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Sexual Identity, Sex of Sexual Contacts, and Health-Risk Behaviors Among Students in Grades 9–12 — Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, Selected Sites, United States, 2001–2009

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Abstract

Problem: Sexual minority youths are youths who identify themselves as gay or lesbian, bisexual, or unsure of their sexual identity or youths who have only had sexual contact with persons of the same sex or with both sexes. Population-based data on the health-risk behaviors practiced by sexual minority youths are needed at the state and local levels to most effectively monitor and ensure the effectiveness of public health interventions designed to address the needs of this population.

Reporting Period Covered: January 2001–June 2009

Description of the System: The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors priority health-risk behaviors (behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries, behaviors that contribute to violence, behaviors related to attempted suicide, tobacco use, alcohol use, other drug use, sexual behaviors, dietary behaviors, physical activity and sedentary behaviors, and weight management) and the prevalence of obesity and asthma among youths and young adults. YRBSS includes state and local school-based Youth Risk Behavior Surveys (YRBSs) conducted by state and local education and health agencies. This report summarizes results from YRBSs conducted during 2001–2009 in seven states and six large urban school districts that included questions on sexual identity (i.e., heterosexual, gay or lesbian, bisexual, or unsure), sex of sexual contacts (i.e., same sex only, opposite sex only, or both sexes), or both of these variables. The surveys were conducted among large population-based samples of public school students in grades 9–12.

Results: Across the nine sites that assessed sexual identity, the prevalence among gay or lesbian students was higher than the prevalence among heterosexual students for a median of 63.8% of all the risk behaviors measured, and the prevalence among bisexual students was higher than the prevalence among heterosexual students for a median of 76.0% of all the risk behaviors measured. In addition, the prevalence among gay or lesbian students was more likely to be higher than (rather than equal to or lower than) the prevalence among heterosexual students for behaviors in seven of the 10 risk behavior categories (behaviors that contribute to violence, behaviors related to attempted suicide, tobacco use, alcohol use, other drug use, sexual behaviors, and weight management). Similarly, the prevalence among bisexual students was more likely to be higher than (rather than equal to or lower than) the prevalence among heterosexual students for behaviors in eight of the 10 risk behavior categories (behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries, behaviors that contribute to violence, behaviors related to attempted suicide, tobacco use, alcohol use, other drug use, sexual behaviors, and weight management).

Across the 12 sites that assessed sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence among students who had sexual contact with both sexes was higher than the prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for a median of 71.1% of all the risk behaviors measured, and the prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex was higher than the prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for a median of 29.7% of all the risk behaviors measured. Furthermore, the prevalence among students who had sexual contact with both sexes was more likely to be higher than (rather than equal to or lower than) the prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for behaviors in six of the 10 risk behavior categories (behaviors that contribute to violence, behaviors related to attempted suicide, tobacco use, alcohol use, other drug use, and weight management). The prevalence among students who only had

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sexual contact with the same sex was more likely to be higher than (rather than equal to or lower than) the prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for behaviors in two risk behavior categories (behaviors related to attempted suicide and weight management).

Interpretation: Sexual minority students, particularly gay, lesbian, and bisexual students and students who had sexual contact with both sexes, are more likely to engage in health-risk behaviors than other students.

Public Health Action: Effective state and local public health and school health policies and practices should be developed to help reduce the prevalence of health-risk behaviors and improve health outcomes among sexual minority youths. In addition, more state and local surveys designed to monitor health-risk behaviors and selected health outcomes among population-based samples of students in grades 9–12 should include questions on sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts.

Introduction

Sexual minority youths may be defined in at least two ways: by sexual identity or by the sex of their sexual contacts. Sexual minority youths defined by sexual identity include those who identify themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual or who are unsure of their sexual identity. Sexual minority youths defined by the sex of their sexual contacts include those who have only had sexual contact with persons of the same sex or with both sexes. Youths who identify themselves as heterosexual, gay, lesbian, or bisexual might not have had any sexual contact. Furthermore, youths who have only had sexual contact with persons of the same sex or with both sexes might identify themselves as heterosexual, and youths who have only had sexual contact with persons of the opposite sex might identify themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual. Some youths who eventually identify themselves as a sexual minority or only have sexual contact with persons of the same sex or both sexes might not identify themselves as a sexual minority and might not have had any sexual contact. This dissonance between sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts is well documented, particularly among youths (*1–7*).

Sexual minority youths have specific health needs and are at disproportionate risk for certain health problems. However, as described in a recent Institute of Medicine (IOM) report, more data about sexual minority youths are needed (*8*). CDC developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) to monitor priority health-risk behaviors and selected health outcomes among all youths and young adults (*9*). The YRBSS includes biennial, school-based Youth Risk Behavior Surveys (YRBSs) conducted among population-based samples of students in grades 9–12 in participating states and large urban school districts. To address the lack of knowledge about the health-risk behaviors and selected health outcomes among sexual minority students at the state and local levels, state and local agencies participating in YRBSS may add questions to their YRBS questionnaire to measure sexual identity, sex of sexual contacts, or both. Understanding state-level and local-level differences in the prevalence of health-risk behaviors and health outcomes by sexual minority status (defined by sexual identity or by sex of sexual contacts) as reported by large population-based samples of high school students will provide additional information about sexual minority youths and might help reduce the health disparities they experience (*8,10,11*).

This report summarizes results from YRBSs conducted during 2001–2009 from seven states and six large urban school districts that included questions on sexual identity, sex of sexual contacts, or both. The prevalence of health-risk behaviors and obesity and overweight is compared among subgroups of students defined by sexual identity and by sex of sexual contacts. All surveys were conducted during the spring semester of each survey year.

Methods

Detailed information about the state and local YRBSs has been published elsewhere (*9*). Information also is available at http://www.cdc.gov/yrbs.

Inclusion Criteria

States and cities that included questions on sexual identity, the sex of sexual contacts, or both and had weighted YRBS data were eligible for inclusion in this report. To ensure stable estimates, each state and city was required to have ≥75 students per subgroup defined by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts. To meet this minimum subgroup sample size requirement, multiple years of weighted YRBS data collected during 2001–2009 were combined by site (Table 1).

Five states (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and four large urban school districts (Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; New York City, New York; and San Francisco, California) asked a question on sexual identity and met the subgroup sample size requirement. Seven states (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) and five large urban school districts (Boston; Chicago; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; New York

City; and San Diego, California) asked a question on the sex of sexual contacts and met the subgroup sample size requirement. Five states (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and three large urban school districts (Boston, Chicago, and New York City) asked questions on both sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts and met the subgroup sample size requirement.

Sampling

Each state and local YRBS included in this report used an independent, cross-sectional, two-stage cluster sample design to produce a representative sample of public school students in grades 9–12 in their jurisdiction. In the first sampling stage in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City, schools with any of the grades 9–12 were sampled with probability proportional to school enrollment size. In Delaware, Boston, San Diego, and San Francisco, all schools with any of the grades 9–12 were sampled. In the second sampling stage, intact classes from either a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) or a required period (e.g., homeroom or second period) were sampled randomly, and all students in the sampled classes were eligible to participate. In Vermont, all students in sampled schools were eligible to participate.

Data Collection Procedures and Questionnaires

Survey procedures for each state and local YRBS were designed to protect student privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Before survey administration, local parental permission procedures were followed. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire during one class period and recorded their responses directly on a computer-scannable booklet or answer sheet.

Each survey year, the standard YRBS questionnaire contained approximately 87 questions. Sites could add or delete questions from the standard questionnaire. A YRBS optional question list was provided to all sites and was the source for the questions on sexual identity and the sex of sexual contacts for most sites. To protect student privacy, skip patterns were not included in any YRBS questionnaire, which ensured that all students took about the same amount of time to complete the questionnaire. Information about the reliability of most of the questions on the standard questionnaire has been published elsewhere (*12*).

Data Processing Procedures and Response Rates

Data from each state and local YRBS were cleaned and edited for inconsistencies using standard procedures each survey year. Among the surveys included in this report, the number of completed questionnaires that failed quality control checks and were excluded from analysis ranged from 0 to 249 (median: 12). School response rates ranged from 73% to 100%, student response rates ranged from 63% to 90%, and overall response rates ranged from 60% to 90%. After the data from multiple survey years were combined by site, the total sample sizes used for this report ranged from 3,733 to 36,774 (Table 2). Demographic characteristics of the samples varied by site.

For most sites in most survey years, the sexual identity of students was based on responses to the optional YRBS question, "Which of the following best describes you?" and the response options 1) "heterosexual (straight)," 2) "gay or lesbian," 3) "bisexual," and 4) "not sure." This optional YRBS question was modified by three sites in selected survey years. In 2007 and 2009, New York City changed the response options for this question to "heterosexual or straight," "gay or lesbian," "bisexual," and "not sure." In 2003 and 2005, Delaware changed the response options for this question to "heterosexual (straight)," "homosexual (gay or lesbian)," "bisexual," "not sure," and "none of the above." The 49 students in 2003 and 40 students in 2005 who selected "none of the above" were excluded from the sexual identity analyses. In 2007, Delaware changed the response options for this question to "heterosexual (straight)," "homosexual (gay or lesbian)," "bisexual," and "not sure." In 2001, the San Francisco survey asked "How would you describe your sexual orientation/preference?" with response options "heterosexual, attracted to the opposite sex," "bisexual, attracted to both sexes," "homosexual, gay or lesbian," and "not sure." In this report, students who responded to the question on sexual identity were classified as heterosexual, gay or lesbian, bisexual, or unsure.

For most sites in most survey years, the sex of the students' sexual contacts was based on responses to 1) the standard YRBS question, "What is your sex?" and the response options "female" and "male" and 2) the optional YRBS question, "During your life, with whom have you had sexual contact?" and the response options "I have never had sexual contact," "females," "males," and "females and males." This optional YRBS question was modified by seven sites in selected survey years. Maine modified this question in 2001, 2003, and 2005 to "The person(s) with whom you have had sexual contact during your life is (are)," with the response options "I have never had sexual contact," "female," "male," and "male and female." Massachusetts and Boston in 2001, 2003, and 2005

and Chicago in 2003 asked, "During your life, the person(s) with whom you have had sexual contact is (are)," with the response options "I have not had sexual contact with anyone," "female(s)," "male(s)," and "female(s) and male(s)." Delaware in 2003 and 2005; Vermont in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009; and San Diego in 2001, 2003, and 2005 asked, "With whom have you had sexual intercourse?" with the response options "I have never had sexual intercourse," "females," "males," and "females and males." Delaware in 2007 and 2009 asked, "During your life, with whom have you had sexual intercourse?" with the response options "I have never had sexual intercourse," "females," "males," and "females and males." In this report, students who responded to the question on the sex of sexual contacts were classified as students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, or students who had sexual contact with both sexes. Students who had never had sexual contact were excluded from these analyses.

Since 2001, race/ethnicity has been assessed by the standard YRBS questionnaire two ways. In 2001, 2003, and 2005, race/ethnicity was based on responses to one standard YRBS question: "How do you describe yourself? (select one or more responses)," with response options "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," "black or African American," "Hispanic or Latino," "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander," and "white." In this report, students are classified as Hispanic/Latino and are referred to as Hispanic if they selected Hispanic or Latino only or with any other response option. Students are classified as black or African American and referred to as black if they selected black or African American and did not select Hispanic or Latino. Students who did not select Hispanic or Latino and selected white are classified as white and referred to as white.

In 2007 and 2009, race/ethnicity was based on responses to two standard YRBS questions: "Are you Hispanic or Latino?" with response options "yes" or "no" and "What is your race? (select one or more responses)," with response options "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," "black or African American," "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander," or "white." In this report, students are classified as Hispanic/Latino and referred to as Hispanic if they responded "yes" to the first question, regardless of how they answered the second question. Students who responded "no" to the first question and selected only black or African American for the second question are classified as black or African American and are referred to as black. Students who responded "no" to the first question and selected only white for the second question are classified as white and referred to as white. Race/ethnicity was classified as missing for students who did not answer the first question and for students who answered "no" to the first question but did not answer the second question.

Students were classified as obese or overweight based on their body mass index (BMI), measured as kilograms/meters^2 (kg/m^2). BMI was calculated from responses to two standard YRBS questions assessing self-reported height and weight. The BMI values were compared with sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts (*13*). Obese was defined as a BMI of ≥95th percentile for age and sex. Overweight was defined as a BMI of ≥85th percentile and <95th percentile for age and sex. These classifications are not intended to diagnose obesity or overweight in individual students but to provide estimates of obesity and overweight for the populations of students surveyed.

Weighting

For each survey included in this report, a weight was applied to each student record to adjust for student nonresponse and the distribution of students by grade, sex, and race/ethnicity in each site. Therefore, weighted state and local estimates are representative of all students in grades 9–12 attending public schools in each site.

Analytic Methods

Statistical analyses were conducted on weighted data using statistical software (*14,15*) to account for the complex sample designs. For every site and each subgroup of students categorized by sexual identity (i.e., heterosexual, gay or lesbian, bisexual, or unsure) and sex of sexual contacts (i.e., opposite sex only, same sex only, or both sexes), prevalence estimates and confidence intervals were computed for 76 behaviors distributed across 10 categories of health-risk behaviors (behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries; behaviors that contribute to violence; behaviors related to attempted suicide; tobacco use; alcohol use; other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection; dietary behaviors; physical activity and sedentary behaviors; and weight management), as well as obesity and overweight. Only variables assessed in at least two YRBS cycles during 2001–2009 were included. For condom use, female students who only had sexual contact with females were excluded from the analyses. For birth control pill use, Depo-Provera use, birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use, and condom use and birth control pill or Depo-Provera use, all students who only had sexual contact with the same sex were excluded from the analyses. For all variables assessed, percentages for the variables are only reported if the denominator was ≥25 cases.

Differences in prevalence estimates among subgroups of students defined by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts were identified by t-tests, and differences were considered statistically significant if a t-test p value was <0.05. Only statistically significant differences in prevalence estimates are reported for each variable in the results section in the following order: for sexual identity — heterosexual vs. gay or lesbian, heterosexual vs. bisexual, heterosexual vs. unsure, gay or lesbian vs. bisexual, gay or lesbian vs. unsure, and bisexual vs. unsure; for sex of sexual contacts — opposite sex only vs. same sex only, opposite sex only vs. both sexes, and same sex only vs. both sexes.

To produce estimates by sex and race/ethnicity and maintain subgroups of ≥75 students, gay or lesbian and bisexual students were combined to form a sexual minority subgroup based on sexual identity, and students who only had sexual contact with the same sex and students who had sexual contact with both sexes were combined to form another sexual minority subgroup based on any sexual contact with persons of the same sex. As a result, estimates were calculated by 1) sex and sexual identity and 2) sex and sex of sexual contacts for all sites, as well as by 1) race/ethnicity (i.e., black, Hispanic, and white) and sex of sexual contacts for Massachusetts and New York City and 2) race/ethnicity and sexual identity for New York City.

To summarize the variations in prevalence of health-risk behaviors (overall and for the 10 categories of health-risk behaviors) among subgroups of students (i.e., gay or lesbian vs. heterosexual, bisexual vs. heterosexual, same sex only vs. opposite sex only, and both sexes vs. opposite sex only), the percentage of each possible t-test outcome (i.e., higher, lower, or equal to [i.e., no statistical difference]) across the total number of comparisons was calculated by site, and a median and range were calculated for all sites combined. For this analysis, all behaviors were recalculated in the greater risk direction (e.g., did not use a condom at last sexual intercourse rather than used a condom at last sexual intercourse). Furthermore, obesity and overweight were excluded from these summary analyses.

Results

Across the nine sites that assessed sexual identity, the percentage of students who identified themselves as heterosexual ranged from 90.3% to 93.6% (median: 93.0%), as gay or lesbian ranged from 1.0% to 2.6% (median: 1.3%), and as bisexual ranged from 2.9% to 5.2% (median: 3.7%) (Table 3). The percentage of students who were unsure of their sexual identity ranged from 1.3% to 4.7% (median 2.5%). Across the 12 sites that assessed sex of sexual contacts, the percentage of students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex ranged from 37.2% to 60.9% (median: 53.5%), only had sexual contact with the same sex ranged from 0.7% to 3.9% (median: 2.5%), and had sexual contact with both sexes ranged from 1.9% to 4.9% (median: 3.3%). The percentage of students who had no sexual contact ranged from 30.4% to 59.3% (median: 40.5%).

Across the eight sites that assessed both sex of sexual contacts and sexual identity, the percentage of students who identified themselves as heterosexual ranged from 94.9% to 97.7% (median: 96.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 17.0% to 77.8% (median: 61.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 17.3% to 63.4% (median: 29.8%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The percentage of students who identified themselves as gay or lesbian ranged from 0.0% to 0.8% (median: 0.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 10.8% to 60.0% (median: 21.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 2.3% to 14.7% (median: 9.1%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The percentage of students who identified themselves as bisexual ranged from 1.2% to 3.3% (median: 2.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 6.6% to 22.3% (median: 11.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 24.9% to 61.9% (median: 50.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The percentage of students who were unsure of their sexual identity ranged from 0.6% to 2.1% (median: 1.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 0.7% to 6.6% (median: 4.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 6.1% to 15.9% (median: 10.1%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes (Table 4).

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Rarely or Never Wore a Seatbelt

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else and sexual identity, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seatbelt ranged from 7.1% to 23.2% (median: 12.3%) among heterosexual students, from 13.1% to 35.8% (median: 21.0%) among gay or lesbian students, from 11.3% to 28.8% (median: 20.4%) among bisexual students, and from 11.5% to 23.5% (median: 18.7%) among unsure students (Table 5). The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seatbelt was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five

sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco). The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seatbelt was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Massachusetts) and higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having rarely or never worn a seatbelt and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seatbelt ranged from 8.5% to 29.7% (median: 15.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 14.3% to 29.3% (median: 22.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 13.4% to 29.8% (median: 20.2%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seatbelt was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in four sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York City).

Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed, among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey, having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet and sexual identity, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet ranged from 58.6% to 95.3% (median: 81.0%) among heterosexual students, from 64.6% to 88.0% (median: 78.4%) among gay or lesbian students, from 61.2% to 91.7% (median: 87.0%) among bisexual students, and from 53.2% to 84.6% (median: 67.4%) among unsure students (Table 6). The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco). The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Delaware and Vermont), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in five sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, and New York City).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet ranged from 74.0% to 96.2% (median: 89.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 70.6% to 94.8% (median: 88.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 76.0% to 98.6% (median: 88.5%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Maine), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Massachusetts and Wisconsin), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (New York City), and higher among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Connecticut).

Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having ridden, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ranged from 17.1% to 30.5% (median: 22.9%) among heterosexual students, from 16.6% to 46.3% (median: 36.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 20.1% to 41.6% (median: 33.6%) among bisexual students, and from 19.0% to 50.1% (median: 32.0%) among unsure students (Table 7). The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in three sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, and Chicago), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in two sites (Maine and Vermont).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston,

Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ranged from 20.3% to 38.5% (median: 33.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 31.8% to 45.2% (median: 37.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 27.9% to 52.6% (median: 42.1%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Wisconsin), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in three sites (Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont).

Drove When Drinking Alcohol

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol ranged from 2.9% to 10.2% (median: 7.8%) among heterosexual students, from 7.0% to 30.2% (median: 15.4%) among gay or lesbian students, from 6.0% to 18.3% (median: 13.3%) among bisexual students, and from 2.1% to 19.5% (median: 16.3%) among unsure students (Table 8). The prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, and New York City). The prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having driven when they had been drinking alcohol and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol ranged from 4.2% to 17.6% (median: 13.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 7.2% to 22.5% (median: 16.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 9.3% to 35.0% (median: 19.3%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in nine sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Milwaukee, and New York City) and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont).

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

Carried a Weapon

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having carried a weapon ranged from 9.8% to 17.6% (median: 13.6%) among heterosexual students, from 19.8% to 31.0% (median: 22.9%) among gay or lesbian students, from 18.9% to 36.5% (median: 22.5%) among bisexual students, and from 8.1% to 34.5% (median: 20.4%) among unsure students (Table 9). The prevalence of having carried a weapon was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all eight sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and New York City). The prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Massachusetts), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having carried a weapon and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having carried a weapon ranged from 13.0% to 22.9% (median: 18.4%) among students who only had sexual

contact with the opposite sex, from 18.4% to 34.3% (median: 25.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 20.0% to 45.0% (median: 25.5%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having carried a weapon was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in seven sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (San Diego).

Carried a Gun

Across the seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having carried a gun on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having carried a gun ranged from 2.3% to 5.3% (median: 3.8%) among heterosexual students, from 6.7% to 18.2% (median: 12.1%) among gay or lesbian students, from 5.1% to 20.7% (median: 8.4%) among bisexual students, and from 2.3% to 23.5% (median: 10.4%) among unsure students (Table 10). The prevalence of having carried a gun was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Boston, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in three sites (Massachusetts, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Boston, and New York City). The prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Massachusetts), lower among bisexual than unsure students in one site (Massachusetts), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having carried a gun and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having carried a gun ranged from 4.2% to 10.3% (median: 6.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 6.0% to 20.6% (median: 7.9%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 5.6% to 22.1% (median: 9.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having carried a gun was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in three sites (Delaware, Maine, and Massachusetts), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, New York City, and San Diego), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Milwaukee), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (San Diego).

In a Physical Fight

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight ranged from 23.5% to 40.4% (median: 29.0%) among heterosexual students, from 35.7% to 50.5% (median: 41.8%) among gay or lesbian students, from 41.5% to 50.3% (median: 42.8%) among bisexual students, and from 23.5% to 51.2% (median: 35.0%) among unsure students (Table 11). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in four sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, and San Francisco) and higher among bisexual than unsure students in six sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having been in a physical fight and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight ranged from 31.5% to 50.0% (median: 38.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 32.2% to 47.9% (median: 42.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 43.3% to 72.4% (median: 49.8%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Vermont),

lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in six sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, and San Diego).

Injured in a Physical Fight

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having 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 and sexual identity, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight ranged from 2.3% to 4.6% (median: 3.4%) among heterosexual students, from 3.7% to 20.3% (median: 15.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 7.3% to 14.1% (median: 8.8%) among bisexual students, and from 3.9% to 13.4% (median: 9.8%) among unsure students (Table 12). The prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and New York City). The prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in three sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, and Vermont), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in four sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having been injured in a physical fight and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight ranged from 2.2% to 6.6% (median: 4.9%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 5.8% to 20.3% (median: 11.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 8.5% to 22.7% (median: 12.1%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in five sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Boston), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in nine sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, and San Diego), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Maine), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Vermont).

Dating Violence

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months before the survey (i.e., dating violence) and sexual identity, the prevalence of dating violence ranged from 6.1% to 13.8% (median: 10.2%) among heterosexual students, from 19.1% to 29.2% (median: 27.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 17.7% to 28.0% (median: 23.3%) among bisexual students, and from 7.7% to 29.9% (median: 19.3%) among unsure students (Table 13). The prevalence of dating violence was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Vermont, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all eight sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York City). The prevalence of dating violence was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Vermont), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (New York City and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in two sites (Chicago and San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed dating violence and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of dating violence ranged from 11.5% to 17.1% (median: 14.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 16.3% to 26.2% (median: 19.9%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 26.3% to 39.6% (median: 29.8%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of dating violence was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in three sites (Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact

with both sexes in all 11 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Delaware, Vermont, New York City, and San Diego).

Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse

Across the seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed ever having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to and sexual identity, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse ranged from 5.2% to 8.4% (median: 7.2%) among heterosexual students, from 14.1% to 31.0% (median: 23.7%) among gay or lesbian students, from 16.6% to 32.1% (median: 22.6%) among bisexual students, and from 10.4% to 25.3% (median: 19.8%) among unsure students (Table 14). The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Chicago, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco). The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among bisexual than unsure students in two sites (Delaware and San Francisco).

Across the eight sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having been forced to have sexual intercourse and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse ranged from 9.6% to 15.3% (median: 10.6%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 14.6% to 29.4% (median: 17.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 19.9% to 53.4% (median: 27.3%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in three sites (Delaware, Chicago, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in seven sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, New York City, and San Diego).

Carried a Weapon on School Property

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having 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 and sexual identity, the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property ranged from 3.7% to 8.3% (median: 4.6%) among heterosexual students, from 9.9% to 30.5% (median: 16.1%) among gay or lesbian students, from 7.8% to 19.3% (median: 12.8%) among bisexual students, and from 5.9% to 16.6% (median: 10.1%) among unsure students (Table 15). The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in three sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York City). The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Rhode Island, Vermont, and San Francisco), lower among bisexual than unsure students in one site (Massachusetts), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having carried a weapon on school property and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property ranged from 4.5% to 13.3% (median: 7.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 7.5% to 26.4% (median: 11.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 9.4% to 38.2% (median: 14.7%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in four sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than

students who had sexual contact with both sexes in three sites (Connecticut, Vermont, and San Diego).

Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having 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 and sexual identity, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ranged from 5.3% to 10.7% (median: 6.1%) among heterosexual students, from 12.0% to 28.1% (median: 18.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 12.3% to 28.1% (median: 15.5%) among bisexual students, and from 8.4% to 25.7% (median: 17.1%) among unsure students (Table 16). The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, and New York City). The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont), lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Chicago), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ranged from 6.7% to 13.3% (median: 8.1%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 10.6% to 21.8% (median: 17.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 13.8% to 33.4% (median: 18.3%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Vermont and New York City).

In a Physical Fight on School Property

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property ranged from 8.4% to 18.1% (median: 10.5%) among heterosexual students, from 13.5% to 33.3% (median: 22.2%) among gay or lesbian students, from 12.7% to 26.4% (median: 19.1%) among bisexual students, and from 10.5% to 29.2% (median: 15.7%) among unsure students (Table 17). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Chicago). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Massachusetts and Boston), lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (New York City), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in four sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having been in a physical fight on school property and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property ranged from 11.4% to 22.9% (median: 13.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 16.8% to 25.0% (median: 19.6%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 17.4% to 41.1% (median: 23.0%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in five sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont,

Boston, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in nine sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont).

Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having not gone to school on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school and sexual identity, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns ranged from 3.6% to 11.4% (median: 4.8%) among heterosexual students, from 10.8% to 30.3% (median: 21.1%) among gay or lesbian students, from 11.1% to 24.9% (median: 12.7%) among bisexual students, and from 11.8% to 19.6% (median: 17.4%) among unsure students (Table 18). The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in all nine sites. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in three sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Rhode Island), lower among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (New York City), and lower among bisexual than unsure students in three sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, and Boston).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having not gone to school because of safety concerns and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns ranged from 5.1% to 12.6% (median: 5.9%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 12.6% to 28.9% (median: 15.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 11.4% to 33.0% (median: 15.7%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Vermont and San Diego), and higher among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Chicago).

Behaviors Related to Attempted Suicide

Felt Sad or Hopeless

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having felt so sad or hopeless that they stopped doing some usual activities almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row during the 12 months before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless ranged from 19.3% to 29.0% (median: 24.8%) among heterosexual students, from 28.8% to 52.8% (median: 41.3%) among gay or lesbian students, from 47.2% to 62.9% (median: 56.3%) among bisexual students, and from 33.3% to 50.7% (median: 37.6%) among unsure students (Table 19). The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Chicago), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco). The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Chicago), lower among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Maine), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having felt sad or hopeless and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless ranged from 24.9%

to 37.1% (median: 28.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 28.4% to 52.8% (median: 38.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 49.8% to 75.1% (median: 54.8%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in seven sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York City, and San Diego), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 12 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego).

Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide ranged from 9.9% to 13.2% (median: 11.7%) among heterosexual students, from 18.8% to 43.4% (median: 29.6%) among gay or lesbian students, from 35.4% to 46.2% (median: 40.3%) among bisexual students, and from 17.5% to 40.4% (median: 23.7%) among unsure students (Table 20). The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Chicago, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all eight sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco). The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in four sites (Rhode Island, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Massachusetts), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in six sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having seriously considered attempting suicide and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide ranged from 11.7% to 23.6% (median: 14.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 17.3% to 45.5% (median: 25.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 36.0% to 56.4% (median: 44.3%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in eight sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 11 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in nine sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, and New York City).

Made a Suicide Plan

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan ranged from 8.0% to 11.9% (median: 10.0%) among heterosexual students, from 15.8% to 37.1% (median: 21.2%) among gay or lesbian students, from 30.0% to 37.7% (median: 35.7%) among bisexual students, and from 17.8% to 31.7% (median: 20.9%) among unsure students (Table 21). The prevalence of having made a suicide plan was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in all nine sites. The prevalence of having made a suicide plan was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in five sites (Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in six sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having made a suicide plan and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan ranged from 9.8% to 18.7% (median: 11.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 11.4% to 32.5% (median: 19.7%) among students who only had sexual contact

with the same sex, and from 26.3% to 48.8% (median: 35.6%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having made a suicide plan was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in nine sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, and San Diego), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 12 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in nine sites (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego).

Attempted Suicide

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having attempted suicide ranged from 3.8% to 9.6% (median: 6.4%) among heterosexual students, from 15.1% to 34.3% (median: 25.8%) among gay or lesbian students, from 20.6% to 32.0% (median: 28.0%) among bisexual students, and from 13.0% to 26.7% (median: 18.5%) among unsure students (Table 22). The prevalence of having attempted suicide was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in all nine sites. The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont) and higher among bisexual than unsure students in four sites (Rhode Island, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having attempted suicide and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having attempted suicide ranged from 6.7% to 14.4% (median: 8.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 13.1% to 26.0% (median: 19.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 20.2% to 43.7% (median: 29.8%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having attempted suicide was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in nine sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 12 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego).

Suicide Attempt Treated by a Doctor or Nurse

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having 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 and sexual identity, 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 ranged from 0.9% to 3.4% (median: 2.2%) among heterosexual students, from 7.0% to 15.7% (median: 12.6%) among gay or lesbian students, from 8.3% to 15.9% (median: 11.3%) among bisexual students, and from 4.4% to 16.8% (median: 8.4%) among unsure students (Table 23). 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 lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, and New York City). 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 bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse and sex of sexual contacts, 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 ranged from 2.1% to 4.6% (median: 3.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 3.3% to 11.6% (median: 7.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 7.4% to 21.9% (median: 14.5%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. 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 lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in four sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in five sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, and San Diego).

Tobacco Use

Ever Smoked Cigarettes

Across the seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) (i.e., ever smoked cigarettes) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes ranged from 39.1% to 57.2% (median: 47.5%) among heterosexual students, from 57.7% to 77.1% (median: 70.8%) among gay or lesbian students, from 64.2% to 81.5% (median: 71.2%) among bisexual students, and from 35.5% to 50.8% (median: 48.2%) among unsure students (Table 24). The prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in all seven sites and lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all seven sites. The prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Delaware), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in all seven sites.

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ever smoked cigarettes and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes ranged from 51.2% to 74.0% (median: 59.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 55.4% to 78.1% (median: 69.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 70.0% to 86.6% (median: 78.1%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in five sites (Massachusetts, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York City).

Smoked a Whole Cigarette Before Age 13 Years

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years and sexual identity, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years ranged from 8.5% to 16.3% (median: 10.0%) among heterosexual students, from 19.7% to 37.0% (median: 25.7%) among gay or lesbian students, from 17.7% to 37.3% (median: 24.0%) among bisexual students, and from 9.9% to 27.4% (median: 19.6%) among unsure students (Table 25). The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in all nine sites, lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, and New York City). The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, and San Francisco) and higher among bisexual than unsure students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years ranged from 11.2% to 25.9% (median: 16.6%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 12.8% to 32.5% (median: 25.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 18.2% to 56.0% (median: 33.2%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in six sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, and Milwaukee), lower among students who only had sexual

contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York City, and San Diego).

Ever Smoked Cigarettes Daily

Across the seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days (i.e., ever smoked cigarettes daily) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes daily ranged from 5.2% to 13.3% (median: 7.6%) among heterosexual students, from 10.0% to 33.9% (median: 23.4%) among gay or lesbian students, from 15.8% to 38.1% (median: 24.8%) among bisexual students, and from 6.1% to 19.0% (median: 13.3%) among unsure students (Table 26). The prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes daily was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all seven sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in three sites (Massachusetts, Boston, and New York City). The prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes daily was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (San Francisco), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Chicago, and New York City), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in all seven sites.

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ever smoked cigarettes daily and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes daily ranged from 8.0% to 20.8% (median: 12.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 11.5% to 25.2% (median: 17.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 19.2% to 44.1% (median: 36.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes daily was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all nine sites and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego).

Current Cigarette Use

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette use) and sexual identity, the prevalence of current cigarette use ranged from 8.5% to 19.3% (median: 13.6%) among heterosexual students, from 20.0% to 48.2% (median: 30.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 26.1% to 49.2% (median: 30.8%) among bisexual students, and from 9.9% to 25.6% (median: 18.2%) among unsure students (Table 27). The prevalence of current cigarette use was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York City). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, and San Francisco) and higher among bisexual than unsure students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed current cigarette use and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of current cigarette use ranged from 12.7% to 36.3% (median: 25.1%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 13.4% to 42.9% (median: 29.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 30.5% to 66.4% (median: 50.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of current cigarette use was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 12 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in nine sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Milwaukee, and New York City).

Current Frequent Cigarette Use

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and

San Francisco) that assessed having smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current frequent cigarette use) and sexual identity, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use ranged from 2.6% to 8.5% (median: 5.1%) among heterosexual students, from 3.8% to 29.0% (median: 15.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 8.0% to 30.7% (median: 16.7%) among bisexual students, and from 2.5% to 17.6% (median: 7.3%) among unsure students (Table 28). The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York City). The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (San Francisco), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, and Vermont), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed current frequent cigarette use and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use ranged from 4.1% to 18.7% (median: 8.9%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 3.4% to 21.7% (median: 9.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 8.8% to 44.2% (median: 27.2%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego).

Smoked More than 10 Cigarettes per Day

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed, among students who currently smoked cigarettes, having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day ranged from 4.5% to 13.1% (median: 9.1%) among heterosexual students, from 15.1% to 42.5% (median: 27.8%) among gay or lesbian students, from 7.9% to 24.3% (median: 12.8%) among bisexual students, and from 2.7% to 58.6% (median: 21.4%) among unsure students (Table 29). The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in four sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in two sites (Vermont and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in three sites (Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont). The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Vermont), lower among bisexual than unsure students in two sites (Maine and Vermont), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day ranged 4.9% to 17.4% (median: 7.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 4.1% to 30.8% (median: 14.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 9.2% to 36.7% (median: 16.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in two sites (Vermont and Wisconsin), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Boston).

Smoked Cigarettes on School Property

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having smoked cigarettes on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property ranged from 2.9% to 7.9% (median: 5.2%) among heterosexual students, from 6.2% to 27.2% (median: 15.3%) among gay or lesbian students, from 11.2% to 24.7% (median: 18.2%) among bisexual students, and from 5.0%

to 21.2% (median: 9.1%) among unsure students (Table 30). The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in three sites (Maine, Massachusetts, and New York City). The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (San Francisco), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Delaware and Massachusetts), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 10 sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having smoked cigarettes on school property and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property ranged from 5.3% to 11.9% (median: 7.9%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 4.1% to 23.3% (median: 11.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 15.4% to 31.4% (median: 24.2%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Delaware), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 10 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in seven sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego).

Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed, among students who currently smoked cigarettes, having tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes ranged from 46.1% to 62.2% (median: 54.4%) among heterosexual students, from 41.8% to 56.9% (median: 52.3%) among gay or lesbian students, from 54.5% to 69.2% (median: 55.5%) among bisexual students, and from 65.3% to 67.1% (median: 66.2%) among unsure students (Table 31). The prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes was lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in one site (Massachusetts).

Across the 11 sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having tried to quit smoking cigarettes and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes ranged from 51.1% to 58.1% (median: 54.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 21.2% to 66.1% (median: 49.6%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 36.0% to 62.7% (median: 52.6%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in two sites (Delaware and Maine).

Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having 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) and sexual identity, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use ranged from 1.9% to 8.1% (median: 4.6%) among heterosexual students, from 6.6% to 24.8% (median: 14.7%) among gay or lesbian students, from 5.2% to 15.6% (median: 9.5%) among bisexual students, and from 5.6% to 16.1% (median: 11.5%) among unsure students (Table 32). The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in six sites (Delaware, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and New York City). The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in four sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York City), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in four sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York City), and lower among bisexual than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont).

Across the 11 sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed current smokeless tobacco use and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use ranged from 1.5% to 12.5% (median: 6.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 7.2% to 17.9% (median: 12.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and

from 4.5% to 29.3% (median: 11.7%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in six sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Diego), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Vermont), and higher among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Chicago).

Used Smokeless Tobacco on School Property

Across the six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco) that assessed having used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on school property at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property ranged from 0.7% to 3.2% (median: 1.4%) among heterosexual students, from 4.2% to 17.6% (median: 8.8%) among gay or lesbian students, from 2.4% to 11.7% (median: 7.3%) among bisexual students, and from 4.5% to 9.8% (median: 7.1%) among unsure students (Table 33). The prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in three sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, and Chicago), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in four sites (Delaware, Rhode Island, Chicago, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Boston, and Chicago). The prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Massachusetts), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Massachusetts), and lower among bisexual than unsure students in one site (Massachusetts).

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and San Diego) that assessed having used smokeless tobacco on school property and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property ranged from 0.6% to 5.1% (median: 2.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 1.2% to 12.3% (median: 6.1%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 2.6% to 13.8% (median: 9.0%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in two sites (Delaware and Chicago), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Boston and San Diego).

Current Cigar Use

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigar use) and sexual identity, the prevalence of current cigar use ranged from 4.5% to 13.5% (median: 11.0%) among heterosexual students, from 12.4% to 33.4% (median: 25.6%) among gay or lesbian students, from 11.8% to 24.6% (median: 20.4%) among bisexual students, and from 6.4% to 24.4% (median: 16.8%) among unsure students (Table 34). The prevalence of current cigar use was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Boston, and New York City). The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Massachusetts), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Massachusetts), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed current cigar use and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of current cigar use ranged from 6.3% to 21.6% (median: 16.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 13.3% to 28.3% (median: 21.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 16.3% to 45.7% (median: 28.7%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of current cigar use was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in four sites (Delaware, Boston, Milwaukee, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had

sexual contact with both sexes in nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, Milwaukee, and San Diego).

Current Tobacco Use

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use (i.e., current tobacco use) and sexual identity, the prevalence of current tobacco use ranged from 10.5% to 25.0% (median: 18.9%) among heterosexual students, from 24.1% to 54.0% (median: 35.4%) among gay or lesbian students, from 27.9% to 51.6% (median: 39.6%) among bisexual students, and from 10.2% to 26.9% (median: 20.5%) among unsure students (Table 35). The prevalence of current tobacco use was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (New York City). The prevalence of current tobacco use was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York City) and higher among bisexual than unsure students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed current tobacco use and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of current tobacco use ranged from 15.2% to 47.0% (median: 30.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 18.4% to 46.8% (median: 31.6%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 31.0% to 70.9% (median: 55.6%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of current tobacco use was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Delaware), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 10 sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Diego).

Alcohol Use

Ever Drank Alcohol

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having ever had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life (i.e., ever drank alcohol) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol ranged from 54.2% to 75.0% (median: 70.4%) among heterosexual students, from 63.9% to 83.3% (median: 75.9%) among gay or lesbian students, from 76.0% to 92.2% (median: 86.5%) among bisexual students, and from 43.4% to 67.8% (median: 58.5%) among unsure students (Table 36). The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in four sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Boston, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all eight sites, and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Massachusetts, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco). The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Delaware and Chicago), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in all eight sites.

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ever drunk alcohol and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol ranged from 73.0% to 90.7% (median: 84.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 74.3% to 89.0% (median: 82.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 86.7% to 97.6% (median: 94.3%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Milwaukee), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego).

Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years and sexual identity, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years ranged from 16.7% to 26.1% (median: 21.3%) among heterosexual students, from 21.8% to 38.4% (median: 34.6%) among gay or lesbian students, from 29.2% to 43.2% (median: 36.2%) among bisexual students, and from 22.3% to 36.8% (median: 27.1%) among unsure students (Table 37). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont), lower among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Maine), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in five sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years ranged from 21.4% to 35.3% (median: 27.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 25.2% to 37.4% (median: 34.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 30.4% to 58.4% (median: 42.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in three sites (Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego).

Current Alcohol Use

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current alcohol use) and sexual identity, the prevalence of current alcohol use ranged from 23.9% to 46.8% (median: 37.6%) among heterosexual students, from 32.1% to 65.3% (median: 47.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 46.2% to 65.9% (median: 55.6%) among bisexual students, and from 19.5% to 42.2% (median: 35.1%) among unsure students (Table 38). The prevalence of current alcohol use was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Chicago). The prevalence of current alcohol use was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in three sites (Maine, Chicago, and New York City), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in all nine sites.

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed current alcohol use and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of current alcohol use ranged from 35.1% to 64.9% (median: 57.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 31.3% to 69.8% (median: 56.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 59.3% to 79.3% (median: 68.3%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of current alcohol use was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Connecticut), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego).

Binge Drinking

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having had five or more drinks of

alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., binge drinking) and sexual identity, the prevalence of binge drinking ranged from 11.0% to 27.0% (median: 20.2%) among heterosexual students, from 20.4% to 50.4% (median: 26.1%) among gay or lesbian students, from 20.8% to 40.5% (median: 33.1%) among bisexual students, and from 10.3% to 41.6% (median: 20.8%) among unsure students (Table 39). The prevalence of binge drinking was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), higher among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (Chicago), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (New York City). The prevalence of binge drinking was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Rhode Island), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Chicago, and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed binge drinking and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of binge drinking ranged from 15.9% to 44.4% (median: 34.6%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 17.3% to 44.4% (median: 32.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 33.0% to 63.3% (median: 47.5%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of binge drinking was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in nine sites (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego).

Drank Alcohol on School Property

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having drunk at least one drink of alcohol on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having drunk at alcohol on school property ranged from 3.2% to 6.9% (median: 4.3%) among heterosexual students, from 4.8% to 22.9% (median: 11.8%) among gay or lesbian students, from 10.1% to 18.8% (median: 13.8%) among bisexual students, and from 5.1% to 18.8% (median: 8.1%) among unsure students (Table 40). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Boston), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont), lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (New York City), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in three sites (Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco).

Across the 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having drunk alcohol on school property and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property ranged from 4.9% to 15.2% (median: 6.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 5.4% to 23.0% (median: 11.1%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 13.7% to 38.9% (median: 19.1%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in three sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, and Vermont), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 10 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in five sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York City).

Other Drug Use

Ever Used Marijuana

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used marijuana) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever used marijuana ranged

from 25.8% to 44.3% (median: 38.0%) among heterosexual students, from 45.1% to 65.6% (median: 57.3%) among gay or lesbian students, from 51.0% to 67.2% (median: 60.8%) among bisexual students, and from 17.4% to 45.5% (median: 36.5%) among unsure students (Table 41). The prevalence of having ever used marijuana was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all eight sites, and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco). The prevalence of having ever used marijuana was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Rhode Island), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in all eight sites.

Across the 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ever used marijuana and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ever used marijuana ranged from 39.7% to 67.4% (median: 55.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 43.2% to 67.1% (median: 59.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 58.9% to 83.4% (median: 73.6%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ever used marijuana was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in nine sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City) and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, and New York City).

Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years and sexual identity, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years ranged from 5.4% to 11.3% (median: 8.2%) among heterosexual students, from 14.6% to 29.9% (median: 21.4%) among gay or lesbian students, from 13.8% to 24.0% (median: 21.5%) among bisexual students, and from 5.8% to 20.2% (median: 14.7%) among unsure students (Table 42). The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York City). The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in four sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, and San Francisco) and higher among bisexual than unsure students in four sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having tried marijuana for before age 13 years ranged from 8.7% to 21.0% (median: 13.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 13.7% to 22.1% (median: 18.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 18.8% to 44.9% (median: 25.2%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in four sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Milwaukee, and San Diego).

