax	0	0	–
To get away from problems	0	0	–
Because of anger or frustration	0	0	–
To get through the day	0	0	–
Because it made you feel better	0	0	–
To seek deeper insights and understanding	0	0	–
None of the above	3	8	–

*Question HS B.8/MS B.7: Have you used alcoholic beverages, marijuana, or other drugs in the past 12 months for any of the following reasons? (Mark All That Apply.)*

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

*Total percentages may exceed 100% for “mark all that apply” items.*

## 5. Supports to Reduce AOD Use

**Table B5.1**

***Talked with Parent About AOD Use***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
No	44	48	–
Yes	56	52	–

*Question HS B.19/MS B.13: During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents or guardians about the dangers of alcohol or drug use?*

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

## 6. Availability

**Table B6.1**

*Sources for Obtaining Alcohol*

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
At school	3	0	–
At parties	0	1	–
At concerts or other social events	0	0	–
At their own home	3	5	–
From adults at friends' homes	0	2	–
From friends or another teenager	3	0	–
Get adults to buy it for them	0	0	–
Buy it themselves from a store	0	2	–
At bars, clubs, or gambling casinos	0	0	–
Other	6	0	–
Don't know	94	95	–

*Question HS B.14/MS B.8: How do most students at your school who drink alcohol usually get it? (Mark All That Apply.)*

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

*Total percentages may exceed 100% for “mark all that apply” items.*

**Table B6.2*****Sources for Obtaining Marijuana***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
At school	3	1	–
At parties	0	1	–
At concerts or other social events	0	1	–
At their own home	3	1	–
From an adult acquaintance	0	1	–
From friends or another teenager	3	1	–
Buy it at a marijuana dispensary	0	2	–
At bars or clubs	0	1	–
Other	0	1	–
Don't know	97	99	–

*Question HS B.15/MS B.9: How do most kids at your school who use marijuana usually get it? (Mark All That Apply.)*

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

*Total percentages may exceed 100% for “mark all that apply” items.*

## 7. Influences on ATOD Use

**Table B7.1**

***Personal Disapproval of AOD Use***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Having one or two drinks of any alcoholic beverage nearly every day</b>			
Neither approve nor disapprove	13	8	–
Somewhat disapprove	9	10	–
Strongly disapprove	78	82	–
<b>Trying marijuana once or twice</b>			
Neither approve nor disapprove	16	11	–
Somewhat disapprove	25	18	–
Strongly disapprove	59	70	–
<b>Using marijuana once a month or more regularly</b>			
Neither approve nor disapprove	9	9	–
Somewhat disapprove	13	8	–
Strongly disapprove	78	83	–

*Question HS B.16-18/MS B.10-12: How do you feel about someone your age doing the following?... Having one or two drinks of any alcoholic beverage nearly every day... Trying marijuana once or twice... Using marijuana once a month or more regularly.*

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

**Table B7.2****Parent Disapproval of ATOD Use**

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day</b>			
Very wrong	88	94	–
Wrong	9	5	–
A little wrong	3	1	–
Not at all wrong	0	0	–
<b>Smoke tobacco</b>			
Very wrong	91	98	–
Wrong	9	1	–
A little wrong	0	1	–
Not at all wrong	0	0	–
<b>Use vape products such as e-cigarettes, vape pens, or mods</b>			
Very wrong	94	98	–
Wrong	6	2	–
A little wrong	0	0	–
Not at all wrong	0	0	–
<b>Use marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)</b>			
Very wrong	91	98	–
Wrong	6	2	–
A little wrong	3	0	–
Not at all wrong	0	0	–
<b>Use prescription drugs to get high or for reasons other than prescribed</b>			
Very wrong	91	98	–
Wrong	9	1	–
A little wrong	0	1	–
Not at all wrong	0	0	–

*Question HS B.21-25/MS B.15-19: How wrong do your parents or guardians feel it would be for you to do the following?... Take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day... Smoke tobacco... Use vape products such as e-cigarettes (JUUL), vape pens, or mods... Use marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)... Use prescription drugs to get high or for reasons other than prescribed.*

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

**Table B7.3****Peer Disapproval of ATOD Use**

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day</b>			
Very wrong	87	87	–
Wrong	13	7	–
A little wrong	0	6	–
Not at all wrong	0	0	–
<b>Smoke tobacco</b>			
Very wrong	87	89	–
Wrong	13	7	–
A little wrong	0	4	–
Not at all wrong	0	0	–
<b>Use vape products such as e-cigarettes, vape pens, or mods</b>			
Very wrong	87	89	–
Wrong	13	8	–
A little wrong	0	2	–
Not at all wrong	0	0	–
<b>Use marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)</b>			
Very wrong	84	89	–
Wrong	16	8	–
A little wrong	0	2	–
Not at all wrong	0	0	–
<b>Use prescription drugs to get high or for reasons other than prescribed</b>			
Very wrong	90	91	–
Wrong	10	7	–
A little wrong	0	2	–
Not at all wrong	0	0	–

