

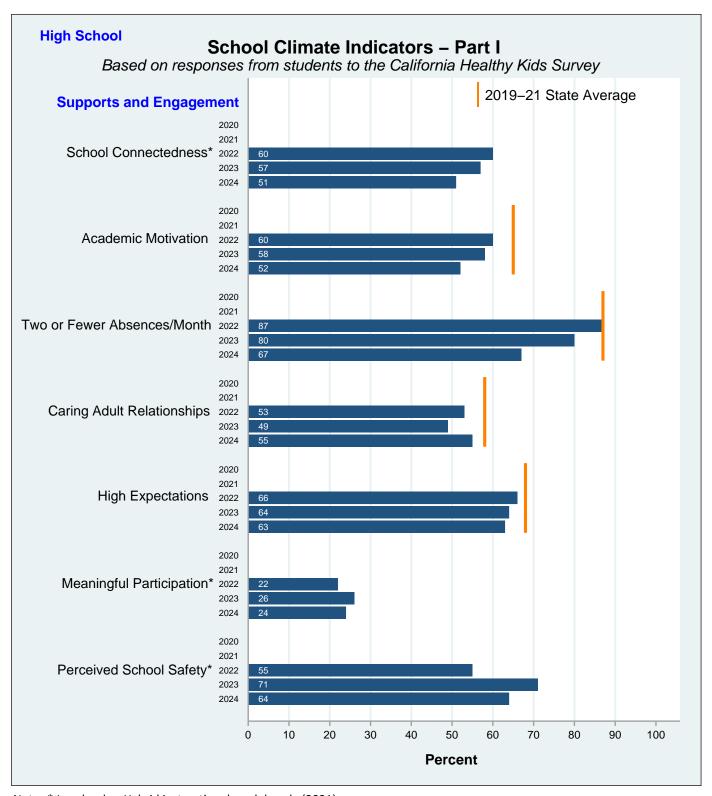


School Climate Report Card (High School)—2023-2024

District: Point Arena Joint Union High Date Prepared: 17 Apr 2024

School: Point Arena High

Response Rate: 62% (2022), 86% (2023), 91% (2024)



Note: * In-school or Hybrid instructional models only (2021).

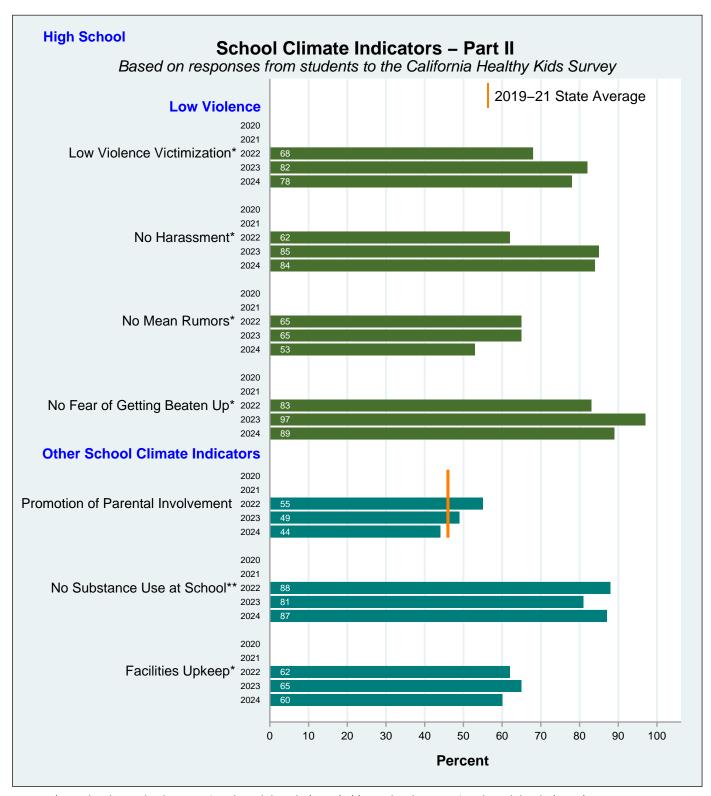




School Climate Report Card (High School)—2023-2024

District: Point Arena Joint Union High Date Prepared: 17 Apr 2024

School: Point Arena High



Notes: * In-school or Hybrid instructional models only (2021); ** In-school instructional model only (2021).





School Climate Report Card (High School)—2023-2024

District: Point Arena Joint Union High Date Prepared: 17 Apr 2024

School: Point Arena High

Other Indicators

Selected Student-Reported Indicators (California Healthy Kids Survey – CHKS)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Try hard on school work	_	_	70	60	66	-4
Three or more absences per month	_	_	13	20	33	+20
Feel a part of the school*	_	_	52	55	43	-9
School is really boring	~	~	30	52	52	+22
School is worthless and a waste of time	~	~	13	5	23	+10
Harassed or bullied at school*	_	_	38	15	16	-22
Parents feel welcome to participate at this school	_	_	58	46	38	-20
School is usually clean and tidy§*	_	_	62	65	60	-2
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness	_	_	41	35	24	-17

Notes: * In-school or Hybrid instructional models only (2021).

 \sim Data were not collected.

§ In-school instructional model only (2022 and 2023).

A hyphen (–) is shown if there are no data or insufficient responses.

CDS code: 23655992333649

How are the School Climate Indicators Calculated?

The school climate indicators provide school-level descriptions of several factors that are known to influence learning success in schools.

Most of the subdomain scores are calculated by averaging the percentage of respondents who report the top two response categories on the survey items that comprise each scale. For example, "School Connectedness," "Academic Motivation," "Promotion of Parental Involvement," and "Facilities Upkeep" are computed by averaging the percentage of respondents who report "Agree" or "Strongly agree" on the survey items that comprise the scale; "Caring Adult Relationships," "High Expectations," and "Meaningful Participation" are calculated by averaging the percentage of respondents who report "Pretty much true" or "Very much true" on the survey items that comprise the scale; and "Perceived School Safety" is measured by the percentage of students who report that they feel "Safe" or "Very safe" at school.

"Two or Fewer Absences per Month" – a measure of low chronic absenteeism – is measured by the percentage of students who report missing two or fewer days of school in the month prior to the survey. "Low Violence Victimization," "No Harassment," "No Mean Rumors," and "No Fear of Getting Beaten Up" represent the percentage of students who reported not being victimized.

A value of 60 on the "School Connectedness" indicator, for example, means that on average, students report "Agree" or "Strongly agree" on three of the five "School Connectedness" survey items.

All subdomains and survey items that comprise the scales/measures are listed below.

- (1) School Connectedness (5 items)
 - o I feel close to people at/from this school.
 - o I am happy with/to be at this school.
 - o I feel like I am part of this school.
 - o The teachers at this school treat students fairly.
 - o I feel safe in my school.
- (2) Academic Motivation (4 items)
 - o I try hard to make sure that I am good at my schoolwork.
 - o I try hard on my schoolwork because I am interested in it.
 - o I work hard to try to understand new things when doing my schoolwork.
 - o I am always trying to do better in my schoolwork.
- (3) Two or Fewer Absences per Month (1 item)
 - o In the past 30 days, how often did you miss an entire day of school/remote learning classes for any reason?
- (4) Caring Adult Relationships (3 items)

There is a teacher or some other adult from my school...

- o who really cares about me.
- o who notices when I'm not there.
- o who listens to me when I have something to say.

(5) High Expectations (3 items)

There is a teacher or some other adult from my school...

- o who tells me when I do a good job.
- o who always wants me to do my best.
- o who believes that I will be a success.

(6) Meaningful Participation (5 items)

At school/When I participate in school,...

- o I do interesting activities.
- o I help decide things like class activities or rules.
- o I do things that make a difference.
- o I have a say in how things work.
- o I help decide school activities or rules.

(7) Perceived School Safety (1 item)

o How safe do you feel when you are at school?

(8) Low Violence Victimization (8 items)

During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you...

- o been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn't just kidding around?
- o been afraid of being beaten up?
- o had mean rumors or lies spread about you?
- o had sexual jokes, comments, or gestures made to you?
- o been made fun of because of your looks or the way you talk?
- o had your property stolen or deliberately damaged, such as your car, clothing, or books?
- o been made fun of, insulted, or called names?
- o During the past 12 months, how many times did other students spread mean rumors or lies, or hurtful pictures, about you online, on social media, or on a cell phone?

(9) No Harassment (7 items)

During the past 12 months, how many times on school property were you harassed or bullied for any of the following reasons? [In-school only]... During the past 12 months, how many times did students from your school harass you or bully you for any of the following reasons? [Remote only]

- o Your race, ethnicity, or national origin
- o Your religion
- o Your gender
- o Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were
- o A physical or mental disability
- o You are an immigrant or someone thought you were
- o Any other reason

(10) No Mean Rumors (1 item)

o During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you had mean rumors or lies spread about you?

- (11) No Fear of Getting Beaten Up (1 item)
 - o During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you been afraid of being beaten up?
- (12) Promotion of Parental Involvement (3 items)
 - o Teachers at this school communicate with parents about what students are expected to learn in class.
 - o Parents feel welcome to participate at this school.
 - o School staff take parent concerns seriously.
- (13) No Substance Use at School (6 items)

During the past 30 days, on how many days on school property did you...

- o smoke cigarettes?
- o use smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)?
- o vape?
- o have at least one drink of alcohol?
- o use marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)?
- o use any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical?
- (14) Facilities Upkeep (1 item)
 - o My school is usually clean and tidy.

Results are based on responses from 9th and 11th grade students on the California Healthy Kids Survey. Results are not included if less than 50% of students or less than 15 respondents per grade provided data.

For the 2020-21 school year, results on student indicators that are only applicable to the In-school or Hybrid instructional models are reported if at least 10% of the respondents have indicated that they attended school in person or participated in hybrid classes. These results should be interpreted cautiously if few students attended school in person when the survey was administered.

Further information about the methodology used to construct the school climate indicators can be obtained by contacting Cindy Zheng at 562-799-5481 or czheng@wested.org.

State Averages

State averages are based on responses from 9th and 11th grade students who provided data on the Biennial State California Healthy Kids Survey during the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 school years.

The state average for questions about experiences in school buildings – including questions about school connectedness, school violence, victimization, school safety, and substance use in school – were not available because students attending school remotely could not answer these questions in the 2020-21 school year.

State Averages of School Climate Indicators

Indicator	State 2019-21 (%)	Indicator	State 2019-21 (%)
Supports and Engagement		Low Violence	
School Connectedness	na	Low Violence Victimization	na
Academic Motivation	65	No Harassment	na
Two or Fewer Absences per Month	87	No Mean Rumors	na
Caring Adult Relationships	58	No Fear of Getting Beaten Up	na
High Expectations	68	Other School Climate Indicators	
Meaningful Participation	na	Promotion of Parental Involvement	46
Perceived School Safety	na	No Substance Use at School	na
		Facilities Upkeep	na

Explanation of Other Indicators

Results are provided on selected key student-reported school climate items as a complement to the school climate indicators.

Student-reported school climate measures and their sources are described below.

Selected Student-Reported School Climate Measures (CHKS)

- Try hard on school work "agree" or "strongly agree" that I try hard to make sure I am good at school work.
- Three or more absences per month missed school on three or more days in the past 30 days.
- Feel a part of the school "agree" or "strongly agree" that I am a part of this school.
- School is really boring agree that school is really boring (rating of 7 or higher on a 0–10 scale).
- School is worthless and a waste of time agree that school is worthless and a waste of time (rating of 7 or higher on a 0–10 scale).
- Harassed or bullied at school harassed or bullied on school property in the past 12 months for any of the following reasons: (a) race, ethnicity, or national origin; (b) religion; (c) gender; (d) you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were; (e) a physical or mental disability; (f) you are an immigrant or someone thought you were; (g) any other reason.
- Parents feel welcome to participate at this school "agree" or "strongly agree" that parents feel welcome to participate at this school.
- School is usually clean and tidy "agree" or "strongly agree" that school is usually clean and tidy.
- Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two
 weeks or more during the past 12 months.



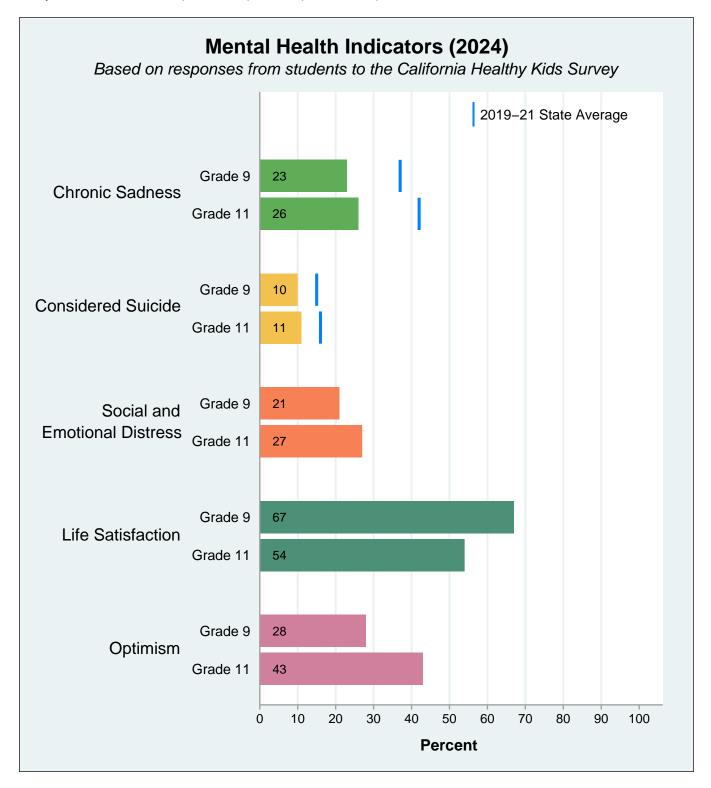


Mental Health Report—2023-2024

District: Point Arena Joint Union High Date Prepared: 19 Apr 2024

School: Point Arena High

Number of Responses: 31 (Grade 9), 27 (Grade 11) Response Rate: 89% (Grade 9), 84% (Grade 11)



CDS code: 23655992333649 Board Agenda Packet - May 8, 2024



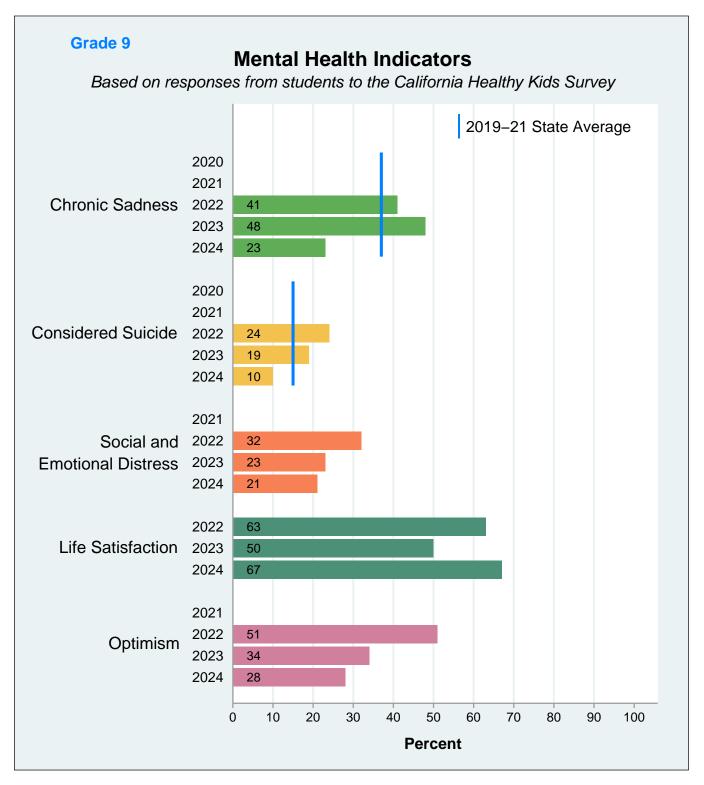


Mental Health Report (Grade 9)—2023-2024

District: Point Arena Joint Union High Date Prepared: 19 Apr 2024

School: Point Arena High

Number of Responses: 17 (2022), 31 (2023), 31 (2024) Response Rate: 52% (2022), 89% (2023), 89% (2024)





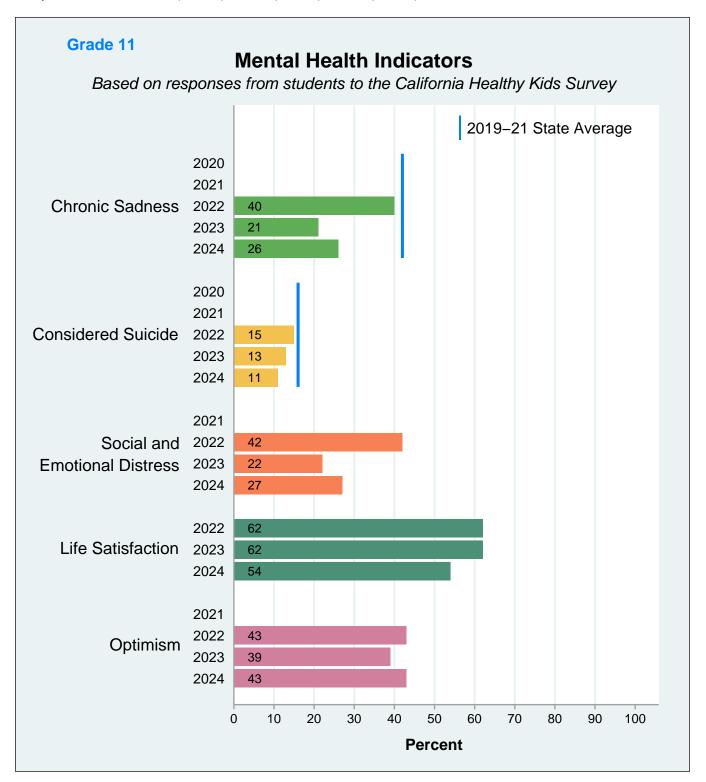


Mental Health Report (Grade 11)—2023-2024

District: Point Arena Joint Union High Date Prepared: 19 Apr 2024

School: Point Arena High

Number of Responses: 20 (2022), 24 (2023), 27 (2024) Response Rate: 61% (2022), 80% (2023), 84% (2024)







Mental Health Report—2023-2024

District: Point Arena Joint Union High Date Prepared: 19 Apr 2024

School: Point Arena High

Mental Health Indicator Trends by Grade

	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)	2024 (%)
Chronic sadness					
Grade 9	_	_	41	48	23
Grade 11	_	_	40	21	26
Considered suicide					
Grade 9	_	_	24	19	10
Grade 11	_	_	15	13	11
Social and emotional distress					
Grade 9	~	_	32	23	21
Grade 11	~	_	42	22	27
Life satisfaction					
Grade 9	\sim	~	63	50	67
Grade 11	~	~	62	62	54
Optimism					
Grade 9	\sim	_	51	34	28
Grade 11	~	_	43	39	43

Notes: A tilde (\sim) is shown if data were not collected.

An em dash (—) is displayed if there are no data or insufficient responses.

How are the Mental Health Indicators Calculated?

"Chronic Sadness" is measured by the percentage of students who report feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months. "Considered Suicide" – a measure of suicide ideation – is assessed by the percentage of students who report that they seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.

The other three indicators, "Social and Emotional Distress," "Life Satisfaction," and "Optimism," are based on multiple items. The scores are calculated by averaging the percentage of students who report the top-two response categories on the survey items that comprise each scale. "Social and Emotional Distress" and "Optimism" are computed by averaging the percentage of respondents who report "Pretty much true" or "Very much true" on the survey items that comprise the scale. "Life Satisfaction" is calculated by averaging the percentage of respondents who report "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied" on the survey items that comprise the scale. Students' satisfaction with their life experiences is a widely used wellness indicator. High life satisfaction is related to other positive resilience experiences (e.g., high level of school belonging) and fewer mental health challenges.

A value of 60 on the "Life Satisfaction" indicator, for example, means that on average, students report "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied" on three of the five "Life Satisfaction" survey items.

All of the survey items that comprise the scales/measures are listed below.

- (1) Chronic Sadness (1 item)
 - o During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more that you stopped doing some usual activities?
- (2) Considered suicide (1 item)
 - o During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?
- (3) Social and Emotional Distress¹ (5 items)

Over the past 30 days, how true do you feel these statements are about you?

- o I had a hard time relaxing.
- o I felt sad and down.
- o I was easily irritated.
- o It was hard for me to cope and I thought I would panic.
- o It was hard for me to get excited about anything.
- (4) Life Satisfaction² (5 items)

I would describe my satisfaction with...

- o my family life as...
- o my friendships as...
- o my school experience as...
- o myself as...
- o where I live as...

¹ Dowdy, E., Furlong, M. J., Nylund-Gibson, K., Moore, S., & Moffa, K. (2018). Initial validation of the Social Emotional Distress Scale to support complete mental health screening. *Assessment for Effective Intervention, 43,* 241–248. https://doi.org/10.1177/1534508417749871

² Huebner, E. S., Suldo, S. M., Valois, R. F., & Drane, J. W. (2006). The brief multidimensional students' life satisfaction scale: Sex, race, and grade effects for applications with middle school students. *Applied Research in Quality of Life, 1,* 211. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11482-006-9016-9

(5) Optimism³ (3 items)

- o Each day I look forward to having a lot of fun.
- o I usually expect to have a good day.
- o Overall, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad things.

Results are based on responses from students in grades 7, 9, or 11, or respondents attending non-traditional (Non-Trad.) schools on the California Healthy Kids Survey. Non-traditional schools include Adult Education Centers, Continuation High Schools, County Community, District Community Day Schools, Juvenile Court Schools, Opportunity Schools, and Special Education Schools.

Results are not included if less than 50% of students or less than 15 respondents per grade provided data at the school or district.

Further information about the methodology used to construct the mental health indicators can be obtained by contacting Cindy Zheng at czheng@wested.org.

State Averages

State averages are based on responses from students in grades 7, 9, or 11, or respondents attending continuation high schools who provided data on the Biennial State California Healthy Kids Survey during the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 school years.

The state average for "Social and Emotional Distress," "Life Satisfaction," and "Optimism" are not available for the 2019-2021 period because the survey questions were not asked in one or both of the academic years.

2019-21 State Averages of Mental Health Indicators

Indicator	Grade 7 (%)	Grade 9 (%)	Grade 11 (%)	Non-Trad. (%)
Chronic sadness	32	37	42	38
Considered suicide	14	15	16	14
Social and emotional distress	~	~	~	~
Life satisfaction	~	~	~	~
Optimism	~	~	~	~

Note: A tilde (\sim) is shown if data were not collected.

³ Furlong, M. J., You, S., Renshaw, T. L., Smith, D. C., & O'Malley, M. D. (2014). Preliminary development and validation of the Social and Emotional Health Survey for secondary students. *Social Indicators Research*, 117, 1011–1032. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11205-013-0373-0



CALIFORNIA HEALTHY KIDS SURVEY



Point Arena High Secondary 2023-2024 Main Report





This report was prepared by WestEd, a research, development, and service agency, in collaboration with Duerr Evaluation Resources, under contract from the California Department of Education School Health Office. For contract information, contact:

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PREFACE

HYPERLINK FEATURE

The digital version of this report has been hyperlinked. Click on the title of a section or a table in the List of Tables and you will be automatically directed to the actual content section or table in the report.

This report provides the detailed results for each question from the 2023-24 California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) for schools within this school. The CHKS, along with its two companion surveys—the California School Staff Survey (CSSS) and the California School Parent Survey (CSPS)—form the California Department of Education's California School Climate, Health, and Learning Survey (CalSCHLS) System. CalSCHLS is the largest, most comprehensive state effort in the nation to regularly assess students, staff, and parents to provide key data on school climate and safety, learning supports and barriers, stakeholder engagement, and youth development, health, and well-being. Exhibit 1, at the end of the Preface, presents the major domains and constructs assessed by CalSCHLS. The Appendix provides more information about CHKS questions.

These surveys grew out of the California Department of Education's (CDE) commitment to helping schools create more positive, safe, supportive, and engaging environments and to promoting the successful cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development of all students. They provide a wealth of information to guide school improvement and **Local Control and Accountability Plan** (LCAP) efforts, particularly in regard to the state priorities of enhancing school climate, pupil engagement, parent involvement, and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups.

Factsheets, guidebooks, and other resources to help in understanding and using CHKS results are available for downloading from the CalSCHLS website (<u>calschls.org</u>). The California Safe and Supportive Schools website (<u>ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org</u>) provides information and tools helpful in implementing effective strategies to address the needs identified by the survey.

The CalSCHLS technical advisor team offers data workshops and coaching to help identify local needs and develop action plans to meet those needs.

