



What is the problem?

The 2015 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey indicates that among U.S. high school students:

Sexual Risk Behaviors

- 41% ever had sexual intercourse.
- 4% had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years.
- 12% had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life.
- 30% had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.
- 43% did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse. (1)
- 10% were ever tested for HIV. (2)

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

- 21% drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse. (1)
- 2% used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life.

What are the solutions?

Better health education • More comprehensive health services • More supportive environments

What is the status?

The School Health Policies and Practices Study 2014 indicates that among U.S. high schools:

Health Education

- 88% required students to receive instruction on health topics as part of a specific course.

As part of a required health education course:

- 75% taught how to prevent HIV infection.
- 76% taught how to prevent STDs.
- 65% taught how to find valid information or services related to HIV or HIV testing.
- 70% taught how to find valid information or services related to STDs or STD screening.
- 76% taught abstinence as the most effective method to avoid pregnancy, HIV, and other STDs.
- 35% taught how to correctly use a condom.
- 50% taught how to obtain condoms.
- 55% taught the importance of using a condom at the same time as another form of contraception to prevent both STDs and pregnancy.
- 76% taught the relationship between alcohol or other drug use and the risk for HIV, other STDs, and pregnancy.

Health Services

- 50% provided HIV or STD prevention services at school in one-on-one or small-group sessions.
- 7% made condoms available to students at school.
- 40% provided HIV counseling, testing, and referral services at school.
- 54% provided identification, treatment of, or referral for STDs at school.
- 16% provided identification, treatment of, or referral for STDs to students through arrangements with providers not located on school property.
- 3% provided the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine to students at school.
- 35% provided services specifically for gay, lesbian, or bisexual students at school.

Supportive Environments

- 38% had a gay/straight alliance.

1. Among students who were currently sexually active.
2. Not counting tests done when donating blood.

Where can I get more information? Visit www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/data/ or call 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636).