

This slide set contains information about and data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System or YRBSS. It includes national, state, and local data from the 2017 surveys.

Purposes of the YRBSS

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

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

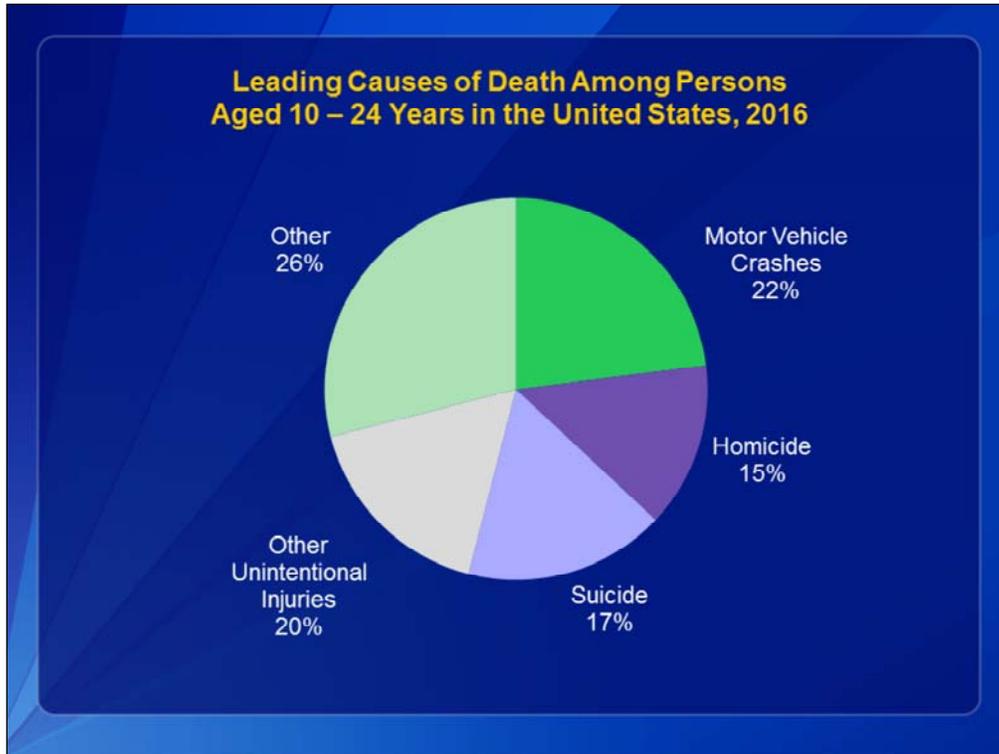
Priority Health-Risk Behaviors and Health Outcomes Monitored by YRBSS

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

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

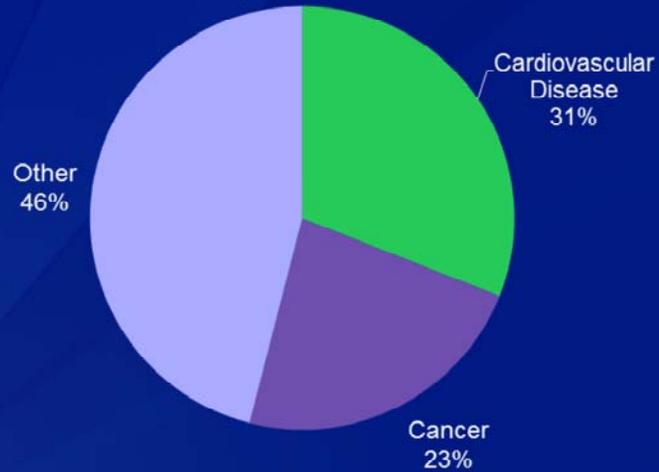
- unintentional injuries and violence
- sexual behaviors
- alcohol and other drug use
- tobacco use
- unhealthy dietary behaviors
- inadequate physical activity.

The YRBSS also monitors two health outcomes: obesity and asthma.



This pie graph represents the leading causes of death among persons aged 10-24 years in the United States in 2016. In that year, motor vehicle crashes accounted for 22% of deaths, homicide for 15%, suicide for 17% of deaths, other unintentional injuries for 20%, and 26% of deaths were the result of other causes.

**Leading Causes of Death Among Persons
Aged 25 Years and Older in the United States, 2016**



This pie graph represents the leading causes of death among persons aged 25 years and older in the United States in 2016. In that year, 31% of deaths were the result of cardiovascular disease, 23% were the result of cancer, and 46% of deaths were due to other causes.

Impact of Sexual Behaviors

Reported among 15-19 year olds in 2016

- 209,809 births among females
- 488,700 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis
- 1,652 diagnoses of HIV

Impact of sexual behaviors reported in 2016:

- 208,809 births occurred among females aged 15 – 19 years
- 488,700 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis were reported among persons aged 15 – 19 year
- 1,652 diagnoses of HIV among persons aged 15 – 19 years

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

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

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

2017 National YRBS

- National probability sample of public and private schools
- Total sample size = 14,765
- School-level response rate = 75%
- Student-level response rate = 81%
- Overall response rate = 60%

The 2017 National YRBS survey was administered to a national probability sample of public and private schools. The sample size is 14,765 students. The school-level response rate is 75% and the student-level response rate is 81%. The school response rate multiplied by the student response rate produces an overall response rate of 60%.

Response Rates and Sample Sizes National YRBS, 1991 – 2017

| Year | School Response Rate | Student Response Rate | Overall Response Rate | Sample Size |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1991 | 75% | 90% | 68% | 12,272 |
| 1993 | 78% | 90% | 70% | 16,296 |
| 1995 | 70% | 86% | 60% | 10,904 |
| 1997 | 79% | 87% | 69% | 16,262 |
| 1999 | 77% | 86% | 66% | 15,349 |
| 2001 | 75% | 83% | 63% | 13,601 |
| 2003 | 81% | 83% | 67% | 15,214 |
| 2005 | 78% | 86% | 67% | 13,917 |
| 2007 | 81% | 84% | 68% | 14,041 |
| 2009 | 81% | 88% | 71% | 16,410 |
| 2011 | 81% | 87% | 71% | 15,425 |
| 2013 | 77% | 88% | 68% | 13,583 |
| 2015 | 69% | 86% | 60% | 15,624 |
| 2017 | 75% | 81% | 60% | 14,765 |

This slide shows the school response rate, the student response rate, the overall response rates, and the sample size for the national YRBS from 1991 to 2017.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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In 2013, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively,

were 77%, 88%, 68%, and 13,583.

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

In 2017, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 75%, 81%, 60%, and 14,765.

| YRBS Participation 1991 – 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1991 | 1993 | 1995 | 1997 | 1999 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 |
| # of states | 26 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 41 | 37 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 46 |
| # of cities | 11 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| # of territories | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| # of tribal governments | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total # of sites | 38 | 56 | 61 | 60 | 62 | 63 | 70 | 71 | 71 | 76 | 75 | 76 | 73 | 73 |
| % of sites with weighted data | 45% | 59% | 61% | 72% | 61% | 60% | 80% | 90% | 93% | 87% | 93% | 92% | 82% | 90% |

This table reflects state and local participation in the YRBS for the years 1991 through 2017. Since its inception, participation has grown from 26 states to 47 states in 2015 and 46 states in 2017. The number of cities has increased from 11 in 1991 to 21 in 2017. 3 territories participated in 2017. In addition, three tribal governments conducted a YRBS in 2017. The total number of sites conducting a 2017 YRBS is 73. Among these sites, 90% obtained weighted data in 2017.

Policy and Program Applications

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

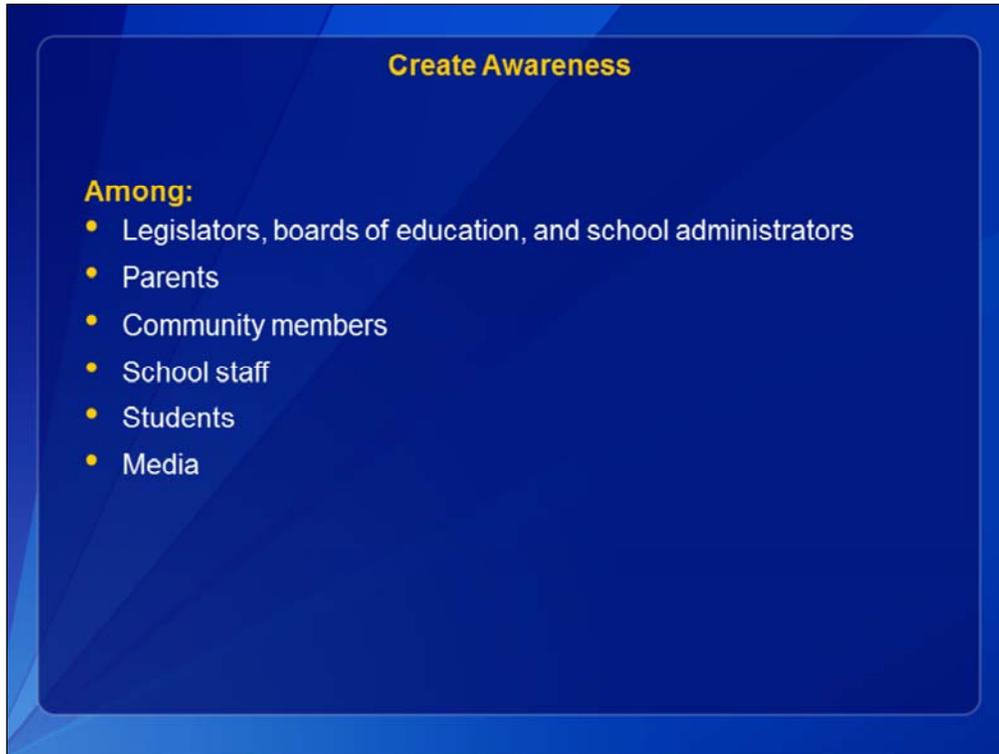
YRBS data are used at the national, state, and local levels in a variety of policy and program applications. YRBS data can be used to do the following:

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

Describe Risk Behaviors

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

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



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

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

Set Program Goals

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

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

Develop Programs and Policies

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

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

Support Health-Related Legislation

- School health program requirements
- School health council requirements
- Drug-free or weapon-free school zone laws
- Minors' access laws
- Drinking and driving laws
- Bans on billboards and other advertising
- Competitive food policies
- School health services policies
- Anti-bullying legislation
- School environment policies

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

- School health program requirements;
- School health council requirements;
- Drug-free or weapon-free school zone laws;
- Minors' access laws;
- Drinking and driving laws;
- Bans on billboards and other advertising;
- Competitive food policies;
- School health services policies;
- Anti-bullying legislation; and
- School environment policies

Seek Funding

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

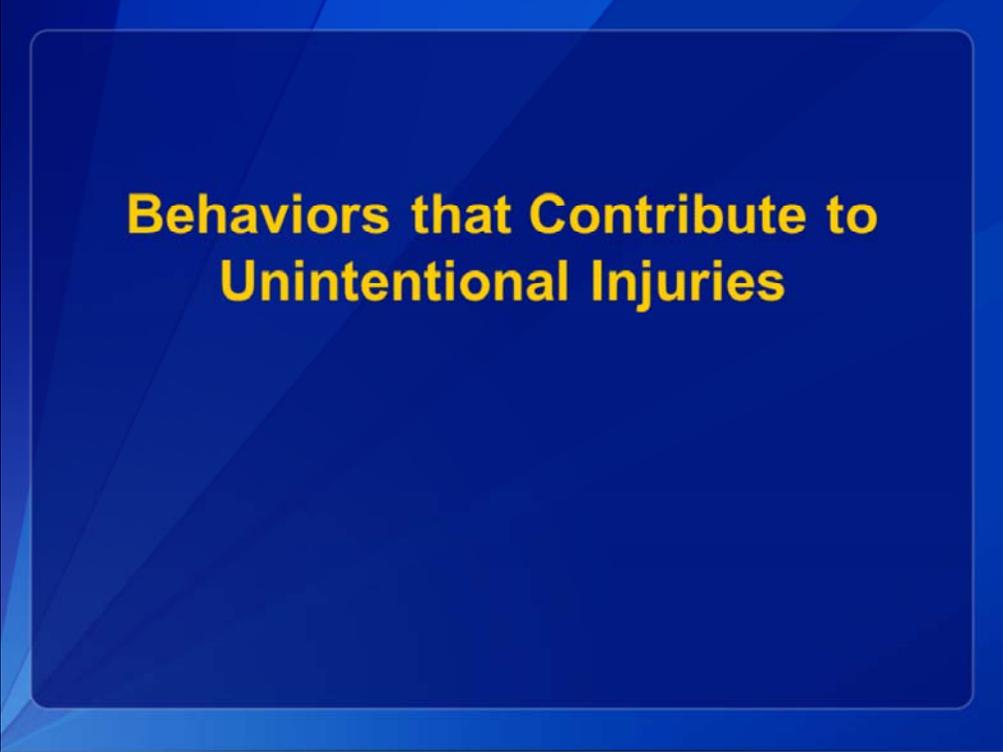
YRBS data are a valuable resource to support funding requests to federal, state, and private agencies and foundations.

YRBSS Information

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

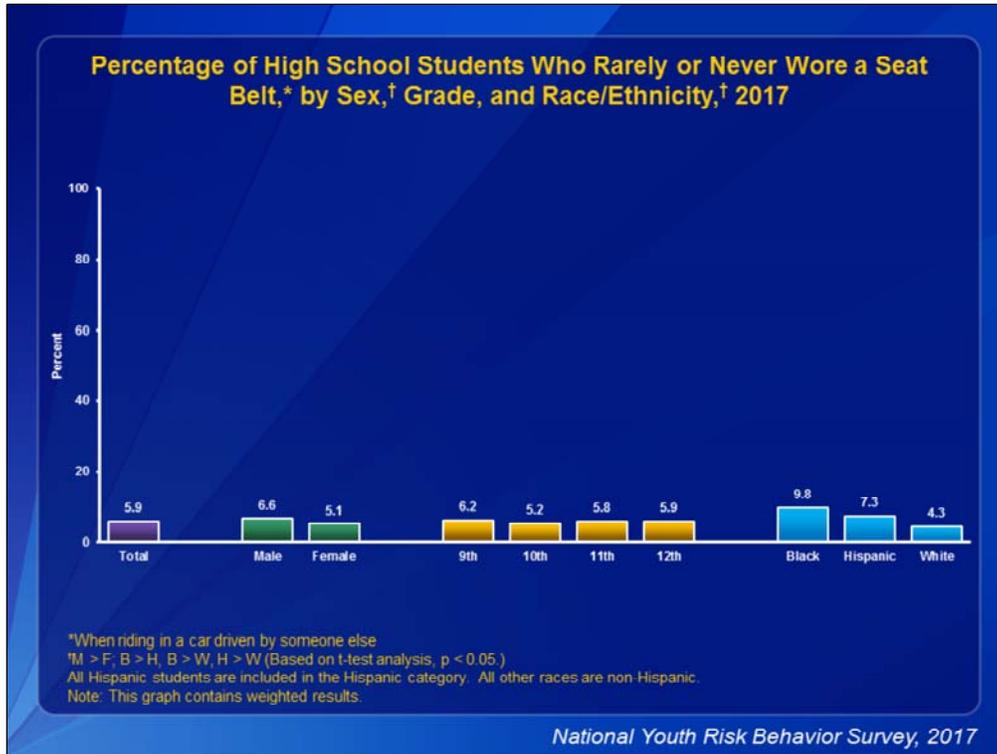
Comprehensive information about the YRBSS can be found on CDC's Web site at www.cdc.gov/yrbs.

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



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

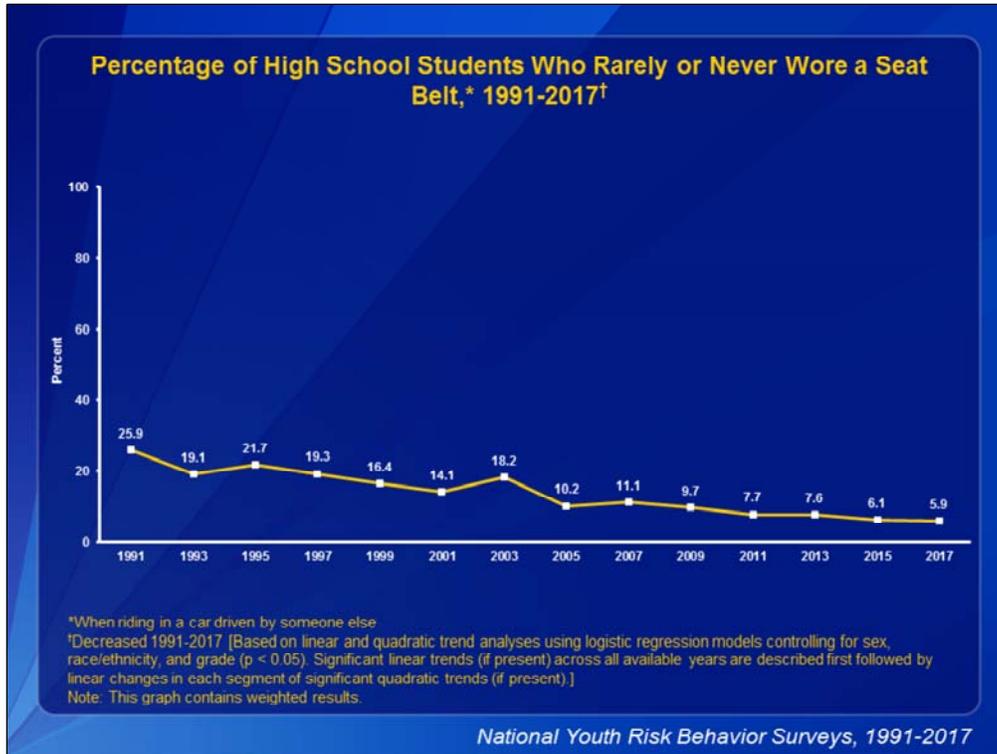
Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else).

The percentage for all students is 5.9. The percentage for Male students is 6.6. The percentage for Female students is 5.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.9. The percentage for Black students is 9.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.3. The percentage for White students is 4.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

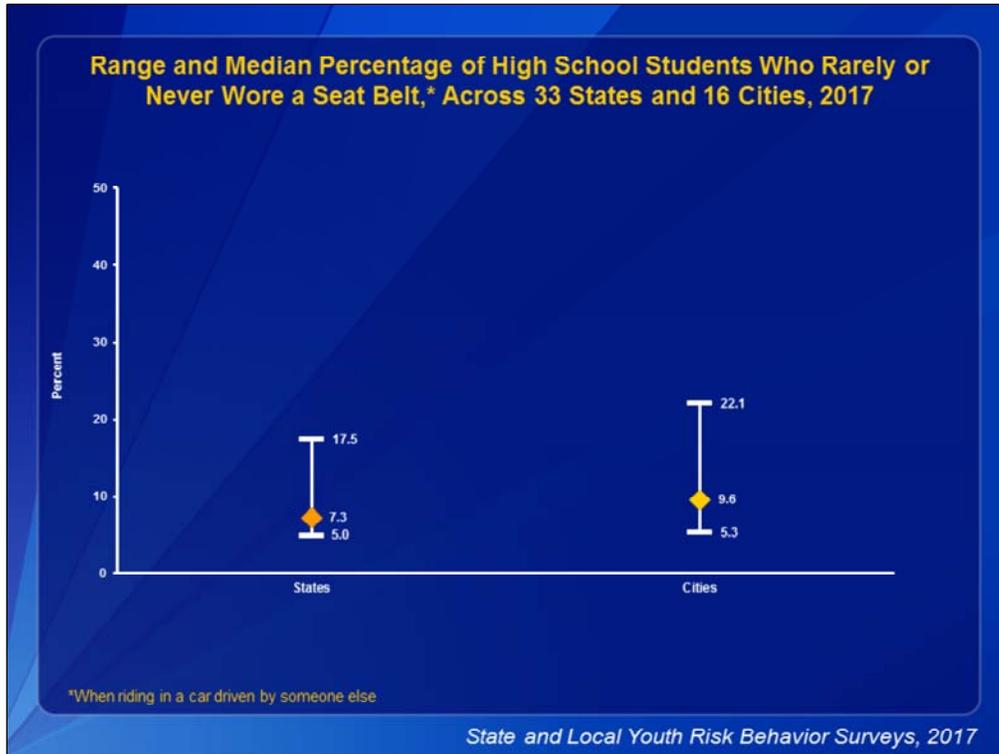
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students.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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else).

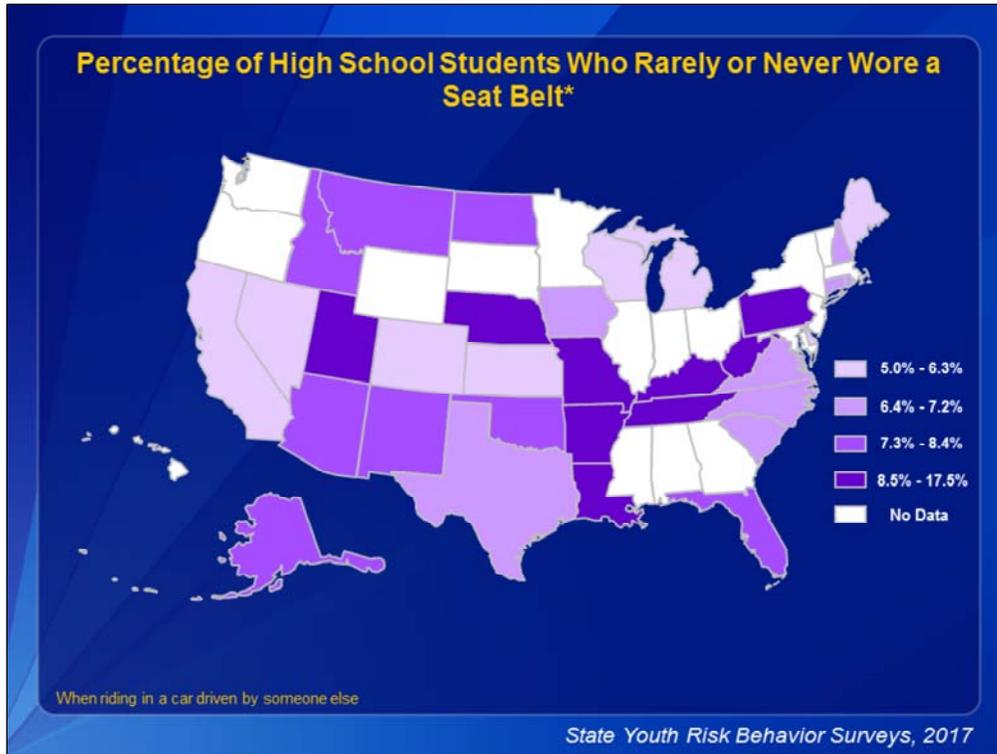
The percentage for 1991 is 25.9. The percentage for 1993 is 19.1. The percentage for 1995 is 21.7. The percentage for 1997 is 19.3. The percentage for 1999 is 16.4. The percentage for 2001 is 14.1. The percentage for 2003 is 18.2. The percentage for 2005 is 10.2. The percentage for 2007 is 11.1. The percentage for 2009 is 9.7. The percentage for 2011 is 7.7. The percentage for 2013 is 7.6. The percentage for 2015 is 6.1. The percentage for 2017 is 5.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017.

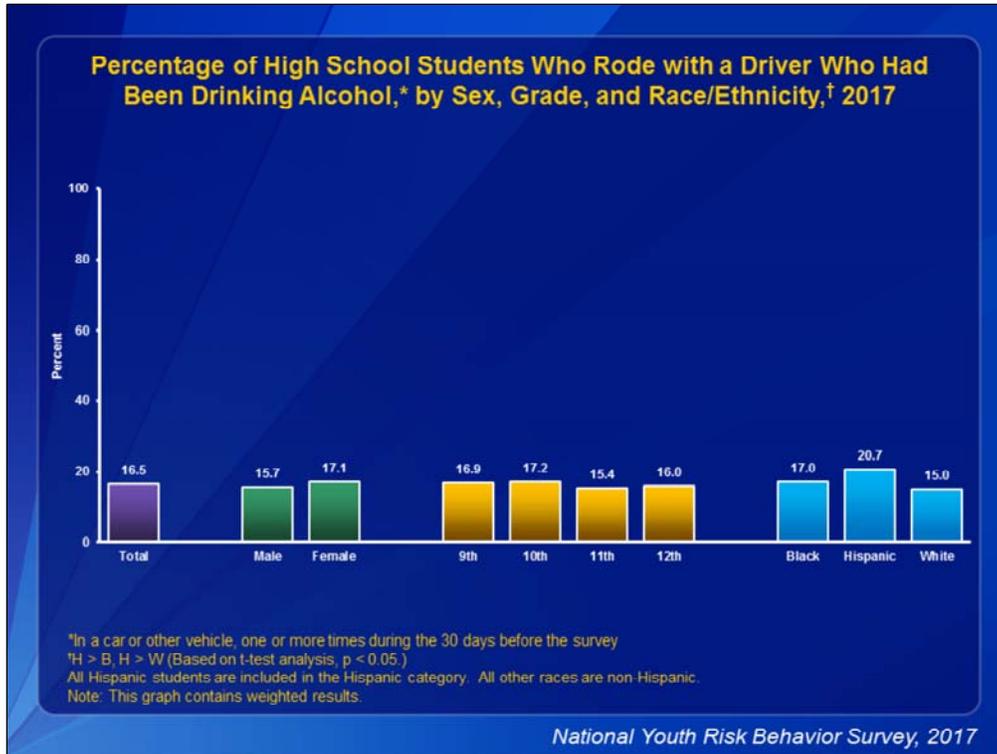


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 16 cities for high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else).

The range across states was 5.0% to 17.5%. The median across states was 7.3%. The range across cities was 5.3% to 22.1%. The median across cities was 9.6%.



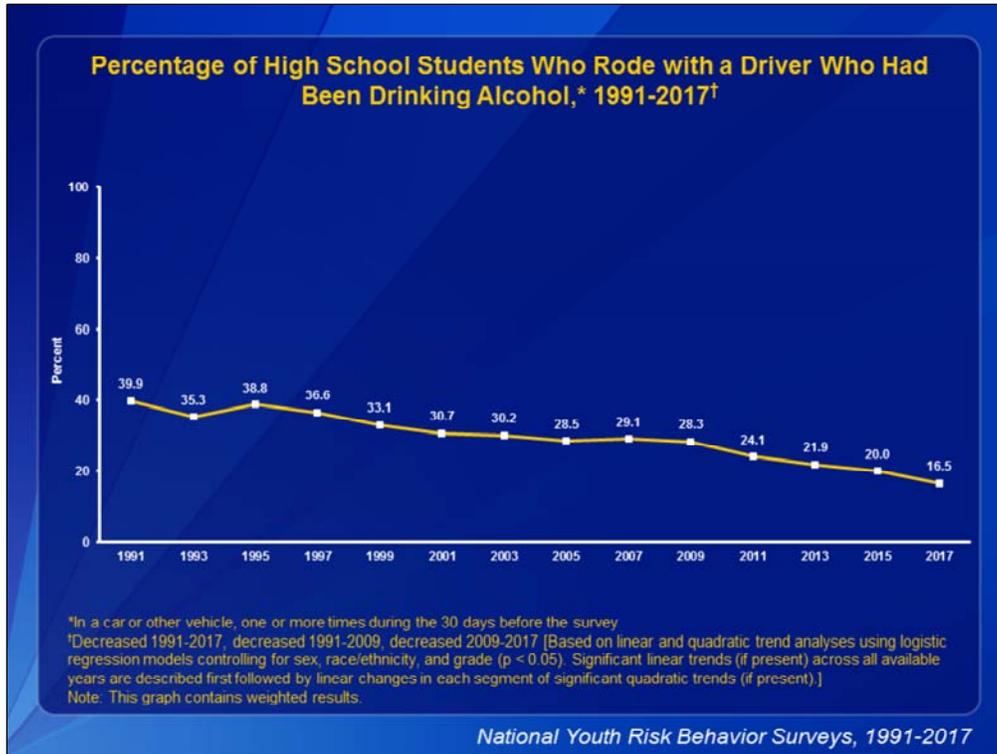
This slide shows the percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else), 2017. The values range from 5% to 17.5%. California, Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, Wisconsin, range from 5.0% to 6.3%. Connecticut, Iowa, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, range from 6.4% to 7.2%. Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, range from 7.3% to 8.4%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, range from 8.5% to 17.5%. Vermont, New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Illinois, Hawaii, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 16.5. The percentage for Male students is 15.7. The percentage for Female students is 17.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 17.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.0. The percentage for Black students is 17.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 20.7. The percentage for White students is 15.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

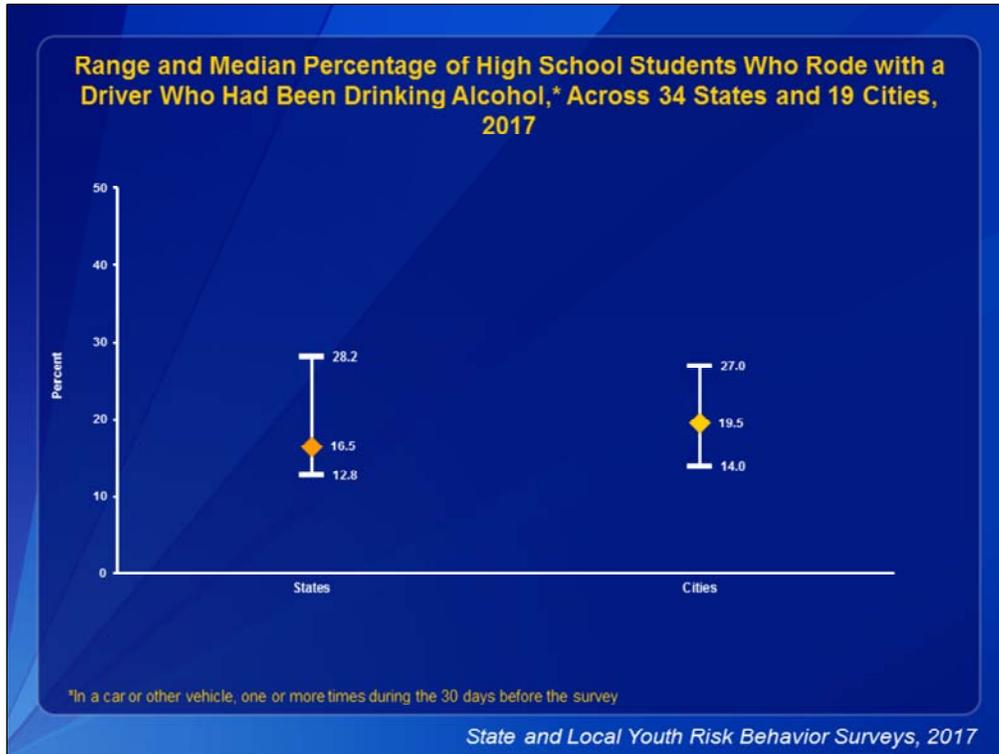
For this behavior, the prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

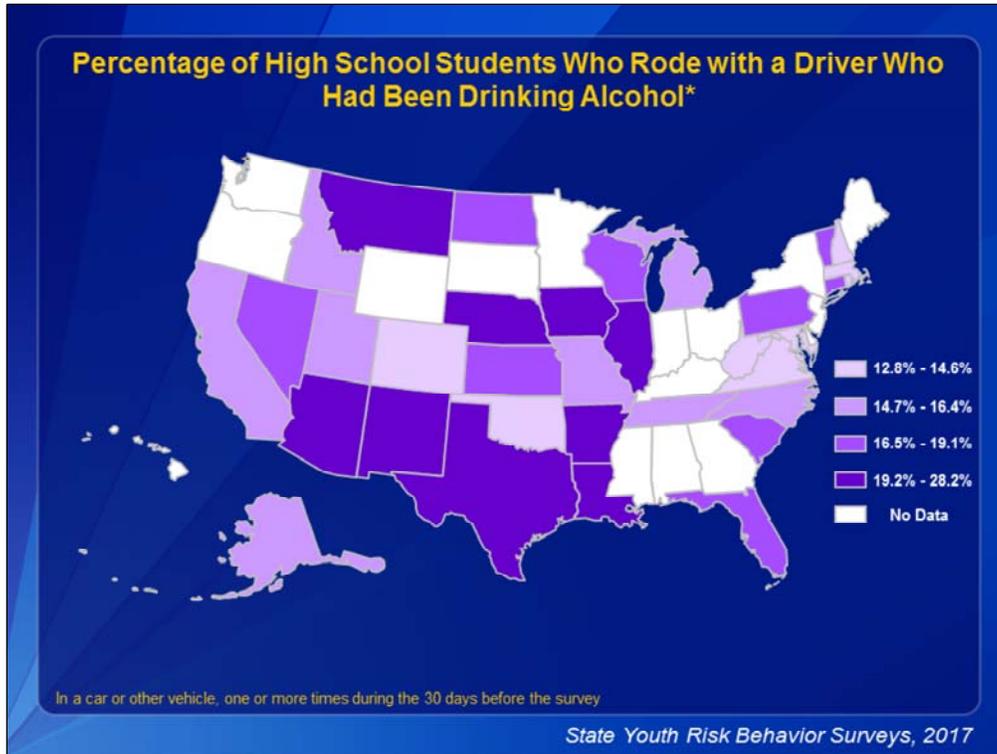
The percentage for 1991 is 39.9. The percentage for 1993 is 35.3. The percentage for 1995 is 38.8. The percentage for 1997 is 36.6. The percentage for 1999 is 33.1. The percentage for 2001 is 30.7. The percentage for 2003 is 30.2. The percentage for 2005 is 28.5. The percentage for 2007 is 29.1. The percentage for 2009 is 28.3. The percentage for 2011 is 24.1. The percentage for 2013 is 21.9. The percentage for 2015 is 20.0. The percentage for 2017 is 16.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, decreased from 1991 to 2009, and decreased from 2009 to 2017.

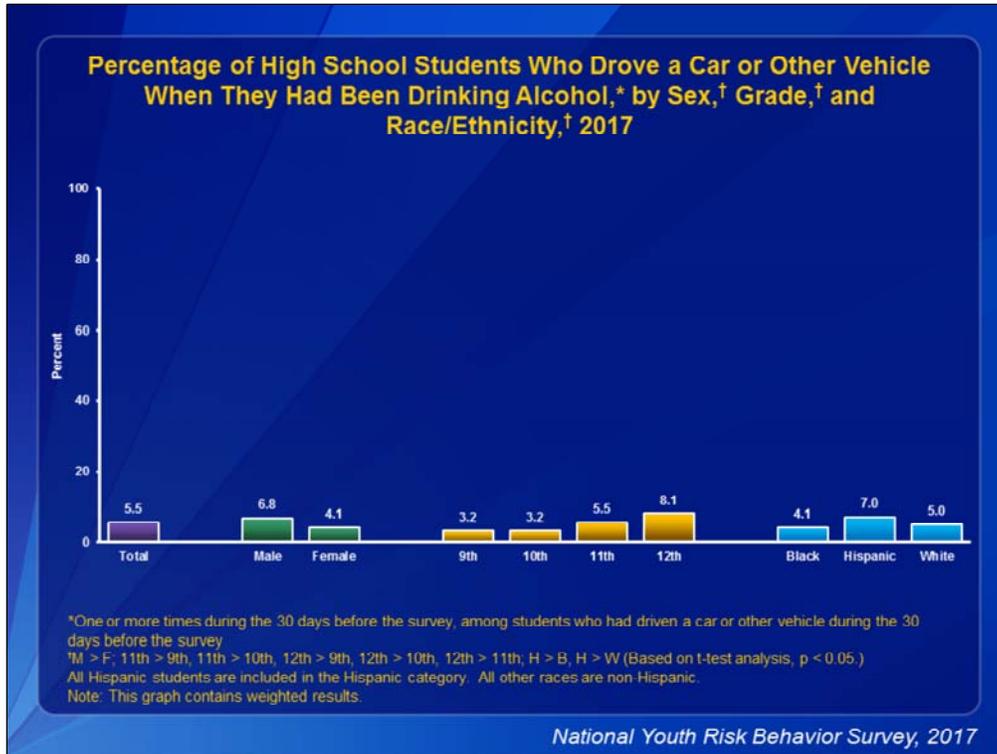


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 19 cities for high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 12.8% to 28.2%. The median across states was 16.5%. The range across cities was 14.0% to 27.0%. The median across cities was 19.5%.



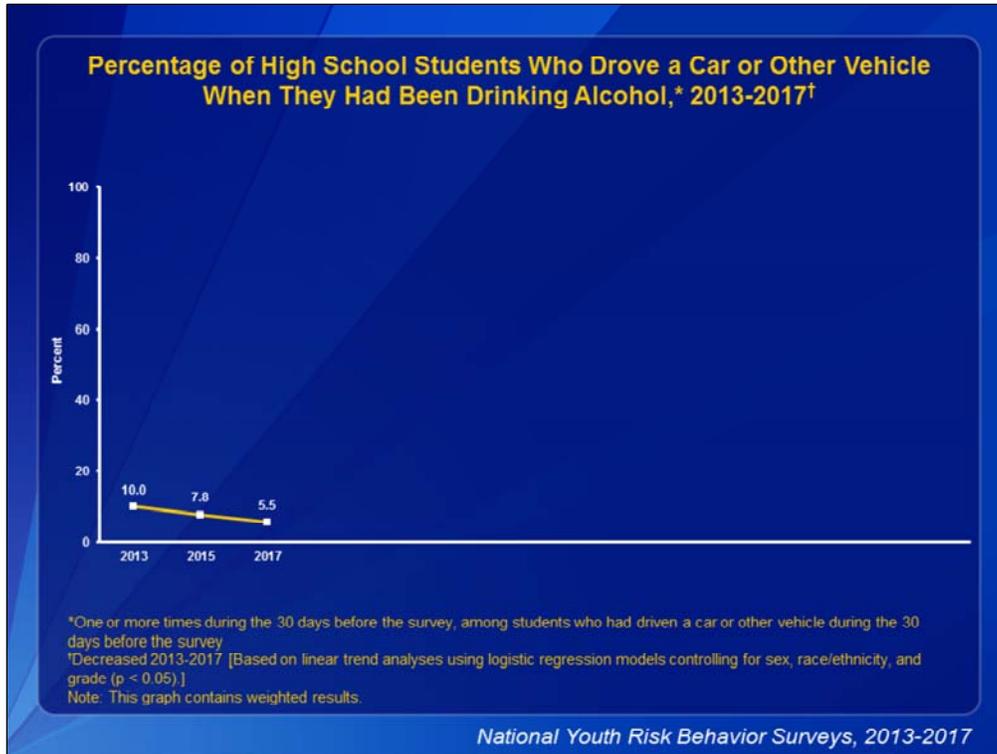
This slide shows the percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 12.8% to 28.2%. Colorado, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 12.8% to 14.6%. Alaska, California, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, range from 14.7% to 16.4%. Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Nevada, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 16.5% to 19.1%. Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, range from 19.2% to 28.2%. New York, Maine, Kentucky, Hawaii, Delaware, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 5.5. The percentage for Male students is 6.8. The percentage for Female students is 4.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.1. The percentage for Black students is 4.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.0. The percentage for White students is 5.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

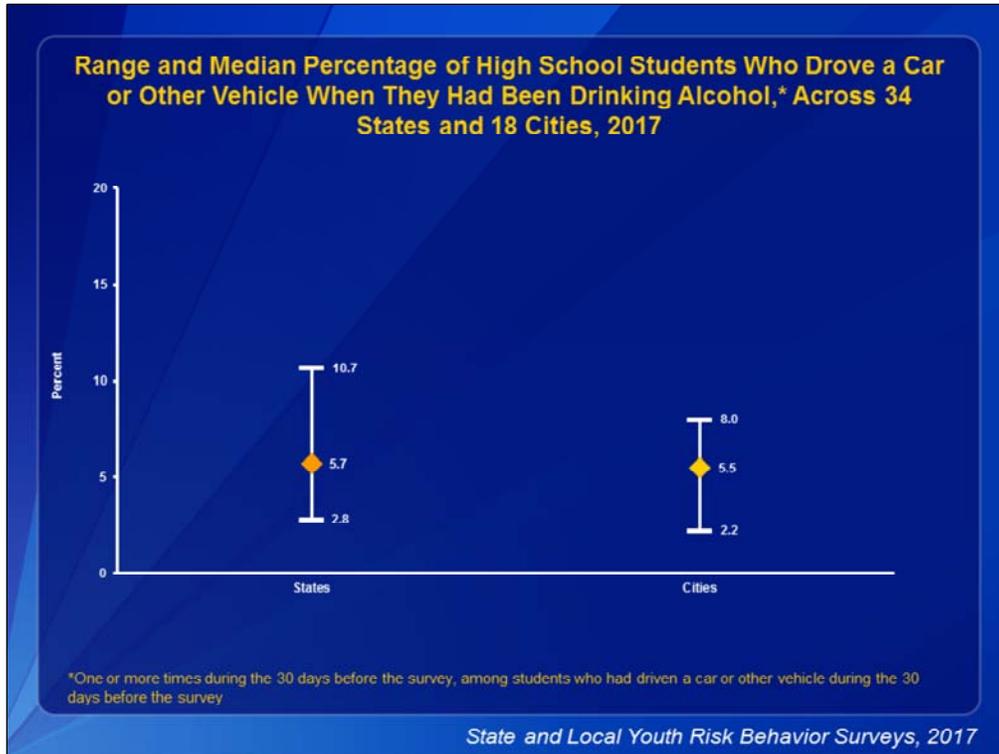
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2017 for high school students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).

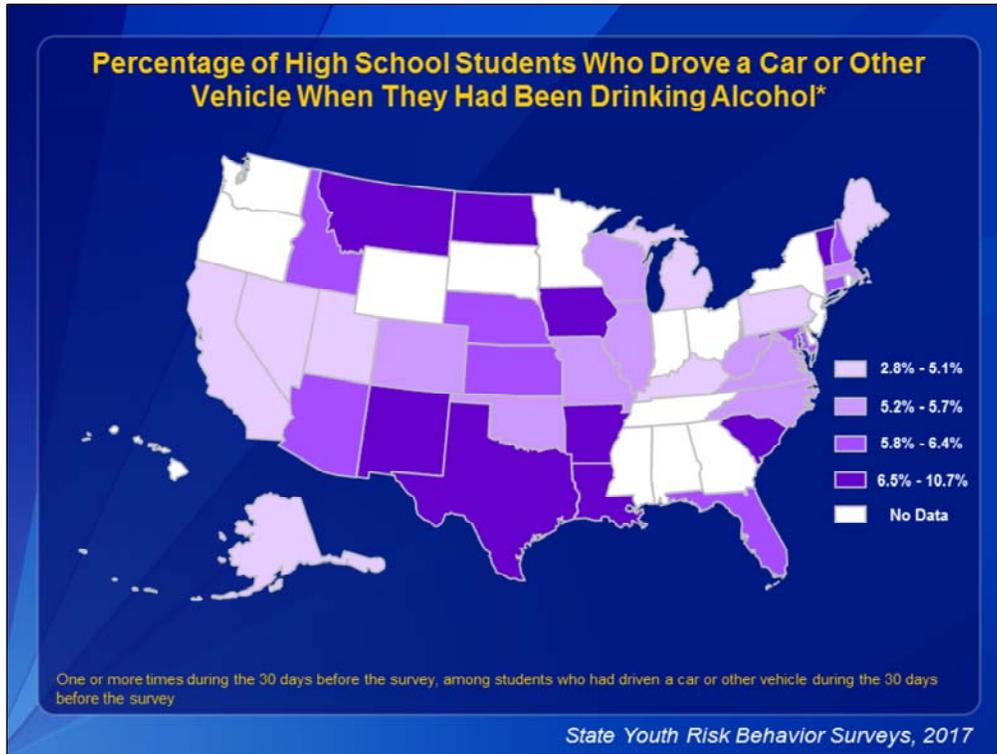
The percentage for 2013 is 10.0. The percentage for 2015 is 7.8. The percentage for 2017 is 5.5.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2013 to 2017.

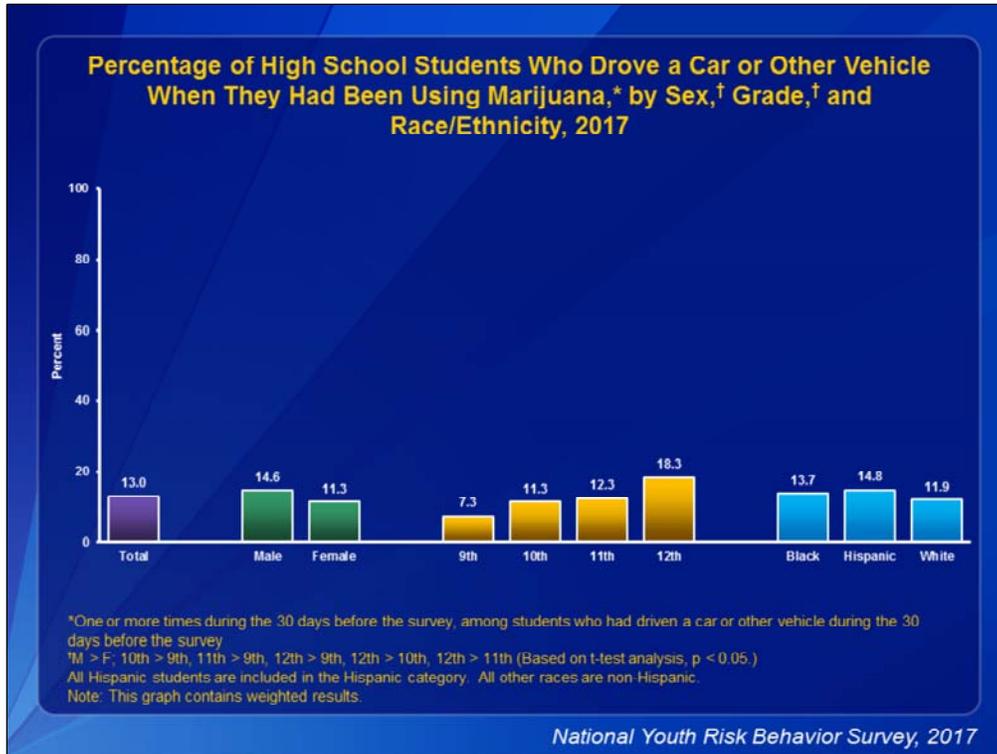


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 18 cities for high school students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 2.8% to 10.7%. The median across states was 5.7%. The range across cities was 2.2% to 8.0%. The median across cities was 5.5%.



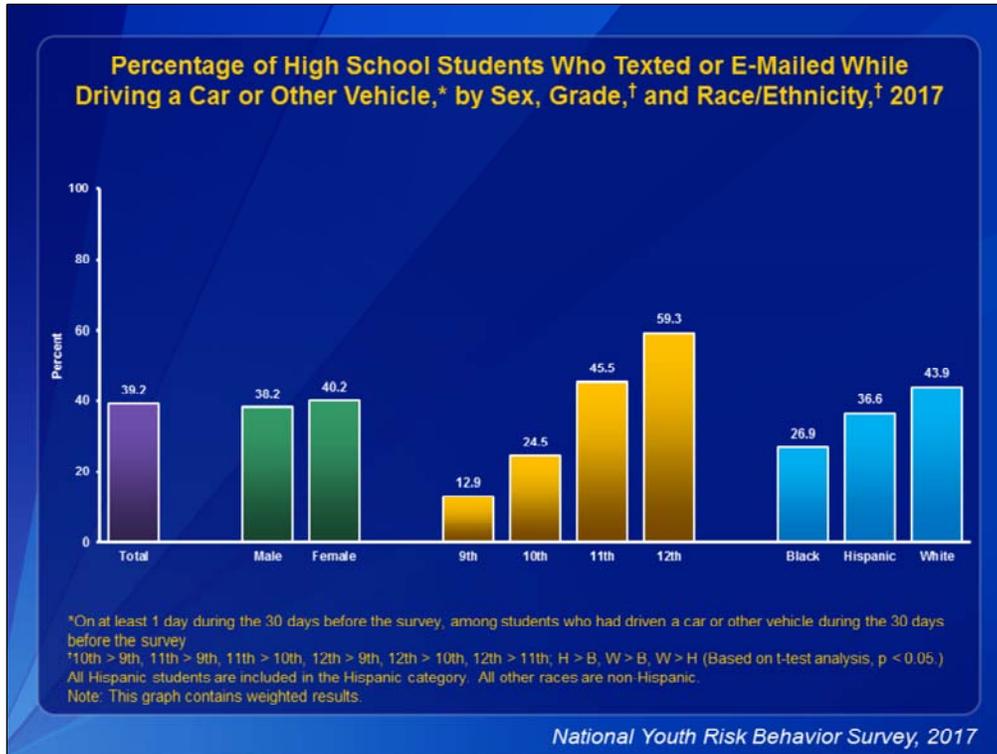
This slide shows the percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 2.8% to 10.7%. Alaska, California, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Utah, range from 2.8% to 5.1%. Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 5.2% to 5.7%. Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, range from 5.8% to 6.4%. Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, range from 6.5% to 10.7%. Tennessee, Rhode Island, New York, Hawaii, Delaware, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 13.0. The percentage for Male students is 14.6. The percentage for Female students is 11.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 11.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 12.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 18.3. The percentage for Black students is 13.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.8. The percentage for White students is 11.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

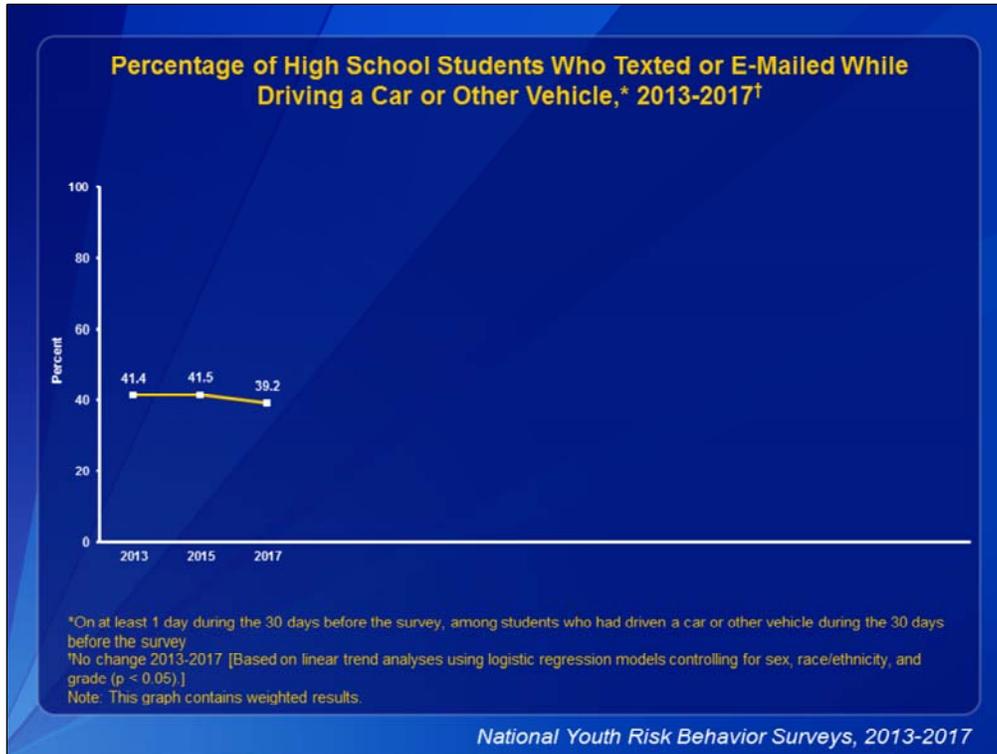
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 39.2. The percentage for Male students is 38.2. The percentage for Female students is 40.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 24.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 45.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 59.3. The percentage for Black students is 26.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 36.6. The percentage for White students is 43.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

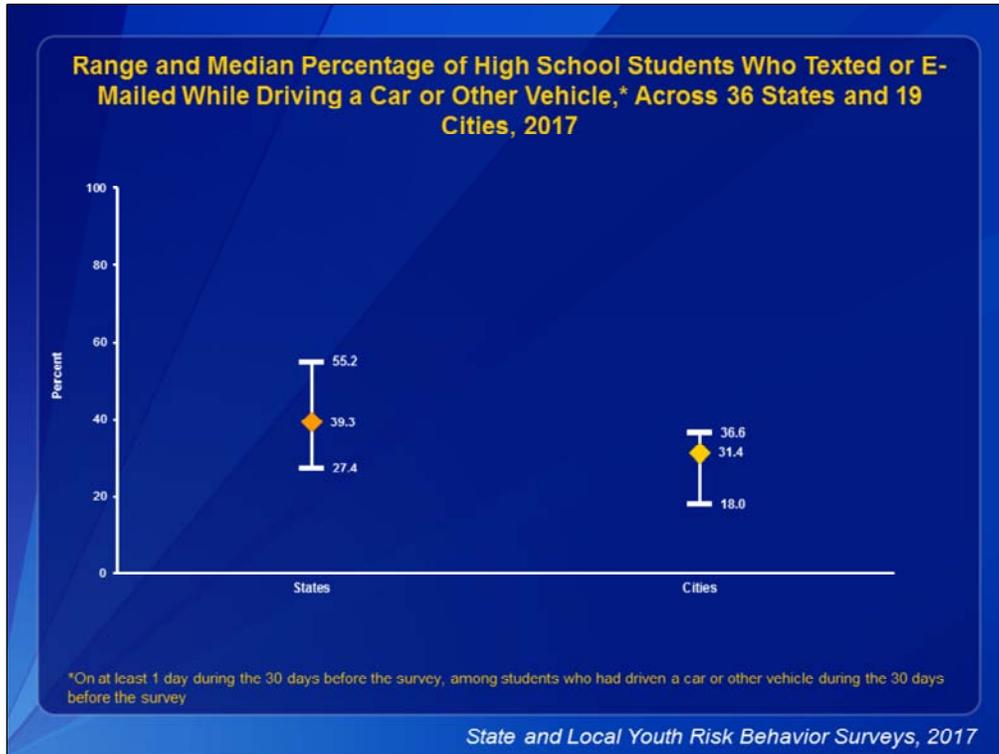
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2017 for high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).

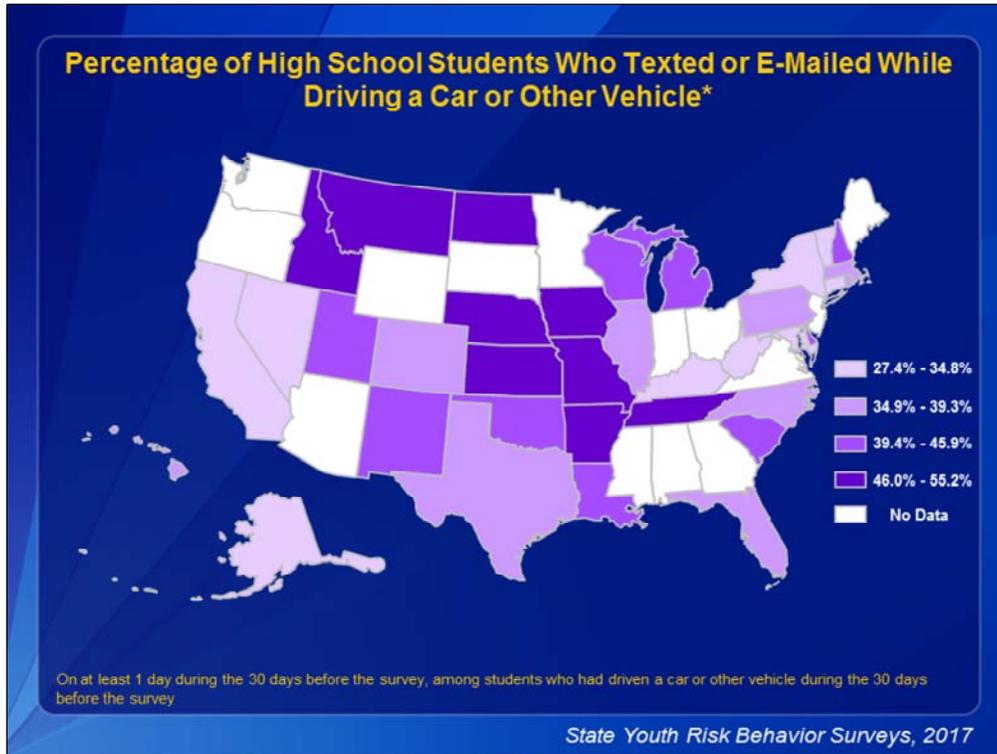
The percentage for 2013 is 41.4. The percentage for 2015 is 41.5. The percentage for 2017 is 39.2.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2013 to 2017.

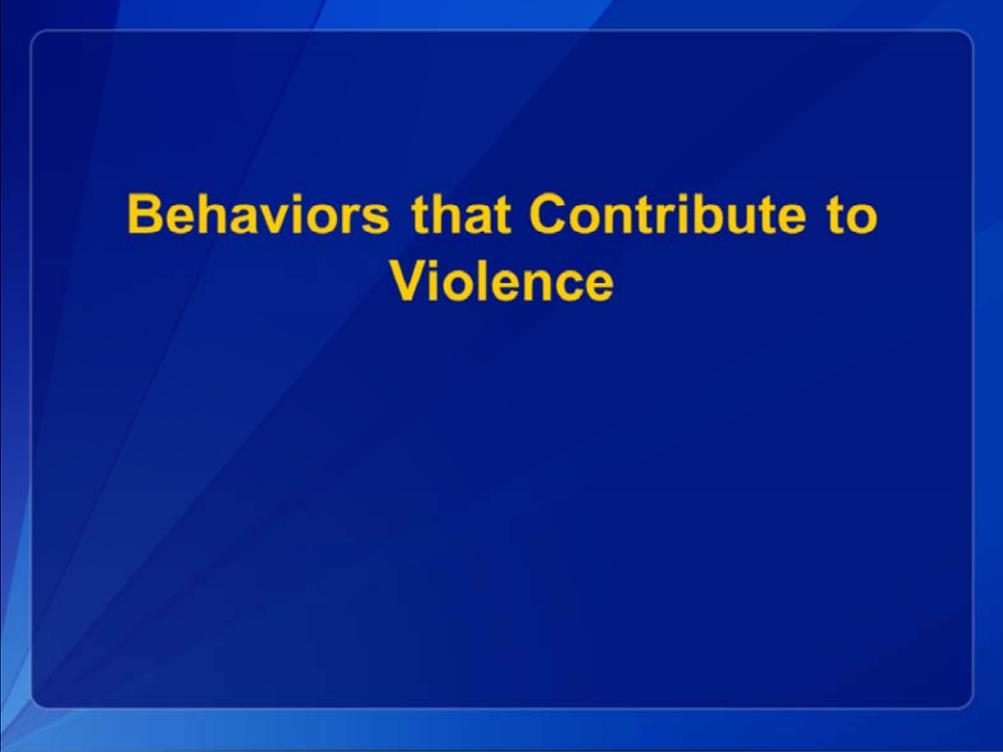


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 19 cities for high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 27.4% to 55.2%. The median across states was 39.3%. The range across cities was 18.0% to 36.6%. The median across cities was 31.4%.

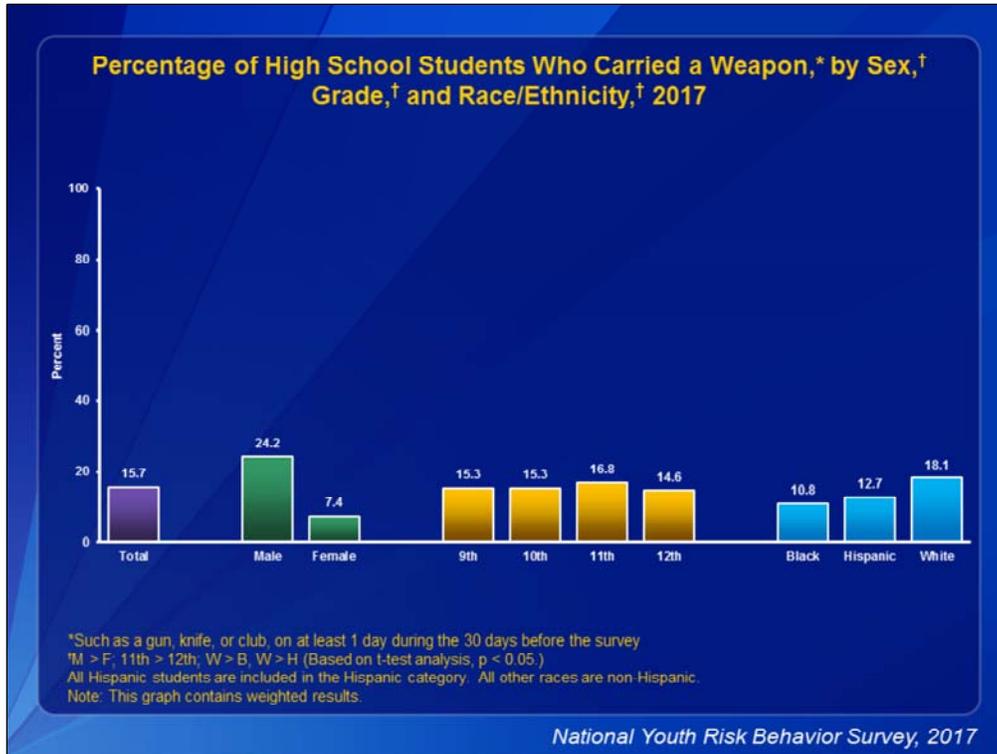


This slide shows the percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 27.4% to 55.2%. Alaska, California, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, New York, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 27.4% to 34.8%. Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 34.9% to 39.3%. Delaware, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 39.4% to 45.9%. Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Tennessee, range from 46.0% to 55.2%. Virginia, Maine, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

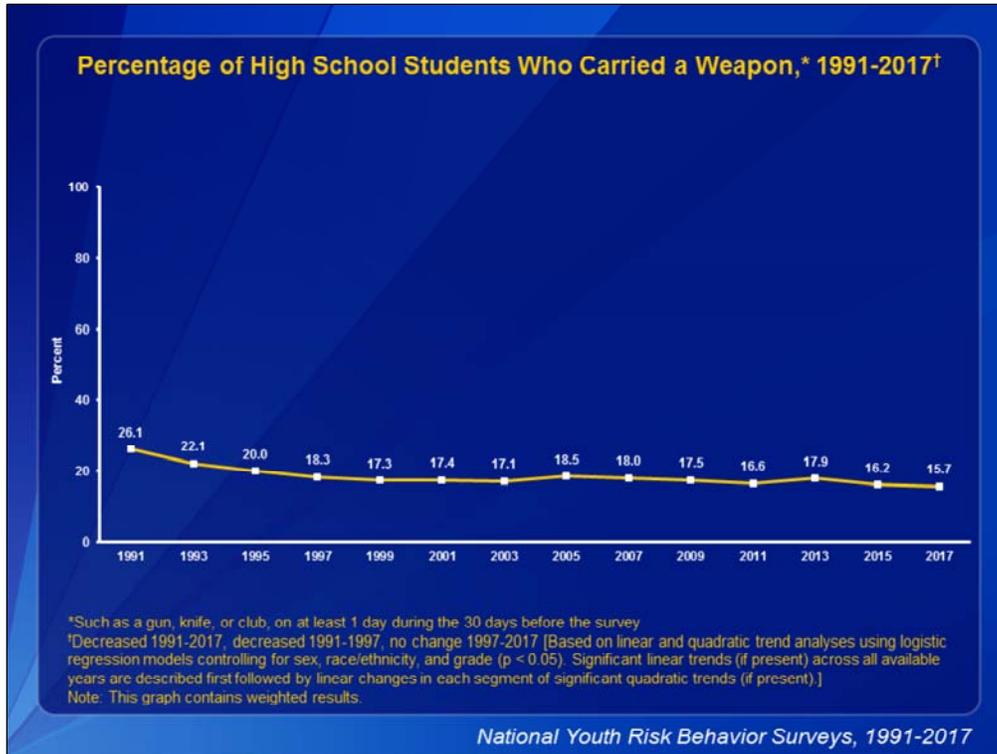
Behaviors that Contribute to Violence



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

The percentage for all students is 15.7. The percentage for Male students is 24.2. The percentage for Female students is 7.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 15.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.6. The percentage for Black students is 10.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 12.7. The percentage for White students is 18.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

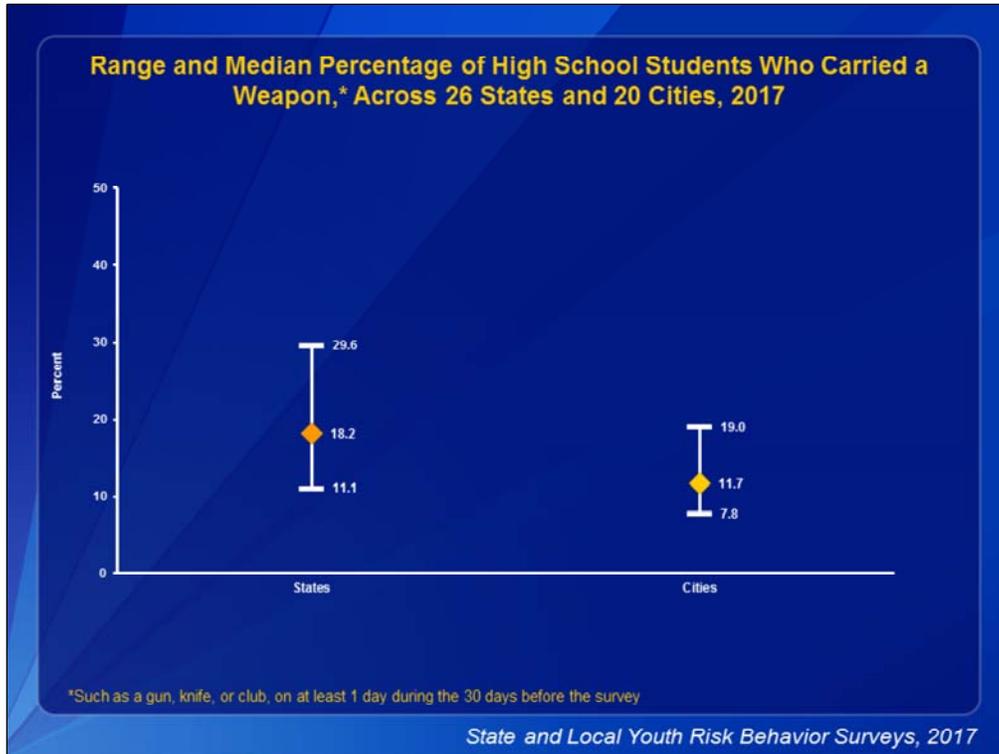
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students.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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

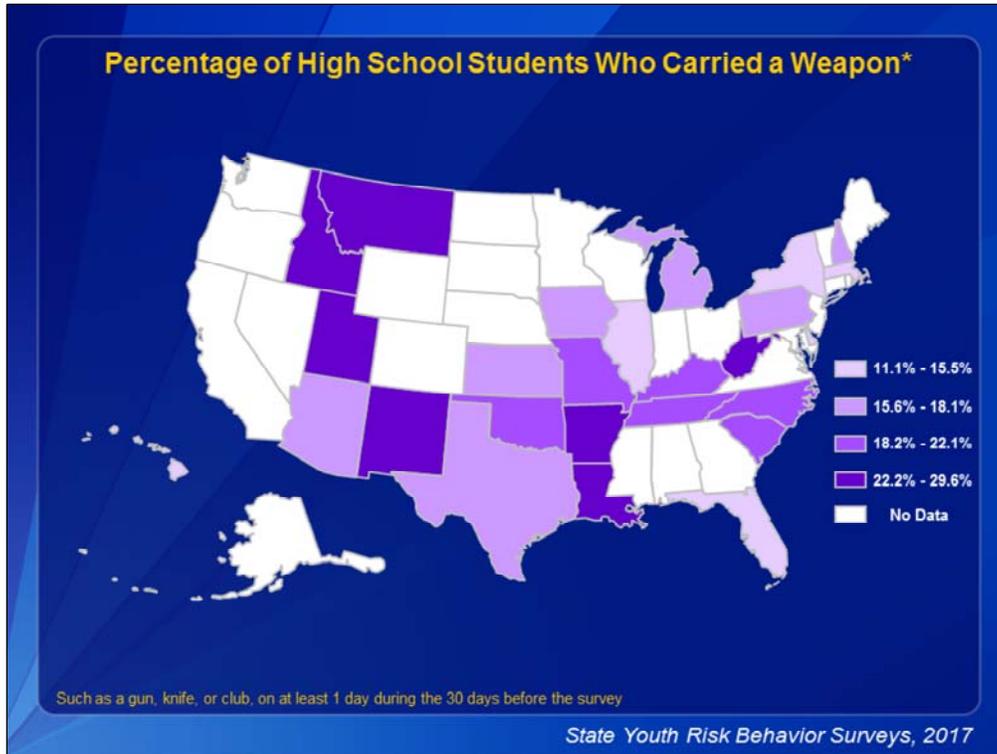
The percentage for 1991 is 26.1. The percentage for 1993 is 22.1. The percentage for 1995 is 20.0. The percentage for 1997 is 18.3. The percentage for 1999 is 17.3. The percentage for 2001 is 17.4. The percentage for 2003 is 17.1. The percentage for 2005 is 18.5. The percentage for 2007 is 18.0. The percentage for 2009 is 17.5. The percentage for 2011 is 16.6. The percentage for 2013 is 17.9. The percentage for 2015 is 16.2. The percentage for 2017 is 15.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, decreased from 1991 to 1997, and did not change from 1997 to 2017.

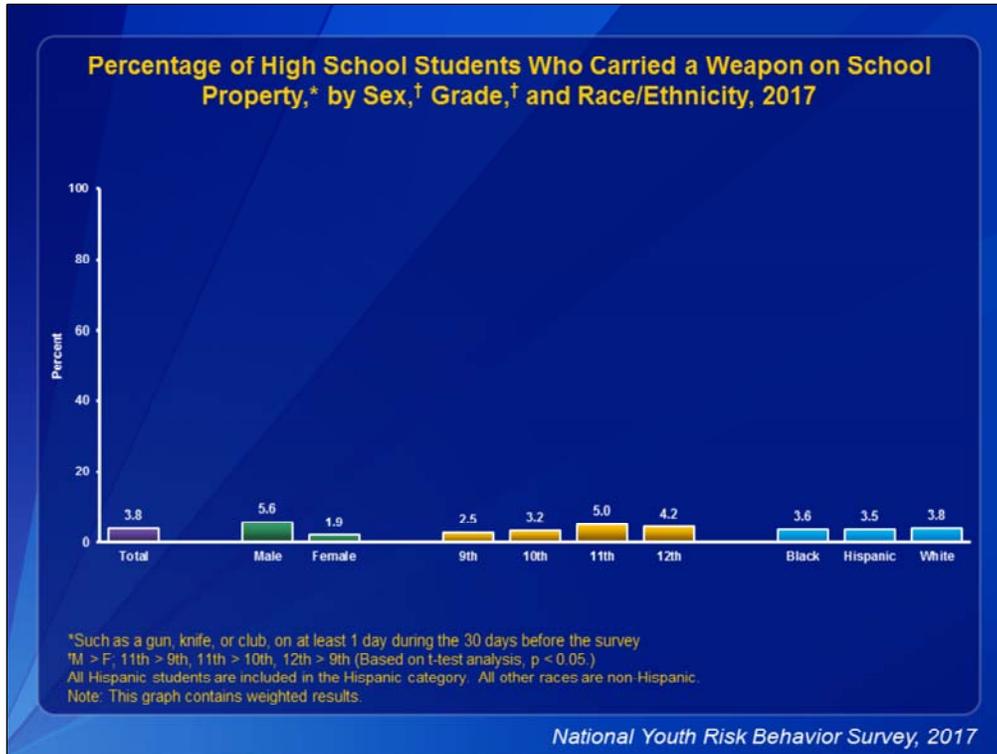


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 26 states and 20 cities for high school students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 11.1% to 29.6%. The median across states was 18.2%. The range across cities was 7.8% to 19.0%. The median across cities was 11.7%.



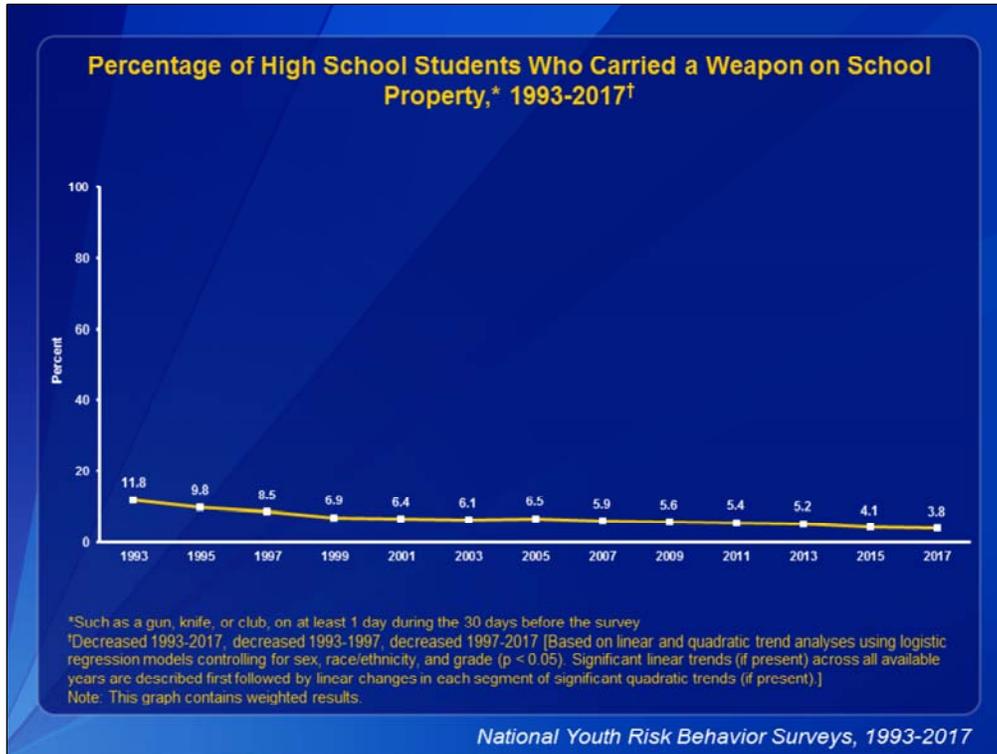
This slide shows the percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 11.1% to 29.6%. Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, range from 11.1% to 15.5%. Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Texas, range from 15.6% to 18.1%. Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 18.2% to 22.1%. Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, West Virginia, range from 22.2% to 29.6%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Nevada, Nebraska, North Dakota, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, Colorado, California, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 3.8. The percentage for Male students is 5.6. The percentage for Female students is 1.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.2. The percentage for Black students is 3.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.5. The percentage for White students is 3.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

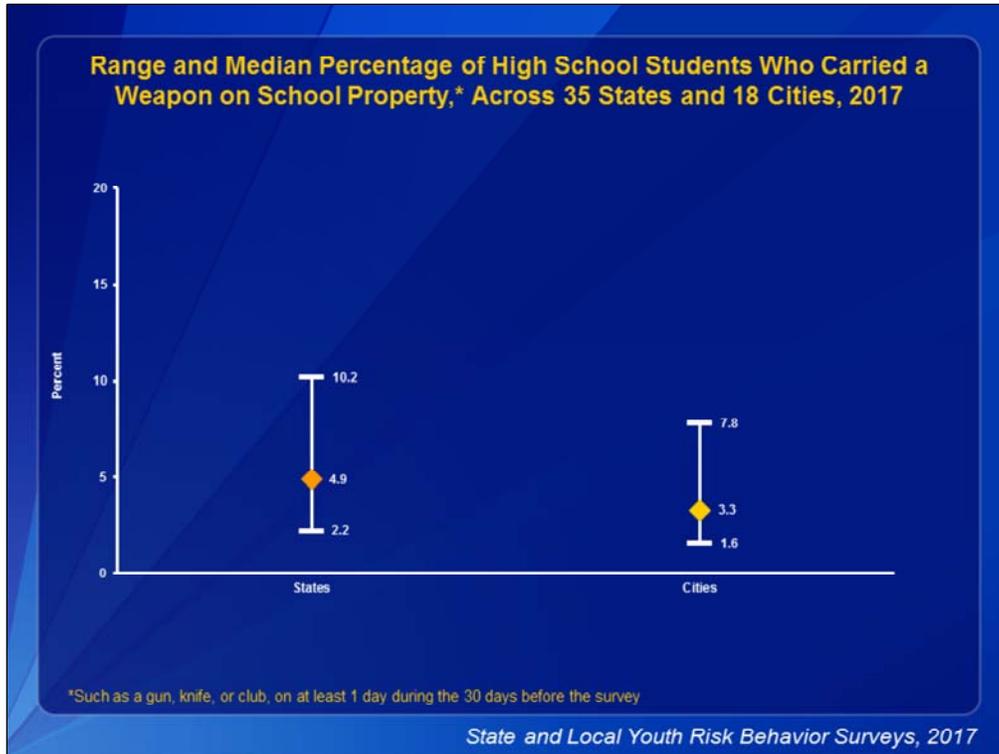
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2017 for high school students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

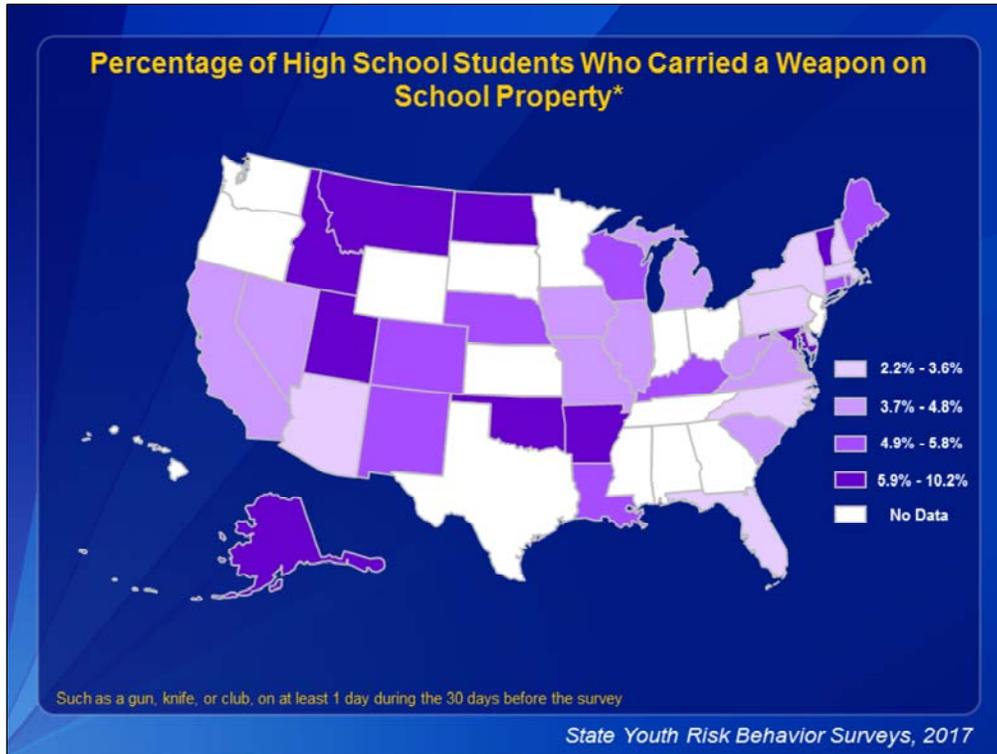
The percentage for 1993 is 11.8. The percentage for 1995 is 9.8. The percentage for 1997 is 8.5. The percentage for 1999 is 6.9. The percentage for 2001 is 6.4. The percentage for 2003 is 6.1. The percentage for 2005 is 6.5. The percentage for 2007 is 5.9. The percentage for 2009 is 5.6. The percentage for 2011 is 5.4. The percentage for 2013 is 5.2. The percentage for 2015 is 4.1. The percentage for 2017 is 3.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2017, decreased from 1993 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2017.

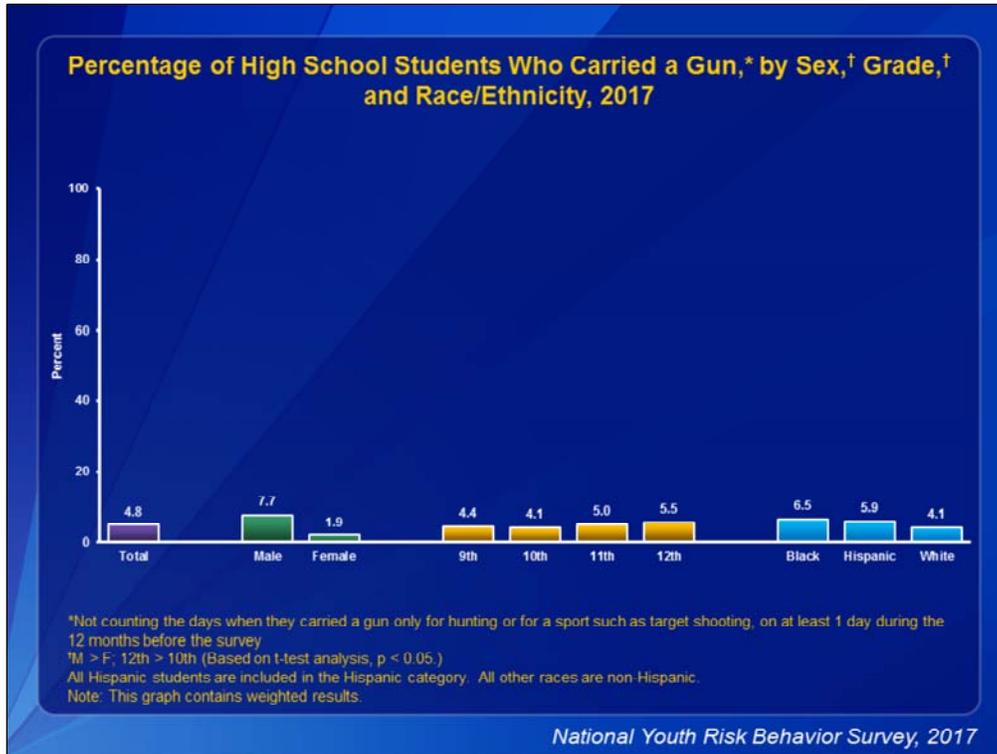


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 18 cities for high school students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 2.2% to 10.2%. The median across states was 4.9%. The range across cities was 1.6% to 7.8%. The median across cities was 3.3%.



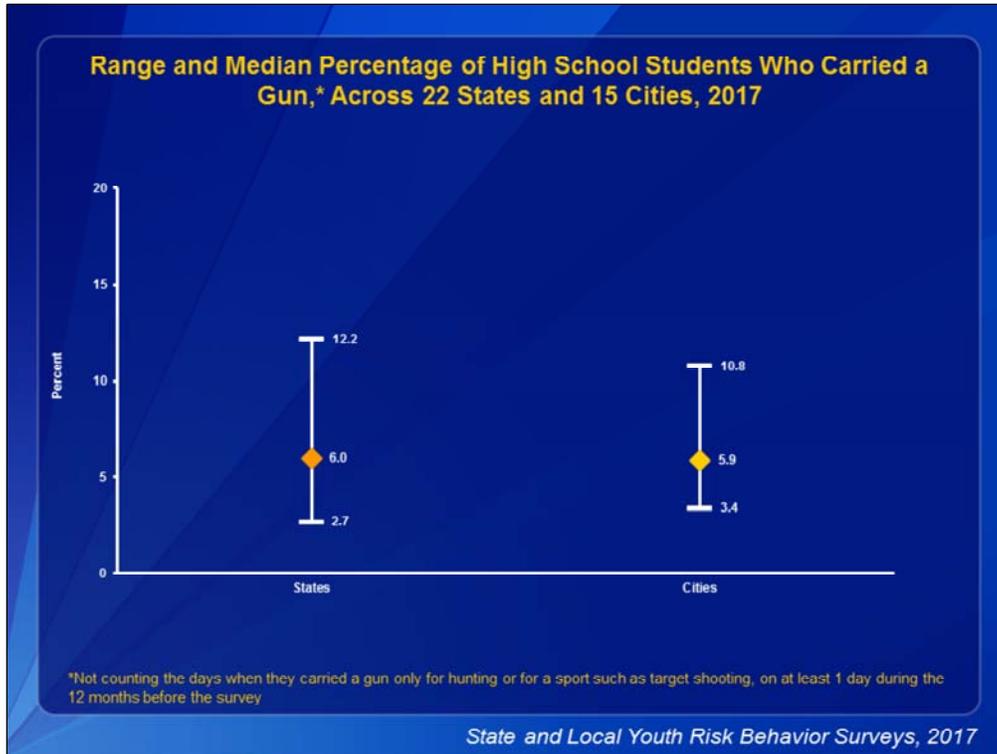
This slide shows the percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 2.2% to 10.2%. Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, range from 2.2% to 3.6%. California, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 3.7% to 4.8%. Colorado, Connecticut, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 4.9% to 5.8%. Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Vermont, range from 5.9% to 10.2%. Texas, Tennessee, Kansas, Hawaii, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey).

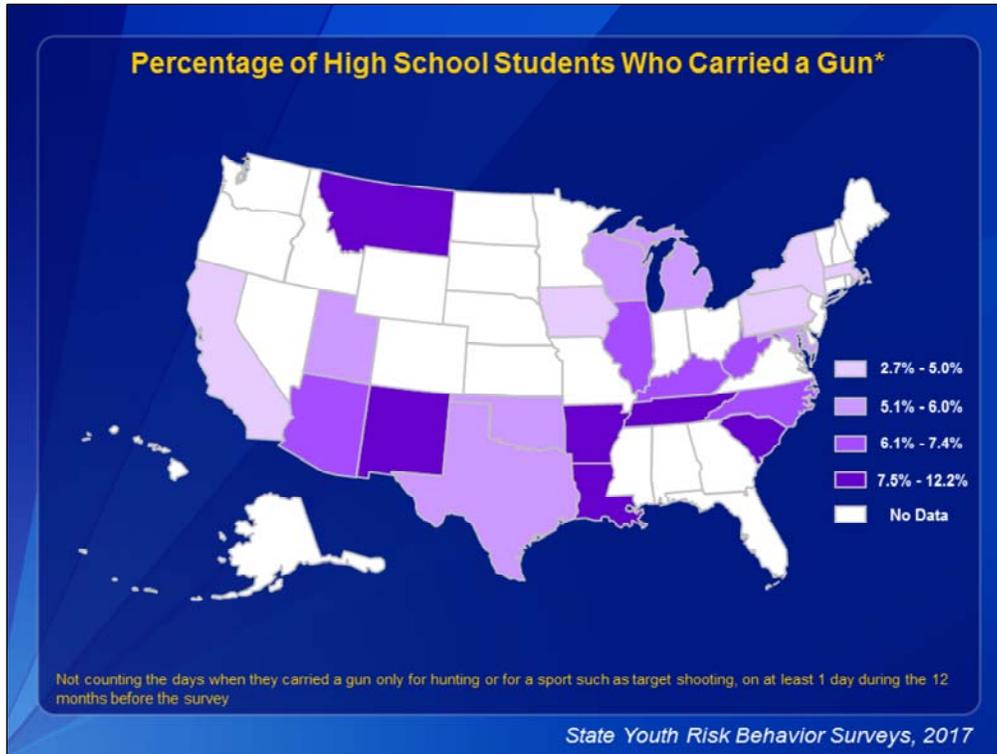
The percentage for all students is 4.8. The percentage for Male students is 7.7. The percentage for Female students is 1.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for Black students is 6.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.9. The percentage for White students is 4.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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

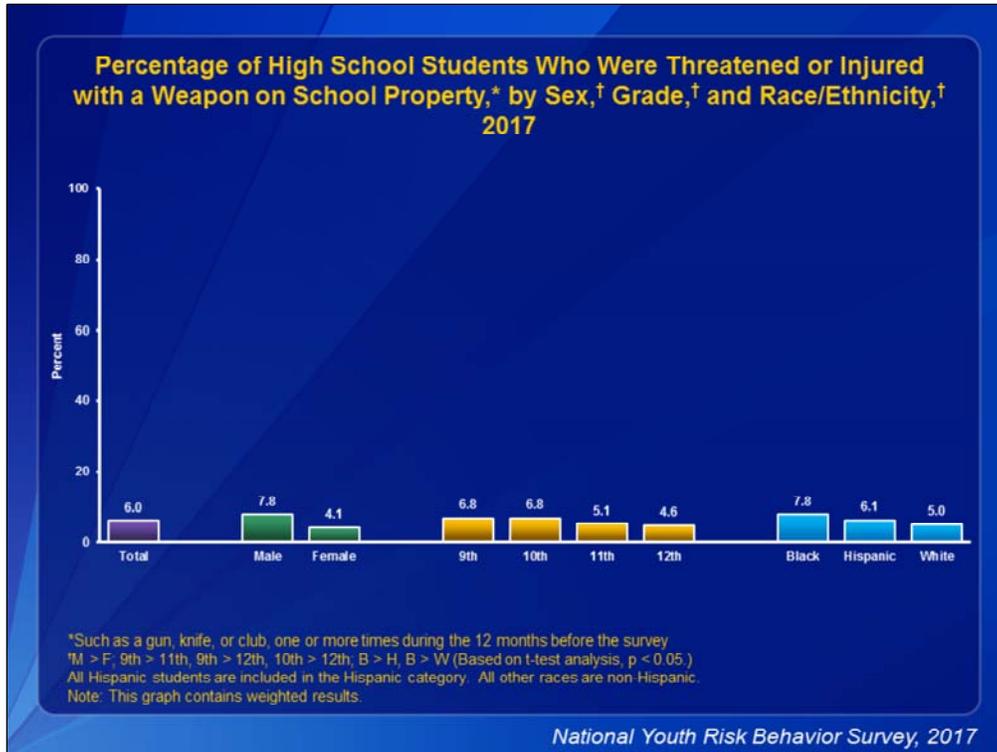


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 22 states and 15 cities for high school students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 2.7% to 12.2%. The median across states was 6%. The range across cities was 3.4% to 10.8%. The median across cities was 5.9%.



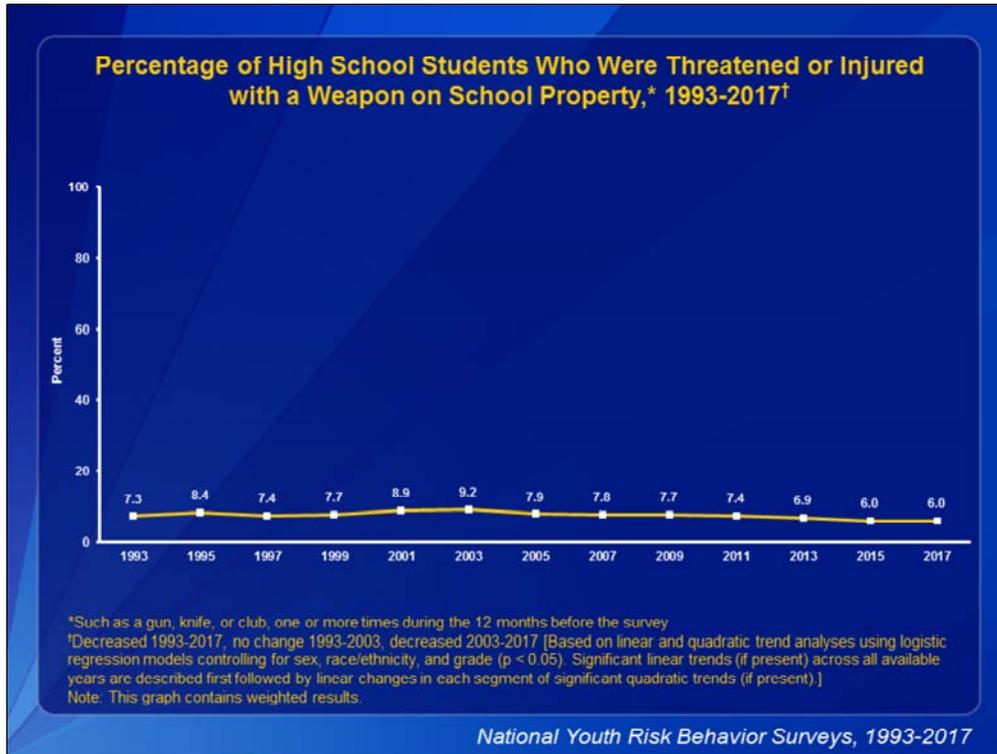
This slide shows the percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 2.7% to 12.2%. California, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, range from 2.7% to 5.0%. Maryland, Michigan, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 5.1% to 6.0%. Arizona, Illinois, Kentucky, North Carolina, West Virginia, range from 6.1% to 7.4%. Arkansas, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 7.5% to 12.2%. Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Nevada, New Hampshire, Nebraska, North Dakota, Missouri, Maine, Kansas, Idaho, Hawaii, Florida, Delaware, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 6.0. The percentage for Male students is 7.8. The percentage for Female students is 4.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.6. The percentage for Black students is 7.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.1. The percentage for White students is 5.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

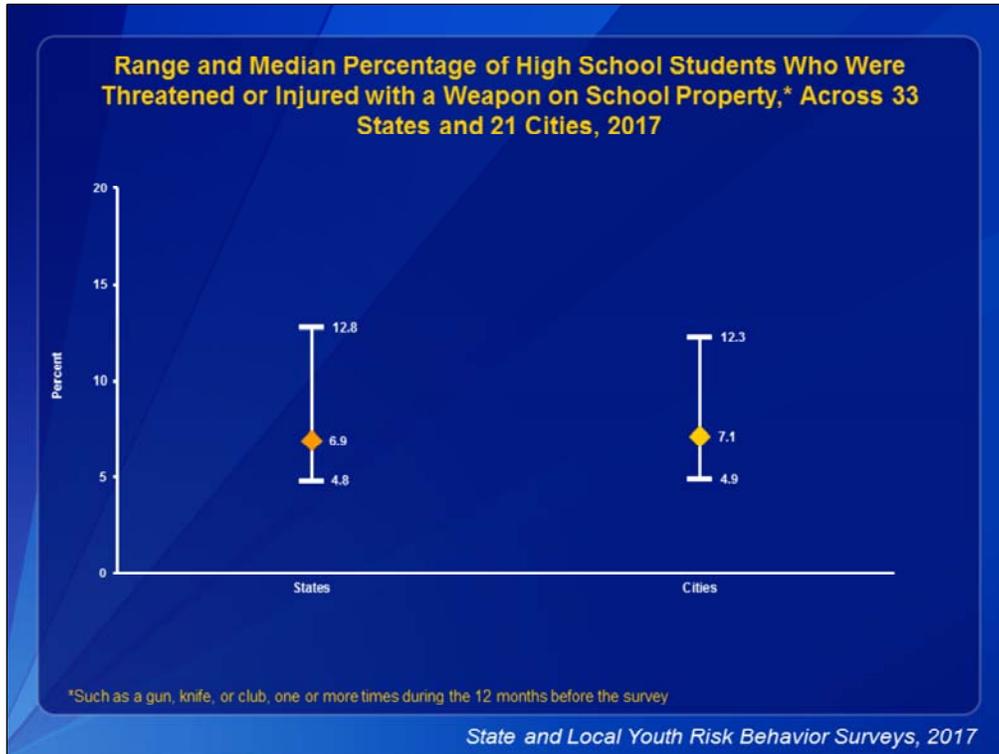
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2017 for high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

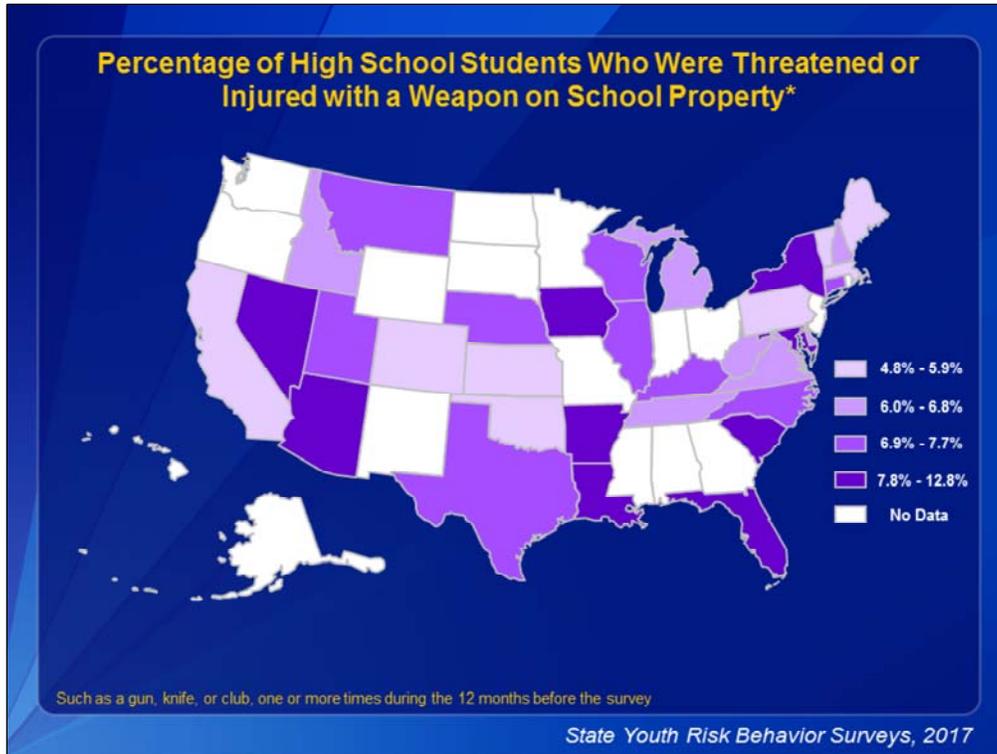
The percentage for 1993 is 7.3. The percentage for 1995 is 8.4. The percentage for 1997 is 7.4. The percentage for 1999 is 7.7. The percentage for 2001 is 8.9. The percentage for 2003 is 9.2. The percentage for 2005 is 7.9. The percentage for 2007 is 7.8. The percentage for 2009 is 7.7. The percentage for 2011 is 7.4. The percentage for 2013 is 6.9. The percentage for 2015 is 6.0. The percentage for 2017 is 6.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2017, did not change from 1993 to 2003, and decreased from 2003 to 2017.

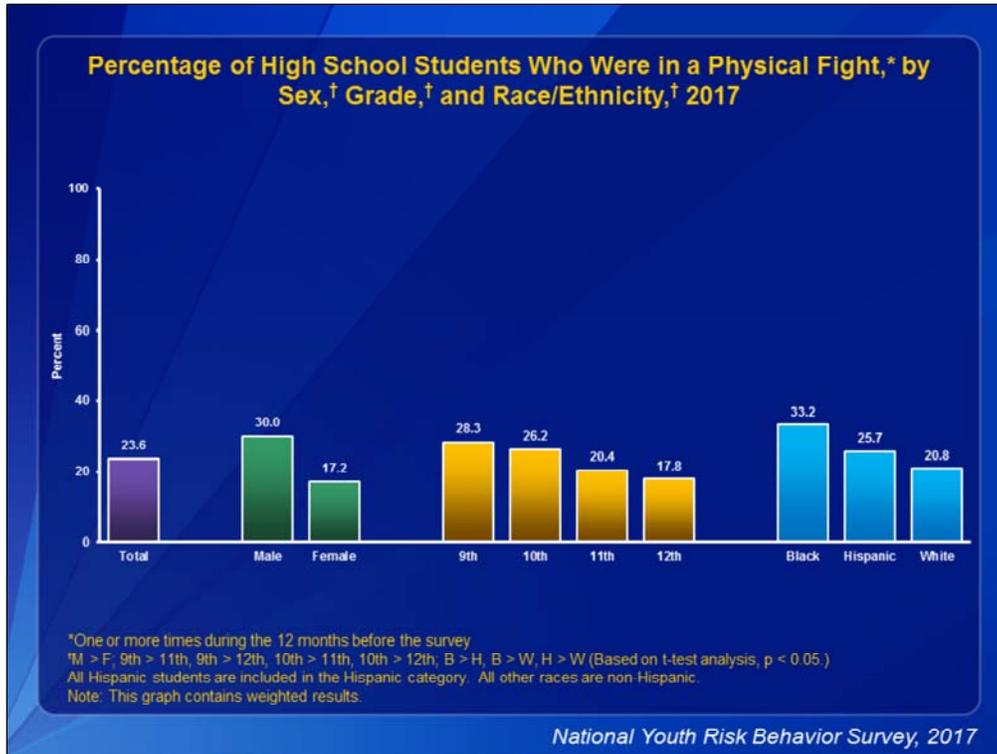


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 21 cities for high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 4.8% to 12.8%. The median across states was 6.9%. The range across cities was 4.9% to 12.3%. The median across cities was 7.1%.



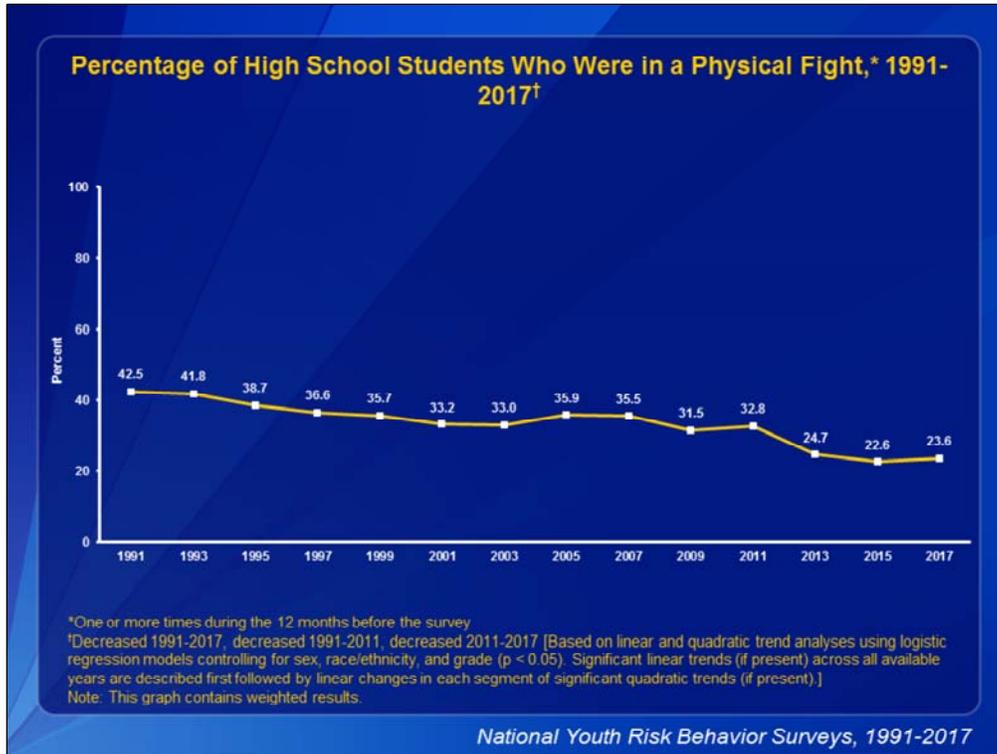
This slide shows the percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 4.8% to 12.8%. California, Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont, range from 4.8% to 5.9%. Delaware, Idaho, Michigan, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 6.0% to 6.8%. Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 6.9% to 7.7%. Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New York, South Carolina, range from 7.8% to 12.8%. Rhode Island, New Mexico, North Dakota, Missouri, Hawaii, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 23.6. The percentage for Male students is 30.0. The percentage for Female students is 17.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 28.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 26.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 17.8. The percentage for Black students is 33.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 25.7. The percentage for White students is 20.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

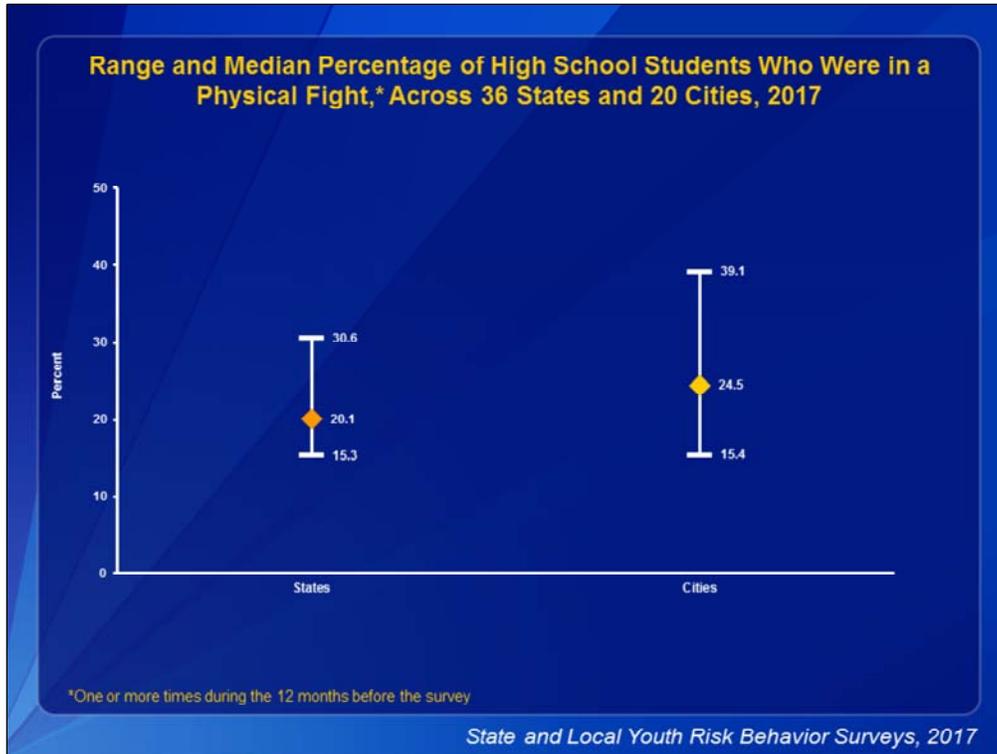
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

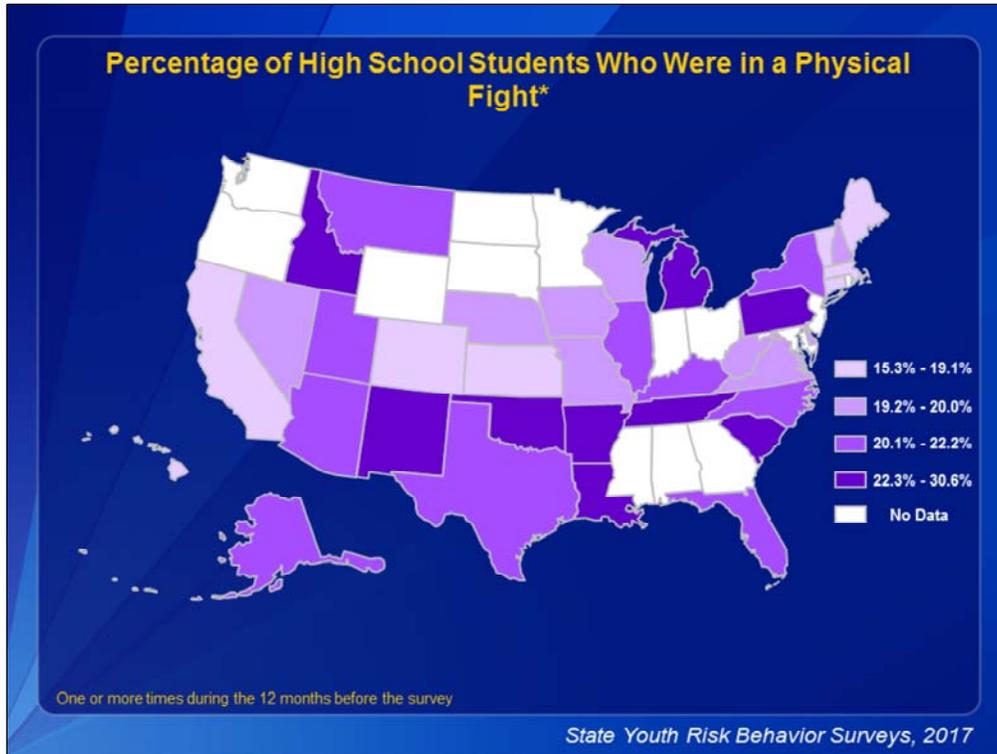
The percentage for 1991 is 42.5. The percentage for 1993 is 41.8. The percentage for 1995 is 38.7. The percentage for 1997 is 36.6. The percentage for 1999 is 35.7. The percentage for 2001 is 33.2. The percentage for 2003 is 33.0. The percentage for 2005 is 35.9. The percentage for 2007 is 35.5. The percentage for 2009 is 31.5. The percentage for 2011 is 32.8. The percentage for 2013 is 24.7. The percentage for 2015 is 22.6. The percentage for 2017 is 23.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, decreased from 1991 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2017.

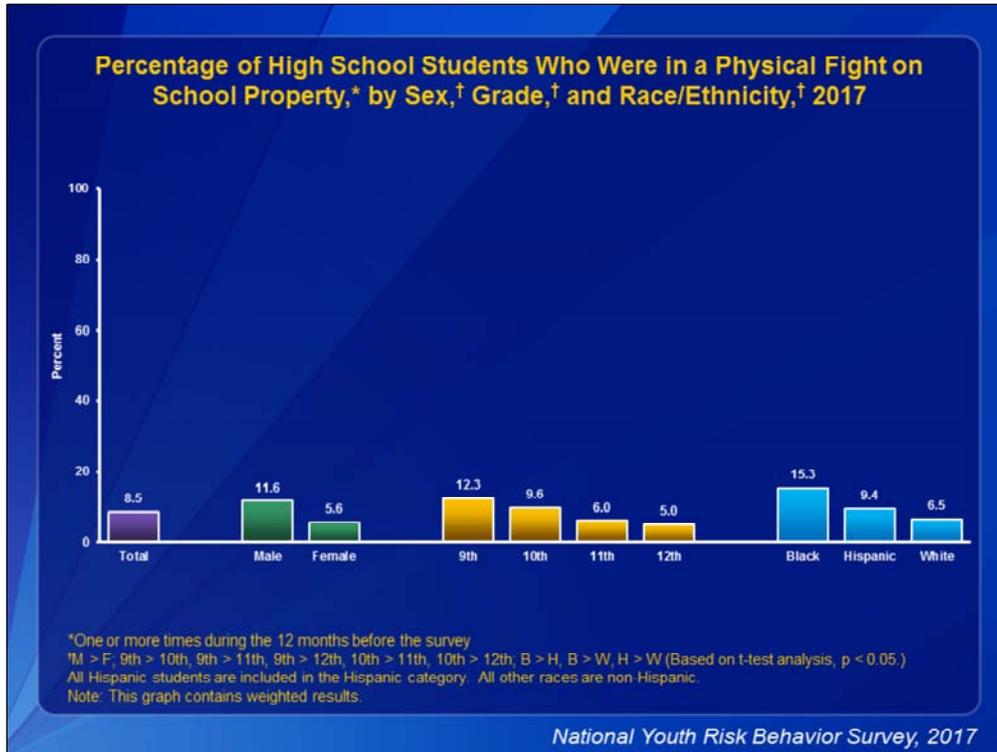


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 20 cities for high school students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 15.3% to 30.6%. The median across states was 20.1%. The range across cities was 15.4% to 39.1%. The median across cities was 24.5%.