Current Marijuana Use

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current marijuana use) and sexual identity, the prevalence of current marijuana use ranged from 11.9% to 26.6% (median: 21.8%) among heterosexual students, from 25.9% to 44.8% (median: 34.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 28.4% to 47.8% (median: 36.8%) among bisexual students, and from 9.8% to 32.3% (median: 25.4%) among unsure students (Table 43). The prevalence of current marijuana use was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware,

Massachusetts, Vermont, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco). The prevalence of current marijuana use was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Rhode Island), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in five sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed current marijuana use and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of current marijuana use ranged from 19.1% to 45.3% (median: 33.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 25.5% to 44.3% (median: 37.1%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 33.6% to 68.0% (median: 49.1%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of current marijuana use was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Chicago), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in five sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont).

Used Marijuana on School Property

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having used marijuana on school property ranged from 2.5% to 7.3% (median: 5.1%) among heterosexual students, from 5.2% to 22.3% (median: 15.1%) among gay or lesbian students, from 9.9% to 18.8% (median: 13.1%) among bisexual students, and from 4.7% to 16.0% (median: 7.7%) among unsure students (Table 44). The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York City). The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in three sites (Rhode Island, Chicago, and San Francisco).

Across the 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having used marijuana on school property and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having used marijuana on school property ranged from 4.0% to 13.6% (median: 8.1%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 6.8% to 18.3% (median: 12.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 13.4% to 39.2% (median: 18.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in nine sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego) and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, New York City, and San Diego).

Ever Used Cocaine

Across the seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used cocaine) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever used cocaine ranged from 2.7% to 6.9% (median: 4.1%) among heterosexual students, from 11.3% to 29.1% (median: 22.3%) among gay or lesbian students, from 10.7% to 22.5% (median: 17.7%) among bisexual students, and from 7.7% to 17.6% (median: 13.3%) among unsure students (Table 45). The prevalence of having ever used cocaine was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in all seven sites, lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all seven sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in all seven sites. The prevalence of having ever used cocaine was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and San Francisco)

and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ever used cocaine and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ever used cocaine ranged from 3.3% to 15.0% (median: 7.9%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 8.2% to 19.8% (median: 16.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 17.7% to 37.7% (median: 26.1%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ever used cocaine was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in six sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 11 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in six sites (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, and New York City).

Current Cocaine Use

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having 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) and sexual identity, the prevalence of current cocaine use ranged from 0.7% to 3.7% (median: 1.8%) among heterosexual students, from 5.1% to 20.8% (median: 16.6%) among gay or lesbian students, from 3.2% to 25.0% (median: 11.0%) among bisexual students, and from 3.9% to 27.1% (median: 11.1%) among unsure students (Table 46). The prevalence of current cocaine use was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Rhode Island, Vermont, Chicago, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Chicago, and San Francisco). The prevalence of current cocaine use was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Vermont and San Francisco) and higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Vermont and San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed current cocaine use and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of current cocaine use ranged from 0.5% to 8.1% (median: 2.9%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 0.0% to 17.6% (median: 9.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 2.4% to 39.2% (median: 16.4%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of current cocaine use was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Chicago), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Connecticut, Vermont, New York City, and San Diego).

Ever Used Inhalants

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having 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., ever used inhalants) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever used inhalants ranged from 5.0% to 12.4% (median: 7.6%) among heterosexual students, from 14.7% to 42.6% (median: 26.1%) among gay or lesbian students, from 19.7% to 40.4% (median: 25.9%) among bisexual students, and from 11.6% to 29.7% (median: 18.9%) among unsure students (Table 47). The prevalence of having ever used inhalants was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all eight sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco). The prevalence of having ever used inhalants was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Delaware and New York City), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in two sites (Maine and San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ever used inhalants and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ever used inhalants ranged from 5.8% to 15.9% (median: 10.9%) among students who only had sexual

contact with the opposite sex, from 13.9% to 27.1% (median: 17.1%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 21.7% to 41.5% (median: 34.2%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ever used inhalants was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 11 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in six sites (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, New York City, and San Diego).

Ever Used Ecstasy

Across the seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used ecstasy) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever used ecstasy ranged from 2.6% to 6.5% (median: 4.6%) among heterosexual students, from 11.2% to 30.2% (median: 22.9%) among gay or lesbian students, from 13.3% to 22.2% (median: 20.4%) among bisexual students, and from 8.3% to 18.7% (median: 11.4%) among unsure students (Table 48). The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all seven sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Chicago, and New York City). The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Rhode Island and San Francisco) and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ever used ecstasy and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ever used ecstasy ranged from 3.8% to 14.5% (median: 7.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 8.7% to 23.3% (median: 18.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 16.9% to 37.6% (median: 25.2%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in seven sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 11 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, New York City, and San Diego).

Ever Used Heroin

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used heroin) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever used heroin ranged from 1.1% to 2.6% (median: 1.8%) among heterosexual students, from 8.9% to 22.5% (median: 17.7%) among gay or lesbian students, from 6.6% to 24.4% (median: 9.6%) among bisexual students, and from 5.4% to 30.5% (median: 13.0%) among unsure students (Table 49). The prevalence of having ever used heroin was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all eight sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in all eight sites. The prevalence of having ever used heroin was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Vermont, Boston, and San Francisco), and lower among bisexual than unsure students in one site (Delaware).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ever used heroin and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ever used heroin ranged from 1.3% to 5.3% (median: 2.9%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 7.5% to 18.8% (median: 11.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 9.9% to 35.8% (median: 17.7%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ever used heroin was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 11 sites, and lower among students who

only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in three sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, and San Diego).

Ever Used Methamphetamines

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used methamphetamines) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines ranged from 1.6% to 4.0% (median: 3.4%) among heterosexual students, from 10.6% to 25.2% (median: 21.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 9.7% to 23.0% (median: 14.9%) among bisexual students, and from 6.5% to 29.5% (median: 13.2%) among unsure students (Table 50). The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in all eight sites. The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Vermont), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Vermont and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ever used methamphetamines and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines ranged from 2.2% to 14.1% (median: 4.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 9.6% to 22.0% (median: 15.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 12.3% to 44.2% (median: 21.6%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 11 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in three sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, and San Diego).

Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life (i.e., ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription ranged from 1.7% to 3.4% (median: 2.4%) among heterosexual students, from 6.8% to 25.3% (median: 17.1%) among gay or lesbian students, from 6.6% to 28.1% (median: 10.6%) among bisexual students, and from 7.2% to 16.6% (median: 12.4%) among unsure students (Table 51). The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco). The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in four sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and San Francisco).

Across the 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription ranged from 1.9% to 6.8% (median: 3.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 8.7% to 19.3% (median: 12.6%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 10.2% to 31.8% (median: 15.2%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in eight sites (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 10 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont).

Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (i.e., ever injected any illegal drug) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug ranged from 1.2% to 2.8% (median: 1.5%) among heterosexual students, from 8.0% to 18.2% (median: 14.9%) among gay or lesbian students, from 4.9% to 12.5% (median: 7.6%) among bisexual students, and from 4.1% to 19.3% (median: 10.3%) among unsure students (Table 52). The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in all eight sites, lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all eight sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in all eight sites. The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in three sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, and Vermont) and higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, and San Francisco).

Across the nine sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ever injected any illegal drug and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug ranged from 1.1% to 3.9% (median: 2.6%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 3.7% to 16.5% (median: 8.9%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 5.9% to 30.6% (median: 14.1%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in seven sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Chicago, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, and New York City).

Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the 12 months before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property ranged from 21.2% to 35.7% (median: 24.6%) among heterosexual students, from 33.2% to 47.3% (median: 40.9%) among gay or lesbian students, from 32.8% to 52.3% (median: 37.2%) among bisexual students, and from 23.8% to 43.0% (median: 27.8%) among unsure students (Table 53). The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than unsure students in three sites (Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont), and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (Chicago). The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Vermont, Chicago, and New York City) and higher among bisexual than unsure students in six sites (Delaware, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property ranged from 26.4% to 47.9% (median: 32.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 22.0% to 51.6% (median: 37.6%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 38.4% to 64.5% (median: 50.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in three sites (Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Boston), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all 12 sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Chicago).

Sexual Behaviors that Contribute to Unintended Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Including HIV Infection

Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having ever had sexual intercourse and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse ranged from 28.4% to 56.2% (median: 44.1%) among heterosexual students, from 36.6% to 80.6% (median: 67.1%) among gay or lesbian students, from 58.7% to 82.7% (median: 69.0%) among bisexual students, and from 20.5% to 48.9% (median: 43.0%) among unsure students (Table 54). The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Chicago, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all eight sites, and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in three sites (Delaware, Boston, and San Francisco). The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (San Francisco), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in all eight sites.

Had First Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years and sexual identity, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years ranged from 4.3% to 11.2% (median: 4.8%) among heterosexual students, from 13.3% to 28.5% (median: 19.8%) among gay or lesbian students, from 9.0% to 23.3% (median: 14.6%) among bisexual students, and from 5.7% to 23.6% (median: 13.1%) among unsure students (Table 55). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Chicago). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Rhode Island and Vermont), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in three sites (Delaware, Rhode Island, and Vermont), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in four sites (Delaware, Rhode Island, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years ranged from 5.3% to 17.8% (median: 12.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 10.1% to 33.5% (median: 15.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 13.5% to 42.6% (median: 22.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in three sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, and Vermont), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in five sites (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and San Diego).

Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life and sexual identity, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons ranged from 7.6% to 20.7% (median: 11.1%) among heterosexual students, from 10.6% to 39.9% (median: 29.9%) among gay or lesbian students, from 22.9% to 37.0% (median: 28.2%) among bisexual students, and from 6.6% to 23.8% (median: 18.8%) among unsure students (Table 56). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in three sites (Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was lower among

gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (San Francisco), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York City), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons ranged from 15.7% to 35.6% (median: 25.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 11.4% to 37.3% (median: 26.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 32.6% to 68.0% (median: 44.1%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (San Diego), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, and San Diego).

Currently Sexually Active

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey (i.e., currently sexually active) and sexual identity, the prevalence of being currently sexually active ranged from 19.3% to 41.6% (median: 32.0%) among heterosexual students, from 25.0% to 62.9% (median: 53.2%) among gay or lesbian students, from 44.3% to 61.5% (median: 52.6%) among bisexual students, and from 14.3% to 36.1% (median: 32.0%) among unsure students (Table 57). The prevalence of being currently sexually active was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Chicago, and New York City), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco). The prevalence of being currently sexually active was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (San Francisco), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in seven sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and New York City), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed being currently sexually active and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of being currently sexually active ranged from 50.8% to 74.9% (median: 59.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 46.7% to 68.0% (median: 52.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 58.1% to 87.4% (median: 64.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Maine), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, and New York City), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Diego).

Condom Use

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed, among currently sexually active students, having used a condom during their last sexual intercourse and sexual identity, the prevalence of condom use ranged from 61.3% to 72.8% (median: 65.5%) among heterosexual students, from 17.2% to 57.8% (median: 35.8%) among gay or lesbian students, from 42.6% to 54.8% (median: 53.7%) among bisexual students, and from 32.3% to 73.4% (median: 52.7%) among unsure students (Table 58). The prevalence of condom use was higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York City), higher among heterosexual than bisexual students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, and New York City), and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in three sites (Delaware, Vermont, and New

York City). The prevalence of condom use was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Delaware and Maine), lower among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Maine and Vermont), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (Delaware).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed, among currently sexually active students, having used a condom during last sexual intercourse and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of condom use ranged from 58.9% to 73.5% (median: 64.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 42.5% to 62.6% (median: 59.6%) among male students who only had sexual contact with males, and from 34.4% to 53.8% (median: 44.1%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of condom use was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than male students who only had sexual contact with males in two sites (Vermont and Chicago), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eleven sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego), and higher among male students who only had sexual contact with males than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Massachusetts).

Birth Control Pill Use

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed, among currently sexually active students, having used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse and sexual identity, the prevalence of birth control pill use ranged from 6.5% to 36.9% (median: 18.0%) among heterosexual students, from 0.0% to 15.1% (median: 10.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 7.5% to 26.4% (median: 16.2%) among bisexual students, and from 4.2% to 25.2% (median: 15.5%) among unsure students (Table 59). The prevalence of birth control pill use was higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Chicago), higher among heterosexual than bisexual students in three sites (Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont), and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in three sites (Maine, Vermont, and San Francisco). The prevalence of birth control pill use was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Delaware and Chicago), lower among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Chicago), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed, among currently sexually active students, having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of birth control pill use ranged from 6.3% to 37.4% (median: 20.1%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex and from 6.9% to 21.4% (median: 16.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of birth control pill use was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in three sites (Delaware, Maine, and Vermont).

Depo-Provera Use

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed, among currently sexually active students, having used Depo-Provera to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse and sexual identity, the prevalence of Depo-Provera use ranged from 1.4% to 5.3% (median: 3.6%) among heterosexual students, from 0.0% to 6.3% (median: 3.7%) among gay or lesbian students, from 1.1% to 10.4% (median: 3.4%) among bisexual students, and from 0.0% to 9.2% (median: 5.1%) among unsure students (Table 60). The prevalence of Depo-Provera use was higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in two sites (Massachusetts and Rhode Island) and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in two sites (Delaware and New York City). The prevalence of Depo-Provera use was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Rhode Island), lower among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Massachusetts), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (Delaware).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed, among currently sexually active students, having used Depo-Provera to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of Depo-Provera use ranged from 1.2% to 10.3% (median: 3.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex and from 1.9% to 8.3% (median: 5.1%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. No differences were detected between students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex and students who had sexual contact with both sexes.

Birth Control Pill Use or Depo-Provera Use

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed, among currently sexually active students, having used birth control pills or Depo-Provera to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse and sexual identity, the prevalence of birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use ranged from 7.9% to 41.8% (median: 21.5%) among heterosexual students, from 3.7% to 21.4% (median: 10.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 10.0% to 30.8% (median: 20.8%) among bisexual students, and from 6.1% to 31.8% (median: 19.6%) among unsure students (Table 61). The prevalence of birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use was higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Chicago), higher among heterosexual than bisexual students in two sites (Maine and Massachusetts), and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in three sites (Delaware, Maine, and Vermont). The prevalence of birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Delaware) and lower among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Chicago).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed, among currently sexually active students, having used birth control pills or Depo-Provera to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use ranged from 7.5% to 42.3% (median: 23.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex and from 10.8% to 28.0% (median: 22.5%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in three sites (Delaware, Maine, and Vermont).

Condom Use and Birth Control Pill or Depo-Provera Use

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed, among currently sexually active students, having used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills or Depo-Provera to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse and sexual identity, the prevalence of both condom use and birth control pill or Depo-Provera use ranged from 3.1% to 16.7% (median: 7.6%) among heterosexual students, from 0.0% to 15.7% (median: 4.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 1.7% to 12.9% (median: 6.2%) among bisexual students, and from 0.0% to 13.0% (median: 7.2%) among unsure students (Table 62). The prevalence of both condom use and birth control pill or Depo-Provera use was higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in three sites (Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island), higher among heterosexual than bisexual students in three sites (Maine, Vermont, and Chicago), and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (Delaware). The prevalence of both condom use and birth control pill or Depo-Provera use was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Rhode Island) and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (Delaware).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed, among currently sexually active students, having used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills or Depo-Provera to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of both condom use and birth control pill or Depo-Provera use ranged from 3.3% to 14.8% (median: 8.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex and from 1.2% to 8.2% (median: 4.7%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of both condom use and birth control pill or Depo-Provera use was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, and Vermont).

Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed, among currently sexually active students, having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse and sexual identity, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse ranged from 14.4% to 23.9% (median: 18.7%) among heterosexual students, from 21.6% to 48.0% (median: 35.1%) among gay or lesbian students, from 14.2% to 42.4% (median: 29.9%) among bisexual students, and from 27.5% to 47.6% (median: 37.9%) among unsure students (Table 63). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Boston), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual

than unsure students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Delaware) and lower among bisexual than unsure students in one site (Vermont).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse ranged from 14.0% to 24.8% (median: 20.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 18.1% to 39.4% (median: 27.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 24.1% to 57.6% (median: 35.0%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in two sites (Delaware and Vermont), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, and San Diego).

Were Taught in School About AIDS or HIV Infection

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection and sexual identity, the prevalence of having ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection ranged from 82.0% to 91.4% (median: 87.7%) among heterosexual students, from 72.2% to 82.5% (median: 77.4%) among gay or lesbian students, from 72.9% to 89.6% (median: 82.8%) among bisexual students, and from 56.5% to 80.7% (median: 72.5%) among unsure students (Table 64). The prevalence of having ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and San Francisco), higher among heterosexual than bisexual students in two sites (Rhode Island and Boston), and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in all eight sites. The prevalence of having ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Massachusetts), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Boston), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection ranged from 83.4% to 93.5% (median: 89.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 73.3% to 92.2% (median: 77.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 73.9% to 88.1% (median: 84.6%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in seven sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, and Chicago), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in five sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Boston), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Maine), and higher among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Wisconsin).

Dietary Behaviors

Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times per Day

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day ranged from 27.2% to 35.2% (median: 32.5%) among heterosexual students, from 18.3% to 43.0% (median: 32.0%) among gay or lesbian students, from 25.7% to 36.5% (median: 29.6%) among bisexual students, and from 22.8% to 40.7% (median: 30.2%) among unsure students (Table 65). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in one site (Delaware) and higher among

heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in one site (Chicago). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Delaware), lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Chicago), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (New York City).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day ranged from 28.8% to 37.0% (median: 34.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 17.0% to 42.6% (median: 28.6%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 28.0% to 41.4% (median: 32.2%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Delaware), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Boston), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Vermont), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Delaware), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Vermont).

Ate Vegetables Three or More Times per Day

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having eaten vegetables (i.e., green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables) three or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day ranged from 9.4% to 16.7% (median: 11.3%) among heterosexual students, from 9.5% to 32.0% (median: 22.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 6.0% to 21.1% (median: 16.2%) among bisexual students, and from 10.5% to 24.0% (median: 17.4%) among unsure students (Table 66). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in two sites (Delaware and Vermont), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in one site (Vermont), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (Vermont). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Delaware).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having eaten vegetables three or more times per day and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day ranged from 9.5% to 15.3% (median: 11.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 8.0% to 28.4% (median: 17.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 5.3% to 29.1% (median: 15.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in two sites (Rhode Island and Vermont) and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Maine, Vermont, Wisconsin, and San Diego).

Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times per Day

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having eaten fruits and vegetables (i.e., 100% fruit juice, 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 and sexual identity, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day ranged from 17.0% to 23.1% (median: 20.2%) among heterosexual students, from 12.2% to 46.6% (median: 29.7%) among gay or lesbian students, from 18.6% to 27.3% (median: 23.9%) among bisexual students, and from 16.0% to 29.3% (median: 24.4%) among unsure students (Table 67). The prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in one site (Delaware), higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in one site (Chicago), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in one site (New York City), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (Vermont). The prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Delaware), lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Chicago), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (New York City).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day ranged from 18.3% to 24.9% (median: 21.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 14.2% to 33.5% (median: 21.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 20.0% to 36.5% (median: 22.8%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Maine and Vermont) and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Maine).

Drank Three or More Glasses per Day of Milk

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having drunk three or more glasses per day of milk during the 7 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses per day of milk ranged from 7.2% to 22.8% (median: 12.4%) among heterosexual students, from 5.2% to 21.2% (median: 12.6%) among gay or lesbian students, from 8.6% to 20.7% (median: 9.9%) among bisexual students, and from 6.7% to 19.9% (median: 11.4%) among unsure students (Table 68). The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses per day of milk was higher among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (Maine).

Across the 11 sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having drunk three or more glasses per day of milk and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses per day of milk ranged from 7.4% to 22.1% (median: 13.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 2.6% to 23.7% (median: 15.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 5.2% to 24.8% (median: 11.4%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses per day of milk was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in two sites (Chicago and Milwaukee), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Boston), and higher among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Rhode Island and Boston).

Drank Soda or Pop at Least One Time per Day

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having 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 7 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop at least one time per day ranged from 14.5% to 30.2% (median: 22.6%) among heterosexual students, from 14.2% to 43.9% (median: 30.0%) among gay or lesbian students, from 20.6% to 33.1% (median: 29.5%) among bisexual students, and from 15.4% to 36.6% (median: 28.1%) among unsure students (Table 69). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop at least one time per day was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in two sites (Delaware and Vermont), higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in one site (Chicago), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in five sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop at least one time per day was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Chicago) and lower among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Chicago).

Across the 10 sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City) that assessed having drunk soda or pop at least one time per day and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having drunk a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop at least one time per day during the 7 days before the survey ranged from 21.7% to 34.9% (median: 28.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 17.5% to 47.3% (median: 31.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 19.5% to 43.8% (median: 31.2%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop at least one time per day was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Chicago), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Vermont and New York City), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Vermont and Chicago).

Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior

Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes per Day on All 7 Days

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having 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 per day on each of the 7 days before the survey (i.e., physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days ranged from 13.8% to 25.4% (median: 19.7%) among heterosexual students, from 6.3% to 19.3% (median: 15.9%) among gay or lesbian students, from 9.0% to 17.1% (median: 14.7%) among bisexual students, and from 8.8% to 18.9% (median: 12.7%) among unsure students (Table 70). The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days was higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in three sites (Maine, Vermont, and San Francisco), higher among heterosexual than bisexual students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York City), and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in six sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, New York City, and San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City) that assessed having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days ranged from 17.4% to 28.6% (median: 22.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 9.7% to 29.0% (median: 17.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 11.6% to 29.3% (median: 15.9%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in four sites (Connecticut, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Chicago), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in five sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York City), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Maine and Vermont).

Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes per Day on 5 or More Days

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having 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 per day on 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey (i.e., physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days ranged from 29.0% to 47.7% (median: 38.1%) among heterosexual students, from 14.0% to 41.5% (median: 24.3%) among gay or lesbian students, from 18.3% to 32.4% (median: 26.8%) among bisexual students, and from 21.1% to 35.2% (median: 25.2%) among unsure students (Table 71). The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, and San Francisco), higher among heterosexual than bisexual students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco), and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in five sites (Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco). The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Vermont), lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (San Francisco), and higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Vermont).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City) that assessed having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days ranged from 31.3% to 48.1% (median: 41.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 19.3% to 44.2% (median: 32.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 21.8% to 41.6% (median: 30.3%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in four sites (Connecticut, Vermont, Chicago, and Milwaukee), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who

had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Connecticut and Chicago), and higher among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Delaware).

Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on Any Day

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed not having participated in at least 60 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 (i.e., did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having not participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day ranged from 11.5% to 27.3% (median: 19.2%) among heterosexual students, from 16.6% to 42.4% (median: 29.0%) among gay or lesbian students, from 19.1% to 37.0% (median: 27.5%) among bisexual students, and from 19.8% to 39.4% (median: 26.6%) among unsure students (Table 72). The prevalence of not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in three sites (Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, and New York City), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in four sites (Maine, Vermont, New York City, and San Francisco). The prevalence of not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day was higher among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Maine) and lower among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City) that assessed not having participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day ranged from 11.7% to 26.1% (median: 19.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 8.9% to 35.9% (median: 22.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 16.8% to 35.0% (median: 25.8%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in three sites (Rhode Island, Chicago, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Boston), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Boston), and higher among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Chicago).

Used Computers 3 or More Hours per Day

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having 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) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having used computers 3 or more hours per day ranged from 21.3% to 38.5% (median: 27.7%) among heterosexual students, from 22.6% to 42.5% (median: 32.9%) among gay or lesbian students, from 20.1% to 44.0% (median: 38.8%) among bisexual students, and from 31.8% to 50.5% (median: 34.4%) among unsure students (Table 73). The prevalence of having used computers 3 or more hours per day was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in one site (Massachusetts), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Boston), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in two sites (Delaware and Maine). The prevalence of having used computers 3 or more hours per day was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Rhode Island).

Across the 10 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York City) that assessed having used computers 3 or more hours per day and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having used computers 3 or more hours per day ranged from 18.6% to 40.3% (median: 26.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 16.1% to 44.1% (median: 28.8%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 25.7% to 44.6% (median: 33.6%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having used computers 3 or more hours per day was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin)

and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Wisconsin and Milwaukee).

Watched Television 3 or More Hours per Day

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having watched television 3 or more hours per day on an average school day and sexual identity, the prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day ranged from 24.3% to 49.6% (median: 39.6%) among heterosexual students, from 16.1% to 44.7% (median: 28.6%) among gay or lesbian students, from 24.2% to 52.6% (median: 35.7%) among bisexual students, and from 26.4% to 43.1% (median: 36.0%) among unsure students (Table 74). The prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day was higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in four sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Chicago, and San Francisco), higher among heterosexual than bisexual students in two sites (Boston and Chicago), lower among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (Maine), and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (Boston). The prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in three sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and San Francisco), lower among gay or lesbian than unsure students in four sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and San Francisco), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (New York City).

Across the 11 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having watched television 3 or more hours per day and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day ranged from 22.7% to 52.9% (median: 41.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 21.2% to 46.8% (median: 33.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 24.2% to 50.5% (median: 36.3%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in two sites (Chicago and Milwaukee), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Chicago), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Rhode Island).

Attended Physical Education Classes

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having gone to physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended PE classes) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having attended PE classes ranged from 39.7% to 82.4% (median: 54.8%) among heterosexual students, from 28.2% to 74.7% (median: 48.9%) among gay or lesbian students, from 34.6% to 81.4% (median: 55.4%) among bisexual students, and from 39.8% to 78.2% (median: 58.2%) among unsure students (Table 75). The prevalence of having attended PE classes was higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Chicago, and New York City) and higher among heterosexual than bisexual students in one site (Vermont). The prevalence of having attended PE classes was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Delaware), lower among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Chicago), and lower among bisexual than unsure students in one site (Vermont).

Across the 11 sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having gone to PE classes and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having attended PE classes ranged from 35.8% to 81.3% (median: 53.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 36.4% to 82.3% (median: 42.9%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 35.5% to 78.5% (median: 46.2%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having attended PE classes was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in two sites (Massachusetts and Wisconsin), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Vermont), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (San Diego), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Wisconsin).

Attended Physical Education Classes Daily

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having gone to physical education (PE) classes 5 days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended PE classes daily) and sexual identity, the prevalence of having attended PE classes daily ranged

from 6.3% to 44.8% (median: 23.4%) among heterosexual students, from 3.6% to 29.9% (median: 14.8%) among gay or lesbian students, from 4.0% to 41.9% (median: 18.1%) among bisexual students, and from 4.0% to 46.5% (median: 16.4%) among unsure students (Table 76). The prevalence of having attended PE classes daily was higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Rhode Island, Vermont, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), higher among heterosexual than bisexual students in one site (New York City), and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Rhode Island). The prevalence of having attended PE classes daily was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in two sites (Chicago and San Francisco) and lower among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Chicago and San Francisco).

Across the 11 sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having gone to PE classes daily and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having attended PE classes daily ranged from 7.1% to 43.9% (median: 27.5%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 5.4% to 40.7% (median: 18.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 5.5% to 38.2% (median: 21.5%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having attended PE classes daily was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in three sites (Wisconsin, Chicago, and Milwaukee) and higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in three sites (Delaware, New York City, and San Diego).

Played on at Least One Sports Team

Across the six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having played on at least one sports team ranged from 42.6% to 57.3% (median: 48.7%) among heterosexual students, from 37.4% to 61.0% (median: 44.6%) among gay or lesbian students, from 33.7% to 56.6% (median: 39.1%) among bisexual students, and from 37.2% to 58.1% (median: 42.7%) among unsure students (Table 77). The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in two sites (Delaware and Massachusetts), higher among heterosexual than bisexual students in two sites (Delaware and Massachusetts), and higher among heterosexual than unsure students in three sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, and San Francisco). The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was lower among bisexual than unsure students in two sites (Delaware and Massachusetts).

Across the seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having played on at least one sports team and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having played on at least one sports team ranged from 47.5% to 59.8% (median: 55.6%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 36.5% to 55.3% (median: 49.1%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 36.3% to 57.4% (median: 41.4%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in one site (Delaware), higher among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Boston, New York City, and San Diego), and higher among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Massachusetts).

Weight Control

Did Not Eat for 24 or More Hours to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight

Across the eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 6.4% to 11.3% (median: 10.3%) among heterosexual students, from 16.8% to 34.8% (median: 25.0%) among gay or lesbian students, from 20.9% to 29.2% (median: 26.6%) among bisexual students, and from 12.8% to 23.4% (median: 20.2%) among unsure students (Table 78). The prevalence of not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, and Chicago), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all eight sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in all eight sites. The prevalence of not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Chicago) and higher among bisexual than unsure students in three sites (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and San Francisco).

Across the nine sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 10.2% to 12.7% (median: 11.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 7.7% to 27.5% (median: 19.0%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 18.1% to 32.0% (median: 30.4%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in five sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Boston, and Chicago), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all nine sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island).

Took Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having 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 and sexual identity, the prevalence of having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 2.7% to 5.7% (median: 4.8%) among heterosexual students, from 3.5% to 26.6% (median: 17.0%) among gay or lesbian students, from 9.9% to 20.8% (median: 13.8%) among bisexual students, and from 6.0% to 13.2% (median: 11.5%) among unsure students (Table 79). 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 lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in seven sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, and Chicago), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in eight sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Vermont, Boston, and San Francisco). 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 lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (San Francisco), higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont), and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (Massachusetts).

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 4.7% to 9.4% (median: 6.2%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 8.2% to 15.6% (median: 13.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 9.9% to 26.9% (median: 17.2%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. 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 lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in six sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Boston, and Chicago), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in eight sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, and New York City), and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in two sites (Massachusetts and Vermont).

Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey and sexual identity, the prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 2.8% to 6.0% (median: 4.5%) among heterosexual students, from 12.9% to 19.8% (median: 17.5%) among gay or lesbian students, from 11.9% to 17.5% (median: 15.8%) among bisexual students, and from 7.2% to 17.4% (median: 12.8%) among unsure students (Table 80). The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in all nine sites, lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in all nine sites, and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in all nine sites. The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Rhode Island)

and higher among bisexual than unsure students in two sites (Massachusetts and Rhode Island).

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 3.5% to 6.4% (median: 4.9%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 4.6% to 18.2% (median: 12.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 15.0% to 29.9% (median: 17.0%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in six sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, and New York City), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in all nine sites, and lower among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in three sites (Massachusetts, Vermont, and San Diego).

Health Outcomes

Obesity

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed obesity (from self-reported height and weight) and sexual identity, the prevalence of obesity ranged from 9.3% to 14.9% (median: 10.6%) among heterosexual students, from 11.5% to 22.8% (median: 14.3%) among gay or lesbian students, from 13.5% to 21.9% (median: 17.1%) among bisexual students, and from 7.7% to 26.1% (median: 13.8%) among unsure students (Table 81). The prevalence of obesity was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in two sites (Rhode Island and Vermont), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in four sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York City), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in three sites (Delaware, Massachusetts, and Vermont). The prevalence of obesity was higher among gay or lesbian than unsure students in one site (Vermont) and higher among bisexual than unsure students in one site (Maine).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed obesity and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of obesity ranged from 7.8% to 16.6% (median: 9.4%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 10.3% to 22.3% (median: 14.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 8.0% to 22.1% (median: 16.4%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of obesity was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who only had sexual contact with the same sex in two sites (Connecticut and Vermont), lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in six sites (Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, and New York City), and higher among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in one site (Connecticut).

Overweight

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed overweight (from self-reported height and weight) and sexual identity, the prevalence of overweight ranged from 12.4% to 19.1% (median: 16.1%) among heterosexual students, from 10.1% to 30.4% (median: 16.4%) among gay or lesbian students, from 14.7% to 28.9% (median: 19.3%) among bisexual students, and from 13.3% to 24.5% (median: 15.8%) among unsure students (Table 82). The prevalence of overweight was lower among heterosexual than gay or lesbian students in one site (Maine), lower among heterosexual than bisexual students in five sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York City), and lower among heterosexual than unsure students in one site (Rhode Island). The prevalence of overweight was lower among gay or lesbian than bisexual students in one site (Delaware).

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed overweight and sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence of overweight ranged from 13.2% to 20.1% (median: 15.7%) among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex, from 12.8% to 25.1% (median: 17.3%) among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, and from 15.2% to 24.9% (median: 19.0%) among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. The prevalence of overweight was lower among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex than students who had sexual contact with both sexes in four sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island).

Differences by Sex Subgroups

Across the nine sites (Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco) that assessed sexual identity, the prevalence among sexual minority male students (as defined by sexual identity [i.e., gay and bisexual]) was higher than the prevalence among heterosexual male students for a range of 46.0% to 87.5% (median: 65.8%) of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence among heterosexual male students for a range of 8.9% to 51.4% (median: 34.2%) of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among heterosexual male students for a range of 0.0% to 3.6% (median: 0.0%) of all the risk behaviors measured. Similarly, the prevalence among sexual minority female students (i.e., lesbian and bisexual) was higher than the prevalence among heterosexual female students for a range of 60.5% to 90.0% (median: 72.0%) of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence among heterosexual female students for a range of 8.6% to 39.1% (median: 26.7%) of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among heterosexual female students for a range of 0.0% to 3.9% (median: 0.0%) of all the risk behaviors measured.

Across the 12 sites (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego) that assessed sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence among sexual minority male students, as defined by sex of sexual contacts (i.e., male students who only had sexual contact with males and male students who had sexual contact with both sexes), was higher than the prevalence among male students who only had sexual contact with females for a range of 16.7% to 78.9% (median: 48.2%) of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence as among male students who only had sexual contact with females for a range of 17.5% to 83.3% (median: 51.1%) of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among male students who only had sexual contact with females for a range of 1.5% to 4.2% (median: 0.0%) of all the risk behaviors measured. The prevalence among sexual minority female students, as defined by sex of sexual contacts (i.e., female students who only had sexual contact with females and female students who had sexual contact with both sexes), was higher than the prevalence among female students who only had sexual contact with males for a range of 34.2% to 82.9% (median: 68.5%) of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence among female students who only had sexual contact with males for a range of 8.8% to 60.5% (median: 30.1%) of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among female students who only had sexual contact with males for a range of 0.0% to 10.5% (median: 0.0%) of all the risk behaviors measured.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity Subgroups

In New York City, 6.1% of black students, 7.5% of Hispanic students, and 4.5% of white students comprised the sexual minority subgroup as defined by sexual identity (i.e., gay or lesbian and bisexual). The prevalence among these sexual minority black students was higher than the prevalence among heterosexual black students for 46.7% of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence among heterosexual black students for 50.7% of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among heterosexual black students for 2.7% of all the risk behaviors measured. The prevalence among these sexual minority Hispanic students was higher than the prevalence among heterosexual Hispanic students for 66.7% of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence among heterosexual Hispanic students for 32.0% of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among heterosexual Hispanic students for 1.3% of all the risk behaviors measured. The prevalence among these sexual minority white students was higher than the prevalence among heterosexual white students for 58.7% of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence among heterosexual white students for 40.0% of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among heterosexual white students for 1.3% of all the risk behaviors measured.

In Massachusetts, 10.5% of black students, 10.4% of Hispanic students, and 8.9% of white students comprised the sexual minority subgroup as defined by sex of sexual contacts (i.e., students who only had sexual contact with the same sex and students who had sexual contact with both sexes). The prevalence among these sexual minority black students was higher than the prevalence among black students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 56.5% of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence among black students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 43.5% of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among black students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 0.0% of all the risk behaviors measured. The prevalence among these sexual minority Hispanic students was higher than the prevalence among Hispanic students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 60.9% of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence among Hispanic students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 39.1% of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among Hispanic students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 0.0% of all the risk behaviors measured.

The prevalence among these sexual minority white students was higher than the prevalence among white students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 74.3% of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence among white students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 25.7% of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among white students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 0.0% of all the risk behaviors measured.

Similarly in New York City, 10.5% of black students, 12.0% of Hispanic students, and 12.5% of white students comprised the sexual minority subgroup as defined by sex of sexual contacts (i.e., students who only had sexual contact with the same sex and students who had sexual contact with both sexes). The prevalence among these sexual minority black students was higher than the prevalence among black students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 40.0% of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence among black students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 58.7% of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among black students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 1.3% of all the risk behaviors measured. The prevalence among these sexual minority Hispanic students was higher than the prevalence among Hispanic students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 61.3% of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence among Hispanic students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 37.3% of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among Hispanic students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 1.3% of all the risk behaviors measured. The prevalence among these sexual minority white students was higher than the prevalence among white students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 46.7% of all the risk behaviors measured, the same as the prevalence among white students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 53.3% of all the risk behaviors measured, and lower than the prevalence among white students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 0.0% of all the risk behaviors measured.

Discussion

YRBSS is the only public health surveillance system in the United States that monitors, among interested states and large urban school districts, the prevalence of health-risk behaviors and selected health outcomes among population-based samples of sexual minority youths defined by sexual identity and by the sex of sexual contacts. Two national surveys (*16,17*) have assessed sexual minority status and health-risk behaviors among large population-based samples of youths, but neither has generated subnational estimates. Many other studies of sexual minority youths and their health-risk behaviors have been based on small, convenience samples and case studies that produced nongeneralizable data (*3,6,7,17,18*). In addition, previous studies often have focused solely on gay or lesbian students or students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, have excluded bisexual students and students who had sexual contact with both sexes, or have combined bisexual students or students who had sexual contact with both sexes with gay or lesbian students or students who only had sexual contact with the same sex, respectively (*8,17*).

These YRBSS results document the disproportionate rates at which sexual minority students practice many health-risk behaviors. This disparity is most apparent among students who identify themselves as gay or lesbian or bisexual. Across the nine sites that assessed sexual identity, the prevalence among gay or lesbian students was higher than the prevalence among heterosexual students for a median of 63.8% of all the risk behaviors measured, and the prevalence among bisexual students was higher than the prevalence among heterosexual students for a median of 76.0% of all the risk behaviors measured (Table 83). The prevalence among gay or lesbian students and bisexual students was lower than the prevalence among heterosexual students for a median of only 1.4% and 1.3% of the risk behaviors measured, respectively. In addition, the prevalence among gay or lesbian students was more likely to be higher than (rather than equal to or lower than) the prevalence among heterosexual students for behaviors in seven of the 10 risk behavior categories (behaviors that contribute to violence, behaviors related to attempted suicide, tobacco use, alcohol use, other drug use, sexual behaviors, and weight management). Similarly, the prevalence among bisexual students was more likely to be higher than (rather than equal to or lower than) the prevalence among heterosexual students for behaviors in eight of the 10 risk behavior categories (behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries, behaviors that contribute to violence, behaviors related to attempted suicide, tobacco use, alcohol use, other drug use, sexual behaviors, and weight management).

This same pattern of disproportionate risk among sexual minority students is evident among students who had sexual contact with both sexes. Across the 12 sites that assessed sex of sexual contacts, the prevalence among students who had sexual contact with both sexes was higher than the prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for a median of 71.1% of all the risk-behaviors measured (Table 84). The prevalence among students who had sexual contact with both sexes was lower than the prevalence among students

who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for a median of only 1.4% of the risk behaviors measured. Furthermore, the prevalence among students who had sexual contact with both sexes was more likely to be higher than (rather than equal to or lower than) the prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for behaviors in six of the 10 risk behavior categories (behaviors that contribute to violence, behaviors related to attempted suicide, tobacco use, alcohol use, other drug use, and weight management). However, the prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex was higher than the prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for a median of 29.7% of all the risk behaviors measured and lower than the prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for a median of only 1.5% of all the risk behaviors measured. The prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex was more likely to be higher than (rather than equal to or lower than) the prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for behaviors in only two risk behavior categories (behaviors related to attempted suicide and weight management). This relative lack of difference between students who only had sexual contact with the same sex and students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex across the other eight risk behavior categories might be more a function of the small numbers of students who only had sexual contact with the same sex than the lack of real differences between these subgroups of students. The number of students who only had sexual contact with the same sex even after combining as many as five cycles of data is small and, consequently, the power to detect statistically significant differences was limited.

Similar to gay or lesbian or bisexual students, the prevalence among students (from the nine sites that assessed sexual identity) who were unsure of their sexual identity was more likely to be higher than (rather than equal to or lower than) the prevalence among heterosexual students for behaviors in four of the 10 risk behavior categories (behaviors that contribute to violence, behaviors related to attempted suicide, other drug use, and weight management). Although the proportion of unsure students that will eventually identify as heterosexual, gay or lesbian, or bisexual is unclear, they are more likely to report some of the same risk behaviors as gay or lesbian and bisexual students.

These results are consistent with other studies that also document that sexual minority youths are often more likely than youths who are not sexual minorities to engage in a wide range of health-risk behaviors, including behaviors that contribute to violence, attempted suicide, drug use, and unhealthy weight management practices (*1–3,5,7,18*). However, these results do not explain why certain health-risk behaviors are more likely to occur among some subgroups of students defined by sexual identity or by sex of sexual contacts (*7*). Many high school students, regardless of their sexual identities or sex of sexual contacts, transition from childhood to adulthood successfully and become healthy and productive adults (*3,6*). Nonetheless, large, longitudinal studies of representative samples of students are needed to understand the reasons for differences in the prevalence of health-risk behaviors among students defined by sexual identity or by sex of sexual contacts (*5,7,8*) and are critical for developing effective interventions and addressing the unique needs of all students. These studies should include sufficient numbers of sexual minority students to allow for analyses by sex, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and other demographic characteristics that might help explain why health-risk behaviors vary across certain groups of youths.

