

# CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY



# San Dieguito Union High Secondary 2018-2019 Main Report



alifornia Department of

DUCATION



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 Coordinated School Health and Safety Office. For contract information, contact:

Hilva Chan California Department of Education Coordinated School Health and Safety Office 1430 N Street Sacramento, CA 95814 hchan@cde.ca.gov

Recommended citation:

San Dieguito Union High School District. *California Healthy Kids Survey, 2018-19: Main Report.* San Francisco: WestEd Health and Justice Program for the California Department of Education.

Date prepared: 9 Apr 2019 CDS code: 37683460000000

### Contents

P	age
List of Tables	III
PREFACE	/111
Survey Module Administration	1
A. Core Module Results	2
1. Survey Sample	2
2. Summary of Key Indicators	3
3. Demographics	4
4. School Performance, Supports, and Engagement	11
5. School Violence, Victimization, and Safety	22
6. Alcohol and Other Drug Use	29
7. Tobacco Use	42
8. Other Physical and Mental Health Risks	49
9. Race/Ethnic Breakdowns	51
10. Gender Breakdowns	57
B. Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Module	59
1. Module Sample	59
2. Summary of Key Indicators	60
3. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana Consumption Patterns	61
4. Reasons for and Consequences of AOD Consumption	64
5. Supports to Reduce AOD Use	68
6. Availability	69
7. Influences on ATOD Use	71
8. School Suspension	75
P. Social Emotional Health Module	76
1. Module Sample	76
2. Summary of Key Indicators	77
3. Covitality	78
4. Belief in Self	79
5. Belief in Others	83
6. Emotional Competence	87
7. Engaged Living	91

8. Social Emotional Distress	95
9. Growth Mindset	98
10. Goals	99
11. Collaboration	100
12. Problem Solving	101
Z. San Dieguito Union High Custom Questions       1.         1. Module Sample       2.         2. Custom Questions       1.	102
	105
Appendix I	104
Appendix II	105

### **List of Tables**

		Page
Survey Mod 1	Iule Administration	
A. Core Mo	dule Results	. 2
1. Survey Sa A1.1	mple	
2. Summary A2.1	of Key Indicators	
3. Demograt	phics	. 4
A3.1	Gender of Sample	
A3.2	Hispanic or Latino	
A3.3	Race	
A3.4	Living Situation	
A3.5	Highest Education of Parents	
A3.6	Free or Reduced Price Meals Eligibility	
A3.7	Participation in Migrant Education Program, Past 3 Years	
A3.8	Language Spoken at Home	
A3.9	English Language Proficiency – All Students	
A3.10	English Language Proficiency – Home Language Other Than English	
A3.11	Number of Days Attending Afterschool Program	
A3.12	Military Connections	
A3.13	Sexual Orientation	
A3.14	Gender Identity	
4. School Pe	rformance, Supports, and Engagement	. 11
A4.1	Grades, Past 12 Months	
A4.2	Truancy, Past 12 Months	
A4.3	Absences, Past 30 Days	
A4.4	Reasons for Absence, Past 30 Days	
A4.5	School Environment Scales (Developmental Supports)	
A4.6	School Connectedness, Academic Motivation, and Parent Involvement Scales	
A4.7	Caring Relationships Scale Questions	
A4.8	High Expectations Scale Questions	
A4.9	Meaningful Participation Scale Questions	
A4.10	School Connectedness Scale Questions	
A4.11	Academic Motivation Scale Questions	
A4.12	Parent Involvement Scale Questions	
A4.13	Quality of School Physical Environment	
5. School Vi	olence, Victimization, and Safety	. 22
A5.1	Perceived Safety at School	
A5.2	Reasons for Harassment on School Property, Past 12 Months	

A5.	.2 Reasons for Harassment on School Property, Past 12 Months – Continued	24
A5.	.3 Verbal Harassment at School, Past 12 Months	25
A5.	.4 Violence and Victimization on School Property, Past 12 Months	26
A5.	.5 Property Damage on School Property, Past 12 Months	27
A5.	.6 Weapons Possession on School Property, Past 12 Months	27
A5.		28
	ohol and Other Drug Use	29
A6.	5 1	29
A6.	5	30
A6.		31
A6.		32
A6.	J I	33
A6.		34
A6.		35
A6.	U	36
A6.	1 57 5	37
A6.	.9 Lifetime Drunk or "High" on School Property	37
A6.	.10 Cessation Attempts	38
A6.	.11 Drinking While Driving, Lifetime	39
A6.	.12 Perceived Harm of AOD Use	40
A6.	.13 Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Alcohol and Marijuana	41
7 7 1	TT	40
		42
A7.		42
A7.		43
A7.		44
A7.		45
A7.		46
A7.		46
A7.		47
A7.	.8 Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Cigarettes and E-Cigarettes	48
8 Othe	er Physical and Mental Health Risks	49
A8.		49
A8.		49
A8.	1	50
A8.		50
A8.		50
A8.		50
Ao		50
9. Race	e/Ethnic Breakdowns	51
A9.	.1 School Supports and Engagement by Race/Ethnicity - 7th Grade	51
A9.		51
A9.		52
A9.		52
A9.		53
A9.		53

A9.7 A9.8 A9.9 A9.10 A9.11 A9.12	Any Harassment or Bullying at School in the Past 12 Months by Race/EthnicityAny Alcohol Use at School in the Past 30 Days by Race/EthnicityCigarette Smoking in the Past 30 Days by Race/EthnicityAny Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days by Race/EthnicityAny Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days by Race/EthnicityAny Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days by Race/EthnicityChronic Sad or Hopeless Feelings in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity	54 54 55 55 56 56
10. Gende A10.1 A10.2	r Breakdowns	<b>57</b> 57 58
B. Alcoho	l and Other Drugs (AOD) Module	59
1. Module B1.1	Sample	<b>59</b> 59
2. Summar B2.1	ry of Key Indicators	<b>60</b> 60
3. Alcohol B3.1 B3.2 B3.3 B3.4 B3.5	In Tobacco, and Marijuana Consumption Patterns       In the second	<b>61</b> 61 62 62 63 63
4. Reasons B4.1 B4.2 B4.3 B4.4	s for and Consequences of AOD Consumption	<b>64</b> 65 66 67
11	s to Reduce AOD Use	<b>68</b> 68 68 68
6. Availab B6.1 B6.2	ility	<b>69</b> 69 70
7. Influence B7.1 B7.2 B7.3 B7.4	ces on ATOD UsePersonal Disapproval of AOD UseParent Disapproval of ATOD UsePersonal Disapproval of ATOD UsePeer Disapproval of ATOD UsePersonal Disapproval of ATOD UseHeard, Read, or Watched Any Anti-ATOD Messages, Past 12 Months	<b>71</b> 71 72 73 74
8. School 3 B8.1	Suspension	<b>75</b> 75

<b>P.</b>	Social Er	notional Health Module	•	•		•			•	•			•	76
1.	Module S P1.1	Sample												<b>76</b> 76
2.	Summary P2.1	of Key Indicators												<b>77</b> 77
3.	Covitality P3.1	Covitality and Subscales												<b>78</b> 78
4.	Belief in P4.1 P4.2 P4.3 P4.4	Self       Self Domain and Subdomains         Belief in Self Domain and Subdomains       Self-Efficacy         Self-Efficacy       Scale Questions         Self-Awareness       Scale Questions         Persistence       Scale Questions	•	• •	  	•	   •	  	• • •	•	 	• •	• •	<b>79</b> 79 80 81 82
5.	Belief in P5.1 P5.2 P5.3 P5.4	Others	•		•••	•	   •	•••		•				<b>83</b> 83 84 85 86
6.	Emotiona P6.1 P6.2 P6.3 P6.4	Il Competence	•		  	•	   • •	  		•	 	• • •		<b>87</b> 87 88 89 90
7.	Engaged P7.1 P7.2 P7.3 P7.4	Living	•		  	• •	   • •	  	• • •	•	 	• •	•	<b>91</b> 91 92 93 94
8.	Social En P8.1 P8.1 P8.1 P8.1	notional Distress	ed	•	 	•	  •	 		•	 	•	•	<b>95</b> 95 96 97
9.	Growth N P9.1	Indset												<b>98</b> 98
10	. Goals P10.1	Goals Scale Questions												<b>99</b> 99
11	. Collabo P11.1	ration												<b>00</b> 00
12	. Problem	Solving	•	•						•		•	. 1	01

P12.1	Problem Solving Scale Questions
Z. San Die	guito Union High Custom Questions
	Sample102Student Sample for Custom Questions102
2. Custom 0	Questions
Appendix I	[
Appendix I	II

#### 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.

#### ALERT

Categories "High," "Moderate," and "Low" are included for some scales on the report for districts or schools to compare results to those from prior years. This is the last year these "High," "Moderate," and "Low" categories are provided in reports.

This report provides the detailed results for each question from the 2018-19 *California Healthy Kids Survey* (CHKS) for schools within the district. The CHKS, along with its two companion surveys—the *California School Staff Survey* (CSSS) and the *California School Parent Survey* (CSPS)—form the California Department of Education's *California School Climate, Health, and Learning Survey* (CalSCHLS) System. CalSCHLS, is the largest, most comprehensive effort in the nation to regularly assess students, staff, and parents at the local level to provide key data on school climate and safety, learning supports and barriers, stakeholder engagement, and youth development, health, and well-being. Exhibit 1, at the end of the Preface, presents the major school-related domains and constructs assessed by CalSCHLS. Appendix I lists the schools that administered the survey in the district and their response rates; Appendix II provides more information about CHKS questions.

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

Factsheets, guidebooks, and other resources to help in understanding and using CHKS results are available for downloading from the CalSCHLS website (calschls.org), including *Helpful Resources for Local Control and Accountability Plans* (calschls.org/docs/lcap cal schls.pdf). The California Safe and Supportive Schools website (californiaS3.wested.org) provides information and tools helpful in implementing effective strategies to address the needs identified by the survey.

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

#### THE SURVEY

The California Department of Education (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. Appendix II is 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 Appendix II, the Core Module consists of key questions, identified by an expert advisory committee, 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, attendance, academic motivation, and school connectedness, as indicators of engagement;
- developmental supports (protective factors) that promote positive academic, social, and emotional outcomes: experiences of caring adult relationships, high expectations, and opportunities for meaningful participation at school;
- perceived school safety, bullying, and victimization; and
- violence perpetration, substance use, and crime-related behavior (e.g., weapons possession).

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

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

What's New? For 2018-19, the following improvements were made to the Core Module:

- Added a sleep duration question to help assess nighttime sleep quality
- Added the high school suicide ideation to the middle school survey
- Modified wording of two e-cigarette questions about perceived harm from use
- Added "Juul" as an example on the e-cigarette use items

#### 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 (<u>calschls.org/survey-administration/downloads/#ssm\_sc</u>). These questions are also included in the staff survey to provide a more comprehensive picture of stakeholder perceptions and how the perceptions of students and staff differ from each other.

#### Social Emotional Health Module (Supplementary)

The SEHM greatly enhances the value of the CHKS as a strength-based assessment of positive emotions,

engagement, ability to build and maintain relationships, and other social-emotional capacities linked to student mental health and well-being, academic success, and college and career readiness. It includes 56 items that capture the totality of 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).
- Appendix I lists all the secondary schools in the district that were eligible to participate in the survey and the percentage of their enrolled students that completed the survey (included in the district report).

#### **NEW IN 2018!** EXPLORE RESULTS ON THE ONLINE DATA DASHBOARD

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

#### THE REPORT

The report tables, organized by topic, provide the percentages responding to each question response option by grade level. Because it is just as important to identify the positive behaviors of youth as it is to identify the risks they face, the tables reporting risk-behavior data include the percentages of youth who responded negatively (did not engage in the behavior).

#### Racial/Ethnic and Gender Results

In this report, summary tables provide key findings (e.g., safety, harassment, developmental supports, school connectedness) disaggregated by race/ethnic categories and gender. Schools can request supplementary reports disaggregating all their CHKS results by the race/ethnicity or gender of students or by other demographic categories.

#### UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

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

detailed discussion of these topics can be found in the *CHKS Guidebook to Data Use and Dissemination* (data.calschls.org/resources/chks\_guidebook\_3\_datause.pdf).

#### Representativeness

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

#### **Changes Between Survey Administrations**

Many factors besides real changes in behavior, attitudes, or experiences among students may account for changes in results from administration to administration. Changes may be due to differences over time in the characteristics or size of the sample of students who completed the survey, changes in the questions themselves, or differences between time periods in which the survey was administered (e.g., some risk behaviors tend to increase as students age, or may increase during holidays or social events).

#### RESOURCES

<u>CalSCHLS.org</u> contains numerous guidebooks and other resources for using and understanding survey results.

- *CHKS Guidebook to Data Use and Dissemination* provides step-by-step instructions on how to interpret survey results and effectively disseminate them (data.calschls.org/resources/chks\_guidebook\_3\_datause.pdf).
- CHKS **factsheets** analyze key topics at the state level, show how data variables are related, and offer suggestions for how data can be analyzed at the local level (calschls.org/resources/factsheets/).
- Assessing School Climate describes the value of the CalSCHLS student, staff, and parent surveys for assessing school climate, listing constructs and individual indicators (data.calschls.org/resources/Cal-SCHLS\_AssessingClimate2013-14.pdf).
- *Making Sense of School Climate* provides a discussion of CalSCHLS survey items that relate to school climate (<u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3\_schoolclimateguidebook\_final.pdf</u>).
- Using CalSCHLS to Assess Social-Emotional Learning and Health describes how the CHKS Core and Social Emotional Health Module (SEHM) provide a comprehensive profile of student social-emotional competency (learning) and health, and the related supports schools provide, including questions aligned with the framework developed by the Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning (CASEL) (data.calschls.org/resources/CalSCHLS\_AssessSELH.pdf). The staff survey provides data on the perception of adults in the school on social-emotional service needs and provision.
- *Helpful Resources for Local Control and Accountability Plans* describes how survey items align with LCAP priorities and indicators (<u>calschls.org/docs/lcap\_cal\_schls.pdf</u>). Also available is an LCAP-related PowerPoint presentation (<u>calschls.org/site/assets/files/1036/cal-schls-lcap\_schoolclimatev6-1.pptx</u>).

- The *School Climate Connection Newsletter* provides monthly announcements of resources, tools, webinars and workshops, and research. Sign up on <u>calschls.org/about</u>.
- CDE's **California Safe and Supportive Schools** website (<u>CaliforniaS3.wested.org</u>) contains a wealth of information and tools related to school climate improvement and social-emotional learning. It includes factsheets analyzing CalSCHLS data and *What Works Briefs* that provide guidance on strategies to implement.
- The **CalSCHLS Item Crosswalk** (<u>calschls.org/resources/#survey\_resources\_and\_tools</u>) is a handy table listing all the constructs and questions that are on two or more of the CalSCHLS surveys, along with the report table number where results can be found, to assist in the comparison of findings among students, staff, and parents.