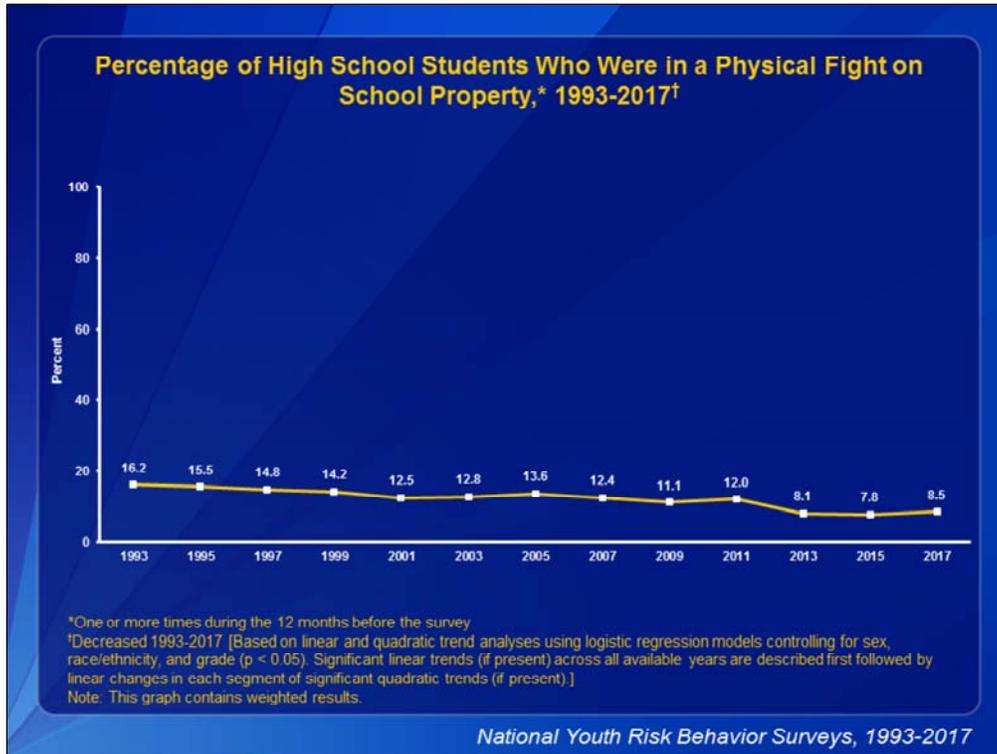
This slide shows the percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 15.3% to 30.6%. California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, range from 15.3% to 19.1%. Delaware, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 19.2% to 20.0%. Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Montana, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Utah, range from 20.1% to 22.2%. Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 22.3% to 30.6%. Rhode Island, North Dakota, Maryland, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 8.5. The percentage for Male students is 11.6. The percentage for Female students is 5.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for Black students is 15.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.4. The percentage for White students is 6.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

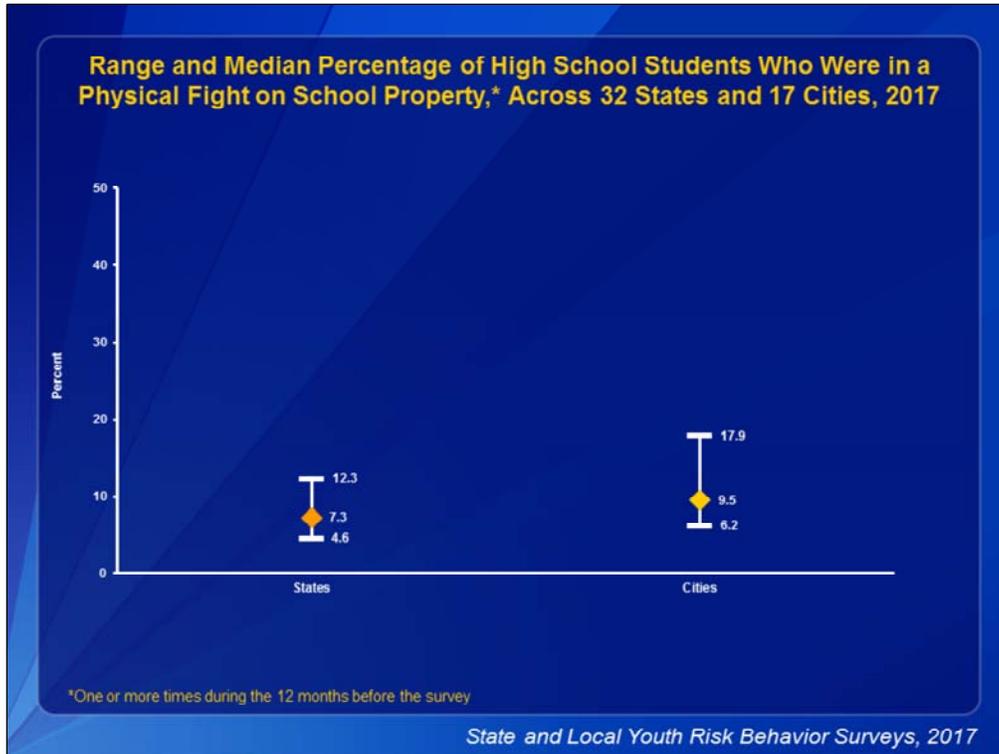
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2017 for high school students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

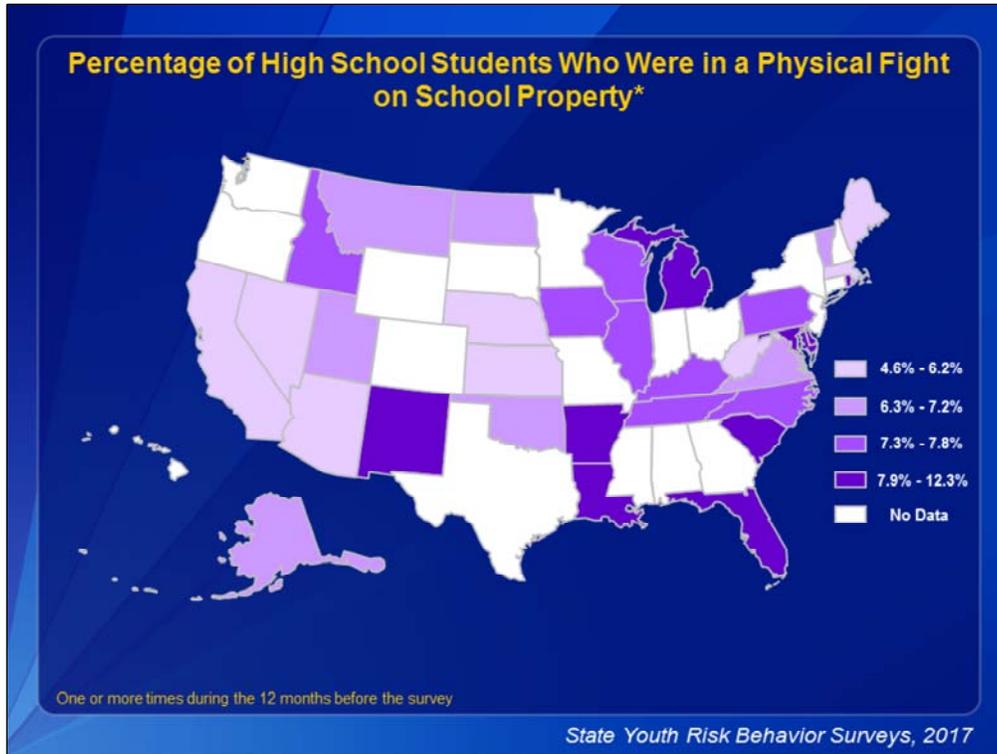
The percentage for 1993 is 16.2. The percentage for 1995 is 15.5. The percentage for 1997 is 14.8. The percentage for 1999 is 14.2. The percentage for 2001 is 12.5. The percentage for 2003 is 12.8. The percentage for 2005 is 13.6. The percentage for 2007 is 12.4. The percentage for 2009 is 11.1. The percentage for 2011 is 12.0. The percentage for 2013 is 8.1. The percentage for 2015 is 7.8. The percentage for 2017 is 8.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2017.

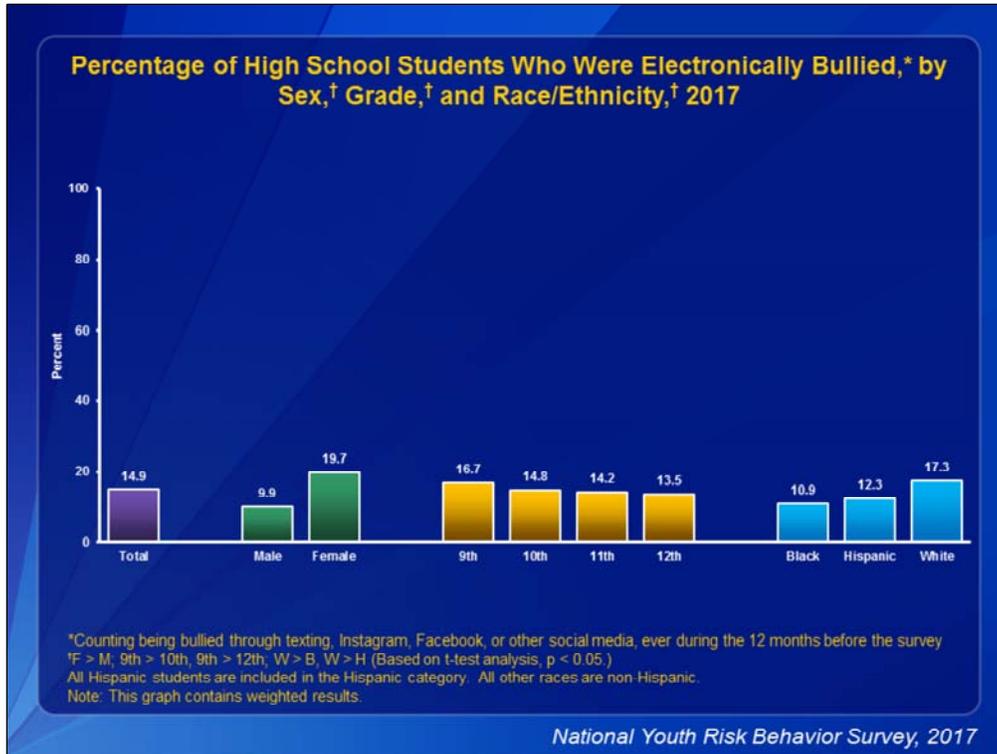


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 17 cities for high school students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 4.6% to 12.3%. The median across states was 7.3%. The range across cities was 6.2% to 17.9%. The median across cities was 9.5%.



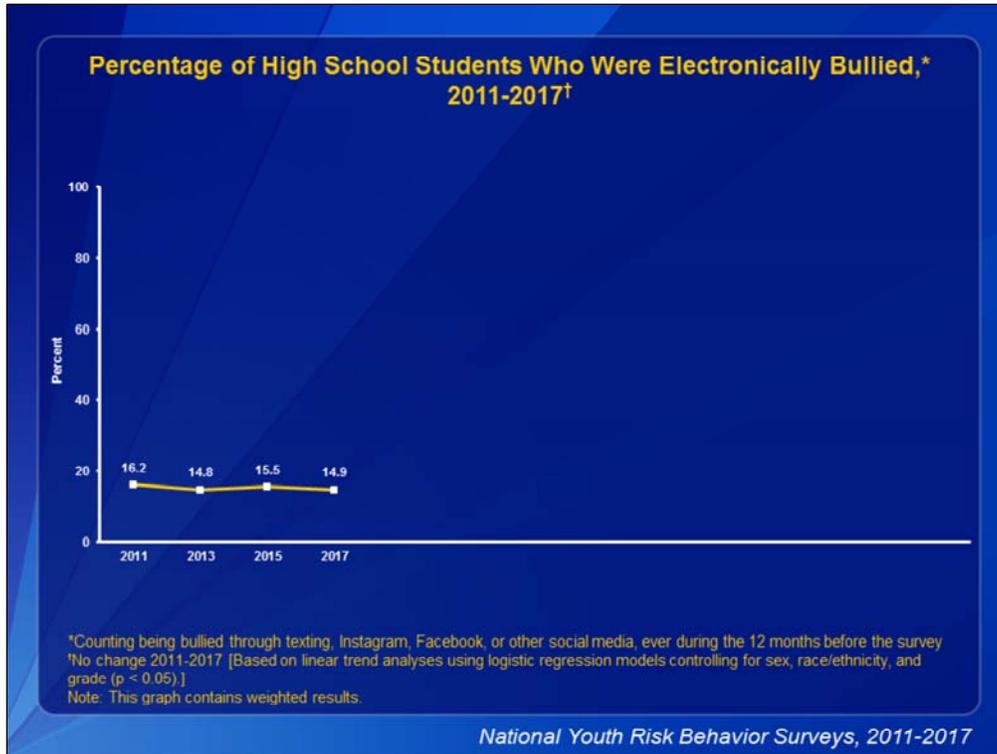
This slide shows the percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 4.6% to 12.3%. Arizona, California, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, West Virginia, range from 4.6% to 6.2%. Alaska, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, range from 6.3% to 7.2%. Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, range from 7.3% to 7.8%. Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, range from 7.9% to 12.3%. Texas, New York, New Hampshire, Missouri, Hawaii, Connecticut, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 14.9. The percentage for Male students is 9.9. The percentage for Female students is 19.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.5. The percentage for Black students is 10.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 12.3. The percentage for White students is 17.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

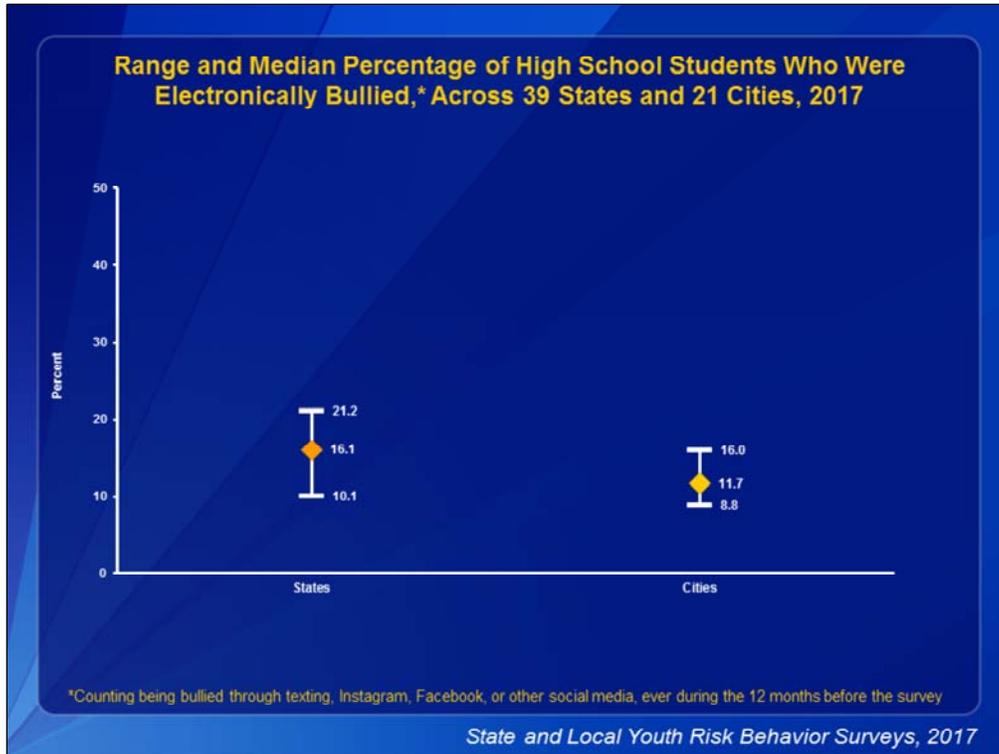
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2017 for high school students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey).

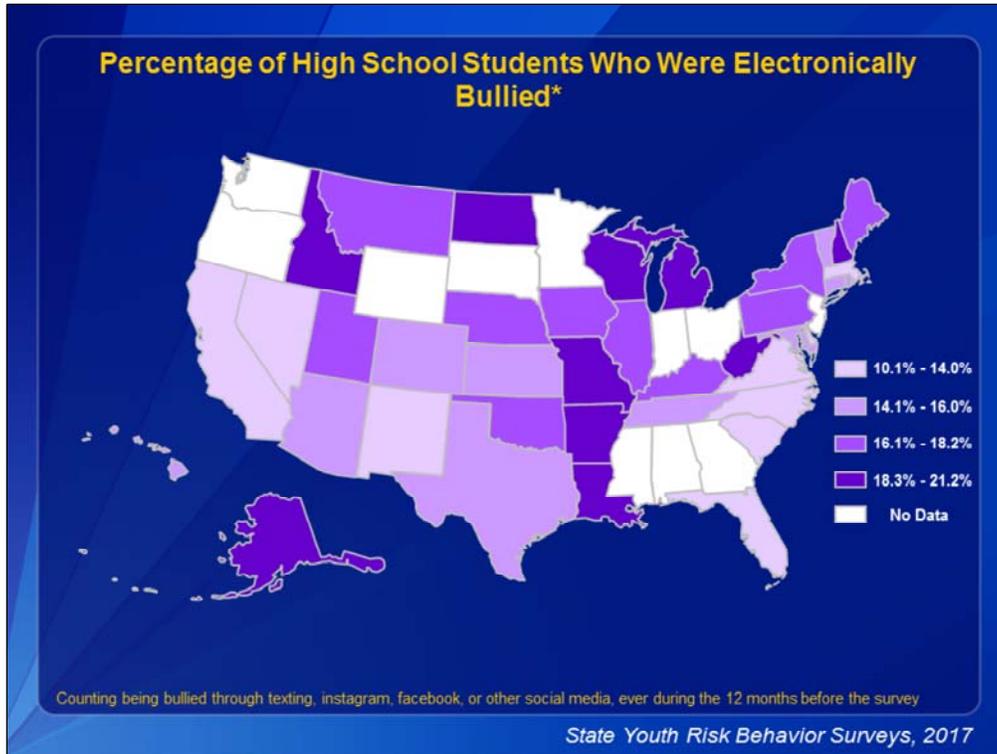
The percentage for 2011 is 16.2. The percentage for 2013 is 14.8. The percentage for 2015 is 15.5. The percentage for 2017 is 14.9.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2017.

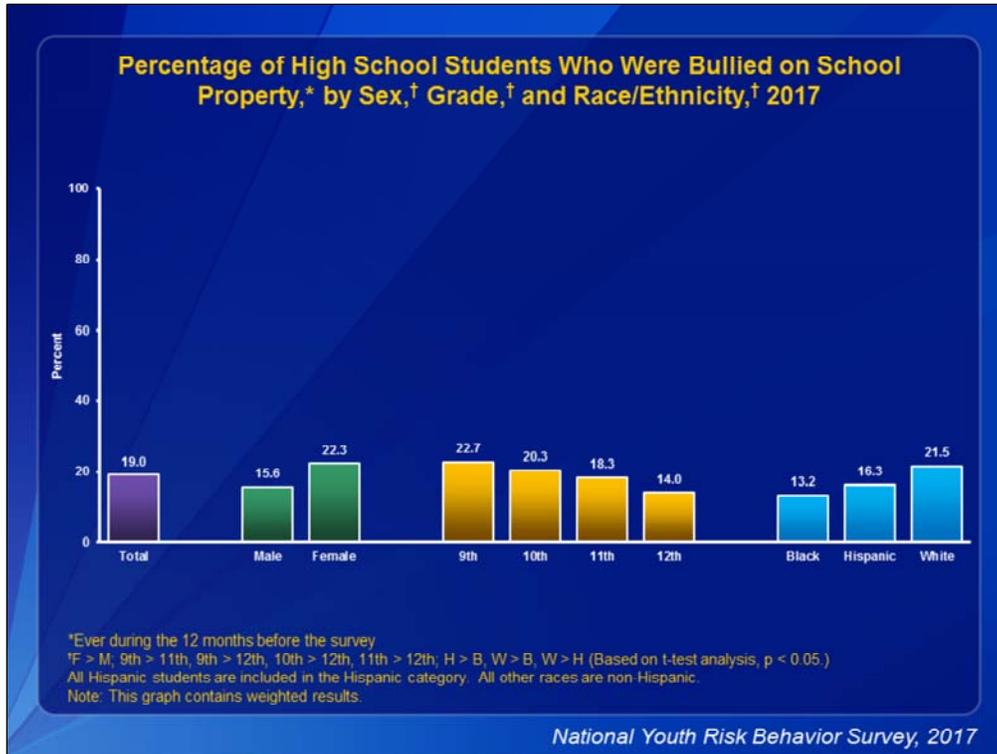


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 21 cities for high school students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 10.1% to 21.2%. The median across states was 16.1%. The range across cities was 8.8% to 16.0%. The median across cities was 11.7%.



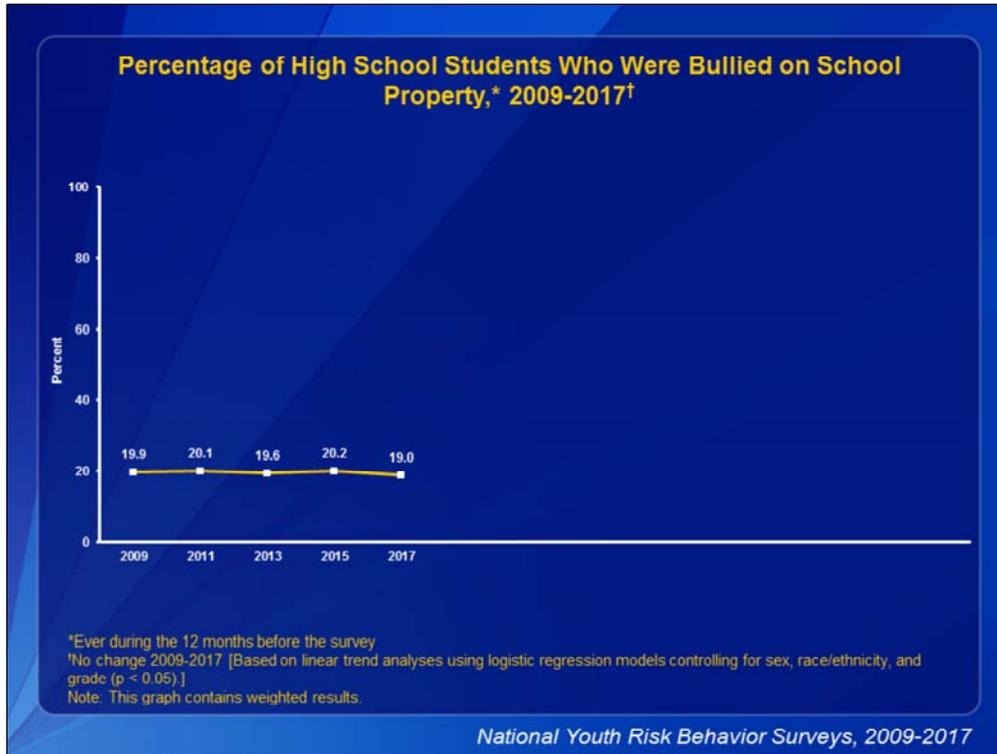
This slide shows the percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 10.1% to 21.2%. California, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 10.1% to 14.0%. Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Maryland, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, range from 14.1% to 16.0%. Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, range from 16.1% to 18.2%. Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 18.3% to 21.2%. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 19.0. The percentage for Male students is 15.6. The percentage for Female students is 22.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 22.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 20.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 18.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.0. The percentage for Black students is 13.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.3. The percentage for White students is 21.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

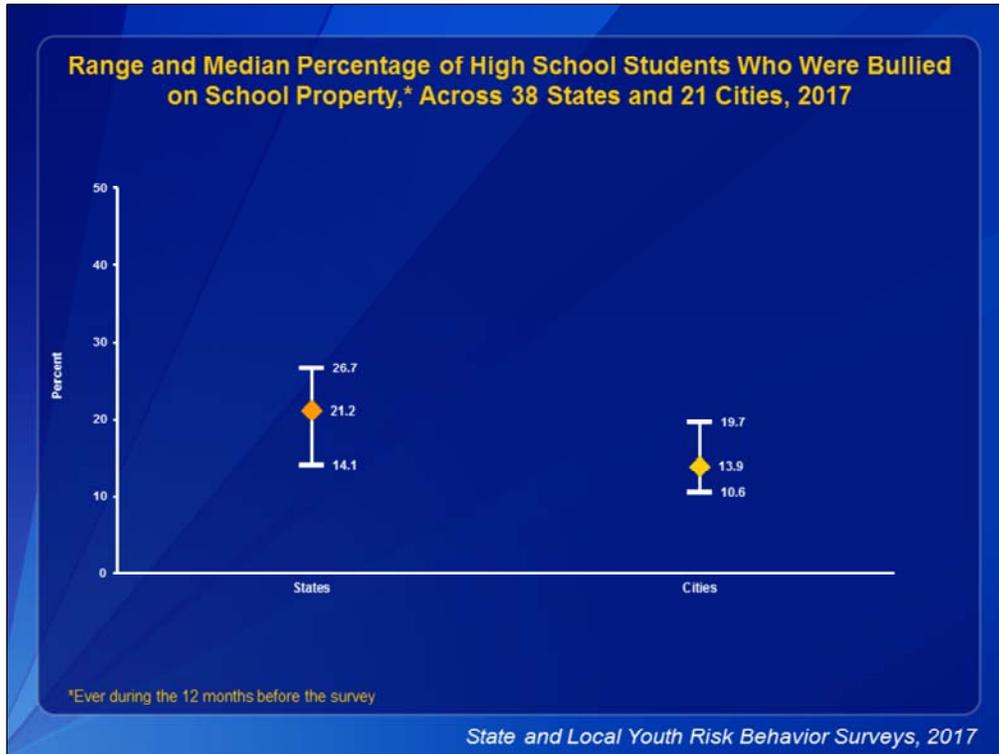
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2009 through 2017 for high school students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey).

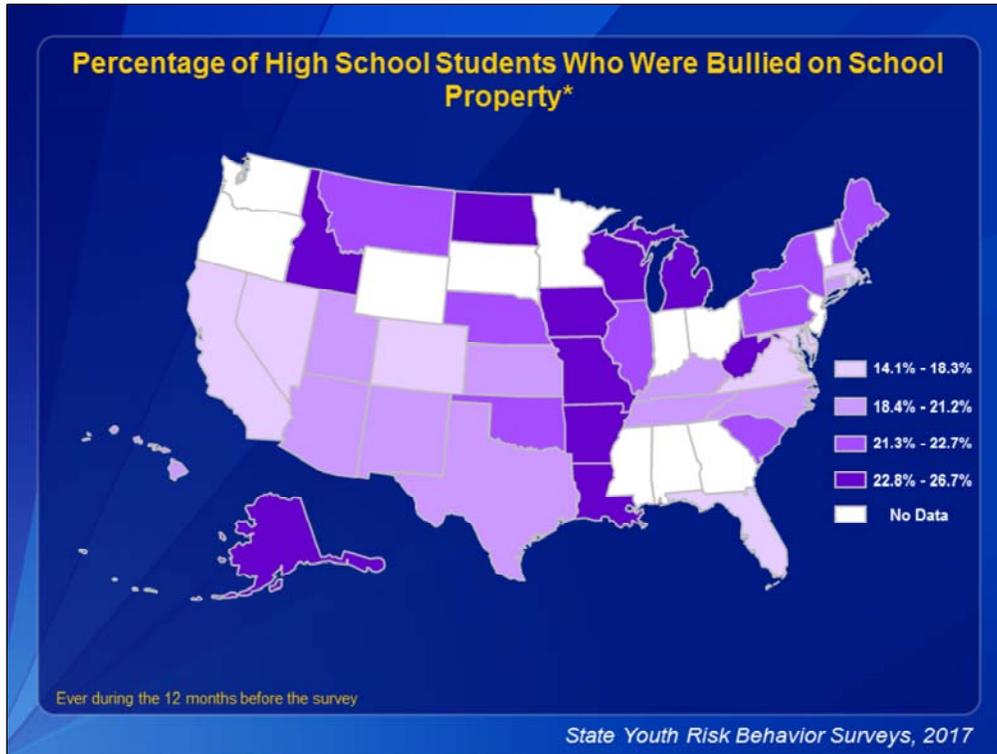
The percentage for 2009 is 19.9. The percentage for 2011 is 20.1. The percentage for 2013 is 19.6. The percentage for 2015 is 20.2. The percentage for 2017 is 19.0.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2009 to 2017.

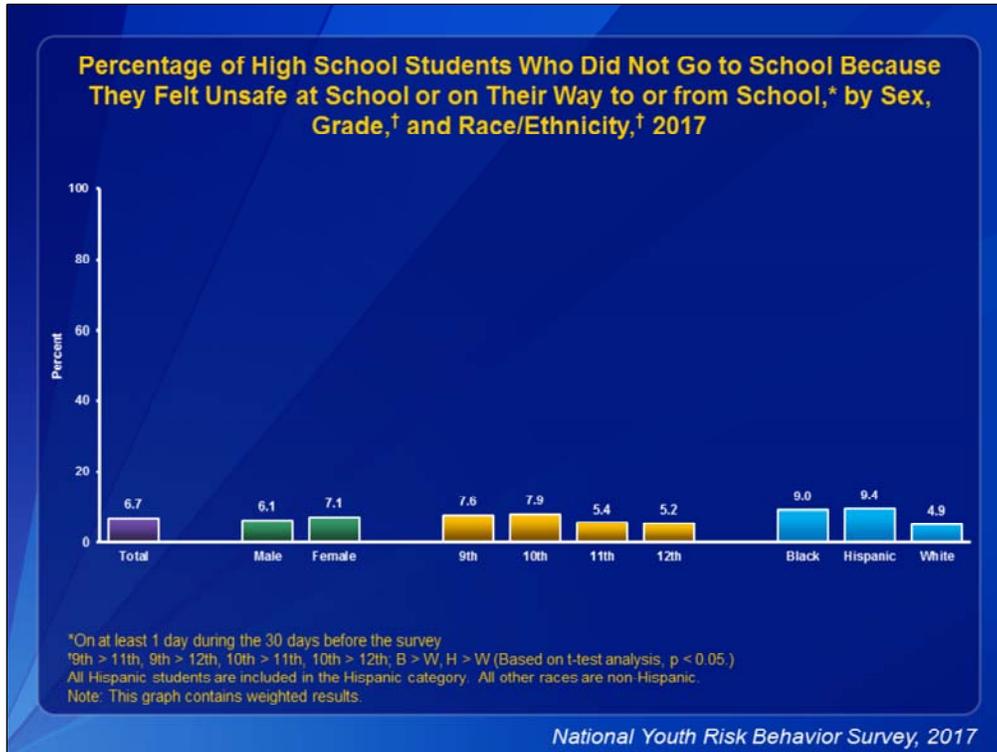


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 21 cities for high school students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 14.1% to 26.7%. The median across states was 21.2%. The range across cities was 10.6% to 19.7%. The median across cities was 13.9%.



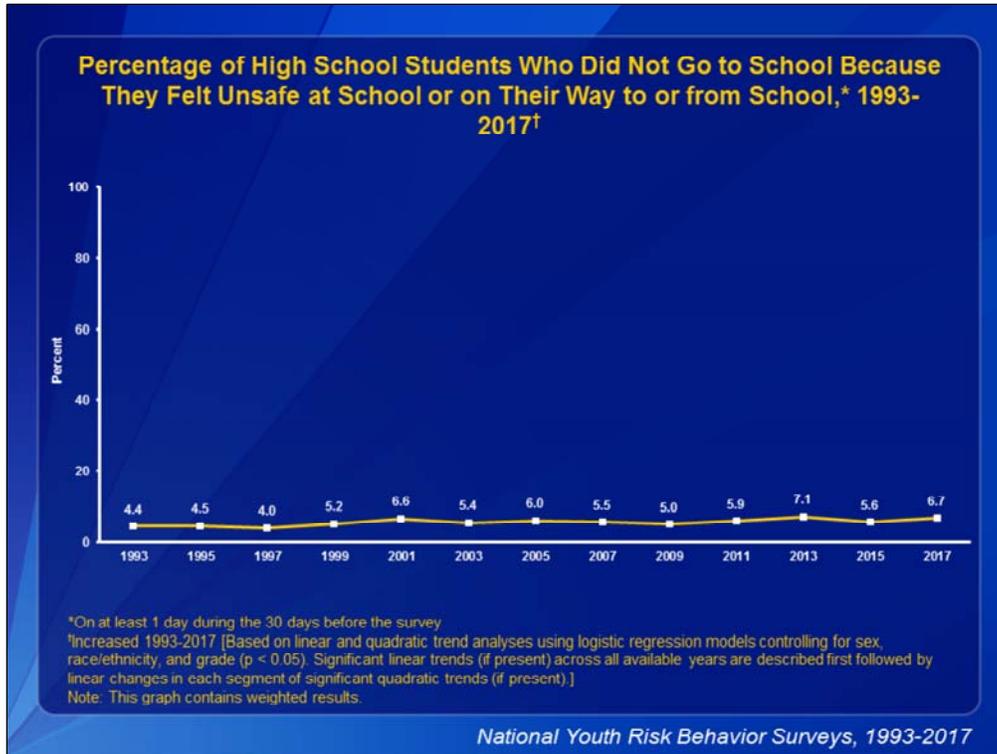
This slide shows the percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 14.1% to 26.7%. California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 14.1% to 18.3%. Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, range from 18.4% to 21.2%. Illinois, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, range from 21.3% to 22.7%. Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 22.8% to 26.7%. Vermont, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 6.7. The percentage for Male students is 6.1. The percentage for Female students is 7.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.2. The percentage for Black students is 9.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.4. The percentage for White students is 4.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

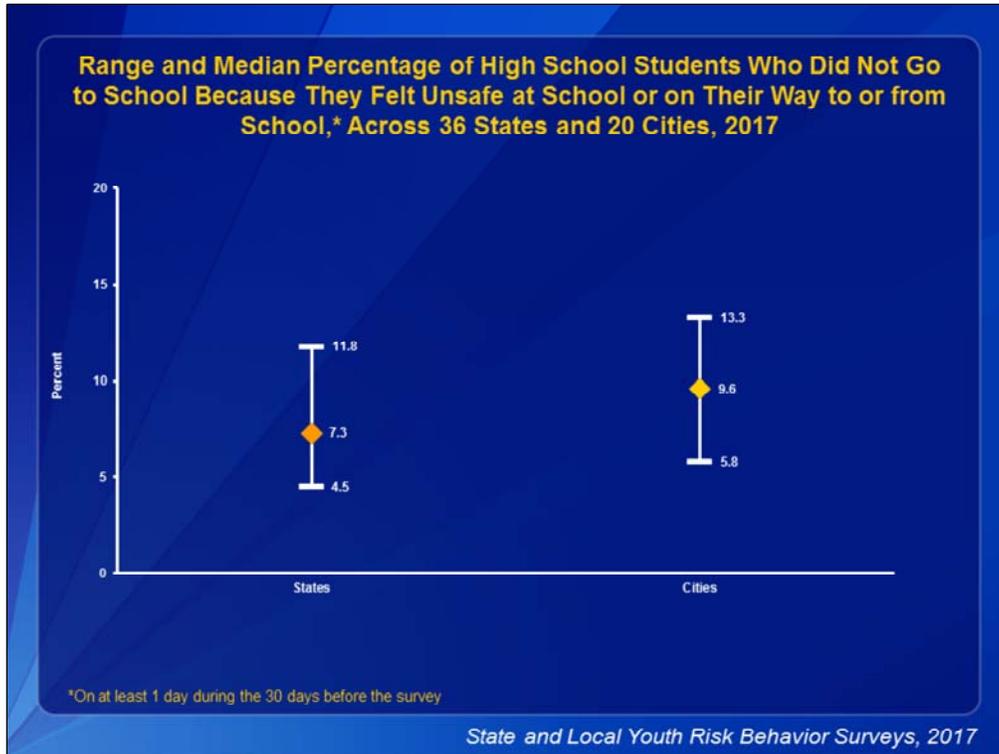
For this behavior, the prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2017 for high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

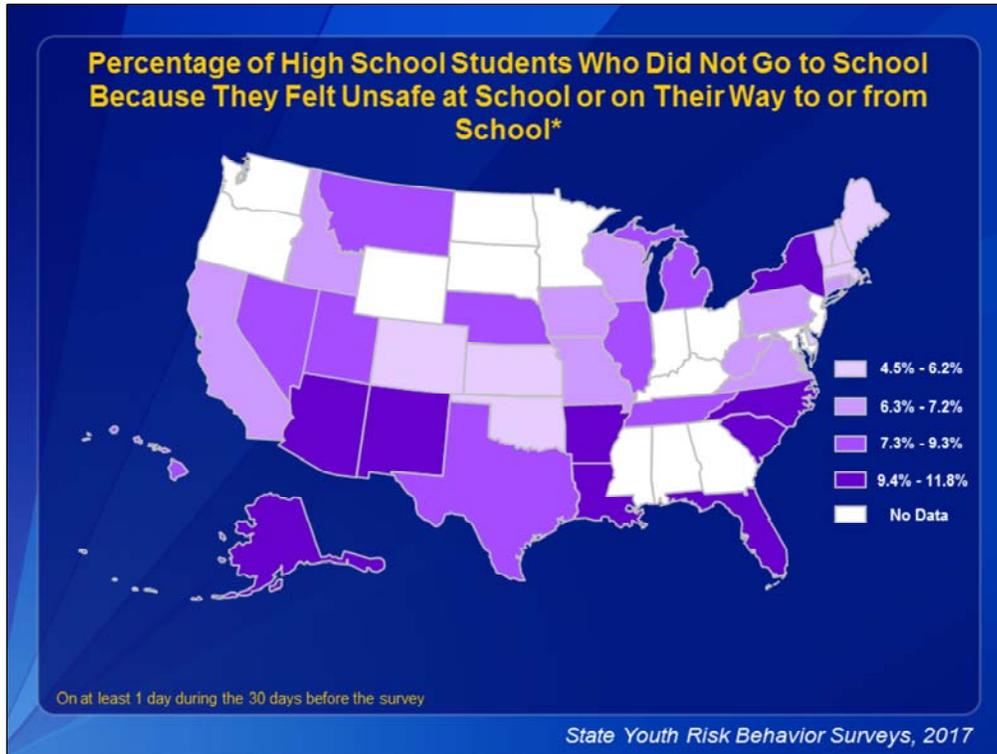
The percentage for 1993 is 4.4. The percentage for 1995 is 4.5. The percentage for 1997 is 4.0. The percentage for 1999 is 5.2. The percentage for 2001 is 6.6. The percentage for 2003 is 5.4. The percentage for 2005 is 6.0. The percentage for 2007 is 5.5. The percentage for 2009 is 5.0. The percentage for 2011 is 5.9. The percentage for 2013 is 7.1. The percentage for 2015 is 5.6. The percentage for 2017 is 6.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1993 to 2017.

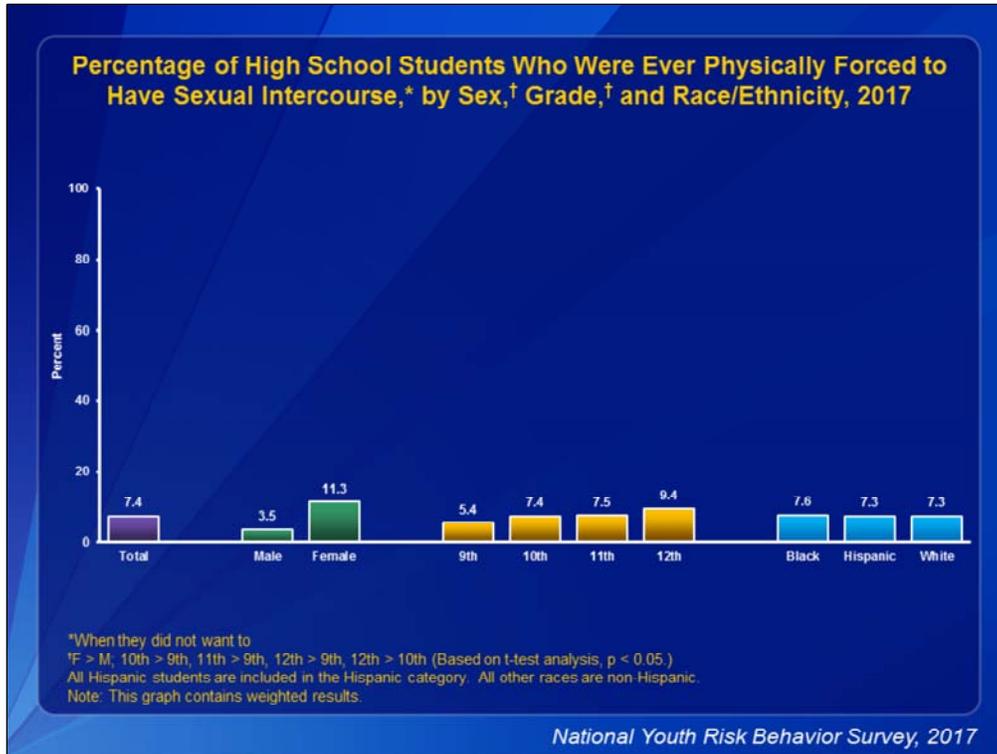


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 20 cities for high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 4.5% to 11.8%. The median across states was 7.3%. The range across cities was 5.8% to 13.3%. The median across cities was 9.6%.



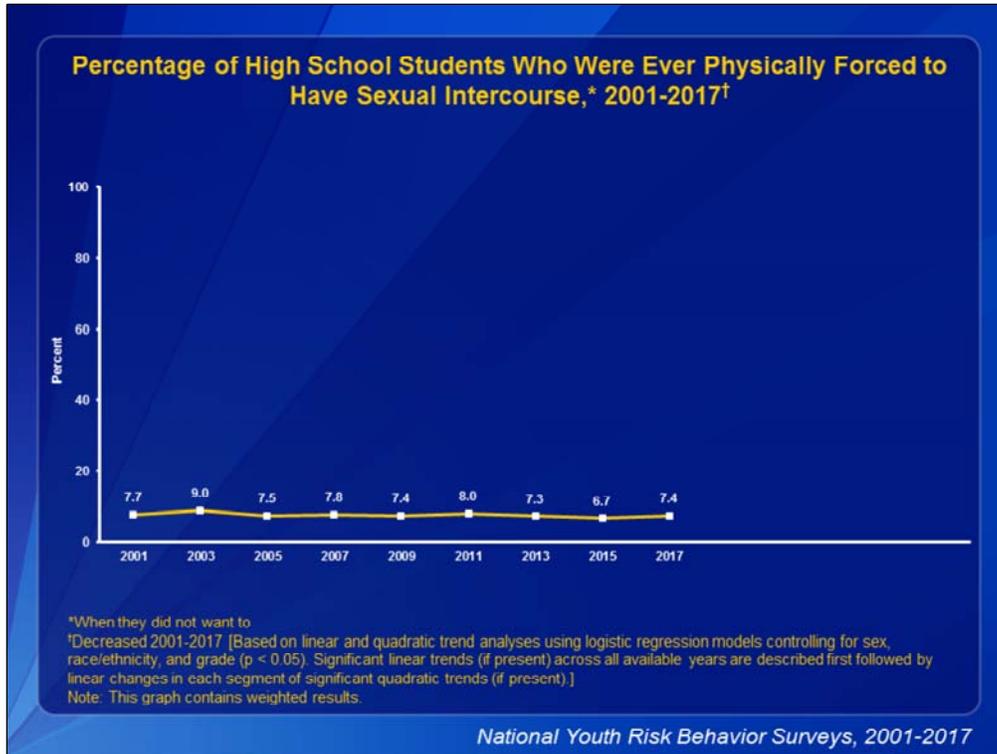
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 4.5% to 11.8%. Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Vermont, range from 4.5% to 6.2%. California, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 6.3% to 7.2%. Hawaii, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, range from 7.3% to 9.3%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, range from 9.4% to 11.8%. North Dakota, Maryland, Kentucky, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 7.4. The percentage for Male students is 3.5. The percentage for Female students is 11.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 9.4. The percentage for Black students is 7.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.3. The percentage for White students is 7.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

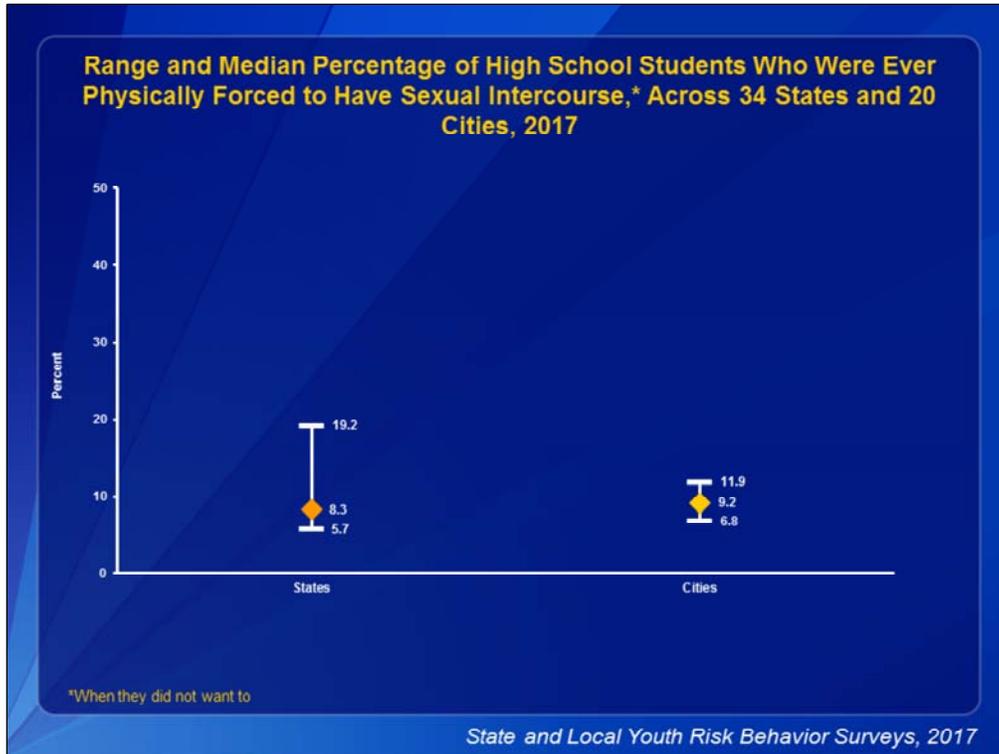
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2017 for high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to).

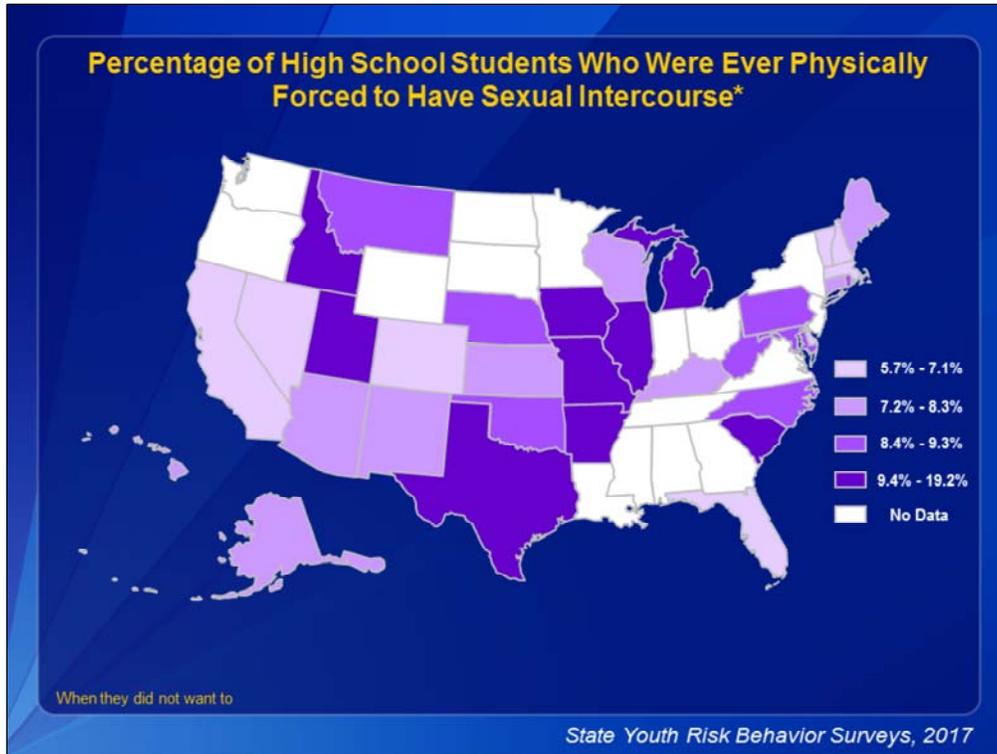
The percentage for 2001 is 7.7. The percentage for 2003 is 9.0. The percentage for 2005 is 7.5. The percentage for 2007 is 7.8. The percentage for 2009 is 7.4. The percentage for 2011 is 8.0. The percentage for 2013 is 7.3. The percentage for 2015 is 6.7. The percentage for 2017 is 7.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2017.

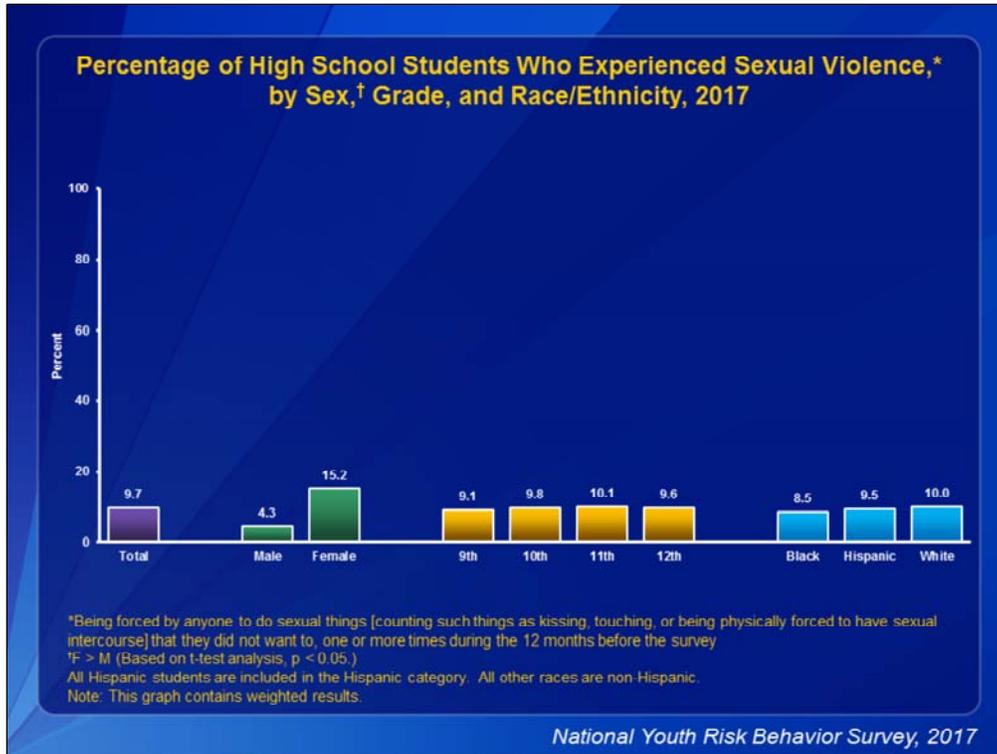


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 20 cities for high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to).

The range across states was 5.7% to 19.2%. The median across states was 8.3%. The range across cities was 6.8% to 11.9%. The median across cities was 9.2%.



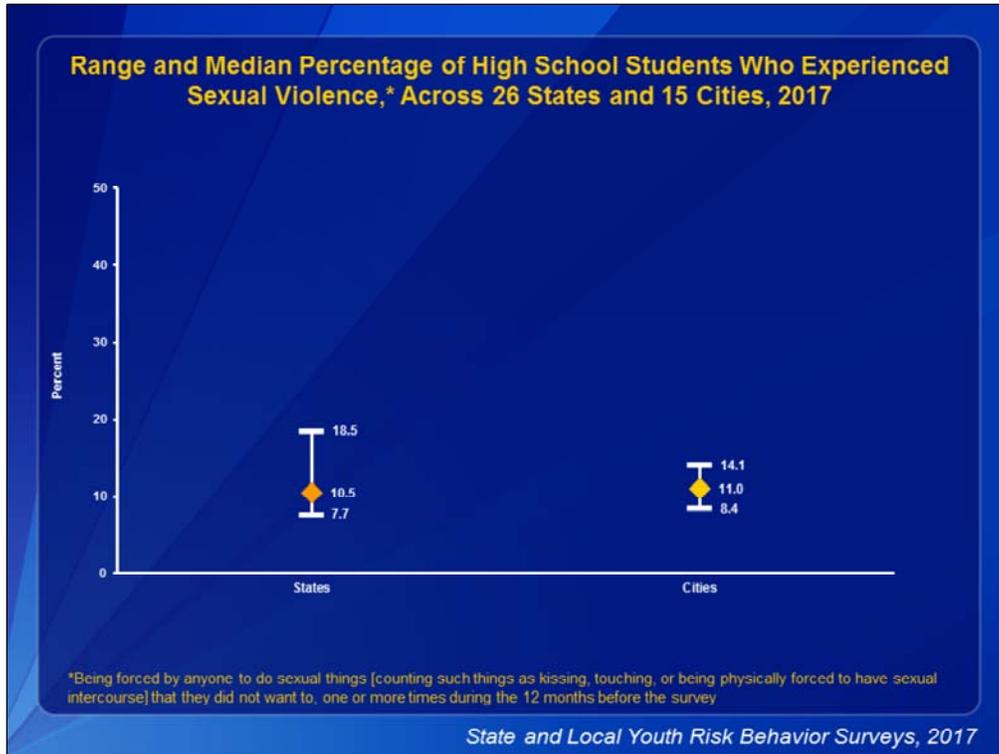
This slide shows the percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to), 2017. The values range from 5.7% to 19.2%. California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Vermont, range from 5.7% to 7.1%. Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, New Mexico, Wisconsin, range from 7.2% to 8.3%. Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 8.4% to 9.3%. Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, range from 9.4% to 19.2%. Virginia, Tennessee, New York, North Dakota, Louisiana, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

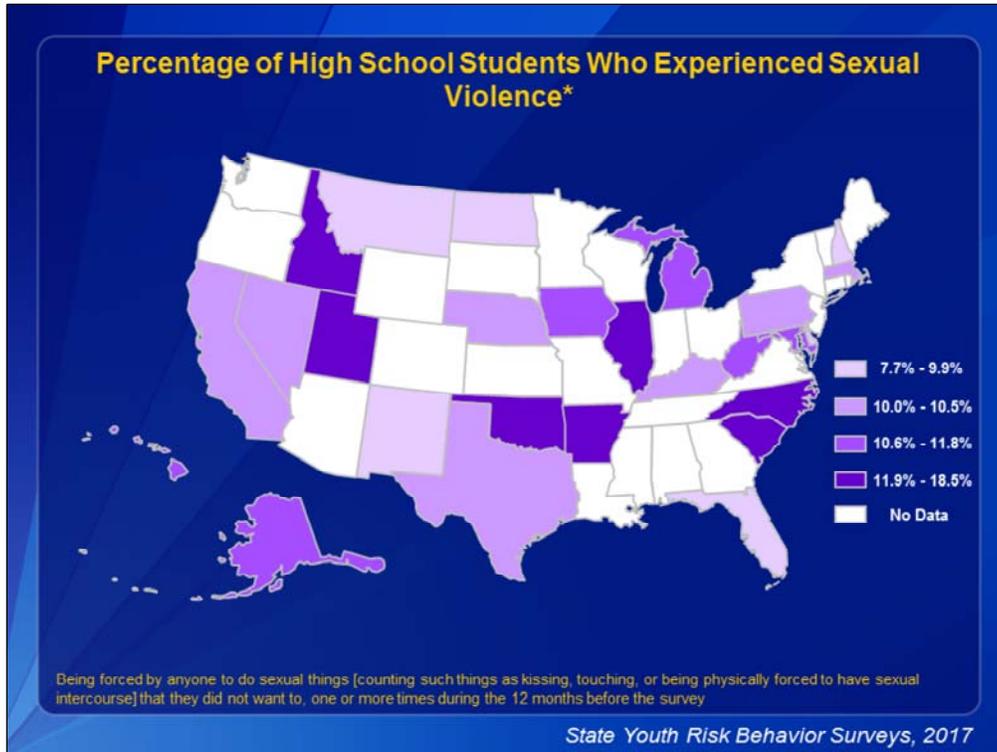
The percentage for all students is 9.7. The percentage for Male students is 4.3. The percentage for Female students is 15.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 9.6. The percentage for Black students is 8.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.5. The percentage for White students is 10.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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

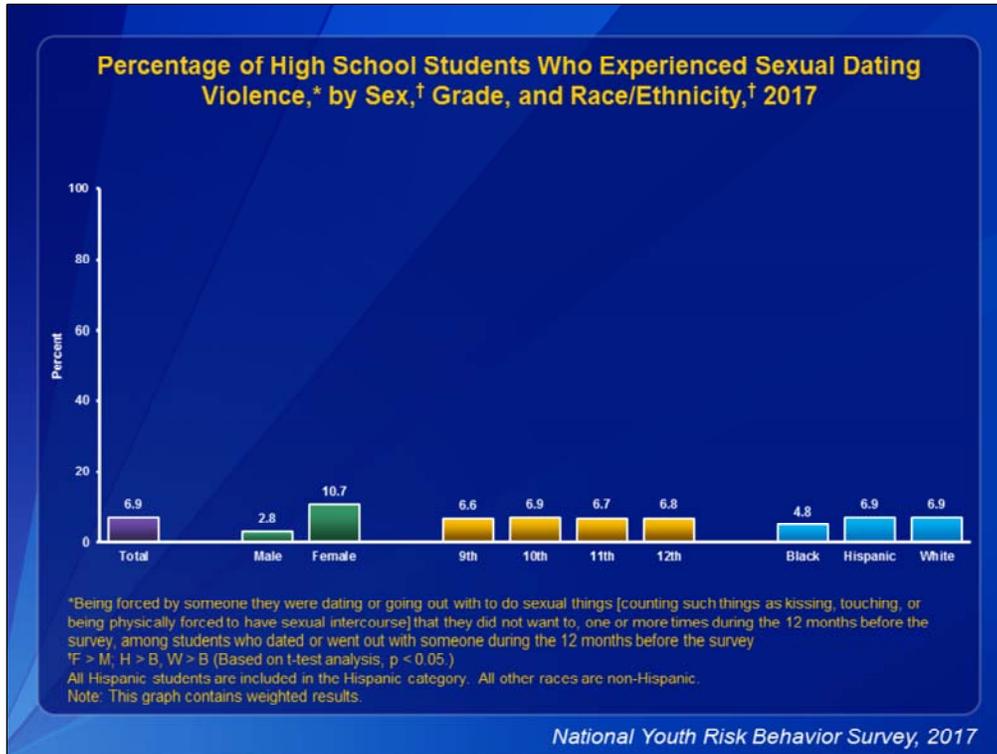


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 26 states and 15 cities for high school students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 7.7% to 18.5%. The median across states was 10.5%. The range across cities was 8.4% to 14.1%. The median across cities was 11%.



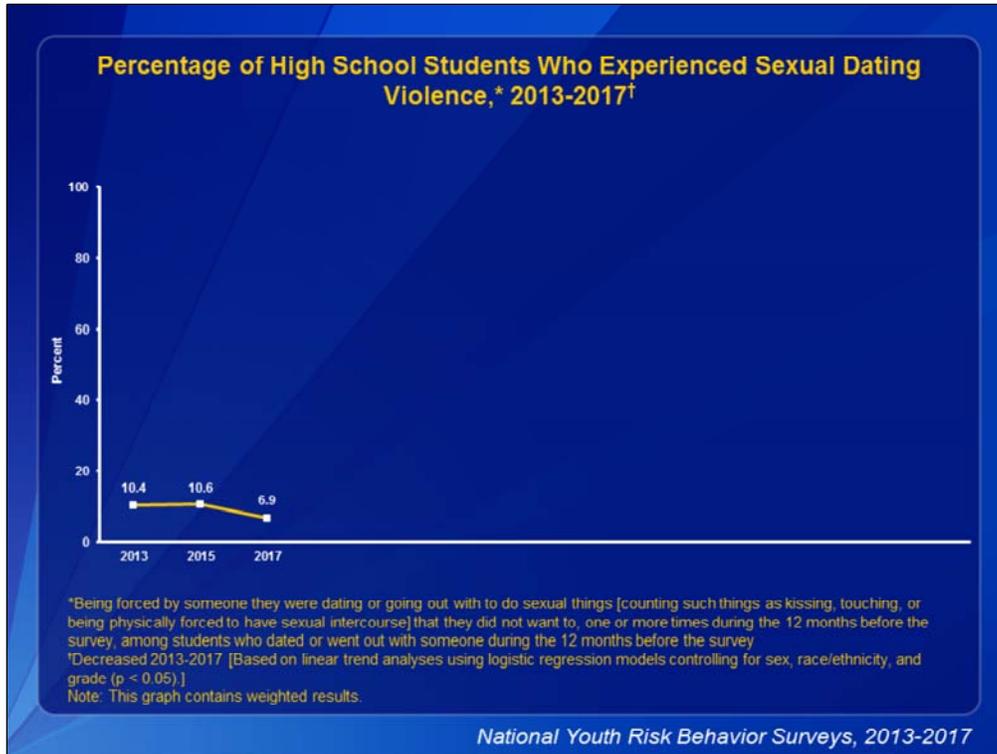
This slide shows the percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 7.7% to 18.5%. Delaware, Florida, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, range from 7.7% to 9.9%. California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Texas, range from 10.0% to 10.5%. Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, West Virginia, range from 10.6% to 11.8%. Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, range from 11.9% to 18.5%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Tennessee, Rhode Island, New York, Missouri, Maine, Louisiana, Kansas, Connecticut, Colorado, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 6.9. The percentage for Male students is 2.8. The percentage for Female students is 10.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.8. The percentage for Black students is 4.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.9. The percentage for White students is 6.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

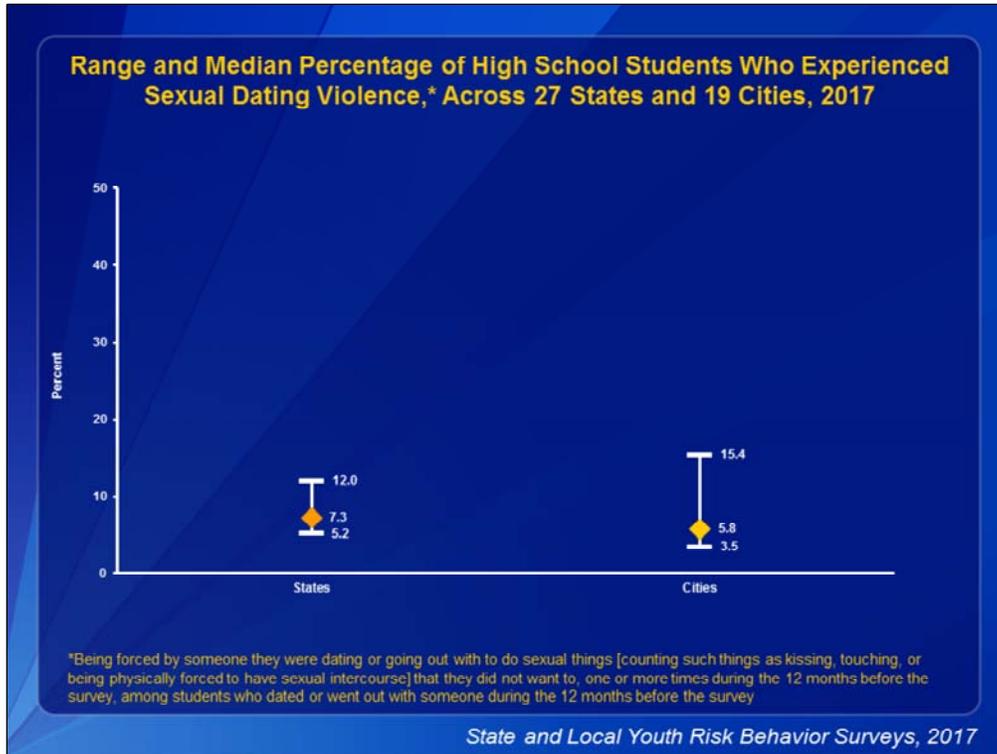
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2017 for high school students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey).

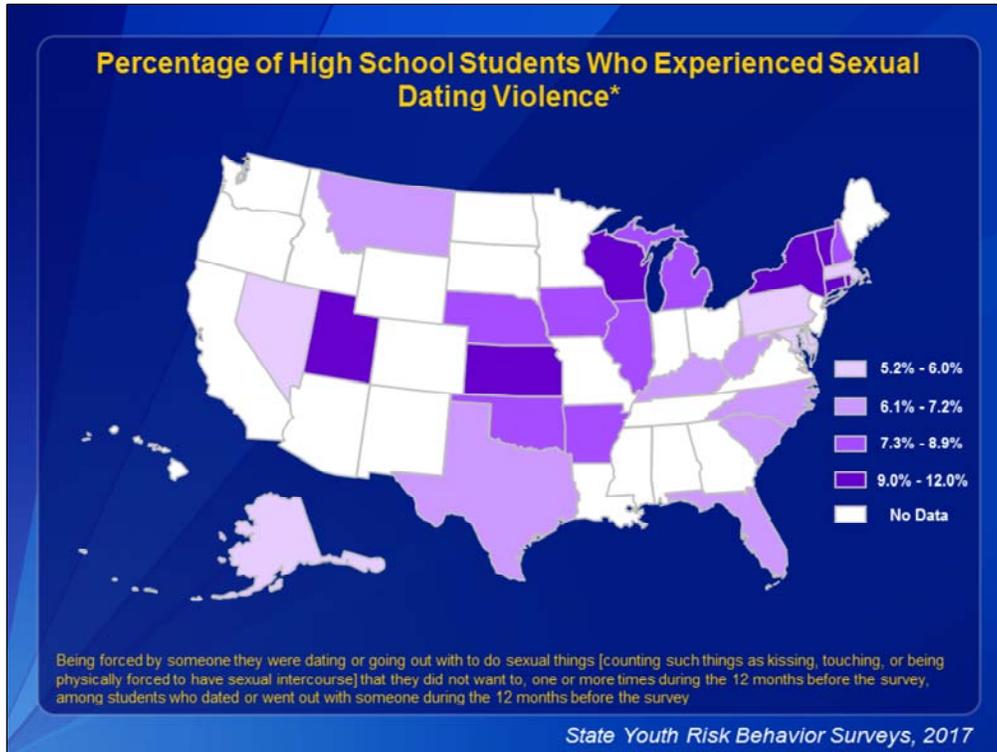
The percentage for 2013 is 10.4. The percentage for 2015 is 10.6. The percentage for 2017 is 6.9.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2013 to 2017.

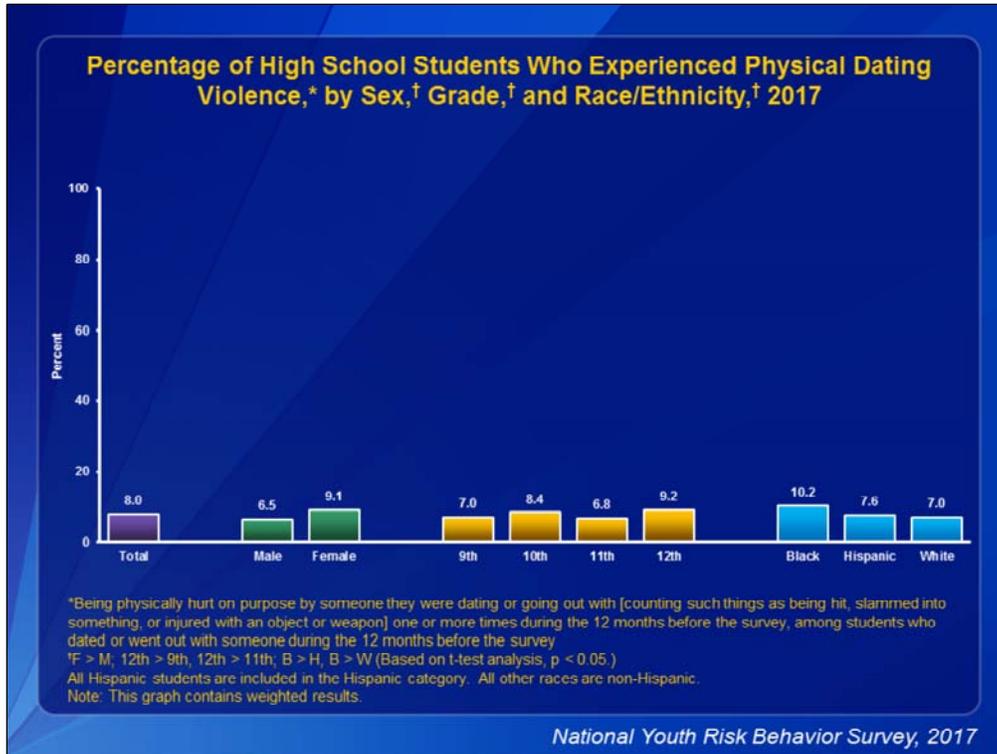


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 19 cities for high school students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 5.2% to 12.0%. The median across states was 7.3%. The range across cities was 3.5% to 15.4%. The median across cities was 5.8%.



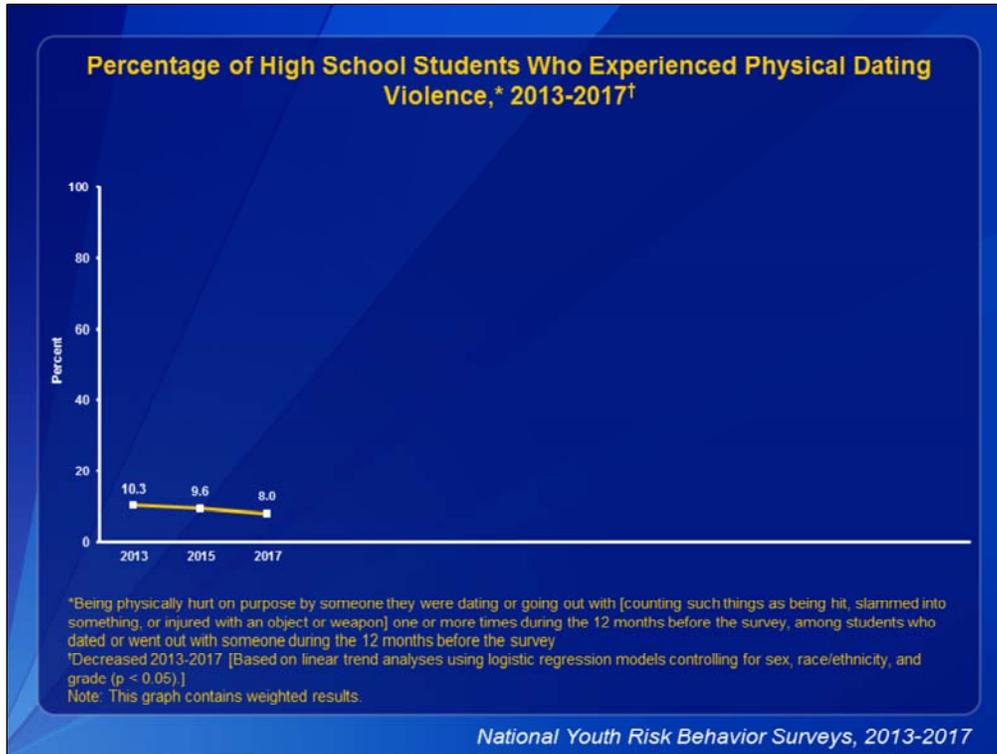
This slide shows the percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 5.2% to 12%. Alaska, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, Pennsylvania, range from 5.2% to 6.0%. Florida, Kentucky, Montana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, range from 6.1% to 7.2%. Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, range from 7.3% to 8.9%. Connecticut, Kansas, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 9.0% to 12.0%. Virginia, Tennessee, New Mexico, North Dakota, Missouri, Maine, Louisiana, Idaho, Hawaii, Colorado, California, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 8.0. The percentage for Male students is 6.5. The percentage for Female students is 9.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 9.2. The percentage for Black students is 10.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.6. The percentage for White students is 7.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

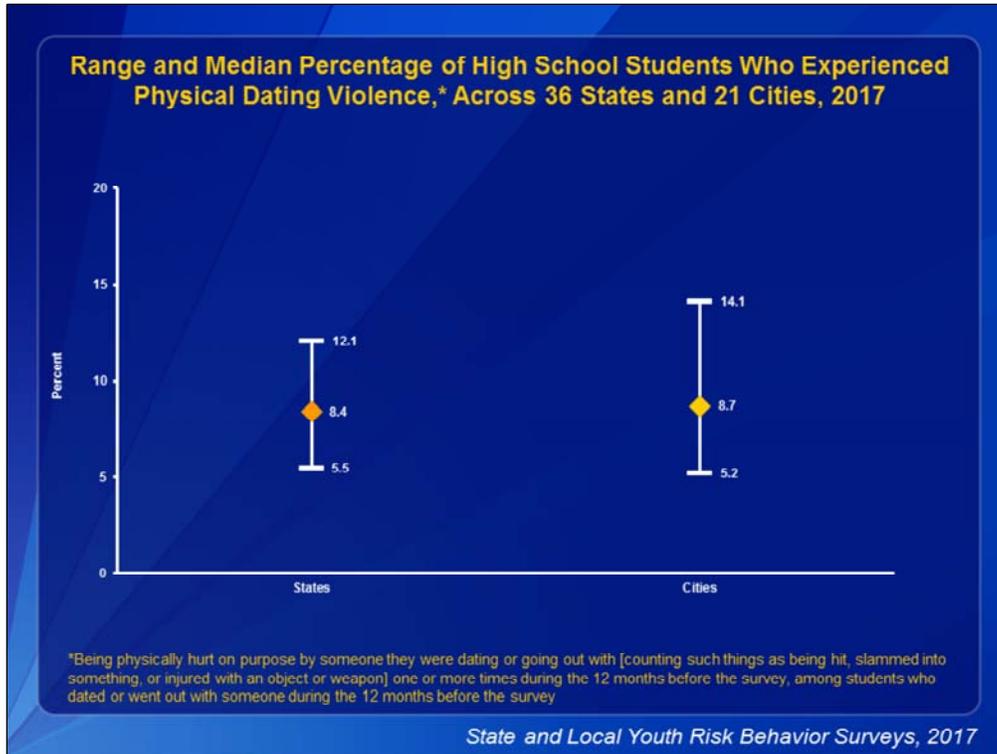
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2017 for high school students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey).

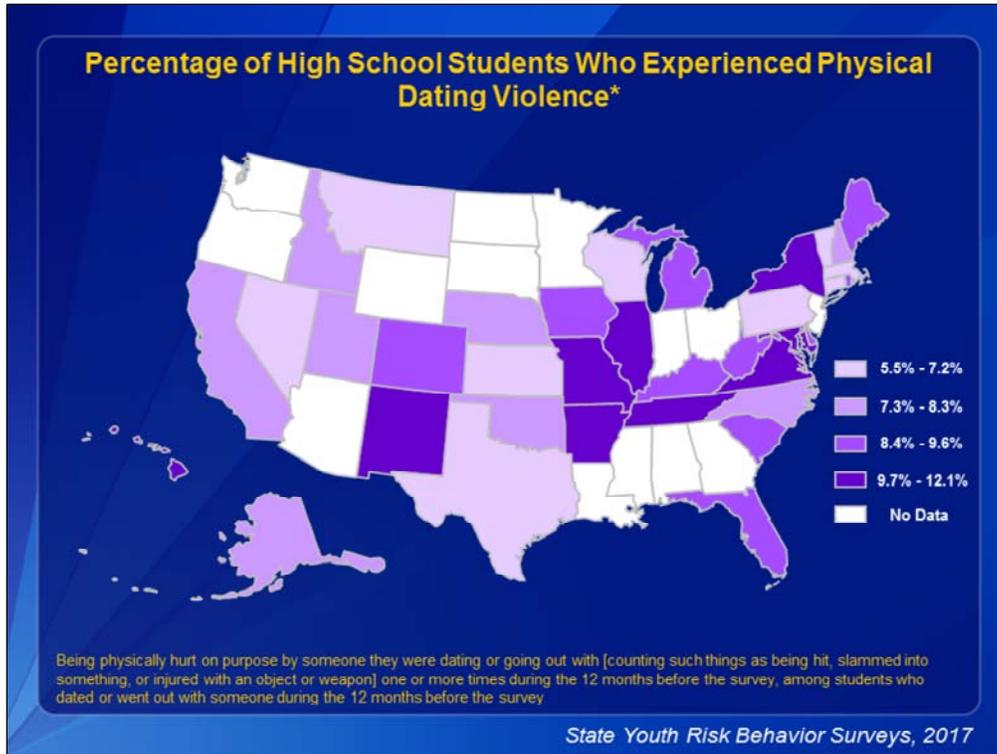
The percentage for 2013 is 10.3. The percentage for 2015 is 9.6. The percentage for 2017 is 8.0.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence decreased from 2013 to 2017.

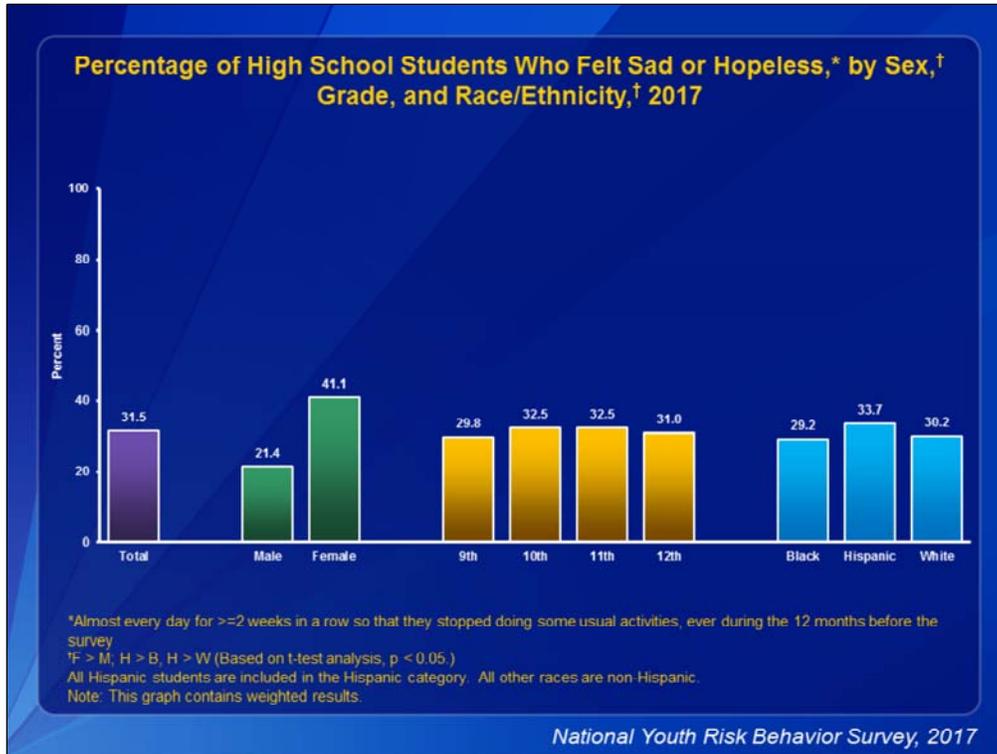


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 21 cities for high school students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 5.5% to 12.1%. The median across states was 8.4%. The range across cities was 5.2% to 14.1%. The median across cities was 8.7%.



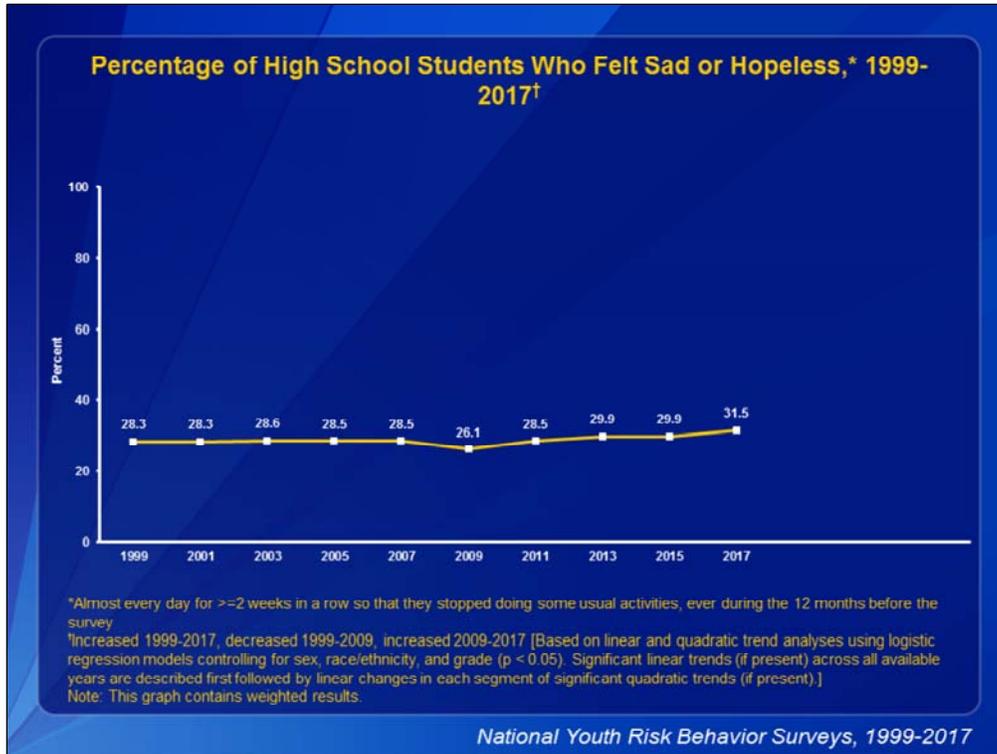
This slide shows the percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 5.5% to 12.1%. Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 5.5% to 7.2%. Alaska, California, Idaho, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Utah, range from 7.3% to 8.3%. Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 8.4% to 9.6%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 9.7% to 12.1%. North Dakota, Louisiana, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 31.5. The percentage for Male students is 21.4. The percentage for Female students is 41.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 29.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 32.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 32.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 31.0. The percentage for Black students is 29.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 33.7. The percentage for White students is 30.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

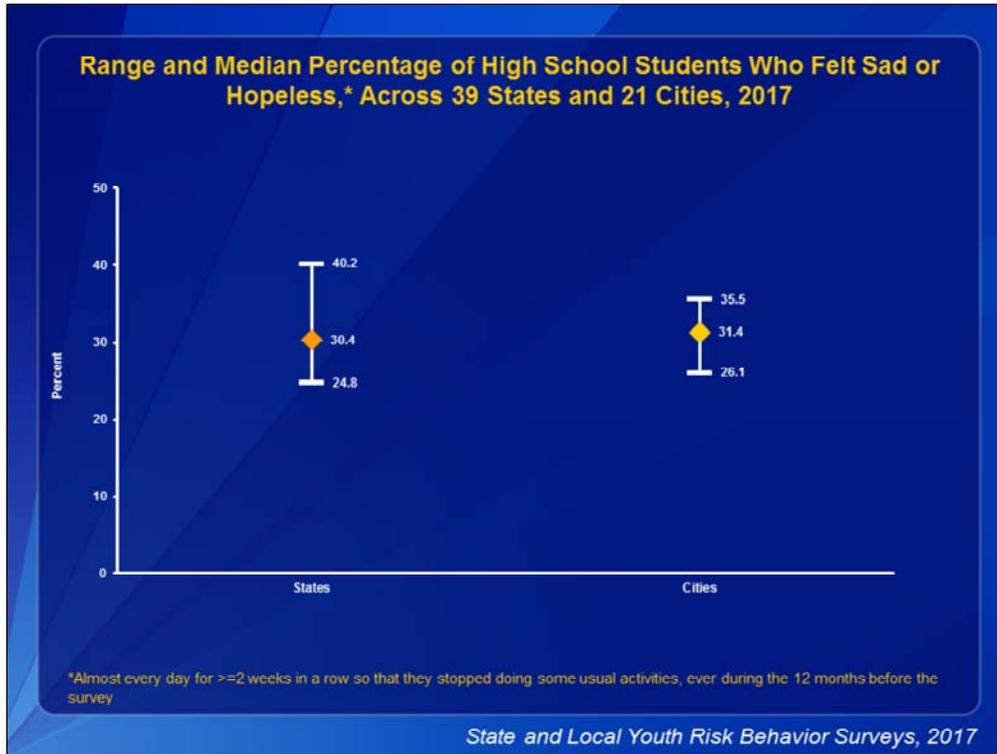
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for ≥ 2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey).

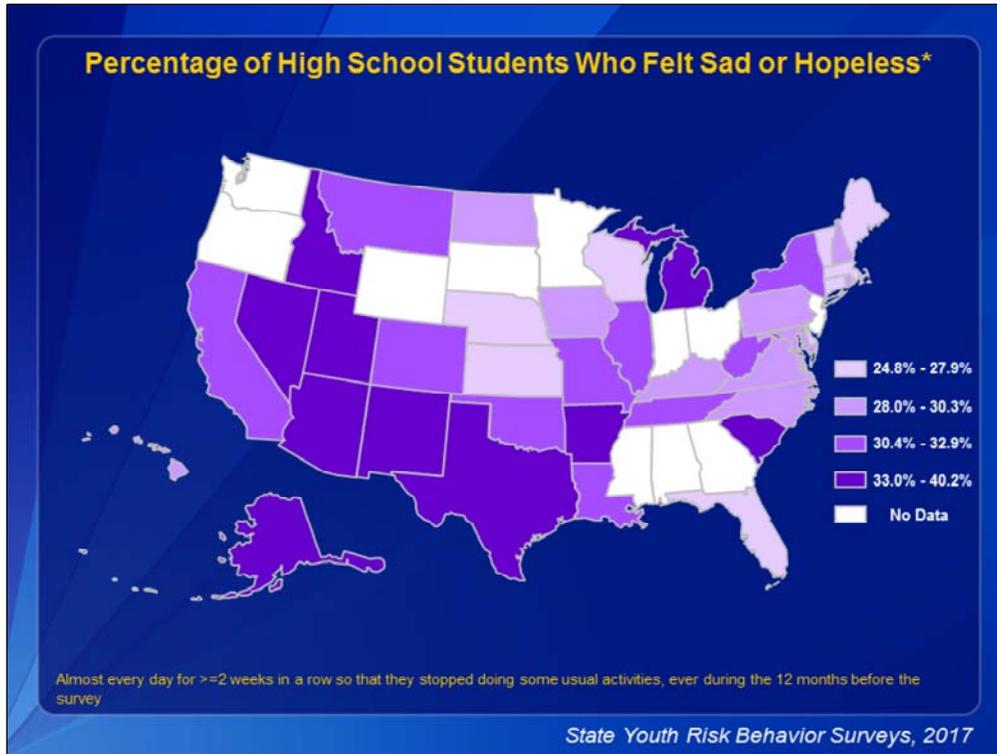
The percentage for 1999 is 28.3. The percentage for 2001 is 28.3. The percentage for 2003 is 28.6. The percentage for 2005 is 28.5. The percentage for 2007 is 28.5. The percentage for 2009 is 26.1. The percentage for 2011 is 28.5. The percentage for 2013 is 29.9. The percentage for 2015 is 29.9. The percentage for 2017 is 31.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1999 to 2017, decreased from 1999 to 2009, and increased from 2009 to 2017.

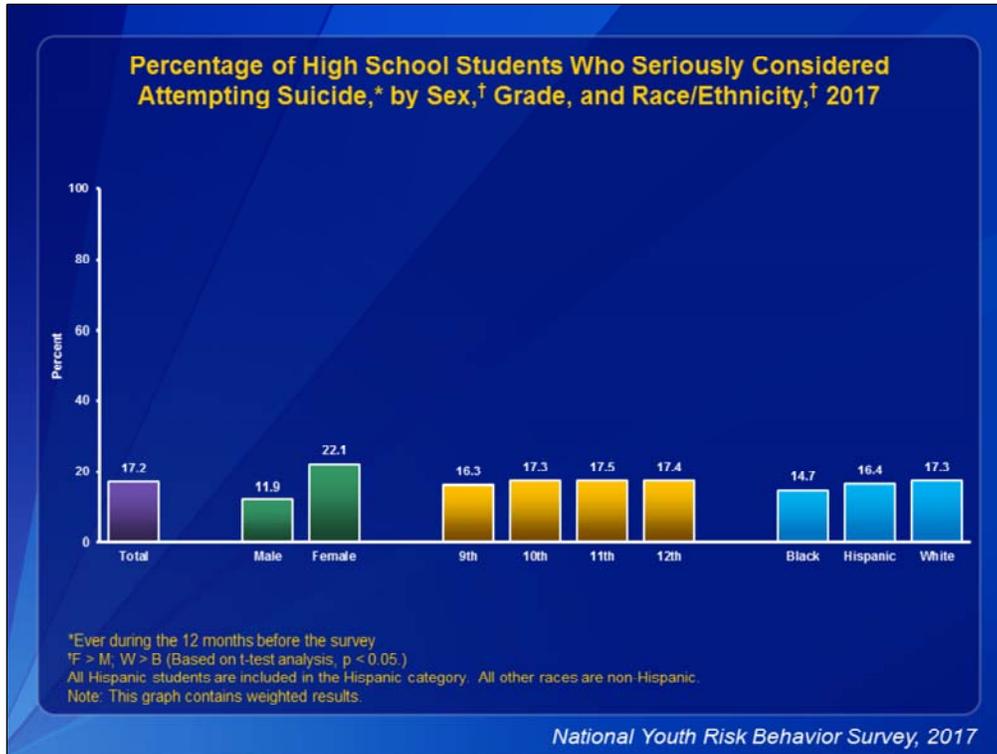


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 21 cities for high school students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for ≥ 2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 24.8% to 40.2%. The median across states was 30.4%. The range across cities was 26.1% to 35.5%. The median across cities was 31.4%.



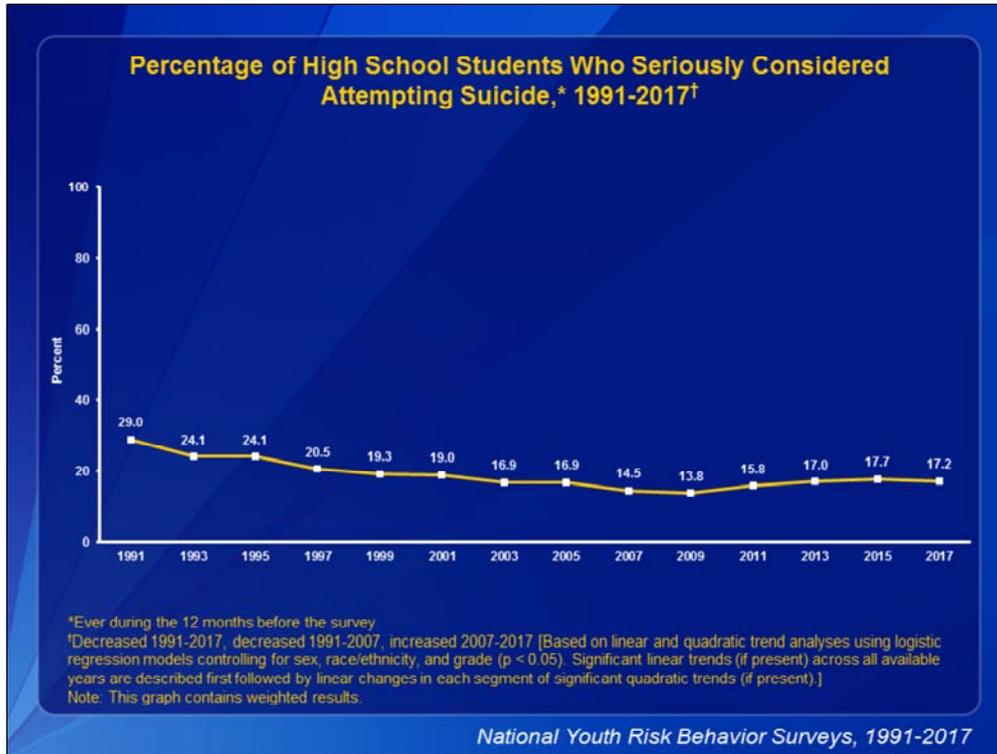
This slide shows the percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for ≥ 2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 24.8% to 40.2%. Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 24.8% to 27.9%. Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 28.0% to 30.3%. California, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 30.4% to 32.9%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, range from 33.0% to 40.2%. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 17.2. The percentage for Male students is 11.9. The percentage for Female students is 22.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 17.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 17.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 17.4. The percentage for Black students is 14.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.4. The percentage for White students is 17.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

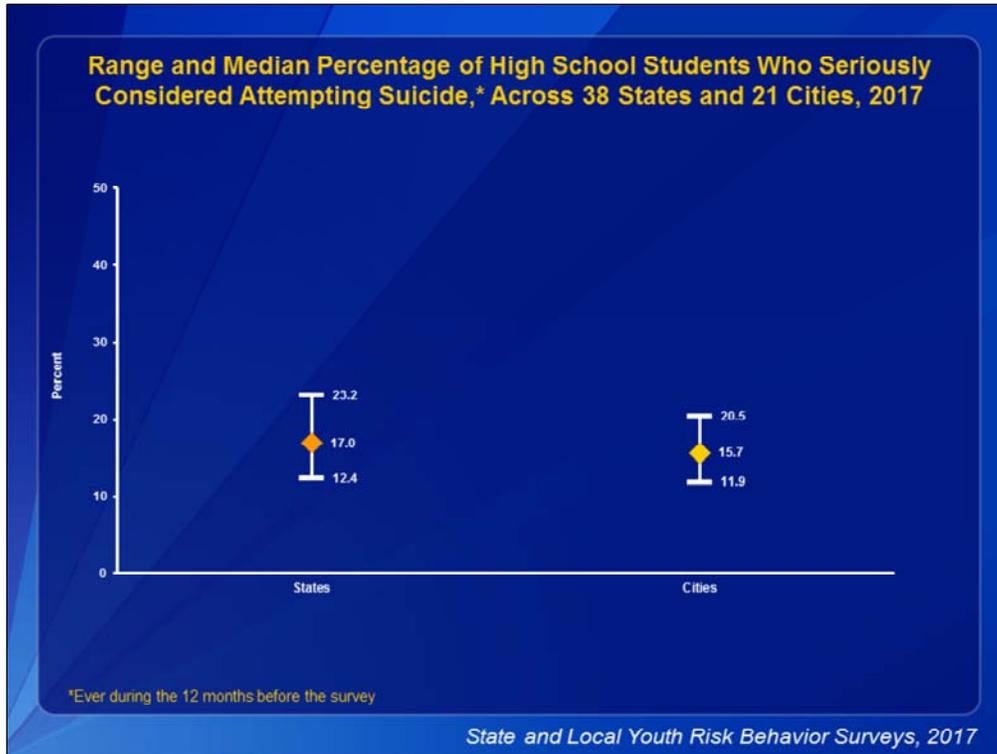
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey).

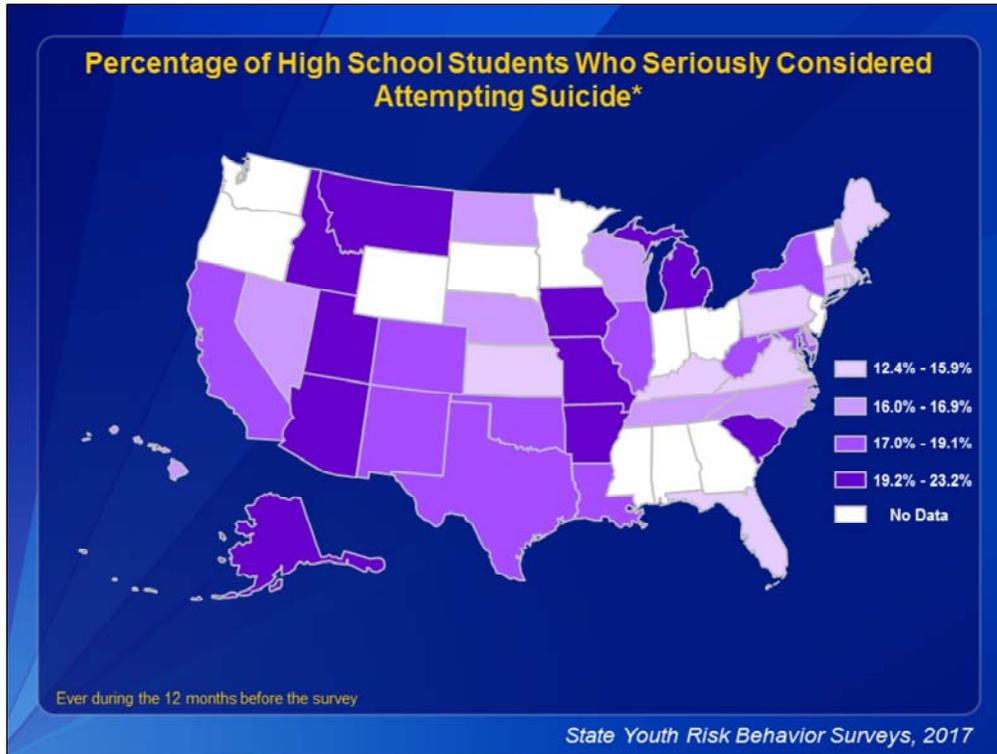
The percentage for 1991 is 29.0. The percentage for 1993 is 24.1. The percentage for 1995 is 24.1. The percentage for 1997 is 20.5. The percentage for 1999 is 19.3. The percentage for 2001 is 19.0. The percentage for 2003 is 16.9. The percentage for 2005 is 16.9. The percentage for 2007 is 14.5. The percentage for 2009 is 13.8. The percentage for 2011 is 15.8. The percentage for 2013 is 17.0. The percentage for 2015 is 17.7. The percentage for 2017 is 17.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, decreased from 1991 to 2007, and increased from 2007 to 2017.

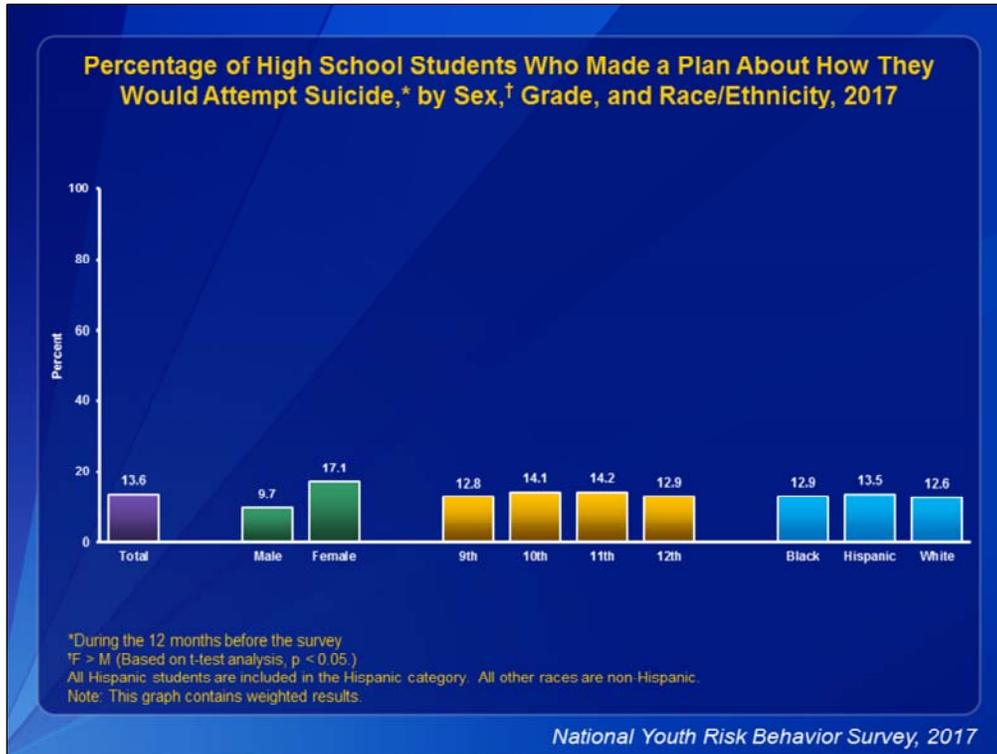


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 21 cities for high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 12.4% to 23.2%. The median across states was 17%. The range across cities was 11.9% to 20.5%. The median across cities was 15.7%.



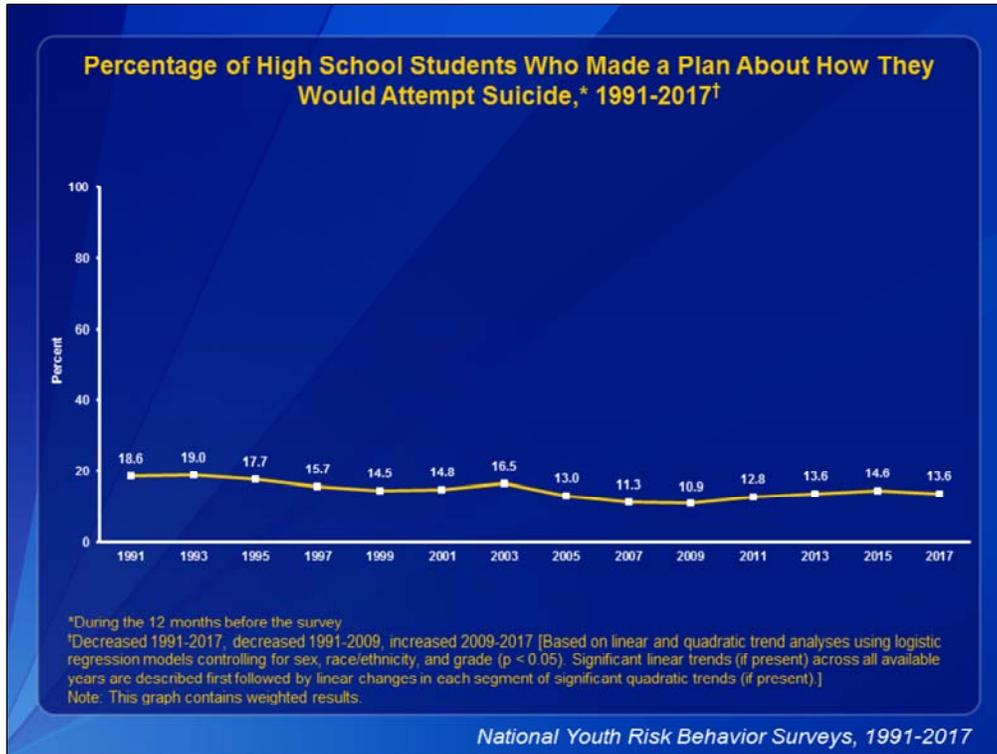
This slide shows the percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 12.4% to 23.2%. Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 12.4% to 15.9%. Delaware, Hawaii, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin, range from 16.0% to 16.9%. California, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, West Virginia, range from 17.0% to 19.1%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, South Carolina, Utah, range from 19.2% to 23.2%. Vermont, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 13.6. The percentage for Male students is 9.7. The percentage for Female students is 17.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 12.9. The percentage for Black students is 12.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 13.5. The percentage for White students is 12.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

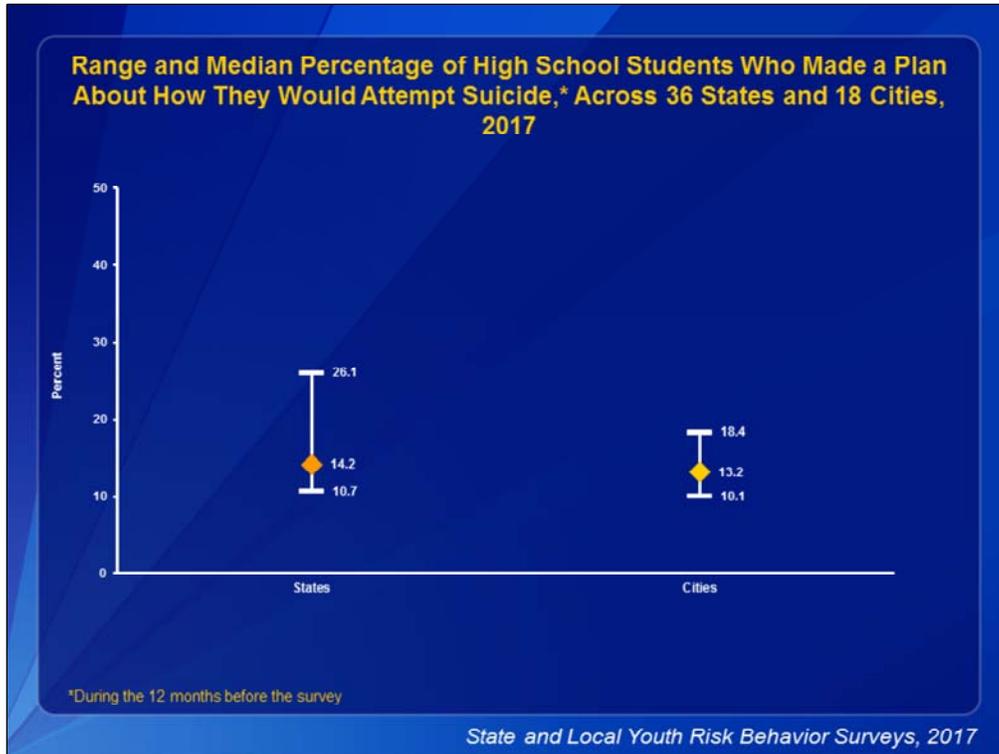
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey).

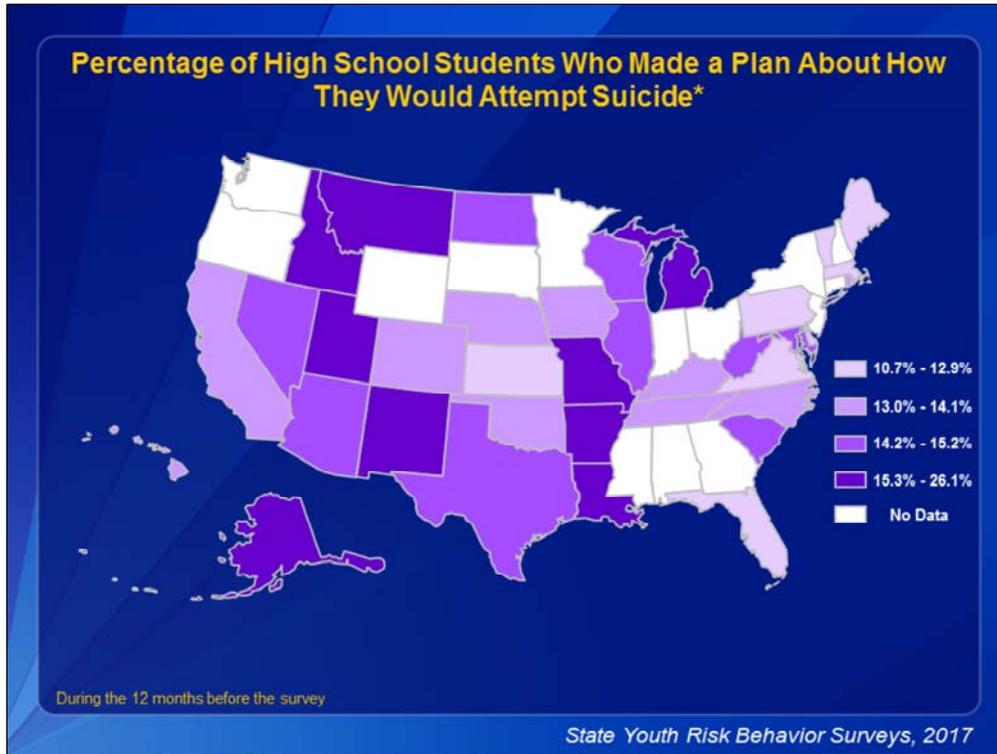
The percentage for 1991 is 18.6. The percentage for 1993 is 19.0. The percentage for 1995 is 17.7. The percentage for 1997 is 15.7. The percentage for 1999 is 14.5. The percentage for 2001 is 14.8. The percentage for 2003 is 16.5. The percentage for 2005 is 13.0. The percentage for 2007 is 11.3. The percentage for 2009 is 10.9. The percentage for 2011 is 12.8. The percentage for 2013 is 13.6. The percentage for 2015 is 14.6. The percentage for 2017 is 13.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, decreased from 1991 to 2009, and increased from 2009 to 2017.

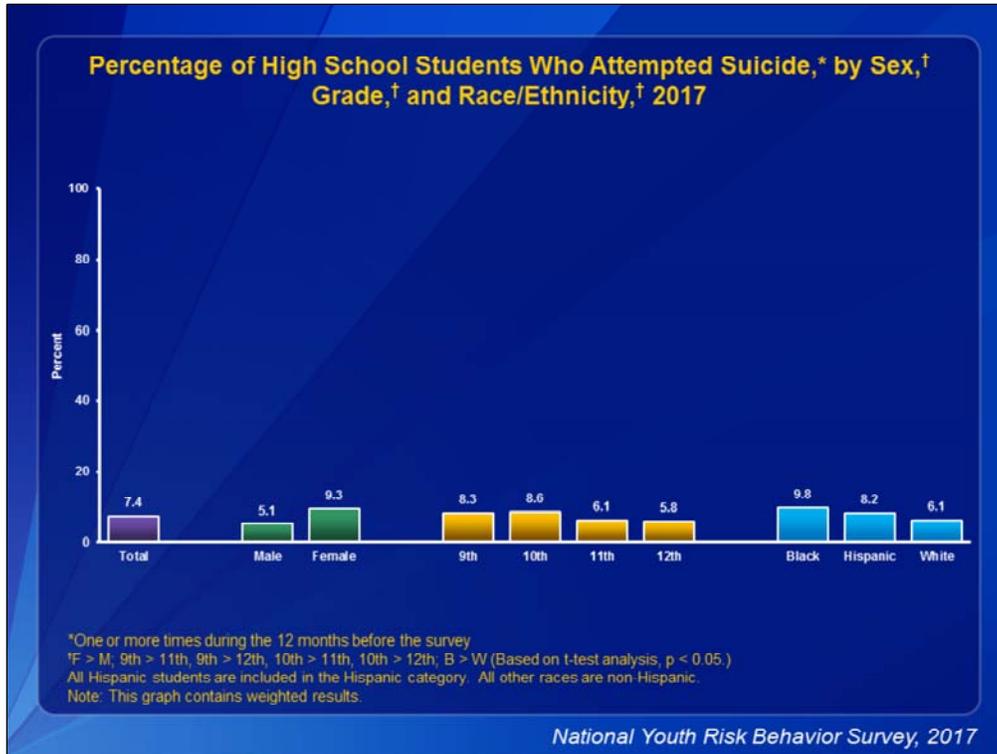


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 10.7% to 26.1%. The median across states was 14.2%. The range across cities was 10.1% to 18.4%. The median across cities was 13.2%.



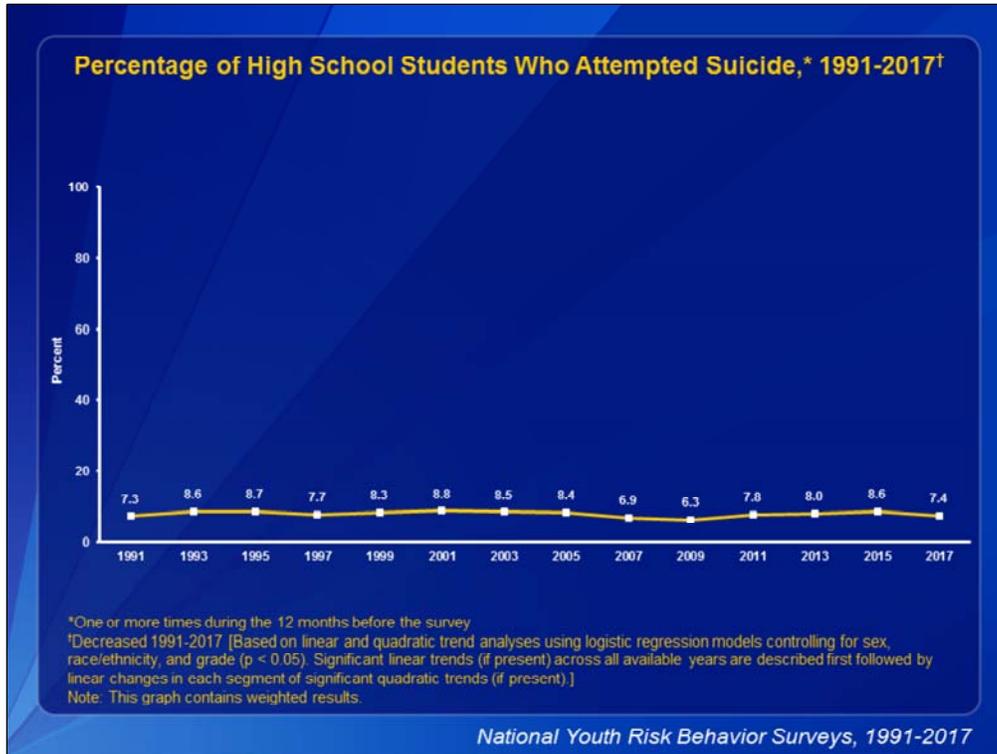
This slide shows the percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 10.7% to 26.1%. Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, range from 10.7% to 12.9%. California, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, range from 13.0% to 14.1%. Arizona, Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 14.2% to 15.2%. Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, range from 15.3% to 26.1%. New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 7.4. The percentage for Male students is 5.1. The percentage for Female students is 9.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.8. The percentage for Black students is 9.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.2. The percentage for White students is 6.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

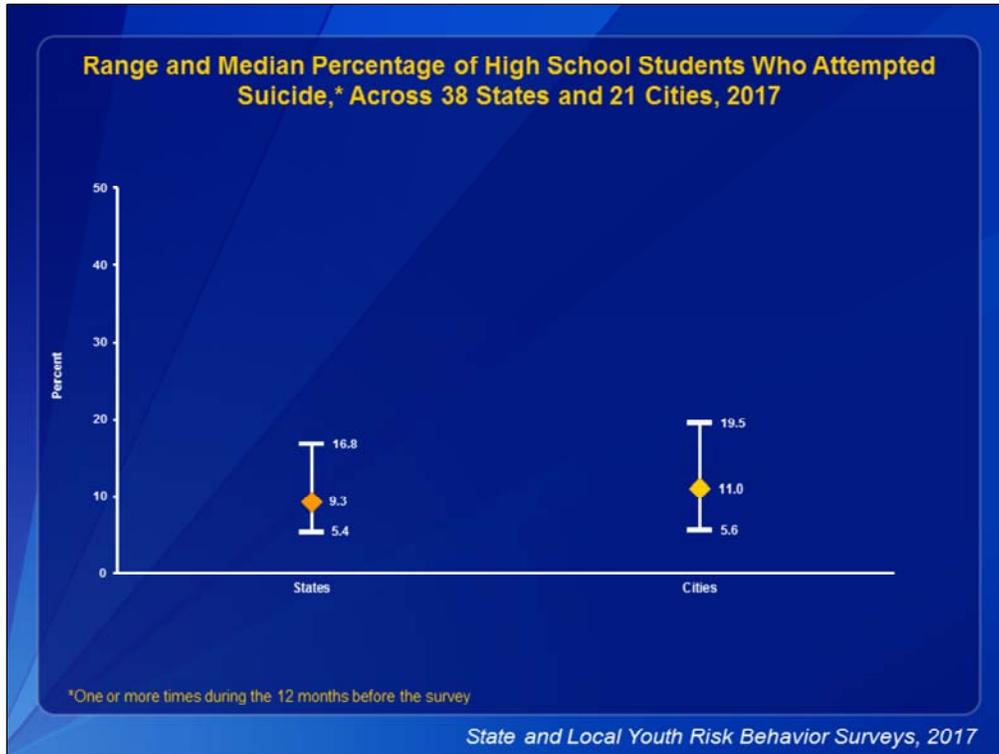
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

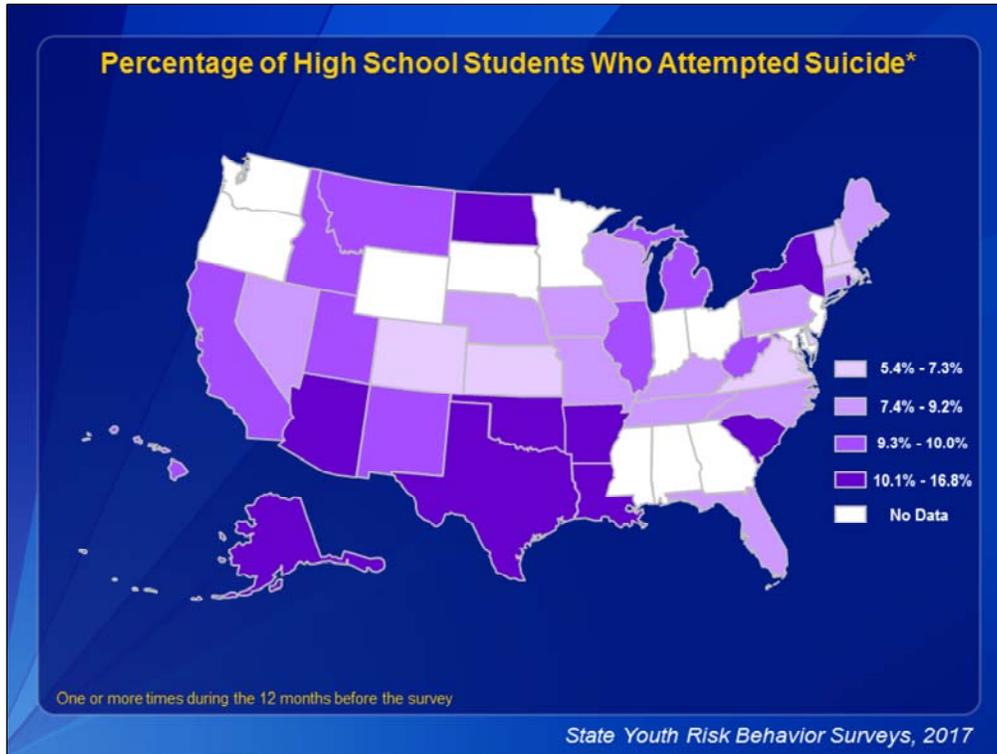
The percentage for 1991 is 7.3. The percentage for 1993 is 8.6. The percentage for 1995 is 8.7. The percentage for 1997 is 7.7. The percentage for 1999 is 8.3. The percentage for 2001 is 8.8. The percentage for 2003 is 8.5. The percentage for 2005 is 8.4. The percentage for 2007 is 6.9. The percentage for 2009 is 6.3. The percentage for 2011 is 7.8. The percentage for 2013 is 8.0. The percentage for 2015 is 8.6. The percentage for 2017 is 7.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017.

