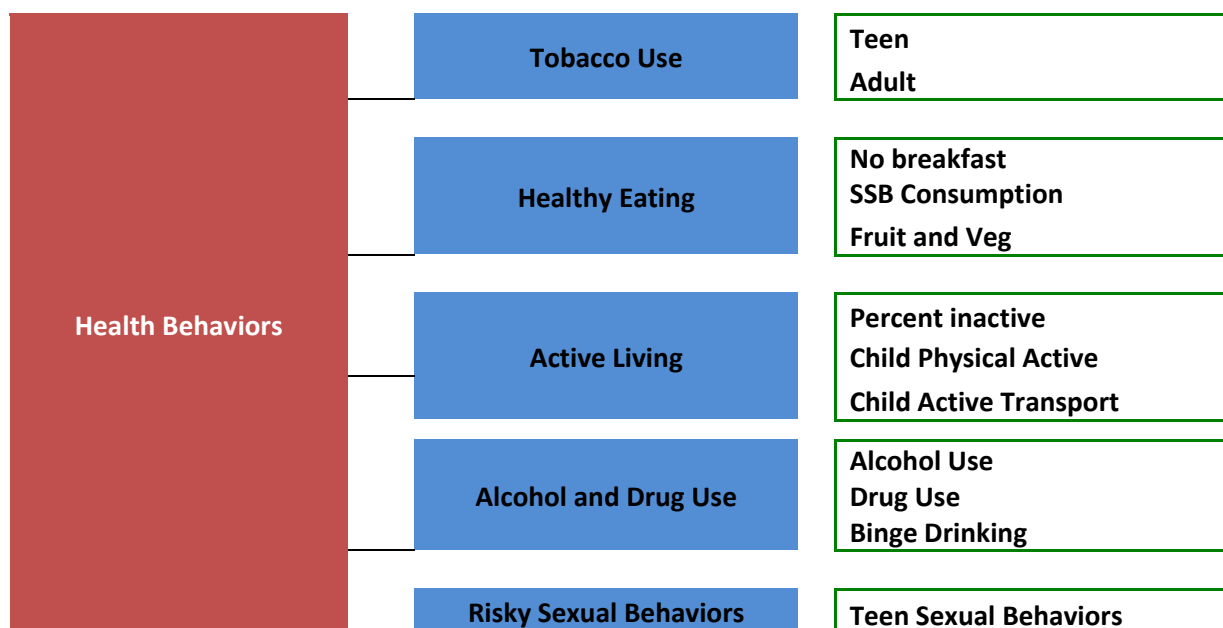


Chapter 6 Health Behaviors



Health behaviors are a major determinant of health outcomes, including premature death and disability. In this section we examine some critical health behaviors linked to the leading causes of death, disability and quality of life for Richmond residents. Unfortunately, the only datasets available to us to assess health behaviors is in self-reported survey data. Survey data for Richmond is quite limited, therefore, when possible, we included Richmond specific data, but we often had to examine data at the County or Bay Area level to assess disparities. We expect that disparities in the Bay Area persist in the City of Richmond.



The results presented here show disparities in health behaviors by race/ethnicity and income level. African American and low income children in Richmond are at a greater risk to the negative outcomes of cigarette smoking. Disparities in the Bay Area as well as reported local behaviors support the assertion that Richmond residents are at a greater risk of poor nutrition and physical activity habits and food insecurity. Risky behaviors associated with drug and alcohol consumption show disparities by race/ethnic groups for Richmond youth. African American students report more risky sexual behaviors. These behaviors are linked to negative health outcomes for Richmond residents.

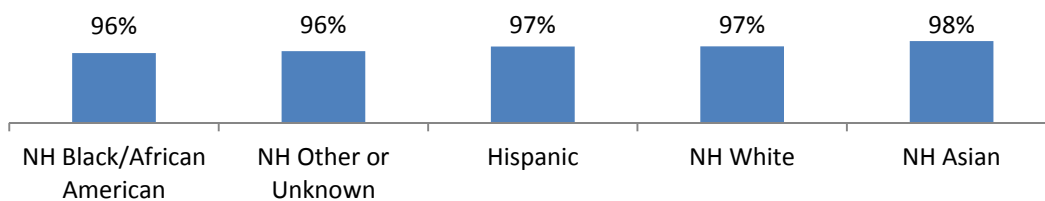
Tobacco Use

The lack of data on local tobacco use and other health behaviors makes it difficult to track these behaviors among Richmond residents. In addition to examining data in Contra Costa and the Bay Area to predict local health behaviors, we have used datasets collected in Richmond schools (both administered by the schools and by public health programs). The analysis of these datasets provides insight into the population attending public schools in Richmond, but is not representative of the entire Richmond youth population. To better understand smoking behaviors among Richmond youth, we analyzed the California Healthy Kids Survey, which is administered in West Contra Costa County Unified schools.

Youth Smoking

Richmond high school students (9th-11th grade) were asked about their smoking behaviors. Asian students (9th-11th grade) were less likely to report that they have ever smoked¹ (and had smoked in the past 30 days than Richmond 9th-11th graders overall² (Chart 1Chart 2).

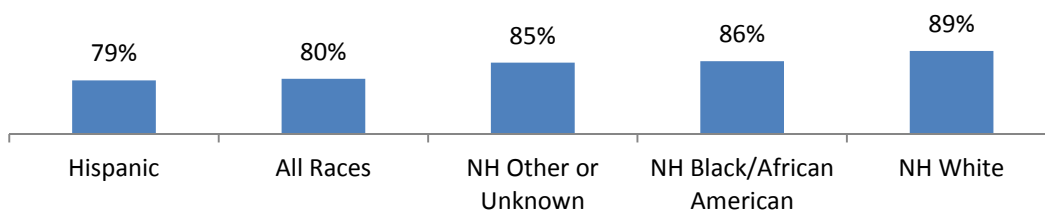
CHART 1 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "NEVER SMOKED"



Source:

2009-2011 California Healthy Kids Survey, grades 9-11. Responses for Richmond were modeled to account for sample variation at schools surveyed. Schools included in the sample were: Richmond High School, DeAnza High School, Kennedy High School.

CHART 2 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "NO CIGARETTE IN PAST 30 DAYS"



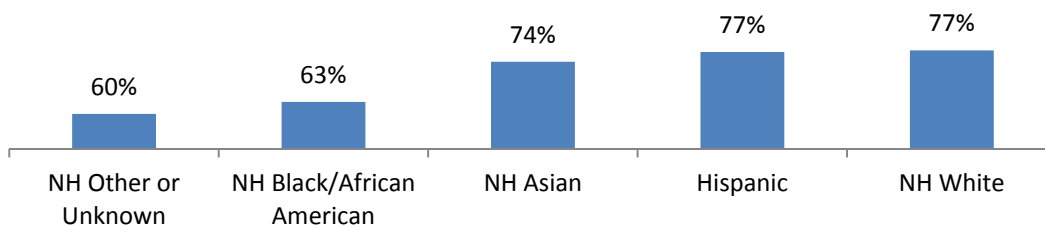
Source: 2009-2011 California Healthy Kids Survey, grades 9-11. Responses for Richmond were modeled to account for sample variation at schools surveyed. Schools included in the sample were: Richmond High School, DeAnza High School, Kennedy High School.

¹ Lifetime, Smoked a whole cigarette?

² Past 30 days, Smoke cigarettes?

Asian students were also less likely to report, and African American and students who identified as “other” race/ethnicity were more likely to report, knowing adults who smoke compared to Richmond students overall.³ (Chart 3)

CHART 3 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "DON'T KNOW ADULTS WHO SMOKE"



Source:

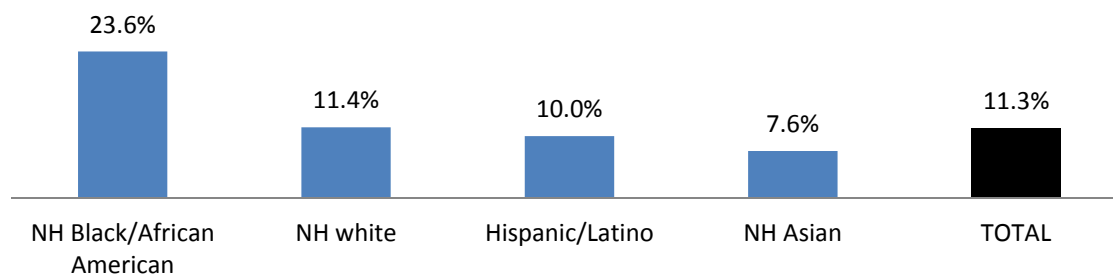
2009-2011 California Healthy Kids Survey, grades 9-11. Responses for Richmond were modeled to account for sample variation at schools surveyed. Schools included in the sample were: Richmond High School, DeAnza High School, Kennedy High School.

