

APPENDIX A:

2002-2008 Comparisons

2002-2008 Comparisons

In this section of the report, we compare the results for many of the items included in the 2008 NCHA survey against the results for those same items in the 2002, 2004, and 2006 NCHA surveys. In this way, it will be possible to determine if there have been any significant changes in the health, health related behaviors, or perceptions of MSU students over the six-years covered by the surveys.

In making these comparisons, we will be using statistical tests of significance to conclude whether there was a difference in results among the four surveys that was greater than is likely to be simply the result of sampling error. Typically such decisions are made when the probability of finding as much difference in the results as was observed is less than 5% or less than five times out of 100. That is, in fewer than five random samples of the same population would you be expected to find as much difference between the two samples as was observed. When that much difference is found, we typically conclude that the two samples are not really samples from the same population, but rather are samples from two different populations, or the population changed, i.e., the difference is real rather than just sampling error. That is because the probability of finding as much difference as observed on a single comparison is quite small, e.g., .05 or .01, or .001. However, when we make a large number of separate comparisons between two samples, the chances of finding at least one comparison where the difference appears to be statistically significant increases, such that if we make 20 comparisons, by chance, we would expect at least one significant difference even if the samples did come from the same population or there was no change in the population. Consequently, in reviewing the comparisons between the 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008 NCHA surveys, it is important not to give too much weight to any one comparison among the many. Rather, individual comparisons should be viewed in the context of the other comparisons in each set and interpreted based on the overall pattern the comparisons in the set suggests as to whether change occurred or not.

We have not made comparisons on all items in the questionnaire. Rather, we have focused on those that are probably of greatest interest, those that reflect areas of programmatic activity, and those that might most directly assess whether the student population changed in terms of its general health independent of programmatic efforts. For the most part, we will present the comparisons in the order that the questions appeared in the questionnaire.

Use of Various Substances

Table I presents the comparisons of results between the four surveys regarding the use of tobacco products, alcohol, and other drugs. The table indicates that there were no significant differences across the four surveys regarding the use of cigars, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, amphetamines, and miscellaneous other drugs. However, the table does show that there were statistically significant differences in the results among the four surveys on the remaining substances. Specifically, Table I indicates that:

- g The percentage of respondents who indicated that they smoked cigarettes six or more days out of the previous month declined from 2002 to 2008, while the percentage who reported that they have never used cigarettes has generally increased since 2004.
- g There has been a gradual increase in the percentage of respondents who reported never drinking alcohol from 2004 to 2008. At the same time, there has been a gradual decrease in the percentage of respondents who reported drinking alcohol six or more days of the previous month. That is, since 2002, there has been a general decrease in the number of days respondents reported consuming alcohol in the previous month (although the distribution of responses for 2008 is very similar to that of 2002).
- g There has been a very small but statistically significant increase in the reported use of cocaine from 2002 to 2008.
- g The percentages of respondents who reported using Rohypnol declined slightly but steadily from 2002 to 2006 and then there was a very slight increase in 2008 (although much less of an increase than the size of the survey's margin of sampling error).

Thus, Table I suggests that, in general, the use of harmful substances – especially the most commonly used substances – fluctuated between the 2002 survey and the 2008 survey among MSU students – especially regarding smoking and alcohol use – but there is a seemingly general decline in use.

The percentage of all respondents who reported using illegal drugs (i.e., marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, Rohypnol, or other drugs) at least once in the previous month was 17.7% in 2002, 16.6% in 2004, 17.4% in 2006, and 17.1% in 2008. There appears to be a slight general decline, but the decline is not statistically significant.

Table II focuses on respondents' perceptions of the use of these substances by other students at MSU. Table II indicates that there were no differences in the perceived use of cigars, marijuana, cocaine, rohypnol or other drugs across the four surveys.

The table also shows that there has been a change in respondents' perceptions of smoking. There has been an increase in the percentage who believes the 'typical' student never smokes and a corresponding decline in the percentage who believes the 'typical' student smokes daily.

Table II indicates that there has been a small, gradual, but statistically significant increase in the percentage of respondents who report believing that the 'typical' student used smokeless tobacco on a daily basis (from 6.8% in 2002 to 10.0% in 2008), while the percentage of respondents who reported believing the 'typical' student never used smokeless tobacco has generally declined.

Since 2002, the percentage of respondents who believe the ‘typical’ student did not drink in the past month has increased from 1.2% in 2002 to 3.0% in 2006 and then declined slightly to 2.6% in 2008, while the percentage who believe the ‘typical’ student drank daily has fluctuated – increasing from 2002 to 2004 and then declining steadily from 2004 to 2008.

The percentage of respondents who reported they believe the ‘typical’ student never used amphetamines has increased gradually from 52.7% in 2002 to 58.0% in 2008. The percentage who believes that the ‘typical’ student used amphetamines daily declined from 2004 to 2008.