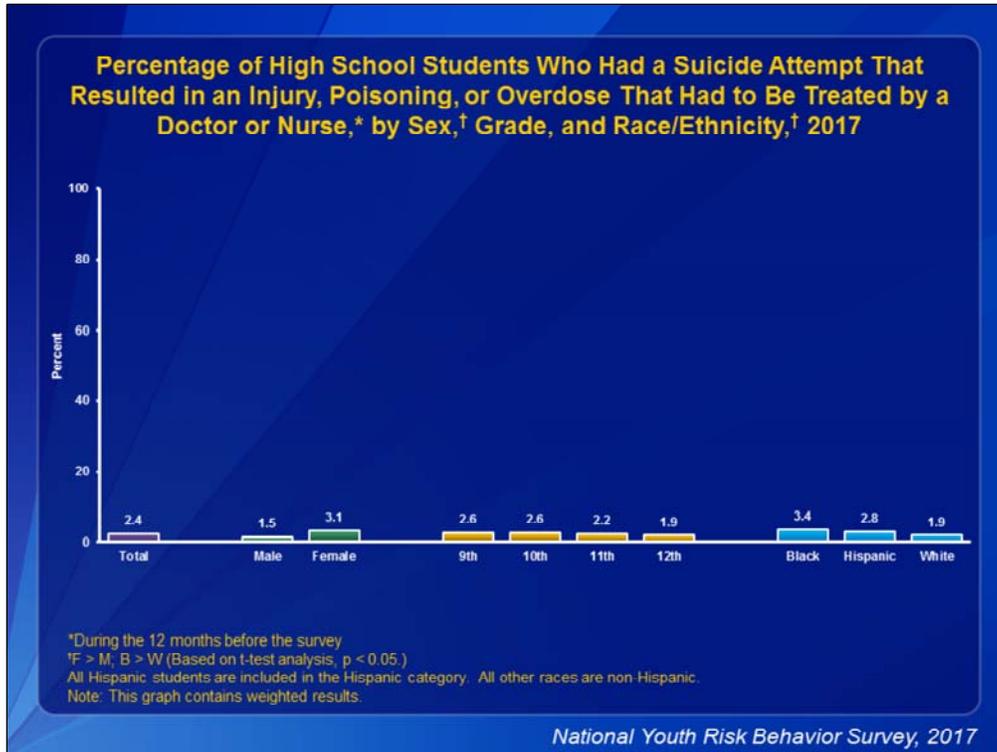


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 21 cities for high school students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 5.4% to 16.8%. The median across states was 9.3%. The range across cities was 5.6% to 19.5%. The median across cities was 11%.



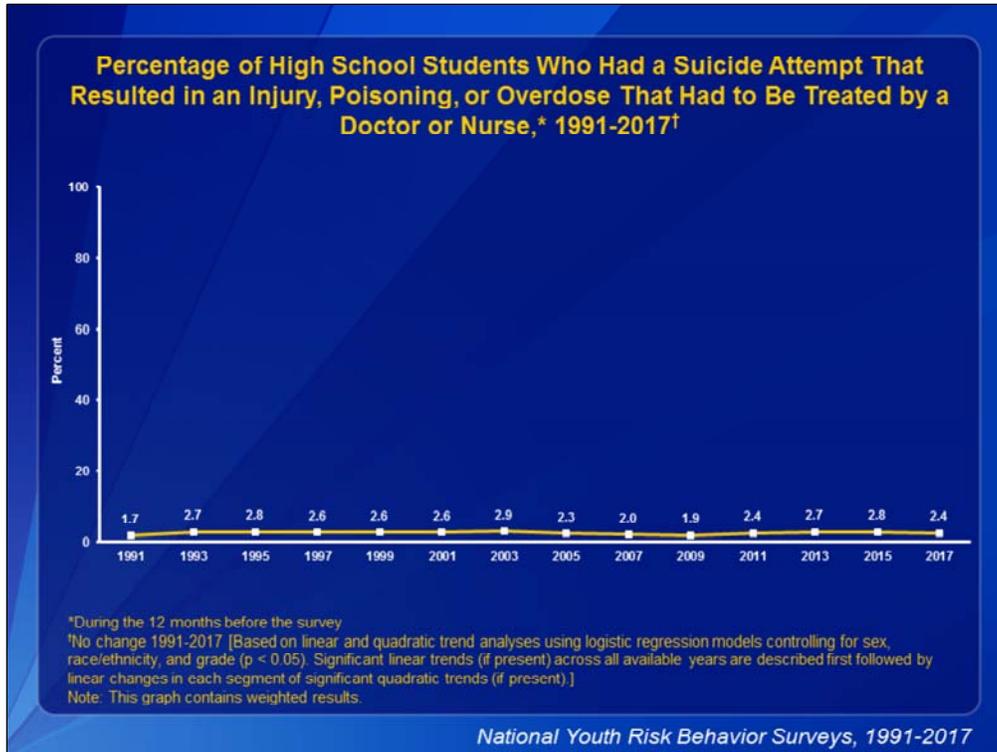
This slide shows the percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 5.4% to 16.8%. Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, range from 5.4% to 7.3%. Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, range from 7.4% to 9.2%. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, West Virginia, range from 9.3% to 10.0%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, range from 10.1% to 16.8%. Maryland, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 2.4. The percentage for Male students is 1.5. The percentage for Female students is 3.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 1.9. The percentage for Black students is 3.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.8. The percentage for White students is 1.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

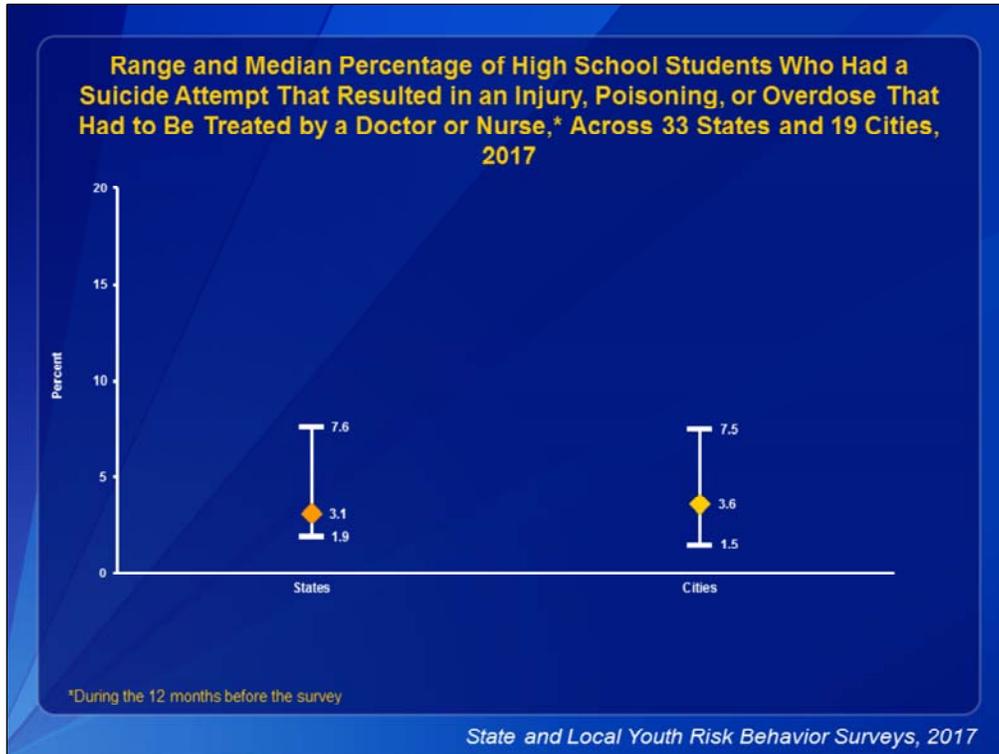
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey).

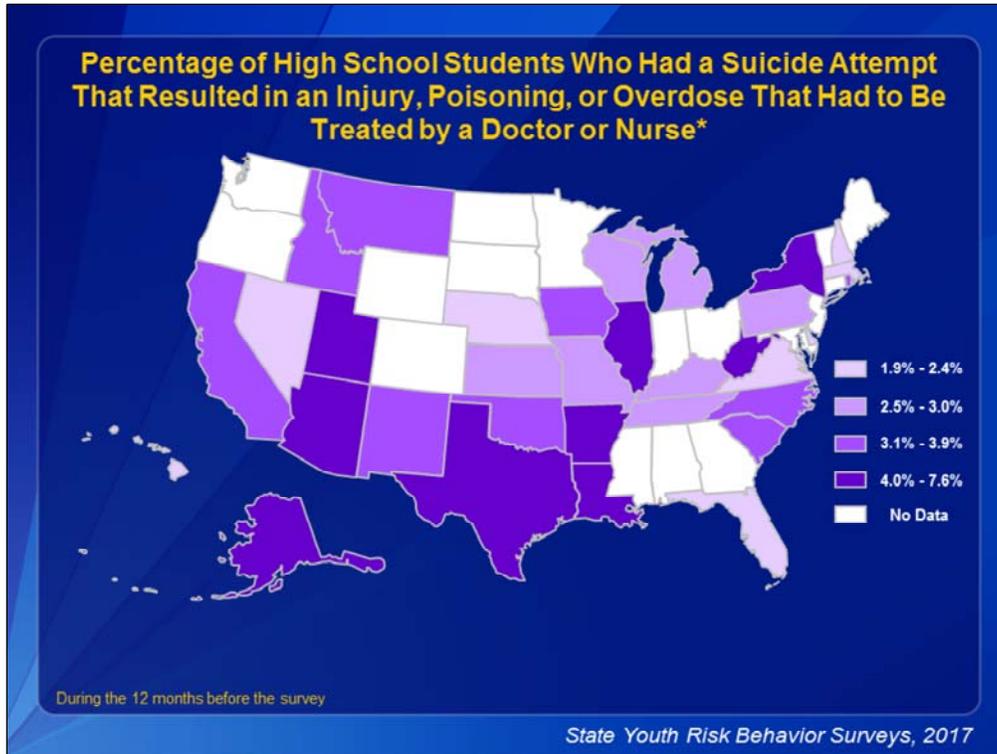
The percentage for 1991 is 1.7. The percentage for 1993 is 2.7. The percentage for 1995 is 2.8. The percentage for 1997 is 2.6. The percentage for 1999 is 2.6. The percentage for 2001 is 2.6. The percentage for 2003 is 2.9. The percentage for 2005 is 2.3. The percentage for 2007 is 2.0. The percentage for 2009 is 1.9. The percentage for 2011 is 2.4. The percentage for 2013 is 2.7. The percentage for 2015 is 2.8. The percentage for 2017 is 2.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1991 to 2017.

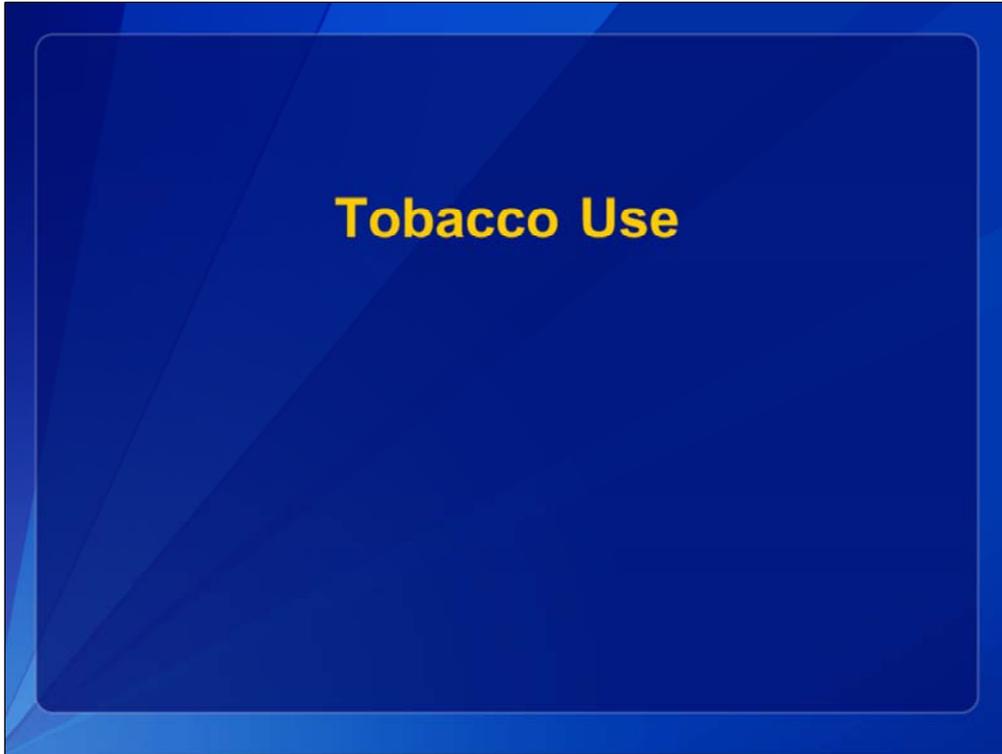


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 19 cities for high school students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey).

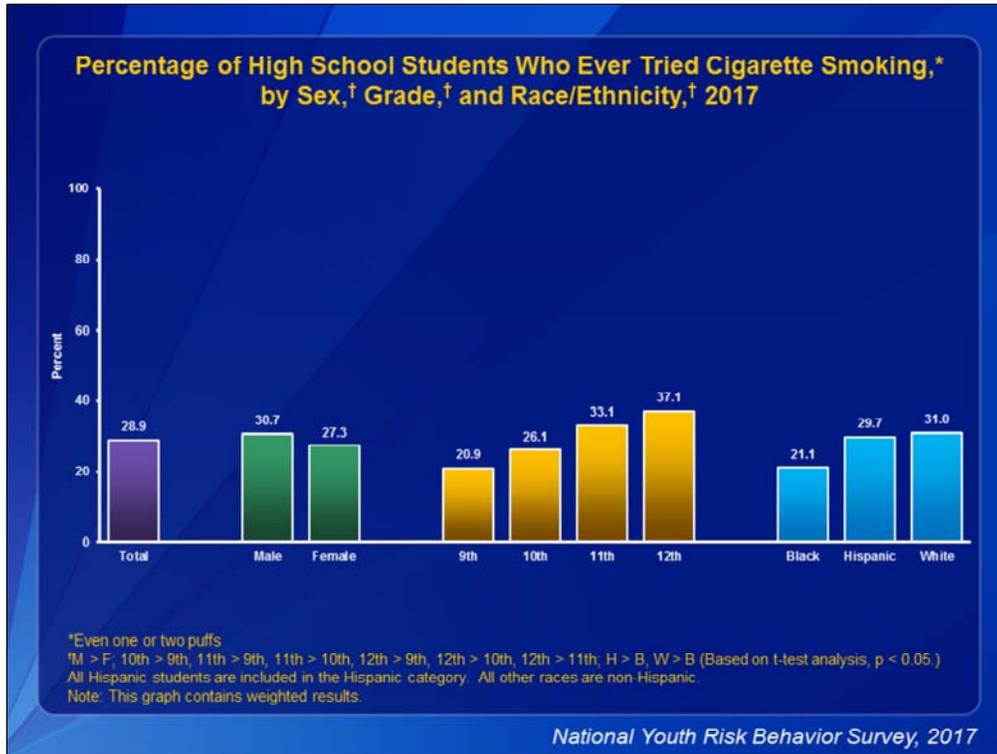
The range across states was 1.9% to 7.6%. The median across states was 3.1%. The range across cities was 1.5% to 7.5%. The median across cities was 3.6%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 1.9% to 7.6%. Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Virginia, range from 1.9% to 2.4%. Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, range from 2.5% to 3.0%. California, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, range from 3.1% to 3.9%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, range from 4.0% to 7.6%. Vermont, North Dakota, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



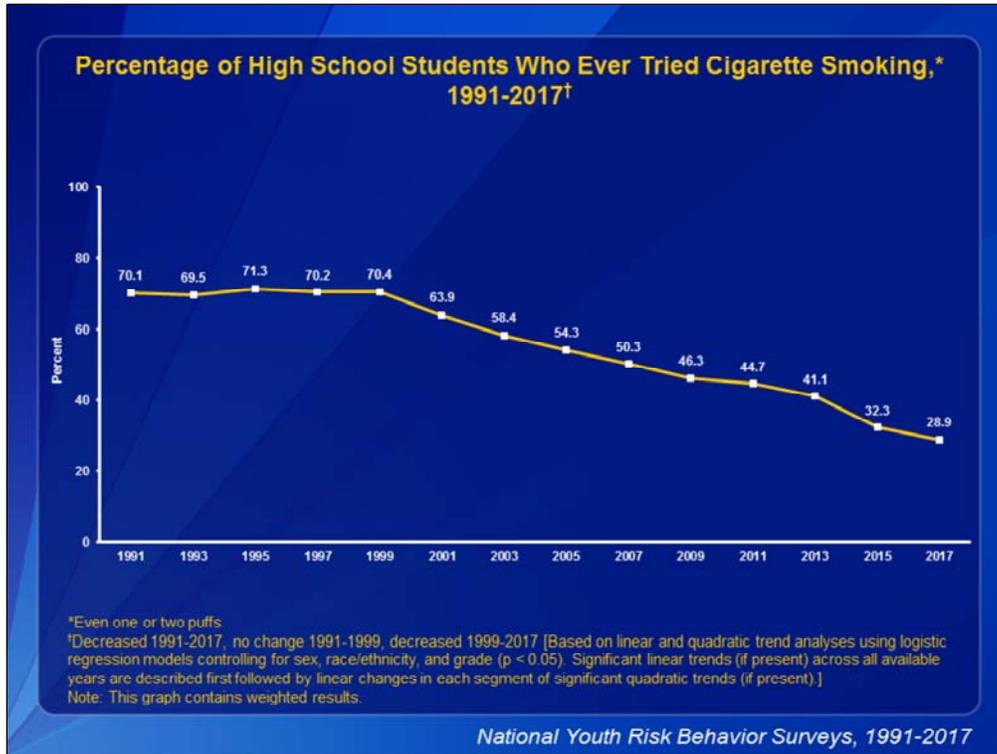
Tobacco Use



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

The percentage for all students is 28.9. The percentage for Male students is 30.7. The percentage for Female students is 27.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 20.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 26.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 33.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 37.1. The percentage for Black students is 21.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 29.7. The percentage for White students is 31.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

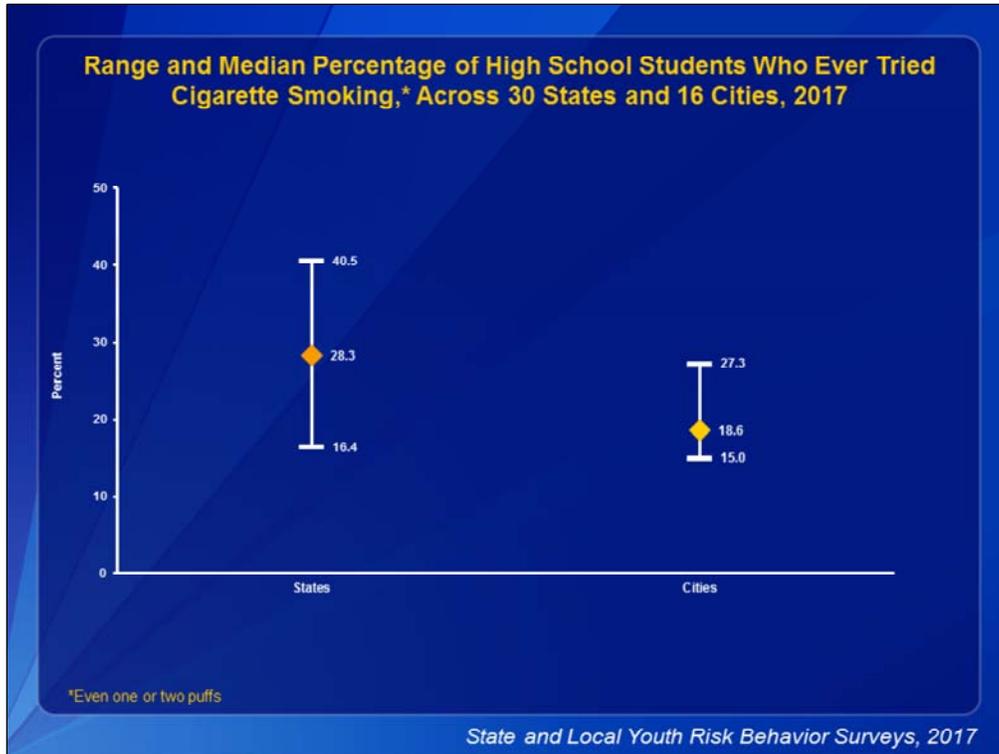
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs).

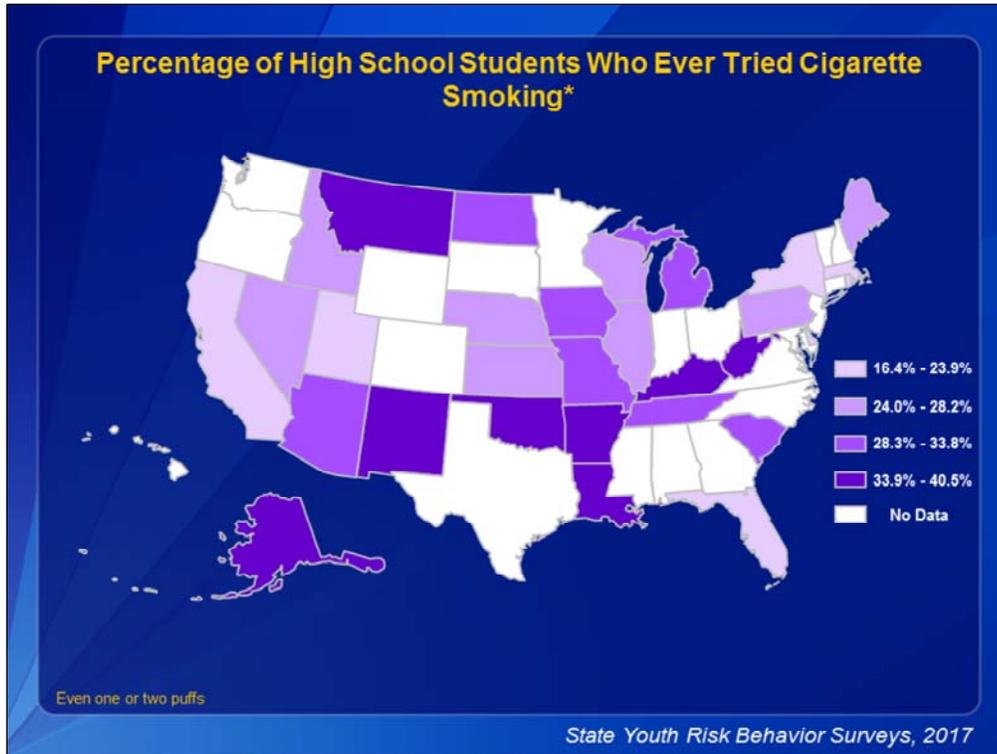
The percentage for 1991 is 70.1. The percentage for 1993 is 69.5. The percentage for 1995 is 71.3. The percentage for 1997 is 70.2. The percentage for 1999 is 70.4. The percentage for 2001 is 63.9. The percentage for 2003 is 58.4. The percentage for 2005 is 54.3. The percentage for 2007 is 50.3. The percentage for 2009 is 46.3. The percentage for 2011 is 44.7. The percentage for 2013 is 41.1. The percentage for 2015 is 32.3. The percentage for 2017 is 28.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, did not change from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2017.

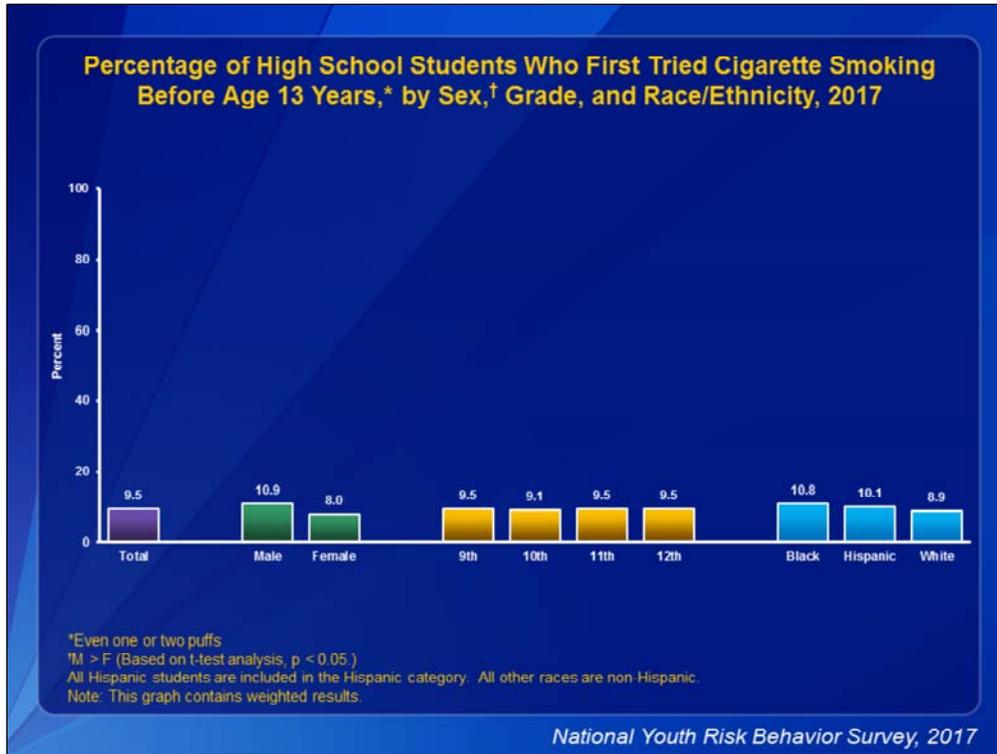


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 16 cities for high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs).

The range across states was 16.4% to 40.5%. The median across states was 28.3%. The range across cities was 15.0% to 27.3%. The median across cities was 18.6%.



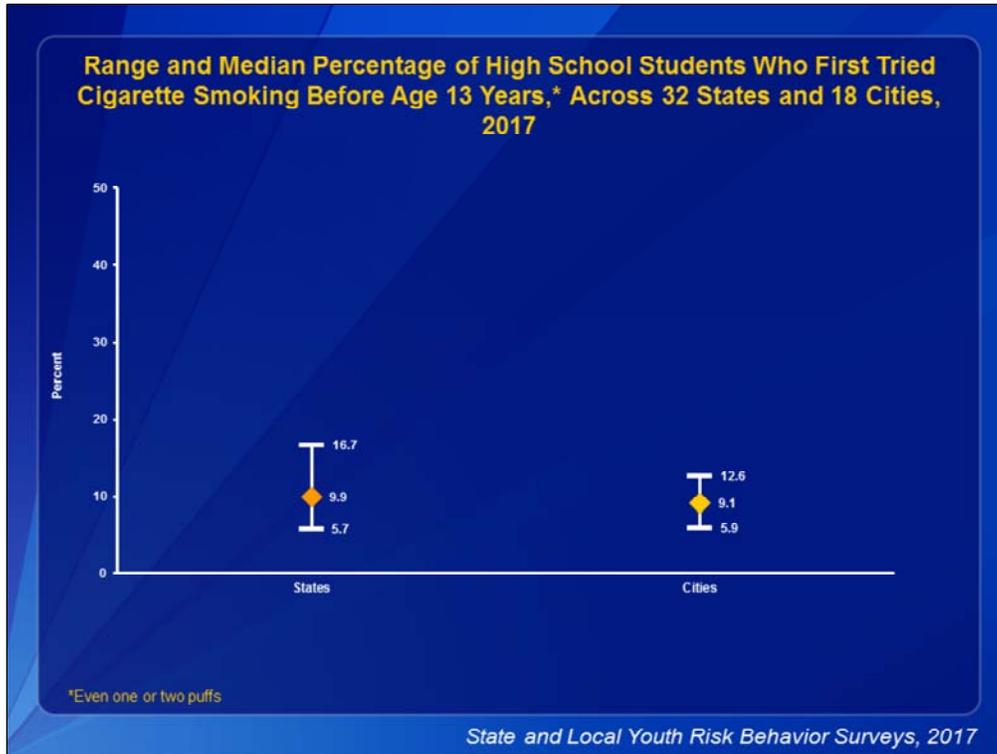
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs), 2017. The values range from 16.4% to 40.5%. California, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 16.4% to 23.9%. Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, range from 24.0% to 28.2%. Arizona, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 28.3% to 33.8%. Alaska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 33.9% to 40.5%. Vermont, Virginia, Texas, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Hawaii, Connecticut, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs).

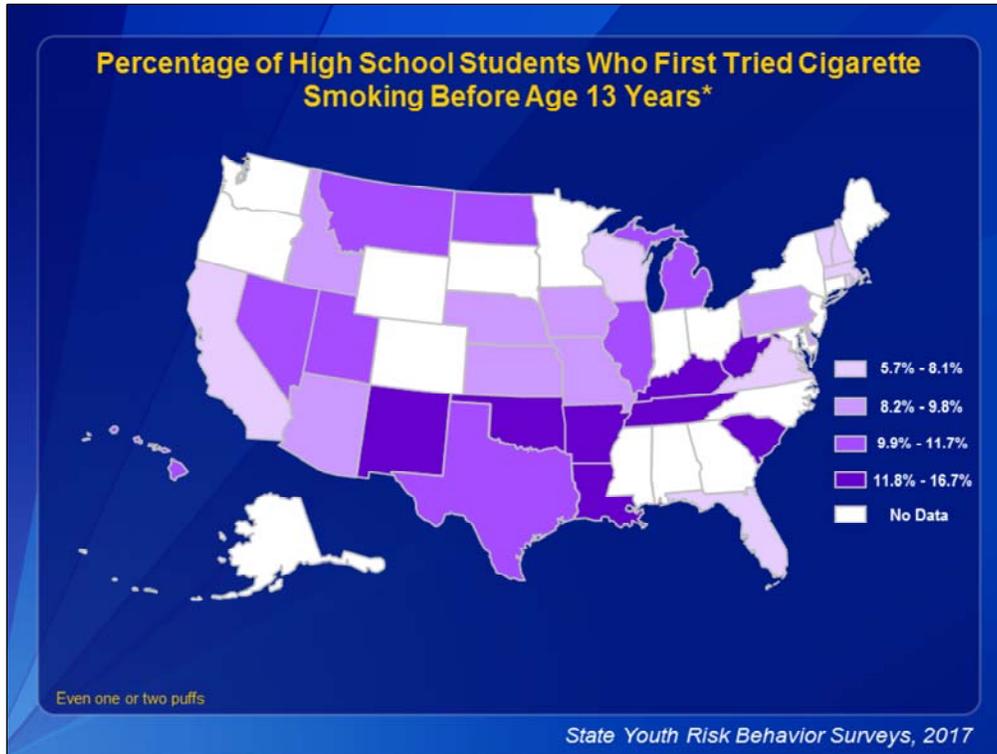
The percentage for all students is 9.5. The percentage for Male students is 10.9. The percentage for Female students is 8.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 9.5. The percentage for Black students is 10.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.1. The percentage for White students is 8.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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

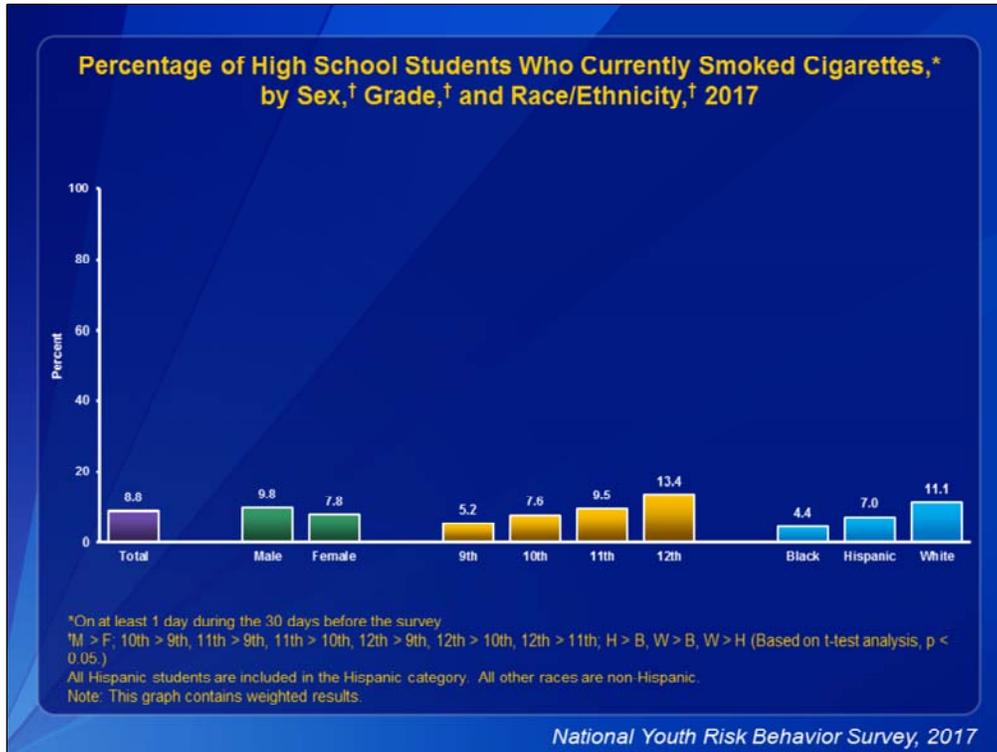


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 18 cities for high school students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs).

The range across states was 5.7% to 16.7%. The median across states was 9.9%. The range across cities was 5.9% to 12.6%. The median across cities was 9.1%.



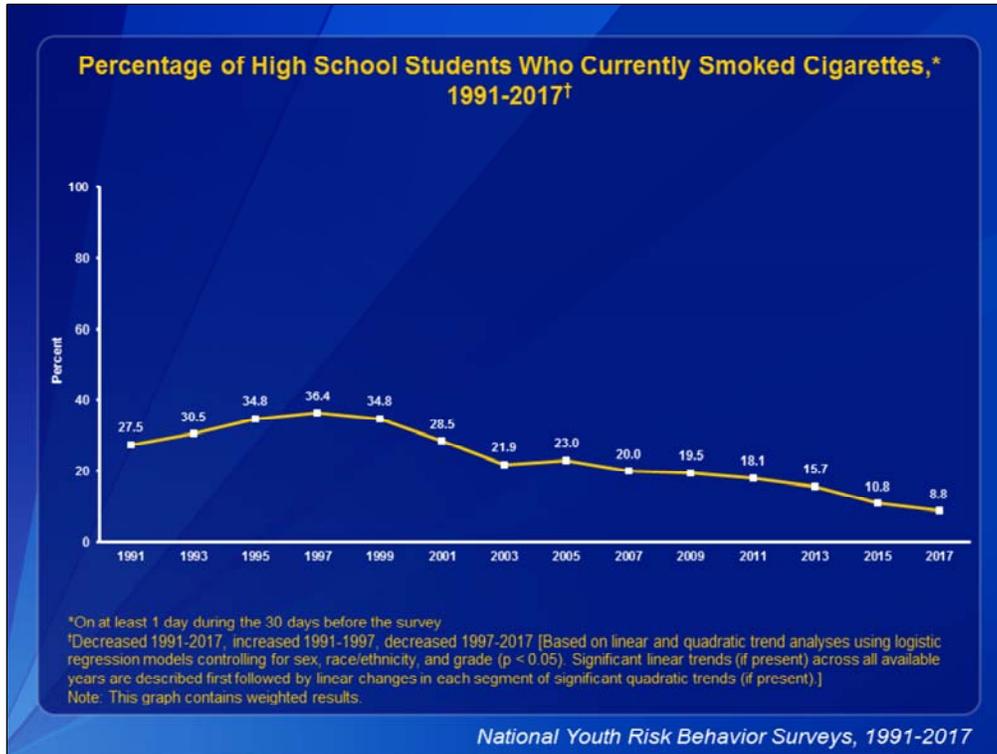
This slide shows the percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs), 2017. The values range from 5.7% to 16.7%. California, Florida, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 5.7% to 8.1%. Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, range from 8.2% to 9.8%. Hawaii, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Texas, Utah, range from 9.9% to 11.7%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 11.8% to 16.7%. New York, North Carolina, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 8.8. The percentage for Male students is 9.8. The percentage for Female students is 7.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.4. The percentage for Black students is 4.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.0. The percentage for White students is 11.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

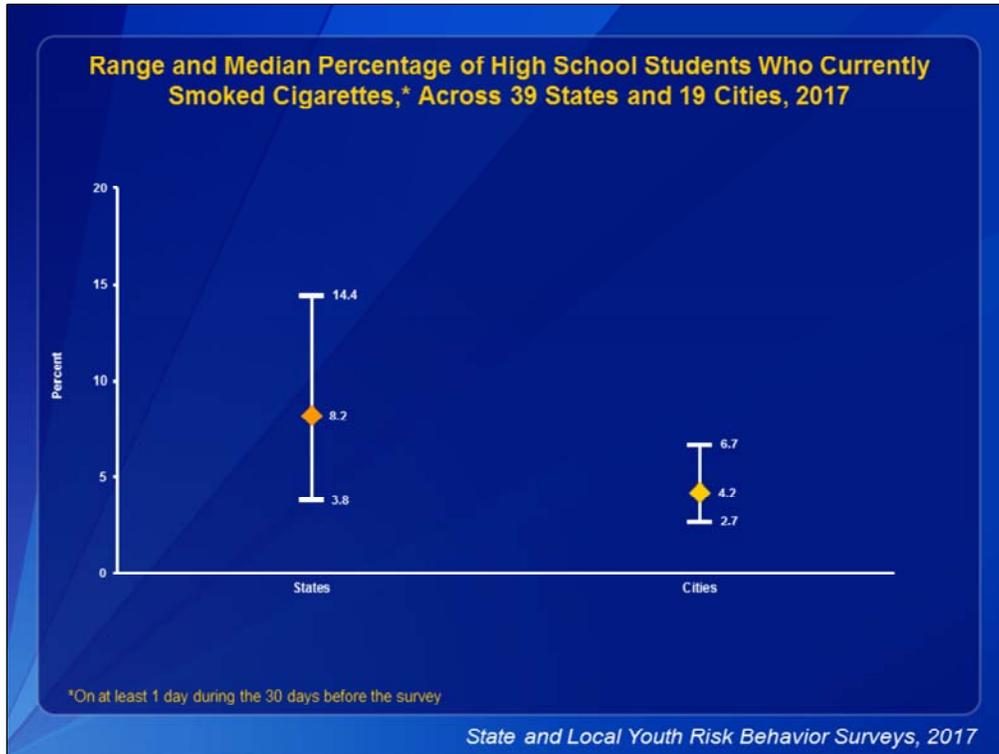
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

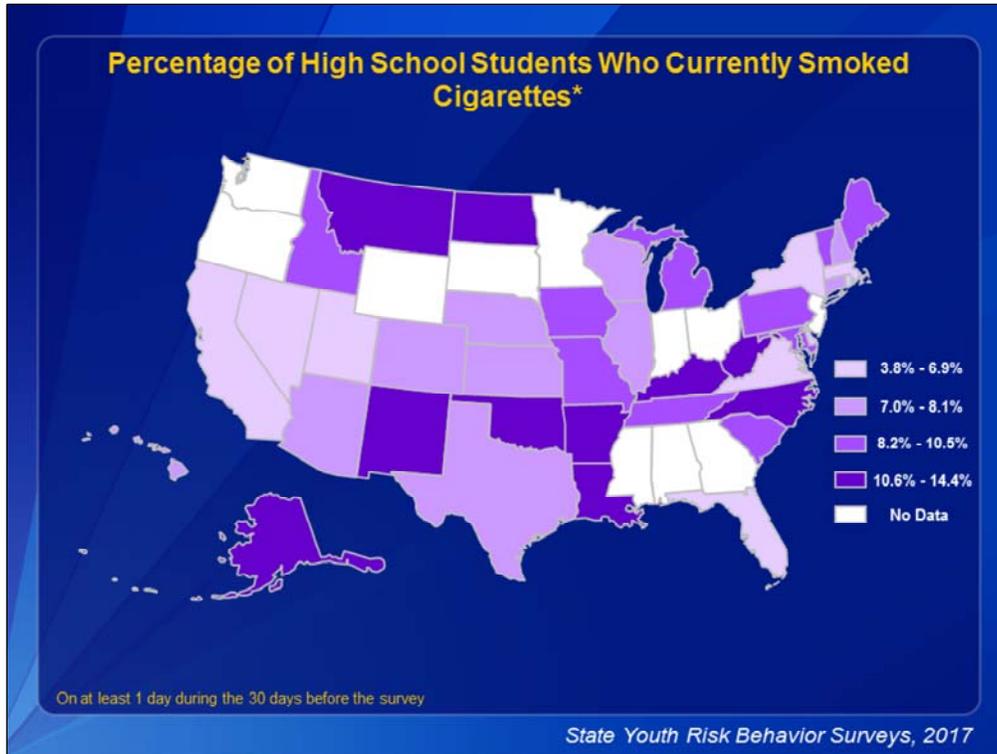
The percentage for 1991 is 27.5. The percentage for 1993 is 30.5. The percentage for 1995 is 34.8. The percentage for 1997 is 36.4. The percentage for 1999 is 34.8. The percentage for 2001 is 28.5. The percentage for 2003 is 21.9. The percentage for 2005 is 23.0. The percentage for 2007 is 20.0. The percentage for 2009 is 19.5. The percentage for 2011 is 18.1. The percentage for 2013 is 15.7. The percentage for 2015 is 10.8. The percentage for 2017 is 8.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, increased from 1991 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2017.

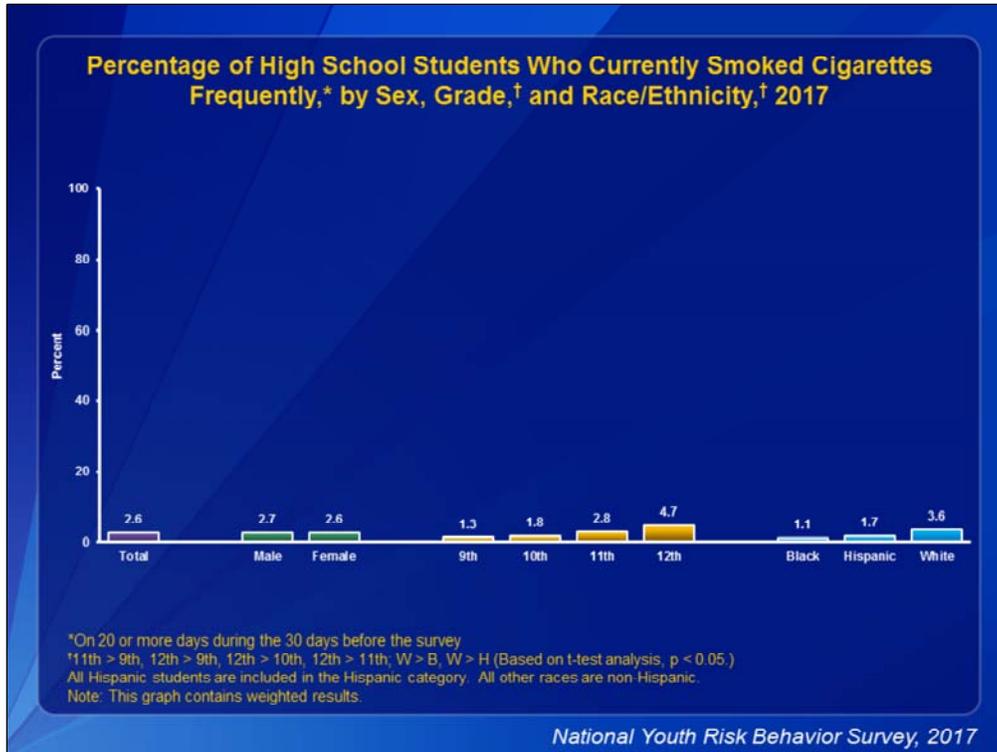


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 19 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 3.8% to 14.4%. The median across states was 8.2%. The range across cities was 2.7% to 6.7%. The median across cities was 4.2%.



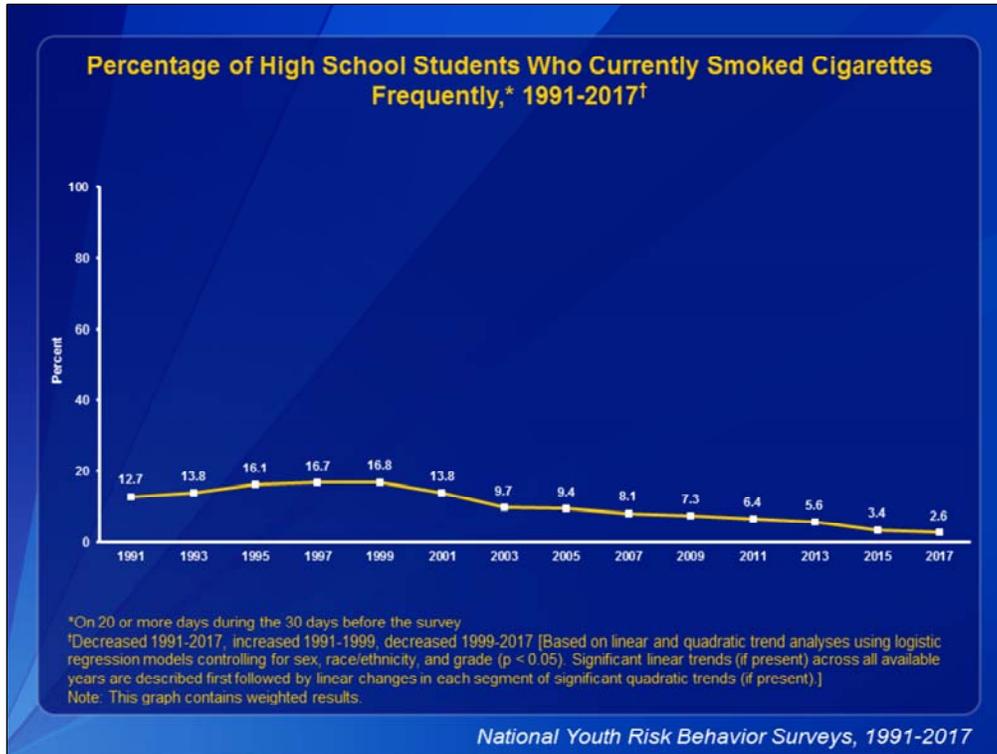
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 3.8% to 14.4%. California, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, range from 3.8% to 6.9%. Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 7.0% to 8.1%. Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 8.2% to 10.5%. Alaska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 10.6% to 14.4%. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 2.6. The percentage for Male students is 2.7. The percentage for Female students is 2.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.7. The percentage for Black students is 1.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.7. The percentage for White students is 3.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

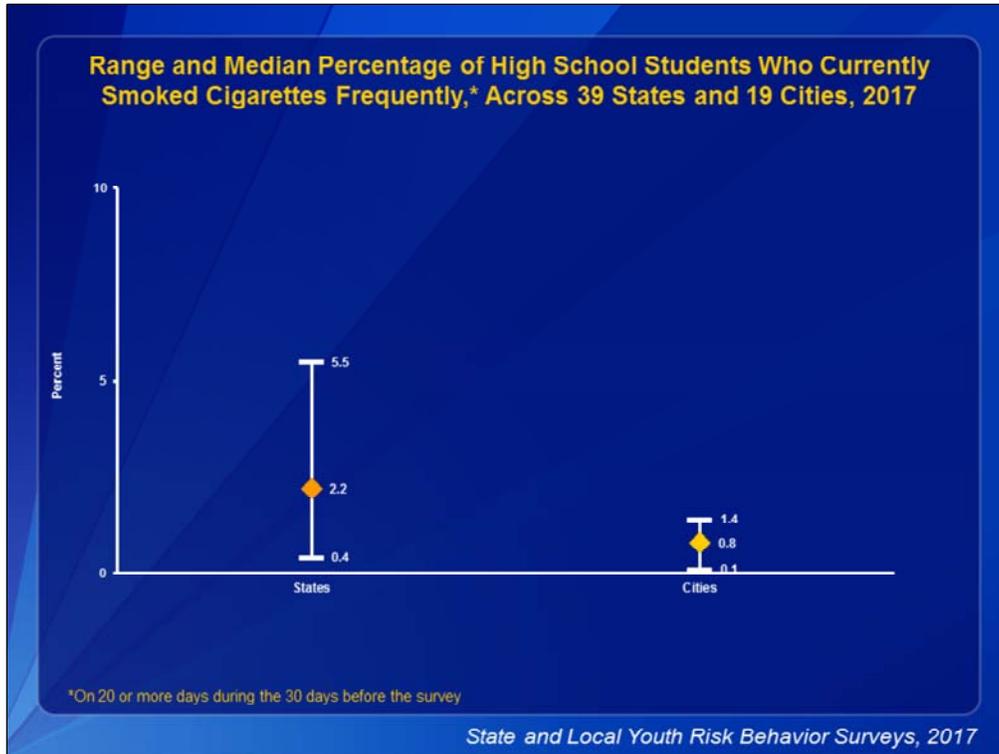
For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

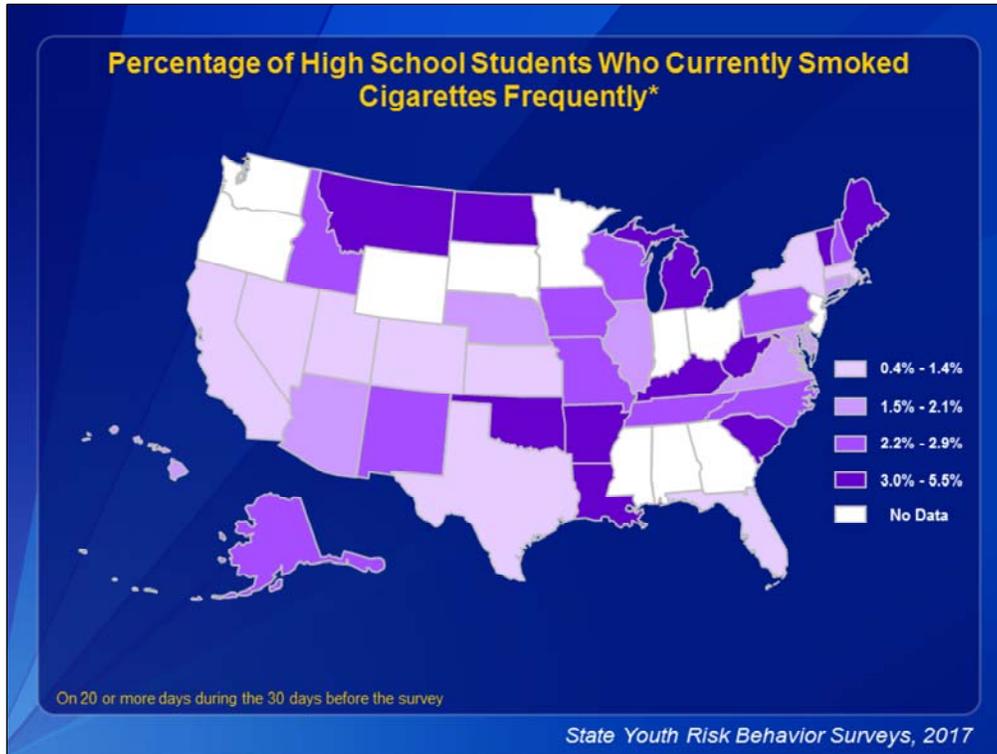
The percentage for 1991 is 12.7. The percentage for 1993 is 13.8. The percentage for 1995 is 16.1. The percentage for 1997 is 16.7. The percentage for 1999 is 16.8. The percentage for 2001 is 13.8. The percentage for 2003 is 9.7. The percentage for 2005 is 9.4. The percentage for 2007 is 8.1. The percentage for 2009 is 7.3. The percentage for 2011 is 6.4. The percentage for 2013 is 5.6. The percentage for 2015 is 3.4. The percentage for 2017 is 2.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2017.

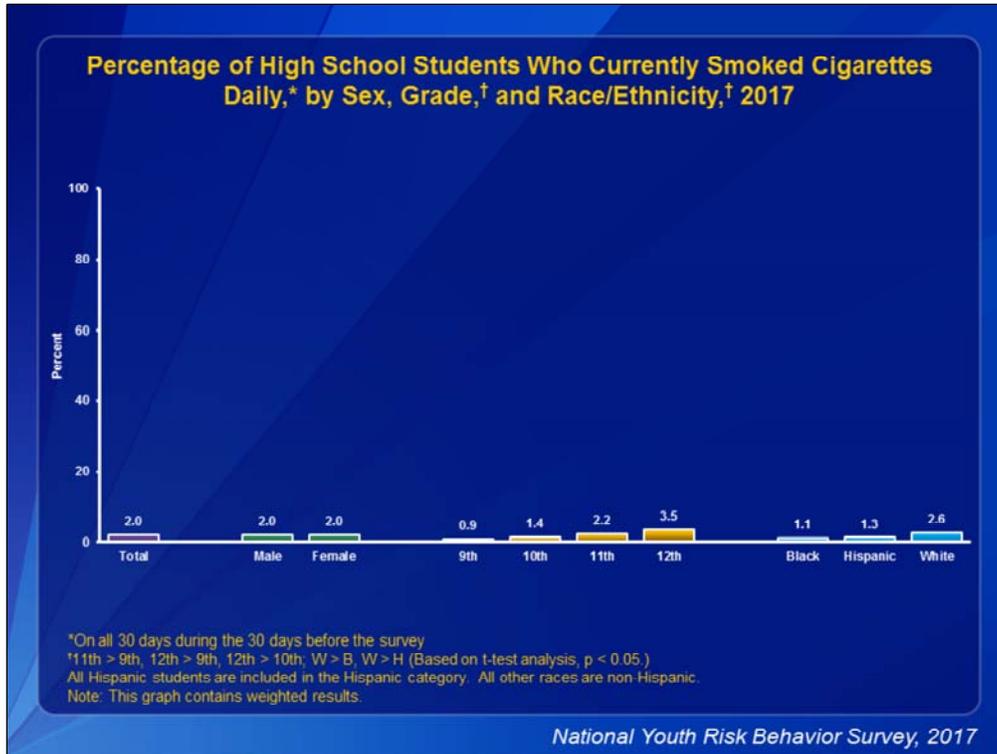


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 19 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 0.4% to 5.5%. The median across states was 2.2%. The range across cities was 0.1% to 1.4%. The median across cities was 0.8%.



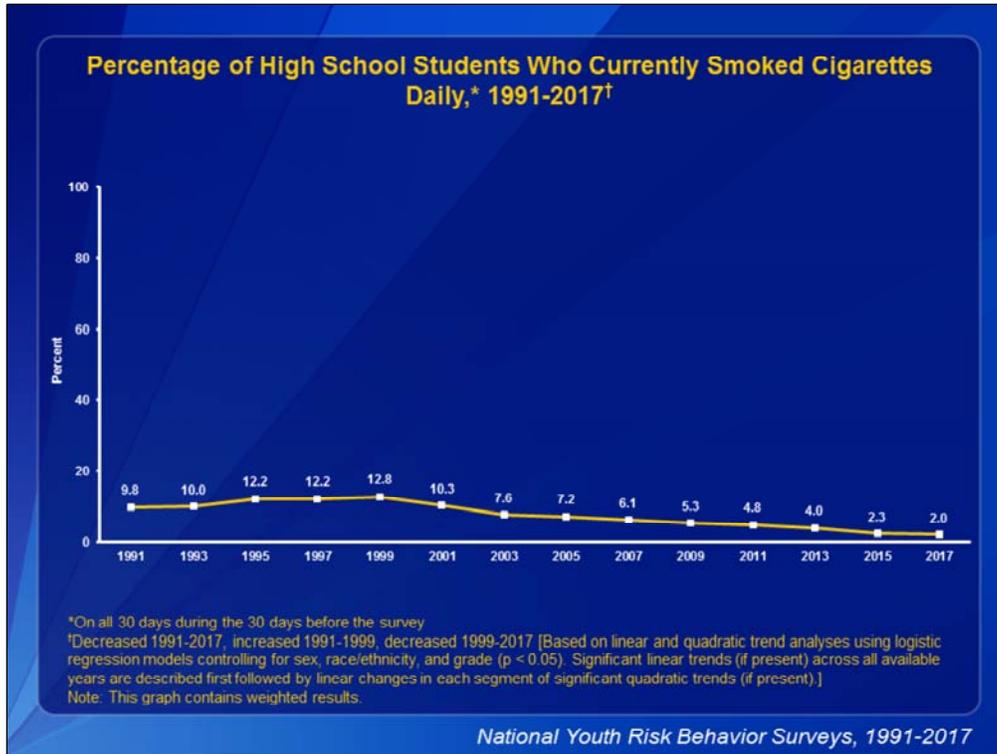
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days, 2017. The values range from 0.4% to 5.5%. California, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Texas, Utah, range from 0.4% to 1.4%. Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 1.5% to 2.1%. Alaska, Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, range from 2.2% to 2.9%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 3.0% to 5.5%. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 2.0. The percentage for Male students is 2.0. The percentage for Female students is 2.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 0.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.5. The percentage for Black students is 1.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.3. The percentage for White students is 2.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

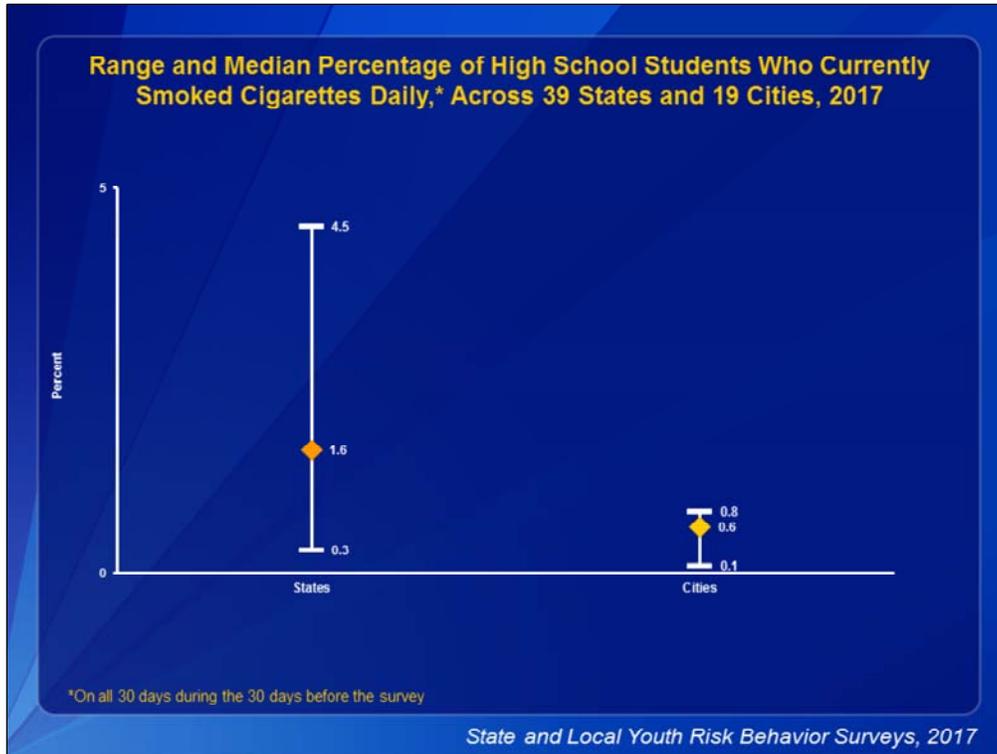
For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

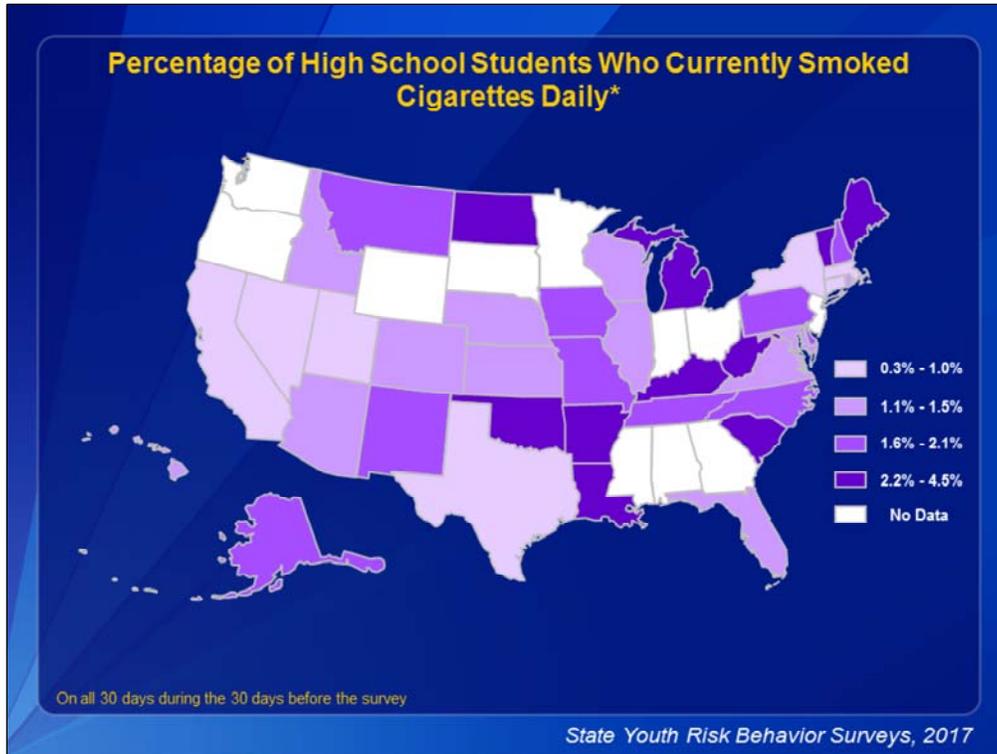
The percentage for 1991 is 9.8. The percentage for 1993 is 10.0. The percentage for 1995 is 12.2. The percentage for 1997 is 12.2. The percentage for 1999 is 12.8. The percentage for 2001 is 10.3. The percentage for 2003 is 7.6. The percentage for 2005 is 7.2. The percentage for 2007 is 6.1. The percentage for 2009 is 5.3. The percentage for 2011 is 4.8. The percentage for 2013 is 4.0. The percentage for 2015 is 2.3. The percentage for 2017 is 2.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2017.

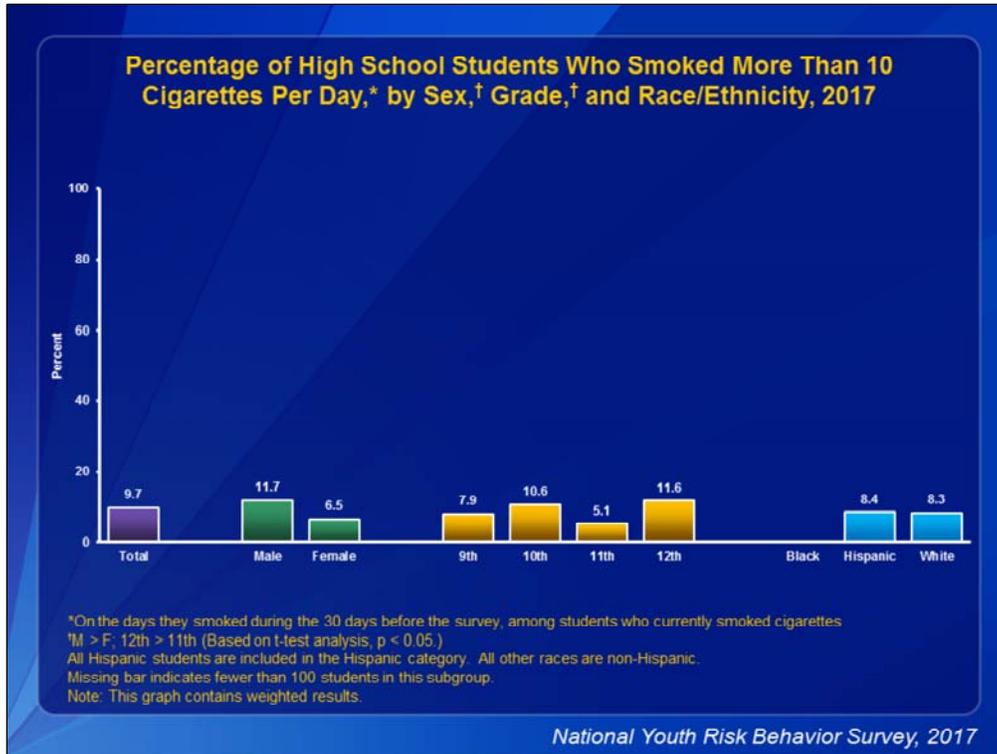


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 19 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 0.3% to 4.5%. The median across states was 1.6%. The range across cities was 0.1% to 0.8%. The median across cities was 0.6%.



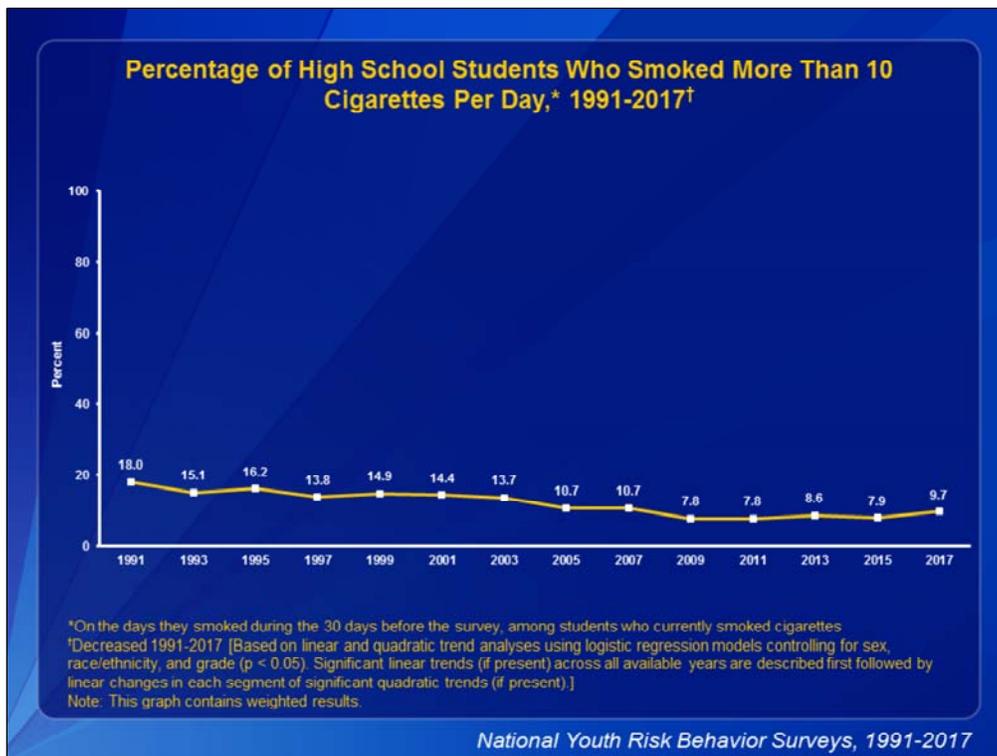
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked daily during the past 30 days, 2017. The values range from 0.3% to 4.5%. California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Texas, Utah, range from 0.3% to 1.0%. Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 1.1% to 1.5%. Alaska, Delaware, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, range from 1.6% to 2.1%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 2.2% to 4.5%. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes).

The percentage for all students is 9.7. The percentage for Male students is 11.7. The percentage for Female students is 6.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 10.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 11.6. The percentage for Black students is . The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.4. The percentage for White students is 8.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results. Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

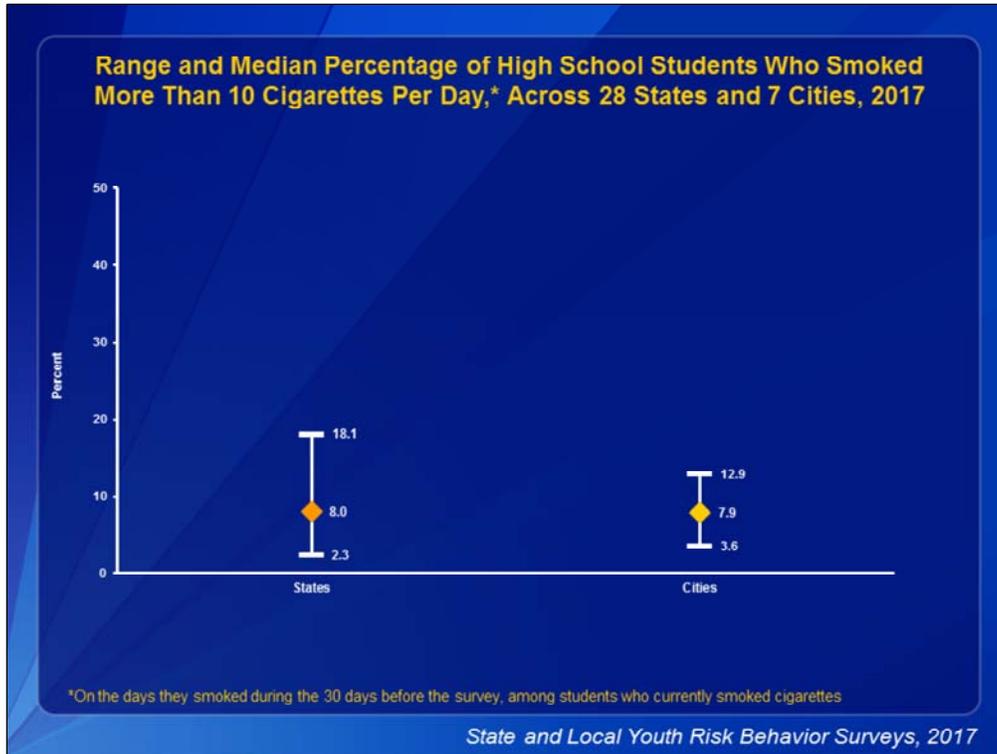
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes).

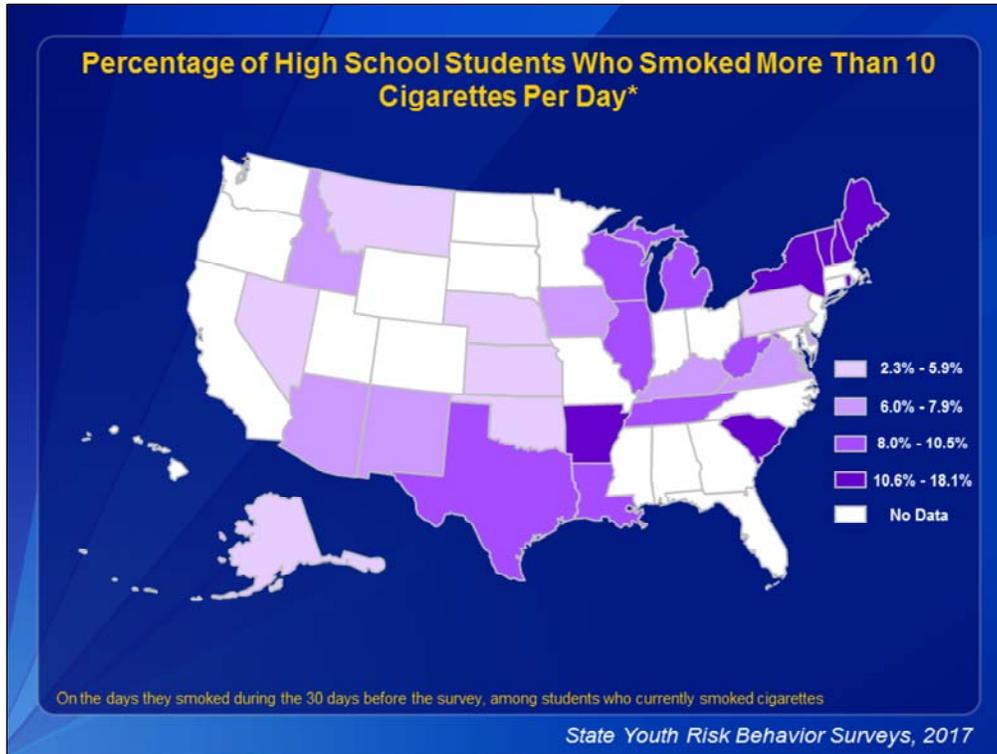
The percentage for 1991 is 18.0. The percentage for 1993 is 15.1. The percentage for 1995 is 16.2. The percentage for 1997 is 13.8. The percentage for 1999 is 14.9. The percentage for 2001 is 14.4. The percentage for 2003 is 13.7. The percentage for 2005 is 10.7. The percentage for 2007 is 10.7. The percentage for 2009 is 7.8. The percentage for 2011 is 7.8. The percentage for 2013 is 8.6. The percentage for 2015 is 7.9. The percentage for 2017 is 9.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017.

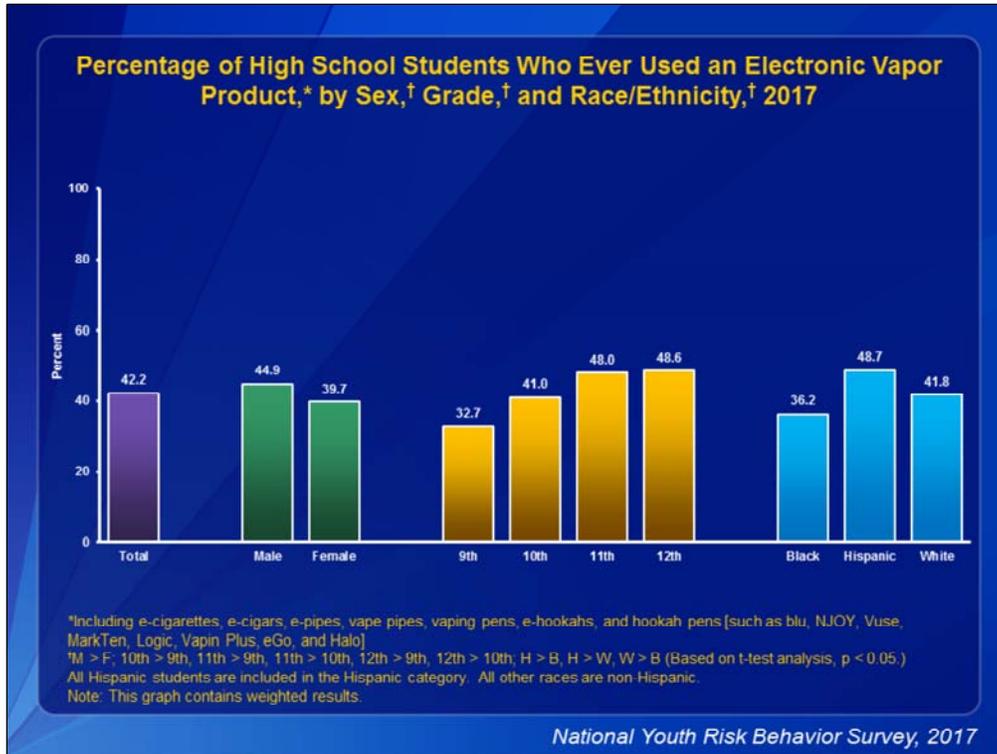


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 7 cities for high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes).

The range across states was 2.3% to 18.1%. The median across states was 8%. The range across cities was 3.6% to 12.9%. The median across cities was 7.9%.



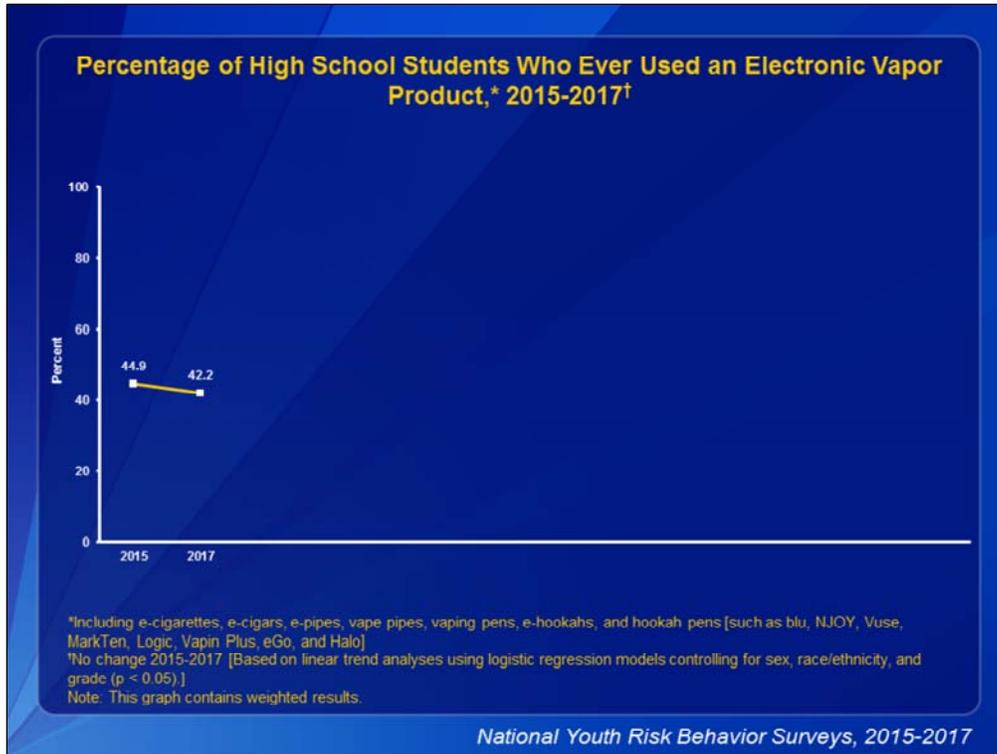
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes), 2017. The values range from 2.3% to 18.1%. Alaska, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 2.3% to 5.9%. Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, New Mexico, Virginia, range from 6.0% to 7.9%. Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 8.0% to 10.5%. Arkansas, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, range from 10.6% to 18.1%. Utah, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, California, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]).

The percentage for all students is 42.2. The percentage for Male students is 44.9. The percentage for Female students is 39.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 32.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 41.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 48.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 48.6. The percentage for Black students is 36.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 48.7. The percentage for White students is 41.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

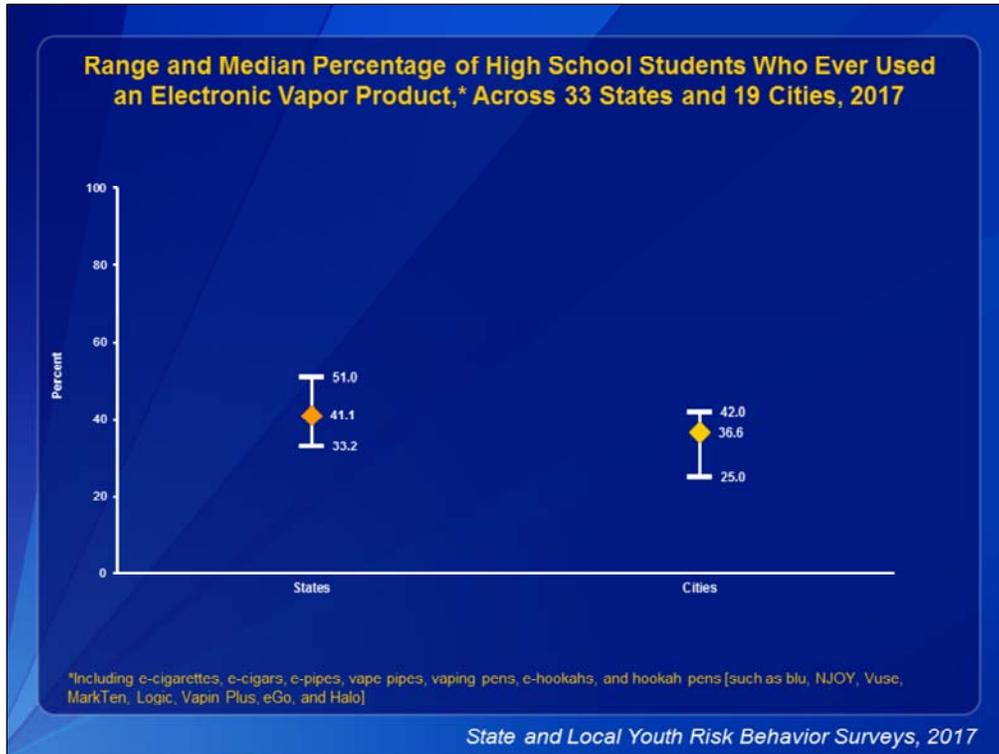
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]).

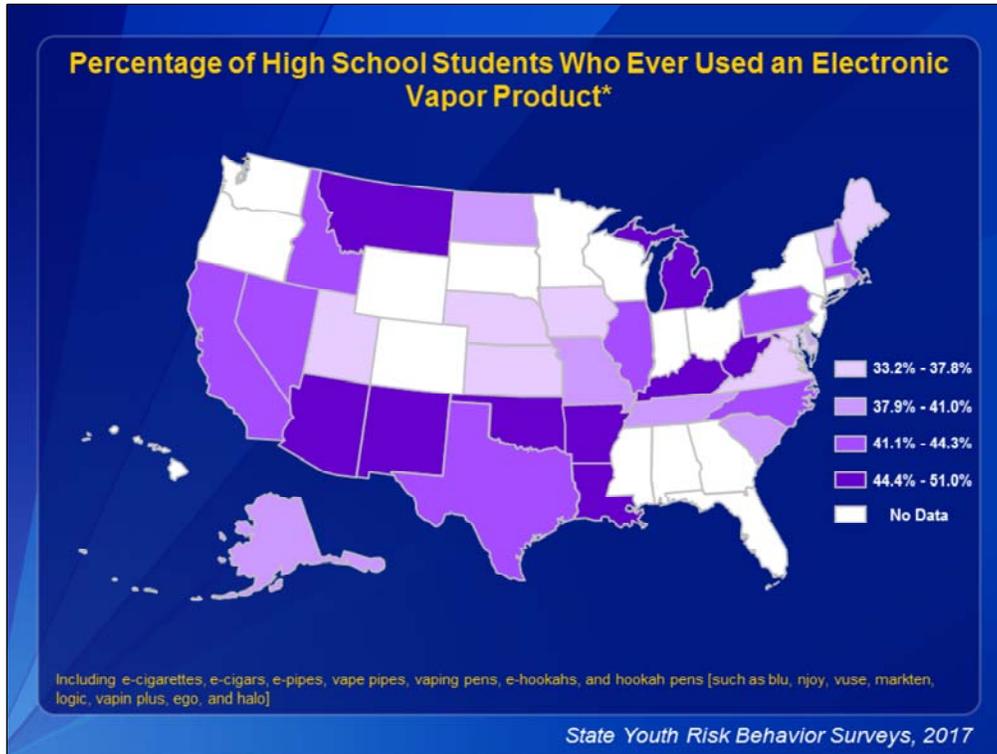
The percentage for 2015 is 44.9. The percentage for 2017 is 42.2.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.

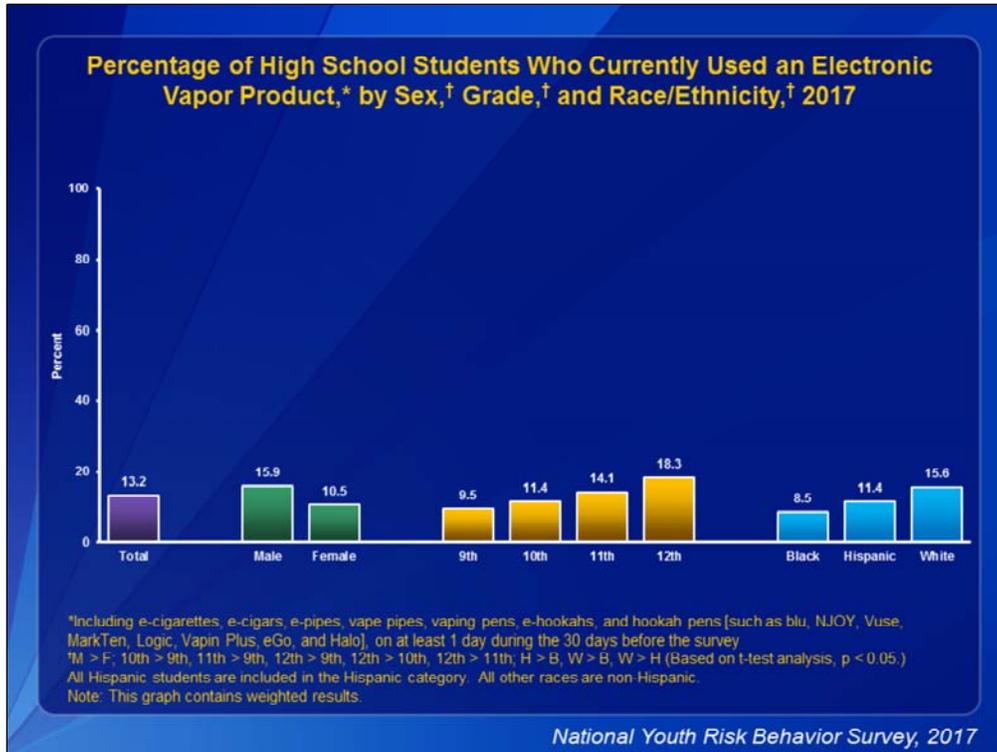


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 19 cities for high school students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]).

The range across states was 33.2% to 51.0%. The median across states was 41.1%. The range across cities was 25.0% to 42.0%. The median across cities was 36.6%.



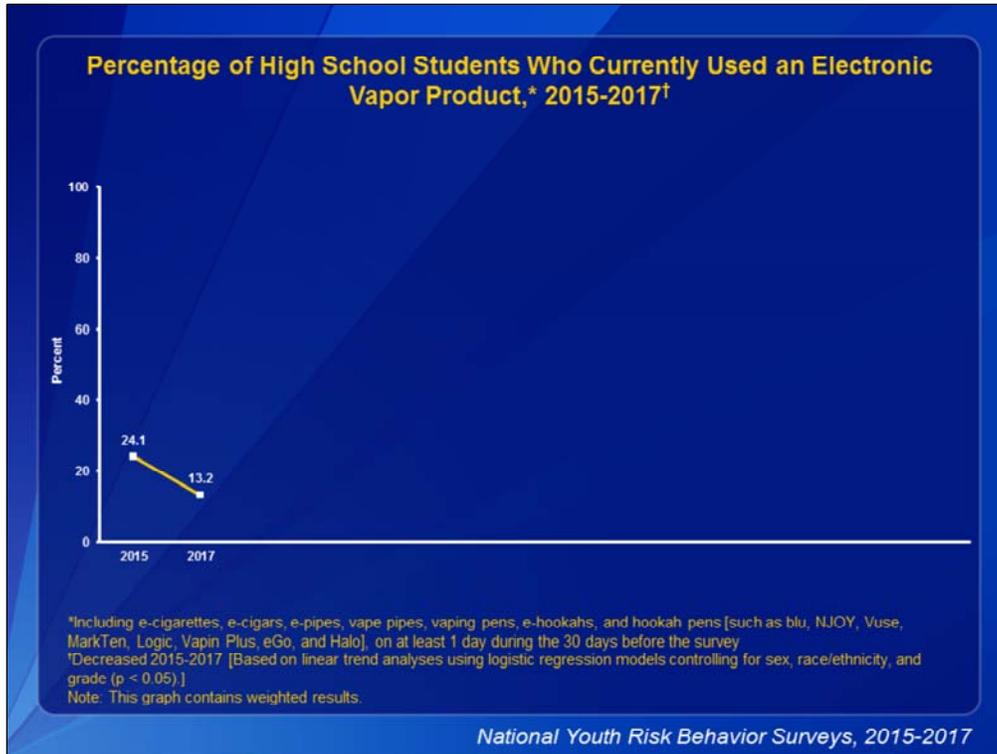
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vopin Plus, eGo, and Halo]), 2017. The values range from 33.2% to 51%. Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, range from 33.2% to 37.8%. Alaska, Delaware, Missouri, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 37.9% to 41.0%. California, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, range from 41.1% to 44.3%. Arizona, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 44.4% to 51.0%. Wisconsin, New York, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 13.2. The percentage for Male students is 15.9. The percentage for Female students is 10.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 11.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 18.3. The percentage for Black students is 8.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.4. The percentage for White students is 15.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

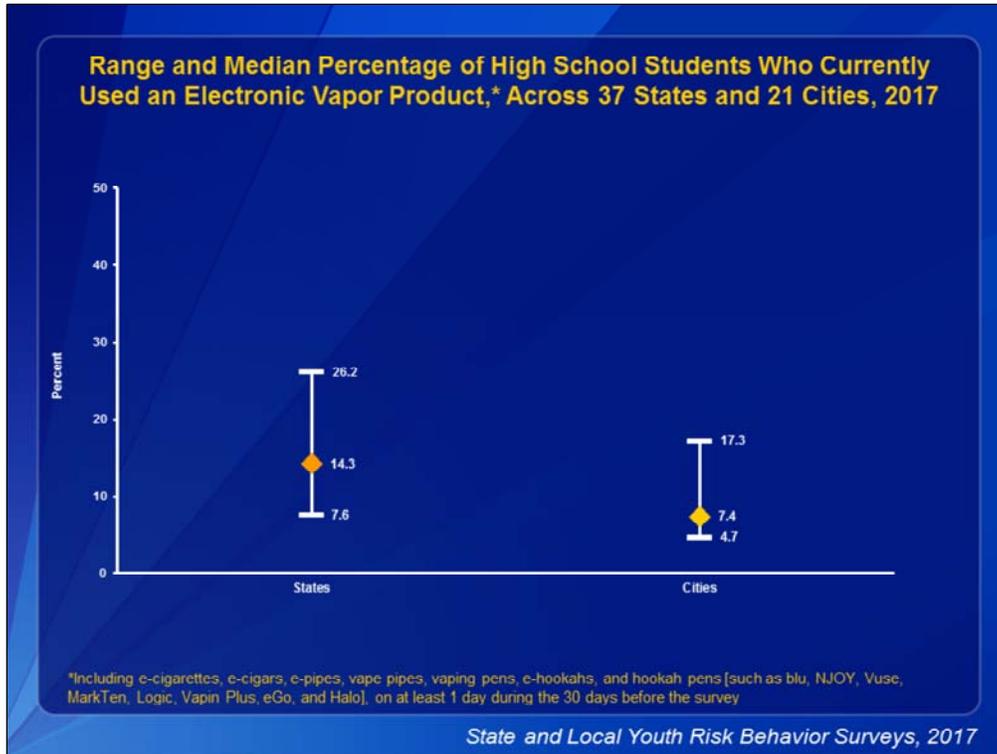
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

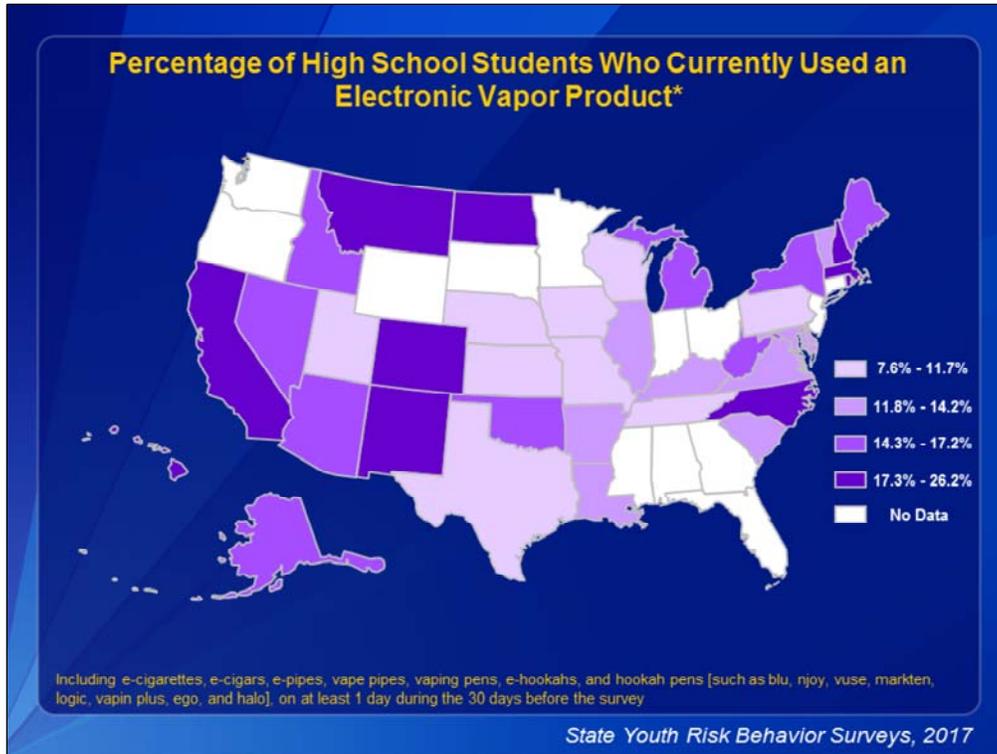
The percentage for 2015 is 24.1. The percentage for 2017 is 13.2.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2015 to 2017.

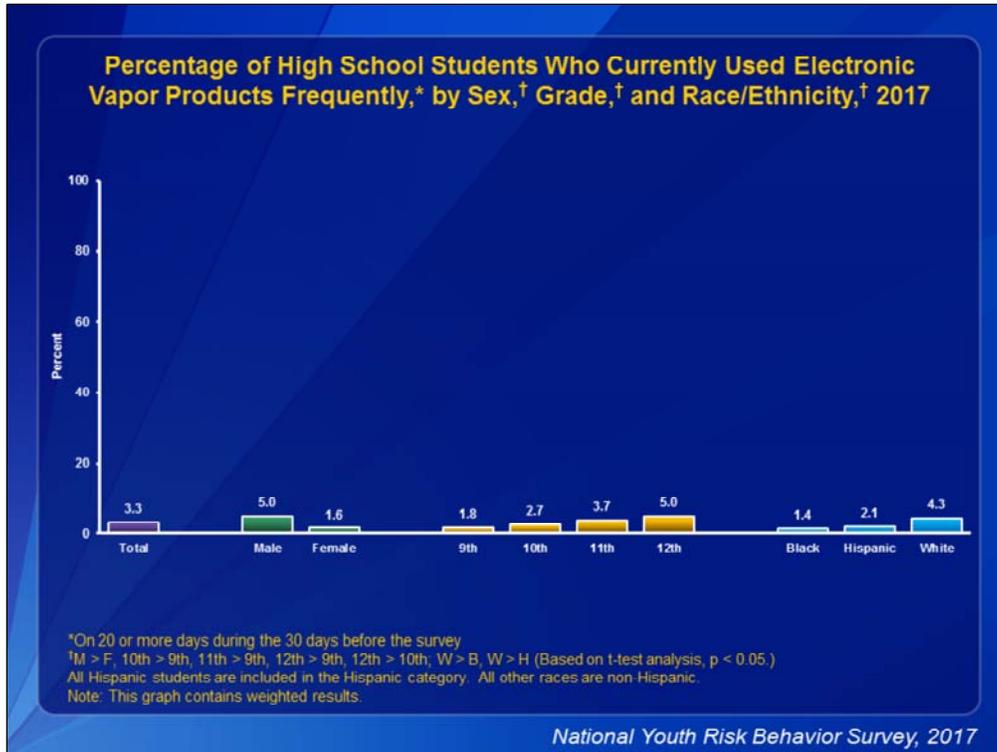


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 21 cities for high school students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 7.6% to 26.2%. The median across states was 14.3%. The range across cities was 4.7% to 17.3%. The median across cities was 7.4%.



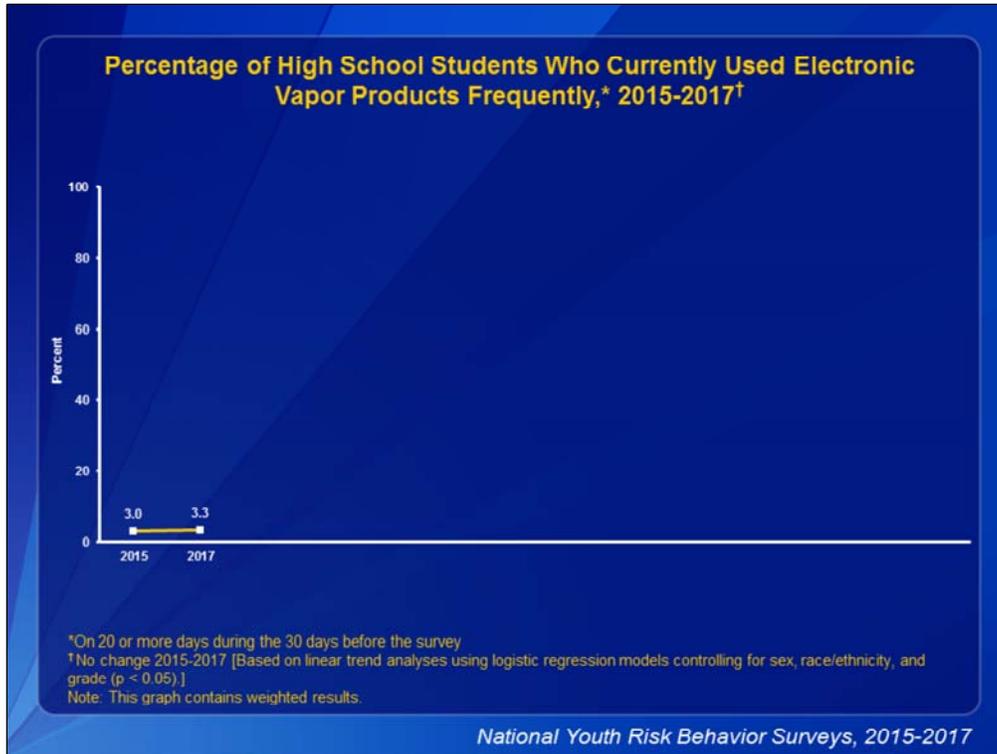
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 7.6% to 26.2%. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 7.6% to 11.7%. Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, range from 11.8% to 14.2%. Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 14.3% to 17.2%. California, Colorado, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, range from 17.3% to 26.2%. Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 3.3. The percentage for Male students is 5.0. The percentage for Female students is 1.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for Black students is 1.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.1. The percentage for White students is 4.3 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

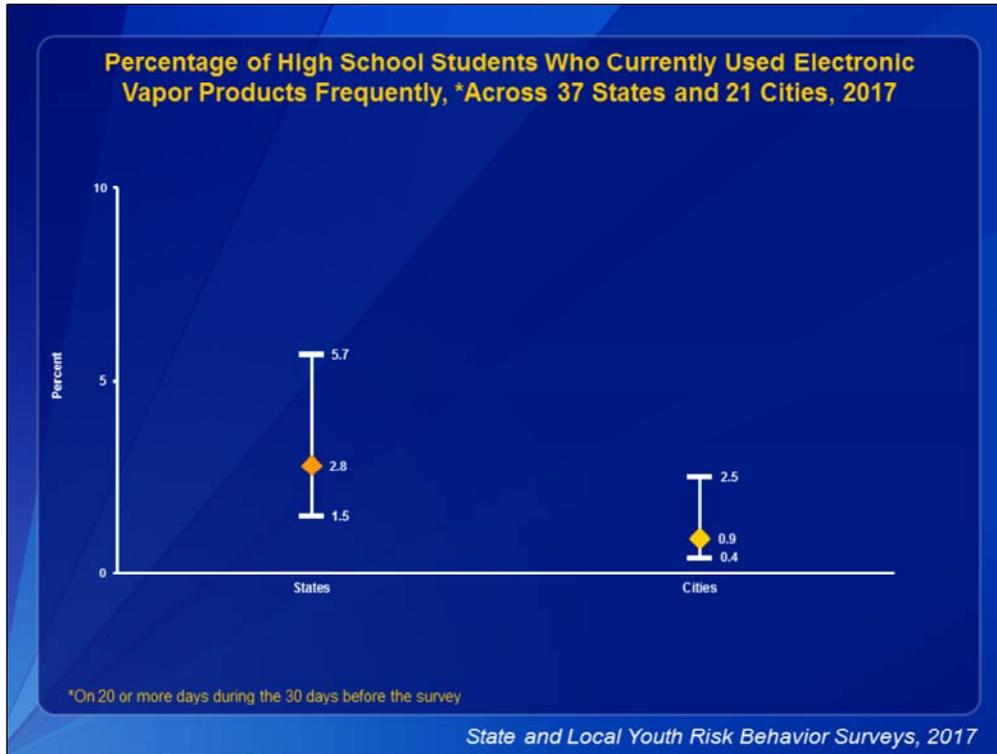
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who **currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)**.

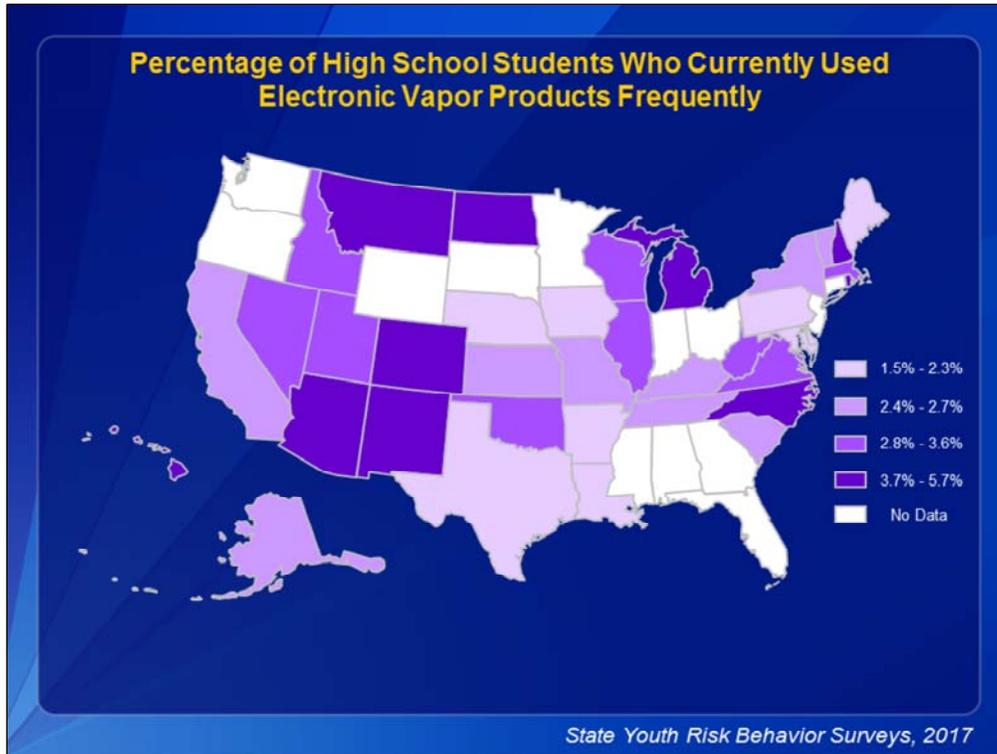
The percentage for 2015 is 3.0. The percentage for 2017 is 3.3.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.

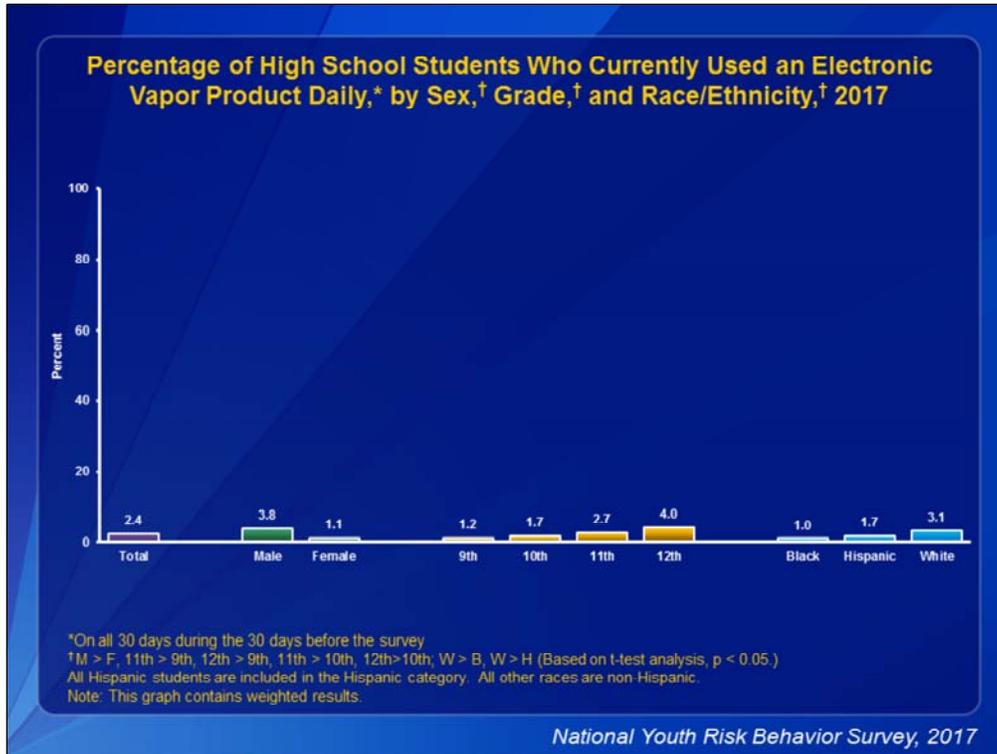


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 21 cities for high school students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 1.5% to 5.7%. The median across states was 2.8%. The range across cities was 0.4% to 2.5%. The median across cities was 0.9%.



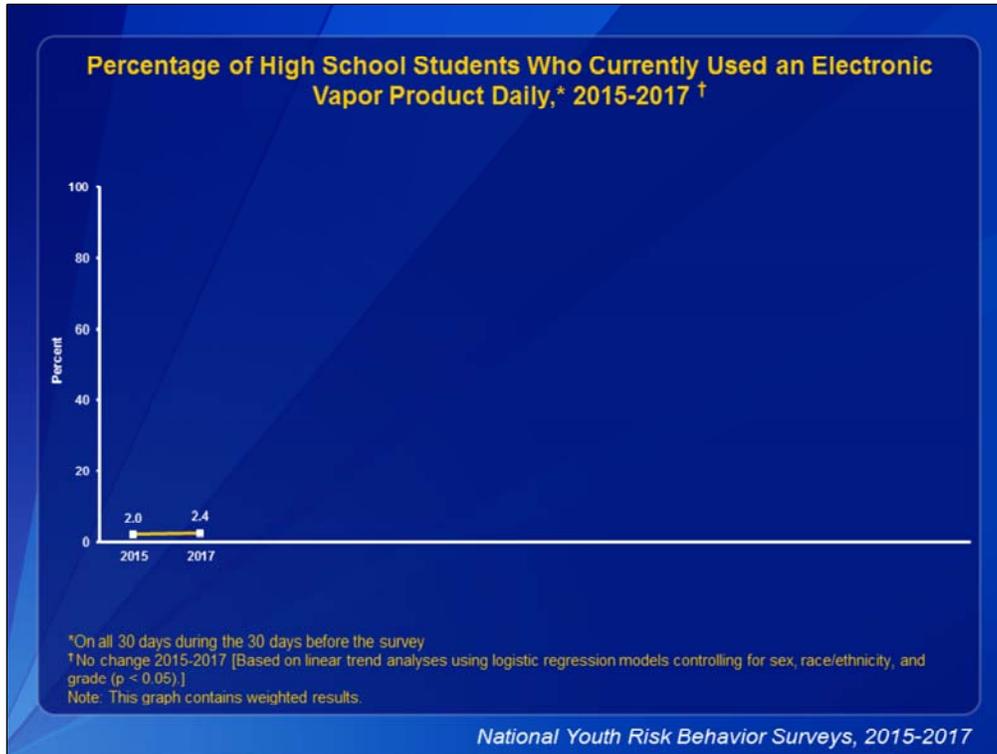
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product frequently, 2017. The values range from 1.5% to 5.7%. Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, range from 1.5% to 2.3%. Alaska, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 2.4% to 2.7%. Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, Oklahoma, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 2.8% to 3.6%. Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, range from 3.7% to 5.7%. Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who currently used an electronic vapor product daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 2.4. The percentage for Male students is 3.8. The percentage for Female students is 1.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.0. The percentage for Black students is 1.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.7. The percentage for White students is 3.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

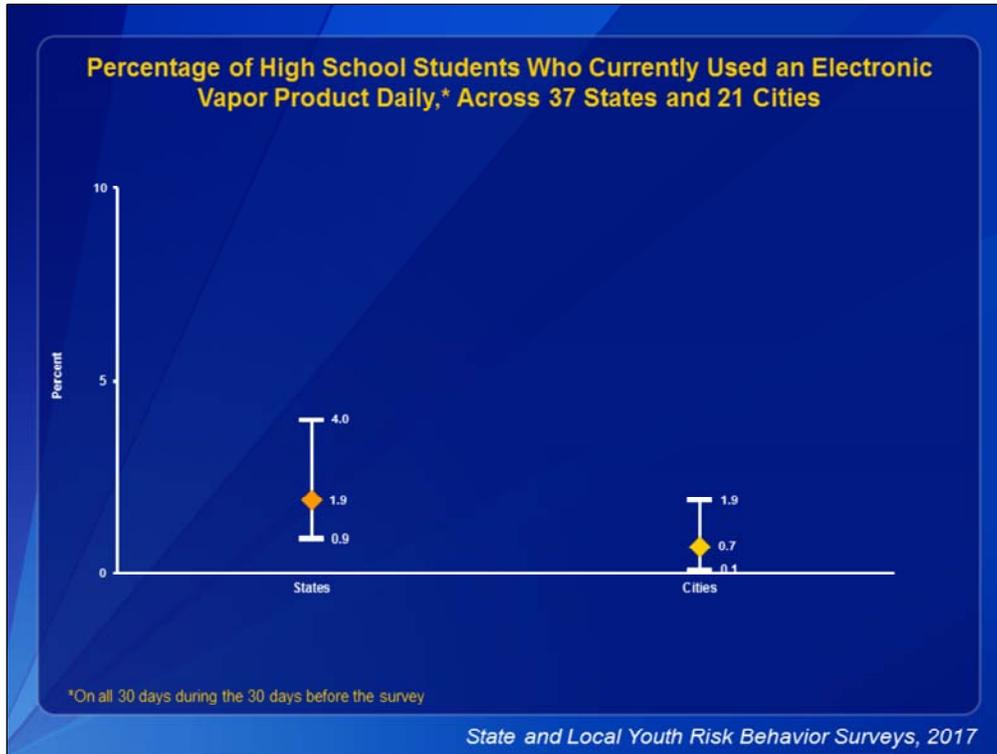
For this behavior, the prevalence male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who currently used an electronic vapor product daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

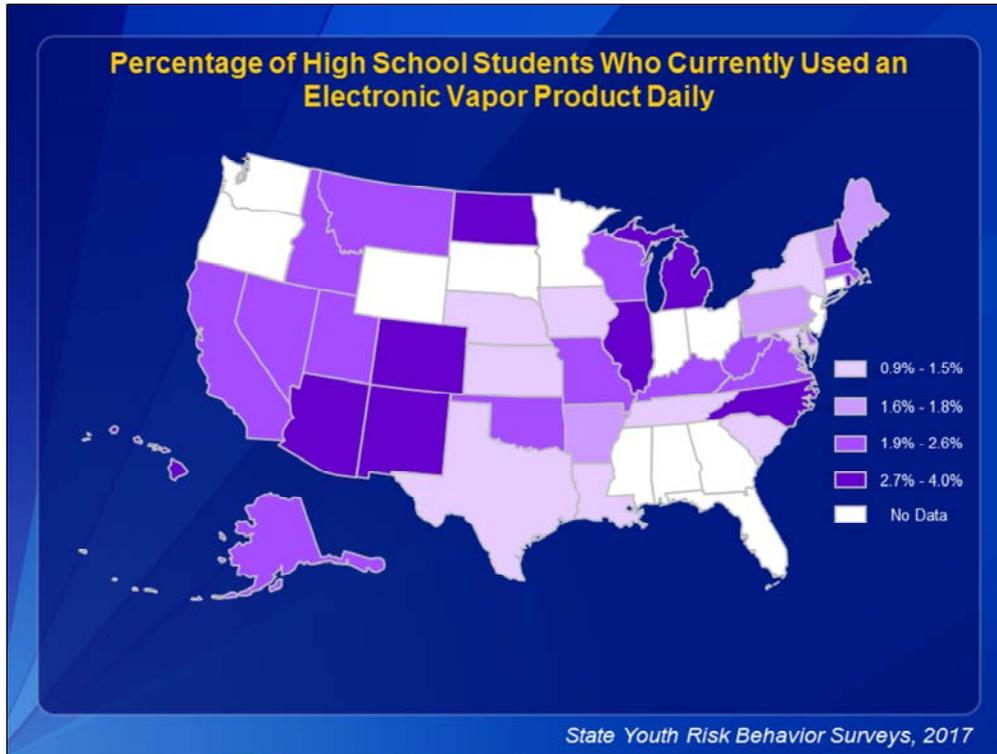
The percentage for 2015 is 2.0. The percentage for 2017 is 2.4.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.

