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2015 Addendum to 2012 Greendale Health Department Community Health Assessment

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The purpose of a Community Health Assessment (CHA) is to provide public health professionals, and the community in which they live, an over-all picture of health. This is the first step in the process of identifying, planning, and implementing programs that target the health needs of a community.

Methods

Data collection for this report focused on sources that provided information on the social and behavioral factors that affect the health of Greendale residents. In addition to data from the original CHA, new sources included the Food Security Project Database, the American Community Survey and the 2014 YRBS.

Key Points

- Demographics
 - Continue to trend towards a more diverse population
 - Whites account for 91.1% of the population
 - Asian and Hispanic or Latino account for the second highest population at 2.7% each
 - Female-headed households account for 5.9% of households in Greendale
- Education
 - 39.4% of Greendale residents 25 years or older have attained college or higher level of education
 - 27.1% Greendale residents 25 years or older have attained a high school level of education
- Transportation
 - 93% of workers drive or carpool to work
 - 1.5% of workers use public transportation to get to and from work
 - 6% of households do not own a vehicle
- Income
 - Median household income has increased from \$59,813 to \$65,000
 - The poverty rate for all persons continues to increase, from 6.1% to 7.2%
 - The poverty rate for children <18 years old is also increasing, from 6.0% to 11%
 - The ratio of the 95th percentile to median income is 2.9, which is slightly lower than the state average of 3.1. A higher ratio reflects a larger income disparity.
- Housing
 - 36.2% of Greendale households are renters
 - The average rent in Greendale is \$885 which is more than the state average of \$749

- 39.3% of those renting, pay more than 30% of their income on rent payments
- Federal food programs
 - Free & reduced price school meal eligibility rate continues to increase, from just over 20% in 2011 to 25.8% in 2013
- Environmental Health
 - Air Quality
 - Greendale in general has good air quality
 - Nitrogen Dioxide was the only air pollutant that registered at a significantly higher level than the U.S. average.
 - The AQI registered consistently higher than the U.S. average. While this can be a concern for residents in the “sensitive” group, the general population was only at risk for adverse symptoms during exposure to a few “unhealthy or very unhealthy” level days captured by the monitors.
- Youth Risk Behavior Survey
 - Middle School
 - New section, “Threats and Personal Safety” added to 2014 survey:
 - 48% of male students and 20.9% of female students have been in a physical fight
 - 7% of male students and 8.7% of female students have not gone to school because they felt unsafe while at school
 - 1.8% of male students and 2.3% of female students have not gone to school because they felt unsafe on the way to or from school
 - Alcohol use among male students has decreased
 - Fewer male students and more female students are choosing healthy foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight
 - Both male and female students are drinking less soda
 - Fewer female students feel they have a teacher or employee at school that they can talk to
 - High School
 - Traffic
 - A new measure was added to the “Traffic Safety” section on the 2014 survey:
 - 44.6% of male students and 34.9% of female students have texted or emailed while driving a car or other vehicle in the past 30 days
 - Both male and female students who report having been behind the wheel when they have been drinking has drastically increased
 - Weapons - More male students report carrying a weapon
 - Violence
 - More male and female students report having been in a physical fight

- A new measure was added to the “Violence: Threats and Personal Safety” section of the 2014 survey:
 - The percentage of students who were physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with during the past 12 months was 69.4% among male students and 66.7% among female students
 - This is interesting since the response to a similar measure, “percentage of students who, in the past 12 months, have been hit, slapped, or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend, on purpose” on the 2012 survey, was drastically lower; 7.9% among male students and 5.9% among female students
- Bullying - Female students experienced less bullying at school, however; female students felt that bullying was a larger problem in 2014 than it was in 2012.
- Tobacco use
 - Both male and female students reported increased smoking cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos.
 - More students have tried cigarettes for the first time. More students are trying to quit smoking.
- Alcohol
 - There are more female students that have had alcohol at least once in their lives.
 - More students reported recent drinking.
 - Fewer students feel that their parents would disapprove of them drinking at least twice a month.
- Illegal Drugs
 - More students have tried marijuana at least once in their lives, and have smoked marijuana recently.
 - “Other” drug use among male students increased, this includes abuse of prescription drugs, using various forms of cocaine and inhaling toxic fumes from glues and paints to get high.
- Sexual Behavior
 - A new measure was added to the “Sexual Behavior” section:
 - “The percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with 4 or more people,” male students reported 14% while female students reported just 6.3% in response to the question.
 - More students report having had sexual intercourse, and having sexual intercourse with more than 1 person in the last 3 months.
 - More males used drugs or consumed alcohol before the last time they has sexual intercourse.
- Nutrition/Physical Activity

- More male students are trying to lose weight.
- Less male students are eating breakfast 3 or more days a week.
- Male students are less active for at least 60 minutes a day.
- More female students are spending 3 or more hours a day on a normal school day playing video or computer games or using the computer for something that was not school work.

Introduction

Conducting Community Health Assessments (CHA) is a continuous process. This report is designed to be an addendum to the 2012 Greendale Community Health Assessment, and includes many references back to the 2012 report. Data were primarily drawn from Census updates, the Wisconsin Food Security Project and City Data.

The Census Bureau uses multi-year estimates, known as American Community Surveys (ACS), to more accurately present statistical information for smaller communities, such as Greendale. All data from the ACS contained in this report were created by pooling 1-year estimates into 5-year groups, and then reporting by census tract, which was the smallest scale for which the data was available. Collecting data over a longer period of time produces a larger sample size, which in turn creates a more reliable estimate. The ACS represents data collected over a 60-month period; this is different from, and therefore not directly comparable to, the “point-in-time” estimates collected during the decennial census. The 2008-2012 ACS shown below represent data collected throughout that time period (U.S. Census Bureau, 2008).

Greendale is composed of 3 census tracts described below as the western, middle and eastern tracts. The borders of the “western” tract are: S. 92nd St. to the west, to about W. Holms Ave. to the north, S. 76th St. to the east and Whitnall Park to the south. The borders of the “middle” tract are: S. 76th St. to the west, W. Loomis Rd. to the south and east and about W. Edgerton Ave. the north. The borders of the “eastern” tract are: W. Loomis Rd. to the west, around W. Harvard Dr. to the south, then a couple blocks east of S. 51st St. to the east. To achieve accurate densities, census tract demarcations do not always follow roadways or natural barriers such as rivers; in this case, some borders are drawn through sub-divisions and parks.

There is no public health significance for representing a population by census tract; it is simply a statistical tool used by the US Census Bureau. Census tracts are subdivisions of a county used by the US Census Bureau during the decennial census. Tracts are density-dependent, meaning that they are created to contain a stable population, typically between 1,200 and 8,000 people. The optimum population to be represented in a census tract is 4,000 people. Tracts are created with the intention of being stable from census to census so that statistical comparisons can be made. If populations increase or decrease, tracts will split or merge respectively to maintain a stable population density (United States Census Bureau , 2012).

The goal of this report is to provide public health professionals, and the community with information about social determinants that affect health outcomes in Greendale. Social determinants of health are defined by the World Health Organization as, “the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life” (World Health Organization , 2015). Social determinants of health can be anything from individual factors such as income and educational attainment, to state or national level policies such as school lunch nutrition standards or the minimum wage.

The social determinants of health presented below focus on education and income, population and household demographics, transportation, and housing.

Methods

As mentioned above, 5-year ACS estimates are not directly comparable to 2010 census data. The 2010 decennial census is a “point in time” measure whereas the 5-year estimate reflects data collected throughout the 2008-2012 5-year period. A 5-year estimate statistic can be interpreted as containing data collected nearly every day of the designated 5-year period that is then pooled to create a sample of the entire population. This allows for collection of the minimum amount of samples needed to produce a reliable figure. This also avoids over- or underrepresentation of any month or year within the period (U.S. Census Bureau, 2008).

The majority of the data presented in this report was collected from the Wisconsin Food Security Project database, which is created and maintained by the Applied Population Lab at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Researchers built the database from data collected through the Census and the ACS. Data pertaining to air quality was found on the City Data website for Greendale, WI.