#### **NEXT STEPS**

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

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

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

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

#### Compare Results with Other Data

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

- Staff and Parent Surveys. If your school district(s) have administered the CalSCHLS school staff and parent surveys, obtain these results and compare them to those provided by students. It is important to determine how consistent are student, staff, and parent perceptions and experiences. To facilitate these comparisons, the CalSCHLS Item Crosswalk (calschls.org/resources/#survey 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 the district(s) did not administer these companion surveys, urge them to do so next time.
- Elementary CHKS Results. Examine how the results from 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders compare with those from 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> graders if your district(s) 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\_1517.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 TA Center (888.841.7536) or email calschls@wested.org.

#### **Request Additional Reports and Data**

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

#### School Reports and School Climate Report Cards

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

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

#### **District School Climate Report Card**

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

#### **Disaggregated Reports**

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

#### Additional Analysis of Data

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

#### Add Questions to Your Next Surveys

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

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

#### Student Student Social Student Staff Parent School Core Emotional Survey Survey Climate Health **Student Well-Being** ✓ Academic mindset Academic motivation ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ Academic performance (grades) Alcohol, tobacco, and drug use $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ Attendance (absences, truancy, reasons absent) $\checkmark$ ✓ ✓ Behavioral self-control ✓ Collaboration $\checkmark$ Emotional self-regulation $\checkmark$ Empathy Gratitude $\checkmark$ ✓ Optimism ✓ ✓ ✓ Perceived safety Persistence $\checkmark$ ✓ Problem solving $\checkmark$ School connectedness ✓ Self-awareness ✓ Self-efficacy $\checkmark$ Sleep duration (hours of sleep) ✓ ✓ Social-emotional competencies and health ✓ Social emotional distress ✓ ✓ √ Violence and victimization (bullying) ✓ Zest **School Climate** Academic rigor and norms $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ ✓ ✓ ✓ College and career supports ✓ Family support ✓ ✓ High expectations ✓ Meaningful participation and decision-making ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ Parent involvement ✓ ✓ ✓ Quality of physical environment ✓ Relationships among staff ✓ √ ✓ ~ ~ Relationships among students $\checkmark$ Relationships between students and staff ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ $\checkmark$ Respect for diversity and cultural sensitivity Teacher and other supports for learning ✓ ✓ ✓ **School Climate Improvement Practices Bullying prevention** ✓ $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ Discipline and order (policies, enforcement) ✓ ✓ 1 Services and policies to address student needs $\checkmark$ ✓ ✓ ✓ Social-emotional/behavioral supports ✓ Staff supports

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

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The CHKS and this report were developed by WestEd, in collaboration with Duerr Evaluation Resources, under contract from the California Department of Education, Coordinated School Health and Safety Office. Special recognition to Cindy Zheng, at WestEd, who oversees the generation of CalSCHLS reports and data quality assurance.

Gregory Austin, Ph.D. Thomas Hanson, Ph.D. CalSCHLS Co-Directors, WestEd

Tom Herman Administrator, Coordinated School Health and Safety Office California Department of Education

# Survey Module Administration

Table	1
-------	---

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

# **Core Module Results**

### 1. Survey Sample

#### Table A1.1

Student Sample for Core Module

1 5				
	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	$NT^A$
Student Sample Size				
Target sample	2,114	2,034	1,914	114
Final number	1,886	1,973	1,788	114
Response Rate	89%	97%	93%	100%

*Note:* <sup>*A</sup></sup><i>NT includes continuation, community day, and other alternative school types.*</sup>

## 2. Summary of Key Indicators

#### Table A2.1

Key Indicators of School Climate and Student Well-Being

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT	Table	
School Engagement and Supports	%	%	%	%		
School connectedness <sup>†</sup>	75	70	71	56	A4.6	
Academic motivation <sup>†</sup>	81	70	71 72	56	A4.0 A4.6	
Chronic truancy (twice a month or more often) <sup>§</sup>	2	3	6	28	A4.2	
Caring adult relationships <sup>‡</sup>	69	67	72	65	A4.5	
High expectations <sup>‡</sup>	80	76	78	73	A4.5	
Meaningful participation <sup>‡</sup>	35	34	33	20	A4.5	
Facilities upkeep <sup>†</sup>	66	64	67	63	A4.13	
Parent involvement in school <sup>†</sup>	62	54	52	59	A4.6	
School Safety						
School perceived as very safe or safe	78	72	77	66	A5.1	
Experienced any harassment or bullying <sup>§</sup>	29	32	29	26	A5.2	
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you <sup>§</sup>	32	34	31	32	A5.3	
Been afraid of being beaten $up^{\S}$	12	8	4	5	A5.4	
Been in a physical fight <sup>§</sup>	8	6	4	5	A5.4	
Seen a weapon on campus <sup>§</sup>	7	7	4	10	A5.6	
Substance Use and Mental Health						
Current alcohol or drug use <sup>¶</sup>	4	12	38	55	A6.5	
Current marijuana use <sup>¶</sup>	1	8	25	49	A6.5	
Current binge drinking <sup>¶</sup>	1	4	18	30	A6.5	
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times, ever	0	6	25	46	A6.7	
Been drunk or "high" on drugs at school, ever	1	4	16	35	A6.9	
Current cigarette smoking <sup>¶</sup>	0	1	4	19	A7.3	
Current electronic cigarette use <sup>¶</sup>	2	10	25	46	A7.3	
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness <sup>§</sup>	20	28	34	65	A8.4	
Considered suicide <sup>§</sup>	11	14	17	33	A8.5	

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

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

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

- §Past 12 months.
- ¶Past 30 days.

### 3. Demographics

#### Table A3.1

Gender of Sample

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Male	50	50	51	41
Female	50	50	49	59

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

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

#### Table A3.2

#### Hispanic or Latino

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
No	85	83	83	69
Yes	15	17	17	31

*Question HS/MS A.5: Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

#### Table A3.3

#### Race

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	1	1	4
Asian	18	16	15	4
Black or African American	1	1	1	1
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	1	1	0
White	55	56	64	58
Mixed (two or more) races	24	25	18	34

Question HS/MS A.6: What is your race?

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

#### Table A3.4

Living Situation

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
A home with one or more parent or guardian	96	96	97	93
Other relative's home	0	1	1	3
A home with more than one family	1	1	1	2
Friend's home	0	0	0	1
Foster home, group care, or waiting placement	0	0	0	0
Hotel or motel	0	0	0	0
Shelter, car, campground, or other transitional or temporary housing	0	0	0	0
Other living arrangement	2	1	1	2

*Question HS/MS A.8: 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 A3.5

#### Highest Education of Parents

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Did not finish high school	1	3	4	5
Graduated from high school	3	4	4	11
Attended college but did not complete four-year degree	4	4	5	13
Graduated from college	83	84	85	62
Don't know	9	4	2	8

Question HS/MS A.9: 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 A3.6Free or Reduced Price Meals Eligibility

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
No	76	82	86	65
Yes	9	8	8	22
Don't know	15	10	6	13

Question HS/MS A.10: Do you receive free or reduced-price lunches at school? (Receiving free or reduced-price lunches means that lunch at school is provided to you for free or you pay less for it.) Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

#### Table A3.7

#### Participation in Migrant Education Program, Past 3 Years

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
No	85	93	97	92
Yes	1	1	1	0
Don't know	14	6	2	8

*Question HS/MS A.11: In the past three years, were you part of the Migrant Education Program or did your family move to find seasonal or temporary work in agriculture or fishing? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

#### Table A3.8

#### Language Spoken at Home

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
English	81	82	83	89
Spanish	6	5	5	7
Mandarin	4	4	4	1
Cantonese	0	0	1	0
Taiwanese	0	0	0	0
Tagalog	0	0	0	0
Vietnamese	0	0	0	0
Korean	2	2	2	0
Other	6	6	5	4

*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.* 

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
How well do you		·		
understand English?				
Very well	94	96	97	96
Well	5	4	3	4
Not well	0	0	0	0
Not at all	0	0	0	0
speak English?				
Very well	91	93	94	95
Well	8	6	5	4
Not well	0	1	1	1
Not at all	0	0	0	0
read English?				
Very well	88	91	93	87
Well	11	8	6	12
Not well	1	1	1	1
Not at all	0	0	0	0
write English?				
Very well	82	88	91	82
Well	16	11	8	17
Not well	1	1	1	1
Not at all	0	0	0	0
English Language Proficiency Status				
Proficient	87	90	93	88
Not proficient	13	10	7	12

# Table A3.9English Language Proficiency – All Students

*Question HS/MS A.13-16: 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  $\leq 3.5$ .

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
How well do you		-	-	
understand English?				
Very well	85	85	86	92
Well	14	12	12	8
Not well	1	1	1	0
Not at all	0	2	0	0
speak English?				
Very well	76	76	77	77
Well	21	21	19	15
Not well	2	2	4	8
Not at all	1	1	0	0
read English?				
Very well	75	76	76	62
Well	22	21	20	38
Not well	2	2	4	0
Not at all	1	1	0	0
write English?				
Very well	67	68	70	46
Well	28	27	24	46
Not well	5	4	6	8
Not at all	0	1	0	0
English Language Proficiency Status				
Proficient	71	72	75	62
Not proficient	29	28	25	38

#### Table A3.10

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

Question HS/MS A.12-16: 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  $\leq 3.5$ .

# Table A3.11Number of Days Attending Afterschool Program

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
0 days	82	78	79	84
1 day	3	3	3	6
2 days	4	3	2	4
3 days	6	3	4	4
2 days 3 days 4 days	2	2	2	2
5 days	3	10	9	1

*Question HS/MS A.17: 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 A3.12

#### Military Connections

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT
	%	%	%	%
No	95	95	96	95
Yes	3	3	3	4
Don't know	2	2	1	1

*Question HS A.129/MS A.119: 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.

# Table A3.13Sexual Orientation

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Straight (not gay)	83	85	83	73
Gay or Lesbian	1	2	2	1
Bisexual	3	5	7	14
I am not sure yet	7	5	4	6
Something else	1	1	1	4
Decline to respond	5	2	2	3

*Question HS A.130/MS A.120: Which of the following best describes you? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

#### Table A3.14

#### Gender Identity

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
No, I am not transgender	95	96	97	97
Yes, I am transgender	0	1	1	0
I am not sure if I am transgender	2	1	1	1
Decline to respond	3	2	1	2

*Question HS A.131/MS A.121: Some people describe themselves as transgender when their sex at birth does not match the way they think or feel about their gender. Are you transgender? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

San Dieguito Union High 2018-19

### 4. School Performance, Supports, and Engagement

#### Table A4.1

Grades, Past 12 Months

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Mostly A's	48	47	42	9
A's and B's	36	35	38	31
Mostly B's	6	7	8	18
B's and C's	7	8	8	15
Mostly C's	1	1	2	8
C's and D's	1	2	2	15
Mostly D's	0	0	0	3
Mostly F's	0	0	0	2

*Question HS/MS A.18: 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 A4.2

#### Truancy, Past 12 Months

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
0 times	80	74	63	48
1-2 times	11	13	16	11
A few times	8	9	13	11
Once a month	1	1	2	2
Twice a month	1	1	3	10
Once a week	0	0	1	10
More than once a week	0	1	1	9

*Question HS/MS A.21: During the past 12 months, about how many times did you skip school or cut classes? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

# Table A4.3Absences, Past 30 Days

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
I did not miss any days of school in the past 30 days	51	50	40	14
1 day	24	24	26	12
2 days	14	14	20	20
3 or more days	11	12	14	54

*Question HS/MS A.19: In the past 30 days, how often did you miss an entire day of school for any reason? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

#### Table A4.4

#### Reasons for Absence, Past 30 Days

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Does not apply; I didn't miss any school	48	47	38	13
Illness (feeling physically sick), including problems with breathing or your teeth	42	42	47	67
Were being bullied or mistreated at school	1	1	0	3
Felt very sad, hopeless, anxious, stressed, or angry	3	7	11	34
Didn't get enough sleep	4	11	18	40
Didn't feel safe at school or going to and from school	0	1	1	2
Had to take care of or help a family member or friend	1	2	2	14
Wanted to spend time with friends	0	1	1	4
Used alcohol or drugs	0	1	1	4
Were behind in schoolwork or weren't prepared for a test or class assignment	2	5	11	9
Were bored or uninterested in school	1	2	6	19
Had no transportation to school	0	1	1	11
Other reason	13	12	13	24

Question HS/MS A.20: In the past 30 days, did you miss a day of school 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 A4.5

School Environment Scales (Developmental Supports)

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %	Table
Total school supports					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	62	59	61	53	
High	39	32	37	28	
Moderate	47	52	49	50	
Low	14	16	13	22	
Caring adults in school					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	69	67	72	65	A4.7
High	43	36	43	41	
Moderate	47	54	50	49	
Low	10	10	8	10	
High expectations-adults in school					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	80	76	78	73	A4.8
High	56	47	50	49	
Moderate	38	46	44	43	
Low	6	7	6	8	
Meaningful participation at school					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	35	34	33	20	A4.9
High	13	10	12	11	
Moderate	45	45	43	20	
Low	42	45	46	69	

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

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

Respondents were categorized as being "High," "Moderate," and "Low" based on the averages of the questions that comprise each scale. The response options for the survey questions that make up each scale range from "Not at all true" (1), "A little true" (2), "Pretty much true" (3), and "Very much true" (4). Students were classified as "High" if their average question response was greater than 3; "Moderate" if their average question response was greater than 3; and "Low" if their average question response was less than 2.