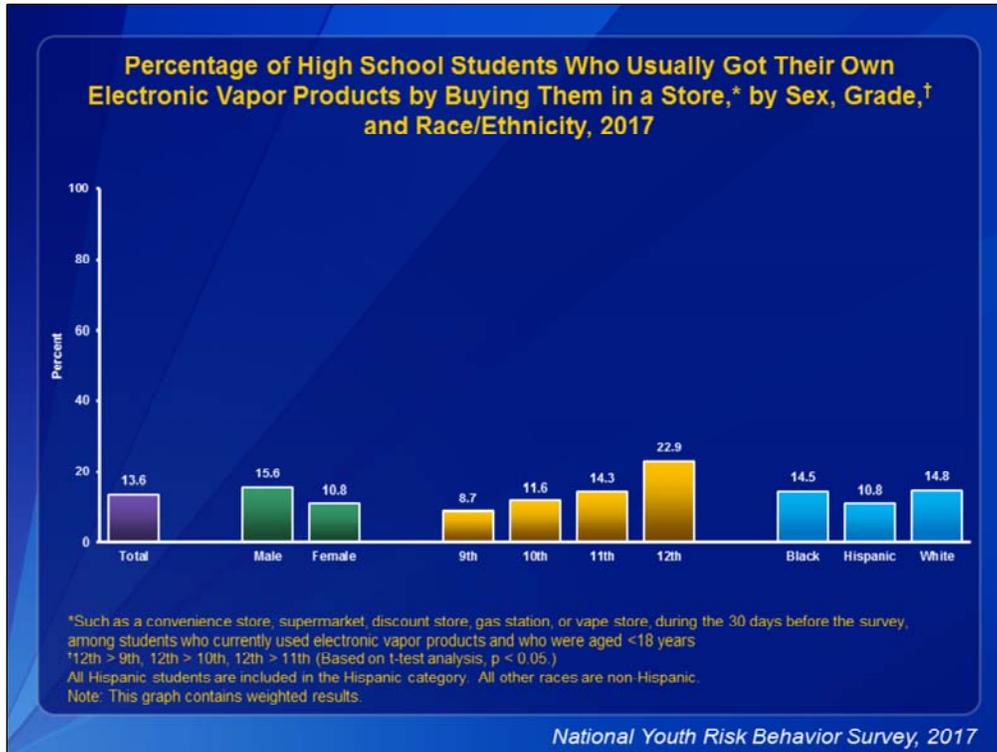


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 21 cities for high school students who currently used an electronic vapor product daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 0.9% to 4.0%. The median across states was 1.9%. The range across cities was 0.1% to 1.9%. The median across cities was 0.7%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product daily, 2017. The values range from 0.9% to 4%. Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 0.9% to 1.5%. Arkansas, Maine, Pennsylvania, Vermont, range from 1.6% to 1.8%. Alaska, California, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 1.9% to 2.6%. Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, range from 2.7% to 4.0%. Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

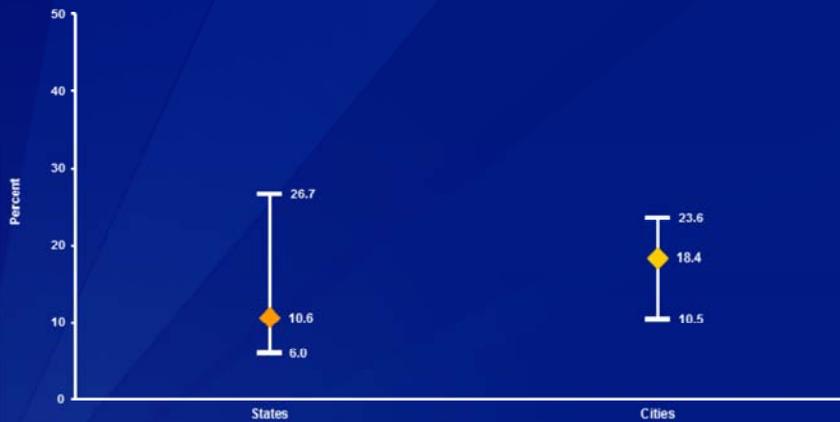


Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years).

The percentage for all students is 13.6. The percentage for Male students is 15.6. The percentage for Female students is 10.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 11.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 22.9. The percentage for Black students is 14.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.8. The percentage for White students is 14.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Own Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them in a Store,* Across 26 States and 7 Cities, 2017

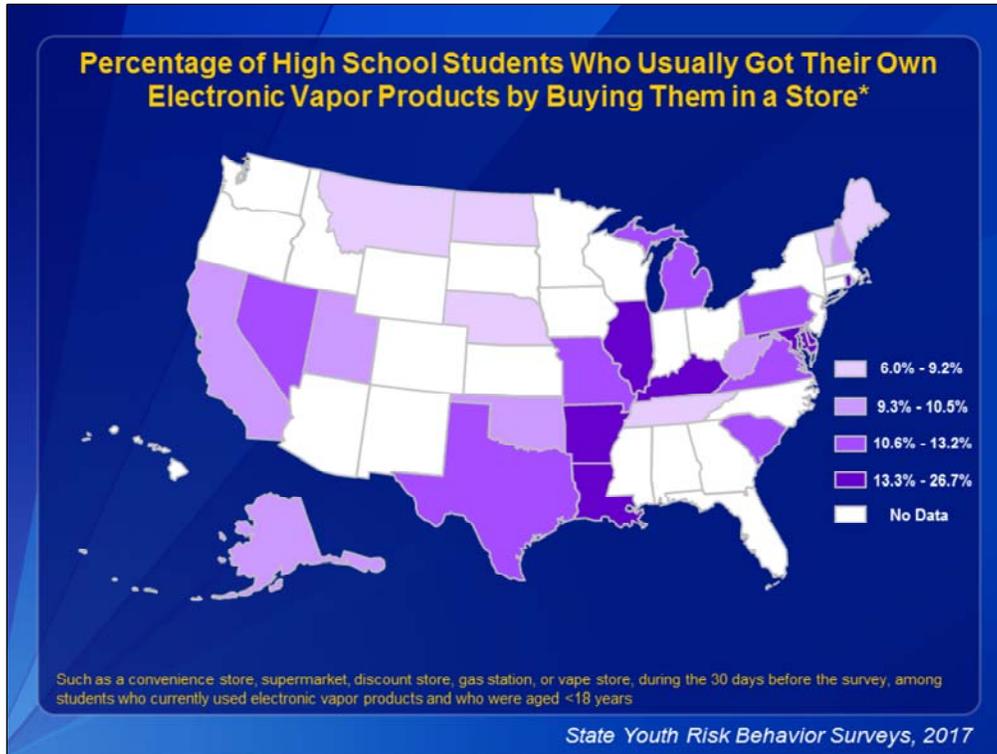


*Such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years

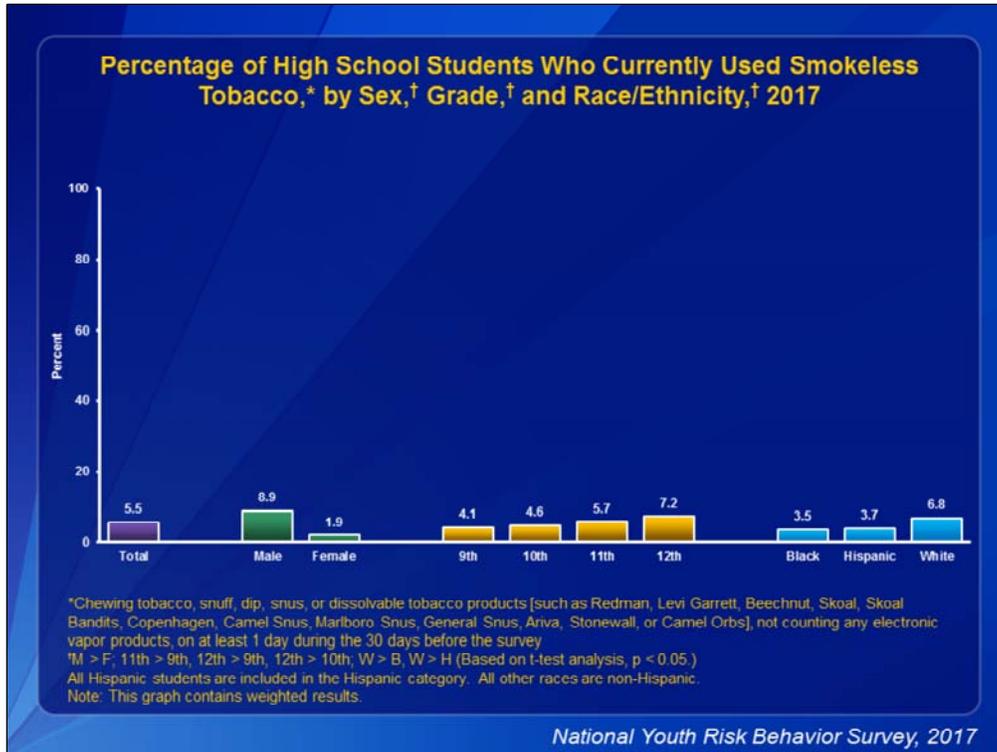
State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 26 states and 7 cities for high school students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years).

The range across states was 6.0% to 26.7%. The median across states was 10.6%. The range across cities was 10.5% to 23.6%. The median across cities was 18.4%.



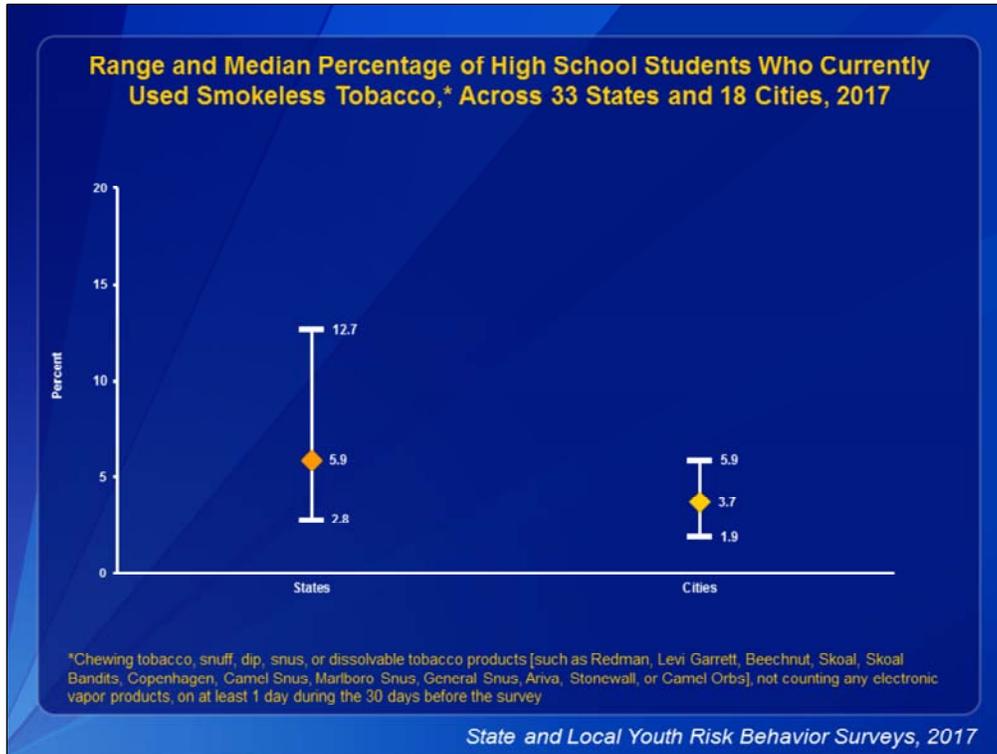
This slide shows the percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years), 2017. The values range from 6% to 26.7%. Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 6.0% to 9.2%. Alaska, California, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Utah, West Virginia, range from 9.3% to 10.5%. Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, range from 10.6% to 13.2%. Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Rhode Island, range from 13.3% to 26.7%. Wisconsin, New York, New Mexico, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Kansas, Idaho, Iowa, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

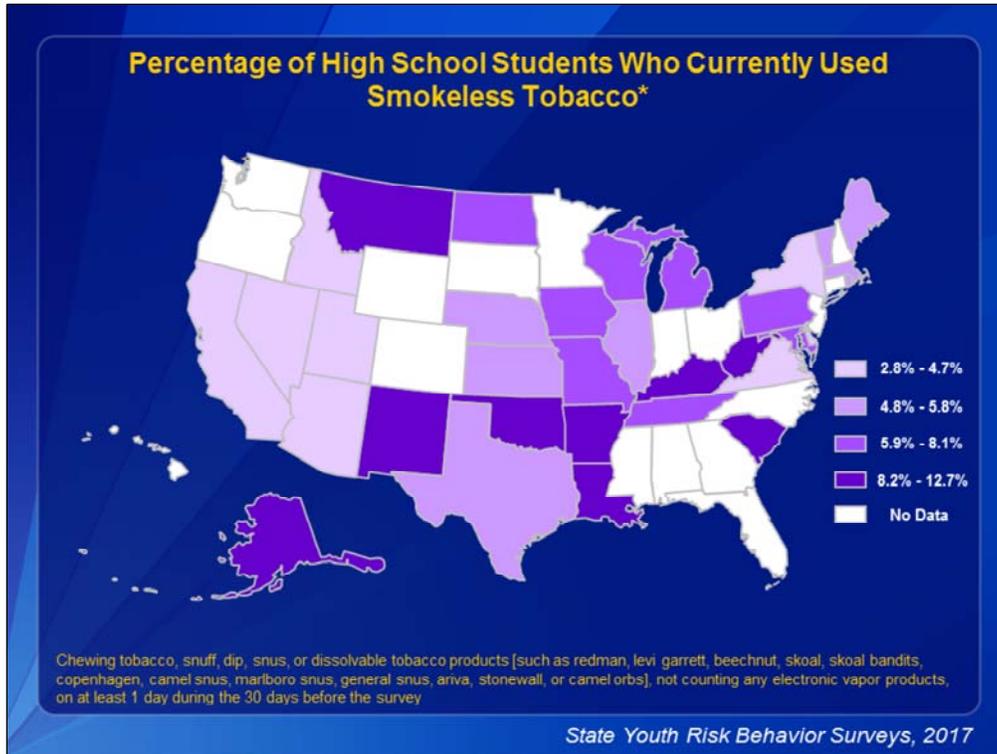
The percentage for all students is 5.5. The percentage for Male students is 8.9. The percentage for Female students is 1.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.2. The percentage for Black students is 3.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.7. The percentage for White students is 6.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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

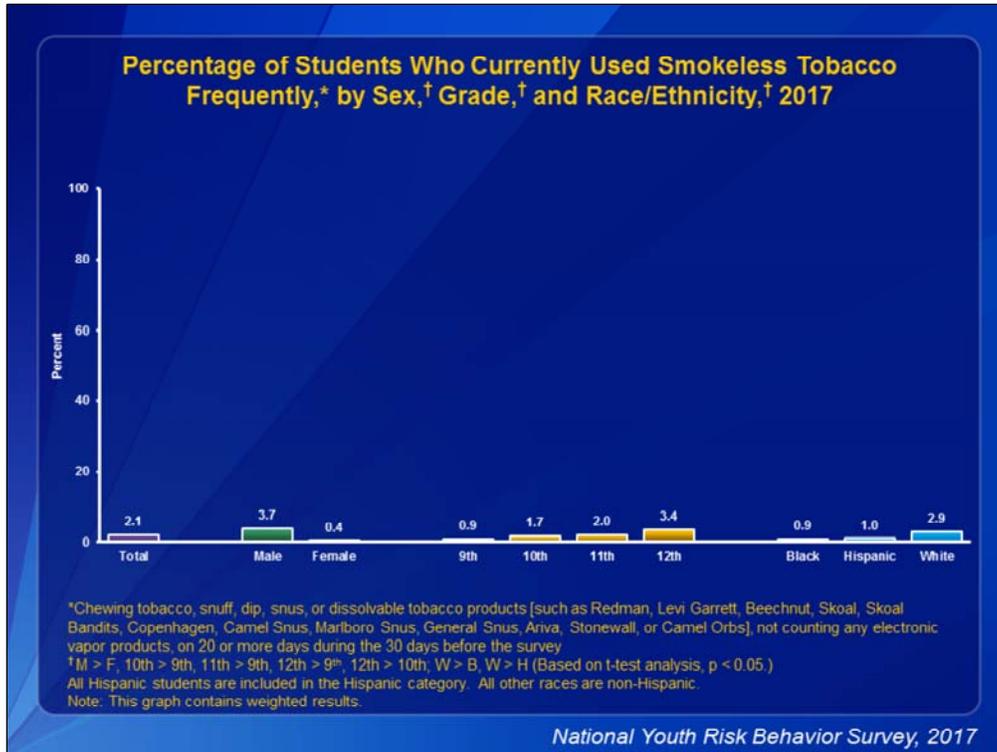


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 2.8% to 12.7%. The median across states was 5.9%. The range across cities was 1.9% to 5.9%. The median across cities was 3.7%.



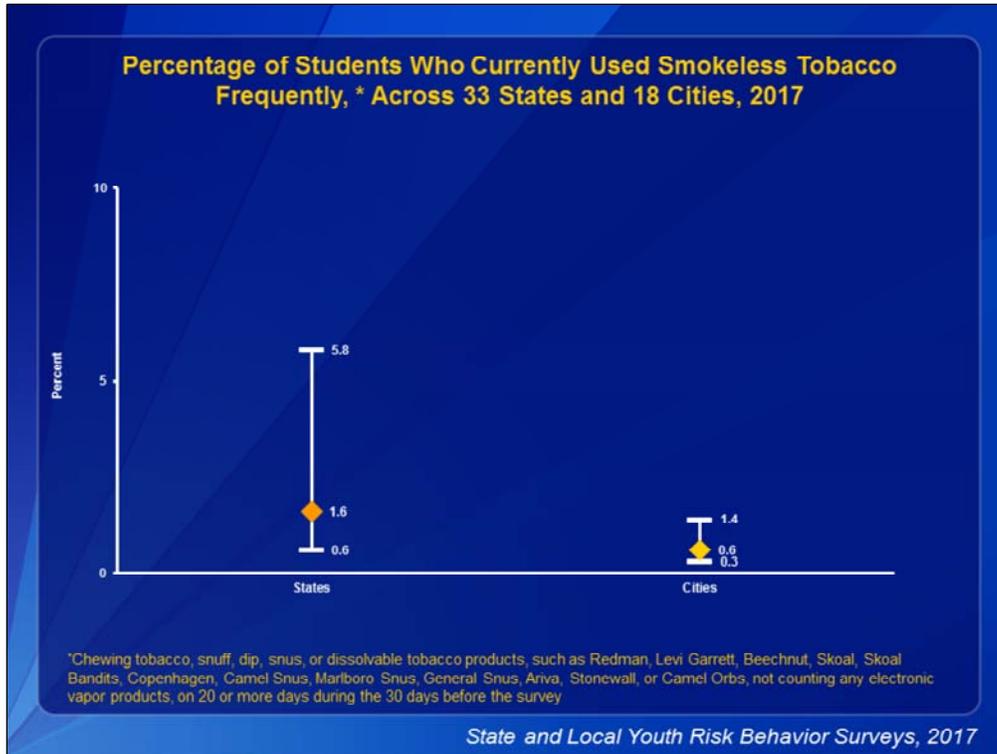
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 2.8% to 12.7%. Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, New York, Utah, Virginia, range from 2.8% to 4.7%. Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, range from 4.8% to 5.8%. Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, range from 5.9% to 8.1%. Alaska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 8.2% to 12.7%. New Hampshire, North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco frequently (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs], not counting any electronic vapor products, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

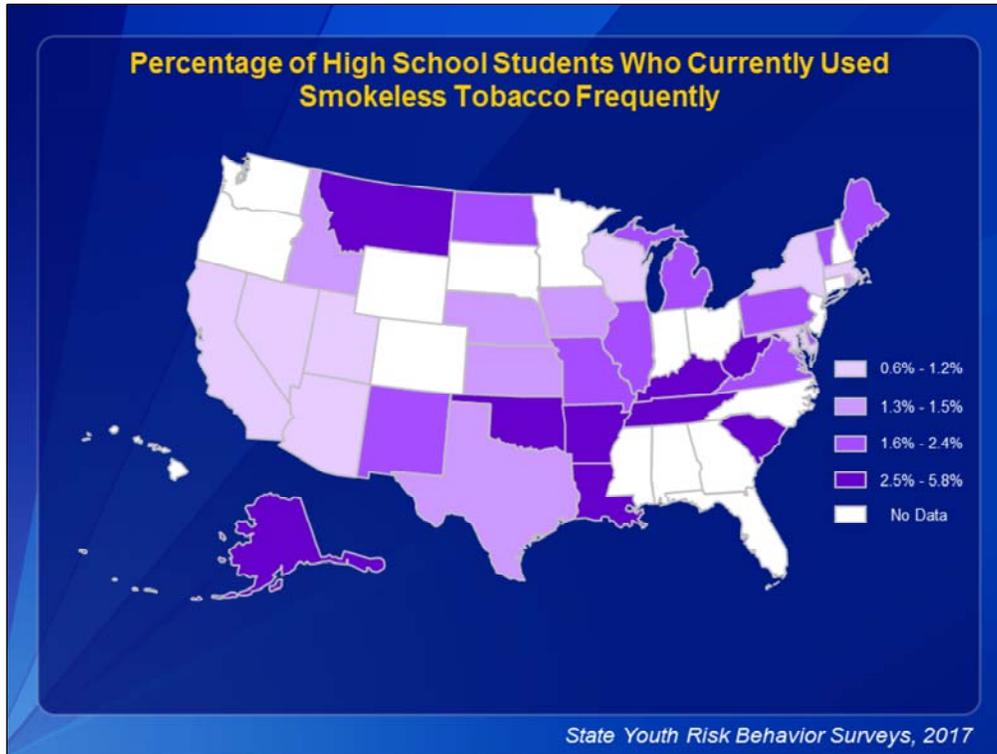
The percentage for all students is 2.1. The percentage for Male students is 3.7. The percentage for Female students is 0.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 0.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.4. The percentage for Black students is 0.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.0. The percentage for White students is 2.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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

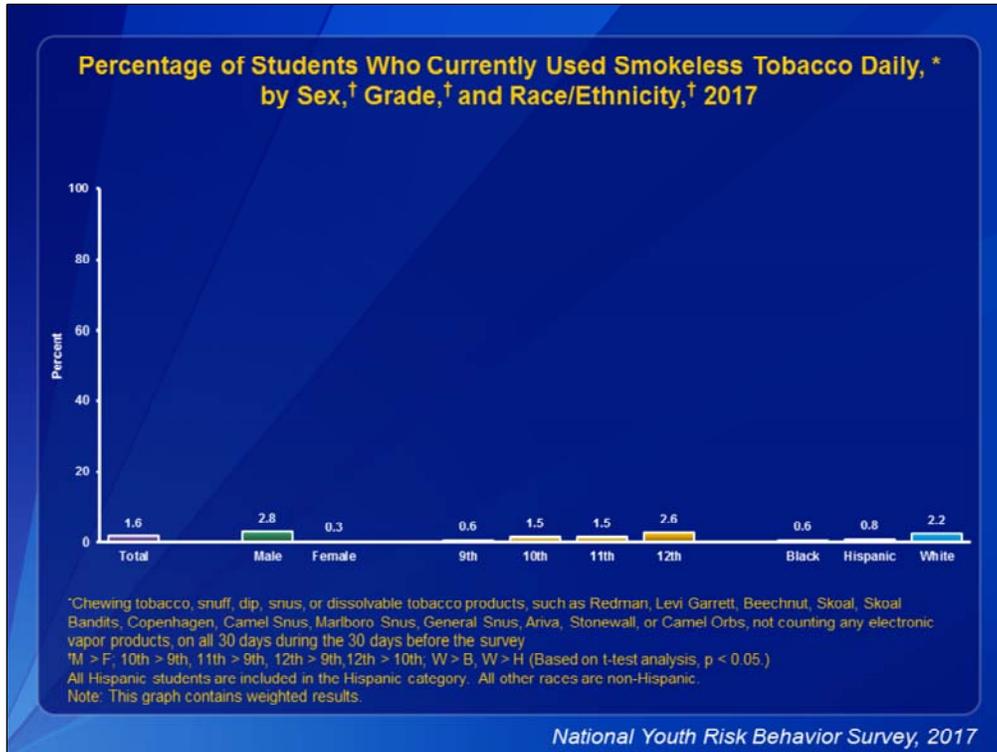


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco frequently (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs, not counting any electronic vapor products, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 0.6% to 5.8%. The median across states was 1.6%. The range across cities was 0.3% to 1.4%. The median across cities was 0.6%.



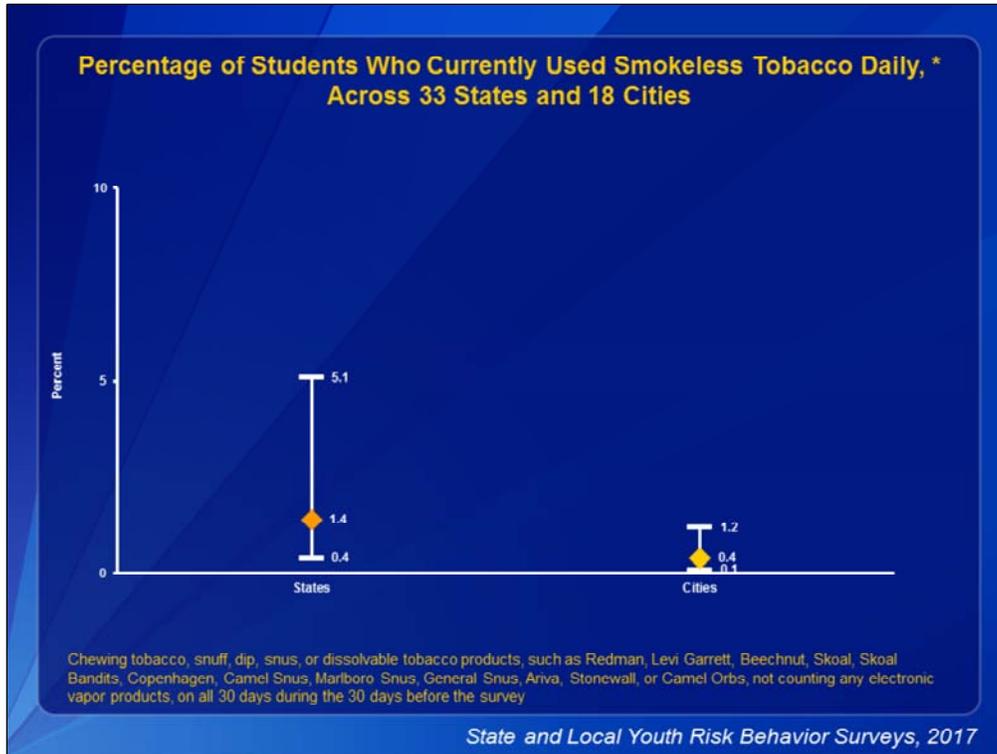
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco frequently, 2017. The values range from 0.6% to 5.8%. Arizona, California, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 0.6% to 1.2%. Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 1.3% to 1.5%. Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, range from 1.6% to 2.4%. Alaska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 2.5% to 5.8%. New Hampshire, North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco daily (Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs, not counting any electronic vapor products, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

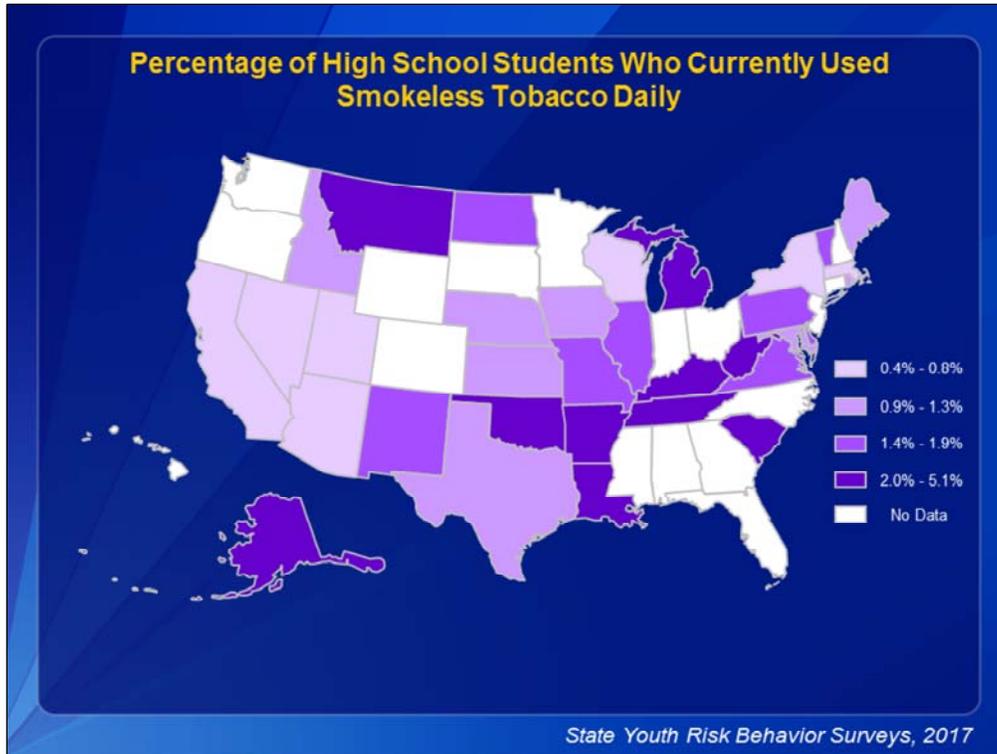
The percentage for all students is 1.6. The percentage for Male students is 2.8. The percentage for Female students is 0.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 0.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.6. The percentage for Black students is 0.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 0.8. The percentage for White students is 2.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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

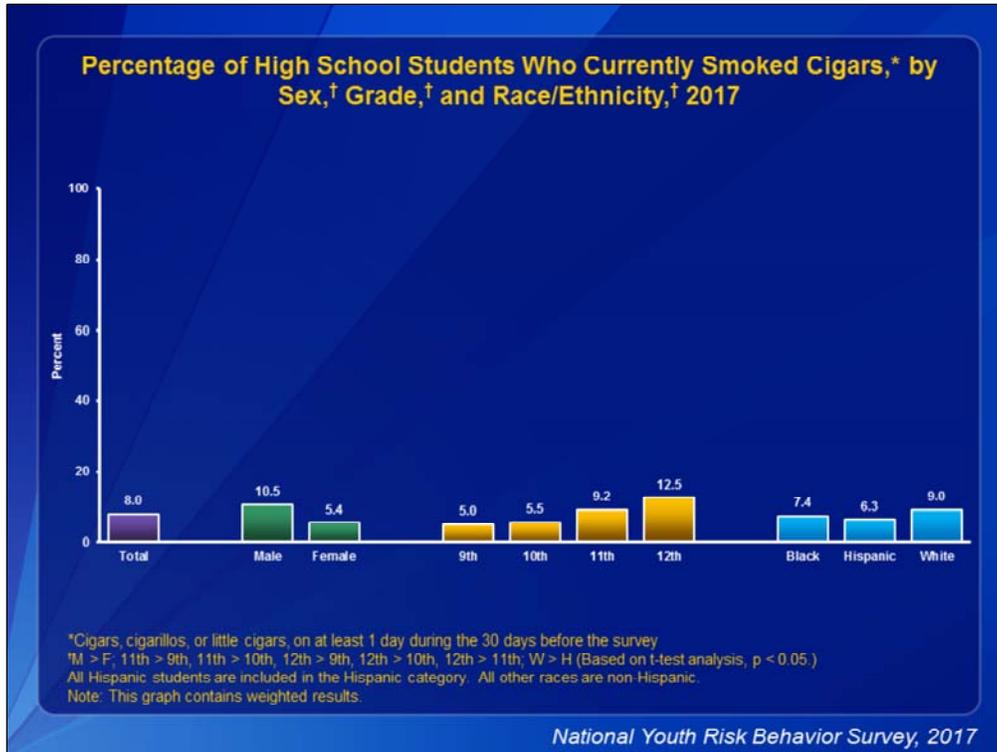


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco daily (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs, not counting any electronic vapor products, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 0.4% to 5.1%. The median across states was 1.4%. The range across cities was 0.1% to 1.2%. The median across cities was 0.4%.



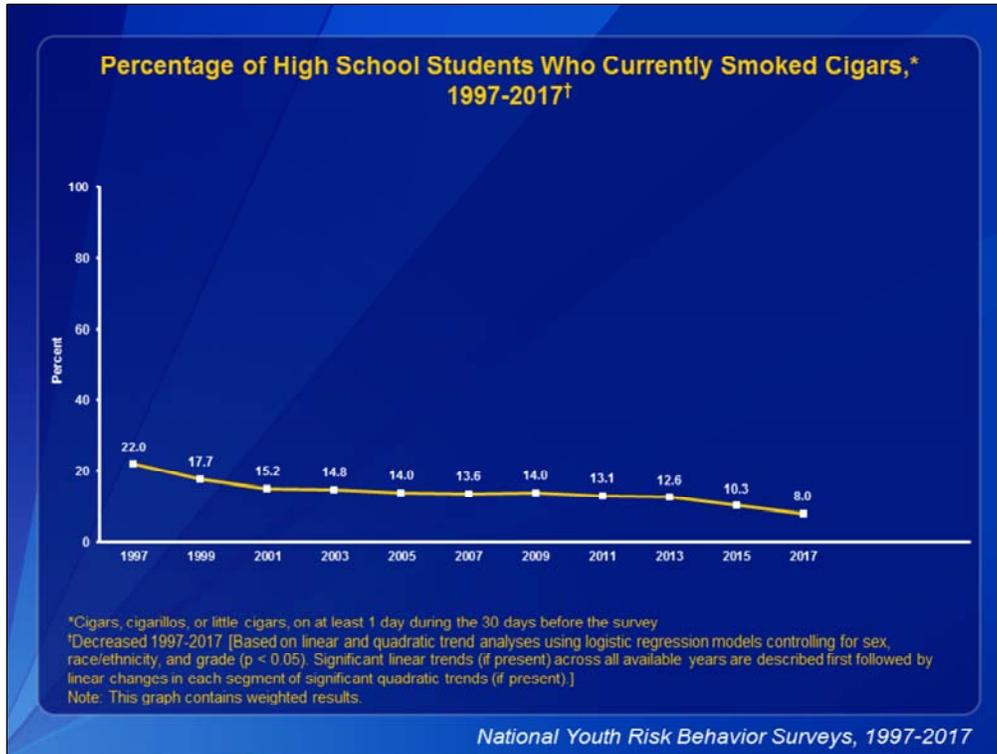
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco daily, 2017. The values range from 0.4% to 5.1%. Arizona, California, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 0.4% to 0.8%. Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 0.9% to 1.3%. Delaware, Illinois, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, range from 1.4% to 1.9%. Alaska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 2.0% to 5.1%. New Hampshire, North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 8.0. The percentage for Male students is 10.5. The percentage for Female students is 5.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 12.5. The percentage for Black students is 7.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.3. The percentage for White students is 9.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

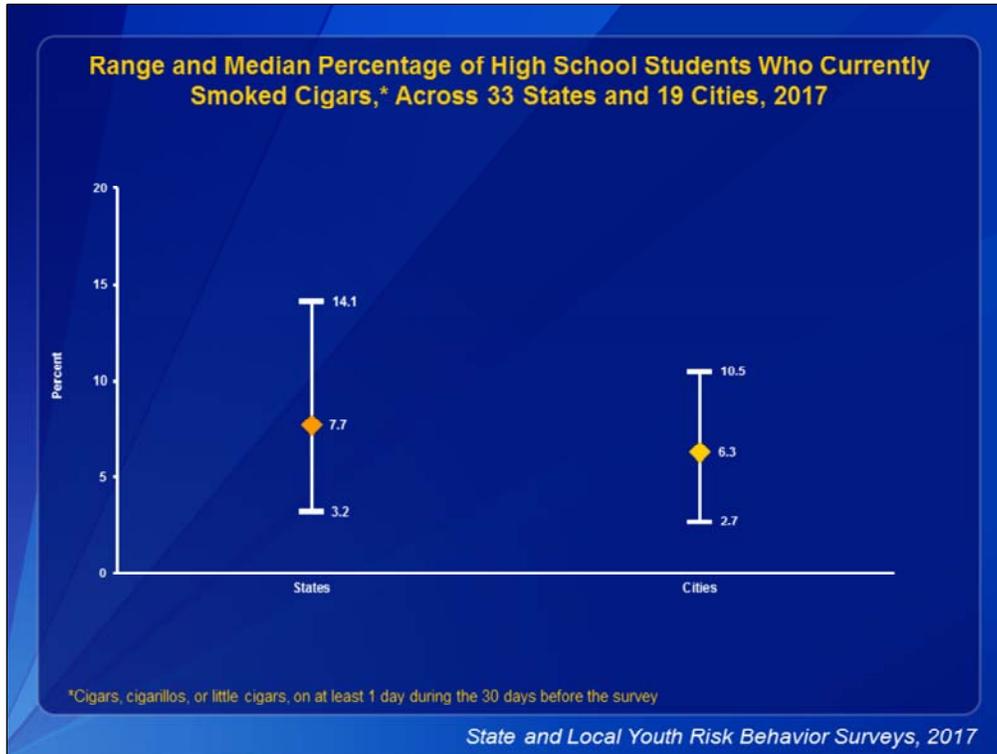
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1997 through 2017 for high school students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

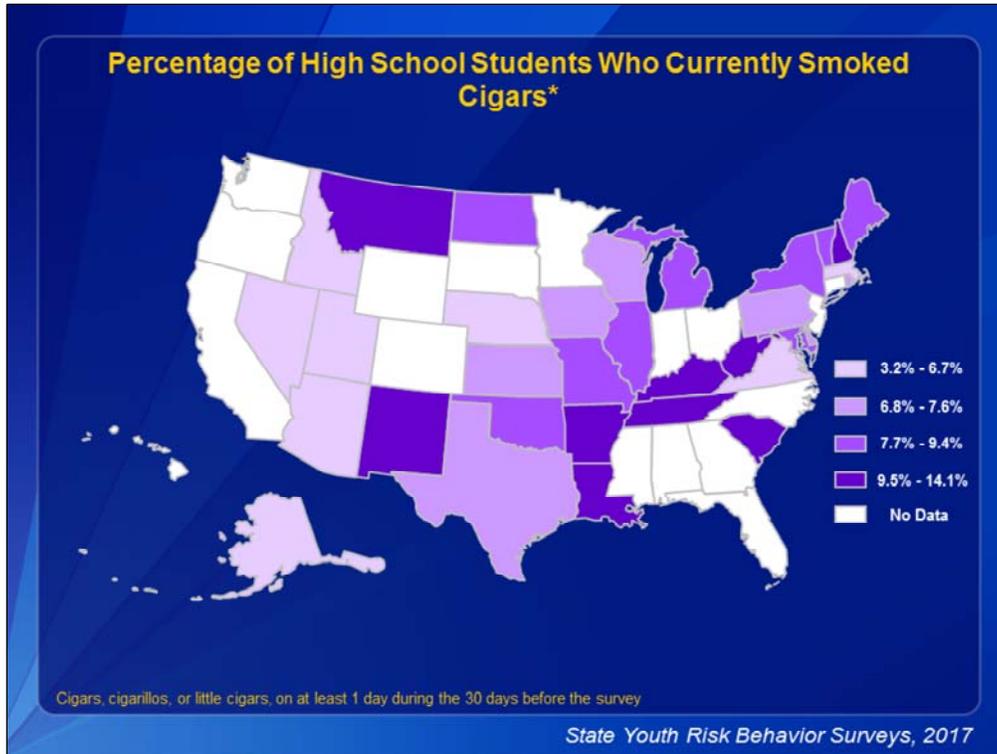
The percentage for 1997 is 22.0. The percentage for 1999 is 17.7. The percentage for 2001 is 15.2. The percentage for 2003 is 14.8. The percentage for 2005 is 14.0. The percentage for 2007 is 13.6. The percentage for 2009 is 14.0. The percentage for 2011 is 13.1. The percentage for 2013 is 12.6. The percentage for 2015 is 10.3. The percentage for 2017 is 8.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1997 to 2017.

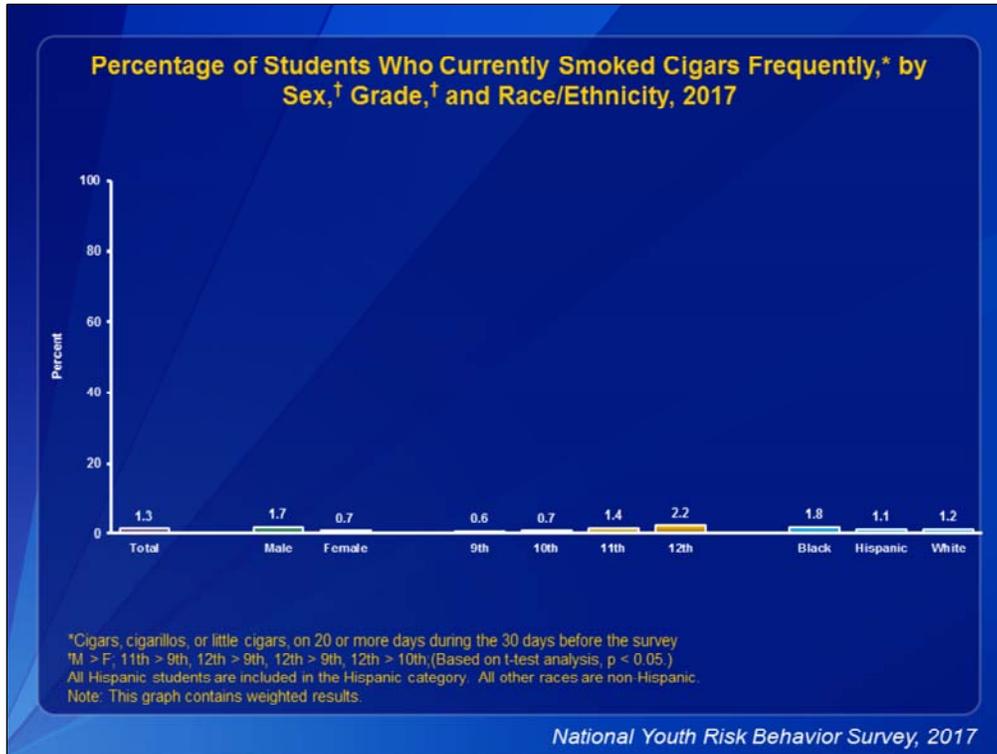


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 19 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 3.2% to 14.1%. The median across states was 7.7%. The range across cities was 2.7% to 10.5%. The median across cities was 6.3%.



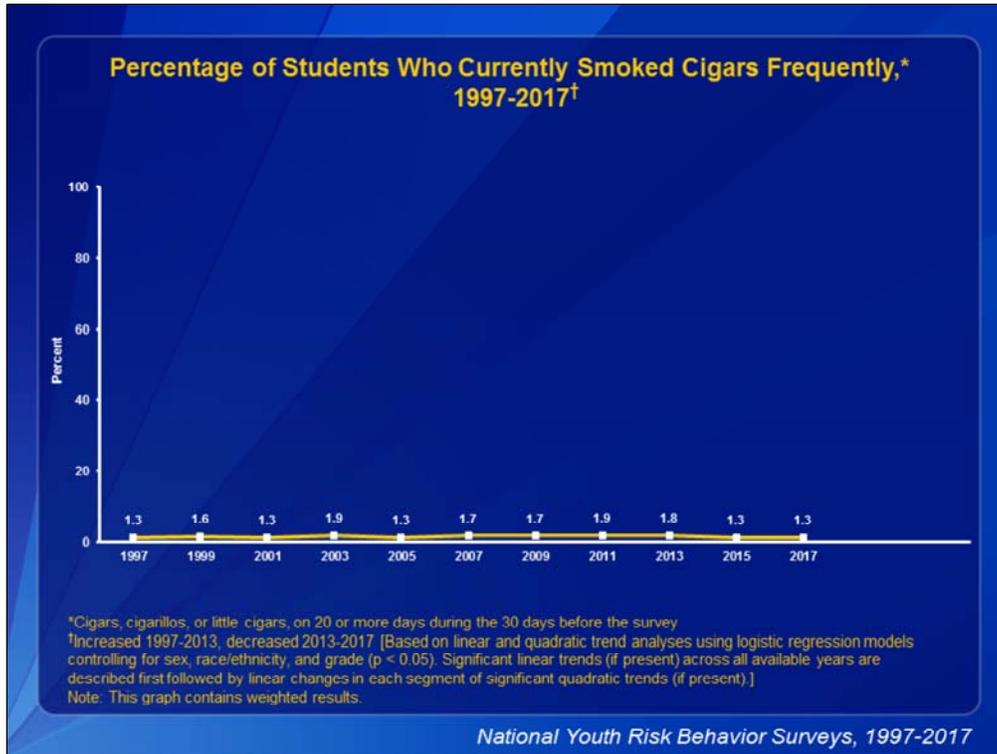
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 3.2% to 14.1%. Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, Virginia, range from 3.2% to 6.7%. Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 6.8% to 7.6%. Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Vermont, range from 7.7% to 9.4%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 9.5% to 14.1%. North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, California, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who currently smoked cigars frequently (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 1.3. The percentage for Male students is 1.7. The percentage for Female students is 0.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 0.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 0.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.2. The percentage for Black students is 1.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.1. The percentage for White students is 1.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

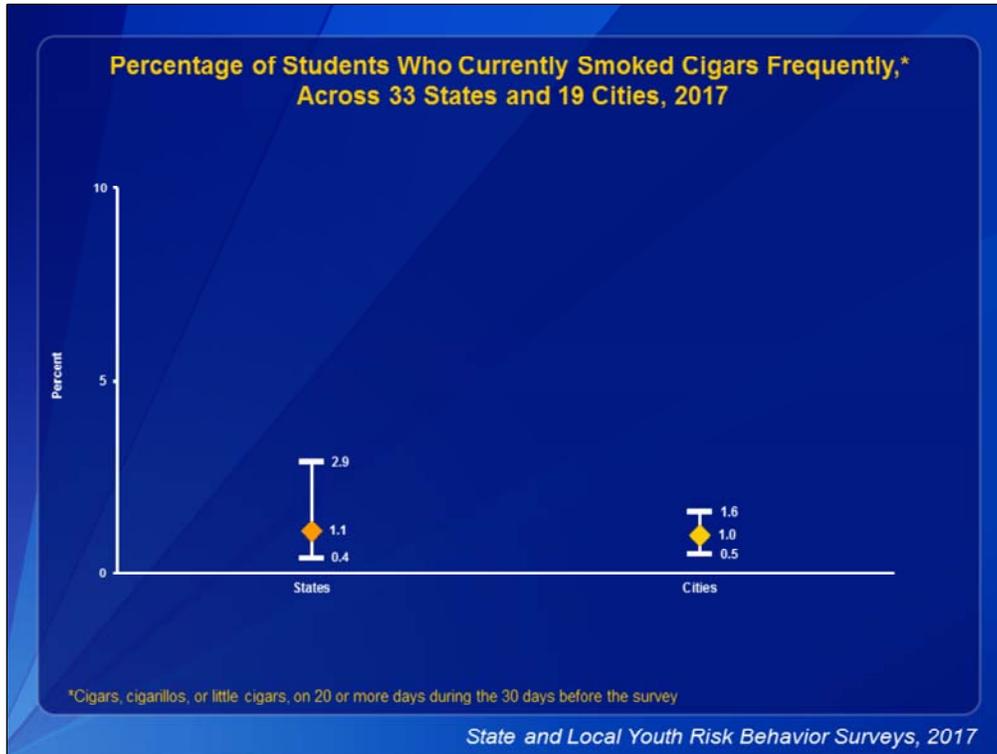
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1997 through 2017 for high school students who currently smoked cigars frequently (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

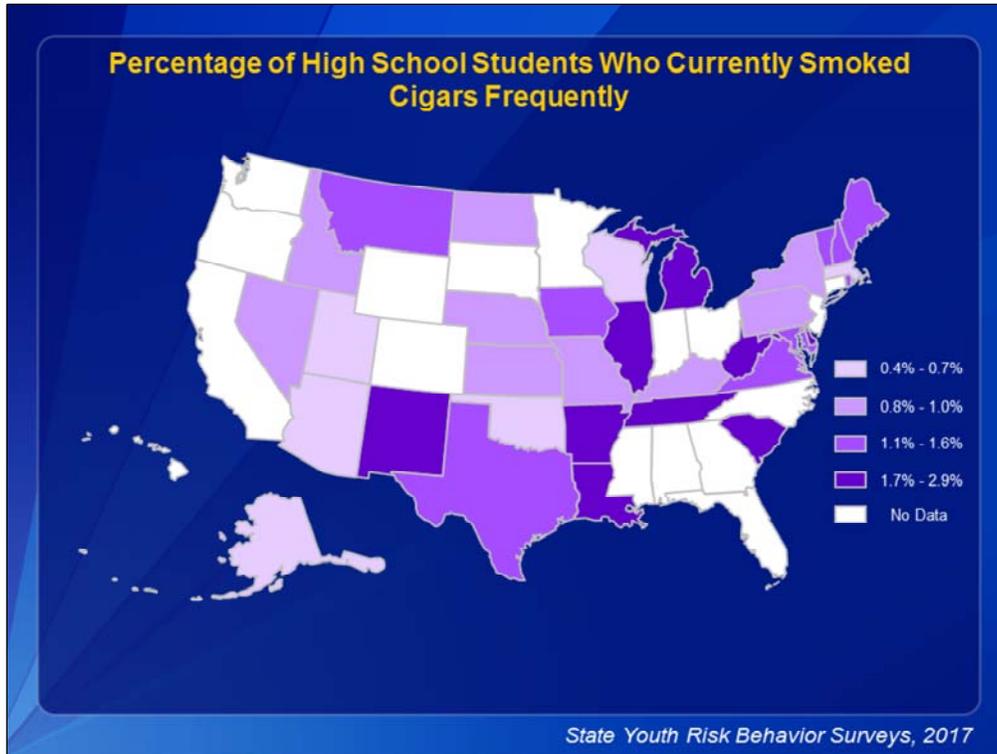
The percentage for 1997 is 1.3. The percentage for 1999 is 1.6. The percentage for 2001 is 1.3. The percentage for 2003 is 1.9. The percentage for 2005 is 1.3. The percentage for 2007 is 1.7. The percentage for 2009 is 1.7. The percentage for 2011 is 1.9. The percentage for 2013 is 1.8. The percentage for 2015 is 1.3. The percentage for 2017 is 1.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1997 to 2013 and decreased from 2013 to 2017.

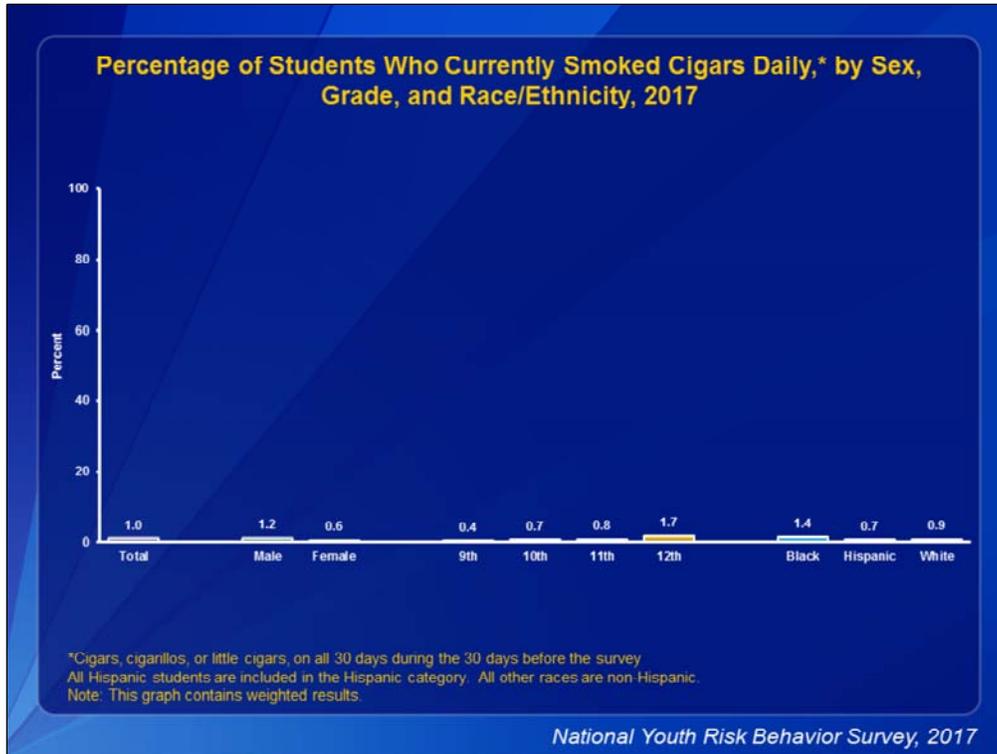


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 19 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigars frequently (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 0.4% to 2.9%. The median across states was 1.1%. The range across cities was 0.5% to 1.6%. The median across cities was 1%.



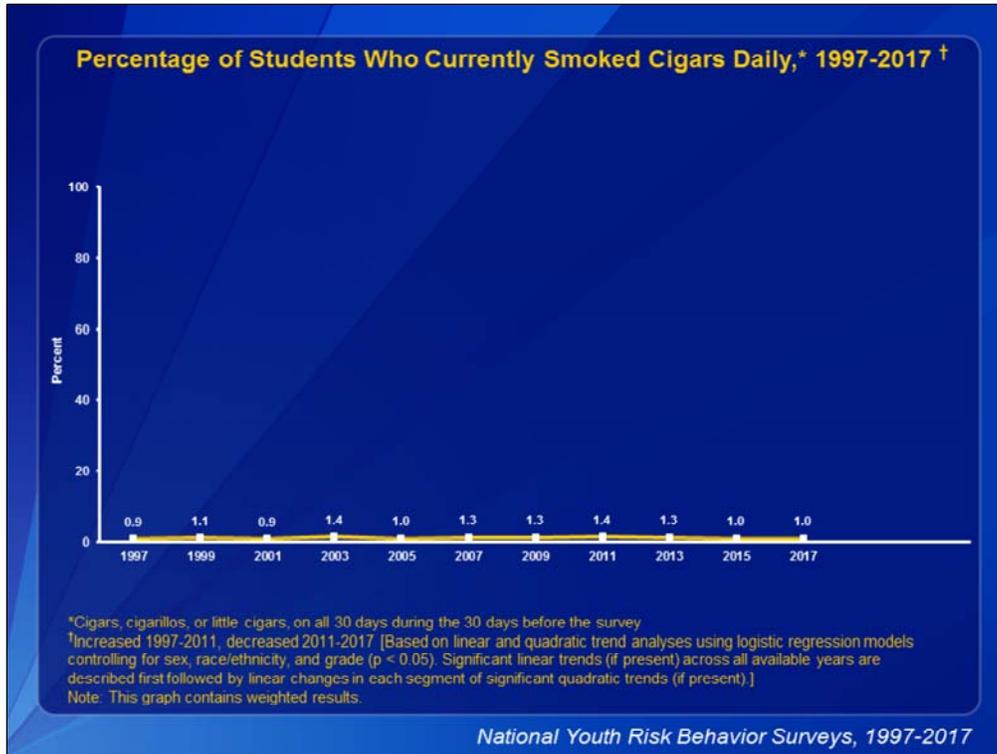
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently smoked cigars frequently, 2017. The values range from 0.4% to 2.9%. Alaska, Arizona, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 0.4% to 0.7%. Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, range from 0.8% to 1.0%. Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, range from 1.1% to 1.6%. Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 1.7% to 2.9%. North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, California, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who currently smoked cigars daily (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)

The percentage for all students is 1.0. The percentage for Male students is 1.2. The percentage for Female students is 0.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 0.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 0.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 0.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 1.7. The percentage for Black students is 1.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 0.7. The percentage for White students is 0.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

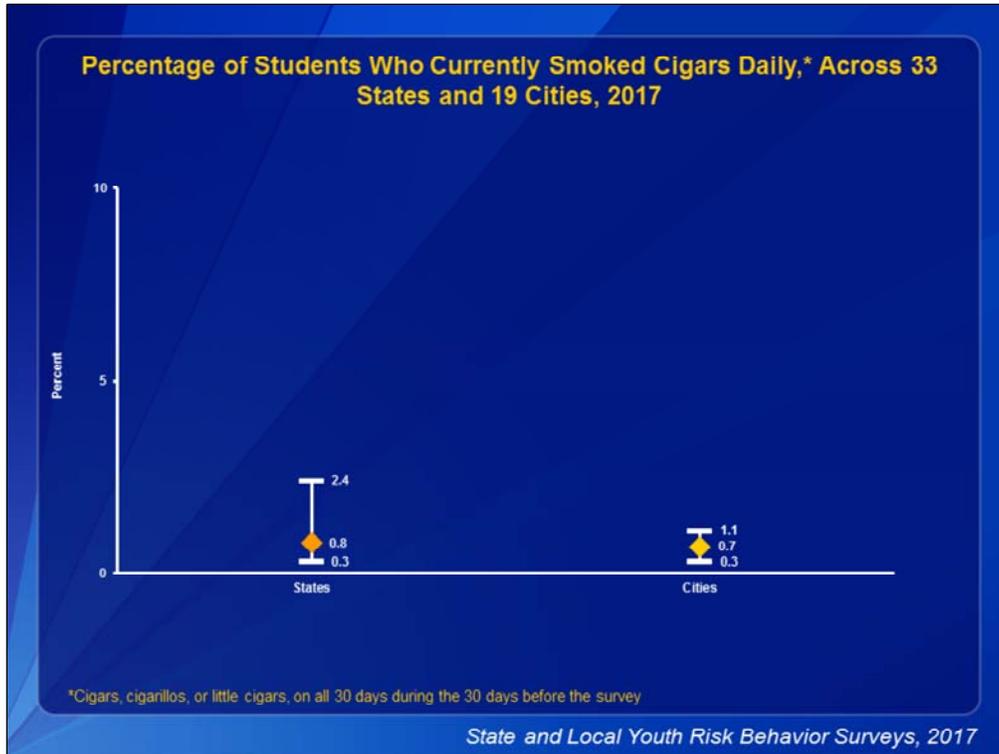
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1997 through 2017 for high school students who currently smoked cigars daily (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

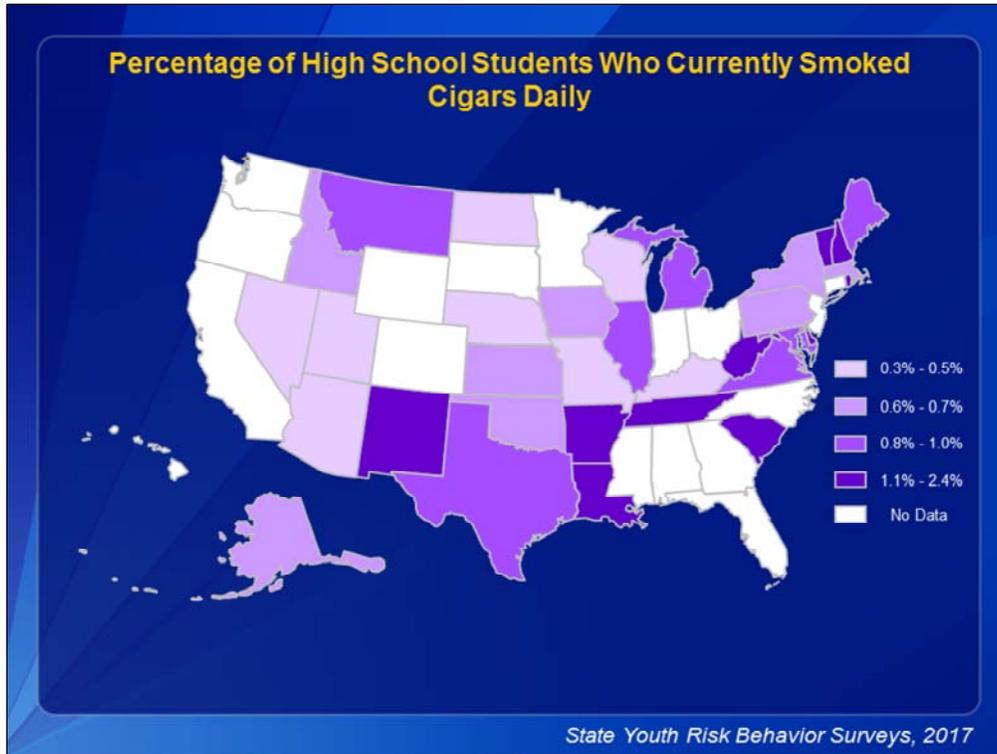
The percentage for 1997 is 0.9. The percentage for 1999 is 1.1. The percentage for 2001 is 0.9. The percentage for 2003 is 1.4. The percentage for 2005 is 1.0. The percentage for 2007 is 1.3. The percentage for 2009 is 1.3. The percentage for 2011 is 1.4. The percentage for 2013 is 1.3. The percentage for 2015 is 1.0. The percentage for 2017 is 1.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1997 to 2011 and decreased from 2011 to 2017.

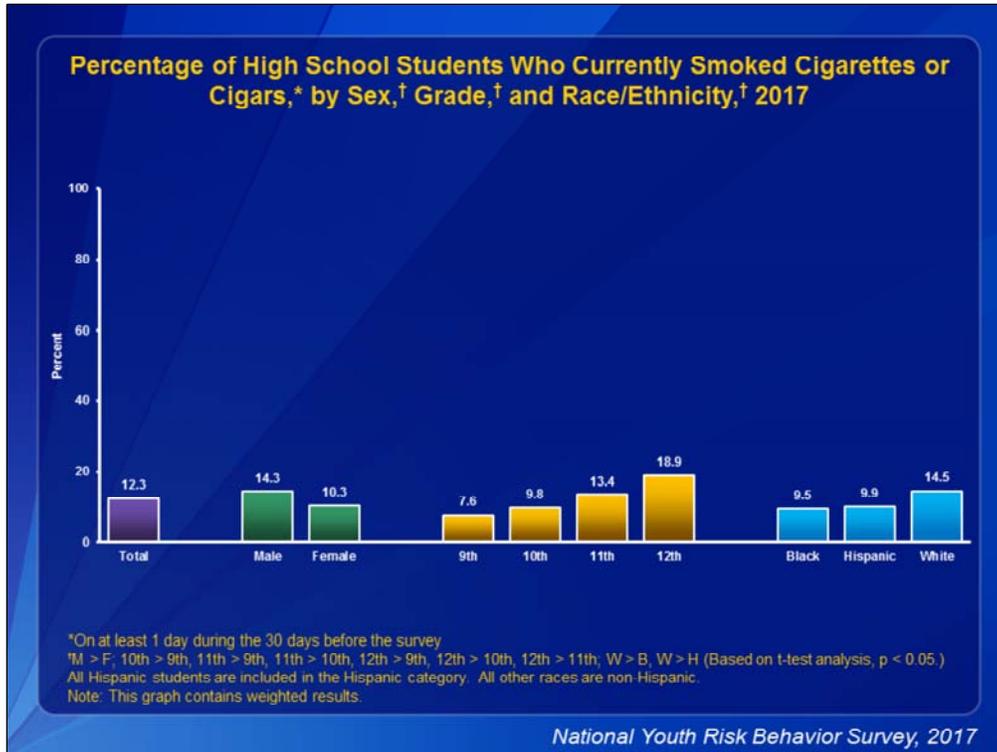


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 19 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigars daily (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 0.3% to 2.4%. The median across states was 0.8%. The range across cities was 0.3% to 1.1%. The median across cities was 0.7%.



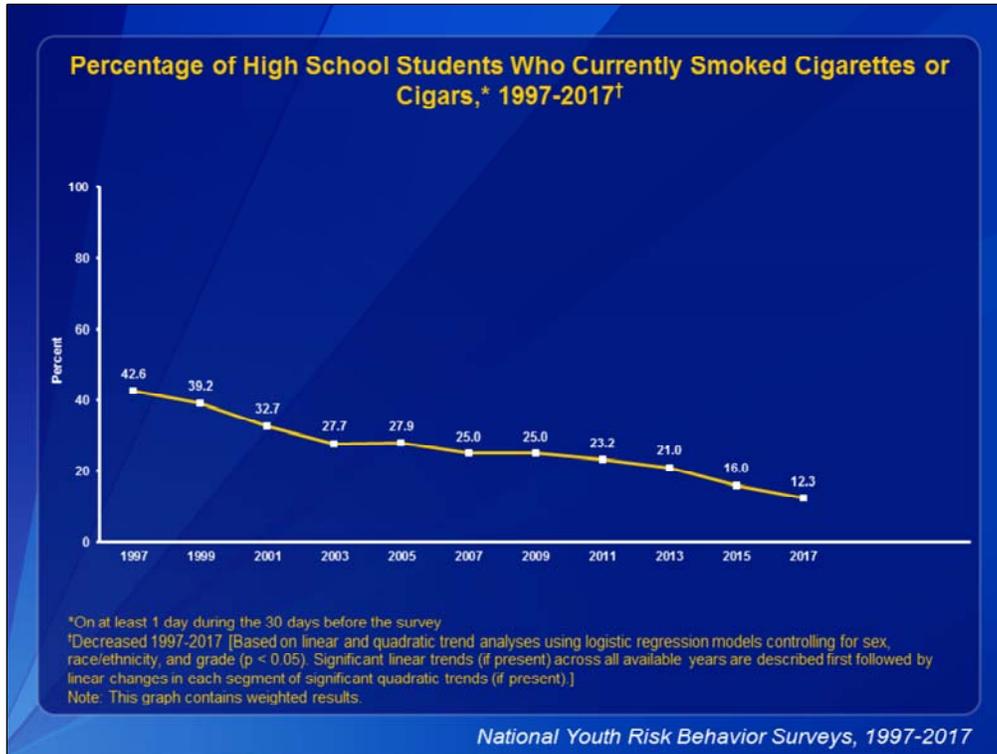
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently smoked cigars daily, 2017. The values range from 0.3% to 2.4%. Arizona, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 0.3% to 0.5%. Alaska, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 0.6% to 0.7%. Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Texas, Virginia, range from 0.8% to 1.0%. Arkansas, Delaware, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 1.1% to 2.4%. North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, California, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 12.3. The percentage for Male students is 14.3. The percentage for Female students is 10.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 13.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 18.9. The percentage for Black students is 9.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.9. The percentage for White students is 14.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

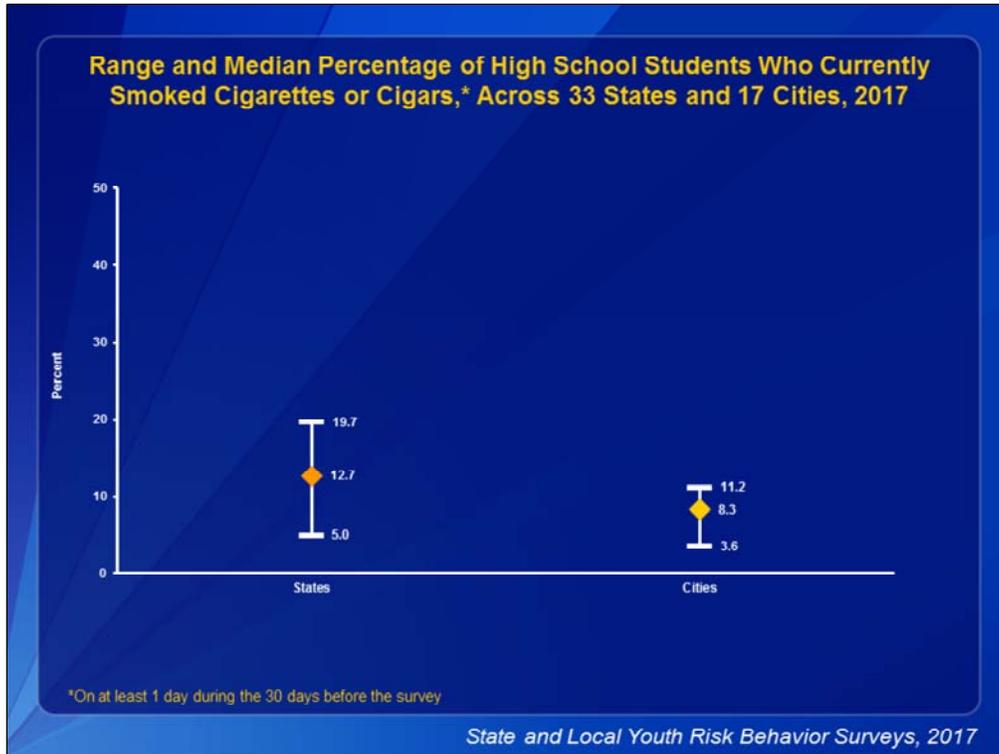
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1997 through 2017 for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

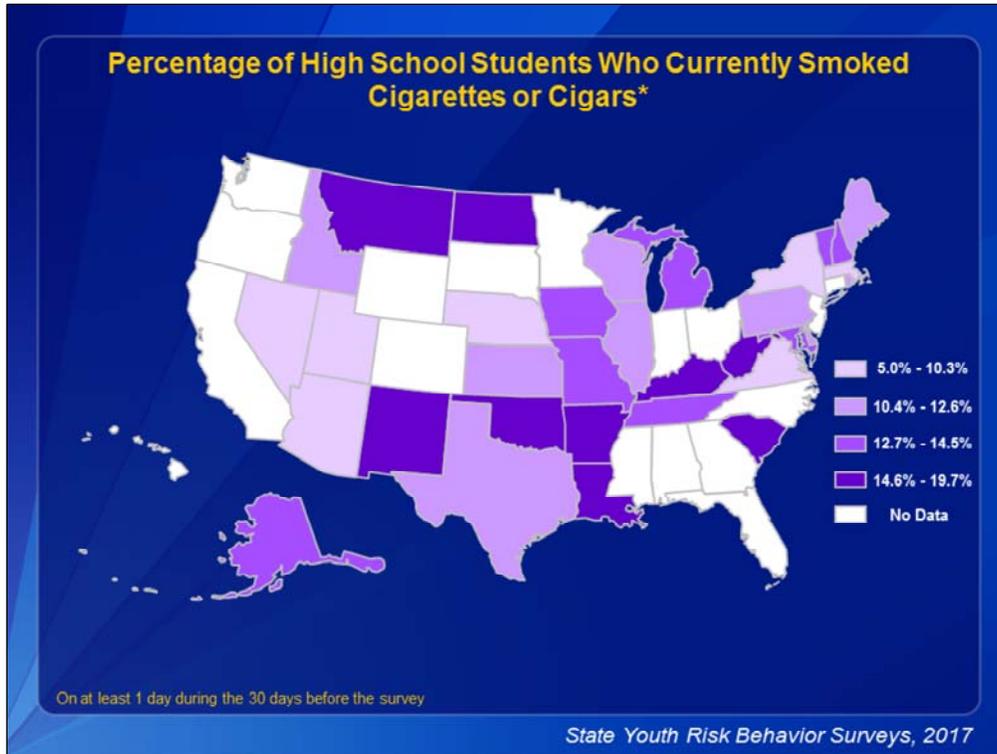
The percentage for 1997 is 42.6. The percentage for 1999 is 39.2. The percentage for 2001 is 32.7. The percentage for 2003 is 27.7. The percentage for 2005 is 27.9. The percentage for 2007 is 25.0. The percentage for 2009 is 25.0. The percentage for 2011 is 23.2. The percentage for 2013 is 21.0. The percentage for 2015 is 16.0. The percentage for 2017 is 12.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1997 to 2017.

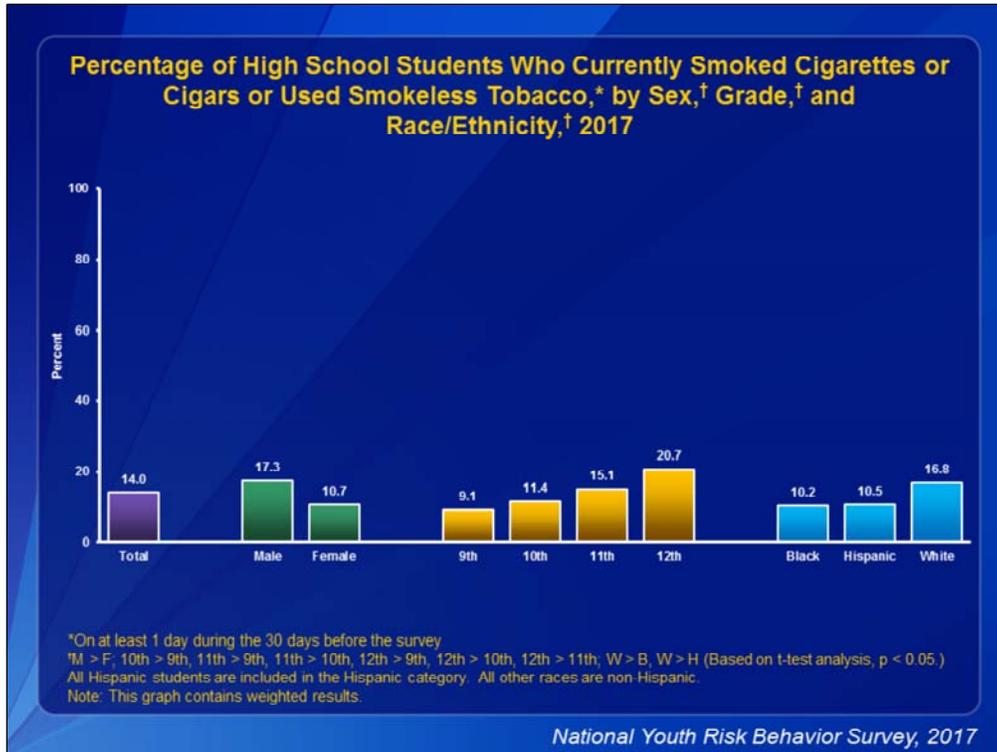


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 17 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 5.0% to 19.7%. The median across states was 12.7%. The range across cities was 3.6% to 11.2%. The median across cities was 8.3%.



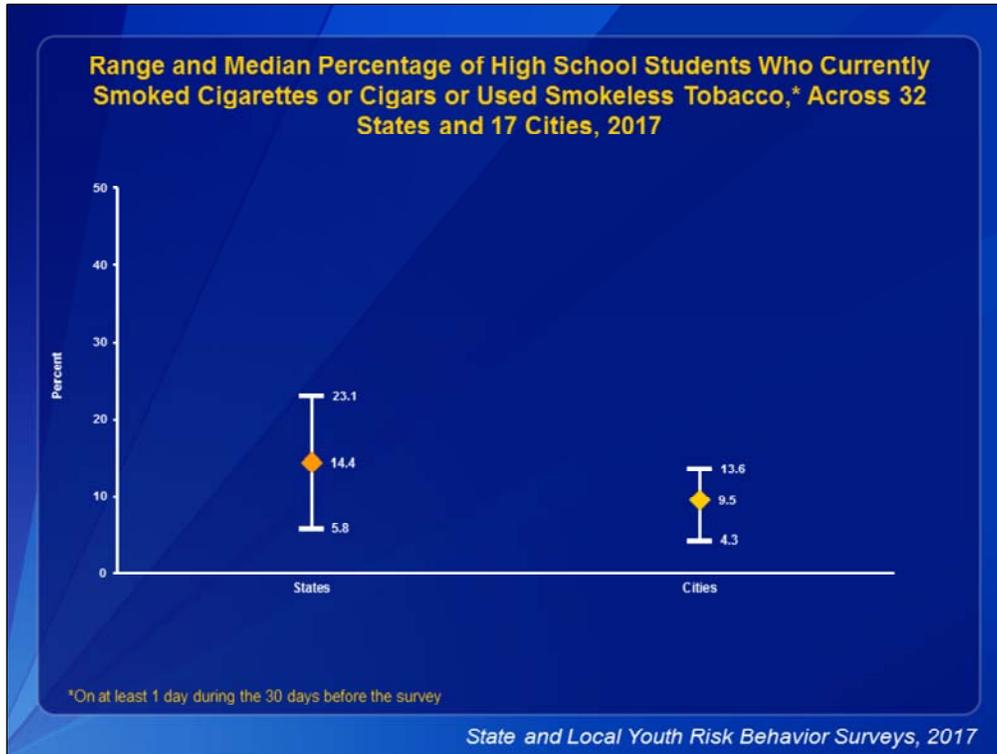
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars, 2017. The values range from 5% to 19.7%. Arizona, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Utah, Virginia, range from 5.0% to 10.3%. Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 10.4% to 12.6%. Alaska, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 12.7% to 14.5%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 14.6% to 19.7%. North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, California, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

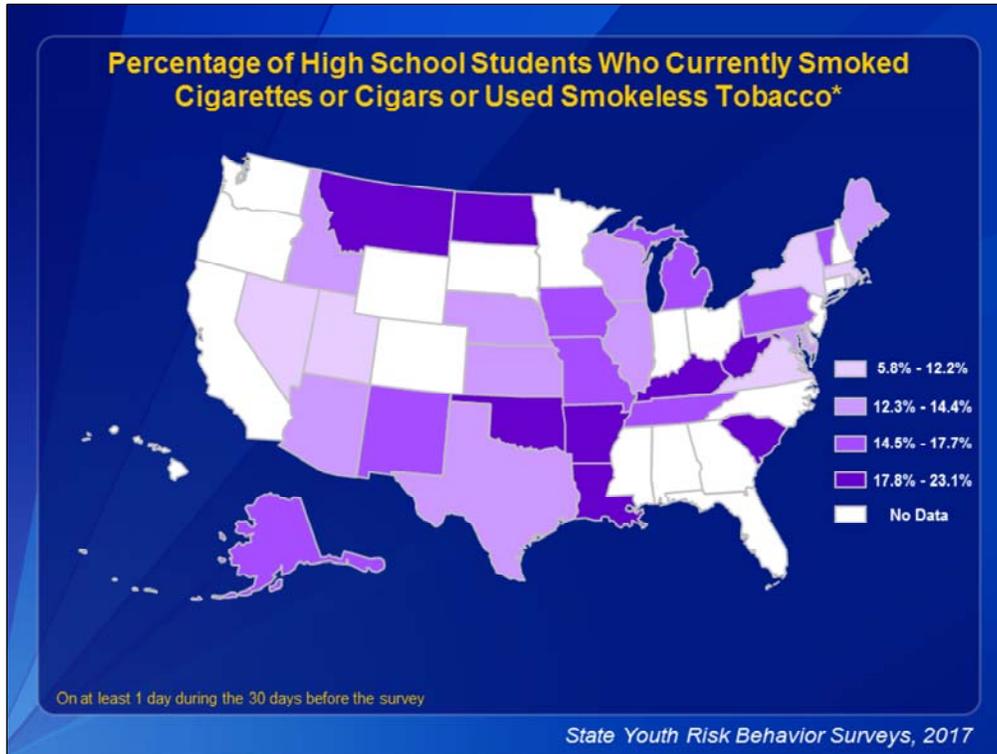
The percentage for all students is 14.0. The percentage for Male students is 17.3. The percentage for Female students is 10.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 11.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.7. The percentage for Black students is 10.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.5. The percentage for White students is 16.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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

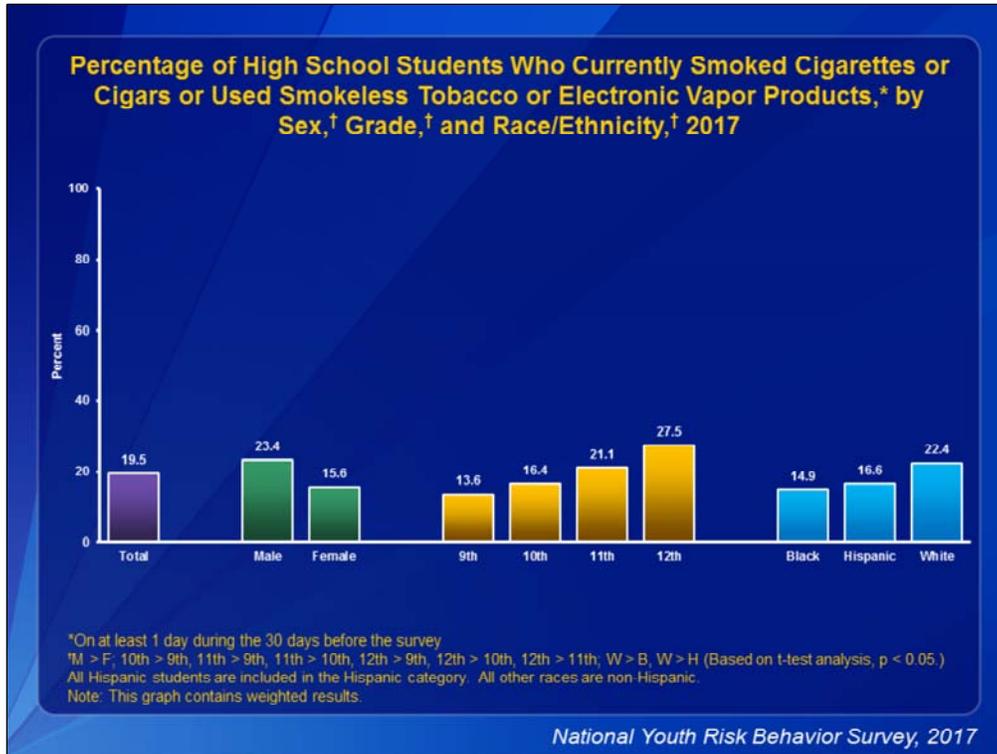


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 17 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 5.8% to 23.1%. The median across states was 14.4%. The range across cities was 4.3% to 13.6%. The median across cities was 9.5%.



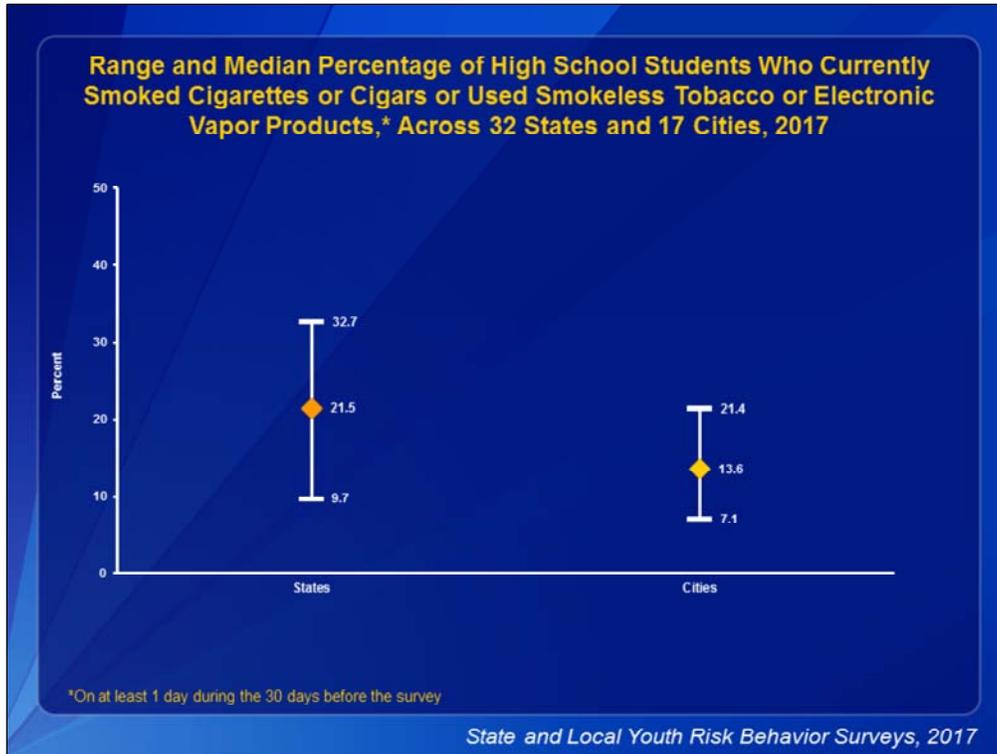
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco, 2017. The values range from 5.8% to 23.1%. Delaware, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, range from 5.8% to 12.2%. Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 12.3% to 14.4%. Alaska, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 14.5% to 17.7%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 17.8% to 23.1%. New Hampshire, North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, California, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

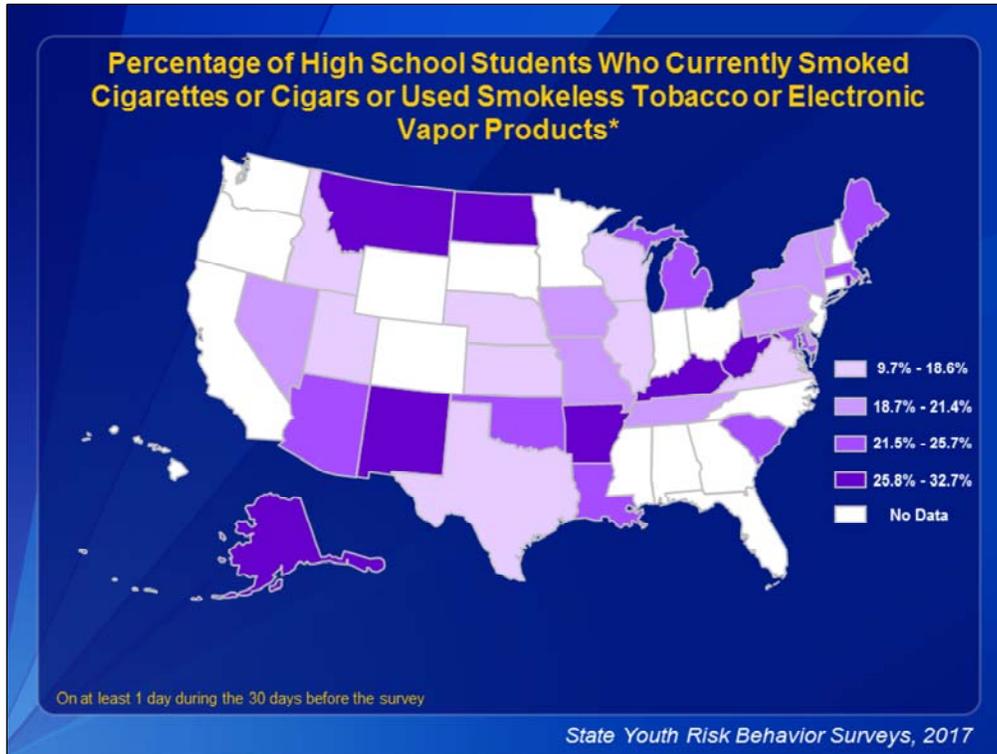
The percentage for all students is 19.5. The percentage for Male students is 23.4. The percentage for Female students is 15.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 21.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 27.5. The percentage for Black students is 14.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.6. The percentage for White students is 22.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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

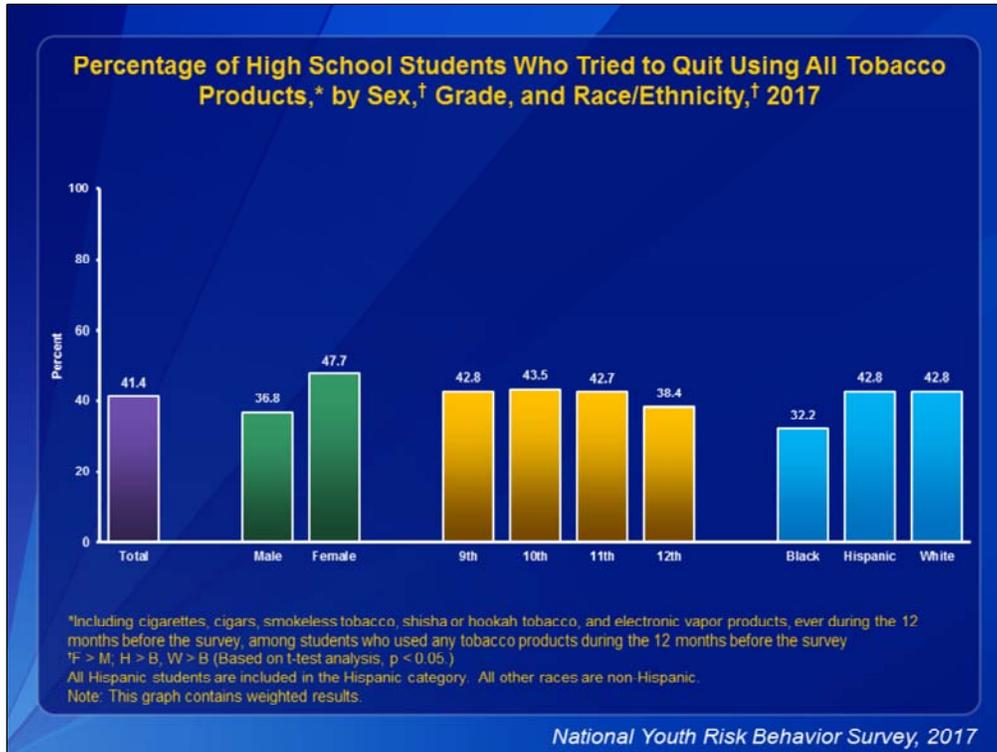


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 17 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 9.7% to 32.7%. The median across states was 21.5%. The range across cities was 7.1% to 21.4%. The median across cities was 13.6%.



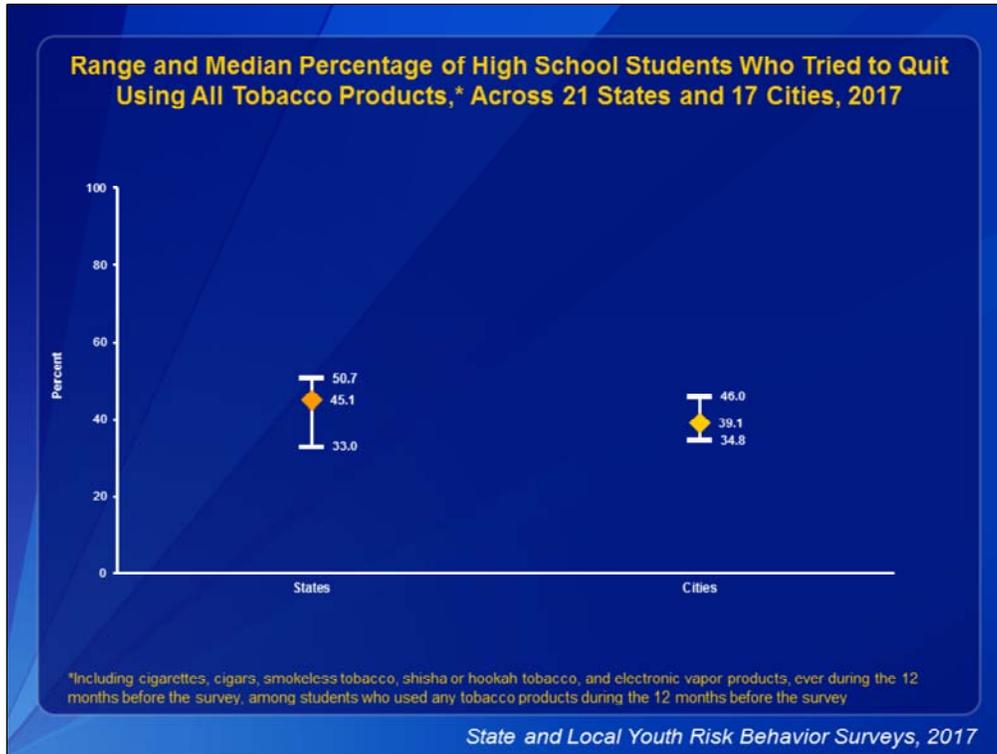
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products, 2017. The values range from 9.7% to 32.7%. Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 9.7% to 18.6%. Delaware, Iowa, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 18.7% to 21.4%. Arizona, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 21.5% to 25.7%. Alaska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 25.8% to 32.7%. New Hampshire, North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, California, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey).

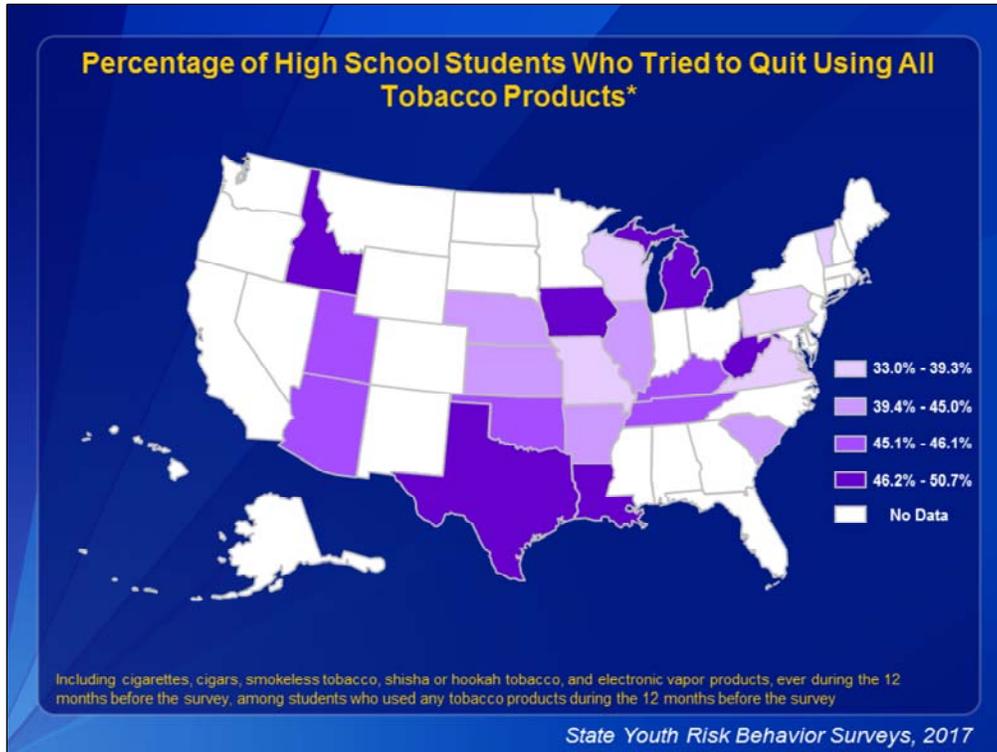
The percentage for all students is 41.4. The percentage for Male students is 36.8. The percentage for Female students is 47.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 42.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 43.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 42.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 38.4. The percentage for Black students is 32.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 42.8. The percentage for White students is 42.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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



These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 21 states and 17 cities for high school students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey).

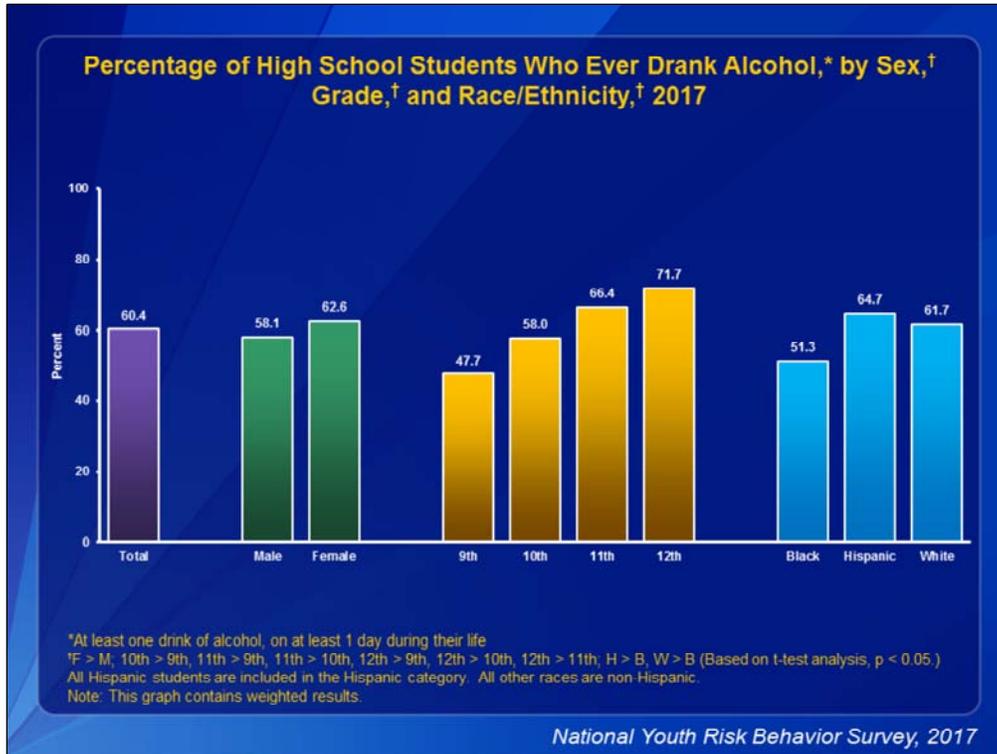
The range across states was 33.0% to 50.7%. The median across states was 45.1%. The range across cities was 34.8% to 46.0%. The median across cities was 39.1%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 33% to 50.7%. Missouri, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 33.0% to 39.3%. Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, South Carolina, range from 39.4% to 45.0%. Arizona, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, range from 45.1% to 46.1%. Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas, West Virginia, range from 46.2% to 50.7%. Rhode Island, New York, Nevada, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Dakota, North Carolina, Montana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Delaware, Connecticut, Colorado, California, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

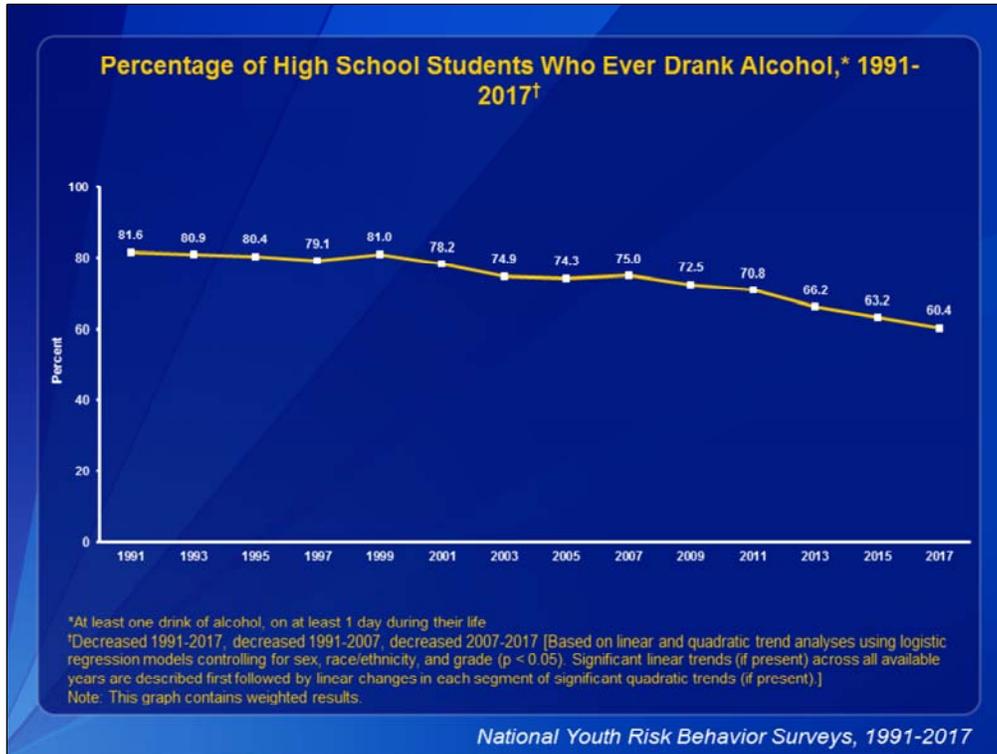
Alcohol and Other Drug Use



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

The percentage for all students is 60.4. The percentage for Male students is 58.1. The percentage for Female students is 62.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 47.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 58.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 66.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 71.7. The percentage for Black students is 51.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 64.7. The percentage for White students is 61.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

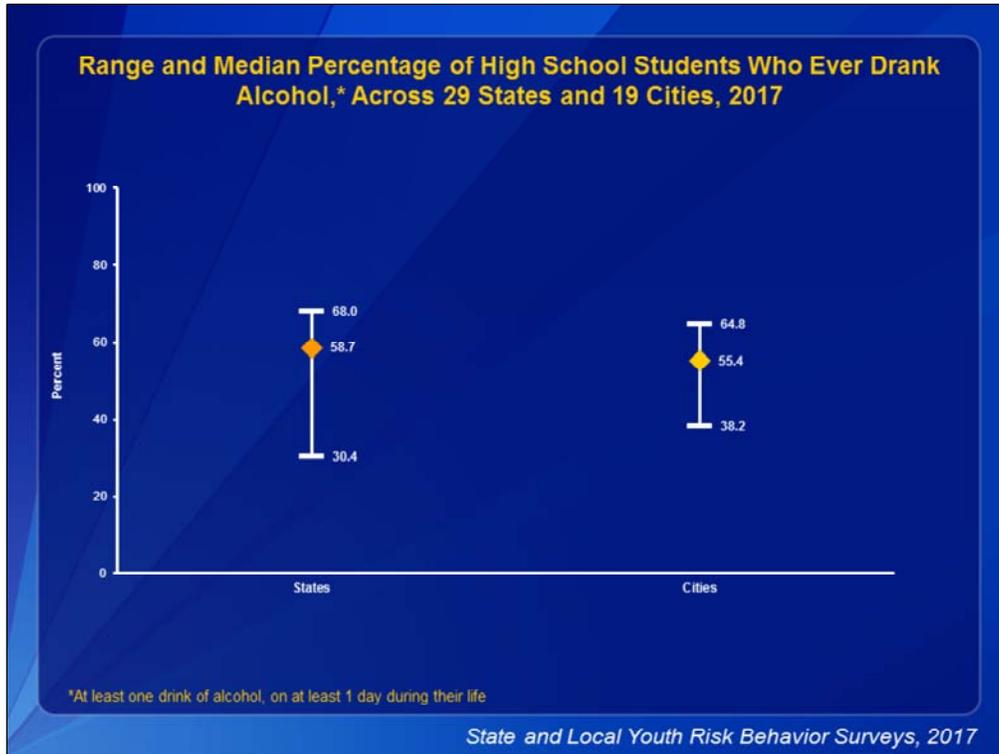
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life).

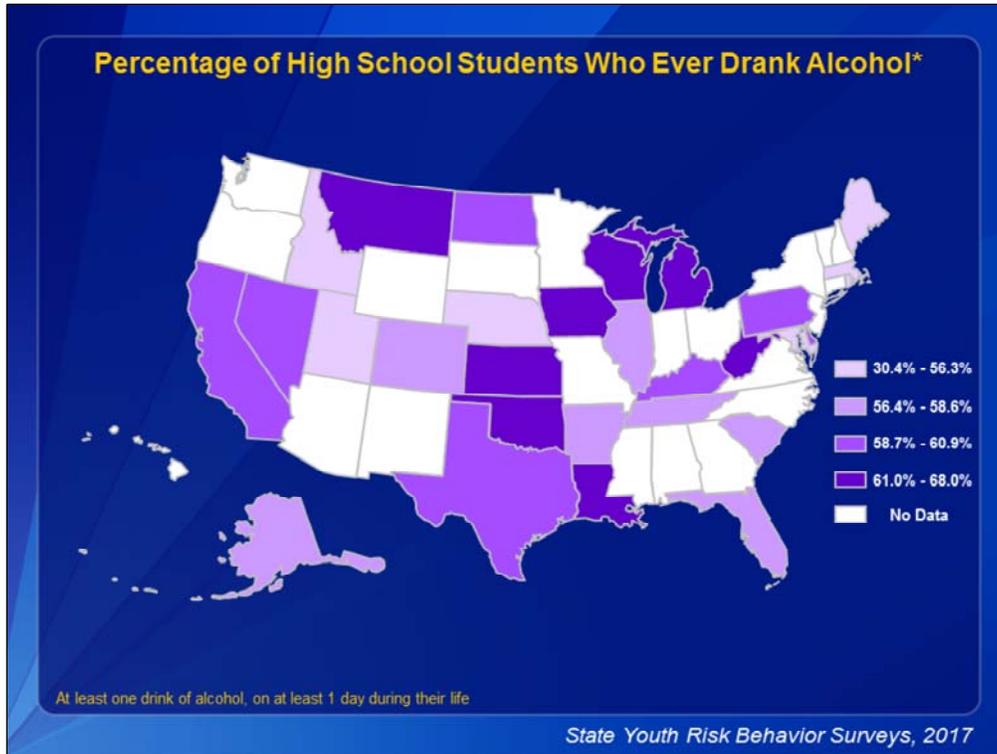
The percentage for 1991 is 81.6. The percentage for 1993 is 80.9. The percentage for 1995 is 80.4. The percentage for 1997 is 79.1. The percentage for 1999 is 81.0. The percentage for 2001 is 78.2. The percentage for 2003 is 74.9. The percentage for 2005 is 74.3. The percentage for 2007 is 75.0. The percentage for 2009 is 72.5. The percentage for 2011 is 70.8. The percentage for 2013 is 66.2. The percentage for 2015 is 63.2. The percentage for 2017 is 60.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, decreased from 1991 to 2007, and decreased from 2007 to 2017.

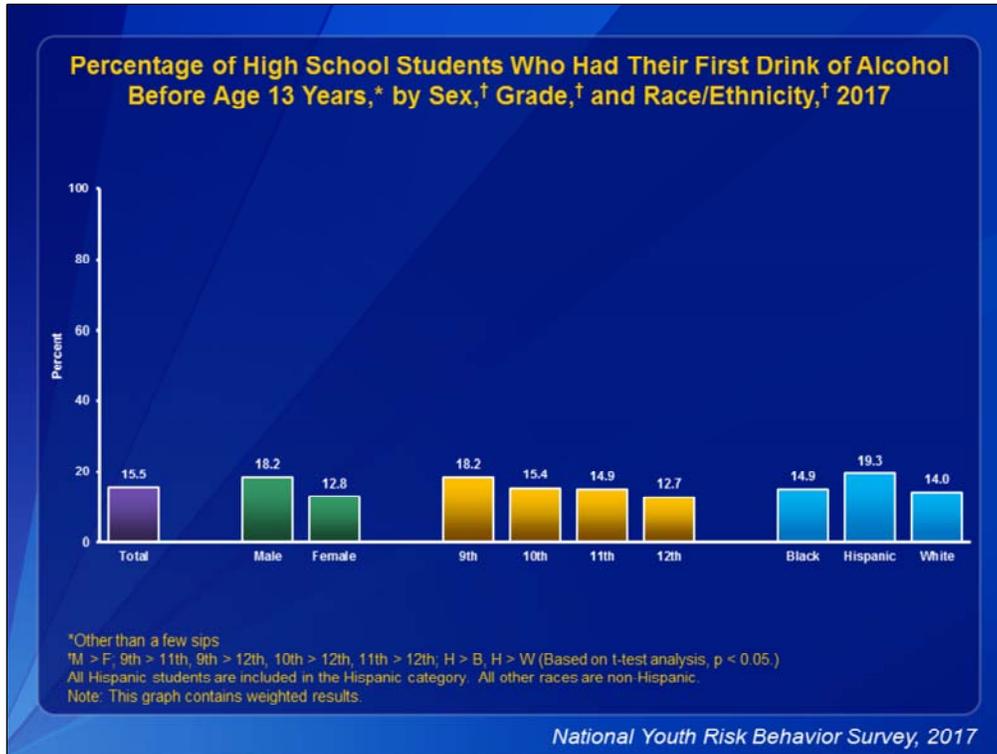


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 19 cities for high school students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life).

The range across states was 30.4% to 68.0%. The median across states was 58.7%. The range across cities was 38.2% to 64.8%. The median across cities was 55.4%.



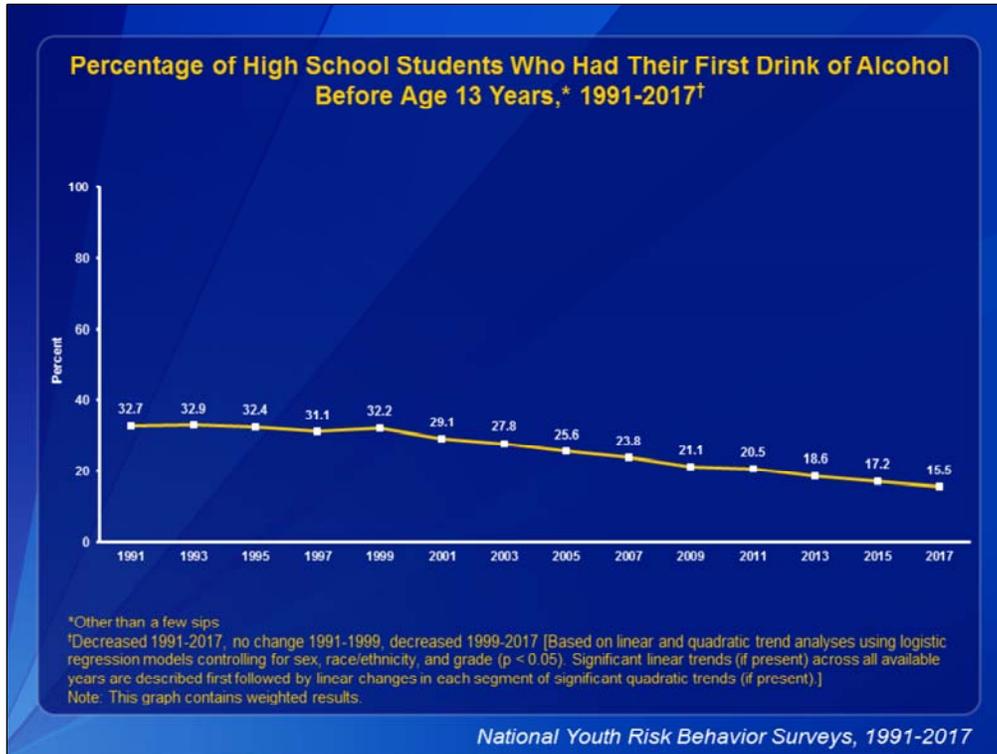
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during their life), 2017. The values range from 30.4% to 68%. Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 30.4% to 56.3%. Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 56.4% to 58.6%. California, Delaware, Kentucky, Nevada, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, range from 58.7% to 60.9%. Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 61.0% to 68.0%. Vermont, Virginia, New York, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Missouri, Hawaii, Connecticut, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips).