While conducting research for this report, many sources were reviewed for data specific to Greendale. This was in an effort to better represent the residents of Greendale, a small suburban Village that differs greatly from Milwaukee County in terms of demographics and, according to past reports, health needs. Using County level data could mask potentially critical health needs of Greendale residents. Sources reviewed for this report included:

- County Health Rankings
- American Community Survey and Census
- WISH
- Milwaukee Health Report
- World Bank
- Commonwealth Fund
- Kaiser Family Foundation
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
- Dartmouth Atlas of Healthcare
- Americas Health Rankings
- Health Indicators Warehouse
- CDC/CDC Wonder
- University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Medicine and Public Health
- Stats America

Results

I. Demographics

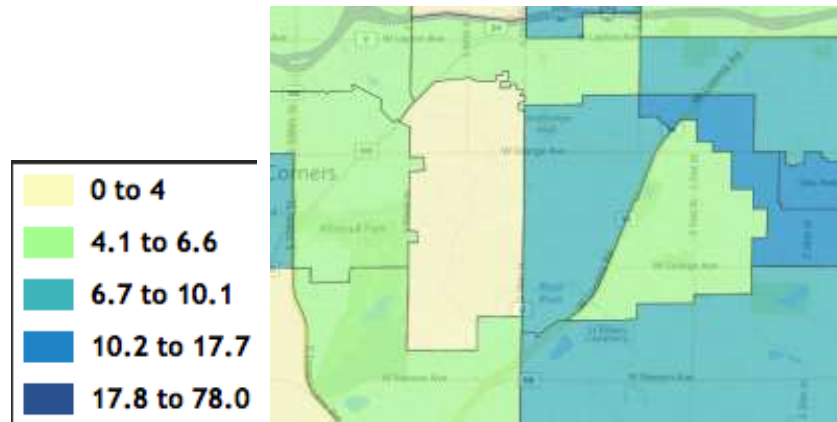
Table 1: Greendale Household Demographics

Indicator	Year	Village of Greendale	State
Total households	2008-2012	5,934	2,286,339
Total persons	2008-2012	14,085	5,286,219
Households with children, %	2008-2012	26.90%	30.8%
Female-headed households with children, %	2008-2012	5.90%	10%

(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

The total population presented in Table 1 is nearly equivalent to the population measured by the 2000 and 2010 census, which is presented in the 2012 Greendale CHA. Greendale and the State of Wisconsin have similar person to household ratios, 2.37 and 2.31 persons per household respectively, however Greendale differs considerably in the “% of households with children” and “% of female-headed (Placeholder1) households” with Greendale having fewer of both.

Figure 1: % of Female-headed households with children in the Village of Greendale by census tract (2008-2012).



(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

As Table 1 describes, 5.9% of households headed by single females with children (Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015). Figure 1 shows the diverse density of those female-headed households in Greendale; percentages range from 1.4% in the western tract, 9.2% in the middle tract and 5.3% in the eastern tract.

Table 2: Population Language Characteristics

Indicator	Year	Village of Greendale	State
English spoken at home, %	2008-2012	90.10	91.4
Spanish spoken at home, %	2008-2012	2	4.5
Asian language spoken at home, %	2008-2012	2	1.6
Other language spoken at home, %	2008-2012	5.80	2.5

(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

According to Table 2, English is the primary spoken language in about 90% of households, with “other” at 5.80% being the 2nd most common language spoken at home. This is an important measure to consider when preparing to share important health and/or safety information with the community.

Table 3: Population Race/Ethnicity

Indicator	Year	Village of Greendale	State
White, %	2008-2012	91.10	83.3
African American, %	2008-2012	1.40	6.1
Asian, %	2008-2012	2.70	2.3
American Indian, %	2008-2012	0.80	0.8
Other or multiple races, %	2008-2012	1.30	1.6
Hispanic or Latino, %	2008-2012	2.70	5.9

(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

Data presented in Tables 2 and 3 are similar to the results of the 2012 Greendale CHA. The racial and ethnic demographics of Greendale continue to shift towards a more diverse population.

Note: the 2012 Greendale CHA reported 2000 census data showing whites accounting for 96% of the population, and 2010 census data showing whites accounting for 93% of the population. The 91.10% white population figure here in Table 3 is a 5-year estimate of the population's race/ethnicity demographic and while it cannot be directly compared to the 2010 census figure, it does represent data collected through 2012 and therefore does illustrate the continuing trend towards diversification.

II. Education

Table 4: Greendale Education Demographics

Indicator	Year	Village of Greendale	State
Less than high school education, %	2008-2012	5.10	9.8
Education = high school, %	2008-2012	27.10	33.1
Education = some college, %	2008-2012	20.30	21.3
Education = associates degree, %	2008-2012	8.20	9.4
Education = college or higher, %	2008-2012	39.40	26.4

(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

Education demographics presented in Table 4 reflect the educational attainment of Greendale residents 25 years of age and older. Greendale has a significantly lower rate of "less than high school" educational attainment, and a significantly higher rate of college or higher education attainment among the population vs. state averages. This data is nearly equivalent to the education demographics presented in the 2012 Greendale CHA report.

III. Transportation

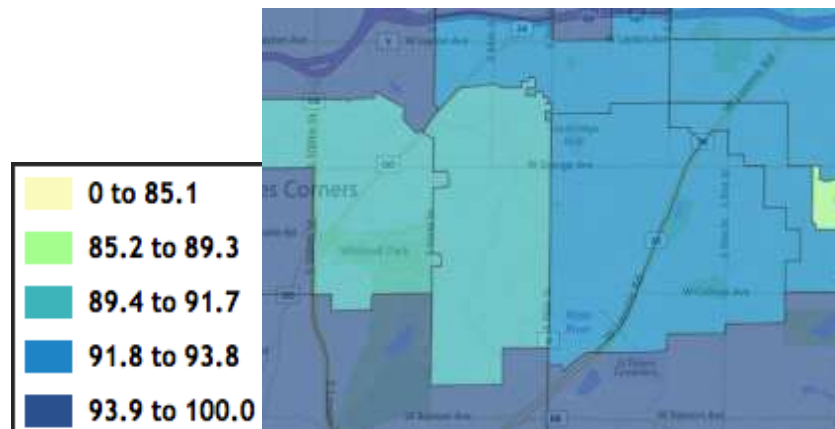
Table 5: Transportation Used by Employed Population of Greendale

Indicator	Year	Village of Greendale	State
Workers driving/carpooling to work, %	2008-2012	93	n/a
Workers using public transportation, %	2008-2012	1.50	n/a
Workers walking or other non-vehicle, %	2008-2012	1.40	n/a
Households without vehicle, %	2008-2012	6	7

(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

According to Table 5 above, 6% of Greendale households do not own a vehicle. While this is close to the State level, it should not be overlooked as it represents about 356 households in Greendale.

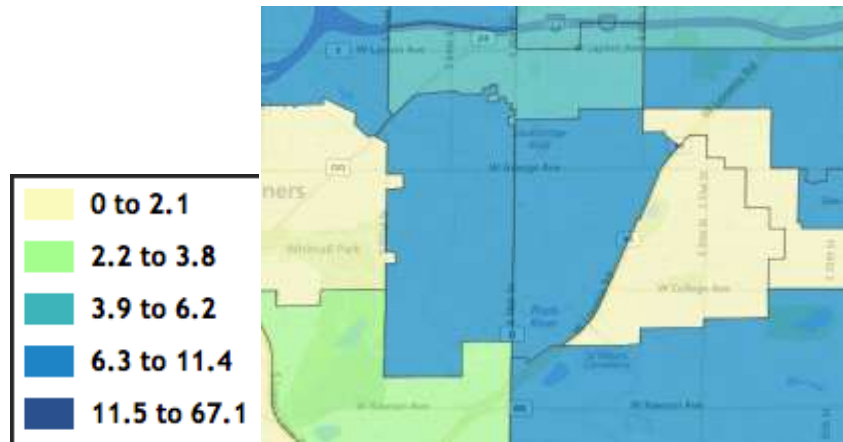
Figure 2: % Greendale workers driving/carpooling to work, by census tract (2008-2012).