Adult Smoking

An estimated 11.8% of Contra Costa adults reported being “current smokers” in 2011-12; similar to the Bay Area (11.3%).⁴

The percent of reported current smokers varies by race/ethnicity among Bay Area adults. Estimates indicate a higher percent of Non-Hispanic (NH) African American adults (23.6%) reported being “current smokers” compared to NH white, Hispanic/Latino, NH Asian, and adults overall in the Bay Area. Estimates also suggest that NH Asian adults were less like to report being a “current smoker” than NH African American adults and adults overall in the Bay Area (Chart 4).⁵

CHART 4 PERCENT OF ADULTS REPORT BEING A "CURRENT SMOKER", BAY AREA



Source: 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey

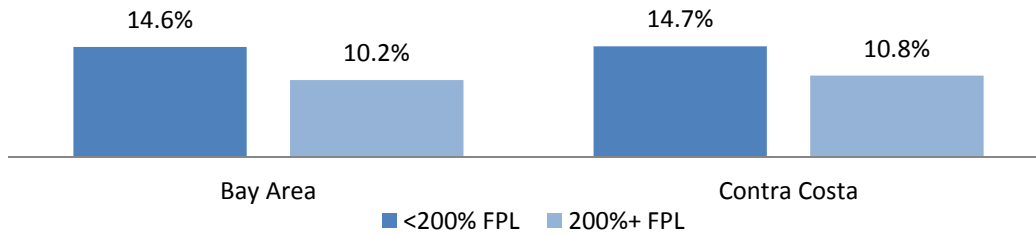
³ How many adults you know smoke cigarettes once a month or more?

⁴ Adults were considered “current smokers” if they reported smoking every day or some of the days AND smoking more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

⁵Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa level, Bay Area or California data was used.

Lower income adults were more likely to report being “current smokers” in the Bay Area. Estimates indicate no differences in reported current adult smoking by poverty level in Contra Costa but in the Bay Area estimates suggest a greater percentage of adults with household income less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (14.6%) reported being a “current smoker” compared to those with income at 200% FPL and above (10.2%) in the Bay Area in 2011-12. (Chart 5).

CHART 5 PERCENT OF ADULTS REPORT BEING "CURRENT SMOKER"



Source:

2011-12 California Health Interview Survey

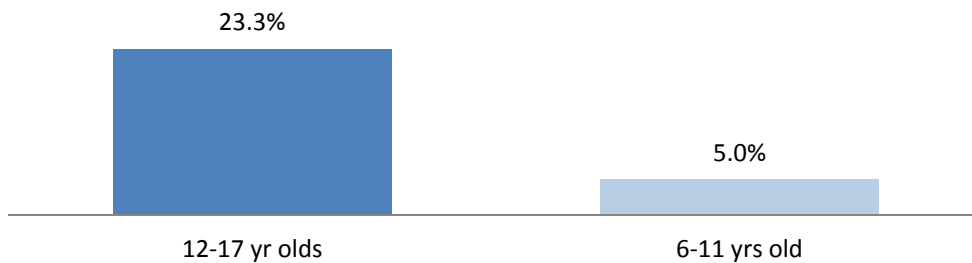
Healthy Eating

Sugar Sweetened Beverage Consumption

In Contra Costa an estimated 7.3% of young people (ages 2-17) reported drinking two or more Sugar Sweetened Beverages (SSBs) “yesterday” in 2009⁶; similar to Bay Area youth (11.0%). [Note: Stable data was unavailable for Contra Costa for 2011-12.]

Bay Area adolescents were more likely to report drinking two or more SSBs “yesterday” than younger children. Estimates indicate a greater percentage of adolescents, 12-17 years old (23.3%) reported drinking this amount compared to children, 6-11 years old (5.0%) in the Bay Area in 2009 and 2011-12 combined (Chart 6).⁷

CHART 6 PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORT DRINKING 2 OR MORE SSBs YESTERDAY - BAY AREA



Source: 2009, 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey; pooled data.

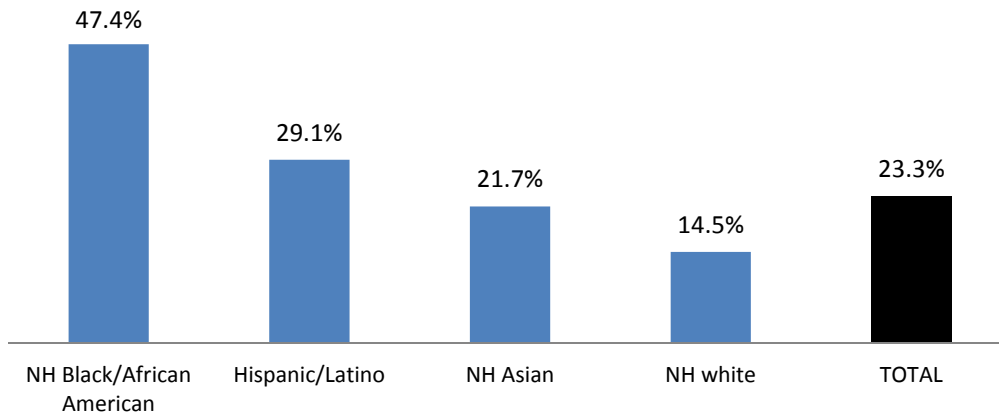
Reported SSB consumption among adolescents varies by race/ethnicity in the Bay Area. Estimates indicate a greater percentage of Non-Hispanic (NH) Black/African American adolescents (47.4%) and Hispanics/Latinos (29.1%) reported drinking two or more SSBs “yesterday” than Non-Hispanic whites (14.5%) in the Bay Area in 2009 & 2011-12 combined. (Chart 7)⁸

⁶ California Health Interview Survey respondents were asked the following question: Yesterday, how many glasses or cans of soda, such as Coke, or other sweetened drinks, such as fruit punch or sports drinks did {he/she} drink? Do not count diet drinks. (CHILD); “[Yesterday,] how many glasses or cans of soda that contain sugar, such as Coke, did you drink? Do not include diet soda. (ADOLESCENT)

⁷ Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa level, Bay Area or California data was used.

⁸ Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa level, Bay Area or California data was used.

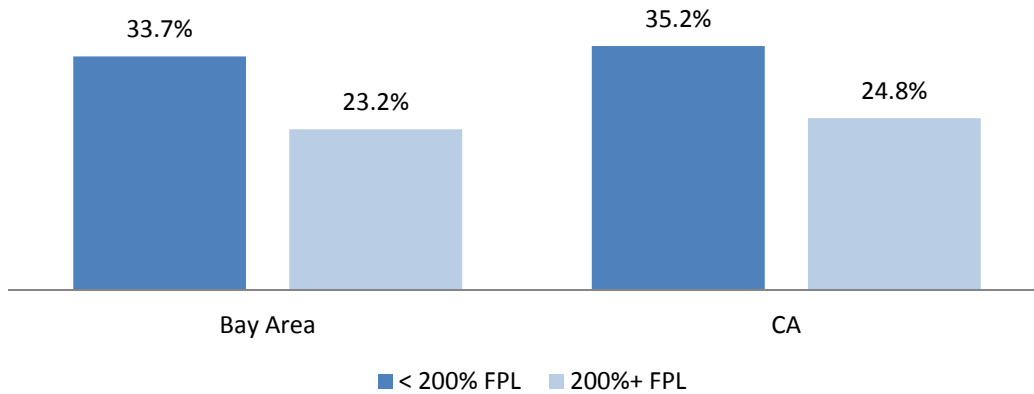
CHART 7 PERCENT OF ADOLESCENTS REPORT DRINKING 2 OR MORE SSBs YESTERDAY BY RACE/ETHNICITY - BAY AREA



Source: 2009, 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey; pooled data.