The percentage for all students is 15.5. The percentage for Male students is 18.2. The percentage for Female students is 12.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 18.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 12.7. The percentage for Black students is 14.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 19.3. The percentage for White students is 14.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

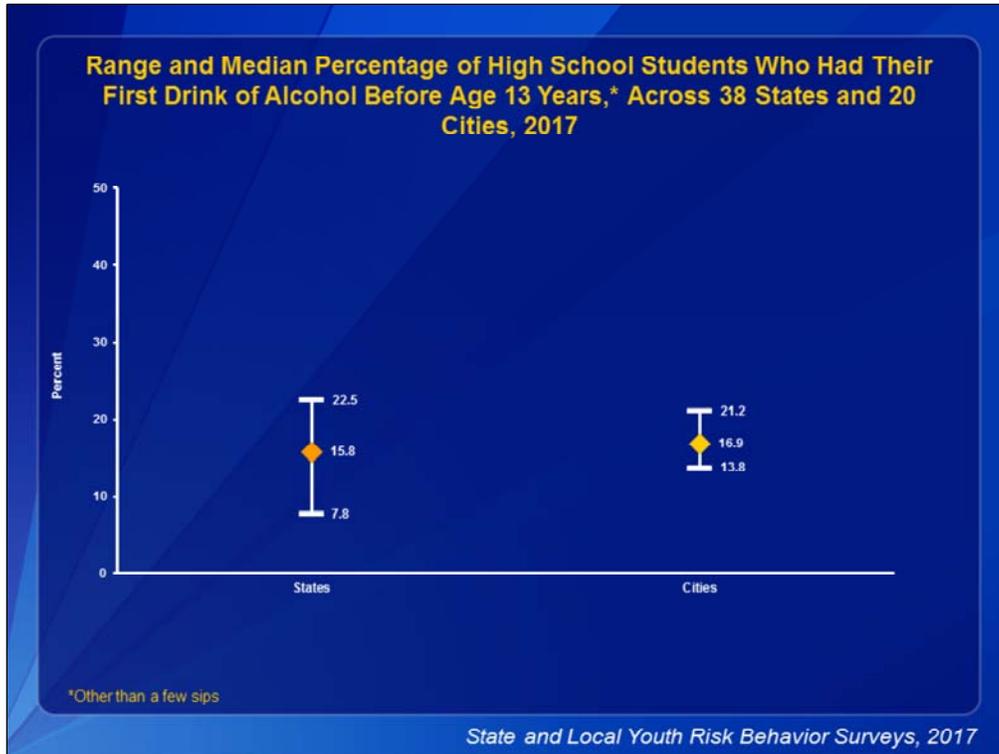
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips).

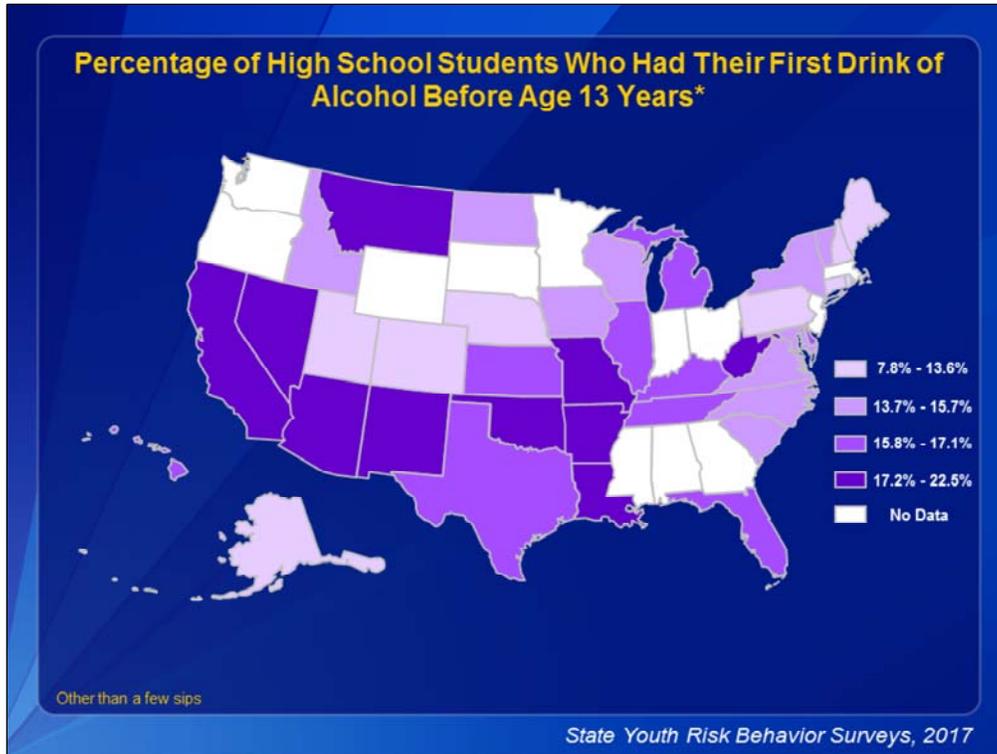
The percentage for 1991 is 32.7. The percentage for 1993 is 32.9. The percentage for 1995 is 32.4. The percentage for 1997 is 31.1. The percentage for 1999 is 32.2. The percentage for 2001 is 29.1. The percentage for 2003 is 27.8. The percentage for 2005 is 25.6. The percentage for 2007 is 23.8. The percentage for 2009 is 21.1. The percentage for 2011 is 20.5. The percentage for 2013 is 18.6. The percentage for 2015 is 17.2. The percentage for 2017 is 15.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, did not change from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2017.

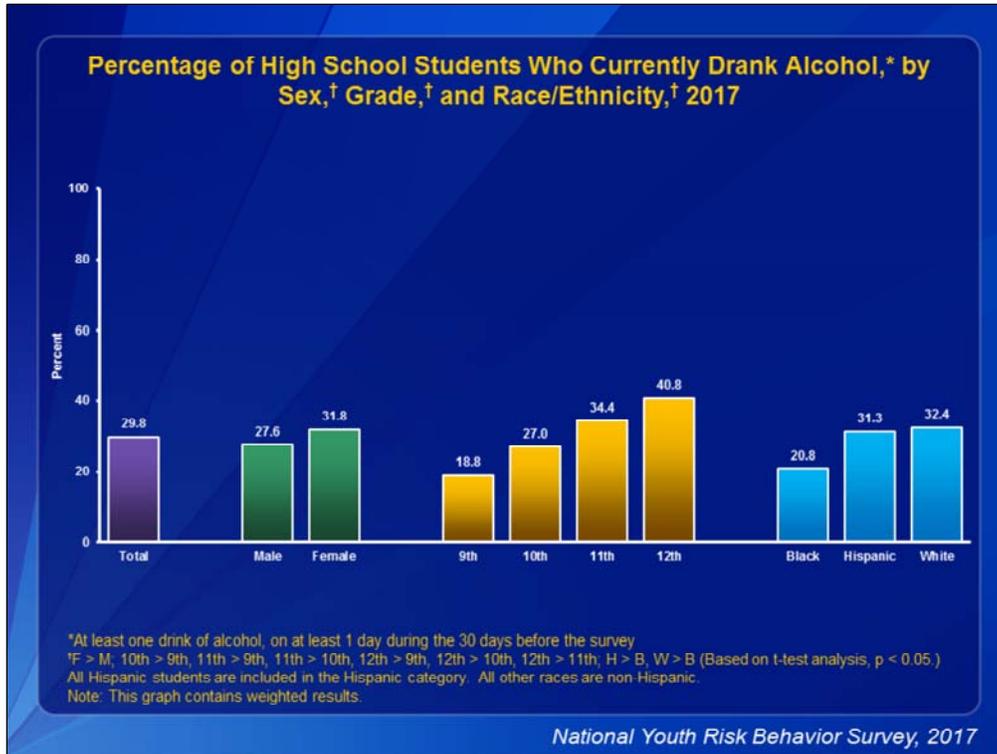


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 20 cities for high school students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips).

The range across states was 7.8% to 22.5%. The median across states was 15.8%. The range across cities was 13.8% to 21.2%. The median across cities was 16.9%.



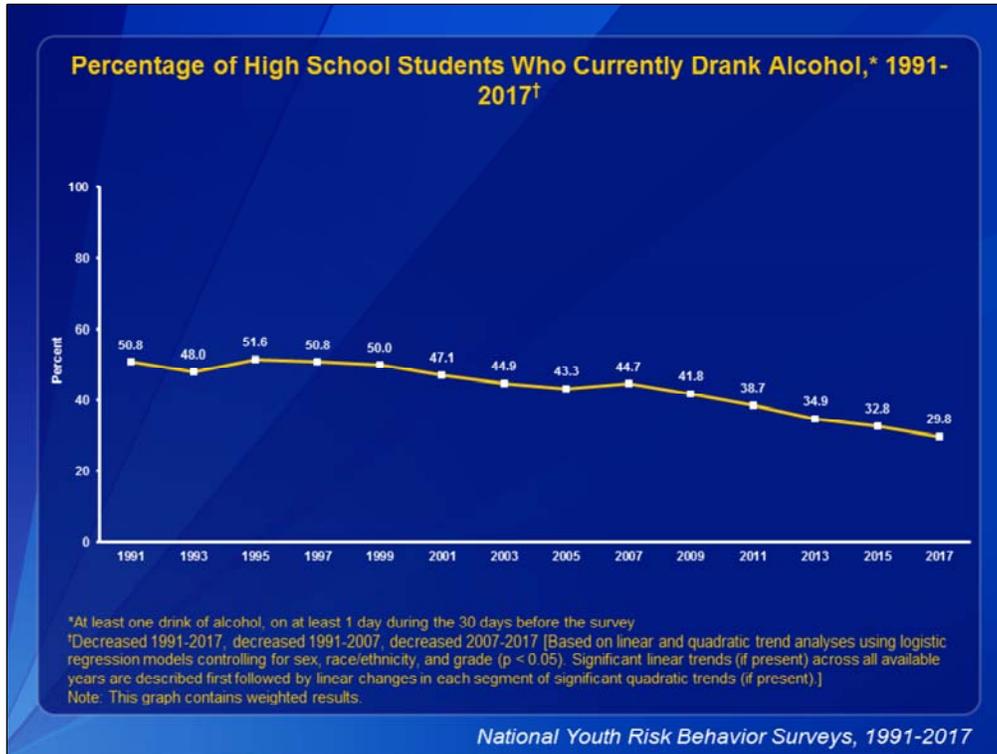
This slide shows the percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips), 2017. The values range from 7.8% to 22.5%. Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 7.8% to 13.6%. Idaho, Iowa, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 13.7% to 15.7%. Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas, range from 15.8% to 17.1%. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 17.2% to 22.5%. Massachusetts, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 29.8. The percentage for Male students is 27.6. The percentage for Female students is 31.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 18.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 27.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 34.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 40.8. The percentage for Black students is 20.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 31.3. The percentage for White students is 32.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

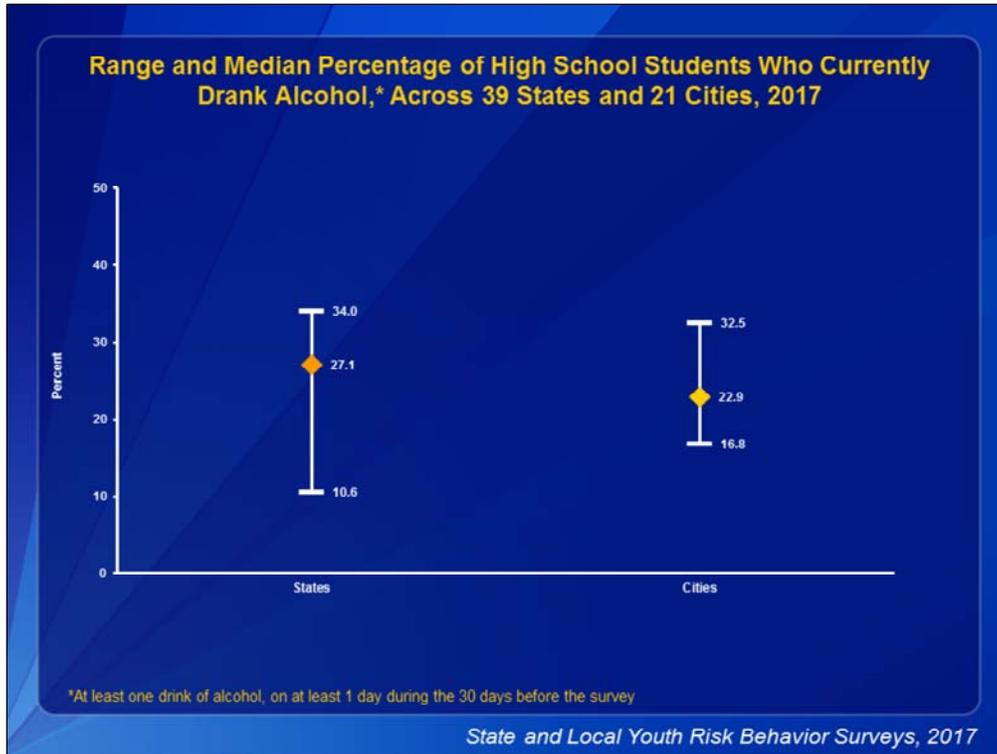
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

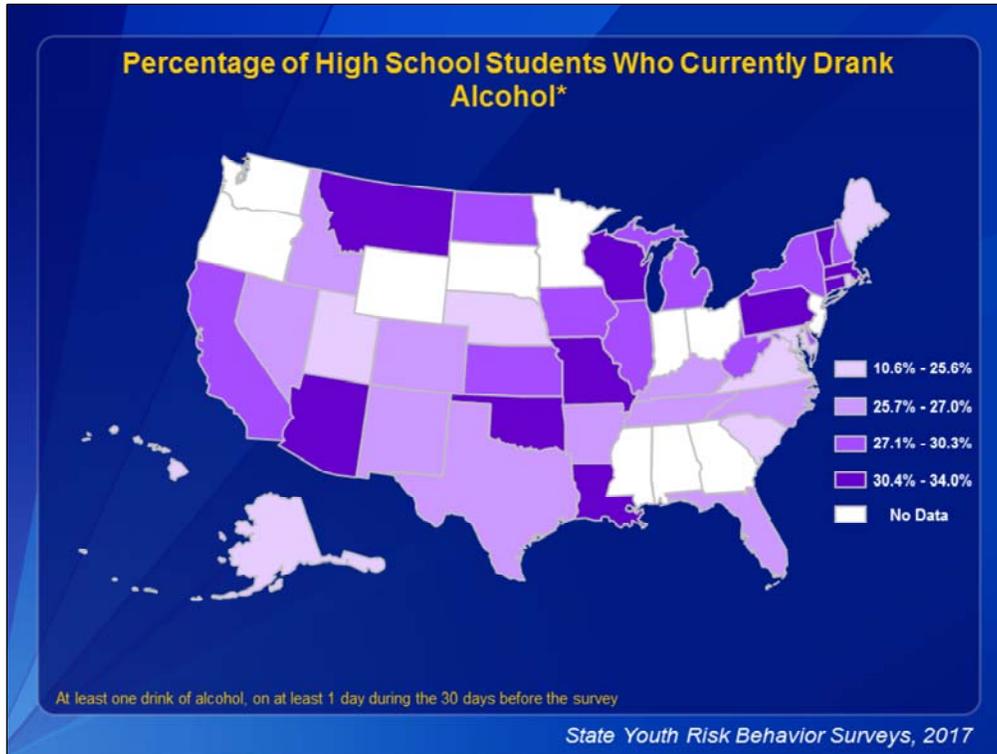
The percentage for 1991 is 50.8. The percentage for 1993 is 48.0. The percentage for 1995 is 51.6. The percentage for 1997 is 50.8. The percentage for 1999 is 50.0. The percentage for 2001 is 47.1. The percentage for 2003 is 44.9. The percentage for 2005 is 43.3. The percentage for 2007 is 44.7. The percentage for 2009 is 41.8. The percentage for 2011 is 38.7. The percentage for 2013 is 34.9. The percentage for 2015 is 32.8. The percentage for 2017 is 29.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, decreased from 1991 to 2007, and decreased from 2007 to 2017.

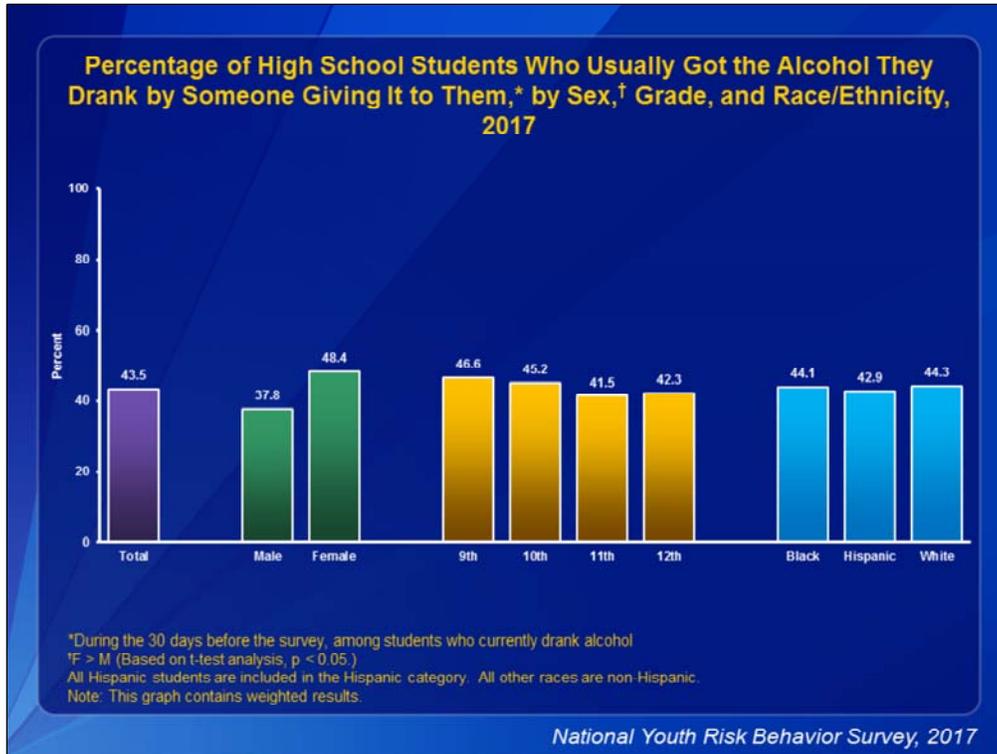


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 21 cities for high school students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 10.6% to 34.0%. The median across states was 27.1%. The range across cities was 16.8% to 32.5%. The median across cities was 22.9%.



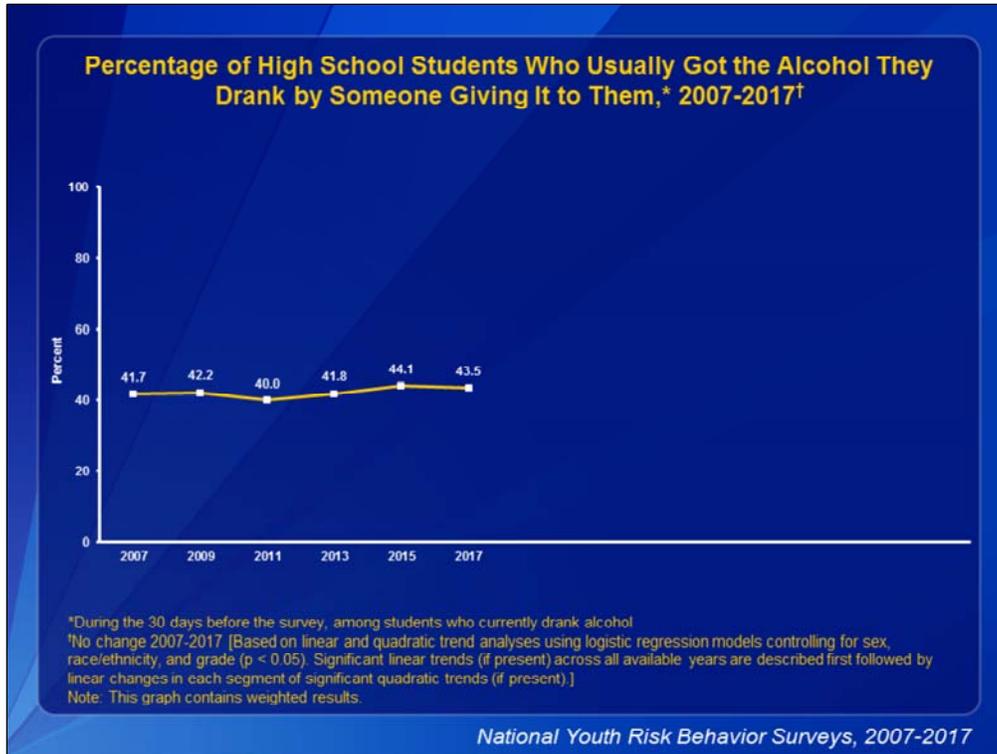
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 10.6% to 34%. Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, range from 10.6% to 25.6%. Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 25.7% to 27.0%. California, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, West Virginia, range from 27.1% to 30.3%. Arizona, Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 30.4% to 34.0%. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol).

The percentage for all students is 43.5. The percentage for Male students is 37.8. The percentage for Female students is 48.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 46.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 45.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 41.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 42.3. The percentage for Black students is 44.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 42.9. The percentage for White students is 44.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

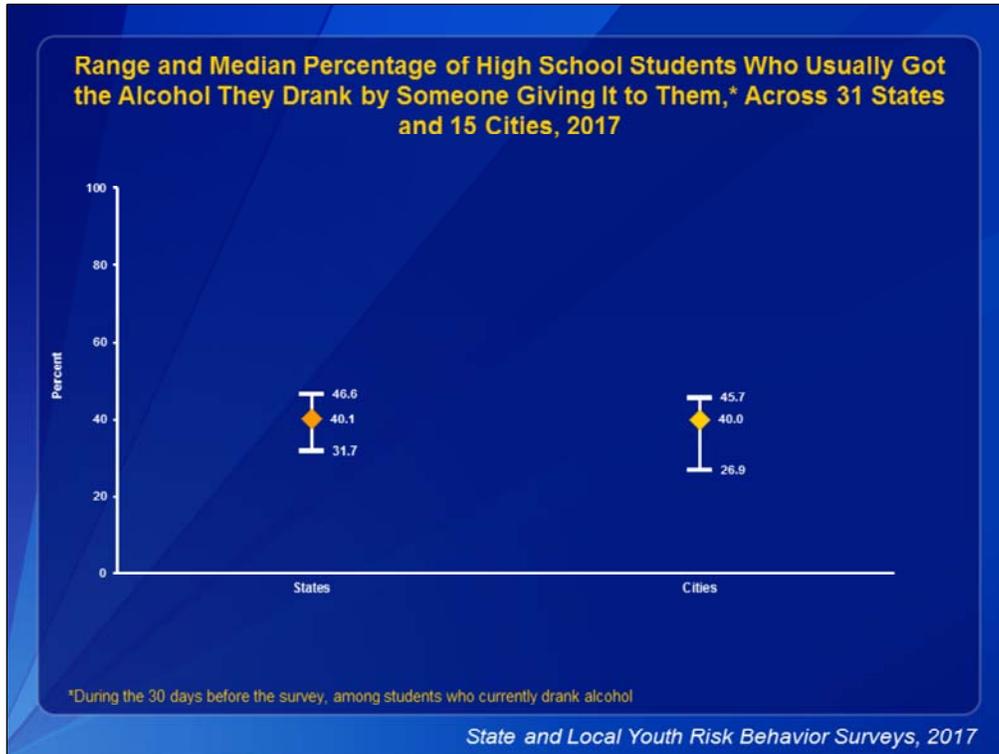
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2017 for high school students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol).

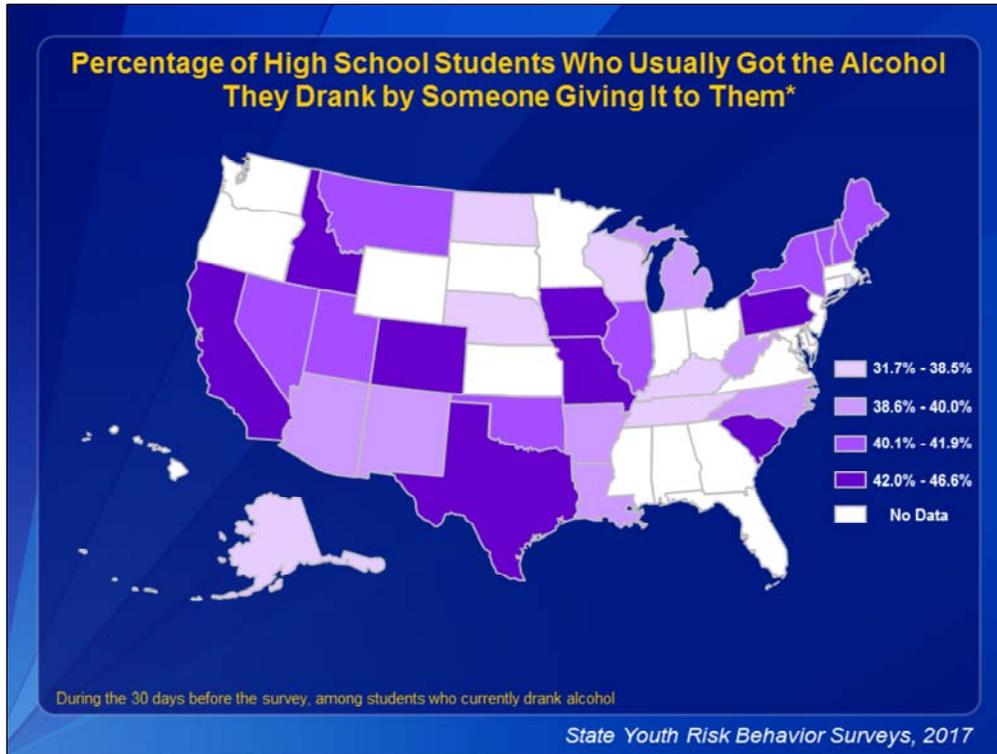
The percentage for 2007 is 41.7. The percentage for 2009 is 42.2. The percentage for 2011 is 40.0. The percentage for 2013 is 41.8. The percentage for 2015 is 44.1. The percentage for 2017 is 43.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2007 to 2017.

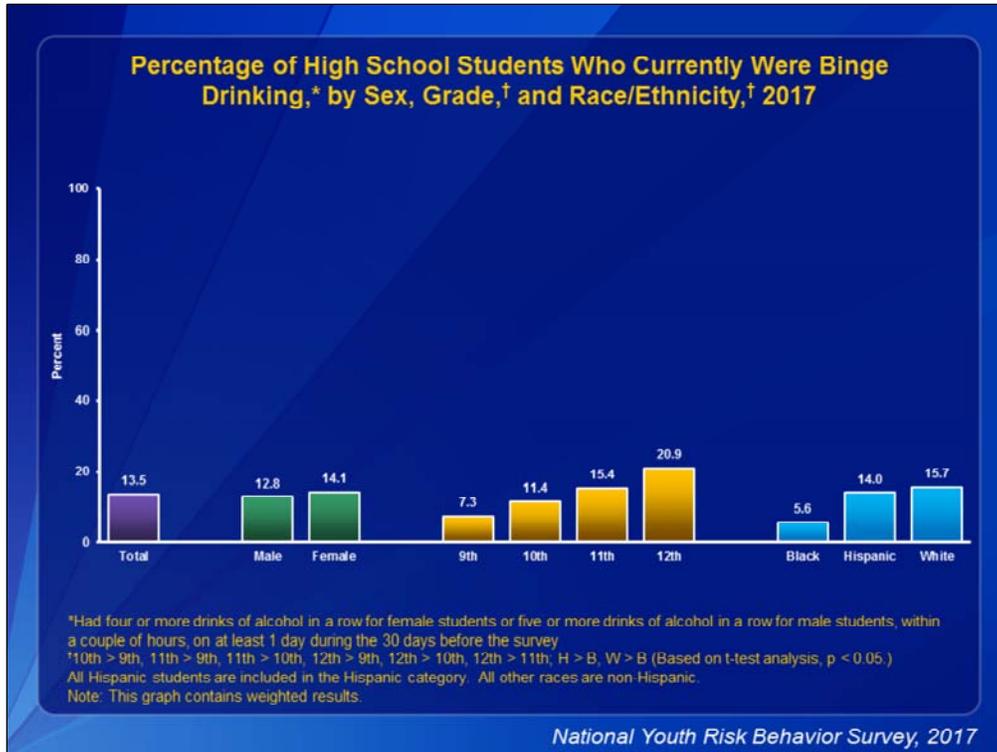


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 31 states and 15 cities for high school students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol).

The range across states was 31.7% to 46.6%. The median across states was 40.1%. The range across cities was 26.9% to 45.7%. The median across cities was 40%.



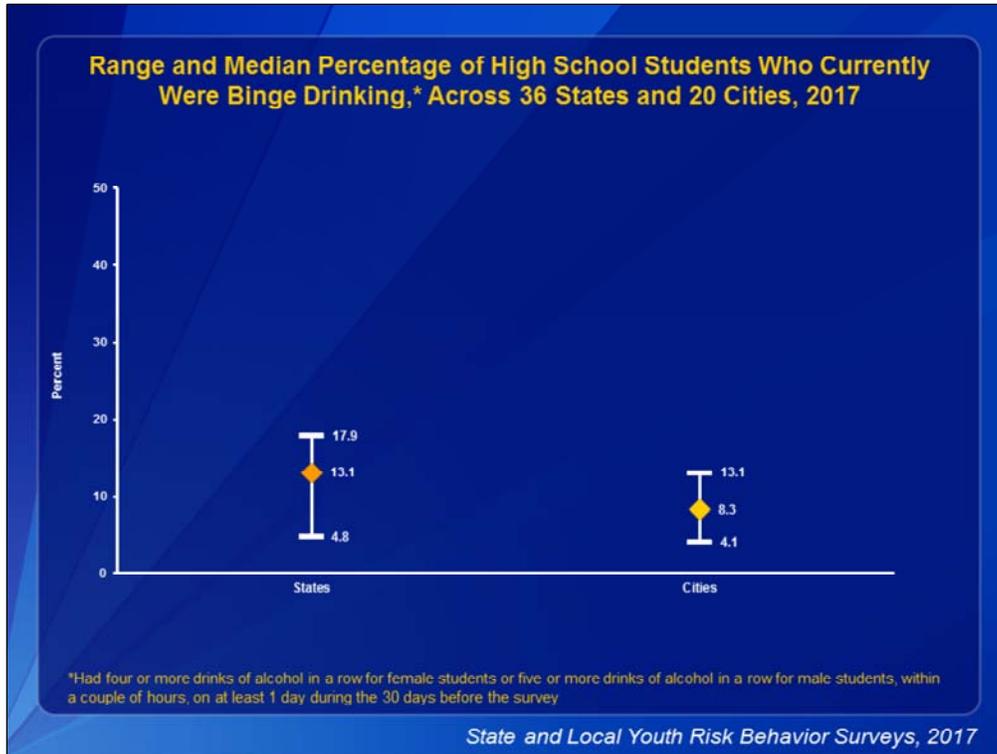
This slide shows the percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol), 2017. The values range from 31.7% to 46.6%. Alaska, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin, range from 31.7% to 38.5%. Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, West Virginia, range from 38.6% to 40.0%. Illinois, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Utah, Vermont, range from 40.1% to 41.9%. California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, range from 42.0% to 46.6%. Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Kansas, Hawaii, Florida, Delaware, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

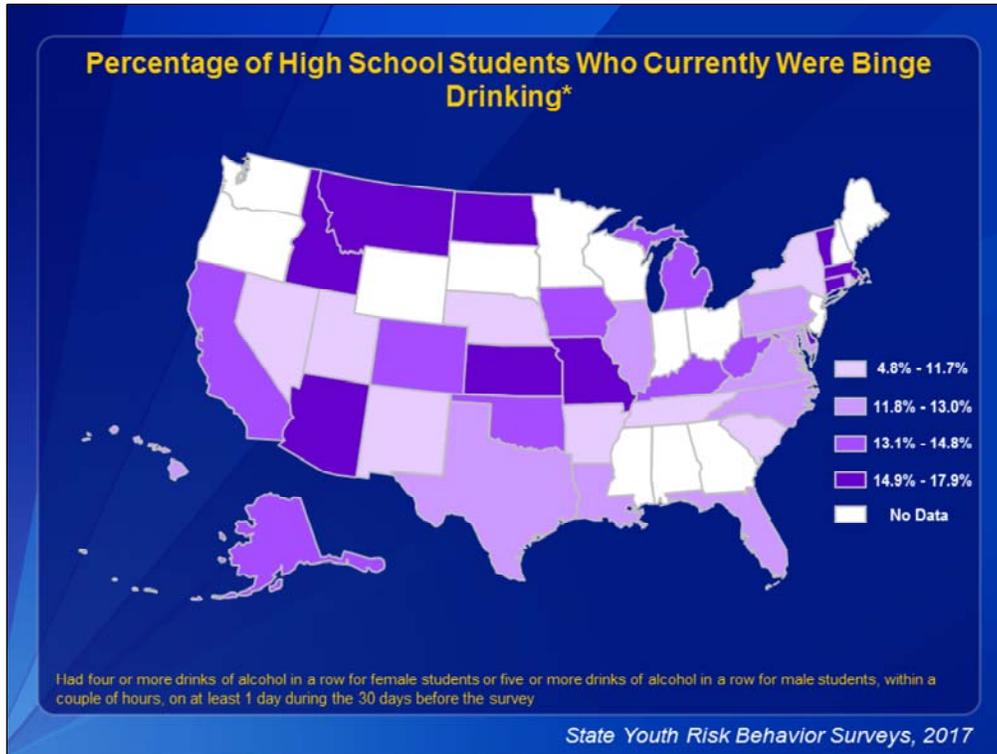
The percentage for all students is 13.5. The percentage for Male students is 12.8. The percentage for Female students is 14.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 11.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.9. The percentage for Black students is 5.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.0. The percentage for White students is 15.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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

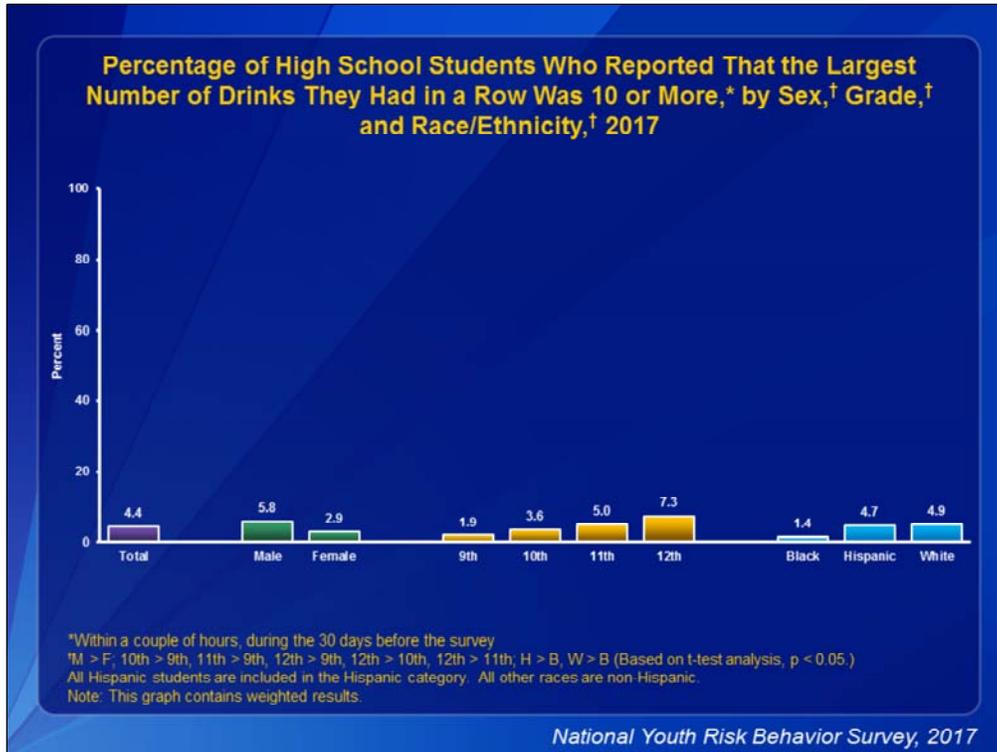


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 20 cities for high school students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 4.8% to 17.9%. The median across states was 13.1%. The range across cities was 4.1% to 13.1%. The median across cities was 8.3%.



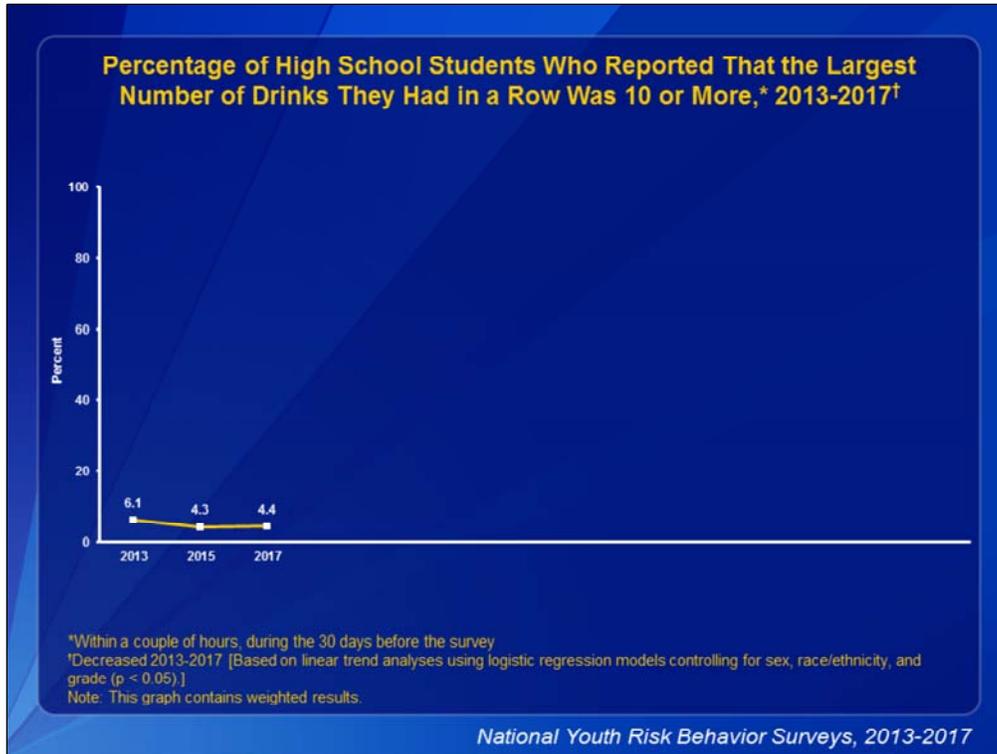
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 4.8% to 17.9%. Arkansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, range from 4.8% to 11.7%. Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, range from 11.8% to 13.0%. Alaska, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 13.1% to 14.8%. Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Vermont, range from 14.9% to 17.9%. Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Maine, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 4.4. The percentage for Male students is 5.8. The percentage for Female students is 2.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.3. The percentage for Black students is 1.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.7. The percentage for White students is 4.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

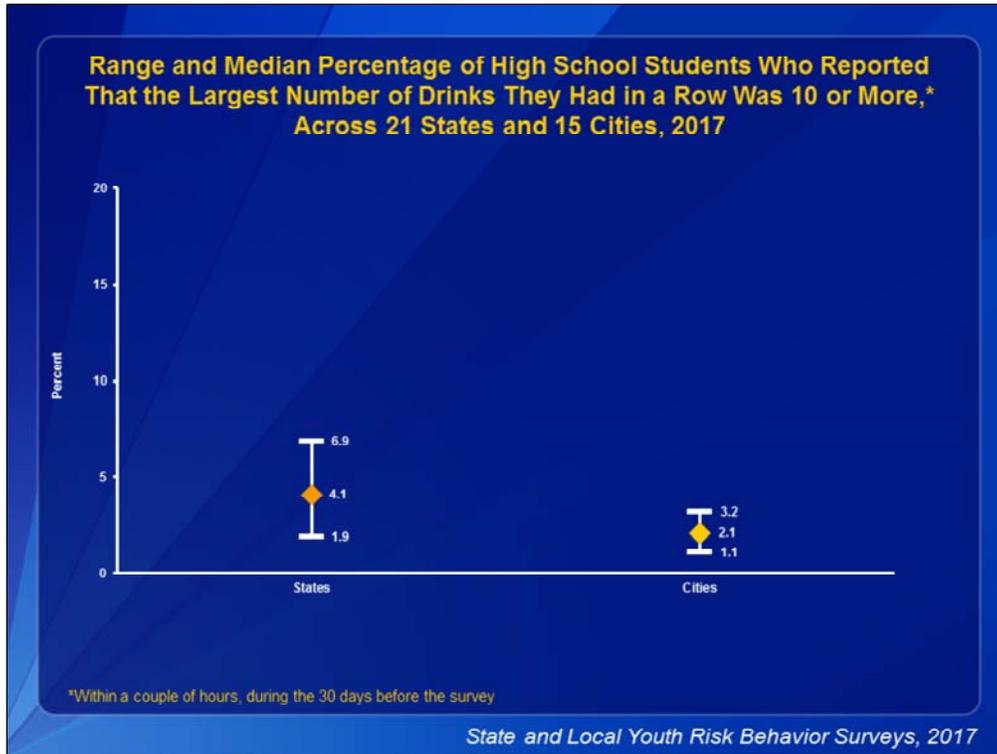
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2017 for high school students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey).

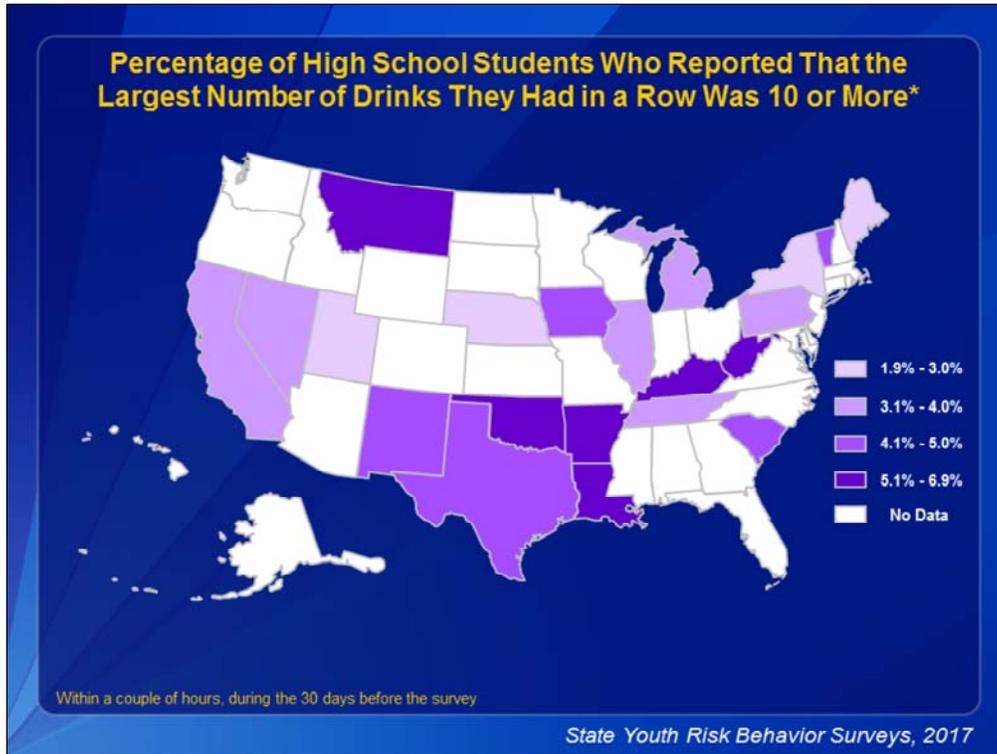
The percentage for 2013 is 6.1. The percentage for 2015 is 4.3. The percentage for 2017 is 4.4.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2013 to 2017.

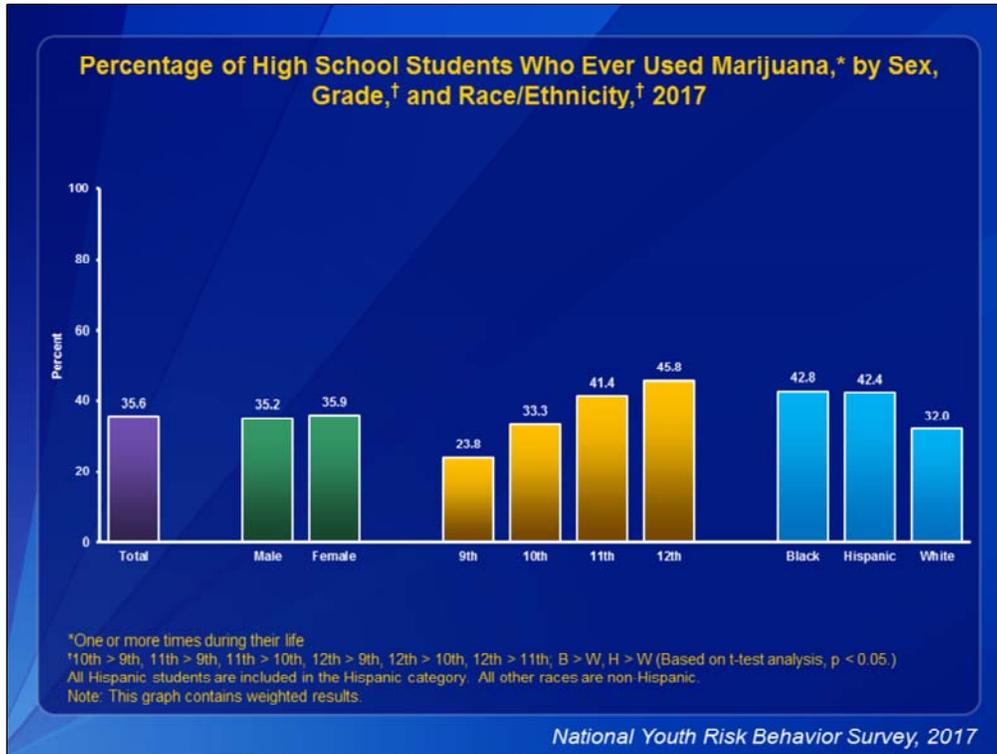


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 21 states and 15 cities for high school students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 1.9% to 6.9%. The median across states was 4.1%. The range across cities was 1.1% to 3.2%. The median across cities was 2.1%.



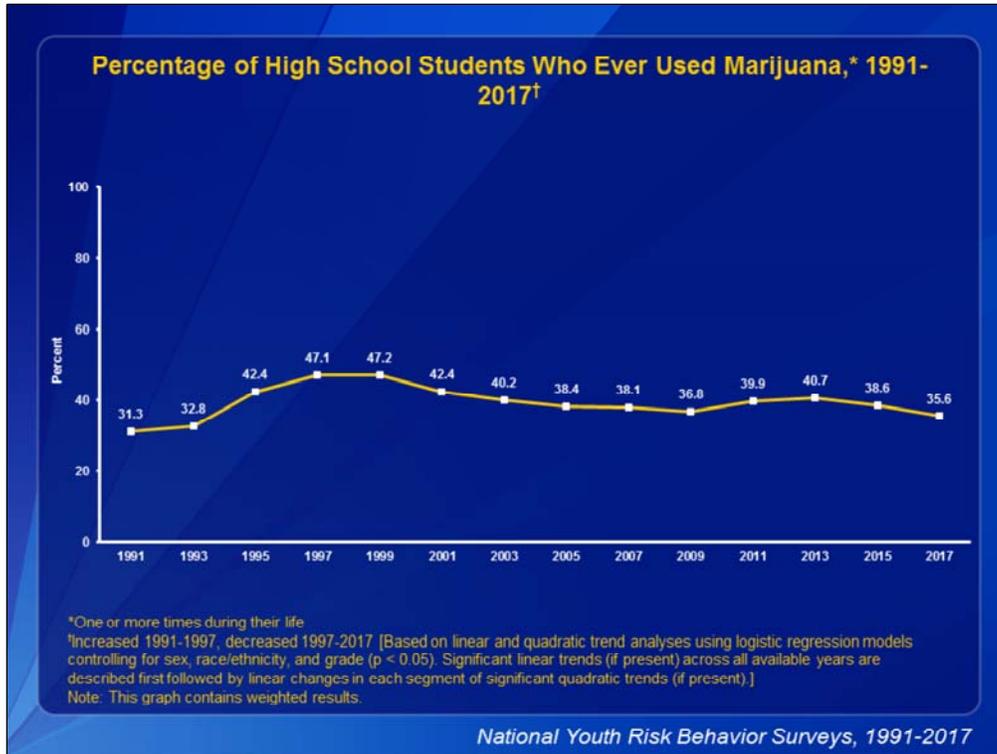
This slide shows the percentage of students who reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 1.9% to 6.9%. Maine, Nebraska, New York, Utah, range from 1.9% to 3.0%. California, Illinois, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, range from 3.1% to 4.0%. Iowa, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, range from 4.1% to 5.0%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 5.1% to 6.9%. Wisconsin, Virginia, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts, Kansas, Idaho, Hawaii, Florida, Delaware, Connecticut, Colorado, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 35.6. The percentage for Male students is 35.2. The percentage for Female students is 35.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 23.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 33.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 41.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 45.8. The percentage for Black students is 42.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 42.4. The percentage for White students is 32.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

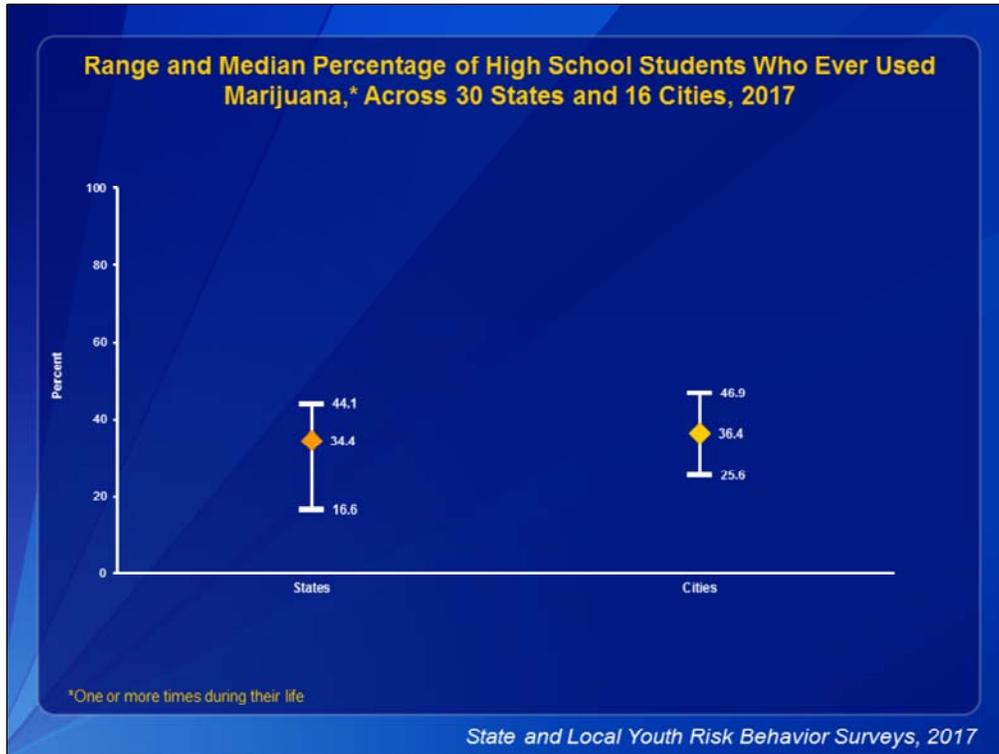
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life).

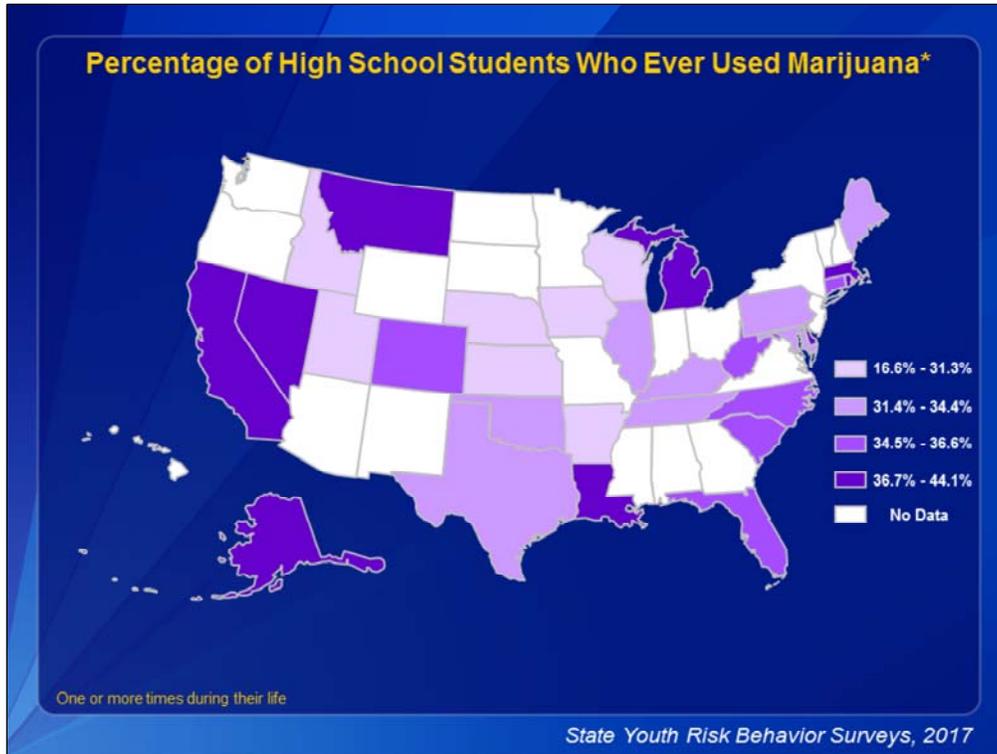
The percentage for 1991 is 31.3. The percentage for 1993 is 32.8. The percentage for 1995 is 42.4. The percentage for 1997 is 47.1. The percentage for 1999 is 47.2. The percentage for 2001 is 42.4. The percentage for 2003 is 40.2. The percentage for 2005 is 38.4. The percentage for 2007 is 38.1. The percentage for 2009 is 36.8. The percentage for 2011 is 39.9. The percentage for 2013 is 40.7. The percentage for 2015 is 38.6. The percentage for 2017 is 35.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 1997 and decreased from 1997 to 2017.

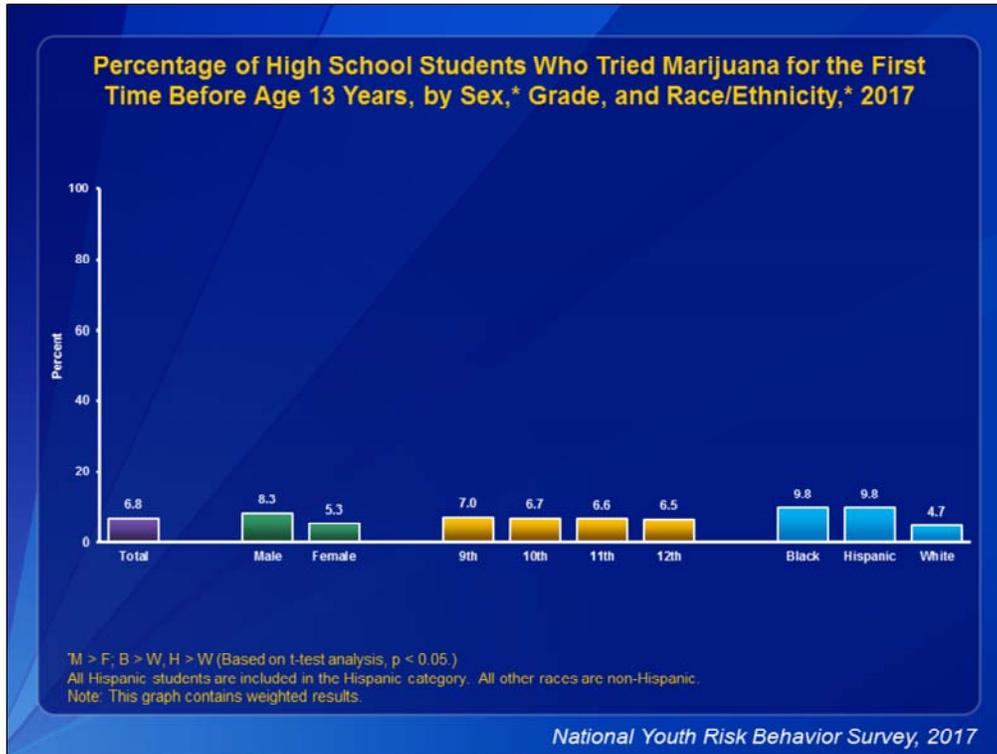


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 16 cities for high school students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 16.6% to 44.1%. The median across states was 34.4%. The range across cities was 25.6% to 46.9%. The median across cities was 36.4%.



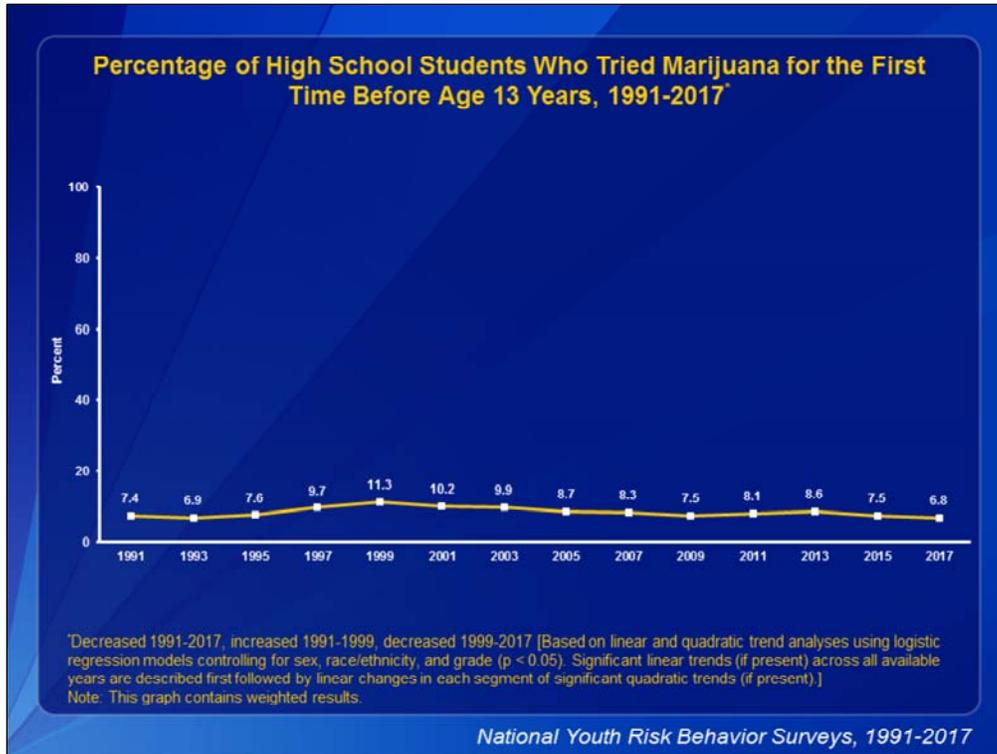
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life), 2017. The values range from 16.6% to 44.1%. Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 16.6% to 31.3%. Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, range from 31.4% to 34.4%. Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 34.5% to 36.6%. Alaska, California, Delaware, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Rhode Island, range from 36.7% to 44.1%. Vermont, Virginia, New York, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Missouri, Hawaii, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years.

The percentage for all students is 6.8. The percentage for Male students is 8.3. The percentage for Female students is 5.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.5. The percentage for Black students is 9.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.8. The percentage for White students is 4.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

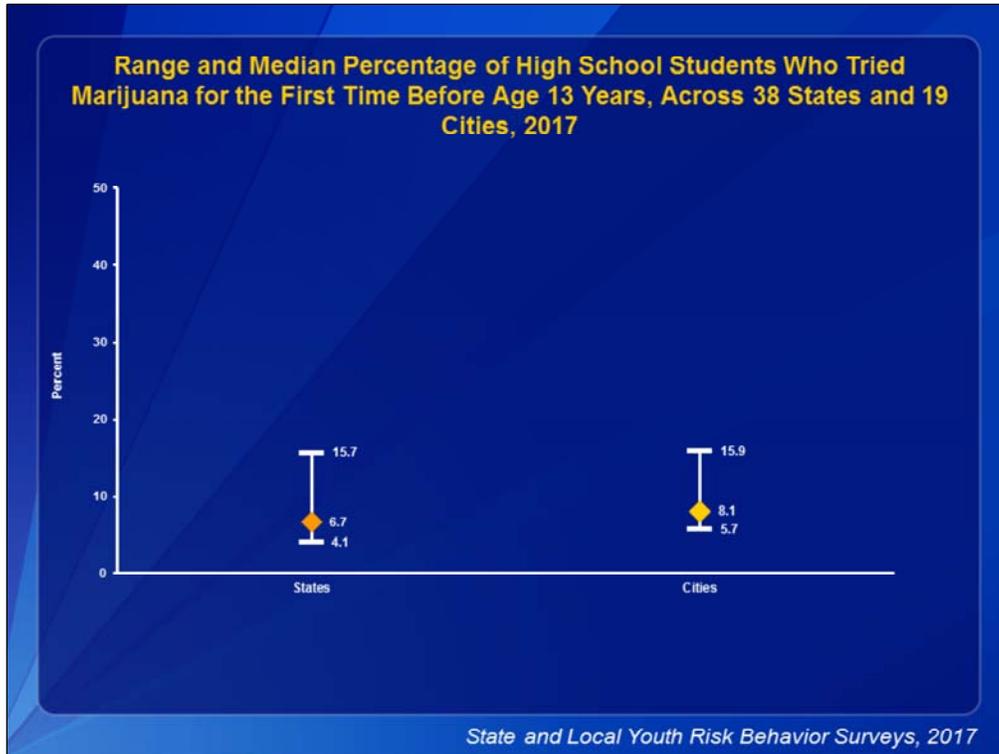
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years.

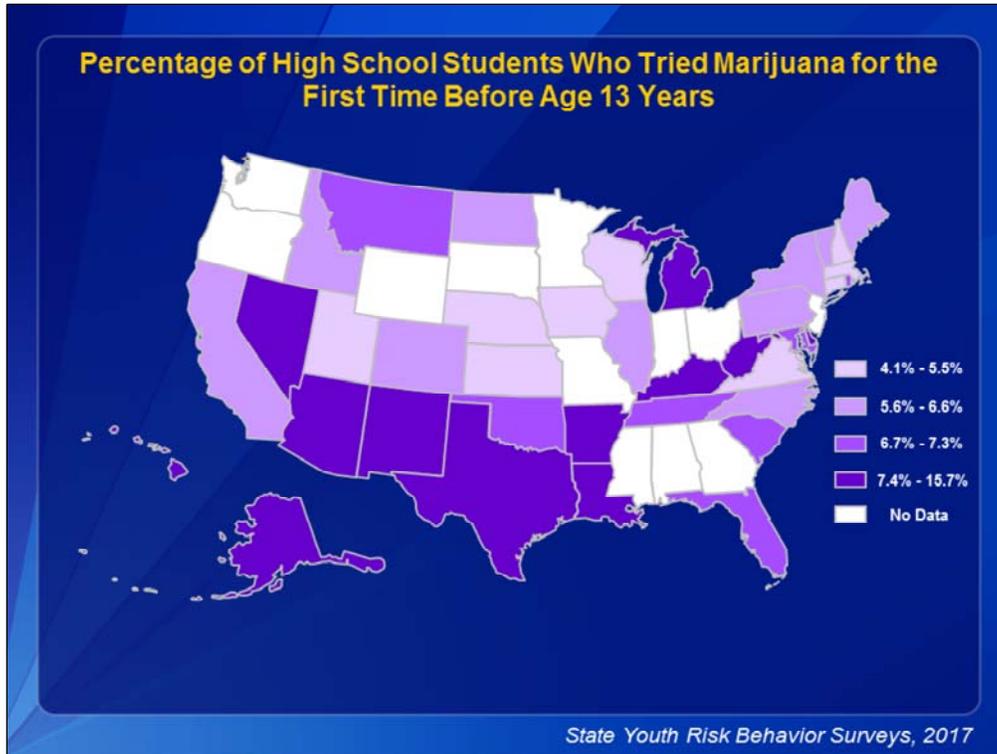
The percentage for 1991 is 7.4. The percentage for 1993 is 6.9. The percentage for 1995 is 7.6. The percentage for 1997 is 9.7. The percentage for 1999 is 11.3. The percentage for 2001 is 10.2. The percentage for 2003 is 9.9. The percentage for 2005 is 8.7. The percentage for 2007 is 8.3. The percentage for 2009 is 7.5. The percentage for 2011 is 8.1. The percentage for 2013 is 8.6. The percentage for 2015 is 7.5. The percentage for 2017 is 6.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2017.

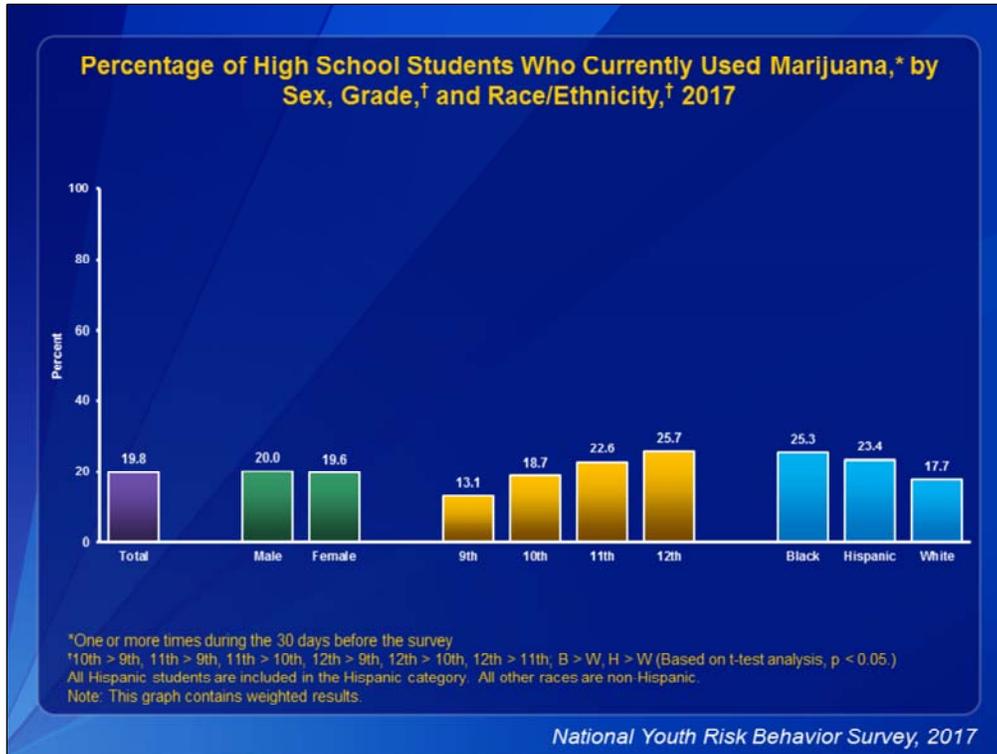


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 19 cities for high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years.

The range across states was 4.1% to 15.7%. The median across states was 6.7%. The range across cities was 5.7% to 15.9%. The median across cities was 8.1%.



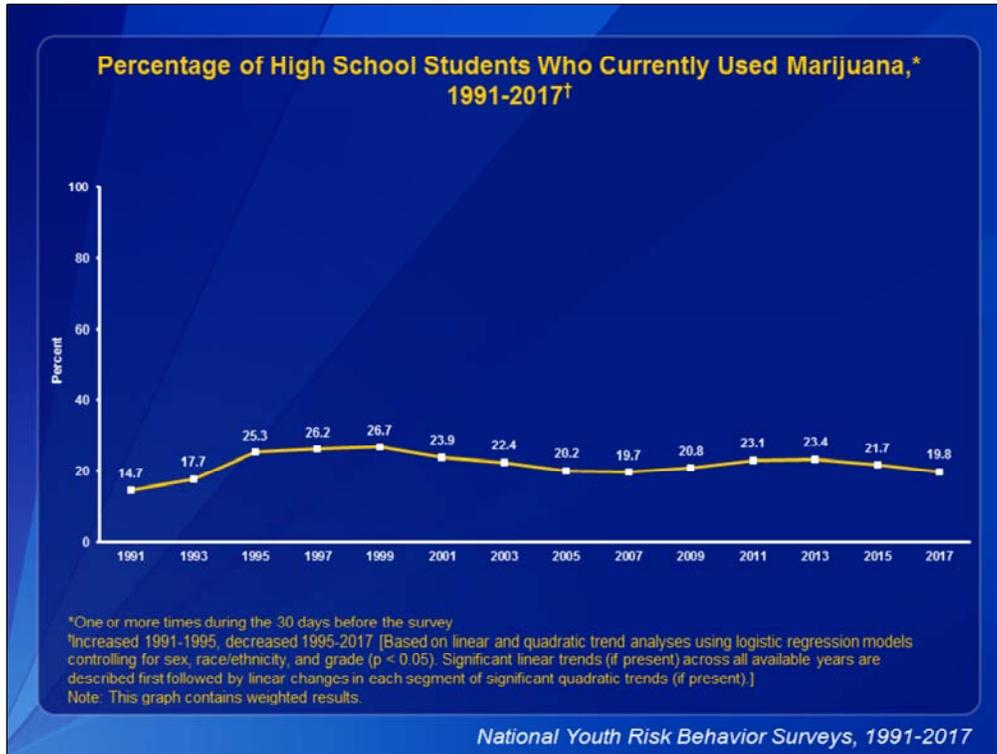
This slide shows the percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, 2017. The values range from 4.1% to 15.7%. Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 4.1% to 5.5%. California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, range from 5.6% to 6.6%. Florida, Maryland, Montana, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 6.7% to 7.3%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, West Virginia, range from 7.4% to 15.7%. Missouri, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 19.8. The percentage for Male students is 20.0. The percentage for Female students is 19.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 18.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 22.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 25.7. The percentage for Black students is 25.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 23.4. The percentage for White students is 17.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

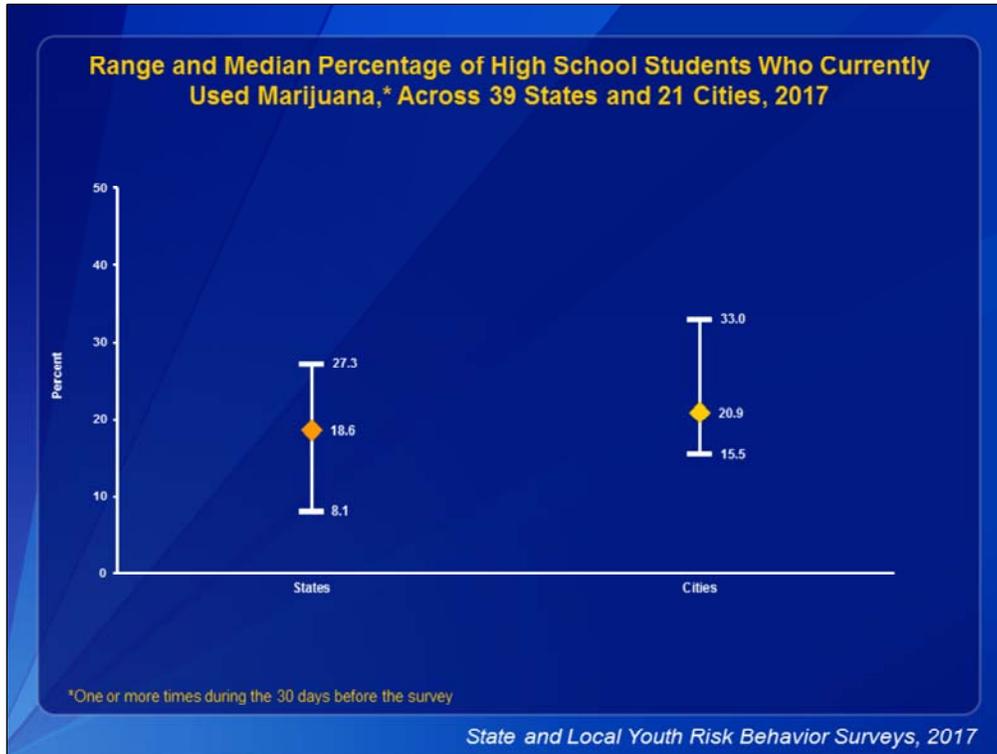
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

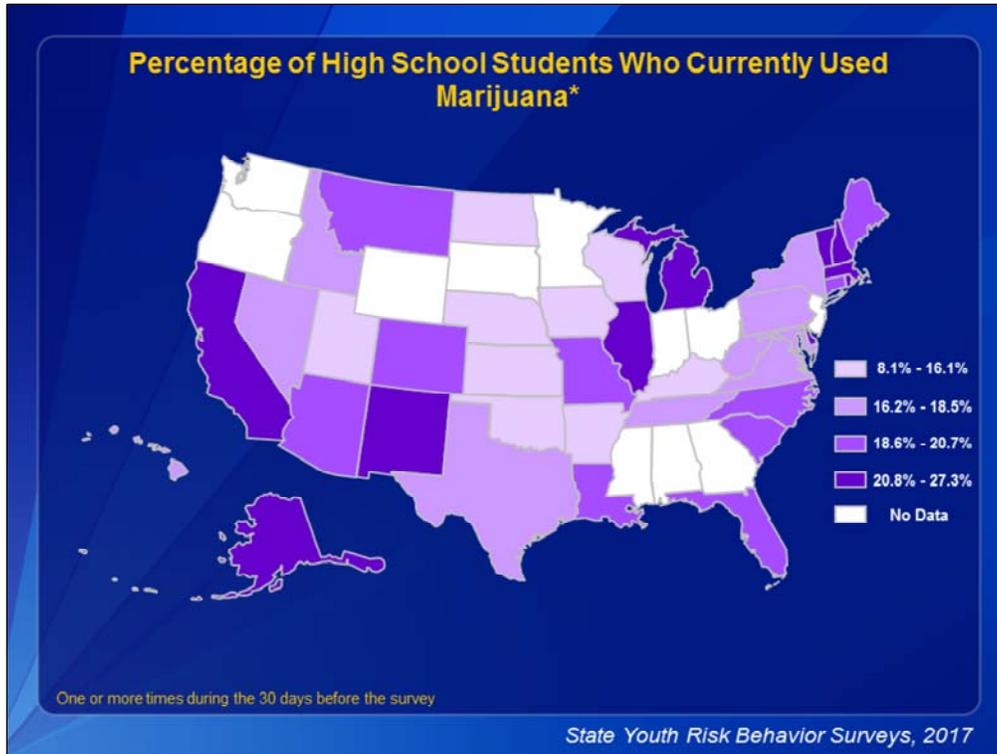
The percentage for 1991 is 14.7. The percentage for 1993 is 17.7. The percentage for 1995 is 25.3. The percentage for 1997 is 26.2. The percentage for 1999 is 26.7. The percentage for 2001 is 23.9. The percentage for 2003 is 22.4. The percentage for 2005 is 20.2. The percentage for 2007 is 19.7. The percentage for 2009 is 20.8. The percentage for 2011 is 23.1. The percentage for 2013 is 23.4. The percentage for 2015 is 21.7. The percentage for 2017 is 19.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 1995 and decreased from 1995 to 2017.

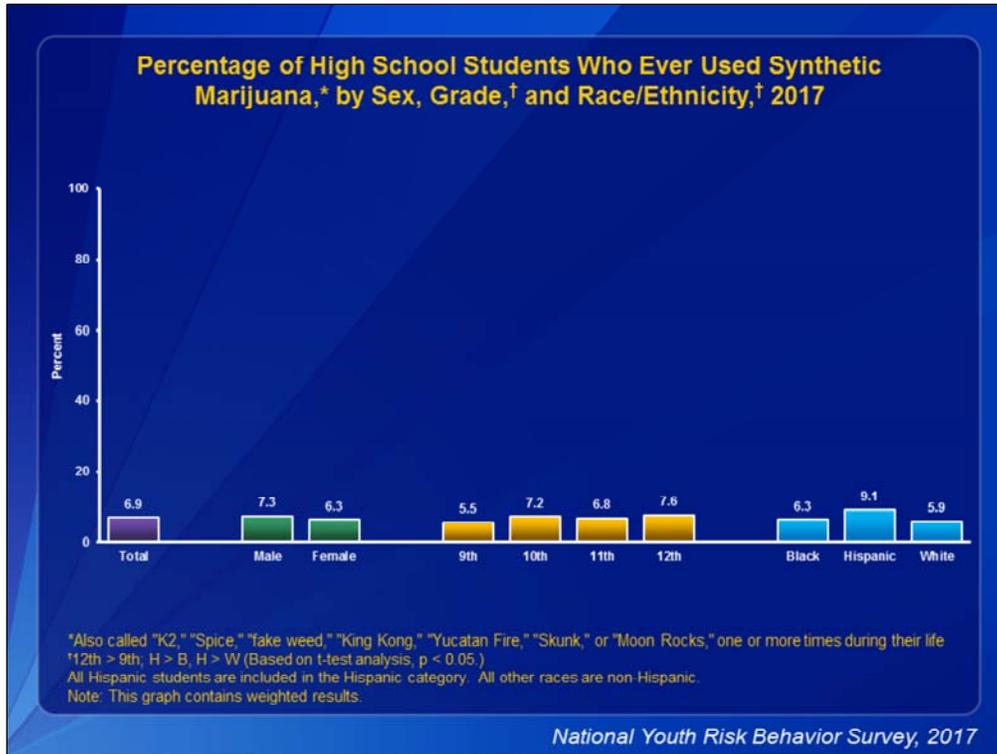


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 21 cities for high school students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 8.1% to 27.3%. The median across states was 18.6%. The range across cities was 15.5% to 33.0%. The median across cities was 20.9%.



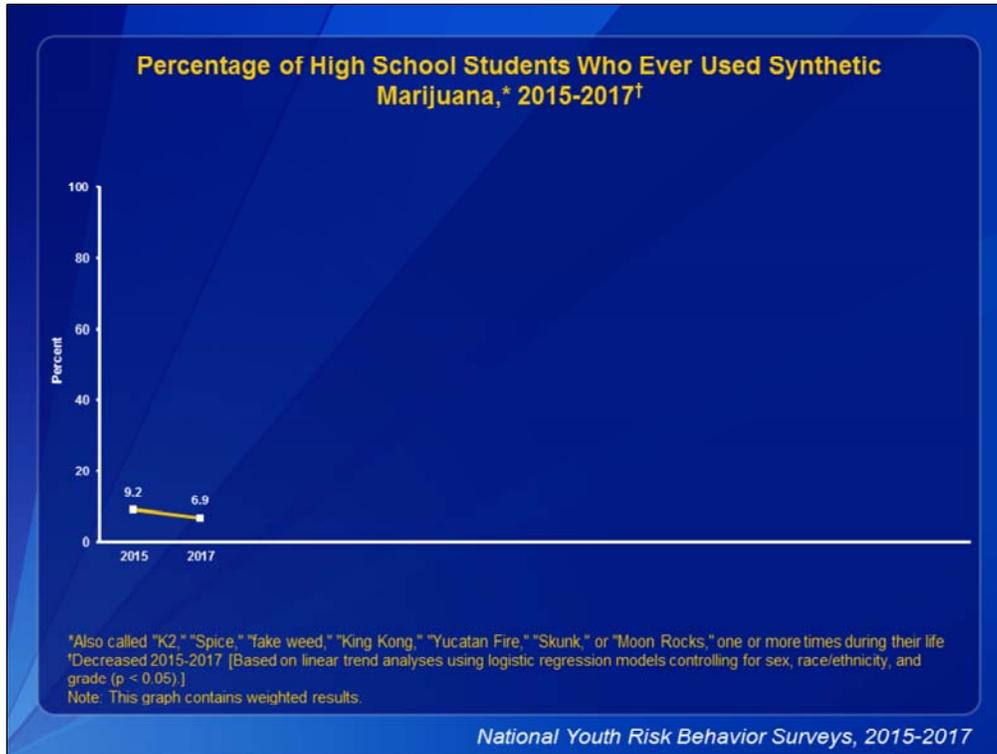
This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 8.1% to 27.3%. Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 8.1% to 16.1%. Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 16.2% to 18.5%. Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, South Carolina, range from 18.6% to 20.7%. Alaska, California, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 20.8% to 27.3%. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 6.9. The percentage for Male students is 7.3. The percentage for Female students is 6.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.6. The percentage for Black students is 6.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.1. The percentage for White students is 5.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

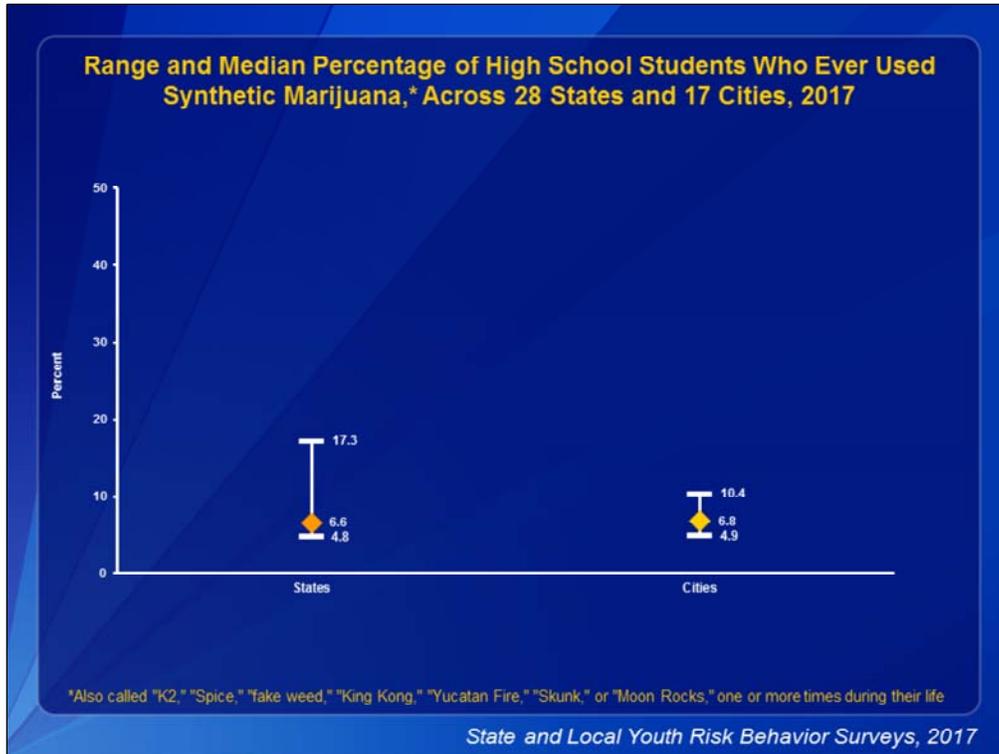
For this behavior, the prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life).

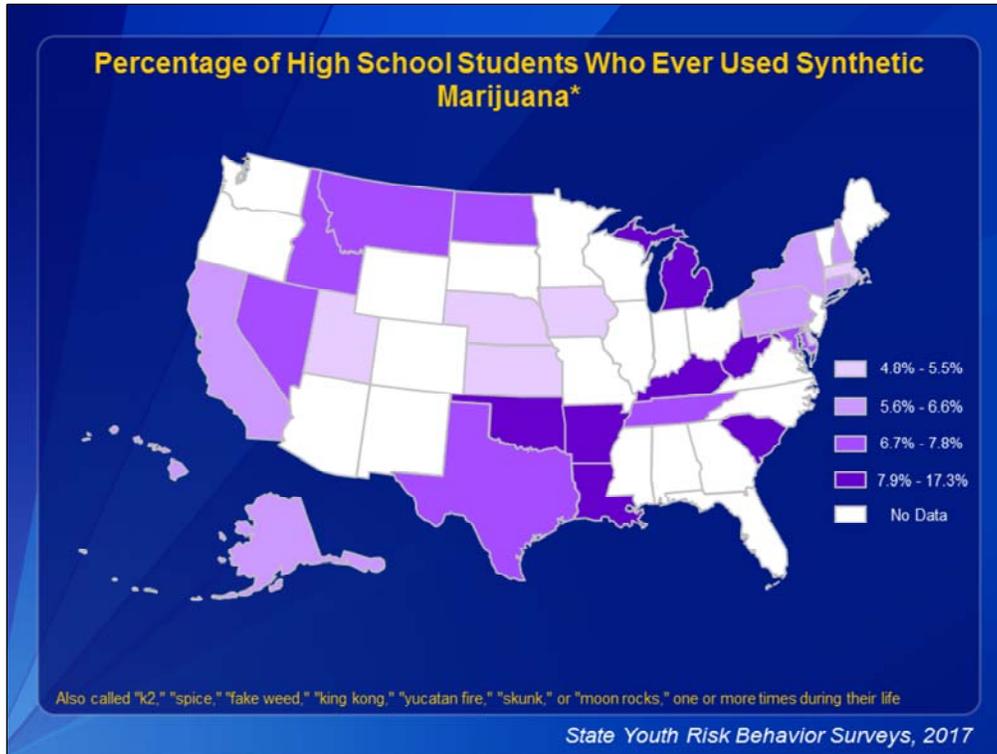
The percentage for 2015 is 9.2. The percentage for 2017 is 6.9.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2015 to 2017.

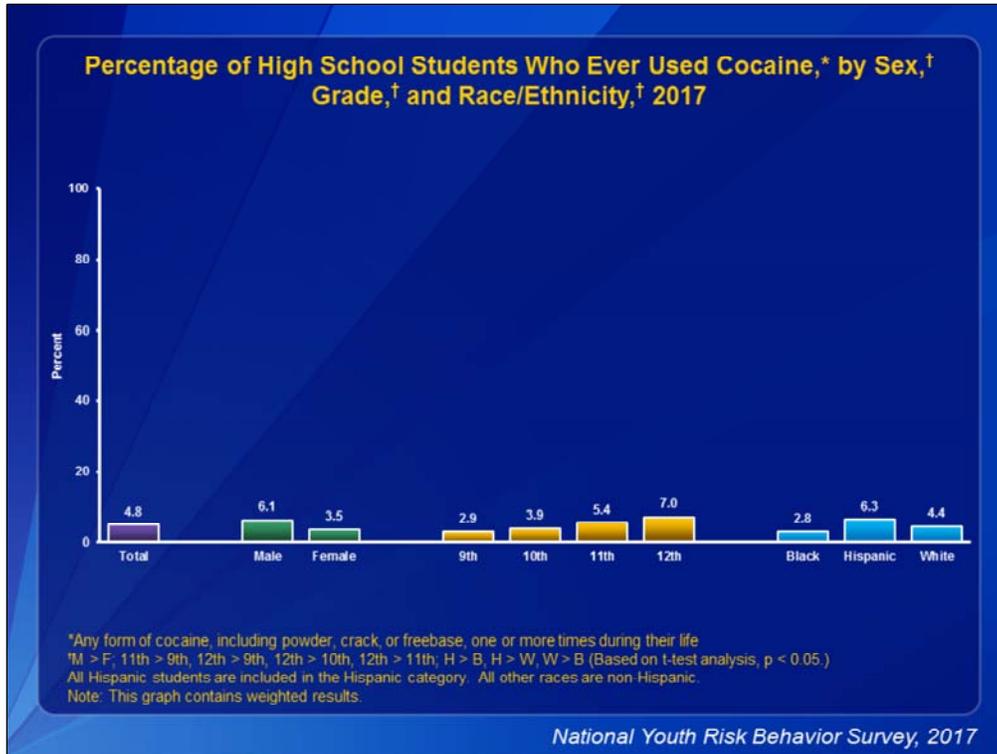


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 17 cities for high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 4.8% to 17.3%. The median across states was 6.6%. The range across cities was 4.9% to 10.4%. The median across cities was 6.8%.



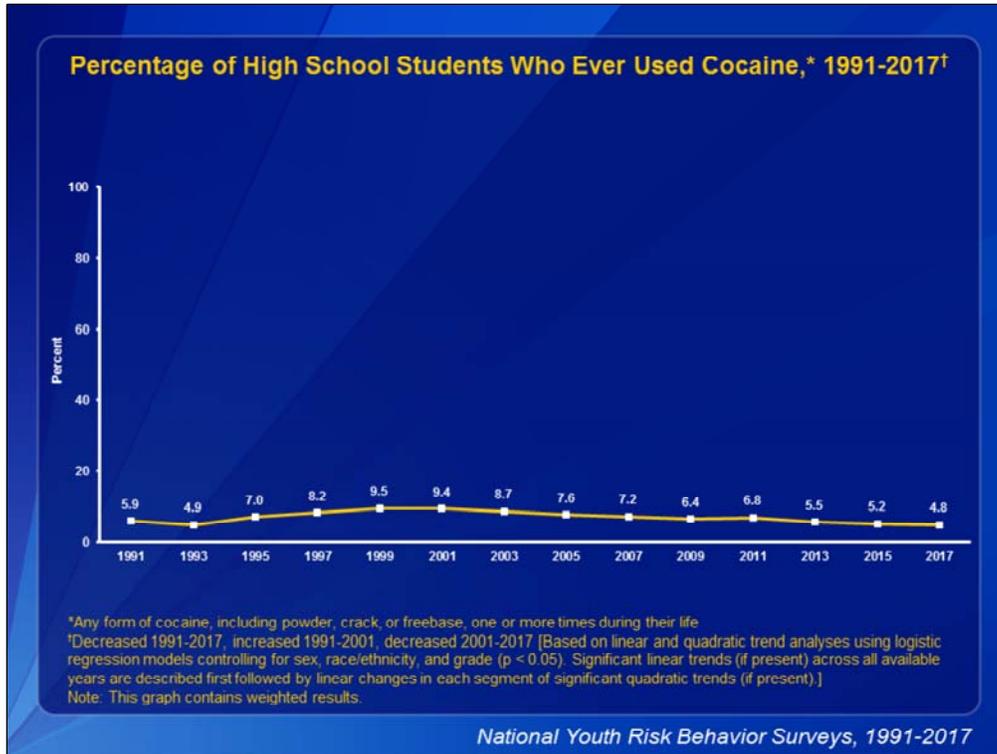
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, fake weed, King Kong, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, or Moon Rocks, one or more times during their life), 2017. The values range from 4.8% to 17.3%. Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Utah, range from 4.8% to 5.5%. Alaska, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, range from 5.6% to 6.6%. Idaho, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, range from 6.7% to 7.8%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 7.9% to 17.3%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, New Mexico, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Illinois, Florida, Colorado, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 4.8. The percentage for Male students is 6.1. The percentage for Female students is 3.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for Black students is 2.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.3. The percentage for White students is 4.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

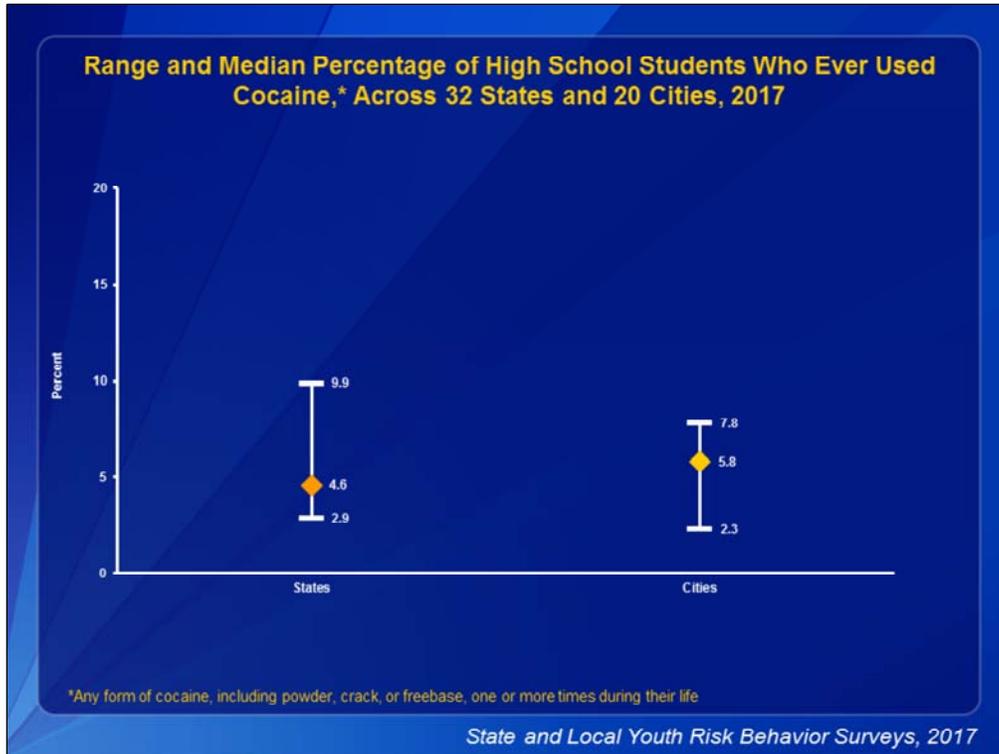
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life).

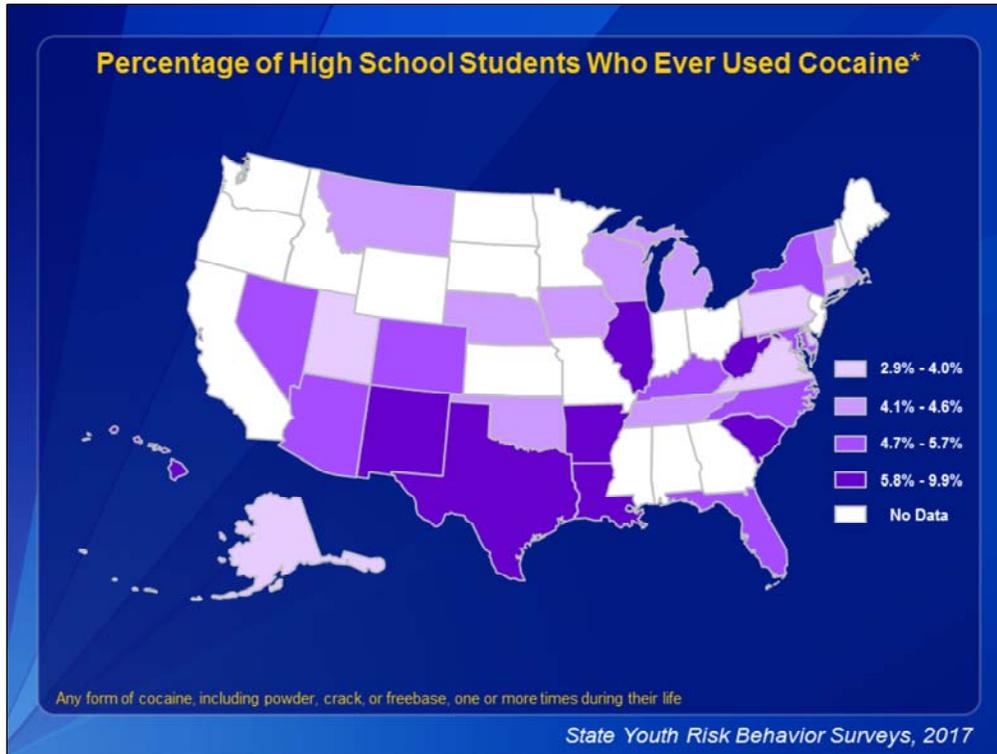
The percentage for 1991 is 5.9. The percentage for 1993 is 4.9. The percentage for 1995 is 7.0. The percentage for 1997 is 8.2. The percentage for 1999 is 9.5. The percentage for 2001 is 9.4. The percentage for 2003 is 8.7. The percentage for 2005 is 7.6. The percentage for 2007 is 7.2. The percentage for 2009 is 6.4. The percentage for 2011 is 6.8. The percentage for 2013 is 5.5. The percentage for 2015 is 5.2. The percentage for 2017 is 4.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, increased from 1991 to 2001, and decreased from 2001 to 2017.

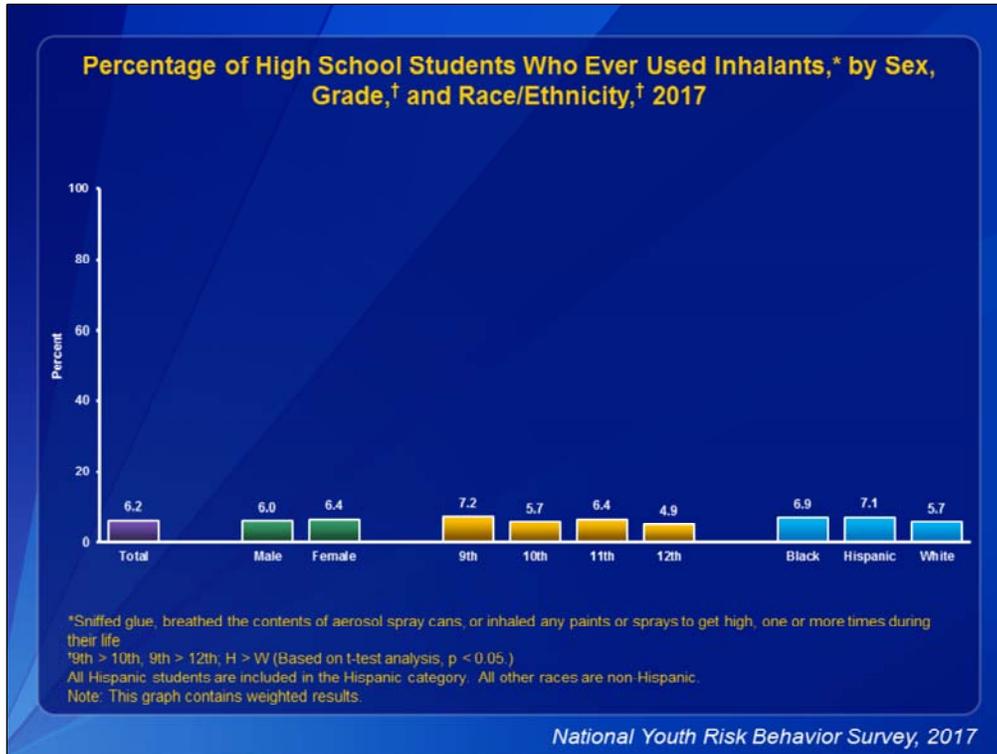


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 20 cities for high school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 2.9% to 9.9%. The median across states was 4.6%. The range across cities was 2.3% to 7.8%. The median across cities was 5.8%.



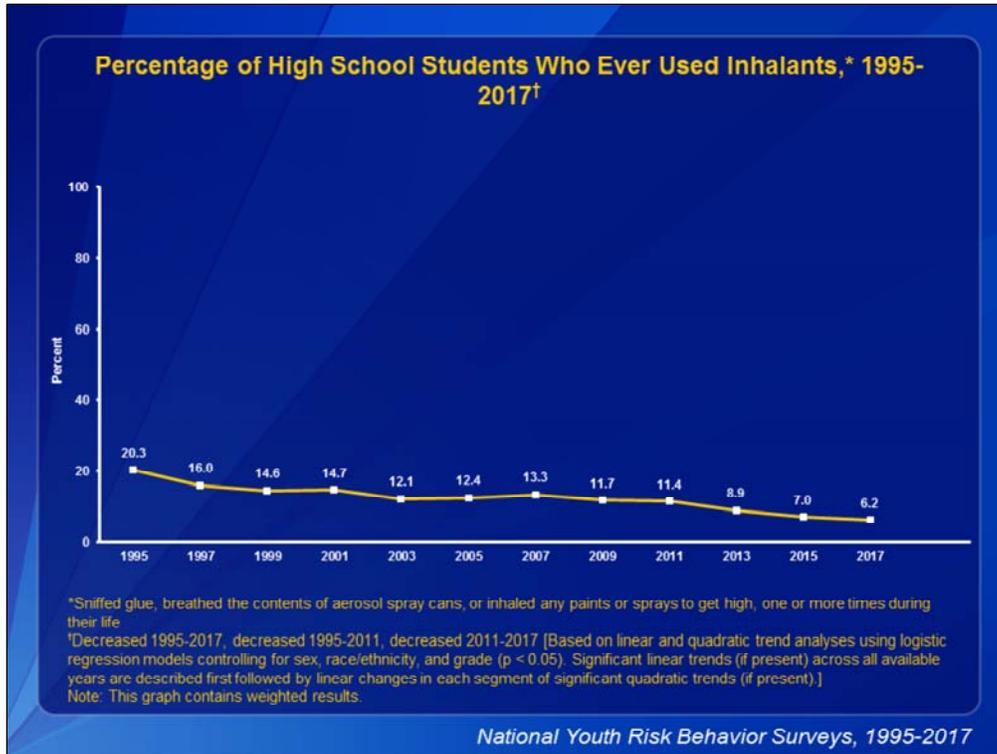
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life), 2017. The values range from 2.9% to 9.9%. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, range from 2.9% to 4.0%. Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 4.1% to 4.6%. Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, range from 4.7% to 5.7%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, range from 5.8% to 9.9%. New Hampshire, North Dakota, Missouri, Maine, Kansas, Idaho, California, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 6.2. The percentage for Male students is 6.0. The percentage for Female students is 6.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.9. The percentage for Black students is 6.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.1. The percentage for White students is 5.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

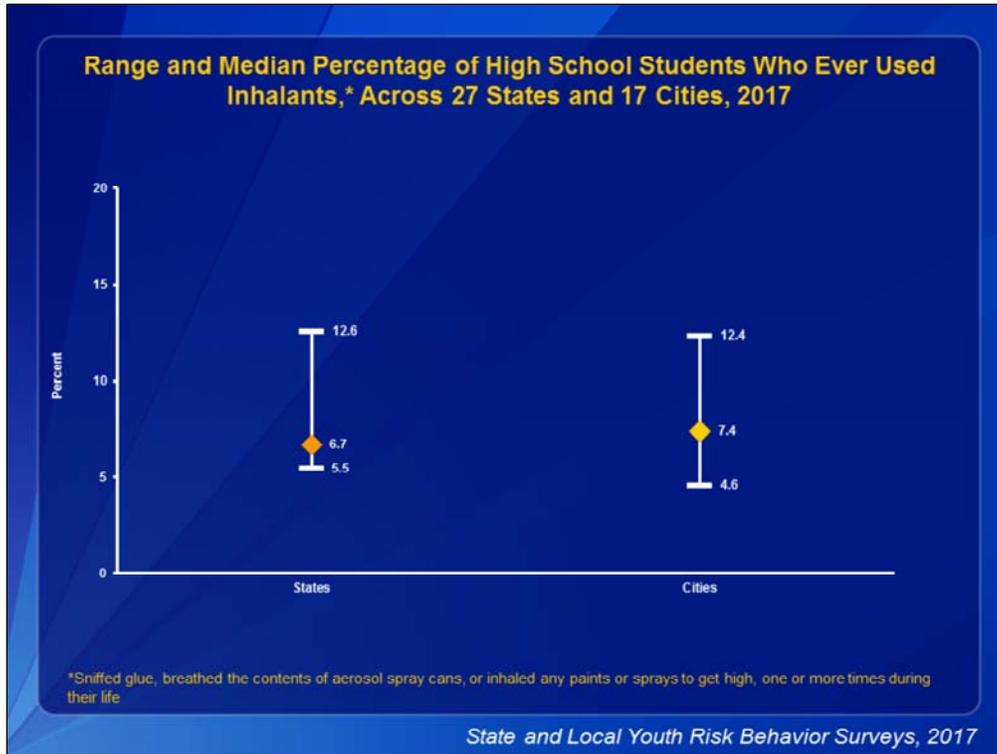
For this behavior, the prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1995 through 2017 for high school students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life).

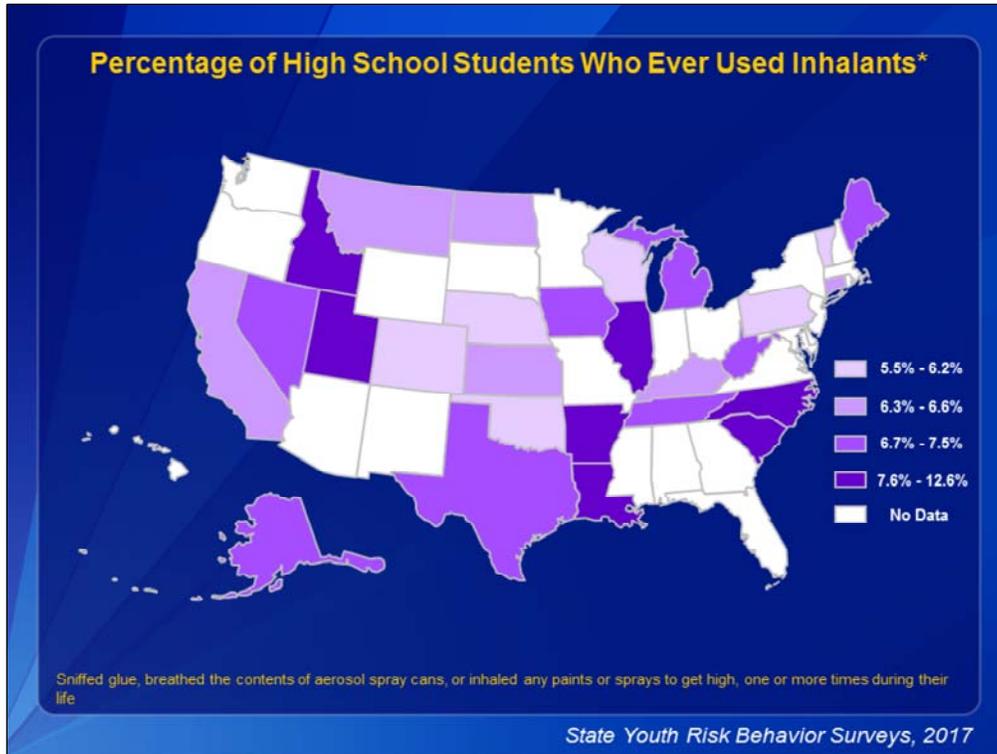
The percentage for 1995 is 20.3. The percentage for 1997 is 16.0. The percentage for 1999 is 14.6. The percentage for 2001 is 14.7. The percentage for 2003 is 12.1. The percentage for 2005 is 12.4. The percentage for 2007 is 13.3. The percentage for 2009 is 11.7. The percentage for 2011 is 11.4. The percentage for 2013 is 8.9. The percentage for 2015 is 7.0. The percentage for 2017 is 6.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1995 to 2017, decreased from 1995 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2017.

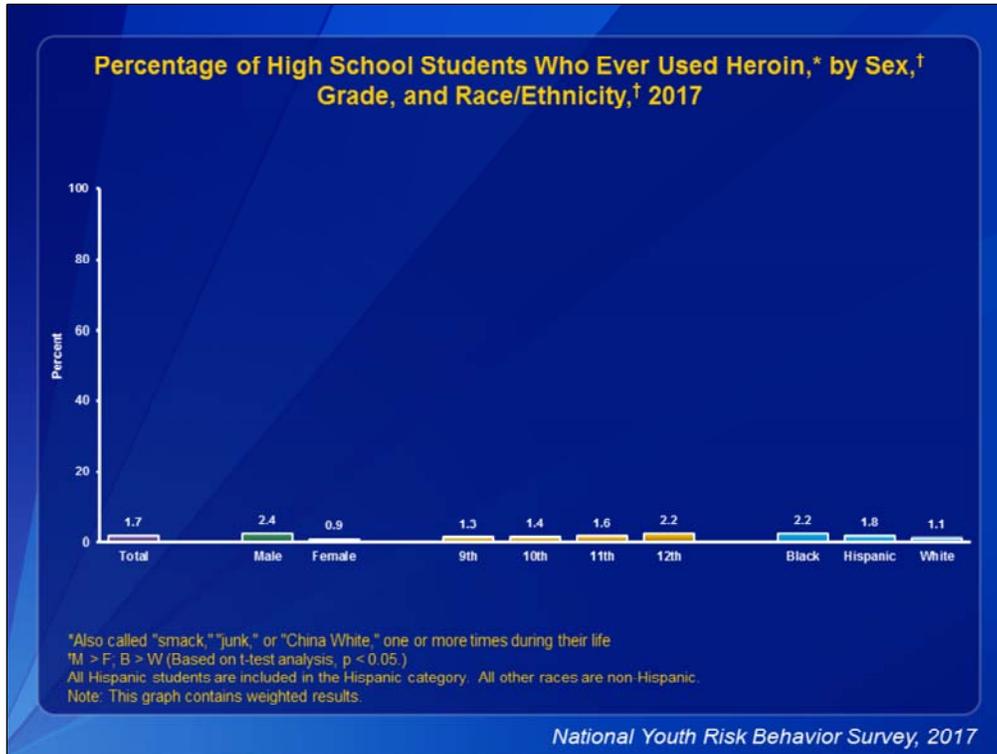


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 17 cities for high school students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 5.5% to 12.6%. The median across states was 6.7%. The range across cities was 4.6% to 12.4%. The median across cities was 7.4%.



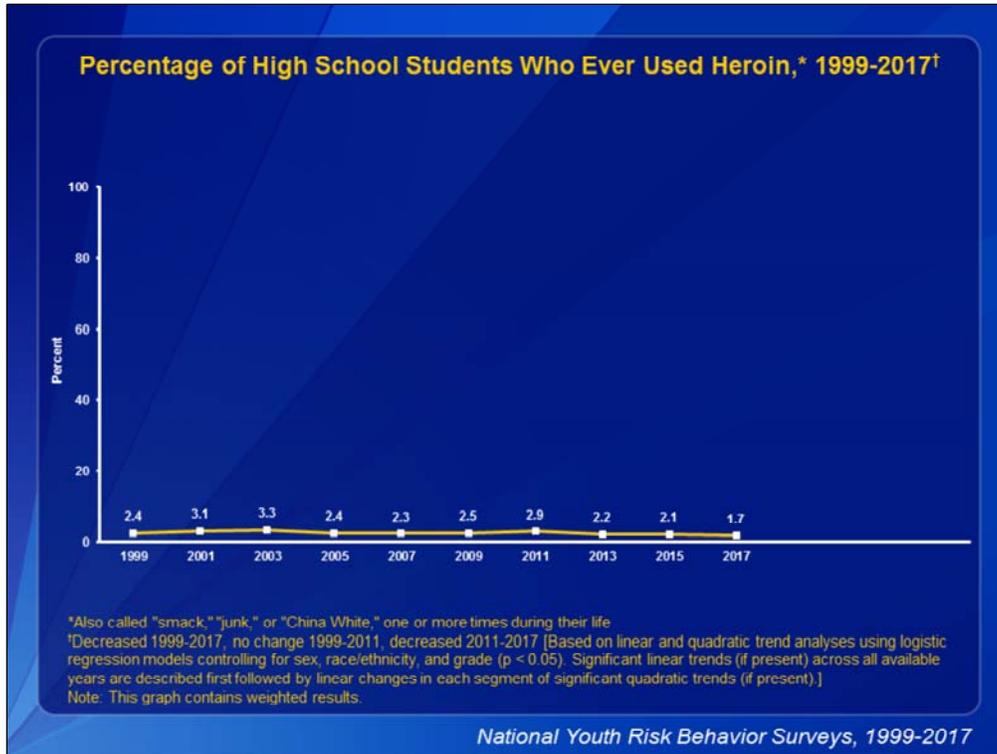
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life), 2017. The values range from 5.5% to 12.6%. Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 5.5% to 6.2%. California, Connecticut, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota, range from 6.3% to 6.6%. Alaska, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 6.7% to 7.5%. Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah, range from 7.6% to 12.6%. Virginia, Rhode Island, New York, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Delaware, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 1.7. The percentage for Male students is 2.4. The percentage for Female students is 0.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.2. The percentage for Black students is 2.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.8. The percentage for White students is 1.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

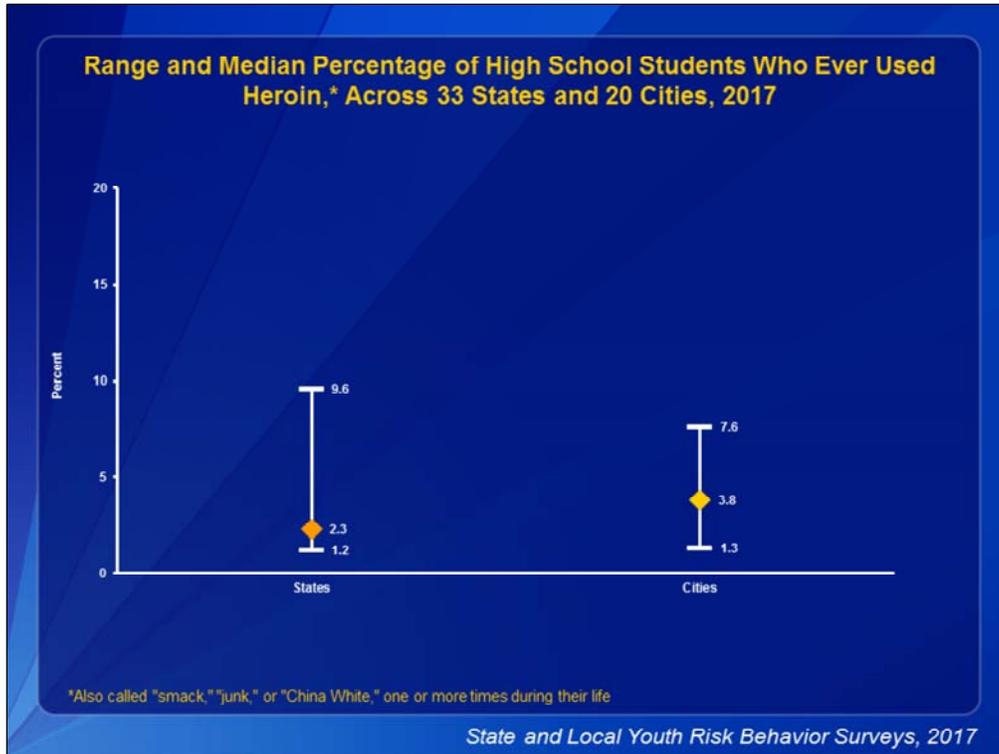
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life).