Comparison of Data Across Sites

Because all the state and local surveys share similar sampling designs, questionnaires, data collection strategies, and data processing procedures, YRBS data across sites can be compared. For many health-risk behaviors and selected health outcomes, prevalence among sexual minority subgroups does not vary substantially across sites. However, for the nine sites that assessed sexual identity, a range of 25 or more percentage points or a fivefold variation or greater was identified among at least one subgroup defined by sexual identity for 45% of all the behaviors. Specifically, this variation across sites in prevalence estimates occurred among gay or lesbian students for 34% of the behaviors, among unsure students for 26% of the behaviors, among heterosexual students for 12% of the behaviors, and among bisexual students for 10% of the behaviors:

- Rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet: heterosexual students (minimum: 58.6%, maximum: 95.3%), bisexual students (minimum: 61.2%, maximum: 91.7%), and unsure students (minimum: 53.2%, maximum: 84.6%)
- Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 16.6%, maximum: 46.3%) and unsure students (minimum: 19.0%, maximum: 50.1%)
- Drove when drinking alcohol: unsure students (minimum: 2.1%, maximum: 19.5%)
- Carried a weapon: unsure students (minimum: 8.1%, maximum: 34.5%)
- Carried a gun: unsure students (minimum: 2.3%, maximum: 23.5%)
- In a physical fight: unsure students (minimum: 23.5%, maximum: 51.2%)
- Injured in a physical fight: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 3.7%, maximum: 20.3%)

- Current cigarette use: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 20.0%, maximum: 48.2%)
- Current frequent cigarette use: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 3.8%, maximum: 29.0%) and unsure students (minimum: 2.5%, maximum: 17.6%)
- Smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 15.1%, maximum: 42.5%) and unsure students (minimum: 2.7%, maximum: 58.6%)
- Current tobacco use: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 24.1%, maximum: 54.0%)
- Current alcohol use: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 32.1%, maximum: 65.3%)
- Binge drinking: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 20.4%, maximum: 50.4%) and unsure students (minimum: 10.3%, maximum: 41.6%)
- Ever used marijuana: unsure students (minimum: 17.4%, maximum: 45.5%)
- Current cocaine use: heterosexual students (minimum: 0.7%, maximum: 3.7%), bisexual students (minimum: 3.2%, maximum: 25.0%), and unsure students (minimum: 3.9%, maximum: 27.1%)
- Ever used inhalants: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 14.7%, maximum: 42.6%)
- Ever used heroin: unsure students (minimum: 5.4%, maximum: 30.5%)
- Ever had sexual intercourse: heterosexual students (minimum: 28.4%, maximum: 56.2%), gay or lesbian students (minimum: 36.6%, maximum: 80.6%), and unsure students (minimum: 20.5%, maximum: 48.9%)
- Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 10.6%, maximum: 39.9%)
- Currently sexually active: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 25.0%, maximum: 62.9%)
- Condom use: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 17.2%, maximum: 57.8%) and unsure students (minimum: 32.3%, maximum: 73.4%)
- Birth control use: heterosexual students (minimum: 6.5%, maximum: 36.9%), gay or lesbian students (minimum: 0.0%, maximum:15.1%), and unsure students (minimum: 4.2%, maximum: 25.2%)
- Depo-Provera use: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 0.0%, maximum: 6.3%), bisexual students (minimum: 1.1%, maximum: 10.4%), and unsure students (minimum: 0.0%, maximum: 9.2%)
- Birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use: heterosexual students (minimum: 7.9%, maximum: 41.8%), gay or lesbian students (minimum: 3.7%, maximum: 21.4%), and unsure students (minimum: 6.1%, maximum: 31.8%)
- Condom use and birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use: heterosexual students (minimum: 3.1%, maximum: 16.7%), gay or lesbian students (minimum: 0.0%, maximum: 15.7%), bisexual students (minimum: 1.7%, maximum: 12.9%), and unsure students (minimum: 0.0%, maximum: 13.0%)
- Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 21.6%, maximum: 48.0%) and bisexual students (minimum: 14.2%, maximum: 42.4%)
- Ate fruits and vegetables five or more times per day: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 12.2%, maximum: 46.6%)
- Drank soda or pop at least one time per day: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 14.2%, maximum: 43.9%)
- Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 14.0%, maximum: 41.5%)
- Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 16.6%, maximum: 42.4%)
- Watched television 3 or more hours per day: heterosexual students (minimum: 24.3%, maximum: 49.6%), gay or lesbian students (minimum: 16.1%, maximum: 44.7%), and bisexual students (minimum: 24.2%, maximum: 52.6%)
- Attended physical education classes: heterosexual students (minimum: 39.7%, maximum: 82.4%), gay or lesbian students (minimum: 28.2%, maximum: 74.7%), bisexual students (minimum: 34.6%, maximum: 81.4%), and unsure students (minimum: 39.8%, maximum: 78.2%)
- Attended physical education classes daily: heterosexual students (minimum: 6.3%, maximum: 44.8%), gay or lesbian students (minimum: 3.6%, maximum: 29.9%), bisexual students (minimum: 4.0%, maximum: 41.9%), and unsure students (minimum: 4.0%, maximum: 46.5%)
- Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight: gay or lesbian students (minimum: 3.5%, maximum: 26.6%)

For the 12 sites that assessed sex of sexual contacts, a range of 25 or more percentage points or a fivefold variation or greater was identified among at least one subgroup defined by sex of sexual contacts for 63% of all the health-risk behaviors. More specifically, this variation across sites in prevalence estimates occurred among students who had sexual contact with both sexes for 47% of the behaviors, among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex for 30% of the behaviors, and among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex for 20% of the behaviors:

- Drove when drinking alcohol: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 9.3%, maximum: 35.0%)
- Carried a weapon: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 20.0%, maximum: 45.0%)
- In a physical fight: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 43.3%, maximum: 72.4%)
- Forced to have sexual intercourse: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 19.9%, maximum: 53.4%)
- Carried a weapon on school property: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 9.4%, maximum: 38.2%)
- Felt sad or hopeless: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 49.8%, maximum: 75.1%)
- Seriously considered attempting suicide: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 17.3%, maximum: 45.5%)
- Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 18.2%, maximum: 56.0%)
- Current cigarette use: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 13.4%, maximum: 42.9%) and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 30.5%, maximum: 66.4%)
- Current frequent cigarette use: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 3.4%, maximum: 21.7%) and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 8.8%, maximum: 44.2%)
- Smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 4.1%, maximum: 30.8%) and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 9.2%, maximum: 36.7%)
- Smoked cigarettes on school property: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 4.1%, maximum: 23.3%)
- Tried to quit smoking cigarettes: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 21.2%, maximum: 66.1%) and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 36.0%, maximum: 62.7%)
- Current smokeless tobacco use: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 1.5%, maximum: 12.5%) and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 4.5%, maximum: 29.3%)
- Used smokeless tobacco on school property: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 0.6%, maximum: 5.1%), students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 1.2%, maximum: 12.3%), and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 2.6%, maximum: 13.8%)
- Current cigar use: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 16.3%, maximum: 45.7%)
- Current tobacco use: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 15.2%, maximum: 47.0%), students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 18.4%, maximum: 46.8%), and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 31.0%, maximum: 70.9%)
- Drank alcohol before age 13 years: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 30.4%, maximum: 58.4%)
- Current alcohol use: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 35.1%, maximum: 64.9%) and students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 31.3%, maximum: 69.8%)
- Binge drinking: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 15.9%, maximum: 44.4%), students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 17.3%, maximum: 44.4%), and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 33.0%, maximum: 63.3%)
- Drank alcohol on school property: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 13.7%, maximum: 38.9%)
- Ever used marijuana: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 39.7%, maximum: 67.4%)
- Tried marijuana before age 13 years: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 18.8%, maximum: 44.9%)
- Current marijuana use: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 19.1%, maximum: 45.3%) and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 33.6%, maximum: 68.0%)
- Used marijuana on school property: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 13.4%, maximum: 39.2%)
- Current cocaine use: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 0.5%, maximum: 8.1%), students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 0.0%, maximum: 17.6%), and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 2.4%, maximum: 39.2%)
- Ever used heroin: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 9.9%, maximum: 35.8%)
- Ever used methamphetamines: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 2.2%, maximum: 14.1%) and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 12.3%, maximum: 44.2%)

- Ever injected any illegal drug: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 5.9%, maximum: 30.6%)
- Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 22.0%, maximum: 51.6%) and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 38.4%, maximum: 64.5%)
- Had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 13.5%, maximum: 42.6%)
- Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 11.4%, maximum: 37.3%) and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 32.6%, maximum: 68.0%)
- Currently sexually active: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 58.1%, maximum: 87.4%)
- Birth control pill use: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 6.3%, maximum: 37.4%)
- Depo-Provera use: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 1.2%, maximum: 10.3%)
- Birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 7.5%, maximum: 42.3%)
- Condom use and birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 1.2%, maximum: 8.2%)
- Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 24.1%, maximum: 57.6%)
- Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 17.0%, maximum: 42.6%)
- Ate vegetables three or more times per day: students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 5.3%, maximum: 29.1%)
- Drank three or more glasses per day of milk: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 2.6%, maximum: 23.7%)
- Drank soda or pop at least one time per day: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 17.5%, maximum: 47.3%)
- Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 8.9%, maximum: 35.9%)
- Used computers 3 or more hours per day: students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 16.1%, maximum: 44.1%)
- Watched television 3 or more hours per day: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 22.7%, maximum: 52.9%), students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 21.2%, maximum: 46.8%), and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 24.2%, maximum: 50.5%)
- Attended physical education classes: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 35.8%, maximum: 81.3%), students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 36.4%, maximum: 82.3%), and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 35.5%, maximum: 78.5%)
- Attended physical education classes daily: students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex (minimum: 7.1%, maximum: 43.9%), students who only had sexual contact with the same sex (minimum: 5.4%, maximum: 40.7%), and students who had sexual contact with both sexes (minimum: 5.5%, maximum: 38.2%)

Public Health and School Health Policies and Practices

Public health and school health policies and practices should be developed to support establishment of safe and supportive environments for all students, including sexual minority students, provision of professional development for school staff and others who work with sexual minority youths, and implementation of effective interventions (*19*). The policies and practices designed to reduce the prevalence of health-risk behaviors are more likely to have an impact if they consider the context in which risk behaviors occur. For sexual minority students, this means addressing the challenges they face at school. A survey using a convenience sample of 7,261 students aged 13–21 years across the United States who identified themselves as gay or lesbian, bisexual, or unsure or who identified themselves as transgender found that many of these students felt unsafe in school and had been verbally harassed (*20*). One approach being used to create safe and welcoming school environments is the formation of Gay-Straight Alliances (GSAs) in schools. CDC recently collaborated with Seattle Public Schools to evaluate the effectiveness of the school system's initiatives to establish safe and supportive school environments for sexual minority youth. The evaluation found that GSAs provided avenues for students to participate meaningfully and feel more connected at school (*21*).

School staff members and others who work with sexual minority youths can benefit from training to help them understand the needs of sexual minority youths and shape behavioral health messages accordingly. CDC funded the American Psychological Association (APA) Healthy Lesbian,

Gay, and Bisexual Students Project to help schools and youth-serving organizations improve health and mental health outcomes for sexual minority youths. APA provided science-based workshops for school counselors, nurses, psychologists, and social workers on how to effectively reach sexual minority youths with HIV prevention messages and other health information. Education agencies in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, and San Diego have formed their own training cadres to offer the workshop locally.

Other state and local agencies also are implementing policies and practices to reduce sexual and other health-risk behaviors among sexual minority students. The Rhode Island Department of Education established a statewide task force on sexual minority youths. The task force released a plan that makes comprehensive recommendations about education, policy, health and human services, child welfare, mental health, and data collection including that training be provided for teachers, administrators, and school staff on issues pertaining to sexual minority youths and that GSAs be established when requested by students (*22*).

The HIV/AIDS Prevention Unit of the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) developed a chapter about sexual orientation for inclusion in their required health education courses in LAUSD high schools. LAUSD employed two full-time staff members to address issues pertaining to sexual minority youths, and approximately 35,000 LAUSD employees and students, including all teachers hired since 2003, have received the district's anti-bias training. In addition, the district has many active GSAs and provides safe zones for students who are concerned about perceived sexual orientation and mistreatment by peers.

In response to requests from school districts throughout Michigan for guidance on creating safe school environments for sexual minority students, the Michigan Department of Education (MDE) collaborated with the Calhoun (Michigan) Intermediate School District (CISD) to update CISD's guide and training program on the topic and to offer trainings statewide. Nearly 2,000 copies of *A Silent Crisis: Creating Safe Schools for Sexual Minority Youth* have been distributed throughout Michigan and 20 other states. MDE has conducted workshops using the guide for nearly 900 educators in 180 Michigan school districts. (The guide is available for purchase at http://www.emc.cmich.edu/products/silentcrisis/default.htm.)

The School District of Philadelphia offered training for teachers and staff members in all schools serving grades kindergarten through 12 that helped them understand terminology and issues regarding sexual minority youth, reinforced district policy prohibiting harassment, and addressed effective responses to harassing language.

Schools are not the only societal institutions that should help address the health-risk behaviors of sexual minority students. CDC funds health departments and community organizations to promote the use of evidence-based HIV interventions, some of which are geared toward young men who have sex with men and young racial/ethnic minorities. Information about these interventions is available at http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/research/prs/evidence-based-interventions.htm.

Health-care providers also can play an important role in addressing the medical needs and reducing the health-risk behaviors of sexual minority students. Health care should be provided openly and nonjudgmentally, be culturally sensitive, and address both the physical and mental health issues that sexual minority students might have (*1,3,4,7,23,24*).

Limitations

The findings in this report are subject to several limitations. First, these data apply only to youths who attend public school and therefore are not representative of all persons in this age group. Nationwide, in 2007, approximately 4% of persons aged 16–17 years were not enrolled in a high school program and had not completed high school (*25*). Nonetheless, sexual minority students might represent a disproportionate percentage of high school dropouts and other youths who do not attend school (*5*). Second, these data are representative only of the states and large urban school districts that included questions in their YRBS on sexual identity, sex of sexual contacts, or both and might not be representative of sexual minority students in other jurisdictions or nationwide. Third, BMI is calculated on the basis of self-reported height and weight and therefore tends to underestimate the prevalence of obesity and overweight (*26*). Fourth, these analyses are based on cross-sectional surveys and thus can only provide an indication of association, not causality, between sexual minority status and health-risk behaviors. Fifth, the power to detect statistically significant differences among all sexual minority subgroups, not just among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex as mentioned previously, was limited because of the small numbers of students in these subgroups. Furthermore, the small numbers of students in the sexual minority subgroups also limited the ability to detect potentially important differences by sex and race/ethnicity. Sixth, the extent of underreporting or overreporting of health-risk behaviors, sexual identity, and sex of sexual contacts cannot be determined, although the questions measuring health-risk behaviors demonstrate good test-retest reliability (*12*). It is possible that some students did not know their sexual identity, were unwilling to disclose it on the YRBS questionnaire, or did not understand the question on sexual identity. Even students who were sexually attracted to persons of the same

sex or who had had sexual contact with persons of the same sex might not have been willing to label themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual. In addition, no definition was provided for sexual contact. Finally, the data used in these analyses describe students based on their sexual identity and sex of their sexual contacts. None of the surveys included questions on sexual attraction, which might have identified a different group of sexual minority students and different relationships with health-risk behaviors (*4–7*).

Conclusion

Compared with students who are not sexual minorities, a disproportionate number of sexual minority students engage in a wide range of health-risk behaviors. Consequently, to enable documentation of these disparities and assessment of the impact of public health and school health policies and practices designed to decrease these disparities, it is important to include questions on sexual identity and on sex of sexual contacts on surveys that monitor health-risk behaviors and selected health outcomes among high school students in states and large urban school districts. Furthermore, because sexual minority students represent a relatively small proportion of all students, use of large, population-based samples of students is important for obtaining the most generalizable and highest quality data on which to base policy and programmatic decisions (*8,27*). In 2009, only 10 states and seven large urban school districts added questions about sexual identity, sex of sexual contacts, or both to their YRBS questionnaire. Additional support for these questions within the remaining states and large urban school districts conducting YRBSs is necessary to increase knowledge about the health-risk behaviors of sexual minority youths.

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TABLE 1. Surveys that met selection criteria for inclusion* — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

	Surveys that included questions on sexual identity					Surveys that included questions on sex of sexual contacts				
Site	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	**2001**	**2003**	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
State surveys										
Connecticut	NS	UW	○	○	○	NS	UW	○	●	●
Delaware	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
Maine	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Massachusetts	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rhode Island	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	●
Vermont	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wisconsin	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●
Local surveys										
Boston, MA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Chicago, IL	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
Milwaukee, WI	UW	○	○	○	○	UW	○	○	●	●
New York City, NY	○	○	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
San Diego, CA	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	○	○
San Francisco, CA	●	UW	●	●	●	○	UW	○	○	○

Abbreviations: NS = No survey (did not conduct a YRBS); UW = unweighted (conducted a YRBS, but data were unweighted).
* Conducted a YRBS, data were weighted, and site included a question on sexual identity, sex of sexual contacts, or both.
○ Conducted a YRBS and data were weighted, but site did not include a question on sexual identity, sex of sexual contacts, or both.
● Conducted a YRBS, data were weighted, and site included a question on sexual identity, sex of sexual contacts, or both.

TABLE 2. Demographic characteristics of students* — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
Site	**Sample size**	**Male**	**Female**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**White†**	**Black†**	**Hispanic**	**Other§**
State surveys											
Connecticut	4,464	50.9	49.1	27.1	25.5	24.6	22.9	68.2	13.7	14.4	3.7
Delaware	10,799	51.1	49.0	31.1	25.8	22.5	20.7	56.7	28.4	8.8	6.1
Maine	15,005	51.3	48.7	26.8	25.5	24.6	23.1	95.3	0.7	1.3	2.8
Massachusetts	17,188	50.7	49.3	28.4	25.4	24.0	22.2	74.7	8.7	11.5	5.2
Rhode Island	5,423	50.5	49.5	29.2	25.9	23.4	21.6	69.4	9.2	17.6	3.8
Vermont	36,774	51.6	48.4	26.2	25.7	24.5	23.6	95.2	0.7	1.2	2.9
Wisconsin	4,528	51.4	48.6	25.5	24.7	25.2	24.6	79.8	9.4	5.8	5.1
Local surveys											
Boston, MA	7,684	49.8	50.2	31.0	23.9	22.6	22.6	15.4	46.4	29.1	9.2
Chicago, IL	4,320	49.3	50.7	32.6	27.4	21.2	18.8	9.9	50.4	35.5	4.2
Milwaukee, WI	3,733	49.8	50.2	33.6	23.4	24.4	18.6	13.4	63.5	17.7	5.4
New York City, NY	29,107	49.0	51.0	33.8	28.8	19.9	17.5	11.9	34.9	36.1	17.1
San Diego, CA	8,529	50.6	49.4	29.7	27.1	23.6	19.6	27.5	14.1	40.4	18.0
San Francisco, CA	8,591	51.4	48.6	27.7	27.0	23.7	21.6	8.1	11.4	19.8	60.7

* Weighted population estimates for each site.
† Non-Hispanic.
§ American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and multiple race (non-Hispanic).

TABLE 3. Number and percentage of students, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

	Sexual identity							
	Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No. (%)	(95% CI)*	No. (%)	(95% CI)	No. (%)	(95% CI)	No. (%)	(95% CI)
State surveys								
Connecticut	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,801 (93.5)	(93.0–94.1)	133 (1.3)	(1.1–1.6)	396 (3.8)	(3.4–4.3)	136 (1.3)	(1.1–1.6)
Maine	9,513 (93.3)	(92.3–94.2)	186 (1.2)	(0.9–1.6)	432 (3.4)	(2.9–4.0)	324 (2.1)	(1.9–2.4)
Massachusetts	15,780 (93.6)	(93.2–94.0)	196 (1.2)	(1.0–1.4)	536 (3.2)	(2.9–3.5)	377 (2.1)	(1.8–2.3)
Rhode Island	4,836 (90.7)	(89.6–91.6)	91 (1.7)	(1.3–2.1)	287 (5.2)	(4.3–6.2)	137 (2.5)	(2.0–3.2)
Vermont	21,466 (93.0)	(92.4–93.4)	264 (1.0)	(0.9–1.2)	941 (3.7)	(3.4–4.0)	610 (2.3)	(2.1–2.6)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys								
Boston, MA	6,792 (93.4)	(92.6–94.2)	79 (1.1)	(0.8–1.5)	215 (2.9)	(2.5–3.4)	184 (2.5)	(2.1–3.0)
Chicago, IL	3,534 (90.5)	(89.2–91.7)	102 (2.6)	(2.0–3.4)	148 (3.7)	(3.0–4.5)	115 (3.2)	(2.5–4.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,553 (91.2)	(90.5–91.8)	468 (1.4)	(1.2–1.6)	1,353 (4.3)	(4.0–4.6)	786 (3.2)	(2.8–3.6)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,546 (90.3)	(89.4–91.1)	121 (1.4)	(1.1–1.7)	296 (3.7)	(3.2–4.1)	368 (4.7)	(4.1–5.3)
Median	*93.0*		*1.3*		*3.7*		*2.5*	
Range	*90.3–93.6*		*1.0–2.6*		*2.9–5.2*		*1.3-4.7*	

* Confidence interval.
† Not available.

TABLE 3. (*Continued*) Number and percentage of students, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

	Sex of sexual contacts							
	Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes		Never had sexual contact	
Site	No. (%)	(95% CI)*	No. (%)	(95% CI)	No. (%)	(95% CI)	No. (%)	(95% CI)
State surveys								
Connecticut	2,229 (52.9)	(50.8–55.0)	104 (2.5)	(2.1–3.1)	215 (4.8)	(4.1–5.6)	1,793 (39.8)	(37.4–42.2)
Delaware	5,497 (53.6)	(52.0–55.2)	100 (1.0)	(0.8–1.2)	293 (2.8)	(2.5–3.2)	4,402 (42.6)	(40.9–44.2)
Maine	2,668 (51.7)	(49.4–53.9)	137 (2.4)	(1.9–2.9)	178 (3.0)	(2.6–3.5)	2,424 (42.9)	(40.6–45.3)
Massachusetts	8,634 (53.3)	(51.9–54.6)	340 (2.1)	(1.9–2.4)	563 (3.4)	(3.1–3.8)	7,072 (41.2)	(39.9–42.5)
Rhode Island	2,915 (56.0)	(53.5–58.5)	159 (2.7)	(2.2–3.3)	258 (4.9)	(4.1–5.8)	1,999 (36.4)	(34.2–38.7)
Vermont	13,638 (39.0)	(37.1–41.0)	246 (0.7)	(0.6–0.7)	827 (2.0)	(1.9–2.2)	21,169 (58.3)	(56.4–60.2)
Wisconsin	2,436 (54.7)	(52.1–57.2)	82 (1.9)	(1.5–2.3)	167 (3.6)	(3.0–4.4)	1,812 (39.8)	(37.3–42.5)
Local surveys								
Boston, MA	3,834 (57.3)	(55.6–59.1)	183 (2.7)	(2.3–3.2)	193 (2.8)	(2.4–3.3)	2,769 (37.1)	(35.4–38.9)
Chicago, IL	2,195 (56.5)	(53.9–59.1)	119 (3.2)	(2.5–4.2)	129 (3.1)	(2.4–4.1)	1,446 (37.2)	(34.4–40.0)
Milwaukee, WI	2,145 (60.9)	(58.6–63.2)	133 (3.9)	(3.1–4.7)	189 (4.9)	(4.2–5.7)	1,099 (30.4)	(28.2–32.6)
New York City, NY	13,815 (49.3)	(47.6–51.0)	743 (2.5)	(2.2–2.8)	1,169 (4.0)	(3.5–4.6)	11,330 (44.3)	(42.3–46.2)
San Diego, CA	1,904 (37.2)	(35.0–39.4)	83 (1.7)	(1.2–2.2)	100 (1.9)	(1.5–2.4)	3,124 (59.3)	(56.9–61.6)
San Francisco, CA	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	*53.5*		*2.5*		*3.3*		*40.5*	
Range	*37.2–60.9*		*0.7-3.9*		*1.9–4.9*		*30.4–59.3*	

* Confidence interval.
† Not available.

TABLE 4. Sex of sexual contacts, by sexual identity — selected sites,* United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity			
		Heterosexual	Gay or lesbian	Bisexual	Unsure
Site	Sex of sexual contacts	%	%	%	%
State surveys					
Delaware	Opposite sex only	97.2	0.1	2.1	0.6
	Same sex only	17.0	60.0	19.3	3.7
	Both sexes	17.3	14.7	61.9	6.1
	Never had sexual contact	96.3	0.6	1.5	1.7
Maine	Opposite sex only	97.7	0.0	1.2	1.1
	Same sex only	74.3	10.8	14.2	0.7
	Both sexes	63.4	2.3	24.9	9.4
	Never had sexual contact	95.1	0.9	2.3	1.8
Massachusetts	Opposite sex only	96.9	0.3	1.6	1.2
	Same sex only	66.5	19.0	11.4	3.2
	Both sexes	36.5	9.9	44.0	9.6
	Never had sexual contact	95.7	0.6	1.5	2.3
Rhode Island	Opposite sex only	96.0	0.5	2.3	1.2
	Same sex only	59.5	24.1	11.3	5.1
	Both sexes	32.1	5.5	51.8	10.6
	Never had sexual contact	93.5	1.0	2.6	3.0
Vermont	Opposite sex only	94.9	0.3	3.3	1.5
	Same sex only	24.5	46.7	22.3	6.5
	Both sexes	27.3	10.2	51.9	10.7
	Never had sexual contact	95.2	0.5	1.9	2.4
Local surveys					
Boston, MA	Opposite sex only	96.7	0.5	1.3	1.5
	Same sex only	77.8	13.4	6.6	2.3
	Both sexes	35.5	8.3	49.0	7.2
	Never had sexual contact	94.4	0.6	1.5	3.5
Chicago, IL	Opposite sex only	95.3	0.8	1.8	2.1
	Same sex only	49.4	33.4	10.6	6.6
	Both sexes	22.0	11.6	50.5	15.9
	Never had sexual contact	93.1	2.0	1.4	3.5
New York City, NY	Opposite sex only	95.6	0.4	2.1	1.9
	Same sex only	63.9	19.3	10.3	6.5
	Both sexes	27.5	6.6	51.4	14.6
	Never had sexual contact	93.8	0.8	2.2	3.1
Median	*Opposite sex only*	*96.3*	*0.4*	*2.0*	*1.4*
Range	*Opposite sex only*	*94.9–97.7*	*0.0–0.8*	*1.2–3.3*	*0.6–2.1*
Median	*Same sex only*	*61.7*	*21.7*	*11.3*	*4.4*
Range	*Same sex only*	*17.0–77.8*	*10.8–60.0*	*6.6–22.3*	*0.7–6.6*
Median	*Both sexes*	*29.8*	*9.1*	*50.9*	*10.1*
Range	*Both sexes*	*17.3–63.4*	*2.3–14.7*	*24.9–61.9*	*6.1–15.9*
Median	*Never had sexual contact*	*94.7*	*0.7*	*1.7*	*2.7*
Range	*Never had sexual contact*	*93.1–96.3*	*0.5–2.0*	*1.4–2.6*	*1.7–3.5*

* Across the eight sites that assessed both sex of sexual contacts and sexual identity.

TABLE 5. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seatbelt,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,425	8.4	(7.8–9.2)	18.6	(12.6–26.4)	12.4	(9.3–16.2)	13.3	(8.3–20.8)
Maine	1,309	10.6	(9.0–12.5)	—	—	27.3	(11.0–53.4)	20.3	(7.4–44.8)
Massachusetts	16,790	15.5	(14.4–16.6)	33.8	(26.9–41.5)	23.6	(19.8–27.8)	23.2	(18.5–28.5)
Rhode Island	5,334	12.3	(10.6–14.3)	29.3	(20.6–39.8)	21.0	(15.5–27.9)	16.2	(11.2–22.9)
Vermont	22,890	7.7	(6.6–8.9)	22.7	(17.3–29.1)	17.6	(14.8–20.8)	15.0	(12.5–18.0)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,231	23.2	(21.9–24.5)	35.8	(25.4–47.7)	28.8	(22.1–36.6)	23.5	(16.8–31.7)
Chicago, IL	3,871	12.5	(11.1–14.0)	18.3	(10.5–29.8)	13.0	(7.1–22.4)	18.7	(11.3–29.4)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	27,004	14.0	(13.1–14.9)	19.4	(13.4–27.3)	20.4	(17.1–24.1)	20.8	(16.5–25.9)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,291	7.1	(6.4–7.8)	13.1	(7.6–21.6)	11.3	(7.9–15.9)	11.5	(8.0–16.2)
Median		*12.3*		*21.0*		*20.4*		*18.7*	
Range		*7.1–23.2*		*13.1–35.8*		*11.3–28.8*		*11.5–23.5*	

* When riding in a car driven by someone else.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 5. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seatbelt,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,545	10.3	(8.9–11.9)	16.5	(10.1–25.9)	14.8	(10.3–21.0)
Delaware	5,872	12.1	(11.0–13.2)	16.6	(10.0–26.3)	18.7	(14.2–24.2)
Maine	2,953	17.2	(15.3–19.3)	24.1	(16.0–34.8)	23.0	(16.5–31.2)
Massachusetts	9,485	20.0	(18.6–21.5)	25.0	(20.6–30.0)	29.7	(25.7–34.0)
Rhode Island	3,324	15.4	(13.2–17.8)	26.9	(18.1–38.0)	17.7	(12.9–23.9)
Vermont	14,543	14.3	(13.1–15.6)	20.6	(15.0–27.7)	26.3	(23.3–29.5)
Wisconsin	2,681	16.6	(14.4–19.2)	29.3	(21.6–38.4)	20.3	(14.7–27.3)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,190	26.2	(24.4–28.0)	25.3	(19.1–32.6)	29.8	(23.4–37.1)
Chicago, IL	2,430	15.0	(13.0–17.3)	14.3	(8.0–24.3)	13.4	(7.0–24.3)
Milwaukee, WI	2,456	29.7	(27.2–32.2)	26.4	(18.9–35.5)	26.6	(19.3–35.5)
New York City, NY	15,636	14.2	(13.3–15.3)	19.6	(14.7–25.6)	20.1	(17.2–23.3)
San Diego, CA	2,068	8.5	(7.1–10.0)	17.5	(8.4–32.9)	16.9	(10.1–27.0)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*15.2*		*22.4*		*20.2*	
Range		*8.5–29.7*		*14.3–29.3*		*13.4–29.8*	

* When riding in a car driven by someone else.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 6. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	6,437	86.2	(85.0–87.3)	80.0	(67.9–88.4)	91.7	(86.1–95.1)	84.6	(75.4–90.8)
Maine	7,293	68.8	(65.1–72.2)	71.7	(52.4–85.3)	73.2	(63.1–81.3)	59.6	(47.6–70.5)
Massachusetts	5,294	75.2	(71.8–78.4)	76.8	(56.9–89.3)	86.5	(76.4–92.6)	67.4	(57.6–75.9)
Rhode Island	3,366	81.0	(76.7–84.6)	85.1	(73.8–92.0)	89.1	(82.3–93.5)	74.8	(62.3–84.3)
Vermont	17,107	58.6	(53.2–63.8)	64.6	(55.8–72.5)	75.0	(69.9–79.5)	53.2	(48.1–58.2)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	2,355	88.6	(86.7–90.3)	—	—	89.9	(80.5–95.0)	65.4	(51.2–77.4)
Chicago, IL	2,572	95.3	(93.9–96.3)	87.8	(77.6–93.7)	90.4	(81.6–95.2)	83.3	(71.3–90.9)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	16,629	90.1	(88.8–91.2)	88.0	(81.4–92.5)	87.0	(82.3–90.6)	77.3	(71.1–82.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	2,793	68.8	(66.4–71.1)	75.8	(55.5–88.7)	61.2	(49.1–72.0)	53.9	(45.1–62.6)
Median		*81.0*		*78.4*		*87.0*		*67.4*	
Range		*58.6–95.3*		*64.6-88.0*		*61.2–91.7*		*53.2–84.6*	

* Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 6. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	822	86.6	(82.8–89.6)	94.8	(78.9–98.9)	77.4	(67.0–85.2)
Delaware	3,490	93.1	(92.1–94.0)	85.3	(70.5–93.3)	88.6	(82.5–92.7)
Maine	1,902	77.6	(74.8–80.2)	86.8	(77.4–92.6)	79.9	(70.6–86.9)
Massachusetts	2,769	82.6	(79.5–85.4)	84.1	(77.3–89.2)	91.2	(82.9–95.7)
Rhode Island	2,077	87.7	(84.5–90.3)	89.3	(82.8–93.5)	90.5	(81.8–95.2)
Vermont	10,004	74.0	(70.8–77.1)	70.6	(63.5–76.8)	76.0	(71.2–80.3)
Wisconsin	1,008	93.4	(90.6–95.5)	94.5	(76.4–98.9)	98.6	(90.3–99.8)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	1,377	91.7	(89.8–93.2)	82.1	(67.9–90.9)	86.0	(73.7–93.1)
Chicago, IL	1,615	96.2	(94.5–97.4)	90.5	(81.5–95.4)	90.1	(80.9–95.2)
Milwaukee, WI	826	95.7	(94.1–96.9)	94.0	(81.6–98.2)	91.3	(77.5–97.0)
New York City, NY	10,250	93.1	(92.2–93.9)	87.2	(80.1–92.1)	88.4	(84.1–91.7)
San Diego, CA	1,249	87.5	(85.0–89.6)	91.6	(81.6–96.4)	84.6	(71.2–92.5)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*89.7*		*88.3*		*88.5*	
Range		*74.0–96.2*		*70.6–94.8*		*76.0–98.6*	

* Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

Table 7. Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,366	27.4	(26.3–28.6)	34.3	(26.6–42.9)	41.6	(36.6–46.8)	34.6	(27.1–43.0)
Maine	1,311	21.1	(18.1–24.4)	—	—	31.2	(15.3–53.3)	50.1	(25.1–75.1)
Massachusetts	16,773	26.9	(25.8–27.9)	41.2	(34.4–48.4)	36.7	(32.2–41.5)	32.4	(26.9–38.4)
Rhode Island	5,330	24.2	(22.6–25.9)	35.7	(24.1–49.3)	36.6	(32.0–41.5)	28.3	(19.3–39.3)
Vermont	23,183	22.5	(21.1–24.0)	37.3	(32.3–42.6)	32.9	(29.3–36.7)	32.0	(26.9–37.5)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,198	22.9	(21.6–24.3)	38.0	(24.3–53.9)	33.6	(26.7–41.2)	30.1	(22.9–38.4)
Chicago, IL	3,852	30.5	(28.5–32.6)	46.3	(34.3–58.8)	39.5	(29.2–50.7)	36.0	(24.6–49.3)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	7,791	17.1	(15.1–19.3)	16.6	(8.2–30.8)	20.1	(13.7–28.6)	19.0	(12.1–28.7)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,288	18.2	(17.2–19.3)	24.5	(17.0–34.1)	26.2	(21.2–31.9)	19.8	(15.6–24.8)
Median		*22.9*		*36.5*		*33.6*		*32.0*	
Range		*17.1–30.5*		*16.6-46.3*		*20.1–41.6*		*19.0–50.1*	

* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

Table 7. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,540	32.7	(30.1–35.5)	33.8	(24.7–44.2)	46.2	(39.4–53.2)
Delaware	5,836	34.6	(32.9–36.2)	44.4	(33.9–55.5)	49.0	(42.7–55.3)
Maine	2,969	31.0	(28.6–33.4)	39.7	(30.6–49.5)	41.7	(32.0–52.0)
Massachusetts	9,472	34.9	(33.6–36.3)	35.7	(30.1–41.6)	47.2	(42.8–51.8)
Rhode Island	3,320	29.9	(27.6–32.4)	38.7	(28.5–49.9)	42.5	(36.9–48.4)
Vermont	14,626	33.6	(32.3–35.0)	35.2	(28.1–42.9)	51.3	(47.4–55.2)
Wisconsin	2,677	34.9	(32.6–37.2)	45.2	(35.6–55.1)	37.9	(30.6–45.9)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,171	28.2	(26.4–30.1)	36.3	(28.3–45.1)	37.4	(29.8–45.7)
Chicago, IL	2,415	35.4	(32.5–38.6)	36.9	(26.2–49.1)	37.5	(28.8–47.0)
Milwaukee, WI	2,461	31.6	(29.4–34.0)	39.0	(30.8–47.8)	38.3	(31.0–46.3)
New York City, NY	4,722	20.3	(17.9–23.0)	31.8	(17.8–50.1)	27.9	(19.9–37.7)
San Diego, CA	2,068	38.5	(35.9–41.1)	39.0	(27.4–51.9)	52.6	(42.0–62.9)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*33.2*		*37.8*		*42.1*	
Range		*20.3–38.5*		*31.8–45.2*		*27.9–52.6*	

* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 8. Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,251	9.3	(8.5–10.2)	16.9	(10.9–25.2)	13.8	(10.6–17.9)	18.3	(12.1–26.7)
Maine	1,293	8.6	(6.8–10.8)	—	—	13.3	(3.7–37.9)	19.5	(6.1–47.7)
Massachusetts	16,650	10.2	(9.5–10.9)	30.2	(23.9–37.3)	16.1	(12.7–20.2)	17.0	(12.8–22.3)
Rhode Island	5,254	7.8	(6.7–9.0)	14.0	(7.8–23.8)	11.7	(8.4–16.1)	16.3	(9.0–27.6)
Vermont	23,086	8.1	(7.5–8.7)	24.9	(20.3–30.1)	14.3	(12.0–16.9)	17.6	(14.9–20.8)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,090	5.2	(4.4–6.0)	18.6	(9.5–33.1)	11.2	(7.4–16.7)	14.5	(9.3–21.7)
Chicago, IL	3,774	7.8	(6.5–9.5)	9.3	(4.8–17.2)	18.3	(11.4–28.1)	16.2	(9.3–26.7)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,376	2.9	(2.5–3.3)	7.0	(4.3–11.2)	6.0	(4.4–8.1)	6.6	(4.5–9.7)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,175	3.3	(2.9–3.8)	8.7	(3.8–18.6)	9.6	(6.4–14.0)	2.1	(1.0–4.6)
Median		*7.8*		*15.4*		*13.3*		*16.3*	
Range		*2.9–10.2*		*7.0-30.2*		*6.0–18.3*		*2.1–19.5*	

* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 8. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,513	13.1	(11.1–15.3)	19.9	(12.0–31.0)	19.6	(14.2–26.5)
Delaware	5,758	14.6	(13.4–15.9)	20.5	(13.6–29.7)	25.0	(19.6–31.4)
Maine	2,924	15.1	(13.3–17.1)	14.8	(9.6–22.1)	25.6	(19.3–33.0)
Massachusetts	9,412	15.1	(14.0–16.3)	17.9	(13.7–23.1)	24.1	(20.1–28.6)
Rhode Island	3,268	11.3	(9.9–13.0)	10.0	(5.7–16.7)	17.8	(13.4–23.3)
Vermont	14,517	16.5	(15.5–17.5)	22.3	(17.0–28.8)	35.0	(32.3–37.8)
Wisconsin	2,657	17.6	(15.9–19.4)	22.5	(15.0–32.2)	19.0	(13.1–26.6)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,089	7.6	(6.5–8.9)	11.6	(7.3–18.0)	14.2	(9.8–20.3)
Chicago, IL	2,367	10.7	(8.9–12.8)	15.0	(9.4–23.1)	15.2	(9.6–23.2)
Milwaukee, WI	2,381	6.7	(5.5–8.2)	11.0	(6.8–17.4)	13.4	(8.8–19.7)
New York City, NY	15,277	4.2	(3.7–4.8)	7.2	(4.6–11.2)	9.3	(6.7–12.9)
San Diego, CA	2,055	15.3	(13.4–17.5)	17.9	(11.7–26.4)	23.4	(15.7–33.4)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*13.8*		*16.5*		*19.3*	
Range		*4.2–17.6*		*7.2–22.5*		*9.3–35.0*	

* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 9. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,245	16.3	(15.3–17.3)	28.2	(19.3–39.1)	26.1	(21.2–31.7)	23.8	(16.9–32.5)
Maine	1,290	14.0	(11.1–17.5)	—	—	36.5	(18.9–58.6)	34.5	(16.5–58.4)
Massachusetts	16,558	13.3	(12.5–14.1)	31.0	(24.1–38.8)	20.1	(16.7–23.9)	25.3	(20.6–30.7)
Rhode Island	5,287	10.2	(9.2–11.4)	21.9	(15.3–30.3)	18.9	(14.6–24.1)	17.3	(11.1–25.9)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,098	15.9	(14.7–17.2)	29.5	(17.4–45.3)	22.9	(17.0–30.1)	18.6	(12.8–26.3)
Chicago, IL	3,778	17.6	(15.8–19.5)	22.9	(15.1–33.2)	29.2	(20.3–40.1)	22.2	(13.5–34.4)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,463	12.4	(11.5–13.4)	20.8	(15.3–27.6)	20.0	(17.0–23.4)	17.7	(13.3–23.3)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,199	9.8	(9.1–10.6)	19.8	(13.0–28.9)	22.2	(17.4–27.8)	8.1	(5.5–11.7)
Median		*13.6*		*22.9*		*22.5*		*20.4*	
Range		*9.8–17.6*		*19.8–31.0*		*18.9–36.5*		*8.1–34.5*	

* For example, a gun, knife, or club.
† On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 9. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,520	18.4	(16.1–21.1)	28.4	(18.9–40.3)	25.5	(20.2–31.6)
Delaware	5,730	21.9	(20.5–23.4)	34.3	(25.2–44.9)	34.9	(28.8–41.5)
Maine	2,904	18.4	(16.2–20.8)	25.8	(17.6–36.0)	25.1	(19.0–32.2)
Massachusetts	9,323	17.9	(16.8–18.9)	24.3	(19.7–29.7)	26.8	(22.8–31.2)
Rhode Island	3,290	13.2	(11.8–14.7)	27.4	(19.8–36.6)	20.0	(14.7–26.6)
Vermont	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,629	13.0	(11.2–15.1)	18.4	(10.9–29.3)	20.0	(14.6–26.7)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,094	22.8	(21.1–24.7)	21.3	(15.5–28.5)	27.0	(21.0–34.0)
Chicago, IL	2,362	22.9	(20.4–25.6)	26.2	(18.6–35.7)	27.0	(17.8–38.7)
Milwaukee, WI	2,380	21.1	(18.9–23.5)	18.6	(11.6–28.6)	22.4	(16.0–30.4)
New York City, NY	15,277	18.2	(17.0–19.6)	27.2	(21.6–33.6)	25.0	(20.7–29.8)
San Diego, CA	2,026	20.1	(18.1–22.2)	19.2	(11.2–30.9)	45.0	(34.2–56.3)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*18.4*		*25.8*		*25.5*	
Range		*13.0–22.9*		*18.4–34.3*		*20.0–45.0*	

* For example, a gun, knife, or club.
† On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 10. Percentage of high school students who carried a gun,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,323	5.3	(4.8–5.8)	15.7	(9.1–25.6)	8.4	(5.6–12.5)	13.0	(7.6–21.1)
Maine	1,297	3.8	(2.9–5.1)	—	—	20.7	(8.4–42.5)	23.5	(9.7–46.8)
Massachusetts	16,577	2.9	(2.5–3.3)	17.4	(12.0–24.6)	5.1	(3.4–7.5)	13.9	(9.9–19.1)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,128	4.3	(3.6–5.1)	18.2	(9.0–33.2)	6.9	(3.8–12.3)	10.4	(6.2–16.8)
Chicago, IL	3,800	5.3	(4.4–6.3)	8.2	(4.1–15.7)	10.6	(5.4–19.8)	6.1	(2.6–13.7)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,866	2.7	(2.4–3.2)	8.6	(5.4–13.3)	5.6	(3.7–8.2)	7.0	(4.1–11.6)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,243	2.3	(1.9–2.7)	6.7	(3.2–13.4)	9.4	(6.2–14.2)	2.3	(1.1–4.5)
Median		*3.8*		*12.1*		*8.4*		*10.4*	
Range		*2.3–5.3*		*6.7-18.2*		*5.1–20.7*		*2.3–23.5*	

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 10. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who carried a gun,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,781	8.0	(7.2–9.0)	20.6	(12.2–32.6)	17.7	(12.9–23.8)
Maine	2,919	5.3	(4.2–6.8)	15.2	(9.8–22.8)	9.9	(5.9–16.3)
Massachusetts	9,361	4.3	(3.8–4.9)	8.1	(5.4–12.0)	9.9	(7.5–13.1)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,648	4.2	(3.4–5.3)	9.8	(4.7–19.2)	6.4	(3.7–10.9)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,121	6.4	(5.4–7.7)	7.9	(4.4–13.8)	10.5	(6.9–15.7)
Chicago, IL	2,373	7.4	(6.2–8.7)	7.8	(3.5–16.5)	10.2	(5.4–18.4)
Milwaukee, WI	2,413	10.3	(8.6–12.1)	6.0	(2.8–12.4)	5.6	(3.2–9.5)
New York City, NY	15,522	4.5	(3.9–5.2)	7.6	(4.9–11.5)	8.7	(5.9–12.6)
San Diego, CA	2,051	6.3	(5.1–7.7)	6.8	(2.7–16.0)	22.1	(13.7–33.6)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*6.3*		*7.9*		*9.9*	
Range		*4.2–10.3*		*6.0–20.6*		*5.6–22.1*	

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 11. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,213	31.1	(29.8–32.4)	43.6	(34.5–53.2)	43.9	(38.6–49.4)	45.1	(35.3–55.2)
Maine	10,057	23.5	(21.4–25.8)	38.0	(28.8–48.2)	41.6	(32.7–51.1)	48.1	(38.2–58.1)
Massachusetts	16,520	29.0	(27.9–30.1)	48.1	(40.3–56.1)	45.2	(40.5–49.9)	36.6	(31.5–42.0)
Rhode Island	5,226	24.0	(22.2–25.8)	40.3	(30.7–50.8)	42.8	(35.9–50.0)	32.1	(25.7–39.3)
Vermont	22,840	24.2	(22.8–25.7)	41.8	(35.3–48.6)	41.9	(38.1–45.9)	33.9	(30.0–38.0)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,021	32.7	(31.1–34.2)	50.5	(39.3–61.6)	42.3	(35.0–50.0)	30.9	(23.4–39.7)
Chicago, IL	3,750	40.4	(37.7–43.2)	48.9	(36.4–61.6)	50.3	(40.1–60.4)	51.2	(39.8–62.4)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,430	32.5	(31.3–33.8)	40.2	(32.5–48.3)	44.9	(39.7–50.2)	35.0	(29.0–41.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,037	25.9	(24.6–27.3)	35.7	(26.8–45.7)	41.5	(35.1–48.2)	23.5	(18.5–29.4)
Median		*29.0*		*41.8*		*42.8*		*35.0*	
Range		*23.5–40.4*		*35.7–50.5*		*41.5–50.3*		*23.5–51.2*	

* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 11. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,471	35.8	(33.3–38.3)	38.8	(30.1–48.2)	49.9	(43.6–56.1)
Delaware	5,717	41.0	(39.3–42.8)	38.6	(29.0–49.0)	57.3	(50.5–63.9)
Maine	2,927	33.5	(31.4–35.7)	32.2	(23.6–42.2)	43.3	(33.4–53.8)
Massachusetts	9,322	37.0	(35.6–38.4)	40.7	(35.0–46.6)	51.5	(46.4–56.5)
Rhode Island	3,250	31.5	(29.3–33.8)	40.6	(31.5–50.5)	43.6	(36.8–50.6)
Vermont	14,333	35.6	(34.5–36.8)	43.4	(37.0–50.1)	62.9	(59.3–66.4)
Wisconsin	2,653	33.9	(30.9–37.0)	37.6	(26.5–50.1)	53.0	(45.3–60.6)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,051	40.4	(38.2–42.6)	44.6	(36.5–53.0)	47.6	(39.8–55.6)
Chicago, IL	2,337	49.5	(46.1–52.9)	44.3	(31.0–58.4)	48.7	(36.1–61.4)
Milwaukee, WI	2,381	50.0	(47.3–52.6)	47.9	(37.7–58.3)	48.8	(40.0–57.6)
New York City, NY	15,275	42.5	(40.9–44.1)	44.6	(37.6–51.8)	49.8	(45.6–54.1)
San Diego, CA	1,995	46.2	(43.3–49.1)	44.5	(32.3–57.5)	72.4	(60.1–82.0)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*38.7*		*42.0*		*49.8*	
Range		*31.5–50.0*		*32.2–47.9*		*43.3–72.4*	

* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 12. Percentage of high school students who were injured in a physical fight,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,353	3.3	(2.9–3.7)	15.5	(10.1–23.1)	7.7	(5.4–10.8)	12.2	(7.0–20.4)
Maine	8,848	3.0	(2.6–3.4)	13.8	(9.0–20.5)	7.9	(5.6–11.2)	11.3	(7.7–16.2)
Massachusetts	16,616	3.3	(2.9–3.6)	18.9	(13.1–26.6)	8.8	(6.4–12.0)	10.1	(7.2–14.0)
Rhode Island	2,147	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	20.3	(10.8–34.8)	9.5	(5.4–16.1)	3.9	(1.1–12.8)
Vermont	23,088	2.3	(2.1–2.6)	14.7	(10.6–20.0)	7.9	(5.9–10.6)	8.5	(6.4–11.2)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,137	4.1	(3.6–4.8)	20.1	(11.5–32.8)	9.9	(6.1–15.7)	9.8	(5.5–17.0)
Chicago, IL	3,799	4.6	(3.7–5.7)	17.9	(10.0–29.9)	14.1	(8.9–21.5)	13.4	(8.6–20.1)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	16,272	4.3	(3.9–4.8)	3.7	(1.7–8.0)	7.3	(4.7–11.1)	8.9	(5.3–14.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,185	3.5	(3.0–4.0)	13.2	(7.8–21.5)	11.7	(8.1–16.5)	5.6	(3.4–9.0)
Median		*3.4*		*15.5*		*8.8*		*9.8*	
Range		*2.3–4.6*		*3.7–20.3*		*7.3–14.1*		*3.9–13.4*	

* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† Injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 12. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who were injured in a physical fight,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,515	3.9	(3.1–5.0)	8.6	(4.9–14.9)	12.7	(8.3–18.9)
Delaware	5,813	4.9	(4.2–5.5)	11.5	(6.0–21.1)	14.9	(11.1–19.7)
Maine	2,183	4.1	(3.2–5.2)	20.3	(12.7–30.7)	9.6	(6.0–14.8)
Massachusetts	9,376	4.5	(4.0–5.1)	10.8	(7.4–15.3)	11.7	(9.0–15.1)
Rhode Island	1,327	4.9	(3.5–7.0)	11.6	(3.5–32.1)	9.0	(5.4–14.5)
Vermont	14,547	4.5	(4.1–4.9)	13.3	(9.1–19.0)	22.7	(19.0–26.7)
Wisconsin	2,666	2.2	(1.6–3.0)	9.1	(4.3–18.4)	12.6	(8.6–18.1)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,119	5.1	(4.2–6.2)	10.2	(6.2–16.3)	14.2	(9.2–21.3)
Chicago, IL	2,382	6.1	(5.0–7.5)	12.3	(6.6–21.8)	8.9	(4.3–17.4)
Milwaukee, WI	2,425	5.4	(4.4–6.7)	5.8	(2.9–11.2)	8.5	(5.2–13.7)
New York City, NY	9,664	5.8	(5.0–6.8)	11.1	(4.8–23.8)	8.8	(5.8–13.2)
San Diego, CA	2,046	6.6	(5.4–8.0)	13.4	(7.3–23.1)	21.6	(13.7–32.3)
San Francisco, CA	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*4.9*		*11.3*		*12.1*	
Range		*2.2–6.6*		*5.8–20.3*		*8.5–22.7*	

* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† Injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 13. Percentage of high school students who experienced dating violence,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,286	7.8	(7.2–8.4)	29.2	(21.2–38.7)	23.1	(18.9–28.0)	20.2	(13.8–28.7)
Maine	10,032	12.2	(10.8–13.9)	28.9	(19.4–40.7)	24.3	(17.1–33.2)	29.9	(21.0–40.7)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	5,299	11.1	(10.0–12.2)	19.2	(11.8–29.8)	23.4	(18.0–29.9)	23.2	(17.3–30.4)
Vermont	23,143	6.1	(5.6–6.6)	25.3	(20.3–31.0)	17.7	(14.5–21.4)	18.3	(14.6–22.7)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	1,070	12.5	(10.6–14.7)	—	—	24.8	(16.8–34.9)	23.9	(13.2–39.5)
Chicago, IL	3,857	13.8	(12.3–15.4)	28.0	(18.4–40.1)	28.0	(21.2–36.0)	17.0	(11.1–25.1)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,892	9.4	(8.7–10.2)	27.5	(21.6–34.3)	22.4	(18.3–27.0)	17.5	(12.9–23.2)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,241	7.7	(7.1–8.4)	19.1	(12.6–27.8)	19.1	(14.5–24.6)	7.7	(5.4–10.8)
Median		*10.2*		*27.5*		*23.3*		*19.3*	
Range		*6.1–13.8*		*19.1-29.2*		*17.7–28.0*		*7.7–29.9*	

* Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 13. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who experienced dating violence,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,525	14.0	(12.3–15.8)	24.4	(16.3–34.8)	26.3	(19.2–34.9)
Delaware	5,797	12.1	(11.1–13.1)	19.9	(11.8–31.6)	33.4	(27.8–39.6)
Maine	2,948	14.8	(13.1–16.7)	17.1	(12.0–23.9)	26.3	(20.1–33.7)
Massachusetts	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	3,298	14.2	(12.5–16.0)	23.3	(15.1–34.2)	28.3	(22.2–35.2)
Vermont	14,624	11.9	(11.2–12.5)	26.2	(20.5–32.8)	35.7	(30.8–40.9)
Wisconsin	2,669	11.5	(10.3–12.8)	19.7	(12.5–29.5)	26.8	(20.3–34.5)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	676	14.5	(11.7–17.7)	17.8	(6.9–38.9)	33.0	(21.8–46.5)
Chicago, IL	2,420	16.7	(14.7–18.9)	25.6	(17.1–36.4)	30.7	(24.3–38.0)
Milwaukee, WI	2,414	17.1	(15.1–19.3)	19.9	(13.0–29.1)	29.7	(23.2–37.1)
New York City, NY	15,594	13.0	(12.0–14.1)	16.3	(12.9–20.4)	29.8	(25.6–34.3)
San Diego, CA	2,063	17.1	(15.3–19.0)	20.3	(11.7–32.9)	39.6	(29.1–51.3)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*14.2*		*19.9*		*29.8*	
Range		*11.5–17.1*		*16.3–26.2*		*26.3–39.6*	

* Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 14. Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,281	6.4	(5.9–7.0)	31.0	(22.7–40.7)	32.1	(27.3–37.2)	22.5	(15.6–31.2)
Maine	10,134	8.0	(7.2–8.9)	25.5	(16.4–37.5)	30.3	(24.0–37.4)	25.3	(18.3–33.9)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	5,296	7.2	(6.2–8.3)	21.8	(14.9–30.7)	22.6	(16.2–30.6)	18.0	(12.8–24.7)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	1,073	8.4	(6.7–10.4)	—	—	16.6	(8.9–28.8)	20.4	(10.5–35.8)
Chicago, IL	3,840	8.1	(7.1–9.2)	26.5	(16.4–39.8)	30.5	(21.9–40.7)	18.6	(11.7–28.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,869	6.3	(5.6–7.0)	17.9	(13.2–23.8)	20.4	(17.5–23.7)	19.8	(15.2–25.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	4,549	5.2	(4.4–6.1)	14.1	(7.2–25.8)	19.6	(13.6–27.5)	10.4	(7.0–15.2)
Median		*7.2*		*23.7*		*22.6*		*19.8*	
Range		*5.2–8.4*		*14.1-31.0*		*16.6–32.1*		*10.4–25.3*	

* When they did not want to.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 14. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,520	9.8	(8.5–11.3)	16.2	(9.7–25.9)	23.6	(17.4–31.1)
Delaware	5,770	10.8	(9.9–11.7)	29.4	(21.1–39.4)	46.0	(39.0–53.2)
Maine	2,954	10.6	(9.1–12.4)	15.3	(10.0–22.6)	35.6	(27.4–44.8)
Massachusetts	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	3,305	9.6	(8.1–11.4)	14.6	(8.7–23.4)	26.8	(20.9–33.5)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	677	10.8	(8.3–13.9)	26.9	(8.9–58.1)	19.9	(10.7–34.1)
Chicago, IL	2,410	10.5	(9.1–12.1)	22.2	(14.3–32.8)	27.9	(20.2–37.1)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	15,563	9.6	(8.6–10.8)	17.6	(13.4–22.9)	26.4	(22.2–31.1)
San Diego, CA	2,078	15.3	(13.6–17.2)	16.9	(9.5–28.4)	53.4	(41.4–65.1)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*10.6*		*17.3*		*27.3*	
Range		*9.6–15.3*		*14.6–29.4*		*19.9–53.4*	

* When they did not want to.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 15. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,370	4.6	(4.2–5.2)	15.5	(9.8–23.6)	12.9	(9.1–17.9)	10.0	(5.4–17.8)
Maine	1,305	4.5	(3.4–6.0)	—	—	12.2	(4.1–31.3)	15.8	(6.1–34.9)
Massachusetts	16,654	4.6	(4.1–5.0)	21.9	(15.8–29.5)	7.8	(5.6–10.8)	16.4	(12.6–21.1)
Rhode Island	5,282	3.7	(3.1–4.4)	16.7	(10.3–25.9)	10.3	(7.7–13.7)	6.7	(3.1–13.6)
Vermont	23,238	8.3	(7.4–9.4)	30.5	(24.4–37.4)	19.3	(16.2–22.8)	16.6	(13.5–20.3)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,128	6.9	(6.1–7.8)	23.4	(13.2–38.0)	14.4	(9.7–20.9)	10.4	(6.4–16.4)
Chicago, IL	3,834	5.5	(4.6–6.4)	10.2	(5.5–18.2)	16.1	(9.5–25.9)	10.1	(5.1–18.8)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,694	4.5	(3.9–5.3)	9.9	(6.6–14.6)	9.2	(7.0–11.9)	9.9	(6.6–14.6)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,231	5.6	(5.0–6.2)	13.9	(8.5–21.8)	12.8	(9.1–17.6)	5.9	(3.9–8.9)
Median		*4.6*		*16.1*		*12.8*		*10.1*	
Range		*3.7–8.3*		*9.9-30.5*		*7.8–19.3*		*5.9–16.6*	

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† For example, a gun, knife, or club.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 15. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,514	5.9	(4.4–7.9)	7.5	(3.3–16.3)	14.8	(10.6–20.3)
Delaware	5,819	6.9	(6.1–7.7)	14.4	(7.5–25.8)	19.4	(14.5–25.4)
Maine	2,941	6.2	(5.1–7.7)	11.3	(7.0–17.7)	15.5	(10.2–22.8)
Massachusetts	9,404	6.6	(6.0–7.3)	10.3	(7.3–14.4)	14.5	(11.4–18.2)
Rhode Island	3,287	5.3	(4.4–6.4)	12.1	(7.1–19.8)	12.1	(9.1–15.9)
Vermont	14,678	13.3	(12.4–14.3)	26.4	(20.5–33.2)	38.2	(34.7–41.9)
Wisconsin	2,664	4.5	(3.4–5.8)	8.7	(3.9–18.3)	9.4	(5.7–15.2)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,122	9.9	(8.7–11.3)	11.7	(7.6–17.5)	17.5	(12.4–24.1)
Chicago, IL	2,398	7.2	(5.9–8.7)	12.7	(7.3–21.1)	11.3	(5.2–22.7)
Milwaukee, WI	2,411	7.3	(6.0–9.0)	9.3	(4.2–19.2)	10.0	(5.9–16.5)
New York City, NY	15,423	7.0	(6.0–8.2)	12.7	(8.6–18.2)	12.5	(9.4–16.3)
San Diego, CA	2,057	8.1	(6.7–9.7)	8.5	(4.0–17.2)	25.8	(17.8–35.9)
San Francisco, CA	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*7.0*		*11.5*		*14.7*	
Range		*4.5–13.3*		*7.5–26.4*		*9.4–38.2*	

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† For example, a gun, knife, or club.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 16. Percentage of high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,422	5.9	(5.4–6.5)	18.6	(12.9–26.1)	13.8	(10.8–17.6)	21.7	(14.9–30.4)
Maine	10,316	6.0	(5.3–6.9)	18.3	(12.7–25.6)	20.9	(12.7–32.3)	25.7	(17.4–36.2)
Massachusetts	16,850	5.7	(5.2–6.1)	28.1	(21.9–35.3)	12.6	(9.7–16.2)	17.2	(13.2–22.2)
Rhode Island	5,350	6.1	(5.4–6.9)	25.0	(17.2–34.8)	16.6	(13.0–20.9)	14.0	(9.9–19.3)
Vermont	23,233	5.3	(4.8–5.8)	24.6	(20.9–28.8)	15.5	(13.1–18.2)	17.1	(14.1–20.5)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,214	6.5	(5.9–7.3)	18.5	(9.7–32.3)	14.8	(10.6–20.4)	16.5	(11.3–23.5)
Chicago, IL	3,840	10.7	(9.4–12.1)	15.5	(9.2–24.7)	28.1	(21.0–36.6)	17.9	(11.4–27.0)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	27,070	6.6	(6.0–7.2)	12.0	(8.1–17.5)	12.3	(9.7–15.5)	11.8	(8.2–16.8)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,301	7.6	(7.0–8.4)	15.7	(9.5–24.8)	19.5	(14.8–25.1)	8.4	(5.8–12.1)
Median		*6.1*		*18.5*		*15.5*		*17.1*	
Range		*5.3–10.7*		*12.0–28.1*		*12.3–28.1*		*8.4–25.7*	

* For example, a knife, gun, or club.
† One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 16. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,546	7.9	(6.8–9.1)	14.4	(8.5–23.2)	18.6	(13.1–25.8)
Delaware	5,860	7.7	(6.9–8.6)	18.0	(10.3–29.5)	22.6	(17.6–28.6)
Maine	2,966	7.8	(6.7–9.0)	20.4	(14.8–27.4)	19.8	(14.3–26.7)
Massachusetts	9,516	7.3	(6.6–8.0)	17.5	(13.6–22.3)	19.6	(16.0–23.8)
Rhode Island	3,331	8.0	(6.8–9.2)	18.7	(11.8–28.3)	14.6	(10.6–19.8)
Vermont	14,667	8.7	(8.1–9.4)	21.8	(16.9–27.7)	33.4	(29.2–37.9)
Wisconsin	2,671	6.7	(5.4–8.3)	13.8	(7.7–23.4)	16.2	(11.5–22.4)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,184	8.2	(7.3–9.3)	14.9	(9.9–21.7)	17.0	(11.4–24.5)
Chicago, IL	2,408	13.3	(11.4–15.4)	18.7	(11.8–28.2)	18.0	(11.0–28.2)
Milwaukee, WI	2,454	13.0	(11.3–14.9)	17.4	(11.4–25.5)	13.8	(9.2–20.2)
New York City, NY	15,675	8.3	(7.7–9.1)	10.6	(8.0–13.9)	14.5	(11.6–18.0)
San Diego, CA	2,084	13.0	(11.4–14.7)	18.4	(10.7–30.0)	29.0	(20.7–39.0)
San Francisco, CA	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*8.1*		*17.7*		*18.3*	
Range		*6.7–13.3*		*10.6–21.8*		*13.8–33.4*	

* For example, a knife, gun, or club.
† One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 17. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,332	9.2	(8.5–10.0)	16.9	(11.0–25.1)	19.1	(15.2–23.6)	23.1	(15.9–32.4)
Maine	10,211	8.9	(7.7–10.3)	20.0	(11.3–32.8)	16.9	(10.7–25.6)	22.1	(15.5–30.5)
Massachusetts	16,665	9.3	(8.7–10.0)	28.4	(21.5–36.5)	18.3	(14.9–22.2)	15.2	(11.7–19.6)
Rhode Island	5,241	8.4	(7.3–9.7)	23.8	(16.2–33.7)	16.5	(11.3–23.6)	11.3	(7.0–17.8)
Vermont	22,974	10.8	(9.9–11.8)	25.0	(18.7–32.6)	21.9	(18.6–25.5)	18.2	(15.1–21.7)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,097	10.9	(10.0–12.0)	33.3	(21.4–47.7)	12.7	(8.6–18.3)	12.2	(7.9–18.4)
Chicago, IL	3,785	18.1	(16.3–20.0)	22.2	(13.5–34.2)	26.4	(17.9–37.1)	29.2	(19.5–41.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,457	12.1	(11.3–12.9)	13.5	(9.7–18.5)	20.5	(16.4–25.5)	15.7	(12.0–20.3)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,170	10.5	(9.6–11.4)	20.0	(13.7–28.2)	21.5	(16.7–27.2)	10.5	(6.9–15.5)
Median		*10.5*		*22.2*		*19.1*		*15.7*	
Range		*8.4–18.1*		*13.5–33.3*		*12.7–26.4*		*10.5–29.2*	

* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 17. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,509	11.8	(10.0–13.7)	18.8	(12.4–27.5)	22.1	(15.8–30.2)
Delaware	5,796	13.1	(11.9–14.3)	16.8	(10.1–26.6)	22.8	(17.7–28.8)
Maine	2,923	11.4	(10.1–12.8)	18.3	(12.4–26.3)	24.0	(17.0–32.8)
Massachusetts	9,386	12.4	(11.5–13.3)	18.8	(14.6–23.9)	25.2	(20.9–29.9)
Rhode Island	3,259	11.6	(10.1–13.3)	18.0	(11.0–28.1)	17.4	(12.0–24.4)
Vermont	14,431	17.2	(16.3–18.1)	24.1	(19.4–29.4)	41.1	(36.7–45.7)
Wisconsin	2,654	11.7	(10.0–13.6)	20.2	(12.6–30.7)	25.3	(19.6–32.0)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,104	13.8	(12.5–15.3)	21.6	(15.5–29.2)	18.9	(13.6–25.8)
Chicago, IL	2,361	22.9	(20.6–25.5)	20.5	(12.7–31.3)	19.5	(12.2–29.6)
Milwaukee, WI	2,403	21.0	(18.9–23.2)	25.0	(16.9–35.3)	20.5	(14.9–27.6)
New York City, NY	15,302	15.9	(14.7–17.1)	23.1	(17.5–30.0)	23.2	(19.0–27.9)
San Diego, CA	2,026	17.4	(15.5–19.5)	19.0	(10.8–31.3)	31.3	(21.0–43.8)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*13.5*		*19.6*		*23.0*	
Range		*11.4–22.9*		*16.8–25.0*		*17.4–41.1*	

* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 18. 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 sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,438	4.3	(3.9–4.8)	18.4	(12.4–26.5)	11.2	(8.2–15.1)	19.3	(12.9–27.7)
Maine	10,353	4.4	(3.8–5.2)	15.9	(9.4–25.7)	20.9	(13.2–31.4)	16.2	(10.7–23.7)
Massachusetts	16,797	4.3	(3.8–4.9)	24.8	(18.1–32.9)	11.3	(8.9–14.2)	17.4	(13.5–22.2)
Rhode Island	5,293	4.8	(3.9–6.0)	23.2	(15.9–32.5)	12.3	(8.6–17.4)	12.9	(8.7–18.8)
Vermont	23,236	3.6	(3.0–4.2)	21.1	(15.9–27.5)	12.7	(10.3–15.5)	17.4	(14.4–21.0)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,222	6.8	(6.1–7.6)	24.5	(13.3–40.7)	11.1	(7.4–16.5)	19.6	(14.0–26.8)
Chicago, IL	3,879	11.4	(9.9–13.1)	30.3	(21.4–41.0)	24.9	(18.0–33.4)	19.3	(13.6–26.5)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,929	7.5	(6.8–8.2)	10.8	(7.5–15.3)	14.2	(11.6–17.3)	18.6	(13.9–24.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,292	6.5	(5.8–7.3)	18.9	(11.7–29.0)	15.0	(10.9–20.5)	11.8	(8.7–16.0)
Median		*4.8*		*21.1*		*12.7*		*17.4*	
Range		*3.6–11.4*		*10.8–30.3*		*11.1–24.9*		*11.8–19.6*	

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 18. (*Continued*) 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 sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,523	5.4	(3.9–7.5)	13.5	(7.7–22.6)	11.4	(6.2–20.2)
Delaware	5,877	5.8	(5.1–6.4)	18.3	(10.7–29.6)	19.3	(14.7–24.9)
Maine	2,972	5.9	(4.4–8.0)	22.9	(15.3–32.8)	15.1	(10.1–22.0)
Massachusetts	9,500	5.4	(4.7–6.3)	12.6	(9.0–17.2)	14.3	(11.6–17.6)
Rhode Island	3,296	5.8	(4.6–7.4)	14.3	(9.5–20.9)	12.9	(9.0–18.3)
Vermont	14,673	5.6	(5.1–6.2)	15.6	(11.5–20.9)	25.5	(22.0–29.3)
Wisconsin	2,682	5.1	(3.7–6.9)	14.0	(8.2–23.0)	16.7	(11.0–24.5)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,185	7.8	(6.8–8.9)	19.2	(12.8–27.8)	11.5	(7.2–17.9)
Chicago, IL	2,432	12.6	(10.8–14.7)	28.9	(19.1–41.2)	15.3	(9.4–23.9)
Milwaukee, WI	2,442	8.1	(7.1–9.3)	13.4	(7.7–22.3)	21.4	(14.8–29.9)
New York City, NY	15,598	8.9	(8.0–9.9)	14.8	(11.5–18.7)	16.1	(12.9–19.9)
San Diego, CA	2,077	11.2	(9.6–13.2)	15.8	(9.1–25.9)	33.0	(23.5–44.1)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*5.9*		*15.2*		*15.7*	
Range		*5.1–12.6*		*12.6–28.9*		*11.4–33.0*	

* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 19. Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,356	24.8	(23.8–25.8)	49.9	(40.3–59.5)	62.9	(57.3–68.2)	50.1	(41.8–58.4)
Maine	10,063	20.3	(18.5–22.3)	28.8	(20.4–39.0)	59.7	(50.2–68.5)	50.7	(42.9–58.5)
Massachusetts	16,690	24.4	(23.5–25.3)	50.5	(42.6–58.4)	62.6	(58.1–66.9)	39.7	(34.2–45.4)
Rhode Island	5,318	22.0	(20.1–23.9)	35.0	(24.7–47.0)	56.3	(49.5–63.0)	35.6	(24.8–48.2)
Vermont	23,140	19.3	(18.0–20.7)	41.5	(33.5–50.0)	58.0	(54.3–61.5)	37.6	(33.7–41.8)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,115	27.9	(26.7–29.1)	41.3	(28.0–55.9)	55.6	(47.8–63.0)	37.1	(28.8–46.4)
Chicago, IL	3,847	29.0	(27.0–31.1)	52.8	(42.2–63.1)	47.8	(39.5–56.2)	33.3	(25.0–42.9)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,750	28.6	(27.6–29.7)	38.0	(28.4–48.7)	55.7	(50.4–61.0)	46.8	(40.5–53.1)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,178	25.6	(24.5–26.8)	32.1	(23.7–41.7)	47.2	(41.1–53.4)	33.6	(28.5–39.2)
Median		*24.8*		*41.3*		*56.3*		*37.6*	
Range		*19.3–29.0*		*28.8–52.8*		*47.2–62.9*		*33.3–50.7*	

* Almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some activities.
† During the 12 months before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 19. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,498	26.2	(24.1–28.5)	39.6	(30.0–50.0)	54.7	(48.5–60.7)
Delaware	5,830	28.5	(27.2–29.9)	41.0	(31.2–51.6)	61.6	(54.6–68.3)
Maine	2,908	26.3	(24.3–28.3)	28.4	(20.9–37.4)	49.8	(39.4–60.2)
Massachusetts	9,410	29.7	(28.5–30.9)	38.8	(33.1–44.8)	59.8	(55.1–64.3)
Rhode Island	3,316	25.0	(22.8–27.4)	36.5	(27.8–46.1)	53.3	(46.4–60.0)
Vermont	11,932	27.6	(26.5–28.9)	46.0	(38.4–53.8)	61.0	(57.3–64.5)
Wisconsin	2,648	24.9	(22.9–27.1)	28.7	(19.8–39.7)	54.9	(46.9–62.7)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,134	29.7	(28.0–31.4)	35.5	(27.7–44.2)	54.1	(46.2–61.8)
Chicago, IL	2,415	32.2	(29.9–34.7)	38.2	(30.3–46.7)	51.6	(41.7–61.3)
Milwaukee, WI	2,415	28.4	(26.2–30.7)	32.4	(25.0–40.8)	55.0	(46.3–63.4)
New York City, NY	15,476	33.5	(32.1–34.9)	42.0	(36.2–48.0)	54.3	(50.2–58.4)
San Diego, CA	2,067	37.1	(34.7–39.5)	52.8	(40.6–64.7)	75.1	(64.7–83.2)
San Francisco, CA	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*28.5*		*38.5*		*54.8*	
Range		*24.9–37.1*		*28.4–52.8*		*49.8–75.1*	

* Almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some activities.
† During the 12 months before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 20. Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,344	10.9	(10.2–11.7)	35.3	(26.6–45.2)	46.1	(40.6–51.6)	40.4	(32.4–48.9)
Maine	10,218	10.1	(9.0–11.3)	29.5	(19.3–42.4)	36.4	(24.6–50.2)	27.6	(20.8–35.5)
Massachusetts	16,775	13.2	(12.5–13.9)	43.4	(35.4–51.7)	46.2	(41.3–51.1)	29.1	(24.2–34.6)
Rhode Island	5,311	9.9	(9.0–10.8)	20.5	(13.5–29.9)	40.2	(32.1–48.8)	18.6	(12.0–27.8)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,165	11.7	(10.8–12.5)	20.4	(11.4–33.9)	40.5	(32.3–49.4)	19.8	(13.6–27.9)
Chicago, IL	3,866	11.9	(10.6–13.3)	30.0	(20.9–41.1)	35.4	(27.2–44.6)	20.9	(13.0–31.7)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,877	11.8	(11.0–12.6)	29.7	(23.4–36.8)	40.5	(35.2–45.9)	26.5	(21.5–32.2)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,274	12.1	(11.3–13.1)	18.8	(12.1–28.0)	38.8	(32.8–45.2)	17.5	(13.7–22.0)
Median		*11.7*		*29.6*		*40.3*		*23.7*	
Range		*9.9–13.2*		*18.8–43.4*		*35.4–46.2*		*17.5–40.4*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 20. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,530	14.4	(12.9–16.1)	22.1	(15.9–30.0)	43.3	(34.6–52.5)
Delaware	5,820	13.7	(12.7–14.9)	27.8	(18.6–39.4)	44.7	(38.5–51.1)
Maine	2,918	15.9	(14.2–17.7)	19.7	(13.4–27.9)	44.3	(34.3–54.8)
Massachusetts	9,476	16.4	(15.5–17.3)	25.3	(20.3–31.1)	46.4	(42.0–50.8)
Rhode Island	3,308	12.4	(11.0–13.9)	19.4	(14.1–26.0)	38.0	(31.8–44.5)
Vermont	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,678	15.6	(14.0–17.3)	30.8	(22.6–40.3)	45.6	(38.6–52.8)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,163	11.7	(10.7–12.9)	17.8	(12.1–25.4)	38.3	(30.9–46.3)
Chicago, IL	2,420	12.8	(11.0–14.8)	27.5	(19.2–37.7)	36.0	(26.3–47.0)
Milwaukee, WI	2,437	11.8	(10.2–13.6)	17.3	(11.0–26.1)	47.9	(39.9–55.9)
New York City, NY	15,564	14.3	(13.3–15.4)	27.5	(21.4–34.5)	36.5	(31.3–42.1)
San Diego, CA	2,080	23.6	(21.5–25.8)	45.5	(33.2–58.5)	56.4	(45.6–66.7)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*14.3*		*25.3*		*44.3*	
Range		*11.7–23.6*		*17.3–45.5*		*36.0–56.4*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 21. Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,369	8.5	(7.9–9.2)	36.8	(28.0–46.6)	34.0	(28.5–40.0)	30.1	(22.8–38.6)
Maine	10,069	10.4	(9.2–11.8)	27.5	(17.4–40.5)	37.0	(28.3–46.5)	31.7	(24.9–39.4)
Massachusetts	16,780	10.7	(10.1–11.3)	37.1	(29.6–45.3)	36.4	(32.0–41.0)	24.6	(19.3–30.8)
Rhode Island	5,298	9.6	(8.9–10.3)	15.8	(10.7–22.7)	35.7	(29.2–42.7)	20.0	(13.2–29.0)
Vermont	23,101	8.0	(7.3–8.8)	31.7	(26.0–38.1)	37.7	(33.8–41.8)	22.4	(18.6–26.7)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,157	10.7	(9.9–11.5)	20.2	(12.0–32.1)	34.5	(27.4–42.4)	19.9	(14.1–27.3)
Chicago, IL	3,839	9.4	(8.5–10.3)	18.8	(10.7–30.8)	30.0	(22.0–39.6)	20.9	(12.5–32.9)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	16,281	10.0	(9.1–10.9)	21.2	(14.2–30.4)	34.8	(28.7–41.4)	20.7	(15.0–27.9)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,247	11.9	(11.1–12.8)	20.6	(13.5–30.0)	35.8	(30.0–41.9)	17.8	(14.1–22.1)
Median		*10.0*		*21.2*		*35.7*		*20.9*	
Range		*8.0–11.9*		*15.8–37.1*		*30.0–37.7*		*17.8–31.7*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 21. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,522	9.8	(8.6–11.2)	20.9	(12.8–32.3)	37.2	(31.0–43.7)
Delaware	5,843	10.6	(9.7–11.6)	28.2	(18.5–40.5)	35.3	(29.5–41.7)
Maine	2,918	14.3	(12.9–15.9)	16.9	(11.4–24.2)	35.4	(26.4–45.6)
Massachusetts	9,470	13.2	(12.3–14.1)	19.2	(15.2–24.0)	37.9	(33.9–42.1)
Rhode Island	3,299	10.9	(9.9–12.1)	20.0	(13.3–28.8)	35.8	(31.0–40.9)
Vermont	14,580	14.1	(13.3–15.0)	32.5	(27.0–38.5)	45.8	(41.9–49.7)
Wisconsin	2,678	10.7	(9.3–12.2)	24.9	(15.7–37.2)	35.2	(27.9–43.2)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,155	11.1	(10.0–12.3)	19.5	(13.5–27.4)	28.0	(21.5–35.6)
Chicago, IL	2,406	10.5	(9.2–12.0)	11.4	(6.6–19.1)	26.3	(18.4–36.0)
Milwaukee, WI	2,440	10.5	(8.9–12.3)	19.4	(13.4–27.3)	36.9	(28.9–45.7)
New York City, NY	9,672	12.1	(10.9–13.3)	19.2	(12.8–27.7)	33.5	(27.8–39.7)
San Diego, CA	2,063	18.7	(16.9–20.6)	31.5	(22.1–42.7)	48.8	(38.5–59.2)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*11.0*		*19.7*		*35.6*	
Range		*9.8–18.7*		*11.4–32.5*		*26.3–48.8*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 22. Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,062	5.7	(5.2–6.3)	27.0	(19.0–36.7)	29.3	(24.3–34.9)	26.7	(17.8–37.9)
Maine	10,165	5.1	(4.2–6.3)	22.3	(14.1–33.5)	20.6	(14.6–28.3)	20.7	(13.5–30.4)
Massachusetts	14,734	6.4	(5.9–7.0)	33.1	(25.7–41.5)	28.0	(23.5–33.1)	20.9	(15.9–27.1)
Rhode Island	4,632	6.3	(5.6–7.1)	25.8	(17.8–35.8)	32.0	(25.4–39.4)	16.1	(9.3–26.3)
Vermont	22,068	3.8	(3.3–4.3)	25.4	(18.9–33.3)	26.7	(22.2–31.6)	16.6	(13.0–20.9)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	5,739	8.9	(8.0–9.8)	34.3	(22.8–47.9)	28.9	(21.4–37.7)	21.8	(14.1–32.2)
Chicago, IL	3,141	9.6	(8.3–11.2)	32.6	(22.0–45.4)	26.3	(19.0–35.1)	18.5	(11.3–28.7)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	22,337	7.2	(6.5–8.0)	21.5	(14.6–30.4)	30.5	(26.1–35.3)	18.3	(14.3–23.1)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,126	7.3	(6.6–8.0)	15.1	(8.4–25.4)	24.7	(19.1–31.3)	13.0	(9.0–18.5)
Median		*6.4*		*25.8*		*28.0*		*18.5*	
Range		*3.8–9.6*		*15.1–34.3*		*20.6–32.0*		*13.0–26.7*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† One or more times.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 22. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,284	8.2	(6.9–9.6)	19.5	(9.7–35.5)	29.7	(21.6–39.4)
Delaware	4,911	8.0	(7.1–9.0)	19.0	(11.0–30.7)	35.7	(29.2–42.7)
Maine	2,656	7.7	(6.5–9.2)	13.1	(8.6–19.4)	28.9	(21.2–38.0)
Massachusetts	8,271	8.5	(7.7–9.3)	21.1	(16.4–26.6)	30.7	(25.8–36.1)
Rhode Island	2,879	8.2	(7.0–9.5)	16.5	(11.0–24.1)	29.9	(23.7–37.1)
Vermont	13,748	8.3	(7.6–8.9)	20.4	(15.4–26.7)	40.7	(36.4–45.2)
Wisconsin	2,376	6.7	(5.7–7.8)	19.8	(11.6–31.7)	27.7	(20.9–35.6)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,296	9.6	(8.4–10.9)	22.8	(15.1–32.9)	27.7	(20.5–36.2)
Chicago, IL	1,949	11.2	(9.5–13.3)	23.3	(15.8–32.9)	20.2	(13.1–29.8)
Milwaukee, WI	1,913	10.6	(9.0–12.4)	15.8	(8.9–26.4)	43.7	(34.7–53.1)
New York City, NY	12,782	9.6	(8.7–10.5)	18.7	(14.4–23.8)	27.7	(23.1–32.7)
San Diego, CA	1,810	14.4	(12.5–16.4)	26.0	(16.9–37.8)	42.9	(31.4–55.2)
San Francisco, CA	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*8.4*		*19.7*		*29.8*	
Range		*6.7–14.4*		*13.1–26.0*		*20.2–43.7*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† One or more times.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 23. Percentage of high school students whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	8,766	1.5	(1.2–1.8)	12.9	(7.9–20.3)	11.3	(8.2–15.4)	12.0	(6.3–21.7)
Maine	1,220	0.9	(0.4–1.8)	—	—	15.9	(5.8–36.6)	16.8	(4.5–46.2)
Massachusetts	14,676	2.2	(1.9–2.5)	15.1	(9.5–23.2)	11.2	(8.4–14.7)	10.2	(6.8–15.0)
Rhode Island	4,603	2.9	(2.3–3.7)	12.4	(5.7–24.7)	10.1	(6.8–14.9)	5.6	(2.7–11.6)
Vermont	22,024	1.1	(0.9–1.2)	13.4	(9.0–19.6)	10.8	(8.2–14.2)	8.4	(5.9–12.0)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	5,719	3.0	(2.5–3.6)	15.7	(7.6–29.9)	13.0	(8.2–19.9)	10.3	(5.7–17.9)
Chicago, IL	3,113	3.4	(2.6–4.5)	9.9	(4.7–19.6)	11.3	(6.6–18.6)	6.8	(3.0–14.4)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	22,180	2.1	(1.8–2.5)	7.8	(4.2–14.1)	8.3	(6.3–10.9)	6.7	(4.6–9.7)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,097	2.2	(1.9–2.7)	7.0	(2.8–16.7)	12.1	(8.1–17.8)	4.4	(2.4–8.1)
Median		*2.2*		*12.6*		*11.3*		*8.4*	
Range		*0.9–3.4*		*7.0-15.7*		*8.3–15.9*		*4.4–16.8*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 23. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	1,102	3.0	(2.1–4.1)	3.3	(0.4–23.1)	12.8	(5.9–25.7)
Delaware	4,722	2.6	(2.1–3.2)	8.4	(3.2–20.4)	15.6	(11.3–21.2)
Maine	2,631	2.7	(2.0–3.6)	4.2	(1.8–9.8)	15.9	(10.6–23.2)
Massachusetts	8,239	3.1	(2.7–3.7)	8.5	(5.5–13.1)	13.5	(10.6–17.0)
Rhode Island	2,861	3.6	(2.7–4.7)	11.6	(6.1–20.9)	8.2	(4.4–14.7)
Vermont	13,724	2.9	(2.6–3.2)	9.2	(6.4–13.1)	21.9	(18.6–25.4)
Wisconsin	2,378	2.1	(1.5–3.0)	8.1	(3.1–19.5)	14.7	(9.7–21.8)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,286	3.3	(2.6–4.1)	7.8	(3.7–15.6)	17.6	(11.6–25.8)
Chicago, IL	1,939	4.3	(3.4–5.4)	6.5	(3.4–12.2)	7.4	(3.8–13.9)
Milwaukee, WI	1,905	4.2	(3.3–5.3)	5.3	(1.9–14.4)	14.2	(8.1–23.6)
New York City, NY	12,683	2.7	(2.3–3.2)	6.6	(4.0–10.7)	9.8	(7.5–12.7)
San Diego, CA	1,807	4.6	(3.6–5.8)	6.3	(2.7–13.8)	20.3	(12.8–30.8)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*3.0*		*7.2*		*14.5*	
Range		*2.1–4.6*		*3.3–11.6*		*7.4–21.9*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 24. Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,230	52.7	(51.2–54.1)	71.2	(61.9–79.0)	81.5	(77.1–85.2)	48.5	(40.3–56.7)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	16,179	49.9	(48.4–51.5)	75.9	(67.5–82.7)	76.1	(71.4–80.3)	50.8	(44.9–56.7)
Rhode Island	4,953	39.1	(36.2–42.0)	57.7	(46.2–68.5)	71.2	(63.9–77.6)	44.7	(33.7–56.2)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,780	47.5	(45.9–49.1)	70.8	(55.7–82.4)	64.2	(55.7–71.9)	49.1	(39.8–58.5)
Chicago, IL	3,619	57.2	(54.2–60.2)	77.1	(62.4–87.3)	78.2	(69.3–85.0)	48.2	(38.6–58.1)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	25,335	41.4	(39.9–42.9)	65.8	(58.7–72.2)	66.0	(61.0–70.6)	47.9	(41.0–54.9)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,817	39.8	(38.3–41.3)	59.0	(47.1–69.8)	66.3	(60.2–72.0)	35.5	(30.0–41.4)
Median		*47.5*		*70.8*		*71.2*		*48.2*	
Range		*39.1–57.2*		*57.7–77.1*		*64.2–81.5*		*35.5–50.8*	

* Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 24. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,738	69.1	(67.5–70.6)	73.8	(62.6–82.6)	86.1	(80.2–90.4)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	9,147	64.2	(62.6–65.9)	74.2	(68.1–79.5)	82.8	(78.7–86.2)
Rhode Island	3,078	51.2	(47.6–54.9)	55.4	(47.0–63.6)	78.1	(71.3–83.7)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,614	59.5	(56.9–62.0)	69.1	(57.2–79.0)	80.4	(72.6–86.4)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,951	57.3	(55.4–59.2)	67.9	(59.7–75.1)	70.0	(61.2–77.5)
Chicago, IL	2,274	66.5	(62.9–69.8)	78.1	(68.2–85.5)	75.4	(63.7–84.2)
Milwaukee, WI	2,262	55.3	(52.8–57.7)	69.7	(60.0–78.0)	76.3	(69.1–82.2)
New York City, NY	14,648	54.4	(52.6–56.1)	61.1	(55.6–66.4)	70.1	(63.4–76.0)
San Diego, CA	2,000	74.0	(71.9–76.0)	74.3	(63.4–82.8)	86.6	(77.8–92.2)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*59.5*		*69.7*		*78.1*	
Range		*51.2–74.0*		*55.4–78.1*		*70.0–86.6*	

* Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 25. Percentage of high school students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts* — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)†	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,147	16.3	(15.4–17.3)	29.5	(22.1–38.2)	37.3	(32.1–42.8)	24.7	(17.6–33.5)
Maine	10,146	10.0	(8.7–11.4)	25.4	(16.7–36.6)	24.0	(16.9–33.0)	27.4	(17.4–40.4)
Massachusetts	16,030	12.8	(12.0–13.7)	37.0	(29.9–44.7)	30.3	(26.0–35.1)	20.0	(15.6–25.2)
Rhode Island	4,962	8.5	(7.3–9.9)	19.7	(13.0–28.8)	27.6	(21.7–34.3)	11.9	(6.4–21.3)
Vermont	22,780	11.4	(9.7–13.3)	35.1	(27.8–43.1)	32.6	(28.9–36.7)	19.6	(16.0–23.8)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,664	10.0	(9.1–10.9)	34.0	(21.3–49.6)	21.9	(15.8–29.5)	20.6	(14.2–28.8)
Chicago, IL	3,568	14.6	(13.0–16.3)	25.7	(16.8–37.2)	17.7	(11.1–26.9)	16.8	(9.7–27.6)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,766	8.8	(8.1–9.6)	19.9	(14.4–27.0)	20.4	(17.0–24.3)	17.6	(12.2–24.6)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,708	9.3	(8.5–10.2)	22.4	(15.1–31.9)	22.2	(17.4–27.9)	9.9	(6.7–14.3)
Median		*10.0*		*25.7*		*24.0*		*19.6*	
Range		*8.5–16.3*		*19.7–37.0*		*17.7–37.3*		*9.9–27.4*	

* Among students who ever had sexual contact.
† Confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 25. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts* — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI) †	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	1,183	12.4	(10.0–15.2)	16.4	(8.4–29.5)	23.0	(16.4–31.3)
Delaware	5,685	23.2	(21.8–24.7)	23.9	(15.8–34.5)	48.3	(42.1–54.6)
Maine	2,917	22.5	(20.3–24.9)	27.8	(20.7–36.3)	41.8	(34.8–49.2)
Massachusetts	9,075	17.7	(16.5–18.9)	25.6	(20.5–31.6)	38.8	(33.9–43.9)
Rhode Island	3,085	11.2	(9.3–13.4)	25.6	(18.6–34.1)	29.2	(21.4–38.6)
Vermont	14,444	25.9	(24.1–27.7)	32.5	(26.2–39.6)	56.0	(51.3–60.6)
Wisconsin	2,600	12.7	(11.1–14.5)	25.6	(16.6–37.1)	37.2	(28.6–46.7)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,887	12.2	(11.0–13.6)	19.7	(13.4–27.9)	24.0	(17.7–31.8)
Chicago, IL	2,244	17.6	(15.2–20.3)	24.4	(17.0–33.7)	18.2	(12.4–25.8)
Milwaukee, WI	2,247	15.5	(13.7–17.6)	29.3	(21.8–38.2)	29.0	(21.7–37.6)
New York City, NY	14,283	11.8	(10.8–13.0)	12.8	(9.6–17.0)	24.2	(20.5–28.4)
San Diego, CA	1,977	21.2	(19.3–23.3)	20.6	(12.2–32.8)	38.6	(28.0–50.3)
San Francisco, CA	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*16.6*		*25.0*		*33.2*	
Range		*11.2–25.9*		*12.8–32.5*		*18.2–56.0*	

