

# CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY



Del Campo High Secondary 2022-2023 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 2022-23 California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) for schools within this school. 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 state effort in the nation to regularly assess students, staff, and parents 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 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 create more positive, safe, supportive, and engaging environments and to promoting the successful cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development of all students. 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 (<u>calschls.org</u>). The California Safe and Supportive Schools website (<u>ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org</u>) provides information and tools helpful in implementing effective strategies to address the needs identified by the survey.

The CalSCHLS Regional Centers offer data workshops and coaching to help identify local needs and develop action plans to meet those needs.

#### 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:

- student grades, truancy, boredom at school, 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 indicators of student well-being in general, including the scope and nature of substance use and mental health and wellness (chronic sadness, social and emotional distress, life satisfaction, and contemplation of suicide). These questions provide insight into important barriers to learning and development.

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

#### **Trauma Module (Supplementary)**

The Student Trauma Module was developed in 2022 to provide LEAs with data to assess factors related to community trauma and implementation of trauma-informed practices. Developed in collaboration with a state advisory group, the module assesses family-, peer-, and school co-regulation supports (supports that help students cope with trauma); emotional safety at school; impacts of trauma on student wellness; emotion regulation; and stress-associated health conditions (somatic symptoms).

#### 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).

## 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 and academic success. It includes 43 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).

#### 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

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 their CHKS results by the race/ethnicity or gender of students or by other demographic categories.

#### ONLINE DATA DASHBOARDS

**Public Dashboard**. Anyone can examine online key state, county, and district CHKS results on the public CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard</u>). The dashboard can be used to graphically display statewide, county, and district key indicators from the Core and School Climate Module, trends over time, and disparities in survey outcomes across subgroups. Group 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 (before 2021-22), and foster youth – three important LCAP priority groups. 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.

The District Dashboard Option. Districts may also purchase a two-year subscription to a password protected, private data dashboard that displays up to eight years of CalSCHLS data at not only the district level but also the *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 groups such as race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, and afterschool participation; and
- examine data trends over time overall and by different demographic groups.

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.

#### 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 (see Table A1.1 and Appendix I for student response rates). 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**

<u>CalSCHLS.org</u> 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).
- *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).
- The California Center for School Climate (<u>ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org/california-center-for-school-climate/</u>) provides free support and trainings on school climate and data use to LEAs in California. The website provides archived virtual events and other school climate improvement resources.
- The *California Safe and Supportive Schools Newsletter* provides monthly announcements of resources, tools, webinars and workshops, and research. Sign up on <a href="mailto:calschls.org/resources">calschls.org/resources</a>.
- CDE's California Safe and Supportive Schools website (<u>ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org</u>) 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 (<u>calschls.org/resources/#resources\_and\_tools</u>) 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 school and student needs and into 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. By enlisting their collaboration, you also increase the prospect that the identified needs will be successfully addressed.

As part of this process, WestEd staff can facilitate 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 562.799.5164 or email <u>calschls@wested.org.</u>

#### **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 Survey Item Crosswalk (calschls.org/resources/#resources\_and\_tools) 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\_1921.pdf) or examined on the CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard). If there is a school district that you consider similar to your own, you can also check to see if they have administered the survey and download the results for comparison (calschls.org/reports-data/search-lea-reports). How

you compare to state and district results can provide some context for your results, but the most important consideration is what your own results say about the students in your school/community.

#### **Data Workshop**

To assist in your review of the survey results, you can request your CalSCHLS Regional Center to conduct a structured, customized *Data Workshop*. In this workshop, a survey specialist works with district stakeholders to promote better understanding of the results and to identify local needs that need to be addressed. The workshops can also include engaging stakeholders in developing a detailed Action Plan and timetable for meeting those needs using evidence-based strategies. For more information, contact your CalSCHLS Regional Center (562.799.5164) or email <u>calschls@wested.org</u>.

#### 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 Climate Report Cards and Mental Health Reports**

In addition to this school-level report with all the survey results, two additional reports are available:

- A short, user-friendly, graphic School Climate Report Card that provides trends across key
  indicators of school climate and provides two-year state averages on those indicators
  (calschls.org/reports-data/#scrc)
- A graphic **Mental Health Report** that describes key indicators of mental health by grade level and by survey administration year (<a href="https://calschls.org/reports-data/#scrc">https://calschls.org/reports-data/#scrc</a>)

## **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 (<u>calschls.org/reports-data</u>). 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 (562.799.5164) or email calschls@wested.org.

Exhibit 1
Major School-Related Domains and Constructs Assessed by CalSCHLS in Secondary Schools

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

## **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. Behavioral Health Module	
D. Closing the Achievement Gap (CTAG) Module	
E. Community Health Module	
F. Community Schools Module	
G. District Afterschool Module (DASM)	
H. Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Module	X
I. Gang Risk Awareness Module (GRAM)	
J. Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation-Based Harassment Module	
K. Mental Health Supports Module	
L. Military-Connected School Module	
M. Physical Health & Nutrition Module	
N. Resilience & Youth Development Module	
O. Safety & Violence Module	
P. School Climate Module	
Q. Sexual Behavior Module	
R. Social Emotional Health Module (SEHM)	
S. Tobacco Module	
T. Trauma-Informed Practice Module	
Z. Custom Questions	X

## **Core Module Results**

# 1. Survey Sample

Table A1.1 Student Sample for Core Module

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Student Sample Size		
Target sample	454	392
Final number	249	153
Response Rate	55%	39%

Table A1.2
Number of Respondents by Instructional Model

	Grade 9	Grade 11
In-school learning only	242	150
Remote learning only	7	3

## 2. Summary of Key Indicators

Table A2.1

Key Indicators of School Climate

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
School Engagement and Supports	, <u>-</u>	, -	
School connectedness <sup>†#</sup> ( <i>In-School Only</i> )	44	37	A6.4
School connectedness $^{\dagger \psi}$ (Remote Only)			A6.4
Academic motivation <sup>†</sup>	57	59	A6.4
School is really boring <sup>±</sup>	42	52	A6.11
School is worthless and a waste of time <sup>±</sup>	12	13	A6.11
Monthly Absences (3 or more)	17	22	A6.2
Maintaining focus on schoolwork $^{\dagger\Gamma}$	25	19	A6.10
Caring adult relationships <sup>‡</sup>	46	52	A6.4
High expectations-adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	58	63	A6.4
Meaningful participation <sup>‡</sup>	23	20	A6.4
Facilities upkeep $^{\dagger\Phi}$	24	22	A6.15
Promotion of parental involvement in school <sup>†</sup>	38	30	A6.4
School Safety and Cyberbullying			
School perceived as very safe or safe $^{\Phi}$	37	37	A8.1
Experienced any harassment or bullying§	37	40	A8.2
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you§	33	30	A8.3
Been afraid of being beaten up $^{\S\Phi}$	21	19	A8.3
Been in a physical fight§	10	3	A8.4
Seen a weapon on campus $^{\S\Phi}$	14	16	A8.6
Cyberbullying <sup>§</sup>	26	26	A8.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

<sup>\*</sup>The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>psi}$ *The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.* 

 $<sup>\</sup>pm$ Rating of 7 or higher.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>Gamma}$ Survey question was reverse-coded.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>Phi}$ *In-School only.* 

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

<sup>§</sup> Past 12 months.

Table A2.2

Key Indicators of Substance Use, Remote Learning, and Student Well-Being

<u> </u>	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
Substance Use			
Current alcohol or drug use <sup>¶</sup>	9	13	A9.5
Current marijuana use <sup>¶</sup>	5	10	A9.5
Current binge drinking <sup>¶</sup>	2	2	A9.5
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times, ever	5	12	A9.7
Been drunk or "high" on drugs at school, ever	4	9	A9.9
Current cigarette smoking <sup>¶</sup>	0	1	A10.4
Current vaping <sup>¶</sup>	5	8	A10.4
Current tobacco vaping <sup>¶</sup>	4	7	A10.5
Current marijuana vaping <sup>¶</sup>	4	6	A10.5
Routines			
Eating of breakfast	56	46	A4.1
Bedtime (at 12 am or later)	20	30	A4.2
Learning from Home			
Average days worked on schoolwork $(\geq 5)^{\P\delta}$			A5.1
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more) $^{\parallel\delta}$			A5.1
Interest in schoolwork done from home $^{\dagger\delta}$			A5.3
Meaningful opportunities $^{\ddagger\delta}$			A5.2
Social and Emotional Health			
Social emotional distress <sup>‡</sup>	31	42	A7.5
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness§	36	49	A7.1
Considered suicide <sup>§</sup>	21	20	A7.2
Optimism <sup>‡</sup>	36	36	A7.3
Life satisfaction <sup>∓</sup>	57	53	A7.4

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

Today.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>delta}$ *Remote only.* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>∥</sup>Past 7 days.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>∓</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied."

## 3. Demographics

Table A3.1 School Schedule, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
In-School Model	97	98	
Remote Learning Model	3	2	

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."

Table A3.2

Gender of Sample

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Male	53	49
Female	42	46
Nonbinary	2	3
Something else	3	2

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

Table A3.3
Sexual Orientation

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Straight (not gay)	74	63
Lesbian or Gay	4	3
Bisexual	11	16
Something else	3	5
Not sure	3	4
Decline to respond	4	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 9 %	Grade 11 %
No, I am not transgender	89	91
Yes, I am transgender	4	4
I am not sure if I am transgender	3	1
Decline to respond	4	5

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?

Table A3.5

Race or Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	1	3	
Asian or Asian American, non-Hispanic	6	5	
Black or African American, non-Hispanic	6	5	
Hispanic or Latinx	28	26	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	1	1	
White, non-Hispanic	43	39	
Multiracial, non-Hispanic	14	15	
Something else, non-Hispanic	1	7	

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

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

Table A3.6

Living Situation

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
A home with one or more parent or guardian	94	91	
Other relative's home	0	2	
A home with more than one family	2	2	
Friend's home	0	0	
Foster home, group care, or waiting placement	0	0	
Hotel or motel	0	1	
Shelter, car, campground, or other transitional or temporary housing	1	1	
Other living arrangement	2	3	

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

Table A3.7

Highest Education of Parents

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Did not finish high school	11	9	
Graduated from high school	16	19	
Attended college but did not complete four-year degree	12	23	
Graduated from college	49	39	
Don't know	12	10	

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

Language Spoken at Home

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
English	80	81	
Spanish	6	7	
Mandarin	0	0	
Cantonese	0	0	
Taiwanese	0	0	
Tagalog	0	1	
Vietnamese	1	0	
Korean	0	1	
Arabic	2	3	
Other	10	7	

Question HS/MS A.12: What language is spoken most of the time in your home?

Table A3.9

English Language Proficiency Among Students Speaking a Language Other Than English at Home

	Grade 9	Grade 11
77 11 1	%	%
How well do you		
understand English?		
Very well	59	67
Well	24	22
Not well	15	11
Not at all	2	0
speak English?		
Very well	57	56
Well	20	41
Not well	22	4
Not at all	2	0
read English?		
Very well	57	65
Well	24	23
Not well	20	12
Not at all	0	0
write English?		
Very well	54	62
Well	28	19
Not well	17	15
Not at all	0	4
English Language Proficiency Status		
Proficient	57	62
Not proficient	43	38

Question HS/MS A.12, 12A-12D: 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 A3.10

Number of Days Attending Afterschool Program (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	_
I do not attend my school's afterschool program	82	86	
1 day	2	2	
2 days	1	1	
3 days	2	1	
4 days	4	3	
5 days	8	6	

Question HS/MS A.16: 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 A3.11

Military Connections

	Grade 9	Grade 11
No	92	95
Yes	4	3
Don't know	3	2

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

## 4. Routines

Table A4.1

Eating of Breakfast

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	44	54
Yes	56	46

Question HS/MS A.14: Did you eat breakfast today?