Differences in reported consumption of two or more SSBs exist by poverty level in California. Although estimates indicate no differences by poverty level among Bay Area adolescents, they did suggest that in California a greater percentage of adolescents from households with incomes less than 200% FPL (35.2%) reported drinking two or more glasses of SSBs “yesterday” than those from households with income of 200% FPL and above (24.8%) in 2011-12. (Chart 8)⁹

CHART 8 PERCENT OF ADOLESCENTS REPORTED DRINKING 2+ SSBs YESTERDAY



Source: 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey.

⁹ Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa level, Bay Area or California data was used.

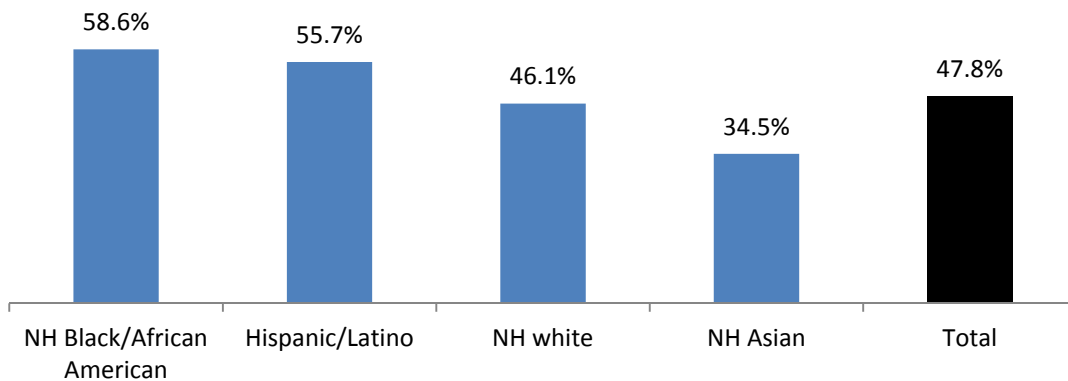
Fruit & Vegetable Consumption CHILDREN

An estimated 63.6% of Contra Costa children (2-11 years) reported eating 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables “yesterday” in 2011-12; similar to Bay Area children (49.3%).

Race/ethnic differences in reported fruit and vegetable consumption exist among Bay Area children.

Estimates indicate that Non-Hispanic Asian children (34.5%) are less likely than NH Black/African American (58.6%) and Hispanic/Latino children (55.7%) in the Bay Area to report eating 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables “yesterday.” (Chart 9)¹⁰

CHART 9 PERCENT OF CHILDREN REPORT EATING 5+ SERVINGS FRUITS/VEGETABLES YESTERDAY BY RACE/ETHNICITY - BAY AREA

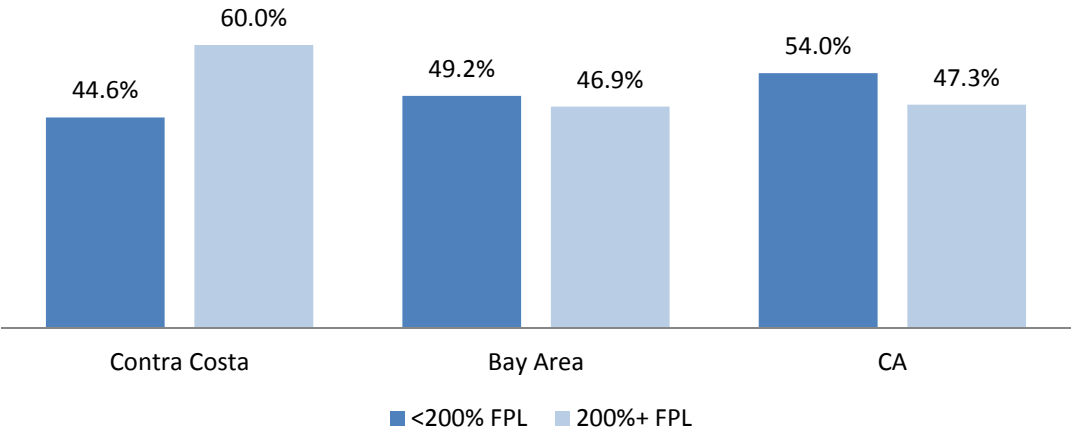


Source: 2009 & 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey; pooled data.

¹⁰ Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa level, Bay Area or California data was used.

Children from lower income households were more likely to report eating 5+ servings of fruits and vegetables “yesterday”. No differences were detected in estimates of reported consumption of 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables “yesterday” by poverty level among Contra Costa or Bay Area children but in California, estimates indicate that a greater percent of children from households with income less than 200% FPL (54.0%) reported eating 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables than children from households with incomes of 200% FPL and higher (47.3%).(Chart 10)

CHART 10 PERCENT OF CHILDREN (2-11 YEARS) REPORT EATING 5+ SERVINGS FRUITS/VEGGIES YESTERDAY,



Source: 2009 & 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey; pooled data.

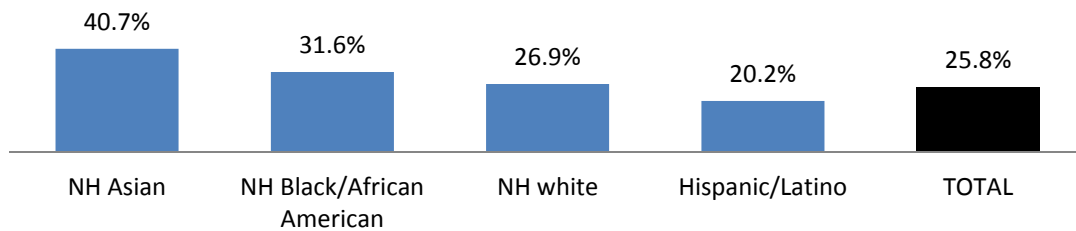
ADOLESCENTS

An estimated 38.9% of Contra Costa adolescents reported eating 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables “yesterday” in 2011-12; similar to the Bay Area (31.9%).¹¹

Reported adolescent fruit and vegetable consumption varies by race/ethnicity at the state level.

Estimates indicate that a higher percentage of Non-Hispanic (NH) Asian adolescents (40.7%) reported eating 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables “yesterday” than Hispanic/Latino adolescents (20.2%) and adolescents overall (25.8%) statewide in 2011-12. (Chart 11)¹²

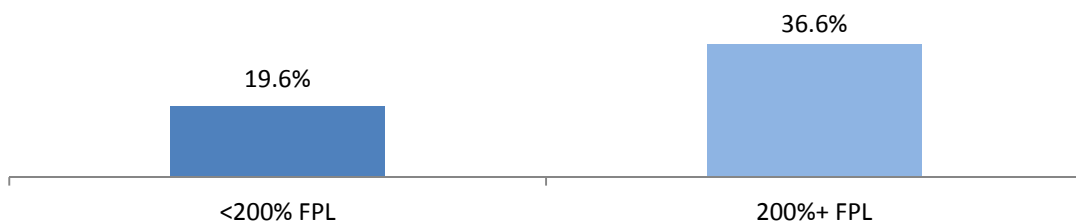
CHART 11 PERCENT OF ADOLESCENT REPORT EATING 5+ SERVINGS OF FRUITS/VEGETABLES YESTERDAY - CALIFORNIA



Source: 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey

Lower income adolescents in the Bay Area were less likely to report eating this amount of fruits and vegetables. An estimated 19.6% of adolescents in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) reported eating 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables “yesterday” compared to 36.6% of adolescents in households with income of at least 200% FPL in the Bay Area (Chart 12).¹³

CHART 12 PERCENT OF ADOLESCENTS REPORT 5+ SERVINGS OF FRUITS/VEGETABLES YESTERDAY BY FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL) BAY AREA,



Source: 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey

¹¹ California Health Interview Survey respondents were asked the following: Yesterday, how many servings of fruit, such as an apple or banana, did you eat?; [Yesterday,] how many servings of other vegetables like green salad, green beans, or potatoes did you have? {Do not include fried potatoes.}

¹² Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa level, Bay Area or California data was used.