(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

Figure 2 represents the percentages of Greendale workers driving/carpooling to work per census tract. Percentages are fairly consistent across Greendale with 91.7% in the western tract and 93.3% in the middle and 93.2% in the eastern tract.

Figure 3: Households in Greendale without a vehicle, by census tract (2008-2012)



(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

Figure 3 represents households in Greendale without a vehicle per census tract. Percentages range from 10% in the western tract, 7.8% in the middle tract, and 1.8% in the eastern tract.

IV. Income

Table 6: Income and Poverty

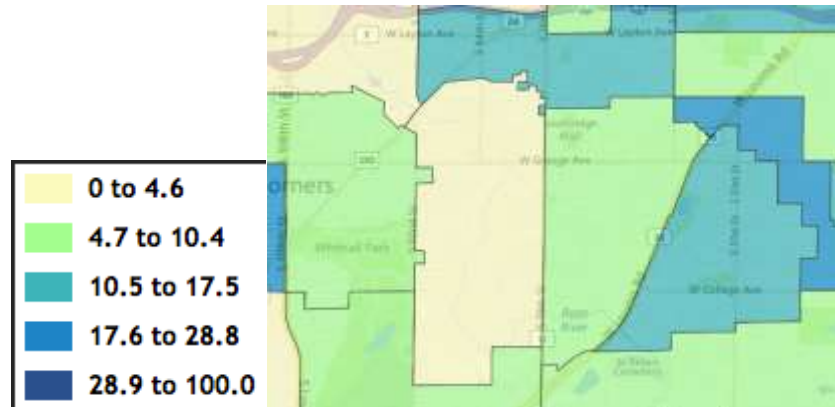
Indicator	Year	Village of Greendale	State
Poverty Rate (all persons), %	2008-2012	7.20	12.5
Poverty Rate (children), %	2008-2012	11	17.5
Median household Income, \$	2008-2012	65,000	52,627
Persons below 185% poverty, %	2008-2012	17.10	27.1
Ratio of 95 th percentile to median income	2008-2012	2.90	3.1
Gini Index of Income Inequality	2008-2012	0.42	n/a

(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

Compared to 2010 census data presented in the 2012 Greendale CHA, the poverty rate for “all persons”, as well as “children under the age of 18” has slightly increased while the median household income has also increased. Again, while 2010 census data cannot be directly compared to the ACS 5-year estimate presented in Table 6, the 5-year estimate does include data collected through 2012 and therefore illustrates this trend. This points to a growing income disparity within Greendale. “Persons below 185% poverty, %” refers to the percentage of residents who fall below 185% of the federal poverty line, this is percentage is used to determine eligibility for various programs such as FoodShare and free & reduced lunch. The “ratio of 95th percentile to median income” in the table above

illustrates this disparity; the ratio is 2.90, meaning that the income at the 95th percentile (greater than 95% of incomes in Greendale) is 2.90 times greater than the income found at the median (middle of the income range). The greater the ratio, the greater the income disparity is within a community.

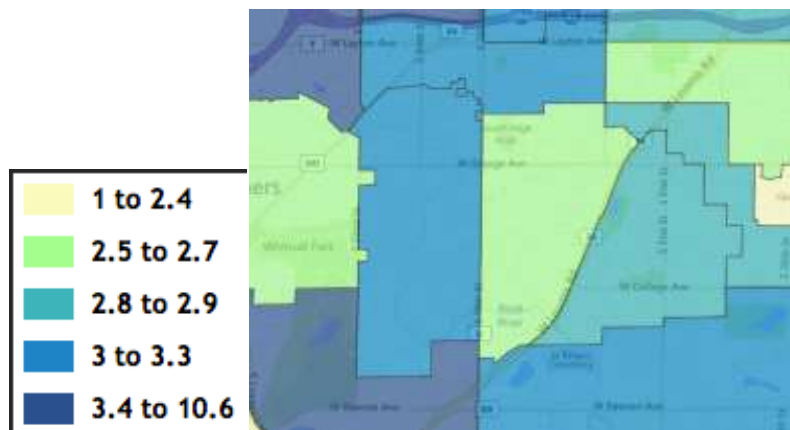
Figure 4: Poverty rate among Greendale children, by census tract (2008-2012).



(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

Figure 4 shows the poverty rate among Greendale children per census tract. Percentages range from 2% in the western tract, 8.6% in the middle tract, and 15.9% in the eastern tract.

Figure 5: Ratio of 95th percentile to medium incomes of Greendale residents, by census tract (2008-2012).



(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

Figure 5 shows the range of income inequality in Greendale. Percentages range from 3.3% in the western tract, 2.5% in the middle tract, and 2.8% in the eastern tract.

V. Housing

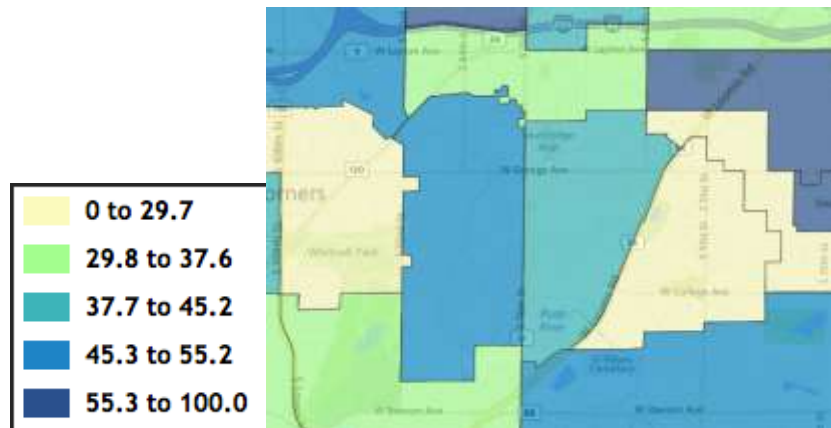
Table 7: Housing and Rent

Indicator	Year	Village of Greendale	State
Households renting home, %	2008-2012	36.20	n/a
Median rent	2008-2012	885	749
Renters paying >30% income, %	2008-2012	39.30	45.4

(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

In Greendale, about 36% of households rent their property, of those households; about 39% spend more than 30% of their income on rent. This calculates to about 844 Greendale households spending more than 30% of their income on rent. Thirty percent is a common percentage used when creating a household budget. It is historically recognized percentage that a household can be expected to feasibly spend on rent or a mortgage payment.

Figure 6: Greendale households paying >30% of their income on rent, by census tract (2008-2012).



(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

Figure 6 represents the percentage of Greendale households paying >30% of their income on rent per census tract. Percentages vary greatly with 54.5% in the western tract, 44% in the middle tract, and 24.7% in the eastern tract.

VI. Federal Food Programs

Table 8: Federal Food Programs

Indicator	Year	Village of Greendale	State
Free & reduced price school meal eligibility rate, %	2013	25.80	43.3

(Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015)

The free & reduced price school meal eligibility rate has continued to increase among Greendale students. According to the 2012 Greendale CHA report, from 2000-01 to 2010-11, rates doubled from less than 10% to more than 20% of students. As shown in Table 8, that rate increased to 25.8% in 2013. (Greendale Health Department, 2013)

Figure 7: Free & reduced price school meal eligibility rate for Greendale and area school districts

