



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS): 2007

National, State, and Local Data



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 2007 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.

Behaviors That Contribute to the Leading Causes of Morbidity and Mortality

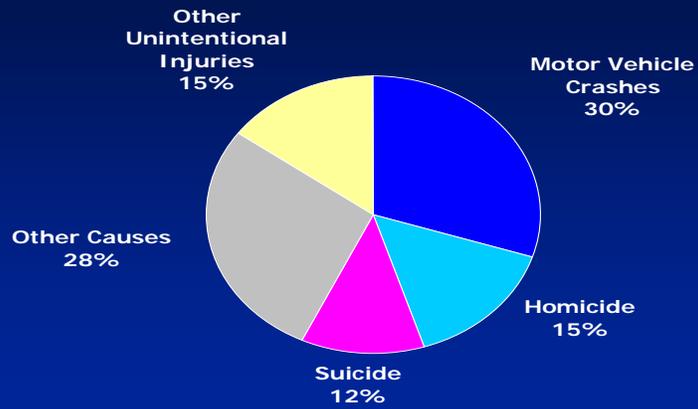
- Unintentional injuries and violence
- Tobacco use
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Sexual behaviors
- Unhealthy dietary behaviors
- Inadequate physical activity



The YRBSS measures behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among youth and adults. These are behaviors that contribute to:

- Unintentional injuries and violence;
- Tobacco use;
- Alcohol and other drug use;
- Sexual behaviors;
- Unhealthy dietary behaviors; and,
- Inadequate physical activity.

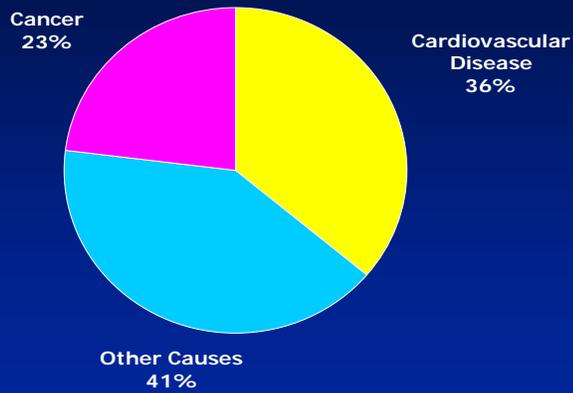
Leading Causes of Death Among Persons Aged 10 – 24 Years in the United States, 2005



CDC

This pie graph represents the leading causes of death among persons aged 10-24 years in the United States in 2005. In that year, motor vehicle crashes accounted for 30% of deaths, homicide for 15%, suicide for 12% of deaths, other unintentional injuries for 15%, and 28% of deaths were the result of other causes.

Leading Causes of Death Among Persons Aged 25 Years and Older in the United States, 2005



This pie graph represents the leading causes of death among persons aged 25 years and older in the United States in 2005. In that year, 36% of deaths were the result of cardiovascular disease, 23% were the result of cancer, and 41% of deaths were due to other causes.

Impact of Sexual Behaviors

- 757,000 pregnancies occur each year among women aged 15 – 19 years
- 9.1 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases occur each year among persons aged 15 – 24 years
- An estimated 5,089 cases of HIV/AIDS occur each year among persons aged 15 – 24 years



Substantial morbidity and social problems also result from the approximately

- 757,000 pregnancies that occur each year among women aged 15 – 19 years;
- 9.1 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases that occur each year among persons aged 15 – 24 years; and,
- An estimated 5,089 cases of HIV/AIDS that occur each year among persons aged 15 – 24 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.

2007 National YRBS

- National probability sample of public and private schools
- Total sample size = 14,041
- School-level response rate = 81%
- Student-level response rate = 84%
- Overall response rate = 68%



The 2007 National YRBS survey was administered to a national probability sample of public and private schools. The sample size is 14,041 students. The school-level response rate is 81% and the student-level response rate is 84%. The school response rate multiplied by the student response rate produces an overall response rate of 68%.

Response Rates and Sample Sizes National YRBS, 1991 – 2007

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



This table shows the response rates and sample sizes for the national YRBS for the years 1991 through 2007. During this time, the school response rate has varied from a low of 70% in 1995 to a high of 81% in 2003 and 2007. The student response rate ranged from 83% in 2001 and 2003 to 90% in 1991 and 1993. The overall response rate in 2007 was 68%. Sample size varied from a high of 16,296 in 1993 to a low of 10,904 in 1995. Sample size for the 2007 YRBS is 14,041.

State and Local YRBS Participation 1991 – 2007

Year	Number of states (excluding DC)	Number of territories	Number of cities (including DC)	Total number of sites	Number and percent of weighted sites
1991	26	2	11	39	N=17 44%
1993	40	2	14	56	N=33 59%
1995	39	5	17	61	N=37 61%
1997	38	5	17	60	N=43 72%
1999	41	4	17	62	N=38 61%
2001	37	7	19	63	N=38 60%
2003	43	5	22	70	N=56 80%
2005	44	4	23	71	N=64 90%
2007	44	5	22	71	N=66 93%



This table reflects state and local participation in the YRBS for the years 1991 through 2007. Since its inception in 1991, participation has grown from 26 states to 44 states in 2007. In the same time frame, the number of territories participating has increased from 2 in 1991 to 5 in 2007, and the number of cities from 11 to 22. The total number of state and local sites participating in the 2007 YRBS is 71. Of these sites, 93% were able to return weighted data.

Policy and Program Applications

- Describe risk behaviors
- Create awareness
- Set program goals
- Develop programs and policies
- Support health-related legislation
- Seek funding



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 YRBSS 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 2010* objectives
- CDC's Performance Plan



YRBS data also are used to set program goals. Examples of how YRBS data have been used are to establish and monitor strategic plans for school health programs, to monitor progress toward national *Healthy People 2010* objectives, and to evaluate components of CDC's Performance Plan.

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.

Support Health-Related Legislation

- 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



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; and,
- Competitive food 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

- 2007 questionnaire and item rationale
- *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* Surveillance Summaries
- Youth Online
- Data and codebooks for the national surveys
- 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 2007 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.

2007 YRBS Results



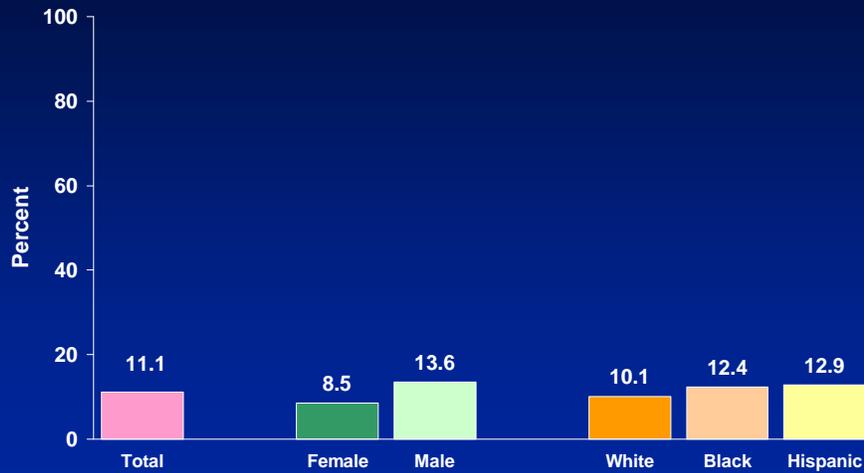
The following slides highlight results from the 2007 YRBS.

**2007 YRBS Results
Injury and Violence (including suicide)**



The following slides highlight the 2007 YRBS results for injury and violence behaviors (including suicide).

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



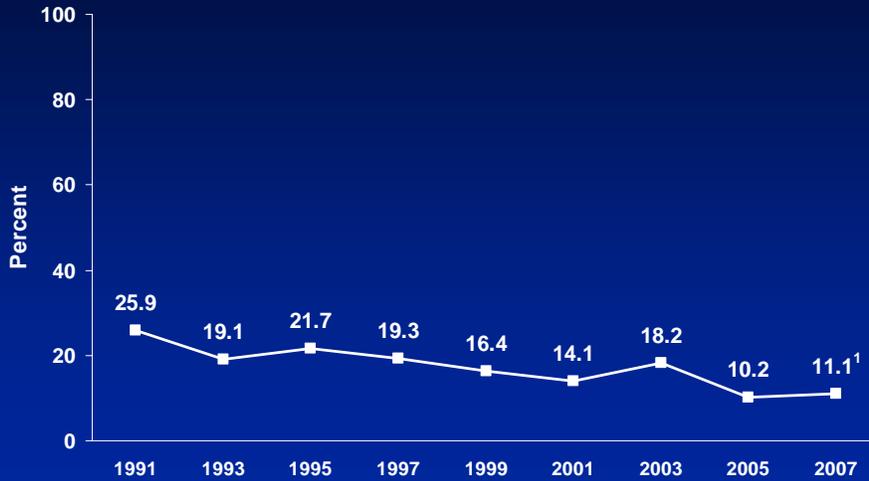
* When riding in a car driven by someone else.
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 11.1% of high school students had rarely or never worn a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* 1991 – 2007



* When riding in a car driven by someone else.

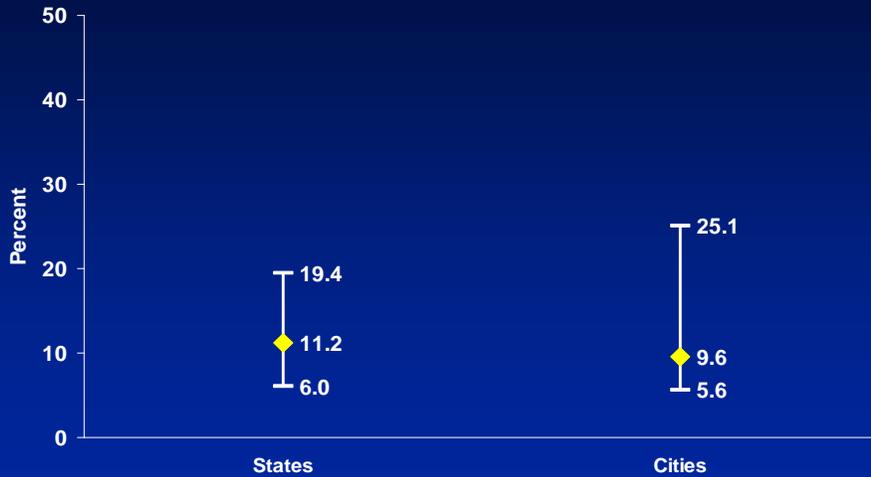
[†] Decreased 1991-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who rarely or never wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* Across 38 States and 22 Cities, 2007



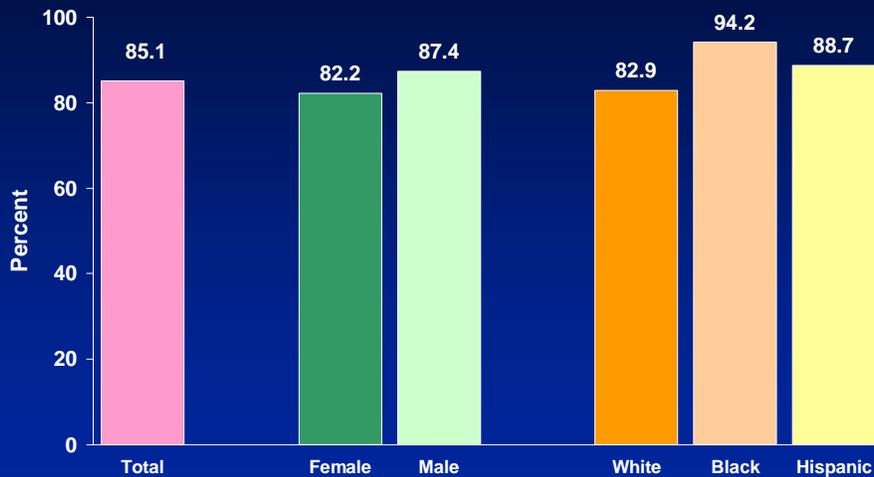
* When riding in a car driven by someone else.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 22 cities in 2007 who rarely or never wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. Prevalence ranged from 6.0% to 19.4% (median: 11.2%) across state surveys and from 5.6% to 25.1% (median: 9.6%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Among the 66.8% of students nationwide who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey.

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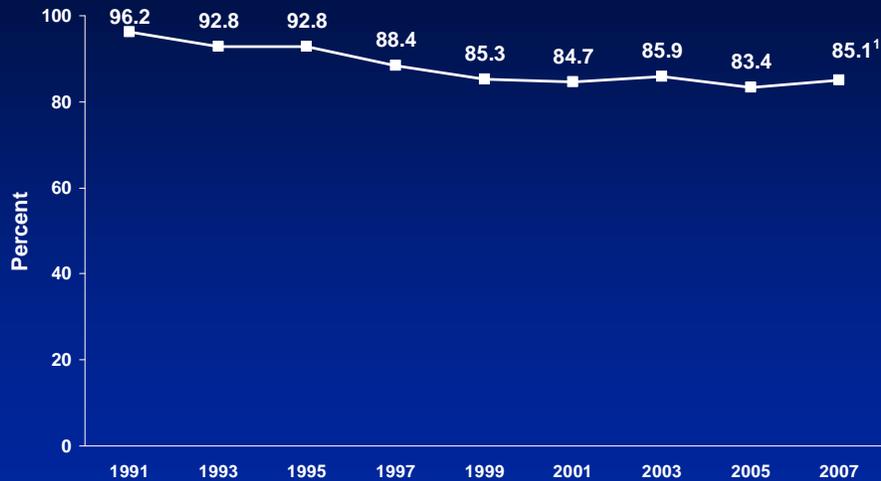
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Among the 66.8% of high school students nationwide in 2007 who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey, 85.1% had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among male than female students, higher among black and Hispanic students than white students, and higher among Black than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet,* 1991 – 2007



* Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey.

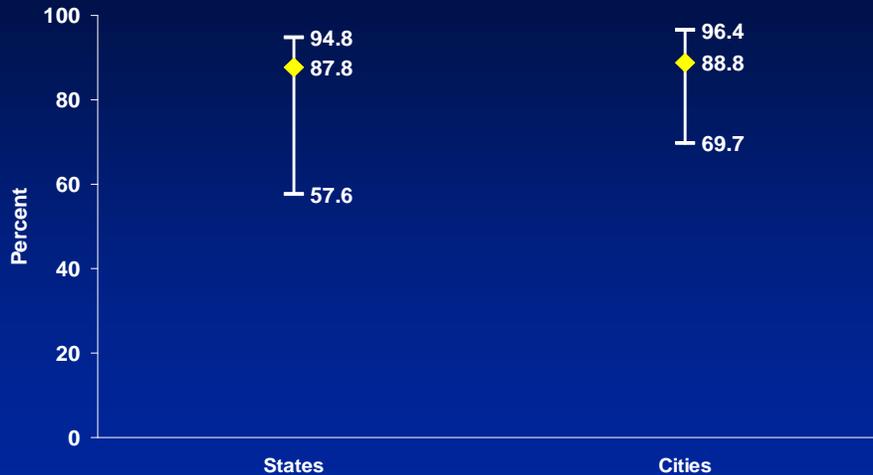
[†] Decreased 1991-2001, no change 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet,* Across 32 States and 21 Cities, 2007



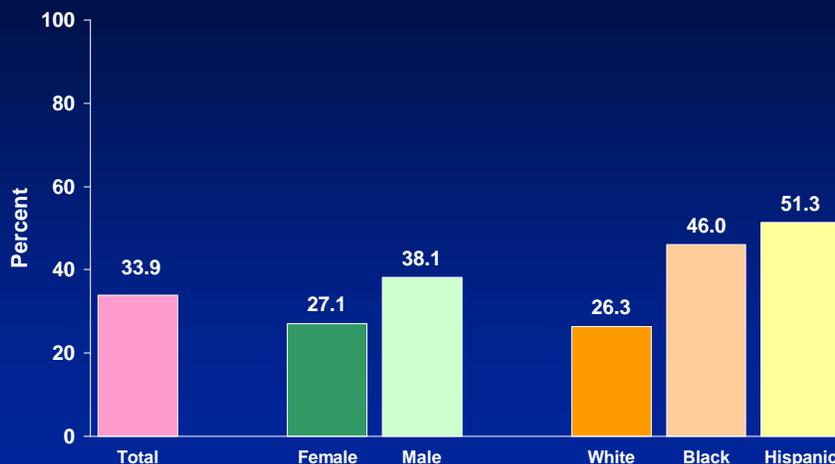
* Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 32 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet. Prevalence ranged from 57.6% to 94.8% (median: 87.8%) across state surveys and from 69.7% to 96.4% (median: 88.8%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Motorcycle Helmet,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,***2007



*Among the 24.3% of students nationwide who had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months before the survey.

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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Among the 24.3% of high school students nationwide in 2007 who had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months before the survey, 33.9% had rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet was higher among males than females, and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Motorcycle Helmet,* 1991 – 2007**



* Among students who had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months before the survey.

** For 2003, data is unavailable.

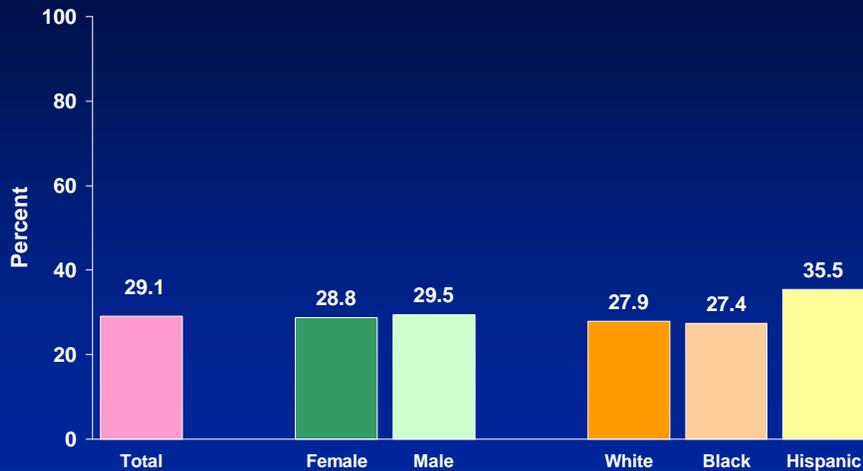
¹ Decreased 1991-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode in a Car or Other Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



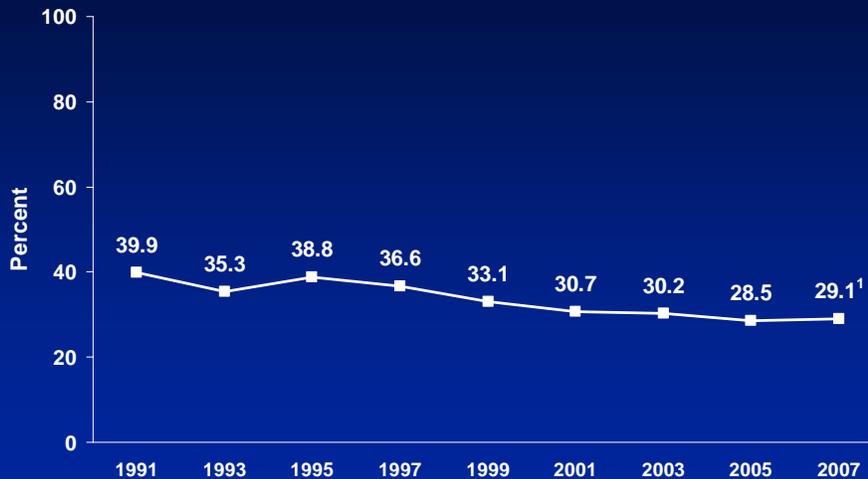
* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



During the 30 days before the survey, 29.1% of high school students nationwide in 2007 had ridden one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Overall, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode in a Car or Other Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 1991 – 2007



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

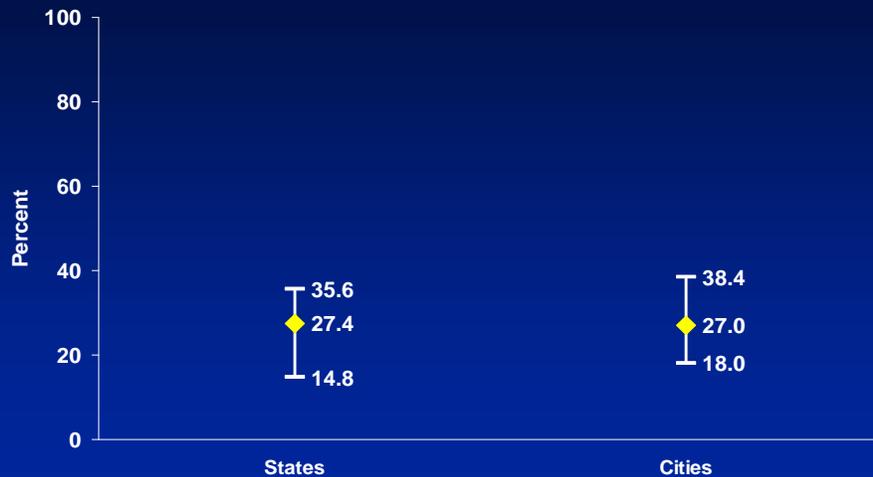
[†] Decreased 1991-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had ridden one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Rode in a Car or Other Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* Across 38 States and 21 Cities, 2007



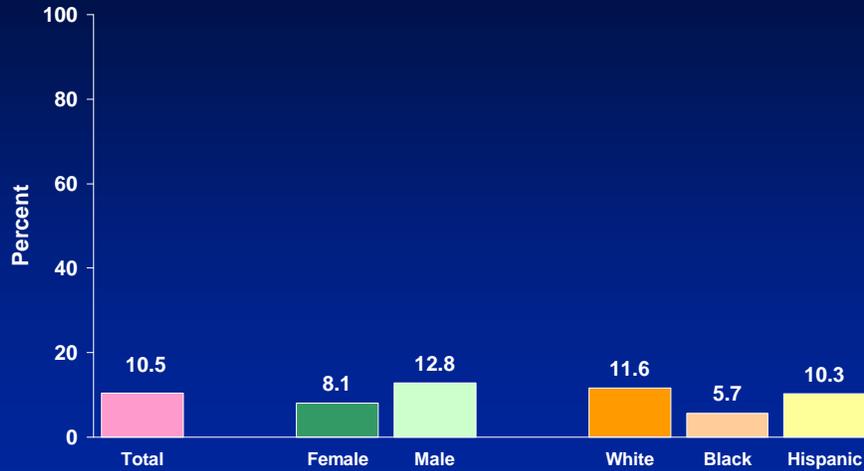
* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had ridden one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Prevalence ranged from 14.8% to 35.6% (median: 27.4%) across state surveys and from 18.0% to 38.4% (median: 27.0%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



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

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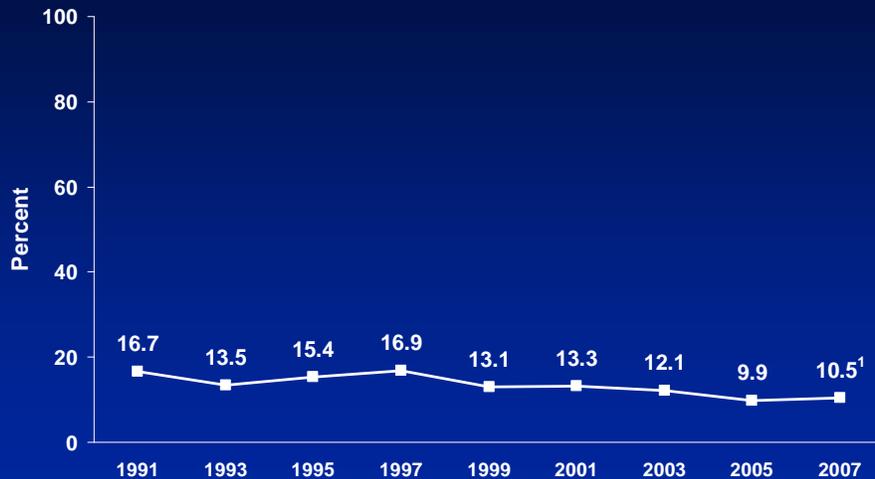
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



During the 30 days before the survey, 10.5% of high school students nationwide in 2007 had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol. Overall, the prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among male than female students, and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 1991 – 2007



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

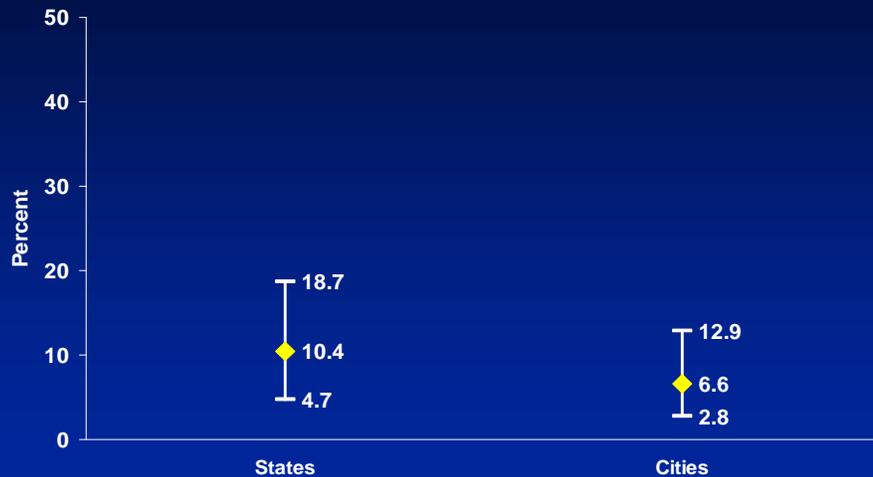
¹ No change 1991-1997, decreased 1997-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



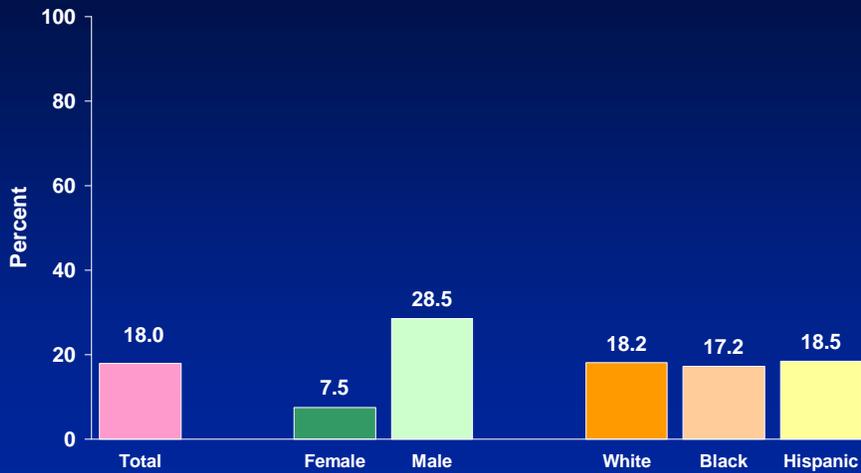
* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol. Prevalence ranged from 4.7% to 18.7% (median: 10.4%) across state surveys and from 2.8% to 12.9% (median: 6.6%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



* For example, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

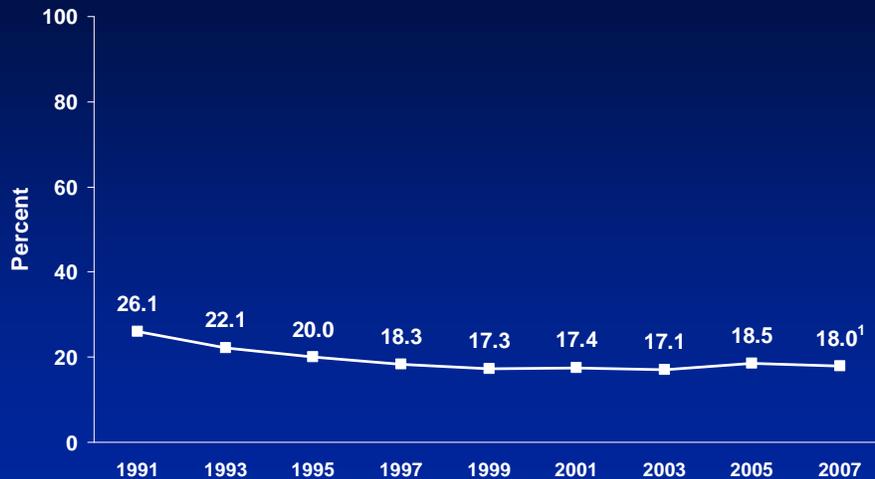
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 18.0% of high school students had carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* 1991 – 2007



* For example, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

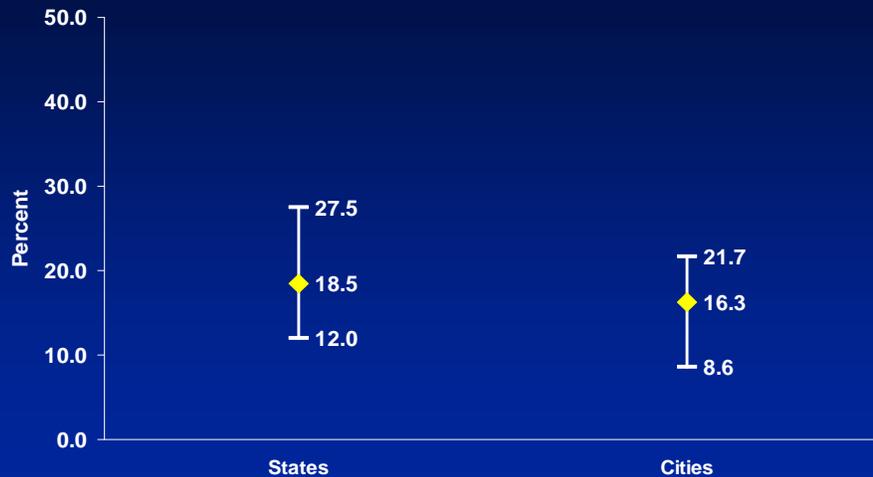
[†] Decreased 1991-1999, no change 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* Across 36 States and 21 Cities, 2007



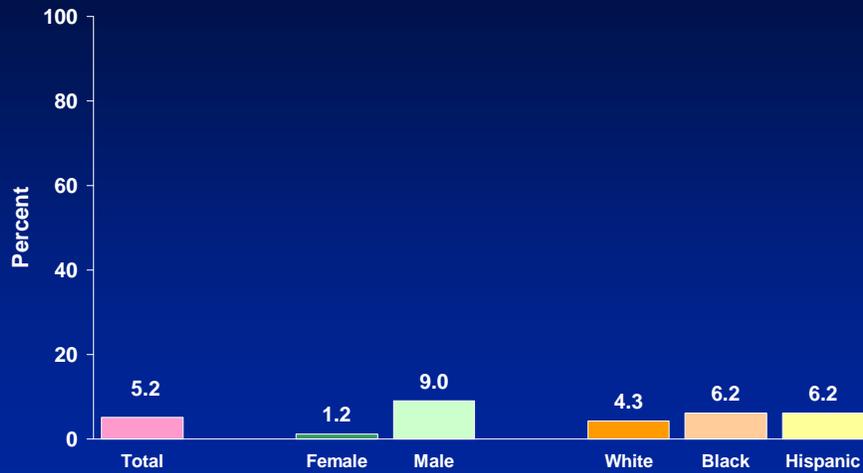
* For example, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 21 cities in 2007 who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 12.0% to 27.5% (median: 18.5%) across state surveys and from 8.6% to 21.7% (median: 16.3%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity***, 2007



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

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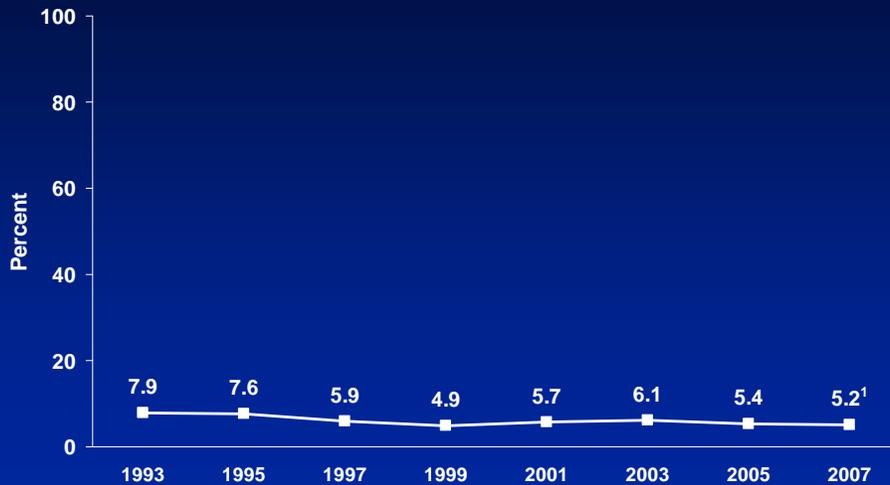
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 5.2% of high school students had carried a gun on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among male than female students and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,* 1993 – 2007



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

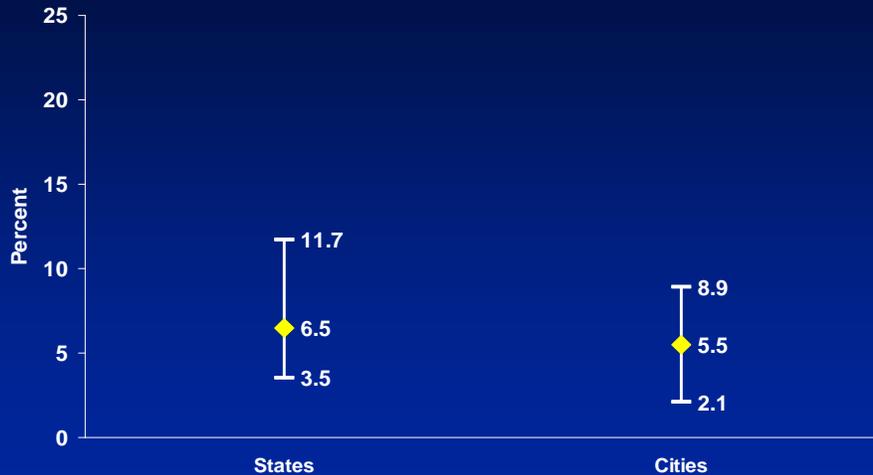
¹ Decreased 1993-1999, no change 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who carried a gun on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 1993 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,* Across 30 States and 21 Cities, 2007



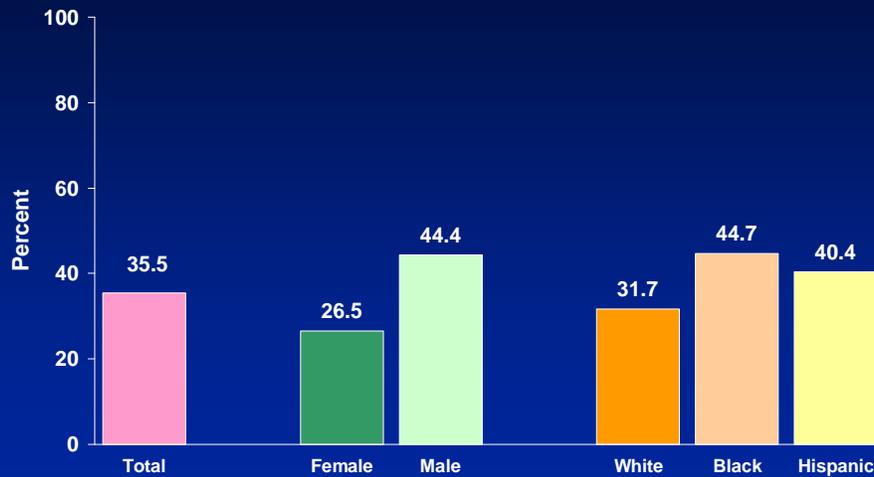
* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 30 states and 21 cities in 2007 who carried a gun on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 3.5% to 11.7% (median: 6.5%) across state surveys and from 2.1% to 8.9% (median: 5.5%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



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

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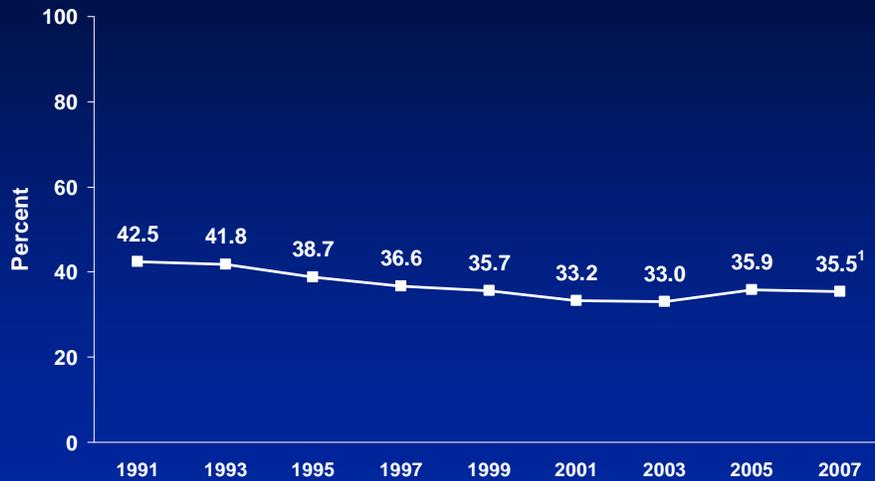
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 35.5% of high school students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among male than female students, higher among black and Hispanic than white students, and higher among black than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* 1991 – 2007



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

[†] Decreased 1991-2003, increased 2003-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* Across 38 States and 22 Cities, 2007



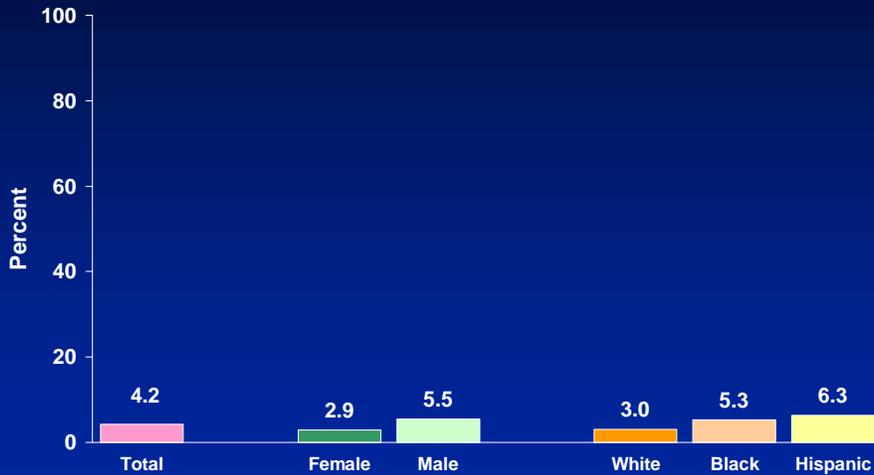
* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had been in a physical fight one or more times in the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 24.0% to 37.1% (median: 30.3%) across state surveys and from 22.8% to 45.0% (median: 33.6%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Injured in a Physical Fight,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey and injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

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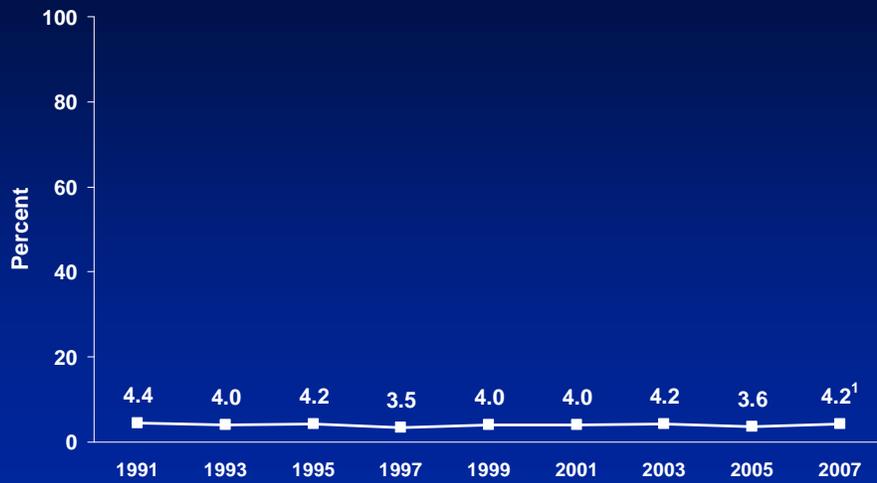
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 4.2% of high school students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. Overall, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among male than female students, and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Injured in a Physical Fight,* 1991 – 2007



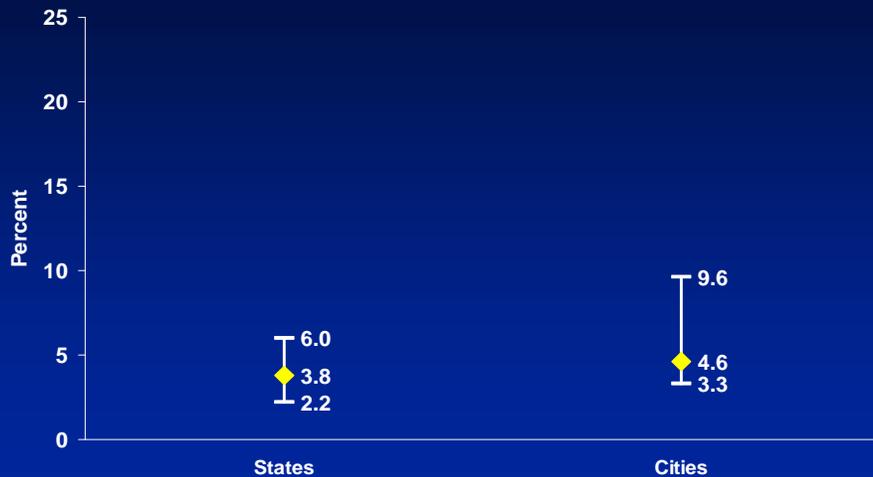
* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey and injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. During 1991 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Injured in a Physical Fight,* Across 34 States and 21 Cities, 2007



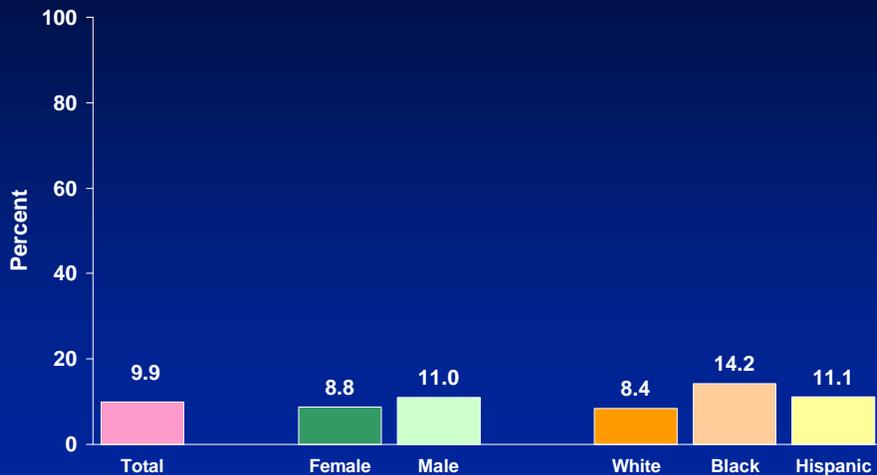
* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey and injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. Prevalence ranged from 2.2% to 6.0% (median: 3.8%) across state surveys and from 3.3% to 9.6% (median: 4.6%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Dating Violence,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months before the survey.

** M > F

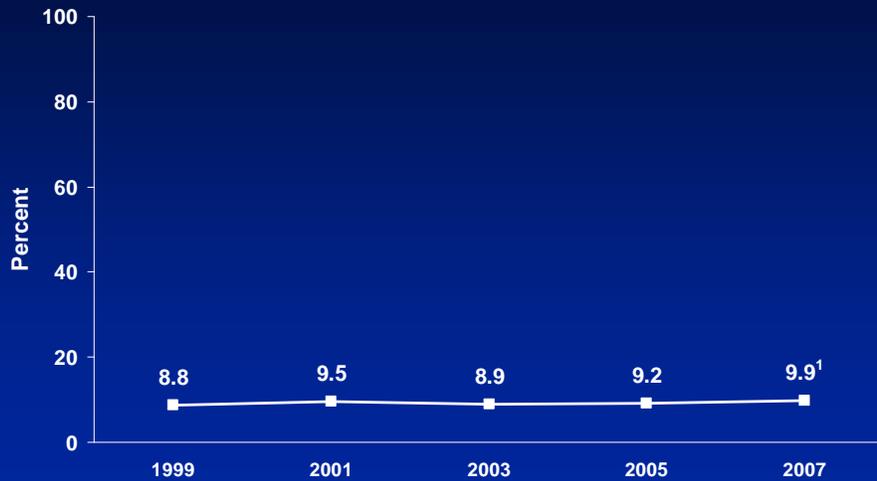
*** B > H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



During the 12 months before the survey, 9.9% of high school students nationwide in 2007 had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (i.e., dating violence). Overall, the prevalence of dating violence was higher among males than female students, higher among black and Hispanic than white students, and higher among black than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Dating Violence,* 1999 – 2007



* Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months before the survey.
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (i.e., dating violence) during the 12 months before the survey. During 1999 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Dating Violence,* Across 37 States and 21 Cities, 2007



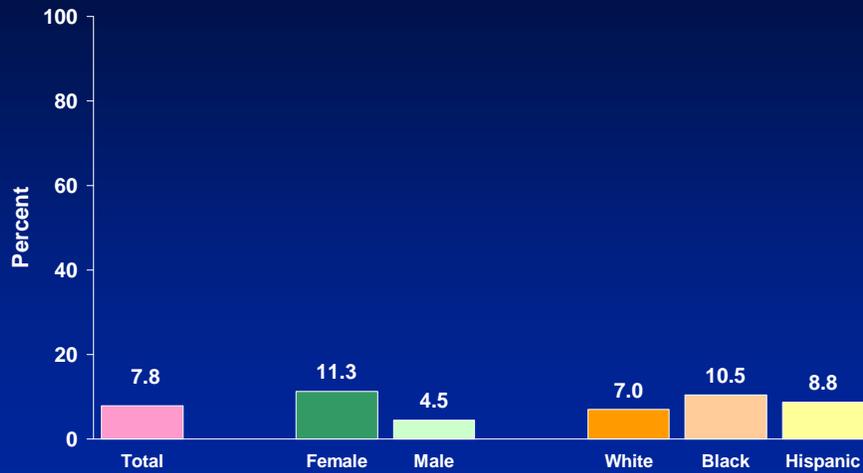
* Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 7.2% to 15.7% (median: 11.8%) across state surveys and from 6.6% to 17.4% (median: 12.0%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* When they did not want to.

