The Youth Risk Behavior
Surveillance System (YRBSS):
2015

National, State, and Local Data

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of Adolescent and School Health

CDC

This slide set contains information about and data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System or YRBSS. It includes national, state, and local data from the 2015 surveys.

Purposes of the YRBSS

- Focus the nation on behaviors among youth causing the most important health problems
- Assess how risk behaviors change over time
- Provide comparable data

The purposes of the YRBSS are to focus the nation on behaviors among youth causing the most important health problems, to assess how risk behaviors change over time, and to provide comparable data.

Priority Health-Risk Behaviors and Health Outcomes Monitored by YRBSS

- Behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity
  - Unintentional injuries and violence
  - Sexual behaviors
  - Alcohol and other drug use
  - Tobacco use
  - Unhealthy dietary behaviors
  - Inadequate physical activity
- Obesity
- Asthma
- Other priority health issues

The YRBSS monitors priority health-risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among youth and adults:

- unintentional injuries and violence
- sexual behaviors
- alcohol and other drug use
- tobacco use
- unhealthy dietary behaviors
- inadequate physical activity.

The YRBSS also monitors two health outcomes: obesity and asthma.
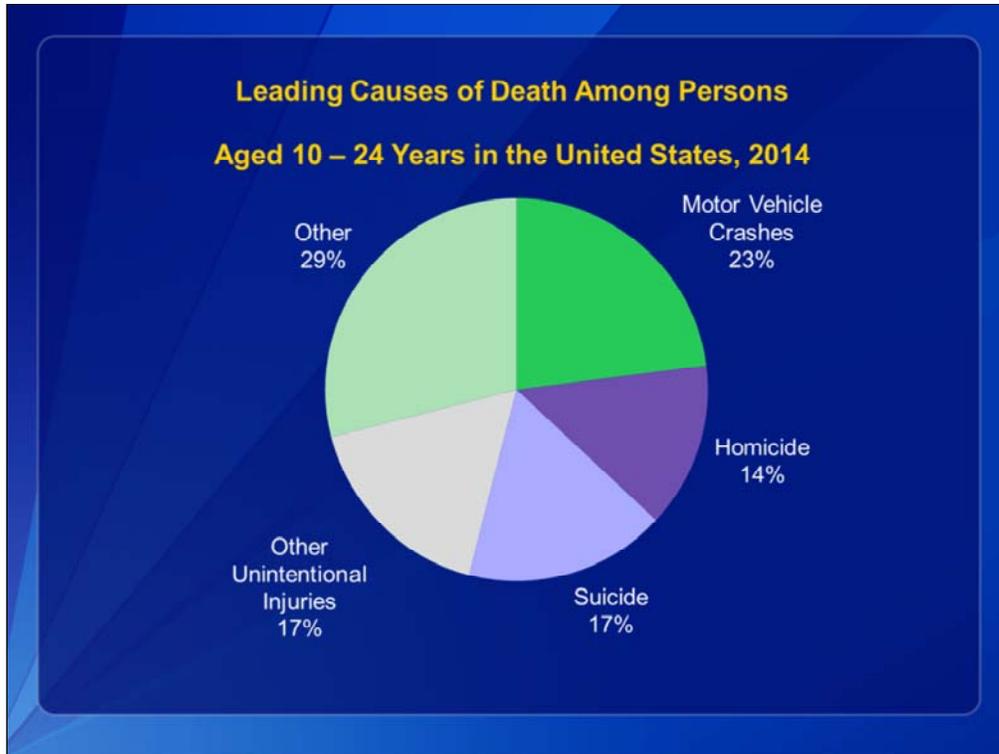
This pie graph represents the leading causes of death among persons aged 10-24 years in the United States in 2014. In that year, motor vehicle crashes accounted for 23% of deaths, homicide for 14%, suicide for 17% of deaths, other unintentional injuries for 17%, and 29% of deaths were the result of other causes.
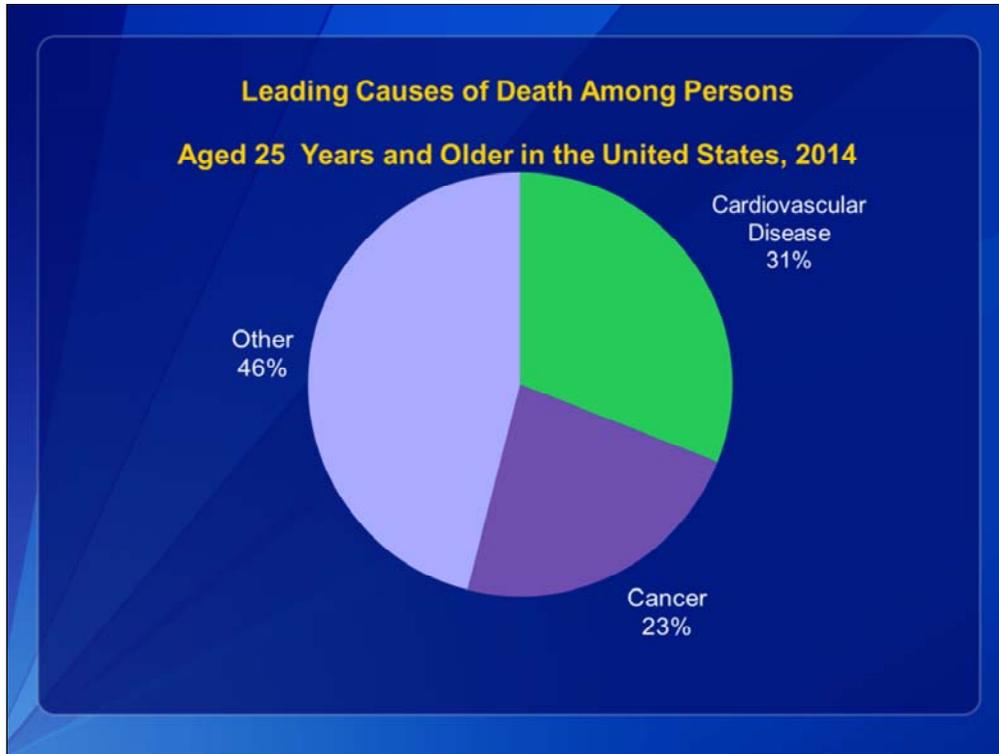
This pie graph represents the leading causes of death among persons aged 25 years and older in the United States in 2014. In that year, 31% of deaths were the result of cardiovascular disease, 23% were the result of cancer, and 46% of deaths were due to other causes.

Impact of Sexual Behaviors

Reported among 15-19 year olds
- 273,105 births among females in 2013
- 451,208 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis in 2014
- 1,828 diagnoses of HIV in 2014

Impact of sexual behaviors:

- 273,105 births occurred among females aged 15 – 19 years
- 451,208 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis were reported among persons aged 15 – 19 year
- 1,828 diagnoses of HIV among persons aged 15 – 19 years

Characteristics of the National, State, and Local School-Based YRBS

- 9th – 12th grade students
- Probability samples of schools and students
- Anonymous
- Self-administered, computer-scannable questionnaire or answer sheet
- Completed in one class period (45 minutes)
- Conducted biennially usually during the spring

The national, state, and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys are administered to 9th through 12th grade students drawn from probability samples of schools and students. The questionnaire is anonymous and self-administered. The questionnaire booklet or answer sheet is computer-scannable. The surveys are completed in one 45-minute class period, and are conducted biennially usually during the spring.

2015 National YRBS

- National probability sample of public and private schools
- Total sample size = 15,624
- School-level response rate = 69%
- Student-level response rate = 86%
- Overall response rate = 60%

The 2015 National YRBS survey was administered to a national probability sample of public and private schools. The sample size is 15,624 students. The school-level response rate is 69% and the student-level response rate is 86%. The school response rate multiplied by the student response rate produces an overall response rate of 60%.

Year	School Response Rate	Student Response Rate	Overall Response Rate	Sample Size
1991	75%	90%	68%	12,272
1993	78%	90%	70%	16,296
1995	70%	86%	60%	10,904
1997	79%	87%	69%	16,262
1999	77%	86%	66%	15,349
2001	75%	83%	63%	13,601
2003	81%	83%	67%	15,214
2005	78%	86%	67%	13,917
2007	81%	84%	68%	14,041
2009	81%	88%	71%	16,410
2011	81%	87%	71%	15,425
2013	77%	88%	68%	13,583
2015	69%	86%	60%	15,624

This slide shows the school response rate, the student response rate, the overall response rates, and the sample size for the national YRBS from 1991 to 2015.

In 1991, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 75%, 90%, 68%, and 12,272.

In 1993, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 78%, 90%, 70%, and 16,296.

In 1995, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 70%, 86%, 60%, and 10,904.

In 1997, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 79%, 87%, 69%, and 16,262.

In 1999, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 77%, 86%, 66%, and 15,349.

In 2001, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 75%, 83%, 63%, and 13,601.

In 2003, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 81%, 83%, 67%, and 15,214.

In 2005, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 78%, 86%, 67%, and 13,917.

In 2007, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 81%, 84%, 68%, and 14,041.

In 2009, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 81%, 88%, 71%, and 16,410.

In 2011, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 81%, 87%, 71%, and 15,425.

In 2013, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 77%, 88%, 68%, and 13,583.

In 2015, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 69%, 86%, 60%, and 15,624.

YRBS Participation 1991 – 2015

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
# of states	26	40	39	38	41	37	43	44	44	47	47	47	47
# of cities	11	14	17	17	17	19	22	23	22	23	22	22	21
# of territories	2	2	5	5	4	7	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
# of tribal governments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	2	1
Total # of sites	38	56	61	60	62	63	70	71	71	76	75	76	73
% of sites with weighted data	45%	59%	61%	72%	61%	60%	80%	90%	93%	87%	93%	92%	82%

This table reflects state and local participation in the YRBS for the years 1991 through 2015. Since its inception, participation has grown from 26 states to 47 states in 2015. The number of cities has increased from 11 in 1991 to 21 in 2015. 4 territories participated in 2015. In addition, one tribal government conducted a YRBS in 2015. The total number of sites conducting a 2015 YRBS is 73. Among these sites, 82% obtained weighted data in 2015.
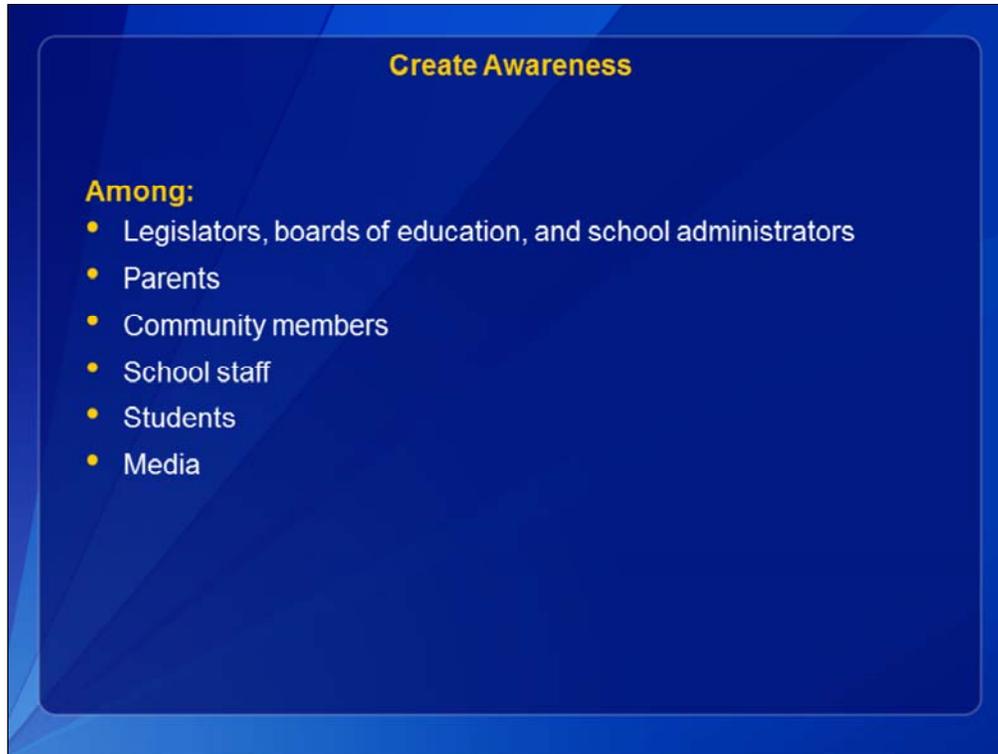
YRBS data are used at the national, state, and local levels in a variety of policy and program applications. YRBS data can be used to do the following:

•Describe risk behaviors;

•Create awareness;

•Set program goals;

•Develop programs and policies;

•Support health-related legislation; and

•Seek funding.

Describe Risk Behaviors

- Overall and among subgroups of youth
- How risk behaviors are interrelated

The YRBS describes risk behaviors that affect youth, including select subgroups of youth that may be of interest. YRBS data also are used to demonstrate how risk behaviors are interrelated.

Create Awareness

Among:
- Legislators, boards of education, and school administrators
- Parents
- Community members
- School staff
- Students
- Media

YRBS data are useful for creating awareness about health risk behaviors practiced by youth among such varied audiences as:

•Legislators, boards of education, and school administrators;

•Parents;

•Community members;

•School staff;

•Students; and

•Media.

Set Program Goals

- Strategic plans for school health programs
- Healthy People 2020 objectives
- CDC Cooperative Agreement Performance Measures

YRBS data are used to set program goals. For example, YRBS data are used in the development of strategic plans for school health programs, to set Healthy People 2020 objectives, and as part of CDC's cooperative agreement performance measures.

Develop Programs and Policies

- School health programs and policies
- Programs and policies for youth in high risk situations
- Instructional guides and materials
- Professional development programs for teachers

YRBS data have proven useful to help develop programs and policies, including school health programs and policies, programs and policies for youth in high risk situations, instructional guides and materials, and professional development programs for teachers.

Data from the YRBS also are cited often to support health-related legislation such as:

•School health program requirements;

•School health council requirements;

•Drug-free or weapon-free school zone laws;

•Minors' access laws;

•Drinking and driving laws;

•Bans on billboards and other advertising;

•Competitive food policies;

•School health services policies;

•Anti-bullying legislation; and

•School environment policies

Seek Funding

- Support funding requests to federal, state, and private agencies and foundations

YRBS data are a valuable resource to support funding requests to federal, state, and private agencies and foundations.

YRBSS Information

- www.cdc.gov/yrbs
  - Youth Online
  - Questionnaire and item rationale
  - Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report Surveillance Summaries
  - Data and codebooks for the national YRBS
  - Publications, journal articles, and fact sheets

Comprehensive information about the YRBSS can be found on CDC's Web site at www.cdc.gov/yrbs.

The site includes information such as a copy of the latest questionnaire and item rationale; links to the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* Surveillance Summaries that highlight YRBS data; Youth Online, which provides detailed results by location and health topic; the data and codebooks for the national YRBS; and related publications, journal articles, and fact sheets.

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries
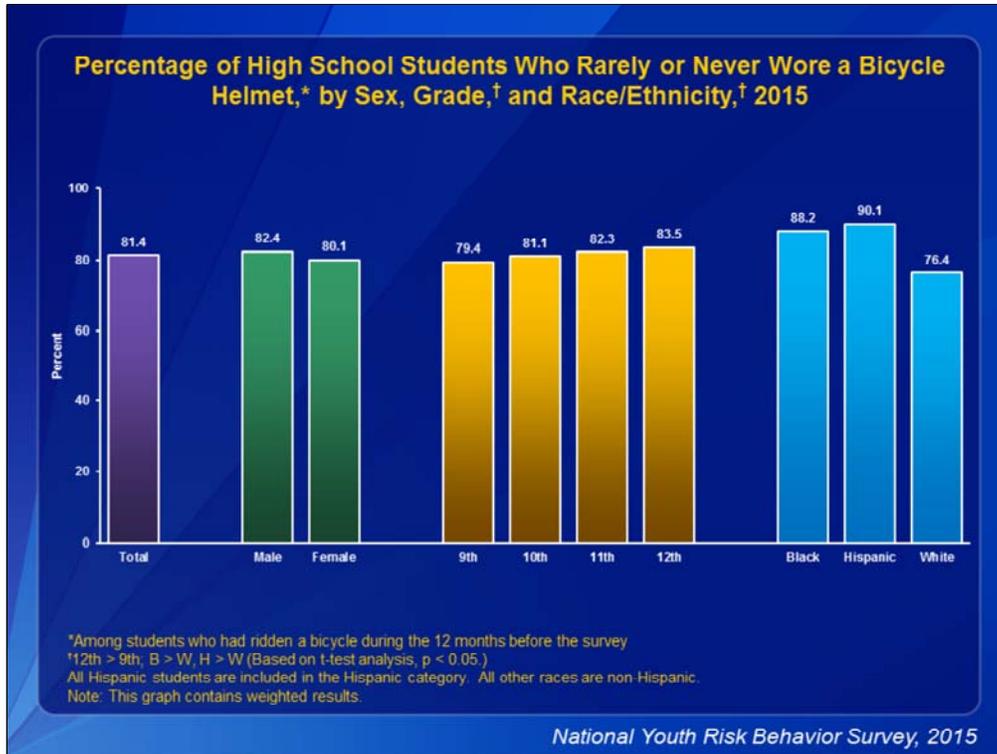
Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

*Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey
†12th > 9th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 81.4. The percentage for Male students is 82.4. The percentage for Female students is 80.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 79.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 81.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 82.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 83.5. The percentage for Black students is 88.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 90.1. The percentage for White students is 76.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

**Impact of Sexual Behaviors**

Reported among 15-19 year olds
- 273,105 births among females in 2013
- 451,208 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis in 2014
- 1,828 diagnoses of HIV in 2014

Impact of sexual behaviors:

In 2011,

- 329,772 births occurred among women aged 15 – 19 years
- 548,032 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis were reported among persons aged 15 – 19 year
- An estimated 2,240 cases of HIV were diagnosed among persons aged 15 – 19 years
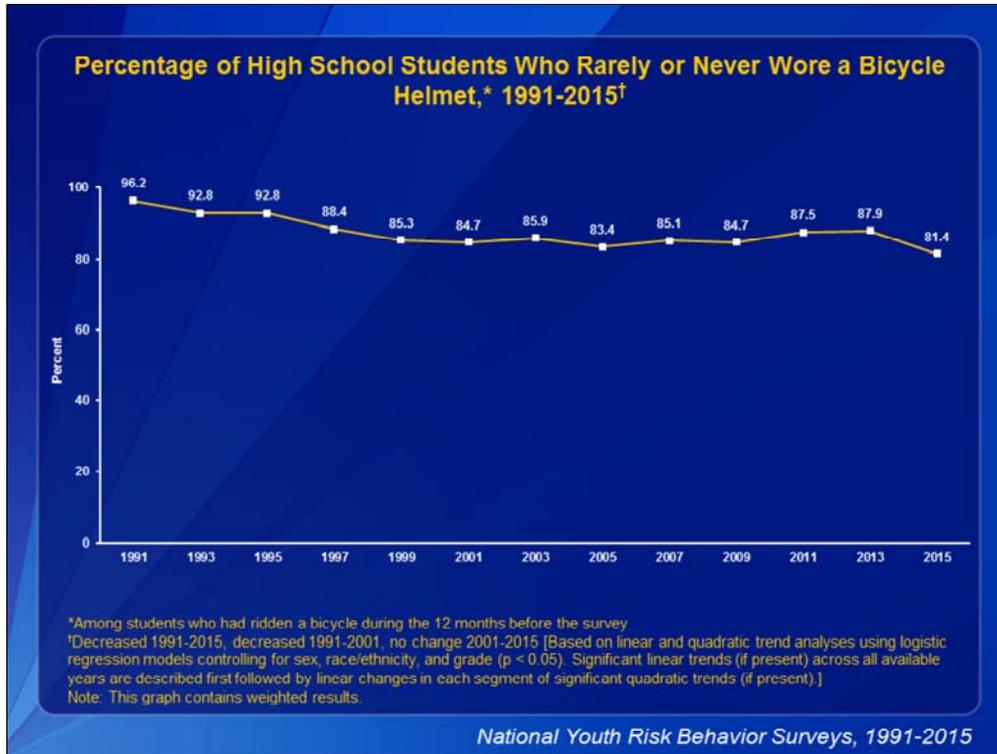
Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for 1991 is 96.2. The percentage for 1993 is 92.8. The percentage for 1995 is 92.8. The percentage for 1997 is 88.4. The percentage for 1999 is 85.3. The percentage for 2001 is 84.7. The percentage for 2003 is 85.9. The percentage for 2005 is 83.4. The percentage for 2007 is 85.1. The percentage for 2009 is 84.7. The percentage for 2011 is 87.5. The percentage for 2013 is 87.9. The percentage for 2015 is 81.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, decreased from 1991 to 2001, and did not change from 2001 to 2015.
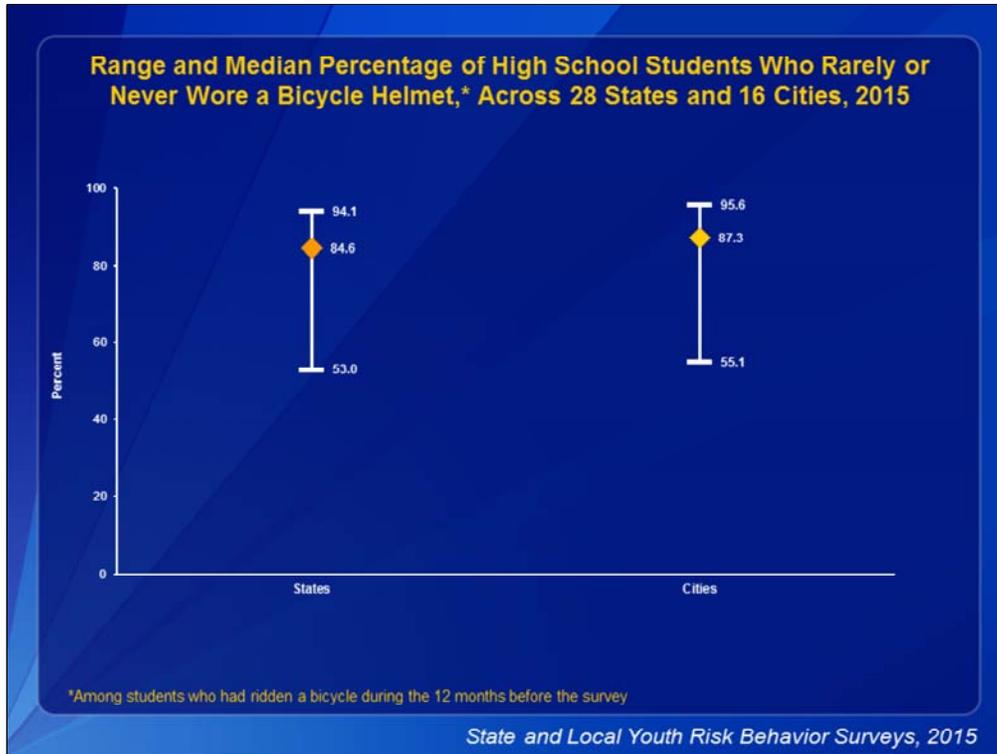
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 16 cities for high school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 53.0% to 94.1%. The median across states was 84.6%. The range across cites was 55.1% to 95.6%. The median across cities was 87.3%.
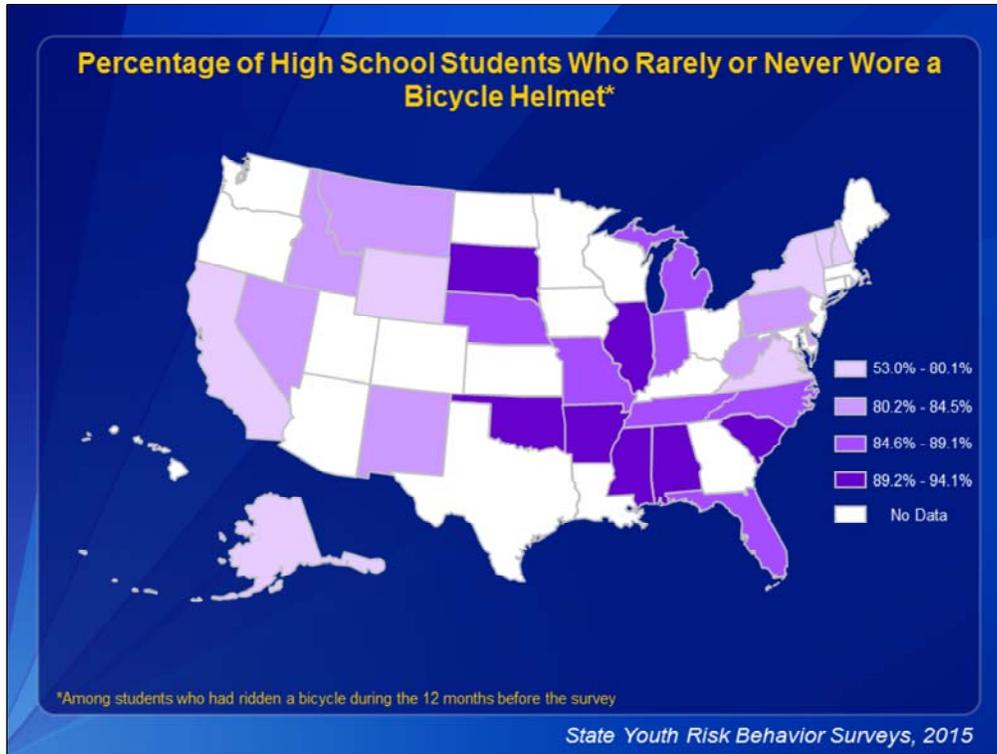
Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet*

*Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey
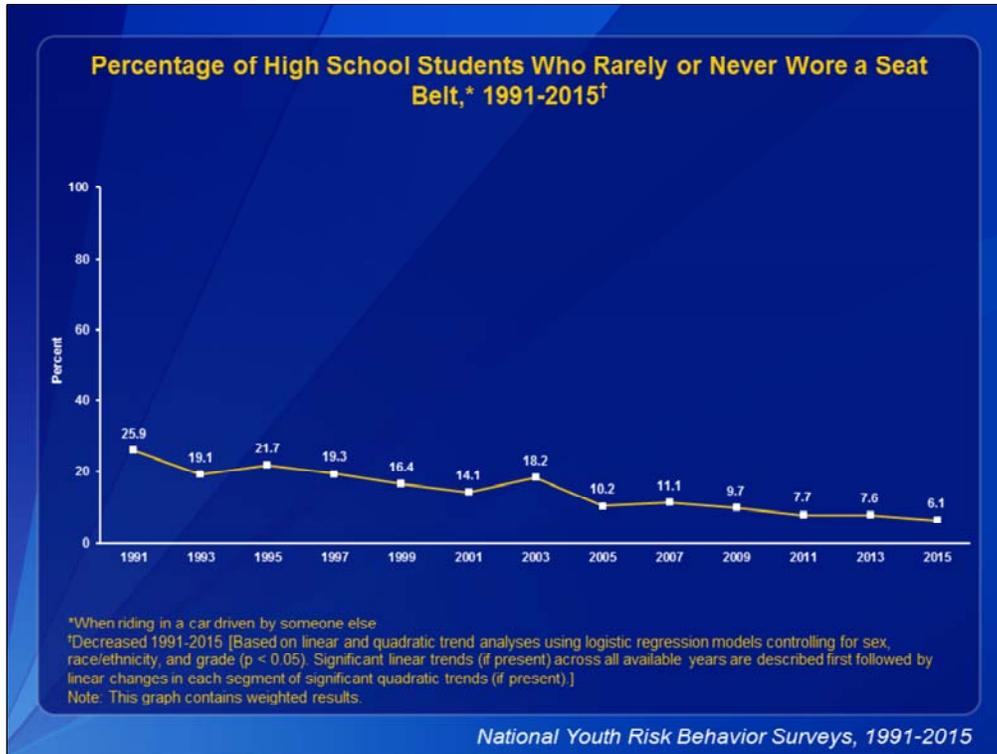
State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 53% to 94.1%. Alaska, California, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 53.0% to 80.1%. Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 80.2% to 84.5%. Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Tennessee, range from 84.6% to 89.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, range from 89.2% to 94.1%. Rhode Island, North Dakota, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Hawaii, Connecticut, Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
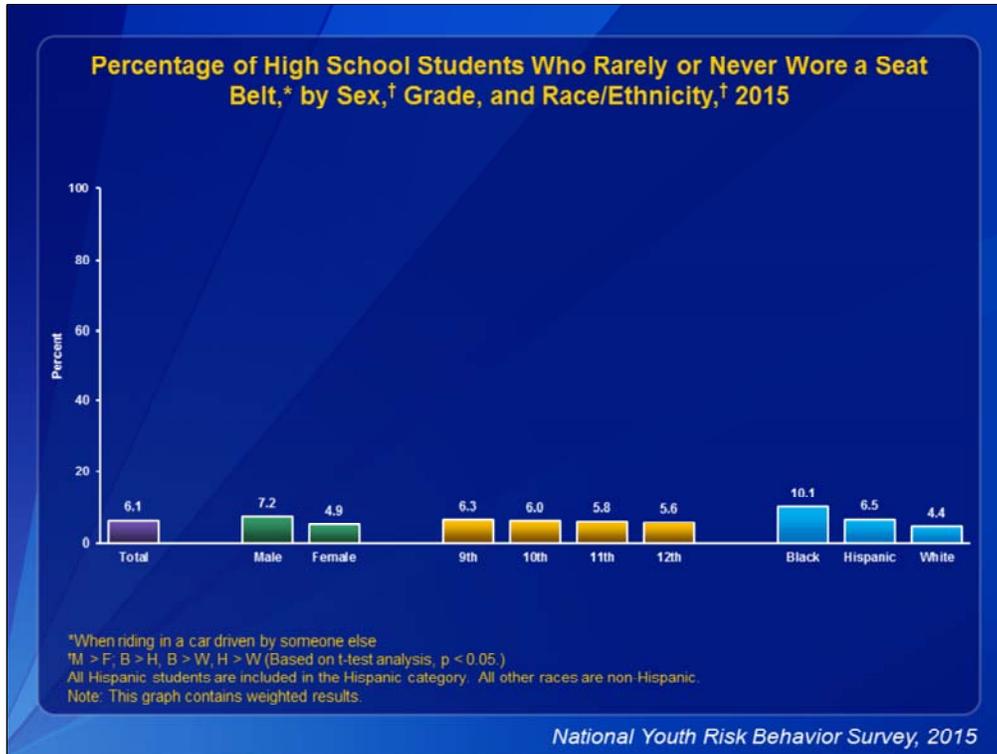
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else).

The percentage for all students is 6.1. The percentage for Male students is 7.2. The percentage for Female students is 4.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.6. The percentage for Black students is 10.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.5. The percentage for White students is 4.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else).

 The percentage for 1991 is 25.9. The percentage for 1993 is 19.1. The percentage for 1995 is 21.7. The percentage for 1997 is 19.3. The percentage for 1999 is 16.4. The percentage for 2001 is 14.1. The percentage for 2003 is 18.2. The percentage for 2005 is 10.2. The percentage for 2007 is 11.1. The percentage for 2009 is 9.7. The percentage for 2011 is 7.7. The percentage for 2013 is 7.6. The percentage for 2015 is 6.1.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015.
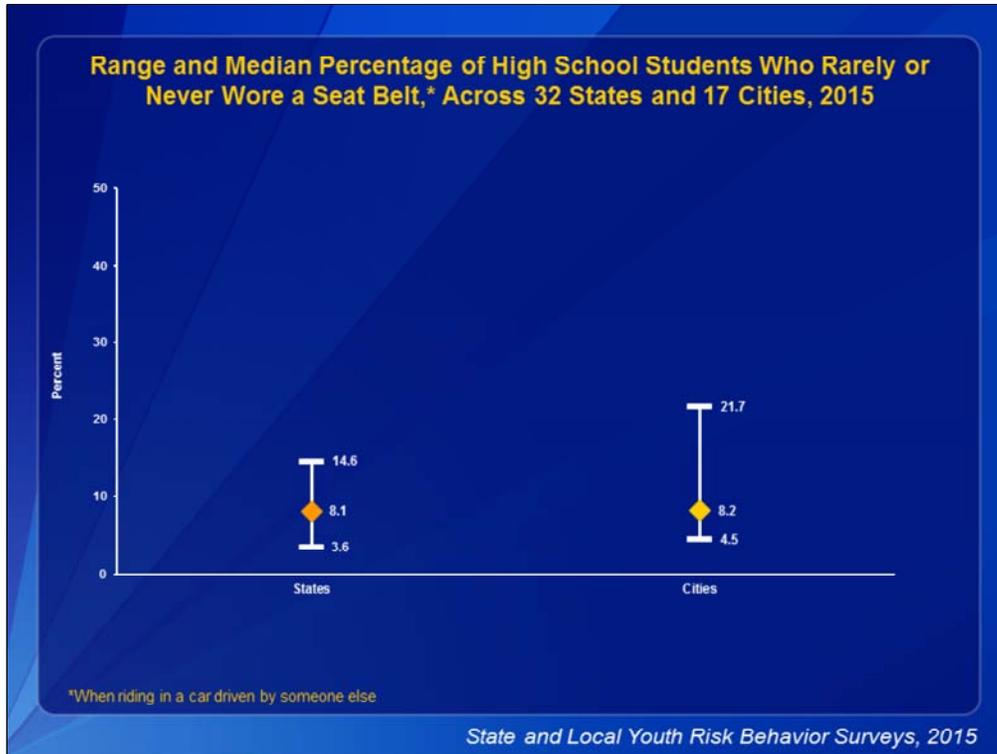
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 17 cities for high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else).

The range across states was 3.6% to 14.6%. The median across states was 8.1%. The range across cites was 4.5% to 21.7%. The median across cities was 8.2%.
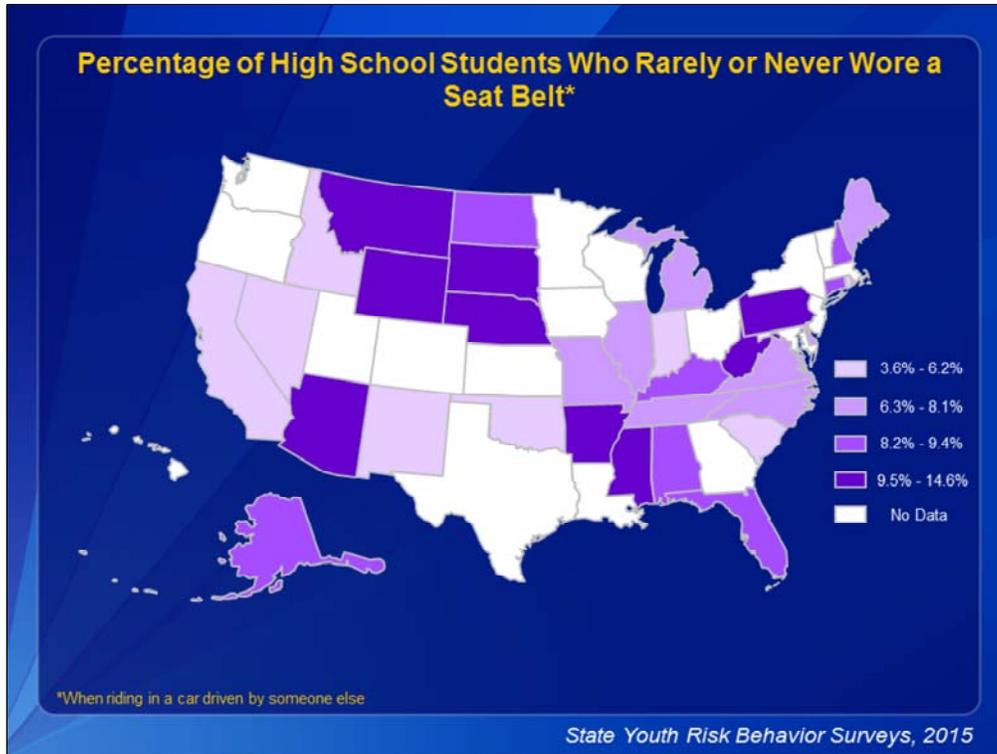
Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt*

*When riding in a car driven by someone else

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

Legend:
- 3.6% - 6.2%
- 6.3% - 8.1%
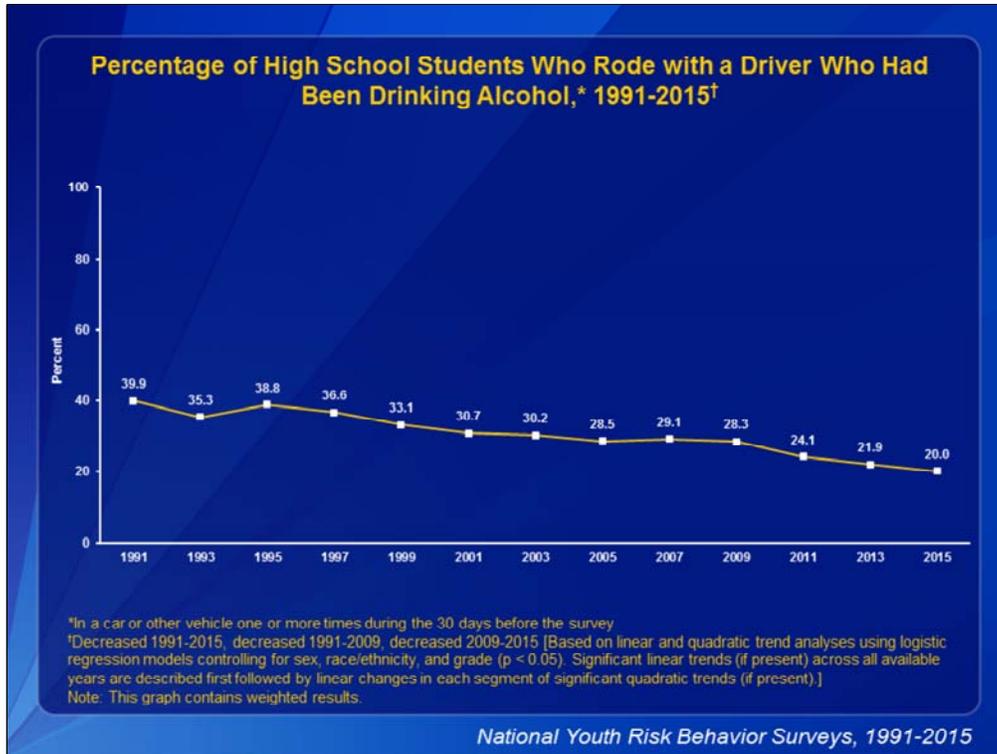- 8.2% - 9.4%
- 9.5% - 14.6%
- No Data

This slide shows the percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else), 2015. The values range from 3.6% to 14.6%. California, Idaho, Indiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, range from 3.6% to 6.2%. Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 6.3% to 8.1%. Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, New Hampshire, North Dakota, range from 8.2% to 9.4%. Arizona, Arkansas, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 9.5% to 14.6%. Vermont, New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Hawaii, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
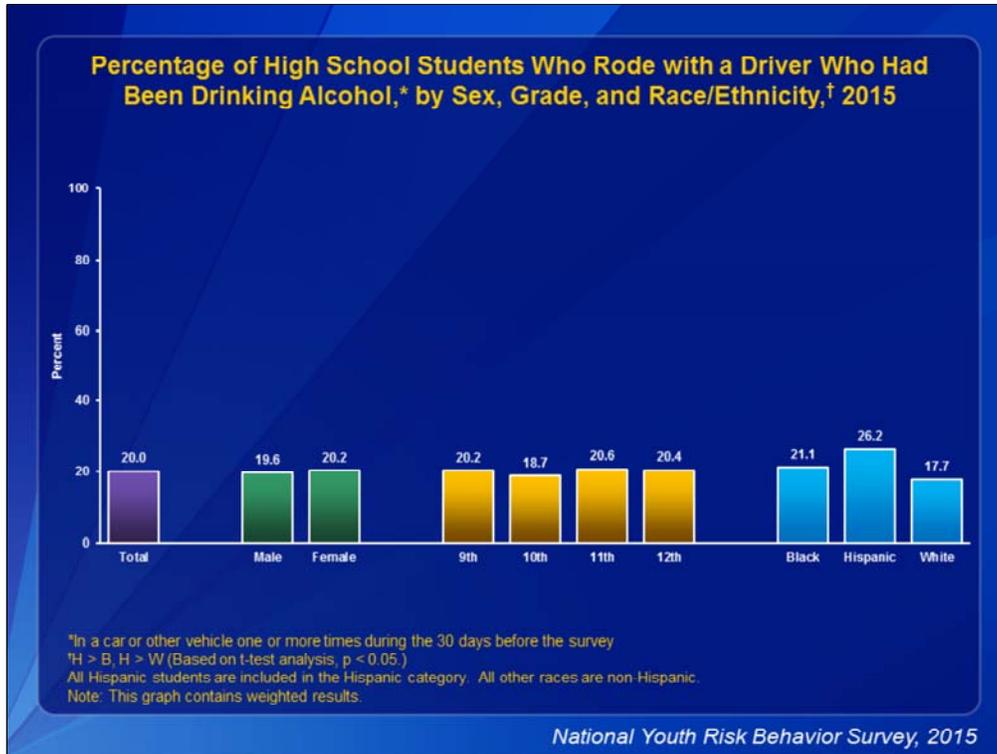
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 20.0. The percentage for Male students is 19.6. The percentage for Female students is 20.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 20.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 18.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.4. The percentage for Black students is 21.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 26.2. The percentage for White students is 17.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for 1991 is 39.9. The percentage for 1993 is 35.3. The percentage for 1995 is 38.8. The percentage for 1997 is 36.6. The percentage for 1999 is 33.1. The percentage for 2001 is 30.7. The percentage for 2003 is 30.2. The percentage for 2005 is 28.5. The percentage for 2007 is 29.1. The percentage for 2009 is 28.3. The percentage for 2011 is 24.1. The percentage for 2013 is 21.9. The percentage for 2015 is 20.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, decreased from 1991 to 2009, and decreased from 2009 to 2015.
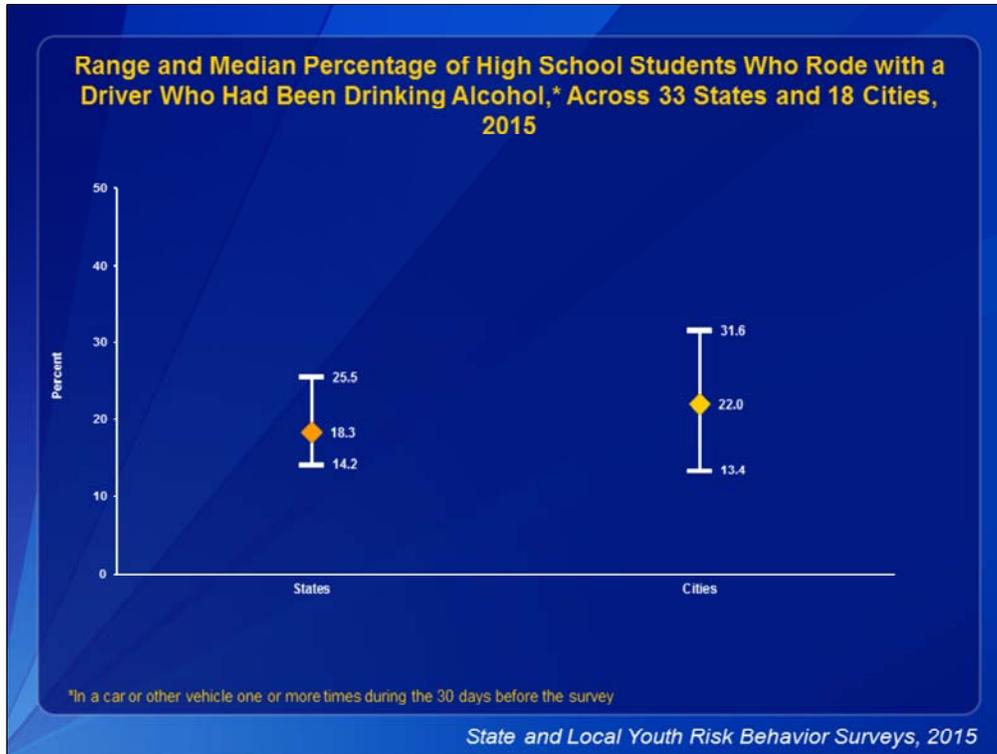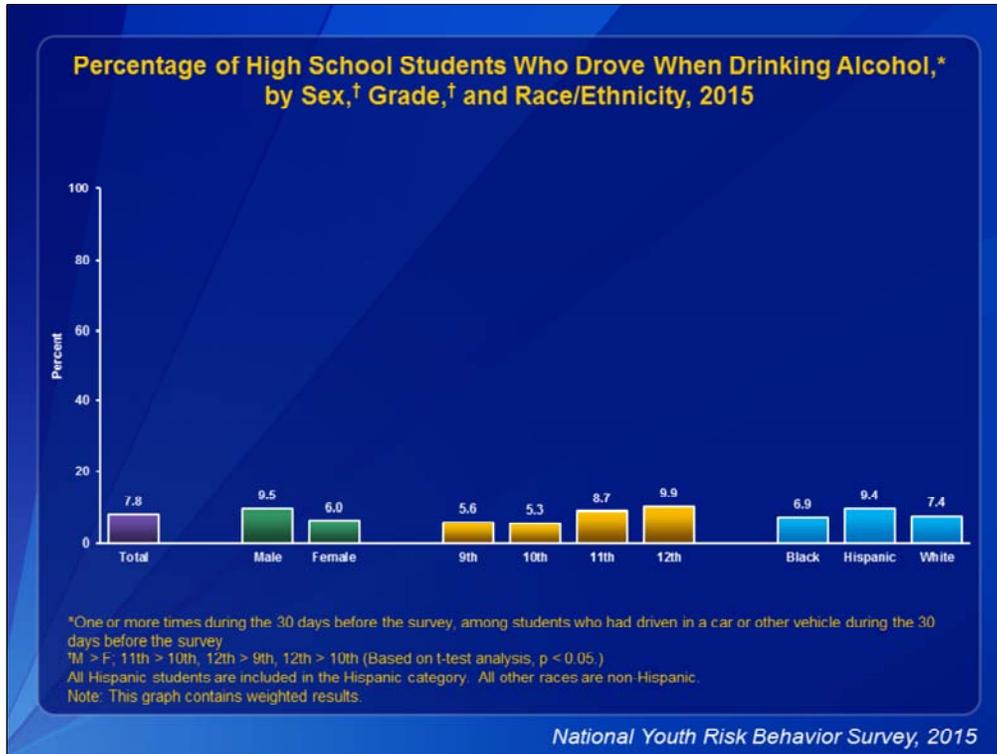
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 14.2% to 25.5%. The median across states was 18.3%. The range across cites was 13.4% to 31.6%. The median across cities was 22%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol*
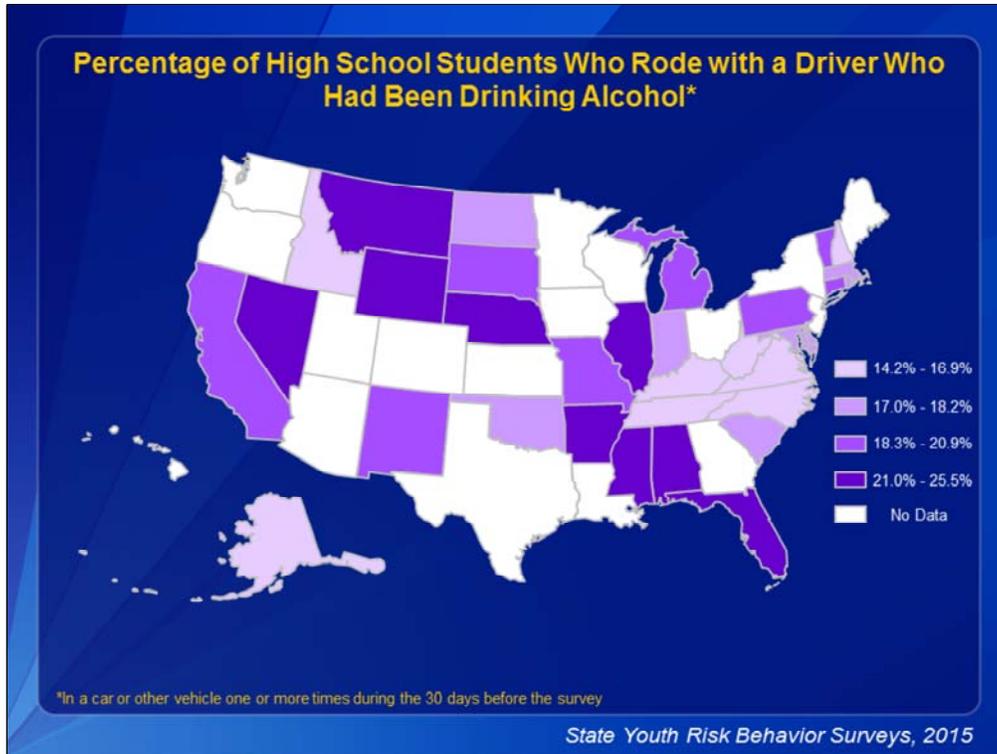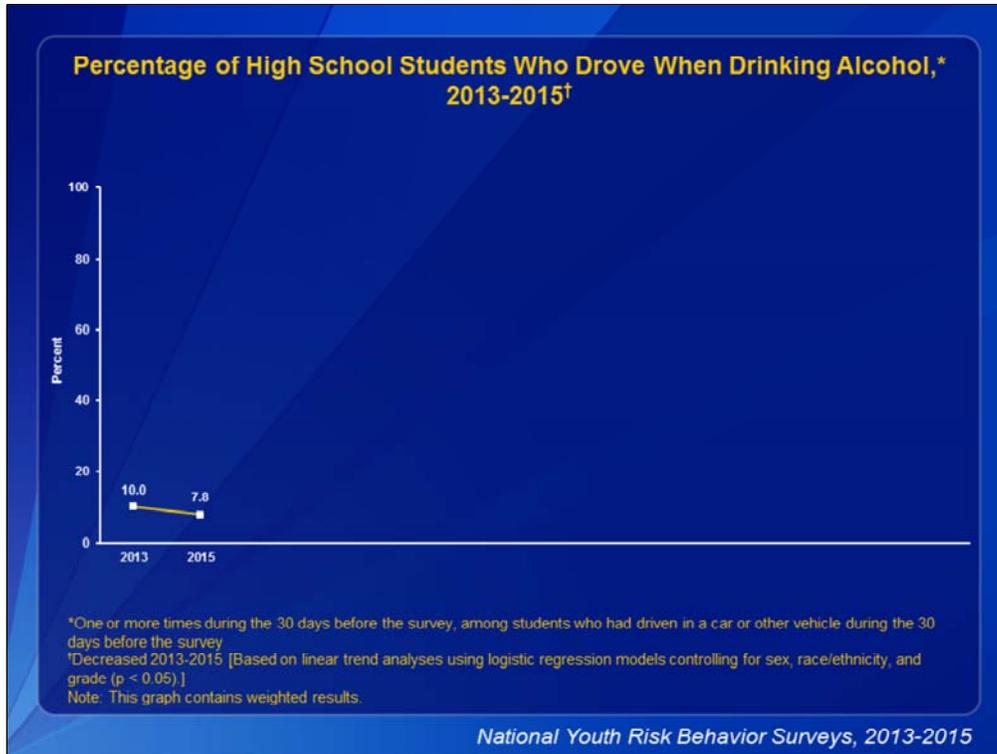
This slide shows the percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 14.2% to 25.5%. Alaska, Idaho, Kentucky, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 14.2% to 16.9%. Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, range from 17.0% to 18.2%. California, Connecticut, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 18.3% to 20.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Wyoming, range from 21.0% to 25.5%. New York, Maine, Hawaii, Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove When Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex,[†] Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven in a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 7.8. The percentage for Male students is 9.5. The percentage for Female students is 6.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 9.9. The percentage for Black students is 6.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.4. The percentage for White students is 7.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
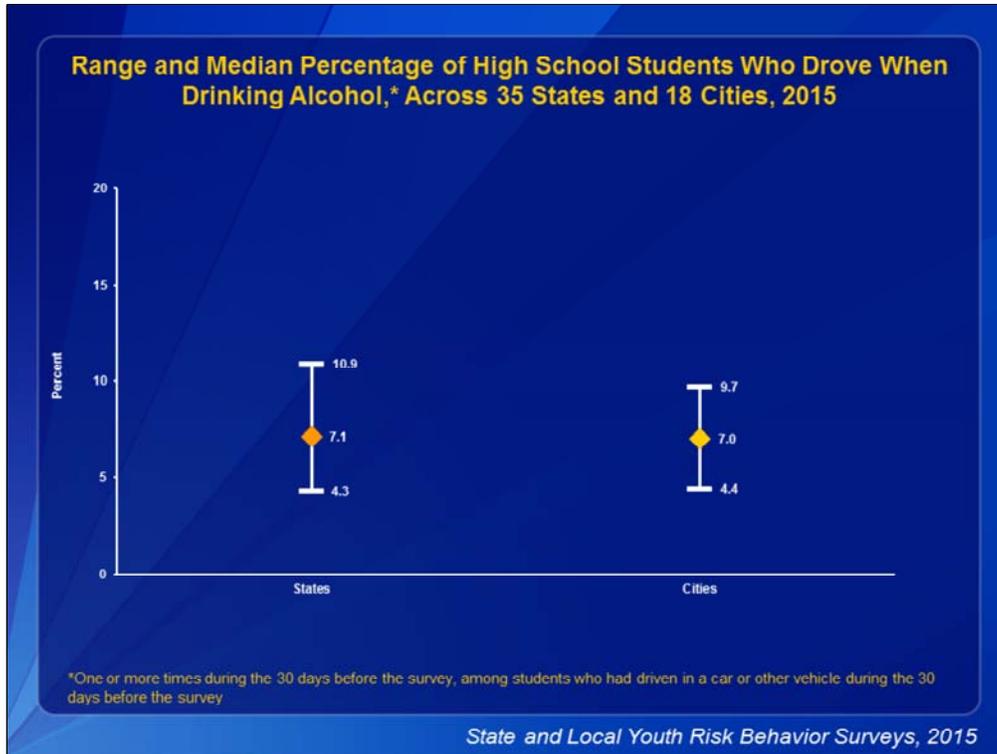
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove When Drinking Alcohol,* 2013-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2015 for high school students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven in a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 2013 is 10.0. The percentage for 2015 is 7.8.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2013 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 18 cities for high school students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven in a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 4.3% to 10.9%. The median across states was 7.1%. The range across cites was 4.4% to 9.7%. The median across cities was 7%.
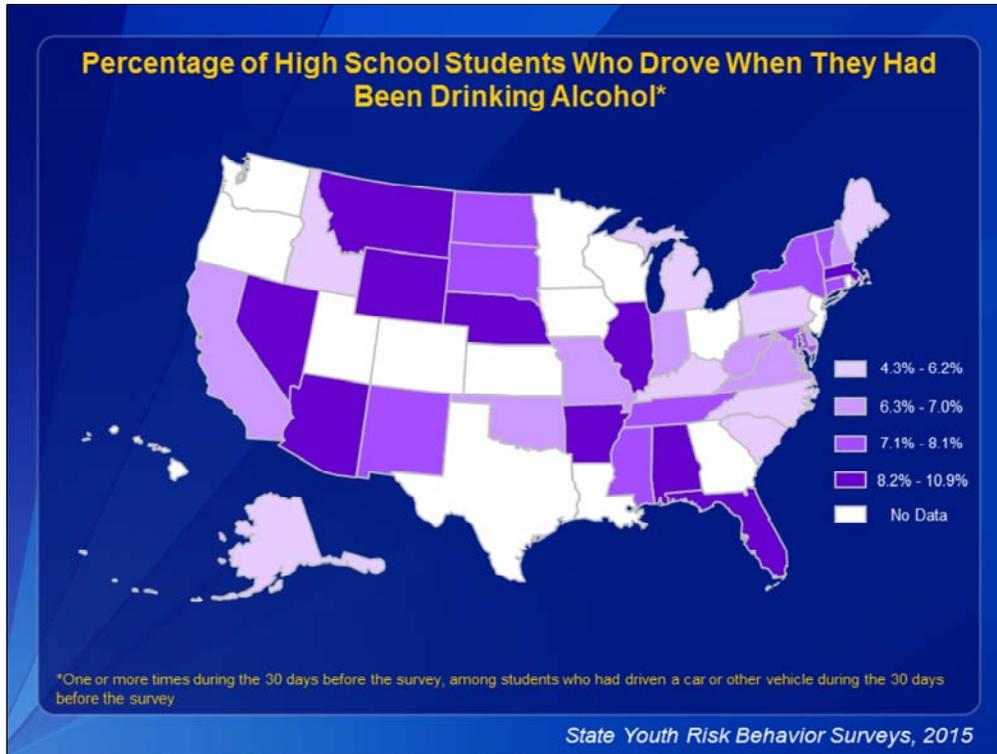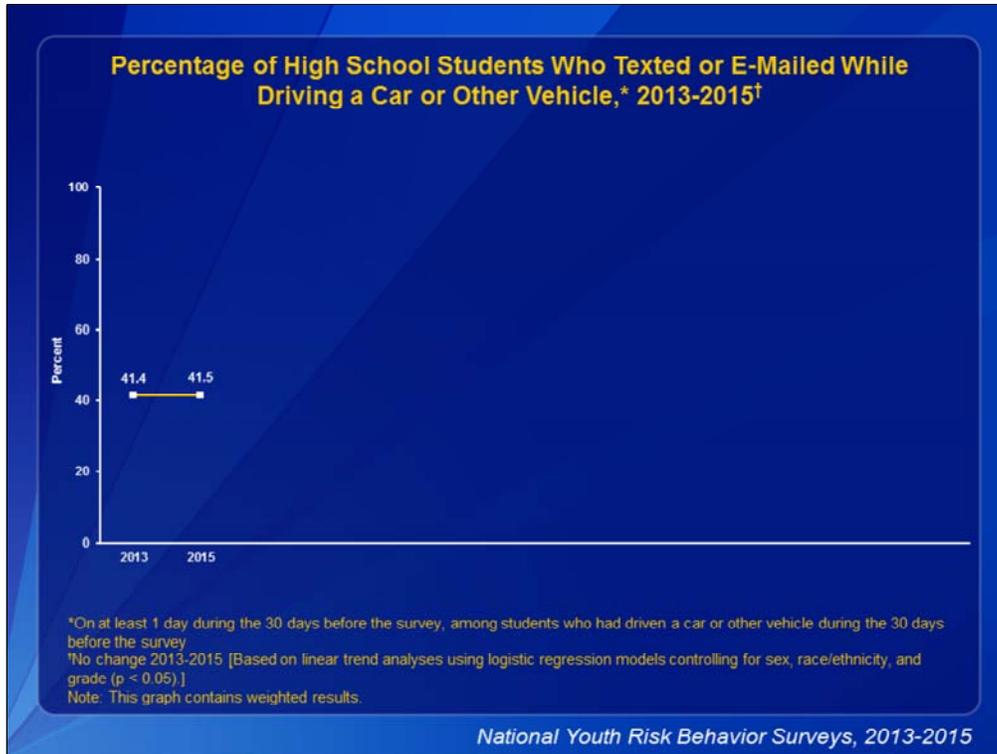
This slide shows the percentage of students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 4.3% to 10.9%. Alaska, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, range from 4.3% to 6.2%. California, Delaware, Indiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 6.3% to 7.0%. Connecticut, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 7.1% to 8.1%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Wyoming, range from 8.2% to 10.9%. Rhode Island, Hawaii, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
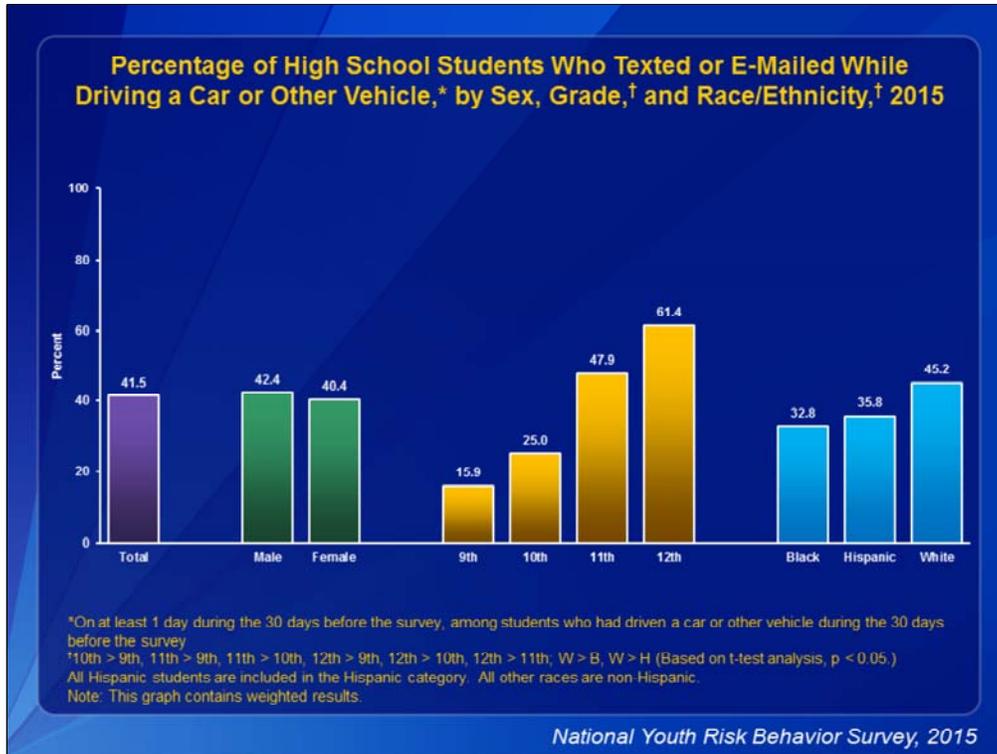
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 41.5. The percentage for Male students is 42.4. The percentage for Female students is 40.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 15.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 25.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 47.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 61.4. The percentage for Black students is 32.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 35.8. The percentage for White students is 45.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
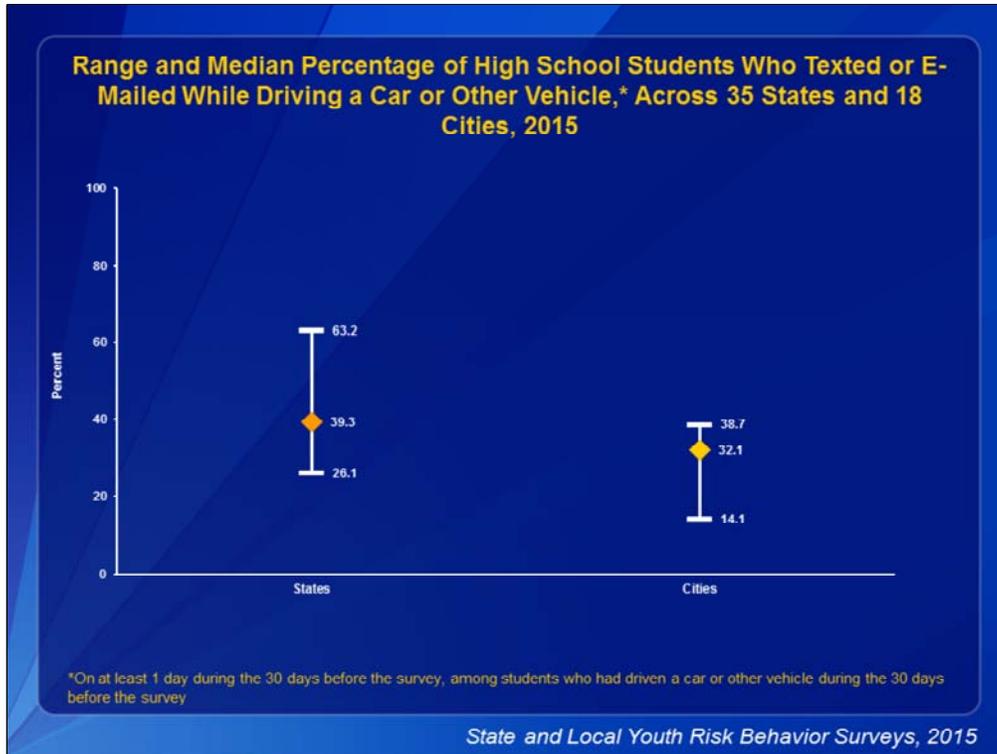
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* 2013-2015†

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2015 for high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 2013 is 41.4. The percentage for 2015 is 41.5.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2013 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* Across 35 States and 18 Cities, 2015

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 18 cities for high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 26.1% to 63.2%. The median across states was 39.3%. The range across cites was 14.1% to 38.7%. The median across cities was 32.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle*

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
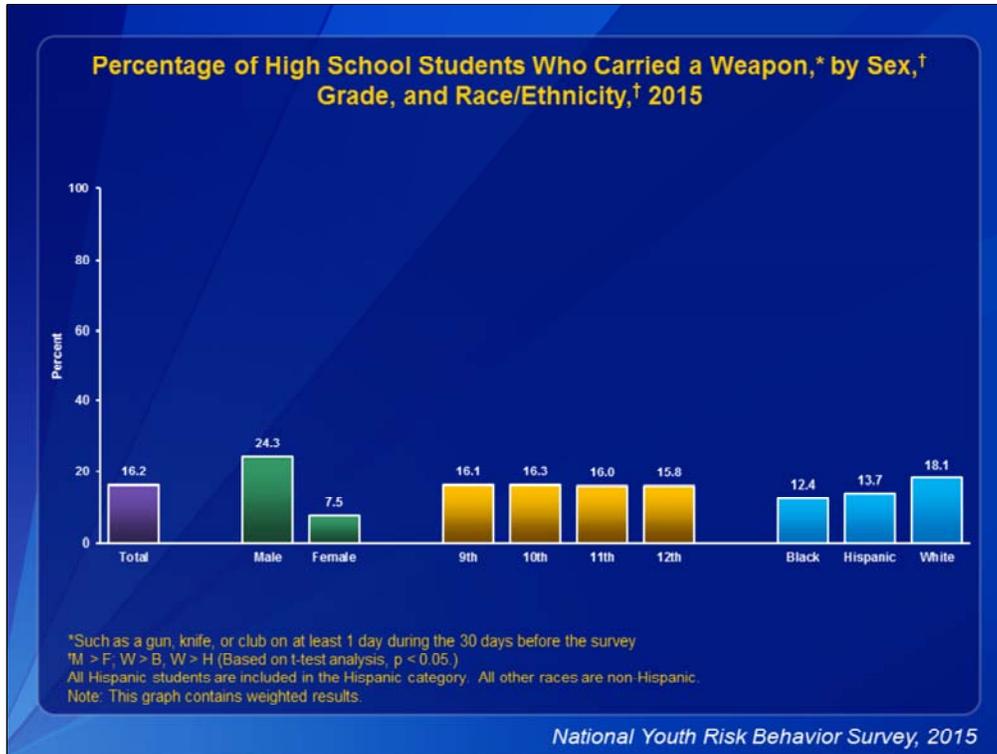
State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
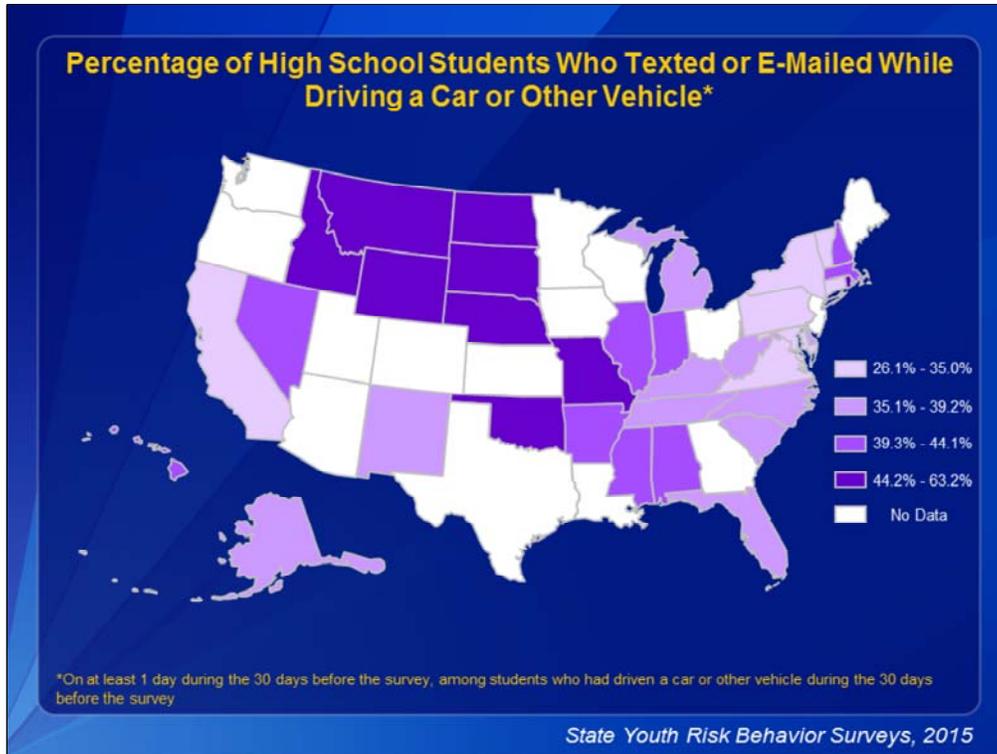
This slide shows the percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 26.1% to 63.2%. California, Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, range from 26.1% to 35.0%. Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 35.1% to 39.2%. Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, range from 39.3% to 44.1%. Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 44.2% to 63.2%. Maine, Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
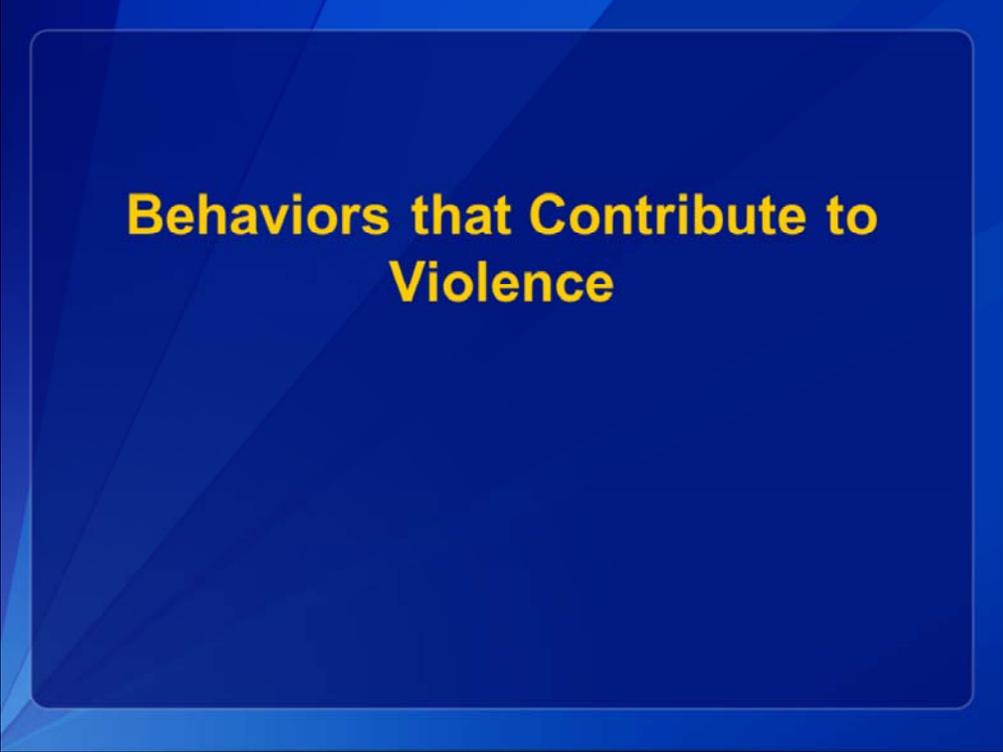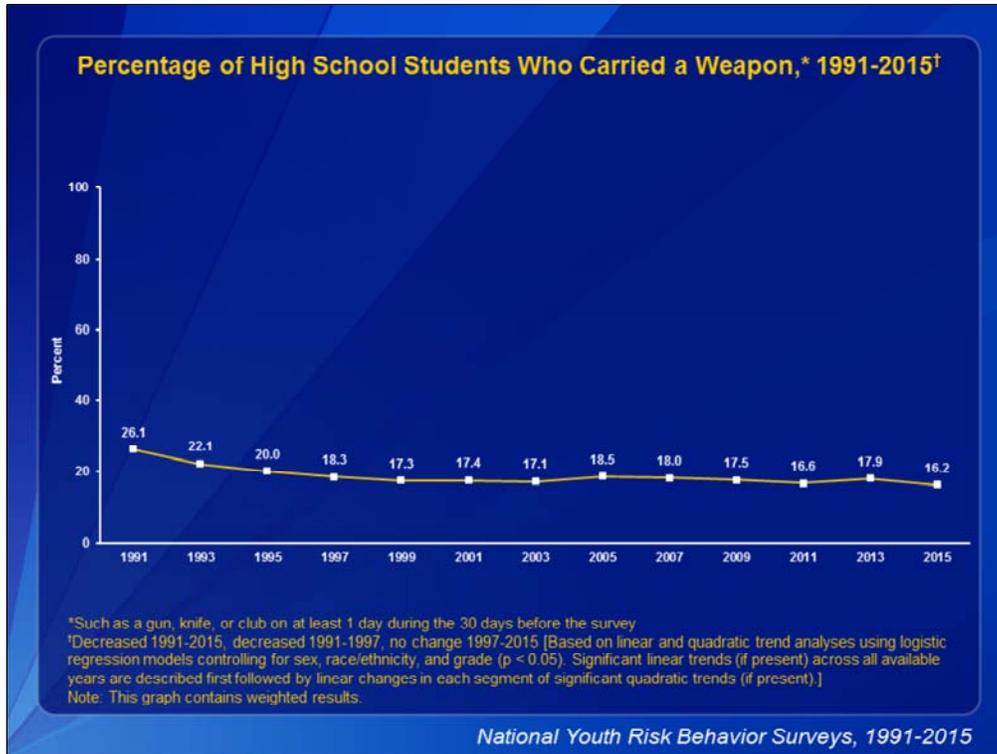
Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

*Such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 16.2. The percentage for Male students is 24.3. The percentage for Female students is 7.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 15.8. The percentage for Black students is 12.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 13.7. The percentage for White students is 18.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* 1991-2015[†]

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1991 is 26.1. The percentage for 1993 is 22.1. The percentage for 1995 is 20.0. The percentage for 1997 is 18.3. The percentage for 1999 is 17.3. The percentage for 2001 is 17.4. The percentage for 2003 is 17.1. The percentage for 2005 is 18.5. The percentage for 2007 is 18.0. The percentage for 2009 is 17.5. The percentage for 2011 is 16.6. The percentage for 2013 is 17.9. The percentage for 2015 is 16.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, decreased from 1991 to 1997, and did not change from 1997 to 2015.
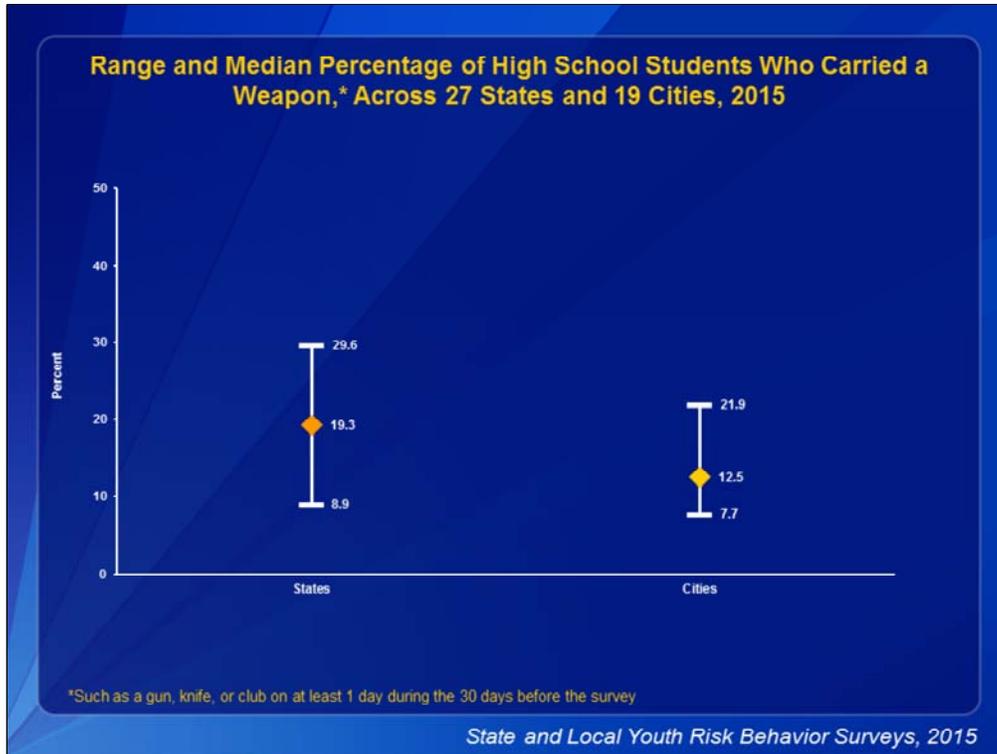
Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* Across 27 States and 19 Cities, 2015

*Such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 19 cities for high school students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 8.9% to 29.6%. The median across states was 19.3%. The range across cites was 7.7% to 21.9%. The median across cities was 12.5%.
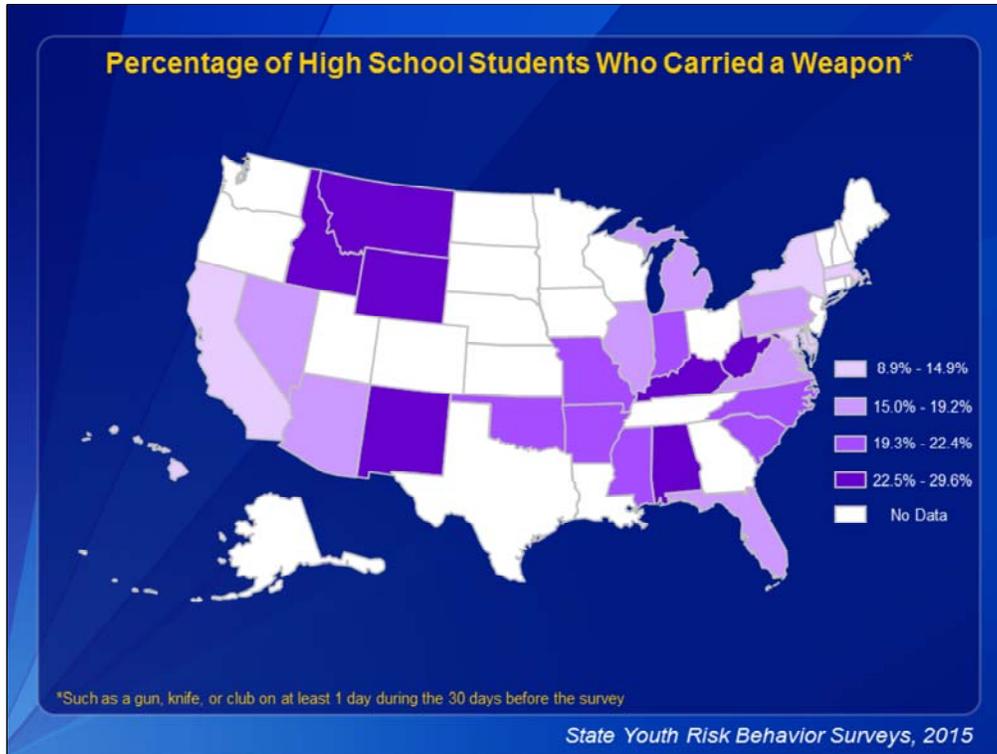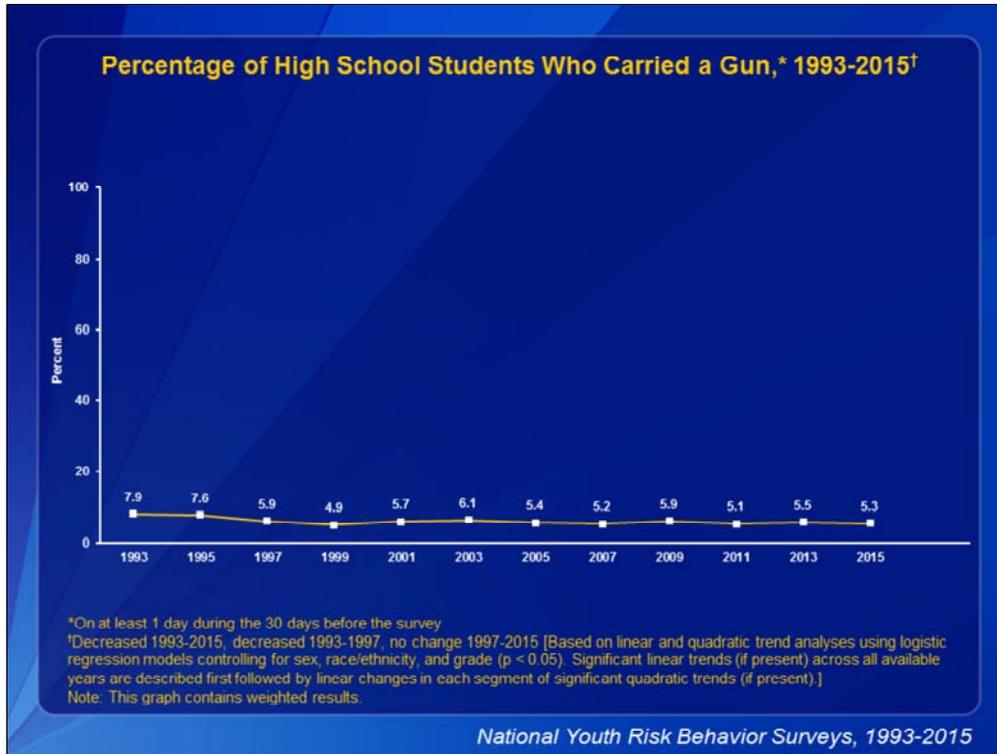
This slide shows the percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 8.9% to 29.6%. California, Delaware, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, range from 8.9% to 14.9%. Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 15.0% to 19.2%. Arkansas, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 19.3% to 22.4%. Alabama, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 22.5% to 29.6%. Vermont, Tennessee, South Dakota, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Nebraska, North Dakota, Maine, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
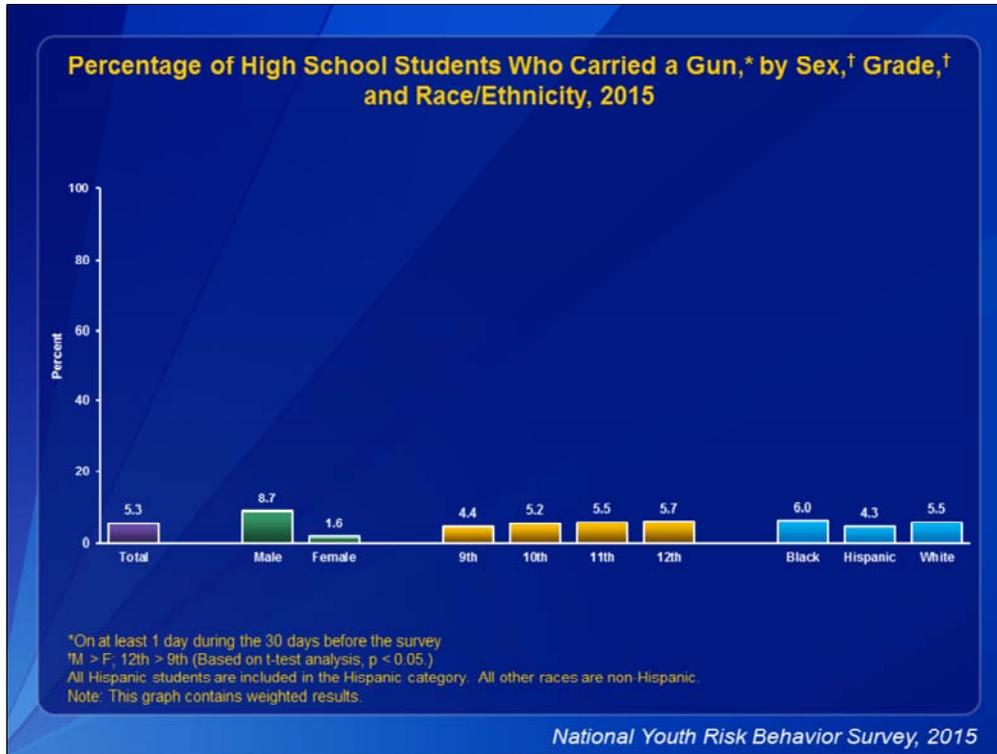
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 5.3. The percentage for Male students is 8.7. The percentage for Female students is 1.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.7. The percentage for Black students is 6.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.3. The percentage for White students is 5.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,* 1993-2015[†]

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
[†]Decreased 1993-2015, decreased 1993-1997, no change 1997-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2015 for high school students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1993 is 7.9. The percentage for 1995 is 7.6. The percentage for 1997 is 5.9. The percentage for 1999 is 4.9. The percentage for 2001 is 5.7. The percentage for 2003 is 6.1. The percentage for 2005 is 5.4. The percentage for 2007 is 5.2. The percentage for 2009 is 5.9. The percentage for 2011 is 5.1. The percentage for 2013 is 5.5. The percentage for 2015 is 5.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2015, decreased from 1993 to 1997, and did not change from 1997 to 2015.
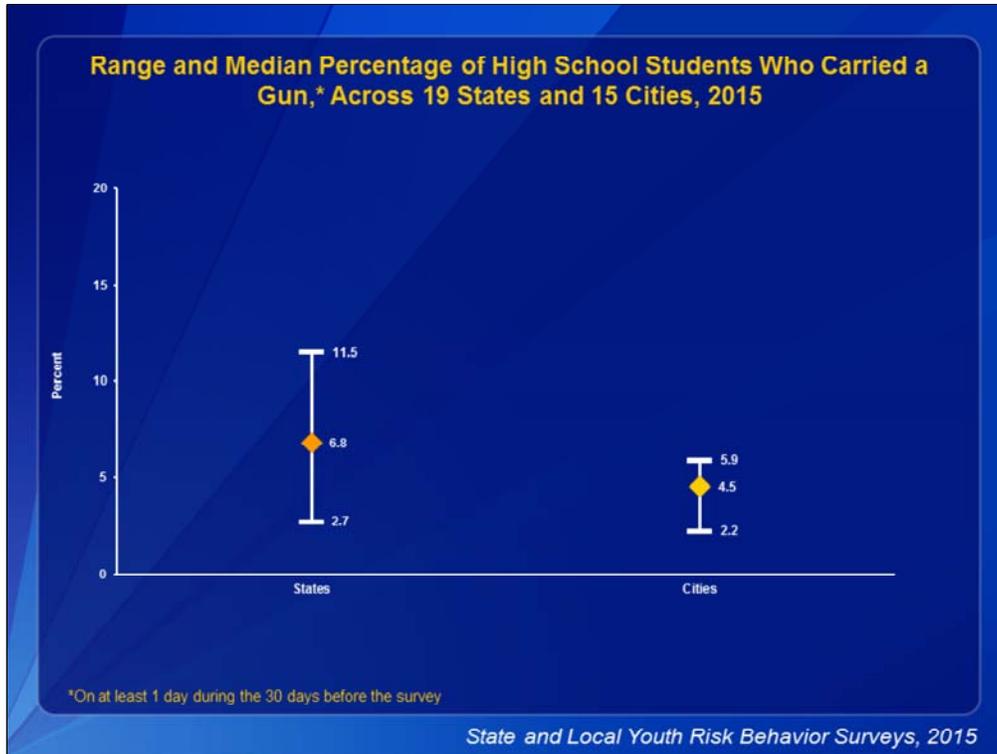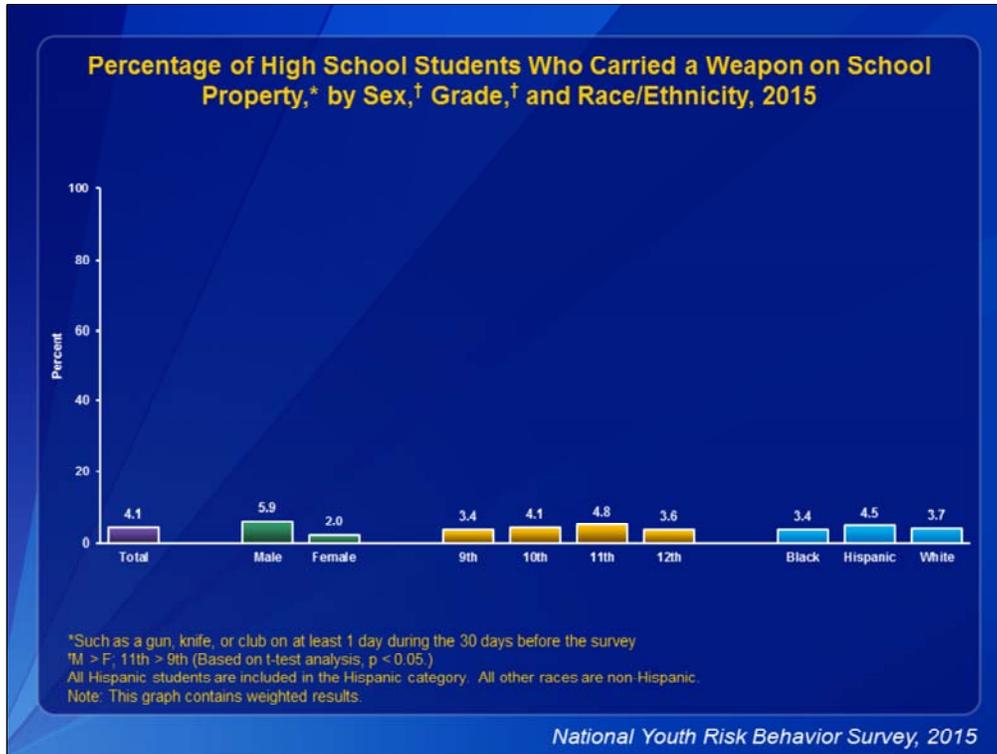
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 19 states and 15 cities for high school students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 2.7% to 11.5%. The median across states was 6.8%. The range across cites was 2.2% to 5.9%. The median across cities was 4.5%.
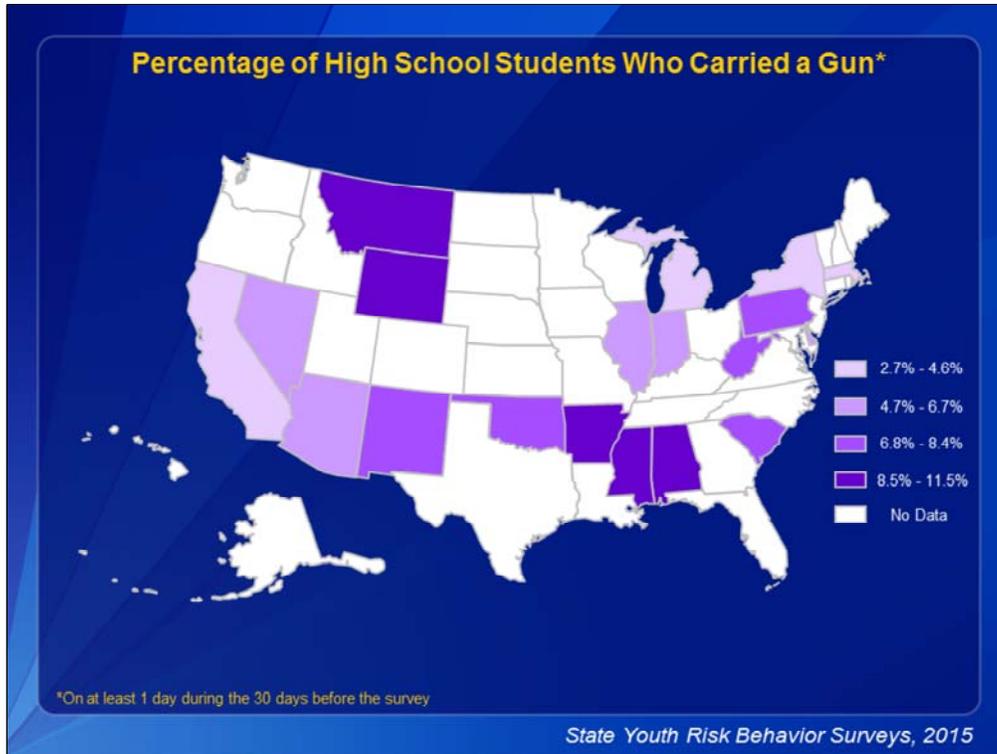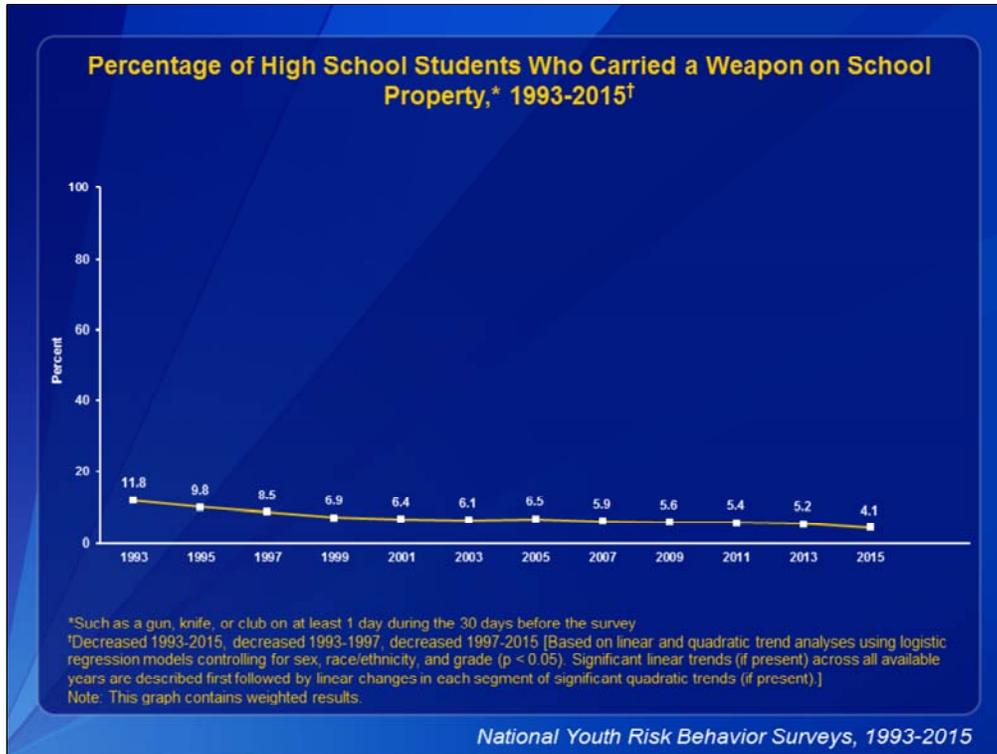
This slide shows the percentage of students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 2.7% to 11.5%. California, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, range from 2.7% to 4.6%. Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Nevada, range from 4.7% to 6.7%. New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 6.8% to 8.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Montana, Wyoming, range from 8.5% to 11.5%. Vermont, Virginia, Tennessee, South Dakota, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Nebraska, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Kentucky, Idaho, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex,[†] Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

*Such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
[†]M > F; 11th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 4.1. The percentage for Male students is 5.9. The percentage for Female students is 2.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 4.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.6. The percentage for Black students is 3.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.5. The percentage for White students is 3.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
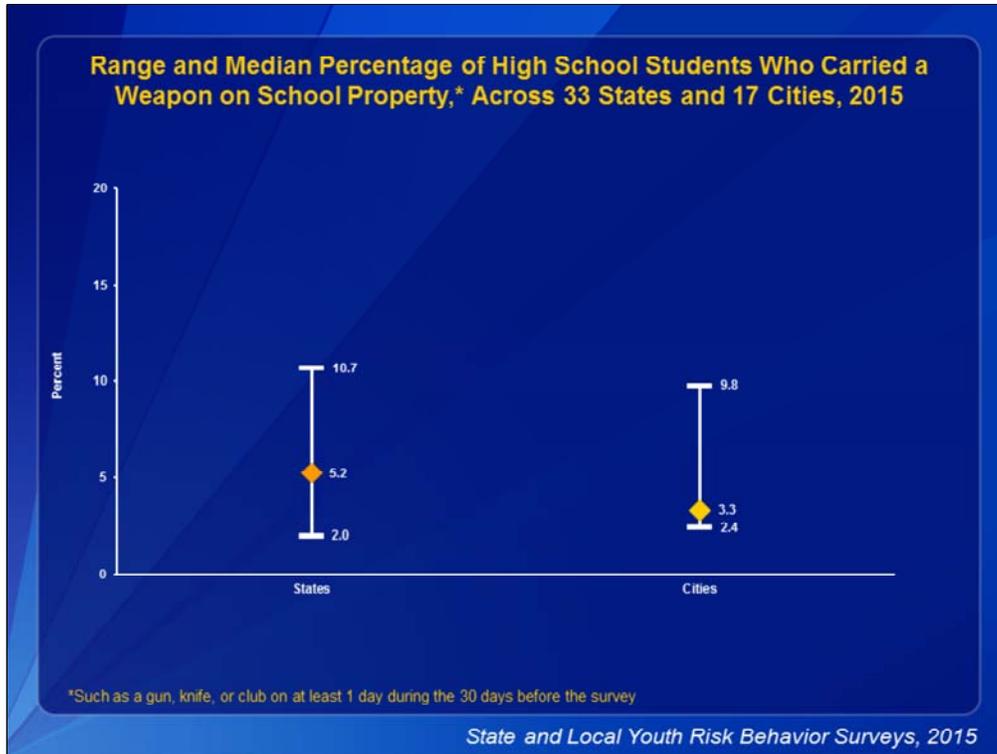
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* 1993-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2015 for high school students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1993 is 11.8. The percentage for 1995 is 9.8. The percentage for 1997 is 8.5. The percentage for 1999 is 6.9. The percentage for 2001 is 6.4. The percentage for 2003 is 6.1. The percentage for 2005 is 6.5. The percentage for 2007 is 5.9. The percentage for 2009 is 5.6. The percentage for 2011 is 5.4. The percentage for 2013 is 5.2. The percentage for 2015 is 4.1.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2015, decreased from 1993 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2015.
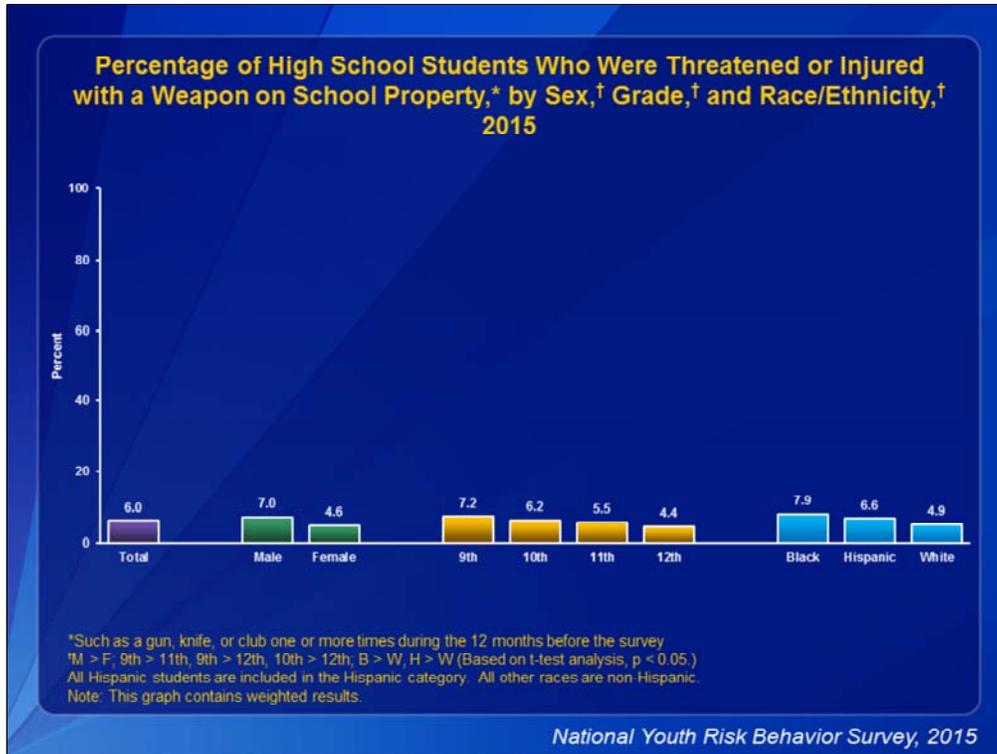
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 17 cities for high school students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 2.0% to 10.7%. The median across states was 5.2%. The range across cites was 2.4% to 9.8%. The median across cities was 3.3%.
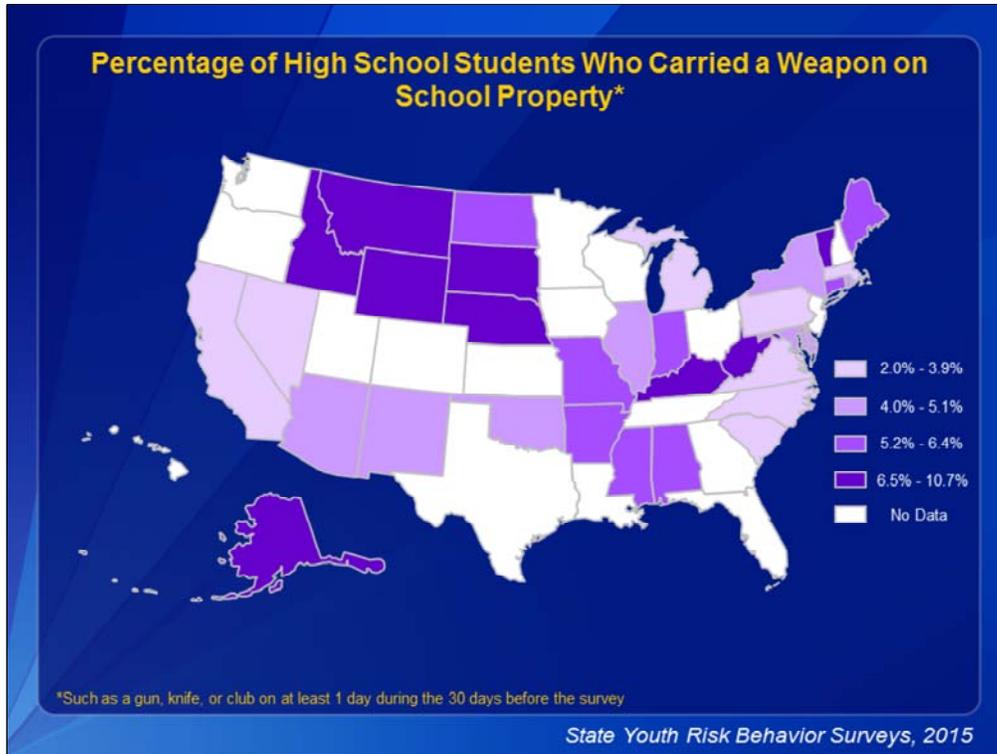
Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property*

*Such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
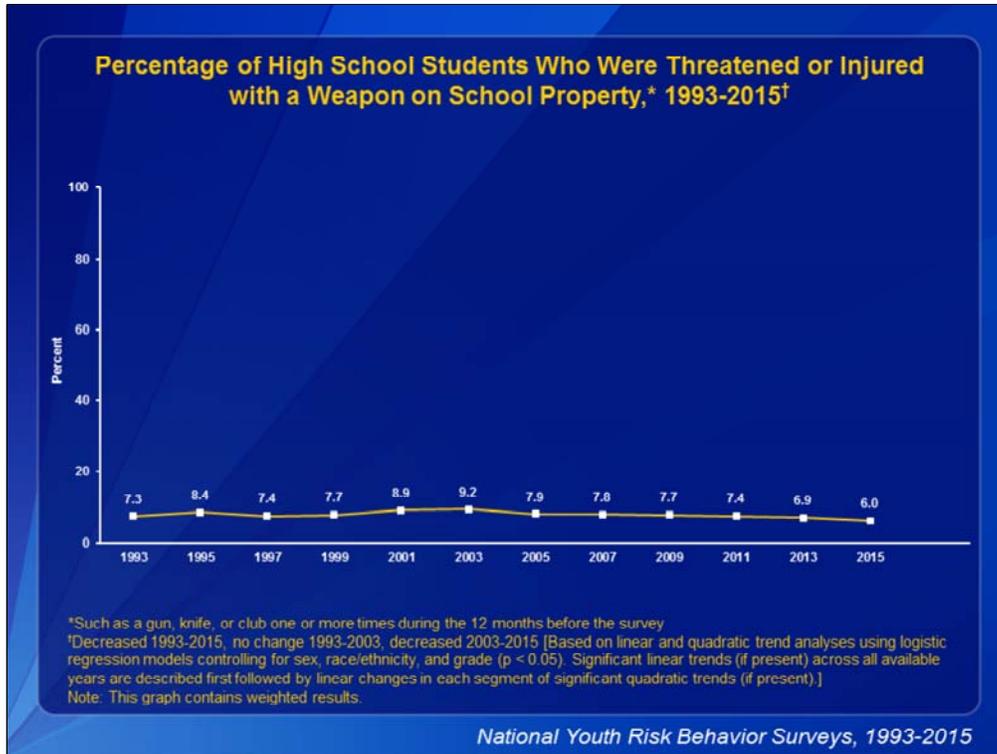
State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 2% to 10.7%. California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 2.0% to 3.9%. Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, range from 4.0% to 5.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, range from 5.2% to 6.4%. Alaska, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 6.5% to 10.7%. Tennessee, New Hampshire, Hawaii, Florida, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

*Such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 6.0. The percentage for Male students is 7.0. The percentage for Female students is 4.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.4. The percentage for Black students is 7.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.6. The percentage for White students is 4.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* 1993-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2015 for high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

 The percentage for 1993 is 7.3. The percentage for 1995 is 8.4. The percentage for 1997 is 7.4. The percentage for 1999 is 7.7. The percentage for 2001 is 8.9. The percentage for 2003 is 9.2. The percentage for 2005 is 7.9. The percentage for 2007 is 7.8. The percentage for 2009 is 7.7. The percentage for 2011 is 7.4. The percentage for 2013 is 6.9. The percentage for 2015 is 6.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2015, did not change from 1993 to 2003, and decreased from 2003 to 2015.
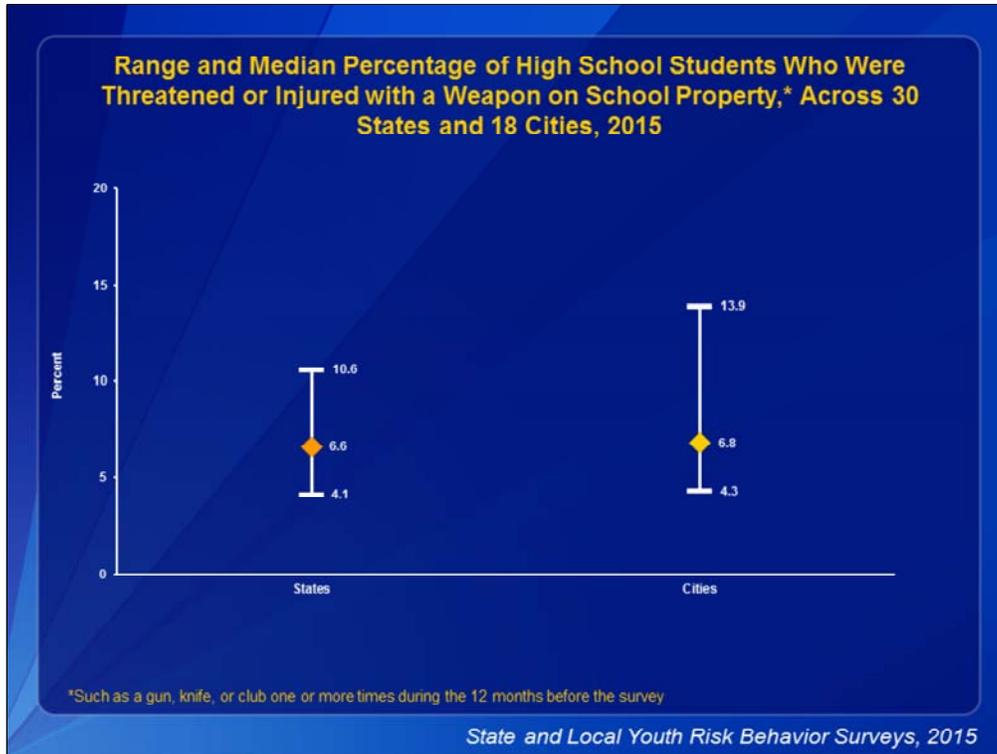
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 18 cities for high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 4.1% to 10.6%. The median across states was 6.6%. The range across cites was 4.3% to 13.9%. The median across cities was 6.8%.
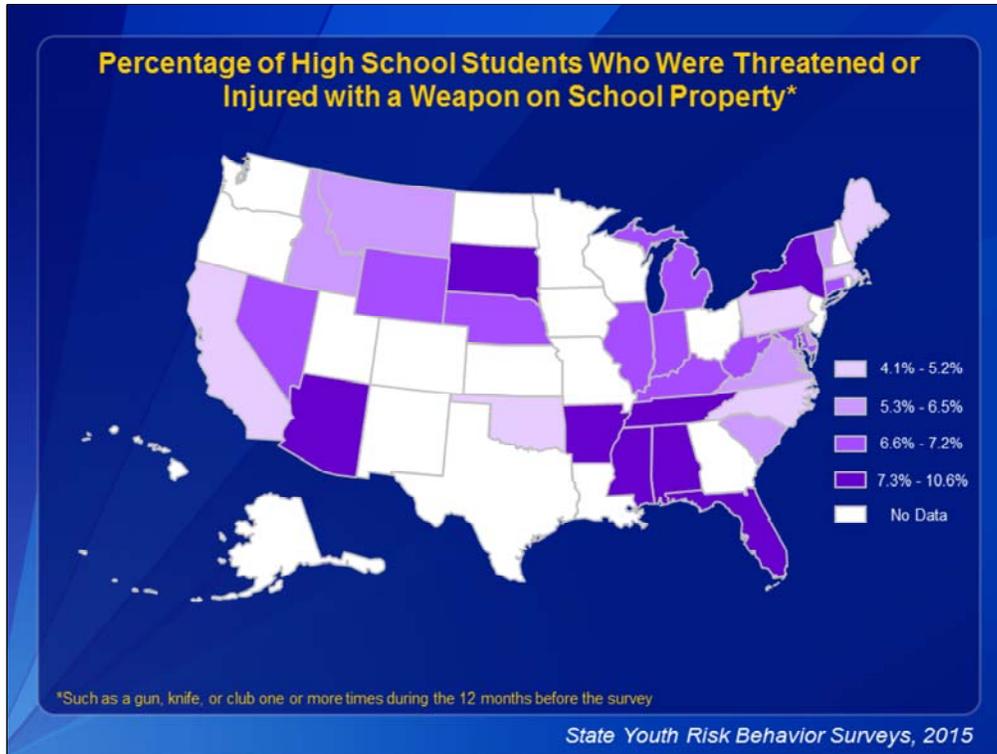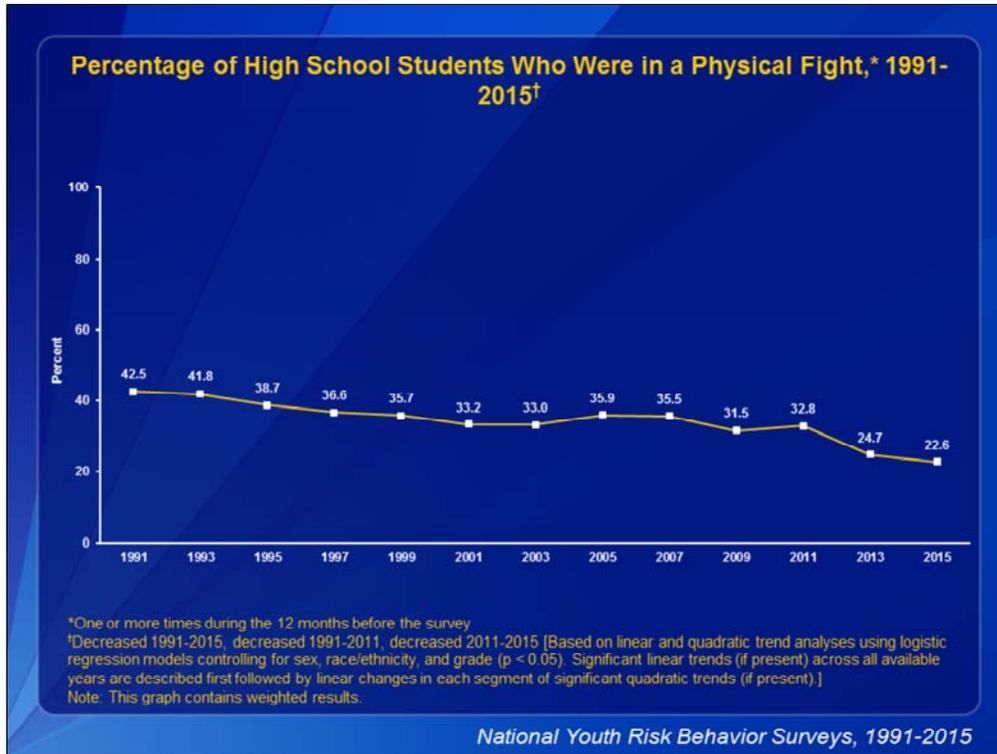
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property*

*Such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 4.1% to 10.6%. California, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 4.1% to 5.2%. Delaware, Idaho, Montana, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, range from 5.3% to 6.5%. Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 6.6% to 7.2%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, range from 7.3% to 10.6%. Rhode Island, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Missouri, Hawaii, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
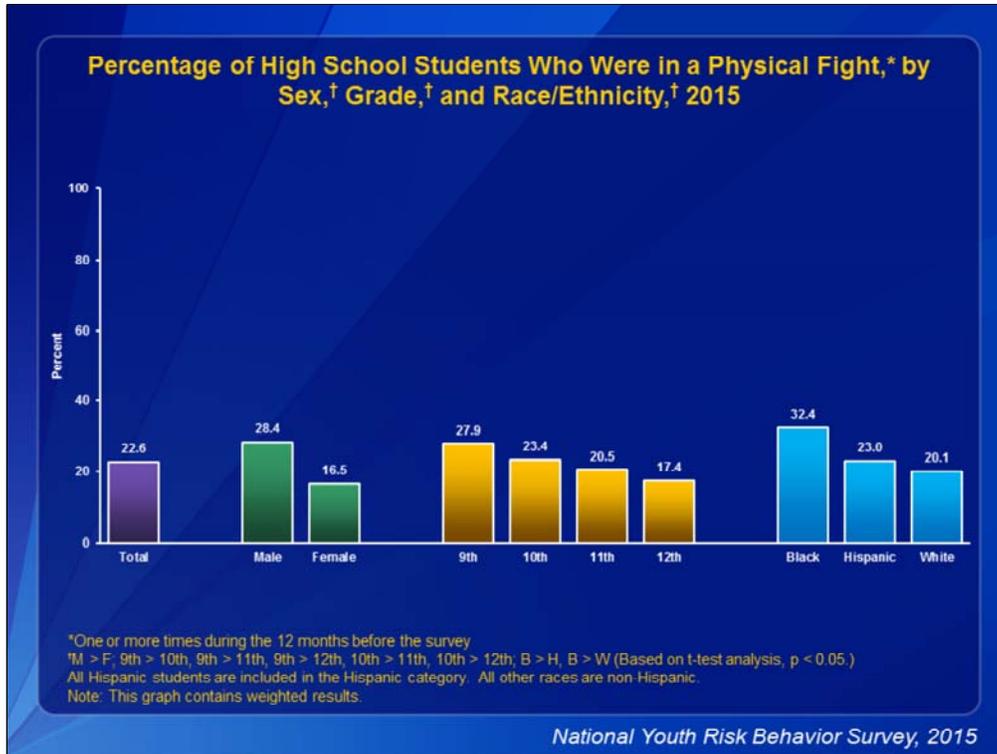
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 22.6. The percentage for Male students is 28.4. The percentage for Female students is 16.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 27.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 23.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 17.4. The percentage for Black students is 32.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 23.0. The percentage for White students is 20.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for 1991 is 42.5. The percentage for 1993 is 41.8. The percentage for 1995 is 38.7. The percentage for 1997 is 36.6. The percentage for 1999 is 35.7. The percentage for 2001 is 33.2. The percentage for 2003 is 33.0. The percentage for 2005 is 35.9. The percentage for 2007 is 35.5. The percentage for 2009 is 31.5. The percentage for 2011 is 32.8. The percentage for 2013 is 24.7. The percentage for 2015 is 22.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, decreased from 1991 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2015.
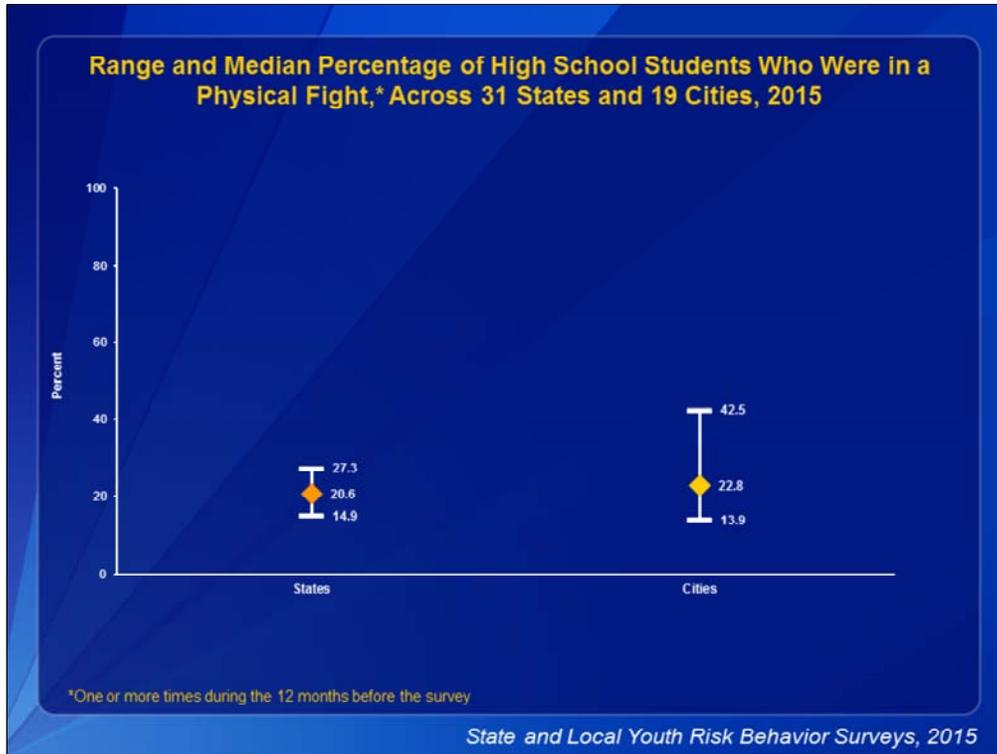
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 31 states and 19 cities for high school students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 14.9% to 27.3%. The median across states was 20.6%. The range across cites was 13.9% to 42.5%. The median across cities was 22.8%.
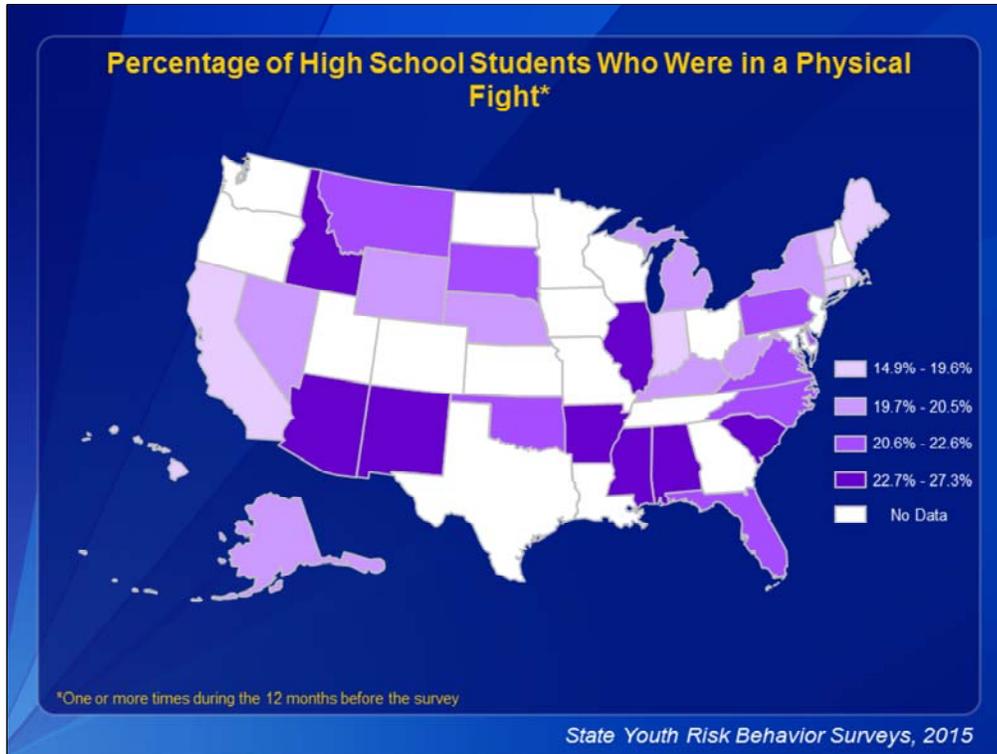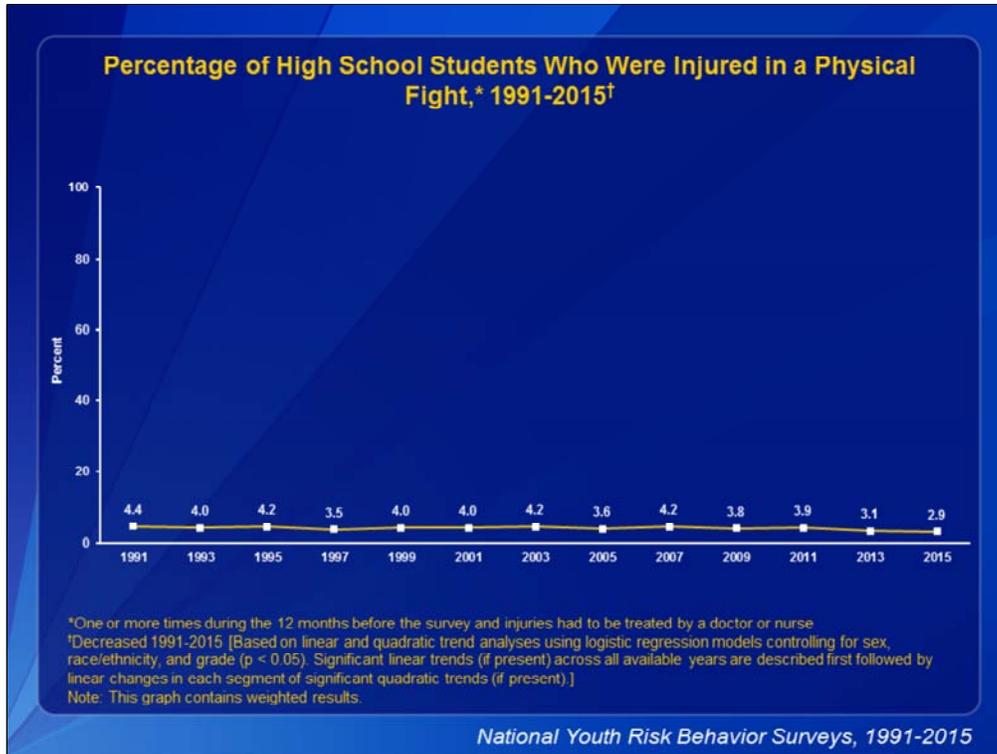
This slide shows the percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 14.9% to 27.3%. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, range from 14.9% to 19.6%. Alaska, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 19.7% to 20.5%. Delaware, Florida, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 20.6% to 22.6%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, range from 22.7% to 27.3%. Tennessee, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Missouri, Maryland, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
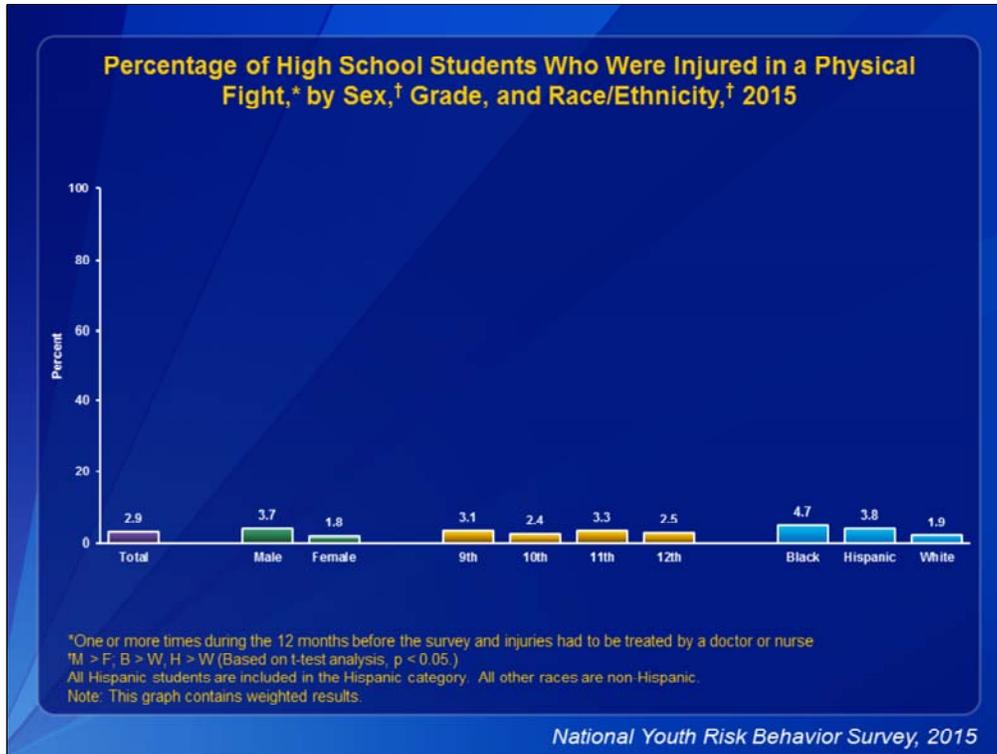
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey and injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse).