Other Alcohol-Related Behaviors

Table III and Table IV compare the results of the four surveys on a variety of alcohol-related behaviors. Table III indicates that:

- g There was a general decline in the percentage of respondents who reported, in the previous month, driving after having had any alcohol to drink. The percentage declined from 30.9% in 2002 to 23.8% in 2008 – **a 23% reduction overall and a 19% reduction among only those who drive or drink at least sometime.**
- g Similarly, there was a steady decline from 2002 to 2008 in the percentage of respondents who said they drove after having had five or more drinks, from 7.2% in 2002 to 2.5% in 2008. In fact, among those who drive and who drink, the percentage of respondents who drove after drinking five or more drinks declined from 9.1% in 2002 to 3.4% in 2008 – **a 63% reduction in the prevalence of driving after drinking substantial amounts of alcohol.**

Table IV compares the average number of hours respondents reported spending drinking on the most recent social occasion, the number of drinks they had, and the number they believed a ‘typical’ MSU student had on his or her last social occasion. The table indicates that:

- g The average number of hours respondents reported drinking alcoholic beverages the last time they partied declined steadily from 2002 to 2008 but the difference was not statistically significant.
- g The average number of alcoholic drinks respondents reported consuming during the last time they partied also appeared to decline from 4.98 in 2002 to 4.70 in 2008, but, again, the difference was not statistically significant.
- g We have also calculated the Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) for respondents. The table indicates that there was no significant change in the calculated blood alcohol content of respondents from 2002 to 2008.
- g The average number of times in the previous two weeks respondents reported drinking as much as or more than they did the last time they partied was very similar across the four surveys.

- g The average number of drinks respondents said they believe a ‘typical’ MSU student had the last time they partied declined from 6.22 in 2002 to 5.48 in 2008, roughly three-quarters of a drink less.
- g The average number of times respondents reported having drunk five or more alcoholic beverages at one sitting in the previous two weeks remained unchanged across the four surveys.

Table V focuses on questions as to how often those who drink take each of various steps to protect themselves from alcohol poisoning, intoxication, or injuries. The table indicates that there were no significant differences in the responses from 2002 to 2008 regarding alternating non-alcohol and alcohol beverages, pre-setting the number of drinks, using a designated driver, keeping track of the number of drinks, and pacing drinks to one per hour or less. There were, however, significant differences from 2002 to 2008 in the percentages of respondents who said they choose not to drink, eat before or while drinking, have a friend tell them when they have had too much to drink, avoid drinking games and drink alcohol look-alike beverages. Unfortunately, the direction of the differences from 2002 to 2008 is inconsistent across these items. Table V indicates that:

- g The percentage of respondents who said they always or usually choose not to drink declined generally from 24.7% in 2002 to 21.0% in 2008.
- g The percentage who said they always or usually eat before or while drinking increased from 78.2% in 2002 to 85.8% in 2008.
- g The percentage of respondents who said they always or usually have a friend watch out for them and let them know when they have had enough to drink dipped from 31.3% in 2002 to 25.9% in 2004 and then remained about the same in 2006 and 2008.
- g The percentage who said they always or usually avoid drinking games declined steadily from 44.3% in 2002 to 40.3% in 2004 to 31.5% in 2008.

Table VI compares the percentages of respondents who reported experiencing various health-threatening consequences of their drinking during the school year. The table indicates that there were no statistically significant differences in responses across the four surveys for any of the items.

Sexual Behavior

Table VII presents the comparisons of results from the four surveys regarding oral, vaginal, and anal sexual behavior and regarding condom use among those who engaged in these sexual activities in the previous month. Table VII indicates that:

- g From 2002 to 2008, there was no significant change in the distribution of responses regarding participation in oral sex or vaginal intercourse. Over this same time period, there was a very small, but statistically significant difference in the distribution of responses regarding participation in anal intercourse, but without a clear trend indicated.
- g Among those who had engaged in either oral sex or vaginal intercourse during the previous month, there was a general, statistically significant increase in the reported use of condoms during sexual activity from 2002 to 2008. There was no significant change in the reported use of condoms during anal intercourse.
- g Among those who had engaged in vaginal intercourse in the past month, the percentage reporting they always used a condom increased from 31.4% in 2002 to 41.6% in 2004, declined slightly to 39.0% in 2006, and then increased slightly again to 39.6% in 2008.

Table VIII presents the comparisons regarding the use of various methods to prevent pregnancy the last time respondents had vaginal intercourse. The table indicates that there were no statistically significant differences between 2002 and 2008 regarding the percentage of respondents who used six of the ten methods listed, but that there were significant differences regarding the use of Depo Provera, Norplant, condoms, and spermicide.

