

**DEKALB COUNTY
YOUTH RISK
BEHAVIOR SURVEY**

2007



*A Collaborative Project of the
DeKalb County Board of Education
and the
DeKalb County Board of Health*



Dear Colleagues, Parents and Students:

We are pleased to share the results of the DeKalb County School System's 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. The survey is funded through a grant from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The DeKalb County Board of Health serves as a collaborative partner, administers the survey, compiles the data and assists with disseminating the results.

The survey provides critical information about behaviors that affect teens' health and safety. These behaviors include tobacco, alcohol, and illegal drug use; weapon carrying and physical violence; suicide attempts; drinking and driving; seat belt and helmet use; sexual activity; eating habits; and physical activity.

The report highlights health behaviors among youth in DeKalb County over the past several years. Since this is the third time the survey has been conducted in DeKalb County, it is now possible to examine trends over time to assess where progress is being made and where more attention needs to be focused. For example, the percentage of students who ate at least one serving of fruit daily, the percentage of students who ate at least 5 servings of fruits and vegetables weekly, and the percentage of students who attended weekly physical education classes have increased since 2003. These results attest to the success of multiple efforts by schools, families and communities to create interventions that lead to improved outcomes. However, we must continue to work to reach those youth who still engage in behaviors that threaten their mental and physical health and safety as well as to maintain successes that have been achieved.

We encourage you to use the data from this report to build collaborations with faith, civic and business leaders, to develop new interventions and policies, to generate awareness among youth and parents and to seek funding opportunities.

By working together to improve the health and safety of our youth, we can create healthier environments in which students can reach their fullest academic potential.

Thank you for your commitment to improving the lives and health of DeKalb County students.

Sincerely,



Crawford Lewis, PH.D.
Superintendent
DeKalb County School System



S. Elizabeth Ford, M.D., M.B.A.
District Health Director
DeKalb County Board of Health

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the health behaviors of high school students in DeKalb County, Georgia that put them at risk for injury and illness. Many of these behaviors put youth at risk for various health conditions throughout adulthood. In DeKalb County, 65% of all deaths among youth aged 13-19 years result from: homicide (26%), motor vehicle crashes (25%), suicide (8%) and other unintentional injuries (6%). In addition, maternal and child health issues and social problems arise from an average of 1,975 pregnancies each year among females aged 13-19 years in DeKalb County; of particular concern is the large increase in the pregnancy rate among Hispanic/Latino teens. Among persons older than 20 years, 34% of deaths result from cardiovascular diseases and 22% from cancer (1). All of these causes of illness and death are related to six basic types of behavior: behaviors that result in unintentional injuries and violence; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that increase risk for sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection, and unintended pregnancies; dietary behaviors; and physical activity.

In 1991, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, together with state and local departments of education and health, other federal agencies, and national education and health organizations, developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System to monitor specific health-risk behaviors that contribute to illness and death and to assess how the frequency of these behaviors change over time. In 1991, 26 states and 11 large cities participated in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS); by 2005 this number had risen to 40 states and 21 large cities.

In 2001, the DeKalb County School System contracted with the DeKalb County Board of Health to conduct the first Youth Risk Behavior Survey among students in DeKalb County public high schools (grades 9-12). This survey was repeated in the fall of 2003 and 2005, and in the spring of 2007. The following report summarizes the 2007 findings and highlights changes between 2003, 2005 and 2007. The text on the left side of each page introduces each question along with the overall percent of students who indicated engaging in each behavior. The graphs on the right side break each question down by gender, race, and grade level.

METHODS

All 20 traditional DeKalb County public high schools participated in the study. A truancy school, a transition academy, a school for students with severe intellectual disabilities, an alternative school and an open campus high school were excluded.

Classes from each school were chosen to participate in the survey. The number of classes varied (from two to eight) depending on the population size of the school. The classes were randomly chosen from among all second period classes (excluding English as a Second Language and special education classes). All students within a selected class were eligible to participate.

Information describing the survey was sent to parents of students from selected classes two weeks before survey administration. Parents were given the option to exclude their child from taking the survey. Students could choose not to participate in the entire survey or to skip any question that they did not wish to answer. Participation in the survey was completely anonymous. Personally identifiable data were not collected and data are reported only in aggregate form.

Students completed a self-administered, 99-item questionnaire by recording their answers on a scannable (Scantron) answer sheet. Survey questions can be found in the Appendix on page 48. DeKalb County Board of Health employees administered the survey in each classroom.

Results from the survey were weighted[†] and thus are representative of all students in grades 9-12 in DeKalb County public high schools. In this report, a result is considered “statistically significant” if there is no overlap in the 95% confidence intervals of the percentages being compared. Comparisons that are statistically significant are described in the report text.

[†] A weight has been associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of nonresponse. The weight is given by: $W=W_1 \times f_1 \times f_2$ where W_1 =inverse probability of selecting the classroom within the school, f_1 =a student-level nonresponse factor calculated for class, and f_2 =a poststratification adjustment factor calculated by gender within grade and by race/ethnicity.

SUMMARY

Demographics

A total of 2,197 students from 20 public high schools in DeKalb County completed the survey. Weighted demographic characteristics of the students are as follows: male (50%), female (50%); grade 9 (31%), grade 10 (24%), grade 11 (23%) and grade 12 (21%); African-American (80%), white (10%), Hispanic/Latino (5%), other race (3%) and multiple races (2%).

Healthy People 2010

DeKalb County high school students have consistently met national Healthy People 2010 goals (3) for reducing cigarette and tobacco use and not riding with a driver who had been drinking. From 2005 to 2007 more students began engaging in moderate physical activity bringing DeKalb closer to reaching Healthy People goals for that objective. However, more work needs to be done to increase the percentage of students engaging in vigorous physical activity and daily physical education classes and to reduce the percentage of students who smoke cigars.

Healthy People 2010 Objectives	DeKalb YRBS, 2005	DeKalb YRBS, 2007	Healthy People 2010 Goal
	%	%	%
Reduce the use of cigarettes in the past 30 days	9	9	16
Reduce the use of tobacco in the past 30 days	14	14	21
Reduce the use of cigars in the past 30 days	10	11	8
Reduce the percentage of students who rode with a drunk driver in the past 30 days	20	21	30
Increase the number of students participating in moderate physical activity	24	26	35
Increase the number of students participating in vigorous physical activity	57	54	85
Increase the number of students enrolled in daily physical education (PE) class	31	28	50

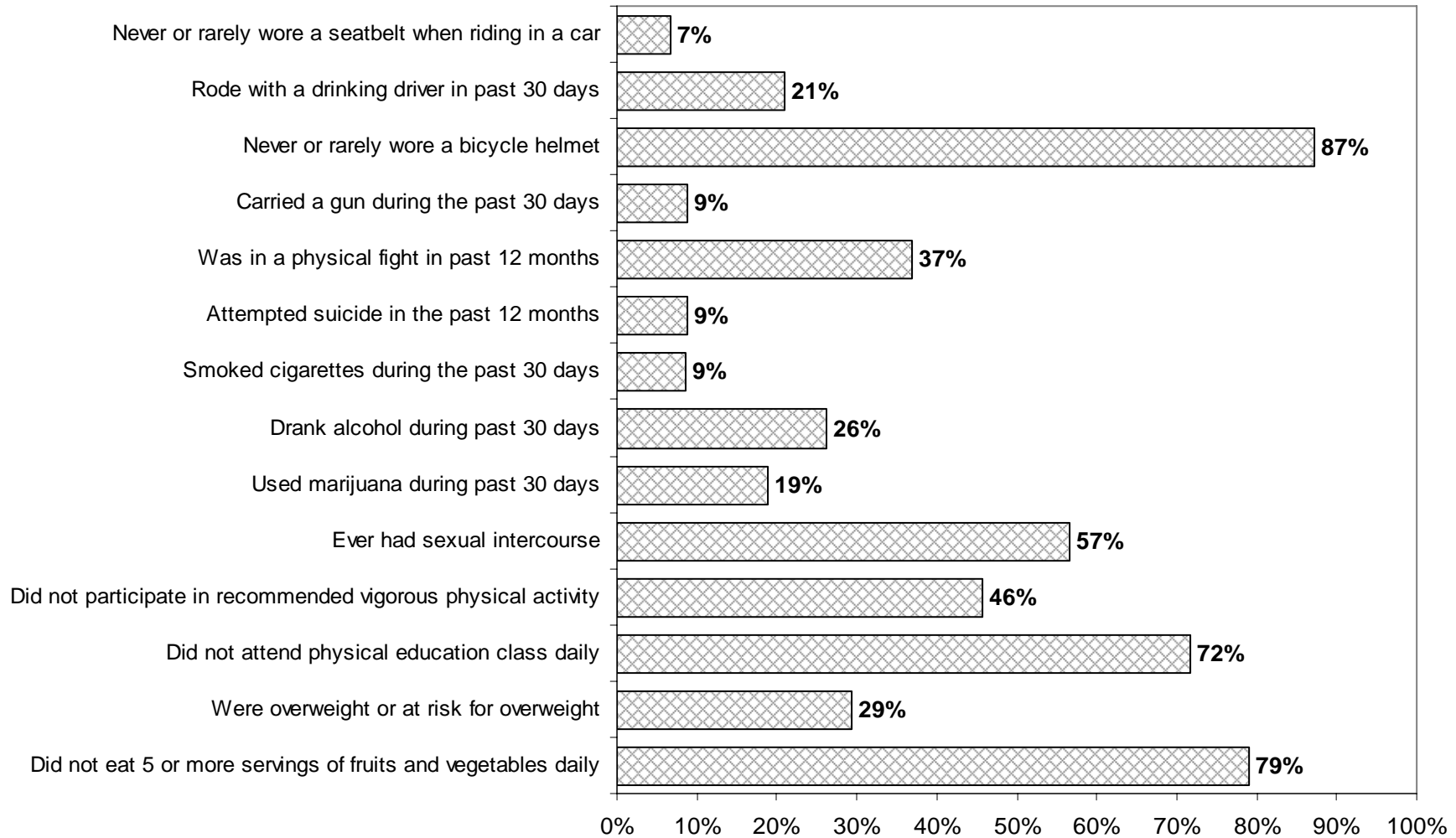
CHANGES IN RISK BEHAVIOR AMONG DeKALB COUNTY YOUTH FROM 2003 TO 2007

A **↑** means that students became statistically *more* likely to engage in the behavior. A **↓** means that students became statistically *less* likely to engage in the behavior. An empty box means that there was not a statistically significant change between 2003 and 2007. Only results with one or more statistically significant change are included. Changes were measured within (not between) racial, ethnic and gender groups.

