

CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY



Casa Roble Fundamental High Secondary 2022-2023 Main Report

This report was prepared by WestEd, a research, development, and service agency, in collaboration with Duerr Evaluation Resources, under contract from the California Department of Education School Health Office. For contract information, contact:

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Contents

	Page
List of Tables	II
PREFACE	VI
Survey Module Administration	1
A. Core Module Results	2
1. Survey Sample	2
2. Summary of Key Indicators	3
3. Demographics	5
4. Routines	11
5. Learning from Home	12
6. School Performance, Engagement, and Supports	14
7. Social and Emotional Health	29
8. School Violence, Victimization, and Safety	34
9. Alcohol and Other Drug Use	41
10. Tobacco Use	53
11. Other Health Risks	62
12. Race/Ethnic Breakdowns	63
13. Gender Breakdowns	79
B. Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Module	89
1. Module Sample	89
2. Summary of Key Indicators	90
3. ATOD Consumption Patterns	91
4. Reasons for and Consequences of AOD Consumption	95
5. Supports to Reduce AOD Use	99
6. Availability	100
7. Influences on ATOD Use	102
H. Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Module	106
1. Module Sample	106
2. Prescription Drug Use	107
3. Disapproval of Prescription Drug Use	108
4. Perceived Harm of Substance Use	109
Appendix	110

List of Tables

	Page
Survey Module Administration	1
1 CHKS Survey Modules Administered	1
A. Core Module Results	2
1. Survey Sample	2
A1.1 Student Sample for Core Module	2
A1.2 Number of Respondents by Instructional Model	2
2. Summary of Key Indicators	3
A2.1 Key Indicators of School Climate	3
A2.2 Key Indicators of Substance Use, Remote Learning, and Student Well-Being	4
3. Demographics	5
A3.1 School Schedule, Past 30 Days	5
A3.2 Gender of Sample	5
A3.3 Sexual Orientation	6
A3.4 Gender Identity	6
A3.5 Race or Ethnicity	7
A3.6 Living Situation	7
A3.7 Highest Education of Parents	8
A3.8 Language Spoken at Home	8
A3.9 English Language Proficiency – Home Language Other Than English	9
A3.10 Number of Days Attending Afterschool Program	10
A3.11 Military Connections	10
4. Routines	11
A4.1 Eating of Breakfast	11
A4.2 Bedtime	11
5. Learning from Home	12
A5.1 Remote Learning Schedule and Instructional Time	12
A5.2 Interesting Activities Provided for Student in Remote Learning	13
A5.3 Interest in Schoolwork Done from Home	13
6. School Performance, Engagement, and Supports	14
A6.1 Grades, Past 12 Months	14
A6.2 Absences, Past 30 Days	14
A6.3 Reasons for Absence, Past 30 Days	15
A6.4 School Environment & Connectedness, Academic Motivation, Parental Involvement	16
A6.5 Caring Relationships Scale Questions	17
A6.6 High Expectations Scale Questions	18
A6.7 Meaningful Participation Scale Questions	19
A6.8 School Connectedness Scale Questions	20
A6.8 School Connectedness Scale Questions – Continued	21

A6.9	Academic Motivation Scale Questions	22
A6.10	Maintaining Focus on Schoolwork	23
A6.11	School Boredom and Value of School	24
A6.12A	School Boredom Profile Groups - 9th Grade	25
A6.12B	School Boredom Profile Groups - 11th Grade	26
A6.13	Promotion of Parental Involvement Scale Questions	27
A6.14	Checking Student Progress	28
A6.15	Quality of School Physical Environment	28
7.	Social and Emotional Health	29
A7.1	Chronic Sad or Hopeless Feelings, Past 12 Months	29
A7.2	Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide, Past 12 Months	29
A7.3	Optimism Scale Questions	30
A7.4	Life Satisfaction Scale Questions	31
A7.4	Life Satisfaction Scale Questions – Continued	32
A7.5	Social Emotional Distress Scale Questions	33
8.	School Violence, Victimization, and Safety	34
A8.1	Perceived Safety at School	34
A8.2	Reasons for Harassment on School Property, Past 12 Months	35
A8.2	Reasons for Harassment on School Property, Past 12 Months – Continued	36
A8.3	School Violence Victimization Scale Questions	37
A8.3	School Violence Victimization Scale Questions – Continued	38
A8.4	School Violence Perpetration Scale Questions	39
A8.5	Threats and Injuries with Weapons at School, Past 12 Months	40
A8.6	Weapons Possession on School Property, Past 12 Months	40
9.	Alcohol and Other Drug Use	41
A9.1	Summary Measures of Level of AOD Use and Perceptions	41
A9.2	Summary of AOD Lifetime Use	42
A9.3	Lifetime AOD Use	43
A9.3	Lifetime AOD Use – Continued	44
A9.4	Methods of Marijuana Consumption	45
A9.5	Current AOD Use, Past 30 Days	46
A9.6	Frequency of Current AOD Use, Past 30 Days	47
A9.7	Lifetime Drunk or “High”	48
A9.8	Current AOD Use on School Property, Past 30 Days	49
A9.9	Lifetime Drunk or “High” on School Property	49
A9.10	Cessation Attempts	50
A9.11	Perceived Harm of AOD Use	51
A9.12	Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Alcohol, Marijuana, and Prescription Drugs	52
10.	Tobacco Use	53
A10.1	Summary of Key CHKS Tobacco Indicators	53
A10.2	Lifetime Tobacco Use	54
A10.3	Substances Ever Vaped	55
A10.4	Any Current Use and Daily Use	56
A10.5	Substances Vaped, Past 30 Days	57

A10.6	Current Smoking on School Property, Past 30 Days	58
A10.7	Secondhand Smoke on School Property, Past 30 Days	59
A10.8	Cigarette Smoking and Vaping Cessation Attempts	59
A10.9	Perceived Harm of Cigarette Smoking	60
A10.10	Perceived Harm of Using Vape Products	60
A10.11	Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Cigarettes and Vape Products	61
A10.12	School Bans Tobacco Use and Vaping	61
11.	Other Health Risks	62
A11.1	Gang Involvement	62
12.	Race/Ethnic Breakdowns	63
A12.1	School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity	63
A12.1	School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity – Continued	64
A12.1	School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity – Continued	65
A12.1	School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity – Continued	66
A12.2	School Safety by Race/Ethnicity	67
A12.2	School Safety by Race/Ethnicity – Continued	68
A12.2	School Safety by Race/Ethnicity – Continued	69
A12.3	Cyberbullying by Race/Ethnicity	69
A12.4	Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity	70
A12.4	Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity – Continued	71
A12.4	Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity – Continued	72
A12.4	Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity – Continued	73
A12.5	Routines by Race/Ethnicity	74
A12.6	Learning from Home by Race/Ethnicity	75
A12.6	Learning from Home by Race/Ethnicity – Continued	76
A12.7	Social and Emotional Health by Race/Ethnicity	77
A12.7	Social and Emotional Health by Race/Ethnicity – Continued	78
13.	Gender Breakdowns	79
A13.1	School Engagement and Supports by Gender	79
A13.1	School Engagement and Supports by Gender – Continued	80
A13.1	School Engagement and Supports by Gender – Continued	81
A13.2	School Safety by Gender	82
A13.2	School Safety by Gender – Continued	83
A13.3	Cyberbullying by Gender	83
A13.4	Substance Use by Gender	84
A13.4	Substance Use by Gender – Continued	85
A13.5	Routines by Gender	86
A13.6	Learning from Home by Gender	87
A13.7	Social and Emotional Health by Gender	88
B.	Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Module	89
1.	Module Sample	89
B1.1	Student Sample for AOD Module	89