THE SURVEY

CDE has funded the CHKS since 1997 to provide data to assist schools in: (1) fostering safe and supportive school climates, social-emotional competencies, and engagement in learning; (2) preventing youth health-risk behaviors and other barriers to academic achievement; and (3) promoting positive youth development, resilience, and well-being. A thorough understanding of the scope and nature of student behaviors, attitudes, experiences, and supports is essential for guiding school improvement and academic, prevention, and health programs. The Appendix is a brief guide to key CHKS Core Module indicators designed to help survey users more easily understand and interpret their findings.

The CHKS is not just a standalone instrument but a data collection system that districts can customize to meet local needs and interests. The secondary-school CHKS consists of a required general Core Module and a series of optional, supplementary topic-focused modules that districts can elect to administer. Districts may also add their own questions of local interest in a custom module. Table 1 indicates the modules administered by the district/school.

Core Module

As summarized in the Appendix, the Core Module consists of key questions that are considered most important for schools to guide improvement of academic, health, and prevention programs and promote student achievement, college and career readiness, positive development, and well-being. The majority of the questions are school-specific, including the following indicators:

- student grades, truancy, boredom at school, attendance, academic motivation, and school connectedness, as indicators of engagement;
- developmental supports (protective factors) that promote positive academic, social, and emotional outcomes: experiences of caring adult relationships, high expectations, and opportunities for meaningful participation at school;
- perceived school safety, bullying, and victimization; and
- violence perpetration, substance use, and crime-related behavior (e.g., weapons possession).

The Core Module also assesses indicators of student well-being in general, including the scope and nature of substance use and mental health and wellness (chronic sadness, social and emotional distress, life satisfaction, and contemplation of suicide). These questions provide insight into important barriers to learning and development.

A wide range of demographic questions help districts identify differences among student groups and to better address the needs of significant and vulnerable students, including those required to be included in LCAP efforts. These include differences in the results related to race/ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic status; homeless and foster status; and English language proficiency.

Behavioral Health Module (Supplementary)

The Behavioral Health Module (BHM) is a multiform survey module that assesses secondary student well-being indicators (i.e., social isolation, body image and disordered eating, responses to trauma, stress-associated health conditions, and precursors to and consequences of substance use) and protective factors (i.e., home adult supports, peer supports, and school mental health supports). This module assesses almost all of the measures that were assessed on the 2022-23 Mental Health Supports Module, Student Trauma Module, and Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Module—which have been discontinued. The BHM assesses more content while minimizing the survey length for individual students by using a multiform instrument. Students are randomly administered one of two BHM survey forms to reduce survey burden and collect representative data on more aspects of behavioral health. Because the BHM is administered to all schools participating in the Biennial State CHKS, statewide comparison data will be available for all BHM results.

School Climate Module (Supplementary)

To further support school improvement efforts and the LCAP process, a supplementary School Climate Module is available. It provides additional data on student academic mindset, school academic supports, discipline/order, supports for social-emotional learning, bullying prevention, peer relationships, respect for diversity, and the quality of the physical environment (calschls.org/survey-administration/downloads).

Social Emotional Health Module (Supplementary)

The Social Emotional Health Module (SEHM) greatly enhances the value of the CHKS as a strength-based assessment of positive emotions, engagement, ability to build and maintain relationships, and other social-emotional capacities linked to student mental health and well-being and academic success. It includes 43 items that capture core adolescent psychological assets. The combination of the SEHM and Core Module

yields a comprehensive set of data to inform decisions about mental health and social-emotional learning programs.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION AND SAMPLE

School staff administered the survey, following detailed instructions provided by CDE that were designed to assure the protection of all student and parental rights to privacy and to maintain confidentiality. Students were surveyed only with the consent of parents or guardians. Each student's participation was voluntary, anonymous, and confidential.

Table A1.1 describes the target sample of students and the final number and percent of students who completed the survey (the participation response rate).

THE REPORT

The report tables, organized by topic, provide the percentage of students that responded to each question response option by grade level. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

LCAP Subgroup Results

Summary tables provide key findings (e.g., safety, school connectedness, bullying and harassment, developmental supports) disaggregated by each of the LCAP subgroups (race/ethnic subgroups, socioeconomically disadvantaged students, English learners and long-term English learners, students with disabilities, students in foster care, and unhoused youth). Results are also disaggregated by gender. Districts can subscribe to the District CalSCHLS data dashboard to disaggregate their CHKS results by these and other factors (i.e., students who report different levels of caring relations with adults at school).

ONLINE DATA DASHBOARDS

Public Dashboard. Anyone can examine online key state, county, and district CHKS results on the public CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard</u>). The dashboard can be used to graphically display statewide, county, and district key indicators from the Core and School Climate Modules, trends over time, and disparities in survey outcomes across subgroups. Group differences across LCAP subgroups and other characteristics (e.g., chronic sadness) can be examined. In addition to displaying results interactively on the web, dashboard results can be exported as Image and PDF files for dissemination. District data are publicly posted on the dashboard by the end of November of the year following survey administration.

The District Dashboard Option. Districts may also purchase a two-year subscription to a password-protected, private data dashboard that displays up to 11 years of CalSCHLS data at not only the district level but also the *individual school level*. The dashboard provides designated staff with graphical data displays for the district as a whole, for all schools in the district on the same page to enable comparisons across schools, and for a single, individual school. At both the district and school level, viewers can:

- compare their data with district and state averages;
- make comparisons across groups such as race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, and many other characteristics (LCAP subgroups, chronic sadness, caring relationships); and
- examine data trends over time overall and by different demographic groups.

Viewers at both the district level and the school level have the option to download data displays as a PDF document which can be shared with stakeholders.

UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

Care must be taken to understand the factors that can impact the quality, validity, and generalizability of the results. These include changes that occur in survey content, administration, and/or sample characteristics between administrations. The following are a few of the key issues that should be kept in mind.

Representativeness

Among the most important factors affecting the quality of survey results is the level and type of student participation. The validity and representativeness of the results will be adversely affected if the student response rate is lower than 70 percent (see Table A1.1 and Appendix I for student response rates). One indication of the survey's representativeness is how accurately the sample reflects the gender and ethnic composition of the student enrollment. Even if the response rate is low, the results provide an indication of what those students who did respond felt about the school and their experiences and behavior.

Changes Between Survey Administrations

Many factors besides real changes in behavior, attitudes, or experiences among students may account for changes in results from administration to administration. Changes may be due to differences over time in the characteristics or size of the sample of students who completed the survey, changes in the questions themselves, or differences between time periods in which the survey was administered (e.g., some risk behaviors tend to increase as students age, or may increase during holidays or social events).

RESOURCES

<u>CalSCHLS.org</u> contains numerous guidebooks and other resources for using and understanding survey results.

- CHKS **factsheets** analyze key topics at the state level, show how data variables are related, and offer suggestions for how data can be analyzed at the local level (calschls.org/resources/factsheets).
- *Making Sense of School Climate* provides a discussion of CalSCHLS survey items that relate to school climate (data.calschls.org/resources/S3_schoolclimateguidebook_final.pdf).
- The California Center for School Climate (<u>ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org/california-center-for-school-climate/</u>) provides free support and trainings on school climate and data use to LEAs in California. The website provides archived virtual events and other school climate improvement resources.
- The *California Safe and Supportive Schools Newsletter* provides monthly announcements of resources, tools, webinars and workshops, and research. Sign up on <u>ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org/subscribe/</u>.
- CDE's California Safe and Supportive Schools website (<u>ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org</u>) contains a wealth of information and tools related to school climate improvement and social-emotional learning. It includes factsheets analyzing CalSCHLS data and *What Works Briefs* that provide guidance on strategies to implement.
- The CalSCHLS Item Crosswalk (<u>calschls.org/resources/#resources_and_tools</u>) is a handy table listing all the constructs and questions that are on two or more of the CalSCHLS surveys, along with the report table number where results can be found, to assist in the comparison of findings among students, staff, and parents.

NEXT STEPS

Receiving this report is just a beginning step in a data-driven decision-making process of continuous improvement. The following describes some additional steps you should take and some custom services (additional fees apply) available from the CalSCHLS technical advisor team. These will help in fostering effective use of the results and provide additional information to support school and program improvement efforts and the LCAP process.

Engage Students, Staff, and Parents in Reviewing the Results and Action Planning

Engage students, parents, and school/community stakeholders in reviewing and exploring the meaning of the results. Obtain their input into how the school might better meet the identified school and student needs and into developing a detailed action plan to guide school/community collaborative efforts. This communicates to stakeholders that you value their input into how to improve the school/community and gives them an opportunity for meaningful participation. By enlisting their collaboration, you also increase the prospect that the identified needs will be successfully addressed.

As part of this process, WestEd staff can facilitate a *Data Workshop* designed to identify local needs based on the survey results and engage adult stakeholders in developing a detailed plan and timetable for meeting those needs using evidence-based strategies. For more information, contact your CalSCHLS technical advisor (calschls.org/contact) or email calschls@wested.org.

Compare Results with Other Data

The value of your CHKS results will be greatly enhanced if examined in the context of the following sources of related data.

- Staff and Parent Surveys. If your school district has administered the CalSCHLS school staff and parent surveys, obtain these results and compare them to those provided by students. It is important to determine how consistent are student, staff, and parent perceptions and experiences. To facilitate these comparisons, the CalSCHLS Survey Item Crosswalk (calschls.org/resources/#resources and tools) lists all the constructs and questions that are on two or more of the CalSCHLS surveys, along with the report table number where results can be found. If your district did not administer these companion surveys, urge them to do so next time.
- Elementary CHKS Results. Examine how the results from 9th and 11th graders compare with those from 5th and 7th graders if your district also administered the CHKS at these school levels. The elementary, middle, and high school surveys contain common indicators that will enable you to gain a sense of the developmental trajectory in these indicators and explore what programs at the elementary and middle school levels might help mitigate problems that are evident among older students.
- Other Data. Examine how the results compare with other youth data collected within the district that relate to the variables assessed. Other relevant school-related data include discipline referrals, school demographic information, school vandalism costs, and behavioral observations in classrooms.
- Similar District and Statewide Results. The results from the biennial state administration of the CHKS, which provide representative state norms, can be downloaded from the CalSCHLS website (data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1921.pdf) or examined on the CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard). If there is a school district that you consider similar to your own, you can also check to see if they have administered the survey and download the results for comparison (calschls.org/reports-data/search-lea-reports). How

you compare to state and district results can provide some context for your results, but the most important consideration is what your own results say about the students in your school/community.

Data Workshop

To assist in your review of the survey results, you can request your CalSCHLS techical advisor to conduct a structured, customized *Data Workshop*. In this workshop, a survey specialist works with district stakeholders to promote better understanding of the results and to identify local needs that need to be addressed. The workshops can also include engaging stakeholders in developing a detailed Action Plan and timetable for meeting those needs using evidence-based strategies. For more information, contact your CalSCHLS technical advisor (calschls.org/contact) or email calschls@wested.org.

Request Additional Reports and Data

As you review your data with stakeholders, you may find that additional data needs emerge. The following custom services are available to help delve more deeply into your survey results and foster more effective use of the results in support of school and program improvement efforts and the LCAP process.

School Climate Report Card, Mental Health Report, and School Boredom Report

In addition to this school-level report with all the survey results, three additional reports are available:

- A short, user-friendly, graphic **School Climate Report Card** that provides trends across key indicators of school climate and provides two-year state averages on those indicators (calschls.org/reports-data/#slcr)
- A graphic **Mental Health Report** that describes key indicators of mental health by grade level and by survey administration year (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/#slcr</u>)
- A **School Boredom Report** that describes how much students value school and how bored they feel at school (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/#slcr</u>)

Disaggregated Reports

CalSCHLS staff can produce full reports that look at how results vary by demographic subgroups (e.g., race/ethnicity), or by other characteristics of youth, such as those who are low in academic motivation compared to those who are high. This can be valuable for identifying what subgroups need to be targeted with what resources and programs. Given the LCAP requirement that districts identify and address the needs of underserved subgroups, doing this would be a natural next step for addressing subgroup disparities.

Additional Analysis of Data

The complete dataset is available electronically for additional analysis (<u>calschls.org/reports-data</u>). The dataset enables analyses of patterns in the results, how they are interrelated, and how they vary by different subgroups of students and across schools within a district. You can also request an analysis by WestEd staff of any topic of interest.

Add Questions to Your Next Surveys

Determine what additional information is needed from students to guide school improvement efforts and add questions to your next CHKS, staff, or parent surveys. All three surveys are designed so that schools can add additional questions to help them conduct a more individualized and comprehensive assessment.

For more information about survey planning or technical assistance in understanding survey results and developing effective action plans to address identified needs, call the CalSCHLS helpline (562.799.5164) or email calschls@wested.org.

Exhibit 1
Major School-Related Domains and Constructs Assessed by CalSCHLS in Secondary Schools

	Student Core	Student School Climate	Student Social Emotional Health	Staff Survey	Parent Survey
Student Learning Engagement					
Academic mindset			✓		
Academic motivation	✓	✓		✓	✓
Academic performance (grades)	✓				
Attendance (absences and reasons absent)	✓			✓	
School boredom	✓				
School connectedness	✓				
Student Social-Emotional and Physical Well-being					
Alcohol, tobacco, and drug use	✓			✓	✓
Behavioral self-control			✓		
Bedtime	✓				
Collaboration			✓		
Emotional self-regulation			✓		
Empathy			✓		
Gratitude			✓		
Life satisfaction	✓				
Optimism	✓				
Perceived safety	✓			✓	√
Persistence			✓		
Problem solving			✓		
Self-awareness			✓		
Self-efficacy			✓		
Social-emotional competencies and health			✓	✓	
Social-emotional distress	✓				
Violence and victimization (bullying)	✓			✓	✓
Zest			✓		
School Climate Conditions					
Academic rigor and norms				✓	✓
College and career supports				✓	√
Family support			✓		
High expectations	✓			✓	✓
Meaningful participation and decision-making	✓			✓	√
Parent involvement	✓			✓	√
Physical environment	✓	✓		✓	√
Relationships among staff				✓	
Relationships among students		✓	✓	✓	✓
Relationships between students and staff	✓			✓	✓
Respect for diversity and cultural sensitivity		✓		✓	√
Teacher and other supports for learning		✓		✓	√
School Climate Improvement Practices					
Bullying prevention		✓		✓	✓
Discipline and order (policies, enforcement)		✓		✓	√
Services and policies to address student needs				✓	
Social-emotional/behavioral supports		✓		✓	✓
Staff supports				✓	

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Thomas Hanson, Ph.D. CalSCHLS Director, WestEd

Tom Herman Administrator, School Health and Safety Office California Department of Education

Survey Module Administration

Table 1 CHKS Survey Modules Administered

Survey Module	Administered
A. Core (Required)	X
B. Behavioral Health Module (BHM)	
C. Closing the Achievement Gap (CTAG) Module	
D. Community Health Module (CHM)	
E. Community Schools Module	
F. District Afterschool Module (DASM)	
G. Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Module	
H. Gang Risk Awareness Module (GRAM)	
I. Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation-Based Harassment Module	
J. Military-Connected School Module	
K. Physical Health & Nutrition Module	
L. Resilience & Youth Development Module (RYDM)	
M. Safety & Violence Module	
N. School Climate Module (SCM)	
O. Sexual Behavior Module	
P. Social Emotional Health Module (SEHM)	
Q. Tobacco Module	
Z. Custom Questions	

Core Module Results

1. Survey Sample

Table A1.1 Student Sample for Core Module

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Student Sample Size		
Target sample	35	32
Final number	34	27
Response Rate	97%	84%

Table A1.2
Number of Respondents by Instructional Model

	Grade 9	Grade 11
In-school learning only	32	27
Remote learning only	2	0

2. Summary of Key Indicators

Table A2.1

Key Indicators of School Climate

	Grade 9	Grade 11	Table
School Engagement and Supports			
School connectedness ^{†#} (<i>In-School Only</i>)	50	52	A6.4
School connectedness $^{\dagger\psi}$ (Remote Only)			A6.4
Academic motivation [†]	57	47	A6.4
School is really boring [±]	44	59	A6.11
School is worthless and a waste of time [±]	21	26	A6.11
Monthly Absences (3 or more)	29	37	A6.2
Maintaining focus on schoolwork $^{\dagger\Gamma}$	24	15	A6.10
Caring adult relationships [‡]	51	58	A6.4
High expectations [‡]	58	68	A6.4
Meaningful participation [‡]	26	22	A6.4
Facilities upkeep $^{\dagger\Phi}$	56	63	A6.15
Promotion of parental involvement in school [†]	44	43	A6.4
School Safety and Cyberbullying			
School perceived as very safe or safe $^{\Phi}$	73	56	A8.1
Experienced any harassment or bullying§	17	15	A8.2
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you§	40	54	A8.3
Been afraid of being beaten up $^{\S\Phi}$	11	11	A8.3
Been in a physical fight ^{§ ©}	4	8	A8.4
Seen a weapon on campus $^{\S\Phi}$	11	7	A8.6
Cyberbullying [§]	37	30	A8.3

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

^{*}The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $^{^{\}psi}$ *The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.*

 $[\]pm$ Rating of 7 or higher.

 $^{^{\}Gamma}$ Survey question was reverse-coded.

 $[\]Phi$ *In-School only.*

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

[§] Past 12 months.

Table A2.2

Key Indicators of Substance Use, Remote Schooling, and Student Well-Being

	Grade 9	Grade 11	Table
	%	%	
Substance Use			
Current alcohol or drug use [¶]	16	30	A9.5
Current tobacco use [¶]	6	33	A10.6
Current marijuana use [¶]	16	15	A9.5
Current binge drinking [¶]	6	19	A9.5
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times, ever	6	15	A9.7
Been drunk or "high" on drugs at school, ever	9	15	A9.9
Current cigarette smoking [¶]	0	7	A10.4
Current use of vape products [¶]	12	26	A10.4
Current tobacco vaping [¶]	6	22	A10.5
Current marijuana vaping [¶]	3	11	A10.5
Routines			
Eating of breakfast	38	44	A4.1
Bedtime (at 12 am or later)	18	30	A4.2
Remote Schooling			
Remote learning frequency (5 days per week) $^{\P\delta}$			A5.1
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more) $^{\parallel\delta}$			A5.1
Interest in schoolwork done from home $^{\dagger\delta}$			A5.3
Meaningful opportunities $^{\ddagger\delta}$			A5.2
Social and Emotional Health			
Social emotional distress [‡]	21	27	A7.5
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness§	23	26	A7.1
Considered suicide§	10	11	A7.2
Optimism [‡]	28	43	A7.3
Life satisfaction [∓]	67	54	A7.4

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

[¶]Past 30 days.

Today.

 $^{^{\}delta}$ *Remote only.*

[∥]Past 7 days.

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

[§]Past 12 months.

⁺Average percent of respondents reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied."

3. Demographics

Table A3.1 School Schedule, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
In-School Model	94	100
Remote Learning Model	6	0

Question HS/MS A.1: Which of the following best describes your school schedule during the past 30 days? Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

In-School Model - Respondents selecting "I went to school in person at my school building for the entire day, Monday through Friday."

Remote Learning Model - Respondents selecting "I participated in school from home for the entire day on most or all weekdays and did not go to school in person."

Table A3.2

Gender of Sample

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Male	47	56
Female	53	37
Nonbinary	0	0
Something else	0	7

Question HS/MS A.3: What is your gender?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.3
Sexual Orientation

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Straight (not gay)	88	89
Lesbian or Gay	3	0
Bisexual	3	7
Something else	0	0
Not sure	0	4
Decline to respond	6	0

Question HS/MS A.5: Which of the following best describes you?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.4

Gender Identity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No, I am not transgender	85	93
Yes, I am transgender	3	0
I am not sure if I am transgender	0	0
Decline to respond	12	7

Question HS/MS A.4: Some people describe themselves as transgender when how they think or feel about their gender is different from the sex they were assigned at birth. Are you transgender?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.5

Race or Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	0	4	
Asian or Asian American, non-Hispanic	0	7	
Black or African American, non-Hispanic	0	0	
Hispanic or Latinx	68	52	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	0	0	
White, non-Hispanic	29	30	
Multiracial, non-Hispanic	0	4	
Something else, non-Hispanic	3	4	

Question HS/MS A.6: What is your race or ethnicity? (Mark All That Apply.)... American Indian or Alaska Native... Asian or Asian American... Black or African American... Hispanic or Latinx... Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander... White... Something else.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.6

Living Arrangements and Housing Status

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
A home with one or more parent or guardian	88	93
Other relative's home	3	4
A home with more than one family	3	0
Friend's home	0	0
Foster home, group care, or waiting placement	0	0
Hotel or motel	0	0
Shelter, car, campground, or other transitional or temporary housing	0	0
Other living arrangement	6	4

Question HS/MS A.9: What best describes where you live? A home includes a house, apartment, trailer, or mobile home.

Table A3.7

Living Situation

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Home with one or more parent or guardian	88	93	
Foster home	0	0	
Homeless	0	0	
Other living arrangement	12	7	

Question HS/MS A.9: What best describes where you live? A home includes a house, apartment, trailer, or mobile home.

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Category "Homeless" includes "Friend's home," "Hotel or motel," and "Shelter, car, campground, or other transitional or temporary housing."

Category "Other living arrangement" includes "Other relative's home," "A home with more than one family," and "Other living arrangement."

Table A3.8

Parental Education

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Did not finish high school	24	26	
Graduated from high school	24	26	
Attended college but did not complete four-year degree	18	11	
Graduated from college	21	26	
Don't know	12	11	

Question HS/MS A.10: What is the highest level of education your parents or guardians completed? (Mark the educational level of the parent or guardian who went the furthest in school.)

Table A3.9
Special Education Services

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
No	68	78	
Yes	21	15	
Don't know	3	4	
Prefer not to say	9	4	

Question HS/MS A.15: Do you have an IEP (Individualized Education Plan) or get special education services? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.10

English Learner Program Designation

	Grade 9	Grade 11	
	%	%	
No	70	74	
Yes	15	4	
Don't know	15	22	

Question HS/MS A.13: Are you in the English Learner Program at school?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.11

English Learner (EL) Program Duration and Long-Term English Learner (LTEL) Status

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Not currently in English Learner Program	82	95	
Less than 7 years (EL)	18	0	
7 years or more (LTEL)	0	5	

Question HS/MS A.13, 14: Are you in the English Learner Program at school?... How many years have you been in the English Learner Program across all schools you've attended?

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Category "Less than 7 years (EL)" includes responses "Less than 3 years," "3 to 4 years," and "5 to 6 years."

Table A3.12

Language Spoken at Home

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
English	59	63	
Spanish	41	37	
Mandarin	0	0	
Cantonese	0	0	
Taiwanese	0	0	
Tagalog	0	0	
Vietnamese	0	0	
Korean	0	0	
Arabic	0	0	
Other	0	0	

Question HS/MS A.12: What language is spoken most of the time in your home?

Table A3.13

English Language Proficiency Among Students Speaking a Language Other Than English at Home

	Grade 9	Grade 11
** ** ** **	%	%
How well do you		
understand English?		
Very well	79	70
Well	7	20
Not well	14	10
Not at all	0	0
speak English?		
Very well	50	70
Well	43	20
Not well	7	10
Not at all	0	0
read English?		
Very well	36	60
Well	50	30
Not well	14	10
Not at all	0	0
write English?		
Very well	36	60
Well	50	30
Not well	14	10
Not at all	0	0
English Language Proficiency Status		
Proficient	36	60
Not proficient	64	40

Question HS/MS A.12, 12A-12D: What language is spoken most of the time in your home?... How well do you understand, speak, read, and write English?... Understand English... Speak English... Read English... Write English.

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

English Language Proficiency was determined by creating a scale score using four survey questions: how well do you understand... speak... read... and write English? Response options are reverse coded so higher values indicate higher English proficiency level ("Not at all" (1); "Not well" (2); "Well" (3); and "Very well" (4)). The scale score was computed by averaging the survey responses. Respondents are categorized as "Proficient" or "Not Proficient" based on the English language proficiency scale.

Proficient: students with average item response > 3.5; and

Not Proficient: students with average item response < 3.5.

Table A3.14

Number of Days Attending Afterschool Program (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
I do not attend my school's afterschool program	91	96	
1 day	6	0	
2 days	3	4	
3 days	0	0	
4 days 5 days	0	0	
5 days	0	0	

Question HS/MS A.19: How many days a week do you usually go to your school's afterschool program? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A3.15

Military Connections

	Grade 9	Grade 11
No	97	100
Yes	0	0
Don't know	3	0

Question HS/MS A.11: Is your father, mother, or guardian currently in the military (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, National Guard, or Reserves)?

4. Routines

Table A4.1

Eating of Breakfast

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	62	56
Yes	38	44

Question HS/MS A.17: Did you eat breakfast today?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A4.2 *Bedtime*

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Before 7:00 pm	0	4
7:00-7:59 pm	0	0
8:00-8:59 pm	3	0
9:00-9:59 pm	21	15
10:00-10:59 pm	35	19
11:00-11:59 pm	24	33
12:00-12:59 am	3	19
After 1:00 am	15	11
Bedtime at 12 am or later	18	30

Question HS/MS A.16: What time did you go to bed last night?