* Among students who ever had sexual contact.
† Confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 26. Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes daily,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,221	13.2	(12.2–14.2)	30.3	(22.6–39.2)	35.1	(30.6–39.9)	17.8	(12.0–25.7)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	16,173	13.3	(12.4–14.3)	33.9	(27.0–41.5)	38.1	(33.3–43.3)	19.0	(14.8–24.0)
Rhode Island	5,054	8.8	(7.2–10.7)	25.7	(16.0–38.5)	29.9	(23.2–37.5)	15.6	(9.6–24.5)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,787	6.2	(5.6–7.0)	15.0	(8.4–25.3)	24.8	(18.5–32.4)	13.3	(8.6–20.0)
Chicago, IL	3,641	7.6	(6.1–9.3)	23.4	(13.6–37.3)	17.2	(10.9–26.2)	6.1	(2.6–13.6)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	25,540	5.2	(4.7–5.8)	16.9	(12.1–23.0)	15.8	(12.7–19.5)	8.7	(6.4–11.7)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	6,573	5.8	(5.0–6.6)	10.0	(5.3–18.1)	20.4	(15.5–26.2)	7.0	(4.6–10.5)
Median		*7.6*		*23.4*		*24.8*		*13.3*	
Range		*5.2–13.3*		*10.0–33.9*		*15.8–38.1*		*6.1–19.0*	

* Ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 26. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes daily,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,738	20.8	(19.4–22.2)	22.2	(14.0–33.4)	44.1	(38.2–50.3)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	9,154	19.8	(18.5–21.1)	24.8	(19.5–30.9)	44.1	(38.9–49.5)
Rhode Island	3,149	12.3	(10.1–14.9)	19.3	(13.2–27.3)	36.9	(30.3–44.1)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,633	17.5	(15.5–19.6)	25.2	(17.2–35.3)	44.0	(36.3–51.9)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,979	8.8	(7.8–9.9)	12.0	(7.8–18.0)	24.9	(18.7–32.4)
Chicago, IL	2,287	9.3	(7.5–11.6)	17.0	(10.3–26.6)	20.4	(12.3–31.8)
Milwaukee, WI	2,349	8.1	(6.8–9.7)	11.9	(7.3–18.7)	26.2	(19.4–34.3)
New York City, NY	14,750	8.0	(7.2–8.9)	11.5	(7.7–16.9)	19.2	(15.6–23.5)
San Diego, CA	2,004	14.3	(12.6–16.1)	13.1	(6.9–23.6)	38.5	(29.3–48.7)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*12.3*		*17.0*		*36.9*	
Range		*8.0–20.8*		*11.5–25.2*		*19.2–44.1*	

* Ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 27. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,051	19.3	(18.2–20.5)	44.7	(35.7–54.2)	48.9	(43.2–54.6)	18.2	(12.1–26.6)
Maine	9,854	14.9	(13.4–16.6)	30.4	(21.2–41.6)	30.8	(24.0–38.6)	24.9	(17.5–34.2)
Massachusetts	16,275	18.9	(17.9–20.0)	48.2	(39.8–56.6)	49.2	(44.1–54.3)	22.4	(17.8–27.7)
Rhode Island	5,045	12.6	(10.5–15.0)	33.8	(22.3–47.6)	35.3	(28.3–43.1)	22.6	(14.9–32.7)
Vermont	22,973	16.5	(14.7–18.4)	41.3	(34.9–48.0)	43.6	(38.8–48.6)	25.6	(21.8–29.8)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,794	11.3	(10.2–12.5)	30.5	(19.4–44.5)	30.4	(23.7–38.0)	16.8	(11.5–23.9)
Chicago, IL	3,558	13.6	(11.6–15.9)	21.0	(12.1–34.0)	26.4	(18.4–36.4)	14.5	(8.6–23.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	25,632	8.5	(7.8–9.2)	20.0	(14.8–26.5)	26.1	(21.6–31.0)	14.1	(10.7–18.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,831	9.7	(8.9–10.6)	20.9	(13.4–31.2)	28.4	(23.0–34.6)	9.9	(6.8–14.0)
Median		*13.6*		*30.5*		*30.8*		*18.2*	
Range		*8.5–19.3*		*20.0–48.2*		*26.1–49.2*		*9.9–25.6*	

* Smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 27. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,538	24.6	(22.0–27.4)	32.7	(22.4–45.0)	57.8	(50.0–65.3)
Delaware	5,586	28.8	(27.3–30.4)	41.2	(31.1–52.0)	56.4	(49.8–62.8)
Maine	2,792	26.7	(24.2–29.3)	22.8	(15.0–33.2)	50.5	(40.0–60.8)
Massachusetts	9,122	27.5	(26.1–28.9)	33.4	(28.3–39.0)	55.3	(49.7–60.7)
Rhode Island	3,105	18.1	(15.2–21.4)	26.1	(19.3–34.2)	42.2	(35.4–49.2)
Vermont	14,426	36.3	(34.4–38.1)	42.9	(36.7–49.4)	66.4	(63.2–69.5)
Wisconsin	2,576	26.2	(23.8–28.7)	40.4	(31.4–50.1)	51.4	(43.3–59.4)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,922	15.8	(14.2–17.6)	20.7	(14.8–28.1)	34.7	(27.4–42.9)
Chicago, IL	2,218	17.2	(14.4–20.4)	26.0	(16.5–38.6)	30.5	(21.4–41.4)
Milwaukee, WI	2,254	13.3	(11.5–15.4)	17.6	(10.8–27.4)	33.4	(24.9–43.1)
New York City, NY	14,644	12.7	(11.6–14.0)	13.4	(10.2–17.6)	31.0	(25.4–37.2)
San Diego, CA	1,915	25.5	(23.3–27.9)	36.7	(25.5–49.5)	51.3	(40.6–61.8)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*25.1*		*29.4*		*50.9*	
Range		*12.7–36.3*		*13.4–42.9*		*30.5–66.4*	

* Smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 28. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,051	8.5	(7.7–9.3)	27.4	(19.8–36.7)	23.3	(19.0–28.1)	10.9	(6.1–18.6)
Maine	9,854	6.5	(5.3–7.8)	17.7	(11.8–25.8)	17.7	(12.4–24.6)	17.6	(11.1–26.8)
Massachusetts	16,275	8.3	(7.6–9.0)	29.0	(22.4–36.6)	30.7	(25.9–35.8)	13.7	(10.2–18.1)
Rhode Island	5,045	5.1	(3.9–6.6)	15.5	(6.3–33.5)	16.3	(10.8–23.9)	6.3	(3.0–12.6)
Vermont	22,973	7.0	(6.0–8.2)	25.4	(19.8–32.0)	23.6	(20.4–27.2)	13.2	(10.3–16.9)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,794	3.3	(2.7–3.9)	8.7	(3.7–18.8)	16.7	(11.1–24.3)	7.3	(4.0–12.7)
Chicago, IL	3,558	3.5	(2.6–4.8)	8.0	(3.4–17.6)	8.0	(4.0–15.4)	2.5	(0.5–10.3)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	25,632	2.6	(2.1–3.1)	7.4	(4.7–11.5)	8.2	(5.9–11.4)	5.0	(3.3–7.4)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,831	2.7	(2.3–3.3)	3.8	(1.5–9.6)	12.5	(8.7–17.7)	2.9	(1.6–5.4)
Median		*5.1*		*15.5*		*16.7*		*7.3*	
Range		*2.6–8.5*		*3.8–29.0*		*8.0–30.7*		*2.5–17.6*	

* Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 28. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,538	9.9	(8.3–11.9)	9.7	(5.1–17.5)	31.4	(22.8–41.5)
Delaware	5,586	14.0	(12.9–15.1)	21.5	(13.8–32.0)	35.3	(29.5–41.6)
Maine	2,792	13.1	(11.1–15.3)	9.8	(4.2–21.2)	35.1	(26.2–45.1)
Massachusetts	9,122	13.0	(12.0–14.0)	17.3	(12.7–23.3)	35.9	(31.1–41.1)
Rhode Island	3,105	7.5	(5.9–9.6)	12.1	(6.6–21.4)	20.6	(14.1–29.0)
Vermont	14,426	18.7	(17.1–20.3)	21.7	(16.4–28.2)	44.2	(39.9–48.5)
Wisconsin	2,576	11.4	(9.7–13.4)	16.8	(10.4–25.9)	32.8	(26.0–40.4)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,922	4.6	(3.8–5.6)	7.5	(4.1–13.2)	17.6	(12.1–25.0)
Chicago, IL	2,218	5.1	(3.8–7.0)	7.3	(3.1–16.3)	8.8	(4.9–15.5)
Milwaukee, WI	2,254	5.3	(4.3–6.6)	4.9	(2.1–11.3)	20.8	(13.2–31.3)
New York City, NY	14,644	4.1	(3.3–5.0)	5.9	(3.5–9.7)	13.3	(10.0–17.5)
San Diego, CA	1,915	7.8	(6.4–9.4)	3.4	(1.0–11.1)	23.0	(15.2–33.2)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*8.9*		*9.7*		*27.2*	
Range		*4.1–18.7*		*3.4–21.7*		*8.8–44.2*	

* Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 29. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked more than 10 cigarettes/day,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	2,140	11.8	(10.2–13.7)	25.9	(16.0–39.1)	17.1	(11.8–24.0)	—	—
Maine	1,683	12.7	(10.3–15.6)	42.5	(29.7–56.4)	24.3	(12.0–43.1)	58.6	(39.5–75.4)
Massachusetts	2,360	11.5	(9.6–13.6)	27.8	(15.5–44.8)	12.8	(8.4–19.0)	27.8	(15.7–44.2)
Rhode Island	640	9.1	(6.2–13.1)	—	—	9.1	(4.7–16.8)	—	—
Vermont	4,009	13.1	(11.9–14.4)	32.7	(24.7–42.0)	19.0	(14.7–24.1)	33.5	(24.4–44.0)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	748	4.6	(3.2–6.6)	—	—	7.9	(3.3–17.9)	15.0	(6.0–32.7)
Chicago, IL	480	5.2	(2.8–9.4)	—	—	9.1	(3.1–23.8)	—	—
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	2,430	6.2	(4.7–8.0)	15.1	(6.8–30.3)	9.7	(5.3–17.1)	8.4	(4.0–17.0)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	777	4.5	(3.0–6.6)	—	—	15.4	(8.1–27.4)	2.7	(0.4–17.3)
Median		*9.1*		*27.8*		*12.8*		*21.4*	
Range		*4.5–13.1*		*15.1-42.5*		*7.9–24.3*		*2.7-58.6*	

* On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 29. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently smoked more than 10 cigarettes/day,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	1,759	13.4	(11.5–15.6)	18.5	(7.8–37.9)	27.8	(20.5–36.6)
Maine	783	17.4	(14.0–21.3)	24.2	(13.1–40.4)	22.0	(12.9–34.9)
Massachusetts	1,890	12.4	(10.3–14.7)	14.5	(7.2–27.1)	24.9	(19.1–31.8)
Rhode Island	572	9.6	(6.5–13.8)	8.6	(2.7–24.2)	13.5	(7.2–23.9)
Vermont	5,416	16.4	(15.0–17.9)	30.8	(21.9–41.4)	36.7	(32.5–41.1)
Wisconsin	731	5.9	(4.4–7.9)	21.9	(10.3–40.8)	16.9	(9.9–27.3)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	615	4.9	(3.4–7.2)	4.1	(1.2–12.8)	15.9	(8.8–26.9)
Chicago, IL	387	6.1	(3.3–10.9)	11.2	(3.2–32.5)	9.2	(2.8–26.1)
Milwaukee, WI	332	7.3	(4.1–12.8)	—	—	16.2	(6.4–35.2)
New York City, NY	1,988	6.5	(4.9–8.6)	10.5	(3.5–27.6)	15.0	(9.7–22.5)
San Diego, CA	519	7.5	(5.2–10.8)	—	—	22.2	(12.2–36.9)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*7.5*		*14.5*		*16.9*	
Range		*4.9–17.4*		*4.1-30.8*		*9.2–36.7*	

* On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 30. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes on school property,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,267	7.3	(6.6–8.1)	24.2	(16.8–33.5)	24.6	(20.1–29.8)	10.9	(6.2–18.4)
Maine	1,284	2.9	(2.2–3.9)	—	—	14.4	(5.8–31.5)	21.2	(8.4–44.1)
Massachusetts	16,521	7.9	(7.2–8.6)	27.2	(20.8–34.8)	24.7	(20.9–28.9)	14.3	(10.7–18.9)
Rhode Island	5,197	5.5	(4.1–7.5)	15.3	(9.6–23.5)	18.2	(12.7–25.3)	8.9	(5.0–15.5)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,985	4.9	(4.2–5.6)	18.1	(9.8–30.9)	18.2	(12.8–25.2)	7.3	(4.2–12.4)
Chicago, IL	3,760	5.7	(4.5–7.2)	11.1	(6.2–19.3)	18.2	(11.8–27.1)	9.2	(4.8–17.1)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,230	3.5	(3.0–4.0)	10.4	(6.9–15.4)	11.2	(9.0–13.8)	7.1	(4.8–10.3)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,128	3.8	(3.3–4.4)	6.2	(2.5–14.4)	15.9	(11.5–21.7)	5.0	(2.8–8.7)
Median		*5.2*		*15.3*		*18.2*		*9.1*	
Range		*2.9–7.9*		*6.2-27.2*		*11.2–24.7*		*5.0–21.2*	

* On a least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 30. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes on school property,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,765	11.7	(10.6–12.9)	23.3	(15.2–34.2)	31.4	(25.8–37.6)
Maine	2,898	8.2	(6.9–9.7)	9.9	(5.7–16.7)	29.0	(20.0–40.1)
Massachusetts	9,304	11.9	(11.0–13.0)	14.1	(10.1–19.4)	30.9	(26.6–35.5)
Rhode Island	3,222	8.1	(6.0–10.7)	12.1	(6.9–20.5)	20.5	(15.1–27.1)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,657	7.4	(6.1–8.9)	14.3	(8.3–23.7)	25.6	(20.0–32.1)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,059	6.8	(5.8–8.0)	7.8	(4.2–13.9)	22.8	(17.0–30.0)
Chicago, IL	2,350	7.8	(6.2–9.9)	13.0	(7.2–22.4)	17.9	(12.4–25.2)
Milwaukee, WI	2,375	5.5	(4.2–7.1)	4.1	(1.6–9.9)	21.9	(15.3–30.3)
New York City, NY	15,124	5.3	(4.4–6.3)	5.7	(3.9–8.1)	15.4	(12.2–19.2)
San Diego, CA	2,029	7.9	(6.7–9.4)	7.4	(3.0–17.2)	26.0	(17.8–36.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*7.9*		*11.0*		*24.2*	
Range		*5.3–11.9*		*4.1–23.3*		*15.4–31.4*	

* On a least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 31. Percentage of high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	2,072	54.7	(52.0–57.3)	41.8	(26.9–58.4)	54.5	(46.0–62.8)	—	—
Maine	182	46.1	(36.2–56.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	900	54.1	(50.8–57.4)	52.3	(35.2–68.9)	69.2	(60.4–76.8)	—	—
Rhode Island	638	52.7	(47.8–57.6)	—	—	55.4	(42.7–67.4)	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	242	54.0	(47.1–60.8)	—	—	58.7	(38.4–76.5)	—	—
Chicago, IL	463	56.3	(51.2–61.3)	—	—	55.5	(32.8–76.2)	—	—
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	2,360	59.9	(55.9–63.7)	56.9	(41.3–71.2)	65.2	(55.0–74.2)	65.3	(49.8–78.1)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	759	62.2	(57.8–66.5)	—	—	55.1	(41.8–67.7)	67.1	(48.5–81.5)
Median		*54.4*		*52.3*		*55.5*		*66.2*	
Range		*46.1–62.2*		*41.8-56.9*		*54.5-69.2*		*65.3-67.1*	

* During the 12 months before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 31. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	1,708	55.2	(52.1–58.1)	33.5	(19.3–51.4)	51.3	(41.3–61.1)
Maine	776	51.1	(46.4–55.7)	21.2	(8.4–44.3)	36.0	(22.6–52.0)
Massachusetts	799	55.2	(51.3–59.0)	53.3	(37.6–68.4)	56.1	(47.0–64.9)
Rhode Island	568	53.3	(48.1–58.5)	45.8	(30.8–61.7)	55.3	(42.5–67.4)
Vermont	1,179	51.8	(47.1–56.5)	—	—	45.8	(37.8–54.0)
Wisconsin	721	54.8	(50.0–59.6)	59.8	(42.6–74.8)	61.9	(48.1–73.9)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	220	52.5	(45.0–59.9)	—	—	47.4	(27.3–68.3)
Chicago, IL	368	58.0	(52.5–63.3)	—	—	44.2	(25.4–64.8)
Milwaukee, WI	322	54.8	(46.6–62.8)	—	—	56.7	(43.1–69.4)
New York City, NY	1,934	58.1	(53.6–62.5)	66.1	(51.3–78.3)	62.7	(54.9–69.8)
San Diego, CA	512	58.0	(52.2–63.6)	—	—	52.6	(38.0–66.9)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*54.8*		*49.6*		*52.6*	
Range		*51.1–58.1*		*21.2-66.1*		*36.0–62.7*	

* During the 12 months before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 32. Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,321	4.6	(4.1–5.2)	15.0	(9.7–22.6)	9.5	(6.2–14.1)	11.7	(6.7–19.8)
Maine	10,342	6.7	(5.8–7.7)	14.7	(9.9–21.3)	15.6	(8.0–28.4)	14.5	(8.5–23.6)
Massachusetts	16,729	5.2	(4.6–5.9)	23.9	(18.0–31.0)	5.2	(3.7–7.3)	11.7	(8.2–16.4)
Rhode Island	5,256	5.6	(4.5–7.0)	20.7	(13.5–30.4)	10.5	(7.5–14.6)	8.2	(4.1–15.7)
Vermont	23,189	8.1	(6.5–9.9)	24.8	(19.6–30.7)	9.2	(6.8–12.4)	16.1	(13.2–19.5)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,101	2.4	(2.0–2.9)	13.9	(6.2–28.4)	6.6	(3.9–11.1)	7.8	(4.6–13.0)
Chicago, IL	3,828	2.4	(2.0–3.0)	14.7	(8.5–24.2)	11.3	(5.6–21.5)	11.5	(6.5–19.6)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,700	2.4	(1.9–3.0)	11.7	(7.8–17.3)	5.6	(4.0–7.9)	5.6	(3.6–8.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	2,097	1.9	(1.4–2.5)	6.6	(1.7–22.9)	14.6	(7.8–25.7)	7.4	(3.0–16.9)
Median		*4.6*		*14.7*		*9.5*		*11.5*	
Range		*1.9–8.1*		*6.6–24.8*		*5.2–15.6*		*5.6–16.1*	

* Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 32. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,797	6.8	(6.0–7.7)	14.7	(8.5–24.4)	14.3	(10.0–20.1)
Maine	2,947	8.0	(6.7–9.6)	17.8	(10.7–28.0)	14.3	(8.9–22.3)
Massachusetts	9,451	7.3	(6.4–8.4)	12.0	(8.8–16.2)	13.7	(10.8–17.2)
Rhode Island	3,271	7.8	(6.3–9.6)	12.5	(7.5–20.2)	11.7	(7.7–17.3)
Vermont	14,649	12.5	(10.7–14.6)	17.9	(13.7–23.1)	29.3	(25.3–33.7)
Wisconsin	2,676	11.2	(9.5–13.2)	13.1	(6.9–23.6)	9.9	(6.1–15.6)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,150	2.9	(2.4–3.6)	10.7	(6.4–17.2)	10.0	(6.2–15.6)
Chicago, IL	2,397	2.7	(2.0–3.8)	15.4	(9.4–24.2)	4.5	(1.6–12.1)
Milwaukee, WI	1,230	1.5	(0.7–3.2)	8.1	(3.4–17.9)	4.9	(1.6–13.9)
New York City, NY	15,446	2.8	(2.4–3.3)	9.0	(5.5–14.5)	9.3	(6.5–13.1)
San Diego, CA	2,055	3.5	(2.7–4.6)	7.2	(3.1–15.6)	16.6	(9.4–27.6)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*6.8*		*12.5*		*11.7*	
Range		*1.5–12.5*		*7.2–17.9*		*4.5–29.3*	

* Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 33. Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco on school property,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,309	2.7	(2.3–3.2)	12.9	(7.9–20.4)	7.3	(4.6–11.4)	9.8	(5.1–18.0)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	10,944	1.9	(1.5–2.4)	17.6	(10.4–28.2)	2.7	(1.2–5.9)	6.6	(3.8–11.0)
Rhode Island	2,132	3.2	(1.9–5.4)	9.1	(2.4–28.5)	11.6	(7.8–16.8)	8.8	(3.4–21.0)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	5,019	0.9	(0.7–1.3)	8.4	(3.2–20.5)	2.4	(0.9–5.9)	5.4	(2.6–10.7)
Chicago, IL	3,790	1.0	(0.7–1.4)	8.3	(4.0–16.6)	7.3	(3.4–15.0)	7.6	(3.5–15.7)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	2,067	0.7	(0.4–1.2)	4.2	(0.6–23.3)	11.7	(6.2–21.1)	4.5	(1.4–13.6)
Median		*1.4*		*8.8*		*7.3*		*7.1*	
Range		*0.7–3.2*		*4.2–17.6*		*2.4–11.7*		*4.5–9.8*	

* Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 33. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco on school property,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	CI
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,789	4.3	(3.6–5.1)	11.9	(6.3–21.4)	11.1	(7.8–15.7)
Maine	1,454	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	12.3	(6.1–23.3)	8.3	(3.5–18.5)
Massachusetts	5,953	2.8	(2.2–3.7)	6.1	(3.7–10.1)	9.7	(5.8–15.6)
Rhode Island	1,318	5.1	(3.0–8.5)	5.9	(2.0–16.3)	11.4	(7.6–16.8)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	1,284	4.1	(2.7–6.3)	11.9	(4.1–30.2)	5.3	(2.0–13.3)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	2,876	1.1	(0.8–1.6)	1.2	(0.2–5.7)	9.0	(4.9–15.9)
Chicago, IL	2,373	1.4	(0.9–2.1)	6.5	(3.2–13.0)	2.6	(0.7–9.8)
Milwaukee, WI	1,229	0.6	(0.2–1.9)	3.8	(1.1–12.0)	4.4	(1.3–14.0)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Diego, CA	2,046	2.0	(1.4–2.9)	2.0	(0.5–7.2)	13.8	(7.7–23.5)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*2.8*		*6.1*		*9.0*	
Range		*0.6–5.1*		*1.2–12.3*		*2.6–13.8*	

* Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 34. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigars,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,330	11.0	(10.2–11.8)	29.0	(21.1–38.5)	23.1	(19.0–27.7)	19.2	(11.8–29.6)
Maine	10,336	13.5	(12.2–14.9)	26.7	(17.4–38.6)	22.9	(15.5–32.5)	24.4	(17.1–33.7)
Massachusetts	16,810	13.1	(12.4–14.0)	33.4	(27.1–40.4)	19.4	(16.2–23.0)	18.1	(13.8–23.3)
Rhode Island	5,325	10.6	(9.1–12.2)	26.0	(15.8–39.6)	17.5	(12.9–23.4)	16.8	(10.0–26.9)
Vermont	9,425	13.2	(11.3–15.3)	25.6	(16.5–37.4)	18.4	(15.8–21.4)	18.5	(12.9–25.9)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,136	7.5	(6.7–8.4)	22.9	(13.2–36.8)	20.4	(14.7–27.7)	15.5	(10.6–22.1)
Chicago, IL	3,880	12.5	(11.0–14.2)	21.6	(13.5–32.7)	24.6	(17.3–33.7)	14.6	(8.2–24.6)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,902	4.5	(4.0–5.0)	12.4	(8.9–17.0)	11.8	(9.5–14.5)	9.3	(6.5–13.2)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	3,462	6.8	(5.8–7.8)	13.1	(5.1–29.5)	22.1	(14.7–31.9)	6.4	(3.3–11.9)
Median		*11.0*		*25.6*		*20.4*		*16.8*	
Range		*4.5–13.5*		*12.4–33.4*		*11.8–24.6*		*6.4–24.4*	

* Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 34. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigars,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,804	16.5	(15.4–17.6)	28.2	(19.8–38.5)	30.6	(25.6–36.2)
Maine	2,969	17.6	(15.7–19.6)	21.2	(15.4–28.5)	28.7	(21.2–37.5)
Massachusetts	9,507	18.5	(17.4–19.7)	21.0	(16.7–26.0)	28.1	(24.2–32.5)
Rhode Island	3,317	15.2	(13.1–17.6)	17.0	(10.6–26.2)	19.7	(14.6–26.1)
Vermont	9,119	21.3	(19.7–23.1)	20.2	(14.6–27.1)	40.7	(36.1–45.4)
Wisconsin	2,681	21.6	(19.2–24.2)	22.2	(14.6–32.3)	32.3	(25.4–40.1)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,181	10.5	(9.4–11.7)	16.8	(11.9–23.4)	23.4	(17.5–30.6)
Chicago, IL	2,430	16.1	(13.9–18.6)	21.8	(13.4–33.3)	21.9	(15.3–30.2)
Milwaukee, WI	1,236	13.3	(10.2–17.2)	28.3	(17.9–41.8)	45.3	(33.7–57.4)
New York City, NY	15,560	6.3	(5.6–7.1)	13.3	(9.3–18.7)	16.3	(13.1–20.2)
San Diego, CA	2,076	20.0	(18.1–22.0)	18.2	(11.4–27.8)	45.7	(36.0–55.8)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*16.5*		*21.0*		*28.7*	
Range		*6.3–21.6*		*13.3–28.3*		*16.3–45.7*	

* Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 35. Percentage of high school students who currently used tobacco,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,909	23.5	(22.3–24.7)	47.5	(38.1–57.1)	50.9	(45.3–56.5)	20.5	(12.7–31.2)
Maine	9,722	21.2	(19.3–23.2)	35.5	(24.3–48.5)	35.9	(28.0–44.7)	26.9	(19.4–36.1)
Massachusetts	16,158	25.0	(23.8–26.2)	54.0	(45.2–62.6)	51.6	(46.4–56.8)	26.6	(21.7–32.2)
Rhode Island	4,972	18.9	(16.3–21.7)	35.4	(23.6–49.3)	39.6	(32.7–46.9)	22.9	(14.7–33.7)
Vermont	9,313	24.1	(21.9–26.4)	49.0	(37.8–60.3)	45.1	(37.1–53.3)	26.8	(20.4–34.4)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,680	13.8	(12.6–15.1)	27.5	(16.7–41.7)	36.2	(28.9–44.1)	19.4	(13.6–26.7)
Chicago, IL	3,514	18.4	(16.5–20.4)	24.1	(11.5–43.7)	30.2	(21.2–41.2)	15.3	(9.1–24.7)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	25,272	10.5	(9.8–11.4)	25.6	(20.0–32.1)	27.9	(23.4–33.0)	15.5	(11.8–20.1)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	1,985	10.6	(9.1–12.4)	30.2	(15.3–50.9)	42.5	(31.9–53.9)	10.2	(4.1–23.2)
Median		*18.9*		*35.4*		*39.6*		*20.5*	
Range		*10.5–25.0*		*24.1–54.0*		*27.9–51.6*		*10.2–26.9*	

* Current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 35. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently used tobacco,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,487	34.3	(32.7–35.9)	46.8	(36.4–57.6)	60.2	(53.6–66.4)
Maine	2,759	34.8	(32.2–37.5)	28.1	(19.6–38.6)	55.6	(46.4–64.5)
Massachusetts	9,057	35.7	(34.1–37.3)	39.1	(34.0–44.6)	58.9	(53.3–64.2)
Rhode Island	3,058	26.9	(23.5–30.6)	29.4	(22.2–38.0)	44.3	(37.4–51.3)
Vermont	8,932	47.0	(45.0–49.0)	39.8	(30.9–49.4)	70.9	(67.3–74.2)
Wisconsin	2,563	36.6	(33.6–39.7)	45.2	(36.6–54.1)	57.2	(48.4–65.5)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,868	19.5	(17.7–21.5)	23.5	(17.5–30.8)	40.1	(32.3–48.5)
Chicago, IL	2,181	23.7	(21.2–26.4)	31.6	(20.9–44.6)	31.0	(21.7–42.2)
Milwaukee, WI	1,135	20.3	(17.0–24.0)	28.1	(16.2–44.2)	47.1	(34.2–60.4)
New York City, NY	14,428	15.2	(14.1–16.5)	18.4	(13.6–24.4)	34.1	(28.1–40.7)
San Diego, CA	1,887	30.5	(28.1–33.0)	36.1	(25.0–48.9)	57.5	(47.1–67.3)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*30.5*		*31.6*		*55.6*	
Range		*15.2–47.0*		*18.4–46.8*		*31.0–70.9*	

* Current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 36. Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,762	74.8	(73.7–75.9)	80.3	(71.2–87.1)	92.2	(88.7–94.7)	67.8	(59.0–75.5)
Maine	8,604	64.6	(63.2–65.9)	76.7	(68.4–83.3)	80.9	(75.8–85.1)	58.8	(51.7–65.5)
Massachusetts	15,784	75.0	(73.8–76.1)	83.3	(76.7–88.4)	88.9	(85.4–91.6)	65.7	(60.1–70.9)
Rhode Island	5,157	66.3	(64.0–68.5)	74.7	(64.0–83.0)	81.0	(74.2–86.4)	67.0	(54.4–77.5)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,466	69.0	(67.3–70.6)	80.0	(68.2–88.2)	84.1	(76.9–89.4)	56.0	(46.3–65.2)
Chicago, IL	3,521	72.8	(69.8–75.5)	75.1	(61.1–85.3)	90.7	(82.5–95.3)	56.6	(43.8–68.5)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	6,834	71.7	(68.6–74.7)	63.9	(35.2–85.2)	90.2	(84.5–93.9)	58.3	(40.0–74.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,643	54.2	(52.6–55.8)	65.5	(53.5–75.8)	76.0	(69.9–81.2)	43.4	(37.8–49.3)
Median		*70.4*		*75.9*		*86.5*		*58.5*	
Range		*54.2–75.0*		*63.9–83.3*		*76.0–92.2*		*43.4–67.8*	

* Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 36. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,521	86.5	(85.4–87.4)	84.3	(74.4–90.9)	94.8	(91.5–96.8)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	9,042	87.9	(87.0–88.8)	83.4	(78.2–87.5)	95.2	(92.7–96.9)
Rhode Island	3,193	79.5	(77.2–81.7)	76.6	(69.9–82.1)	89.2	(84.5–92.6)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,622	88.8	(86.9–90.4)	87.6	(76.7–93.8)	92.8	(85.5–96.6)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,815	80.6	(78.9–82.2)	74.3	(65.6–81.4)	91.4	(85.2–95.1)
Chicago, IL	2,200	83.5	(80.5–86.1)	81.3	(72.6–87.6)	86.7	(76.3–92.9)
Milwaukee, WI	2,271	73.0	(70.8–75.1)	82.3	(72.4–89.1)	94.3	(89.4–97.0)
New York City, NY	4,157	84.2	(82.4–85.8)	75.9	(59.6–87.1)	96.7	(92.0–98.7)
San Diego, CA	1,893	90.7	(89.1–92.1)	89.0	(78.8–94.6)	97.6	(92.3–99.3)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*84.2*		*82.3*		*94.3*	
Range		*73.0–90.7*		*74.3–89.0*		*86.7–97.6*	

* Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 37. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol* for the first time before age 13 years, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,762	25.1	(23.9–26.4)	35.1	(26.5–44.7)	43.2	(37.9–48.5)	34.5	(26.2–43.9)
Maine	10,074	16.7	(15.1–18.4)	21.8	(15.4–29.9)	32.4	(21.5–45.5)	36.8	(26.7–48.2)
Massachusetts	15,882	21.3	(20.4–22.2)	38.4	(31.7–45.5)	38.6	(34.1–43.3)	28.2	(23.4–33.6)
Rhode Island	5,272	17.1	(15.9–18.4)	38.3	(26.9–51.2)	30.9	(23.9–39.0)	22.3	(15.6–30.8)
Vermont	22,682	18.3	(16.6–20.2)	36.1	(28.4–44.6)	36.2	(32.4–40.2)	24.8	(21.2–28.8)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,578	26.1	(24.8–27.5)	34.6	(22.4–49.2)	32.6	(25.7–40.3)	29.3	(22.0–37.8)
Chicago, IL	3,651	25.5	(23.2–28.1)	33.1	(21.6–47.1)	29.2	(20.7–39.4)	25.9	(17.7–36.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	25,806	25.5	(24.1–27.1)	34.6	(27.4–42.6)	40.4	(36.1–44.9)	27.1	(21.9–32.9)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,802	20.9	(19.6–22.3)	28.2	(20.3–37.7)	37.5	(31.0–44.4)	22.5	(18.0–27.6)
Median		*21.3*		*34.6*		*36.2*		*27.1*	
Range		*16.7–26.1*		*21.8–38.4*		*29.2–43.2*		*22.3–36.8*	

* Other than a few sips.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 37. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol* for the first time before age 13 years, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,532	21.4	(19.4–23.6)	33.7	(24.0–45.0)	37.9	(31.3–45.0)
Delaware	5,586	30.7	(29.0–32.4)	37.0	(26.5–48.8)	52.0	(45.1–58.8)
Maine	2,915	22.8	(20.9–24.9)	25.2	(17.8–34.3)	34.2	(25.6–43.9)
Massachusetts	9,163	25.8	(24.5–27.0)	31.1	(25.8–37.1)	42.6	(38.1–47.3)
Rhode Island	3,291	21.4	(19.7–23.2)	35.5	(26.9–45.1)	33.5	(26.0–41.9)
Vermont	14,404	31.1	(29.7–32.5)	37.0	(31.0–43.5)	58.4	(54.8–62.0)
Wisconsin	2,670	24.1	(21.3–27.1)	34.8	(25.8–45.1)	43.2	(35.6–51.1)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,922	30.5	(28.7–32.3)	33.9	(26.7–42.0)	38.1	(30.6–46.3)
Chicago, IL	2,303	28.7	(26.1–31.5)	37.4	(27.0–49.1)	30.4	(21.3–41.3)
Milwaukee, WI	2,445	25.3	(23.0–27.7)	34.4	(25.4–44.8)	47.1	(38.5–56.0)
New York City, NY	15,008	31.7	(30.0–33.3)	34.6	(29.0–40.8)	48.1	(42.5–53.7)
San Diego, CA	1,926	35.3	(32.8–37.8)	32.5	(21.2–46.5)	52.1	(42.6–61.4)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*27.2*		*34.5*		*42.9*	
Range		*21.4–35.3*		*25.2–37.4*		*30.4–58.4*	

* Other than a few sips.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 38. Percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,803	43.5	(42.1–45.0)	57.6	(46.9–67.6)	63.7	(57.7–69.2)	38.9	(30.0–48.5)
Maine	9,428	35.3	(32.8–37.9)	32.1	(22.6–43.4)	55.6	(49.5–61.5)	42.2	(30.9–54.3)
Massachusetts	16,140	46.8	(45.6–47.9)	65.3	(57.7–72.2)	60.5	(55.7–65.1)	40.9	(35.4–46.7)
Rhode Island	5,060	37.6	(34.9–40.3)	47.5	(36.0–59.3)	53.3	(45.2–61.3)	33.0	(24.4–42.8)
Vermont	22,769	40.5	(39.0–42.1)	57.0	(48.6–64.9)	57.1	(53.0–61.1)	39.3	(34.8–44.0)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,561	37.6	(36.0–39.2)	53.3	(40.2–66.0)	53.9	(45.0–62.5)	35.1	(27.3–43.8)
Chicago, IL	3,422	40.4	(37.6–43.3)	45.6	(32.4–59.5)	65.9	(56.5–74.1)	28.8	(20.1–39.5)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,862	32.7	(31.3–34.2)	43.6	(35.5–52.1)	54.5	(49.6–59.3)	32.9	(26.6–39.8)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,700	23.9	(22.5–25.3)	35.6	(25.2–47.6)	46.2	(39.7–52.9)	19.5	(15.3–24.6)
Median		*37.6*		*47.5*		*55.6*		*35.1*	
Range		*23.9–46.8*		*32.1–65.3*		*46.2–65.9*		*19.5–42.2*	

* Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 38. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,468	57.6	(53.5–61.6)	69.8	(59.3–78.6)	70.3	(63.9–76.0)
Delaware	5,428	56.7	(54.9–58.5)	64.5	(53.1–74.5)	75.4	(69.1–80.8)
Maine	2,796	58.5	(55.7–61.3)	53.7	(42.2–64.8)	72.6	(64.3–79.5)
Massachusetts	9,054	60.8	(59.4–62.3)	60.0	(53.7–66.0)	72.8	(68.6–76.6)
Rhode Island	3,115	49.3	(46.2–52.3)	47.6	(40.8–54.5)	63.8	(57.0–70.0)
Vermont	14,205	64.9	(63.3–66.5)	62.1	(54.8–68.9)	79.3	(75.8–82.4)
Wisconsin	2,506	61.0	(57.8–64.1)	62.9	(50.5–73.7)	66.3	(58.1–73.7)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,789	48.7	(46.8–50.7)	45.6	(36.8–54.7)	62.7	(54.6–70.1)
Chicago, IL	2,120	50.8	(47.3–54.3)	56.4	(44.7–67.5)	59.3	(47.8–69.8)
Milwaukee, WI	2,070	35.1	(32.6–37.8)	31.3	(22.3–42.0)	62.0	(53.6–69.8)
New York City, NY	14,219	45.7	(43.9–47.6)	48.0	(41.6–54.4)	61.2	(56.3–65.9)
San Diego, CA	1,922	58.4	(55.9–60.9)	56.3	(41.3–70.2)	77.5	(66.8–85.5)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*57.2*		*56.4*		*68.3*	
Range		*35.1–64.9*		*31.3–69.8*		*59.3–79.3*	

* Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 39. Percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,224	24.3	(23.0–25.6)	38.5	(30.5–47.2)	38.7	(33.3–44.4)	25.6	(18.5–34.3)
Maine	1,278	23.2	(19.2–27.7)	—	—	20.8	(7.8–44.9)	41.6	(19.2–68.1)
Massachusetts	16,509	27.0	(25.8–28.2)	50.4	(42.1–58.7)	40.5	(35.8–45.3)	28.8	(23.6–34.6)
Rhode Island	5,195	20.2	(18.4–22.3)	20.9	(14.1–29.7)	33.1	(26.3–40.6)	20.8	(13.8–30.1)
Vermont	22,992	24.2	(22.9–25.6)	38.0	(32.5–43.7)	34.4	(30.6–38.5)	25.7	(21.9–29.9)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,911	16.8	(15.5–18.3)	20.4	(11.8–33.0)	31.6	(24.4–39.7)	19.9	(14.1–27.3)
Chicago, IL	3,732	19.9	(18.0–22.0)	29.3	(18.6–42.8)	39.2	(30.5–48.6)	10.3	(5.4–18.8)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,449	13.1	(12.2–14.1)	21.2	(16.0–27.5)	25.5	(21.9–29.4)	18.1	(13.8–23.4)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,144	11.0	(10.1–12.1)	22.9	(14.9–33.5)	30.1	(24.5–36.3)	10.8	(7.7–15.0)
Median		*20.2*		*26.1*		*33.1*		*20.8*	
Range		*11.0–27.0*		*20.4-50.4*		*20.8–40.5*		*10.3–41.6*	

* Within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 39. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,509	34.8	(31.2–38.6)	35.7	(24.1–49.4)	50.7	(41.7–59.7)
Delaware	5,711	34.3	(32.6–36.1)	38.8	(29.4–49.1)	49.4	(42.7–56.1)
Maine	2,893	39.3	(36.4–42.2)	31.6	(22.7–41.9)	49.9	(42.1–57.6)
Massachusetts	9,285	38.7	(37.1–40.4)	41.5	(35.5–47.8)	51.7	(46.7–56.7)
Rhode Island	3,212	28.9	(26.7–31.3)	25.7	(18.5–34.4)	40.4	(32.7–48.5)
Vermont	14,437	44.4	(42.7–46.2)	43.8	(37.2–50.7)	63.3	(59.4–67.0)
Wisconsin	2,634	40.6	(37.5–43.8)	44.4	(33.3–56.1)	45.7	(38.8–52.7)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,038	23.3	(21.5–25.2)	24.3	(17.8–32.3)	35.4	(28.3–43.2)
Chicago, IL	2,327	26.1	(23.4–29.0)	33.9	(24.8–44.4)	37.9	(28.8–48.0)
Milwaukee, WI	2,354	15.9	(14.1–17.9)	17.3	(11.4–25.5)	33.0	(25.8–41.1)
New York City, NY	15,245	19.6	(18.0–21.3)	20.7	(16.1–26.2)	34.9	(30.8–39.1)
San Diego, CA	2,020	37.1	(34.8–39.4)	30.6	(20.4–43.2)	56.4	(46.4–65.9)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*34.6*		*32.7*		*47.5*	
Range		*15.9–44.4*		*17.3–44.4*		*33.0–63.3*	

* Within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 40. Percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol on school property,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,267	4.2	(3.6–4.7)	13.3	(7.3–23.0)	14.5	(10.6–19.4)	14.8	(9.0–23.3)
Maine	9,990	4.3	(3.5–5.3)	10.8	(6.7–16.9)	10.1	(4.7–20.5)	18.8	(12.1–28.0)
Massachusetts	16,564	4.1	(3.8–4.5)	19.9	(14.4–26.9)	11.0	(8.2–14.6)	11.7	(8.5–15.8)
Rhode Island	5,232	3.2	(2.6–4.0)	6.5	(2.8–14.2)	14.0	(8.8–21.6)	8.1	(4.2–15.2)
Vermont	23,033	3.6	(3.2–4.1)	22.9	(18.3–28.3)	10.5	(7.9–13.7)	12.5	(9.3–16.6)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,970	4.7	(4.1–5.4)	16.8	(8.0–31.8)	14.9	(9.9–21.8)	5.1	(2.7–9.5)
Chicago, IL	3,749	6.9	(5.9–8.0)	11.8	(5.6–23.3)	18.8	(12.2–27.9)	7.6	(3.8–14.9)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	15,993	4.4	(3.8–5.2)	4.8	(2.5–8.9)	12.9	(9.9–16.7)	7.5	(3.6–14.7)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,082	5.3	(4.7–6.0)	11.3	(5.2–22.5)	13.8	(9.8–18.9)	5.9	(3.5–9.6)
Median		*4.3*		*11.8*		*13.8*		*8.1*	
Range		*3.2–6.9*		*4.8–22.9*		*10.1–18.8*		*5.1–18.8*	

* At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 40. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol on school property,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,506	6.2	(5.0–7.6)	12.0	(6.0–22.6)	19.1	(13.1–26.9)
Delaware	5,758	6.4	(5.5–7.3)	20.6	(11.5–34.2)	19.1	(14.5–24.8)
Maine	2,906	5.7	(4.6–7.1)	10.2	(6.0–16.7)	20.0	(14.0–27.8)
Massachusetts	9,349	5.9	(5.3–6.6)	9.9	(7.0–13.7)	17.3	(14.0–21.3)
Rhode Island	3,250	4.9	(4.0–6.1)	5.4	(2.9–9.8)	13.7	(8.2–22.0)
Vermont	14,499	7.8	(7.0–8.6)	18.6	(14.0–24.1)	34.3	(30.3–38.6)
Wisconsin	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,090	6.6	(5.7–7.6)	10.0	(6.0–16.4)	17.5	(11.9–25.0)
Chicago, IL	2,343	9.3	(7.9–10.9)	13.5	(7.2–24.1)	18.6	(12.0–27.5)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	9,461	6.2	(5.3–7.3)	9.8	(5.3–17.3)	21.1	(16.3–27.0)
San Diego, CA	1,998	15.2	(13.3–17.3)	23.0	(12.7–38.0)	38.9	(28.8–50.0)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*6.3*		*11.1*		*19.1*	
Range		*4.9–15.2*		*5.4–23.0*		*13.7–38.9*	