2. Summary of Key Indicators	90
B2.1 Key Indicators of Alcohol and Other Drug Use	90
3. ATOD Consumption Patterns	91
B3.1 Lifetime Use of Heroin, Sedatives, Appetite Suppressants, and Prescription Stimulant	91
B3.2 Age of Onset – AOD Use	92
B3.3 Age of Onset – Tobacco Use	93
B3.4 Usual Alcohol Consumption Level	93
B3.5 Usual Drug Consumption Level	94
B3.6 Driving Under the Influence Experiences, Lifetime	94
4. Reasons for and Consequences of AOD Consumption	95
B4.1 Reasons for AOD Use, Past 12 Months	95
B4.2 Problems Caused by AOD Use	96
B4.3 Alcohol or Other Drug Use Caused Negative Experiences	97
B4.4 Likelihood of Suspension, Expulsion, Transfer Because of AOD Use/Possession	98
5. Supports to Reduce AOD Use	99
B5.1 Needed Counseling for Use	99
B5.2 Likelihood of Finding Help at School for Quitting or Reducing Use	99
B5.3 Talked with Parent About AOD Use	99
6. Availability	100
B6.1 Sources for Obtaining Alcohol	100
B6.2 Sources for Obtaining Marijuana	101
7. Influences on ATOD Use	102
B7.1 Personal Disapproval of AOD Use	102
B7.2 Parent Disapproval of ATOD Use	103
B7.3 Peer Disapproval of ATOD Use	104
B7.4 Heard, Read, or Watched Any Anti-ATOD Messages, Past 12 Months	105
H. Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Module	106
1. Module Sample	106
H1.1 Student Sample for DFC Module	106
2. Prescription Drug Use	107
H2.1 Prescription Drug Use, Past 30 Days	107
3. Disapproval of Prescription Drug Use	108
H3.1 Parental Disapproval of Prescription Drug Use	108
H3.2 Peer Disapproval of Prescription Drug Use	108
4. Perceived Harm of Substance Use	109
H4.1 Perceived Risks Associated with Marijuana and Prescription Drug Use	109
Appendix	110

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 (calschls.org). The California Safe and Supportive Schools website (ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org) provides information and tools helpful in implementing effective strategies to address the needs identified by the survey.

The CalSCHLS Regional Centers offer 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 (calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard). 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

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

- CHKS **factsheets** analyze key topics at the state level, show how data variables are related, and offer suggestions for how data can be analyzed at the local level (calschls.org/resources/factsheets).
- *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** (ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org/california-center-for-school-climate/) 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 calschls.org/resources.
- CDE's **California Safe and Supportive Schools** website (ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org) contains a wealth of information and tools related to school climate improvement and social-emotional learning. It includes factsheets analyzing CalSCHLS data and *What Works Briefs* that provide guidance on strategies to implement.
- The **CalSCHLS Item Crosswalk** (calschls.org/resources/#resources_and_tools) 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 calschls@wested.org.

Compare Results with Other Data

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

- **Staff and Parent Surveys.** If your school district has administered the CalSCHLS school staff and parent surveys, obtain these results and compare them to those provided by students. It is important to determine how consistent are student, staff, and parent perceptions and experiences. To facilitate these comparisons, the CalSCHLS 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 9th and 11th graders compare with those from 5th and 7th graders if your district also administered the CHKS at these school levels. The elementary, middle, and high school surveys contain common indicators that will enable you to gain a sense of the developmental trajectory in these indicators and explore what programs at the elementary and middle school levels might help mitigate problems that are evident among older students.
- **Other Data.** Examine how the results compare with other youth data collected within the district that relate to the variables assessed. Other relevant school-related data include discipline referrals, school demographic information, school vandalism costs, and behavioral observations in classrooms.
- **Similar District and Statewide Results.** The results from the biennial state administration of the CHKS, which provide representative state norms, can be downloaded from the CalSCHLS website (data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_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 calschls@wested.org.

Request Additional Reports and Data

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

School 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 (<https://calschls.org/reports-data/#scrc>)

Disaggregated Reports

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

Additional Analysis of Data

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

Add Questions to Your Next Surveys

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

For more information about survey planning or technical assistance in understanding survey results and developing effective action plans to address identified needs, call the CalSCHLS helpline (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			✓		
School Climate Conditions					
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				✓	

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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	

Core Module Results

1. Survey Sample

Table A1.1

Student Sample for Core Module

	Grade 9	Grade 11
<i>Student Sample Size</i>		
Target sample	297	266
Final number	167	105
Response Rate	56%	39%

Table A1.2

Number of Respondents by Instructional Model

	Grade 9	Grade 11
In-school learning only	166	105
Remote learning only	1	0

2. Summary of Key Indicators

Table A2.1

Key Indicators of School Climate

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
School Engagement and Supports			
School connectedness ^{†#} (<i>In-School Only</i>)	47	51	A6.4
School connectedness ^{†ψ} (<i>Remote Only</i>)			A6.4
Academic motivation [†]	55	56	A6.4
School is really boring [±]	47	44	A6.11
School is worthless and a waste of time [±]	19	14	A6.11
Monthly Absences (3 or more)	15	14	A6.2
Maintaining focus on schoolwork ^{†Γ}	24	24	A6.10
Caring adult relationships [‡]	60	60	A6.4
High expectations-adults in school [‡]	71	69	A6.4
Meaningful participation [‡]	28	29	A6.4
Facilities upkeep ^{†Φ}	47	47	A6.15
Promotion of parental involvement in school [†]	36	41	A6.4
School Safety and Cyberbullying			
School perceived as very safe or safe ^Φ	54	48	A8.1
Experienced any harassment or bullying [§]	30	42	A8.2
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you [§]	36	33	A8.3
Been afraid of being beaten up ^{§Φ}	17	15	A8.3
Been in a physical fight ^{§Φ}	5	6	A8.4
Seen a weapon on campus ^{§Φ}	13	13	A8.6
Cyberbullying [§]	24	26	A8.3

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

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

[#] The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

^ψ The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.

[±] Rating of 7 or higher.

^Γ Survey question was reverse-coded.

^Φ In-School only.

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

[§] Past 12 months.

Table A2.2**Key Indicators of Substance Use, Remote Learning, and Student Well-Being**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
Substance Use			
Current alcohol or drug use [¶]	10	9	A9.5
Current marijuana use [¶]	4	5	A9.5
Current binge drinking [¶]	1	3	A9.5
Very drunk or “high” 7 or more times, ever	4	6	A9.7
Been drunk or “high” on drugs at school, ever	4	5	A9.9
Current cigarette smoking [¶]	0	1	A10.4
Current vaping [¶]	5	6	A10.4
Current tobacco vaping [¶]	4	4	A10.5
Current marijuana vaping [¶]	3	4	A10.5
Routines			
Eating of breakfast [‡]	54	54	A4.1
Bedtime (at 12 am or later)	24	35	A4.2
Learning from Home			
Average days worked on schoolwork (≥ 5) ^{¶δ}			A5.1
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more) ^{¶δ}			A5.1
Interest in schoolwork done from home ^{†δ}			A5.3
Meaningful opportunities ^{‡δ}			A5.2
Social and Emotional Health			
Social emotional distress [‡]	30	36	A7.5
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness [§]	32	33	A7.1
Considered suicide [§]	14	19	A7.2
Optimism [‡]	42	36	A7.3
Life satisfaction [¶]	55	57	A7.4

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

[¶]Past 30 days.

[‡]Today.

^{δ} Remote only.

[¶]Past 7 days.

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

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

[§]Past 12 months.