The percentage for all students is 2.9. The percentage for Male students is 3.7. The percentage for Female students is 1.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.5. The percentage for Black students is 4.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.8. The percentage for White students is 1.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
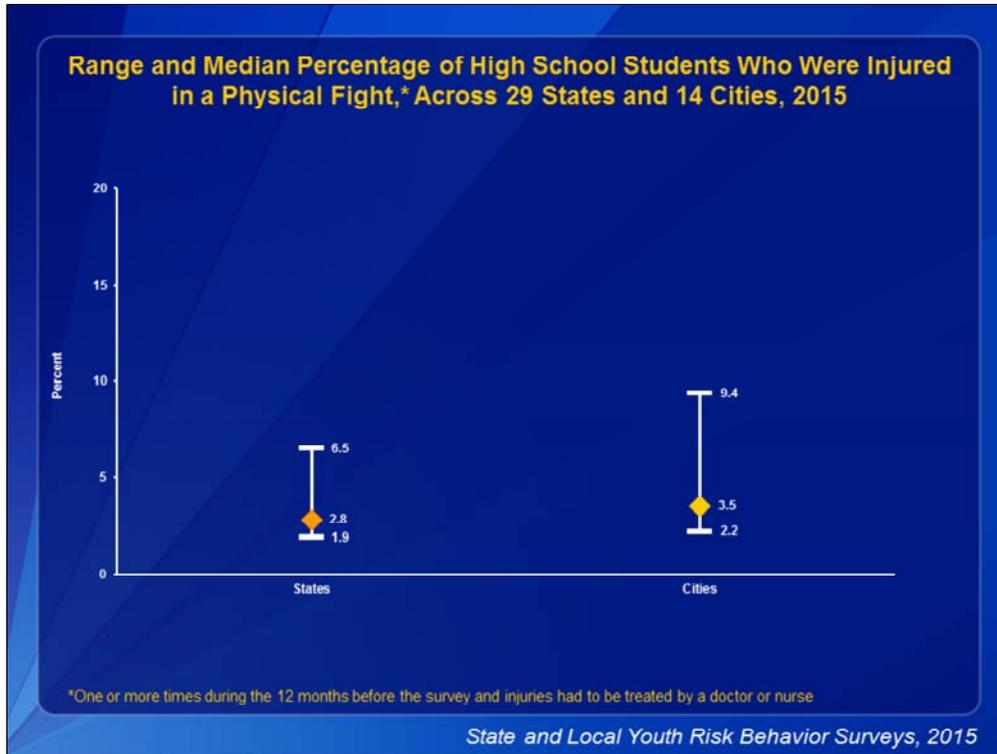
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Injured in a Physical Fight,* 1991-2015†

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey and injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse).

 The percentage for 1991 is 4.4. The percentage for 1993 is 4.0. The percentage for 1995 is 4.2. The percentage for 1997 is 3.5. The percentage for 1999 is 4.0. The percentage for 2001 is 4.0. The percentage for 2003 is 4.2. The percentage for 2005 is 3.6. The percentage for 2007 is 4.2. The percentage for 2009 is 3.8. The percentage for 2011 is 3.9. The percentage for 2013 is 3.1. The percentage for 2015 is 2.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Injured in a Physical Fight,* Across 29 States and 14 Cities, 2015

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey and injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse
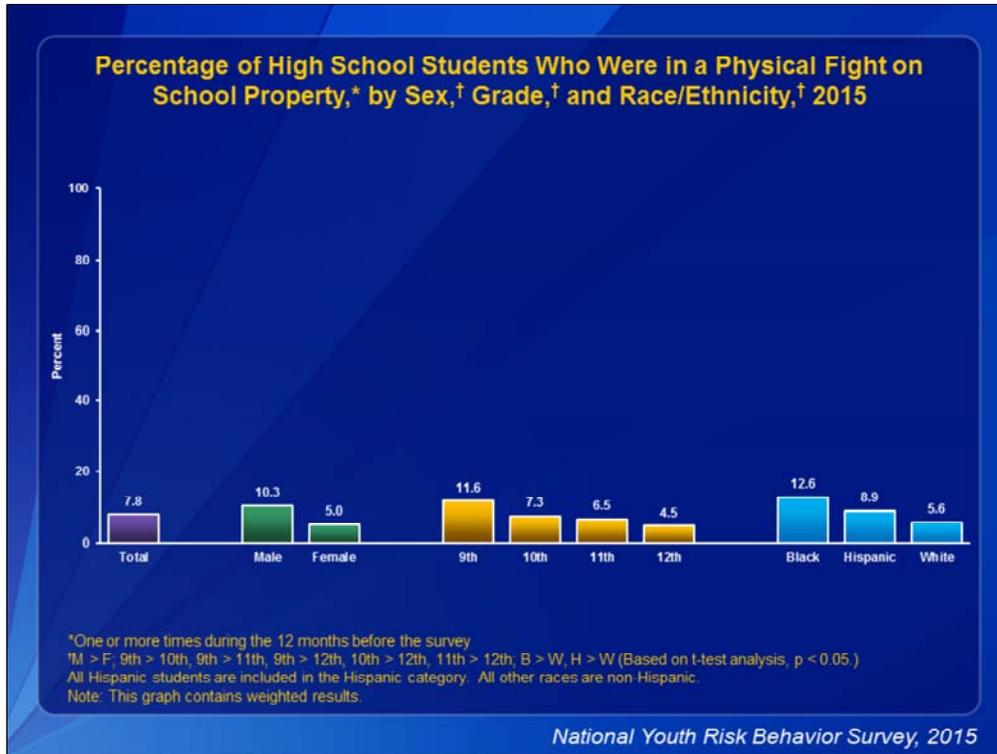
State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 14 cities for high school students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey and injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse).

The range across states was 1.9% to 6.5%. The median across states was 2.8%. The range across cites was 2.2% to 9.4%. The median across cities was 3.5%.
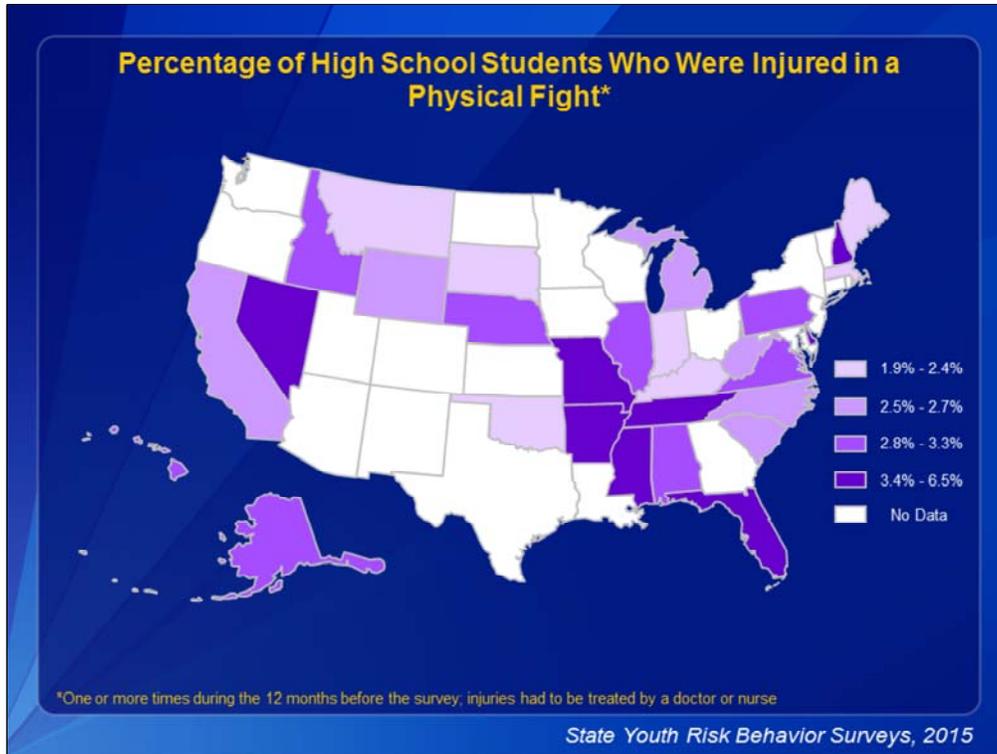
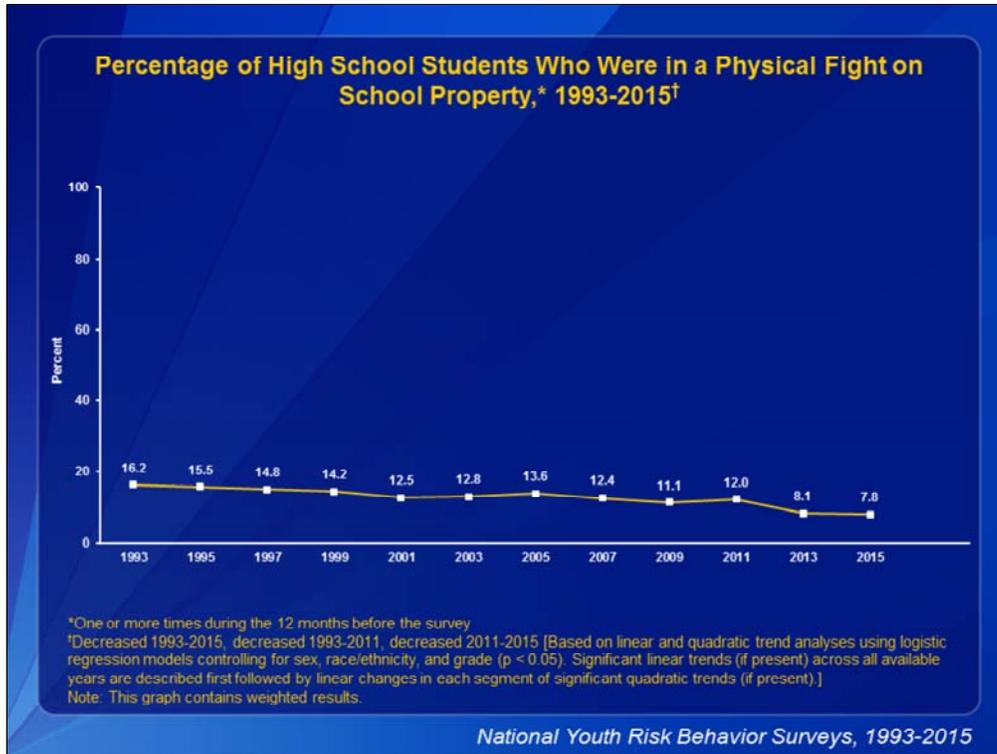Percentage of High School Students Who Were Injured in a Physical Fight*

This slide shows the percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse), 2015. The values range from 1.9% to 6.5%. Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, range from 1.9% to 2.4%. California, Michigan, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 2.5% to 2.7%. Alabama, Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 2.8% to 3.3%. Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Tennessee, range from 3.4% to 6.5%. Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Mexico, North Dakota, Maryland, Connecticut, Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* by Sex,[†] Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2015

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
[†]M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 7.8. The percentage for Male students is 10.3. The percentage for Female students is 5.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 11.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.5. The percentage for Black students is 12.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.9. The percentage for White students is 5.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* 1993-2015†

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1993-2015, decreased 1993-2011, decreased 2011-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2015 for high school students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

 The percentage for 1993 is 16.2. The percentage for 1995 is 15.5. The percentage for 1997 is 14.8. The percentage for 1999 is 14.2. The percentage for 2001 is 12.5. The percentage for 2003 is 12.8. The percentage for 2005 is 13.6. The percentage for 2007 is 12.4. The percentage for 2009 is 11.1. The percentage for 2011 is 12.0. The percentage for 2013 is 8.1. The percentage for 2015 is 7.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2015, decreased from 1993 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2015.
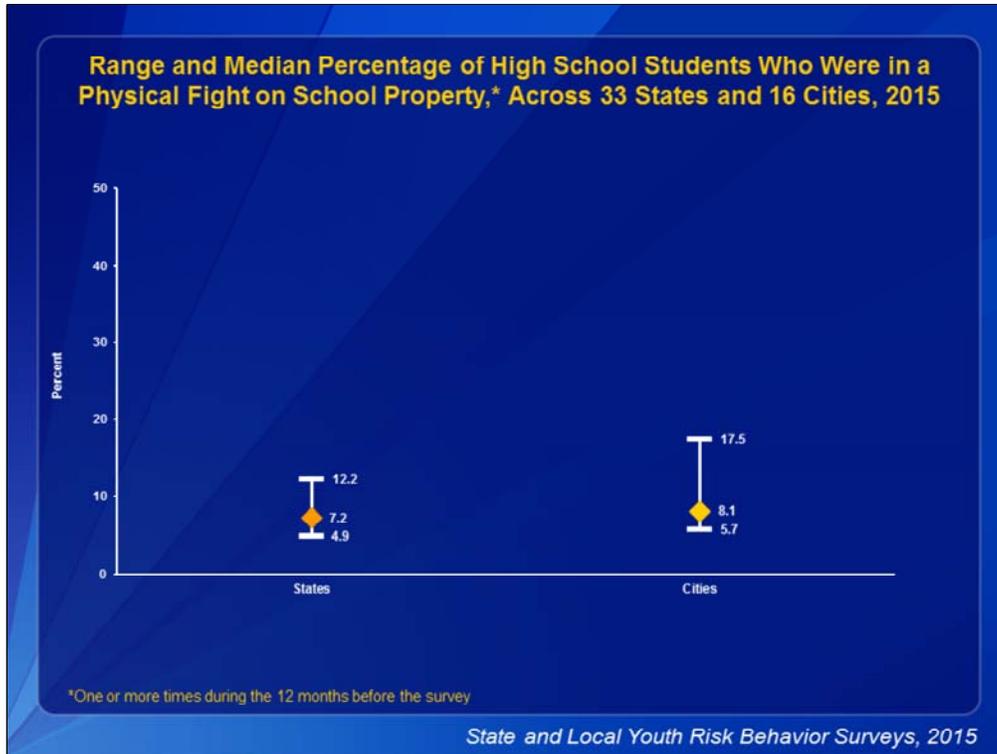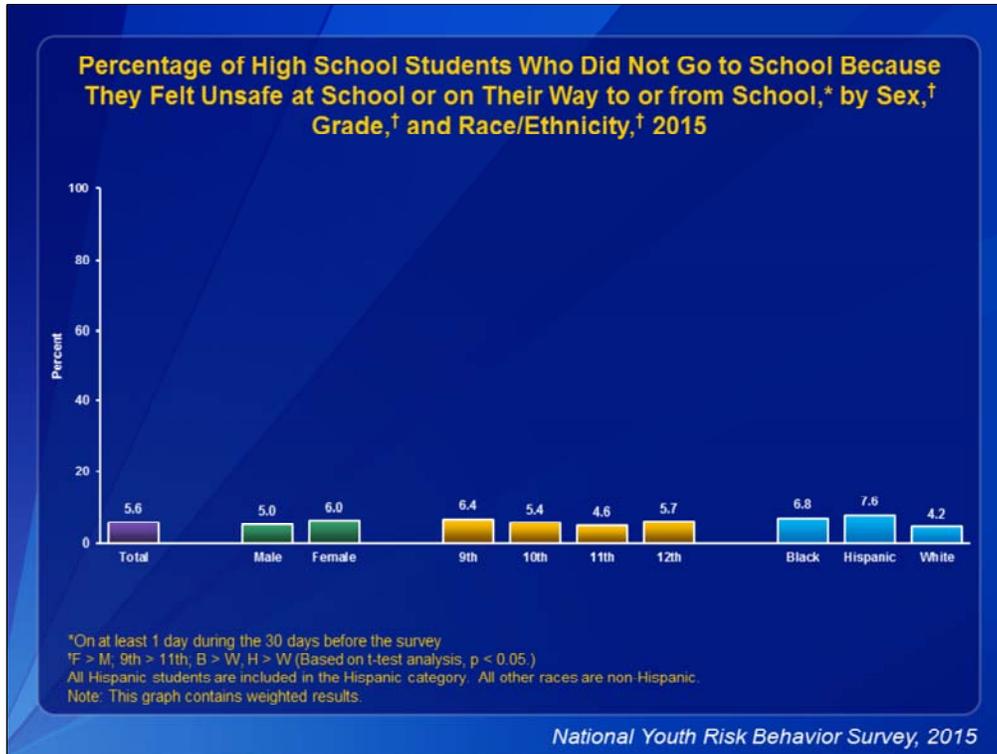
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 16 cities for high school students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 4.9% to 12.2%. The median across states was 7.2%. The range across cites was 5.7% to 17.5%. The median across cities was 8.1%.
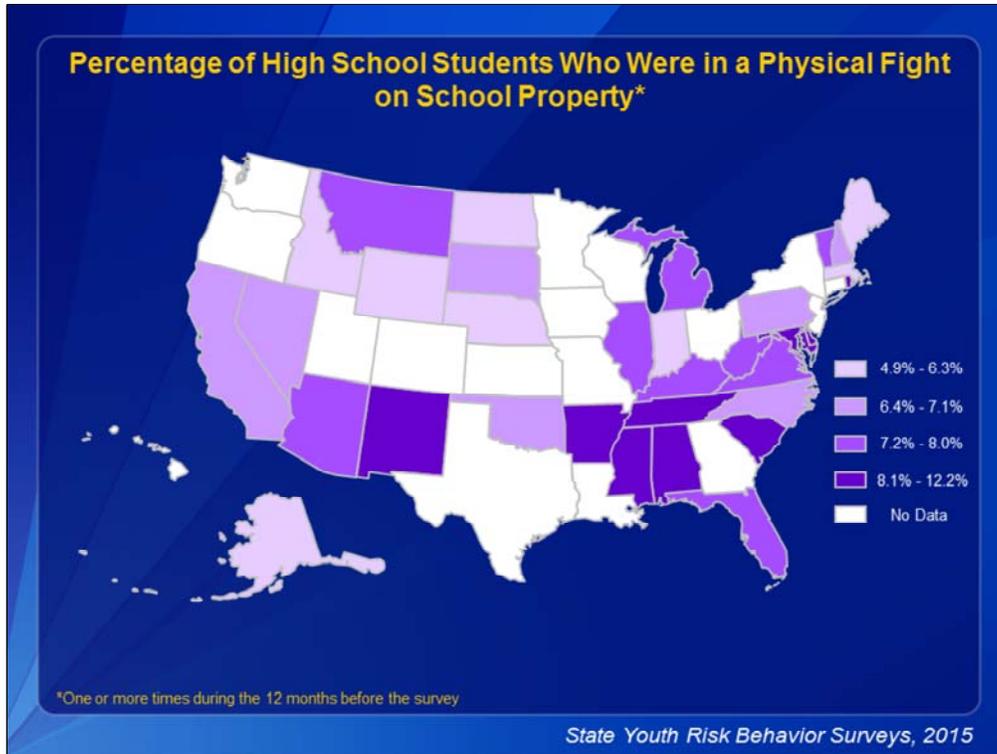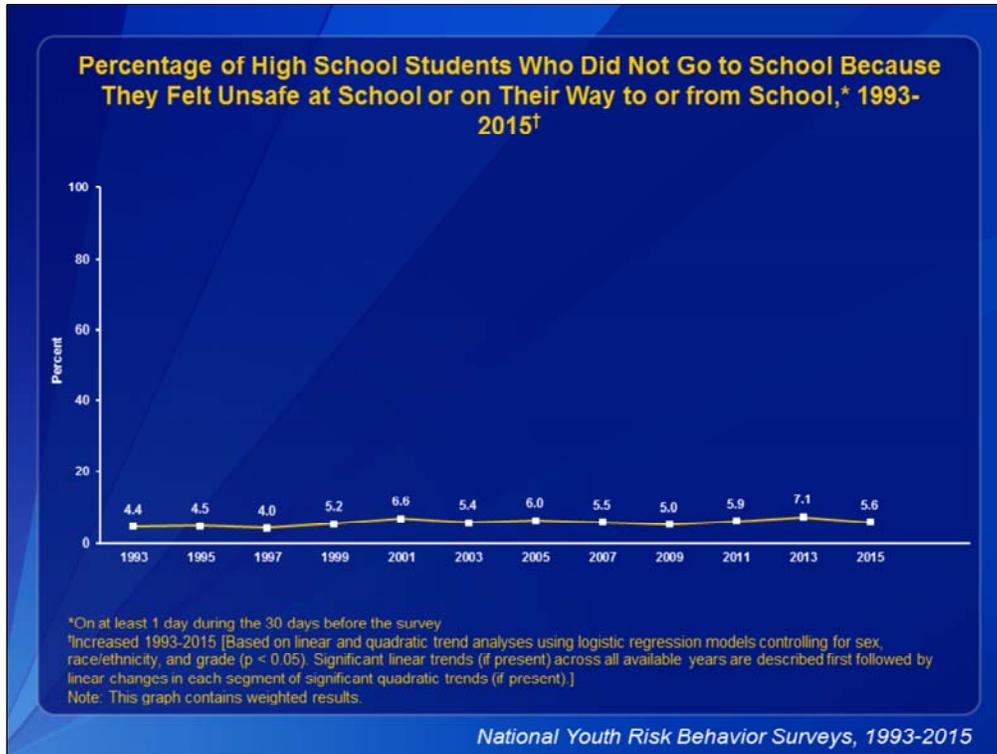
Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property*

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 4.9% to 12.2%. Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Dakota, Wyoming, range from 4.9% to 6.3%. California, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, range from 6.4% to 7.1%. Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 7.2% to 8.0%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 8.1% to 12.2%. New York, Missouri, Hawaii, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†F > M; 9th > 11th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
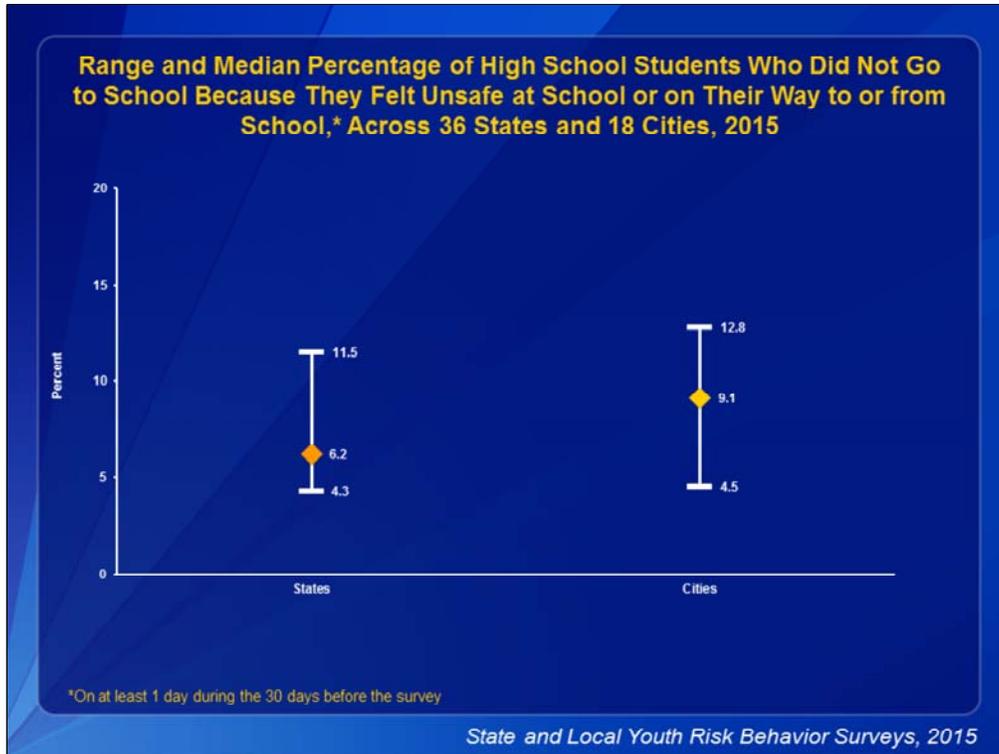Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 5.6. The percentage for Male students is 5.0. The percentage for Female students is 6.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 4.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.7. The percentage for Black students is 6.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.6. The percentage for White students is 4.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,* 1993-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2015 for hig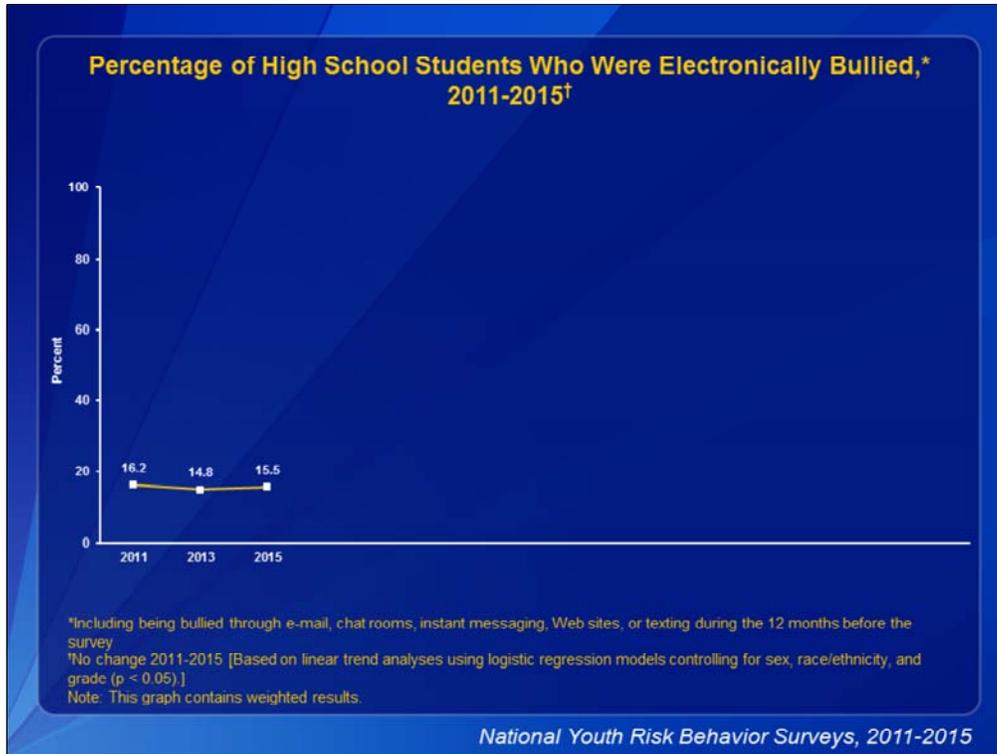h school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1993 is 4.4. The percentage for 1995 is 4.5. The percentage for 1997 is 4.0. The percentage for 1999 is 5.2. The percentage for 2001 is 6.6. The percentage for 2003 is 5.4. The percentage for 2005 is 6.0. The percentage for 2007 is 5.5. The percentage for 2009 is 5.0. The percentage for 2011 is 5.9. The percentage for 2013 is 7.1. The percentage for 2015 is 5.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 1993 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,* Across 36 States and 18 Cities, 2015

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 4.3% to 11.5%. The median across states was 6.2%. The range across cites was 4.5% to 12.8%. The median across cities was 9.1%.
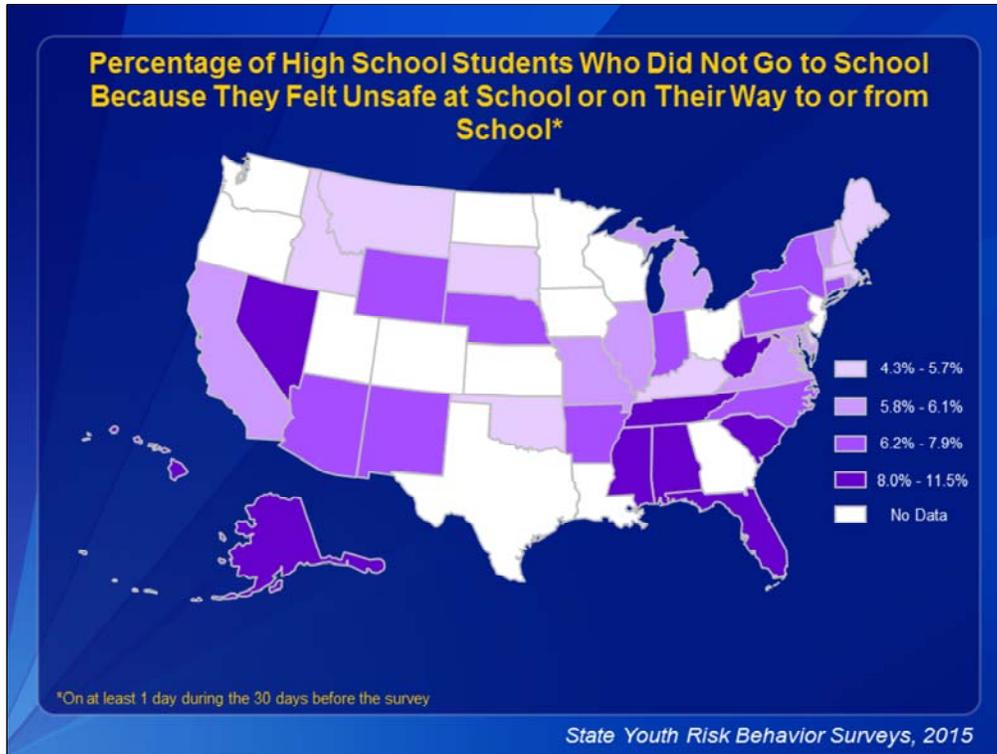
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School*

4.3% - 5.7%
5.8% - 6.1%
6.2% - 7.9%
8.0% - 11.5%
No Data

*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 4.3% to 11.5%. Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota, range from 4.3% to 5.7%. California, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, range from 5.8% to 6.1%. Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, range from 6.2% to 7.9%. Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 8.0% to 11.5%. North Dakota, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
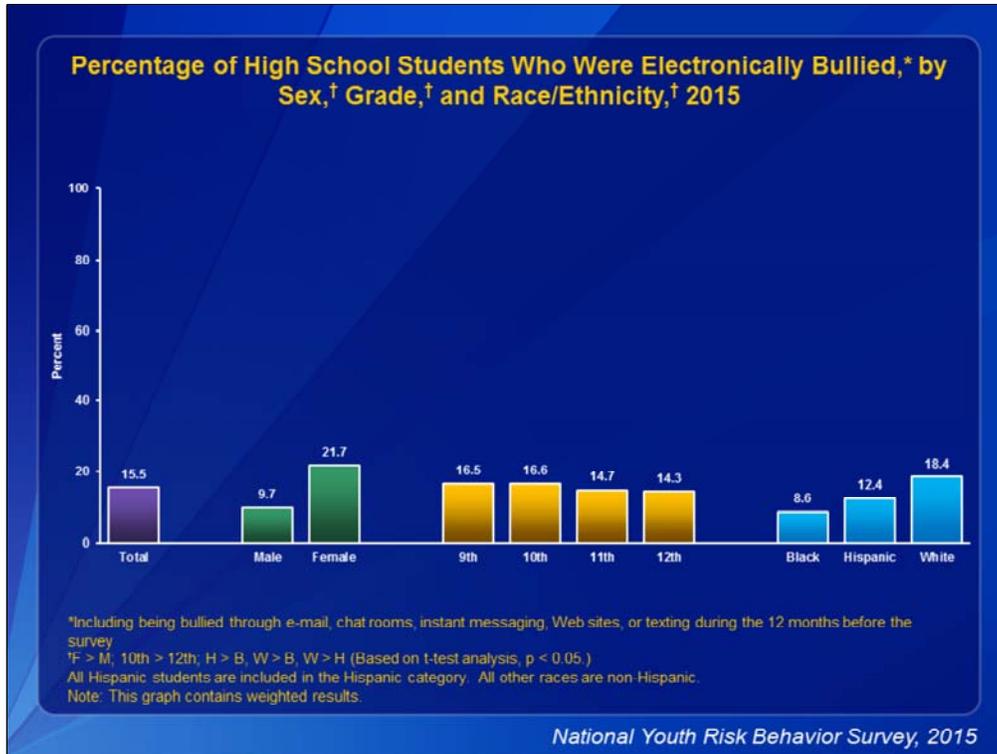
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, Web sites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 15.5. The percentage for Male students is 9.7. The percentage for Female students is 21.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.3. The percentage for Black students is 8.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 12.4. The percentage for White students is 18.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,*
2011-2015[†]

*Including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, Web sites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey
[†]No change 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
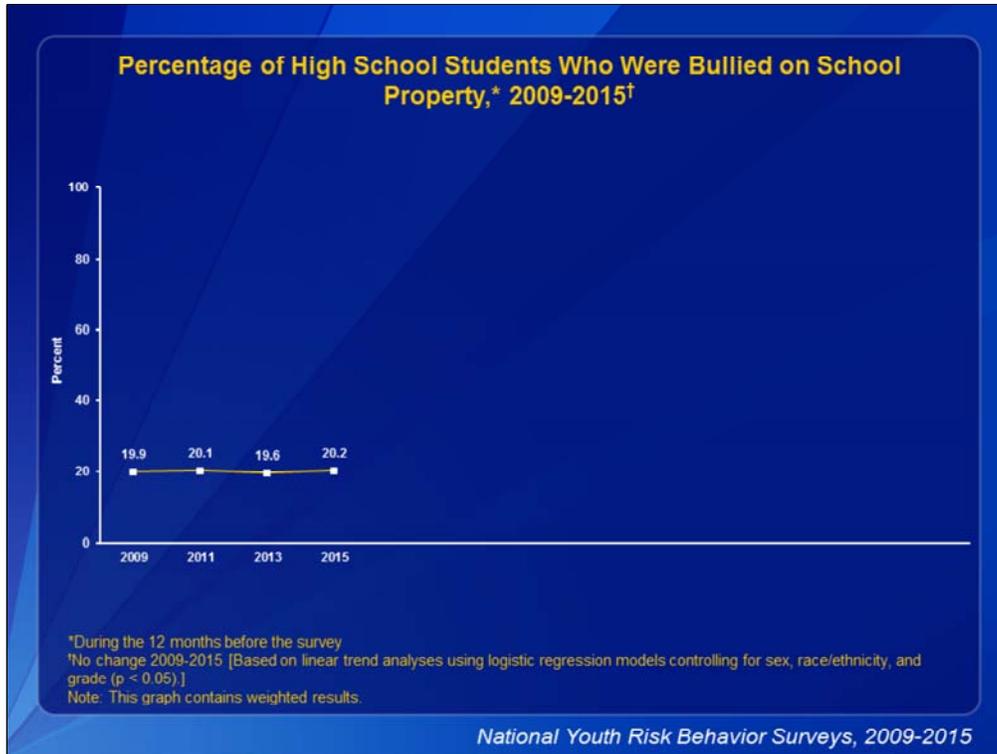Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2015 for high school students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, Web sites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey).

 The percentage for 2011 is 16.2. The percentage for 2013 is 14.8. The percentage for 2015 is 15.5.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2015.
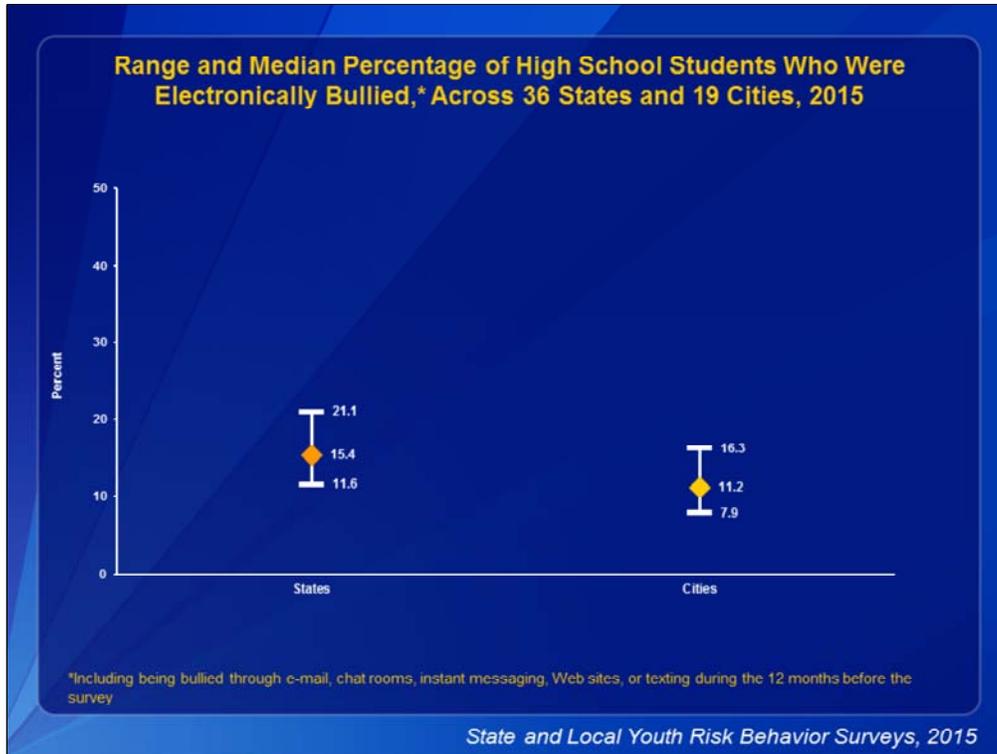
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 19 cities for high school students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, Web sites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 11.6% to 21.1%. The median across states was 15.4%. The range across cites was 7.9% to 16.3%. The median across cities was 11.2%.
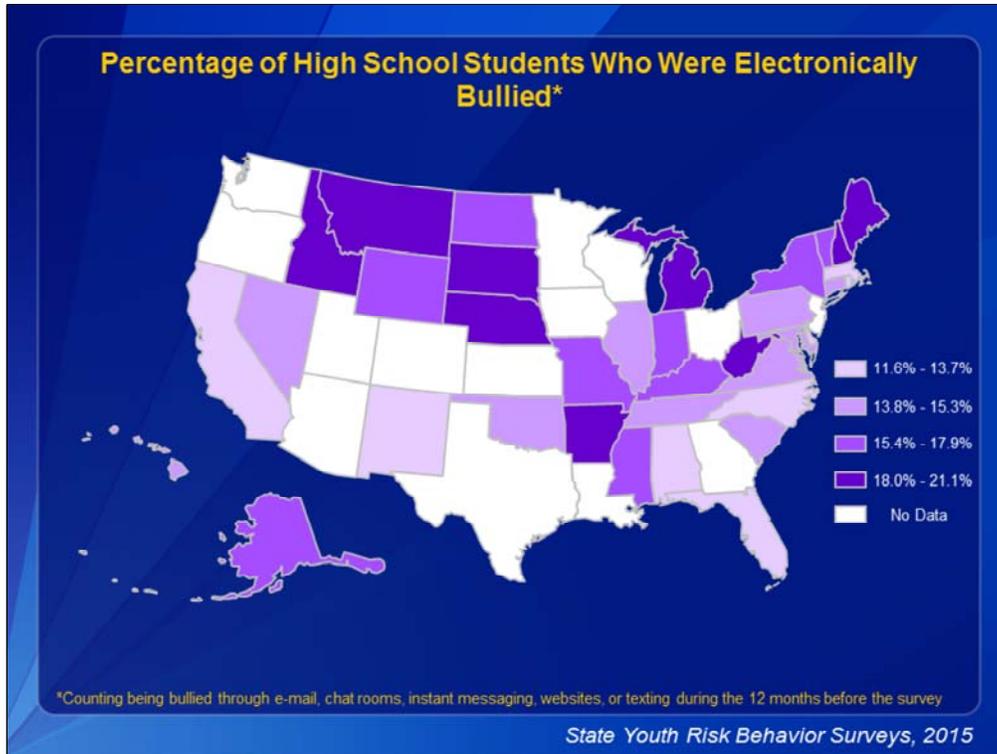
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied*

*Counting being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 11.6% to 21.1%. Alabama, California, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, range from 11.6% to 13.7%. Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 13.8% to 15.3%. Alaska, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 15.4% to 17.9%. Arkansas, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 18.0% to 21.1%. Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
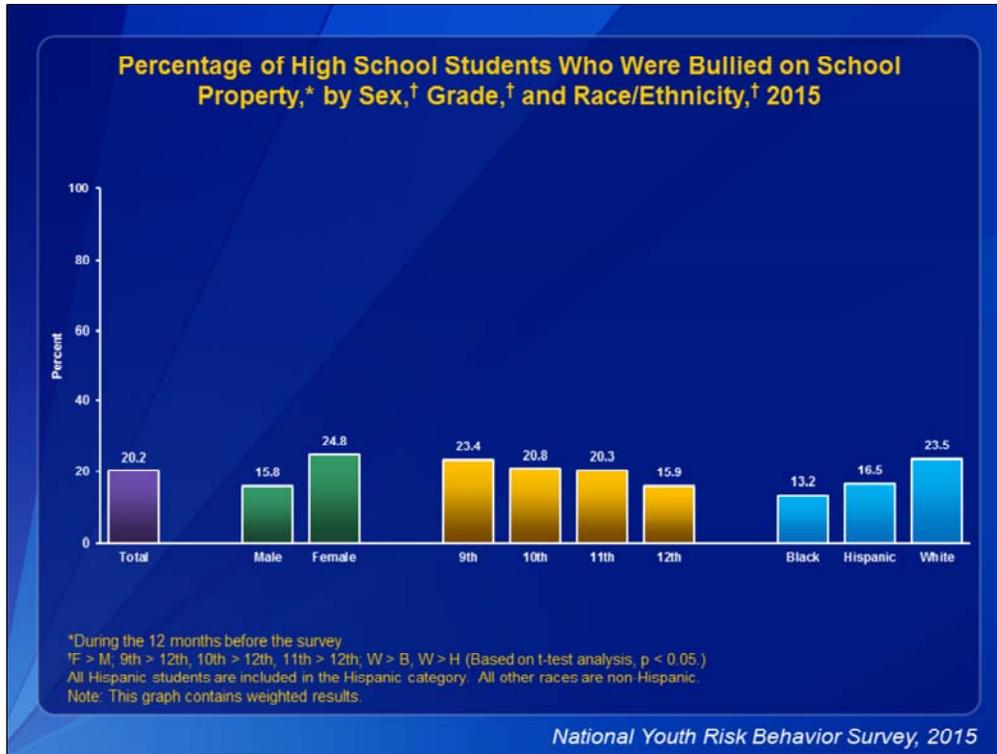
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey).

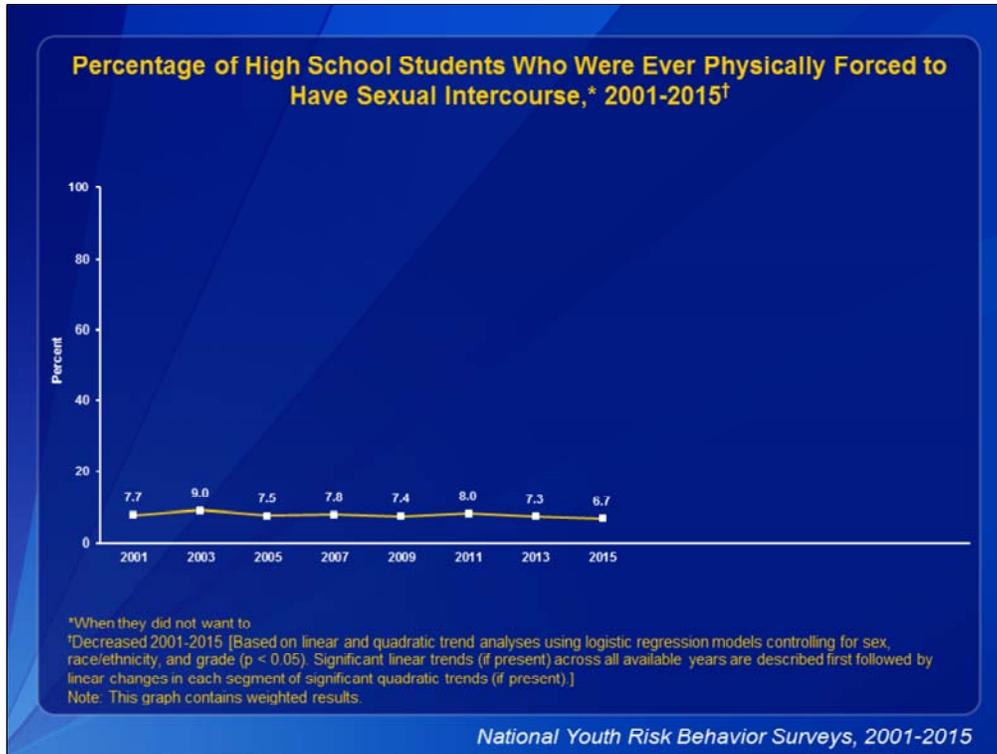The percentage for all students is 20.2. The percentage for Male students is 15.8. The percentage for Female students is 24.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 23.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 20.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 15.9. The percentage for Black students is 13.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.5. The percentage for White students is 23.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* 2009-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2009 through 2015 for high school students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for 2009 is 19.9. The percentage for 2011 is 20.1. The percentage for 2013 is 19.6. The percentage for 2015 is 20.2.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2009 to 2015.
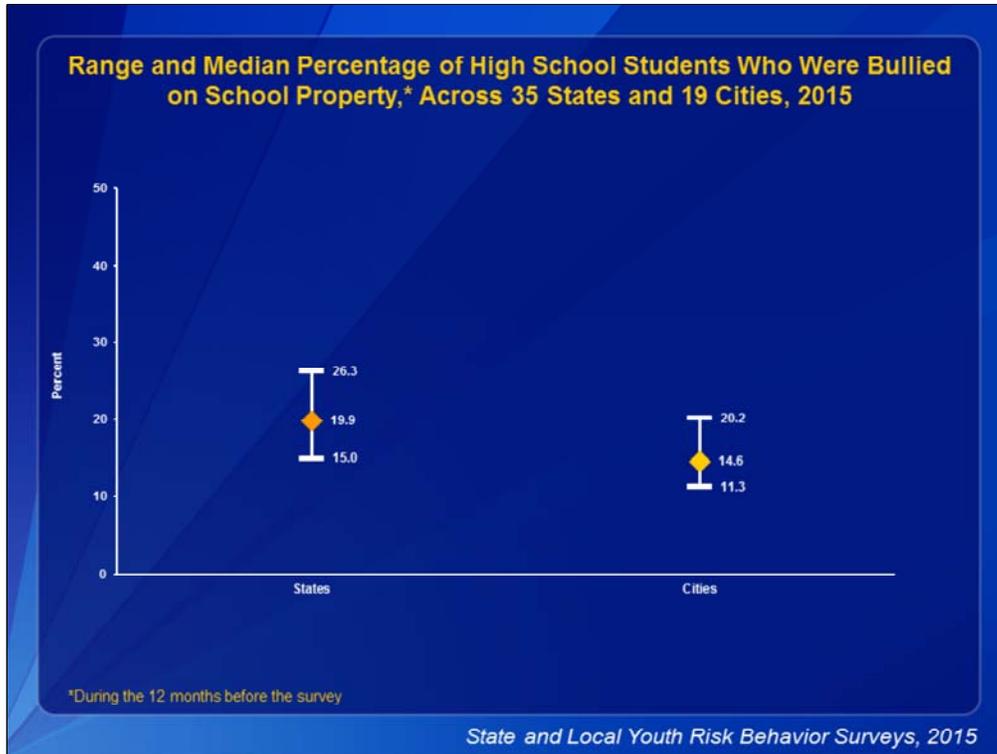
Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* Across 35 States and 19 Cities, 2015

*During the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 19 cities for high school students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 15.0% to 26.3%. The median across states was 19.9%. The range across cites was 11.3% to 20.2%. The median across cities was 14.6%.
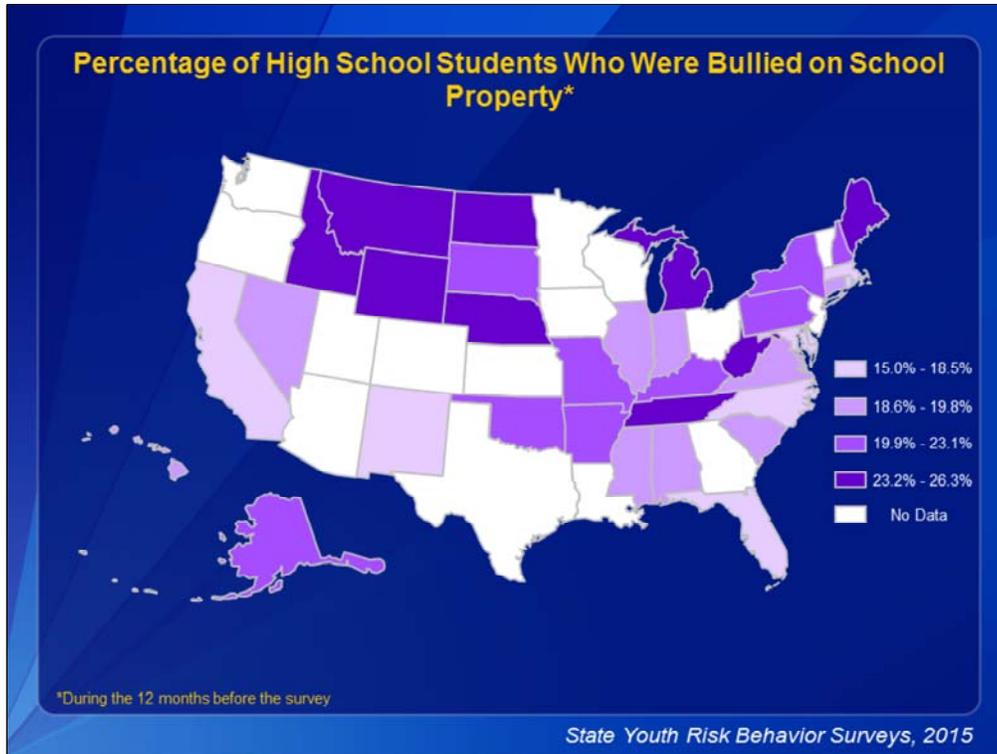
This slide shows the percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 15% to 26.3%. California, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, range from 15.0% to 18.5%. Alabama, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 18.6% to 19.8%. Alaska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, range from 19.9% to 23.1%. Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 23.2% to 26.3%. Vermont, Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

*When they did not want to
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to).

The percentage for all students is 6.7. The percentage for Male students is 3.1. The percentage for Female students is 10.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.6. The percentage for Black students is 7.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.0. The percentage for White students is 6.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* 2001-2015†
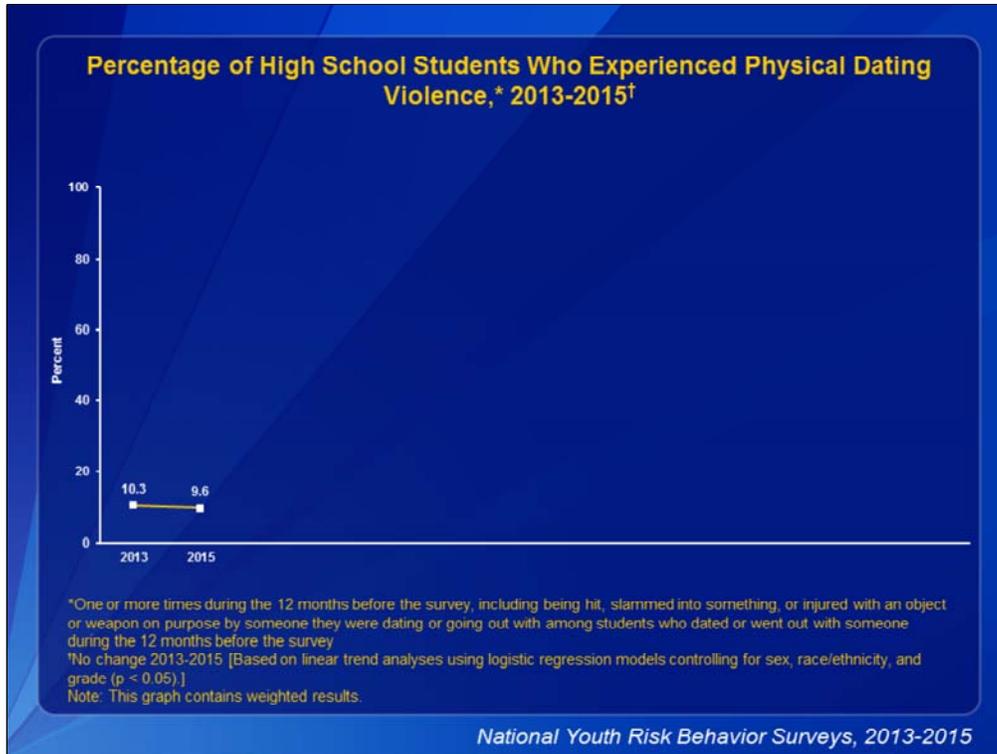
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2015 for high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to).

The percentage for 2001 is 7.7. The percentage for 2003 is 9.0. The percentage for 2005 is 7.5. The percentage for 2007 is 7.8. The percentage for 2009 is 7.4. The percentage for 2011 is 8.0. The percentage for 2013 is 7.3. The percentage for 2015 is 6.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 17 cities for high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to).

The range across states was 5.1% to 11.7%. The median across states was 7.9%. The range across cites was 5.5% to 12.6%. The median across cities was 8.2%.
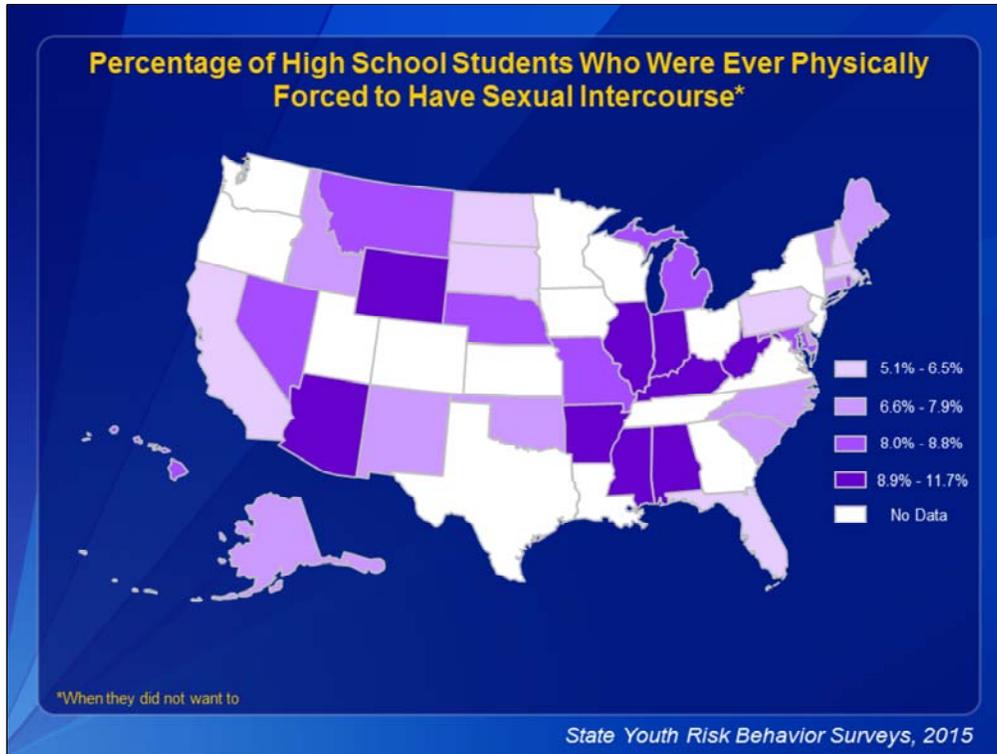
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse*

*When they did not want to

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to), 2015. The values range from 5.1% to 11.7%. California, Florida, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, range from 5.1% to 6.5%. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Vermont, range from 6.6% to 7.9%. Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, range from 8.0% to 8.8%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 8.9% to 11.7%. Virginia, Tennessee, New York, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* by Sex,[†] Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey
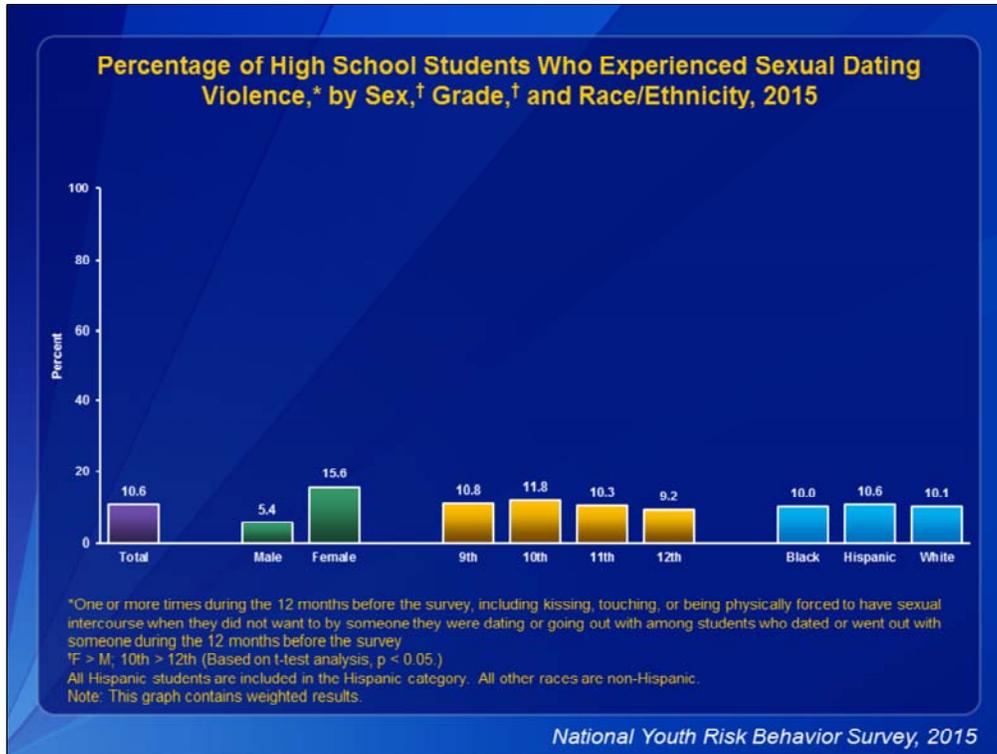[†]F > M; 11th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

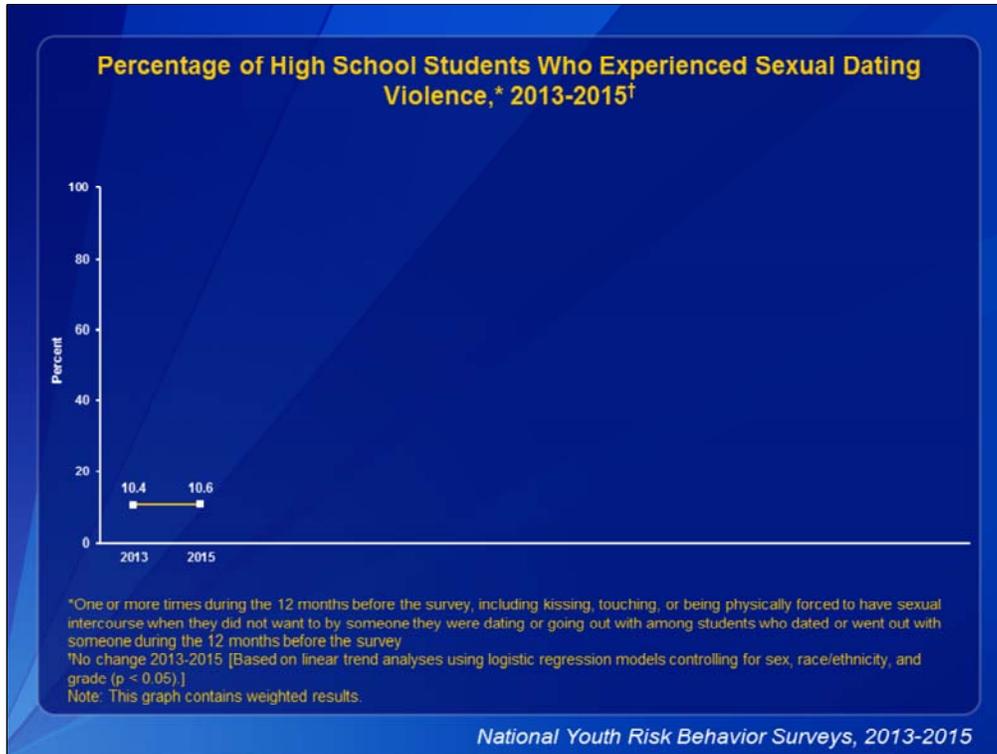Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 9.6. The percentage for Male students is 7.4. The percentage for Female students is 11.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 10.5. The percentage for Black students is 10.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.7. The percentage for White students is 9.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
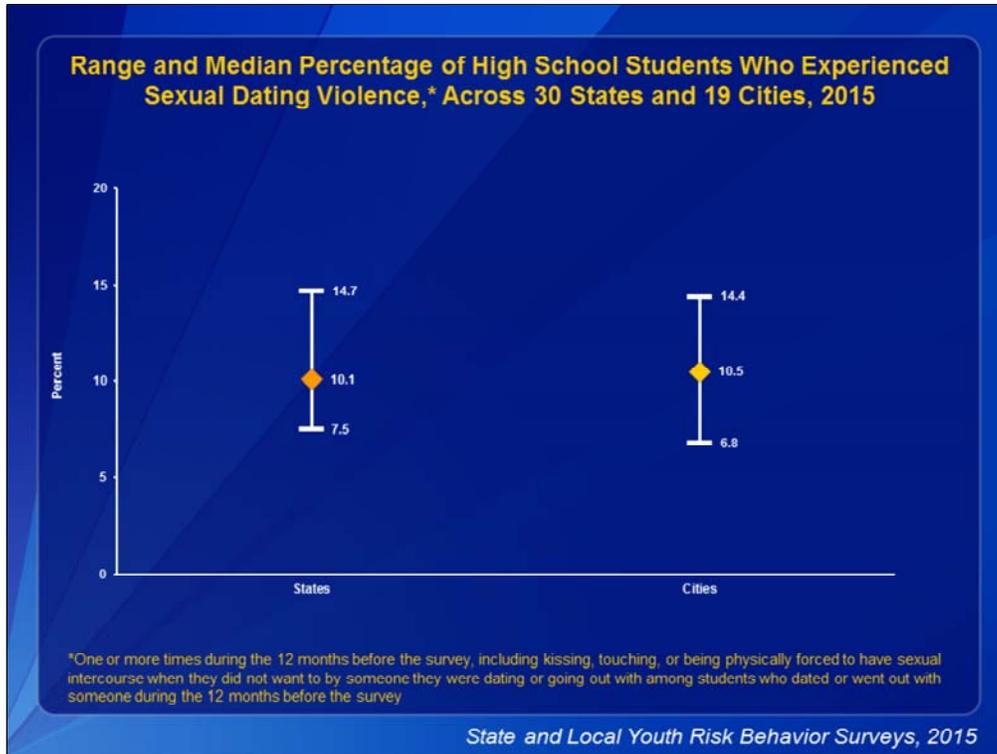
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* 2013-2015†

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2015 for high school students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey).

 The percentage for 2013 is 10.3. The percentage for 2015 is 9.6.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2013 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 19 cities for high school students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 6.7% to 14.6%. The median across states was 9%. The range across cites was 6.4% to 12.7%. The median across cities was 10.1%.
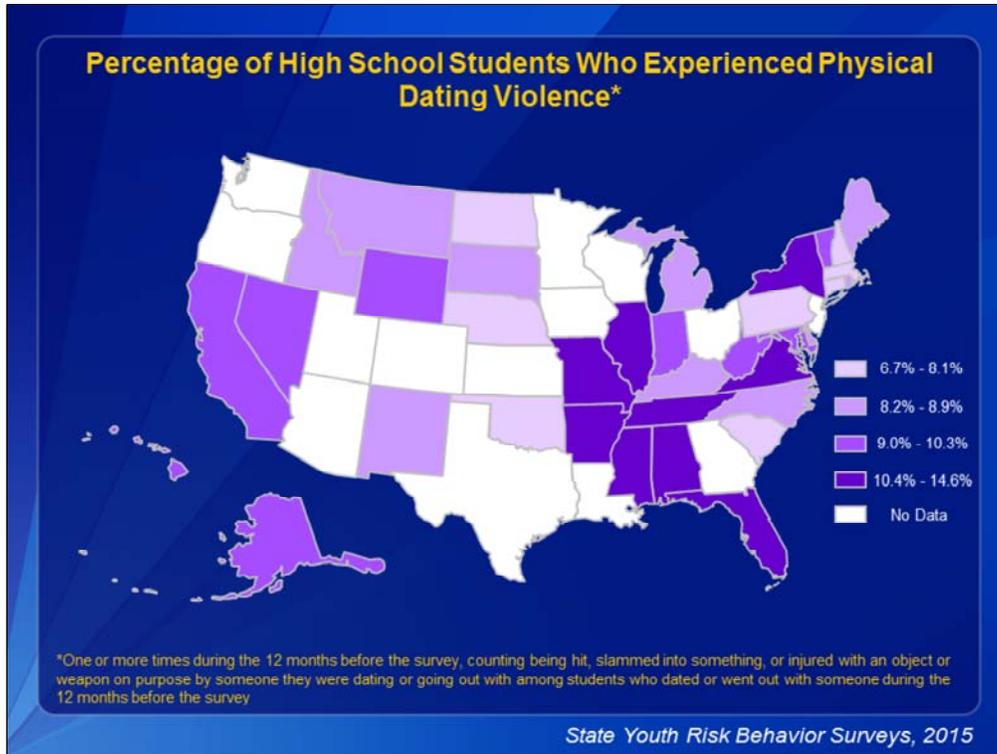
This slide shows the percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or g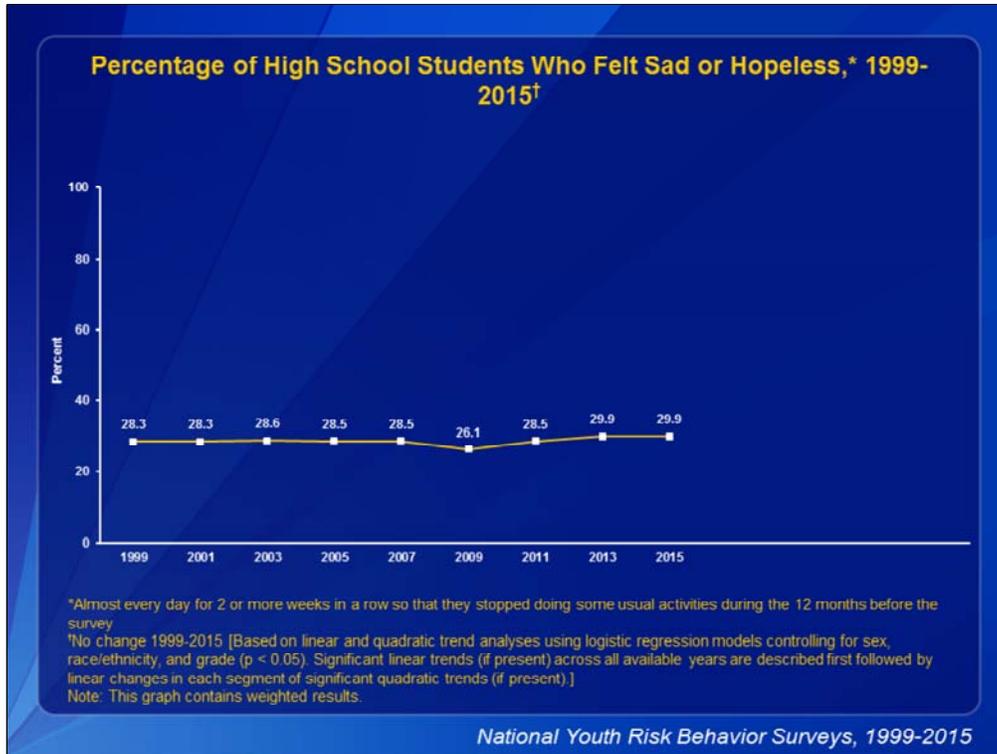oing out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 6.7% to 14.6%. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, range from 6.7% to 8.1%. Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 8.2% to 8.9%. Alaska, California, Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, Nevada, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 9.0% to 10.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 10.4% to 14.6%. Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 10.6. The percentage for Male students is 5.4. The percentage for Female students is 15.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 10.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 11.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 9.2. The percentage for Black students is 10.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.6. The percentage for White students is 10.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* 2013-2015†

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2015 for high school students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey).

 The percentage for 2013 is 10.4. The percentage for 2015 is 10.6.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2013 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 19 cities for high school students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 7.5% to 14.7%. The median across states was 10.1%. The range across cites was 6.8% to 14.4%. The median across cities was 10.5%.
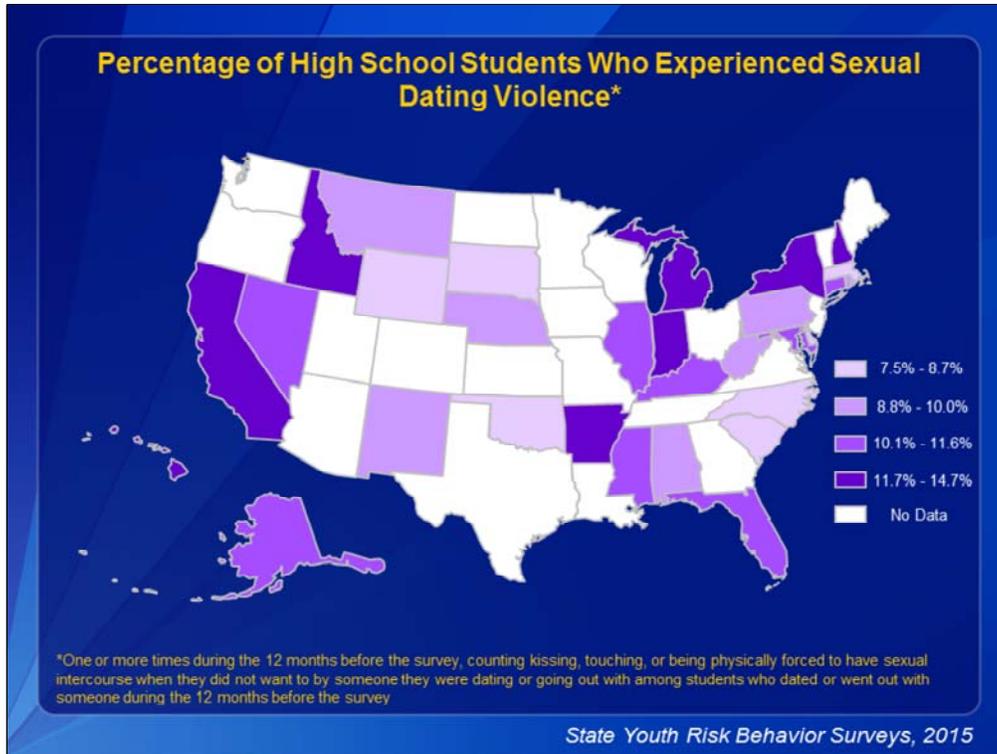
Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence*

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, counting kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 7.5% to 14.7%. Delaware, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 7.5% to 8.7%. Alabama, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 8.8% to 10.0%. Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, range from 10.1% to 11.6%. Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, range from 11.7% to 14.7%. Vermont, Virginia, Tennessee, North Dakota, Missouri, Maine, Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

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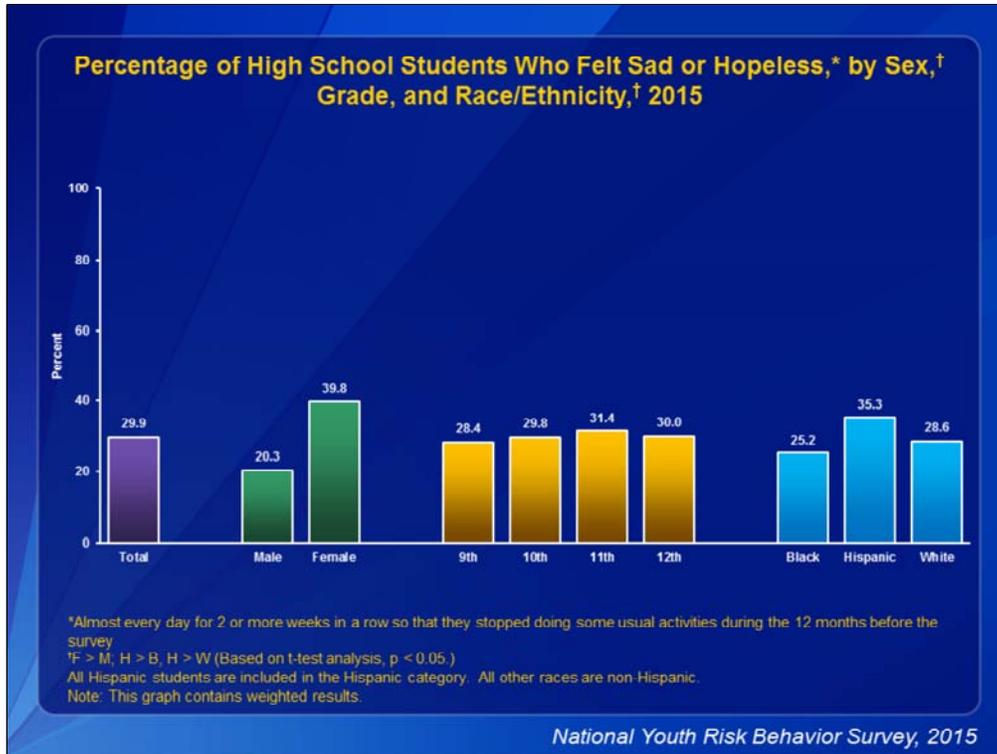
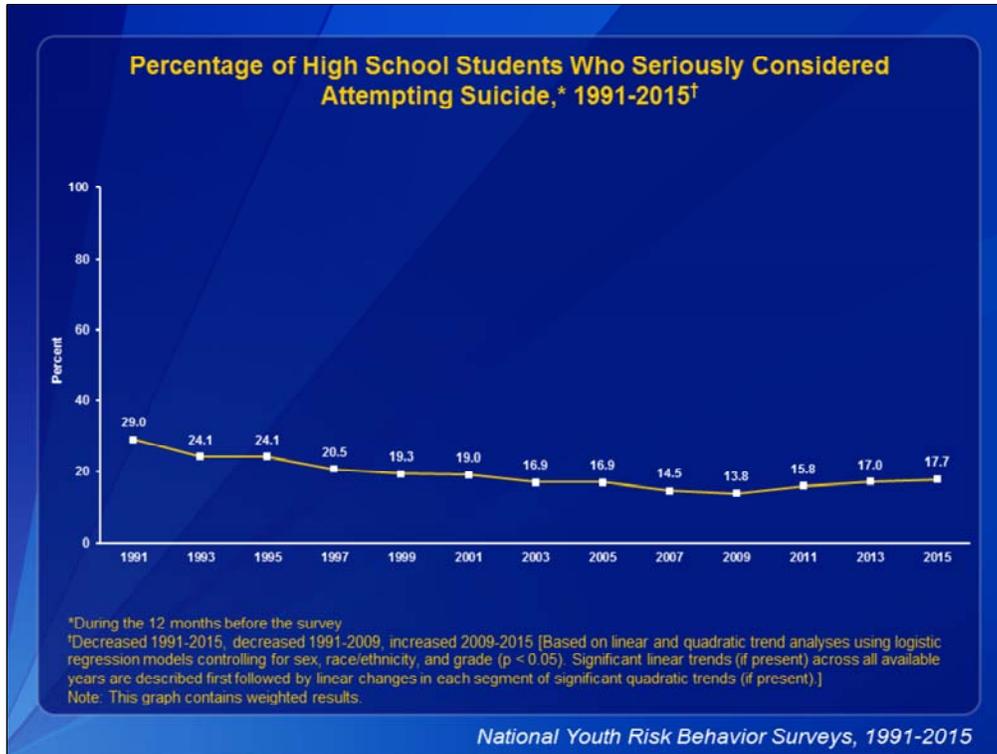Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 29.9. The percentage for Male students is 20.3. The percentage for Female students is 39.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 28.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 29.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 31.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 30.0. The percentage for Black students is 25.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 35.3. The percentage for White students is 28.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
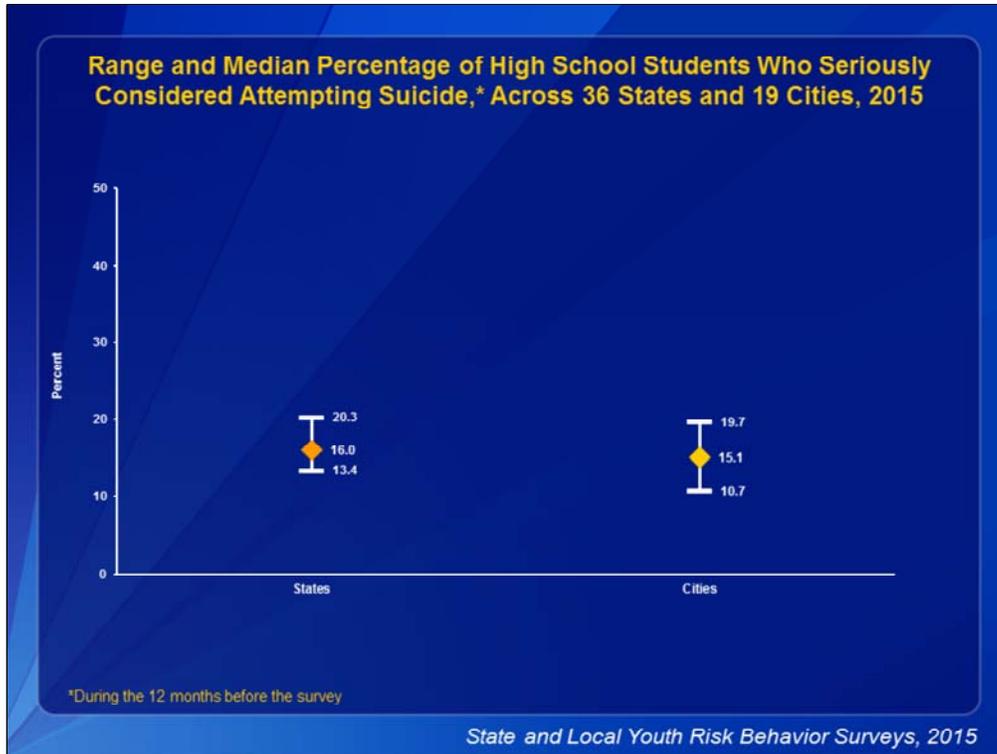
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* 1999-2015[†]

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for 1999 is 28.3. The percentage for 2001 is 28.3. The percentage for 2003 is 28.6. The percentage for 2005 is 28.5. The percentage for 2007 is 28.5. The percentage for 2009 is 26.1. The percentage for 2011 is 28.5. The percentage for 2013 is 29.9. The percentage for 2015 is 29.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2015.
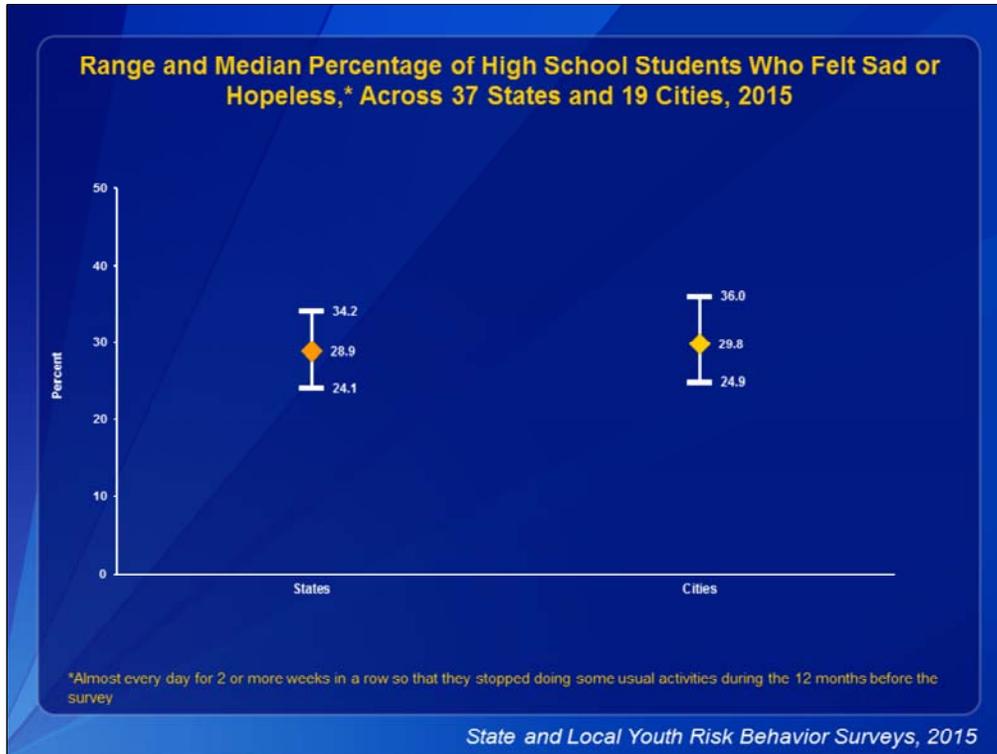
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 19 cities for high school students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 24.1% to 34.2%. The median across states was 28.9%. The range across cites was 24.9% to 36.0%. The median across cities was 29.8%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless*

*Almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
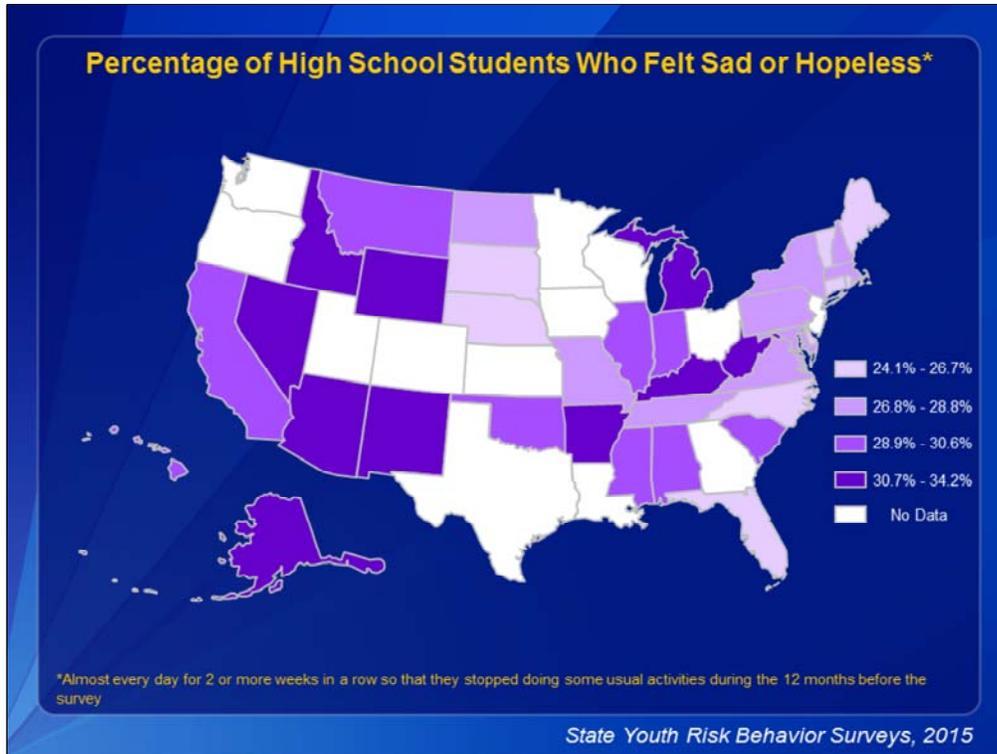
This slide shows the percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 24.1% to 34.2%. Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Nebraska, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 24.1% to 26.7%. Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 26.8% to 28.8%. Alabama, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 28.9% to 30.6%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 30.7% to 34.2%.Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
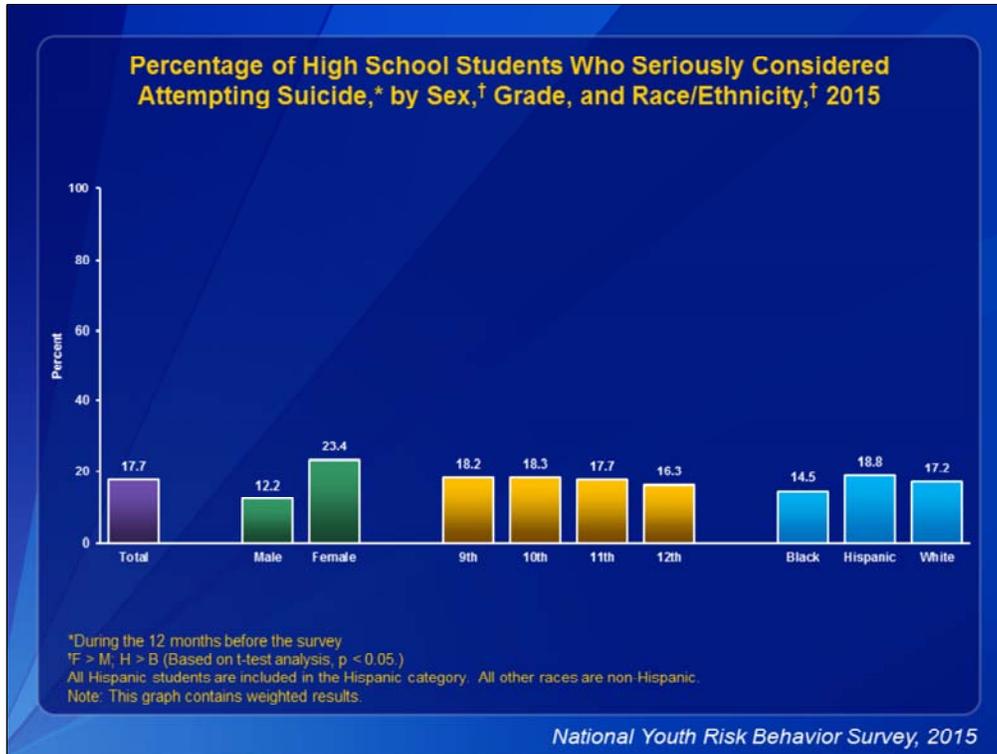
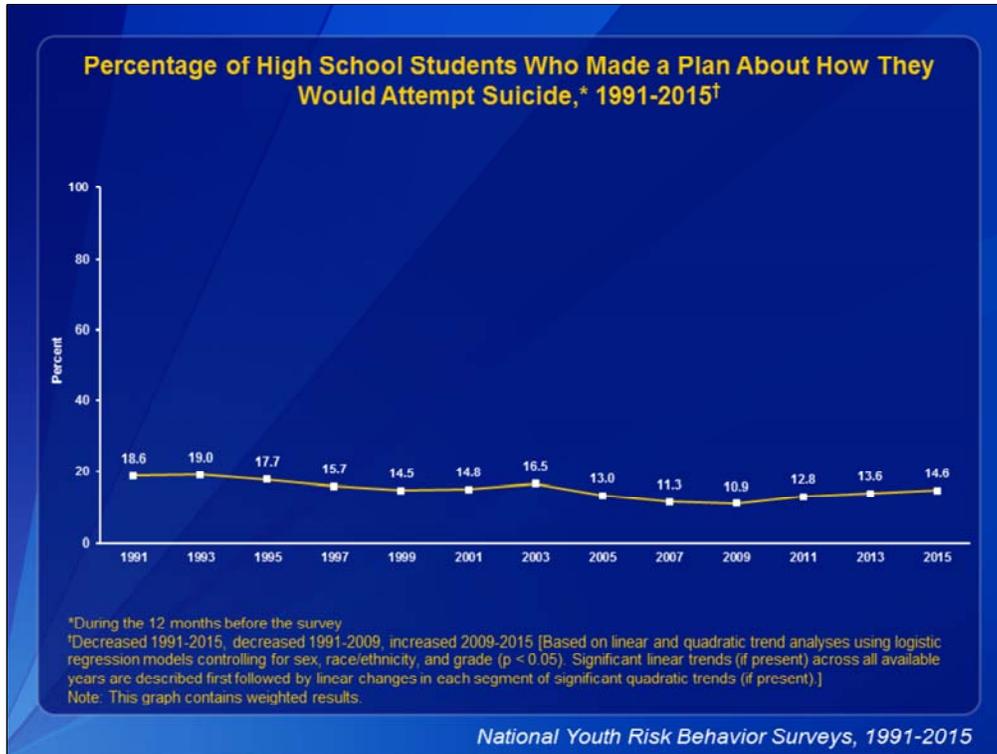Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 17.7. The percentage for Male students is 12.2. The percentage for Female students is 23.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 18.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 18.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 17.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.3. The percentage for Black students is 14.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 18.8. The percentage for White students is 17.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
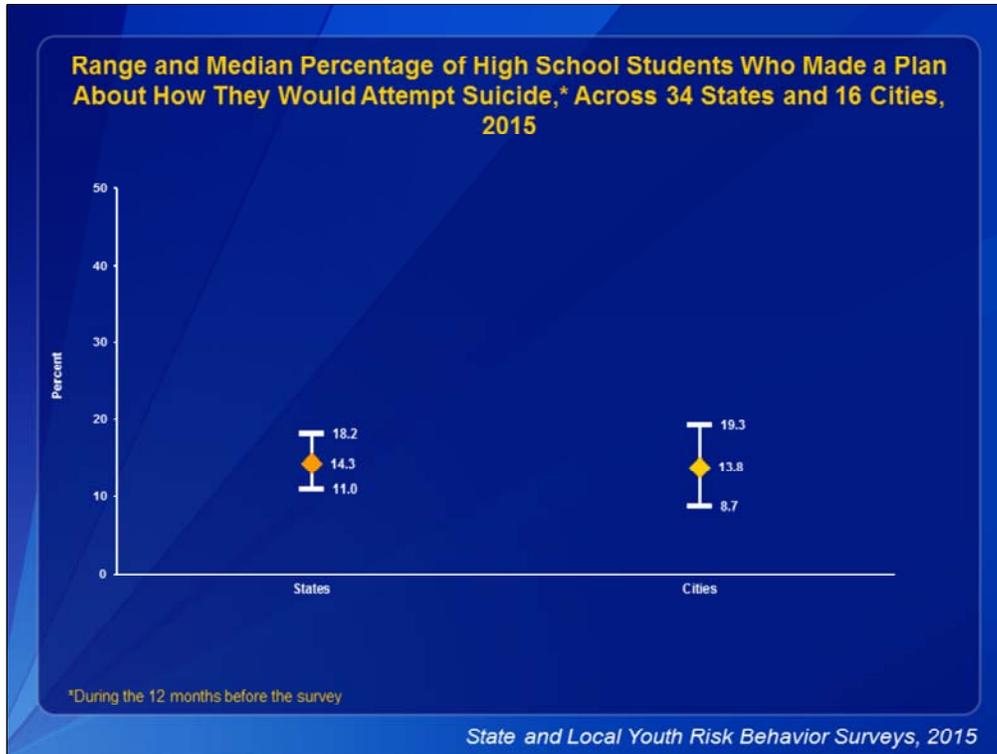
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey).

 The percentage for 1991 is 29.0. The percentage for 1993 is 24.1. The percentage for 1995 is 24.1. The percentage for 1997 is 20.5. The percentage for 1999 is 19.3. The percentage for 2001 is 19.0. The percentage for 2003 is 16.9. The percentage for 2005 is 16.9. The percentage for 2007 is 14.5. The percentage for 2009 is 13.8. The percentage for 2011 is 15.8. The percentage for 2013 is 17.0. The percentage for 2015 is 17.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, decreased from 1991 to 2009, and increased from 2009 to 2015.

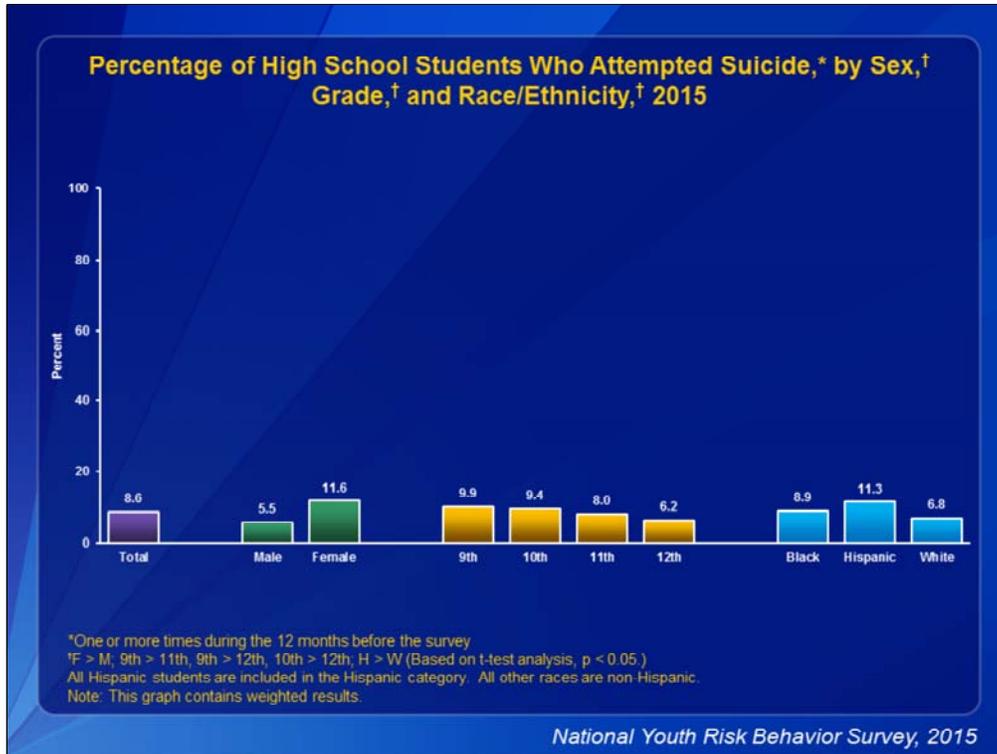These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 19 cities for high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 13.4% to 20.3%. The median across states was 16%. The range across cites was 10.7% to 19.7%. The median across cities was 15.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide*

13.4% - 15.2%
15.3% - 16.0%
16.1% - 17.6%
17.7% - 20.3%
No Data

*During the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
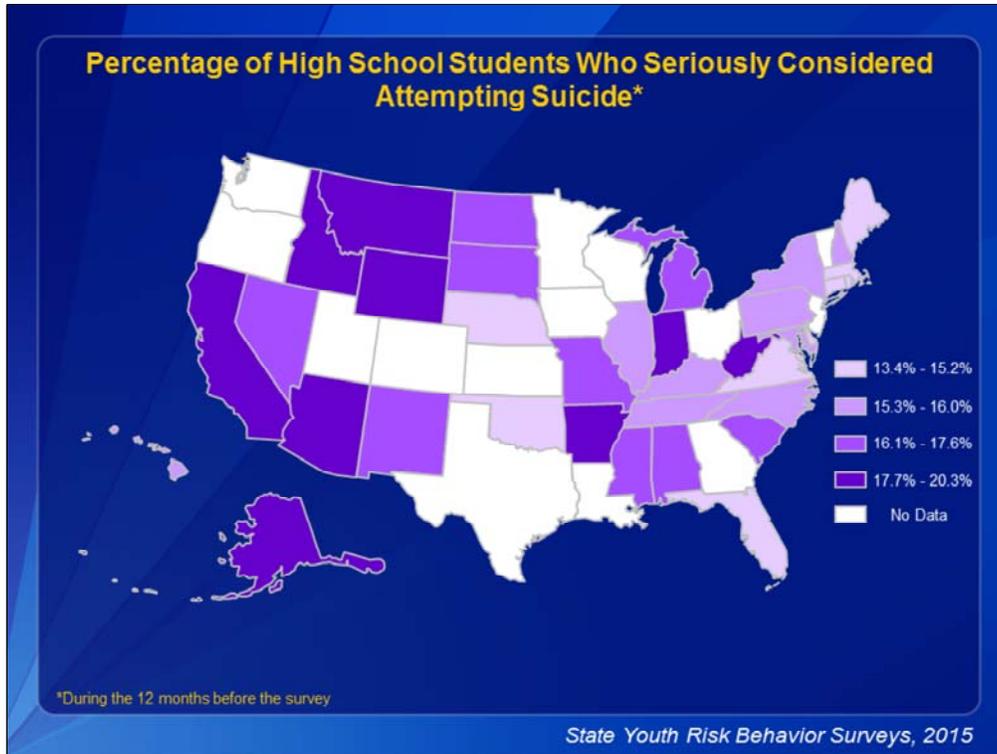
This slide shows the percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 13.4% to 20.3%. Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 13.4% to 15.2%. Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, range from 15.3% to 16.0%. Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, range from 16.1% to 17.6%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Indiana, Montana, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 17.7% to 20.3%. Vermont, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
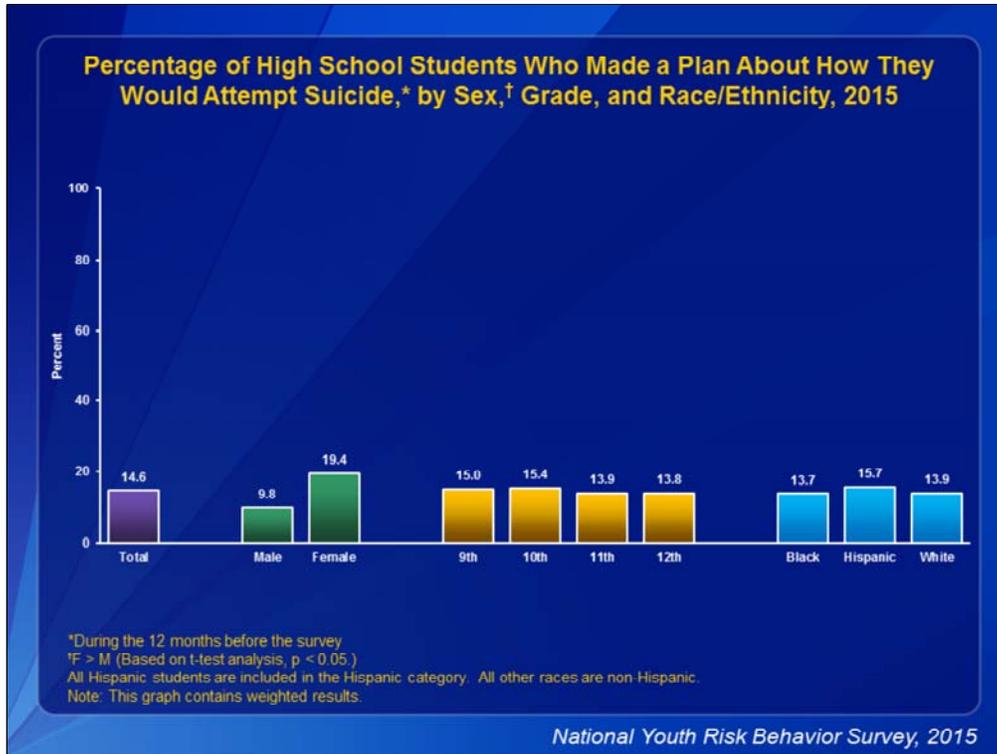
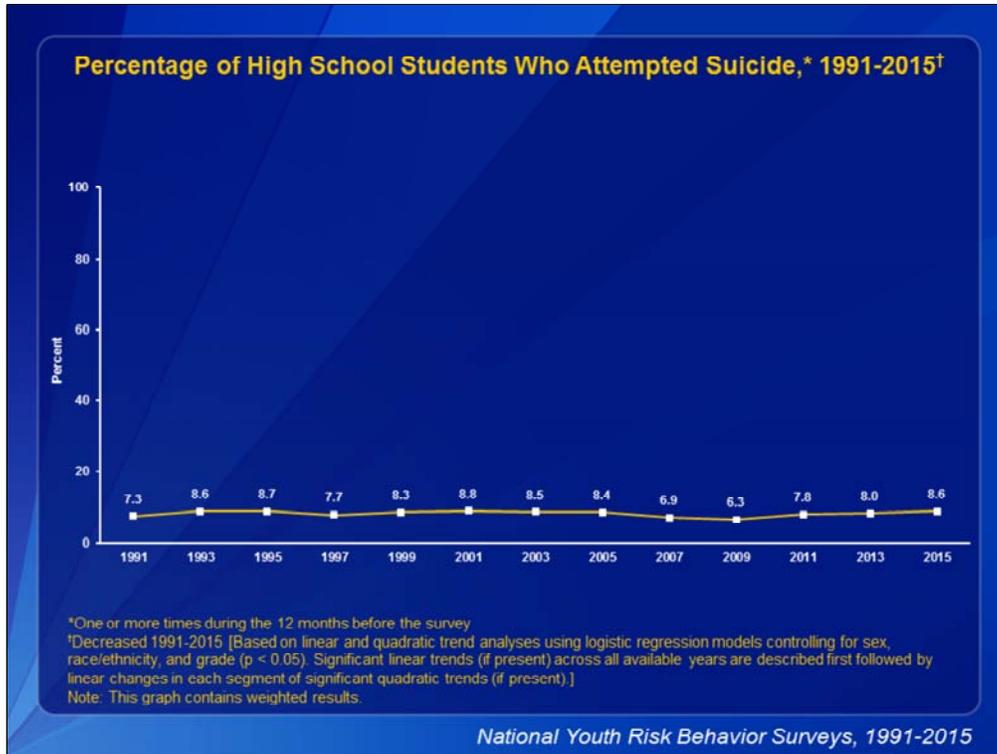Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 14.6. The percentage for Male students is 9.8. The percentage for Female students is 19.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 15.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 13.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.8. The percentage for Black students is 13.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 15.7. The percentage for White students is 13.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* 1991-2015†

*During the 12 months before the survey
†Decreased 1991-2015, decreased 1991-2009, increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for 1991 is 18.6. The percentage for 1993 is 19.0. The percentage for 1995 is 17.7. The percentage for 1997 is 15.7. The percentage for 1999 is 14.5. The percentage for 2001 is 14.8. The percentage for 2003 is 16.5. The percentage for 2005 is 13.0. The percentage for 2007 is 11.3. The percentage for 2009 is 10.9. The percentage for 2011 is 12.8. The percentage for 2013 is 13.6. The percentage for 2015 is 14.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, decreased from 1991 to 2009, and increased from 2009 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* Across 34 States and 16 Cities, 2015

*During the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 16 cities for high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 11.0% to 18.2%. The median across states was 14.3%. The range across cites was 8.7% to 19.3%. The median across cities was 13.8%.
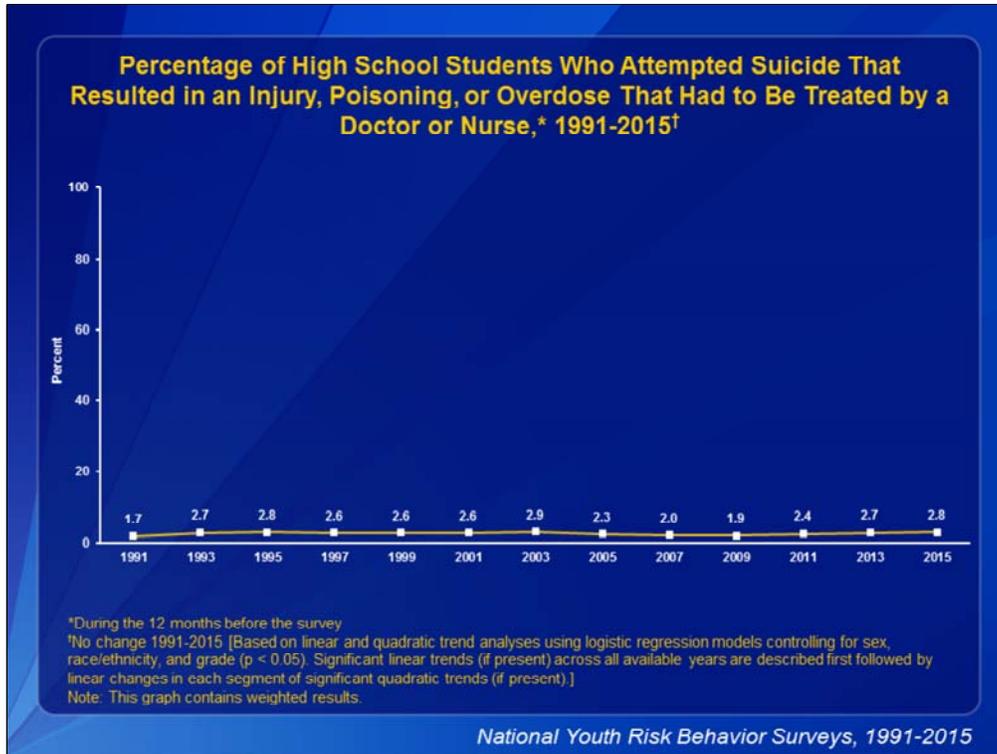
Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide*

*During the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

Legend:
- 11.0% - 12.6%
- 12.7% - 14.3%
- 14.4% - 15.4%
- 15.5% - 18.2%
- No Data
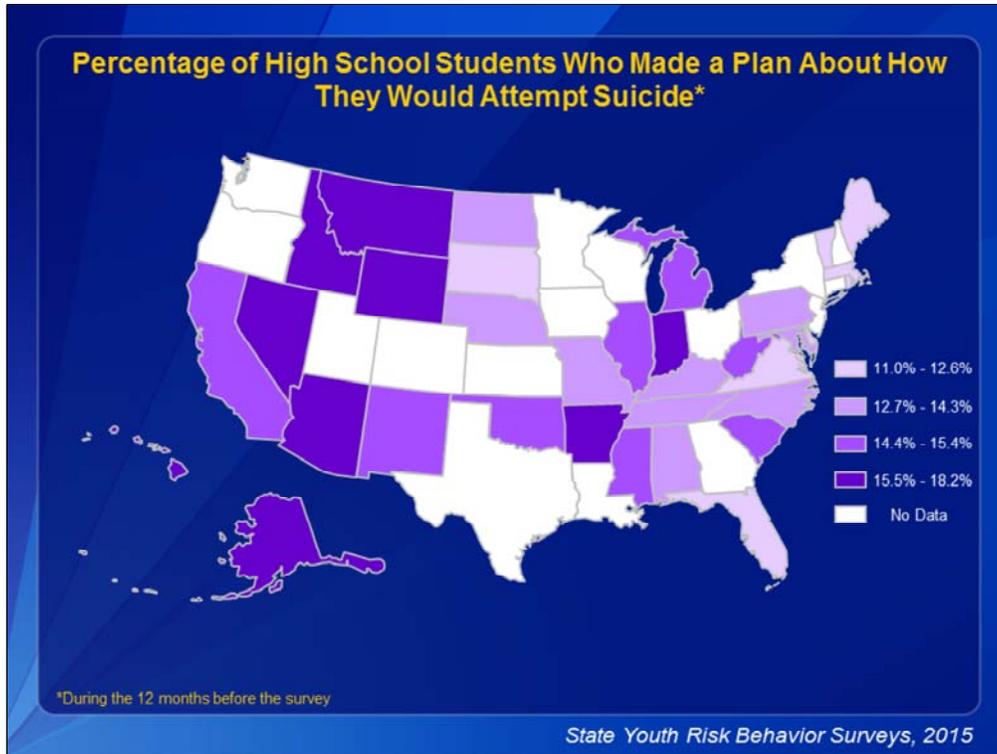
This slide shows the percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 11% to 18.2%. Delaware, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, range from 11.0% to 12.6%. Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, range from 12.7% to 14.3%. California, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 14.4% to 15.4%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, range from 15.5% to 18.2%. New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* by Sex,[†] Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 8.6. The percentage for Male students is 5.5. The percentage for Female students is 11.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.2. The percentage for Black students is 8.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.3. The percentage for White students is 6.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
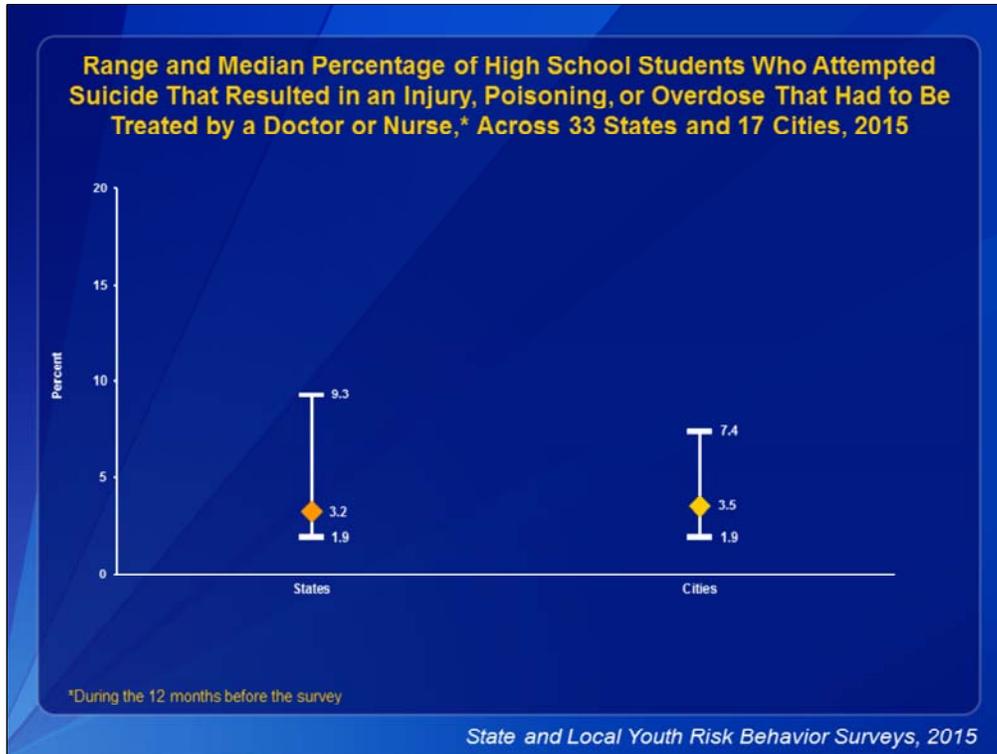
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* 1991-2015[†]

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
[†]Decreased 1991-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

 The percentage for 1991 is 7.3. The percentage for 1993 is 8.6. The percentage for 1995 is 8.7. The percentage for 1997 is 7.7. The percentage for 1999 is 8.3. The percentage for 2001 is 8.8. The percentage for 2003 is 8.5. The percentage for 2005 is 8.4. The percentage for 2007 is 6.9. The percentage for 2009 is 6.3. The percentage for 2011 is 7.8. The percentage for 2013 is 8.0. The percentage for 2015 is 8.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015.
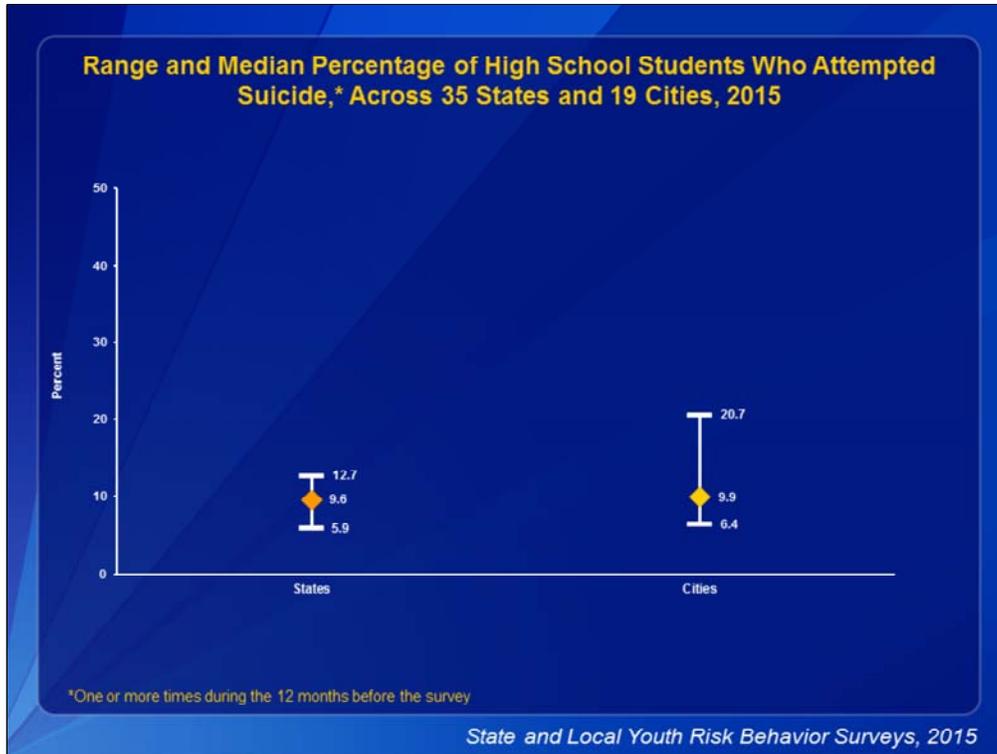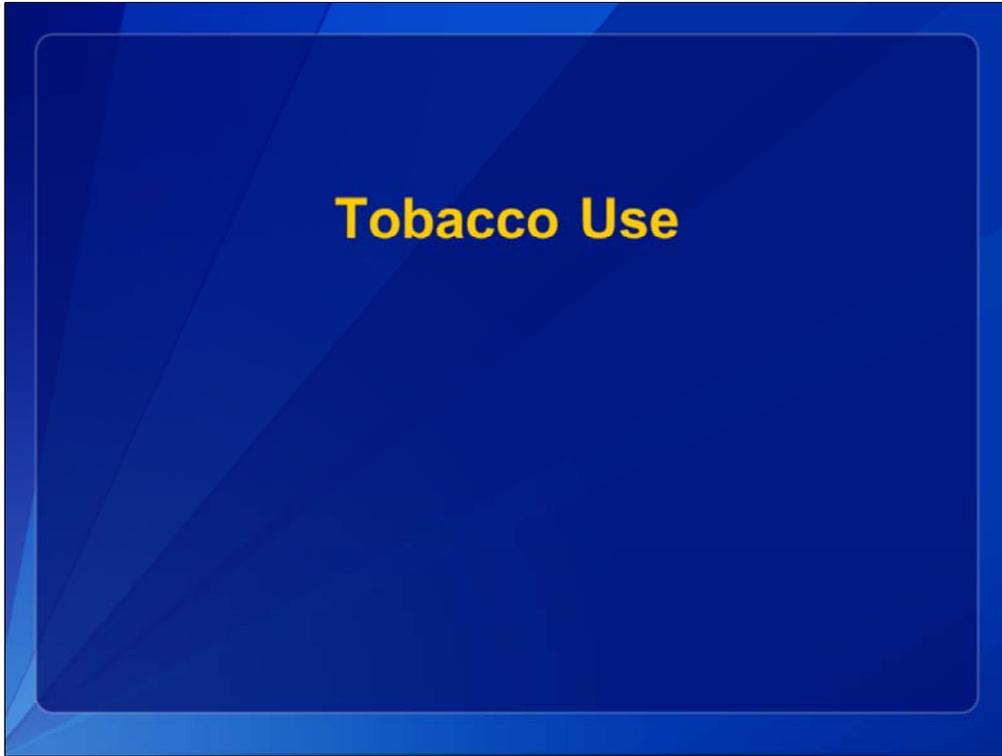
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 19 cities for high school students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).
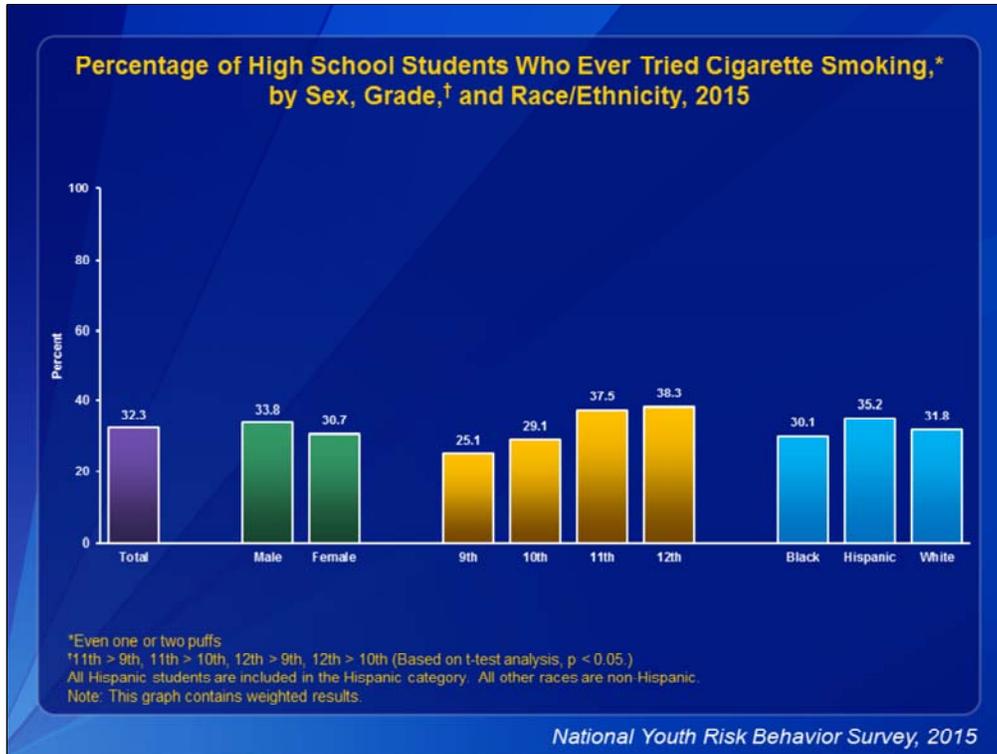
The range across states was 5.9% to 12.7%. The median across states was 9.6%. The range across cites was 6.4% to 20.7%. The median across cities was 9.9%.
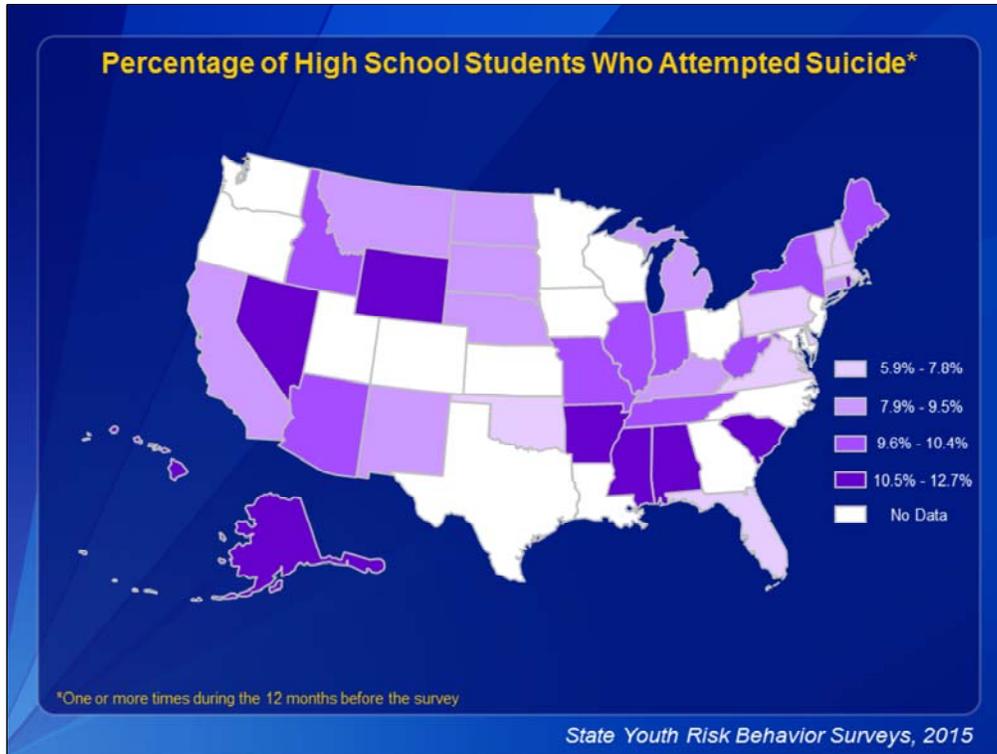
Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide*

This slide shows the percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 5.9% to 12.7%. Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, range from 5.9% to 7.8%. California, Connecticut, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, range from 7.9% to 9.5%. Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, New York, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 9.6% to 10.4%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii, Mississippi, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wyoming, range from 10.5% to 12.7%. North Carolina, Maryland, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
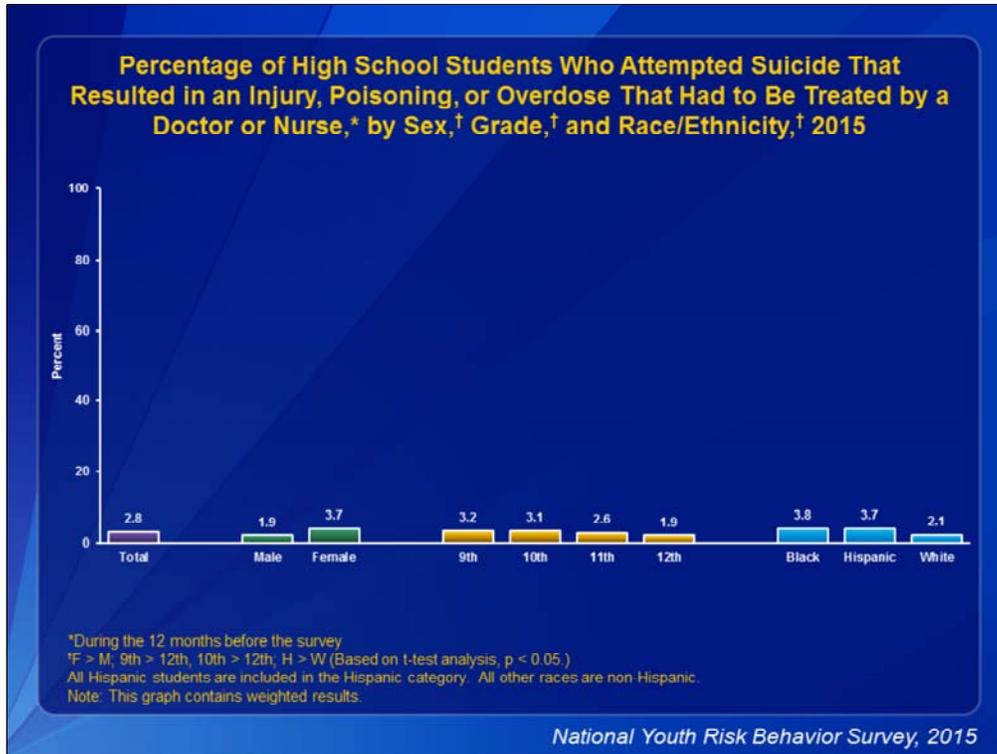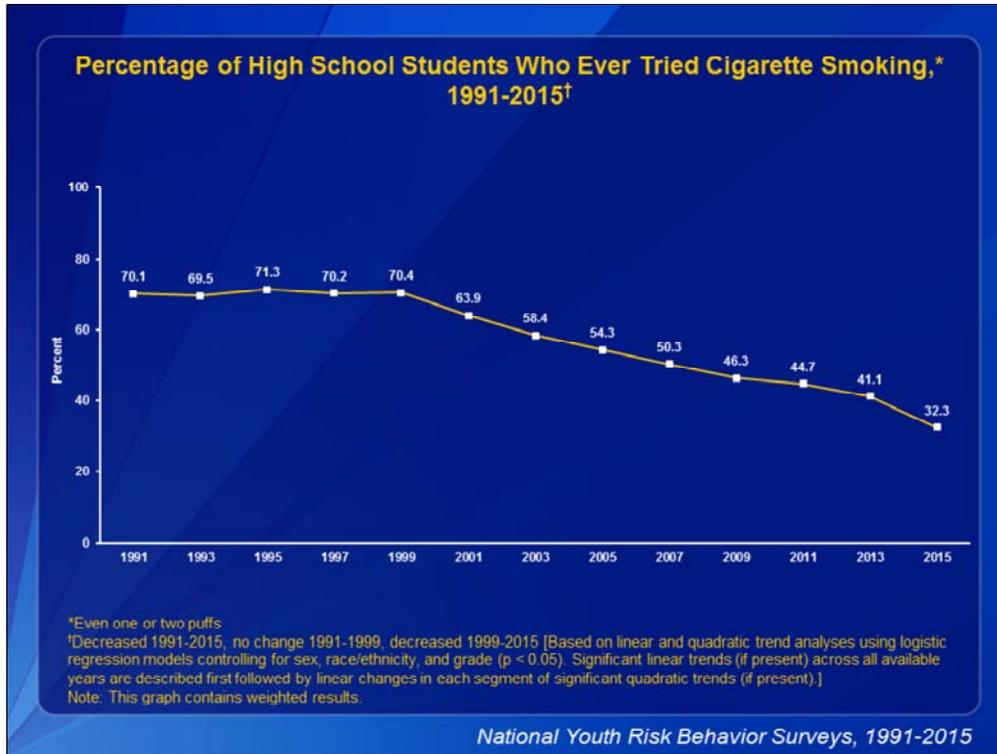
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 2.8. The percentage for Male students is 1.9. The percentage for Female students is 3.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 1.9. The percentage for Black students is 3.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.7. The percentage for White students is 2.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
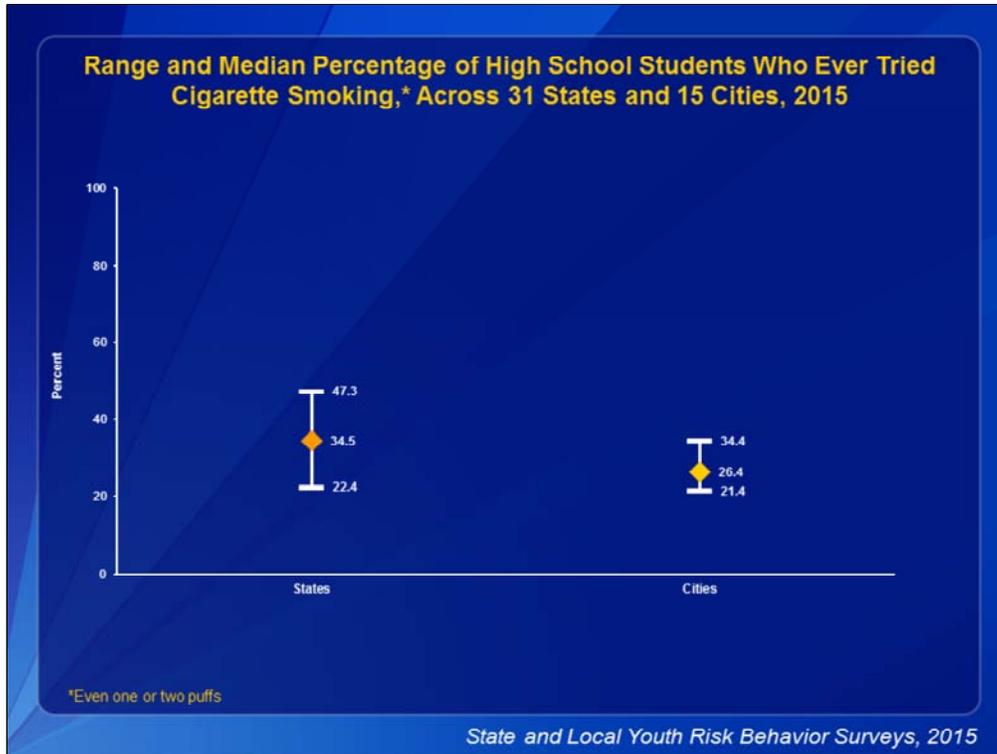
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide That Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had to Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey).