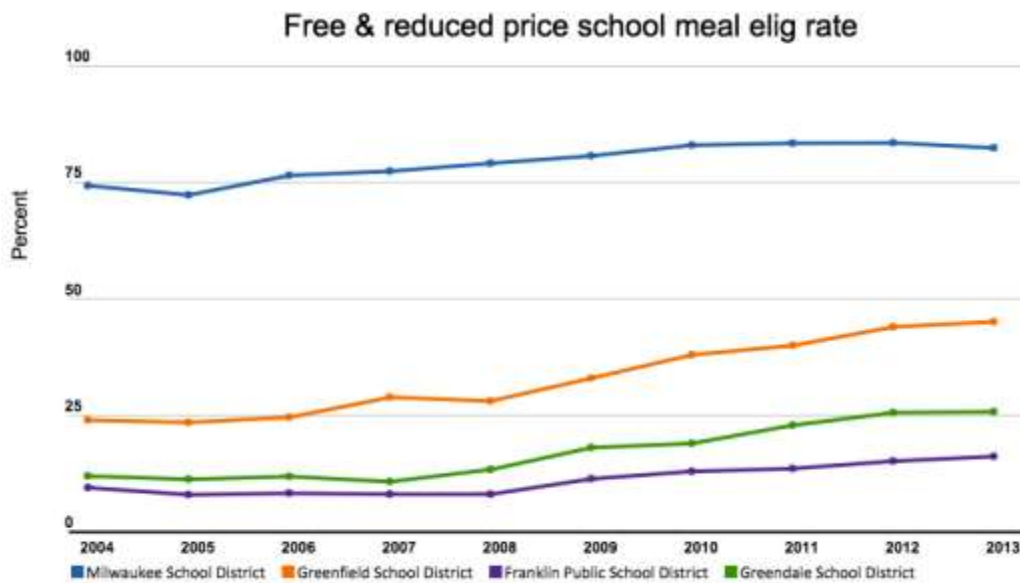


Chart created by the Wisconsin Food Security Project, foodsecurity.wisc.edu

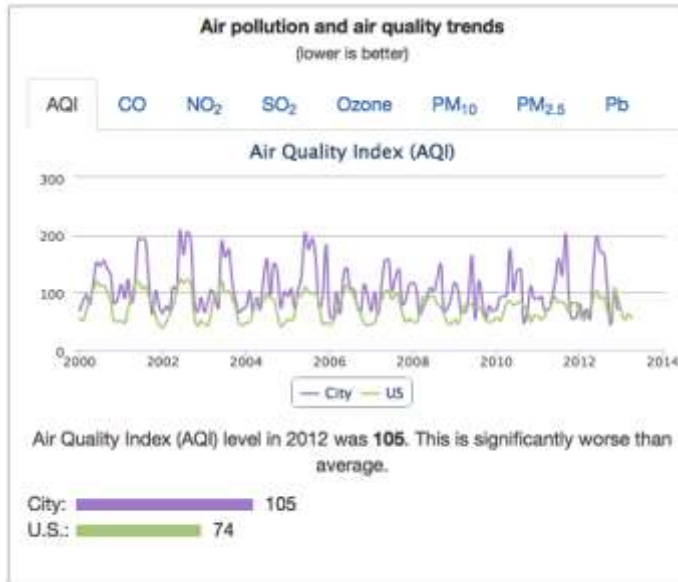
Figure 7 shows the trend in free & reduced school meal eligibility rates for Milwaukee School District, Greenfield School District, Franklin Public School District and Greendale School District. As the figure shows, eligibility rates for students attending Greendale School District continues to trend upward along with other neighboring districts while Milwaukee School District has plateaued at about 82.4% (Applied Population Lab, University of Wisconsin, 2015).

VII. Environmental Health

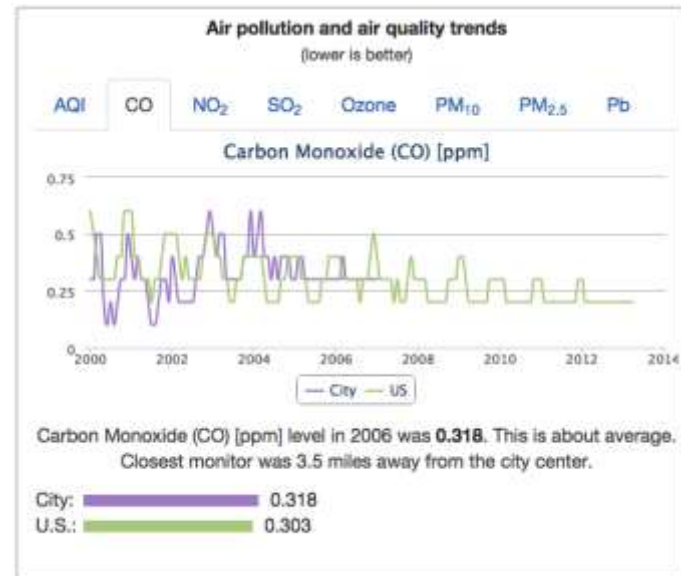
Below are graphs from the City Data website showing levels of various air pollutants captured by monitors located throughout the city. Distance to the nearest monitor for each pollutant is also shown. For scaling purposes, Greendale is approximately 5.6 square miles with the nearest monitor being 2.8 miles from city center and the farthest monitor located 7.2 miles from city center- making it outside Greendale (Greendale, WI). Monitors are maintained by the Department of Natural Resources, and their exact locations are unknown.

According to the figures below, Nitrogen dioxide was the only major pollutant in or near Greendale that registered at a significantly higher level than the U.S. average, this is below the NAAQS, and therefore not a high health concern. The AQI registered consistently higher than the U.S. average, including multiple yearly spikes through the “unhealthy” level (151-200), with some spikes reaching 201, which is the bottom threshold of “very unhealthy” level (201-300). The general public can be affected by air quality in the “unhealthy” level, in addition to residents who are part of the “sensitive group” who would experience more severe symptoms. The “very unhealthy” level would alert that *everyone* may experience serious health effects (Air Now, 2015). Particulate matter 2.5 (PM-2.5) has registered above its NAAQS a few years as shown below, this can be of concern for vulnerable populations and for residents who live, work or recreate near sources of this pollutant. It is important to note that the last year airborne lead pollution was available for in these figures was 2006.

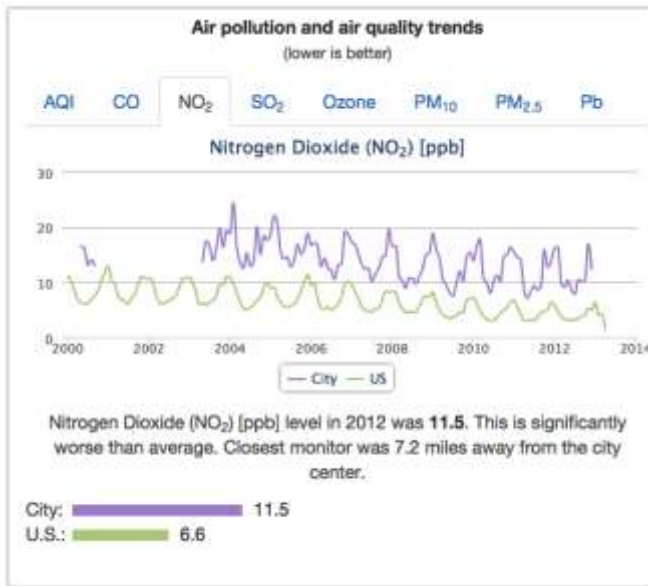
The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were established through sections 108 and 109 of the Clean Air Act. NAAQS are EPA air pollutant standards, which are reviewed and revised as needed to protect the public’s health and the environment. (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2015).



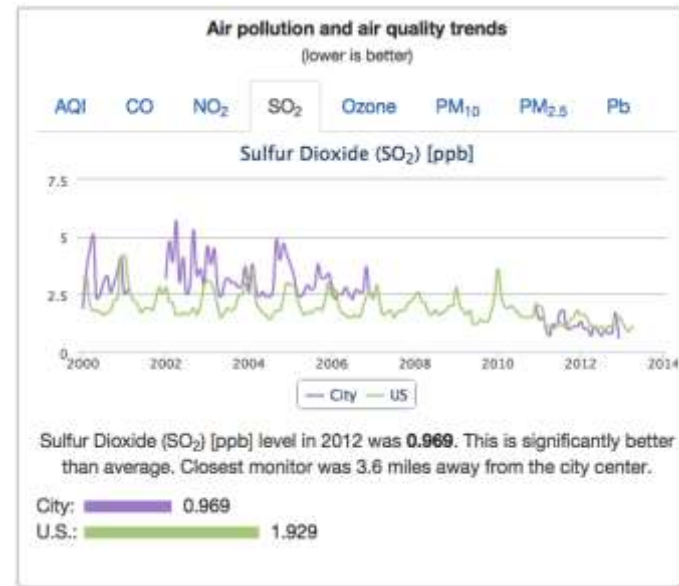
AQI is a daily report of air quality calculated by the EPA. It is organized as an index ranging from 0-500 with 0 representing the best air quality while 500 represents the worst. AQI also reports the associated health effects of air pollution. The AQI includes 5 major pollutants: ground-level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. AQI uses a level between “moderate” and “unhealthy” called “unhealthy for sensitive groups.” This is used to describe a level of air pollution that won’t affect most healthy individuals but may affect individuals with heart or lung issues, children and the elderly (Air Now, 2015).