[¶]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	99	100
Remote Learning Model	1	0

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	44	50
Female	50	39
Nonbinary	2	6
Something else	3	5

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

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Straight (not gay)	77	57
Lesbian or Gay	5	7
Bisexual	7	15
Something else	4	7
Not sure	1	4
Decline to respond	6	10

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	88	78
Yes, I am transgender	3	7
I am not sure if I am transgender	4	5
Decline to respond	5	10

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

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	2	3
Asian or Asian American, non-Hispanic	1	1
Black or African American, non-Hispanic	1	3
Hispanic or Latinx	21	18
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	0	0
White, non-Hispanic	64	64
Multiracial, non-Hispanic	10	10
Something else, non-Hispanic	1	2

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

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
A home with one or more parent or guardian	96	95
Other relative's home	1	0
A home with more than one family	2	2
Friend's home	0	1
Foster home, group care, or waiting placement	0	0
Hotel or motel	0	1
Shelter, car, campground, or other transitional or temporary housing	0	0
Other living arrangement	1	1

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

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Did not finish high school	4	5
Graduated from high school	15	17
Attended college but did not complete four-year degree	19	23
Graduated from college	46	46
Don't know	16	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	93	86
Spanish	2	2
Mandarin	0	0
Cantonese	0	0
Taiwanese	0	0
Tagalog	0	1
Vietnamese	0	0
Korean	0	0
Arabic	0	0
Other	4	11

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

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

Table A3.9***English Language Proficiency Among Students Speaking a Language Other Than English at Home***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
<i>How well do you...</i>		
understand English?		
Very well	82	79
Well	18	21
Not well	0	0
Not at all	0	0
speak English?		
Very well	70	79
Well	30	21
Not well	0	0
Not at all	0	0
read English?		
Very well	70	69
Well	20	31
Not well	10	0
Not at all	0	0
write English?		
Very well	73	50
Well	18	43
Not well	9	7
Not at all	0	0
<i>English Language Proficiency Status</i>		
Proficient	73	64
Not proficient	27	36

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	79	85
1 day	2	0
2 days	2	0
3 days	1	2
4 days	5	3
5 days	10	10

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	95	93
Yes	5	5
Don't know	1	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)?

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

4. Routines

Table A4.1

Eating of Breakfast

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

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	1	0
7:00-7:59 pm	1	0
8:00-8:59 pm	4	1
9:00-9:59 pm	19	11
10:00-10:59 pm	27	28
11:00-11:59 pm	24	26
12:00-12:59 am	10	21
After 1:00 am	14	14
<i>Bedtime at 12 am or later</i>	24	35

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

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

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)?

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

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.

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

6. School Performance, Engagement, and Supports

Table A6.1

Grades, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Mostly A's	27	28
A's and B's	30	36
Mostly B's	8	5
B's and C's	18	17
Mostly C's	6	8
C's and D's	7	4
Mostly D's	2	1
Mostly F's	3	1

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	45	34
1 day	26	30
2 days	13	23
3 or more days	15	14

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]

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

Table A6.3***Reasons for Absence, Past 30 Days***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Does not apply; I didn't miss any school	46	36
Illness (feeling physically sick), including problems with breathing or your teeth	40	45
Were being bullied or mistreated at school (<i>In-School Only</i>)	2	1
Felt very sad, hopeless, anxious, stressed, or angry	8	17
Didn't get enough sleep	11	15
Didn't feel safe at school or going to and from school (<i>In-School Only</i>)	0	1
Had to take care of or help a family member or friend	5	4
Wanted to spend time with friends	1	1
Used alcohol or drugs	1	0
Were behind in schoolwork or weren't prepared for a test or class assignment	2	5
Were bored or uninterested in school	7	7
Had no transportation to school (<i>In-School Only</i>)	1	2
Other reason	15	18

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	53	53	
Caring adults in school [‡]	60	60	A6.5
High expectations-adults in school [‡]	71	69	A6.6
Meaningful participation at school [‡]	28	29	A6.7
School connectedness ^{†#} <i>(In-School Only)</i>	47	51	A6.8
School connectedness ^{†ψ} <i>(Remote Only)</i>			A6.8
Academic motivation [†]	55	56	A6.9
Promotion of parental involvement in school [†]	36	41	A6.13

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

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

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

[#]*The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.*

^ψ*The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.*

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

Table A6.5***Caring Relationships Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Caring adults in school		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	60	60
<i>There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who really cares about me.</i>		
Not at all true	10	2
A little true	26	33
Pretty much true	44	35
Very much true	19	30
<i>who notices when I’m not there.</i>		
Not at all true	17	13
A little true	29	39
Pretty much true	32	29
Very much true	23	19
<i>who listens to me when I have something to say.</i>		
Not at all true	8	7
A little true	30	26
Pretty much true	36	42
Very much true	26	25

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.

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

Table A6.6***High Expectations Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
High expectations-adults in school		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	71	69
<i>There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who tells me when I do a good job.</i>		
Not at all true	9	8
A little true	22	28
Pretty much true	45	41
Very much true	24	23
<i>who always wants me to do my best.</i>		
Not at all true	6	3
A little true	19	21
Pretty much true	41	50
Very much true	35	26
<i>who believes that I will be a success.</i>		
Not at all true	9	6
A little true	22	27
Pretty much true	40	40
Very much true	29	27

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.

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

Table A6.7

Meaningful Participation Scale Questions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Meaningful participation at school		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	28	29
<i>At school/When I participate in school,...</i>		
I do interesting activities.		
Not at all true	15	19
A little true	29	33
Pretty much true	38	36
Very much true	18	12
I help decide things like class activities or rules.		
Not at all true	35	45
A little true	41	33
Pretty much true	19	15
Very much true	4	6
I do things that make a difference.		
Not at all true	35	22
A little true	41	42
Pretty much true	20	29
Very much true	4	7
I have a say in how things work.		
Not at all true	43	42
A little true	33	34
Pretty much true	19	18
Very much true	5	6
I help decide school activities or rules.		
Not at all true	60	60
A little true	28	25
Pretty much true	10	13
Very much true	3	2

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.

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

Table A6.8***School Connectedness Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School connectedness[#] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
<i>Average reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree”</i>	47	51
School connectedness^ψ (<i>Remote Only</i>)		
<i>Average reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree”</i>		
I feel close to people at/from this school.		
Strongly disagree	4	4
Disagree	8	6
Neither disagree nor agree	26	30
Agree	45	42
Strongly agree	17	18
I am happy with/to be at this school.		
Strongly disagree	12	4
Disagree	4	9
Neither disagree nor agree	43	45
Agree	34	35
Strongly agree	7	7
I feel like I am part of this school.		
Strongly disagree	9	4
Disagree	9	10
Neither disagree nor agree	45	36
Agree	32	43
Strongly agree	5	6

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]

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

[#]The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

^ψThe 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.		
Strongly disagree	4	2
Disagree	12	12
Neither disagree nor agree	39	29
Agree	37	52
Strongly agree	8	5
I feel safe in my school. (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Strongly disagree	4	2
Disagree	6	15
Neither disagree nor agree	41	34
Agree	40	42
Strongly agree	9	6

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]

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

Table A6.9***Academic Motivation Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Academic motivation		
<i>Average reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree”</i>	55	56
I try hard to make sure that I am good at my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	3	1
Disagree	6	8
Neither disagree nor agree	20	20
Agree	47	51
Strongly agree	25	19
I try hard on my schoolwork because I am interested in it.		
Strongly disagree	11	5
Disagree	23	16
Neither disagree nor agree	38	45
Agree	24	28
Strongly agree	4	6
I work hard to try to understand new things when doing my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	4	2
Disagree	13	6
Neither disagree nor agree	27	38
Agree	42	46
Strongly agree	13	8
I am always trying to do better in my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	4	0
Disagree	4	8
Neither disagree nor agree	26	28
Agree	50	52
Strongly agree	17	12

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.

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

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	4	3
Disagree	20	21
Neither disagree nor agree	29	34
Agree	28	27
Strongly agree	19	15

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.

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

Table A6.11
School Boredom and Value of School

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School boredom		
Low (0-3)	12	13
Medium (4-6)	41	43
High (7-10)	47	44
Value of school		
High (0-3)	56	57
Medium (4-6)	26	29
Low (7-10)	19	14

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.

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

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
School is worthless and a waste of time	Strongly Disagree 0	Low Boredom & High Value			Mid Boredom & High Value			High Boredom & High Value				
	1	11%			29%			15%				
	2											
	3											
	4	Low Boredom & Mid Value [̄]			Mid Boredom & Mid Value			High Boredom & Mid Value				
	5				10%			14%				
	6											
	7											
	8	Low Boredom & Low Value [̄]			Mid Boredom & Low Value [̄]			High Boredom & Low Value				
	9							17%				
10 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.

