

APPENDIX A:
2000-2004 Comparisons

2000-2004 Comparisons

In this section of the report, we compare the results for many of the items included in the 2004 NCHA survey against the results for those same items in the 2000 and 2002 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 two-years between surveys.

In making these comparisons, we will be using statistical tests of significance to conclude whether there was a difference in results between the two 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 5 times out of 100. That is, in fewer than 5 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 2000, 2002 and 2004 NCHA survey, 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 three surveys regarding the use of tobacco products, alcohol, and other drugs. The table indicates that there were no significant differences between 2000, 2002 and 2004 regarding the use of smokeless tobacco, marijuana,

cocaine, amphetamines, and miscellaneous other drugs. However, the table does show that there were statistically significant differences in the results among the three surveys on the remaining substances. Specifically, Table I indicates that:

- g The percentage of respondents who indicated that they have never used cigarettes increased in 2004 and 2002 compared to 2000, while the percentage who reported smoking cigarettes on more days also declined. The results for 2004 were virtually the same as those for 2002.
- g While fewer respondents had reported ever having smoked cigars in 2002 than in 2000, the results for 2004 did not differ significantly from those in 2002.
- g A larger percentage of respondents in 2002 reported never drinking alcohol than in 2000, and, among those who did drink alcohol, smaller percentages of respondents reported drinking very frequently than in 2000. The results for 2004 differed significantly from those for 2002 but did not differ from those for 2000. That is the changes noted from 2000 to 2002 were reversed from 2002 to 2004.
- g The percentages of respondents who reported using Rohypnol declined slightly from 2000 and 2002 to 2004.

Thus, Table I suggests that, in general, the use of harmful substances – especially the most commonly used substances – fluctuated some between the 2000 survey and the 2004 survey among MSU students – especially regarding smoking and alcohol use – but there is no clear upward or downward trend.

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 cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, or amphetamines across the three surveys, despite the fact that the prevalence and frequency of cigarette smoking had declined somewhat. For all the remaining substances asked about, respondents' perceptions as to prevalence differed across the three time periods. In the cases of the use of alcohol, marijuana and amphetamines, the perceived daily use of these increased linearly from 2000 to 2004. That is, respondents in 2004 perceived more MSU students to more often be using alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine than respondents did in 2002 and those in 2002 more so than in 2000. Thus, actual use may not have changed appreciably but perceived use has increased.

Other Alcohol-Related Behaviors

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

- g Fewer respondents in 2004 and 2002 reported driving after drinking alcohol in the previous month than reported doing so in 2000; this was also the case after excluding those who neither drink nor drive generally. That is, among those who drive and who drink, fewer reported driving after drinking from 2000 to 2002 and 2004.
- g There was a steady decline in the percentage of respondents who reported having driven after having had five or more drinks from 2000 to 2002 to 2004, even after excluding from the comparison those who neither drive nor drink.

Table IV 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 2000 to 2004 regarding pre-setting the number of drinks, choosing not to drink, keeping track of the number of drinks, pacing drinks to one per hour or less, and drinking alcohol look-alike beverages. There were, however, significant differences from 2000 to 2004 in the percentages of respondents who said they alternate non-alcohol and alcohol beverages, use designated drivers, eat before or while drinking, have a friend tell them when they have had too much to drink, and avoid drinking games. Unfortunately, the direction of the differences from 2000 to 2004 is inconsistent across these items. That table indicates that:

- g The percentage of respondents who said they always or usually alternate non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages increased from 21.1% in 2000 to 27.0% in 2002 and 26.5% in 2004.
- g The percentage of respondents who said they always or usually use a designated driver increased from 77.3% in 2000 to 79.3% in 2002 to 82.1% in 2004.
- g The percentage who said they always or usually eat before or while drinking increased from 76.7% in 2000 to 78.2% in 2002 to 81.9% in 2004.
- g The percentage who said they always or usually avoid drinking games declined from 46.9% in 2000 to 44.3% in 2002 to 40.3% in 2004.
- g The percentage who said they always or usually have a friend tell them when they have had enough to drink fluctuated from 28.7% in 2000 to 31.3% in 2002 to 25.9% in 2004.