5. Remote Schooling

Table A5.1

Remote Schooling Schedule and Instructional Time (Remote Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Time spent on learning and completing schoolwork from home on the average weekday		
Less than 1 hour		
Between 1 and 2 hours		
Between 2 and 3 hours		
Between 3 and 4 hours		
Between 4 and 5 hours		
More than 5 hours		
Number of days in the past week participating in an online class from home where your teacher talked to students		
0 days		
1 day		
2 days		
3 days		
4 days		
5 days		
Number of weekdays participating in school from home for the entire school day		
0 days		
1 day		
2 days		
3 days		
4 days		
5 days		

Question HS/MS A.20-22: In the past 30 days, how many weekdays in an average week did you participate in school from home for an entire school day?.. On the average weekday, how much of your day did you spend learning and completing schoolwork from home?... How many days in the past week did you participate in an online class from home where your teacher talked to students from a computer, phone, or tablet (iPad)?

Table A5.2

Interesting Activities Provided for Student in Remote Schooling (Remote Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Not at all true		
A little true		
Pretty much true		
Very much true		

Question HS/MS A.49: There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who provides me with interesting activities to do while I am participating in school from home.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A5.3

Interest in Schoolwork Done from Home (Remote Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Strongly disagree			
Disagree			
Neither disagree nor agree			
Agree			
Strongly agree			

Question HS/MS A.40: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... I am interested in the schoolwork I do when participating in school from home.

6. School Performance, Engagement, and Supports

Table A6.1

Grades, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Mostly A's	21	7
A's and B's	35	26
Mostly B's	6	7
B's and C's	21	33
Mostly C's	6	7
C's and D's	9	15
Mostly D's	3	4
Mostly F's	0	0

Question HS/MS A.24: During the past 12 months, how would you describe the grades you mostly received in school?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.2

Absences, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
I did not miss any days of school in the past 30 days	29	26	
1 day	24	7	
2 days	18	30	
3 or more days	29	37	

Question HS/MS A.18, 23: In the past 30 days, how often did you miss an entire day of school for any reason? [In-School only]. In the past 30 days, how often did you miss an entire day of remote learning classes for any reason? [Remote only]

Table A6.3

Reasons for Absence, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Does not apply; I didn't miss any school	15	22
Illness (feeling physically sick), including problems with breathing or your teeth	44	67
Were being bullied or mistreated at school (<i>In-School Only</i>)	3	4
Felt very sad, hopeless, anxious, stressed, or angry	6	19
Didn't get enough sleep	12	11
Didn't feel safe at school or going to and from school (<i>In-School Only</i>)	0	4
Had to take care of or help a family member or friend	6	0
Wanted to spend time with friends	3	0
Used alcohol or drugs	0	0
Were behind in schoolwork or weren't prepared for a test or class assignment	3	0
Were bored or uninterested in school	0	22
Had no transportation to school (In-School Only)	13	0
Other reason	41	22

Question HS/MS A.25, 26: In the past 30 days, did you miss a day of school for any of the following reasons? (Mark All That Apply.) [In-School only]... In the past 30 days, did you miss a day of school from home for any of the following reasons? (Mark All That Apply.) [Remote only]

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Total percentages may exceed 100% for "mark all that apply" items.

Table A6.4
School Environment, School Connectedness, Academic Motivation, and Promotion of Parental Involvement Scales

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
Total school supports	45	48	
Caring relationships-adults in school [‡]	51	58	A6.5
High expectations-adults in school [‡]	58	68	A6.6
Meaningful participation at school [‡]	26	22	A6.7
School connectedness ^{†#} (<i>In-School Only</i>)	50	52	A6.8
School connectedness $^{\dagger \psi}$ (Remote Only)			A6.8
Academic motivation [†]	57	47	A6.9
Promotion of parental involvement in school [†]	44	43	A6.13

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table numbers refer to tables with item-level results for the survey questions that comprise each scale.

[‡]Scales are based on average of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

[†]Scales are based on average of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

^{*}The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $[\]psi$ The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.

Table A6.5
Caring Relationships Scale Questions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Caring relationships-adults in school	, ,	, ,
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	51	58
There is a teacher or some other adult from my school		
who really cares about me.		
Not at all true	15	4
A little true	38	41
Pretty much true	35	48
Very much true	12	7
who notices when I'm not there.		
Not at all true	12	11
A little true	38	22
Pretty much true	29	48
Very much true	21	19
who listens to me when I have something to say.		
Not at all true	12	19
A little true	32	30
Pretty much true	50	44
Very much true	6	7

Question HS/MS A.47, 50, 53: There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who really cares about me... who notices when I'm not there... who listens to me when I have something to say.

Table A6.6

High Expectations Scale Questions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
High expectations-adults in school		
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	58	68
There is a teacher or some other adult from my school		
who tells me when I do a good job.		
Not at all true	15	7
A little true	27	33
Pretty much true	36	52
Very much true	21	7
who always wants me to do my best.		
Not at all true	15	4
A little true	21	22
Pretty much true	39	56
Very much true	24	19
who believes that I will be a success.		
Not at all true	15	12
A little true	29	19
Pretty much true	32	50
Very much true	24	19

Question HS/MS A.48, 51, 54: There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who tells me when I do a good job... who always wants me to do my best... who believes that I will be a success.

Table A6.7

Meaningful Participation Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Meaningful participation at school	%	%
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	26	22
At school/When I participate in school,		
I do interesting activities.		
Not at all true	21	15
A little true	42	52
Pretty much true	24	19
Very much true	12	15
I help decide things like class activities or rules.		
Not at all true	44	46
A little true	29	38
Pretty much true	18	8
Very much true	9	8
I do things that make a difference.		
Not at all true	44	38
A little true	32	35
Pretty much true	9	19
Very much true	15	8
I have a say in how things work.		
Not at all true	50	42
A little true	24	38
Pretty much true	18	15
Very much true	9	4
I help decide school activities or rules.		
Not at all true	59	54
A little true	21	31
Pretty much true	15	8
Very much true	6	8

Question HS/MS A.55-64: At school [In-School only],... When I participate in school [Remote only],... I do interesting activities... I help decide things like class activities or rules... I do things that make a difference... I have a say in how things work... I help decide school activities or rules.

Table A6.8 School Connectedness Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 1	1
School connectedness [#] (In-School Only)	%	%	
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"	50	52	
School connectedness $^{\psi}$ (Remote Only)			
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"			
I feel close to people at/from this school.			
Strongly disagree	3	7	
Disagree	6	11	
Neither disagree nor agree	38	22	
Agree	44	41	
Strongly agree	9	19	
I am happy with/to be at this school.			
Strongly disagree	6	7	
Disagree	24	22	
Neither disagree nor agree	26	33	
Agree	38	26	
Strongly agree	6	11	
I feel like I am part of this school.			
Strongly disagree	6	4	
Disagree	18	11	
Neither disagree nor agree	35	41	
Agree	32	30	
Strongly agree	9	15	

Question HS/MS A.27-34: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... I feel close to people at this school. [In-School only]... I feel close to people from this school. [Remote only]... I am happy to be at this school. [In-School only]... I am happy with this school. [Remote only]... I feel like I am part of this school.... The teachers at this school treat students fairly. [In-School only]... The teachers treat students fairly. [Remote only]... I feel safe in my school. [In-School only]

^{*}The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $[\]psi$ The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.

Table A6.8
School Connectedness Scale Questions – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11 %
The teachers at this school treat students fairly/The teachers treat students fairly.		
Strongly disagree	6	4
Disagree	12	4
Neither disagree nor agree	29	37
Agree	41	52
Strongly agree	12	4
I feel safe in my school. (In-School Only)		
Strongly disagree	6	0
Disagree	10	7
Neither disagree nor agree	26	30
Agree	48	52
Strongly agree	10	11

Question HS/MS A.32-34 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... The teachers at this school treat students fairly. [In-School only]... The teachers treat students fairly. [Remote only]...I feel safe in my school. [In-School only]

Table A6.9

Academic Motivation Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Academic motivation		
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"	57	47
I try hard to make sure that I am good at my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	0	4
Disagree	3	4
Neither disagree nor agree	32	26
Agree	38	56
Strongly agree	26	11
I try hard on my schoolwork because I am interested in it.		
Strongly disagree	3	15
Disagree	32	11
Neither disagree nor agree	35	44
Agree	15	22
Strongly agree	15	7
I work hard to try to understand new things when doing my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	0	7
Disagree	3	11
Neither disagree nor agree	35	44
Agree	44	30
Strongly agree	18	7
I am always trying to do better in my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	0	7
Disagree	12	4
Neither disagree nor agree	18	33
Agree	41	37
Strongly agree	29	19

Question HS/MS A.41-44: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... I try hard to make sure that I am good at my schoolwork... I try hard on my schoolwork because I am interested in it... I work hard to try to understand new things when doing my schoolwork... I am always trying to do better in my schoolwork.

Table A6.10

Maintaining Focus on Schoolwork

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
It is hard for me to stay focused when doing my schoolwork.		
Strongly disagree	0	4
Disagree	24	11
Neither disagree nor agree	38	41
Agree	24	26
Strongly agree	15	19

Question HS/MS A.39: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... It is hard for me to stay focused when doing my schoolwork.

Table A6.11 School Boredom and Value of School

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School boredom		
Low (0-3)	24	4
Medium (4-6)	32	37
High (7-10)	44	59
Value of school		
High (0-3)	53	48
Medium (4-6)	26	26
Low (7-10)	21	26

Question HS/MS A.45, 46: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... School is really boring... School is worthless and a waste of time.

Table A6.12A
School Boredom Profile Groups - 9th Grade

			School is really boring (Grade 9)									
		0 Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Strongly Agree
e	Strongly Disagree 0	Low	Bored	om &		Mid	Boredo	om &		High	Bored	om &
tim	1	High Value		Hi	gh Val	ue	High Value			lue		
e of	2	15%			21%		18%					
a waste of time	3											
ıd a	4	Low	Bored	om &		Mid	Boredo	om &	High Boredom &			lom &
ss ar	5	М	id Valu	ıe [⊼]		M	id Val	ue	Mid Value			ue
thle	6						9%		12%			
WOI	7											
ol is	8	Low Boredom &		Mid	d Boredom &		High Boredom &		lom &			
School is worthless and	9	Low Value [₹]		Lo	w Valu	ıe [₹]	Low Value		lue			
	10 Strongly Agree										15%	

Question HS/MS A.45, 46: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... School is really boring... School is worthless and a waste of time.

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Percentages may not add up to 100% because categories with very low responses are not reported.

 $^{^{}ar{\overline{\wedge}}}$ Results are not reported due to a very small number of responses.

Table A6.12B
School Boredom Profile Groups - 11th Grade

					,	School ((is real Grade	-	ng			
		0 Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Strongly Agree
9	Strongly Disagree 0	Low	Bored	om &		Mid	Boredo	om &		High	Bored	om &
tim	1	High Value		Hi	gh Val	ue		High Value				
e of	2	4%			26%			19%				
wast	3											
ıd a	4	Low Boredom &		Mid	Boredo	om &	High Boredom &		om &			
ss ar	5	М	id Valı	ıe [⊼]		M	id Val	ue	Mid Value		ue	
thle	6						4%		22%			
WOI	7											
ol is	8	Low Boredom &		Mid	Boredo	om &	High Boredom &		om &			
School is worthless and a waste of time	9	Low Value [₹]		Low Value [₹]		Low Value			ue			
<i>V</i> ₂	10 Strongly Agree										19%	ı

Question HS/MS A.45, 46: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... School is really boring... School is worthless and a waste of time.

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Percentages may not add up to 100% because categories with very low responses are not reported.

 $[\]bar{\bar{\wedge}}$ Results are not reported due to a very small number of responses.

Table A6.13

Promotion of Parental Involvement Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Promotion of parental involvement in school	%	%
Average reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree"	44	43
Teachers at this school communicate with parents about what students are expected to learn in class.		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	12	15
Neither disagree nor agree	35	37
Agree	41	41
Strongly agree	12	7
Parents feel welcome to participate at this school.		
Strongly disagree	3	4
Disagree	15	7
Neither disagree nor agree	44	52
Agree	32	33
Strongly agree	6	4
School staff take parent concerns seriously.		
Strongly disagree	3	4
Disagree	9	7
Neither disagree nor agree	47	44
Agree	35	33
Strongly agree	6	11

Question HS/MS A.36-38: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... Teachers at this school communicate with parents about what students are expected to learn in class... Parents feel welcome to participate at this school... School staff take parent concerns seriously.

Table A6.14

Checking Student Progress

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
A teacher or some other adult from my school checks on how I am feeling.			
Not at all true	18	22	
A little true	24	22	
Pretty much true	44	52	
Very much true	15	4	

Question HS/MS A.52: There is a teacher or some other adult from my school... who checks on how I am feeling. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A6.15

Quality of School Physical Environment (In-School Only)

Grade 9	Grade 11
%	%
3	4
13	11
28	22
47	56
9	7
	3 13 28 47

Question HS/MS A.35: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?... My school is usually clean and tidy.

7. Social and Emotional Health

Table A7.1
Chronic Sad or Hopeless Feelings, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	77	74
Yes	23	26

Question HS A.153/MS A.146: During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more that you stopped doing some usual activities?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.2
Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
No	90	89
Yes	10	11

Question HS A.154/MS A.147: During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A7.3

Optimism Scale Questions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Optimism		
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	28	43
Each day I look forward to having a lot of fun.		
Not at all true	38	19
A little true	31	41
Pretty much true	28	22
Very much true	3	19
I usually expect to have a good day.		
Not at all true	48	22
A little true	28	37
Pretty much true	10	22
Very much true	14	19
Overall, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad things.		
Not at all true	38	19
A little true	34	33
Pretty much true	10	30
Very much true	17	19

Question HS A.160-162/MS A.153-155: Please tell us how true each statement is of you... Each day I look forward to having a lot of fun... I usually expect to have a good day... Overall, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad things.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

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Table A7.4

Life Satisfaction Scale Questions

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Life satisfaction	70	70
Average reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied"	67	54
I would describe my satisfaction with		
my family life as		
Very dissatisfied	4	4
Dissatisfied	4	0
A little dissatisfied	4	11
A little satisfied	7	11
Satisfied	54	52
Very satisfied	29	22
my friendships as		
Very dissatisfied	0	12
Dissatisfied	4	4
A little dissatisfied	7	8
A little satisfied	11	12
Satisfied	54	38
Very satisfied	25	27
my school experience as		
Very dissatisfied	7	19
Dissatisfied	7	15
A little dissatisfied	18	15
A little satisfied	25	22
Satisfied	32	26
Very satisfied	11	4

Question HS A.163-165/MS A.156-158: Please describe your level of satisfaction below. I would describe my satisfaction with... my family life as... my friendships as... my school experience as...

Table A7.4

Life Satisfaction Scale Questions – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
I would describe my satisfaction with	·	·
myself as		
Very dissatisfied	4	4
Dissatisfied	18	11
A little dissatisfied	7	22
A little satisfied	18	22
Satisfied	36	22
Very satisfied	18	19
where I live as		
Very dissatisfied	0	0
Dissatisfied	0	11
A little dissatisfied	11	11
A little satisfied	11	15
Satisfied	43	41
Very satisfied	36	22

Question HS A.166, 167/MS A.159, 160: Please describe your level of satisfaction below. I would describe my satisfaction with... myself as... where I live as...

Table A7.5
Social Emotional Distress Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Social emotional distress		
Average reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true"	21	27
had a hard time relaxing.		
Not at all true	52	37
A little true	21	30
Pretty much true	21	19
Very much true	7	15
I felt sad and down.		
Not at all true	52	41
A little true	28	37
Pretty much true	3	0
Very much true	17	22
I was easily irritated.		
Not at all true	34	22
A little true	38	41
Pretty much true	10	4
Very much true	17	33
It was hard for me to cope and I thought I would panic.		
Not at all true	69	56
A little true	17	22
Pretty much true	10	7
Very much true	3	15
It was hard for me to get excited about anything.		
Not at all true	62	48
A little true	24	30
Pretty much true	7	4
Very much true	7	19

Question HS A.155-159/MS A.148-152: Over the past 30 days, how true do you feel these statements are about you?... I had a hard time relaxing... I felt sad and down... I was easily irritated... It was hard for me to cope and I thought I would panic... It was hard for me to get excited about anything.

8. School Violence, Victimization, and Safety

Table A8.1

Perceived Safety at School (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Very safe	20	26
Very safe Safe	53	30
Neither safe nor unsafe	13	33
Unsafe	3	7
Very unsafe	10	4

Question HS A.117/MS A.110: How safe do you feel when you are at school?

Table A8.2

Reasons for Harassment, Past 12 Months

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Race, ethnicity, or national origin		
0 times	93	89
1 time	3	4
2 or more times	3	7
Religion		
0 times	97	96
1 time	3	4
2 or more times	0	0
Gender		
0 times	97	96
1 time	3	4
2 or more times	0	0
Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were		
0 times	93	100
1 time	3	0
2 or more times	3	0
A physical or mental disability		
0 times	100	93
1 time	0	4
2 or more times	0	4
Any of the above five reasons	14	15

Question HS A.137-141, 144-148/MS A.130-134, 137-141: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property were you harassed or bullied for any of the following reasons?... Your race, ethnicity, or national origin [In-school only]... Your religion [In-school only]... Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were [In-school only]... A physical or mental disability [In-school only]... During the past 12 months, how many times did students from your school harass you or bully you for any of the following reasons?... Your race, ethnicity, or national origin [Remote only]... Your religion [Remote only]... Your gender [Remote only]... Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were [Remote only]... A physical or mental disability. [Remote only]

Table A8.2

Reasons for Harassment, Past 12 Months – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
You are an immigrant or someone thought you were	,	,,,	
0 times	100	96	
1 time	0	0	
2 or more times	0	4	
Any other reason			
0 times	93	89	
1 time	3	4	
2 or more times	3	7	
Any harassment	17	15	

Question HS A.137-150/MS A.130-143: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property were you harassed or bullied for any of the following reasons?... Your race, ethnicity, or national origin [In-school only]... Your religion [In-school only]... Your gender [In-school only]... Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were [In-school only]... A physical or mental disability [In-school only]... You are an immigrant or someone thought you were [In-school only]... Any other reason [In-school only]... During the past 12 months, how many times did students from your school harass you or bully you for any of the following reasons?... Your race, ethnicity, or national origin [Remote only]... Your religion [Remote only]... Your gender [Remote only]... Because you are gay, lesbian, or bisexual or someone thought you were [Remote only]... A physical or mental disability [Remote only]... You are an immigrant or someone thought you were [Remote only]... Any other reason. [Remote only]

Table A8.3School Violence Victimization Scale Questions

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
School violence victimization (In-School Only)		
Average reporting "1 or more times"	21	23
During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you		
been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn't just kidding around? (<i>In-School</i>		
Only)	00	0.1
0 times	89	81
1 time	7	4
2 to 3 times	0	4
4 or more times	4	11
been afraid of being beaten up? (In-School Only)		
0 times	89	89
1 time	11	4
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	0	7
During the past 12 months, how many times have you		
had mean rumors or lies spread about you?		
0 times	60	46
1 time	17	27
2 to 3 times	17	4
4 or more times	7	23
had sexual jokes, comments, or gestures made to you?		
0 times	73	67
1 time	10	7
2 to 3 times	3	11
4 or more times	13	15

Question HS A.118, 119, 121, 122, 133, 134/MS A.111, 112, 114, 115, 126, 127: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn't just kidding around? [In-school only]... been afraid of being beaten up? [In-school only]... had mean rumors or lies spread about you? [In-school only]... had sexual jokes, comments, or gestures made to you? [In-School only]... During the past 12 months, how many times did students from your school... spread mean rumors or lies spread about you? [Remote only]... make sexual jokes, comments, or gestures toward you? [Remote only] Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

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Table A8.3School Violence Victimization Scale Questions – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you/did students from your school		
had your property stolen or deliberately damaged? (In-School Only)		
0 times	89	96
1 time	7	4
2 to 3 times	4	0
4 or more times	0	0
been made fun of because of your looks or the way you talk?		
0 times	73	78
1 time	7	7
2 to 3 times	7	0
4 or more times	13	15
been made fun of, insulted, or called names?		
0 times	90	89
1 time	3	4
2 to 3 times	3	4
4 or more times	3	4
During the past 12 months, how many times did other students spread mean rumors or lies, or hurtful pictures, about you online, on social media, or on a cell phone?		
0 times (never)	63	70
1 time	17	11
2 to 3 times	13	7
4 or more times	7	11

Question HS A.123, 124, 132, 135, 136, 151/MS A.116, 117, 125, 128, 129, 144: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... been made fun of because of your looks or the way you talk? [In-school only]... had your property stolen or deliberately damaged, such as your car, clothing, or books? [In-school only]... been made fun of, insulted, or called names? [In-school only]... During the past 12 months, how many times did students from your school... make fun of you because of your looks or the way you talk? [Remote only]...make fun of you, insult you, or call you names? [Remote only]... During the past 12 months, how many times did other students spread mean rumors or lies, or hurtful pictures, about you online, on social media, or on a cell phone? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

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Table A8.4
School Violence Perpetration Scale Questions (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School violence perpetration	/0	70
Average reporting "1 or more times"	2	4
During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you		
been in a physical fight?		
0 times	96	92
1 time	4	0
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	0	8
been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug?		
0 times	93	93
1 time	0	4
2 to 3 times	7	4
4 or more times	0	0
damaged school property on purpose?		
0 times	100	96
1 time	0	4
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	0	0
carried a gun?		
0 times	100	100
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	0	0
carried any other weapon (such as a knife or club)?		
0 times	100	96
1 time	0	4
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	0	0

Question HS A.120, 125-128/MS A.113, 118-121: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... been in a physical fight?... been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug?... damaged school property on purpose?... carried a gun?... carried any other weapon (such as a knife or club)?

Table A8.5

Threats and Injuries with Weapons at School, Past 12 Months (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you			
been threatened with harm or injury?			
0 times	96	96	
1 time	4	0	
2 to 3 times	0	4	
4 or more times	0	0	
been threatened or injured with a weapon (gun, knife, club, etc.)?			
0 times	100	100	
1 time	0	0	
2 to 3 times	0	0	
4 or more times	0	0	

Question HS A.129, 131/MS A.122, 124: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... been threatened or injured with a weapon (gun, knife, club, etc.)?... been threatened with harm or injury? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A8.6
Weapons Possession on School Property, Past 12 Months (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you		
seen someone carrying a gun, knife, or other weapon?		
0 times	89	93
1 time	7	4
2 to 3 times	0	4
4 or more times	4	0

Question HS A.130/MS A.123: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you... seen someone carrying a gun, knife, or other weapon?

9. Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Table A9.1
Summary Measures of Level of AOD Use and Perceptions

-	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	Table
Lifetime illicit AOD use to get "high" [⊼]	47	56	A9.2
Lifetime alcohol or drug use	47	56	A9.2
Lifetime marijuana use	29	48	A9.2
Lifetime very drunk or high (7 or more times)	6	15	A9.7
Current alcohol or drug use [¶]	16	30	A9.5
Current marijuana use [¶]	16	15	A9.5
Current heavy drug use [¶]	6	7	A9.5
Current heavy alcohol use (binge drinking)¶	6	19	A9.5
Current alcohol or drug use on school property $^{\P\Phi}$	7	4	A9.8
Harmfulness of occasional marijuana use ^B	23	7	A9.11
Difficulty of obtaining marijuana ^C	13	7	A9.12

 $^{^{\}bar{\wedge}}$ Excludes prescription pain medication.

[¶]Past 30 days.

 $^{^{\}Phi}$ *In-School only.*

 $[^]B$ Great harm.

^CVery difficult.

Table A9.2
Summary of AOD Lifetime Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Alcohol	38	52	
Marijuana	29	48	
Inhalants	0	0	
Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines	3	0	
Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics	3	4	
Prescription pain medication (opioids)	3	4	
Cold/cough medicines or other over-the-counter medicines to get "high"	6	11	
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high"	3	0	
Any of the above AOD use	47	56	
Any illicit AOD use to get "high".	47	56	

 $[\]bar{\ \ } Excludes$ prescription pain medication.

Table A9.3

Lifetime AOD Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Alcohol (one full drink)	70	70
0 times	62	48
1 time	9	7
2 to 3 times	12	4
4 or more times	18	41
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
0 times	71	52
1 time	12	7
2 to 3 times	6	11
4 or more times	12	30
Inhalants		
0 times	100	100
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	0	0
Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines		
0 times	97	100
1 time	0	0
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	3	0
Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics		
0 times	97	96
1 time	0	4
2 to 3 times	3	0
4 or more times	0	0
Prescription pain medication		
0 times	97	96
1 time	0	4
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	3	0

Question HS A.68-71, 73, 74/MS A.69-71: During your life, how many times have you used the following? One full drink of alcohol (such as a can of beer, glass of wine, hard seltzer, or shot of liquor)... Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)... Inhalants (things you sniff, huff, or breathe to get "high" such as glue, paint, aerosol sprays, gasoline, poppers, gases)... Cocaine, methamphetamine, or any amphetamines (meth, speed, crystal, crank, ice)... Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics (acid, mescaline, peyote, mushrooms)... Prescription pain medication (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percodan, Fentanyl).