[̄]Results are not reported due to a very small number of responses.

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

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
School is worthless and a waste of time	Strongly Disagree 0	Low Boredom & High Value			Mid Boredom & High Value			High Boredom & High Value				
	1	13%			29%			15%				
	2											
	3											
	4	Low Boredom & Mid Value [̄]			Mid Boredom & Mid Value			High Boredom & Mid Value				
	5				13%			15%				
	6											
	7											
	8	Low Boredom & Low Value [̄]			Mid Boredom & Low Value [̄]			High Boredom & Low Value				
	9							13%				
10 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.

[̄]Results are not reported due to a very small number of responses.

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

Table A6.13***Promotion of Parental Involvement Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Promotion of parental involvement in school		
<i>Average reporting “Agree” or “Strongly agree”</i>	36	41
Teachers at this school communicate with parents about what students are expected to learn in class.		
Strongly disagree	3	5
Disagree	14	9
Neither disagree nor agree	39	37
Agree	40	44
Strongly agree	4	5
Parents feel welcome to participate at this school.		
Strongly disagree	6	2
Disagree	9	9
Neither disagree nor agree	53	53
Agree	29	34
Strongly agree	2	2
School staff take parent concerns seriously.		
Strongly disagree	8	7
Disagree	13	16
Neither disagree nor agree	46	39
Agree	29	36
Strongly agree	4	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.

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

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	29	16
A little true	27	41
Pretty much true	25	28
Very much true	19	14

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	3	3
Disagree	15	14
Neither disagree nor agree	35	36
Agree	44	44
Strongly agree	3	3

Question HS/MS A.32: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... My school is usually clean and tidy.
Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

7. Social and Emotional Health

Table A7.1

Chronic Sad or Hopeless Feelings, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	68	67
Yes	32	33

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	86	81
Yes	14	19

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		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	42	36
Each day I look forward to having a lot of fun.		
Not at all true	21	21
A little true	39	46
Pretty much true	29	26
Very much true	12	6
I usually expect to have a good day.		
Not at all true	28	25
A little true	29	37
Pretty much true	32	32
Very much true	11	6
Overall, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad things.		
Not at all true	30	31
A little true	28	32
Pretty much true	27	24
Very much true	15	13

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.

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

Table A7.4***Life Satisfaction Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Life satisfaction		
<i>Average reporting “Satisfied” or “Very satisfied”</i>	55	57
<i>I would describe my satisfaction with...</i>		
my family life as...		
Very dissatisfied	3	0
Dissatisfied	9	7
A little dissatisfied	14	11
A little satisfied	15	16
Satisfied	34	38
Very satisfied	26	28
my friendships as...		
Very dissatisfied	2	1
Dissatisfied	1	1
A little dissatisfied	12	12
A little satisfied	19	19
Satisfied	42	46
Very satisfied	24	21
my school experience as...		
Very dissatisfied	12	10
Dissatisfied	10	7
A little dissatisfied	18	23
A little satisfied	23	23
Satisfied	28	31
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...

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

Table A7.4***Life Satisfaction Scale Questions – Continued***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
<i>I would describe my satisfaction with...</i>		
myself as...		
Very dissatisfied	13	11
Dissatisfied	8	9
A little dissatisfied	13	16
A little satisfied	21	23
Satisfied	26	29
Very satisfied	19	12
where I live as...		
Very dissatisfied	3	5
Dissatisfied	5	2
A little dissatisfied	9	6
A little satisfied	12	11
Satisfied	40	44
Very satisfied	30	32

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...

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

Table A7.5***Social Emotional Distress Scale Questions***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Social emotional distress		
<i>Average reporting “Pretty much true” or “Very much true”</i>	30	36
I had a hard time relaxing.		
Not at all true	36	27
A little true	33	38
Pretty much true	18	18
Very much true	13	17
I felt sad and down.		
Not at all true	43	29
A little true	26	31
Pretty much true	15	23
Very much true	16	18
I was easily irritated.		
Not at all true	31	25
A little true	23	29
Pretty much true	21	25
Very much true	24	20
It was hard for me to cope and I thought I would panic.		
Not at all true	54	44
A little true	21	29
Pretty much true	13	14
Very much true	12	13
It was hard for me to get excited about anything.		
Not at all true	59	39
A little true	22	30
Pretty much true	12	23
Very much true	7	8

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.

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

8. School Violence, Victimization, and Safety

Table A8.1

Perceived Safety at School (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Very safe	14	10
Safe	39	38
Neither safe nor unsafe	41	41
Unsafe	3	10
Very unsafe	3	1

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

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

Table A8.2**Reasons for Harassment on School Property, Past 12 Months**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Race, ethnicity, or national origin		
0 times	92	85
1 time	2	7
2 or more times	6	8
Religion		
0 times	95	96
1 time	1	1
2 or more times	3	2
Gender		
0 times	90	88
1 time	1	2
2 or more times	9	9
Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were		
0 times	88	87
1 time	3	2
2 or more times	9	11
A physical or mental disability		
0 times	95	92
1 time	2	5
2 or more times	3	4
Any of the above five reasons	22	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]... 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]... 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]

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

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	96	91
1 time	2	8
2 or more times	2	1
Any other reason		
0 times	79	75
1 time	5	8
2 or more times	16	17
Any harassment	30	42

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]

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

Table A8.3

School Violence Victimization Scale Questions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School violence victimization (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Average reporting “1 or more times”	28	24
<i>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you...</i>		
been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn’t just kidding around? (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
0 times	79	86
1 time	10	5
2 to 3 times	7	7
4 or more times	3	2
been afraid of being beaten up? (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
0 times	83	85
1 time	11	7
2 to 3 times	5	6
4 or more times	2	2
<i>During the past 12 months, how many times have you...</i>		
had mean rumors or lies spread about you?		
0 times	64	67
1 time	15	10
2 to 3 times	11	15
4 or more times	10	7
had sexual jokes, comments, or gestures made to you?		
0 times	67	68
1 time	14	5
2 to 3 times	6	14
4 or more times	13	14

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	81	86
1 time	12	5
2 to 3 times	6	8
4 or more times	1	1
been made fun of because of your looks or the way you talk?		
0 times	63	72
1 time	14	10
2 to 3 times	13	10
4 or more times	11	8
been made fun of, insulted, or called names?		
0 times	63	68
1 time	11	11
2 to 3 times	9	7
4 or more times	17	14
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)	76	74
1 time	8	11
2 to 3 times	10	9
4 or more times	6	6

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		
<i>Average reporting “1 or more times”</i>	7	6
<i>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... been in a physical fight?</i>		
0 times	95	94
1 time	3	5
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	1	1
<i>been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug?</i>		
0 times	83	86
1 time	9	8
2 to 3 times	5	3
4 or more times	3	2
<i>damaged school property on purpose?</i>		
0 times	96	94
1 time	3	3
2 to 3 times	0	1
4 or more times	1	1
<i>carried a gun?</i>		
0 times	99	99
1 time	0	1
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	1	0
<i>carried any other weapon (such as a knife or club)?</i>		
0 times	93	94
1 time	3	2
2 to 3 times	3	0
4 or more times	1	3

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)?

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
<i>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you...</i>		
been threatened with harm or injury?		
0 times	92	90
1 time	5	3
2 to 3 times	1	2
4 or more times	2	5
been threatened or injured with a weapon (gun, knife, club, etc.)?		
0 times	96	97
1 time	3	1
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	0	1

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 %
<i>During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you...</i>		
seen someone carrying a gun, knife, or other weapon?		
0 times	87	87
1 time	7	2
2 to 3 times	3	6
4 or more times	3	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?