Table V 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 beverage

the last time they partied declined steadily from 2000 to 2004 with the average amount of time being nearly two-thirds of an hour less in 2004 than in 2000.

- g The average number of alcoholic drinks respondents reported consuming during the last time they partied also declined steadily from 2000 to 2004, from 5.4 in 2000 to 4.9 in 2004.
- 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 declined slightly between 2000 and 2002, but rose again in 2004 to the same level as in 2000 – i.e., overall, no general trend upward or downward.
- g The average number of drinks respondents said they believe a “typical” MSU student had the last time they partied was about the same in 2000 and 2002, but declined significantly in 2004.
- g The average number of times respondents reported having drunk five or more alcoholic beverages at one sitting declined from 2.5 in 2000 to 2.2 in 2002 and then rose slightly to 2.3 in 2004, but the overall trend was downward.

These patterns of change are more clearly illustrated by the line graph in Figure 1.

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 three surveys for most of the items. However, the percentage who reported doing something they later regretted and the percentages who reported having had unprotected sex as a result of their drinking both declined steadily from 2000 to 2004. The table indicates that the percentage of respondents who reported having done something they later regretted dropped from

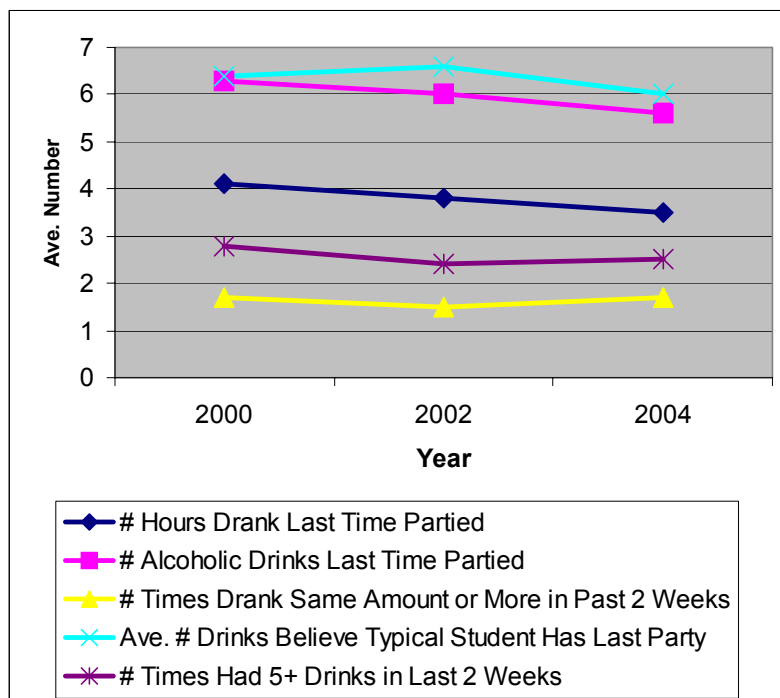


Figure 1. Drinking Averages, 2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004

45.7% in 2000 to 38.1% in 2004. The percentage of respondents reporting having had unprotected sex declined from 21.1% in 2000 to 14.0% in 2004 – a 33% drop from the earlier prevalence rate.

Sexual Behavior

Table VII presents the comparisons of results from the three 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 2000 to 2004, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of students who reported ever engaging in oral sex, and the frequency of doing so in past month if they ever did, but there was no significant difference in the results regarding the prevalence of vaginal intercourse or anal intercourse from 2000 to 2004.
- g Among those who had engaged in each type of sexual behavior during the previous month, there were no significant differences from 2000 to 2004 regarding how often respondents said they used condoms when they engaged in either oral sex or anal intercourse; however,
- g Among those who had engaged in vaginal intercourse in the past month, the percentage reporting they always used a condom increased from 33.1% in 2000 and 31.4% in 2002 to 41.6% in 2004 while the percentage who reported never or only rarely using condoms declined.