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

Table A4.2 *Bedtime* 

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Before 7:00 pm	0	0
7:00-7:59 pm	1	1
8:00-8:59 pm	5	3
9:00-9:59 pm	13	8
10:00-10:59 pm	34	29
11:00-11:59 pm	26	30
12:00-12:59 am	11	18
After 1:00 am	9	12
Bedtime at 12 am or later	20	30

Question HS/MS A.13: What time did you go to bed last night?

## 5. Learning from Home

Table A5.1

Remote Learning Schedule and Instructional Time (Remote Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Time spent on learning and completing schoolwork from home on the average weekday		
Less than 1 hour		
Between 1 and 2 hours		
Between 2 and 3 hours		
Between 3 and 4 hours		
Between 4 and 5 hours		
More than 5 hours		
Number of days in the past week participating in an online class from home where your teacher talked to students		
0 days		
1 day		
2 days		
3 days		
4 days		
5 days		
Number of weekdays participating in school from home for the entire school day		
0 days		
1 day		
2 days		
3 days		
4 days		
5 days		

Question HS/MS A.17, 18, 19: In the past 30 days, how many weekdays in an average week did you participate in school from home for an entire school day? On the average weekday, how much of your day did you spend learning and completing schoolwork from home?... 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)?

Table A5.2

Interesting Activities Provided for Student in Remote Learning (Remote Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Not at all true			
A little true			
Pretty much true			
Very much true			

Question HS/MS A.46: 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 Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Strongly disagree		
Disagree		
Neither disagree nor agree		
Agree		
Strongly agree		

Question HS/MS A.37: 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.

# 6. School Performance, Engagement, and Supports

Table A6.1

Grades, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Mostly A's	19	11
A's and B's	36	32
Mostly B's	8	9
B's and C's	18	26
Mostly C's	6	9
C's and D's	10	12
Mostly D's	1	2
Mostly F's	1	0

Question HS/MS A.21: 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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
I did not miss any days of school in the past 30 days	43	36	
1 day	23	20	
2 days	17	22	
3 or more days	17	22	

Question HS/MS A.15, 20: 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 remote learning classes for any reason? [Remote only]

Table A6.3

Reasons for Absence, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Does not apply; I didn't miss any school	40	29
Illness (feeling physically sick), including problems with breathing or your teeth	47	52
Were being bullied or mistreated at school ( <i>In-School Only</i> )	3	2
Felt very sad, hopeless, anxious, stressed, or angry	11	20
Didn't get enough sleep	15	19
Didn't feel safe at school or going to and from school ( <i>In-School Only</i> )	2	4
Had to take care of or help a family member or friend	4	8
Wanted to spend time with friends	2	1
Used alcohol or drugs	1	1
Were behind in schoolwork or weren't prepared for a test or class assignment	2	8
Were bored or uninterested in school	7	6
Had no transportation to school (In-School Only)	1	7
Other reason	11	16

Question HS/MS A.22, 23: 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 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 A6.4
School Environment, School Connectedness, Academic Motivation, and Promotion of Parental Involvement Scales

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
Total school supports	43	45	
Caring adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	46	52	A6.5
High expectations-adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	58	63	A6.6
Meaningful participation at school <sup>‡</sup>	23	20	A6.7
School connectedness <sup>†#</sup> ( <i>In-School Only</i> )	44	37	A6.8
School connectedness $^{\dagger\psi}$ (Remote Only)			A6.8
Academic motivation <sup>†</sup>	57	59	A6.9
Promotion of parental involvement in school <sup>†</sup>	38	30	A6.13

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

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

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

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

<sup>\*</sup>The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>psi}$ *The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.* 

Table A6.5

Caring Relationships Scale Questions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Caring adults in school		
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	46	52
There is a teacher or some other adult from my school		
who really cares about me.		
Not at all true	13	10
A little true	43	34
Pretty much true	33	28
Very much true	10	28
who notices when I'm not there.		
Not at all true	17	20
A little true	43	32
Pretty much true	31	29
Very much true	9	20
who listens to me when I have something to say.		
Not at all true	12	15
A little true	33	33
Pretty much true	44	26
Very much true	10	26

Question HS/MS A.44, 47, 50: 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.

Table A6.6

High Expectations Scale Questions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
High expectations-adults in school		
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	58	63
There is a teacher or some other adult from my school		
who tells me when I do a good job.		
Not at all true	13	14
A little true	34	27
Pretty much true	41	33
Very much true	12	26
who always wants me to do my best.		
Not at all true	9	10
A little true	27	21
Pretty much true	44	31
Very much true	21	38
who believes that I will be a success.		
Not at all true	14	13
A little true	31	28
Pretty much true	42	25
Very much true	14	35

Question HS/MS A.45, 48, 51: 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.

Table A6.7

Meaningful Participation Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Meaningful participation at school	%	%
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	23	20
At school/When I participate in school,		
I do interesting activities.		
Not at all true	20	27
A little true	38	37
Pretty much true	31	22
Very much true	11	14
I help decide things like class activities or rules.		
Not at all true	48	62
A little true	35	20
Pretty much true	14	14
Very much true	3	3
I do things that make a difference.		
Not at all true	38	42
A little true	40	36
Pretty much true	17	15
Very much true	4	8
I have a say in how things work.		
Not at all true	45	55
A little true	33	30
Pretty much true	19	10
Very much true	3	5
I help decide school activities or rules.		
Not at all true	57	75
A little true	31	15
Pretty much true	11	5
Very much true	2	5

Question HS/MS A.52-61: At school [In-School only],... When I participate in school [Remote only],... 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.

Table A6.8
School Connectedness Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Calcal assurant description (In Calcal Only)	%	%
School connectedness <sup>#</sup> (In-School Only)		
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"	44	37
School connectedness $^{\psi}$ (Remote Only)		
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"		
I feel close to people at/from this school.		
Strongly disagree	6	8
Disagree	12	17
Neither disagree nor agree	24	26
Agree	45	40
Strongly agree	13	9
I am happy with/to be at this school.		
Strongly disagree	7	15
Disagree	13	14
Neither disagree nor agree	34	40
Agree	40	30
Strongly agree	5	1
I feel like I am part of this school.		
Strongly disagree	5	7
Disagree	8	23
Neither disagree nor agree	44	38
Agree	39	30
Strongly agree	3	2
2 TIGORG 1.24.21 TI 1.1	.1 .1 .6 .11 .	

Question HS/MS A.24-31: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... I feel close to people at this school. [In-School only]... I feel close to people from this school. [Remote only]... I am happy to be at this school. [In-School only]... I am happy with this school. [Remote only]... I feel like I am part of this school.... The teachers at this school treat students fairly. [In-School only]... The teachers treat students fairly. [Remote only]... I feel safe in my school. [In-School only]

<sup>\*</sup>The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $<sup>\</sup>psi$  The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.

Table A6.8
School Connectedness Scale Questions – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
The teachers at this school treat students fairly/The teachers treat students fairly.	70	70	
Strongly disagree	6	6	
Disagree	14	17	
Neither disagree nor agree	39	42	
Agree	39	33	
Strongly agree	3	3	
I feel safe in my school. (In-School Only)			
Strongly disagree	8	10	
Disagree	15	17	
Neither disagree nor agree	44	36	
Agree	32	33	
Strongly agree	2	4	

Question HS/MS A.29-31 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... The teachers at this school treat students fairly. [In-School only]... The teachers treat students fairly. [Remote only]...I feel safe in my school. [In-School only]

Table A6.9

Academic Motivation Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Academic motivation		
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"	57	59
I try hard to make sure that I am good at my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	3	0
Disagree	3	6
Neither disagree nor agree	19	16
Agree	60	56
Strongly agree	14	22
I try hard on my schoolwork because I am interested in it.		
Strongly disagree	10	10
Disagree	17	19
Neither disagree nor agree	43	35
Agree	26	31
Strongly agree	5	4
I work hard to try to understand new things when doing my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	4	1
Disagree	5	9
Neither disagree nor agree	37	35
Agree	47	41
Strongly agree	8	13
I am always trying to do better in my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	1	0
Disagree	4	5
Neither disagree nor agree	26	27
Agree	55	45
Strongly agree	15	23

Question HS/MS A.38-41: 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.

Table A6.10

Maintaining Focus on Schoolwork

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
It is hard for me to stay focused when doing my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	3	2
Disagree	22	17
Neither disagree nor agree	29	32
Agree	33	39
Strongly agree	13	10

Question HS/MS A.36: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... It is hard for me to stay focused when doing my schoolwork.

Table A6.11 School Boredom and Value of School

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School boredom		
Low (0-3)	15	9
Medium (4-6)	43	39
High (7-10)	42	52
Value of school		
High (0-3)	57	55
Medium (4-6)	32	32
Low (7-10)	12	13

Question HS/MS A.42, 43: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... School is really boring... School is worthless and a waste of time.

Table A6.12A
School Boredom Profile Groups - 9th Grade

		School is really boring (Grade 9)										
		0 Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Strongly Agree
a	Strongly Disagree 0	Low	Bored	om &		Mid	Boredo	om &		High	Borec	lom &
tim	1	H	High Value High Value			ue	High Value			lue		
e of	2		14% 26%		17%							
a waste of time	3											
	4	Low	Bored	om &		Mid	Boredo	om &		High	Borec	lom &
ss ar	5	М	id Valı	ue <sup>₹</sup>		M	Mid Value			N	/Iid Val	lue
thle	6						14%				17%	
WOI	7											
ol is	8	Low	Bored	om &		Mid	Boredo	om &		High	Borec	lom &
School is worthless and	9	Lo	w Val	ue <sup>₹</sup>		Low Value 7		ıe <sup>⊼</sup>		Low Value		lue
	10 Strongly Agree										8%	

Question HS/MS A.42, 43: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... School is really boring... School is worthless and a waste of time.

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

Percentages may not add up to 100% because categories with very low responses are not reported.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>bar{\bar{\wedge}}}$  Results are not reported due to a very small number of responses.

Table A6.12B
School Boredom Profile Groups - 11th Grade

		School is really boring (Grade 11)										
		0 Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Strongly Agree
۵	Strongly Disagree 0	Low	Bored	om &		Mid	Boredo	om &		High	Bored	lom &
tim	1	High Value High Value		High Value			lue					
e of	2	9%			30%			17%				
a waste of time	3											
ıd a	4	Low	Bored	om &		Mid	Boredo	om &		High	Bored	lom &
ss ar	5	М	id Valı	ıe <sup>₹</sup>		M	id Val	ue		N	1id Val	ue
thle	6						8%				24%	
WOI	7											
ol is	8	Low	Bored	om &		Mid	Boredo	om &		High	Bored	lom &
School is worthless and	9	Low Value <sup></sup> ¯		Low Value <sup>₹</sup>		Low Value			lue			
	10										11%	
	Strongly Agree											

Question HS/MS A.42, 43: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... School is really boring... School is worthless and a waste of time.