** F > M

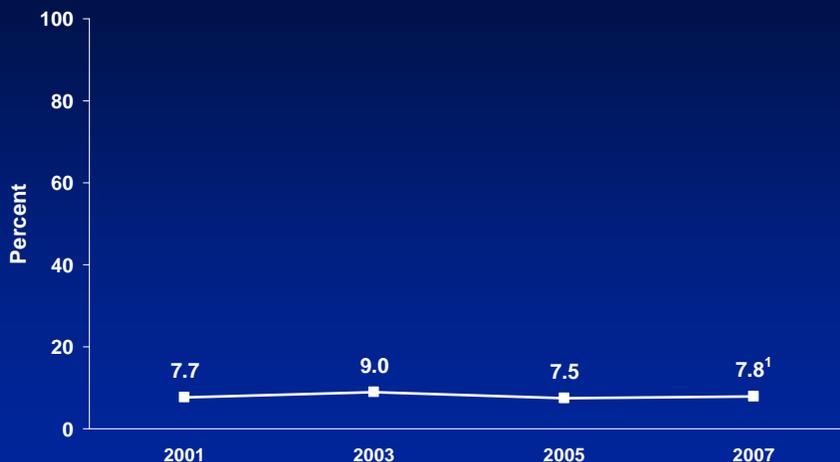
*** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 7.8% of high school students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. Overall, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among female than male students, and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* 2001 – 2007



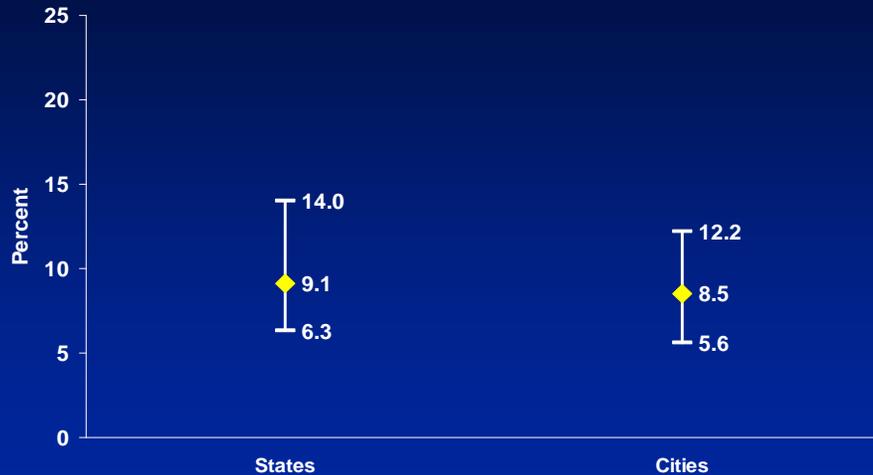
* When they did not want to.
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. During 2001 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* Across 34 States and 20 Cities, 2007



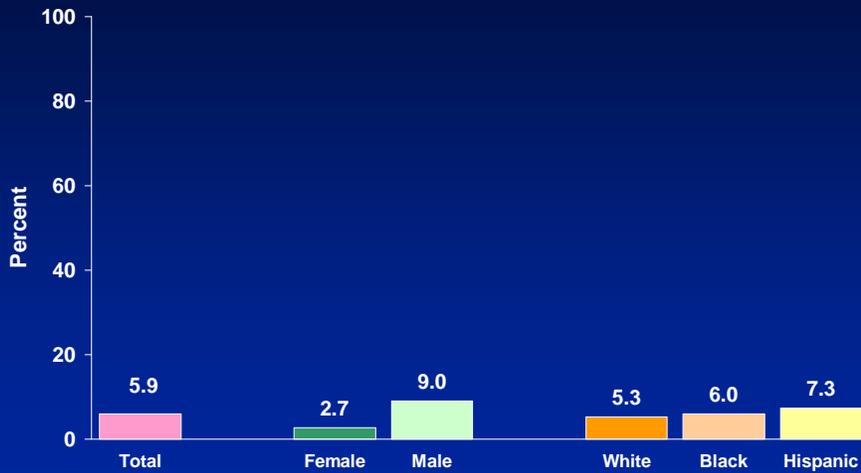
* When they did not want to.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 20 cities in 2007 who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. Prevalence ranged from 6.3% to 14.0% (median: 9.1%) across state surveys and from 5.6% to 12.2% (median: 8.5%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



* For example, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

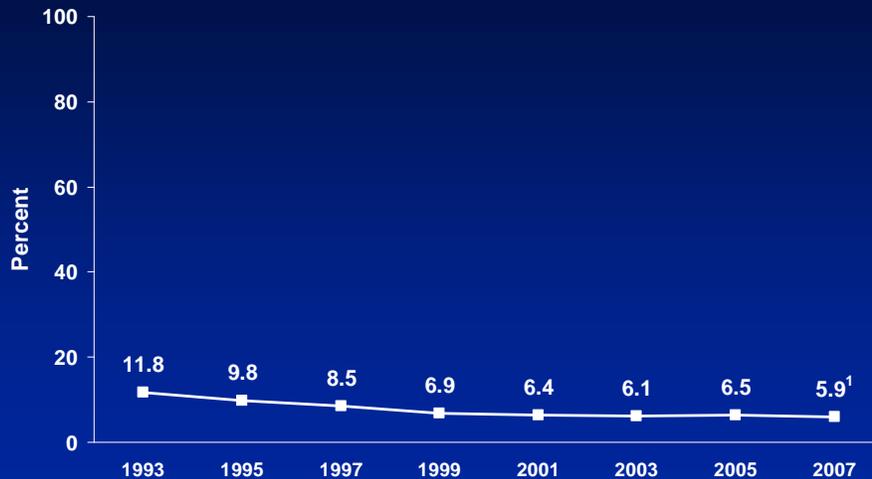
** M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 5.9% of high school students had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* 1993 – 2007



* For example, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

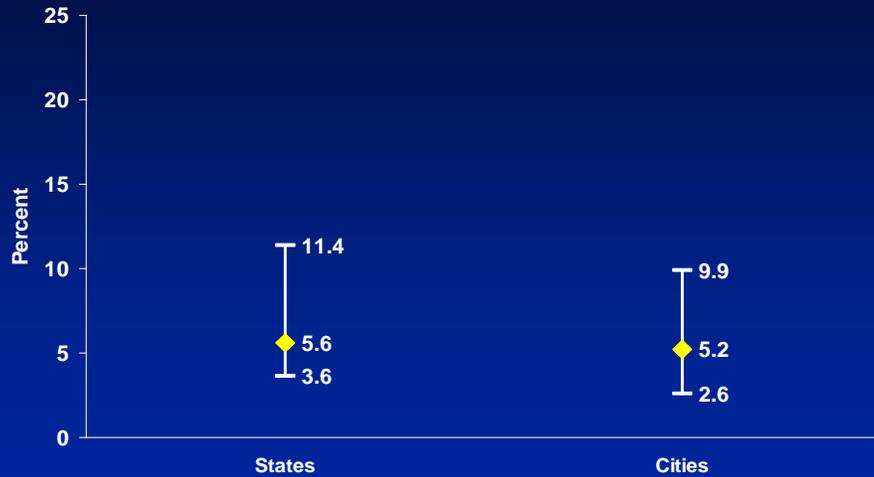
[†] Decreased 1993-2003, no change 2003 – 2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 1993 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



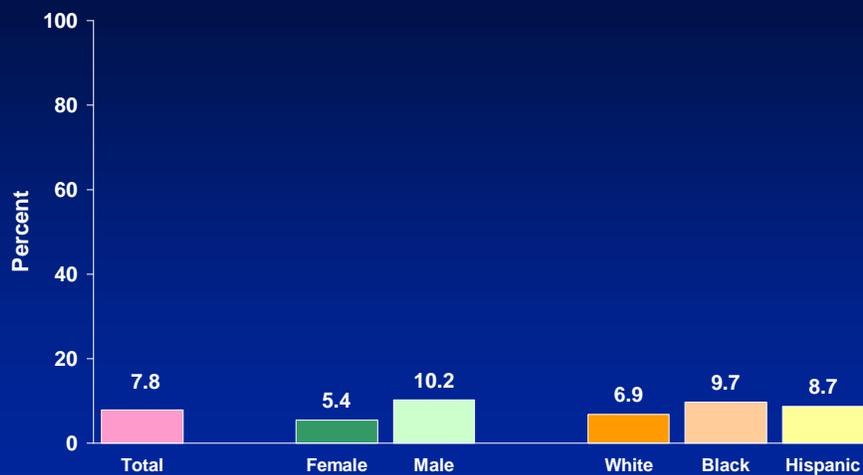
* For example, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 3.6% to 11.4% (median: 5.6%) across state surveys and from 2.6% to 9.9% (median: 5.2%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* For example, a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

** M > F

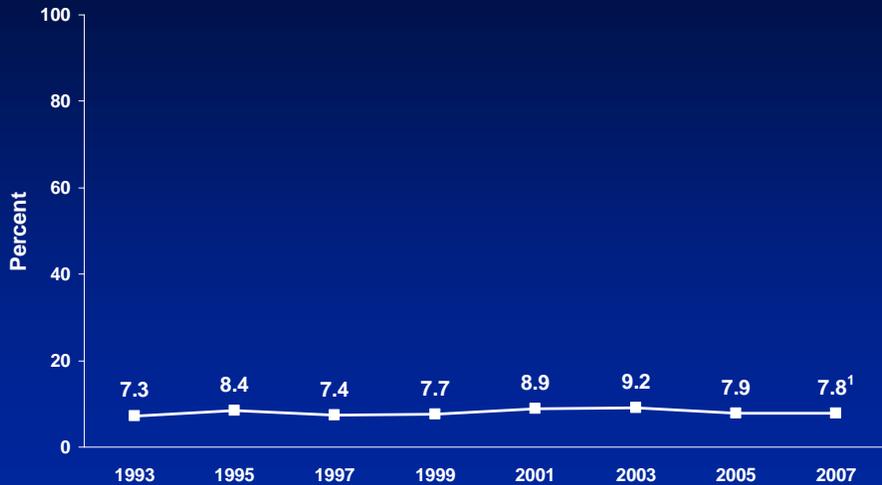
*** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



During the 12 months before the survey, 7.8% of high school students nationwide in 2007 had been threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times. Overall, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among male than female students, and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* 1993 – 2007



* For example, a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

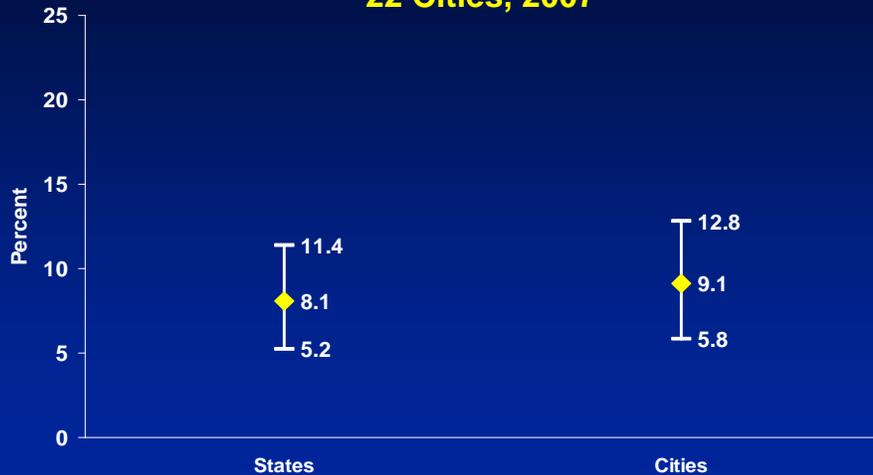
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had been threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. During 1993 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



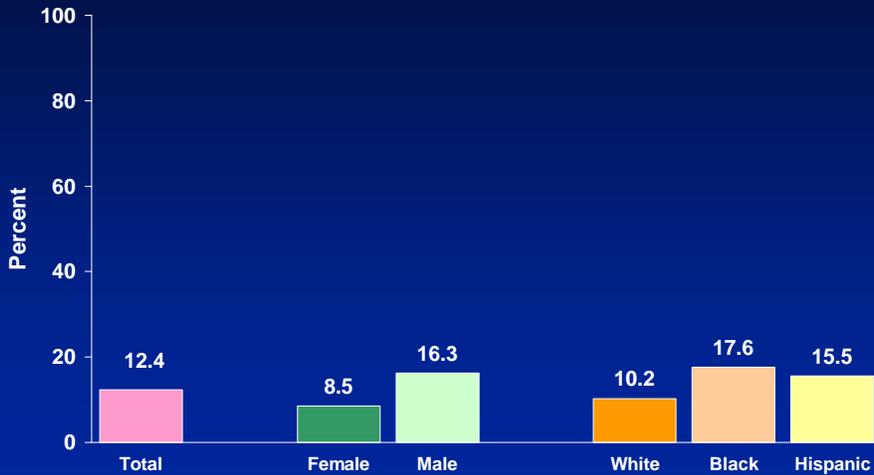
* For example, a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had been threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 5.2% to 11.4% (median: 8.1%) across state surveys and from 5.8% to 12.8% (median: 9.1%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



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

** M > F

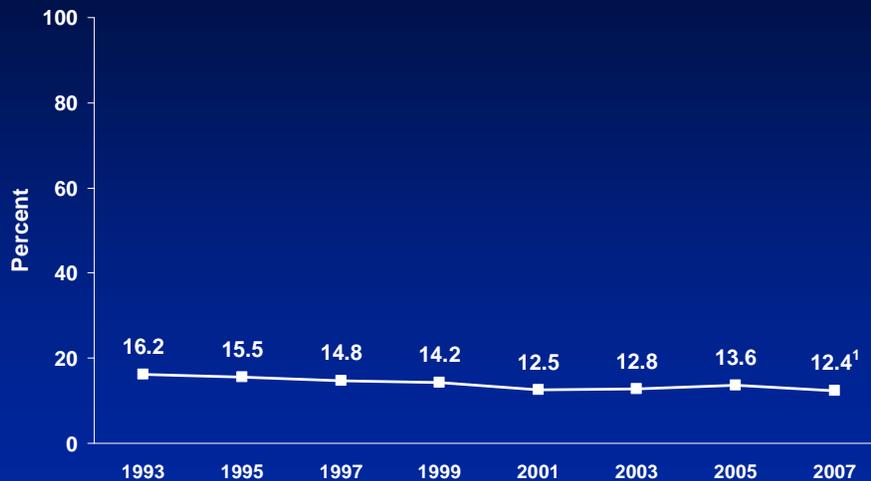
*** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 12.4% of high school students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among male than female students, and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* 1993 – 2007



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

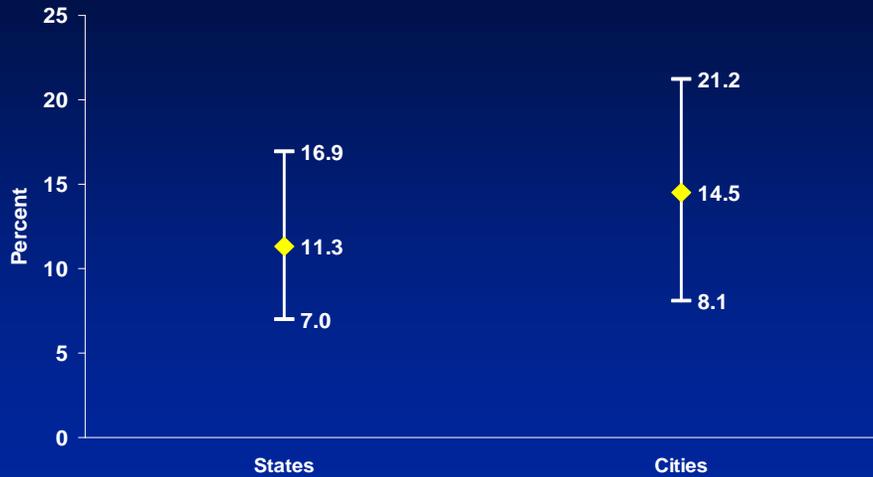
¹ Decreased 1993-2001, no change 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. During 1993 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property, * Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



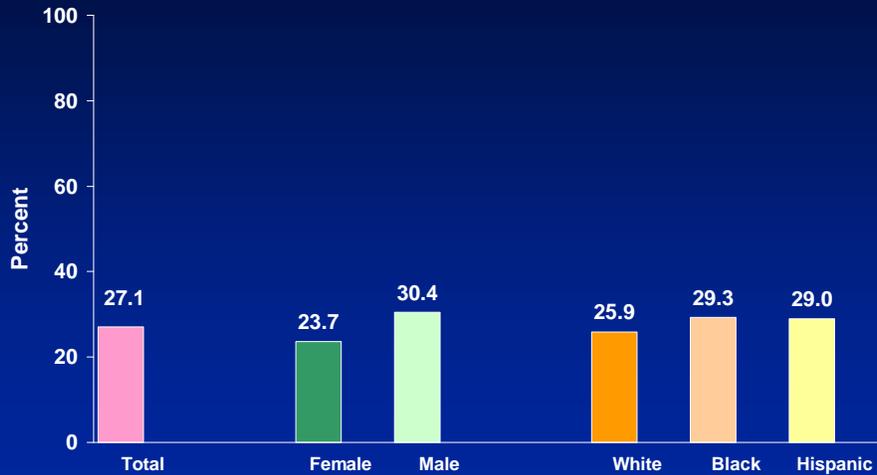
* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 7.0% to 16.9% (median: 11.3%) across state surveys and from 8.1% to 21.2% (median: 14.5%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their Property Stolen or Deliberately Damaged on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* For example, a car, clothing, or books one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

** M > F

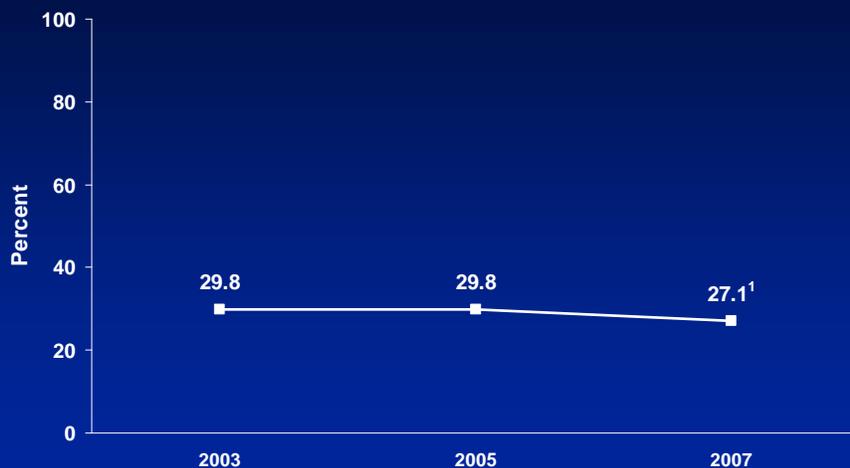
*** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 27.1% of high school students had had their property (e.g., car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property was higher among male than female students, and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their Property Stolen or Deliberately Damaged on School Property,* 2003 – 2007



* For example, a car, clothing, or books one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

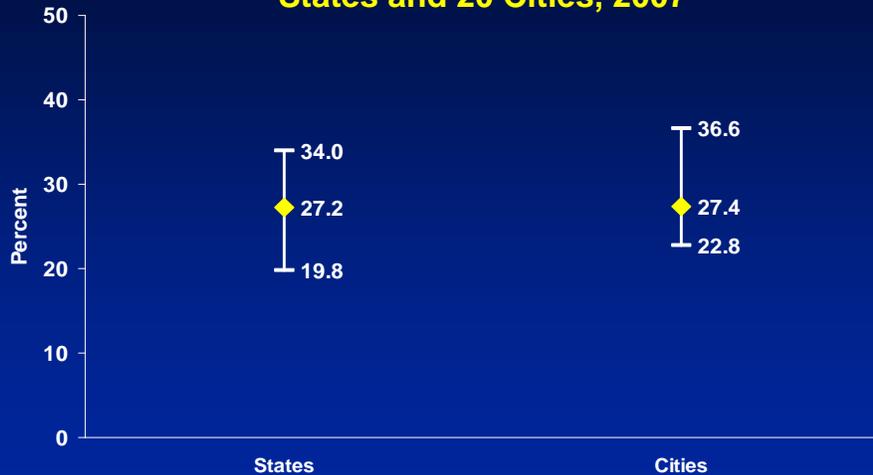
[†] Decreased 2003-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had their property (e.g., car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. During 2003 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their Property Stolen or Deliberately Damaged on School Property,* Across 34 States and 20 Cities, 2007



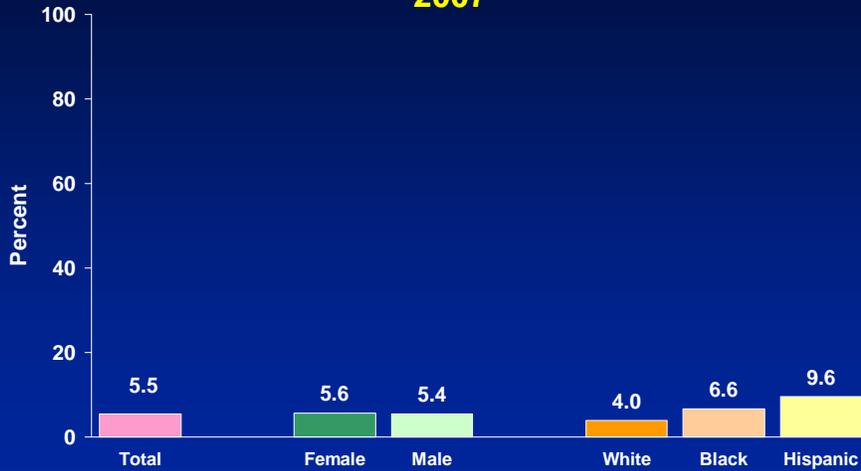
* For example, a car, clothing, or books one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 20 cities in 2007 who had had their property (e.g., car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 19.8% to 34.0% (median: 27.2%) across state surveys and from 22.8% to 36.6% (median: 27.4%) across local surveys.

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 and Race/Ethnicity, 2007**



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

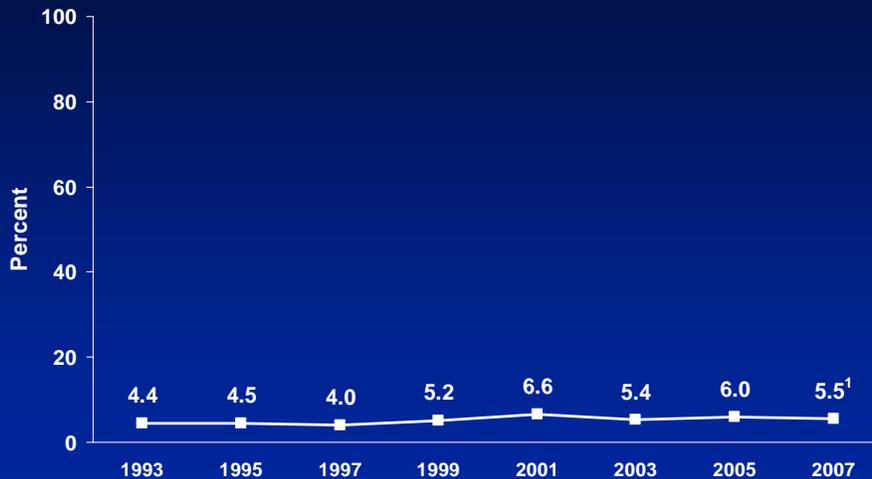
** H > B > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 5.5% of high school students had not gone to school on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. Overall, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among black and Hispanic than white students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School, * 1993 – 2007



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

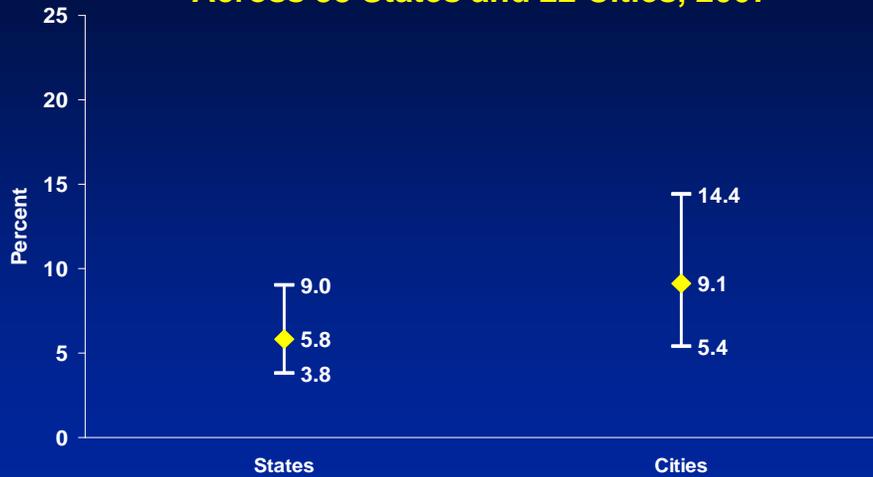
¹ Increased 1993-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had not gone to school on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. During 1993 to 2007, a significant linear increase was identified.

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 38 States and 22 Cities, 2007



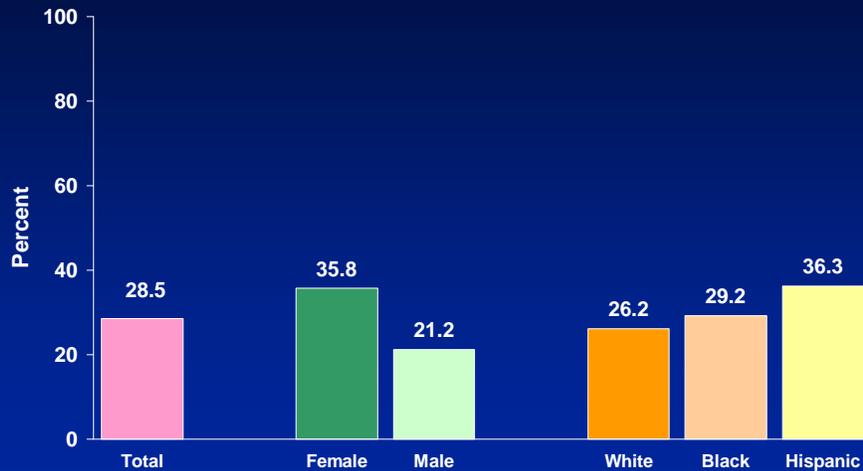
* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had not gone to school on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. Prevalence ranged from 3.8% to 9.0% (median: 5.8%) across state surveys and from 5.4% to 14.4% (median: 9.1%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* 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.

** F > M

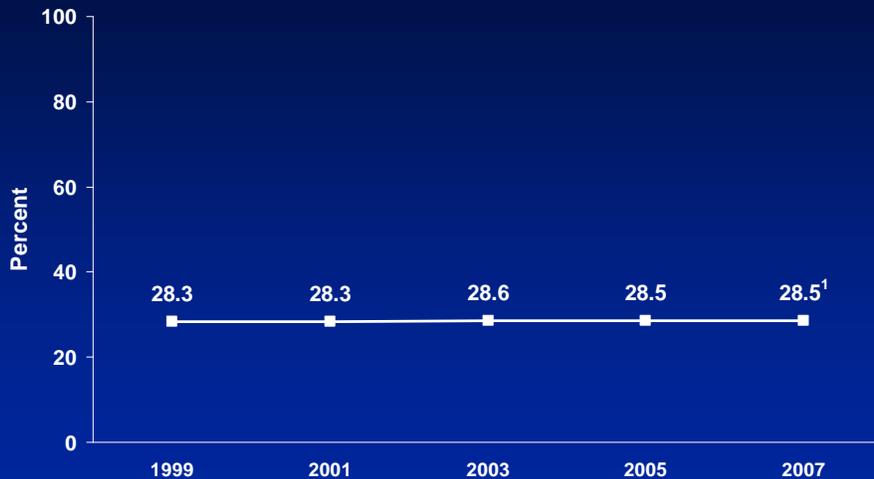
*** H > B > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



During the 12 months before the survey, 28.5% of high school students nationwide in 2007 had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Overall, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for at least two weeks in a row was higher among female than male students, and higher among black and Hispanic than white students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* 1999 – 2007



* 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.

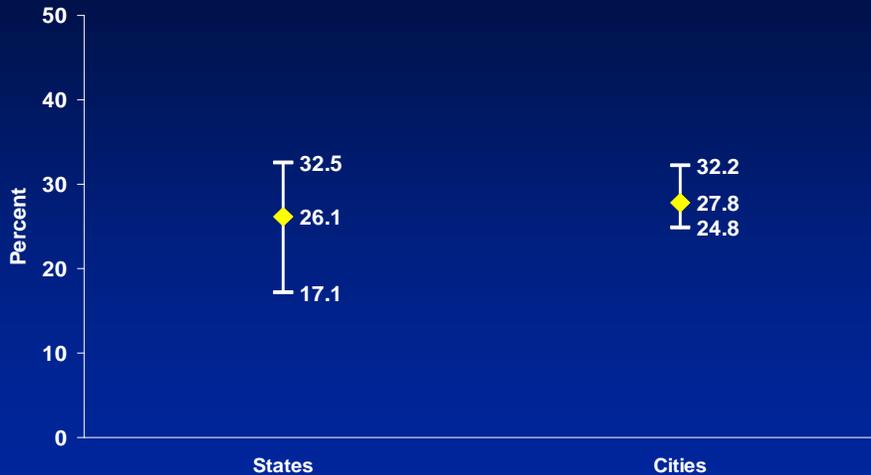
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey. During 1999 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



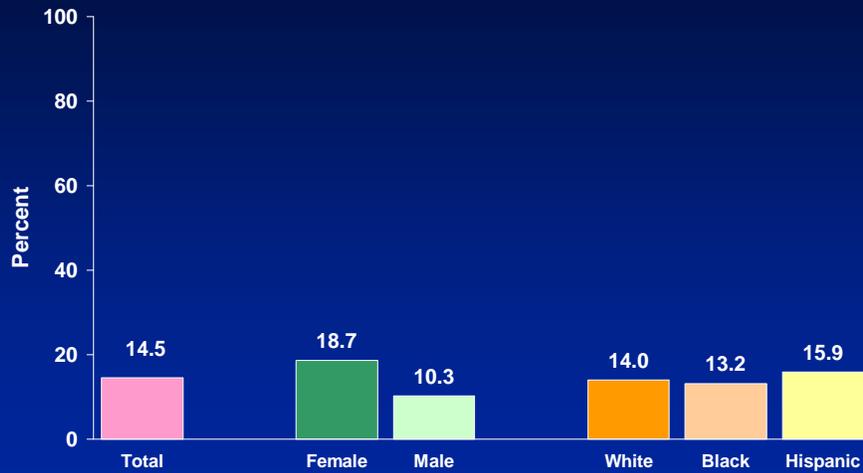
* Almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 17.1% to 32.5% (median: 26.1%) across state surveys and from 24.8% to 32.2% (median: 27.8%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



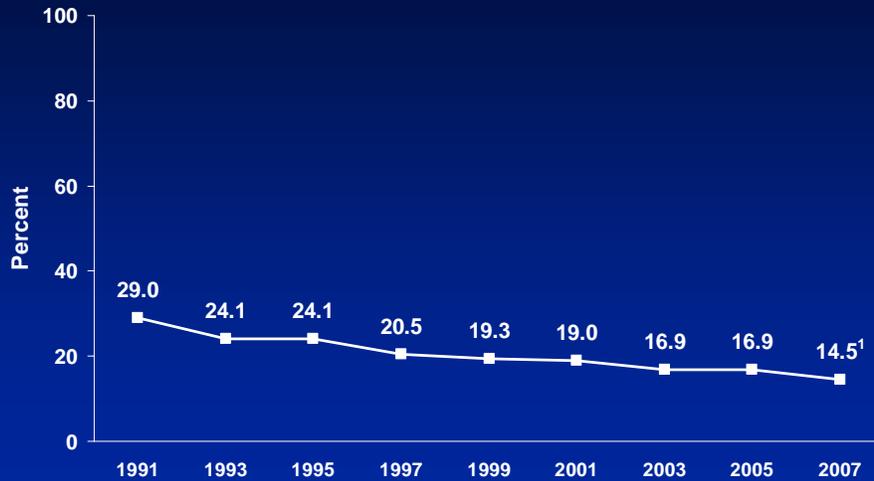
* During the 12 months before the survey.
** F > M

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 14.5% of high school students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among female than male students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* 1991 – 2007



* During the 12 months before the survey.

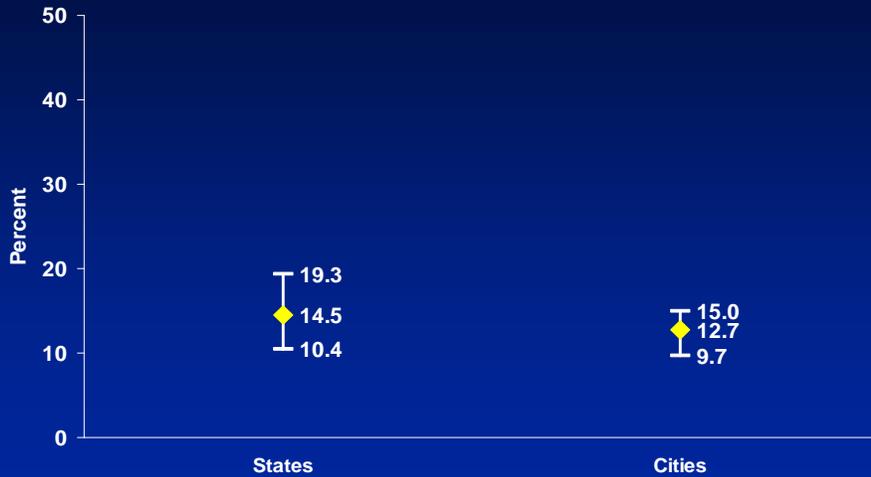
[†] Decreased 1991-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage over time of high school students who had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* Across 38 States and 22 Cities, 2007



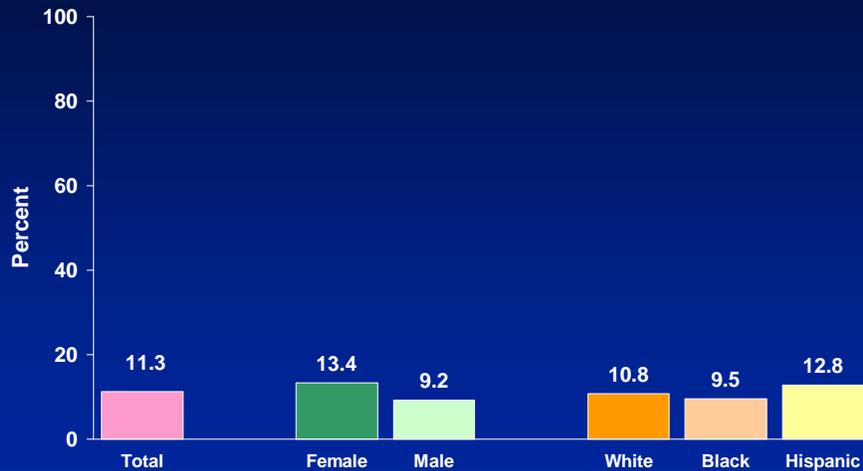
* During the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 10.4% to 19.3% (median: 14.5%) across state surveys and from 9.7% to 15.0% (median: 12.7%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan about How They Would Attempt Suicide,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* During the 12 months before the survey.

** F > M

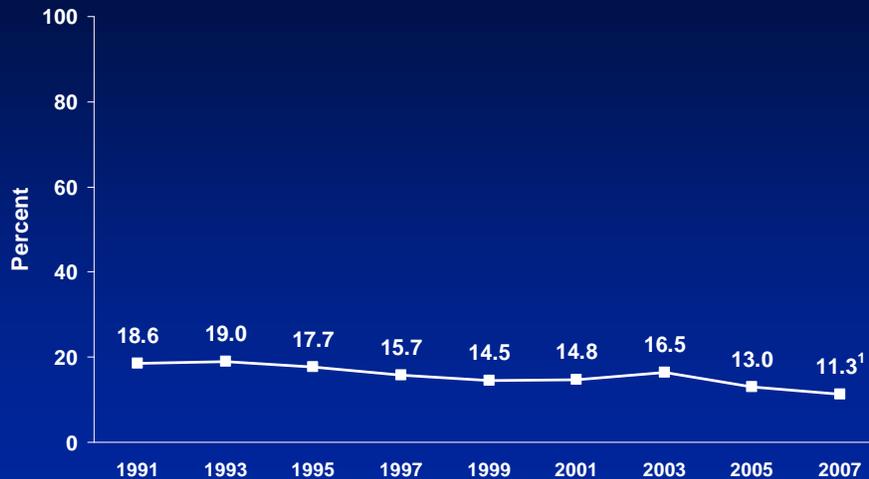
*** H > W, B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



During the 12 months before the survey, 11.3% of high school students nationwide in 2007 had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among female than male students, and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan about How They Would Attempt Suicide,* 1991 – 2007



* During the 12 months before the survey.

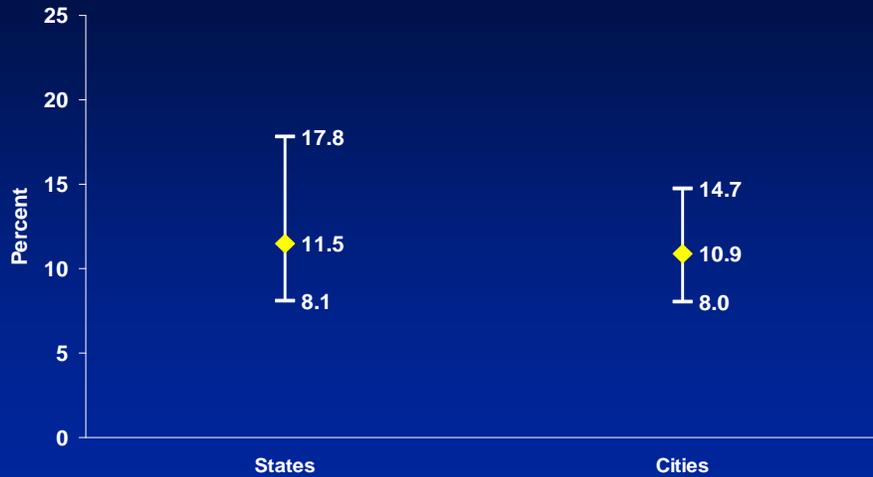
[†] Decreased 1991-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan about How They Would Attempt Suicide,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



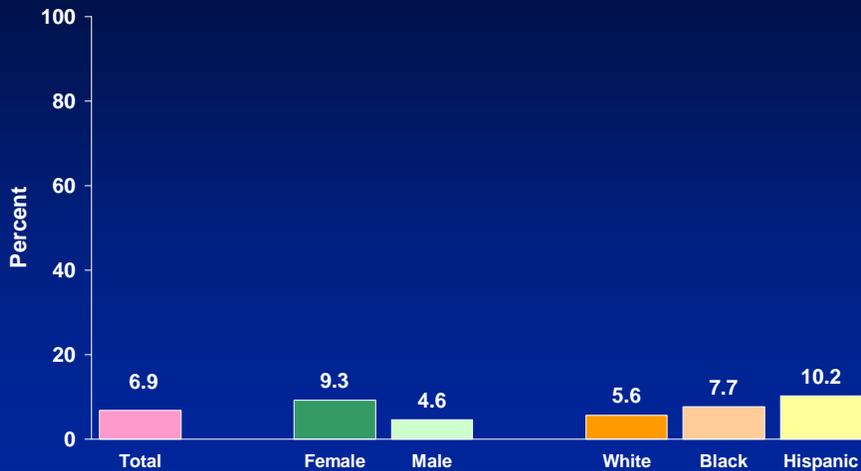
* During the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 8.1% to 17.8% (median: 11.5%) across state surveys and from 8.0% to 14.7% (median: 10.9%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



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

** F > M

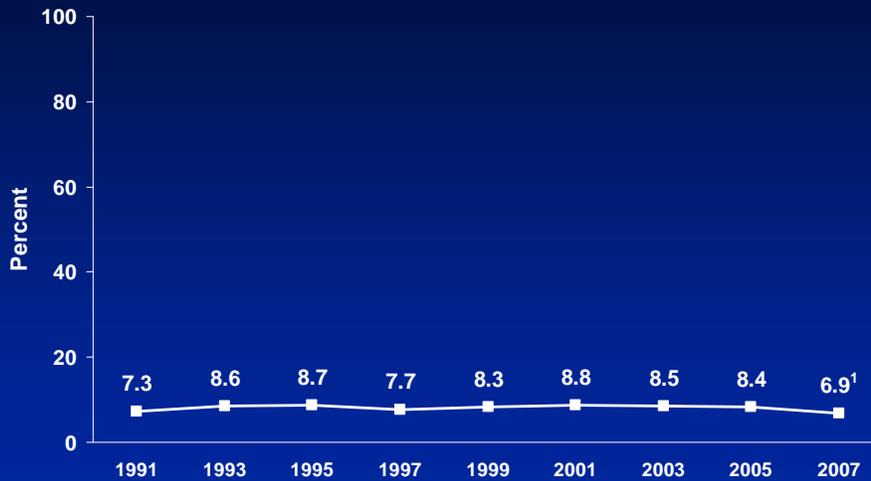
*** H > B > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide, 6.9% of high school students in 2007 had attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having actually attempted suicide was higher among female than male students, higher among black and Hispanic than white students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* 1991 – 2007



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

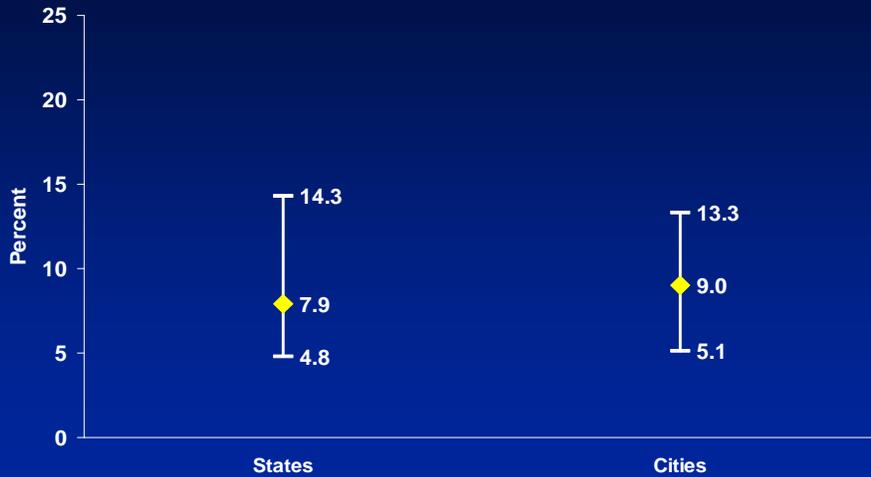
¹ No change 1991-2001, decreased 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



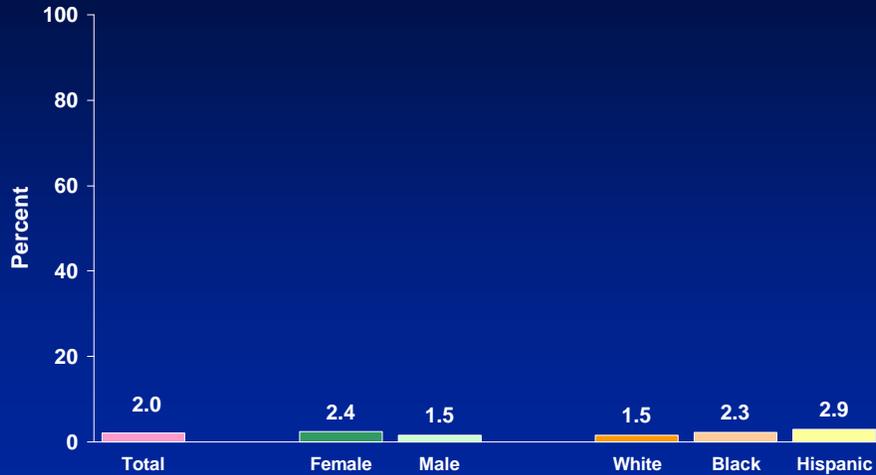
* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence of having attempted suicide ranged from 4.8% to 14.3% across state surveys (median: 7.9%) and from 5.1% to 13.3% across local surveys (median: 9.0%).

Percentage of High School Students Whose Suicide Attempt Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or an Overdose That Had To Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007**



* During the 12 months before the survey.

** F > M

*** H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



During the 12 months before the survey, 2.0% of high school students nationwide in 2007 had made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was higher among female than male students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Whose Suicide Attempt Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or an Overdose That Had To Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,* 1991 – 2007



* During the 12 months before the survey.