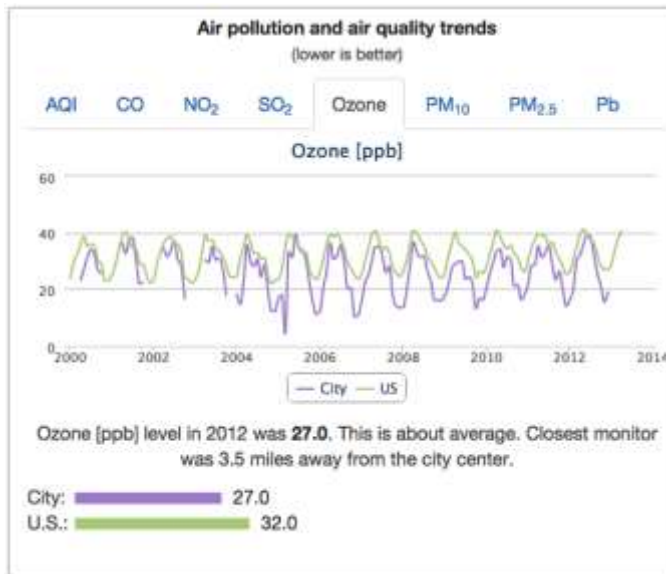
Carbon monoxide pollution levels have varied greatly over the years, but remain well below the NAAQS. Short-term health effects of associated with carbon monoxide exposure includes: headache, dizziness, fatigue, and shortness of breath. High exposure: nausea, irregular heartbeat, decreased motor function, unconsciousness. (Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2015). High exposure can lead to death (Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2015). Common sources of carbon monoxide pollution are: cigarette smoke, vehicle exhaust, and the burning of various fuels (gasoline, kerosene, natural gas, oil, coal or wood) (Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2015). It is important to note that while carbon monoxide pollution found in ambient air may be low, indoor pollution can accumulate very quickly as it forms from many household sources.



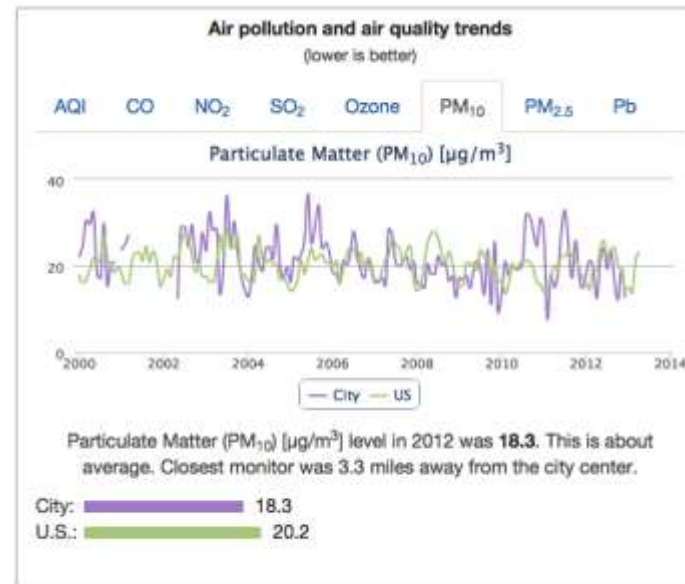
Nitrogen dioxide pollution near Greendale is worse than average, but is lower than the NAAQS of 53 ppm averaged annually. Health effects associated with nitrogen dioxide pollution are: slight cough, mild fatigue, nausea, eye-nose-throat irritation during low-exposure and severe coughing, choking, headache, nausea, abdominal pain, and shortness of breath during high exposure. (Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2015). Long-term effects include continued difficulty breathing (Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2015). Common sources of nitrogen dioxide pollution are: motor vehicle emissions, power plants and off-road equipment (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2014).



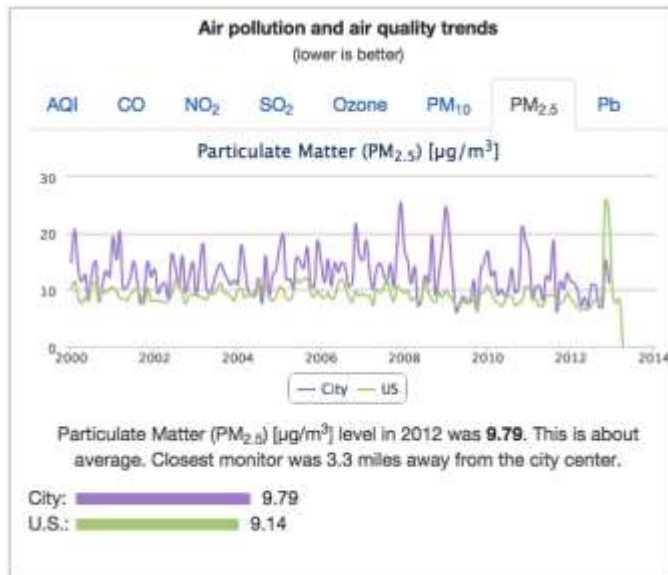
Sulfur dioxide pollution levels near Greendale have been historically low, and continue to fall well below the EPA's NAAQS of 75 ppb/hour. Short-term health effects associated with sulfur dioxide exposure include: bronchoconstriction, and increased asthma symptoms (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2015). Long-term health effects include various respiratory diseases (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2015). Common sources of sulfur dioxide pollution are: emissions from fossil fuel combustion, power plants and other industrial facilities (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2015)



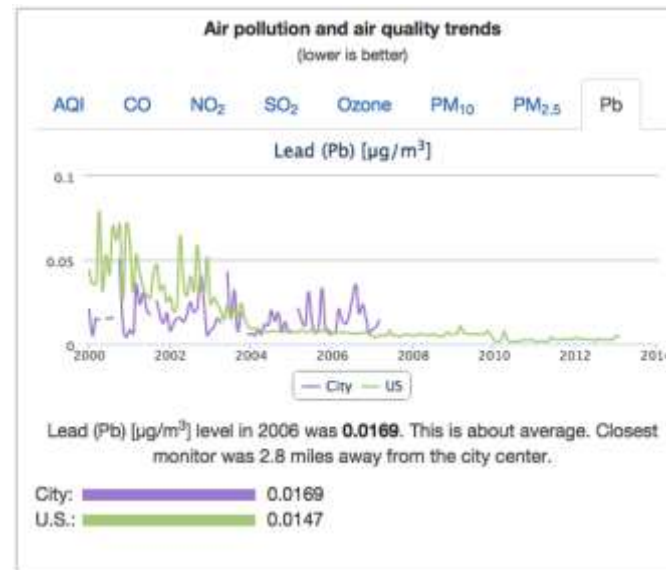
Ozone pollution near Greendale is lower than the national average and is also lower than the NAAQS of 0.075 ppm (75 ppb) over an 8-hour average. Health effects associated with ozone pollution include aggravated health symptoms in vulnerable populations (children, people with lung disease, the elderly and people who recreate or work outdoors frequently) (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2014). Long-term exposure to elevated levels of ozone can lead to permanently scarred lung tissue (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2014). Ozone pollution is the result of chemical reactions in the presence of sunlight.