Table A9.3

Lifetime AOD Use – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cold/cough medicines or other over-the-counter medicines to get "high"		
0 times	94	89
1 time	3	0
2 to 3 times	0	7
4 or more times	3	4
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical		
0 times	97	100
1 time	3	0
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	0	0

Question HS A.75, 76/MS A.73: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... Cold/cough medicines or other over-the-counter medicines to get "high"... Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical.

Table A9.4

Methods of Marijuana Consumption

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
During your life, how many times have you used marijuana in any of the following ways		
Smoke it?		
0 times	74	67
1 time	12	7
2 to 3 times	12	4
4 or more times	3	22
In a vaping device?		
0 times	82	81
1 time	6	8
2 to 3 times	3	0
4 or more times	9	12
Eat or drink it in products made with marijuana?		
0 times	82	81
1 time	6	4
2 to 3 times	9	11
4 or more times	3	4

Question HS A.69, 80-82/MS A.70, 77-79: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)... During your life, how many times have you used marijuana in any of the following ways... Smoke it?... In a vaping device (vape pens, mods, or portable vaporizers)?... Eat or drink it in products made with marijuana?

Table A9.5

Current AOD Use, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Alcohol (one or more drinks of alcohol)	6	26
Binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row)	6	19
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)	16	15
Inhalants	0	0
Prescription drugs to get "high" or for reasons other than prescribed	0	0
Other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical	0	0
Any drug use	16	15
Heavy drug use	6	7
Any AOD Use	16	30
Two or more substances at the same time	6	4

Question HS A.86-92/MS A.83-87: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use... one or more drinks of alcohol?... five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?... marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)?... inhalants (things you sniff, huff, or breathe to get "high")?... prescription drugs to get "high" or for reasons other than prescribed?... any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical?... two or more substances at the same time (for example, alcohol with marijuana, ecstasy with mushrooms)?

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Heavy drug use was calculated based on pattern of combined current drug use on three or more days (marijuana, inhalants, prescription pain medicine to get "high" (high school only), or any other illegal drug/pill to get "high").

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Table A9.6
Frequency of Current AOD Use, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol (one or more drinks)		
0 days	94	74
1 or 2 days	3	4
3 to 9 days	3	19
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	4
Binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row)		
0 days	94	81
1 or 2 days	3	0
3 to 9 days	0	15
10 to 19 days	3	0
20 to 30 days	0	4
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
0 days	84	85
1 or 2 days	9	7
3 to 9 days	0	4
10 to 19 days	0	4
20 to 30 days	6	0

Question HS A.86-88/MS A.83-85: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use... one or more drinks of alcohol?... five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?... marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)?

Table A9.7

Lifetime Drunk or "High"

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Very drunk or sick after drinking alcohol	70	70
0 times	94	63
1 to 2 times	3	19
3 to 6 times	0	11
7 or more times	3	7
"High" (loaded, stoned, or wasted) from using drugs		
0 times	85	70
1 to 2 times	3	7
3 to 6 times	9	11
7 or more times	3	11
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times	6	15

Question HS A.77, 78/MS A.74, 75: During your life, how many times have you been... very drunk or sick after drinking alcohol?... "high" (loaded, stoned, or wasted) from using drugs?

Table A9.8

Current AOD Use on School Property, Past 30 Days (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol	/0	///
0 days	97	96
1 to 2 days	3	0
3 or more days	0	4
Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)		
0 days	93	100
1 to 2 days	3	0
3 or more days	3	0
Any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical		
0 days	100	100
1 to 2 days	0	0
3 or more days	0	0
Any of the above	7	4

Question HS A.96-98/MS A.91-93: During the past 30 days, on how many days on school property did you... have at least one drink of alcohol?... use marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)?... use any other drug, pill, or medicine to get "high" or for reasons other than medical?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.9
Lifetime Drunk or "High" on School Property

<u> </u>			
	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
0 times	91	85	
1 to 2 times	6	7	
3 to 6 times	0	0	
7 or more times	3	7	

Question HS A.79/MS A.76: During your life, how many times have you been... drunk on alcohol or "high" on drugs on school property?

Table A9.10

Cessation Attempts

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Alcohol	70	70
Does not apply, don't use	91	63
0 times	6	30
1 time	3	4
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	0	4
Marijuana		
Does not apply, don't use	88	70
0 times	3	22
1 time	6	7
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	3	0

Question HS A.68, 69, 114, 115: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... One full drink of alcohol (such as a can of beer, glass of wine, hard seltzer, or shot of liquor)... Marijuana (smoke, vape, eat, or drink)... How many times have you tried to quit or stop using... alcohol?... marijuana?

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Respondents reporting "0 times" on lifetime alcohol and marijuana use are coded as "Does not apply, don't use" on alcohol and marijuana cessation attempts, respectively.

Table A9.11
Perceived Harm of AOD Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol - drink occasionally	<u> </u>	70
Great	23	15
Moderate	26	15
Slight	19	26
None	32	44
Alcohol - 5 or more drinks once or twice a week		
Great	32	26
Moderate	29	26
Slight	6	4
None	32	44
Marijuana - use occasionally		
Great	23	7
Moderate	23	15
Slight	23	26
None	32	52
Marijuana - use daily		
Great	35	11
Moderate	16	33
Slight	16	7
None	32	48

Question HS A.104-107/MS A.99-102: How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do the following?... Drink alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) occasionally... Have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week... Use marijuana occasionally (smoke, vape, eat, or drink) ... Use marijuana daily. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A9.12
Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Alcohol, Marijuana, and Prescription Drugs to Get "High"

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Alcohol		
Very difficult	10	4
Fairly difficult	6	4
Fairly easy	19	23
Very easy	23	31
Don't know	42	38
Marijuana		
Very difficult	13	7
Fairly difficult	0	0
Fairly easy	23	22
Very easy	26	37
Don't know	39	33
Prescription drugs to get "high" or for reasons other than prescribed		
Very difficult	16	15
Fairly difficult	10	11
Fairly easy	13	15
Very easy	6	11
Don't know	55	48

Question HS A.110-112/MS A.105-107: How difficult is it for students in your grade to get any of the following if they really want them?... Alcohol... Marijuana... Prescription drugs to get "high" or for reasons other than prescribed.

10. Tobacco Use

Table A10.1
Summary of Key CHKS Tobacco Indicators

Summary of Rey CITRS Tovacco matcators	Grade 9 %	Grade 11	Table
Use Prevalence and Patterns			
Ever smoked a whole cigarette	6	11	A10.2
Current cigarette smoking [¶]	0	7	A10.4
Current cigarette smoking at school \P^{Φ}	0	0	A10.7
Ever tried smokeless tobacco	6	11	A10.2
Current smokeless tobacco use [¶]	0	11	A10.4
Current smokeless tobacco use at school $^{\P\Phi}$	0	0	A10.7
Ever used vape products	29	33	A10.2
Current use of vape products [¶]	12	26	A10.4
Current tobacco vaping [¶]	6	22	A10.5
Current marijuana vaping [¶]	3	11	A10.5
Current vaping at school ^{¶⊕}	7	15	A10.7
Lifetime tobacco use	21	30	A10.2
Current tobacco use ¶	6	33	A10.6
Cessation Attempts			
Tried to quit smoking or vaping tobacco or nicotine	6	11	A10.9
Attitudes and Correlates			
Harmfulness of occasional cigarette smoking ^B	32	11	A10.10
Harmfulness of smoking 1 or more packs/day ^B	52	33	A10.10
Harmfulness of vaping occasionally ^B	32	7	A10.11
Harmfulness of vaping several times a day ^B	52	37	A10.11
Difficulty of obtaining cigarettes ^C	13	7	A10.12
Difficulty of obtaining vape products ^C	10	7	A10.12
Anti-Tobacco Policy			
School bans tobacco use and vaping	67	78	A10.13

[¶]Past 30 days.

 $^{^{\}Phi}$ *In-School only.*

 $[^]B$ Great harm.

 $^{^{}C}Very\ difficult.$

Table A10.2

Lifetime Tobacco Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
A whole cigarette	70	70
0 times	94	89
1 time	3	4
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	3	7
Smokeless tobacco		
0 times	94	89
1 time	0	11
2 to 3 times	0	0
4 or more times	6	0
Vape products		
0 times	71	67
1 time	12	15
2 to 3 times	6	7
4 or more times	12	11
Lifetime tobacco use		
No	79	70
Yes	21	30

Question HS A.65-67/MS A.66-68: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... A whole cigarette... Smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)... Vape products.

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Lifetime tobacco use includes using a whole cigarette or smokeless tobacco, or vaping tobacco or nicotine.

Table A10.3
Substances Ever Vaped

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Vaped tobacco or nicotine		
0 times	85	70
1 time	3	7
2 to 3 times	3	7
4 or more times	9	15
Vaped marijuana or THC		
0 times	76	74
1 time	9	4
2 to 3 times	3	11
4 or more times	12	11
Vaped other product		
0 times	91	89
1 time	3	4
2 to 3 times	0	4
4 or more times	6	4

Question HS A.67, 67A-67C/MS A.68, 68A-68C: During your life, how many times have you used the following?... Vape products... Vaped tobacco or nicotine... Vaped marijuana or THC... Vaped other product.

Table A10.4

Any Current Use and Daily Use

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cigarettes		
Any	0	7
Daily (20 or more days)	0	0
Smokeless tobacco		
Any	0	11
Daily (20 or more days)	0	0
Vape products		
Any	12	26
Daily (20 or more days)	6	11

Question HS A.83-85/MS A.80-82: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use... cigarettes?... smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)?... vape products?

Table A10.5
Substances Vaped, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Vaped tobacco or nicotine	70	70
0 days	94	78
1 or 2 days	0	7
3 to 9 days	0	0
10 to 19 days	3	4
20 to 30 days	3	11
Vaped marijuana or THC		
0 days	97	89
1 or 2 days	0	4
3 to 9 days	0	4
10 to 19 days	3	0
20 to 30 days	0	4
Vaped other product		
0 days	97	96
1 or 2 days	0	0
3 to 9 days	0	0
10 to 19 days	3	4
20 to 30 days	0	0

Question HS A.85, 85A-85C/MS A.82, 82A-82C: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use... vape products?... vaped tobacco or nicotine?... vaped marijuana or THC?... vaped other product? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A10.6

Current Tobacco Use, Past 30 Days

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	94	67
Yes	6	33

Question HS A.83-85, 85A/MS A.80-82, 82A: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use... cigarettes?... smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)?... vape products?... During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use vape products?... Vaped tobacco or nicotine.

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Current tobacco use includes using cigarettes or smokeless tobacco, or vaping tobacco or nicotine.

Table A10.7

Current Smoking on School Property, Past 30 Days (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cigarettes		, ,
0 days	100	100
1 or 2 days	0	0
3 to 9 days	0	0
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0
Smokeless tobacco		
0 days	100	100
1 or 2 days	0	0
3 to 9 days	0	0
10 to 19 days	0	0
20 to 30 days	0	0
Vape		
0 days	93	85
1 or 2 days	3	4
3 to 9 days	0	0
10 to 19 days	0	4
20 to 30 days	3	7

Question HS A.93-95/MS A.88-90: During the past 30 days, on how many days on school property did you... smoke cigarettes?... use smokeless tobacco (dip, chew, or snuff)?... vape?

Table A10.8
Secondhand Smoke on School Property, Past 30 Days (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Breathed the smoke or vapor from someone who was using cigarettes or e-cigarettes			
0 days	100	93	
1 day	0	0	
2 days	0	0	
3-9 days	0	4	
10-19 days	0	4	
20-30 days	0	0	

Question HS A.99/MS A.94: During the past 30 days, on how many days on school property did you... breathe the smoke or vapor from someone who was using cigarettes or e-cigarettes?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A10.9
Cigarette Smoking and Vaping Cessation Attempts

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Does not apply, don't use	88	85	
0 times	6	4	
1 time	3	4	
2 to 3 times	0	7	
4 or more times	3	0	

Question HS A.65, 67, 113: During your life, how many times have you used the following? A whole cigarette... Vape products... How many times have you tried to quit or stop using... smoking or vaping tobacco or nicotine? Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Respondents reporting "0 Times" on lifetime cigarette or vape product use are coded as "Does not apply, don't use" on cigarette smoking and vaping cessation attempts.

Table A10.10
Perceived Harm of Cigarette Smoking

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Smoke cigarettes occasionally		
Great	32	11
Moderate	23	19
Slight	10	30
None	35	41
Smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes each day		
Great	52	33
Moderate	13	15
Slight	0	0
None	35	52

Question HS A.100, 101/MS A.95, 96: How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do the following?... Smoke cigarettes occasionally... Smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes each day. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A10.11
Perceived Harm of Using Vape Products

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Vape tobacco or nicotine occasionally	70	70
Great	32	7
Moderate	23	26
Slight	16	26
None	29	41
Vape tobacco or nicotine several times a day (100 puffs or more)		
Great	52	37
Moderate	10	11
Slight	10	11
None	29	41

Question HS A.102, 103/MS A.97, 98: How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do the following?... Vape tobacco or nicotine occasionally... Vape tobacco or nicotine several times a day (100 puffs or more).

Table A10.12

Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Cigarettes and Vape Products

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cigarettes		·
Very difficult	13	7
Fairly difficult	10	7
Fairly easy	23	19
Very easy	10	22
Don't know	45	44
Vape products		
Very difficult	10	7
Fairly difficult	3	0
Fairly easy	19	22
Very easy	23	33
Don't know	45	37

Question HS A.108, 109/MS A.103, 104: How difficult is it for students in your grade to get any of the following if they really want them?... Cigarettes... Vape products.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 10 respondents.

Table A10.13
School Bans Tobacco Use and Vaping

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
No	6	4
Yes	67	78
Don't know	27	19

Question HS A.116/MS A.108: Does your school ban tobacco use and vaping on school property and at school sponsored events?

11. Other Health Risks

Table A11.1

Gang Involvement (In-School Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
No	90	85
Yes	10	15

Question HS A.152/MS A.145: Do you consider yourself a member of a gang?

12. Race/Ethnicity Breakdowns

Table A12.1
School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School Connectedness ^{†#} (In-School Only)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	55	49
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	36	
Multiracial		
Something else		
School Connectedness [†] (Remote Only)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx		
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Academic Motivation [†]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	63	46
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	40	
Multiracial		
Something else		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

^{*}The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $^{^{\}psi}$ The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.

Table A12.1
School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
School is really boring [±]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	43	57
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	50	
Multiracial		
Something else		
School is worthless and a waste of time $^\pm$		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	17	36
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	30	
Multiracial		
Something else		
Monthly Absences (3 or more)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	39	36
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	10	
Multiracial		
Something else		

 $^{^{\}pm}$ Rating of 7 or higher.

Table A12.1
School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Maintaining focus on schoolwork [†]	%0	70
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	22	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	30	
Multiracial		
Something else		
Caring adult relationships [‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	55	40
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	43	
Multiracial		
Something else		
High expectations [‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	62	50
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	57	
Multiracial		
Something else		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A12.1
School Engagement and Supports by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Meaningful participation [‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	24	14
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	34	
Multiracial		
Something else		
Facilities upkeep [†] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	62	43
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	40	
Multiracial		
Something else		
Promotion of parental involvement in school [†]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	51	33
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	33	
Multiracial		
Something else		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A12.2 School Safety by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Calculation of the Calculation o	%	%
School perceived as very safe or safe (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	70	57
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Experienced harassment due to five reasons $^{\lambda \S}$		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	5	14
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Experienced any harassment or bullying§		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	11	14
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		

 $^{^{\}lambda}$ The five reasons include race, ethnicity, or national origin; religion; gender (being male or female); sexual orientation; and a physical or mental disability.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A12.2 School Safety by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you§	70	70
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	30	54
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Been afraid of being beaten up§ (In-School Only)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	6	14
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Been in a physical fight [§] (In-School Only)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	0	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A12.2 School Safety by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Seen a weapon on campus [§] (In-School Only)			
American Indian or Alaska Native			
Asian or Asian American			
Black or African American			
Hispanic or Latinx	6	0	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander			
White			
Multiracial			
Something else			

Table A12.3

Cyberbullying by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cyberbullying [§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	30	43
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		

[§]Past 12 months.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A12.4
Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9	Grade 11
ar ar	%	%
Current alcohol or drug use [¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	14	43
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Current tobacco use¶		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	9	43
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	0	
Multiracial		
Something else		
Current marijuana use [¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	14	29
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A12.4
Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Current binge drinking¶	70	70
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	5	23
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times, ever		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	4	14
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	10	
Multiracial		
Something else		
Been drunk or "high" on drugs at school, ever		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	4	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	20	
Multiracial		
Something else		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A12.4
Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
m.	%	%
Current alcohol use [¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	5	36
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Current alcohol use at school (In-School Only)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	5	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Current cigarette smoking [¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	0	
Multiracial		
Something else		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A12.4
Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
ar.	%	%
Current use of vape products¶		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	17	29
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	0	
Multiracial		
Something else		
Current tobacco vaping¶		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	9	29
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	0	
Multiracial		
Something else		
Current marijuana vaping [¶]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	5	14
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	0	
Multiracial		
Something else		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A12.5

Routines by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Eating of breakfast	///	/0
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	39	14
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	40	
Multiracial		
Something else		
sedtime (at 12 am or later)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	17	43
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White	20	
Multiracial		
Something else		

Today.

Table A12.6
Remote Schooling by Race/Ethnicity (Remote Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Remote learning frequency (5 days per week)¶	,,	,,,
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx		
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx		
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Interest in schoolwork done from home [†]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx		
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		

[¶]Past 30 days.

[∥]Past 7 days.

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

Table A12.6

Remote Schooling by Race/Ethnicity – Continued (Remote Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Meaningful opportunities [‡]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx		
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A12.7 Social and Emotional Health by Race/Ethnicity

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Social emotional distress [‡]	70	70
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	18	26
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness§		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	24	21
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Considered suicide [§]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	11	14
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A12.7
Social and Emotional Health by Race/Ethnicity – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Optimism [‡]	,,,	,,,
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	33	31
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		
Life satisfaction [∓]		
American Indian or Alaska Native		
Asian or Asian American		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latinx	70	53
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		
White		
Multiracial		
Something else		

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

 $^{^{\}mp}$ Average percent of respondents reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied."

13. Gender Breakdowns

Table A13.1
School Engagement and Supports by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School Connectedness ^{†#} (In-School Only)		
Male	49	49
Female	50	52
Nonbinary		
Something else		
School Connectedness [†] (Remote Only)		
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Academic Motivation [†]		
Male	52	45
Female	61	40
Nonbinary		
Something else		
School is really boring [±]		
Male	44	67
Female	44	50
Nonbinary		
Something else		
School is worthless and a waste of time [±]		
Male	19	20
Female	22	30
Nonbinary		
Something else		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

^{*}The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $^{^{\}psi}$ The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.

 $[\]pm$ Rating of 7 or higher.

Table A13.1
School Engagement and Supports by Gender – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Monthly Absences (3 or more)		
Male	25	33
Female	33	40
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Maintaining focus on schoolwork [†]		
Male	13	7
Female	33	10
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Caring adult relationships [‡]		
Male	48	56
Female	54	57
Nonbinary		
Something else		
High expectations [‡]		
Male	50	69
Female	66	60
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Meaningful participation [‡]		
Male	25	19
Female	28	26
Nonbinary		
Something else		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A13.1
School Engagement and Supports by Gender – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Facilities upkeep [†] (In-School Only)		
Male	47	47
Female	65	80
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Promotion of parental involvement in school [†]		
Male	46	47
Female	43	30
Nonbinary		
Something else		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A13.2 School Safety by Gender

	Grade 9	Grade 11
School perceived as very safe or safe (In-School Only)	%	%
Male	79	67
Female	69	30
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Experienced harassment due to five reasons $^{\lambda \S}$		
Male	20	13
Female	7	20
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Experienced any harassment or bullying§		
Male	20	13
Female	14	20
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you§		
Male	33	60
Female	47	
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Been afraid of being beaten up§ (In-School Only)		
Male	21	7
Female	0	20
Nonbinary		
Something else		

 $^{^{\}lambda}$ The five reasons include race, ethnicity, or national origin; religion; gender (being male or female); sexual orientation; and a physical or mental disability.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A13.2 School Safety by Gender – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Been in a physical fight [§] (In-School Only)	70	70
Male	7	14
Female	0	0
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Seen a weapon on campus [§] (In-School Only)		
Male	23	7
Female	0	10
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Table A13.3

Cyberbullying by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cyberbullying [§]		
Male	40	33
Female	33	30
Nonbinary		
Something else		

[§]Past 12 months.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A13.4
Substance Use by Gender

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Current alcohol or drug use [¶]	%	%
Male	7	27
Female	24	30
Nonbinary	24	30
Something else		
Current tobacco use [¶]		
Male	6	27
Female	6	30
Nonbinary	0	30
Something else		
Current marijuana use [¶]		
Male	7	20
Female	24	10
Nonbinary	24	10
•		
Something else		
Current binge drinking [¶] Male	0	14
Female	12	30
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times, ever		12
Male	6	13
Female	6	20
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Been drunk or "high" on drugs at school, ever		
Male	6	0
Female	11	20
Nonbinary		
Something else		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A13.4
Substance Use by Gender – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Current alcohol use [¶]	%	<u>%</u>
Male	0	20
Female	12	30
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current alcohol use at school (In-School Only)		
Male	0	0
Female	7	10
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current cigarette smoking¶		
Male	0	0
Female	0	10
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current use of vape products¶		
Male	6	13
Female	17	30
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current tobacco vaping [¶]		
Male	6	13
Female	6	30
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Current marijuana vaping [¶]		
Male	0	13
Female	6	10
Nonbinary		
Something else		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A13.5

Routines by Gender

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Eating of breakfast	λ.	///
Male	56	47
Female	22	40
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Bedtime (at 12 am or later)		
Male	19	20
Female	17	40
Nonbinary		
Something else		

Today.

Table A13.6
Remote Schooling by Gender (Remote Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Remote learning frequency (5 days per week)¶	70	70
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)		
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Interest in schoolwork done from home [†]		
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Meaningful opportunities [‡]		
Male		
Female		
Nonbinary		
Something else		
N · C II · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

[¶]Past 30 days.

[∥]Past 7 days.

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A13.7
Social and Emotional Health by Gender

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Social emotional distress [‡]		
Male	13	19
Female	29	36
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness [§]		
Male	13	20
Female	31	30
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Considered suicide [§]		
Male	7	0
Female	13	20
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Optimism [‡]		
Male	22	44
Female	33	50
Nonbinary		
Something else		
Life satisfaction $^{\mp}$		
Male	68	55
Female	66	46
Nonbinary		
Something else		

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

[§] Past 12 months.

[∓]Average percent of respondents reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied."

14. Parental Education Breakdowns

Table A14.1 School Engagement and Supports by Parental Education

	Grade 9	Grade 11
School Connectedness ^{†#} (In-School Only)	%	%
•		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
School Connectedness $^{\dagger \psi}$ (Remote Only)		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Academic Motivation [†]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
School is really boring [±]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
DOII I MIUW		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

^{*}The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $^{^{\}psi}$ *The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.*

Table A14.1
School Engagement and Supports by Parental Education – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
School is worthless and a waste of time $^\pm$		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Monthly Absences (3 or more)		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Maintaining focus on schoolwork [†]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Caring adult relationships [‡]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Notes. Calla and county if there are less than 10 year or donts		

 $^{^{\}pm}$ *Rating of 7 or higher.*

Table A14.1
School Engagement and Supports by Parental Education – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
High expectations [‡]	%	%
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Meaningful participation [‡]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Facilities upkeep [†] (In-School Only)		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Promotion of parental involvement in school [†]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
N . C !!		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A14.2 School Safety by Parental Education

Grade 9	Grade 11
<u>%</u>	%
	Grade 9

 $^{^{\}lambda}$ The five reasons include race, ethnicity, or national origin; religion; gender (being male or female); sexual orientation; and a physical or mental disability.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A14.2
School Safety by Parental Education – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Been afraid of being beaten up§ (In-School Only)	70	70
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Been in a physical fight [§] (In-School Only)		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Seen a weapon on campus [§] (In-School Only)		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		

Table A14.3

Cyberbullying by Parental Education

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Cyberbullying§		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		

[§]Past 12 months.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A14.4
Substance Use by Parental Education

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Current alcohol or drug use¶		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Current tobacco use¶		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Current marijuana use [¶]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Current binge drinking¶		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A14.4
Substance Use by Parental Education – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times, ever	%	%
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Been drunk or "high" on drugs at school, ever		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Current alcohol use [¶]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Current alcohol use at school (In-School Only)		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
N . C II		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A14.4
Substance Use by Parental Education – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Comment signments amorbing	%	%
Current cigarette smoking [¶]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Current use of vape products¶		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Current tobacco vaping¶		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Current marijuana vaping [¶]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A14.5

Routines by Parental Education

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Eating of breakfast		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Bedtime (at 12 am or later)		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		

Today.