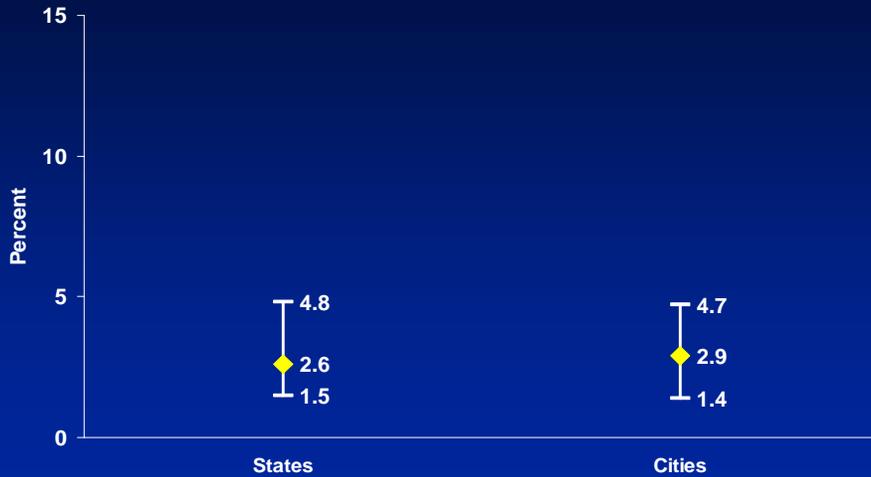
¹ No change 1991-2003, decreased 2003-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the 12 months before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant quadratic change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Whose Suicide Attempt Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or an Overdose that Had To Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse, * Across 36 States and 21 Cities, 2007



* During the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



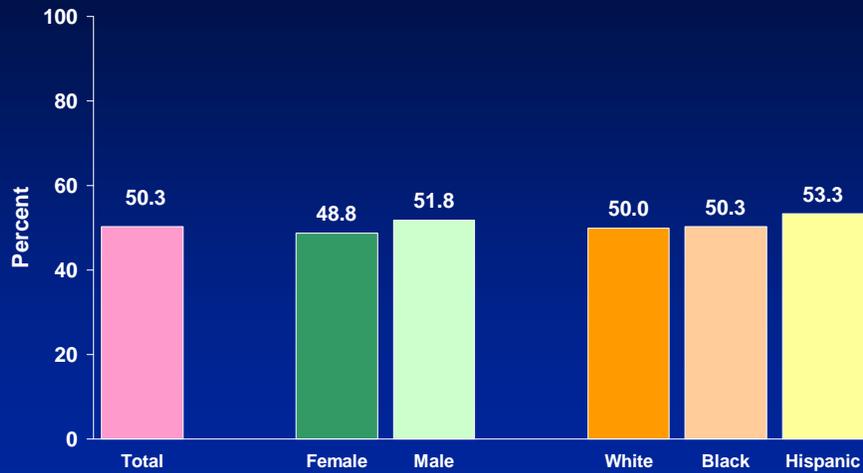
This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 21 cities in 2007 who made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 1.5% to 4.8% across state surveys (median: 2.6%) and from 1.4% to 4.7% across local surveys (median: 2.9%).

**2007 YRBS Results
Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use**



The following slides highlight 2007 YRBS results for tobacco, alcohol and other drug use behaviors.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Cigarette Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



* Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

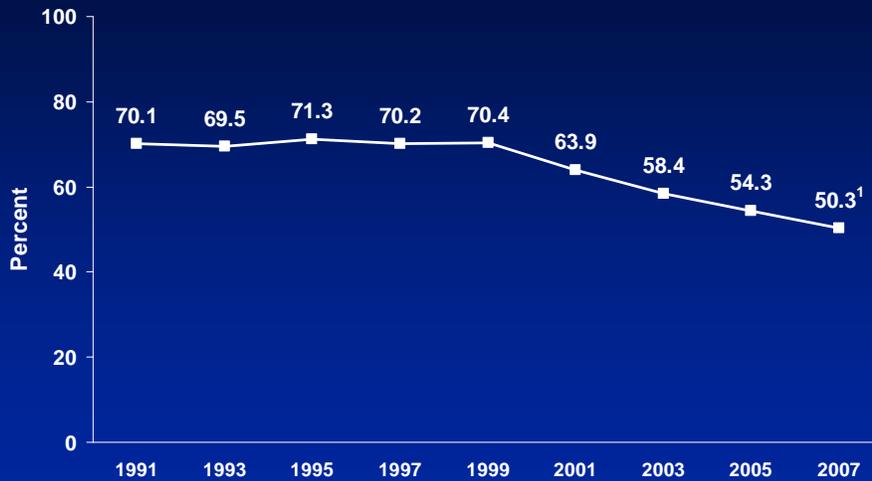
** M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 50.3% of high school students had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) (i.e., lifetime cigarette use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Cigarette Use,* 1991 – 2007



* Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

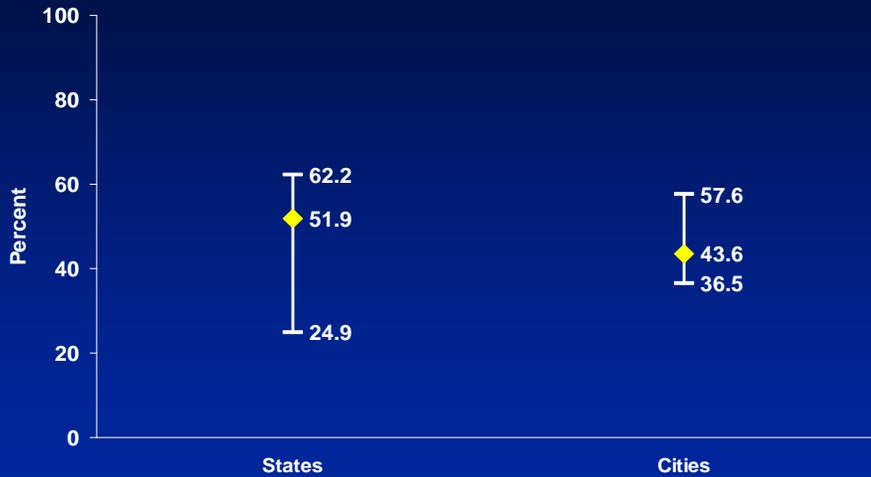
[†] No change 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs). During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Cigarette Use,* Across 32 States and 21 Cities, 2007



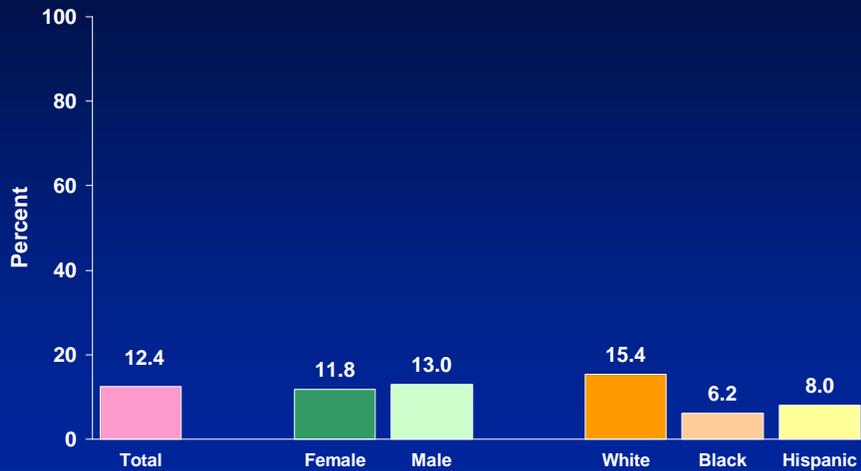
* Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 32 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs). Prevalence ranged from 24.9% to 62.2% across state surveys (median: 51.9%) and from 36.5% to 57.6% across local surveys (median: 43.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Daily Cigarette Use,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



* Ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.

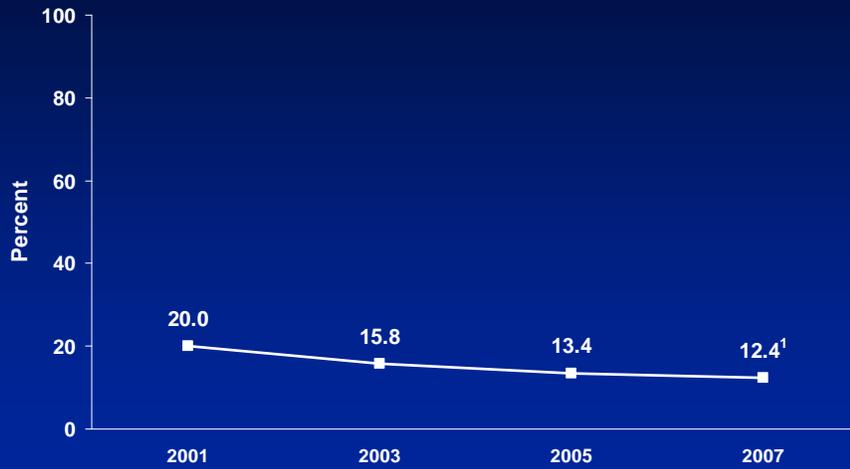
** W > B, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 12.4% of high school student had ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days (i.e., lifetime daily cigarette use). The prevalence of lifetime daily cigarette use was higher among white than black and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Daily Cigarette Use,* 2001 – 2007



* Ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.

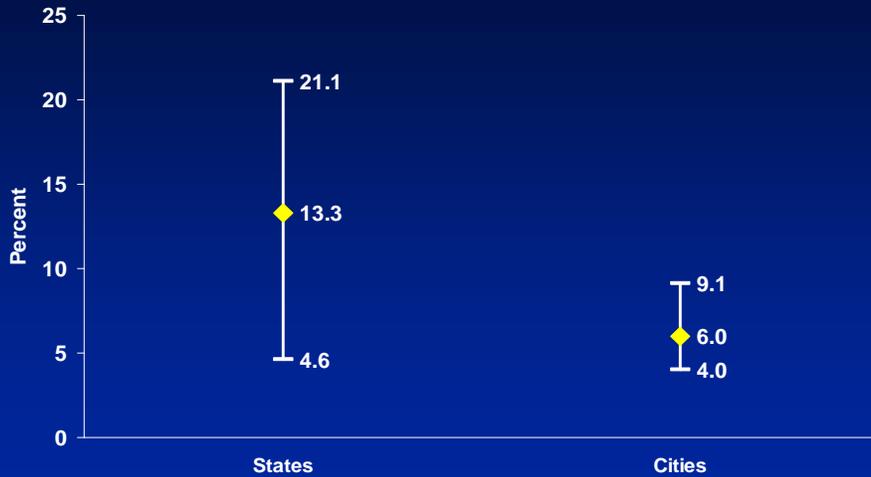
¹ Decreased, 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days. During 2001 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Daily Cigarette Use,* Across 30 States and 21 Cities, 2007



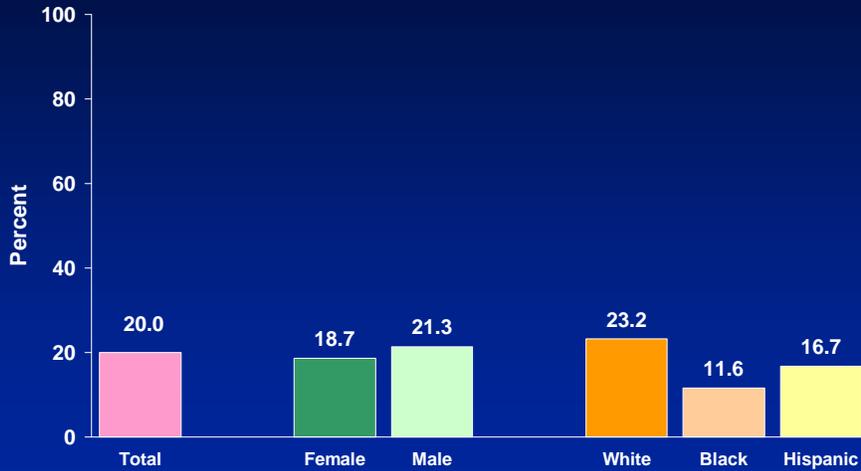
* Ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 30 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days. Prevalence ranged from 4.6% to 21.1% across state surveys (median: 13.3%) and from 4.0% to 9.1% across local surveys (median: 6.0%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Cigarette Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



*Smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

**M > F

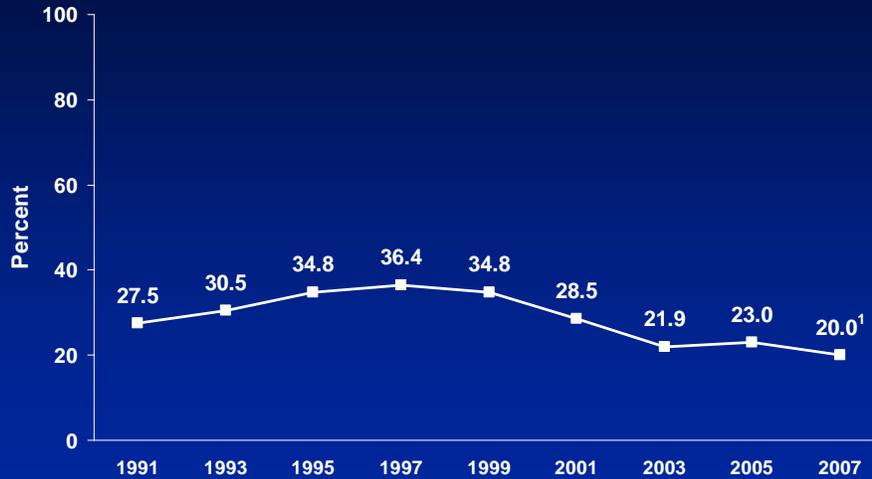
***W > H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 20.0% of high school students had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. (i.e., current cigarette use). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among male than female students, higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Cigarette Use,* 1991 – 2007



* Smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

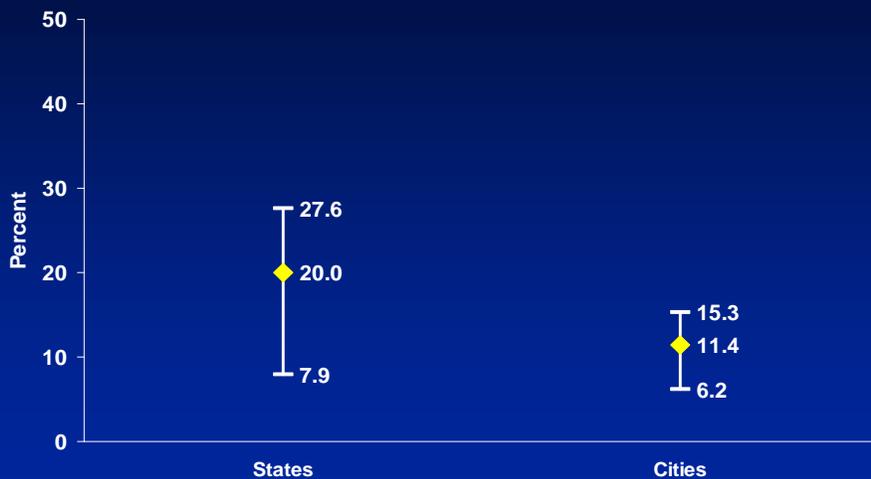
¹ Increased 1991-1997, decreased 1997-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Cigarette Use,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



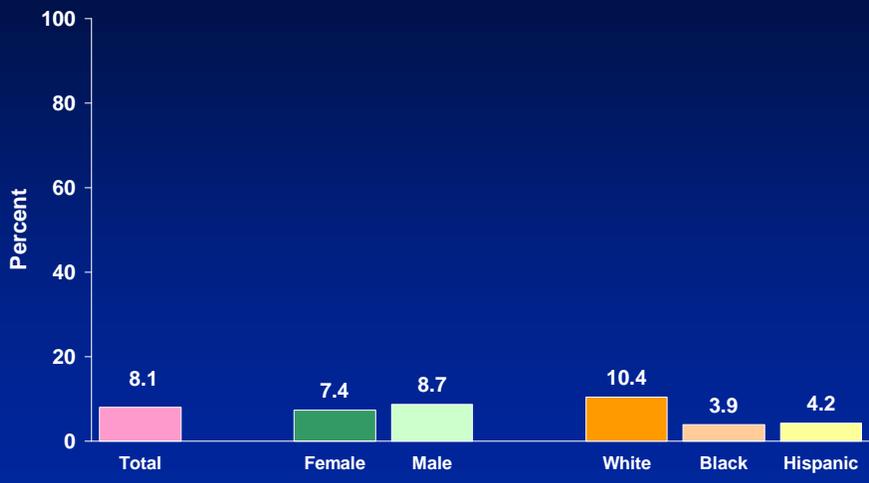
* Smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 7.9% to 27.6% across state surveys (median: 20.0%) and from 6.2% to 15.3% across local surveys (median: 11.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Frequent Cigarette Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



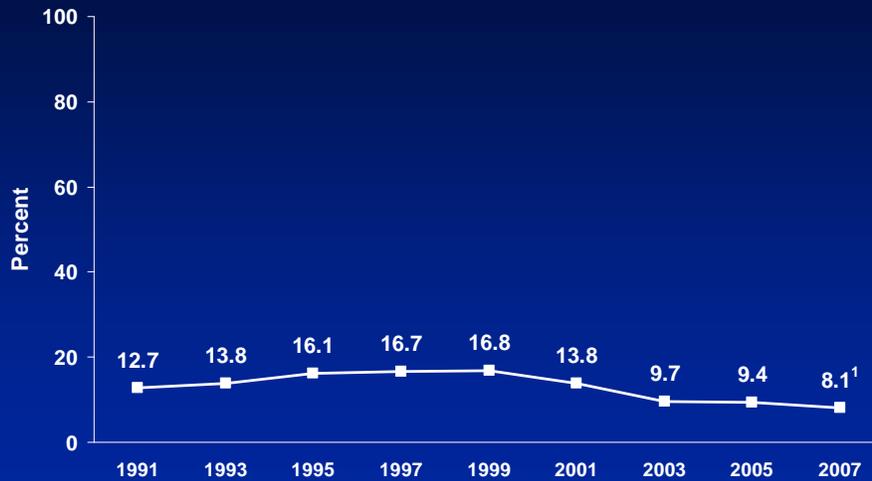
* Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
** M > F
*** W > B, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 8.1% of high school students had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey. (i.e., current frequent cigarette use). The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among males than female students, and higher among white than black and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Frequent Cigarette Use,* 1991 – 2007



* Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.

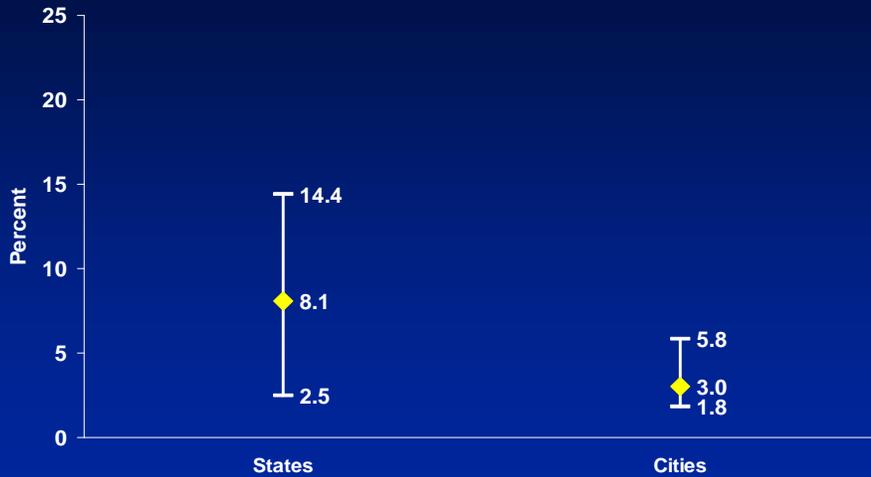
¹ Increased 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Frequent Cigarette Use,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



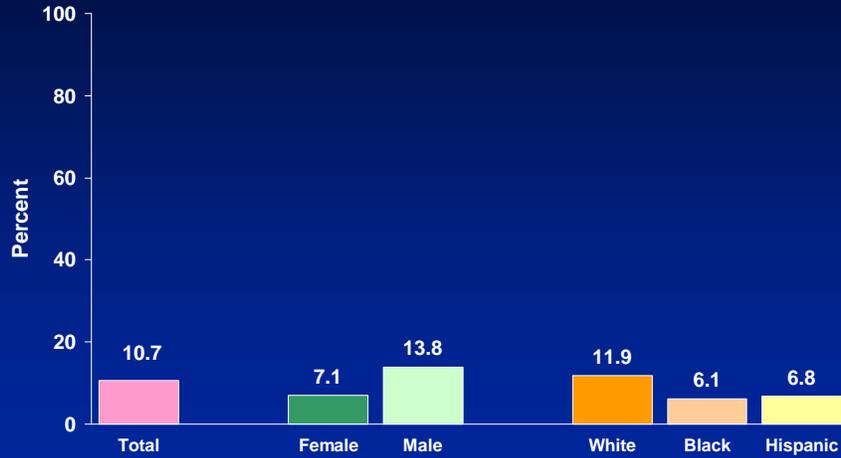
* Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 2.5% to 14.4% across state surveys (median: 8.1%) and from 1.8% to 5.8% across local surveys (median: 3.0%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes/Day,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among the 20.0% of students nationwide who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

** M > F

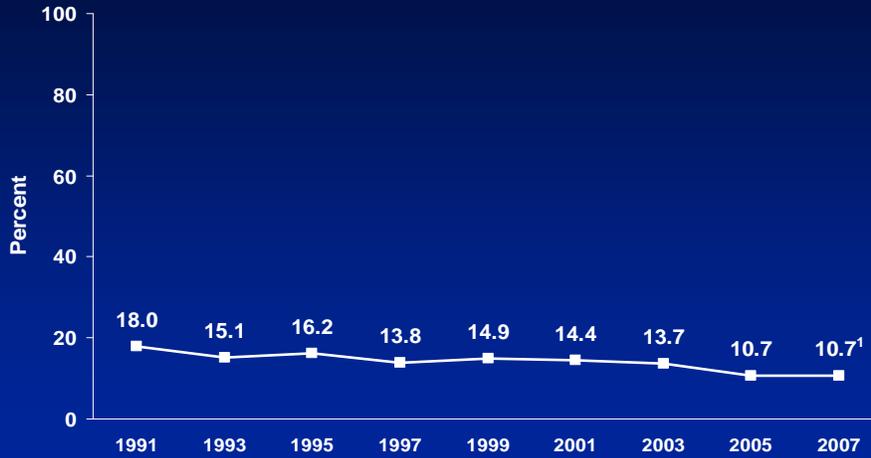
*** W > B, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Among the 20.0% of high school students in 2007 nationwide who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, 10.7% of students had smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day was higher among male than female students, and higher among white than black and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes/Day,* 1991 – 2007



* On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

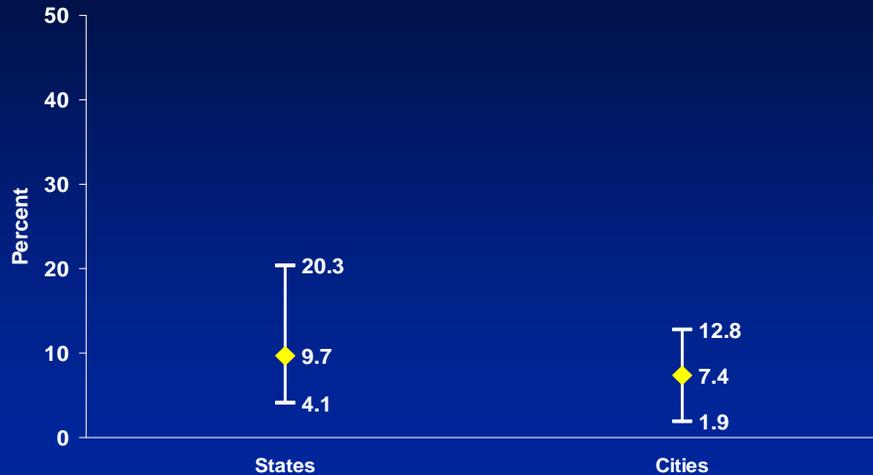
¹ Decreased 1991-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes/Day,* Across 32 States and 20 Cities, 2007



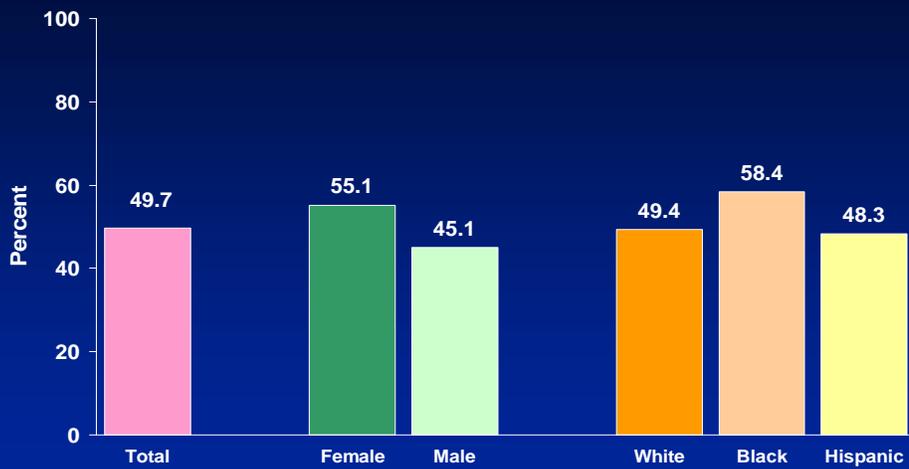
* On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 32 states and 20 cities in 2007 who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 4.1% to 20.3% across state surveys (median: 9.7%) and from 1.9% to 12.8% across local surveys (median: 7.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* During the 12 months before the survey, among the 20.0% of students nationwide who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

** F > M

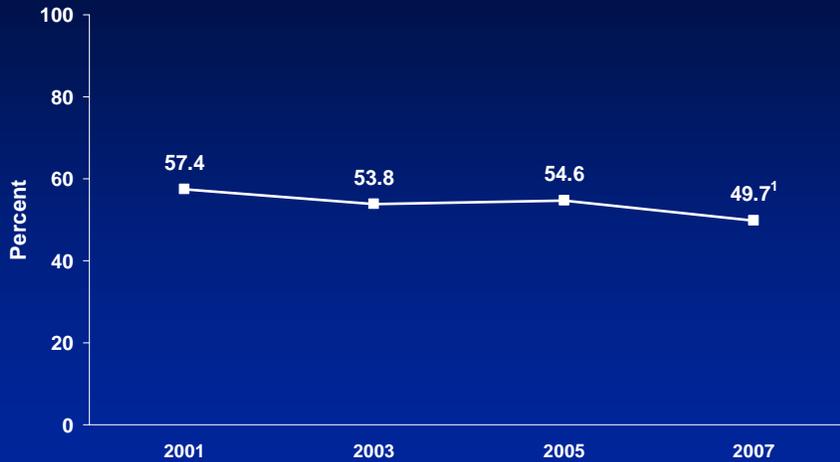
*** B > W, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Among the 20.0% of high school students nationwide in 2007 who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, 49.7% had tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes was higher among female than male students, and higher among black than white and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes,* 2001 – 2007



* During the 12 months before the survey, among students who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

¹ Decreased 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey, among the students who had smoked on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 2001 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes,* Across 35 States and 21 Cities, 2007



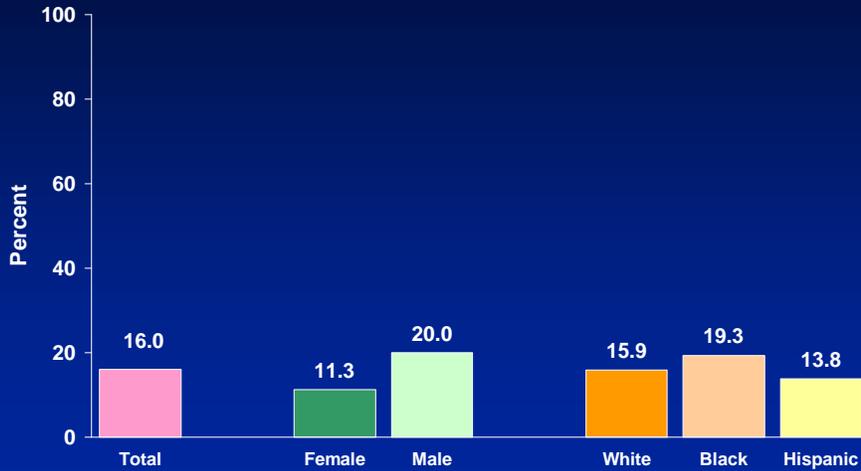
* During the 12 months before the survey, among students who had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey, among the students who had smoked on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 43.4% to 62.5% across state surveys (median: 55.7%) and from 41.4% to 64.2% across local surveys (median: 55.5%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



* During the 30 days before the survey, among the 16.1% of students who were aged < 18 years and had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

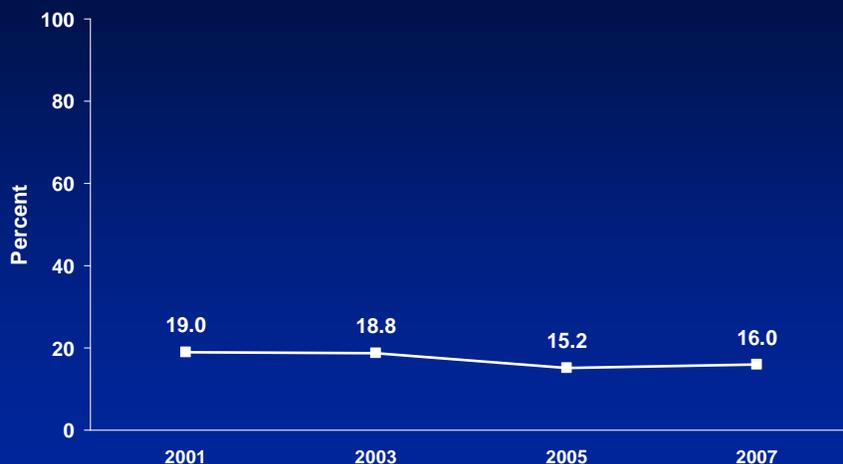
** M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide, 16.0% of the 16.1% of high school students in 2007 who were aged less than 18 years and had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having bought their own cigarettes in a store or gas station was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station,* 2001 – 2007



* During the 30 days before the survey, among students who were aged < 18 years and had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

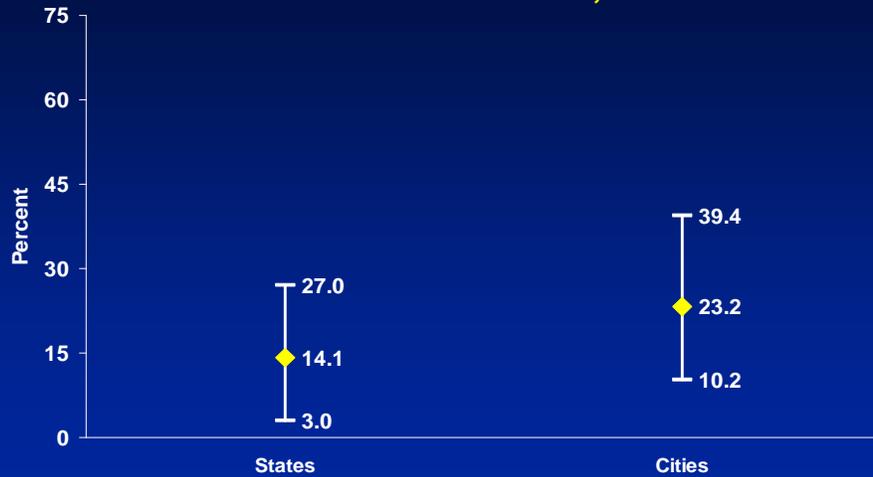
† Decreased 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time 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 were aged less than 18 years and had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 2001 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station,* Across 31 States and 18 Cities, 2007



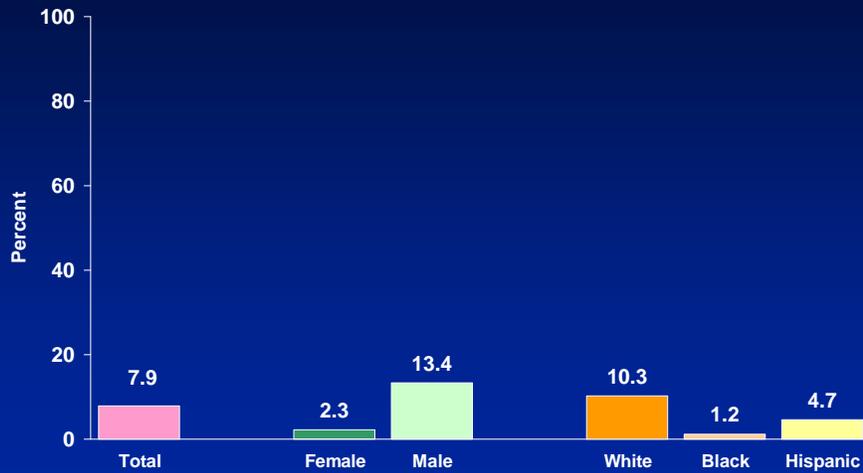
* During the 30 days before the survey, among students who were aged < 18 years and had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 31 states and 18 cities in 2007 who had usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station, among students who were aged less than 18 years and had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 3.0% to 27.0% across state surveys (median: 14.1%) and from 10.2% to 39.4% across local surveys (median: 23.2%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



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

** M > F

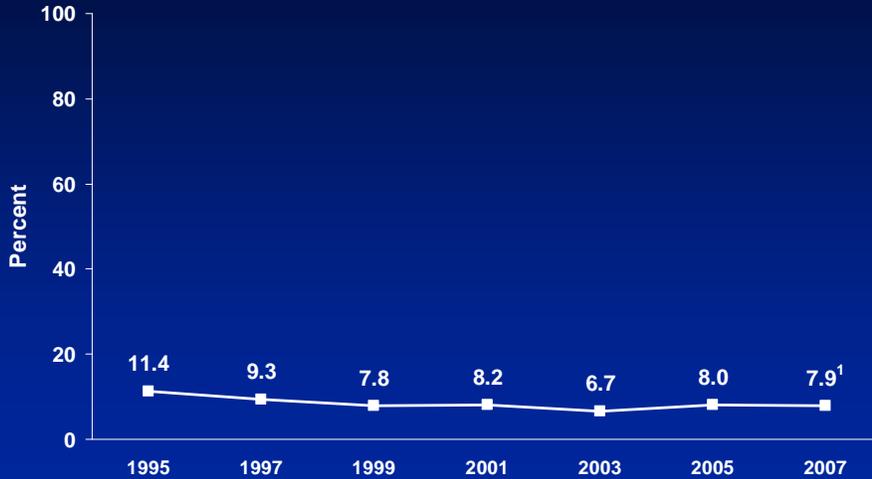
*** W > H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 7.9% of high school students had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use). Overall, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among male than female students, higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* 1995 – 2007



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

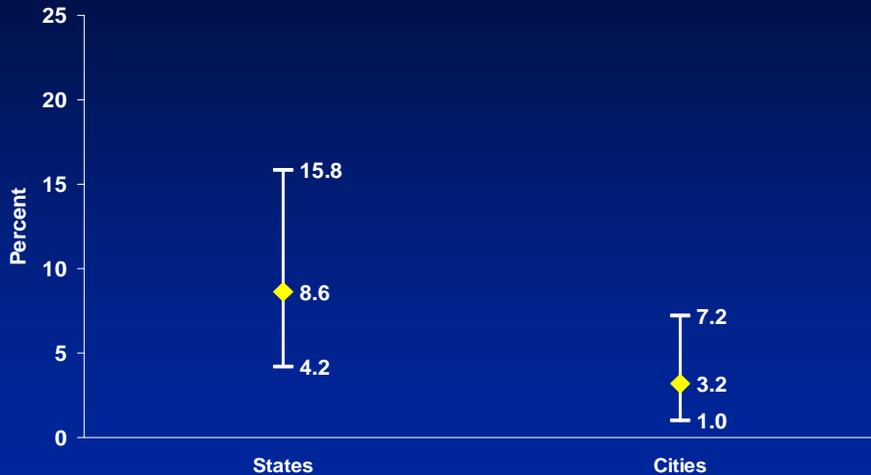
¹ Decreased 1995-2003, no change 2003-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 1995 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* Across 35 States and 20 Cities, 2007



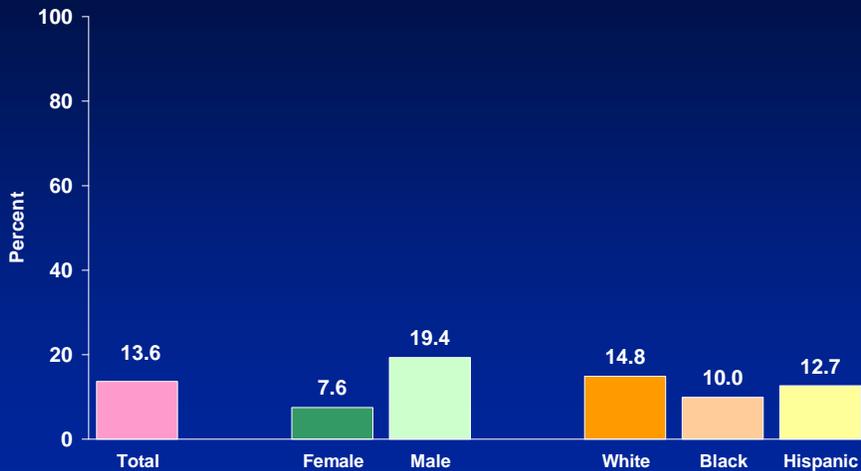
* Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 20 cities in 2007 who had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 4.2% to 15.8% across state surveys (median: 8.6%) and from 1.0% to 7.2% across local surveys (median: 3.2%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



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

** M > F

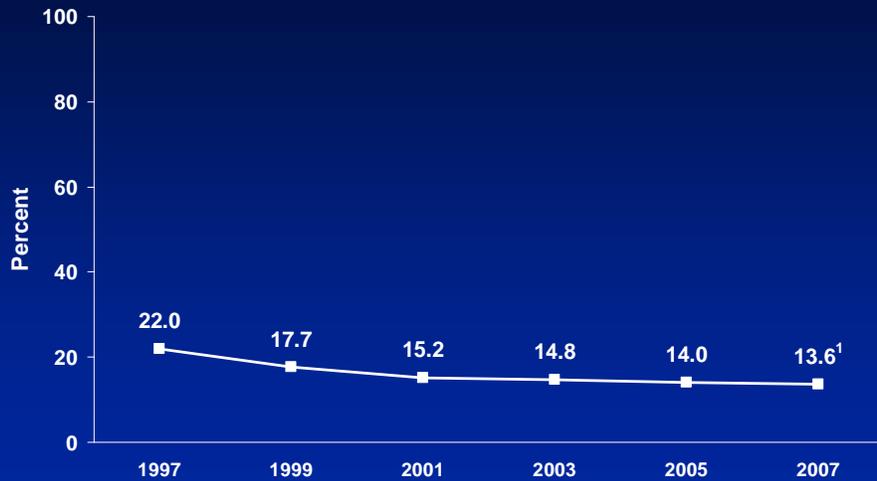
*** W > H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 13.6% of high school students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. (i.e., current cigar use). Overall, the prevalence of current cigar use was higher among male than female students, higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than Black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* 1997 – 2007



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

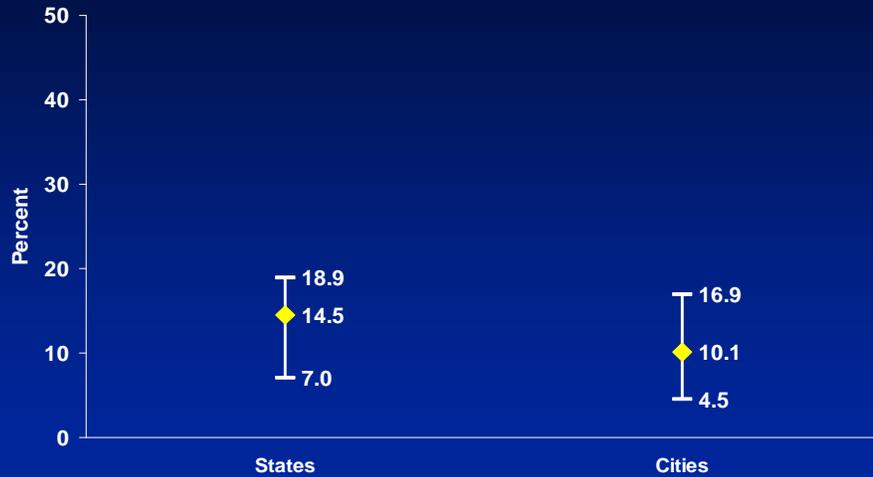
¹ Decreased 1997-2005, no change 2005-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 1997 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* Across 30 States and 20 Cities, 2007



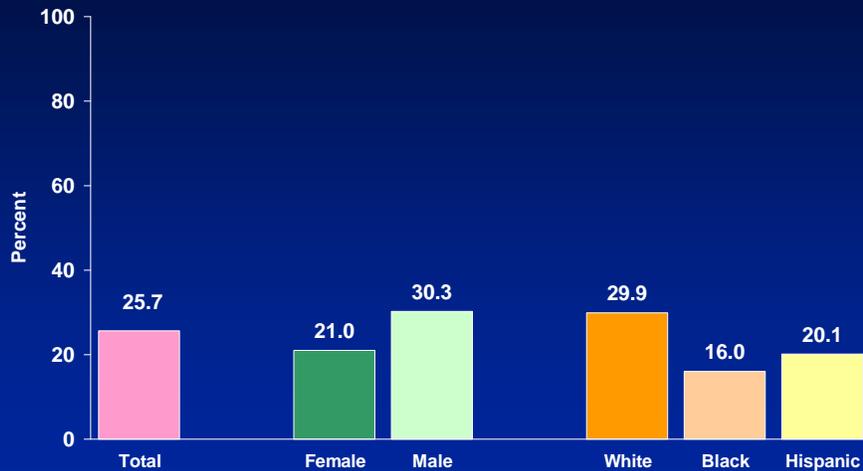
* Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 30 states and 20 cities in 2007 who had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 7.0% to 18.9% across state surveys (median: 14.5%) and from 4.5% to 16.9% across local surveys (median: 10.1%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Tobacco,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Smoked cigarettes; smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars; or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

** M > F

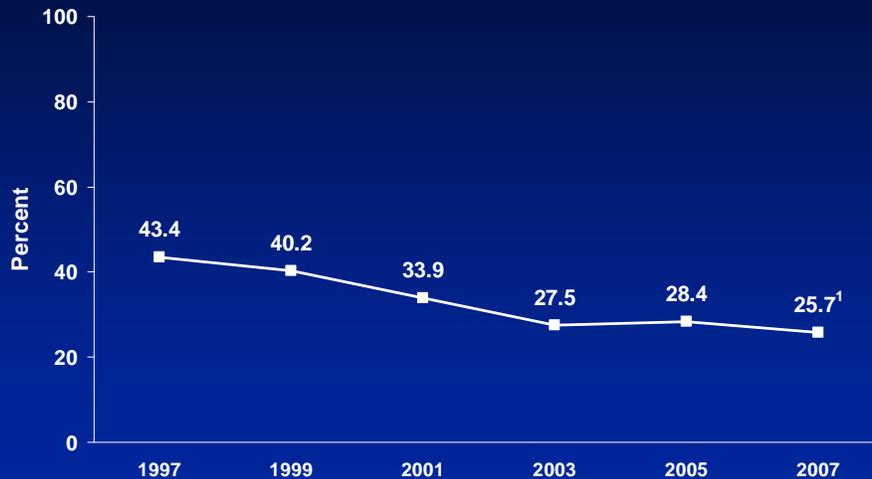
*** W > B, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 25.7% of high school students had smoked cigarettes; smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars; or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. (i.e., current tobacco use). Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use was higher among male than female students, and higher among white than black and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Tobacco,* 1997 – 2007



* Smoked cigarettes; smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars; or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

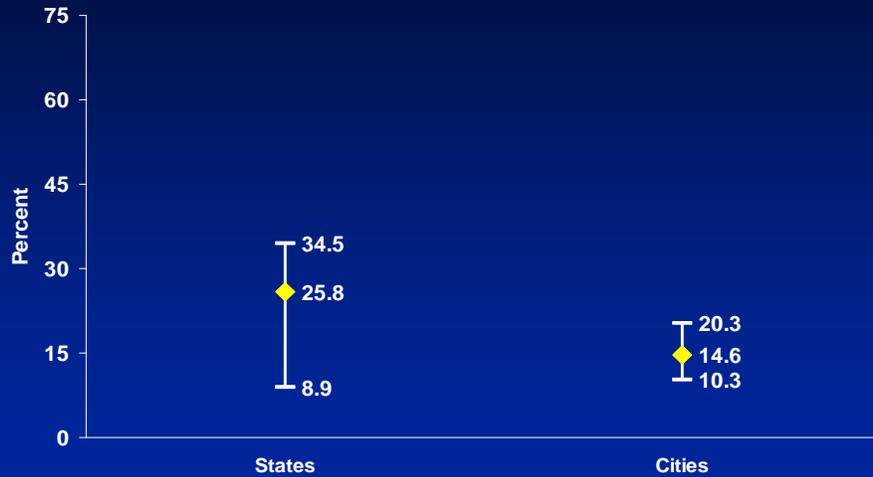
¹ Decreased 1997-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had smoked cigarettes; smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars; or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 1997 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Tobacco,* Across 30 States and 20 Cities, 2007



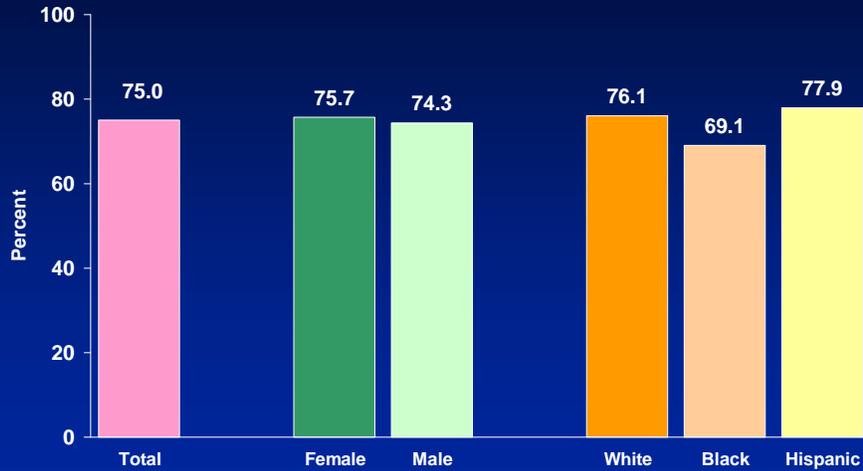
* Smoked cigarettes; smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars; or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 30 states and 20 cities in 2007 who had smoked cigarettes; smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars; or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 8.9% to 34.5% across state surveys (median: 25.8%) and from 10.3% to 20.3% across local surveys (median: 14.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Alcohol Use,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



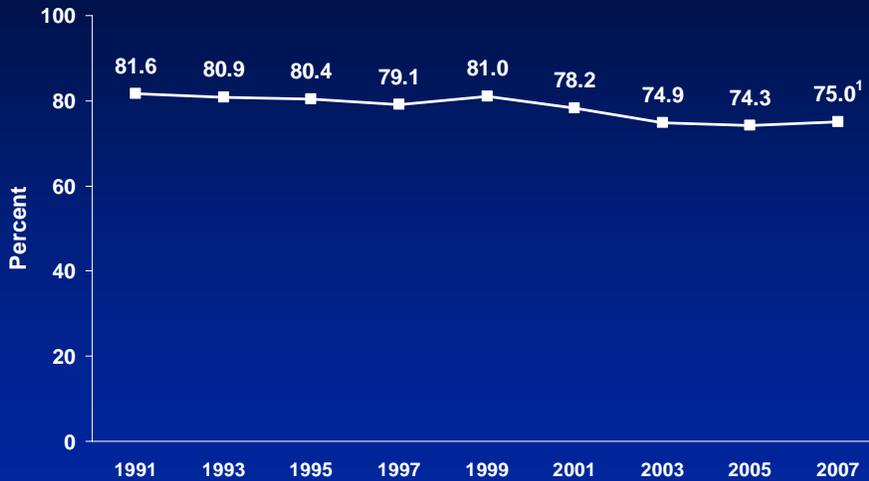
* Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life.
** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 75.0% of high school students had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life (i.e., lifetime alcohol use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Alcohol Use,* 1991 – 2007



* Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life.