Particulate matter (PM-10) refers to airborne particles with a diameter of 10 micrometers or less. PM-10 levels near Greendale are about average with the rest of the country, which are both well below the NAAQS of 150 micrograms/m³ within a 24-hour average (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2014). Health effects associated with PM-10 are: nonfatal heart attacks, irregular heart beat, decreased lung function, aggravated asthma, and increased respiratory symptoms (irritated airways, coughing, difficulty breathing) (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2013). PM-10 contains “inhalable coarse particles” found near roadways or dusty industries (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2013).



Particulate Matter (PM-2.5) refers to airborne particles with a diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less. The NAAQS for PM-2.5 is 12 micrograms/m³ averaged annually (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2014) according to the graph above, there were many instances where readings fell above this standard, while the last reading gave a level of 9.79 micrograms/m³, this may be cause for concern among vulnerable populations and for residents who live, work or recreate frequently near common sources of this pollutant. The health effects of this type of particulate matter are similar to those caused by PM-10, however, because PM-2.5 are smaller, more fine than PM-10, they can reach deeper into lung tissue and can produce more intense health effects. Sources of PM-2.5 are smoke, haze, and forest fires. PM-2.5 can be formed when other gases- such as the others in this section- are emitted from their respective sources and react with air (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2013).



Lead air pollution near Greendale is about average with that found nationwide. The NAAQS for lead is 0.15 micrograms/m³ on a rolling 3-month average (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2014). The graph above shows that the last reading (from 2006) was 0.0169 micrograms/m³, which is much lower than the standard. Health effects associated with lead pollution are numerous; lead can affect various organs and systems in the body including kidneys, liver, and nervous system (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2012). Long-term exposure to lead pollution can lead to anemia, kidney disease, reproductive disorders, and neurological impairments. Fetuses and children are especially susceptible to long-term effects (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2012). Common sources of airborne lead pollution are: battery plants, and smelters. Exposure is also possible through air inhalation, and ingestion from food, water, paint, soil and dust (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2012)

VIII. Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Greendale School District conducts the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) with students attending Greendale Middle and High School. The YRBS was created by the CDC and is administered nationwide to a selected group of schools; schools that are not selected to take part in the nationwide survey can choose to administer the survey independently for their own record and use. Survey administrators have access to the standard set of questions, and also have the option to customize survey questions based on the current needs and concerns surrounding student behavior.

This section summarizes trends found between the 2012 and 2014 responses, in addition to responses to new survey questions added for the 2014 survey. The complete listings of responses to both the 2012 and 2014 surveys are available in Appendix A.

In 2012, a total of 350 Middle School, and 280 High School students took part in the survey, and in 2014, a total of 344 Middle School, and 248 High School students took part in the survey.

Greendale Assistance Program (GAP) is an active group in the Greendale Middle and High school. The GAP program works with students to reduce unhealthy behaviors such as tobacco, alcohol and drug use and also addresses other lifestyle choices that can negatively affect health (Greendale School District). This survey poses questions regarding these behaviors to inform programs and initiatives that support healthy behaviors. GAP sponsors a popular program, TATU (Teens Against Tobacco Use), which as the name suggests is an anti-smoking program. Smoking rates of Greendale High School students seems to be consistent with state averages:

High School	Greendale high school Males	Greendale high school Females	State of Wisconsin Males	State of Wisconsin Females
Ever tried smoking a cigarette.	32.2%	29.4%	36%	30%
Smoked a cigarette in the past 30 days.	18.2%	13.5%	14%	10%

A Complete listing of tobacco related responses to the 2012 and 2014 surveys are available in Appendix A

Middle School

Threats and Personal Safety:

In 2014, a section was added to the Middle School's YRBS concerning the issue of threats and personal safety; the results of that section are presented here:

	Males 2014	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have ever been in a physical fight.	48%	20.9%
Percentage of students who have not gone to school because they felt unsafe at school.	7%	8.7%
Percentage of students who have not gone to school because they felt unsafe on their way to or from school.	1.8%	2.3%

Traffic safety:

Among students who rollerblade or ride skateboards, the percentage that never, or rarely wear helmets has decreased among both males and female students between 2012 and 2014, from 34.9% to 28.7% and 44% to 34.3% respectively.

Alcohol Use:

The percentage of male students who have had a drink of alcohol-other than a few sips has decreased from 20.6% in 2012 to 14.6% in 2014. The percentage of male students who had their first drink of alcohol at or before the age of 10 also decreased between 2012-2014, from 9.1% to 3.5%.

Nutrition and Exercise:

The percentage of students who have chosen healthier foods to lose weight, or to keep from gaining weight decreased in males between 2012 to 2014 from 62.3% to 56.1%, while increasing from 76% to 81.4% in females. The percentage of both male and female students who drank a can, or glass of soda or pop yesterday decreased among both males and female students, from 48.6% to 37.4%, and 38.3% to 29.1% respectively.

Social Support:

The percentage of female students who reported having at least one teacher or adult at their school that they can talk to if they have a problem decreased from 80.6% in 2012 to 68% in 2014.

High School

Traffic Safety:

A new question regarding distracted driving was added to this section in 2014 survey:

	Males 2014	Females 2014
Percentage of students who texted or emailed while driving a care or other vehicle in the past 30 days	44.6%	34.9%

The percentage of both male and female students who never or rarely wear a seatbelt when riding in a car increased between 2012 and 2014 from 9.4% to 14%, and 3.3% to 9.5% respectively. The percentage of both male and female students who drove a car or other vehicle when they have been drinking alcohol during the past 30 days drastically increased between 2012 to 2014 from 11% to 60.3% and 4.6% to 65.9% respectively.

Weapons:

The percentage of male students who have carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, during the past 30 days increased from 11.8% in 2012 to 20.7% in 2014.

Violence: Physical Fighting:

The percentage of students who have been in a physical fight during the past 12 months decreased among male and female students between 2012 and 2014, 31.5% to 26.4%, and 13.7% to 8.7% respectively.

Violence: Threats and Personal Safety:

A question was added to this section in 2014 addressing dating violence, the response is provided here:

	Males 2014	Females 2014
Percentage of students who were physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with during the past 12 months.	69.4%	66.7%

This differs slightly from a response gathered from the 2012 survey, “percentage of students who, during the past 12 months, have been hit, slapped, or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend, on purpose.” The percentage on this measure was 7.9% for males and 5.9% for females.

Bullying:

Survey questions addressing bullying among female students produced interesting results. From 2012 to 2014, the percentage of female students bullied on school property decreased from 30.1% to 24.6%, while the percentage of female students who agree that harassment and bullying is a problem at their school increased from 49.7% to 58.7%.

Tobacco Use:

The percentage of students who have tried cigarette smoking increased between 2012 and 2014, from 25.2% to 32.2% among male students, and 24.8% to 29.4% among female students. The percentage of students who have tried cigarettes, during the last 30 days increased from 7.1% to 18.2% among male students, and 8.5% to 13.5% among female students. The percentage of male students who have tried to quit smoking during the past 12 months increased from 4.7% to 12.4%. The percentage of male students who have smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the past 30 days increased from 12.6% to 25.6%.

Alcohol Use:

The percentage of students who have had at least one drink of alcohol in their life increased among female students from 66% in 2012 to 76.2% in 2014. The percentage of students who drank alcohol during the last 30 days increased among male and female students, 35.4% to 52.1%, and 31.4% to 42.1% respectively. The percentage of students who feel their parents would think it is wrong or very wrong for them to drink alcohol at least twice a month decreased among male and female students, 68.5% to 55.4% and 74.5% to 61.9% respectively.

Marijuana Use:

The percentage of students who have tried marijuana at least once in their life increased among male and female students, from 28.3% to 52.1%, and 26.1% to 35.7% respectively from 2012 to 2014. The percentage of students who have tried marijuana during the last 30 days increased as well in both male and female students, from 15% to 35.5%, and 13.1% to 23.8% respectively.

Other Drug Use:

The percentage of male students who used a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription increased from 15.7% to 22.3% between 2012 and 2014. The percentage of male students who have used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase increased from 6.3% to 14%. The percentage of male students, who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high increased from 4.7% to 11.6%.