Table A4.6

School Connectedness, Academic Motivation, and Parent Involvement Scales

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %	Table
School connectedness					
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"	75	70	71	56	A4.10
High	69	62	63	42	
Moderate	26	32	31	48	
Low	5	6	7	10	
Academic motivation					
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"	81	77	72	56	A4.11
High	48	39	33	27	
Moderate	39	43	43	30	
Low	14	18	24	43	
Parent involvement in school					
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"	62	54	52	59	A4.12
High	48	39	37	48	
Moderate	38	43	44	40	
Low	14	19	20	11	

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

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

Respondents were categorized as being "High," "Moderate," and "Low" based on the averages of the questions that comprise each scale. The response options for the survey questions that make up each scale range from "Strongly disagree" (1), "Disagree" (2), "Neither disagree nor agree" (3), "Agree" (4), and "Strongly agree" (5). The following thresholds were used to classify question averages into "High," "Moderate," and "Low" categories:

	School Connectedness	Academic Motivation	Parent Involvement in School
High	> 3.75	$\geq$ 4	> 4.25
Moderate	$\geq$ 2.5 and $\leq$ 3.75	$\geq$ 3 and < 4	$>$ 3.25 and $\leq$ 4.25
Low	< 2.5	< 3	$\leq 3.25$

Table A4.7

#### Caring Relationships Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Caring adults in school				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	69	67	72	65
At my school, there is a teacher or some other adult				
who really cares about me.				
Not at all true	10	10	7	10
A little true	28	28	22	31
Pretty much true	35	36	36	32
Very much true	28	26	36	28
who notices when I'm not there.				
Not at all true	10	10	10	7
A little true	22	27	25	28
Pretty much true	34	35	34	29
Very much true	34	28	31	35
who listens to me when I have something to say.				
Not at all true	5	5	5	12
A little true	18	19	16	17
Pretty much true	34	38	36	30
Very much true	43	37	44	41

*Question HS/MS A.35, 37, 39: At my school, there is a teacher or some other adult... who really cares about me... who notices when I am not there... who listens to me when I have something to say. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

Table A4.8

#### High Expectations Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
High expectations-adults in school				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	80	76	78	73
At my school, there is a teacher or some other adult				
who tells me when I do a good job.				
Not at all true	6	7	7	4
A little true	18	21	20	22
Pretty much true	36	37	36	39
Very much true	40	34	36	35
who always wants me to do my best.				
Not at all true	3	4	4	6
A little true	11	13	12	13
Pretty much true	28	38	34	33
Very much true	58	45	50	48
who believes that I will be a success.				
Not at all true	6	7	6	12
A little true	16	19	19	22
Pretty much true	34	36	34	22
Very much true	44	37	42	44

Question HS/MS A.36, 38, 40: At my school, there is a teacher or some other adult... 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 A4.9

Meaningful Participation Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Meaningful participation at school	70	<u> </u>	70	70
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	35	34	33	20
At school				
I do interesting activities.				
Not at all true	10	10	12	39
A little true	30	27	28	32
Pretty much true	36	35	34	21
Very much true	24	28	26	8
I help decide things like class activities or rules.				
Not at all true	42	44	42	71
A little true	31	30	32	16
Pretty much true	17	16	16	6
Very much true	10	10	10	7
I do things that make a difference.				
Not at all true	19	23	26	55
A little true	37	40	38	25
Pretty much true	29	24	22	10
Very much true	14	13	14	11
I have a say in how things work.				
Not at all true	36	40	38	51
A little true	33	34	33	25
Pretty much true	19	17	18	11
Very much true	12	10	10	12
I help decide school activities or rules.				
Not at all true	60	61	60	71
A little true	24	23	24	15
Pretty much true	9	9	9	5
Very much true	7	6	7	9

Question HS/MS A.41-45: At school... I do interesting activities... I help decide things like class activities or rules... I do things that make a difference... I have a say in how things work... I help decide school activities or rules.

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

#### Table A4.10

#### School Connectedness Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
School connectedness	10	70	10	/0
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"	75	70	71	56
I feel close to people at this school.				
Strongly disagree	3	5	5	16
Disagree	4	6	8	18
Neither disagree nor agree	15	15	18	35
Agree	45	44	41	21
Strongly agree	32	30	28	11
I am happy to be at this school.				
Strongly disagree	4	5	5	4
Disagree	6	4	7	6
Neither disagree nor agree	14	16	16	27
Agree	44	43	42	41
Strongly agree	32	32	30	22
I feel like I am part of this school.				
Strongly disagree	4	5	5	7
Disagree	7	7	9	9
Neither disagree nor agree	20	23	21	45
Agree	44	41	42	22
Strongly agree	26	24	23	17
The teachers at this school treat students fairly.				
Strongly disagree	4	6	5	2
Disagree	7	9	8	7
Neither disagree nor agree	16	21	19	12
Agree	43	44	47	41
Strongly agree	30	20	21	38
I feel safe in my school.				
Strongly disagree	3	4	3	4
Disagree	4	5	5	5
Neither disagree nor agree	14	18	15	24
Agree	44	46	46	42
Strongly agree	36	27	32	25

Question HS/MS A.22-26: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... I feel close to people at this school... I am happy to be at this school... I feel like I am part of this school... The teachers at this school treat students fairly... I feel safe in my school.

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

Table A4.11

### Academic Motivation Scale Questions

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT
	%	%	%	%
Academic motivation				
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"	81	77	72	56
I try hard to make sure that I am good at my schoolwork.				
Strongly disagree	3	4	3	5
Disagree	1	2	4	4
Neither disagree nor agree	5	8	10	24
Agree	30	37	39	35
Strongly agree	61	50	44	32
I try hard at school because I am interested in my work.				
Strongly disagree	5	6	7	8
Disagree	9	13	15	19
Neither disagree nor agree	21	20	20	35
Agree	33	34	36	17
Strongly agree	31	27	22	22
I work hard to try to understand new things at school.				
Strongly disagree	3	4	4	4
Disagree	4	4	7	11
Neither disagree nor agree	12	14	17	31
Agree	38	42	42	29
Strongly agree	43	36	31	26
I am always trying to do better in my schoolwork.				
Strongly disagree	3	4	3	5
Disagree	2	3	6	9
Neither disagree nor agree	8	11	16	23
Agree	33	39	38	33
Strongly agree	55	44	37	30

Question HS/MS A.31-34: 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 at school because I am interested in my work... I work hard to try to understand new things at school... I am always trying to do better in my schoolwork. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A4.12

### Parent Involvement Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Parent involvement in school				
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"	62	54	52	59
Teachers at this school communicate with parents about what students are expected to learn in class.				
Strongly disagree	4	6	6	4
Disagree	8	13	15	4
Neither disagree nor agree	24	28	28	25
Agree	41	38	37	39
Strongly agree	23	16	14	28
Parents feel welcome to participate at this school.				
Strongly disagree	3	4	4	6
Disagree	7	8	8	5
Neither disagree nor agree	31	35	36	45
Agree	38	37	36	29
Strongly agree	21	16	16	14
School staff takes parent concerns seriously.				
Strongly disagree	4	6	6	4
Disagree	7	9	11	5
Neither disagree nor agree	25	32	30	25
Agree	39	36	37	39
Strongly agree	24	18	16	27

Question HS/MS A.28-30: 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 takes parent concerns seriously. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

# Table A4.13Quality of School Physical Environment

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
My school is usually clean and tidy.				
Strongly disagree	4	5	4	3
Disagree	11	9	10	12
Neither disagree nor agree	20	23	19	22
Agree	44	46	47	46
Strongly agree	21	18	20	17

Question HS/MS A.27: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... My school is usually clean and tidy.

### 5. School Violence, Victimization, and Safety

### Table A5.1

Perceived Safety at School

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Very safe	29	24	30	34
Safe	49	48	47	33
Neither safe nor unsafe	18	24	19	27
Unsafe	3	3	3	3
Very unsafe	1	1	1	4

*Question HS A.99/MS A.88: How safe do you feel when you are at school? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Race, ethnicity, or national origin				
0 times	92	88	89	92
1 time	5	6	4	3
2 or more times	4	6	7	5
Religion				
0 times	95	92	92	96
1 time	3	3	3	0
2 or more times	2	5	5	4
Gender				
0 times	95	93	93	97
1 time	3	3	3	2
2 or more times	3	4	4	1
Because you are gay or lesbian or someone thought you were				
0 times	93	92	94	93
1 time	4	3	2	4
2 or more times	3	5	3	4
A physical or mental disability				
0 times	96	95	96	96
1 time	2	2	1	2
2 or more times	2	3	2	3
You are an immigrant or someone thought you were				
0 times	98	95	95	98
1 time	1	2	2	0
2 or more times	1	2	2	2
Any of the above six reasons	20	24	23	15

## Table A5.2Reasons for Harassment on School Property, Past 12 Months

Question HS A.115-120/MS A.105-110: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property were you harassed or bullied for any of the following reasons?... Your race, ethnicity, or national origin... Your religion... Your gender... Because you are gay or lesbian or someone thought you were... A physical or mental disability... You are an immigrant or someone thought you were.

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Any other reason				
0 times	82	81	86	81
1 time	7	8	5	6
2 or more times	11	11	9	13
Any harassment	29	32	29	26

# Table A5.2Reasons for Harassment on School Property, Past 12 Months – Continued

Question HS A.115-121/MS A.105-111: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property were you harassed or bullied for any of the following reasons?... Your race, ethnicity, or national origin... Your religion... Your gender... Because you are gay or lesbian or someone thought you were... A physical or mental disability... You are an immigrant or someone thought you were... Any other reason. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Verbal Harassment at	School	Past 12	Months
	School,	1 usi 14	<i>WIUIIII</i>

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you				
had mean rumors or lies spread about you?				
0 times	68	66	69	68
1 time	16	17	13	11
2 to 3 times	9	11	11	12
4 or more times	7	7	8	9
had sexual jokes, comments, or gestures made to you?				
0 times	77	73	70	75
1 time	9	11	9	5
2 to 3 times	7	7	8	7
4 or more times	7	8	12	12
been made fun of because of your looks or the way you talk?				
0 times	74	73	75	78
1 time	12	11	10	8
2 to 3 times	7	7	7	6
4 or more times	7	8	8	8
been made fun of, insulted, or called names?				
0 times	69	72	72	84
1 time	14	10	10	4
2 to 3 times	8	7	8	6
4 or more times	10	10	10	5

Question HS A.103-105, 114/MS A.93-95, 104: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... had mean rumors or lies spread about you... had sexual jokes, comments, or gestures made to you... been made fun of because of your looks or the way you talk... been made fun of, insulted, or called names? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A5.4

Violence and Victimization on School Property, Past 12 Months

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
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?				
0 times	83	88	93	93
1 time	9	6	4	4
2 to 3 times	4	3	2	3
4 or more times	4	3	1	1
been afraid of being beaten up?				
0 times	88	92	96	95
1 time	8	5	3	4
2 to 3 times	3	2	1	1
4 or more times	2	1	1	1
been threatened with harm or injury?				
0 times	94	94	97	95
1 time	4	4	2	2
2 to 3 times	1	1	0	2
4 or more times	1	1	1	2
been in a physical fight?				
0 times	92	94	96	95
1 time	5	4	3	4
2 to 3 times	2	1	1	1
4 or more times	1	1	1	1
been threatened or injured with a weapon (gun, knife, club, etc.)?				
0 times	98	98	98	97
1 time	1	1	1	2
2 to 3 times	0	0	0	1
4 or more times	0	0	0	0
been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug?				
0 times	93	81	75	67
1 time	4	9	9	8
2 to 3 times	1	5	8	13
4 or more times	1	5	8	12

Question HS A.100-102, 107, 111, 113/MS A.90-92, 97, 101, 103: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn't just kidding around... been afraid of being beaten up... been in a physical fight... been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug... 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 A5.5

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Had your property stolen or deliberately damaged				
0 times	90	88	91	88
1 time	7	8	6	6
2 to 3 times	2	3	2	5
4 or more times	1	2	2	0
Damaged school property on purpose				
0 times	97	97	97	94
1 time	2	2	2	4
2 to 3 times	0	1	1	3
4 or more times	0	1	1	0

Property Damage on School Property, Past 12 Months

Question HS A.106, 108/MS A.96, 98: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... had your property stolen or deliberately damaged, such as your car, clothing, or books... damaged school property on purpose?

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

### Table A5.6

### Weapons Possession on School Property, Past 12 Months

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Carried a gun				
0 times	100	99	99	100
1 time	0	0	0	0
2 to 3 times	0	0	0	0
4 or more times	0	0	0	0
Carried any other weapon (such as a knife or club)				
0 times	98	98	98	95
1 time	1	1	1	1
2 to 3 times	0	0	1	1
4 or more times	1	1	1	4
Seen someone carrying a gun, knife, or other weapon				
0 times	93	93	96	90
1 time	5	4	2	3
2 to 3 times	1	2	1	5
4 or more times	1	1	1	2

Question HS A.109, 110, 112/MS A.99, 100, 102: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... carried a gun... carried any other weapon (such as a knife or club)... seen someone carrying a gun, knife, or other weapon?

# Table A5.7Cyber Bullying, Past 12 Months

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
0 times (never)	77	75	76	69
1 time	12	12	11	8
2 to 3 times	6	8	8	11
4 or more times	5	5	5	11

*Question HS A.122/MS A.112: 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?* 

### 6. Alcohol and Other Drug Use

### Table A6.1

Summary Measures of Level of AOD Use and Perceptions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %	Table
Lifetime illicit AOD use to get "high" <sup>†</sup>	8	25	56	70	A6.2
Lifetime alcohol or drug use	8	27	57	70	A6.2
Lifetime marijuana use	2	13	39	65	A6.2
Lifetime very drunk or high (7 or more times)	0	6	25	46	A6.7
Lifetime drinking and driving involvement	22	7	26	38	A6.11
Current alcohol or drug use	4	12	38	55	A6.5
Current marijuana use	1	8	25	49	A6.5
Current heavy drug use	0	5	17	42	A6.5
Current heavy alcohol use (binge drinking)	1	4	18	30	A6.5
Current alcohol or drug use on school property	1	3	9	16	A6.8
Harmfulness of occasional marijuana use <sup>‡</sup>	51	39	22	14	A6.12
Difficulty of obtaining marijuana <sup>§</sup>	24	8	3	7	A6.13

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

<sup>†</sup>*Excludes prescription pain medication, diet pills, and prescription stimulant.* 

<sup>‡</sup>Great harm.

<sup>§</sup>*Very difficult*.

### Table A6.2

### Summary of AOD Lifetime Use

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Alcohol	5	20	52	65
Marijuana	2	13	39	65
Inhalants	2	3	3	14
Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines	na	1	3	29
Heroin	na	1	1	6
Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics	na	3	7	35
Prescription pain medication, opioids, tranquilizers, sedatives, diet pills, or other prescription stimulant	na	8	15	41
Cold/cough medicines or other over-the-counter medicines to get "high"	na	5	7	21
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high"	1	2	4	21
Any of the above AOD use	8	27	57	70
Any illicit AOD use to get "high" <sup>†</sup>	8	25	56	70

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

<sup>†</sup>*Excludes prescription pain medication, diet pills, and prescription stimulant.* 

na—Not asked of middle school students.

Table A6.3

Lifetime AOD Use

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Alcohol (one full drink)	-70	-70	70	-70
0 times	95	80	48	35
1 time	3	6	6	6
2 to 3 times	1	5	8	10
4 or more times	1	8	38	49
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)				
0 times	98	87	61	35
1 time	1	3	5	4
2 to 3 times	1	3	5	6
4 or more times	0	7	30	56
Inhalants				
0 times	98	97	97	86
1 time	1	1	2	4
2 to 3 times	1	1	1	2
4 or more times	1	1	1	9
Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines				
0 times	na	99	97	71
1 time	na	0	2	5
2 to 3 times	na	0	1	4
4 or more times	na	0	1	20
Heroin				
0 times	na	99	99	94
1 time	na	0	0	3
2 to 3 times	na	0	0	1
4 or more times	na	0	0	3
Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics				
0 times	na	97	93	65
1 time	na	1	3	7
2 to 3 times	na	1	2	9
4 or more times	na	1	2	19

Question HS A.49-52, 54, 55/MS A.50-52: During your life, how many times have you used the following? One full drink of alcohol (such as a can of beer, glass of wine, wine cooler, or shot of liquor)... Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)... Inhalants (things you sniff, huff, or breathe to get "high" such as glue, paint, aerosol sprays, gasoline, poppers, gases)... Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines (meth, speed, crystal, crank, ice)... Heroin... Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics (acid, mescaline, peyote, mushrooms).