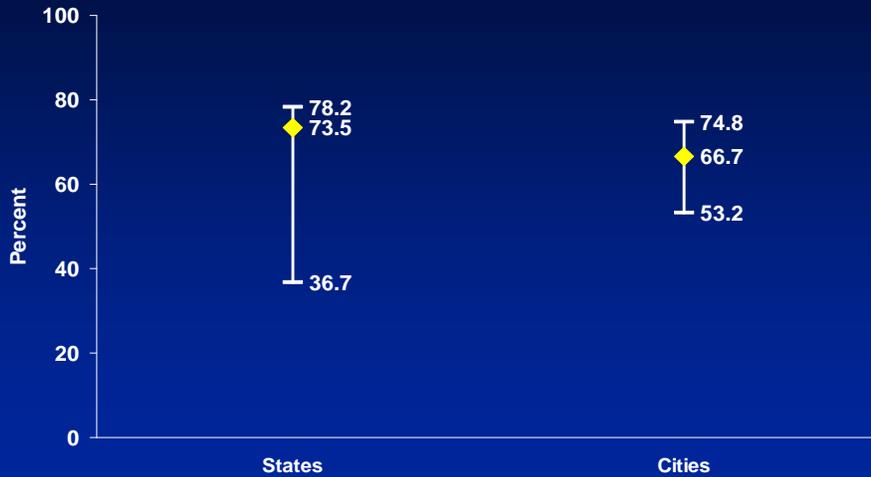
¹ Decreased 1991-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had at least one drink of alcohol on a least one day during their life. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Alcohol Use,* Across 31 States and 20 Cities, 2007



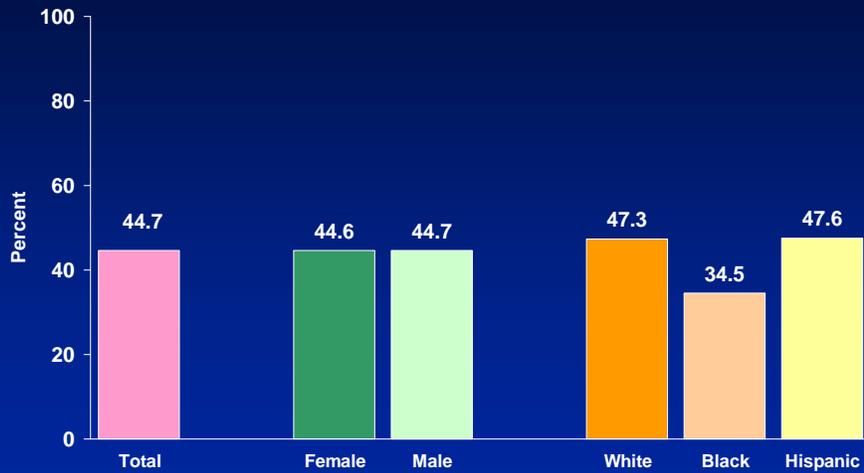
* Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 31 states and 20 cities in 2007 who had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life. Prevalence ranged from 36.7% to 78.2% across state surveys (median: 73.5%) and from 53.2% to 74.8% across local surveys (median: 66.7%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Alcohol Use,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



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

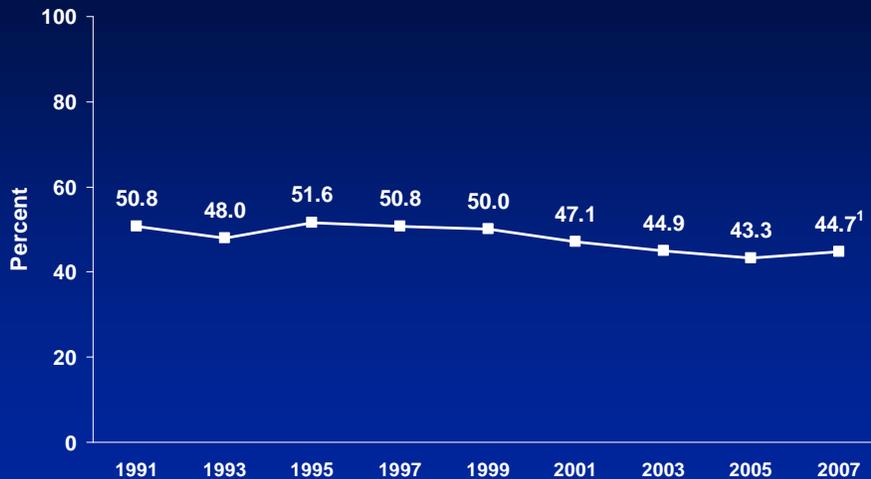
** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 44.7% of high school students had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. (i.e., current alcohol use). Overall, the prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Alcohol Use,* 1991 – 2007



* Had at least 1 drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

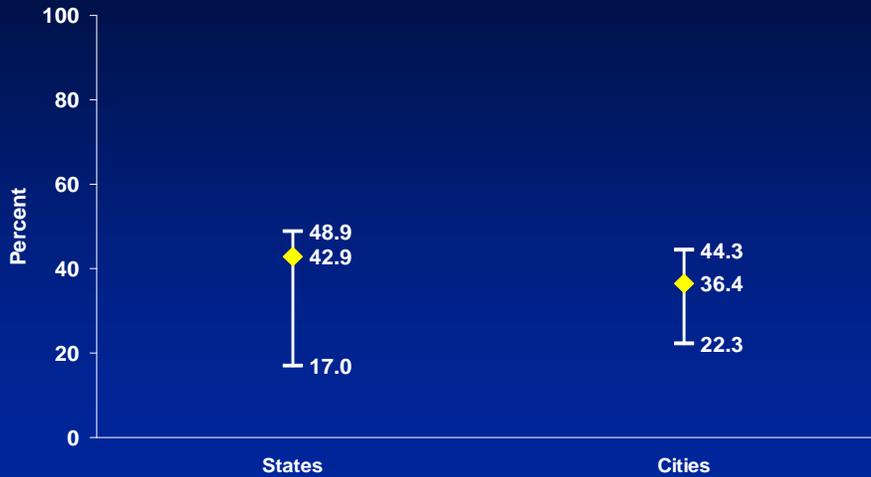
¹ No change 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Alcohol Use,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



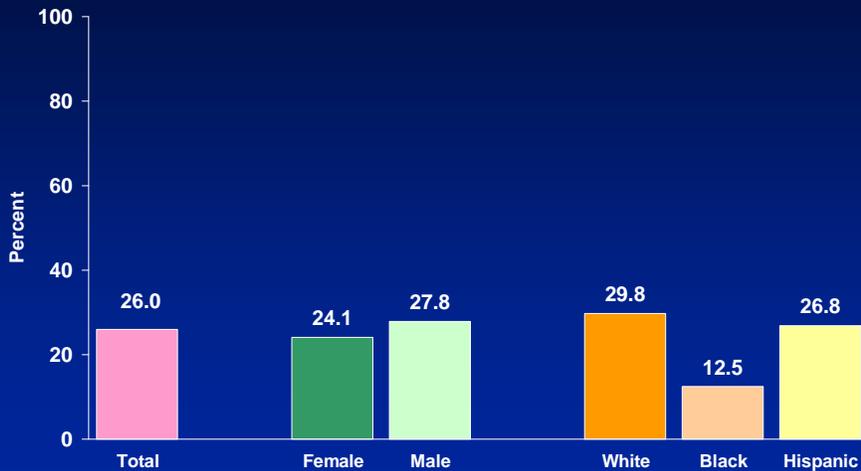
* Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 17.0% to 48.9% across state surveys (median: 42.9%) and from 22.3% to 44.3% across local surveys (median: 36.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Episodic Heavy Drinking,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Had 5 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.

** M > F

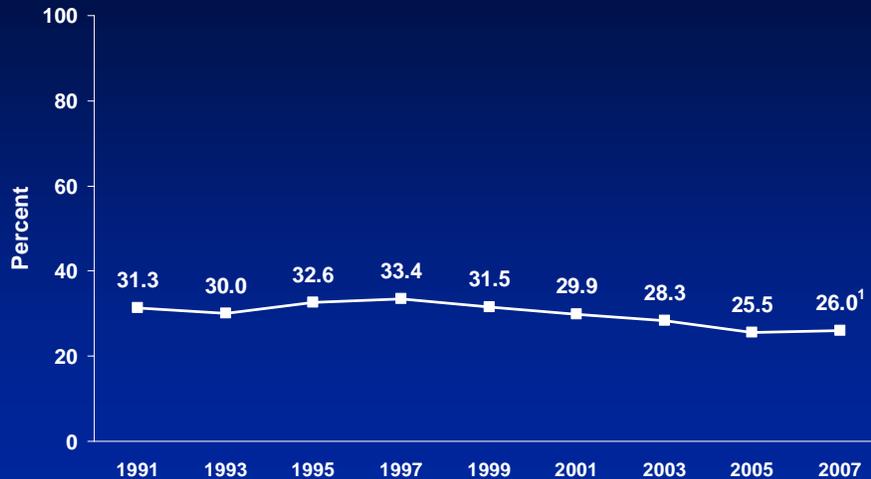
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 26.0% of high school students had had 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 (i.e., episodic heavy drinking). Overall, the prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among male than female students, higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Episodic Heavy Drinking,* 1991 – 2007



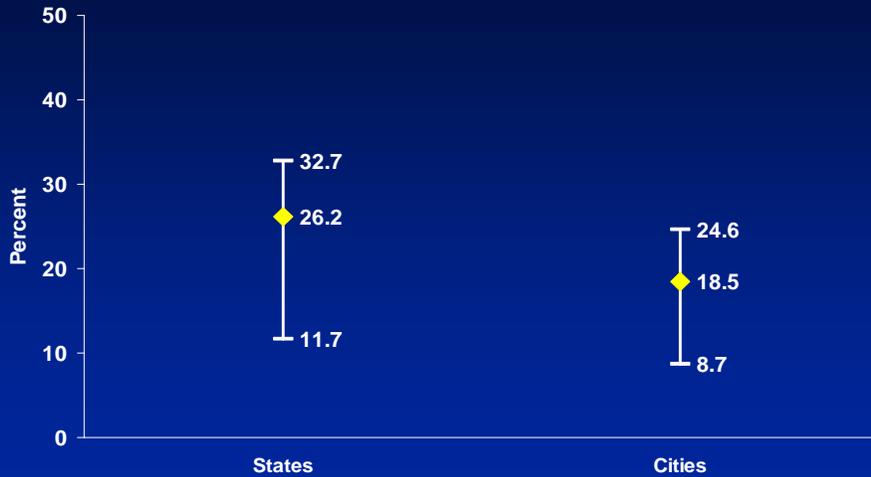
* Had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
¹ No change 1991-1997, decreased 1997-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had 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 (i.e. episodic heavy drinking). During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Episodic Heavy Drinking,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



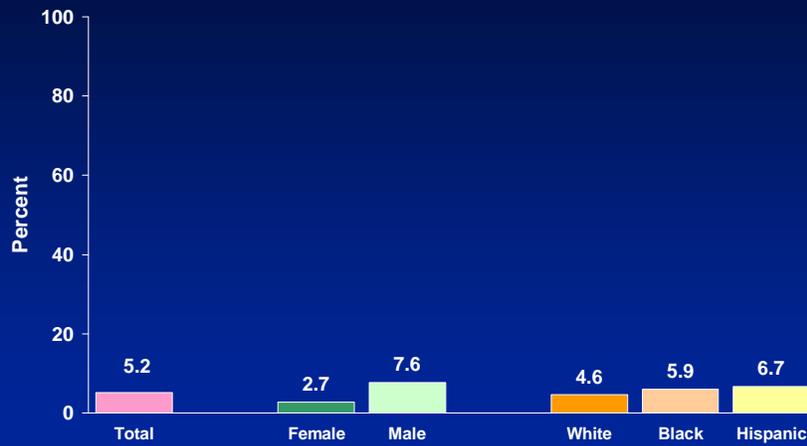
* Had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had had 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. Prevalence ranged from 11.7% to 32.7% across state surveys (median: 26.2%) and from 8.7% to 24.6% across local surveys (median: 18.5%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained the Alcohol They Drank by Buying It in a Store,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



* Such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station, among the 44.7% of students who currently drank alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

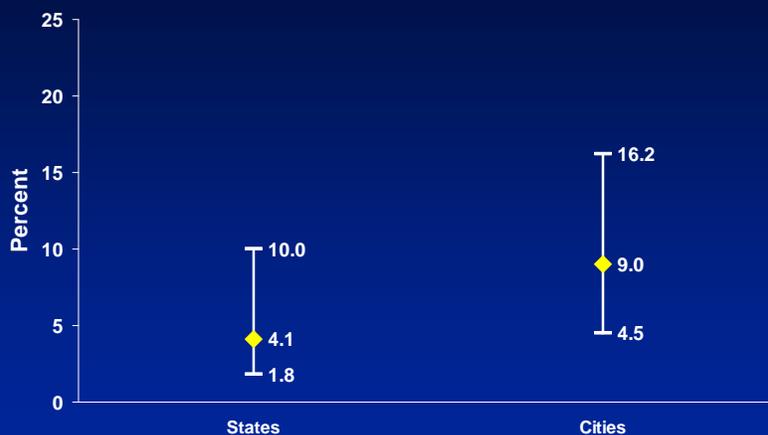
** M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide, 5.2% of the 44.7% of high school students in 2007 who currently drank alcohol usually obtained the alcohol they drank by buying it in a store (e.g., a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station) during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having bought alcohol in a store was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Obtained the Alcohol They Drank by Buying It in a Store,* Across 33 States and 21 Cities, 2007



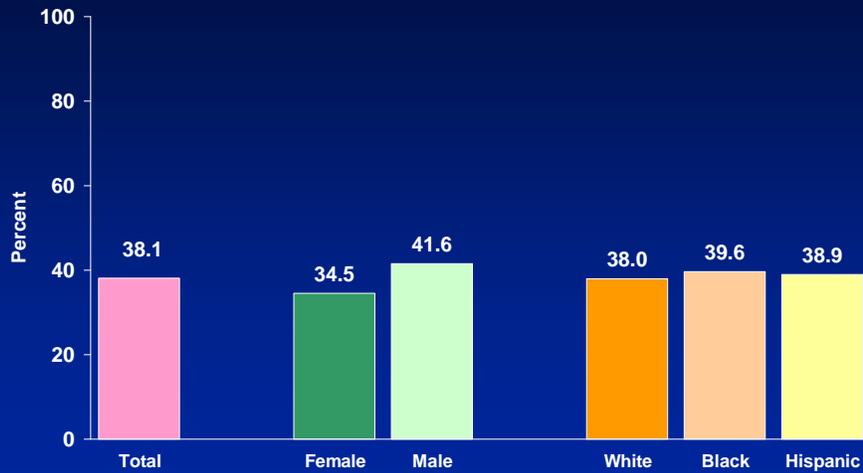
* Such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station, among the 44.7% of students who currently drank alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 33 states and 21 cities in 2007 who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by buying it in a store (e.g., a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station) during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently drank alcohol. Prevalence ranged from 1.8% to 10.0% across state surveys (median: 4.1%) and from 4.5% to 16.2% across local surveys (median: 9.0%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Marijuana Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



* Used marijuana one or more times during their life.

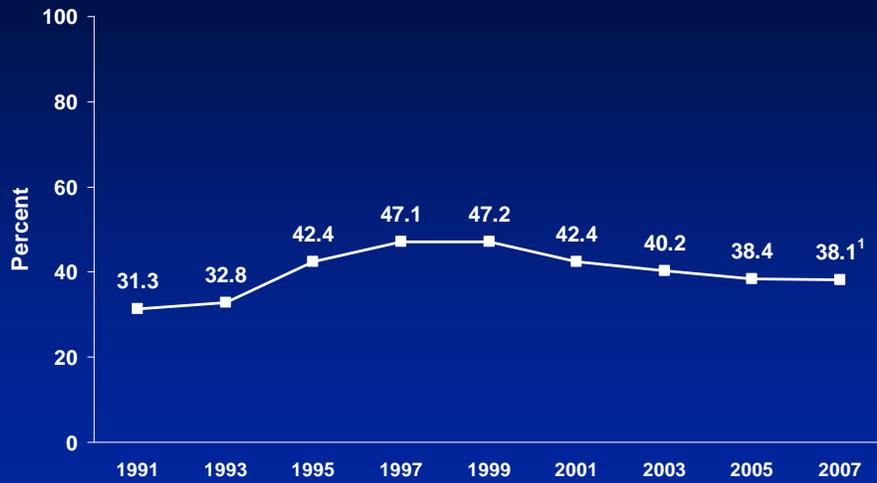
** M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 38.1% of high school students had used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime marijuana use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Marijuana Use,* 1991 – 2007



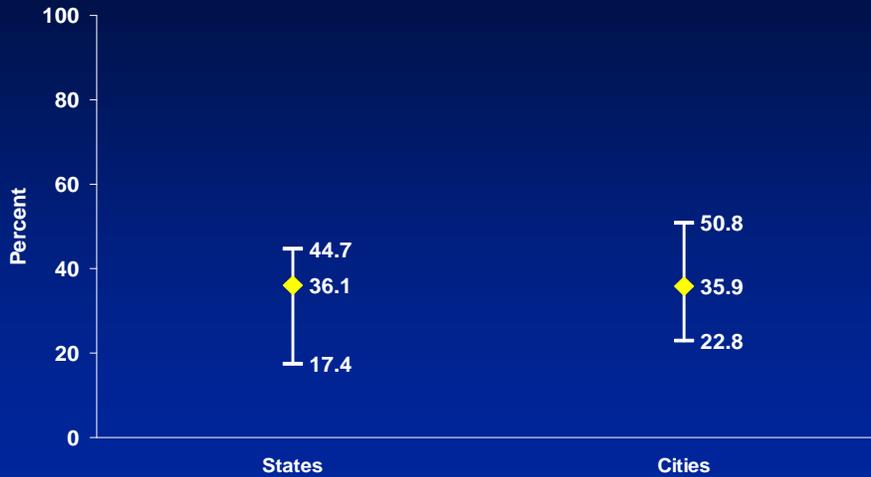
* Used marijuana one or more times during their life.
[†] Increased 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used marijuana one or more times during their life. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Marijuana Use,* Across 36 States and 22 Cities, 2007



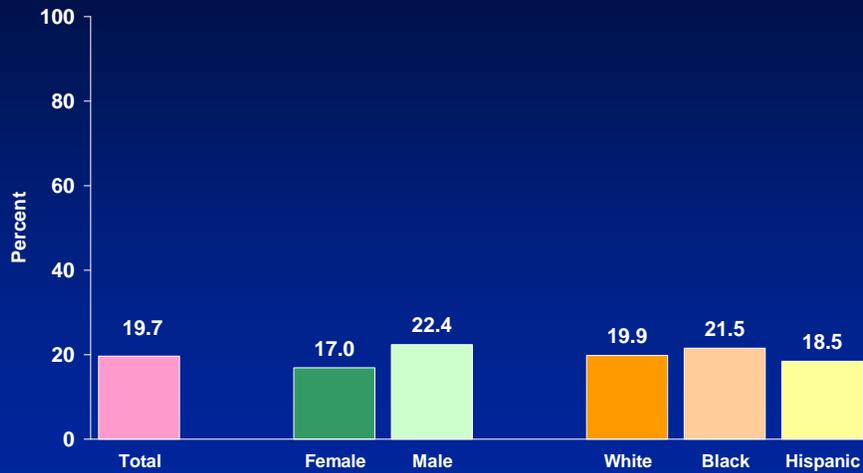
* Used marijuana one or more times during their life.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had used marijuana one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 17.4% to 44.7% across state surveys (median: 36.1%) and from 22.8% to 50.8% across local surveys (median: 35.9%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Marijuana Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



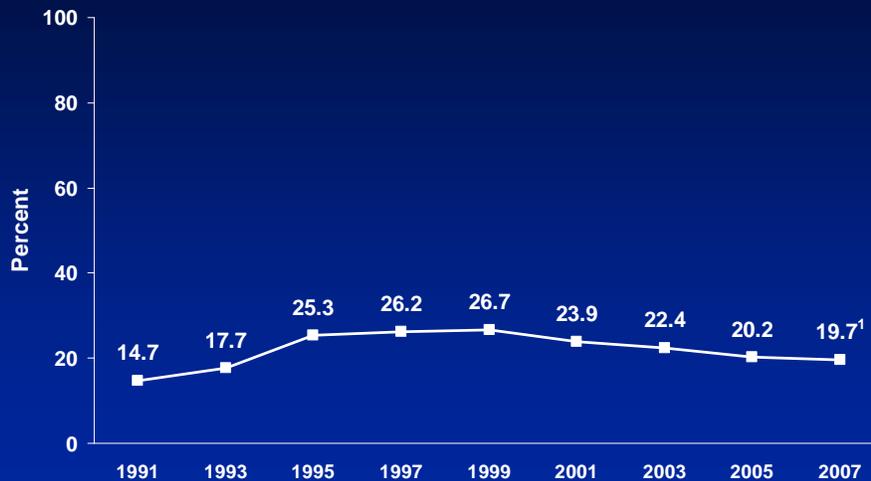
* Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
** M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 19.7% of high school students had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current marijuana use). Overall, the prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Marijuana Use,* 1991 – 2007



* Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

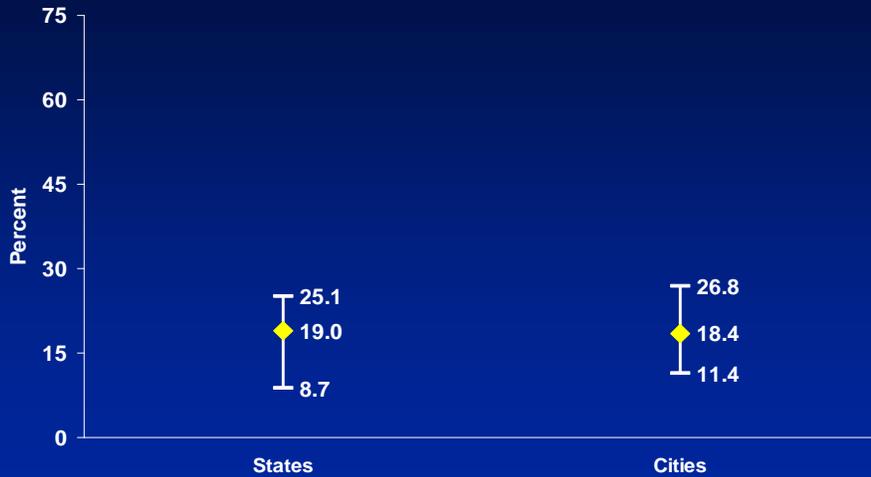
¹ Increased 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Marijuana Use,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



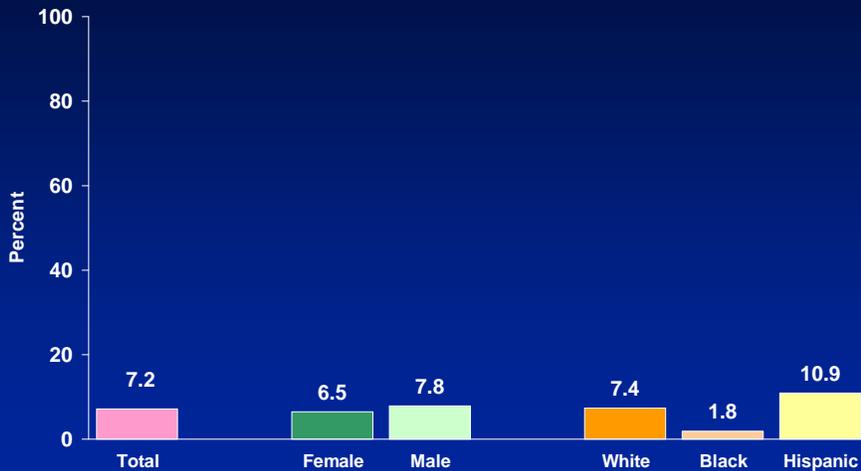
* Used marijuana one or more times during 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 8.7% to 25.1% across state surveys (median: 19.0%) and from 11.4% to 26.8% across local surveys (median: 18.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Cocaine Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life.

** M > F

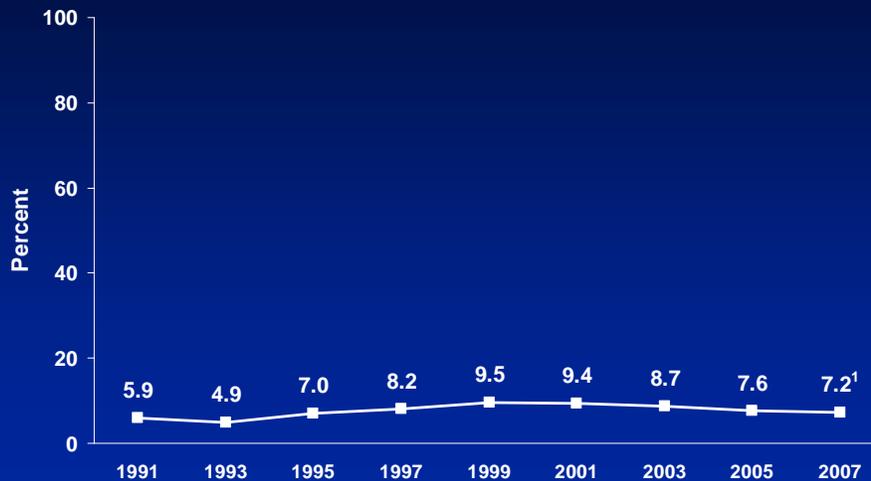
*** H > W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 7.2% of high school students had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime cocaine use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cocaine use was higher among male than female students, higher among white than black students, and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Cocaine Use,* 1991 – 2007



* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life.

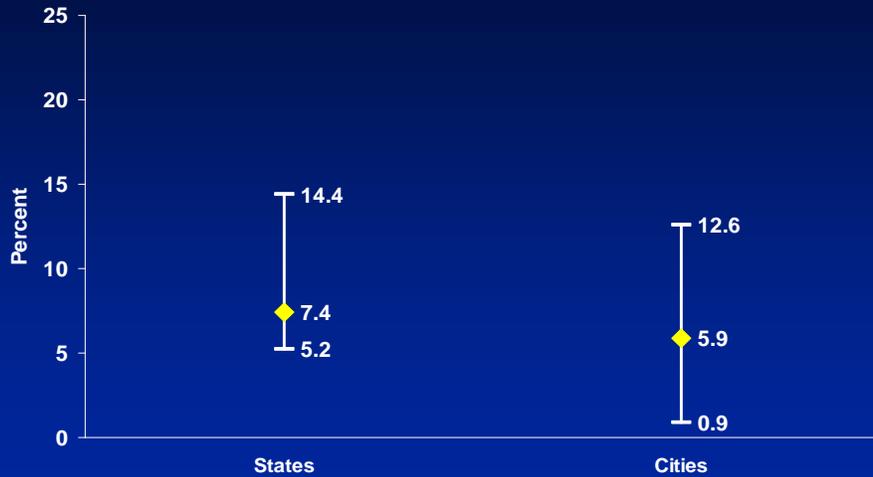
¹ Increased 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Cocaine Use,* Across 36 States and 22 Cities, 2007



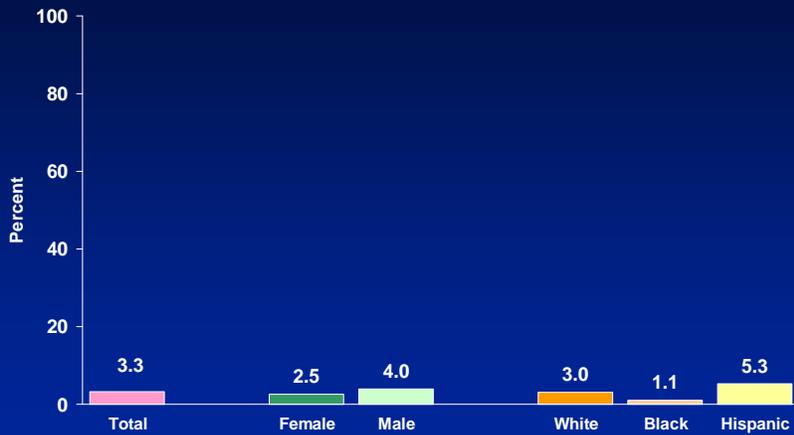
* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 5.2% to 14.4% across state surveys (median: 7.4%) and from 0.9% to 12.6% across local surveys (median: 5.9%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Cocaine Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



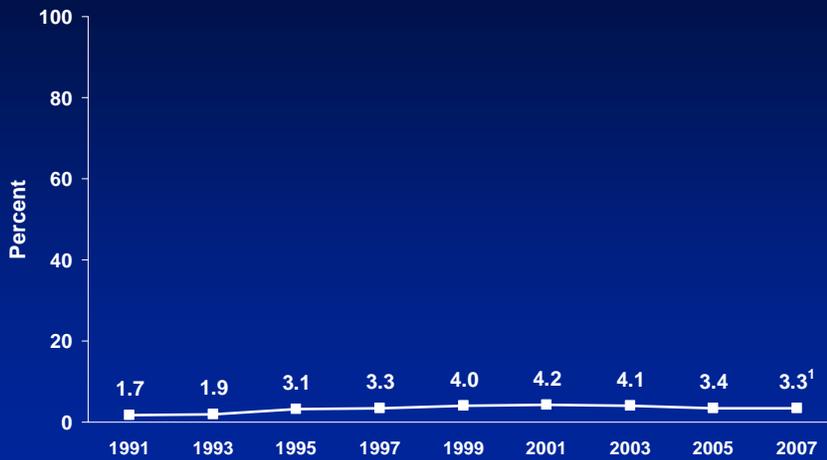
* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
** M > F
*** H > W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 3.3% of high school students had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cocaine use). Overall, the prevalence of current cocaine use was higher among male than female students, higher among white than black students, and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Cocaine Use,* 1991 – 2007



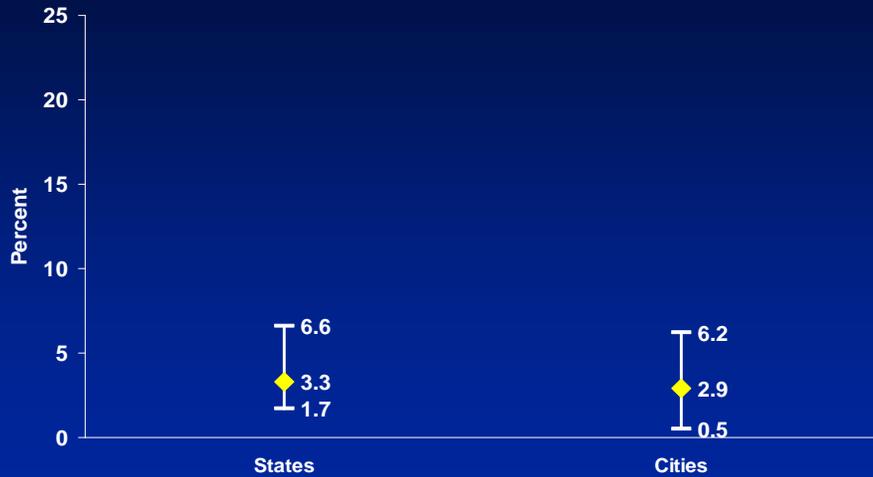
* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
[†] Increased 1991-2001, decreased 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Cocaine Use,* Across 36 States and 18 Cities, 2007



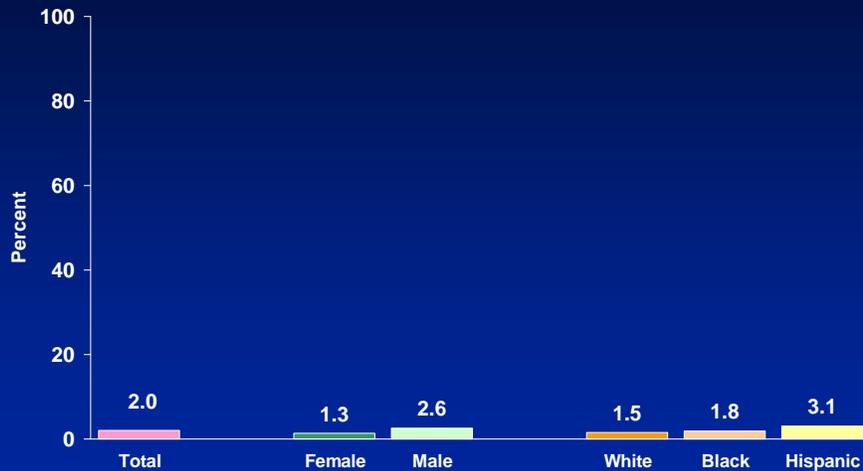
* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 18 cities in 2007 who had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 1.7% to 6.6% across state surveys (median: 3.3%) and from 0.5% to 6.2% across local surveys (median: 2.9%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Illegal Injection-Drug Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life.

** M > F

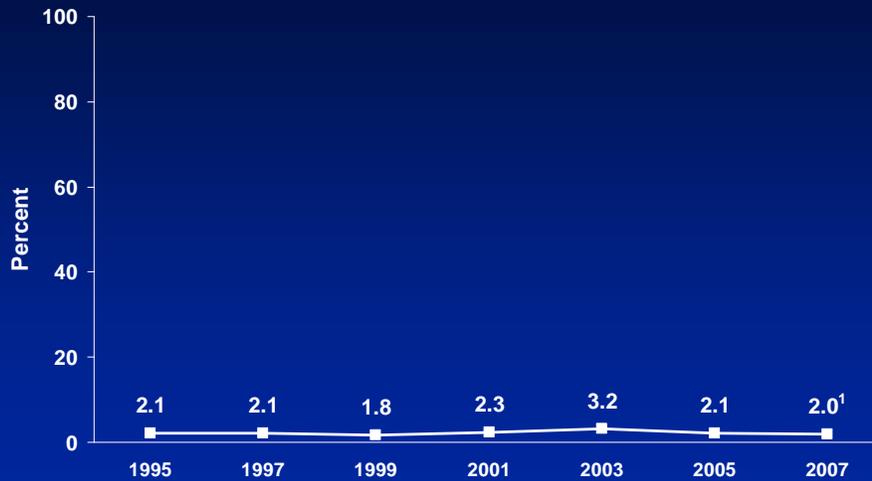
*** H > W, B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 2.0% of high school students had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime illegal injection-drug use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime illegal injection-drug use was higher among male than female students, and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Illegal Injection-Drug Use,* 1995 – 2007



* Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life.

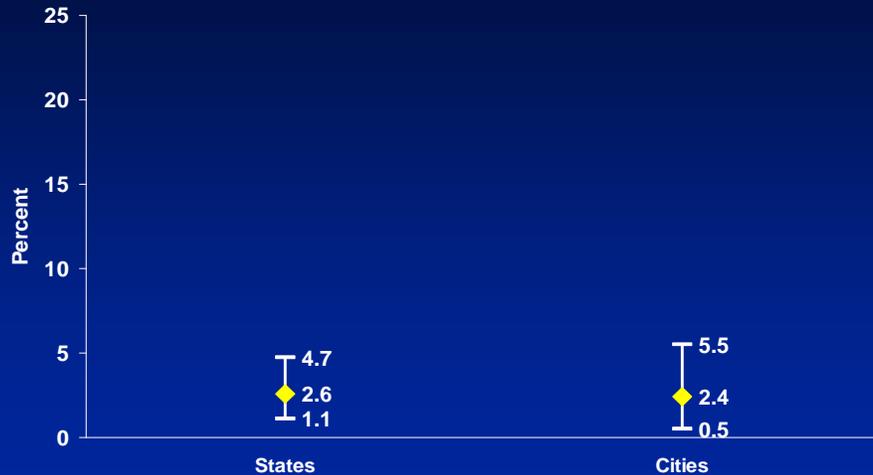
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life. During 1995 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Illegal Injection-Drug Use,* Across 36 States and 21 Cities, 2007



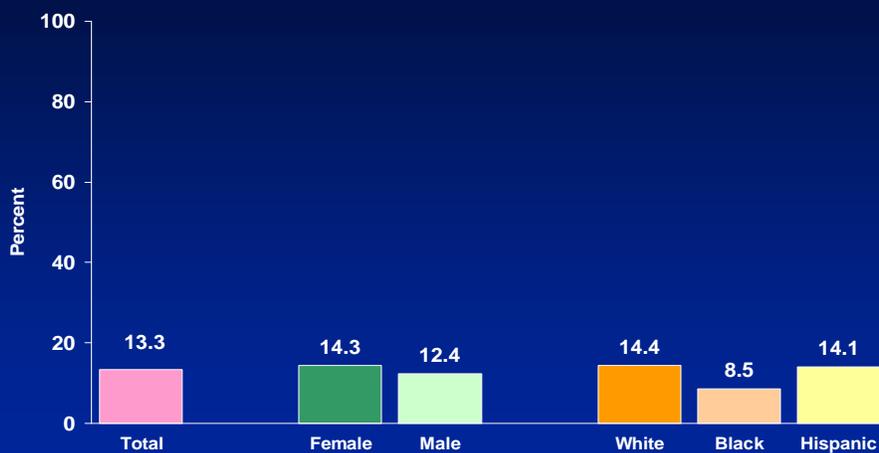
* Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 1.1% to 4.7% across state surveys (median: 2.6%) and from 0.5% to 5.5% across local surveys (median: 2.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Inhalant Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* 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.

** F > M

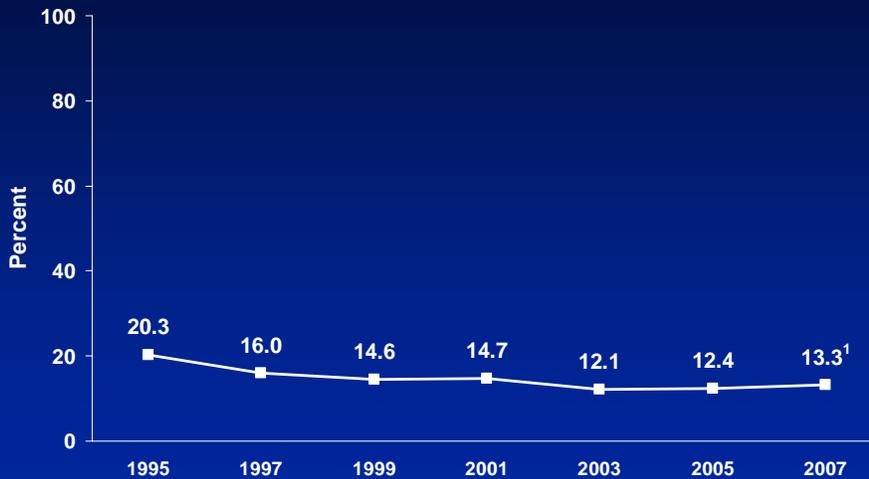
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 13.3% of high school students had 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 (i.e., lifetime inhalant use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime inhalant use was higher among female than male students, and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Inhalant Use,* 1995 – 2007



* 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.

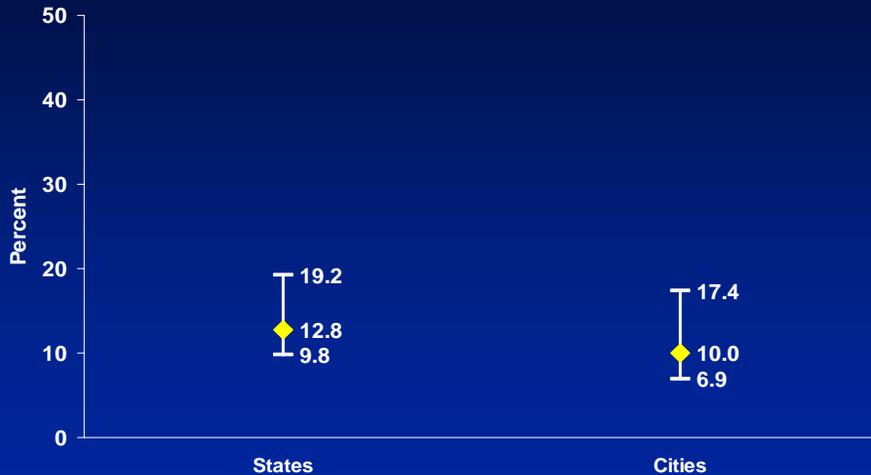
¹ Decreased 1995-2003, no change 2003-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had 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. During 1995 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Inhalant Use,* Across 35 States and 20 Cities, 2007



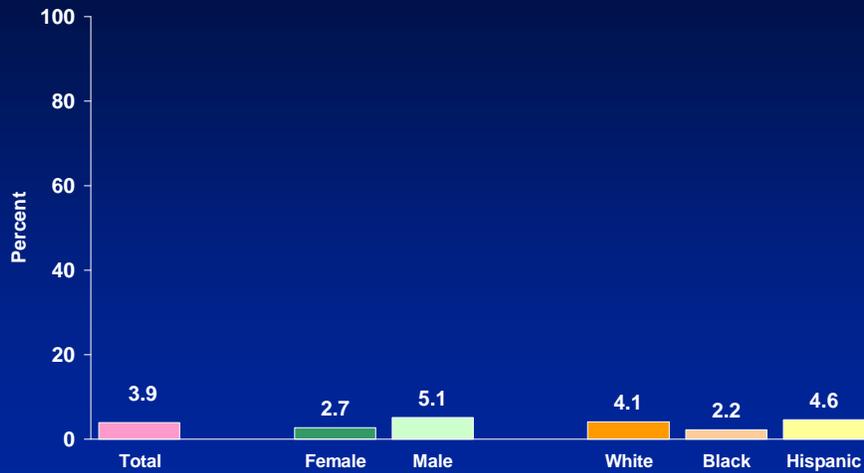
* Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 20 cities in 2007 who had 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. Prevalence ranged from 9.8% to 19.2% across state surveys (median: 12.8%) and from 6.9% to 17.4% across local surveys (median: 10.0%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.

** M > F

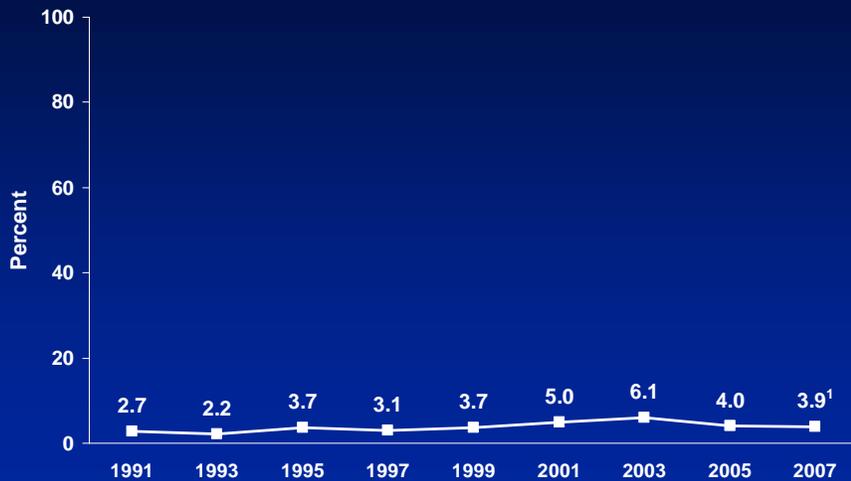
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 3.9% of high school students had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime illegal steroid use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime illegal steroid use was higher among male than female students, and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use,* 1991 – 2007



* Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.

