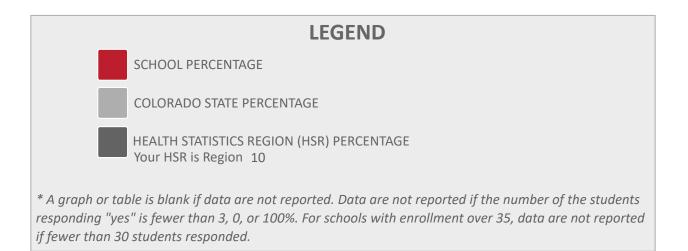


Thank you for completing the Healthy Kids Colorado Survey (HKCS). This Snapshot Report presents your school's results compared to regional and state results for students in grades 9 to 12. The HKCS collects self-reported health information from Colorado public school students every other year. The HKCS is informed by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Education, Human Services, and Public Safety. The Colorado School of Public Health administers the survey.

The HKCS was administered in the fall of 2019 to over 100,000 students from more than 500 middle and high schools, including opt in schools. Classrooms were randomly sampled and students in those classes were asked to complete the survey. In some schools, all students were invited to participate. If the school response rate was 30% or higher, data were weighted to represent all students in the grades surveyed. If the response rate was lower than 30%, the data only represent participating students. Under- or over-representation of some demographic groups may affect interpretation of results.

The response rate for your school was 83.6% with 225 students participating in the survey

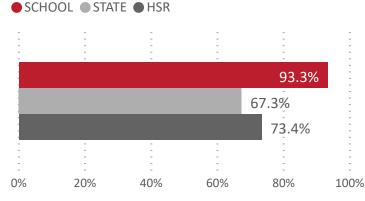


Questions? Email CSPHSurveyTeam@ucdenver.edu or visit www.healthykidscolo.org.

SCHOOL CONNECTEDNESS

Students who feel connected to their school are more likely to have better academic achievement, such as higher grades, test scores, and better attendance. Overall, students who feel connected are also less likely to engage in risky behaviors.

% OF STUDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES



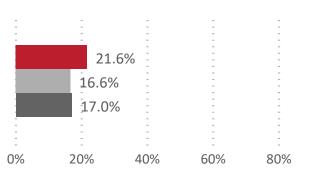
% STUDENTS WHO	SCHOOL	STATE	HSR
DESCRIBE THEIR GRADES AS MOSTLY A'S AND B'S IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	89.1%	74.7%	81.8%
THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO CONTINUE EDUCATION PAST HIGH SCHOOL	95.1%	88.9%	89.9%
SKIPPED SCHOOL AT LEAST 1 DAY IN THE LAST MONTH	15.8%	25.9%	21.7%

SAFETY & VIOLENCE

Students who perceive school to be physically or emotionally unsafe, due to bullying or other threats, are more likely to skip school and less likely to perform well in school. Schools can work to reduce bullying and other safety threats through school policies and evidence-based interventions.

% OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN BULLIED ON SCHOOL PROPERTY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

SCHOOL STATE HSR



% STUDENTS WHO HAVE	SCHOOL	STATE	HSR
BEEN IN A PHYSICAL FIGHT IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	25.9%	19.9%	21.9%
BEEN ELECTRONICALLY BULLIED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	17.8%	13.3%	14.5%

MENTAL HEALTH & SUPPORTIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Suicide is a leading cause of death among adolescents in the U.S. as well as in Colorado. Feeling sad or hopeless for an extended period of time is an indicator for depression, which can increase the risk for suicide. Having a relationship with a trusted adult, such as a parent/guardian or a teacher, to go to with a problem is a protective factor against suicide risk.