Table A14.6

Remote Schooling by Parental Education (Remote Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Remote learning frequency (5 days per week)¶	70	70
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Interest in schoolwork done from home [†]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Meaningful opportunities [‡]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		

[¶]Past 30 days.

[∥]Past 7 days.

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A14.7
Social and Emotional Health by Parental Education

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Social emotional distress [‡]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness§		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Considered suicide§		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Optimism [‡]		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		
Life satisfaction $^{\mp}$		
Less than high school		
High school graduate		
Some college		
College degree		
Don't know		

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[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

[§]Past 12 months.

 $^{^{\}mp}$ Average percent of respondents reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied."

15. English Learner Breakdowns

Table A15.1 School Engagement and Supports by English Learner Status

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
School Connectedness†# (In-School Only)		
Not English learner	51	55
English learner		
Don't know		
School Connectedness $^{\dagger \psi}$ (Remote Only)		
Not English learner		
English learner		
Don't know		
Academic Motivation [†]		
Not English learner	48	49
English learner		
Don't know		
School is really boring [±]		
Not English learner	39	60
English learner		
Don't know		
School is worthless and a waste of time $^\pm$		
Not English learner	17	20
English learner		
Don't know		
Monthly Absences (3 or more)		
Not English learner	22	40
English learner		
Don't know		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

^{*}The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $[\]psi$ The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.

 $[\]pm Rating of 7 or higher.$

Table A15.1
School Engagement and Supports by English Learner Status – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Maintaining fo and an ash asknowled	%	%
Maintaining focus on schoolwork [†]	17	1.7
Not English learner	17	15
English learner		
Don't know		
Caring adult relationships [‡]		
Not English learner	49	50
English learner		
Don't know		
High expectations [‡]		
Not English learner	53	65
English learner		
Don't know		
Meaningful participation [‡]		
Not English learner	22	18
English learner		
Don't know		
Facilities upkeep [†] (In-School Only)		
Not English learner	59	65
English learner		
Don't know		
Promotion of parental involvement in school [†]		
Not English learner	43	45
English learner		
Don't know		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A15.2 School Safety by English Learner Status

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
School perceived as very safe or safe (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Not English learner	85	60
English learner		
Don't know		
Experienced harassment due to five reasons $^{\lambda \S}$		
Not English learner	11	10
English learner		
Don't know		
Experienced any harassment or bullying§		
Not English learner	16	10
English learner		
Don't know		
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you [§]		
Not English learner	45	47
English learner		
Don't know		
Been afraid of being beaten up§ (In-School Only)		
Not English learner	11	5
English learner		
Don't know		
Been in a physical fight [§] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Not English learner	5	5
English learner		
Don't know		
Seen a weapon on campus [§] (In-School Only)		
Not English learner	11	10
English learner		
Don't know		

 $^{^{\}lambda}$ The five reasons include race, ethnicity, or national origin; religion; gender (being male or female); sexual orientation; and a physical or mental disability.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A15.3

Cyberbullying by English Learner Status

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Cyberbullying [§]			
Not English learner	45	25	
English learner			
Don't know			

Table A15.4
Substance Use by English Learner Status

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Current alcohol or drug use [¶]	///	/0
Not English learner	14	25
English learner		
Don't know		
Current alcohol or drug use [¶]		
Not English learner	9	35
English learner		
Don't know		
Current marijuana use [¶]		
Not English learner	14	10
English learner		
Don't know		
Current binge drinking [¶]		
Not English learner	5	11
English learner		
Don't know		
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times, ever		
Not English learner	4	20
English learner		
Don't know		

[§]Past 12 months.

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A15.4
Substance Use by English Learner Status – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Been drunk or "high" on drugs at school, ever	%	%0
Not English learner	9	20
English learner		
Don't know		
Current alcohol use [¶]		
Not English learner	5	20
English learner		
Don't know		
Current alcohol use at school (In-School Only)		
Not English learner	5	0
English learner		
Don't know		
Current cigarette smoking¶		
Not English learner	0	10
English learner		
Don't know		
Current use of vape products¶		
Not English learner	17	30
English learner		
Don't know		
Current tobacco vaping¶		
Not English learner	9	25
English learner		
Don't know		
Current marijuana vaping [¶]		
Not English learner	5	15
English learner		
Don't know		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A15.5

Routines by English Learner Status

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Eating of breakfast		
Not English learner	30	45
English learner		
Don't know		
Bedtime (at 12 am or later)		
Not English learner	13	35
English learner		
Don't know		

Today.

Table A15.6

Remote Schooling by English Learner Status (Remote Only)

	Grade 9	Grade 11 %
Remote learning frequency (5 days per week)¶	,,	,,,
Not English learner		
English learner		
Don't know		
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)		
Not English learner		
English learner		
Don't know		
Interest in schoolwork done from home [†]		
Not English learner		
English learner		
Don't know		
Meaningful opportunities [‡]		
Not English learner		
English learner		
Don't know		

[¶]Past 30 days.

^{||}Past 7 days.||

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A15.7
Social and Emotional Health by English Learner Status

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Social emotional distress [‡]		
Not English learner	26	28
English learner		
Don't know		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness§		
Not English learner	33	30
English learner		
Don't know		
Considered suicide§		
Not English learner	16	10
English learner		
Don't know		
Optimism [‡]		
Not English learner	26	33
English learner		
Don't know		
Life satisfaction $^{\mp}$		
Not English learner	60	58
English learner		
Don't know		

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

[§]Past 12 months.

 $^{^{\}mp}$ Average percent of respondents reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied."

16. Long-Term English Learner (LTEL) Breakdowns

Table A16.1
School Engagement and Supports by English Learner (EL) Program Duration

	Grade 9	Grade 11
** (* 0 1 10 1)	%	%
School Connectedness ^{†#} (In-School Only)		
Not currently in English Learner Program	51	55
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
School Connectedness $^{\dagger\psi}$ (Remote Only)		
Not currently in English Learner Program		
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Academic Motivation [†]		
Not currently in English Learner Program	48	49
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
School is really boring [±]		
Not currently in English Learner Program	39	60
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
School is worthless and a waste of time $^\pm$		
Not currently in English Learner Program	17	20
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Monthly Absences (3 or more)		
Not currently in English Learner Program	22	40
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

^{*}The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $^{^{\}psi}$ The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.

 $[\]pm$ Rating of 7 or higher.

Table A16.1
School Engagement and Supports by English Learner (EL) Program Duration – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Maintaining focus on schoolwork [†]	%	%
_	17	1.5
Not currently in English Learner Program	17	15
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Caring adult relationships [‡]		
Not currently in English Learner Program	49	50
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
High expectations [‡]		
Not currently in English Learner Program	53	65
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Meaningful participation [‡]		
Not currently in English Learner Program	22	18
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Facilities upkeep [†] (In-School Only)		
Not currently in English Learner Program	59	65
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Promotion of parental involvement in school [†]		
Not currently in English Learner Program	43	45
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A16.2 School Safety by English Learner (EL) Program Duration

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
School perceived as very safe or safe (In-School Only)	,,	,,
Not currently in English Learner Program	85	60
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Experienced harassment due to five reasons $^{\lambda \S}$		
Not currently in English Learner Program	11	10
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Experienced any harassment or bullying§		
Not currently in English Learner Program	16	10
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you§		
Not currently in English Learner Program	45	47
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Been afraid of being beaten up§ (In-School Only)		
Not currently in English Learner Program	11	5
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Been in a physical fight [§] (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
Not currently in English Learner Program	5	5
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Seen a weapon on campus [§] (In-School Only)		
Not currently in English Learner Program	11	10
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Notes: Calls are empty if there are less than 10 respondents		

 $^{^{\}lambda}$ The five reasons include race, ethnicity, or national origin; religion; gender (being male or female); sexual orientation; and a physical or mental disability.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A16.3

Cyberbullying by English Learner (EL) Program Duration

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Cyberbullying§			
Not currently in English Learner Program	45	25	
Less than 7 years (EL)			
7 years or more (LTEL)			

Table A16.4
Substance Use by English Learner (EL) Program Duration

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Current alcohol or drug use [¶]		
Not currently in English Learner Program	14	25
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Current tobacco use¶		
Not currently in English Learner Program	9	35
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Current marijuana use [¶]		
Not currently in English Learner Program	14	10
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Current binge drinking [¶]		
Not currently in English Learner Program	5	11
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times, ever		
Not currently in English Learner Program	4	20
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		

[§]Past 12 months.

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A16.4
Substance Use by English Learner (EL) Program Duration – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Been drunk or "high" on drugs at school, ever	70	%0
Not currently in English Learner Program	9	20
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Current alcohol use [¶]		
Not currently in English Learner Program	5	20
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Current alcohol use at school (In-School Only)		
Not currently in English Learner Program	5	0
Less than 7 years (EL)		-
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Current cigarette smoking¶		
Not currently in English Learner Program	0	10
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Current use of vape products¶		
Not currently in English Learner Program	17	30
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Current tobacco vaping¶		
Not currently in English Learner Program	9	25
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Current marijuana vaping¶		
Not currently in English Learner Program	5	15
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A16.5
Routines by English Learner (EL) Program Duration

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11	
Eating of breakfast			
Not currently in English Learner Program	30	45	
Less than 7 years (EL)			
7 years or more (LTEL)			
Bedtime (at 12 am or later)			
Not currently in English Learner Program	13	35	
Less than 7 years (EL)			
7 years or more (LTEL)			

Today.

Table A16.6

Remote Schooling by English Learner (EL) Program Duration (Remote Only)

	Grade 9	Grade 11 %
Remote learning frequency (5 days per week)¶	,,	,,,
Not currently in English Learner Program		
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)		
Not currently in English Learner Program		
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Interest in schoolwork done from home [†]		
Not currently in English Learner Program		
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Meaningful opportunities [‡]		
Not currently in English Learner Program		
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		

[¶]Past 30 days.

[∥]Past 7 days.

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A16.7
Social and Emotional Health by English Learner (EL) Program Duration

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Social emotional distress [‡]		
Not currently in English Learner Program	26	28
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness§		
Not currently in English Learner Program	33	30
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Considered suicide§		
Not currently in English Learner Program	16	10
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Optimism [‡]		
Not currently in English Learner Program	26	33
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		
Life satisfaction $^{\mp}$		
Not currently in English Learner Program	60	58
Less than 7 years (EL)		
7 years or more (LTEL)		

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

[§]Past 12 months.

 $^{^{\}mp}$ Average percent of respondents reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied."

17. Special Education Breakdowns

Table A17.1
School Engagement and Supports by Individualized Education Plan (IEP) Placement

	Grade 9	Grade 11
***	%	%
School Connectedness ^{†#} (<i>In-School Only</i>)		
No IEP	52	55
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
School Connectedness $^{\dagger \psi}$ (Remote Only)		
No IEP		
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Academic Motivation [†]		
No IEP	61	50
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
School is really boring $^\pm$		
No IEP	48	57
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
School is worthless and a waste of time $^\pm$		
No IEP	26	14
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

^{*}The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $[\]psi$ The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.

 $[\]pm Rating of 7 or higher.$

Table A17.1
School Engagement and Supports by Individualized Education Plan (IEP) Placement – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
M41.1 A1	%	%
Monthly Absences (3 or more)		
No IEP	26	43
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Maintaining focus on schoolwork [†]		
No IEP	30	10
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Caring adult relationships [‡]		
No IEP	48	54
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
High expectations [‡]		
No IEP	54	67
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Meaningful participation [‡]		
No IEP	23	27
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A17.1
School Engagement and Supports by Individualized Education Plan (IEP) Placement – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Facilities upkeep [†] (In-School Only)		
No IEP	62	62
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Promotion of parental involvement in school [†]		
No IEP	45	41
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A17.2 School Safety by Individualized Education Plan (IEP) Placement

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
School perceived as very safe or safe (In-School Only)		
No IEP	76	57
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Experienced harassment due to five reasons $^{\lambda \S}$		
No IEP	18	10
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Experienced any harassment or bullying§		
No IEP	18	10
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you§		
No IEP	45	55
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Been afraid of being beaten up§ (In-School Only)		
No IEP	10	5
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		

 $^{^{\}lambda}$ The five reasons include race, ethnicity, or national origin; religion; gender (being male or female); sexual orientation; and a physical or mental disability.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A17.2
School Safety by Individualized Education Plan (IEP) Placement – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Been in a physical fight [§] (In-School Only)		
No IEP	0	5
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Seen a weapon on campus [§] (In-School Only)		
No IEP	11	10
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		

Table A17.3

Cyberbullying by Individualized Education Plan (IEP) Placement

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Cyberbullying [§]		
No IEP	39	24
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		

[§]Past 12 months.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A17.4
Substance Use by Individualized Education Plan (IEP) Placement

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Current alcohol or drug use¶	%	%
No IEP	14	33
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Current tobacco use [¶]		
No IEP	4	29
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Current marijuana use¶		
No IEP	14	14
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Current binge drinking [¶]		
No IEP	5	20
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times, ever		
No IEP	9	19
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Been drunk or "high" on drugs at school, ever		
No IEP	4	14
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A17.4
Substance Use by Individualized Education Plan (IEP) Placement – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Current alcohol use [¶]	%	%
No IEP	5	29
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Current alcohol use at school (In-School Only)		
No IEP	0	5
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Current cigarette smoking¶		
No IEP	0	5
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Current use of vape products¶		
No IEP	9	29
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Current tobacco vaping [¶]		
No IEP	5	29
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Current marijuana vaping [¶]		
No IEP	0	14
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A17.5

Routines by Individualized Education Plan (IEP) Placement

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Eating of breakfast	%	%
No IEP	30	48
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Bedtime (at 12 am or later)		
No IEP	26	38
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		

[|]Today.

Table A17.6

Remote Schooling by Individualized Education Plan (IEP) Placement (Remote Only)

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Remote learning frequency (5 days per week)¶		
No IEP		
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)		
No IEP		
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Interest in schoolwork done from home [†]		
No IEP		
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Meaningful opportunities [‡]		
No IEP		
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		

[¶]Past 30 days.

[∥]Past 7 days.

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A17.7
Social and Emotional Health by Individualized Education Plan (IEP) Placement

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Social emotional distress [‡]		
No IEP	21	32
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness§		
No IEP	26	29
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Considered suicide§		
No IEP	9	10
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Optimism [‡]		
No IEP	32	41
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		
Life satisfaction $^{\mp}$		
No IEP	66	53
IEP		
Don't know		
Prefer not to say		

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

[§] Past 12 months.

[∓]Average percent of respondents reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied."

18. Living Situation Breakdowns

Table A18.1 School Engagement and Supports by Living Situation

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
School Connectedness ^{†#} (In-School Only)		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	49	50
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
School Connectedness [†] (Remote Only)		
Home with one or more parent or guardian		
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Academic Motivation [†]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	55	46
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
School is really boring [±]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	47	60
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
School is worthless and a waste of time $^\pm$		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	20	28
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

^{*}The scale was based on five survey questions for in-school respondents.

 $^{^{\}psi}$ The scale was based on four questions for remote respondents.

 $[\]pm$ Rating of 7 or higher.

Table A18.1 School Engagement and Supports by Living Situation – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Monthly Abganage (2 on mone)	%	%
Monthly Absences (3 or more)	27	40
Home with one or more parent or guardian	27	40
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Maintaining focus on schoolwork [†]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	23	16
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Caring adult relationships [‡]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	50	59
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
High expectations [‡]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	55	67
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Meaningful participation [‡]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	29	20
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A18.1
School Engagement and Supports by Living Situation – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %
Facilities upkeep [†] (In-School Only)		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	54	60
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Promotion of parental involvement in school [†]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	46	41
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A18.2 School Safety by Living Situation

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Calcular and a constant of the Calculation of	%	%
School perceived as very safe or safe (In-School Only)	60	~ <
Home with one or more parent or guardian	69	56
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Experienced harassment due to five reasons $^{\lambda \S}$		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	15	16
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Experienced any harassment or bullying§		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	19	16
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Had mean rumors or lies spread about you§		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	38	52
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Been afraid of being beaten up§ (In-School Only)		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	8	12
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Contracting arrangement		

 $^{^{\}lambda}$ The five reasons include race, ethnicity, or national origin; religion; gender (being male or female); sexual orientation; and a physical or mental disability.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A18.2
School Safety by Living Situation – Continued

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11	
Been in a physical fight [§] (In-School Only)	70	70	
Home with one or more parent or guardian	0	8	
Foster home			
Homeless			
Other living arrangement			
Seen a weapon on campus [§] (In-School Only)			
Home with one or more parent or guardian	9	8	
Foster home			
Homeless			
Other living arrangement			

Table A18.3

Cyberbullying by Living Situation

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11 %	
Cyberbullying§			
Home with one or more parent or guardian	37	28	
Foster home			
Homeless			
Other living arrangement			

[§]Past 12 months.

[§]Past 12 months.

Table A18.4
Substance Use by Living Situation

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Current alcohol or drug use [¶]	%	%
Home with one or more parent or guardian	14	32
Foster home	14	32
Homeless		
Other living arrangement Current tobacco use		
	7	26
Home with one or more parent or guardian	7	36
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Current marijuana use [¶]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	14	16
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Current binge drinking [¶]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	7	21
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Very drunk or "high" 7 or more times, ever		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	7	16
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Been drunk or "high" on drugs at school, ever		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	7	16
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A18.4
Substance Use by Living Situation – Continued

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Current alcohol use [¶]	<u>%</u>	%
Home with one or more parent or guardian	7	28
Foster home	•	
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Current alcohol use at school (In-School Only)		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	4	4
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Current cigarette smoking¶		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	0	8
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Current use of vape products¶		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	13	28
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Current tobacco vaping¶		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	7	24
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Current marijuana vaping [¶]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	3	12
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		

[¶]Past 30 days.

Table A18.5

Routines by Living Situation

	Grade 9 %	Grade 11
Eating of breakfast	·	
Home with one or more parent or guardian	37	44
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Bedtime (at 12 am or later)		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	20	32
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		

Today.

Table A18.6

Remote Schooling by Living Situation (Remote Only)

	Grade 9	Grade 11
Remote learning frequency (5 days per week)¶	<u>%</u>	%
Home with one or more parent or guardian		
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Synchronous instruction (4 days or more)		
Home with one or more parent or guardian		
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Interest in schoolwork done from home [†]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian		
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Meaningful opportunities [‡]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian		
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		

[¶]Past 30 days.

[∥]Past 7 days.

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

Table A18.7 Social and Emotional Health by Living Situation

	Grade 9	Grade 11
	%	%
Social emotional distress [‡]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	19	30
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Experienced chronic sadness/hopelessness§		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	22	28
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Considered suicide§		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	8	12
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Optimism [‡]		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	29	44
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Life satisfaction $^{\mp}$		
Home with one or more parent or guardian	69	55
Foster home		
Homeless		
Other living arrangement		
Other riving arrangement		

[‡]Average percent of respondents reporting "Pretty much true" or "Very much true."

[§] Past 12 months.

[∓]Average percent of respondents reporting "Satisfied" or "Very satisfied."

Appendix

CHKS Content Overview, 2023-24

This brief guide to key CHKS Core Module indicators is designed to help survey users more easily understand and interpret their findings. References are provided to the tables in CHKS reports where results for the indicators discussed can be found. References are also made to other relevant CHKS reports, factsheets, and resources that can be downloaded from the CalSCHLS website (calschls.org) for further information. What Works Briefs that provide guidance on best practices related to areas assessed by the survey are available from the California Safe and Supportive Schools website (ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org/resources).

Special attention is directed toward indicators related to the requirements of California's Local Control and Accountability Plans (LCAP). For a summary of state-level LCAP-related baseline CHKS data, see Factsheet #15.2

MAIN CONTENT FOCUS: SCHOOL CLIMATE AND THE NEEDS OF THE WHOLE CHILD

The main purpose of the CHKS Core Module is to assess indicators of school climate, pupil engagement, and student supports, all three key priorities required of the LCAP. It provides schools with essential data to determine the degree to which they provide the conditions and supports that all youth need to succeed in learning and developmentally thrive. Forty-nine items assessing 14 school climate domains included in a *School Climate Report Card (SCRC)*.³ All districts receive a district-level SCRC and can request school-level SCRCs. The items used in the SCRC assess school connectedness, developmental supports (e.g., caring adult relationships), and safety, including bullying and victimization.

School climate, as measured by the CHKS, is strongly related to student learning and academic performance. Data for high school students show that as school climate improves—as the schools became safer, more supportive, and more engaging—academic performance increased as well.⁴

In a ground-breaking analysis, a positive school climate was a distinguishing characteristic of California secondary schools that "beat the odds" academically and consistently performed better on the state's standardized tests than *would be predicted* based on the characteristics of their students (i.e., comparing schools with similar student demographics). The more positive the school climate, the greater the probability there was for beating the odds. School climate was more strongly associated with beating the odds than a school's level of personnel resources.⁵

In addition, the CHKS Core Module provides data to help understand the degree to which schools address the needs of the whole child. CHKS data show that California secondary schools made greater progress in raising standardized test scores over a one-year period when they had higher percentages of students who reported: (1) being less engaged in risky behaviors such as substance use and violence; (2) being more likely to eat nutritiously and exercise; and (3) experiencing caring adult relationships and high

Main Report – Appendix

¹ To see how local results compare with state averages in California, download a copy of the latest Biennial State CHKS report (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/#state-level_reports</u>). The Biennial State data are derived from a randomly-selected, representative state sample. County-level reports are also available on the CHKS website. Biennial State CHKS and county-level data can also be examined interactively on the CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard</u>).

² Austin. (2016). Download calschls.org/docs/factsheet-15.pdf

³ See calschls.org/reports-data/#scrc

⁴ O'Malley & Hanson. (2012). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet3_API_20120716.pdf</u>

⁵ Voight, Austin, & Hanson. (2013). Download www.wested.org/online pubs/hd-13-10.pdf

expectations at school.⁶ These results suggest that addressing the health and developmental needs of youth is a critical component of a comprehensive strategy for meeting accountability demands for improved academic performance.

GRADE-LEVEL PATTERNS

More than 20 years of survey administration has demonstrated that as youth progress through secondary school, they become: (1) less likely to report feeling connected to school and being academically motivated; and (2) more likely to report truancy, involvement in substance use, and chronic sadness and hopelessness. Here are some additional grade-level patterns in CHKS data:

- Seventh graders report the highest rates of harassment and victimization, as well as participation in a physical fight and seeing a weapon on campus.
- **Ninth graders** report the lowest rates of developmental support.
- Nontraditional (continuation school) students report risk behavior (e.g., binge drinking, fighting at school) prevalence rates at least twice those of 11th graders in traditional comprehensive high schools. ⁷ They also exhibit lower perceived school safety, school connectedness, and developmental supports. Continuation school students are a highly vulnerable population in need of a wide range of academic, social, emotional, and behavioral supports and intervention services. ⁸

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND POPULATION GROUP DIFFERENCES (Section 3)

Indicators of the demographic and background characteristics of the survey respondents help users gain a better sense of how representative the survey sample is compared to the student population overall. They also enable users to analyze how survey results vary by important groups in the school and help them to identify, and target programs for, youth most in need. School districts can use these data to meet LCAP requirements to demonstrate actions across state priorities in regard to socioeconomically disadvantaged students, English learners, and foster youth, as well as other indicators such as race/ethnicity, homeless youth, and LGBTQ youth.

In the standard CHKS report, breakdowns for selected key indicators are provided by all the LCAP priority groups such as race/ethnicity, gender, parental education, English learner and long-term English learner status, disability status, foster youth, and unhoused youth. For selected key indicators, the CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (calschls.org/reports-data/dashboard) can be used to display group differences across these same groups as well as additional groups (e.g., chronic sadness, caring relationships). Districts/schools can also subscribe to the District CalSCHLS private data dashboard to disaggregate their CHKS results by these groups for each school (email calschls@wested.org).

Racial-Ethnic Group Identification

Respondents self-report their identification with six racial/ethnic groups. In one study of CHKS data, both academic performance and school well-being—the degree to which students feel safe at, supported by, and connected to the school—varied consistently and persistently across schools by racial/ethnic groupings. They were highest in schools with large proportions of white and Asian students, as well as

⁶ Hanson & Austin. (2003). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf</u>

⁷ In interpreting the results for 11th graders, note that many youth who are most disengaged and involved in high risk behaviors may have already dropped out of school or did not participate in the survey because of truancy or absenteeism.

⁸ Austin, Dixon, & Bailey. (2007). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-7.pdf</u>

⁹ Austin, Hanson, Bono, & Zheng. (2008). Download data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet 8.pdf

in middle- and high-income schools. Controlling for socioeconomic status and other school demographic characteristics reduced these racial/ethnic group differences, but the disparities still remained. This suggests that school climate factors related to student well-being may also play a role in racial/ethnic group differences in achievement. One strategy to close the gap may be to enhance learning supports that foster caring adult relationships, high expectations, meaningful participation, safety, and connectedness in schools serving large proportions of low-income African American and Hispanic students.