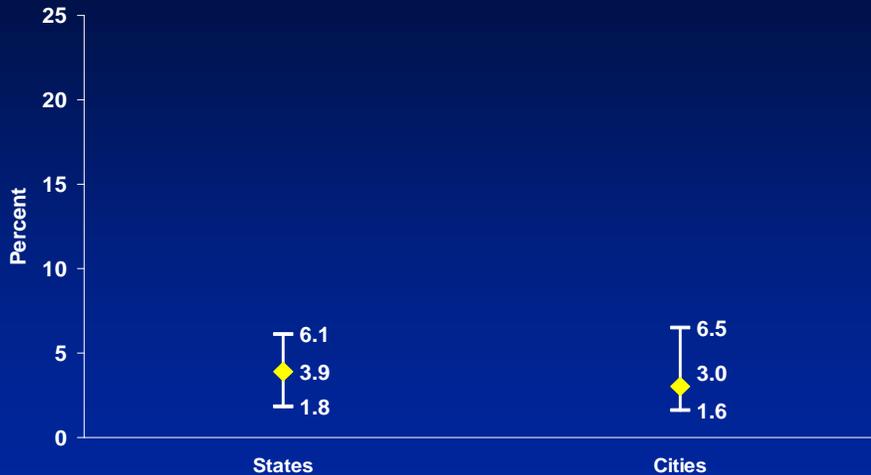
¹ Increased 1991-2003, decreased 2003-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use,* Across 37 States and 21 Cities, 2007



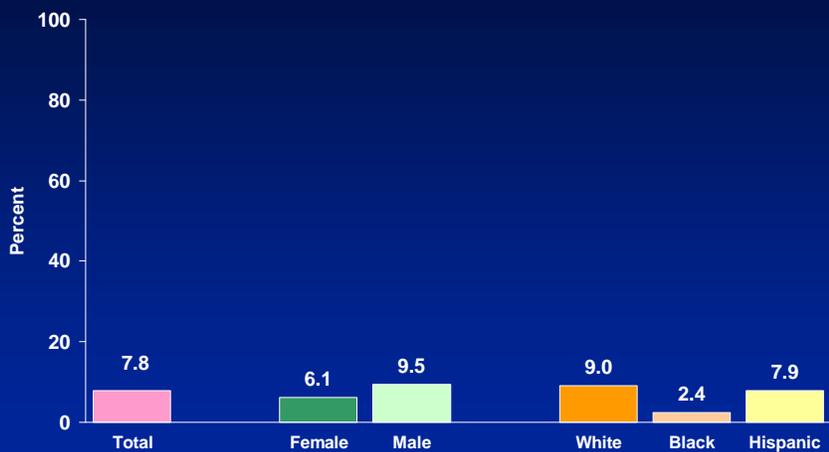
* Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 1.8% to 6.1% across state surveys (median: 3.9%) and from 1.6% to 6.5% across local surveys (median: 3.0%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Hallucinogenic Drug Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Used hallucinogenic drugs (e.g., LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms) one or more times during their life.

** M > F

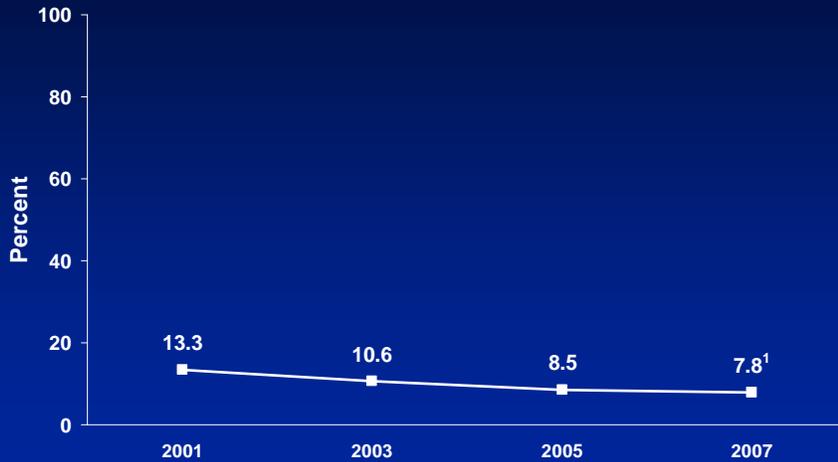
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 7.8% of high school students had used hallucinogenic drugs (e.g., LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms) one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime hallucinogenic drug use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime hallucinogenic drug use was higher among male than female students, and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Hallucinogenic Drug Use,* 2001 – 2007



* Used hallucinogenic drugs (e.g., LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms) one or more times during their life.
¹ Decreased 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used hallucinogenic drugs (e.g., LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms) one or more times during their life. During 2001 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Heroin Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life.

** M > F

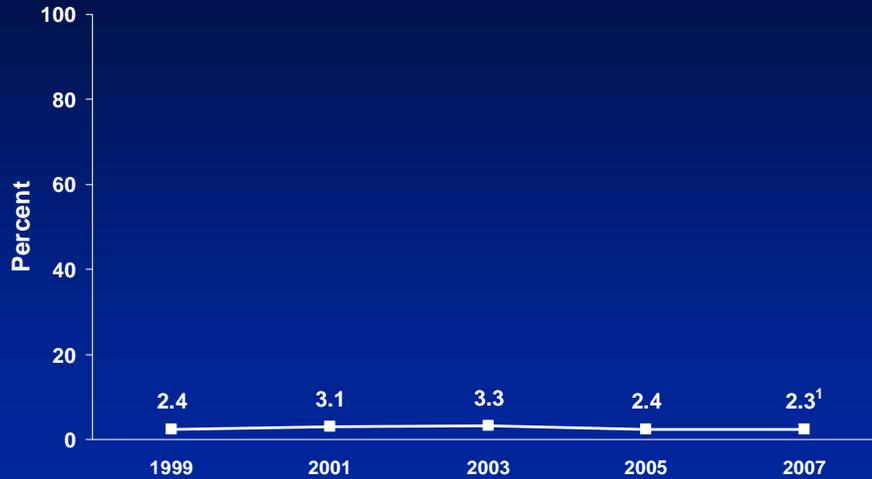
*** H > W, B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 2.3% of high school students had used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime heroin use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime heroin use was higher among male than female students, and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Heroin Use,* 1999 – 2007



* Used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life.

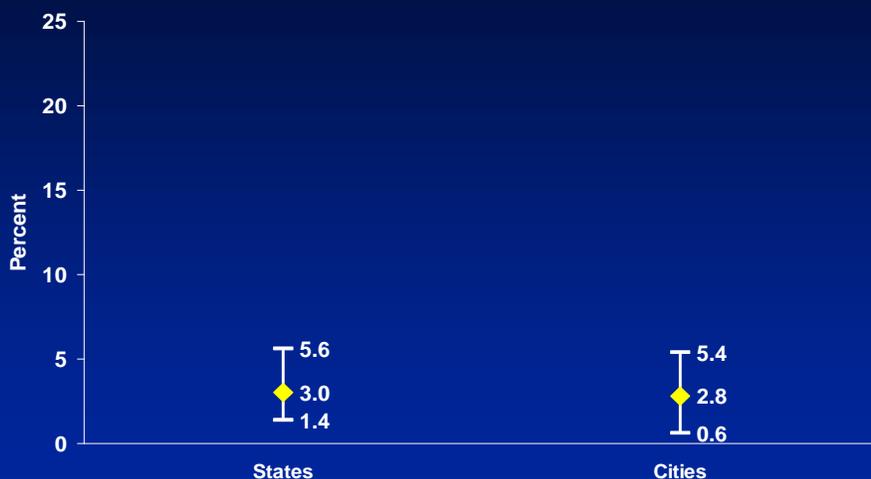
¹ No change 1999-2003, decreased 2003-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life. During 1999 to 2007, a significant quadratic change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Heroin Use,* Across 36 States and 21 Cities, 2007



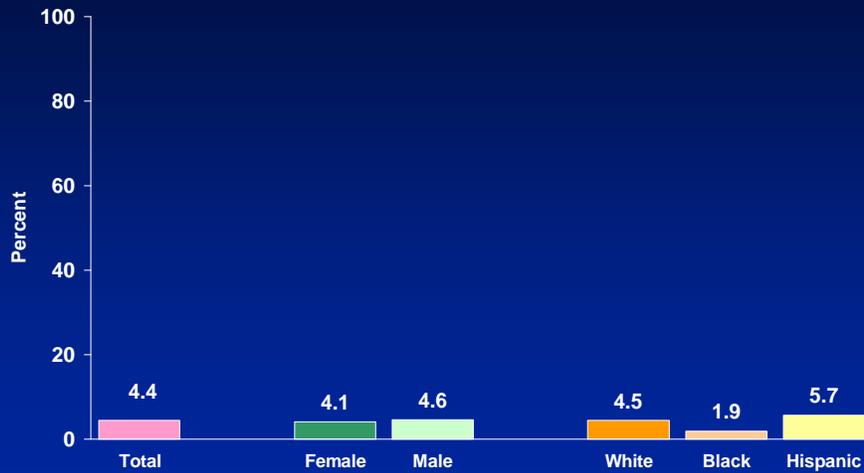
* Used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had used heroin (also called “smack,” “junk,” or “China White”) one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 5.6% across state surveys (median: 3.0%) and from 0.6% to 5.4% across local surveys (median: 2.8%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Methamphetamine Use,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



* Used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life.

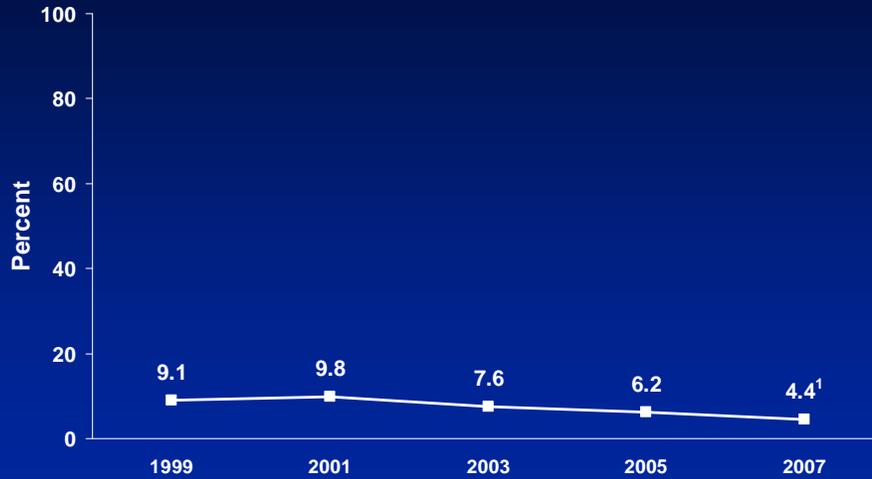
** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 4.4% of high school students had used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime methamphetamine use). The prevalence of lifetime methamphetamine use was higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Methamphetamine Use,* 1999 – 2007



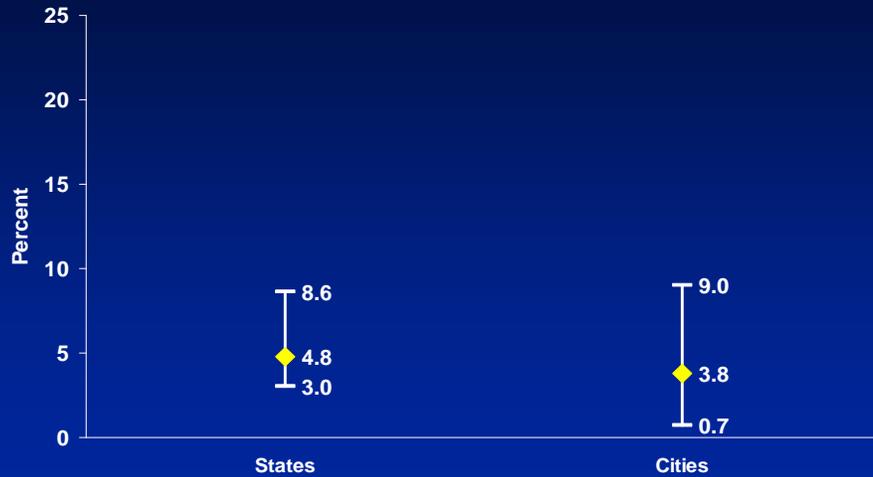
* Used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life.
¹ No change 1999-2001, decreased 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life. During 1999 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Methamphetamine Use,* Across 38 States and 22 Cities, 2007



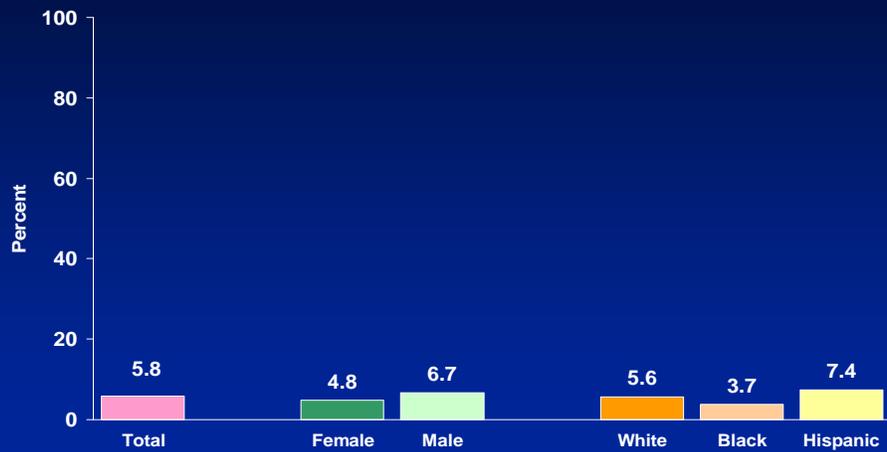
* Used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 3.0% to 8.6% across state surveys (median: 4.8%) and from 0.7% to 9.0% across local surveys (median: 3.8%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Ecstasy Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life.

** M > F

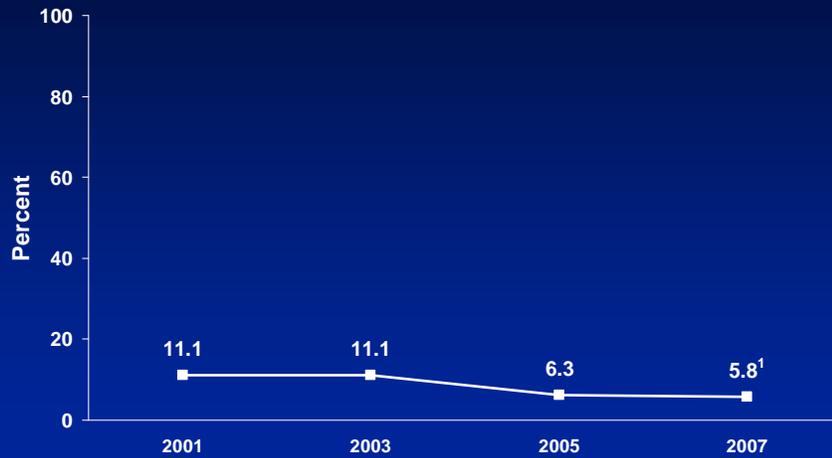
*** H > W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 5.8% of high school students had used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime ecstasy use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime ecstasy use was higher among male than female students, higher among Hispanic than white and black students, and higher among white than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Ecstasy Use,* 2001 – 2007



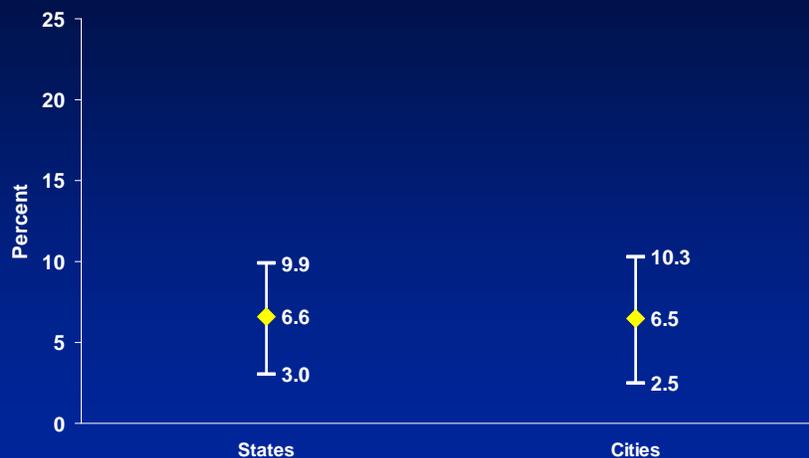
* Used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life.
¹ Decreased 2001- 2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of students over time who had used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life. During 2001 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Ecstasy Use,* Across 33 States and 20 Cities, 2007



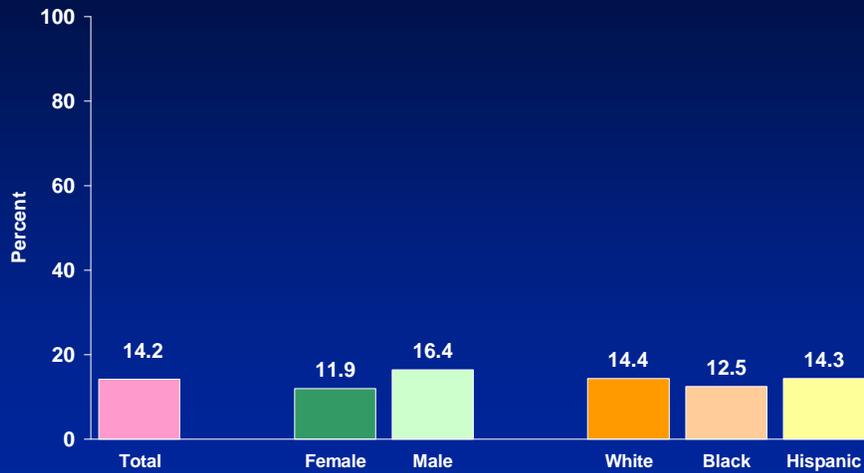
* Used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 33 states and 20 cities in 2007 who had used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 3.0% to 9.9% across state surveys (median: 6.6%) and from 2.5% to 10.3% across local surveys (median: 6.5%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked a Whole Cigarette for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex* and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



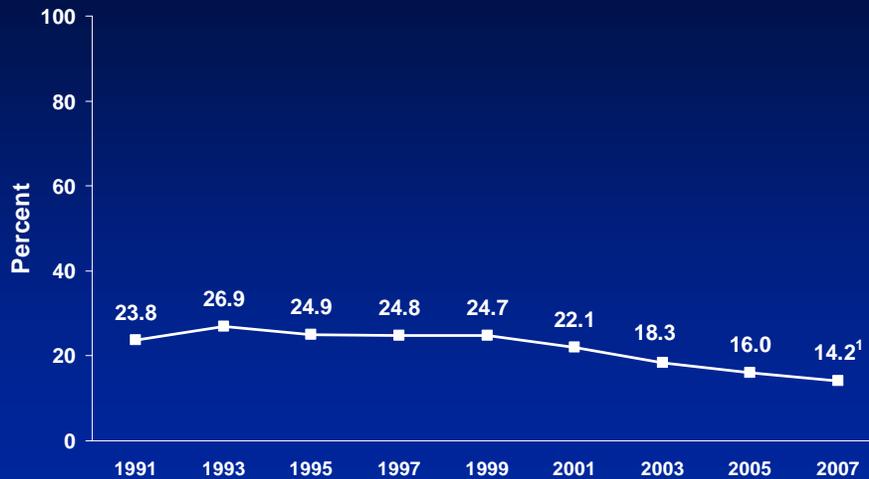
* M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 14.2% of high school students had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked a Whole Cigarette for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1991 – 2007



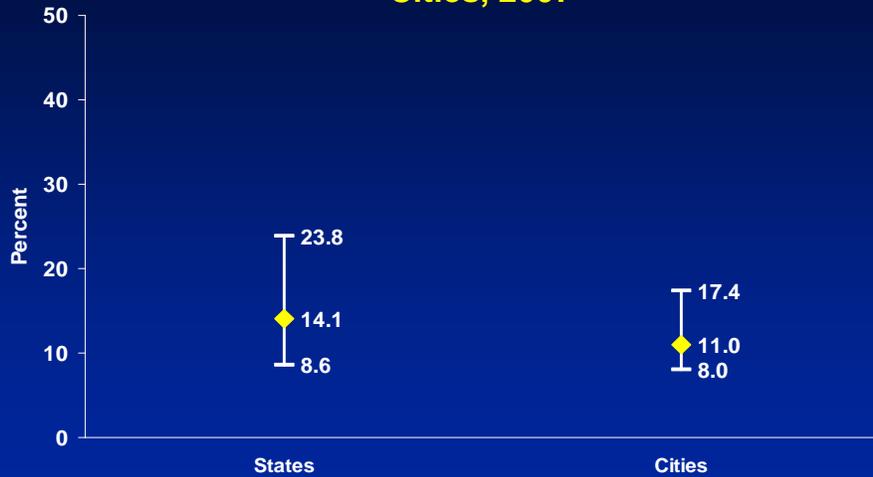
¹ Increased 1991-1993, decreased 1993-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked a Whole Cigarette for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, Across 38 States and 22 Cities, 2007

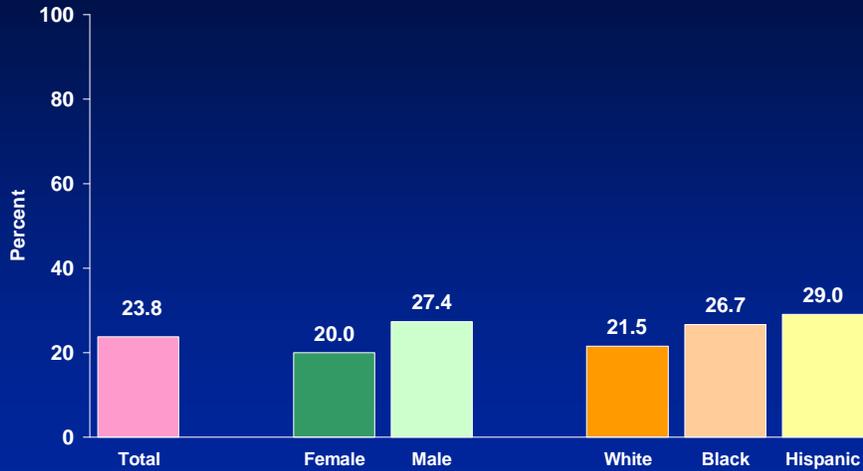


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years. Prevalence ranged from 8.6% to 23.8% across state surveys (median: 14.1%) and from 8.0% to 17.4% across local surveys (median: 11.0%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol for the First Time Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Other than a few sips.

** M > F

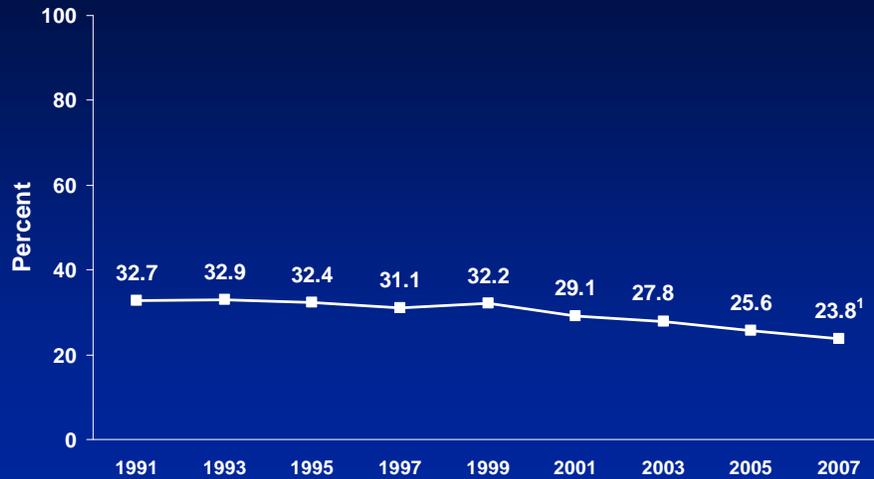
*** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 23.8% of high school students had drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among male than female students and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol for the First Time Before Age 13 Years,* 1991 – 2007



* Other than a few sips.

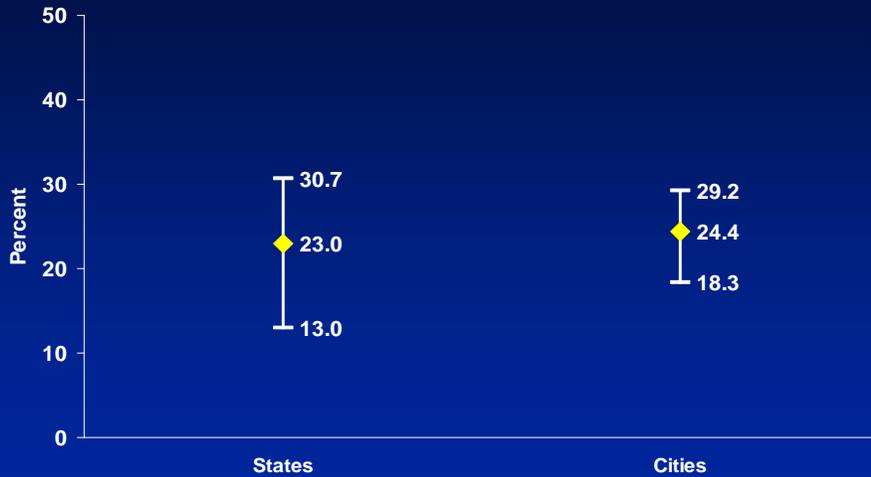
[†] No change 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had drunk alcohol before age 13 years. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol for the First Time Before Age 13 Years,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



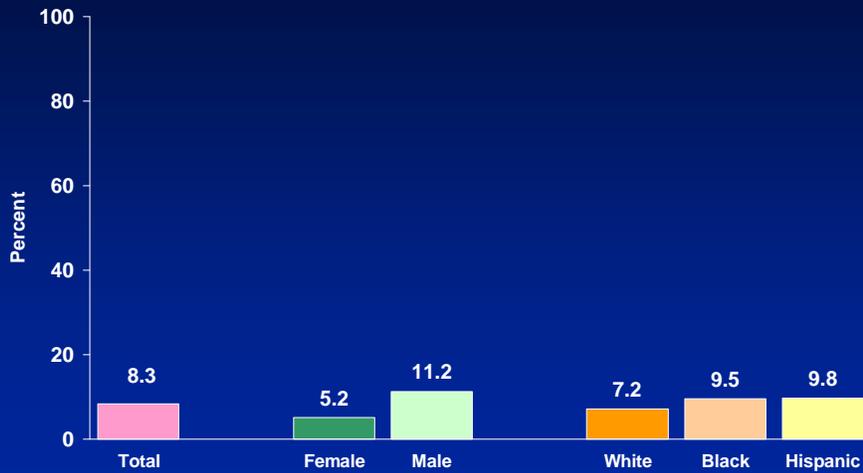
* Other than a few sips.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years. Prevalence ranged from 13.0% to 30.7% across state surveys (median: 23.0%) and from 18.3% to 29.2% across local surveys (median: 24.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex* and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



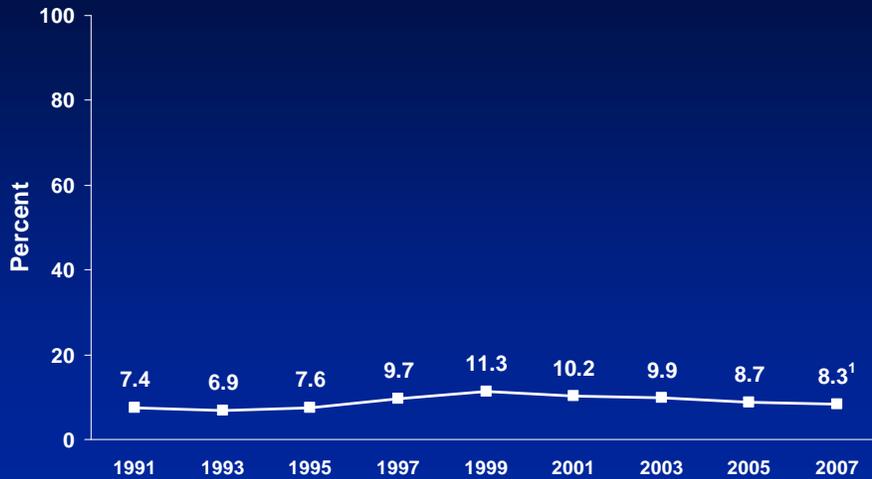
* M > F
** H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 8.3% of high school students had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years. Overall, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among male than female students and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana For the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1991 – 2007



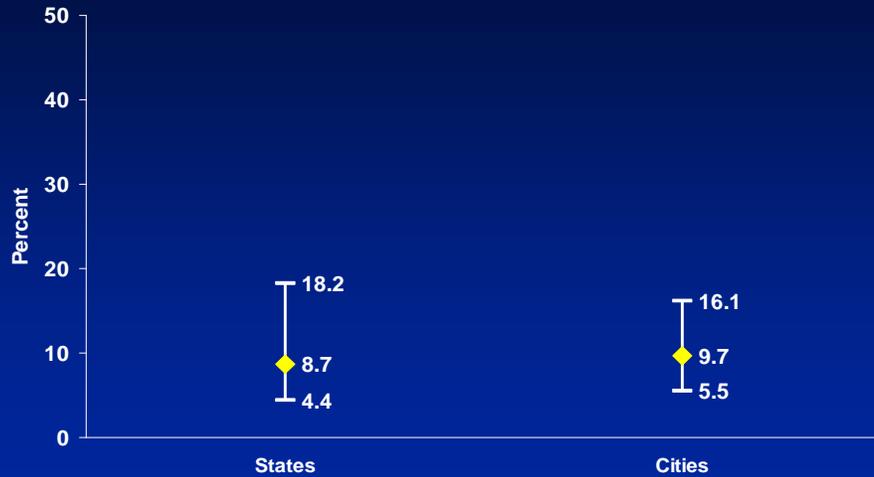
¹ Increased 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007

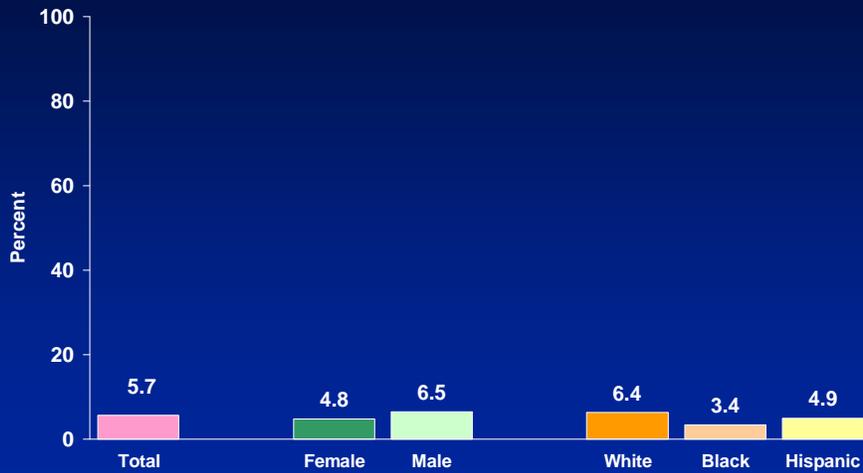


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years. Prevalence ranged from 4.4% to 18.2% across state surveys (median: 8.7%) and from 5.5% to 16.1% across local surveys (median: 9.7%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



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

** M > F

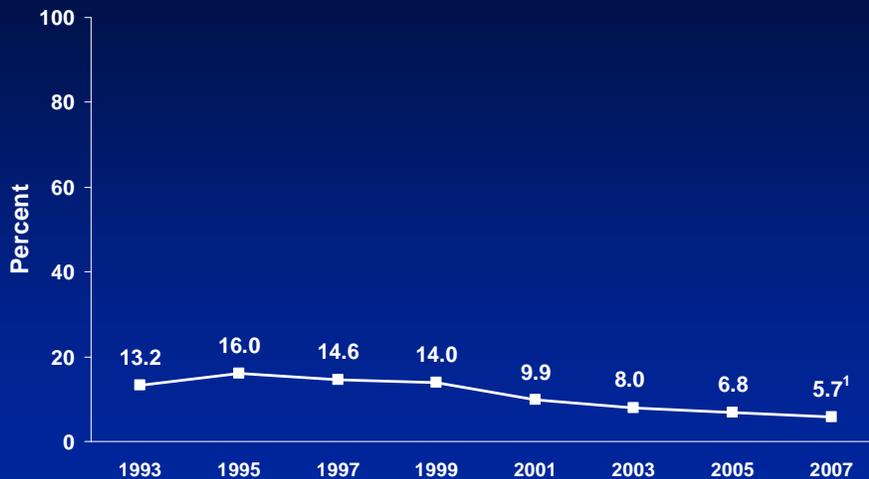
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 5.7% of high school students had smoked cigarettes on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among male than female students, and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on School Property,* 1993 – 2007



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

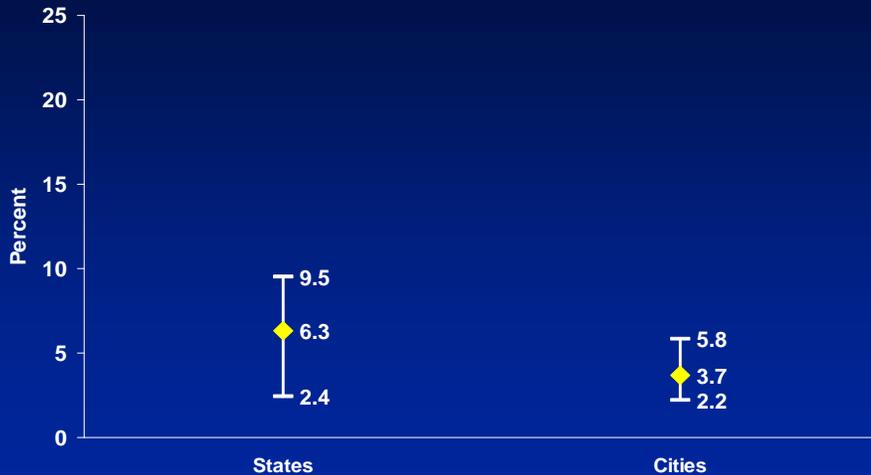
¹ No change 1993-1995, decreased 1995-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had smoked cigarettes on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 1993 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on School Property,* Across 33 States and 21 Cities, 2007



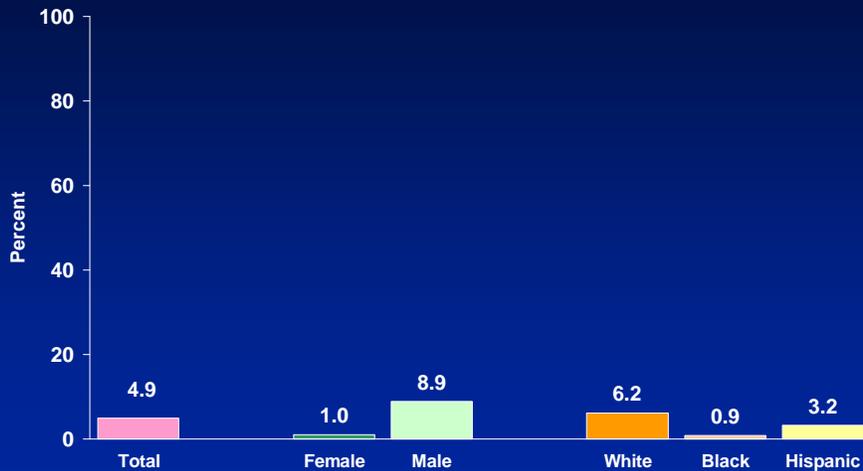
* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 33 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had smoked cigarettes on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 2.4% to 9.5% across state surveys (median: 6.3%) and from 2.2% to 5.8% across local surveys (median: 3.7%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Smokeless Tobacco on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



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

** M > F

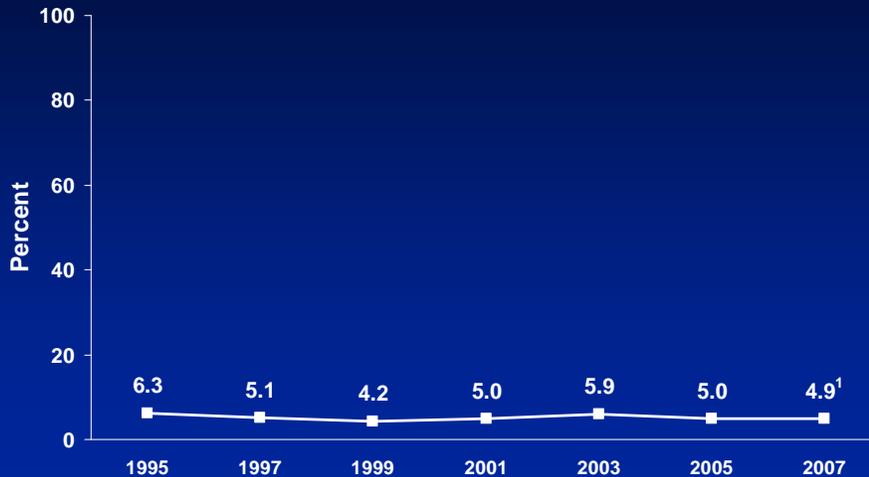
*** W > H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 4.9% of high school students had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was higher among male than female students, higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Smokeless Tobacco on School Property,* 1995 – 2007



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

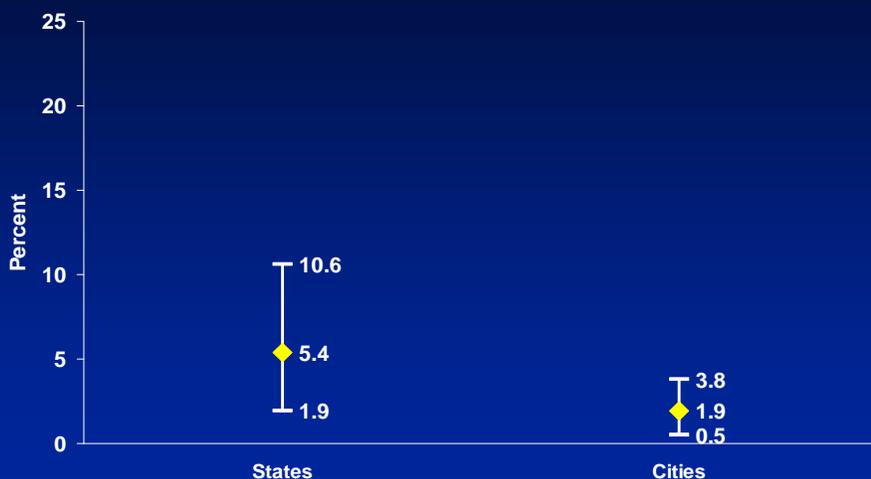
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 1995 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used Smokeless Tobacco on School Property,* Across 27 States and 16 Cities, 2007



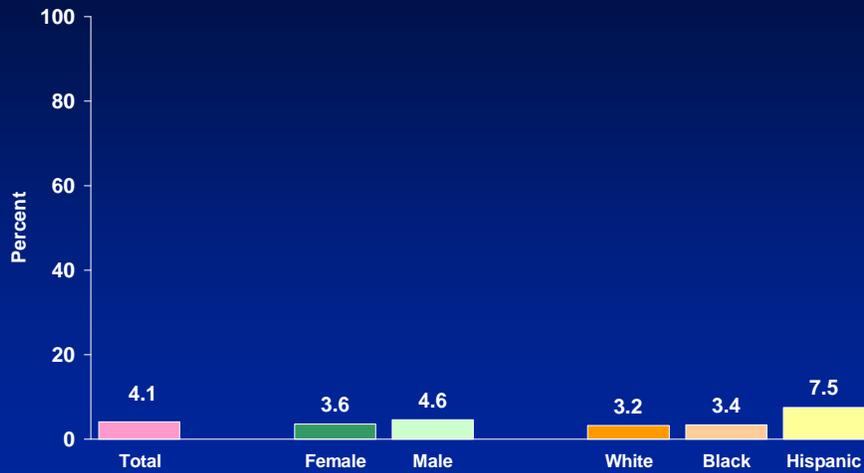
* Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 27 states and 16 cities in 2007 who had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 1.9% to 10.6% across state surveys (median: 5.4%) and from 0.5% to 3.8% across local surveys (median: 1.9%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



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

** M > F

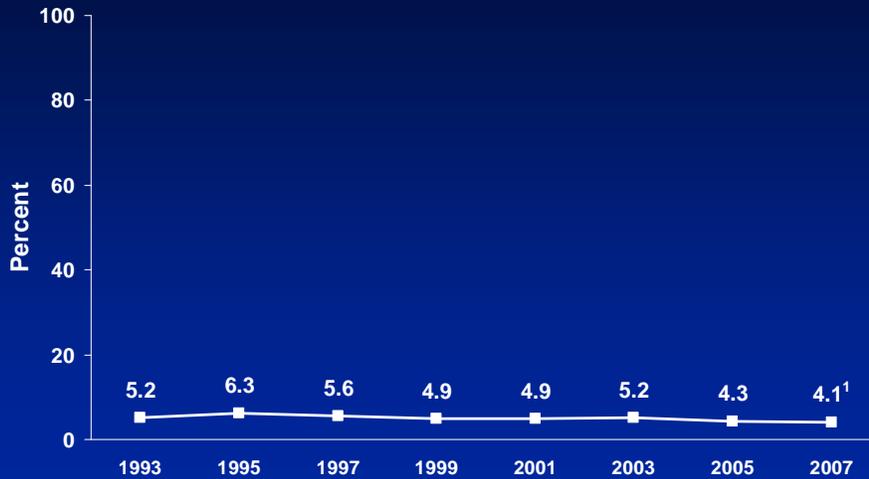
*** H > W, B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 4.1% of high school students had drunk at least one drink of alcohol on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among male than female students and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol on School Property,* 1993 – 2007



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

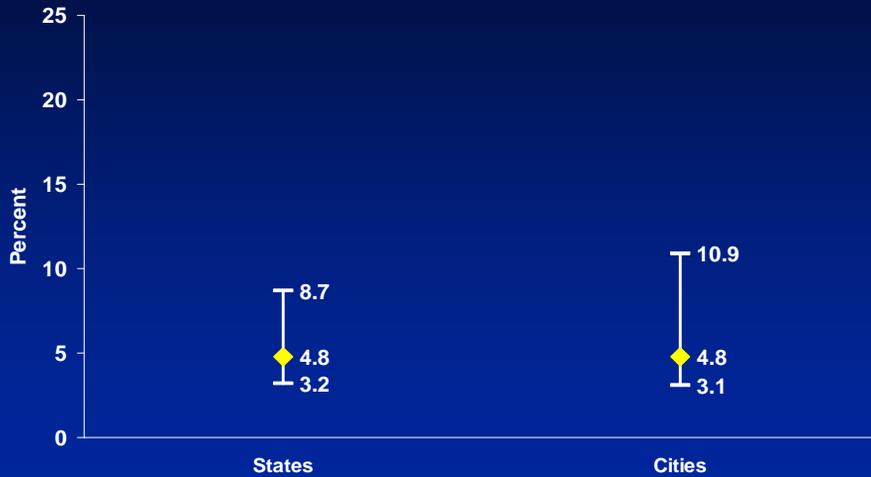
[†] Decreased 1993-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had drunk alcohol on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. During 1993 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol on School Property,* Across 38 States and 20 Cities, 2007



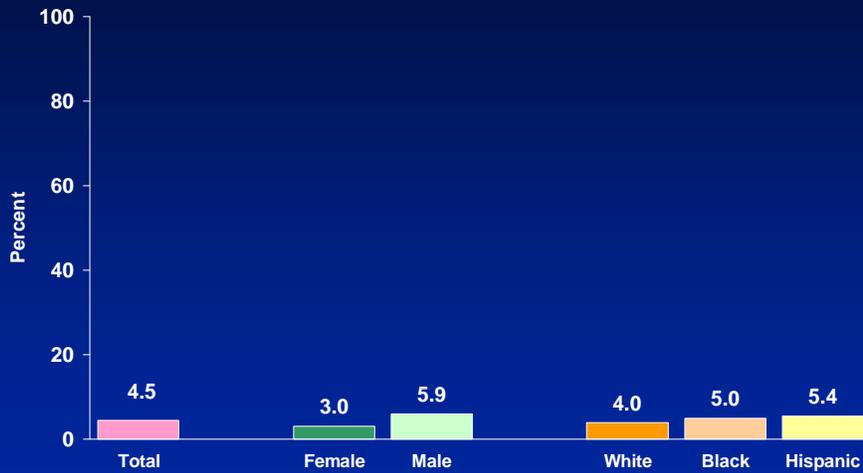
* At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 20 cities in 2007 who had drunk at least one drink of alcohol on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 3.2% to 8.7% across state surveys (median: 4.8%) and from 3.1% to 10.9% across local surveys (median: 4.8%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Marijuana on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



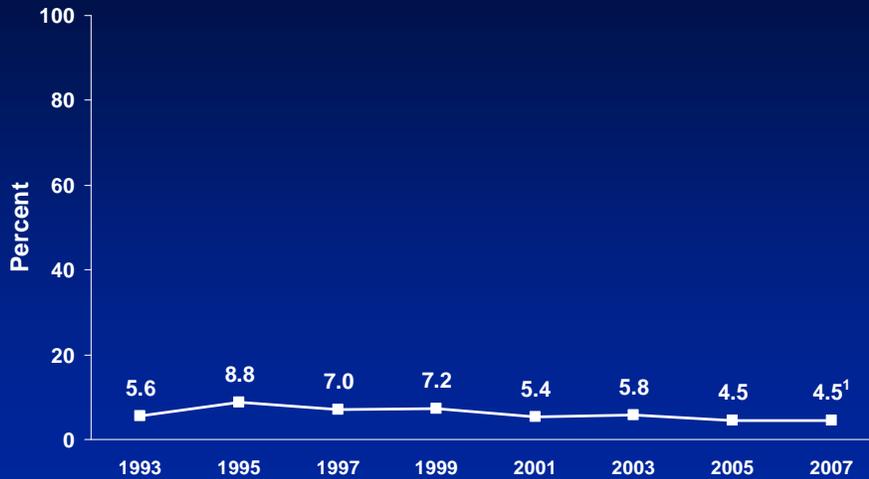
* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
** M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 4.5% of high school students had used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Marijuana on School Property,* 1993 – 2007



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

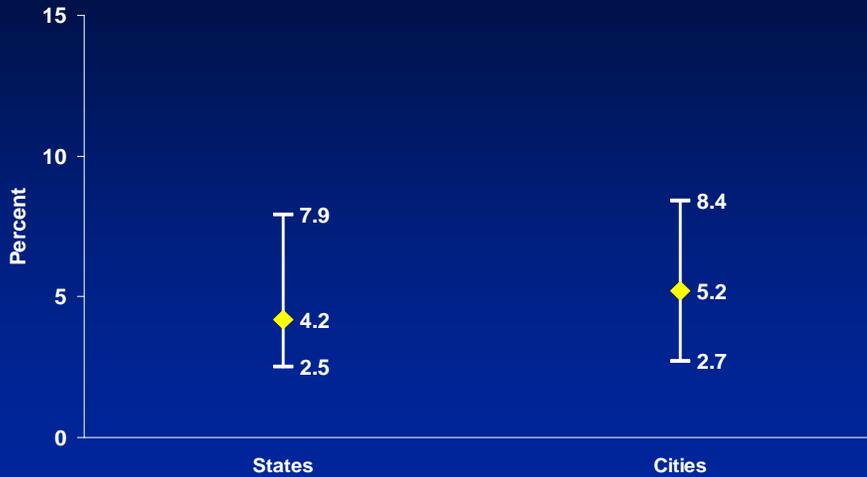
¹ Increased 1993-1995, decreased 1995-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. During 1993 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used Marijuana on School Property,* Across 38 States and 21 Cities, 2007



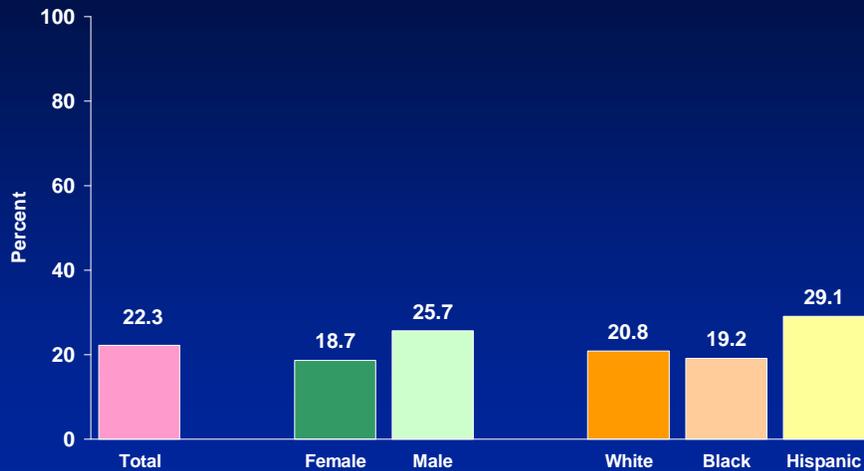
* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 2.5% to 7.9% across state surveys (median: 4.2%) and from 2.7% to 8.4% across local surveys (median: 5.2%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug by Someone on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007

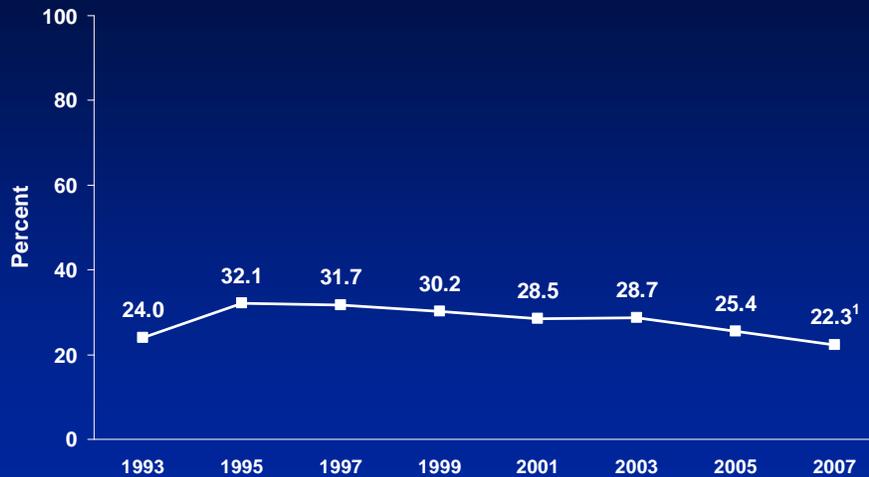


* During the 12 months before the survey.
** M > F
*** H > W, B
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 22.3% of high school students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the 12 months before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among male than female students and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug by Someone on School Property,* 1993 – 2007



* During the 12 months before the survey.