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

na-Not asked of middle school students.

Table A6.3

#### Lifetime AOD Use – Continued

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Prescription pain medication or opioids,	70	70	<u> </u>	70
tranquilizers, or sedatives				
0 times	na	96	91	67
1 time	na	2	3	4
2 to 3 times	na	1	3	4
4 or more times	na	2	3	25
Diet pills				
0 times	na	96	97	95
1 time	na	1	1	2
2 to 3 times	na	0	1	1
4 or more times	na	2	2	3
Ritalin <sup>TM</sup> or Adderall <sup>TM</sup> or other prescription				
stimulant				
0 times	na	96	90	63
1 time	na	1	3	3
2 to 3 times	na	1	2	11
4 or more times	na	2	5	24
Cold/cough medicines or other over-the-counter medicines to get "high"				
0 times	na	95	93	79
1 time	na	1	2	4
2 to 3 times	na	1	2	4
4 or more times	na	2	2	14
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for				
reasons other than medical				
0 times	99	98	96	79
1 time	1	1	1	2
2 to 3 times	1	1	2	4
4 or more times	0	1	2	15

Question HS A.56-60/MS A.54: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... Prescription pain medication or opioids (Vicodin<sup>TM</sup>, OxyContin<sup>TM</sup>, Percodan<sup>TM</sup>, Lortab<sup>TM</sup>), tranquilizers, or sedatives (Xanax<sup>TM</sup>, Ativan<sup>TM</sup>)... Diet pills (Didrex<sup>®</sup>, Dexedrine<sup>®</sup>, Xenadrine<sup>®</sup>, Skittles, M&M's)... Ritalin<sup>TM</sup> or Adderall<sup>TM</sup> or other prescription stimulant... 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.

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

na—Not asked of middle school students.

Table A6.4

Lifetime Marijuana Consumption

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
During your life, how many times have you used marijuana in any of the following ways				
Smoke it?				
0 times	99	90	66	37
1 time	0	2	4	6
2 to 3 times	0	2	5	4
4 or more times	0	5	24	53
In an electronic or e-cigarette or other vaping device?				
0 times	98	87	63	35
1 time	1	3	5	8
2 to 3 times	0	2	5	4
4 or more times	0	7	27	52
Eat or drink it in products made with marijuana?				
0 times	99	95	78	46
1 time	1	2	6	6
2 to 3 times	0	1	6	11
4 or more times	0	2	9	38

Question HS A.64-66/MS A.58-60: During your life, how many times have you used marijuana in any of the following ways... Smoke it?... In an electronic or e-cigarette or other vaping device?... Eat or drink it in products made with marijuana?

## Table A6.5Current AOD Use. Past 30 Days

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Alcohol (one or more drinks of alcohol)	3	9	31	44
Binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row)	1	4	18	30
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)	1	8	25	49
Inhalants	1	1	1	5
Prescription drugs to get "high" or for reasons other than prescribed	na	1	2	13
Other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical	1	1	3	9
Any drug use	2	8	25	50
Heavy drug use	0	5	17	42
Any AOD Use	4	12	38	55
Two or more substances at the same time	na	3	11	26

Question HS A.70-76/MS A.64-68: 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"). na—Not asked of middle school students.

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Alcohol (one or more drinks)				
0 days	97	91	69	56
1 or 2 days	2	6	19	19
3 to 9 days	0	2	9	20
10 to 19 days	0	1	1	2
20 or more days	0	0	2	4
Binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row)				
0 days	99	96	82	70
1 or 2 days	0	3	10	13
3 to 9 days	0	1	5	13
10 to 19 days	0	0	1	1
20 or more days	0	0	1	3
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)				
0 days	99	92	75	51
1 or 2 days	1	4	9	11
3 to 9 days	0	1	6	8
10 to 19 days	0	2	3	7
20 or more days	0	1	6	23

# Table A6.6Frequency of Current AOD Use, Past 30 Days

Question HS A.70-72/MS A.64-66: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use... one or more drinks of alcohol... five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours... marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)?

Table A6.7Lifetime Drunk or "High"

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Very drunk or sick after drinking alcohol	///	70	70	70
0 times	99	91	68	49
1 to 2 times	1	6	15	16
3 to 6 times	0	2	9	12
7 or more times	0	1	8	24
"High" (loaded, stoned, or wasted) from using drugs				
0 times	98	88	64	40
1 to 2 times	1	5	7	9
3 to 6 times	0	2	6	5
7 or more times	0	6	23	46
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times	0	6	25	46

Question HS A.61, 62/MS A.55, 56: 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.

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Alcohol				
0 days	99	98	97	95
1 to 2 days	1	1	2	4
3 or more days	0	1	1	1
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)				
0 days	100	98	92	87
1 to 2 days	0	1	3	5
3 or more days	0	2	4	8
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical?				
0 days	100	100	99	96
1 to 2 days	0	0	1	1
3 or more days	0	0	1	4
Any of the above	1	3	9	16

# Table A6.8Current AOD Use on School Property, Past 30 Days

Question HS A.80-82/MS A.72-74: During the past 30 days, on how many days on school property did you use... at least one drink of alcohol... marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)... 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 A6.9

### Lifetime Drunk or "High" on School Property

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
0 times	99	96	84	65
1 to 2 times	0	1	5	6
3 to 6 times	0	1	4	6
7 or more times	0	1	7	22

Question HS A.63/MS A.57: During your life, how many times have you been... drunk on alcohol or "high" on drugs on school property?

Table A6.10

Cessation Attempts

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT
Alcohol	%	%	%	%
Does not apply, don't use	na	91	68	58
0 times	na	7	28	33
1 time	na	1	3	4
2 to 3 times	na	0	1	3
4 or more times	na	0	1	2
Marijuana				
Does not apply, don't use	na	91	68	43
0 times	na	6	19	19
1 time	na	2	6	14
2 to 3 times	na	1	4	18
4 or more times	na	1	2	5

*Question HS A.96, 97: How many times have you tried to quit or stop using... alcohol... marijuana? Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

na—Not asked of middle school students.

Table A6.11Drinking While Driving, Lifetime

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
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	na	93	74	62
1 time	na	2	6	10
2 times	na	2	5	4
3 to 6 times	na	1	7	10
7 or more times	na	1	7	14
Have ridden in a car driven by someone who had been using alcohol or drugs				
Never	78	na	na	na
1 time	8	na	na	na
2 times	5	na	na	na
3 to 6 times	4	na	na	na
7 or more times	6	na	na	na

Question HS A.98/MS A.87: 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?... In your life, how many times have you ridden in a car driven by someone who had been using alcohol or drugs? Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

na—Not asked of middle/high school students.

Table A6.12Perceived Harm of AOD Use

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Alcohol - drink occasionally				
Great	32	30	20	26
Moderate	29	30	26	23
Slight	22	29	38	32
None	17	11	17	19
Alcohol - 5 or more drinks once or twice a week				
Great	65	68	54	55
Moderate	18	21	29	24
Slight	5	5	10	11
None	13	7	7	11
Marijuana - use occasionally				
Great	51	39	22	14
Moderate	29	31	25	13
Slight	7	17	31	27
None	13	13	22	46
Marijuana - use daily				
Great	79	69	46	21
Moderate	6	16	27	27
Slight	3	6	15	26
None	13	10	12	25

Question HS A.87-90/MS A.79-82: 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.

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT
	%	%	%	%
Alcohol				
Very difficult	12	6	4	9
Fairly difficult	12	9	7	8
Fairly easy	21	28	26	22
Very easy	21	32	48	45
Don't know	33	25	16	17
Marijuana				
Very difficult	24	8	3	7
Fairly difficult	19	12	6	5
Fairly easy	10	24	25	11
Very easy	5	25	46	63
Don't know	42	31	20	13

# Table A6.13Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Alcohol and Marijuana

Question HS A.93, 94/MS A.85, 86: How difficult is it for students in your grade to get any of the following if they really want them?... Alcohol... Marijuana.

### 7. Tobacco Use

### Table A7.1

### Summary of Key CHKS Tobacco Indicators

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %	Table
Use Prevalence and Patterns			· · · ·		
Ever smoked a whole cigarette	1	3	12	46	A7.2
Current cigarette smoking <sup>†</sup>	0	1	4	19	A7.3
Current cigarette smoking at school <sup>†</sup>	0	0	1	2	A7.4
Ever tried smokeless tobacco	0	2	5	13	A7.2
Current smokeless tobacco use <sup>†</sup>	0	1	1	1	A7.3
Current smokeless tobacco use at school <sup>†</sup>	0	0	1	0	A7.4
Ever used electronic cigarettes	4	18	40	63	A7.2
Current use of electronic cigarettes <sup>†</sup>	2	10	25	46	A7.3
Current use of electronic cigarettes at school <sup>†</sup>	1	4	13	22	A7.4
Cessation Attempts					
Tried to quit or stop using cigarettes	na	1	4	20	A7.5
Attitudes and Correlates					
Harmfulness of occasional cigarette smoking <sup>‡</sup>	39	40	40	29	A7.6
Harmfulness of smoking 1 or more packs/day <sup>‡</sup>	78	83	85	76	A7.6
Difficulty of obtaining cigarettes <sup>§</sup>	19	8	5	7	A7.8

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

<sup>†</sup>Past 30 days.

<sup>‡</sup>Great harm.

<sup>§</sup>*Very difficult.* 

na—Not asked of middle school students.

Table A7.2Lifetime Tobacco Use

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
A cigarette, even one or two puffs				
0 times	99	na	na	na
1 time	1	na	na	na
2 to 3 times	0	na	na	na
4 or more times	0	na	na	na
A whole cigarette				
0 times	99	97	88	54
1 time	0	1	2	5
2 to 3 times	0	1	3	9
4 or more times	0	2	7	32
Smokeless tobacco				
0 times	100	98	95	87
1 time	0	1	2	8
2 to 3 times	0	1	1	4
4 or more times	0	1	2	2
Electronic cigarettes, e-cigarettes, or other vaping device				
0 times	96	82	60	37
1 time	2	3	5	4
2 to 3 times	1	3	6	5
4 or more times	1	11	29	53

Question HS A.46-48/MS A.46-49: During your life, how many times have you used the following? A cigarette, even one or two puffs... A whole cigarette... Smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)... Electronic cigarettes, e-cigarettes, or other vaping device such as Juul, e-hookah, hookah pens, or vape pens.

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

na—Not asked of high school students.

Table A7.3Any Current Use and Daily Use

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Cigarettes				
Any	0	1	4	19
Daily (20 or more days)	0	0	0	3
Smokeless tobacco				
Any	0	1	1	1
Daily (20 or more days)	0	0	0	0
Electronic cigarettes/e-cigarettes/other vaping device				
Any	2	10	25	46
Daily (20 or more days)	0	3	9	27

Question HS A.67-69/MS A.61-63: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use... cigarettes... smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)... electronic cigarettes, e-cigarettes, or other vaping device such as Juul, ehookah, hookah pens, or vape pens?

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Cigarettes				
0 days	100	100	99	98
1 or 2 days	0	0	0	1
3 to 9 days	0	0	0	1
10 to 19 days	0	0	0	0
20 or more days	0	0	0	0
Smokeless tobacco				
0 days	100	100	99	100
1 or 2 days	0	0	0	0
3 to 9 days	0	0	0	0
10 to 19 days	0	0	0	0
20 or more days	0	0	0	0
Electronic cigarettes, e-cigarettes, or other vaping device				
0 days	99	96	87	78
1 or 2 days	1	2	3	2
3 to 9 days	0	1	3	2
10 to 19 days	0	0	2	7
20 or more days	0	1	4	12

## Table A7.4Current Smoking on School Property, Past 30 Days

Question HS A.77-79/MS A.69-71: During the past 30 days, on how many days on school property did you use... cigarettes... smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)... electronic cigarettes, e-cigarettes, or other vaping device such as Juul, e-hookah, hookah pens, or vape pens?

### Table A7.5

### Cigarette Smoking Cessation Attempts

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Does not apply, don't use	na	96	89	64
0 times	na	3	7	16
1 time	na	0	2	9
2 to 3 times	na	1	1	7
4 or more times	na	0	1	4

*Question HS A.95: How many times have you tried to quit or stop using cigarettes? Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

na—Not asked of middle school students.

## Table A7.6Perceived Harm of Cigarette Smoking

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Smoke cigarettes occasionally				/ -
Great	39	40	40	29
Moderate	38	39	38	33
Slight	10	13	14	26
None	13	8	8	11
bmoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes each day				
Great	78	83	85	76
Moderate	7	8	6	11
Slight	2	2	2	4
None	13	8	7	10

*Question HS A.83, 84/MS A.75, 76: 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.* 

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Use e-cigarettes or vaping device occasionally				
Great	45	37	30	29
Moderate	33	37	39	22
Slight	10	17	22	35
None	12	8	9	14
Use e-cigarettes or vaping devices several times a day				
Great	77	76	69	50
Moderate	9	13	19	32
Slight	2	4	5	9
None	12	7	7	10

# Table A7.7Perceived Harm of E-Cigarette Use Compared to Smoking

Question HS A.85, 86/MS A.77, 78: How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do the following?... Use e-cigarettes (electronic) or vaping device occasionally... Use e-cigarettes or vaping devices several times a day (100 puffs or more).

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT
Cigarettes	%	%	%	%
Very difficult	19	8	5	7
Fairly difficult	23	18	16	11
Fairly easy	13	26	29	24
Very easy	5	16	23	40
Don't know	40	33	28	18
E-cigarettes or vaping device				
Very difficult	13	5	3	7
Fairly difficult	12	5	4	5
Fairly easy	23	25	20	8
Very easy	16	42	57	66
Don't know	35	23	16	14

# Table A7.8Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Cigarettes and E-Cigarettes

*Question HS A.91, 92/MS A.83, 84: How difficult is it for students in your grade to get any of the following if they really want them?... Cigarettes.... E-cigarettes (electronic) or vaping device Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

### 8. Other Physical and Mental Health Risks

### Table A8.1

Alone After School

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Never	28	na	na	na
1 day	20	na	na	na
2 days	14	na	na	na
3 days	12	na	na	na
4 days	5	na	na	na
5 days	21	na	na	na

*Question MS A.89: In a normal week, how many days are you home after school for at least one hour without an adult there?* 

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents. na—Not asked of high school students.