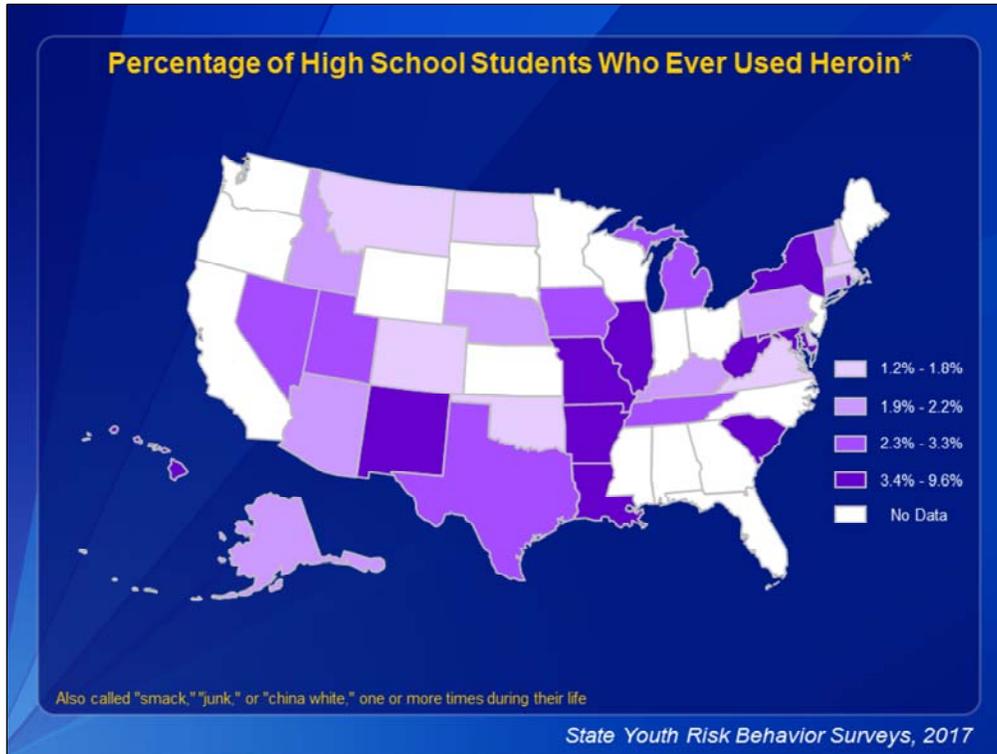
The percentage for 1999 is 2.4. The percentage for 2001 is 3.1. The percentage for 2003 is 3.3. The percentage for 2005 is 2.4. The percentage for 2007 is 2.3. The percentage for 2009 is 2.5. The percentage for 2011 is 2.9. The percentage for 2013 is 2.2. The percentage for 2015 is 2.1. The percentage for 2017 is 1.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2017, did not change from 1999 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2017.

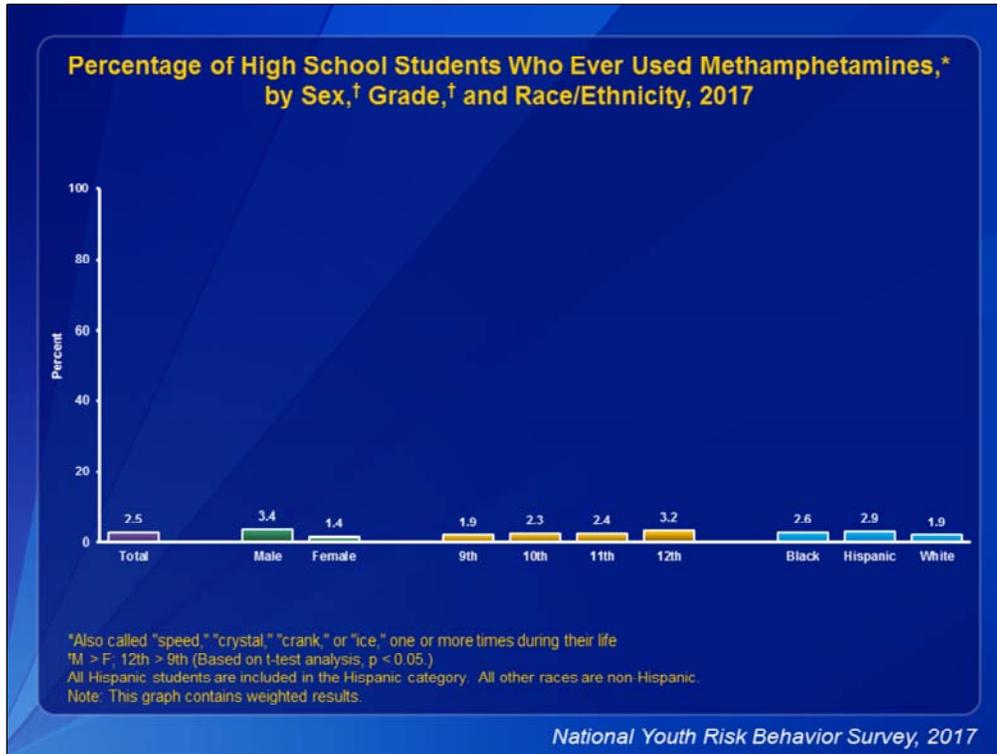


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 20 cities for high school students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 1.2% to 9.6%. The median across states was 2.3%. The range across cities was 1.3% to 7.6%. The median across cities was 3.8%.



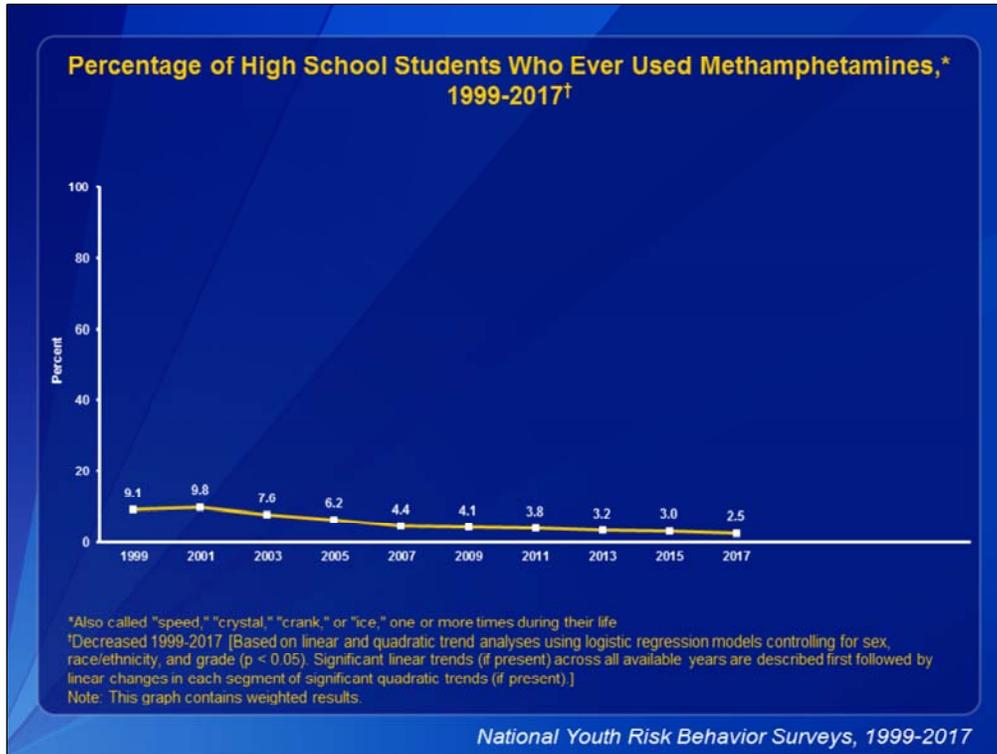
This slide shows the percentage of students who used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White) one or more times during their life, 2017. The values range from 1.2% to 9.6%. Colorado, Delaware, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Virginia, range from 1.2% to 1.8%. Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Idaho, Kentucky, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Vermont, range from 1.9% to 2.2%. Iowa, Michigan, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, range from 2.3% to 3.3%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 3.4% to 9.6%. Wisconsin, North Carolina, Maine, Kansas, Florida, California, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 2.5. The percentage for Male students is 3.4. The percentage for Female students is 1.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.2. The percentage for Black students is 2.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.9. The percentage for White students is 1.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

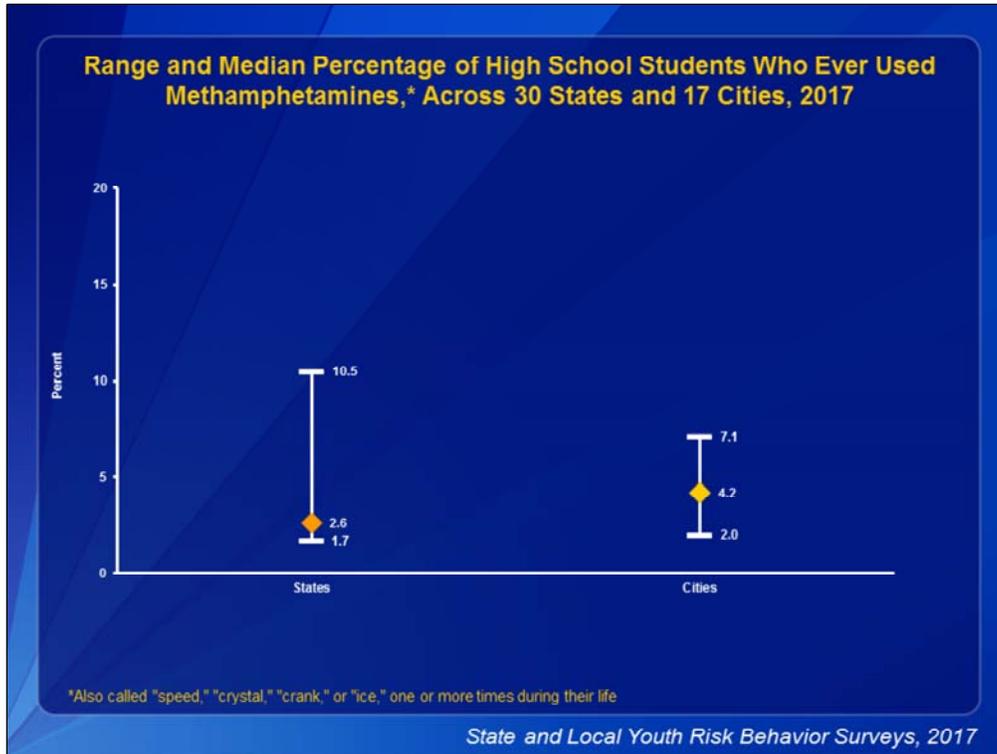
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life).

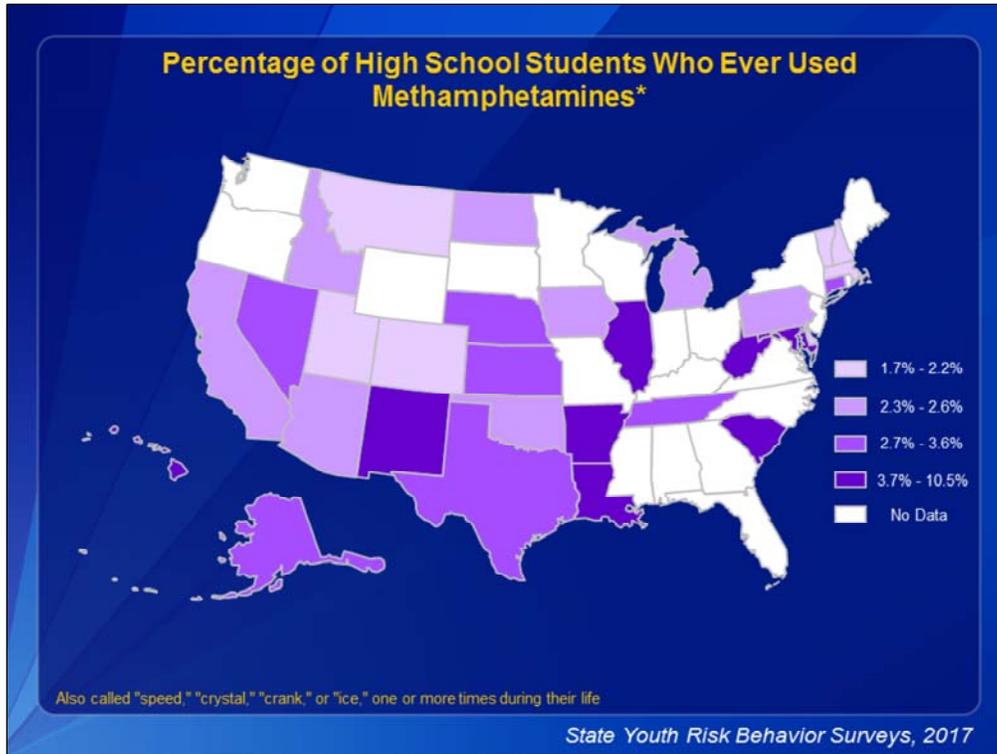
The percentage for 1999 is 9.1. The percentage for 2001 is 9.8. The percentage for 2003 is 7.6. The percentage for 2005 is 6.2. The percentage for 2007 is 4.4. The percentage for 2009 is 4.1. The percentage for 2011 is 3.8. The percentage for 2013 is 3.2. The percentage for 2015 is 3.0. The percentage for 2017 is 2.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2017.

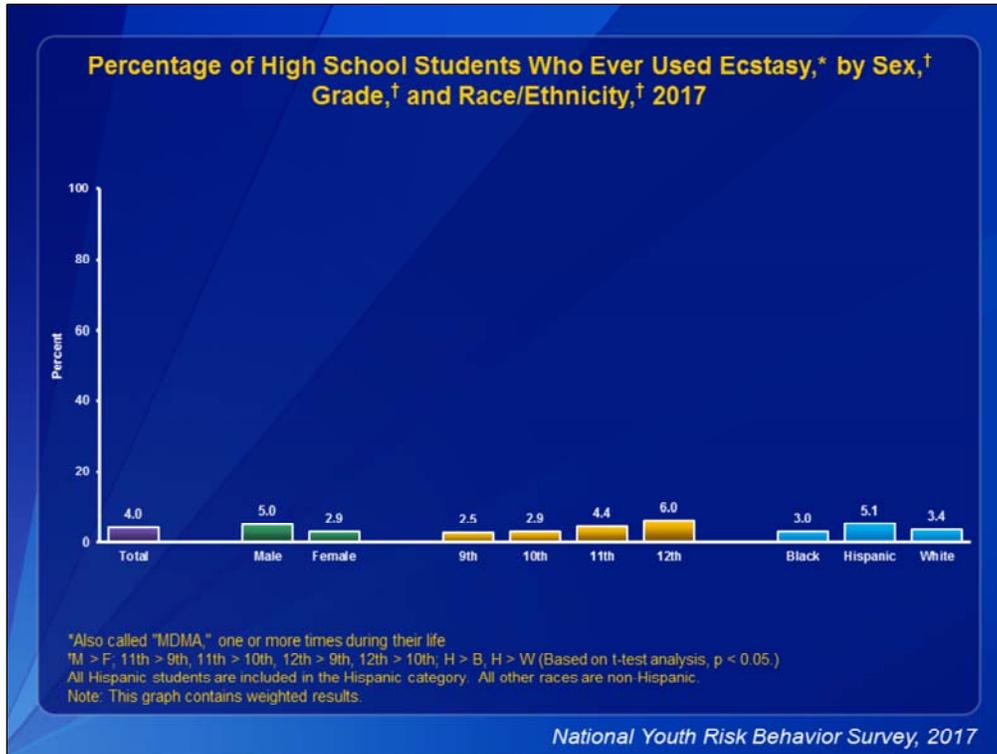


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 17 cities for high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 1.7% to 10.5%. The median across states was 2.6%. The range across cities was 2.0% to 7.1%. The median across cities was 4.2%.



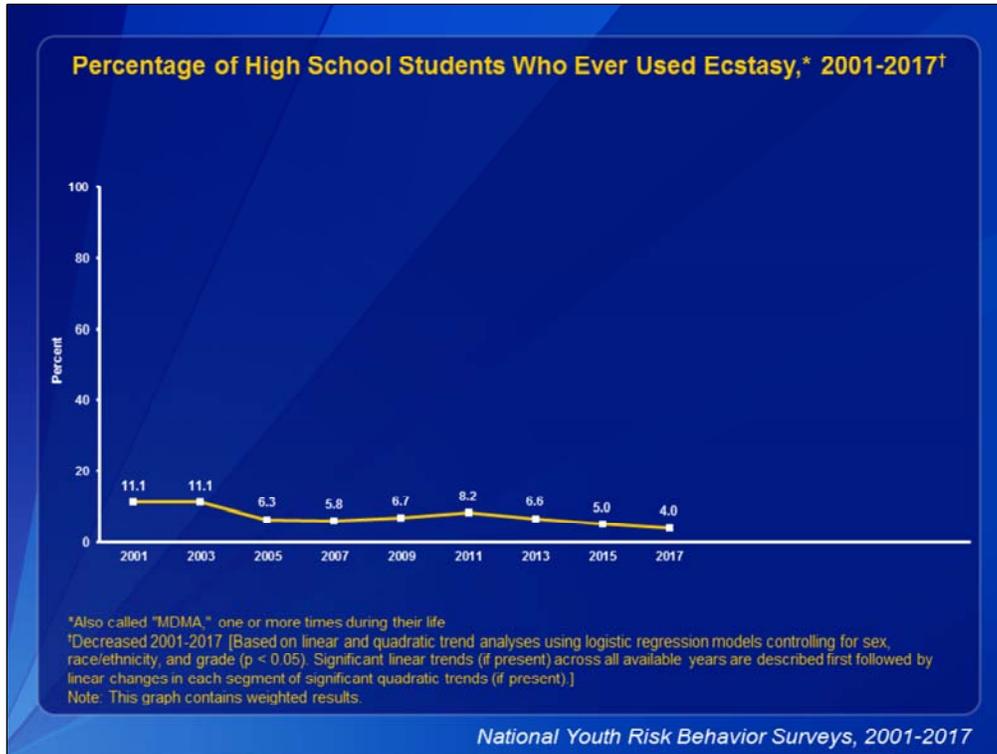
This slide shows the percentage of students who used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice) one or more times during their life, 2017. The values range from 1.7% to 10.5%. Colorado, Delaware, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont, range from 1.7% to 2.2%. Arizona, California, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 2.3% to 2.6%. Alaska, Connecticut, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas, range from 2.7% to 3.6%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 3.7% to 10.5%. Wisconsin, Virginia, Rhode Island, New York, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Kentucky, Florida, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 4.0. The percentage for Male students is 5.0. The percentage for Female students is 2.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 4.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for Black students is 3.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.1. The percentage for White students is 3.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

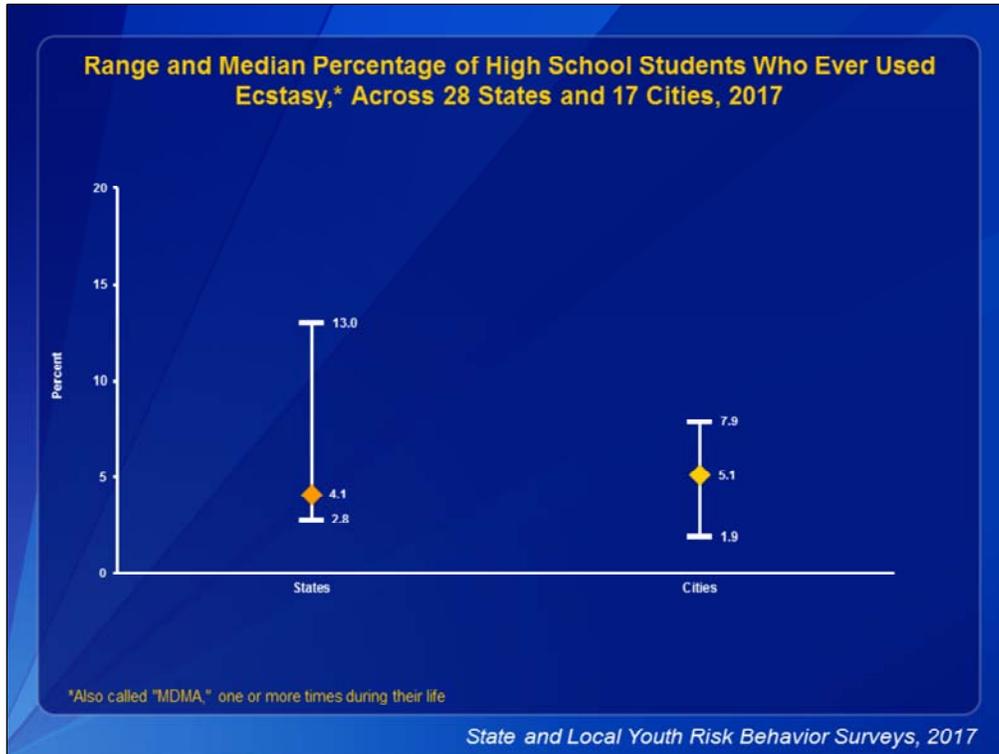
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2017 for high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life).

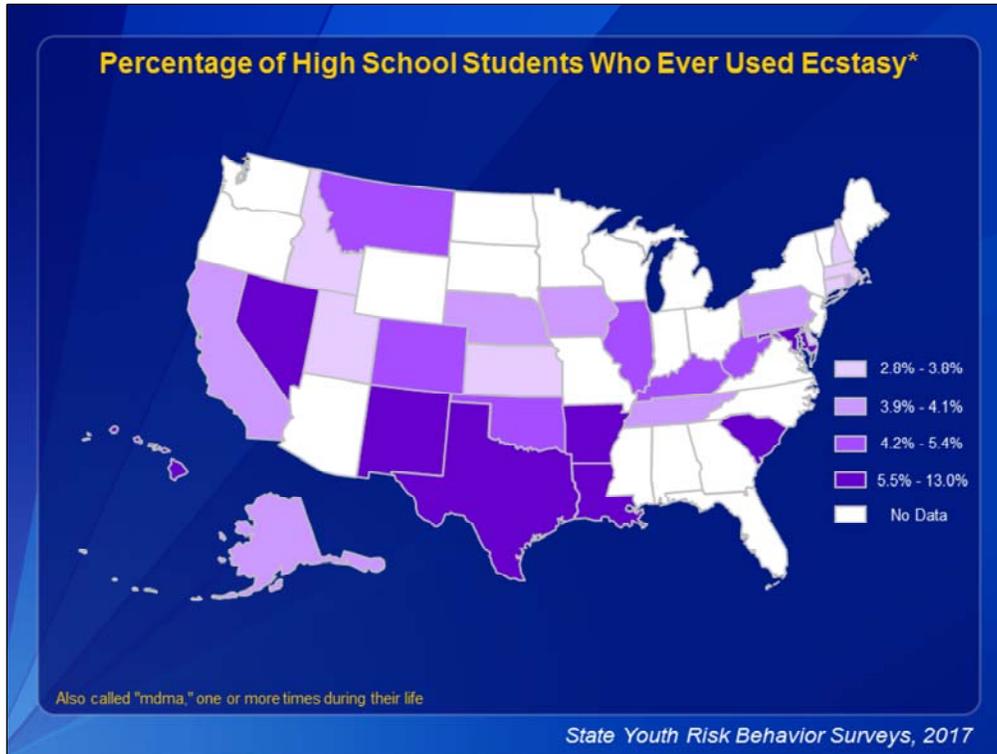
The percentage for 2001 is 11.1. The percentage for 2003 is 11.1. The percentage for 2005 is 6.3. The percentage for 2007 is 5.8. The percentage for 2009 is 6.7. The percentage for 2011 is 8.2. The percentage for 2013 is 6.6. The percentage for 2015 is 5.0. The percentage for 2017 is 4.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2017.

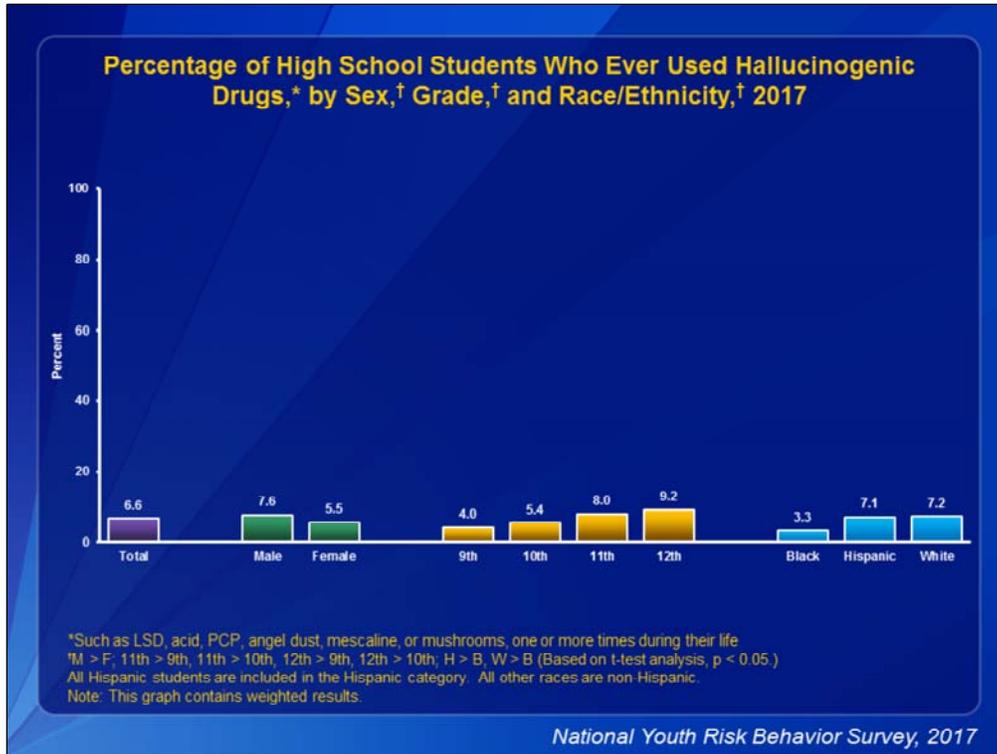


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 17 cities for high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 2.8% to 13.0%. The median across states was 4.1%. The range across cities was 1.9% to 7.9%. The median across cities was 5.1%.



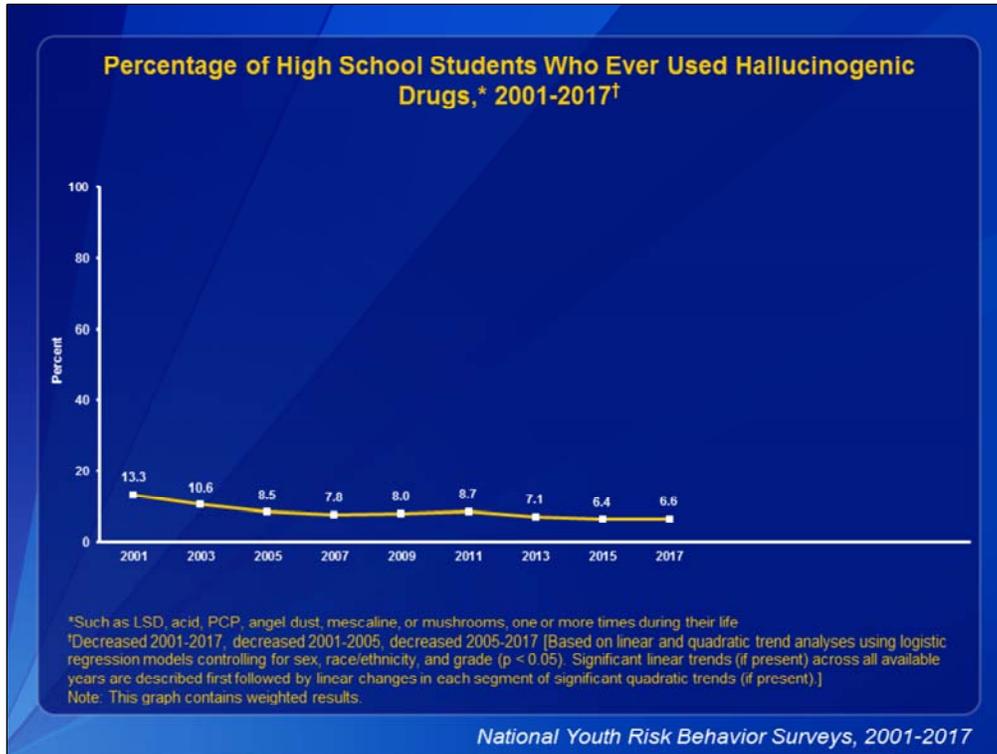
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called MDMA one or more times during their life), 2017. The values range from 2.8% to 13%. Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Utah, range from 2.8% to 3.8%. Alaska, California, Iowa, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, range from 3.9% to 4.1%. Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Montana, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 4.2% to 5.4%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, range from 5.5% to 13.0%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, New York, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, Maine, Florida, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 6.6. The percentage for Male students is 7.6. The percentage for Female students is 5.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 9.2. The percentage for Black students is 3.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.1. The percentage for White students is 7.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

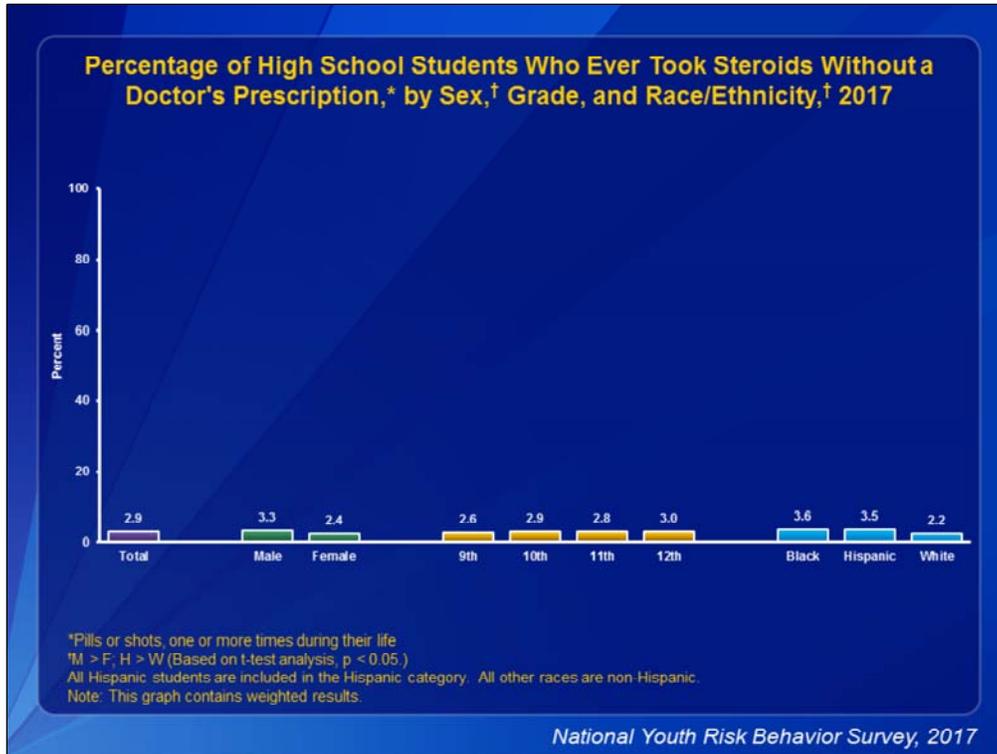
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2017 for high school students who ever used hallucinogenic drugs (such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for 2001 is 13.3. The percentage for 2003 is 10.6. The percentage for 2005 is 8.5. The percentage for 2007 is 7.8. The percentage for 2009 is 8.0. The percentage for 2011 is 8.7. The percentage for 2013 is 7.1. The percentage for 2015 is 6.4. The percentage for 2017 is 6.6.

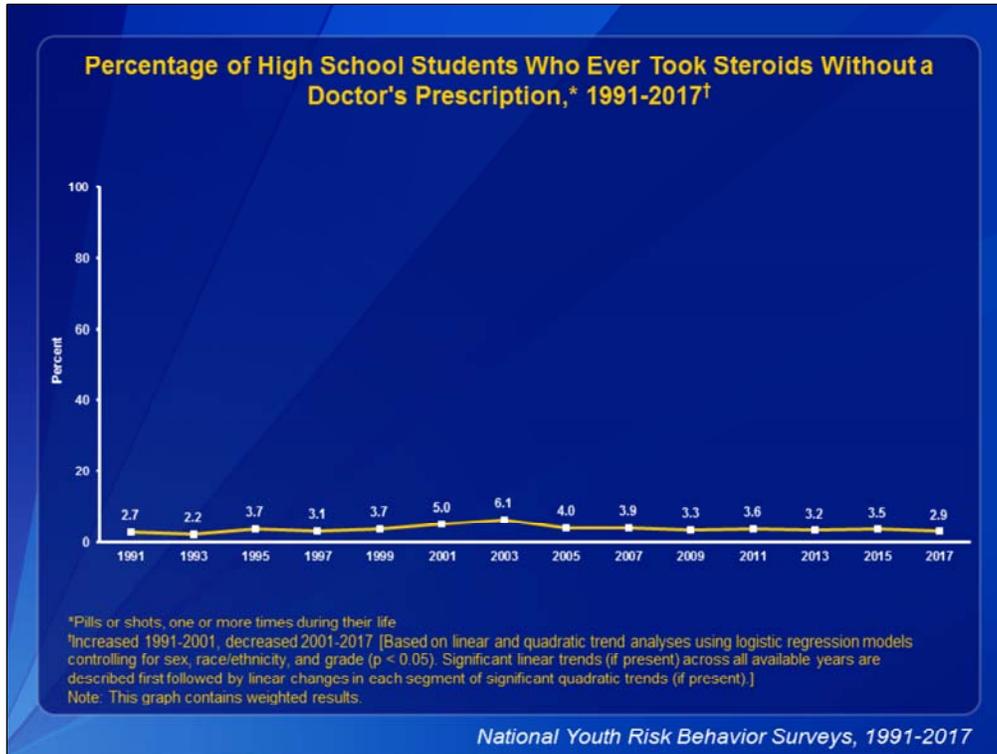
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2017, decreased from 2001 to 2005, and decreased from 2005 to 2017.



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

The percentage for all students is 2.9. The percentage for Male students is 3.3. The percentage for Female students is 2.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.0. The percentage for Black students is 3.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.5. The percentage for White students is 2.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

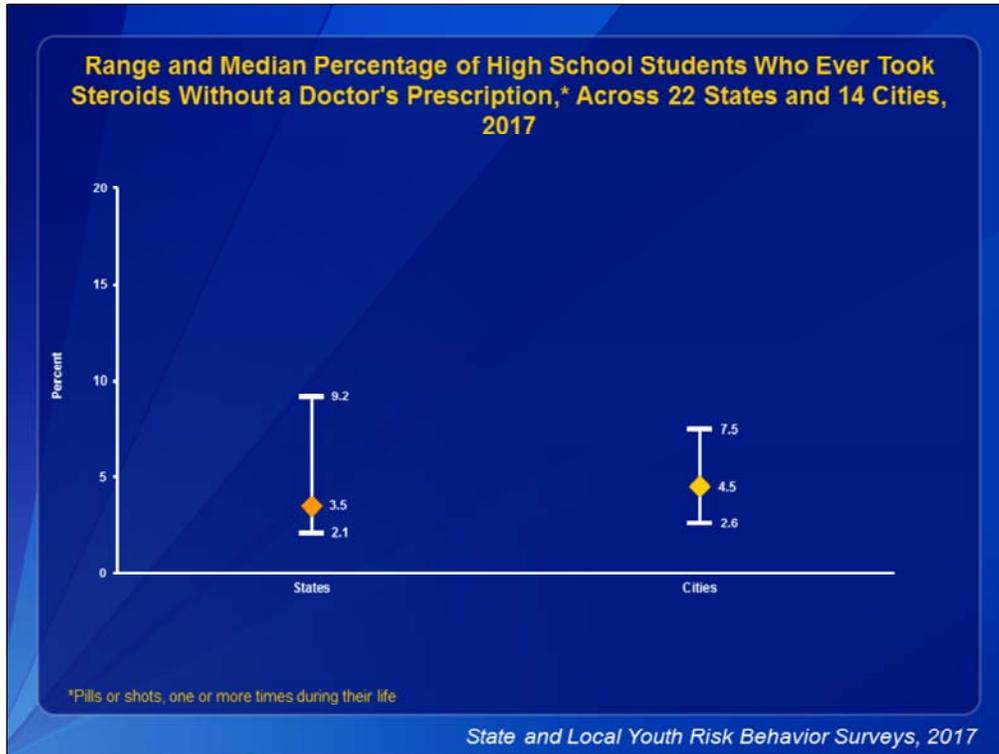
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life).

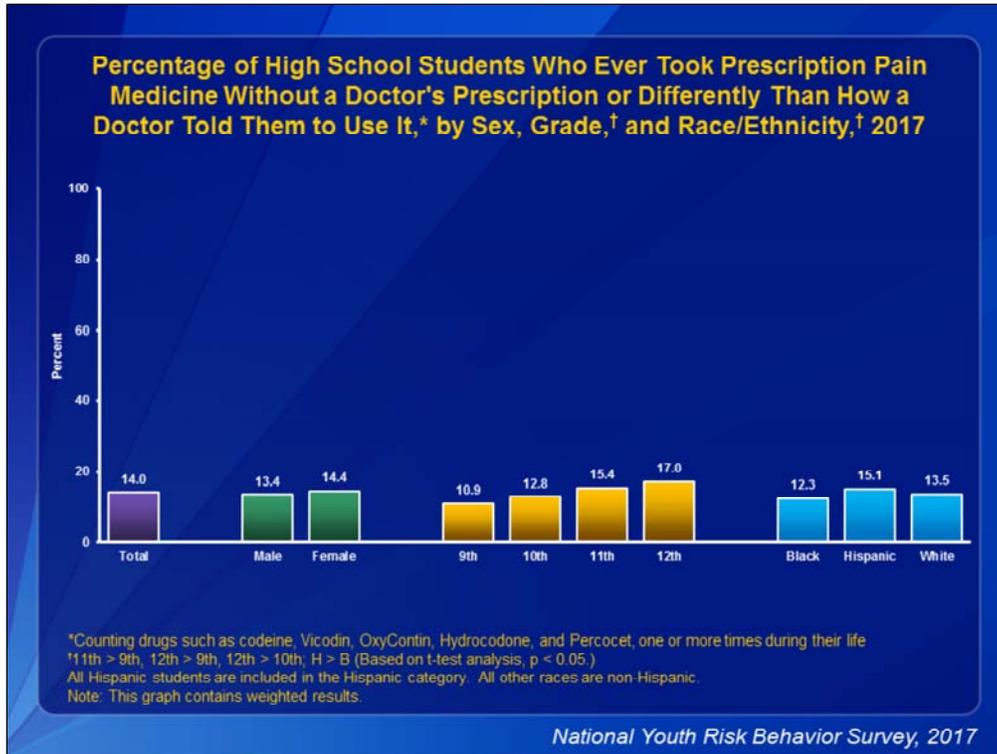
The percentage for 1991 is 2.7. The percentage for 1993 is 2.2. The percentage for 1995 is 3.7. The percentage for 1997 is 3.1. The percentage for 1999 is 3.7. The percentage for 2001 is 5.0. The percentage for 2003 is 6.1. The percentage for 2005 is 4.0. The percentage for 2007 is 3.9. The percentage for 2009 is 3.3. The percentage for 2011 is 3.6. The percentage for 2013 is 3.2. The percentage for 2015 is 3.5. The percentage for 2017 is 2.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 2001 and decreased from 2001 to 2017.



These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 22 states and 14 cities for high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life).

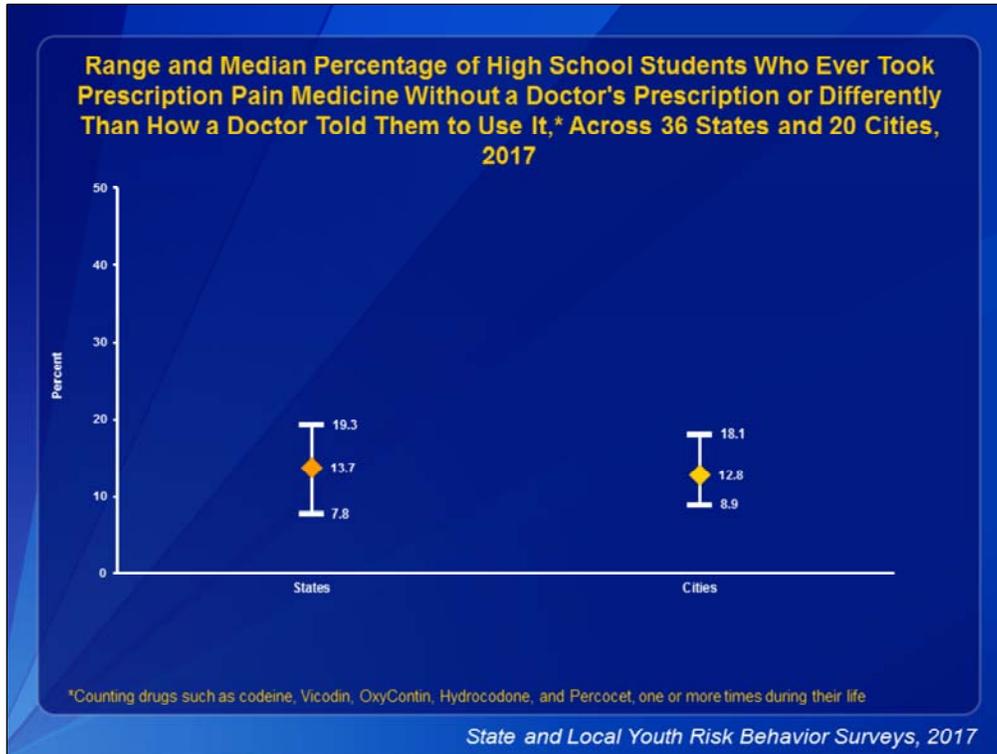
The range across states was 2.1% to 9.2%. The median across states was 3.5%. The range across cities was 2.6% to 7.5%. The median across cities was 4.5%.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life).

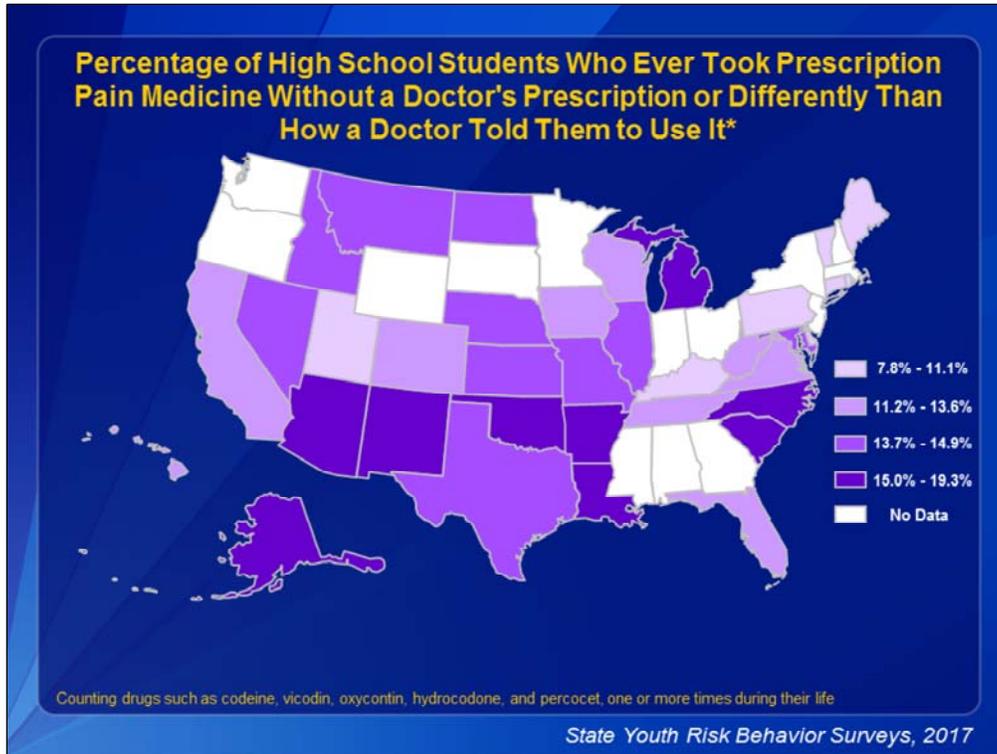
The percentage for all students is 14.0. The percentage for Male students is 13.4. The percentage for Female students is 14.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 10.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 12.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 17.0. The percentage for Black students is 12.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 15.1. The percentage for White students is 13.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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

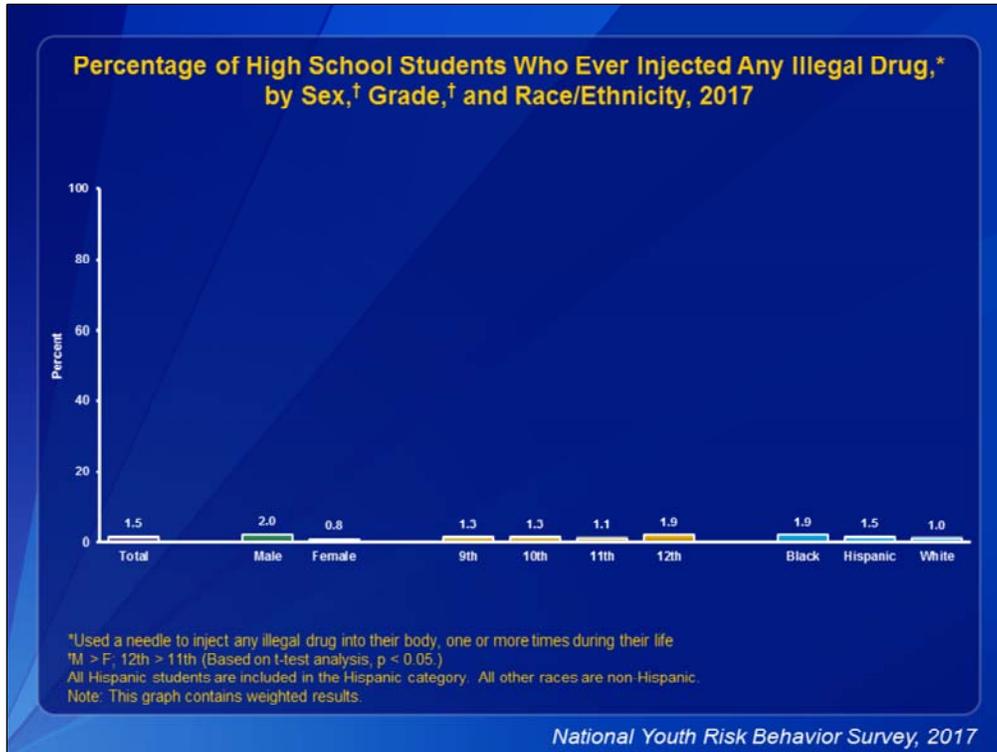


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 20 cities for high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 7.8% to 19.3%. The median across states was 13.7%. The range across cities was 8.9% to 18.1%. The median across cities was 12.8%.



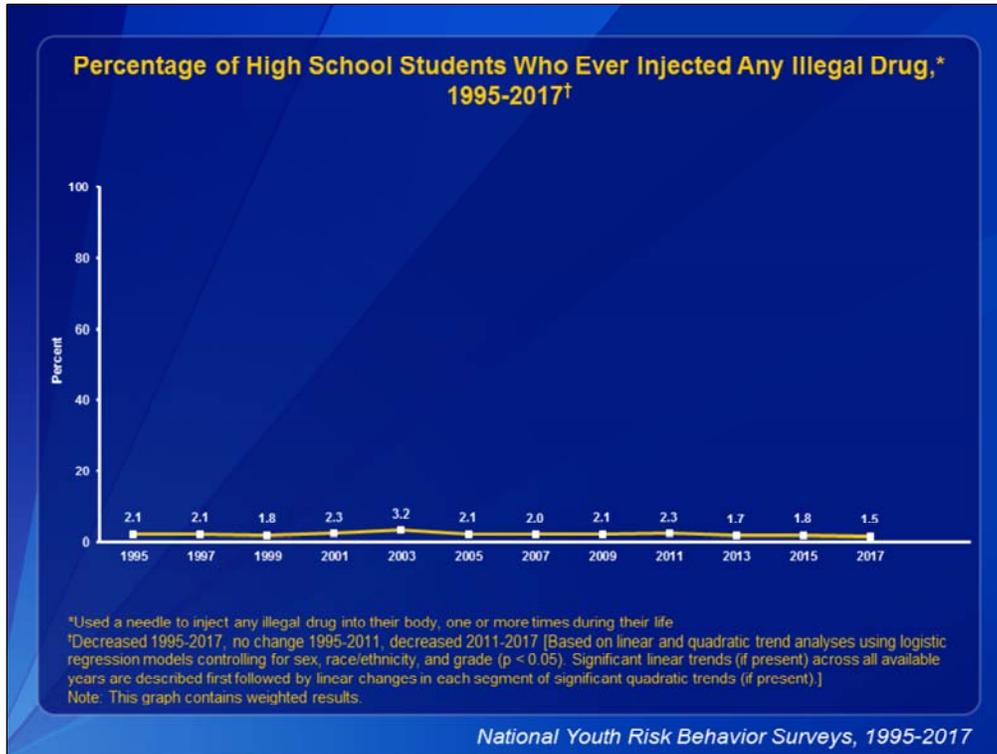
This slide shows the percentage of students who took prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a prescription from a doctor one or more times during their life, 2017. The values range from 7.8% to 19.3%. Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, range from 7.8% to 11.1%. California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 11.2% to 13.6%. Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Texas, range from 13.7% to 14.9%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 15.0% to 19.3%. New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 1.5. The percentage for Male students is 2.0. The percentage for Female students is 0.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 1.9. The percentage for Black students is 1.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.5. The percentage for White students is 1.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

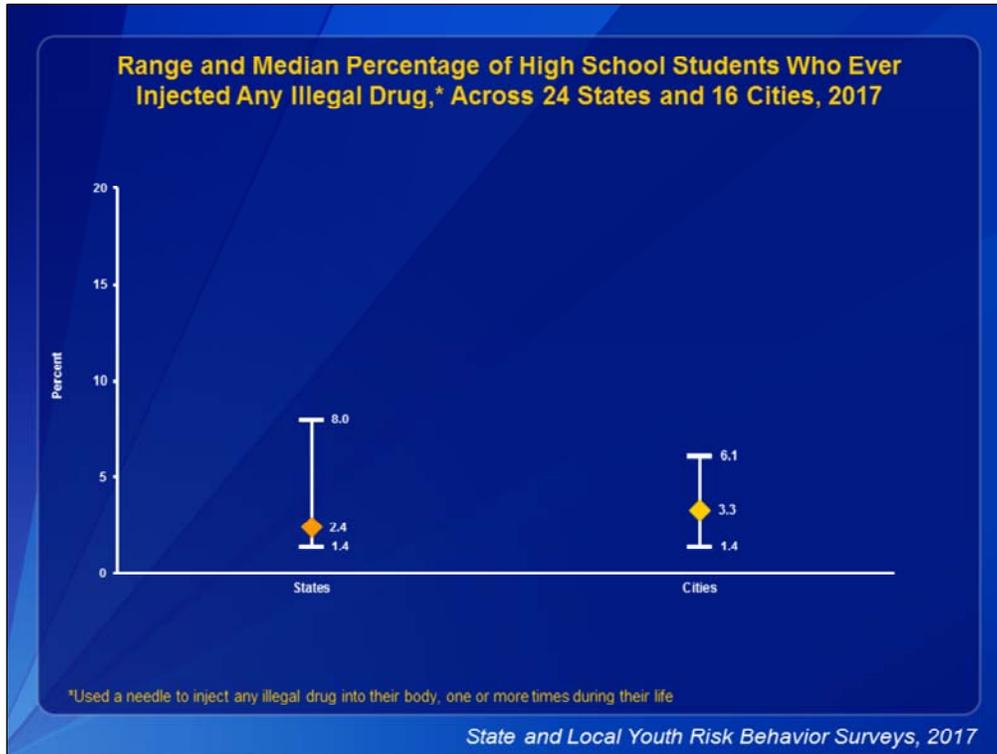
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1995 through 2017 for high school students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life).

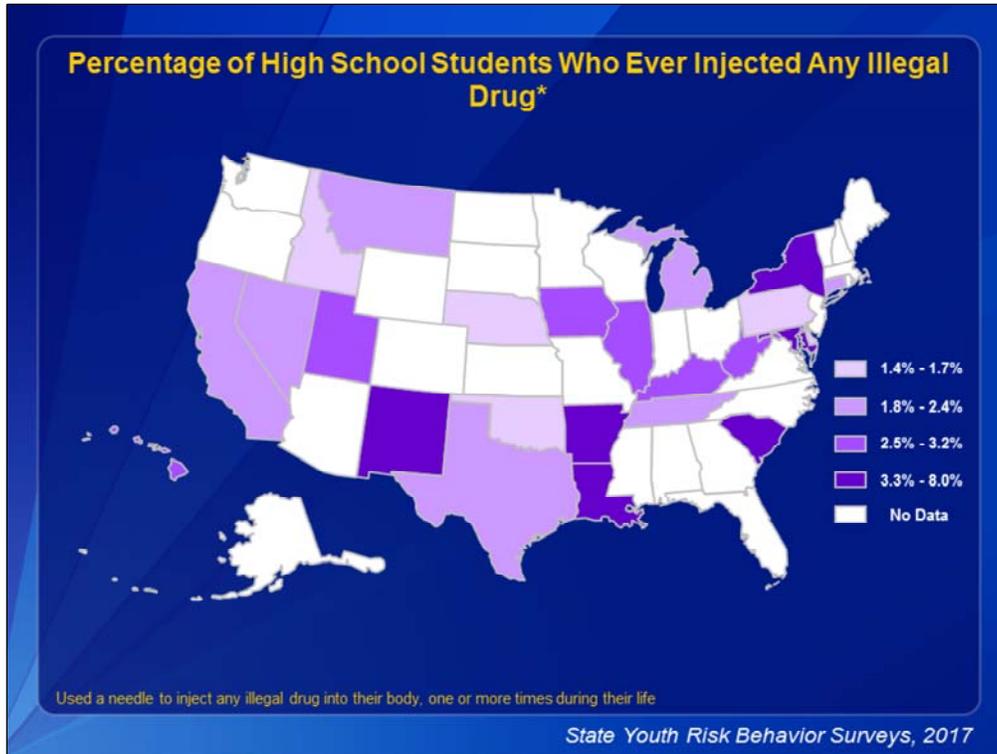
The percentage for 1995 is 2.1. The percentage for 1997 is 2.1. The percentage for 1999 is 1.8. The percentage for 2001 is 2.3. The percentage for 2003 is 3.2. The percentage for 2005 is 2.1. The percentage for 2007 is 2.0. The percentage for 2009 is 2.1. The percentage for 2011 is 2.3. The percentage for 2013 is 1.7. The percentage for 2015 is 1.8. The percentage for 2017 is 1.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1995 to 2017, did not change from 1995 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2017.

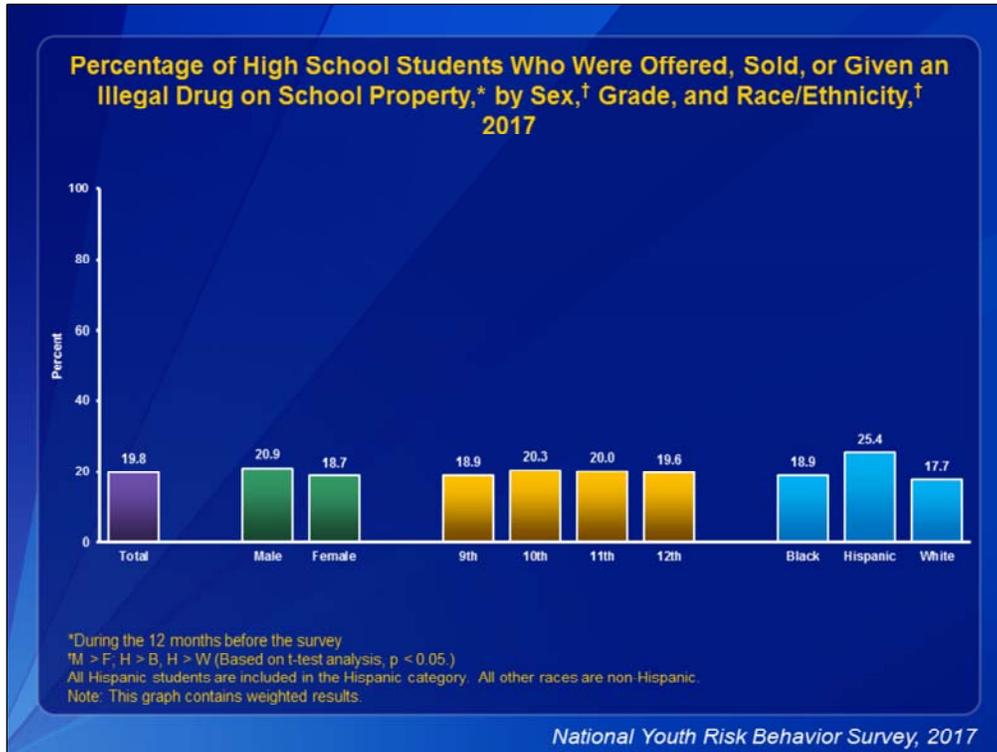


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 24 states and 16 cities for high school students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 1.4% to 8.0%. The median across states was 2.4%. The range across cities was 1.4% to 6.1%. The median across cities was 3.3%.



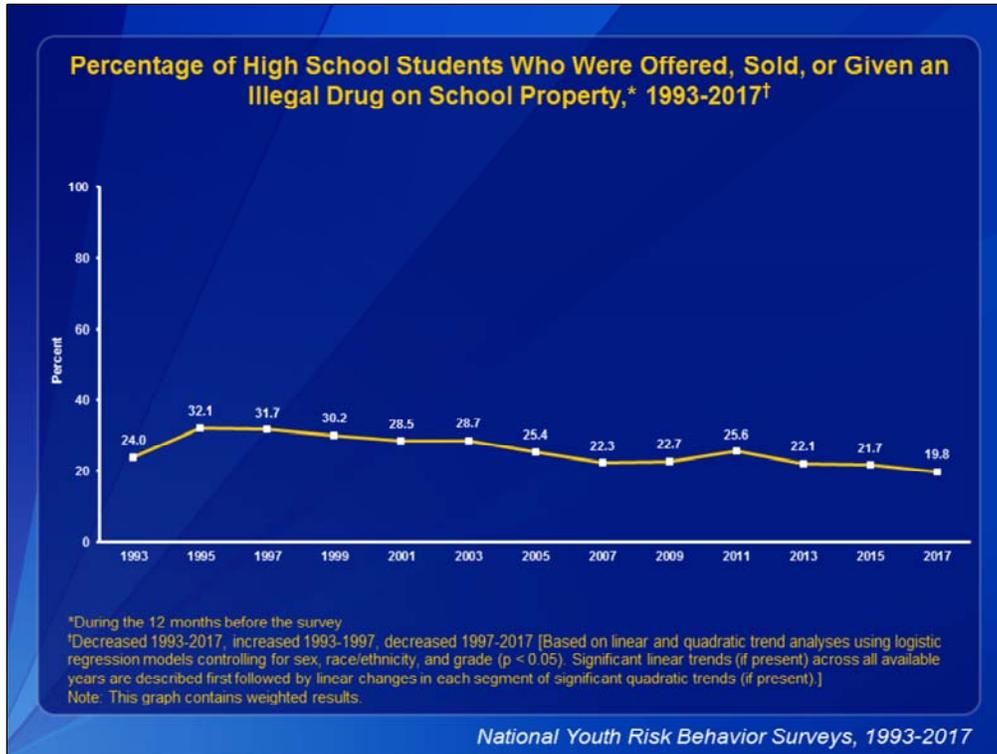
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life), 2017. The values range from 1.4% to 8%. Delaware, Idaho, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, range from 1.4% to 1.7%. California, Connecticut, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas, range from 1.8% to 2.4%. Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Utah, West Virginia, range from 2.5% to 3.2%. Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, range from 3.3% to 8.0%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Massachusetts, Kansas, Florida, Colorado, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 19.8. The percentage for Male students is 20.9. The percentage for Female students is 18.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 18.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 20.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 19.6. The percentage for Black students is 18.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 25.4. The percentage for White students is 17.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

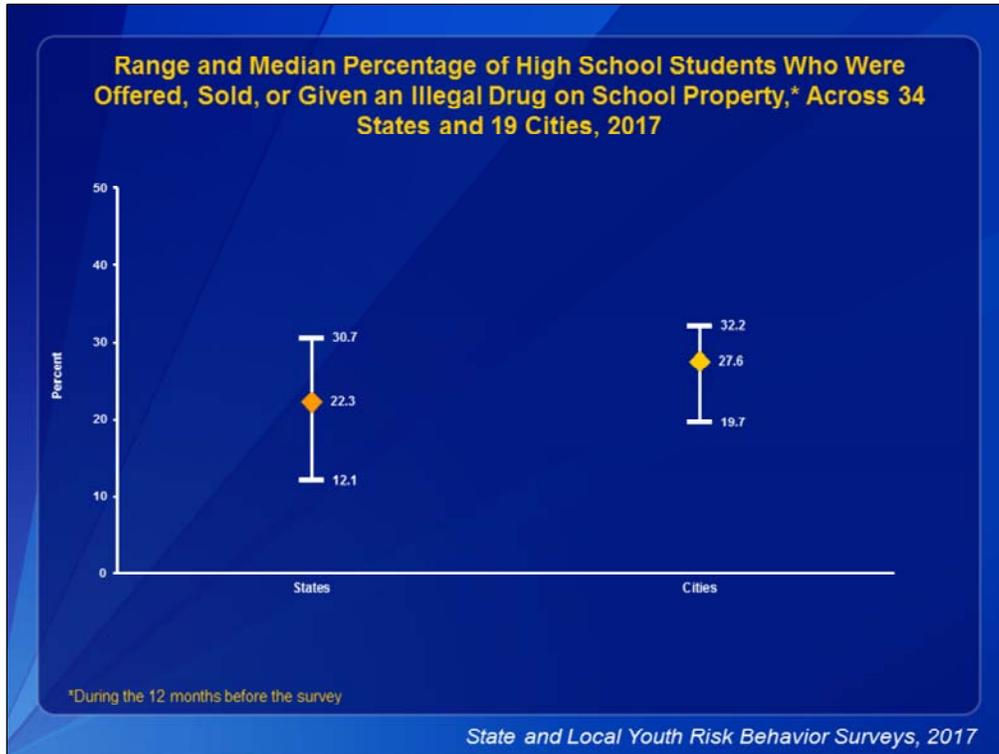
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2017 for high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey).

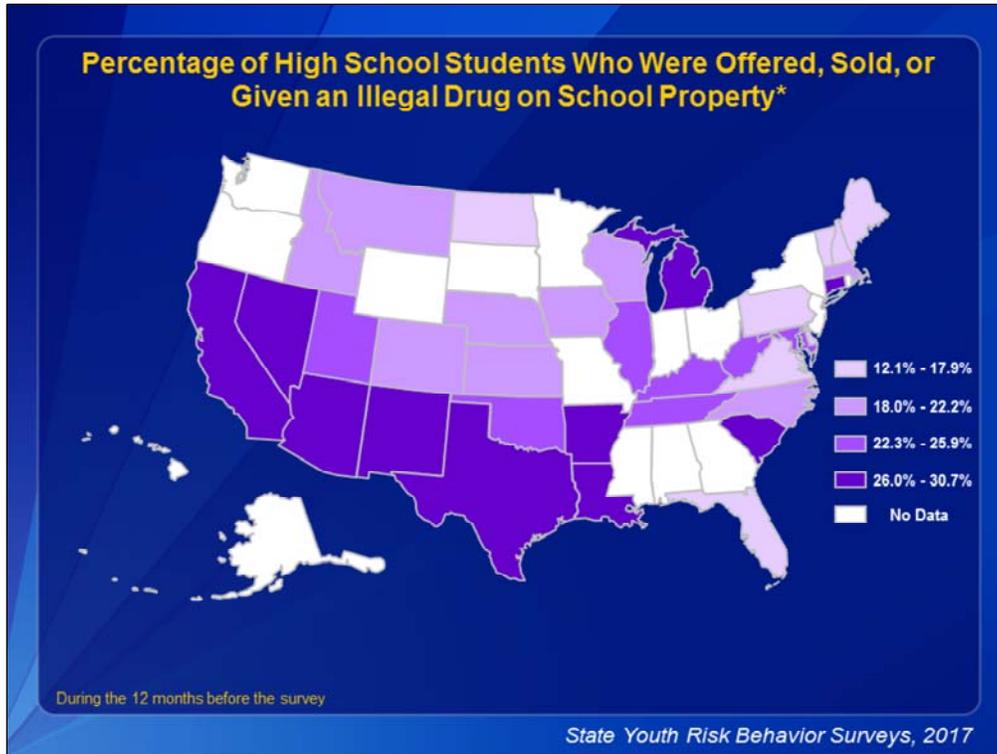
The percentage for 1993 is 24.0. The percentage for 1995 is 32.1. The percentage for 1997 is 31.7. The percentage for 1999 is 30.2. The percentage for 2001 is 28.5. The percentage for 2003 is 28.7. The percentage for 2005 is 25.4. The percentage for 2007 is 22.3. The percentage for 2009 is 22.7. The percentage for 2011 is 25.6. The percentage for 2013 is 22.1. The percentage for 2015 is 21.7. The percentage for 2017 is 19.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2017, increased from 1993 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2017.

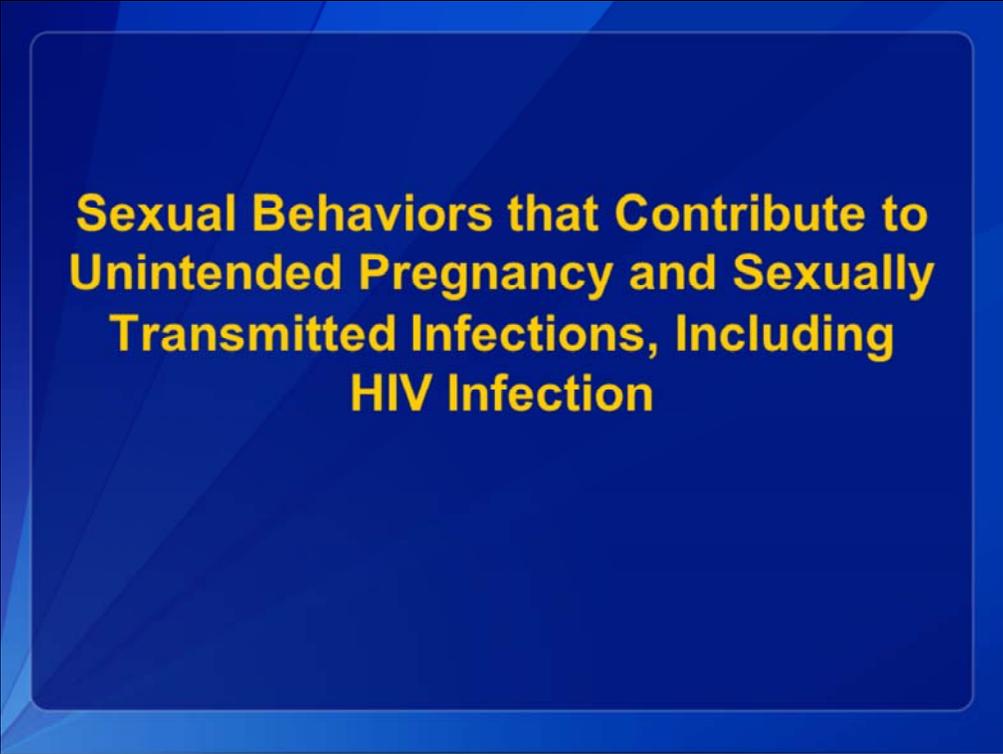


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 19 cities for high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 12.1% to 30.7%. The median across states was 22.3%. The range across cities was 19.7% to 32.2%. The median across cities was 27.6%.

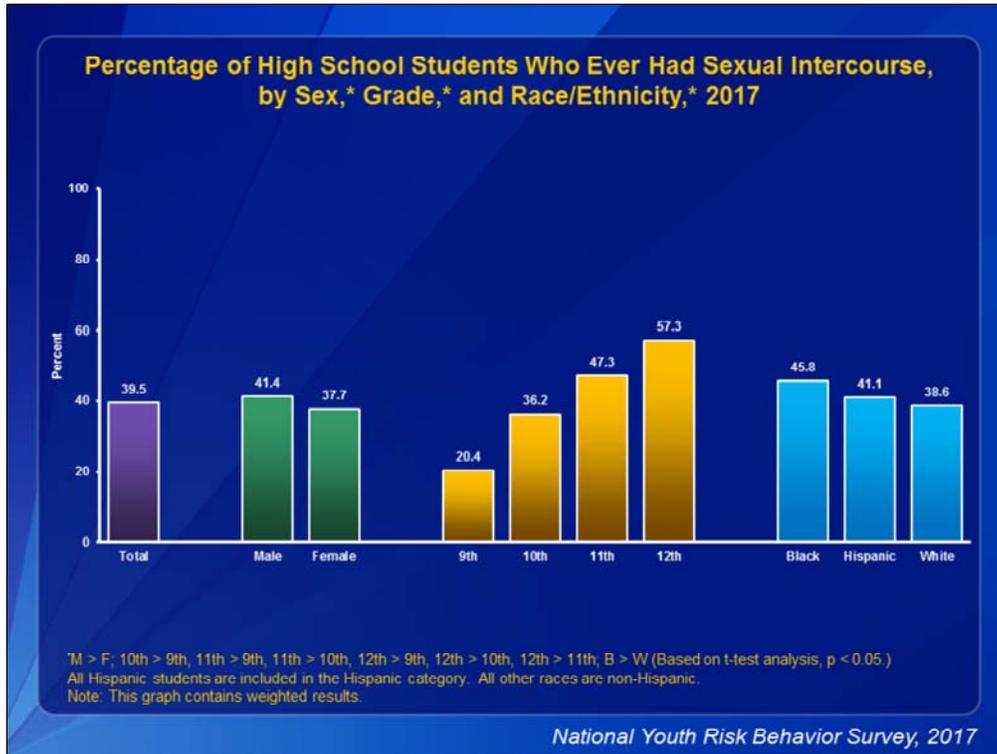


This slide shows the percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 12.1% to 30.7%. Delaware, Florida, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, range from 12.1% to 17.9%. Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Wisconsin, range from 18.0% to 22.2%. Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, range from 22.3% to 25.9%. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, range from 26.0% to 30.7%. Rhode Island, New York, Missouri, Hawaii, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

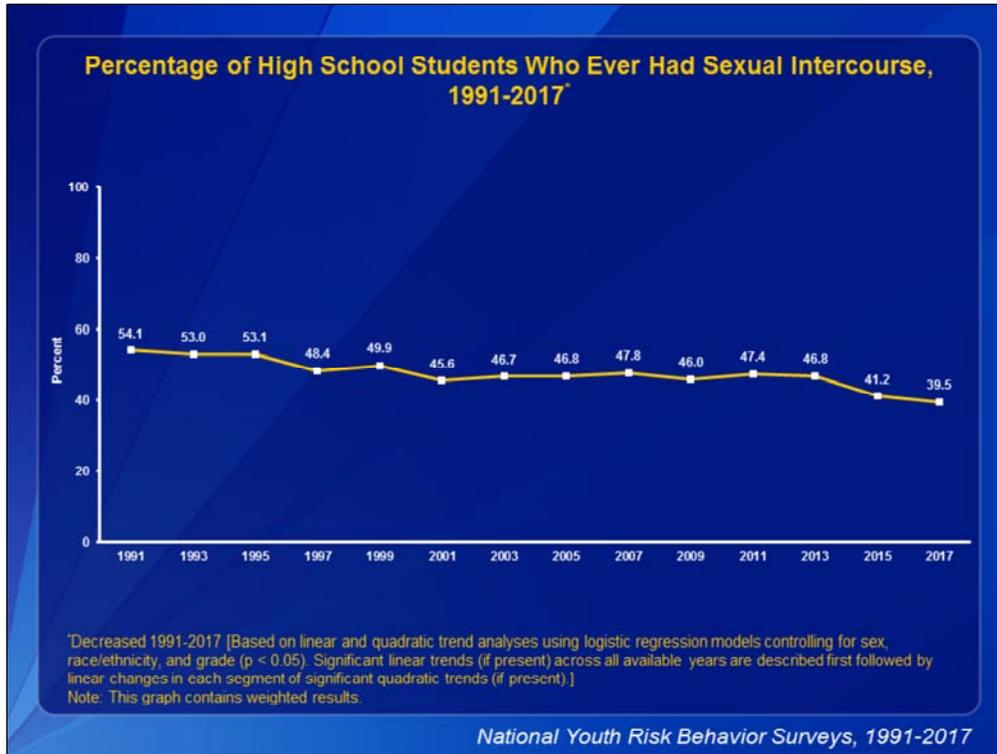
Sexual Behaviors that Contribute to Unintended Pregnancy and Sexually
Transmitted Infections, Including HIV Infection



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

The percentage for all students is 39.5. The percentage for Male students is 41.4. The percentage for Female students is 37.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 20.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 36.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 47.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 57.3. The percentage for Black students is 45.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 41.1. The percentage for White students is 38.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

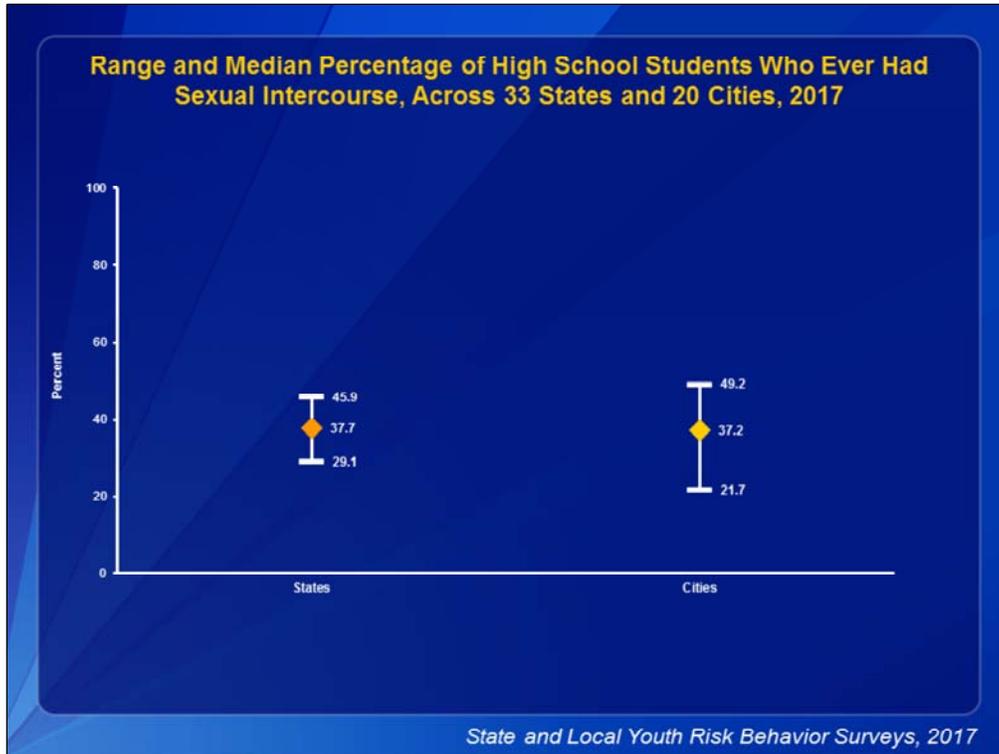
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who ever had sexual intercourse.

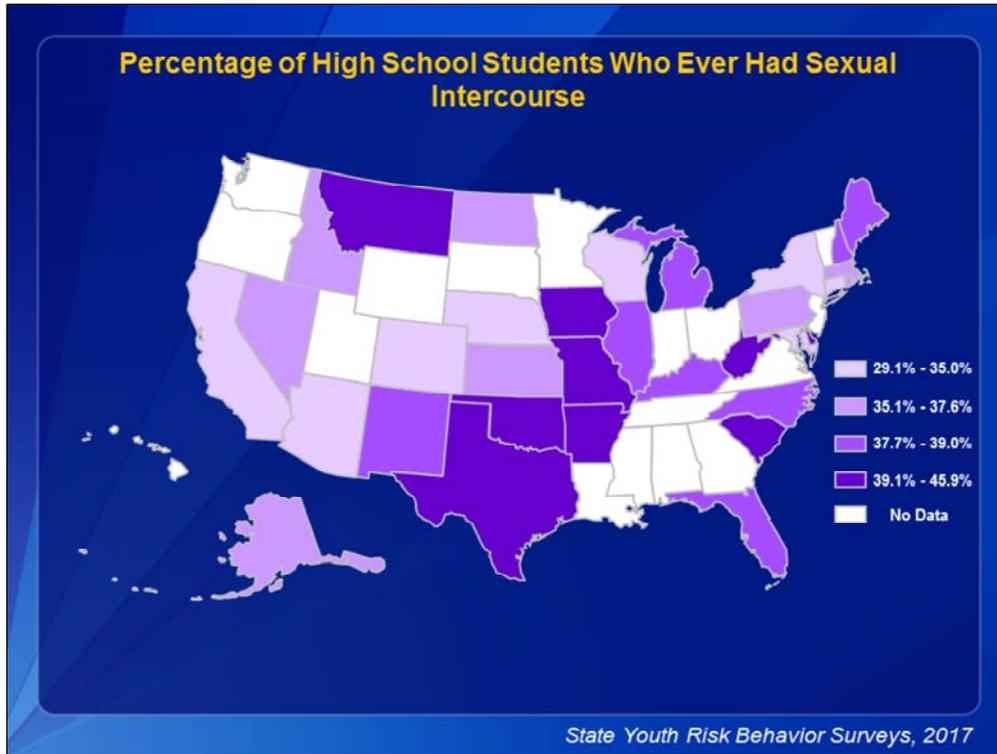
The percentage for 1991 is 54.1. The percentage for 1993 is 53.0. The percentage for 1995 is 53.1. The percentage for 1997 is 48.4. The percentage for 1999 is 49.9. The percentage for 2001 is 45.6. The percentage for 2003 is 46.7. The percentage for 2005 is 46.8. The percentage for 2007 is 47.8. The percentage for 2009 is 46.0. The percentage for 2011 is 47.4. The percentage for 2013 is 46.8. The percentage for 2015 is 41.2. The percentage for 2017 is 39.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017.

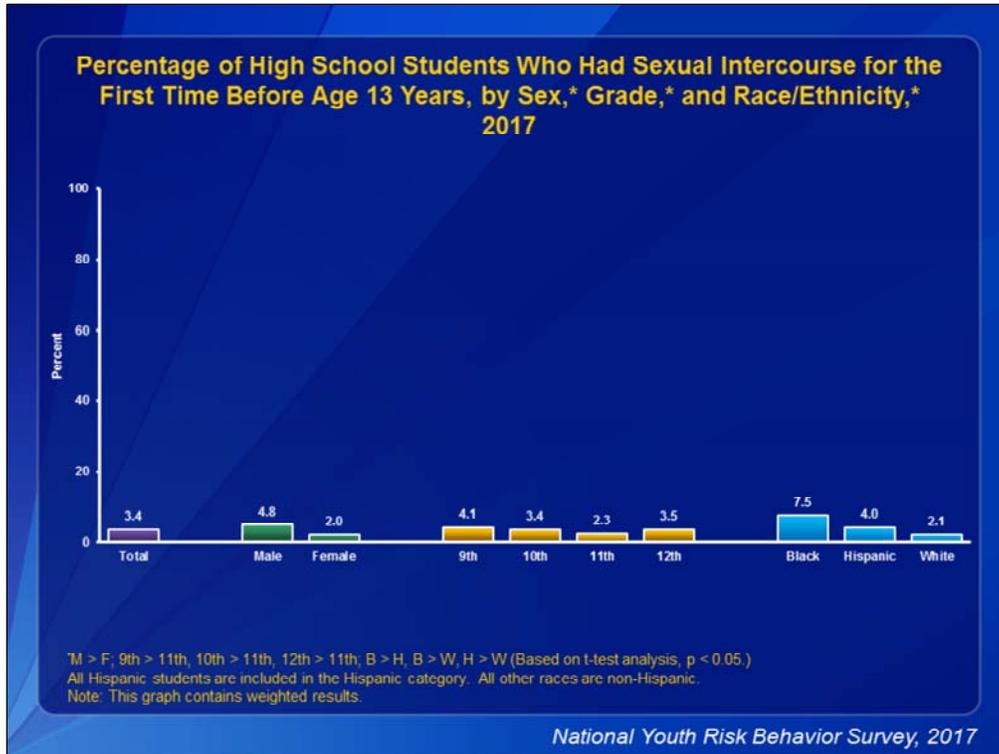


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 20 cities for high school students who ever had sexual intercourse.

The range across states was 29.1% to 45.9%. The median across states was 37.7%. The range across cities was 21.7% to 49.2%. The median across cities was 37.2%.



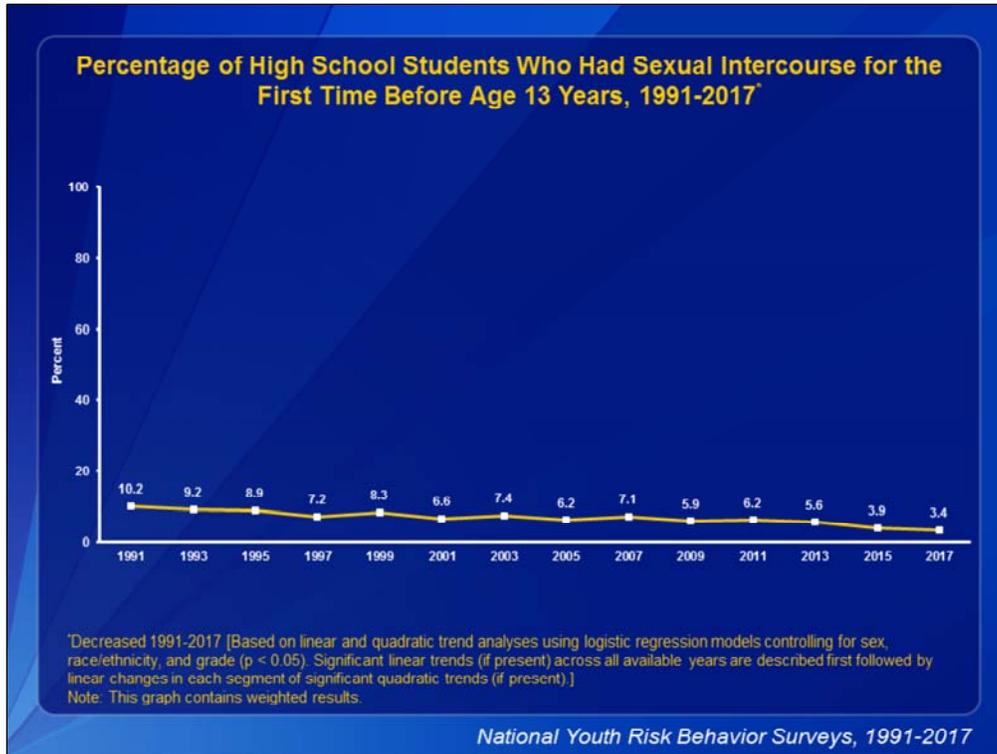
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, 2017. The values range from 29.1% to 45.9%. Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Wisconsin, range from 29.1% to 35.0%. Alaska, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, range from 35.1% to 37.6%. Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, range from 37.7% to 39.0%. Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, range from 39.1% to 45.9%. Vermont, Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Hawaii, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 3.4. The percentage for Male students is 4.8. The percentage for Female students is 2.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.5. The percentage for Black students is 7.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.0. The percentage for White students is 2.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

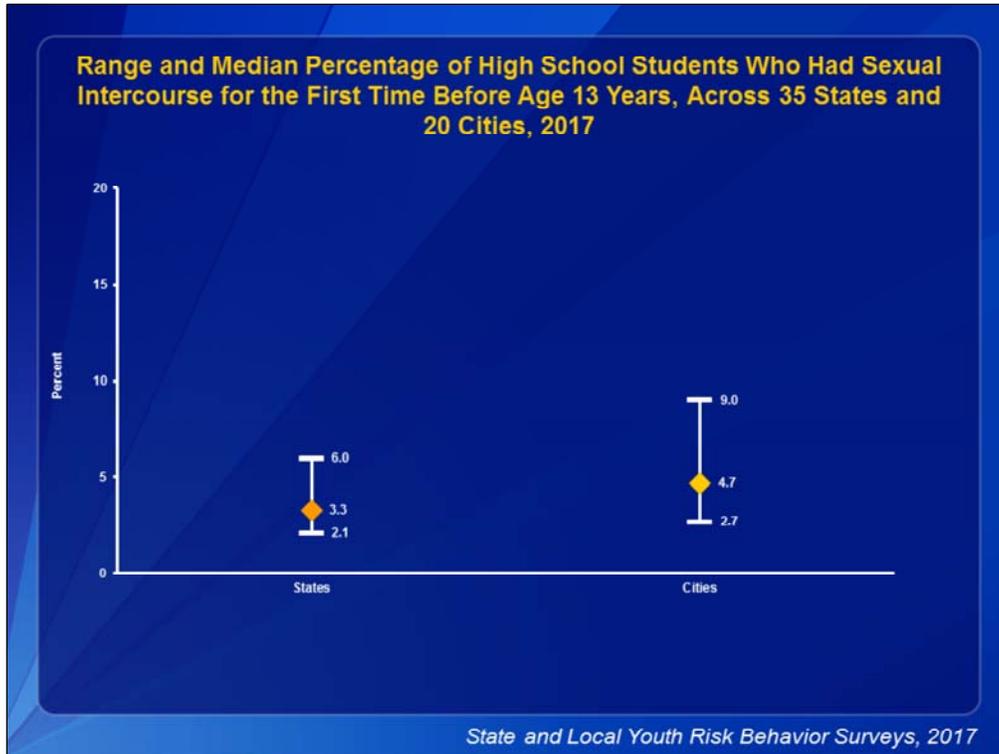
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years.

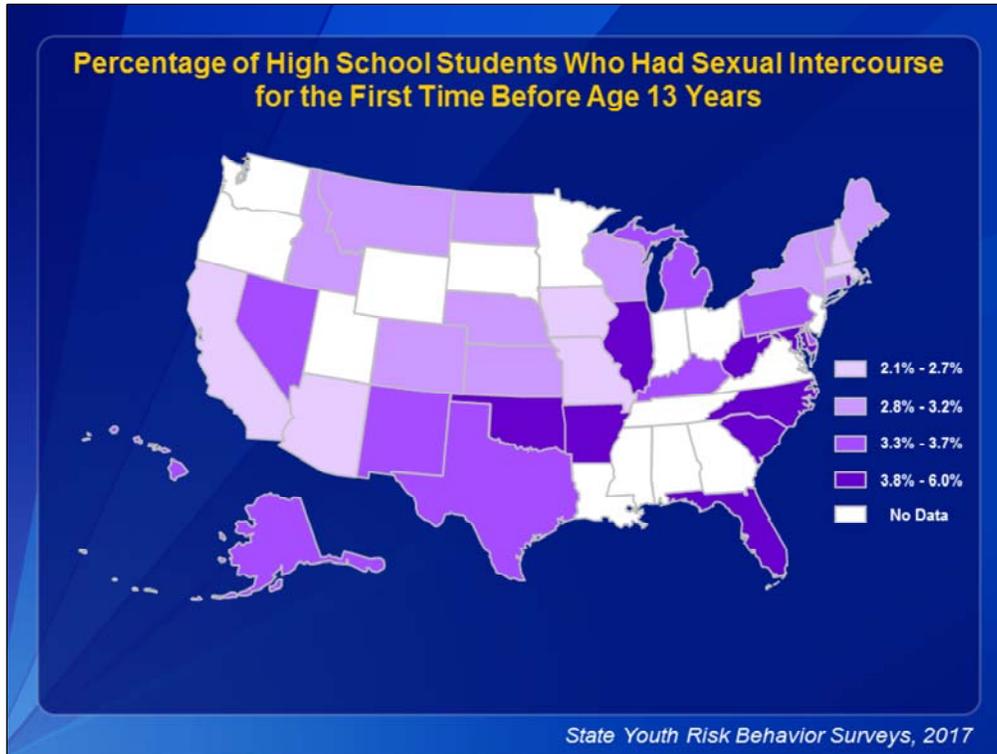
The percentage for 1991 is 10.2. The percentage for 1993 is 9.2. The percentage for 1995 is 8.9. The percentage for 1997 is 7.2. The percentage for 1999 is 8.3. The percentage for 2001 is 6.6. The percentage for 2003 is 7.4. The percentage for 2005 is 6.2. The percentage for 2007 is 7.1. The percentage for 2009 is 5.9. The percentage for 2011 is 6.2. The percentage for 2013 is 5.6. The percentage for 2015 is 3.9. The percentage for 2017 is 3.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017.

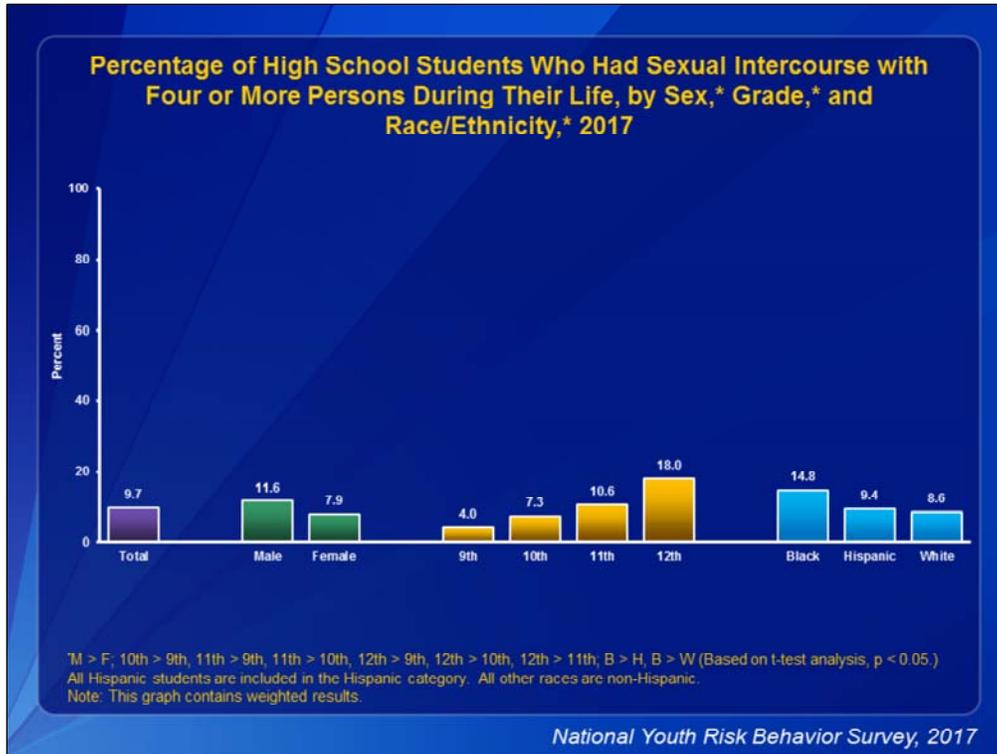


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 20 cities for high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years.

The range across states was 2.1% to 6.0%. The median across states was 3.3%. The range across cities was 2.7% to 9.0%. The median across cities was 4.7%.



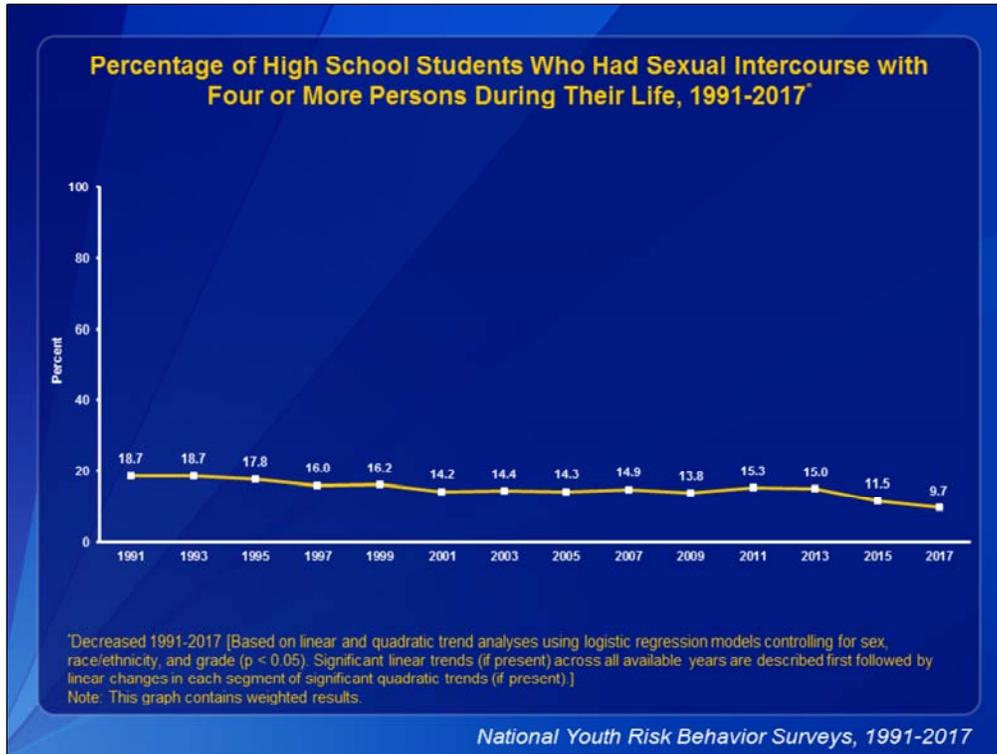
This slide shows the percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, 2017. The values range from 2.1% to 6%. Arizona, California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, range from 2.1% to 2.7%. Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 2.8% to 3.2%. Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, range from 3.3% to 3.7%. Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 3.8% to 6.0%. Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life.

The percentage for all students is 9.7. The percentage for Male students is 11.6. The percentage for Female students is 7.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 18.0. The percentage for Black students is 14.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.4. The percentage for White students is 8.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

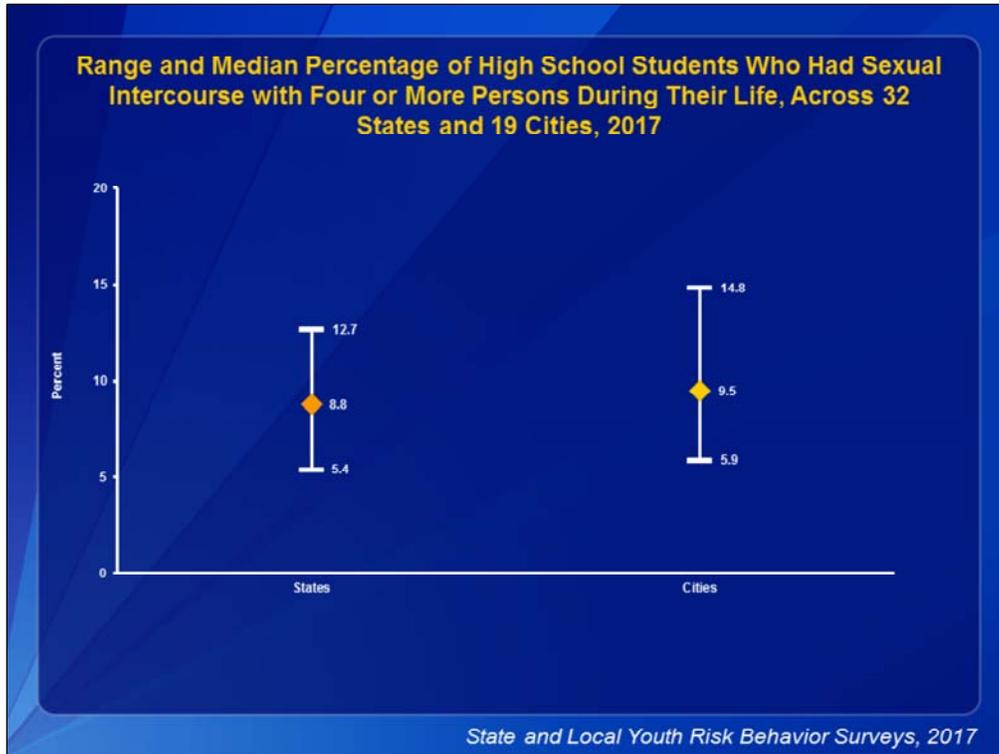
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life.

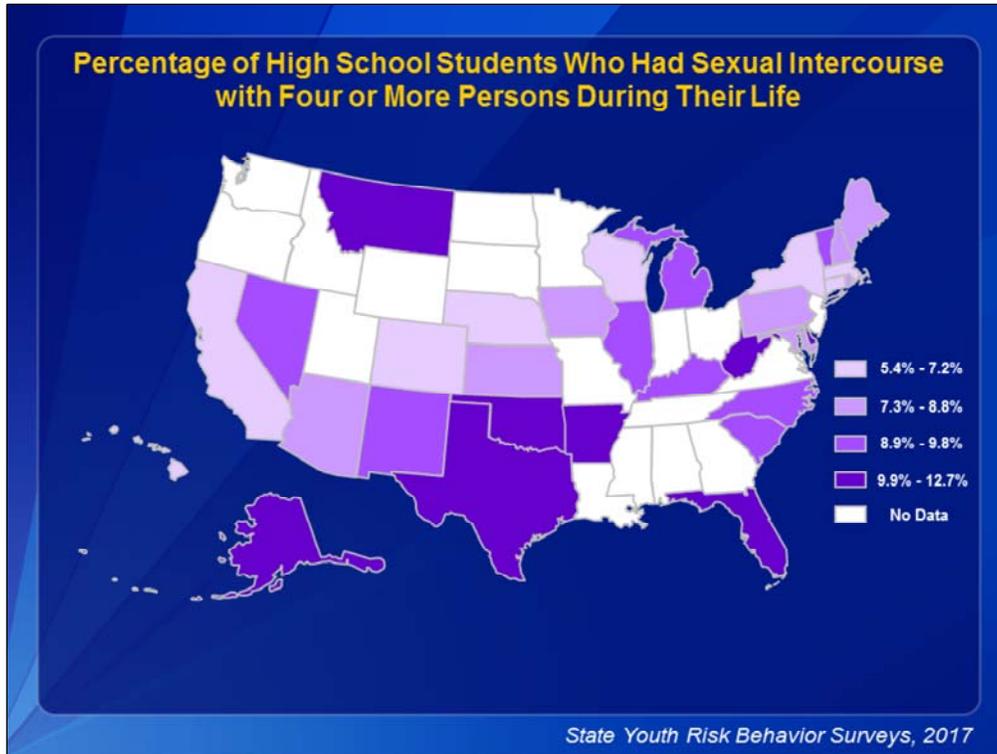
The percentage for 1991 is 18.7. The percentage for 1993 is 18.7. The percentage for 1995 is 17.8. The percentage for 1997 is 16.0. The percentage for 1999 is 16.2. The percentage for 2001 is 14.2. The percentage for 2003 is 14.4. The percentage for 2005 is 14.3. The percentage for 2007 is 14.9. The percentage for 2009 is 13.8. The percentage for 2011 is 15.3. The percentage for 2013 is 15.0. The percentage for 2015 is 11.5. The percentage for 2017 is 9.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017.

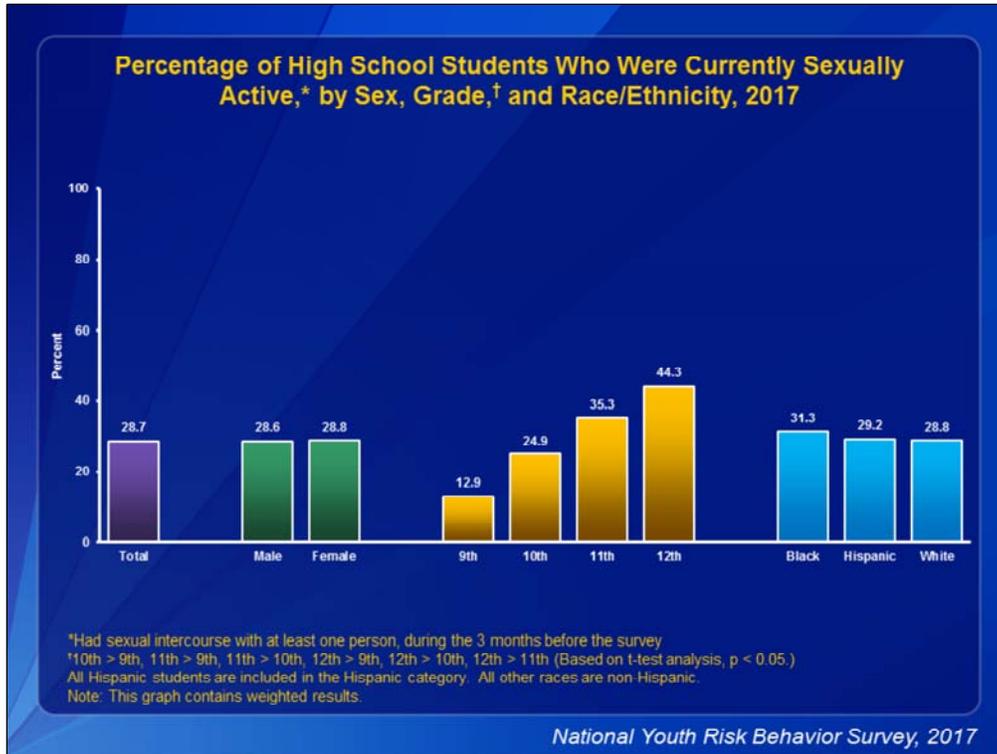


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 19 cities for high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life.

The range across states was 5.4% to 12.7%. The median across states was 8.8%. The range across cities was 5.9% to 14.8%. The median across cities was 9.5%.



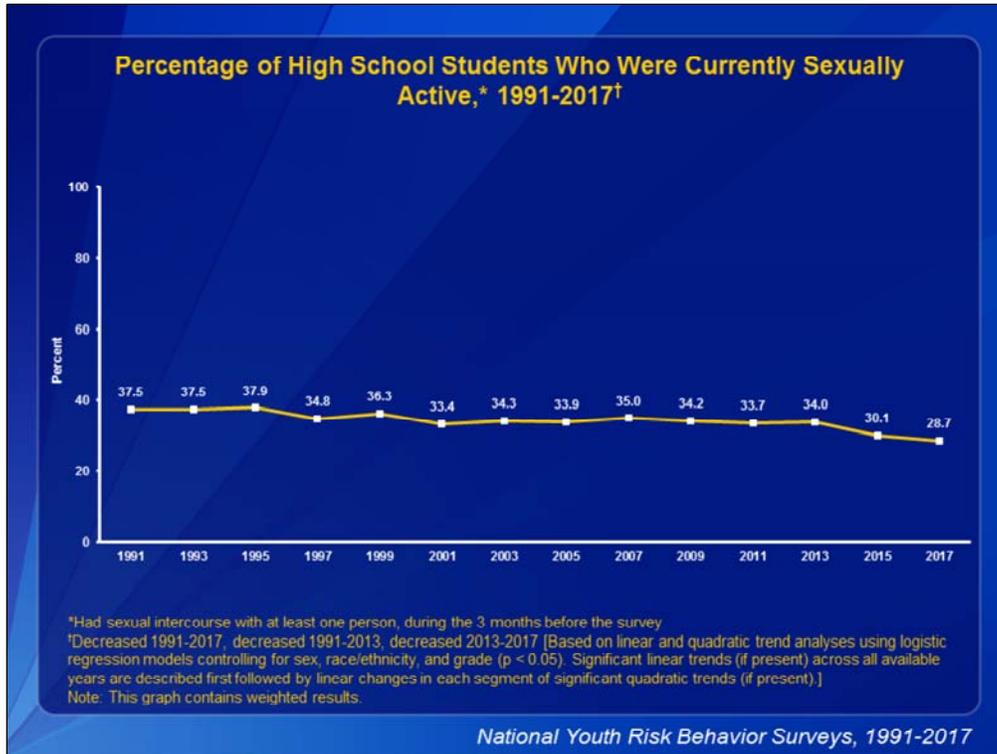
This slide shows the percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, 2017. The values range from 5.4% to 12.7%. California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Wisconsin, range from 5.4% to 7.2%. Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, range from 7.3% to 8.8%. Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont, range from 8.9% to 9.8%. Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, West Virginia, range from 9.9% to 12.7%. Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, North Dakota, Missouri, Louisiana, Idaho, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 28.7. The percentage for Male students is 28.6. The percentage for Female students is 28.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 24.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 35.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 44.3. The percentage for Black students is 31.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 29.2. The percentage for White students is 28.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

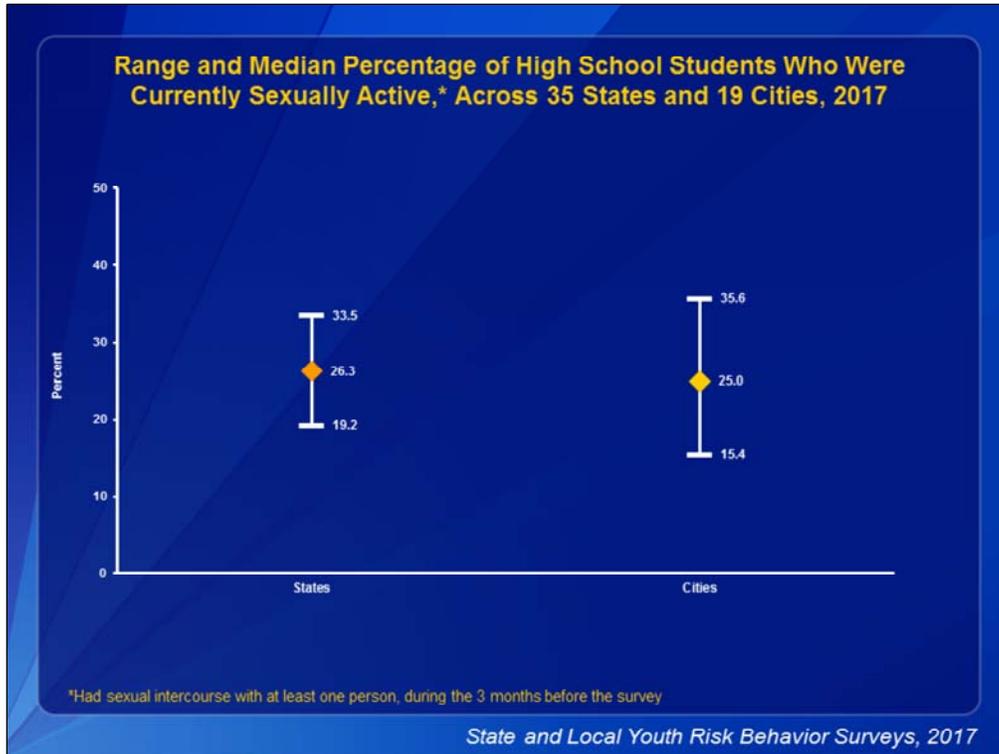
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey).

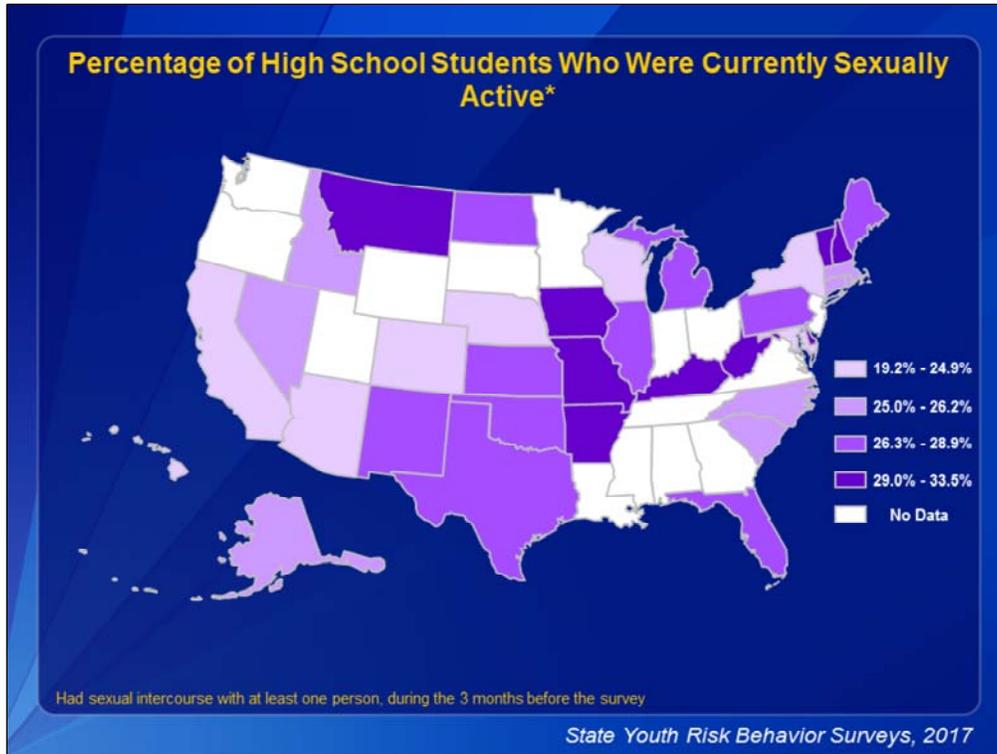
The percentage for 1991 is 37.5. The percentage for 1993 is 37.5. The percentage for 1995 is 37.9. The percentage for 1997 is 34.8. The percentage for 1999 is 36.3. The percentage for 2001 is 33.4. The percentage for 2003 is 34.3. The percentage for 2005 is 33.9. The percentage for 2007 is 35.0. The percentage for 2009 is 34.2. The percentage for 2011 is 33.7. The percentage for 2013 is 34.0. The percentage for 2015 is 30.1. The percentage for 2017 is 28.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, decreased from 1991 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2017.