¹ Increased 1993-1995, decreased 1995-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the 12 months before the survey. During 1993 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug by Someone on School Property,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



* During the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



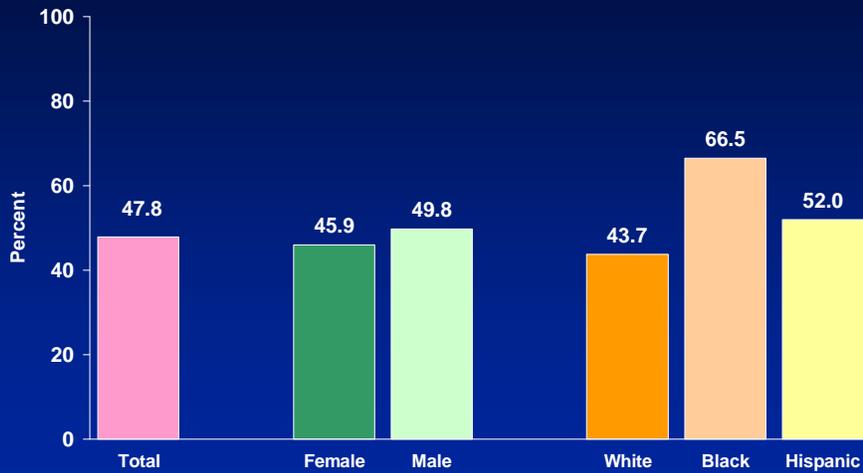
This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 10.1% to 37.1% across state surveys (median: 25.1%) and from 13.5% to 39.2% across local surveys (median: 27.1%).

2007 YRBS Results Sexual Risk Behaviors



The following slides highlight 2007 YRBS results for sexual risk behaviors.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Sex* and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



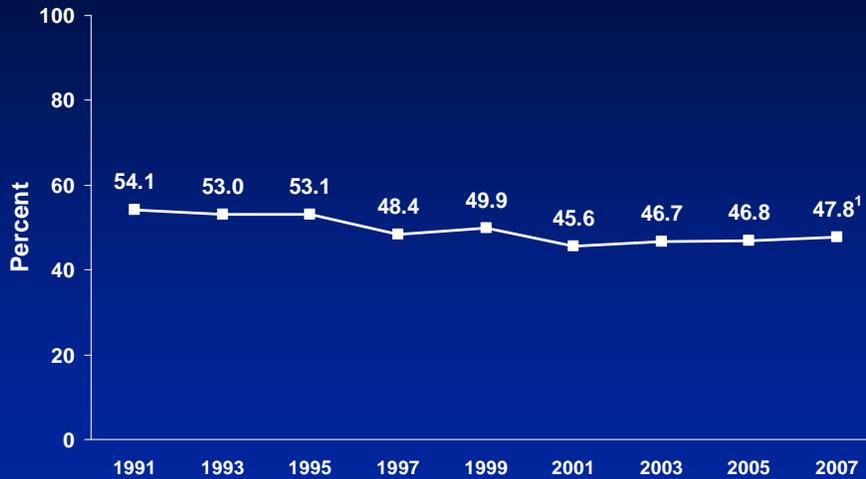
* M > F
** B > H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 47.8% of high school students had ever had sexual intercourse during their life. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among male than female students, higher among black and Hispanic than white students, and higher among black than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 1991 – 2007



¹ Decreased 1991-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had sexual intercourse during their life. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, Across 34 States and 22 Cities, 2007

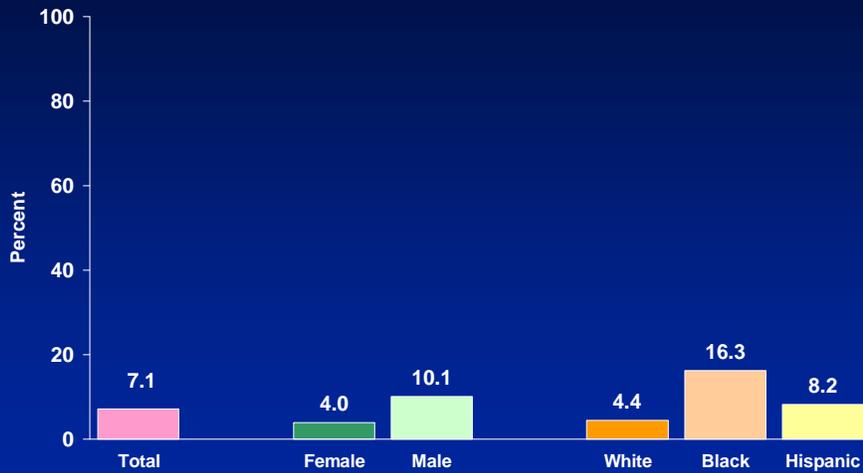


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had had sexual intercourse during their life. Prevalence ranged from 36.2% to 59.5% across state surveys (median: 45.9%) and from 26.4% to 67.1% across local surveys (median: 50.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex* and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



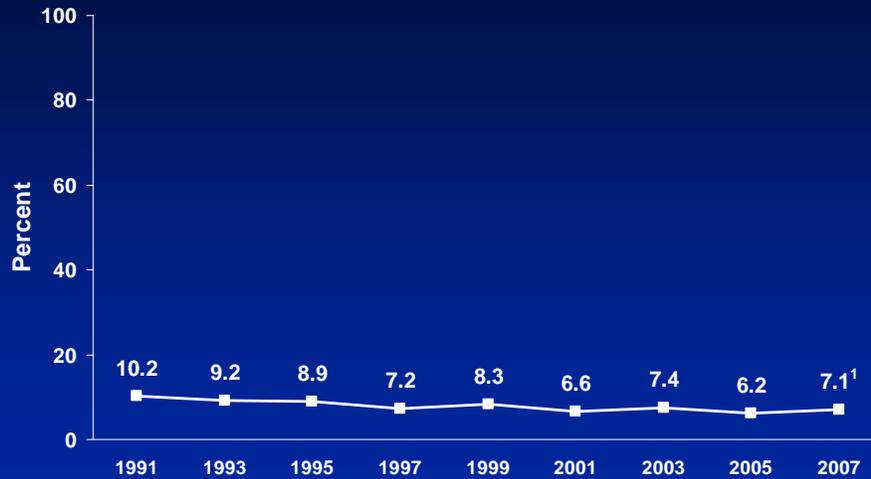
* M > F
** B > H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 7.1% of high school students had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among male than female students, higher among black and Hispanic than white students, and higher among black than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1991 – 2007



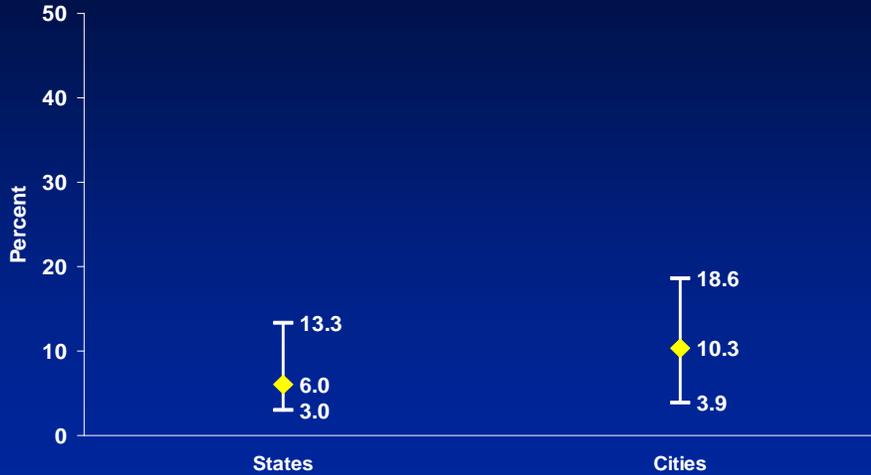
¹ Decreased 1991-2005, no change 2005-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, Across 36 States and 22 Cities, 2007

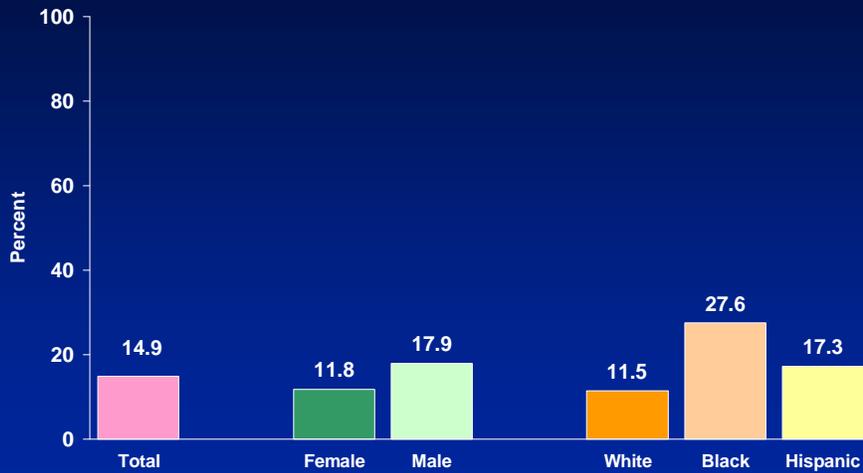


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years. Prevalence ranged from 3.0% to 13.3% across state surveys (median: 6.0%) and from 3.9% to 18.6% across local surveys (median: 10.3%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, by Sex* and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



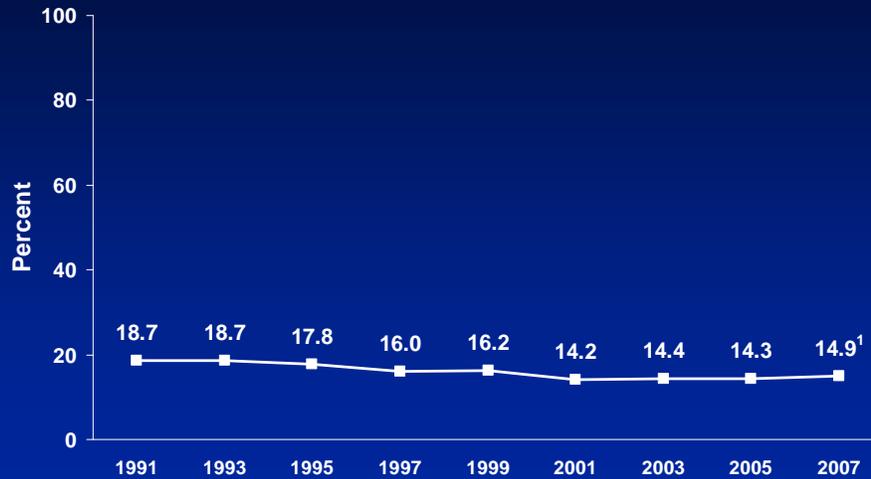
* M > F
** B > H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 14.9% of high school students had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among male than female students, higher among black and Hispanic than white students, and higher among black than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, 1991 – 2007



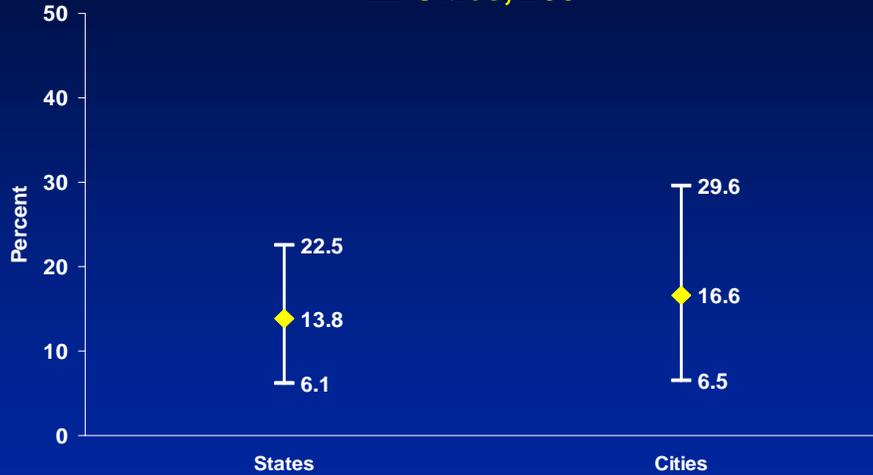
¹ Decreased 1991-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, Across 35 States and 22 Cities, 2007

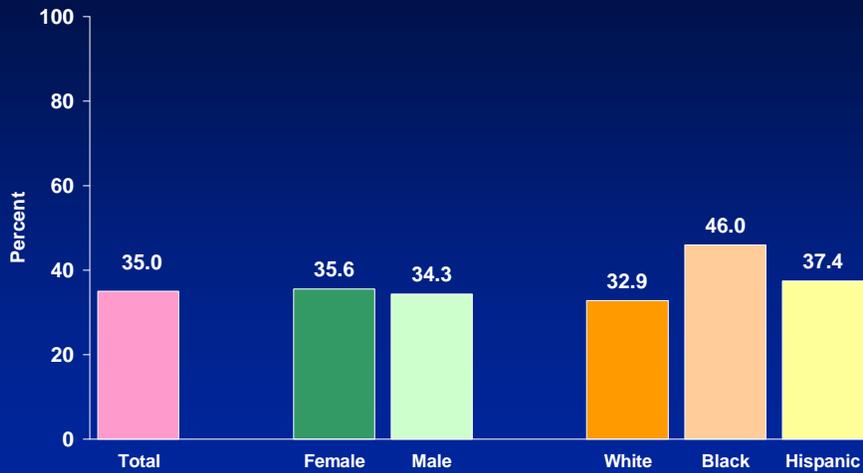


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. Prevalence ranged from 6.1% to 22.5% across state surveys (median: 13.8%) and from 6.5% to 29.6% across local surveys (median: 16.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



* Had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.

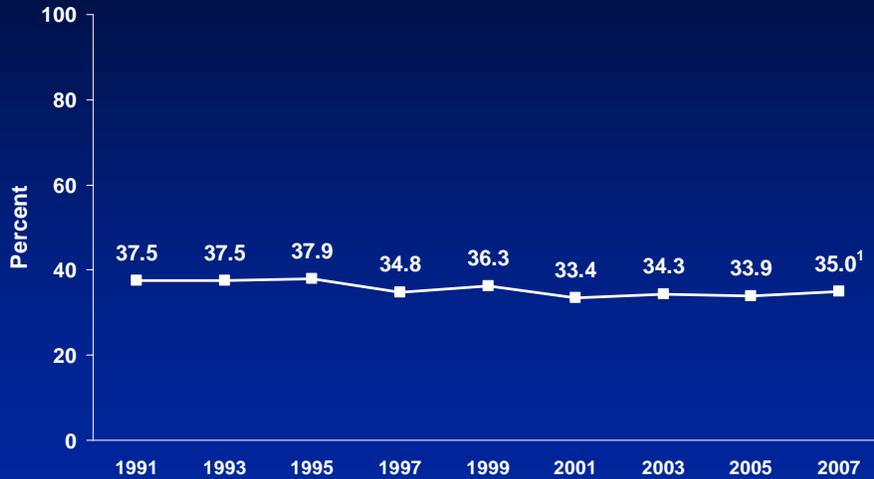
** B > H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 35.0% of high school students had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey (i.e., currently sexually active). Overall, the prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among black and Hispanic than white students, and higher among black than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* 1991 – 2007



* Had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.

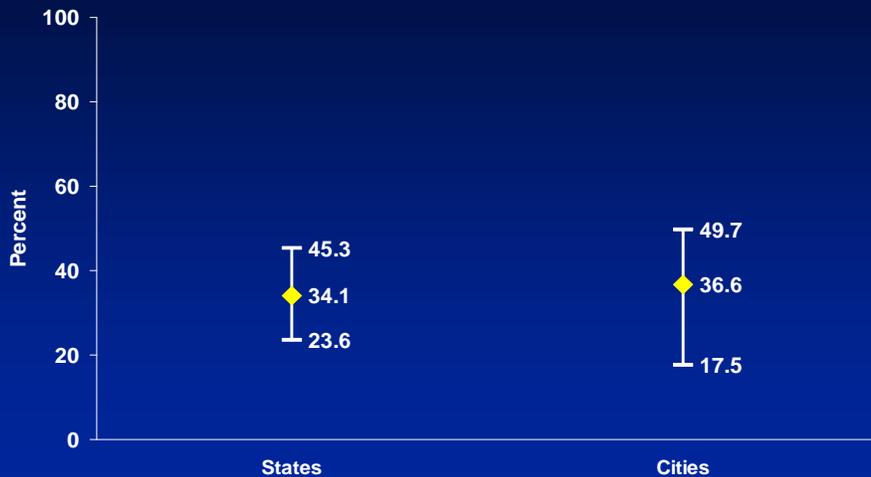
¹ Decreased 1991-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* Across 35 States and 22 Cities, 2007



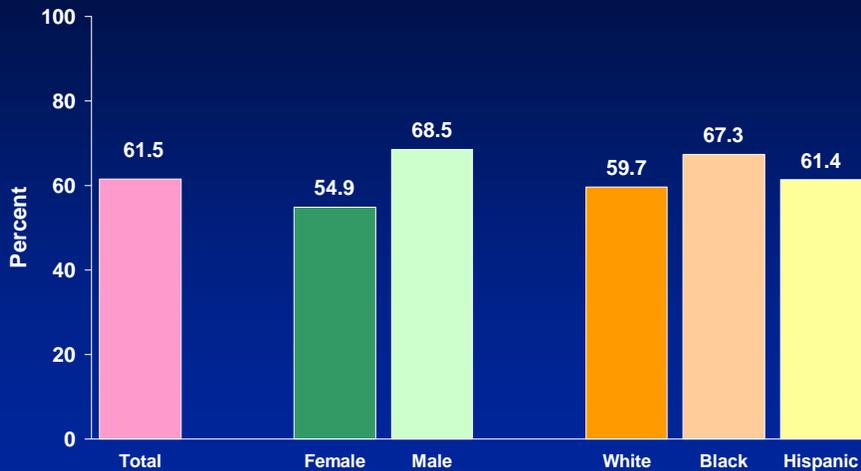
* Had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the three months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 23.6% to 45.3% across state surveys (median: 34.1%) and from 17.5% to 49.7% across local surveys (median: 36.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Among the 35.0% of students nationwide who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.

** M > F

*** B > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Among the 35.0% of high school students nationwide in 2007 who had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey, 61.5% reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse. Overall, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among male than female students, and higher among black than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1991 – 2007



* Among students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.

[†] Increased 1991-2003, no change 2003-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows among the students who had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey, the percentage of high school students over time who reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* Across 35 States and 22 Cities, 2007



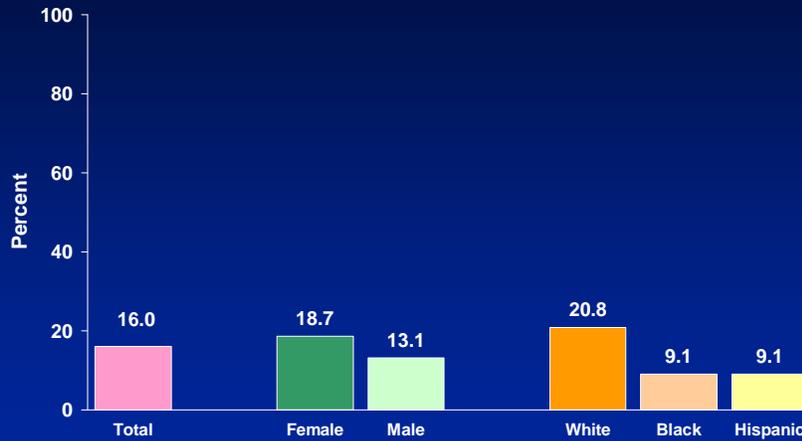
* Among the students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows among students who had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey, the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 22 cities in 2007 who reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse. Prevalence ranged from 54.2% to 69.2% across state surveys (median: 61.5%) and from 57.0% to 74.3% across local surveys (median: 68.1%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* To prevent pregnancy, among the 35.0% of students nationwide who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.

** F > M

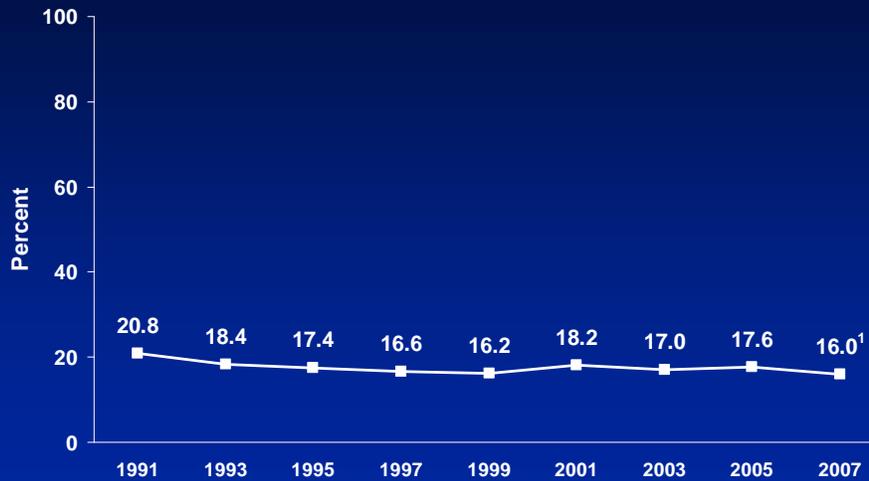
*** W > B, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Among the 35.0% of high school students nationwide in 2007 who had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey, 16.0% reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse. Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among female than male students and higher among white than black and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1991 – 2007



* To prevent pregnancy, among students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.

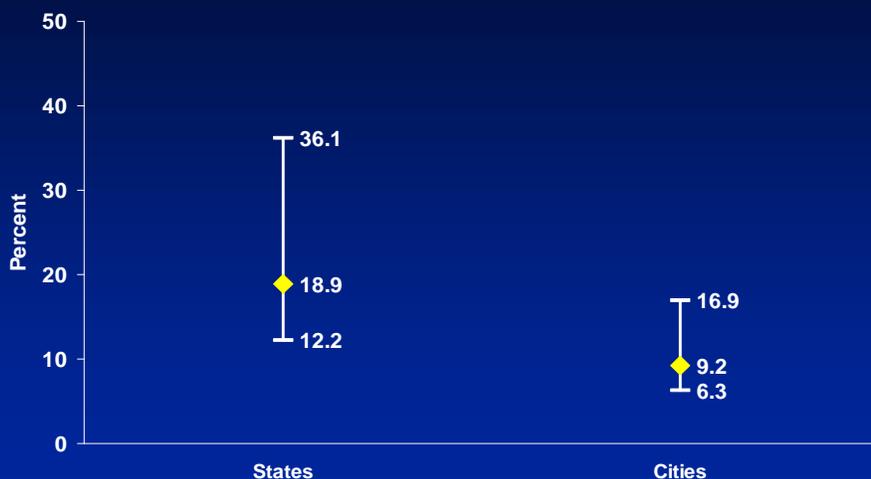
[†] No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows among the students who had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey, the percentage of high school students over time who reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse. During 1991 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* Across 34 States and 21 Cities, 2007



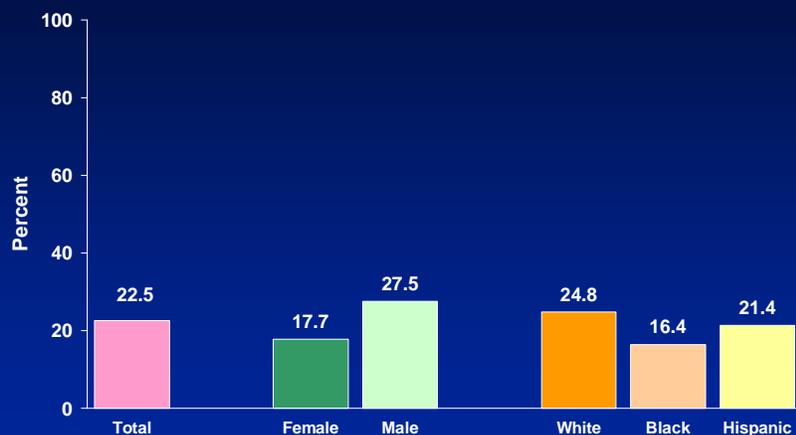
* To prevent pregnancy, among students who had sexual intercourse at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows among students who had had sexual intercourse with one at least one person during the three months before the survey, the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 21 cities in 2007 who reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse. Prevalence ranged from 12.2% to 36.1% across state surveys (median: 18.9%) and from 6.3% to 16.9% across local surveys (median: 9.2%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Among the 35.0% of students nationwide who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the three months before the survey.

** M > F

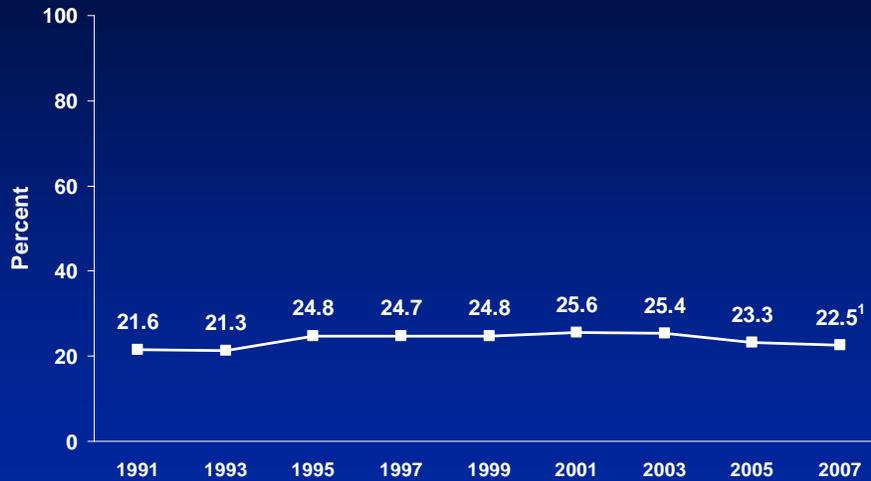
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Among the 35.0% of high school students nationwide in 2007 who had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the three months before the survey, 22.5% had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among male than female students and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1991 – 2007



* Among students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the three months before the survey.

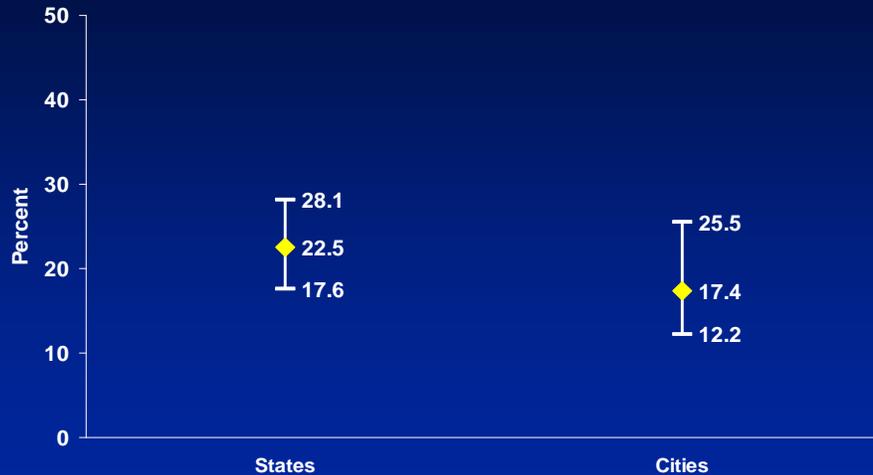
¹ Increased 1991-2001, decreased 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, among the students who had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the three months before the survey. During 1991 to 2007, a significant quadratic change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* Across 35 States and 22 Cities, 2007

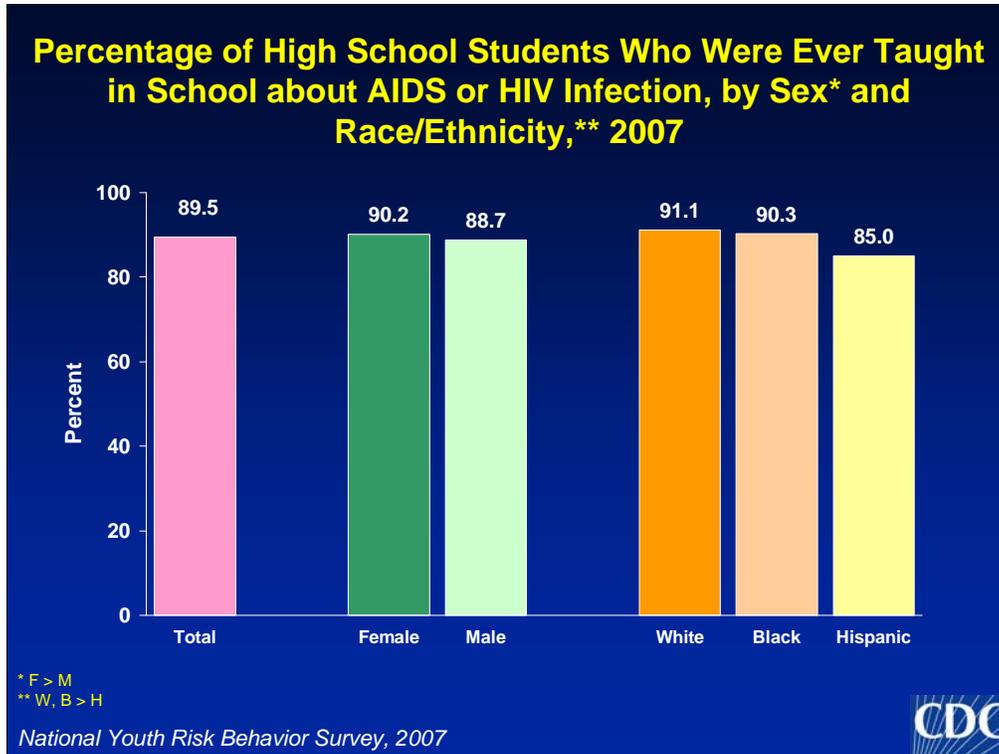


* Among students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the three months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 22 cities in 2007 who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, among the students who had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the three months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 17.6% to 28.1% across state surveys (median: 22.5%) and from 12.2% to 25.5% across local surveys (median: 17.4%).



Nationwide in 2007, 89.5% of high school students had ever been taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Overall, the prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among female than male students, and higher among white and black than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Taught in School about AIDS or HIV Infection, 1991 – 2007



¹ Increased 1991-1997, decreased 1997-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had ever been taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Taught in School about AIDS or HIV Infection, Across 35 States and 20 Cities, 2007

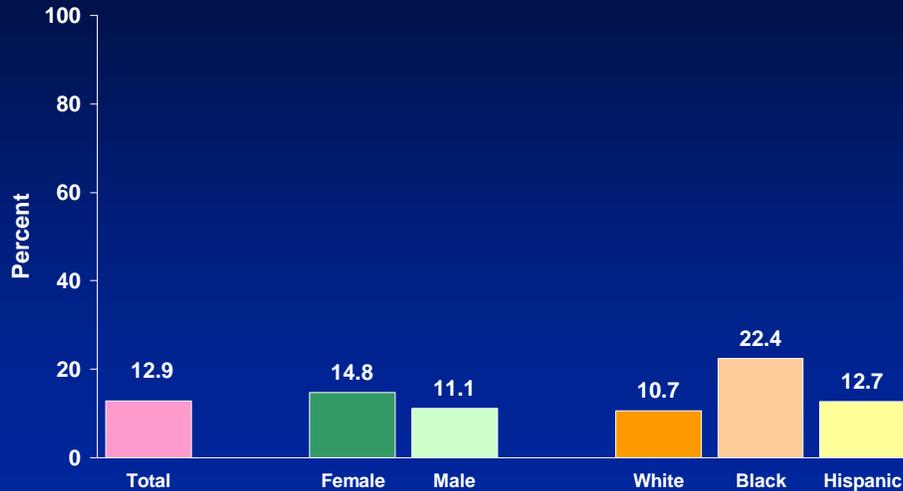


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 20 cities in 2007 who had ever been taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Prevalence ranged from 79.0% to 91.7% across state surveys (median: 87.5%) and from 76.7% to 92.3% across local surveys (median: 85.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Tested for HIV*, by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, *** 2007

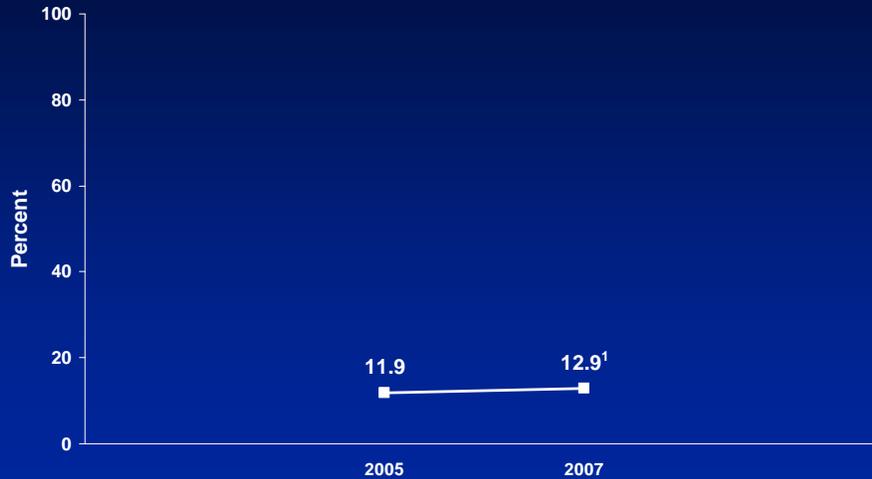


* Does not include tests conducted when donating blood.
** F > M
*** B > W, H
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 12.9% of high school students had been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Overall, the prevalence of HIV testing was higher among female than male students and higher among black than white and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Tested for HIV,* 2005 – 2007



* Does not include tests conducted when donating blood.

[†] No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005 – 2007



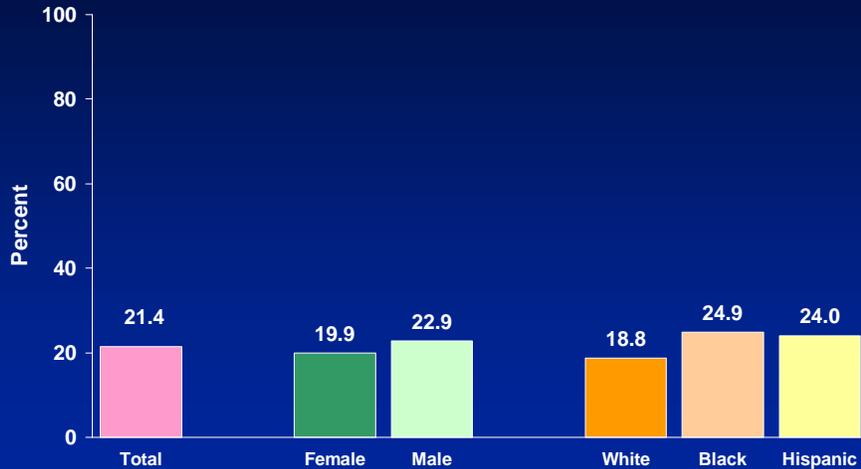
This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). During 2005 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

2007 YRBS Results Dietary Behaviors



The following slides highlight 2007 YRBS results for dietary behaviors.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times/Day,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* 100% fruit juices, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables during the 7 days before the survey.

** M > F

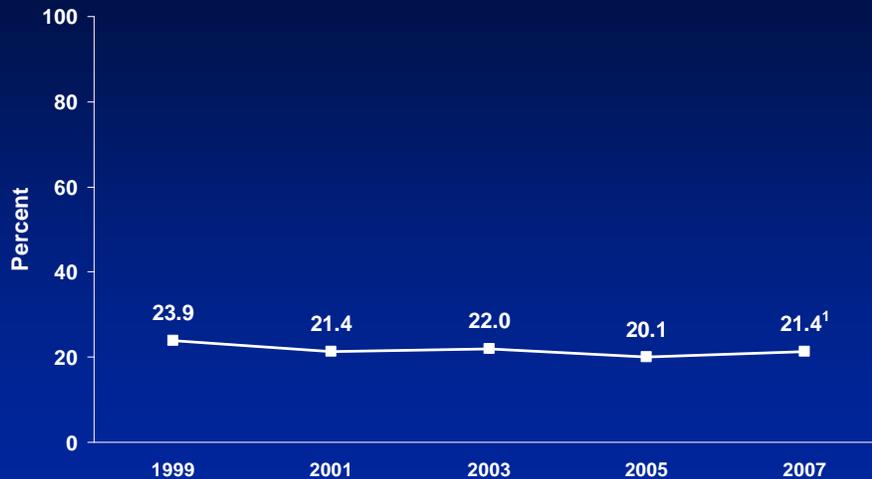
*** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 21.4% of high school students had eaten fruits and vegetables (100% fruit juices, fruit, green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables) five or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day was higher among male than female students and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times/Day,* 1999 – 2007



* 100% fruit juices, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables during the 7 days before the survey.

¹ Decreased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had eaten fruits and vegetables (100% fruit juices, fruit, green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables) five or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey. During 1999 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times/Day,* Across 36 States and 18 Cities, 2007



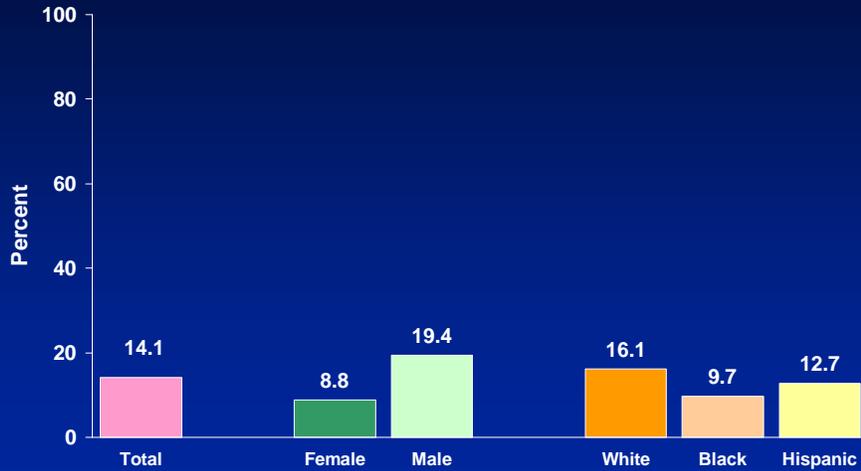
* 100% fruit juices, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables during the 7 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 18 cities in 2007 who had eaten fruits and vegetables (100% fruit juices, fruit, green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables) five or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 13.2% to 23.8% across state surveys (median: 17.9%) and from 16.9% to 28.8% across local surveys (median: 20.9%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses/Day of Milk,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* During the 7 days before the survey.

** M > F

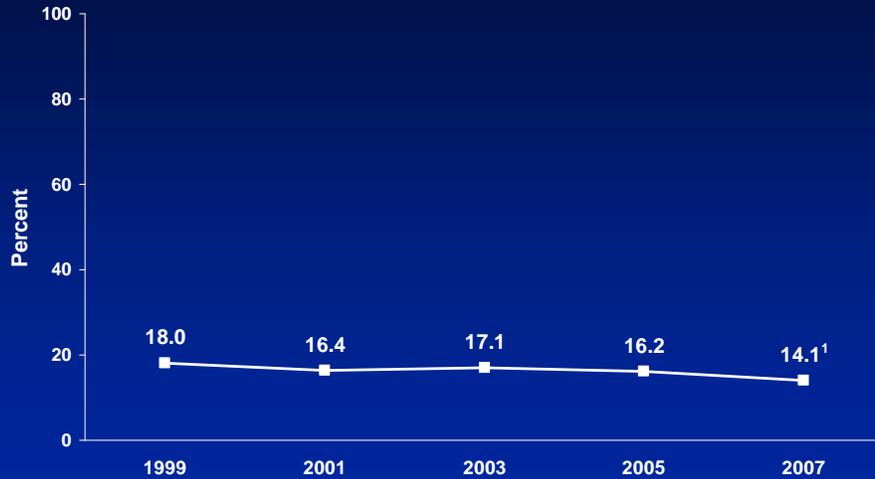
*** W > H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 14.1% of high school students had drunk three or more glasses per day of milk during the 7 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses per day of milk was higher among male than female students, higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses/Day of Milk,* 1999 – 2007



* During the 7 days before the survey.

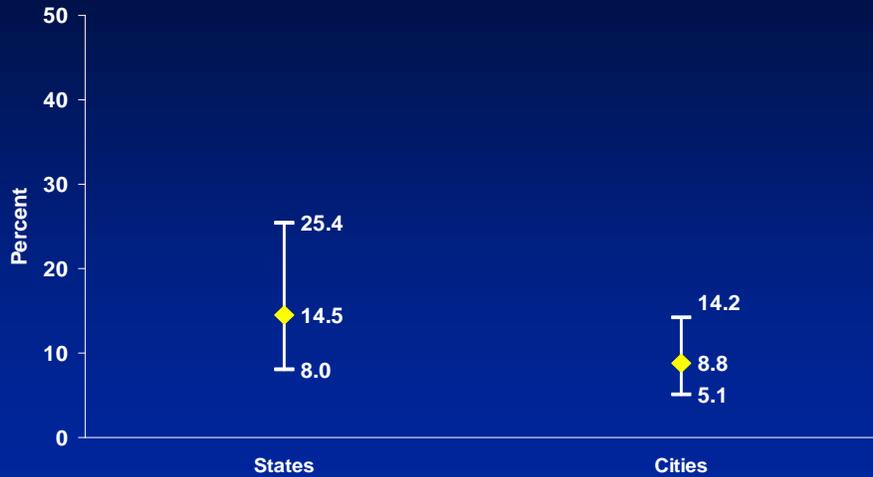
¹ Decreased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had drunk three or more glasses per day of milk during the 7 days before the survey. During 1999 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses/Day Of Milk,* Across 37 States and 21 Cities, 2007



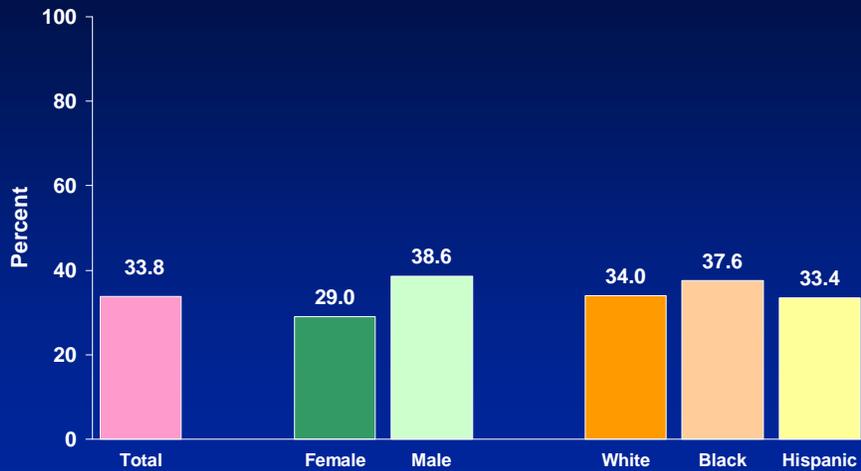
* During the 7 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 21 cities in 2007 who had drunk three or more glasses per day of milk during the 7 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 8.0% to 25.4% across state surveys (median: 14.5%) and from 5.1% to 14.2% across local surveys (median: 8.8%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop at Least One Time/Day,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey.