* At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 41. Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,239	43.3	(41.8–44.9)	63.5	(53.9–72.2)	67.2	(62.0–72.0)	38.3	(29.7–47.7)
Maine	8,508	34.9	(33.5–36.4)	55.4	(46.5–64.1)	60.2	(54.5–65.5)	34.7	(28.4–41.6)
Massachusetts	16,530	44.3	(42.8–45.7)	65.6	(57.2–73.1)	67.1	(62.9–71.0)	44.7	(38.9–50.7)
Rhode Island	5,152	38.7	(36.0–41.5)	45.1	(33.1–57.6)	61.5	(54.2–68.2)	45.5	(37.0–54.3)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,875	37.2	(35.5–38.9)	59.1	(46.2–70.9)	56.5	(49.0–63.7)	30.3	(22.4–39.5)
Chicago, IL	3,695	42.7	(40.0–45.4)	60.4	(45.7–73.4)	64.9	(53.3–74.9)	40.7	(30.3–52.1)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,192	25.8	(24.4–27.3)	45.9	(38.7–53.3)	51.2	(45.4–57.0)	24.7	(20.0–30.0)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,094	27.5	(25.8–29.3)	45.4	(34.8–56.5)	51.0	(44.6–57.3)	17.4	(13.1–22.7)
Median		*38.0*		*57.3*		*60.8*		*36.5*	
Range		*25.8–44.3*		*45.1–65.6*		*51.0–67.2*		*17.4–45.5*	

* Used marijuana one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 41. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,467	52.3	(49.5–55.1)	55.4	(43.0–67.1)	72.3	(65.8–78.0)
Delaware	5,716	62.8	(61.3–64.3)	59.8	(48.8–69.8)	83.4	(77.1–88.3)
Maine	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	9,320	61.7	(60.1–63.2)	63.3	(57.1–69.2)	78.5	(74.5–82.0)
Rhode Island	3,195	53.8	(50.9–56.6)	52.3	(45.7–58.9)	68.0	(59.8–75.2)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,637	50.5	(47.4–53.5)	58.6	(48.2–68.4)	75.0	(66.4–81.9)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,016	50.8	(48.7–52.8)	52.6	(44.5–60.6)	66.9	(58.5–74.2)
Chicago, IL	2,296	57.0	(53.8–60.1)	64.2	(53.5–73.7)	71.2	(59.4–80.6)
Milwaukee, WI	2,318	62.5	(60.1–64.9)	67.1	(56.7–76.0)	79.9	(72.7–85.6)
New York City, NY	15,079	39.7	(37.9–41.4)	43.2	(36.4–50.3)	58.9	(53.5–64.1)
San Diego, CA	1,992	67.4	(64.8–70.0)	59.3	(44.8–72.4)	75.7	(66.1–83.3)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*55.4*		*59.0*		*73.6*	
Range		*39.7–67.4*		*43.2–67.1*		*58.9–83.4*	

* Used marijuana one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 42. Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts* — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)†	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,294	10.8	(10.0–11.6)	22.4	(15.7–30.9)	21.7	(17.7–26.5)	16.8	(10.8–25.2)
Maine	9,879	7.3	(6.2–8.6)	18.5	(11.9–27.5)	22.2	(11.3–38.9)	20.2	(13.1–30.0)
Massachusetts	16,566	9.1	(8.5–9.8)	29.9	(22.4–38.7)	24.0	(20.1–28.4)	15.8	(11.5–21.3)
Rhode Island	5,208	7.5	(6.4–8.9)	21.4	(14.2–31.1)	21.5	(17.2–26.6)	14.5	(8.5–23.6)
Vermont	23,059	8.2	(7.3–9.1)	25.4	(18.9–33.2)	21.5	(18.8–24.5)	14.7	(11.6–18.6)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,939	9.0	(8.3–9.9)	27.3	(16.4–41.8)	18.7	(13.5–25.2)	9.8	(6.1–15.5)
Chicago, IL	3,732	11.3	(9.7–13.2)	19.1	(10.9–31.2)	17.3	(10.9–26.5)	16.0	(9.4–25.9)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,405	5.4	(4.9–6.0)	14.6	(10.8–19.5)	13.8	(11.1–17.0)	9.9	(6.5–14.8)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,150	6.9	(6.2–7.8)	19.7	(12.8–29.0)	19.8	(15.0–25.8)	5.8	(3.7–8.9)
Median		*8.2*		*21.4*		*21.5*		*14.7*	
Range		*5.4–11.3*		*14.6–29.9*		*13.8–24.0*		*5.8–20.2*	

* Among students who ever had sexual contact.
† Confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 42. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts* — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)†	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,493	8.9	(7.3–10.8)	16.5	(9.4–27.3)	23.9	(18.2–30.8)
Delaware	5,766	17.1	(15.9–18.4)	18.4	(11.7–27.8)	32.5	(26.6–39.0)
Maine	2,904	12.1	(10.6–13.7)	21.8	(14.2–32.0)	26.1	(18.1–36.0)
Massachusetts	9,353	13.5	(12.6–14.5)	20.5	(16.3–25.6)	34.4	(29.9–39.1)
Rhode Island	3,242	11.3	(9.8–13.0)	18.5	(12.6–26.3)	20.3	(14.8–27.3)
Vermont	14,531	18.2	(17.0–19.4)	18.2	(13.0–24.7)	44.9	(41.4–48.4)
Wisconsin	2,645	9.0	(7.5–10.8)	17.6	(9.6–30.1)	24.3	(16.7–34.0)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,076	12.9	(11.7–14.1)	18.0	(12.2–25.7)	23.4	(17.5–30.7)
Chicago, IL	2,328	15.7	(13.3–18.4)	22.1	(13.9–33.3)	18.8	(12.8–26.7)
Milwaukee, WI	2,369	18.5	(16.6–20.6)	19.4	(13.2–27.7)	34.5	(27.2–42.5)
New York City, NY	15,212	8.7	(7.9–9.7)	13.7	(9.6–19.3)	19.4	(15.9–23.5)
San Diego, CA	2,018	21.0	(18.9–23.3)	20.4	(11.6–33.3)	36.7	(26.6–48.1)
San Francisco, CA	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*13.2*		*18.5*		*25.2*	
Range		*8.7–21.0*		*13.7–22.1*		*18.8–44.9*	

* Among students who ever had sexual contact.
† Confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 43. Percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,296	24.1	(22.9–25.2)	40.9	(32.4–50.0)	44.6	(39.4–50.0)	29.8	(21.6–39.5)
Maine	9,929	20.6	(18.9–22.4)	27.2	(18.6–38.0)	32.2	(23.7–42.0)	32.3	(19.7–48.2)
Massachusetts	16,463	26.6	(25.4–27.8)	44.8	(36.8–53.1)	43.3	(38.6–48.0)	27.2	(22.1–32.9)
Rhode Island	5,210	23.4	(21.2–25.8)	32.5	(21.5–45.8)	47.8	(41.7–54.0)	25.4	(18.1–34.5)
Vermont	22,985	23.7	(22.4–25.1)	42.4	(35.8–49.3)	42.6	(39.0–46.4)	28.0	(23.6–32.9)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,887	19.8	(18.5–21.1)	34.5	(21.1–50.8)	36.8	(29.7–44.5)	20.3	(14.2–28.2)
Chicago, IL	3,701	21.8	(19.8–23.9)	38.8	(27.2–51.8)	30.7	(22.8–39.9)	15.5	(8.8–25.8)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,343	11.9	(11.1–12.8)	25.9	(20.5–32.3)	28.4	(23.2–34.2)	14.9	(11.1–19.9)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,076	14.6	(13.5–15.9)	28.5	(19.4–39.7)	33.8	(27.8–40.4)	9.8	(6.7–14.0)
Median		*21.8*		*34.5*		*36.8*		*25.4*	
Range		*11.9–26.6*		*25.9–44.8*		*28.4–47.8*		*9.8–32.3*	

* Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 43. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,479	30.5	(27.6–33.5)	36.6	(26.5–48.0)	51.6	(43.9–59.2)
Delaware	5,766	36.4	(35.0–37.9)	37.9	(28.6–48.3)	59.0	(51.9–65.7)
Maine	2,902	34.7	(32.1–37.4)	37.7	(29.1–47.1)	46.4	(37.0–55.9)
Massachusetts	9,281	38.4	(36.8–39.9)	38.8	(33.0–44.9)	55.3	(49.7–60.7)
Rhode Island	3,237	33.2	(30.5–36.1)	35.3	(28.0–43.2)	48.2	(41.0–55.5)
Vermont	14,452	45.3	(43.4–47.3)	44.3	(37.8–51.1)	68.0	(63.9–71.8)
Wisconsin	2,646	28.6	(25.9–31.5)	32.0	(21.3–44.9)	43.6	(35.8–51.8)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,028	28.5	(26.7–30.4)	32.3	(25.0–40.5)	42.8	(35.3–50.7)
Chicago, IL	2,306	29.4	(26.8–32.2)	41.9	(32.3–52.2)	36.2	(28.8–44.3)
Milwaukee, WI	2,373	33.7	(31.4–36.1)	39.9	(31.1–49.4)	51.2	(43.0–59.3)
New York City, NY	15,181	19.1	(18.0–20.4)	25.5	(19.3–33.0)	33.6	(28.1–39.5)
San Diego, CA	2,005	36.8	(34.5–39.2)	35.6	(24.0–49.1)	50.0	(40.2–59.7)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*33.5*		*37.1*		*49.1*	
Range		*19.1–45.3*		*25.5–44.3*		*33.6–68.0*	

* Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 44. Percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana on school property,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,336	5.0	(4.5–5.6)	15.6	(9.8–23.9)	12.4	(9.2–16.4)	11.3	(6.5–18.8)
Maine	1,291	4.6	(3.6–6.0)	—	—	18.8	(8.0–38.3)	16.0	(6.1–35.7)
Massachusetts	16,632	5.3	(4.9–5.8)	20.1	(15.1–26.1)	11.2	(8.6–14.4)	12.6	(9.1–17.4)
Rhode Island	5,238	5.1	(4.3–6.2)	9.8	(5.5–17.1)	14.8	(9.2–23.0)	5.9	(2.8–11.7)
Vermont	23,030	5.8	(5.1–6.6)	22.3	(17.6–27.9)	15.5	(12.6–18.9)	13.9	(11.1–17.3)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,991	5.2	(4.5–6.1)	17.2	(8.5–31.6)	12.3	(7.9–18.5)	7.7	(4.4–13.2)
Chicago, IL	3,773	7.3	(6.1–8.6)	12.2	(6.3–22.2)	16.7	(10.9–24.7)	5.4	(2.2–12.5)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	16,209	2.5	(2.1–3.0)	5.2	(2.4–11.0)	9.9	(7.0–13.9)	7.7	(4.0–14.3)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,130	4.3	(3.8–5.0)	14.7	(8.3–24.6)	13.1	(9.5–17.7)	4.7	(2.8–7.7)
Median		*5.1*		*15.1*		*13.1*		*7.7*	
Range		*2.5–7.3*		*5.2-22.3*		*9.9–18.8*		*4.7–16.0*	

* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 44. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana on school property,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,500	7.9	(6.5–9.7)	13.2	(7.3–22.8)	19.5	(13.3–27.6)
Delaware	5,795	8.2	(7.3–9.1)	13.6	(7.2–24.4)	20.4	(15.7–26.2)
Maine	2,917	7.9	(6.8–9.3)	14.6	(8.5–24.0)	18.8	(12.5–27.2)
Massachusetts	9,398	8.2	(7.5–9.1)	10.0	(7.2–13.6)	19.1	(15.7–23.1)
Rhode Island	3,254	7.9	(6.7–9.4)	8.2	(4.1–15.8)	13.4	(7.5–22.8)
Vermont	14,483	13.6	(12.6–14.6)	18.3	(13.8–23.8)	39.2	(35.2–43.3)
Wisconsin	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,098	7.8	(6.7–9.0)	12.0	(7.5–18.5)	16.8	(11.7–23.4)
Chicago, IL	2,356	10.3	(8.6–12.3)	11.7	(5.9–21.7)	18.4	(12.2–26.9)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	9,616	4.0	(3.4–4.8)	6.8	(2.7–16.2)	14.6	(10.4–20.3)
San Diego, CA	2,034	12.3	(10.5–14.3)	12.9	(6.5–24.1)	30.5	(22.1–40.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*8.1*		*12.4*		*18.9*	
Range		*4.0–13.6*		*6.8–18.3*		*13.4–39.2*	

* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 45. Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,364	5.5	(5.0–6.1)	20.3	(13.9–28.5)	17.7	(13.4–23.0)	17.1	(11.0–25.8)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	16,769	6.9	(6.3–7.5)	29.1	(22.7–36.6)	22.5	(18.5–27.1)	17.6	(13.6–22.6)
Rhode Island	5,216	4.2	(3.4–5.1)	28.5	(17.5–42.8)	18.0	(12.5–25.2)	13.3	(9.2–18.7)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,047	2.7	(2.2–3.3)	11.3	(5.6–21.7)	13.5	(9.4–19.2)	7.7	(4.3–13.2)
Chicago, IL	3,803	4.1	(3.4–5.0)	24.4	(14.6–37.8)	20.1	(13.4–29.0)	13.5	(9.0–19.7)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,807	2.8	(2.4–3.3)	13.1	(9.6–17.7)	10.7	(8.3–13.6)	10.3	(6.5–16.1)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,240	4.1	(3.5–4.6)	22.3	(15.0–31.8)	16.0	(11.8–21.4)	7.7	(5.2–11.3)
Median		*4.1*		*22.3*		*17.7*		*13.3*	
Range		*2.7–6.9*		*11.3–29.1*		*10.7–22.5*		*7.7–17.6*	

* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 45. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,504	8.2	(6.9–9.8)	12.3	(6.6–21.7)	28.3	(20.5–37.8)
Delaware	5,807	9.1	(8.2–10.1)	17.7	(10.6–28.0)	26.1	(20.8–32.2)
Maine	2,164	11.8	(10.2–13.5)	19.7	(13.2–28.4)	29.2	(21.5–38.3)
Massachusetts	9,492	10.2	(9.3–11.1)	17.1	(13.3–21.7)	37.7	(32.8–42.9)
Rhode Island	3,240	6.1	(4.9–7.6)	18.9	(10.6–31.5)	20.5	(14.5–28.3)
Vermont	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,655	7.9	(6.6–9.3)	15.1	(8.4–25.6)	27.5	(21.4–34.7)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,152	3.3	(2.6–4.0)	9.9	(6.1–15.6)	18.1	(12.2–25.9)
Chicago, IL	2,378	5.5	(4.3–6.9)	16.0	(9.6–25.4)	19.4	(12.8–28.1)
Milwaukee, WI	2,382	4.4	(3.3–5.8)	8.2	(4.0–16.1)	21.6	(14.9–30.3)
New York City, NY	15,491	4.2	(3.6–4.9)	9.2	(6.4–12.9)	17.7	(13.9–22.3)
San Diego, CA	2,036	15.0	(13.0–17.2)	19.8	(11.6–31.6)	33.6	(24.8–43.6)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*7.9*		*16.0*		*26.1*	
Range		*3.3–15.0*		*8.2–19.8*		*17.7–37.7*	

* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 46. Percentage of high school students who currently used cocaine,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,351	2.4	(2.0–2.7)	16.4	(10.6–24.5)	11.4	(8.0–15.8)	13.4	(8.1–21.4)
Maine	1,299	3.1	(2.3–4.2)	—	—	25.0	(10.0–50.0)	27.1	(10.2–54.9)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	5,281	2.0	(1.5–2.6)	20.8	(12.5–32.4)	10.5	(7.5–14.7)	11.0	(6.6–17.7)
Vermont	23,141	3.7	(3.4–4.2)	20.8	(16.5–25.9)	13.3	(10.8–16.3)	13.3	(10.8–16.2)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	1,062	0.7	(0.3–1.4)	—	—	3.2	(0.8–12.6)	3.9	(0.5–24.5)
Chicago, IL	3,814	1.7	(1.3–2.3)	13.5	(7.1–24.2)	11.6	(6.8–19.1)	11.2	(6.6–18.5)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	7,681	1.3	(0.9–2.1)	5.1	(1.7–13.9)	10.7	(6.0–18.4)	4.5	(1.6–12.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	4,520	1.6	(1.2–2.1)	16.8	(9.8–27.4)	7.6	(4.0–13.9)	6.5	(3.5–11.6)
Median		*1.8*		*16.6*		*11.0*		*11.1*	
Range		*0.7–3.7*		*5.1-20.8*		*3.2–25.0*		*3.9–27.1*	

* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 46. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who currently used cocaine,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,509	4.1	(3.2–5.2)	5.0	(1.5–15.6)	18.2	(11.8–26.9)
Delaware	5,809	4.1	(3.4–4.8)	14.7	(8.2–25.0)	18.1	(14.0–23.0)
Maine	2,932	4.3	(3.5–5.2)	14.7	(8.1–25.4)	17.5	(11.6–25.4)
Massachusetts	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	3,290	2.9	(2.2–3.8)	12.3	(5.7–24.5)	14.0	(10.1–19.0)
Vermont	14,623	8.1	(7.4–8.9)	17.6	(13.6–22.4)	39.2	(34.7–44.0)
Wisconsin	2,662	2.9	(2.2–3.7)	10.0	(4.6–20.1)	9.3	(5.0–16.5)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	667	0.5	(0.2–1.6)	0.0	—	2.4	(0.3–16.0)
Chicago, IL	2,385	2.5	(1.8–3.5)	8.7	(4.4–16.3)	10.2	(5.9–17.1)
Milwaukee, WI	2,416	1.8	(1.3–2.6)	5.8	(2.6–12.7)	8.7	(4.7–15.6)
New York City, NY	4,644	1.8	(1.2–2.9)	1.5	(0.4–6.0)	16.4	(11.1–23.7)
San Diego, CA	2,056	6.6	(5.3–8.1)	9.2	(4.4–18.3)	20.4	(13.6–29.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*2.9*		*9.2*		*16.4*	
Range		*0.5–8.1*		*0.0–17.6*		*2.4–39.2*	

* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 47. Percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,372	10.9	(10.2–11.7)	22.7	(16.0–31.1)	32.3	(27.6–37.3)	29.7	(21.6–39.3)
Maine	10,014	12.4	(11.0–14.1)	31.1	(20.3–44.4)	40.4	(31.4–50.2)	26.2	(19.4–34.2)
Massachusetts	4,048	11.7	(10.6–12.9)	42.6	(25.8–61.4)	27.0	(18.3–37.9)	16.3	(9.9–25.8)
Rhode Island	5,310	7.3	(6.2–8.6)	25.0	(15.5–37.7)	29.2	(22.1–37.4)	19.2	(12.2–28.8)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	2,506	5.0	(4.1–6.0)	30.5	(10.1–63.1)	19.7	(11.9–30.9)	11.6	(6.0–21.3)
Chicago, IL	3,839	7.0	(5.9–8.3)	18.2	(10.8–29.2)	21.3	(14.8–29.6)	18.6	(12.9–26.0)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,896	7.8	(7.2–8.5)	14.7	(10.9–19.4)	23.3	(19.5–27.6)	20.3	(15.2–26.6)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	4,553	6.6	(5.8–7.5)	27.2	(17.5–39.8)	24.8	(18.4–32.6)	14.5	(10.2–20.2)
Median		*7.6*		*26.1*		*25.9*		*18.9*	
Range		*5.0–12.4*		*14.7–42.6*		*19.7–40.4*		*11.6–29.7*	

* 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.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 47. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,537	12.2	(10.6–14.0)	14.8	(8.8–23.9)	34.2	(27.4–41.6)
Delaware	5,823	13.2	(12.1–14.2)	25.7	(17.1–36.7)	34.7	(29.2–40.5)
Maine	2,950	15.0	(13.4–16.8)	27.1	(18.8–37.4)	40.5	(32.9–48.6)
Massachusetts	2,184	15.7	(13.9–17.7)	16.1	(9.7–25.5)	37.6	(29.1–46.9)
Rhode Island	3,304	9.9	(8.2–11.9)	16.8	(11.6–23.7)	30.1	(23.8–37.2)
Vermont	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,673	10.9	(9.6–12.4)	19.8	(12.3–30.4)	41.5	(33.7–49.7)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	1,455	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	13.9	(4.3–36.7)	24.2	(15.0–36.7)
Chicago, IL	2,404	8.5	(7.1–10.1)	19.4	(12.7–28.5)	21.7	(14.6–30.9)
Milwaukee, WI	2,402	7.0	(5.9–8.2)	17.1	(10.6–26.5)	27.4	(20.7–35.3)
New York City, NY	15,543	9.3	(8.3–10.4)	14.5	(10.9–19.1)	26.8	(22.4–31.7)
San Diego, CA	2,052	15.9	(14.2–17.8)	21.5	(13.4–32.7)	39.3	(28.2–51.6)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*10.9*		*17.1*		*34.2*	
Range		*5.8–15.9*		*13.9–27.1*		*21.7–41.5*	

* 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.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 48. Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,378	6.0	(5.5–6.6)	25.3	(18.3–34.0)	19.6	(15.8–24.0)	16.8	(10.8–25.1)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	6,216	6.5	(5.5–7.6)	22.9	(12.8–37.4)	20.7	(15.5–27.1)	18.7	(13.2–25.9)
Rhode Island	5,316	4.6	(3.8–5.5)	30.2	(19.3–44.0)	20.4	(14.9–27.3)	11.4	(6.4–19.3)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	2,433	3.9	(3.0–5.1)	15.5	(5.7–35.7)	13.9	(7.6–24.1)	8.3	(3.6–18.1)
Chicago, IL	3,860	3.5	(2.8–4.4)	21.4	(14.3–30.8)	21.1	(13.9–30.8)	17.3	(11.3–25.6)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,878	2.6	(2.2–2.9)	11.2	(8.2–15.2)	13.3	(9.1–19.0)	10.9	(7.4–15.7)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	4,552	6.0	(5.2–6.9)	28.2	(18.7–40.0)	22.2	(16.6–29.2)	11.0	(7.0–17.0)
Median		*4.6*		*22.9*		*20.4*		*11.4*	
Range		*2.6–6.5*		*11.2–30.2*		*13.3–22.2*		*8.3–18.7*	

* Used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 48. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,541	6.4	(5.1–8.0)	19.3	(12.0–29.5)	28.5	(21.3–36.9)
Delaware	5,831	10.1	(9.3–11.1)	20.7	(12.4–32.5)	34.5	(28.7–40.8)
Maine	1,503	9.4	(7.6–11.5)	23.3	(14.5–35.2)	31.4	(22.3–42.1)
Massachusetts	3,550	10.5	(8.9–12.4)	11.8	(6.9–19.3)	28.9	(22.2–36.6)
Rhode Island	3,311	7.2	(5.9–8.6)	19.8	(12.2–30.5)	20.8	(16.7–25.6)
Vermont	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,674	7.4	(6.2–8.8)	17.1	(9.6–28.7)	20.3	(15.1–26.8)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	1,461	5.2	(3.9–6.9)	12.3	(5.6–24.7)	16.9	(9.6–28.0)
Chicago, IL	2,418	5.1	(4.0–6.5)	16.9	(10.7–25.7)	21.9	(15.0–30.7)
Milwaukee, WI	2,424	7.3	(6.2–8.6)	18.3	(12.2–26.5)	25.2	(17.8–34.4)
New York City, NY	15,536	3.8	(3.2–4.4)	8.7	(6.0–12.3)	21.0	(16.8–25.9)
San Diego, CA	1,412	14.5	(12.4–17.0)	20.9	(12.4–33.2)	37.6	(27.8–48.5)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*7.3*		*18.3*		*25.2*	
Range		*3.8–14.5*		*8.7–23.3*		*16.9–37.6*	

* Used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 49. Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,390	1.6	(1.3–1.9)	17.5	(11.8–25.1)	9.6	(6.9–13.3)	19.4	(12.7–28.4)
Maine	1,310	2.6	(1.6–4.3)	—	—	24.4	(9.6–49.4)	30.5	(14.6–53.0)
Massachusetts	16,779	2.0	(1.7–2.3)	20.0	(14.7–26.5)	9.6	(7.3–12.5)	13.6	(10.0–18.1)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	23,173	2.3	(2.1–2.6)	22.3	(16.7–29.0)	11.5	(8.9–14.7)	12.4	(9.6–15.8)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,079	1.4	(1.1–1.8)	17.5	(9.8–29.3)	7.0	(4.0–11.9)	6.8	(3.8–11.8)
Chicago, IL	3,852	2.0	(1.6–2.6)	22.5	(15.8–31.0)	10.5	(5.8–18.2)	13.8	(8.4–21.8)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,905	1.1	(0.9–1.4)	8.9	(6.1–12.9)	7.6	(4.4–12.9)	7.3	(4.5–11.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,276	1.5	(1.2–1.9)	17.7	(11.3–26.7)	6.6	(4.0–10.7)	5.4	(3.4–8.3)
Median		*1.8*		*17.7*		*9.6*		*13.0*	
Range		*1.1–2.6*		*8.9-22.5*		*6.6–24.4*		*5.4–30.5*	

* Used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 49. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,536	3.0	(2.2–4.0)	12.0	(6.6–20.9)	18.9	(12.7–27.2)
Delaware	5,838	3.0	(2.4–3.6)	15.8	(8.6–27.4)	18.1	(13.6–23.7)
Maine	2,964	3.7	(3.0–4.7)	18.8	(12.5–27.5)	17.7	(12.3–24.8)
Massachusetts	9,507	2.9	(2.5–3.4)	7.8	(5.4–11.2)	18.1	(14.6–22.3)
Rhode Island	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	14,658	5.3	(4.8–5.7)	18.0	(13.7–23.3)	35.8	(32.3–39.5)
Wisconsin	2,677	1.9	(1.3–2.7)	10.8	(5.4–20.7)	11.0	(7.1–16.7)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,174	1.5	(1.2–2.1)	10.8	(6.4–17.6)	10.3	(6.4–16.2)
Chicago, IL	2,408	2.7	(2.0–3.7)	18.2	(11.3–28.1)	9.9	(5.4–17.6)
Milwaukee, WI	2,430	2.5	(1.9–3.4)	11.2	(6.0–19.8)	13.0	(8.0–20.4)
New York City, NY	15,555	1.3	(1.0–1.6)	9.6	(6.8–13.6)	12.2	(8.1–18.0)
San Diego, CA	2,074	4.6	(3.7–5.8)	7.5	(2.9–18.0)	20.1	(13.2–29.5)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*2.9*		*11.2*		*17.7*	
Range		*1.3–5.3*		*7.5–18.8*		*9.9–35.8*	

* Used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 50. Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,385	3.9	(3.4–4.4)	22.3	(15.7–30.7)	17.5	(13.7–22.0)	19.2	(12.9–27.6)
Maine	1,305	4.0	(2.9–5.6)	—	—	23.0	(8.6–48.6)	29.5	(13.9–52.2)
Massachusetts	16,731	4.0	(3.6–4.4)	21.5	(16.0–28.4)	15.8	(12.8–19.3)	15.1	(11.5–19.4)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	23,182	3.8	(3.4–4.3)	25.2	(20.4–30.8)	16.0	(13.4–18.8)	12.9	(10.0–16.5)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,063	2.1	(1.6–2.7)	15.5	(8.2–27.4)	10.7	(6.6–16.9)	8.1	(4.7–13.6)
Chicago, IL	3,844	2.2	(1.6–2.9)	16.7	(9.8–27.2)	13.6	(7.8–22.8)	13.6	(7.4–23.7)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,777	1.6	(1.3–1.9)	10.6	(7.3–15.3)	9.7	(6.1–15.1)	6.9	(4.3–10.8)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,255	2.9	(2.5–3.4)	22.3	(15.1–31.7)	14.0	(10.1–19.1)	6.5	(4.4–9.7)
Median		*3.4*		*21.5*		*14.9*		*13.2*	
Range		*1.6–4.0*		*10.6-25.2*		*9.7–23.0*		*6.5–29.5*	

* Used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 50. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,540	4.3	(3.5–5.3)	15.0	(8.7–24.8)	21.6	(15.0–29.9)
Delaware	5,833	6.3	(5.5–7.2)	18.1	(10.5–29.3)	26.3	(21.0–32.4)
Maine	2,971	8.1	(6.9–9.5)	19.0	(12.5–27.9)	28.0	(21.6–35.5)
Massachusetts	9,483	5.9	(5.3–6.6)	9.6	(6.8–13.3)	26.1	(22.3–30.2)
Rhode Island	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	14,662	10.6	(9.7–11.4)	22.0	(17.1–27.8)	44.2	(40.2–48.3)
Wisconsin	2,676	4.1	(3.4–5.0)	14.4	(7.5–25.6)	15.2	(11.1–20.5)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,172	2.4	(1.8–3.1)	9.6	(5.1–17.1)	15.6	(10.2–23.3)
Chicago, IL	2,404	2.8	(2.0–4.0)	18.0	(10.1–30.1)	12.3	(7.0–20.8)
Milwaukee, WI	2,424	3.0	(2.3–3.9)	15.7	(10.1–23.6)	14.8	(9.4–22.4)
New York City, NY	15,472	2.2	(1.8–2.7)	9.7	(6.7–13.6)	13.9	(10.0–19.0)
San Diego, CA	2,070	14.1	(12.5–15.9)	17.2	(8.6–31.6)	35.2	(26.1–45.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*4.3*		*15.7*		*21.6*	
Range		*2.2–14.1*		*9.6–22.0*		*12.3–44.2*	

* Used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 51. Percentage of high school students who ever took steroids,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,354	2.9	(2.5–3.3)	16.6	(11.0–24.3)	9.0	(6.4–12.4)	16.6	(10.7–24.8)
Maine	1,312	2.4	(1.7–3.3)	—	—	28.1	(14.9–46.6)	15.4	(5.6–35.8)
Massachusetts	16,729	3.4	(3.1–3.8)	21.2	(15.8–27.8)	10.6	(8.2–13.7)	12.4	(9.1–16.7)
Rhode Island	5,339	1.9	(1.5–2.5)	25.3	(17.3–35.5)	12.6	(8.7–17.8)	13.0	(7.8–21.0)
Vermont	23,177	2.6	(2.4–2.9)	17.6	(13.3–22.8)	9.8	(7.6–12.7)	11.7	(9.3–14.7)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,076	2.2	(1.8–2.7)	20.4	(10.0–37.0)	6.6	(3.7–11.5)	9.1	(5.3–15.2)
Chicago, IL	3,865	2.5	(1.9–3.3)	10.5	(5.2–19.9)	13.1	(8.0–20.6)	16.2	(11.0–23.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	16,374	1.7	(1.3–2.2)	6.8	(3.7–11.9)	7.8	(4.1–14.3)	9.4	(6.1–14.4)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,267	1.7	(1.4–2.1)	15.4	(9.4–24.2)	10.6	(7.1–15.5)	7.2	(4.8–10.7)
Median		*2.4*		*17.1*		*10.6*		*12.4*	
Range		*1.7–3.4*		*6.8-25.3*		*6.6–28.1*		*7.2–16.6*	

* Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 51. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ever took steroids,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,532	3.0	(2.3–3.9)	12.6	(7.2–21.0)	12.8	(8.1–19.8)
Delaware	5,828	4.6	(4.0–5.3)	12.6	(6.5–23.1)	17.0	(12.8–22.4)
Maine	2,971	4.8	(4.0–5.7)	19.3	(12.6–28.4)	18.7	(13.2–25.8)
Massachusetts	9,479	4.9	(4.4–5.4)	12.3	(9.1–16.3)	17.9	(14.6–21.7)
Rhode Island	3,323	3.0	(2.3–3.9)	10.5	(5.2–19.8)	13.4	(9.6–18.5)
Vermont	14,662	6.8	(6.2–7.4)	14.7	(10.7–20.0)	31.8	(28.1–35.8)
Wisconsin	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,177	2.4	(1.8–3.1)	11.5	(6.0–21.1)	11.8	(7.2–18.8)
Chicago, IL	2,425	3.1	(2.3–4.1)	13.2	(7.3–22.6)	10.2	(5.5–17.9)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	9,731	1.9	(1.5–2.4)	8.7	(5.2–14.3)	11.2	(7.2–17.0)
San Diego, CA	2,082	6.2	(5.1–7.5)	14.5	(7.5–26.1)	22.0	(15.2–30.8)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*3.8*		*12.6*		*15.2*	
Range		*1.9–6.8*		*8.7–19.3*		*10.2–31.8*	

* Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 52. Percentage of high school students who ever injected illegal drugs,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,364	1.4	(1.2–1.7)	16.5	(11.0–24.1)	8.6	(5.9–12.6)	13.2	(7.9–21.2)
Maine	9,997	2.8	(2.1–3.6)	16.6	(10.5–25.3)	12.5	(7.5–20.2)	19.3	(9.8–34.7)
Massachusetts	16,682	1.4	(1.2–1.6)	18.1	(12.6–25.4)	7.7	(5.7–10.4)	8.0	(5.2–12.1)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	23,171	1.7	(1.5–2.0)	18.2	(13.2–24.5)	10.1	(8.1–12.7)	12.1	(9.4–15.4)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,058	1.2	(0.9–1.6)	12.9	(6.3–24.8)	4.9	(2.7–8.7)	5.0	(2.6–9.3)
Chicago, IL	3,848	1.6	(1.2–2.1)	8.0	(4.2–14.7)	7.0	(3.7–12.9)	12.3	(7.3–20.0)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,747	1.5	(1.2–1.8)	8.2	(5.5–12.1)	7.5	(4.2–13.0)	8.5	(5.0–14.0)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,277	1.5	(1.2–1.8)	13.3	(7.7–22.0)	7.1	(4.4–11.2)	4.1	(2.4–6.9)
Median		*1.5*		*14.9*		*7.6*		*10.3*	
Range		*1.2–2.8*		*8.0–18.2*		*4.9–12.5*		*4.1–19.3*	

* Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 52. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ever injected illegal drugs,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,534	2.6	(1.9–3.6)	9.4	(4.8–17.6)	12.9	(8.8–18.6)
Delaware	5,835	2.6	(2.1–3.1)	16.5	(9.1–28.1)	15.3	(11.2–20.4)
Maine	2,954	2.7	(2.0–3.7)	10.9	(6.7–17.2)	17.7	(12.2–25.0)
Massachusetts	9,451	2.0	(1.7–2.4)	6.2	(4.0–9.7)	14.1	(11.2–17.7)
Rhode Island	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	14,651	3.9	(3.5–4.3)	15.3	(11.1–20.7)	30.6	(27.2–34.1)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,166	1.1	(0.8–1.5)	3.7	(1.6–8.5)	9.9	(5.8–16.3)
Chicago, IL	2,416	1.9	(1.3–2.7)	7.9	(4.0–14.8)	5.9	(2.6–12.7)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	15,470	1.7	(1.4–2.1)	7.3	(5.0–10.6)	12.9	(8.7–18.5)
San Diego, CA	2,078	3.2	(2.4–4.2)	8.9	(3.7–20.1)	18.6	(11.4–29.0)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*2.6*		*8.9*		*14.1*	
Range		*1.1–3.9*		*3.7–16.5*		*5.9–30.6*	

* Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 53. Percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,153	23.7	(22.8–24.6)	33.3	(25.3–42.4)	36.8	(31.7–42.2)	24.8	(18.1–32.9)
Maine	9,808	24.6	(23.1–26.1)	47.2	(34.2–60.6)	32.8	(22.4–45.1)	43.0	(32.8–53.9)
Massachusetts	16,593	29.1	(28.1–30.1)	45.8	(38.2–53.7)	42.7	(37.4–48.1)	37.1	(31.8–42.6)
Rhode Island	5,288	24.4	(22.4–26.5)	34.0	(23.1–46.8)	35.0	(28.3–42.5)	30.1	(23.6–37.6)
Vermont	22,951	21.2	(19.8–22.7)	38.3	(32.5–44.4)	35.0	(30.1–40.3)	27.8	(23.5–32.6)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	7,015	26.1	(24.9–27.3)	42.2	(28.6–57.1)	39.3	(31.6–47.6)	26.8	(19.9–35.0)
Chicago, IL	3,839	35.7	(33.5–38.0)	47.3	(36.9–57.9)	52.3	(40.5–63.9)	25.4	(17.2–35.8)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	26,807	23.6	(22.4–24.9)	33.2	(26.6–40.5)	37.2	(32.3–42.3)	23.8	(19.1–29.1)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,253	31.7	(30.4–33.0)	40.9	(30.4–52.2)	43.4	(37.4–49.5)	29.5	(24.4–35.2)
Median		*24.6*		*40.9*		*37.2*		*27.8*	
Range		*21.2–35.7*		*33.2–47.3*		*32.8–52.3*		*23.8–43.0*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 53. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,515	34.6	(31.8–37.6)	44.2	(34.0–54.9)	52.8	(43.9–61.6)
Delaware	5,702	29.7	(28.4–31.1)	22.0	(14.2–32.5)	49.1	(42.5–55.7)
Maine	2,943	36.6	(34.2–39.0)	37.3	(28.3–47.3)	53.2	(44.9–61.4)
Massachusetts	9,423	35.6	(34.3–37.0)	39.0	(33.4–44.9)	56.3	(52.1–60.4)
Rhode Island	3,287	30.2	(27.9–32.5)	37.1	(30.3–44.5)	41.1	(33.1–49.5)
Vermont	14,561	35.3	(33.4–37.2)	37.9	(30.3–46.1)	59.9	(56.6–63.2)
Wisconsin	2,671	26.4	(24.4–28.6)	43.3	(32.7–54.6)	43.0	(35.9–50.3)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,146	30.2	(28.6–31.8)	40.7	(33.1–48.9)	45.2	(37.4–53.1)
Chicago, IL	2,410	41.5	(38.3–44.8)	33.8	(24.5–44.5)	53.8	(42.6–64.6)
Milwaukee, WI	2,428	28.2	(25.8–30.6)	29.3	(21.5–38.6)	38.4	(30.8–46.6)
New York City, NY	15,492	29.3	(27.8–30.9)	33.0	(27.0–39.6)	39.9	(35.6–44.4)
San Diego, CA	2,066	47.9	(45.3–50.5)	51.6	(39.7–63.3)	64.5	(52.3–75.1)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*32.4*		*37.6*		*50.9*	
Range		*26.4–47.9*		*22.0–51.6*		*38.4–64.5*	

* During the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

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TABLE 54. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by sexual identity — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)*	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,984	56.2	(54.4–57.9)	80.6	(71.5–87.2)	82.7	(77.9–86.6)	43.8	(35.9–52.1)
Maine	8,869	44.8	(42.2–47.5)	51.3	(35.0–67.3)	64.1	(56.7–71.0)	48.9	(38.4–59.6)
Massachusetts	15,320	43.3	(41.6–45.2)	73.3	(64.4–80.7)	69.3	(63.8–74.3)	42.2	(36.7–47.9)
Rhode Island	4,824	43.2	(40.2–46.3)	67.5	(51.3–80.3)	71.3	(65.0–76.9)	43.3	(34.8–52.2)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,098	53.8	(52.0–55.5)	66.7	(45.5–82.7)	68.7	(61.0–75.5)	39.5	(30.2–49.6)
Chicago, IL	3,379	54.4	(51.1–57.7)	77.5	(65.3–86.4)	76.9	(67.5–84.2)	48.9	(35.5–62.4)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,227	43.4	(41.0–45.9)	64.8	(53.8–74.5)	65.7	(60.6–70.5)	42.6	(35.7–49.8)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,493	28.4	(26.7–30.1)	36.6	(25.3–49.5)	58.7	(52.1–65.0)	20.5	(15.3–27.0)
Median		*44.1*		*67.1*		*69.0*		*43.0*	
Range		*28.4–56.2*		*36.6–80.6*		*58.7–82.7*		*20.5–48.9*	

* Confidence interval.
† Not available.