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

9. Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Table A9.1

Summary Measures of Level of AOD Use and Perceptions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
Lifetime illicit AOD use to get “high” [^]	23	30	A9.2
Lifetime alcohol or drug use	23	31	A9.2
Lifetime marijuana use	10	18	A9.2
Lifetime very drunk or high (7 or more times)	4	6	A9.7
Current alcohol or drug use [¶]	10	9	A9.5
Current marijuana use [¶]	4	5	A9.5
Current heavy drug use [¶]	3	4	A9.5
Current heavy alcohol use (binge drinking) [¶]	1	3	A9.5
Current alcohol or drug use on school property ^{¶Φ}	6	3	A9.8
Harmfulness of occasional marijuana use ^B	25	24	A9.11
Difficulty of obtaining marijuana ^C	11	4	A9.12

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

[^]*Excludes prescription pain medication.*

[¶]*Past 30 days.*

^Φ*In-School only.*

^B*Great harm.*

^C*Very difficult.*

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol	16	27
Marijuana	10	18
Inhalants	3	1
Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines	1	1
Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics	1	2
Prescription pain medication (opioids)	1	1
Cold/cough medicines or other over-the-counter medicines to get “high”	3	2
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high”	3	4
<i>Any of the above AOD use</i>	23	31
<i>Any illicit AOD use to get “high”[^]</i>	23	30

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

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

Table A9.3
Lifetime AOD Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol (one full drink)		
0 times	84	73
1 time	5	6
2 to 3 times	4	11
4 or more times	6	10
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
0 times	90	82
1 time	1	4
2 to 3 times	3	2
4 or more times	6	12
Inhalants		
0 times	97	99
1 time	3	0
2 to 3 times	0	1
4 or more times	1	0
Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines		
0 times	99	99
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	0	1
4 or more times	1	0
Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics		
0 times	99	98
1 time	1	1
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	0	1
Prescription pain medication		
0 times	99	99
1 time	1	1
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	0	0

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).

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

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	97	98
1 time	1	1
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	1	1
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical		
0 times	97	96
1 time	1	2
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	2	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.

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
During your life, how many times have you used marijuana in any of the following ways...		
Smoke it?		
0 times	92	86
1 time	1	4
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	5	9
In a vaping device?		
0 times	92	85
1 time	2	4
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	6	10
Eat or drink it in products made with marijuana?		
0 times	96	89
1 time	1	3
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	3	7

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?

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol (one or more drinks of alcohol)	8	6
Binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row)	1	3
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)	4	5
Inhalants	0	0
Prescription drugs to get “high” or for reasons other than prescribed	0	0
Other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical	0	0
<i>Any drug use</i>	4	5
<i>Heavy drug use</i>	3	4
<i>Any AOD Use</i>	10	9
Two or more substances at the same time	2	3

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	92	94
1 or 2 days	6	2
3 to 9 days	2	4
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0
Binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row)		
0 days	99	97
1 or 2 days	1	3
3 to 9 days	0	0
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
0 days	96	95
1 or 2 days	1	1
3 to 9 days	1	2
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	2	2

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)?

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

Table A9.7***Lifetime Drunk or “High”***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Very drunk or sick after drinking alcohol		
0 times	95	90
1 to 2 times	3	4
3 to 6 times	2	3
7 or more times	1	2
“High” (loaded, stoned, or wasted) from using drugs		
0 times	92	88
1 to 2 times	2	4
3 to 6 times	2	1
7 or more times	4	6
<i>Very drunk or “high” 7 or more times</i>	4	6

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?

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol		
0 days	95	99
1 to 2 days	4	0
3 or more days	1	1
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
0 days	97	98
1 to 2 days	1	0
3 or more days	3	2
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get “high” or for reasons other than medical		
0 days	100	99
1 to 2 days	0	1
3 or more days	0	0
Any of the above	6	3

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	95
1 to 2 times	0	3
3 to 6 times	1	0
7 or more times	3	2

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?

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

Table A9.10
Cessation Attempts

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol		
Does not apply, don't use	95	88
0 times	3	7
1 time	1	2
2 to 3 times	1	2
4 or more times	0	0
Marijuana		
Does not apply, don't use	93	88
0 times	3	10
1 time	2	1
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	1	0

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	26	27
Moderate	24	23
Slight	27	29
None	22	21
Alcohol - 5 or more drinks once or twice a week		
Great	45	49
Moderate	25	20
Slight	10	12
None	20	19
Marijuana - use occasionally		
Great	25	24
Moderate	34	22
Slight	19	24
None	22	29
Marijuana - use daily		
Great	54	39
Moderate	19	26
Slight	6	11
None	21	24

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	11	6
Fairly difficult	7	3
Fairly easy	23	24
Very easy	20	31
Don't know	39	36
Marijuana		
Very difficult	11	4
Fairly difficult	4	4
Fairly easy	16	18
Very easy	28	38
Don't know	41	36
Prescription drugs to get “high” or for reasons other than prescribed		
Very difficult	10	8
Fairly difficult	12	11
Fairly easy	14	18
Very easy	18	21
Don't know	47	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.

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

10. Tobacco Use

Table A10.1

Summary of Key CHKS Tobacco Indicators

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
Use Prevalence and Patterns			
Ever smoked a whole cigarette	2	5	A10.2
Current cigarette smoking [¶]	0	1	A10.4
Current cigarette smoking at school ^{¶Φ}	0	0	A10.6
Ever tried smokeless tobacco	1	3	A10.2
Current smokeless tobacco use [¶]	1	0	A10.4
Current smokeless tobacco use at school ^{¶Φ}	1	0	A10.6
Ever used vape products	11	21	A10.2
Current use of vape products [¶]	5	6	A10.4
Current tobacco vaping [¶]	4	4	A10.5
Current marijuana vaping [¶]	3	4	A10.5
Current vaping at school ^{¶Φ}	4	3	A10.6
Cessation Attempts			
Tried to quit smoking or vaping tobacco or nicotine	4	6	A10.8
Attitudes and Correlates			
Harmfulness of occasional cigarette smoking ^B	27	30	A10.9
Harmfulness of smoking 1 or more packs/day ^B	62	62	A10.9
Harmfulness of vaping occasionally ^B	32	30	A10.10
Harmfulness of vaping several times a day ^B	62	64	A10.10
Difficulty of obtaining cigarettes ^C	10	6	A10.11
Difficulty of obtaining vape products ^C	8	4	A10.11
Anti-Tobacco Policy			
School bans tobacco use and vaping	70	79	A10.12

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

[¶]Past 30 days.

^ΦIn-School only.

^BGreat harm.

^CVery difficult.

Table A10.2
Lifetime Tobacco Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
A whole cigarette		
0 times	98	95
1 time	1	1
2 to 3 times	1	2
4 or more times	0	2
Smokeless tobacco		
0 times	99	97
1 time	0	1
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	1	1
Vape products		
0 times	89	79
1 time	1	5
2 to 3 times	2	2
4 or more times	8	14

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.

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

Table A10.3
Substances Ever Vaped

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Vaped tobacco or nicotine		
0 times	91	80
1 time	2	5
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	7	14
Vaped marijuana or THC		
0 times	92	84
1 time	1	3
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	6	12
Vaped other product		
0 times	97	95
1 time	1	1
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	3	4

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.

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

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	1	0
Daily (20 or more days)	0	0
Vape products		
Any	5	6
Daily (20 or more days)	1	2

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?

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

Table A10.5**Substances Vaped, Past 30 Days**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Vaped tobacco or nicotine?		
0 days	96	96
1 or 2 days	0	1
3 to 9 days	2	1
10 to 19 days	1	1
20 to 30 days	1	1
Vaped marijuana or THC?		
0 days	97	96
1 or 2 days	1	1
3 to 9 days	1	1
10 to 19 days	1	1
20 to 30 days	1	1
Vaped other product?		
0 days	99	98
1 or 2 days	0	1
3 to 9 days	1	1
10 to 19 days	1	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?