 The percentage for 1991 is 1.7. The percentage for 1993 is 2.7. The percentage for 1995 is 2.8. The percentage for 1997 is 2.6. The percentage for 1999 is 2.6. The percentage for 2001 is 2.6. The percentage for 2003 is 2.9. The percentage for 2005 is 2.3. The percentage for 2007 is 2.0. The percentage for 2009 is 1.9. The percentage for 2011 is 2.4. The percentage for 2013 is 2.7. The percentage for 2015 is 2.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1991 to 2015.

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Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide That Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had to Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,* Across 33 States and 17 Cities, 2015

*During the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 17 cities for high school students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 1.9% to 9.3%. The median across states was 3.2%. The range across cites was 1.9% to 7.4%. The median across cities was 3.5%.
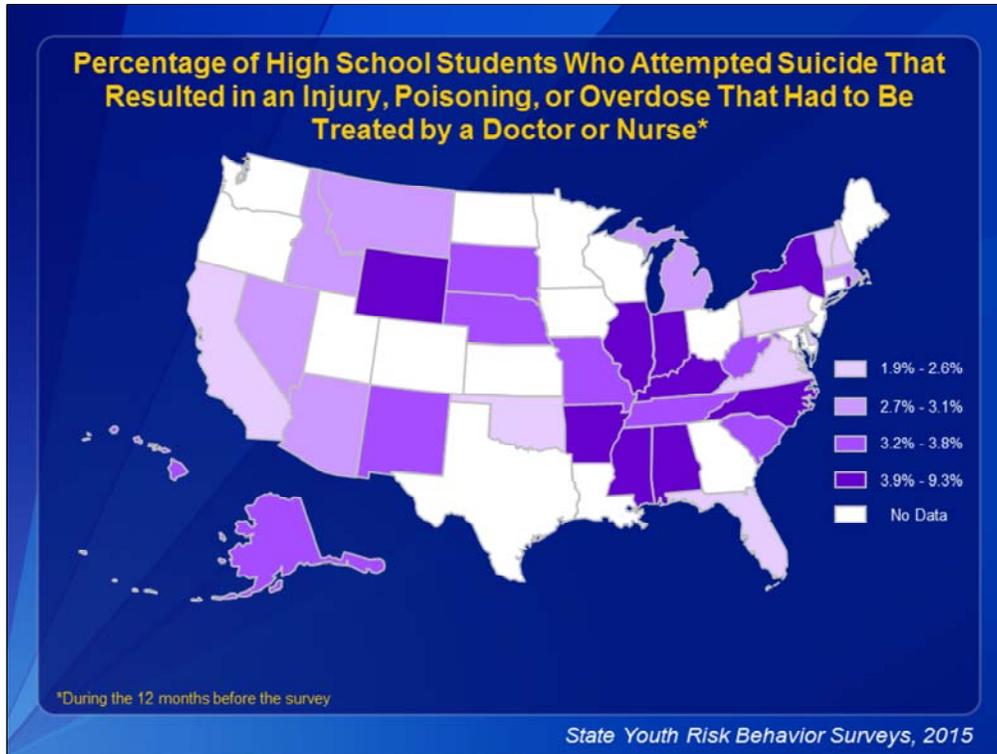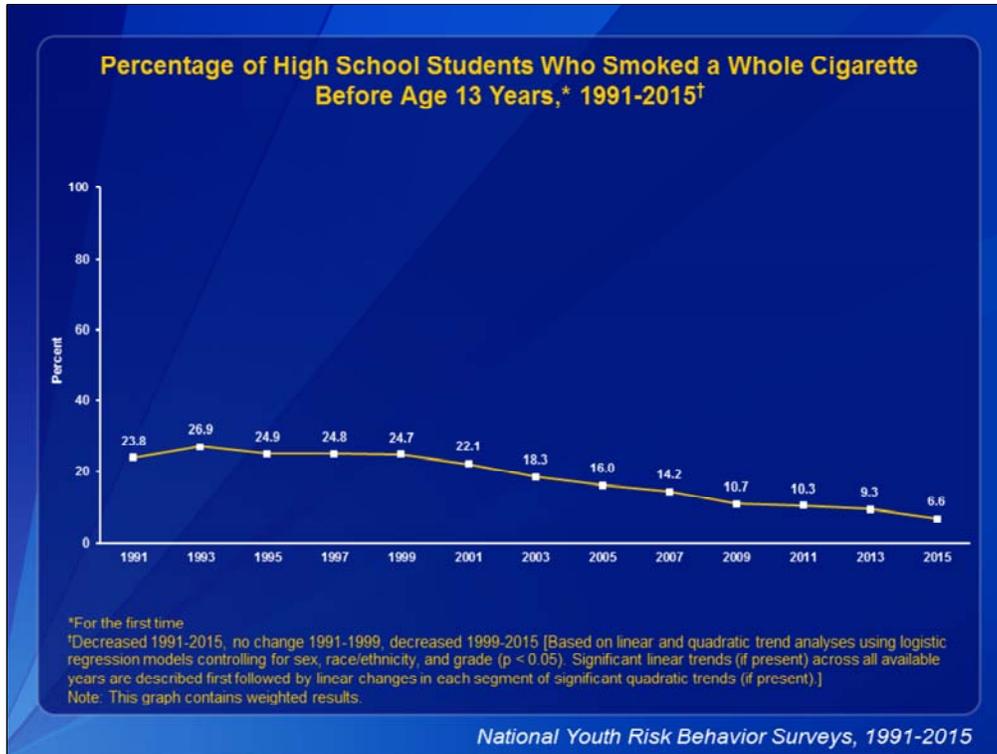
This slide shows the percentage of students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 1.9% to 9.3%. California, Delaware, Florida, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, range from 1.9% to 2.6%. Arizona, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, range from 2.7% to 3.1%. Alaska, Hawaii, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 3.2% to 3.8%. Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Wyoming, range from 3.9% to 9.3%. North Dakota, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Tobacco Use

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

*Even one or two puffs
†11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs).

The percentage for all students is 32.3. The percentage for Male students is 33.8. The percentage for Female students is 30.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 25.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 29.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 37.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 38.3. The percentage for Black students is 30.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 35.2. The percentage for White students is 31.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
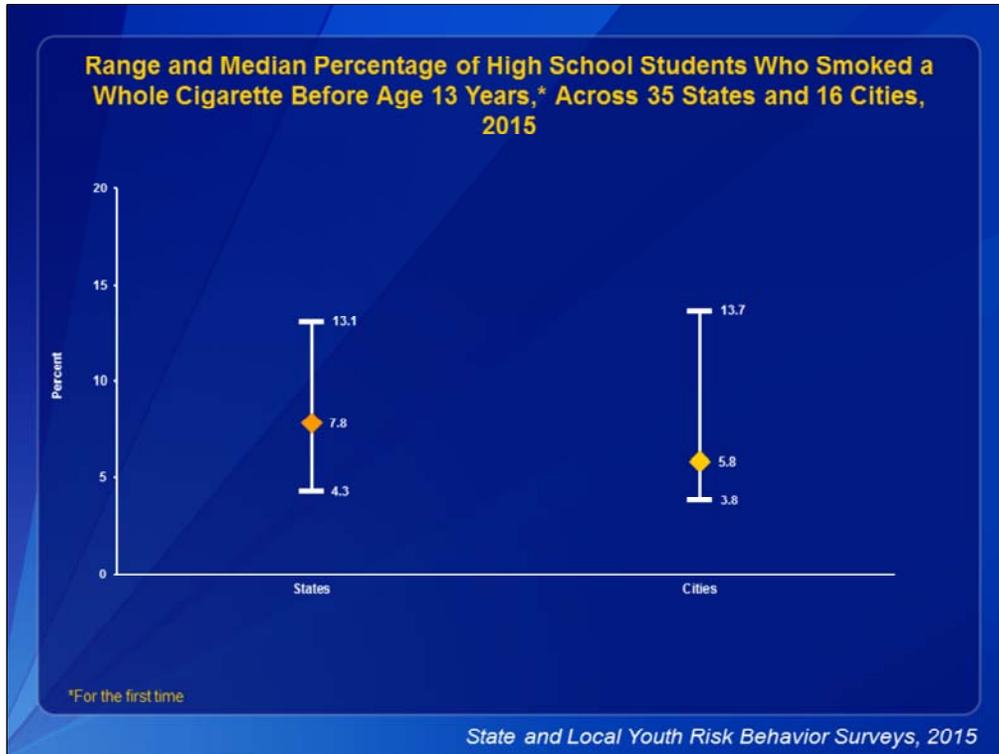
For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,* 1991-2015†

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs).

 The percentage for 1991 is 70.1. The percentage for 1993 is 69.5. The percentage for 1995 is 71.3. The percentage for 1997 is 70.2. The percentage for 1999 is 70.4. The percentage for 2001 is 63.9. The percentage for 2003 is 58.4. The percentage for 2005 is 54.3. The percentage for 2007 is 50.3. The percentage for 2009 is 46.3. The percentage for 2011 is 44.7. The percentage for 2013 is 41.1. The percentage for 2015 is 32.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, did not change from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 31 states and 15 cities for high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs).

The range across states was 22.4% to 47.3%. The median across states was 34.5%. The range across cites was 21.4% to 34.4%. The median across cities was 26.4%.
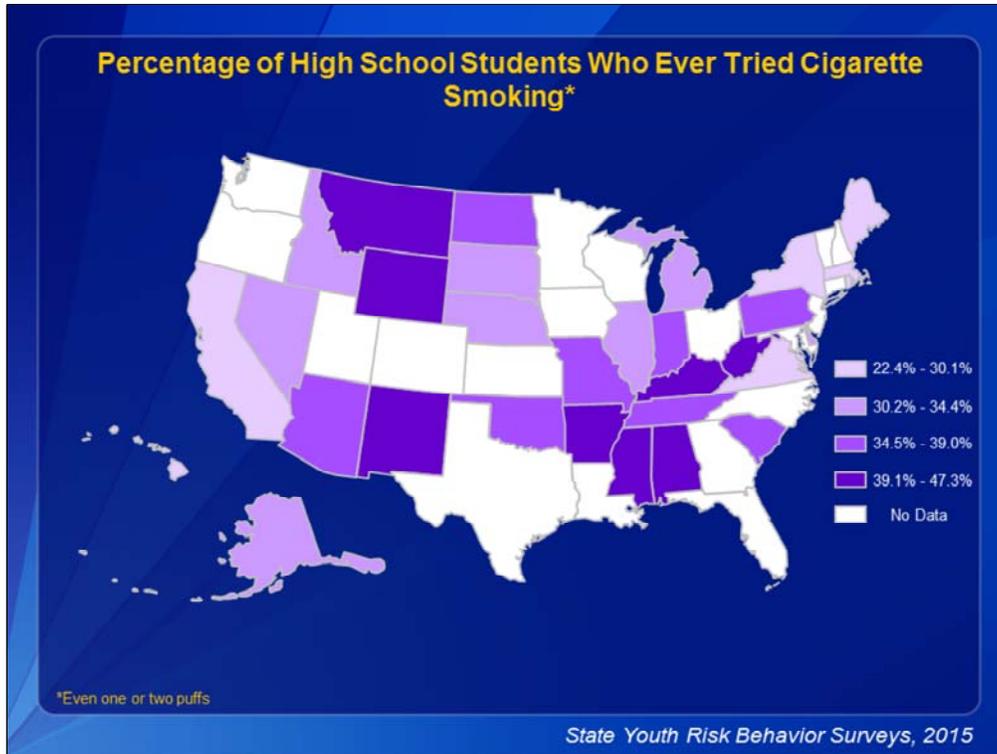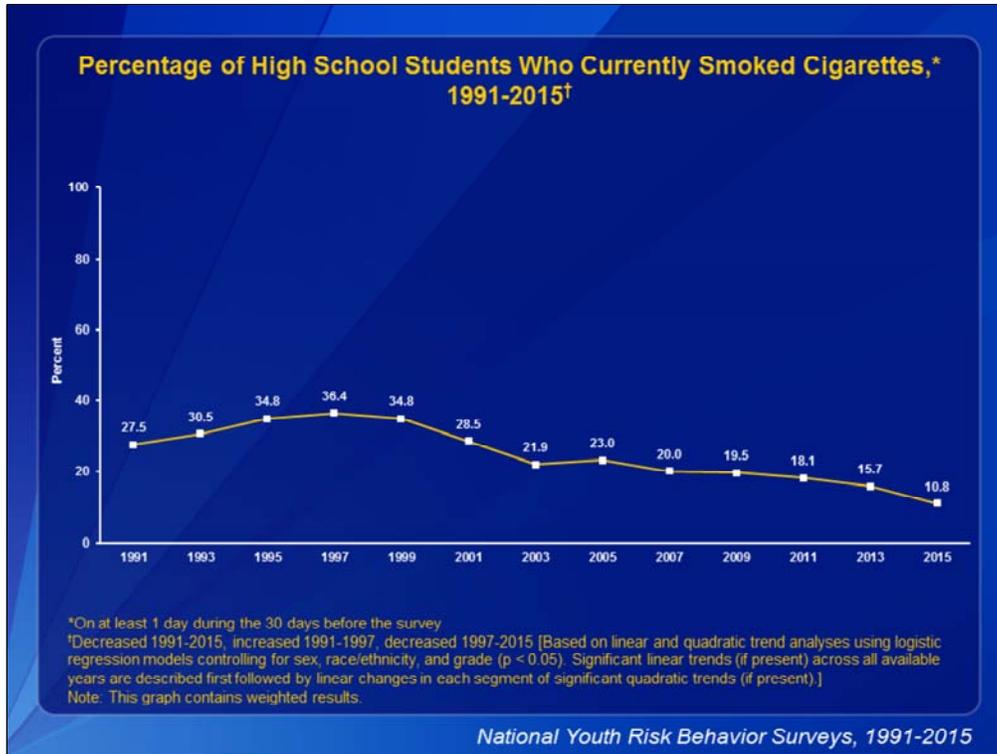
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking*

*Even one or two puffs

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs), 2015. The values range from 22.4% to 47.3%. California, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 22.4% to 30.1%. Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, range from 30.2% to 34.4%. Arizona, Indiana, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 34.5% to 39.0%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 39.1% to 47.3%. Vermont, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
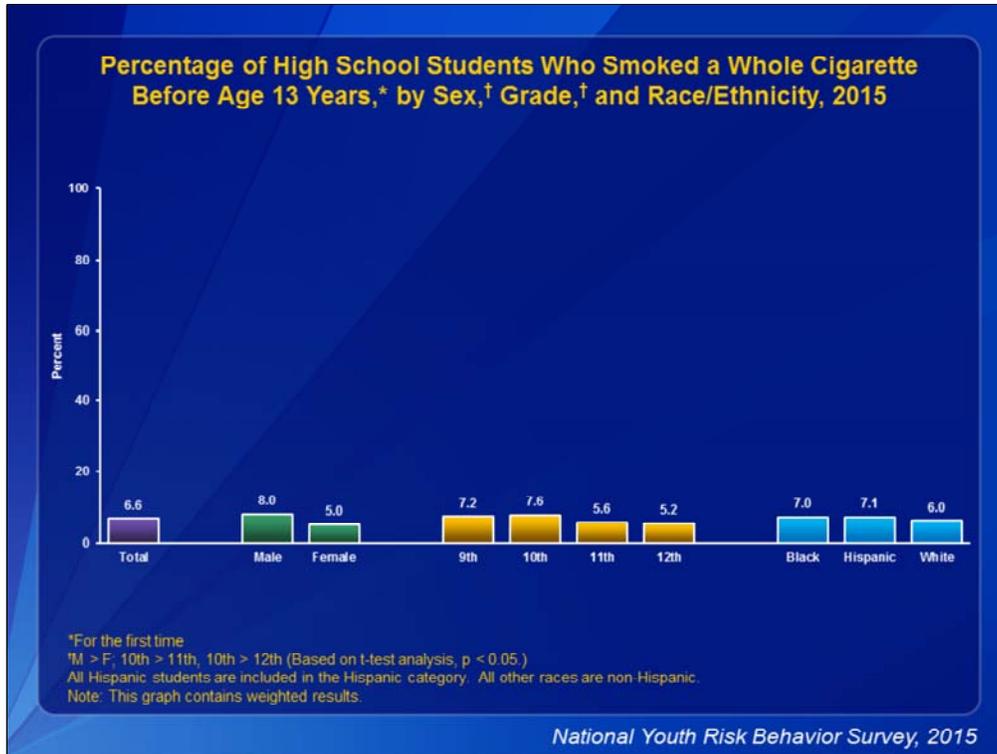
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time).

The percentage for all students is 6.6. The percentage for Male students is 8.0. The percentage for Female students is 5.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.2. The percentage for Black students is 7.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.1. The percentage for White students is 6.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
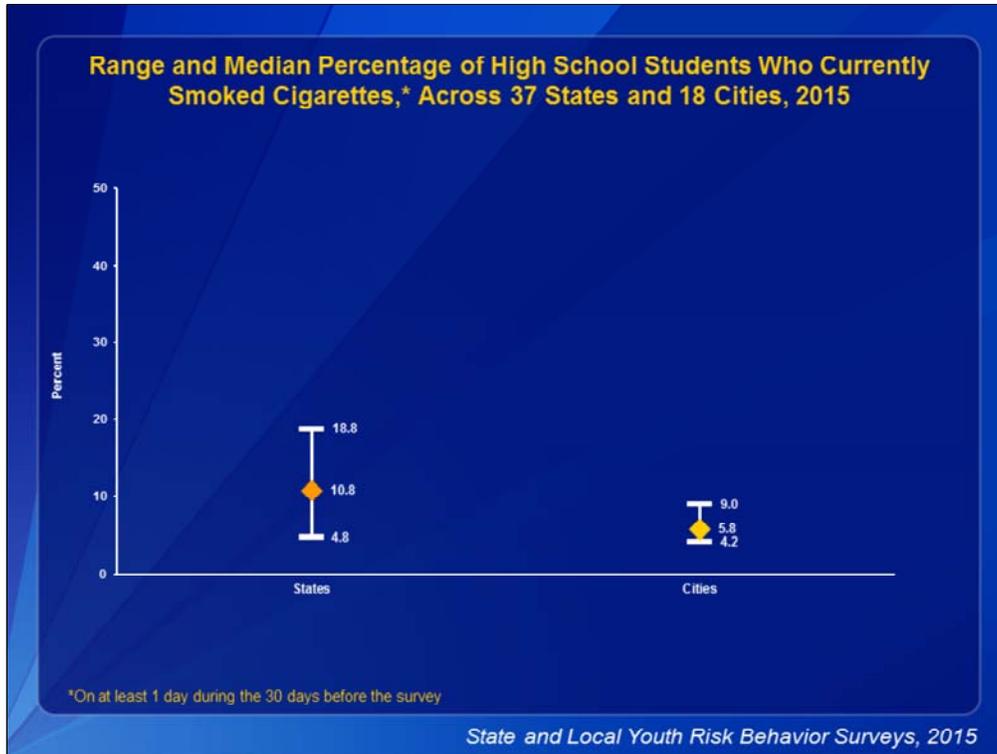
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked a Whole Cigarette Before Age 13 Years,* 1991-2015†

*For the first time
†Decreased 1991-2015, no change 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time).

The percentage for 1991 is 23.8. The percentage for 1993 is 26.9. The percentage for 1995 is 24.9. The percentage for 1997 is 24.8. The percentage for 1999 is 24.7. The percentage for 2001 is 22.1. The percentage for 2003 is 18.3. The percentage for 2005 is 16.0. The percentage for 2007 is 14.2. The percentage for 2009 is 10.7. The percentage for 2011 is 10.3. The percentage for 2013 is 9.3. The percentage for 2015 is 6.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, did not change from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 16 cities for high school students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time).

The range across states was 4.3% to 13.1%. The median across states was 7.8%. The range across cites was 3.8% to 13.7%. The median across cities was 5.8%.
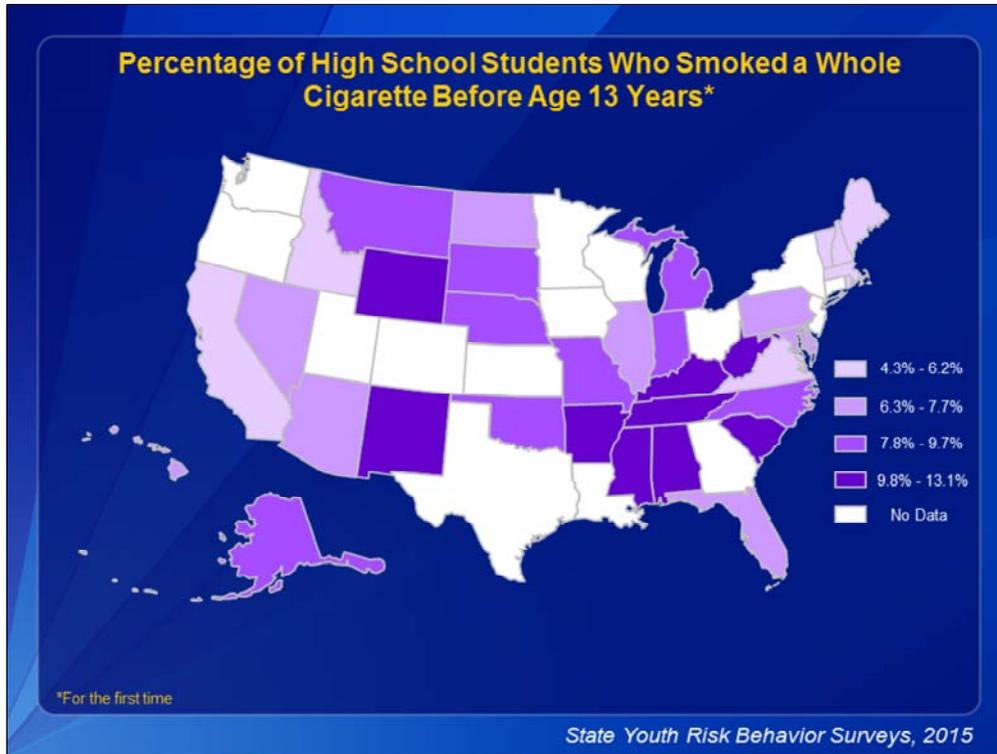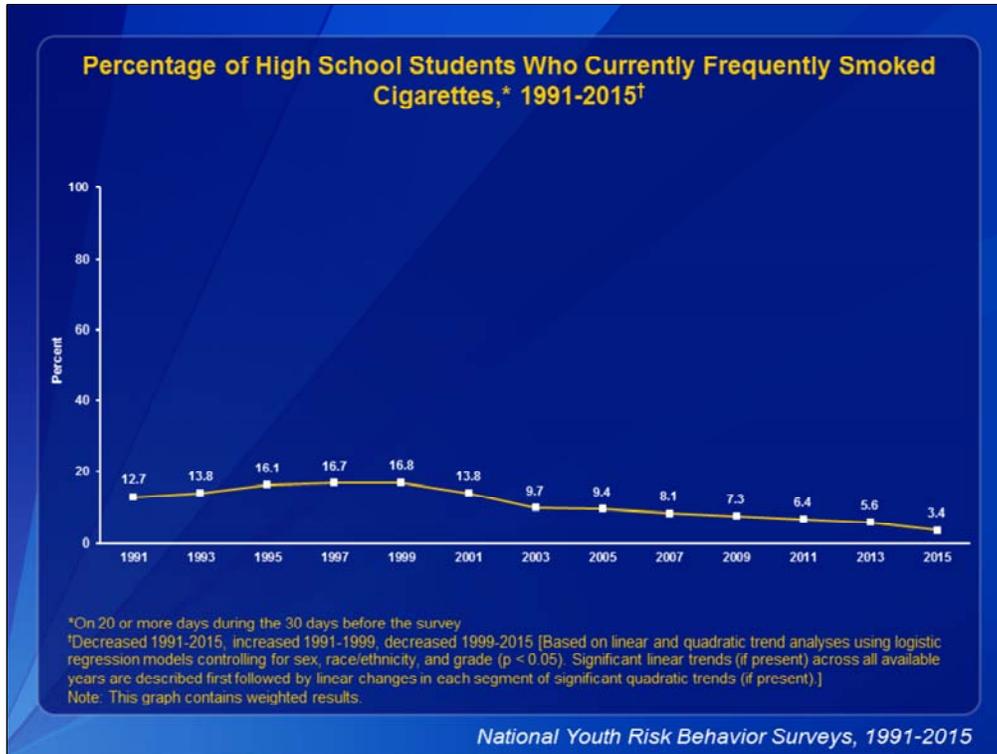
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time), 2015. The values range from 4.3% to 13.1%. California, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, range from 4.3% to 6.2%. Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, range from 6.3% to 7.7%. Alaska, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, range from 7.8% to 9.7%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 9.8% to 13.1%. New York, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
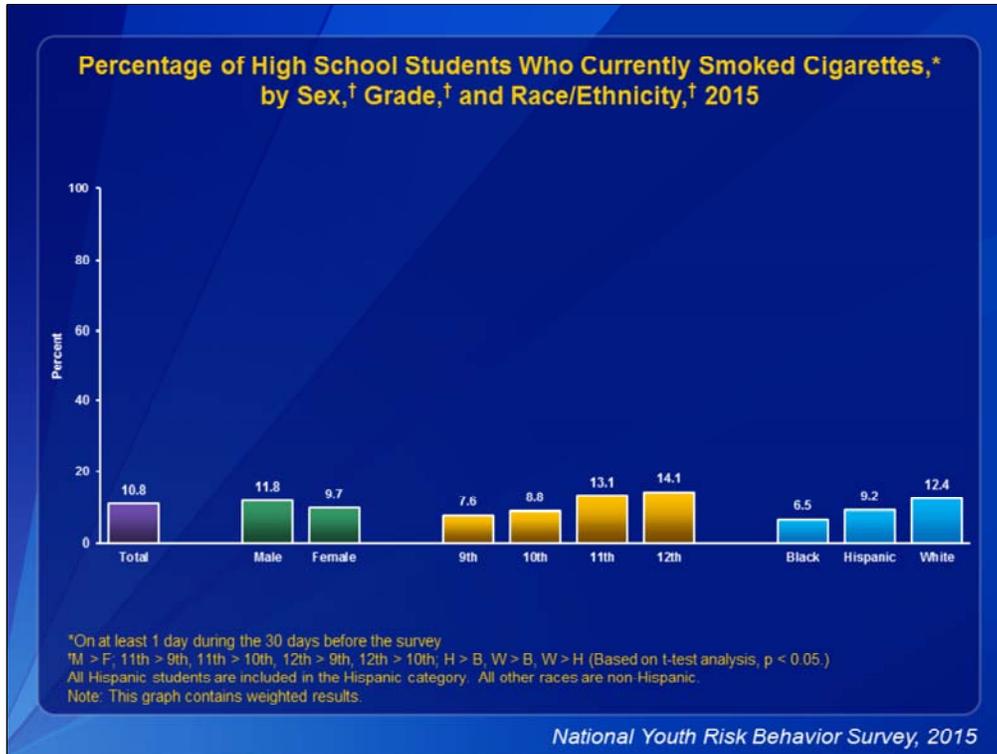
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 10.8. The percentage for Male students is 11.8. The percentage for Female students is 9.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 13.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.1. The percentage for Black students is 6.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.2. The percentage for White students is 12.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
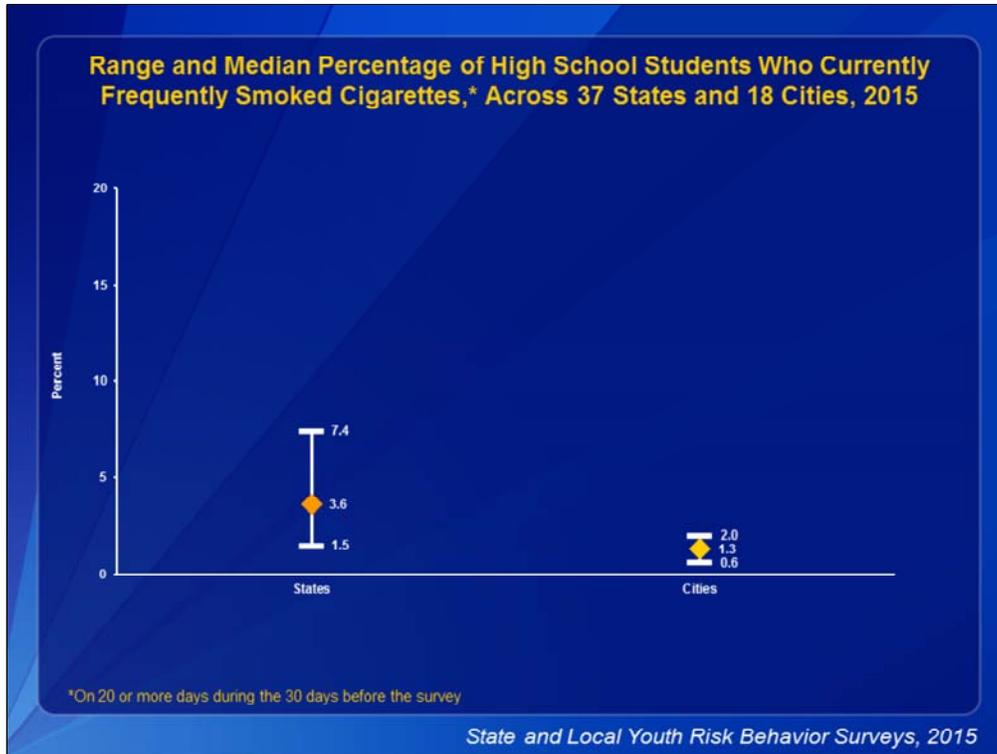
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1991 is 27.5. The percentage for 1993 is 30.5. The percentage for 1995 is 34.8. The percentage for 1997 is 36.4. The percentage for 1999 is 34.8. The percentage for 2001 is 28.5. The percentage for 2003 is 21.9. The percentage for 2005 is 23.0. The percentage for 2007 is 20.0. The percentage for 2009 is 19.5. The percentage for 2011 is 18.1. The percentage for 2013 is 15.7. The percentage for 2015 is 10.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, increased from 1991 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 18 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 4.8% to 18.8%. The median across states was 10.8%. The range across cites was 4.2% to 9.0%. The median across cities was 5.8%.
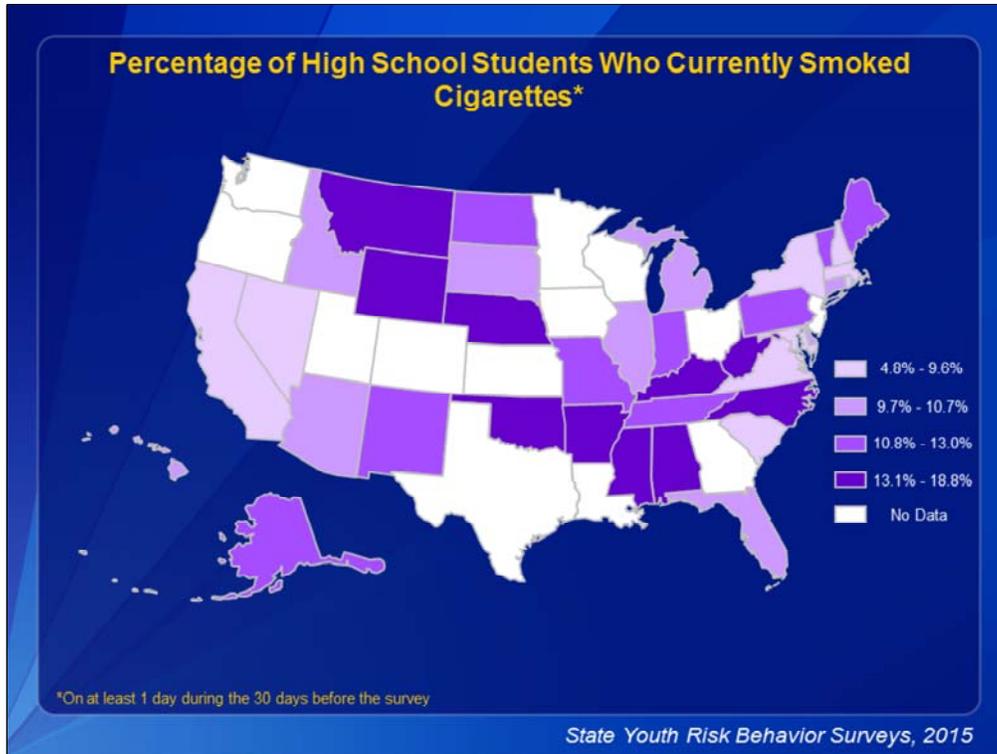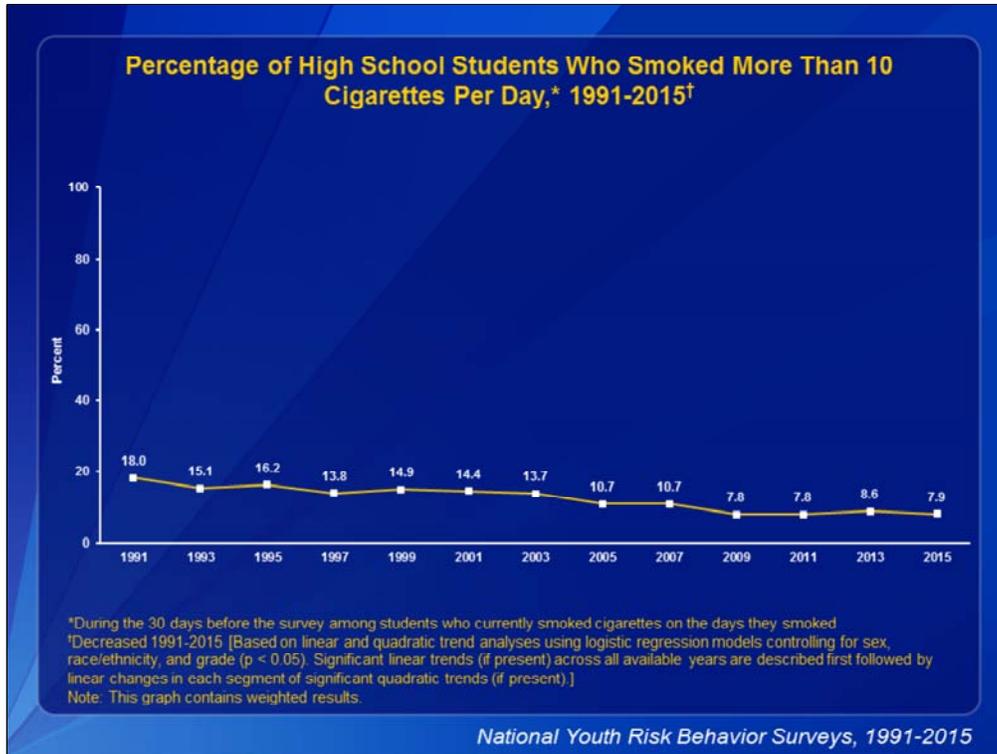
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 4.8% to 18.8%. California, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 4.8% to 9.6%. Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, South Dakota, range from 9.7% to 10.7%. Alaska, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 10.8% to 13.0%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 13.1% to 18.8%.Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
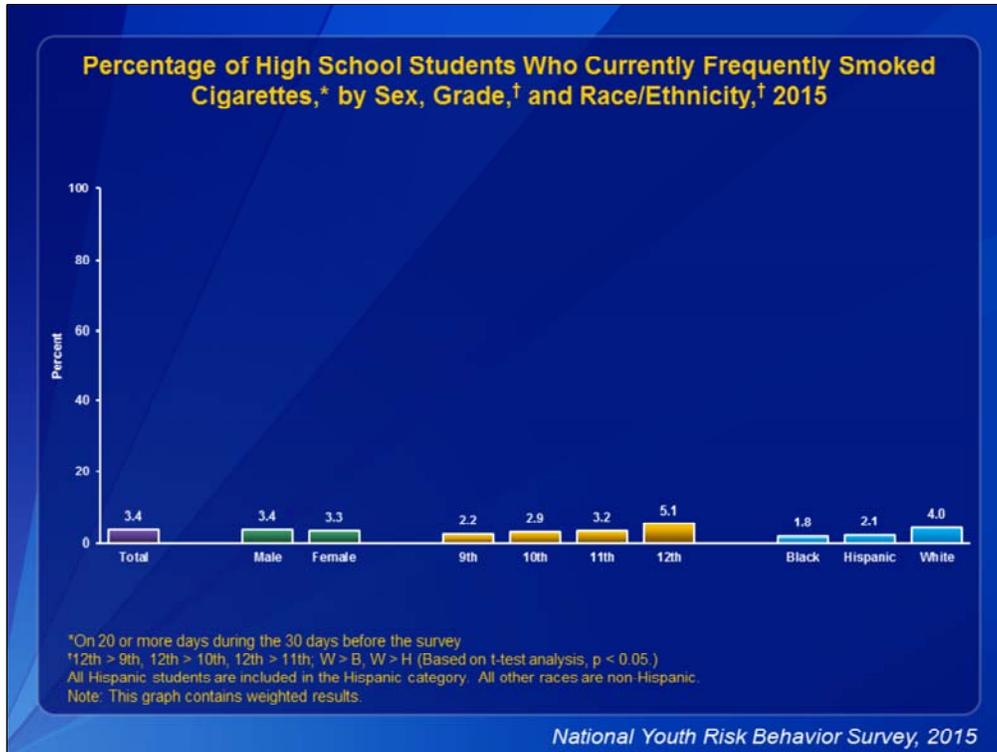
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 3.4. The percentage for Male students is 3.4. The percentage for Female students is 3.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.1. The percentage for Black students is 1.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.1. The percentage for White students is 4.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Frequently Smoked Cigarettes,* 1991-2015†

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1991 is 12.7. The percentage for 1993 is 13.8. The percentage for 1995 is 16.1. The percentage for 1997 is 16.7. The percentage for 1999 is 16.8. The percentage for 2001 is 13.8. The percentage for 2003 is 9.7. The percentage for 2005 is 9.4. The percentage for 2007 is 8.1. The percentage for 2009 is 7.3. The percentage for 2011 is 6.4. The percentage for 2013 is 5.6. The percentage for 2015 is 3.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 18 cities for high school students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 1.5% to 7.4%. The median across states was 3.6%. The range across cites was 0.6% to 2.0%. The median across cities was 1.3%.
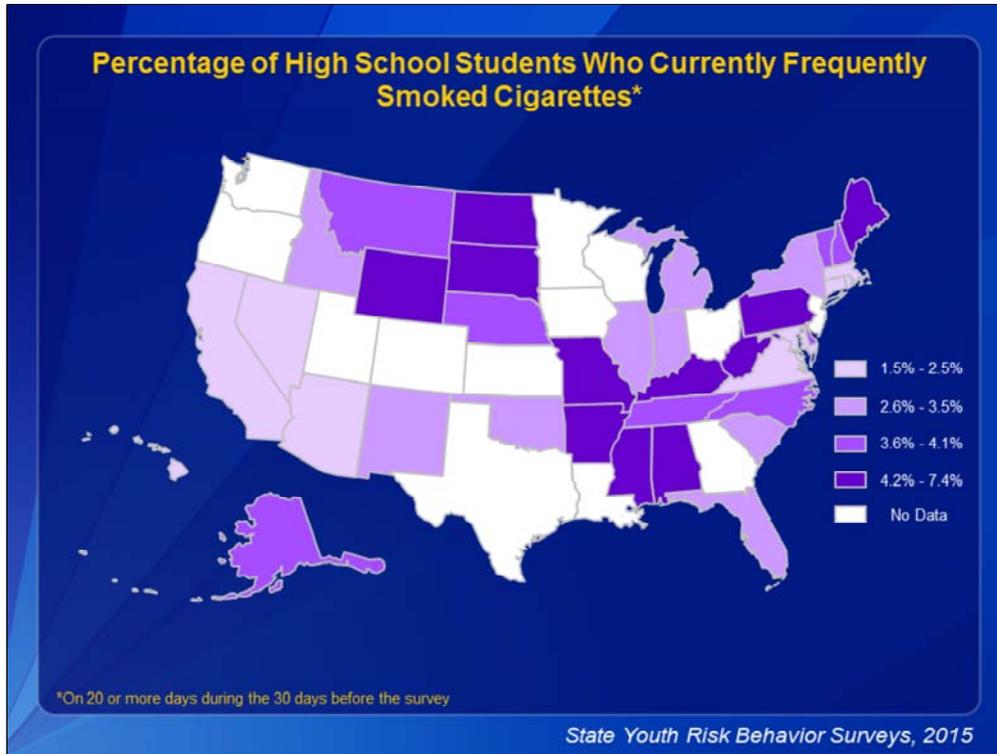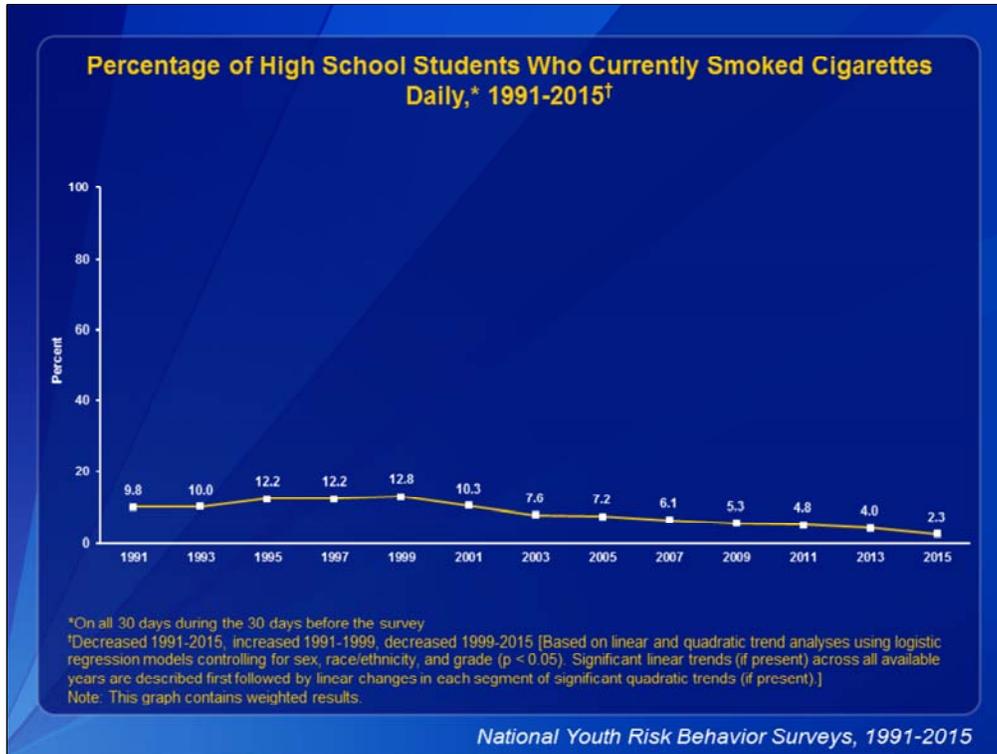
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days, 2015. The values range from 1.5% to 7.4%. Arizona, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 1.5% to 2.5%. Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 2.6% to 3.5%. Alaska, Delaware, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 3.6% to 4.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 4.2% to 7.4%.Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
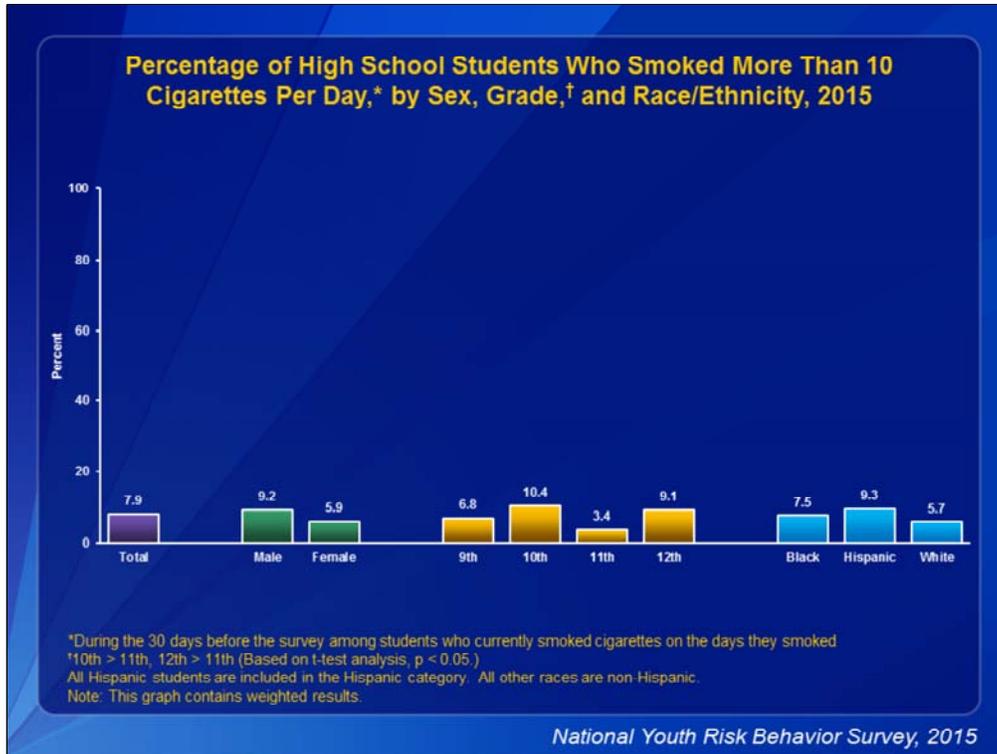
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked).

The percentage for all students is 7.9. The percentage for Male students is 9.2. The percentage for Female students is 5.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 10.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 9.1. The percentage for Black students is 7.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.3. The percentage for White students is 5.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
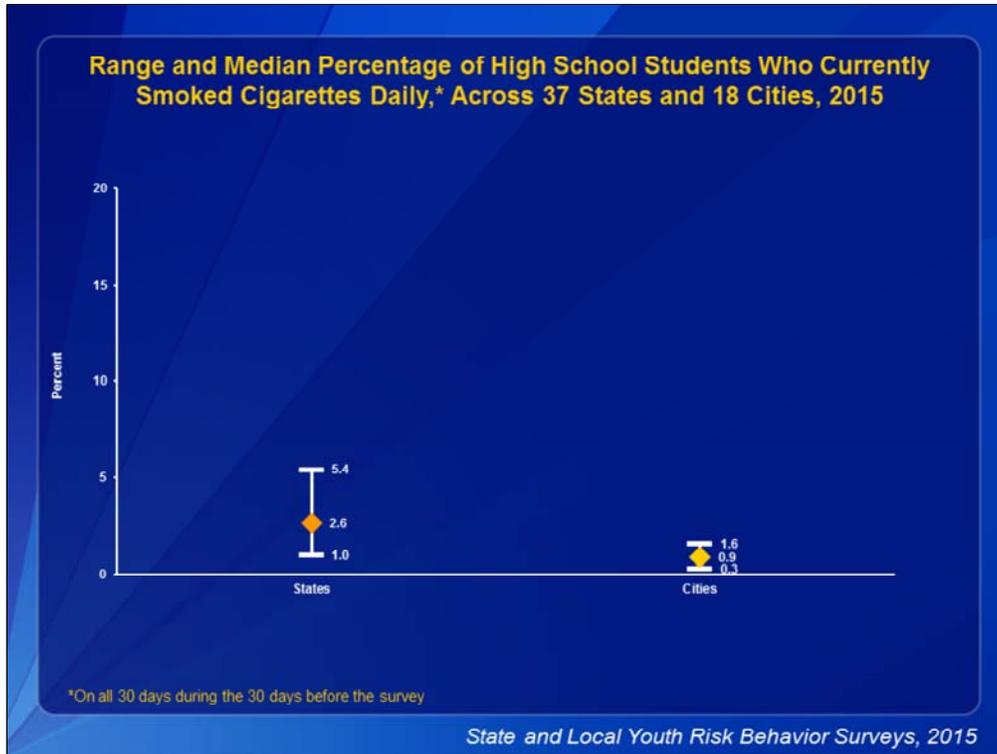
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* 1991-2015†

*During the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked
†Decreased 1991-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked).

 The percentage for 1991 is 18.0. The percentage for 1993 is 15.1. The percentage for 1995 is 16.2. The percentage for 1997 is 13.8. The percentage for 1999 is 14.9. The percentage for 2001 is 14.4. The percentage for 2003 is 13.7. The percentage for 2005 is 10.7. The percentage for 2007 is 10.7. The percentage for 2009 is 7.8. The percentage for 2011 is 7.8. The percentage for 2013 is 8.6. The percentage for 2015 is 7.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015.
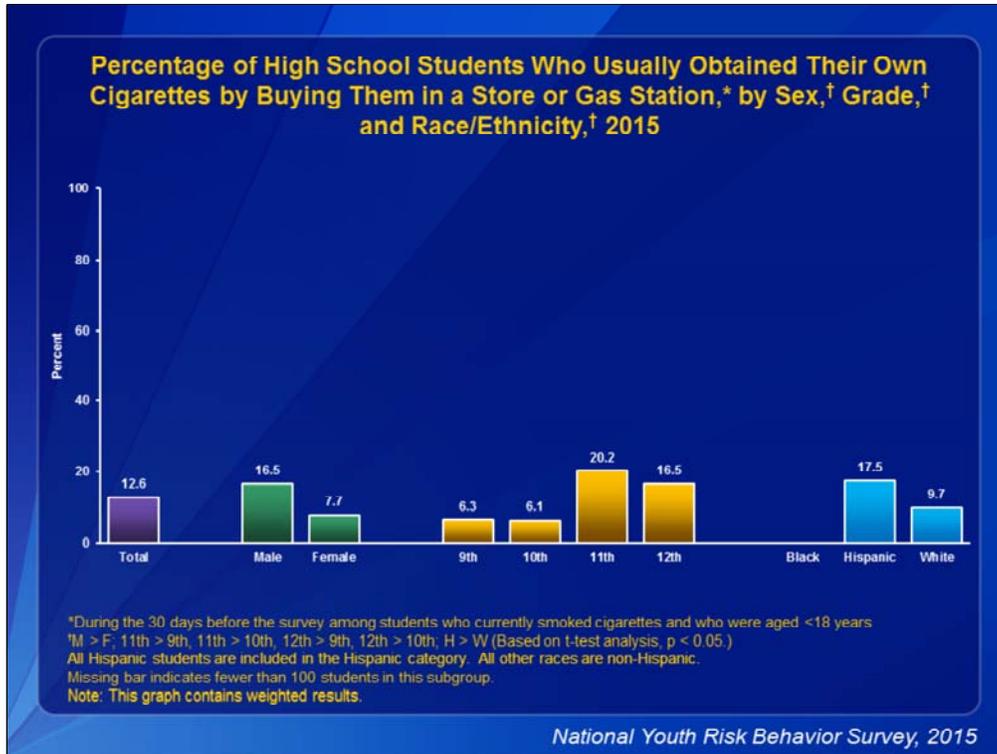
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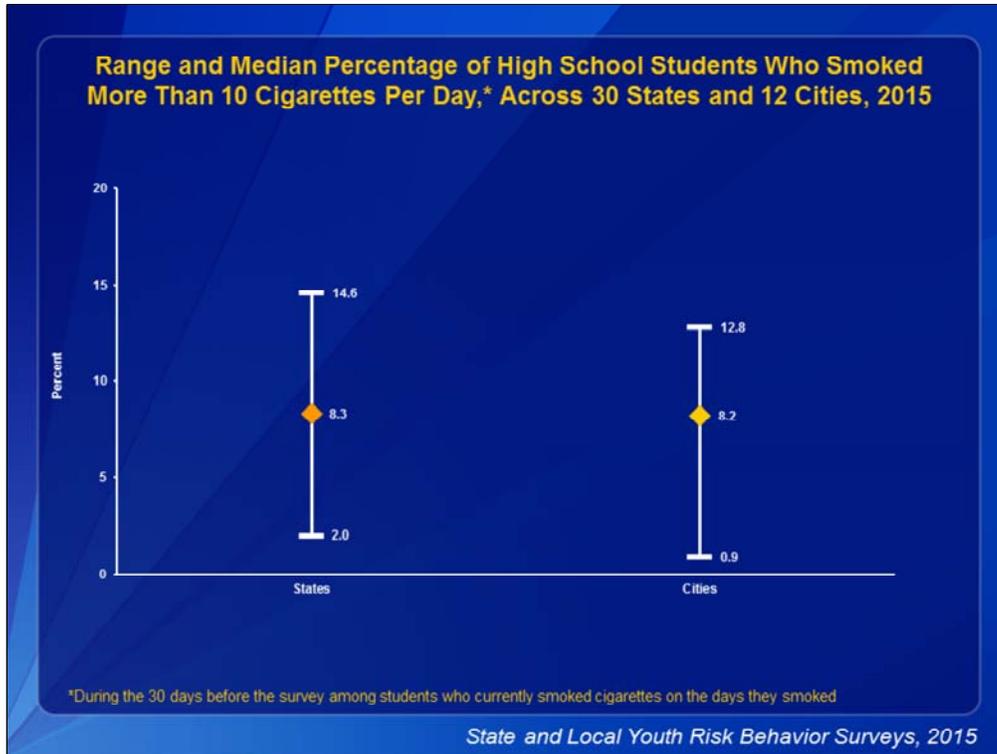
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 12 cities for high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked).

The range across states was 2.0% to 14.6%. The median across states was 8.3%. The range across cites was 0.9% to 12.8%. The median across cities was 8.2%.
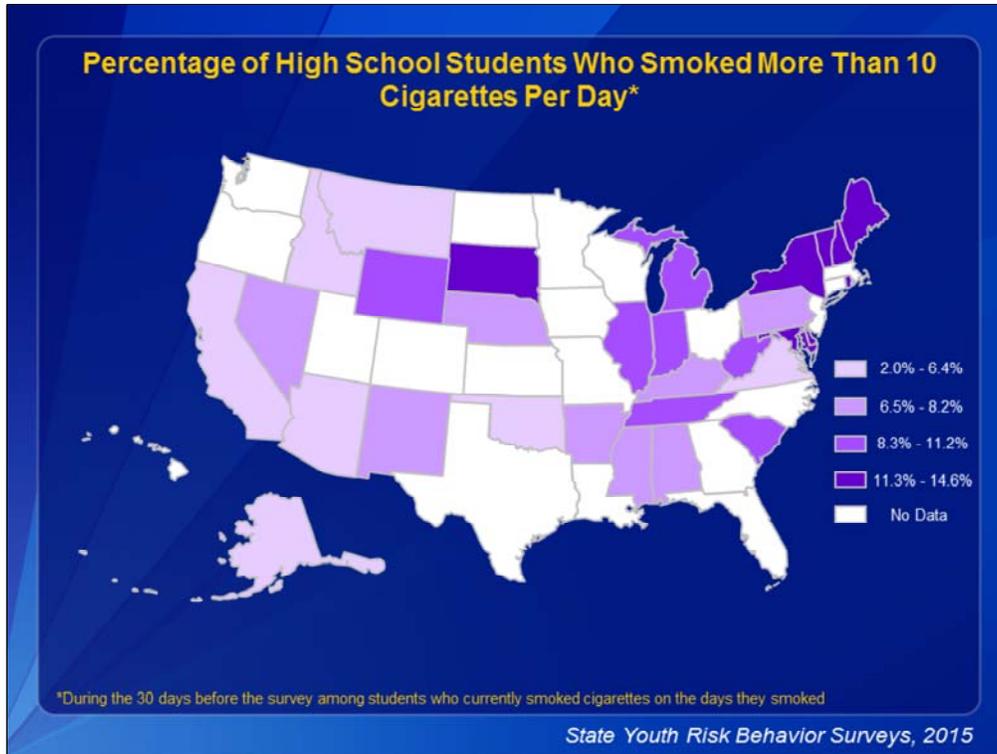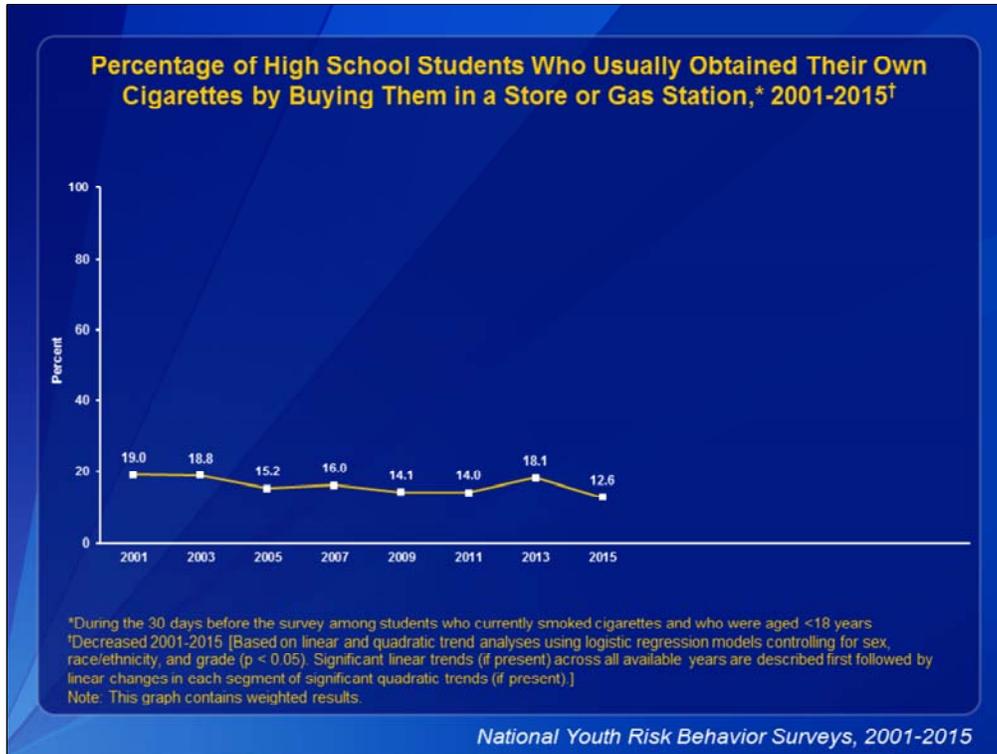
Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day*

2.0% - 6.4%
6.5% - 8.2%
8.3% - 11.2%
11.3% - 14.6%
No Data

*During the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked), 2015. The values range from 2% to 14.6%. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Oklahoma, Virginia, range from 2.0% to 6.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, range from 6.5% to 8.2%. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 8.3% to 11.2%. Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 11.3% to 14.6%. North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
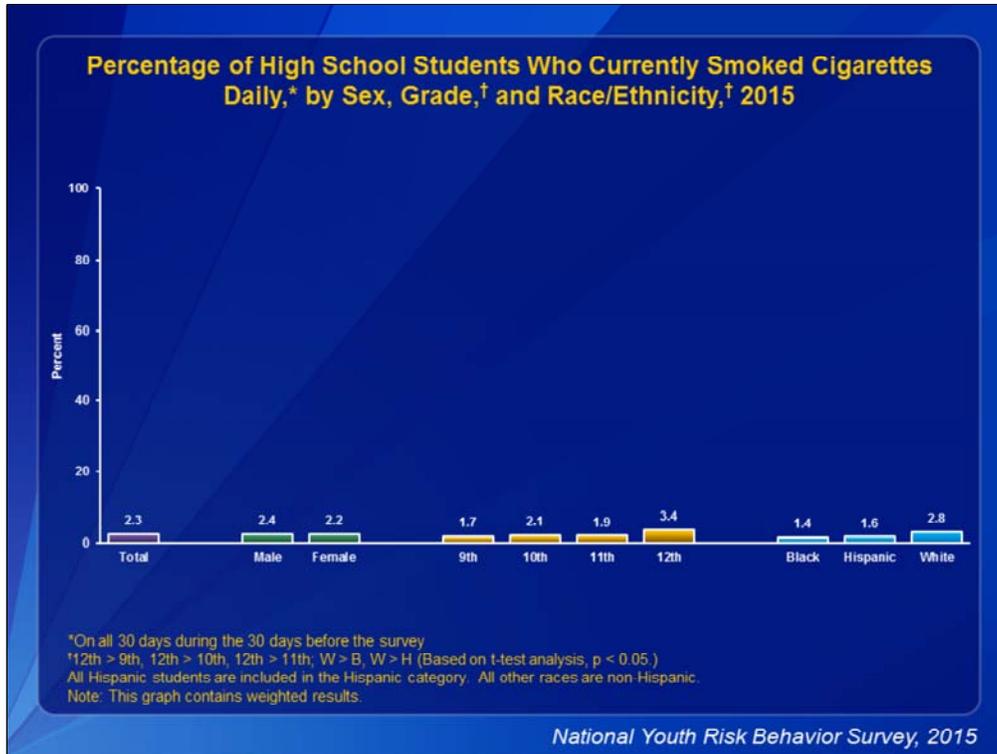
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 2.3. The percentage for Male students is 2.4. The percentage for Female students is 2.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.4. The percentage for Black students is 1.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.6. The percentage for White students is 2.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
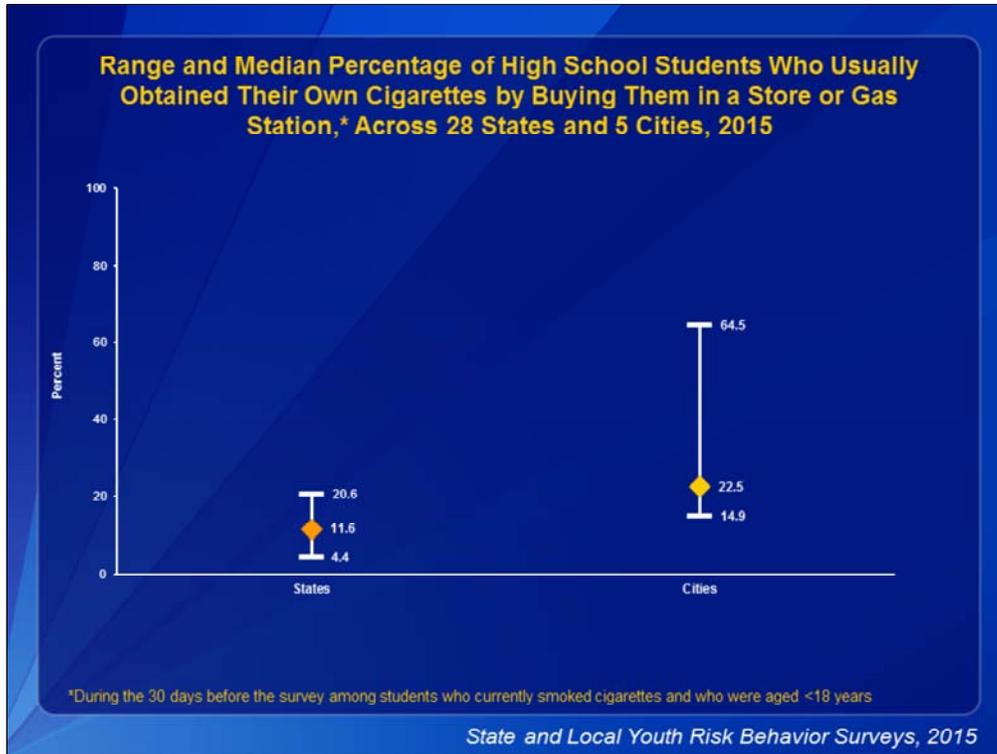
For this behavior, the prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1991 is 9.8. The percentage for 1993 is 10.0. The percentage for 1995 is 12.2. The percentage for 1997 is 12.2. The percentage for 1999 is 12.8. The percentage for 2001 is 10.3. The percentage for 2003 is 7.6. The percentage for 2005 is 7.2. The percentage for 2007 is 6.1. The percentage for 2009 is 5.3. The percentage for 2011 is 4.8. The percentage for 2013 is 4.0. The percentage for 2015 is 2.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2015.
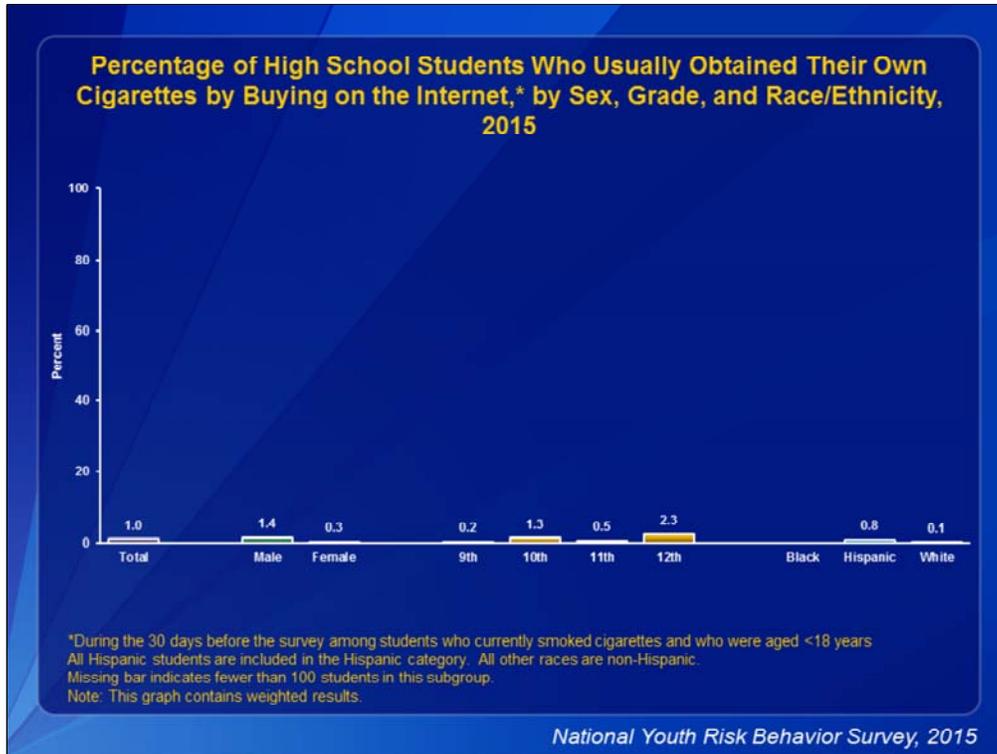
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 18 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 1.0% to 5.4%. The median across states was 2.6%. The range across cites was 0.3% to 1.6%. The median across cities was 0.9%.
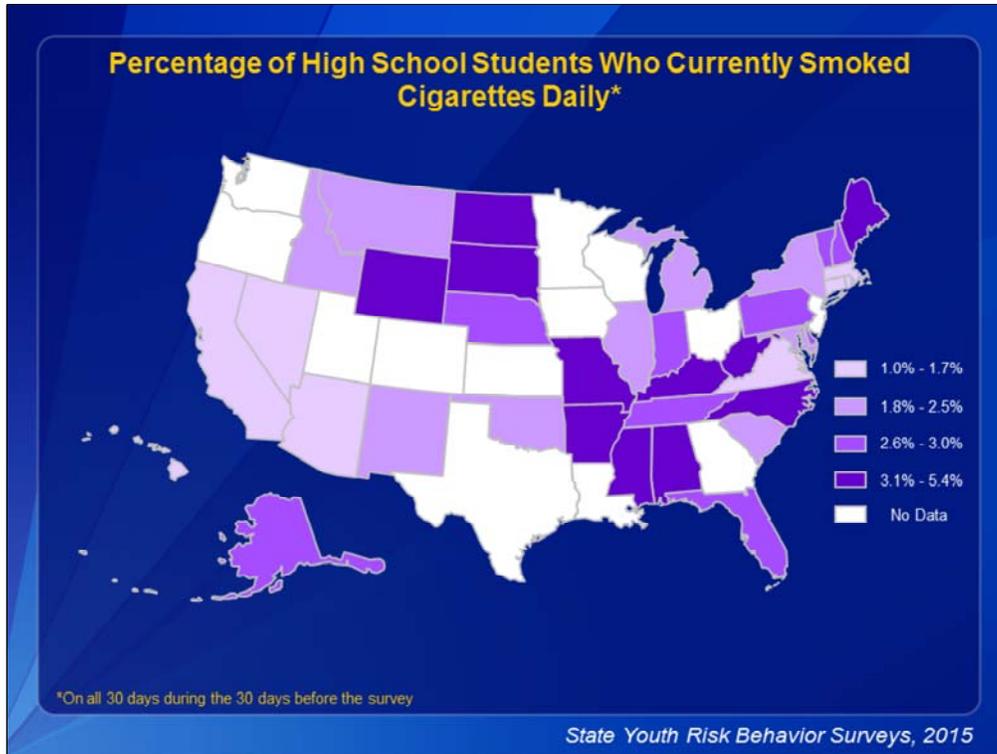
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked daily during the past 30 days, 2015. The values range from 1% to 5.4%. Arizona, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Nevada, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 1.0% to 1.7%. Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 1.8% to 2.5%. Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 2.6% to 3.0%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 3.1% to 5.4%.Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

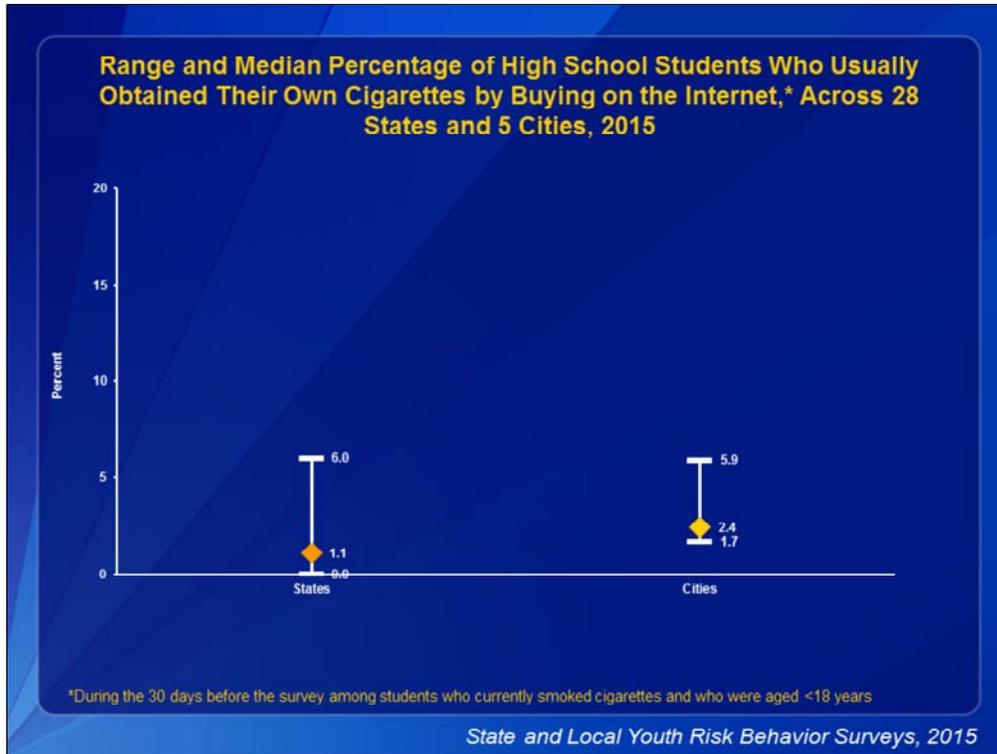Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years).

The percentage for all students is 12.6. The percentage for Male students is 16.5. The percentage for Female students is 7.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 17.5. The percentage for White students is 9.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results. Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station,* 2001-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2015 for high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years).

The percentage for 2001 is 19.0. The percentage for 2003 is 18.8. The percentage for 2005 is 15.2. The percentage for 2007 is 16.0. The percentage for 2009 is 14.1. The percentage for 2011 is 14.0. The percentage for 2013 is 18.1. The percentage for 2015 is 12.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station,* Across 28 States and 5 Cities, 2015

*During the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years
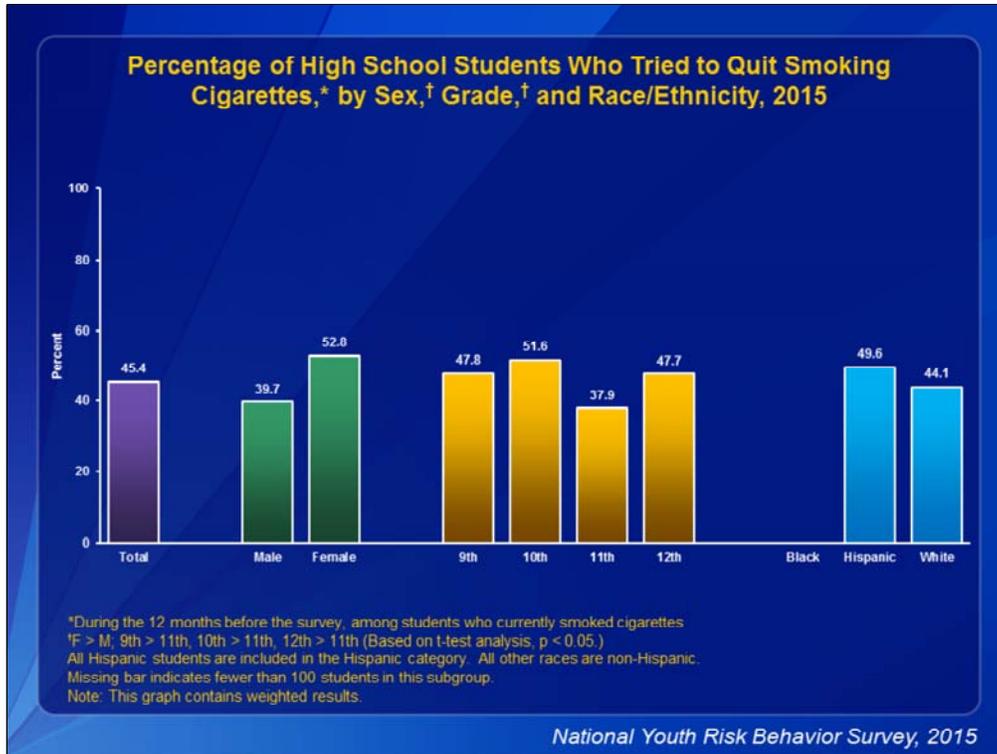
State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 5 cities for high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years).

The range across states was 4.4% to 20.6%. The median across states was 11.6%. The range across cites was 14.9% to 64.5%. The median across cities was 22.5%.
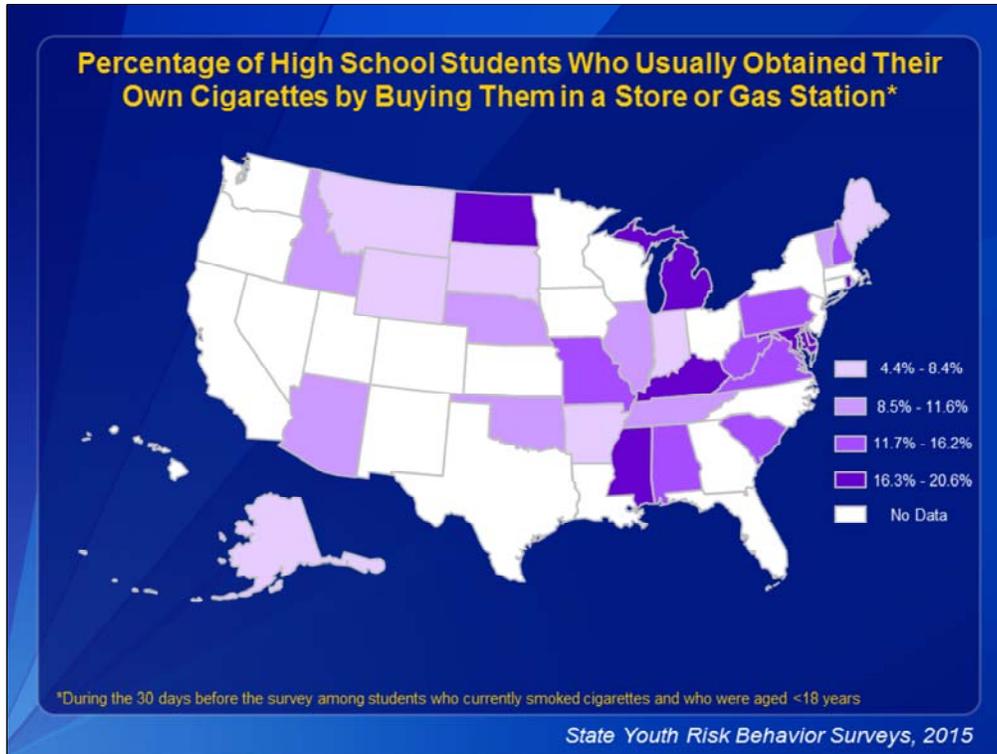
This slide shows the percentage of students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years), 2015. The values range from 4.4% to 20.6%. Alaska, Arkansas, Indiana, Maine, Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 4.4% to 8.4%. Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 8.5% to 11.6%. Alabama, Missouri, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 11.7% to 16.2%. Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, North Dakota, Rhode Island, range from 16.3% to 20.6%. New York, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, California, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying on the Internet,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

*During the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying on the internet (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years).

The percentage for all students is 1.0. The percentage for Male students is 1.4. The percentage for Female students is 0.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 0.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 0.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 0.8. The percentage for White students is 0.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results. Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 5 cities for high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying on the internet (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years).

The range across states was 0.0% to 6.0%. The median across states was 1.1%. The range across cites was 1.7% to 5.9%. The median across cities was 2.4%.
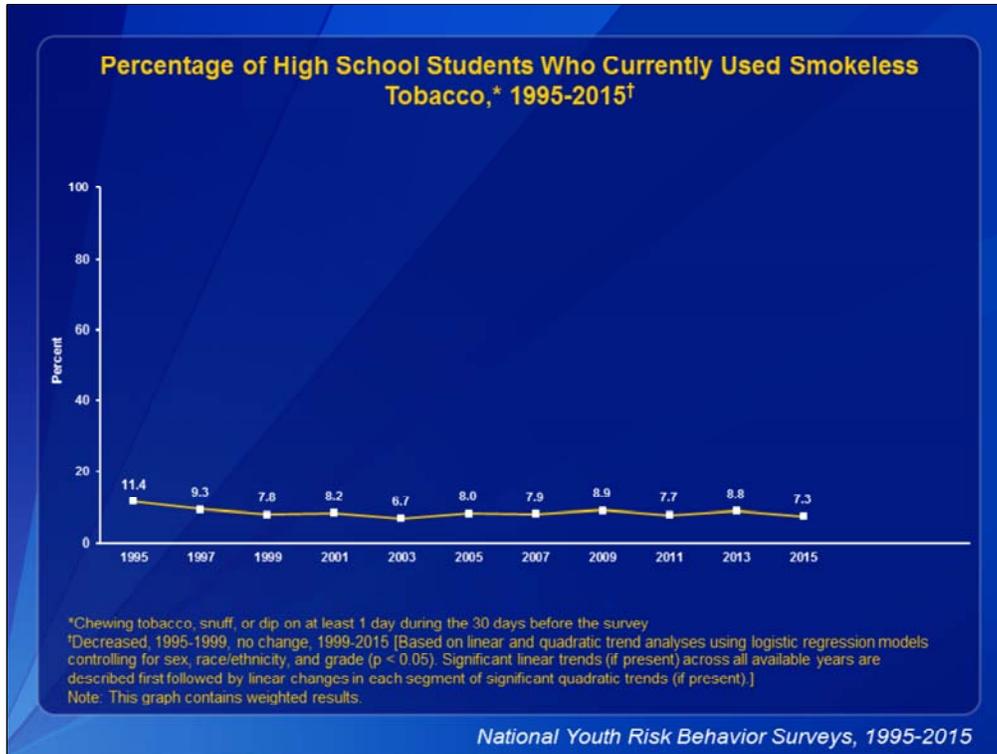
Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying on the Internet*
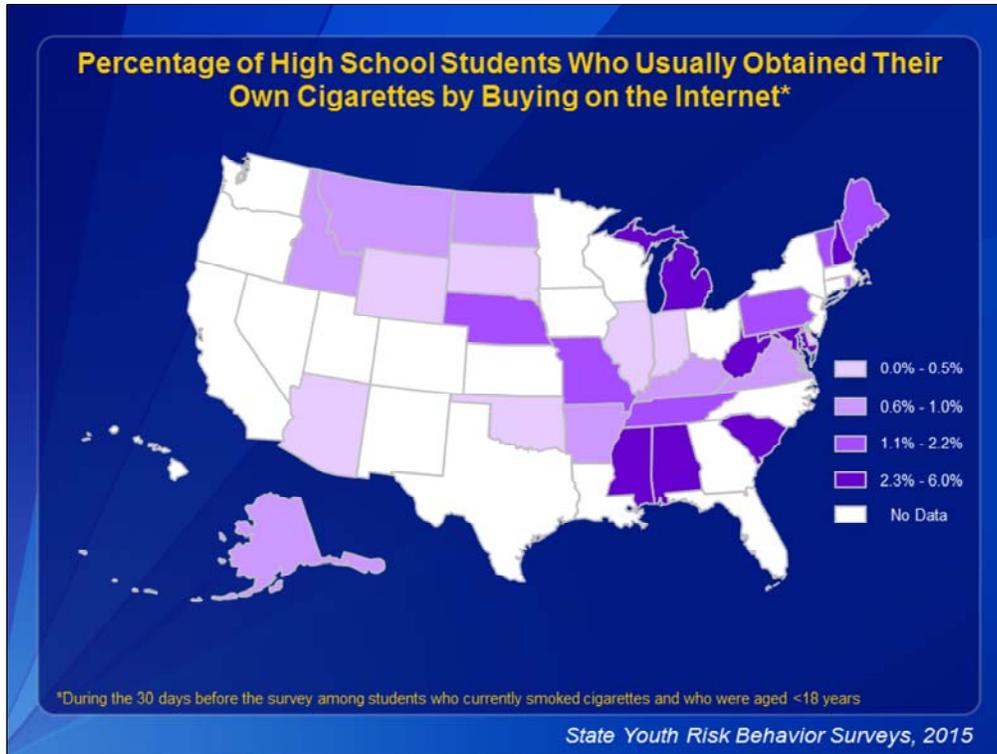
This slide shows the p 2015. The values range from 0% to 6%. Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 0.0% to 0.5%. Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota, Virginia, range from 0.6% to 1.0%. Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 1.1% to 2.2%. Alabama, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 2.3% to 6.0%. New York, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, California, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

*During the 12 months before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes
†F > M; 9th > 11th, 10th > 11th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes).

The percentage for all students is 45.4. The percentage for Male students is 39.7. The percentage for Female students is 52.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 47.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 51.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 37.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 47.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 49.6. The percentage for White students is 44.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results. Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes,* 2001-2015†

*During the 12 months before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes
†Decreased 2001-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2015 for high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes).

 The percentage for 2001 is 57.4. The percentage for 2003 is 53.8. The percentage for 2005 is 54.6. The percentage for 2007 is 49.7. The percentage for 2009 is 50.8. The percentage for 2011 is 49.9. The percentage for 2013 is 48.0. The percentage for 2015 is 45.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes,* Across 29 States and 9 Cities, 2015

* During the 12 months before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
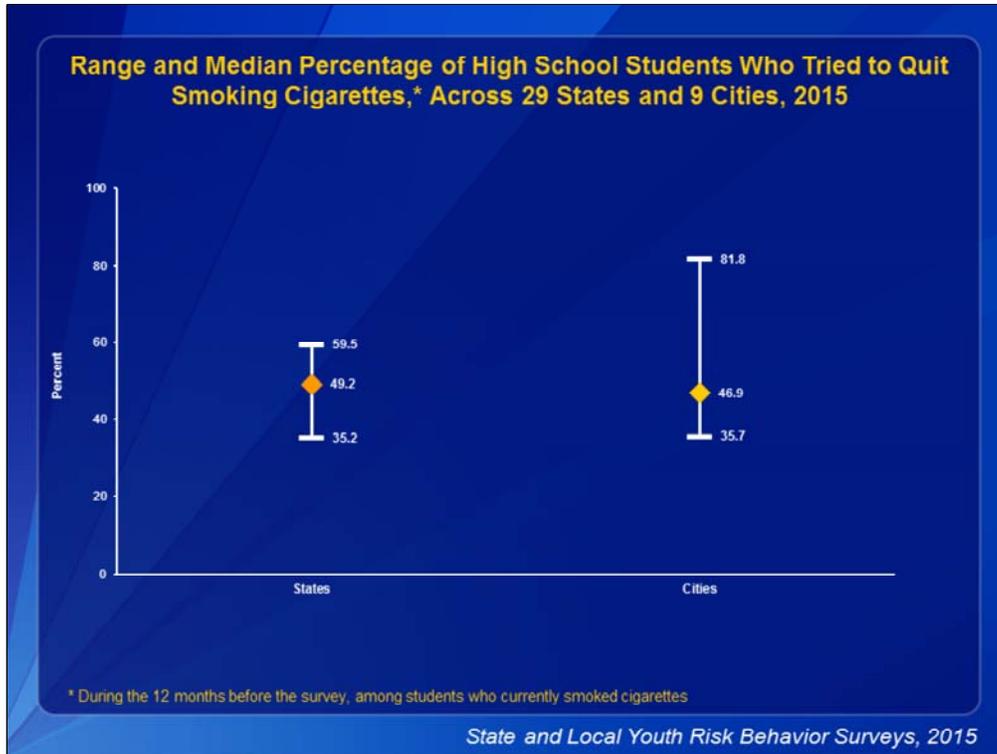
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 9 cities for high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes).

The range across states was 35.2% to 59.5%. The median across states was 49.2%. The range across cites was 35.7% to 81.8%. The median across cities was 46.9%.
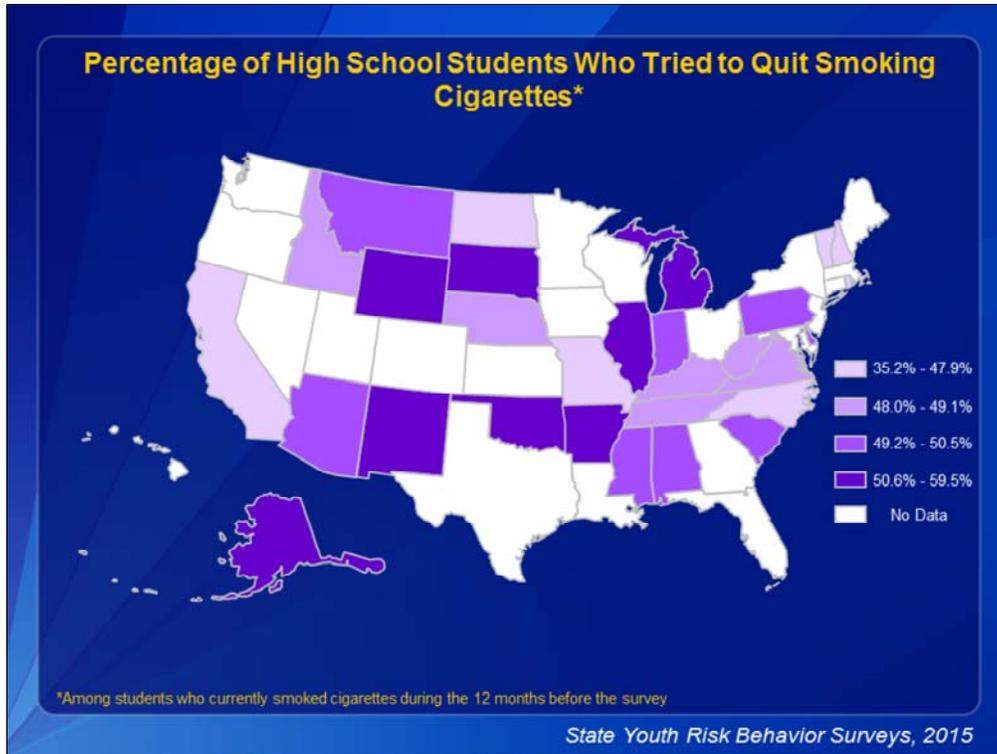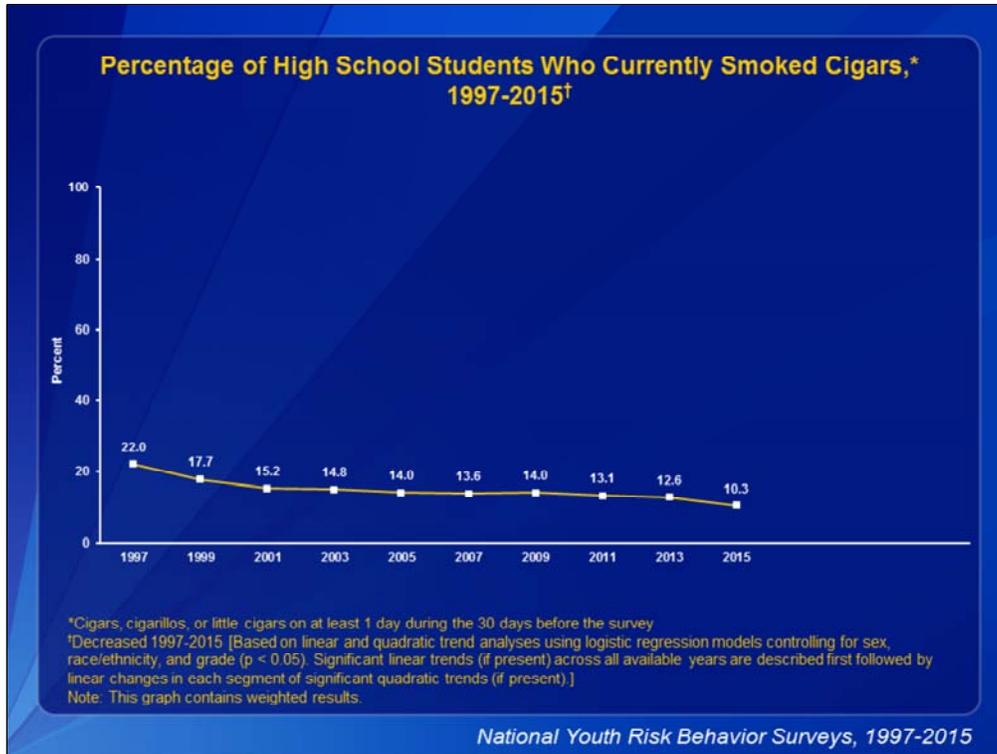
Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes*

*Among students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 35.2% to 59.5%. California, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 35.2% to 47.9%. Idaho, Kentucky, Nebraska, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 48.0% to 49.1%. Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Indiana, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, range from 49.2% to 50.5%. Alaska, Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 50.6% to 59.5%. New York, Nevada, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
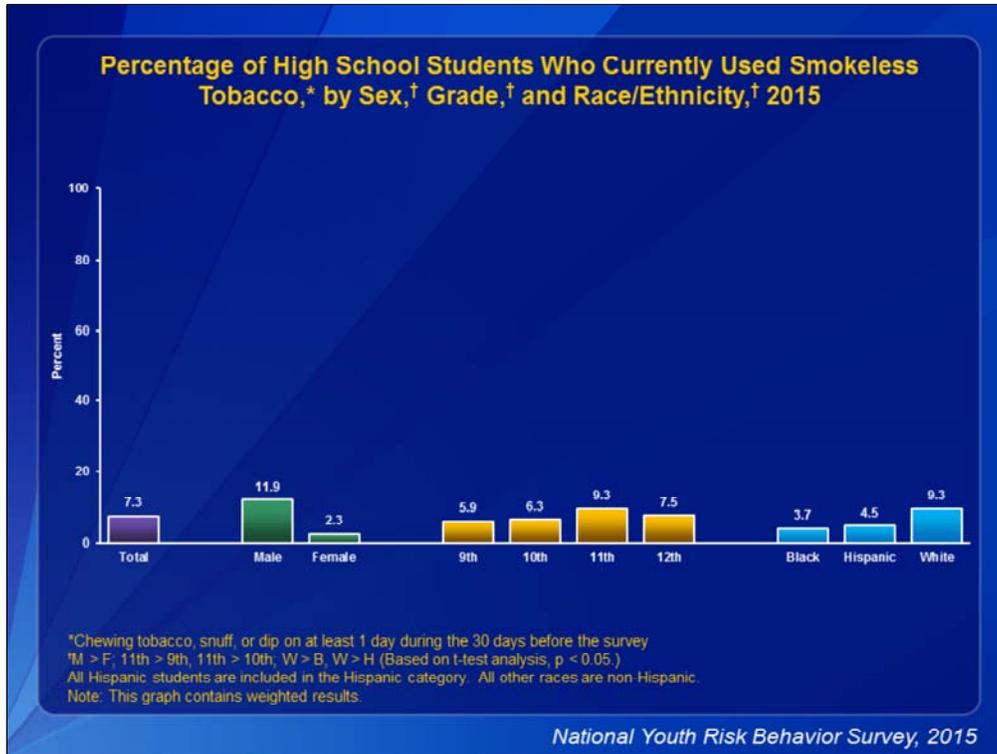
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 7.3. The percentage for Male students is 11.9. The percentage for Female students is 2.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.5. The percentage for Black students is 3.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.5. The percentage for White students is 9.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* 1995-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1995 through 2015 for high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for 1995 is 11.4. The percentage for 1997 is 9.3. The percentage for 1999 is 7.8. The percentage for 2001 is 8.2. The percentage for 2003 is 6.7. The percentage for 2005 is 8.0. The percentage for 2007 is 7.9. The percentage for 2009 is 8.9. The percentage for 2011 is 7.7. The percentage for 2013 is 8.8. The percentage for 2015 is 7.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1995 to 1999 and did not change from 1999 to 2015.
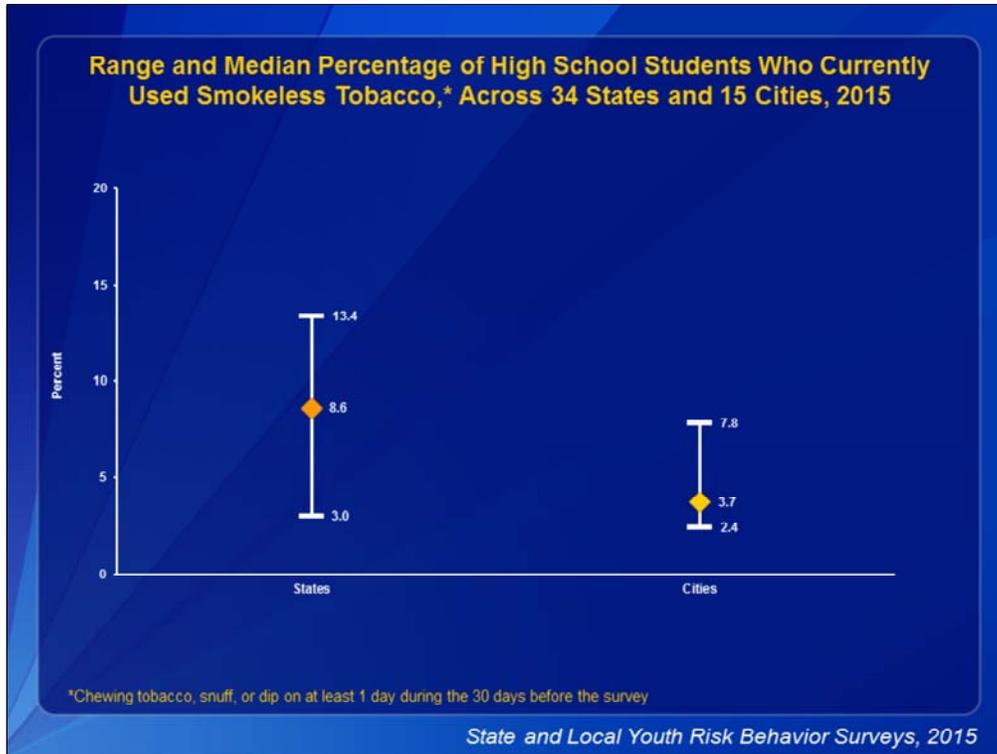
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 15 cities for high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 3.0% to 13.4%. The median across states was 8.6%. The range across cites was 2.4% to 7.8%. The median across cities was 3.7%.
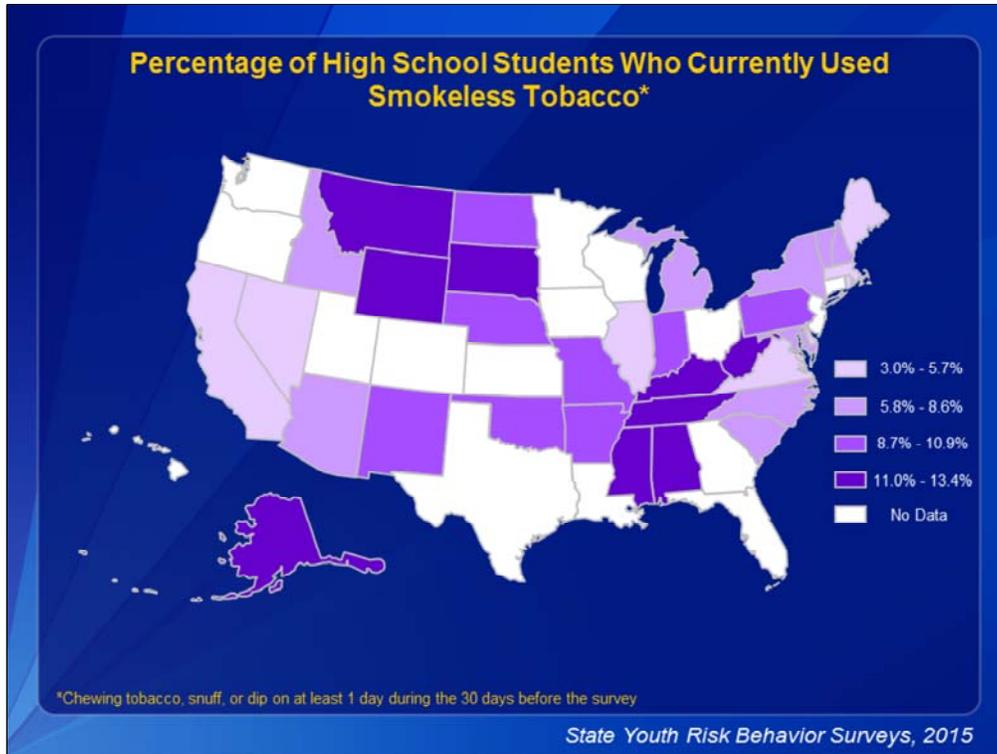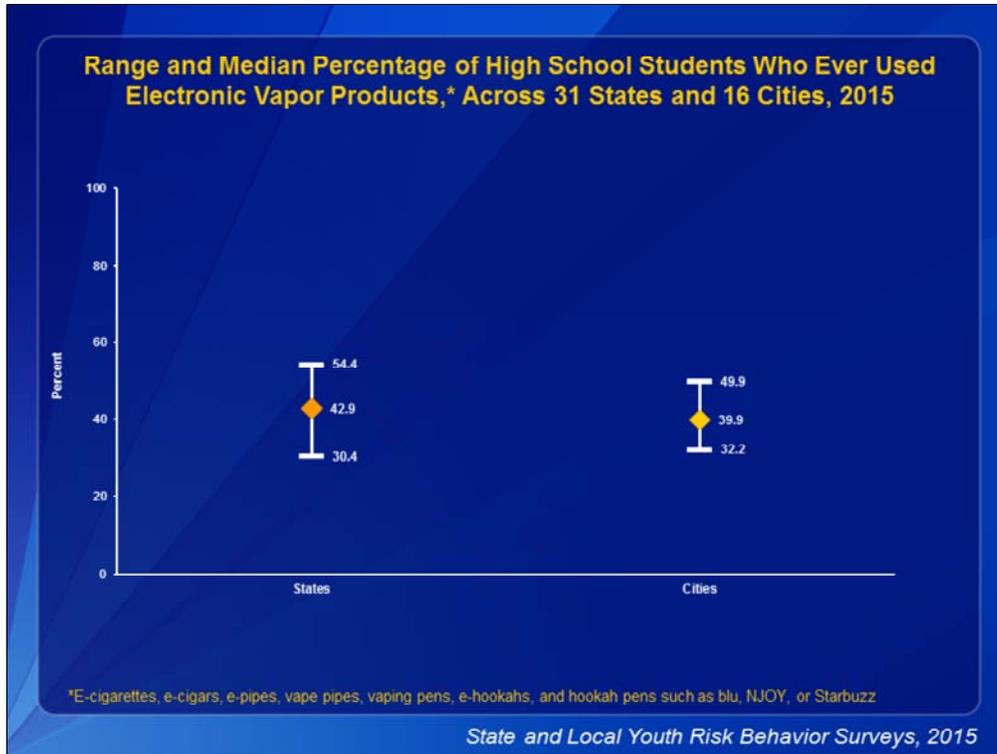
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco*

*Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 3% to 13.4%. California, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 3.0% to 5.7%. Arizona, Idaho, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont, range from 5.8% to 8.6%. Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 8.7% to 10.9%. Alabama, Alaska, Kentucky, Mississippi, Montana, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 11.0% to 13.4%. Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
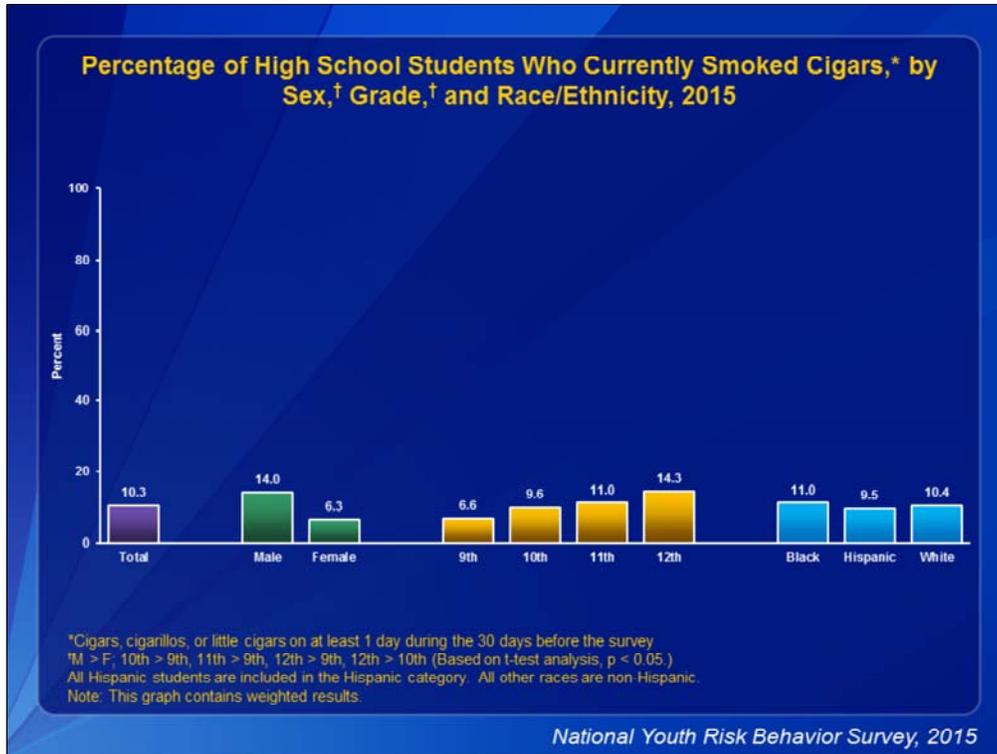
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 10.3. The percentage for Male students is 14.0. The percentage for Female students is 6.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.3. The percentage for Black students is 11.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.5. The percentage for White students is 10.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,*
1997-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1997 through 2015 for high school students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1997 is 22.0. The percentage for 1999 is 17.7. The percentage for 2001 is 15.2. The percentage for 2003 is 14.8. The percentage for 2005 is 14.0. The percentage for 2007 is 13.6. The percentage for 2009 is 14.0. The percentage for 2011 is 13.1. The percentage for 2013 is 12.6. The percentage for 2015 is 10.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1997 to 2015.
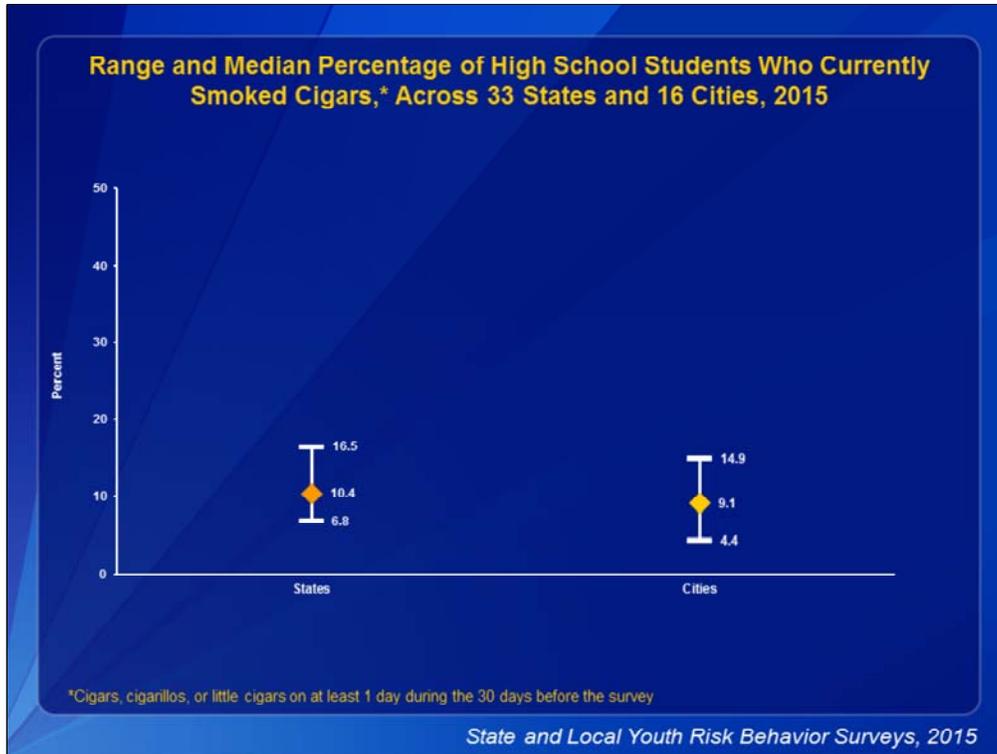
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 16 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 6.8% to 16.5%. The median across states was 10.4%. The range across cites was 4.4% to 14.9%. The median across cities was 9.1%.
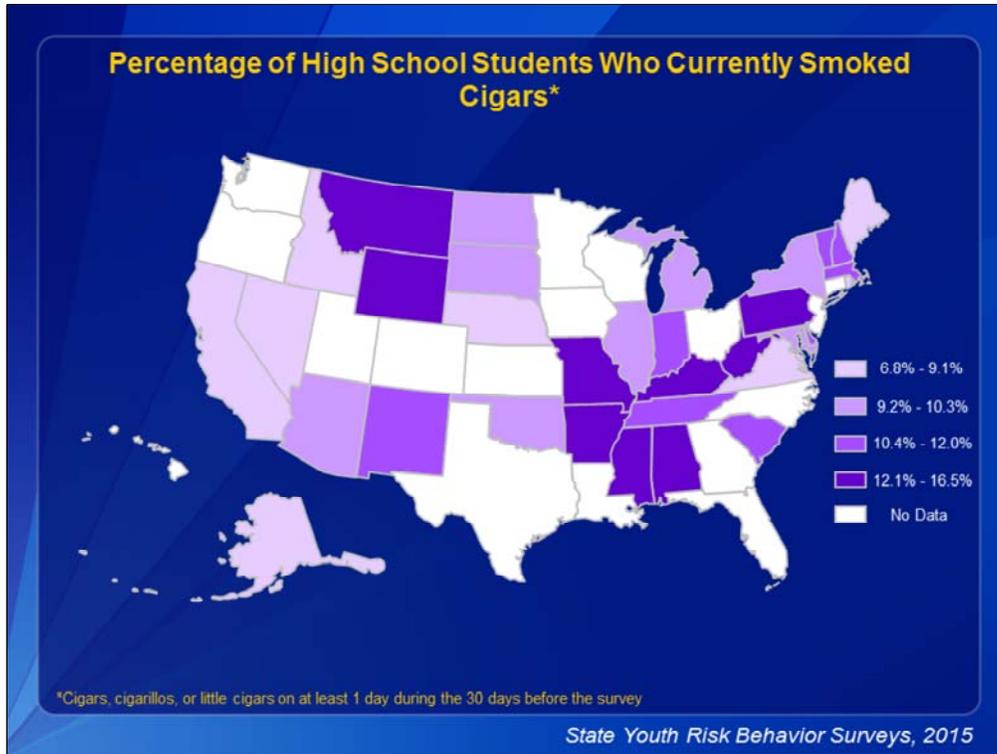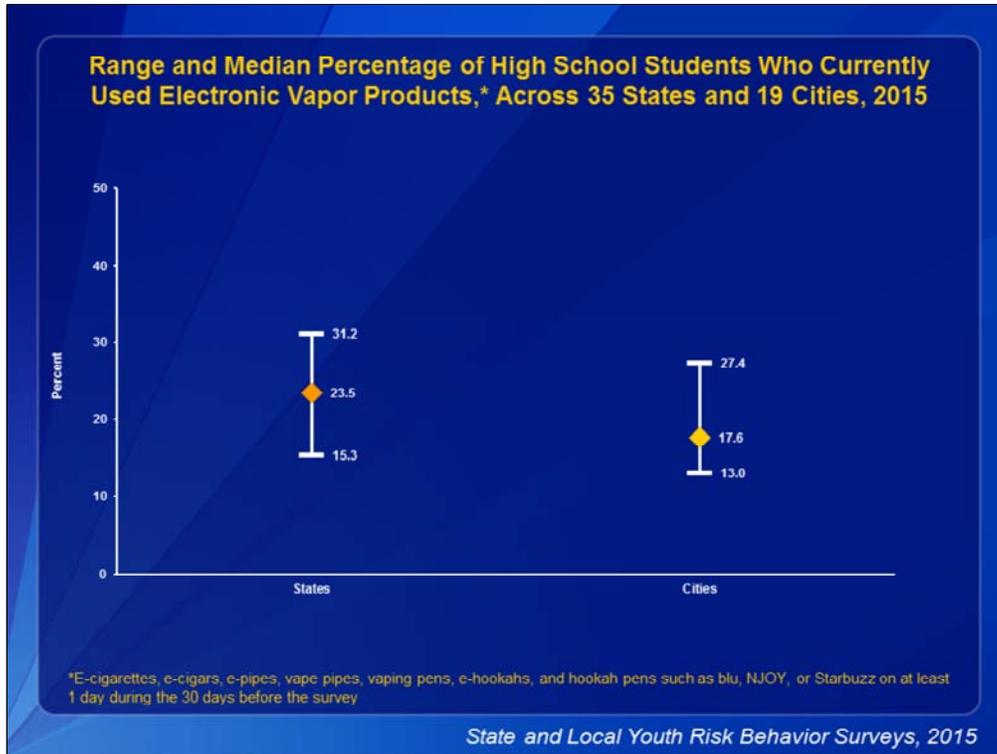
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars*

*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 6.8% to 16.5%. Alaska, California, Idaho, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 6.8% to 9.1%. Arizona, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, range from 9.2% to 10.3%. Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 10.4% to 12.0%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 12.1% to 16.5%. North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
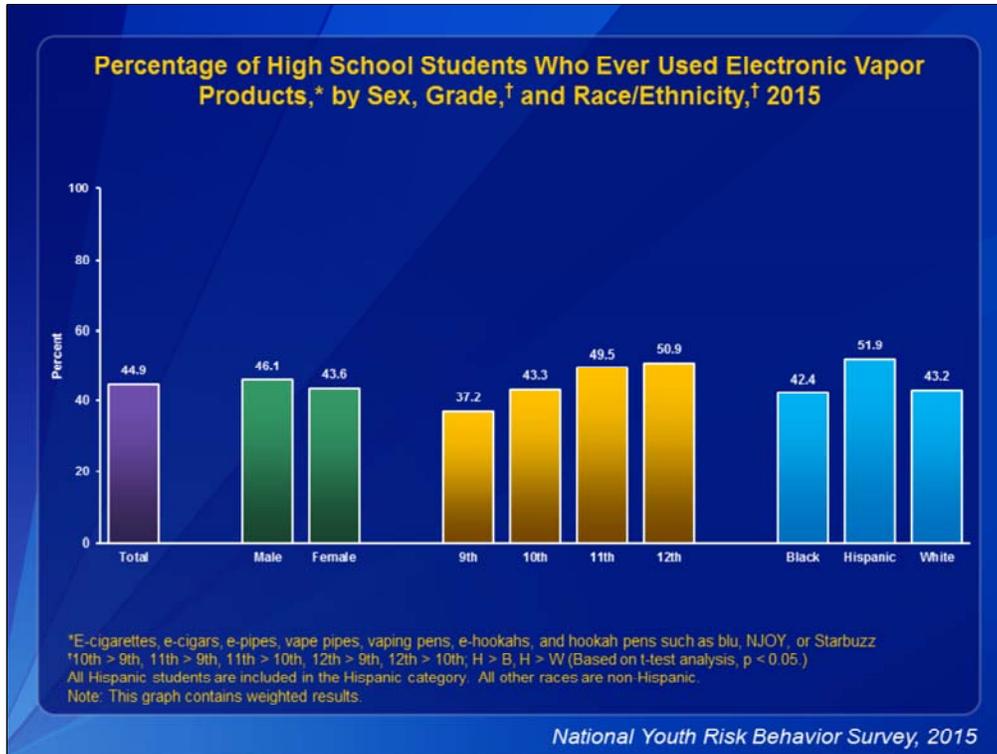
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz).

The percentage for all students is 44.9. The percentage for Male students is 46.1. The percentage for Female students is 43.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 37.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 43.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 49.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 50.9. The percentage for Black students is 42.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 51.9. The percentage for White students is 43.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Electronic Vapor Products,* Across 31 States and 16 Cities, 2015

*E-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz
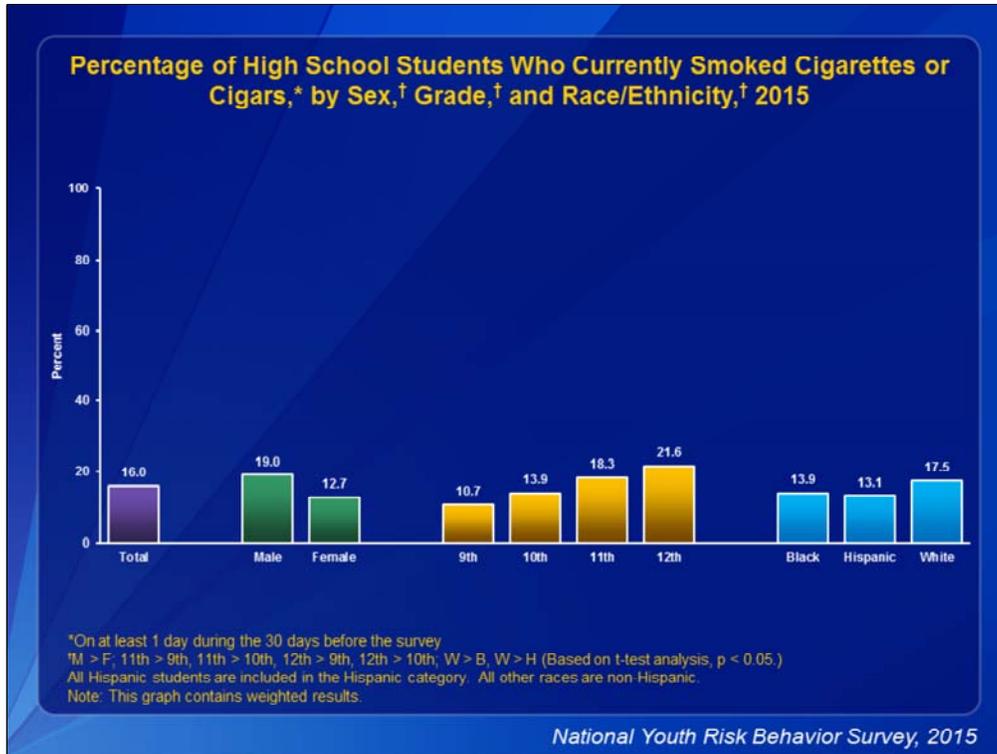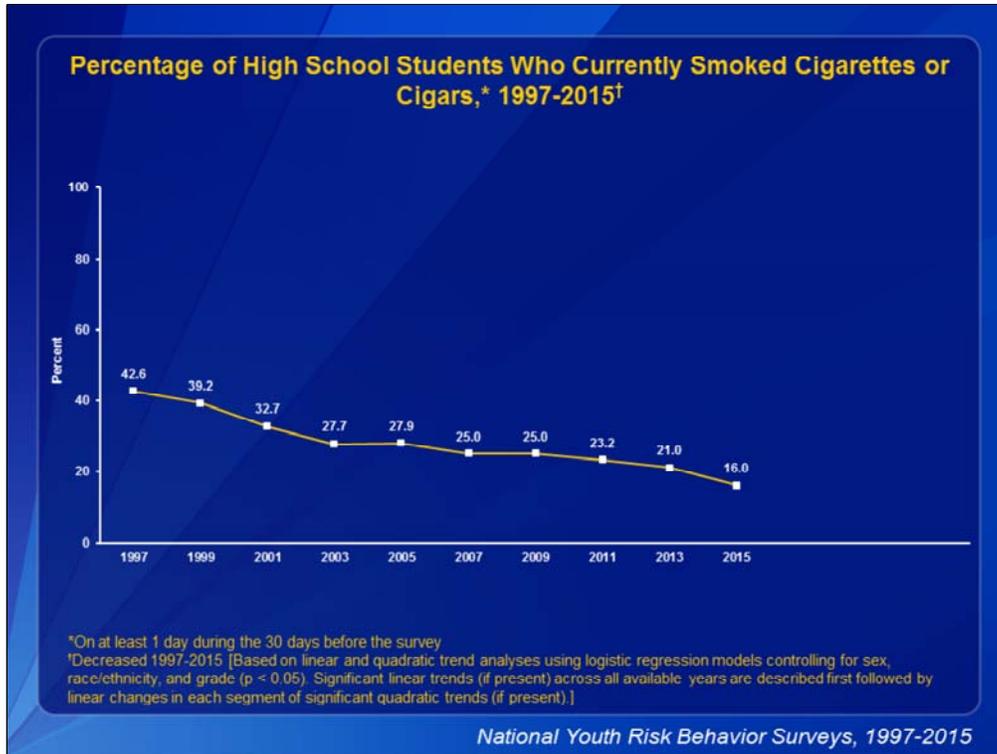
State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 31 states and 16 cities for high school students who ever used electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz).