TABLE 55. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts* — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)†	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,950	9.4	(8.6–10.2)	26.8	(19.2–36.0)	23.3	(18.6–28.8)	13.1	(7.5–21.7)
Maine	8,918	4.5	(3.8–5.3)	14.1	(7.8–24.2)	9.0	(4.5–17.0)	18.7	(10.1–31.8)
Massachusetts	15,334	4.7	(4.3–5.2)	22.1	(15.4–30.7)	14.5	(11.5–18.1)	14.7	(11.0–19.4)
Rhode Island	4,841	4.8	(3.9–6.0)	26.7	(16.4–40.4)	13.5	(9.7–18.7)	7.0	(3.3–14.5)
Vermont	22,439	4.4	(4.0–4.9)	28.5	(23.2–34.5)	14.6	(11.8–17.9)	11.8	(9.2–15.0)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,112	10.8	(9.9–11.9)	18.0	(8.5–34.3)	17.0	(12.0–23.6)	14.4	(8.7–23.0)
Chicago, IL	3,401	11.2	(9.7–12.9)	13.3	(5.9–27.3)	12.5	(7.2–20.6)	23.6	(13.9–37.1)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,202	8.8	(7.8–9.9)	19.8	(12.1–30.8)	19.0	(15.0–23.7)	11.7	(8.2–16.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,506	4.3	(3.7–5.0)	15.3	(7.9–27.6)	17.7	(12.9–23.9)	5.7	(2.9–11.1)
Median		*4.8*		*19.8*		*14.6*		*13.1*	
Range		*4.3–11.2*		*13.3–28.5*		*9.0–23.3*		*5.7–23.6*	

* Among students who ever had sexual contact.
† Confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 55. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts* — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)†	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,287	7.8	(6.0–9.9)	10.1	(4.7–20.5)	17.8	(12.9–24.0)
Delaware	5,607	16.9	(15.5–18.4)	33.5	(22.8–46.1)	35.0	(28.9–41.6)
Maine	2,703	6.3	(5.4–7.4)	11.4	(6.0–20.6)	29.3	(21.7–38.3)
Massachusetts	8,631	8.0	(7.3–8.9)	15.7	(11.7–20.6)	21.9	(18.2–26.0)
Rhode Island	2,998	7.9	(6.3–10.0)	12.6	(7.2–21.1)	13.5	(9.7–18.6)
Vermont	14,150	10.5	(9.9–11.1)	27.2	(21.6–33.6)	42.6	(38.8–46.5)
Wisconsin	2,499	5.3	(4.1–6.9)	12.9	(6.3–24.6)	23.0	(16.7–30.8)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,599	17.1	(15.6–18.7)	24.5	(16.8–34.2)	21.8	(15.7–29.4)
Chicago, IL	2,132	17.8	(15.5–20.4)	22.1	(14.5–32.2)	14.7	(8.4–24.5)
Milwaukee, WI	2,093	16.4	(14.3–18.8)	19.1	(11.4–30.2)	31.2	(22.5–41.4)
New York City, NY	13,852	16.7	(15.0–18.6)	16.0	(11.0–22.5)	22.9	(18.4–28.0)
San Diego, CA	1,905	14.2	(12.2–16.6)	14.5	(7.5–26.0)	29.6	(20.2–41.0)
San Francisco, CA	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*12.4*		*15.8*		*22.9*	
Range		*5.3–17.8*		*10.1–33.5*		*13.5–42.6*	

* Among students who ever had sexual contact.
† Confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 56. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts* — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)†	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,987	19.5	(18.3–20.8)	39.9	(30.2–50.4)	37.0	(31.9–42.4)	21.9	(15.3–30.3)
Maine	8,889	11.1	(9.4–13.0)	23.4	(14.8–34.9)	22.9	(15.8–32.0)	23.1	(14.7–34.2)
Massachusetts	15,246	11.1	(10.2–12.1)	31.3	(23.4–40.3)	28.2	(23.9–33.0)	18.8	(14.3–24.3)
Rhode Island	4,831	9.8	(8.3–11.6)	27.6	(15.2–44.9)	27.8	(22.4–34.0)	13.0	(7.7–21.0)
Vermont	22,436	10.1	(9.2–11.2)	33.2	(28.0–38.8)	30.0	(26.1–34.2)	18.8	(15.3–22.9)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,065	20.7	(19.4–22.2)	31.9	(19.3–47.8)	32.2	(25.1–40.3)	18.0	(11.5–27.2)
Chicago, IL	3,388	18.0	(15.9–20.4)	28.6	(16.3–45.2)	32.3	(23.6–42.5)	23.8	(14.1–37.3)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,139	15.3	(13.9–16.8)	29.9	(21.8–39.4)	26.5	(21.7–32.1)	19.0	(13.8–25.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,487	7.6	(6.8–8.6)	10.6	(4.7–22.4)	25.7	(20.3–32.1)	6.6	(3.8–11.1)
Median		*11.1*		*29.9*		*28.2*		*18.8*	
Range		*7.6–20.7*		*10.6–39.9*		*22.9–37.0*		*6.6–23.8*	

* Among students who ever had sexual contact.
† Confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 56. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts* — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)†	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,280	17.8	(15.3–20.5)	25.4	(15.8–38.0)	32.6	(25.7–40.3)
Delaware	5,625	34.5	(32.9–36.2)	36.2	(26.0–47.9)	66.3	(59.9–72.2)
Maine	2,705	17.5	(15.2–20.1)	19.0	(13.2–26.6)	46.5	(39.3–54.0)
Massachusetts	8,570	19.0	(17.6–20.5)	26.4	(20.8–32.8)	44.8	(39.6–50.1)
Rhode Island	2,986	15.7	(13.4–18.3)	11.4	(6.5–19.3)	36.7	(28.7–45.4)
Vermont	14,135	24.3	(23.3–25.4)	33.3	(25.8–41.7)	68.0	(63.4–72.3)
Wisconsin	2,495	17.3	(14.6–20.3)	22.1	(13.1–34.9)	43.5	(32.8–54.8)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,564	33.1	(31.2–35.0)	37.3	(28.7–46.7)	49.8	(41.5–58.2)
Chicago, IL	2,116	28.9	(25.9–32.1)	32.9	(22.6–45.2)	37.6	(27.4–49.0)
Milwaukee, WI	2,084	35.6	(33.1–38.3)	27.2	(18.4–38.4)	43.3	(34.9–52.0)
New York City, NY	13,777	28.2	(26.4–30.1)	31.3	(24.1–39.5)	38.8	(33.7–44.1)
San Diego, CA	1,889	27.3	(25.0–29.8)	16.2	(9.0–27.6)	65.1	(54.7–74.3)
San Francisco, CA	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*25.8*		*26.8*		*44.1*	
Range		*15.7–35.6*		*11.4–37.3*		*32.6–68.0*	

* Among students who ever had sexual contact.
† Confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 57. Percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,996	41.6	(39.9–43.3)	62.9	(51.7–72.9)	61.5	(56.2–66.4)	34.1	(26.1–43.1)
Maine	8,778	33.7	(31.4–36.0)	36.0	(23.4–50.8)	48.1	(39.4–56.9)	36.1	(23.7–50.7)
Massachusetts	15,296	32.0	(30.6–33.5)	53.2	(45.1–61.2)	52.6	(46.8–58.4)	32.6	(26.9–38.8)
Rhode Island	4,845	31.3	(28.9–33.8)	55.3	(42.0–68.0)	53.6	(46.7–60.4)	32.0	(24.3–40.9)
Vermont	13,330	30.5	(27.9–33.2)	47.0	(38.9–55.3)	54.2	(49.5–58.8)	31.4	(26.3–36.8)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,079	37.2	(35.4–39.0)	54.5	(36.7–71.2)	50.7	(41.9–59.6)	32.0	(23.9–41.4)
Chicago, IL	3,377	40.5	(37.3–43.9)	58.4	(42.8–72.4)	54.4	(45.2–63.4)	35.5	(24.0–49.0)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,193	28.6	(26.6–30.6)	43.2	(33.2–53.9)	47.9	(42.1–53.8)	26.3	(20.3–33.4)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,502	19.3	(18.0–20.8)	25.0	(15.5–37.7)	44.3	(37.9–50.9)	14.3	(10.6–19.0)
Median		*32.0*		*53.2*		*52.6*		*32.0*	
Range		*19.3–41.6*		*25.0–62.9*		*44.3–61.5*		*14.3–36.1*	

* Had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 57. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,284	51.0	(47.7–54.2)	49.3	(37.4–61.3)	58.1	(50.4–65.4)
Delaware	5,641	73.8	(72.3–75.2)	63.3	(50.4–74.4)	83.2	(77.5–87.8)
Maine	2,703	58.0	(55.1–60.7)	46.8	(37.4–56.5)	65.8	(58.8–72.1)
Massachusetts	8,618	56.3	(54.7–57.9)	52.4	(46.4–58.3)	64.0	(59.0–68.8)
Rhode Island	2,998	50.8	(47.6–54.0)	46.7	(36.3–57.4)	60.8	(50.9–69.8)
Vermont	10,285	74.9	(73.7–76.0)	68.0	(59.5–75.4)	87.4	(83.8–90.3)
Wisconsin	2,491	51.3	(48.1–54.5)	52.5	(39.6–65.2)	59.4	(51.4–66.9)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,584	60.1	(58.0–62.1)	57.1	(47.7–66.0)	69.3	(60.6–76.9)
Chicago, IL	2,108	65.3	(62.2–68.2)	64.2	(51.0–75.6)	66.4	(55.5–75.8)
Milwaukee, WI	2,085	62.6	(60.0–65.1)	52.3	(40.7–63.7)	61.3	(50.7–70.9)
New York City, NY	13,833	53.4	(51.3–55.5)	47.9	(40.4–55.5)	58.9	(53.7–63.9)
San Diego, CA	1,898	67.7	(65.1–70.2)	52.2	(36.1–67.8)	74.2	(61.3–83.9)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*59.0*		*52.4*		*64.9*	
Range		*50.8–74.9*		*46.7–68.0*		*58.1–87.4*	

* Had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 58. Percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	4,137	66.3	(64.4–68.1)	32.1	(21.5–45.1)	54.4	(47.4–61.3)	32.3	(19.4–48.6)
Maine	2,901	61.3	(57.7–64.7)	17.2	(8.5–31.5)	44.7	(30.3–60.0)	43.6	(26.1–62.8)
Massachusetts	4,778	61.5	(59.9–63.0)	36.3	(24.3–50.4)	42.6	(36.1–49.4)	52.7	(42.4–62.8)
Rhode Island	1,519	65.5	(62.0–68.9)	35.2	(16.4–60.1)	54.7	(46.8–62.4)	50.5	(31.0–69.8)
Vermont	4,011	65.4	(63.4–67.3)	33.4	(22.3–46.7)	48.1	(40.3–56.0)	56.2	(48.1–64.0)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	2,098	69.8	(67.5–72.0)	57.8	(36.8–76.2)	53.7	(41.8–65.1)	56.5	(39.4–72.2)
Chicago, IL	1,330	67.8	(63.9–71.4)	46.7	(25.6–69.0)	54.8	(40.8–68.1)	64.3	(39.8–83.1)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	7,577	72.8	(71.0–74.5)	50.6	(35.1–66.0)	50.9	(42.6–59.1)	50.8	(38.3–63.2)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	1,420	64.4	(61.6–67.2)	—	—	54.7	(43.7–65.2)	73.4	(56.5–85.5)
Median		*65.5*		*35.8*		*53.7*		*52.7*	
Range		*61.3–72.8*		*17.2-57.8*		*42.6–54.8*		*32.3–73.4*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Male students only.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 58. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only§		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	1,075	63.6	(59.6-67.5)	—**	—	40.8	(30.2-52.3)
Delaware	4,043	66.3	(64.4-68.0)	—	—	44.4	(36.8-52.3)
Maine	1,472	58.9	(55.9-61.8)	—	—	34.4	(24.1-46.4)
Massachusetts	4,690	61.9	(60.5-63.3)	55.0	(42.7-66.7)	36.1	(30.3-42.4)
Rhode Island	1,477	66.1	(62.8-69.2)	59.9	(38.1-78.4)	45.7	(36.7-55.0)
Vermont	7,591	63.2	(61.5-64.9)	42.5	(31.6-54.2)	38.7	(34.2-43.3)
Wisconsin	1,250	63.9	(60.9-66.7)	—	—	47.8	(34.8-61.1)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	2,041	70.4	(68.0-72.6)	62.6	(44.4-77.9)	53.8	(42.6-64.6)
Chicago, IL	1,302	68.0	(64.2-71.5)	44.8	(24.0-67.7)	53.4	(38.2-68.0)
Milwaukee, WI	1,231	64.6	(61.0-68.1)	61.6	(43.3-77.2)	53.1	(42.1-63.8)
New York City, NY	7,390	73.5	(71.8-75.2)	59.6	(44.0-73.4)	43.9	(36.1-51.9)
San Diego, CA	1,256	62.6	(59.1-66.0)	—	—	40.3	(27.7-54.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*64.2*		*59.6*		*44.1*	
Range		*58.9-73.5*		*42.5-62.6*		*34.4-53.8*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Male students only.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 59. Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual Identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State Surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	4,000	18.0	(16.5–19.6)	5.4	(1.9–14.3)	16.2	(11.6–22.0)	9.5	(2.6–29.4)
Maine	2,892	36.9	(33.6–40.3)	15.1	(7.3–28.7)	17.4	(12.5–23.8)	10.6	(5.2–20.3)
Massachusetts	2,989	24.4	(22.1–26.9)	7.2	(1.7–26.4)	15.1	(9.3–23.4)	22.6	(13.3–35.8)
Rhode Island	1,510	21.7	(18.0–25.9)	10.5	(3.3–28.9)	20.1	(13.9–28.1)	16.1	(5.8–37.3)
Vermont	3,908	34.4	(32.7–36.1)	14.4	(7.0–27.5)	26.4	(20.5–33.3)	25.2	(18.6–33.3)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	1,463	14.2	(12.2–16.5)	—	—	13.6	(6.2–27.1)	15.7	(6.2–34.5)
Chicago, IL	1,333	9.4	(7.6–11.7)	0.0	—	7.5	(3.5–15.4)	15.5	(6.3–33.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	7,554	6.5	(5.2–8.0)	14.3	(3.6–42.9)	12.4	(7.3–20.3)	5.9	(2.2–15.1)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	1,423	12.5	(10.6–14.7)	—	—	16.7	(9.6–27.3)	4.2	(1.0–16.9)
Median		*18.0*		*10.5*		*16.2*		*15.5*	
Range		*6.5–36.9*		*0.0–15.1*		*7.5–26.4*		*4.2–25.2*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† To prevent pregnancy.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 59. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts			
		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)
State Surveys					
Connecticut	1,063	25.7	(22.1–29.6)	20.3	(13.0–30.2)
Delaware	3,893	18.2	(16.7–19.7)	9.2	(5.8–14.4)
Maine	1,426	37.4	(34.6–40.3)	20.7	(14.3–29.0)
Massachusetts	2,887	24.3	(22.0–26.8)	18.1	(12.5–25.5)
Rhode Island	1,441	22.1	(18.3–26.3)	17.2	(10.6–26.7)
Vermont	7,389	33.2	(31.5–34.9)	21.4	(17.6–25.8)
Wisconsin	1,221	27.4	(24.3–30.8)	18.2	(10.5–29.7)
Local surveys					
Boston, MA	1,401	14.1	(12.1–16.4)	16.6	(8.7–29.4)
Chicago, IL	1,276	9.4	(7.7–11.5)	6.9	(3.2–14.1)
Milwaukee, WI	1,197	12.1	(10.0–14.6)	10.2	(5.5–18.3)
New York City, NY	7,218	6.3	(5.3–7.6)	12.4	(7.4–20.1)
San Diego, CA	1,232	16.1	(13.9–18.6)	9.0	(4.0–19.2)
San Francisco, CA	—**	—	—	—	—
Median		*20.1*		*16.9*	
Range		*6.3–37.4*		*6.9–21.4*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† To prevent pregnancy.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 60. Percentage of high school students who used Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State Surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	4,000	3.5	(2.9–4.2)	4.1	(0.8–18.9)	4.0	(1.8–8.8)	0.0	—
Maine	2,892	4.9	(3.6–6.7)	6.3	(2.1–17.2)	3.4	(1.4–8.1)	5.1	(2.0–12.4)
Massachusetts	2,989	3.1	(2.4–4.0)	0.0	—	3.2	(1.1–9.0)	9.2	(3.7–21.2)
Rhode Island	1,510	1.9	(1.1–3.1)	0.0	—	3.0	(1.2–7.4)	3.5	(0.8–14.1)
Vermont	3,908	3.6	(2.9–4.6)	4.9	(1.6–13.5)	4.4	(2.2–8.8)	2.1	(0.6–7.9)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	1,463	3.9	(2.9–5.2)	—	—	10.4	(4.5–22.1)	7.6	(2.3–22.1)
Chicago, IL	1,333	5.3	(4.3–6.6)	3.7	(0.5–23.2)	2.5	(0.6–8.9)	9.0	(2.1–31.3)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	7,554	1.4	(1.0–1.8)	1.0	(0.1–6.8)	1.1	(0.5–2.7)	0.2	(0.1–0.8)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	1,423	3.6	(2.5–5.1)	—	—	7.6	(3.1–17.4)	7.5	(2.4–20.8)
Median		*3.6*		*3.7*		*3.4*		*5.1*	
Range		*1.4–5.3*		*0.0–6.3*		*1.1–10.4*		*0.0–9.2*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† To prevent pregnancy.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 60. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who used Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts			
		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)
State Surveys					
Connecticut	1,063	1.9	(1.2–3.2)	2.5	(0.6–9.5)
Delaware	3,893	3.5	(2.9–4.2)	3.3	(1.4–7.4)
Maine	1,426	4.9	(3.7–6.5)	7.3	(3.2–15.8)
Massachusetts	2,887	3.1	(2.4–4.0)	4.6	(2.1–9.8)
Rhode Island	1,441	1.4	(0.9–2.3)	5.1	(2.2–11.3)
Vermont	7,389	3.9	(3.3–4.6)	5.4	(3.4–8.3)
Wisconsin	1,221	4.4	(3.2–5.9)	5.4	(2.0–13.8)
Local surveys					
Boston, MA	1,401	4.0	(2.9–5.3)	7.6	(2.7–19.4)
Chicago, IL	1,276	5.3	(4.2–6.6)	3.9	(1.1–12.4)
Milwaukee, WI	1,197	10.3	(8.4–12.7)	5.2	(2.0–12.7)
New York City, NY	7,218	1.2	(0.9–1.6)	1.9	(0.9–4.0)
San Diego, CA	1,232	3.7	(2.8–5.0)	8.3	(2.0–28.2)
San Francisco, CA	—**	—	—	—	—
Median		*3.8*		*5.1*	
Range		*1.2–10.3*		*1.9–8.3*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† To prevent pregnancy.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 61. Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State Surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	4,000	21.5	(20.0–23.1)	9.6	(3.9–21.6)	20.2	(14.7–27.2)	9.5	(2.6–29.4)
Maine	2,892	41.8	(39.2–44.4)	21.4	(11.6–36.2)	20.8	(15.2–27.9)	15.7	(8.4–27.5)
Massachusetts	2,989	27.5	(25.3–29.9)	7.2	(1.7–26.4)	18.3	(11.8–27.3)	31.8	(20.2–46.2)
Rhode Island	1,510	23.5	(19.9–27.6)	10.5	(3.3–28.9)	23.1	(16.5–31.4)	19.6	(8.3–39.5)
Vermont	3,908	38.0	(35.8–40.3)	19.3	(10.3–33.2)	30.8	(23.9–38.6)	27.4	(20.4–35.6)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	1,463	18.1	(15.8–20.6)	—	—	23.9	(14.3–37.2)	23.3	(11.2–42.3)
Chicago, IL	1,333	14.7	(12.6–17.2)	3.7	(0.5–23.2)	10.0	(4.9–19.3)	24.4	(11.7–44.0)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	7,554	7.9	(6.5–9.4)	15.3	(4.2–42.7)	13.5	(8.3–21.2)	6.1	(2.3–15.2)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	1,423	16.1	(13.8–18.7)	—	—	24.3	(15.6–35.7)	11.7	(4.8–25.8)
Median		*21.5*		*10.5*		*20.8*		*19.6*	
Range		*7.9–41.8*		*3.7–21.4*		*10.0–30.8*		*6.1–31.8*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† To prevent pregnancy.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 61. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts			
		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)
State Surveys					
Connecticut	1,063	27.6	(23.9–31.7)	22.8	(14.2–34.6)
Delaware	3,893	21.6	(20.1–23.3)	12.5	(8.4–18.3)
Maine	1,426	42.3	(39.6–45.0)	28.0	(20.2–37.4)
Massachusetts	2,887	27.4	(25.3–29.7)	22.7	(16.0–31.1)
Rhode Island	1,441	23.5	(19.9–27.5)	22.2	(14.5–32.5)
Vermont	7,389	37.1	(35.3–38.9)	26.8	(22.9–31.1)
Wisconsin	1,221	31.8	(28.7–35.1)	23.6	(14.0–36.8)
Local surveys					
Boston, MA	1,401	18.0	(15.8–20.5)	24.1	(14.3–37.8)
Chicago, IL	1,276	14.7	(12.7–17.0)	10.8	(5.6–19.8)
Milwaukee, WI	1,197	22.5	(19.6–25.6)	15.4	(8.4–26.6)
New York City, NY	7,218	7.5	(6.4–8.8)	14.3	(9.1–21.9)
San Diego, CA	1,232	19.8	(17.5–22.4)	17.3	(8.6–31.8)
San Francisco, CA	—**	—	—	—	—
Median		*23.0*		*22.5*	
Range		*7.5–42.3*		*10.8–28.0*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† To prevent pregnancy.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 62. Percentage of high school students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State Surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	3,946	7.6	(6.7-8.6)	4.5	(1.4-13.8)	6.1	(3.3-11.0)	0.0	—
Maine	2,798	16.7	(13.9-19.9)	5.6	(1.7-16.7)	6.4	(3.8-10.8)	9.6	(4.4-19.8)
Massachusetts	2,959	7.9	(6.8-9.1)	2.5	(0.3-16.5)	6.2	(2.9-12.7)	7.2	(2.8-17.5)
Rhode Island	1,499	8.6	(6.4-11.5)	0.0	—	9.1	(5.0-15.9)	9.2	(1.4-42.4)
Vermont	3,890	15.9	(14.0-18.0)	11.1	(5.0-22.9)	10.2	(6.4-15.9)	13.0	(6.8-23.3)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	1,454	6.7	(5.4-8.3)	—	—	12.9	(5.8-26.2)	6.9	(1.7-24.1)
Chicago, IL	1,321	5.7	(4.3-7.4)	4.1	(0.5-25.3)	1.7	(0.4-7.1)	10.2	(2.9-30.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	7,481	3.1	(2.5-4.0)	15.7	(4.2-44.3)	3.2	(2.0-5.2)	1.6	(0.2-10.0)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	1,404	4.4	(3.3-5.8)	—	—	4.0	(1.3-11.9)	6.1	(1.9-18.1)
Median		*7.6*		*4.5*		*6.2*		*7.2*	
Range		*3.1–16.7*		*0.0–15.7*		*1.7–12.9*		*0.0–13.0*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† To prevent pregnancy.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 62. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts			
		Opposite sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)
State Surveys					
Connecticut	1,050	8.7	(6.9-11.0)	1.2	(0.2–8.3)
Delaware	3,841	7.6	(6.7-8.5)	3.4	(1.6–7.0)
Maine	1,417	14.8	(12.9-17.0)	3.8	(1.2–11.5)
Massachusetts	2,868	8.0	(6.9-9.2)	4.9	(2.3–10.3)
Rhode Island	1,433	9.0	(6.8-11.9)	5.1	(2.2–11.0)
Vermont	7,355	13.9	(12.8-15.1)	8.2	(6.1–11.0)
Wisconsin	1,211	13.4	(11.6-15.5)	7.9	(3.4–17.1)
Local surveys					
Boston, MA	1,392	7.0	(5.7-8.6)	8.2	(3.0–20.7)
Chicago, IL	1,267	5.7	(4.3-7.4)	2.6	(0.8–7.8)
Milwaukee, WI	1,186	9.5	(7.8-11.6)	5.1	(1.9–13.0)
New York City, NY	7,157	3.3	(2.6-4.2)	3.7	(2.2–6.4)
San Diego, CA	1,226	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	4.5	(1.5–12.6)
San Francisco, CA	—**	—	—	—	—
Median		*8.4*		*4.7*	
Range		*3.3–14.8*		*1.2–8.2*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† To prevent pregnancy.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 63. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	4,216	20.8	(19.2–22.5)	44.9	(34.4–55.9)	29.7	(23.8–36.3)	40.9	(25.3–58.7)
Maine	2,925	19.6	(17.3–22.1)	32.3	(19.4–48.6)	29.9	(17.9–45.5)	38.3	(28.5–49.1)
Massachusetts	4,838	22.7	(21.2–24.2)	38.0	(25.8–52.0)	31.2	(25.5–37.4)	45.6	(32.7–59.1)
Rhode Island	1,548	18.4	(15.9–21.2)	28.7	(12.9–52.2)	18.1	(11.1–28.0)	30.1	(17.1–47.4)
Vermont	4,043	23.9	(21.3–26.7)	48.0	(35.2–61.0)	33.2	(25.8–41.6)	47.6	(37.9–57.5)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	2,137	18.7	(16.6–20.9)	41.2	(22.4–63.0)	42.4	(30.4–55.3)	27.5	(15.1–44.8)
Chicago, IL	1,362	15.9	(13.3–18.9)	25.6	(13.3–43.8)	14.2	(6.9–27.1)	35.6	(19.3–56.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	7,806	14.5	(13.3–15.8)	21.6	(12.3–35.1)	23.6	(17.9–30.3)	30.4	(19.1–44.7)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	1,480	14.4	(12.5–16.6)	—	—	35.3	(26.2–45.5)	37.9	(24.3–53.8)
Median		*18.7*		*35.1*		*29.9*		*37.9*	
Range		*14.4–23.9*		*21.6-48.0*		*14.2–42.4*		*27.5–47.6*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 63. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	1,121	24.8	(21.3–28.7)	33.8	(19.5–51.8)	38.7	(28.4–50.1)
Delaware	4,160	20.8	(19.1–22.5)	37.6	(25.7–51.3)	37.8	(31.1–45.0)
Maine	1,525	23.2	(20.5–26.1)	22.1	(12.8–35.4)	31.4	(20.4–45.0)
Massachusetts	4,812	22.4	(21.0–24.0)	27.7	(20.4–36.4)	39.9	(34.3–45.9)
Rhode Island	1,538	18.2	(15.9–20.6)	18.1	(10.7–28.9)	26.1	(19.9–33.5)
Vermont	7,704	24.3	(22.7–26.0)	39.4	(30.5–49.1)	53.2	(47.7–58.6)
Wisconsin	1,286	21.2	(18.9–23.7)	30.6	(17.2–48.5)	24.9	(15.8–36.9)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	2,116	18.7	(16.7–20.9)	22.8	(13.7–35.3)	44.5	(34.3–55.1)
Chicago, IL	1,355	15.4	(13.0–18.2)	30.0	(15.8–49.3)	24.1	(15.6–35.2)
Milwaukee, WI	1,280	16.9	(14.5–19.6)	20.4	(11.4–33.9)	25.4	(16.7–36.6)
New York City, NY	7,755	14.0	(12.9–15.2)	23.5	(13.6–37.5)	32.2	(25.3–40.0)
San Diego, CA	1,290	20.6	(18.2–23.2)	26.6	(13.5–45.8)	57.6	(45.5–68.9)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*20.7*		*27.2*		*35.0*	
Range		*14.0–24.8*		*18.1–39.4*		*24.1–57.6*	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 64. Percentage of high school students who were ever taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts* — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)†	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,111	91.3	(90.5–92.0)	82.5	(73.5–88.8)	89.6	(85.8–92.5)	80.7	(72.9–86.6)
Maine	9,802	87.9	(86.4–89.2)	75.3	(61.8–85.1)	79.3	(68.1–87.3)	67.0	(58.5–74.5)
Massachusetts	16,720	91.4	(90.5–92.3)	79.1	(72.3–84.7)	88.4	(84.7–91.2)	75.0	(69.7–79.6)
Rhode Island	5,202	89.0	(87.5–90.4)	74.3	(65.5–81.5)	80.5	(75.8–84.5)	80.1	(71.5–86.6)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,989	82.0	(80.6–83.4)	72.2	(60.0–81.9)	72.9	(65.9–78.9)	56.5	(48.0–64.5)
Chicago, IL	3,694	86.0	(83.9–87.8)	78.1	(66.3–86.6)	81.8	(72.7–88.4)	62.7	(48.5–74.9)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	14,658	86.8	(84.8–88.6)	82.5	(74.1–88.6)	86.3	(79.9–90.9)	77.5	(69.5–83.8)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,189	87.6	(86.4–88.7)	76.8	(66.5–84.6)	83.8	(78.6–88.0)	69.9	(64.2–75.1)
Median		*87.7*		*77.4*		*82.8*		*72.5*	
Range		*82.0–91.4*		*72.2–82.5*		*72.9–89.6*		*56.5–80.7*	

* Among students who ever had sexual contact.
† Confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 64. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who were ever taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts* — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)†	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	1,154	93.5	(91.8–94.9)	77.3	(62.9–87.2)	87.5	(81.4–91.8)
Delaware	5,654	91.4	(90.4–92.2)	82.4	(72.1–89.4)	84.0	(79.0–88.0)
Maine	2,870	91.0	(89.6–92.2)	74.3	(63.4–82.8)	86.1	(78.7–91.3)
Massachusetts	9,498	91.6	(90.6–92.5)	84.8	(80.1–88.6)	84.8	(80.9–88.0)
Rhode Island	3,236	89.5	(88.0–90.9)	77.8	(67.7–85.4)	85.7	(80.1–89.9)
Vermont	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	1,370	90.7	(88.5–92.5)	92.2	(76.2–97.7)	73.9	(61.7–83.3)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,139	83.4	(81.7–85.0)	75.2	(67.7–81.4)	75.6	(68.1–81.8)
Chicago, IL	2,320	85.6	(83.3–87.7)	73.3	(63.5–81.3)	84.6	(74.8–91.1)
Milwaukee, WI	1,187	87.4	(84.4–89.8)	75.9	(58.8–87.4)	88.1	(76.1–94.5)
New York City, NY	8,635	86.9	(84.7–88.8)	77.5	(66.2–85.9)	82.2	(75.6–87.4)
San Diego, CA	2,039	89.5	(87.7–91.0)	85.8	(75.4–92.3)	83.4	(73.9–89.9)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*89.5*		*77.5*		*84.6*	
Range		*83.4–93.5*		*73.3–92.2*		*73.9–88.1*	

* Among students who ever had sexual contact.
† Confidence interval.
§ Not available.

TABLE 65. Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,169	27.2	(26.2–28.2)	43.0	(32.9–53.7)	25.7	(21.6–30.3)	31.4	(23.3–40.9)
Maine	9,644	29.0	(26.6–31.5)	34.8	(25.7–45.2)	28.1	(21.5–35.8)	22.8	(15.5–32.4)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	5,269	33.4	(31.4–35.4)	31.1	(23.1–40.4)	30.4	(23.7–38.0)	26.3	(19.2–34.9)
Vermont	22,994	35.2	(32.9–37.4)	32.5	(26.4–39.2)	33.5	(29.6–37.5)	35.3	(31.3–39.5)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	1,066	32.6	(29.7–35.8)	—	—	27.1	(18.0–38.7)	40.7	(24.8–58.9)
Chicago, IL	3,737	32.3	(30.5–34.2)	18.3	(11.7–27.6)	31.2	(23.9–39.5)	25.1	(16.7–35.9)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	25,763	33.2	(32.2–34.3)	32.0	(24.0–41.2)	36.5	(32.1–41.1)	29.0	(24.3–34.3)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,091	31.9	(30.7–33.1)	28.7	(20.1–39.1)	28.8	(23.1–35.3)	35.1	(29.6–41.1)
Median		*32.5*		*32.0*		*29.6*		*30.2*	
Range		*27.2–35.2*		*18.3-43.0*		*25.7–36.5*		*22.8–40.7*	

* During the 7 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 65. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,506	35.5	(33.3–37.6)	31.7	(21.6–44.0)	32.5	(26.0–39.7)
Delaware	5,712	28.8	(27.4–30.3)	42.6	(31.1–55.0)	28.0	(22.8–33.9)
Maine	2,912	32.2	(29.8–34.6)	28.5	(21.8–36.2)	32.2	(26.3–38.7)
Massachusetts	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	3,280	34.1	(31.6–36.6)	28.6	(22.3–35.9)	28.7	(22.8–35.4)
Vermont	14,550	37.0	(35.3–38.8)	31.8	(25.4–38.9)	41.4	(37.7–45.2)
Wisconsin	2,653	31.1	(28.8–33.5)	31.0	(23.6–39.6)	28.7	(22.4–36.0)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	668	35.6	(31.7–39.8)	17.0	(6.9–36.0)	36.7	(21.4–55.2)
Chicago, IL	2,343	34.3	(32.5–36.2)	27.1	(18.6–37.7)	36.9	(29.5–45.0)
Milwaukee, WI	2,433	35.1	(32.8–37.5)	27.6	(19.7–37.2)	32.9	(26.5–40.1)
New York City, NY	14,785	34.7	(32.7–36.8)	33.8	(28.3–39.7)	30.8	(26.7–35.1)
San Diego, CA	2,045	32.5	(30.3–34.6)	26.4	(17.2–38.1)	30.9	(21.5–42.3)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*34.3*		*28.6*		*32.2*	
Range		*28.8–37.0*		*17.0–42.6*		*28.0–41.4*	

* During the 7 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 66. Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables* three or more times/day,† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,384	10.7	(9.8–11.6)	32.0	(20.2–46.6)	14.5	(9.5–21.6)	15.1	(7.5–28.2)
Maine	1,289	13.8	(11.3–16.8)	—	—	17.2	(5.2–43.7)	22.4	(11.8–38.3)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	5,230	11.8	(10.5–13.3)	19.6	(12.3–29.7)	15.3	(11.3–20.2)	17.4	(11.4–25.7)
Vermont	22,786	15.1	(13.8–16.5)	25.3	(19.6–32.0)	19.7	(16.9–22.8)	24.0	(20.6–27.7)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	1,043	10.5	(8.9–12.3)	—	—	6.0	(1.9–17.4)	14.4	(5.2–34.2)
Chicago, IL	3,720	10.6	(9.3–12.0)	11.4	(5.8–21.3)	18.8	(12.0–28.3)	17.5	(10.1–28.6)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	7,198	9.4	(8.4–10.4)	9.5	(3.1–25.6)	12.7	(7.9–19.8)	10.5	(5.7–18.6)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	2,055	16.7	(14.8–18.6)	26.9	(13.4–46.7)	21.1	(13.5–31.3)	19.7	(12.6–29.5)
Median		*11.3*		*22.5*		*16.2*		*17.4*	
Range		*9.4–16.7*		*9.5-32.0*		*6.0–21.1*		*10.5–24.0*	

* Green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.
† During the 7 days before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 66. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables* three or more times/day,† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,481	13.8	(12.2–15.5)	12.7	(7.1–21.7)	14.4	(9.7–20.9)
Delaware	3,011	12.1	(11.0–13.4)	20.2	(9.9–36.8)	15.9	(10.0–24.3)
Maine	2,886	14.7	(13.2–16.3)	18.2	(11.3–27.9)	21.7	(16.8–27.7)
Massachusetts	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	3,248	12.3	(10.8–14.0)	20.8	(14.3–29.3)	15.9	(11.9–20.9)
Vermont	14,418	15.3	(14.2–16.4)	26.8	(20.7–33.9)	29.1	(25.5–33.1)
Wisconsin	2,648	10.4	(8.8–12.2)	14.4	(8.2–24.2)	19.3	(13.7–26.5)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	652	11.3	(9.4–13.5)	28.4	(12.2–53.0)	5.3	(1.3–19.8)
Chicago, IL	2,331	10.7	(9.0–12.6)	8.0	(3.7–16.3)	16.8	(10.5–26.0)
Milwaukee, WI	1,218	11.8	(9.6–14.5)	17.4	(9.3–30.3)	13.6	(7.5–23.4)
New York City, NY	4,311	9.5	(8.3–10.8)	15.5	(4.5–41.4)	12.1	(7.9–18.2)
San Diego, CA	2,051	10.4	(9.0–11.9)	14.6	(8.3–24.6)	22.0	(14.2–32.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*11.8*		*17.4*		*15.9*	
Range		*9.5–15.3*		*8.0–28.4*		*5.3–29.1*	

* Green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.
† During the 7 days before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 67. Percentage of high school students who ate fruits and vegetables* five or more times/day,† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,304	17.0	(15.9–18.2)	46.6	(31.9–61.9)	21.0	(15.5–27.8)	27.1	(16.9–40.5)
Maine	1,276	20.2	(17.5–23.2)	—	—	25.7	(15.8–38.9)	21.9	(11.3–38.1)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	5,183	20.8	(18.9–22.8)	29.9	(19.6–42.9)	19.8	(15.2–25.4)	19.7	(13.4–28.1)
Vermont	22,704	23.1	(21.4–24.9)	29.4	(22.8–36.9)	26.1	(22.7–29.9)	29.3	(25.5–33.4)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	1,041	18.2	(16.0–20.5)	—	—	18.6	(10.6–30.5)	26.8	(14.5–44.2)
Chicago, IL	3,658	20.2	(18.6–21.8)	12.2	(7.2–20.1)	24.8	(18.0–33.3)	20.6	(12.0–33.1)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	7,133	18.5	(16.9–20.3)	20.8	(11.0–35.9)	27.3	(20.6–35.3)	16.0	(9.7–25.3)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	2,014	21.2	(19.2–23.3)	37.3	(21.1–56.9)	23.0	(13.7–36.0)	27.8	(19.3–38.3)
Median		*20.2*		*29.7*		*23.9*		*24.4*	
Range		*17.0–23.1*		*12.2–46.6*		*18.6–27.3*		*16.0–29.3*	

* 100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.
† During the 7 days before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 67. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who ate fruits and vegetables* five or more times/day,† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,466	22.6	(20.7–24.7)	15.6	(8.8–26.2)	21.1	(15.6–27.9)
Delaware	2,971	19.3	(17.6–21.1)	33.5	(19.9–50.3)	25.1	(17.7–34.4)
Maine	2,842	21.2	(19.3–23.3)	19.9	(12.9–29.3)	32.4	(26.6–38.8)
Massachusetts	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	3,223	22.0	(19.8–24.3)	26.0	(19.1–34.3)	20.0	(15.4–25.6)
Vermont	14,361	24.9	(23.4–26.4)	28.5	(22.7–35.2)	36.5	(32.2–41.1)
Wisconsin	2,628	18.3	(16.6–20.1)	23.0	(15.5–32.7)	22.5	(17.1–29.0)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	650	21.7	(18.1–25.7)	14.8	(5.4–34.9)	20.1	(11.5–32.7)
Chicago, IL	2,294	22.2	(20.0–24.6)	14.2	(8.2–23.6)	22.8	(15.8–31.8)
Milwaukee, WI	1,210	22.4	(19.1–26.2)	21.5	(13.1–33.2)	21.1	(13.9–30.6)
New York City, NY	4,270	19.9	(16.7–23.5)	23.7	(11.0–43.9)	23.8	(18.2–30.5)
San Diego, CA	2,023	20.3	(18.4–22.3)	19.6	(11.3–31.8)	26.3	(17.8–37.0)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*21.7*		*21.5*		*22.8*	
Range		*18.3–24.9*		*14.2–33.5*		*20.0–36.5*	

* 100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.
† During the 7 days before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 68. Percentage of high school students who drank three or more glasses/day of milk,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,242	12.4	(11.7–13.1)	14.1	(8.8–22.0)	9.6	(7.0–13.2)	14.2	(8.9–22.0)
Maine	9,670	16.4	(15.0–17.9)	12.6	(5.9–25.0)	20.2	(12.6–30.8)	11.2	(7.5–16.5)
Massachusetts	16,437	16.1	(15.4–16.8)	12.6	(8.1–19.2)	13.1	(10.0–16.9)	13.6	(9.7–18.9)
Rhode Island	5,302	14.3	(12.7–16.0)	16.5	(10.5–24.8)	13.3	(9.8–17.7)	13.3	(7.9–21.6)
Vermont	23,030	22.8	(22.0–23.5)	21.2	(16.6–26.8)	20.7	(17.6–24.2)	19.9	(16.5–23.9)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,823	10.2	(9.3–11.2)	13.0	(6.4–24.5)	9.9	(6.4–15.0)	11.4	(6.9–18.2)
Chicago, IL	3,733	10.1	(8.7–11.6)	9.9	(5.0–18.9)	9.1	(4.6–17.0)	6.7	(2.6–15.8)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	15,490	7.2	(6.4–8.1)	10.6	(5.8–18.4)	9.1	(5.1–15.9)	8.9	(5.4–14.2)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,164	7.6	(6.9–8.4)	5.2	(2.4–10.8)	8.6	(5.7–12.8)	8.4	(5.5–12.7)
Median		*12.4*		*12.6*		*9.9*		*11.4*	
Range		*7.2–22.8*		*5.2–21.2*		*8.6–20.7*		*6.7–19.9*	

* During the 7 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 68. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who drank three or more glasses/day of milk,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,741	11.2	(10.3–12.2)	17.3	(10.5–27.2)	11.1	(7.9–15.4)
Maine	2,919	18.3	(16.7–20.0)	20.2	(12.9–30.2)	17.0	(10.6–26.2)
Massachusetts	9,364	15.7	(14.8–16.7)	15.3	(11.3–20.4)	13.0	(10.1–16.6)
Rhode Island	3,296	14.9	(13.2–16.8)	21.8	(16.2–28.7)	11.4	(7.6–16.7)
Vermont	14,589	22.1	(21.3–22.9)	23.7	(18.9–29.3)	24.8	(21.1–29.0)
Wisconsin	2,662	21.4	(19.5–23.4)	17.8	(11.1–27.4)	18.1	(12.6–25.3)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,056	10.8	(9.7–12.1)	12.3	(7.9–18.5)	5.2	(2.5–10.2)
Chicago, IL	2,347	11.2	(9.2–13.4)	2.6	(0.8–8.3)	8.4	(3.7–18.0)
Milwaukee, WI	2,418	13.4	(11.7–15.3)	6.6	(3.6–11.9)	12.1	(8.0–17.9)
New York City, NY	9,138	7.4	(6.4–8.6)	5.9	(3.2–10.7)	8.6	(5.1–14.2)
San Diego, CA	2,058	10.7	(9.3–12.3)	8.7	(4.1–17.7)	8.9	(4.3–17.6)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*13.4*		*15.3*		*11.4*	
Range		*7.4–22.1*		*2.6–23.7*		*5.2–24.8*	

* During the 7 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 69. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop* at least one time/day,† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	4,779	30.2	(28.6–31.8)	43.9	(32.2–56.3)	32.9	(25.9–40.8)	34.4	(23.1–47.8)
Maine	1,295	19.7	(16.3–23.7)	—	—	20.6	(8.3–42.6)	25.3	(12.6–44.3)
Massachusetts	5,675	22.3	(20.5–24.2)	24.4	(17.0–33.6)	33.1	(28.3–38.3)	36.6	(27.7–46.6)
Rhode Island	5,297	22.6	(20.7–24.6)	28.1	(19.1–39.4)	28.7	(23.7–34.4)	26.5	(19.5–34.8)
Vermont	15,982	23.0	(20.8–25.5)	36.9	(29.6–44.9)	30.9	(26.6–35.5)	31.2	(25.8–37.1)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	3,111	27.2	(25.4–29.1)	42.2	(28.2–57.5)	29.5	(20.7–40.0)	28.1	(19.0–39.4)
Chicago, IL	2,063	27.7	(24.6–31.1)	14.2	(7.0–26.9)	32.7	(22.2–45.2)	33.8	(23.7–45.7)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	18,173	22.5	(21.2–23.9)	31.8	(23.0–42.2)	28.3	(24.6–32.5)	21.8	(16.8–27.8)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	4,512	14.5	(13.2–15.9)	21.4	(12.5–34.1)	25.3	(18.4–33.6)	15.4	(10.8–21.5)
Median		*22.6*		*30.0*		*29.5*		*28.1*	
Range		*14.5–30.2*		*14.2-43.9*		*20.6–33.1*		*15.4–36.6*	

* Not including diet soda or diet pop.
† During the 7 days before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 69. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop* at least one time/day,† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	2,682	34.9	(32.7–37.2)	47.3	(33.0–62.1)	34.8	(26.4–44.2)
Maine	761	21.7	(17.1–27.1)	20.4	(9.7–37.9)	19.5	(9.0–37.3)
Massachusetts	3,451	25.3	(23.1–27.8)	28.0	(20.8–36.6)	30.9	(25.8–36.4)
Rhode Island	3,294	25.7	(23.5–28.0)	34.0	(25.3–43.9)	26.7	(21.2–33.0)
Vermont	6,676	30.6	(28.3–33.0)	32.6	(24.4–42.0)	43.8	(37.8–49.9)
Wisconsin	2,665	26.8	(24.6–29.2)	30.2	(21.5–40.6)	29.1	(22.3–37.0)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	1,928	30.8	(28.4–33.4)	32.1	(23.4–42.3)	35.1	(25.5–46.0)
Chicago, IL	1,278	30.9	(26.8–35.4)	17.5	(8.9–31.7)	37.4	(26.2–50.2)
Milwaukee, WI	2,435	31.7	(29.7–33.9)	25.5	(18.6–33.8)	27.1	(21.2–33.8)
New York City, NY	10,213	26.2	(24.7–27.7)	32.2	(24.6–40.9)	31.5	(26.8–36.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*28.7*		*31.2*		*31.2*	
Range		*21.7–34.9*		*17.5–47.3*		*19.5–43.8*	

* Not including diet soda or diet pop.
† During the 7 days before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 70. Percentage of high school students who were physically active* at least 60 minutes/day on all 7 days,† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	4,710	23.8	(22.3–25.3)	19.3	(10.5–32.9)	14.7	(10.4–20.5)	18.9	(9.9–33.0)
Maine	9,674	20.9	(19.4–22.5)	10.4	(4.3–23.0)	9.0	(4.8–16.3)	14.0	(8.1–23.1)
Massachusetts	5,663	19.7	(18.3–21.1)	15.9	(10.3–23.8)	16.4	(11.7–22.5)	10.7	(5.7–18.9)
Rhode Island	5,266	24.8	(22.9–26.9)	17.9	(11.0–27.7)	14.7	(10.7–19.7)	16.7	(9.8–26.9)
Vermont	15,976	25.4	(23.9–27.0)	18.0	(13.3–23.8)	16.3	(12.1–21.6)	17.4	(13.6–21.9)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	3,100	16.0	(14.5–17.7)	12.7	(5.0–28.6)	12.8	(7.7–20.6)	8.8	(3.8–18.9)
Chicago, IL	2,826	15.9	(13.7–18.5)	10.9	(5.4–20.8)	17.1	(9.2–29.5)	10.4	(5.1–20.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,465	18.2	(16.8–19.8)	18.2	(12.1–26.5)	14.6	(11.7–18.1)	12.7	(9.2–17.3)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	6,790	13.8	(12.8–14.8)	6.3	(3.1–12.5)	10.8	(7.4–15.3)	9.6	(6.7–13.7)
Median		*19.7*		*15.9*		*14.7*		*12.7*	
Range		*13.8–25.4*		*6.3–19.3*		*9.0–17.1*		*8.8–18.9*	

* Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time.
† During the 7 days before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 70. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who were physically active* at least 60 minutes/day on all 7 days,† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,489	28.6	(26.3–30.9)	12.2	(6.4–22.0)	20.0	(15.0–26.2)
Delaware	2,642	24.7	(23.0–26.5)	29.0	(17.6–43.9)	15.9	(10.3–23.8)
Maine	753	25.4	(21.0–30.2)	18.1	(7.3–38.1)	29.3	(19.4–41.6)
Massachusetts	3,440	21.0	(19.2–23.0)	17.7	(11.6–26.1)	12.1	(8.5–16.8)
Rhode Island	3,282	26.7	(24.4–29.0)	25.5	(19.3–32.8)	15.6	(10.1–23.3)
Vermont	6,668	27.1	(25.5–28.7)	17.4	(12.1–24.5)	26.5	(20.8–33.0)
Wisconsin	2,653	22.5	(20.5–24.7)	12.1	(6.8–20.7)	15.8	(10.2–23.5)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	1,921	17.4	(15.5–19.6)	18.1	(11.1–28.2)	11.6	(6.0–21.5)
Chicago, IL	1,794	17.4	(14.6–20.6)	9.7	(5.0–18.0)	20.8	(12.1–33.3)
Milwaukee, WI	2,404	19.2	(17.3–21.2)	12.2	(7.0–20.5)	20.3	(15.3–26.5)
New York City, NY	13,990	20.5	(18.2–22.9)	18.4	(14.4–23.2)	14.9	(11.9–18.5)
San Diego, CA	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*22.5*		*17.7*		*15.9*	
Range		*17.4–28.6*		*9.7–29.0*		*11.6–29.3*	

* Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time.
† During the 7 days before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 71. Percentage of high school students who were physically active* at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days,† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	4,710	41.5	(39.7–43.4)	24.3	(14.5–37.7)	26.8	(20.5–34.2)	35.2	(22.6–50.2)
Maine	9,674	41.7	(39.1–44.5)	22.3	(12.0–37.6)	18.3	(11.3–28.3)	25.2	(17.0–35.7)
Massachusetts	5,663	38.1	(36.1–40.0)	27.1	(20.0–35.7)	28.0	(22.1–34.7)	29.0	(20.7–38.9)
Rhode Island	5,266	44.8	(42.3–47.3)	28.1	(19.7–38.2)	25.4	(20.5–31.0)	29.3	(18.3–43.3)
Vermont	15,976	47.7	(45.8–49.6)	41.5	(34.6–48.6)	30.3	(24.3–37.0)	32.0	(26.9–37.6)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	3,100	29.0	(26.9–31.2)	14.0	(5.9–29.5)	24.8	(17.8–33.5)	21.6	(13.3–33.1)
Chicago, IL	2,826	29.3	(26.5–32.4)	23.8	(15.1–35.4)	32.4	(22.3–44.4)	21.1	(12.7–33.0)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,465	34.1	(32.6–35.6)	28.3	(21.2–36.7)	29.1	(25.1–33.4)	24.1	(19.8–28.9)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	6,790	31.5	(30.0–33.0)	15.0	(9.1–23.6)	23.7	(18.3–30.1)	22.3	(17.3–28.1)
Median		*38.1*		*24.3*		*26.8*		*25.2*	
Range		*29.0–47.7*		*14.0–41.5*		*18.3–32.4*		*21.1–35.2*	

* Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time.
† During the 7 days before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 71. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who were physically active* at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days,† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,489	47.2	(44.5–49.8)	23.3	(15.7–33.1)	37.6	(30.2–45.8)
Delaware	2,642	41.5	(39.2–43.8)	44.2	(30.7–58.5)	26.9	(19.1–36.4)
Maine	753	46.6	(41.4–51.8)	39.2	(26.7–53.3)	41.6	(27.7–57.0)
Massachusetts	3,440	39.1	(36.7–41.5)	30.2	(21.4–40.7)	25.1	(20.0–31.1)
Rhode Island	3,282	45.8	(42.8–48.9)	41.3	(31.4–51.9)	27.4	(19.5–37.0)
Vermont	6,668	48.1	(46.2–50.0)	37.0	(29.7–44.9)	38.6	(32.1–45.6)
Wisconsin	2,653	44.1	(41.8–46.4)	34.3	(25.6–44.2)	32.9	(26.0–40.5)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	1,921	31.7	(29.0–34.5)	24.6	(16.6–34.8)	21.8	(14.0–32.2)
Chicago, IL	1,794	31.3	(27.7–35.1)	19.3	(11.3–31.1)	35.3	(25.1–47.1)
Milwaukee, WI	2,404	31.8	(29.6–34.2)	20.3	(13.0–30.4)	30.3	(24.4–36.9)
New York City, NY	13,990	37.1	(34.9–39.4)	32.0	(26.9–37.6)	26.1	(22.9–29.5)
San Diego, CA	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*41.5*		*32.0*		*30.3*	
Range		*31.3–48.1*		*19.3–44.2*		*21.8–41.6*	

* Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time.
† During the 7 days before the survey.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 72. Percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† – selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	4,710	18.1	(16.9–19.5)	26.2	(17.1–37.8)	28.5	(21.4–36.8)	22.9	(13.4–36.3)
Maine	9,674	14.3	(13.0–15.6)	42.4	(30.6–55.2)	24.5	(17.7–33.1)	34.7	(23.4–48.2)
Massachusetts	5,663	19.2	(17.5–21.0)	34.4	(24.8–45.5)	29.4	(23.9–35.6)	26.6	(17.1–38.9)
Rhode Island	5,266	12.4	(10.9–14.0)	21.4	(15.0–29.6)	22.0	(17.8–27.0)	19.8	(13.1–28.8)
Vermont	15,976	11.5	(10.5–12.7)	16.6	(12.0–22.5)	19.1	(15.8–23.0)	24.2	(18.9–30.5)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	3,100	26.5	(24.7–28.4)	35.2	(18.9–55.9)	37.0	(29.6–45.0)	39.4	(27.2–53.0)
Chicago, IL	2,826	25.1	(22.9–27.3)	29.0	(19.7–40.6)	20.3	(13.7–29.1)	26.0	(16.0–39.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,465	24.3	(22.6–26.1)	31.5	(23.5–40.7)	28.9	(24.1–34.2)	32.6	(28.2–37.3)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	6,790	27.3	(25.8–28.8)	22.7	(15.2–32.4)	27.5	(21.4–34.7)	35.8	(29.8–42.3)
Median		*19.2*		*29.0*		*27.5*		*26.6*	
Range		*11.5–27.3*		*16.6–42.4*		*19.1–37.0*		*19.8–39.4*	

* 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 0 days during the 7 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 72. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† – selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,489	12.2	(10.5–14.2)	20.1	(12.7–30.2)	22.8	(16.5–30.6)
Delaware	2,642	19.3	(17.7–20.9)	23.8	(13.7–38.0)	30.9	(22.7–40.6)
Maine	753	11.7	(9.1–14.9)	8.9	(3.0–23.7)	22.9	(13.6–36.0)
Massachusetts	3,440	19.0	(17.2–20.9)	24.7	(17.1–34.1)	28.5	(22.8–34.9)
Rhode Island	3,282	12.2	(10.8–13.7)	20.1	(13.9–28.2)	19.0	(13.2–26.5)
Vermont	6,668	12.5	(11.2–14.0)	21.0	(13.1–31.8)	19.5	(16.5–22.9)
Wisconsin	2,653	16.7	(15.2–18.4)	22.2	(14.5–32.3)	25.8	(18.6–34.7)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	1,921	23.4	(21.3–25.7)	20.5	(13.2–30.5)	35.0	(25.8–45.6)
Chicago, IL	1,794	24.3	(22.0–26.8)	35.9	(25.8–47.5)	16.8	(10.0–27.0)
Milwaukee, WI	2,404	26.1	(24.1–28.2)	32.9	(24.4–42.7)	29.7	(22.8–37.7)
New York City, NY	13,990	22.5	(20.7–24.6)	31.8	(25.1–39.3)	27.3	(22.6–32.4)
San Diego, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*19.0*		*22.2*		*25.8*	
Range		*11.7–26.1*		*8.9–35.9*		*16.8–35.0*	

* 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 0 days during the 7 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 73. Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer* for 3 or more hours/day,† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	4,740	26.7	(25.1–28.2)	34.2	(23.6–46.8)	38.1	(31.4–45.3)	50.5	(34.6–66.4)
Maine	9,647	21.3	(19.8–22.9)	34.1	(20.7–50.8)	29.6	(22.7–37.6)	33.4	(24.9–43.2)
Massachusetts	5,644	28.7	(27.0–30.4)	38.6	(29.2–48.8)	44.0	(37.0–51.3)	32.5	(23.5–43.0)
Rhode Island	5,283	26.4	(24.8–28.1)	22.6	(12.8–36.7)	37.0	(31.5–42.8)	33.5	(24.4–44.0)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	3,084	29.1	(27.0–31.3)	28.0	(17.2–42.2)	41.9	(31.5–53.1)	31.8	(19.8–46.8)
Chicago, IL	2,049	24.7	(21.9–27.7)	28.1	(17.7–41.5)	20.1	(12.8–30.1)	38.0	(22.8–55.9)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	17,412	38.5	(37.0–40.1)	42.5	(35.8–49.5)	40.5	(36.0–45.1)	39.0	(33.3–45.0)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	4,498	37.4	(35.7–39.0)	31.7	(21.2–44.5)	39.5	(31.3–48.3)	35.4	(28.3–43.2)
Median		*27.7*		*32.9*		*38.8*		*34.4*	
Range		*21.3–38.5*		*22.6–42.5*		*20.1–44.0*		*31.8–50.5*	

* For something that was not school work.
† On an average school day.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 73. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer* for 3 or more hours/day,† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,493	26.2	(24.3–28.2)	30.8	(22.6–40.5)	37.2	(31.2–43.7)
Delaware	2,657	24.8	(22.9–26.8)	37.1	(23.9–52.5)	34.1	(26.2–42.9)
Maine	742	20.3	(15.7–25.8)	35.8	(20.5–54.5)	25.7	(13.4–43.5)
Massachusetts	3,428	27.9	(26.1–29.8)	28.1	(21.8–35.4)	35.1	(28.8–41.9)
Rhode Island	3,288	26.7	(25.0–28.4)	29.5	(20.8–40.0)	32.2	(26.7–38.4)
Vermont	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,665	18.6	(16.7–20.7)	16.1	(9.0–27.2)	30.7	(23.4–39.2)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	1,921	28.0	(25.4–30.8)	25.9	(17.5–36.4)	36.4	(25.9–48.5)
Chicago, IL	1,272	23.7	(20.7–27.0)	22.1	(13.5–34.1)	32.2	(21.4–45.3)
Milwaukee, WI	2,422	26.2	(23.8–28.8)	20.4	(13.6–29.4)	33.0	(25.7–41.3)
New York City, NY	9,764	40.3	(38.4–42.3)	44.1	(37.7–50.7)	44.6	(40.1–49.1)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*26.2*		*28.8*		*33.6*	
Range		*18.6–40.3*		*16.1–44.1*		*25.7–44.6*	

* For something that was not school work.
† On an average school day.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 74. Percentage of high school students who watched television 3 or more hours/day,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,214	41.4	(40.1–42.6)	41.3	(32.2–50.9)	41.1	(35.8–46.6)	36.5	(28.5–45.2)
Maine	9,704	24.3	(22.2–26.5)	19.3	(13.3–27.3)	24.2	(15.2–36.3)	34.3	(26.6–43.0)
Massachusetts	16,491	30.5	(29.1–31.9)	23.1	(17.2–30.2)	33.8	(29.6–38.2)	36.5	(30.6–42.8)
Rhode Island	5,263	28.1	(25.2–31.3)	16.1	(9.2–26.5)	32.5	(26.7–38.9)	31.0	(22.1–41.6)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,770	46.0	(44.3–47.6)	36.2	(22.6–52.5)	34.7	(27.4–42.7)	26.4	(19.2–35.2)
Chicago, IL	3,716	48.5	(45.9–51.2)	33.2	(23.4–44.6)	39.5	(31.3–48.4)	42.2	(28.6–57.1)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,340	49.6	(47.3–51.8)	44.7	(34.9–54.9)	52.6	(47.3–57.8)	43.1	(36.0–50.4)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,092	37.9	(36.3–39.5)	24.0	(16.4–33.8)	36.7	(30.7–43.3)	35.5	(30.1–41.4)
Median		*39.6*		*28.6*		*35.7*		*36.0*	
Range		*24.3–49.6*		*16.1–44.7*		*24.2–52.6*		*26.4–43.1*	

* On an average school day.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 74. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who watched television 3 or more hours/day,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,473	29.2	(26.2–32.3)	33.2	(22.2–46.4)	36.3	(29.1–44.2)
Delaware	5,718	42.5	(40.9–44.2)	42.0	(31.8–53.0)	45.8	(39.3–52.4)
Maine	2,909	22.7	(20.9–24.6)	21.2	(14.4–30.0)	29.0	(21.8–37.5)
Massachusetts	9,372	29.4	(27.7–31.1)	29.3	(24.1–35.1)	31.0	(26.8–35.6)
Rhode Island	3,271	26.8	(23.9–29.8)	22.1	(17.0–28.3)	31.9	(25.9–38.7)
Vermont	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2,661	23.5	(20.5–26.7)	21.4	(13.5–32.0)	24.2	(18.7–30.6)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,023	45.7	(43.8–47.6)	41.1	(32.8–49.9)	41.6	(33.9–49.7)
Chicago, IL	2,330	50.6	(48.2–53.0)	33.0	(23.8–43.7)	29.9	(22.5–38.6)
Milwaukee, WI	2,426	48.0	(45.3–50.6)	35.5	(26.1–46.3)	43.5	(35.2–52.2)
New York City, NY	13,911	52.9	(50.9–54.9)	46.8	(40.5–53.3)	50.5	(45.3–55.7)
San Diego, CA	2,051	41.0	(38.3–43.7)	44.8	(33.4–56.9)	38.3	(28.3–49.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*41.0*		*33.2*		*36.3*	
Range		*22.7–52.9*		*21.2–46.8*		*24.2–50.5*	

* On an average school day.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 75. Percentage of high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,586	42.0	(39.5–44.5)	30.7	(22.4–40.4)	42.9	(36.9–49.0)	39.8	(30.8–49.5)
Maine	9,603	39.7	(36.5–42.9)	28.2	(19.9–38.3)	34.6	(26.4–43.8)	41.6	(32.5–51.3)
Massachusetts	16,360	60.8	(57.9–63.6)	51.5	(42.5–60.5)	59.3	(53.3–65.1)	58.2	(52.1–64.1)
Rhode Island	5,218	81.0	(76.0–85.1)	74.7	(60.3–85.1)	74.9	(64.9–82.9)	78.2	(69.1–85.2)
Vermont	22,265	43.5	(41.0–46.0)	38.5	(31.7–45.8)	39.5	(35.7–43.4)	45.1	(39.9–50.4)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,774	42.6	(39.8–45.4)	34.4	(22.2–49.0)	42.7	(33.9–52.0)	48.8	(39.3–58.4)
Chicago, IL	3,547	59.9	(54.2–65.5)	48.9	(38.8–59.0)	59.3	(48.7–69.0)	71.0	(58.2–81.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	23,542	82.4	(80.1–84.5)	73.8	(63.6–81.9)	81.4	(77.4–84.8)	77.1	(71.7–81.7)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,950	54.8	(51.1–58.4)	56.6	(46.3–66.5)	55.4	(48.2–62.3)	59.2	(51.9–66.2)
Median		*54.8*		*48.9*		*55.4*		*58.2*	
Range		*39.7–82.4*		*28.2–74.7*		*34.6–81.4*		*39.8–78.2*	

* On 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

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TABLE 75. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,332	40.8	(38.4–43.4)	39.7	(28.7–51.9)	35.5	(29.2–42.3)
Maine	2,663	35.8	(32.0–39.7)	42.9	(33.6–52.7)	35.8	(28.0–44.4)
Massachusetts	9,322	59.0	(55.9–61.9)	50.6	(44.3–56.9)	56.2	(50.5–61.8)
Rhode Island	3,245	80.7	(75.8–84.7)	74.5	(67.0–80.8)	76.0	(66.6–83.5)
Vermont	13,717	39.8	(37.1–42.6)	39.1	(32.7–45.9)	44.3	(40.1–48.7)
Wisconsin	2,648	53.0	(49.5–56.3)	36.4	(25.3–49.1)	54.3	(45.4–63.0)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,015	40.4	(37.7–43.2)	39.2	(30.6–48.5)	42.9	(33.9–52.5)
Chicago, IL	2,218	58.8	(52.9–64.4)	60.0	(47.1–71.5)	52.7	(40.1–65.0)
Milwaukee, WI	2,380	45.8	(42.7–49.1)	38.9	(29.7–49.1)	42.0	(34.5–49.7)
New York City, NY	13,433	81.3	(78.7–83.6)	82.3	(77.3–86.4)	78.5	(72.0–83.8)
San Diego, CA	1,869	57.9	(53.8–61.9)	61.2	(47.7–73.2)	46.2	(34.8–58.0)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*53.0*		*42.9*		*46.2*	
Range		*35.8–81.3*		*36.4–82.3*		*35.5–78.5*	

* On 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 76. Percentage of high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes daily,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,586	28.3	(26.2–30.6)	20.3	(13.6–29.2)	25.0	(20.0–30.8)	22.1	(15.4–30.6)
Maine	9,603	6.3	(4.1–9.4)	3.6	(1.7–7.5)	4.0	(1.6–9.6)	4.0	(2.5–6.4)
Massachusetts	16,360	17.1	(14.8–19.8)	14.8	(8.8–23.8)	16.7	(12.3–22.2)	12.0	(8.6–16.5)
Rhode Island	5,218	23.4	(16.2–32.5)	12.2	(7.0–20.4)	18.1	(11.5–27.2)	16.4	(8.7–28.7)
Vermont	22,265	17.1	(13.6–21.2)	12.9	(8.6–18.8)	15.8	(11.6–21.2)	16.4	(12.7–20.8)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,774	8.6	(7.4–9.9)	8.4	(3.7–17.9)	8.0	(4.4–14.0)	7.6	(4.0–14.1)
Chicago, IL	3,547	44.8	(39.1–50.7)	25.4	(15.2–39.3)	41.9	(32.9–51.4)	46.5	(34.3–59.1)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	23,542	42.4	(38.5–46.4)	29.9	(22.3–38.7)	36.2	(31.5–41.2)	35.8	(28.5–43.7)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,950	34.6	(31.6–37.7)	15.2	(8.9–24.8)	32.1	(25.9–39.0)	32.6	(26.7–38.9)
Median		*23.4*		*14.8*		*18.1*		*16.4*	
Range		*6.3–44.8*		*3.6–29.9*		*4.0–41.9*		*4.0–46.5*	

* 5 days in an average week when they were in school.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 76. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes daily,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,332	27.5	(25.4–29.8)	28.2	(19.0–39.5)	19.5	(14.6–25.6)
Maine	2,663	7.1	(4.9–10.1)	5.4	(2.0–13.6)	5.5	(2.6–11.0)
Massachusetts	9,322	17.3	(14.8–20.1)	12.9	(8.8–18.4)	16.3	(12.2–21.4)
Rhode Island	3,245	23.2	(16.5–31.6)	18.4	(12.3–26.6)	20.6	(13.9–29.4)
Vermont	13,717	18.5	(15.1–22.5)	16.7	(12.7–21.8)	21.7	(17.5–26.7)
Wisconsin	2,648	40.3	(36.4–44.4)	26.7	(17.1–39.2)	34.3	(26.8–42.8)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,015	9.1	(7.9–10.5)	9.6	(5.6–16.1)	7.6	(3.7–15.0)
Chicago, IL	2,218	43.9	(38.2–49.8)	31.4	(21.5–43.5)	38.2	(28.9–48.5)
Milwaukee, WI	2,380	28.8	(26.1–31.7)	18.1	(11.8–26.8)	22.3	(16.6–29.4)
New York City, NY	13,433	42.8	(39.5–46.2)	40.7	(34.1–47.7)	35.5	(29.8–41.7)
San Diego, CA	1,869	37.0	(33.8–40.4)	28.2	(16.2–44.5)	21.5	(13.3–32.7)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*27.5*		*18.4*		*21.5*	
Range		*7.1–43.9*		*5.4–40.7*		*5.5–38.2*	

* 5 days in an average week when they were in school.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 77. Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,168	55.8	(54.3–57.2)	37.4	(29.1–46.5)	33.7	(28.7–39.1)	43.4	(35.3–51.8)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	16,421	57.3	(55.6–59.1)	44.0	(36.5–51.8)	35.9	(31.5–40.6)	44.1	(38.6–49.8)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,738	46.7	(45.1–48.2)	48.6	(37.8–59.5)	42.0	(35.1–49.3)	40.5	(32.0–49.6)
Chicago, IL	3,674	50.7	(48.1–53.2)	61.0	(49.7–71.3)	56.6	(47.2–65.6)	58.1	(47.2–68.3)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	23,766	42.6	(41.2–44.1)	45.1	(35.4–55.2)	39.7	(33.8–45.8)	42.0	(35.5–48.7)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	8,058	43.5	(41.9–45.1)	38.6	(29.4–48.6)	38.5	(32.5–44.9)	37.2	(31.6–43.0)
Median		*48.7*		*44.6*		*39.1*		*42.7*	
Range		*42.6–57.3*		*37.4–61.0*		*33.7–56.6*		*37.2–58.1*	

* Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 77. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,697	54.9	(53.2–56.5)	36.5	(27.3–46.8)	36.3	(30.2–43.0)
Maine	2,139	59.8	(56.7–62.8)	48.9	(36.4–61.6)	46.7	(36.7–56.9)
Massachusetts	9,335	57.0	(55.0–58.9)	52.6	(46.5–58.7)	38.2	(33.5–43.1)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,994	50.0	(48.0–51.9)	49.1	(41.5–56.7)	41.2	(33.7–49.1)
Chicago, IL	2,308	55.6	(52.2–59.0)	55.3	(46.4–63.8)	57.4	(45.9–68.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	13,574	47.5	(45.7–49.3)	44.1	(37.5–50.9)	41.4	(36.8–46.3)
San Diego, CA	2,034	55.6	(52.6–58.5)	49.4	(38.3–60.6)	42.3	(33.0–52.2)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*55.6*		*49.1*		*41.4*	
Range		*47.5–59.8*		*36.5–55.3*		*36.3–57.4*	

* Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 78. Percentage of high school students who did not eat for 24 or more hours,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,313	10.4	(9.7–11.1)	30.2	(21.6–40.5)	29.2	(24.7–34.2)	23.4	(15.8–33.3)
Maine	9,896	10.2	(8.9–11.5)	29.6	(18.9–43.0)	29.2	(21.6–38.1)	19.4	(12.7–28.7)
Massachusetts	16,484	10.5	(9.9–11.1)	20.5	(15.2–27.1)	24.9	(21.5–28.7)	18.5	(14.5–23.3)
Rhode Island	5,256	9.8	(8.9–10.6)	25.3	(14.7–39.8)	27.1	(20.5–35.0)	17.6	(13.9–22.1)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,833	11.3	(10.4–12.2)	24.7	(15.0–37.8)	26.1	(19.9–33.5)	20.9	(14.1–29.9)
Chicago, IL	3,771	10.7	(9.3–12.3)	34.8	(25.0–46.1)	27.4	(18.5–38.7)	20.9	(14.4–29.2)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	7,453	8.4	(7.3–9.5)	21.4	(8.7–43.6)	20.9	(14.6–29.2)	21.5	(14.2–31.2)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	5,747	6.4	(5.6–7.2)	16.8	(8.5–30.6)	25.2	(19.1–32.4)	12.8	(8.8–18.3)
Median		*10.3*		*25.0*		*26.6*		*20.2*	
Range		*6.4–11.3*		*16.8–34.8*		*20.9–29.2*		*12.8–23.4*	

* To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 78. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who did not eat for 24 or more hours,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,501	10.8	(9.3–12.4)	7.7	(3.5–16.1)	24.4	(19.1–30.6)
Delaware	5,791	12.4	(11.4–13.6)	25.5	(17.1–36.3)	27.9	(22.4–34.2)
Maine	2,928	12.7	(11.5–13.9)	14.4	(9.4–21.5)	32.0	(23.5–41.9)
Massachusetts	9,367	12.5	(11.7–13.3)	17.1	(13.2–21.9)	30.9	(27.0–35.0)
Rhode Island	3,273	10.7	(9.3–12.2)	20.4	(13.7–29.2)	31.4	(26.1–37.1)
Vermont	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,059	11.3	(10.2–12.6)	25.3	(18.6–33.3)	32.0	(25.1–39.9)
Chicago, IL	2,364	10.9	(9.2–12.8)	27.5	(19.1–37.8)	30.4	(21.9–40.5)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	4,473	10.2	(8.5–12.2)	10.1	(5.0–19.3)	18.1	(12.5–25.5)
San Diego, CA	2,055	12.5	(10.9–14.3)	19.0	(11.2–30.3)	24.1	(16.2–34.3)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*11.3*		*19.0*		*30.4*	
Range		*10.2–12.7*		*7.7–27.5*		*18.1–32.0*	

* To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 79. Percentage of high school students who took diet pills, powders, or liquids,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,284	4.0	(3.6–4.5)	17.7	(11.6–26.0)	14.9	(11.4–19.3)	11.5	(6.4–19.8)
Maine	9,897	4.8	(4.0–5.8)	17.0	(8.9–30.1)	9.9	(5.2–18.1)	12.2	(7.3–19.7)
Massachusetts	16,495	5.7	(5.3–6.1)	17.0	(12.2–23.2)	13.8	(11.2–16.9)	8.2	(5.6–12.0)
Rhode Island	2,133	5.5	(4.2–7.1)	17.2	(9.6–29.0)	20.8	(12.5–32.5)	12.7	(6.6–23.0)
Vermont	23,073	3.0	(2.8–3.3)	14.6	(10.1–20.7)	10.7	(8.6–13.1)	9.3	(6.8–12.4)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,862	5.1	(4.4–5.9)	16.3	(8.5–29.0)	10.1	(6.4–15.7)	13.2	(8.5–19.9)
Chicago, IL	3,770	5.3	(4.4–6.3)	26.6	(15.7–41.2)	17.4	(10.3–27.8)	12.2	(6.2–22.7)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	7,417	3.4	(2.7–4.3)	17.2	(5.6–42.3)	14.8	(7.8–26.2)	8.6	(3.8–18.2)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	5,734	2.7	(2.3–3.2)	3.5	(1.0–11.3)	11.7	(7.4–18.1)	6.0	(3.5–10.1)
Median		*4.8*		*17.0*		*13.8*		*11.5*	
Range		*2.7–5.7*		*3.5–26.6*		*9.9–20.8*		*6.0–13.2*	

* To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey.
† Without a doctor's advice.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 79. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who took diet pills, powders, or liquids,*† by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts§ — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)¶	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,775	5.1	(4.5–5.9)	13.7	(7.8–22.9)	18.1	(13.8–23.4)
Maine	2,929	7.0	(5.9–8.2)	14.5	(9.2–22.2)	15.8	(10.8–22.4)
Massachusetts	9,375	7.2	(6.6–7.9)	12.0	(8.8–16.0)	17.2	(14.2–20.8)
Rhode Island	1,315	6.5	(5.0–8.4)	15.6	(7.5–29.7)	20.8	(13.0–31.6)
Vermont	14,611	6.2	(5.8–6.7)	14.8	(10.4–20.7)	26.9	(23.3–31.0)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,081	5.2	(4.3–6.3)	11.4	(7.1–17.9)	9.9	(6.2–15.4)
Chicago, IL	2,360	5.0	(4.0–6.3)	12.1	(7.1–19.8)	18.8	(12.2–27.8)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	4,451	4.7	(3.8–5.7)	8.2	(3.2–19.3)	14.8	(9.2–22.9)
San Diego, CA	2,062	9.4	(8.1–11.0)	15.1	(8.4–25.7)	11.6	(6.1–21.0)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*6.2*		*13.7*		*17.2*	
Range		*4.7–9.4*		*8.2–15.6*		*9.9–26.9*	

* To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey.
† Without a doctor's advice.
§ Among students who ever had sexual contact.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Not available.

TABLE 80. Percentage of high school students who vomited or took laxatives,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10,267	2.9	(2.6–3.3)	14.2	(8.8–22.1)	14.1	(10.8–18.1)	13.0	(7.7–21.1)
Maine	9,736	6.0	(5.1–6.9)	19.3	(10.2–33.5)	17.5	(10.0–28.8)	17.4	(9.7–29.1)
Massachusetts	16,378	4.9	(4.5–5.3)	15.3	(10.5–21.8)	16.1	(13.3–19.4)	10.9	(7.7–15.1)
Rhode Island	5,176	4.6	(4.1–5.0)	19.4	(13.7–26.8)	17.1	(12.6–22.8)	9.3	(6.3–13.3)
Vermont	23,075	3.7	(3.3–4.1)	17.5	(12.7–23.6)	16.6	(13.8–19.9)	14.0	(11.3–17.3)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,770	4.7	(4.1–5.3)	19.8	(11.5–31.8)	13.2	(8.9–19.2)	11.3	(6.8–18.0)
Chicago, IL	3,739	4.5	(3.6–5.5)	16.8	(9.7–27.6)	11.9	(7.5–18.4)	13.1	(7.6–21.7)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	25,755	4.4	(3.8–5.0)	19.5	(13.4–27.5)	15.8	(12.0–20.4)	12.8	(9.0–17.7)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	5,746	2.8	(2.4–3.4)	12.9	(5.7–26.4)	13.0	(8.3–19.9)	7.2	(4.4–11.6)
Median		*4.5*		*17.5*		*15.8*		*12.8*	
Range		*2.8–6.0*		*12.9–19.8*		*11.9–17.5*		*7.2–17.4*	

* To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 80. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who vomited or took laxatives,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5,761	3.5	(3.0–4.1)	14.1	(7.8–24.3)	17.2	(12.7–22.7)
Maine	2,913	6.0	(5.2–7.0)	11.4	(6.5–19.3)	17.9	(12.1–25.7)
Massachusetts	9,307	6.1	(5.6–6.8)	10.3	(7.4–14.1)	19.9	(16.2–24.3)
Rhode Island	3,217	4.4	(3.7–5.2)	18.1	(11.7–26.9)	17.0	(12.0–23.5)
Vermont	14,628	6.4	(5.9–7.0)	18.2	(13.1–24.7)	29.9	(26.2–34.0)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	4,028	4.7	(4.0–5.5)	12.3	(7.6–19.5)	16.4	(11.1–23.6)
Chicago, IL	2,340	4.0	(3.0–5.2)	9.8	(4.7–19.5)	16.1	(9.4–26.1)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	14,781	4.9	(4.1–5.8)	13.6	(9.7–18.7)	16.3	(12.8–20.6)
San Diego, CA	2,045	6.0	(4.9–7.5)	4.6	(1.4–14.2)	15.0	(9.2–23.7)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*4.9*		*12.3*		*17.0*	
Range		*3.5–6.4*		*4.6–18.2*		*15.0–29.9*	

* To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 81. Percentage of high school students who were obese,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,300	13.0	(12.2–13.8)	21.7	(13.8–32.4)	18.9	(14.6–24.0)	26.1	(17.1–37.6)
Maine	9,220	12.6	(11.2–14.0)	14.2	(9.0–21.7)	17.0	(12.9–21.9)	10.0	(6.6–14.9)
Massachusetts	15,688	10.4	(9.6–11.2)	11.5	(7.3–17.8)	16.6	(13.3–20.5)	15.9	(11.9–21.1)
Rhode Island	5,015	10.1	(8.7–11.7)	18.7	(12.3–27.6)	15.7	(10.7–22.4)	13.8	(7.7–23.3)
Vermont	21,042	10.6	(9.4–12.0)	22.8	(16.8–30.1)	19.5	(16.0–23.5)	14.8	(11.7–18.6)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,679	14.0	(13.0–15.1)	19.8	(9.9–35.8)	18.8	(13.2–26.3)	13.1	(8.1–20.6)
Chicago, IL	3,669	14.9	(13.4–16.4)	13.4	(6.6–25.5)	21.9	(14.8–31.1)	12.2	(5.9–23.5)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,717	10.6	(9.9–11.5)	14.3	(9.1–21.8)	17.1	(14.4–20.2)	14.1	(10.6–18.5)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,608	9.3	(8.5–10.2)	12.3	(6.1–23.2)	13.5	(8.7–20.3)	7.7	(4.4–13.2)
Median		*10.6*		*14.3*		*17.1*		*13.8*	
Range		*9.3–14.9*		*11.5–22.8*		*13.5–21.9*		*7.7–26.1*	

* Students who were ≥95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 81. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who were obese,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,405	9.4	(8.0–11.0)	15.3	(10.9–21.1)	8.0	(5.5–11.4)
Delaware	5,388	12.7	(11.7–13.8)	22.3	(13.1–35.5)	16.8	(12.2–22.5)
Maine	2,792	9.0	(7.8–10.4)	11.3	(6.4–19.2)	17.2	(11.9–24.2)
Massachusetts	8,988	9.2	(8.4–10.1)	12.1	(8.8–16.5)	15.8	(12.7–19.5)
Rhode Island	3,165	8.9	(7.5–10.7)	13.8	(7.9–22.9)	16.1	(10.7–23.3)
Vermont	13,369	9.3	(8.6–10.1)	21.3	(15.4–28.6)	16.7	(13.3–20.7)
Wisconsin	2,625	7.8	(6.6–9.2)	11.0	(5.1–22.1)	10.9	(6.6–17.6)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,943	13.9	(12.6–15.4)	14.9	(9.7–22.3)	22.1	(15.9–29.8)
Chicago, IL	2,338	15.0	(13.3–16.9)	13.5	(7.4–23.3)	16.7	(11.8–23.1)
Milwaukee, WI	2,344	16.6	(14.6–18.7)	17.5	(10.9–26.7)	21.5	(14.9–29.9)
New York City, NY	14,637	10.8	(9.7–12.0)	14.9	(10.8–20.1)	15.5	(12.3–19.5)
San Diego, CA	1,985	9.1	(7.6–10.8)	10.3	(5.9–17.4)	15.5	(7.5–29.4)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*9.4*		*14.3*		*16.4*	
Range		*7.8–16.6*		*10.3–22.3*		*8.0–22.1*	

* Students who were ≥95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 82. Percentage of high school students who were overweight,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual identity							
		Heterosexual		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Not sure	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys									
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9,300	16.1	(15.2–16.9)	12.5	(7.4–20.3)	24.4	(19.4–30.1)	15.8	(9.6–24.9)
Maine	9,220	13.2	(12.1–14.5)	30.4	(18.0–46.5)	28.9	(22.2–36.7)	18.8	(12.4–27.4)
Massachusetts	15,688	14.4	(13.7–15.2)	15.3	(10.2–22.5)	21.2	(17.0–26.1)	14.6	(10.9–19.4)
Rhode Island	5,015	16.1	(15.1–17.2)	16.4	(9.8–26.1)	19.3	(13.5–26.8)	24.5	(17.6–32.9)
Vermont	21,042	13.8	(12.8–14.8)	14.2	(8.7–22.3)	18.8	(14.9–23.3)	14.1	(11.2–17.7)
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local surveys									
Boston, MA	6,679	18.0	(16.9–19.1)	23.3	(13.5–37.3)	18.9	(13.6–25.8)	13.3	(8.0–21.3)
Chicago, IL	3,669	19.1	(17.7–20.7)	20.1	(13.0–29.9)	15.8	(9.6–24.9)	20.0	(12.5–30.6)
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	24,717	16.1	(15.3–16.9)	18.7	(13.4–25.4)	21.7	(18.2–25.7)	20.0	(15.8–24.9)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	7,608	12.4	(11.5–13.2)	10.1	(5.4–18.2)	14.7	(10.3–20.5)	15.0	(11.2–19.7)
Median		*16.1*		*16.4*		*19.3*		*15.8*	
Range		*12.4–19.1*		*10.1–30.4*		*14.7–28.9*		*13.3–24.5*	

* Students who were ≥85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 82. (*Continued*) Percentage of high school students who were overweight,* by sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts† — selected sites, United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sex of sexual contacts					
		Opposite sex only		Same sex only		Both sexes	
Site	No.	%	(95% CI)§	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
State surveys							
Connecticut	2,405	13.6	(12.2–15.0)	13.7	(7.3–24.2)	21.9	(16.3–28.7)
Delaware	5,388	16.9	(15.8–18.0)	18.0	(11.0–27.9)	24.9	(19.2–31.8)
Maine	2,792	13.7	(12.2–15.4)	17.8	(10.7–27.9)	18.5	(13.7–24.4)
Massachusetts	8,988	14.5	(13.6–15.4)	17.0	(12.5–22.7)	18.9	(15.6–22.8)
Rhode Island	3,165	15.8	(14.6–17.2)	20.9	(14.5–29.3)	22.3	(16.8–29.0)
Vermont	13,369	13.7	(13.0–14.6)	15.1	(9.5–23.0)	16.0	(13.5–18.9)
Wisconsin	2,625	13.2	(11.8–14.9)	17.6	(10.4–28.2)	18.4	(12.4–26.3)
Local surveys							
Boston, MA	3,943	18.0	(16.6–19.5)	20.0	(14.1–27.6)	15.2	(10.4–21.6)
Chicago, IL	2,338	20.1	(18.0–22.3)	16.7	(9.4–28.1)	23.2	(15.3–33.5)
Milwaukee, WI	2,344	17.4	(15.7–19.2)	12.8	(7.1–22.1)	19.7	(13.8–27.2)
New York City, NY	14,637	17.9	(16.8–19.0)	15.0	(11.5–19.4)	19.0	(15.3–23.3)
San Diego, CA	1,985	15.6	(13.7–17.6)	25.1	(15.7–37.5)	17.6	(10.4–28.1)
San Francisco, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median		*15.7*		*17.3*		*19.0*	
Range		*13.2–20.1*		*12.8–25.1*		*15.2–24.9*	

* Students who were ≥85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.
† Among students who ever had sexual contact.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Not available.

TABLE 83. Summary of outcomes from comparisons of prevalence of risk behaviors between gay or lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual students, by risk behavior category — nine sites,* United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Gay or lesbian students vs. heterosexual students					
		Prevalence among gay or lesbian students higher than among heterosexual students†		Prevalence among gay or lesbian students lower than among heterosexual students†		Prevalence among gay or lesbian students equal to that among heterosexual students§	
	No. of comparisons¶	Median %	(Range) %	Median %	(Range) %	Median %	(Range) %
Total	**603**	**63.8**	**(48.6–90.0)**	**1.4**	**(0.0–3.9)**	**34.8**	**(14.5–48.6)**
Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries	32	25.0	(0.0–75.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	75.0	(25.0–100.0)
Behaviors that contribute to violence	79	88.9	(40.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	11.1	(0.0–60.0)
Behaviors related to attempted suicide	43	80.0	(20.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	20.0	(0.0–80.0)
Tobacco use	89	81.8	(40.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	18.2	(0.0–60.0)
Alcohol use	43	60.0	(0.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	40.0	(0.0–100.0)
Other drug use	101	84.6	(60.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	15.4	(0.0–40.0)
Sexual behaviors	87	63.6	(14.3–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	36.4	(0.0–85.7)
Dietary behaviors	36	0.0	(0.0–40.0)	0.0	(0.0–60.0)	100.0	(20.0–100.0)
Physical activity and sedentary behaviors	67	40.0	(12.5–62.5)	0.0	(0.0–12.5)	50.0	(25.0–87.5)
Weight management	26	100.00	(33.3–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	0.0	(0.0–66.7)

* State surveys: Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Local surveys: Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco.
† Significantly different ($p<0.05$).
§ Not significantly different ($p\geq0.05$).
¶ Sum of the number of sites measuring each variable in each risk behavior category.

TABLE 83. (*Continued*) Summary of outcomes from comparisons of prevalence of risk behaviors between gay or lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual students, by risk behavior category — nine sites,* United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Bisexual students vs. heterosexual students					
		Prevalence among bisexual students higher than among heterosexual students†		Prevalence among bisexual students lower than among heterosexual students†		Prevalence among bisexual students equal to that among heterosexual students§	
	No. of comparisons¶	Median %	(Range) %	Median %	(Range) %	Median %	(Range) %
Total	**645**	**76.0**	**(56.6–85.7)**	**1.3**	**(0.0–1.8)**	**22.7**	**(12.5–42.1)**
Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries	36	75.0	(0.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	25.0	(0.0–100.0)
Behaviors that contribute to violence	84	90.0	(60.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–40.0)	10.0	(0.0–40.0)
Behaviors related to attempted suicide	44	100.0	(100.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)
Tobacco use	98	81.8	(62.5–91.7)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	18.2	(8.3–37.5)
Alcohol use	44	100.0	(60.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	0.0	(0.0–40.0)
Other drug use	107	100.0	(72.7–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	0.0	(0.0–27.3)
Sexual behaviors	97	54.5	(36.4–77.8)	0.0	(0.0–00)	45.5	(22.2–63.6)
Dietary behaviors	42	20.0	(0.0–50.0)	0.0	(0.0–20.0)	80.0	(50.0–100.0)
Physical activity and sedentary behaviors	67	50.0	(0.0–80.0)	0.0	(20.0–87.5)	50.0	(0.0–12.5)
Weight management	26	100.0	(66.7–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	0.0	(0.0–33.3)

* State surveys: Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Local surveys: Boston, Chicago, New York City, and San Francisco.
† Significantly different ($p<0.05$).
§ Not significantly different ($p\geq0.05$).
¶ Sum of the number of sites measuring each variable in each risk behavior category.

TABLE 84. Summary of outcomes from comparisons of prevalence of health-risk behaviors between students who had sexual contact with the same sex only, opposite sex only, and both sexes, by risk behavior category — 12 sites,* United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual contact with same sex only vs. opposite sex only					
		Prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex higher than among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex†		Prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex lower than among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex†		Prevalence among students who only had sexual contact with the same sex equal to that among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex§	
	No. of comparisons	Median %	(Range) %	Median %	(Range) %	Median %	(Range) %
Total	**776**	**29.7**	**(6.3–57.7)**	**1.5**	**(0.0–2.8)**	**68.9**	**(40.0–92.2)**
Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries	48	0.0	(0.0–50.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	100.0	(50.0–100.0)
Behaviors that contribute to violence	111	45.0	(0.0–100.-0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	55.0	(0.0–100.0)
Behaviors related to attempted suicide	59	70.0	(0.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	30.0	(0.0–100.0)
Tobacco use	121	27.3	(0.0–57.1)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	72.7	(42.9–100.0)
Alcohol use	55	20.0	(0.0–50.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	80.0	(50.0–100.0)
Other drug use	141	48.1	(0.0–75.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	51.9	(25.0–100.0)
Sexual behaviors	77	15.5	(0.0–80.0)	0.0	(0.0–16.7)	83.3	(20.0–100.0)
Dietary behaviors	54	0.0	(0.0–20.0)	0.0	(0.0–20.0)	90.0	(60.0–100.0)
Physical activity and sedentary behaviors	83	13.4	(0.0–50.0)	0.0	(0.0–14.3)	86.6	(37.5–100.0)
Weight management	27	66.7	(0.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	33.3	(0.0–100.0)

* State surveys: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin; local surveys: Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego.
† Significantly different (p<0.05).
§ Not significantly different (p<0.05).
¶ Sum of the number of sites measuring each variable in each risk behavior category.

TABLE 84. (*Continued*) Summary of outcomes from comparisons of prevalence of health-risk behaviors between students who had sexual contact with the same sex only, opposite sex only, and both sexes, by risk behavior category — 12 sites,* United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001–2009

		Sexual contact with both sexes vs. opposite sex only					
		Prevalence among students who had sexual contact with both sexes higher than among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex†		Prevalence among students who had sexual contact with both sexes lower than among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex†		Prevalence among students who had sexual contact with both sexes equal to that among students who only had sexual contact with the opposite sex§	
	No. of comparisons	Median %	(Range) %	Median %	(Range) %	Median %	(Range) %
Total	**836**	**71.1**	**(31.6–85.7)**	**1.4**	**(0.0–7.0)**	**27.9**	**(10.5–67.1)**
Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries	48	50.0	(0.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–25.0)	50.0	(0.0–100.0)
Behaviors that contribute to violence	111	95.0	(20.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–11.1)	5.0	(0.0–80.0)
Behaviors related to attempted suicide	59	100.0	(80.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	0.0	(0.0–20.0)
Tobacco use	128	89.2	(25.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	10.8	(0.0–75.0)
Alcohol use	55	100.0	(25.0–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	0.0	(0.0–75.0)
Other drug use	141	100.0	(76.9–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	0.0	(0.0–23.1)
Sexual behaviors	130	45.5	(45.0–88.9)	0.0	(0.0–9.1)	50.0	(0.0–100.0)
Dietary behaviors	54	0.0	(0.0–20.0)	0.0	(0.0–60.0)	90.0	(20.0–100.0)
Physical activity and sedentary behaviors	83	42.9	(0.0–80.0)	0.0	(0.0–20.0)	53.6	(20.0–100.0)
Weight management	27	100.0	(66.7–100.0)	0.0	(0.0–0.0)	0.0	(0.0–33.3)

* State surveys: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin; local surveys: Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York City, and San Diego.
† Significantly different (p<0.05).
§ Not significantly different (p<0.05).
¶ Sum of the number of sites measuring each variable in each risk behavior category.

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