*Question HS B.26-30/MS B.20-24: How wrong would your close friends feel it would be if you did the following?... Take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day... Smoke tobacco... Use vape products such as e-cigarettes (JUUL), vape pens, or mods... Use marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)... Use prescription drugs to get high or for reasons other than prescribed.*

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

**Table B7.4**

***Heard, Read, or Watched Any Anti-ATOD Messages, Past 12 Months***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
No	19	21	–
Yes	81	79	–

*Question HS B.20/MS B.14: During the past 12 months, have you heard, read, or watched any messages about not using alcohol or drugs?*

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



# Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Module

## 1. Module Sample

**Table F1.1**

*Student Sample for DFC Module*

	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
<b><i>Student Sample Size</i></b>			
Target sample	252	362	–
Final number	31	86	–
<b>Response Rate</b>	12%	24%	–

## 2. Prescription Drug Use

**Table F2.1**

***Prescription Drug Use, Past 30 Days***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
No	97	100	–
Yes	3	0	–

*Question HS/MS F.2: During the past 30 days, have you used prescription drugs not prescribed to you?*

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

### 3. Disapproval of Prescription Drug Use

**Table F3.1**

***Parental Disapproval of Prescription Drug Use***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Very wrong	84	89	–
Wrong	13	9	–
A little wrong	3	1	–
Not at all wrong	0	0	–

*Question HS/MS F.4: How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?*

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

**Table F3.2**

***Peer Disapproval of Prescription Drug Use***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
Very wrong	84	81	–
Wrong	13	13	–
A little wrong	3	6	–
Not at all wrong	0	0	–

*Question HS/MS F.5: How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?*

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

## 4. Perceived Harm of Substance Use

**Table F4.1**

***Perceived Risks Associated with Marijuana and Prescription Drug Use***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Smoke marijuana once or twice a week</b>			
Great risk	61	59	–
Moderate risk	23	30	–
Slight risk	13	8	–
No risk	3	2	–
<b>Use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them</b>			
Great risk	74	73	–
Moderate risk	26	22	–
Slight risk	0	4	–
No risk	0	1	–

*Question HS/MS F.1, 3: How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week?... How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?*

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

**Table F4.2*****Perceived Harm of Alcohol and Cigarette Use (Remote Only)***

	Grade 6 %	Grade 7 %	Grade 8 %
<b>Alcohol - 5 or more drinks once or twice a week</b>			
Great	83	81	–
Moderate	8	13	–
Slight	0	0	–
None	8	6	–
<b>Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes each day</b>			
Great	83	85	–
Moderate	8	10	–
Slight	0	0	–
None	8	6	–

*Question HS/MS F.6, 7: How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do the following?... Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes each day... Have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week.*

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

# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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](https://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](https://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).<sup>2</sup> For a summary of state-level LCAP-related baseline CHKS data, see Factsheet #15.<sup>3</sup>

### **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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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](https://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](https://calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard)).

<sup>2</sup> 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](https://calschls.org/resources/#survey-content-guides).

<sup>3</sup> Austin. (2016). Download [calschls.org/docs/factsheet-15.pdf](https://calschls.org/docs/factsheet-15.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> See [calschls.org/reports-data/#slcr](https://calschls.org/reports-data/#slcr)

<sup>5</sup> O’Malley & Hanson. (2012). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet3\\_API\\_20120716.pdf](https://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.<sup>6</sup>

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.<sup>7</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> graders in traditional comprehensive high schools.<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup>

## 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](https://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

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<sup>6</sup> Voight, Austin, & Hanson. (2013). Download [www.wested.org/online\\_pubs/hd-13-10.pdf](http://www.wested.org/online_pubs/hd-13-10.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Hanson & Austin. (2003). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> In interpreting the results for 11<sup>th</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> Austin, Dixon, & Bailey. (2007). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-7.pdf](https://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](mailto: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.<sup>10</sup> 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.*<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>12</sup> 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.<sup>13 14</sup> For example, analysis of the latest Biennial CHKS data indicate that LGBTQ youth<sup>15</sup> 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;

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<sup>10</sup> Austin, Hanson, Bono, & Zheng. (2008). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet\\_8.pdf](http://data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet_8.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> Hanson, Austin, & Li. (2012). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-13\\_20120405.pdf](http://data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-13_20120405.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Austin, Jones, & Annon. (2007). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-6.pdf](http://data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-6.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> 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/)

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> See [calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard/](http://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.<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup> 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](mailto: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

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<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> Gallop. (2014). Download [www.gallup.com/services/178769/state-america-schools-report.aspx](http://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 11<sup>th</sup> grade to 75 percent in 11<sup>th</sup>.<sup>18</sup>

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.<sup>19</sup> 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](mailto: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.<sup>20</sup>

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.<sup>21</sup>

## 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

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<sup>18</sup> Austin, Hanson, Zhang, & Zheng. (2020). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial\\_State\\_1719.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1719.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> 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.