Table VII 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 2000 and 2004 regarding the percentage of respondents who used seven of the ten methods, but that there were significant differences regarding the use of Norplant, condoms, and “other” methods.

- g In the case of Norplant, there was an ever so slight increase in use (from 0% in 2000 to 0.5% in 2002) follow by a similar decline. Thus, there is no clear trend, just fluctuation across the three surveys.
- g In the case of condoms, the percentage of respondents who reported using these to prevent pregnancy (the most recent time they had intercourse) was virtually unchanged between 2000 and 2002 (50.8% and 49.2% respectively) but then increased to 54.9% in 2004.
- 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 0.5% in 2000 to 3.2% in 2002 to 4.5% in 2004.

Table IX reports the results of the comparisons between 2000 and 2004 regarding the prevalence of other outcomes of sexual behaviors. The table indicates that there were no significant differences across the three surveys regarding the percentage of respondents who reported having used emergency contraception (i.e., the ‘morning-after’ pill), the percentage reporting getting pregnant or getting someone else pregnant unintentionally, or the percentage who reported ever having been tested for HIV.

Table X compares the distributions of responses across the three surveys regarding respondents’ sexual preferences or orientations. The table indicates that there was a small change in these distributions. In particular, the percentage of respondents who characterized their sexual preference or orientation as ‘bisexual’ and who said they were unsure both increased slightly, but steadily, from 2000 to 2004, while the percentage who characterized themselves as heterosexual declined correspondingly.

Health Problems

Table XI compares the results of the three 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 had each of the problems during the current academic year at the time of the survey. The table indicates that there were seven problems for which the prevalence rates differed across the three surveys.

- g The percentage of respondents who reported having allergy problems was greater (48.1%) in 2004 than in either 2002 (41.1%) or 2000 (43.6%).
- g Similarly, roughly the same percentage of respondents reported problems with seasonal affective disorder in 2000 (8.0%) and in 2002 (7.1%), but the percentage increased to 10.5% in 2004.
- g The prevalence rates of both sinus infections and strep throat were about the same in 2000 as in 2002, but both increased significantly in 2004 from the rates in 2002.
- g There was a steady increase in the percentage of respondents who reported having had anxiety problems during the academic year from 2000 (5.4%) to 2002 (7.8%) to 2004 (9.5%). That is, the percentage of respondents reporting anxiety problems nearly doubled from 2000 to 2004.

- g There was also a small, steady increase in the percentage of respondents who reported having a problem with high cholesterol from the 1.5% in 2000 to the 3.6% in 2004.
- g There was an increase in the prevalence of back pain across the three surveys. In 2000, 42.4% of respondents reported problems with back pain; in 2002, 44.1% reported back pain problems; and, in 2004, 48.4% reported problems with back pain.

Table XII shows the percentages of respondents who reported experiencing some type of **academic difficulty as a consequence of** 28 different health, family, social or behavioral problems. The table indicates that there were no significant differences in the responses between 2000 and 2004 on 18 of the 28 different health problems. The items on which there were statistically significant differences between 2000 and 2004 had to do with the consequences of allergies, attention deficit disorder, colds, influenza, or sore throats, depression or anxiety problems, internet use or computer games, and pregnancies. The table indicates that:

- g A significantly greater percentage of respondents in 2004 reported experiencing at least some academic difficulties as a result of allergy problems than had claimed this in either 2000 or 2002. This is at least consistent with the greater prevalence of experiencing allergy problems reported in 2004 compared to the earlier years.
- g There was an increase in the percentage of respondents claiming that attention deficit disorder impacted their academic work in 2004 than had claimed this in either of the prior surveys.
- g A smaller percentage of respondents in 2002 reported having some type of academic problem as a result of a cold, influenza or sore throat than did so in 2000 (19.4% vs. 23.5%), but a substantially greater percentage of respondents reported having some type of academic problem as a result of one of these in 2004 (26.5%). In fact, the prevalence of academic problems as a result of a cold, influenza or sore throat did not differ between 2000 and 2004, suggesting that the lower rate in 2002 was actually the anomaly.
- g While the percentage of respondents reporting academic difficulties as a result of depression, anxiety, or seasonal affective disorder was about the same for 2000 and 2002, there was an increase in the percentage reporting academic difficulties as a result of these problems in 2004. This is also consistent with the results shown in Table XI which indicated that the prevalence of problems with anxiety and with seasonal affective disorder had increased from 2002 to 2004. At the same time, there was no significant difference in the percentage of respondents who reported experiencing some academic problem because of stress across the three surveys.

- g There was a steady rise in the percentage of respondents who reported having some type of academic problem as a consequence of using the internet or playing computer games from 2000 (8.9%) to 2002 (12.9%) to 2004 (15.0%). That is, over the four years, the percentage of respondents reporting academic problems as a result of internet use and playing computer games nearly doubled.
- g The percentage of respondents who reported academic problems as a result of a pregnancy (their own or their partner's) fluctuated across the three surveys, from 1.6% in 2000 to 0.3% in 2002 to 0.9% in 2004. The differences are not large, but they are statistically significant.

Mental Health

Table XIII compares responses to the seven mental health questions across the three 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 six of these seven items from 2000 to 2004. The only item 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. Between 2000 and 2002, there was no change in the distribution of responses to this question; however, in 2004, fewer respondents (45.2%) reported feeling sad three or more times than had been the case prior (51.5% in 2000 and in 2002).

Somewhat consistent with the findings regarding an increase in the prevalence of depression and anxiety, reported in Table XI, Table XIII shows that there appeared to be a small (although statistically insignificant) increase in the percentage of respondents who reported feeling depressed and that things are hopeless a greater number of times across the three survey years.

Table I. **Percent of Respondents Having Used Various Kinds of Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco in the Past 30 Days (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004)**

In past 30 days, on how many days did you use:	2000						2002						2004						Chi-Square
	N	Never	Not in past Mo.	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6+ Days	N	Never	Not in past Mo.	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6+ Days	N	Never	Not in past Mo.	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6+ Days	
Cigarettes	736	51.0	19.4	7.3	3.5	18.6	989	60.3	18.9	5.2	2.6	13.0	1327	57.1	18.8	7.5	3.5	13.1	< .01
Cigars	735	64.5	26.7	8.0	0.4	0.4	992	71.1	22.5	5.3	0.4	0.7	1320	67.3	25.1	5.5	1.0	1.3	< .05
Smokeless Tobacco	733	86.4	9.7	1.2	0.1	2.5	989	87.7	8.8	1.2	0.3	2.0	1321	87.8	8.9	1.1	0.5	1.9	N.S.
Alcohol	734	10.8	10.8	13.9	20.3	44.3	991	14.5	10.1	16.8	22.2	36.4	1328	10.2	11.2	18.4	19.6	40.7	< .01
Marijuana	736	60.1	24.2	6.1	2.6	7.1	988	63.4	22.4	5.6	2.8	5.9	1327	63.6	21.6	5.2	2.8	6.8	N.S.
Cocaine	736	97.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	993	95.6	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	1321	96.0	2.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	N.S.
Amphetamines	735	92.8	3.8	1.8	0.3	1.4	993	90.3	5.6	0.8	1.0	2.2	1329	92.1	4.7	0.6	0.9	1.7	N.S.
Rohypnol	736	98.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	994	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	1328	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	< .01
Other Drugs	683	88.6	7.3	2.3	0.4	1.2	932	91.7	5.6	1.3	0.3	1.1	1312	92.7	5.2	1.5	0.4	0.3	N.S.