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

Percentages may not add up to 100% because categories with very low responses are not reported.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>bar{\bar{\wedge}}}$  Results are not reported due to a very small number of responses.

Table A6.13

Promotion of Parental Involvement Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Promotion of parental involvement in school		
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"	38	30
Teachers at this school communicate with parents about what students are expected to learn in class.		
Strongly disagree	5	6
Disagree	14	19
Neither disagree nor agree	42	38
Agree	38	36
Strongly agree	2	1
Parents feel welcome to participate at this school.		
Strongly disagree	3	4
Disagree	8	19
Neither disagree nor agree	49	48
Agree	37	28
Strongly agree	3	1
School staff take parent concerns seriously.		
Strongly disagree	5	9
Disagree	15	12
Neither disagree nor agree	48	53
Agree	33	23
Strongly agree	0	2

Question HS/MS A.33-35: 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.

Table A6.14

Checking Student Progress

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
A teacher or some other adult from my school checks on how I am feeling.			
Not at all true	33	29	
A little true	42	31	
Pretty much true	19	22	
Very much true	6	19	

Question HS/MS A.49: There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who checks on how I am feeling. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.15

Quality of School Physical Environment (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
My school is usually clean and tidy.	, ;	
Strongly disagree	10	9
Disagree	24	34
Neither disagree nor agree	42	35
Agree	23	20
Strongly agree	1	1

Question HS/MS A.32: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... My school is usually clean and tidy.

## 7. Social and Emotional Health

Table A7.1

Chronic Sad or Hopeless Feelings, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	64	51
Yes	36	49

Question HS A.150/MS A.143: During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more that you stopped doing some usual activities?

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

Table A7.2
Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	79	80
Yes	21	20

Question HS A.151/MS A.144: 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

Optimism Scale Questions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Optimism		
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	36	36
Each day I look forward to having a lot of fun.		
Not at all true	23	22
A little true	42	44
Pretty much true	25	20
Very much true	9	13
I usually expect to have a good day.		
Not at all true	27	22
A little true	39	40
Pretty much true	24	30
Very much true	9	8
Overall, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad things.		
Not at all true	31	23
A little true	30	39
Pretty much true	28	28
Very much true	11	10

Question HS A.157-159/MS A.150-152: 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.

Table A7.4

Life Satisfaction Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Life satisfaction	%	%
	57	50
Average reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied"	57	53
I would describe my satisfaction with		
my family life as		
Very dissatisfied	3	9
Dissatisfied	4	7
A little dissatisfied	15	10
A little satisfied	14	7
Satisfied	39	40
Very satisfied	25	25
my friendships as		
Very dissatisfied	2	7
Dissatisfied	5	7
A little dissatisfied	9	10
A little satisfied	17	14
Satisfied	40	38
Very satisfied	27	22
my school experience as		
Very dissatisfied	6	14
Dissatisfied	10	12
A little dissatisfied	17	19
A little satisfied	33	30
Satisfied	27	19
Very satisfied	8	5

Question HS A.160-162/MS A.153-155: Please describe your level of satisfaction below. I would describe my satisfaction with... my family life as... my friendships as... my school experience as...

Table A7.4

Life Satisfaction Scale Questions – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
I would describe my satisfaction with		
myself as		
Very dissatisfied	11	13
Dissatisfied	7	14
A little dissatisfied	15	15
A little satisfied	21	16
Satisfied	29	26
Very satisfied	17	15
where I live as		
Very dissatisfied	4	8
Dissatisfied	3	1
A little dissatisfied	7	7
A little satisfied	14	11
Satisfied	44	52
Very satisfied	27	22

Question HS A.163, 164/MS A.156, 157: Please describe your level of satisfaction below. I would describe my satisfaction with... myself as... where I live as...

Table A7.5
Social Emotional Distress Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Social emotional distress		
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	31	42
I had a hard time relaxing.		
Not at all true	34	19
A little true	32	36
Pretty much true	23	20
Very much true	12	25
I felt sad and down.		
Not at all true	38	27
A little true	29	34
Pretty much true	18	19
Very much true	15	20
I was easily irritated.		
Not at all true	29	20
A little true	31	23
Pretty much true	16	26
Very much true	24	31
It was hard for me to cope and I thought I would panic.		
Not at all true	55	46
A little true	20	16
Pretty much true	11	22
Very much true	14	17
It was hard for me to get excited about anything.		
Not at all true	51	38
A little true	28	30
Pretty much true	12	16
Very much true	9	17

Question HS A.152-156/MS A.145-149: Over the past 30 days, how true do you feel these statements are about you?... I had a hard time relaxing... 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.

## 8. School Violence, Victimization, and Safety

Table A8.1

Perceived Safety at School (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Very safe	4	7
Safe	33	30
Neither safe nor unsafe	47	44
Unsafe	11	14
Very unsafe	5	5

Question HS A.114/MS A.107: How safe do you feel when you are at school?

Table A8.2

Reasons for Harassment on School Property, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Race, ethnicity, or national origin		
0 times	84	84
1 time	8	7
2 or more times	7	9
Religion		
0 times	95	90
1 time	4	3
2 or more times	2	8
Gender		
0 times	86	83
1 time	5	4
2 or more times	9	13
Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were		
0 times	88	87
1 time	3	6
2 or more times	10	7
A physical or mental disability		
0 times	93	91
1 time	3	4
2 or more times	4	5
Any of the above five reasons	30	33

Question HS A.134-138, 141-145/MS A.127-131, 134-138: 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 [In-school only]... Your religion [In-school only]... Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were [In-school only]... A physical or mental disability [In-school only]... During the past 12 months, how many times did students from your school harass you or bully you for any of the following reasons?... Your race, ethnicity, or national origin [Remote only]... Your religion [Remote only]... Your gender [Remote only]... Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were [Remote only]... A physical or mental disability. [Remote only]

Table A8.2

Reasons for Harassment on School Property, Past 12 Months – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11	
You are an immigrant or someone thought you were			
0 times	94	94	
1 time	3	3	
2 or more times	3	4	
Any other reason			
0 times	77	76	
1 time	5	6	
2 or more times	18	18	
Any harassment	37	40	

Question HS A.134-147/MS A.127-140: 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 [In-school only]... Your religion [In-school only]... Your gender [In-school only]... Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were [In-school only]... A physical or mental disability [In-school only]... You are an immigrant or someone thought you were [In-school only]... Any other reason [In-school only]... During the past 12 months, how many times did students from your school harass you or bully you for any of the following reasons?... Your race, ethnicity, or national origin [Remote only]... Your religion [Remote only]... Your gender [Remote only]... Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were [Remote only]... A physical or mental disability [Remote only]... You are an immigrant or someone thought you were [Remote only]... Any other reason. [Remote only]

**Table A8.3**School Violence Victimization Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
School violence victimization ( <i>In-School Only</i> )	20	20
Average reporting "1 or more times"	30	29
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? ( <i>In-School Only</i> )		
0 times	72	82
1 time	14	10
2 to 3 times	10	5
4 or more times	4	3
been afraid of being beaten up? (In-School Only)		
0 times	79	81
1 time	10	11
2 to 3 times	7	4
4 or more times	4	4
During the past 12 months, how many times have you		
had mean rumors or lies spread about you?		
0 times	67	70
1 time	15	12
2 to 3 times	10	10
4 or more times	8	9
had sexual jokes, comments, or gestures made to you?		
0 times	67	62
1 time	12	10
2 to 3 times	11	10
4 or more times	10	18

Question HS A.115, 116, 118, 119, 130, 131/MS A.108, 109, 111, 112, 123, 124: 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? [In-school only]... been afraid of being beaten up? [In-school only]... had mean rumors or lies spread about you? [In-school only]... had sexual jokes, comments, or gestures made to you? [In-School only]... During the past 12 months, how many times did students from your school... spread mean rumors or lies spread about you? [Remote only]... make sexual jokes, comments, or gestures toward you? [Remote only] Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

**Table A8.3**School Violence Victimization Scale Questions – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you/did students from your school		
had your property stolen or deliberately damaged? (In-School Only)		
0 times	74	79
1 time	14	12
2 to 3 times	9	4
4 or more times	4	4
been made fun of because of your looks or the way you talk?		
0 times	59	57
1 time	14	15
2 to 3 times	14	10
4 or more times	14	17
been made fun of, insulted, or called names?		
0 times	65	63
1 time	10	11
2 to 3 times	11	7
4 or more times	14	18
During the past 12 months, how many times did other students spread mean rumors or lies, or hurtful pictures, about you online, on social media, or on a cell phone?		
0 times (never)	74	74
1 time	13	12
2 to 3 times	9	7
4 or more times	4	7

Question HS A.120, 121, 129, 132, 133, 148/MS A.113, 114, 122, 125, 126, 141: 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? [In-school only]... had your property stolen or deliberately damaged, such as your car, clothing, or books? [In-school only]... been made fun of, insulted, or called names? [In-school only]... During the past 12 months, how many times did students from your school... make fun of you because of your looks or the way you talk? [Remote only]...make fun of you, insult you, or call you names? [Remote only]... 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 Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School violence perpetration	///	/0
Average reporting "I or more times"	8	8
During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you		
been in a physical fight?		
0 times	90	97
1 time	7	1
2 to 3 times	2	1
4 or more times	1	1
been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug?		
0 times	79	73
1 time	10	7
2 to 3 times	5	10
4 or more times	6	10
damaged school property on purpose?		
0 times	95	98
1 time	3	0
2 to 3 times	2	0
4 or more times	0	2
carried a gun?		
0 times	99	96
1 time	0	2
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	0	2
carried any other weapon (such as a knife or club)?		
0 times	98	95
1 time	1	3
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	1	2

Question HS A.117, 122-125/MS A.110, 115-118: 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)?

Table A8.5

Threats and Injuries with Weapons at School, Past 12 Months (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you		
been threatened with harm or injury?		
0 times	86	88
1 time	8	7
2 to 3 times	4	2
4 or more times	2	3
been threatened or injured with a weapon (gun, knife, club, etc.)?		
0 times	95	94
1 time	4	4
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	1	2

Question HS A.126, 128/MS A.119, 121: 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 Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you		
seen someone carrying a gun, knife, or other weapon?		
0 times	86	84
1 time	7	6
2 to 3 times	5	4
4 or more times	2	5

Question HS A.127/MS A.120: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... seen someone carrying a gun, knife, or other weapon?

## 9. Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Table A9.1
Summary Measures of Level of AOD Use and Perceptions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
Lifetime illicit AOD use to get "high" <sup>⊼</sup>	22	39	A9.2
Lifetime alcohol or drug use	22	41	A9.2
Lifetime marijuana use	12	24	A9.2
Lifetime very drunk or high (7 or more times)	5	12	A9.7
Current alcohol or drug use <sup>¶</sup>	9	13	A9.5
Current marijuana use <sup>¶</sup>	5	10	A9.5
Current heavy drug use <sup>¶</sup>	2	7	A9.5
Current heavy alcohol use (binge drinking) <sup>¶</sup>	2	2	A9.5
Current alcohol or drug use on school property $^{\P\Phi}$	5	8	A9.8
Harmfulness of occasional marijuana use <sup>B</sup>	26	29	A9.11
Difficulty of obtaining marijuana <sup>C</sup>	4	4	A9.12

 $<sup>^{\</sup>bar{\wedge}}$ Excludes prescription pain medication.

