



of students said that their parents' opinion is important to them when deciding whether to try alcohol or other drugs



of students who said substances would be easy or sort of easy to get (alcohol)



of students who said substances would be easy or sort of easy to get (electronic vapor products)

HEALTH SURVEY 2022



of students reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days

of students who **did not go to school**

in the past 30 days because they felt

they would be unsafe at school or on

your way to or from school

of students reported being

bullied electronically

of students reported using electronic vapor products in the past 30 days

vvv, Safety & Discrimination

% of students reported using **marijuana** in the past 30 days

of students reported being

treated unfairly because

of race or ethnicity

BLACK 14%

ASIAN 28% MULTIRACIAL 16%



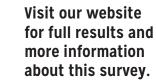
of students who said substances would be easy or sort of easy to get (marijuana)

AAA

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918 STUDENTS (76%) FROM THE FIVE CAMBRIDGE UPPER SCHOOLS TOOK THE SURVEY IN MAY 2022.

The Cambridge Teen/Middle grades Health Survey is an anonymous survey. Students in grades 6-8 have taken this survey every other year since 1992.

Many people in the city work together to improve the health and wellbeing of Cambridge youth. The survey helps people in the city learn about what matters most for youth health. Some examples are: food and exercise, drug and alcohol use, mental health, and safety.

with.

- that stood out.

We hope these pictures will help people talk about these issues.

FEMALE 30% GENDER DIVERSE 45%

MALE 5% GENDER DIVERSE 36% of students reported being treated badly or

ANOTHER RACE 12% WHITE 6%

unfairly because of their **sex or gender identity**

Note: Gender diverse includes students who self-identified as transgender, non-binary, another gender or questioning.

MALE 20%



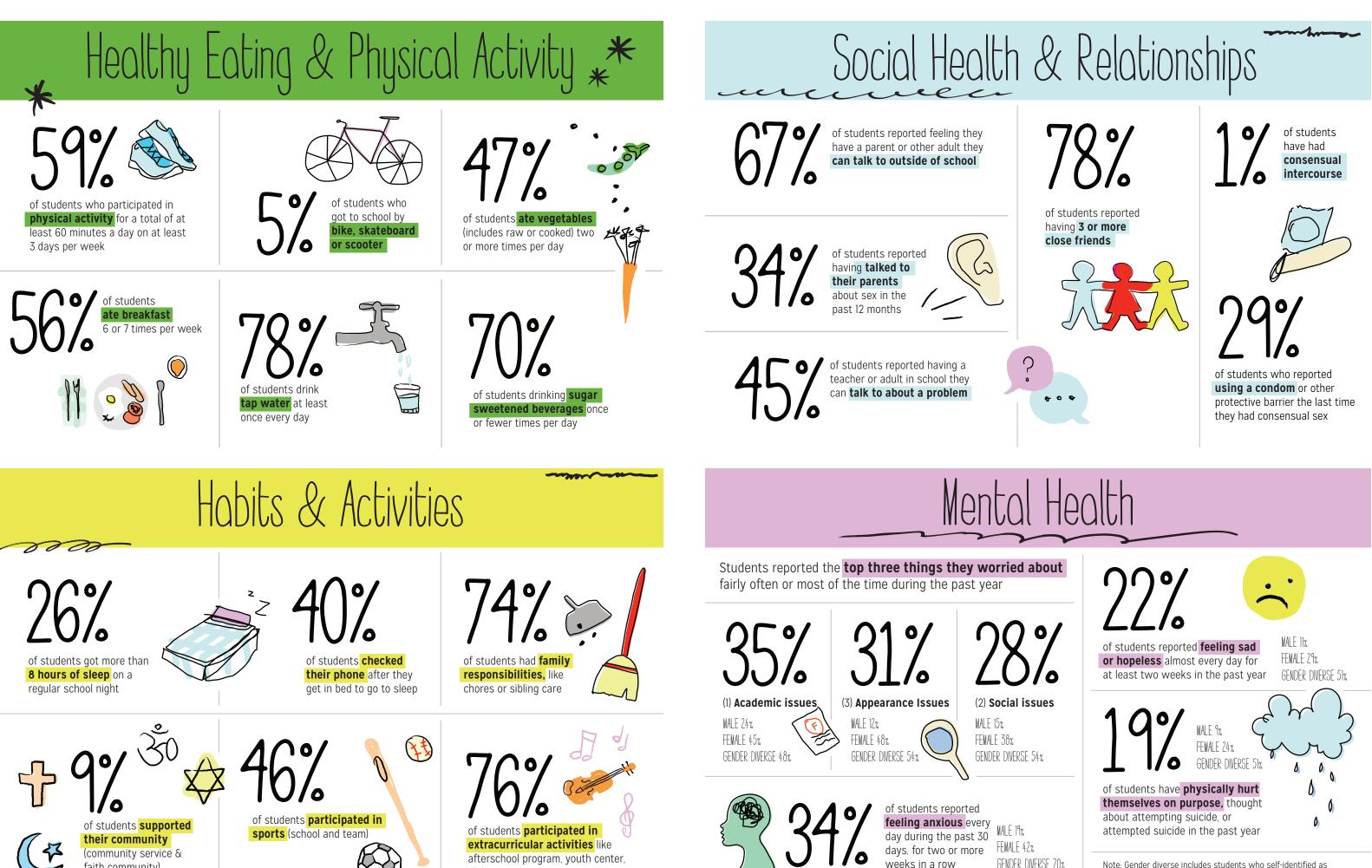


These pictures show some risk and protective factors that youth live

• A risk factor is something that increases a person's chance of illness, injury, or harm. These can lead to harmful behaviors, substance use, and chronic disease.

• A protective factor decreases a person's chance of illness, injury, or harm. For example, growing up in a safe and stable neighborhood often leads to better health.

• These risk and protective factors burden some groups of students more than others (for example, race/ethnicity and gender identity). The differences in risks are because of historic and current inequities. We highlight a few differences across groups and areas



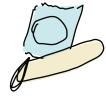
faith community)

afterschool program, youth center, club, arts, sports, tutoring etc.

MGHS22







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