Healthy behavior	<i>African American</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>All</i>
Consume fruit 1+ times/week	↑		↑	↑	↑	↑
Consume fruit juice 1+ times/week					↑	
Eat vegetables 1+ times/week			↑			
Consume potatoes 1+ times/week					↑	
Consume 5+ servings of fruit and vegetables/day			↑	↑	↑	↑
Eat less food to lose or control weight			↑			
Attend physical education classes weekly		↑		↑		↑
Play on a sports team					↓	
Have been taught about HIV/AIDS prevention				↓	↓	↓
Try to lose weight				↑		

Unhealthy behavior	<i>African American</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>All</i>
Carry a weapon on school property	↑					↑
Be offered, given or sold an illegal drug at school	↓					↓
Try the drug ecstasy		↑				
Have used any form of cocaine	↑					
Have used marijuana					↑	
Ride with a driver who had been drinking alcohol						↓
Try alcohol	↓				↓	
Drink alcohol before age 13	↓			↓		↓
Drink alcohol			↓	↓		↓
Try cigarette smoking	↓			↓		↓
Smoke a cigarette before age 13	↓			↓		↓
Smoke cigarettes			↓			
Smoke 10+ cigarettes/day	↑					↑
Smoke cigars or cigarillos	↑				↑	↑
Have ever been told they have asthma	↑			↑		↑
Watch 3+ hours of TV/day	↓				↓	↓
Be overweight				↑		

Selected Summary Risk Behaviors
DeKalb County Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



SECTION 1:
**UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES
 AND VIOLENCE**

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003	DeKalb YRBS, 2005	DeKalb YRBS, 2007
	%	%	%
Seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	13.7	13.4	13.3
Attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months	7.4	9.9	8.9
Ever been forced to have sexual intercourse	10.4	8.4	10
Intentionally physically hurt by boyfriend or girlfriend in past 12 months	10.9	13.3	13
Never or rarely wore a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else	5.4	6.6	6.8
In past 30 days, rode in a car driven by a driver drinking alcohol	24.4	19.9	21

UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

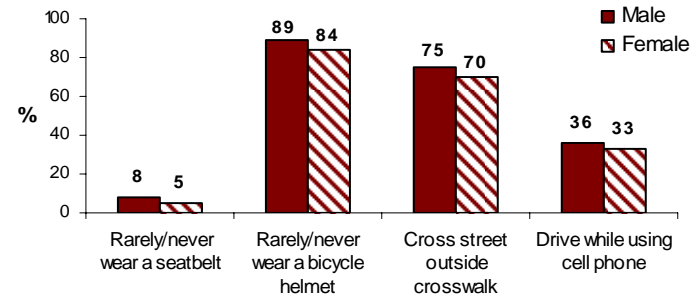
- **Rarely/never wore a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else: 6.8%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Of those who rode a bicycle in the past 12 months, those who rarely/never wore a bicycle helmet: 87.3%[§]**
 - Significantly more African-American students than white students rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet.

In the past 30 days, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

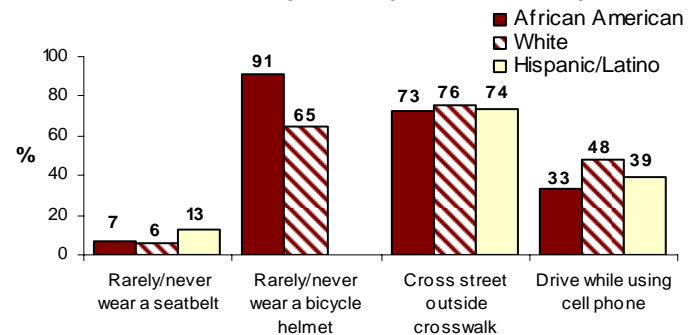
- **Crossed a street in an area other than a marked crosswalk: 72.7%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Drove a motor vehicle while talking on a cell phone: 34.7%**
 - Students in grade 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9, students in grade 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 10, and students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 11 to report this behavior.

[§]Small sample size does not allow some comparisons.

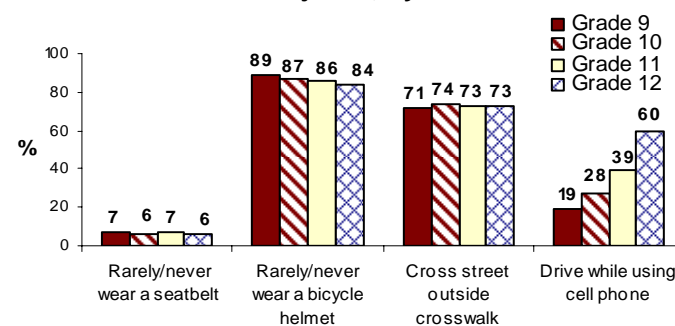
Unintentional Injuries, by Gender



Unintentional Injuries, by Race/Ethnicity



Unintentional Injuries, by Grade Level



CARRYING WEAPONS

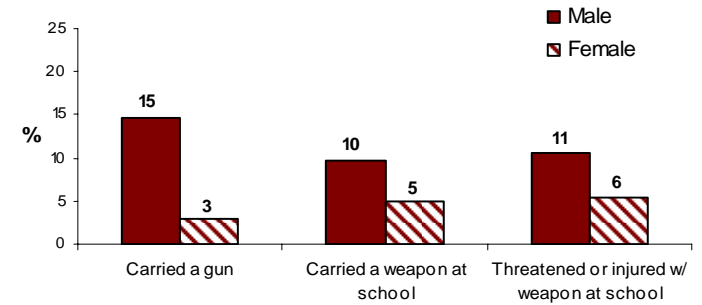
In the past 30 days, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

- **Carried a gun: 8.9%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Carried a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property: 7.5%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Significantly more Hispanic/Latino students than African-American or white students reported this behavior.

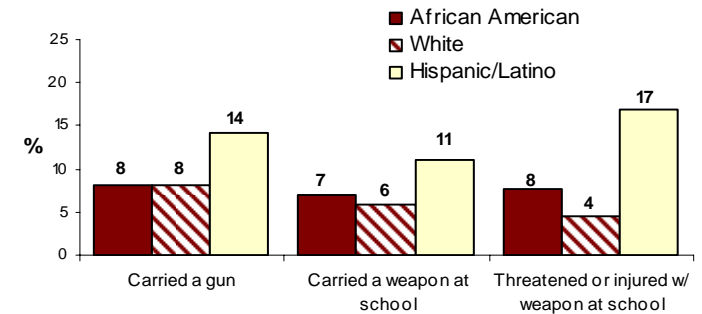
In the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

- **Were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property: 8.1%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

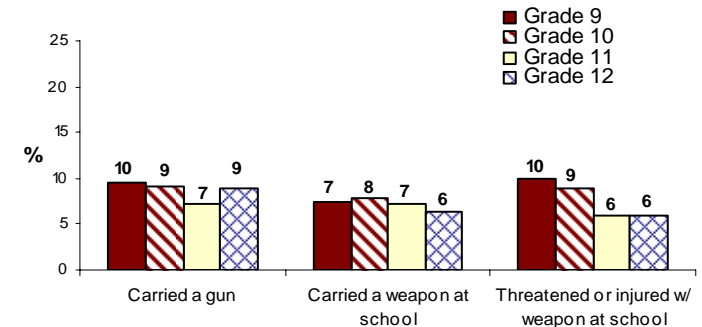
Carrying Weapons, by Gender



Carrying Weapons, by Race/Ethnicity



Carrying Weapons, by Grade Level



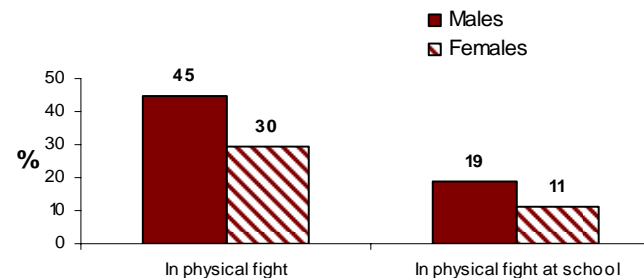
PHYSICAL FIGHTING

In the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

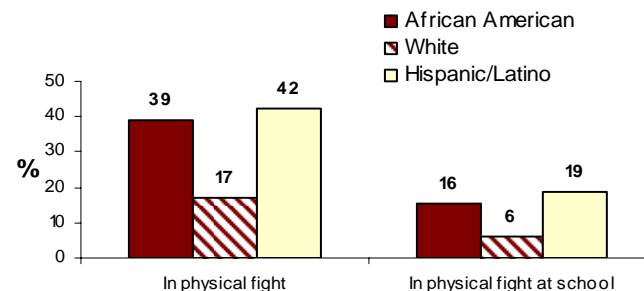
- **Were in a physical fight one or more times: 37.0%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 9, 10 and 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.

- **Were in a physical fight on school property: 15.0%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 9 and 10 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.

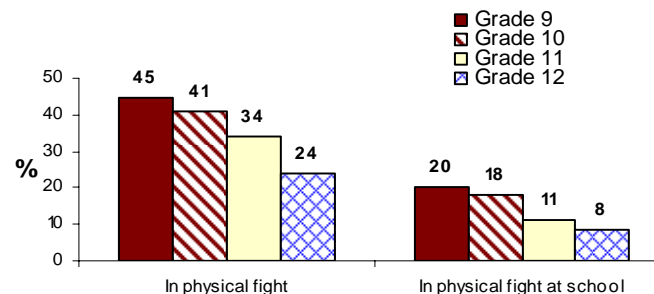
Physical Fighting, by Gender



Physical Fighting, by Race/Ethnicity



Physical Fighting, by Grade Level



GANGS

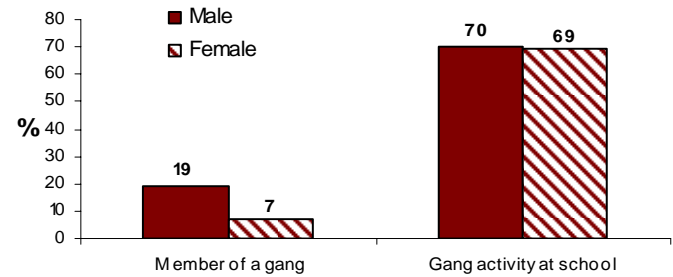
In the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

- **Were a member of a gang:**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.

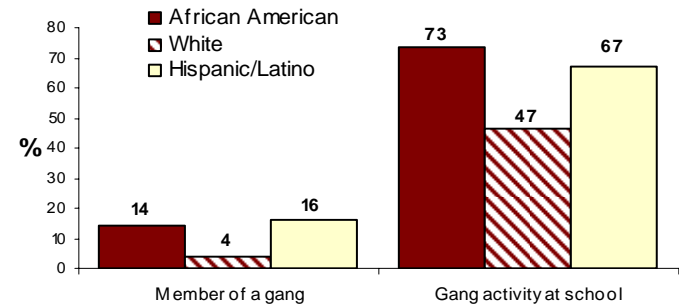
Percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

- **Said there was gang activity in their school:**
 - African-American and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than white students to report this.

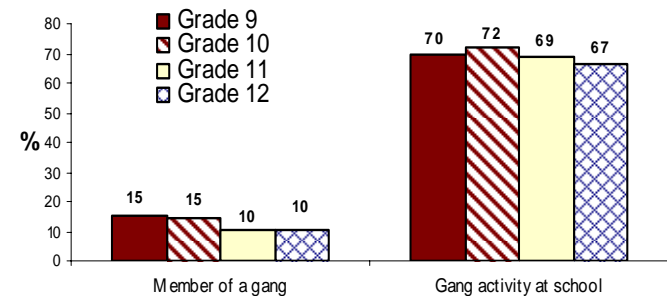
Gangs, by Gender



Gangs, by Race/Ethnicity



Gangs, by Grade Level



OTHER VIOLENT BEHAVIORS

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Were ever physically forced to have sex when they did not want to: 10.0%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

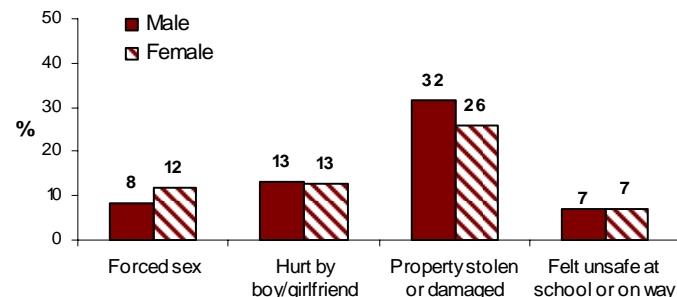
In the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

- **Were hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend: 13.0%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Had property stolen or damaged on school property: 28.8%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

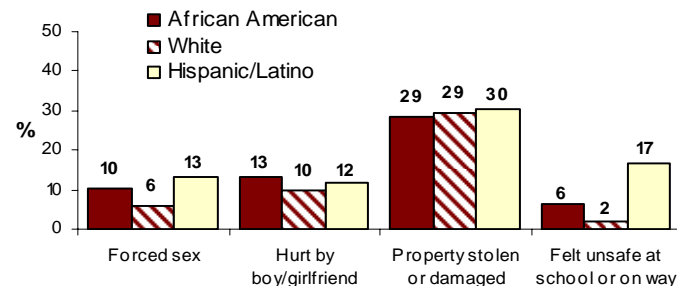
In the past 30 days, percentage of DeKalb high school students who:

- **Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school: 6.9%**
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American or white students to report this experience.