The range across states was 30.4% to 54.4%. The median across states was 42.9%. The range across cites was 32.2% to 49.9%. The median across cities was 39.9%.
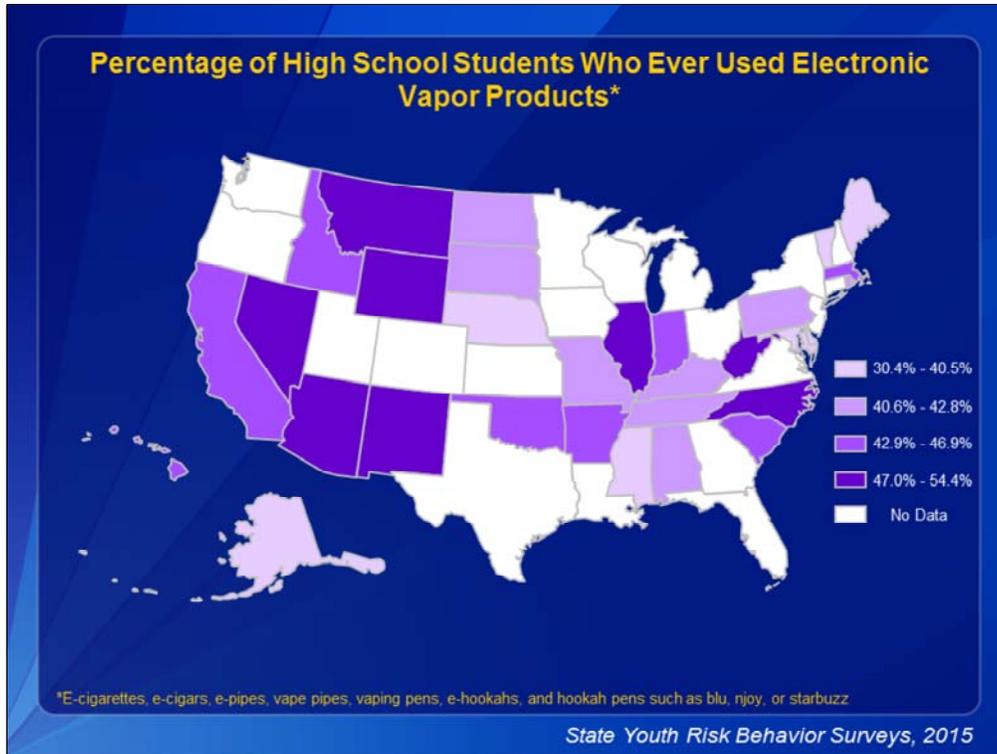
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz), 2015. The values range from 30.4% to 54.4%. Alaska, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Vermont, range from 30.4% to 40.5%. Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, range from 40.6% to 42.8%. Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 42.9% to 46.9%. Arizona, Illinois, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 47.0% to 54.4%. Virginia, New York, New Hampshire, Michigan, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
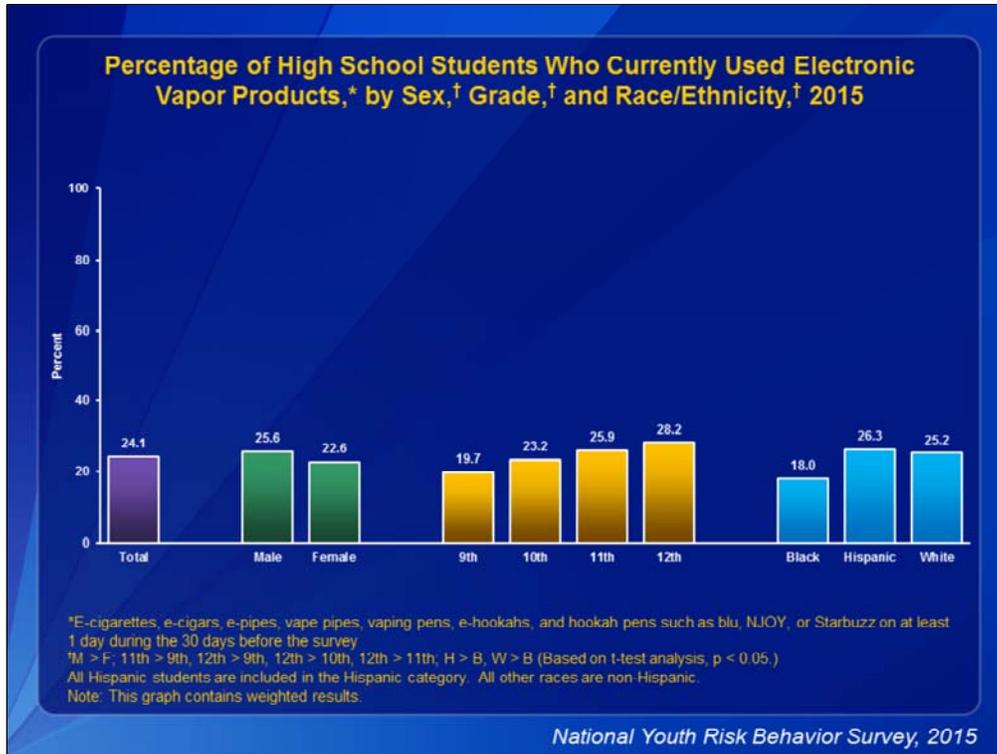
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 24.1. The percentage for Male students is 25.6. The percentage for Female students is 22.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 19.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 23.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 25.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 28.2. The percentage for Black students is 18.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 26.3. The percentage for White students is 25.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products,* Across 35 States and 19 Cities, 2015

*E-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
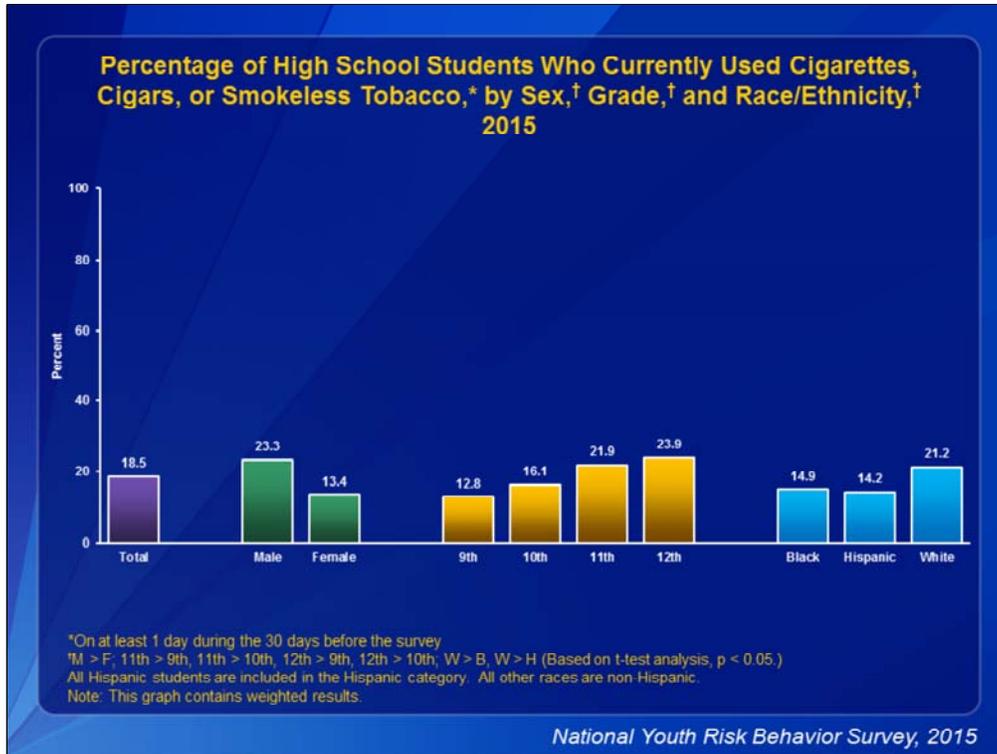
State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 19 cities for high school students who currently used electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 15.3% to 31.2%. The median across states was 23.5%. The range across cites was 13.0% to 27.4%. The median across cities was 17.6%.
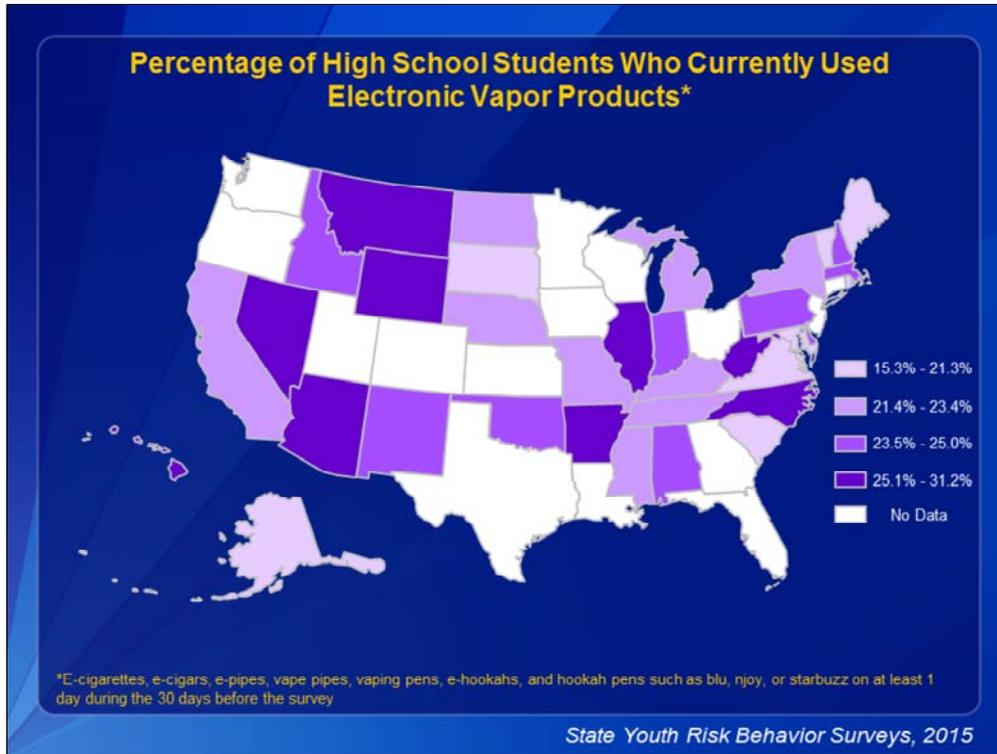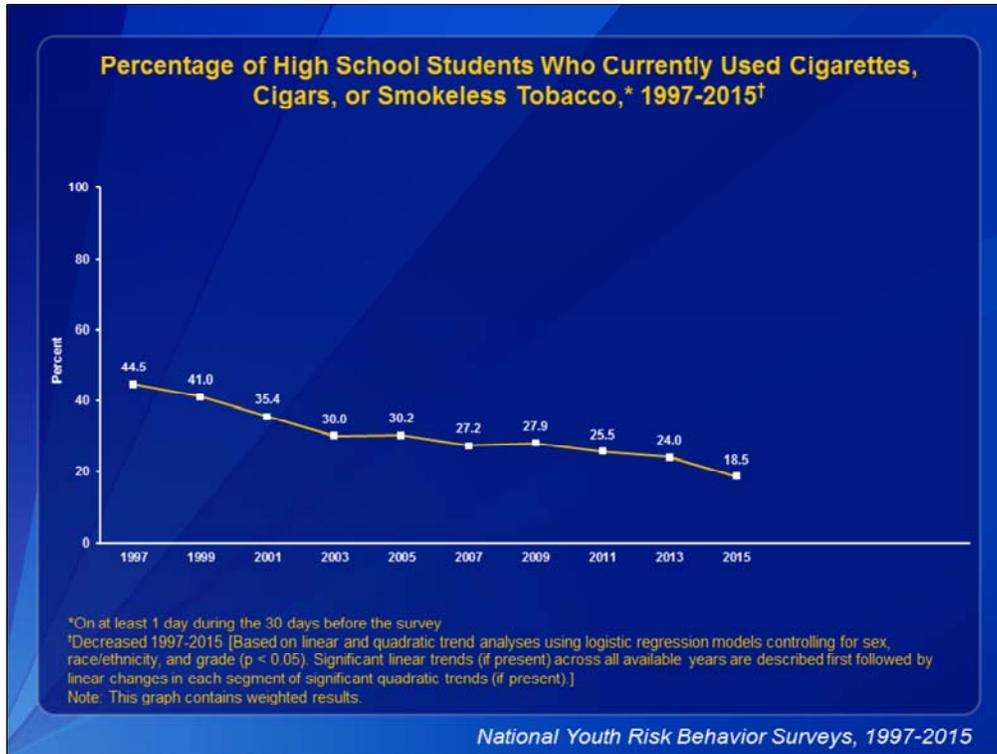
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products*

*E-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, njoy, or starbuzz on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 15.3% to 31.2%. Alaska, Maine, Maryland, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, range from 15.3% to 21.3%. California, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Tennessee, range from 21.4% to 23.4%. Alabama, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 23.5% to 25.0%. Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 25.1% to 31.2%. Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 16.0. The percentage for Male students is 19.0. The percentage for Female students is 12.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 10.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 18.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 21.6. The percentage for Black students is 13.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 13.1. The percentage for White students is 17.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* 1997-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1997 through 2015 for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for 1997 is 42.6. The percentage for 1999 is 39.2. The percentage for 2001 is 32.7. The percentage for 2003 is 27.7. The percentage for 2005 is 27.9. The percentage for 2007 is 25.0. The percentage for 2009 is 25.0. The percentage for 2011 is 23.2. The percentage for 2013 is 21.0. The percentage for 2015 is 16.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1997 to 2015.
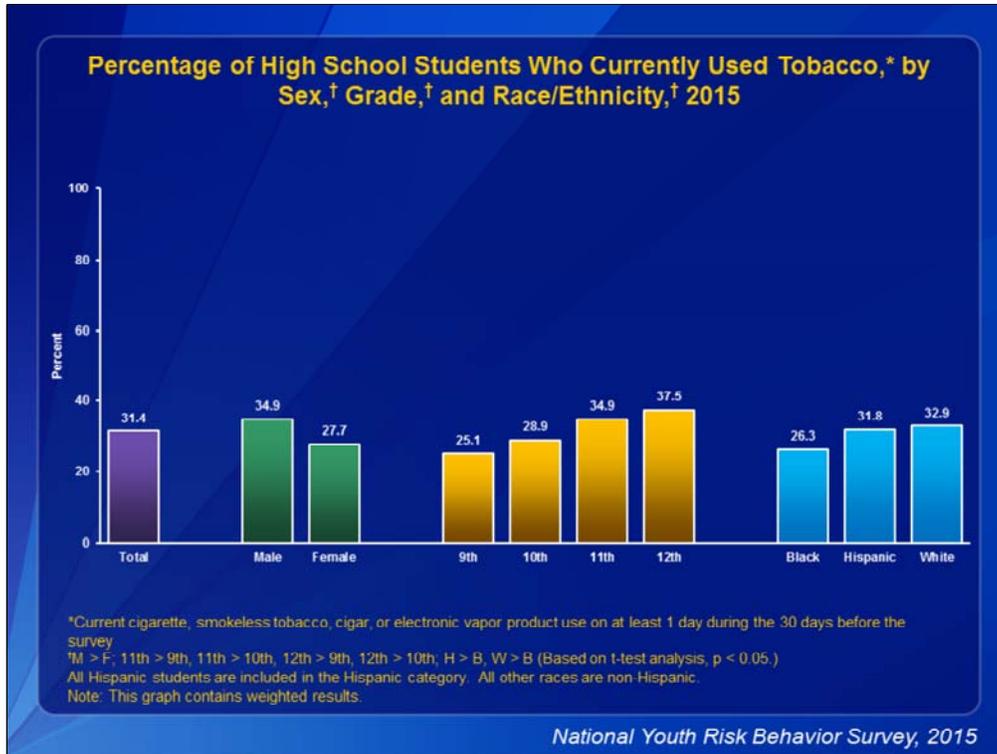
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 15 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 10.7% to 24.8%. The median across states was 15.7%. The range across cites was 6.8% to 18.1%. The median across cities was 12%.
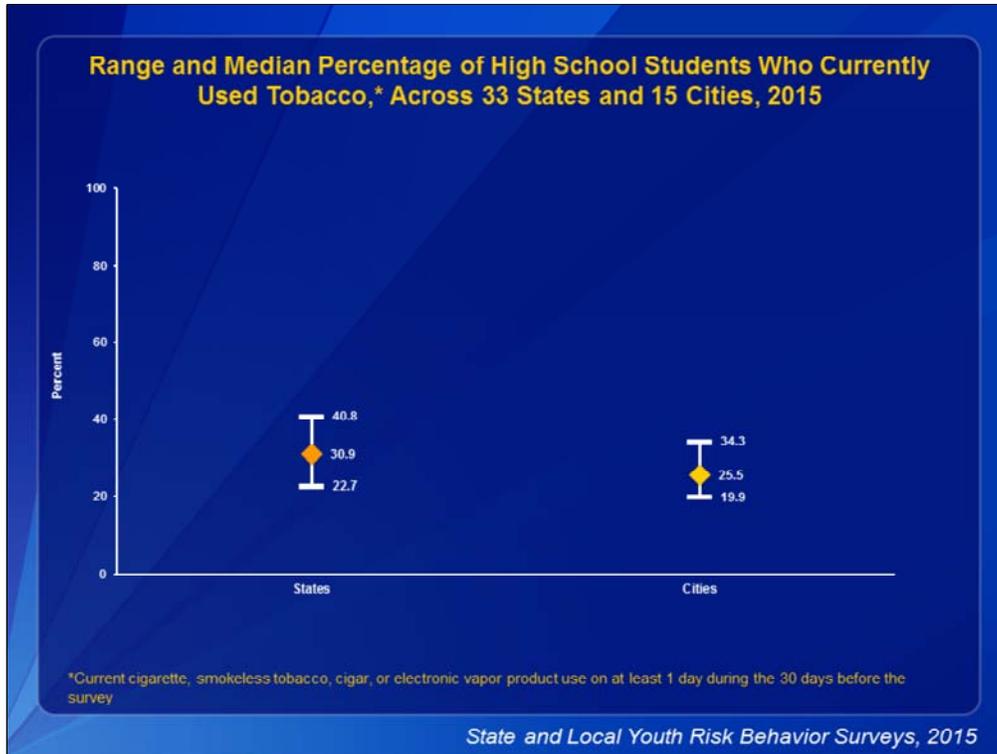
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars*
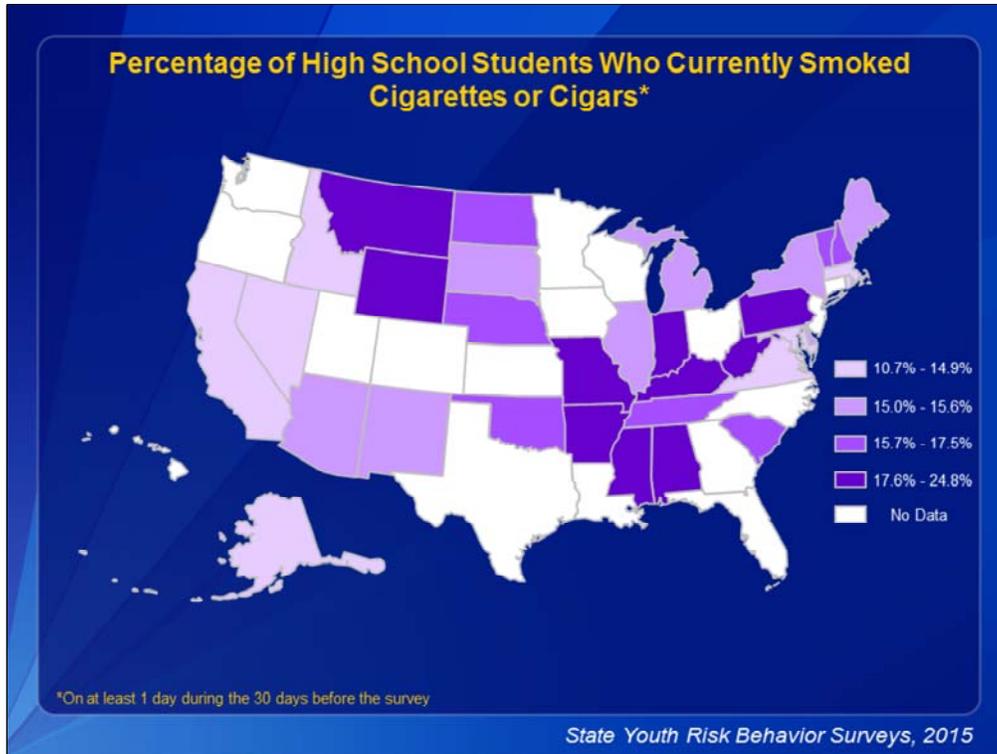
This slide shows the p 2015. The values range from 10.7% to 24.8%. Alaska, California, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 10.7% to 14.9%. Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota, range from 15.0% to 15.6%. Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 15.7% to 17.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 17.6% to 24.8%. North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Cigarettes, Cigars, or Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sex,[†] Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 18.5. The percentage for Male students is 23.3. The percentage for Female students is 13.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 21.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 23.9. The percentage for Black students is 14.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.2. The percentage for White students is 21.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Cigarettes, Cigars, or Smokeless Tobacco,* 1997-2015†

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1997 through 2015 for high school students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1997 is 44.5. The percentage for 1999 is 41.0. The percentage for 2001 is 35.4. The percentage for 2003 is 30.0. The percentage for 2005 is 30.2. The percentage for 2007 is 27.2. The percentage for 2009 is 27.9. The percentage for 2011 is 25.5. The percentage for 2013 is 24.0. The percentage for 2015 is 18.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1997 to 2015.
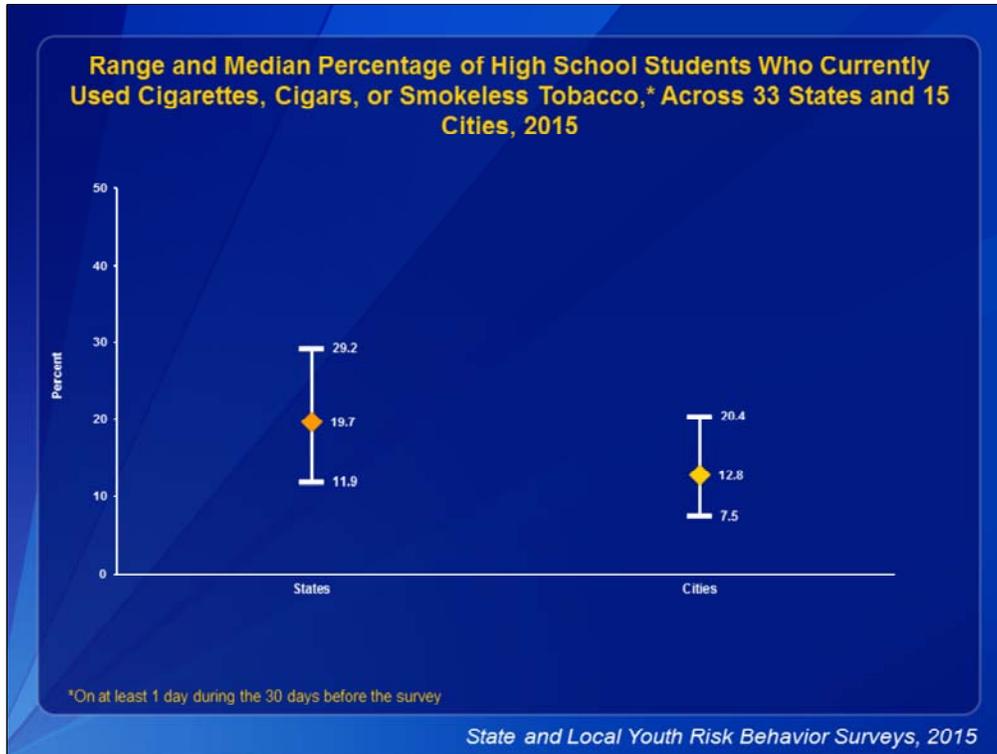
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 15 cities for high school students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 11.9% to 29.2%. The median across states was 19.7%. The range across cites was 7.5% to 20.4%. The median across cities was 12.8%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Cigarettes, Cigars, or Smokeless Tobacco*
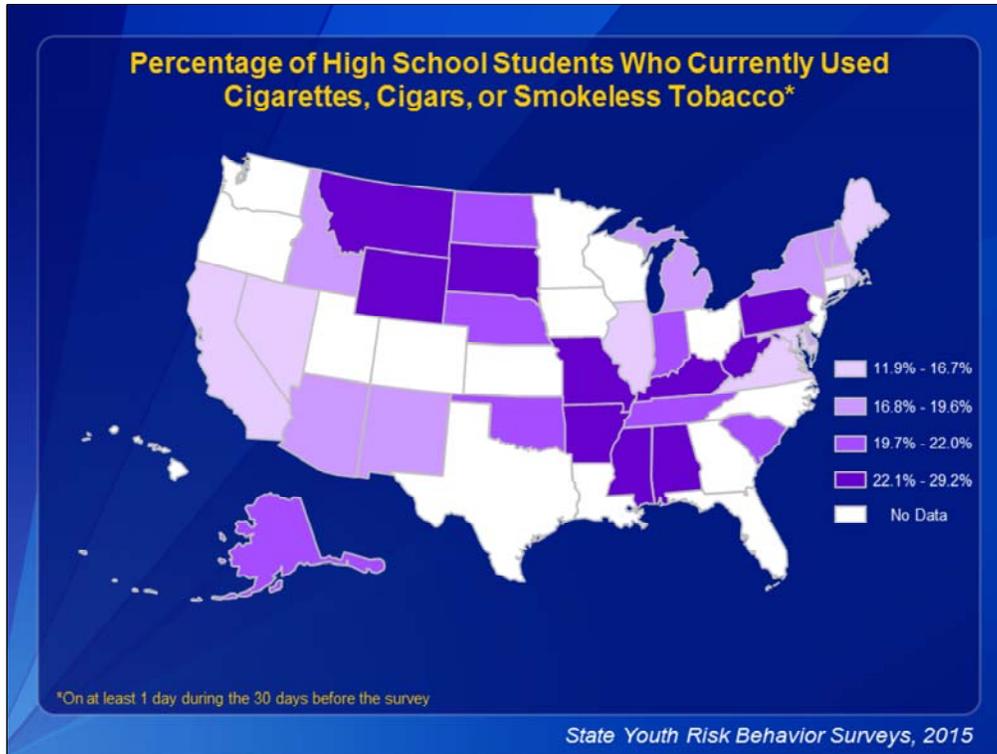
This slide shows the p 2015. The values range from 11.9% to 29.2%. California, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 11.9% to 16.7%. Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Vermont, range from 16.8% to 19.6%. Alaska, Indiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 19.7% to 22.0%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 22.1% to 29.2%. North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Tobacco,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

*Current cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, or electronic vapor product use on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used tobacco (current cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, or electronic vapor product use on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 31.4. The percentage for Male students is 34.9. The percentage for Female students is 27.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 25.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 28.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 34.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 37.5. The percentage for Black students is 26.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 31.8. The percentage for White students is 32.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

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These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 15 cities for high school students who currently used tobacco (current cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, or electronic vapor product use on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 22.7% to 40.8%. The median across states was 30.9%. The range across cites was 19.9% to 34.3%. The median across cities was 25.5%.
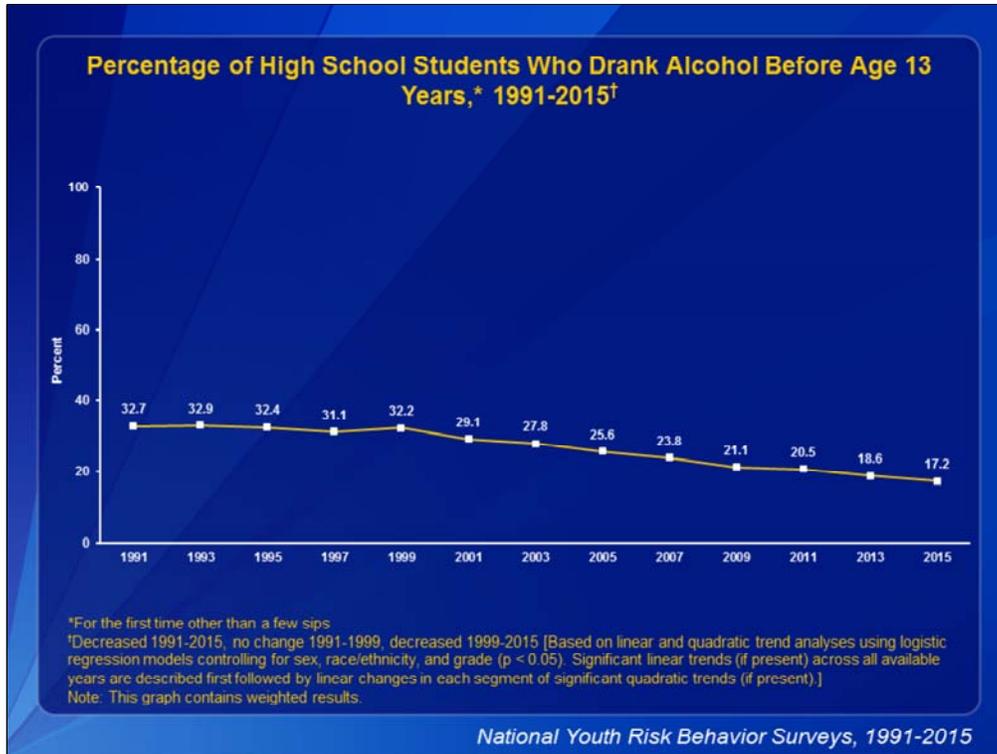
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Tobacco*

*Current cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, or electronic vapor product use on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
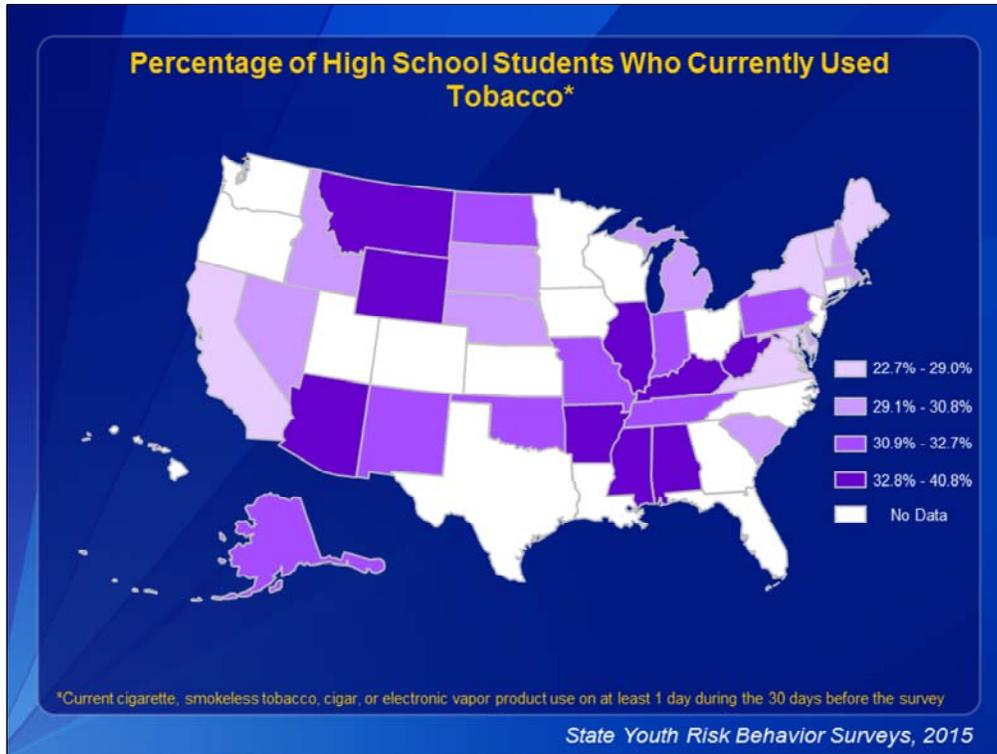
This slide shows the p 2015. The values range from 22.7% to 40.8%. California, Maine, Maryland, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, range from 22.7% to 29.0%. Delaware, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina, South Dakota, range from 29.1% to 30.8%. Alaska, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, range from 30.9% to 32.7%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Montana, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 32.8% to 40.8%. North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use
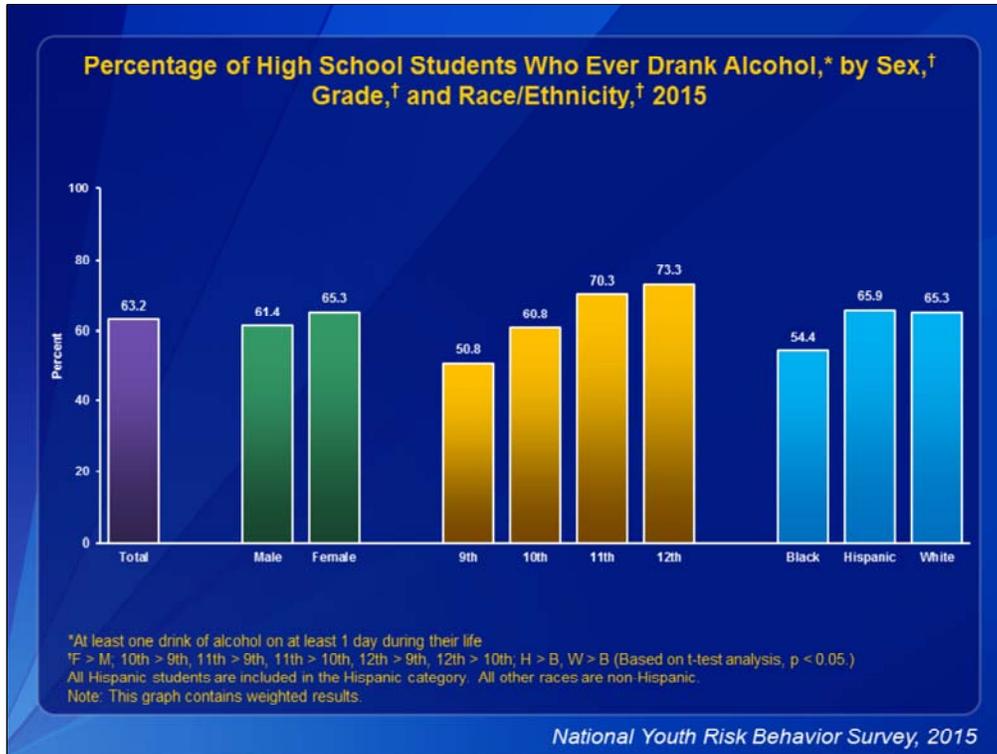
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life).

The percentage for all students is 63.2. The percentage for Male students is 61.4. The percentage for Female students is 65.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 50.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 60.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 70.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 73.3. The percentage for Black students is 54.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 65.9. The percentage for White students is 65.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
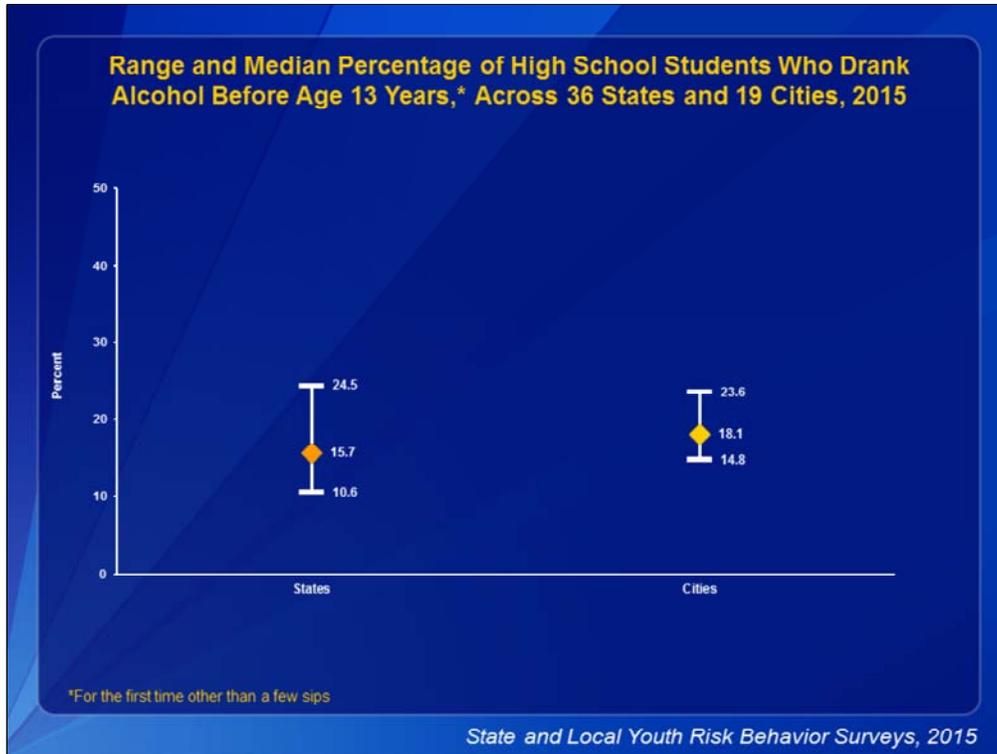
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Drank Alcohol,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life).

 The percentage for 1991 is 81.6. The percentage for 1993 is 80.9. The percentage for 1995 is 80.4. The percentage for 1997 is 79.1. The percentage for 1999 is 81.0. The percentage for 2001 is 78.2. The percentage for 2003 is 74.9. The percentage for 2005 is 74.3. The percentage for 2007 is 75.0. The percentage for 2009 is 72.5. The percentage for 2011 is 70.8. The percentage for 2013 is 66.2. The percentage for 2015 is 63.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, decreased from 1991 to 2007, and decreased from 2007 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 26 states and 17 cities for high school students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life).

The range across states was 50.7% to 69.9%. The median across states was 59.8%. The range across cites was 43.5% to 62.8%. The median across cities was 56.1%.
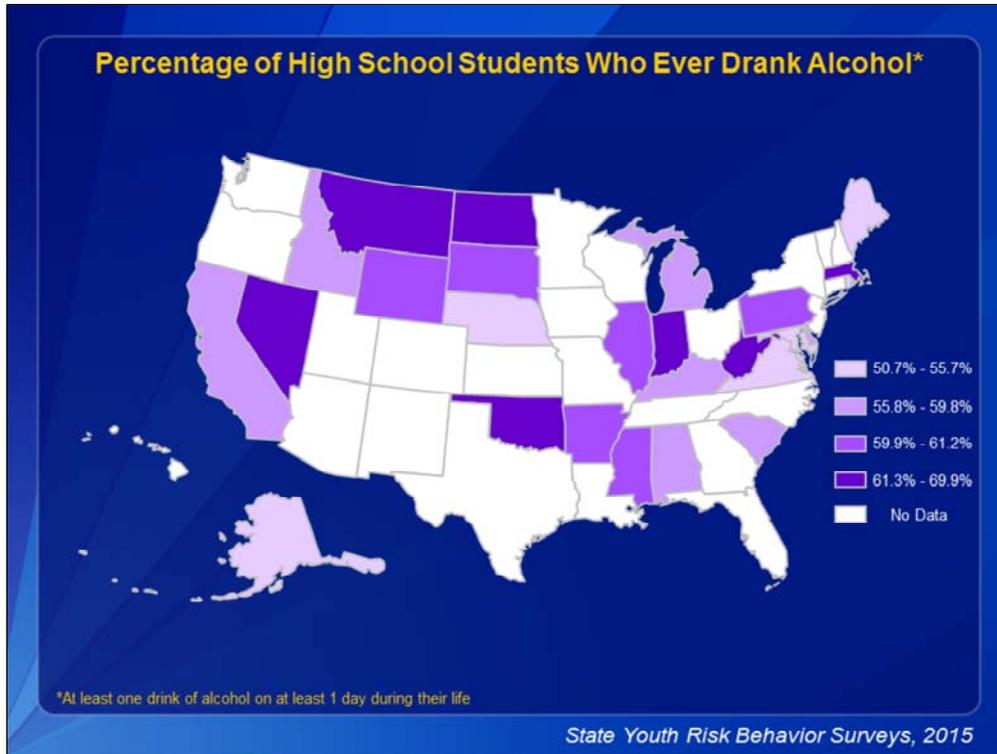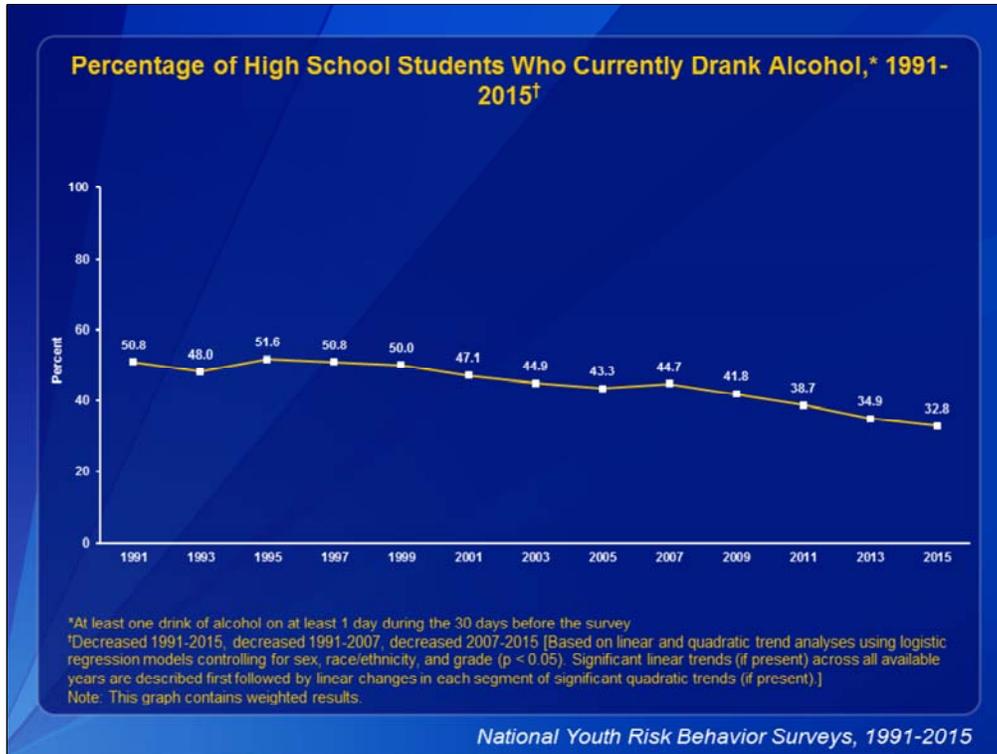
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life), 2015. The values range from 50.7% to 69.9%. Alaska, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 50.7% to 55.7%. Alabama, California, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, South Carolina, range from 55.8% to 59.8%. Arkansas, Illinois, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 59.9% to 61.2%. Indiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 61.3% to 69.9%. Vermont, Tennessee, New York, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Missouri, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
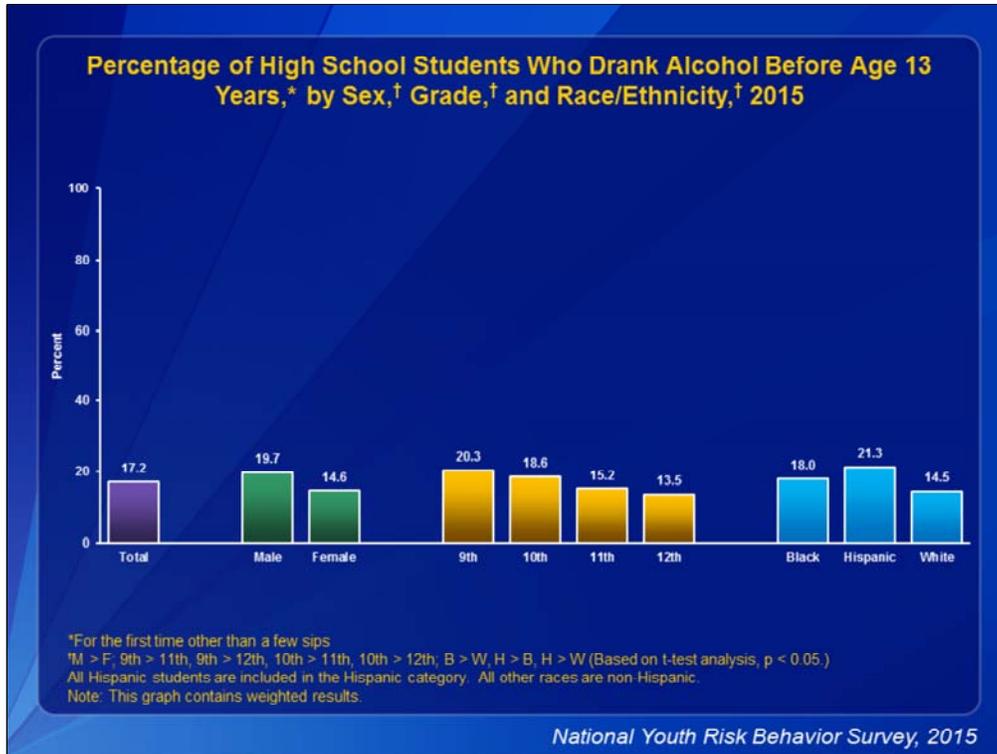
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips).

The percentage for all students is 17.2. The percentage for Male students is 19.7. The percentage for Female students is 14.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 20.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 18.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.5. The percentage for Black students is 18.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 21.3. The percentage for White students is 14.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
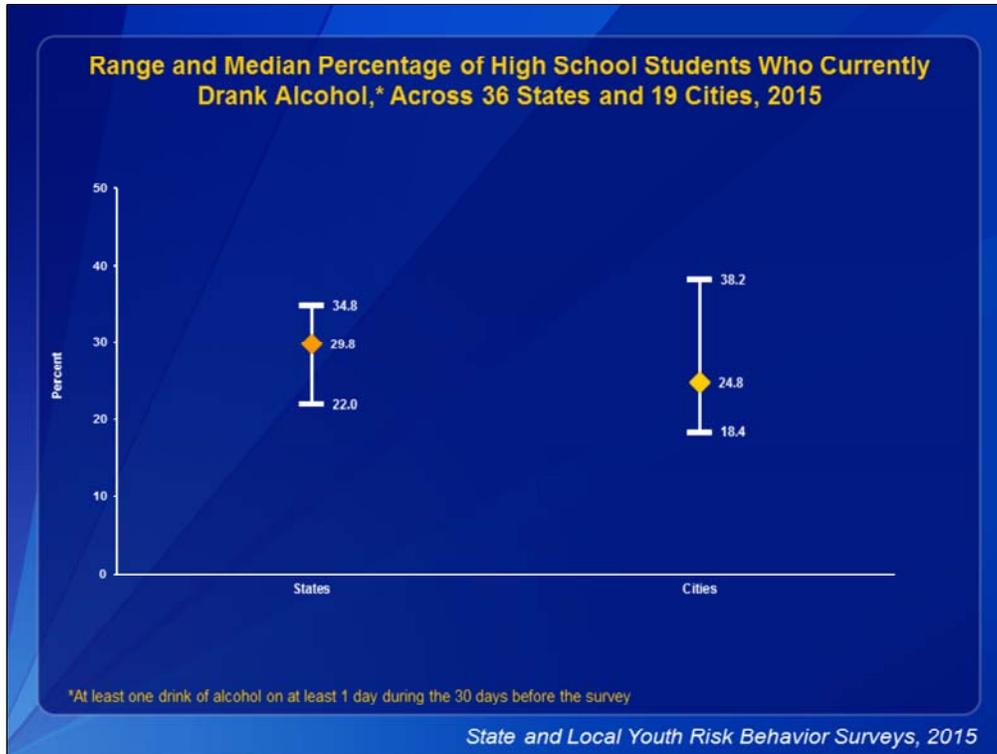
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* 1991-2015†

*For the first time other than a few sips
†Decreased 1991-2015, no change 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips).

 The percentage for 1991 is 32.7. The percentage for 1993 is 32.9. The percentage for 1995 is 32.4. The percentage for 1997 is 31.1. The percentage for 1999 is 32.2. The percentage for 2001 is 29.1. The percentage for 2003 is 27.8. The percentage for 2005 is 25.6. The percentage for 2007 is 23.8. The percentage for 2009 is 21.1. The percentage for 2011 is 20.5. The percentage for 2013 is 18.6. The percentage for 2015 is 17.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, did not change from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 19 cities for high school students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips).

The range across states was 10.6% to 24.5%. The median across states was 15.7%. The range across cites was 14.8% to 23.6%. The median across cities was 18.1%.
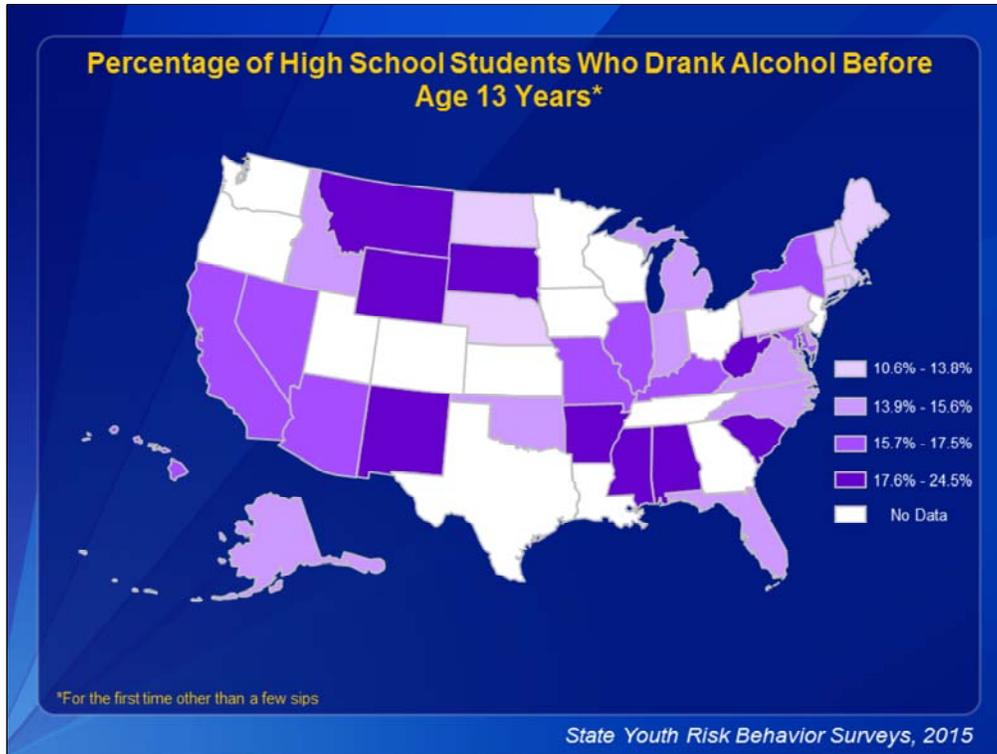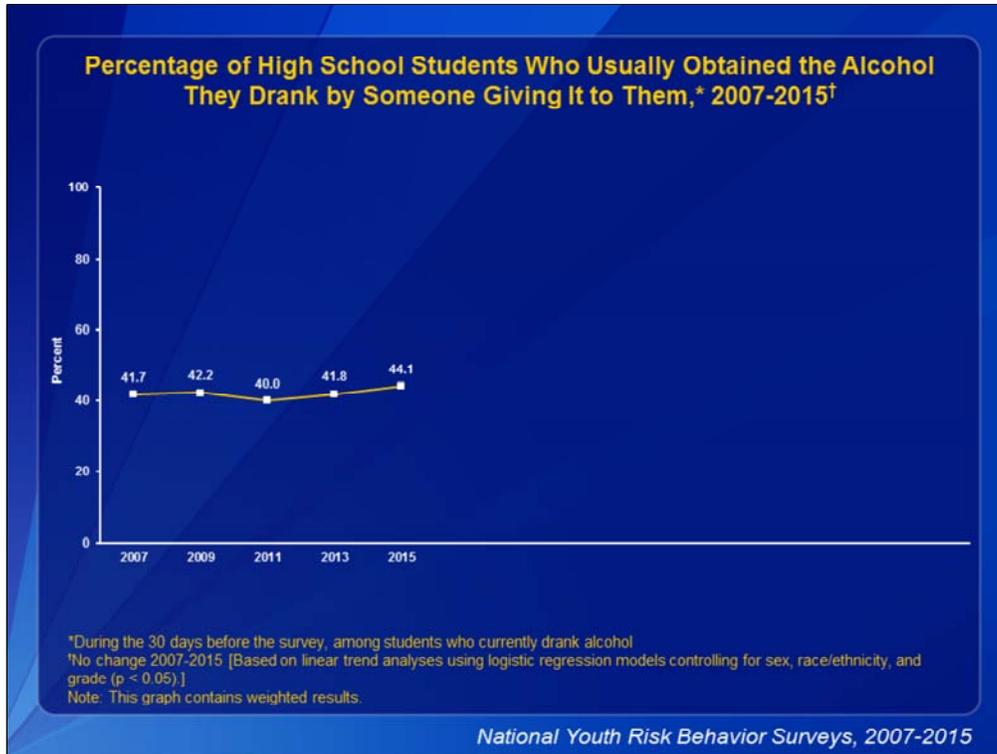
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years*

10.6% - 13.8%
13.9% - 15.6%
15.7% - 17.5%
17.6% - 24.5%
No Data

*For the first time other than a few sips

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips), 2015. The values range from 10.6% to 24.5%. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 10.6% to 13.8%. Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Virginia, range from 13.9% to 15.6%. Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New York, range from 15.7% to 17.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 17.6% to 24.5%. Tennessee, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
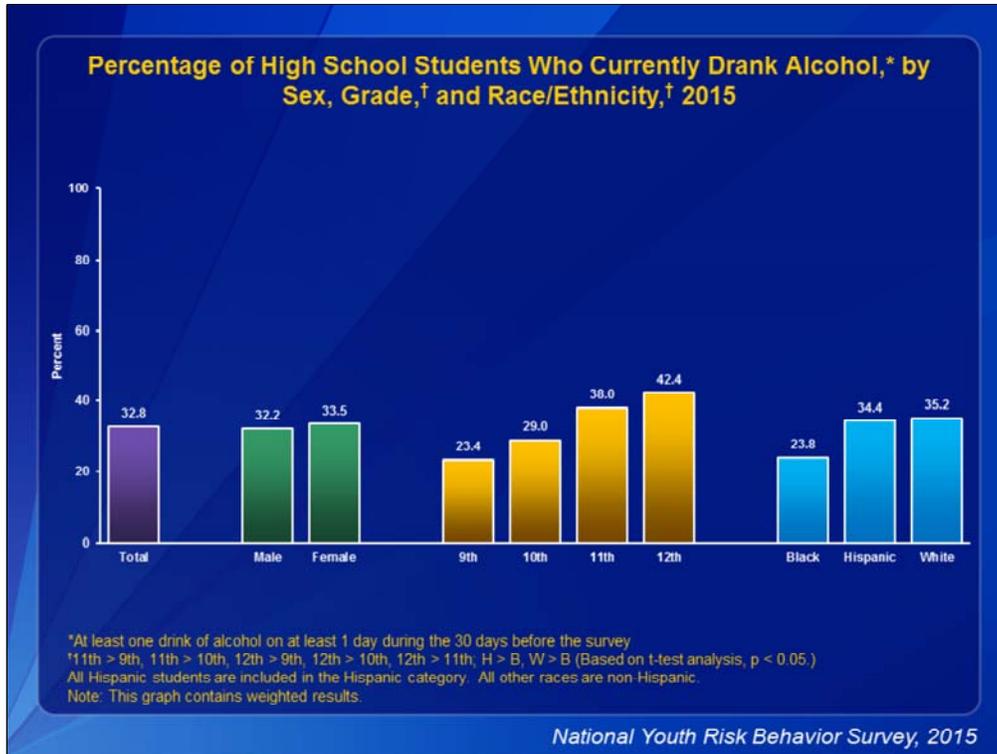
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 32.8. The percentage for Male students is 32.2. The percentage for Female students is 33.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 23.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 29.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 38.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 42.4. The percentage for Black students is 23.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 34.4. The percentage for White students is 35.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* 1991-2015†

*At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1991-2015, decreased 1991-2007, decreased 2007-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1991 is 50.8. The percentage for 1993 is 48.0. The percentage for 1995 is 51.6. The percentage for 1997 is 50.8. The percentage for 1999 is 50.0. The percentage for 2001 is 47.1. The percentage for 2003 is 44.9. The percentage for 2005 is 43.3. The percentage for 2007 is 44.7. The percentage for 2009 is 41.8. The percentage for 2011 is 38.7. The percentage for 2013 is 34.9. The percentage for 2015 is 32.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, decreased from 1991 to 2007, and decreased from 2007 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* Across 36 States and 19 Cities, 2015

*At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

*State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015*

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 19 cities for high school students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 22.0% to 34.8%. The median across states was 29.8%. The range across cites was 18.4% to 38.2%. The median across cities was 24.8%.
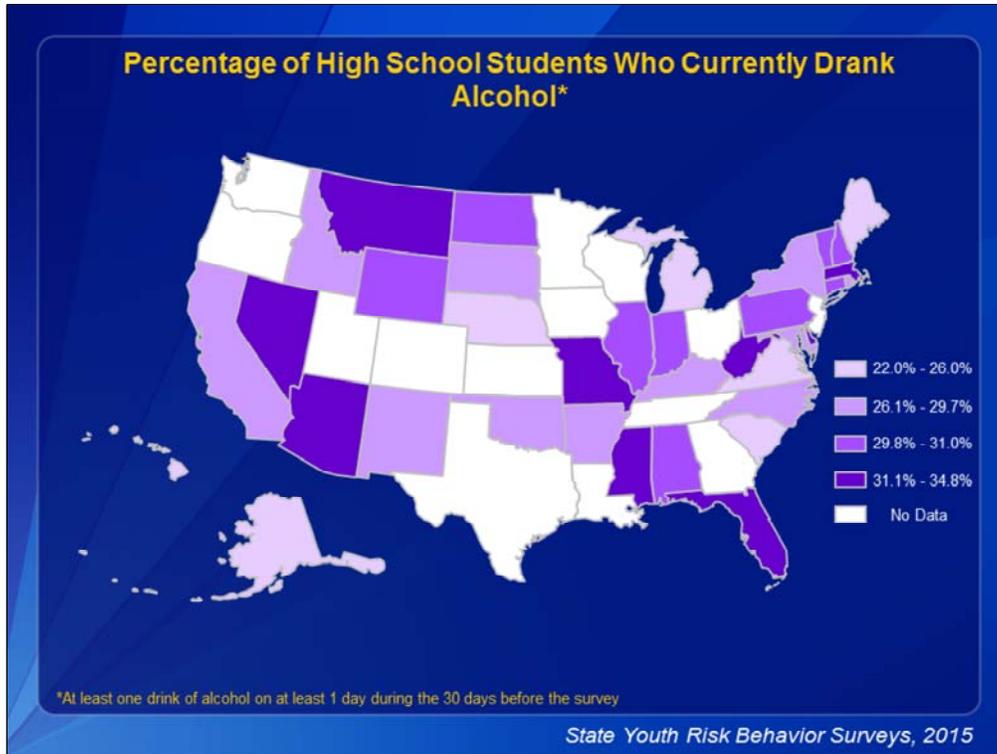
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol*

*At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

Legend:
- 22.0% - 26.0%
- 26.1% - 29.7%
- 29.8% - 31.0%
- 31.1% - 34.8%
- No Data

This slide shows the percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 22% to 34.8%. Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 22.0% to 26.0%. Arkansas, California, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 26.1% to 29.7%. Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 29.8% to 31.0%. Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, West Virginia, range from 31.1% to 34.8%. Tennessee, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
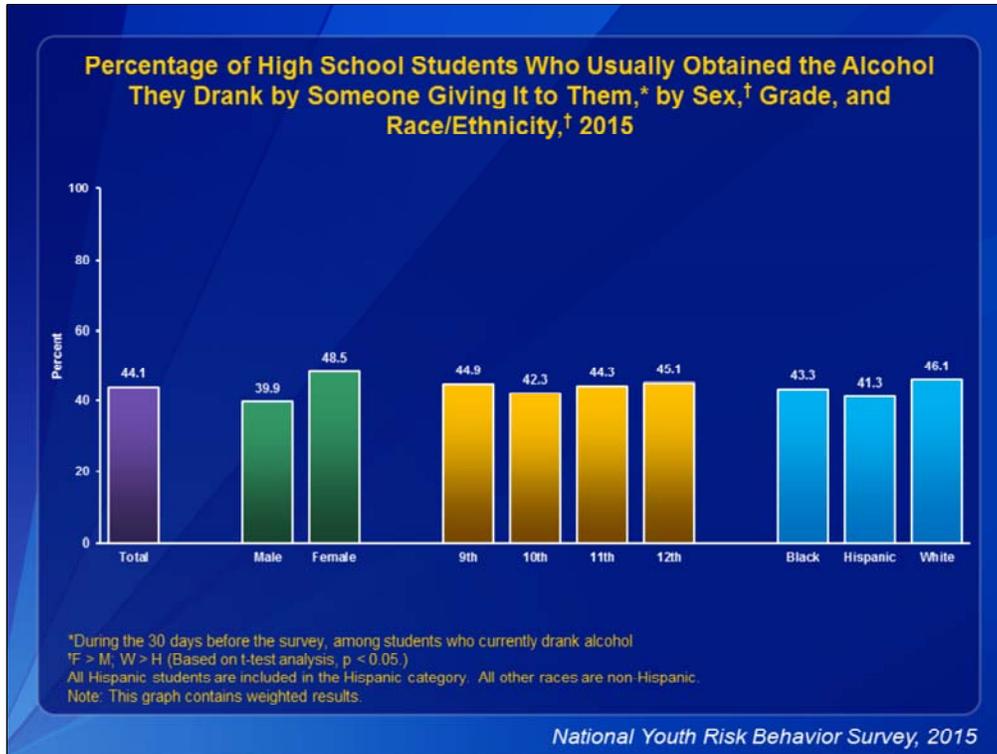
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol).

The percentage for all students is 44.1. The percentage for Male students is 39.9. The percentage for Female students is 48.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 44.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 42.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 44.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 45.1. The percentage for Black students is 43.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 41.3. The percentage for White students is 46.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2015 for high school students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol).

 The percentage for 2007 is 41.7. The percentage for 2009 is 42.2. The percentage for 2011 is 40.0. The percentage for 2013 is 41.8. The percentage for 2015 is 44.1.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2007 to 2015.
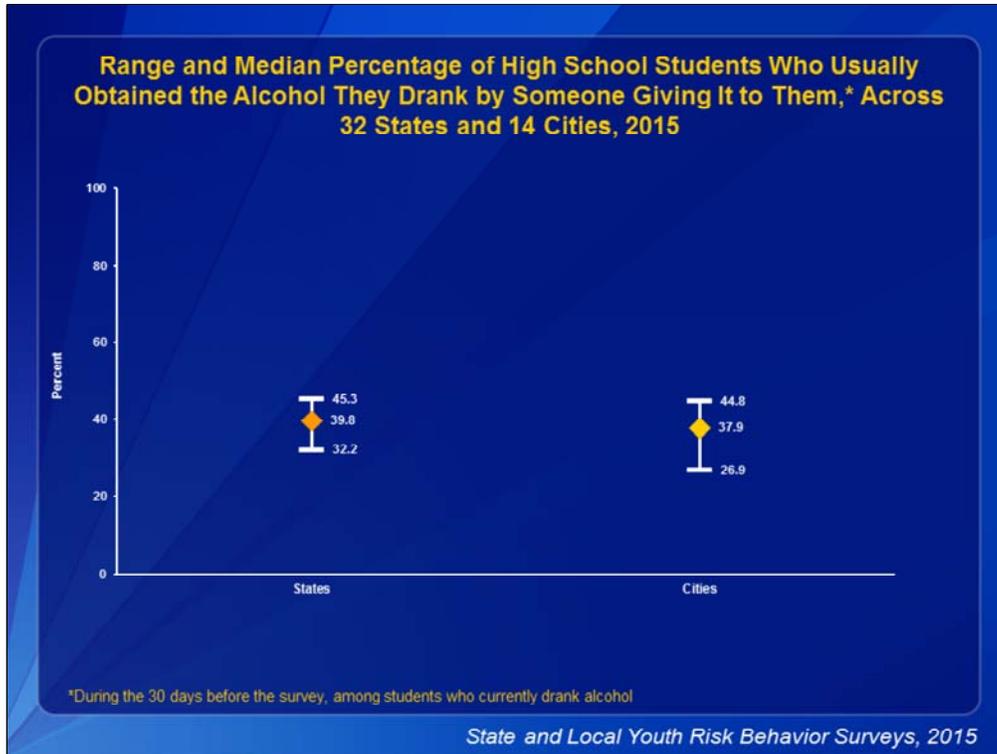
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 14 cities for high school students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol).

The range across states was 32.2% to 45.3%. The median across states was 39.8%. The range across cites was 26.9% to 44.8%. The median across cities was 37.9%.
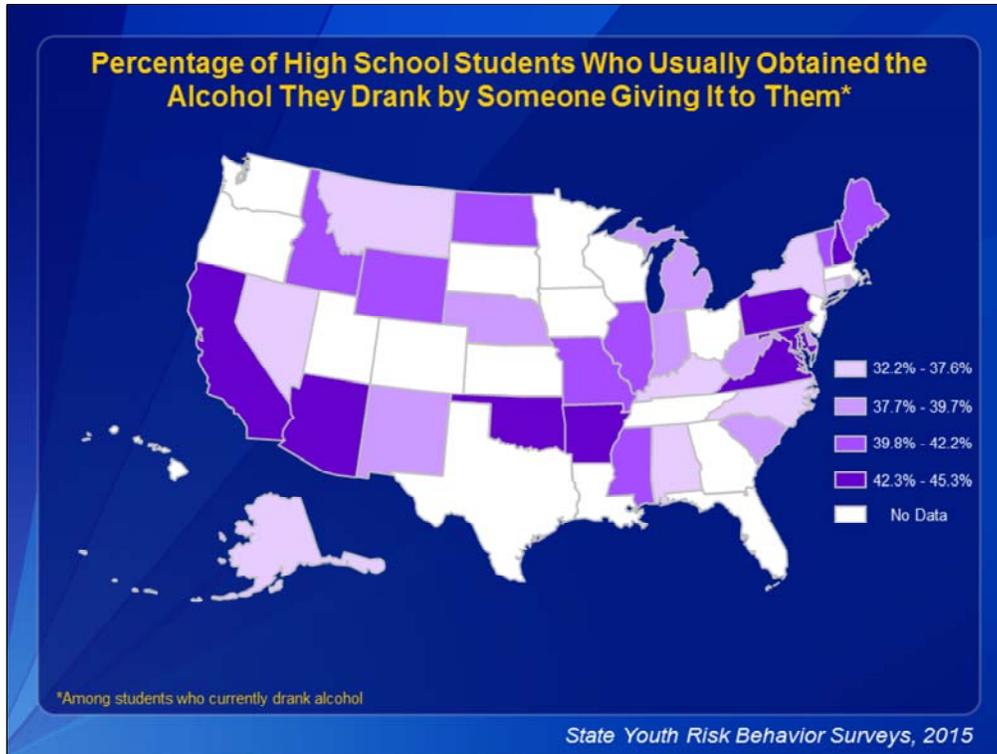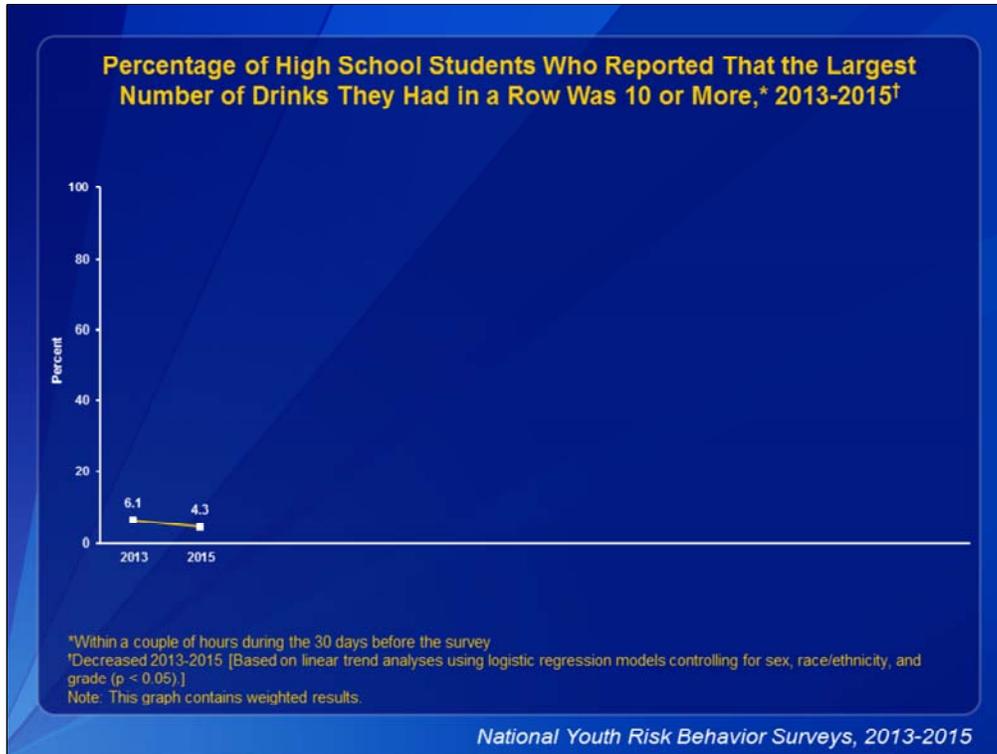
This slide shows the percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol), 2015. The values range from 32.2% to 45.3%. Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, range from 32.2% to 37.6%. Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 37.7% to 39.7%. Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 39.8% to 42.2%. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Maryland, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 42.3% to 45.3%. Tennessee, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
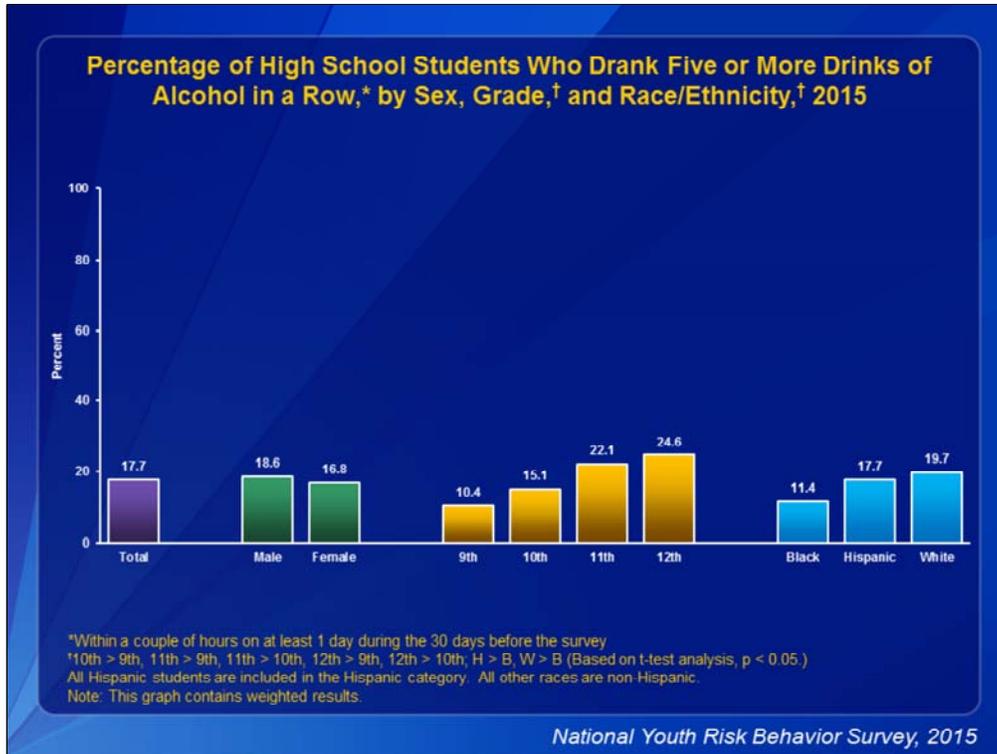
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 17.7. The percentage for Male students is 18.6. The percentage for Female students is 16.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 10.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 22.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 24.6. The percentage for Black students is 11.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 17.7. The percentage for White students is 19.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Five or More Drinks of Alcohol in a Row,* 1991-2015†

*Within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 1991-2015, increased 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1991 is 31.3. The percentage for 1993 is 30.0. The percentage for 1995 is 32.6. The percentage for 1997 is 33.4. The percentage for 1999 is 31.5. The percentage for 2001 is 29.9. The percentage for 2003 is 28.3. The percentage for 2005 is 25.5. The percentage for 2007 is 26.0. The percentage for 2009 is 24.2. The percentage for 2011 is 21.9. The percentage for 2013 is 20.8. The percentage for 2015 is 17.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 19 cities for high school students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 11.0% to 20.7%. The median across states was 15.5%. The range across cites was 8.0% to 16.5%. The median across cities was 10.9%.
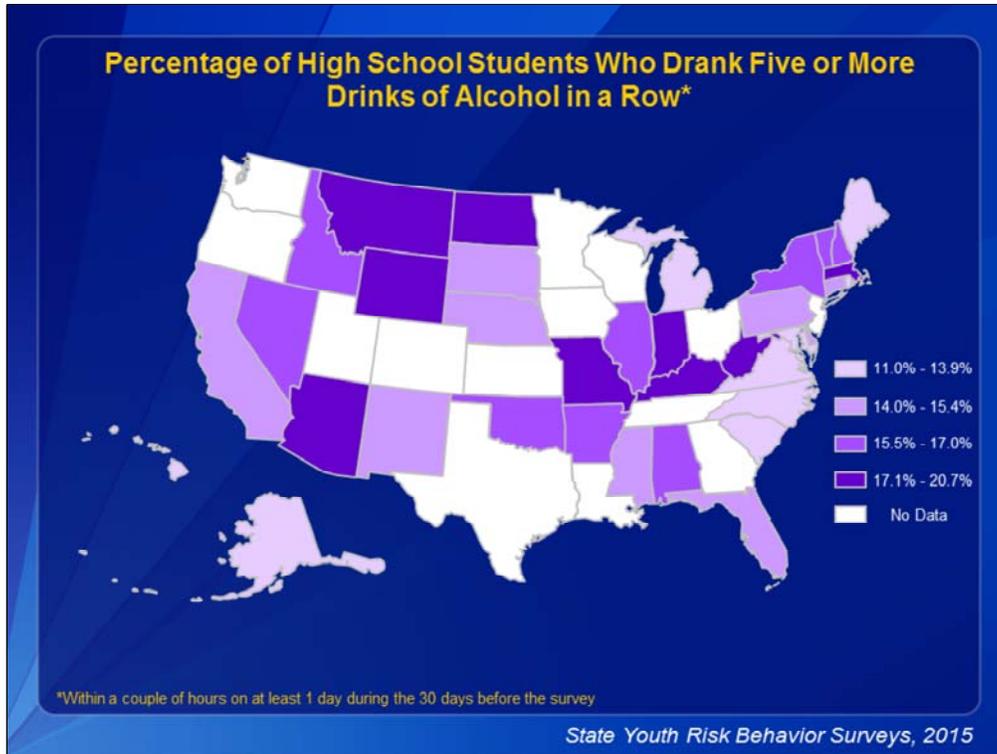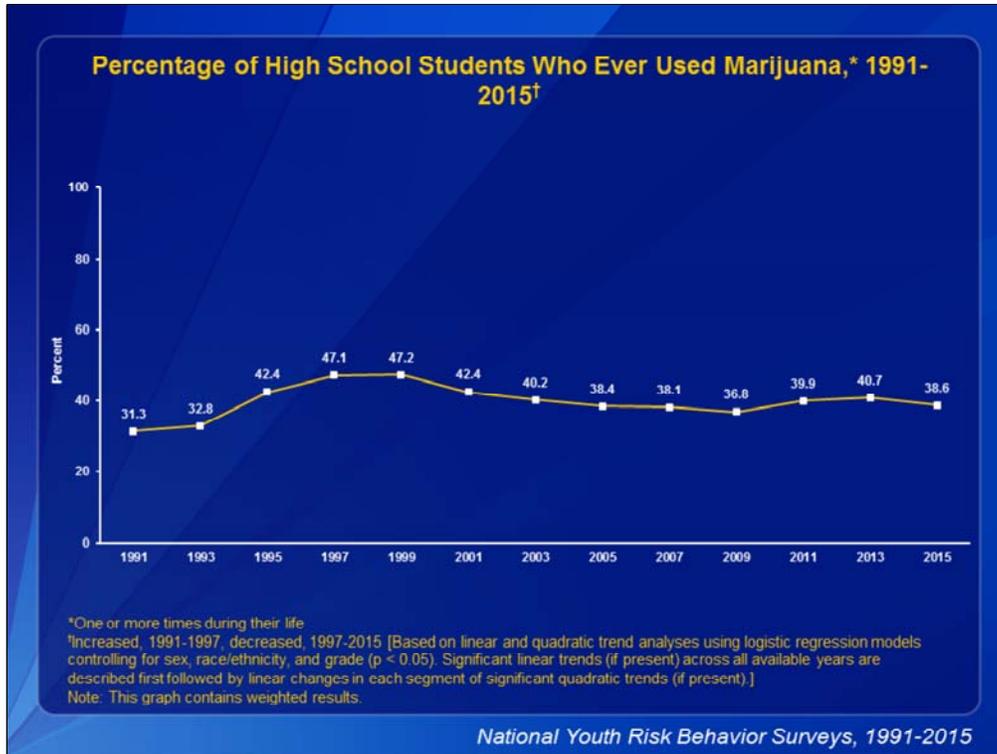
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 11% to 20.7%. Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 11.0% to 13.9%. California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, range from 14.0% to 15.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Vermont, range from 15.5% to 17.0%. Arizona, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 17.1% to 20.7%. Tennessee, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
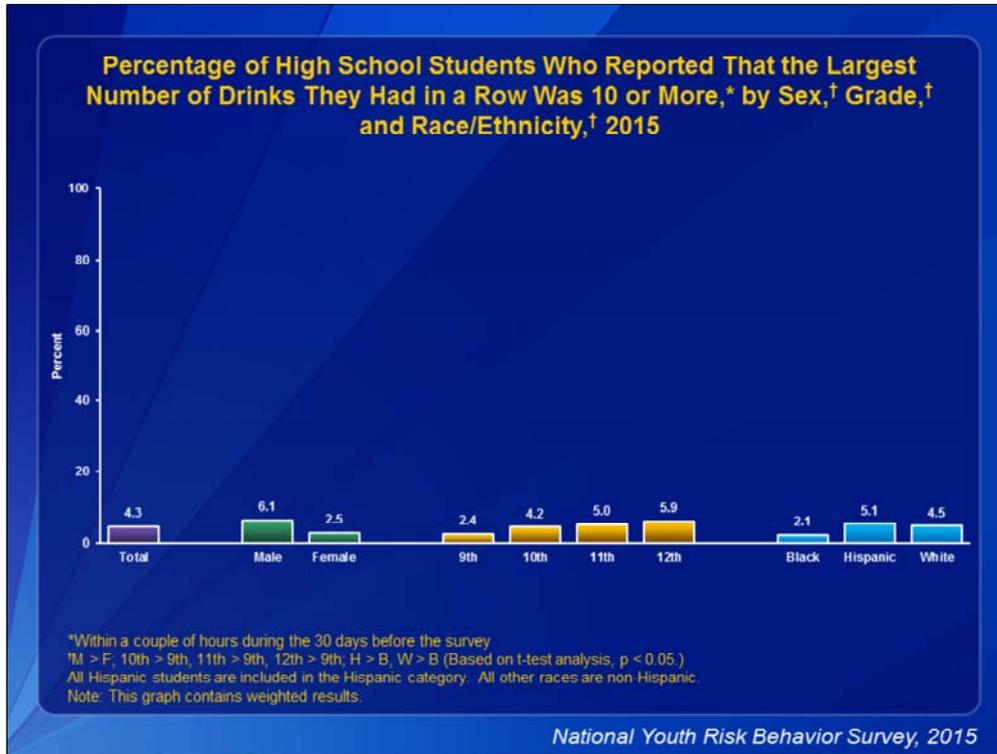
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 4.3. The percentage for Male students is 6.1. The percentage for Female students is 2.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.9. The percentage for Black students is 2.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.1. The percentage for White students is 4.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That the Largest Number of Drinks They Had in a Row Was 10 or More,* 2013-2015†

*Within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey
†Decreased 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2015 for high school students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 2013 is 6.1. The percentage for 2015 is 4.3.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2013 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That the Largest Number of Drinks They Had in a Row Was 10 or More,* Across 20 States and 13 Cities, 2015

*Within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
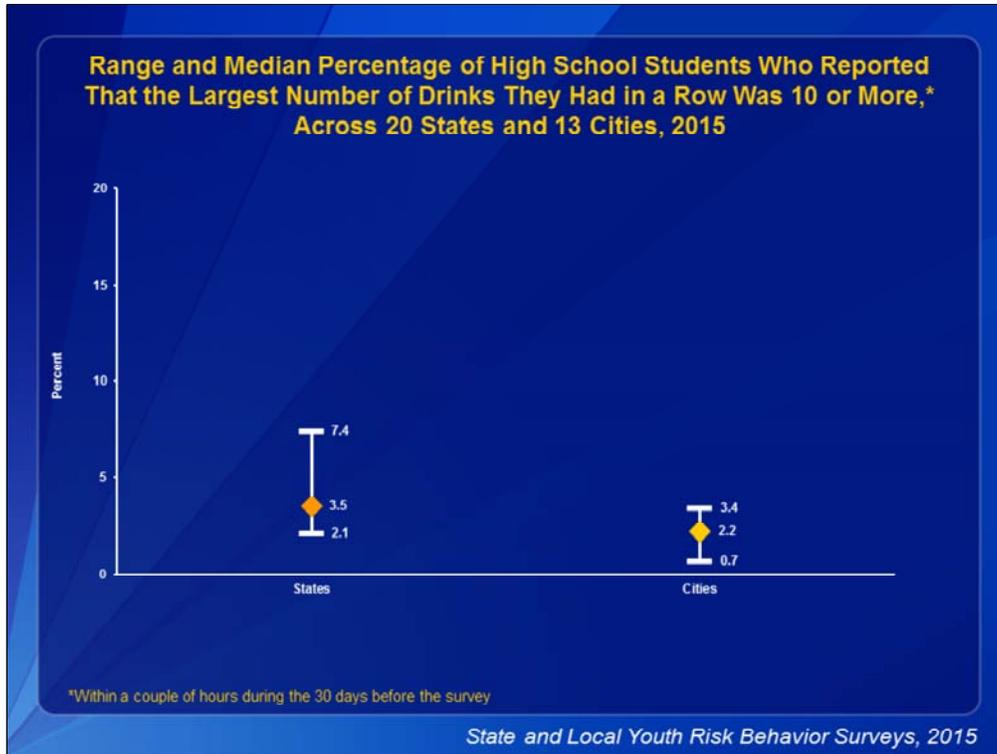
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 20 states and 13 cities for high school students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 2.1% to 7.4%. The median across states was 3.5%. The range across cites was 0.7% to 3.4%. The median across cities was 2.2%.
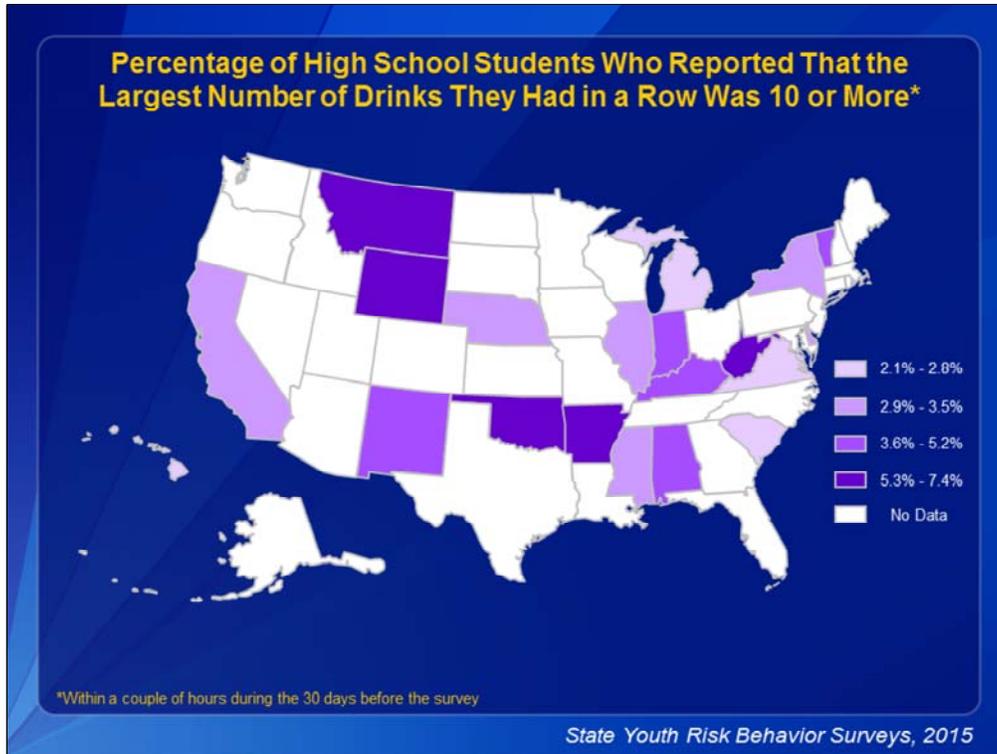
This slide shows the percentage of students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 2.1% to 7.4%. Hawaii, Michigan, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 2.1% to 2.8%. California, Delaware, Illinois, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, range from 2.9% to 3.5%. Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, New Mexico, Vermont, range from 3.6% to 5.2%. Arkansas, Montana, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 5.3% to 7.4%. Tennessee, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Idaho, Florida, Connecticut, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
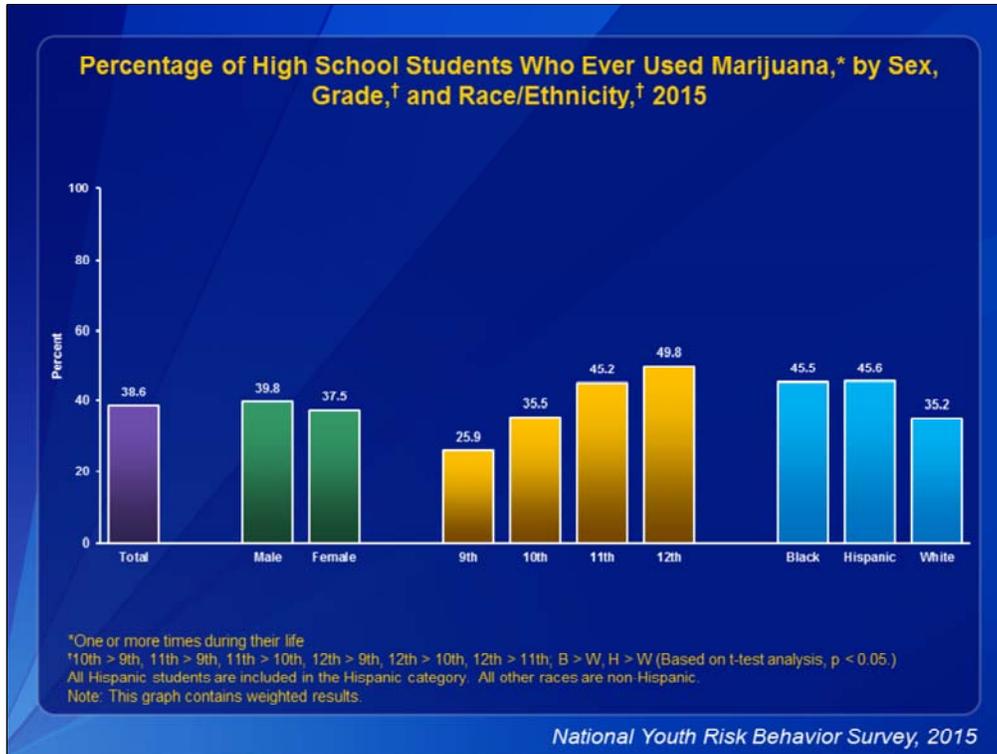
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 38.6. The percentage for Male students is 39.8. The percentage for Female students is 37.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 25.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 35.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 45.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 49.8. The percentage for Black students is 45.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 45.6. The percentage for White students is 35.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* 1991-2015[†]

*One or more times during their life
[†]Increased, 1991-1997, decreased, 1997-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life).

The percentage for 1991 is 31.3. The percentage for 1993 is 32.8. The percentage for 1995 is 42.4. The percentage for 1997 is 47.1. The percentage for 1999 is 47.2. The percentage for 2001 is 42.4. The percentage for 2003 is 40.2. The percentage for 2005 is 38.4. The percentage for 2007 is 38.1. The percentage for 2009 is 36.8. The percentage for 2011 is 39.9. The percentage for 2013 is 40.7. The percentage for 2015 is 38.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 1997 and decreased from 1997 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* Across 29 States and 15 Cities, 2015

*One or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 15 cities for high school students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 25.0% to 42.9%. The median across states was 34.7%. The range across cites was 28.7% to 45.8%. The median across cities was 40.1%.
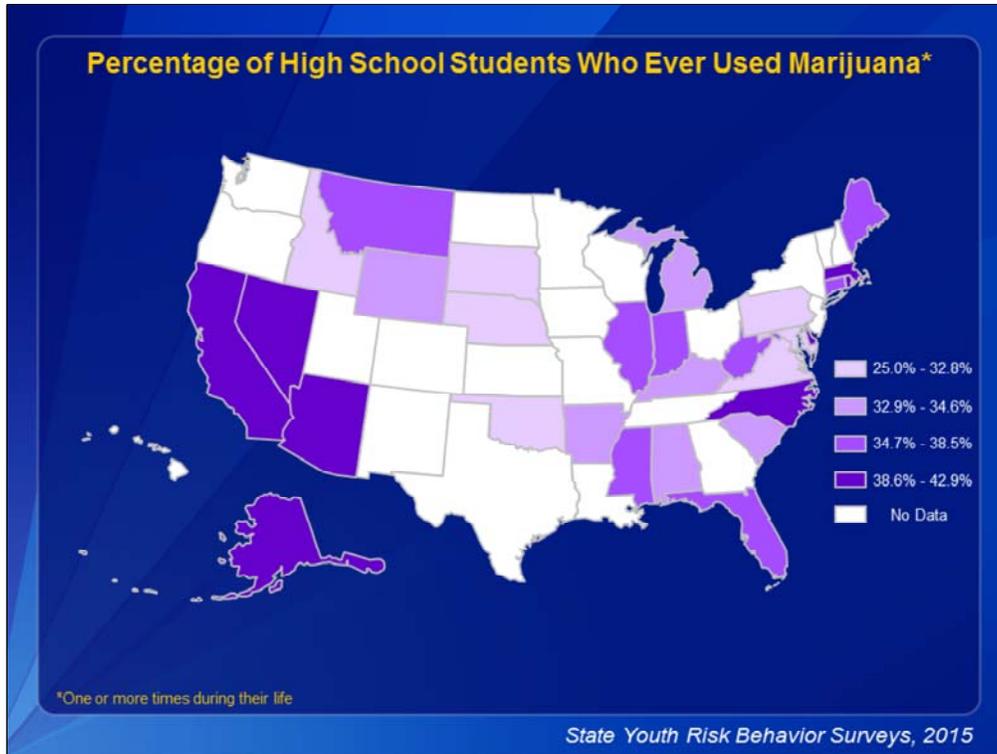
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana*

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life), 2015. The values range from 25% to 42.9%. Idaho, Maryland, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 25.0% to 32.8%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Michigan, South Carolina, Wyoming, range from 32.9% to 34.6%. Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, West Virginia, range from 34.7% to 38.5%. Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, range from 38.6% to 42.9%. Vermont, Tennessee, New York, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Missouri, Hawaii, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
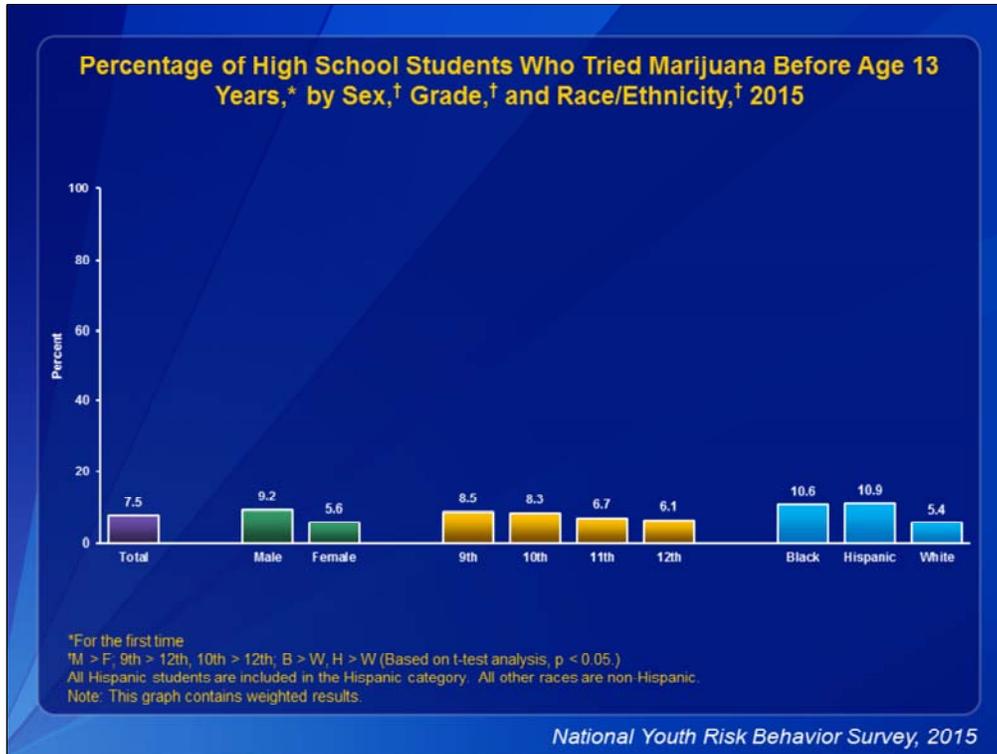
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time).

The percentage for all students is 7.5. The percentage for Male students is 9.2. The percentage for Female students is 5.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.1. The percentage for Black students is 10.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.9. The percentage for White students is 5.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time).

The percentage for 1991 is 7.4. The percentage for 1993 is 6.9. The percentage for 1995 is 7.6. The percentage for 1997 is 9.7. The percentage for 1999 is 11.3. The percentage for 2001 is 10.2. The percentage for 2003 is 9.9. The percentage for 2005 is 8.7. The percentage for 2007 is 8.3. The percentage for 2009 is 7.5. The percentage for 2011 is 8.1. The percentage for 2013 is 8.6. The percentage for 2015 is 7.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 18 cities for high school students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time).

The range across states was 5.3% to 16.5%. The median across states was 7.2%. The range across cites was 5.7% to 15.7%. The median across cities was 8.9%.
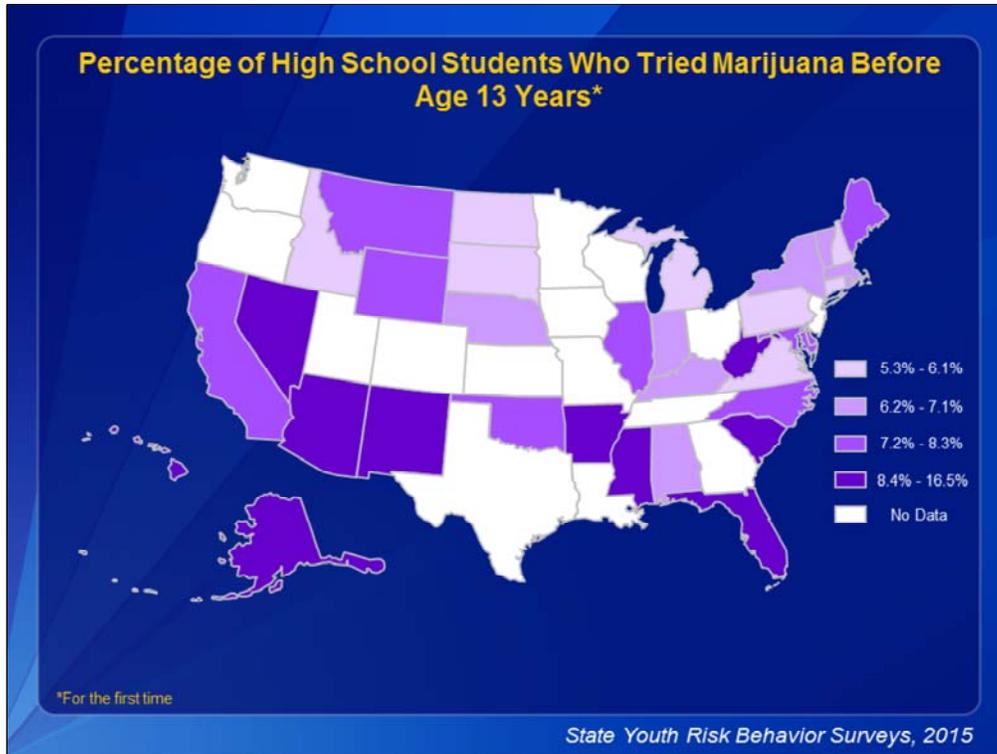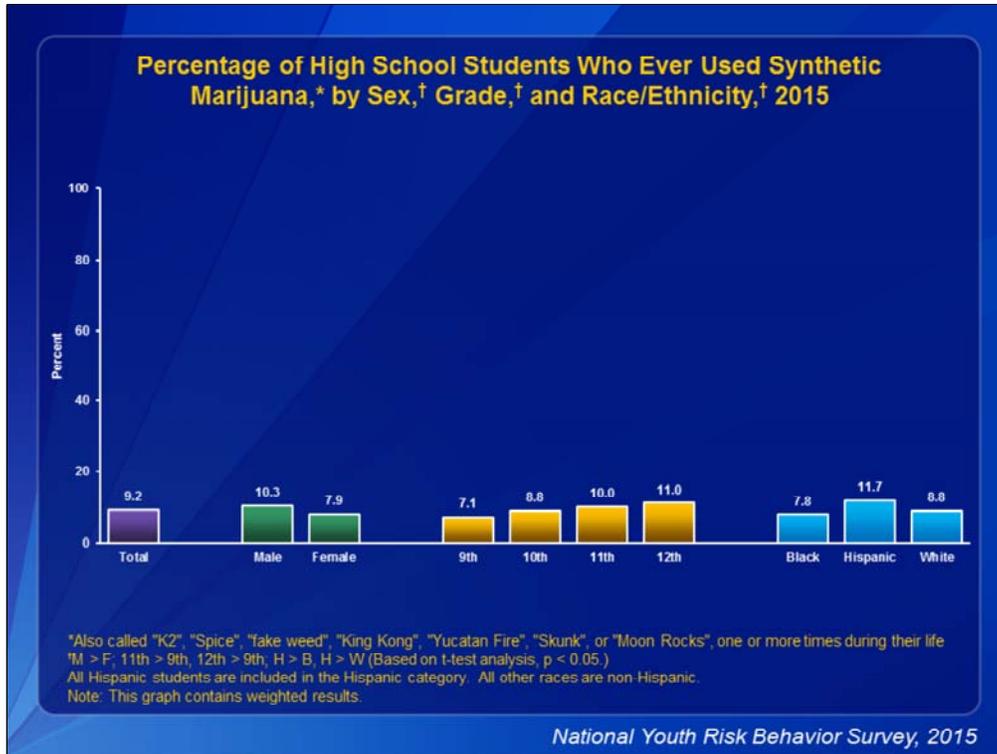
This slide shows the percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time), 2015. The values range from 5.3% to 16.5%. Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 5.3% to 6.1%. Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 6.2% to 7.1%. California, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Wyoming, range from 7.2% to 8.3%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 8.4% to 16.5%. Tennessee, Missouri, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
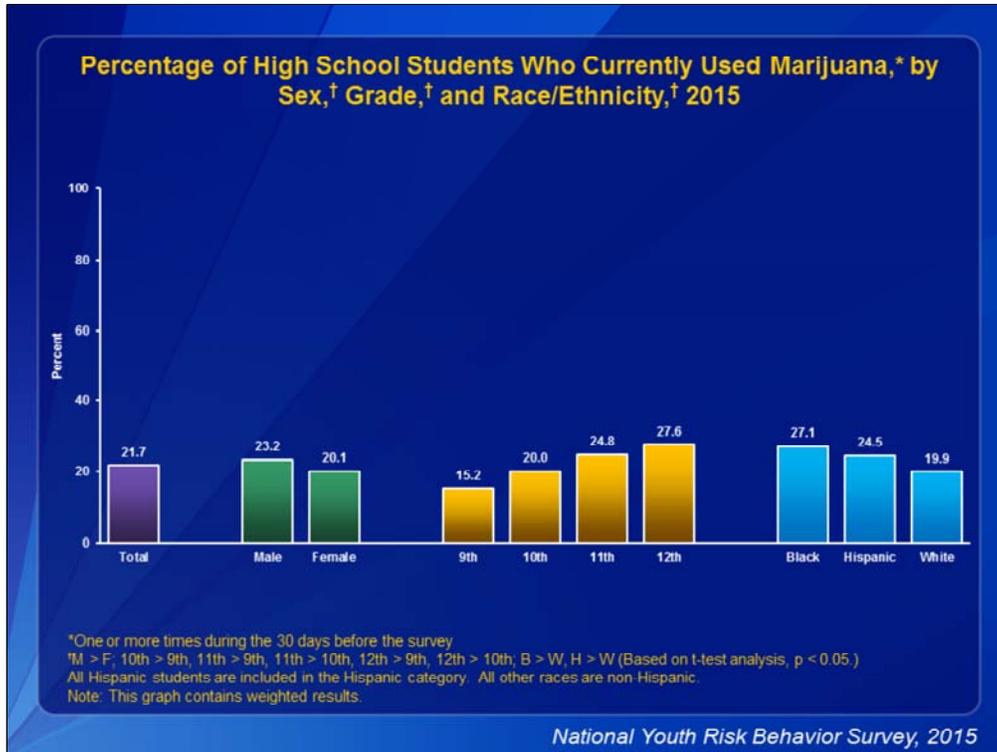
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 21.7. The percentage for Male students is 23.2. The percentage for Female students is 20.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 15.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 20.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 24.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 27.6. The percentage for Black students is 27.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 24.5. The percentage for White students is 19.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* 1991-2015†

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1991 is 14.7. The percentage for 1993 is 17.7. The percentage for 1995 is 25.3. The percentage for 1997 is 26.2. The percentage for 1999 is 26.7. The percentage for 2001 is 23.9. The percentage for 2003 is 22.4. The percentage for 2005 is 20.2. The percentage for 2007 is 19.7. The percentage for 2009 is 20.8. The percentage for 2011 is 23.1. The percentage for 2013 is 23.4. The percentage for 2015 is 21.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 1995 and decreased from 1995 to 2015.
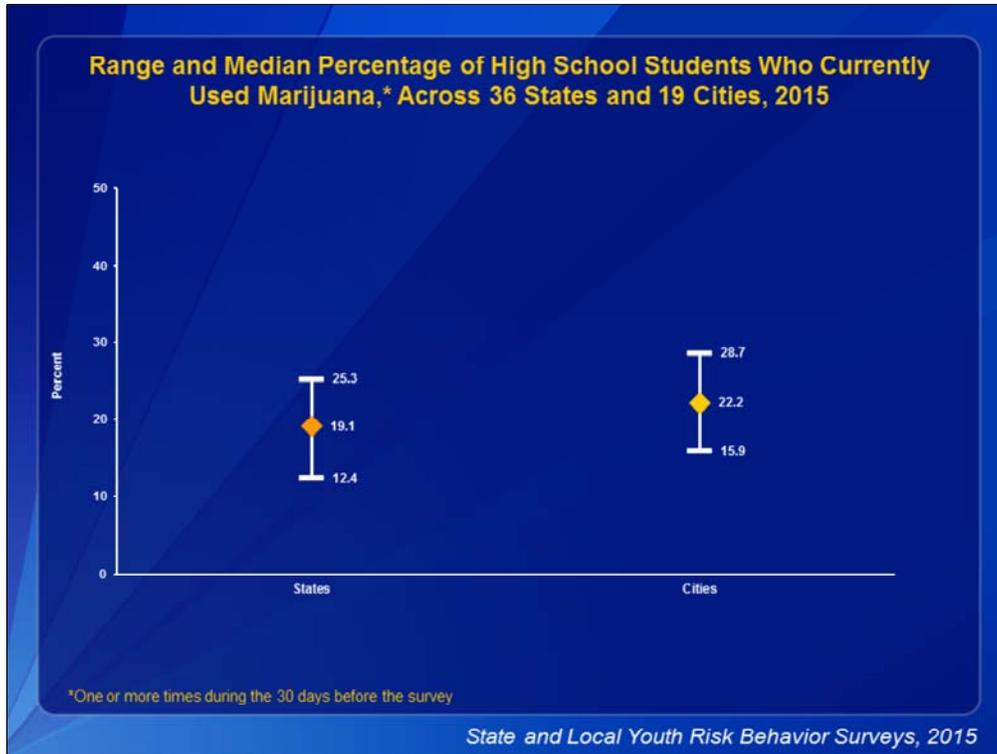
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 19 cities for high school students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 12.4% to 25.3%. The median across states was 19.1%. The range across cites was 15.9% to 28.7%. The median across cities was 22.2%.
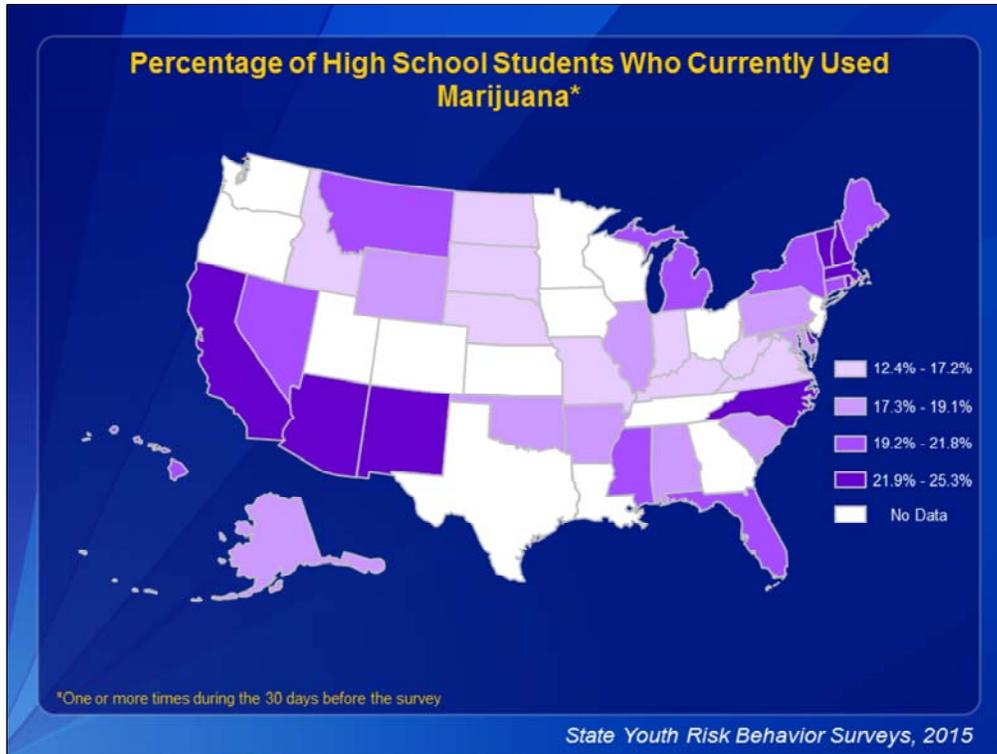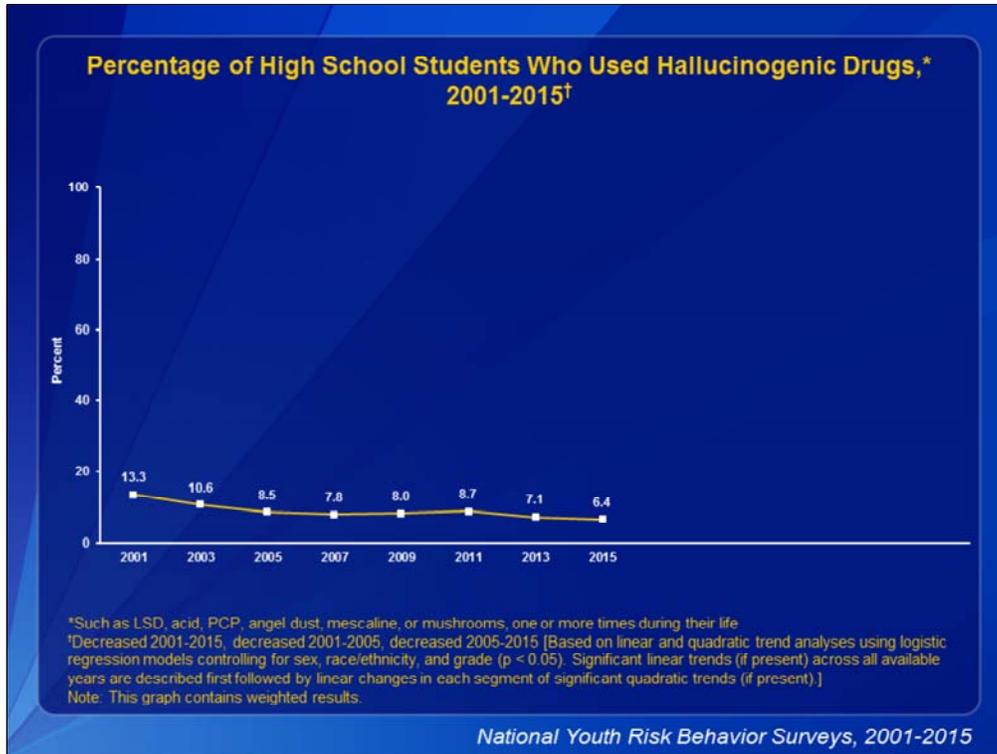
Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana*

*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 12.4% to 25.3%. Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 12.4% to 17.2%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Illinois, Maryland, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Wyoming, range from 17.3% to 19.1%. Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New York, range from 19.2% to 21.8%. Arizona, California, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 21.9% to 25.3%. Tennessee, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
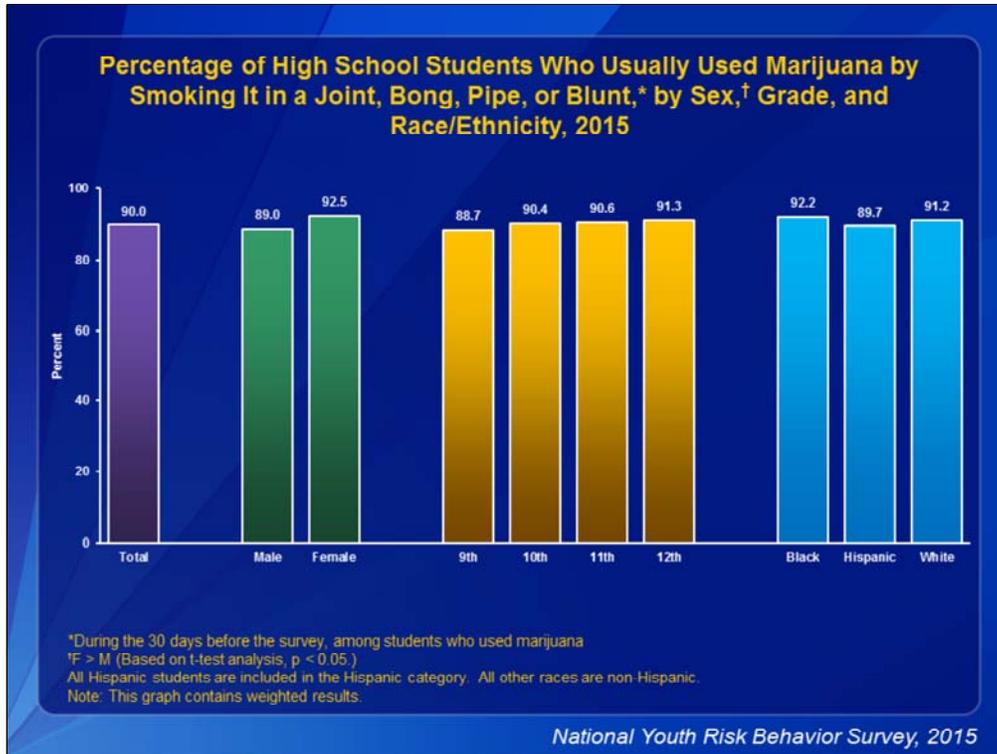
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who usually used marijuana by smoking it in a joint, bong, pipe, or blunt (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who used marijuana).

The percentage for all students is 90.0. The percentage for Male students is 89.0. The percentage for Female students is 92.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 88.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 90.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 90.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 91.3. The percentage for Black students is 92.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 89.7. The percentage for White students is 91.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2", "Spice", "fake weed", "King Kong", "Yucatan Fire", "Skunk", or "Moon Rocks", one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 9.2. The percentage for Male students is 10.3. The percentage for Female students is 7.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 11.0. The percentage for Black students is 7.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.7. The percentage for White students is 8.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
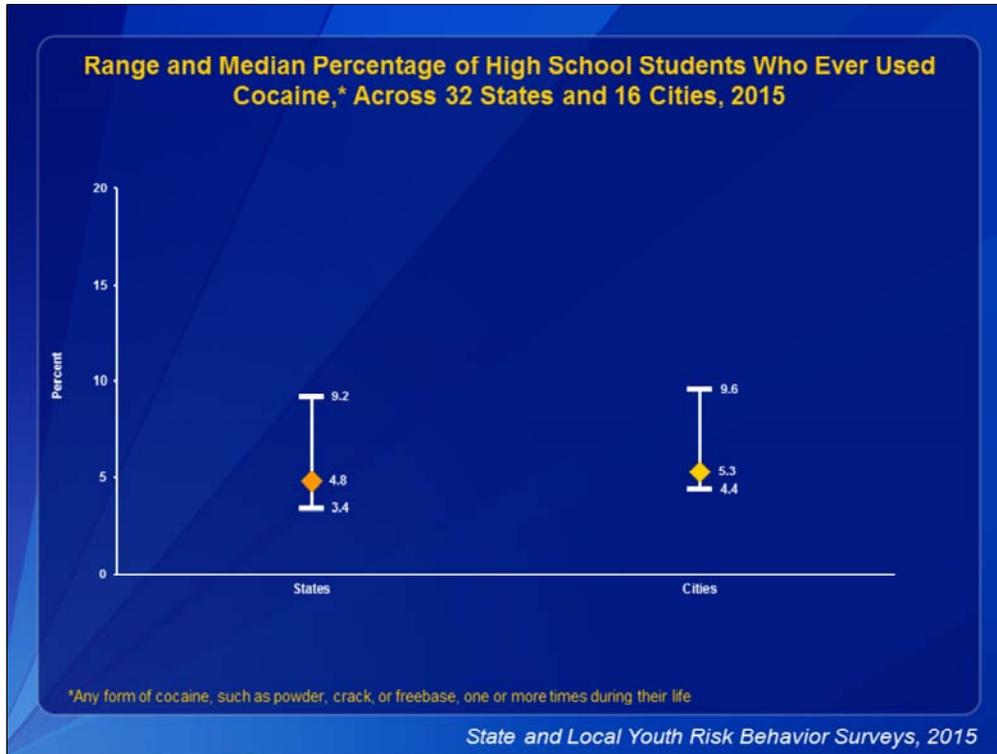
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 17 cities for high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2", "Spice", "fake weed", "King Kong", "Yucatan Fire", "Skunk", or "Moon Rocks", one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 5.9% to 14.6%. The median across states was 9.2%. The range across cites was 4.9% to 13.3%. The median across cities was 8.6%.
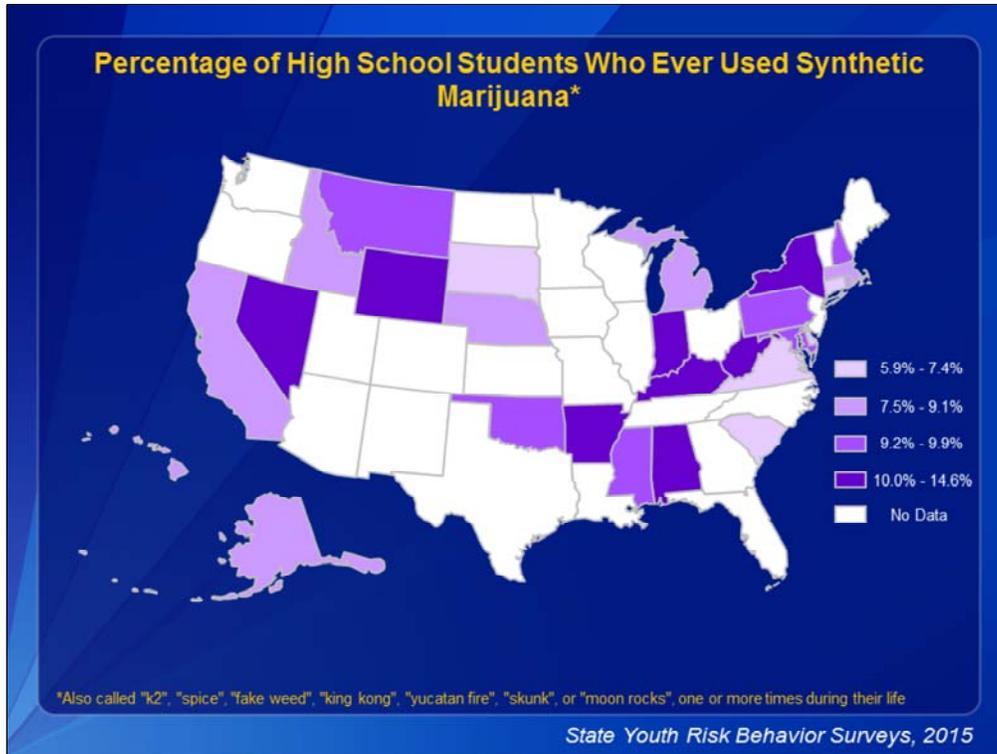
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana*

5.9% - 7.4%
7.5% - 9.1%
9.2% - 9.9%
10.0% - 14.6%
No Data

*Also called "k2", "spice", "fake weed", "king kong", "yucatan fire", "skunk", or "moon rocks", one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, fake weed, King Kong, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, or Moon Rocks, one or more times during their life), 2015. The values range from 5.9% to 14.6%. Connecticut, Delaware, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 5.9% to 7.4%. Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Rhode Island, range from 7.5% to 9.1%. Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 9.2% to 9.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Nevada, New York, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 10.0% to 14.6%. Vermont, Tennessee, New Mexico, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Illinois, Florida, Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

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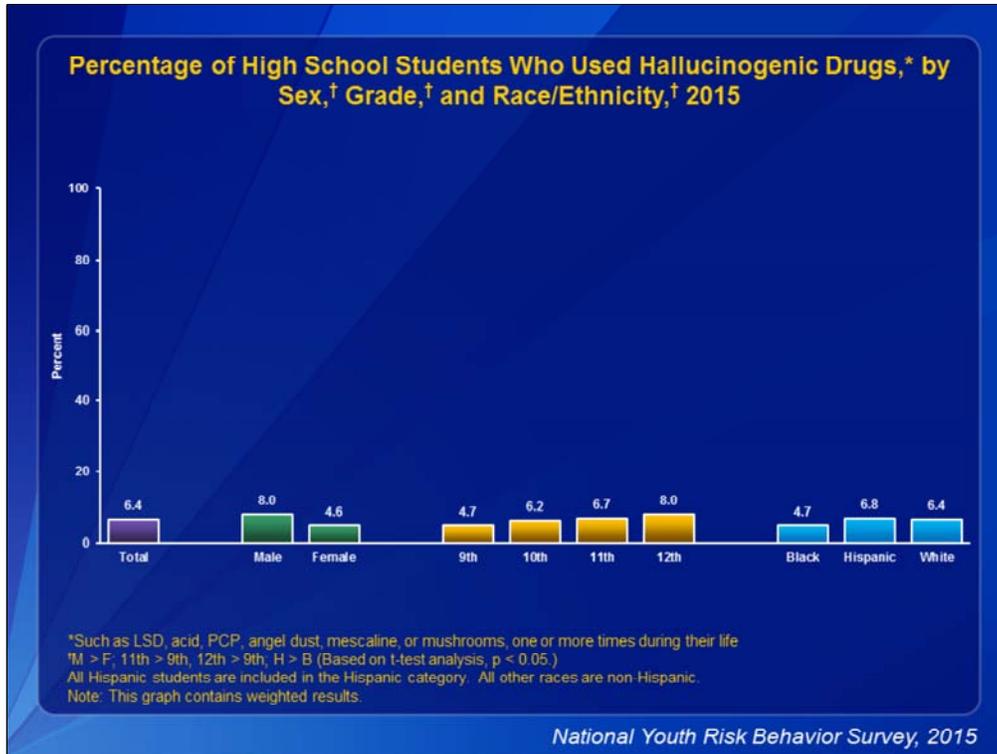
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used hallucinogenic drugs (such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 6.4. The percentage for Male students is 8.0. The percentage for Female students is 4.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.0. The percentage for Black students is 4.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.8. The percentage for White students is 6.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2015 for high school students who used hallucinogenic drugs (such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life).

 The percentage for 2001 is 13.3. The percentage for 2003 is 10.6. The percentage for 2005 is 8.5. The percentage for 2007 is 7.8. The percentage for 2009 is 8.0. The percentage for 2011 is 8.7. The percentage for 2013 is 7.1. The percentage for 2015 is 6.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2015, decreased from 2001 to 2005, and decreased from 2005 to 2015.
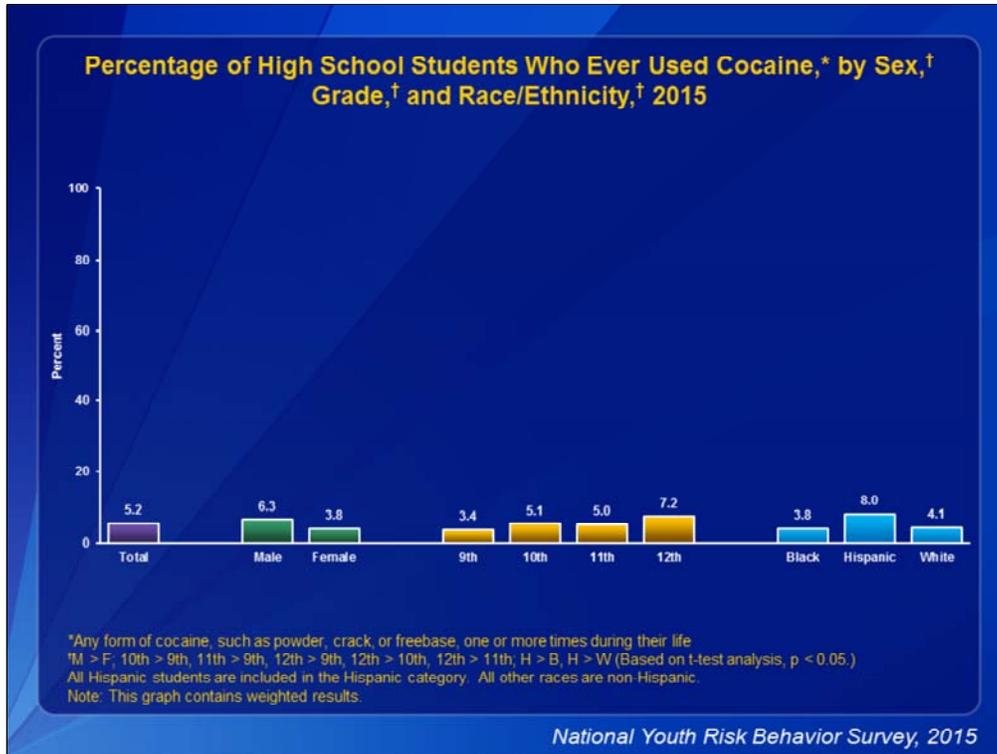
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 5.2. The percentage for Male students is 6.3. The percentage for Female students is 3.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.2. The percentage for Black students is 3.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.0. The percentage for White students is 4.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,* 1991-2015[†]

*Any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life
[†]Decreased 1991-2015, increased 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life).