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>Phi}$ In-School only.

 $<sup>^</sup>B$ Great harm.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>C</sup>Very difficult.

Table A9.2
Summary of AOD Lifetime Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Alcohol	15	30	
Marijuana	12	24	
Inhalants	2	2	
Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines	1	2	
Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics	1	3	
Prescription pain medication (opioids)	1	6	
Cold/cough medicines or other over-the-counter medicines to get "high"	4	6	
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high"	2	4	
Any of the above AOD use	22	41	
Any illicit AOD use to get "high".	22	39	

 $<sup>\</sup>bar{\ \ }$  Excludes prescription pain medication, tranquilizers or sedatives, diet pills, and prescription stimulant.

Table A9.3

Lifetime AOD Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Alcohol (one full drink)	70	70
0 times	85	70
1 time	5	11
2 to 3 times	2	5
4 or more times	8	14
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
0 times	88	76
1 time	2	3
2 to 3 times	3	8
4 or more times	7	13
Inhalants		
0 times	98	98
1 time	1	0
2 to 3 times	0	1
4 or more times	0	1
Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines		
0 times	99	98
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	0	1
4 or more times	0	1
Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics		
0 times	99	97
1 time	1	2
2 to 3 times	0	1
4 or more times	0	1
Prescription pain medication		
0 times	99	94
1 time	0	1
2 to 3 times	0	1
4 or more times	0	5

Question HS A.65-68, 70, 71/MS A.66-68: During your life, how many times have you used the following? One full drink of alcohol (such as a can of beer, glass of wine, wine cooler, or shot of liquor)... Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)... Inhalants (things you sniff, huff, or breathe to get "high" such as glue, paint, aerosol sprays, gasoline, poppers, gases)... Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines (meth, speed, crystal, crank, ice)... Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics (acid, mescaline, peyote, mushrooms)... Prescription pain medication (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percodan, Fentanyl).

Table A9.3

Lifetime AOD Use – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cold/cough medicines or other over-the-counter medicines to get "high"		
0 times	96	94
1 time	1	1
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	1	5
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical		
0 times	98	96
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	0	2
4 or more times	1	2

Question HS A.72, 73/MS A.70: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... Cold/cough medicines or other over-the-counter medicines to get "high"... Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical.

Table A9.4

Methods of Marijuana Consumption

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
During your life, how many times have you used marijuana in any of the following ways		
Smoke it?		
0 times	90	83
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	2	4
4 or more times	7	13
In a vaping device?		
0 times	90	83
1 time	1	2
2 to 3 times	2	2
4 or more times	6	13
Eat or drink it in products made with marijuana?		
0 times	93	84
1 time	2	2
2 to 3 times	1	9
4 or more times	4	6

Question HS A.77-79/MS A.74-76: 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, or portable vaporizers)?... Eat or drink it in products made with marijuana?

Table A9.5

Current AOD Use, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Alcohol (one or more drinks of alcohol)	5	6	
Binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row)	2	2	
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)	5	10	
Inhalants	0	1	
Prescription drugs to get "high" or for reasons other than prescribed	0	3	
Other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical	0	2	
Any drug use	5	11	
Heavy drug use	2	7	
Any AOD Use	9	13	
Two or more substances at the same time	1	2	

Question HS A.83-89/MS A.80-84: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use... one or more drinks of alcohol?... five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?... marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)?... inhalants (things you sniff, huff, or breathe to get "high")?... prescription drugs to get "high" or for reasons other than prescribed?... any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical?... two or more substances at the same time (for example, alcohol with marijuana, ecstasy with mushrooms)?

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

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol (one or more drinks)		
0 days	95	94
1 or 2 days	5	3
3 to 9 days	0	2
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0
Binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row)		
0 days	98	98
1 or 2 days	1	2
3 to 9 days	0	1
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
0 days	95	90
1 or 2 days	3	5
3 to 9 days	0	2
10 to 19 days	1	0
20 to 30 days	1	3

Question HS A.83-85/MS A.80-82: 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)?

Table A9.7

Lifetime Drunk or "High"

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Very drunk or sick after drinking alcohol	70	70
0 times	94	89
1 to 2 times	3	7
3 to 6 times	2	3
7 or more times	1	1
"High" (loaded, stoned, or wasted) from using drugs		
0 times	88	80
1 to 2 times	4	5
3 to 6 times	2	3
7 or more times	5	12
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times	5	12

Question HS A.74, 75/MS A.71, 72: During your life, how many times have you been... very drunk or sick after drinking alcohol?... "high" (loaded, stoned, or wasted) from using drugs?

Table A9.8

Current AOD Use on School Property, Past 30 Days (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol		
0 days	98	94
1 to 2 days	2	5
3 or more days	1	1
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
0 days	97	95
1 to 2 days	2	2
3 or more days	2	3
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical		
0 days	99	97
1 to 2 days	1	2
3 or more days	1	1
Any of the above	5	8

Question HS A.93-95/MS A.88-90: During the past 30 days, on how many days on school property did you... have at least one drink of alcohol?... use marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)?... use any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical?

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

Table A9.9

Lifetime Drunk or "High" on School Property

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
0 times	96	91
1 to 2 times	1	2
3 to 6 times	1	2
7 or more times	2	5

Question HS A.76/MS A.73: During your life, how many times have you been... drunk on alcohol or "high" on drugs on school property?

Table A9.10
Cessation Attempts

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Alcohol		70
Does not apply, don't use	95	92
0 times	3	6
1 time	1	1
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	0	0
Marijuana		
Does not apply, don't use	95	89
0 times	1	7
1 time	1	2
2 to 3 times	2	1
4 or more times	0	1

Question HS A.65, 66, 111, 112: 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)... How many times have you tried to quit or stop using... alcohol?... marijuana?

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

Respondents reporting "0 Times" on lifetime alcohol and marijuana use are coded as "Does not apply, don't use" on alcohol and marijuana cessation attempts, respectively.

Table A9.11
Perceived Harm of AOD Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol - drink occasionally	·	
Great	22	28
Moderate	27	27
Slight	26	26
None	25	19
Alcohol - 5 or more drinks once or twice a week		
Great	40	50
Moderate	28	20
Slight	7	11
None	24	18
Marijuana - use occasionally		
Great	26	29
Moderate	30	18
Slight	19	29
None	25	24
Marijuana - use daily		
Great	44	42
Moderate	25	23
Slight	6	15
None	25	20

Question HS A.101-104/MS A.96-99: 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, Marijuana, and Prescription Drugs to Get "High"

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol		
Very difficult	5	5
Fairly difficult	11	9
Fairly easy	21	28
Very easy	20	32
Don't know	43	27
Marijuana		
Very difficult	4	4
Fairly difficult	10	5
Fairly easy	21	16
Very easy	23	45
Don't know	43	30
Prescription drugs to get "high" or for reasons other than prescribed		
Very difficult	5	9
Fairly difficult	14	8
Fairly easy	15	23
Very easy	16	18
Don't know	50	42

Question HS A.107-109/MS A.102-104: How difficult is it for students in your grade to get any of the following if they really want them?... Alcohol... Marijuana... Prescription drugs to get "high" or for reasons other than prescribed.

## 10. Tobacco Use

Table A10.1
Summary of Key CHKS Tobacco Indicators

Summary of Key CIIKS Todacco Indicators	Grade 9	Grade 11	Table
Use Prevalence and Patterns			
Ever smoked a whole cigarette	3	8	A10.2
Current cigarette smoking <sup>¶</sup>	0	1	A10.4
Current cigarette smoking at school $^{\P\Phi}$	1	1	A10.6
Ever tried smokeless tobacco	2	4	A10.2
Current smokeless tobacco use <sup>¶</sup>	0	0	A10.4
Current smokeless tobacco use at school $^{\P\Phi}$	1	2	A10.6
Ever used vape products	15	23	A10.2
Current use of vape products <sup>¶</sup>	5	8	A10.4
Current tobacco vaping <sup>¶</sup>	4	7	A10.5
Current marijuana vaping <sup>¶</sup>	4	6	A10.5
Current vaping at school $\P^{\Phi}$	5	7	A10.6
Cessation Attempts			
Tried to quit smoking or vaping tobacco or nicotine	4	7	A10.8
Attitudes and Correlates			
Harmfulness of occasional cigarette smoking <sup>B</sup>	30	38	A10.9
Harmfulness of smoking 1 or more packs/day <sup>B</sup>	57	68	A10.9
Harmfulness of vaping occasionally <sup>B</sup>	27	34	A10.10
Harmfulness of vaping several times a day <sup>B</sup>	59	60	A10.10
Difficulty of obtaining cigarettes <sup>C</sup>	6	6	A10.11
Difficulty of obtaining vape products <sup>C</sup>	3	3	A10.11
Anti-Tobacco Policy			
School bans tobacco use and vaping	68	70	A10.12

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>Phi}$ In-School only.

 $<sup>^</sup>BGreat\ harm.$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>C</sup>Very difficult.

Table A10.2

Lifetime Tobacco Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
A whole cigarette		
0 times	97	92
1 time	2	1
2 to 3 times	0	2
4 or more times	1	5
Smokeless tobacco		
0 times	98	96
1 time	1	1
2 to 3 times	0	1
4 or more times	0	2
Vape products		
0 times	85	77
1 time	4	6
2 to 3 times	3	2
4 or more times	8	16

Question HS A.62-64/MS A.63-65: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... A whole cigarette... Smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)... Vape products.

Table A10.3
Substances Ever Vaped

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Vaped tobacco or nicotine		
0 times	89	82
1 time	2	3
2 to 3 times	3	2
4 or more times	5	13
Vaped marijuana or THC		
0 times	90	82
1 time	1	2
2 to 3 times	3	2
4 or more times	6	13
Vaped other product		
0 times	96	91
1 time	0	2
2 to 3 times	1	2
4 or more times	2	6

Question HS A.64A-64C/MS A.65A-65C: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... Vaped tobacco or nicotine... Vaped marijuana or THC... Vaped other product.

Table A10.4

Any Current Use and Daily Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cigarettes		
Any	0	1
Daily (20 or more days)	0	0
Smokeless tobacco		
Any	0	0
Daily (20 or more days)	0	0
Vape products		
Any	5	8
Daily (20 or more days)	2	5

Question HS A.80-82/MS A.77-79: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use... cigarettes?... smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)?... vape products?

Table A10.5 Substances Vaped, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Vaped tobacco or nicotine?	,,	,,
0 days	96	93
1 or 2 days	1	2
3 to 9 days	1	1
10 to 19 days	0	2
20 to 30 days	1	3
Vaped marijuana or THC?		
0 days	96	94
1 or 2 days	2	2
3 to 9 days	0	2
10 to 19 days	0	2
20 to 30 days	1	1
Vaped other product?		
0 days	99	98
1 or 2 days	0	1
3 to 9 days	0	1
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0

Question HS A.82A-82C/MS A.79A-79C: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use vape products?... Vaped tobacco or nicotine... Vaped marijuana or THC... Vaped other product?

Table A10.6

Current Smoking on School Property, Past 30 Days (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cigarettes		
0 days	100	99
1 or 2 days	1	1
3 to 9 days	0	0
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0
Smokeless tobacco		
0 days	99	98
1 or 2 days	0	2
3 to 9 days	1	0
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0
Vape		
0 days	95	93
1 or 2 days	3	1
3 to 9 days	1	2
10 to 19 days	0	2
20 to 30 days	1	3

Question HS A.90-92/MS A.85-87: During the past 30 days, on how many days on school property did you... smoke cigarettes?... use smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)?... vape?