Questions Q9a - Q9i

Table II. Respondents Perceptions of Alcohol and Drug Use by the “Typical” MSU Student (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004)

In the past 30 days, how often has the “typical” student used:	2000				2002				2004				Chi-Square
	N	Never	1+ Days	Daily	N	Never	1+ Days	Daily	N	Never	1+ Days	Daily	
Cigarettes	730	5.8	56.6	37.7	979	6.1	57.0	36.9	1324	6.8	57.8	35.4	N.S.
Cigars	731	39.5	58.3	2.2	979	41.5	55.8	2.8	1321	38.1	58.4	3.5	N.S.
Smokeless Tobacco	728	44.0	49.6	6.5	977	45.3	47.9	6.8	1315	44.1	48.3	7.6	N.S.
Alcohol	729	0.7	73.5	25.8	979	1.2	66.2	32.6	1325	1.5	60.1	38.4	< .001**
Marijuana	727	20.4	68.6	11.0	976	15.9	66.8	17.3	1323	16.3	63.9	19.7	< .001
Cocaine	727	78.4	20.1	1.5	978	71.1	27.3	1.6	1320	67.7	30.2	2.2	< .001
Amphetamines	721	56.2	38.4	5.4	976	52.7	41.8	5.5	1319	51.9	41.0	7.1	N.S.
Rohypnol	717	77.3	20.9	1.8	975	72.0	27.1	0.9	1317	71.5	27.0	1.5	< .05
Other drugs	673	62.4	33.6	4.0	915	56.4	40.8	2.8	1277	51.8	44.1	4.2	< .001**

Questions Q10a - Q10j

Table III. Percent of Respondents Who Have Engaged in Certain Alcohol-Related Activities (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004)

In the past 30 days, did you:	2000					2002					2004					Chi-Square
	n	Don't Drive	Don't Drink	No	Yes	n	Don't Drive	Don't Drink	No	Yes	n	Don't Drive	Don't Drink	No	Yes	
Drive after drinking any alcohol at all	733	4.0	13.0	44.6	38.5	984	4.4	15.9	48.9	30.9	1329	8.3	12.0	48.2	31.5	<.001
Drive after having 5 or more drinks	731	3.7	13.1	74.8	8.5	985	4.4	16.0	72.4	7.2	1321	8.3	12.1	74.3	5.3	<.001

Questions Q11a and Q11b

Table IV. Average number of hours, drinks respondent had, perceived typical student had last time partied (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004)

The last time you partied/socialized, how many. . .	2000			2002			2004			pr(F)
	n	Mean	s.d.	n	Mean	s.d.	n	Mean	s.d.	
Hours did you drink alcohol?	735	3.54	2.55	984	3.22	2.57	1326	3.12	2.50	< .001**
Alcoholic drinks did you have?	733	5.42	4.45	986	5.08	4.74	1326	4.94	4.17	< .06**
Number occasions drank as much in past two weeks	725	1.48	1.78	981	1.27	1.67	1321	1.47	1.91	< .05*
Drinks do you think the “typical” MSU student had?	726	6.10	2.55	975	6.31	3.37	1321	5.78	3.28	< .001*,**
Number times in past two weeks had 5 or more drinks at a sitting	726	2.53	2.10	982	2.17	1.81	1329	2.31	1.90	< .001**

* Differ at .05 level between 2002 and 2004; ** Differ at .05 level between 2000 and 2004

Questions Q12 - Q16

Table V. Percentage of those who drink who engage in various alcohol protective behaviors always or usually vs. less often (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004)

During the last school year, how often did you:	2000			2002			2004			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	
Alternate non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages	627	21.1	78.9	822	27.0	73.0	1145	26.5	73.5	<.05
Set number of drinks	625	31.2	68.8	830	34.3	65.7	1145	35.0	65.0	N.S.
Choose not to drink	663	22.0	78.0	875	24.7	75.3	1199	21.9	78.1	N.S.
Use designated driver	622	77.3	22.7	806	79.3	20.7	1136	82.1	17.9	<.05
Eat before/during drinking	630	76.7	23.3	826	78.2	21.8	1152	81.9	18.1	<.05
Have friend say when you've had enough	614	28.7	71.3	803	31.3	68.7	1138	25.9	74.1	<.05
Keep track of drinks	624	65.2	34.8	826	64.4	35.6	1149	67.3	32.7	N.S.
Pace your drinks to \leq 1 per hr.	623	23.9	76.1	819	26.9	73.1	1144	27.9	72.1	N.S.
Avoid drinking games	629	46.9	53.1	820	44.3	55.7	1145	40.3	59.7	<.05
Drink alcohol look-alikes	637	5.5	94.5	850	3.4	96.6	1145	5.6	94.4	N.S.