In the majority of cases, with notable exceptions for Asians, the racial/ethnic gaps in performance, engagement, perceived support, and safety are greater within-schools than between-schools. ¹⁰ White students feel more safe, engaged, and supported than their African American, Hispanic, and Asian peers within the same school. ¹¹ Inequities in these factors can possibly contribute to the achievement differences. Further, these findings suggest that practices designed to ensure equitable access to academic resources, opportunities, learning supports, and promotion of common experiences may be effective in ameliorating the gap.

Youth in Foster Care

Compared to youth who live with their parents, youth in foster care settings report much higher rates of substance abuse, poor school attendance and grades, more violence-related behaviors, more harassment, and higher depression risk.¹² ¹³ They were also more likely to be low in caring adult relationships and total developmental support.

Unhoused Youth

Homeless youth are substantially more likely than other youth to engage in substance use, have lower attendance at school and struggle with academic performance, feel less safe at school and experience greater levels of harassment and bullying, and exhibit higher levels of chronic sadness. ¹⁴ Like youth in foster care, unhoused youth were also more likely to be low in caring adult relationships at school.

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning or queer (LGBTQ) youth are at elevated risk for bullying and violence victimization, mental health problems, drug and alcohol use, and exhibiting poor performance in school. ¹⁵ ¹⁶ For example, analysis of the Biennial State CHKS data indicate that LGBTQ youth ¹⁷ are:

- about 30 percentage points more likely than non-LGBTQ youth to experience harassment and bullying at school;
- 30-to-40 percentage points more likely to exhibit chronic sadness;
- 2-to-3 times more likely to smoke cigarettes, binge drink, and to have been drunk or high at school; and

¹⁰ Hanson, Austin, & Li. (2012). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-13 20120405.pdf

¹¹ See calschls.org/my-surveys/

¹² Austin, Jones, & Annon. (2007). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-6.pdf

¹³ See calschls.org/my-surveys/

¹⁴ See calschls.org/my-surveys/

¹⁵ Hanson, T., Zhang, G., Cerna, R., Stern, A., & Austin, G. (2019) Understanding the experiences of LGBTQ youth in California. San Francisco, CA: WestEd. <u>Download wested.org/resources/lgbtq-students-in-california/</u>

¹⁶ Russell, S. T., & Fish, J. N. (2016). Mental health in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 12, 465-487. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-clinpsy-021815-093153

¹⁷ See calschls.org/my-surveys/

 receive substantially fewer social supports from teachers and peers at school than their counterparts who do not identify as LGBTQ.

Because of such disparities, it is important to examine disparities across LGBTQ and non-LGBTQ youth to identify needs and support the development of practices that promote the healthy development and safety of all youth.

SCHOOL PERFORMANCE, SUPPORTS, AND ENGAGEMENT (Section 6)

A major focus of the CHKS is providing data to gauge the level of pupil engagement, an LCAP state priority on which districts are required to show improvement. Enhancing student engagement has been identified as the key to addressing problems of low achievement, high levels of student misbehavior, alienation, and high dropout rates. ¹⁸ CHKS and other surveys consistently show that as youth progress through the school system, indicators of engagement decline.

It is important to look at engagement from three perspectives: behavioral, emotional, and cognitive. The CHKS provides data on all three types. As discussed below, the Academic Motivation scale, school boredom, and self-reported grades provide insight into cognitive engagement; the School Connectedness scale and school value item into emotional engagement; and attendance data into behavioral engagement. Another behavioral engagement indicator on the survey is substance use at school. Research shows that student engagement is malleable and that all three types of engagement are influenced by the level to which students perceive the school as having a positive environment.

The CHKS Developmental Supports scales provide insight into whether students experience three protective factors in their school (caring relationships, high expectations, and opportunities for meaningful participation). These protective factors characterize a positive school climate and are linked to school connectedness and positive academic, behavioral, and health outcomes. Other school climate factors assessed are the level of parent involvement and the quality of the school physical environment, both also LCAP priorities. The likelihood that students will be motivated and engaged is increased to the extent that their teachers, family, and friends effectively support their purposeful involvement in learning and in school.

Self-Reported Grades

The CHKS asks students to indicate what grades they received in school in the past 12 months. Although self-reports are not as accurate as actual report card data, they provide a general sense of the school performance of the survey respondents from their self-perception.

Academic Motivation

A four-item scale gauges student academic motivation by asking how strongly they agree that they try hard to do well on schoolwork, try hard because they are interested in the work, work hard to understand new things at school, and always try to do better. On the 2019-21 State CHKS, the percentage of students agreeing with the questions on this scale ranged from 64 percent in 11th grade to 71 percent in 7th. ¹⁹

In order to achieve rigorous academic goals, students need not only a challenging and engaging curriculum, but they need to be emotionally connected to their learning. Student perceptions of the school environment and their degree of school connectedness influence their achievement motivation. But students may be behaviorally and/or emotionally invested in a given activity without actually exerting the

19 Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial State 1921.pdf

¹⁸ Wang, M-T, & Eccles, J. (2013). School context, achievement motivation, and academic engagement: A longitudinal study of school engagement using a multidimensional perspective. *Learning and Instruction*, 28, 12-23. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.learninstruc.2013.04.002

necessary mental effort to understand and master the knowledge, craft, or skill that the activity promotes. This scale provides insight into the overall level of that mental effort.

In addition, the supplementary School Climate Module includes Student Learning Environment and Learning Engagement Climate scales and a series of questions about supports for learning and academic rigor.

School Boredom - School Value

Boredom is commonly experienced among secondary students, but its meaning and effects vary from student to student. Student boredom can be associated with specific subjects and academic tasks or it can be a pervasive response to school activities. Frequent boredom is associated with poor academic and mental health outcomes. Two CHKS questions ask about students' school boredom (school is really boring) and how much they value their schooling experience (school is worthless and a waste of time). Combined, these two survey questions are used to identify School Boredom Mindset Profiles. 20,21

		School is really boring											
		Low Boredom			Mid Boredom		High Boredom						
			0 Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Agree
School is worthless, a waste of time	High Value	0 Disagree	Optimal										
		1	1			4			7				
		2	Low Boredom-High Value Students did not think school was boring and valued school highly				Mid Boredom-High Value			High Boredom-High Value			
		3					Students valued school highly with mid-level school boredom			very boring, yet they valued it highly			
	ne	4	2 Low Boredom-Mid Value			5 Mid Boredom-Mid Value			8				
	Mid Value	5							High Boredom-Mid Value				
		6				Students with mid-level school boredom and school value			Students indicated school was very boring, and valued it at a mid level				
		7									Sub	optima	ıl
	Low Value	8		3	3			6				9	
Sch		9	Low	Boredo	m-Low Va	alue	Mid Bo	redom-	Low Value	Hiç	gh Bore	dom-Low	Value Value
) 	10 Agree	Only a low percentage of students' responses place them in groups 2, 3, and 6.					Students indicated school was very boring, and valued it at a very low level					

Students with high school boredom and low school-value, a suboptimal profile, report substantially poorer well-being than students with low boredom combined with elevated school-value, an optimal profile.

²⁰ Furlong, M. J., Smith, D. C., Springer, T., & Dowdy, E. (2021). Bored with school! Bored with life? Well-being characteristics associated with a school boredom mindset. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 5(1), 42-64. https://www.covitalityucsb.info/ewExternalFiles/10.%20Furlong%20et%20al%20Boredom-JPSP..pdf

²¹ See D. Michael Furlong's RISE 360 School Boredom Resource to learn more about school boredom and how these two items are combined to identify School Boredom Mindset Profiles https://rise.articulate.com/share/evs7SLqtz3xvWkgVnOiW6YNu1vFvRm6 #/

Moreover, students with high school boredom and high school-value may be experiencing episodic or task-specific boredom, which requires different types of support than students who exhibit the suboptimal pattern. The percentage of students falling in each of these profile groups is presented in the CHKS report so that school personnel can monitor the boredom experiences of students to best address their academic and social-emotional needs.

Absenteeism

Before good teachers with quality curriculums and engaging activities can improve academic performance, the students have to show up. The CHKS provides data to identify what proportion of respondents are at risk of chronic absenteeism (missed 3 or more days during the past 30 days) and what were the reasons for absences.

Poor attendance is a marker of a wider variety of other problems, including low school connectedness and learning engagement. Both the US Department of Education and the California Office of the Attorney General have launched initiatives designed to raise awareness about and combat chronic absenteeism, generally defined as missing 10 percent of school days. According to a report by Attendance Works, the nation's large and persistent achievement gaps are rooted in a largely hidden crisis of chronic absenteeism, especially among low-income and minority children.²²

Biennial State CHKS data indicate that the most common reasons for being absent in secondary school, after illness, are generally not getting enough sleep and anxiety or stress, followed by being behind in schoolwork, and being bored or uninterested in school, another good indicator of disengagement.²³

Developmental Supports

Research shows that when schools (or families or communities) provide three developmental supports—caring adult relationships, high expectations, and opportunities for meaningful participation—students are more likely to report more positive academic, social-emotional, and health outcomes, including higher grades, school connectedness, attendance, and perceived safety. CHKS measures these supports using multi-item scales. Results overall suggest that the great majority of students do not receive sufficient levels of support and that the supports received are lower in high school than in middle school, even though student need for them is arguably higher. 24 25 26 27 28 29

School Connectedness

School connectedness is one of the indicators of school climate that a California school district must address in its LCAP. Research shows that school connectedness is associated with multiple positive academic, social-emotional, and health outcomes.³⁰ It also shows that youth who feel safe at school, experience caring adults, and have opportunities for engagement and other developmental supports are more likely to feel connected to the school. The CHKS five-item School Connectedness scale is an important differentiator between low-performing and high-performing high schools and has value as an

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²² Attendance Works & Everyone Graduates Center. (2017, September). *Portraits of Change: Aligning School and Community Resources to Reduce Chronic Absence*. Download www.attendanceworks.org/portraits-of-change/

²³ Austin, Hanson, Bala, & Zheng. (2023). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/18th Biennial State 1921.pdf</u>

²⁴ Hanson & Austin. (2002). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet.pdf</u>

²⁵ Hanson & Austin. (2002). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf</u>

²⁶ Hanson. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet1 caring 20120223.pdf

²⁷ Hanson. (2012). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet2 participation 20120224.pdf

²⁸ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3_WhatWorksBriefl_CaringRelationships_final.pdf</u>

²⁹ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3 WhatWorksBrief2 MeaningfulPart final.pdf</u>

³⁰ National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine. (2004). *Engaging schools: Fostering high school students' motivation to learn*. Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press.

indicator of school quality. The online Query CalSCHLS system (<u>calschls.org/reports-data/query-calschls/</u>) enables examination of how key survey indicators vary by school connectedness.

School connectedness declines markedly after elementary school. A substantial minority of middle and high school students are not connected to their schools. On the 2017-19 State CHKS, the average percentage of students agreeing to these scale questions declined from 62 percent in 7th grade to 53 percent in 11th, a decline similar to that found for the Academic Motivation scale.³¹ This may be related at least in part to their lower levels of developmental support. Prior analyses have indicated that the lowest rates of both connectedness and test scores are in low-income schools.³² ³³

Parent Involvement

Parent involvement, including promoting parental participation in school programs, is one of the LCAP state priorities. A three-item scale assesses student perceptions (level of agreement) of three components of parent involvement: teachers communicating with parents about what students are expected to learn in class, parents feeling welcome to participate at this school, and school staff taking parent concerns seriously. The same questions also are asked on the staff and parent surveys so that perceptions can be compared across all three stakeholder groups. A large and growing body of evidence has linked school success to the manner and degree to which a school communicates with parents, engages them both in school activities and education, and fosters a school climate that parents perceive as warm, inviting, and helpful.³⁴

Facilities and Physical Environment

As an indicator of student perceptions of the school's physical environment, the CHKS includes a question asking students how much they agree the school "is usually clean and tidy." Additional questions are included in the supplementary School Climate Module. An analysis of 2018/20 data from the questions on both modules found that a plurality of students report that their school facilities are in good condition, but a non-trivial minority of students were dissatisfied with the condition of their school facilities. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of students disagree or strongly disagree on the quality of the physical environment items. Almost one-third of schools serving 11th graders were categorized as having low quality physical environments based on student reports on the clean and tidy item. Student perceptions of the quality of their school's physical environment were strongly related to student achievement.

SCHOOL VIOLENCE, VICTIMIZATION, AND SAFETY (Section 8)

The CHKS asks students a wide range of questions to ascertain the scope and nature of physical and verbal violence and victimization that occurs on campus, as well as vandalism, and the overall level of school safety. ³⁶ Physical violence and weapons on campus have long been a major public concern. Equally disruptive are the uncounted acts of bullying, teasing, and other nonviolent misbehavior among youth, such as substance use and sales on campus. ³⁷ These behaviors adversely affect not only students' ability

³¹ Austin, Hanson, Zhang, & Zheng. (2020). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial_State_1719.pdf</u>. School Connectedness <u>was</u> not assessed on the 2019-21 State CHKS because the majority of students did not attend school in-person in 2020-21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

³² Austin, Hanson, & Voight. (2013). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3factsheet5 connectedness 20130827.pdf

³³ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3</u> WhatWorksBrief4 Connectedness final.pdf

³⁴ Wilder, S. (2014). Effects of parental involvement on academic achievement. A meta-synthesis. *Educational Review*, 66:3, 377-397.

³⁵ Hanson & Zheng. (2021). Download <u>calschls.org/docs/facilities</u> <u>030221.pdf</u>

³⁶ The CHKS also includes two violence-related questions that are not school based: the frequency students experienced cyberbullying and whether they are gang members.

³⁷ Juvonen, J., & Graham, S. (2001). Peer harassment in school: The plight of the vulnerable and victimized. New York: Guilford Press.

to learn and willingness to attend school, but also the overall school environment, the ability of teachers to teach, and the willingness of adults to enter the teaching profession.³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰

Perceived Safety

Perceived safety is another indicator that districts/schools are required to monitor as part of their LCAP school climate priority. School safety is more than the antithesis of violence. Perceived school safety is psychological as well as physical. Feelings of insecurity can have multiple sources, not all of which correctly reflect the level of danger and violence on a school campus, such as verbal bullying. Both physical and psychological safety are essential for high quality teaching and learning. It is a key factor in students feeling connected to school. Another indicator important for attendance is the percentage of students who report missing school because they didn't feel safe (Table A6.3).

If students report low levels of perceived school safety, further examination of all the indicators related to bullying and victimization is warranted. Consider conducting follow-up student voice and feedback sessions such as focus groups or Student Listening Circles and integrating questions on why students do not feel safe.⁴¹

Harassment and Victimization

Most of the safety-related questions on the survey assess victimization. Because a relatively small number of students can victimize a large number of their peers, victimization questions provide important insight into the overall school climate. Nonviolent harassment in any form—threats, intimidation, rumors, and ostracism—can instill a sense of vulnerability, isolation, frustration, and fear among its victims, leading to engagement in health risk behaviors or avoidance behaviors such as missing school and social isolation. This type of misbehavior, vastly more common than any other, ruins the school day for many students.

The CHKS asks about the frequency with which students experienced any bullying/harassment related to six bias-related categories (gender, race/ethnicity, disability, sexual identity, religion, immigrant status), as well as for any other reason (Table A8.2). About three-in-ten secondary students report experiencing some harassment in the past year on the 2017-19 State CHKS, with the percentages declining between 7th and 11th grades. Analyses show that victims of harassment are more likely to not feel safe at, and connected to, school; to have higher truancy; and to experience lower developmental (resilience) supports at school. They report higher rates of fighting and weapons possession at school, as well as risk of depression. Students who report bias-related harassment, particularly for disability and sexual orientation, have poorer well-being than students who were only harassed for other reasons.

Different forms of verbal harassment at school are assessed by asking students about: mean rumors or lies; sexual-related jokes, comments, or gestures; being made fun of because of looks or speech; and, more generally, being made fun of, insulted or called names. Physical victimization is assessed by questions about having been pushed/shoved, threatened with harm or injury (without or without weapon), and being afraid of being beaten up. Students are also asked whether they have ever been in a physical fight as a measure of general violence.

³⁸ Barton, P. E. (2001). Facing the hard facts in education reform. Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.

³⁹ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/S3</u> WhatWorksBrief5 ViolencePerpetration final.pdf

⁴⁰ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3 WhatWorksBrief6 ViolenceVictimization final.pdf

⁴¹ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3 WhatWorksBrief3 Safety final.pdf

⁴² Austin, Hanson, Zhang, & Zheng. (2020). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial</u> <u>State</u> <u>1719.pdf</u>. <u>Harassment at school was not assessed on the 2019-21 State CHKS due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</u>

⁴³ Heck, Russell, O'Shaughnessy, Laub, Calhoun, & Austin. (2005). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-4.pdf</u>

⁴⁴ Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-10.pdf

The supplementary School Climate Module includes Bullying Prevention and Respect for Diversity scales to provide insight into what the school is doing to reduce the problem.

Vandalism and Weapons

Two other safety-related areas assessed by the survey are school vandalism and weapons possession. Students are asked whether they damaged school property or had their property damaged at school and whether they carried a knife or other weapon to school or observed someone else doing these things.⁴⁵ Overall, weapons possession is not common. Statewide, only about two percent of secondary students report carrying a gun and 4-5 percent report carrying another weapon.⁴⁶ About 14 percent of 7th and 9th graders report seeing someone carrying a weapon compared to 11 percent of 11th graders.

SUBSTANCE USE (Sections 9 and 10)

An important barrier to learning, positive youth development, and health, substance use is assessed by the CHKS Core.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use (Section 9)

The misuse of alcohol and other drugs (AOD) continues to be among the most important issues confronting the nation. For schools, the problem is particularly relevant. Years of research have shown that adolescent substance use is closely connected to academic performance and contributes to raising the level of truancy and absenteeism, special education, disciplinary problems, disengagement and dropout rates, teacher turnover, and property damage.

Reflecting this, on the California School Staff Survey, 39 percent of high school staff statewide reported that alcohol and drug use are a moderate to severe problem at their school.⁴⁷

Alcohol and Other Drug Use at School (Section 9)

AOD use at school is especially troubling. This is behavior that threatens not only the user's learning ability but also the school's efforts to educate all youth. It also is an indirect indicator of school disengagement. An analysis of CHKS data found that substance use and intoxication at school, being offered drugs at school, and lifetime intoxication were significantly related to changes in California achievement test scores one year later. As Schools with proportionately large numbers of students who reported these behaviors exhibited smaller gains in test scores than other schools. As 49 50

Cigarette Smoking (Section 10)

Students who report smoking cigarettes are significantly more likely than those who do not to engage in alcohol and other drug use, be involved in violence and gang membership, and experience school-related problems and disengagement. To a lesser extent, students who smoke are also more likely to be victims of violence and harassment, feel unsafe at school, and experience incapacitating sadness and loneliness. These results suggest that efforts to reduce student smoking may be more successful if embedded in approaches that address a broad range of risk behaviors and problems.⁵¹

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⁴⁵ Students who participated in school exclusively via remote learning were not asked these questions in 2020-21.

⁴⁶ Austin, Hanson, Polik, & Zheng. (2018). Download data.calschls.org/resources/Biennial State 1517.pdf

⁴⁷ Statewide CSSS. (2018). Download calschls.org/docs/statewide 1517 csss.pdf

⁴⁸ Hanson, T. L., Austin, G. A., & Lee-Bayha, J. (2004). Ensuring that No Child is Left Behind: How are Student Health Risks & Resilience Related to the Academic Progress of Schools. San Francisco: WestEd.

⁴⁹ Hanson & Austin. (2003). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-3.pdf

⁵⁰ O'Malley & Amarillas. (2011). Download data.calschls.org/resources/S3 WhatWorksBrief8 AOD final.pdf

⁵¹ Hanson & Zheng. (2006). Download data.calschls.org/resources/factsheet2update.pdf

⁵² Austin, McCarthy, Slade, & Bailey. (2007). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-5.pdf

SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH (Section 7)

Student mental health can have a big impact on their health and well-being. The CHKS Core provides four measures for assessing mental health among students: (1) whether they experience chronic, incapacitating sadness or hopelessness; (2) whether they ever contemplated suicide; (3) social and emotional distress; and (4) life satisfaction. Students who experience chronic sadness, compared to their peers who do not, are at elevated risk of a wide range of educational, health, social, and emotional problems, including lower school attendance, performance, and connectedness.⁵³ They also report lower levels of the developmental supports in their schools and communities that have been shown to mitigate these problems. Similar findings are found among youth who have contemplated suicide.⁵⁴

CHKS data also show that students who report bias-related harassment, particularly for disability and sexual orientation, have poorer overall mental health than students who are harassed for other reasons or not harassed. Students who report any harassment are about twice as likely to experience chronic sadness/hopelessness than their non-harassed peers.⁵⁵ 56

See also the percentage of students who report missing school because they "felt very sad, hopeless, anxious, stressed, or angry." In addition, the supplementary School Climate Module includes a Social and Emotional Supports scale that provides insight from students on what the school does to help promote mental health and foster social-emotional competencies.

Point Arena High

⁵³ Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-11.pdf

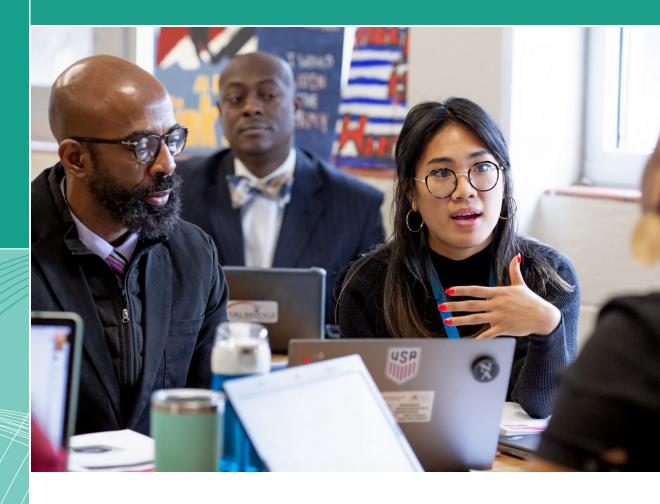
⁵⁴ Austin, Cragle, Delong-Cotty. (2012). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-12.pdf</u>

⁵⁵ Heck, Russell, O'Shaughnessy, Laub, Calhoun, & Austin. (2005). Download <u>data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-4.pdf</u>

⁵⁶ Austin, Nakamoto, & Bailey. (2010). Download data.calschls.org/resources/FACTSHEET-10.pdf



CALIFORNIA SCHOOL STAFF SURVEY



Point Arena High 2023-2024 Main Report





This report was prepared by WestEd, a research, development, and service agency, in collaboration with Duerr Evaluation Resources, under contract from the California Department of Education School Health Office. For contract information, contact:

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PREFACE

HYPERLINK FEATURE

The digital version of this report has been hyperlinked. Click on the title of a section or a table in the List of Tables and you will be automatically directed to the actual content section or table in the report.

This report provides the detailed results provided by teachers, administrators, and other school staff on each question in your 2023-24 administration of the *California School Staff Survey* (CSSS), presented in tables organized by topic.

The CSSS, along with its companion student and parent surveys—the *California Healthy Kids Survey* (CHKS) and the *California School Parent Survey* (CSPS)—form the California Department of Education's *California School Climate, Health, and Learning Surveys* (CalSCHLS) System. CalSCHLS is the largest, most comprehensive state effort in the nation to regularly assess students, staff, and parents to provide key data on school climate and safety, learning supports and barriers, and stakeholder engagement, as well as youth development, health, and well-being. Exhibit 1, at the end of the Preface, presents the major domains and constructs assessed by CalSCHLS.

These surveys grew out of the California Department of Education's (CDE) commitment to helping schools create more positive, safe, supportive, and engaging environments and to promoting the successful cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development of all students. They provide a wealth of information to guide school improvement and **Local Control and Accountability Plan** (LCAP) efforts, particularly in regard to the state priorities of enhancing school climate, pupil engagement, parent involvement, and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups.

Factsheets, guidebooks, and other resources to help in understanding and using CHKS results are available for downloading from the CalSCHLS website (<u>calschls.org</u>). The California Safe and Supportive Schools website (<u>ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org</u>) provides information and tools helpful in implementing effective strategies to address the needs identified by the survey.

The CalSCHLS technical advisor team offers data workshops and coaching to help identify local needs and develop action plans to meet those needs.

SURVEY PURPOSE

The CSSS was developed for CDE in 2004 to fulfill the requirement in the *No Child Left Behind Act* of 2001, Title IV, that schools conduct an anonymous teacher survey related to student drug use and violence. Recognizing the opportunity this requirement presented, CDE expanded the content to collect other data to guide school improvement efforts, to meet LCAP state priorities, and to enable the perceptions and experiences of school staff to be compared to those of students on the CHKS. Schools can also add questions of their own choosing to meet other local data needs. Because the results are anonymous and confidential, the survey provides staff with an opportunity to honestly communicate their perceptions about the school.