RELATION STILF S	SCHOOL STATE HSR	
	HAVE AN ADULT TO GO TO FOR HELP WITH A SERIOUS PRO	BLEM 73.8% 72.7% 75.0%
	COULD ASK A PARENT/GUARDIAN FOR HELP IF THEY HAD A PROBLEM	PERSONAL 86.9% 82.3% 82.5%
% OF STUDENTS WHO FELT SAD OR HOPELES FOR 2+ WEEKS IN A ROW	SS % OF STUDENTS WHO CONSIDERED SUICIDE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	% OF STUDENTS WHO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE 1+ TIMES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
SCHOOL STATE HSR	SCHOOL STATE HSR	SCHOOL STATE HSR
100%	100%	100%
50% 29.9% 34.7% 33.8%	50%	50%
0%	14.7% 17.5% 18.1%	8.3% 7.6% 8.2%

100%

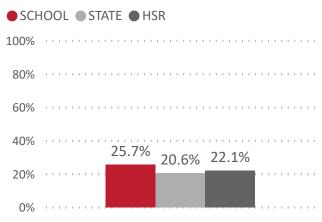
SUBSTANCE USE

Youth substance use is associated with lower academic achievement. In addition to the impact on academic success, using drugs and alcohol is associated with increased risk of injuries and worse mental health outcomes. Early intervention to reduce drug and alcohol use can prevent poor health outcomes and improve the overall success of young people.

MARIJUANA

% STUDENTS WHO	SCHOOL	STATE	HSR
THINK IT WOULD BE SORT OF OR VERY EASY TO GET MARIJUANA	59.4%	51.4%	52.5%
THINK PEOPLE WHO USE MARIJUANA REGULARLY HAVE MODERATE TO GREAT RISK OF HARM	47.6%	50.1%	52.0%
THINK IT IS WRONG/VERY WRONG FOR SOMEONE THEIR AGE TO USE MARIJUANA	54.3%	58.9%	60.5%

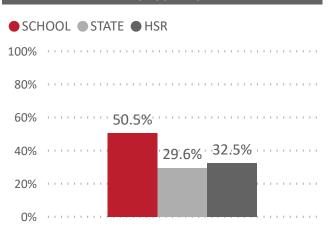




ALCOHOL

% STUDENTS WHO	SCHOOL	STATE	HSR
THINK IT WOULD BE SORT OF OR VERY EASY TO GET ALCOHOL	68.2%	59.0%	61.0%
THINK PEOPLE WHO HAVE 1-2 DRINKS PER DAY HAVE MODERATE TO GREAT RISK OF HARM	70.6%	69.6%	70.3%
THINK IT IS WRONG/VERY WRONG FOR SOMEONE THEIR AGE TO DRINK ALCOHOL REGULARLY (1-2x PER MONTH)	48.7%	62.2%	61.7%

% OF STUDENTS WHO DRANK ALCOHOL IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

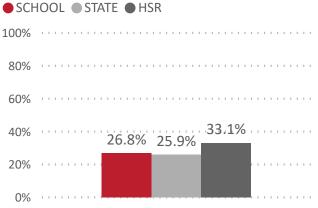


E-CIGARETTES/TOBACCO

% STUDENTS WHO	SCHOOL	STATE	HSR
THINK IT WOULD BE SORT OF OR VERY EASY TO GET E-CIGARETTES	65.3%	63.2%	64.2%
THINK PEOPLE WHO USE E-CIGARETTES EVERY DAY HAVE MODERATE TO GREAT RISK OF HARM	82.6%	73.0%	76.0%

% STUDENTS WHO	SCHOOL	STATE	HSR
THINK IT WOULD BE SORT OF OR VERY EASY TO GET CIGARETTES	57.5%	52.3%	56.1%
THINK PEOPLE WHO SMOKE 1+ PACKS OF CIGARETTES A DAY HAVE MODERATE TO GREAT RISK OF HARM	86.8%	85.6%	87.6%

% OF STUDENTS WHO USED AN E-CIGARETTE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & NUTRITION

Obesity is a contributor to leading causes of death and chronic disease such as heart disease, cancer, and diabetes. Physical activity and healthy eating support student health and learning. Studies show that physical activity can help youth improve their concentration, memory, and classroom behaviors. Additionally, students with low nutrient intake are more likely to be absent, experience behavioral issues, and receive lower grades.