Questions Q17a-Q17j

TABLE VI. % of Respondents Who Drink Who Report Experiencing Various Health Threatening Consequences of Their Drinking Within the Last School Year (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004)

If you drink alcohol, within the last school year, have you experienced . . . as a consequence of your drinking?	2000		2002		2004		Chi-Square
	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	
Injured Self	637	23.5	826	21.5	1152	20.9	NS
Injured Other	637	4.7	825	5.9	1152	5.3	NS
Involved in Fight	635	8.5	824	8.6	1148	7.4	NS
Did Something Later Regretted	637	45.7	826	42.7	1151	38.1	<.01
Forgot where you were or what you did	636	36.8	826	36.3	1151	33.3	NS
Forced Sex	635	2.0	824	1.0	1151	1.0	NS
Had Unprotected Sex	636	21.1	83.5	16.5	1153	14.0	<.001

Questions Q18a-Q18g

Table VII. Percentage of Students Who Engaged in Various Types of Sexual Activity, With or Without a Condom (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004)

		2000		2002		2004		Chi-Square	
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Oral Sex	Never	714	18.5	960	20.7	1301	22.1	< .05	
	Not in last 30 days		26.6		30.6		26.9		
	1 - 2 times		18.2		17.1		20.0		
	3 or more times		36.7		31.6		31.0		
	If ever, Used condom during oral sex								
	Never	412	96.4	499	96.0	684	95.5		
	Rarely or Sometimes		1.7		3.2		3.1		
	Mostly		0.7		0.0		0.6		
Always	1.2		0.8		0.9				
							N.S.		
Vaginal Intercourse	Never	714	25.4	964	27.4	1302	26.6	N.S.	
	Not in last 30 days		21.8		23.8		21.4		
	1 - 2 times		7.7		8.5		10.9		
	3 or more times		45.1		40.4		41.1		
	If ever, Used condom during vaginal intercourse								
	Never	390	32.8	490	37.1	694	30.4		
	Rarely or Sometimes		19.5		15.3		14.0		
	Mostly		14.6		16.1		14.0		
Always	33.1		31.4		41.6				
							< .01		
Anal Intercourse	Never	709	76.3	961	77.5	1298	75.3	N.S.	
	Not in last 30 days		20.0		18.7		19.6		
	1 - 2 times		2.7		2.4		3.7		
	3 or more times		1.0		1.4		1.3		
	If ever, Used condom during anal intercourse								
	Never	65	72.3	90	63.3	127	66.1		
	Rarely or Sometimes		12.3		11.1		13.4		
	Mostly		4.6		5.6		4.7		
Always	10.8		20.0		15.7				
							N.S.		

Questions Q23a, Q23b, Q23c and Q25a, Q25b, Q25c

Table VIII Percentage of Respondents or Partners Who Used Various Methods to Prevent Pregnancy During Most Recent Intercourse, 2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004

Contraceptive Method Used During Last Intercourse	2000		2002		2004		Chi-Square
	n	% Who Used	n	% Who Used	n	% Who Used	
Birth Control Pills	577	55.7	760	52.4	1066	53.9	N.S.
Depo Provera (shots)	577	2.3	760	2.6	1067	3.9	N.S.
Norplant (implant)	577	0.0	760	0.5	1067	0.0	< .05
Condoms (male or female)	577	50.8	760	49.2	1067	54.9	< .05
Diaphragm/Cervical cap/Sponge	577	0.3	760	0.3	1067	0.4	N.S.
Spermicide	577	4.9	760	5.5	1067	6.3	N.S.
Fertility awareness (calendar, mucous, basal body temperature)	577	3.8	760	2.4	1067	3.3	N.S.
Withdrawal	577	22.9	760	23.9	1067	21.0	N.S.
Other Method	577	0.5	760	3.2	1067	4.5	< .001
Nothing	577	3.3	760	5.0	1067	4.7	N.S.