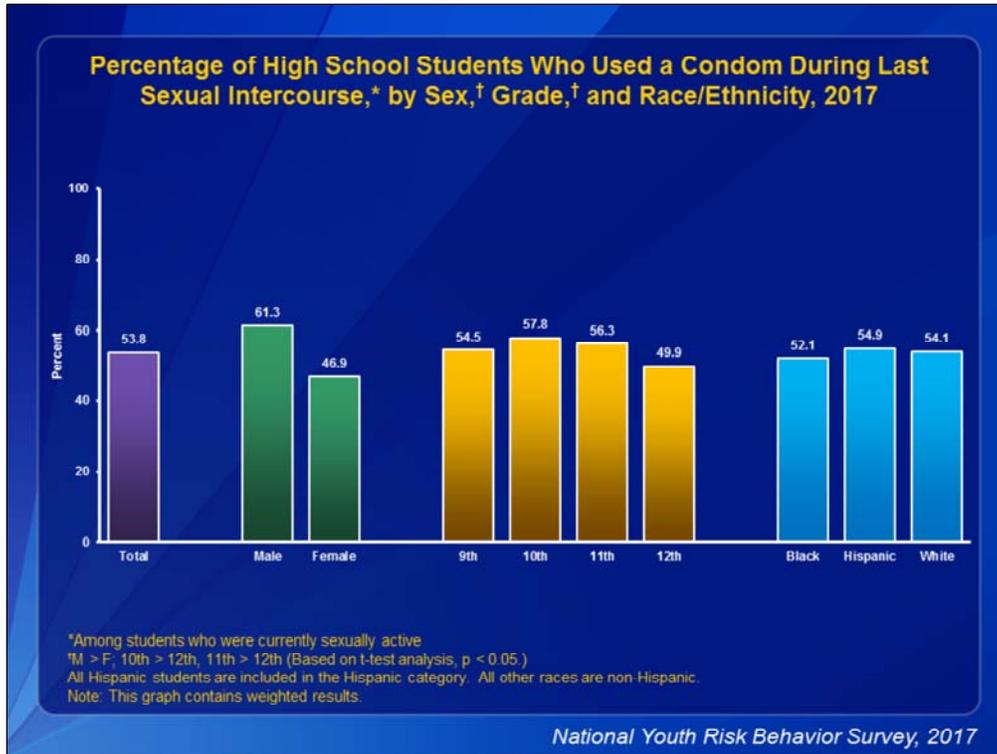


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 19 cities for high school students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey).

The range across states was 19.2% to 33.5%. The median across states was 26.3%. The range across cities was 15.4% to 35.6%. The median across cities was 25%.



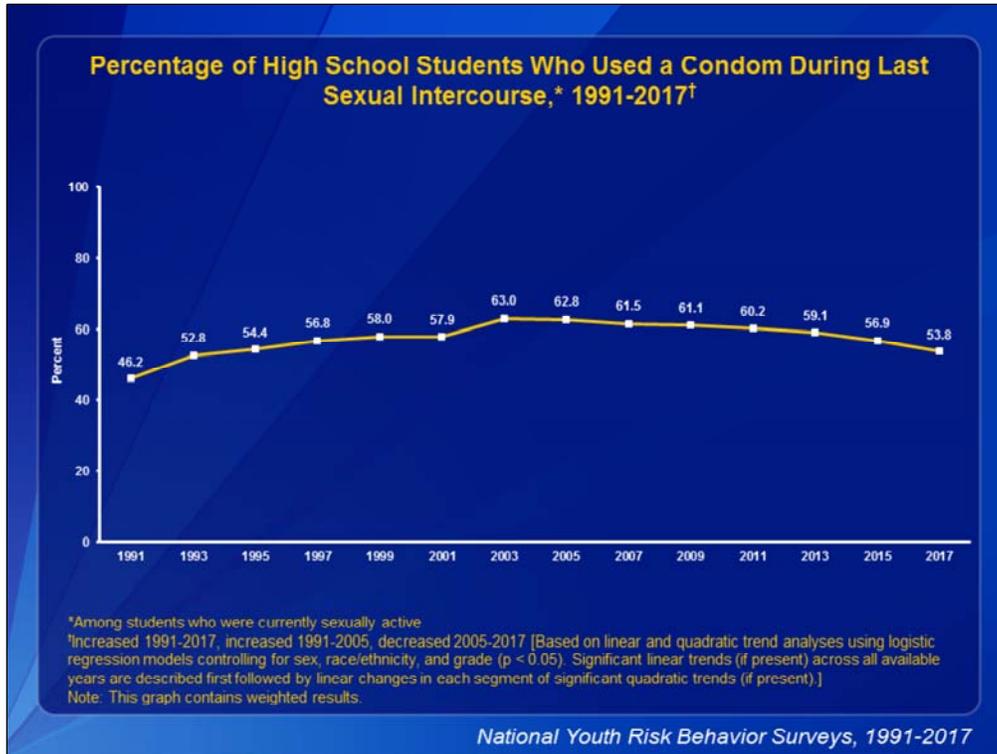
This slide shows the percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 19.2% to 33.5%. Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Wisconsin, range from 19.2% to 24.9%. Alaska, Connecticut, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, range from 25.0% to 26.2%. Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, range from 26.3% to 28.9%. Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 29.0% to 33.5%. Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active).

The percentage for all students is 53.8. The percentage for Male students is 61.3. The percentage for Female students is 46.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 54.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 57.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 56.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 49.9. The percentage for Black students is 52.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 54.9. The percentage for White students is 54.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

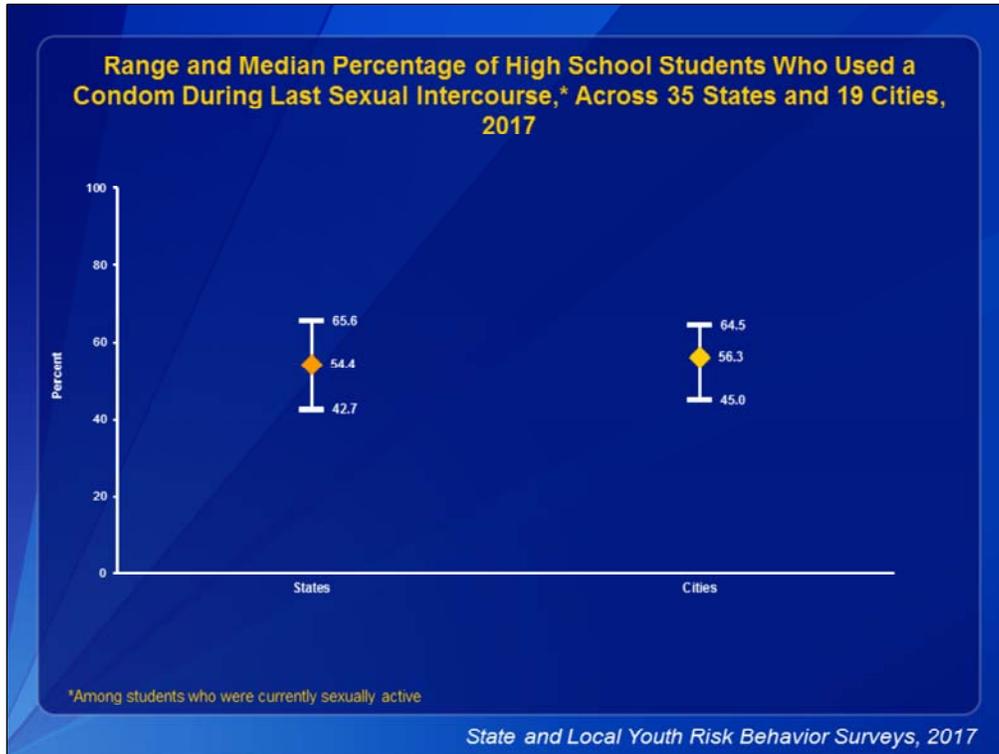
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active).

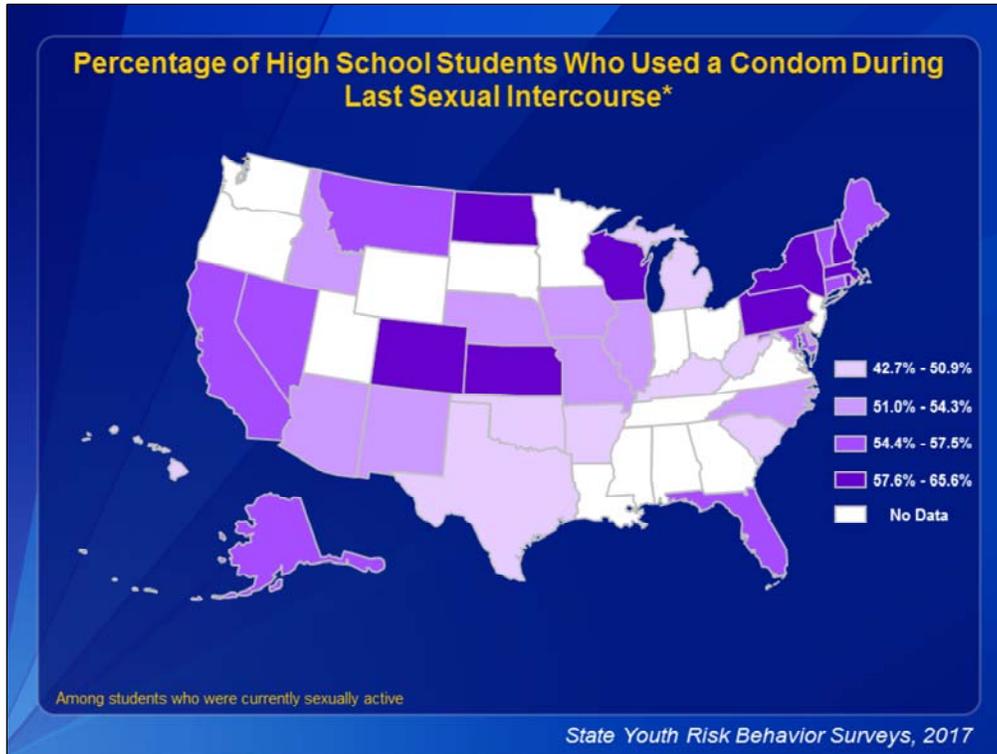
The percentage for 1991 is 46.2. The percentage for 1993 is 52.8. The percentage for 1995 is 54.4. The percentage for 1997 is 56.8. The percentage for 1999 is 58.0. The percentage for 2001 is 57.9. The percentage for 2003 is 63.0. The percentage for 2005 is 62.8. The percentage for 2007 is 61.5. The percentage for 2009 is 61.1. The percentage for 2011 is 60.2. The percentage for 2013 is 59.1. The percentage for 2015 is 56.9. The percentage for 2017 is 53.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 2017, increased from 1991 to 2005, and decreased from 2005 to 2017.

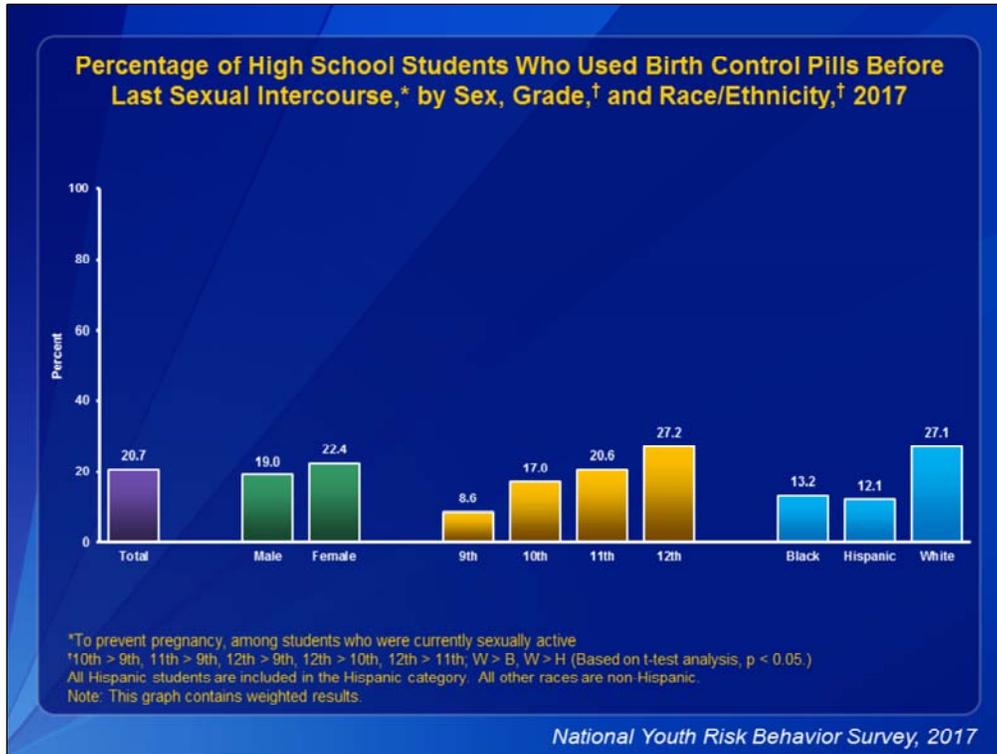


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 19 cities for high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 42.7% to 65.6%. The median across states was 54.4%. The range across cities was 45.0% to 64.5%. The median across cities was 56.3%.



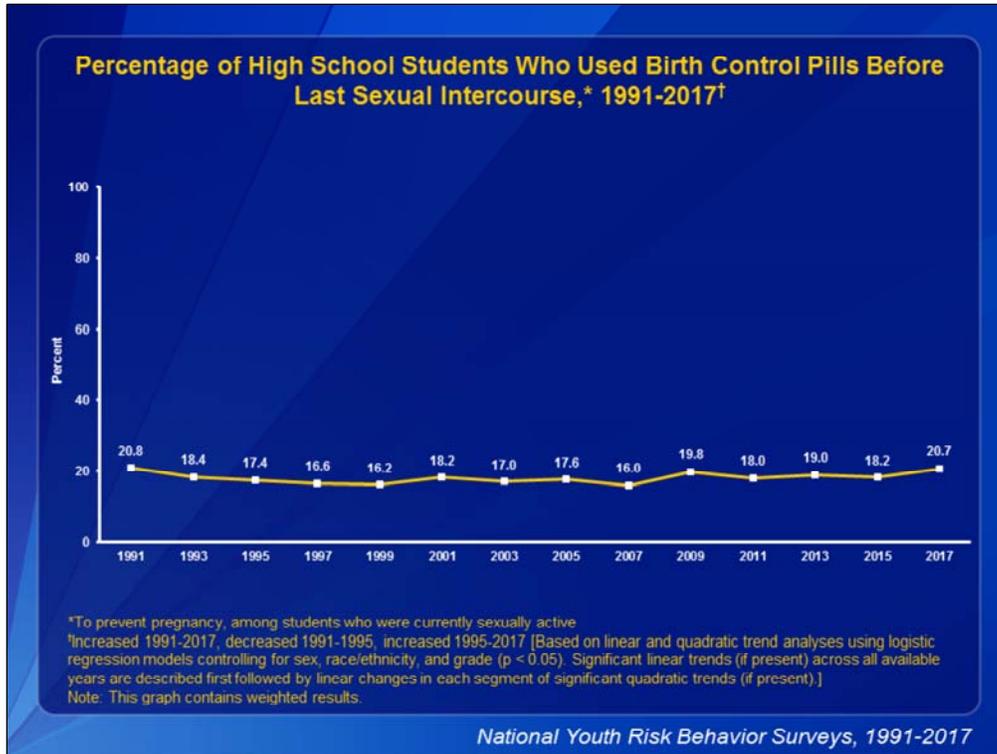
This slide shows the percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active), 2017. The values range from 42.7% to 65.6%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, range from 42.7% to 50.9%. Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, range from 51.0% to 54.3%. Alaska, California, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, Vermont, range from 54.4% to 57.5%. Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 57.6% to 65.6%. Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 20.7. The percentage for Male students is 19.0. The percentage for Female students is 22.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 17.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 27.2. The percentage for Black students is 13.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 12.1. The percentage for White students is 27.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

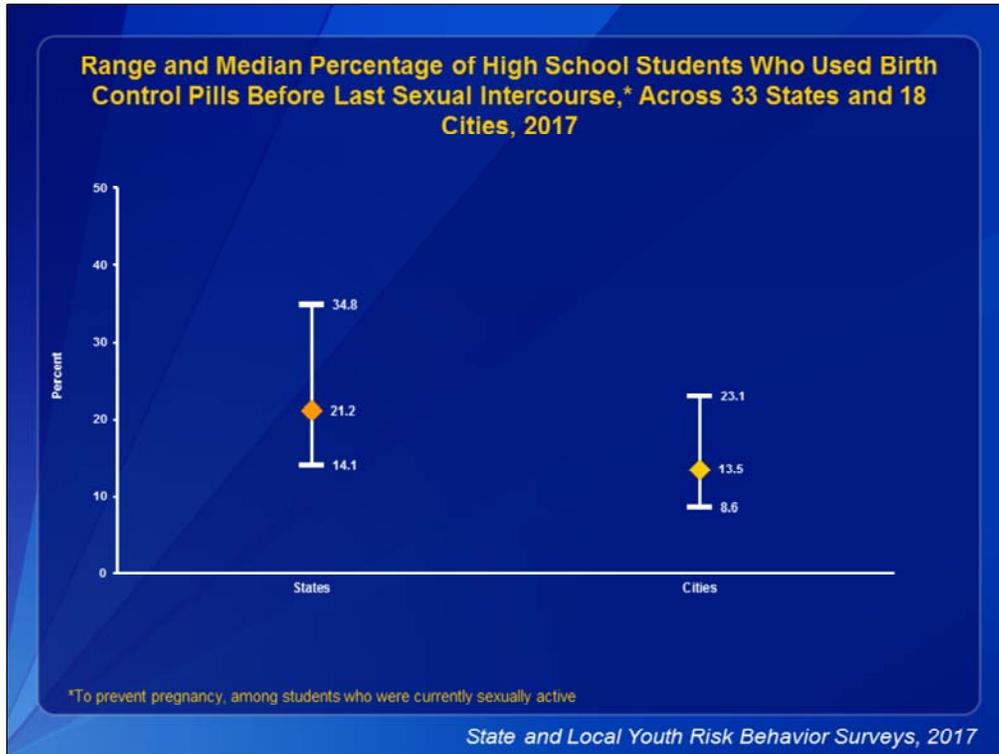
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active).

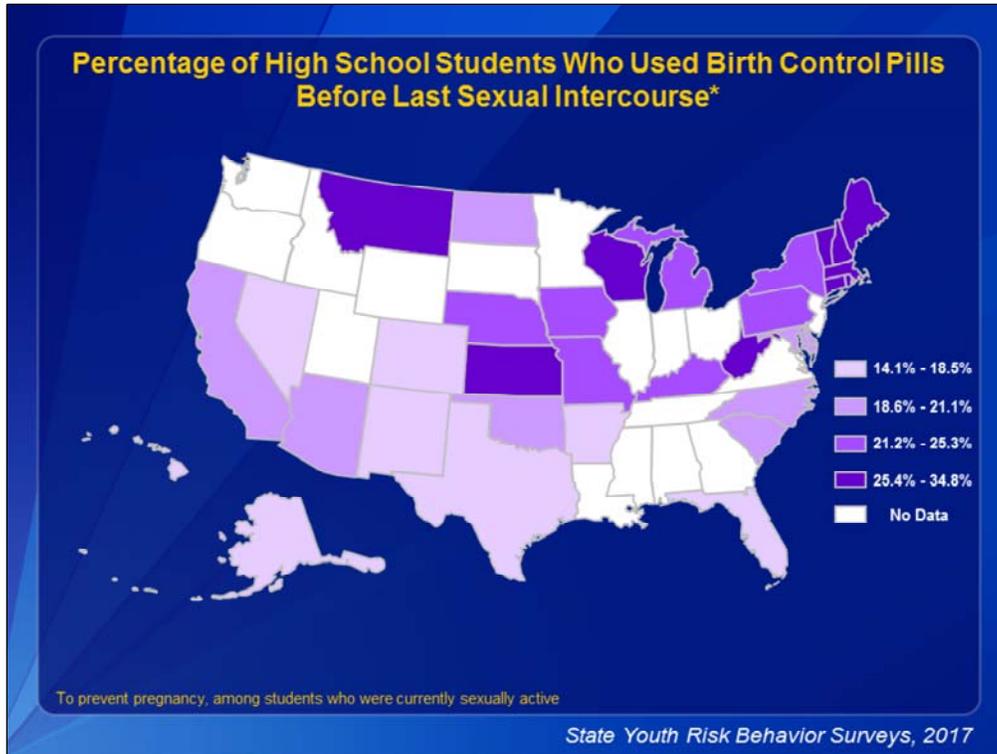
The percentage for 1991 is 20.8. The percentage for 1993 is 18.4. The percentage for 1995 is 17.4. The percentage for 1997 is 16.6. The percentage for 1999 is 16.2. The percentage for 2001 is 18.2. The percentage for 2003 is 17.0. The percentage for 2005 is 17.6. The percentage for 2007 is 16.0. The percentage for 2009 is 19.8. The percentage for 2011 is 18.0. The percentage for 2013 is 19.0. The percentage for 2015 is 18.2. The percentage for 2017 is 20.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 2017, decreased from 1991 to 1995, and increased from 1995 to 2017.

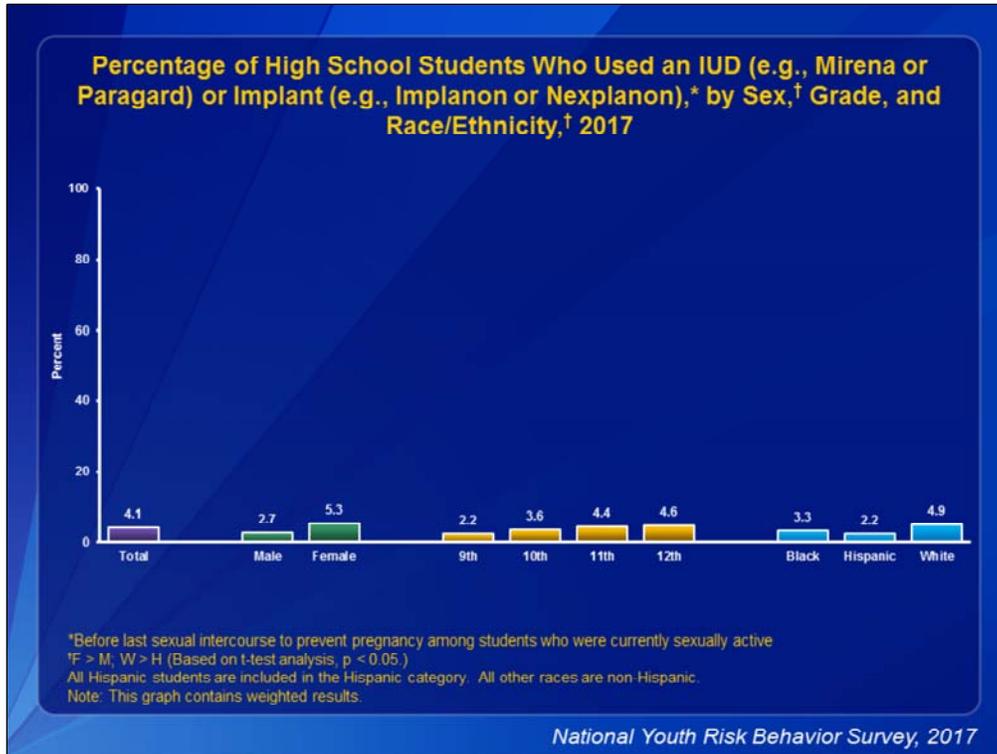


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 14.1% to 34.8%. The median across states was 21.2%. The range across cities was 8.6% to 23.1%. The median across cities was 13.5%.



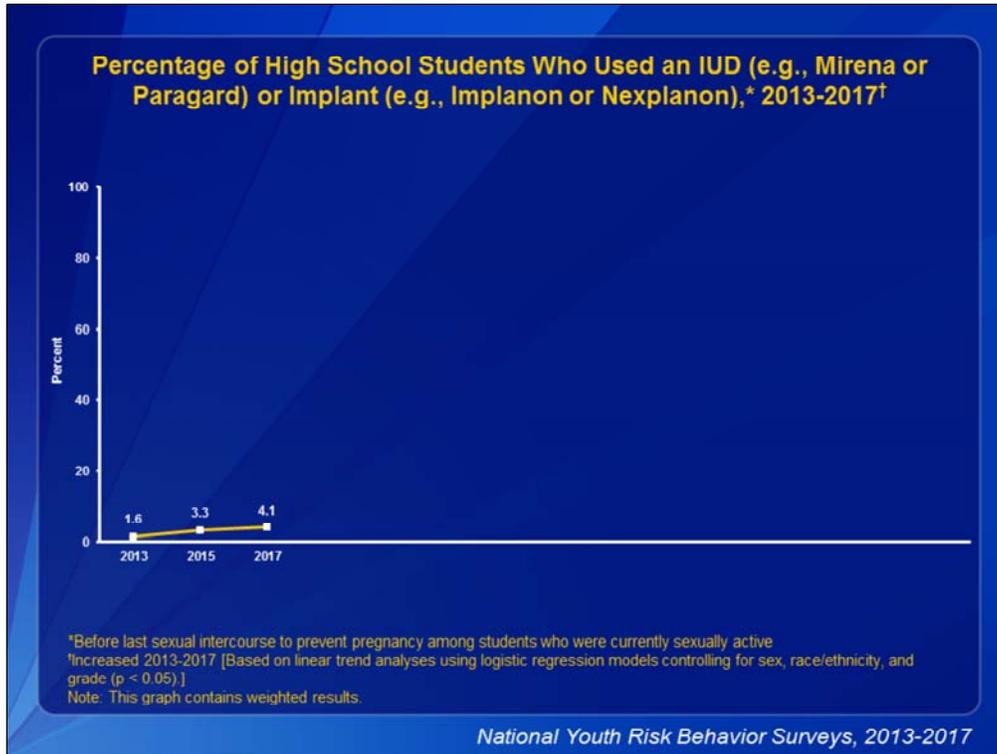
This slide shows the percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active), 2017. The values range from 14.1% to 34.8%. Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, range from 14.1% to 18.5%. Arizona, California, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 18.6% to 21.1%. Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, range from 21.2% to 25.3%. Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 25.4% to 34.8%. Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, Idaho, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The percentage for all students is 4.1. The percentage for Male students is 2.7. The percentage for Female students is 5.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 4.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.6. The percentage for Black students is 3.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.2. The percentage for White students is 4.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

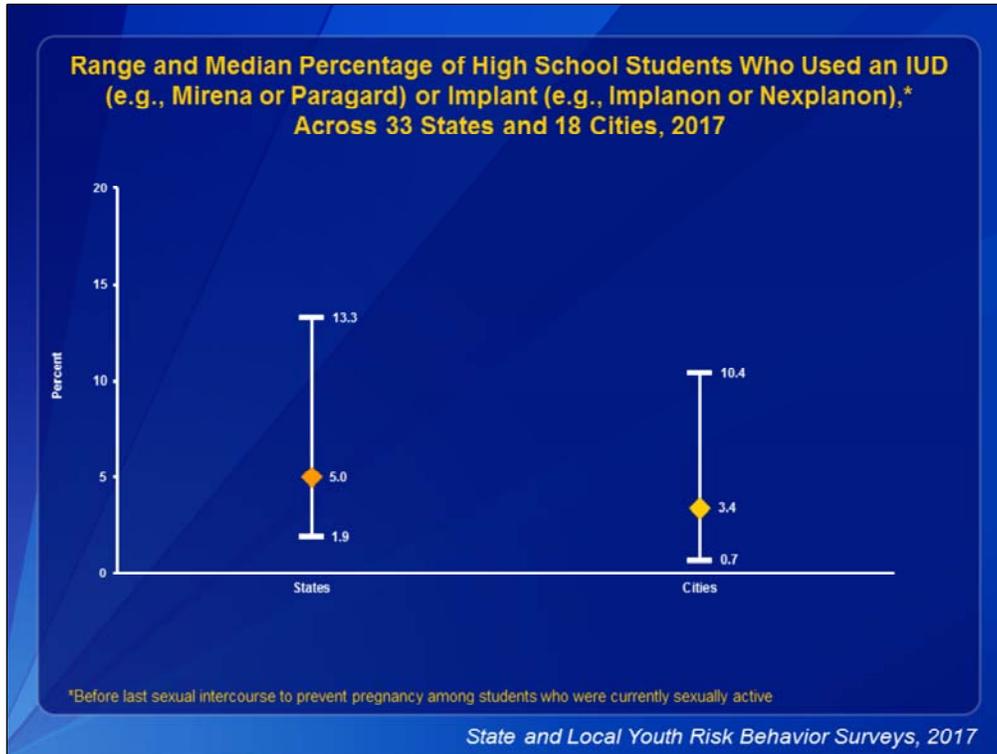
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2017 for high school students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

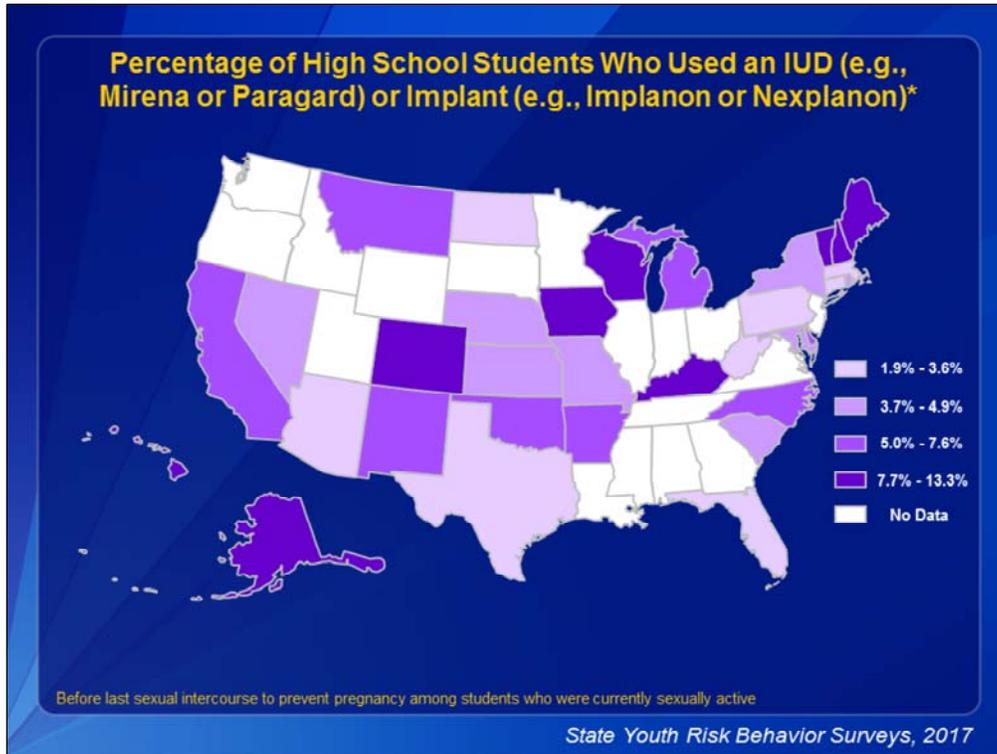
The percentage for 2013 is 1.6. The percentage for 2015 is 3.3. The percentage for 2017 is 4.1.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2013 to 2017.

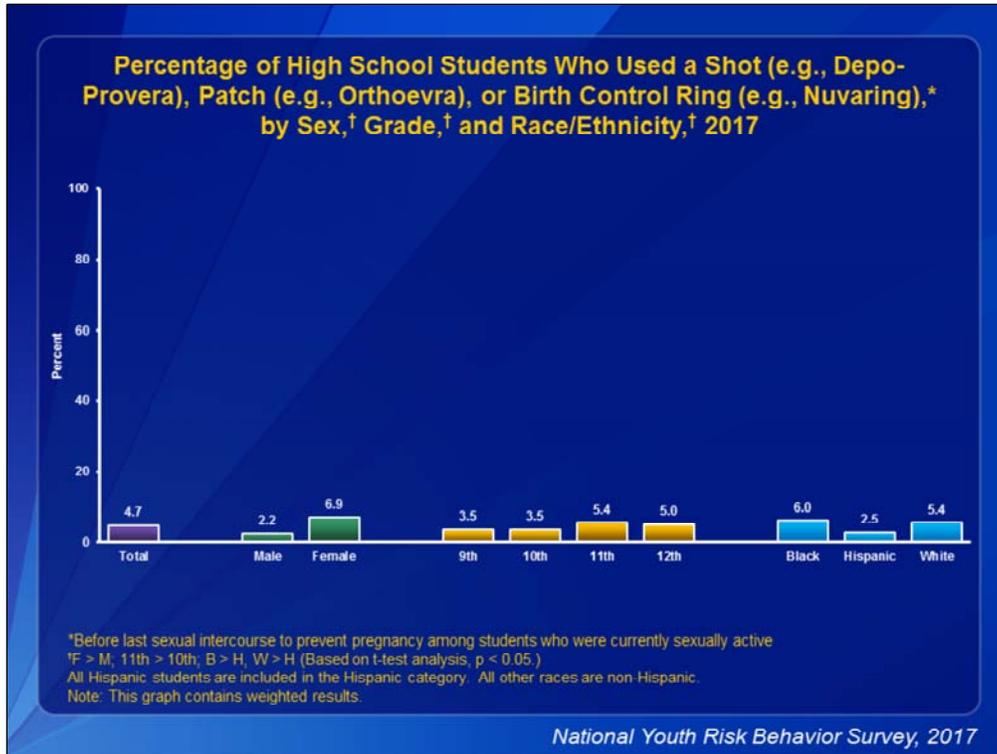


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 1.9% to 13.3%. The median across states was 5%. The range across cities was 0.7% to 10.4%. The median across cities was 3.4%.



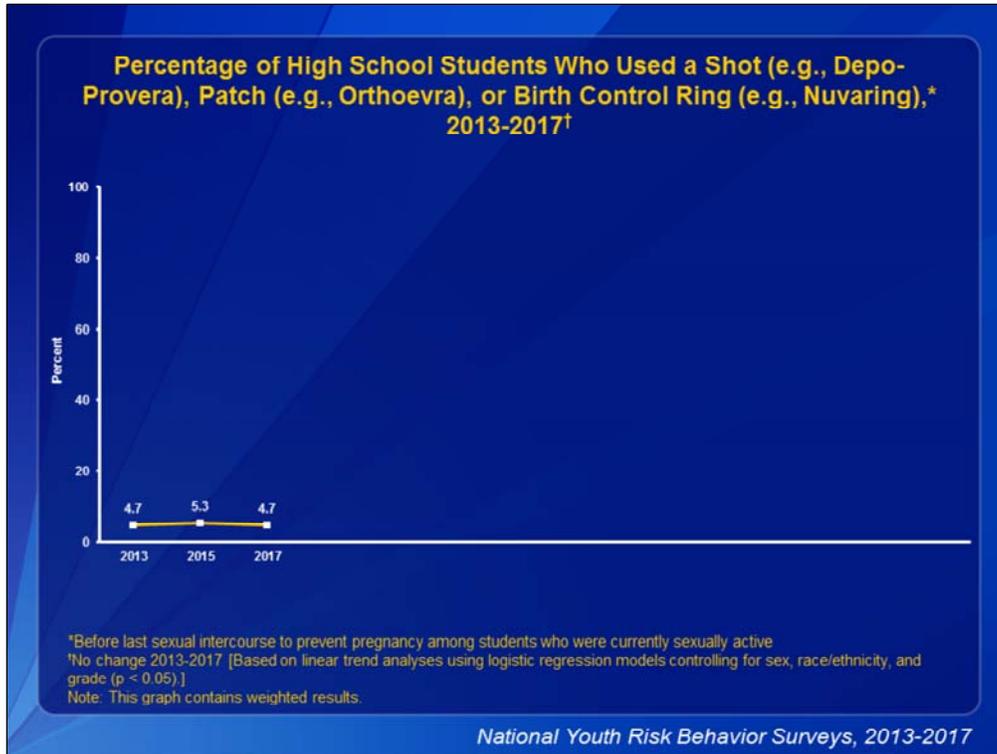
This slide shows that among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2017. The values range from 1.9% to 13.3%. Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, range from 1.9% to 3.6%. Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, range from 3.7% to 4.9%. Arkansas, California, Delaware, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, range from 5.0% to 7.6%. Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 7.7% to 13.3%. Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, Idaho, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The percentage for all students is 4.7. The percentage for Male students is 2.2. The percentage for Female students is 6.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for Black students is 6.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.5. The percentage for White students is 5.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

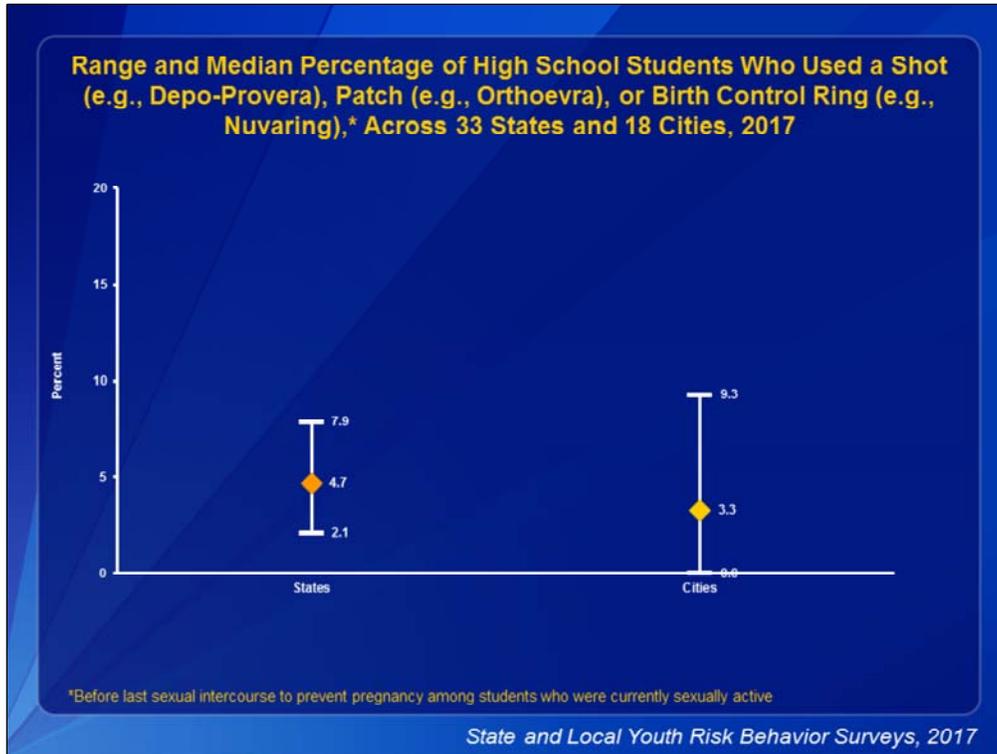
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2017 for high school students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

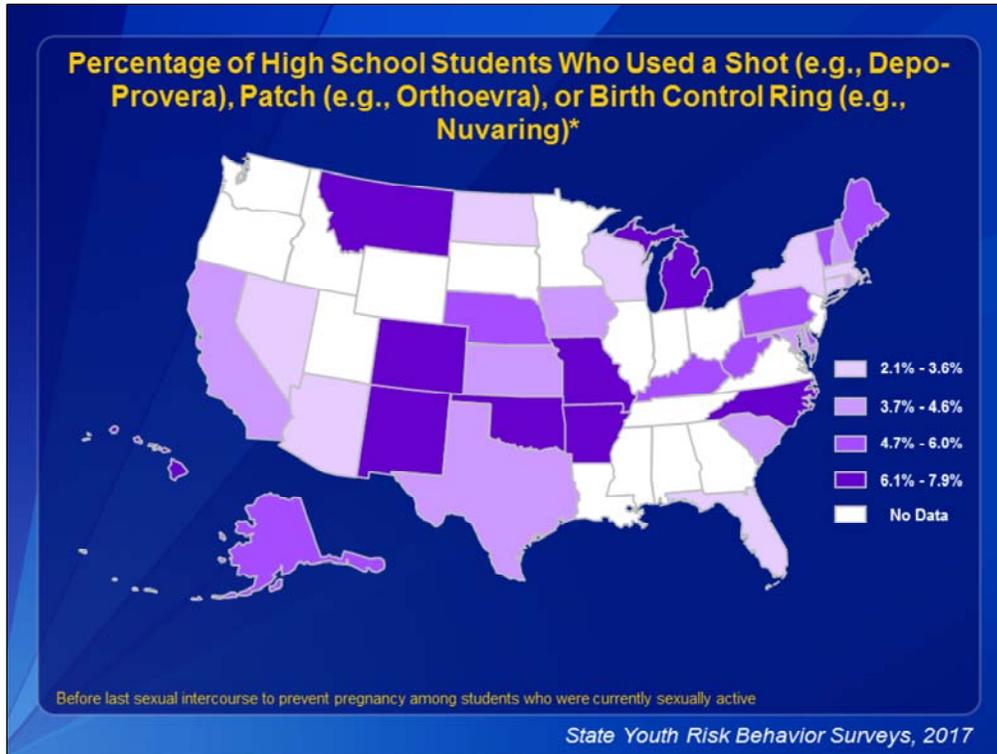
The percentage for 2013 is 4.7. The percentage for 2015 is 5.3. The percentage for 2017 is 4.7.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2013 to 2017.

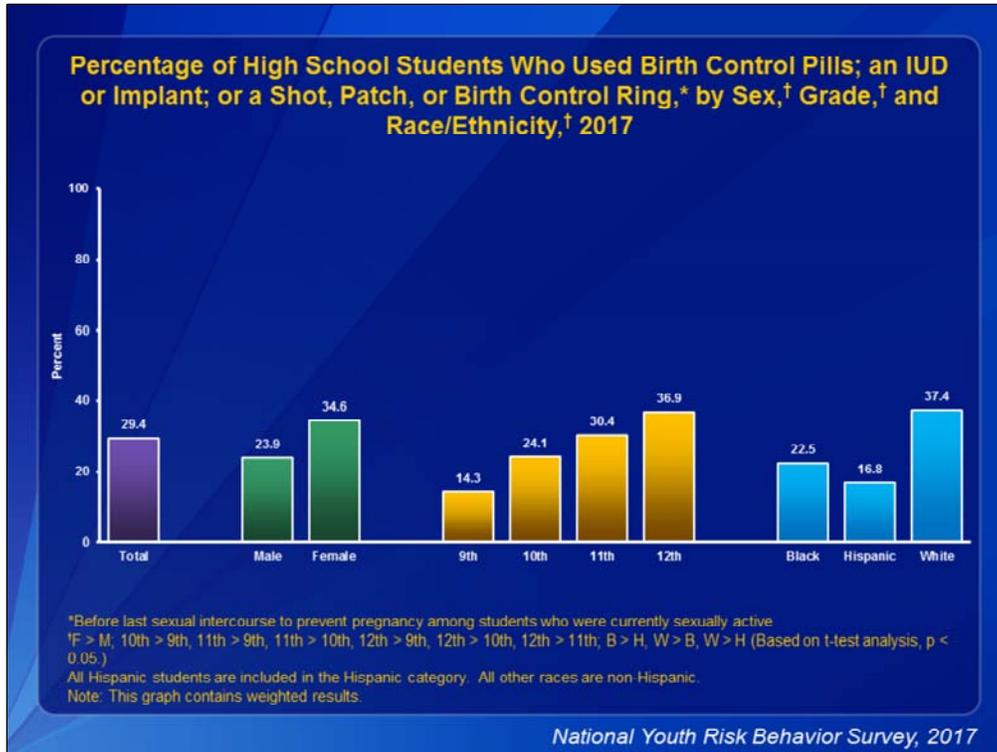


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 2.1% to 7.9%. The median across states was 4.7%. The range across cities was 0.0% to 9.3%. The median across cities was 3.3%.



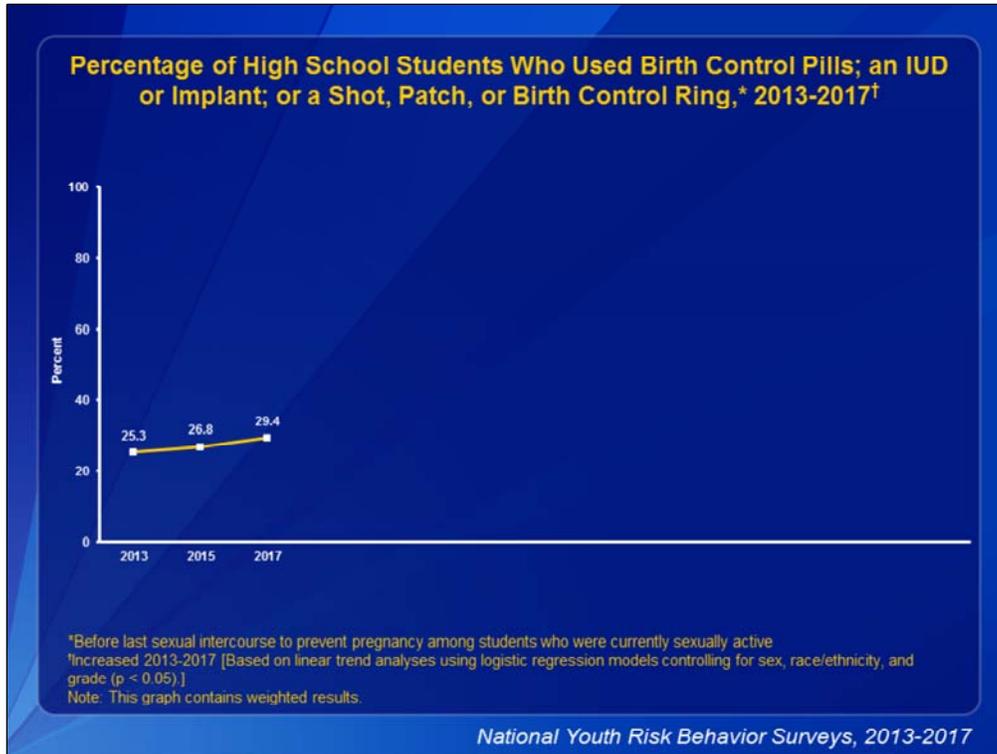
This slide shows that among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), a patch (such as Ortho Evra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2017. The values range from 2.1% to 7.9%. Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Wisconsin, range from 2.1% to 3.6%. California, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, range from 3.7% to 4.6%. Alaska, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 4.7% to 6.0%. Arkansas, Colorado, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, range from 6.1% to 7.9%. Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, Idaho, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 29.4. The percentage for Male students is 23.9. The percentage for Female students is 34.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 14.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 24.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 30.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 36.9. The percentage for Black students is 22.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.8. The percentage for White students is 37.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

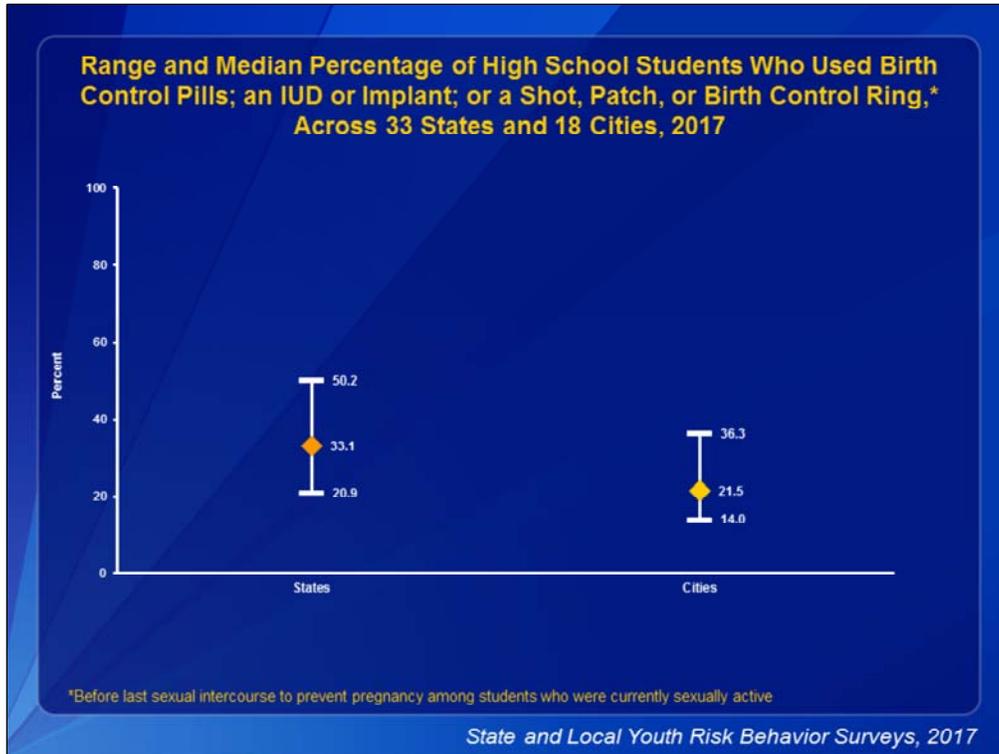
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2017 for high school students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

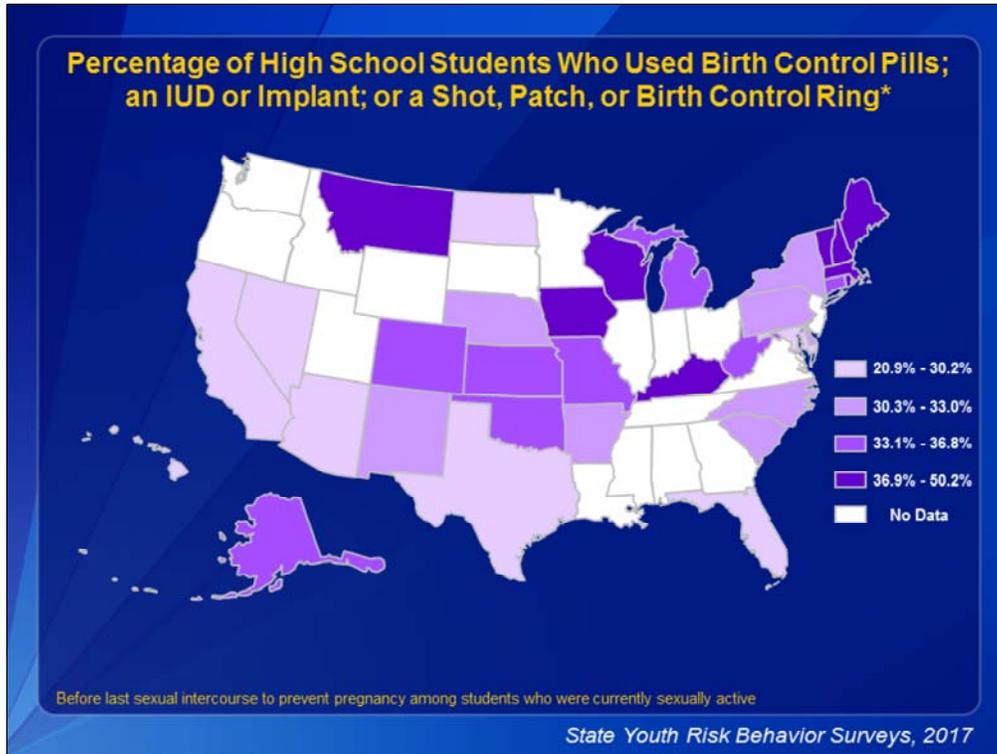
The percentage for 2013 is 25.3. The percentage for 2015 is 26.8. The percentage for 2017 is 29.4.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2013 to 2017.

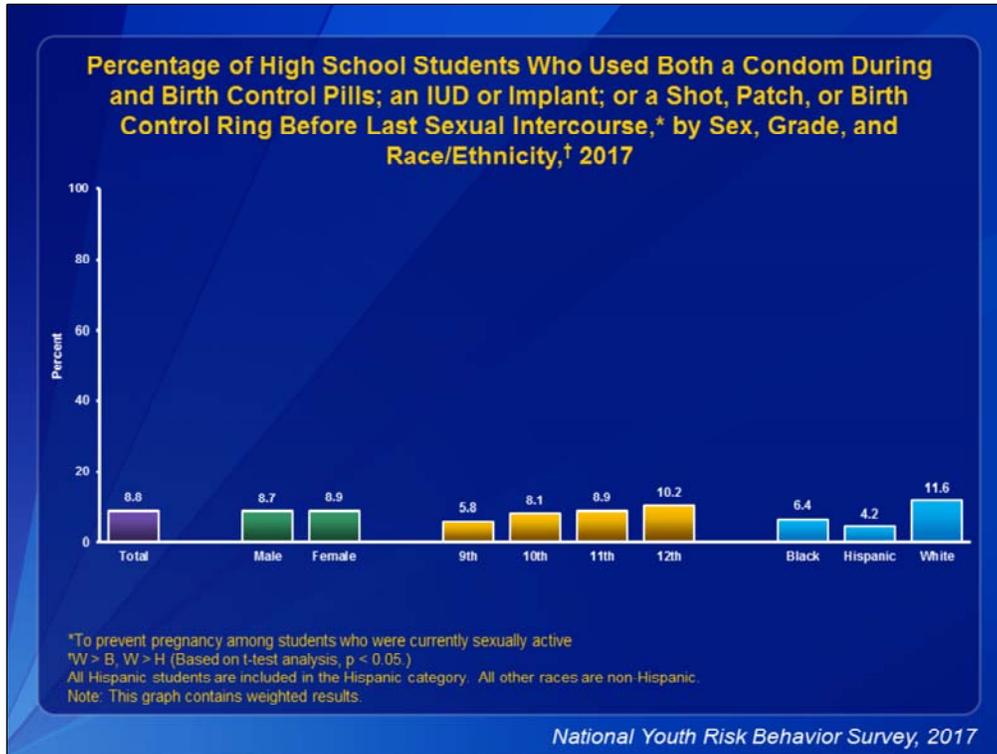


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 20.9% to 50.2%. The median across states was 33.1%. The range across cities was 14.0% to 36.3%. The median across cities was 21.5%.



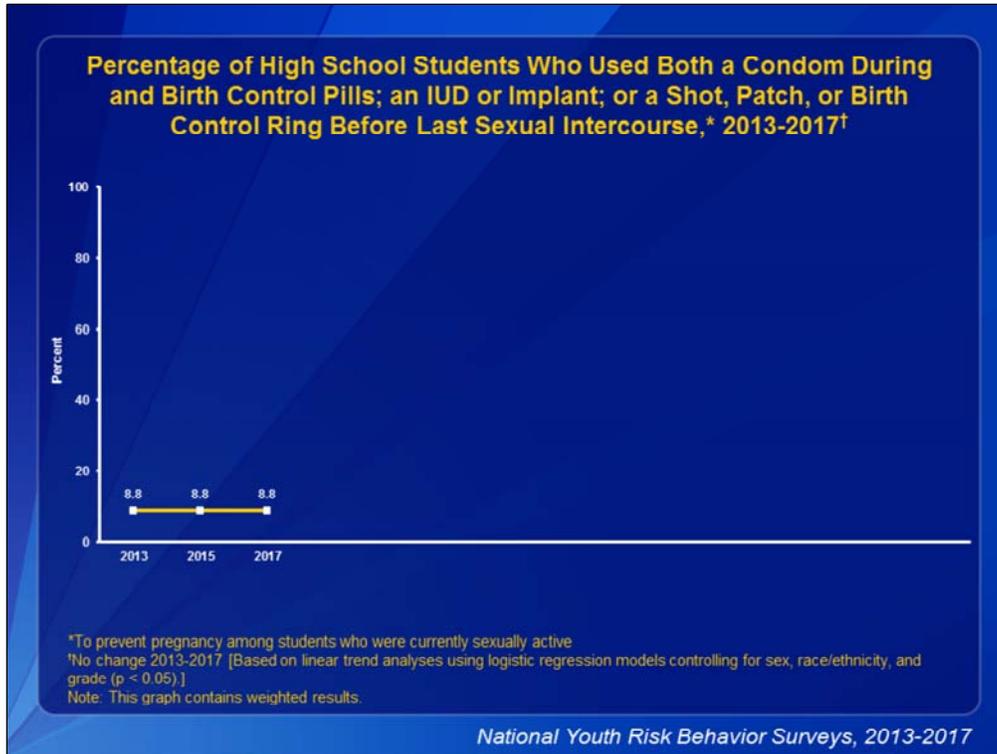
This slide shows that among students who were currently sexually active, the percentage who used birth control pills or Depo-Provera (or any injectable birth control), Nuva Ring (or any birth control ring), Implanon (or any implant) or any IUD to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2017. The values range from 20.9% to 50.2%. Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Nevada, North Dakota, Texas, range from 20.9% to 30.2%. Arkansas, Delaware, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, range from 30.3% to 33.0%. Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 33.1% to 36.8%. Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 36.9% to 50.2%. Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, Idaho, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The percentage for all students is 8.8. The percentage for Male students is 8.7. The percentage for Female students is 8.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 10.2. The percentage for Black students is 6.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.2. The percentage for White students is 11.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2017 for high school students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The percentage for 2013 is 8.8. The percentage for 2015 is 8.8. The percentage for 2017 is 8.8.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2013 to 2017.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* Across 33 States and 18 Cities, 2017

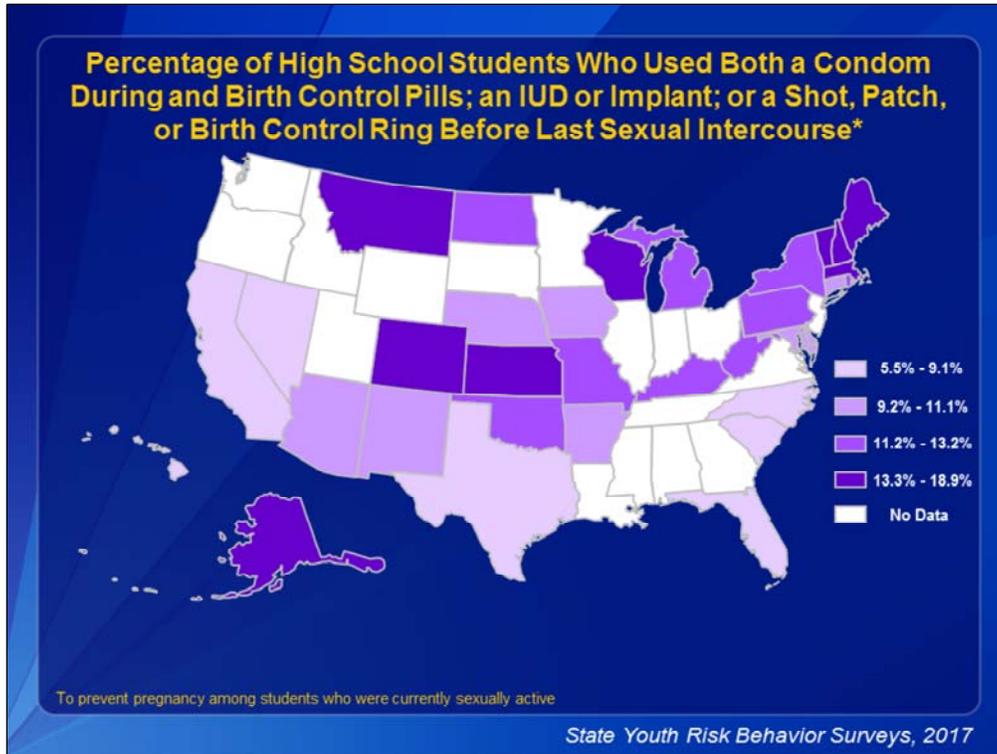


*To prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active

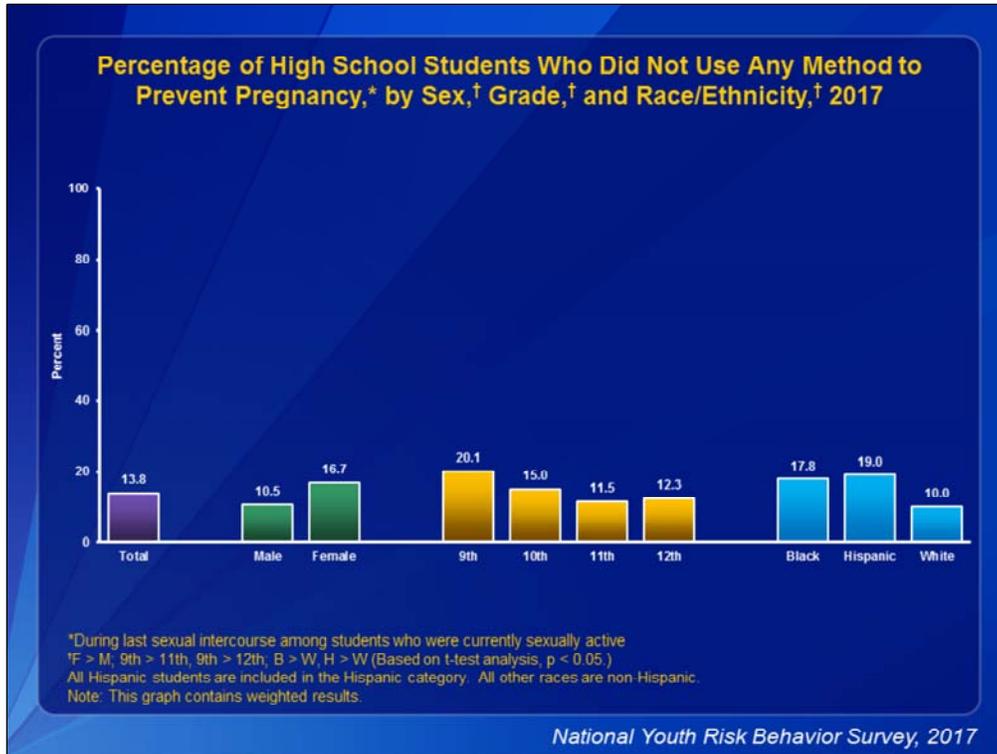
State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 5.5% to 18.9%. The median across states was 11.2%. The range across cities was 4.5% to 10.7%. The median across cities was 6.6%.



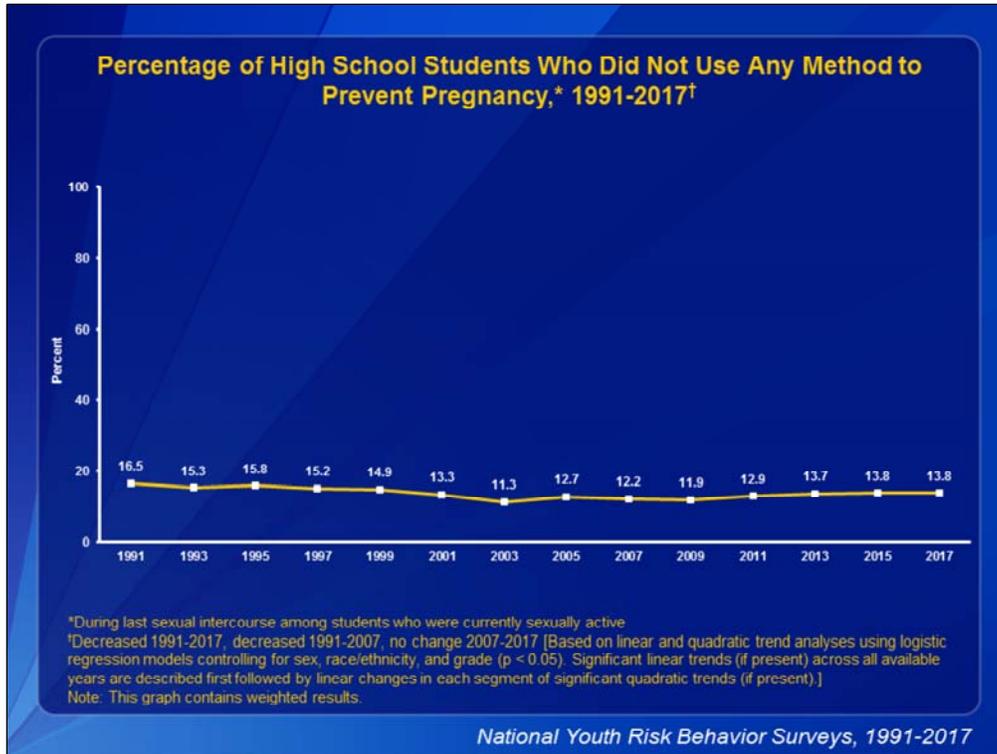
This slide shows that among students who were currently sexually active, the percentage who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills or Depo-Provera (or any injectable birth control), Nuva Ring (or any birth control ring), Implanon (or any implant) or any IUD to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2017. The values range from 5.5% to 18.9%. California, Florida, Hawaii, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, range from 5.5% to 9.1%. Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maryland, Nebraska, New Mexico, range from 9.2% to 11.1%. Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 11.2% to 13.2%. Alaska, Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 13.3% to 18.9%. Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, Idaho, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active).

The percentage for all students is 13.8. The percentage for Male students is 10.5. The percentage for Female students is 16.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 20.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 12.3. The percentage for Black students is 17.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 19.0. The percentage for White students is 10.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

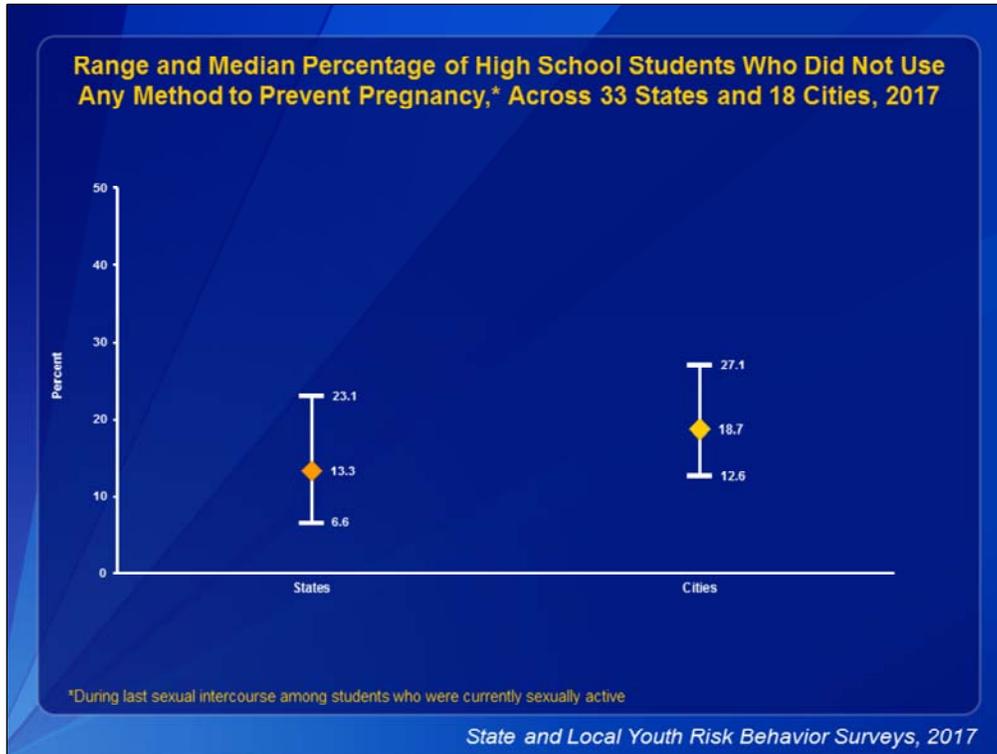
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active).

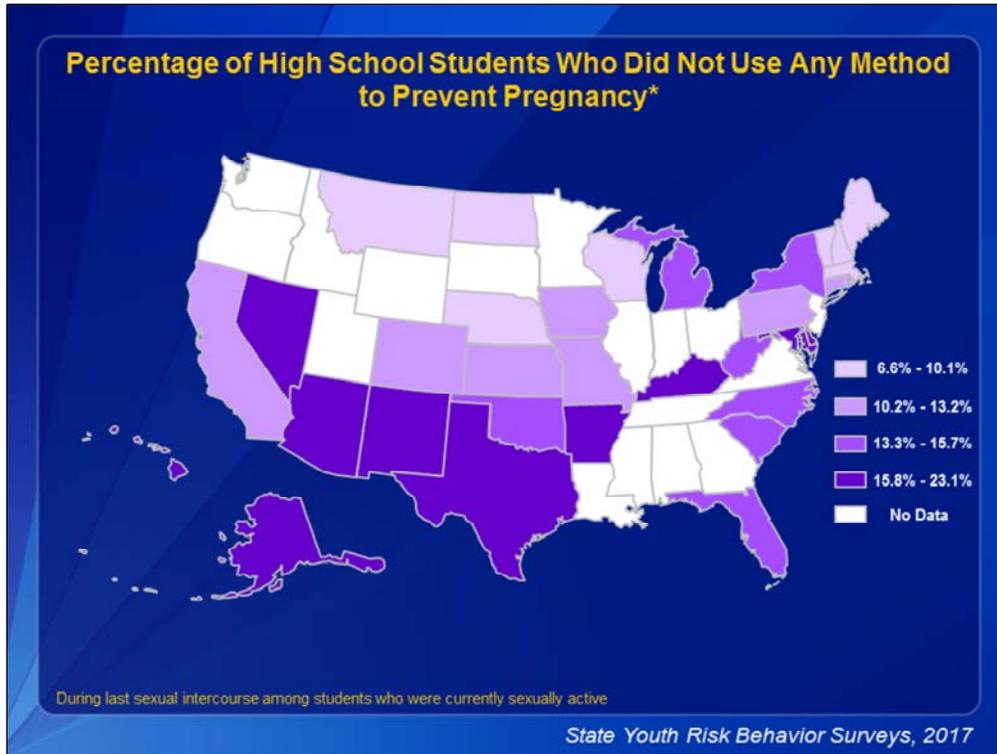
The percentage for 1991 is 16.5. The percentage for 1993 is 15.3. The percentage for 1995 is 15.8. The percentage for 1997 is 15.2. The percentage for 1999 is 14.9. The percentage for 2001 is 13.3. The percentage for 2003 is 11.3. The percentage for 2005 is 12.7. The percentage for 2007 is 12.2. The percentage for 2009 is 11.9. The percentage for 2011 is 12.9. The percentage for 2013 is 13.7. The percentage for 2015 is 13.8. The percentage for 2017 is 13.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, decreased from 1991 to 2007, and did not change from 2007 to 2017.

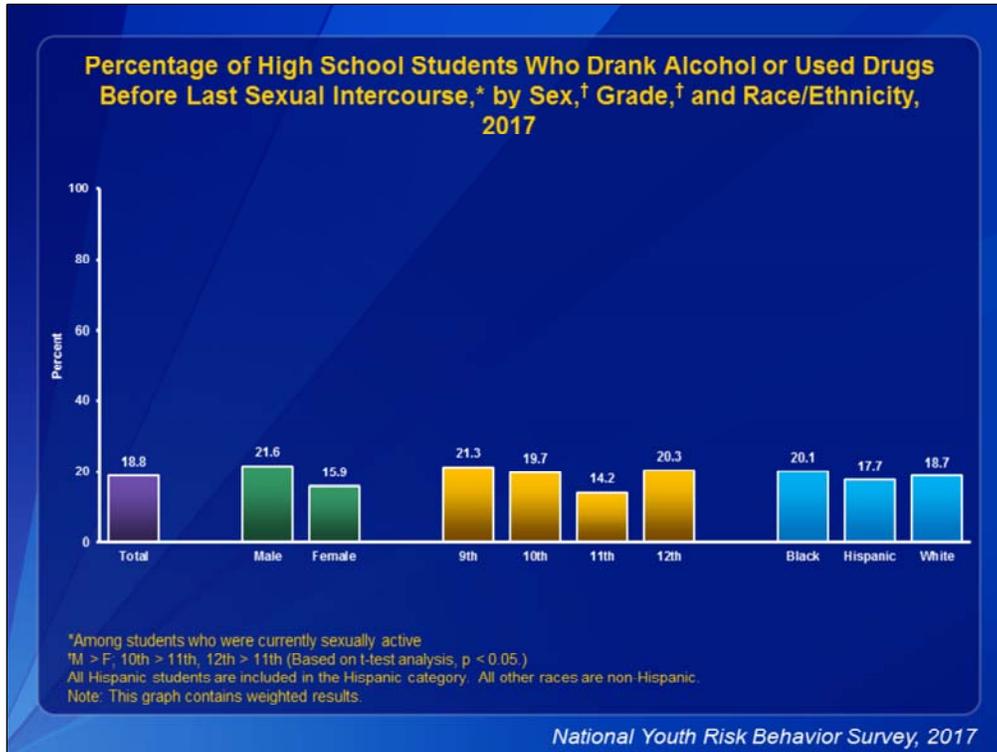


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 6.6% to 23.1%. The median across states was 13.3%. The range across cities was 12.6% to 27.1%. The median across cities was 18.7%.



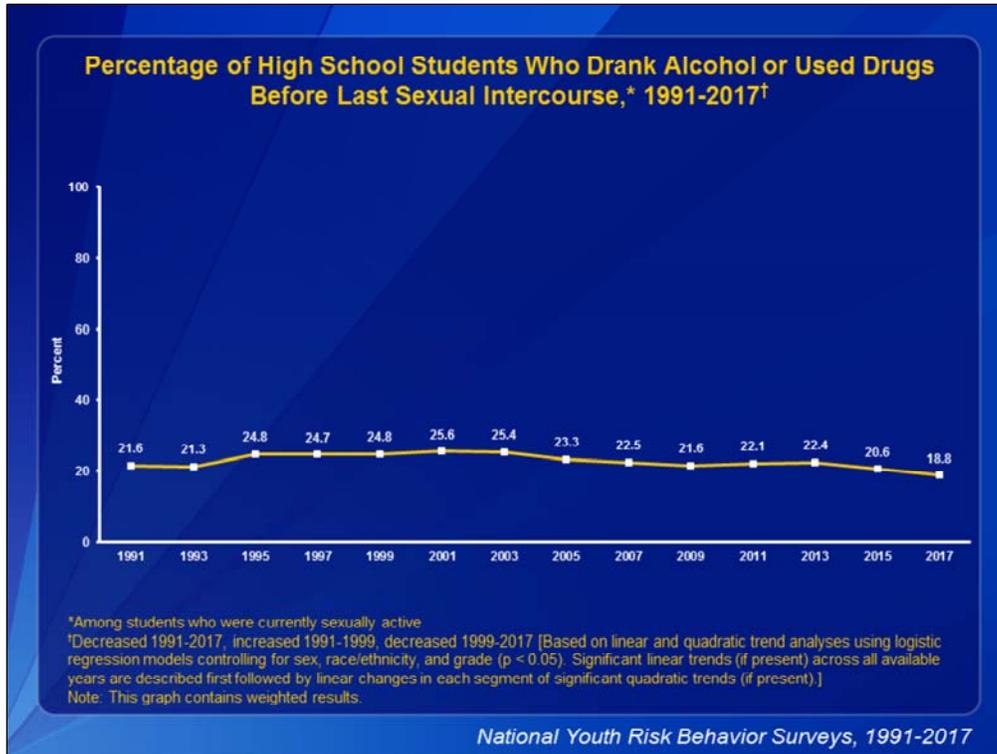
This slide shows that among students who were currently sexually active, the percentage who used no method of birth control to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2017. The values range from 6.6% to 23.1%. Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 6.6% to 10.1%. California, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, range from 10.2% to 13.2%. Florida, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 13.3% to 15.7%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, range from 15.8% to 23.1%. Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, Idaho, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active).

The percentage for all students is 18.8. The percentage for Male students is 21.6. The percentage for Female students is 15.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 21.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 19.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.3. The percentage for Black students is 20.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 17.7. The percentage for White students is 18.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

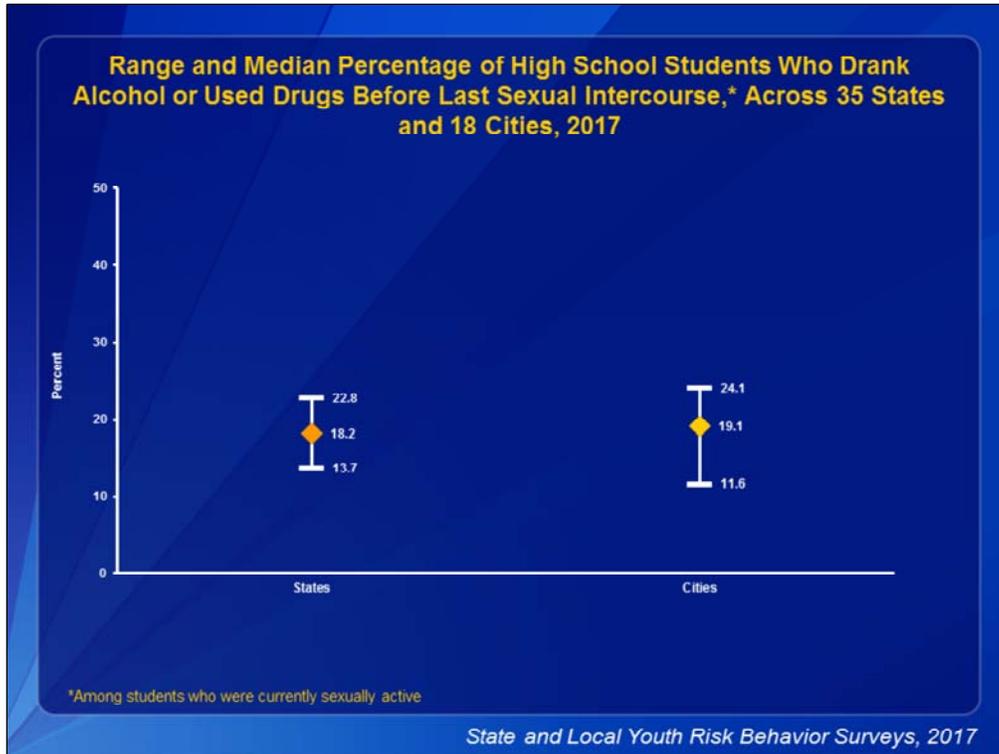
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active).

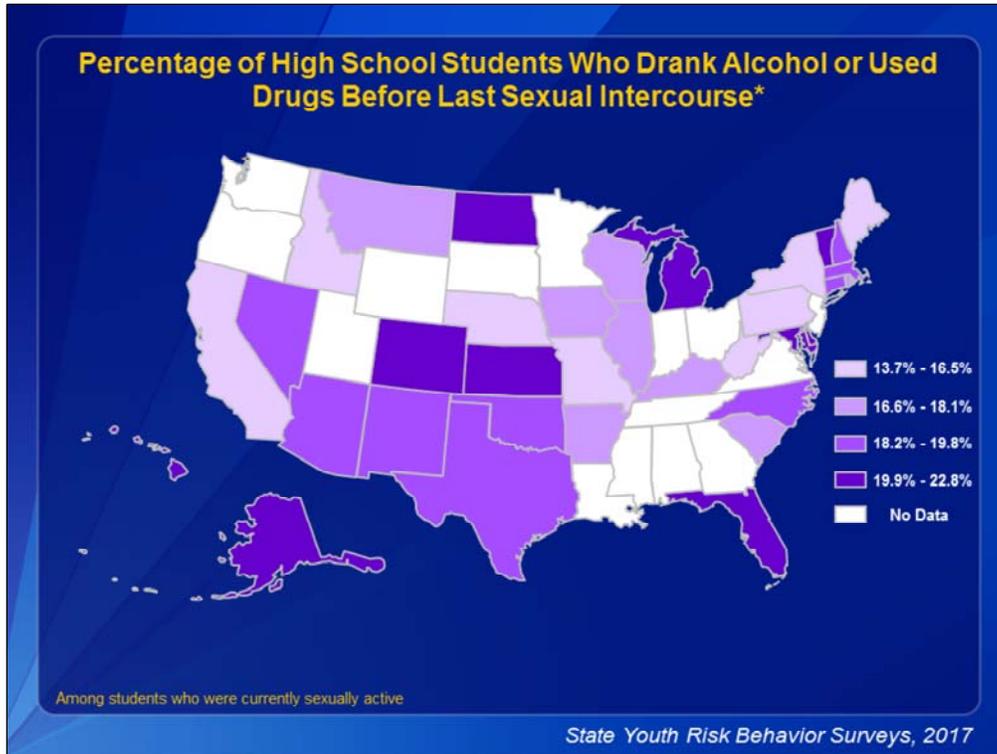
The percentage for 1991 is 21.6. The percentage for 1993 is 21.3. The percentage for 1995 is 24.8. The percentage for 1997 is 24.7. The percentage for 1999 is 24.8. The percentage for 2001 is 25.6. The percentage for 2003 is 25.4. The percentage for 2005 is 23.3. The percentage for 2007 is 22.5. The percentage for 2009 is 21.6. The percentage for 2011 is 22.1. The percentage for 2013 is 22.4. The percentage for 2015 is 20.6. The percentage for 2017 is 18.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2017, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2017.

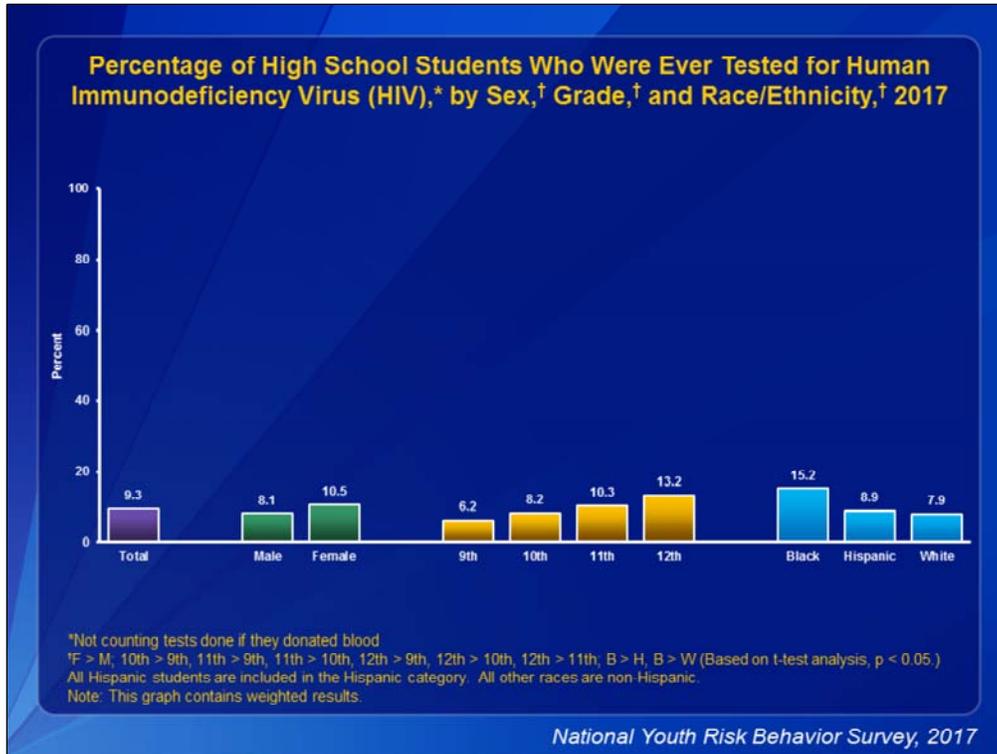


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 18 cities for high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active).

The range across states was 13.7% to 22.8%. The median across states was 18.2%. The range across cities was 11.6% to 24.1%. The median across cities was 19.1%.



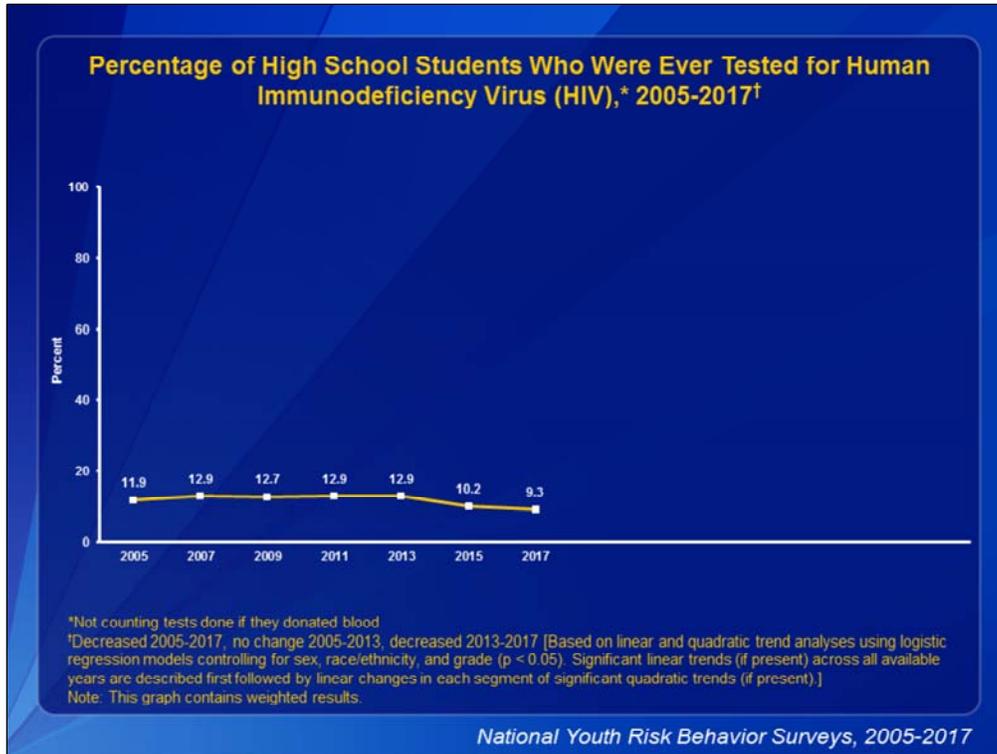
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active), 2017. The values range from 13.7% to 22.8%. California, Idaho, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 13.7% to 16.5%. Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Montana, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin, range from 16.6% to 18.1%. Arizona, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, range from 18.2% to 19.8%. Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, North Dakota, Vermont, range from 19.9% to 22.8%. Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood).

The percentage for all students is 9.3. The percentage for Male students is 8.1. The percentage for Female students is 10.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.2. The percentage for Black students is 15.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.9. The percentage for White students is 7.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

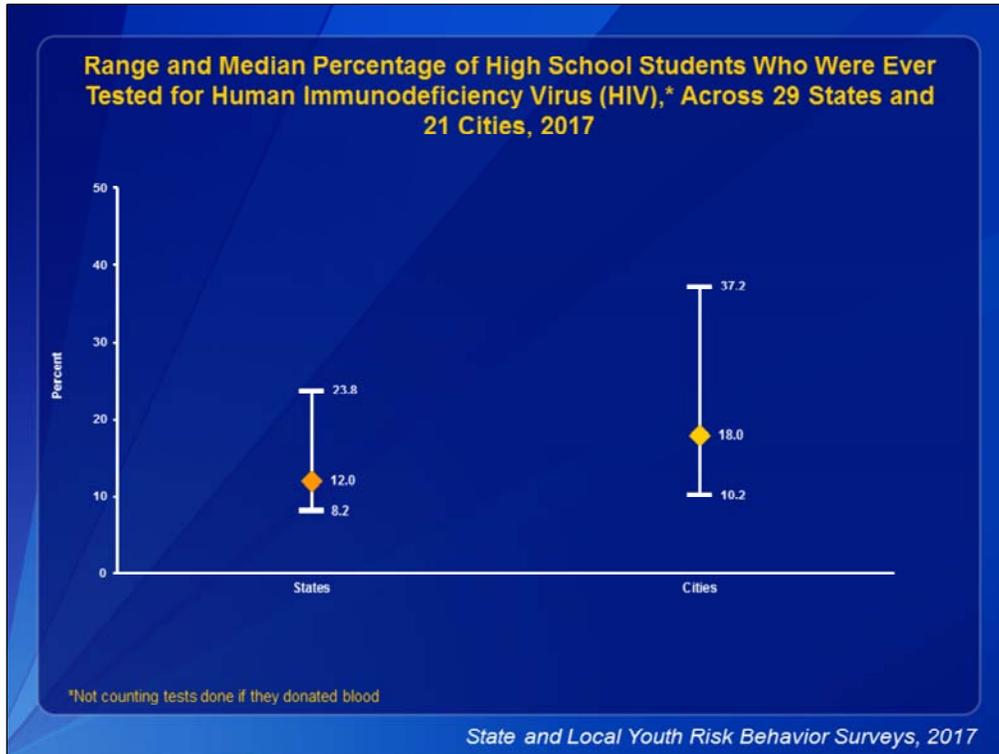
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2005 through 2017 for high school students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood).

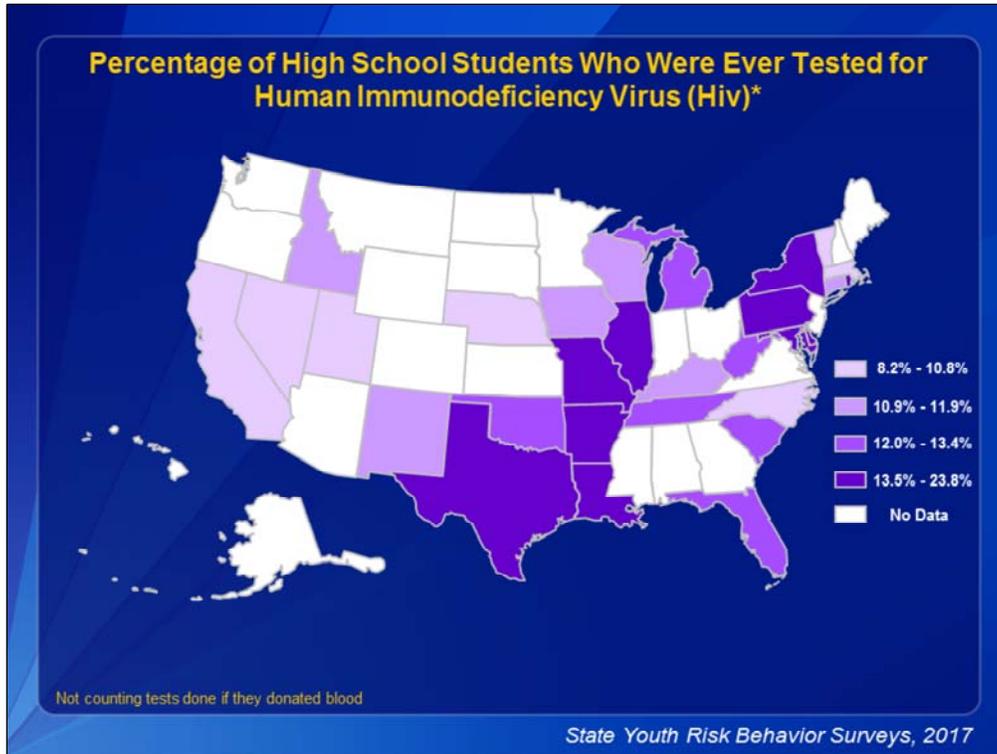
The percentage for 2005 is 11.9. The percentage for 2007 is 12.9. The percentage for 2009 is 12.7. The percentage for 2011 is 12.9. The percentage for 2013 is 12.9. The percentage for 2015 is 10.2. The percentage for 2017 is 9.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2005 to 2017, did not change from 2005 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2017.

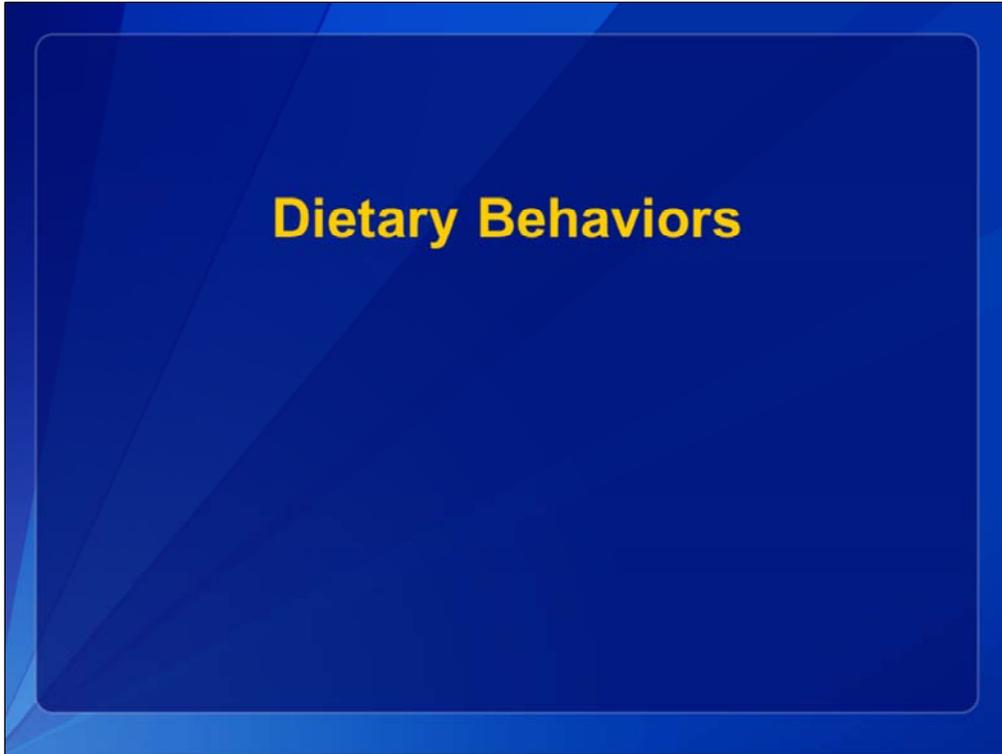


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 21 cities for high school students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood).

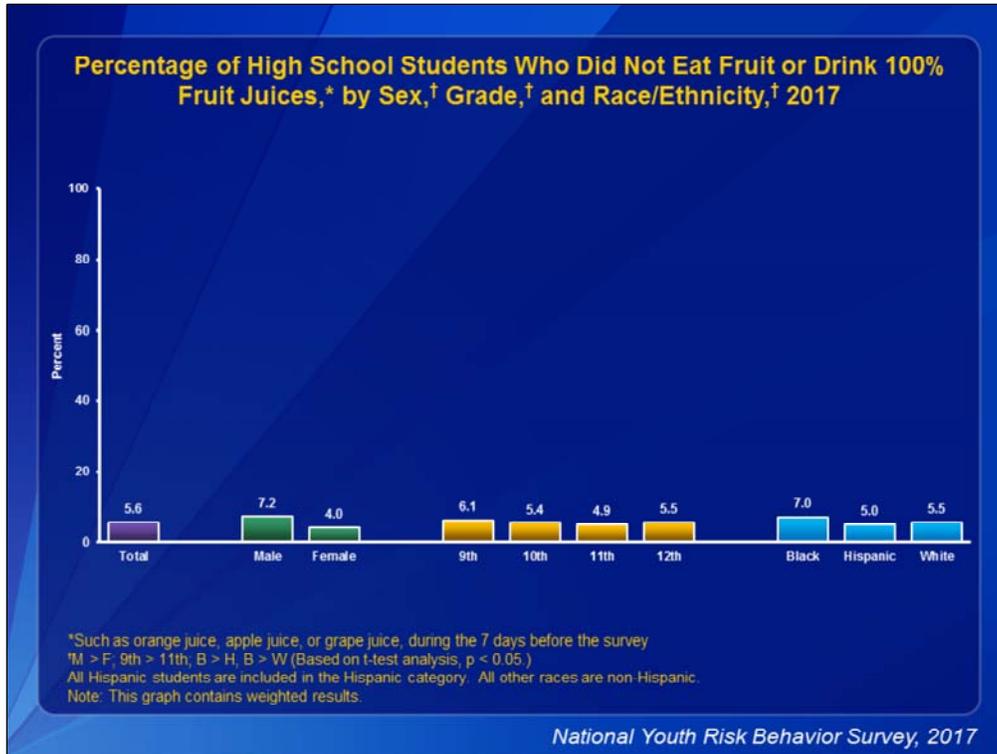
The range across states was 8.2% to 23.8%. The median across states was 12%. The range across cities was 10.2% to 37.2%. The median across cities was 18%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood), 2017. The values range from 8.2% to 23.8%. California, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Utah, Vermont, range from 8.2% to 10.8%. Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, New Mexico, Wisconsin, range from 10.9% to 11.9%. Florida, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 12.0% to 13.4%. Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 13.5% to 23.8%. Virginia, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Montana, Maine, Kansas, Hawaii, Colorado, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



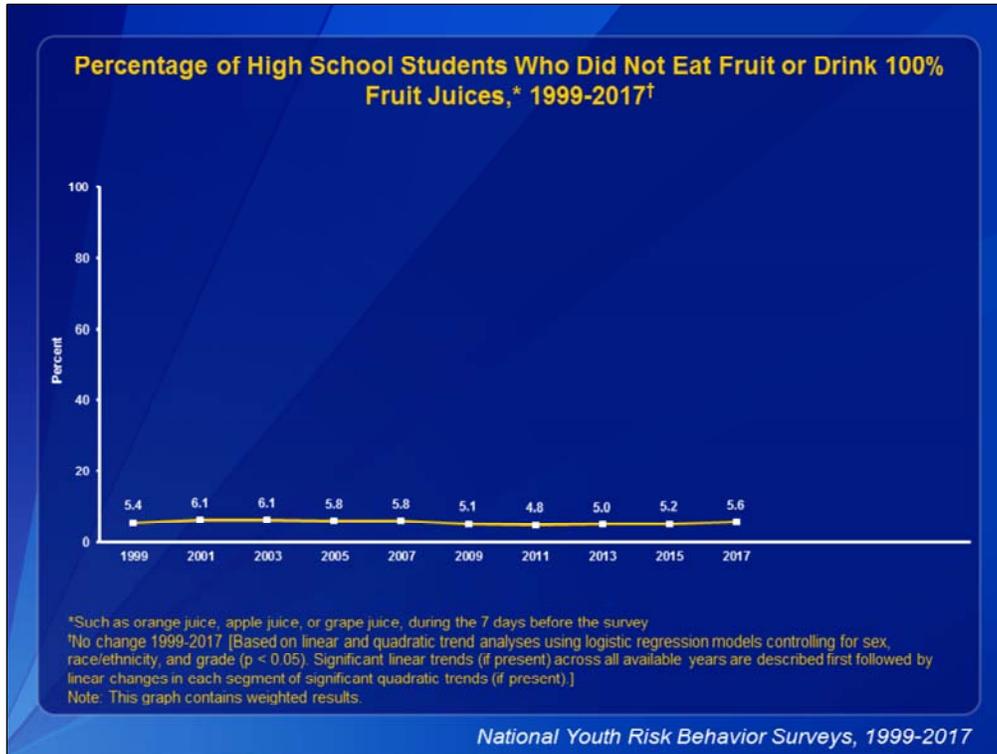
Dietary Behaviors



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

The percentage for all students is 5.6. The percentage for Male students is 7.2. The percentage for Female students is 4.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 4.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for Black students is 7.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.0. The percentage for White students is 5.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

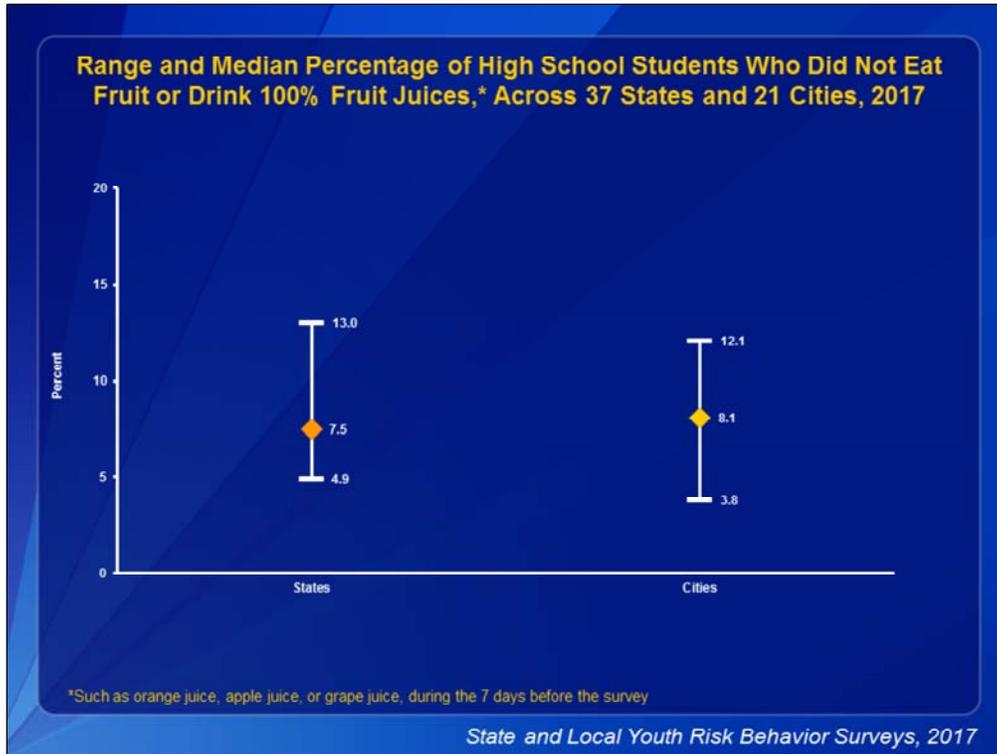
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students.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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey).

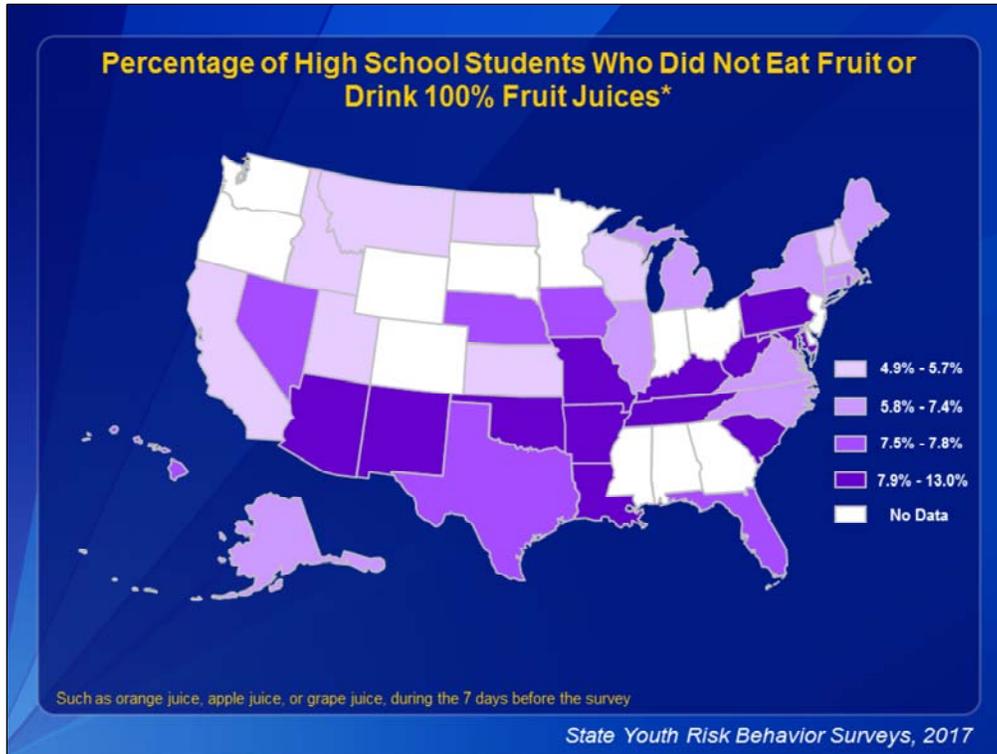
The percentage for 1999 is 5.4. The percentage for 2001 is 6.1. The percentage for 2003 is 6.1. The percentage for 2005 is 5.8. The percentage for 2007 is 5.8. The percentage for 2009 is 5.1. The percentage for 2011 is 4.8. The percentage for 2013 is 5.0. The percentage for 2015 is 5.2. The percentage for 2017 is 5.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2017.

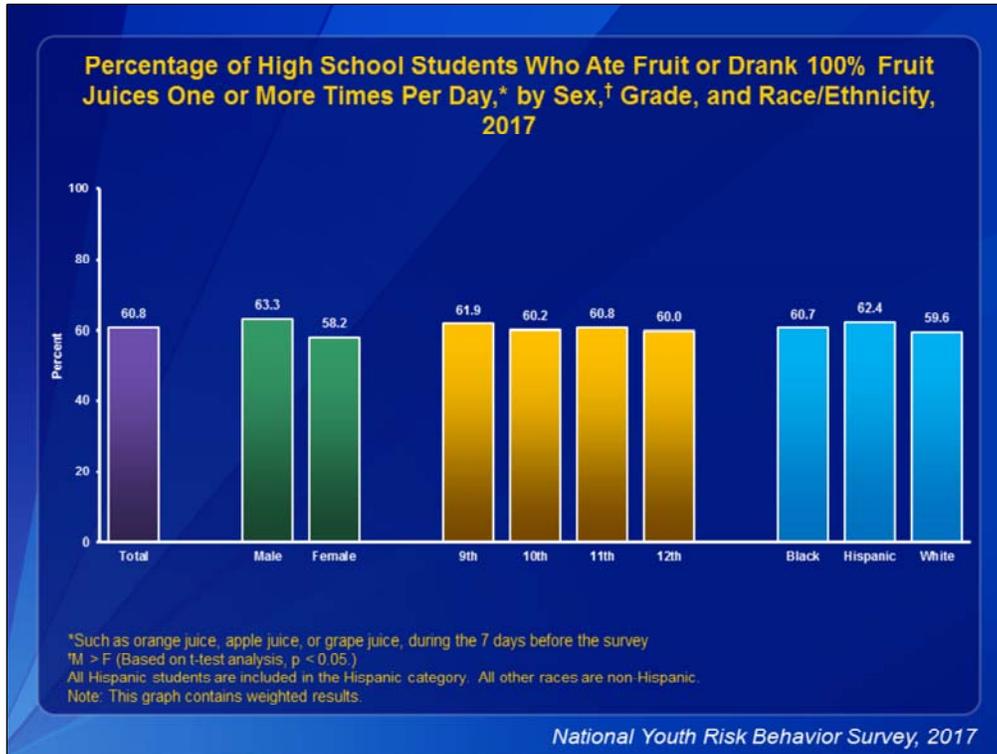


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 21 cities for high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 4.9% to 13.0%. The median across states was 7.5%. The range across cities was 3.8% to 12.1%. The median across cities was 8.1%.



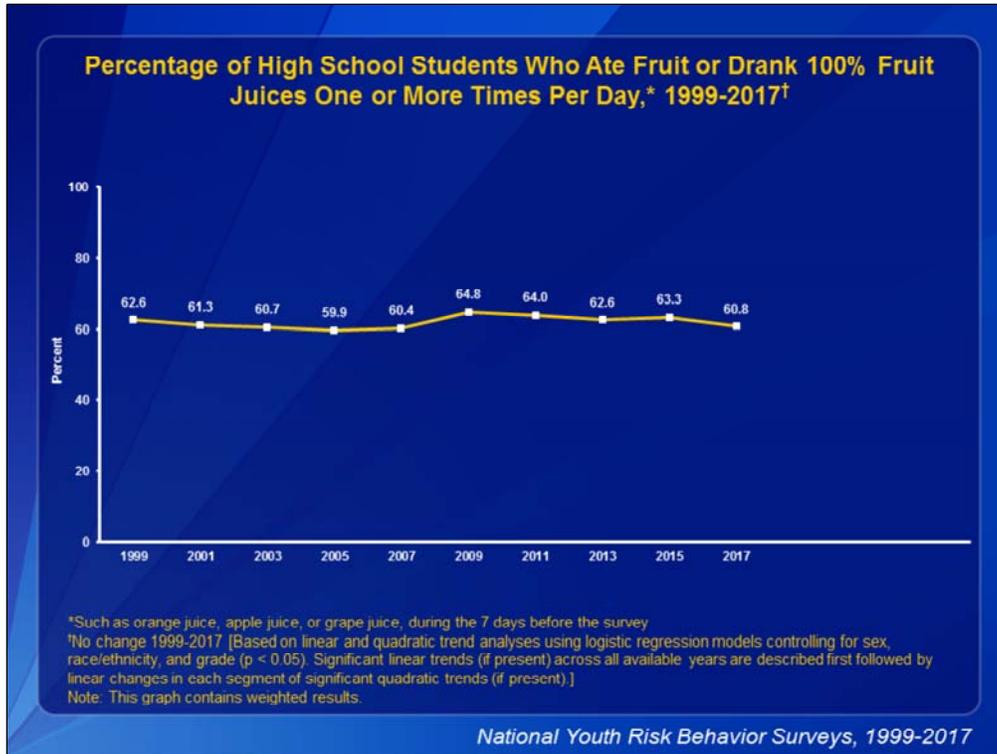
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 4.9% to 13%. California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 4.9% to 5.7%. Alaska, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Virginia, range from 5.8% to 7.4%. Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 7.5% to 7.8%. Arizona, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 7.9% to 13.0%. Delaware, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 60.8. The percentage for Male students is 63.3. The percentage for Female students is 58.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 61.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 60.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 60.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 60.0. The percentage for Black students is 60.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 62.4. The percentage for White students is 59.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

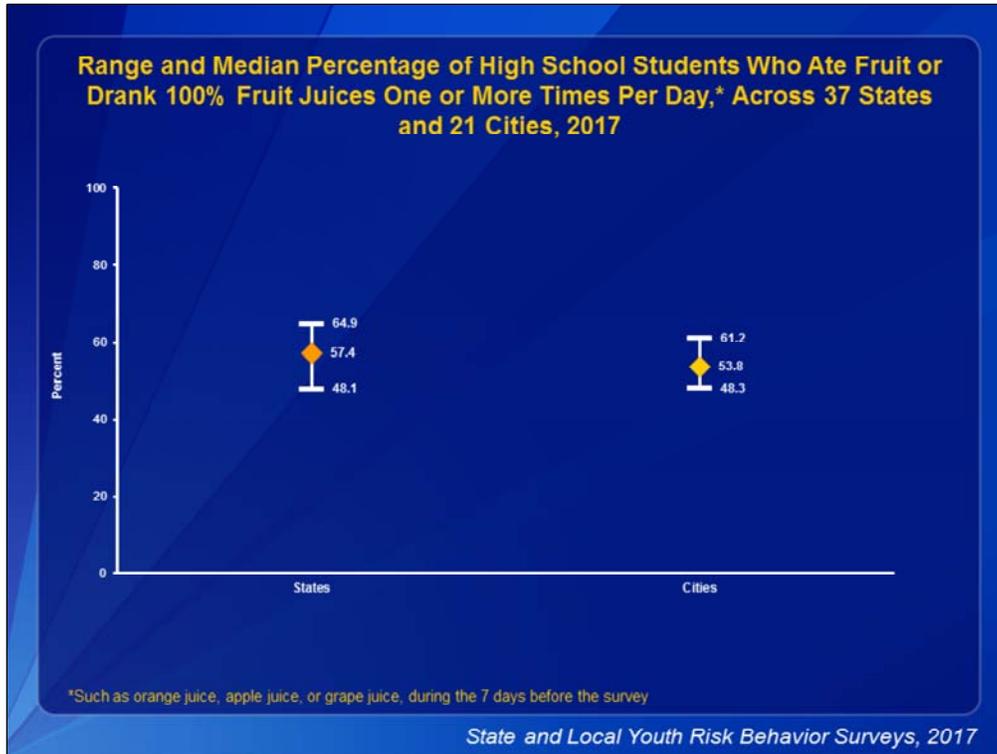
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey).

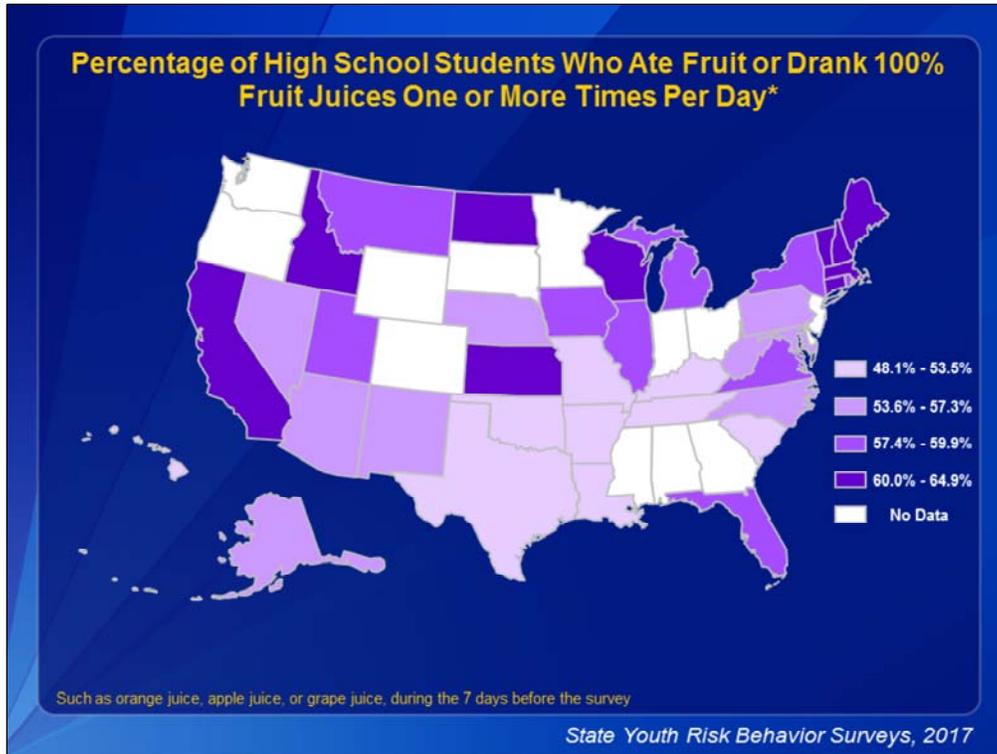
The percentage for 1999 is 62.6. The percentage for 2001 is 61.3. The percentage for 2003 is 60.7. The percentage for 2005 is 59.9. The percentage for 2007 is 60.4. The percentage for 2009 is 64.8. The percentage for 2011 is 64.0. The percentage for 2013 is 62.6. The percentage for 2015 is 63.3. The percentage for 2017 is 60.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2017.