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

Table A10.6**Current Smoking on School Property, Past 30 Days (In-School Only)**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cigarettes		
0 days	100	100
1 or 2 days	0	0
3 to 9 days	0	0
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0
Smokeless tobacco		
0 days	99	100
1 or 2 days	1	0
3 to 9 days	0	0
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0
Vape		
0 days	96	97
1 or 2 days	1	1
3 to 9 days	1	1
10 to 19 days	1	1
20 to 30 days	2	0

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?

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

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	92	97
1 day	1	1
2 days	3	1
3-9 days	3	1
10-19 days	0	0
20-30 days	1	0

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	87
0 times	1	6
1 time	2	5
2 to 3 times	3	1
4 or more times	0	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	27	30
Moderate	38	31
Slight	13	17
None	22	22
Smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes each day		
Great	62	62
Moderate	11	11
Slight	5	4
None	22	22

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	32	30
Moderate	34	34
Slight	15	18
None	19	18
Vape tobacco or nicotine several times a day (100 puffs or more)		
Great	62	64
Moderate	16	11
Slight	3	6
None	19	19

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).

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cigarettes		
Very difficult	10	6
Fairly difficult	8	8
Fairly easy	23	24
Very easy	14	22
Don't know	44	40
Vape products		
Very difficult	8	4
Fairly difficult	1	2
Fairly easy	22	18
Very easy	34	41
Don't know	35	34

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	5	2
Yes	70	79
Don't know	26	19

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

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

11. Other Health Risks

Table A11.1

Gang Involvement (In-School Only)

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

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

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

12. Race/Ethnic Breakdowns

Table A12.1

School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School Connectedness^{†#} (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	52	44
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	46	55
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	38	36
Something else		
School Connectedness^{†ψ} (<i>Remote Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx		
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Mixed (two or more) ethnics		
Something else		
Academic Motivation[†]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	62	47
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	50	58
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	77	43
Something else		

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

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

[#]*The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.*

^ψ*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[±]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	45	53
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	49	40
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	38	50
Something else		
School is worthless and a waste of time[±]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	18	24
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	19	8
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	13	20
Something else		
Monthly Absences (3 or more)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	9	28
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	18	11
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	12	10
Something else		

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

[±]Rating of 7 or higher.

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Maintaining focus on schoolwork[†]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	33	18
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	18	27
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	50	10
Something else		
Caring adult relationships[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	63	63
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	63	62
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	44	33
Something else		
High expectations-adults in school[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	78	59
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	72	71
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	58	57
Something else		

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

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

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Meaningful participation[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	21	21
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	30	29
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	28	30
Something else		
Facilities upkeep[†] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	39	29
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	48	51
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	63	20
Something else		
Promotion of parental involvement in school[†]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	32	31
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	37	44
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	38	23
Something else		

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

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

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

Table A12.2
School Safety by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School perceived as very safe or safe (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	70	31
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	51	56
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	36	
Something else		
Experienced harassment due to five reasons^{^§}		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	33	56
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	18	16
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	43	
Something else		
Experienced any harassment or bullying[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	40	63
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	27	27
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	50	
Something else		

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

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

[§]Past 12 months.

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	50	40
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	34	26
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	43	
Something else		
Been afraid of being beaten up[§] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	13	25
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	16	11
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	36	
Something else		
Been in a physical fight[§] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	17	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	1	4
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	8	
Something else		

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

[§]Past 12 months.

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Seen a weapon on campus[§] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	13	13
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	13	11
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	21	
Something else		

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

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A12.3
Cyberbullying by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cyberbullying[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	27	38
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	23	20
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	36	
Something else		

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

[§]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		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	9	13
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	9	3
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	7	
Something else		
Current marijuana use[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	3	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	4	3
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	7	
Something else		
Current binge drinking[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	3	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	1	2
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	
Something else		

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

[¶]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		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	3	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	7
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	
Something else		
Been drunk or “high” on drugs at school, ever		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	0	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	3
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	
Something else		
Current alcohol use[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	9	13
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	7	2
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	
Something else		

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

[¶]Past 30 days.

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Current alcohol use at school[¶] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	0	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	0
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	
Something else		
Current cigarette smoking[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	0	2
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	
Something else		
Current vaping[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	6	12
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	5	5
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	7	
Something else		

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

[¶]Past 30 days.

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Current tobacco vaping[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	3	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	4	3
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	7	
Something else		
Current marijuana vaping[¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	3	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	4	3
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	
Something else		

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

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A12.5***Routines by Race/Ethnicity***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Eating of breakfast¹		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	57	50
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	53	55
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	53	70
Something else		
Bedtime (at 12 am or later)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	29	50
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	23	28
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	18	40
Something else		

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

¹*Today.*

Table A12.6***Learning from Home by Race/Ethnicity (Remote Only)***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Average days worked on schoolwork (5 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		
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[†]		
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		

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

[¶]Past 30 days.

[¶]Past 7 days.

[†]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[‡]		
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		

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

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Social emotional distress[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	34	26
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	29	37
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	29	
Something else		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	23	38
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	33	29
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	38	
Something else		
Considered suicide[§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	13	13
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	16	20
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	0	
Something else		

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

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

[§]Past 12 months.

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Optimism[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	31	35
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	43	41
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	62	
Something else		
Life satisfaction[‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	59	55
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	53	61
Mixed (two or more) ethnics	73	
Something else		

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

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

[‡]*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 %
School Connectedness^{†#} (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Male	53	62
Female	44	42
Nonbinary		
Something else		
School Connectedness^{†ψ} (<i>Remote Only</i>)		
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Academic Motivation[†]		
Male	55	49
Female	58	61
Nonbinary		
Something else		
School is really boring[±]		
Male	50	46
Female	41	43
Nonbinary		
Something else		
School is worthless and a waste of time[±]		
Male	22	13
Female	11	15
Nonbinary		
Something else		

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

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

[#]*The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.*

^ψ*The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.*

[±]*Rating of 7 or higher.*

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Monthly Absences (3 or more)		
Male	18	8
Female	13	18
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Maintaining focus on schoolwork[†]		
Male	34	23
Female	18	33
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Caring adult relationships[‡]		
Male	59	65
Female	62	55
Nonbinary		
Something else		
High expectations-adults in school[‡]		
Male	69	70
Female	76	66
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Meaningful participation[‡]		
Male	28	31
Female	31	27
Nonbinary		
Something else		

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

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

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Facilities upkeep[†] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Male	47	44
Female	46	50
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Promotion of parental involvement in school[‡]		
Male	39	44
Female	33	38
Nonbinary		
Something else		

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

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

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

Table A13.2
School Safety by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School perceived as very safe or safe (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Male	56	56
Female	55	43
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Experienced harassment due to five reasons^{λ§}		
Male	18	24
Female	23	32
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Experienced any harassment or bullying[§]		
Male	28	34
Female	29	38
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you[§]		
Male	33	32
Female	39	29
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Been afraid of being beaten up[§] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Male	15	10
Female	15	19
Nonbinary		
Something else		

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

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

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A13.2
School Safety by Gender – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Been in a physical fight[§] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Male	7	7
Female	3	3
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Seen a weapon on campus[§] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Male	15	10
Female	9	11
Nonbinary		
Something else		

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

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A13.3
Cyberbullying by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cyberbullying[§]		
Male	16	27
Female	31	26
Nonbinary		
Something else		

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

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A13.4
Substance Use by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Current alcohol or drug use[¶]		
Male	7	2
Female	12	8
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current marijuana use[¶]		
Male	3	0
Female	5	5
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current binge drinking[¶]		
Male	0	2
Female	3	3
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Very drunk or “high” 7 or more times, ever		
Male	4	2
Female	5	8
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Been drunk or “high” on drugs at school, ever		
Male	4	4
Female	4	5
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current alcohol use[¶]		
Male	6	2
Female	10	8
Nonbinary		
Something else		

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

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A13.4
Substance Use by Gender – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Current alcohol use at school[¶] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Male	3	0
Female	7	3
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current cigarette smoking[¶]		
Male	0	2
Female	0	0
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current vaping[¶]		
Male	4	4
Female	6	8
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current tobacco vaping[¶]		
Male	4	2
Female	4	5
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current marijuana vaping[¶]		
Male	3	2
Female	4	5
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.
[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A13.5
Routines by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Eating of breakfast¹		
Male	61	54
Female	48	60
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Bedtime (at 12 am or later)		
Male	22	32
Female	23	28
Nonbinary		
Something else		

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

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

¹*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[†]		
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Meaningful opportunities[‡]		
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		

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

[¶]Past 30 days.