### Table A8.2

### Hours of Sleep

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
4 or less hours	2	4	7	17
5 hours	3	8	13	10
6 hours	7	18	26	18
7 hours	17	32	33	21
8 hours	32	28	17	29
9 hours	29	8	4	5
10 or more hours	9	2	1	1

*Question MS A.127/MS A.117: On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

## Table A8.3Eating of Breakfast

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
No	21	27	32	48
Yes	79	73	68	52

Question HS A.126/MS A.116: Did you eat breakfast today?

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

### Table A8.4

### Chronic Sad or Hopeless Feelings, Past 12 Months

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
No	80	72	66	35
Yes	20	28	34	65

*Question HS A.124/MS A.114: 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 A8.5

### Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide, Past 12 Months

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
No	89	86	83	67
Yes	11	14	17	33

*Question HS A.125/MS A.115: During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

### Table A8.6

### Gang Involvement

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT
	%	%	%	%
No	97	96	97	95
Yes	3	4	3	5

*Question HS A.123/MS A.113: Do you consider yourself a member of a gang? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

### 9. Race/Ethnic Breakdowns

### Table A9.1

### School Supports and Engagement by Race/Ethnicity - 7th Grade

Grade 7							
Percent of Students (%)		AI/AN	Asian	AA	Id/HN	White	Mixed
School Environment							
Total school supports <sup>‡</sup>	58	60	64	61	65	62	59
Caring adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	65	62	72	73	76	70	66
High expectations-adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	77	80	80	76	87	81	78
Meaningful participation at school <sup>‡</sup>	32	37	40	33	32	35	33
School Connectedness <sup>†</sup>	74	75	78	66	73	75	74
Academic Motivation $^{\dagger}$	79	78	86	70	78	80	81
Parent Involvement in School $^{\dagger}$	62	71	67	50	51	62	60

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents. H/L: Hispanic or Latino; AI/AN: American Indian or Alaska Native; AA: Black or African American; NH/PI: Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; Mixed: Mixed (two or more) races. <sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree." <sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

### Table A9.2

### School Supports and Engagement by Race/Ethnicity - 9th Grade

Grade 9			)				
Percent of Students (%)		NV/IV	Asian	ΥV	Id/HN	White	Mixed
School Environment							
Total school supports <sup>‡</sup>	55	48	60	53	51	60	56
Caring adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	63	50	67	59	56	69	63
High expectations-adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	74	76	74	67	67	78	74
Meaningful participation at school <sup>‡</sup>	27	23	39	33	32	34	29
School Connectedness <sup>†</sup>	66	70	70	50	65	73	66
Academic Motivation $^{\dagger}$	76	75	79	65	68	77	76
Parent Involvement in School $^{\dagger}$	52	61	57	48	38	53	52

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents. H/L: Hispanic or Latino; AI/AN: American Indian or Alaska Native; AA: Black or African American; NH/PI: Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; Mixed: Mixed (two or more) races. <sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree." <sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

	Grade 11						
Percent of Students (%)		AI/AN	Asian	AA	NH/PI	White	Mixed
School Environment							
Total school supports <sup>‡</sup>	60	54	60	65	55	62	59
Caring adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	74	67	69	81	63	73	71
High expectations-adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	78	77	74	83	70	79	76
Meaningful participation at school <sup>‡</sup>	30	20	38	30	33	34	31
School Connectedness <sup>†</sup>	70	70	71	65	72	71	69
Academic Motivation $^{\dagger}$	71	75	75	72	71	73	69
Parent Involvement in School $^{\dagger}$	50	53	61	62	43	51	48

# Table A9.3School Supports and Engagement by Race/Ethnicity - 11th Grade

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents. H/L: Hispanic or Latino; AI/AN: American Indian or Alaska Native; AA: Black or African American; NH/PI: Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; Mixed: Mixed (two or more) races. <sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree." <sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

### Table A9.4

### School Supports and Engagement by Race/Ethnicity - Non-Traditional

	NT			NT			
Percent of Students (%)		AI/AN	Asian	AA	Id/HN	White	Mixed
School Environment							
Total school supports <sup>‡</sup>	59					51	58
Caring adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	67					66	69
High expectations-adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	81					71	78
Meaningful participation at school <sup>‡</sup>	30					16	28
School Connectedness <sup>†</sup>	55					55	60
Academic Motivation $^{\dagger}$	64					54	58
Parent Involvement in School $^{\dagger}$	57					59	58

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents. H/L: Hispanic or Latino; AI/AN: American Indian or Alaska Native; AA: Black or African American; NH/PI: Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; Mixed: Mixed (two or more) races. <sup>†</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree." <sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

### Table A9.5

Feeling Safe or Very Safe at School by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Hispanic or Latino	79	64	75	63
American Indian or Alaska Native	65	80	76	
Asian	84	72	79	
Black or African American	71	60	71	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	79	73	83	
White	77	74	77	63
Mixed (two or more) races	78	65	72	78

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

### Table A9.6

### Harassment Due to Six Reasons at School in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Hispanic or Latino	22	30	28	17
American Indian or Alaska Native	35	7	38	
Asian	18	22	21	
Black or African American	48	55	50	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	33	27	11	
White	19	22	21	5
Mixed (two or more) races	23	30	27	28

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

The six reasons include race, ethnicity or national origin; religion; gender (being male or female); sexual orientation; a physical or mental disability; and immigrant status.

### Table A9.7

Any Harassment or l	Bullying at School	in the Past 12 Months	by Race/Ethnicity
---------------------	--------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Hispanic or Latino	28	38	32	20
American Indian or Alaska Native	35	27	38	
Asian	24	26	25	
Black or African American	48	60	50	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	40	40	17	
White	29	31	29	22
Mixed (two or more) races	29	38	31	32

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

### Table A9.8

### Any Alcohol Use at School in the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Hispanic or Latino	1	4	4	6
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	5	
Asian	1	1	1	
Black or African American	0	10	0	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	7	6	
White	1	1	3	3
Mixed (two or more) races	0	2	4	8

#### Table A9.9

Cigarette Smoking in the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Hispanic or Latino	0	2	3	20
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	
Asian	1	2	2	
Black or African American	0	6	0	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	5	
White	0	1	4	17
Mixed (two or more) races	0	1	5	25

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

#### Table A9.10

#### Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Hispanic or Latino	3	12	31	34
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	7	24	
Asian	1	6	12	
Black or African American	0	25	21	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	13	21	
White	3	9	36	52
Mixed (two or more) races	2	8	30	42

#### Table A9.11

Any Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Hispanic or Latino	1	11	27	43
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	20	19	
Asian	1	3	10	
Black or African American	5	20	20	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	7	21	
White	1	9	28	53
Mixed (two or more) races	1	9	27	54

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

#### Table A9.12

#### Chronic Sad or Hopeless Feelings in the Past 12 Months by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Hispanic or Latino	25	34	34	63
American Indian or Alaska Native	17	33	15	
Asian	14	22	30	
Black or African American	29	30	40	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	13	21	37	
White	21	27	34	69
Mixed (two or more) races	23	34	36	62

### 10. Gender Breakdowns

#### Table A10.1

#### School Supports and Engagement by Gender

	Grad	de 7	Grade 9		Grade 11		NT	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
School Environment								
Total school supports <sup>‡</sup>	64	60	59	59	61	60	57	50
Caring adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	72	67	67	67	72	72	70	61
High expectations-adults in school <sup>‡</sup>	82	78	78	75	78	77	78	72
Meaningful participation at school <sup>‡</sup>	37	33	33	34	34	32	24	16
School Connectedness <sup>†</sup>	76	74	70	70	71	71	61	48
Academic Motivation $^{\dagger}$	84	78	80	75	77	68	61	49
Parent Involvement in School $^{\dagger}$	63	61	56	52	50	54	59	59

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

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

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

#### Table A10.2

Select Perceived Safety, Harassment, Alcohol and Other Drug Use, and Mental Health Measures by Gender

	Grad	le 7	Grad	de 9	Grade 11		NT	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Perceived Safety at School	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Feel safe or very safe at school	80	77	69	74	75	78	73	52
Harassment/Bullying at School								
During the past 12 months at school, have you been								
harassed/bullied for any of the six reasons	21	19	28	20	27	19	19	9
harassed/bullied for any reasons	27	30	35	29	34	25	33	18
Current ATOD Use								
During the past 30 days, did you								
have at least one drink of alcohol at school	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	7
use cigarettes	0	0	1	1	3	4	21	14
use electronic cigarettes	2	2	10	9	26	23	52	39
have at least one drink of alcohol	2	3	9	8	34	27	47	40
use marijuana	1	1	7	8	24	25	56	41
Mental Health								
Chronic sad or hopeless feelings, past 12 months	23	17	34	22	45	23	80	49

# Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Module

# 1. Module Sample

Table B1.1

Student Sample for AOD Module

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT <sup>A</sup>
Student Sample Size				
Target sample	2,114	2,034	1,914	114
Final number	0	0	0	112
Response Rate	0%	0%	0%	98%

*Note:* <sup>*A</sup></sup><i>NT includes continuation, community day, and other alternative school types.*</sup>

# 2. Summary of Key Indicators

#### Table B2.1

Key Indicators of Alcohol and Other Drug Use

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %	Table
Alcohol and Marijuana Consumption Patterns					
Usually drank until felt it a lot				27	B3.3
Usually used marijuana or other drugs until felt it a lot	na			27	B3.4
<b>Consequences of AOD Consumption</b>					
Caused one or more problems	na			45	B4.2
Caused one or more dependency-related experiences	na			54	B4.3
Supports to Reduce AOD Use					
Very likely to find help at school for quitting or reducing use	na			30	B5.2
Strong Personal Disapproval of AOD Use					
Having one or two drinks of any alcoholic beverage nearly every day				32	B7.1
Trying marijuana once or twice				9	B7.1
Using marijuana once a month or more				9	B7.1

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents. na—Not asked of middle school students.

# 3. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana Consumption Patterns

#### Table B3.1

Age of Onset – AOD Use

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Alcohol (one full drink)				
Never				32
10 years or under				9
11-12 years old				17
13-14 years old				25
15-16 years old				15
17 years or older				3
Marijuana (smoke, eat, or drink)				
Never				30
10 years or under				3
11-12 years old				9
13-14 years old				36
15-16 years old				20
17 years or older				2
Any other illegal drug or pill to get "high"				
Never				58
10 years or under				0
11-12 years old				5
13-14 years old				21
15-16 years old				15
17 years or older				2

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, eat, or drink)... Any other illegal drug or pill to get "high."

Table B3.2Age of Onset – Tobacco Use

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Smoked part or all of a cigarette				
Never				50
10 years or under				5
11-12 years old				8
13-14 years old				21
15-16 years old				15
17 years or older				2
Electronic cigarette				
Never				34
10 years or under				1
11-12 years old				13
13-14 years old				32
15-16 years old				18
17 years or older				2

*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... An electronic cigarette (e-cigarette or vaping device). Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

#### Table B3.3

#### Usual Alcohol Consumption Level

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
I don't drink alcohol				42
Just enough to feel it a little				11
Enough to feel it moderately				20
Until I feel it a lot or get really drunk				27

*Question HS/MS B.6: If you drink alcohol, how much do you usually drink? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

#### Table B3.4

#### Usual Marijuana Consumption Level

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
I don't use drugs	na			36
Just enough to feel a little high	na			12
Enough to feel it moderately	na			25
Until I feel it a lot or get really high	na			27

Question HS B.7: If you use marijuana or other drugs, how "high" (stoned, faded, wasted, trashed) do you usually like to get?

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

na—Not asked of middle school students.

#### Table B3.5

#### E-Cigarette Consumption

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
I've never used an e-cigarette or vaping device.				35
Nicotine or tobacco substitute				52
Marijuana or THC				57
Amphetamines, cocaine, or heroin				3
Alcohol				4
A flavored product without nicotine, alcohol, or other drug				26
Any other product or substance				2

*Question HS B.30/MS B.24: Have you ever used an e-cigarette or vaping device to consume any of the follow-ing? (Mark All That Apply.)* 

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents. Total percentages may exceed 100% for "mark all that apply" items.

# 4. Reasons for and Consequences of AOD Consumption

#### Table B4.1

#### Reasons for AOD Use in the Past 12 Months

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Does not apply, I haven't used alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs in the past 12 months.				30
To experiment (try using)				18
To get high				48
To have a good time with friends				55
To fit in with a group you like				9
Because of boredom				38
To relax				57
To get away from problems				40
Because of anger or frustration				36
To get through the day				31
Because it made you feel better				47
To seek deeper insights and understanding				26
None of the above				2

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

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents. Total percentages may exceed 100% for "mark all that apply" items.

#### Table B4.2

Problems Caused by AOD Use

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Does not apply; I've never used alcohol or drugs	na			34
I've used alcohol or drugs but never had any problems	na			24
Have problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health	na			21
Get into trouble or have problems with the police	na			17
Have money problems	na			19
Miss school	na			16
Have problems with schoolwork	na			18
Fight with others	na			11
Damage a friendship	na			19
Physically hurt or injure yourself	na			10
Have unwanted or unprotected sex	na			13
Forget what happened or pass out	na			28
Been suspended from school	na			7
One or more problems	na			45

*Question HS B.9: 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.

na—Not asked of middle school students.

#### Table B4.3

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Does not apply; I have not used alcohol or drugs	na	, -	<i>,</i> -	33
I use alcohol or drugs but have not experienced any of these things	na			13
Found you had to increase how much you use to have the same effect as before	na			36
Frequently spent a lot of time getting, using, or being hung over from using alcohol or other drugs	na			20
Used alcohol or drugs a lot more than you intended	na			21
Used alcohol or drugs when you were alone	na			47
Your use of alcohol or drugs often kept you from doing a normal activity	na			17
You didn't feel OK unless you had something to drink or used a drug	na			20
Thought about reducing or stopping use	na			33
Told yourself you were not going to use but found yourself using anyway	na			20
Spoke with someone about reducing or stopping use	na			21
Attended counseling, a program, or group to help you reduce or stop use	na			11
One or more negative experiences	na			54

*Question HS B.10: 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.

na—Not asked of middle school students.

#### Table B4.4

J 1	,	1	,	7	3				
						Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT
						%	%	%	%
Very likely						na			55
Likely						na			24
Not likely						na			10
Don't know						na			11

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

Question HS B.13: In your opinion, how likely is it that a student will be suspended, expelled, or transferred if he or she is caught on school property using or possessing alcohol or other drugs?

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

na—Not asked of middle school students.

# 5. Supports to Reduce AOD Use

#### Table B5.1

Needed Counseling for Use

			Grade 11	NT
	%	%	%	%
No, I never used alcohol or other drugs	na			37
No, but I do use alcohol or other drugs	na			47
Yes, I have felt that I needed help	na			16

Question HS B.11: Have you ever felt that you needed help (such as counseling or treatment) for your alcohol or other drug use?

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

na—Not asked of middle school students.