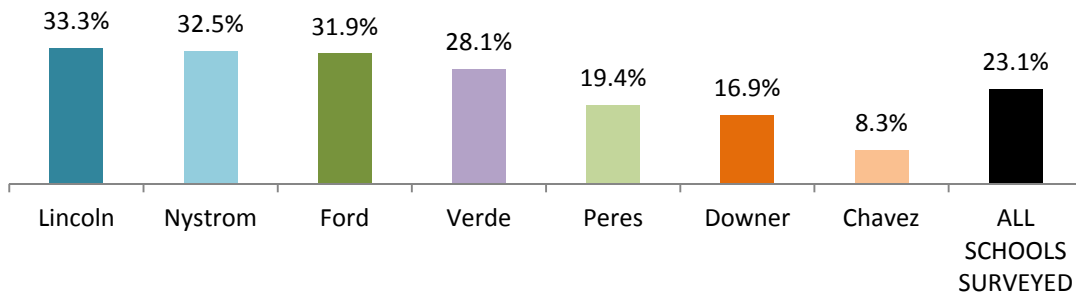
¹³ Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa level, Bay Area or California data was used.

Food Insecurity

Approximately one-quarter (23.1%) of 5th graders surveyed in seven Richmond elementary schools reported that they hadn't eaten anything before their "advisory period", effectively indicating that they hadn't had eaten breakfast that day.

A lower percent of survey respondents from Chavez middle school indicated that they didn't eat breakfast compared to those at Lincoln, Ford and respondents overall. (Chart 13)

CHART 13 PERCENT OF 5TH GRADERS SURVEYED WHO REPORTED "ATE NO FOOD" BEFORE ADVISORY PERIOD (I.E., DIDN'T EAT BREAKFAST) (N=363)

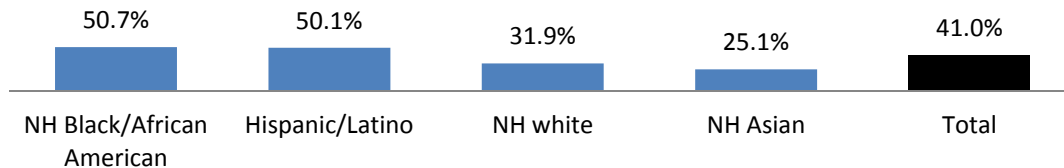


Source: Richmond Elementary Nutrition and Transit Behavior Survey, April-June 2014

An estimated 53.4% of Contra Costa adults reported being food insecure in 2011-12; similar to the Bay Area (41.0%). There were no differences detected in estimates of reported food insecurity between adults from households with incomes below 100% FPL and those with household income between 100-199% FPL. [Note: This survey question was only asked of adults with household incomes less than 200% FPL.]

Reported food insecurity varies by race/ethnicity in the Bay Area. Estimates indicate that a higher percentage of Hispanic/Latino adults reported being food insecure (50.1%) than NH whites (31.9%) and NH Asians (25.1%) in the Bay Area in 2011-12. NH Asians were less likely to report being food insecure than NH Blacks/African Americans and Bay Area adults overall. (Chart 14)

CHART 14 PERCENT OF ADULTS REPORT FOOD INSECURITY (I.E., UNABLE TO AFFORD ENOUGH FOOD) - BAY AREA



Source:

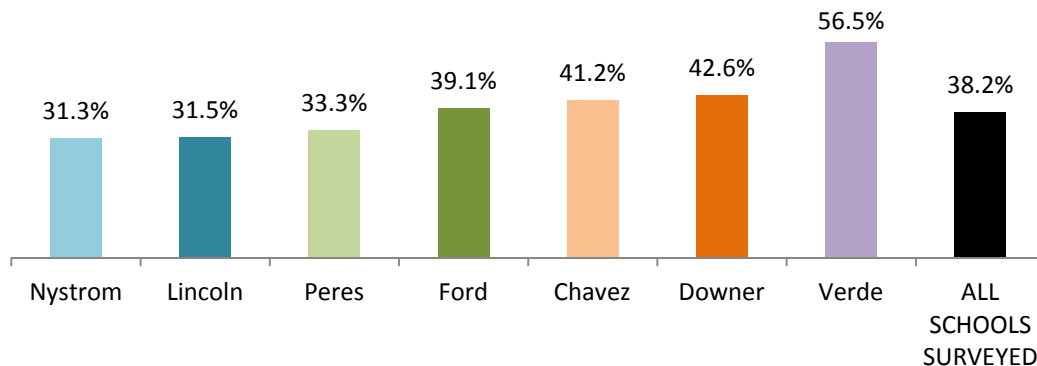
2011-12 California Health Interview Survey.

Active Living

Physical Activity CHILDREN

Approximately one-in-four Richmond 5th graders report not walking or biking to school. Overall, 38.2% of more than 300 5th graders surveyed in seven Richmond elementary schools in Spring 2014 reported they did not walk or bike to/from school in the prior week. Estimates of lack of active transportation to/from school ranged from 31.3% (Nystrom) to 56.5% (Verde) (Chart 15).

CHART 15 PERCENT OF 5TH GRADERS REPORTED NO WALKING OR BIKING TO SCHOOL IN PAST WEEK - RICHMOND (N=317)



Source: Richmond Elementary Nutrition and Transit Behavior Survey, April-June 2014

Approximately one-third of Contra Costa children reported being physically active for an hour or more daily in the prior week – the recommended amount for optimal health. In 2009 and 2011-12 combined, an estimated 37.6% of Contra Costa children (5-11 years old) reported being physically active for at least one hour (not including school PE) daily in the prior week; similar to the Bay Area (27.2%).¹⁴

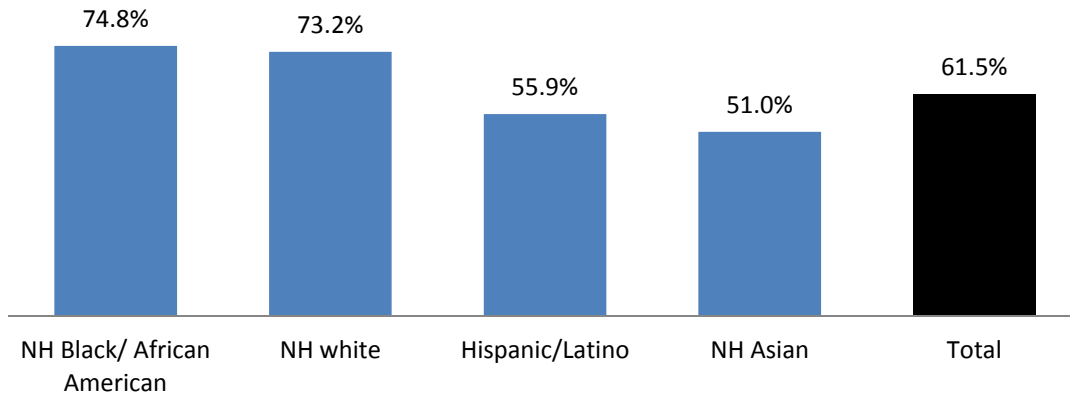
An estimated 49.5% of Contra Costa children reported being physical active for at least an hour most or all days (i.e., 4-7 days) in the prior week in 2011-12 similar to the Bay Area (55.6%).

Reported children's physical activity varies by race/ethnicity in California. Estimates indicate that a smaller percentage of NH Asian (51.0%) and Hispanic/Latino (55.9%) children in California reported getting at least an hour of physical activity regularly in the prior week (i.e., 4 or more days) than NH Black/African American (74.8%) and NH white (73.2%) children in the state. (Chart 16).¹⁵

¹⁴ California Health Interview Survey respondents were asked the following question: "Not including school PE, on how many days of the past 7 days was (CHILD) physically active for at least 60 minutes total?"

¹⁵ Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa or Bay Area levels, California data was used.

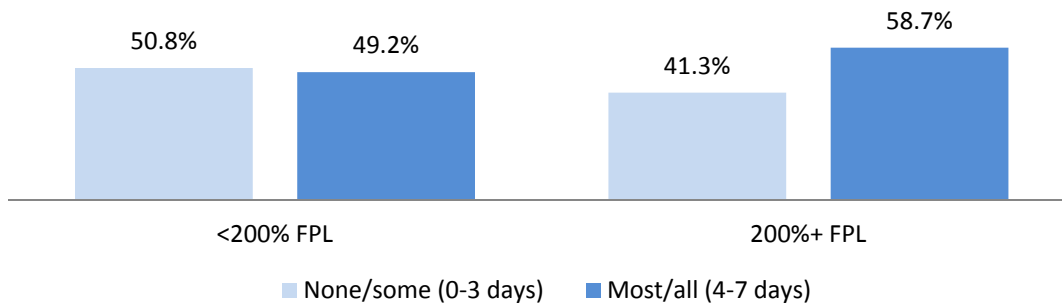
CHART 16 PERCENT OF CHILDREN (5-11 YRS) REPORT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AT LEAST 1 HOUR, MOST/ ALL DAYS IN PRIOR WEEK CALIFORNIA



Source: 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey.