 The percentage for 1991 is 5.9. The percentage for 1993 is 4.9. The percentage for 1995 is 7.0. The percentage for 1997 is 8.2. The percentage for 1999 is 9.5. The percentage for 2001 is 9.4. The percentage for 2003 is 8.7. The percentage for 2005 is 7.6. The percentage for 2007 is 7.2. The percentage for 2009 is 6.4. The percentage for 2011 is 6.8. The percentage for 2013 is 5.5. The percentage for 2015 is 5.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 16 cities for high school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 3.4% to 9.2%. The median across states was 4.8%. The range across cites was 4.4% to 9.6%. The median across cities was 5.3%.
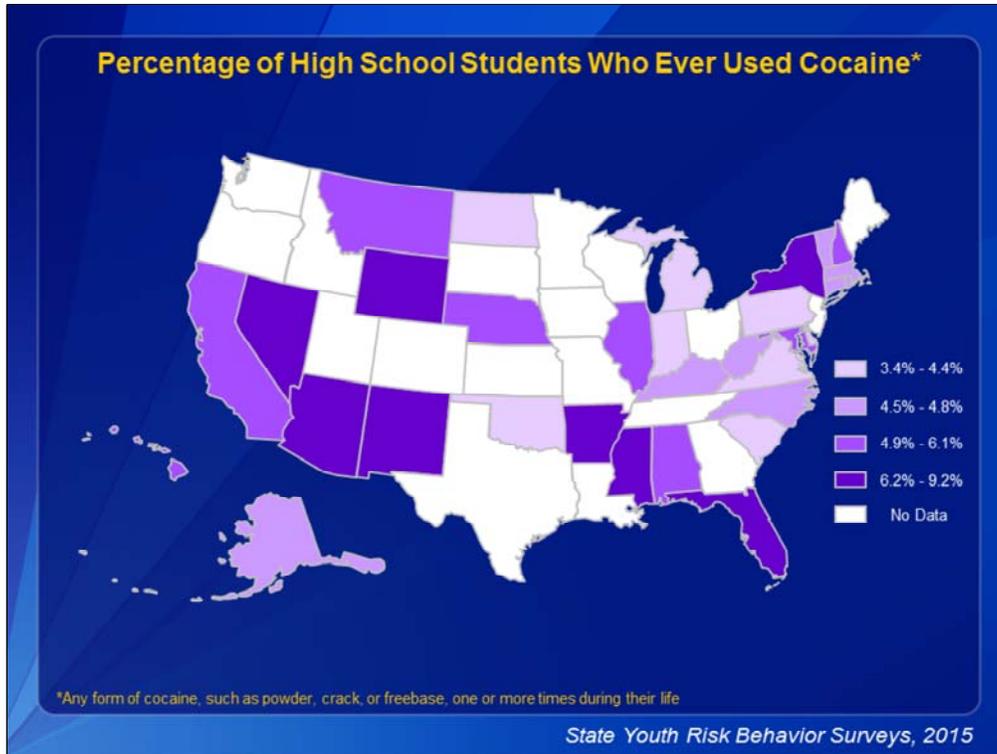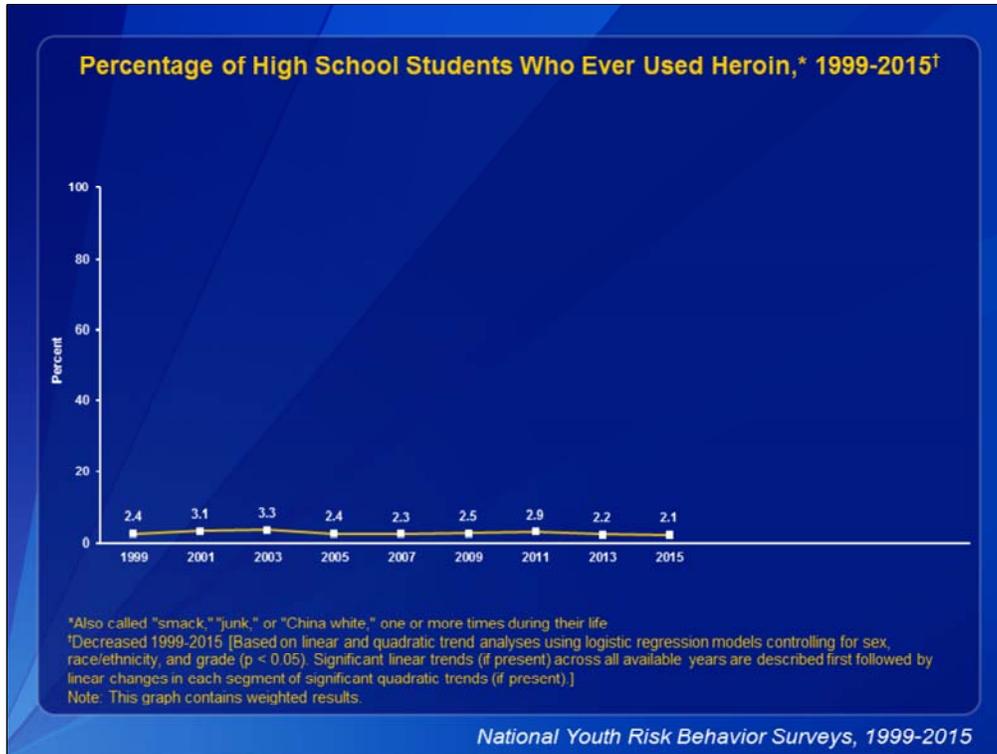
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine*

*Any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life), 2015. The values range from 3.4% to 9.2%. Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 3.4% to 4.4%. Alaska, Connecticut, Kentucky, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 4.5% to 4.8%. Alabama, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, range from 4.9% to 6.1%. Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Wyoming, range from 6.2% to 9.2%. Tennessee, South Dakota, Missouri, Maine, Idaho, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
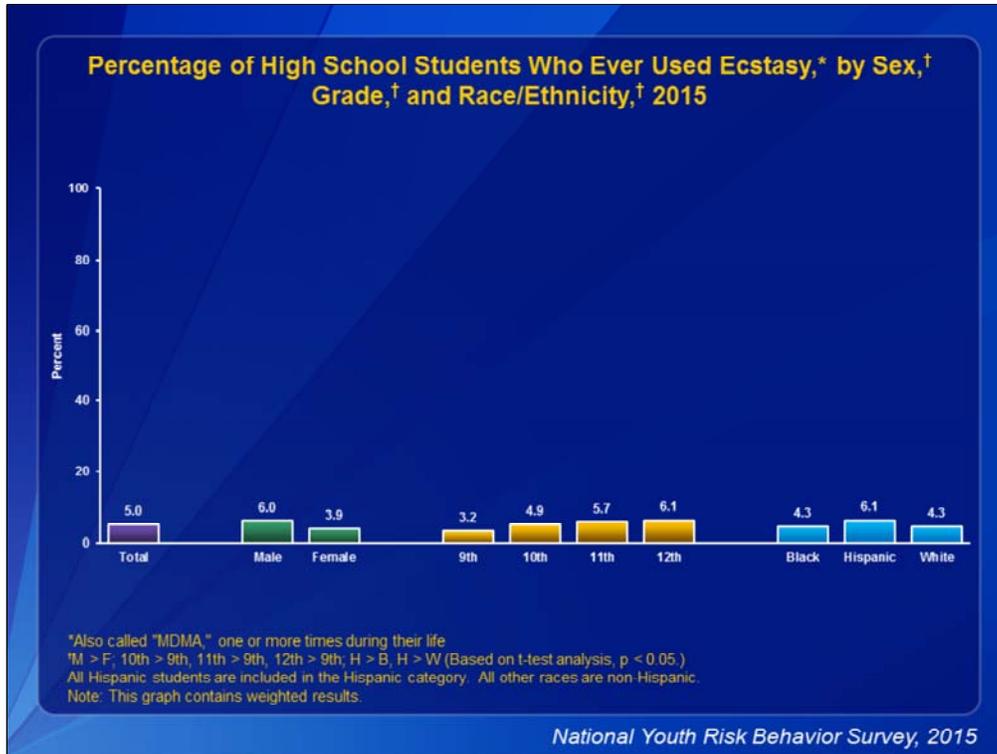
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 5.0. The percentage for Male students is 6.0. The percentage for Female students is 3.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.1. The percentage for Black students is 4.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.1. The percentage for White students is 4.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* 2001-2015[†]

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2015 for high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life).

The percentage for 2001 is 11.1. The percentage for 2003 is 11.1. The percentage for 2005 is 6.3. The percentage for 2007 is 5.8. The percentage for 2009 is 6.7. The percentage for 2011 is 8.2. The percentage for 2013 is 6.6. The percentage for 2015 is 5.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2015, decreased from 2001 to 2005, and did not change from 2005 to 2015.
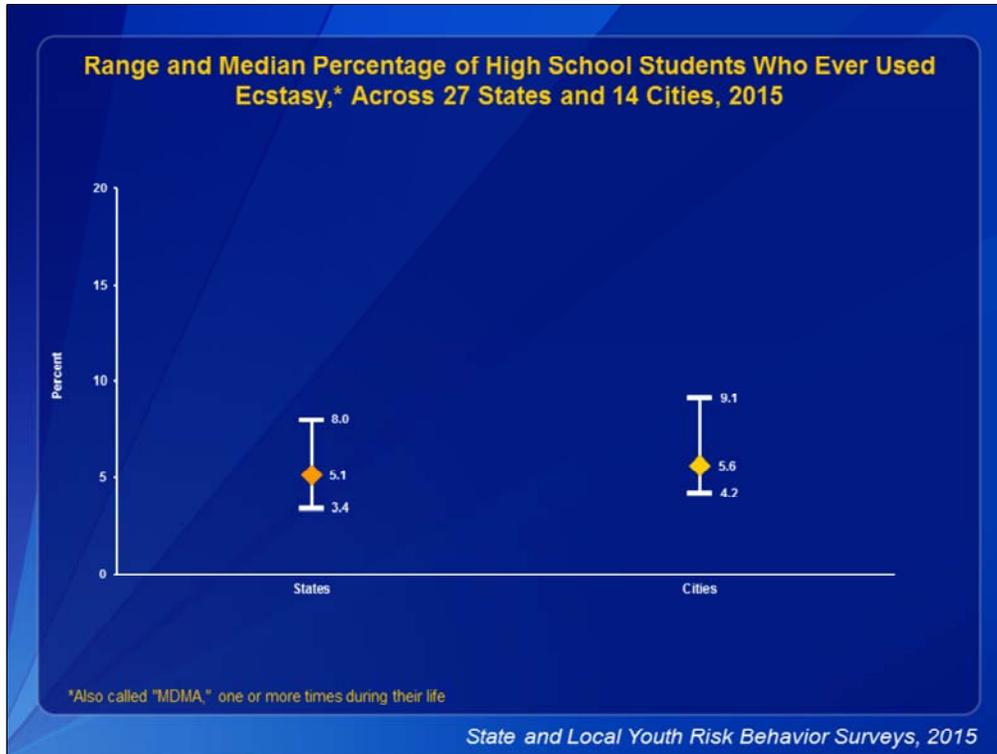
Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* Across 27 States and 14 Cities, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 14 cities for high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 3.4% to 8.0%. The median across states was 5.1%. The range across cites was 4.2% to 9.1%. The median across cities was 5.6%.
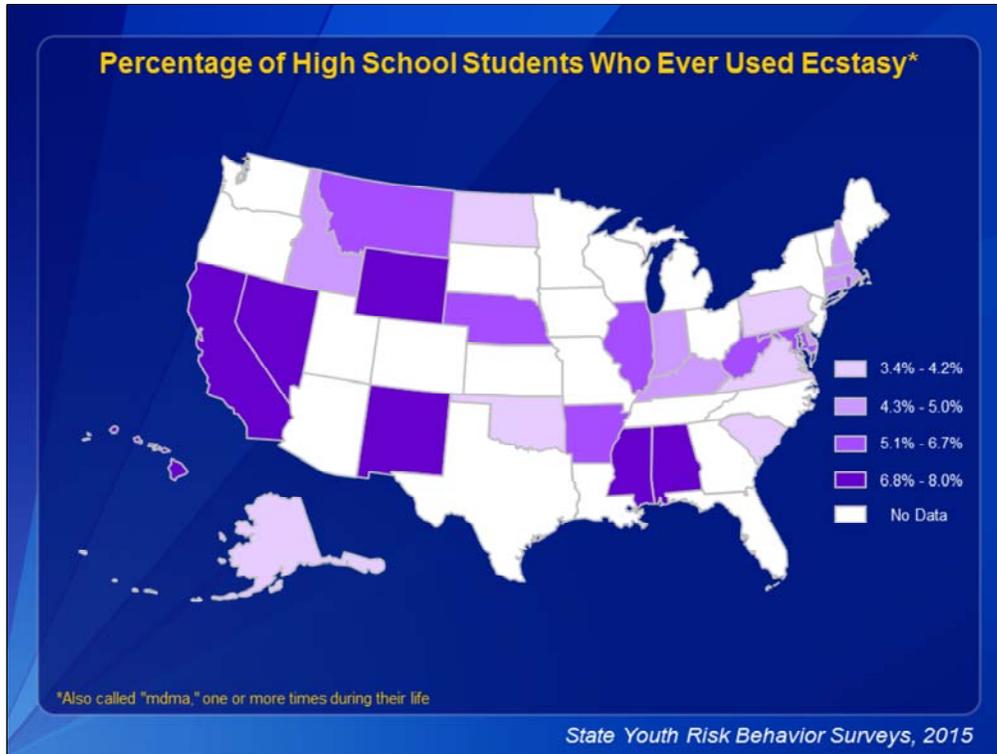
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called MDMA, one or more times during their life), 2015. The values range from 3.4% to 8%. Alaska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 3.4% to 4.2%. Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, range from 4.3% to 5.0%. Arkansas, Illinois, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 5.1% to 6.7%. Alabama, California, Hawaii, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, range from 6.8% to 8.0%. Vermont, Tennessee, South Dakota, New York, North Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, Maine, Florida, Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
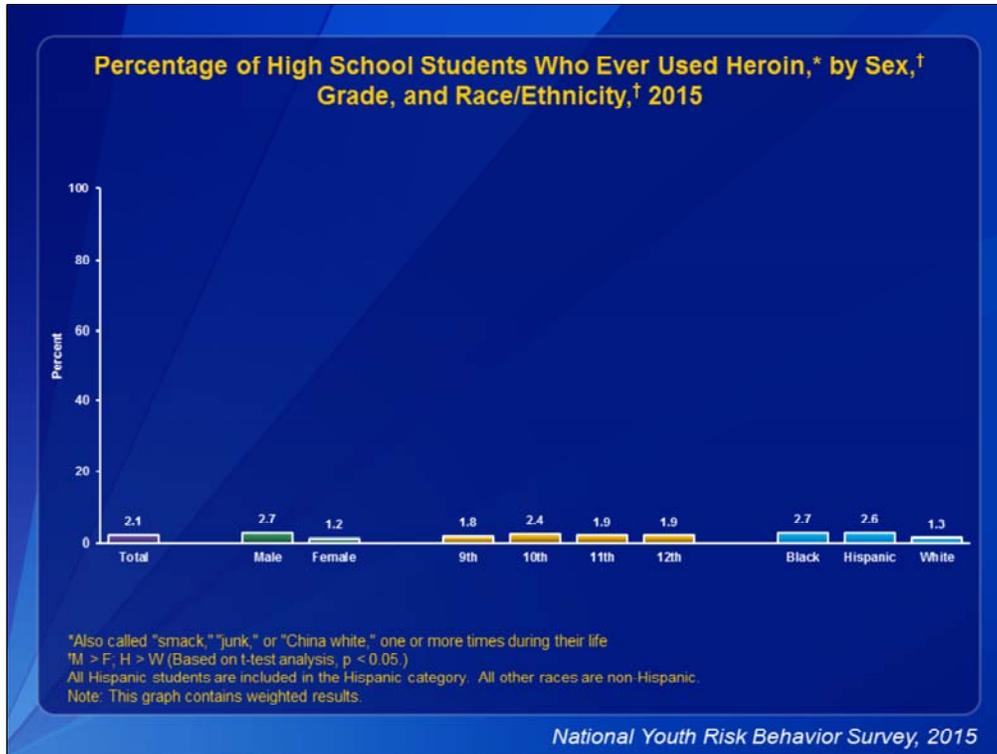
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 2.1. The percentage for Male students is 2.7. The percentage for Female students is 1.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 1.9. The percentage for Black students is 2.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.6. The percentage for White students is 1.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life).

 The percentage for 1999 is 2.4. The percentage for 2001 is 3.1. The percentage for 2003 is 3.3. The percentage for 2005 is 2.4. The percentage for 2007 is 2.3. The percentage for 2009 is 2.5. The percentage for 2011 is 2.9. The percentage for 2013 is 2.2. The percentage for 2015 is 2.1.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2015.
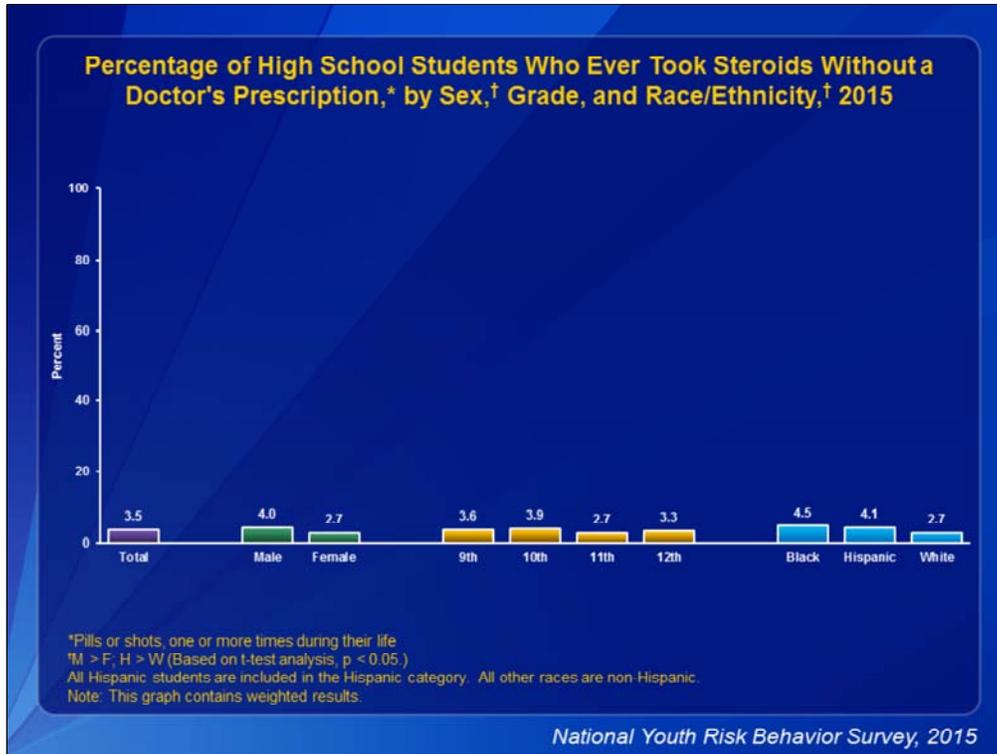
Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* Across 32 States and 17 Cities, 2015

*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
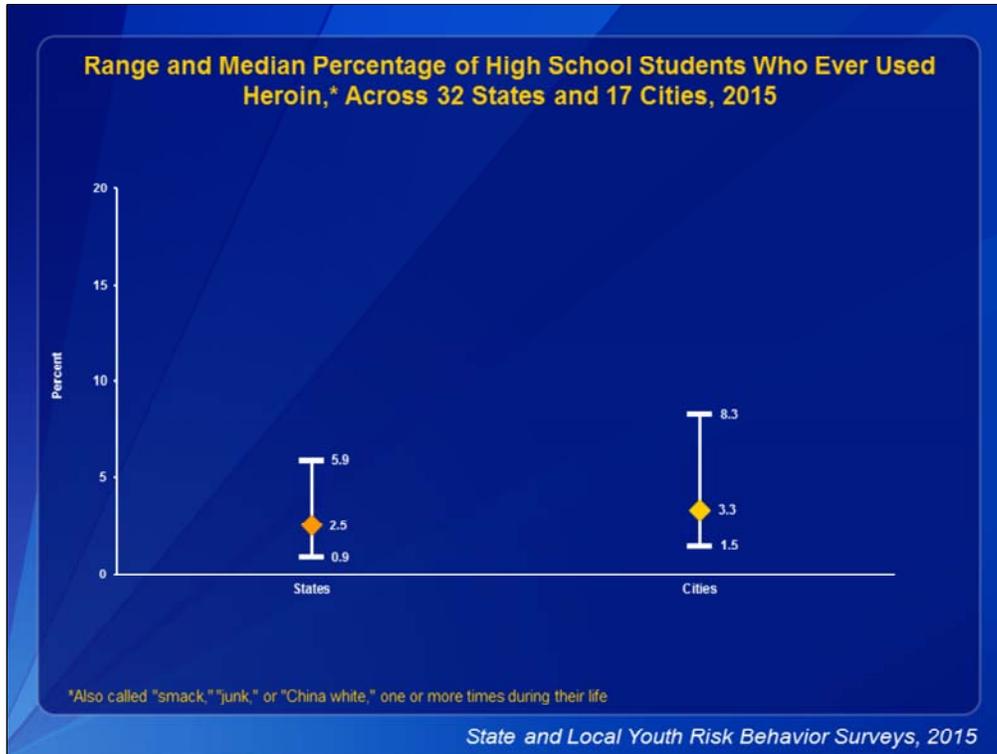
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 17 cities for high school students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 0.9% to 5.9%. The median across states was 2.5%. The range across cites was 1.5% to 8.3%. The median across cities was 3.3%.
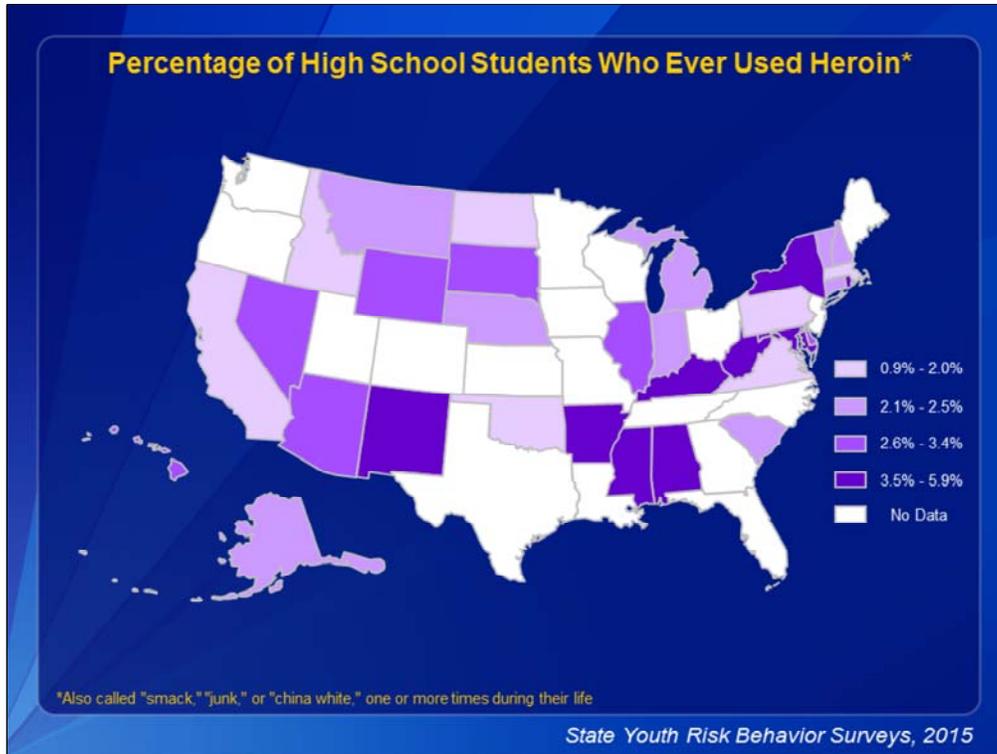
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China white, one or more times during their life), 2015. The values range from 0.9% to 5.9%. California, Idaho, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 0.9% to 2.0%. Alaska, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Vermont, range from 2.1% to 2.5%. Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Nevada, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 2.6% to 3.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 3.5% to 5.9%. Tennessee, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Florida, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
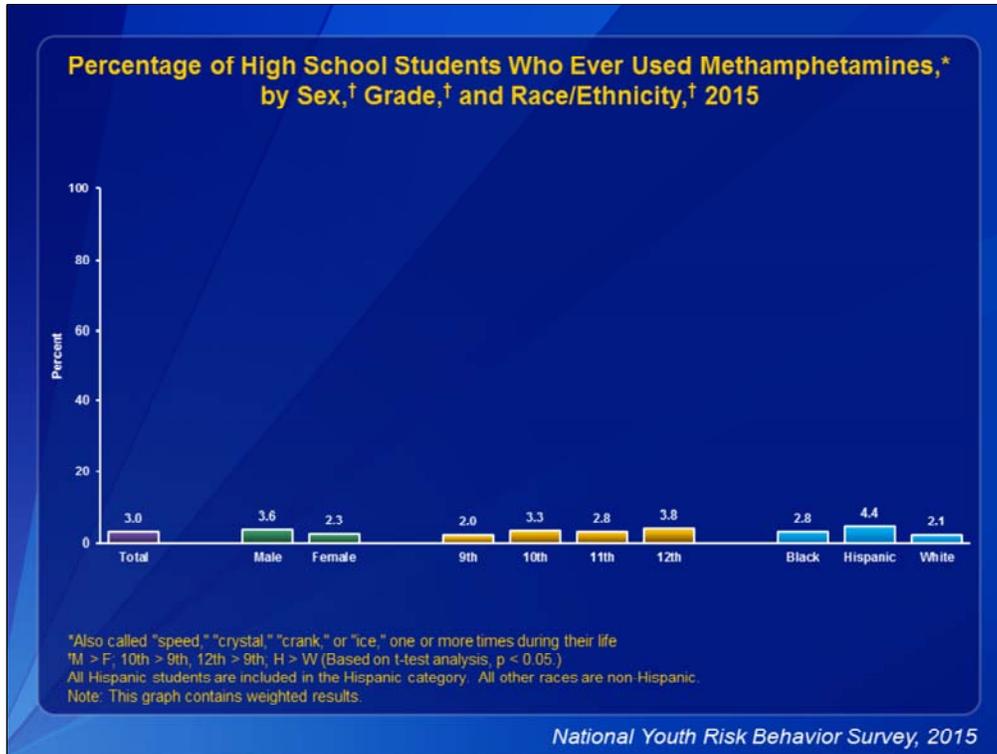
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 3.0. The percentage for Male students is 3.6. The percentage for Female students is 2.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.8. The percentage for Black students is 2.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.4. The percentage for White students is 2.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,* 1999-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

*Also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life
†Decreased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life).

The percentage for 1999 is 9.1. The percentage for 2001 is 9.8. The percentage for 2003 is 7.6. The percentage for 2005 is 6.2. The percentage for 2007 is 4.4. The percentage for 2009 is 4.1. The percentage for 2011 is 3.8. The percentage for 2013 is 3.2. The percentage for 2015 is 3.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2015.
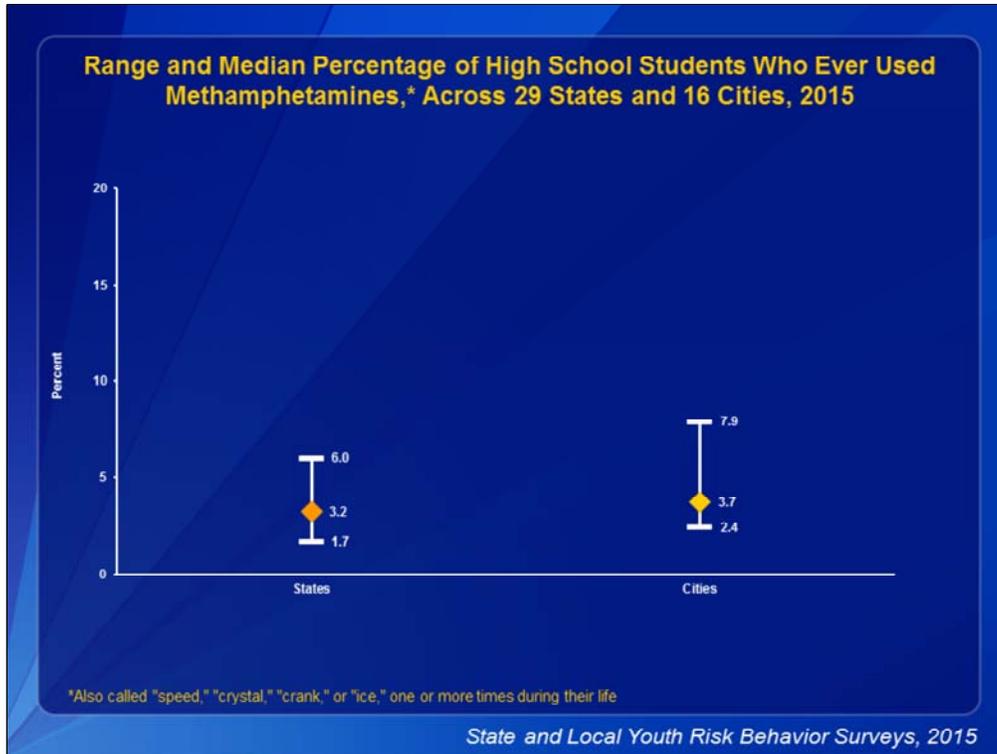
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 16 cities for high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 1.7% to 6.0%. The median across states was 3.2%. The range across cites was 2.4% to 7.9%. The median across cities was 3.7%.
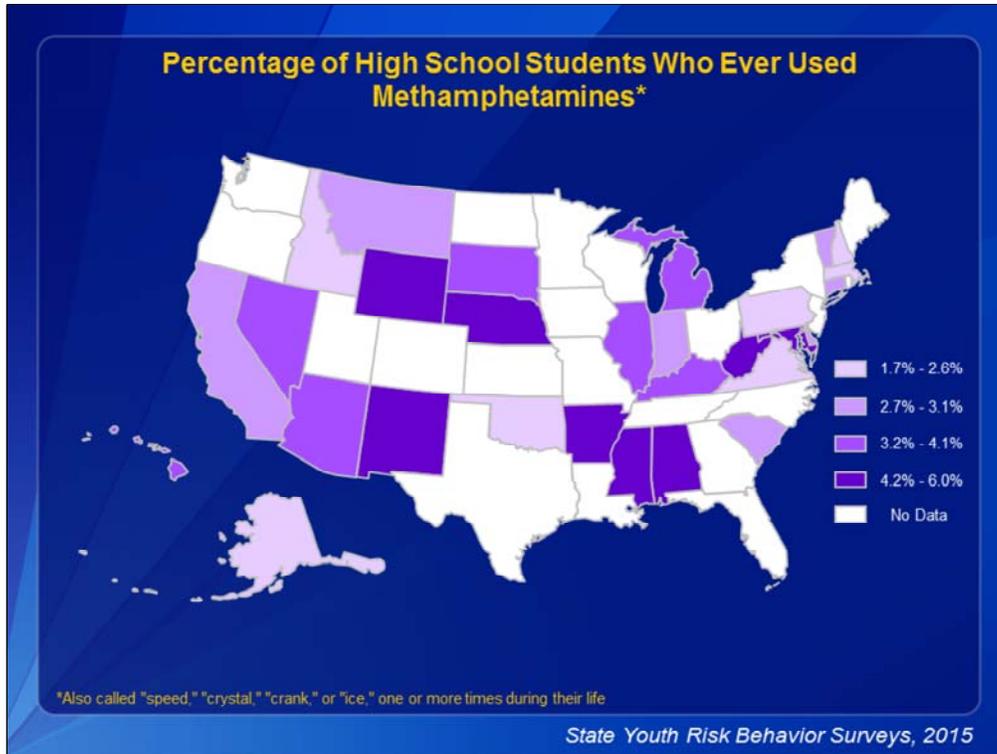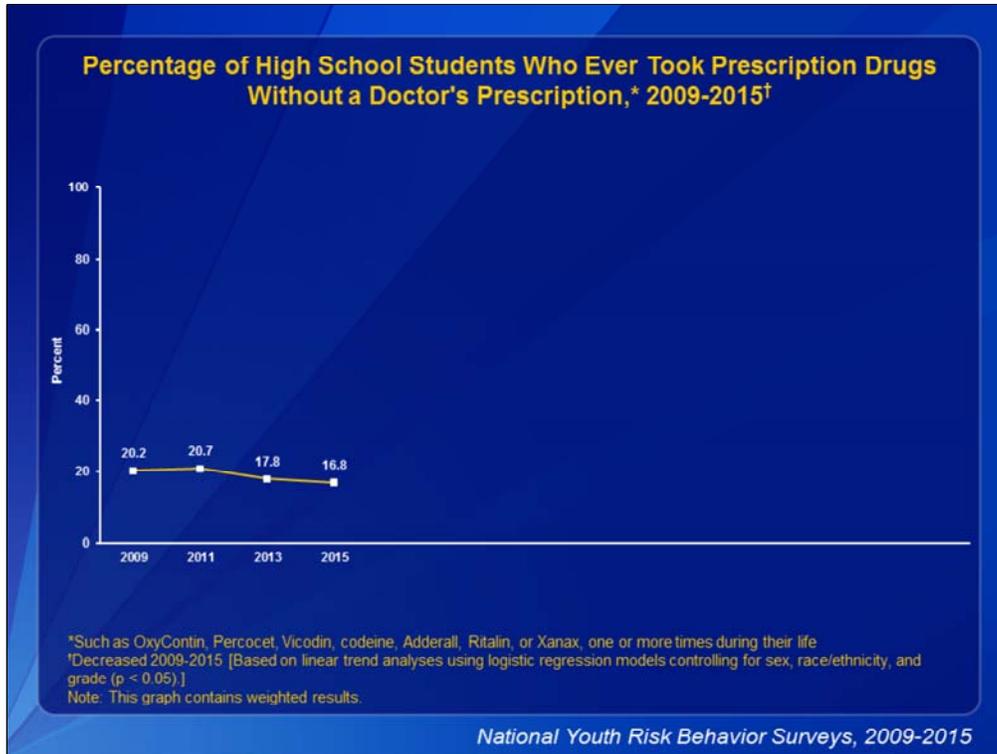
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines*

*Also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice, one or more times during their life), 2015. The values range from 1.7% to 6%. Alaska, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 1.7% to 2.6%. California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Montana, South Carolina, Vermont, range from 2.7% to 3.1%. Arizona, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, South Dakota, range from 3.2% to 4.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 4.2% to 6.0%. Tennessee, Rhode Island, New York, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Florida, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 3.5. The percentage for Male students is 4.0. The percentage for Female students is 2.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.3. The percentage for Black students is 4.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.1. The percentage for White students is 2.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription,* 1991-2015[†]

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015
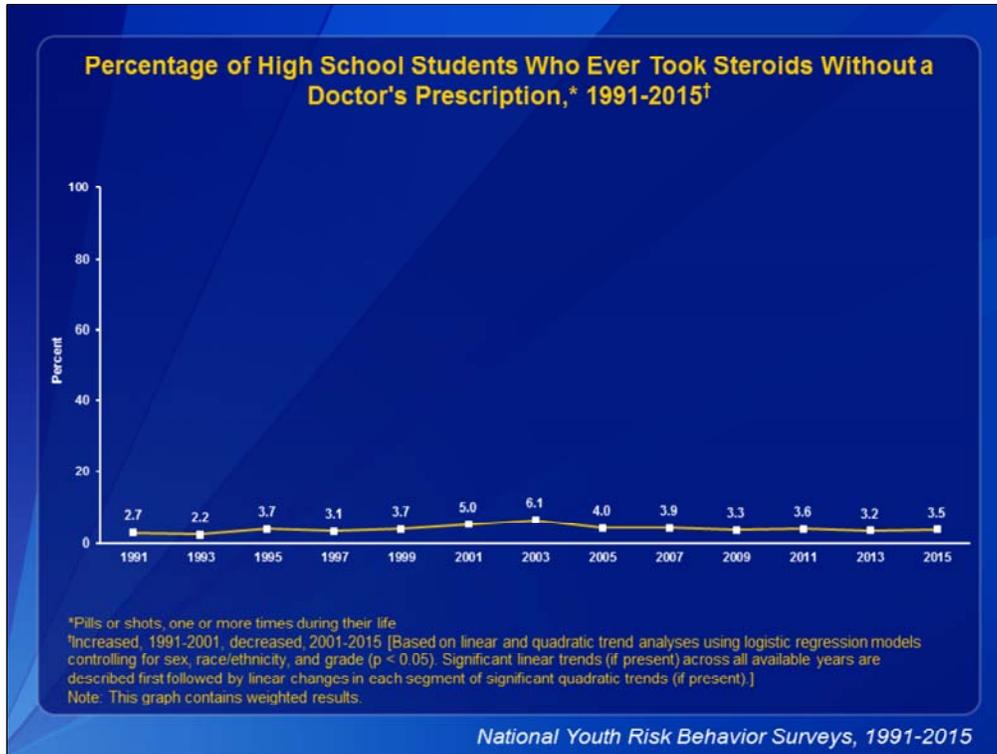
These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life).

 The percentage for 1991 is 2.7. The percentage for 1993 is 2.2. The percentage for 1995 is 3.7. The percentage for 1997 is 3.1. The percentage for 1999 is 3.7. The percentage for 2001 is 5.0. The percentage for 2003 is 6.1. The percentage for 2005 is 4.0. The percentage for 2007 is 3.9. The percentage for 2009 is 3.3. The percentage for 2011 is 3.6. The percentage for 2013 is 3.2. The percentage for 2015 is 3.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 2001 and decreased from 2001 to 2015.
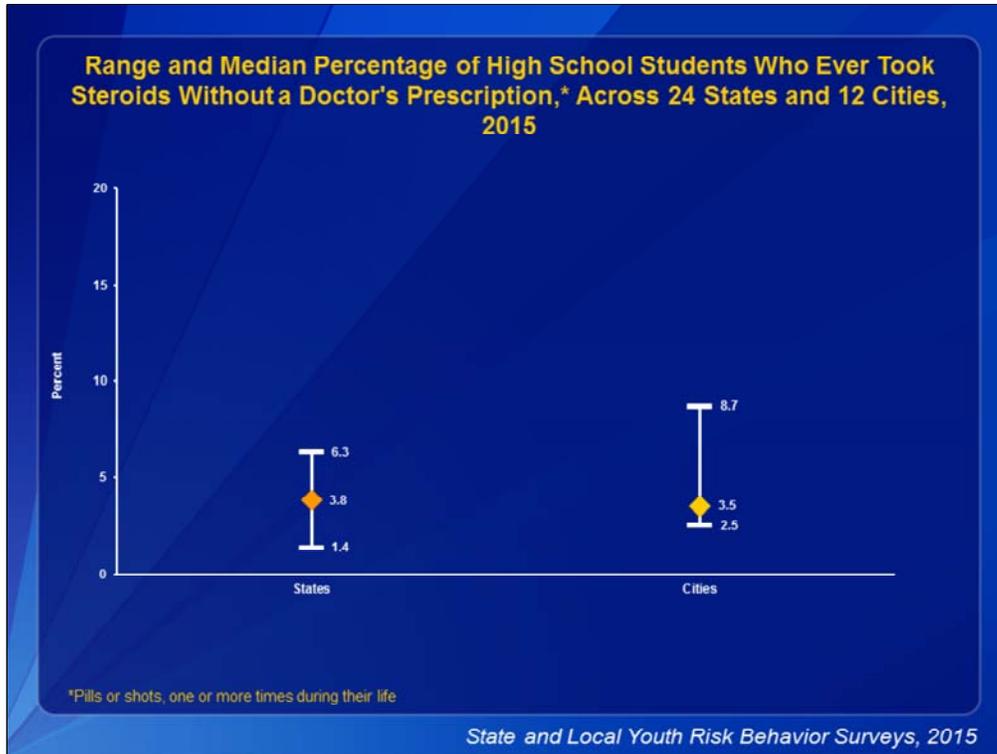
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 24 states and 12 cities for high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 1.4% to 6.3%. The median across states was 3.8%. The range across cites was 2.5% to 8.7%. The median across cities was 3.5%.
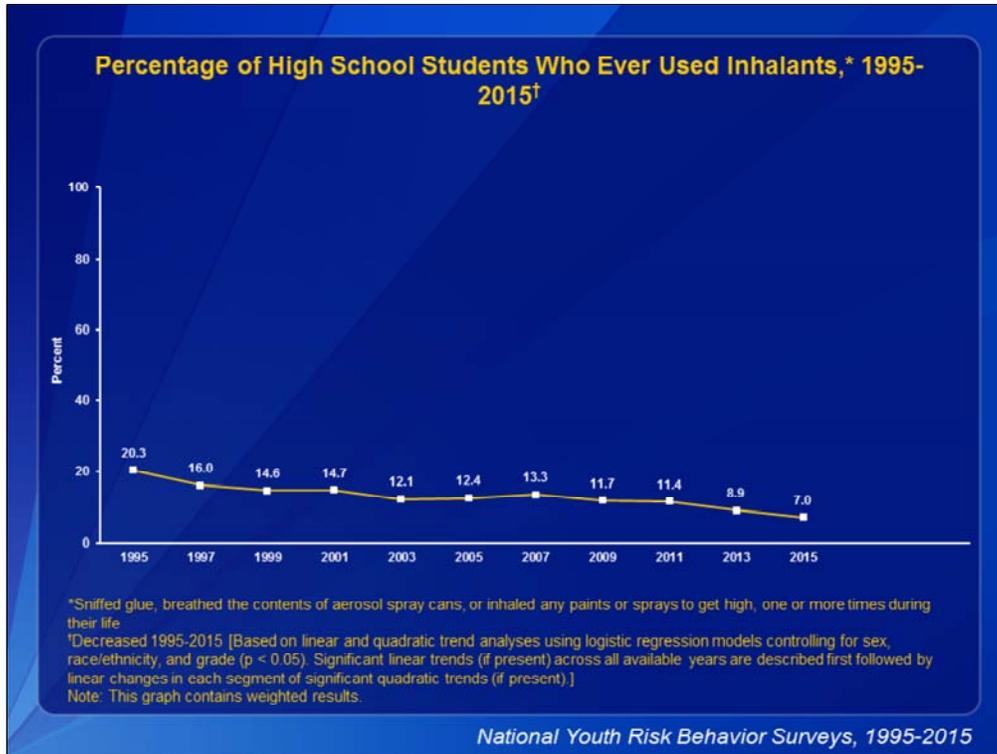
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription*

*Pills or shots, one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
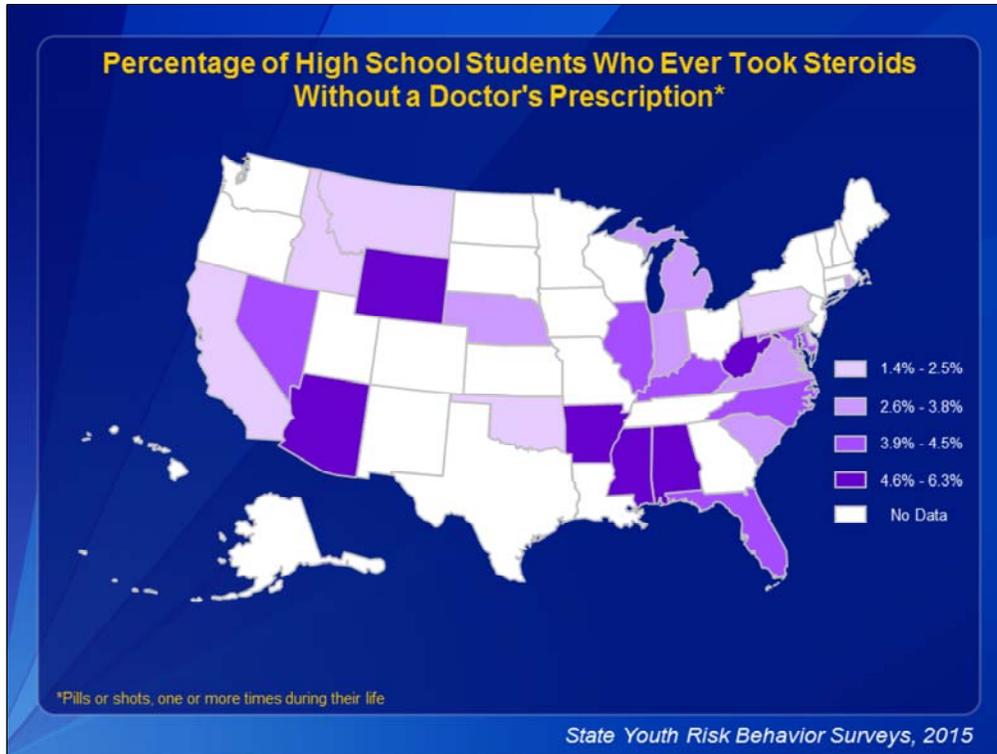
This slide shows the percentage of students who took steroid pills or shots without a prescription from a doctor one or more times during their life, 2015. The values range from 1.4% to 6.3%. California, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 1.4% to 2.5%. Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 2.6% to 3.8%. Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, North Carolina, range from 3.9% to 4.5%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Mississippi, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 4.6% to 6.3%. Vermont, Tennessee, South Dakota, New York, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Missouri, Maine, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
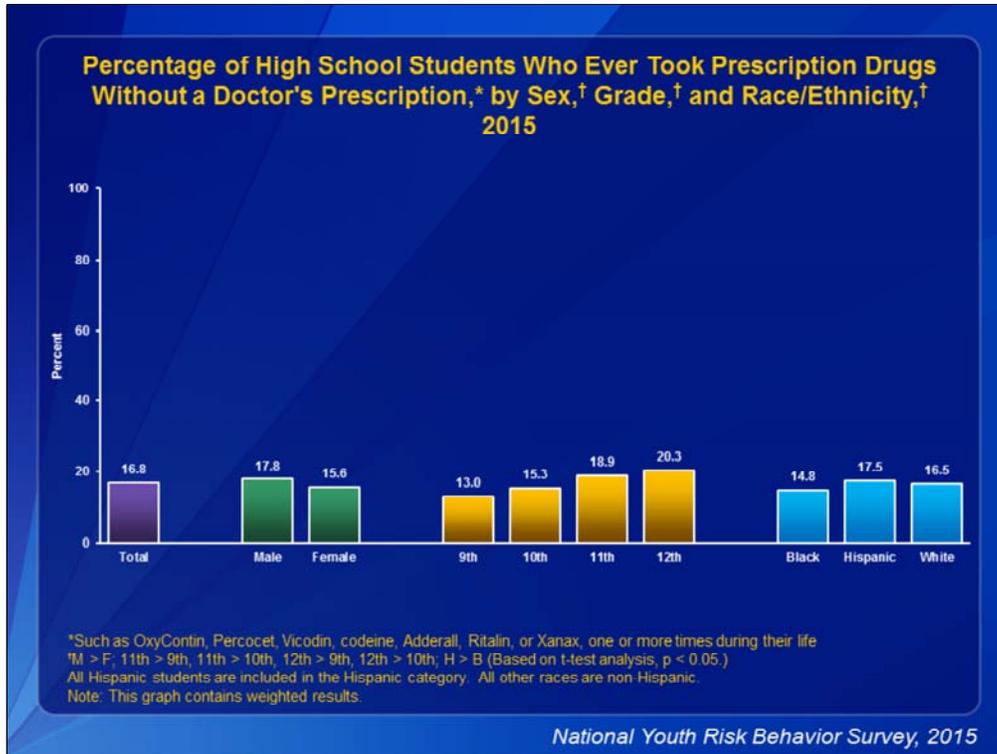
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 16.8. The percentage for Male students is 17.8. The percentage for Female students is 15.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 18.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.3. The percentage for Black students is 14.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 17.5. The percentage for White students is 16.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2009 through 2015 for high school students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for 2009 is 20.2. The percentage for 2011 is 20.7. The percentage for 2013 is 17.8. The percentage for 2015 is 16.8.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2009 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 17 cities for high school students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 10.8% to 19.2%. The median across states was 14.4%. The range across cites was 7.9% to 16.1%. The median across cities was 13.3%.
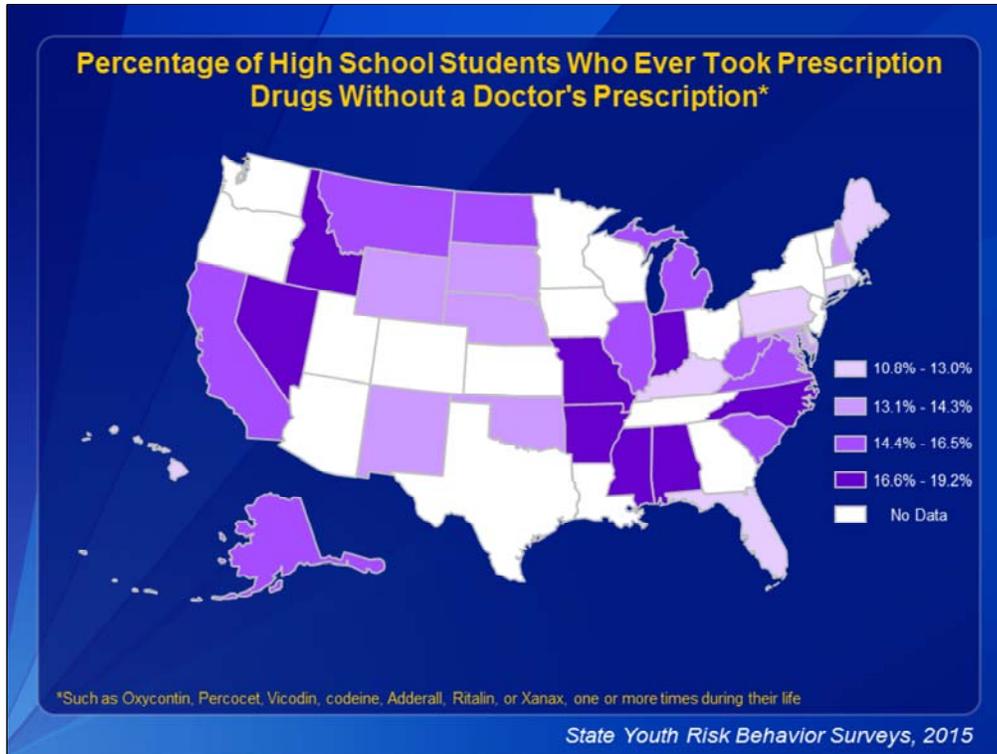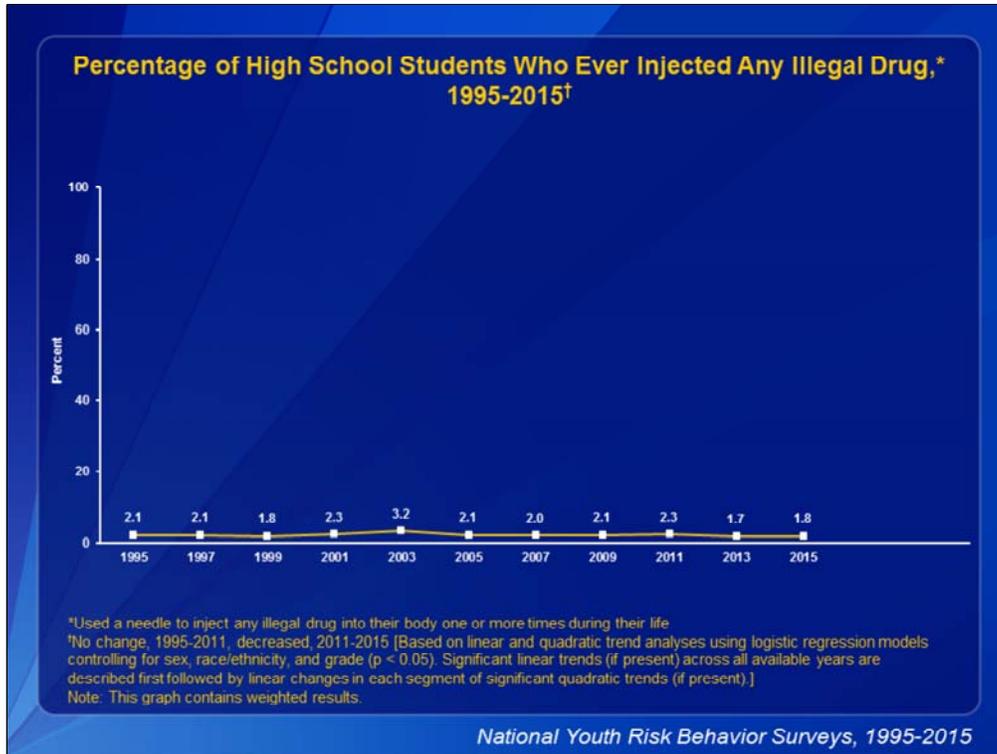
This slide shows the percentage of students who took prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a prescription from a doctor one or more times during their life, 2015. The values range from 10.8% to 19.2%. Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, range from 10.8% to 13.0%. Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 13.1% to 14.3%. Alaska, California, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 14.4% to 16.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, range from 16.6% to 19.2%. Vermont, Tennessee, New York, Massachusetts, Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
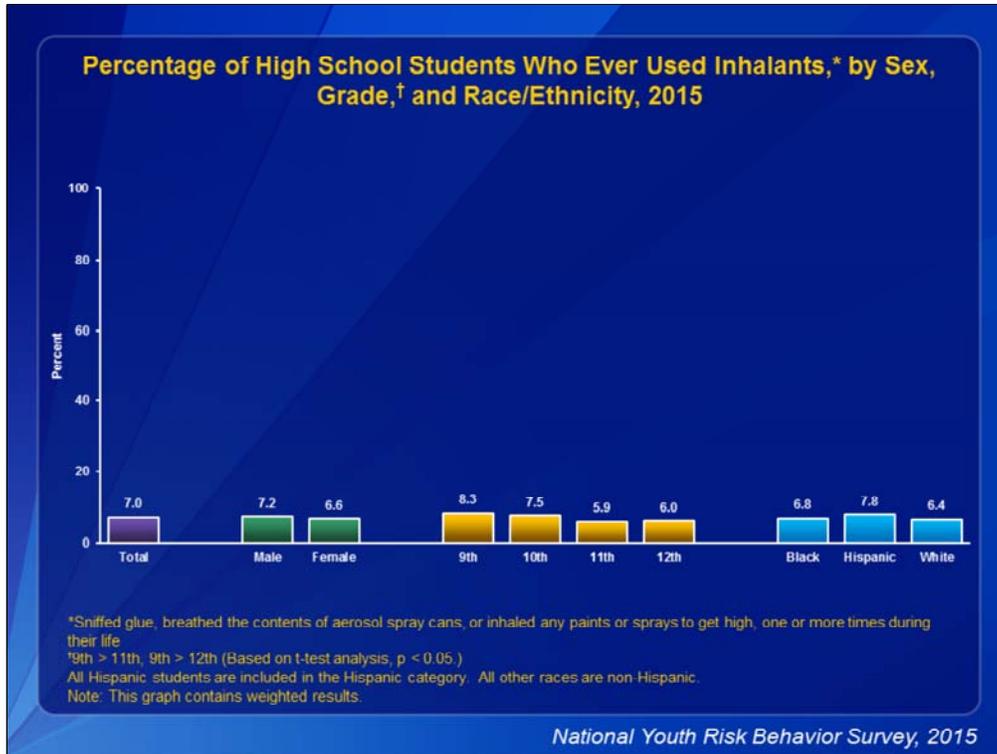
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 7.0. The percentage for Male students is 7.2. The percentage for Female students is 6.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for Black students is 6.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.8. The percentage for White students is 6.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* 1995-2015[†]

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1995 through 2015 for high school students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for 1995 is 20.3. The percentage for 1997 is 16.0. The percentage for 1999 is 14.6. The percentage for 2001 is 14.7. The percentage for 2003 is 12.1. The percentage for 2005 is 12.4. The percentage for 2007 is 13.3. The percentage for 2009 is 11.7. The percentage for 2011 is 11.4. The percentage for 2013 is 8.9. The percentage for 2015 is 7.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1995 to 2015.
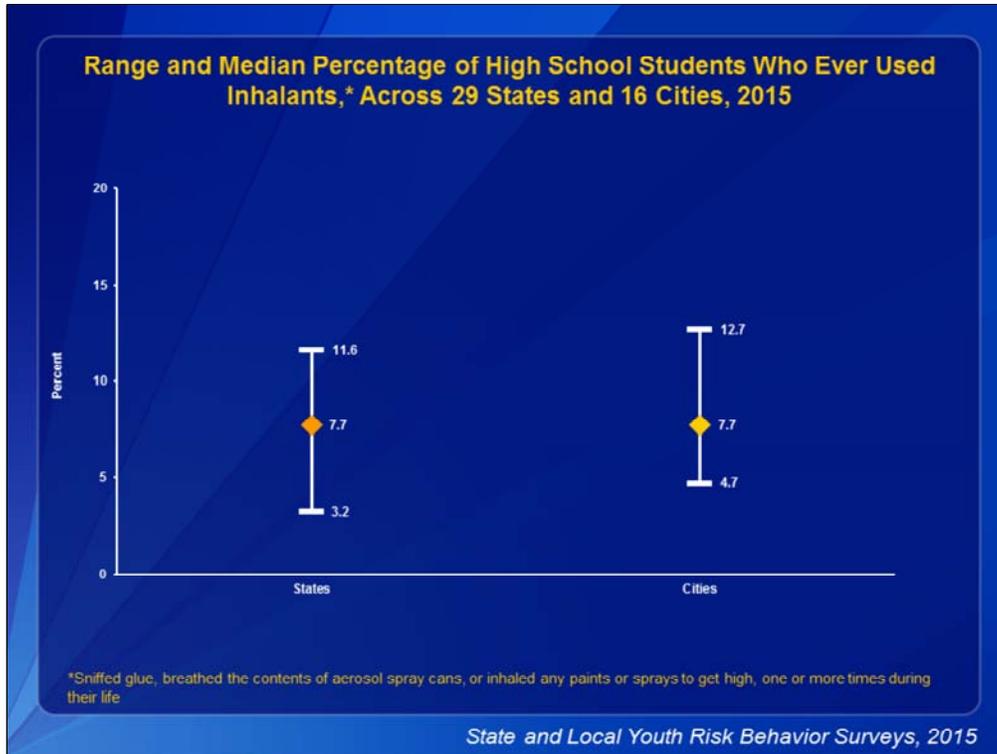
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 16 cities for high school students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 3.2% to 11.6%. The median across states was 7.7%. The range across cites was 4.7% to 12.7%. The median across cities was 7.7%.
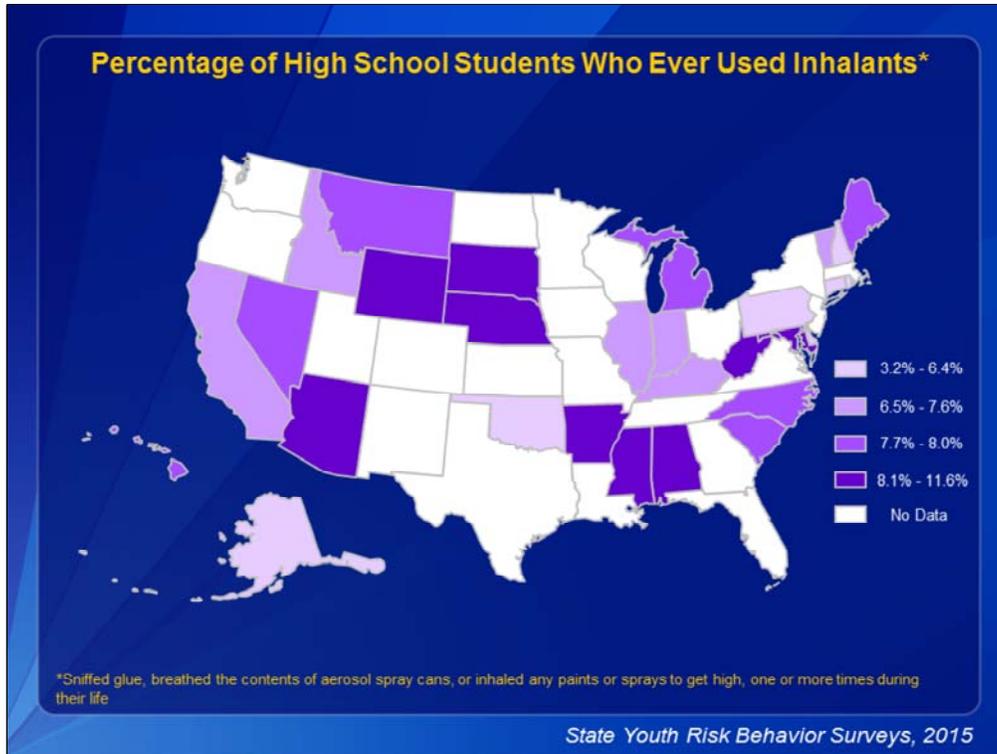
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants*

*Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life), 2015. The values range from 3.2% to 11.6%. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, range from 3.2% to 6.4%. California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Vermont, range from 6.5% to 7.6%. Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, range from 7.7% to 8.0%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 8.1% to 11.6%. Virginia, Tennessee, New York, New Mexico, North Dakota, Missouri, Massachusetts, Florida, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
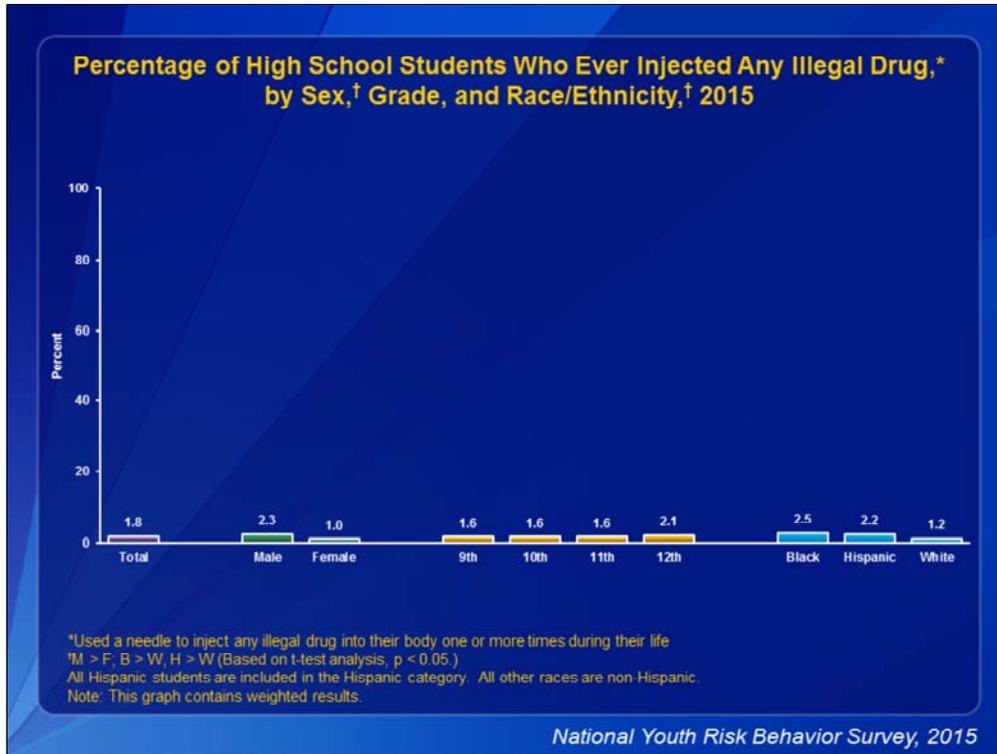
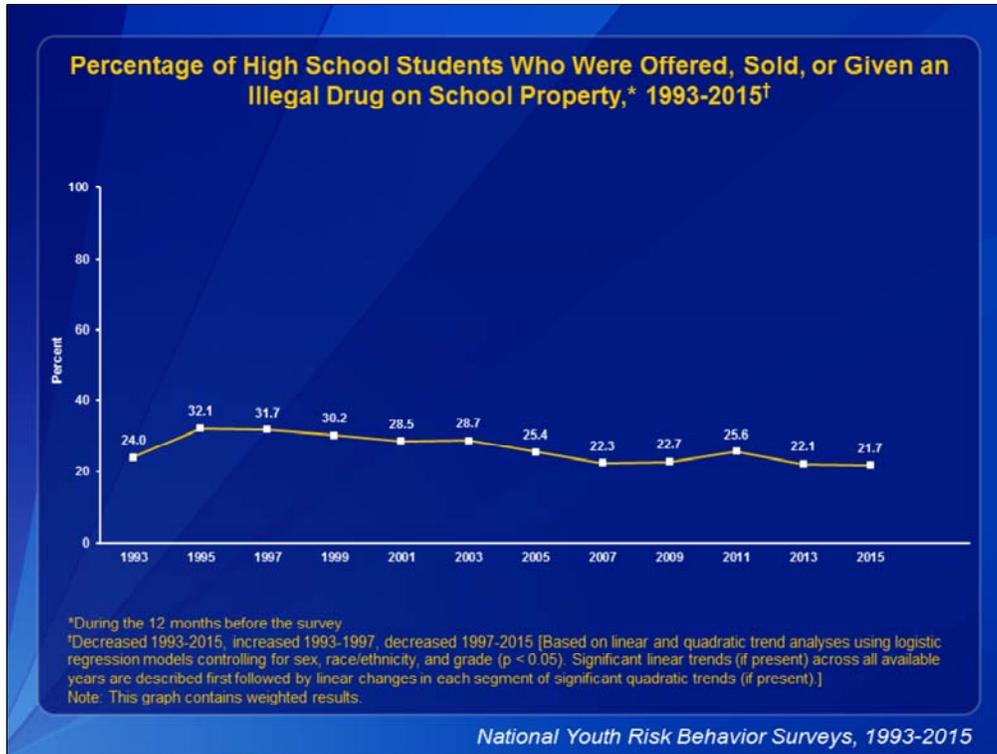Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 1.8. The percentage for Male students is 2.3. The percentage for Female students is 1.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.1. The percentage for Black students is 2.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.2. The percentage for White students is 1.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,* 1995-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1995 through 2015 for high school students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life).

 The percentage for 1995 is 2.1. The percentage for 1997 is 2.1. The percentage for 1999 is 1.8. The percentage for 2001 is 2.3. The percentage for 2003 is 3.2. The percentage for 2005 is 2.1. The percentage for 2007 is 2.0. The percentage for 2009 is 2.1. The percentage for 2011 is 2.3. The percentage for 2013 is 1.7. The percentage for 2015 is 1.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 1995 to 2011 and decreased from 2011 to 2015.
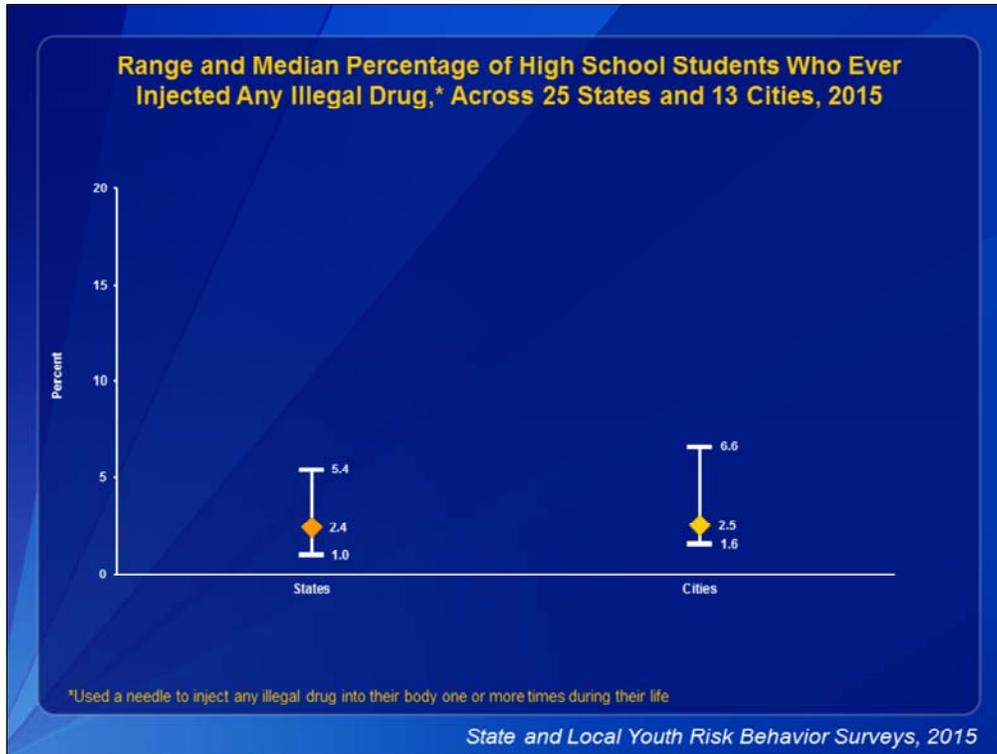
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 25 states and 13 cities for high school students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 1.0% to 5.4%. The median across states was 2.4%. The range across cites was 1.6% to 6.6%. The median across cities was 2.5%.
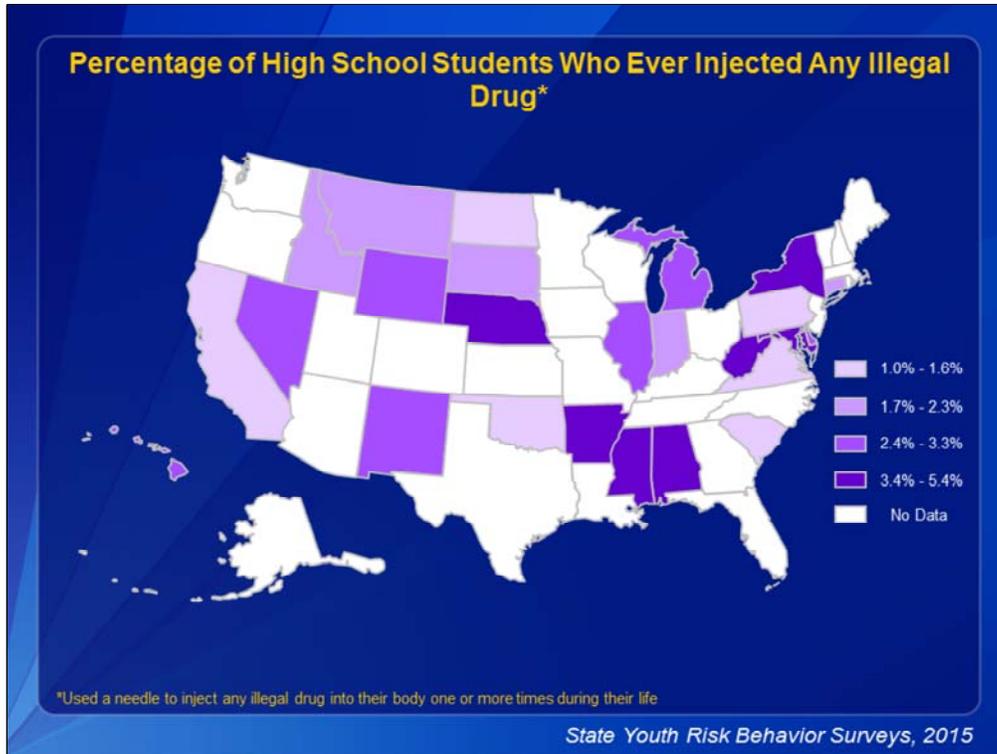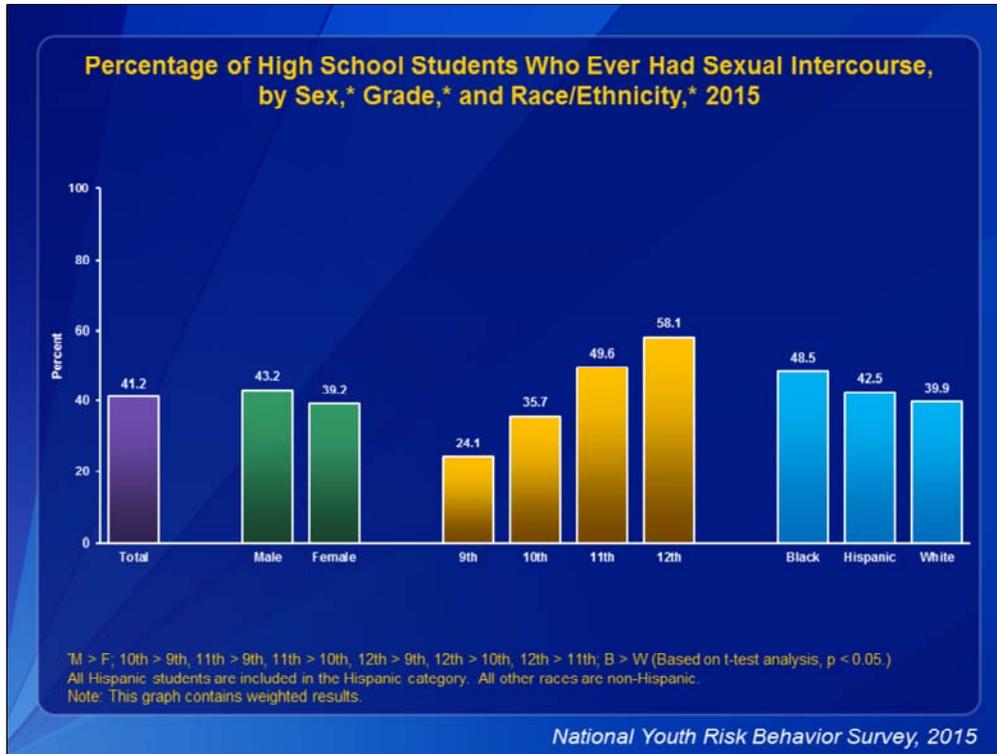
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life), 2015. The values range from 1% to 5.4%. California, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 1.0% to 1.6%. Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Montana, South Dakota, range from 1.7% to 2.3%. Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, range from 2.4% to 3.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, West Virginia, range from 3.4% to 5.4%. Vermont, Tennessee, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Florida, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
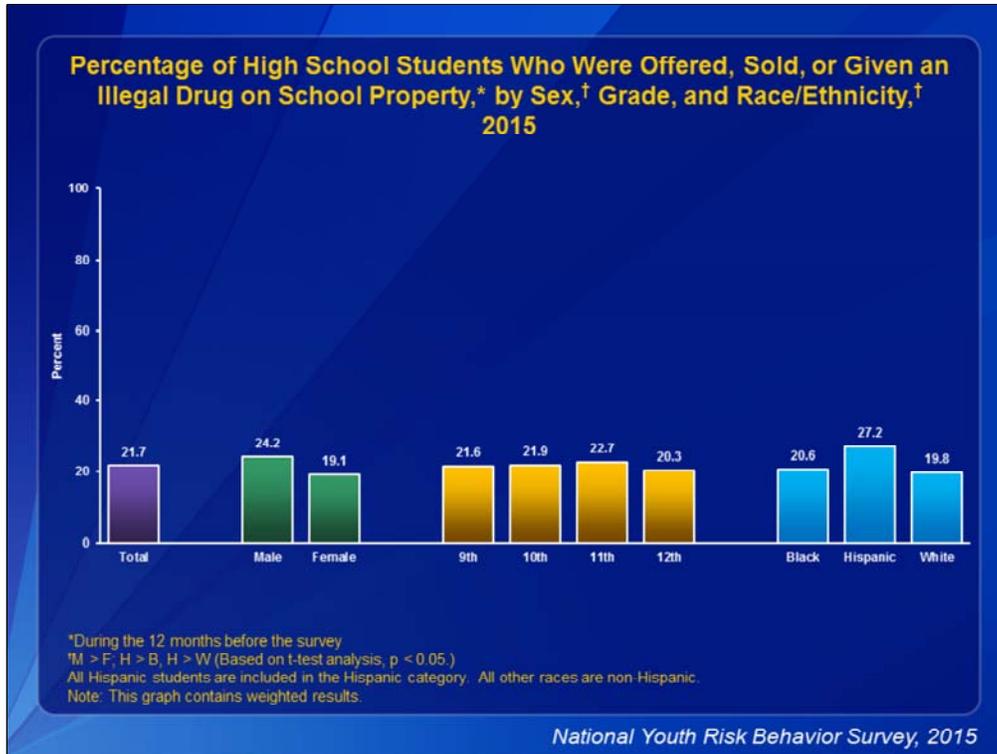
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 21.7. The percentage for Male students is 24.2. The percentage for Female students is 19.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 21.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 21.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 22.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.3. The percentage for Black students is 20.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 27.2. The percentage for White students is 19.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* 1993-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2015 for high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey).

 The percentage for 1993 is 24.0. The percentage for 1995 is 32.1. The percentage for 1997 is 31.7. The percentage for 1999 is 30.2. The percentage for 2001 is 28.5. The percentage for 2003 is 28.7. The percentage for 2005 is 25.4. The percentage for 2007 is 22.3. The percentage for 2009 is 22.7. The percentage for 2011 is 25.6. The percentage for 2013 is 22.1. The percentage for 2015 is 21.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2015, increased from 1993 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2015.
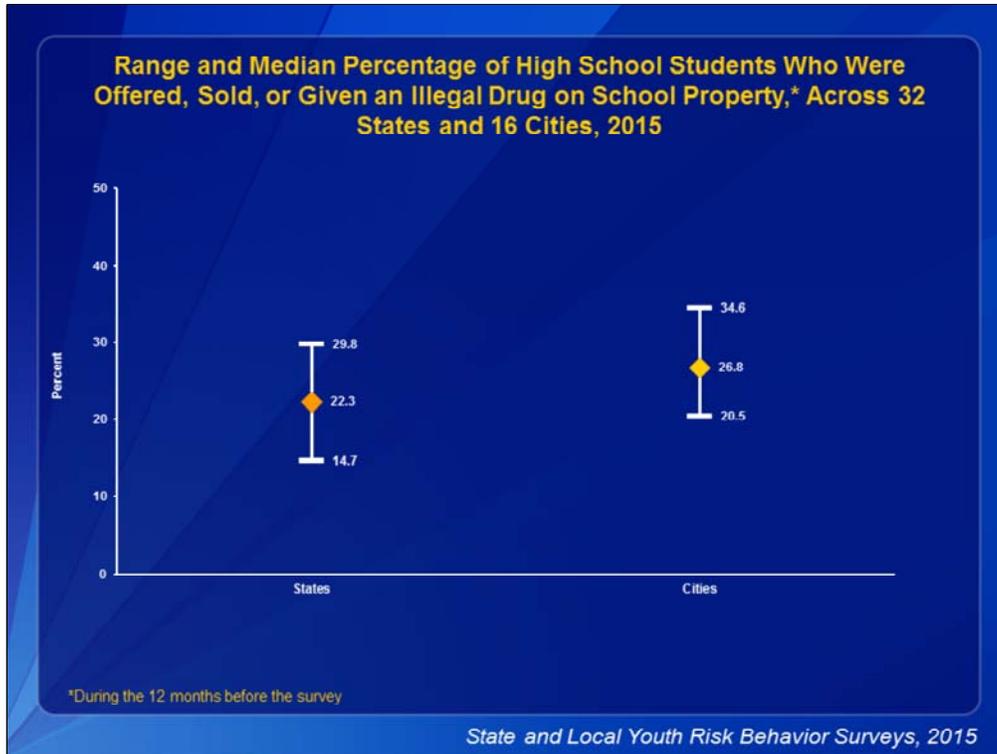
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 16 cities for high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 14.7% to 29.8%. The median across states was 22.3%. The range across cites was 20.5% to 34.6%. The median across cities was 26.8%.
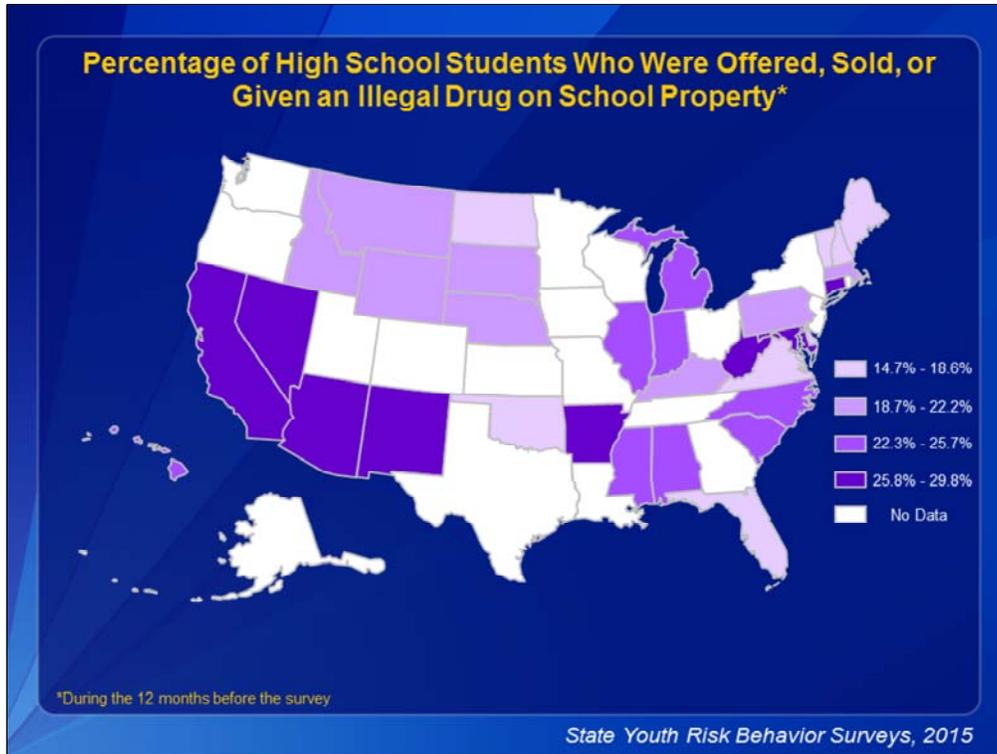
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property*

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 14.7% to 29.8%. Delaware, Florida, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Vermont, Virginia, range from 14.7% to 18.6%. Idaho, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 18.7% to 22.2%. Alabama, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, range from 22.3% to 25.7%. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, West Virginia, range from 25.8% to 29.8%. Tennessee, Rhode Island, New York, Missouri, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
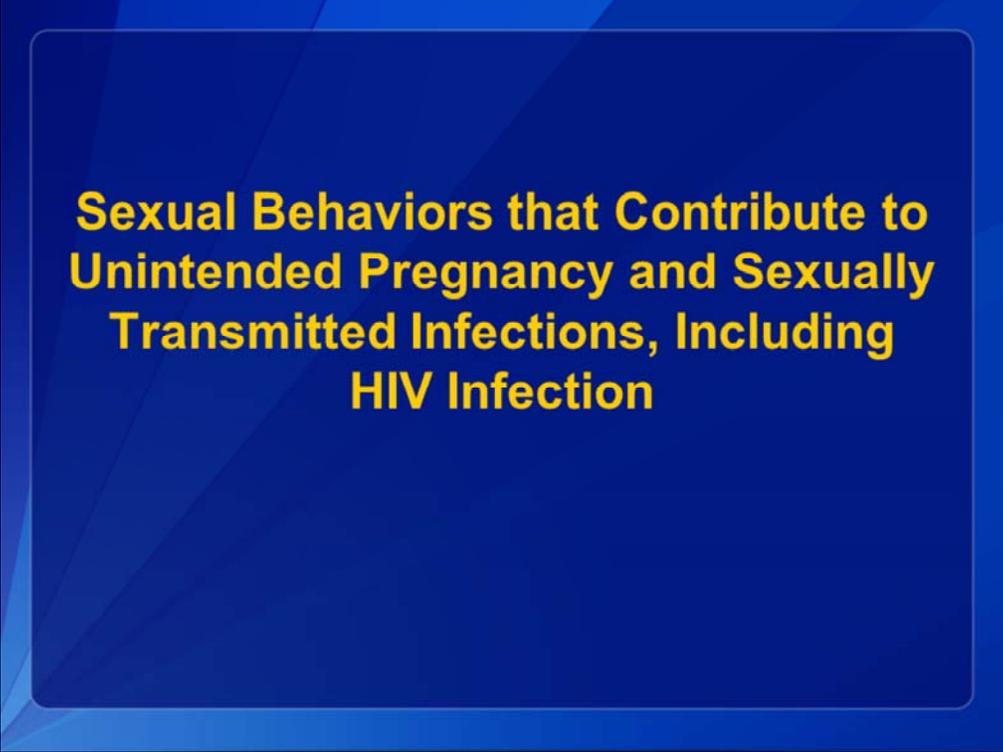
Sexual Behaviors that Contribute to Unintended Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Infections, Including HIV Infection

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse.

The percentage for all students is 41.2. The percentage for Male students is 43.2. The percentage for Female students is 39.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 24.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 35.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 49.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 58.1. The percentage for Black students is 48.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 42.5. The percentage for White students is 39.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The preva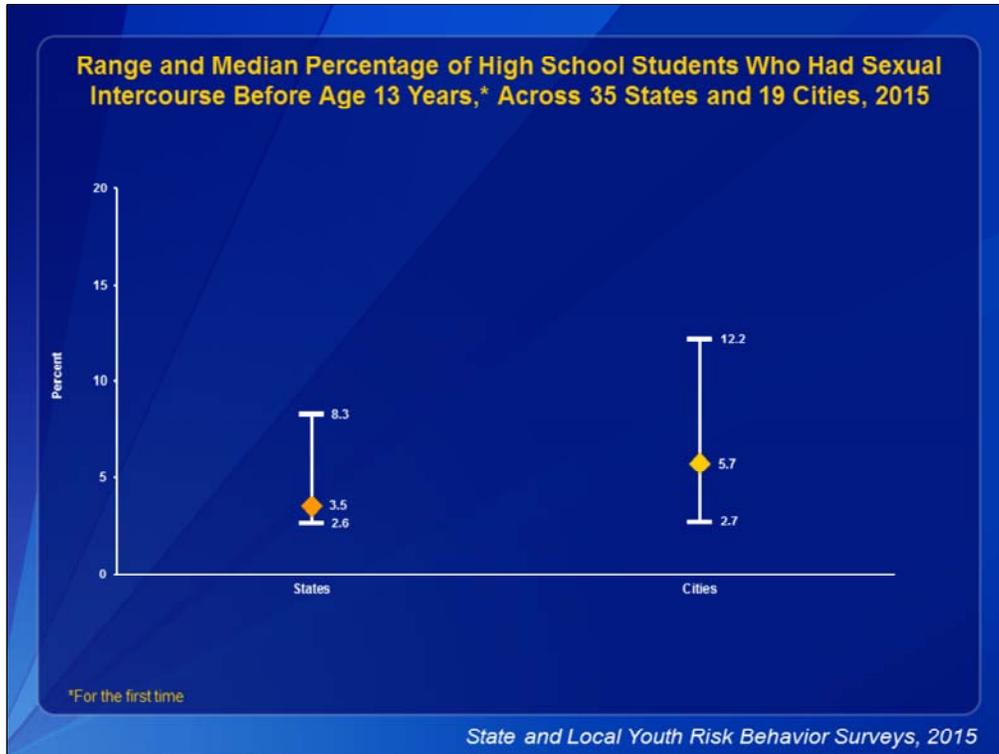lence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 1991-2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who ever had sexual intercourse.

The percentage for 1991 is 54.1. The percentage for 1993 is 53.0. The percentage for 1995 is 53.1. The percentage for 1997 is 48.4. The percentage for 1999 is 49.9. The percentage for 2001 is 45.6. The percentage for 2003 is 46.7. The percentage for 2005 is 46.8. The percentage for 2007 is 47.8. The percentage for 2009 is 46.0. The percentage for 2011 is 47.4. The percentage for 2013 is 46.8. The percentage for 2015 is 41.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015.
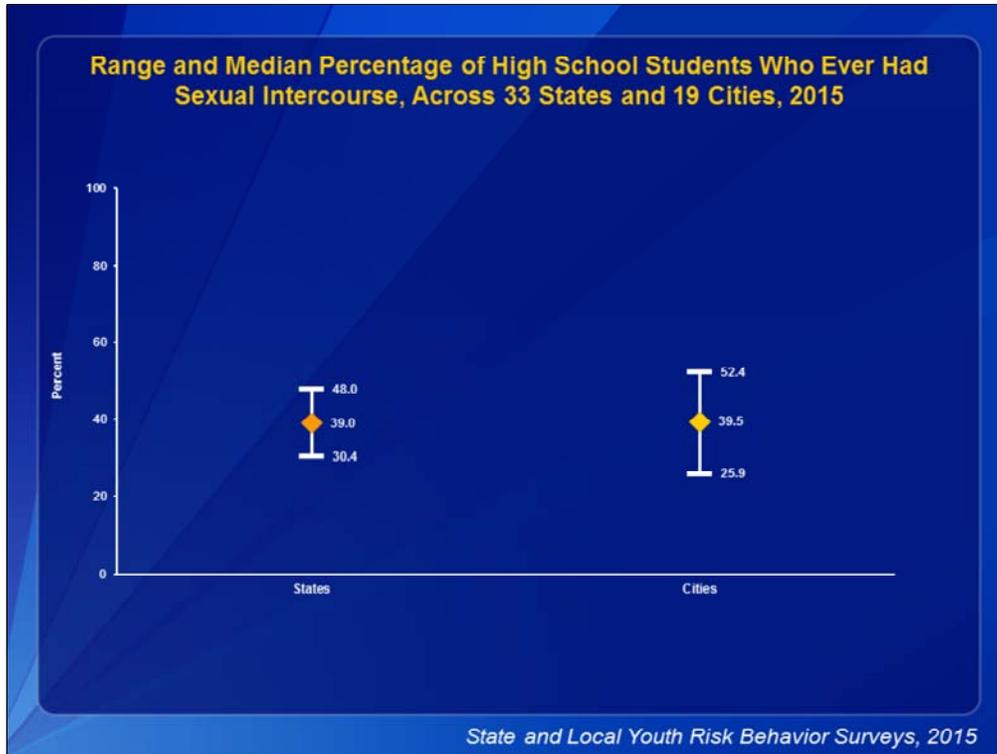
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 19 cities for high school students who ever had sexual intercourse.

The range across states was 30.4% to 48.0%. The median across states was 39%. The range across cites was 25.9% to 52.4%. The median across cities was 39.5%.
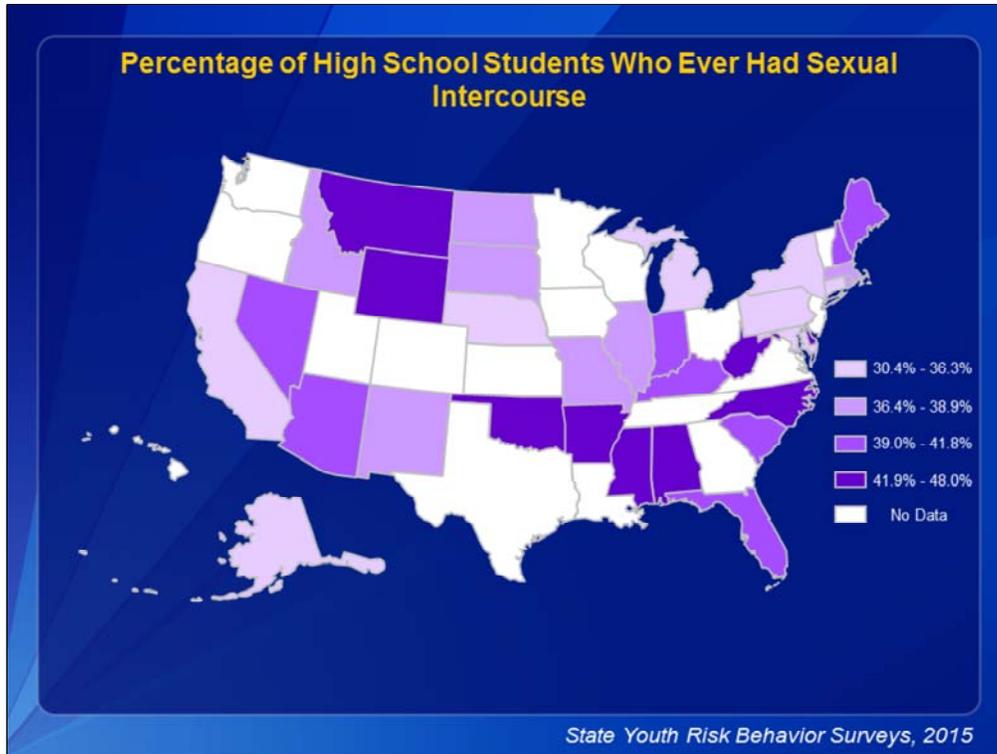
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, 2015. The values range from 30.4% to 48%. Alaska, California, Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, range from 30.4% to 36.3%. Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 36.4% to 38.9%. Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina, range from 39.0% to 41.8%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 41.9% to 48.0%. Vermont, Virginia, Tennessee, Hawaii, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015
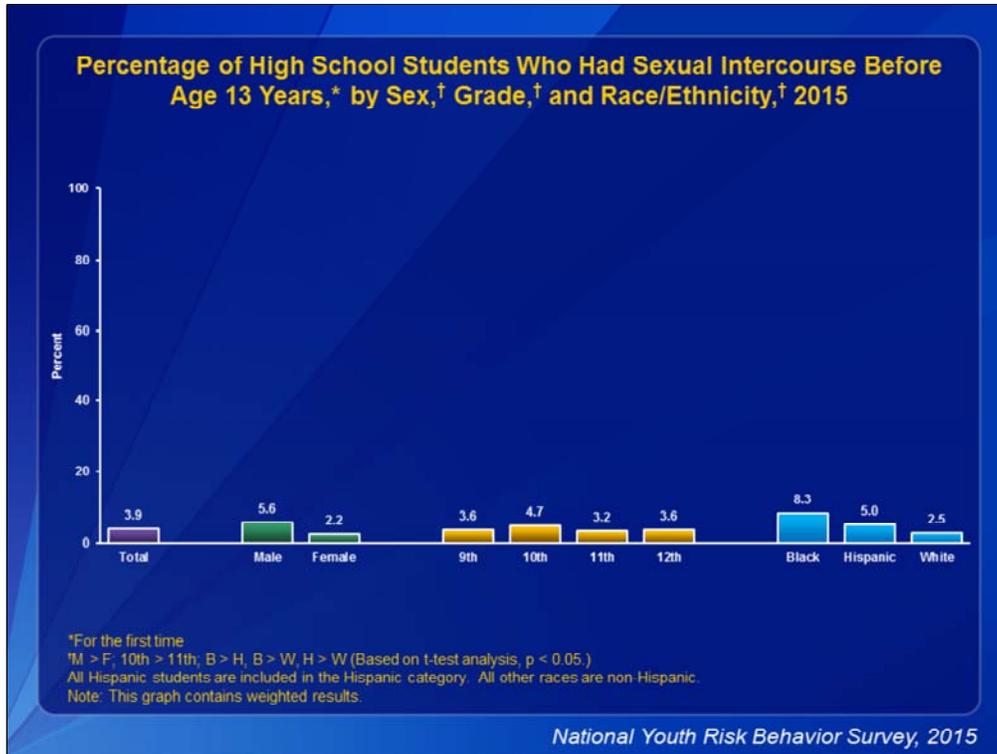
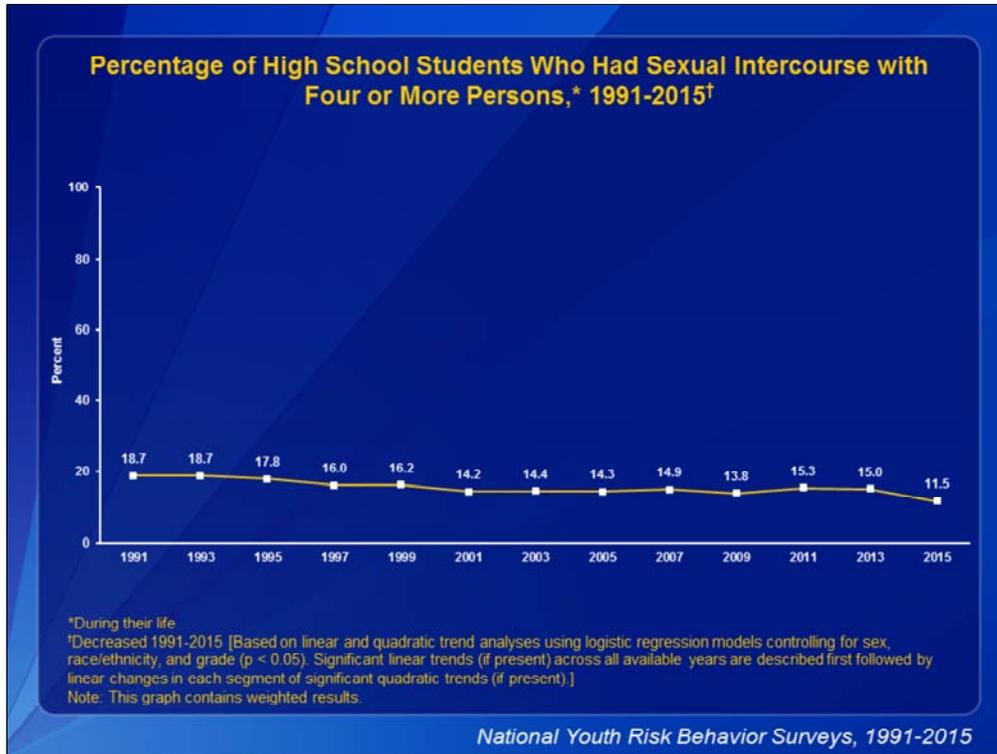Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time).

The percentage for all students is 3.9. The percentage for Male students is 5.6. The percentage for Female students is 2.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.6. The percentage for Black students is 8.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.0. The percentage for White students is 2.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

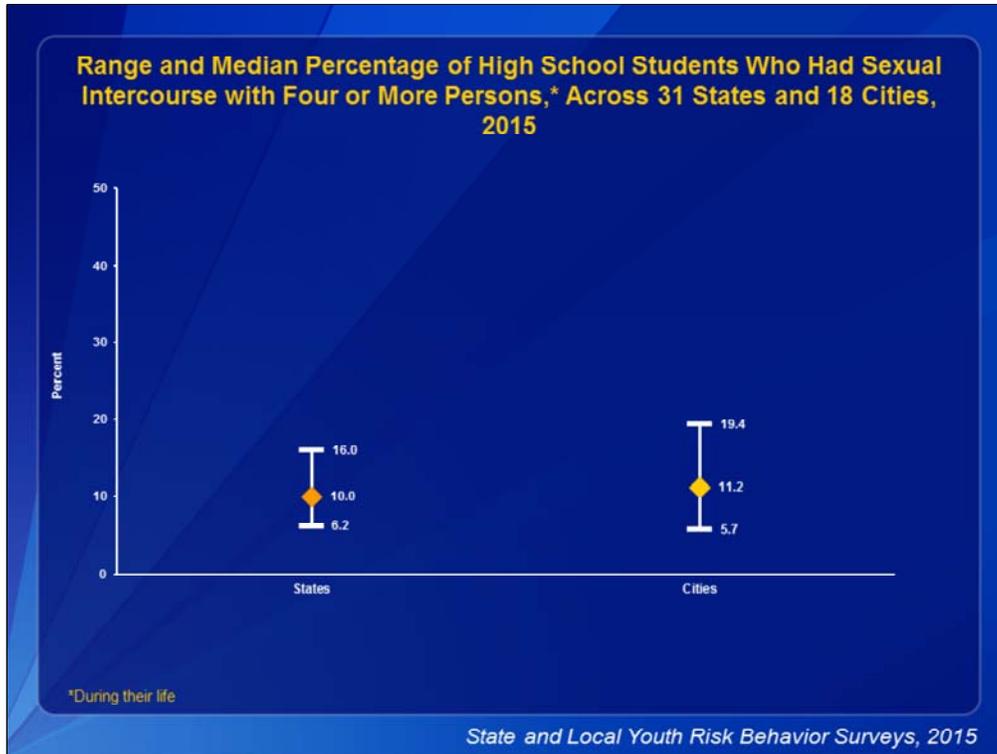For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time).

The percentage for 1991 is 10.2. The percentage for 1993 is 9.2. The percentage for 1995 is 8.9. The percentage for 1997 is 7.2. The percentage for 1999 is 8.3. The percentage for 2001 is 6.6. The percentage for 2003 is 7.4. The percentage for 2005 is 6.2. The percentage for 2007 is 7.1. The percentage for 2009 is 5.9. The percentage for 2011 is 6.2. The percentage for 2013 is 5.6. The percentage for 2015 is 3.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years,* Across 35 States and 19 Cities, 2015

*For the first time

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 19 cities for high school students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time).

The range across states was 2.6% to 8.3%. The median across states was 3.5%. The range across cites was 2.7% to 12.2%. The median across cities was 5.7%.
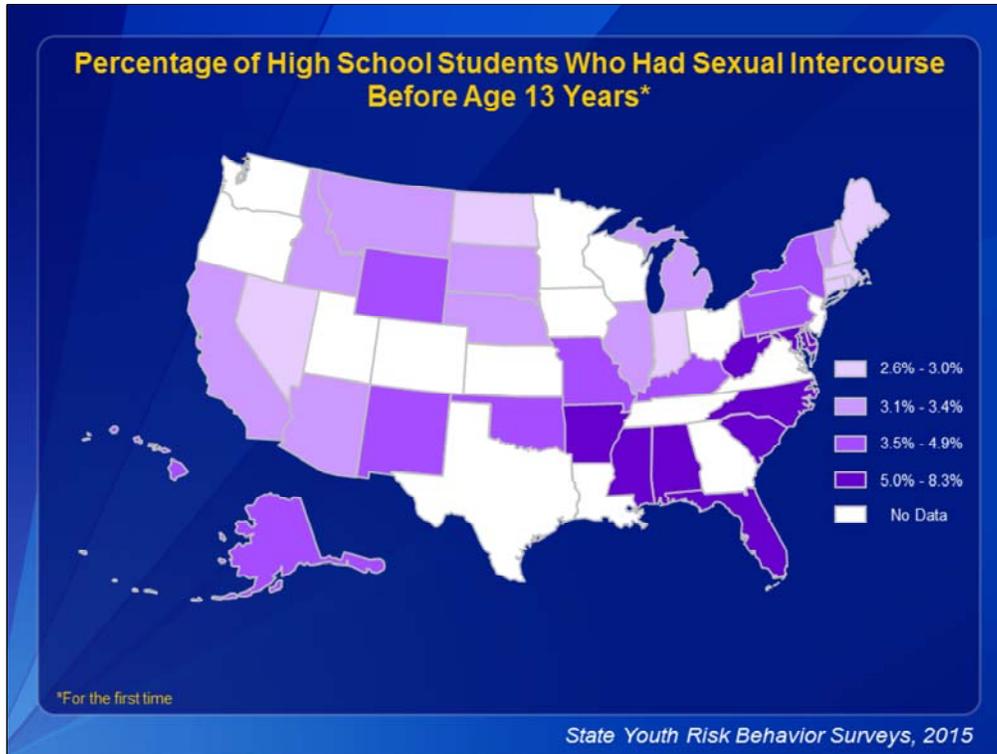
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years*

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time), 2015. The values range from 2.6% to 8.3%. Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, range from 2.6% to 3.0%. Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 3.1% to 3.4%. Alaska, Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, range from 3.5% to 4.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 5.0% to 8.3%. Virginia, Tennessee, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
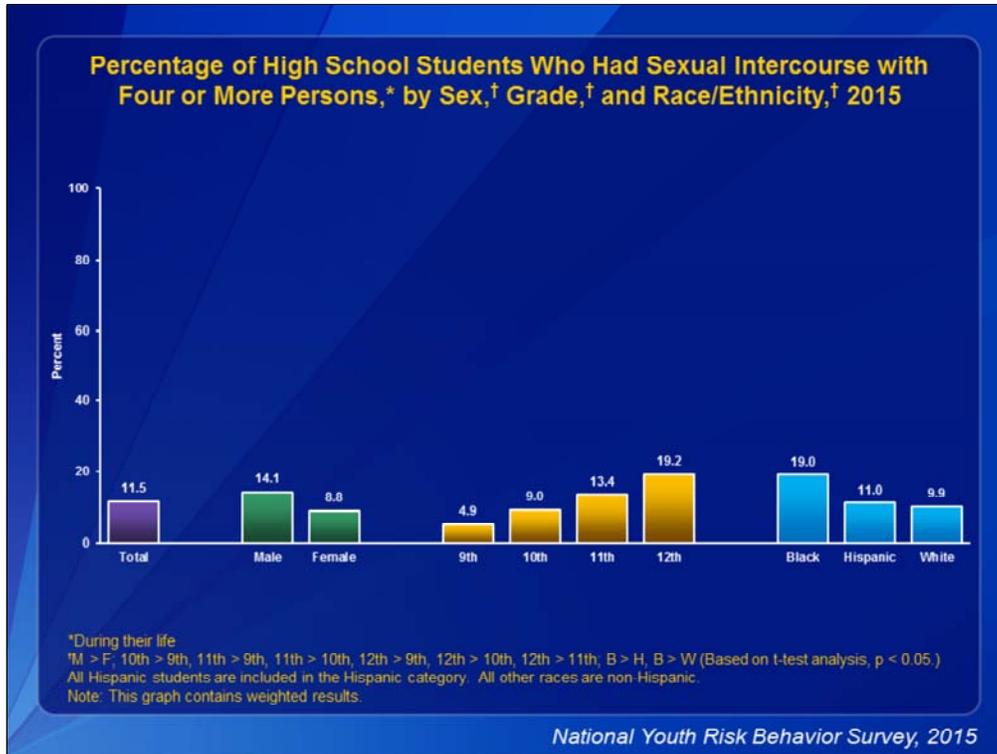
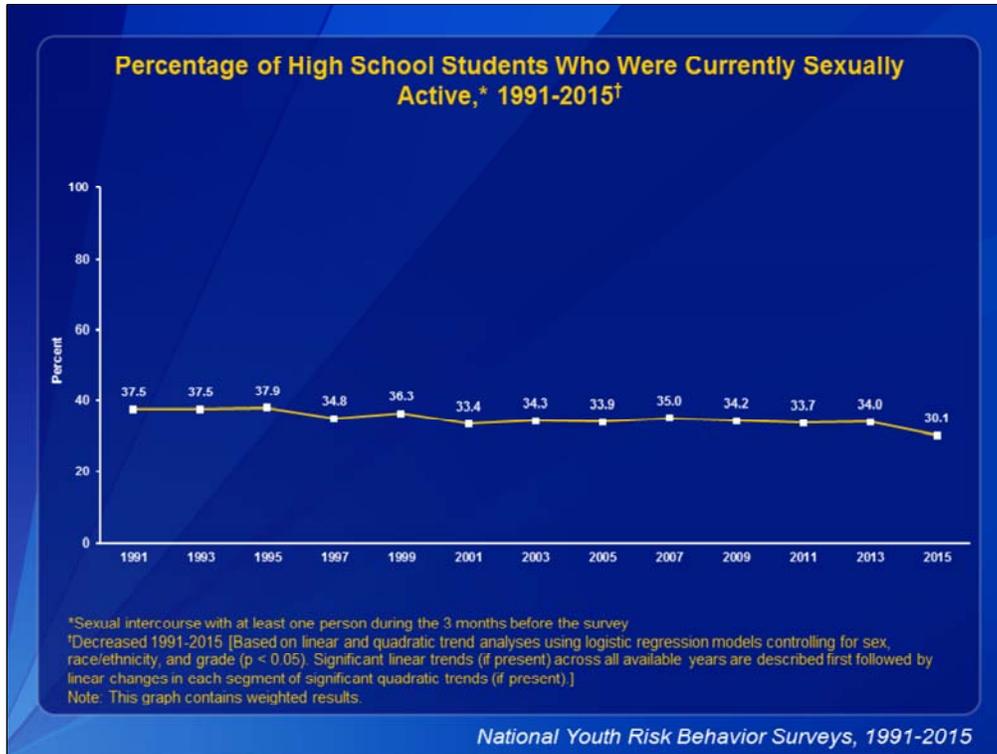Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life).

The percentage for all students is 11.5. The percentage for Male students is 14.1. The percentage for Female students is 8.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 13.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 19.2. The percentage for Black students is 19.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.0. The percentage for White students is 9.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons,* 1991-2015†

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life).

 The percentage for 1991 is 18.7. The percentage for 1993 is 18.7. The percentage for 1995 is 17.8. The percentage for 1997 is 16.0. The percentage for 1999 is 16.2. The percentage for 2001 is 14.2. The percentage for 2003 is 14.4. The percentage for 2005 is 14.3. The percentage for 2007 is 14.9. The percentage for 2009 is 13.8. The percentage for 2011 is 15.3. The percentage for 2013 is 15.0. The percentage for 2015 is 11.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons,* Across 31 States and 18 Cities, 2015

*During their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 31 states and 18 cities for high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life).

The range across states was 6.2% to 16.0%. The median across states was 10%. The range across cites was 5.7% to 19.4%. The median across cities was 11.2%.
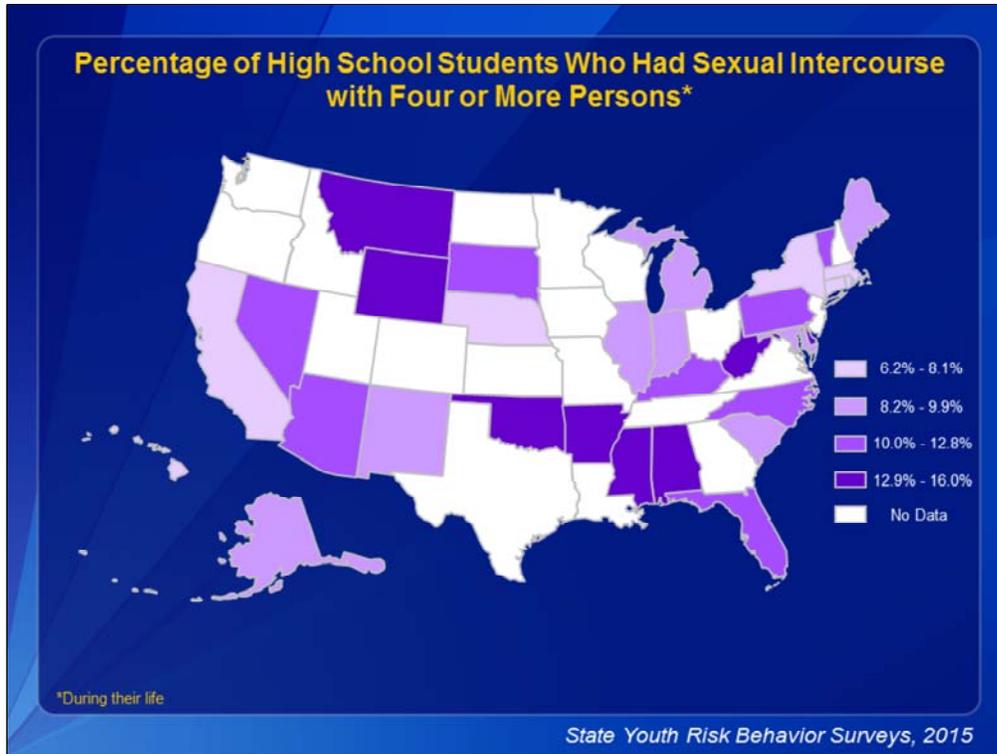
This slide shows the percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life), 2015. The values range from 6.2% to 16%. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, range from 6.2% to 8.1%. Alaska, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Mexico, South Carolina, range from 8.2% to 9.9%. Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 10.0% to 12.8%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 12.9% to 16.0%. Virginia, Tennessee, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Missouri, Idaho, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
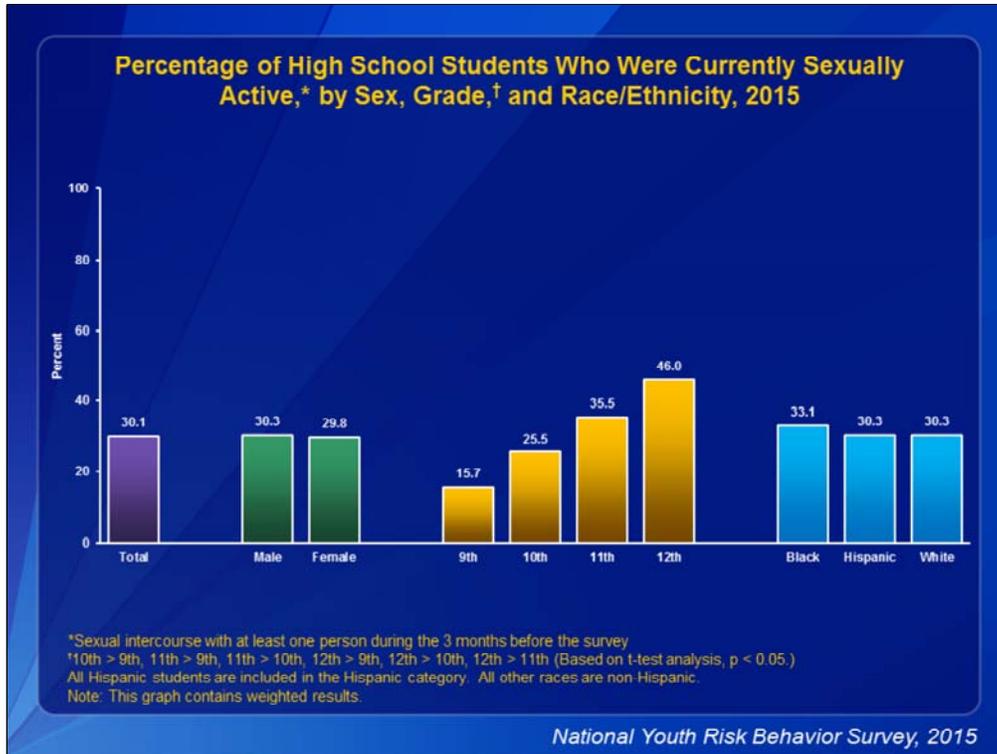
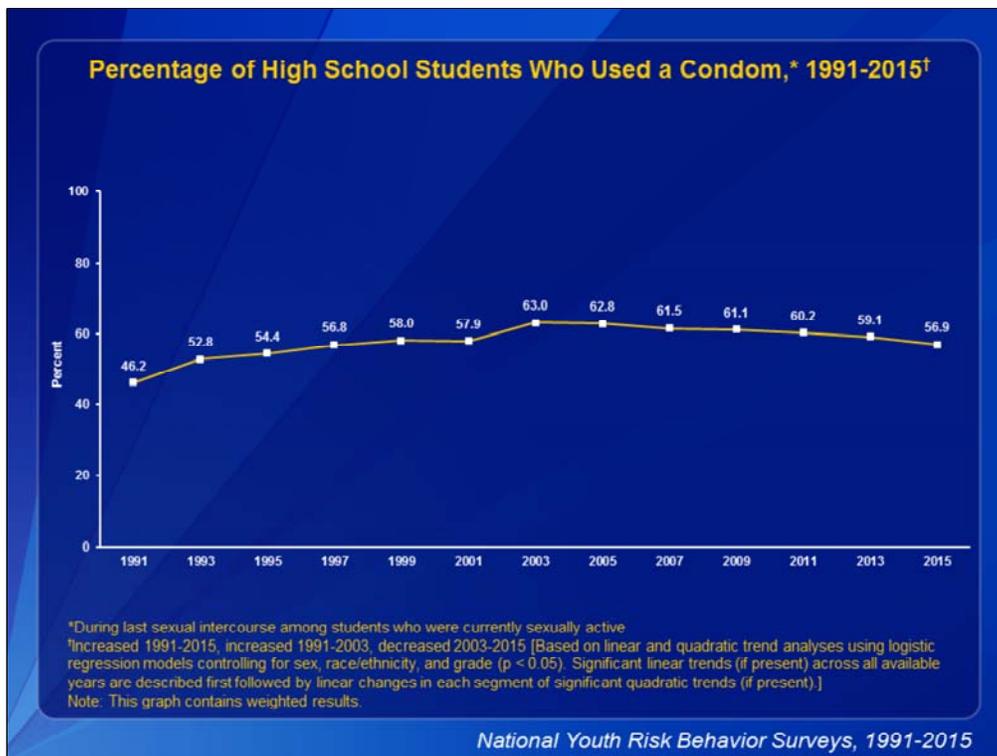Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 30.1. The percentage for Male students is 30.3. The percentage for Female students is 29.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 15.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 25.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 35.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 46.0. The percentage for Black students is 33.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 30.3. The percentage for White students is 30.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey).

The percentage for 1991 is 37.5. The percentage for 1993 is 37.5. The percentage for 1995 is 37.9. The percentage for 1997 is 34.8. The percentage for 1999 is 36.3. The percentage for 2001 is 33.4. The percentage for 2003 is 34.3. The percentage for 2005 is 33.9. The percentage for 2007 is 35.0. The percentage for 2009 is 34.2. The percentage for 2011 is 33.7. The percentage for 2013 is 34.0. The percentage for 2015 is 30.1.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015.
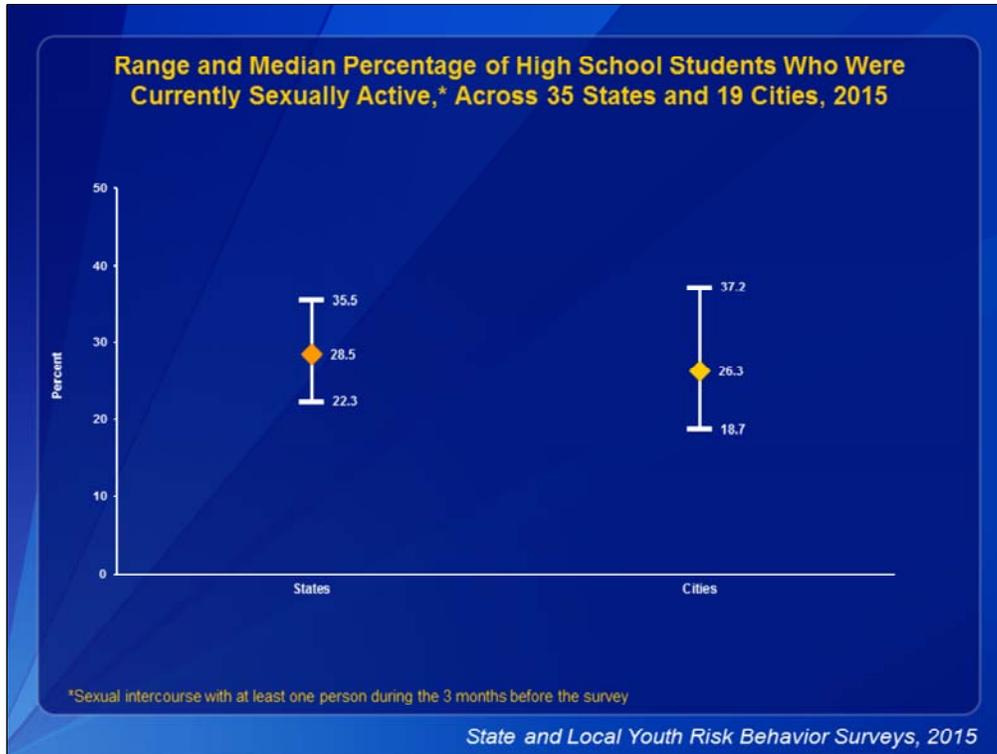
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 19 cities for high school students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey).

The range across states was 22.3% to 35.5%. The median across states was 28.5%. The range across cites was 18.7% to 37.2%. The median across cities was 26.3%.
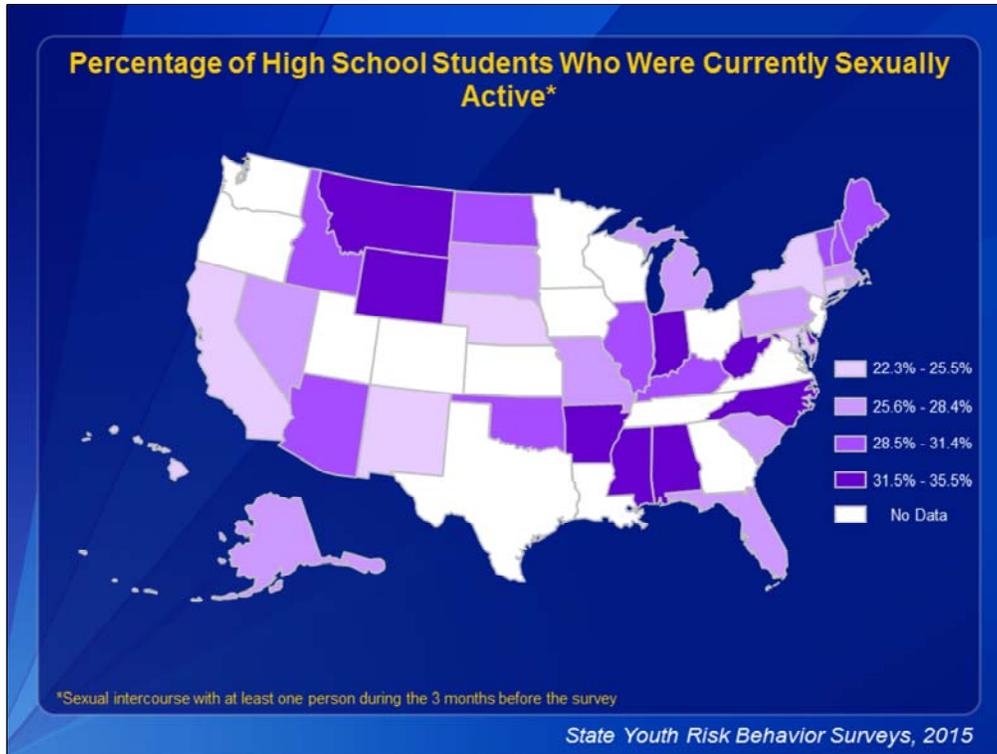
This slide shows the percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 22.3% to 35.5%. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, range from 22.3% to 25.5%. Alaska, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, range from 25.6% to 28.4%. Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Vermont, range from 28.5% to 31.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 31.5% to 35.5%. Virginia, Tennessee, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
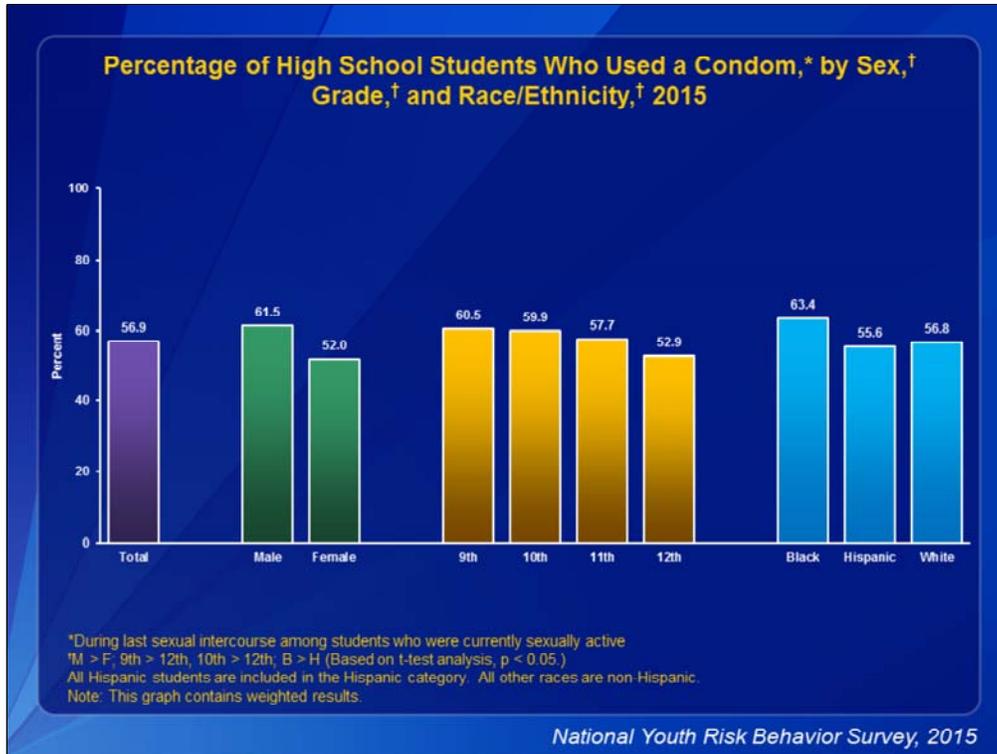
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active).

The percentage for all students is 56.9. The percentage for Male students is 61.5. The percentage for Female students is 52.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 60.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 59.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 57.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 52.9. The percentage for Black students is 63.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 55.6. The percentage for White students is 56.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

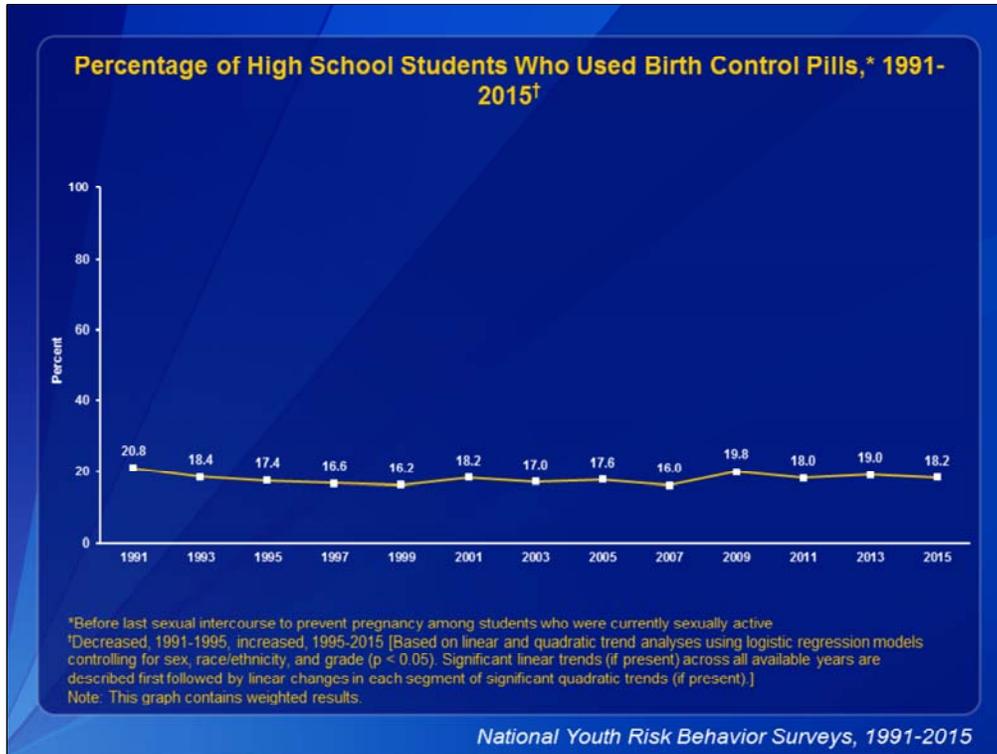Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active).