#### Table B5.2

#### Likelihood of Finding Help at School for Quitting or Reducing Use

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Very likely	na			30
Likely	na			30
Not likely	na			22
Don't know	na			19

Question HS B.12: 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? Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents. na—Not asked of middle school students.

#### Table B5.3

#### Talked with Parent About AOD Use

		Grade 9	Grade 11	NT
	%	%	%	%
No				37
Yes				63

Question HS B.20/MS B.14: During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents or guardians about the dangers of alcohol or drug use?

# 6. Availability

#### Table B6.1

#### Sources for Obtaining Alcohol

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT
At school	%	%	%	<u>%</u> 12
At parties				60
At concerts or other social events				32
At their own home				46
From adults at friends' homes				22
From friends or another teenager				55
Get adults to buy it for them				41
Buy it themselves from a store				38
At bars, clubs, or gambling casinos				6
Other				19
Don't know				31

*Question HS B.15/MS B.9: 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 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
At school				19
At parties				42
At concerts or other social events				30
At their own home				27
From an adult acquaintance				39
From friends or another teenager				56
Buy it at a marijuana dispensary				40
At bars or clubs				6
Other				16
Don't know				35

Question HS B.16/MS B.10: 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 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Having one or two drinks of any alcoholic beverage nearly every day				
Neither approve nor disapprove				41
Somewhat disapprove				27
Strongly disapprove				32
Trying marijuana once or twice				
Neither approve nor disapprove				86
Somewhat disapprove				5
Strongly disapprove				9
Using marijuana once a month or more regularly				
Neither approve nor disapprove				84
Somewhat disapprove				6
Strongly disapprove				9

Question HS B.17-19/MS B.11-13: How do you feel about someone your age doing the following?... Having one or two drinks of any alcoholic beverage nearly every day... Trying marijuana once or twice... Using marijuana once a month or more regularly.

Table B7.2Parent Disapproval of ATOD Use

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day				
Very wrong				69
Wrong				22
A little wrong				6
Not at all wrong				4
Smoke tobacco				
Very wrong				62
Wrong				30
A little wrong				6
Not at all wrong				3
Use marijuana (smoke, eat, or drink)				
Very wrong				41
Wrong				21
A little wrong				26
Not at all wrong				12
Use prescription drugs to get high or for reasons other than prescribed				
Very wrong				84
Wrong				13
A little wrong				1
Not at all wrong				2

*Question HS B.22-25/MS B.16-19: 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 marijuana (smoke, 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 B7.3Peer Disapproval of ATOD Use

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day				
Very wrong				34
Wrong				23
A little wrong				21
Not at all wrong				21
Smoke tobacco				
Very wrong				29
Wrong				21
A little wrong				18
Not at all wrong				32
Use marijuana (smoke, eat, or drink)				
Very wrong				14
Wrong				9
A little wrong				12
Not at all wrong				65
Use prescription drugs to get high or for reasons other than prescribed				
Very wrong				35
Wrong				24
A little wrong				22
Not at all wrong				20

Question HS B.26-29/MS B.20-23: 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 marijuana (smoke, 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.

	Grade 7 %	7 Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
No				28
Yes				72

# Table B7.4Heard, Read, or Watched Any Anti-ATOD Messages, Past 12 Months

Question HS B.21/MS B.15: During the past 12 months, have you heard, read, or watched any messages about not using alcohol or drugs?

# 8. School Suspension

#### Table B8.1

Suspension from School, Past 12 Months

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
No				89
Yes				11

*Question HS B.14/MS B.8: In the past 12 months, have you been suspended from school one or more times? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

# **Social Emotional Health Module**

# 1. Module Sample

#### Table P1.1

Student Sample for Social Emotional Health Module

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT <sup>A</sup>
Student Sample Size				
Target sample	2,114	2,034	1,914	114
Final number	1,873	1,909	1,699	114
Response Rate	89%	94%	89%	100%

*Note:* <sup>*A</sup></sup><i>NT includes continuation, community day, and other alternative school types.*</sup>

# 2. Summary of Key Indicators

#### Table P2.1

Key Indicators of Social Emotional Health

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %	Table
Covitality <sup>†</sup>	, -			, -	P3.1
Belief in self <sup>†</sup>	76	69	65	57	P4.1
Belief in others <sup>†</sup>	80	77	77	64	P5.1
Emotional competence <sup>†</sup>	83	81	82	75	P6.1
Engaged living <sup><math>\dagger</math></sup>					P7.1
Social emotional distress <sup>†</sup>	19	28	34	49	P8.1
Growth mindset $^{\ddagger}$					P9.1
Goals <sup>†</sup>					P10.1
Collaboration <sup><math>\dagger</math></sup>					P11.1
Problem solving <sup><math>\dagger</math></sup>					P12.1

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

Table numbers refer to tables with scale categories for domains or sub-domains, or item-level results for the survey questions that comprise each scale.

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

<sup>‡</sup>Average percent of respondents reporting "A little true" or "Not at all true."

# 3. Covitality

#### Table P3.1

Covitality and Subscales

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %	Table
Covitality	10	/0	///	70	
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"					
High					-
Moderate					-
Low					-
Belief in self					-
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	76	69	65	57	P4.1
High	56	43	36	25	
Moderate	39	50	55	66	
Low	5	7	8	9	-
Belief in others					-
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	80	77	77	64	P5.1
High	67	60	60	41	
Moderate	30	35	36	49	
Low	3	4	4	10	
Emotional competence					-
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	83	81	82	75	P6.1
High	66	63	65	57	_
Moderate	33	36	35	38	
Low	1	1	1	4	
Engaged living					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"					P7.1
High					
Moderate					
Low					

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents. Table numbers refer to tables with scale categories for sub-domains. The response options for the survey questions that make up each scale range from "Not at all true" (1), "A little true" (2), "Pretty much true" (3), and "Very much true" (4). Students were classified as "High" if their average question response was greater than 3; "Moderate" if their average question response was greater than or equal to 2 and less than or equal to 3; and "Low" if their average question response was less than 2.

# 4. Belief in Self

#### Table P4.1

#### Belief in Self Domain and Subdomains

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %	Table
Belief in self					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	76	69	65	57	
High	56	43	36	25	
Moderate	39	50	55	66	
Low	5	7	8	9	
Self-efficacy					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	84	79	77	68	P4.2
High	59	48	46	38	
Moderate	38	47	49	52	
Low	3	5	5	10	
Self-awareness					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	80	74	71	62	P4.3
High	60	47	44	32	
Moderate	35	46	48	59	
Low	5	7	8	9	
Persistence					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	64	53	47	43	P4.4
High	34	23	17	15	
Moderate	54	60	59	64	
Low	12	18	24	21	

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

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

Respondents were categorized as being "High," "Moderate," and "Low" based on the averages of the questions that comprise each scale. The response options for the survey questions that make up each scale range from "Not at all true" (1), "A little true" (2), "Pretty much true" (3), and "Very much true" (4). Students were classified as "High" if their average question response was greater than 3; "Moderate" if their average question response was greater than 3; and "Low" if their average question response was less than 2.

#### Table P4.2

#### Self-Efficacy Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Self-efficacy				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	84	79	77	68
I can work out my problems.				
Not at all true	3	3	4	5
A little true	15	17	17	23
Pretty much true	46	46	48	45
Very much true	37	34	31	27
I can do most things if I try.				
Not at all true	2	3	4	4
A little true	12	16	16	22
Pretty much true	43	45	43	37
Very much true	43	36	37	37
There are many things that I do well.				
Not at all true	3	6	6	13
A little true	14	18	24	29
Pretty much true	33	38	37	27
Very much true	49	38	34	30

Question HS/MS P.1-3: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... I can work out my problems... I can do most things if I try... There are many things that I do well.

#### Table P4.3

#### Self-Awareness Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Self-awareness				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	80	74	71	62
There is a purpose to my life.				
Not at all true	6	7	8	16
A little true	11	15	17	19
Pretty much true	21	29	28	23
Very much true	62	50	46	42
I understand my moods and feelings.				
Not at all true	7	10	10	16
A little true	16	22	23	30
Pretty much true	37	40	40	30
Very much true	40	29	26	24
I understand why I do what I do.				
Not at all true	5	6	7	10
A little true	15	18	19	25
Pretty much true	39	44	44	32
Very much true	41	31	31	34

Question HS/MS P.4, 6, 7: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... There is a purpose to my life... I understand my moods and feelings... I understand why I do what I do. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

San Dieguito Union High 2018-19

Table P4.4

#### Persistence Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Persistence				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	64	53	47	43
When I do not understand something, I ask the teacher again and again until I understand.				
Not at all true	14	17	23	17
A little true	29	34	34	31
Pretty much true	34	29	30	25
Very much true	23	20	14	27
I try to answer all the questions asked in class.				
Not at all true	13	17	22	24
A little true	27	34	35	37
Pretty much true	34	29	30	27
Very much true	26	20	13	12
When I try to solve a math problem, I will not stop until I find a final solution.				
Not at all true	6	12	18	22
A little true	19	27	29	40
Pretty much true	44	37	32	17
Very much true	32	24	21	22

Question HS/MS P.9-11: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... When I do not understand something, I ask the teacher again and again until I understand... I try to answer all the questions asked in class... When I try to solve a math problem, I will not stop until I find a final solution.

# 5. Belief in Others

#### Table P5.1

#### Belief in Others Domain and Subdomains

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %	Table
Belief in others					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	80	77	77	64	
High	67	60	60	41	
Moderate	30	35	36	49	
Low	3	4	4	10	
School supports					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	80	78	80	73	P5.2
High	58	48	51	50	
Moderate	37	46	44	37	
Low	5	6	5	13	
Family connectedness					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	85	77	73	46	P5.3
High	67	55	51	24	
Moderate	28	36	39	49	
Low	5	9	11	27	
Peer supports					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	76	77	77	72	P5.4
High	58	57	59	52	
Moderate	33	35	33	34	
Low	9	8	8	14	

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

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

Respondents were categorized as being "High," "Moderate," and "Low" based on the averages of the questions that comprise each scale. The response options for the survey questions that make up each scale range from "Not at all true" (1), "A little true" (2), "Pretty much true" (3), and "Very much true" (4). Students were classified as "High" if their average question response was greater than 3; "Moderate" if their average question response was greater than 3; and "Low" if their average question response was less than 2.

Table P5.2

#### School Supports Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
School supports				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	80	78	80	73
At my school, there is a teacher or some other adult				
who always wants me to do my best.				
Not at all true	3	3	4	6
A little true	11	13	13	13
Pretty much true	28	38	34	33
Very much true	58	45	50	48
who listens to me when I have something to say.				
Not at all true	5	5	5	12
A little true	18	19	16	17
Pretty much true	34	38	36	30
Very much true	43	37	44	41
who believes that I will be a success.				
Not at all true	6	7	5	12
A little true	15	19	19	22
Pretty much true	34	37	34	22
Very much true	44	37	42	44

Question HS/MS A.38-40: At my school, there is a teacher or some other adult... who always wants me to do my best... who listens to me when I have something to say... who believes that I will be a success. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table P5.3

#### Family Connectedness Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Family connectedness				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	85	77	73	46
My family members really help and support one another.				
Not at all true	3	5	7	19
A little true	10	14	16	31
Pretty much true	25	31	31	26
Very much true	63	50	46	25
There is a feeling of togetherness in my family.				
Not at all true	5	8	9	20
A little true	11	16	20	36
Pretty much true	27	32	31	33
Very much true	57	44	40	11
My family really gets along well with each other.				
Not at all true	5	8	9	23
A little true	12	17	20	32
Pretty much true	36	37	38	36
Very much true	47	37	34	8

Question HS/MS P.51-53: How true do you feel these statements are about your family and friends?... My family members really help and support one another... There is a feeling of togetherness in my family... My family really gets along well with each other.

Table P5.4

#### Peer Supports Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Peer supports				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	76	77	77	72
I have a friend my age who really cares about me.				
Not at all true	5	5	4	8
A little true	11	13	12	13
Pretty much true	25	28	26	29
Very much true	59	55	58	50
I have a friend my age who talks with me about my problems.				
Not at all true	16	11	11	14
A little true	19	19	18	19
Pretty much true	25	25	25	26
Very much true	39	46	46	41
I have a friend my age who helps me when I'm having a hard time.				
Not at all true	8	8	8	15
A little true	13	15	17	13
Pretty much true	23	26	24	26
Very much true	55	50	51	46

Question HS/MS P.54-56: How true do you feel these statements are about your family and friends?... I have a friend my age who really cares about me... I have a friend my age who talks with me about my problems... I have a friend my age who helps me when I'm having a hard time.

# 6. Emotional Competence

#### Table P6.1

Emotional Competence Domain and Subdomains

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %	Table
Emotional competence	, -	, -			
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	83	81	82	75	
High	66	63	65	57	
Moderate	33	36	35	38	
Low	1	1	1	4	
Emotional regulation					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	87	84	85	82	P6.2
High	59	54	55	57	
Moderate	39	45	44	41	
Low	1	2	1	3	
Empathy					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	87	87	87	79	P6.3
High	67	68	68	63	
Moderate	31	29	30	30	
Low	2	3	2	6	
Behavioral self-control					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	76	73	72	63	P6.4
High	44	35	35	32	
Moderate	54	62	62	60	
Low	3	3	3	8	

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

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

Respondents were categorized as being "High," "Moderate," and "Low" based on the averages of the questions that comprise each scale. The response options for the survey questions that make up each scale range from "Not at all true" (1), "A little true" (2), "Pretty much true" (3), and "Very much true" (4). Students were classified as "High" if their average question response was greater than 3; "Moderate" if their average question response was greater than 3; "Moderate" if their average question response was less than or equal to 2 and less than or equal to 3; and "Low" if their average question response was less than 2.

#### Table P6.2

#### **Emotional Regulation Scale Questions**

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Emotional Regulation				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	87	84	85	82
I accept responsibility for my actions.				
Not at all true	1	2	1	3
A little true	7	9	7	5
Pretty much true	41	45	43	45
Very much true	51	44	50	47
When I make a mistake I admit it.				
Not at all true	3	2	2	4
A little true	17	20	18	17
Pretty much true	52	50	52	48
Very much true	29	27	28	31
I can deal with being told no.				
Not at all true	2	3	3	5
A little true	9	13	15	21
Pretty much true	39	41	42	30
Very much true	49	43	41	43

Question HS/MS P.12, 14, 15: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... I accept responsibility for my actions... When I make a mistake I admit it... I can deal with being told no.

Table P6.3

#### **Empathy Scale Questions**

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Empathy				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	87	87	87	79
I feel bad when someone gets their feelings hurt.				
Not at all true	2	4	3	10
A little true	9	10	11	15
Pretty much true	27	29	29	26
Very much true	62	57	56	50
I try to understand what other people go through.				
Not at all true	2	2	1	5
A little true	10	10	8	11
Pretty much true	34	32	32	24
Very much true	54	57	59	60
I try to understand how other people feel and think.				
Not at all true	3	3	2	8
A little true	14	12	11	13
Pretty much true	39	39	36	32
Very much true	44	46	51	46

Question HS/MS P.16, 18, 20: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... I feel bad when someone gets their feelings hurt... I try to understand what other people go through... I try to understand how other people feel and think.