** M > F

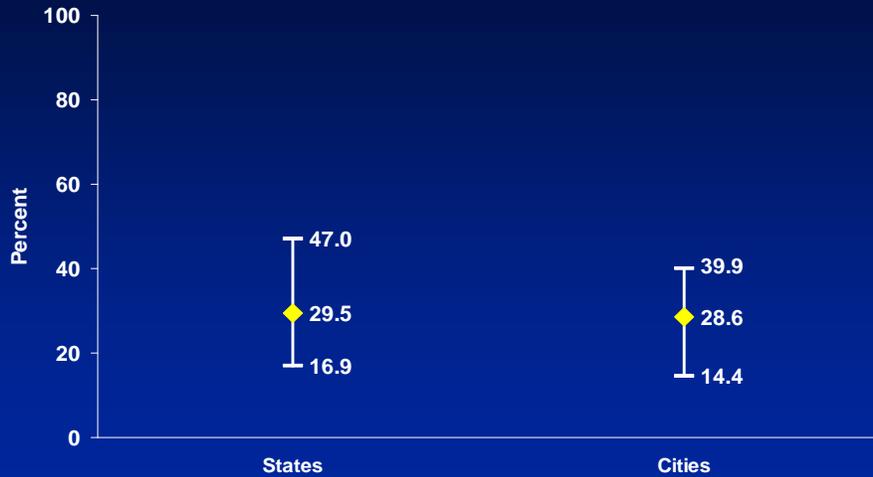
*** B > H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 33.8% of high school students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop) at least one time per day during the seven days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop at least one time per day was higher among male than female students, and higher among black than Hispanic students.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop at Least One Time/Day,* Across 37 States and 22 Cities, 2007



* Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



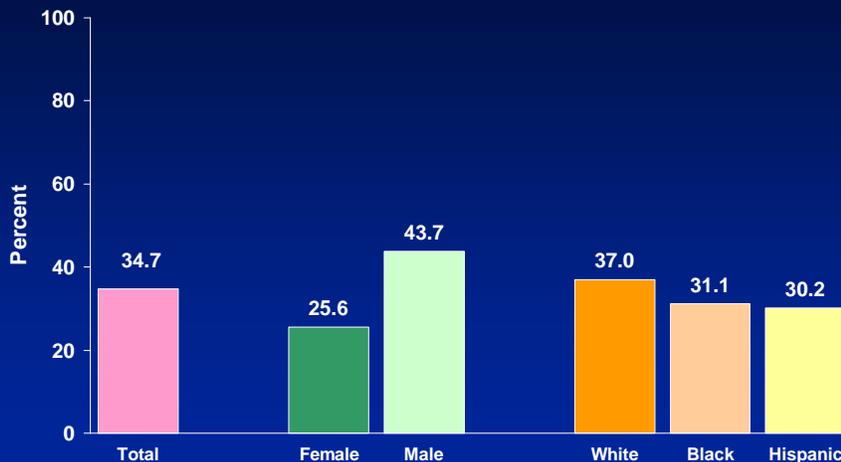
This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop) at least one time per day during the seven days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 16.9% to 47.0% across state surveys (median: 29.5%) and from 14.4% to 39.9% across local surveys (median: 28.6%).

2007 YRBS Results Physical Activity



The following slides highlight the 2007 YRBS results for physical activity.

Percentage of High School Students Who Met Recommended Levels of Physical Activity,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* 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 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey.

** M > F

*** W > B, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 34.7% of high school students had been 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 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey (i.e., met recommended levels of physical activity). Overall, the prevalence of having met recommended levels of physical activity was higher among male than female students and higher among white than black and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Met Recommended Levels of Physical Activity,* 2005 – 2007



* 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 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey.

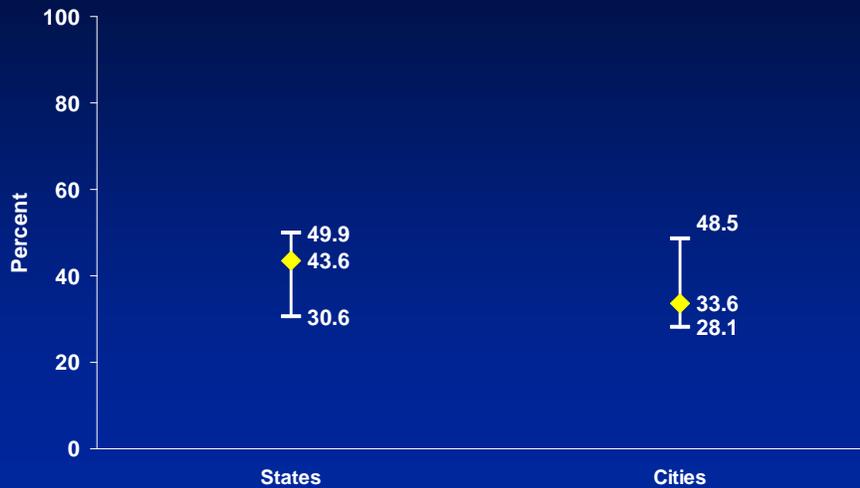
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time 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 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey (i.e., met recommended levels of physical activity). During 2005 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Met Recommended Levels of Physical Activity,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007

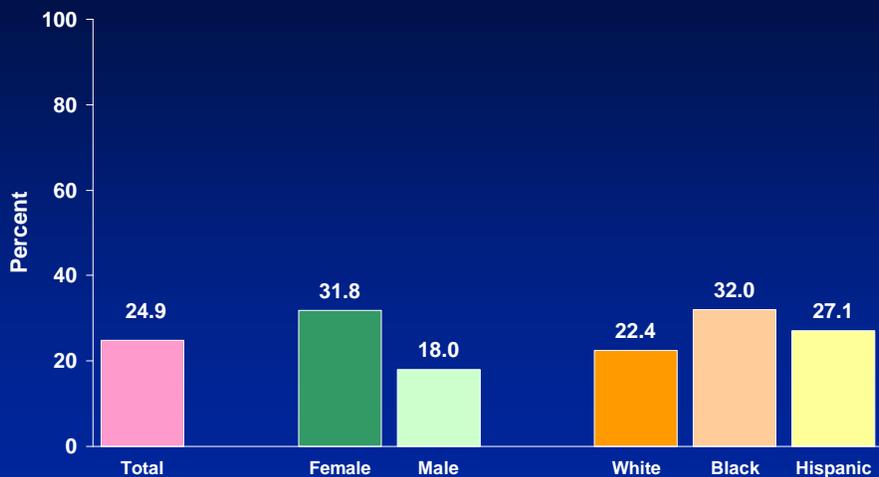


*Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey.
State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had been 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 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey (i.e., met recommended levels of physical activity). Prevalence ranged from 30.6% to 49.9% across state surveys (median: 43.6%) and from 28.1% to 48.5% across local surveys (median: 33.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in 60 or More Minutes of Physical Activity on Any Day,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007**



* Did not participate in 60 or more minutes of any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey.

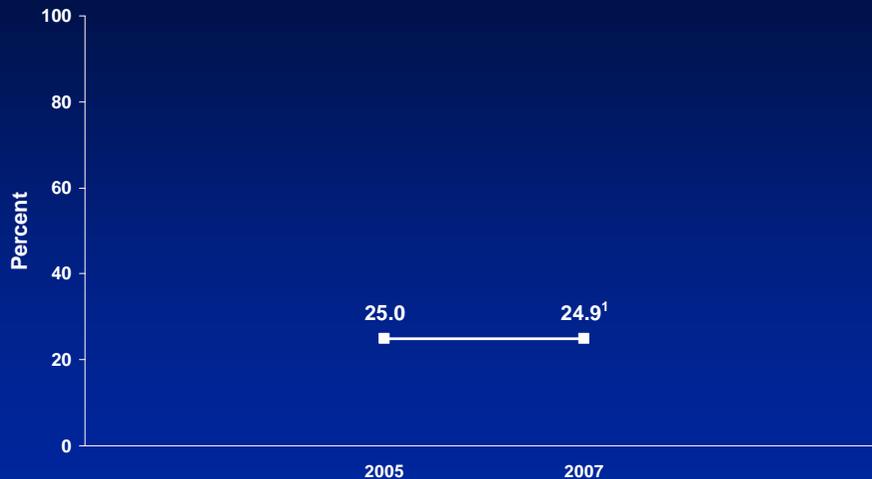
** F > M

*** B > H > W
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 24.9% of high school students did not participate in 60 or more minutes of any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of not participating in 60 or more more minutes of physical activity was higher among female than male students, higher among black than white and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in 60 or More Minutes of Physical Activity on Any Day,* 2005 – 2007



* Did not participate in 60 or more minutes of any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey.

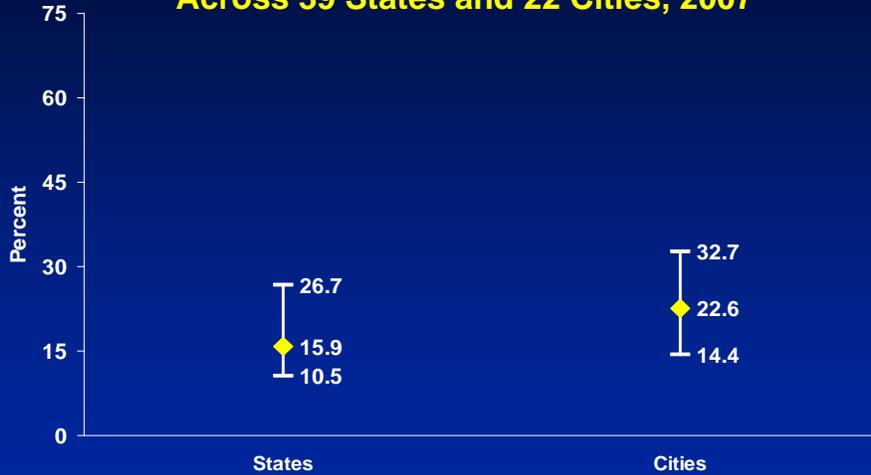
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who did not participate in 60 or more minutes of any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey. During 2005 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in 60 or More Minutes of Physical Activity on Any Day,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007

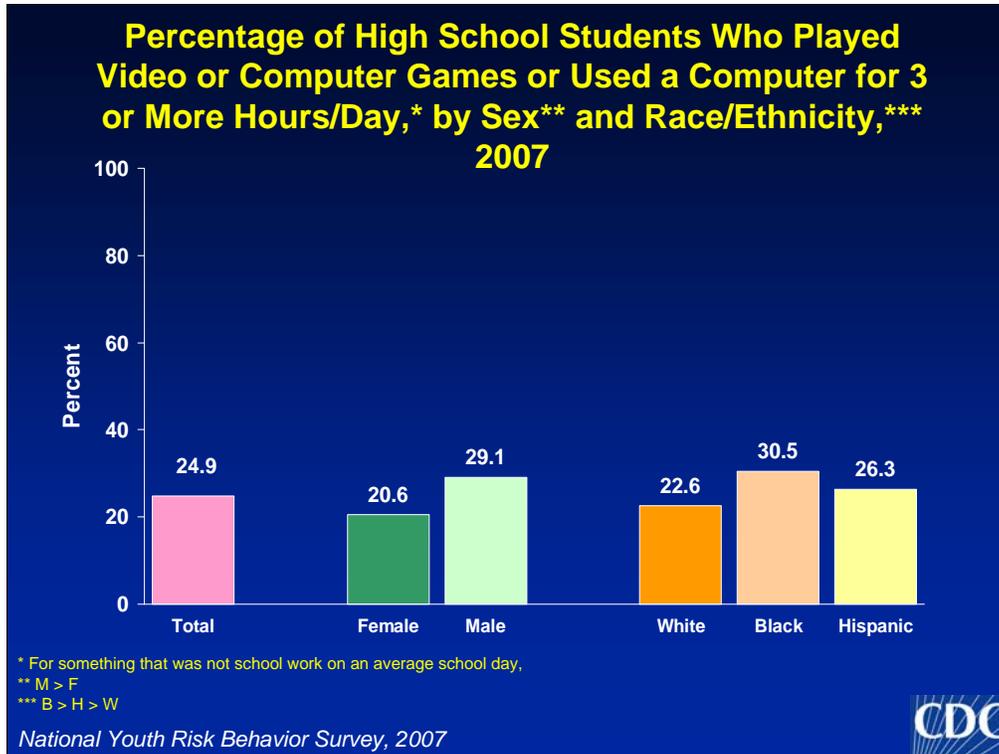


* Did not participate in 60 or more minutes of any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007

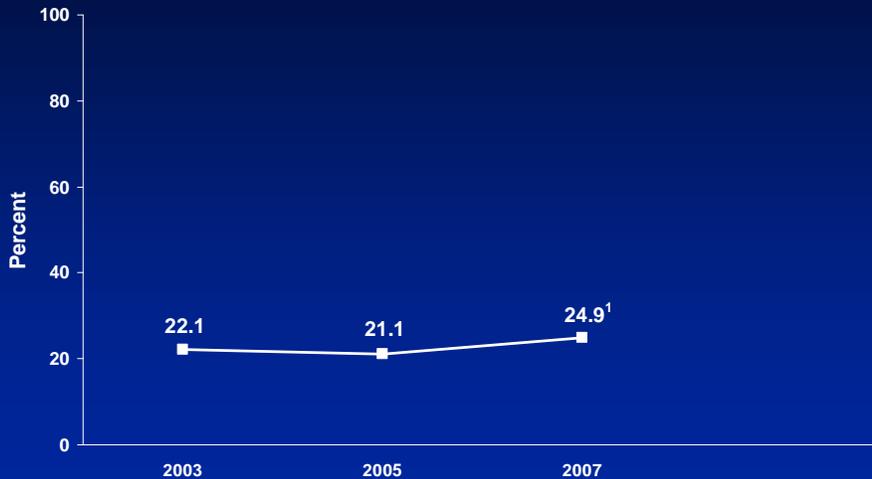


This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who did not participate in 60 or more minutes of any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 10.5% to 26.7% across state surveys (median: 15.9%) and from 14.4% to 32.7% across local surveys (median: 22.6%).



Nationwide in 2007, 24.9% of high school students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work for 3 or more hours per day on an average school day (i.e., used computers 3 or more hours per day). Overall, the prevalence of using computers 3 or more hours per day was higher among male than female students, and higher among black and Hispanic than white students, and higher among black than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer for 3 or More Hours/Day,* 2003 – 2007



* For something that was not school work on an average school day.

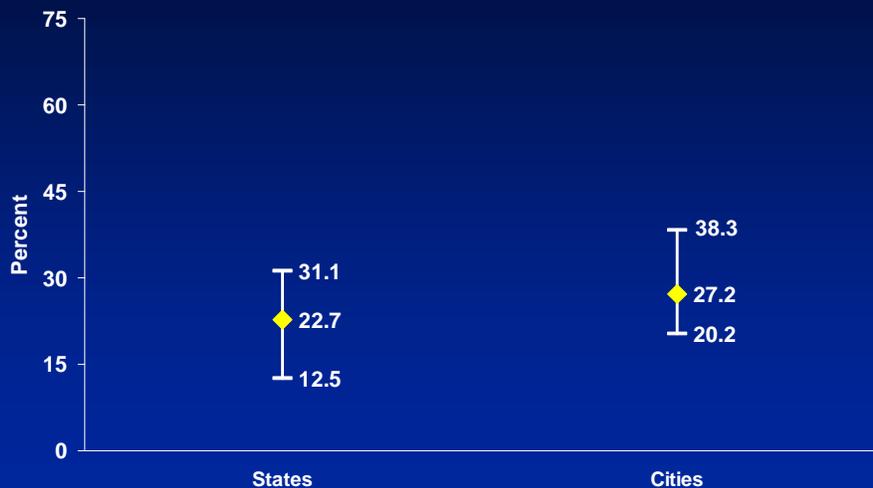
¹No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work for 3 or more hours per day on an average school day (i.e., used computers 3 or more hours per day). During 2003 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer for 3 or More Hours/Day*, Across 37 States and 22 Cities, 2007



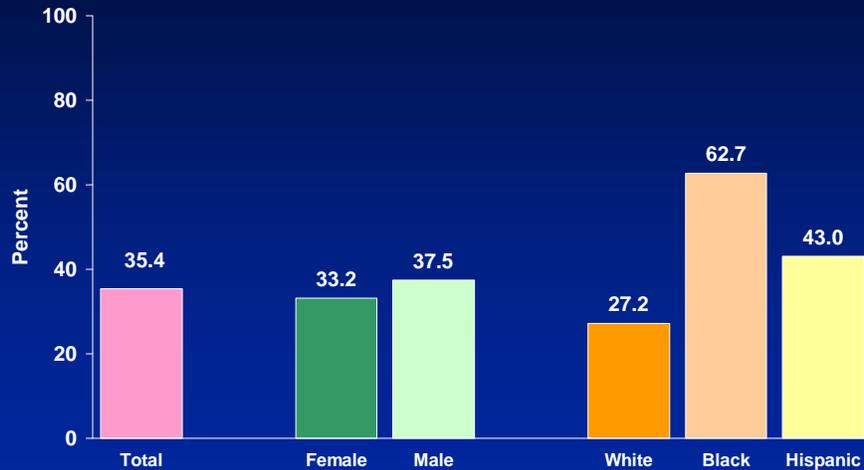
* For something that was not school work on an average school day.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 22 cities in 2007 who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work for 3 or more hours per day on an average school day (i.e., used computers 3 or more hours per day). Prevalence ranged from 12.5% to 31.1% across state surveys (median: 22.7%) and from 20.2% to 38.3% across local surveys (median: 27.2%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched 3 or More Hours/Day of Television,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



*On an average school day.

** M > F

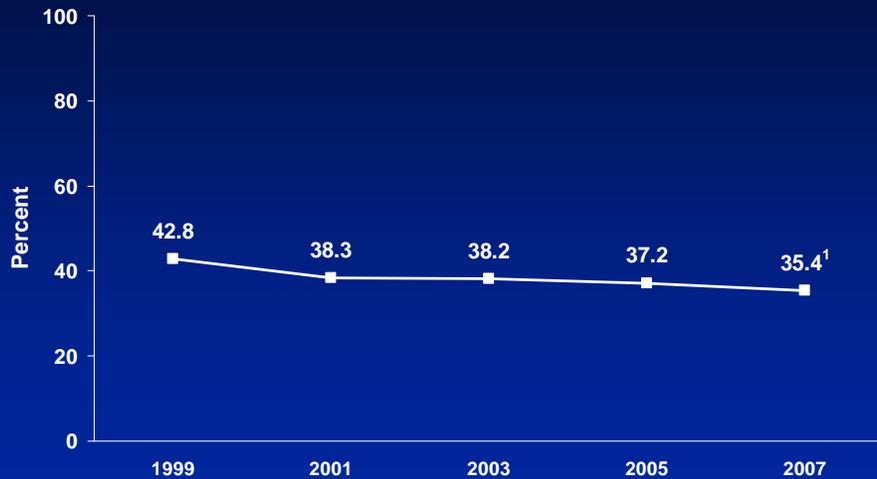
*** B > H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 35.4% of high school students watched television 3 or more hours per day on an average school day. Overall, the prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day was higher among male than female students, higher among black and Hispanic than white students, and higher among black than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched 3 or More Hours/Day of Television,* 1999 – 2007



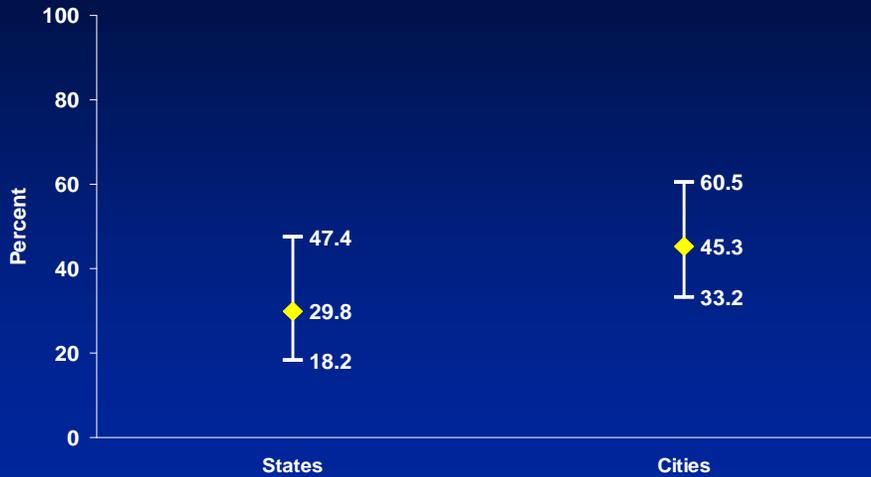
* On an average school day.
¹ Decreased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who watched television 3 or more hours per day on an average school day. During 1999 to 2007, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Watched 3 or More Hours/Day of Television,* Across 38 States and 22 Cities, 2007

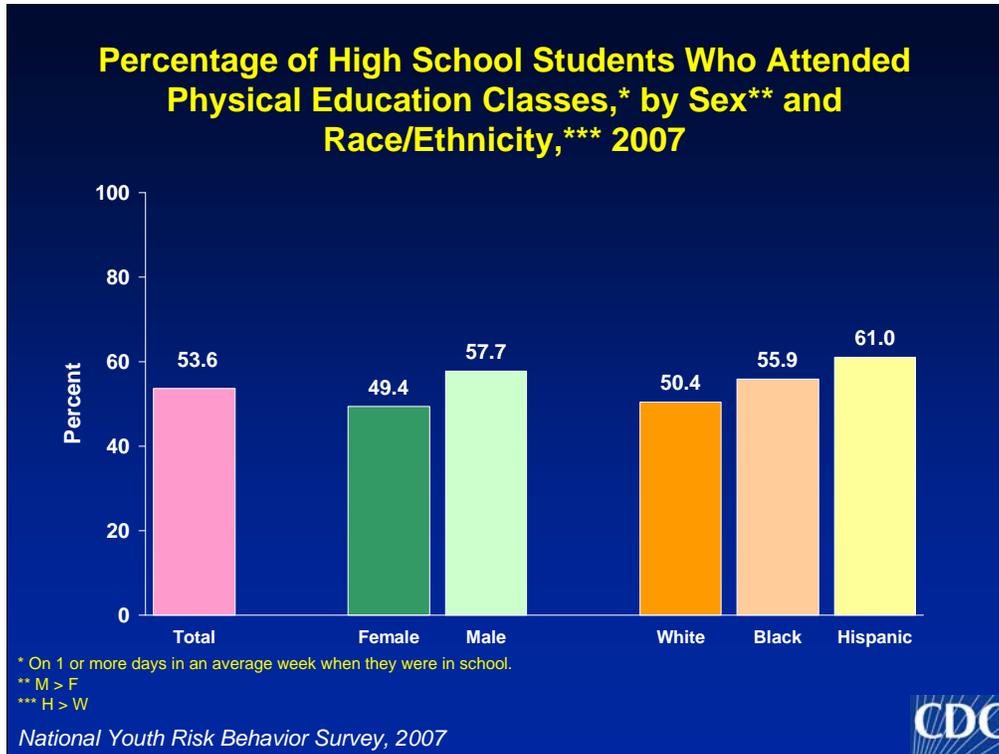


* On an average school day.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007

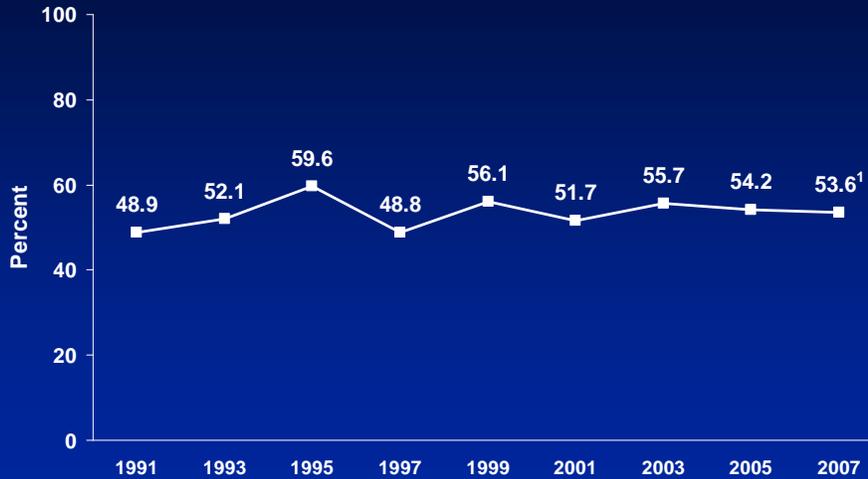


This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 22 cities in 2007 who watched television 3 or more hours per day on an average school day. Prevalence ranged from 18.2% to 47.4% across state surveys (median: 29.8%) and from 33.2% to 60.5% across local surveys (median: 45.3%).



Nationwide in 2007, 53.6% of high school students who went to physical education classes on 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended physical education classes). Overall, the prevalence of attending physical education classes was higher among male than female students and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes,* 1991 – 2007



* On 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school.

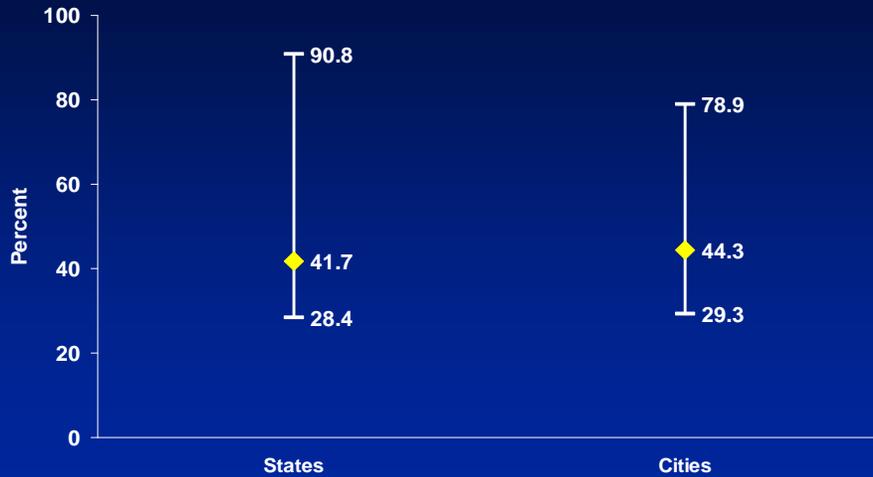
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who went to physical education classes on 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school. During 1991 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes,* Across 35 States and 22 Cities, 2007



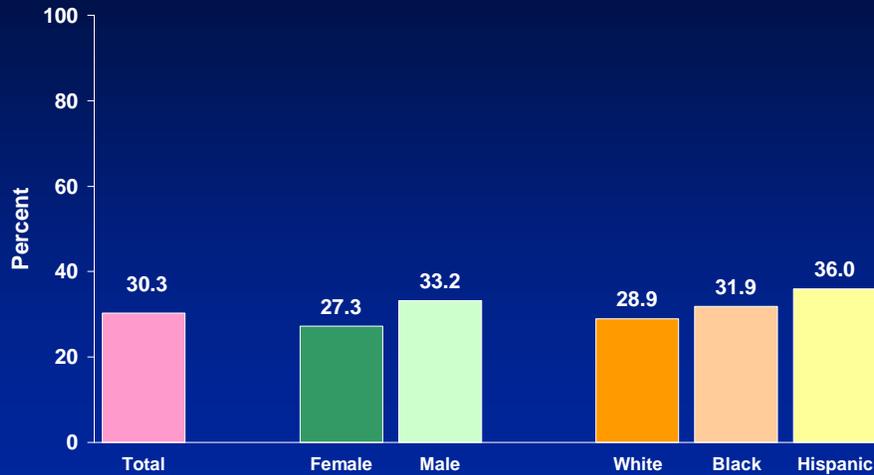
* On 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 22 cities in 2007 who went to physical education classes on 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school. Prevalence ranged from 28.4% to 90.8% across state surveys (median: 41.7%) and from 29.3% to 78.9% across local surveys (median: 44.3%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes Daily,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



* 5 days in an average week when they were in school.

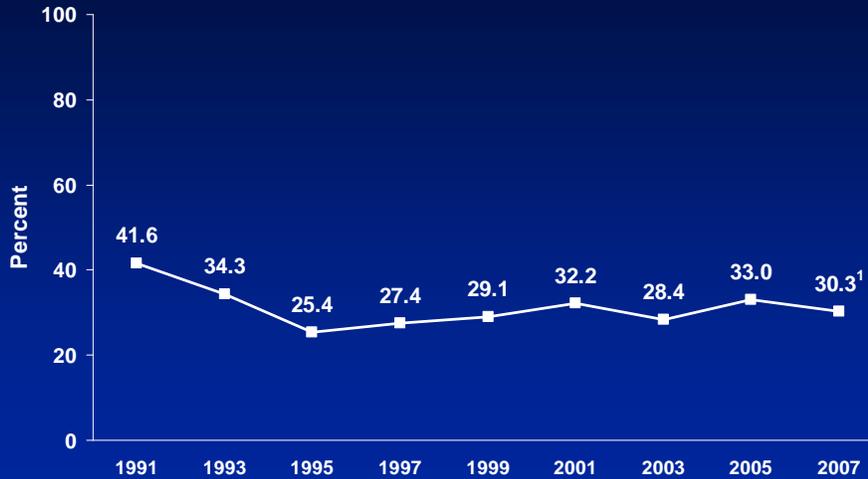
** M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 30.3% of high school students went to physical education classes five days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended physical education classes daily). Overall, the prevalence of having attended physical education classes daily was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes Daily,* 1991 – 2007



* 5 days in an average week when they were in school.

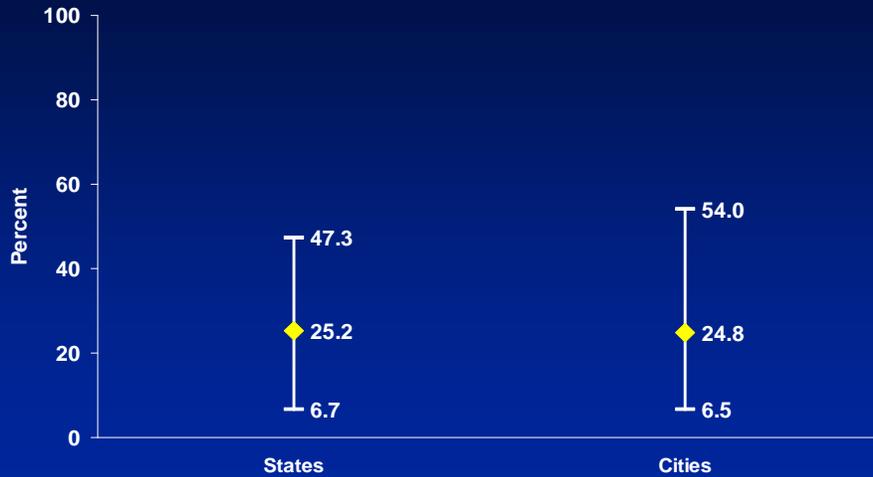
¹ Decreased 1991-1995, no change 1995-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who went to physical education classes five days in an average week when they were in school. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes Daily,* Across 35 States and 22 Cities, 2007



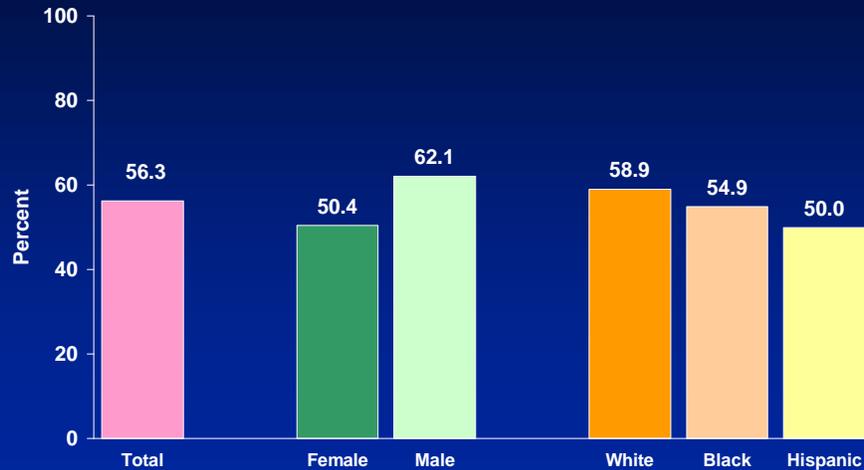
* 5 days in an average week when they were in school.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide reflects the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 22 cities in 2007 who went to physical education classes five days in an average week when they were in school. Prevalence ranged from 6.7% to 47.3% across state surveys (median: 25.2%) and from 6.5% to 54.0% across local surveys (median: 24.8%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey.

** M > F

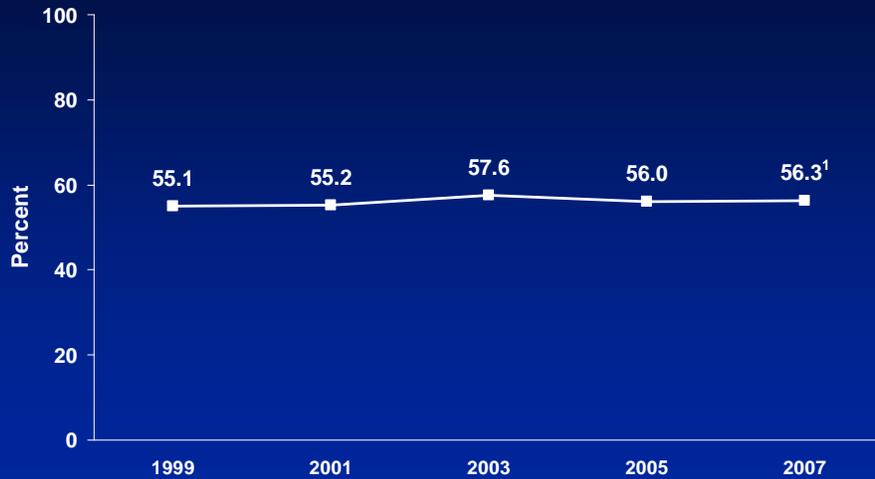
*** W > H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 56.3% of high school students had played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having played on at least one sports teams was higher among male than female students and higher among white than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* 1999 – 2007



* Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey.

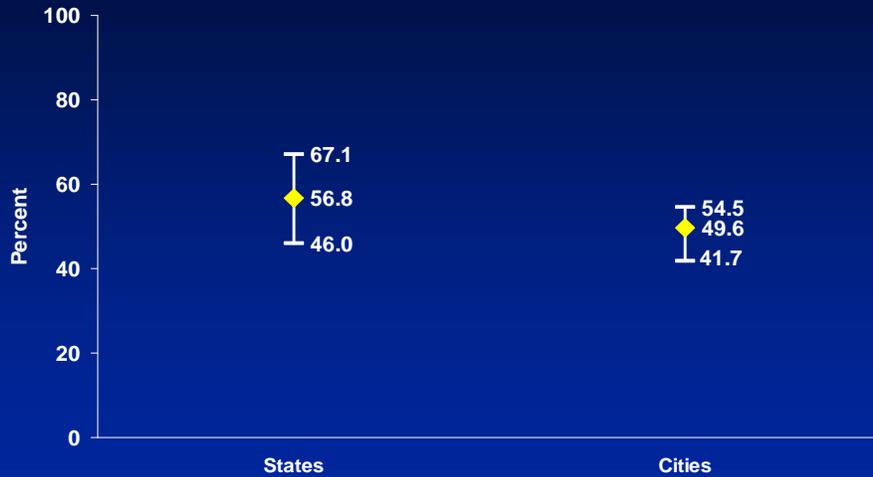
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months before the survey. During 1999 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* Across 28 States and 19 Cities, 2007



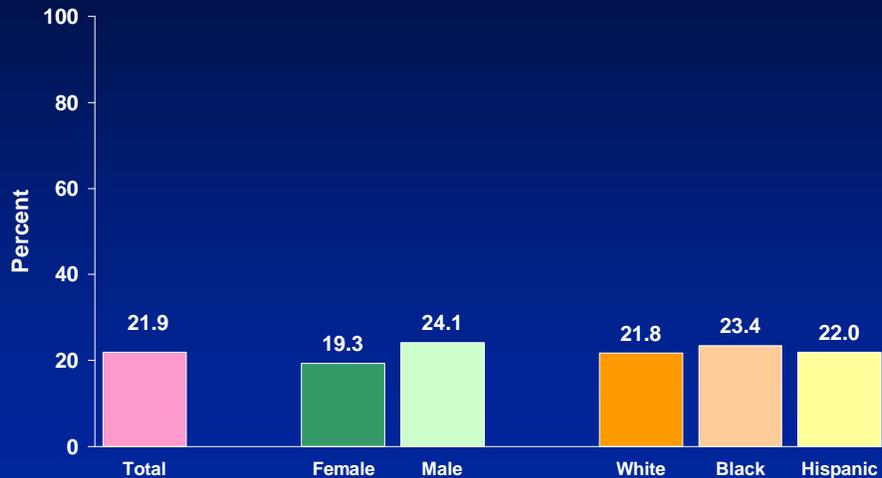
* Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 28 states and 19 cities in 2007 who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 46.0% to 67.1% across state surveys (median: 56.8%) and from 41.7% to 54.5% across local surveys (median: 49.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Doctor or Nurse for an Injury that Happened While Exercising or Playing Sports,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2007



* During the 30 days before the survey, among the 79.6% of students nationwide who exercised or played sports.

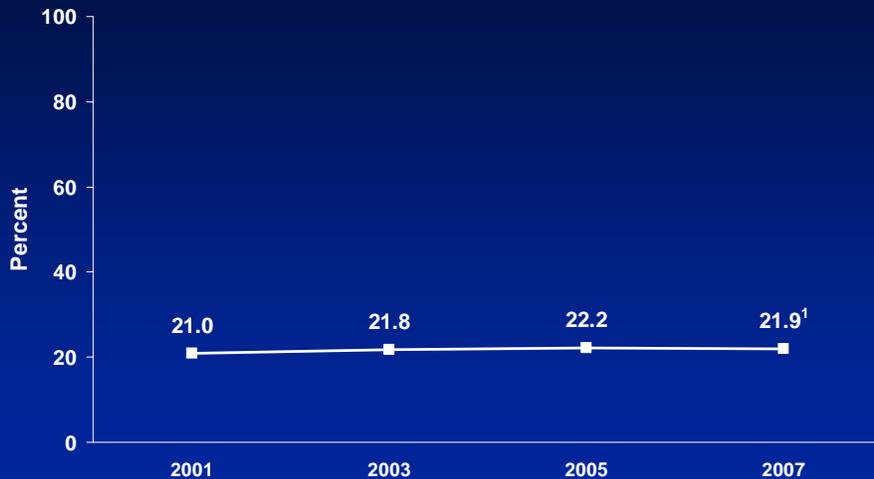
** M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Among the 79.6% of high school students nationwide in 2007 who exercised or played sports during the 30 days before the survey, 21.9% had to see a doctor or nurse for an injury that happened while exercising or playing sports. Overall, the prevalence of having been injured while exercising or playing sports was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Doctor or Nurse for an Injury that Happened While Exercising or Playing Sports,* 2001– 2007



* During the 30 days before the survey, among the students who exercised or played sports.

¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001 – 2007



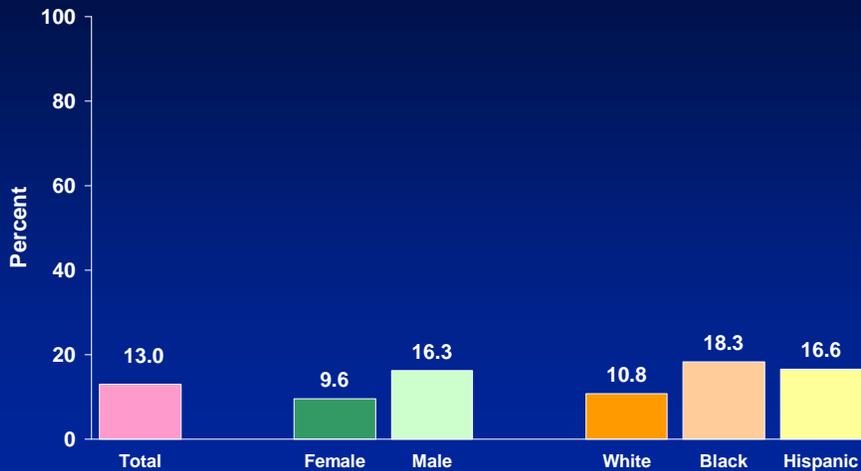
This slide shows among the students who exercised or played sports, the percentage of high school students over time who saw a doctor or nurse for an injury that happened while exercising or playing sports during the 30 days before the survey. During 2001 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

2007 YRBS Results Obesity and Weight Control Practices



The following slides highlight the 2007 YRBS results for obesity and weight control practices.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Obese,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Students who were $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.

** M > F

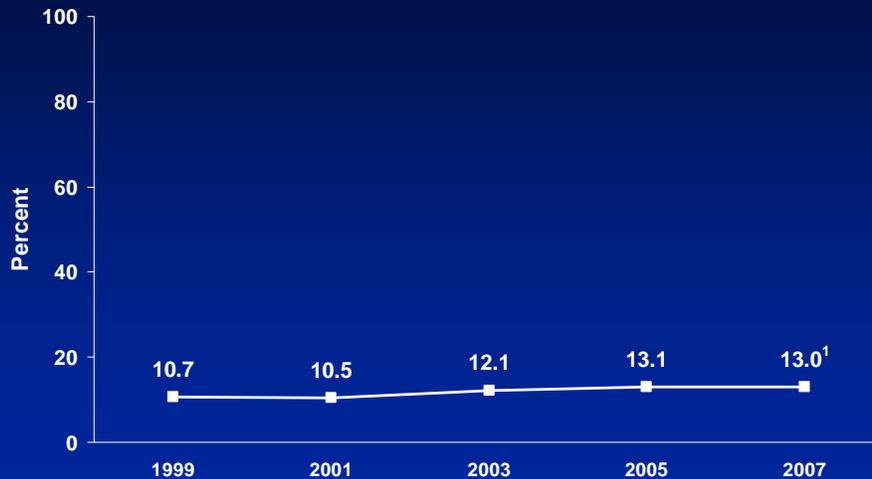
*** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 13.0% of high school students were obese. Overall, the prevalence of being obese was higher among male than female students and higher among black and Hispanic than white students. Previous Youth Risk Behavior Survey reports used the term “overweight” to describe youth with a BMI $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for age and sex. However, this report uses the term “obese” in accordance with the 2007 recommendations from the Expert Committee on the Assessment, Prevention, and Treatment of Child and Adolescent Overweight and Obesity convened by the American Medical Association (AMA) and co-funded by AMA in collaboration with the Health Resources and Services Administration and CDC.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Obese,* 1999 – 2007



* Students who were $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.

[†] Increased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who were obese. During 1999 to 2007, a significant linear increase was identified. Previous Youth Risk Behavior Survey reports used the term “overweight” to describe youth with a BMI $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for age and sex. However, this report uses the term “obese” in accordance with the 2007 recommendations from the Expert Committee on the Assessment, Prevention, and Treatment of Child and Adolescent Overweight and Obesity convened by the American Medical Association (AMA) and co-funded by AMA in collaboration with the Health Resources and Services Administration and CDC.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Obese,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



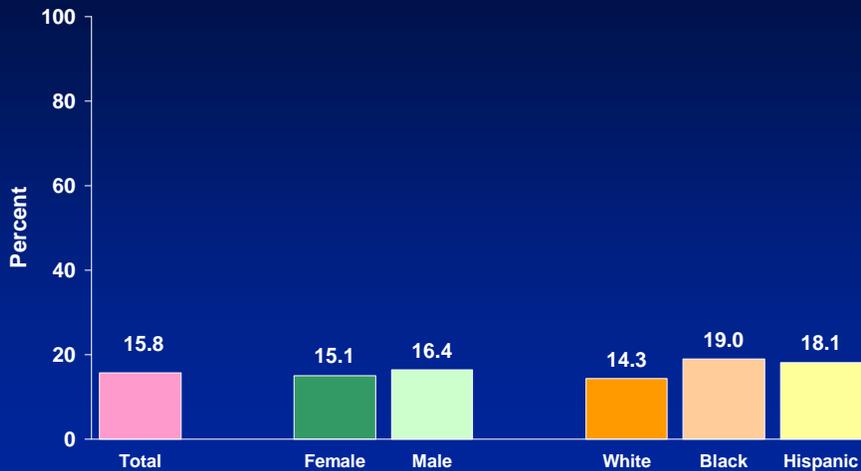
* Students who were $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who were obese. Prevalence ranged from 8.7% to 17.9% across state surveys (median: 12.0%) and from 8.4% to 19.3% across local surveys (median: 14.8%). Previous Youth Risk Behavior Survey reports used the term “overweight” to describe youth with a BMI $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for age and sex. However, this report uses the term “obese” in accordance with the 2007 recommendations from the Expert Committee on the Assessment, Prevention, and Treatment of Child and Adolescent Overweight and Obesity convened by the American Medical Association (AMA) and co-funded by AMA in collaboration with the Health Resources and Services Administration and CDC.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



* Students who were $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ percentile but $< 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.