 The percentage for 1991 is 46.2. The percentage for 1993 is 52.8. The percentage for 1995 is 54.4. The percentage for 1997 is 56.8. The percentage for 1999 is 58.0. The percentage for 2001 is 57.9. The percentage for 2003 is 63.0. The percentage for 2005 is 62.8. The percentage for 2007 is 61.5. The percentage for 2009 is 61.1. The percentage for 2011 is 60.2. The percentage for 2013 is 59.1. The percentage for 2015 is 56.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 2015, increased from 1991 to 2003, and decreased from 2003 to 2015.
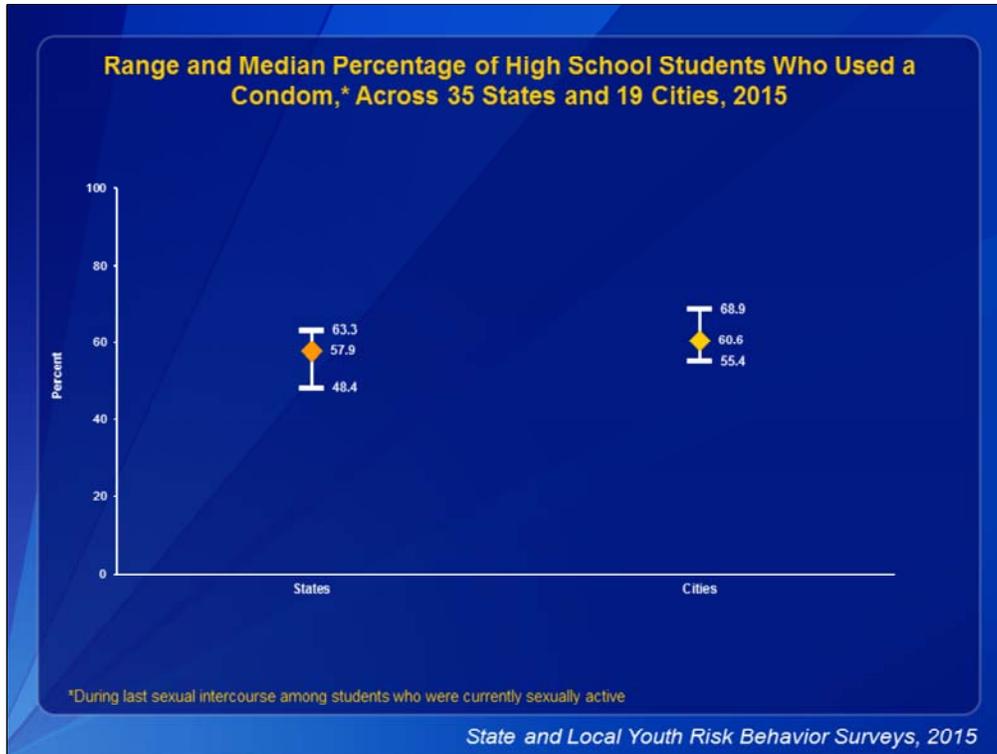
Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom,* Across 35 States and 19 Cities, 2015

*During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 19 cities for high school students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 48.4% to 63.3%. The median across states was 57.9%. The range across cites was 55.4% to 68.9%. The median across cities was 60.6%.
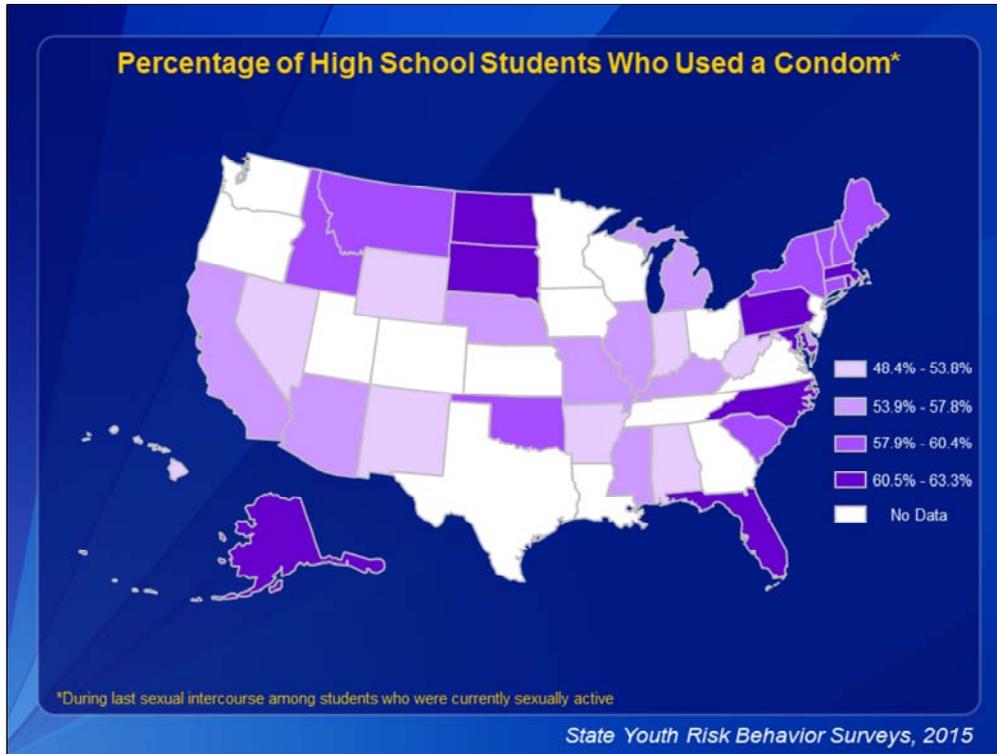
Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom*

*During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active), 2015. The values range from 48.4% to 63.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Indiana, Nevada, New Mexico, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 48.4% to 53.8%. Arizona, California, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, range from 53.9% to 57.8%. Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Vermont, range from 57.9% to 60.4%. Alaska, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 60.5% to 63.3%. Virginia, Tennessee, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015
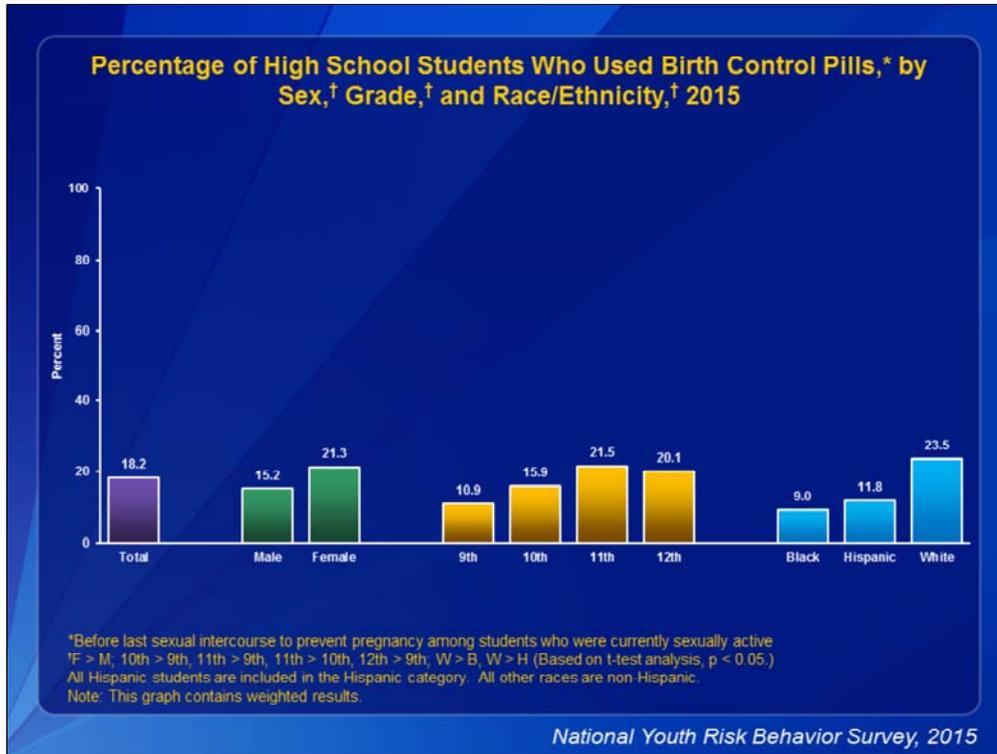
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The percentage for all students is 18.2. The percentage for Male students is 15.2. The percentage for Female students is 21.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 10.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 21.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.1. The percentage for Black students is 9.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.8. The percentage for White students is 23.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills,* 1991-2015†

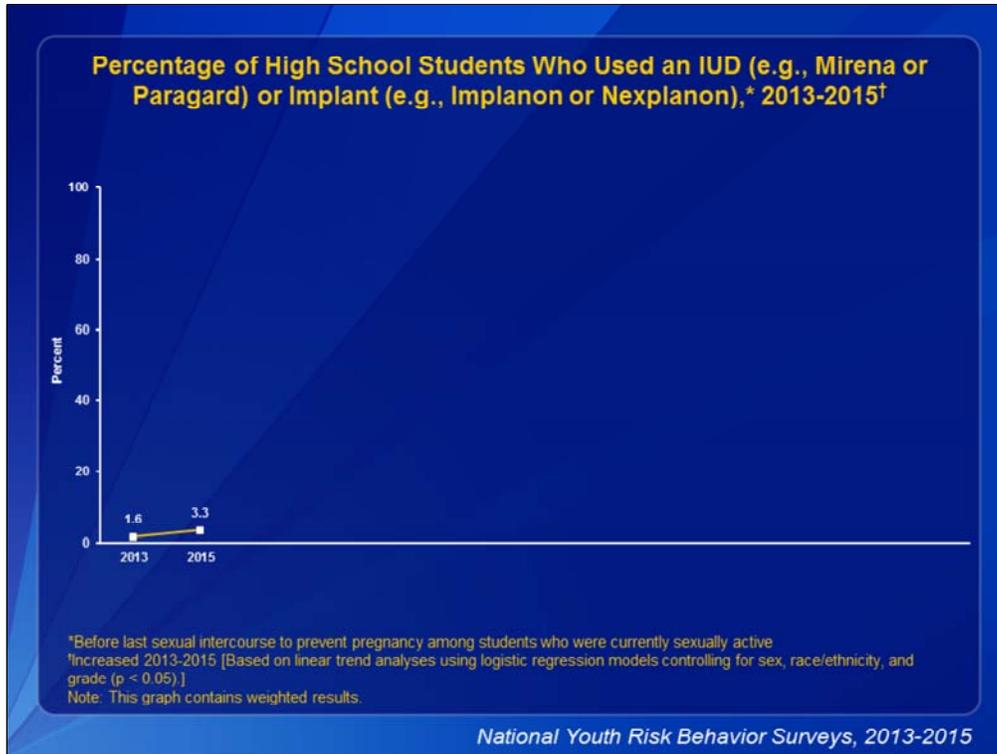These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

 The percentage for 1991 is 20.8. The percentage for 1993 is 18.4. The percentage for 1995 is 17.4. The percentage for 1997 is 16.6. The percentage for 1999 is 16.2. The percentage for 2001 is 18.2. The percentage for 2003 is 17.0. The percentage for 2005 is 17.6. The percentage for 2007 is 16.0. The percentage for 2009 is 19.8. The percentage for 2011 is 18.0. The percentage for 2013 is 19.0. The percentage for 2015 is 18.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 1995 and increased from 1995 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 13.1% to 34.6%. The median across states was 20.7%. The range across cites was 6.8% to 18.6%. The median across cities was 12%.
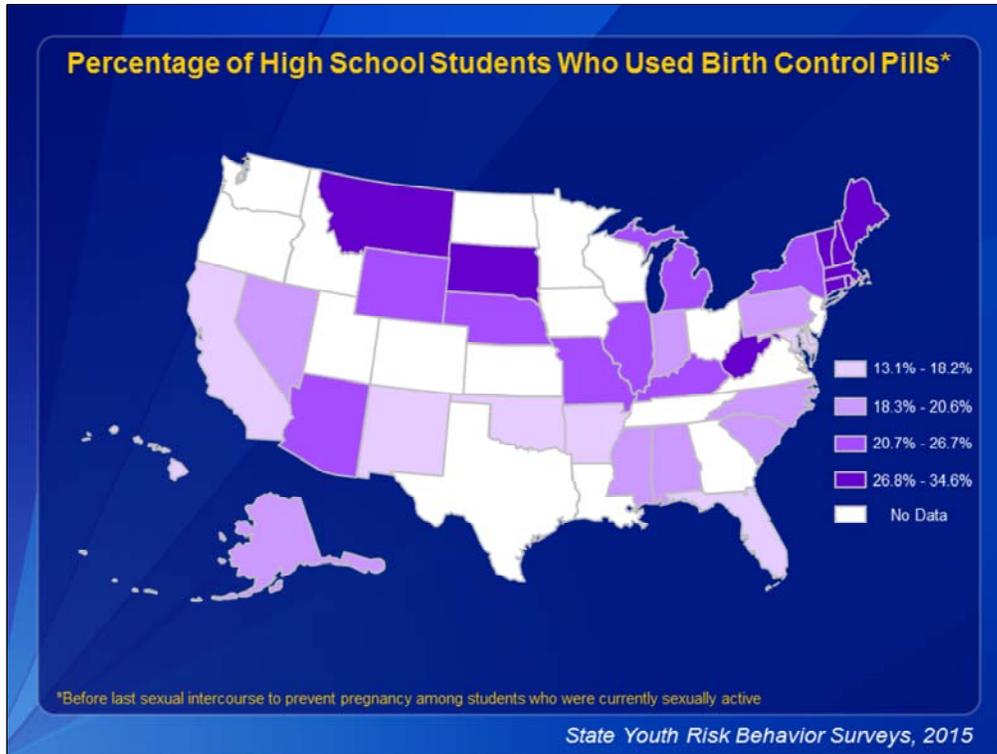
Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills*

13.1% - 18.2%
18.3% - 20.6%
20.7% - 26.7%
26.8% - 34.6%
No Data

*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active), 2015. The values range from 13.1% to 34.6%. Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, New Mexico, Oklahoma, range from 13.1% to 18.2%. Alabama, Alaska, Indiana, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, range from 18.3% to 20.6%. Arizona, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Wyoming, range from 20.7% to 26.7%. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 26.8% to 34.6%. Virginia, Tennessee, North Dakota, Idaho, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
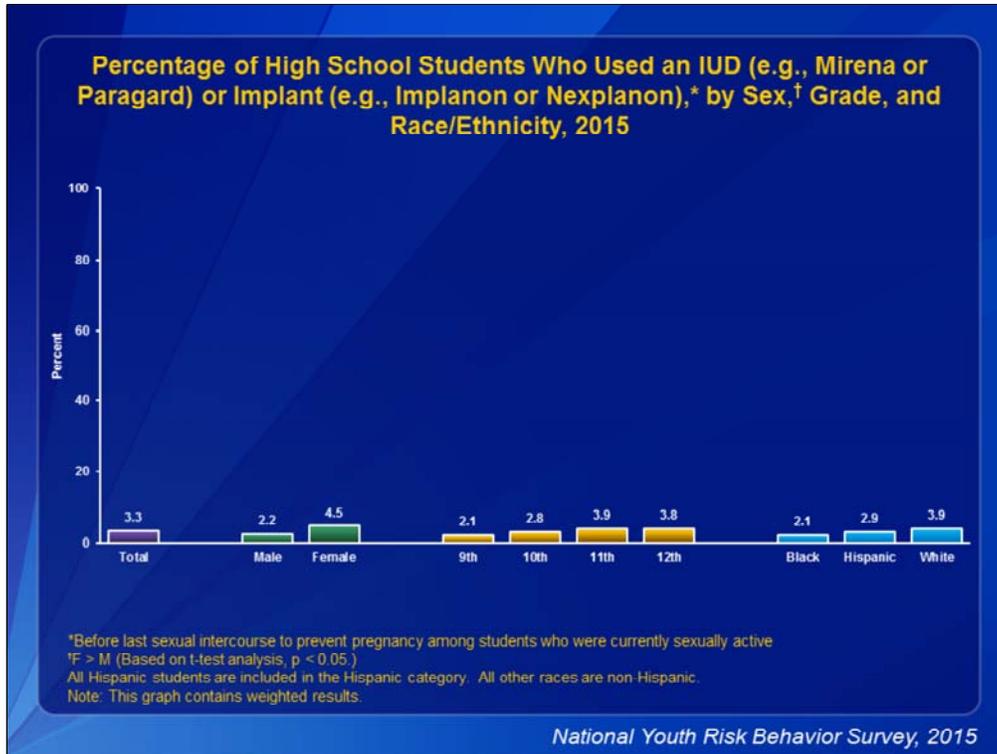
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).
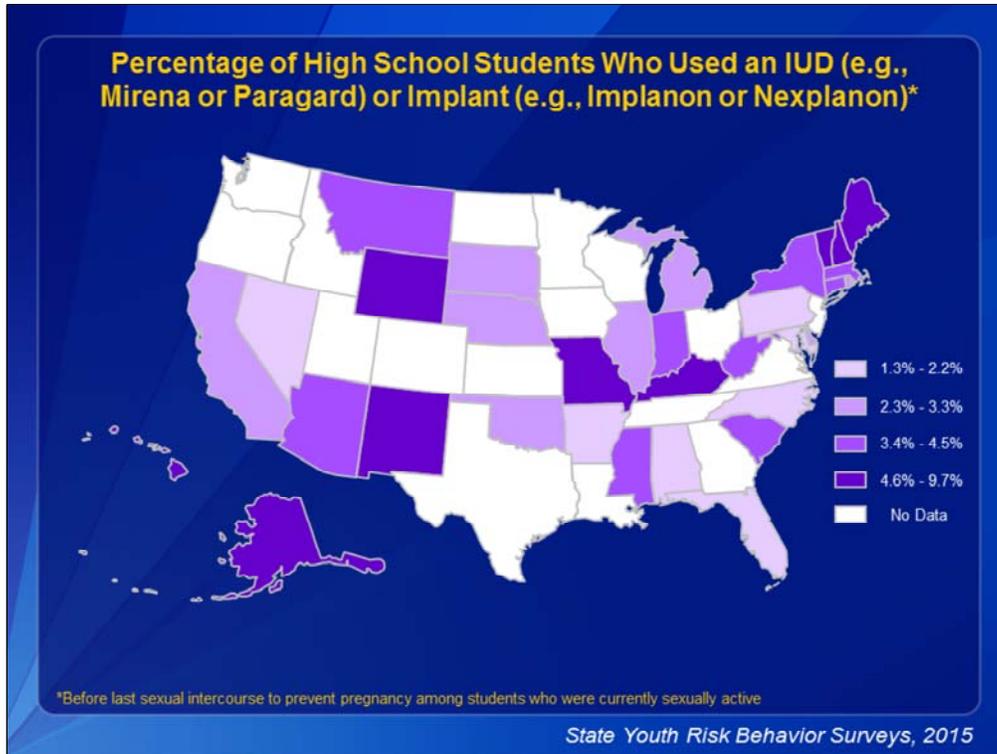
The percentage for all students is 3.3. The percentage for Male students is 2.2. The percentage for Female students is 4.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.8. The percentage for Black students is 2.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.9. The percentage for White students is 3.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2015 for high school students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

 The percentage for 2013 is 1.6. The percentage for 2015 is 3.3.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2013 to 2015.
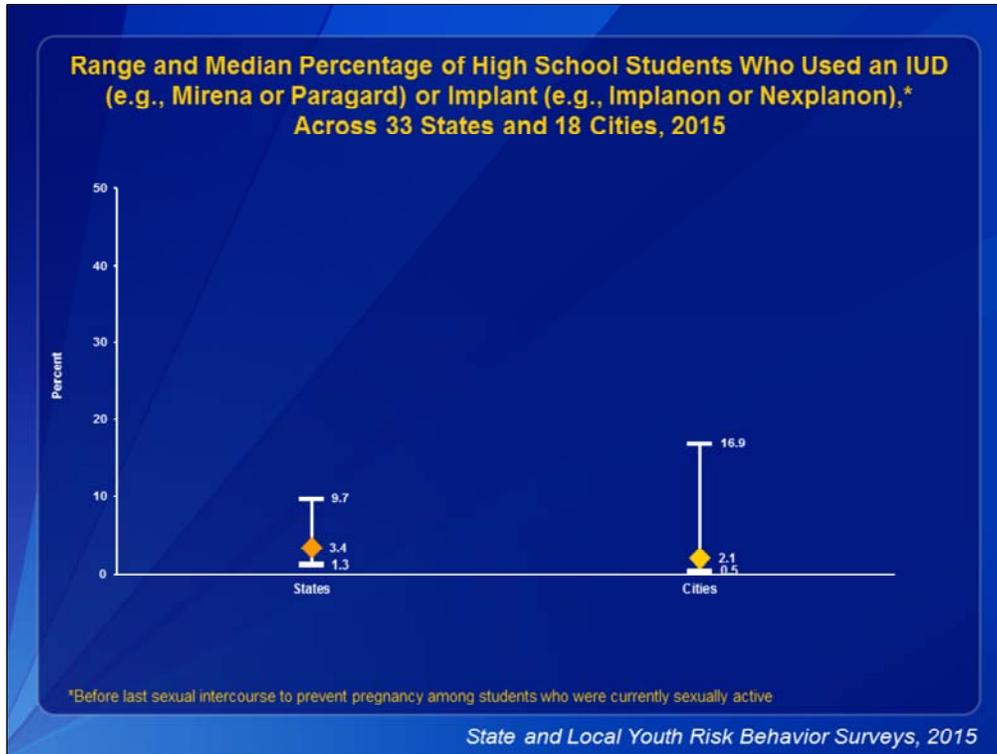
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 1.3% to 9.7%. The median across states was 3.4%. The range across cites was 0.5% to 16.9%. The median across cities was 2.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon)*

Legend: 1.3% - 2.2%, 2.3% - 3.3%, 3.4% - 4.5%, 4.6% - 9.7%, No Data

*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows that among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2015. The values range from 1.3% to 9.7%. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, range from 1.3% to 2.2%. California, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 2.3% to 3.3%. Arizona, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, New York, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 3.4% to 4.5%. Alaska, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 4.6% to 9.7%. Virginia, Tennessee, North Dakota, Idaho, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (before last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active).
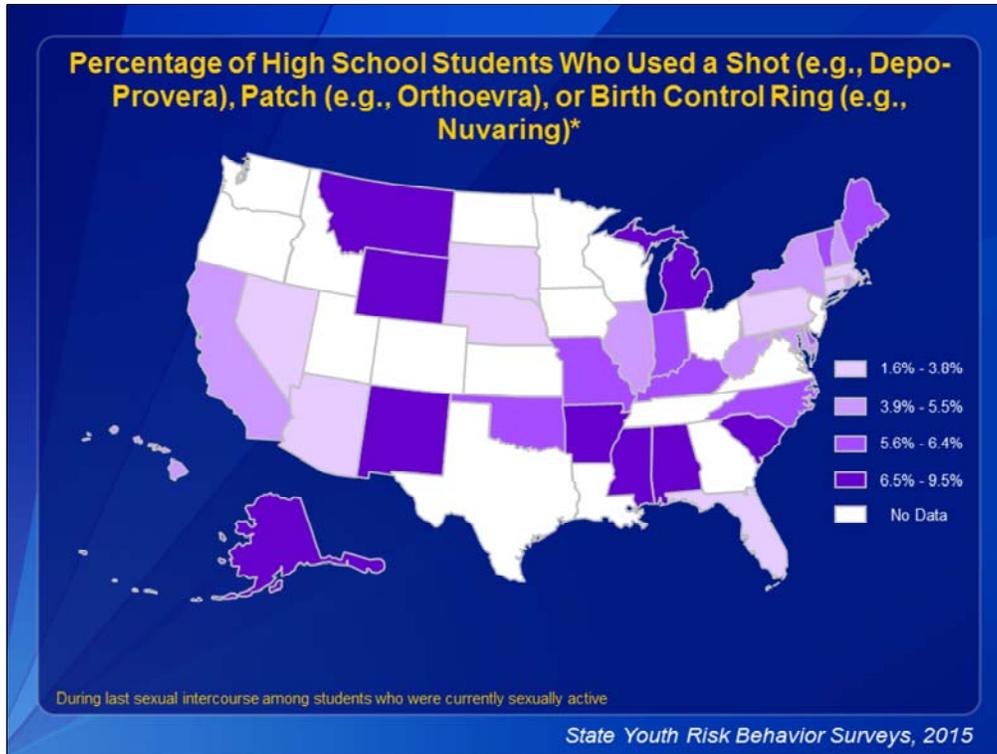
The percentage for all students is 5.3. The percentage for Male students is 2.7. The percentage for Female students is 7.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.7. The percentage for Black students is 4.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.1. The percentage for White students is 6.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
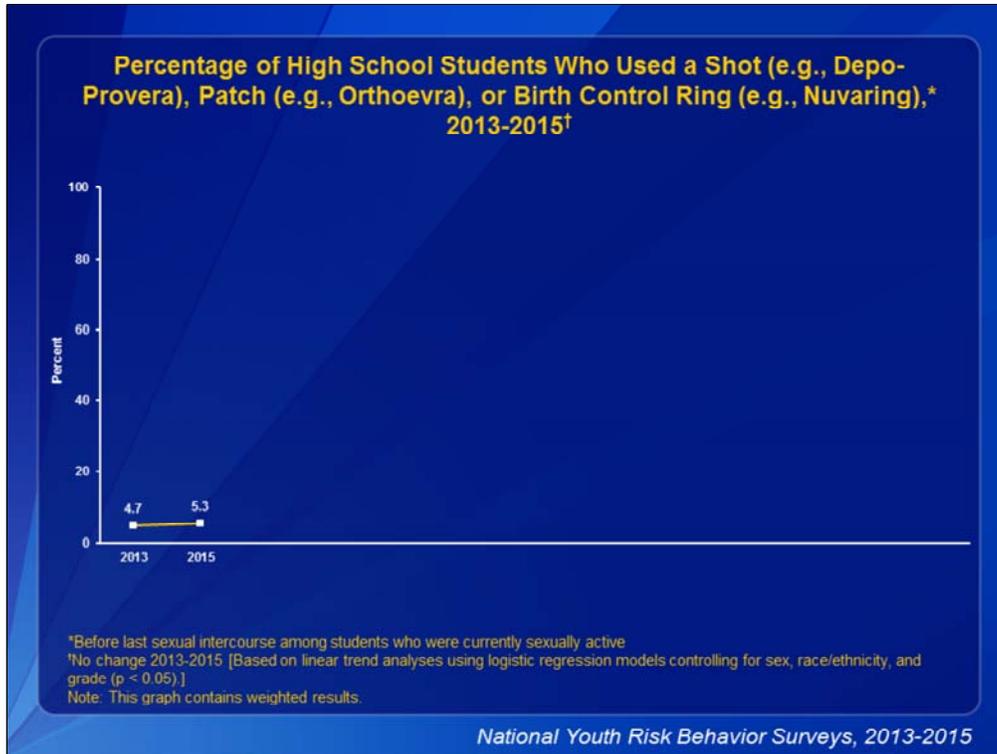
These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2015 for high school students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (before last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active).

 The percentage for 2013 is 4.7. The percentage for 2015 is 5.3.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2013 to 2015.
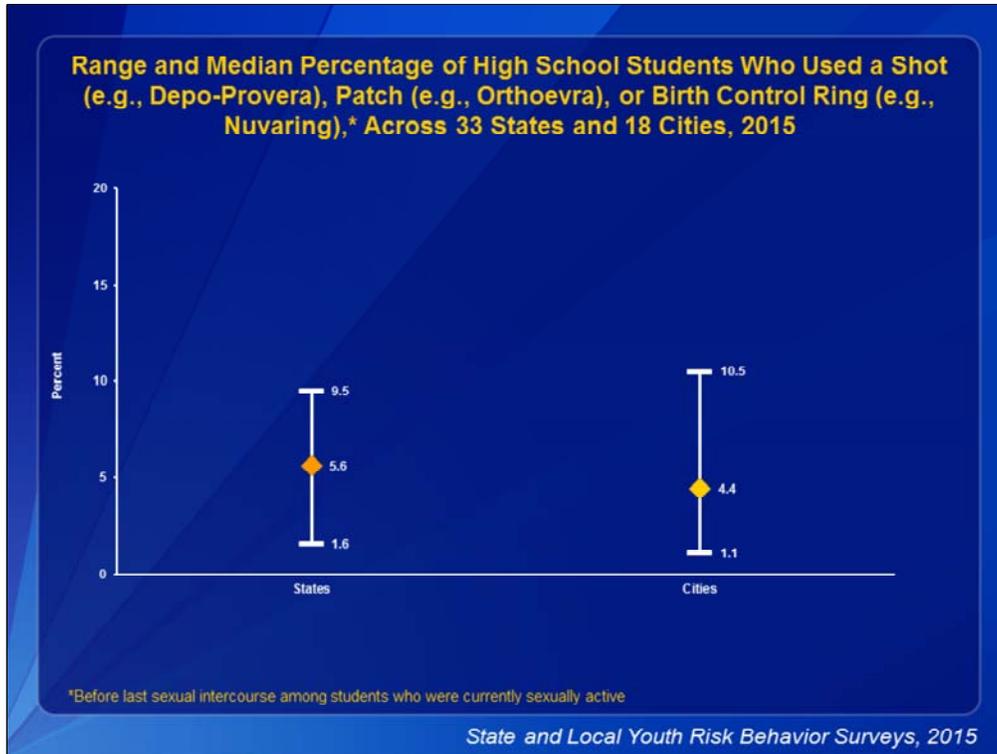
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (before last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 1.6% to 9.5%. The median across states was 5.6%. The range across cites was 1.1% to 10.5%. The median across cities was 4.4%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), Patch (e.g., Orthoevra), or Birth Control Ring (e.g., Nuvaring)*

1.6% - 3.8%
3.9% - 5.5%
5.6% - 6.4%
6.5% - 9.5%
No Data

During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows that among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), a patch (such as Ortho Evra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2015. The values range from 1.6% to 9.5%. Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, range from 1.6% to 3.8%. California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 3.9% to 5.5%. Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Vermont, range from 5.6% to 6.4%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, Wyoming, range from 6.5% to 9.5%. Virginia, Tennessee, North Dakota, Idaho, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
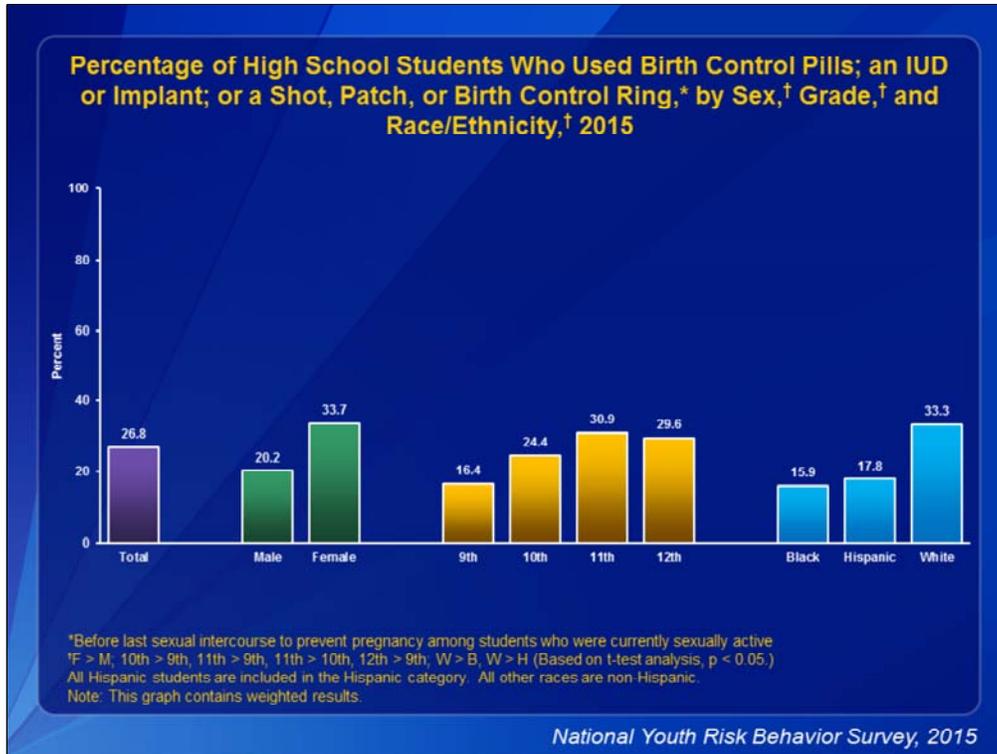
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The percentage for all students is 26.8. The percentage for Male students is 20.2. The percentage for Female students is 33.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 24.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 30.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 29.6. The percentage for Black students is 15.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 17.8. The percentage for White students is 33.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2015 for high school students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

 The percentage for 2013 is 25.3. The percentage for 2015 is 26.8.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2013 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* Across 33 States and 18 Cities, 2015

*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 17.5% to 47.3%. The median across states was 30.1%. The range across cites was 10.4% to 37.6%. The median across cities was 18.3%.
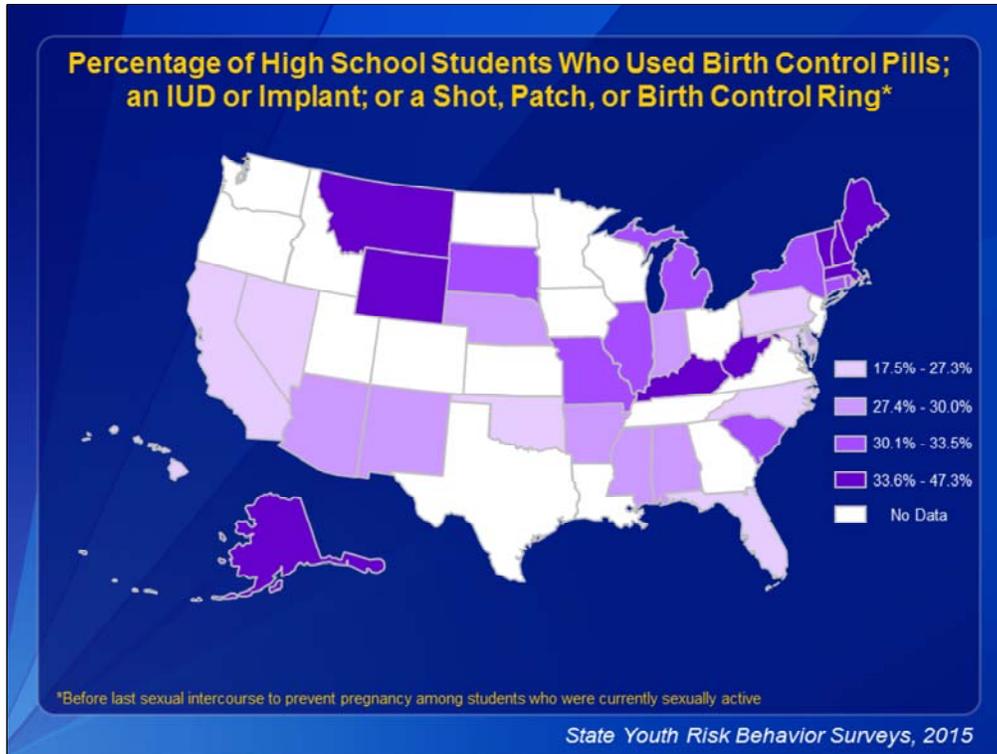
Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring*

This slide shows that among students who were currently sexually active, the percentage who used birth control pills or Depo-Provera (or any injectable birth control), Nuva Ring (or any birth control ring), Implanon (or any implant) or any IUD to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2015. The values range from 17.5% to 47.3%. California, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 17.5% to 27.3%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, range from 27.4% to 30.0%. Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, range from 30.1% to 33.5%. Alaska, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 33.6% to 47.3%. Virginia, Tennessee, North Dakota, Idaho, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).
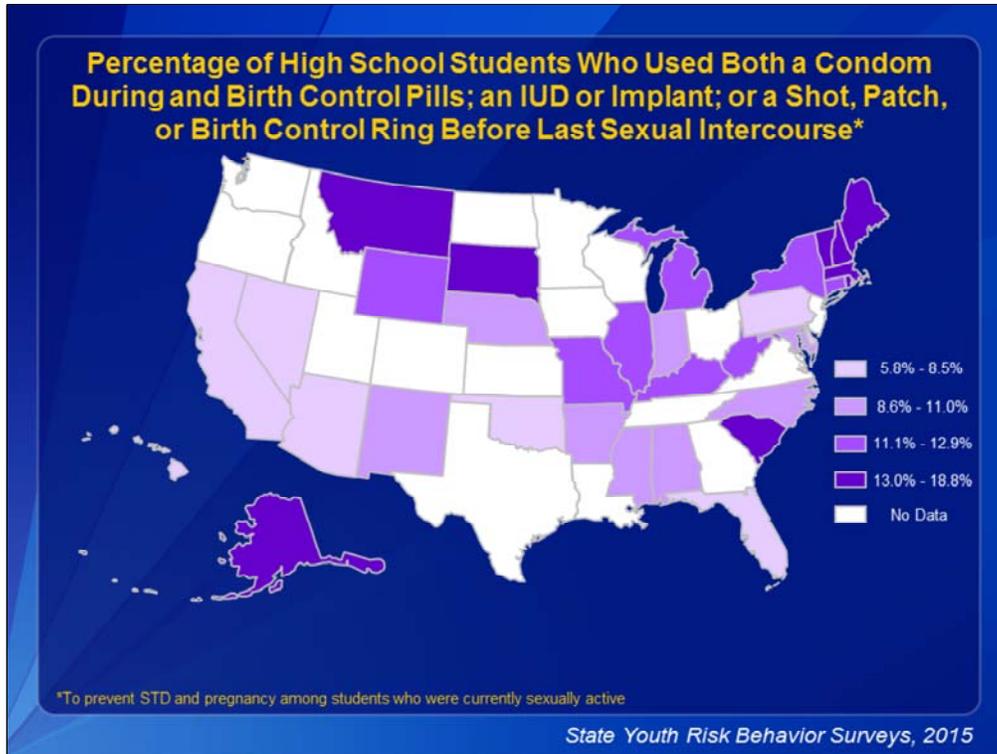
The percentage for all students is 8.8. The percentage for Male students is 5.9. The percentage for Female students is 11.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 12.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.7. The percentage for Black students is 4.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.7. The percentage for White students is 12.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2013-2015†

*To prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active
†No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2015 for high school students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

 The percentage for 2013 is 8.8. The percentage for 2015 is 8.8.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2013 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* Across 33 States and 18 Cities, 2015

*To prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 5.8% to 18.8%. The median across states was 11.1%. The range across cites was 2.8% to 10.2%. The median across cities was 6.5%.

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Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse*

*To prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows that among students who were currently sexually active, the percentage who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills or Depo-Provera (or any injectable birth control), Nuva Ring (or any birth control ring), Implanon (or any implant) or any IUD to prevent STD and pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2015. The values range from 5.8% to 18.8%. Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 5.8% to 8.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, range from 8.6% to 11.0%. Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 11.1% to 12.9%. Alaska, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 13.0% to 18.8%. Virginia, Tennessee, North Dakota, Idaho, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active).
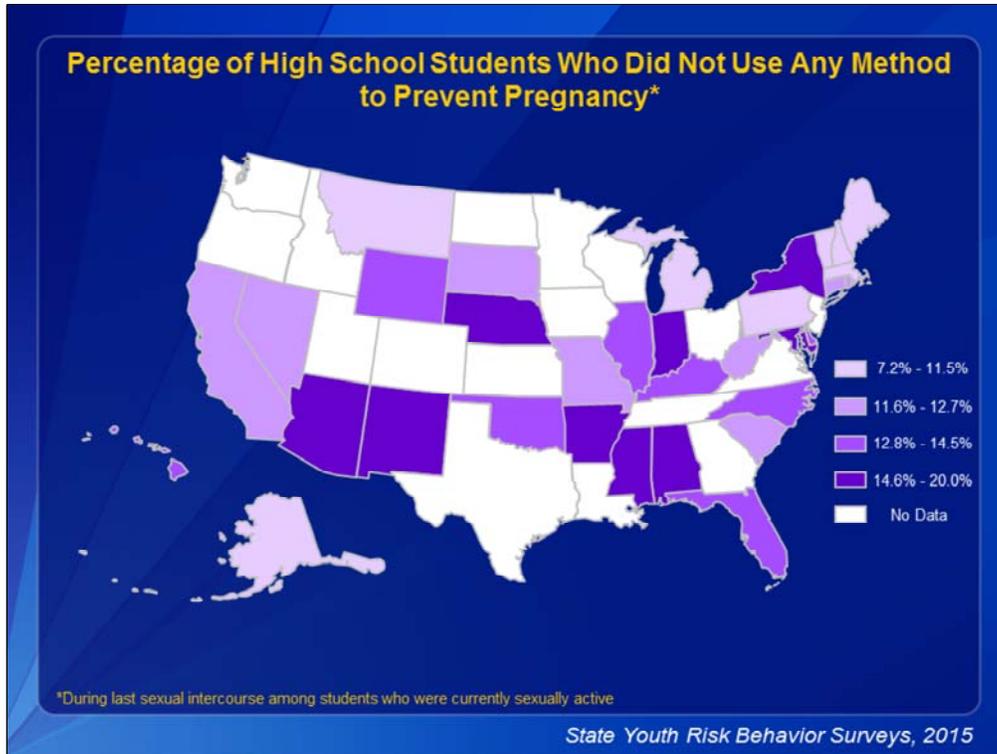
The percentage for all students is 13.8. The percentage for Male students is 12.2. The percentage for Female students is 15.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 12.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 15.5. The percentage for Black students is 15.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 20.0. The percentage for White students is 10.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* 1991-2015†

*During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active
†Decreased 1991-2015, decreased 1991-2007, no change 2007-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active).

 The percentage for 1991 is 16.5. The percentage for 1993 is 15.3. The percentage for 1995 is 15.8. The percentage for 1997 is 15.2. The percentage for 1999 is 14.9. The percentage for 2001 is 13.3. The percentage for 2003 is 11.3. The percentage for 2005 is 12.7. The percentage for 2007 is 12.2. The percentage for 2009 is 11.9. The percentage for 2011 is 12.9. The percentage for 2013 is 13.7. The percentage for 2015 is 13.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, decreased from 1991 to 2007, and did not change from 2007 to 2015.
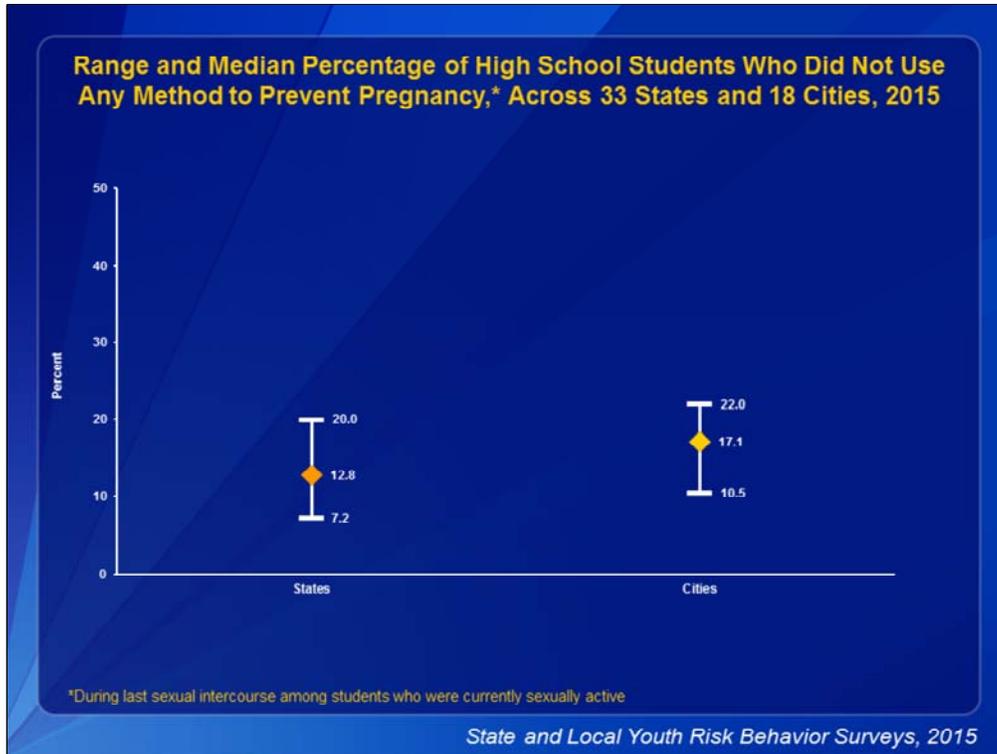
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 7.2% to 20.0%. The median across states was 12.8%. The range across cites was 10.5% to 22.0%. The median across cities was 17.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy*

7.2% - 11.5%
11.6% - 12.7%
12.8% - 14.5%
14.6% - 20.0%
No Data

*During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows that among students who were currently sexually active, the percentage who used no method of birth control to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse , 2015. The values range from 7.2% to 20%. Alaska, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Vermont, range from 7.2% to 11.5%. California, Connecticut, Missouri, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 11.6% to 12.7%. Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Wyoming, range from 12.8% to 14.5%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, range from 14.6% to 20.0%. Virginia, Tennessee, North Dakota, Idaho, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
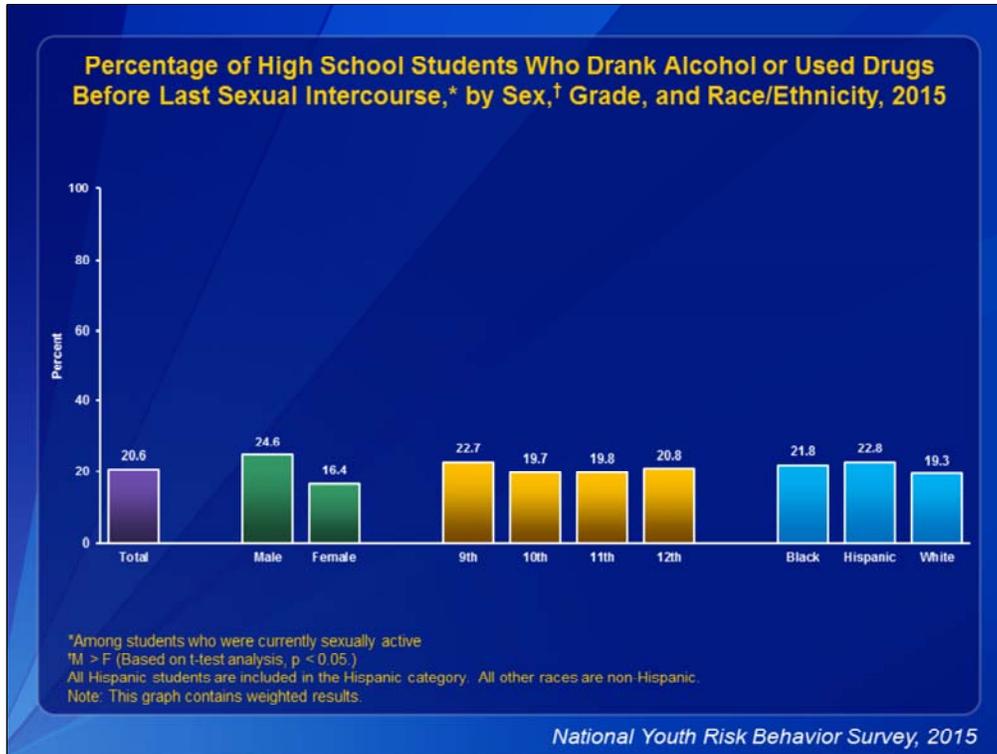
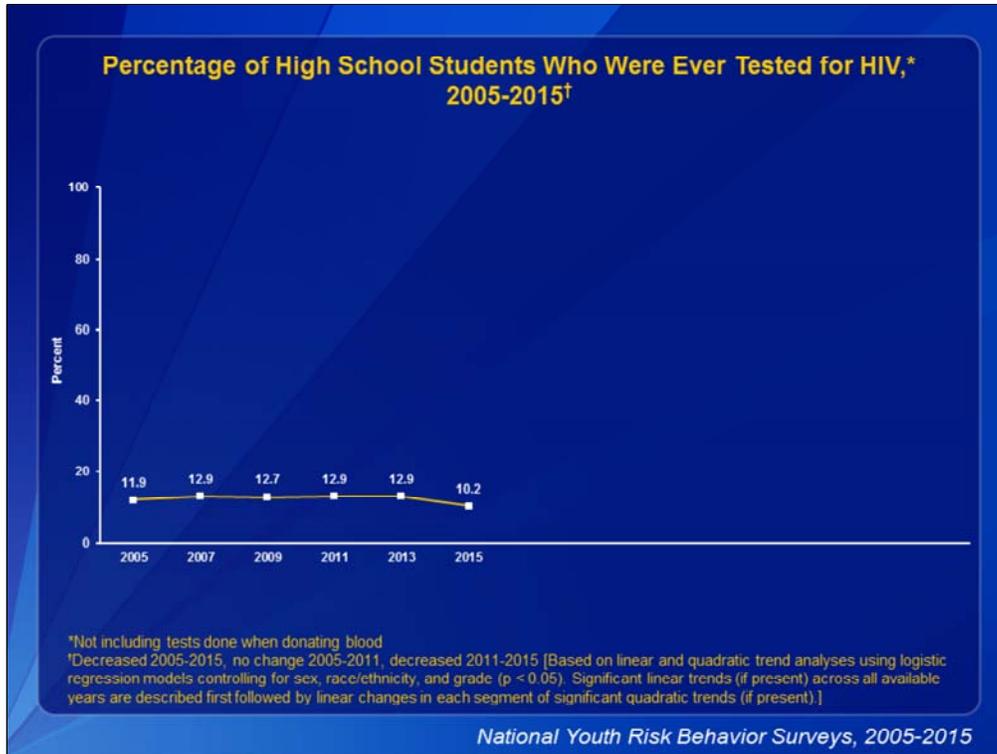Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active).

The percentage for all students is 20.6. The percentage for Male students is 24.6. The percentage for Female students is 16.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 22.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 19.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 19.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.8. The percentage for Black students is 21.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 22.8. The percentage for White students is 19.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015
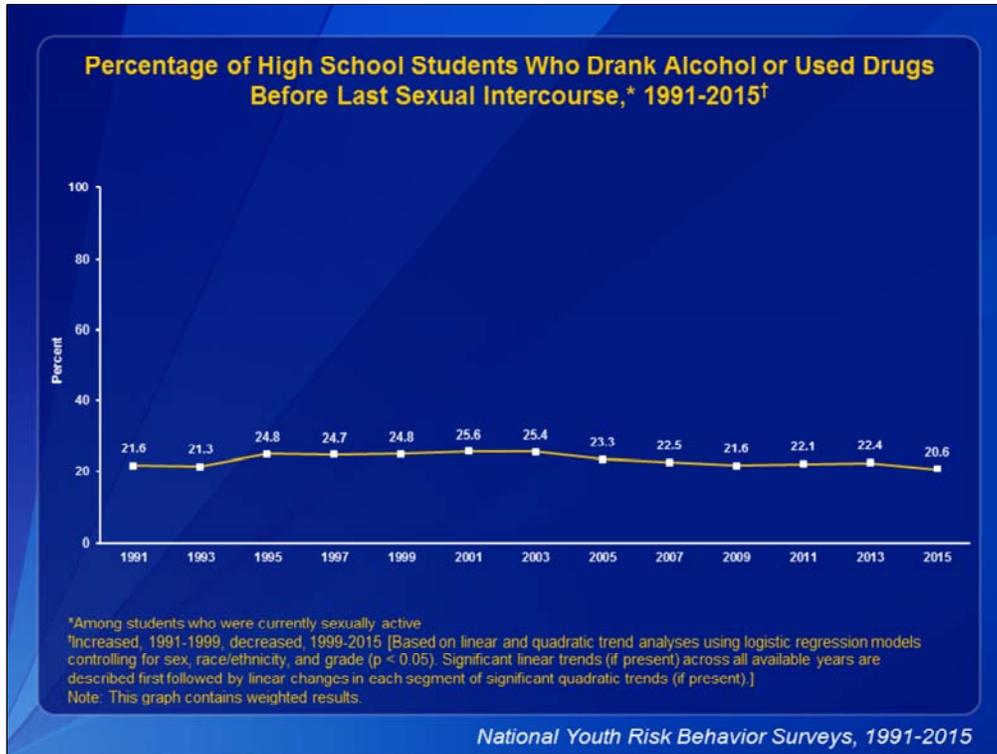
These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active).

 The percentage for 1991 is 21.6. The percentage for 1993 is 21.3. The percentage for 1995 is 24.8. The percentage for 1997 is 24.7. The percentage for 1999 is 24.8. The percentage for 2001 is 25.6. The percentage for 2003 is 25.4. The percentage for 2005 is 23.3. The percentage for 2007 is 22.5. The percentage for 2009 is 21.6. The percentage for 2011 is 22.1. The percentage for 2013 is 22.4. The percentage for 2015 is 20.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 1999 and decreased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 19 cities for high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 13.5% to 24.6%. The median across states was 18.9%. The range across cites was 13.2% to 24.8%. The median across cities was 19.8%.
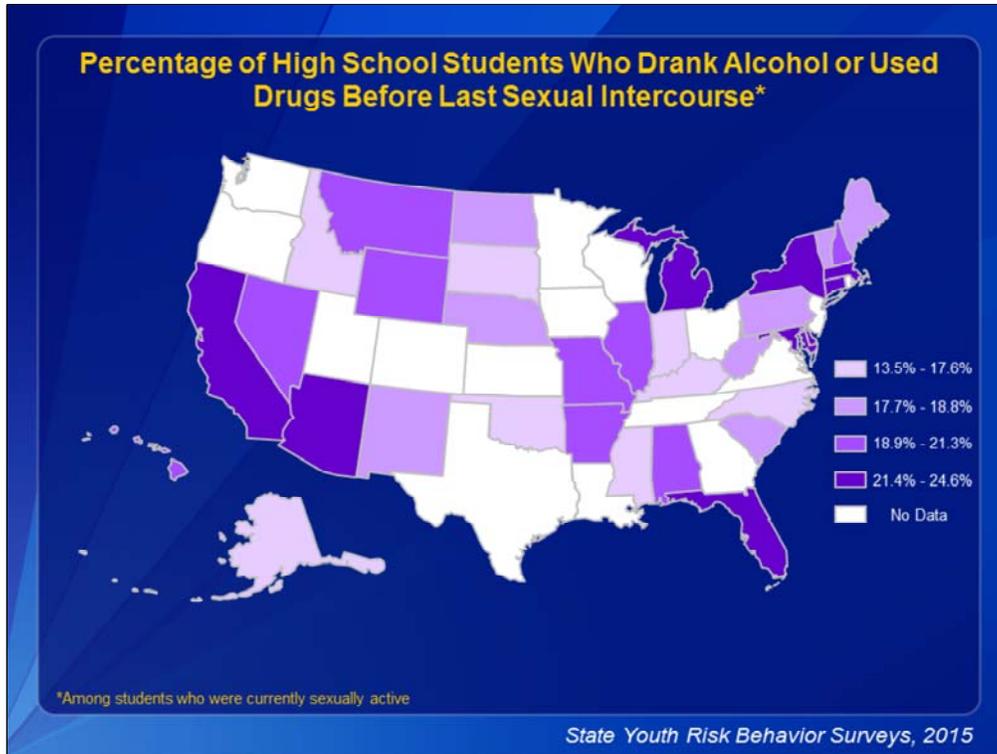
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active), 2015. The values range from 13.5% to 24.6%. Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, range from 13.5% to 17.6%. Maine, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 17.7% to 18.8%. Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Wyoming, range from 18.9% to 21.3%. Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, range from 21.4% to 24.6%. Virginia, Tennessee, Rhode Island, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
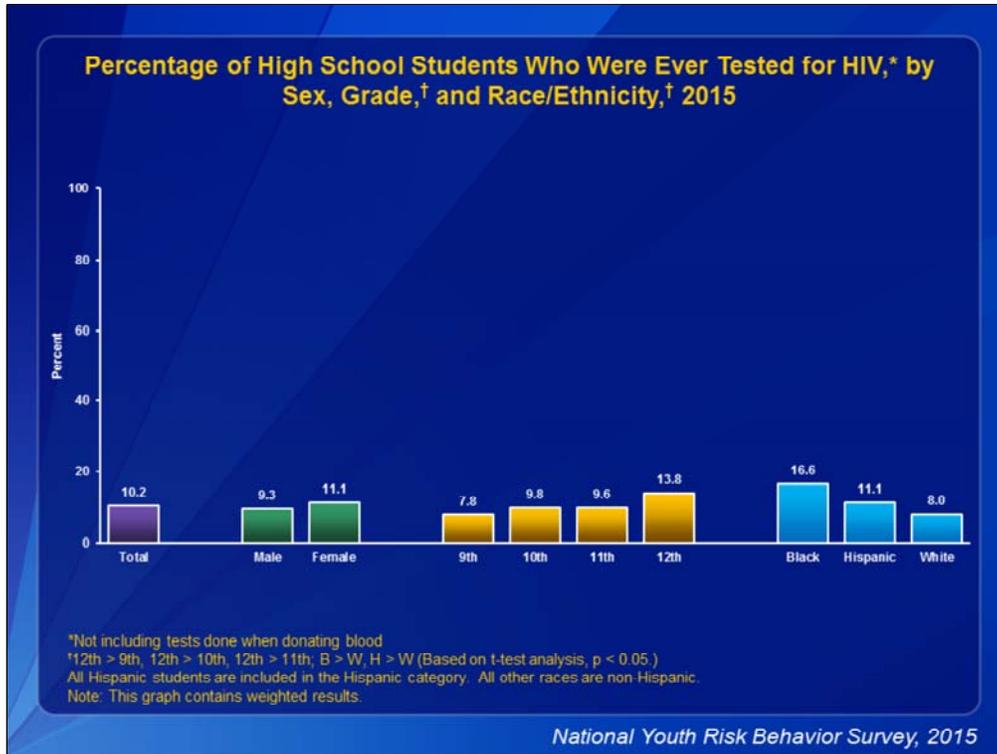
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were ever tested for HIV (not including tests done when donating blood).

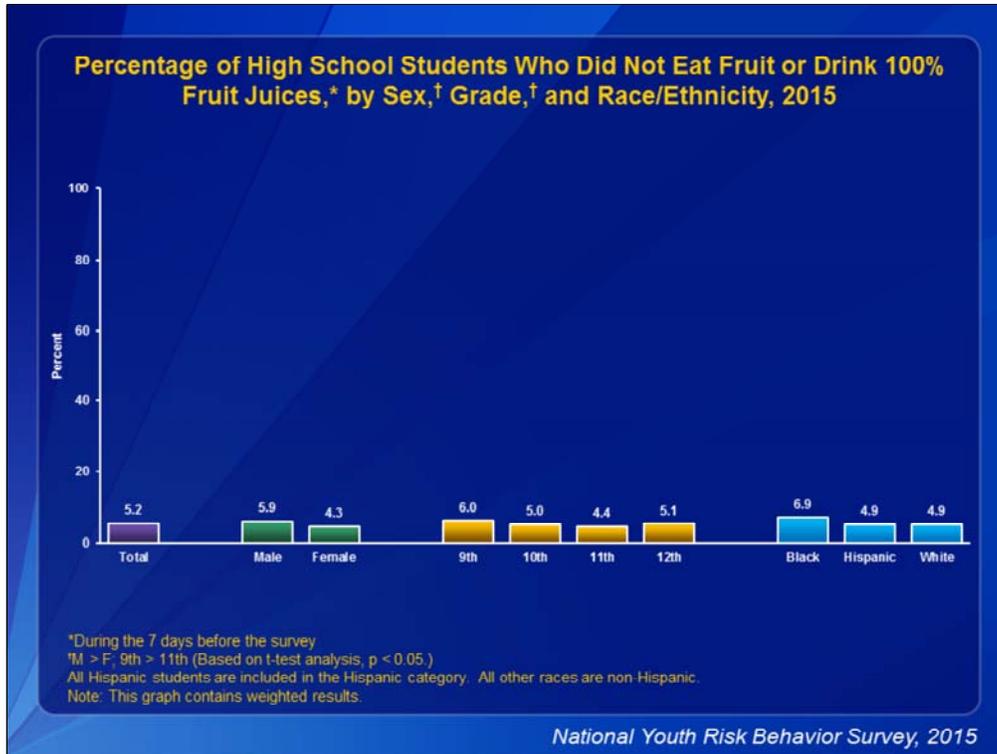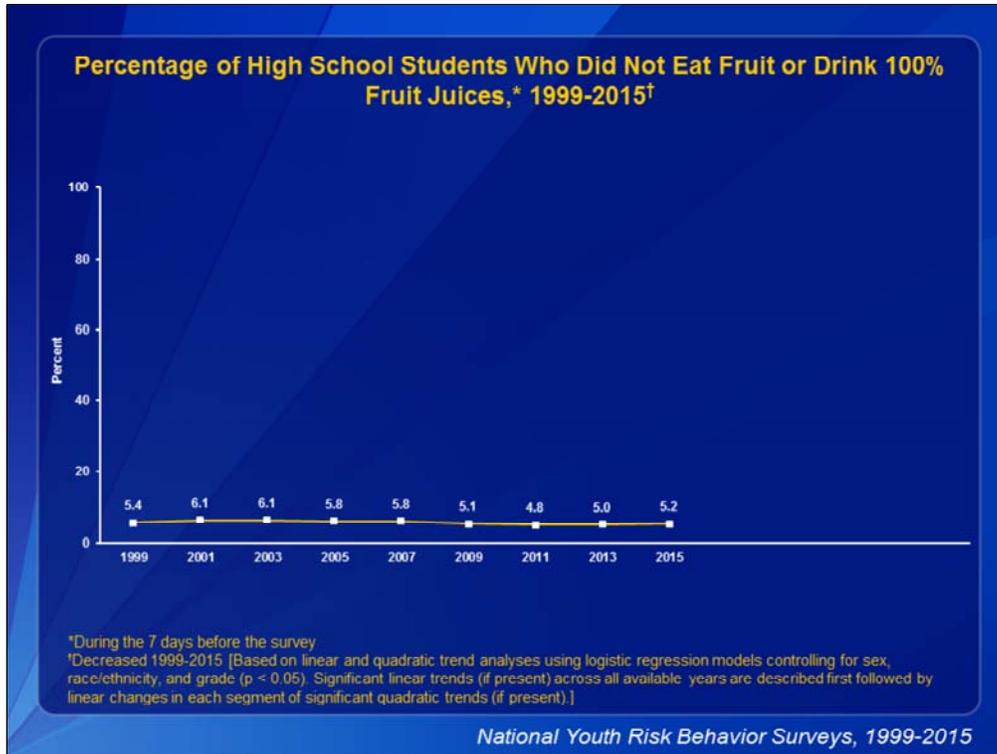The percentage for all students is 10.2. The percentage for Male students is 9.3. The percentage for Female students is 11.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.8. The percentage for Black students is 16.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.1. The percentage for White students is 8.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

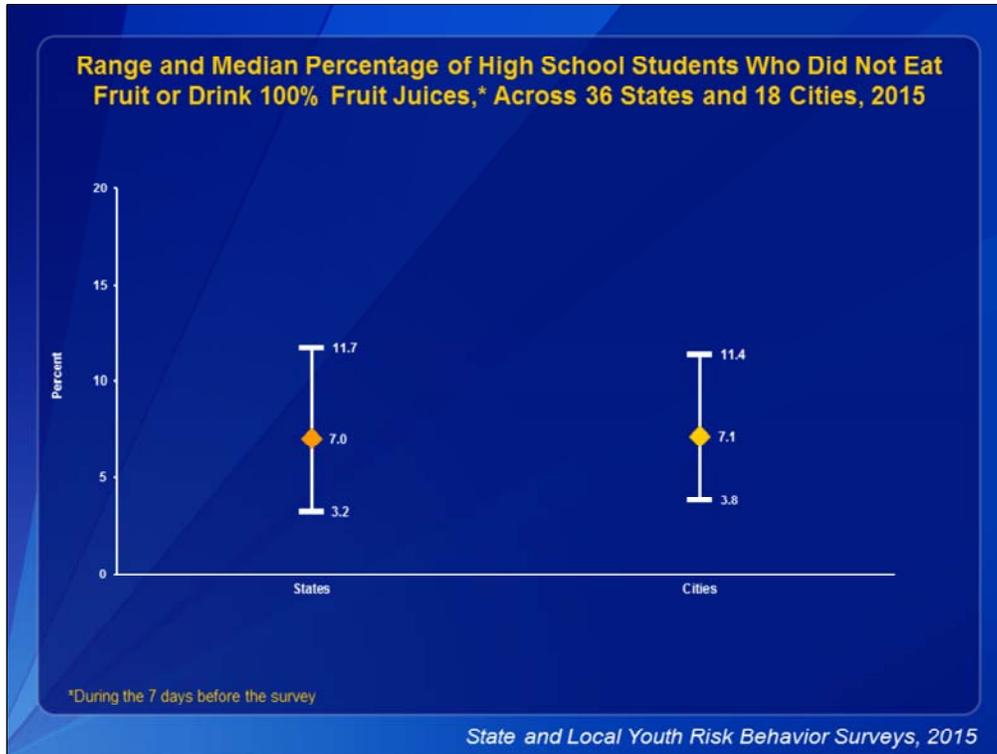For this behavior, the prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for HIV,* 2005-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005-2015

*Not including tests done when donating blood
†Decreased 2005-2015, no change 2005-2011, decreased 2011-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2005 through 2015 for high school students who were ever tested for HIV (not including tests done when donating blood).

The percentage for 2005 is 11.9. The percentage for 2007 is 12.9. The percentage for 2009 is 12.7. The percentage for 2011 is 12.9. The percentage for 2013 is 12.9. The percentage for 2015 is 10.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2005 to 2015, did not change from 2005 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2015.
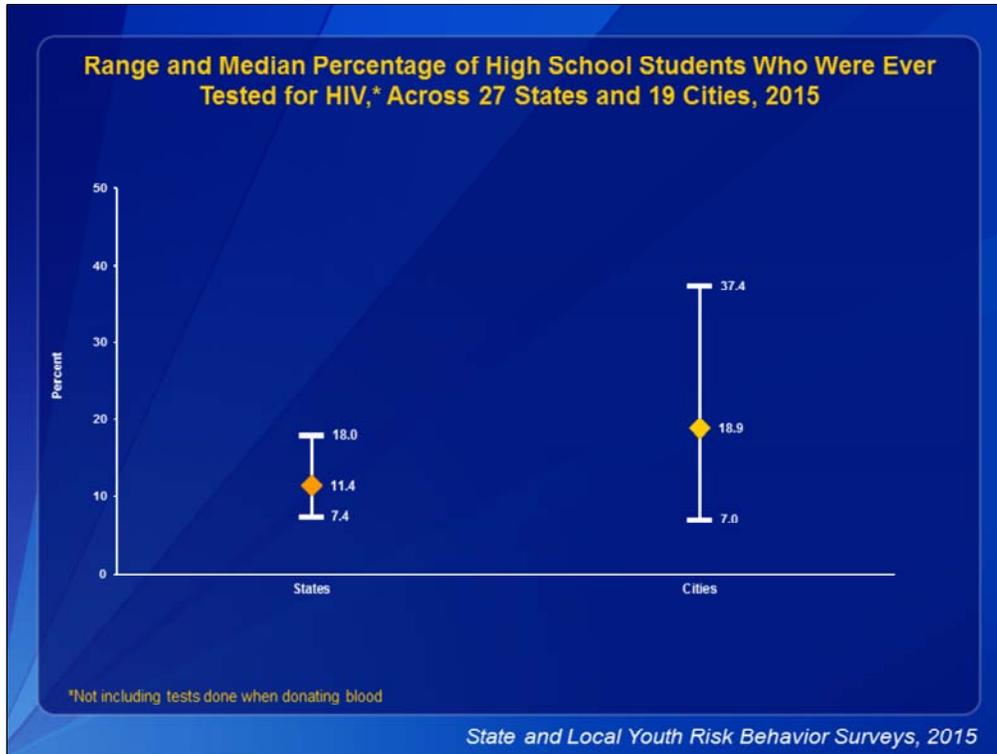
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 19 cities for high school students who were ever tested for HIV (not including tests done when donating bloo).

The range across states was 7.4% to 18.0%. The median across states was 11.4%. The range across cites was 7.0% to 37.4%. The median across cities was 18.9%.
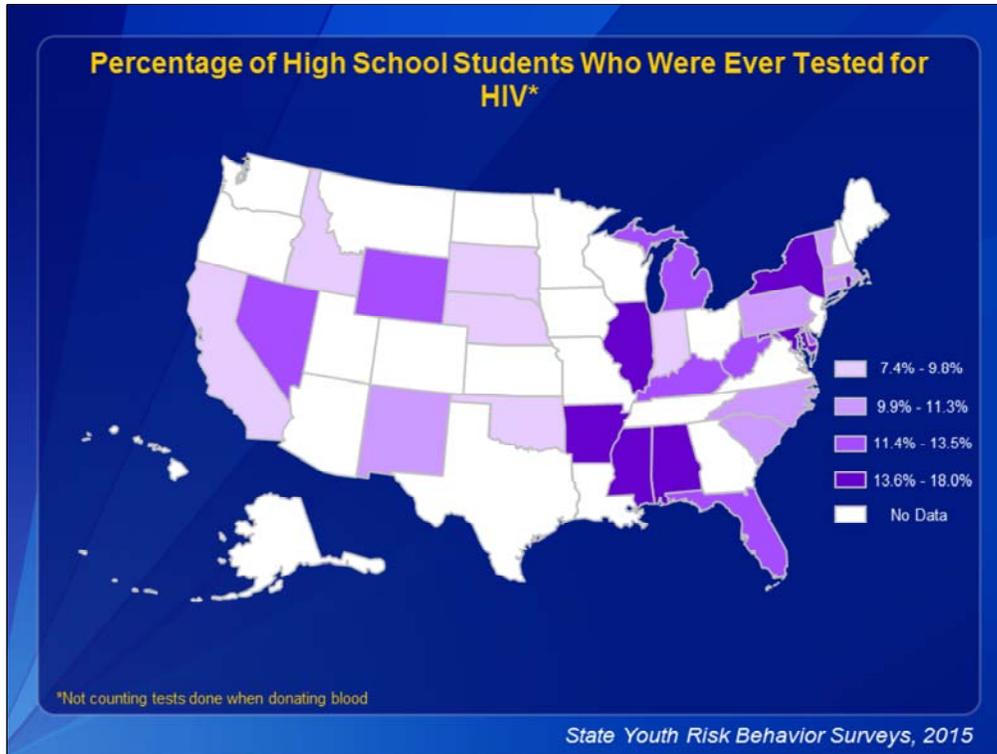
This slide shows the percentage of students who were ever tested for HIV (not including tests done when donating blood), 2015. The values range from 7.4% to 18%. California, Idaho, Indiana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, range from 7.4% to 9.8%. Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, range from 9.9% to 11.3%. Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 11.4% to 13.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, range from 13.6% to 18.0%. Virginia, Tennessee, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Montana, Missouri, Maine, Hawaii, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
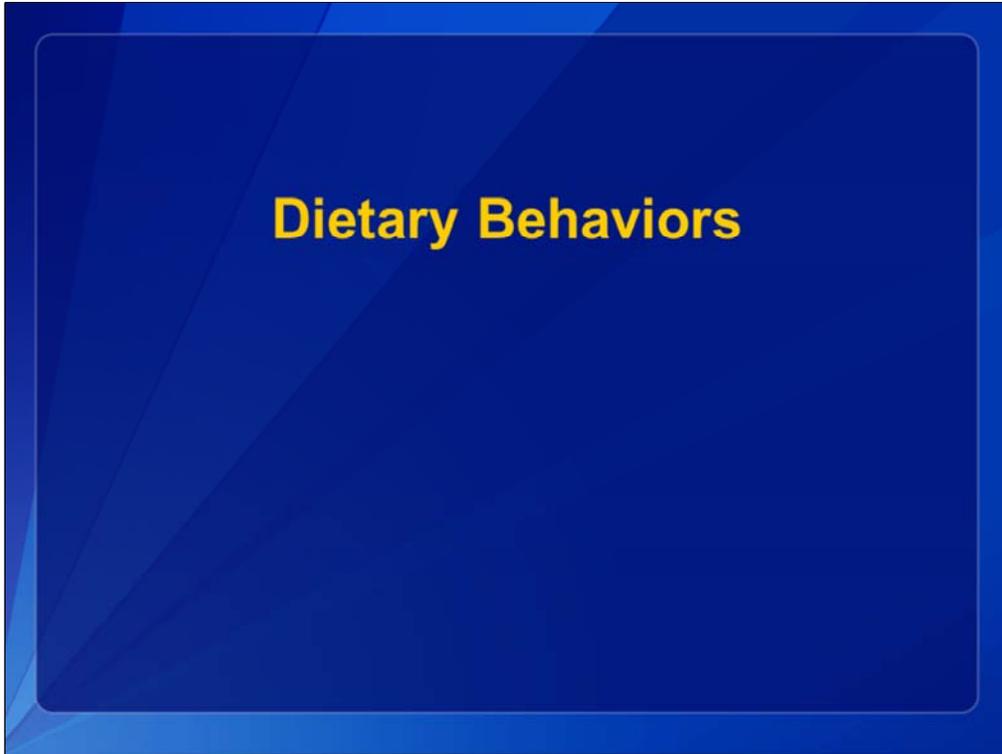
Dietary Behaviors

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 5.2. The percentage for Male students is 5.9. The percentage for Female students is 4.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 4.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.1. The percentage for Black students is 6.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.9. The percentage for White students is 4.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* 1999-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for 1999 is 5.4. The percentage for 2001 is 6.1. The percentage for 2003 is 6.1. The percentage for 2005 is 5.8. The percentage for 2007 is 5.8. The percentage for 2009 is 5.1. The percentage for 2011 is 4.8. The percentage for 2013 is 5.0. The percentage for 2015 is 5.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 3.2% to 11.7%. The median across states was 7%. The range across cites was 3.8% to 11.4%. The median across cities was 7.1%.
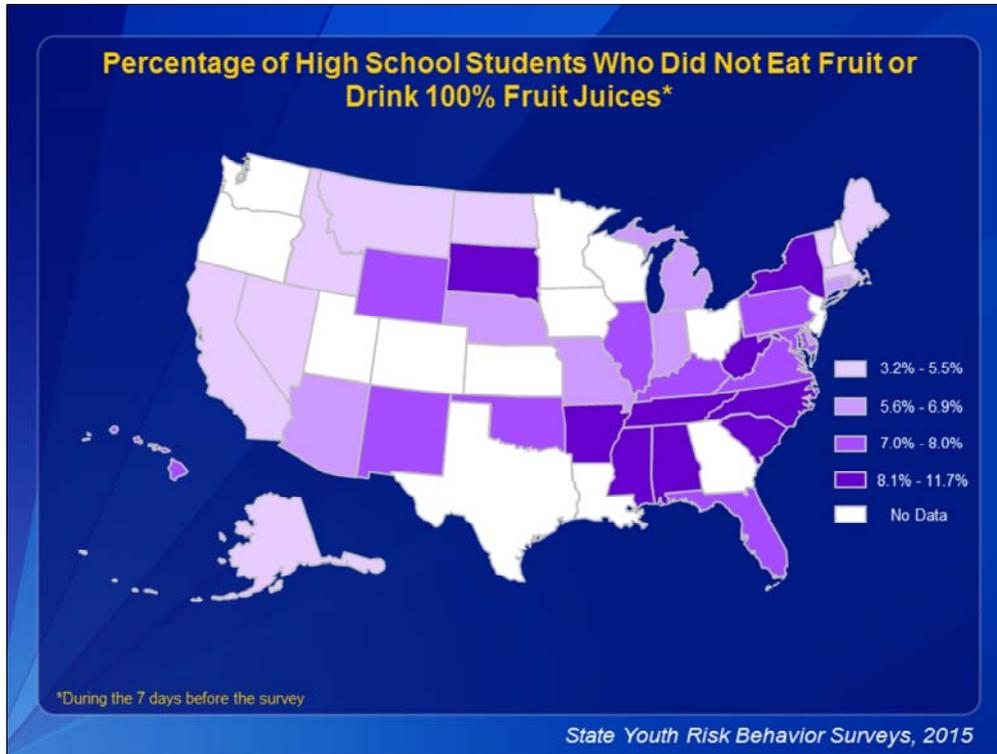
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 3.2% to 11.7%. Alaska, California, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Vermont, range from 3.2% to 5.5%. Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Rhode Island, range from 5.6% to 6.9%. Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 7.0% to 8.0%. Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 8.1% to 11.7%. New Hampshire, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
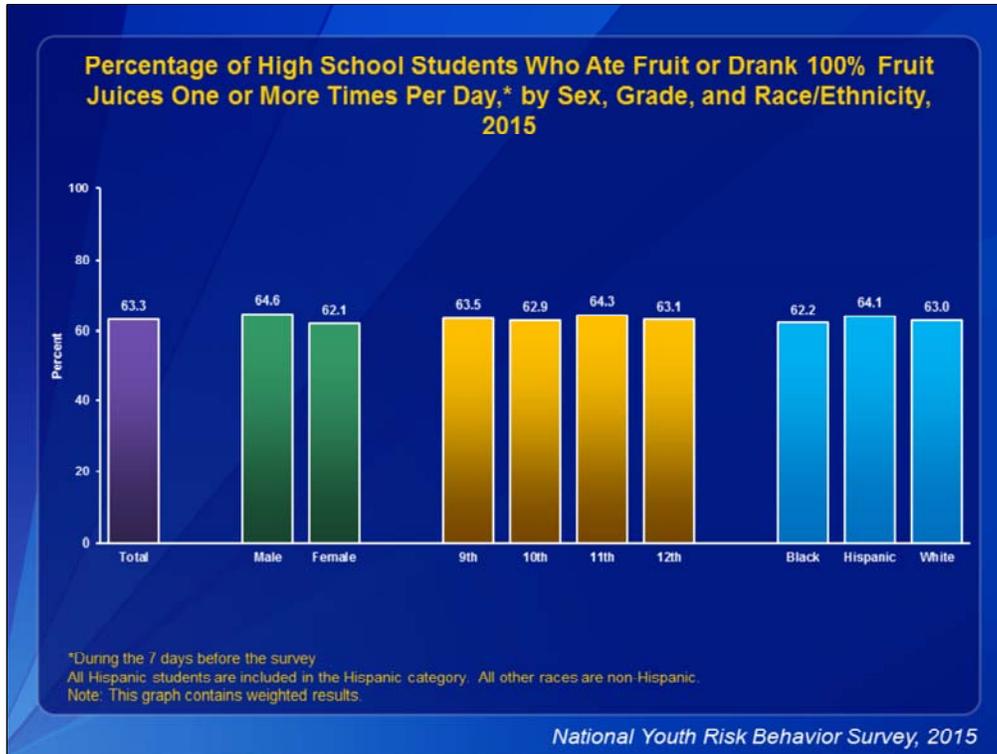
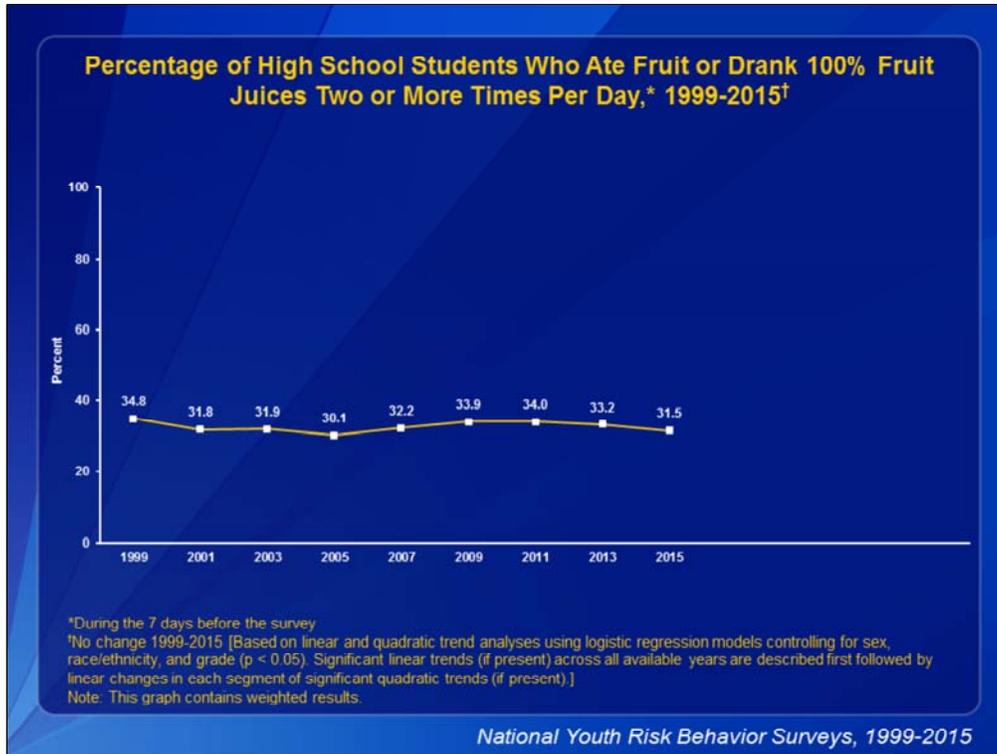Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 63.3. The percentage for Male students is 64.6. The percentage for Female students is 62.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 63.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 62.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 64.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 63.1. The percentage for Black students is 62.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 64.1. The percentage for White students is 63.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
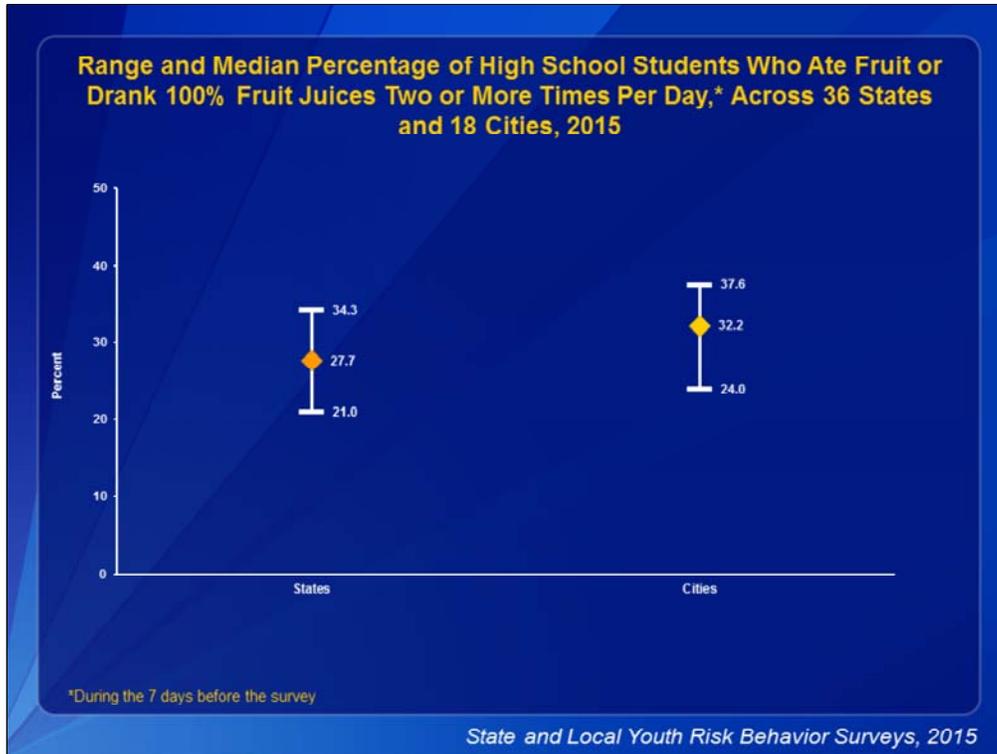
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2015[†]

*During the 7 days before the survey
[†]No change 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015
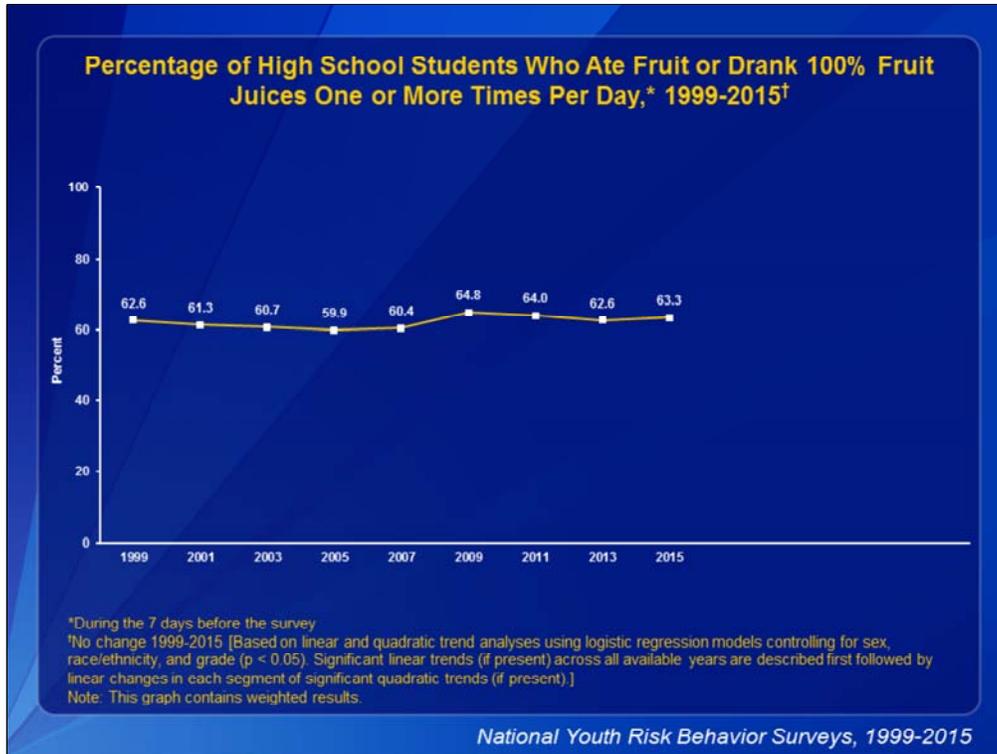
These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1999 is 62.6. The percentage for 2001 is 61.3. The percentage for 2003 is 60.7. The percentage for 2005 is 59.9. The percentage for 2007 is 60.4. The percentage for 2009 is 64.8. The percentage for 2011 is 64.0. The percentage for 2013 is 62.6. The percentage for 2015 is 63.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2015.
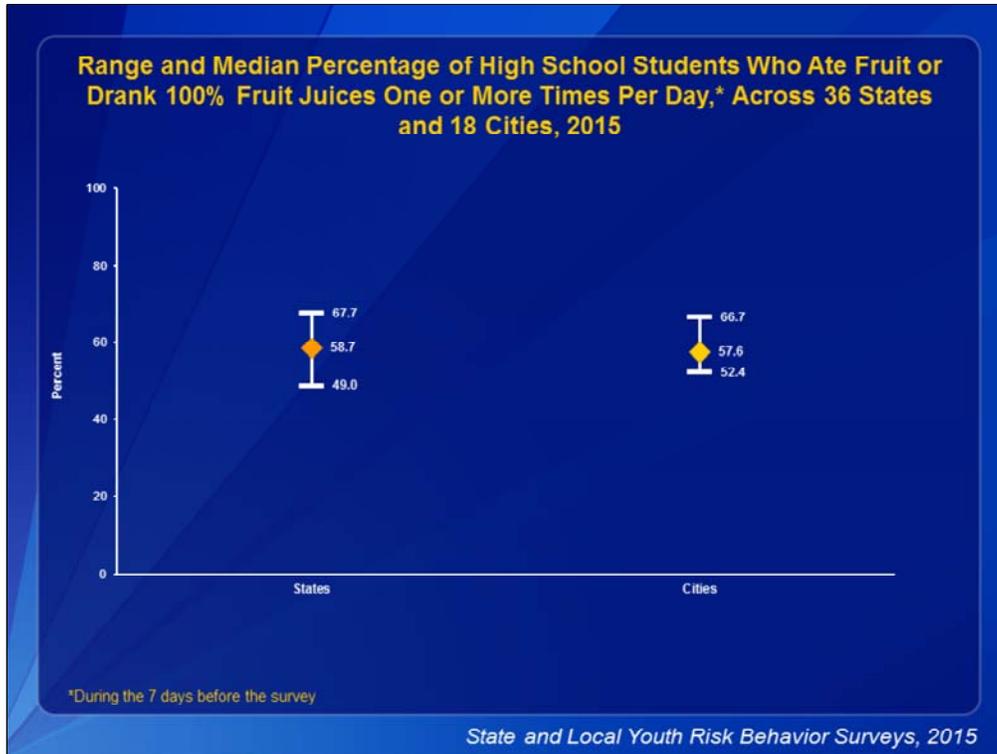
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey).
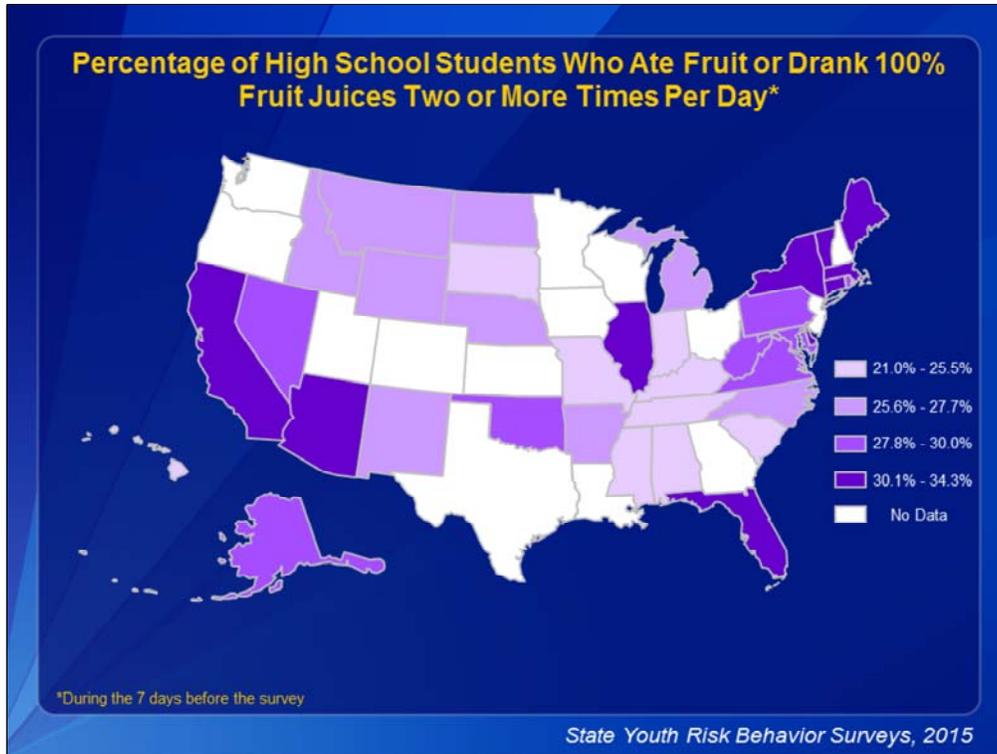
The range across states was 49.0% to 67.7%. The median across states was 58.7%. The range across cites was 52.4% to 66.7%. The median across cities was 57.6%.
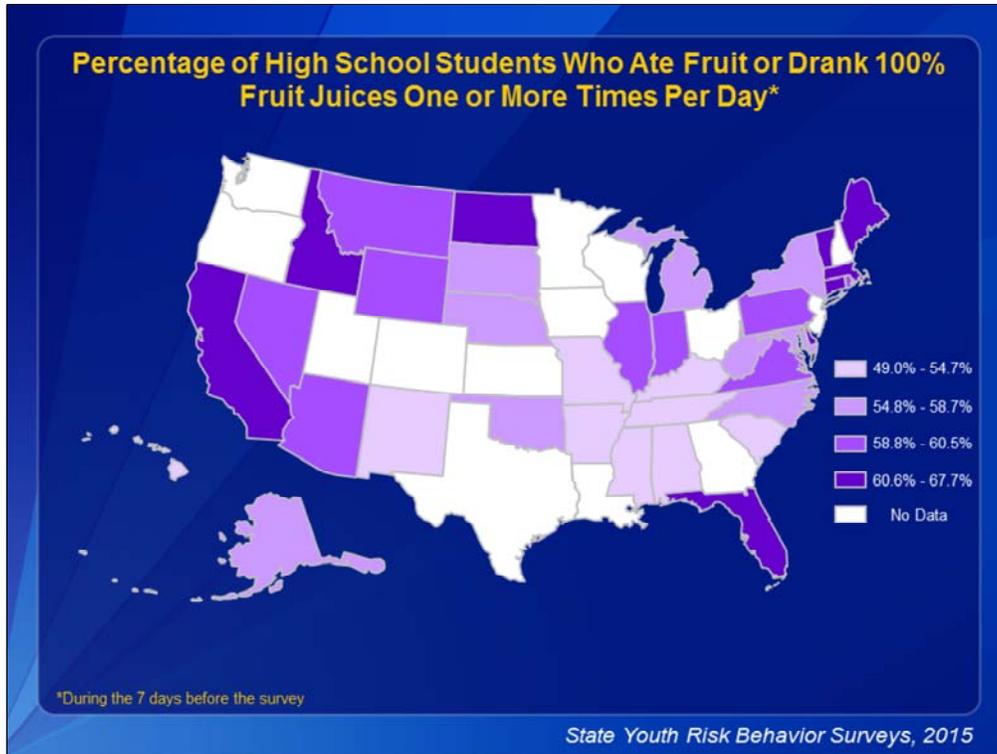
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day*

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

*During the 7 days before the survey

This slide shows the percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 49% to 67.7%. Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 49.0% to 54.7%. Alaska, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 54.8% to 58.7%. Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, Montana, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 58.8% to 60.5%. California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Vermont, range from 60.6% to 67.7%. New Hampshire, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
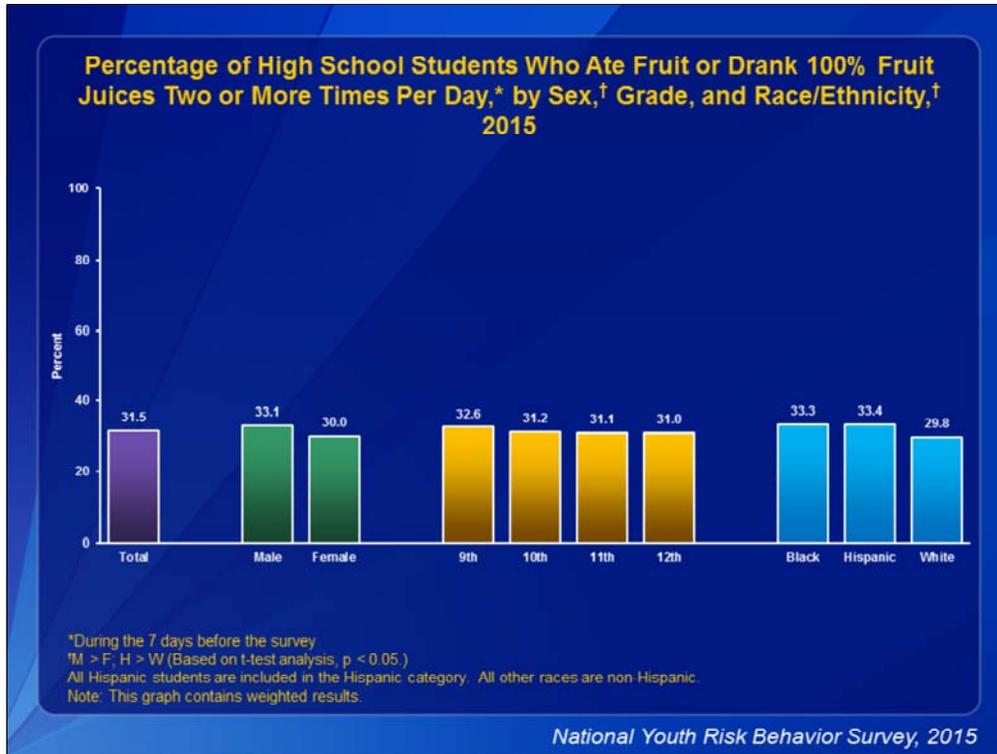
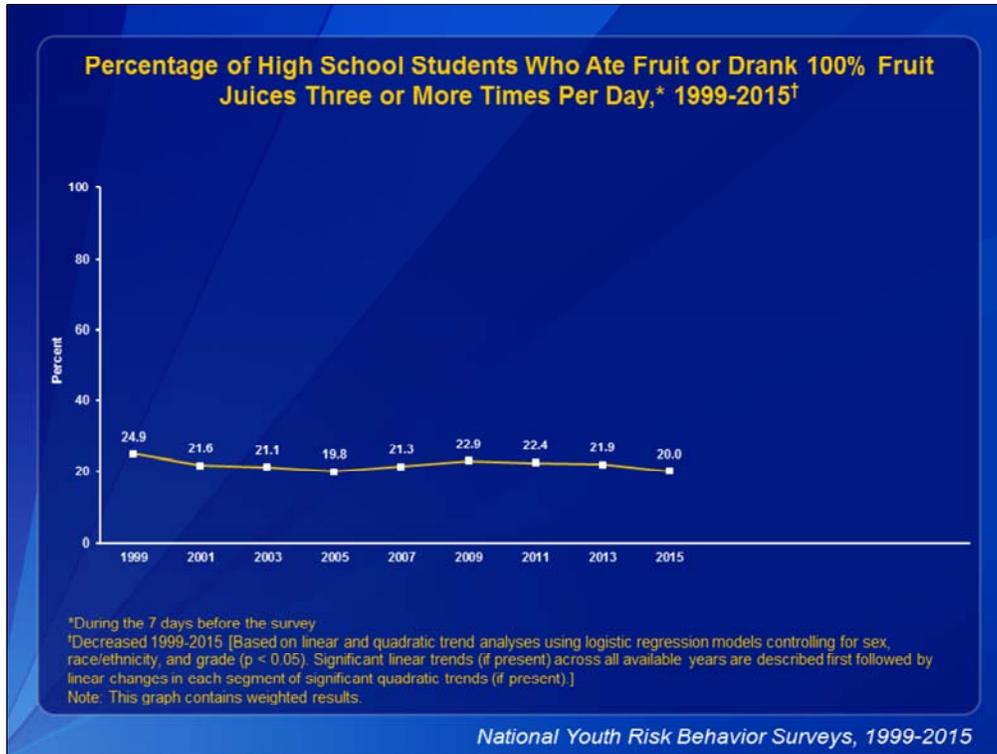Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 31.5. The percentage for Male students is 33.1. The percentage for Female students is 30.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 32.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 31.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 31.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 31.0. The percentage for Black students is 33.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 33.4. The percentage for White students is 29.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2015†

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1999 is 34.8. The percentage for 2001 is 31.8. The percentage for 2003 is 31.9. The percentage for 2005 is 30.1. The percentage for 2007 is 32.2. The percentage for 2009 is 33.9. The percentage for 2011 is 34.0. The percentage for 2013 is 33.2. The percentage for 2015 is 31.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 21.0% to 34.3%. The median across states was 27.7%. The range across cites was 24.0% to 37.6%. The median across cities was 32.2%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day*
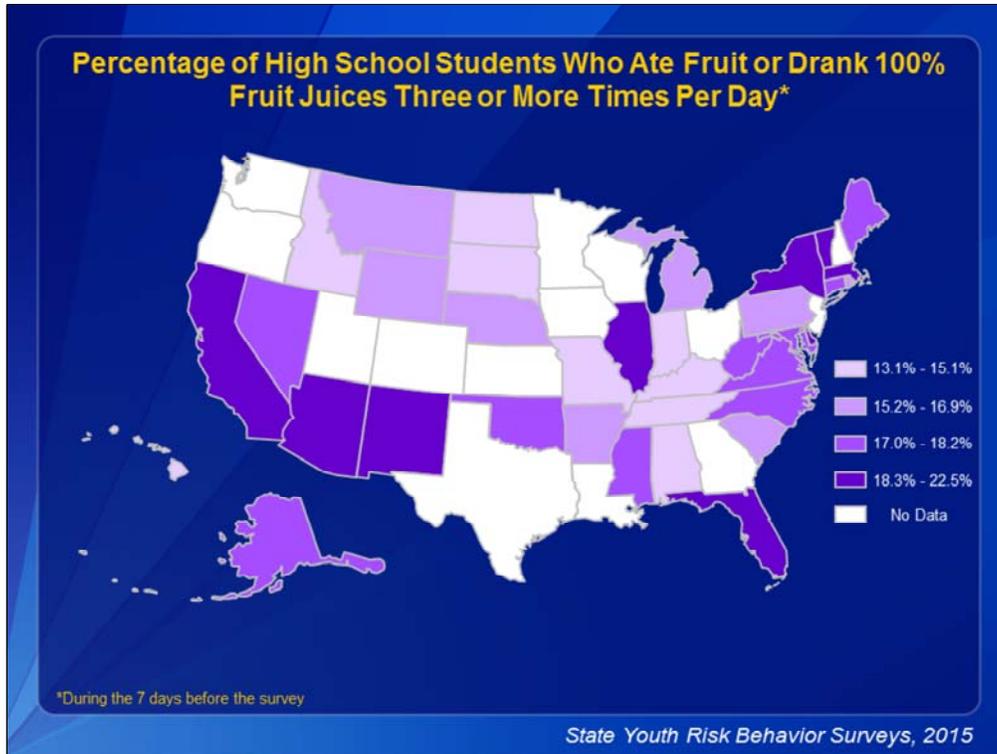
*During the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 21% to 34.3%. Alabama, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, range from 21.0% to 25.5%. Arkansas, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Wyoming, range from 25.6% to 27.7%. Alaska, Maryland, Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 27.8% to 30.0%. Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, range from 30.1% to 34.3%. New Hampshire, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
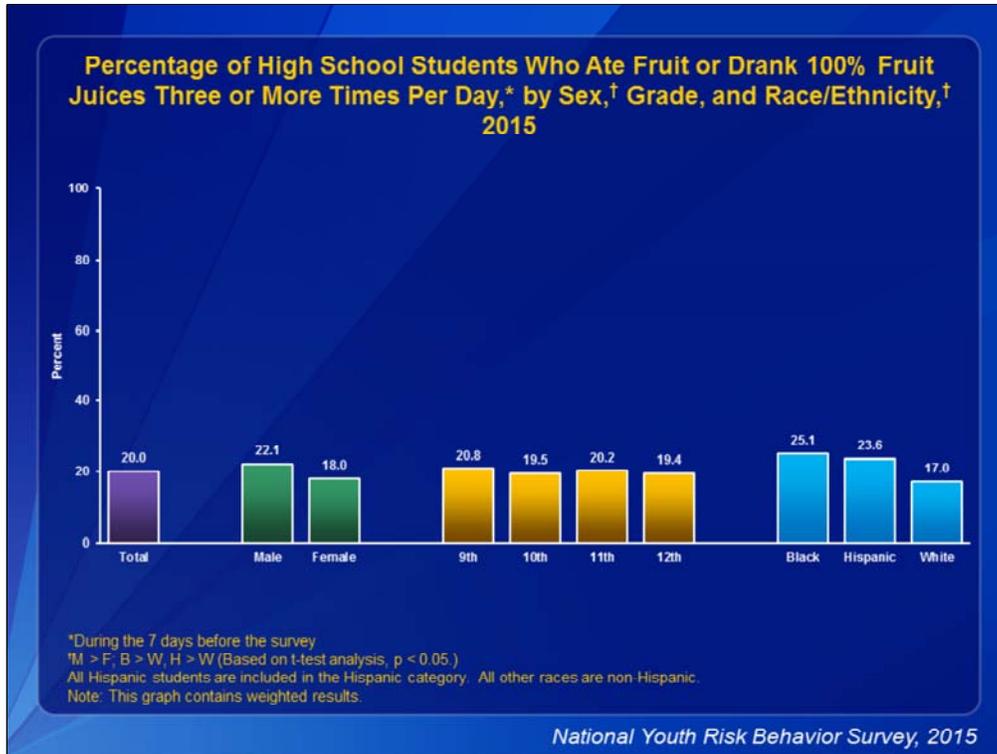
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 20.0. The percentage for Male students is 22.1. The percentage for Female students is 18.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 20.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 19.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 19.4. The percentage for Black students is 25.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 23.6. The percentage for White students is 17.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Three or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2015†
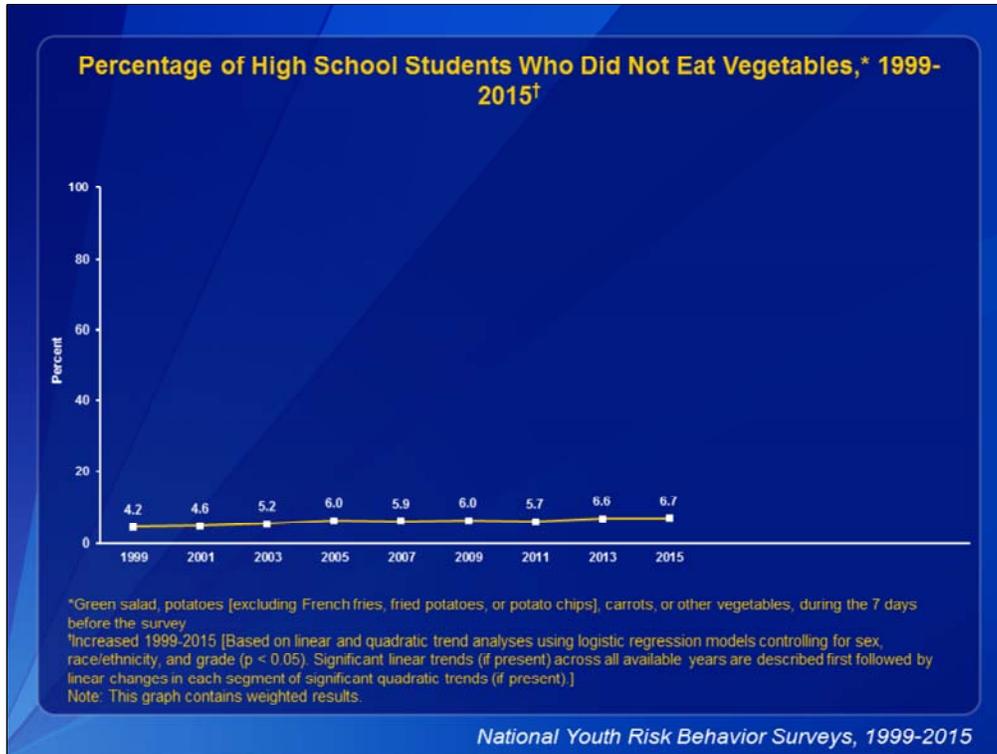
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1999 is 24.9. The percentage for 2001 is 21.6. The percentage for 2003 is 21.1. The percentage for 2005 is 19.8. The percentage for 2007 is 21.3. The percentage for 2009 is 22.9. The percentage for 2011 is 22.4. The percentage for 2013 is 21.9. The percentage for 2015 is 20.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 13.1% to 22.5%. The median across states was 17%. The range across cites was 17.3% to 24.6%. The median across cities was 21.4%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Three or More Times Per Day*

This slide shows the percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 13.1% to 22.5%. Alabama, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, range from 13.1% to 15.1%. Arkansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wyoming, range from 15.2% to 16.9%. Alaska, Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 17.0% to 18.2%. Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, Vermont, range from 18.3% to 22.5%. New Hampshire, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 6.7. The percentage for Male students is 7.7. The percentage for Female students is 5.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.4. The percentage for Black students is 10.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.5. The percentage for White students is 4.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* 1999-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1999 is 4.2. The percentage for 2001 is 4.6. The percentage for 2003 is 5.2. The percentage for 2005 is 6.0. The percentage for 2007 is 5.9. The percentage for 2009 is 6.0. The percentage for 2011 is 5.7. The percentage for 2013 is 6.6. The percentage for 2015 is 6.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 16 cities for high school students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 3.3% to 11.3%. The median across states was 7.1%. The range across cites was 5.6% to 11.7%. The median across cities was 10.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables*

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
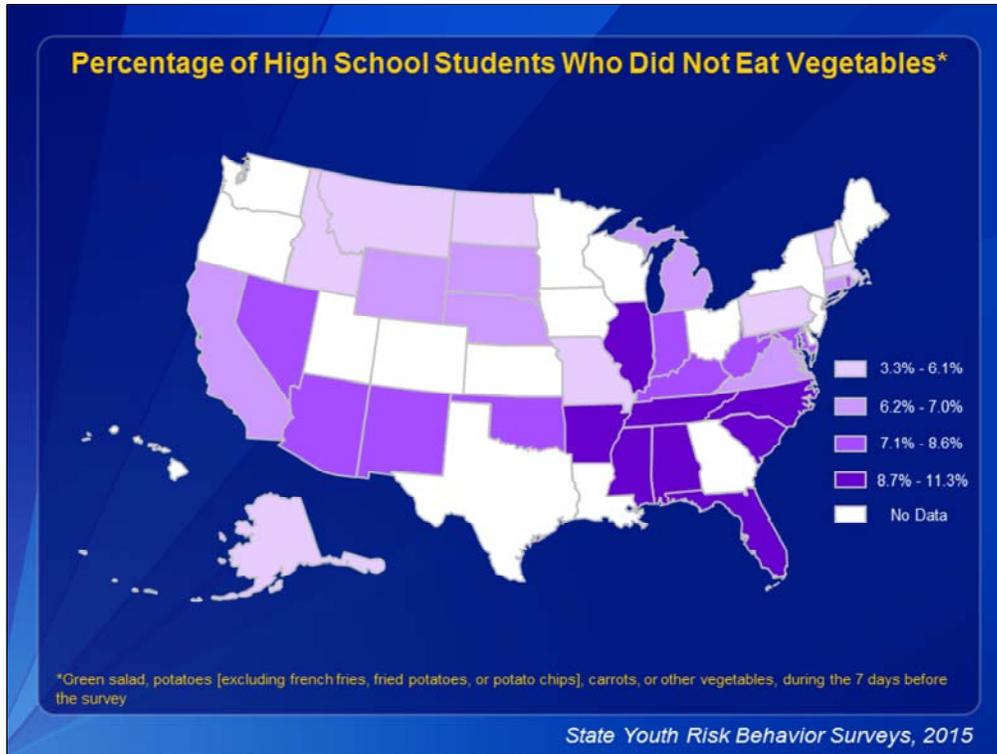
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not eat vegetables during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 3.3% to 11.3%. Alaska, Idaho, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, range from 3.3% to 6.1%. California, Connecticut, Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 6.2% to 7.0%. Arizona, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 7.1% to 8.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 8.7% to 11.3%. New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Hawaii, Delaware, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
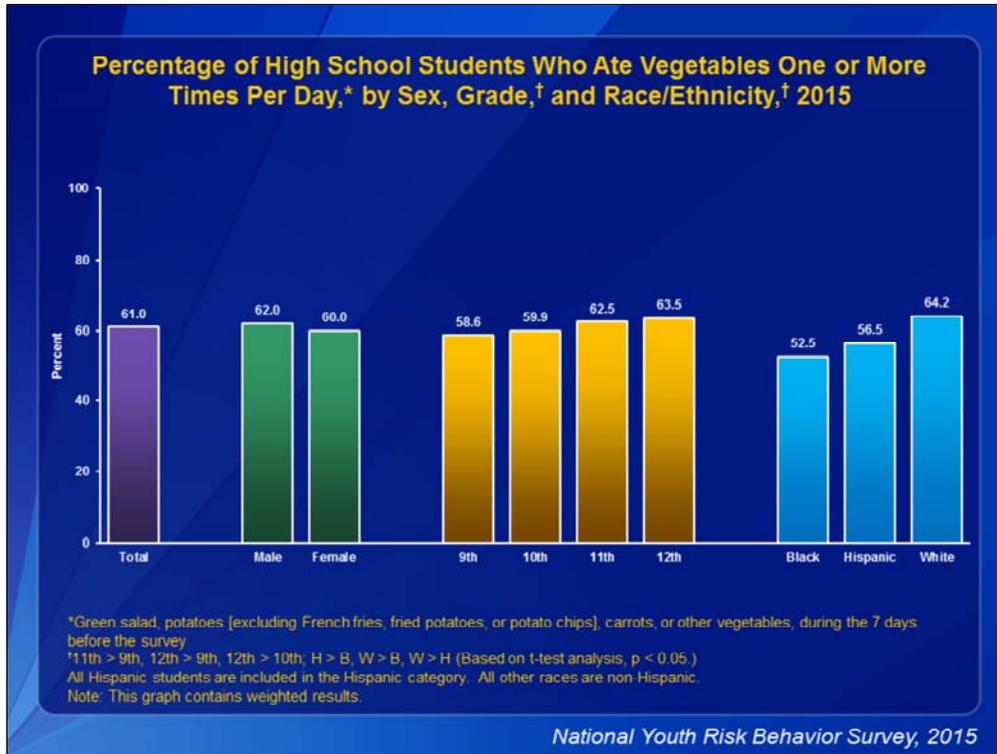
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).
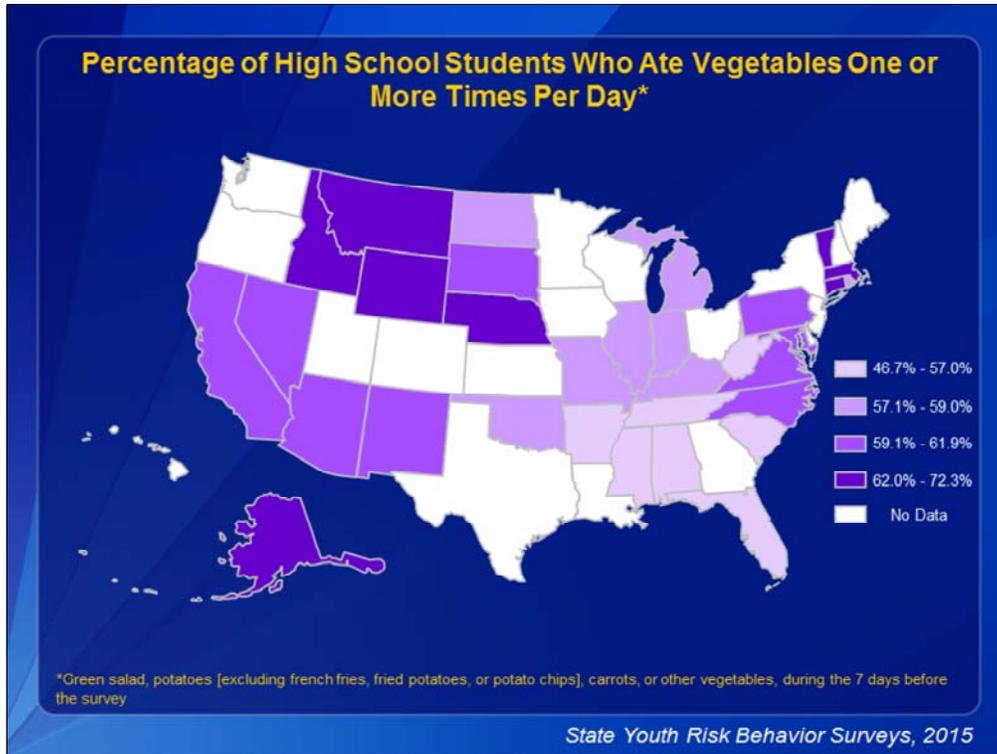
The percentage for all students is 61.0. The percentage for Male students is 62.0. The percentage for Female students is 60.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 58.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 59.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 62.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 63.5. The percentage for Black students is 52.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 56.5. The percentage for White students is 64.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1999 is 64.5. The percentage for 2001 is 64.2. The percentage for 2003 is 63.1. The percentage for 2005 is 61.7. The percentage for 2007 is 60.7. The percentage for 2009 is 62.7. The percentage for 2011 is 62.3. The percentage for 2013 is 61.5. The percentage for 2015 is 61.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 16 cities for high school students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 46.7% to 72.3%. The median across states was 59.1%. The range across cites was 48.7% to 61.1%. The median across cities was 54.3%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day*

46.7% - 57.0%
57.1% - 59.0%
59.1% - 61.9%
62.0% - 72.3%
No Data

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 46.7% to 72.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 46.7% to 57.0%. Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, range from 57.1% to 59.0%. Arizona, California, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 59.1% to 61.9%. Alaska, Connecticut, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 62.0% to 72.3%. New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Hawaii, Delaware, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
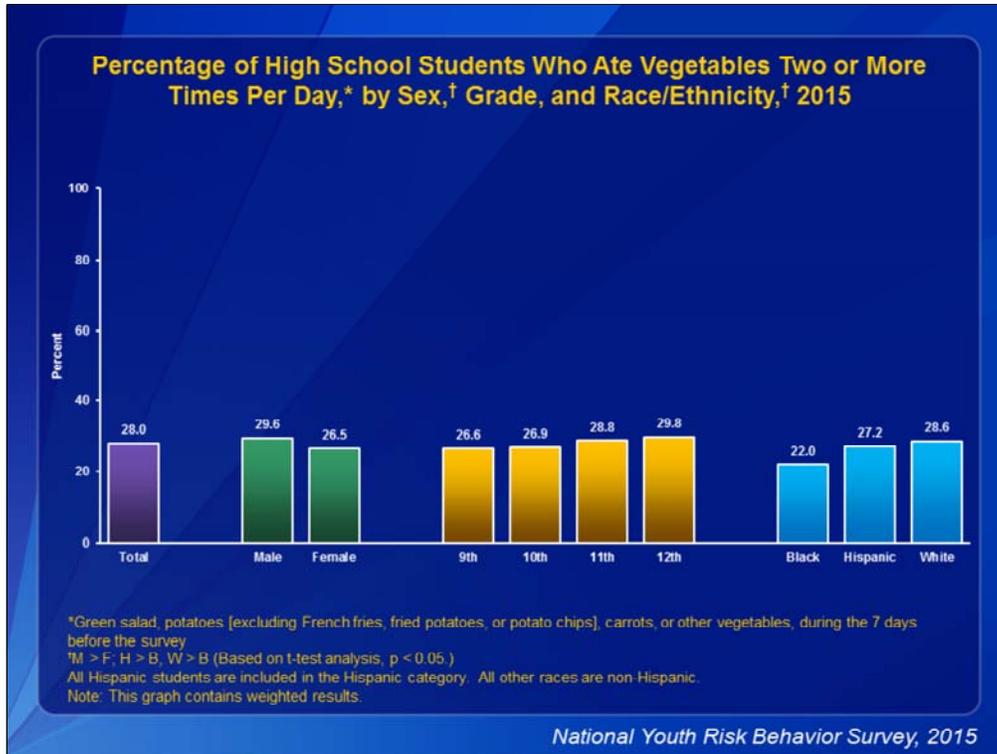
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).
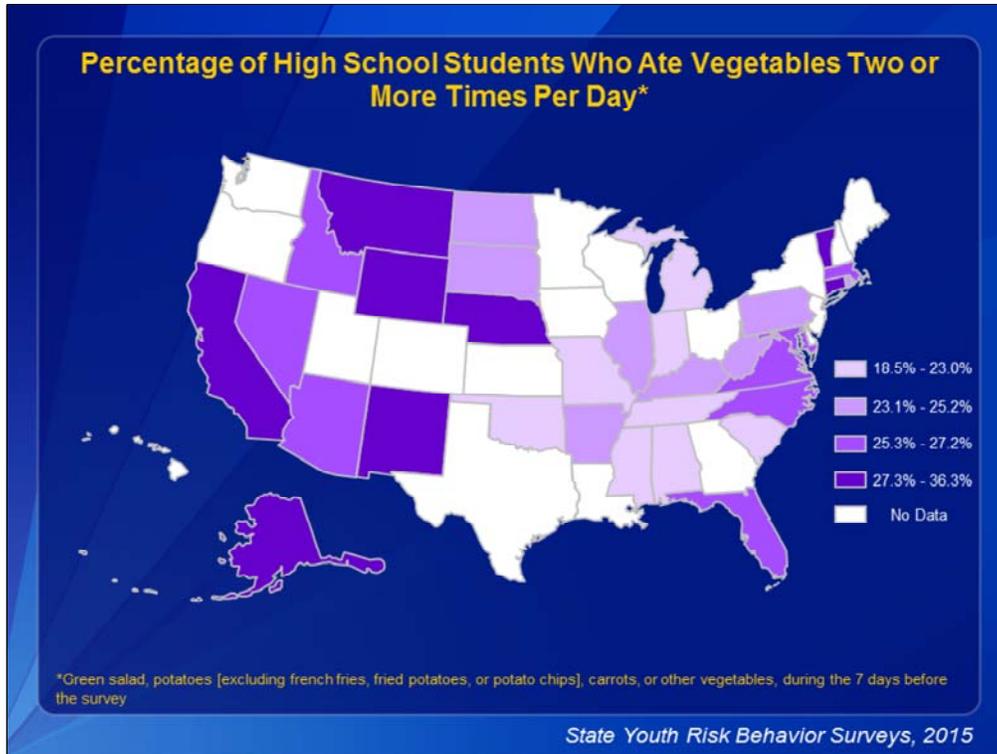
The percentage for all students is 28.0. The percentage for Male students is 29.6. The percentage for Female students is 26.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 26.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 26.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 28.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 29.8. The percentage for Black students is 22.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 27.2. The percentage for White students is 28.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1999 is 28.5. The percentage for 2001 is 28.9. The percentage for 2003 is 28.6. The percentage for 2005 is 26.3. The percentage for 2007 is 26.9. The percentage for 2009 is 27.6. The percentage for 2011 is 28.3. The percentage for 2013 is 28.4. The percentage for 2015 is 28.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 16 cities for high school students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 18.5% to 36.3%. The median across states was 25.2%. The range across cites was 19.0% to 27.4%. The median across cities was 23.2%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day*

18.5% - 23.0%
23.1% - 25.2%
25.3% - 27.2%
27.3% - 36.3%
No Data

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 18.5% to 36.3%. Alabama, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 18.5% to 23.0%. Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 23.1% to 25.2%. Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Carolina, Virginia, range from 25.3% to 27.2%. Alaska, California, Connecticut, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 27.3% to 36.3%. New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Hawaii, Delaware, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
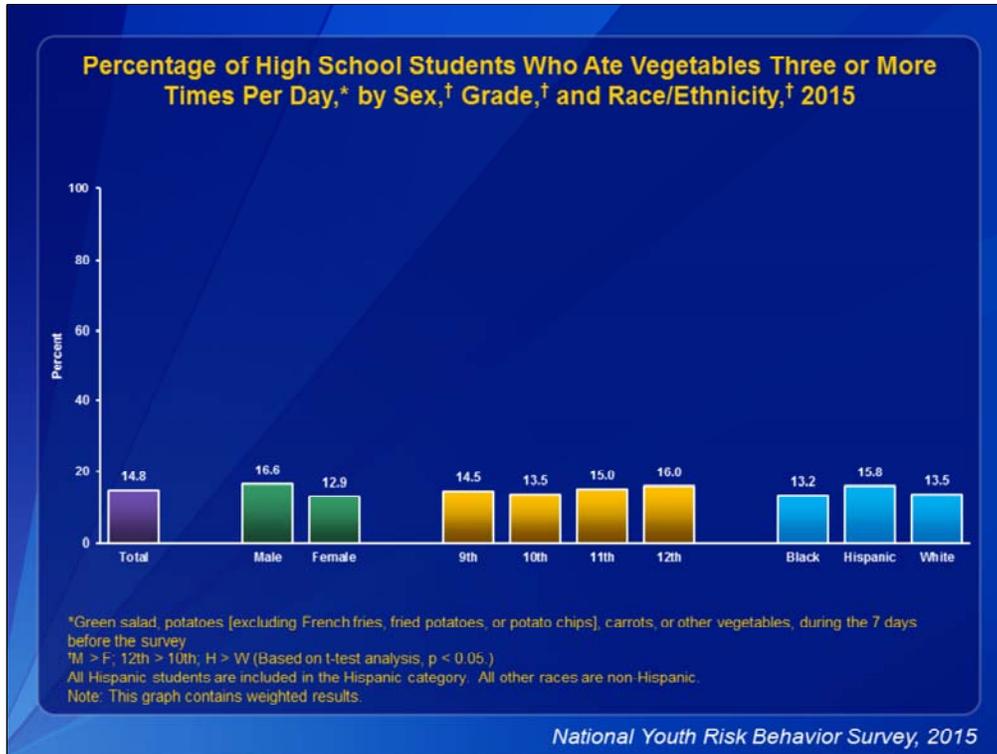
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).
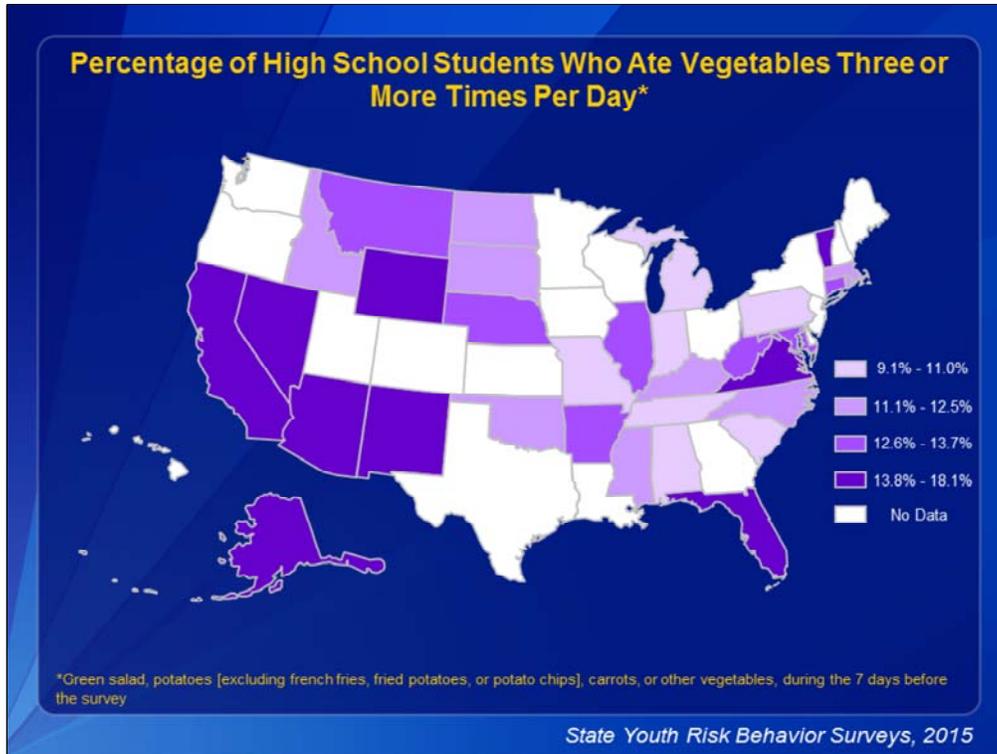
The percentage for all students is 14.8. The percentage for Male students is 16.6. The percentage for Female students is 12.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 14.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.0. The percentage for Black students is 13.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 15.8. The percentage for White students is 13.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2015†