- g In the case of Depo Provera, following a small increase in use from 2002 to 2004, there was a marked decrease in use reported from 2004 to 2008.
- g There was a small but significant increase in reported use of Norplant from 2004 to 2008.
- g In the case of condoms, the percentage of respondents who reported using these to prevent pregnancy (the most recent time they had intercourse) increased from 42.9% in 2002 to 54.9% in 2004 and 56.0% in 2006 and then dipped slightly to 52.2% in 2008.
- g The percentage of respondents who reported using some method of contraception other than the ones listed (such as perhaps intrauterine devices, contraceptive patches, etc.) increased steadily from 3.2% in 2002 to 4.5% in both 2004 and 2006 and then to 5.3% in 2008, but the differences were not statistically significant.

Table IX reports the results of the comparisons between 2002 and 2008 regarding the prevalence of other outcomes of sexual behaviors. The table indicates that:

- g The percentage reporting they or their partner had used emergency contraception increased from 6.9% in 2002 to 9.5% in 2004 and then nearly doubled to 16.1% in 2006 and then declined to 12.3% in 2008.
- g There were no significant differences across the four surveys regarding the

percentage of respondents who reported getting pregnant or getting someone else pregnant unintentionally.

- g The table indicates that there appears to have been a slight increase in the percentage of respondents who report having ever been tested for HIV from 23.3% in both 2002 and 2004 to 26.1% in 2006 and 28.3% in 2008.

Table X compares the distributions of responses across the four surveys regarding respondents' sexual preferences or orientations. The table indicates that there was no significant change in these distributions.

Health Problems

Table XI compares the results of the four surveys regarding the prevalence of each of 29 different health problems students might experience. The table shows the percentage of respondents who said they had each of the problems during the current academic year (as of the time of the survey). The table indicates that there were seven problems for which the prevalence rates differed across the four surveys.

- g The percentage of respondents who reported having allergy problems was smaller in 2002 (41.1%) than in 2004 (48.1%), 2006 (46.3%) or 2008 (45.6%).
- g Similarly, a smaller percentage of respondents reported problems with seasonal affective disorder in 2002 (7.1%), than in each of the next three surveys (i.e., 10.5% in 2004, 10.8% in 2006, and 10.6% in 2008).
- g The prevalence rate of strep throat increased from 12.4% in 2002 to 16.1% in 2004 and 2006 and then declines somewhat to 13.6% in 2008.
- g There was a gradual increase in the percentage of respondents who reported having had anxiety problems during the academic year from 2002 (7.8%) to 2004 (9.5%) to 2006 (12.4%) to 2008 (12.6%).
- g There was a small decline in the prevalence of genital herpes from 2002 to 2008 but a slight increase in the reported prevalence of genital warts or HPV.

Table XII shows the percentages of respondents who reported experiencing some type of **academic difficulty as a consequence of** 25 different health, family, social or behavioral problems. Responses to the questions were collapsed into three categories: those who did not experience the health-related problem, those who experienced the health-related problem but whose academic performance was not adversely impacted, and those whose academic performance suffered as a result of the health-related problem. Changes over time could occur because (a) more (or fewer) experienced the health-related problem or (b) because more (or fewer) had academic difficulties as a result, or (c) both. The table indicates that there were no

significant differences in the responses from 2002 to 2008 on 14 of the 25 different health problems. The items on which there were statistically significant differences between 2002 and 2008 had to do with the consequences of

- * attention deficit disorder;
- * colds, influenza, or sore throats;
- * chronic pain;
- * concern for a troubled family member or friend;
- * depression or anxiety problems;
- * eating disorders or problems;
- * HIV infection;
- * injury;
- * internet or computer games use;
- * STDs; and
- * other problems not listed.

For seven of the items there was a significant change from 2002 to 2008 in whether those who experienced the health-related problem also suffered academically as a result. These seven included two items not listed above. The seven items for which there was a change in the prevalence of academic harm among those who experienced the problems included incidents of concern for a troubled family member or friend, incidents of depression, anxiety disorder, or seasonal affective disorder, problems with internet or computer games use, pregnancy, problems with stress, and with health problems not otherwise listed.

The table indicates that:

- g** There was a steady, significant increase in the percentage of respondents who reported experiencing academic problems as a result of having **attention deficit disorder**. The prevalence increased from 3.7% in 2002 to 9.3% in 2008.
- g** A smaller percentage of respondents in 2002 (19.4%) reported having some type of academic problem as a result of a **cold, influenza or sore throat** than did so in 2004 (26.5%), 2006 (28.1%), or 2008 (25.9%).
- g** There was a small but significant increase in 2006 and 2008 compared to 2002 and 2004 in the percentage of respondents who claimed to have been negatively affected by **concerns for a trouble family member or friend**.
- g** There was a slight increase from 2002 (1.3%) to 2008 (2.3%) in the percentage of respondents who reported that **chronic pain** had had a negative impact on their academic performance.
- g** There was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of respondents who reported experiencing adverse academic impacts of **depression, anxiety disorder, or seasonal affective disorder** from 2002 (17.2%) to 2006 and then decreasing to 13.6% in 2008.