No differences were detected in estimates of reported child physical activity of this amount by poverty level in the Bay Area or California. However, estimates indicate that Bay Area children from households with incomes of 200%FPL and above were more likely to report more frequent (4 or more days) versus less frequent (3 days or less) physical activity of at least an hour per day in the prior week: 58.7% and 41.3%, respectively. This difference was not detected among children from lower-income households. (Chart 17)¹⁶

CHART 17 PERCENT OF CHILDREN REPORT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AT LEAST 1 HOUR NONE/SOME VS MOST/ALL DAYS IN PRIOR WEEK BAY AREA



Source: 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey

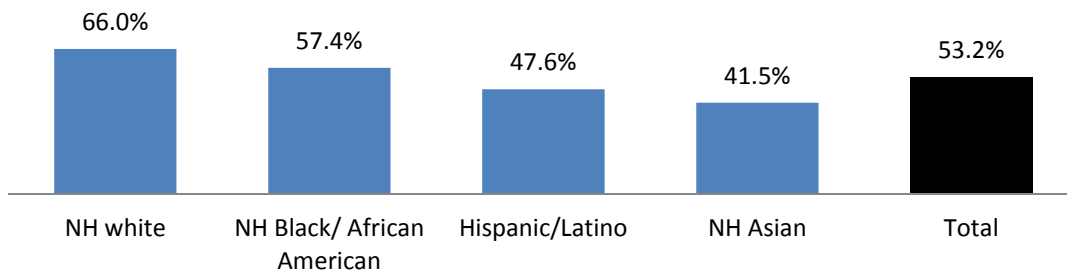
ADOLESCENTS

¹⁶ Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa level, Bay Area or California data was used.

An estimated 48.0% of Contra Costa adolescents reported being physically active for at least one hour most or all days in a typical week in 2011-12; similar to Bay Area adolescents (55.7%).¹⁷

Reported physical activity varied by race/ethnicity among California adolescents. Estimates indicate that a higher percentage of NH whites (66.0%) reported getting at least an hour of physical activity 4 or more days in typical week than Hispanics/Latinos(47.6%), NH Asians(41.5%) and adolescents overall in California (53.2%). (Chart 18)¹⁸

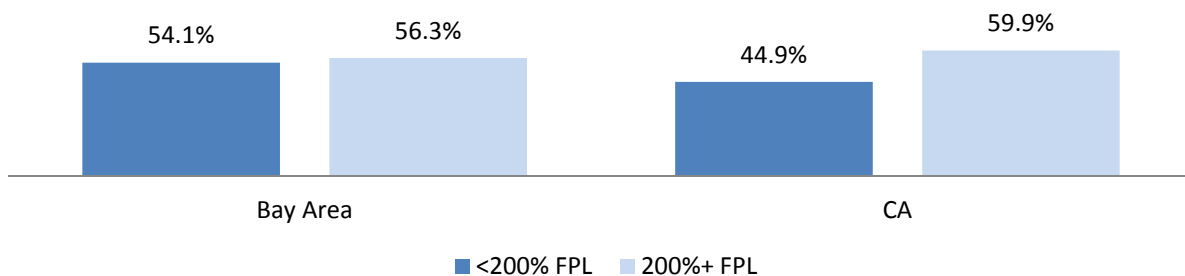
CHART 18 PERCENT OF ADOLESCENTS REPORT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AT LEAST 1 HOUR ON MOST/ALL DAYS IN TYPICAL WEEK CALIFORNIA



Source: 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey.

No differences were detected in this level of activity among Bay Area adolescent by poverty level. However, California estimates indicate that adolescents from households with incomes less than 200% FPL were less likely (44.9%) to report this level of activity versus those from households with incomes of 200% FPL and above (59.9%).¹⁹(Chart 19)

CHART 19 PERCENT OF ADOLESCENTS REPORT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AT LEAST 1 HR ON MOST/ALL DAYS IN TYPICAL WEEK



Source: 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey

¹⁷ California Health Interview Survey respondents were asked the following question: "During a typical week, on how many days are you physically active for at least 60 minutes total per day? Do not include PE."

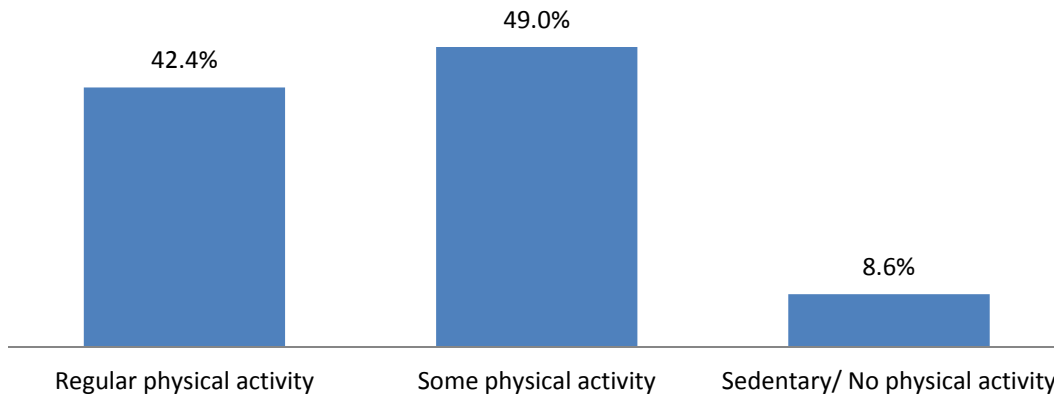
¹⁸ Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa level, Bay Area or California data was used.

¹⁹ Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa level, Bay Area or California data was used.

ADULTS

An estimated 8.6% of Contra Costa adults reported being sedentary in 2009; similar to Bay Area adults (9.6%). (Chart 20)

CHART 20 PERCENT OF ADULTS BY REPORTED ACTIVITY LEVEL CONTRA COSTA

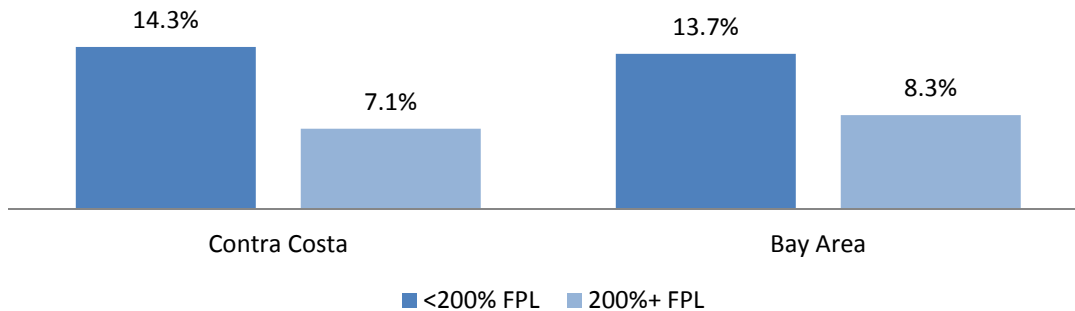


Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey

No differences were detected in estimates of reported sedentary behavior among Bay Area or California adults by race/ethnicity.²⁰

Lower-income adults were more likely to report being sedentary than higher income adults in the Bay Area. No differences were detected in estimates of reported sedentary behavior among Contra Costa adults by poverty level but in the Bay Area these estimates were higher for adults in households with incomes less than 200% FPL (13.7%) than those with household incomes of 200% FPL and above (8.3%); (Chart 21)

CHART 21 PERCENT OF ADULTS REPORT SEDENTARY BEHAVIOR (I.E., NO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY)



Source: 2009 California Health Interview Survey

²⁰ Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa level, Bay Area or California data was used.