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1999 is 14.0. The percentage for 2001 is 13.5. The percentage for 2003 is 14.6. The percentage for 2005 is 12.9. The percentage for 2007 is 13.2. The percentage for 2009 is 13.8. The percentage for 2011 is 15.3. The percentage for 2013 is 15.7. The percentage for 2015 is 14.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 16 cities for high school students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 9.1% to 18.1%. The median across states was 12.6%. The range across cites was 9.5% to 16.8%. The median across cities was 12.6%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day*

9.1% - 11.0%
11.1% - 12.5%
12.6% - 13.7%
13.8% - 18.1%
No Data

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 9.1% to 18.1%. Alabama, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 9.1% to 11.0%. Idaho, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 11.1% to 12.5%. Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, West Virginia, range from 12.6% to 13.7%. Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 13.8% to 18.1%. New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Hawaii, Delaware, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
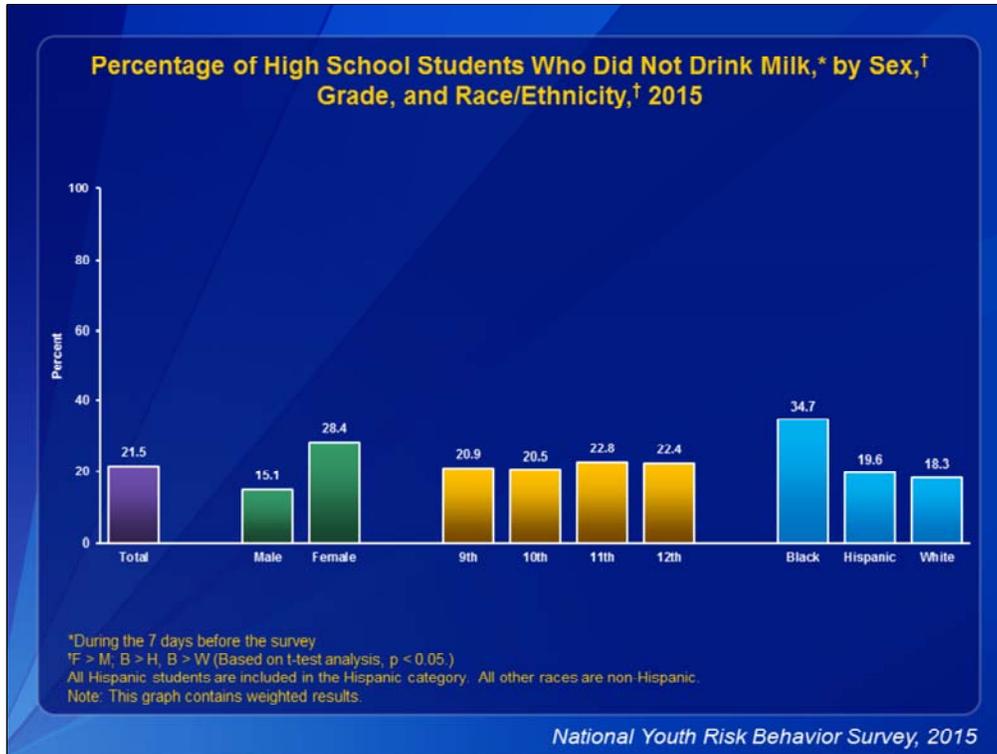
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey).
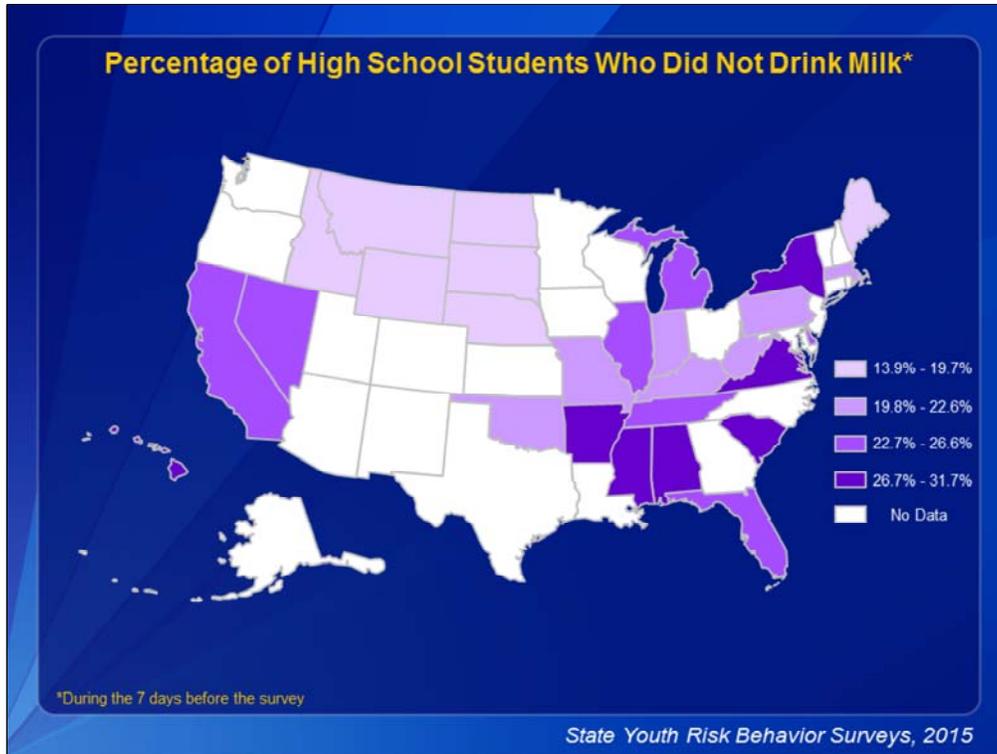
The percentage for all students is 21.5. The percentage for Male students is 15.1. The percentage for Female students is 28.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 20.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 20.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 22.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 22.4. The percentage for Black students is 34.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 19.6. The percentage for White students is 18.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* 1999-2015[†]

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1999 is 17.0. The percentage for 2001 is 16.4. The percentage for 2003 is 16.6. The percentage for 2005 is 16.5. The percentage for 2007 is 18.2. The percentage for 2009 is 17.3. The percentage for 2011 is 17.3. The percentage for 2013 is 19.4. The percentage for 2015 is 21.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 1999 to 2015, did not change from 1999 to 2011, and increased from 2011 to 2015.
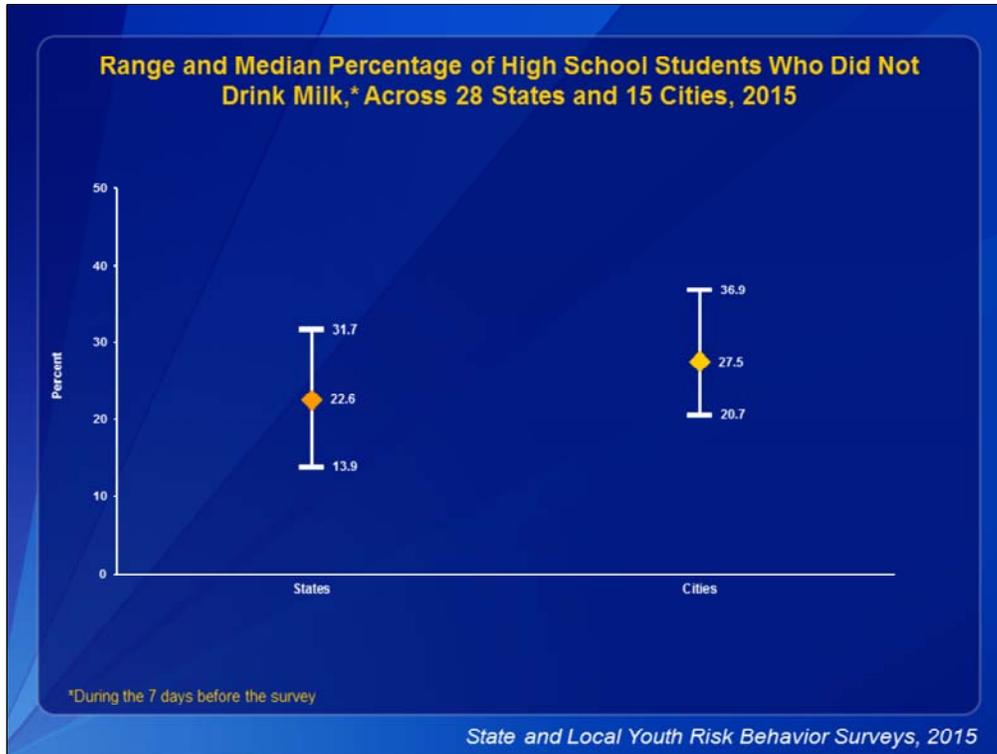
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These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 15 cities for high school students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 13.9% to 31.7%. The median across states was 22.6%. The range across cites was 20.7% to 36.9%. The median across cities was 27.5%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk*

13.9% - 19.7%
19.8% - 22.6%
22.7% - 26.6%
26.7% - 31.7%
No Data

*During the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 13.9% to 31.7%. Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 13.9% to 19.7%. Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 19.8% to 22.6%. California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Nevada, Tennessee, range from 22.7% to 26.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Mississippi, New York, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 26.7% to 31.7%. Vermont, Rhode Island, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
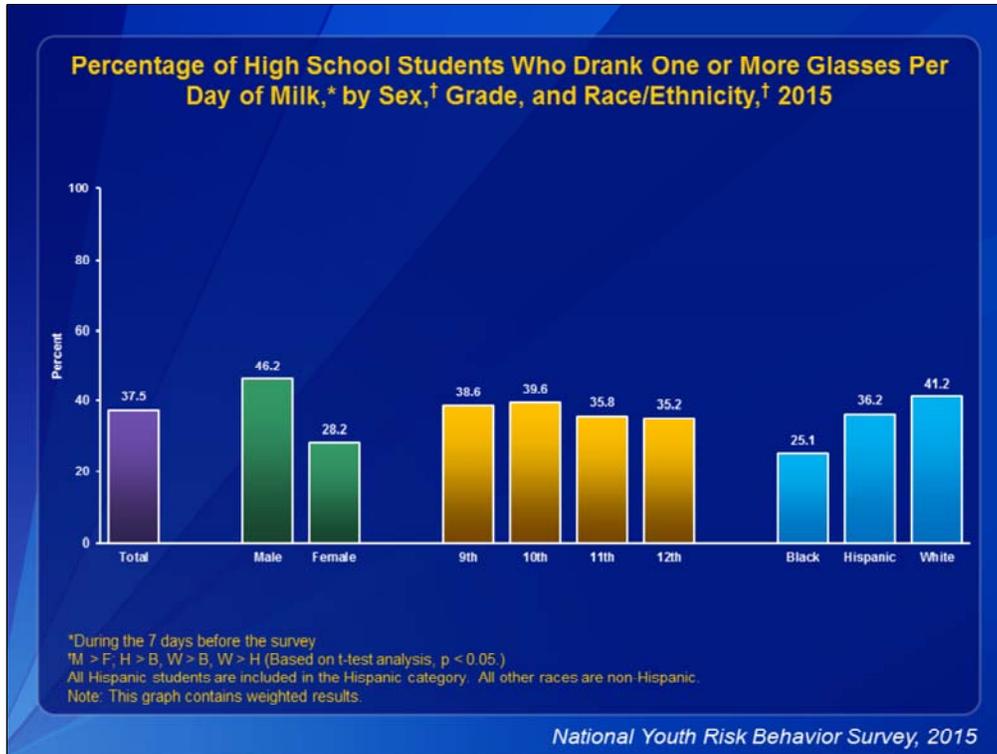
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 37.5. The percentage for Male students is 46.2. The percentage for Female students is 28.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 38.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 39.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 35.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 35.2. The percentage for Black students is 25.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 36.2. The percentage for White students is 41.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 1999-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1999 is 47.1. The percentage for 2001 is 44.5. The percentage for 2003 is 45.0. The percentage for 2005 is 44.4. The percentage for 2007 is 43.1. The percentage for 2009 is 43.9. The percentage for 2011 is 44.4. The percentage for 2013 is 40.3. The percentage for 2015 is 37.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2015.
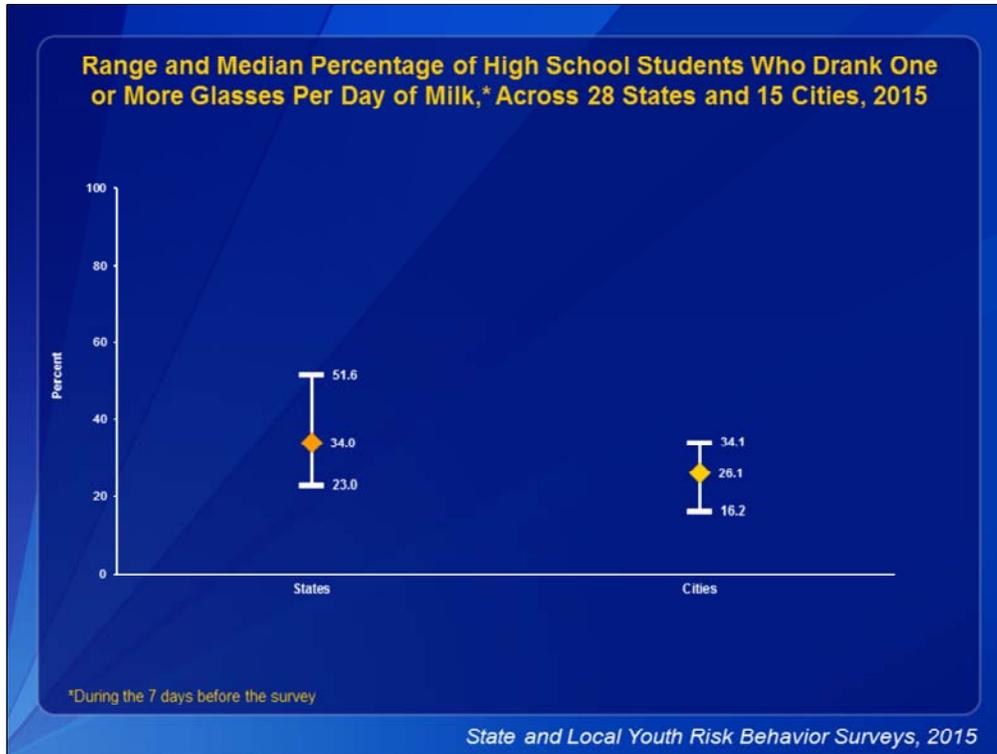
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 15 cities for high school students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 23.0% to 51.6%. The median across states was 34%. The range across cites was 16.2% to 34.1%. The median across cities was 26.1%.
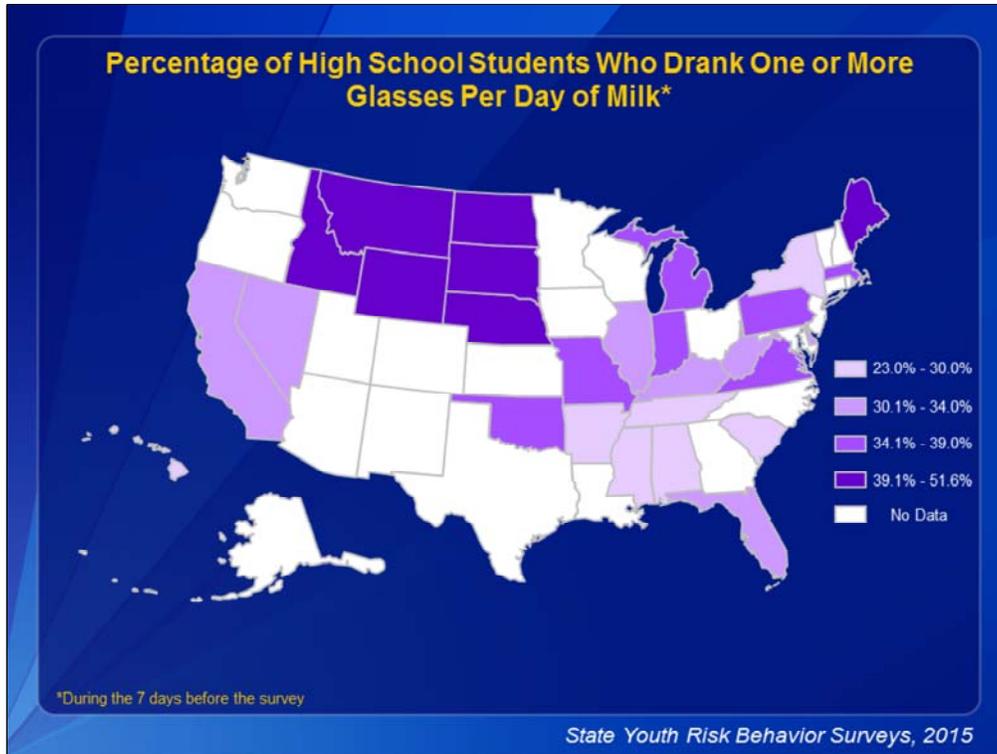
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank milk one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 23% to 51.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Mississippi, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 23.0% to 30.0%. California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, West Virginia, range from 30.1% to 34.0%. Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 34.1% to 39.0%. Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 39.1% to 51.6%. Vermont, Rhode Island, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
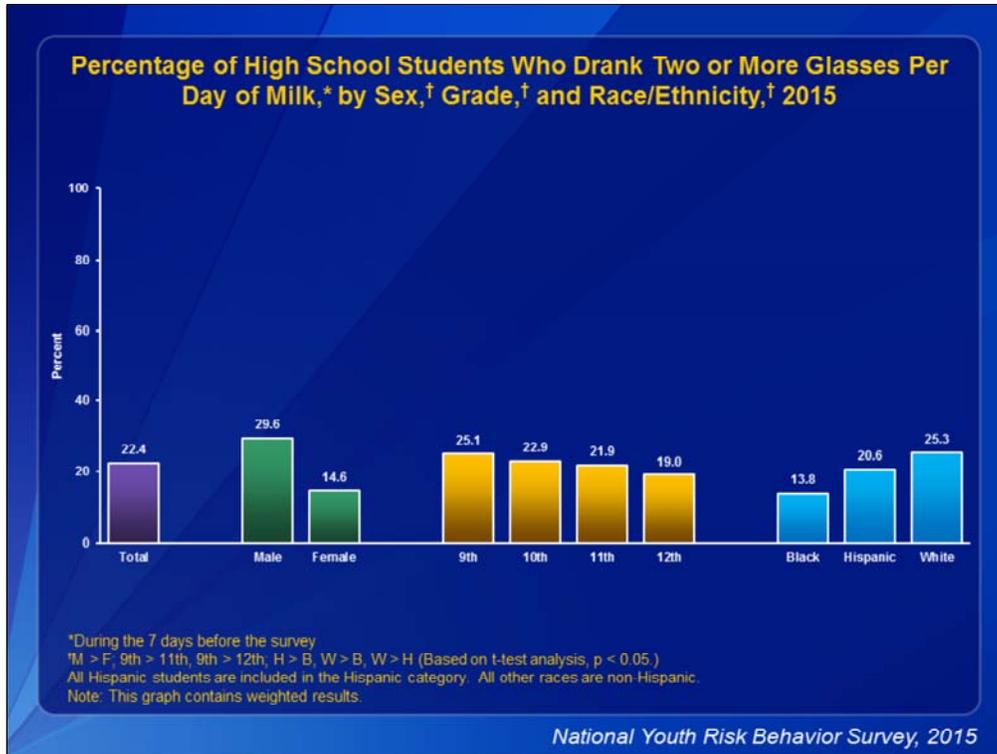
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 22.4. The percentage for Male students is 29.6. The percentage for Female students is 14.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 25.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 22.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 21.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 19.0. The percentage for Black students is 13.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 20.6. The percentage for White students is 25.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Two or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 1999-2015†

*During the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for 1999 is 33.6. The percentage for 2001 is 31.3. The percentage for 2003 is 31.8. The percentage for 2005 is 30.6. The percentage for 2007 is 28.2. The percentage for 2009 is 28.8. The percentage for 2011 is 29.9. The percentage for 2013 is 25.9. The percentage for 2015 is 22.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2015.
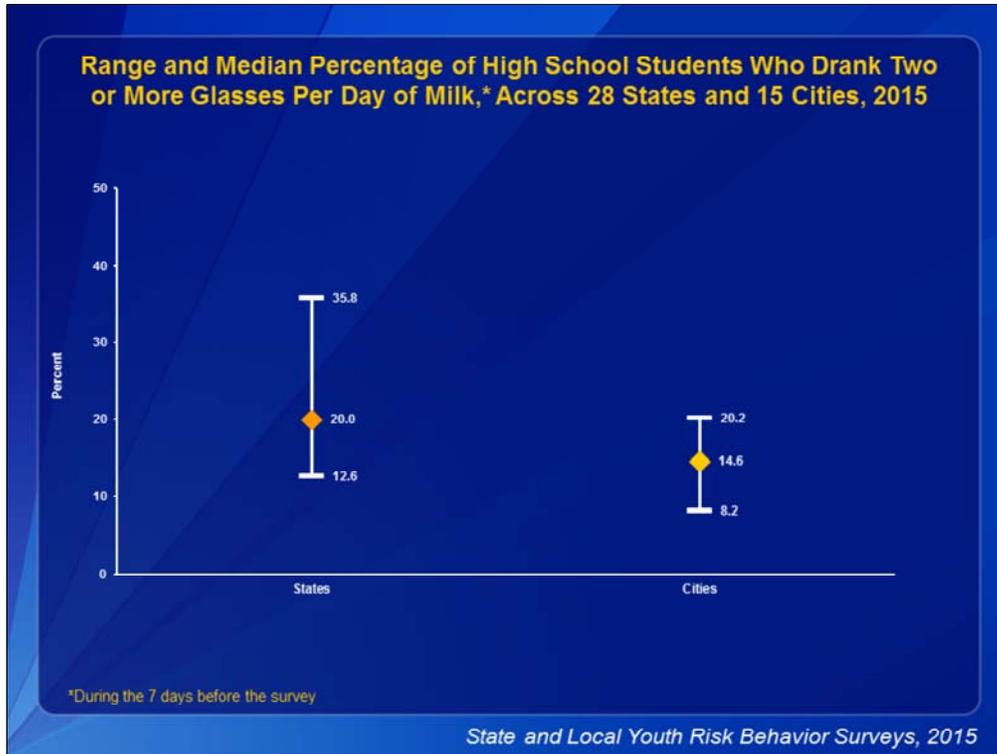
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 15 cities for high school students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 12.6% to 35.8%. The median across states was 20%. The range across cites was 8.2% to 20.2%. The median across cities was 14.6%.
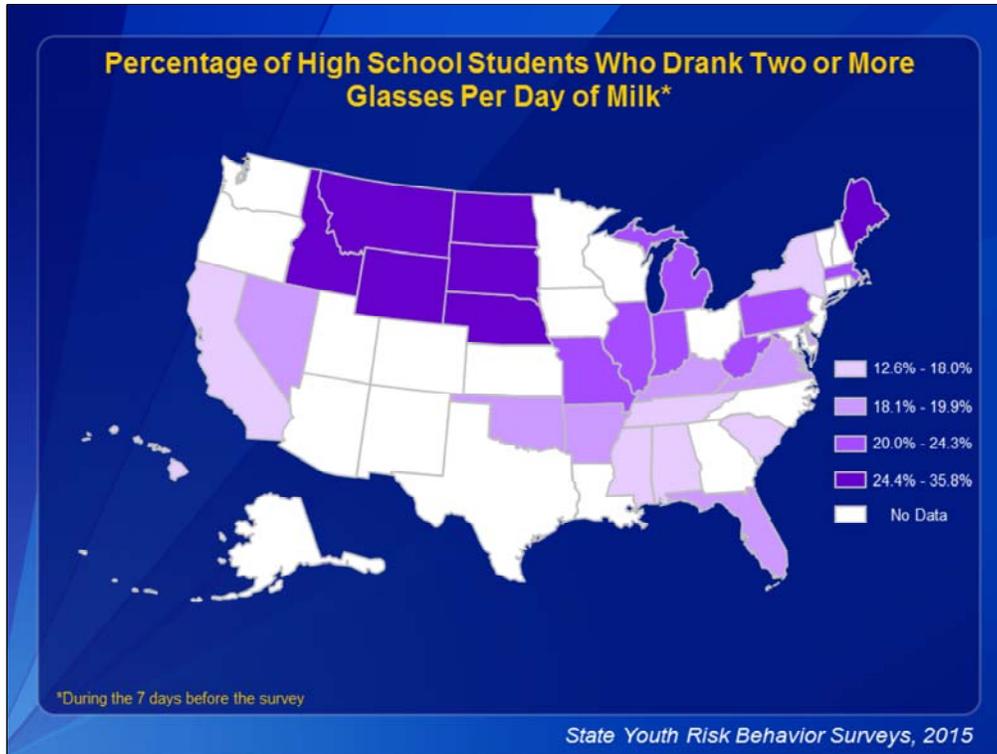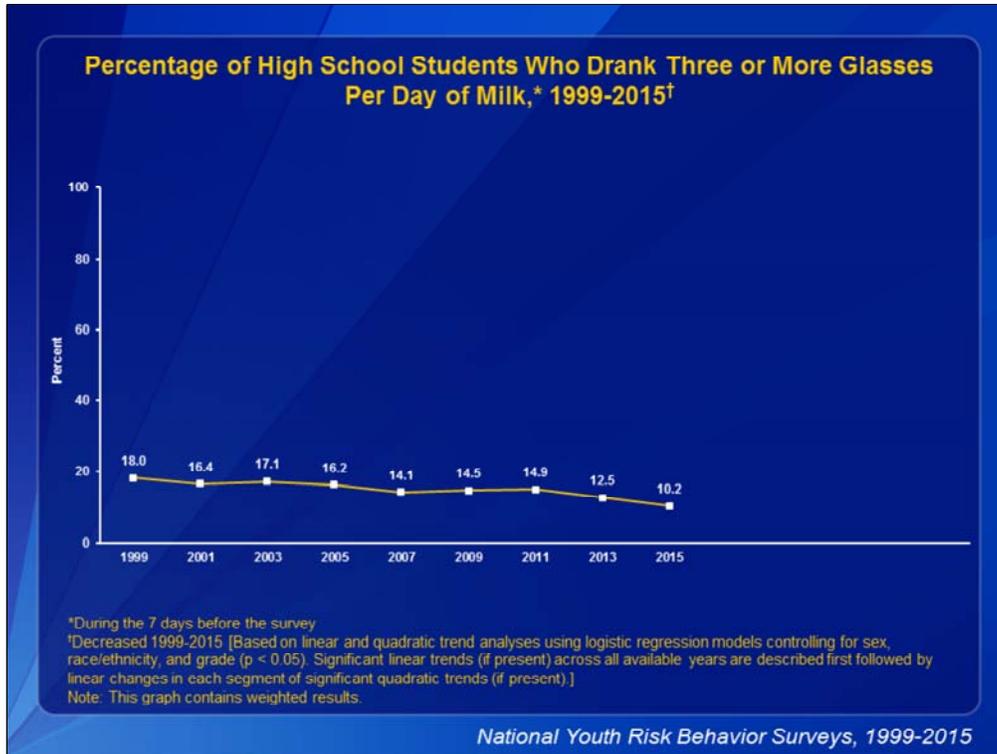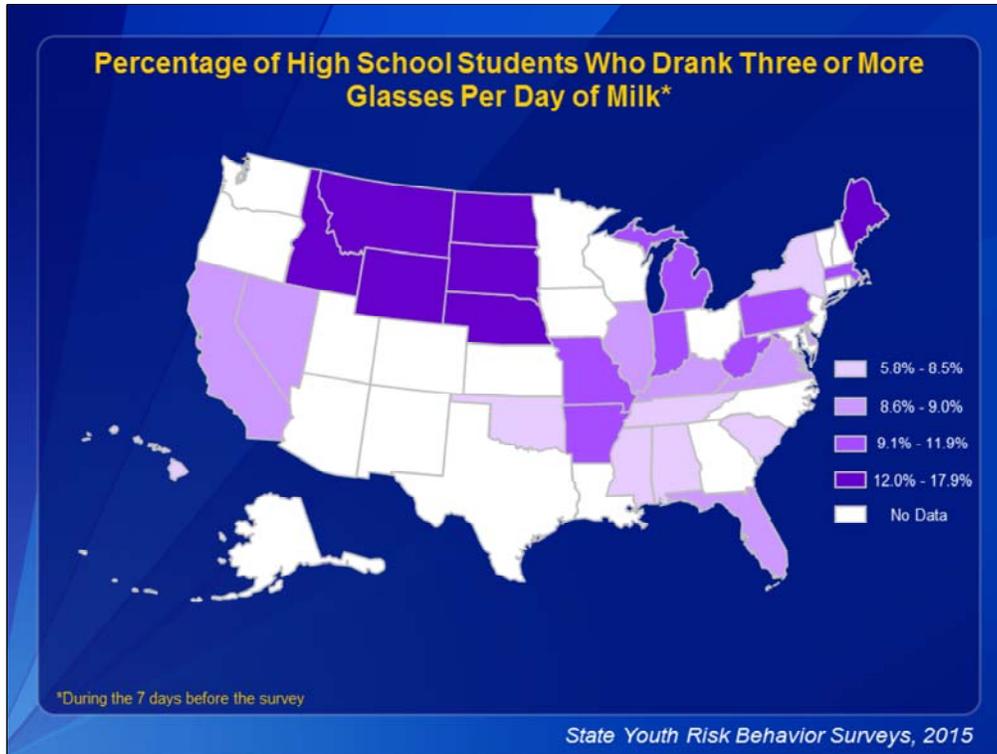
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank milk two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 12.6% to 35.8%. Alabama, California, Hawaii, Mississippi, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 12.6% to 18.0%. Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, Virginia, range from 18.1% to 19.9%. Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 20.0% to 24.3%. Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 24.4% to 35.8%. Vermont, Rhode Island, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* by Sex,[†] Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2015

*During the 7 days before the survey
[†]M > F; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015
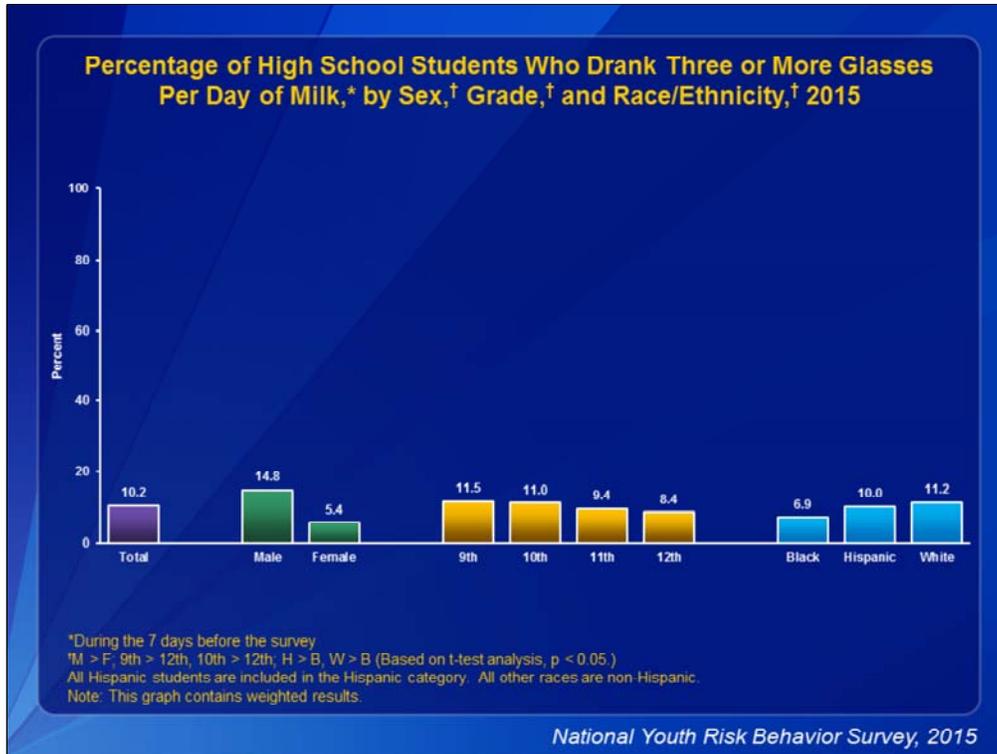
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 10.2. The percentage for Male students is 14.8. The percentage for Female students is 5.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 11.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 11.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.4. The percentage for Black students is 6.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.0. The percentage for White students is 11.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 1999-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 1999 is 18.0. The percentage for 2001 is 16.4. The percentage for 2003 is 17.1. The percentage for 2005 is 16.2. The percentage for 2007 is 14.1. The percentage for 2009 is 14.5. The percentage for 2011 is 14.9. The percentage for 2013 is 12.5. The percentage for 2015 is 10.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2015.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* Across 28 States and 15 Cities, 2015

*During the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 15 cities for high school students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 5.8% to 17.9%. The median across states was 9%. The range across cites was 4.1% to 9.9%. The median across cities was 7.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk*

5.8% - 8.5%
8.6% - 9.0%
9.1% - 11.9%
12.0% - 17.9%
No Data

*During the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who drank milk three or more times per day during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 5.8% to 17.9%. Alabama, Hawaii, Mississippi, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 5.8% to 8.5%. California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, Virginia, range from 8.6% to 9.0%. Arkansas, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 9.1% to 11.9%. Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 12.0% to 17.9%. Vermont, Rhode Island, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
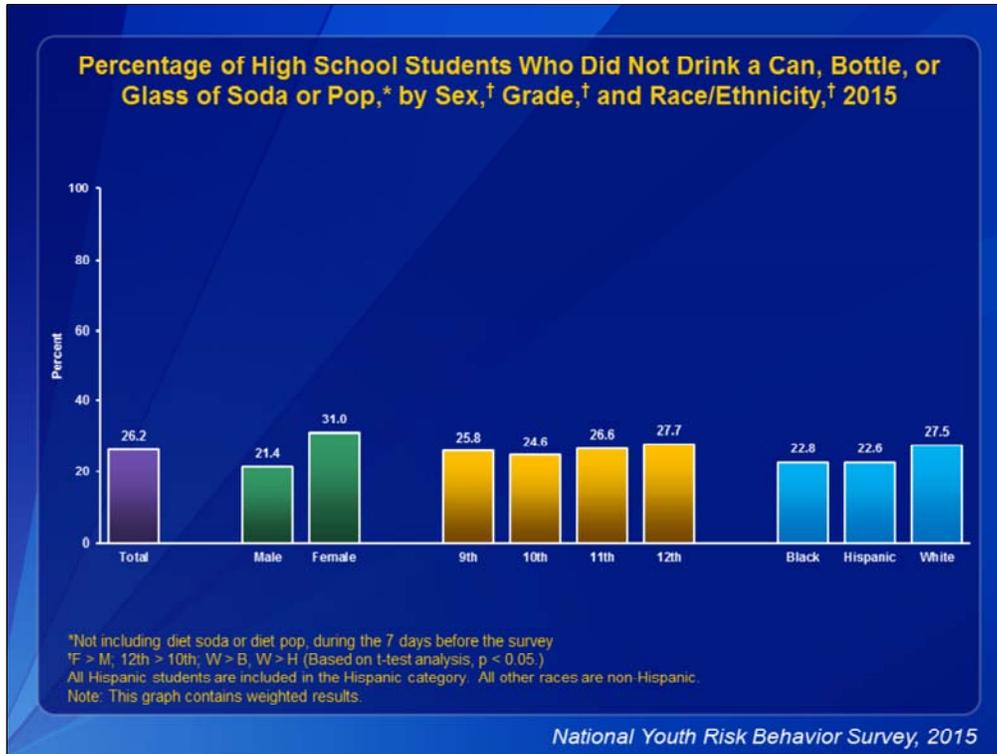
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).
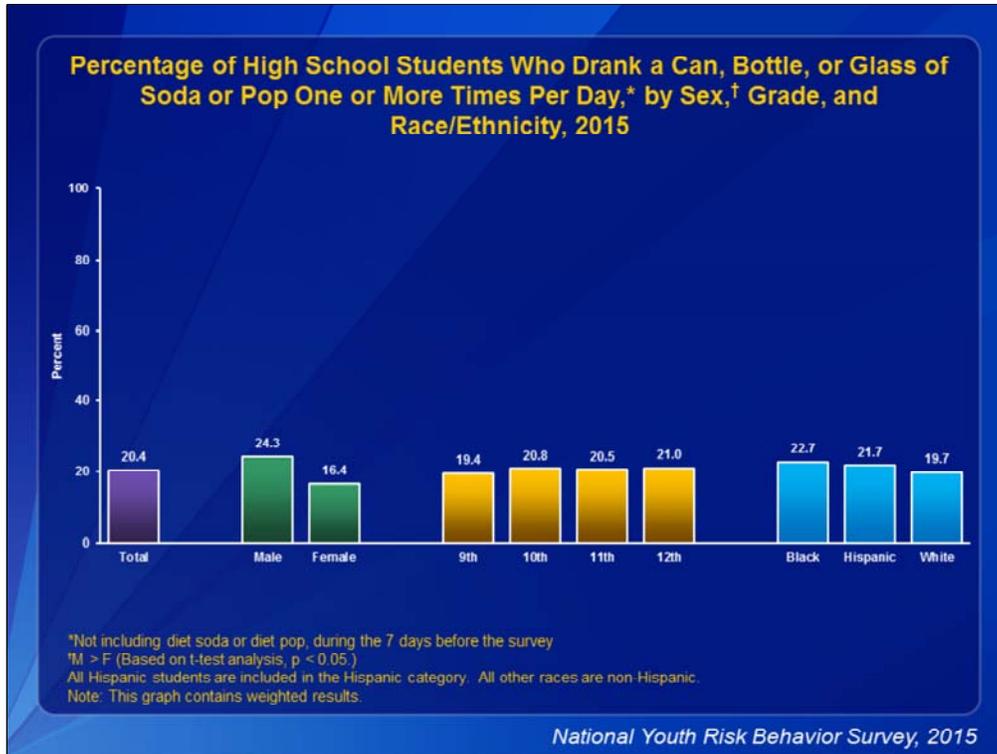
The percentage for all students is 26.2. The percentage for Male students is 21.4. The percentage for Female students is 31.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 25.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 24.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 26.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 27.7. The percentage for Black students is 22.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 22.6. The percentage for White students is 27.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* 2007-2015†

*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2007-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2015 for high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 2007 is 18.6. The percentage for 2009 is 19.4. The percentage for 2011 is 20.9. The percentage for 2013 is 22.3. The percentage for 2015 is 26.2.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 2007 to 2015.
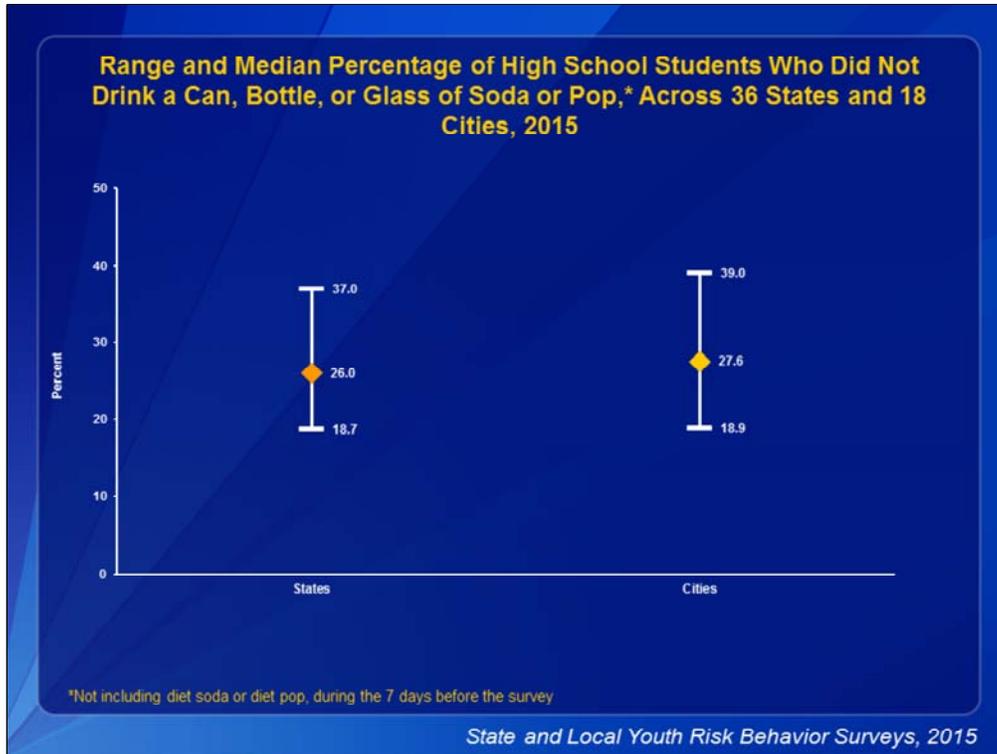
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 18.7% to 37.0%. The median across states was 26%. The range across cites was 18.9% to 39.0%. The median across cities was 27.6%.
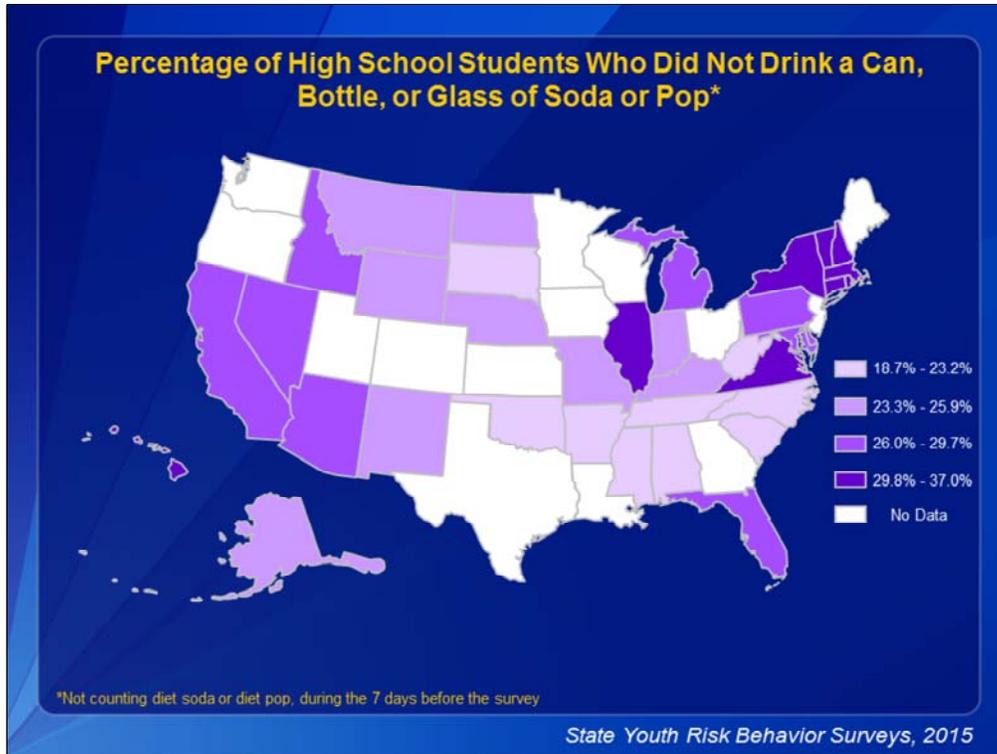
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop*

*Not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 18.7% to 37%. Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 18.7% to 23.2%. Alaska, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Wyoming, range from 23.3% to 25.9%. Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, range from 26.0% to 29.7%. Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, range from 29.8% to 37.0%. Maine, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 20.4. The percentage for Male students is 24.3. The percentage for Female students is 16.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 19.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 20.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 21.0. The percentage for Black students is 22.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 21.7. The percentage for White students is 19.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
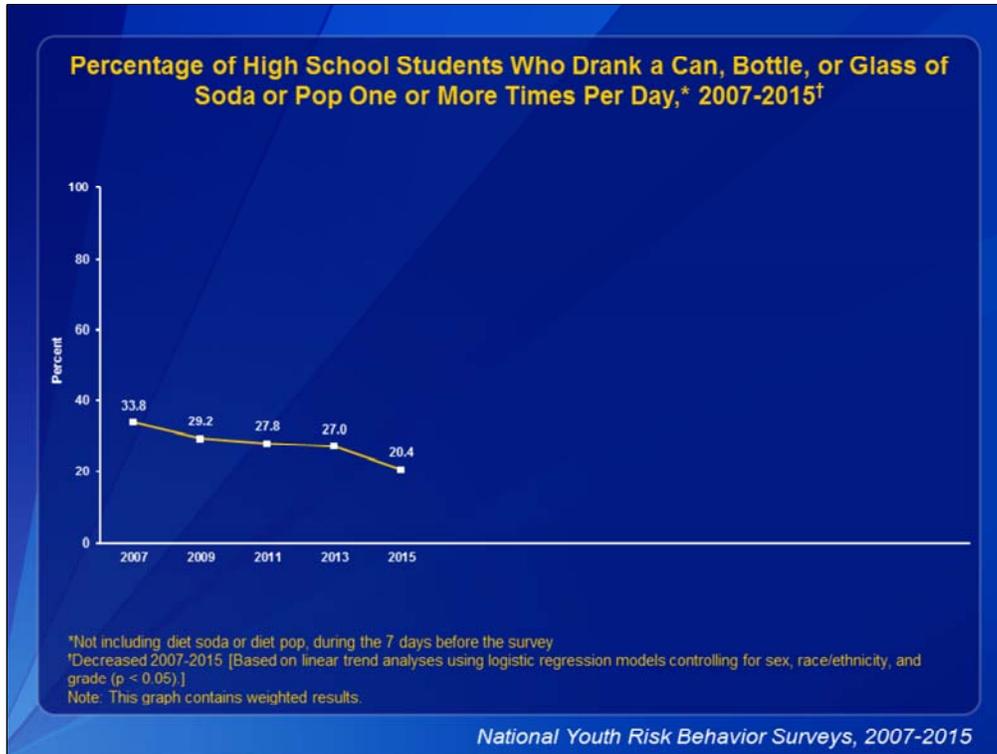
These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2015 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 2007 is 33.8. The percentage for 2009 is 29.2. The percentage for 2011 is 27.8. The percentage for 2013 is 27.0. The percentage for 2015 is 20.4.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2007 to 2015.
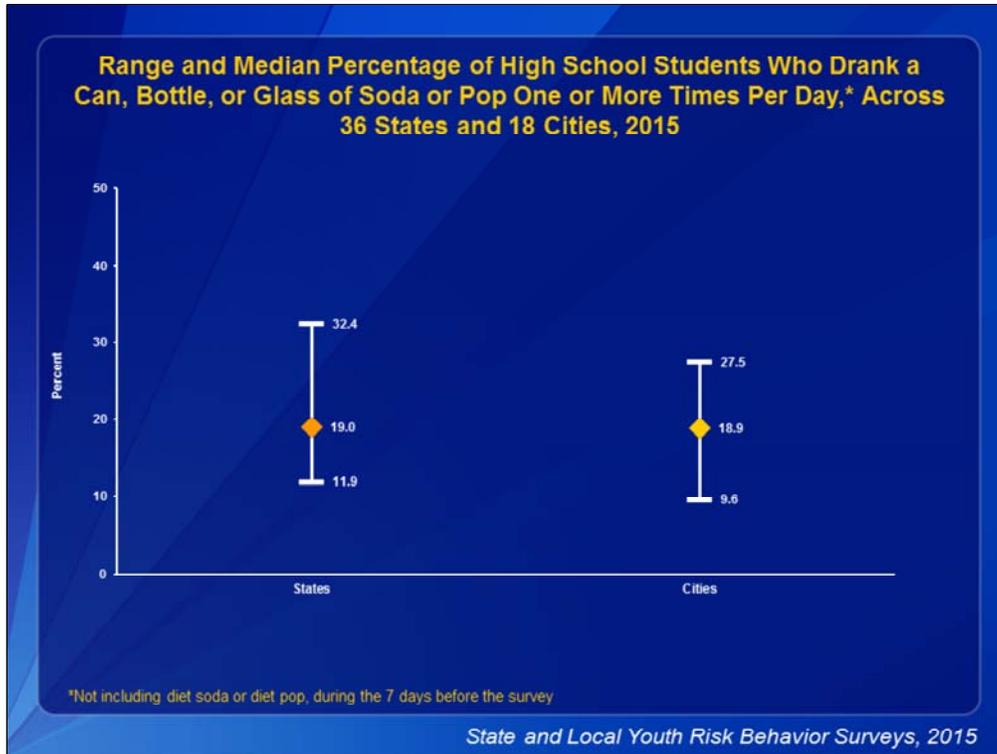
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 11.9% to 32.4%. The median across states was 19%. The range across cites was 9.6% to 27.5%. The median across cities was 18.9%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day*

*Not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

Legend:
- 11.9% - 14.4%
- 14.5% - 18.9%
- 19.0% - 24.9%
- 25.0% - 32.4%
- No Data
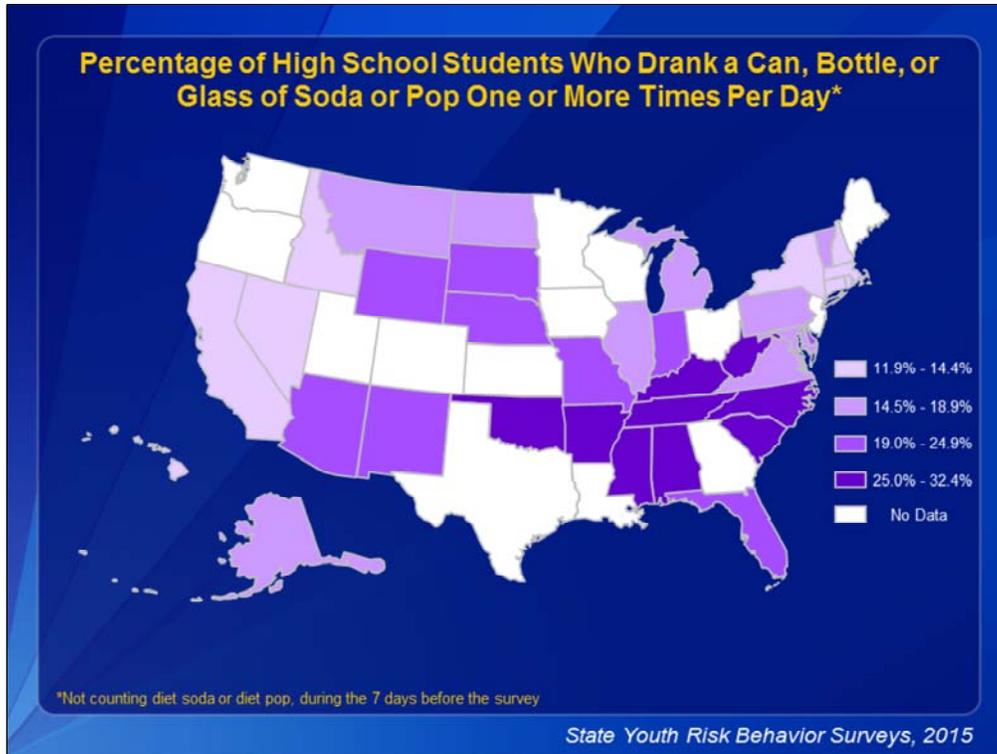
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle or glass of soda one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 11.9% to 32.4%. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, range from 11.9% to 14.4%. Alaska, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, range from 14.5% to 18.9%. Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 19.0% to 24.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 25.0% to 32.4%. Maine, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
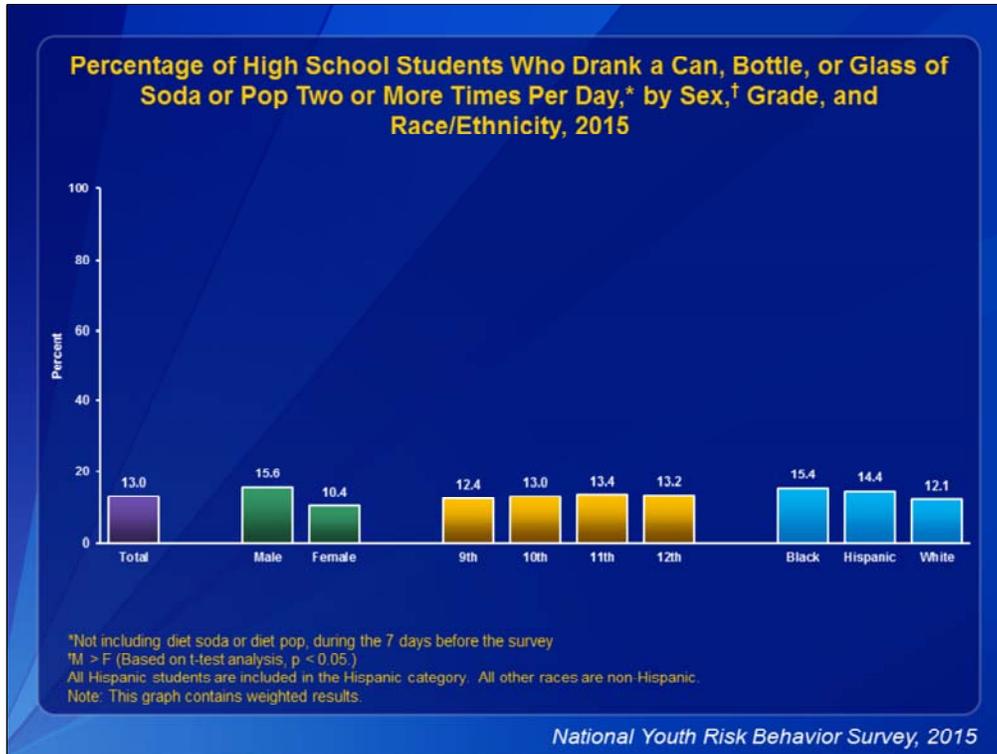
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 13.0. The percentage for Male students is 15.6. The percentage for Female students is 10.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 13.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.2. The percentage for Black students is 15.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.4. The percentage for White students is 12.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2015
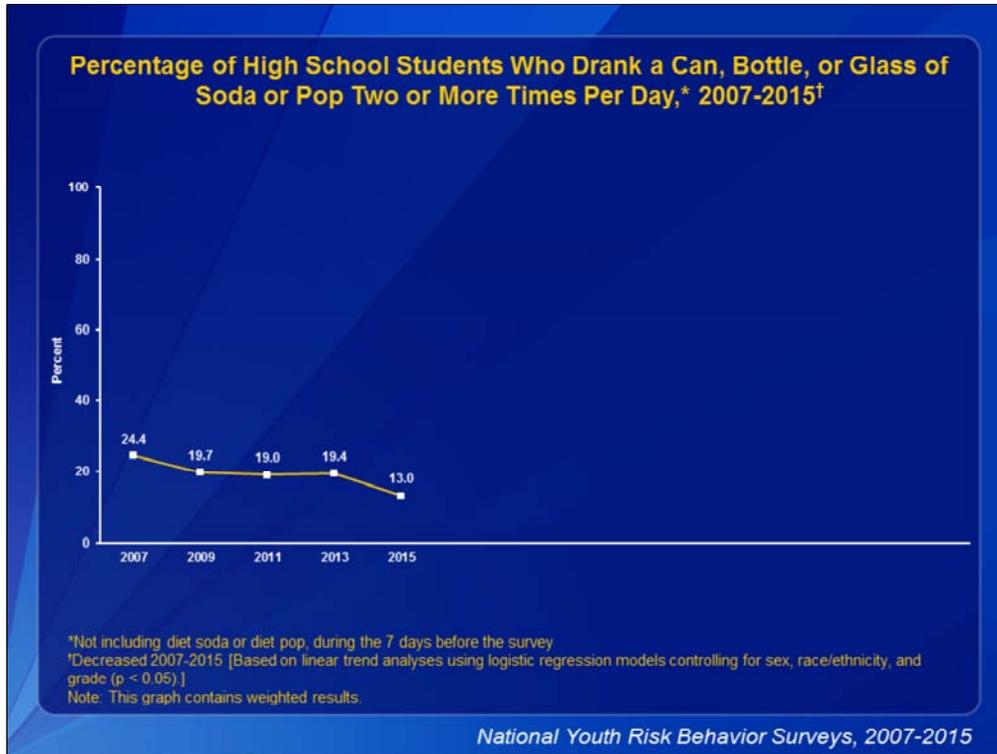
These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2015 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 2007 is 24.4. The percentage for 2009 is 19.7. The percentage for 2011 is 19.0. The percentage for 2013 is 19.4. The percentage for 2015 is 13.0.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2007 to 2015.

365
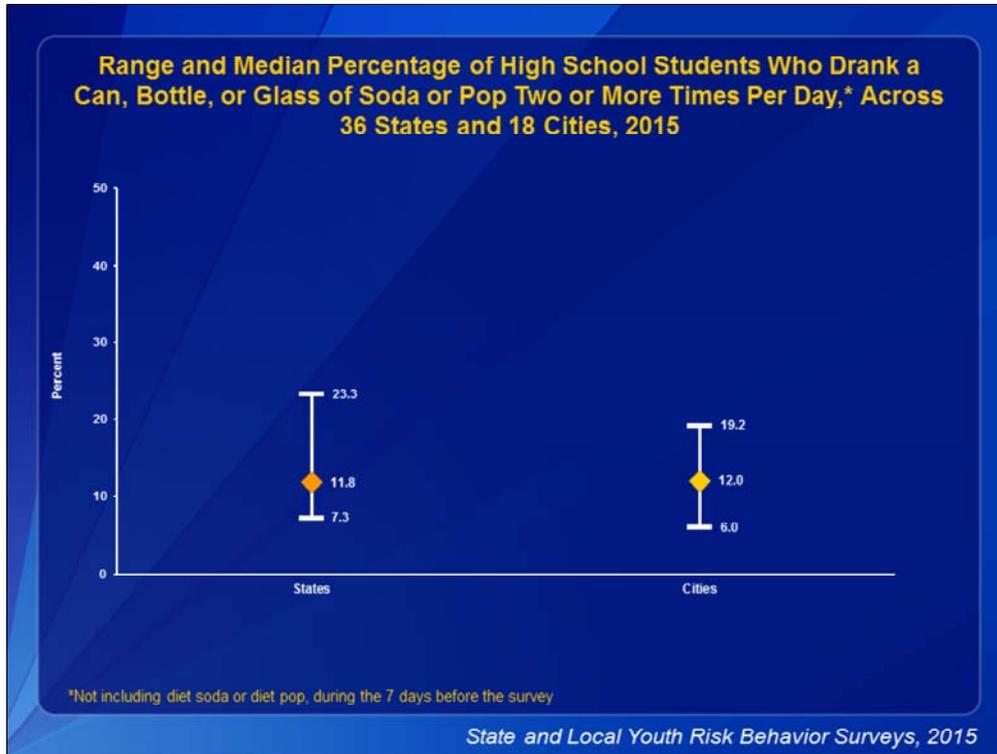
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 7.3% to 23.3%. The median across states was 11.8%. The range across cites was 6.0% to 19.2%. The median across cities was 12%.
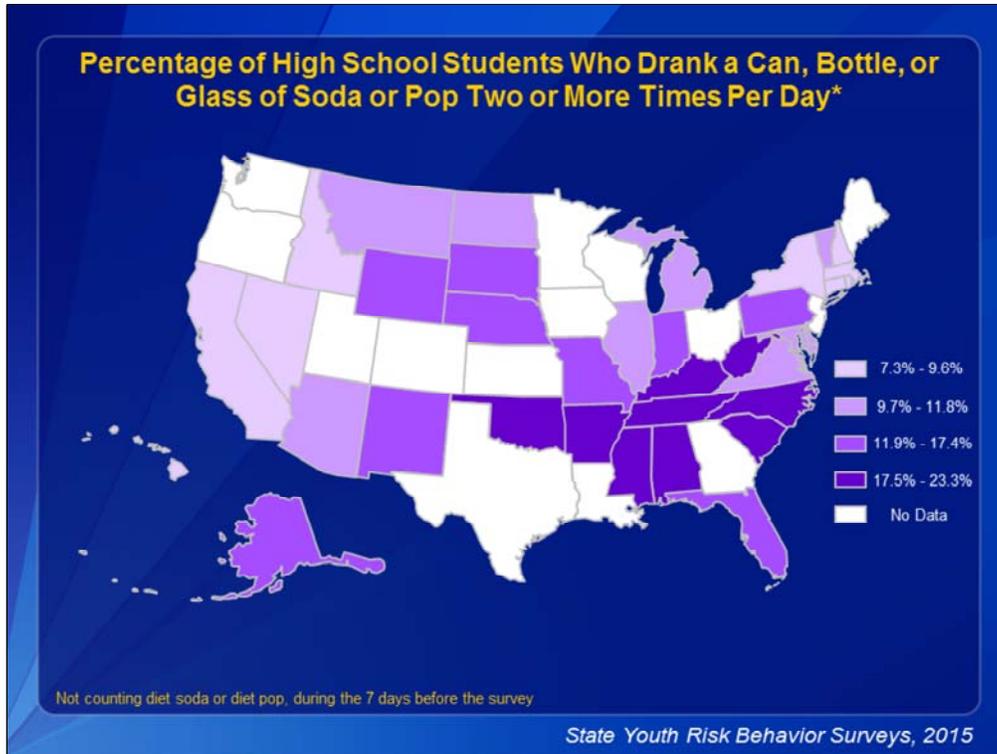
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle or glass of soda two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 7.3% to 23.3%. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, range from 7.3% to 9.6%. Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, range from 9.7% to 11.8%. Alaska, Florida, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 11.9% to 17.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 17.5% to 23.3%. Maine, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

367
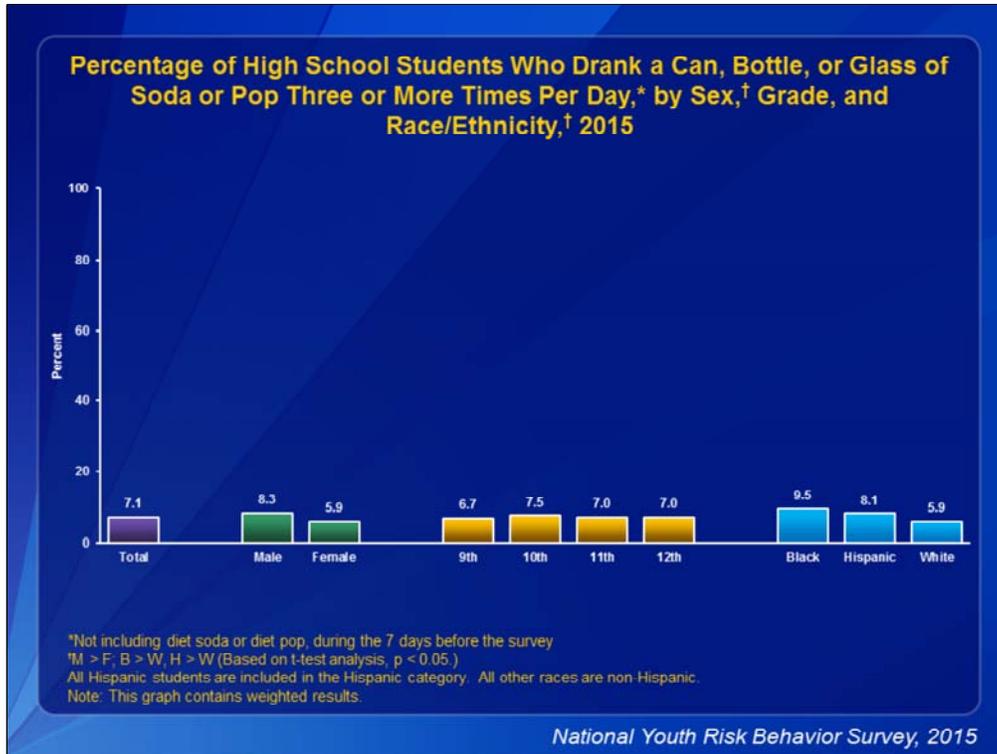
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 7.1. The percentage for Male students is 8.3. The percentage for Female students is 5.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for Black students is 9.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.1. The percentage for White students is 5.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Three or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2015†

*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2007-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2015 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 2007 is 14.4. The percentage for 2009 is 11.2. The percentage for 2011 is 11.3. The percentage for 2013 is 11.2. The percentage for 2015 is 7.1.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2007 to 2015.
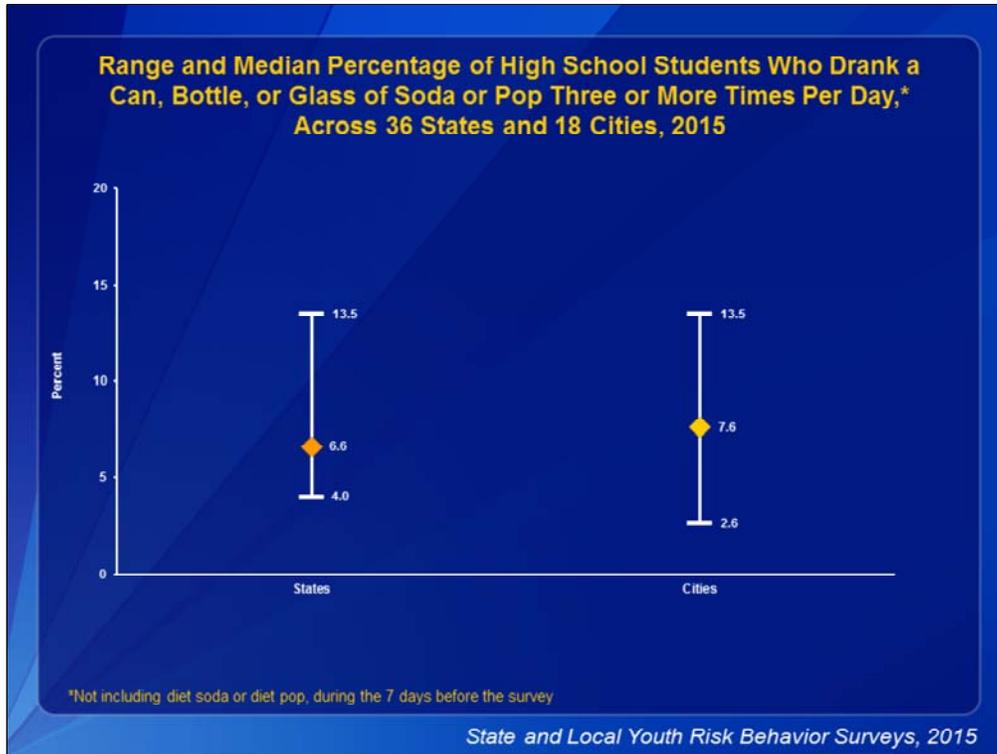
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 4.0% to 13.5%. The median across states was 6.6%. The range across cites was 2.6% to 13.5%. The median across cities was 7.6%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Three or More Times Per Day*

*Not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
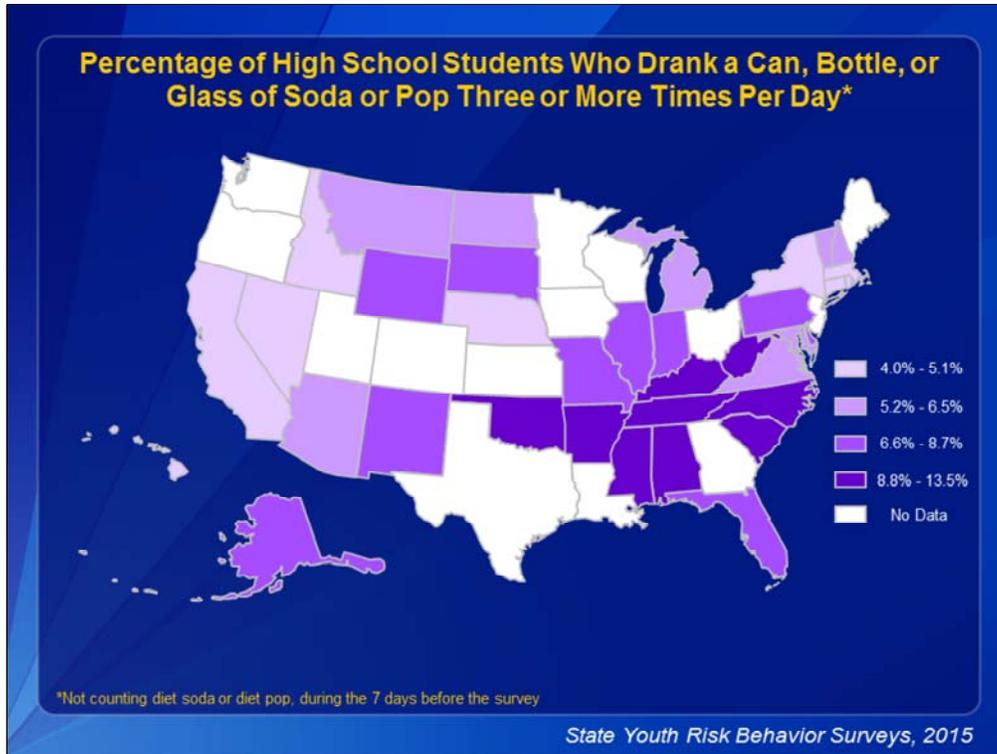
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle or glass of soda three or more times per day during the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 4% to 13.5%. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, range from 4.0% to 5.1%. Arizona, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, range from 5.2% to 6.5%. Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 6.6% to 8.7%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 8.8% to 13.5%. Maine, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
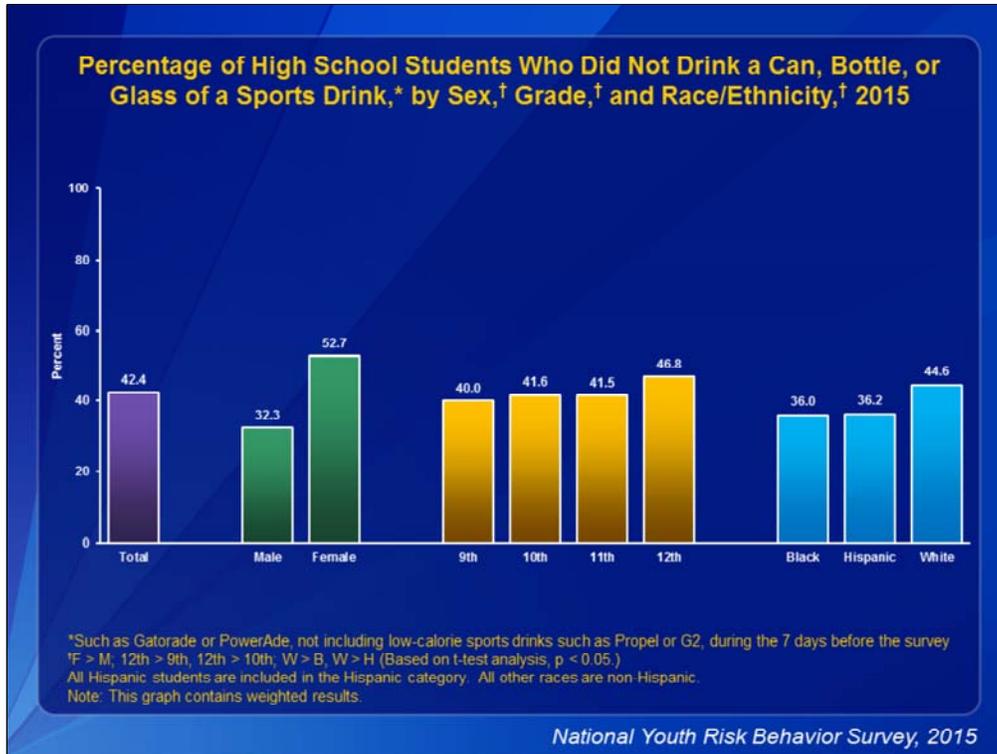
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not including low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 42.4. The percentage for Male students is 32.3. The percentage for Female students is 52.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 40.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 41.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 41.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 46.8. The percentage for Black students is 36.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 36.2. The percentage for White students is 44.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
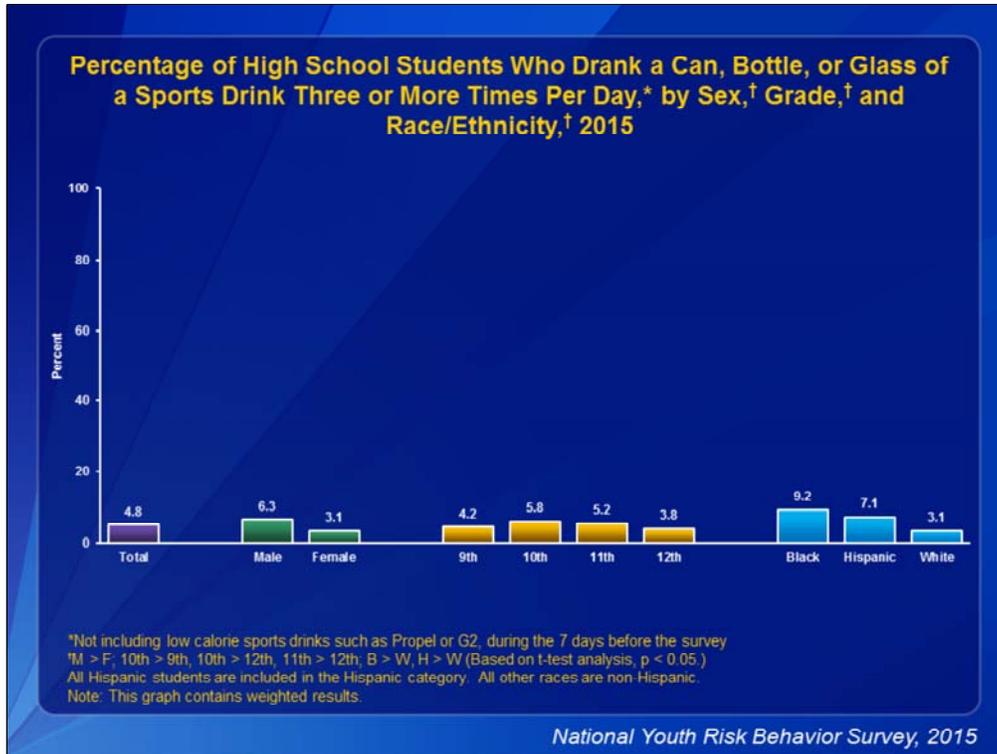
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,[†] Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink one or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 13.8. The percentage for Male students is 18.7. The percentage for Female students is 8.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 14.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 10.6. The percentage for Black students is 19.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 15.7. The percentage for White students is 12.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
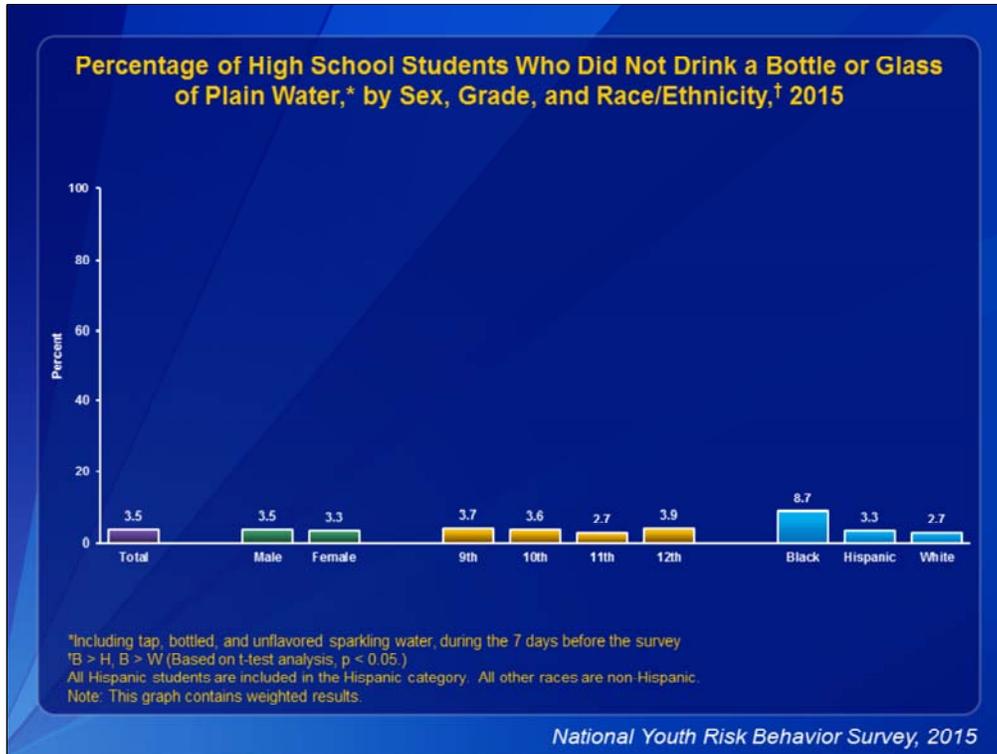
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink two or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 8.3. The percentage for Male students is 11.2. The percentage for Female students is 5.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.6. The percentage for Black students is 15.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.5. The percentage for White students is 6.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
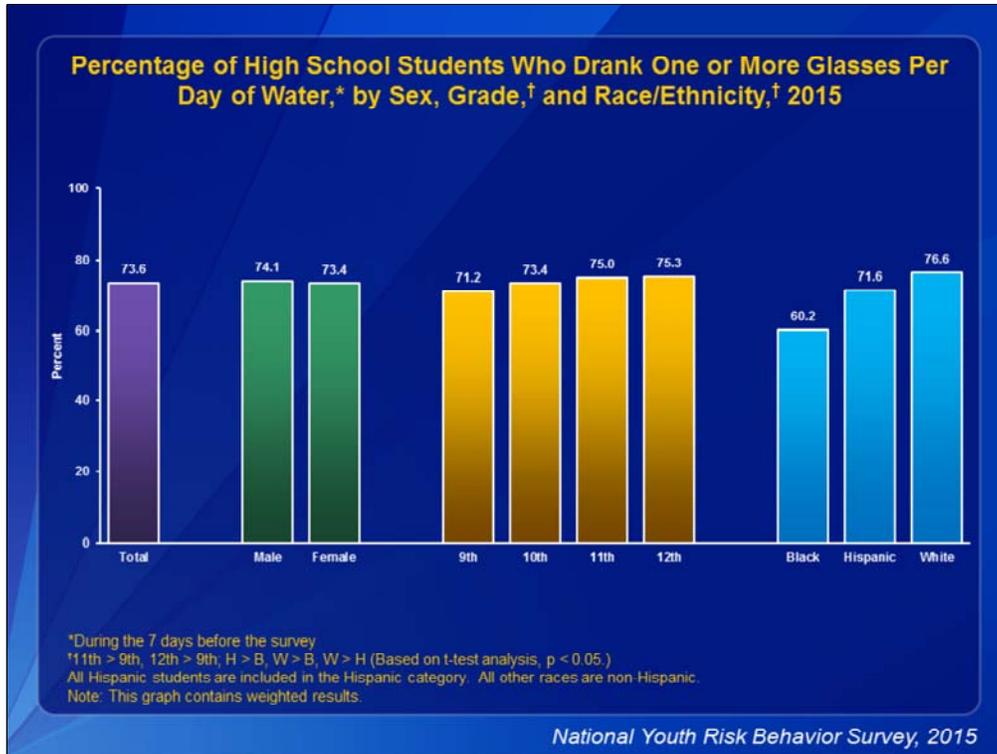
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink three or more times per day (not including low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 4.8. The percentage for Male students is 6.3. The percentage for Female students is 3.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.8. The percentage for Black students is 9.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.1. The percentage for White students is 3.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
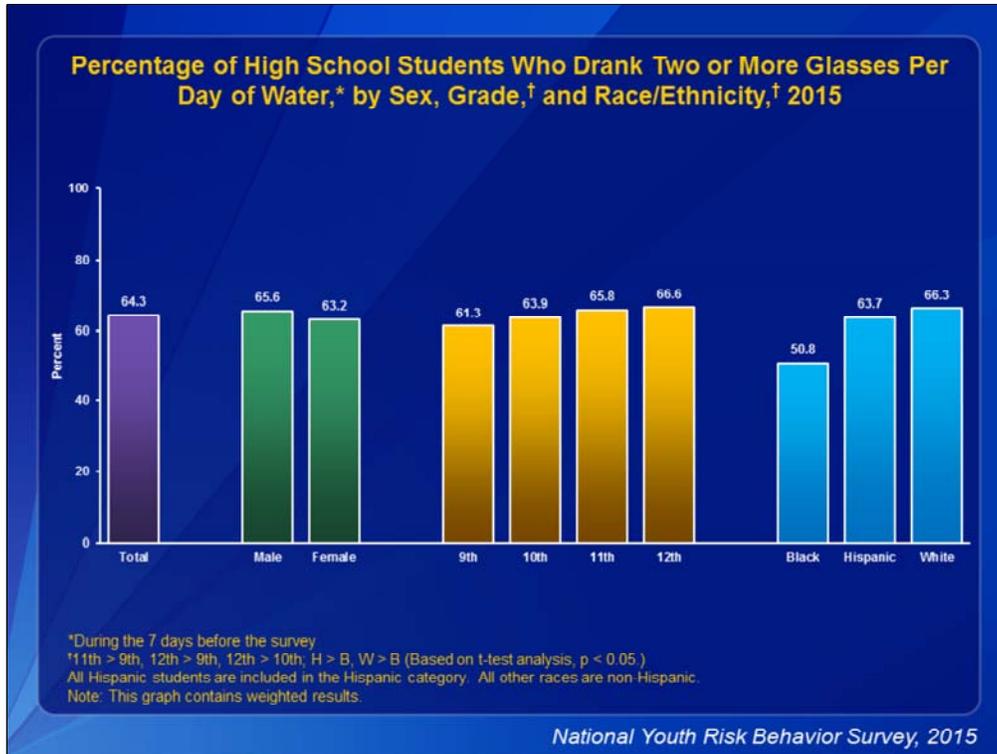
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Bottle or Glass of Plain Water,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

*Including tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey
†B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
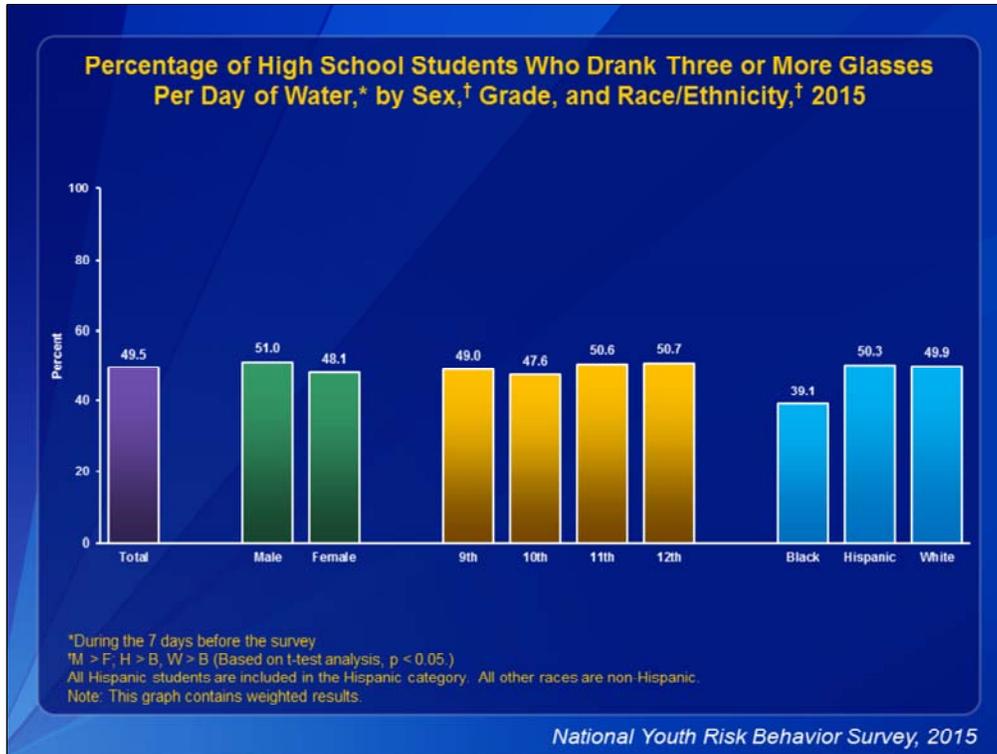Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (including tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 3.5. The percentage for Male students is 3.5. The percentage for Female students is 3.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.9. The percentage for Black students is 8.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.3. The percentage for White students is 2.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
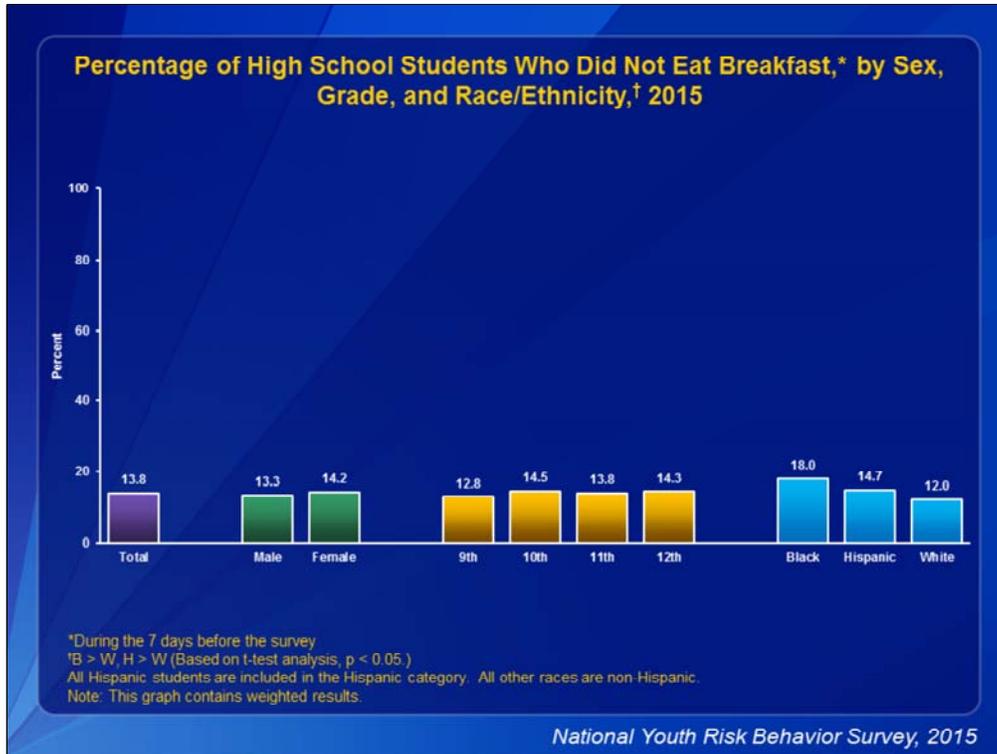
For this behavior, the prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sex, Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank one or more glasses per day of water (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 73.6. The percentage for Male students is 74.1. The percentage for Female students is 73.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 71.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 73.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 75.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 75.3. The percentage for Black students is 60.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 71.6. The percentage for White students is 76.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.
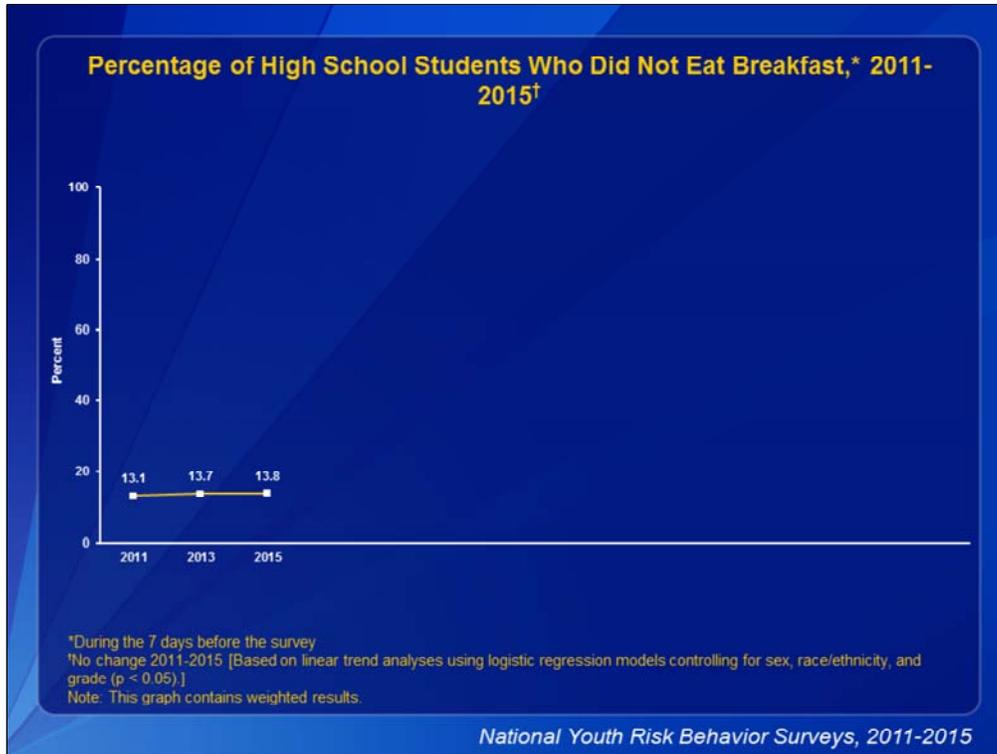
For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank two or more glasses per day of water (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 64.3. The percentage for Male students is 65.6. The percentage for Female students is 63.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 61.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 63.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 65.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 66.6. The percentage for Black students is 50.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 63.7. The percentage for White students is 66.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank three or more glasses per day of water (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 49.5. The percentage for Male students is 51.0. The percentage for Female students is 48.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 49.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 47.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 50.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 50.7. The percentage for Black students is 39.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 50.3. The percentage for White students is 49.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

*During the 7 days before the survey
†B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 13.8. The percentage for Male students is 13.3. The percentage for Female students is 14.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 13.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.3. The percentage for Black students is 18.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.7. The percentage for White students is 12.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* 2011-2015†

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2015 for high school students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 2011 is 13.1. The percentage for 2013 is 13.7. The percentage for 2015 is 13.8.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2015.
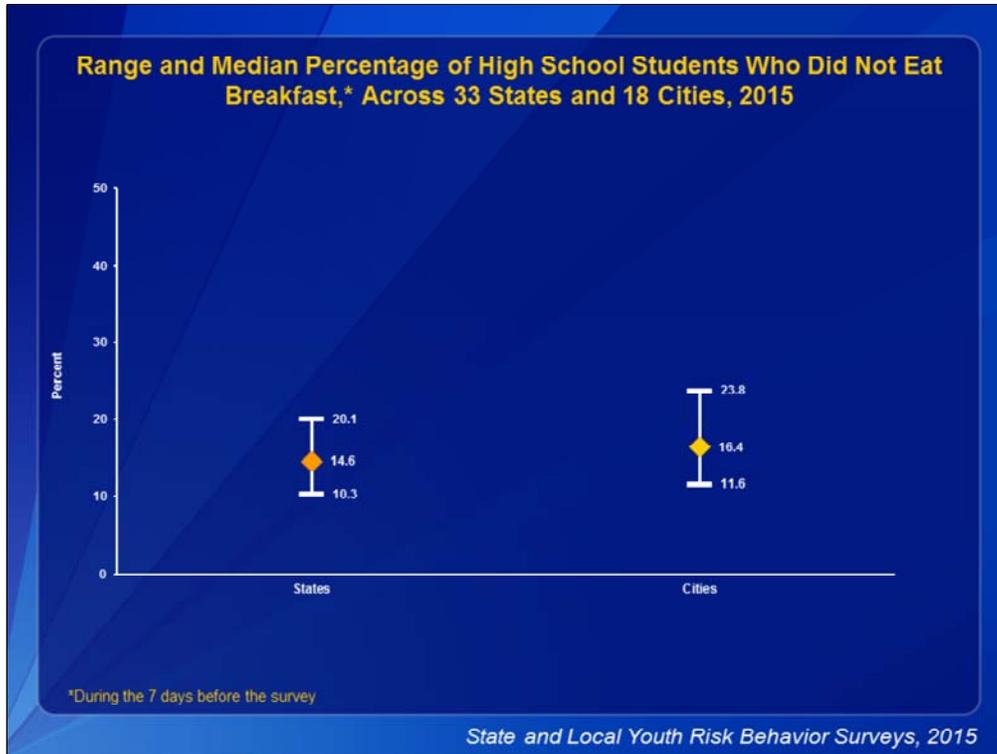
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 10.3% to 20.1%. The median across states was 14.6%. The range across cites was 11.6% to 23.8%. The median across cities was 16.4%.
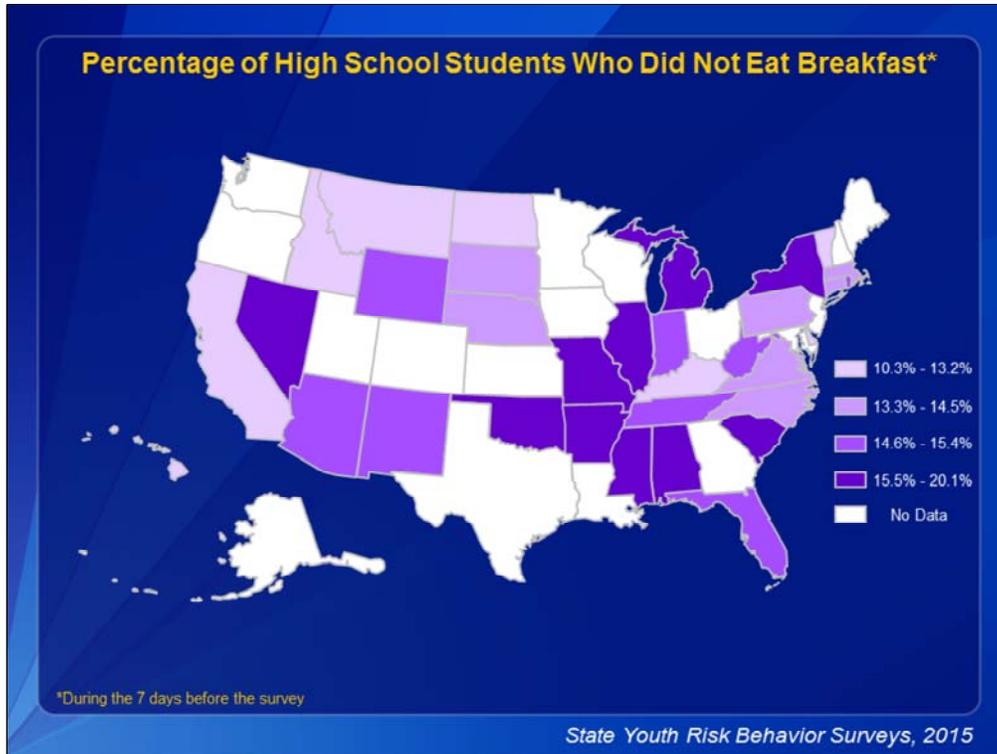
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast*

*During the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 10.3% to 20.1%. California, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota, Vermont, range from 10.3% to 13.2%. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 13.3% to 14.5%. Arizona, Florida, Indiana, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 14.6% to 15.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 15.5% to 20.1%. New Hampshire, Maine, Maryland, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
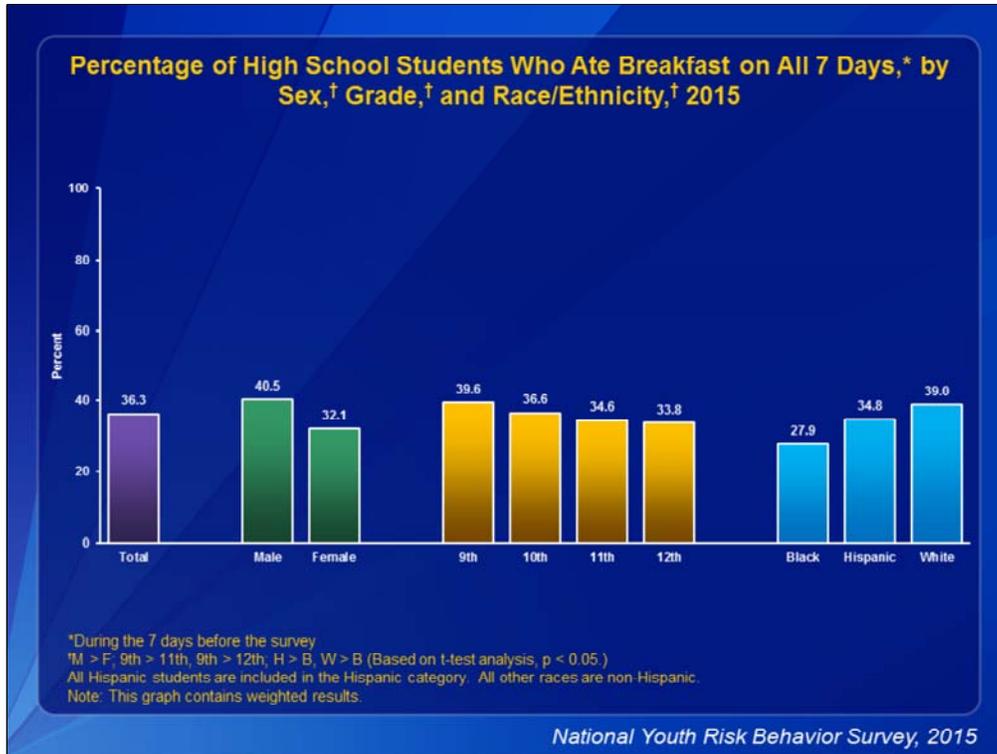
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey).

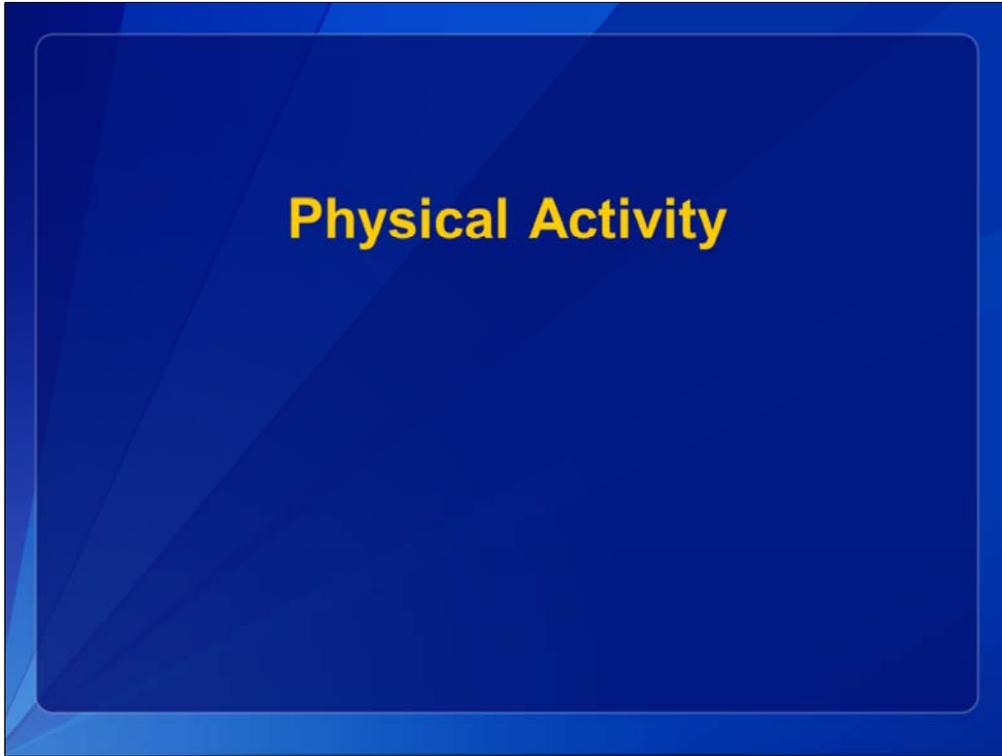The percentage for all students is 36.3. The percentage for Male students is 40.5. The percentage for Female students is 32.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 39.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 36.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 34.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 33.8. The percentage for Black students is 27.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 34.8. The percentage for White students is 39.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2015 for high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for 2011 is 37.7. The percentage for 2013 is 38.1. The percentage for 2015 is 36.3.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2015.
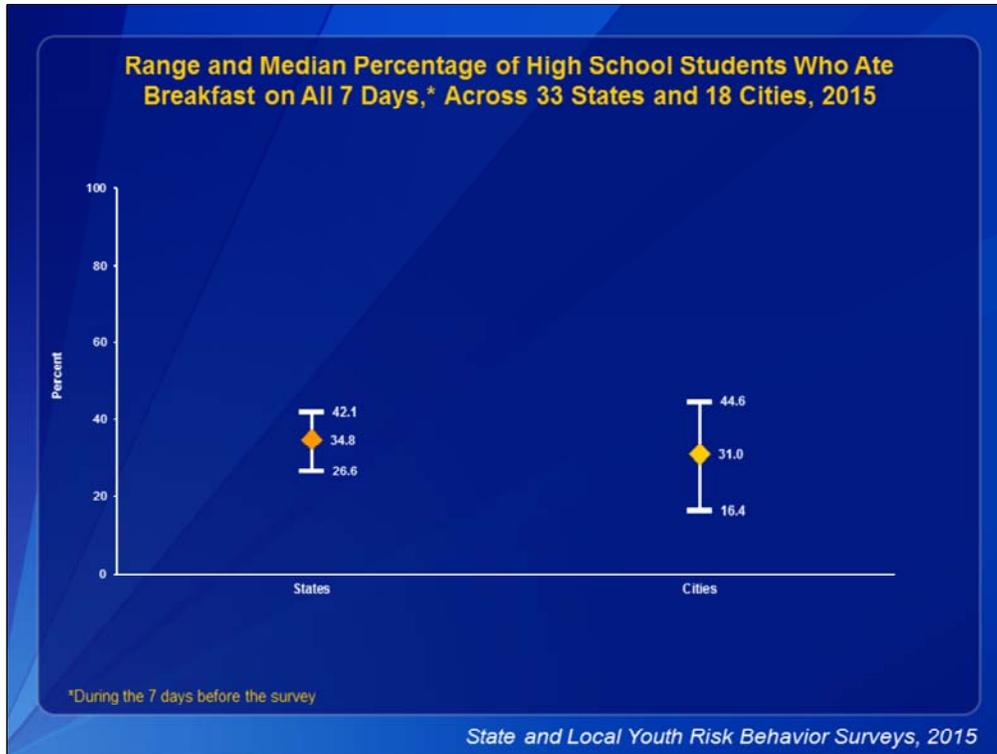
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 26.6% to 42.1%. The median across states was 34.8%. The range across cites was 16.4% to 44.6%. The median across cities was 31%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days*

*During the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
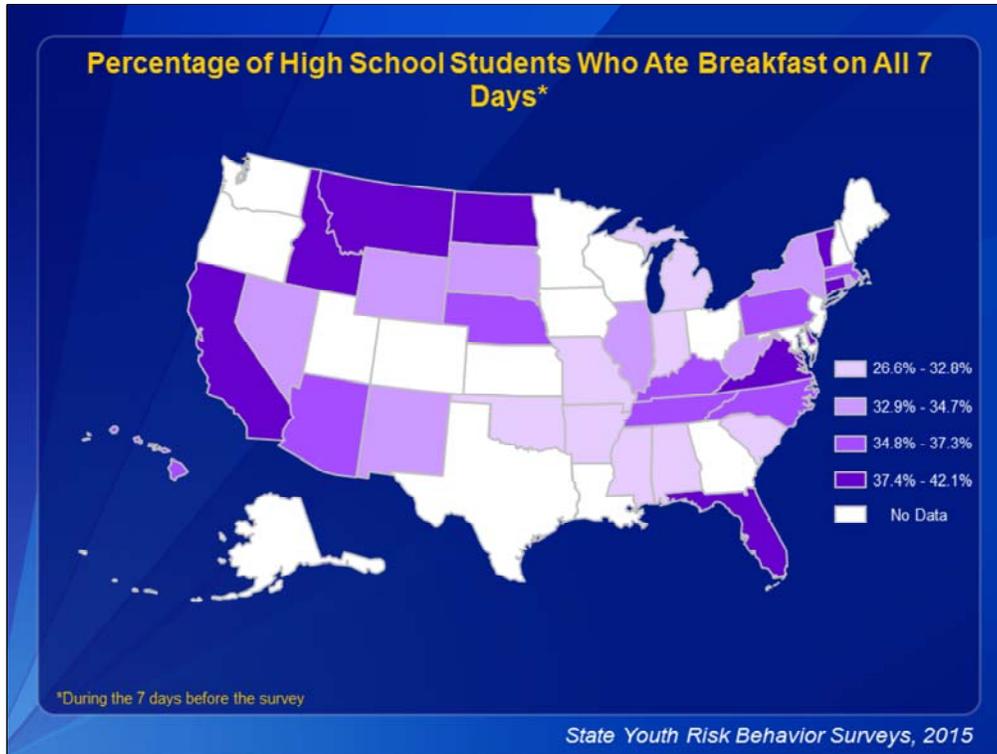
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate breakfast on all seven of the past seven days, 2015. The values range from 26.6% to 42.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 26.6% to 32.8%. Illinois, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 32.9% to 34.7%. Arizona, Hawaii, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, range from 34.8% to 37.3%. California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, range from 37.4% to 42.1%. New Hampshire, Maine, Maryland, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Physical Activity
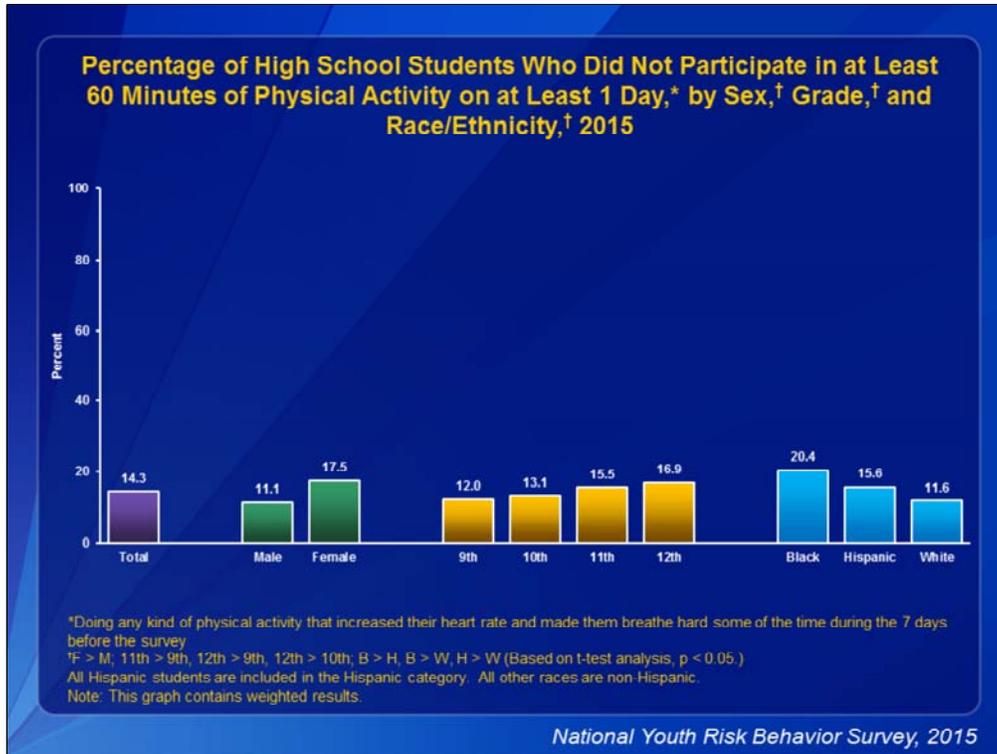
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 14.3. The percentage for Male students is 11.1. The percentage for Female students is 17.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.9. The percentage for Black students is 20.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 15.6. The percentage for White students is 11.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* 2011-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2015 for high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 2011 is 13.8. The percentage for 2013 is 15.2. The percentage for 2015 is 14.3.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 18 cities for high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 10.7% to 22.9%. The median across states was 15.9%. The range across cites was 13.2% to 30.1%. The median across cities was 21.6%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day*

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
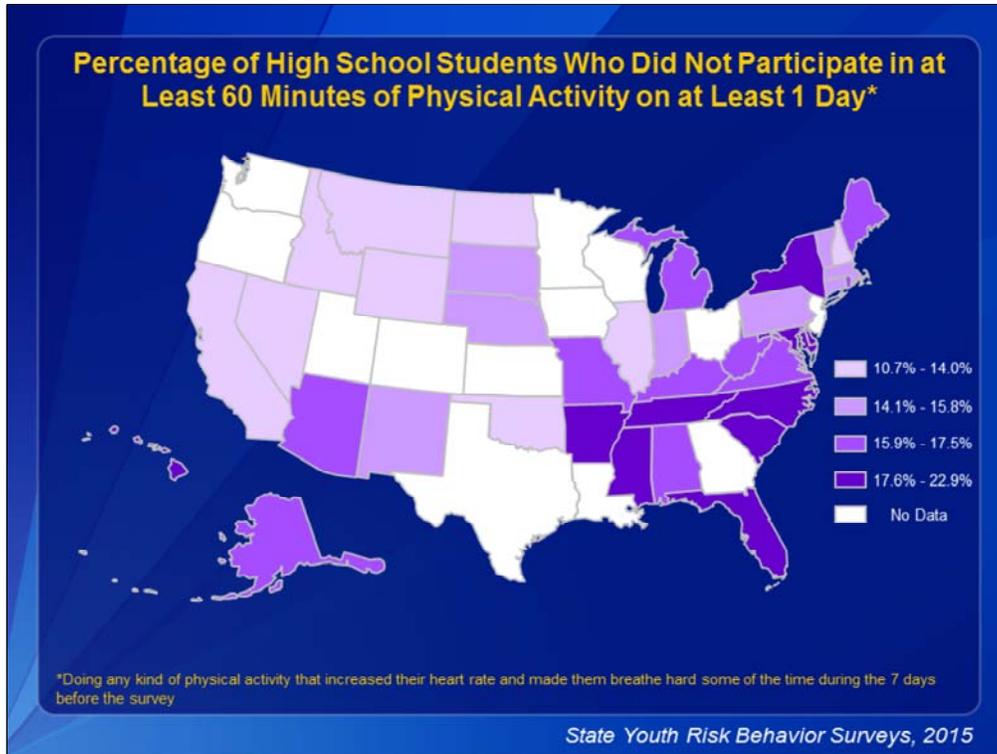
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not participate in physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on any day during the 7 days before the survey, 2015. The values range from 10.7% to 22.9%. California, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Wyoming, range from 10.7% to 14.0%. Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 14.1% to 15.8%. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 15.9% to 17.5%. Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 17.6% to 22.9%.Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* by Sex,[†] Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 48.6. The percentage for Male students is 57.8. The percentage for Female students is 39.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 53.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 50.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 46.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 43.5. The percentage for Black students is 43.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 43.4. The percentage for White students is 52.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* 2011-2015†

*Doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2015 for hig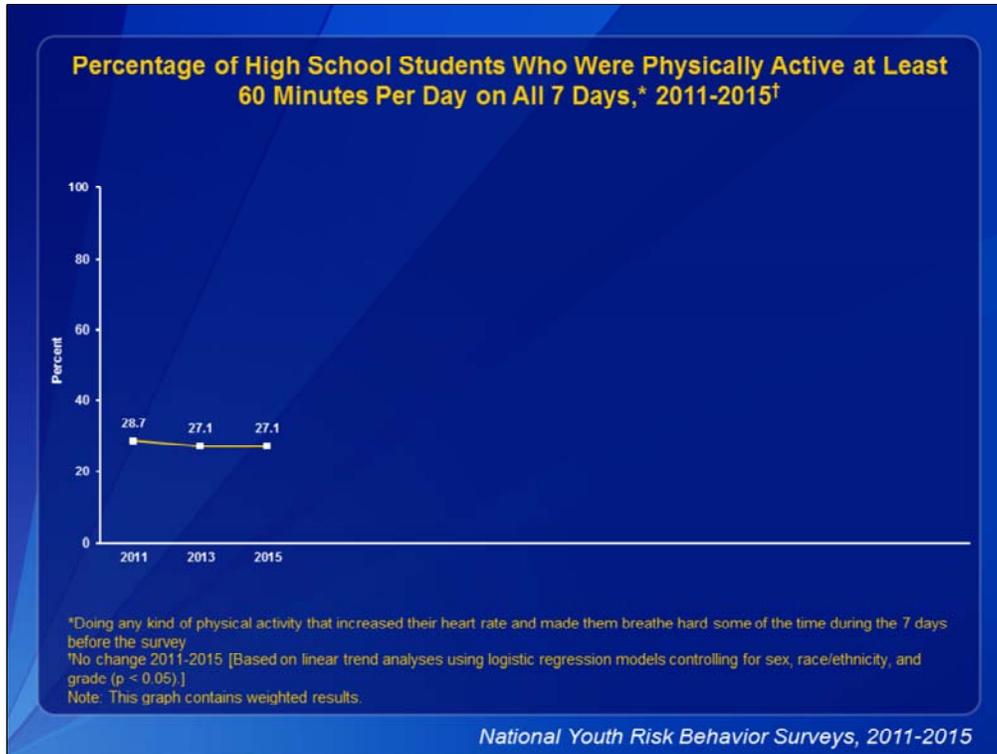h school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 2011 is 49.5. The percentage for 2013 is 47.3. The percentage for 2015 is 48.6.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 18 cities for high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 34.2% to 54.0%. The median across states was 45.3%. The range across cites was 28.1% to 51.1%. The median across cities was 36.1%.
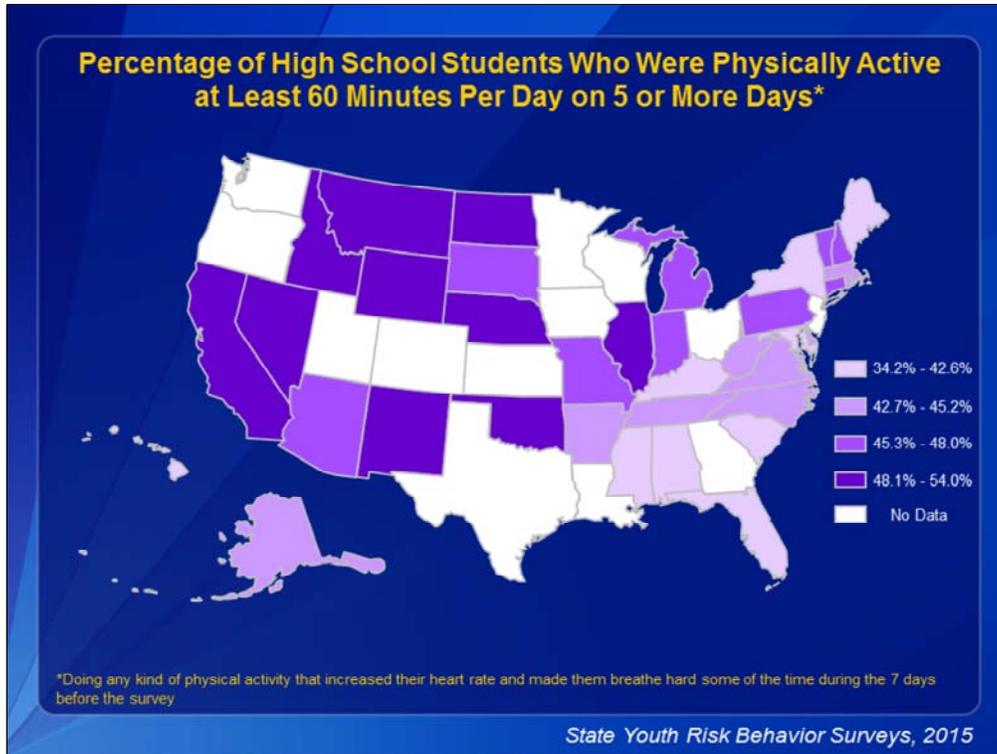
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days*

This slide shows the percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey), 2015. The values range from 34.2% to 54%. Alabama, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, South Carolina, range from 34.2% to 42.6%. Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 42.7% to 45.2%. Arizona, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 45.3% to 48.0%. California, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Wyoming, range from 48.1% to 54.0%.Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
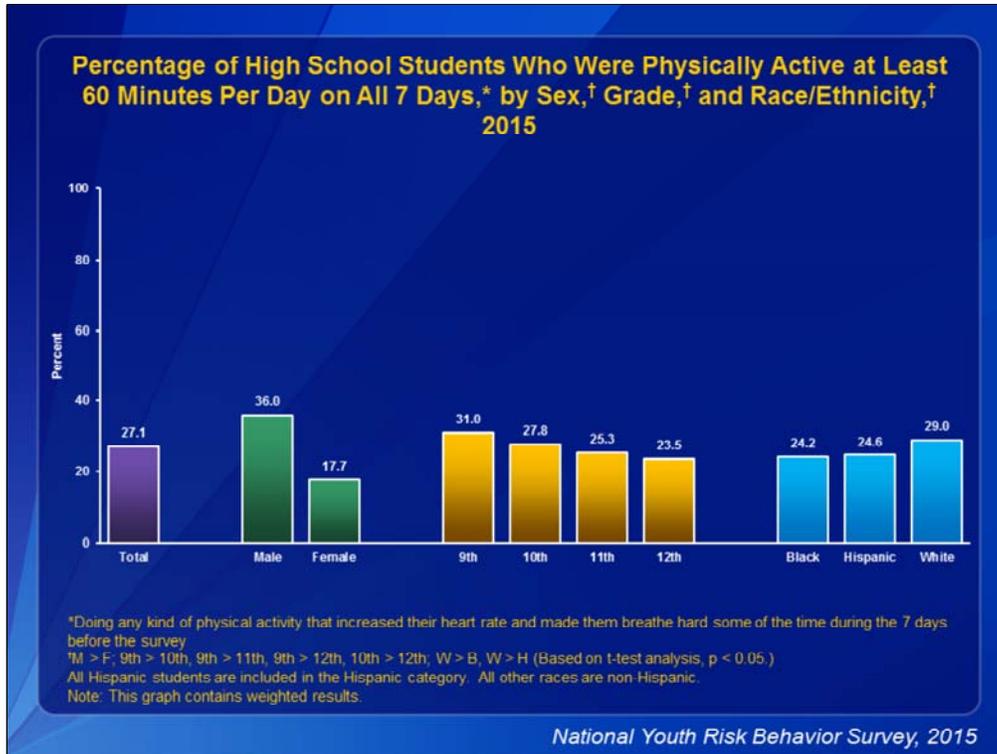
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).
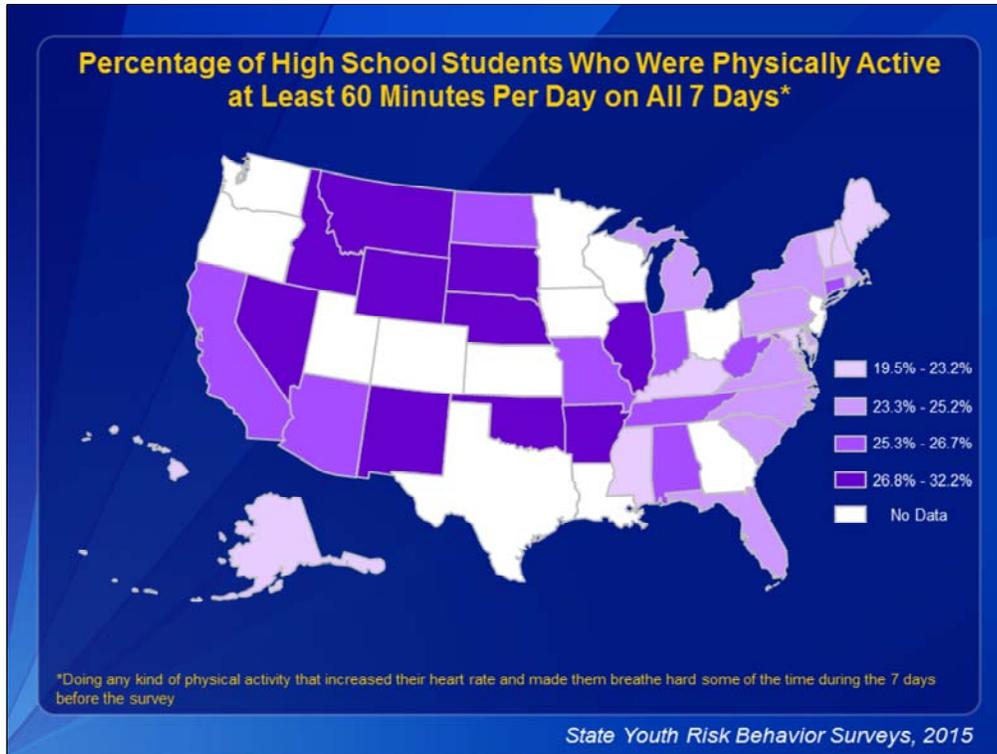
The percentage for all students is 27.1. The percentage for Male students is 36.0. The percentage for Female students is 17.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 31.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 27.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 25.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 23.5. The percentage for Black students is 24.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 24.6. The percentage for White students is 29.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* 2011-2015†

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2015 for high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 2011 is 28.7. The percentage for 2013 is 27.1. The percentage for 2015 is 27.1.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 18 cities for high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 19.5% to 32.2%. The median across states was 25.3%. The range across cites was 15.8% to 27.0%. The median across cities was 19.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days*

This slide shows the percentage of students who were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on all seven of the past 7 days, 2015. The values range from 19.5% to 32.2%. Alaska, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 19.5% to 23.2%. Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 23.3% to 25.2%. Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Missouri, North Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 25.3% to 26.7%. Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 26.8% to 32.2%.Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Exercises to Strengthen or Tone Their Muscles,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

*Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, on three or more days during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
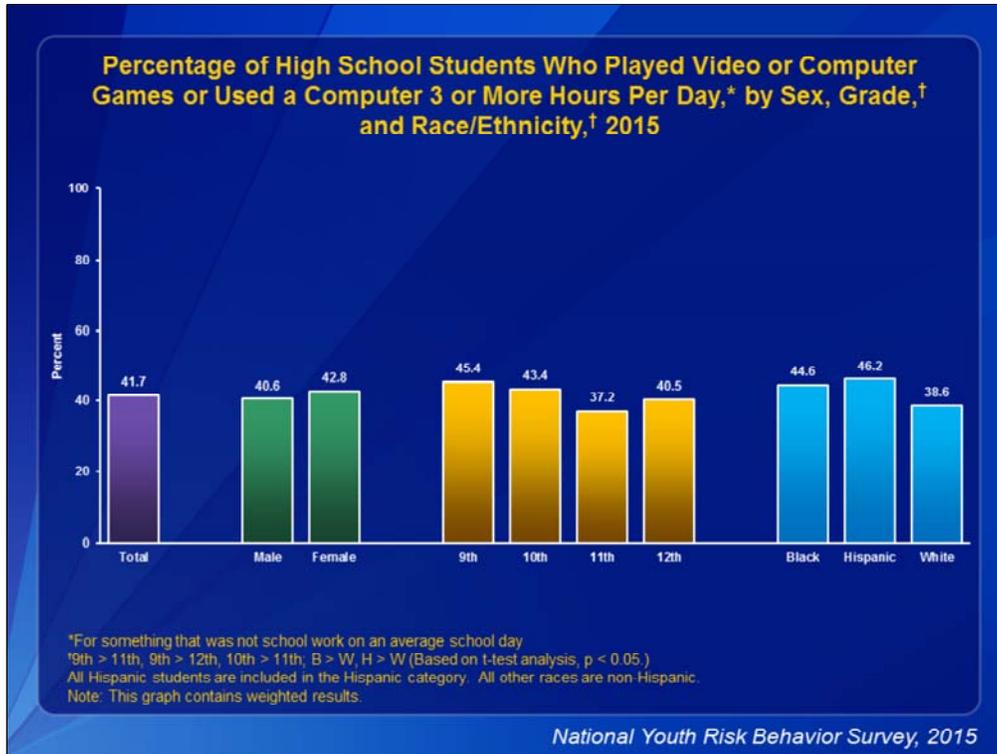Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015
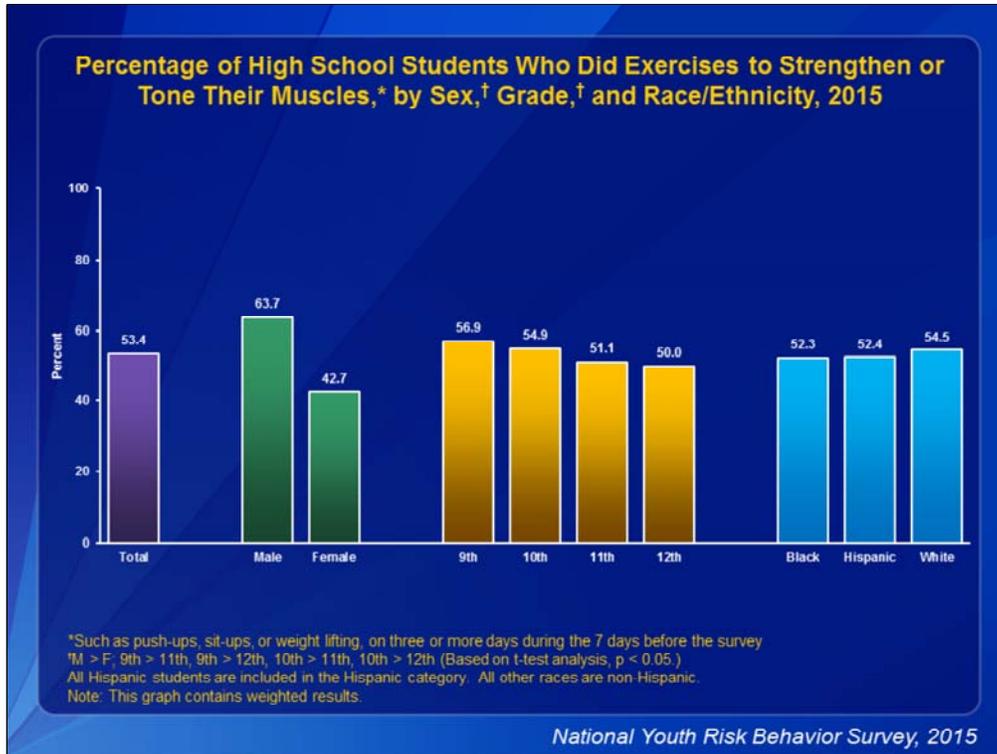
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles (such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, on three or more days during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 53.4. The percentage for Male students is 63.7. The percentage for Female students is 42.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 56.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 54.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 51.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 50.0. The percentage for Black students is 52.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 52.4. The percentage for White students is 54.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Exercises to Strengthen or Tone Their Muscles,* 2011-2015†

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2015 for high school students who did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles (such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, on three or more days during the 7 days before the survey).