The CSSS grew out of CDE's commitment to: (1) helping schools promote the successful cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development of all students; and (2) fostering positive school working environments, particularly to help address the growing problem of low teacher retention. This CSSS report provides data on the degree to which staff perceive that their school has a learning and working environment that is safe, supportive, caring, collegial, challenging, and engaging, with norms and standards that encourage academic success. CSSS data enrich a school's ability to create a positive school climate that promotes quality teaching, school connectedness, academic achievement, and overall well-being among both students and staff.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION AND SAMPLE

Schools are provided with detailed survey planning and administration instructions. CDE guidelines call for the CSSS to be administered online at the same time as the CHKS, among all staff in grades 5 and above. Staff participation is totally voluntary, anonymous, and confidential. The tables in the Survey Sample and Demographics sections of this report provide the numbers of respondents who completed the core module; their roles at the school (e.g., teacher, administrator, counselor); the length of their employment at the school and in their positions; and their races/ethnicities. The number of respondents who completed each additional module is also provided at the beginning of the set of tables for that module.

SURVEY CONTENT OVERVIEW

The CSSS survey questions were selected with the assistance of an advisory committee to assess the key variables that research and theory indicated as most associated with successful learning and teaching, particularly in regard to school climate. Like most school climate surveys, it focuses on individual behaviors, patterns of communication and interactions, and professional and student supports.

Core Section (Section A)

All staff answer the questions in the first part of the survey, which provides background information about the characteristics of the staff respondents and assesses the following main domains:

- How supportive and inviting the learning and working environment is in general;
- School **norms and standards** that promote achievement, including the rigor and relevance of instruction, and a shared sense of responsibility for school improvement;
- Staff supports, professional respect, and collegiality within the working environment, factors that surveys of California teachers have shown to be key to teacher retention;
- Staff and student safety;
- Student developmental supports in the school environment—caring staff/student relationships, high expectations, and opportunities for meaningful participation and decision-making—that resilience research has linked to school and life success;
- Equity, respect, and cultural sensitivity, which are particularly germane for closing the achievement gap;

- Student **behaviors that facilitate learning**, including the degree to which students are ready and motivated to learn and are well-behaved;
- The level of **problems the school experiences** that are related to 14 student behaviors or conditions (e.g., truancy, violence, bullying, substance use, mental health, and physical health);
- The nature, communication, and enforcement of rules and policies related to **discipline**; and
- Staff professional development needs.

The same questions asked of students in the CHKS supplemental School Climate Module are included in the CSSS so that staff and student results can be compared. CDE recommends that all districts include the School Climate Module in their CHKS administration. The questions, reported in Section 6 (Learning Conditions), provide staff perceptions on five key constructs:

- Supports for Learning;
- Discipline and Order;
- Social, Emotional, and Behavioral Supports;
- Positive Peer Relationships (anti-bullying related); and
- Respect for Diversity.

Student Supports Questions (Section B)

A second section of the survey is focused on student supports and is designed to be answered only by staff who provide services or instruction related to health, prevention, discipline, safety, and/or counseling. These questions assess a school's programs, policies, supports, and services that address nonacademic barriers to learning and promote healthy youth development. The results can be compared to the level of student need as indicated by staff perceptions of problems (from the first section of the CSSS) and student report (from the CHKS).

Supplemental Modules

In addition, fours supplementary modules are available that districts can elect to add to the survey. For information, call the CalSCHLS helpline at 562.799.5164.

- The Staff Trauma-Informed Practice Module was developed in 2022 in collaboration with a state advisory group to provide LEAs with data to assess staff perceptions of trauma-informed practice implementation, the extent to which the school has a trauma-sensitive environment, and staff attitudes related to trauma-informed care. The questions assessing staff attitudes related to trauma-informed care come from the Attitudes Related to Trauma-Informed Care (ARTIC) scale developed by the Traumatic Stress Institute and Dr. Courtney Baker from Tulane University. Scores on these scales can be used to monitor staff readiness to implement trauma-informed practices and progress in changing attitudes. For more information about the full ARTIC scale, see www.traumaticstressinstitute.org/the-artic-scale.
- The **Special Education Supports Module** consists of 12 questions designed to be answered only by staff who have responsibilities for teaching or providing related support services to

students with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs). It provides data to better understand issues involving (1) effectively meeting the needs of students with IEPs, and (2) recruiting and retaining special education staff. Districts can request custom reports that compare CSSS results reported by staff who have special education responsibilities to those reported by other staff.

- The **Military-Connected Schools Module** allows schools to gather the views of staff about their schools related to the educational and other needs of students who have parents connected to the military, in order to foster more military-friendly and supportive school climates.
- The **Student Wellness Module** contains 33 questions that assess student mental health needs, school mental health supports, barriers to accessing services, and staff wellness.

THE REPORT

Results are provided in tables with data from this school.

The tables are organized into topical sections, as outlined in the Table of Contents. They provide the percentages of staff responding to each response option for each question. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Summary tables at the beginning of the sections provide a quick overview to key indicators, with a reference to the table where the detailed results can be found.

Supplemental Reports

On request, custom reports can be prepared that disaggregate the survey data and compare the results based on the characteristics of respondents (e.g., race/ethnicity), job responsibilities (e.g., special education compared to general education staff), or based on how staff responded to a particular question (e.g., whether they agreed or disagreed that the school had a supportive and inviting learning environment).

ONLINE DATA DASHBOARDS

Public Dashboard. Anyone can examine online key state, county, and district CSSS results on the public CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (<u>calschls.org/my-surveys/</u>). The dashboard can be used to graphically display statewide, county, and district key indicators from the CSSS, trends over time, and disparities in survey outcomes across groups. Group differences by race/ethnicity, role (teacher, administrator), and tenure at the school can be examined. Trends in results over the past 11 years can be displayed. In addition to displaying results interactively on the web, dashboard results can be exported as Image and PDF files for dissemination. District data are publicly posted on the dashboard by the end of November of the year following survey administration.

The District Dashboard Option. Districts may purchase a two-year subscription to a password-protected, private data dashboard that displays up to 11 years of CalSCHLS data at the district level and individual school level. The dashboard provides designated staff with graphical data displays for the district as a whole, for all schools in the district on the same page to enable comparisons across schools, and for a single, individual school. At both the district and school level, viewers can:

- compare their data with district and state averages;
- make comparisons across groups such as race/ethnicity, staff serving in different roles at the school, and staff tenure; and
- examine data trends over time overall and by group.

Viewers at both the district level and the school level have the option to download data displays as a PDF document which can be shared with stakeholders.

UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

Care must be taken to fully understand the survey; the context within which the data were collected; and the factors that can impact the quality, validity, and generalizability of the results. The following are a few of the key issues that should be kept in mind.

Representativeness

Among the most important factors affecting the quality of survey results is the level of staff participation. The validity and representativeness of the results will be adversely affected if the staff response rate is lower than 70 percent (see Table A1.1 for staff counts). One indication of the survey's representativeness is how accurately the characteristics of the sample (see Section 3) reflect the characteristics of the staff as indicated by personnel records. Even if the response rate is low, the results provide an indication of what those staff who did respond felt about the school and their experiences and behavior. Strategies for increasing participation are discussed below.

Changes Between Surveys

Many factors besides real changes in behavior, attitudes, or experiences among staff may account for changes in results from administration to administration. Changes may be due to differences over time in the characteristics or size of the sample of staff who completed the survey, changes in the questions themselves, or differences between time periods in which the survey was administered.

Data Comparisons

Comparing results to other district, county, and state data provides a broader context with which to assess the local situation. This can help you determine whether local changes are unique or may be part of a broader trend. Ultimately, however, the most fundamental concern should be what the survey results say about your schools and what improvements need to be made. Results from all districts in the state that conducted the CSSS may be downloaded from the website: calschls.org/reports-data.

IMPROVING PARTICIPATION

One of the most important strategies for improving voluntary staff participation is raising awareness among staff of the value of the survey to the school and the value of staff perceptions to school improvement efforts. To that end, it is important that staff are informed about the results and any school improvement efforts that are undertaken in response. Staff must perceive that their voices are heard and valued.

RESOURCES

<u>CalSCHLS.org</u> contains numerous guidebooks and other resources for using and understanding survey results.

- CHKS and CSSS **factsheets** analyze key topics at the state level, show how data variables are related, and offer suggestions for how data can be analyzed at the local level (calschls.org/resources/factsheets/).
- *Making Sense of School Climate* provides a discussion of CalSCHLS survey items that relate to school climate (data.calschls.org/resources/S3_schoolclimateguidebook_final.pdf).
- The California Center for School Climate (<u>ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org/california-center-for-school-climate/</u>) provides free support and trainings on school climate and data use to LEAs in California. The website provides archived virtual events and other school climate improvement resources.
- The *California Safe and Supportive Schools Newsletter* provides monthly announcements of resources, tools, webinars and workshops, and research. Sign up on ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org/subscribe/.
- CDE's California Safe and Supportive Schools website (<u>ca-safe-supportive-schools.wested.org</u>) contains a wealth of information and tools related to school climate improvement and social-emotional learning. It includes factsheets analyzing CalSCHLS data and *What Works Briefs* that provide guidance on strategies to implement.
- The CalSCHLS Item Crosswalk (<u>calschls.org/resources/#resources_and_tools</u>) is a handy table listing all the constructs and questions that are on two or more of the CalSCHLS surveys, along with the report table number where results can be found, to assist in the comparison of findings among students, staff, and parents.

NEXT STEPS

Receiving this report is just a beginning step in a data-driven decision-making process of continuous improvement. The following describes some additional steps you should take and some custom services (additional fees apply) available from the CalSCHLS team. These will help in fostering effective use of the results and provide additional information to support school and program improvement efforts and the LCAP process.

Engage Students, Staff, and Parents in Reviewing the Results and Action Planning

Engage students, parents, and school/community stakeholders in reviewing and exploring the meaning of the results. Obtain their input into how the school might better meet the identified school and student needs and into developing a detailed action plan to guide school/community collaborative efforts. This communicates to stakeholders that you value their input into how to improve the school/community and gives them an opportunity for meaningful participation. By enlisting their collaboration, you also increase the prospect that the identified needs will be successfully addressed.

As part of this process, WestEd staff also can facilitate a *Data Workshop* designed to identify local needs based on the survey results and engage adult stakeholders in developing a detailed plan and timetable for meeting those needs using evidence-based strategies. For more information, contact your CalSCHLS technical advisor (calschls.org/contact) or email calschls@wested.org.

Compare Results with Other Data

The value of your CSSS results will be greatly enhanced if examined in the context of the following sources of related data.

- Student and Parent Surveys. If your school district has administered the CalSCHLS parent surveys, obtain these results and your student results and compare them to those provided by staff. It is important to determine how consistent are the perceptions and experiences of students, staff, and parents. To facilitate these comparisons, the CalSCHLS Item Crosswalk (calschls.org/resources/#resources and tools) lists all the constructs and questions that are on two or more of the CalSCHLS surveys, along with the report table number where results can be found. If your district did not administer the companion parent surveys, urge them to do so next time.
- Other Data. Examine how the results compare with other data collected within the district that relate to the variables assessed. Other relevant school-related data include discipline referrals, school demographic information, school vandalism costs, and behavioral observations in classrooms.
- Statewide Results. The latest aggregated data from all CSSS administrations over a two-year period can be downloaded from the website (csss.pdf). If there is a school district that you consider similar to your own, you can also check to see if they have administered the survey and download the results for comparison (calschls.org/reports-data/search-lea-reports/). A comparison to statewide and district results can provide some context to your results, but the most important consideration is what your own staff results say about your schools and your staff's experiences and needs.

Data Workshop

To assist in your review of the survey results, you can request your CalSCHLS technical advisor to conduct a structured, customized Data Workshop. In this workshop, a survey specialist works with district stakeholders to promote better understanding of the results and to identify local needs that need to be addressed. The workshops can also include engaging stakeholders in developing a detailed Action Plan and timetable for meeting those needs using evidence-based strategies. For more information, contact your CalSCHLS technical advisor (562.799.5164) or email calschls@wested.org.

Request Additional Reports and Data

As you review your data with stakeholders, you may find that additional data needs emerge. The following custom services are available to help delve more deeply into your survey results and foster more effective use of the results in support of school and program improvement efforts and the LCAP process.

Disaggregated Reports

CalSCHLS staff can produce full reports that look at how results vary by demographic subgroups (e.g., race/ethnicity, role, length of employment at school).

Additional Analysis of Data

The complete dataset is available electronically for additional analysis (<u>calschls.org/reports-data</u>). The dataset enables analyses of patterns in the results, how they are interrelated, and how they vary by different subgroups of staff and across schools within a district. You can also request an analysis by WestEd staff of any topic of interest.

Add Questions to Your Next Surveys

Determine what additional information is needed to guide school improvement efforts and add questions to your next student, staff, or parent surveys. All three surveys are designed so that schools can add additional questions to help them conduct a more individualized and comprehensive assessment.

For more information about survey planning or technical assistance in understanding survey results and developing effective action plans to address identified needs, call the CalSCHLS helpline (562.799.5164) or email calschls@wested.org.

Exhibit 1
Major School-Related Domains and Constructs Assessed by CalSCHLS Surveys

	Student Core	Student School Climate	Student Social Emotional Health	Staff Survey	Parent Survey
Student Learning Engagement					
Academic mindset			✓		
Academic motivation	✓	√ ‡		✓	✓
Academic performance	✓				
Attendance	✓			✓	
School boredom	✓				
School connectedness	✓				
Student Social-Emotional and Physical Well-being	5				
Alcohol, tobacco, and drug use	✓			✓	✓
Behavioral self-control			√ ‡		
Bedtime	✓				
Collaboration			✓		
Emotional self-regulation			√ ‡		
Empathy			✓		
Gratitude			✓		
Life satisfaction	√ ‡		√ †		
Optimism	✓				
Perceived safety	✓			✓	√
Persistence			✓		
Problem solving			✓		
Self-awareness			√ ‡		
Self-efficacy			✓		
Social-emotional competencies and health			✓	✓	
Social-emotional distress	√ ‡		√ †		
Violence and victimization (bullying)	✓			✓	✓
Zest			✓		
School Climate Conditions					
Academic rigor and norms				✓	√
College and career supports				√	─ ✓
Family support			√ ‡		
High expectations	✓		<u> </u>	✓	✓
Meaningful participation and decision-making	√				
Parent involvement	✓			√	
Physical environment	✓	√ ‡		√	✓
Relationships among staff				√	
Relationships among students		√ ‡	✓		√
Relationships between students and staff	√		<u> </u>		<u>·</u> ✓
Respect for diversity and cultural sensitivity	<u> </u>	√ ‡			<u> </u>
Teacher and other supports for learning	√ †	√ ‡			<u> </u>
School Climate Improvement Practices	•	•		•	-
Bullying prevention	√ †	√ ‡		√	
Discipline and order (policies, enforcement)	√ †	√ ‡		✓	
Services and policies to address student needs	¥ 1	* *		✓	-
Social-emotional/behavioral supports	√ †	√ ‡			
Staff supports	V 1	∀ T		∨	V

Notes: †Elementary student survey.

[‡]Secondary student survey.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Thomas Hanson, Ph.D. CalSCHLS Director, WestEd

Tom Herman Administrator, School Health and Safety Office California Department of Education

Survey Module Administration

Table 1 CSSS Survey Modules Administered

Survey Module	Administered
A. Core (Required)	X
B. Learning Supports	X
C. Special Education Supports	
D. Military-Connected Schools	
E. Student Wellness	
F. Trauma-Informed Practice	
Z. Custom Questions	

Section A. Core Module

1. Survey Sample

Table A1.1

Core Module Sample

	All
Number of respondents	19

Table A1.2

Number of Respondents by Instructional Model

	All
In-school model only	19
Remote model only	0

2. Summary of Key Survey Indicators

Table A2.1

Key Indicators of School Climate and Student Well-Being

	All %	Table
School Supports for Students	///	
Caring adult relationships [†]	22	A7.1
High expectations-adults in school [†]	32	A7.1
Student meaningful participation [†]	16	A7.1
Promotion of parental involvement [†]	9	A7.1
Student learning environment [†]	17	A6.1
Facilities upkeep [†]	41	A6.1
Support for social emotional learning [†]	4	A8.1
Provides adequate counseling and support services [†]	6	A10.2
Antibullying climate [†]	14	A8.1
School Supports for Staff		
Staff working environment [†]	12	A6.1
Staff collegiality [†]	20	A6.1
School Safety		
Is a safe place for staff [†]	18	A6.1
Is a safe place for students [†]	24	A6.1
Has sufficient resources to create a safe campus [†]		B2.1
Fairness, Rule Clarity, and Respect for Diversity		
Fairness and rule clarity [†]	11	A8.1
Respect for diversity [†]	16	A8.1
Academic Motivation and Student Behavior		
Students are motivated to complete schoolwork [†]	0	A8.4
Student readiness to learn [†]	7	A8.1
Cutting classes or being truant moderate/severe problem	53	A8.13
Harassment/bullying moderate/severe problem	53	A9.3
Substance Use and Mental Health		
Alcohol and drug use moderate/severe problem	47	A9.9
Tobacco use moderate/severe problem	31	A9.10
Vaping/e-cigarette use moderate/severe problem	71	A9.11
Student depression moderate/severe problem	63	A9.2

 $^{^{\}dagger} Average$ percent of respondents reporting "Strongly agree."

Table A2.2 *Key Indicators of COVID-Specific Measures*

	All %	Table
Perceived School Safety in Response to COVID-19		
COVID-related safety measures to keep students healthy [†]	35	A4.1
COVID-related safety measures to keep staff healthy [†]	35	A4.1
Areas of Professional Development Needs		
Supporting students exposed to trauma	76	A4.2
COVID-related safety measures and protocols	12	A4.2

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Strongly agree."

3. Demographics

Table A3.1 School Schedule, Past 30 Days

	All %
In-School Model	100
Remote Learning Model	0

Question A.2, 3: Which of the following best describes your students' school schedule during the past 30 days?... Which of the following best describes students' school schedule during the past 30 days?

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

In-School Model - Respondents selecting "Most [of my] students went to school in person at the school building for the entire day, Monday through Friday."

Remote Learning Model - Respondents selecting "Most [of my] students participated in school from home for the entire day on most or all weekdays and did not go to the school in person."

Table A3.2

Average Days Working from Home, Past 30 Days

	All %
0 days	79
1 day	5
2 days	16
3 days	0
4 days	0
0 days 1 day 2 days 3 days 4 days 5 days	0

Question A.4: In the past 30 days, how many weekdays in an average week did you work from home for an entire school day?

Table A3.3

Role (Job) at School

	All
Teacher in grade 4 or below	<u>%</u> 5
Teacher in grade 5 or above	58
Special education teacher	11
Administrator	0
Prevention staff, nurse, or health aide	0
Counselor, psychologist	0
Police, resource officer, or safety personnel	0
Paraprofessional, teacher assistant, or instructional aide	11
Other certificated staff	0
Other classified staff	21
Other service provider	0

Question A.1: What is your role(s) at this school? (Mark All That Apply.)

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents. Total percentages may exceed 100% for "mark all that apply" items.

Table A3.4
Special Population Service Providers

	All
	%
Special education	84
English language learners	68
None of the above	16

Question A.5: Do you provide services to the following types of students? (Mark All That Apply.)

Notes: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Total percentages may exceed 100% for "mark all that apply" items.

Table A3.5

Length of Employment at School

	All %
Less than one year	11
1 to 2 years	32
3 to 5 years	21
3 to 5 years 6 to 10 years	32
Over 10 years	5

Question A.6: How many years have you worked, in any position, at this school?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A3.6

Overall Length of Employment in Position

	All %
Less than one year	11
1 to 2 years	11
3 to 5 years	16
6 to 10 years	37
Over 10 years	26

Question A.7: How many years have you worked at any school in your current position (e.g., teacher, counselor, administrator, food service)?

Table A3.7

Race/Ethnicity of Respondents

	All %
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	5
Asian or Asian American, non-Hispanic	0
Black or African American, non-Hispanic	0
Filipino, non-Hispanic	0
Hispanic or Latinx	16
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	0
White, non-Hispanic	68
Multiracial, non-Hispanic	0
Something else, non-Hispanic	11

Question A.8: What is your race or ethnicity? (Mark All That Apply.)... American Indian or Alaska Native... Asian or Asian American... Black or African American... Filipino... Hispanic or Latinx... Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander... White... Something else.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A3.8
Responsible for Health, Prevention, Discipline, Counseling, or Safety-Related Services

	All
	%
Yes	71
No	29

Question A.112: Do you have responsibilities for services or instruction related to health, prevention, discipline, counseling, and/or safety?

4. COVID-Specific Measures

Table A4.1
Perceived School Safety in Response to COVID-19

erceived School Sajely in Kesponse to COVID-19	
	All %
This school	70
has implemented good COVID-related safety measures and protocols to keep students healthy.	
Strongly agree	35
Agree	59
Disagree	6
Strongly disagree	0
has kept staff well-informed about COVID-related safety measures and protocols.	
Strongly agree	29
Agree	59
Disagree	12
Strongly disagree	0
has implemented good COVID-related safety measures and protocols to keep staff healthy.	
Strongly agree	35
Agree	53
Disagree	12
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.30-32: This school... has kept staff well-informed about COVID-related safety measures and protocols... has implemented good COVID-related safety measures and protocols to keep staff healthy... has implemented good COVID-related safety measures and protocols to keep students healthy.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

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Table A4.2
Ways to Support Teachers During COVID-19

	All
Teachers need more professional development, training, mentorship, or other support in	%
motivating students through remote learning. (Remote Only)	
Yes	
No	
supporting students exposed to trauma or stressful life events.	
Yes	76
No	24
COVID-related safety measures and protocols to keep staff and students healthy.	
Yes	12
No	88

Question A.99, 101, 102: Do you feel that you need more professional development, training, mentorship, or other support to do your job in any of the following areas?... supporting students exposed to trauma or stressful life events (e.g., trauma-informed practices)... COVID-related safety measures and protocols to keep staff and students healthy... motivating students through remote learning.

5. Remote Teaching

Table A5.1
School Instructional Model Implementation (Remote Only)

	All
	%
I have had sufficient training and/or experience using distance learning tools to deliver effective remote teaching.	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	
Teachers from this school are providing effective instruction.	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	
I can provide effective instruction.	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	

Question A.105-107: The next set of questions ask about your experiences with remote instruction this year... I can provide effective instruction... I have had sufficient training and/or experience using distance learning tools (video calls, learning management system, etc.) to deliver effective remote teaching.... Teachers from this school are providing effective instruction.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

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Table A5.2
Student Remote Learning (Remote Only)

	All %
Students are coping well with remote learning.	///
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	
Students are less engaged in remote classes than in-person classes.	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	

Question A.110-111: The next set of questions ask about your experiences with remote instruction this year... Students are coping well with remote learning... Students are less engaged in remote classes than in-person classes.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

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Table A5.3

Academic Motivation and Supports for Learning (Remote Only)

	All %
Teachers from this school are motivating students.	70
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	
Students who need the most academic support are receiving the support they need.	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	

Question A.108, 109: The next set of questions ask about your experiences with remote instruction this year... Teachers from this school are motivating students... Students who need the most academic support are receiving the support they need.

6. School Supports for Students and Staff

Table A6.1
Summary of Indicators for Positive Learning and Working Environment

Summary of Indicators for Fostitve Learning and Working Enviro	Percent Responding "Strongly Agree"	
	All %	Table
School Supports for Students		
Student learning environment	17	A6.2
Is a supportive and inviting place for students to learn	6	A6.2
Emphasizes teaching lessons in ways relevant to students	12	A6.2
Facilities upkeep	41	A6.9
School Supports for Staff		
Staff working environment	12	A6.4
Is a supportive and inviting place for staff to work	13	A6.4
Promotes trust and collegiality among staff	6	A6.4
Promotes participation in school decision making	12	A6.4
Uses objective data for school improvement decisions	29	A6.7
Staff collegiality	20	A6.5
Have close professional relationships with one another	18	A6.5
Feel a responsibility to improve the school	24	A6.5
School Safety		
Is a safe place for staff	18	A6.4
Is a safe place for students	24	A6.2

Student Learning Environment

Table A6.2
Student Learning Environment Scale Questions

	All
	%
Student learning environment	
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	17
This school	
is a supportive and inviting place for students to learn.	
Strongly agree	6
Agree	76
Disagree	18
Strongly disagree	0
promotes academic success for all students.	
Strongly agree	12
Agree	53
Disagree	29
Strongly disagree	6
emphasizes helping students academically when they need it.	
Strongly agree	29
Agree	53
Disagree	18
Strongly disagree	0
emphasizes teaching lessons in ways relevant to students.	
Strongly agree	12
Agree	65
Disagree	24
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.9-11, 13: This school... is a supportive and inviting place for students to learn... promotes academic success for all students... emphasizes helping students academically when they need it... emphasizes teaching lessons in ways relevant to students.