Questions Q28b - Q28k

Table IX. Prevalence of Various Sexual Activity Consequences (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004)

Within the last school year, have you. . .	2000		2002		2004		Chi-Square
	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	
Used or partner(s) have used emergency contraception	512	7.2	671	6.9	920	9.5	N.S.
Unintentionally become pregnant or gotten someone else pregnant	524	3.4	693	1.7	956	1.8	N.S.
Have ever been tested for HIV infection	711	23.8	956	23.3	1243	23.3	N.S.

Questions Q29, Q30, Q31

Table X. Percent Distribution of Sexual Preference or Orientation, 2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004

Sexual Preference or Orientation	2000	2002	2004	Chi-Square
	%	%	%	
Heterosexual	98.1	96.4	96.0	< .05
Gay/Lesbian	1.1	1.3	0.7	
Bisexual	0.5	1.2	2.2	
Transgendered	0.0	0.2	0.0	
Unsure	0.3	0.8	1.1	
(N)	100.0% (733)	99.9% (982)	100.0% (1287)	

Question Q32

Table XI. Percentage of Respondents Who Had Various Health Problems Within the Last School Year (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004)

Health Problem	2000		2002		2004		Chi-Square
	n	% Who Had	n	% Who Had	n	% Who Had	
Allergy problems	720	43.6	982	41.1	1319	48.1	< .01
Anorexia	717	1.1	977	1.7	1313	1.1	N.S.
Anxiety	718	5.4	972	7.8	1309	9.5	<.01
Asthma	719	9.9	981	10.5	1318	11.2	N.S.
Bulimia	718	1.4	974	1.5	1310	1.5	N.S.
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	718	3.1	973	2.5	1314	3.4	N.S.
Depression	719	17.9	974	16.1	1313	15.4	N.S.
Diabetes	718	0.8	971	0.9	1314	0.8	N.S.
Endometriosis	717	0.8	971	0.9	1310	1.1	N.S.
Genital herpes	718	1.0	972	1.3	1314	0.8	N.S.
Genital warts/HPV	718	1.4	973	1.3	1311	0.9	N.S.
Hepatitis B or C	717	0.0	971	0.4	1310	0.2	N.S.
High blood pressure	717	3.1	974	3.1	1316	3.6	N.S.
High cholesterol	718	1.5	973	2.5	1311	3.6	< .05
HIV	713	0.1	974	0.2	1311	0.1	N.S.
Repetitive stress injury	715	4.5	972	5.2	1315	5.4	N.S.
Seasonal affective disorder	715	8.0	971	7.1	1314	10.5	< .05
Substance abuse problem	715	2.9	972	3.3	1309	3.1	N.S.
Back pain	713	42.4	979	44.1	1311	48.4	< .05
Broken bone/fracture	716	5.7	975	5.7	1312	5.6	N.S.
Bronchitis	716	11.0	973	10.2	1309	9.8	N.S.
Chlamydia	717	0.7	976	1.0	1306	1.1	N.S.
Ear infection	718	12.1	974	9.5	1311	10.8	N.S.
Gonorrhea	715	0.1	975	0.4	1304	0.1	N.S.
Mononucleosis	714	2.7	974	2.8	1311	2.7	N.S.
Pelvic inflammatory disease	715	0.4	972	0.5	1309	0.2	N.S.
Sinus infection	720	30.8	977	28.9	1314	34.1	< .05
Strep Throat	721	14.8	976	12.4	1311	16.1	< .05
Tuberculosis	715	0.1	974	0.6	1304	0.2	N.S.