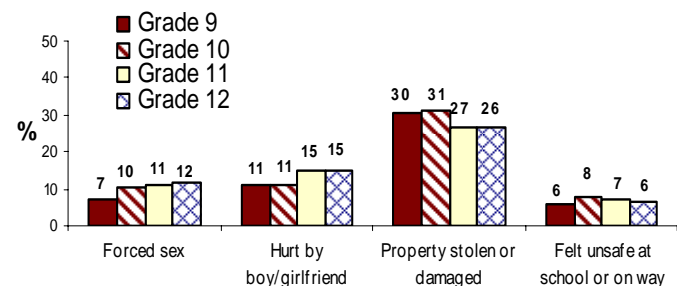
Other Violence, by Gender



Other Violence, by Race/Ethnicity



Other Violence, by Grade Level



SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND ACTIONS*

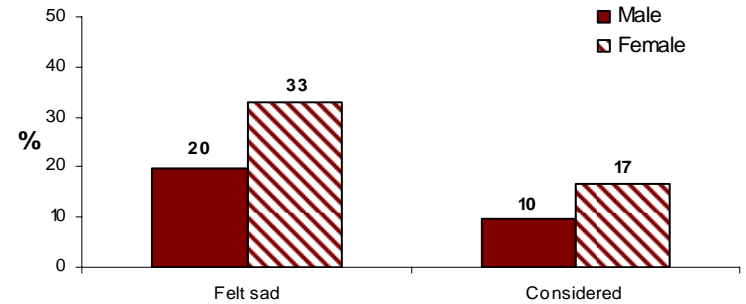
During the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks in a row or more that they stopped doing some usual activities: 26.5%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American and white students to report this behavior.

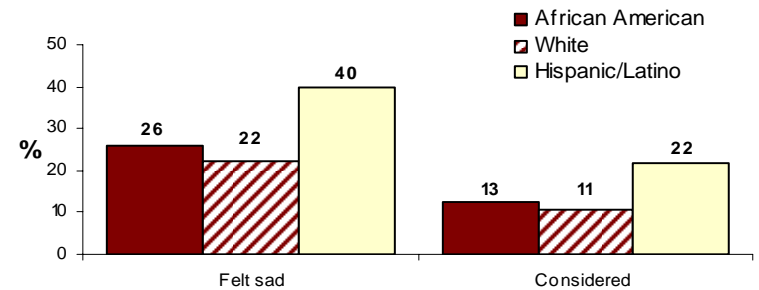
- **Seriously considered attempting suicide: 13.3%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

*Results are continued on next page.

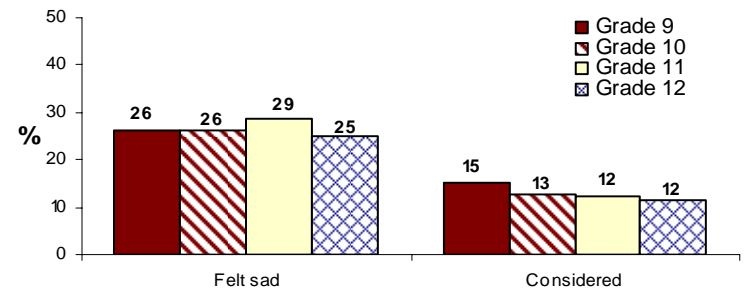
Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Gender



Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Race/Ethnicity



Suicidal Thought and Actions, by Grade Level



SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND ACTIONS (CONTINUED)

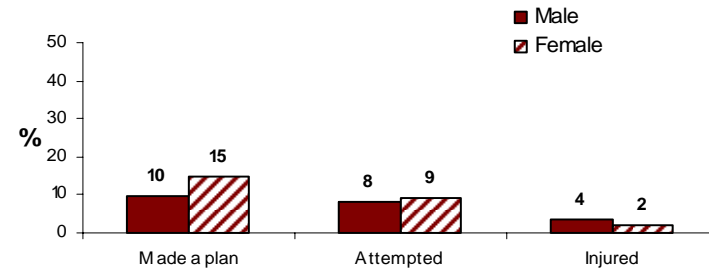
During the past 12 months, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Made a plan to attempt suicide: 12.2%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

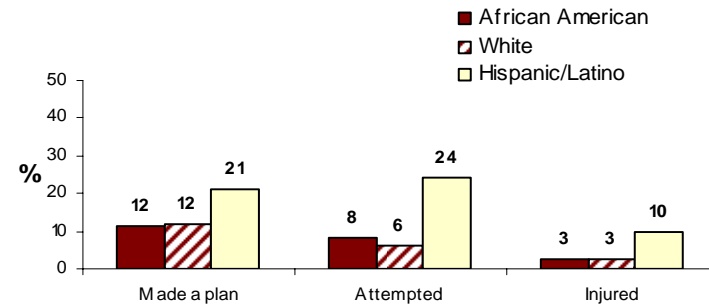
- **Attempted suicide: 8.9%**
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American and white students to report this behavior.

- **Attempted suicide that resulted in injury, poisoning or overdose and treated by doctor or nurse: 3.1%**
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this.

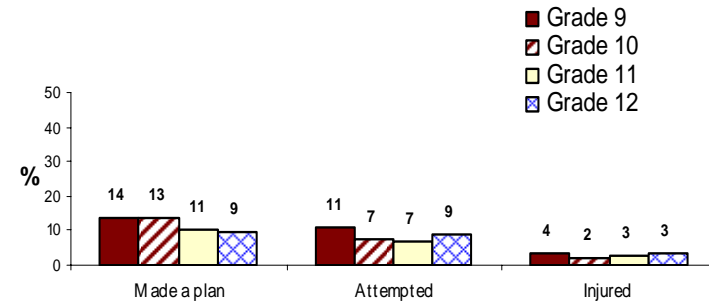
Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Gender



Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Race/Ethnicity



Suicidal Thoughts and Actions, by Grade Level



SECTION 2: TOBACCO

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2007 %
Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs [‡]	51.0	46.7	45.6
Smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days	9.5	8.8	8.5
Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days	2.5	2.5	2.8
Current smokers who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day in the past 30 days [‡]	2.1	4.6	7.8
Smoked cigarettes on school property in past 30 days	3.0	3.4	2.9
Used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on one or more of the past 30 days	2.3	2.2	2.3

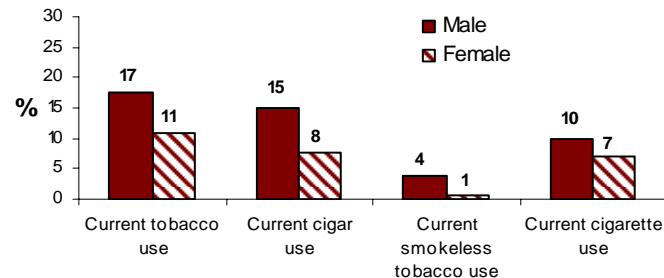
[‡]Trend analysis result is statistically significant

CURRENT TOBACCO USE

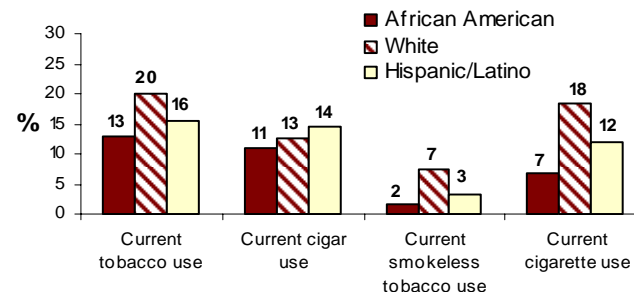
In the past 30 days, the percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used any tobacco: 14.0%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Smoked cigars, cigarillos or little cigars on one or more days: 11.4%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on one or more days: 2.3%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Smoked cigarettes: 8.5%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

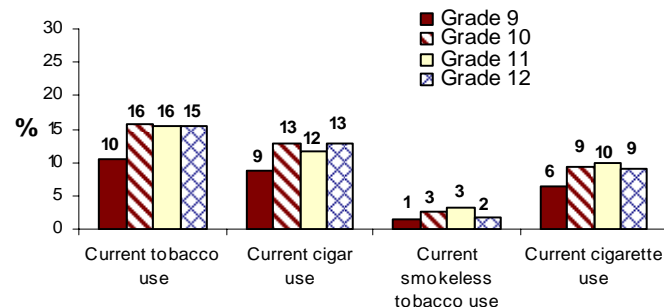
Current Tobacco Use, by Gender



Current Tobacco Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Current Tobacco Use, by Grade Level



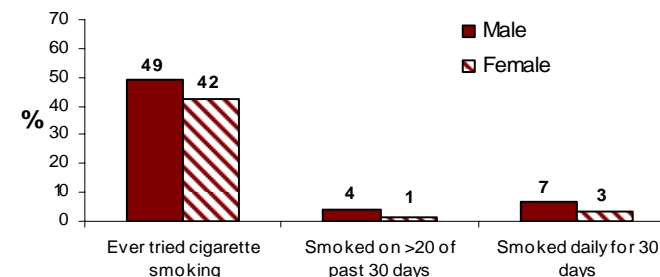
CIGARETTE USE

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

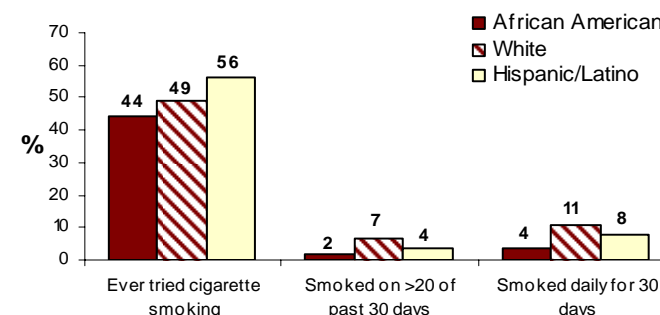
- **Ever tried cigarette smoking: 45.6%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Smoked cigarettes on at least 20 of past 30 days: 2.8%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
- **Ever smoked cigarettes daily for 30 days: 4.9%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
- **Of current smokers, tried to quit during past 12 months: 53.4%[§]**
- **Of current smokers, smoked ≥ 10 cigarettes/day on days they smoked: 7.8%[§]**
- **Students <18 years who are current smokers and purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station during past 30 days: 25.1%[§]**

[§]Small sample size does not allow comparisons.