<sup>20</sup> 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/](https://www.attendanceworks.org/portraits-of-change/)

<sup>21</sup> Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial\\_State\\_1517.pdf](https://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.<sup>22 23 24 25 26 27</sup>

## 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.<sup>28</sup> 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/](https://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 7<sup>th</sup> grade to 53 percent in 11<sup>th</sup>, a decline similar to that found for the Academic Motivation scale.<sup>29</sup> 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.<sup>30 31</sup>

## 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.<sup>32</sup>

## 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."<sup>33</sup> Additional questions are

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<sup>22</sup> Hanson & Austin. (2002). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Hanson & Austin. (2002). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> Hanson. (2011). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet1\\_caring\\_20120223.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet1_caring_20120223.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> Hanson. (2012). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet2\\_participation\\_20120224.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet2_participation_20120224.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/S3\\_WhatWorksBrief1\\_CaringRelationships\\_final.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief1_CaringRelationships_final.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/S3\\_WhatWorksBrief2\\_MeaningfulPart\\_final.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief2_MeaningfulPart_final.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> 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.

<sup>29</sup> Austin, Hanson, Zhang, & Zheng. (2020). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial\\_State\\_1719.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1719.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> Austin, Hanson, & Voight. (2013). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet5\\_connectedness\\_20130827.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet5_connectedness_20130827.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/S3\\_WhatWorksBrief4\\_Connectedness\\_final.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief4_Connectedness_final.pdf)

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

<sup>33</sup> 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.<sup>34</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>35</sup> 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.<sup>36</sup> 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.<sup>37 38 39</sup>

### **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.<sup>40</sup>

### **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

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<sup>34</sup> Hanson & Austin. (2018). Download [calschls.org/docs/facilities\\_2-18-1.pdf](https://calschls.org/docs/facilities_2-18-1.pdf)

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

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

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

<sup>38</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/S3\\_WhatWorksBrief5\\_ViolencePerpetration\\_final.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief5_ViolencePerpetration_final.pdf)

<sup>39</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/S3\\_WhatWorksBrief6\\_ViolenceVictimization\\_final.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief6_ViolenceVictimization_final.pdf)

<sup>40</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/S3\\_WhatWorksBrief3\\_Safety\\_final.pdf](https://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.<sup>41</sup>

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 7<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grades.<sup>42</sup> 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.<sup>43</sup> <sup>44</sup> 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.<sup>45</sup> 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.<sup>46</sup> About 14 percent of 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> graders report seeing someone carrying a weapon compared to 11 percent of 11<sup>th</sup> 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.

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<sup>41</sup> 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.

<sup>42</sup> Austin, Hanson, Zhang, & Zheng. (2020). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial\\_State\\_1719.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1719.pdf)

<sup>43</sup> Heck, Russell, O'Shaughnessy, Laub, Calhoun, & Austin. (2005). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-4.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-4.pdf)

<sup>44</sup> Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-10.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-10.pdf)

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

<sup>46</sup> Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial\\_State\\_1517.pdf](https://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.<sup>47</sup>

### **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.<sup>48</sup> Schools with proportionately large numbers of students who reported these behaviors exhibited smaller gains in test scores than other schools.<sup>49 50</sup>

### **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.<sup>51 52</sup>

### **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.<sup>53</sup> 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.<sup>54</sup>

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.<sup>55 56</sup>

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.

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<sup>47</sup> Statewide CSSS. (2018). Download [calschls.org/docs/statewide\\_1517\\_csss.pdf](https://calschls.org/docs/statewide_1517_csss.pdf)

<sup>48</sup> 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.

<sup>49</sup> Hanson & Austin. (2003). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf)

<sup>50</sup> O’Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/S3\\_WhatWorksBrief8\\_AOD\\_final.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief8_AOD_final.pdf)

<sup>51</sup> Hanson & Zheng. (2006). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet2update.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet2update.pdf)

<sup>52</sup> Austin, McCarthy, Slade, & Bailey. (2007). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-5.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-5.pdf)

<sup>53</sup> Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-11.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-11.pdf)

<sup>54</sup> Austin, Cragle, Delong-Cotty. (2012). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-12.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-12.pdf)

<sup>55</sup> Heck, Russell, O’Shaughnessy, Laub, Calhoun, & Austin. (2005). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-4.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-4.pdf)

<sup>56</sup> Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download [data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-10.pdf](https://data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-10.pdf)