Questions Q43a1 - Q43a29

Table XII. Percentage of Respondents Who Report Having Their Academic Performance Affected by Particular

Health Problem Affected Academic Performance	2000		2002		2004		Chi-Square
	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	n	% Yes	
Alcohol use	728	10.3	990	9.1	1311	8.8	N.S.
Allergies	729	2.7	989	3.1	1306	5.1	< .05
Assault (physical)	729	0.5	988	0.5	1304	0.7	N.S.
Assault (sexual)	729	0.8	988	0.2	1303	0.3	N.S.
Attention Deficit Disorder	724	4.7	987	3.7	1305	6.7	< .01
Cold/Flu/Sore throat	727	23.5	988	19.4	1311	26.5	< .001
Concern for a troubled friend/family member	729	14.7	988	15.0	1308	14.9	N.S.
Chronic illness (diabetes, asthma, etc.)	729	1.9	989	1.6	1309	2.1	N.S.
Chronic pain	730	2.5	987	1.3	1306	2.1	N.S.
Death of a friend or family member	730	9.7	988	8.7	1310	7.7	N.S.
Depression/Anxiety Disorder/Seasonal Affective Disorder	728	12.0	990	10.9	1311	15.0	< .05
Drug use	730	1.6	988	1.9	1308	2.5	N.S.
Eating disorder/problem	730	1.1	989	1.1	1299	0.5	N.S.
HIV infection	729	0.0	989	0.2	1308	0.1	N.S.
Injury	729	2.1	987	3.0	1303	2.8	N.S.
Internet use/Computer games	729	8.9	989	12.9	1312	15.0	< .001
Learning disability	727	1.5	989	1.8	1305	2.5	N.S.
Mononucleosis	729	1.5	987	1.5	1307	1.8	N.S.
Pregnancy (yours or your partner's)	728	1.6	987	0.3	1307	0.9	< .05
Relationship difficulty	731	15.7	988	15.4	1309	15.7	N.S.
Sexually transmitted disease	730	0.5	988	0.6	1302	0.2	N.S.
Sinus infection/Ear infection/ Bronchitis/Strep throat	730	10.0	988	7.7	1307	9.4	N.S.
Sleep difficulties	732	23.2	990	23.3	1311	24.1	N.S.
Stress	726	30.0	986	27.0	1312	29.2	N.S.
Other	169	11.2	214	13.6	1216	5.7	< .001

Questions Q44a - Q44y

Table XIII. How Often Respondents Experienced Various Mental Health Difficulties (2000 vs. 2002 vs. 2004)

Within the last school year, how many times have you. . .	2000		2002		2004		Chi-Square
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Felt things were hopeless	733		986		1323		N.S.
Never		39.6		37.0		37.3	
1-2 times		30.2		29.3		28.0	
3 + times		30.3		33.7		34.8	
Felt overwhelmed by all you had to do	733		985		1322		N.S.
Never		5.9		5.3		6.8	
1-2 times		18.0		15.1		16.0	
3 + times		76.1		79.6		77.2	
Felt exhausted (not from physical activity)	734		985		1321		N.S.
Never		10.1		8.1		8.3	
1-2 times		17.4		18.2		18.7	
3 + times		72.5		73.7		73.1	
Felt very sad	734		981		1319		< .05
Never		17.8		17.5		19.6	
1-2 times		30.7		31.0		35.3	
3 + times		51.5		51.5		45.2	
Felt so depressed that it was difficult to function	733		983		1318		N.S.
Never		57.8		58.3		58.2	
1-2 times		23.6		21.4		20.0	
3 + times		18.6		20.3		21.9	
Seriously considered attempting suicide	733		984		1323		N.S.
Never		90.6		93.3		92.1	
1-2 times		6.4		4.5		6.3	
3 + times		3.0		2.2		1.7	
Attempted suicide	731		984		1320		N.S.
Never		99.3		99.2		99.2	
1-2 times		0.5		0.8		0.5	
3 + times		0.1		0.0		0.2	

Questions Q40a - Q40g