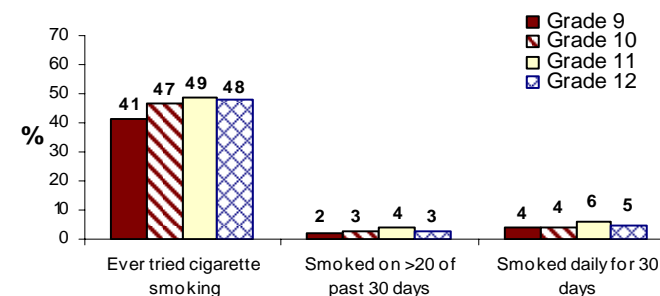
Cigarette Smoking, by Gender



Cigarette Smoking, by Race/Ethnicity



Cigarette Smoking, by Grade Level



TOBACCO USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY AND SECONDHAND SMOKE

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

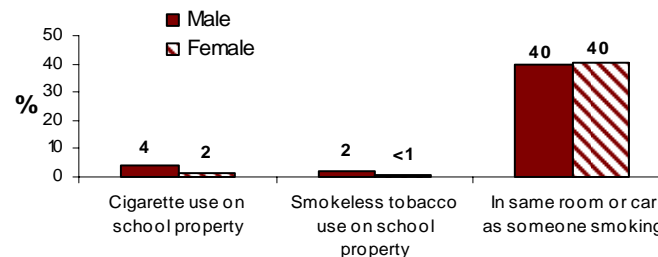
- Smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of past 30 days: 2.9%**

 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- Used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on school property on one or more of past 30 days (“smokeless tobacco use on school property”): 1.4%**

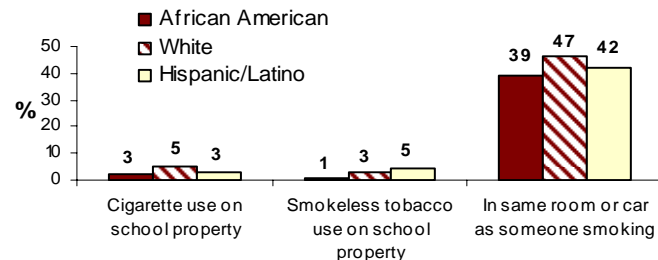
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Hispanic/Latino students were more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
- Were in the same room or riding in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes in the past 7 days: 40.1%**

 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

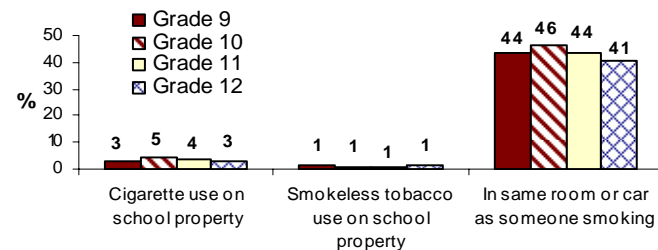
Tobacco Use on School Property, by Gender



Tobacco Use on School Property, by Race/Ethnicity



Tobacco Use on School Property, by Grade Level



SECTION 3:
ALCOHOL AND
OTHER DRUG USE

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2007 %
Consumed their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years [‡]	32.9	32.7	28.0
Consumed at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days	28.7	27.1	26.3
Consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within a few hours in the past 30 days	10.1	9.0	8.7
Rode in a car (in past 30 days) driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol [‡]	24.4	19.9	21.0
Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	10.8	11.7	11.2
Used marijuana in the past 30 days	17.0	17.4	18.9
Used any form of cocaine in their lifetime	3.4	3.6	4.9
Used methamphetamines during their lifetime	2.9	2.6	2.7
Were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property in the past 12 months [‡]	33.9	31.3	30.4

[‡]Trend analysis result is statistically significant

ALCOHOL USE

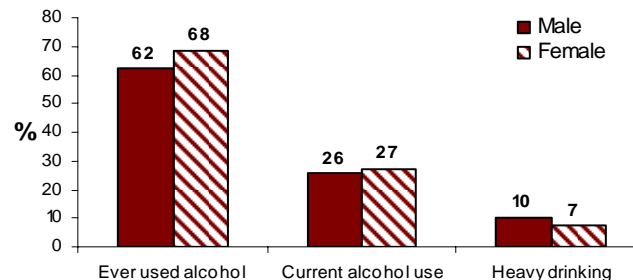
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Had at least one drink of alcohol during their lifetime: 65.4%**
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 11 were significantly more likely than students in grades 9 and 10 and students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

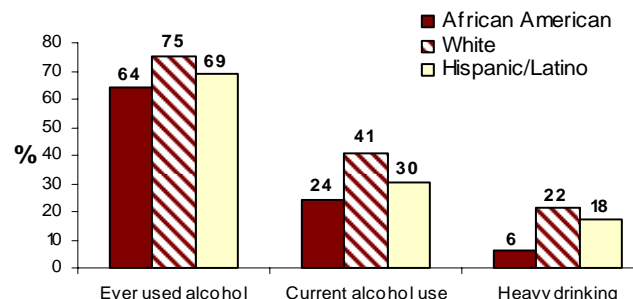
- **Had at least one drink of alcohol in past 30 days: 26.3%**
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grades 9 and 10 to report this behavior.

- **Had five or more drinks in a row (within a couple of hours) one or more of past 30 days: 8.7%**
 - Hispanic/Latino and white students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

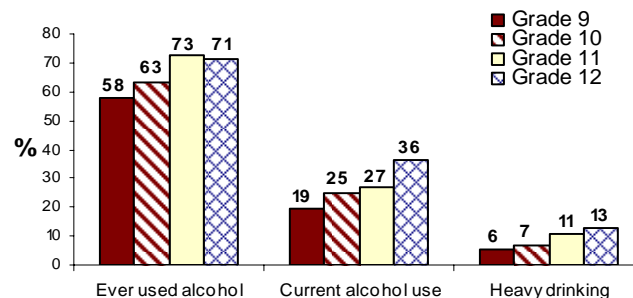
Alcohol Use, by Gender



Alcohol Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Alcohol Use, by Grade Level



DRINKING AND DRIVING AND PURCHASING ALCOHOL

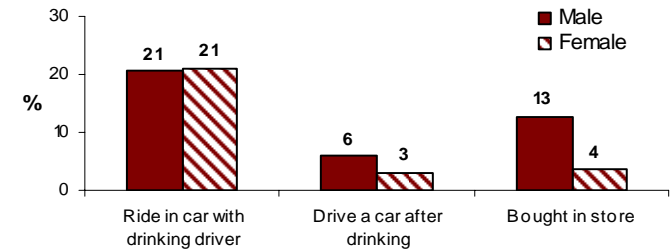
In the past 30 days, the percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol: 21.0%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

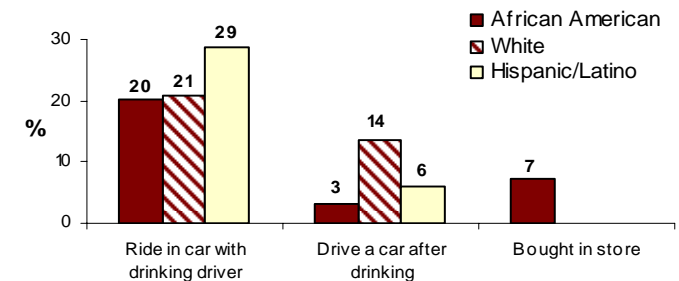
- **Drove a vehicle after drinking alcohol: 4.6%**
 - Significantly more white students than African-American students reported this behavior.
 - Students in grade 12 were more likely than students in grades 9 and 10 to report this behavior.

- **Among students who reported current alcohol use, the percentage who purchased alcohol at a store or gas station: 8.0%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 10 to report this behavior.

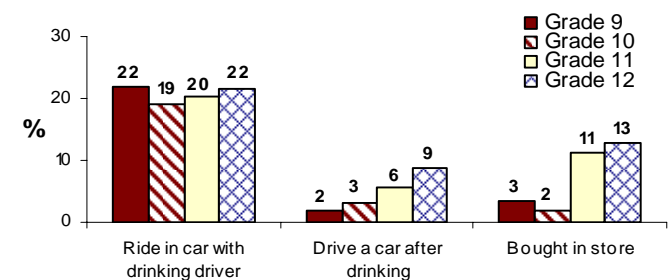
Drinking, Driving, Purchasing by Gender



Drinking, Driving, Purchasing by Race/Ethnicity



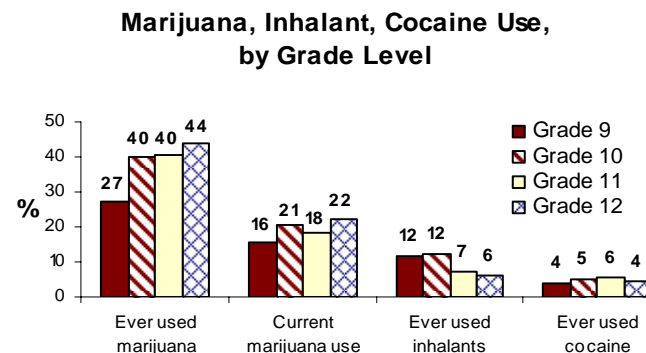
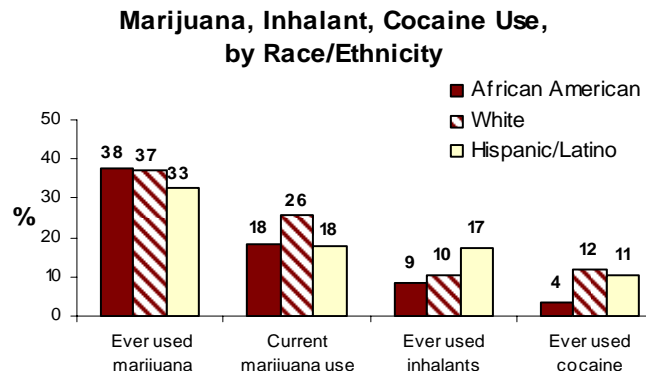
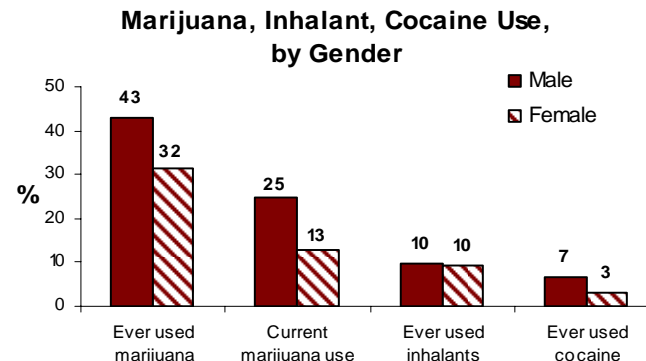
Drinking, Driving, Purchasing by Grade Level



MARIJUANA, INHALANT AND COCAINE USE

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used marijuana one or more times during their lifetime: 37.1%**
 - Students in grades 10, 11 and 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
- **Used marijuana one or more times during past 30 days: 18.9%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their lifetime: 9.8%**
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.
- **Used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, and freebase, one or more times during their lifetime: 4.9%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Both white and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

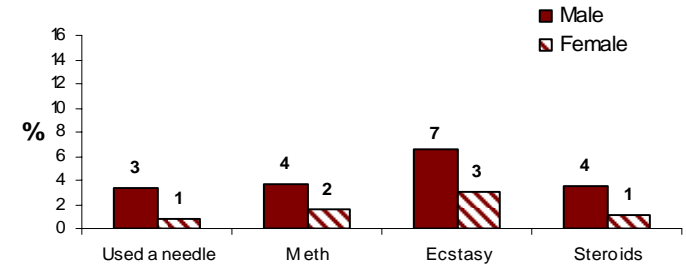


OTHER DRUG USE

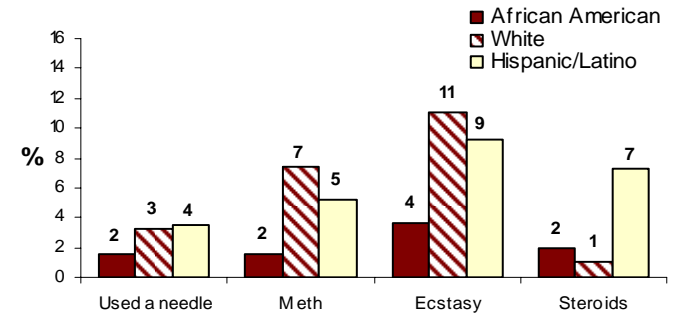
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Used a needle to inject an illegal drug into their body one or more times during their lifetime: 2.1%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Used methamphetamines one or more times during their lifetime: 2.7%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
- **Used ecstasy one or more times during their lifetime: 4.9%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
- **Used a steroid pill or shot without a doctor’s prescription one or more times during their lifetime: 2.4%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