Table A10.7
Secondhand Smoke on School Property, Past 30 Days (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Breathed the smoke or vapor from someone who was using cigarettes or e-cigarettes			
0 days	94	96	
1 day	1	2	
2 days	1	0	
3-9 days	2	2	
10-19 days	1	0	
20-30 days	3	1	

Question HS A.96/MS A.91: 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 A10.8

Cigarette Smoking and Vaping Cessation Attempts

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Does not apply, don't use	95	90	
0 times	0	3	
1 time	1	3	
2 to 3 times	2	4	
4 or more times	1	0	

Question HS A.62, 64, 110: During your life, how many times have you used the following? A whole cigarette... Vape products... How many times have you tried to quit or stop using... smoking or vaping tobacco or nicotine? Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Respondents reporting "0 Times" on lifetime cigarette or vape product use are coded as "Does not apply, don't use" on cigarette smoking and vaping cessation attempts.

Table A10.9

Perceived Harm of Cigarette Smoking

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Smoke cigarettes occasionally			
Great	30	38	
Moderate	30	29	
Slight	16	13	
None	24	19	
Smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes each day			
Great	57	68	
Moderate	15	7	
Slight	5	7	
None	24	19	

Question HS A.97, 98/MS A.92, 93: 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 A10.10
Perceived Harm of Using Vape Products

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Vape tobacco or nicotine occasionally		
Great	27	34
Moderate	33	33
Slight	16	13
None	24	20
Vape tobacco or nicotine several times a day (100 puffs or more)		
Great	59	60
Moderate	13	13
Slight	4	7
None	24	20

Question HS A.99, 100/MS A.94, 95: How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do the following?... Vape tobacco or nicotine occasionally... Vape tobacco or nicotine several times a day (100 puffs or more).

Table A10.11
Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Cigarettes and Vape Products

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cigarettes		
Very difficult	6	6
Fairly difficult	14	13
Fairly easy	23	23
Very easy	14	24
Don't know	43	34
Vape products		
Very difficult	3	3
Fairly difficult	8	5
Fairly easy	22	20
Very easy	32	50
Don't know	35	23

Question HS A.105, 106/MS A.100, 101: 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 A10.12
School Bans Tobacco Use and Vaping

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
No	8	6
Yes	68	70
Don't know	24	24

Question HS A.113/MS A.105: Does your school ban tobacco use and vaping on school property and at school sponsored events?

### 11. Other Health Risks

Table A11.1

Gang Involvement (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
No	97	95	
Yes	3	5	

Question HS A.149/MS A.142: Do you consider yourself a member of a gang?

#### 12. Race/Ethnic Breakdowns

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

	Grade 9	Grade 11
AH	%	%
School Connectedness <sup>†#</sup> (In-School Only)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	32	
Black or African American	35	
Hispanic or Latinx	45	32
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	48	39
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	45	39
Something else		
School Connectedness <sup>†</sup> (Remote Only)		
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		
Academic Motivation <sup>†</sup>		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	54	
Black or African American	63	
Hispanic or Latinx	55	63
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	58	53
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	52	59
Something else		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

<sup>\*</sup>The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>psi}$ The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School is really boring <sup>±</sup>	70	%
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	58	
Black or African American	42	
Hispanic or Latinx	40	49
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	41	60
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	37	35
Something else		
School is worthless and a waste of time $^\pm$		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	25	
Black or African American	17	
Hispanic or Latinx	11	8
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	11	15
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	7	10
Something else		
Monthly Absences (3 or more)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	8	
Black or African American	29	
Hispanic or Latinx	19	27
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	18	16
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	10	36
Something else		10

 $<sup>^{\</sup>pm}$ Rating of 7 or higher.

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

	Grade 9	Grade 11
r · . · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	%	%
laintaining focus on schoolwork†		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	25	
Black or African American	31	
Hispanic or Latinx	20	23
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	27	18
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	13	10
Something else		
aring adult relationships <sup>‡</sup>		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	36	
Black or African American	39	
Hispanic or Latinx	45	41
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	47	58
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	49	59
Something else		
igh expectations-adults in school‡		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	44	
Black or African American	56	
Hispanic or Latinx	54	52
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	60	66
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	66	76
Something else		

<sup>&</sup>lt;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 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Meaningful participation <sup>‡</sup>		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	22	
Black or African American	32	
Hispanic or Latinx	22	13
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	22	22
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	25	28
Something else		
Facilities upkeep <sup>†</sup> (In-School Only)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	33	
Black or African American	25	
Hispanic or Latinx	26	24
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	26	20
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	14	20
Something else		
Promotion of parental involvement in school <sup>†</sup>		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	33	
Black or African American	31	
Hispanic or Latinx	38	28
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	40	32
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	38	35
Something else		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

 $<sup>^{\</sup>ddagger}$ Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A12.2 School Safety by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Sahaal namaiyad ag yamy gafa an gafa (In Sahaal Only)	%	%
School perceived as very safe or safe ( <i>In-School Only</i> )  American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	45	
Black or African American	55	22
Hispanic or Latinx	34	22
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	25	40
White	37	40
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	27	41
Something else		
Experienced harassment due to five reasons $^{\lambda\S}$		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	30	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	28	29
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	28	33
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	60	50
Something else		
Experienced any harassment or bullying <sup>§</sup>		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	30	
Black or African American	9	
Hispanic or Latinx	38	35
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	31	44
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	60	50
Something else		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>lambda}$ 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

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you <sup>§</sup>	%	%
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	18	
Black or African American	9	
Hispanic or Latinx	37	13
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	32	38
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	32	38
Something else		
Been afraid of being beaten up§ (In-School Only)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	0	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	18	10
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	24	22
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	28	25
Something else		
Been in a physical fight <sup>§</sup> (In-School Only)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	9	
Black or African American	9	
Hispanic or Latinx	12	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	7	4
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	20	6
Something else		

<sup>§</sup> Past 12 months.

Table A12.2
School Safety by Race/Ethnicity - Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11	
Seen a weapon on campus <sup>§</sup> (In-School Only)	70	70	
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian or Asian American	9		
Black or African American	0		
Hispanic or Latinx	8	13	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			
White	18	13	
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	22	44	
Something else			

Table A12.3

Cyberbullying by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cyberbullying <sup>§</sup>	70	//
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	20	
Black or African American	9	
Hispanic or Latinx	33	13
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	19	29
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	32	31
Something else		

<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.

<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.

Table A12.4
Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Current alcohol or drug use¶		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	0	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	9	12
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	10	10
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	10	21
Something else		
Current marijuana use <sup>¶</sup>		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	0	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	5	9
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	7	8
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	3	21
Something else		
Current binge drinking¶		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	0	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	2	3
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	2	4
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	3	0
Something else		

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

Table A12.4
Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times, ever		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	0	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	7	15
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	6
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	7	32
Something else		
Been drunk or "high" on drugs at school, ever		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	0	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	5	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	10
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	7	17
Something else		
Current alcohol use¶		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	0	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	5	3
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	7	6
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	7	5
Something else		

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

Table A12.4
Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
ar.	%	%
Current alcohol use at school (In-School Only)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	0	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	0	9
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	4	4
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	3	6
Something else		
Current cigarette smoking <sup>¶</sup>		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	0	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	2	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	0	2
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	0
Something else		
Current vaping <sup>¶</sup>		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	0	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	6	9
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	7	8
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	3	11
Something else		

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

Table A12.4
Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Current tobacco vaping <sup>¶</sup>	%	%0
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	0	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	6	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	8
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	11
Something else		
Current marijuana vaping <sup>¶</sup>		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	0	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	6	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	6
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	11
Something else		

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

Table A12.5

Routines by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Eating of breakfast	70	70
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	45	
Black or African American	43	
Hispanic or Latinx	49	51
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	61	46
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	61	41
Something else		50
edtime (at 12 am or later)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	17	
Black or African American	29	
Hispanic or Latinx	25	27
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	17	33
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	19	27
Something else		30

<sup>|</sup>Today.

Table A12.6

Learning from Home by Race/Ethnicity (Remote Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Average days worked on schoolwork (5 or more)¶	, c	,,,
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		
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)		
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		
Interest in schoolwork done from home <sup>†</sup>		
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		

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>∥</sup>Past 7 days.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

Table A12.6

Learning from Home by Race/Ethnicity – Continued (Remote Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Meaningful opportunities <sup>‡</sup>	<u> </u>	
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		

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

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

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Social emotional distress <sup>‡</sup>		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	20	
Black or African American	4	
Hispanic or Latinx	37	44
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	27	42
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	41	41
Something else		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness§		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	10	
Black or African American	9	
Hispanic or Latinx	39	47
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	35	53
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	52	44
Something else		
Considered suicide§		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	30	
Black or African American	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	18	20
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	21	20
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	28	25
Something else		

<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 9 %	Grade 11 %
Optimism <sup>‡</sup>	70	70
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	40	
Black or African American	33	
Hispanic or Latinx	35	40
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	35	34
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	31	38
Something else		
fe satisfaction <sup>∓</sup>		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American	64	
Black or African American	67	
Hispanic or Latinx	48	57
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	62	53
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	48	47
Something else		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>ddagger}$ Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mp}$ Average percent of respondents reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied."

#### 13. Gender Breakdowns

Table A13.1
School Engagement and Supports by Gender

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Sahaal Cannagtadnessi# (In Sahaal Only)	%	%
School Connectedness <sup>†#</sup> (In-School Only)	4.6	20
Male	46	39
Female	44	35
Nonbinary		
Something else		
School Connectedness $^{\dagger\psi}$ (Remote Only)		
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Academic Motivation <sup>†</sup>		
Male	52	44
Female	66	72
Nonbinary		
Something else		
School is really boring <sup>±</sup>		
Male	42	59
Female	39	48
Nonbinary		
Something else		
School is worthless and a waste of time <sup>±</sup>		
Male	16	16
Female	6	10
Nonbinary		
Something else		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

<sup>\*</sup>The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>psi}$ The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.

 $<sup>\</sup>pm$ Rating of 7 or higher.

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

	Grade 9	Grade 11
N. 41. 41. (2. )	%	%
Monthly Absences (3 or more)		
Male	20	17
Female	12	28
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Maintaining focus on schoolwork <sup>†</sup>		
Male	29	23
Female	22	16
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Caring adult relationships <sup>‡</sup>		
Male	43	49
Female	49	55
Nonbinary		
Something else		
High expectations-adults in school <sup>‡</sup>		
Male	53	53
Female	65	69
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Meaningful participation <sup>‡</sup>		
Male	23	18
Female	24	22
Nonbinary		
Something else		

<sup>&</sup>lt;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 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Facilities upkeep <sup>†</sup> (In-School Only)		
Male	22	13
Female	28	31
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Promotion of parental involvement in school <sup>†</sup>		
Male	39	27
Female	37	32
Nonbinary		
Something else		

<sup>&</sup>lt;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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School perceived as very safe or safe ( <i>In-School Only</i> )		·
Male	42	42
Female	35	30
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Experienced harassment due to five reasons $^{\lambda \S}$		
Male	23	25
Female	38	37
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Experienced any harassment or bullying <sup>§</sup>		
Male	30	29
Female	44	48
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you§		
Male	23	23
Female	43	35
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Been afraid of being beaten up§ (In-School Only)		
Male	20	18
Female	20	17
Nonbinary		
Something else		

 $<sup>^{\</sup>lambda}$ 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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11	
Been in a physical fight <sup>§</sup> (In-School Only)	70	70	
Male	14	4	
Female	6	2	
Nonbinary			
Something else			
Seen a weapon on campus <sup>§</sup> (In-School Only)			
Male	15	20	
Female	11	12	
Nonbinary			
Something else			

Table A13.3

Cyberbullying by Gender

	(	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cyberbullying§			
Male		16	20
Female		35	33
Nonbinary			
Something else			

<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.