- g There was a small variation from 2002 to 2008 in the percentage of respondents who reported having an academic problem as a result of having an **eating disorder or problem**, but there was no clear trend.
- g Similarly, there was a very small variation in the percentage of respondents who reported having an adverse academic impact from having **HIV infection**, but there was clear trend to this variation.
- g There was also a significant, but small, fluctuation from 2002 to 2008 in the percentage of respondents who reported an adverse academic impact as a result of experiencing **injuries** during the academic year.
- g After what had been a fairly sharp persistent rise in the percentage of students who reported having academic problems as a consequence of their **internet use and computer games** (from 12.9% in 2002 to 18.5% in 2006), there was a modest decline in 2008 (16.9%).
- g While the overall percentage of respondents who reported an adverse academic impact from a pregnancy for 2002 to 2008 was not statistically significant, the percentage of those experiencing a **pregnancy** who reported suffering academically as a result did increase. In 2002, of those who experienced a pregnancy, only 13.6% reported an adverse academic impact. However, in 2004, 50.0% reported a negative academic consequence, while in 2006 it was 51.9% and in 2008 it was 36.6%.
- g There was a very slight decrease in the percentage of respondents who reported having an academic problem as a consequence of a **sexually transmitted disease**.
- g There was a significant increase in the percentage of those having **stress** problems who suffered academically as a result (27.0% in 2002 vs. 32.7% in 2006 and 29.7% in 2008), but much of this is attributable to the appreciably higher prevalence in 2006.
- g There was also a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents who reported academic problems as a result of some '**other**' **medical/health problem not listed**.

Across the 25 items, respondents reported experiencing problems during the course of the year with an average of 6.8 of the types of problems in 2002, 6.8 in 2004, and 6.9 in 2006, and 6.8 in 2008. That is, there was little change in the average number of such types of problems students experienced. There was, however, an increase in the average number of these that respondents reported had an impact on their academic performance (1.7 in 2002, 2.0 in 2004, 2.2 in 2006, and 2.0 in 2008).

Mental Health

Table XIII compares responses to the seven mental health questions across the four surveys. The questions asked respondents how many times they felt a particular way or thought or attempted various things which reflect on their mental health status. For this comparison, we have collapsed the response options into only three categories: never, 1-2 times, and 3 or more times. The table indicates that there were no statistically significant differences in the distributions of responses to five of these seven items from 2002 to 2008. The two items on which there is evidence of a statistically significant change in the overall mental health status of students across the four years is the question regarding the number of times the respondent felt sad and the question regarding the number of attempted suicides.

The percentage of respondents who reported never feeling sad increased from 17.5% in 2002 to 23.0% in 2008 while the percentage who reported feeling sad three or more times declined from 51.5% in 2002 to 44.9% in 2008.

Over this same time period, the percentage of respondents who reported never attempting suicide declined slightly from 99.2% in 2002 to 98.4% in 2008 while the percentage who reported attempting suicide three or more times increased from 0.0% in 2002 to 1.0% in 2008.

Table I. Percentage Distribution of Frequency of Using Various Legal and Illegal Substances, by Year (2002-2008)

In past 30 days, on how many days did you use:	2002					2004					2006					2008					Chi-Square
	Never	Not in past Mo.	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6+ Days	Never	Not in past Mo.	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6+ Days	Never	Not in past Mo.	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6+ Days	Never	Not in past Mo.	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6+ Days	
Cigarettes	60.3	18.9	5.2	2.6	13.0	57.1	18.8	7.5	3.5	13.2	59.5	19.8	8.9	2.7	9.2	61.7	19.8	8.3	2.1	8.1	p>.001
Cigars	71.1	22.5	5.3	0.4	0.7	67.3	25.1	5.5	1.0	1.1	66.9	27.1	4.9	0.6	0.6	69.2	24.6	4.8	0.4	1.0	N.S.
Smokeless tobacco	87.7	8.8	1.2	0.3	2.0	87.8	8.9	1.1	0.5	1.7	86.4	9.4	1.7	0.4	2.1	85.8	9.8	2.0	0.7	1.7	N.S.
Alcohol	14.5	10.1	16.8	22.2	36.4	10.2	11.2	18.4	19.6	40.6	12.7	10.1	17.4	21.5	38.3	14.5	10.9	16.9	21.6	36.1	p<.05
Marijuana	63.4	22.4	5.6	2.8	5.9	63.7	21.6	5.2	2.8	6.8	62.4	22.9	5.3	2.7	6.6	62.5	21.9	5.5	3.0	7.1	N.S.
Cocaine	95.6	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	96.0	2.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	94.4	4.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	95.0	3.8	0.9	0.0	0.4	p<.05
Amphetamines	90.3	5.6	0.8	1.0	2.2	92.2	4.7	0.6	0.9	1.6	93.3	4.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	92.7	4.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	N.S.
Rohypnol	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	p<.01
Other drugs	91.7	5.6	1.3	0.3	1.1	92.7	5.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	89.6	7.1	1.7	0.5	1.1	91.5	5.9	1.4	0.3	0.9	N.S.