LEAST 60 MIN/DAY ON 5+ DAYS IN THE PAST 7 DAYS								
SCHOOL STATE HSR								
-	-	-	-	-	-			
	, i		50.5%					
	-		48.0%	-	-			
-	-	-	56.0%	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-			
0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%			

% OF STUDENTS WHO WERE PHYSICALLY ACTIVE FOR AT

% STUDENTS WHO	SCHOOL	STATE	HSR
HAVE P.E. CLASS 1+ DAYS PER AVERAGE WEEK	28.2%	41.4%	50.7%
USE SOCIAL MEDIA AND CHECK IT 1+ TIMES AN HOUR	51.7%	67.2%	64.3%
PLAYED ON 1+ SPORTS TEAMS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	77.3%	59.0%	64.0%

% OF STUDENTS WHO ATE BREAKFAST EVERY DAY IN THE PAST 7 DAYS						
SCH	OOL STAT	E ● HSR				
-	50 20 20 20	43.	3%	-		
	-	32,5% 34.9%	-		-	
_ 0%	20%	_ 40%	<u>-</u> 60%	_ 80%	: 100%	

% STUDENTS WHO	SCHOOL	STATE	HSR
ATE VEGETABLES (OTHER THAN GREEN SALAD, POTATOES, OR CARROTS) 1+ TIMES PER DAY IN THE PAST 7 DAYS	45.8%	25.0%	26.3%
ATE FRUIT 1+ TIMES PER DAY IN THE PAST 7 DAYS	46.9%	33.6%	33.4%
DRANK SODA 1+ TIMES PER DAY IN THE PAST 7 DAYS (DOES NOT INCLUDE DIET SODA)	8.5%	14.4%	15.0%

SEXUAL HEALTH

Risky sexual behaviors can lead to negative health outcomes including risk of sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancy. Parents, schools, and communities can support youth in making healthy choices.

% STUDENTS WHO	SCHOOL	STATE	HSR
HAVE EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE	34.3%	34.6%	39.9%
HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS	25.0%	24.6%	27.9%
WERE SEXUALLY ACTIVE IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS AND USED A METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION DURING LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE	83.7%	79.2%	79.6%

CONTACT US

For more information on how to use your data, resources available, and other technical assistance requests, please email <u>CSPHSurveyTeam@ucdenver.edu</u>.

RESOURCES

STATE & NATIONAL AGENCIES

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Healthy Kids Colorado Survey www.healthykidscolo.org

Colorado Department of Public Safety, School Safety Resource Center

www.colorado.gov/cssrc

Colorado Department of Human Services

www.colorado.gov/cdhs

Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Division of Adolescent and School Health www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/index.htm

HEALTH TOPICS

School Connectedness

CDC School Connectedness: <u>www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/protective/school_connectedness.htm</u> CDPHE Positive Youth Development: <u>www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/positive-youth-development</u>

Safety/Violence

CDC Youth Violence Prevention: <u>www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/youthviolence/index.html</u> CDPHE Injury Prevention: <u>www.colorado.gov/cdphe/categories/services-and-information/health/prevention-and-wellness/injury-prevention</u>

Mental Health/Suicide Prevention

CDC Mental Health: www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/tools-resources/index.htm CDPHE Youth Suicide Prevention: www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/youth-suicide-prevention

Alcohol & Other Drugs

CDC Underage Drinking: <u>www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.htm</u> CDPHE Youth and Marijuana: <u>https://responsibilitygrowshere.com/youth-and-marijuana</u>

E-Cigarettes/Tobacco

CDC Youth and Tobacco Use: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/youth_data/tobacco_use/index.htm CDPHE Youth Tobacco Prevention: www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/youth-tobacco-prevention

Physical Activity CDC Physical Education and Physical Activity: <u>www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/physicalactivity/guidelines.htm</u>

Nutrition

CDC School Nutrition: <u>www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/nutrition/schoolnutrition.htm</u>

Sexual Health

CDC Sexual Health Education: <u>www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/whatworks/what-works-sexual-health-education.htm</u> CDPHE Youth Sexual Health: <u>www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/youth-sexual-health</u>