[¶]Past 7 days.

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

[‡]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[‡]		
Male	23	20
Female	34	45
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness[§]		
Male	22	19
Female	39	39
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Considered suicide[§]		
Male	10	14
Female	15	24
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Optimism[‡]		
Male	47	40
Female	39	32
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Life satisfaction[‡]		
Male	56	62
Female	54	55
Nonbinary		
Something else		

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

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

[§]*Past 12 months.*

[‡]*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
<i>Student Sample Size</i>		
Target sample	297	266
Final number	148	82
Response Rate	50%	31%

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	1	B3.4
Usually used marijuana or other drugs until felt it a lot	3	4	B3.5
Driving under the influence experiences	3	7	B3.6
Consequences of AOD Consumption			
Caused one or more problems	4	6	B4.2
Caused one or more dependency-related experiences	5	9	B4.3
Supports to Reduce AOD Use			
Very likely to find help at school for quitting or reducing use	23	11	B5.2
Strong Personal Disapproval of AOD Use			
Having one or two drinks of any alcoholic beverage nearly every day	43	44	B7.1
Trying marijuana once or twice	28	22	B7.1
Using marijuana once a month or more	41	27	B7.1

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

3. ATOD Consumption Patterns

Table B3.1

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Heroin		
0 times	99	100
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	1	0
Tranquilizers or sedatives		
0 times	99	100
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	1	0
Appetite suppressants		
0 times	95	94
1 time	1	0
2 to 3 times	1	1
4 or more times	4	5
Ritalin or Adderall or other prescription stimulant		
0 times	95	95
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	1	0
4 or more times	3	5

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.

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

Table B3.2**Age of Onset – AOD Use**

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol (one full drink)		
Never	73	70
10 years or under	10	6
11-12 years old	5	5
13-14 years old	8	5
15-16 years old	3	13
17 years or older	1	1
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
Never	88	82
10 years or under	1	1
11-12 years old	1	1
13-14 years old	7	7
15-16 years old	2	7
17 years or older	1	1
Any other illegal drug or pill to get “high”		
Never	98	94
10 years or under	1	0
11-12 years old	0	0
13-14 years old	1	2
15-16 years old	0	4
17 years or older	0	0

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

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

Table B3.3***Age of Onset – Tobacco Use***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Smoked part or all of a cigarette		
Never	97	93
10 years or under	1	4
11-12 years old	1	1
13-14 years old	1	1
15-16 years old	0	1
17 years or older	0	0
A vape product such as an e-cigarette, vape pen, or mod		
Never	89	79
10 years or under	1	2
11-12 years old	3	6
13-14 years old	7	6
15-16 years old	0	5
17 years or older	1	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	90	86
Just enough to feel it a little	8	7
Enough to feel it moderately	1	5
Until I feel it a lot or get really drunk	1	1

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

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

Table B3.5***Usual Drug Consumption Level***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
I don't use drugs	90	88
Just enough to feel a little high	3	2
Enough to feel it moderately	3	6
Until I feel it a lot or get really high	3	4

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	97	93
1 time	1	1
2 times	1	1
3 to 6 times	1	4
7 or more times	1	0

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?

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

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.	79	78
To experiment (try using)	6	5
To get high	7	4
To have a good time with friends	8	7
To fit in with a group you like	2	1
Because of boredom	5	5
To relax	4	6
To get away from problems	2	6
Because of anger or frustration	3	9
To get through the day	1	1
Because it made you feel better	3	6
To seek deeper insights and understanding	3	4
None of the above	13	12

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.

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

Table B4.2***Problems Caused by AOD Use***

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Does not apply; I've never used alcohol or drugs	87	81
I've used alcohol or drugs but never had any problems	11	14
Have problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health	1	1
Get into trouble or have problems with the police	1	1
Have money problems	2	1
Miss school	2	1
Have problems with schoolwork	1	1
Fight with others	2	1
Damage a friendship	1	3
Physically hurt or injure yourself	1	1
Have unwanted or unprotected sex	1	0
Forget what happened or pass out	1	3
Been suspended from school	1	1
<i>One or more problems</i>	4	6

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.

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

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	89	84
I use alcohol or drugs but have not experienced any of these things	7	10
Found you had to increase how much you use to have the same effect as before	3	1
Frequently spent a lot of time getting, using, or being hung over from using alcohol or other drugs	2	4
Used alcohol or drugs a lot more than you intended	3	1
Used alcohol or drugs when you were alone	5	3
Your use of alcohol or drugs often kept you from doing a normal activity	2	1
You didn't feel OK unless you had something to drink or used a drug	1	0
Thought about reducing or stopping use	4	4
Told yourself you were not going to use but found yourself using anyway	3	1
Spoke with someone about reducing or stopping use	1	3
Attended counseling, a program, or group to help you reduce or stop use	1	0
<i>One or more negative experiences</i>	5	9

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.

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

Table B4.4

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Very likely	38	33
Likely	26	28
Not likely	14	17
Don't know	22	21

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?

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

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	91	84
No, but I do use alcohol or other drugs	6	16
Yes, I have felt that I needed help	2	0

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	23	11
Likely	24	38
Not likely	28	26
Don't know	25	25

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	51	56
Yes	49	44

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?

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

6. Availability

Table B6.1
Sources for Obtaining Alcohol

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
At school	12	14
At parties	27	36
At concerts or other social events	10	10
At their own home	26	24
From adults at friends' homes	14	21
From friends or another teenager	24	26
Get adults to buy it for them	17	14
Buy it themselves from a store	14	13
At bars, clubs, or gambling casinos	6	4
Other	13	10
Don't know	63	64

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.

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
At school	23	25
At parties	20	25
At concerts or other social events	10	15
At their own home	19	24
From an adult acquaintance	12	15
From friends or another teenager	26	30
Buy it at a marijuana dispensary	7	10
At bars or clubs	5	1
Other	10	10
Don't know	69	63

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.

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

7. Influences on ATOD Use

Table B7.1

Personal Disapproval of AOD Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Having one or two drinks of any alcoholic beverage nearly every day		
Neither approve nor disapprove	42	41
Somewhat disapprove	15	15
Strongly disapprove	43	44
Trying marijuana once or twice		
Neither approve nor disapprove	50	65
Somewhat disapprove	21	14
Strongly disapprove	28	22
Using marijuana once a month or more regularly		
Neither approve nor disapprove	47	54
Somewhat disapprove	13	19
Strongly disapprove	41	27

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.

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day		
Very wrong	73	71
Wrong	13	18
A little wrong	7	6
Not at all wrong	6	4
Smoke tobacco		
Very wrong	78	74
Wrong	15	19
A little wrong	4	5
Not at all wrong	3	1
Use vape products such as e-cigarettes, vape pens, or mods		
Very wrong	76	73
Wrong	12	17
A little wrong	8	9
Not at all wrong	4	1
Use marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
Very wrong	69	66
Wrong	18	14
A little wrong	7	13
Not at all wrong	6	6
Use prescription drugs to get high or for reasons other than prescribed		
Very wrong	85	83
Wrong	10	12
A little wrong	2	4
Not at all wrong	3	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.

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

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day		
Very wrong	54	50
Wrong	23	25
A little wrong	15	17
Not at all wrong	8	8
Smoke tobacco		
Very wrong	58	54
Wrong	23	22
A little wrong	13	18
Not at all wrong	6	5
Use vape products such as e-cigarettes, vape pens, or mods		
Very wrong	53	45
Wrong	24	25
A little wrong	14	21
Not at all wrong	9	9
Use marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
Very wrong	51	41
Wrong	23	25
A little wrong	16	21
Not at all wrong	11	13
Use prescription drugs to get high or for reasons other than prescribed		
Very wrong	65	59
Wrong	20	26
A little wrong	10	11
Not at all wrong	5	4

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.