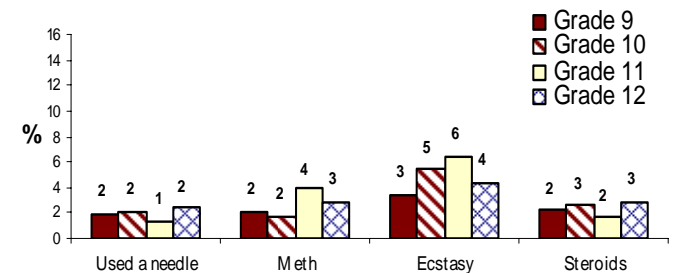
Other Drug Use, by Gender



Other Drug Use, by Race/Ethnicity



Other Drug Use, by Grade Level

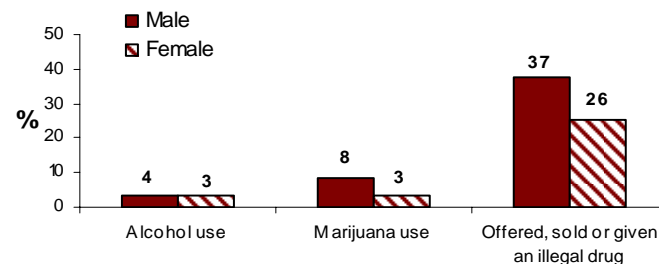


ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

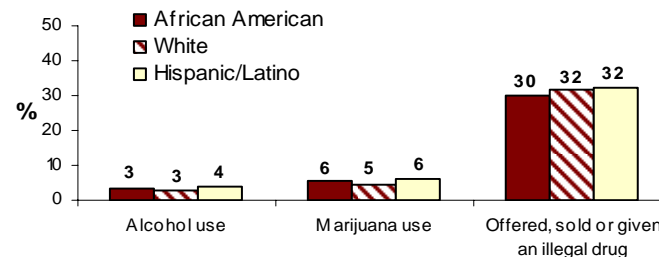
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of past 30 days: 3.4%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Used marijuana on school property one or more times during past 30 days: 5.7%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during past 12 months: 30.4%.**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

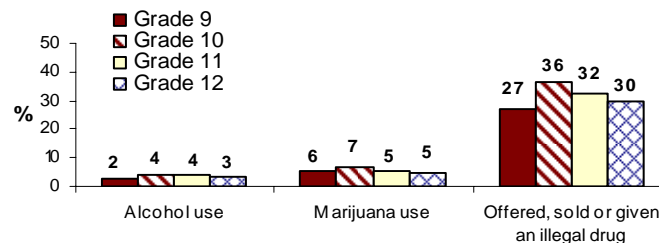
Alcohol and Drug Use on School Property, by Gender



Alcohol and Drug Use on School Property, by Race/Ethnicity



Alcohol and Drug Use on School Property, by Grade Level



START OF TOBACCO, ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA USE

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

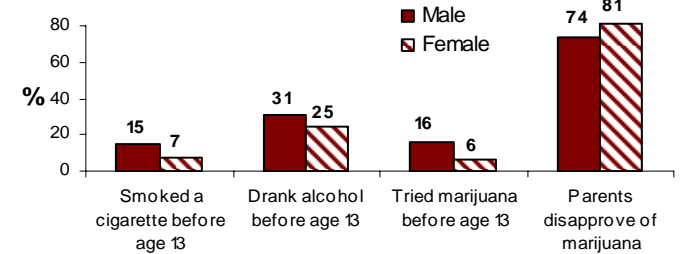
- **Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years: 11.2%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

- **Had their first drink of alcohol (other than a few sips) before age 13 years: 28.0%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 9 were significantly more likely than students in grade 11 to report this behavior.

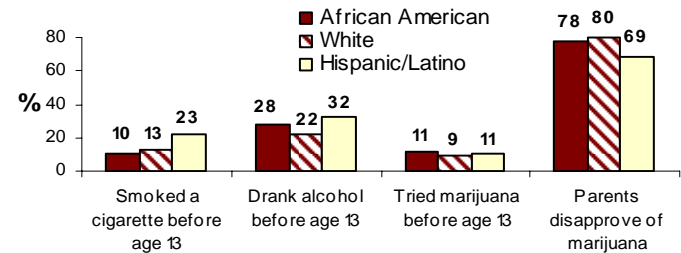
- **Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years: 11.2%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

- **Said that parents or other adults in the family would disapprove if they smoked marijuana: 77.5%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.

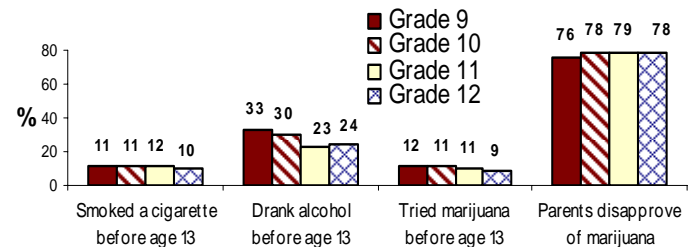
Start of Tobacco, Alcohol, Marijuana, by Gender



Start of Tobacco, Alcohol, Marijuana, by Race/Ethnicity



Start of Tobacco, Alcohol, Marijuana, by Grade Level



SECTION 4:
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2007 %
Had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	14.5	15.1	14.1
Had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life	20.8	20.0	21.9
Students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	71.9	73.5	69.3
Students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse	8.5	9.1	9.0
Students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	17.2	14.2	14.6

SEXUAL BEHAVIORS*

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

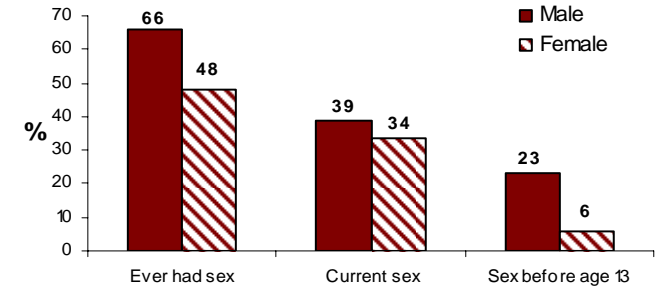
- **Ever had sexual intercourse: 56.7%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

- **Had sex in the past three months: 36.2%**
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grades 9 and 10, and students in grade 11 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.

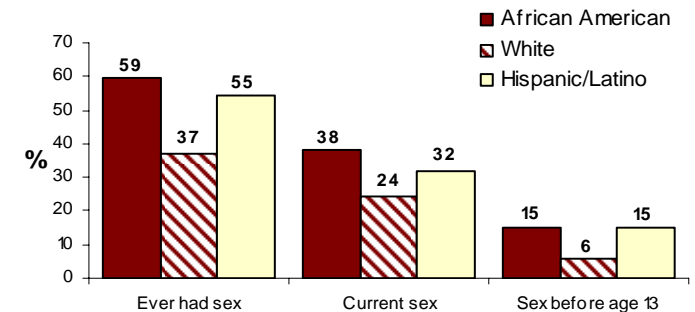
- **Had sex for the first time before age 13: 14.1%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 9 and 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.

*Results continued on next page.

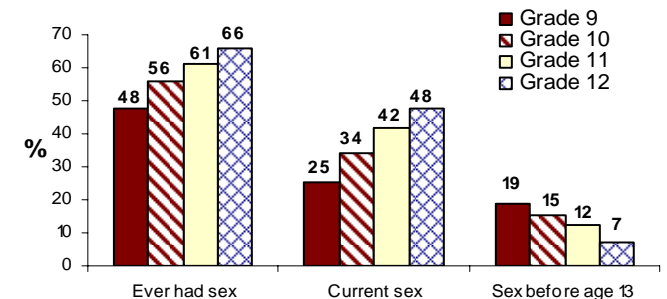
Sexual Behaviors, by Gender



Sexual Behaviors, by Race/Ethnicity



Sexual Behaviors, by Grade Level



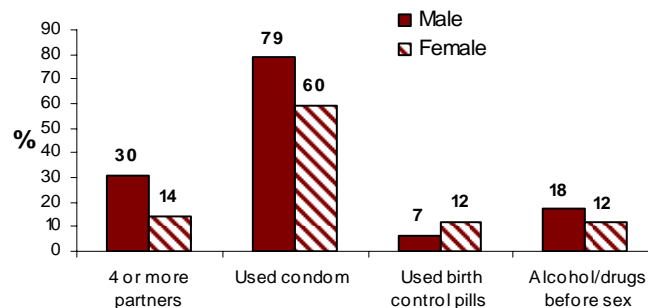
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS (CONTINUED)

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

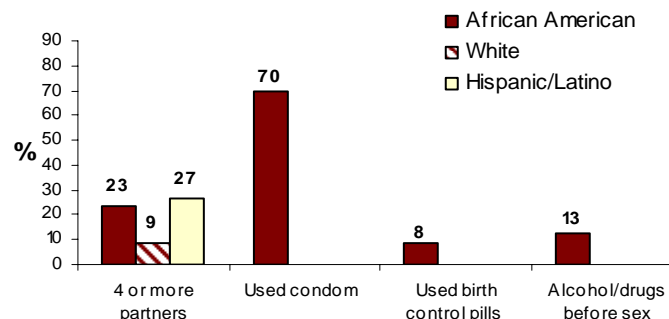
- **Had sex with four or more people in their lifetime: 21.9%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American and Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than white students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
- **Of those who had sex in the past three months, used a condom during last sexual intercourse: 69.3%[§]**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
- **Of students who had sex in the past three months, used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse: 9.0%[§]**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Of students who had sex in the past three months, percent who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse: 14.6%[§]**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

[§]Small sample size does not allow some comparisons.

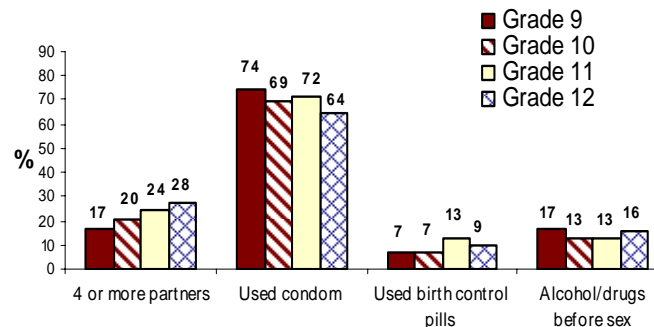
Sexual Behaviors, by Gender



Sexual Behaviors, by Race/Ethnicity



Sexual Behaviors, by Grade Level



SECTION 5:
**WEIGHT AND
 DIETARY BEHAVIORS**

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2007 %
Drank three or more glasses of milk during the past seven days	8.2	8.4	8.0
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	23.9	26.6	23.1
Were trying to lose weight	36.0	38.2	38.6
Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	53.0	55.9	55.6
Ate less food, fewer calories or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	29.5	29.9	32.5
Took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight in the past 30 days	4.5	4.0	4.5

WEIGHT AND SELF-PERCEPTION OF WEIGHT

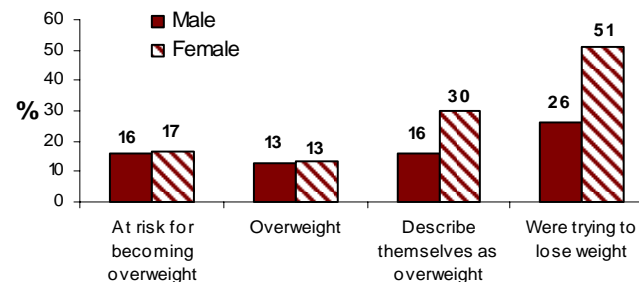
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Are at risk for becoming overweight: 16.3%**[¶]
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Are overweight: 13.1%**[^]
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Describe themselves as slightly or very overweight: 23.1%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
- **Were trying to lose weight: 38.6%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.