Questions Q9a - Q9i

Table II. Percentage Distributions of Respondents' Perceptions of Alcohol and Drug Use by the 'Typical' MSU Student (2002 - 2008)

In the past 30 days, how often has the 'typical' student used:	2002				2004				2006				2008				Chi-Square
	N	Never	1+ Days	Daily	N	Never	1+ Days	Daily	N	Never	1+ Days	Daily	N	Never	1+ Days	Daily	
Cigarettes	979	6.1	57.0	36.9	1324	6.8	57.8	35.4	1083	12.2	54.9	32.9	1651	10.8	59.8	29.4	p<.001
Cigars	979	41.5	55.8	2.8	1321	38.1	58.4	3.5	1085	41.6	54.2	4.2	1643	39.7	57.2	3.0	N.S.
Smokeless tobacco	977	45.3	47.9	6.8	1315	44.1	48.3	7.6	1080	46.3	45.1	8.6	1648	39.4	50.6	10.0	p<.001
Alcohol	979	1.2	66.2	32.6	1325	1.5	60.1	38.4	1084	3.0	61.5	35.5	1655	2.6	64.2	33.2	p<.001
Marijuana	976	15.9	66.8	17.3	1323	16.3	63.9	19.7	1081	19.2	61.6	19.1	1648	17.4	65.2	17.5	N.S.
Cocaine	978	71.1	27.3	1.6	1320	67.7	30.2	2.2	1077	68.3	29.3	2.3	1647	68.2	29.9	1.9	N.S.
Amphetamines	976	52.7	41.8	5.5	1319	51.9	41.0	7.1	1080	56.0	38.2	5.7	1637	58.0	37.8	4.2	p<.01
Rohypnol	975	72.0	27.1	0.9	1317	71.5	27.0	1.5	1079	73.7	24.9	1.4	1633	75.3	23.9	0.8	N.S.
Other drugs	915	56.4	40.8	2.8	1277	51.8	44.1	4.2	1063	54.1	41.2	4.7	1585	53.2	43.3	3.5	N.S.

Table III. Percent of Respondents Who Have Engaged in Certain Alcohol-Related Activities (2002 - 2008)

In the past 30 days, did you:	2002					2004					2006					2008					Chi-Square
	n	Do Not Drive	Do Not Drink	No	Yes	n	Do Not Drive	Do Not Drink	No	Yes	n	Do Not Drive	Do Not Drink	No	Yes	n	Do Not Drive	Do Not Drink	No	Yes	
Drive after drinking any alcohol at all	984	4.4	15.9	48.9	30.9	1329	8.3	12.0	48.2	31.5	1085	10.8	12.2	49.2	27.8	1665	9.9	14.2	52.1	23.8	p<.001
Drive after having 5 or more drinks	985	4.4	16.0	72.4	7.2	1321	8.3	12.1	74.3	5.3	1084	10.6	12.2	73.4	3.8	1654	9.6	14.7	73.2	2.5	p<.001

Table IV. Average Number of Hours, Drinks Respondent Had, Perceived ‘Typical’ Student Had Last Time Partied (2002 - 2008)

Question	2002			2004			2006			2008			pr(F)
	n	Mean	s.d.	n	Mean	s.d.	n	Mean	s.d.	n	Mean	s.d.	
The last time you partied/socialized, how many hours did you drink alcohol?	984	3.22	2.57	1326	3.12	2.50	1081	3.11	2.19	1643	3.06	2.26	N.S.
The last time you partied/socialized, how many alcoholic drinks did you have?	983	4.98	4.31	1325	4.90	4.06	1081	4.97	4.18	1638	4.7	4.019	N.S.
Number occasions drank as much in past two weeks?	981	1.27	1.67	1321	1.47	1.91	1075	1.40	1.59	1635	1.36	1.690	N.S.
How many drinks do you think the ‘typical’ MSU student had?	973	6.22	2.70	1317	5.68	2.59	1075	5.67	2.81	1641	5.48	2.67	p<.001
Number times in past two weeks you had 5 or more drinks at a sitting?	982	2.17	1.81	1329	2.31	1.90	1085	2.31	1.86	1661	2.25	1.834	N.S.
Blood Alcohol Content (BAC)	938	.079	.08	1276	.081	.08	1070	.082	.08	1629	0.077	0.082	N.S.