Table P6.4

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Behavioral self-control				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	76	73	72	63
I can wait for what I want.				
Not at all true	2	3	3	8
A little true	13	15	16	23
Pretty much true	39	43	44	31
Very much true	45	39	37	38
I don't bother others when they are busy.				
Not at all true	4	6	6	7
A little true	26	32	33	29
Pretty much true	49	45	45	38
Very much true	21	17	17	27
I think before I act.				
Not at all true	5	5	3	10
A little true	21	21	22	34
Pretty much true	47	48	47	39
Very much true	27	26	27	18

Question HS/MS P.21, 23, 24: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... I can wait for what I want... I don't bother others when they are busy... I think before I act.

# 7. Engaged Living

### Table P7.1

**Engaged Living Domain and Subdomains** 

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %	Table
Engaged living	///	/0	///	70	
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"					
High					
Moderate					
Low					
Optimism					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	69	60	57	42	P7.2
High	42	30	27	15	
Moderate	47	55	56	60	
Low	11	15	18	25	
Gratitude					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"					P7.3
High					
Moderate					-
Low					
Zest					
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"					P7.4
High					
Moderate					
Low					

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

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

Respondents were categorized as being "High," "Moderate," and "Low" based on the averages of the questions that comprise each scale. The response options for the survey questions that make up each scale range from "Not at all true" (1), "A little true" (2), "Pretty much true" (3), and "Very much true" (4). Students were classified as "High" if their average question response was greater than 3; "Moderate" if their average question response was greater than 3; "Moderate" if their average question response was less than or equal to 2 and less than or equal to 3; and "Low" if their average question response was less than 2.

Table P7.2

## **Optimism Scale Questions**

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Optimism				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	69	60	57	42
Each day I look forward to having a lot of fun.				
Not at all true	8	10	14	18
A little true	22	30	30	32
Pretty much true	36	34	34	30
Very much true	35	26	23	20
I usually expect to have a good day.				
Not at all true	8	11	14	24
A little true	21	27	26	31
Pretty much true	41	42	42	31
Very much true	30	20	18	14
Overall, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad things.				
Not at all true	10	14	15	27
A little true	24	28	31	41
Pretty much true	35	35	34	22
Very much true	30	23	20	10

Question HS/MS P.25, 27, 28: 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 P7.3

Gratitude Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Gratitude				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"				
On most days I feel grateful.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
On most days I feel thankful.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
On most days I feel appreciative.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				

*Question HS/MS P.35-37: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... On most days I feel GRATEFUL... On most days I feel THANKFUL... On most days I feel APPRECIATIVE. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.* 

# Table P7.4

Zest Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Zest				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"				
On most days I feel energetic.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
On most days I feel active.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
On most days I feel enthusiastic.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				

Question HS/MS P.38-40: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... On most days I feel ENERGETIC... On most days I feel ACTIVE... On most days I feel ENTHUSIASTIC. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

# 8. Social Emotional Distress

### Table P8.1

Social Emotional Distress Scale Questions

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT
	%	%	%	%
Social emotional distress				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	19	28	34	49
High	9	13	18	35
Moderate	20	28	33	29
Low	71	59	50	36
I had a hard time breathing because I was anxious.				
Not at all true	66	54	51	35
A little true	18	21	19	18
Pretty much true	8	11	13	13
Very much true	8	14	16	34
I worried that I would embarrass myself in front of others.				
Not at all true	43	36	34	42
A little true	28	28	29	23
Pretty much true	12	17	16	12
Very much true	17	18	20	23
I was tense and uptight.				
Not at all true	56	40	30	26
A little true	25	31	30	24
Pretty much true	10	15	19	19
Very much true	8	13	20	32
I had a hard time relaxing.				
Not at all true	56	44	34	23
A little true	25	27	27	27
Pretty much true	9	15	19	19
Very much true	10	14	20	30

Question HS/MS P.41-44: Over the past month, how true do you feel these statements are about you?... I had a hard time breathing because I was anxious... I worried that I would embarrass myself in front of others... I was tense and uptight... I had a hard time relaxing.

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

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
I felt sad and down.				
Not at all true	51	38	26	20
A little true	27	30	32	22
Pretty much true	9	14	17	16
Very much true	13	18	24	42
I was easily irritated.				
Not at all true	47	36	26	17
A little true	29	30	33	22
Pretty much true	13	17	20	17
Very much true	11	16	21	44
It was hard for me to cope and I thought I would panic.				
Not at all true	71	58	50	36
A little true	15	20	21	21
Pretty much true	7	12	15	21
Very much true	7	10	14	23
It was hard for me to get excited about anything.				
Not at all true	67	56	50	31
A little true	19	23	25	18
Pretty much true	9	12	13	25
Very much true	5	9	12	27

# Table P8.1 Social Emotional Distress Scale Ouestions – Continued

Question HS/MS P.45-48: Over the past month, how true do you feel these statements are about you?... I felt sad and down... I was easily irritated... it was hard for me to cope and I thought I would panic... it was hard for me to get excited about anything.

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

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
I was easily annoyed and sensitive.				
Not at all true	46	37	29	22
A little true	32	33	34	24
Pretty much true	12	16	18	25
Very much true	10	14	19	30
I was scared for no good reason.				
Not at all true	68	60	55	45
A little true	17	19	22	16
Pretty much true	8	10	11	17
Very much true	7	10	12	22

# Table P8.1Social Emotional Distress Scale Questions – Continued

Question HS/MS P.49, 50: Over the past month, how true do you feel these statements are about you?... I was easily annoyed and sensitive... I was scared for no good reason.

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

# 9. Growth Mindset

### Table P9.1

#### Growth Mindset Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11	NT %
Growth mindset <sup>§</sup>	<i>1</i> 0	70	10	70
Average reporting "A little true" or "Not at all true"				
High				
Moderate				
Low				
My intelligence is something I cannot change very much.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
Challenging myself will not make me any smarter.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
There are some things I am not capable of learning.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
If I am not naturally smart in a subject, I will never do well in it.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				

Question HS/MS P.5, 22, 30, 34: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... My intelligence is something I cannot change very much... Challenging myself will not make me any smarter... There are some things I am not capable of learning... If I am not naturally smart in a subject, I will never do well in it. Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

<sup>§</sup>*All survey questions that comprise the scale were reverse-coded in computing the scale score and defining scale categories (high, moderate, and low).* 

# 10. Goals

# Table P10.1

Goals Scale Questions

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Goals				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"				
High				
Moderate				
Low				
I am looking forward to a successful career.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
I have high goals and expectations for myself.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
I don't expect very much of myself in the future. <sup>§</sup>				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				

Question HS/MS P.13, 19, 32: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... I am looking forward to a successful career... I have high goals and expectations for myself... I don't expect very much of myself in the future.

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

<sup>§</sup>Survey question was reverse-coded in computing the scale score and defining scale categories (high, moderate, and low).

# 11. Collaboration

### Table P11.1

### **Collaboration Scale Questions**

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Collaboration				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"				
High				
Moderate				
Low				
I enjoy working together with other students on class activities.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
When I work in school groups, I do my fair share.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
I like to listen to other students' ideas in class.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				

Question HS/MS P.8, 26, 31: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... I enjoy working together with other students on class activities... When I work in school groups, I do my fair share... I like to listen to other students' ideas in class.

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

# 12. Problem Solving

### Table P12.1

#### **Problem Solving Scale Questions**

	Grade 7 %	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	NT %
Problem solving				
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"				
High				
Moderate				
Low				
When I need help I find someone to talk with.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
I try to work out my problems by talking or writing about them.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				
I trust my ability to solve difficult problems.				
Not at all true				
A little true				
Pretty much true				
Very much true				

Question HS/MS P.17, 29, 33: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... When I need help I find someone to talk with... I try to work out my problems by talking or writing about them... I trust my ability to solve difficult problems.

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

# Z. San Dieguito Union High Custom Questions

# 1. Module Sample

Table Z1.1

Student Sample for Custom Questions

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11	NT <sup>A</sup>
Student Sample Size				
Target sample	2,114	2,034	1,914	114
Final number	1,872	1,904	1,692	113
Response Rate	89%	94%	88%	99%

*Note:* <sup>*A</sup></sup><i>NT includes continuation, community day, and other alternative school types.*</sup>

# 2. Custom Questions

#### Table Z2.1

#### I could make a long list of things that I am grateful for.

		Grade			
	7th %	9th %	11th %	NT %	Total %
Not at all true	3	3	4	7	3
A little true	10	13	11	20	12
Pretty much true	23	28	28	29	26
Very much true	63	56	57	43	59

Question HS/MS Z.1.

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

#### Table Z2.2

#### I am grateful to many different people.

		Grade				
	7th %	9th %	11th %	NT %	Total %	
Not at all true	1	1	2	7	1	
A little true	7	10	10	13	9	
Pretty much true	25	29	28	36	27	
Very much true	68	60	61	45	62	

#### Question HS/MS Z.2.

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

#### Table Z2.3

### I am thankful for so much in my life.

	Grade				
	7th %	9th %	11th %	NT %	Total %
Not at all true	2	1	2	5	2
A little true	6	9	10	16	8
Pretty much true	22	27	27	28	26
Very much true	70	62	61	50	64

Question HS/MS Z.3.

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

# Appendix I

# 2018-19 CHKS Secondary Survey Response Rates

Eligible Schools	7th %	9th %	11th %	NT %
Canyon Crest Academy	70	100	100	70
Carmel Valley Middle	93			
Diegueno Middle	78			
Earl Warren Middle	93			
La Costa Canyon High		91	79	
Oak Crest Middle	90			
Pacific Trails Middle	94			
San Dieguito HS Academy		96	94	
Sunset High (Continuation)				100
Torrey Pines High		100	100	

Notes: Response rates are presented by grade level. Eligible schools listed are based on CBEDS 2018-19 public school and enrollment data files. Directly funded charter schools have been excluded from the list.

# Appendix II

# CHKS Content Overview, 2018-19

This brief guide to key CHKS Core Module indicators is designed to help survey users more easily understand and interpret their findings.<sup>1</sup> References are provided to the tables in CHKS reports where results for the indicators discussed can be found. References are also made to other relevant CHKS reports, factsheets, and resources that can be downloaded from the CalSCHLS website (calschls.org) for further information. What Works Briefs that provide guidance on best practices related to areas assessed by the survev are available from the California Safe and Supportive Schools website (californias3.wested.org/tools/wwb).

Special attention is directed toward indicators related to the requirements of California's Local Control and Accountability Plans (LCAP).<sup>2</sup> For a summary of state-level LCAP-related baseline CHKS data, see Factsheet #15.<sup>3</sup>

### MAIN CONTENT FOCUS: 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 student supports, all three key priorities required of Local Control and Accountability Plans. It seeks to provide schools with essential data to determine the degree to which they provide the conditions and supports that all youth need to succeed in school and developmentally thrive. Twenty-nine items assessing seven domains are used to calculate a School Climate Index (SCI) score that is included in a *School Climate Report Card* that districts can request at the district and school level.<sup>4</sup> The items used in the SCI assess school connectedness, developmental supports (e.g., caring adult relationships), and safety, including bullying and victimization.

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

In a ground-breaking analysis, a positive school climate was a distinguishing characteristic of California secondary schools that "beat the odds" academically and consistently performed better on the state's standardized tests than *would be predicted* based on the characteristics of their students (i.e., comparing schools with similar student demographics). The higher (more positive) the CHKS SCI, the greater the probability there was for beating the odds. School climate was more strongly associated with beating the odds than a school's level of personnel resources.<sup>6</sup>

In addition, the CHKS Core Module provides data to help understand the degree to which schools address the needs of the Whole Child. CHKS data show that California secondary schools made greater progress

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> To see how local results compare with state averages in California, download a copy of the latest Biennial State CHKS report (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/#biennial\_statewide\_student\_reports</u>). The Biennial State data are derived from a randomly-selected, representative state sample. County level reports are also available on the CHKS website. Biennial State CHKS data can also be examined interactively on the CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard/</u>).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For a guide to how CalSCHLS survey items align with LCAP indicator requirements, download Helpful Resources for Local Control and Accountability Plans at <u>calschls.org/resources/#survey\_content\_guides</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Austin. (2016). Download <u>calschls.org/docs/factsheet-15.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See <u>calschls.org/reports-data/#slcr</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> O'Malley & Hanson. (2012). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet3\_API\_20120716.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Voight, Austin, & Hanson. (2013). Download <u>www.wested.org/online\_pubs/hd-13-10.pdf</u>

in raising standardized test scores over a one-year period when they had higher percentages of students who: (1) were less engaged in risky behaviors such as substance use and violence; (2) were more likely to eat nutritiously and exercise; and (3) reported experiencing caring adult relationships and high expectations at school.<sup>7</sup> These results suggest that addressing the health and developmental needs of youth is a critical component of a comprehensive strategy for meeting accountability demands for improved academic performance.

# **GRADE-LEVEL PATTERNS**

More than twenty years of survey administration has demonstrated that as youth progress through secondary school, they become: (1) less likely to feel connected to school and be 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 and perceived safety.
- Nontraditional (continuation school) students report risk behavior (e.g., binge drinking, fighting at school) prevalence rates at least twice those of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in traditional comprehensive high schools.<sup>8</sup> They also exhibit lower perceived school safety, school connectedness, and developmental supports. Continuation school students are a highly vulnerable population in need of a wide range of academic, social, emotional, and behavioral supports and intervention services.<sup>9</sup>

# DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND POPULATION SUBGROUP DIFFERENCES (Section 3)

A wide range of 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 subgroups in the school and help them to identify, and target programs for, youth most in need. School districts can use these data to meet the LCAP requirement 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 LGBT youth.

In the standard CHKS report, breakdowns for selected key indicators are provided by race/ethnicity and gender. For selected key indicators, the CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard/</u>) can be used to display subgroup differences by gender, race/ethnicity, parental education, parent military status, homeless and migrant status, afterschool participation, gender identity, and sexual orientation. Results can also be displayed for English learners, free and reduced-priced meal eligible students, and foster youth–three important LCAP priority subgroups. Districts/schools can also request reports disaggregating all their results by demographic characteristics from their CalSCHLS Regional Center (call 888.841.7536 or email CalSCHLS@wested.org).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Hanson & Austin. (2003). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf</u>

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Austin, Dixon, & Bailey. (2007). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-7.pdf</u>

## **Racial-Ethnic Identification**

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

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

## Foster Care Youth

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

### **Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity**

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth are at elevated risk for bullying and violence victimization, mental health problems, drug and alcohol use, and exhibiting poor performance in school.<sup>13</sup> For example, analysis of the latest Biennial CHKS data indicate that LGBT youth<sup>14</sup> are:

- about 30 percentage points more likely than non-LGBT 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 LGBT.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Austin, Hanson, Bono, & Zheng. (2008). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet\_8.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Hanson, Austin, & Li. (2012). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-13\_20120405.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Austin, Jones, & Annon. (2007). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-6.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Russell, S. T., & Fish, J. N. (2016). Mental health in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, *12*, 465-487.