Sexual Behavior:

A new question regarding sexual behavior was asked on the 2014 administration of the survey, the response is provided here:

	Males 2014	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with 4 or more people.	14%	6.3%

The percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse increased among both male and female students, from 31.5% to 43.5% and 24.8% to 32.5% respectively. The percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with 1 or more people in the past 3 months also increased among both male and female students, from 21.3% to 30.6% and from 19% to 28.6% respectively. The percentage of male students who drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time they had sexual intercourse increased from 8.7% in 2012 to 15.7% in 2014.

Nutrition and Exercise:

The percentage of male students who were trying to lose weight increased from 28.3% to 36.4% from 2012 to 2014. The percentage of male students who ate breakfast 3 or more days in the past 7 days decreased from 78.7% to 70.2%. The percentage of male students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the last 7 days before the survey decreased from 66.9% to 60.3%. The percentage of female students who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not schoolwork 3 or more hours a day on an average school day increased from 22.9% to 31.7% between 2012 and 2014.

Summary

The demographics of Greendale are continuing the trend towards a more diverse community. The poverty rates for children and residents as a whole both continue to increase while the median income has also increased. New measures such as number of female-headed households and income inequality, cost of rent, and vehicle ownership should bring more light to this topic and how it can affect health in the years to come.

The 2014 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) results provided insight into the risky behaviors of Greendale Middle and High School students. The middle school survey included a new section, "Threats and Personal Safety," which found that a small percentage of students feel unsafe either while at school or while traveling to and from school. A measure of social support found that fewer Middle School students feel that they have a teacher who they can talk with if they have a problem. The High School survey included a few new questions. The first question regarded traffic safety, a large number of students responded that they texted or emailed while driving. The second question regarded dating violence; by simply changing the wording from the 2012 survey question, this item garnered a drastically different response. The 2012 measure, "percentage of students who, during the last 12 months, have been hit, slapped, or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend, on purpose," got 7.9% among males and 5.9% among females. The 2014 measure, "percentage of students who were physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with during the past 12 months," got 69.4% among males and 66.7% among females. This could be a reflection of dating trending towards more casual, non-defined relationships and also, more importantly- gives a reason to investigate further into the causes of and environment in which this dating violence occurs. The third new measure added was about sexual activity, "percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with 4 or more people," got 14% among males and 6.3% among females. Marijuana, drug, and alcohol use have increased dramatically among both male and female students.

New measures regarding transportation, rental prices, regional federal food programs will be important base line indicators of potential social determinants of health that affect Greendale residents. New measures of air quality will also serve as important historical measures with which to compare to future readings. Air quality can easily affect seniors and those with respiratory issues, and since Greendale has a large senior population, and a history of high AQI days, environmental health is a factor that should be monitored closely.

A major limitation in this assessment is the time frame in which local data is available. Because Greendale is small (less than 20,000 residents) census data is only available in 5-year estimates, with the most recent estimation period covering 2008-2012. This provides measures that include data extending 2 years past the data presented in the 2012 Community Health Assessment (CHA). Despite this limitation, this addendum to the 2012 CHA was able to overcome a major limitation of scale. This report gives deeper insight in to the social and behavioral factors driving health outcomes in the community. Reporting the data by census tract provides public health professionals and the

community the ability to look at disparities, opportunities, and assets between different areas of Greendale.

Moving forward, the information presented here will be integral to the design process of a 5-year community improvement plan to address key health issues in Greendale.

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Appendix A

Youth risk behavior survey-Middle School

Traffic Safety:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Among students who ride bicycles, the percentage who rarely wear helmets.	69.1%	60.8%	55.4%	53.5%
Among students who rollerblade or ride a skateboard, the percentage who never or rarely wear helmets.	34.9%	28.7%	44%	34.3%
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car	4%	1.8%	5.1%	4.7%
Percentage of students who have ridden in a car driven by someone who was drinking alcohol.	20.6%	13.5%	24%	24.4%

Weapons and Violence:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have ever carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club.	42.9%	38%	18.9%	17.4%
Percentage of students who have ever carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife or club on school property.	4.6%	4.7%	1.1%	0.6%

Threats and Personal Safety:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have ever been in a physical fight.	N/A	48%	N/A	20.9%
Percentage of students who have not gone to school because they felt unsafe at school.	N/A	7%	N/A	8.7%
Percentage of students who have not gone to school because they felt unsafe on their way to or from school.	N/A	1.8%	N/A	2.3%

Suicide:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.	16.6%	15.8%	25.1%	26.7%
Percentage of students who have seriously thought about killing themselves.	9.1%	13.5%	17.1%	22.1%
Percentage of students who have attempted suicide.	1.7%	2.9%	8%	7%

Tobacco Use:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have tried cigarette smoking.	4%	5.8%	9.1%	7%
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 10 or younger.	0%	0%	1.7%	0.6%
Percentage of students who have smoked cigarettes during the last 30 days.	0.6%	1.2%	2.9%	0.6%
Percentage of students who have ever smoked cigarettes daily.	0%	N/A	2.3%	N/A
Percentage of students who have used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip during the past 30 days.	0.6%	0%	1.1%	0.6%
Percentage of students who have smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the past 30 days.	1.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%
Percentage of students who feel their parents would think it is wrong or very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes.	90.9%	94.2%	88.6%	89%

Alcohol Use:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips.	20.6%	14.6%	20%	17.4%
Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol at the age of 10 or younger.	9.1%	3.5%	4.6%	2.9%
Percentage of students who drank alcohol during the last 30 days, other than a few sips.	3.4%	2.3%	5.7%	4.1%

Percentage of students who have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row (binge drinking) during the last 30 days	0.6%	0.6%	1.7%	2.3%
Percentage of students who feel their parents would think it is wrong or very wrong for them to drink alcohol.	76.6%	75.4%	74.9%	75.6%
Percentage of students who have gotten drunk from drinking alcohol.	2.3%	N/A	5.7%	N/A

Marijuana Use:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have used marijuana at least once in their life	0.6%	3.5%	6.9%	3.5%
Percentage of students who have used marijuana during the past 30 days	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.7%
Percentage of students who feel their parents would think it is wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana.	95.4%	93%	92.6%	92.4%

Other Drug Use:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have ever sniffed glue, or breathed the contents of spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high.	0.6%	2.3%	7.4%	1.7%
Percentage of students who have in the past 12 months offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property.	7.4%	2.9%	4.6%	2.9%
Percentage of students who have taken a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription.	2.9%	3.5%	4%	5.2%
Percentage of students who have taken a over-the-counter drug to get high.	0%	0.6%	2.9%	0.6%

Sexual Behavior:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students for whom it's important to delay sexual intercourse until they're married.	22.3%	N/A	31.4%	N/A
Percentage of students who have had sexual	3.4%	N/A	5.1%	N/A

intercourse				
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time at age 0 or younger.	0%	N/A	0.6%	N/A
Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with 2 or more people.	1.7%	N/A	2.3%	N/A
Percentage of students who (or their partner) used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse	1.7%	N/A	2.3%	N/A

Nutrition and Exercise:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have increased their physical activity to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight.	57.1%	46.2%	64.6%	68%
Percentage of students who have chosen healthier foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight.	62.3%	56.1%	76%	81.4%
Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast today	18.9%	21.1%	34.3%	37.8%
Percentage of students who drank a can, or glass of soda or pop yesterday.	48.6%	37.4%	38.3%	29.1%
Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes yesterday.	72.6%	N/A	64%	N/A
Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day on an average school day.	18.9%	17%	20%	16.3%
Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not schoolwork two or more hours per day on an average school day.	48%	N/A	33.1%	N/A

Social Support:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their family loves them and gives them help and support when they need it.	88%	93.6%	86.3%	85.5%
Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement.	74.9%	75.4%	76.6%	71.5%

Percentage of students who feel like they belong at school.	83.4%	81.3%	77.7%	72.7%
Percentage of students who report having at least one teacher or adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem	72.6%	69%	80.6%	68%