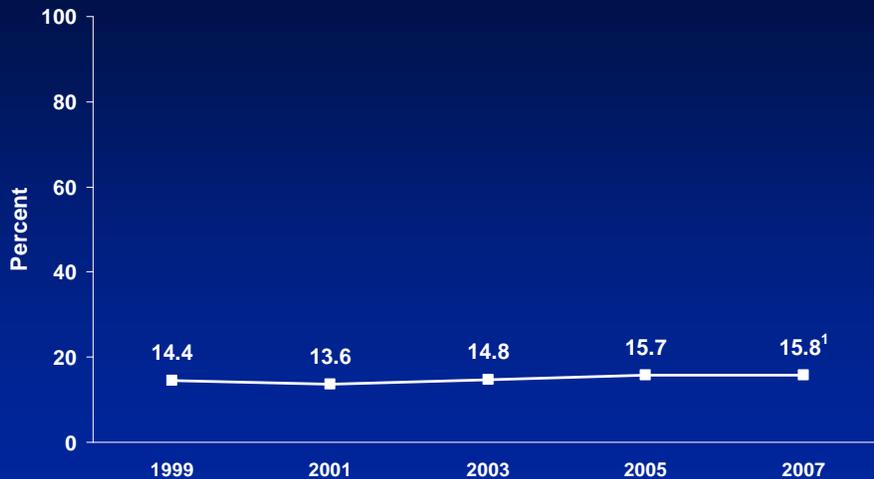
** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 15.8% of high school students were overweight. The prevalence of being overweight was higher among black and Hispanic than white students. Previous Youth Risk Behavior Survey reports used the term “at risk for overweight” to describe youth with a BMI $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ percentile and $< 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for age and sex. However, this report uses the term “overweight” in accordance with the 2007 recommendations from the Expert Committee on the Assessment, Prevention, and Treatment of Child and Adolescent Overweight and Obesity convened by the American Medical Association (AMA) and co-funded by AMA in collaboration with the Health Resources and Services Administration and CDC.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 1999 – 2007



* Students who were $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ percentile but $< 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.

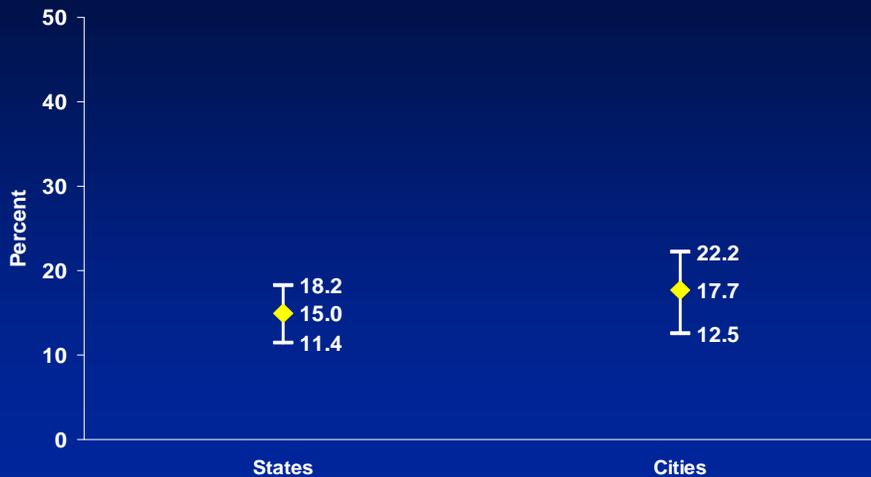
[†] Increased 1999-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who were overweight. During 1999 to 2007, a significant linear increase was identified. Previous Youth Risk Behavior Survey reports used the term “at risk for overweight” to describe youth with a BMI $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ percentile and $< 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for age and sex. However, this report uses the term “overweight” in accordance with the 2007 recommendations from the Expert Committee on the Assessment, Prevention, and Treatment of Child and Adolescent Overweight and Obesity convened by the American Medical Association (AMA) and co-funded by AMA in collaboration with the Health Resources and Services Administration and CDC.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* Across 39 States and 22 Cities, 2007



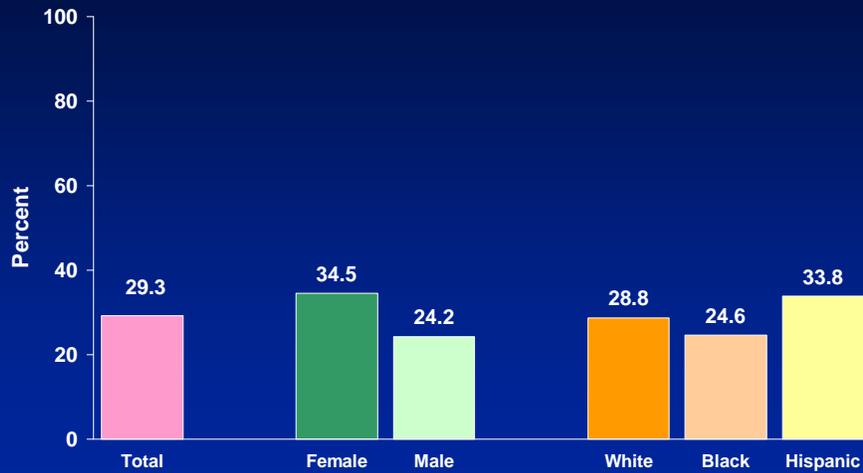
* Students who were $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ percentile but $< 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 22 cities in 2007 who were overweight. Prevalence ranged from 11.4% to 18.2% across state surveys (median: 15.0%) and from 12.5% to 22.2% across local surveys (median: 17.7%). Previous Youth Risk Behavior Survey reports used the term “at risk for overweight” to describe youth with a BMI $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ percentile and $< 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for age and sex. However, this report uses the term “overweight” in accordance with the 2007 recommendations from the Expert Committee on the Assessment, Prevention, and Treatment of Child and Adolescent Overweight and Obesity convened by the American Medical Association (AMA) and co-funded by AMA in collaboration with the Health Resources and Services Administration and CDC.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves as Slightly or Very Overweight, by Sex* and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



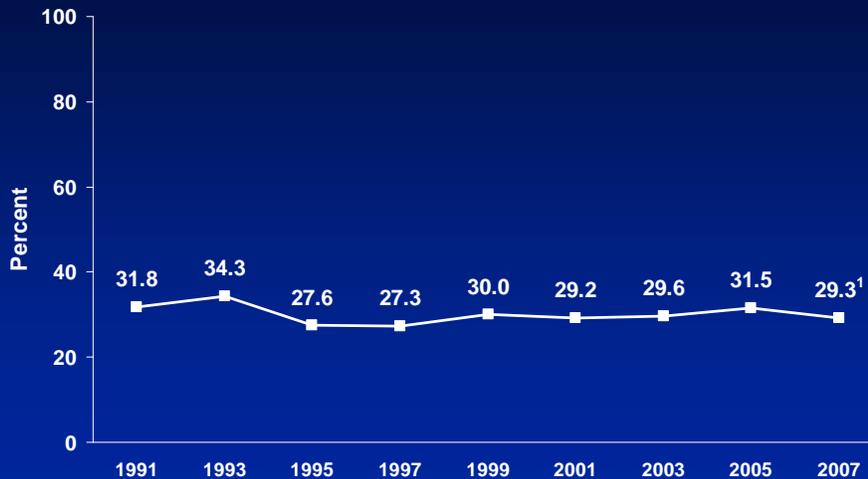
* F > M
** H > W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 29.3% of high school students described themselves as slightly or very overweight. Overall, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among female than male students, higher among white than black students, and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves as Slightly or Very Overweight, 1991 – 2007



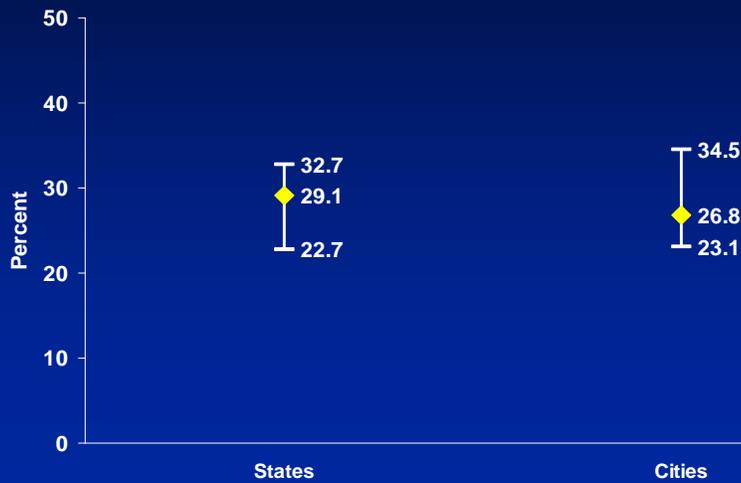
¹ Decreased 1991-1997, increased 1997-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who described themselves as slightly or very overweight. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves as Slightly or Very Overweight, Across 35 States and 21 Cities, 2007

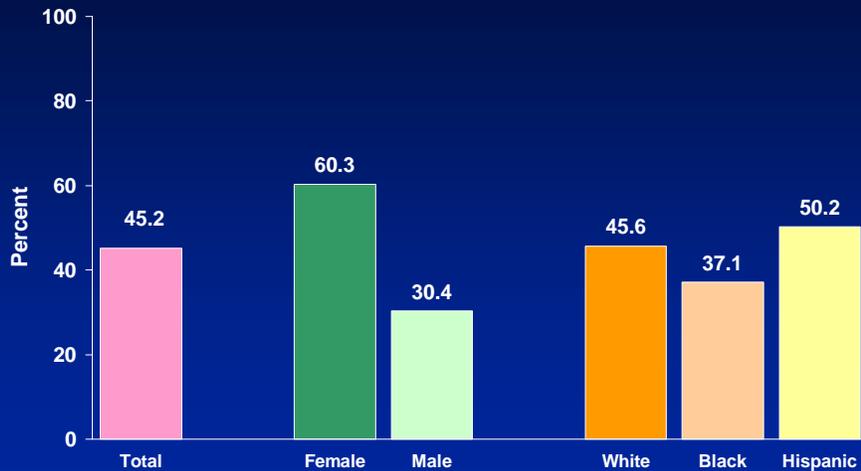


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 21 cities in 2007 who described themselves as slightly or very overweight. Prevalence ranged from 22.7% to 32.7% across state surveys (median: 29.1%) and from 23.1% to 34.5% across local surveys (median: 26.8%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying To Lose Weight, by Sex* and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



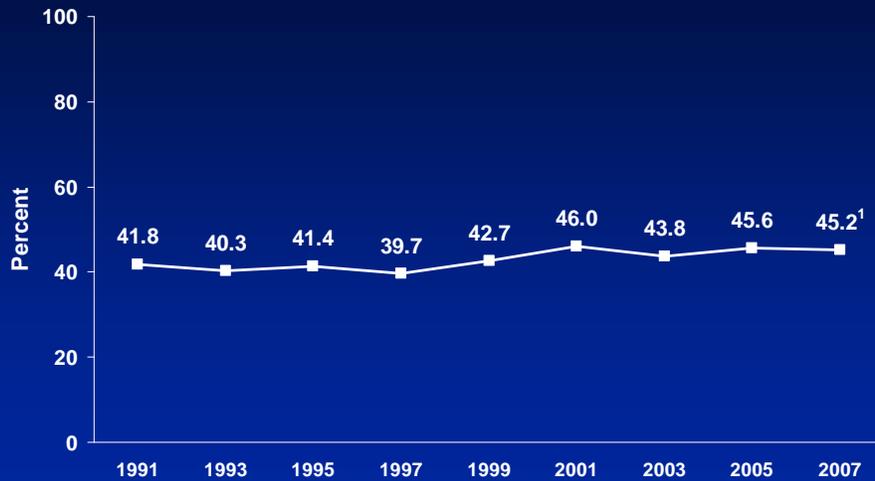
* F > M
** H > W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 45.2% of high school students were trying to lose weight. Overall, the prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female than male students, higher among white than black students, and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying To Lose Weight, 1991 – 2007



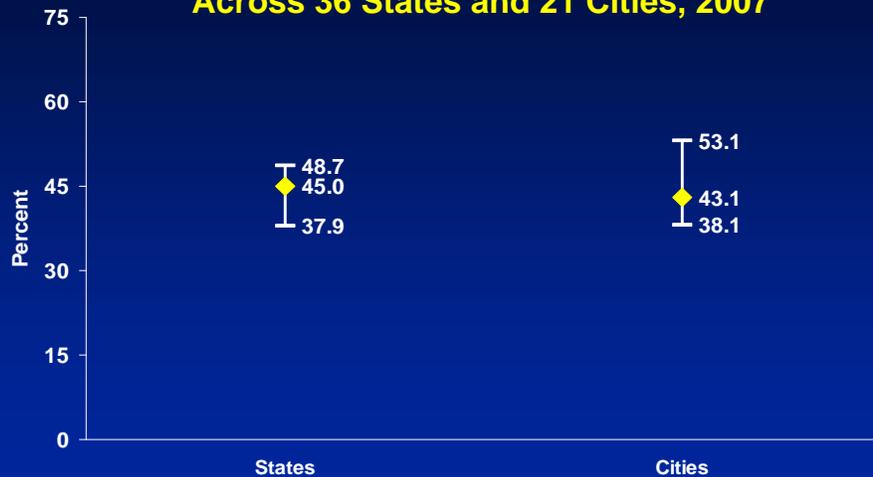
¹ Increased 1991-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who were trying to lose weight. During 1991 to 2007, a significant linear increase was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying To Lose Weight, Across 36 States and 21 Cities, 2007

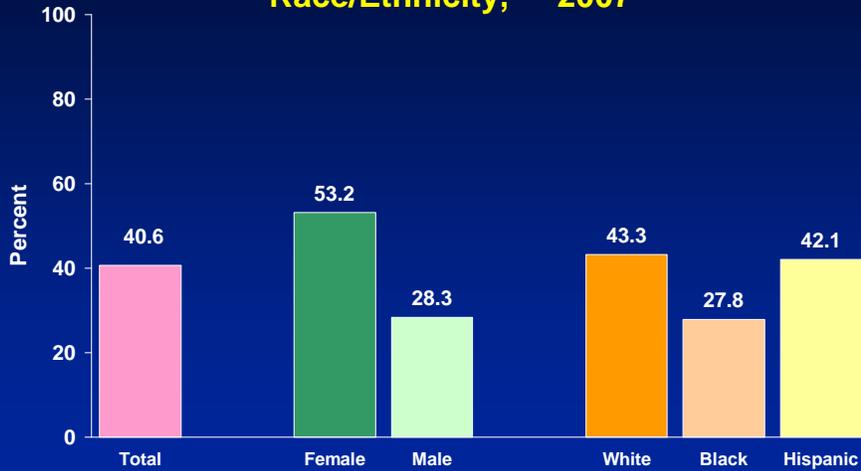


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 21 cities in 2007 who were trying to lose weight. Prevalence ranged from 37.9% to 48.7% across state surveys (median: 45.0%) and from 38.1% to 53.1% across local surveys (median: 43.1%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Less Food, Fewer Calories, or Low-Fat Foods to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007**



* During the 30 days before the survey.

** F > M

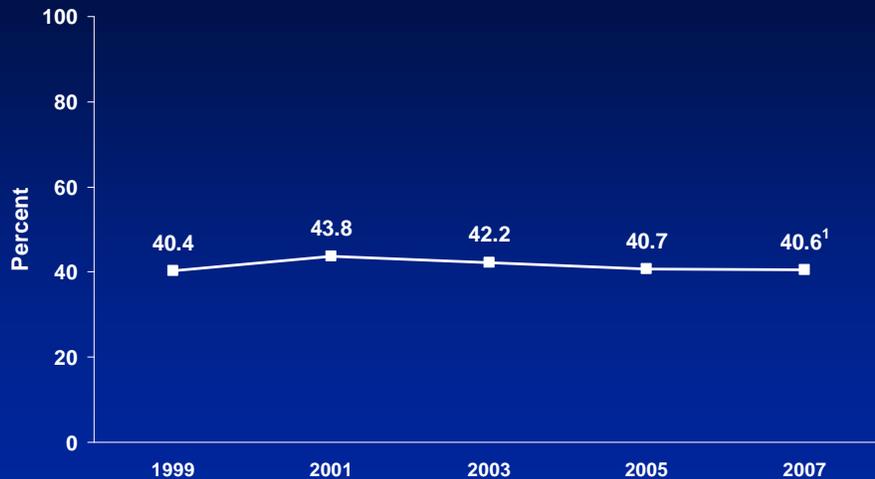
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 40.6% of high school students had eaten less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female than male students and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Less Food, Fewer Calories, or Low-Fat Foods to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* 1999 – 2007



* During the 30 days before the survey.

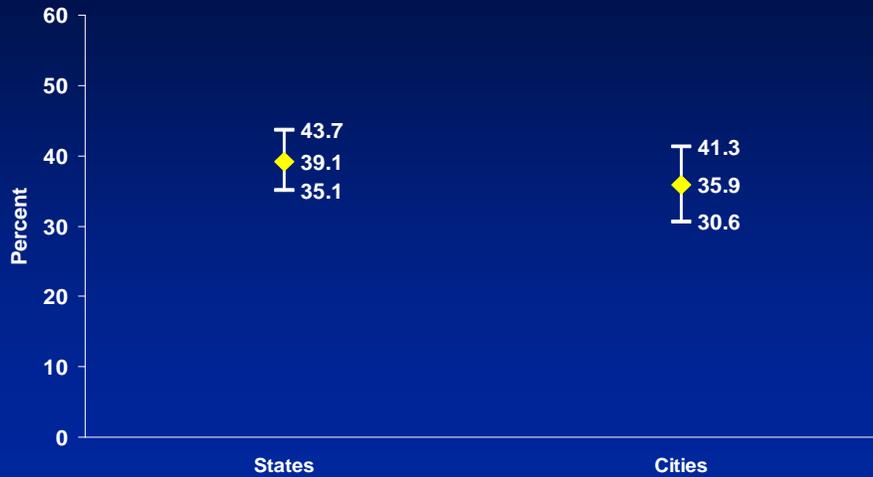
[†] Increased 1999-2001, decreased 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who ate less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. During 1999 to 2007, a significant quadratic change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Less Food, Fewer Calories, or Low-Fat Foods to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* Across 35 States and 19 Cities, 2007



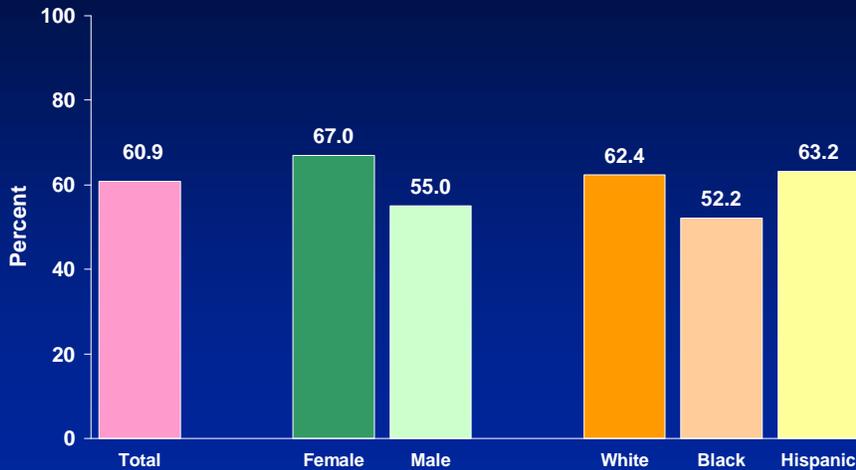
* During the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 19 cities in 2007 who ate less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 35.1% to 43.7% across state surveys (median: 39.1%) and from 30.6% to 41.3% across local surveys (median: 35.9%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Exercised to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* During the 30 days before the survey.

** F > M

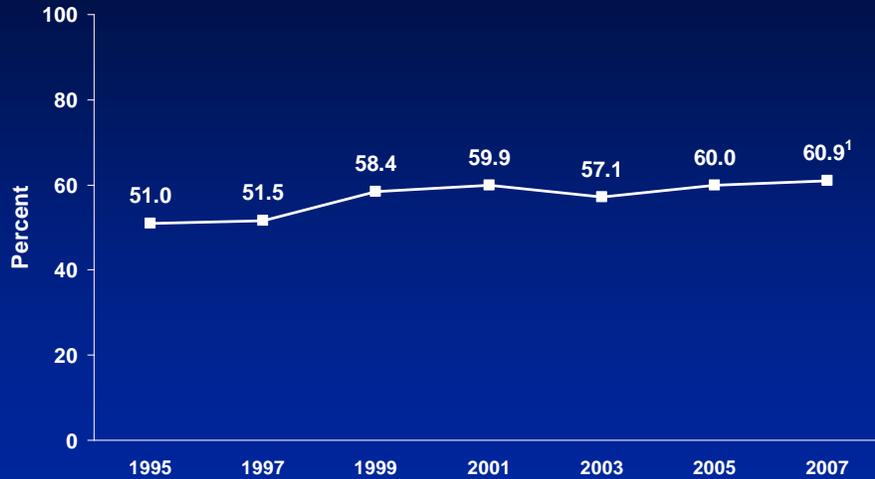
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 60.9% of high school students had exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female than male students, higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Exercised to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* 1995 – 2007



* During the 30 days before the survey.

¹ Increased 1995-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. During 1995 to 2007, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Exercised to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* Across 35 States and 19 Cities, 2007



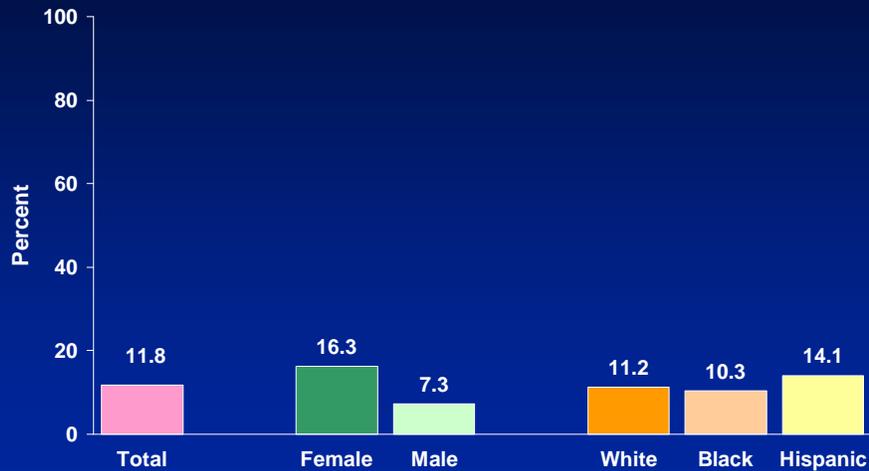
* During the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 19 cities in 2007 who had exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 56.8% to 65.4% across state surveys (median: 61.1%) and from 50.5% to 69.3% across local surveys (median: 58.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat for 24 or More Hours to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* During the 30 days before the survey.

** F > M

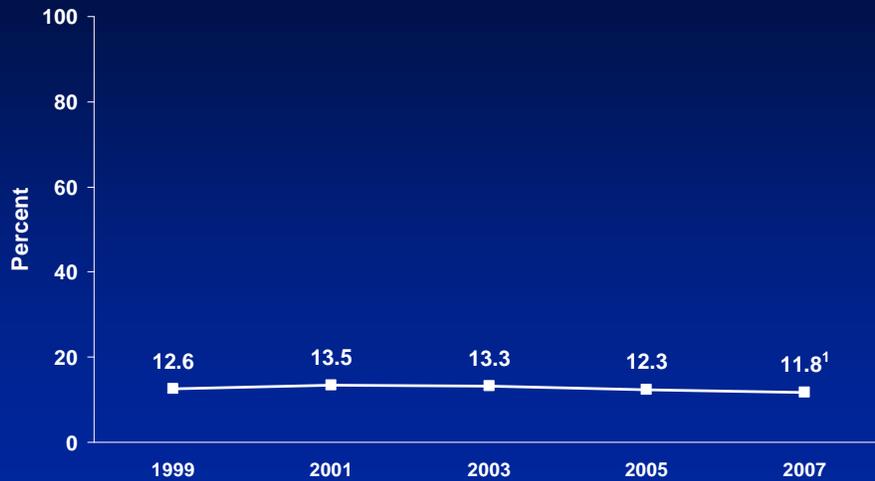
*** H > W, B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 11.8% of high school students did not eat for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female than male students and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat for 24 or More Hours to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* 1999 – 2007



* During the 30 days before the survey.

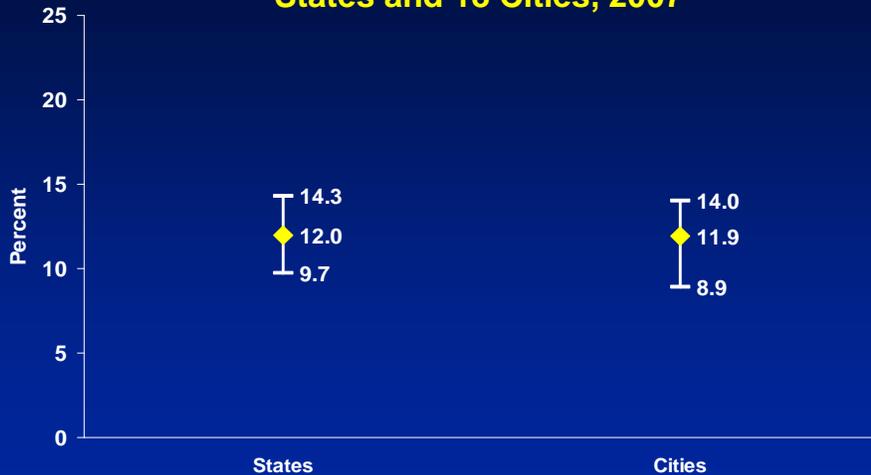
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who did not eat for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. During 1999 to 2007, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat for 24 or More Hours to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* Across 33 States and 18 Cities, 2007



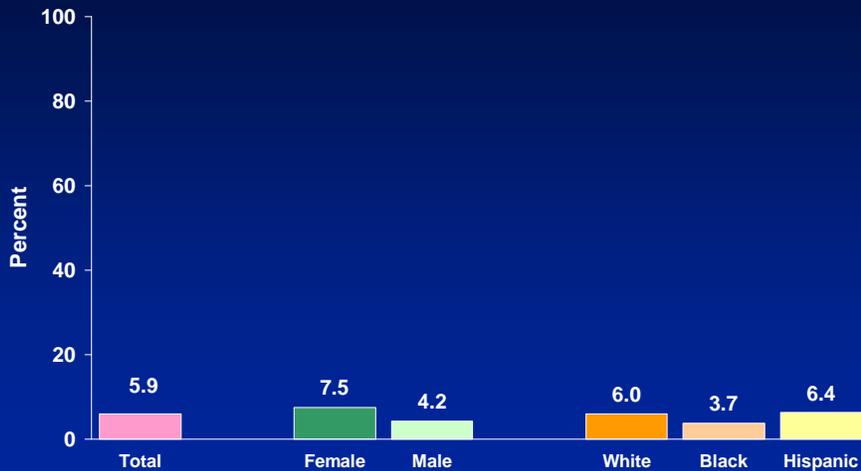
* During the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 33 states and 18 cities in 2007 who did not eat for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 9.7% to 14.3% across state surveys (median: 12.0%) and from 8.9% to 14.0% across local surveys (median: 11.9%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Took Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* Without a doctor's advice during the 30 days before the survey.

** F > M

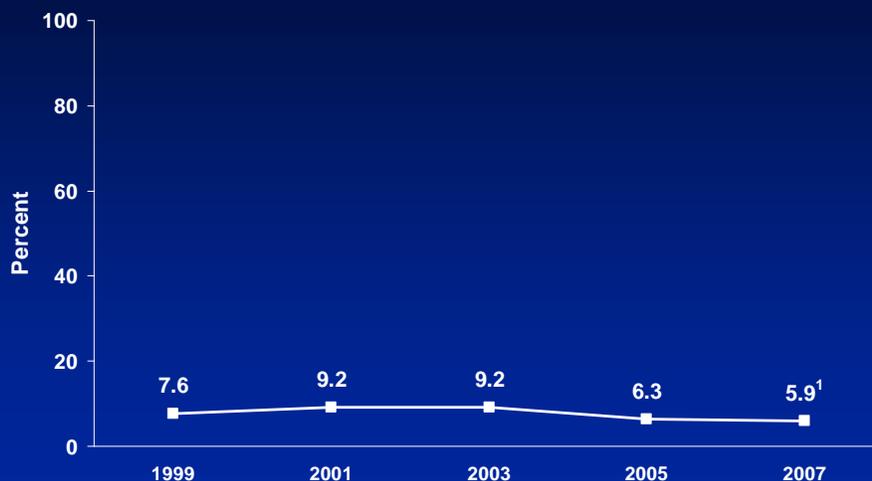
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 5.9% of high school students nationwide had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female than male students and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Took Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* 1999 – 2007



* Without a doctor's advice during the 30 days before the survey.

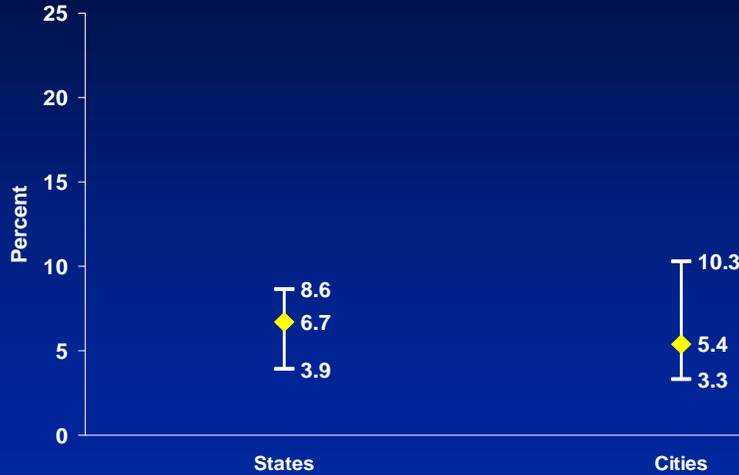
¹ Increased 1999-2001, decreased 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. During 1999 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Took Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* Across 34 States and 19 Cities, 2007



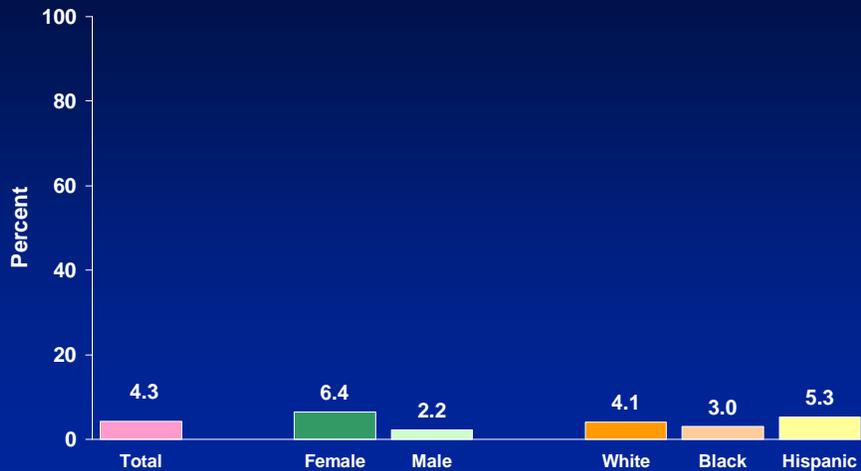
* Without a doctor's advice during the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 19 cities in 2007 who had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 3.9% to 8.6% across state surveys (median: 6.7%) and from 3.3% to 10.3% across local surveys (median: 5.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* During the 30 days before the survey.

** F > M

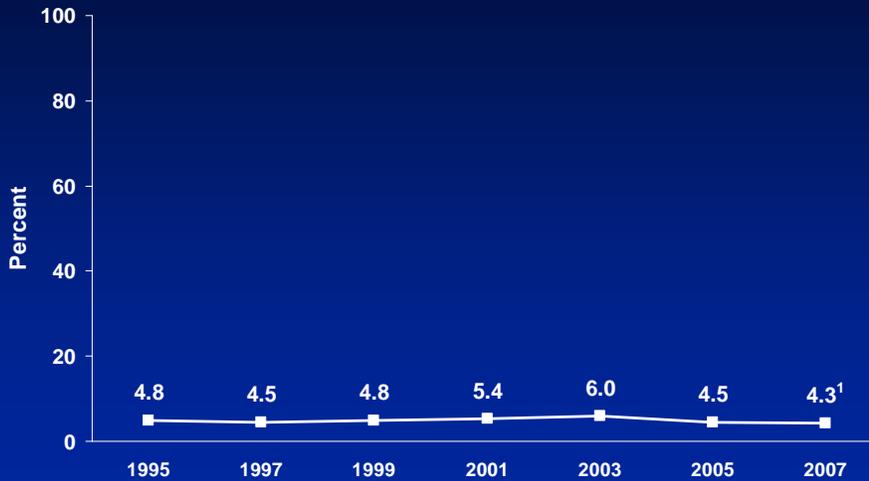
*** H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 4.3% of high school students had vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female than male students and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* 1995 – 2007



* During the 30 days before the survey.

¹ No change 1995-2003, decreased 2003-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995 – 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. During 1995 to 2007, a significant quadratic change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight,* Across 36 States and 20 Cities, 2007



* During the 30 days before the survey.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



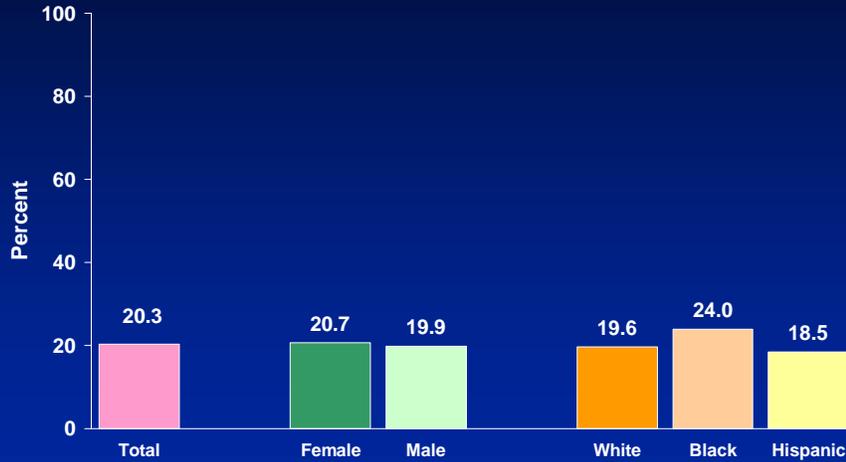
This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 20 cities in 2007 who had vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. Prevalence ranged from 3.6% to 7.9% across state surveys (median: 5.4%) and from 2.4% to 9.0% across local surveys (median: 5.2%).

2007 YRBS Results
Asthma, Sun-Safety, General Health Behaviors



The following slides highlight the 2007 YRBS results for asthma, sun-safety, and general health behaviors.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Lifetime Asthma,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2007



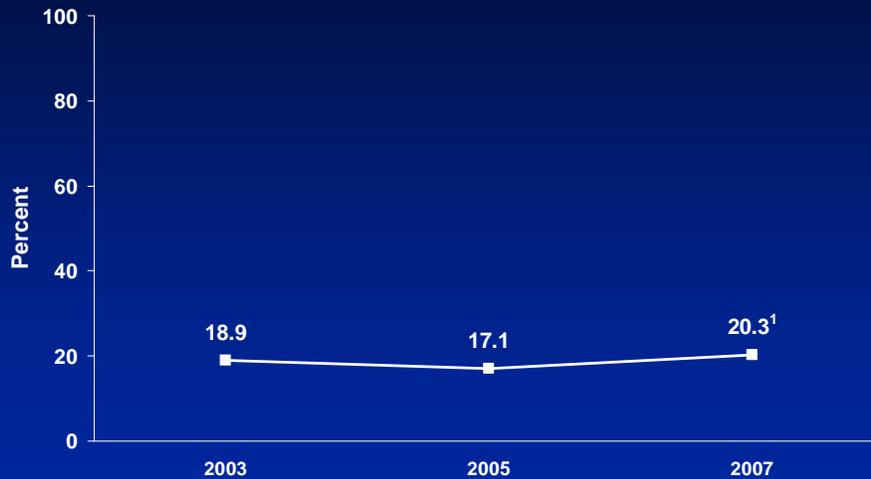
* Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma.
** B > W, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 20.3% of high school students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma (i.e., lifetime asthma). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime asthma was higher among black than white and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Lifetime Asthma,* 2003 - 2007



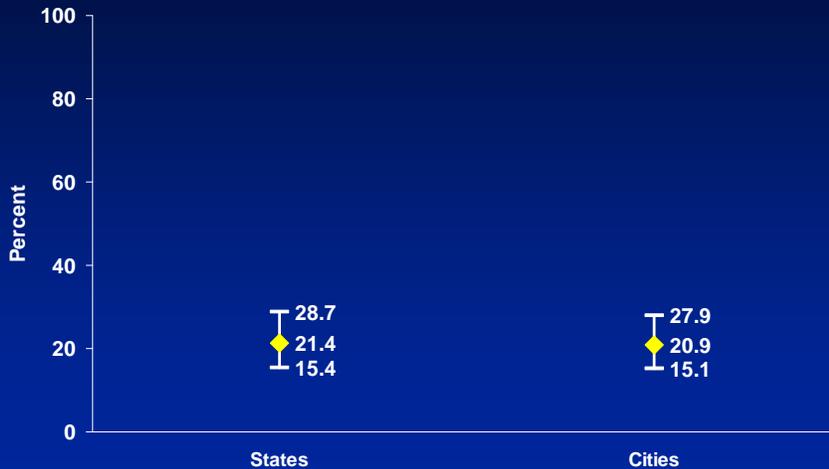
* Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma
¹ Decreased 2003-2005, increased 2005-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003 - 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma. During 2003 to 2007, a significant quadratic change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Lifetime Asthma,* Across 34 States and 22 Cities, 2007



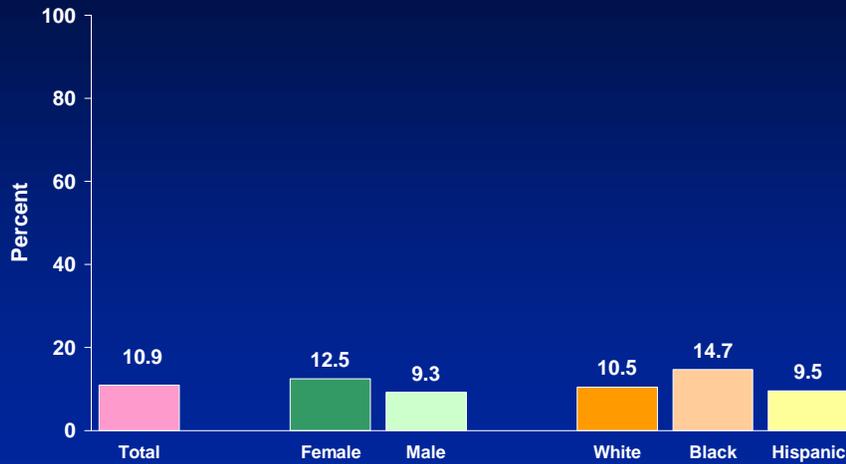
* Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 22 cities in 2007 who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma. Prevalence ranged from 15.4% to 28.7% across state surveys (median: 21.4%) and from 15.1% to 27.9% across local surveys (median: 20.9%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Current Asthma,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



*Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and still have asthma.

** F > M

*** B > W, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 10.9% of high school students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and still have asthma (i.e., current asthma). Overall, the prevalence of current asthma was higher among female than male students, and higher among black than white and Hispanic students.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Current Asthma,* Across 30 States and 19 Cities, 2007



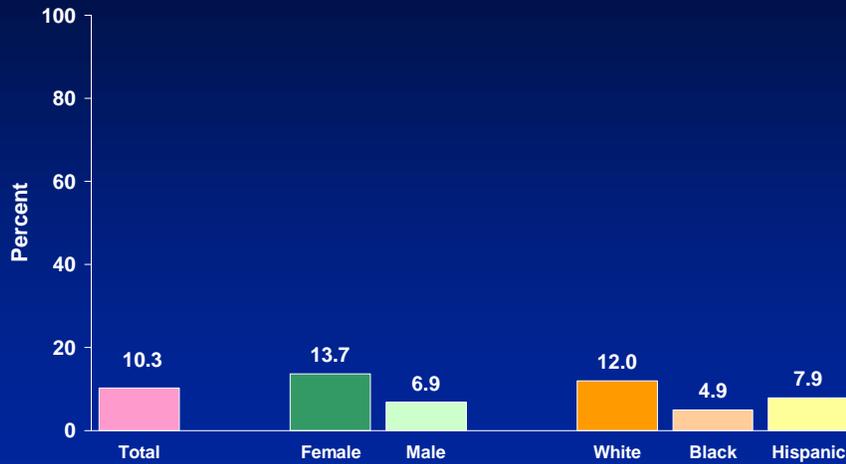
* Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and still have asthma.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 30 states and 19 cities in 2007 who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and still have asthma. Prevalence ranged from 8.4% to 14.2% across state surveys (median: 10.9%) and from 6.8% to 19.9% across local surveys (median: 9.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Wore Sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or Higher,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* When they were outside for more than 1 hour on a sunny day.

** F > M

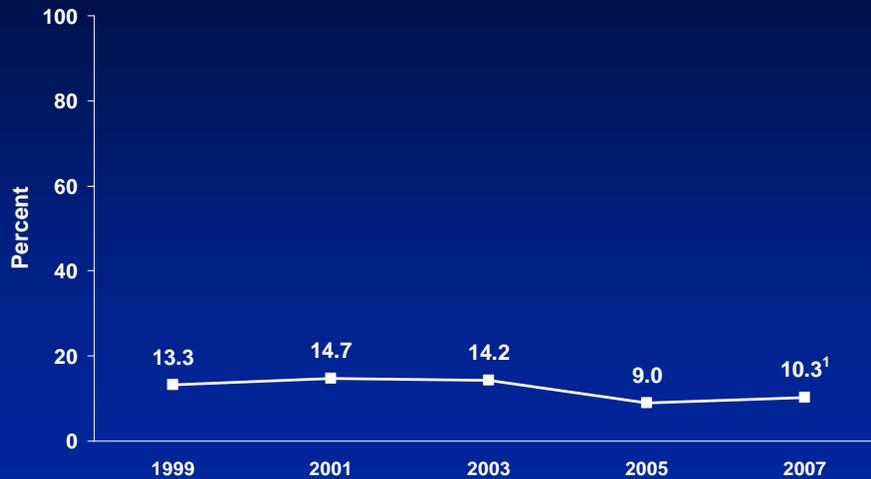
*** W > H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 10.3% of high school students most of the time or always wore sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when outside for more than 1 hour on a sunny day (i.e., routine sunscreen use). Overall, the prevalence of routine sunscreen use was higher among female than male students, higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Wore Sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or Higher,* 1999 - 2007



* Most of the time or always wore sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when they were outside for more than 1 hour on a sunny day.

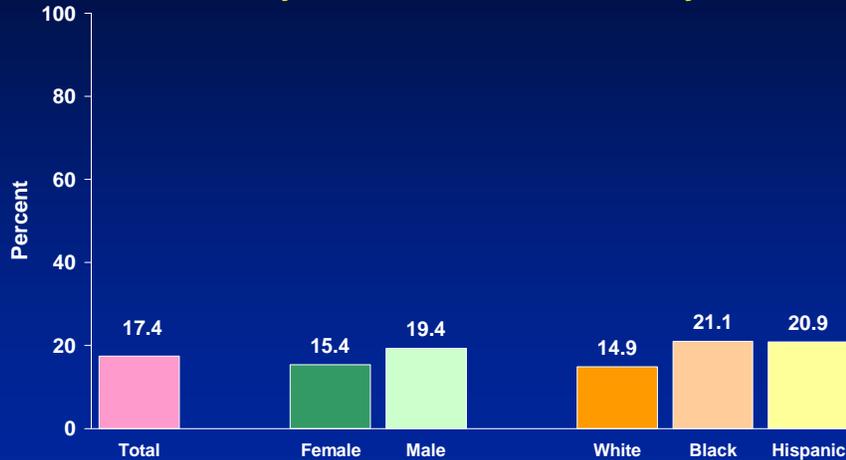
¹ No change 1999-2001, decreased 2001-2007, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 - 2007



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who most of the time or always wore sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when outside for more than 1 hour on a sunny day. During 1999 to 2007, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Stayed in the Shade, Wore Long Pants, Wore a Long-Sleeved Shirt, or Wore a Hat that Shaded their Face, Ears, and Neck,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007**



* When they were outside for more than 1 hour on a sunny day.

** M > F

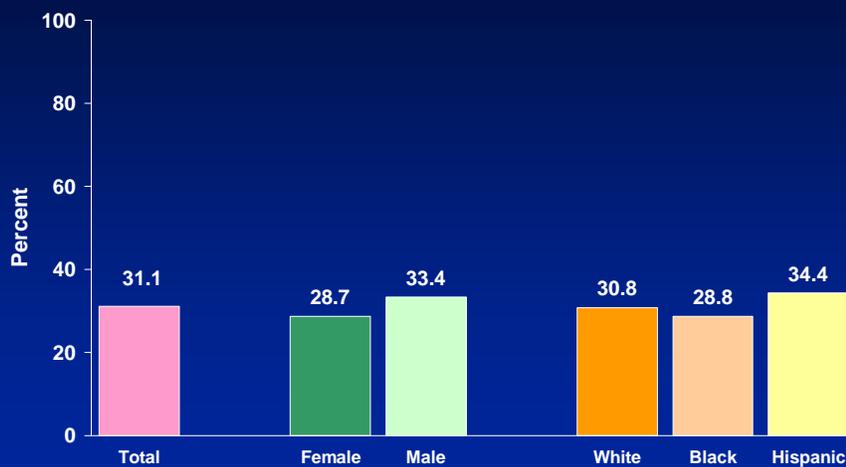
*** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 17.4% of high school students most of the time or always stayed in the shade, wore long pants, wore a long-sleeved shirt, or wore a hat that shaded their face, ears, and neck when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day (i.e., routine practice of sun-safety behaviors). Overall, the prevalence of routine practice of sun-safety behaviors was higher among male than female students and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2007



* On an average school night.

** M > F

*** H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007



Nationwide in 2007, 31.1% of high school students had 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night. Overall, the prevalence of having had 8 or more hours of sleep was higher among male than female students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS): 2007

National, State, and Local Data