Table V. Percentage of Those Who Drink Who Engage in Various Alcohol Protective Behaviors Always or Usually vs. Less Often (2002 -2008)

During the last school year, how often did you:	2002			2004			2006			2008			Chi-Square
	n	Always or Usually	Sometimes, Rarely or Never	n	Always or Usually	Sometimes, Rarely or Never	n	Always or Usually	Sometimes, Rarely or Never	n	Always or Usually	Sometimes, Rarely or Never	
Alternate non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages?	822	27.0	73.0	1145	26.5	73.5	895	25.7	74.3	1366	28.7	71.3	N.S.
Set number of drinks?	830	34.3	65.7	1145	35.0	65.0	904	35.2	64.8	1367	35.3	64.7	N.S.
Choose not to drink?	875	24.7	75.3	1199	21.9	78.1	937	18.0	82.0	1431	21.0	79.0	p<.01
Use designated driver?	806	79.3	20.7	1136	82.1	17.9	883	81.0	19.0	1348	80.7	19.3	N.S.
Eat before/during drinking?	826	78.2	21.8	1152	81.9	18.1	909	82.6	17.4	1377	85.8	14.2	p<.001
Have friend say when you've had enough?	803	31.3	68.7	1138	25.9	74.1	895	26.4	73.6	1360	26.2	73.8	p<.05
Keep track of drinks?	826	64.4	35.6	1149	67.3	32.7	901	63.5	36.5	1369	62.7	37.3	N.S.
Pace your drinks to ≤ 1 per hr.?	819	26.9	73.1	1144	27.9	72.1	898	25.0	75.0	1370	26.7	73.3	N.S.
Avoid drinking games?	820	44.3	55.7	1145	40.3	59.7	898	34.1	65.9	1363	31.5	68.5	p<.001
Drink alcohol look-alikes?	850	3.4	96.6	1145	5.6	94.4	905	5.3	94.7	1381	6.2	93.8	p<.05

TABLE VI. Percentage of Respondents Who Drink Who Report Experiencing Various Health Threatening Consequences as Result of Their Drinking Within the Last School Year (2002 - 2008)

If you drink alcohol, within the last school year, have you experienced . . . as a consequence of your drinking?	2002		2004		2006		2008		Chi-Square
	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	
Injured self?	826	21.5	1152	20.9	904	22.9	1369	20.5	N.S.
Injured other?	825	5.9	1152	5.3	909	5.6	1370	4.5	N.S.
Involved in fight?	824	8.6	1148	7.4	907	6.7	1365	7.0	N.S.
Did something later regretted?	826	42.7	1151	38.1	907	40.0	1370	39.5	N.S.
Forgot where you were or what you did?	826	36.3	1151	33.3	907	37.6	1369	34.8	N.S.
Had forced sex?	824	1.0	1151	1.0	908	0.4	1366	1.0	N.S.
Had unprotected sex?	83.5	16.5	1153	14.0	903	13.4	1369	14.8	N.S.

Table VII. Percentage of Students Who Engaged in Various Types of Sexual Activity, With or Without a Condom (2002 - 2008)

		2002		2004		2006		2008		Chi-Square
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Oral Sex	Never	960	20.7	1301	22.1	1069	24.3	1622	23.7	N.S.
	Not in last 30 days		30.6		26.9		29.4		26.8	
	1 - 2 times		17.1		20.0		18.5		20.8	
	3 or more times		31.6		31.0		27.8		28.8	
	(If ever) Used condom during oral sex	499	96.0	684	95.5	511	91.8	852	92.5	p>.05
	Never		3.2		3.1		6.1		4.8	
	Rarely or Sometimes		0.0		0.6		0.4		0.9	
	Mostly		0.8		0.9		1.8		1.8	
Vaginal Intercourse	Never	964	27.4	1302	26.6	1069	27.6	1621	25.4	N.S.
	Not in last 30 days		23.8		21.4		21.0		19.1	
	1 - 2 times		8.5		10.9		10.8		12.0	
	3 or more times		40.4		41.1		40.6		43.6	
	(If ever) Used condom during vaginal intercourse	490	37.1	694	30.4	541	27.4	903	28.6	p<.01
	Never		15.3		14.0		17.7		15.9	
	Rarely or Sometimes		16.1		14.0		15.9		15.8	
	Mostly		31.4		41.6		39.0		39.6	
Anal Intercourse	Never	961	77.5	1298	75.3	1068	74.2	1617	72.7	p<.05
	Not in last 30 days		18.7		19.6		21.9		21.9	
	1 - 2 times		2.4		3.7		3.5		3.8	
	3 or more times		1.4		1.3		.5		1.5	
	(If ever) Used condom during anal intercourse	90	63.3	127	66.1	83	67.5	195	69.2	N.S.
	Never		11.1		13.4		9.6		10.8	
	Rarely or Sometimes		5.6		4.7		2.4		7.2	
	Mostly		20.0		15.7		20.5		12.8	

Table VIII. Percentage of Respondents or Partners Who Used Various Methods to Prevent Pregnancy During Most Recent Intercourse (2002 - 2008)