Youth Risk Behavior Survey- High School

Traffic Safety:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.	9.4%	14%	3.3%	9.5%
Percentage of students who rode in a care or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days.	16.5%	19.8%	20.9%	24.6%
Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they have been drinking alcohol during the past 30 days.	11%	60.3%	4.6%	65.9%
Percentage of students who texted or emailed while driving a car or other vehicle in the past 30 days.	N/A	44.6%	N/A	34.9%

Weapons:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, during the past 30 days.	11.8%	20.7%	1.3%	1.6%
Percentage of students who have carried a gun, during the past 30 days.	4.7%	N/A	0%	N/A
During the past 30 days, the percentage of students who stayed home from school because they felt that would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school	3.1%	5%	4.6%	7.9%
Percentage of students who have carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, on school property during the past 30 days.	2.4%	4.1%	0%	0%
Percentage of students who have been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property during	7.1%	8.3%	2.6%	5.6%

the past 12 months.				
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Violence: Physical Fighting:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have been in a physical fight during the past 12 months.	31.5%	26.4%	13.7%	8.7%
Percentage of students who have been in a physical fight in which they were injured during the past 12 months.	1.6%	N/A	0.7%	N/A
Percentage of students who have been in a physical fight on school property during the past 12 months.	10.2%	10.7%	2.6%	2.4%

Violence: Threats and Personal Safety:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
The percentage of students who had someone try to hurt them by hitting, punching, or kicking them while on school property during the past 12 months.	20.5%	23.1%	10.5%	6.3%
The percentage of students who never or rarely feel safe from physical harm when at school.	7.9%	10.7%	5.9%	7.9%
Percentage of students who agree that violence is a problem at their school.	6.3%	3.3%	3.9%	6.3%
Percentage of students who, during the past 12 months, have been hit, slapped, or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend, on purpose.	7.9%	N/A	5.9%	N/A
Percentage of Students who were physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with during the past 12 months.	N/A	69.4%	N/A	66.7%
Percentage of students who have been forced, either verbally or physically, to take part in sexual activity.	5.5%	5%	10.5%	11.9%
Hurt oneself on purpose (e.g. cutting, burning) during the past 12 months.	11	N/A	30.1	N/A

Bullying:

	Males	Males	Females	Females
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	2012	2014	2012	2014
Bullied on school property in the past 12 months.	18.1%	21.5%	30.1%	24.6%
Percentage of students who had even been electronically bullied during the past 12 months.	11%	10.7%	29.4%	31.7%
Percentage of students who agree that harassment and bullying is a problem at their school.	26%	24.8%	49.7%	58.7%

Suicide:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of student who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.	17.3%	14.9%	31.4%	31%
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide in the last 12 months.	9.4%	10.7%	14.4%	16.7%
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the last 12 months.	8.7%	5%	13.1%	10.3%
Percentage of students who attempted suicide at least once in the past 12 months.	2.4%	3.3%	5.2%	6.3%
The percentage of students that had an injury, poisoning, or overdose from a suicide attempt that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse in the past 12 months.	0.8%	1.7%	2%	4%

Tobacco Use:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have tried cigarette smoking	25.2%	32.2%	24.8%	29.4%
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years.	5.5%	2.5%	2%	3.2%
Percentage of students who have smoked cigarettes, during the past 30 days.	7.1%	18.2%	8.5%	13.5%
Among students who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who smoked more than 10 cigarette per day on the days they smoked.	2.4%	2.5%	0%	0%

Percentage of students who have smoked cigarettes on school property during the past 30 days.	3.9%	4.1%	1.3%	0.8%
Percentage of students who ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.	2.4%	N/A	2.6%	N/A
Percentage of students who have tried to quit smoking during the past 12 months.	4.7%	12.4%	6.5%	9.5%
Percentage of students who have used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip during the past 30 days.	5.5%	9.9%	1.3%	1.6%
Percentage of students who have smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the past 30 days.	12.6%	25.6%	5.9%	7.1%

Alcohol Use:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have had at least one drink of alcohol in their life.	66.1%	67.8%	66%	76.2%
Percentage of students who drank alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years.	15.7%	14%	13.7%	7.9%
Percentage of students who drank alcohol during the last 30 days.	35.4%	52.1%	31.4%	42.1%
Percentage of students who have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row (binge drinking) during the past 30 days.	22.8%	32.2%	11.8%	20.6%
Percentage of students who got drunk one or more times in the past 30 days.	24.4%	N/A	19.6%	N/A
Percentage of students who strongly disapprove or disapprove of binge drinking once or twice each weekend.	47.2%	N/A	50.3%	N/A
Percentage of students who think most or all of the people their age would say it is OK to binge drink once or twice each weekend.	24.4%	N/A	34%	N/A
Percentage of students who believe there is a moderate to great risk that binge drinking, once or twice each weekend, can be harmful	58.3%	N/A	81.7%	N/A
Percentage of students who feel their parents would think it is wrong or very wrong for them to drink alcohol at least twice a month.	68.5%	55.4%	74.5%	61.9%

Marijuana Use:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who have tried marijuana at least once in their life.	28.3%	52.1%	26.1%	35.7%
Percentage of students who have tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years.	9.4%	10.7%	2%	1.6%
Percentage of students who have tried marijuana during the last 30 days.	15%	35.5%	13.1%	23.8%
Percentage of students who disapprove or strongly disapprove of people smoking marijuana.	52%	N/A	56.2%	N/A
Percentage of students who believe that most or all of the people their age would say it is OK to smoke marijuana.	36.2%	N/A	37.9%	N/A
Percentage of students who think people risk harming themselves (moderate to great risk) if they smoke marijuana.	44.1%	N/A	58.8%	N/A

Other Drug Use:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who used a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription	15.7%	22.3%	13.1%	12.7%
Percentage of students who have taken an over-the-counter drug to get high.	9.4%	14%	5.9%	6.3%
Percentage of students who have used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase.	6.3%	14%	2%	4%
Percentage of students who have used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase during the last 30 days.	3.1%	N/A	0%	N/A
Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high.	4.7%	11.6%	3.3%	4%
Percentage of students who have used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crack, or ice) at least once in their life.	5.5%	N/A	0.7%	N/A
Percentage of students who have used heroin (also called junk, or China White) at least once in their life.	3.9%	N/A	0%	N/A
Percentage of students who have used ecstasy (also called MDMA) at least once in their life.	8.7%	N/A	1.3%	N/A

Percentage of students who have been offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property during the last 12 months.	18.1%	16.5%	6.5%	7.9%
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Sexual Behavior:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students for whom it's important to delay having sexual intercourse until they're married	10.2	7.4	17.6	20.6
Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse.	31.5	43.8	24.8	32.5
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years.	4.7	6.6	1.3	0
Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with 2 or more people.	16.5	N/A	15.7	N/A
Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with 4 or more people	N/A	14	N/A	6.3
Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with 1 or more people in the past 3 months.	21.3	30.6	19	28.6
Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time they had sexual intercourse.	8.7	15.7	5.9	7.1
Percentage of students who (or whose partner) used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse	19.7	25.6	15.7	16.7
Percent of students who described themselves as Gay or Lesbian, bisexual, or not sure.	7.1	3.3	9.2	7.9

Nutrition and Exercise:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	28.3%	36.4%	2%	0.8%
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day during the past seven days.	34.6%	27.3%	9.8%	9.5%
Percentage of students who ate breakfast 3 or more days in the past 7 days.	78.7%	70.2%	69.3%	66.7%
Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day	66.9%	60.3%	44.4%	41.3%

on five or more of the 7 days before the survey.				
Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day on an average school day.	33.9%	28.9%	17%	19.8%
Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not schoolwork 3 or more hours per day on an average school day.	29.9%	33.9%	22.9%	31.7%

Social Support:

	Males 2012	Males 2014	Females 2012	Females 2014
Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their family loves them and gives them help and support when they need it.	84.3%	N/A	83%	N/A
Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement.	59.1%	N/A	65.4%	N/A
Percentage of students who feel like they belong at school.	64.6%	61.2%	62.1%	57.9%
Percentage of students who report having at least one teacher or adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem.	64.6%	60.3%	74.5%	71.4%