<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.

Table A13.4
Substance Use by Gender

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Current alcohol or drug use <sup>¶</sup>	%	%
Male	6	15
Female	8	10
Nonbinary	0	10
Something else		
Current marijuana use¶		
Male	4	12
Female	3	7
		/
Nonbinary Something also		
Something else		
Current binge drinking <sup>¶</sup> Male	2	2
	3	3
Female	1	2
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times, ever	_	
Male	5	14
Female	5	10
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Been drunk or "high" on drugs at school, ever		
Male	4	9
Female	5	8
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current alcohol use¶		
Male	5	8
Female	6	3
Nonbinary		
Something else		

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

Table A13.4
Substance Use by Gender – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
ar.	%	%
Current alcohol use at school (In-School Only)		
Male	3	7
Female	1	5
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current cigarette smoking¶		
Male	1	0
Female	0	2
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current vaping¶		
Male	5	7
Female	4	8
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current tobacco vaping <sup>¶</sup>		
Male	2	7
Female	4	7
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current marijuana vaping <sup>¶</sup>		
Male	3	7
Female	2	5
Nonbinary		
Something else		

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

Table A13.5

Routines by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Eating of breakfast		
Male	62	42
Female	46	49
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Bedtime (at 12 am or later)		
Male	20	25
Female	21	35
Nonbinary		
Something else		

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

Today.

Table A13.6

Learning from Home by Gender (Remote Only)

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Average days worked on schoolwork (5 or more)¶	%	%
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)		
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Interest in schoolwork done from home <sup>†</sup>		
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Meaningful opportunities <sup>‡</sup>		
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		

<sup>¶</sup>Past 30 days.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>∥</sup>Past 7 days.

<sup>&</sup>lt;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 A13.7
Social and Emotional Health by Gender

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Social emotional distress <sup>‡</sup>		
Male	18	28
Female	44	55
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness§		
Male	23	32
Female	46	63
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Considered suicide§		
Male	11	15
Female	26	25
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Optimism <sup>‡</sup>		
Male	42	42
Female	31	29
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Life satisfaction <sup>+</sup>		
Male	58	51
Female	57	57
Nonbinary		
Something else		

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

<sup>§</sup>Past 12 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>∓</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied."

# **Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Module**

## 1. Module Sample

Table B1.1 Student Sample for AOD Module

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Student Sample Size		
Target sample	454	392
Final number	176	101
Response Rate	39%	26%

### 2. Summary of Key Indicators

Table B2.1

Key Indicators of Alcohol and Other Drug Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11	Table
Alcohol and Marijuana Consumption Patterns			
Usually drank until felt it a lot	1	4	B3.4
Usually used marijuana or other drugs until felt it a lot	4	7	В3.5
Driving under the influence experiences	7	13	B3.6
Consequences of AOD Consumption			
Caused one or more problems	8	10	B4.2
Caused one or more dependency-related experiences	9	14	B4.3
Supports to Reduce AOD Use			
Very likely to find help at school for quitting or reducing use	14	13	B5.2
Strong Personal Disapproval of AOD Use			
Having one or two drinks of any alcoholic beverage nearly every day	50	44	B7.1
Trying marijuana once or twice	40	22	B7.1
Using marijuana once a month or more	43	33	B7.1

### 3. ATOD Consumption Patterns

Table B3.1

Lifetime Use of Heroin, Sedatives, Appetite Suppressants, and Prescription Stimulant

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Heroin		
0 times	97	100
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	2	0
4 or more times	1	0
Tranquilizers or sedatives		
0 times	97	98
1 time	1	0
2 to 3 times	2	0
4 or more times	0	2
Appetite suppressants		
0 times	96	93
1 time	1	0
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	2	6
Ritalin or Adderall or other prescription stimulant		
0 times	98	96
1 time	1	0
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	1	3

Question HS B.6-9: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... Heroin... Tranquilizers or sedatives (Xanax, Klonopin, Ativan, Valium)... Appetite suppressants (Didrex, Dexedrine, Xenadrine, Skittles, M&Ms)... Ritalin or Adderall or other prescription stimulant.

Table B3.2

Age of Onset – AOD Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol (one full drink)	70	70
Never	76	64
10 years or under	6	2
11-12 years old	8	5
13-14 years old	10	12
15-16 years old	0	15
17 years or older	1	2
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
Never	84	75
10 years or under	1	1
11-12 years old	4	2
13-14 years old	10	7
15-16 years old	1	14
17 years or older	0	1
Any other illegal drug or pill to get "high"		
Never	95	96
10 years or under	0	1
11-12 years old	1	0
13-14 years old	4	1
15-16 years old	0	2
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."

Table B3.3

Age of Onset - Tobacco Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Smoked part or all of a cigarette		
Never	92	90
10 years or under	2	2
11-12 years old	4	2
13-14 years old	2	2
15-16 years old	0	4
17 years or older	0	0
A vape product such as an e-cigarette, vape pen, or mod		
Never	83	81
10 years or under	1	0
11-12 years old	7	3
13-14 years old	8	8
15-16 years old	1	7
17 years or older	0	1

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 B3.4
Usual Alcohol Consumption Level

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
I don't drink alcohol	91	82	
Just enough to feel it a little	6	8	
Enough to feel it moderately	2	6	
Until I feel it a lot or get really drunk	1	4	

Question HS B.10/MS B.6: If you drink alcohol, how much do you usually drink?

Table B3.5
Usual Drug Consumption Level

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
I don't use drugs	90	83	
Just enough to feel a little high	4	2	
Enough to feel it moderately	3	8	
Until I feel it a lot or get really high	4	7	

Question HS B.11: If you use marijuana or other drugs, how "high" (stoned, faded, wasted, trashed) do you usually like to get?

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

Table B3.6

Driving Under the Influence Experiences, Lifetime

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Driven a car when you had been using alcohol or drugs, or been in a car driven by a friend who had been using		
Never	93	87
1 time	3	2
2 times	3	4
3 to 6 times	1	4
7 or more times	1	2

Question HS B.35: During your life, how many times have you ever driven a car when you had been using alcohol or drugs, or been in a car driven by a friend when he or she had been using?

### 4. Reasons for and Consequences of AOD Consumption

Table B4.1

Reasons for AOD Use, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Does not apply, I haven't used alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs in the past 12 months.	80	69
To experiment (try using)	4	12
To get high	10	15
To have a good time with friends	9	16
To fit in with a group you like	2	4
Because of boredom	6	13
To relax	6	13
To get away from problems	5	14
Because of anger or frustration	4	8
To get through the day	2	10
Because it made you feel better	5	11
To seek deeper insights and understanding	2	11
None of the above	11	8

Question HS B.12/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.

Table B4.2

Problems Caused by AOD Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Does not apply; I've never used alcohol or drugs	87	76
I've used alcohol or drugs but never had any problems	6	15
Have problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health	3	7
Get into trouble or have problems with the police	1	2
Have money problems	1	3
Miss school	0	2
Have problems with schoolwork	1	6
Fight with others	1	2
Damage a friendship	1	4
Physically hurt or injure yourself	2	3
Have unwanted or unprotected sex	0	4
Forget what happened or pass out	2	6
Been suspended from school	1	2
One or more problems	8	10

Question HS B.13: Has using alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs ever caused you to have any of the following problems? (Mark All That Apply.)

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

Table B4.3

Alcohol or Other Drug Use Caused Negative Experiences

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Does not apply; I have not used alcohol or drugs	87	79
I use alcohol or drugs but have not experienced any of these things	4	11
Found you had to increase how much you use to have the same effect as before	5	4
Frequently spent a lot of time getting, using, or being hung over from using alcohol or other drugs	3	3
Used alcohol or drugs a lot more than you intended	3	5
Used alcohol or drugs when you were alone	4	11
Your use of alcohol or drugs often kept you from doing a normal activity	1	4
You didn't feel OK unless you had something to drink or used a drug	1	4
Thought about reducing or stopping use	4	11
Told yourself you were not going to use but found yourself using anyway	4	8
Spoke with someone about reducing or stopping use	2	8
Attended counseling, a program, or group to help you reduce or stop use	0	2
One or more negative experiences	9	14

Question HS B.14: If you use alcohol, marijuana, or another drug, have you had any of the following experiences? (Mark All That Apply.)

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

Table B4.4

Likelihood of Suspension, Expulsion, Transfer Because of AOD Use/Possession

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Very likely	28	26
Likely	31	42
Not likely	17	20
Don't know	23	12

Question HS B.17: In your opinion, how likely is it that a student will be suspended, expelled, or transferred if caught on school property using or possessing alcohol or other drugs?

### 5. Supports to Reduce AOD Use

Table B5.1

Needed Counseling for Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
No, I never used alcohol or other drugs	89	79	
No, but I do use alcohol or other drugs	10	18	
Yes, I have felt that I needed help	1	3	

Question HS B.15: Have you ever felt that you needed help (such as counseling or treatment) for your alcohol or other drug use?

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

Table B5.2

Likelihood of Finding Help at School for Quitting or Reducing Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Very likely	14	13	
Likely	33	32	
Not likely	21	31	
Don't know	33	24	

Question HS B.16: In your opinion, how likely is it that a student could find help at your school from a counselor, teacher, or other adult to stop or reduce using alcohol or other drugs?

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

Table B5.3

Talked with Parent About AOD Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	45	49
Yes	55	51

Question HS B.23/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?

## 6. Availability

Table B6.1 Sources for Obtaining Alcohol

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
At school	14	22
At parties	20	28
At concerts or other social events	10	15
At their own home	22	36
From adults at friends' homes	12	24
From friends or another teenager	23	37
Get adults to buy it for them	10	25
Buy it themselves from a store	12	24
At bars, clubs, or gambling casinos	2	3
Other	12	18
Don't know	65	63

Question HS B.18/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.

Table B6.2
Sources for Obtaining Marijuana

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
At school	21	33
At parties	12	24
At concerts or other social events	8	14
At their own home	20	32
From an adult acquaintance	15	34
From friends or another teenager	26	40
Buy it at a marijuana dispensary	11	28
At bars or clubs	2	3
Other	10	19
Don't know	68	59

Question HS B.19/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.

### 7. Influences on ATOD Use

Table B7.1

Personal Disapproval of AOD Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Having one or two drinks of any alcoholic beverage nearly every day	70	70
Neither approve nor disapprove	28	33
Somewhat disapprove	22	23
Strongly disapprove	50	44
Trying marijuana once or twice		
Neither approve nor disapprove	41	56
Somewhat disapprove	19	22
Strongly disapprove	40	22
Using marijuana once a month or more regularly		
Neither approve nor disapprove	37	51
Somewhat disapprove	20	17
Strongly disapprove	43	33

Question HS B.20-22/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.