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

# SCHOOL PERFORMANCE, SUPPORTS, AND ENGAGEMENT (Section 4)

A major focus of the CHKS is providing data to gauge the level of pupil engagement, an LCAP state priority on which districts are required to show improvement. Enhancing student engagement has been identified as the key to addressing problems of low achievement, high levels of student misbehavior, alienation, and high dropout rates.<sup>15</sup> A 2009 Gallup study found that a one-percentage-point uptick in a school's average student engagement was connected to a six-point increase in reading achievement and eight points in math.<sup>16</sup> CHKS and other surveys consistently show that as youth progress through the school system, indicators of engagement decline.

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

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

## **Self-Reported Grades**

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

### **Academic Motivation**

A four-item scale gauges student academic motivation by asking how strongly they agree that they try hard to do well on schoolwork, try hard because they are interested in the work, work hard to understand new things at school, and always try to do better. On the 2015-17 State CHKS, the percentage of students strongly agreeing with the questions on this scale declined from 45 percent in 7<sup>th</sup> grade to 28 percent in 11<sup>th</sup>.<sup>17</sup>

In order to achieve rigorous academic goals, students need not only a challenging and engaging curriculum, but they need to be emotionally connected to their learning. Student perceptions of the school environment and their degree of school connectedness influence their achievement motivation. But students may be behaviorally and/or emotionally invested in a given activity without actually exerting the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Wang, M-T, & Eccles, J. (2013). School context, achievement motivation, and academic engagement: A longitudinal study of school engagement using a multidimensional perspective. *Learning and Instruction*, 28, 12-23.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Gallop. (2014). Download <u>www.gallup.com/services/178769/state-america-schools-report.aspx</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial State 1517.pdf</u>

necessary mental effort to understand and master the knowledge, craft, or skill that the activity promotes. This scale provides insight into the overall level of that mental effort.

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

### **Absenteeism and Truancy**

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), what were the reasons for absences, and the level of truancy. Users can request reports looking at the characteristics of youth based on absenteeism and truancy indicators to guide efforts to improve the LCAP pupil engagement priority (call 888.841.7536 or email CalSCHLS@wested.org).

Poor attendance is a marker of a wider variety of other problems, including low school connectedness and learning engagement. Both the US Department of Education and the California Office of the Attorney General have launched initiatives designed to raise awareness about and combat chronic absenteeism, generally defined as missing 10 percent of school days. According to a report by Attendance Works, the nation's large and persistent achievement gaps are rooted in a largely hidden crisis of chronic absenteeism, especially among low-income and minority children.<sup>18</sup>

Biennial State CHKS data indicate that the most important reasons for being absent in secondary school, after illness, are generally not getting enough sleep and anxiety or stress, followed by being behind in school work, and being bored or uninterested in school, another good indicator of disengagement.<sup>19</sup>

Truancy has been identified as one of the most powerful predictors of both poor achievement and delinquency.<sup>20</sup> Truants are also more likely to use drugs and have deviant friends. Among high school staff statewide, truancy is the top-rated of fourteen potential school problems assessed by the California School Staff Survey.

### **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.<sup>21</sup> <sup>22</sup> <sup>23</sup> <sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> <sup>26</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Attendance Works & Everyone Graduates Center. (2017, September). *Portraits of Change: Aligning School and Community Resources to Reduce Chronic Absence*. Download <u>www.attendanceworks.org/portraits-of-change/</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial\_State\_1517.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Robins & Ratcliff. (1978). *Long Range Outcomes Associated With School Truancy*. Rockville, MD: Public Health Service (DHEW). Garry, E. M., & Department of Justice, Washington, DC. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (1996). *Truancy: First Step to a Lifetime of Problems*. Cairns, R. B., Cairns, B. D., & Neckerman, H. J. (1989). Early school dropout: Configurations and determinants. *Child Dev*, 60(6), 1437-52.

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Hanson. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet1\_caring\_20120223.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Hanson. (2012). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet2\_participation\_20120224.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3\_WhatWorksBrief1\_CaringRelationships\_final.pdf</u>

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

## School Connectedness

School connectedness is one of the indicators of school climate that a California school district must address in its LCAP. Research shows that school connectedness is associated with multiple positive academic, social-emotional, and health outcomes.<sup>27</sup> It also shows that youth who feel safe at school, experience caring adults, and have opportunities for engagement and other developmental supports are more likely to feel connected to the school. The CHKS five-item School Connectedness scale is an important differentiator between low-performing and high-performing high schools and has value as an indicator of school quality. The online Query CalSCHLS system (calschls.org/reports-data/query-calschls/) enables examination of how key survey indicators vary by school connectedness.

School connectedness appears to have increased in California in the second half of the last decade, but it still declines markedly after elementary school. A substantial majority of high school students are not highly connected to their schools. On the 2015-17 State CHKS, the average percentage of students strongly agreeing to these scale questions declined from 28 percent in 7<sup>th</sup> grade to 15 percent in 11<sup>th</sup>, a decline similar to that found for the Academic Motivation scale.<sup>28</sup> This may be related at least in part to their lower levels of developmental support. Prior analyses have indicated that the lowest rates of both connectedness and test scores are in low-income schools.<sup>29 30</sup>

### Parent Involvement

Parent involvement, including promoting parental participation in pupil programs, is one of the LCAP state priorities. A three-item scale assesses student perceptions (level of agreement) of three components of parental involvement: teachers communicating with parents about what students are expected to learn in class, parents feeling welcome to participate at this school, and school staff taking parent concerns seriously. The same questions also are asked on the staff and parent surveys so that perceptions can be compared across all three stakeholder groups. A large and growing body of evidence has linked school success to the manner and degree to which a school communicates with parents, engages them both in school activities and education, and fosters a school climate that parents perceive as warm, inviting, and helpful.<sup>31</sup>

### **Facilities and Physical Environment**

As an indicator of student perceptions of the school's physical environment, the CHKS includes a question asking students how much they agree the school "is usually clean and tidy." Additional questions are included in the supplementary School Climate Module. An analysis of data from the questions on both modules found that a plurality of students report that their school facilities are in good condition, but a non-trivial minority of students were dissatisfied with the condition of their school facilities.<sup>32</sup> Between 20 percent and 25 percent of students disagree or strongly disagree on the quality of the physical environment items. Almost one-third of schools serving 11<sup>th</sup> graders were categorized as having low quality physical environments based on student reports on the clean and tidy item. Student perceptions of the quality of their school's physical environment were strongly related to student achievement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine. (2004). *Engaging schools: Fostering high school students' motivation to learn*. Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial\_State\_1517.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Austin, Hanson, & Voight. (2013). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet5\_connectedness\_20130827.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3\_WhatWorksBrief4\_Connectedness\_final.pdf</u>

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Wilder, S. (2014). Effects of parental involvement on academic achievement. A meta-synthesis. *Educational Review*, 66:3, 377-397.
 <sup>32</sup> Hanson & Austin, (2017). Download calschls.org/docs/facilities122216.pdf

# SCHOOL VIOLENCE, VICTIMIZATION, AND SAFETY (Section 5)

The CHKS asks students a wide range of questions to ascertain the scope and nature of physical and verbal violence and victimization that occurs on campus, as well as vandalism, and the overall level of school safety.<sup>33</sup> Physical violence and weapons on campus have long been a major public concern. Equally disruptive are the uncounted acts of bullying, teasing, and other nonviolent misbehavior among youth, such as substance use and sales on campus.<sup>34</sup> These behaviors adversely affect not only students' ability to learn and willingness to attend school, but also the overall school environment, the ability of teachers to teach, and the willingness of adults to enter the teaching profession.<sup>35 36 37</sup>

### **Perceived Safety**

Perceived safety is another indicator that districts/schools are required to monitor as part of their LCAP school climate priority. School safety is more than the antithesis of violence. Perceived school safety is psychological as well as physical. Feelings of insecurity can have multiple sources, not all of which correctly reflect the level of danger and violence on a school campus, such as verbal bullying. Both physical and psychological safety are essential for high quality teaching and learning. It is a key factor in students feeling connected to school. Another indicator important for attendance is the percentage of students who report missing school because they didn't feel safe (Table A4.4).

State CHKS data show that the percentage of students who perceive their school as safe or very safe has consistently dropped markedly between 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> grades.<sup>38</sup> If students report low levels of perceived school safety, pay close attention to all the indicators related to bullying and victimization, as well as mental health. Schools may want to request comparisons of students' perceptions of their own safety with the actual level of violence and other safety-related indicators self-reported by students. Consider conducting follow-up student voice and feedback sessions such as focus groups or Student Listening Circles and integrating questions on why students do not feel safe.<sup>39</sup>

### Harassment and Victimization

Most of the safety-related questions on the survey assess victimization. Because a relatively small number of students can victimize a large number of their peers, victimization questions provide more insight into the overall school climate. Nonviolent harassment in any form—threats, intimidation, rumors, and ostracism—can instill a sense of vulnerability, isolation, frustration, and fear among its victims, leading to engagement in health risk behaviors or avoidance behaviors such as missing school and social isolation. This type of misbehavior, vastly more common than any other, ruins the school day for many students. In *Bruised Inside* (2000), the National Association of Attorneys General describes harassment by peers as one of the two causes for kids to express anger using guns, knives, and fists.<sup>40</sup>

The CHKS asks about the frequency with which students experienced any bullying/harassment related to six bias-related categories (gender, race/ethnicity, disability, sexual identity, religion, immigrant status),

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> The CHKS also includes two violence-related questions that are not school based: the frequency students experienced cyberbullying and whether they are gang members.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Juvonen, J., & Graham, S. (2001). Peer harassment in school: The plight of the vulnerable and victimized. New York: Guilford Press.
 <sup>35</sup> Barton, P. E. (2001). Facing the hard facts in education reform. Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3\_WhatWorksBrief5\_ViolencePerpetration\_final.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3\_WhatWorksBrief6\_ViolenceVictimization\_final.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial State 1517.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3\_WhatWorksBrief3\_Safety\_final.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> Horn, D. M., National Association of Attorneys General., & Washington (State). (2000). *Bruised inside: What our children say about youth violence, what causes it, and what we need to do about it: A report of the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG).* Washington, DC: National Association of Attorneys General.

as well as for any other reason (Table A5.2). About three-in-ten secondary students report experiencing some harassment in the past year on the State CHKS, with the percentages declining between 7<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grades.<sup>41</sup> Analyses show that victims of harassment are more likely to not feel safe at, and connected to, school; to have higher truancy; and to experience lower developmental (resilience) supports at school.<sup>42</sup> <sup>43</sup> They report higher rates of fighting and weapons possession at school, as well as risk of depression. Students who report bias-related harassment, particularly for disability and sexual orientation, have poorer well-being than students who were only harassed for other reasons.

Different forms of verbal harassment at school are assessed: 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 having been pushed/shoved, threatened with harm or injury (without or without weapon), and being afraid of being beaten up. Students are also asked whether they have ever been in a physical fight as a measure of general violence.

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

### Vandalism and Weapons

Two other safety-related areas assessed by the survey are school vandalism and weapons possession. Students are asked whether they damaged school property or had their property damaged at school and whether they carried a knife or other weapon to school or observed someone doing it. Overall, weapons possession is not common. Statewide, only about two percent of secondary students report carrying a gun and 4-5 percent report carrying another weapon.<sup>44</sup> About 16 percent of 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> graders reporting seeing someone carrying a weapon, dropping to 13 percent of 11<sup>th</sup> graders.

## SUBSTANCE USE AND MENTAL HEALTH (Sections 6-8)

Two important barriers to learning, positive youth development, and health are assessed: substance use and mental health.

# Alcohol and Other Drug Use (Section 6)

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, high school staff statewide are more likely to perceive alcohol and drug use as moderate to severe problems at their schools than all of seven violence-related indicators (49% for both alcohol and drugs in 2004-06), ranking them among the top 3 of 14 problem indicators.<sup>45</sup>

# Alcohol and Other Drug Use at School (Section 6)

AOD use at school is especially troubling. It reflects a level of drug involvement so pervasive that the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial\_State\_1517.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> Heck, Russell, O'Shaughnessy, Laub, Calhoun, & Austin. (2005). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-4.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-10.pdf</u>

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> Statewide CSSS. (2018). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/Statewide 1517\_CSSS.pdf</u>

potential repercussions for violation of school rules are disregarded by these youths. This is behavior that threatens not only the user's learning ability but also school efforts to educate all youth. It also is an indirect indicator of school disengagement. An analysis of CHKS data found that substance use and intoxication at school, being offered drugs at school, and lifetime intoxication, were significantly related to changes in California achievement test scores one year later.<sup>46</sup> Schools with proportionately large numbers of students who reported these behaviors exhibited smaller gains in test scores than other schools.<sup>47 48</sup>

## **Cigarette Smoking (Section 7)**

Current smokers are significantly more likely than nonsmokers 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, current smokers are also more likely than nonsmokers to be victims of violence and harassment, feel unsafe at school, and experience incapacitating sadness and loneliness. These results suggest that efforts to reduce student smoking may be more successful if embedded in approaches that address a broad range of risk behaviors and problems.<sup>49 50</sup>

## Mental Health (Section 8)

The CHKS Core provides two measures for assessing mental health among students: (1) whether they experience chronic, incapacitating sadness or hopelessness; and (2) whether they ever contemplated suicide. Students who experience chronic sadness, compared to their peers who do not, are at elevated risk of a wide range of educational, health, social, and emotional problems, including lower school attendance, performance, and connectedness.<sup>51</sup> They also report lower levels of the developmental supports in their schools and communities that have been shown to mitigate these problems. Similar findings are found among youth who have contemplated suicide.<sup>52</sup>

CHKS data also show that students who report bias-related harassment, particularly for disability and sexual orientation, have poorer overall well-being than students who are harassed for other reasons or not harassed. Students who report any harassment are about twice as likely to experience chronic sadness/hopelessness than their non-harassed peers.<sup>53 54</sup>

See also the percentage of students who report missing school because they "felt very sad, hopeless, anxious, stressed, or angry" (Table A4.4). 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 the fostering of social-emotional competencies.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> Hanson, T. L., Austin, G. A., & Lee-Bayha, J. (2004). *Ensuring that No Child is Left Behind: How are Student Health Risks & Resilience Related to the Academic Progress of Schools*. San Francisco: WestEd.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3\_WhatWorksBrief8\_AOD\_final.pdf</u>

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-11.pdf</u>

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

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

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