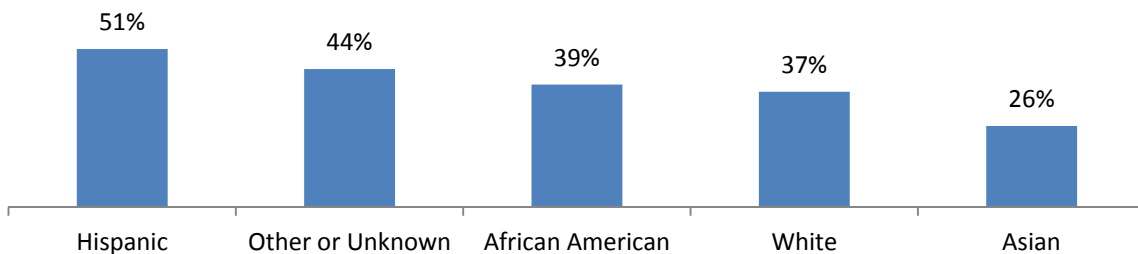
Alcohol & Drug Use

Alcohol and drug use was estimated using data from the California Healthy Kids Survey. Below we show the differences in responses across race ethnic group for alcohol and drug use behaviors and attitudes.

Alcohol Use

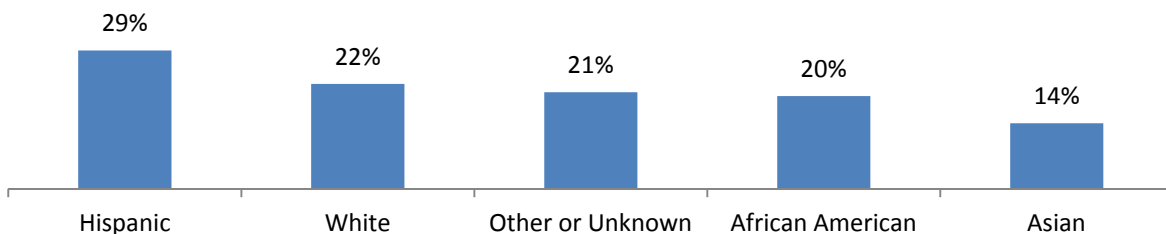
White, Asian, and African American students in Richmond are less likely to report that they ever drank or have ever been drunk than Richmond students overall.^{21 22}(Chart 22Chart 23).

CHART 22 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "EVER DRANK"



Source: 2009-2011 California Healthy Kids Survey, grades 9-11. Responses for Richmond were modeled to account for sample variation at schools surveyed. Schools included in the sample were: Richmond High School, DeAnza High School, Kennedy High School.

CHART 23 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "EVER BEEN DRUNK"



Source: 2009-2011 California Healthy Kids Survey, grades 9-11. Responses for Richmond were modeled to account for sample variation at schools surveyed. Schools included in the sample were: Richmond High School, DeAnza High School, Kennedy High School.

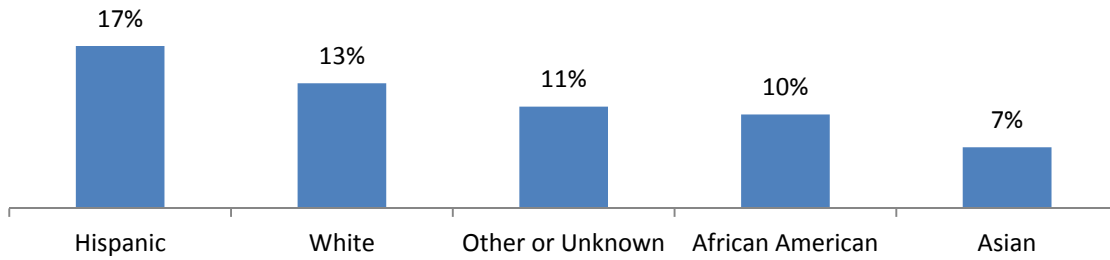
Asian, African American students were also less likely to report binge drinking (5 or more drinks) in the past 30 days but Hispanic students were more likely to report binge drinking than Richmond students overall.²³ (Chart 24)

²¹ Lifetime, Had at least one drink of alcohol?

²² Lifetime, Been very drunk or sick after drinking alcohol?

²³ Past 30 days, Have five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?

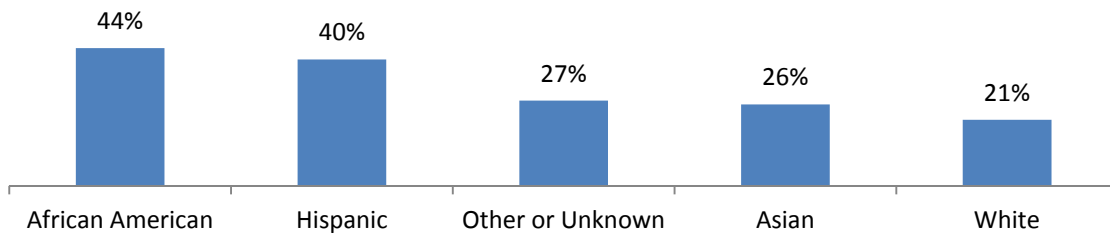
CHART 24 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "BINGE DRANK IN THE PAST 30 DAYS"



Source: 2009-2011 California Healthy Kids Survey, grades 9-11. Responses for Richmond were modeled to account for sample variation at schools surveyed. Schools included in the sample were: Richmond High School, DeAnza High School, Kennedy High School.

Regarding attitudes about binge drinking, Asian students were less likely and Hispanic students were more likely to indicate that binge drinking was slightly or not harmful, compared to Richmond students overall.²⁴ There were no significant differences in attitudes about binge drinking between Richmond students and student respondents in the remainder of Contra Costa County. (Chart 25)

CHART 25 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "BINGE DRINKING SLIGHTLY OR NOT HARMFUL"



Source: 2009-2011 California Healthy Kids Survey, grades 9-11. Responses for Richmond were modeled to account for sample variation at schools surveyed. Schools included in the sample were: Richmond High School, DeAnza High School, Kennedy High School.

Adult Binge Drinking

An estimated 31.1% of Contra Costa adults reported binge drinking in the prior year in 2011-12; similar to the Bay Area (30.2%).²⁵

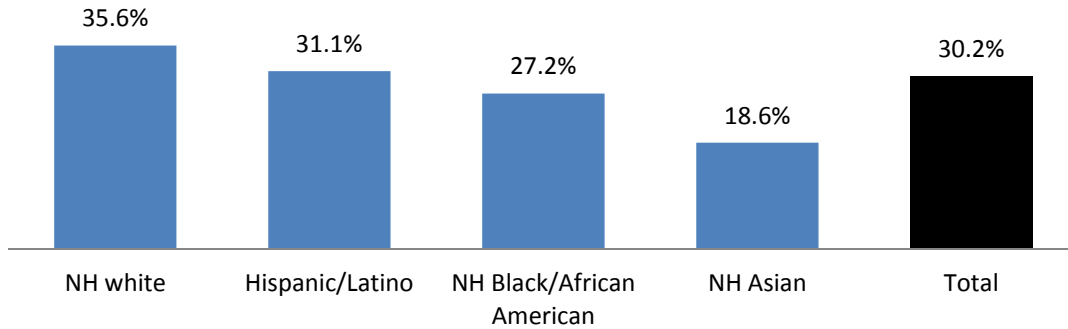
Reported binge drinking varied by race/ethnicity among Bay Area adults. Estimates indicated that Non-Hispanic (NH) Asians (18.6%) were less likely to report binge drinking than NH whites (35.6%),

²⁴ Five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week, how much do people risk harming themselves?

²⁵ California Health Interview Survey respondents were asked a series of questions concerning their alcohol consumption. In this data, males are considered binge drinkers if they consumed 5 or more alcoholic drinks on at least one occasion in the past year; females are considered binge drinkers if they consumed 4 or more alcoholic drinks on at least one occasion in the past year.