Table A6.2
Student Learning Environment Scale Questions – Continued

	All
	%
This school	
is a safe place for students.	
Strongly agree	24
Agree	53
Disagree	12
Strongly disagree	12
motivates students to learn.	
Strongly agree	18
Agree	59
Disagree	24
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.26, 44: This school... is a safe place for students... motivates students to learn.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A6.3

Disruptive Student Behavior is a Problem

	All %
Insignificant problem	6
Mild problem	24
Moderate problem	35
Severe problem	35

Question A.88: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is disruptive student behavior? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Staff Working Environment

Table A6.4
Staff Working Environment Scale Questions

Staff Working Environment Scale Questions	
	All %
Staff working environment	70
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	12
This school	
is a supportive and inviting place for staff to work.	
Strongly agree	13
Agree	56
Disagree	6
Strongly disagree	25
promotes trust and collegiality among staff.	
Strongly agree	6
Agree	59
Disagree	29
Strongly disagree	6
is a safe place for staff.	
Strongly agree	18
Agree	53
Disagree	24
Strongly disagree	6
promotes personnel participation in decision-making that affects school practices and policies.	
Strongly agree	12
Agree	59
Disagree	24
Strongly disagree	6

Question A.14, 15, 27, 43: This school... is a supportive and inviting place for staff to work... promotes trust and collegiality among staff... is a safe place for staff... promotes personnel participation in decision-making that affects school practices and policies.

Table A6.5
Staff Collegiality Scale Questions

	All
	%
Staff collegiality	
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	20
Adults who work at this school	
have close professional relationships with one another.	
Strongly agree	18
Agree	24
Disagree	47
Strongly disagree	12
support and treat each other with respect.	
Strongly agree	18
Agree	59
Disagree	24
Strongly disagree	0
feel a responsibility to improve this school.	
Strongly agree	24
Agree	53
Disagree	24
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.40-42: Adults who work at this school... have close professional relationships with one another... support and treat each other with respect... feel a responsibility to improve this school.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A6.6 Staff Collaborate Regularly

	All %
Strongly agree	18
Agree	47
Disagree	24
Strongly disagree	12

Question A.39: Adults who work at this school... are collaborating regularly.

Table A6.7
School Uses Objective Data in Decision Making

	All %
Strongly agree	29
Agree	59
Disagree	12
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.47: This school uses objective data such as surveys, truancy counts, and test scores in making school improvement decisions.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A6.8

Lack of Respect of Staff by Students is a Problem

	All %
Insignificant problem	18
Mild problem	35
Moderate problem	29
Severe problem	18

Question A.91: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is lack of respect of staff by students?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Facilities Upkeep

Table A6.9
Clean and Well-Maintained Facilities and Property

	All %
Strongly agree	41
Agree	41
Disagree	18
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.29: This school has clean and well-maintained facilities and property.

7. Student Developmental Supports and Opportunities

Table A7.1
Summary of Indicators for Student Developmental Supports and Opportunities at School

	Percent Responding "Strongly Agree"	
	All %	Table
Caring Adult Relationships	22	A7.2
Adults really care about every student	19	A7.2
Adults acknowledge and pay attention to students	24	A7.2
Adults listen to what students have to say	24	A7.2
High Expectations-Adults in School	32	A7.3
Adults want every student to do their best	35	A7.3
Adults believe every student can be a success	29	A7.3
Student Meaningful Participation	16	A7.4
Opportunities to decide things	13	A7.4
Equal opportunity for classroom participation	18	A7.4
Equal opportunity to participate in extracurricular activities	24	A7.4
Opportunities to "make a difference"	12	A7.4
Promotion of Parental Involvement	9	A7.5
School is welcoming to and facilitates parent involvement	13	A7.5
Encourages parents to be active partners in schooling	18	A7.5
School communicates about student learning expectation	6	A7.5
Parents feel welcome to participate at this school	0	A7.5

Caring Relationships

Table A7.2

Caring Relationships Scale Questions

Laring Remnonships Scale Questions	
	All %
Caring relationships	70
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	22
Adults who work at this school	
really care about every student.	
Strongly agree	19
Agree	63
Disagree	19
Strongly disagree	0
acknowledge and pay attention to students.	
Strongly agree	24
Agree	53
Disagree	24
Strongly disagree	0
listen to what students have to say.	
Strongly agree	24
Agree	59
Disagree	18
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.33, 34, 36: Adults who work at this school... really care about every student... acknowledge and pay attention to students... listen to what students have to say.

High Expectations

Table A7.3

High Expectations Scale Questions

tigh Expectations Scale Questions	
	All
High expectations-adults in school	%
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	32
Adults who work at this school	
want every student to do their best.	
Strongly agree	35
Agree	35
Disagree	24
Strongly disagree	6
believe that every student can be a success.	
Strongly agree	29
Agree	35
Disagree	35
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.35, 37: Adults who work at this school... want every student to do their best... believe that every student can be a success.

Student Meaningful Participation

Table A7.4

Student Meaningful Participation Scale Questions

State in 12 and 1	All
	%
Student meaningful participation	
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	16
This school	
encourages opportunities for students to decide things like class activities or rules.	
Strongly agree	13
Agree	60
Disagree	27
Strongly disagree	0
gives all students equal opportunity to participate in classroom discussions or activities.	
Strongly agree	18
Agree	71
Disagree	12
Strongly disagree	0
gives all students equal opportunity to participate in numerous extracurricular and enrichment activities.	
Strongly agree	24
Agree	53
Disagree	18
Strongly disagree	6
gives students opportunities to "make a difference" by helping other people, the school, or the community.	
Strongly agree	12
Agree	59
Disagree	24
Strongly disagree	6

Question A.16-19: This school... encourages opportunities for students to decide things like class activities or rules... gives all students equal opportunity to participate in classroom discussions or activities... gives all students equal opportunity to participate in numerous extracurricular and enrichment activities... gives students opportunities to "make a difference" by helping other people, the school, or the community (e.g., service learning).

Promotion of Parental Involvement

Table A7.5

Promotion of Parental Involvement Scale Questions

	All
	%
Promotion of parental involvement	
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	9
This school is welcoming to and facilitates parent involvement.	
Strongly agree	13
Agree	63
Disagree	25
Strongly disagree	0
This school encourages parents to be active partners in educating their child.	
Strongly agree	18
Agree	53
Disagree	18
Strongly disagree	12
Teachers at this school communicate with parents about what their children are expected to learn in class.	
Strongly agree	6
Agree	65
Disagree	29
Strongly disagree	0
Parents feel welcome to participate at this school.	
Strongly agree	0
Agree	56
Disagree	44
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.28, 46, 80, 81: This school is welcoming to and facilitates parent involvement... This school encourages parents to be active partners in educating their child... Teachers at this school communicate with parents about what their children are expected to learn in class... Parents feel welcome to participate at this school. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A7.5

Promotion of Parental Involvement Scale Questions – Continued

	All %
School staff take parents' concerns seriously.	
Strongly agree	12
Agree	76
Disagree	12
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.82: School staff take parents' concerns seriously.

8. Learning Conditions

Table A8.1Summary of Indicators of School Learning Conditions

	Percent Responding "Strongly Agree"	
	All %	Table
Learning Supports		
Support for social emotional learning	4	A8.2
Student readiness to learn	7	A8.3
Instructional equity	9	A8.7
Antibullying climate	14	A8.12
Fairness, Rule Clarity, and Respect for Diversity		
Fairness and rule clarity	11	A8.5
Respect for diversity	16	A8.6
Positive Peer Relations		
Student peer relationships	10	A8.11

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

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Supports for Learning and Student Academic Engagement

Table A8.2
Support for Social Emotional Learning Scale Questions

	All
	%
Support for social emotional learning	
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	4
This school encourages students to feel responsible for how they act.	
Strongly agree	0
Agree	56
Disagree	31
Strongly disagree	13
This school encourages students to understand how others think and feel.	
Strongly agree	0
Agree	71
Disagree	29
Strongly disagree	0
Students are taught that they can control their own behavior.	
Strongly agree	7
Agree	53
Disagree	27
Strongly disagree	13
This school helps students resolve conflicts with one another.	
Strongly agree	6
Agree	65
Disagree	18
Strongly disagree	12

Question A.65, 68-70: This school encourages students to feel responsible for how they act... This school encourages students to understand how others think and feel... Students are taught that they can control their own behavior... This school helps students resolve conflicts with one another.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

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Table A8.2
Support for Social Emotional Learning Scale Questions – Continued

	All %
This school encourages students to care about how others feel.	
Strongly agree	6
Agree	76
Disagree	18
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.71: This school encourages students to care about how others feel.

Table A8.3
Student Readiness to Learn Scale Questions

	All
Student readiness to learn	%
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	7
Students are healthy and physically fit.	
Strongly agree	13
Agree	75
Disagree	13
Strongly disagree	0
Students start/arrive at school alert and rested.	
Strongly agree	6
Agree	41
Disagree	47
Strongly disagree	6
Students are motivated to learn.	
Strongly agree	0
Agree	25
Disagree	50
Strongly disagree	25
Students in this school are well-behaved.	
Strongly agree	13
Agree	44
Disagree	38
Strongly disagree	6

Question A.56-59, 73: Students are healthy and physically fit... Students arrive at school alert and rested. [In-School only]... Students start school alert and rested. [Remote only]... Students are motivated to learn... Students in this school are well-behaved.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

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Table A8.4

Motivation to Complete Schoolwork

	All %
Strongly agree	0
Agree	29
Disagree	59
Strongly disagree	12

Question A.66: Students are motivated to complete their schoolwork.

Fairness, Rule Clarity, and Respect for Diversity

Table A8.5
Fairness and Rule Clarity Scale Questions

	All	
	%	
Fairness and rule clarity		
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	11	
This school handles discipline problems fairly.		
Strongly agree	12	
Agree	47	
Disagree	24	
Strongly disagree	18	
The school rules are fair.		
Strongly agree	13	
Agree	75	
Disagree	0	
Strongly disagree	13	
This school clearly informs students what will happen if they break school rules.		
Strongly agree	6	
Agree	53	
Disagree	24	
Strongly disagree	18	
Students know what the rules are.		
Strongly agree	12	
Agree	47	
Disagree	29	
Strongly disagree	12	

Question A.25, 72, 78, 79: This school handles discipline problems fairly... The school rules are fair... This school clearly informs students what will happen if they break school rules... Students know what the rules are. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

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Table A8.6 *Respect for Diversity Scale Questions*

	All
Respect for diversity	%
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	16
Students respect each other's differences.	
Strongly agree	18
Agree	35
Disagree	41
Strongly disagree	6
Adults from this school respect differences in students.	
Strongly agree	12
Agree	71
Disagree	12
Strongly disagree	6
Teachers show that they think it is important for students of different races and cultures at this school to get along with each other.	
Strongly agree	20
Agree	60
Disagree	20
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.53-55: Students respect each other's differences (e.g., gender, race, culture, sexual orientation)... Adults from this school respect differences in students (e.g., gender, race, culture, sexual orientation)... Teachers show that they think it is important for students of different races and cultures at this school to get along with each other.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

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Instructional Equity

Table A8.7
Instructional Equity Scale Questions

	All
	%
Instructional equity	
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	9
This school	
emphasizes using instructional materials that reflect the culture or ethnicity of its students.	
Strongly agree	6
Agree	59
Disagree	35
Strongly disagree	0
has staff examine their own cultural biases through professional development or other processes.	
Strongly agree	12
Agree	35
Disagree	53
Strongly disagree	0
considers closing the racial/ethnic achievement gap a high priority.	
Strongly agree	12
Agree	47
Disagree	35
Strongly disagree	6
has high expectations for all students, regardless of their race, ethnicity, or nationality.	
Strongly agree	6
Agree	50
Disagree	44
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.20-23: This school... emphasizes using instructional materials that reflect the culture or ethnicity of its students... has staff examine their own cultural biases through professional development or other processes... considers closing the racial/ethnic achievement gap a high priority.... has high expectations for all students, regardless of their race, ethnicity, or nationality.

Table A8.7 *Instructional Equity Scale Questions – Continued*

	All %
This school fosters an appreciation of student diversity and respect for each other.	
Strongly agree	12
Agree	71
Disagree	12
Strongly disagree	6

Question A.24: This school fosters an appreciation of student diversity and respect for each other.

Table A8.8
Staff Treat All Students Fairly

	All %
Strongly agree	19
Agree	56
Disagree	25
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.38: Adults who work at this school treat all students fairly.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Cultural Sensitivity

Table A8.9
Support Provided for Teaching Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Students

	All %
Strongly agree	18
Agree	47
Disagree	35
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.45: This school provides the supports needed for teaching culturally and linguistically diverse students.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A8.10
Racial/Ethnic Conflict Among Students is a Problem

	All
	%
Insignificant problem	35
Mild problem	41
Moderate problem	24
Severe problem	0

Question A.89: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is racial/ethnic conflict among students?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Point Arena High

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CSSS Report - Section A: Core

Student Peer Relationships

Table A8.11
Student Peer Relationships Questions

	All
	%
Student peer relationships	
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	10
Students care about one another.	
Strongly agree	13
Agree	63
Disagree	25
Strongly disagree	0
Students treat each other with respect.	
Strongly agree	12
Agree	53
Disagree	35
Strongly disagree	0
Students get along well with one another.	
Strongly agree	6
Agree	75
Disagree	19
Strongly disagree	0
Students enjoy spending time together during school activities. (In-School Only)	
Strongly agree	35
Agree	59
Disagree	6
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.60, 62-64: Students enjoy spending time together during school activities... Students care about one another... Students treat each other with respect... Students get along well with one another.

^ØItem not included in the scale.

Table A8.11

Student Peer Relationships Questions - Continued

	All %
Students enjoy interacting with each other during class activities. (Remote Only)	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	

Question A.61: Students enjoy interacting with each other during class activities.

^ØItem not included in the scale.

Antibullying Climate

Table A8.12
Antibullying Climate Scale Questions

Annoullying Cumate Scale Questions	All
	%
Antibullying climate	
Average reporting "Strongly agree"	14
Teachers make it clear to students that bullying is not tolerated.	
Strongly agree	19
Agree	63
Disagree	13
Strongly disagree	6
If a student was bullied, he or she would tell one of the teachers or staff at school.	
Strongly agree	13
Agree	56
Disagree	31
Strongly disagree	0
Students tell teachers when other students are being bullied.	
Strongly agree	6
Agree	59
Disagree	35
Strongly disagree	0
If a student tells a teacher that someone is bullying her or him, the teacher will do something to help.	
Strongly agree	24
Agree	65
Disagree	12
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.48-51: Teachers make it clear to students that bullying is not tolerated... If a student was bullied, he or she would tell one of the teachers or staff at school... Students tell teachers when other students are being bullied... If a student tells a teacher that someone is bullying her or him, the teacher will do something to help. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A8.12
Antibullying Climate Scale Questions – Continued

	All %
Students try to stop bullying when they see it happening.	
Strongly agree	6
Agree	53
Disagree	29
Strongly disagree	12

Question A.52: Students try to stop bullying when they see it happening.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Truancy

Table A8.13
Cutting Class or Truancy is a Problem

	All %
Insignificant problem	24
Mild problem	24
Moderate problem	24
Severe problem	29

Question A.92: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is cutting classes or being truant? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

9. Student Health Risks and Prevention

Mental Health

Table A9.1
Student Feeling Hopeful About the Future

	All
	%
Strongly agree	0
Agree	53
Disagree	40
Strongly disagree	7

Question A.67: Students feel hopeful about the future.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A9.2
Student Depression or Other Mental Health Issues are a Problem

	All %
Insignificant problem	6
Mild problem	31
Moderate problem	50
Severe problem	13

Question A.90: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is student depression or other mental health problems?

Bullying and Fighting

Table A9.3

Harassment or Bullying Among Students is a Problem

, , ,	All %
Insignificant problem	12
Mild problem	35
Moderate problem	35
Severe problem	18

Question A.86: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is harassment or bullying among students?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A9.4

Physical Fighting Between Students is a Problem

	All %
Insignificant problem	29
Mild problem	41
Moderate problem	29
Severe problem	0

Question A.87: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is physical fighting between students?

Delinquency

Table A9.5
Vandalism (Including Graffiti) is a Problem

	All %
Insignificant problem	73
Mild problem	20
Moderate problem	7
Severe problem	0

Question A.95: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is vandalism (including graffiti)? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A9.6

Theft is a Problem

	All %
Insignificant problem	63
Mild problem	25
Moderate problem	13
Severe problem	0

Question A.96: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is theft?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A9.7

Gang-Related Activity is a Problem

	All %
Insignificant problem	94
Mild problem	6
Moderate problem	0
Severe problem	0

Question A.93: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is gang-related activity?

Table A9.8
Weapons Possession is a Problem

	All %
Insignificant problem	81
Mild problem	19
Moderate problem	0
Severe problem	0

Question A.94: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is weapons possession? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Substance Use

Table A9.9
Student Alcohol and Drug Use is a Problem

	All %
Insignificant problem	6
Mild problem	47
Moderate problem	41
Severe problem	6

Question A.83: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is student alcohol and drug use? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A9.10
Student Tobacco Use is a Problem

	All %
Insignificant problem	31
Mild problem	38
Moderate problem	25
Severe problem	6

Question A.84: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is student tobacco use? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table A9.11
Student Vaping or Electronic Cigarette Use is a Problem

	All %
Insignificant problem	12
Mild problem	18
Moderate problem	47
Severe problem	24

Question A.85: For students enrolled in this school, how much of a problem is student vaping or e-cigarette use?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Substance Use Prevention Policies

Table A9.12
School Bans Tobacco Use and Vaping

	All
	%
No	0
Yes	94
Don't know	6

Question A.104: Does your school ban tobacco use and vaping on school property and at school sponsored events?

10. Discipline and Counseling

Table A10.1

Disciplinary Harshness Scale Questions

	All	
Disainlinawy hawshness	%	
Disciplinary harshness		
Average reporting "Strongly agree" or "Agree"	1	
The rules at this school are too strict.		
Strongly agree	0	
Agree	0	
Disagree	47	
Strongly disagree	53	
It is easy for students to get kicked out of class or get suspended.		
Strongly agree	0	
Agree	0	
Disagree	53	
Strongly disagree	47	
Students get in trouble for breaking small rules.		
Strongly agree	0	
Agree	0	
Disagree	53	
Strongly disagree	47	
Teachers are very strict here.		
Strongly agree	0	
Agree	6	
Disagree	53	
Strongly disagree	41	

Question A.74-77: The rules at this school are too strict... It is easy for students to get kicked out of class or get suspended... Students get in trouble for breaking small rules... Teachers are very strict here.

Table A10.2

Provides Adequate Counseling and Support for Students

	All %
Strongly agree	6
Agree	59
Disagree	35
Strongly disagree	0

Question A.12: This school provides adequate counseling and support services for students.

11. Professional Development Needs

Table A11.1

Areas of Professional Development Needs

Areas of Professional Development Needs	
	All
	%
Instruction and School Environment	
Positive behavioral support and classroom man	agement
Yes	69
No	31
Creating a positive school climate	
Yes	50
No	50
Addressing Needs of Diverse Populations	
Working with diverse racial, ethnic, or cultural	groups
Yes	53
No	47
Providing Support Services	
Meeting the social, emotional, and development youth	al needs of
Yes	65
No	35

Question A.97, 98, 100, 103: Do you feel that you need more professional development, training, mentorship, or other support to do your job in any of the following areas?... positive behavioral support and classroom management... working with diverse racial, ethnic, or cultural groups... meeting the social, emotional, and developmental needs of youth (e.g., resilience promotion)... creating a positive school climate.

Section B. Learning Supports Module

1. Module Sample

Table B1.1

Learning Supports Module Sample

	All
Number of respondents	4

2. Summary of Indicators

Table B2.1
Summary of Indicators of School Learning Supports

	All %	Table
Discipline, Safety, and Behavior Management	70	
Punishes first-time violations of alcohol/drug policies [†]		B3.1
Enforces zero tolerance policies [†]		B3.1
Has sufficient resources to create a safe campus [†]		B3.2
Seeks to maintain a secure campus [†]		B3.2
Provides harassment or bullying prevention§		В3.3
Provides conflict resolution or behavior management instruction§		В3.3
Substance Use and Risk Behavior		
Considers substance abuse prevention an important goal [†]		B4.1
Collaborates well with community organizations to address substance use or other problems [†]		B4.1
Provides effective confidential support and referral services for students needing help due to substance abuse, violence, or other problems [†]		B4.1
Provides alcohol or drug use prevention instruction§		B4.1
Provides tobacco use/vaping prevention instruction§		B4.1
Has sufficient resources to address substance use prevention needs [†]		B4.1
Physical Health and Special Needs		
Provides adequate health services for students [†]		B5.1
Provides opportunities for physical education and activity§		B5.1
Youth Development and Social-Emotional Supports		
Fosters youth development, resilience, or asset promotion§		B6.1
Emphasizes helping students with social, emotional, and behavioral problems †		B6.1
Restorative practices [†]		B6.1
Trauma-informed practices [†]		B6.1

[†]Average percent of respondents reporting "Strongly agree."

[§]Average percent of respondents reporting "A lot."

3. Discipline, Safety, and Behavior Management

Table B3.1

Discipline Practice at School

	All %
Punishes first-time violations of alcohol or other drug policies by at least an out-of-school suspension	70
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	
Enforces zero tolerance policies	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	

Question A.117, 118: This school... punishes first-time violations of alcohol or other drug policies by at least an out-of-school suspension... enforces zero tolerance policies.

Table B3.2

Supports for Safety at School

	All %
Has sufficient resources to create a safe campus	70
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	
Seeks to maintain a secure campus	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	

Question A.114, 119: This school... has sufficient resources to create a safe campus... seeks to maintain a secure campus through such means as metal detectors, security guards, or personal searches.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table B3.3

Behavior Management at School

	All %
Provides harassment or bullying prevention	70
A lot	
Some	
Not much	
Not at all	
Provides conflict resolution or behavior management instruction	
A lot	
Some	
Not much	
Not at all	

Question A.130, 131: To what extent does this school provide students... conflict resolution or behavior management instruction?... harassment or bullying prevention?

4. Substance Use and Risk Behavior

Table B4.1
Substance Use Prevention

Substance Use Prevention	
	All
Considers substance abuse prevention an important goal	%
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	
Collaborates well with community organizations to address substance use or other problems	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	
Provides effective confidential support and referral services for students needing help because of substance abuse, violence, or other problems	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	

Question A.113, 120, 121: This school... collaborates well with community organizations to help address substance use or other problems among youth... provides effective confidential support and referral services for students needing help because of substance abuse, violence, or other problems (e.g., a Student Assistance Program)... considers substance abuse prevention an important goal.

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

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Table B4.1

Substance Use Prevention - Continued

	All %
Provides alcohol or drug use prevention instruction	70
A lot	
Some	
Not much	
Not at all	
Provides tobacco use/vaping prevention instruction	
A lot	
Some	
Not much	
Not at all	
Has sufficient resources to address substance use prevention needs	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	

Question A.115, 128, 129: This school... has sufficient resources to address substance use prevention needs... To what extent does this school provide students... alcohol or drug use prevention instruction?... tobacco use/vaping prevention instruction?

Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table B4.2

School Enforces Policies Banning Tobacco Use and Vaping

	All %
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	

Question A.116: This school consistently enforces policies banning tobacco use/vaping on school property. Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

5. Physical Health and Special Needs

Table B5.1

Physical Health and Special Needs

	All %
Provides adequate health services for students	,,
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	
Provides opportunities for physical education and ac	tivity
A lot	
Some	
Not much	
Not at all	

Question A.122, 127: This school... provides adequate health services for students... To what extent does this school provide students... opportunities for physical education and activity?

6. Youth Development and Social-Emotional Supports

Table B6.1

Youth Development and Social-Emotional Supports at School

	All %
Provides supports that foster youth development, resilience, social-emotional learning, or asset promotion	
A lot	
Some	
Not much	
Not at all	
Emphasizes helping students with social, emotional, and behavioral problems	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	
Uses restorative practices to help resolve conflicts	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	

Question A.123, 124, 126: This school... emphasizes helping students with their social, emotional, and behavioral problems... uses restorative practices to help resolve conflicts... To what extent does this school provide students... supports that foster youth development, resilience, social-emotional learning, or asset promotion? Note: Cells are empty if there are less than 5 respondents.

Table B6.1
Youth Development and Social-Emotional Supports at School – Continued

	All %
Implements trauma-informed practices	
Strongly agree	
Agree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	
Provides instructional help to build social-emotional competencies	
A lot	
Some	
Not much	
Not at all	

Question A.125, 132: This school... implements trauma-informed practices... To what extent does this school provide students... instructional help to build social-emotional competencies?