This survey (YRBS) is part of a national school-based survey produced by the CDC and administered every other year by the Durham Public Schools.

1,360 students participated

Demographics

12th grade 19.1%
11th grade 23%
10th grade 24.1%
9th grade 33.9%
Hispanic or Latino 35.2%
Black 43.3%
white 19.2%
Other 2.3%
Hispanic or Latino 35.2%
Black 43.3%
white 19.2%
Other 2.3%

COVID-19

Middle school students that strongly agree that schoolwork was more difficult during the COVID-19 pandemic

Strongly Agree
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- White
- Other

9th grade 33.9%
10th grade 24.1%
11th grade 23%
12th grade 19.1%

Disability

High school students that believe they have any disability, a learning disability, or are limited by a disability.

Living with disability 9.1%
Learning disability 11.2%
Limited by disability 16%

Bullying

Reported being bullied at school 11%
Observed others being bullied 36%
Bullied for their sexual orientation 12%

In general, bullying begins in elementary school, peaks in middle school, and declines in high school. Girls often bully others just as much as boys but often in subtle ways that are difficult to detect.

Sexual Health

Sexually active students’ birth control of choice

- No birth control
- Birth control pill
- Condom

Sexually active students by race/ethnicity

- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- White

Sexually active 12th graders (n=100) were more likely to not wear a condom during their last sexual experience. Black or African American students were 2x as likely to report being raped than white students. LGBTQ+ youth and those living in poverty experience more barriers to getting birth control.

November 2023
Students that are experiencing suicidal ideation by race/ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Students who considered suicide</th>
<th>Students who made a plan</th>
<th>Students who attempted suicide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nationaly, the second leading cause of death among Black or African Americans ages 10-24 is suicide.12 This is greatly influenced by social media and wanting to project a “picture perfect” life.13 Additionally, adverse childhood events (ACEs) contribute to suicidal ideation among youth of color who are already overrepresented in this population.14 Durham County has one the best resident to provider ratio in the state with one mental health provider per 160 residents.15

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LGBTQ+ Mental Health
- Bisexual students experience suicidal ideation more than their gay or lesbian peers.
- LGBTQ+ youth often face providers that lack cultural competence and are less likely to share their sexuality.
- Mental health among bisexual students stands out because bisexual people can experience biphobia, monosexism, and the erasure of bisexual culture.16

Students experiencing symptoms of depression

- 28% Female
- 14% Male

Personal Safety

- 11.7% students that can get, and be ready to fire a gun in under 10 minutes.
- 23% of students reported gang activity in their school.
- 14.2% of students reported skipping school because they felt unsafe.

Firearms are the leading cause of death among children and teens (ages 1-19).16 Black or African American teens are 17x more likely to die by gun homicide than white children.17

Personal Health

- 73% of students get less than 8 hours of sleep/night

The report contains data on suicide prevention, mental health, substance use, and other health behaviors among students. It highlights the importance of addressing mental health issues, particularly among marginalized communities, and emphasizes the need for culturally competent and accessible mental health services. The report also underscores the significance of firearms as a leading cause of death among young people, particularly among Black and African American populations. The findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to prevent suicide and address mental health disparities.