Hispanics/Latinos (31.1%) and Bay Area adults overall (30.2%). Estimate also revealed that NH whites were more likely to report binge drinking than NH Asians and adults overall. (Chart 26)²⁶

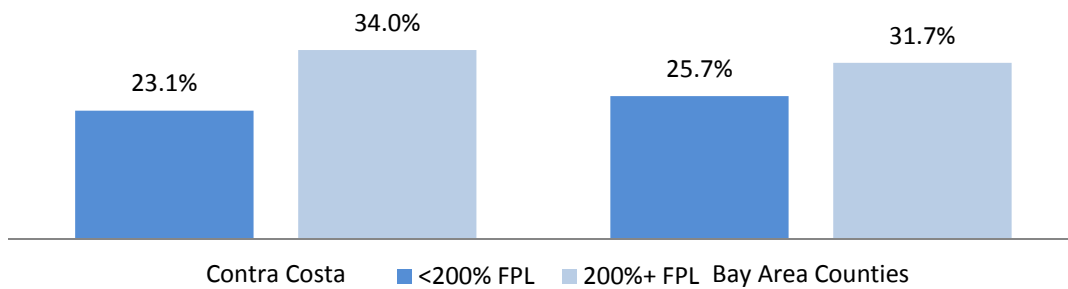
CHART 26 PERCENT OF ADULTS REPORT BINGE DRINKING IN PAST YEAR, BAY AREA



Source: 2011 - 2012 California Health Interview Survey

Reported binge drinking was higher among higher income adults. No differences were detected in reported adult binge drinking by poverty level at the county level. In the Bay Area, adults with incomes at 200% FPL and above were more likely to report binge drinking (31.7%) compared to lower income adults (25.7%). (Chart 27)

CHART 27 PERCENT OF ADULTS REPORT BINGE DRINKING IN PAST YEAR BY FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL)



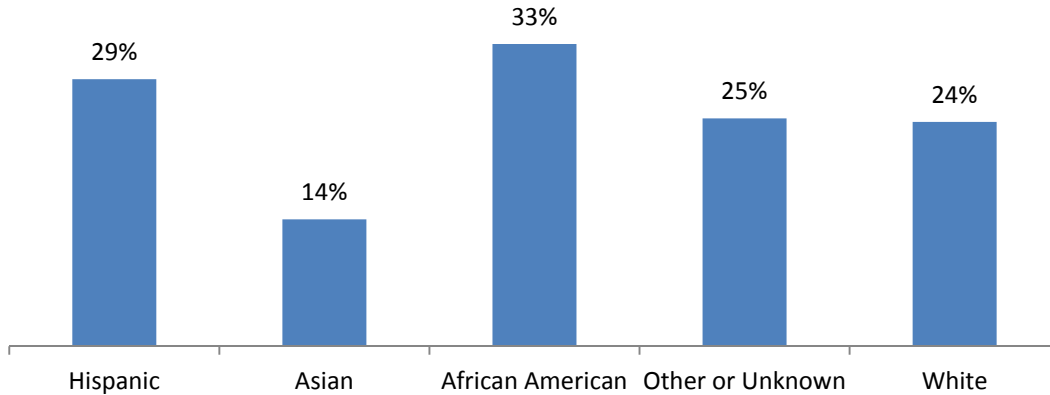
Source: 2011 - 2012 California Health Interview Survey

²⁶ Note: Where stable data was not available at the Contra Costa level, Bay Area or California data was used.

Teen Drug Use

Asian, African American, and Other students were less likely to report ever being high from using drugs.²⁷ Asian and Other students were also less likely to report having used Marijuana, while African American students were more likely to report using marijuana than Richmond students overall.²⁸ (Chart 28Chart 29)

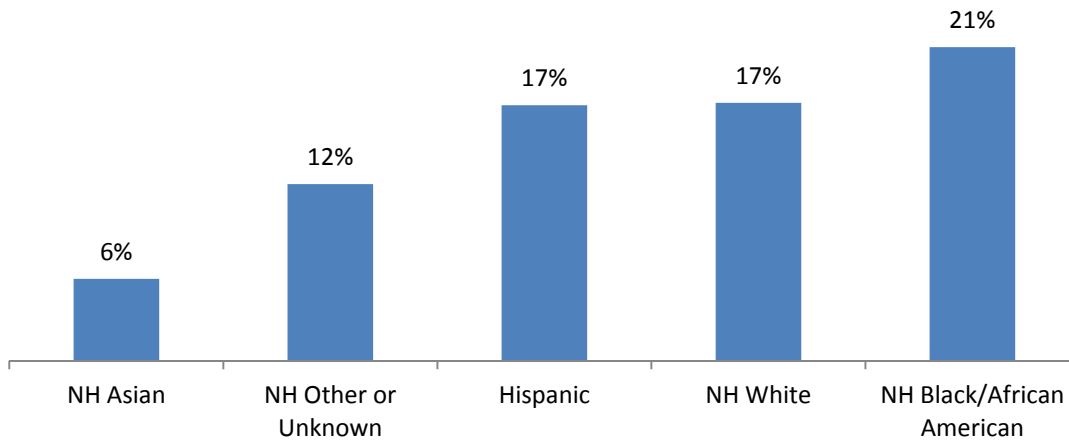
CHART 28 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "EVER BEEN HIGH IN THEIR LIFETIME"



Source:

2009-2011 California Healthy Kids Survey, grades 9-11. Responses for Richmond were modeled to account for sample variation at schools surveyed. Schools included in the sample were: Richmond High School, DeAnza High School, Kennedy High School.

CHART 29 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "ANY MARIJUANA USE IN THEIR LIFETIME"



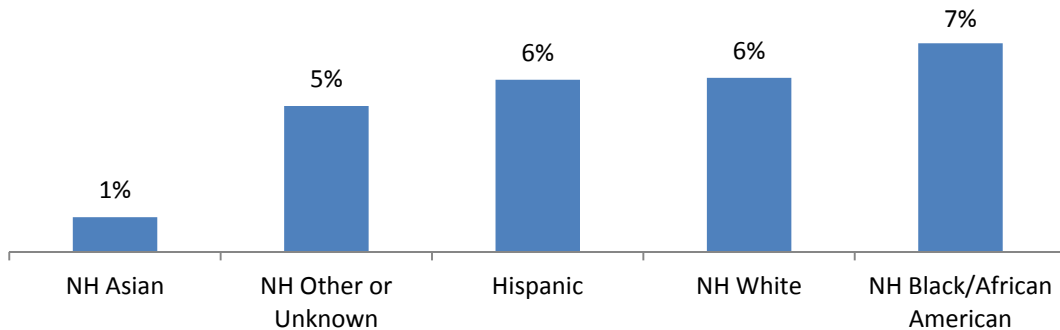
Source: 2009-2011 California Healthy Kids Survey, grades 9-11. Responses for Richmond were modeled to account for sample variation at schools surveyed. Schools included in the sample were: Richmond High School, DeAnza High School, Kennedy High School.

²⁷ Lifetime, Been high from using drugs?

²⁸ Lifetime, Used marijuana?

Asian students were also less likely to report that they used marijuana 10-30 times per month over the past 30 days²⁹ and that they had used drugs other than marijuana in the past 30 days.³⁰ (Chart 30 Chart 31).

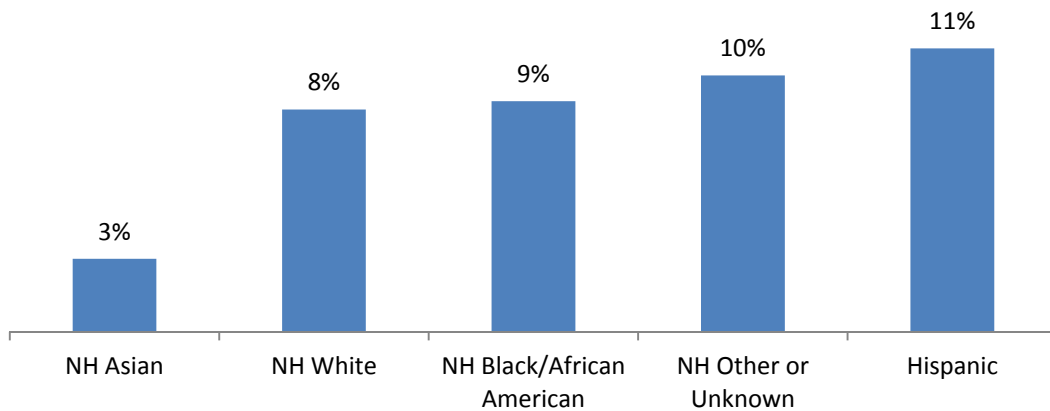
CHART 30 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "REGULARLY USE MARIJUANA IN THE PAST 30 DAYS"



Source:

2009-2011 California Healthy Kids Survey, grades 9-11. Responses for Richmond were modeled to account for sample variation at schools surveyed. Schools included in the sample were: Richmond High School, DeAnza High School, Kennedy High School.

CHART 31 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "USED ANY OTHER DRUG IN THE PAST 30 DAYS"



Source: 2009-2011 California Healthy Kids Survey, grades 9-11. Responses for Richmond were modeled to account for sample variation at schools surveyed. Schools included in the sample were: Richmond High School, DeAnza High School, Kennedy High School.