Contraceptive Method Used During Last Intercourse	2002		2004		2006		2008		Chi-Square
	n	% Who Used	n	% Who Used	n	% Who Used	n	% Who Used	
Birth control pills	760	52.4	1066	53.9	865	53.9	1371	51.0	N.S.
Depo Provera (shots)	760	2.6	1067	3.9	865	1.5	1371	1.4	p<.001
Norplant (implant)	760	0.5	1067	0.0	865	0.5	1371	1.2	p<.01
Condoms (male or female)	760	49.2	1067	54.9	866	56.0	1371	52.2	p<.05
Diaphragm/cervical cap/sponge	760	0.3	1067	0.4	865	0.9	1372	0.9	N.S.
Spermicide	760	5.5	1066	6.3	866	2.8	1371	3.0	p<.001
Fertility awareness (calendar, mucous, basal body temperature)	760	2.4	1067	3.3	866	3.0	1371	2.2	N.S.
Withdrawal	761	23.9	1066	21.0	865	22.0	1371	21.2	N.S.
Other method	760	3.2	1067	4.5	866	4.5	1371	5.3	N.S.
Nothing	760	5.0	1067	4.7	866	3.7	1371	5.3	N.S.

Table IX. Prevalence of Various Sexual Activity Consequences (2002 - 2008)

Within the last school year, have you. . .	2002		2004		2006		2008		Chi-Square
	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	
Used or partner(s) have used emergency contraception	671	6.9	920	9.5	734	16.1	1190	12.3	p<.001
Unintentionally become pregnant or gotten someone else pregnant	693	1.7	956	1.8	769	1.4	1220	1.3	N.S.
Have ever been tested for HIV infection	956	23.3	1243	23.3	1032	26.1	1571	28.3	p<.001

Table X. Percent Distribution of Sexual Preference or Orientation (2002 - 2008)

Sexual Preference or Orientation	2002	2004	2006	2008	Chi-Square
	%	%	%	%	
Heterosexual	96.4	96.0	95.7	94.6	N.S.
Gay/Lesbian	1.3	0.7	0.9	2.3	
Bisexual	1.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	
Transgendered	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Unsure	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	
(N)	982	1287	1070	1657	

Table XI. Percentage of Respondents Who Had Various Health Problems within the Last School Year (2002 - 2008)

	2002		2004		2006		2008		Chi-Square
	n	% Who	n	% Who	n	% Who	n	% Who	
Allergy problems	982	41.1	1319	48.1	1082	46.3	1661	45.6	p<.01
Anorexia	977	1.7	1312	1.1	1087	1.5	1655	1.7	p<.001
Anxiety	972	7.8	1309	9.5	1080	12.4	1654	12.6	p<.001
Asthma	981	10.5	1318	11.2	1081	10.3	1653	11.6	N.S.
Bulimia	974	1.5	1310	1.5	1073	2.1	1647	1.6	N.S.
Chronic fatigue syndrome	973	2.5	1314	3.4	1076	3.2	1654	3.3	N.S.
Depression	974	16.1	1313	15.4	1080	16.9	1654	15.8	N.S.
Diabetes	971	0.9	1314	0.8	1079	1.2	1656	0.8	N.S.
Endometriosis	971	0.9	1310	1.1	1078	1.3	1651	1.2	N.S.
Genital herpes	975	1.3	1307	0.8	1074	0.2	1652	0.8	p<.05
Genital warts/HPV	973	1.3	1311	0.9	1078	2.2	1651	2.2	p<.05
Hepatitis B or C	971	0.4	1310	0.2	1076	0.1	1651	0.5	N.S.
High blood pressure	974	3.1	1316	3.6	1075	3.9	1654	4.8	N.S.
High cholesterol	973	2.5	1311	3.6	1076	2.9	1651	4.2	N.S.
HIV	974	0.2	1311	0.1	1069	0.1	1651	0.5	N.S.
Repetitive stress injury	972	5.2	1315	5.4	1082	5.5	1655	5.7	N.S.
Seasonal affective	971	7.1	1314	10.5	1081	10.8	1655	10.6	p<.05
Substance abuse problem	972	3.3	1309	3.1	1081	4.1	1653	3.6	N.S.
Back pain	979	44.1	1311	48.4	1079	45.0	1655	45.2	N.S.
Broken bone/fracture	975	5.7	1312	5.6	1079	5.4	1656	4.3	N.S.
Bronchitis	973	10.2	1309	9.8	1078	7.8	1657	9.0	N.S.
Chlamydia	976	1.0	1306	1.1	1076	1.0	1652	1.3	N.S.
Ear infection	974	9.5	1311	10.8	1078	8.6	1652	9.7	N.S.
Gonorrhea	975	0.4	1304	0.1	1079	0.0	1647	0.2	N.S.
Mononucleosis	974	2.8	1311	2.7	1076	3.2	1655	2.7	N.S.
Pelvic inflammatory	972	0.5	1309	0.2	1075	0.1	1650	0.062	N.S.
Sinus infection	977	28.9	1314	34.1	1078	31.7	1656	32.5	N.S.
Strep throat	976	12.4	1311	16.1	1072	16.1	1654	13.6	p<.05
Tuberculosis	974	0.6	1304	0.2	1077	0.1	1654	0.4	N.S.