 The percentage for 2011 is 55.6. The percentage for 2013 is 51.7. The percentage for 2015 is 53.4.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2015.

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day).

The percentage for all students is 41.7. The percentage for Male students is 40.6. The percentage for Female students is 42.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 45.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 43.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 37.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 40.5. The percentage for Black students is 44.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 46.2. The percentage for White students is 38.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* 2003-2015†

*For something that was not school work on an average school day
†Increased 2003-2015, increased 2003-2009, increased 2009-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2003 through 2015 for high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day).

The percentage for 2003 is 22.1. The percentage for 2005 is 21.1. The percentage for 2007 is 24.9. The percentage for 2009 is 24.9. The percentage for 2011 is 31.1. The percentage for 2013 is 41.3. The percentage for 2015 is 41.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 2003 to 2015, increased from 2003 to 2009, and increased from 2009 to 2015.
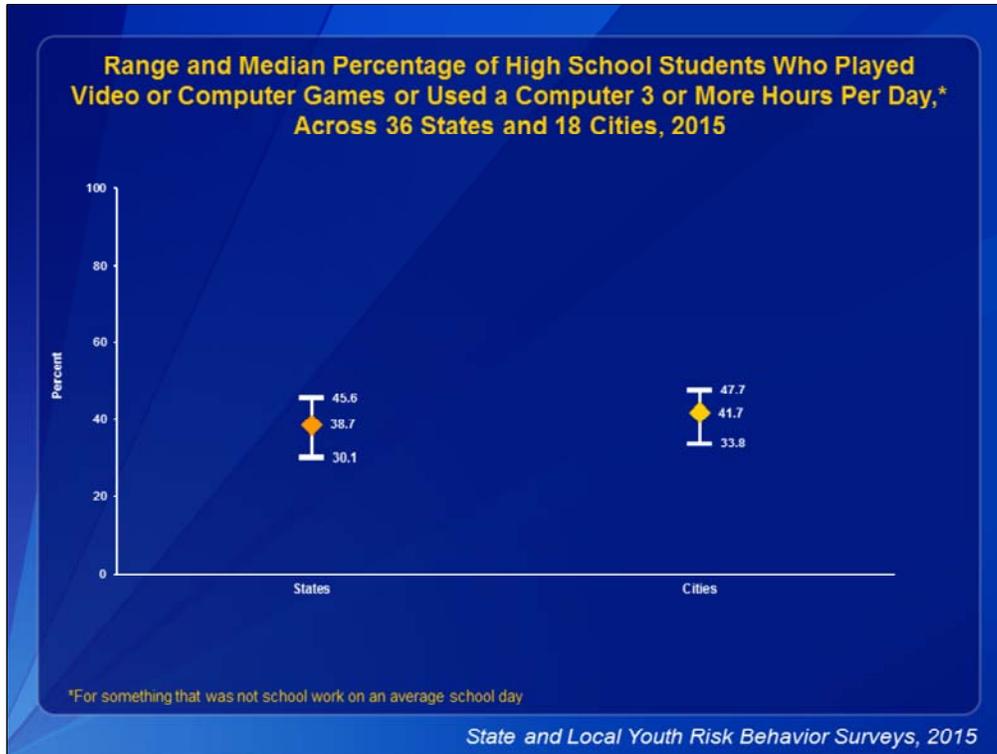
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day).

The range across states was 30.1% to 45.6%. The median across states was 38.7%. The range across cites was 33.8% to 47.7%. The median across cities was 41.7%.
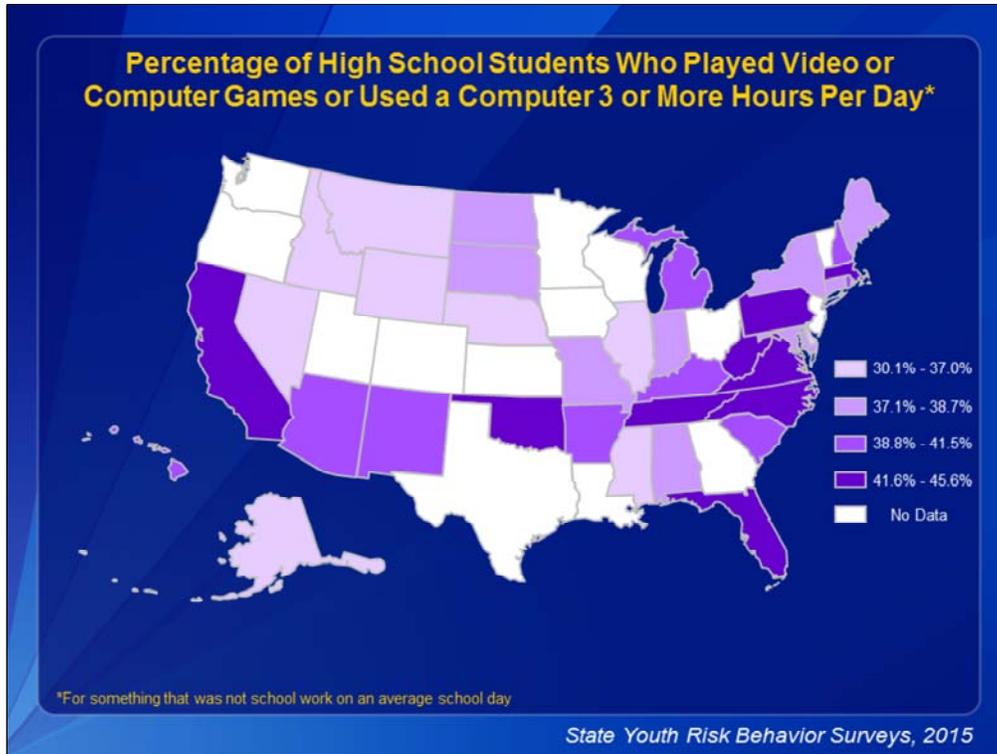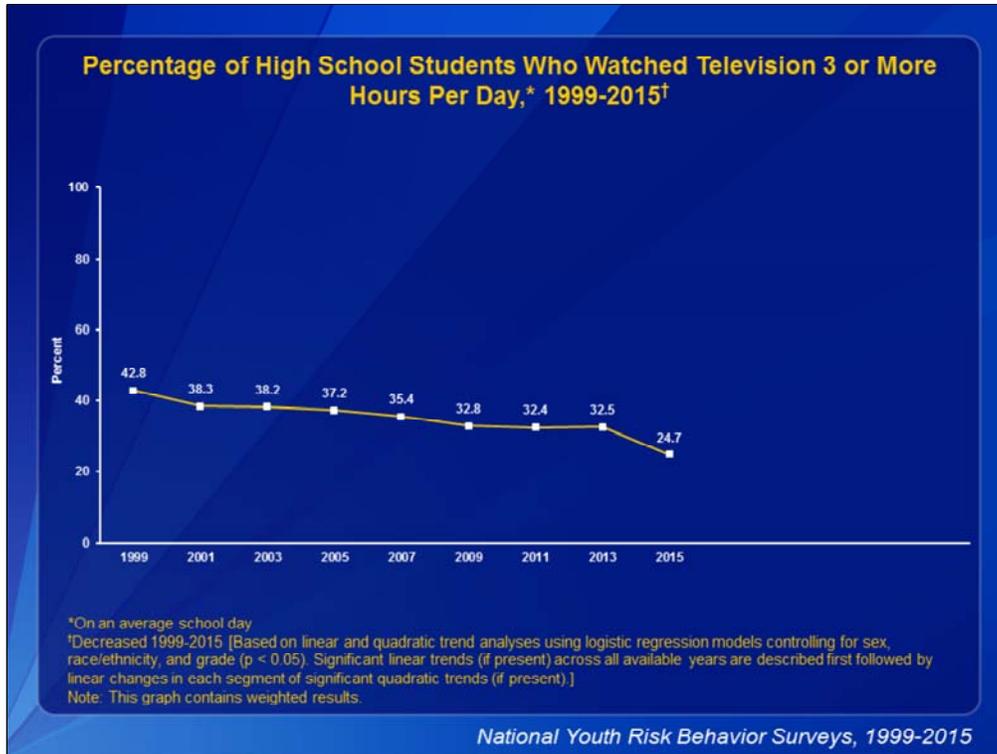
This slide shows the percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day), 2015. The values range from 30.1% to 45.6%. Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Wyoming, range from 30.1% to 37.0%. Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, range from 37.1% to 38.7%. Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, range from 38.8% to 41.5%. California, Florida, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 41.6% to 45.6%. Vermont, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
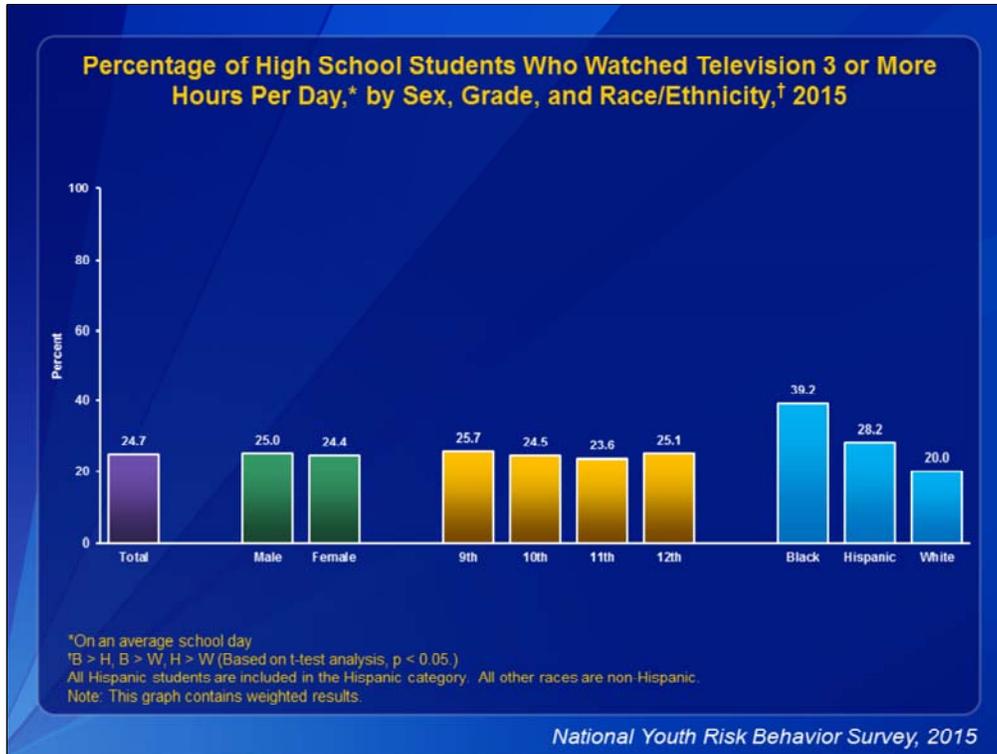
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day).

The percentage for all students is 24.7. The percentage for Male students is 25.0. The percentage for Female students is 24.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 25.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 24.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 23.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 25.1. The percentage for Black students is 39.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 28.2. The percentage for White students is 20.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched Television 3 or More Hours Per Day,* 1999-2015†

*On an average school day
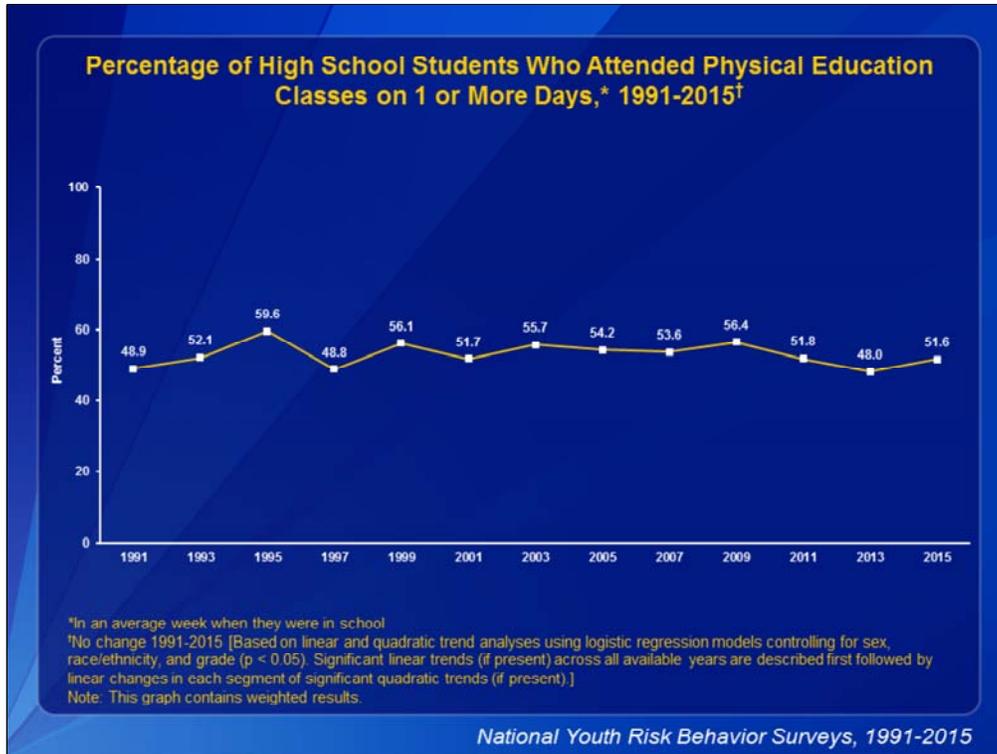†Decreased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day).

 The percentage for 1999 is 42.8. The percentage for 2001 is 38.3. The percentage for 2003 is 38.2. The percentage for 2005 is 37.2. The percentage for 2007 is 35.4. The percentage for 2009 is 32.8. The percentage for 2011 is 32.4. The percentage for 2013 is 32.5. The percentage for 2015 is 24.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2015.
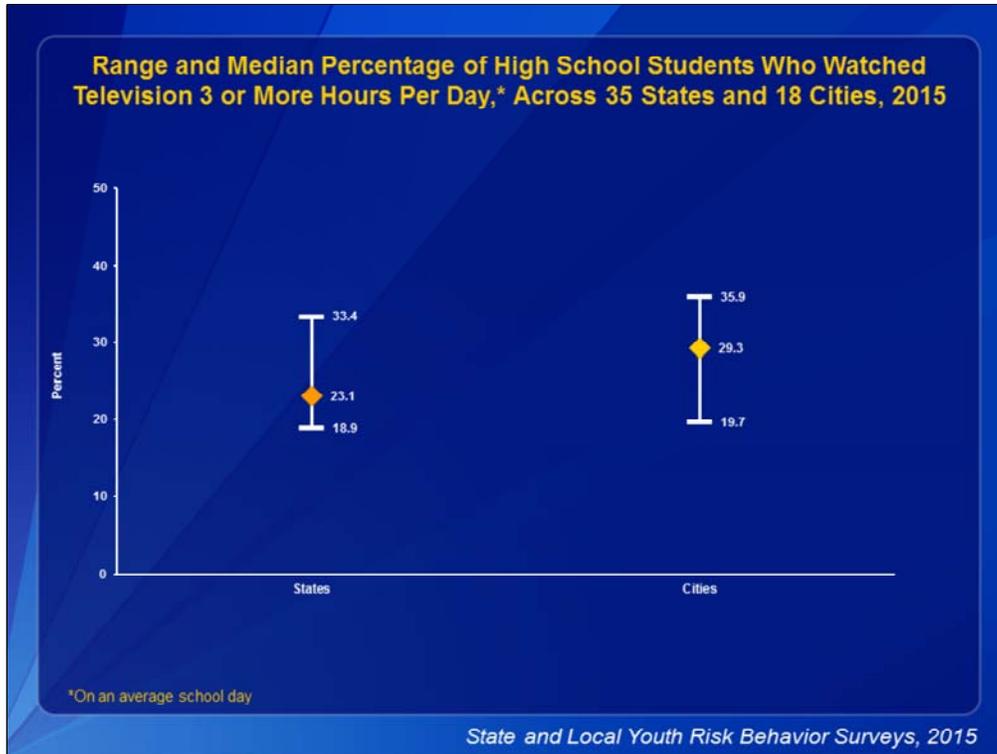
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 18 cities for high school students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day).

The range across states was 18.9% to 33.4%. The median across states was 23.1%. The range across cites was 19.7% to 35.9%. The median across cities was 29.3%.
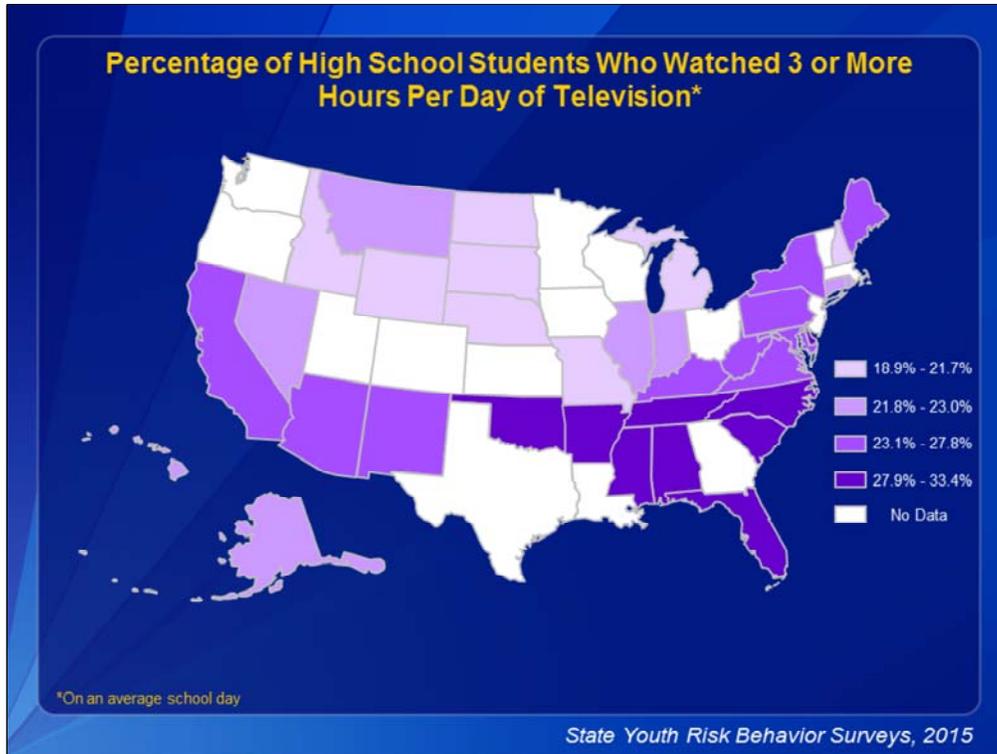
This slide shows the percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day), 2015. The values range from 18.9% to 33.4%. Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 18.9% to 21.7%. Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Montana, Nevada, Rhode Island, range from 21.8% to 23.0%. Arizona, California, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 23.1% to 27.8%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 27.9% to 33.4%. Vermont, Massachusetts, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
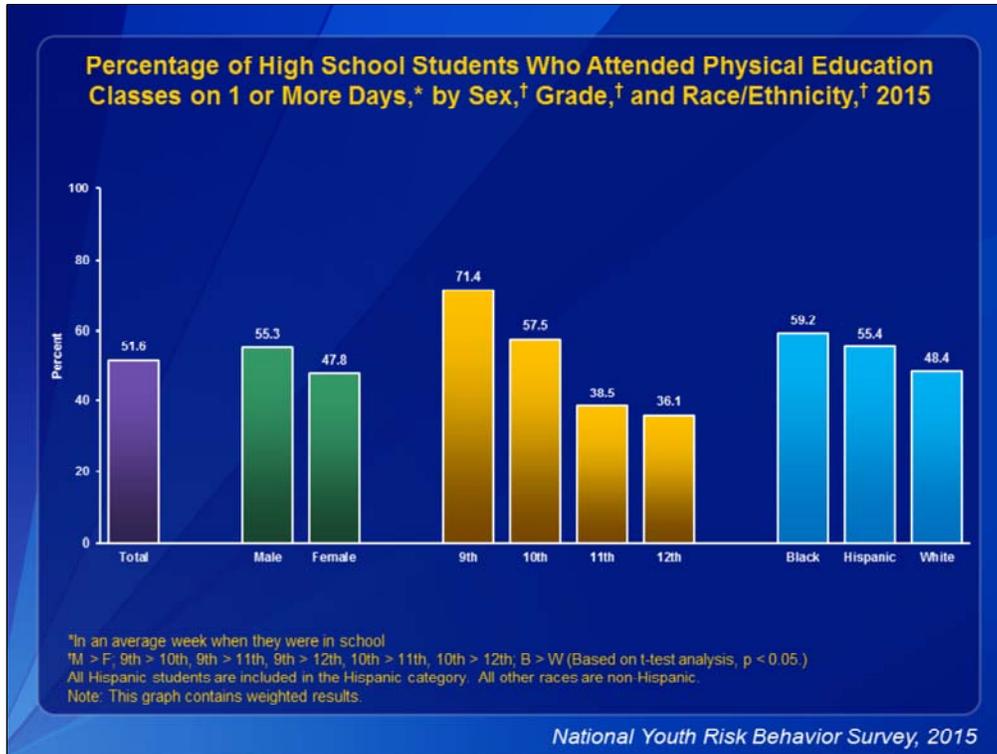
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school).

The percentage for all students is 51.6. The percentage for Male students is 55.3. The percentage for Female students is 47.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 71.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 57.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 38.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 36.1. The percentage for Black students is 59.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 55.4. The percentage for White students is 48.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on 1 or More Days,* 1991-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school).

The percentage for 1991 is 48.9. The percentage for 1993 is 52.1. The percentage for 1995 is 59.6. The percentage for 1997 is 48.8. The percentage for 1999 is 56.1. The percentage for 2001 is 51.7. The percentage for 2003 is 55.7. The percentage for 2005 is 54.2. The percentage for 2007 is 53.6. The percentage for 2009 is 56.4. The percentage for 2011 is 51.8. The percentage for 2013 is 48.0. The percentage for 2015 is 51.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 1991 to 2015.

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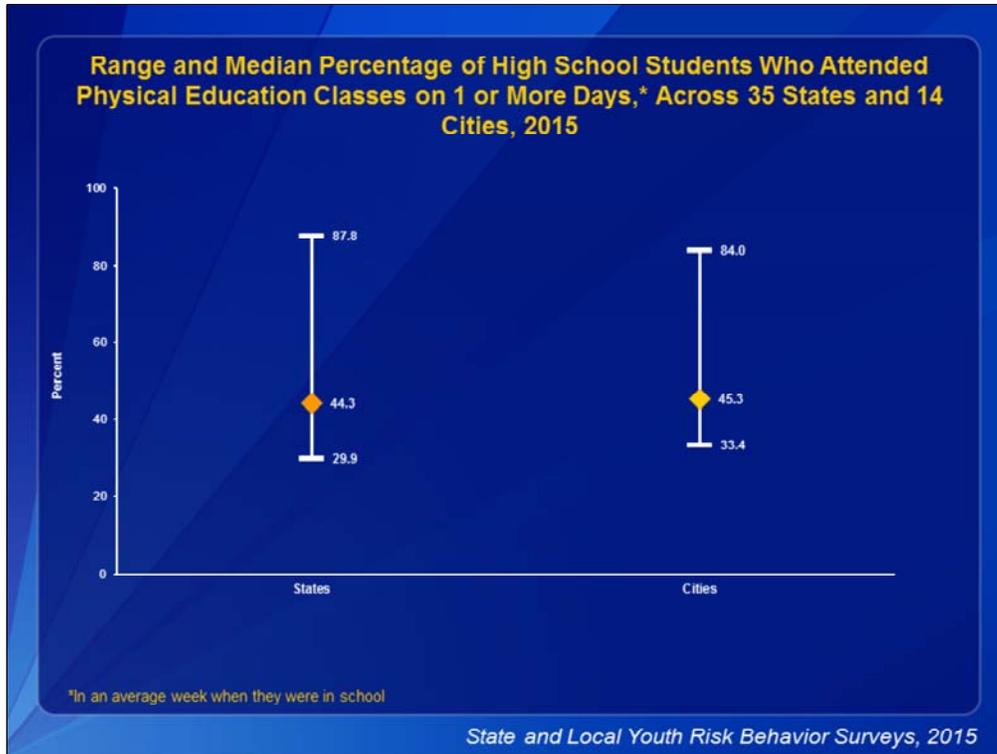
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 14 cities for high school students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school).

The range across states was 29.9% to 87.8%. The median across states was 44.3%. The range across cites was 33.4% to 84.0%. The median across cities was 45.3%.
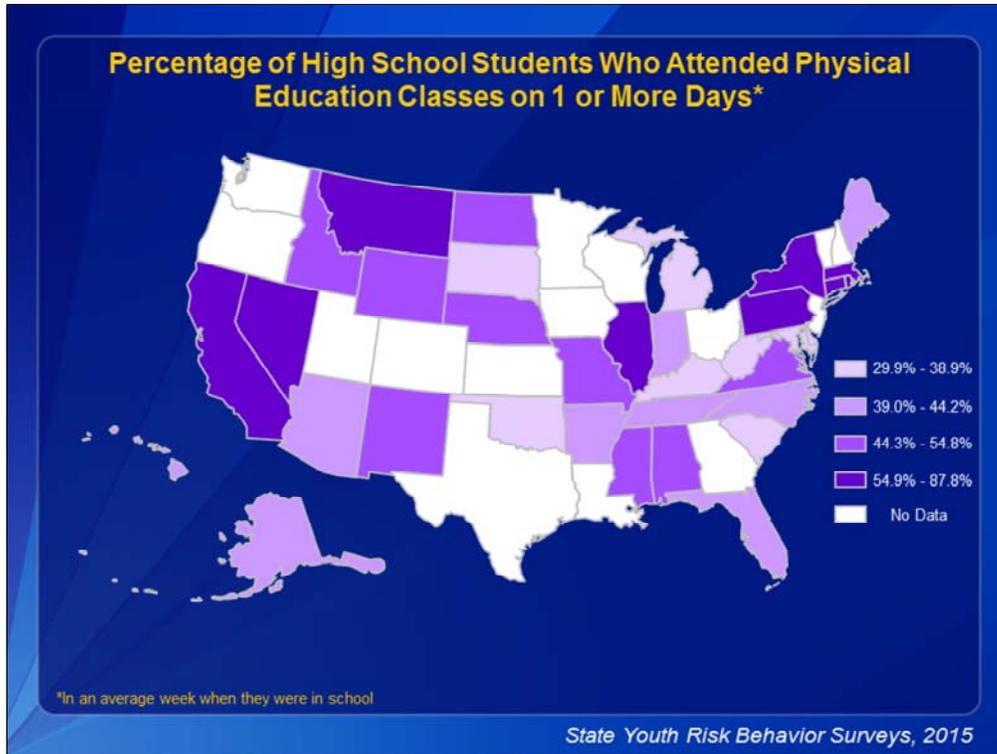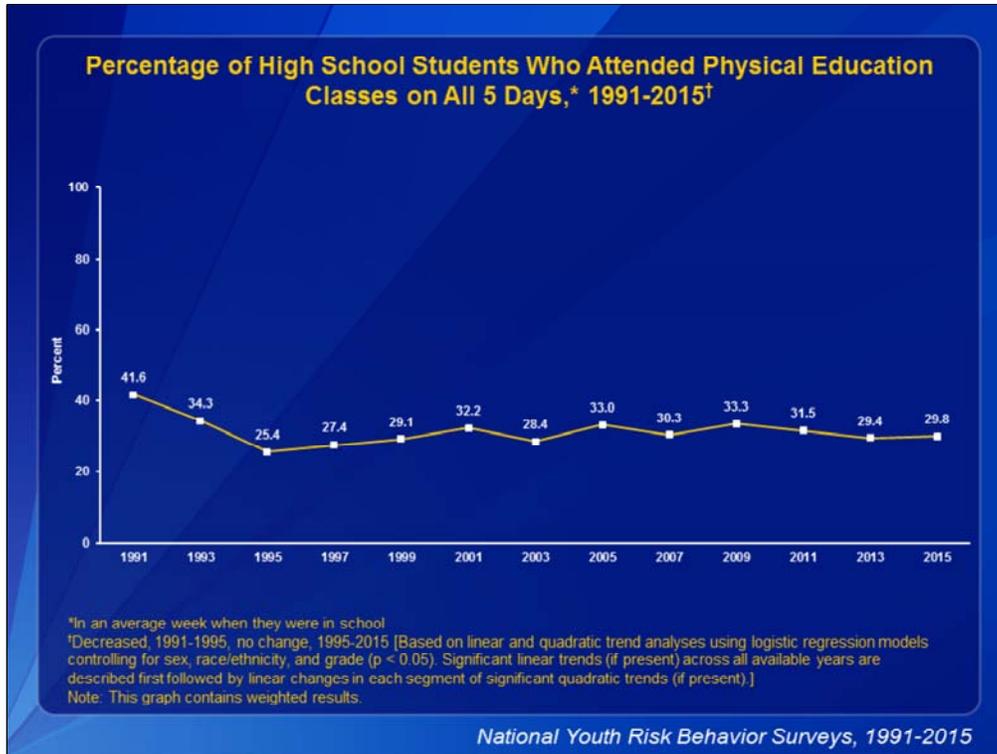
This slide shows the percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school), 2015. The values range from 29.9% to 87.8%. Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 29.9% to 38.9%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, North Carolina, Tennessee, range from 39.0% to 44.2%. Alabama, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 44.3% to 54.8%. California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, range from 54.9% to 87.8%. Vermont, New Hampshire, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
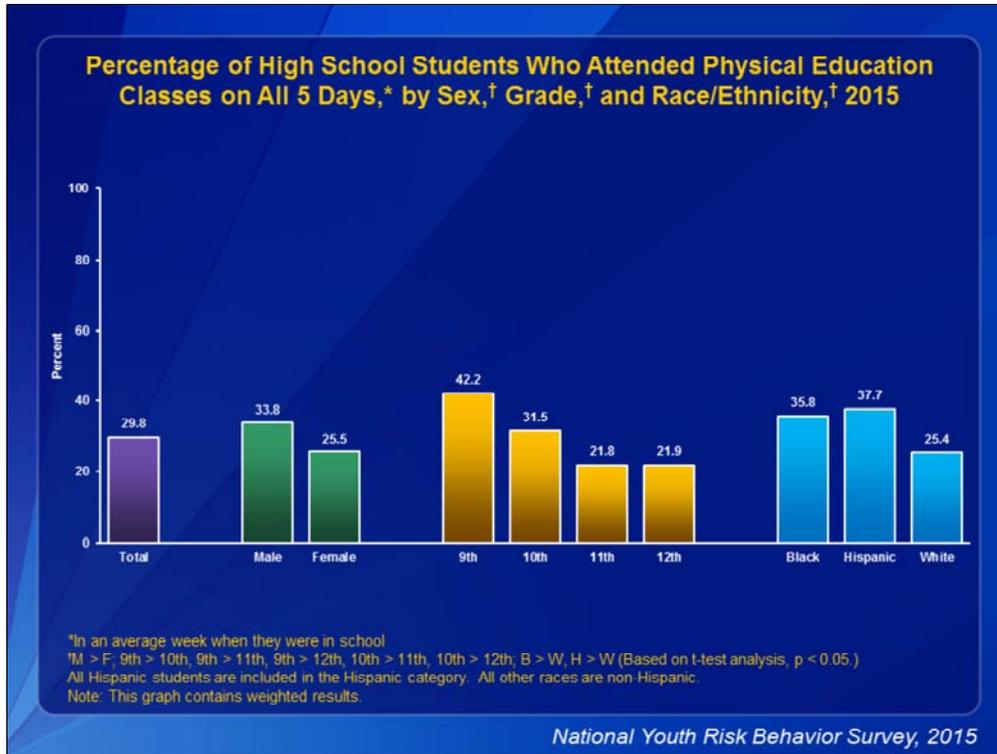
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school).

The percentage for all students is 29.8. The percentage for Male students is 33.8. The percentage for Female students is 25.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 42.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 31.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 21.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 21.9. The percentage for Black students is 35.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 37.7. The percentage for White students is 25.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,* 1991-2015†

*In an average week when they were in school
†Decreased, 1991-1995, no change, 1995-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school).

The percentage for 1991 is 41.6. The percentage for 1993 is 34.3. The percentage for 1995 is 25.4. The percentage for 1997 is 27.4. The percentage for 1999 is 29.1. The percentage for 2001 is 32.2. The percentage for 2003 is 28.4. The percentage for 2005 is 33.0. The percentage for 2007 is 30.3. The percentage for 2009 is 33.3. The percentage for 2011 is 31.5. The percentage for 2013 is 29.4. The percentage for 2015 is 29.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 1995 and did not change from 1995 to 2015.
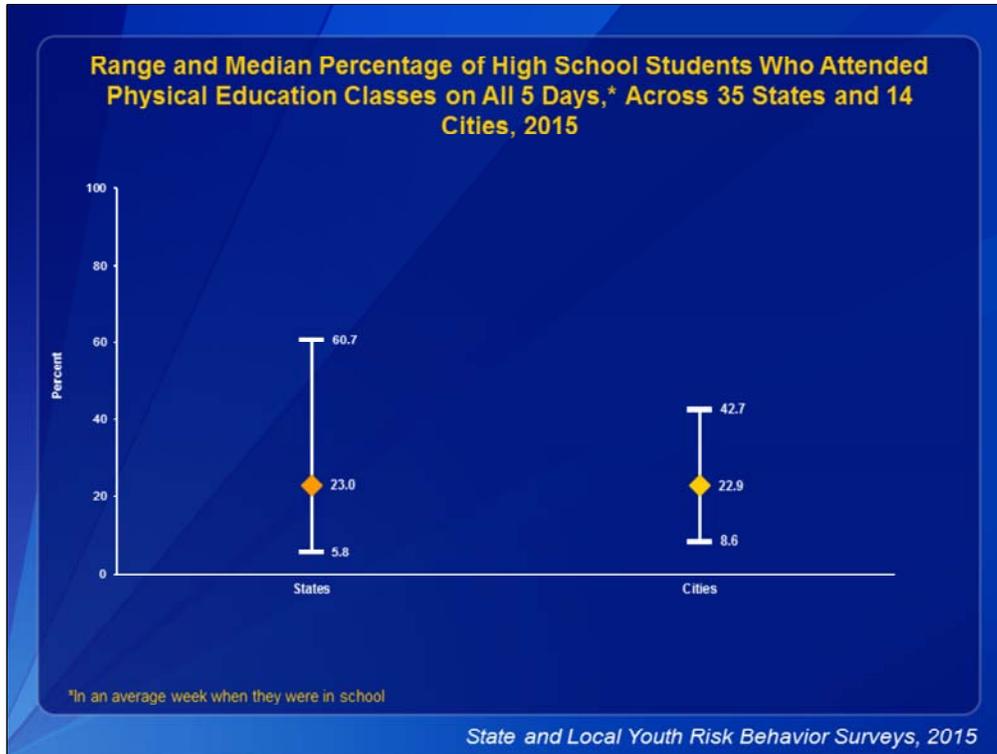
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 14 cities for high school students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school).

The range across states was 5.8% to 60.7%. The median across states was 23%. The range across cites was 8.6% to 42.7%. The median across cities was 22.9%.
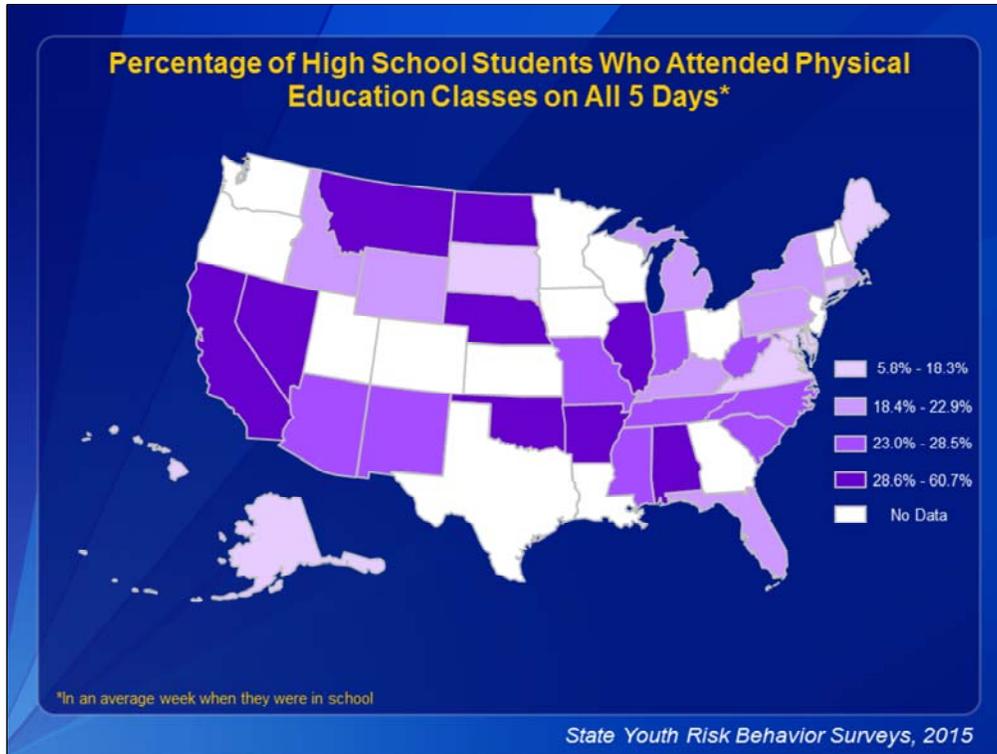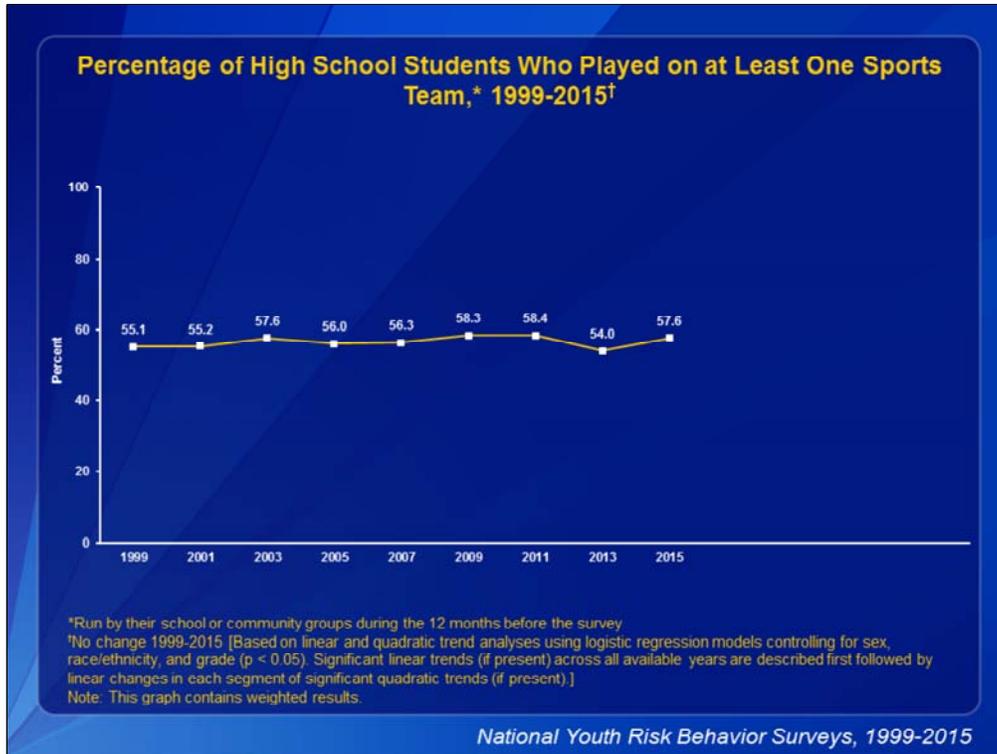
This slide shows the percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school, 2015. The values range from 5.8% to 60.7%. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 5.8% to 18.3%. Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wyoming, range from 18.4% to 22.9%. Arizona, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 23.0% to 28.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, range from 28.6% to 60.7%. Vermont, New Hampshire, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
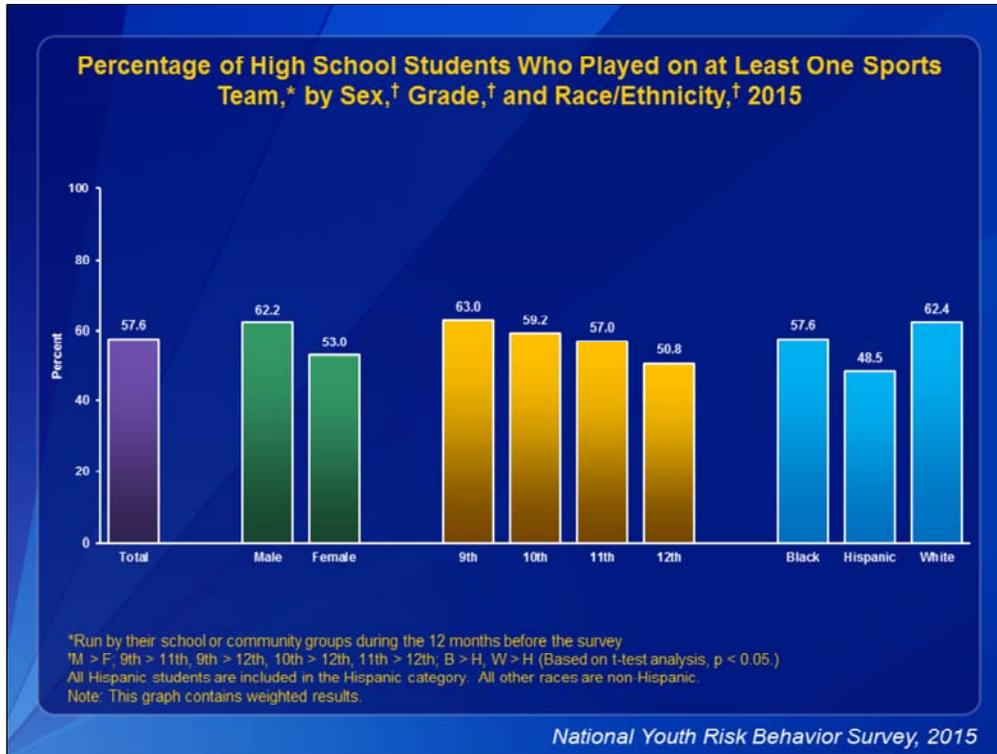
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey).

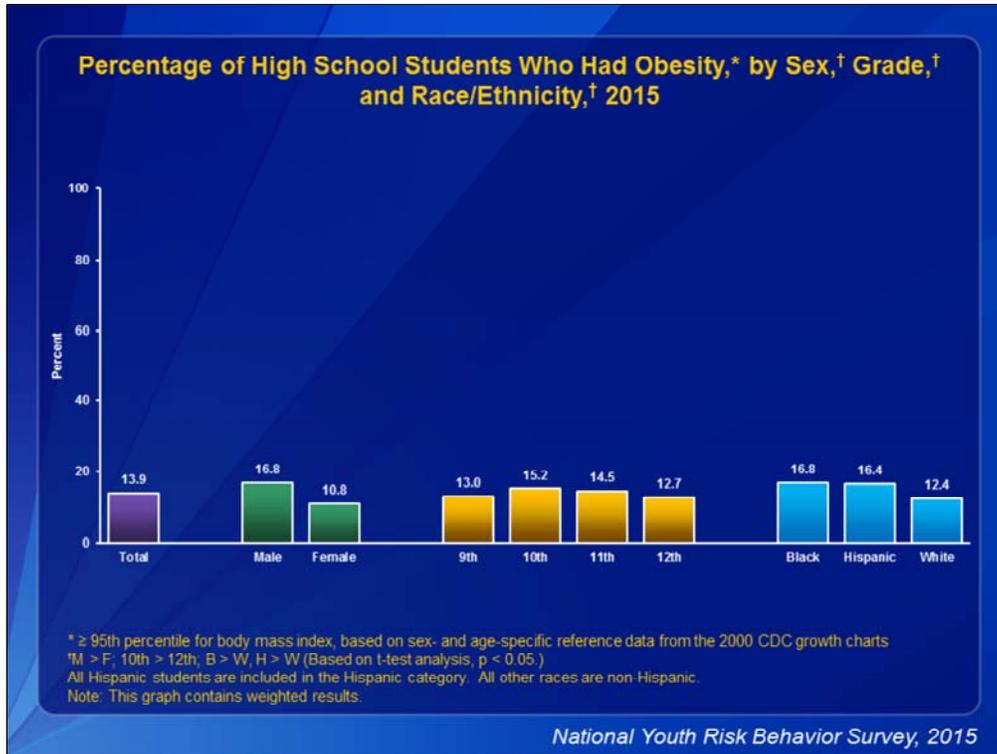The percentage for all students is 57.6. The percentage for Male students is 62.2. The percentage for Female students is 53.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 63.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 59.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 57.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 50.8. The percentage for Black students is 57.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 48.5. The percentage for White students is 62.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* 1999-2015†

*Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey.
†No change 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey).

 The percentage for 1999 is 55.1. The percentage for 2001 is 55.2. The percentage for 2003 is 57.6. The percentage for 2005 is 56.0. The percentage for 2007 is 56.3. The percentage for 2009 is 58.3. The percentage for 2011 is 58.4. The percentage for 2013 is 54.0. The percentage for 2015 is 57.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2015.
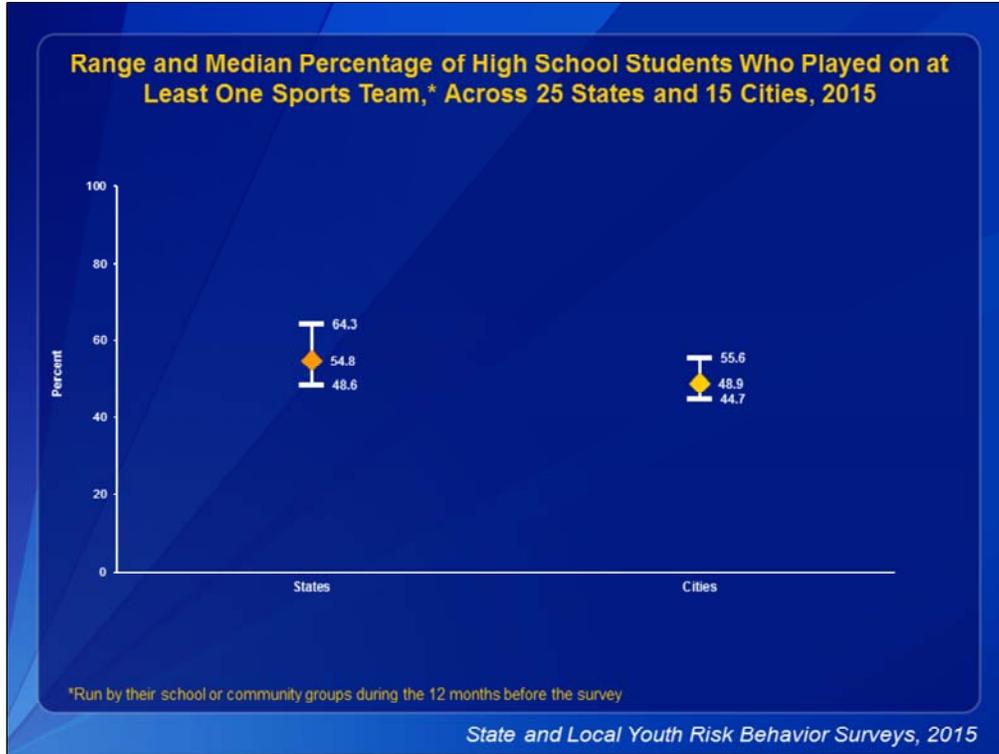
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 25 states and 15 cities for high school students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 48.6% to 64.3%. The median across states was 54.8%. The range across cites was 44.7% to 55.6%. The median across cities was 48.9%.
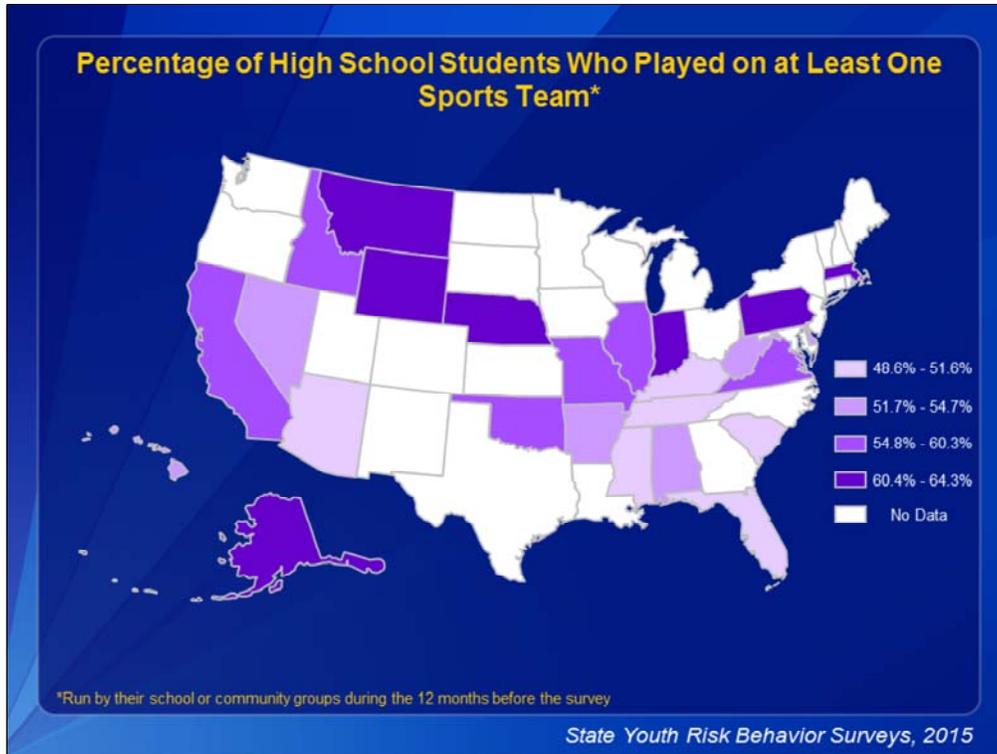
Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team*

48.6% - 51.6%
51.7% - 54.7%
54.8% - 60.3%
60.4% - 64.3%
No Data

*Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015

This slide shows the percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 48.6% to 64.3%. Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 48.6% to 51.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Hawaii, Nevada, West Virginia, range from 51.7% to 54.7%. California, Idaho, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Virginia, range from 54.8% to 60.3%. Alaska, Indiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, range from 60.4% to 64.3%. Vermont, South Dakota, Rhode Island, New York, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Dakota, North Carolina, Michigan, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had obesity (≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts).

The percentage for all students is 13.9. The percentage for Male students is 16.8. The percentage for Female students is 10.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 12.7. The percentage for Black students is 16.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.4. The percentage for White students is 12.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 1999-2015[†]

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who had obesity (≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts).

 The percentage for 1999 is 10.6. The percentage for 2001 is 10.5. The percentage for 2003 is 12.0. The percentage for 2005 is 13.0. The percentage for 2007 is 12.8. The percentage for 2009 is 11.8. The percentage for 2011 is 13.0. The percentage for 2013 is 13.7. The percentage for 2015 is 13.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 1999 to 2015.
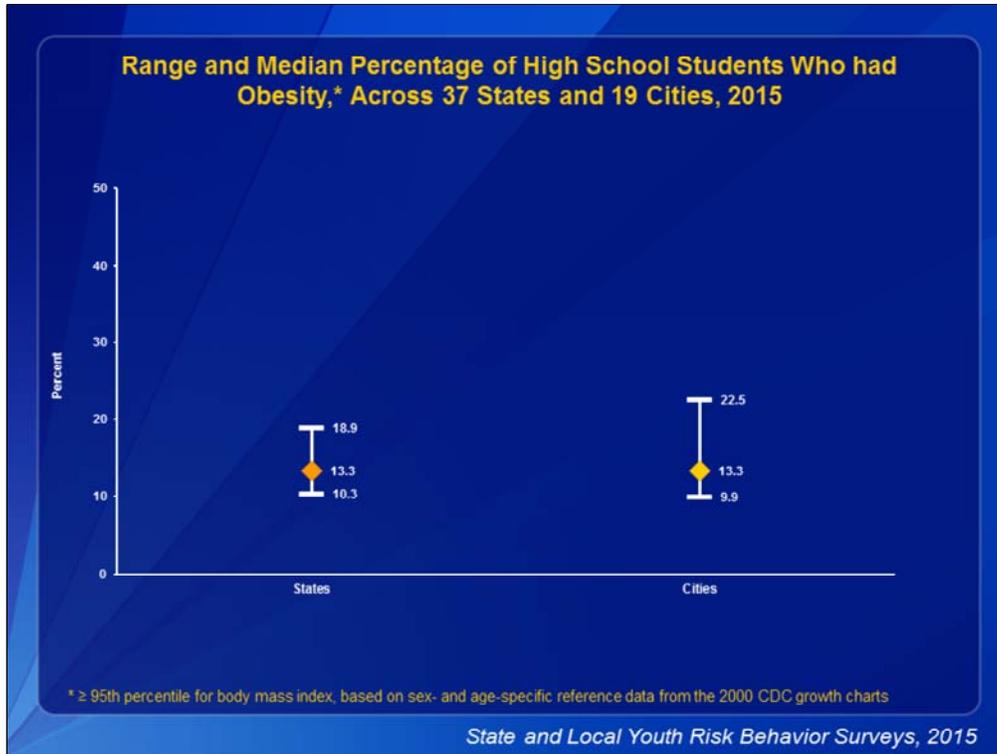
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 19 cities for high school students who had obesity (≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart).

The range across states was 10.3% to 18.9%. The median across states was 13.3%. The range across cites was 9.9% to 22.5%. The median across cities was 13.3%.
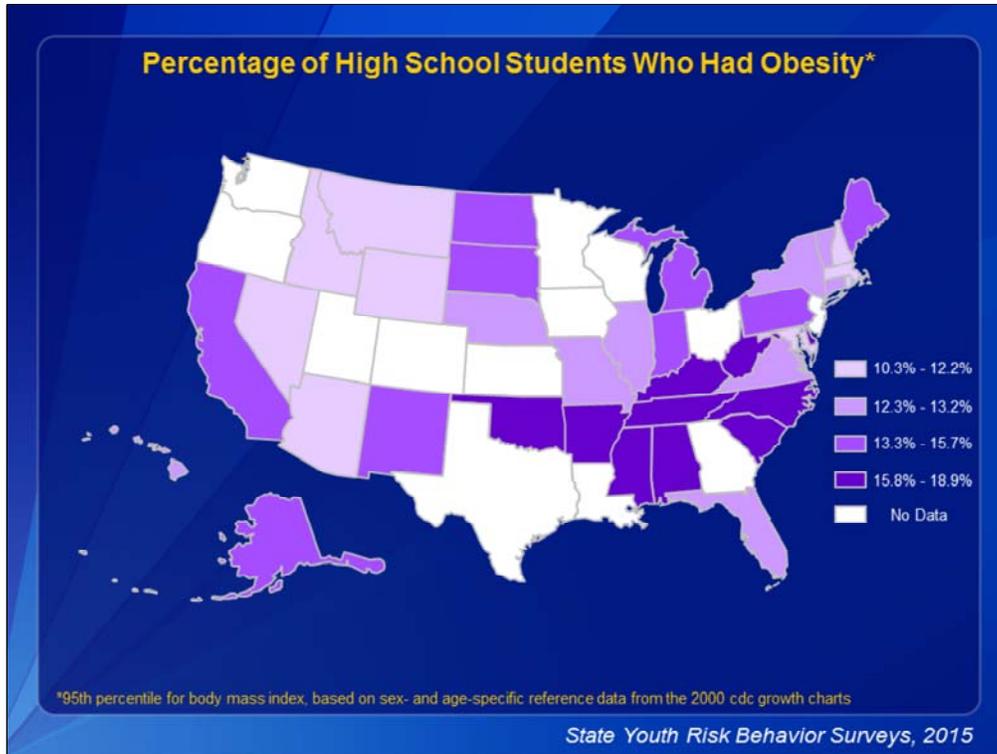
This slide shows the percentage of students who had obesity (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex), 2015. The values range from 10.3% to 18.9%. Arizona, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Wyoming, range from 10.3% to 12.2%. Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Vermont, Virginia, range from 12.3% to 13.2%. Alaska, California, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, range from 13.3% to 15.7%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 15.8% to 18.9%.Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
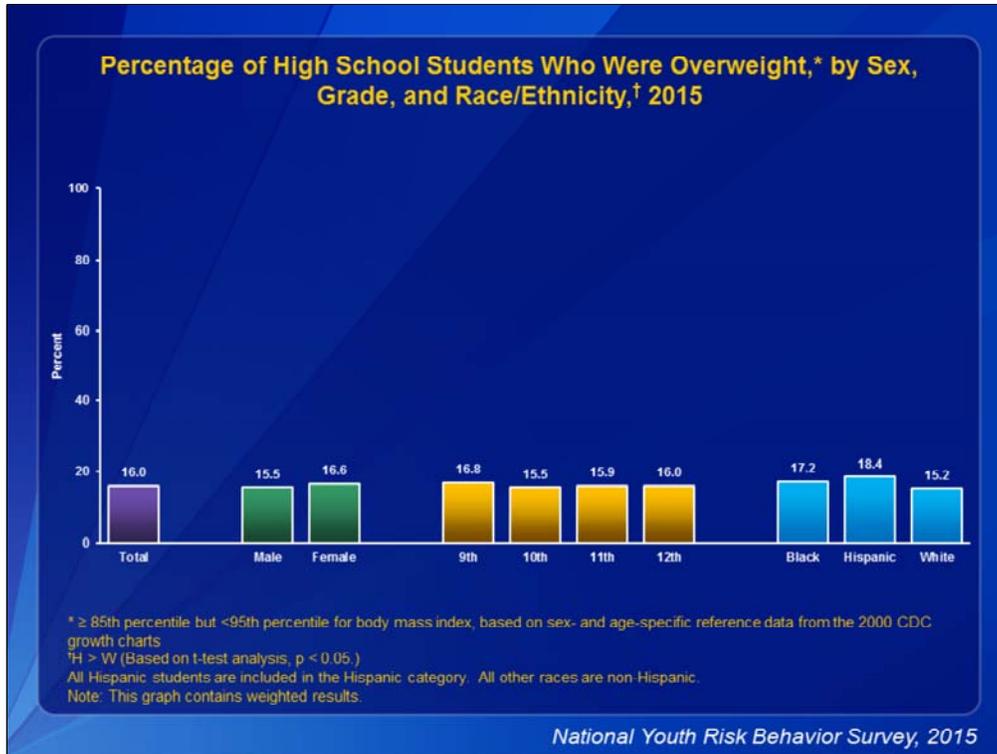
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were Overweight (≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts).

The percentage for all students is 16.0. The percentage for Male students is 15.5. The percentage for Female students is 16.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.0. The percentage for Black students is 17.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 18.4. The percentage for White students is 15.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 1999-2015[†]

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015
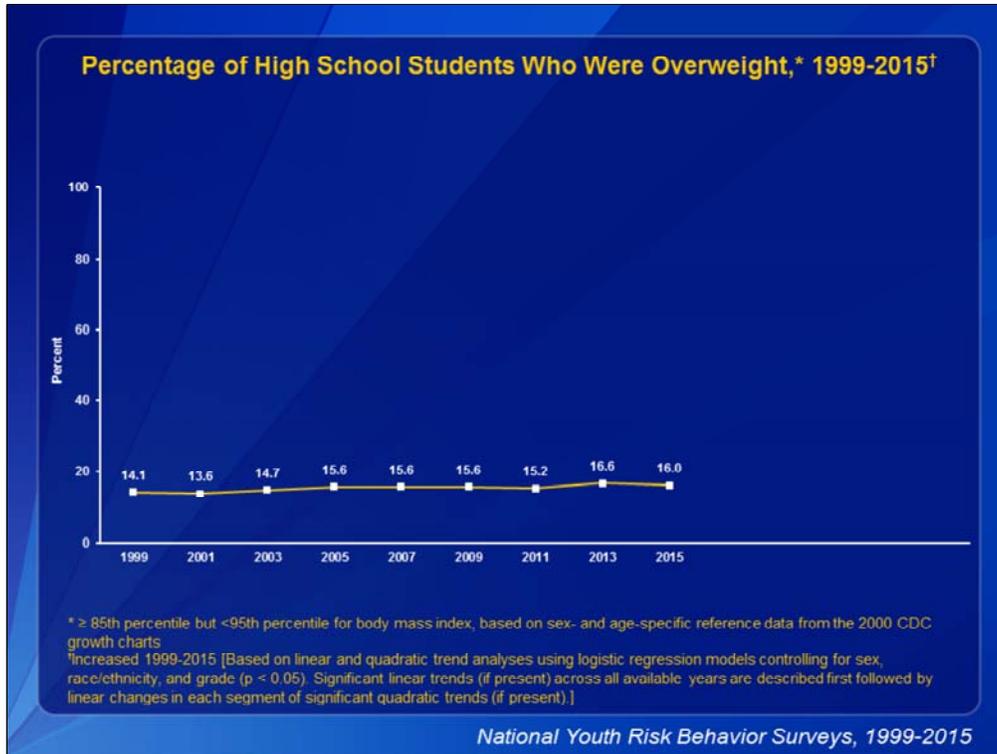
These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2015 for high school students who were Overweight (≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts).

 The percentage for 1999 is 14.1. The percentage for 2001 is 13.6. The percentage for 2003 is 14.7. The percentage for 2005 is 15.6. The percentage for 2007 is 15.6. The percentage for 2009 is 15.6. The percentage for 2011 is 15.2. The percentage for 2013 is 16.6. The percentage for 2015 is 16.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 1999 to 2015.

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 19 cities for high school students who were Overweight (≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart).

The range across states was 13.3% to 18.2%. The median across states was 15.3%. The range across cites was 13.2% to 21.6%. The median across cities was 16.8%.
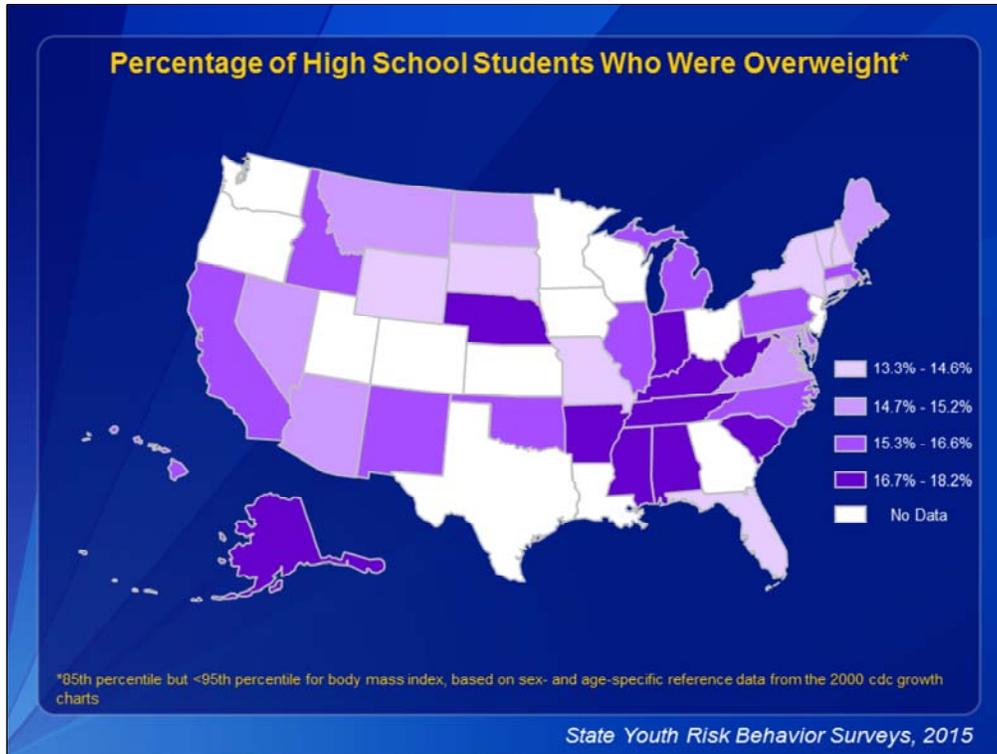
This slide shows the percentage of students who were overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex), 2015. The values range from 13.3% to 18.2%. Connecticut, Florida, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 13.3% to 14.6%. Arizona, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 14.7% to 15.2%. California, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 15.3% to 16.6%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 16.7% to 18.2%.Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
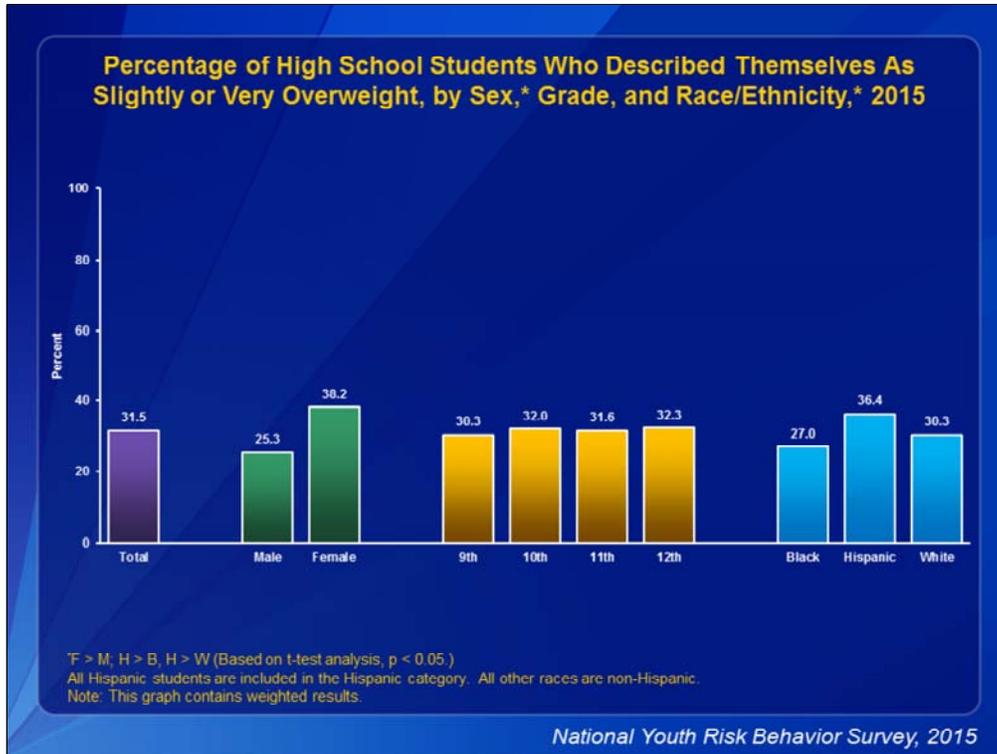
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

The percentage for all students is 31.5. The percentage for Male students is 25.3. The percentage for Female students is 38.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 30.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 32.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 31.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 32.3. The percentage for Black students is 27.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 36.4. The percentage for White students is 30.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, 1991-2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

 The percentage for 1991 is 31.8. The percentage for 1993 is 34.3. The percentage for 1995 is 27.6. The percentage for 1997 is 27.3. The percentage for 1999 is 30.0. The percentage for 2001 is 29.2. The percentage for 2003 is 29.6. The percentage for 2005 is 31.5. The percentage for 2007 is 29.3. The percentage for 2009 is 27.7. The percentage for 2011 is 29.2. The percentage for 2013 is 31.1. The percentage for 2015 is 31.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2015, decreased from 1991 to 1995, and increased from 1995 to 2015.
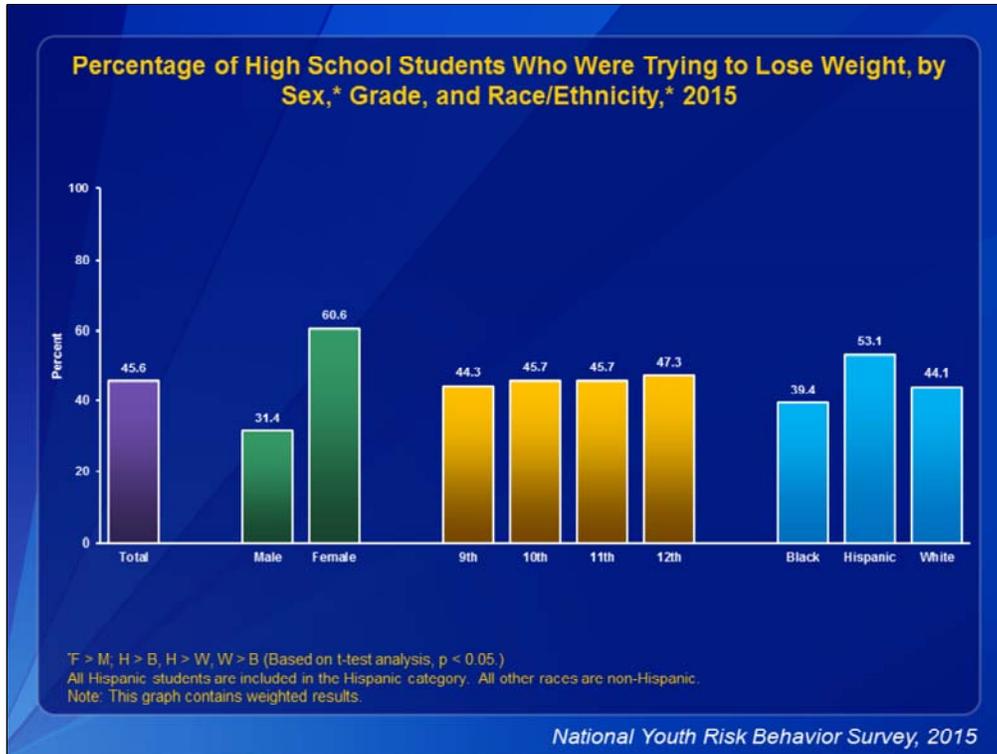
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 18 cities for high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

The range across states was 26.2% to 33.4%. The median across states was 30.6%. The range across cites was 24.2% to 35.9%. The median across cities was 29.8%.
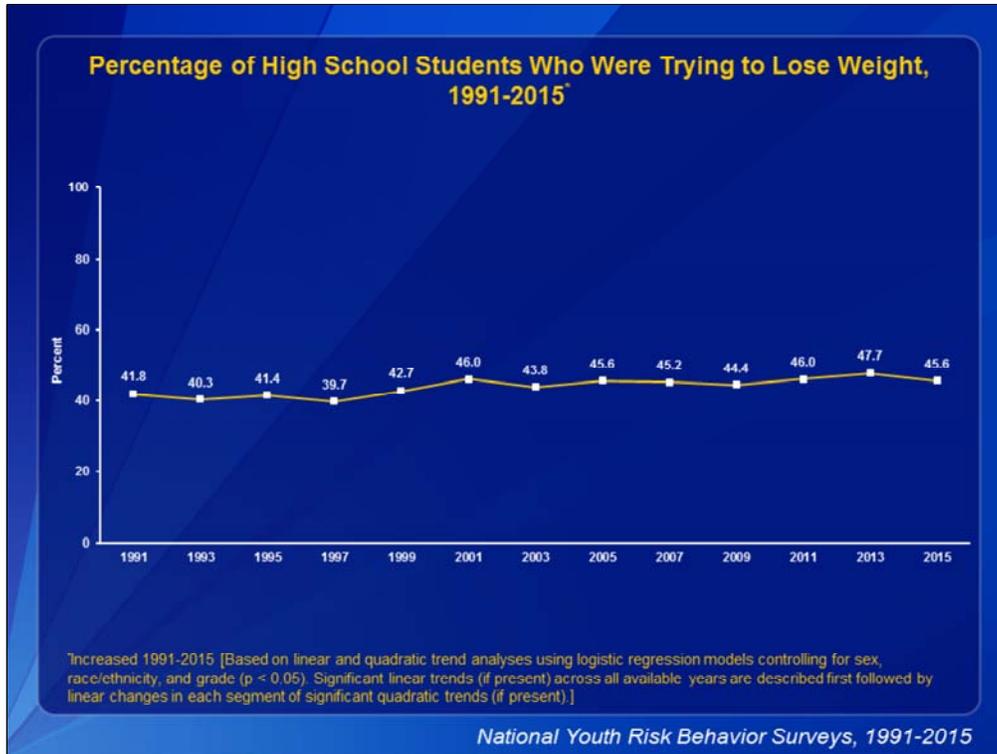
Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight

Legend:
- 26.2% - 29.5%
- 29.6% - 30.6%
- 30.7% - 31.9%
- 32.0% - 33.4%
- No Data

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
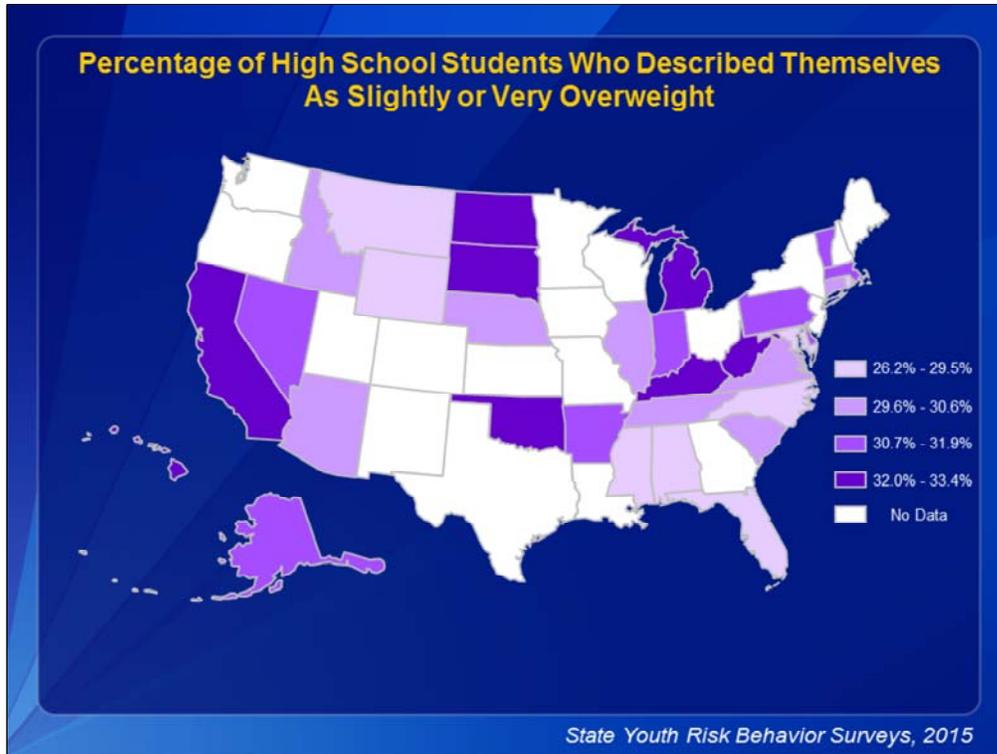
This slide shows the percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, 2015. The values range from 26.2% to 33.4%. Alabama, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Wyoming, range from 26.2% to 29.5%. Arizona, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 29.6% to 30.6%. Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Vermont, range from 30.7% to 31.9%. California, Hawaii, Kentucky, Michigan, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 32.0% to 33.4%. New York, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Missouri, Maine, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who were trying to lose weight.

The percentage for all students is 45.6. The percentage for Male students is 31.4. The percentage for Female students is 60.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 44.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 45.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 45.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 47.3. The percentage for Black students is 39.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 53.1. The percentage for White students is 44.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, 1991-2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2015. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2015 for high school students who were trying to lose weight.

The percentage for 1991 is 41.8. The percentage for 1993 is 40.3. The percentage for 1995 is 41.4. The percentage for 1997 is 39.7. The percentage for 1999 is 42.7. The percentage for 2001 is 46.0. The percentage for 2003 is 43.8. The percentage for 2005 is 45.6. The percentage for 2007 is 45.2. The percentage for 2009 is 44.4. The percentage for 2011 is 46.0. The percentage for 2013 is 47.7. The percentage for 2015 is 45.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 2015.
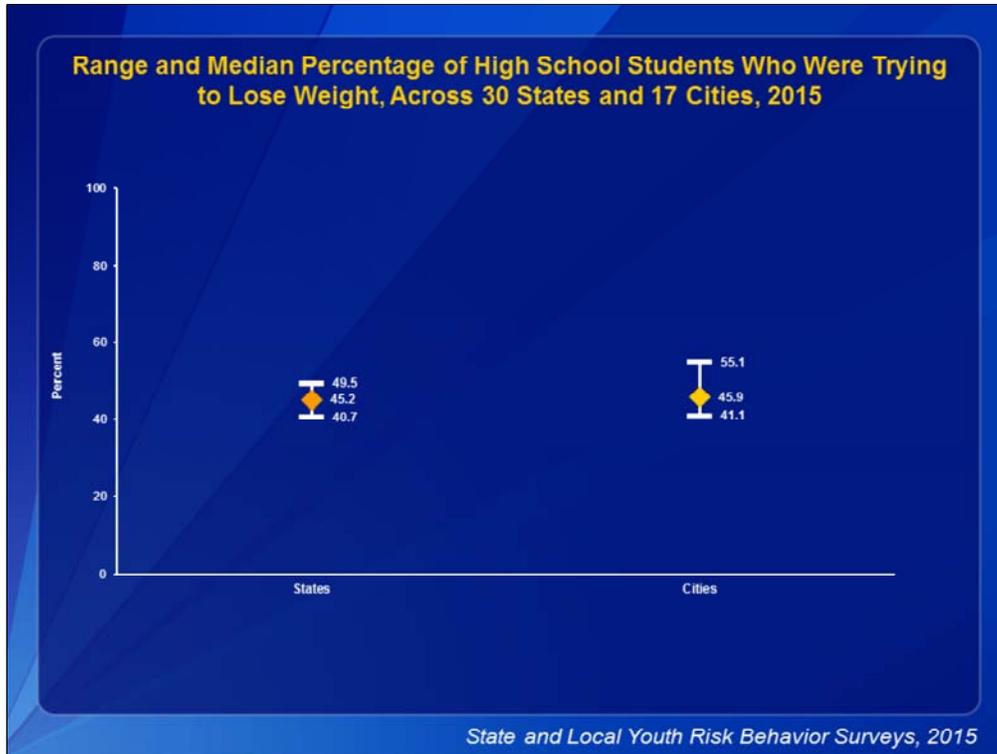
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 17 cities for high school students who were trying to lose weight.

The range across states was 40.7% to 49.5%. The median across states was 45.2%. The range across cites was 41.1% to 55.1%. The median across cities was 45.9%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
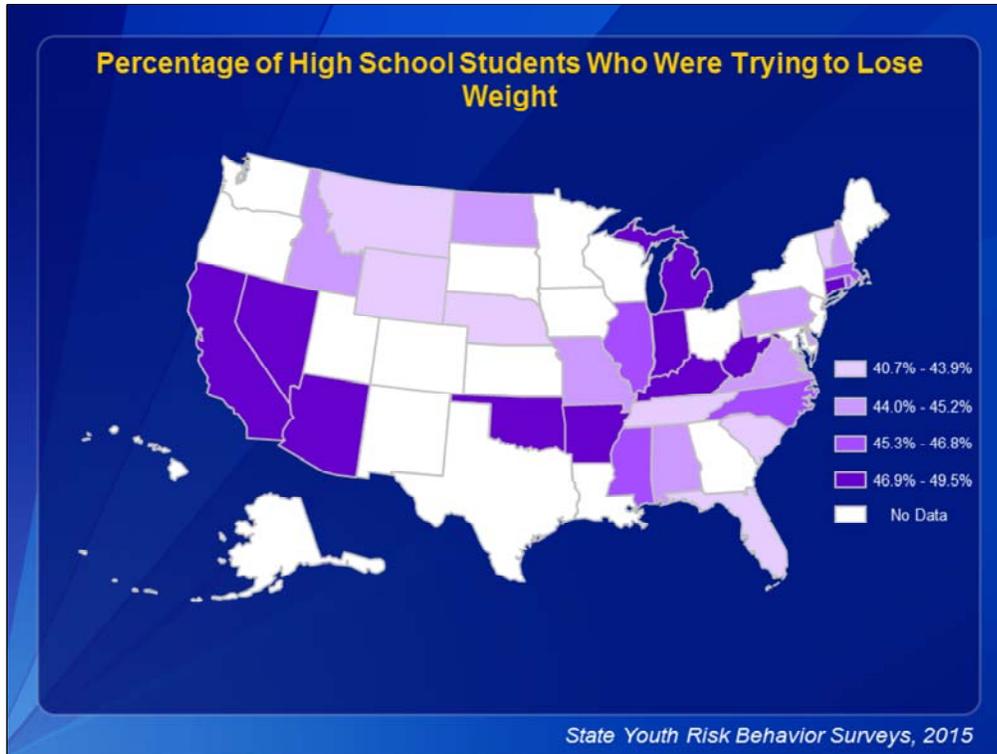
This slide shows the percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, 2015. The values range from 40.7% to 49.5%. Florida, Montana, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 40.7% to 43.9%. Alabama, Delaware, Idaho, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 44.0% to 45.2%. Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island, range from 45.3% to 46.8%. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 46.9% to 49.5%. South Dakota, New York, New Mexico, Maine, Maryland, Hawaii, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
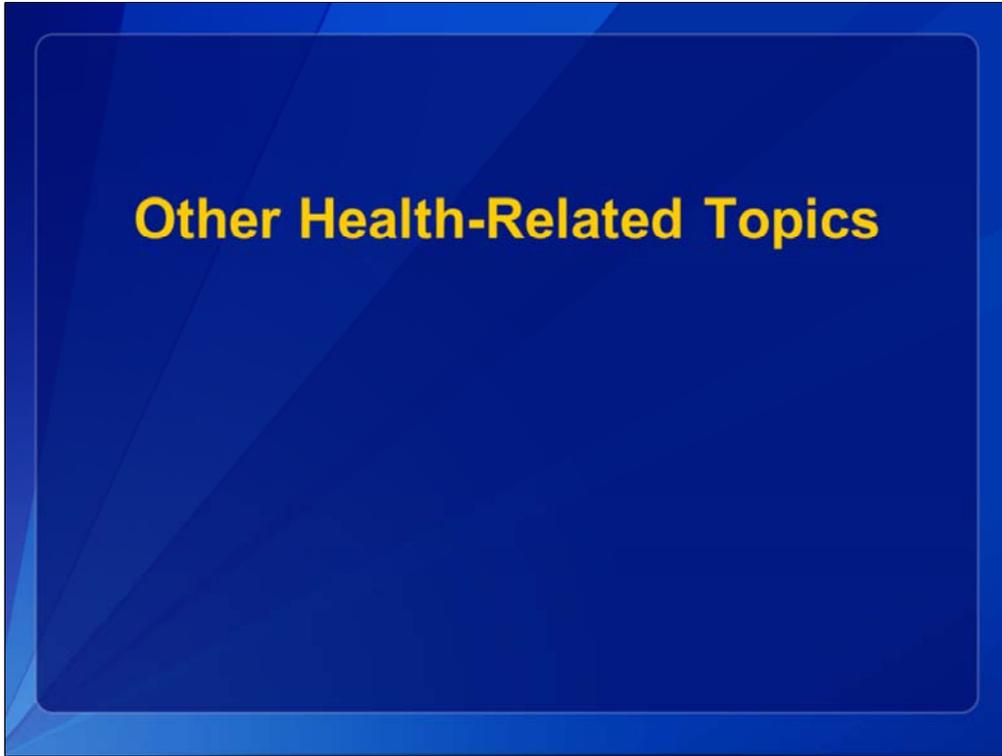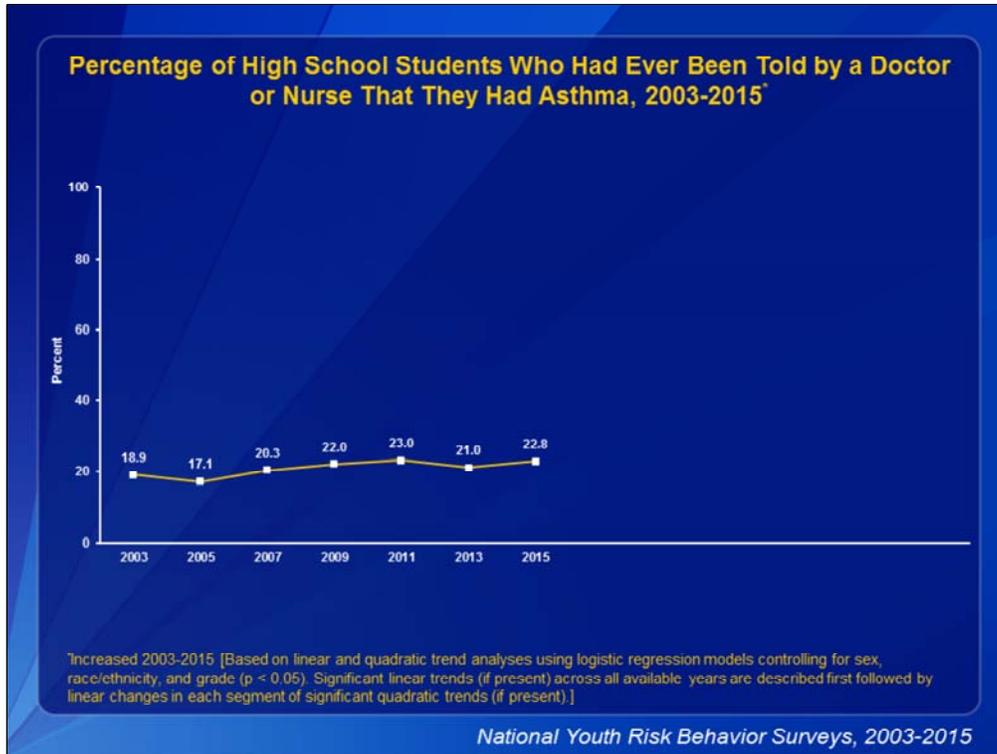
Other Health-Related Topics
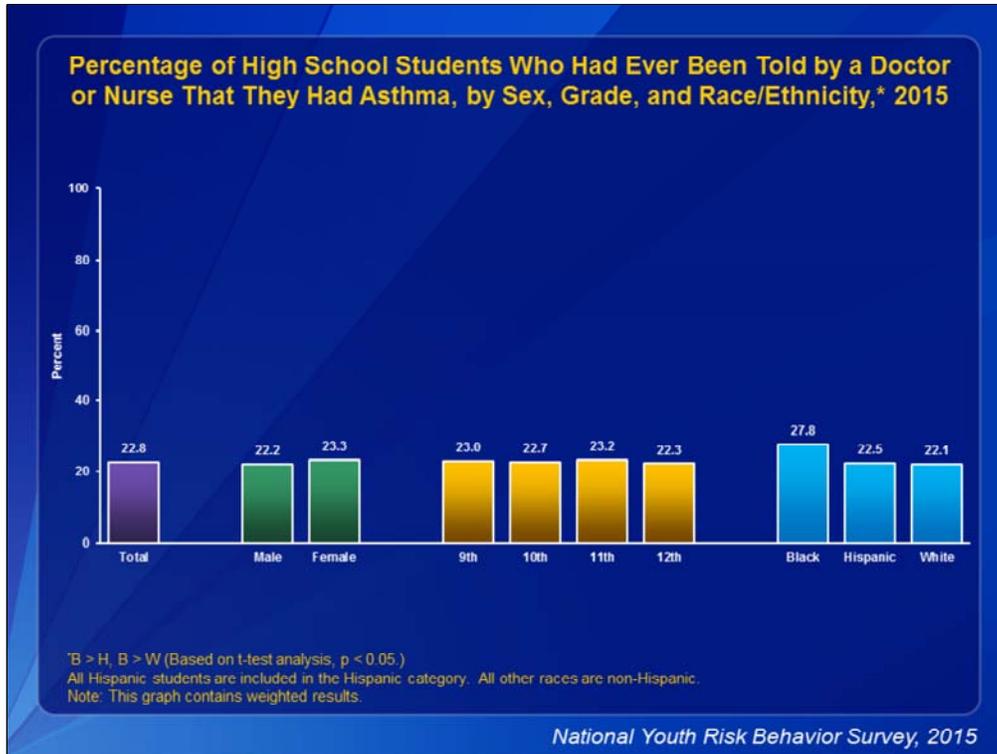
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma.

The percentage for all students is 22.8. The percentage for Male students is 22.2. The percentage for Female students is 23.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 23.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 22.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 23.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 22.3. The percentage for Black students is 27.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 22.5. The percentage for White students is 22.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma, 2003-2015

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2003 through 2015 for high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma.

The percentage for 2003 is 18.9. The percentage for 2005 is 17.1. The percentage for 2007 is 20.3. The percentage for 2009 is 22.0. The percentage for 2011 is 23.0. The percentage for 2013 is 21.0. The percentage for 2015 is 22.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence increased from 2003 to 2015.
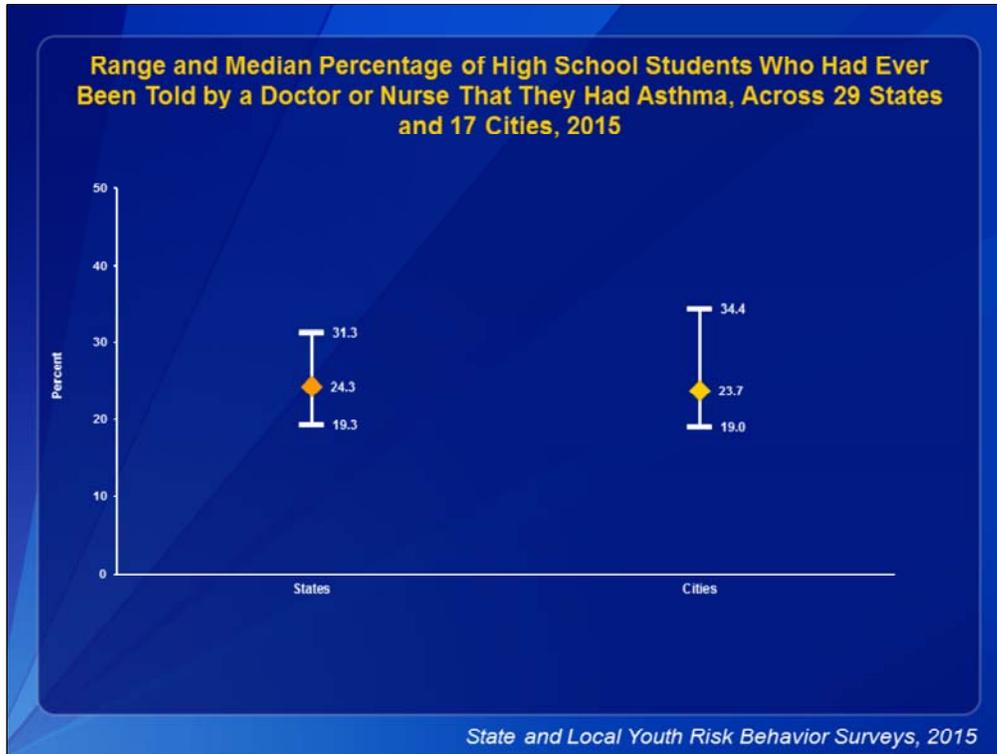
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 17 cities for high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma.

The range across states was 19.3% to 31.3%. The median across states was 24.3%. The range across cites was 19.0% to 34.4%. The median across cities was 23.7%.
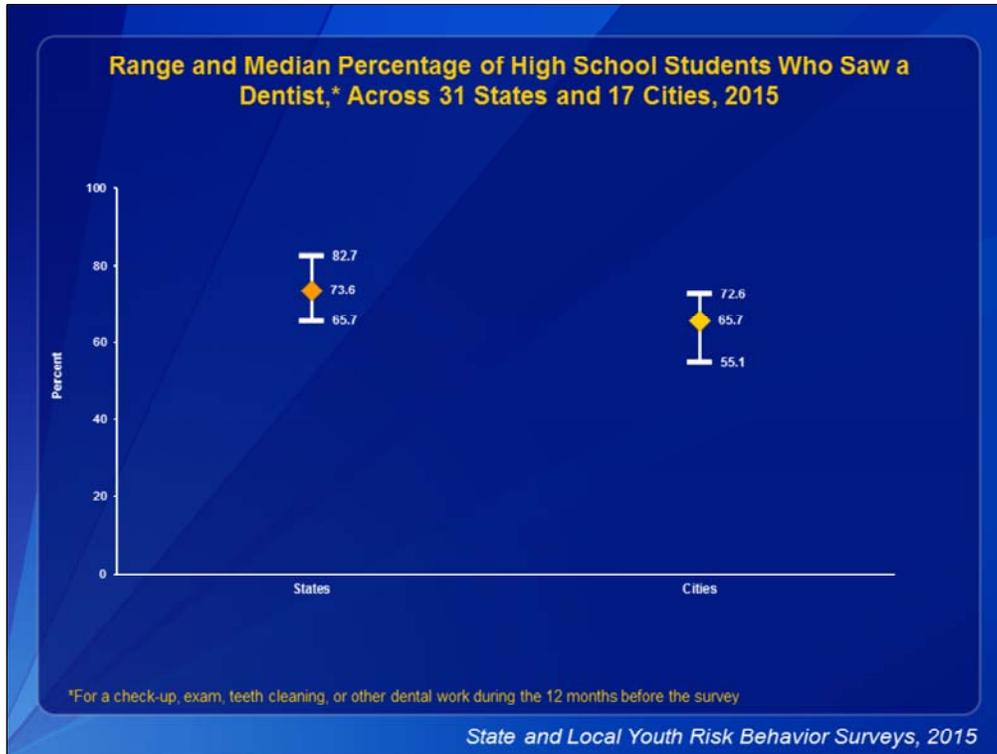
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma

19.3% - 22.1%
22.2% - 24.2%
24.3% - 25.4%
25.5% - 31.3%
No Data

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
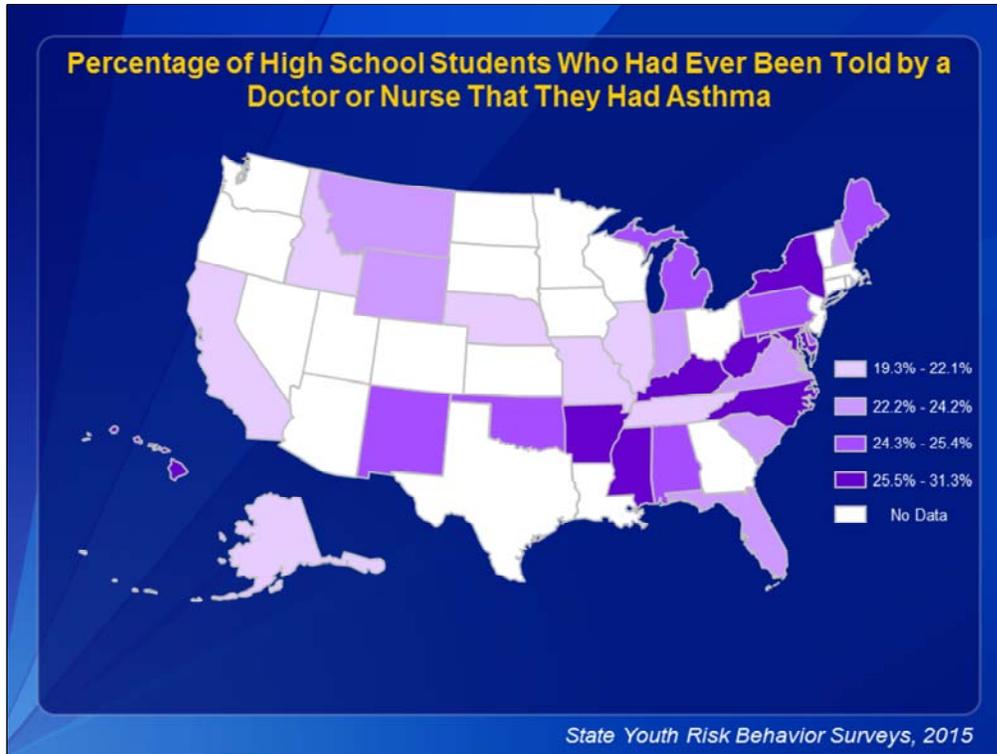
This slide shows the percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma, 2015. The values range from 19.3% to 31.3%. Alaska, California, Idaho, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee, range from 19.3% to 22.1%. Florida, Indiana, Montana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 22.2% to 24.2%. Alabama, Delaware, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 24.3% to 25.4%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, West Virginia, range from 25.5% to 31.3%. Vermont, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Nevada, North Dakota, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
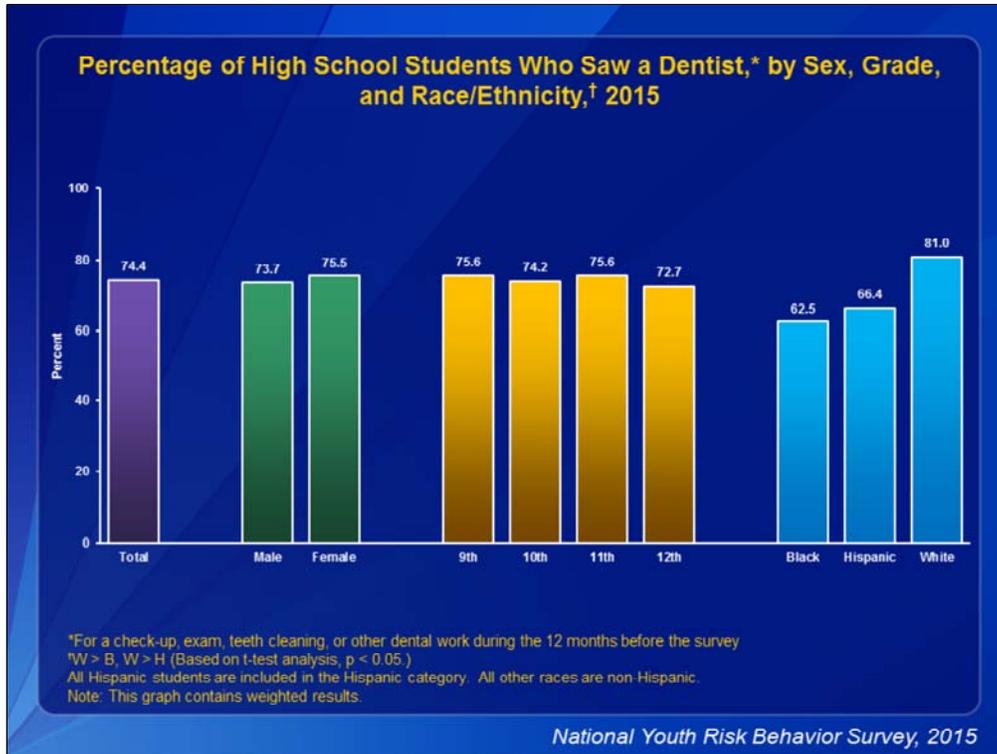
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 74.4. The percentage for Male students is 73.7. The percentage for Female students is 75.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 75.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 74.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 75.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 72.7. The percentage for Black students is 62.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 66.4. The percentage for White students is 81.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 31 states and 17 cities for high school students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 65.7% to 82.7%. The median across states was 73.6%. The range across cites was 55.1% to 72.6%. The median across cities was 65.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist*

*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey

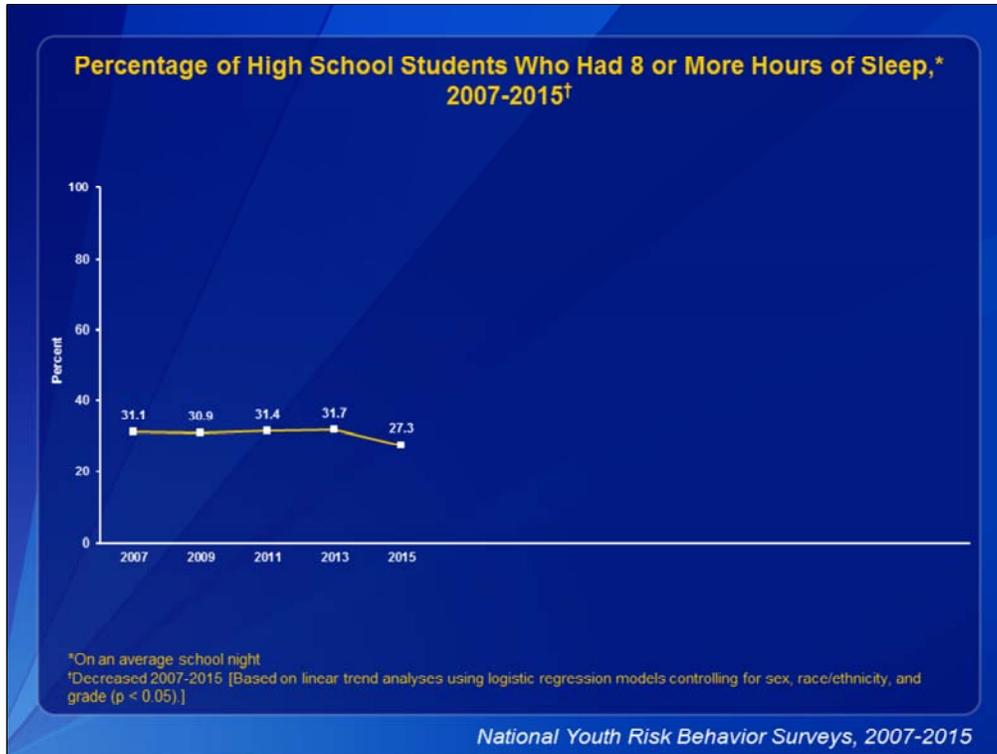State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
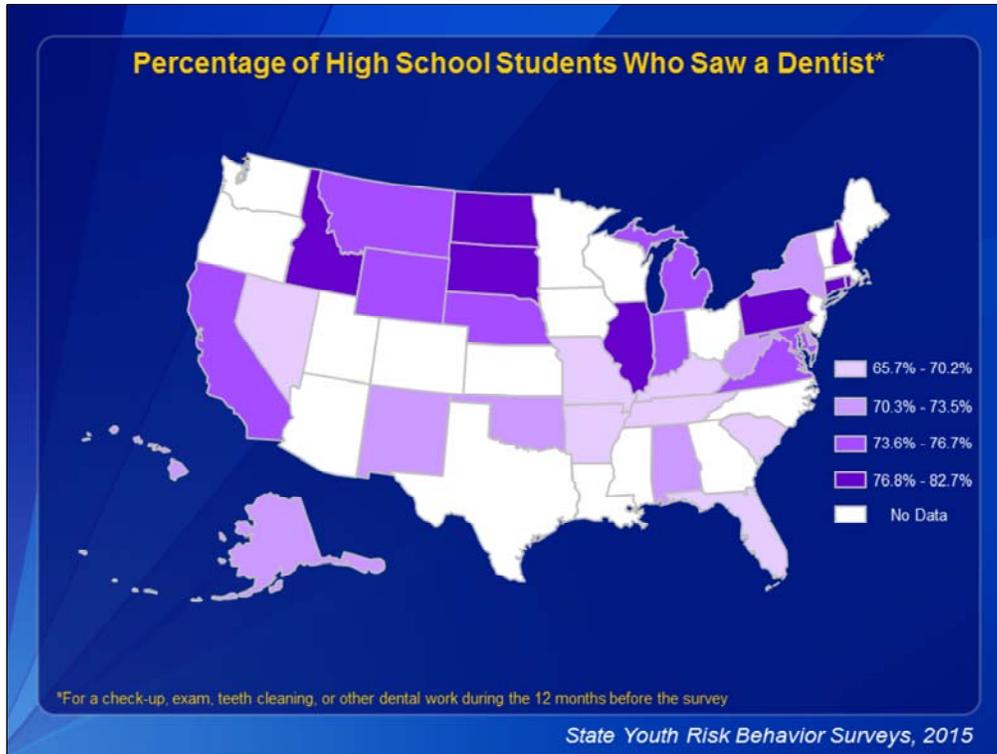
This slide shows the percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey), 2015. The values range from 65.7% to 82.7%. Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 65.7% to 70.2%. Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 70.3% to 73.5%. California, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 73.6% to 76.7%. Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 76.8% to 82.7%. Vermont, North Carolina, Mississippi, Maine, Massachusetts, Arizona, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.
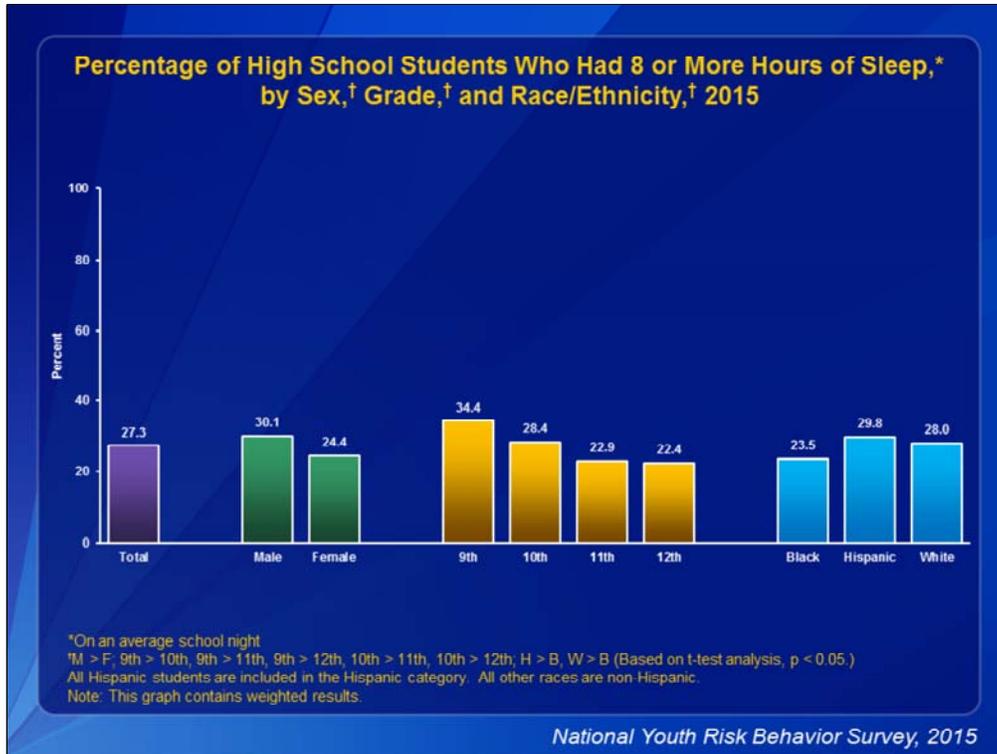
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night).

The percentage for all students is 27.3. The percentage for Male students is 30.1. The percentage for Female students is 24.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 34.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 28.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 22.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 22.4. The percentage for Black students is 23.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 29.8. The percentage for White students is 28.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Had 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* 2007-2015†

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2015

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2015 for high school students who had 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night).

The percentage for 2007 is 31.1. The percentage for 2009 is 30.9. The percentage for 2011 is 31.4. The percentage for 2013 is 31.7. The percentage for 2015 is 27.3.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2007 to 2015.
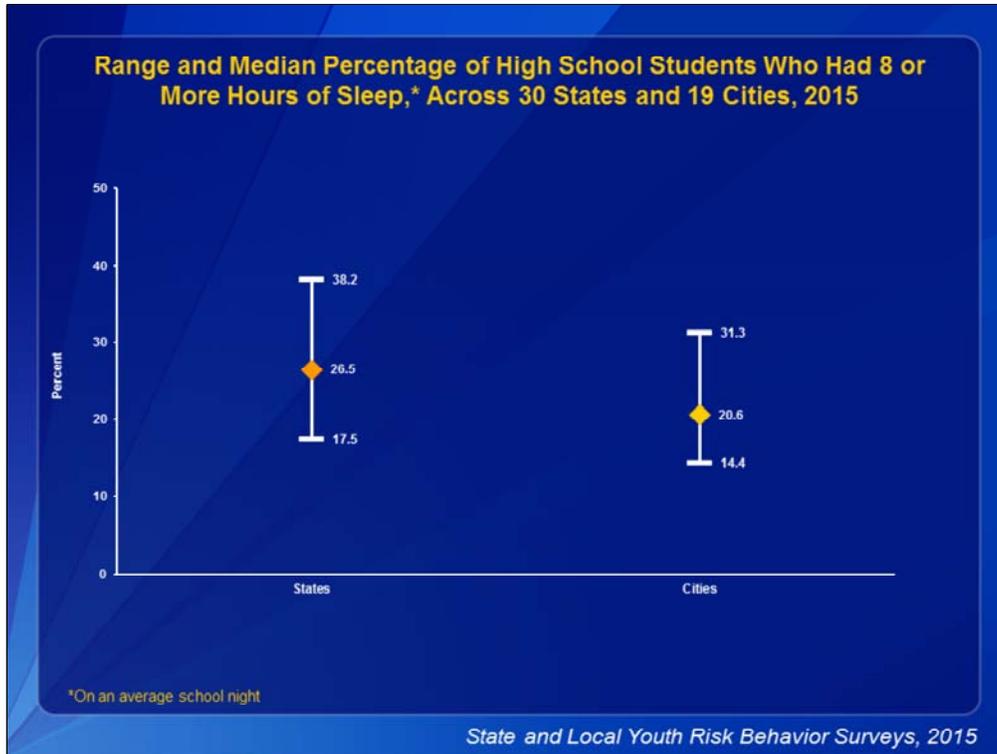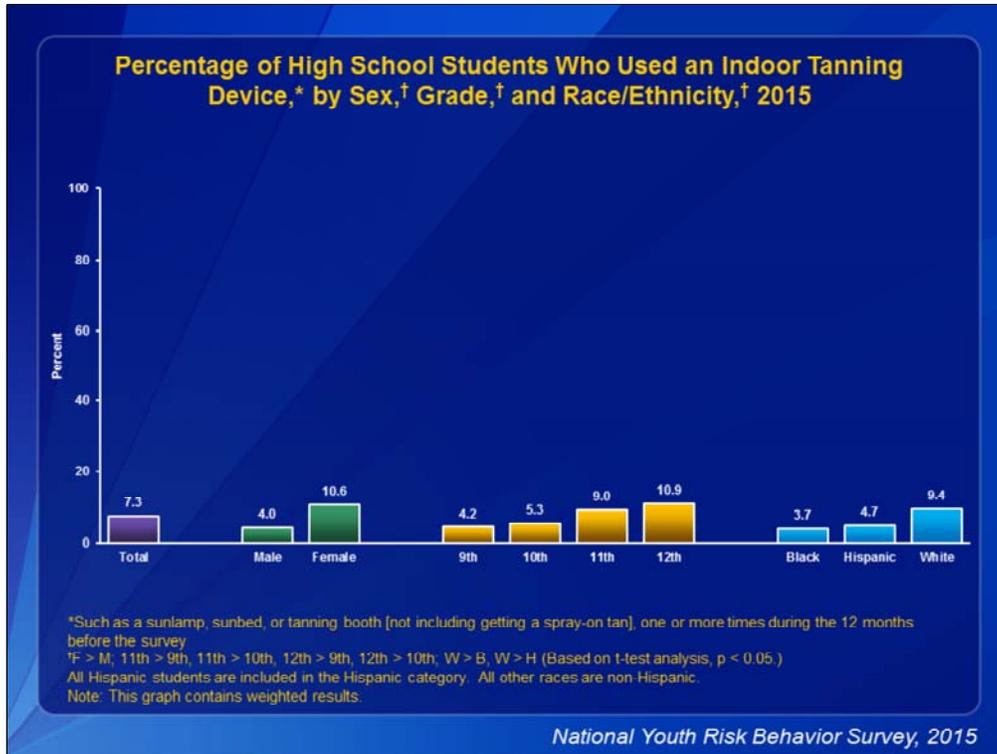
These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 19 cities for high school students who had 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night).

The range across states was 17.5% to 38.2%. The median across states was 26.5%. The range across cites was 14.4% to 31.3%. The median across cities was 20.6%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had 8 or More Hours of Sleep*

*On an average school night
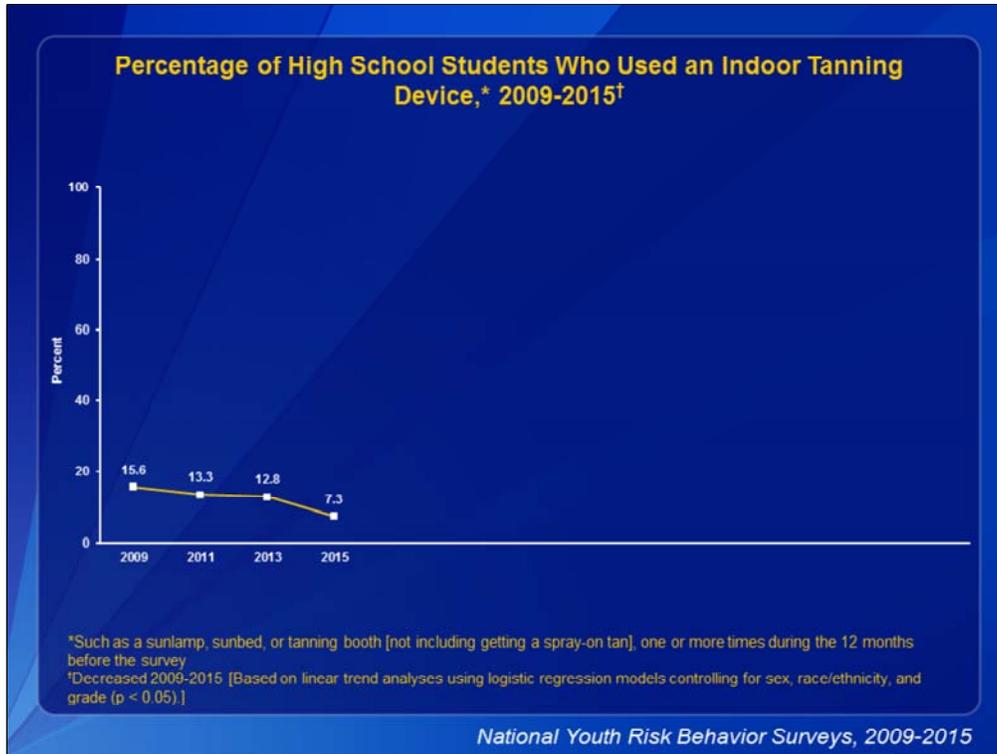
State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015
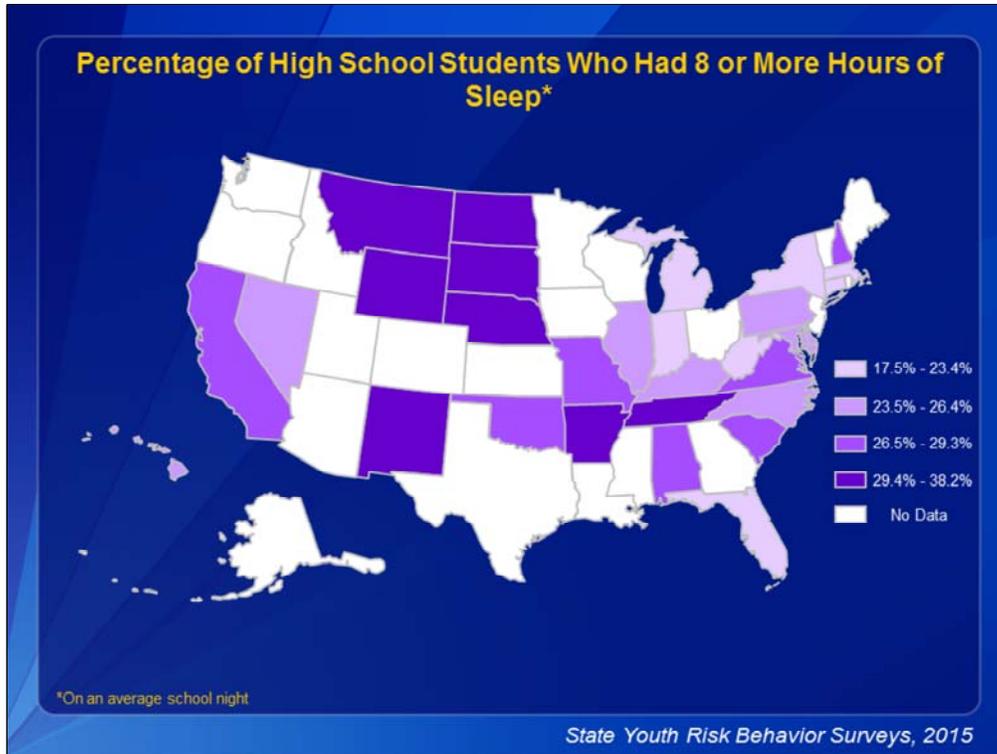
This slide shows the percentage of students who had 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night), 2015. The values range from 17.5% to 38.2%. Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, West Virginia, range from 17.5% to 23.4%. Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, range from 23.5% to 26.4%. Alabama, California, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 26.5% to 29.3%. Arkansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wyoming, range from 29.4% to 38.2%. Vermont, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Maine, Idaho, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not including getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 7.3. The percentage for Male students is 4.0. The percentage for Female students is 10.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 10.9. The percentage for Black students is 3.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.7. The percentage for White students is 9.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an Indoor Tanning Device,* 2009-2015†

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009-2015. This slide shows percentages from 2009 through 2015 for high school students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not including getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

 The percentage for 2009 is 15.6. The percentage for 2011 is 13.3. The percentage for 2013 is 12.8. The percentage for 2015 is 7.3.
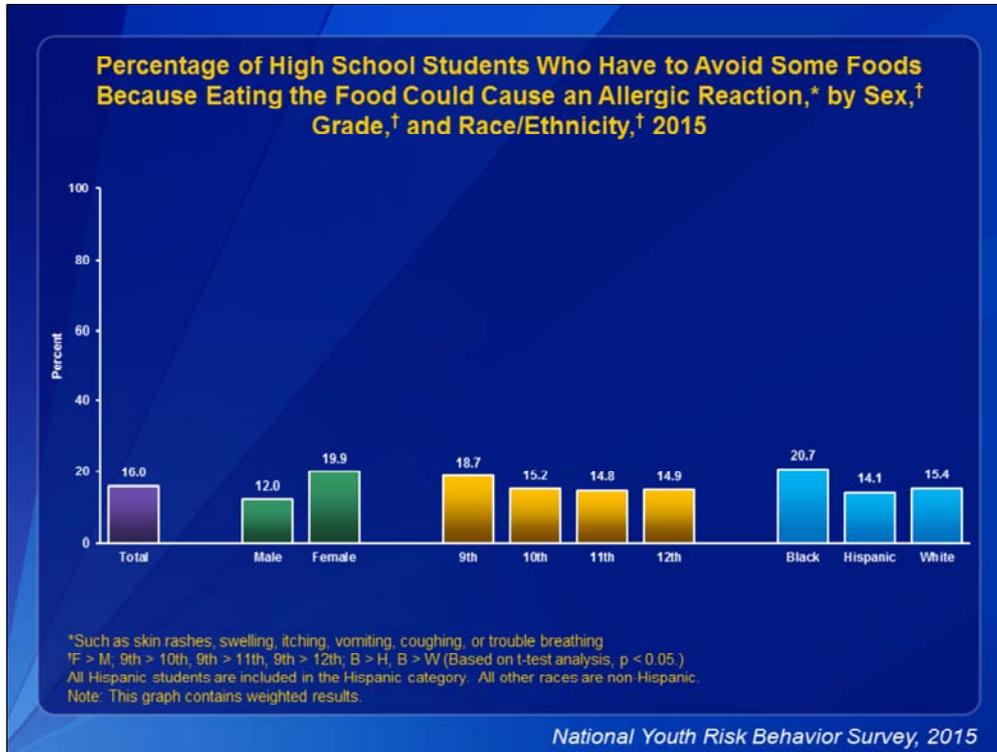
For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2009 to 2015.
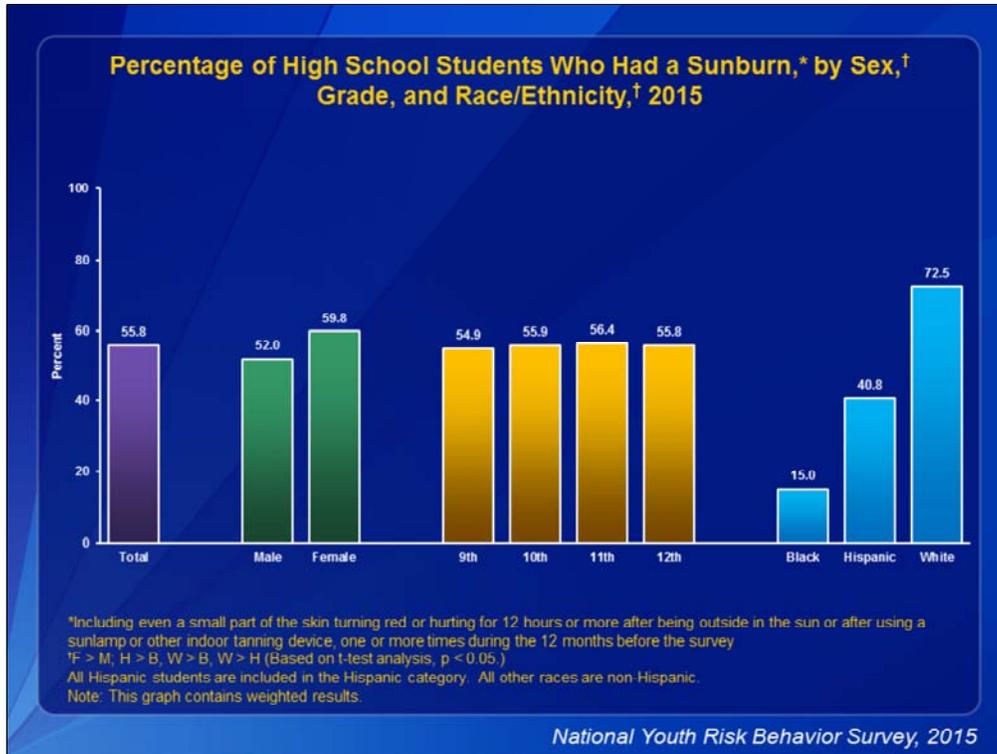
Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had a sunburn (including even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 55.8. The percentage for Male students is 52.0. The percentage for Female students is 59.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 54.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 55.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 56.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 55.8. The percentage for Black students is 15.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 40.8. The percentage for White students is 72.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Data for this slide are from the 2015 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who have to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction (such as skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing).

The percentage for all students is 16.0. The percentage for Male students is 12.0. The percentage for Female students is 19.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 18.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.9. The percentage for Black students is 20.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.1. The percentage for White students is 15.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)