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

Table B7.4

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

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	34	49
Yes	66	51

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?

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

Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Module

1. Module Sample

Table H1.1

Student Sample for DFC Module

	Grade 9	Grade 11
<i>Student Sample Size</i>		
Target sample	297	266
Final number	132	75
Response Rate	44%	28%

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	78	79
Wrong	15	15
A little wrong	4	4
Not at all wrong	4	1

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	58	60
Wrong	27	23
A little wrong	8	12
Not at all wrong	7	4

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

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

4. Perceived Harm of Substance Use

Table H4.1

Perceived Risks Associated with Marijuana and Prescription Drug Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Smoke marijuana once or twice a week		
Great risk	30	23
Moderate risk	35	24
Slight risk	15	24
No risk	20	28
Use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them		
Great risk	55	50
Moderate risk	28	26
Slight risk	5	17
No risk	12	7

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?

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

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.¹ References are provided to the tables in CHKS reports where results for the indicators discussed can be found. References are also made to other relevant CHKS reports, factsheets, and resources that can be downloaded from the CalSCHLS website (calschls.org) for further information. What Works Briefs that provide guidance on best practices related to areas assessed by the survey are available from the California Safe and Supportive Schools website (ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org/resources).

Special attention is directed toward indicators related to the requirements of California’s Local Control and Accountability Plans (LCAP). 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.³ 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.⁴

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.⁵

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

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

² Austin. (2016). Download calschls.org/docs/factsheet-15.pdf

³ See calschls.org/reports-data/#scrc

⁴ O’Malley & Hanson. (2012). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet3_API_20120716.pdf

⁵ 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.⁶ These results suggest that addressing the health and developmental needs of youth is a critical component of a comprehensive strategy for meeting accountability demands for improved academic performance.

GRADE-LEVEL PATTERNS

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

- **Seventh graders** report the highest rates of harassment and victimization, as well as participation in a physical fight and seeing a weapon on campus.
- **Ninth graders** report the lowest rates of developmental support.
- **Nontraditional (continuation school) students** report risk behavior (e.g., binge drinking, fighting at school) prevalence rates at least twice those of 11th graders in traditional comprehensive high schools.⁷ 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.⁸

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 (calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard) can be used to display group differences by gender, race/ethnicity, parental education, parent military status, homeless status, afterschool participation, gender identity, and sexual orientation. Results can also 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,

⁶ Hanson & Austin. (2003). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf

⁷ In interpreting the results for 11th graders, note that many youth who are most disengaged and involved in high risk behaviors may have already dropped out of school or did not participate in the survey because of truancy or absenteeism.

⁸ 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.⁹ 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.*¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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 youth¹⁴ 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.

⁹ Austin, Hanson, Bono, & Zheng. (2008). Download data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet_8.pdf

¹⁰ Hanson, Austin, & Li. (2012). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-13_20120405.pdf

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

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

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ 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 11th grade to 71 percent in 7th.¹⁶

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.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.^{17,18}

			School is really boring										
			Low Boredom				Mid Boredom			High Boredom			
			0 Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Agree
School is worthless, a waste of time	High Value	0 Disagree	Optimal 1 Low Boredom-High Value Students did not think school was boring and valued school highly				4 Mid Boredom-High Value Students valued school highly with mid-level school boredom			7 High Boredom-High Value Students indicated school was very boring, yet they valued it highly			
		1											
		2											
		3											
	Mid Value	4	2 Low Boredom-Mid Value				5 Mid Boredom-Mid Value Students with mid-level school boredom and school value			8 High Boredom-Mid Value Students indicated school was very boring, and valued it at a mid level			
		5											
		6											
	Low Value	7	3 Low Boredom-Low Value <i>Only a low percentage of students' responses place them in groups 2, 3, and 6.</i>				6 Mid Boredom-Low Value			Suboptimal 9 High Boredom-Low Value Students indicated school was very boring, and valued it at a very low level			
		8											
		9											
		10 Agree											

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.

¹⁷ 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.
<https://www.covitalityucsb.info/ewExternalFiles/10.%20Furlong%20et%20al%20Boredom-JPSP..pdf>

¹⁸ 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
https://rise.articulate.com/share/evs7SLqtz3xvWkgVnQjW6YNu1vFyRm6_#/

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.¹⁹

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.²⁰

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.²⁷ 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

¹⁹ Attendance Works & Everyone Graduates Center. (2017, September). *Portraits of Change: Aligning School and Community Resources to Reduce Chronic Absence*. Download www.attendanceworks.org/portraits-of-change/

²⁰ Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1517.pdf

²¹ Hanson & Austin. (2002). Download data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet.pdf

²² Hanson & Austin. (2002). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf

²³ Hanson. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet1_caring_20120223.pdf

²⁴ Hanson. (2012). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet2_participation_20120224.pdf

²⁵ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief1_CaringRelationships_final.pdf

²⁶ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief2_MeaningfulPart_final.pdf

²⁷ 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 7th grade to 53 percent in 11th, a decline similar to that found for the Academic Motivation scale.²⁸ 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.^{29 30}

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.³¹

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.³² Between 20 percent and 25 percent of students disagree or strongly disagree on the quality of the physical environment items. Almost one-third of schools serving 11th graders were categorized as having low quality physical environments based on student reports on the clean and tidy item. Student perceptions of the quality of their school's physical environment were strongly related to student achievement.

SCHOOL VIOLENCE, VICTIMIZATION, AND SAFETY (Section 8)

The CHKS asks students a wide range of questions to ascertain the scope and nature of physical and verbal violence and victimization that occurs on campus, as well as vandalism, and the overall level of school safety.³³ 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.³⁴ 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.^{35 36 37}

²⁸ Austin, Hanson, Zhang, & Zheng. (2020). Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1719.pdf

²⁹ Austin, Hanson, & Voight. (2013). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet5_connectedness_20130827.pdf

³⁰ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief4_Connectedness_final.pdf

³¹ Wilder, S. (2014). Effects of parental involvement on academic achievement. A meta-synthesis. *Educational Review*, 66:3, 377-397.

³² Hanson & Austin. (2018). Download calschls.org/docs/facilities_2-18-1.pdf

³³ The CHKS also includes two violence-related questions that are not school based: the frequency students experienced cyberbullying and whether they are gang members.

³⁴ Juvonen, J., & Graham, S. (2001). *Peer harassment in school: The plight of the vulnerable and victimized*. New York: Guilford Press.

³⁵ Barton, P. E. (2001). *Facing the hard facts in education reform*. Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.

³⁶ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief5_ViolencePerpetration_final.pdf

³⁷ 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.³⁹

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 7th and 11th grades.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹ ⁴² 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.

³⁸ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief3_Safety_final.pdf

³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ Austin, Hanson, Zhang, & Zheng. (2020). Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1719.pdf

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

⁴² 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.⁴³ 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.⁴⁴ About 14 percent of 7th and 9th graders report seeing someone carrying a weapon compared to 11 percent of 11th graders.

SUBSTANCE USE (Sections 9 and 10)

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

Alcohol and Other Drug Use (Section 9)

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

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.⁴⁵

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.^{49 50}

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

⁴⁴ Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1517.pdf

⁴⁵ Statewide CSSS. (2018). Download calschls.org/docs/statewide_1517_csss.pdf

⁴⁶ 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.

⁴⁷ Hanson & Austin. (2003). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf

⁴⁸ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBrief8_AOD_final.pdf

⁴⁹ Hanson & Zheng. (2006). Download data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet2update.pdf

⁵⁰ 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.⁵¹ 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.⁵²

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.^{53 54}

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.

⁵¹ Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-11.pdf

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

⁵³ Heck, Russell, O’Shaughnessy, Laub, Calhoun, & Austin. (2005). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-4.pdf

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