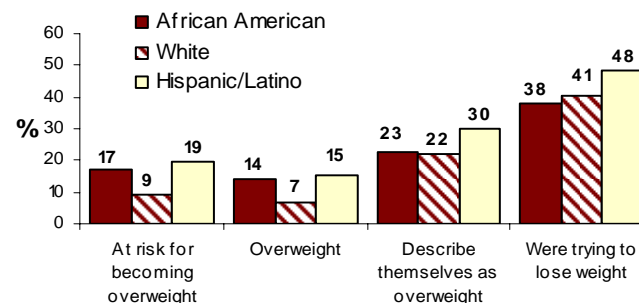
[¶]Were at or above 85th percentile but below 95th percentile for Body Mass Index by age and sex based on reference data from the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention growth charts.

[^]Were at or above 95th percentile for Body Mass Index by age and sex based on reference data from the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention growth charts.

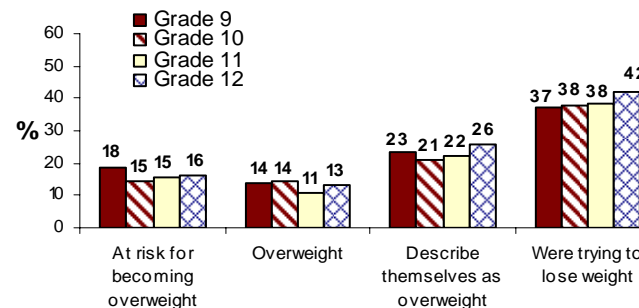
Weight, by Gender



Weight, by Race/Ethnicity



Weight, by Grade Level



STRATEGIES FOR WEIGHT LOSS AND CONTROL*

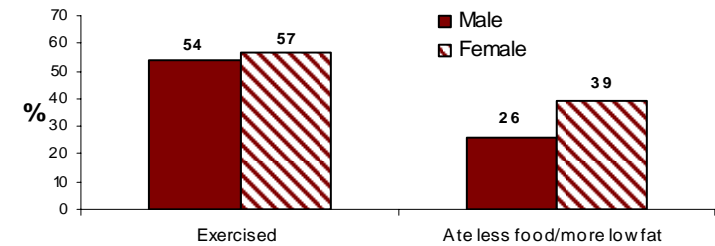
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 55.6%**
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

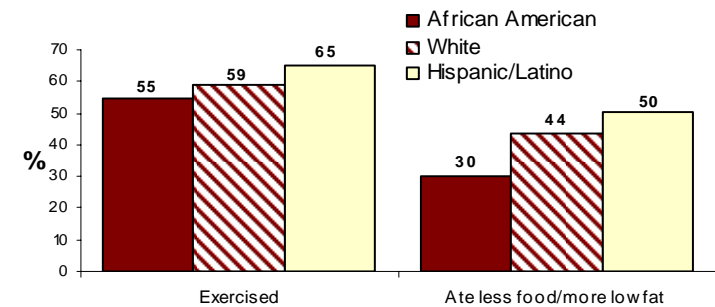
- **Ate less food, fewer calories or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 32.5%**
 - Females were significantly more likely than males to report this behavior.
 - Hispanic/Latino and white students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grades 9 and 11 to report this behavior.

*Results are continued on next page.

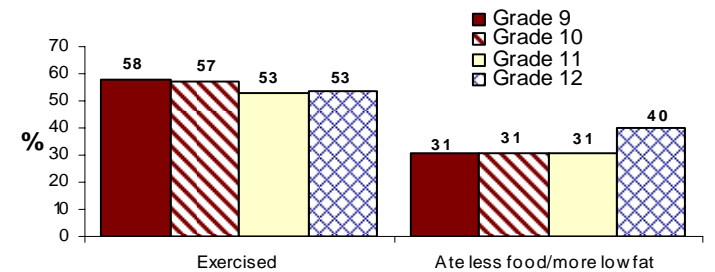
Strategies for Weight Control, by Gender



Strategies for Weight Control, by Race/Ethnicity



Strategies for Weight Control, by Grade Level

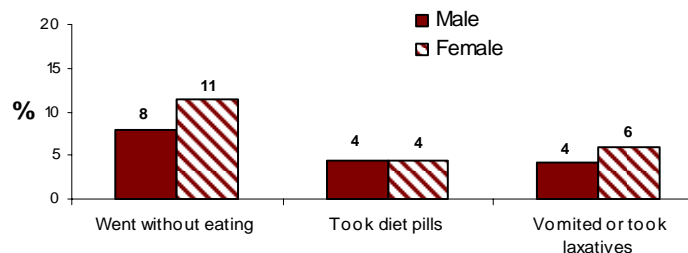


STRATEGIES FOR WEIGHT LOSS AND CONTROL (CONTINUED)

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 9.6%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor’s advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 4.5%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days: 5.1%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

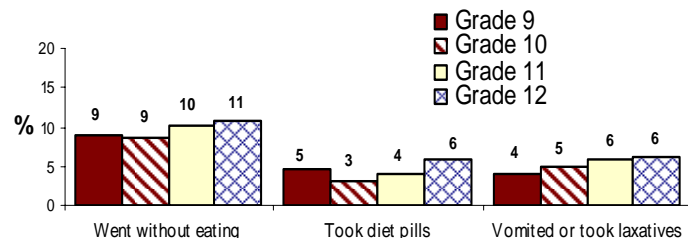
Strategies for Weight Control, by Gender



Strategies for Weight Control, by Race/Ethnicity



Strategies for Weight Control, by Grade Level



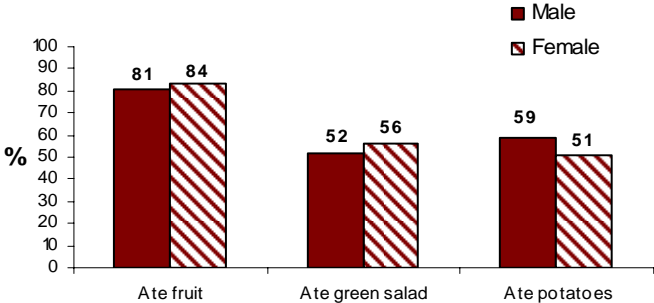
DIETARY BEHAVIORS: EATING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES*

During the past seven days, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

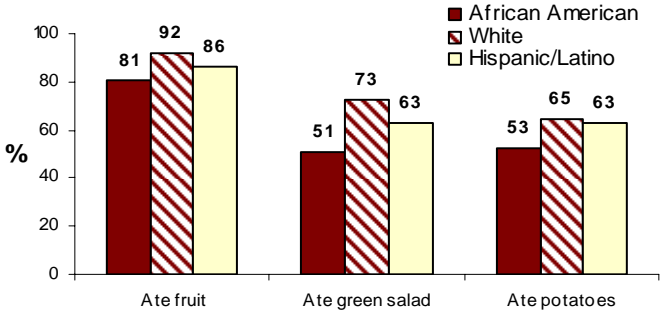
- **Ate fruit one or more times: 82.3%**
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
- **Ate green salad one or more times: 54.1%**
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 12 were significantly more likely than students in grade 9 to report this behavior.
- **Ate potatoes one or more times: 55.0%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

*Results are continued on next page

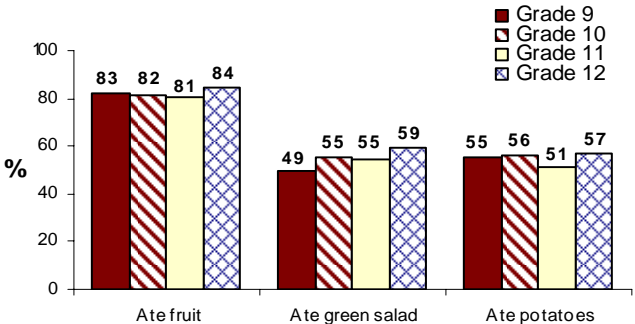
Fruits and Vegetables, by Gender



Fruits and Vegetables, by Race/Ethnicity



Fruits and Vegetables, by Grade Level



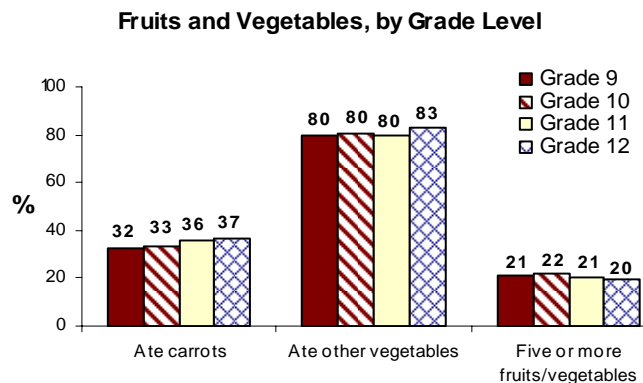
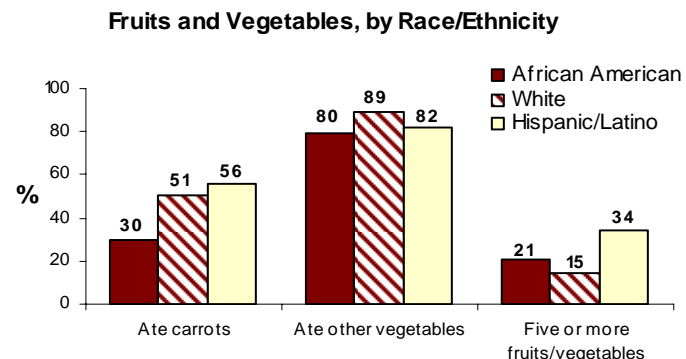
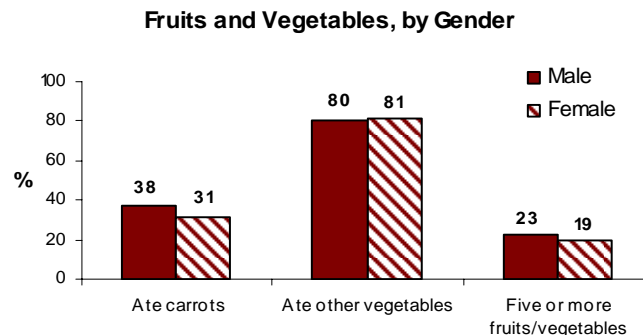
DIETARY BEHAVIORS: EATING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (CONTINUED)

During the past seven days, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Ate carrots one or more times: 34.4%**
 - Hispanic/Latino and white students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

- **Ate vegetables other than green salad, potatoes or carrots one or more times: 80.6%**
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

- **Ate fruits or vegetables five or more times per day: 21.0%**
 - Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than white or African-American students to report this behavior.