Table B7.2 Parent Disapproval of ATOD Use

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day		
Very wrong	76	81
Wrong	15	9
A little wrong	5	8
Not at all wrong	3	3
Smoke tobacco		
Very wrong	82	80
Wrong	9	13
A little wrong	5	4
Not at all wrong	4	3
Use vape products such as e-cigarettes, vape pens, or mods		
Very wrong	83	82
Wrong	11	10
A little wrong	3	6
Not at all wrong	3	2
Use marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
Very wrong	78	74
Wrong	12	13
A little wrong	5	10
Not at all wrong	5	3
Use prescription drugs to get high or for reasons other than prescribed		
Very wrong	86	90
Wrong	9	6
A little wrong	1	2
Not at all wrong	4	1

Question HS B.25-29/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.

Table B7.3

Peer Disapproval of ATOD Use

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day		
Very wrong	49	57
Wrong	25	18
A little wrong	18	14
Not at all wrong	8	11
Smoke tobacco		
Very wrong	52	60
Wrong	21	20
A little wrong	18	9
Not at all wrong	8	11
Use vape products such as e-cigarettes, vape pens, or		
mods		
Very wrong	51	53
Wrong	21	21
A little wrong	16	10
Not at all wrong	12	16
Use marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
Very wrong	51	49
Wrong	16	23
A little wrong	17	10
Not at all wrong	15	18
Use prescription drugs to get high or for reasons other than prescribed		
Very wrong	58	67
Wrong	21	17
A little wrong	13	10
Not at all wrong	8	7

Question HS B.30-34/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.

Table B7.4

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	33	34
Yes	67	66

Question HS B.24/MS B.14: During the past 12 months, have you heard, read, or watched any messages about not using alcohol or drugs?

# **Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Module**

# 1. Module Sample

Table H1.1 Student Sample for DFC Module

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Student Sample Size		
Target sample	454	392
Final number	142	92
Response Rate	31%	23%

## 2. Prescription Drug Use

Table H2.1

Prescription Drug Use, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	99	96
Yes	1	4

Question HS/MS H.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 H3.1

Parental Disapproval of Prescription Drug Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Very wrong	83	76
Wrong	10	12
A little wrong	2	4
Not at all wrong	5	7

Question HS/MS H.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 H3.2

Peer Disapproval of Prescription Drug Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Very wrong	59	64
Wrong	24	14
A little wrong	11	11
Not at all wrong	7	11

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

### 4. Perceived Harm of Substance Use

Table H4.1

Perceived Risks Associated with Marijuana and Prescription Drug Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Smoke marijuana once or twice a week		
Great risk	34	27
Moderate risk	29	34
Slight risk	20	20
No risk	17	19
Use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them		
Great risk	62	56
Moderate risk	27	25
Slight risk	4	11
No risk	7	8

Question HS/MS H.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?

## **Z. Custom Questions**

# 1. Module Sample

Table Z1.1
Student Sample for Custom Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Student Sample Size		
Target sample	454	392
Final number	44	22
Response Rate	10%	6%

### 2. Custom Questions

Table Z2.1

Adults at this school treat all students with respect.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th %	Total %	
Strongly disagree	16	9	14	
Disagree	14	9	12	
Neither disagree nor agree	43	55	47	
Agree	18	27	21	
Strongly Agree	9	0	6	

Question HS/MS Z.1.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.2
Students treat teachers with respect.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th %	Total %	
Strongly disagree	18	18	18	
Disagree	27	45	33	
Neither disagree nor agree	41	27	36	
Agree	14	9	12	

Question HS/MS Z.2.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.3

The school rules are fair.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th	Total %	
		%		
Strongly disagree	14	5	11	
Disagree	7	27	14	
Neither disagree nor agree	40	41	40	
Agree	35	27	32	
Strongly Agree	5	0	3	

Question HS/MS Z.3.

Table Z2.4
All students are treated fairly when they break school rules.

		Grade	
	9th	11th	Total
	%	%	%
Strongly disagree	11	9	11
Disagree	18	27	21
Neither disagree nor agree	41	36	39
Agree	25	23	24
Strongly Agree	5	5	5

Question HS/MS Z.4.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.5

The rules at this school are too strict.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th	Total	
		%	%	
Strongly disagree	18	5	14	
Disagree	23	45	30	
Neither disagree nor agree	48	36	44	
Agree	9	14	11	
Strongly Agree	2	0	2	

Question HS/MS Z.5.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.6
It is easy for students to get kicked out of class or suspended.

		Grade	
	9th	11th	Total
	%	%	%
Strongly disagree	9	5	8
Disagree	7	23	12
Neither disagree nor agree	45	55	48
Agree	27	18	24
Strongly Agree	11	0	8

Question HS/MS Z.6.

Table Z2.7
Students get in trouble for breaking small rules.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th	Total %	
		%		
Strongly disagree	9	5	8	
Disagree	9	27	15	
Neither disagree nor agree	48	45	47	
Agree	30	18	26	
Strongly Agree	5	5	5	

Question HS/MS Z.7.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.8

I have been disrespected by an adult at this school because of my race, ethnicity, or culture.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th	Total	
		%	%	
Strongly disagree	26	41	31	
Disagree	35	32	34	
Neither disagree nor agree	28	23	26	
Agree	7	5	6	
Strongly Agree	5	0	3	

Question HS/MS Z.8.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.9

There is a lot of tension between people of different cultures, races, or ethnicities.

	Grade			
	9th %	 11th	Total	
		%	%	
Strongly disagree	14	14	14	
Disagree	20	27	23	
Neither disagree nor agree	52	36	47	
Agree	14	18	15	
Strongly Agree	0	5	2	

Question HS/MS Z.9.

Table Z2.10

Adults in this school respect differences in students.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th	Total	
		%	%	
Strongly disagree	7	5	6	
Disagree	11	14	12	
Neither disagree nor agree	39	45	41	
Agree	36	23	32	
Strongly Agree	7	14	9	

Question HS/MS Z.10.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.11 Students in this school respect each other's differences.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th	Total %	
		%		
Strongly disagree	16	14	15	
Disagree	11	23	15	
Neither disagree nor agree	50	50	50	
Agree	20	14	18	
Strongly Agree	2	0	2	

Question HS/MS Z.11.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.12
Teachers show that it is important for students of different races and cultures to get along.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th %	Total %	
Strongly disagree	12	5	9	
Disagree	7	0	5	
Neither disagree nor agree	53	68	58	
Agree	28	27	28	

Question HS/MS Z.12.

**Table Z2.13** This school is a supportive and inviting place for students to learn.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th %	Total %	
Strongly disagree	10	5	8	
Disagree	8	15	10	
Neither disagree nor agree	48	40	45	
Agree	33	35	33	
Strongly Agree	3	5	3	

Question HS/MS Z.13.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

**Table Z2.14** Teachers help students catch up on schoolwork when they return from an absence.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th	Total	
		%	%	
Strongly disagree	5	10	7	
Disagree	25	25	25	
Neither disagree nor agree	35	30	33	
Agree	33	30	32	
Strongly Agree	3	5	3	

Question HS/MS Z.14.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

**Table Z2.15** This school encourages students to understand how others think and feel.

	Grade			
	9th %	 11th	Total	
		%	%	
Strongly disagree	5	10	7	
Disagree	8	5	7	
Neither disagree nor agree	50	40	47	
Agree	35	45	38	
Strongly Agree	3	0	2	

Question HS/MS Z.15.

**Table Z2.16** This school helps students resolve conflicts with one another.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th	Total	
		%	<u>%</u>	
Strongly disagree	8	20	12	
Disagree	25	10	20	
Neither disagree nor agree	40	40	40	
Agree	23	30	25	
Strongly Agree	5	0	3	

Question HS/MS Z.16.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

**Table Z2.17** When there is a conflict between people, this school tries to make sure all sides are heard to help resolve the conflict (like restorative practices).

	Grade			
	9th %	11th	Total	
		%	%	
Strongly disagree	10	20	13	
Disagree	18	5	13	
Neither disagree nor agree	45	55	48	
Agree	18	20	18	
Strongly Agree	10	0	7	

Question HS/MS Z.17.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

**Table Z2.18** At my school there is a teacher or other adult who would understand my problems if I shared them.

		Grade	
	9th %	11th	Total
		%	%
Strongly disagree	5	5	5
Disagree	8	0	5
Neither disagree nor agree	43	25	37
Agree	38	55	43
Strongly Agree	8	15	10

Question HS/MS Z.18.

Table Z2.19

At my school there is a teacher or other adult who would be helpful to me if I came to school upset.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th	Total	
		%	%	
Strongly disagree	10	5	8	
Disagree	8	5	7	
Neither disagree nor agree	43	20	35	
Agree	35	55	42	
Strongly Agree	5	15	8	

Question HS/MS Z.19.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.20
At my school there is a teacher or other adult who makes me feel good about myself.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th	Total	
		%	%	
Strongly disagree	8	5	7	
Disagree	3	5	3	
Neither disagree nor agree	50	30	43	
Agree	33	45	37	
Strongly Agree	8	15	10	

Question HS/MS Z.20.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.21
At my school there is a teacher or other adult who I can count on to help me, no matter what.

	Grade			
	9th	 11th	Total	
	%	%	%	
Strongly disagree	8	5	7	
Disagree	8	5	7	
Neither disagree nor agree	43	30	38	
Agree	35	40	37	
Strongly Agree	8	20	12	

Question HS/MS Z.21.

Table Z2.22

At my school there is a teacher or other adult who would be helpful to me if I came to school after experiencing a crime.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th	Total	
		%	%	
Strongly disagree	10	5	8	
Disagree	5	0	3	
Neither disagree nor agree	53	45	50	
Agree	25	30	27	
Strongly Agree	8	20	12	

Question HS/MS Z.22.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.23
I feel like I am a part of my neighborhood.

	Grade			
	9th %	11th %	Total %	
Strongly disagree	10	10	10	
Disagree	8	20	12	
Neither disagree nor agree	40	50	43	
Agree	35	20	30	
Strongly Agree	8	0	5	

Question HS/MS Z.23.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.24 I feel close to people in my neighborhood.

		Grade		
	9th	11th %	Total %	
Strongly disagree	13	25	17	
Disagree	18	35	23	
Neither disagree nor agree	48	40	45	
Agree	20	0	13	
Strongly Agree	3	0	2	

Question HS/MS Z.24.

Table Z2.25

I am happy to live in my neighborhood.

		Grade	Total
	9th	11th	
	%	%	%
Strongly disagree	13	5	10
Disagree	3	10	5
Neither disagree nor agree	23	25	23
Agree	53	55	53
Strongly Agree	10	5	8

Question HS/MS Z.25.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.26 I feel safe in my neighborhood.

		Grade		
	9th	9th 11th	Total	
	%	%	%	
Strongly disagree	5	10	7	
Disagree	3	5	3	
Neither disagree nor agree	33	40	35	
Agree	48	40	45	
Strongly Agree	13	5	10	

Question HS/MS Z.26.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.27

The police in my neighborhood are helping to reduce crime and improve safety.

		Grade		
	9th	11th	Total	
	%	%	%	
Strongly disagree	5	5	5	
Disagree	5	5	5	
Neither disagree nor agree	57	65	60	
Agree	20	25	22	
Strongly Agree	13	0	8	

Question HS/MS Z.27.