Table XII. Percentage of Respondents Who Report Having Their Academic Performance Affected by Particular Health Related Problem (2002 - 2008)

Health Problem Affected Academic Performance	2002		2004		2006		2008		Chi-Square
	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	
Alcohol use	990	9.1	1311	8.8	1079	8.5	1660	8.7	N.S.
Allergies	989	3.1	1306	5.1	1075	4.4	1659	3.9	N.S.
Assault (physical)	988	0.5	1304	0.7	1072	0.6	1655	0.3	N.S.
Assault (sexual)	988	0.2	1303	0.3	1070	0.7	1656	0.5	N.S.
Attention deficit disorder	987	3.7	1305	6.7	1069	8.0	1657	9.3	p<.001
Cold/flu/sore throat	988	19.4	1311	26.5	1078	28.1	1653	25.9	p<.001
Concern for a troubled friend/family	988	15.0	1308	14.9	1070	17.9	1653	16.4	p<.01
Chronic illness (diabetes, asthma, etc.)	989	1.6	1309	2.1	1076	1.7	1653	2.5	N.S.
Chronic pain	987	1.3	1306	2.1	1069	2.2	1655	2.3	p<.05
Death of a friend or family member	988	8.7	1310	7.7	1075	7.7	1648	7.2	N.S.
Depression/anxiety disorder/ seasonal affective disorder	990	10.9	1311	15.0	1068	17.2	1652	13.6	p<.01
Drug use	988	1.9	1308	2.5	1078	2.7	1651	3.2	N.S.
Eating disorder/problem	989	1.1	1299	0.5	1089	0.9	1653	0.8	p<.05
HIV infection	989	0.2	1308	0.1	1073	0.0	1656	0.2	p<.05
Injury	987	3.0	1303	2.8	1072	3.7	1645	2.5	p<.001
Internet use/computer games	989	12.9	1312	15.0	1075	18.5	1658	16.9	p<.01
Learning disability	989	1.8	1305	2.5	1074	3.0	1651	2.9	N.S.
Mononucleosis	987	1.5	1307	1.8	1073	2.1	1648	2.1	N.S.
Pregnancy (yours or your partner's)	987	0.3	1307	0.9	1079	1.3	1648	0.9	N.S.
Relationship difficulty	988	15.4	1309	15.7	1080	15.9	1654	16.6	N.S.
Sexually transmitted disease	988	0.6	1302	0.2	1071	0.2	1639	0.3	p<.05
Sinus infection/ear infection/ bronchitis/strep throat	988	7.7	1307	9.4	1072	9.5	1647	8.3	N.S.

Table XII. Percentage of Respondents Who Report Having Their Academic Performance Affected by Particular Health Related Problem (2002 – 2008, continued)

Health Problem Affected Academic Performance	2002		2004		2006		2008		Chi-Square
	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	
Sleep difficulties	990	23.3	1311	24.1	1078	25.8	1650	23.4	N.S.
Stress	986	27.0	1312	29.2	1078	32.7	1651	29.7	p<.05
Other	214	13.6	1216	5.7	1012	5.6	1539	6.2	p<.001

Table XIII. Percentage Distribution How Often Respondents Experienced Various Mental Health Difficulties (2002 - 2008)

Within the last school year, how many times have you. . .		2002		2004		2006		2008		Chi-Square
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Felt things were hopeless	Never		37.0		37.3		37.7		37.6	N.S.
	1-2 times	986	29.3	1323	28.0	1081	27.2	1651	30.3	
	3 + times		33.7		34.8		35.2		32.0	
Felt overwhelmed by all you had to do	Never		5.3		6.8		6.5		6.9	N.S.
	1-2 times	985	15.1	1322	16.0	1082	17.6	1646	18.5	
	3 + times		79.6		77.2		75.9		74.6	
Felt exhausted (not from physical activity)	Never		8.1		8.3		8.7		8.9	N.S.
	1-2 times		18.2		18.7		17.7		20.3	
	3 + times	985	73.7	1321	73.1	1081	73.6	1651	70.8	
Felt very sad	Never		17.5		19.6		20.5		23.0	p<.001
	1-2 times	981	31.0	1319	35.3	1078	31.3	1647	32.1	
	3 + times		51.5		45.2		48.2		44.9	
Felt so depressed that it was difficult to function	Never		58.3		58.2		56.0		56.3	N.S.
	1-2 times	983	21.4	1318	20.0	1080	21.8	1647	23.5	
	3 + times		20.3		21.9		22.2		20.2	
Seriously considered attempting suicide	Never		93.3		92.1		92.0		92.8	N.S.
	1-2 times	984	4.5	1323	6.3	1080	5.6	1652	5.2	
	3 + times		2.2		1.7		2.3		2.0	
Attempted suicide	Never		99.2		99.2		99.4		98.4	p<.001
	1-2 times	984	0.8	1320	0.5	1080	0.4	1649	0.7	
	3 + times		0.0		0.2		0.1		1.0	