DIETARY BEHAVIORS: BEVERAGES

During the past seven days, percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Drank 100% fruit juices one or more times: 82.8%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

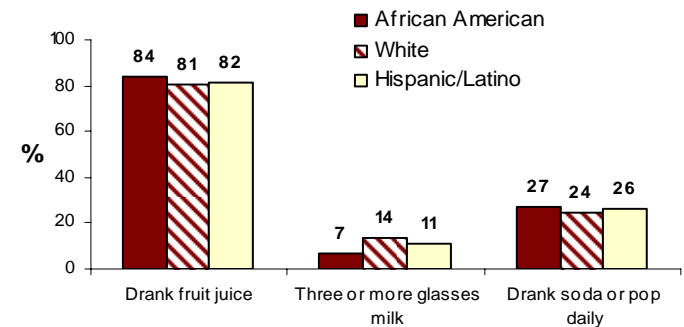
- **Drank three or more glasses of milk per day: 8.4%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grades 9 and 10 were significantly more likely than students in grade 12 to report this behavior.

- **Drank a can, bottle or glass of non-diet soda or pop one or more times per day: 26.7%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

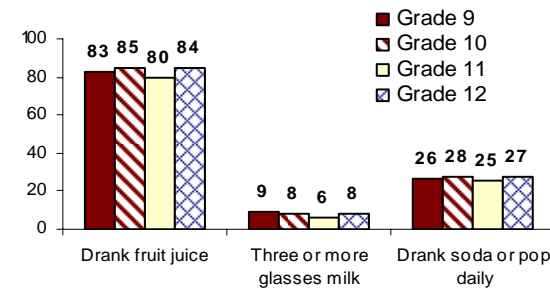
Beverages, by Gender



Beverages, by Race/Ethnicity



Beverages, by Grade Level



SECTION 6:
**PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
 AND
 BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2007 %
Met current recommendations for physical activity (at least 60 minutes on five or more days per week) [‡]	N/A	30.8	35.7
Played on one or more sports teams at school during the past year	55.8	56.3	52.8
Watched three or more hours of TV per day on an average school day [‡]	55.8	52.0	52.3
Attended physical education classes at least one day in an average week [‡]	33.8	37.6	40.4
Attended physical education classes daily in an average week	25.9	30.9	28.2

[‡]Trend analysis result is statistically significant

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

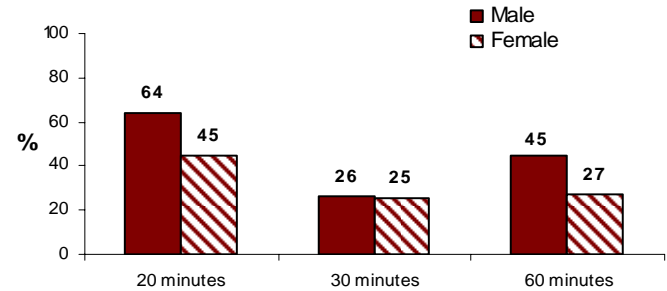
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **On three or more of past seven days participated in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard: 54.3%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

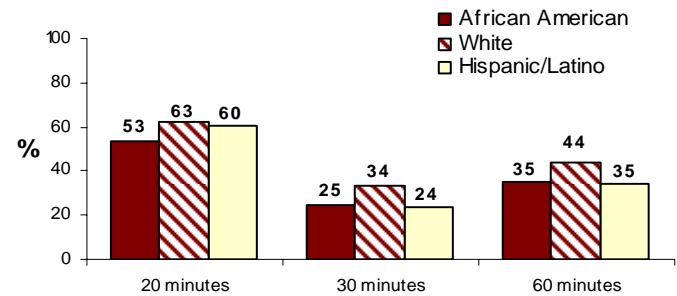
- **On five or more of the past seven days participated in physical activity that did not make them sweat or breathe hard for at least 30 minutes: 25.7%**
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American students to report this behavior.

- **On five or more of the past seven days participated in physically activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of 60 minutes per day: 35.7%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

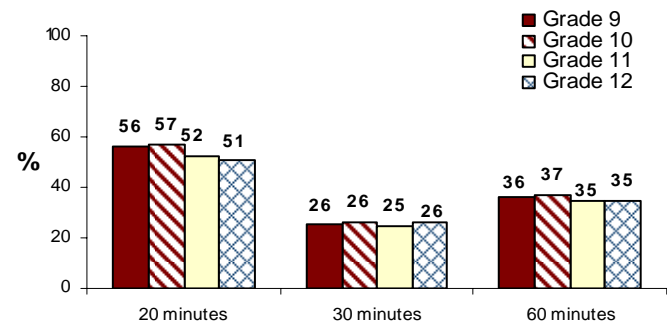
Physical Activity, by Gender



Physical Activity, by Race/Ethnicity



Physical Activity, by Grade Level



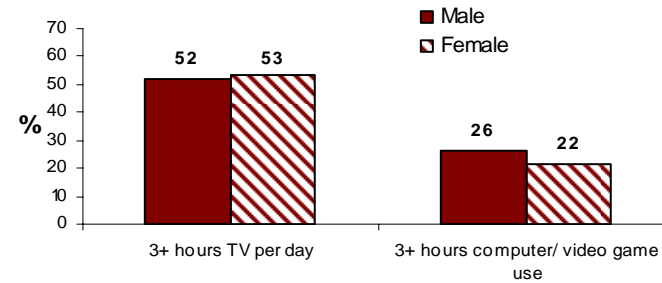
SEDENTARY BEHAVIOR

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

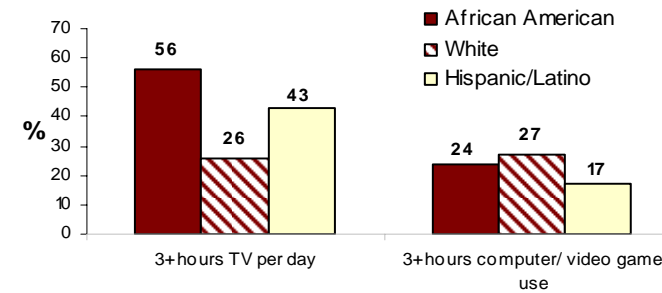
- **Watched three or more hours of TV per day on an average school day: 52.3%**
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino and white students to report this behavior.
 - Students in grade 9 were more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.

- **Played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours on an average school day: 23.8%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

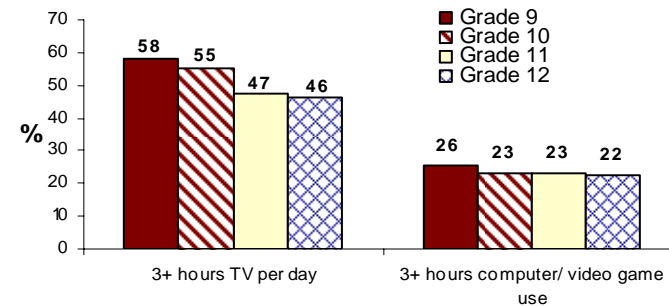
Sedentary Behavior, by Gender



Sedentary Behavior, by Race/Ethnicity



Sedentary Behavior, by Grade Level



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AT SCHOOL

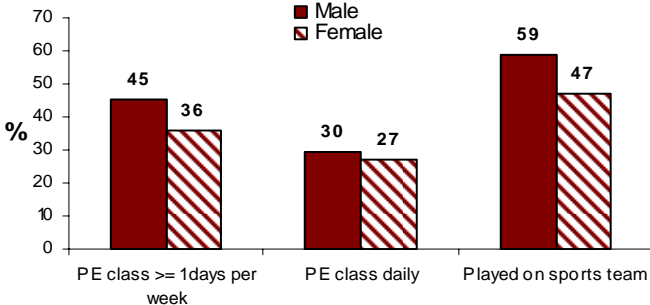
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Attended physical education (PE) class on one or more days during an average school week: 40.4%**
 - Students in both grades 9 and 10 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.

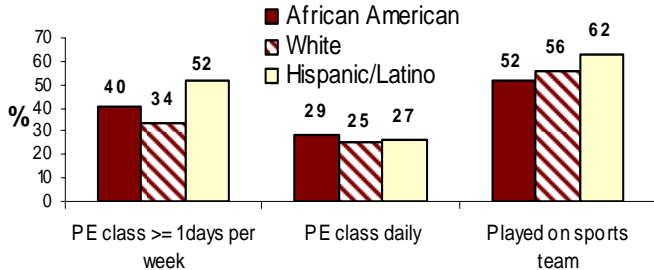
- **Attended physical education (PE) class daily: 28.2%**
 - Students in both grades 9 and 10 were significantly more likely than students in grades 11 and 12 to report this behavior.

- **Played on a sports team in the past 12 months: 56.3%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.

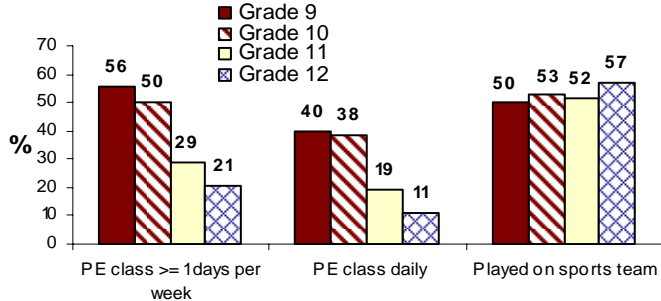
Physical Activity at School, by Gender



Physical Activity at School, by Race/Ethnicity



Physical Activity at School, by Grade Level



BUILT ENVIRONMENT

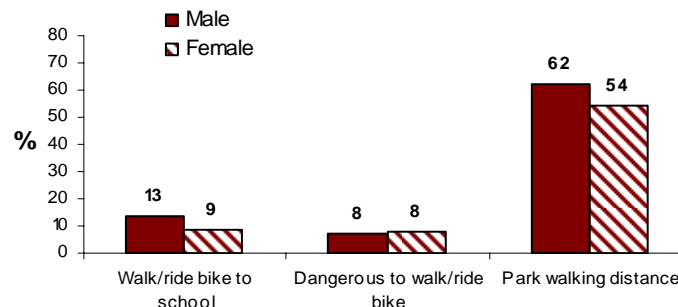
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Walk or ride a bicycle to school most days of the week: 11.0%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this behavior.
 - African-American students were more likely than white students to report this behavior.

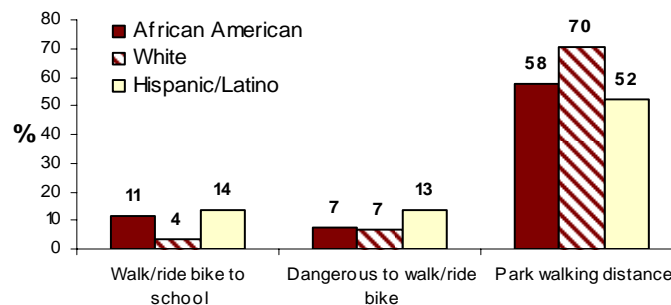
- **Do not walk or ride a bicycle to school because traffic is too dangerous: 7.7%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

- **Live within walking distance of a neighborhood park or other public outdoor area: 58.1%**
 - Males were significantly more likely than females to report this.
 - White students were significantly more likely than African-American or Hispanic/Latino students to report this.