Table Z2.28

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?

		Grade	
	9th %	11th %	Total %
0 days	85	95	88
1 day	8	0	5
2 or 3 days	8	5	7

Question HS/MS Z.28.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.29

I have participated in groups or organizational activities like clubs, sports teams, music bands, church/temple groups at my school or in my community.

		Grade		
	9th %	11th %	Total %	
Not at all true	23	40	29	
A little true	28	10	22	
Pretty much true	21	10	17	
Very much true	28	40	32	

Question HS/MS Z.29.

Note: Columns are not displayed if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table Z2.30

I have participated in community efforts to create positive change (for example, engaged in a volunteer activity, wrote or made a presentation about a current issue, planned or participated in a meeting or event directed at school or community change).

		Grade		
	9th %	11th %	Total %	
Not at all true	41	60	47	
A little true	31	20	27	
Pretty much true	18	10	15	
Very much true	10	10	10	

Question HS/MS Z.30.

### **Appendix**

### CHKS Content Overview, 2022-23

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

Special attention is directed toward indicators related to the requirements of California's Local Control and Accountability Plans (LCAP). For a summary of state-level LCAP-related baseline CHKS data, see Factsheet #15.2

#### MAIN CONTENT FOCUS: SCHOOL CLIMATE AND THE NEEDS OF THE WHOLE CHILD

The main purpose of the CHKS Core Module is to assess indicators of school climate, pupil engagement, and students supports, all three key priorities required of the LCAP. It provides 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. Forty-nine items assessing 14 school climate domains included in a *School Climate Report Card (SCRC)* that districts can request at the district and school level.<sup>3</sup> All districts receive a district-level SCRC and can request school-level SCRCs. The items used in the SCRC 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 school climate improves—as the schools became safer, more supportive, and more engaging—test performance increased as well.<sup>4</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 more positive the school climate, the greater the 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>5</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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> To see how local results compare with state averages in California, download a copy of the latest Biennial State CHKS report (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/#state-level\_reports</u>). 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 (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard</u>).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Austin. (2016). Download calschls.org/docs/factsheet-15.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See calschls.org/reports-data/#scrc

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> O'Malley & Hanson. (2012). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet3\_API\_20120716.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Voight, Austin, & Hanson. (2013). Download www.wested.org/online pubs/hd-13-10.pdf

more likely to eat nutritiously and exercise; and (3) experiencing caring adult relationships and high expectations at school.<sup>6</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>7</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>8</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 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 (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard</u>) 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 be displayed for English learners, free and reduced-priced meal eligible students (prior to 2021-22), 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 562.799.5164 or email calschls@wested.org).

#### **Racial-Ethnic Group Identification**

Respondents self-report their identification with six racial/ethnic groups. In one study of CHKS data, both academic performance and school well-being—the degree to which students feel safe at, supported by,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Hanson & Austin. (2003). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</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>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Austin, Dixon, & Bailey. (2007). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-7.pdf

and connected to the school—varied consistently and persistently across schools by racial/ethnic groupings. They were highest in schools with large proportions of white and Asian students, as well as in middle- and high-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 racial/ethnic group differences in achievement. 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>10</sup> White students feel more safe, engaged, and supported than their African American, Latino, and Asian peers within the same school. Inequities in these factors can possibly contribute to the achievement differences. Further, these findings suggest that practices designed to ensure equitable access to academic resources, opportunities, learning supports, and promotion of common experiences may be effective in ameliorating the gap.

#### Youth in Foster Care

Compared to youth who live with their parents, youth in foster care settings report much higher rates of substance abuse, poor school attendance and grades, more violence-related behaviors, more harassment, and higher depression risk.<sup>11</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. 12 13 For example, analysis of the Biennial CHKS data indicate that LGBTQ youth 14 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;
- 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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Austin, Hanson, Bono, & Zheng. (2008). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet</u> 8.pdf

<sup>10</sup> Hanson, Austin, & Li. (2012). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-13 20120405.pdf

<sup>11</sup> Austin, Jones, & Annon. (2007). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-6.pdf</u>

<sup>12</sup> Hanson, T., Zhang, G., Cerna, R., Stern, A., & Austin, G. (2019) Understanding the experiences of LGBTQ youth in California. San Francisco, CA: WestEd. <u>Download wested.org/resources/lgbtq-students-in-california/</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</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>14</sup> See calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard/

#### 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>15</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, school boredom, and self-reported grades provide insight into cognitive engagement; the School Connectedness scale and school value item into emotional engagement; and attendance data into behavioral engagement. Other behavioral engagement indicators on the survey include substance use at school and violence perpetration. 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 three protective factors in their school (caring relationships, high expectations, and opportunities for meaningful participation). These protective factors 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 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.

#### **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 new things at school, and always try to do better. On the 2019-21 State CHKS, the percentage of students agreeing with the questions on this scale ranged from 64 percent in 11<sup>th</sup> grade to 71 percent in 7<sup>th</sup>. <sup>16</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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</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>16</sup> Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial State 1921.pdf

#### School Boredom - School Value

Boredom is commonly experienced among secondary students, but its meaning and effects vary from student to student. Student boredom can be associated with specific subjects and academic tasks or it can be a pervasive response to school activities. Frequent boredom is associated with poor academic and mental health outcomes. Two CHKS questions ask about students' school boredom (school is really boring) and how much they value their schooling experience (school is worthless and a waste of time). Combined, these two survey questions are used to identify School Boredom Mindset Profiles. <sup>17,18</sup>

		School is really boring												
		Low Boredom				Mid Boredom			High Boredom					
		0 Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Agree		
	(I)	0 Disagree	Optimal											
)e	/alue	1		•	1			4			7			
a waste of time	High Value	2			n-High V		Mid Boredom-High Value			High Boredom-High Value Students indicated school was				
ste (		3	Students did not think school was boring and valued school highly			Students valued school highly with mid-level school boredom			very boring, yet they valued it highly					
	an	4	2			5			8					
ess,	Mid Value	5	Low	Boredo	m-Mid Va	alue	Mid Bo	redom-	Mid Value	Hi	gh Bored	lom-Mid	Value	
School is worthless,	Mic 9							ents with r	nid-level d school value			icated scho valued it at	ool was a mid level	
is w		7							Suboptimal					
001	alue	8	3			6			9					
Sch	Low Value	9	Low	Boredo	m-Low Va	alue	Mid Bo	redom-	Low Value	Hiç	gh Borec	lom-Low	<sup>,</sup> Value	
	C	10 Agree	Only a low	percentag	e of studen	ts' response	s place ther	n in groups	s 2, 3, and 6.		ery boring,	icated scho and valued low level		

Students with high school boredom and low school-value, a suboptimal profile, report substantially poorer well-being than students with low boredom combined with elevated school-value, an optimal profile. Moreover, students with high school boredom and high school-value may be experiencing episodic or task-specific boredom, which requires different types of support than students who exhibit the suboptimal pattern. The percentage of students falling in each of these profile groups is presented in the CHKS report so that school personnel can monitor the boredom experiences of students to best address their academic and social emotional needs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Furlong, M. J., Smith, D. C., Springer, T., & Dowdy, E. (2021). Bored with school! Bored with life? Well-being characteristics associated with a school boredom mindset. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 5(1), 42–64. <a href="https://www.covitalityucsb.info/ewExternalFiles/10.%20Furlong%20et%20al%20Boredom-JPSP..pdf">https://www.covitalityucsb.info/ewExternalFiles/10.%20Furlong%20et%20al%20Boredom-JPSP..pdf</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> See D. Michael Furlong's RISE 360 School Boredom Resource to learn more about school boredom and how these two items are combined to identify School Boredom Mindset Profiles <a href="https://rise.articulate.com/share/evs7SLqtz3xvWkgVnQjW6YNu1vFyRm6">https://rise.articulate.com/share/evs7SLqtz3xvWkgVnQjW6YNu1vFyRm6</a> #/

#### **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.

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>19</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>20</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 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. 21 22 23 24 25 26

#### **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>27</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/) 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

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Attendance Works & Everyone Graduates Center. (2017, September). *Portraits of Change: Aligning School and Community Resources to Reduce Chronic Absence*. Download <a href="https://www.attendanceworks.org/portraits-of-change/">www.attendanceworks.org/portraits-of-change/</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial State 1517.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Hanson & Austin. (2002). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Hanson & Austin. (2002). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Hanson. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet1 caring 20120223.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Hanson. (2012). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet2 participation 20120224.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3 WhatWorksBrief1 CaringRelationships final.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3</u> WhatWorksBrief2 MeaningfulPart final.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</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.

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>28</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>29</sup> <sup>30</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>31</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." Additional questions are 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>32</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>33</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>34</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>35</sup> <sup>36</sup> <sup>37</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Austin, Hanson, Zhang, & Zheng. (2020). Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial State 1719.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Austin, Hanson, & Voight. (2013). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet5</u> connectedness <u>20130827.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3</u> WhatWorksBrief4 Connectedness final.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Wilder, S. (2014). Effects of parental involvement on academic achievement. A meta-synthesis. *Educational Review*, 66:3, 377-397.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Hanson & Austin. (2018). Download <u>calschls.org/docs/facilities</u> 2-18-1.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</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>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Juvonen, J., & Graham, S. (2001). Peer harassment in school: The plight of the vulnerable and victimized. New York: Guilford Press.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> Barton, P. E. (2001). Facing the hard facts in education reform. Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3 WhatWorksBrief5 ViolencePerpetration final.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3 WhatWorksBrief6 ViolenceVictimization final.pdf

#### **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 A6.3).

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. 38

#### **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 *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>39</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 2017-19 State CHKS, with the percentages declining between 7<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grades. <sup>40</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>41</sup> <sup>42</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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3 WhatWorksBrief3 Safety final.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</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>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> Austin, Hanson, Zhang, & Zheng. (2020). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial\_State\_1719.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> Heck, Russell, O'Shaughnessy, Laub, Calhoun, & Austin. (2005). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-4.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-10.pdf

#### **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>43</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>44</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.

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>45</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. 46 Schools with proportionately large numbers of students who reported these behaviors exhibited smaller gains in test scores than other schools. 47 48

### **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>49</sup> 50

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<sup>43</sup> Students who participated in school exclusively via remote learning were not asked these questions in 2020-21.

<sup>44</sup> Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial State 1517.pdf

<sup>45</sup> Statewide CSSS. (2018). Download calschls.org/docs/statewide 1517 csss.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</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>47</sup> Hanson & Austin. (2003). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3 WhatWorksBrief8 AOD final.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> Hanson & Zheng. (2006). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet2update.pdf</u>

<sup>50</sup> Austin, McCarthy, Slade, & Bailey. (2007). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-5.pdf

#### **MENTAL HEALTH (Section 7)**

Student mental health can have a big impact on their health and well-being. The CHKS Core provides four measures for assessing mental health among students: (1) whether they experience chronic, incapacitating sadness or hopelessness; (2) whether they ever contemplated suicide; (3) social and emotional distress; and (4) life satisfaction. 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>51</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>52</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>53</sup> <sup>54</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>51</sup> Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-11.pdf

<sup>52</sup> Austin, Cragle, Delong-Cotty. (2012). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-12.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> Heck, Russell, O'Shaughnessy, Laub, Calhoun, & Austin. (2005). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-4.pdf</u>

<sup>54</sup> Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey, (2010), Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-10.pdf