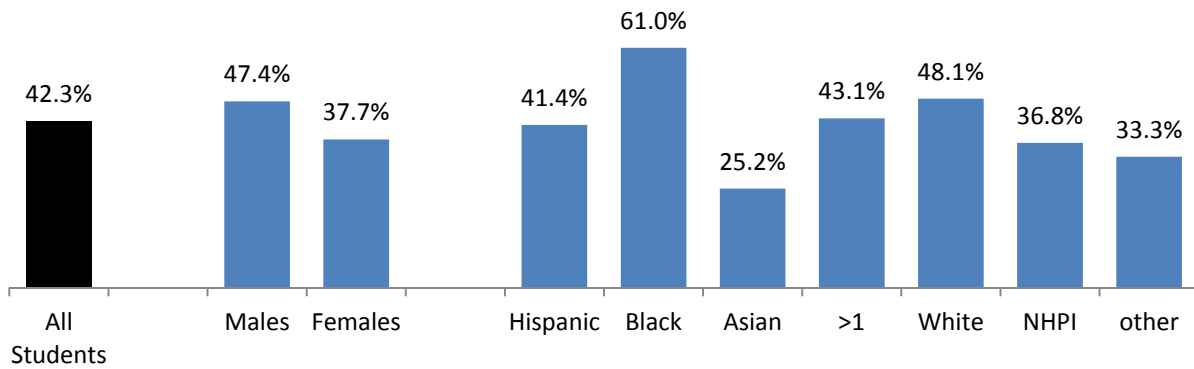
²⁹ Past 30 days, Use marijuana?

³⁰ Past 30 days, Use inhalants?, Past 30 days, Use cocaine or crack?, Past 30 days, Use methamphetamines?, Past 30 days, Use LSD or other psychedelics? Past 30 days, use any other drug or pill?*/

Teen Sexual Behaviors

Of the students surveyed, a greater percentage of those that identified as “Black or African American” reported that they had “ever had sex” compared to respondents overall. A smaller percentage of those that identified as “Asian” reported that they had “ever had sex” compared to respondents overall. (Chart 32)

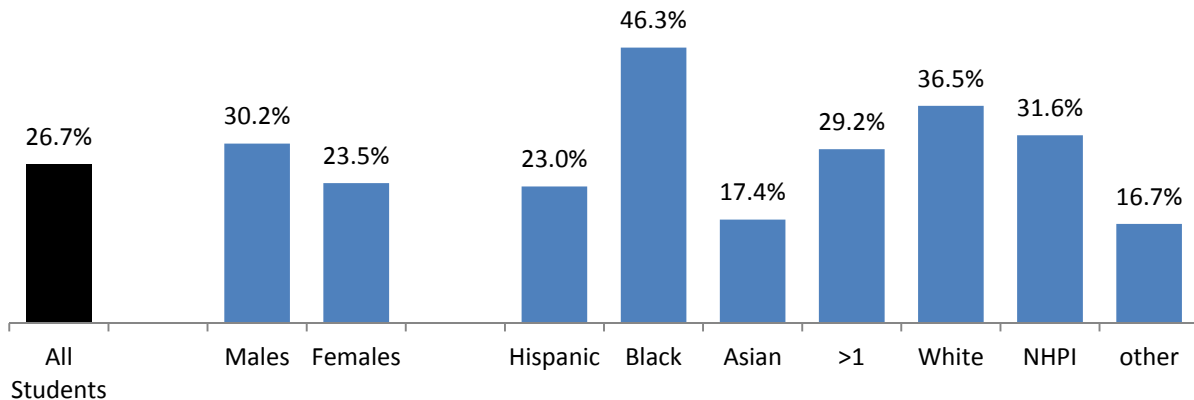
CHART 32 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "EVER HAD SEX"



Source: CCHS Public Health Program Data; 11th Grade Survey Results Richmond, Kennedy, Pinole, and DeAnza High Schools , 2011 – 2012 School Year

Of the students surveyed, a greater percentage of those that identified as “Black or African American” reported having sex in the last 3 months compared to respondents overall. A smaller percentage of those that identified as “Asian” reported having sex in the last 3 months compared to respondents overall. (Chart 33)

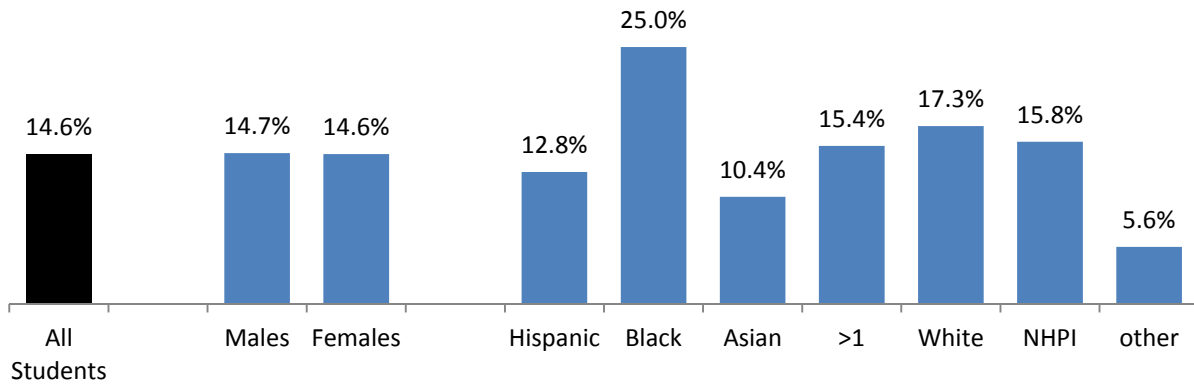
CHART 33 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "SEX IN LAST 3 MONTHS"



Source: CCHS Public Health Program Data; 11th Grade Survey Results Richmond, Kennedy, Pinole, and DeAnza High Schools , 2011 – 2012 School Year

Of the students surveyed, a greater percentage of those that identified as “Black or African American” reported having sex in the last 3 months without a condom compared to respondents overall. (Chart 34)

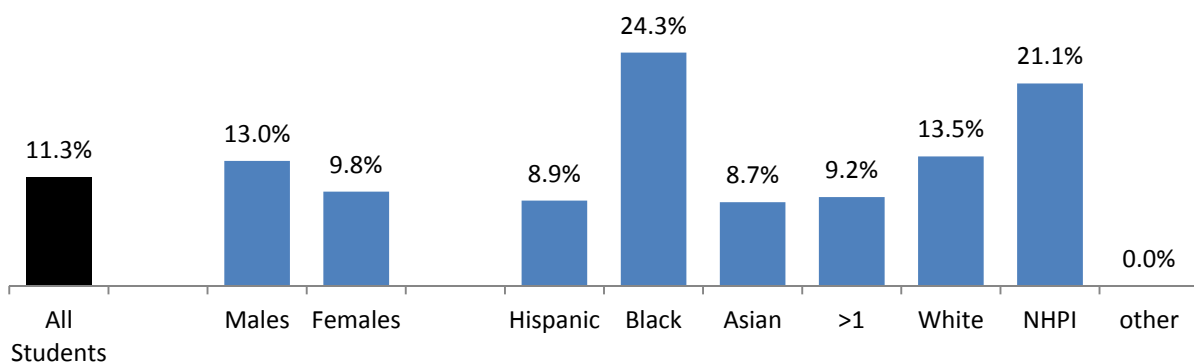
CHART 34 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "SEX WITHOUT A CONDOM IN LAST 3 MONTHS"



Source: CCHS Public Health Program Data; 11th Grade Survey Results Richmond, Kennedy, Pinole, and DeAnza High Schools , 2011 – 2012 School Year

Of the students surveyed, a greater percentage of those that identified as “Black or African American” reported having sex in the last 3 months without any form of birth control listed in the survey compared to respondents overall. The list included condoms, birth control pills, “The shot (Depo Provera)”, “The patch”, “The ring (NuvaRing)”, “IUD (Mirena or Paragard)”, and “Implant (Implanon)”. (Chart 35)

CHART 35 PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING "SEX WITHOUT BIRTH CONTROL (LISTED) IN LAST 3 MONTHS"



Source: CCHS Public Health Program Data; 11th Grade Survey Results Richmond, Kennedy, Pinole, and DeAnza High Schools , 2011 – 2012 School Year

Note: Listed birth control = Condoms, Birth control pills, The shot (Depo Provera), The patch, The ring (NuvaRing), IUD (Mirena or Paragard), Implants (Implanon)