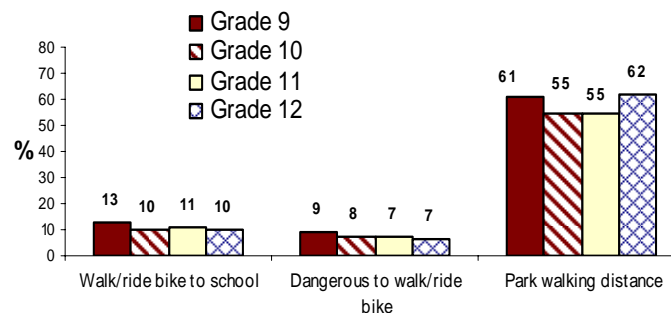
Built Environment, by Gender



Built Environment, by Race/Ethnicity



Built Environment, by Grade Level



SECTION 7:
**PERSONAL HEALTH
 AND
 HEALTH EDUCATION**

Risk Behavior	DeKalb YRBS, 2003 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2005 %	DeKalb YRBS, 2007 %
Had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma	21.2	22.9	25.3
Had ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection [‡]	92.7	90.0	87.8

[‡]Trend analysis result is statistically significant

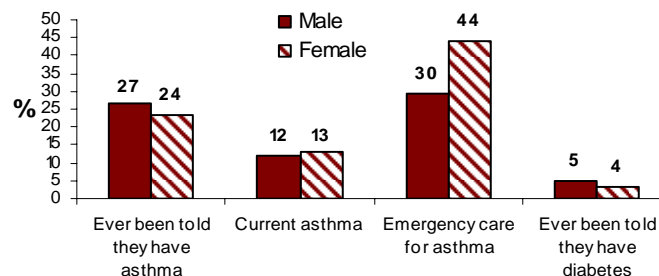
ASTHMA AND DIABETES

Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

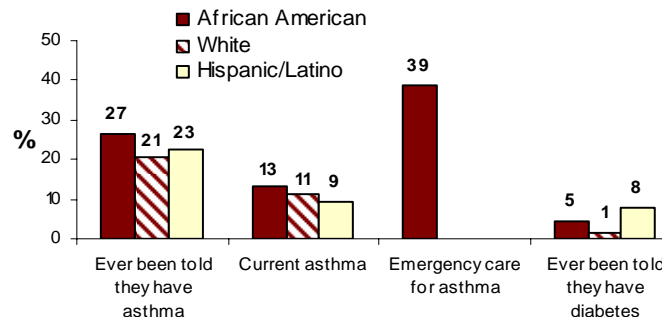
- **Have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma: 25.3%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they still have asthma: 12.5%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Among students who currently have asthma, sought emergency care because of their asthma one or more times in the past 12 months: 37.7%[§]**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.
- **Have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had diabetes: 4.4%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, races/ethnicities or grade levels.

[§]Small sample size does not allow some comparisons.

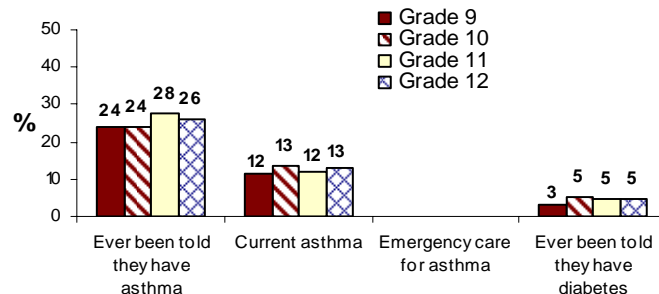
Asthma and Diabetes, by Gender



Asthma and Diabetes, by Race/Ethnicity



Asthma and Diabetes, by Grade Level



HEALTH EDUCATION AND EXPOSURE TO ADVERTISEMENTS

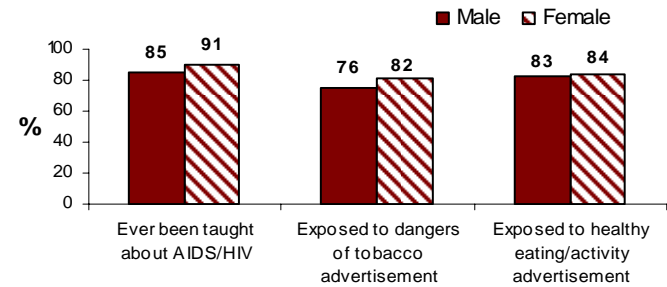
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Reported that they have ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection: 87.8%**
 - Female students were significantly more likely than male students to report this.
 - African-American and white students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino students to report this.

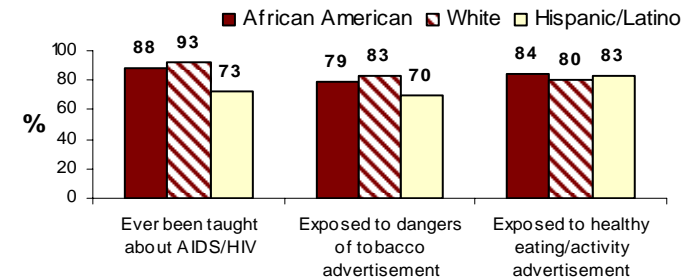
In the past 30 days, the percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Have seen or heard messages on TV, the Internet or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking: 78.6%**
 - Female students were significantly more likely than male students to report this.
- **Have seen or heard messages on TV, the Internet or on the radio about the benefits of physical activity and good nutrition: 83.4%**
 - No significant differences existed between genders, race/ethnicities or grade levels.

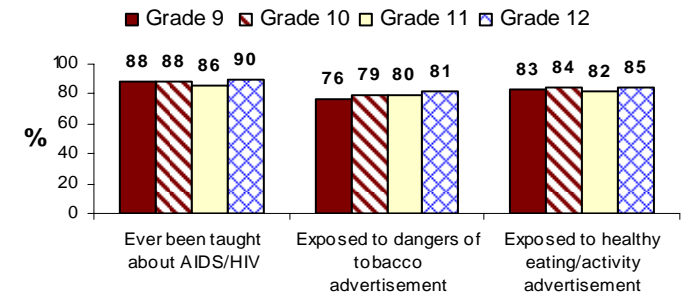
Education and Advertisements, by Gender



Education and Advertisements, by Race/Ethnicity



Education and Advertisements, by Grade Level

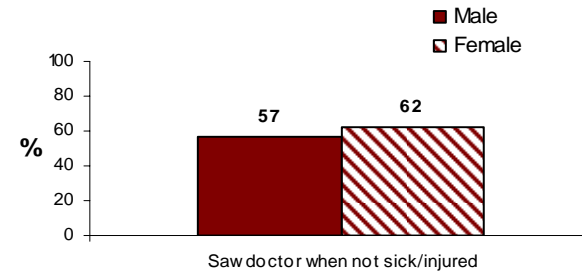


HEALTH CARE

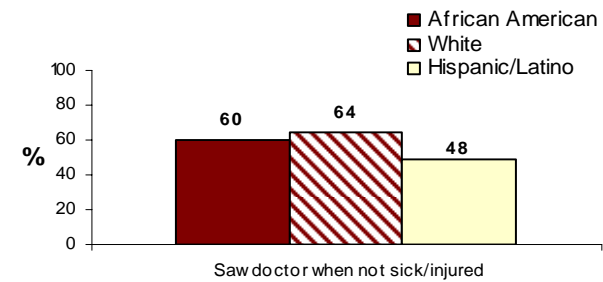
Percentage of DeKalb County high school students who:

- **Saw a doctor or nurse in the past 12 months for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured: 59.5%**
 - African-American students were significantly more likely than Hispanic/Latino students to report this behavior.

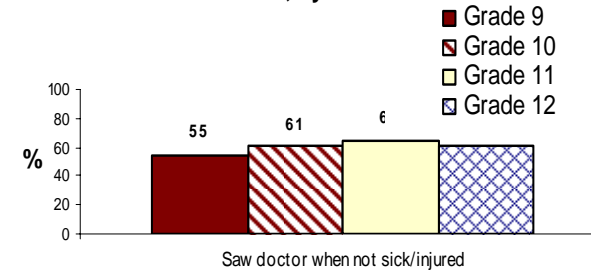
Health Care, by Gender



Health Care, by Race/Ethnicity



Health Care, by Grade Level



Appendix: 2007 Survey Questions

1. How old are you?
2. What is your sex?
3. In what grade are you?
4. Are you Hispanic or Latino?
5. What is your race?
6. How tall are you without your shoes on?
7. How much do you weigh without your shoes on?
8. When you rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?
9. How often do you wear a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else?
10. During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?
11. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?
12. During the past 30 days, how many times did you cross the street in an area other than a marked crosswalk?
13. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a motor vehicle while talking on a cell phone?
14. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a gun?
15. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property?
16. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?
17. During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a knife, gun or club on school property?
18. During the past 12 months, how many times has someone damaged your property such as your car, clothing or books on school property?
19. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?
20. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?
21. During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap or physically hurt you on purpose?
22. Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?
23. During the past 12 months, have you been a member of a gang?
24. Is there gang activity at your school?
25. During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?
26. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

27. During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?
28. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?
29. If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?
30. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?
31. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?
32. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
33. During the past 30 days, on the days that you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?
34. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?
35. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?
36. Have you ever smoked a cigarette daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?
37. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?
38. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits or Copenhagen?
39. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on school property?
40. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos or little cigars?
41. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room or riding in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?
42. During the past 30 days, how often have you seen or heard messages on TV, the Internet or on the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking?
43. During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?
44. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?
45. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?
46. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?
47. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank?
48. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol on school property?
49. During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?
50. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?
51. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?
52. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana on school property?
53. How would your parents or other adults in your family feel if you smoked marijuana?

54. During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack or freebase?
55. During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?
56. During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank or ice)?
57. During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?
58. During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?
59. During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject an illegal drug into your body?
60. During the last 12 months, has anyone offered, sold or given you an illegal drug on school property?
61. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?
62. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?
63. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
64. During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?
65. Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?
66. The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?
67. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?
68. How do you describe your weight?
69. Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?
70. During the past 30 days, did you exercise to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
71. During the past 30 days, did you eat less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
72. During the past 30 days, did you go without eating for 24 hours or more (also called fasting) to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
73. During the past 30 days, did you take any diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
74. During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?
75. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice or grape juice?
76. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit?
77. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green salad?
78. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat potatoes?
79. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat carrots?
80. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat other vegetables?
81. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle or glass of soda or pop, such as Coke, Pepsi or Sprite?

82. During the past 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink?
83. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day? (Add up all the time you spend in any kind of physical activity that increases your heart rate and makes you breathe hard some of the time.)
84. On how many of the past 7 days did you exercise or participate in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing or similar aerobic activities?
85. On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did not make you sweat or breathe hard, such as fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower or mopping floors?
86. On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?
87. On an average school day, how many hours do you play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work? (Include activities such as instant messaging, Nintendo, Game Boy, Play Station, computer games and the Internet).
88. In an average week when you are in school, how many days do you go to physical education (PE) classes?
89. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play?
90. During the past 30 days, how often have you seen or heard messages on TV, the Internet or on the radio about the benefits of physical activity or good nutrition?
91. Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?
92. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have asthma?
93. Do you still have asthma?
94. During the past 12 months, how many times did you go to an emergency room or urgent care center because of your asthma?
95. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you had diabetes?
96. When was the last time you saw a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam when you were not sick or injured?
97. How do you get to school most days of the week?
98. What is the main reason that you do not walk or ride a bicycle to school?
99. Is there a neighborhood park or other public outdoor area within walking distance of your home?

REFERENCES

1. 1994-2006, Office of Health Information and Policy, Georgia Department of Public Health.
2. More information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System can be obtained from <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss>.
3. Healthy People 2010: Leading Health Indicators http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/uih/uih_4.htm.

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- DeKalb County Board of Education
- Principals, staff and students at the following high schools: Avondale, Cedar Grove, Chamblee, Clarkston, Columbia, Cross Keys, DeKalb School of the Arts, Druid Hills, Dunwoody, Lakeside, Lithonia, Martin Luther King Jr., Miller Grove, Redan, Ronald McNair, Southwest DeKalb, Stephenson, Stone Mountain, Towers and Tucker
- Westat Corporation
- U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Surveillance Evaluation Research Branch

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