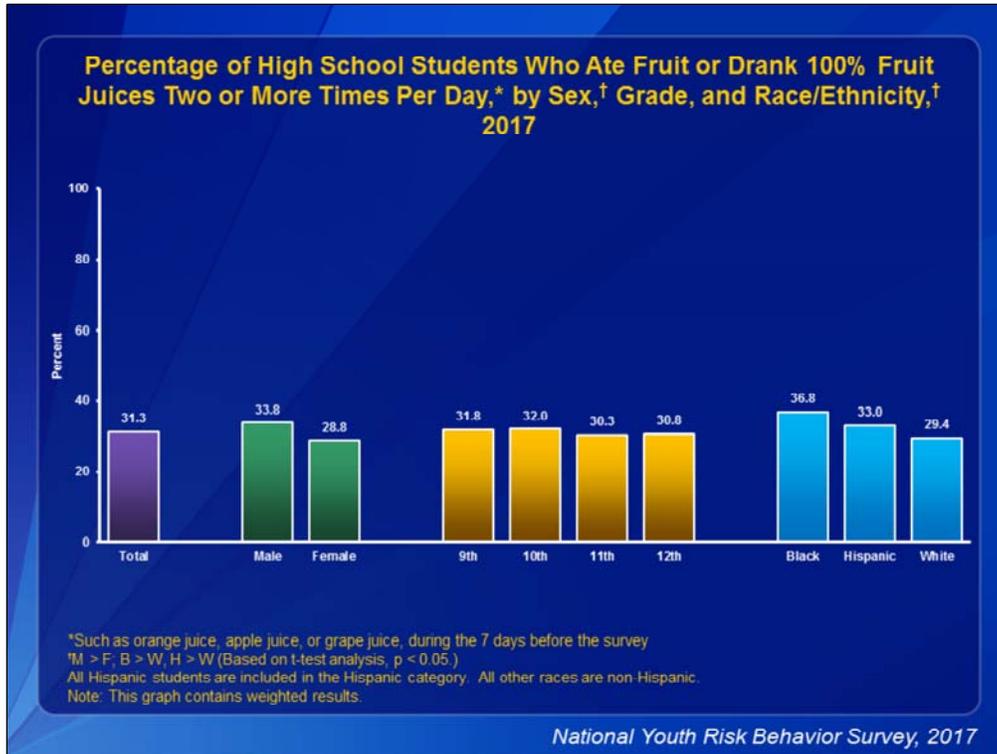


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 21 cities for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 48.1% to 64.9%. The median across states was 57.4%. The range across cities was 48.3% to 61.2%. The median across cities was 53.8%.



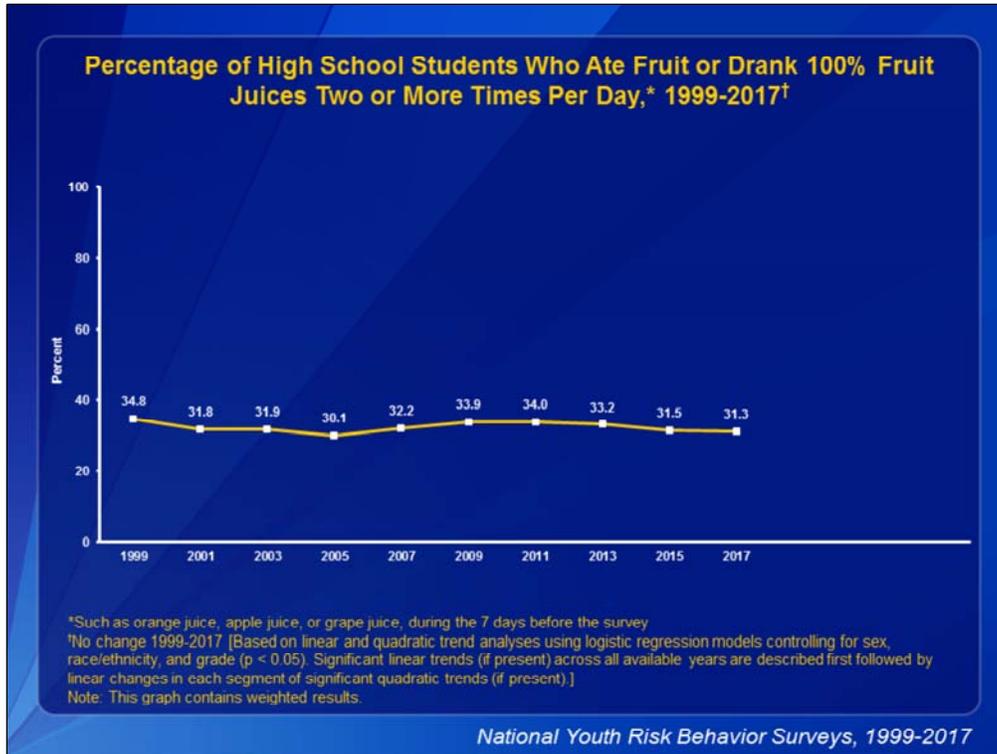
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 48.1% to 64.9%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 48.1% to 53.5%. Alaska, Arizona, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 53.6% to 57.3%. Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, range from 57.4% to 59.9%. California, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 60.0% to 64.9%. Delaware, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 31.3. The percentage for Male students is 33.8. The percentage for Female students is 28.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 31.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 32.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 30.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 30.8. The percentage for Black students is 36.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 33.0. The percentage for White students is 29.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

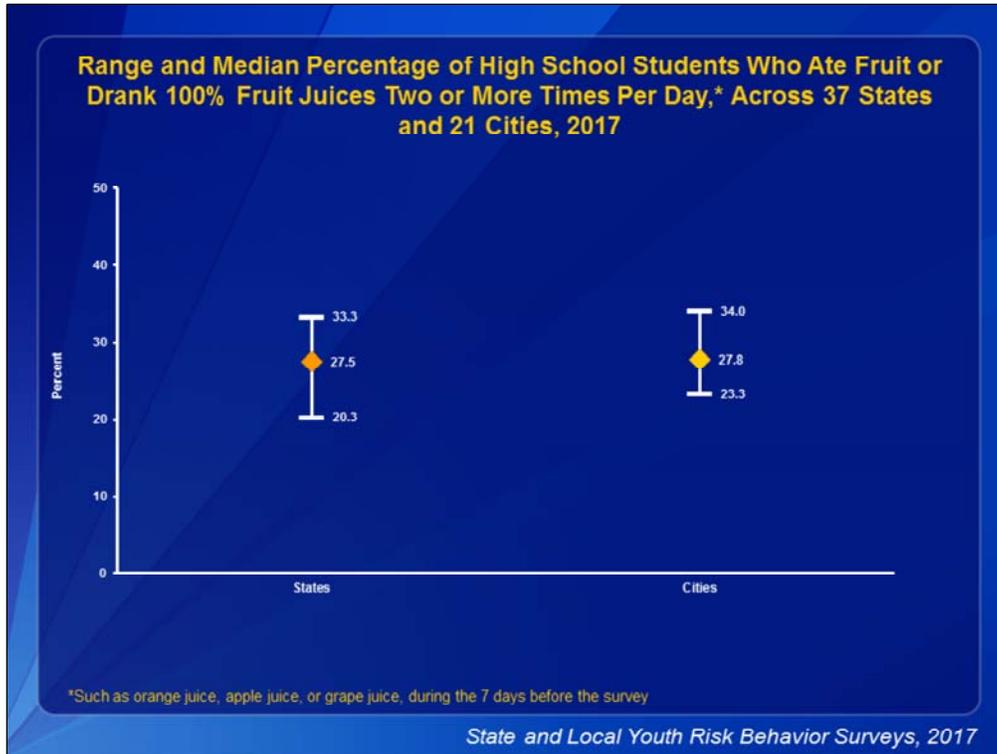
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey).

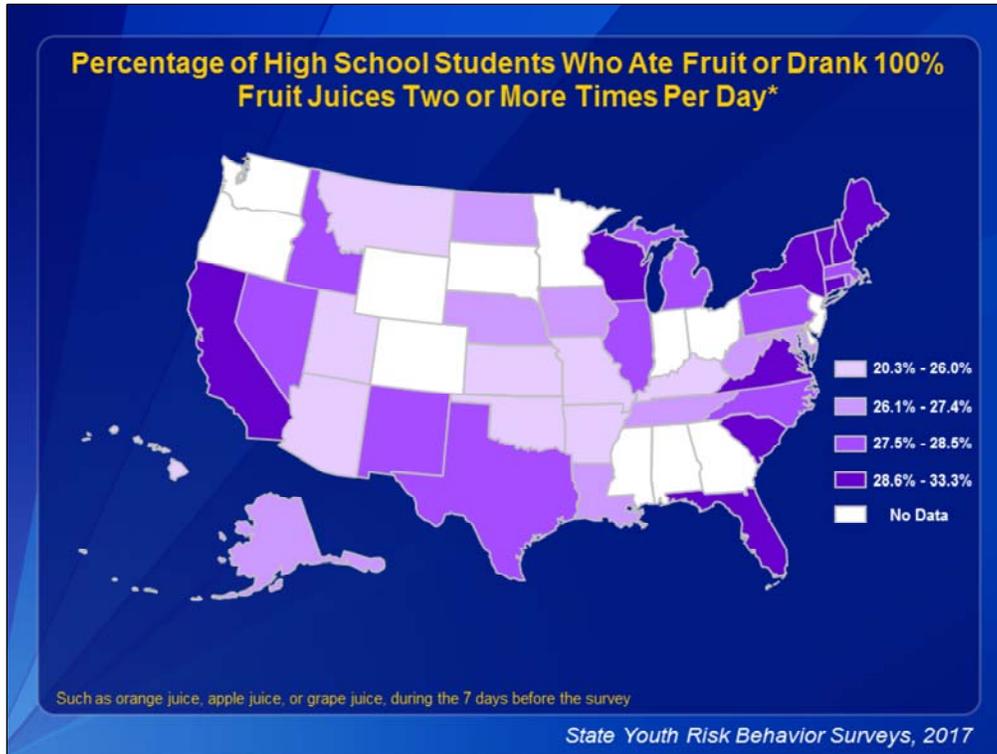
The percentage for 1999 is 34.8. The percentage for 2001 is 31.8. The percentage for 2003 is 31.9. The percentage for 2005 is 30.1. The percentage for 2007 is 32.2. The percentage for 2009 is 33.9. The percentage for 2011 is 34.0. The percentage for 2013 is 33.2. The percentage for 2015 is 31.5. The percentage for 2017 is 31.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2017.

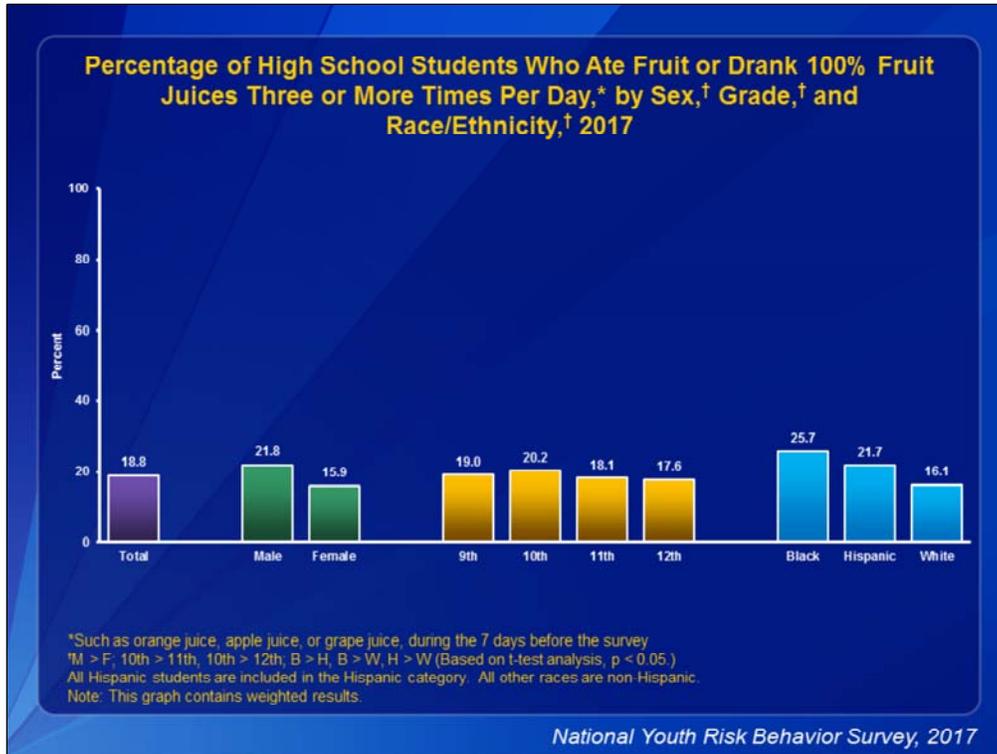


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 21 cities for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 20.3% to 33.3%. The median across states was 27.5%. The range across cities was 23.3% to 34.0%. The median across cities was 27.8%.



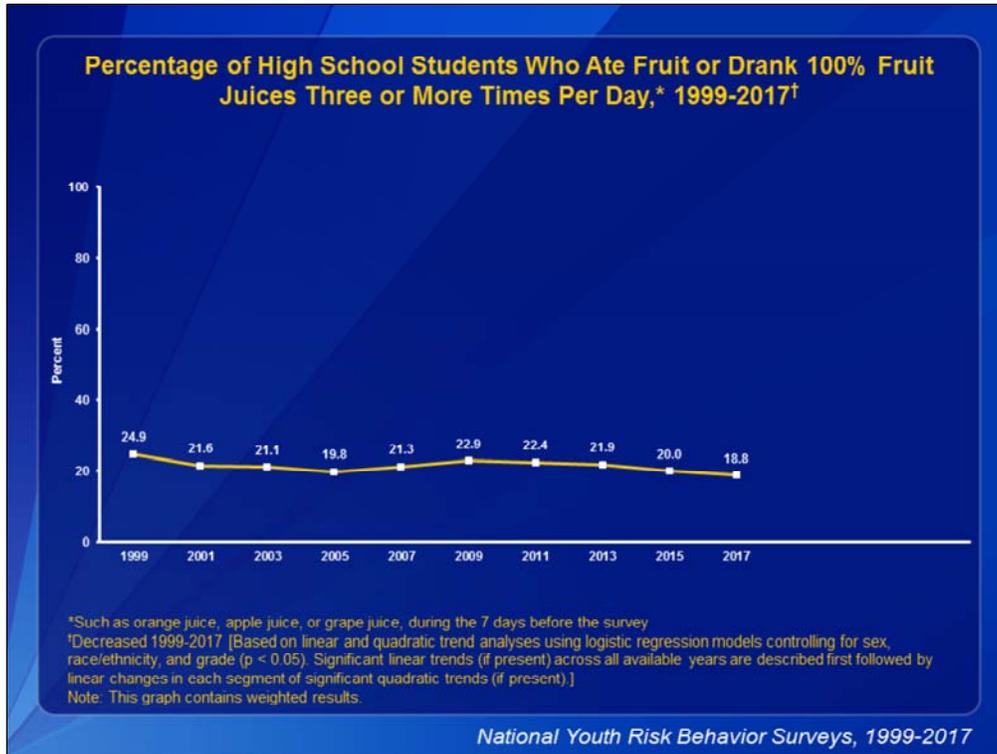
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 20.3% to 33.3%. Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Utah, range from 20.3% to 26.0%. Alaska, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, North Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 26.1% to 27.4%. Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 27.5% to 28.5%. California, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 28.6% to 33.3%. Delaware, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 18.8. The percentage for Male students is 21.8. The percentage for Female students is 15.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 19.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 20.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 18.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 17.6. The percentage for Black students is 25.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 21.7. The percentage for White students is 16.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

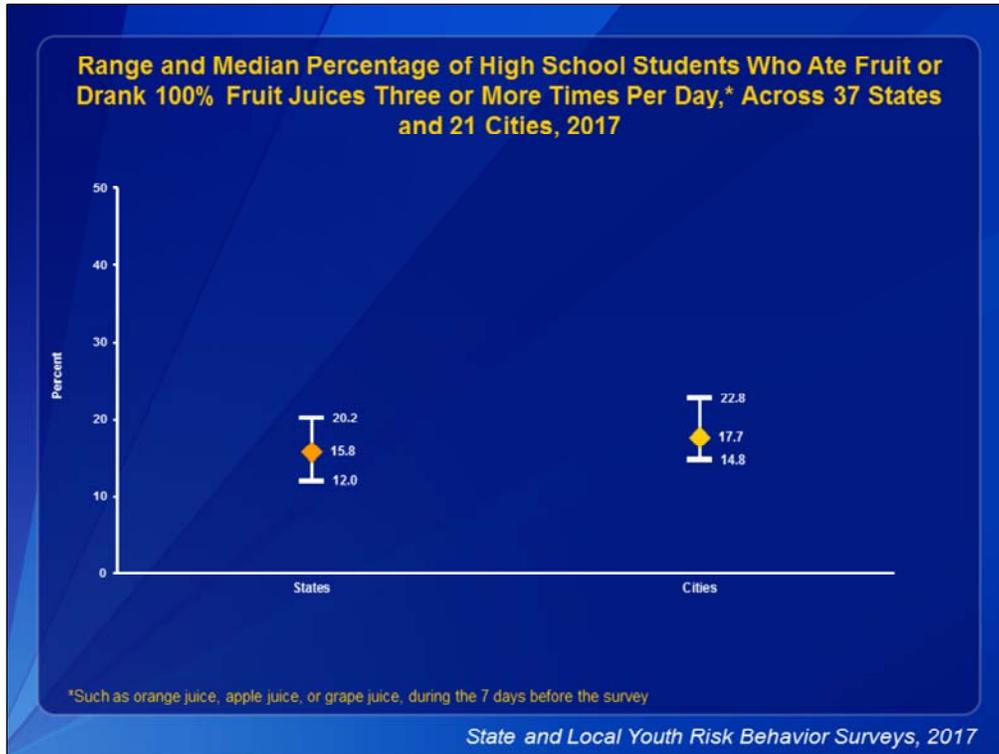
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey).

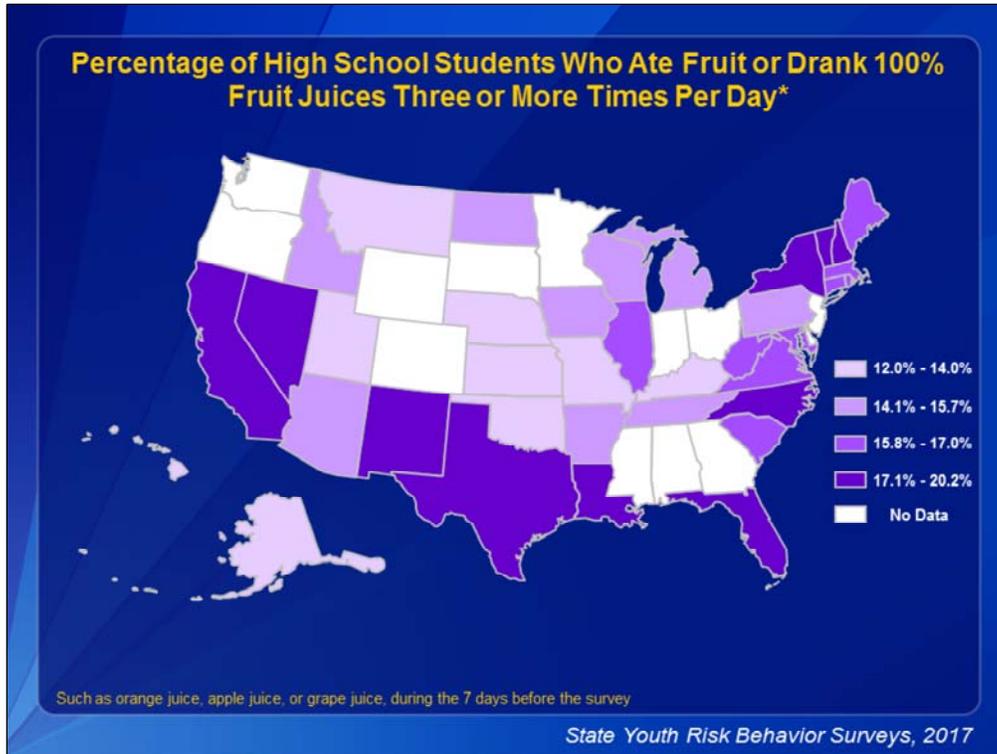
The percentage for 1999 is 24.9. The percentage for 2001 is 21.6. The percentage for 2003 is 21.1. The percentage for 2005 is 19.8. The percentage for 2007 is 21.3. The percentage for 2009 is 22.9. The percentage for 2011 is 22.4. The percentage for 2013 is 21.9. The percentage for 2015 is 20.0. The percentage for 2017 is 18.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2017.

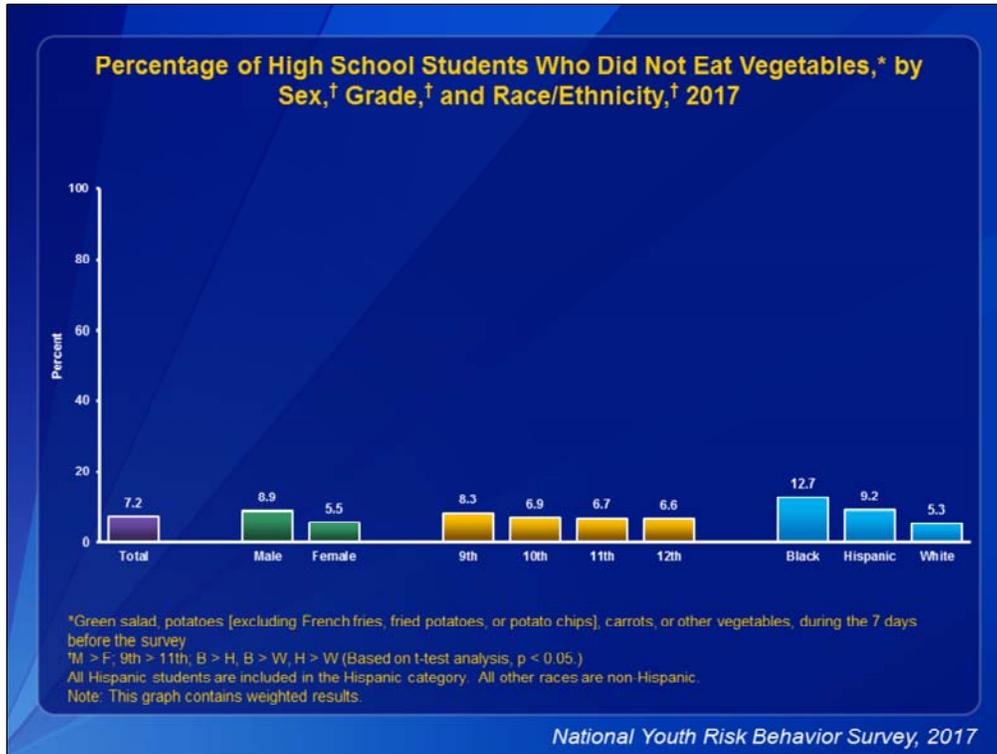


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 21 cities for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 12.0% to 20.2%. The median across states was 15.8%. The range across cities was 14.8% to 22.8%. The median across cities was 17.7%.



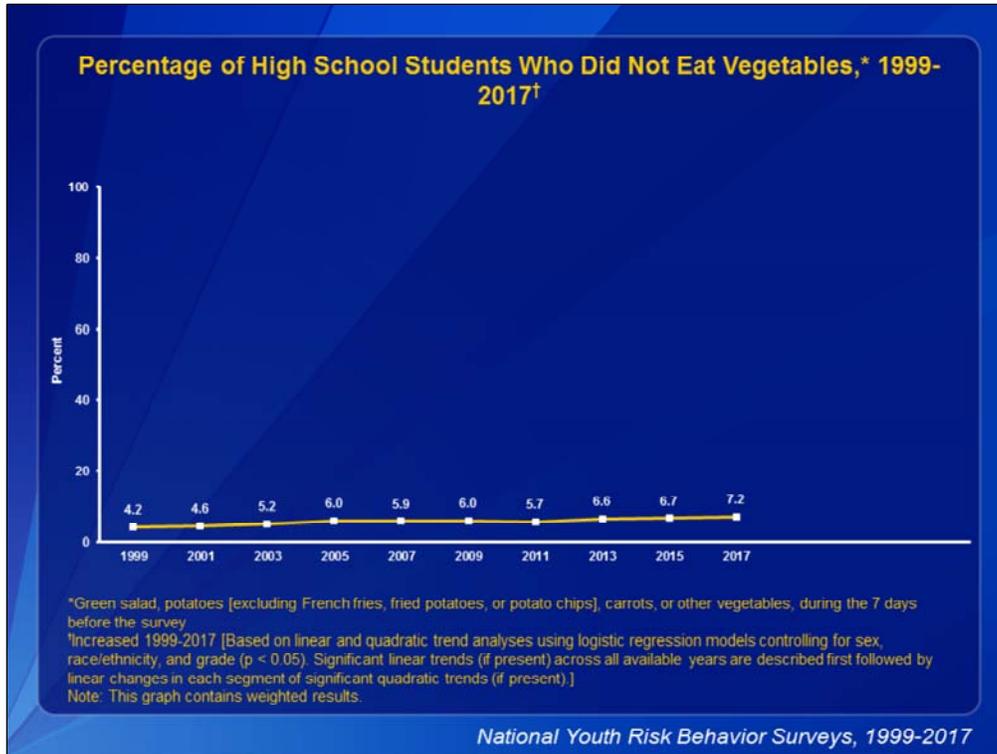
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 12% to 20.2%. Alaska, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Utah, range from 12.0% to 14.0%. Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, range from 14.1% to 15.7%. Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 15.8% to 17.0%. California, Florida, Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Vermont, range from 17.1% to 20.2%. Delaware, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



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

The percentage for all students is 7.2. The percentage for Male students is 8.9. The percentage for Female students is 5.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.6. The percentage for Black students is 12.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.2. The percentage for White students is 5.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

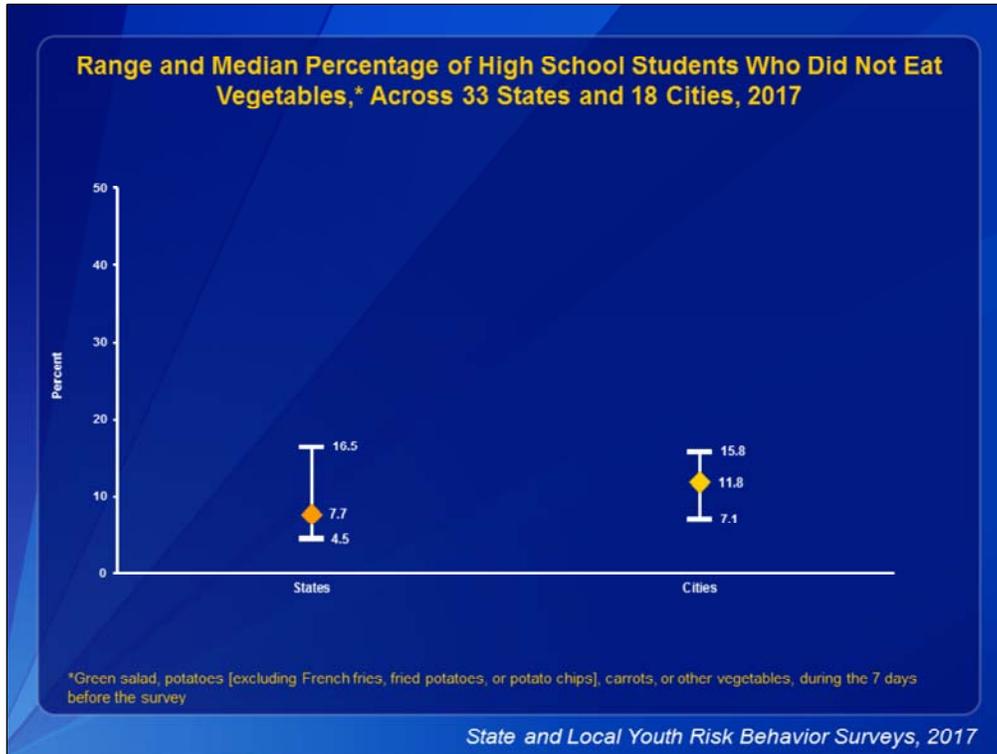
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students.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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

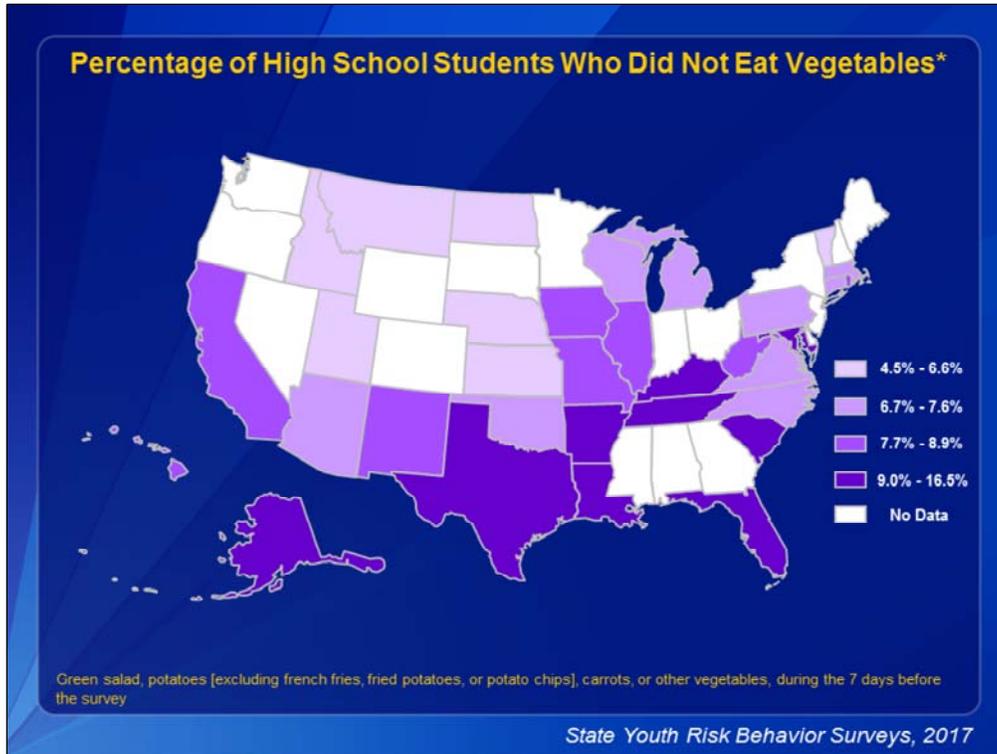
The percentage for 1999 is 4.2. The percentage for 2001 is 4.6. The percentage for 2003 is 5.2. The percentage for 2005 is 6.0. The percentage for 2007 is 5.9. The percentage for 2009 is 6.0. The percentage for 2011 is 5.7. The percentage for 2013 is 6.6. The percentage for 2015 is 6.7. The percentage for 2017 is 7.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1999 to 2017.

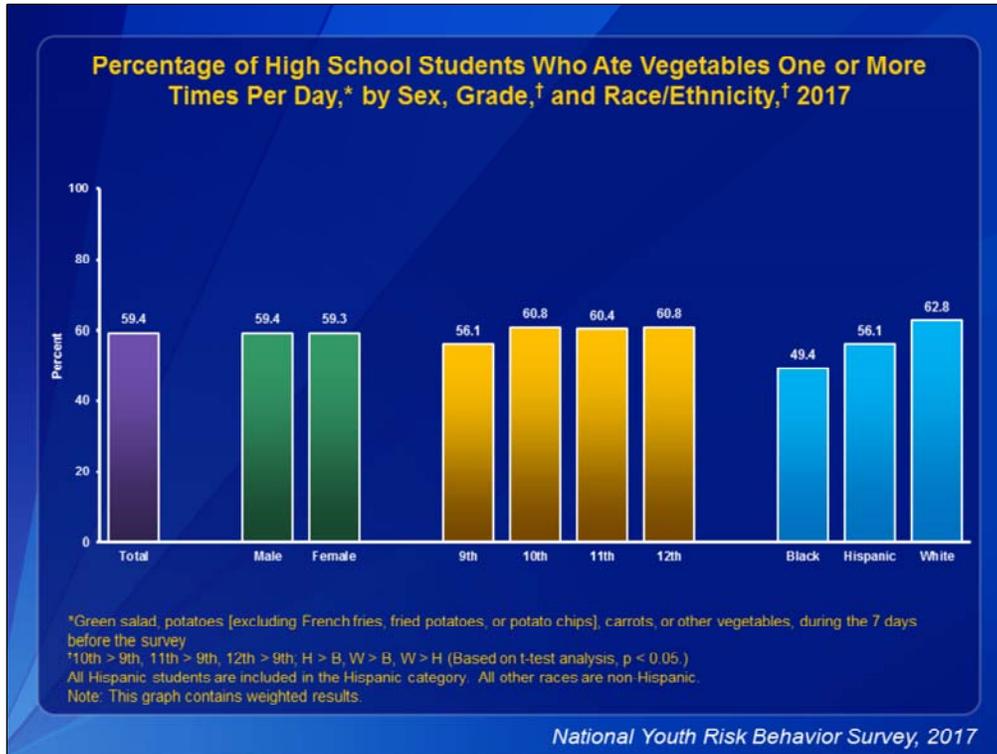


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 4.5% to 16.5%. The median across states was 7.7%. The range across cities was 7.1% to 15.8%. The median across cities was 11.8%.



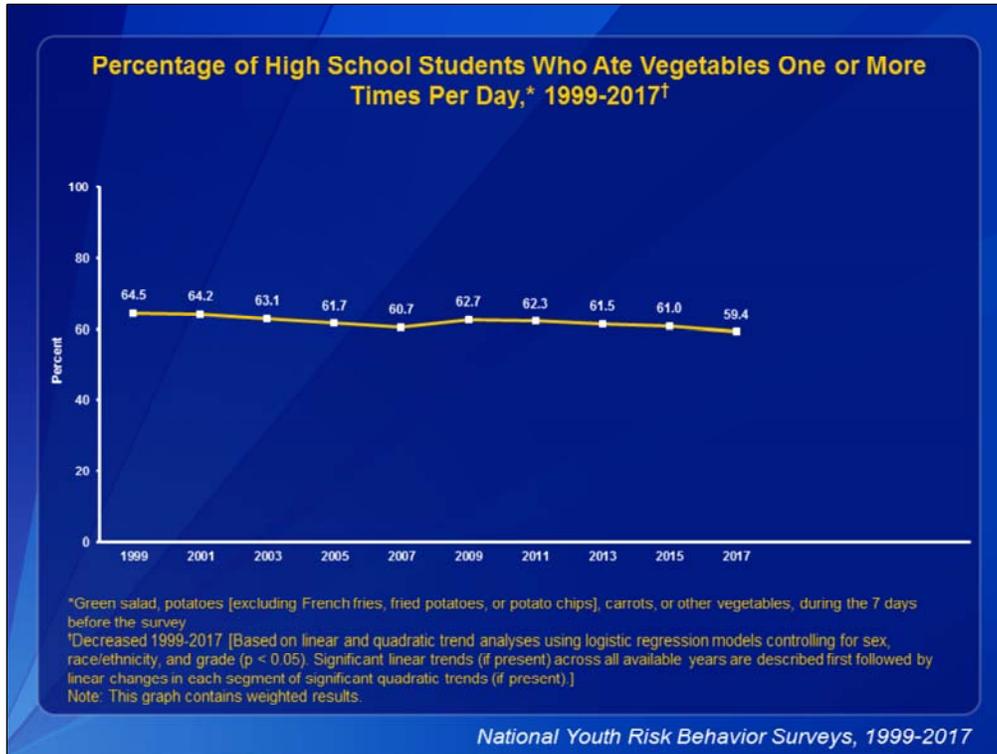
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not eat vegetables during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 4.5% to 16.5%. Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, range from 4.5% to 6.6%. Arizona, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 6.7% to 7.6%. California, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, New Mexico, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 7.7% to 8.9%. Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 9.0% to 16.5%. New York, Nevada, New Hampshire, Maine, Delaware, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 59.4. The percentage for Male students is 59.4. The percentage for Female students is 59.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 56.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 60.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 60.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 60.8. The percentage for Black students is 49.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 56.1. The percentage for White students is 62.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

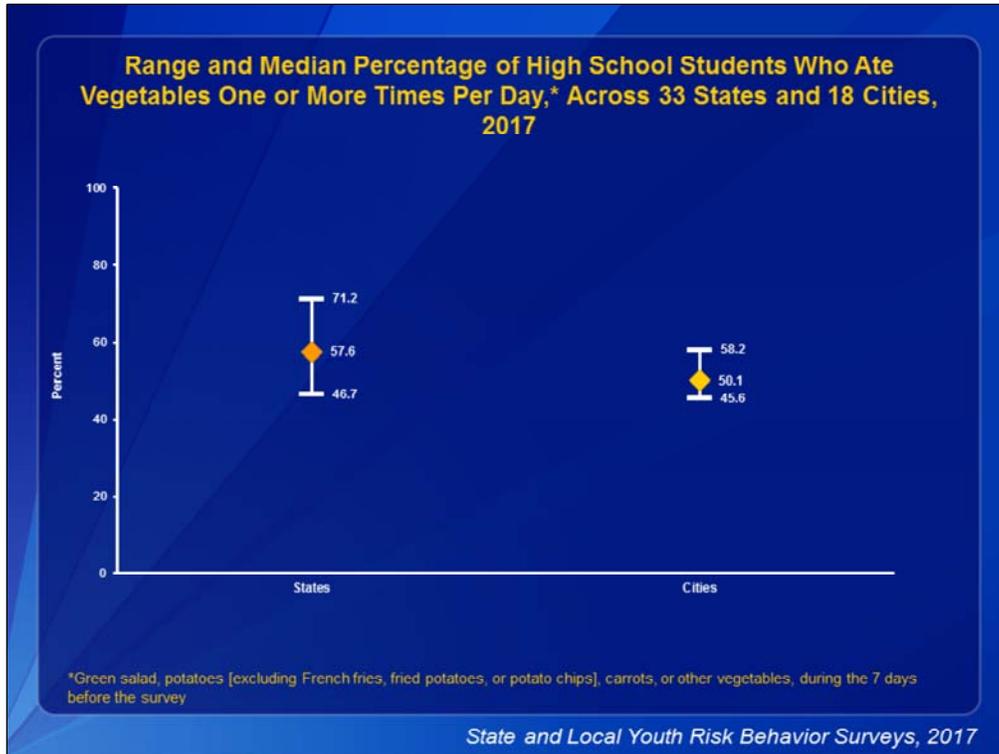
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

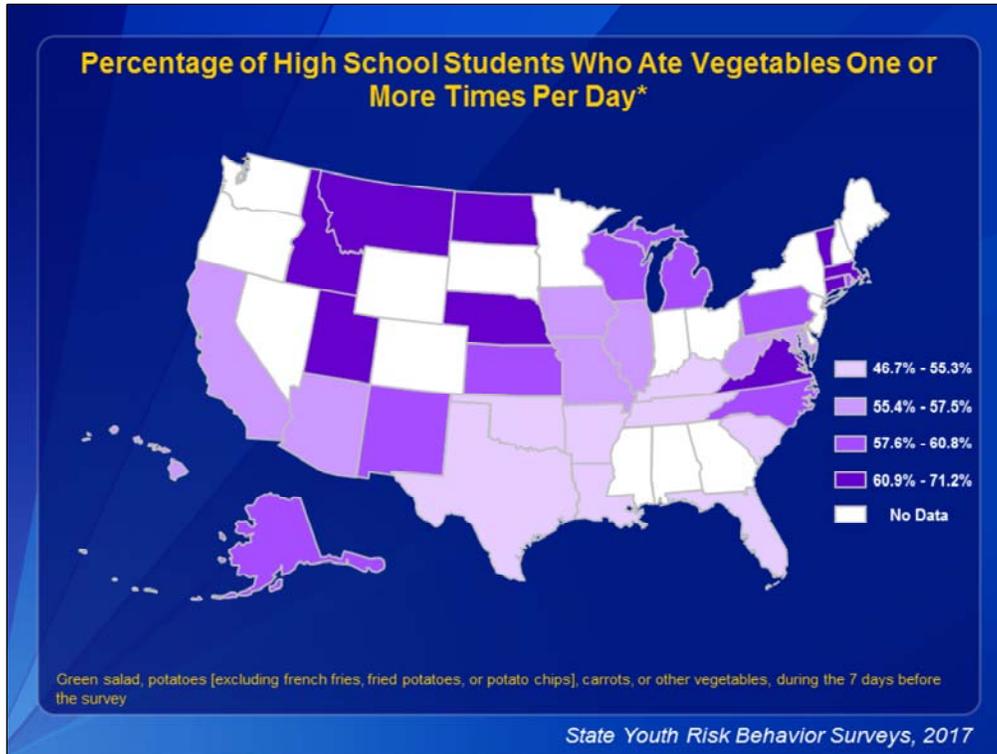
The percentage for 1999 is 64.5. The percentage for 2001 is 64.2. The percentage for 2003 is 63.1. The percentage for 2005 is 61.7. The percentage for 2007 is 60.7. The percentage for 2009 is 62.7. The percentage for 2011 is 62.3. The percentage for 2013 is 61.5. The percentage for 2015 is 61.0. The percentage for 2017 is 59.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2017.

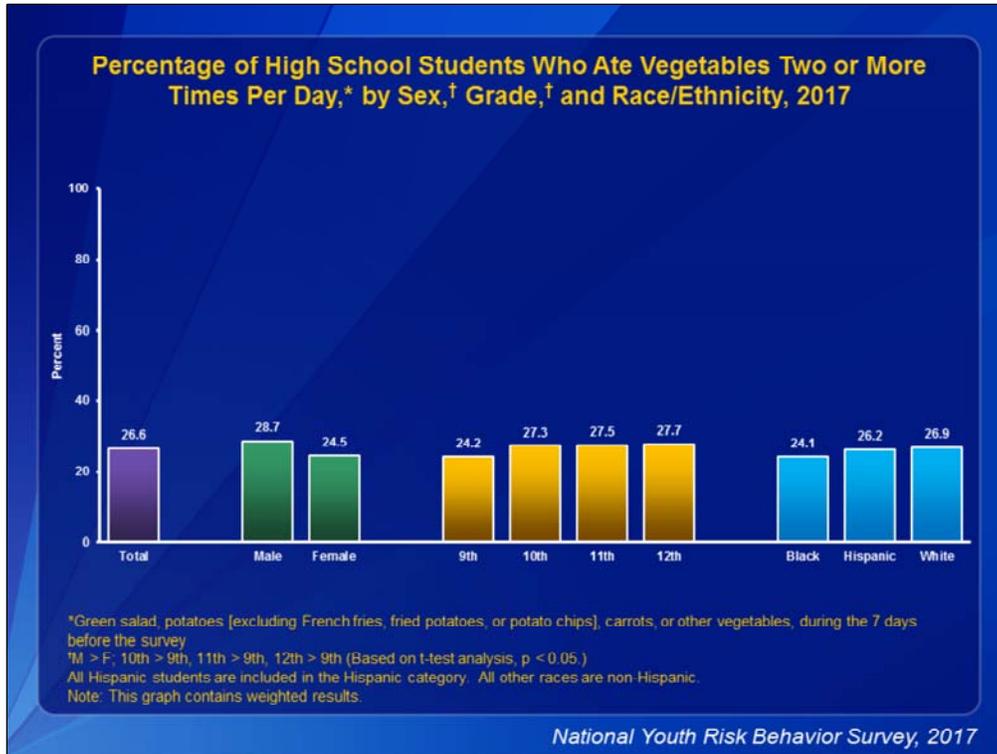


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 46.7% to 71.2%. The median across states was 57.6%. The range across cities was 45.6% to 58.2%. The median across cities was 50.1%.



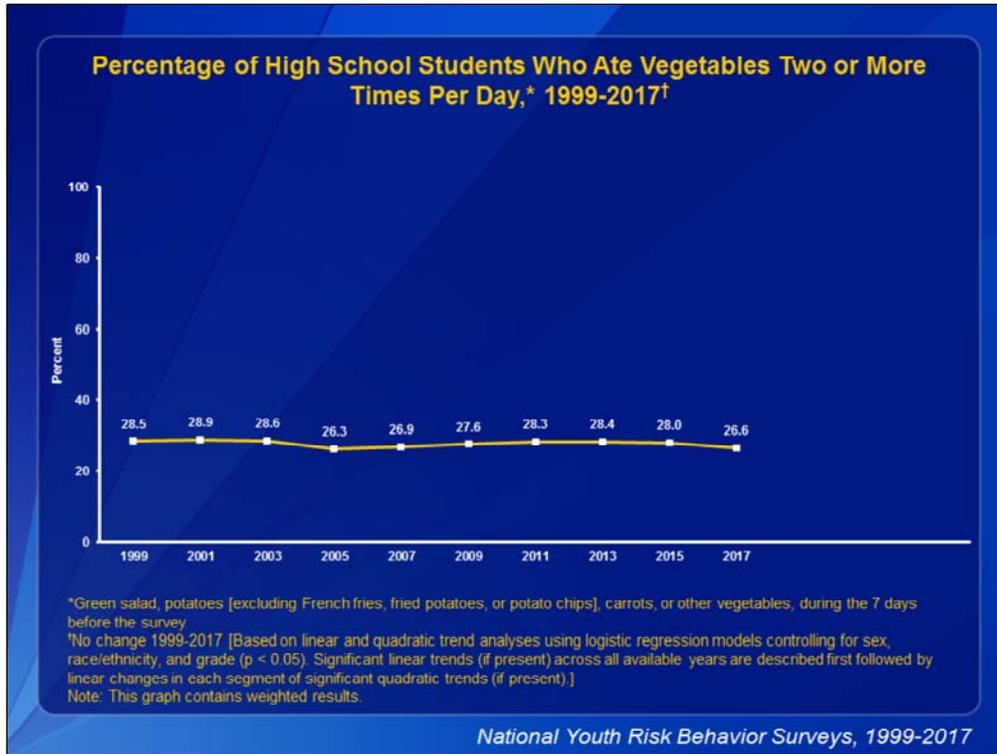
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 46.7% to 71.2%. Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 46.7% to 55.3%. Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, range from 55.4% to 57.5%. Alaska, Kansas, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 57.6% to 60.8%. Connecticut, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, range from 60.9% to 71.2%. New York, Nevada, New Hampshire, Maine, Delaware, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 26.6. The percentage for Male students is 28.7. The percentage for Female students is 24.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 24.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 27.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 27.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 27.7. The percentage for Black students is 24.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 26.2. The percentage for White students is 26.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

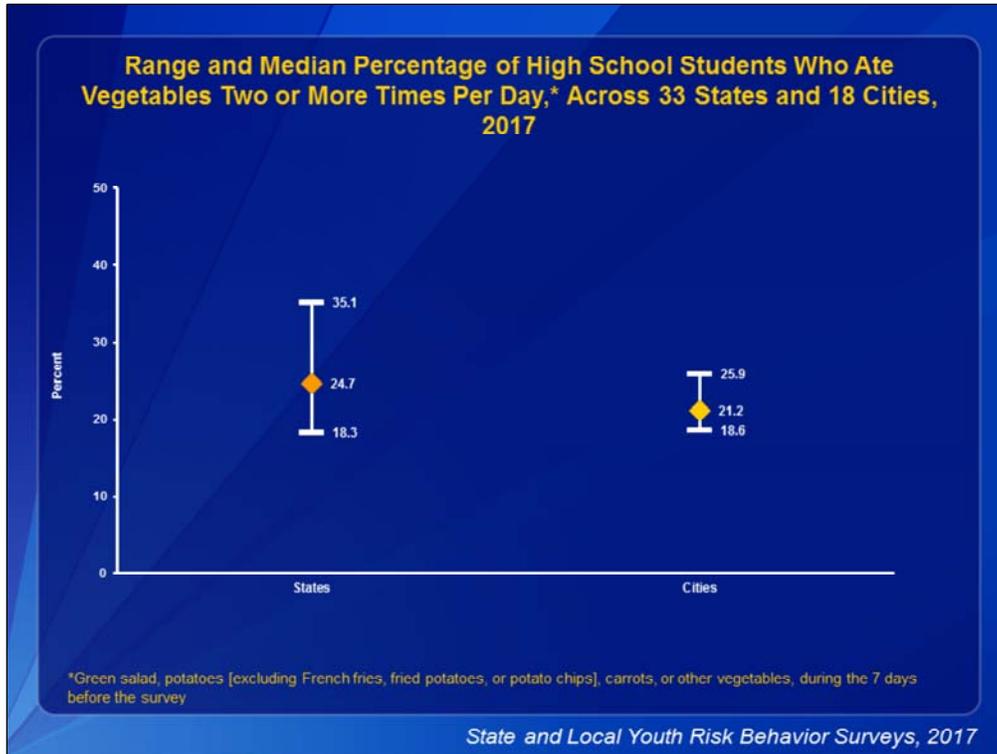
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

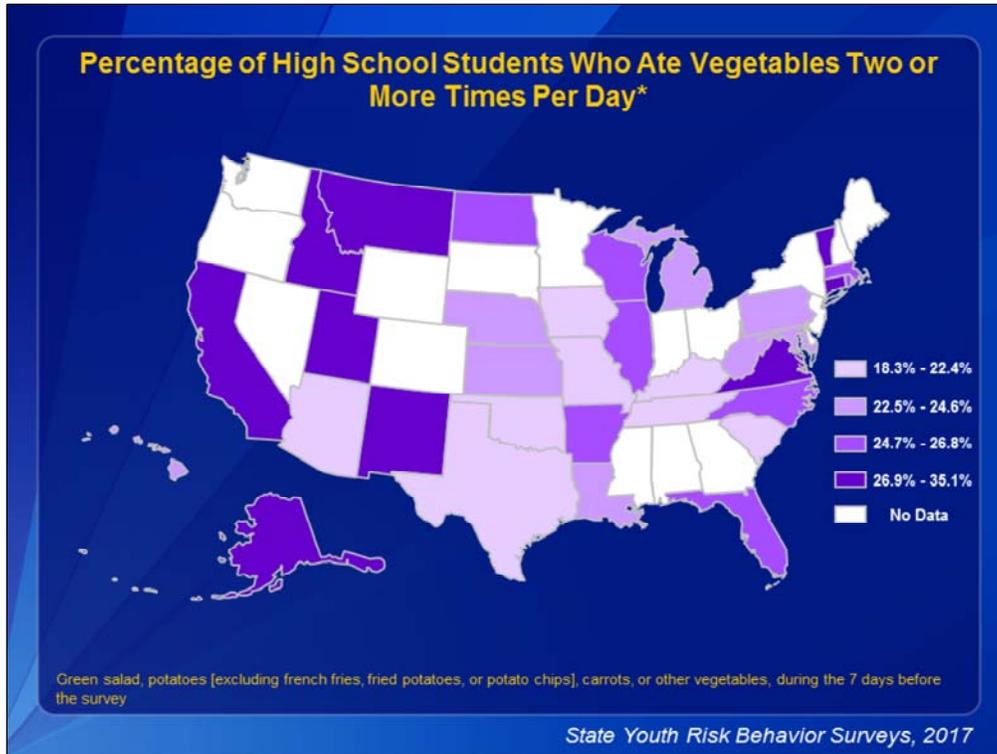
The percentage for 1999 is 28.5. The percentage for 2001 is 28.9. The percentage for 2003 is 28.6. The percentage for 2005 is 26.3. The percentage for 2007 is 26.9. The percentage for 2009 is 27.6. The percentage for 2011 is 28.3. The percentage for 2013 is 28.4. The percentage for 2015 is 28.0. The percentage for 2017 is 26.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2017.

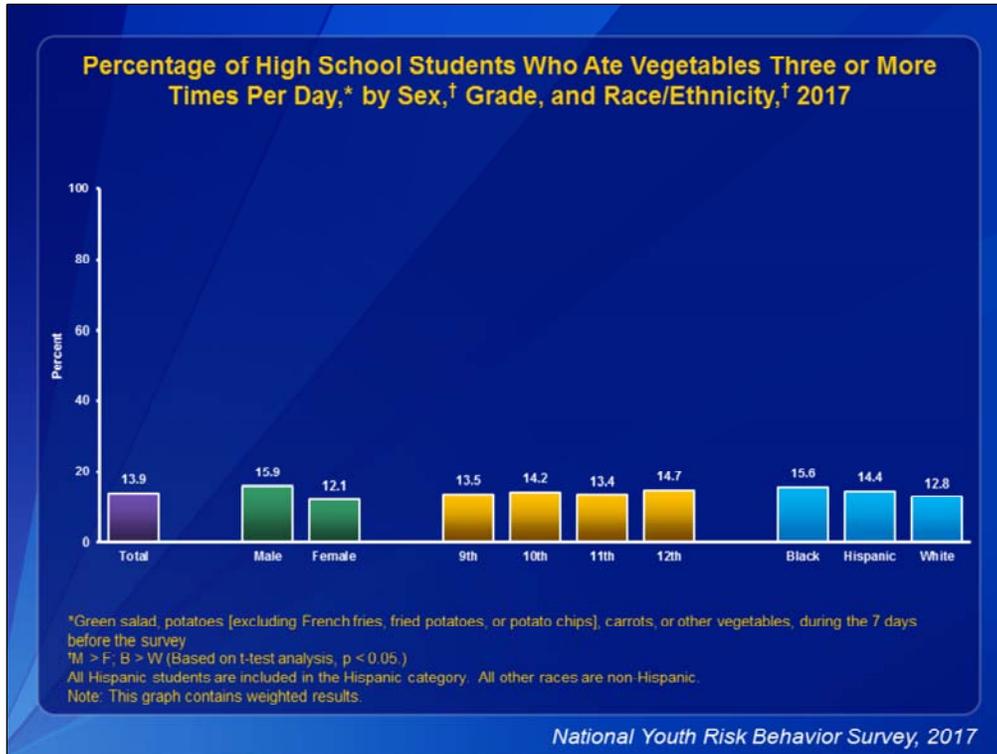


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 18.3% to 35.1%. The median across states was 24.7%. The range across cities was 18.6% to 25.9%. The median across cities was 21.2%.



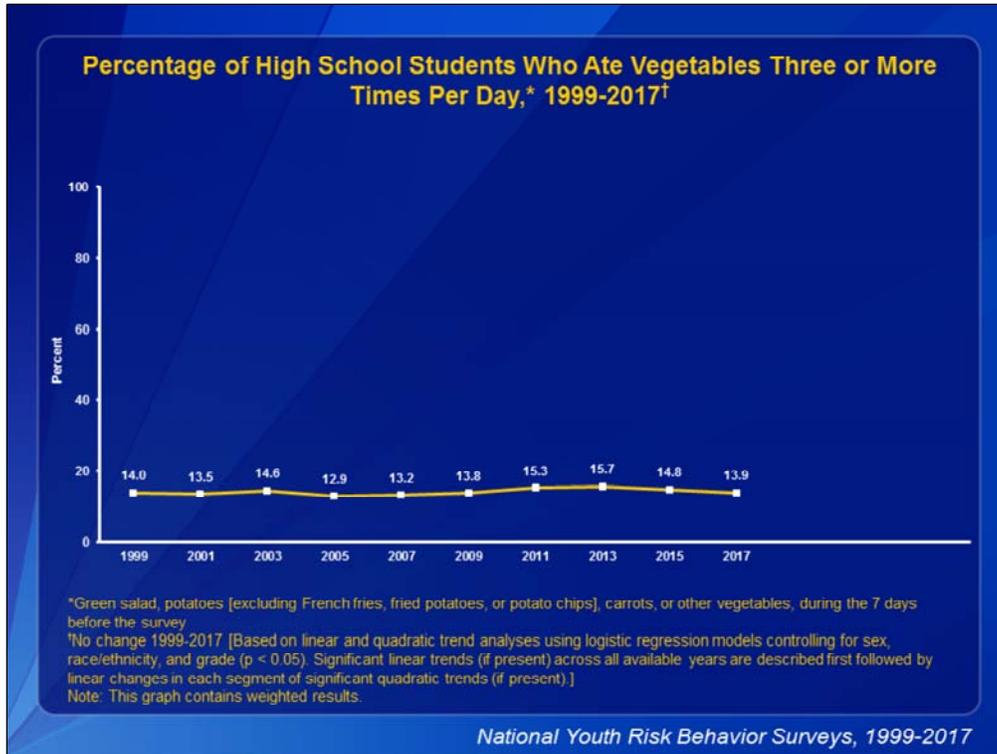
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 18.3% to 35.1%. Arizona, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 18.3% to 22.4%. Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 22.5% to 24.6%. Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 24.7% to 26.8%. Alaska, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, range from 26.9% to 35.1%. New York, Nevada, New Hampshire, Maine, Delaware, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 13.9. The percentage for Male students is 15.9. The percentage for Female students is 12.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 13.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.7. The percentage for Black students is 15.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.4. The percentage for White students is 12.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

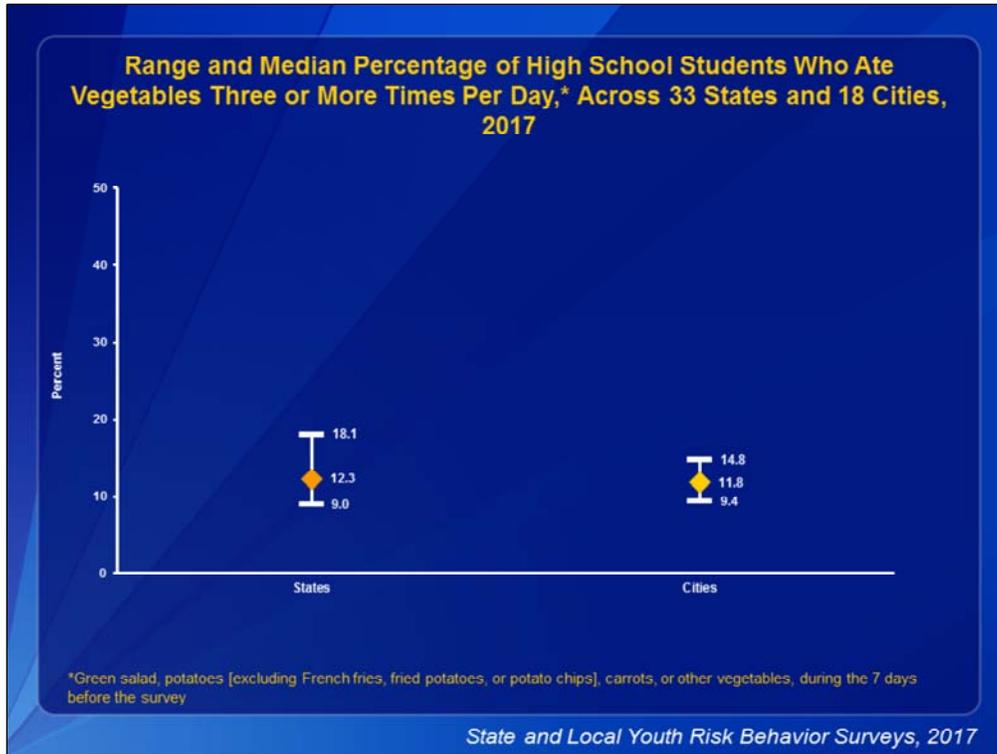
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

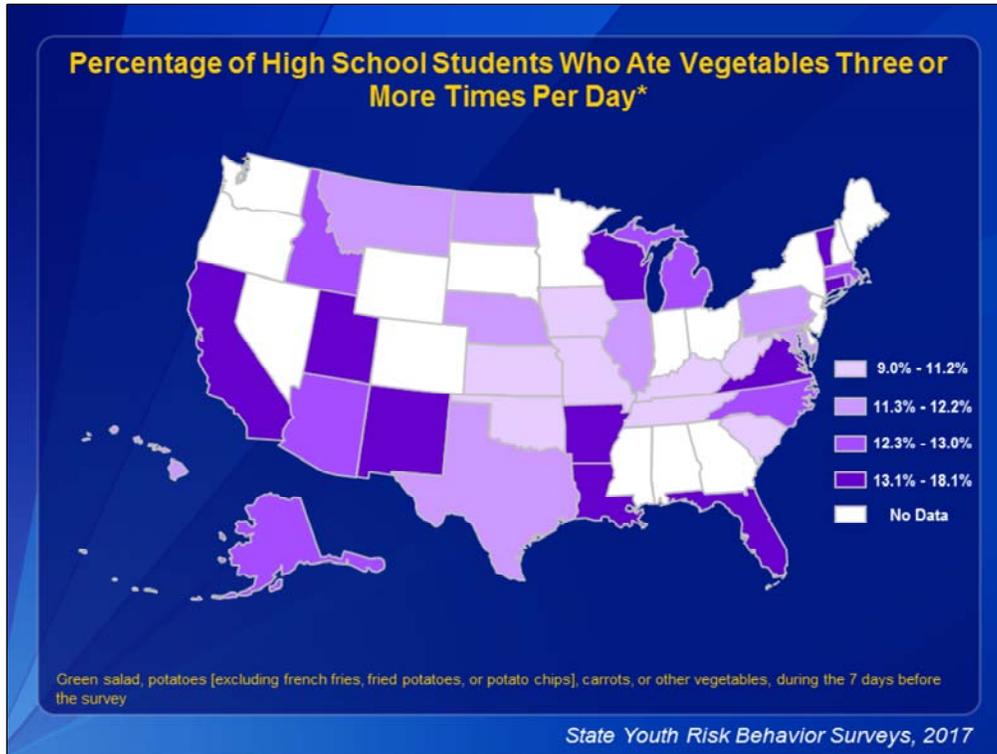
The percentage for 1999 is 14.0. The percentage for 2001 is 13.5. The percentage for 2003 is 14.6. The percentage for 2005 is 12.9. The percentage for 2007 is 13.2. The percentage for 2009 is 13.8. The percentage for 2011 is 15.3. The percentage for 2013 is 15.7. The percentage for 2015 is 14.8. The percentage for 2017 is 13.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2017.

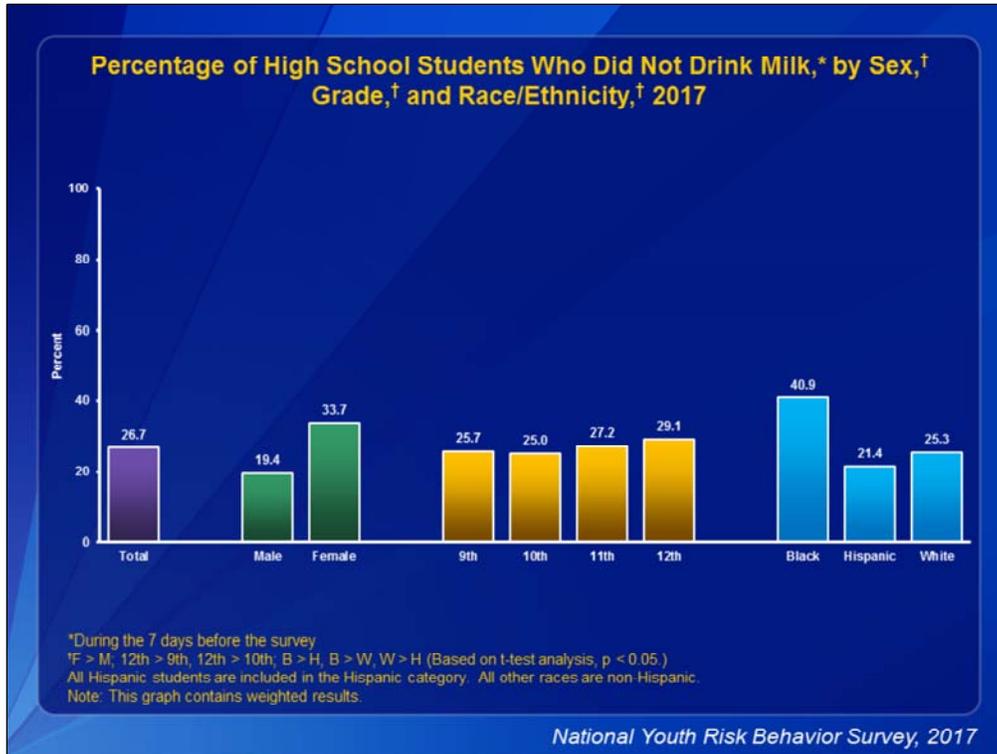


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 18 cities for high school students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 9.0% to 18.1%. The median across states was 12.3%. The range across cities was 9.4% to 14.8%. The median across cities was 11.8%.



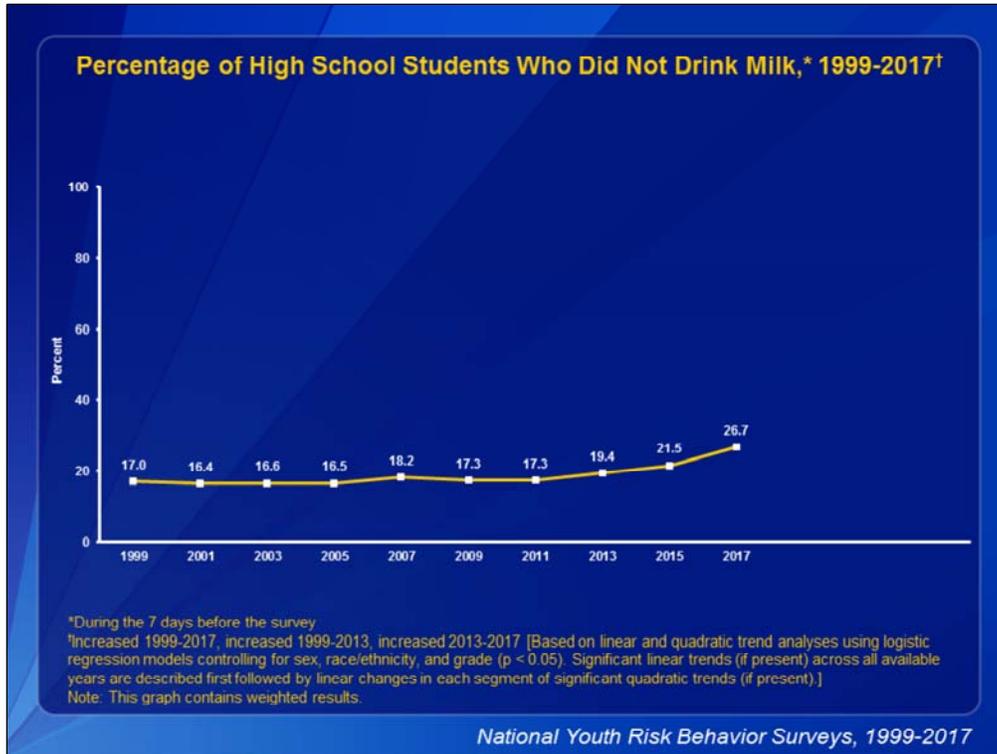
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 9% to 18.1%. Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 9.0% to 11.2%. Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, range from 11.3% to 12.2%. Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Rhode Island, range from 12.3% to 13.0%. Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 13.1% to 18.1%. New York, Nevada, New Hampshire, Maine, Delaware, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 26.7. The percentage for Male students is 19.4. The percentage for Female students is 33.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 25.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 25.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 27.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 29.1. The percentage for Black students is 40.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 21.4. The percentage for White students is 25.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

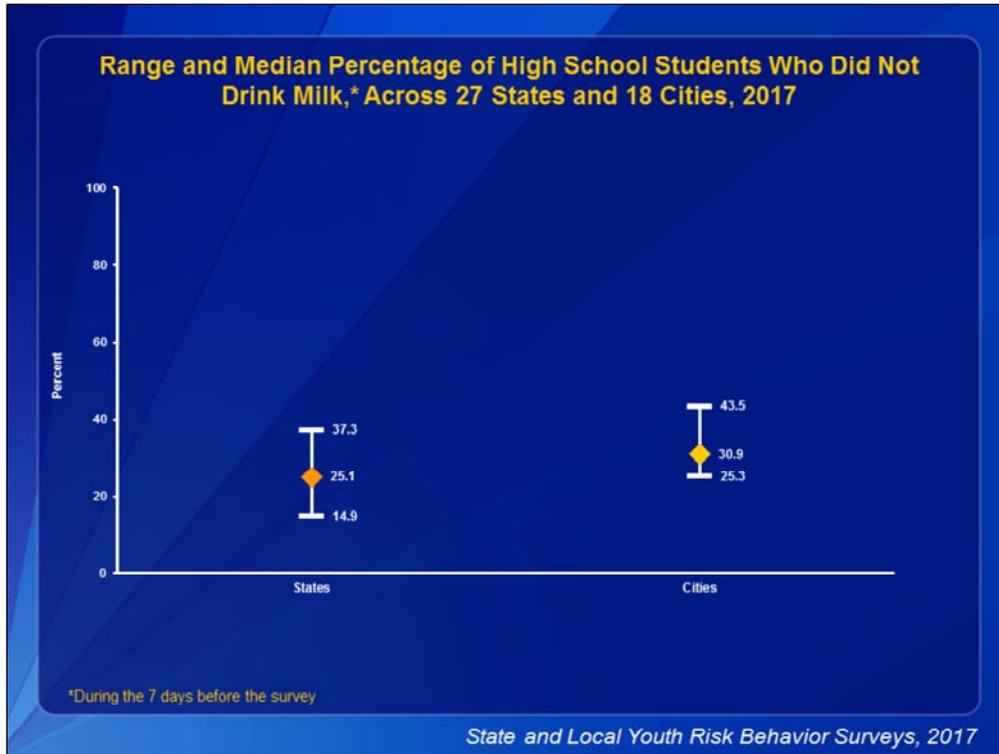
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

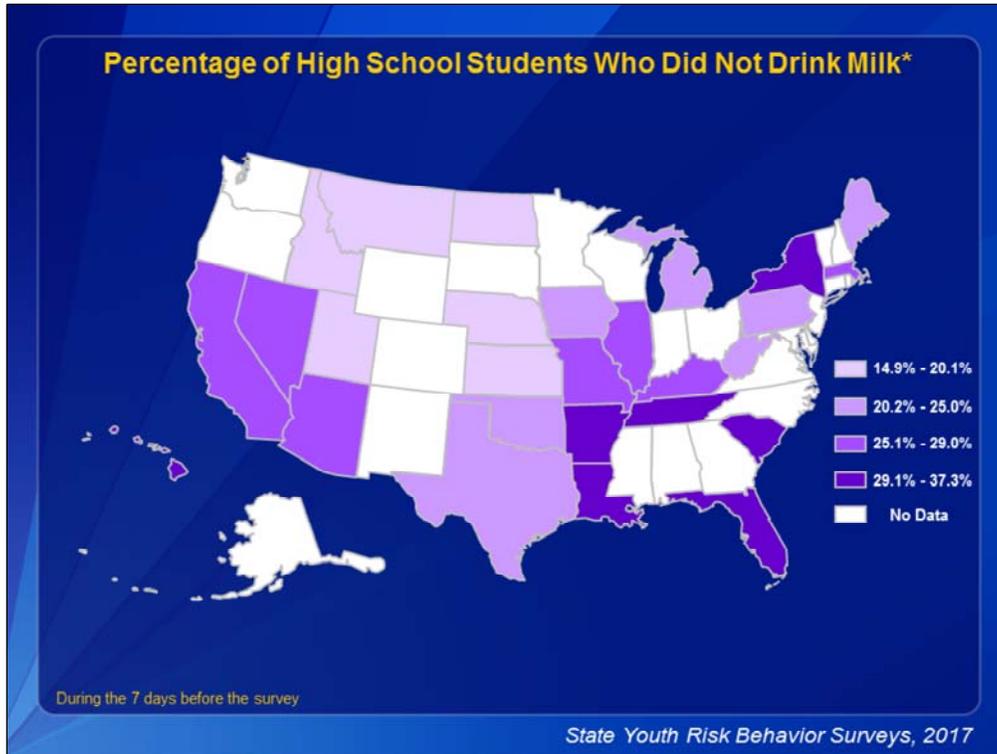
The percentage for 1999 is 17.0. The percentage for 2001 is 16.4. The percentage for 2003 is 16.6. The percentage for 2005 is 16.5. The percentage for 2007 is 18.2. The percentage for 2009 is 17.3. The percentage for 2011 is 17.3. The percentage for 2013 is 19.4. The percentage for 2015 is 21.5. The percentage for 2017 is 26.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1999 to 2017, increased from 1999 to 2013, and increased from 2013 to 2017.

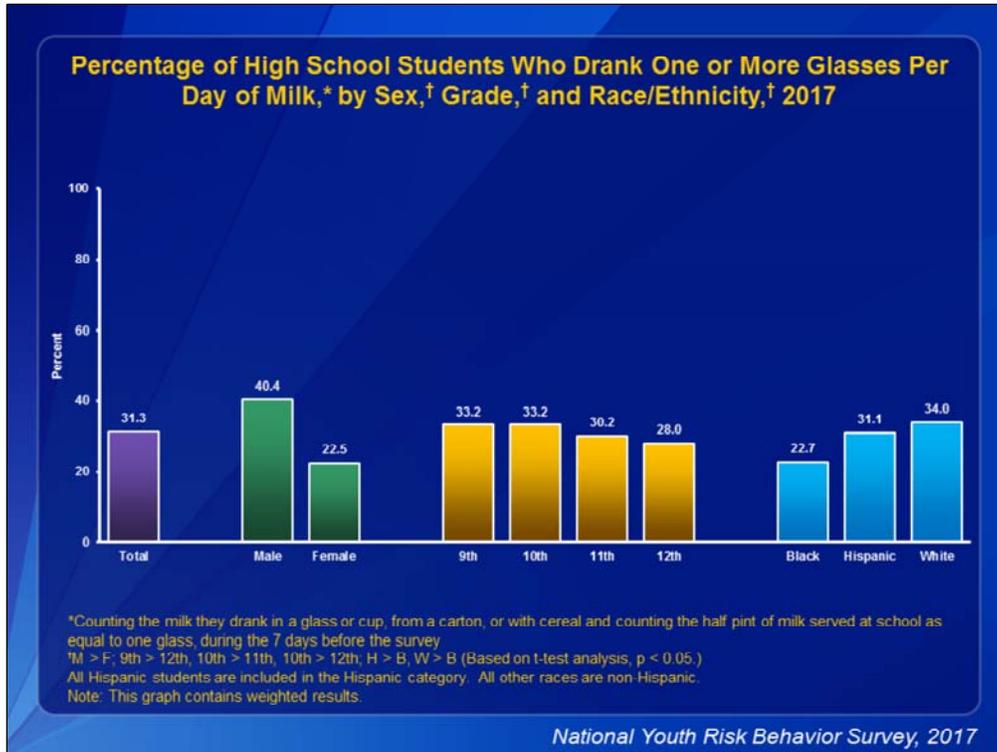


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 18 cities for high school students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 14.9% to 37.3%. The median across states was 25.1%. The range across cities was 25.3% to 43.5%. The median across cities was 30.9%.



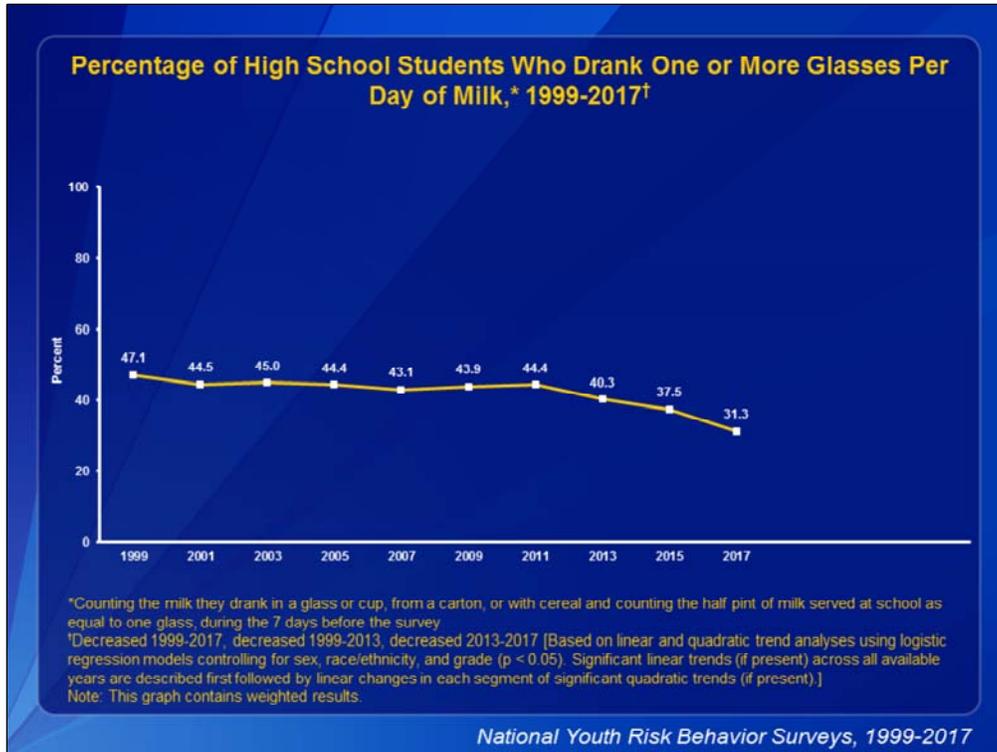
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 14.9% to 37.3%. Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah, range from 14.9% to 20.1%. Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, range from 20.2% to 25.0%. Arizona, California, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, range from 25.1% to 29.0%. Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 29.1% to 37.3%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 31.3. The percentage for Male students is 40.4. The percentage for Female students is 22.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 33.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 33.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 30.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 28.0. The percentage for Black students is 22.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 31.1. The percentage for White students is 34.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

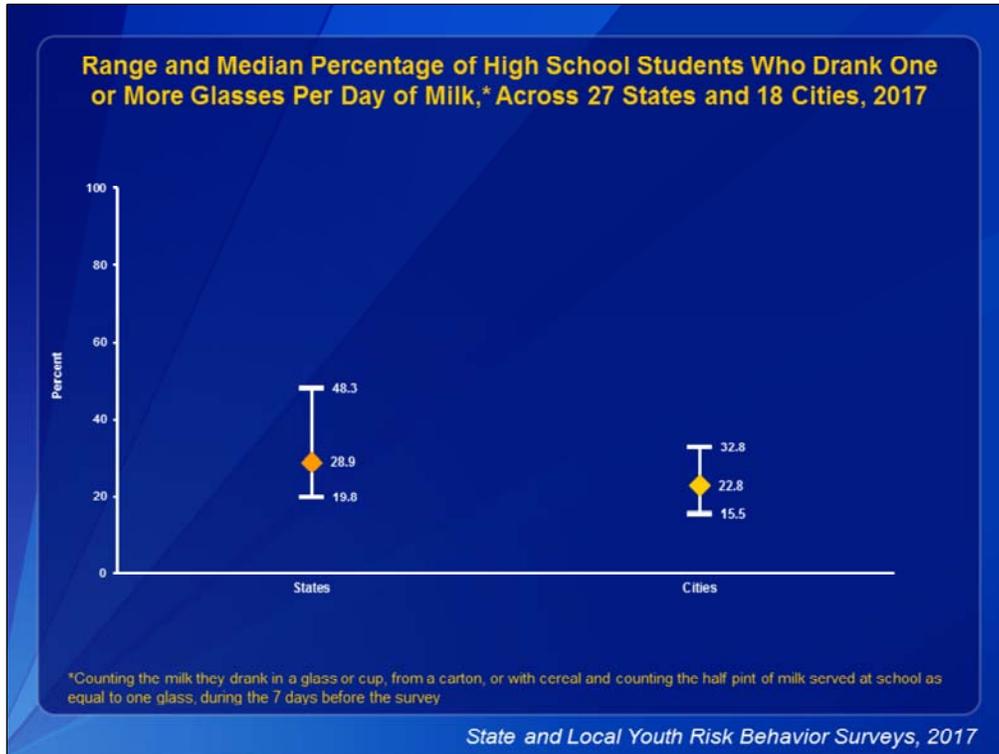
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey).

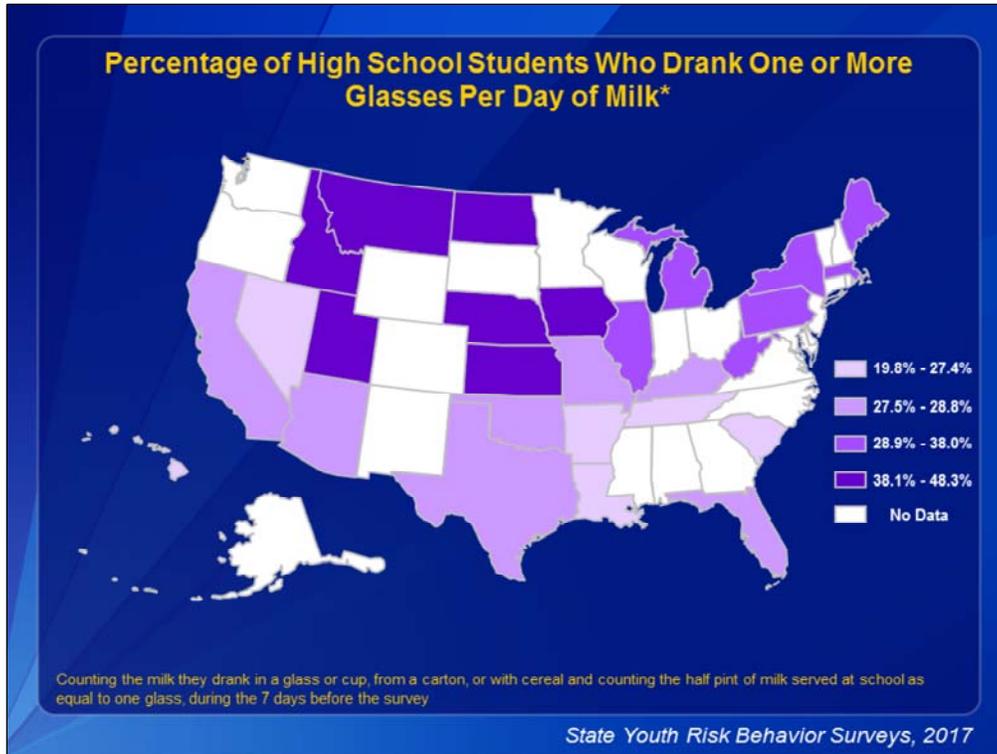
The percentage for 1999 is 47.1. The percentage for 2001 is 44.5. The percentage for 2003 is 45.0. The percentage for 2005 is 44.4. The percentage for 2007 is 43.1. The percentage for 2009 is 43.9. The percentage for 2011 is 44.4. The percentage for 2013 is 40.3. The percentage for 2015 is 37.5. The percentage for 2017 is 31.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2017, decreased from 1999 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2017.

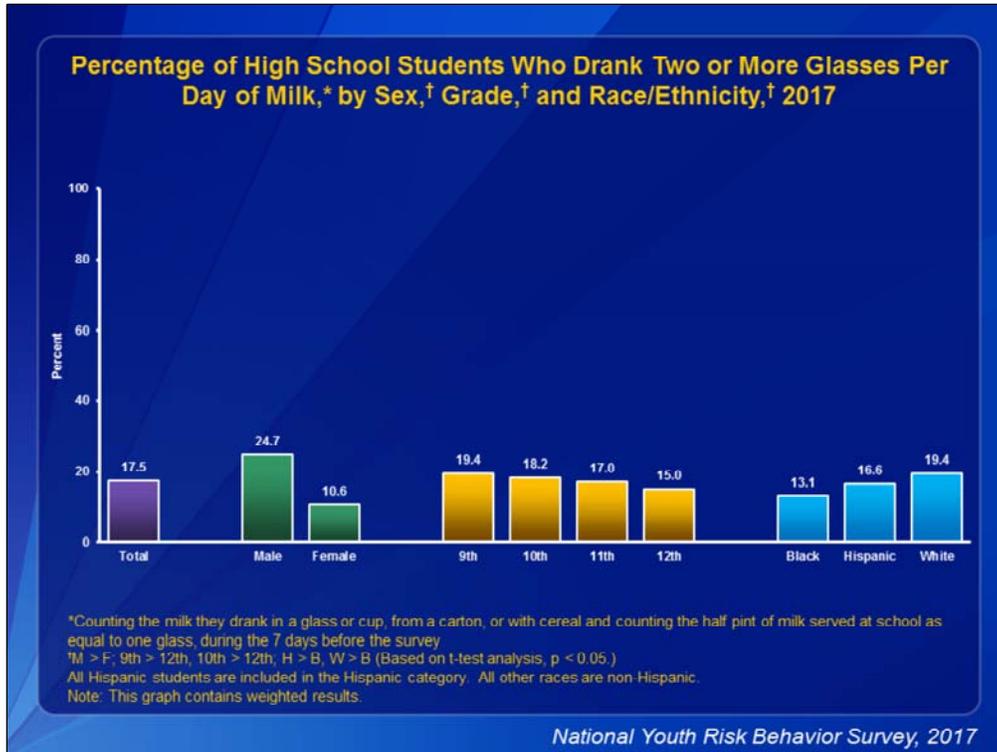


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 18 cities for high school students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 19.8% to 48.3%. The median across states was 28.9%. The range across cities was 15.5% to 32.8%. The median across cities was 22.8%.



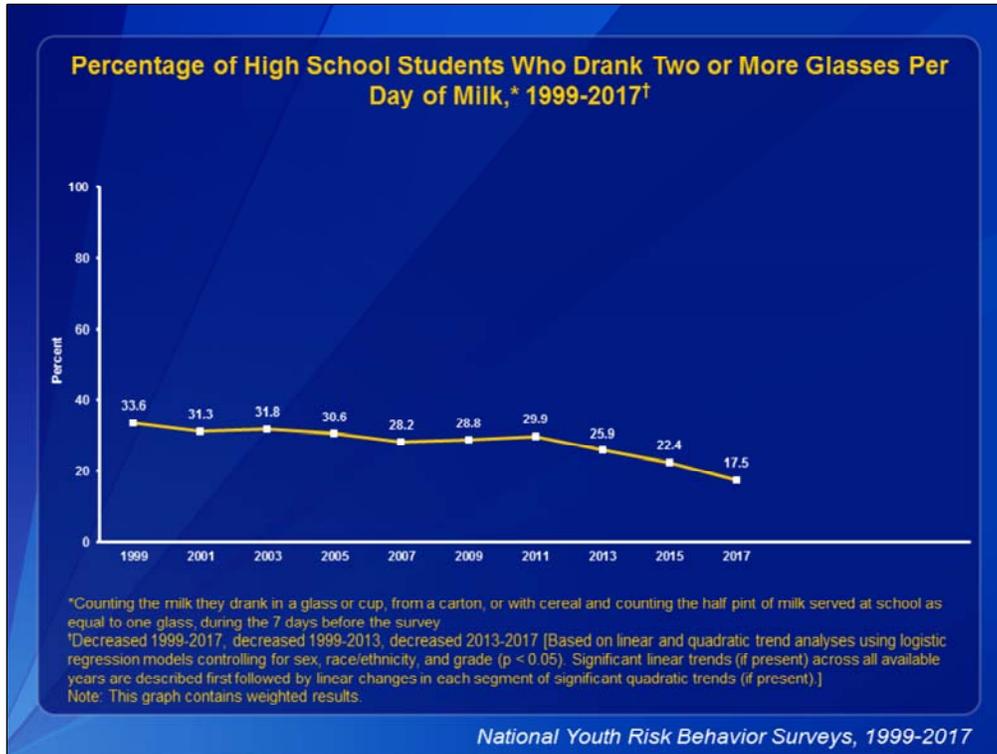
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank milk one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 19.8% to 48.3%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Louisiana, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 19.8% to 27.4%. Arizona, California, Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, range from 27.5% to 28.8%. Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 28.9% to 38.0%. Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah, range from 38.1% to 48.3%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 17.5. The percentage for Male students is 24.7. The percentage for Female students is 10.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 19.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 18.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 17.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 15.0. The percentage for Black students is 13.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.6. The percentage for White students is 19.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

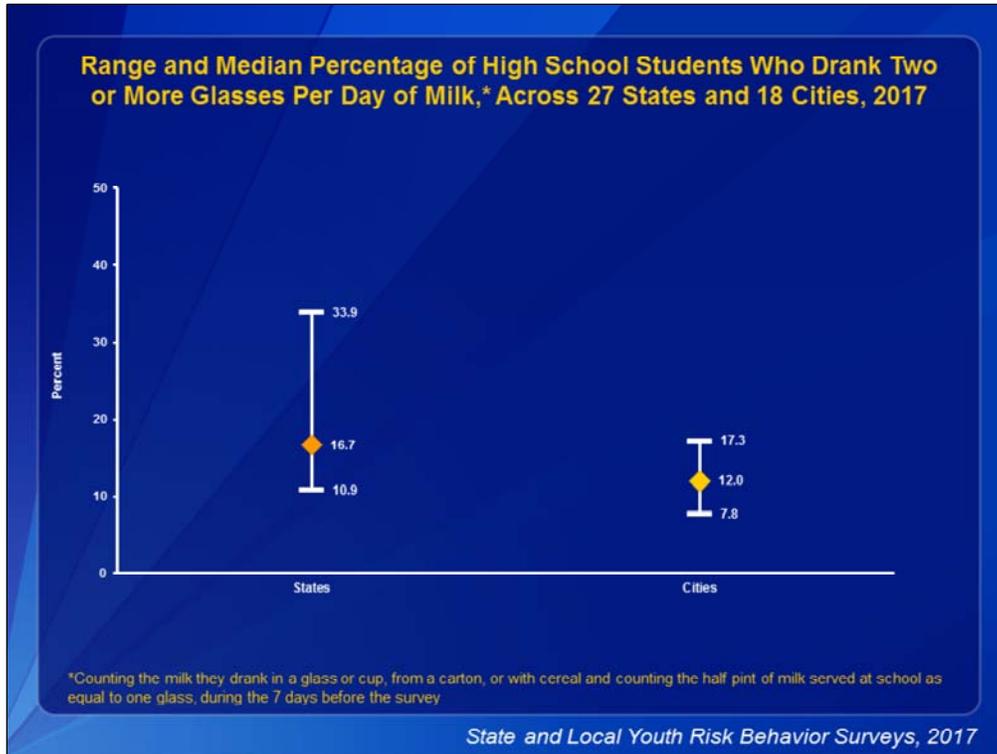
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey).

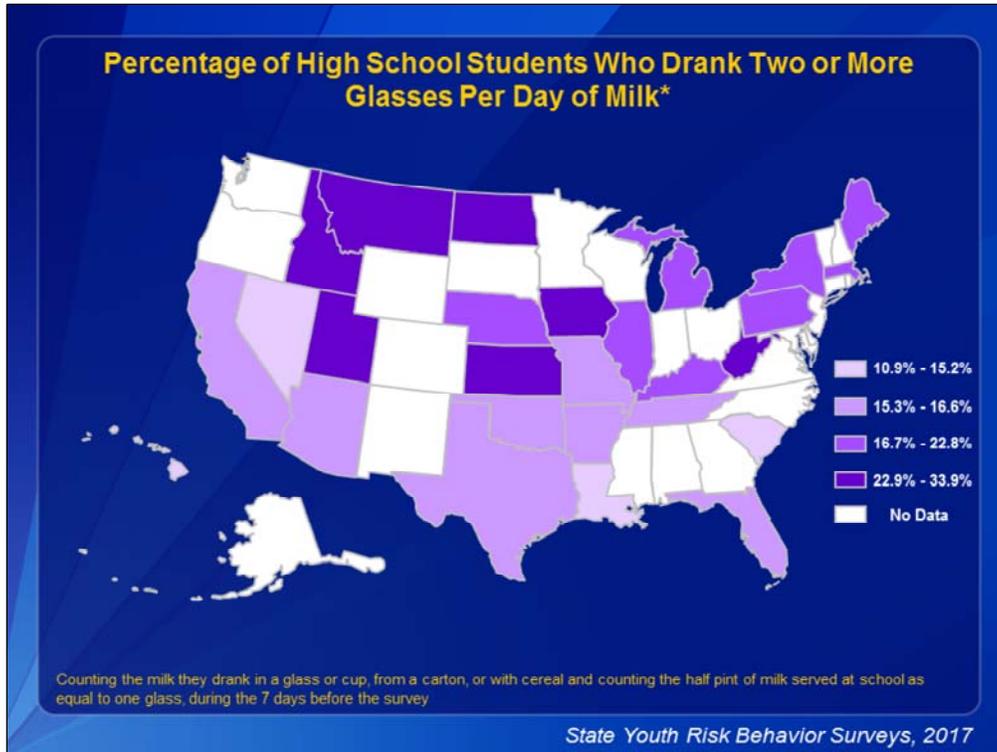
The percentage for 1999 is 33.6. The percentage for 2001 is 31.3. The percentage for 2003 is 31.8. The percentage for 2005 is 30.6. The percentage for 2007 is 28.2. The percentage for 2009 is 28.8. The percentage for 2011 is 29.9. The percentage for 2013 is 25.9. The percentage for 2015 is 22.4. The percentage for 2017 is 17.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2017, decreased from 1999 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2017.

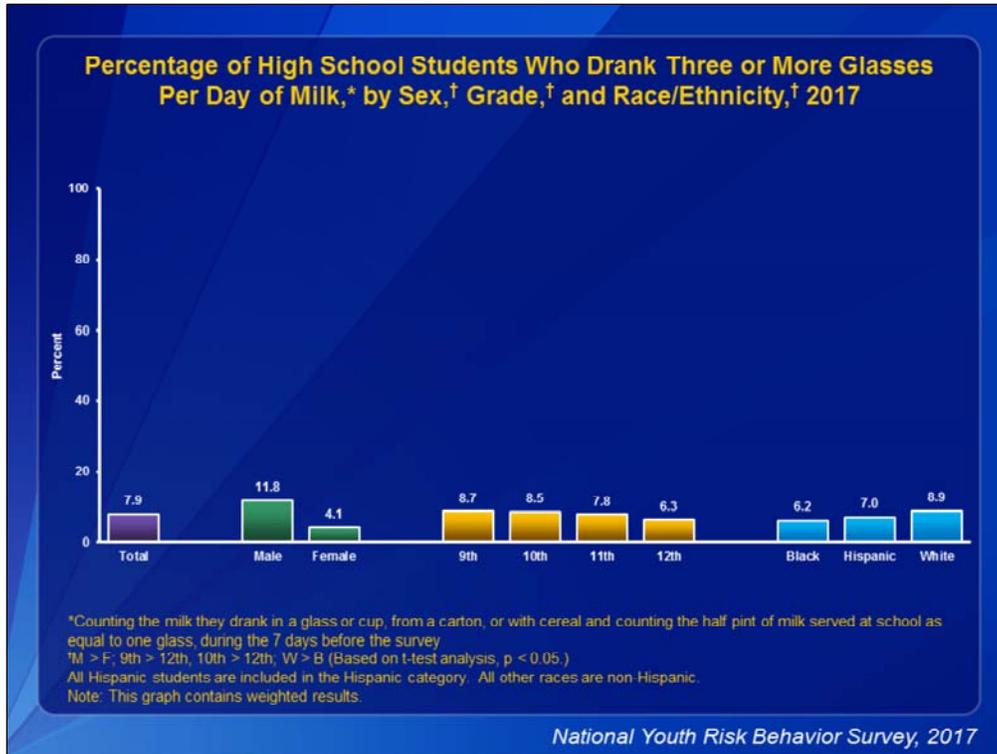


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 18 cities for high school students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 10.9% to 33.9%. The median across states was 16.7%. The range across cities was 7.8% to 17.3%. The median across cities was 12%.



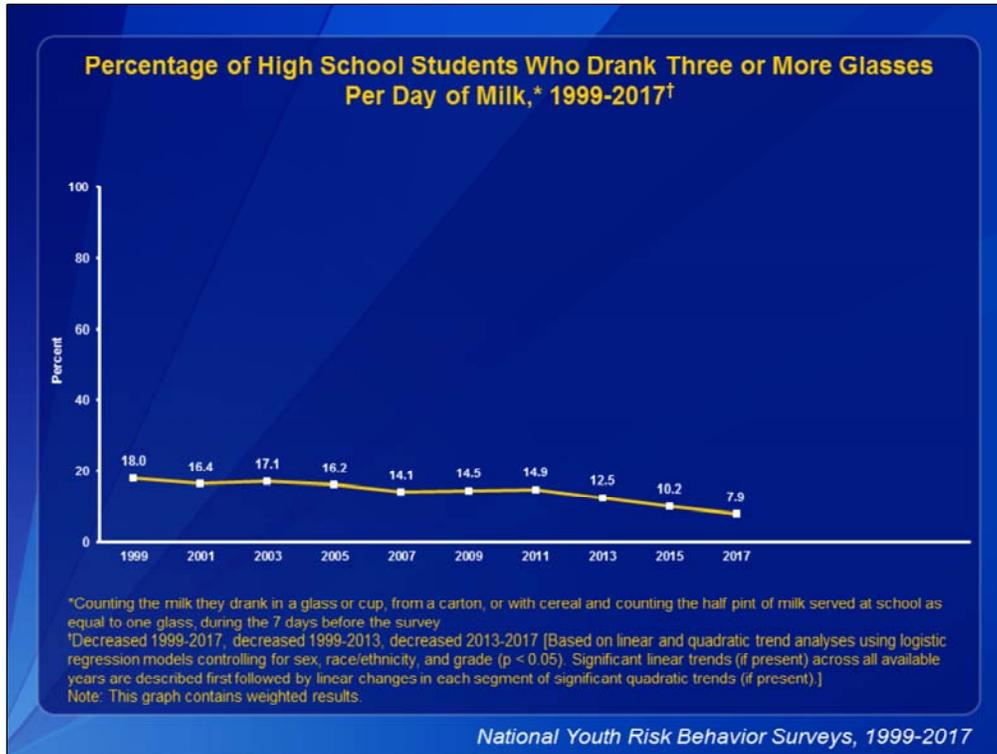
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank milk two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 10.9% to 33.9%. Hawaii, Louisiana, Nevada, South Carolina, range from 10.9% to 15.2%. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, range from 15.3% to 16.6%. Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, range from 16.7% to 22.8%. Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, range from 22.9% to 33.9%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 7.9. The percentage for Male students is 11.8. The percentage for Female students is 4.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.3. The percentage for Black students is 6.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.0. The percentage for White students is 8.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

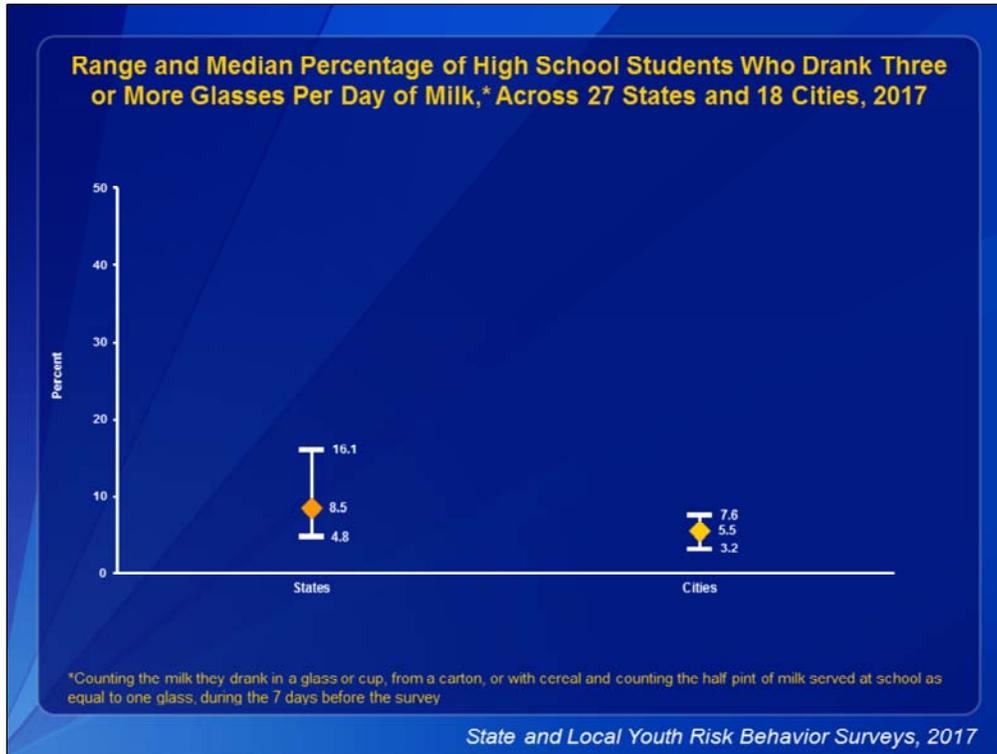
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey).

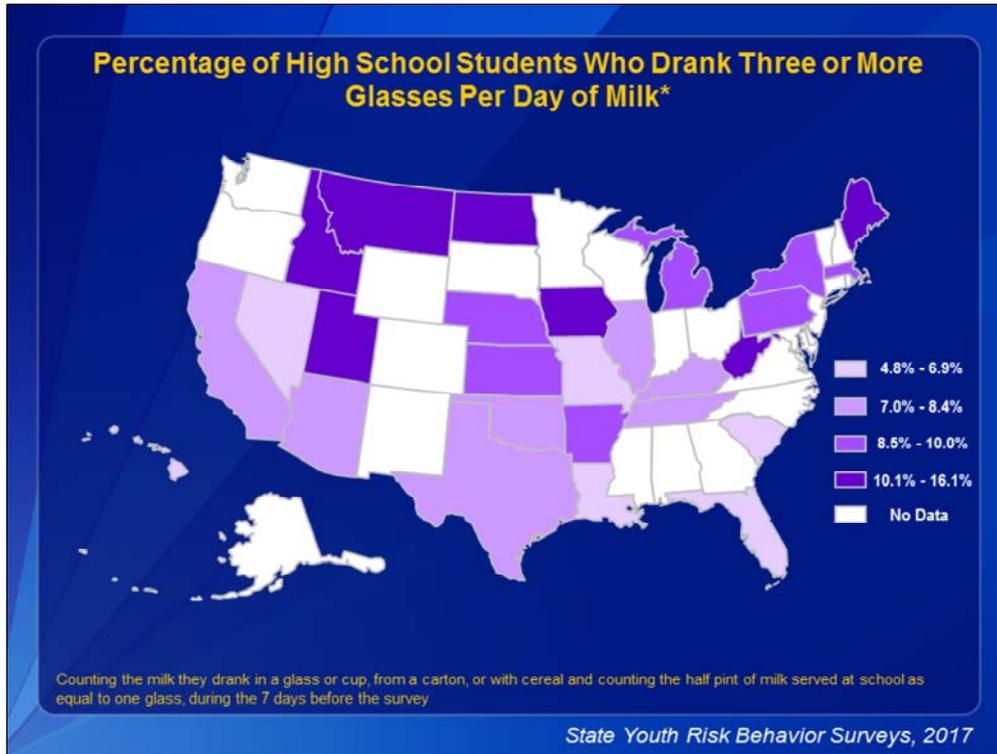
The percentage for 1999 is 18.0. The percentage for 2001 is 16.4. The percentage for 2003 is 17.1. The percentage for 2005 is 16.2. The percentage for 2007 is 14.1. The percentage for 2009 is 14.5. The percentage for 2011 is 14.9. The percentage for 2013 is 12.5. The percentage for 2015 is 10.2. The percentage for 2017 is 7.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2017, decreased from 1999 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2017.

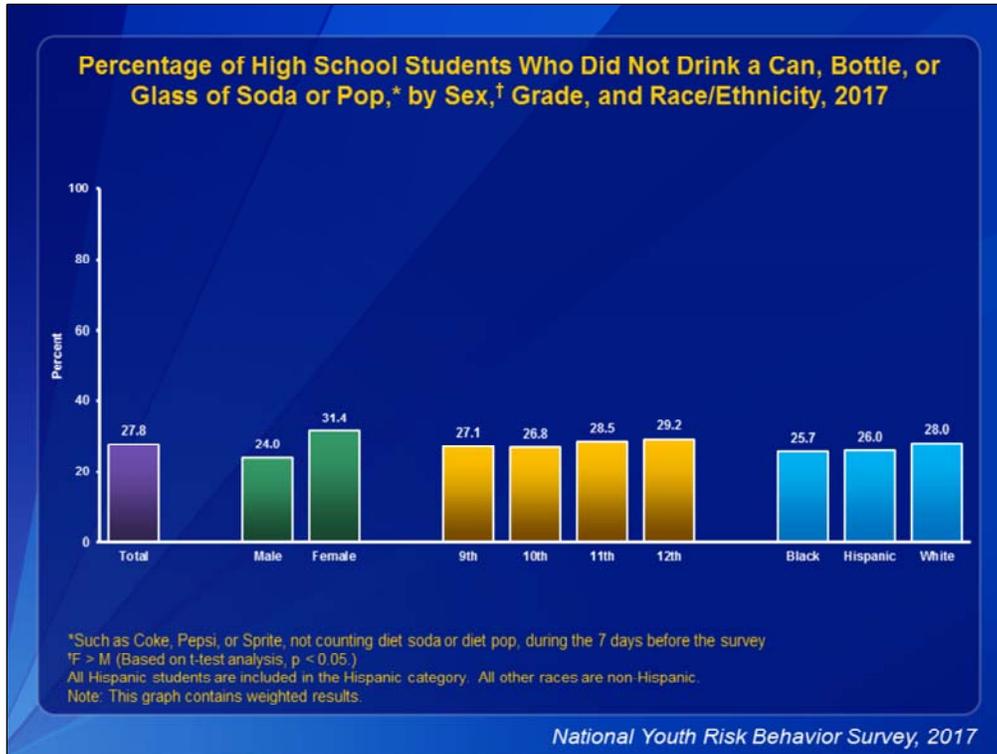


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 18 cities for high school students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 4.8% to 16.1%. The median across states was 8.5%. The range across cities was 3.2% to 7.6%. The median across cities was 5.5%.



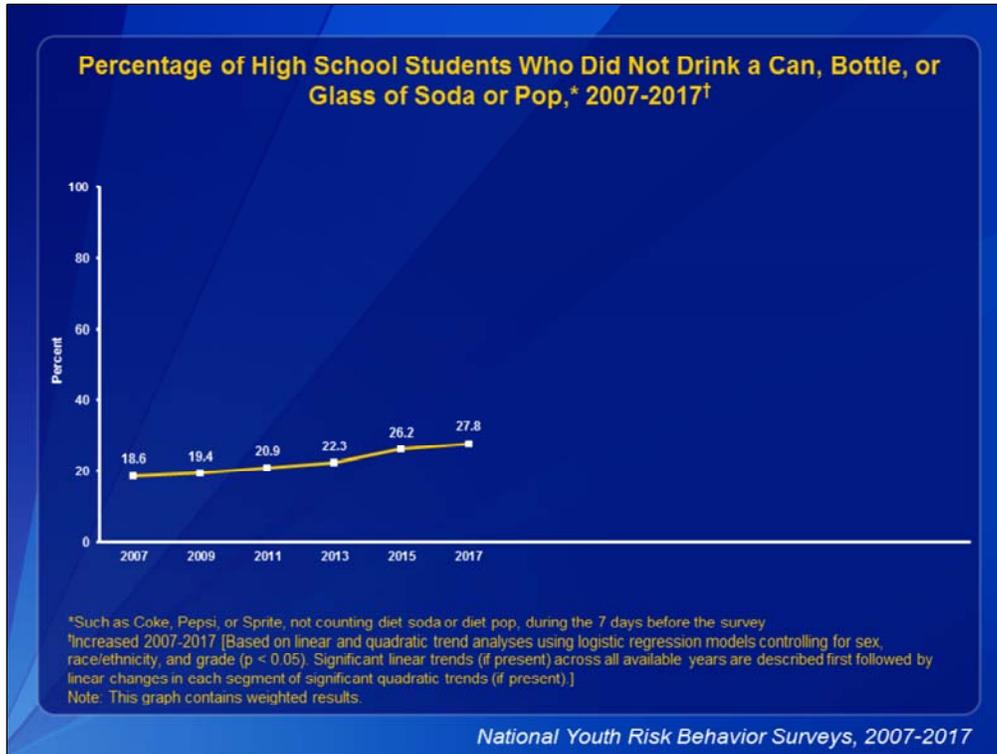
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank milk three or more times per day during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 4.8% to 16.1%. Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, South Carolina, range from 4.8% to 6.9%. Arizona, California, Illinois, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, range from 7.0% to 8.4%. Arkansas, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, range from 8.5% to 10.0%. Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, range from 10.1% to 16.1%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 27.8. The percentage for Male students is 24.0. The percentage for Female students is 31.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 27.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 26.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 28.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 29.2. The percentage for Black students is 25.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 26.0. The percentage for White students is 28.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

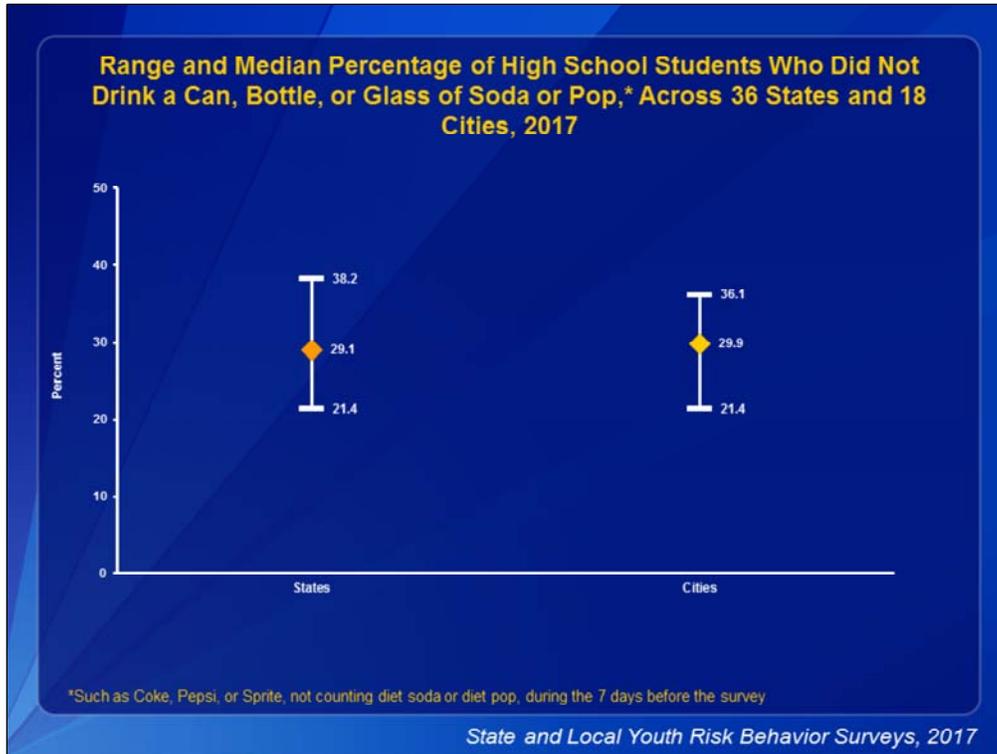
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2017 for high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

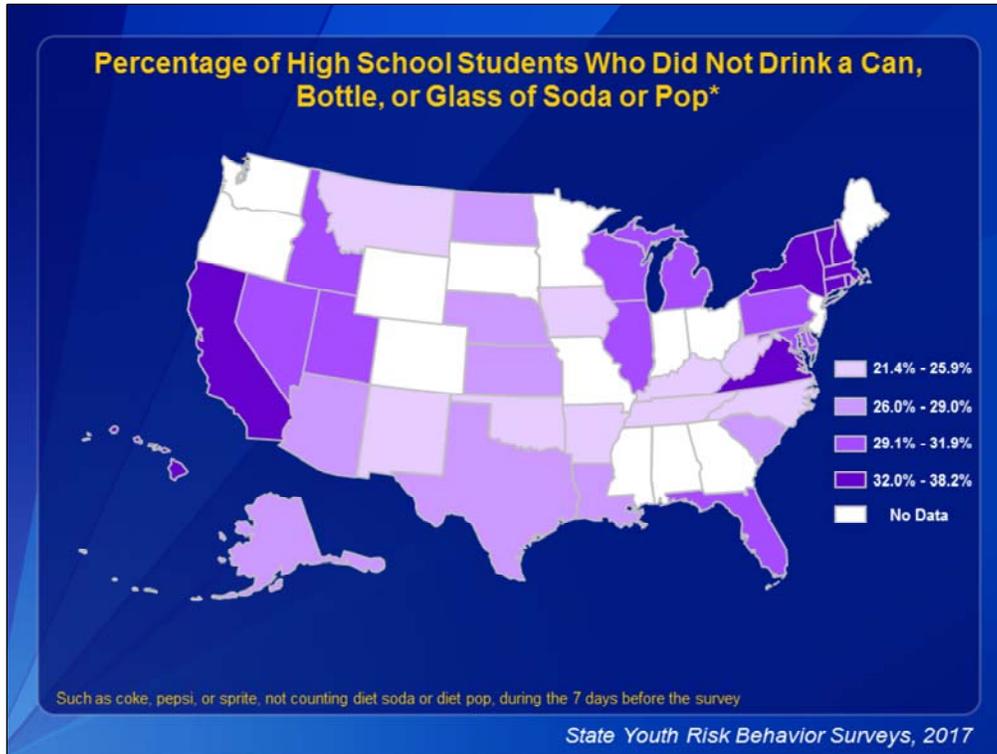
The percentage for 2007 is 18.6. The percentage for 2009 is 19.4. The percentage for 2011 is 20.9. The percentage for 2013 is 22.3. The percentage for 2015 is 26.2. The percentage for 2017 is 27.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2007 to 2017.

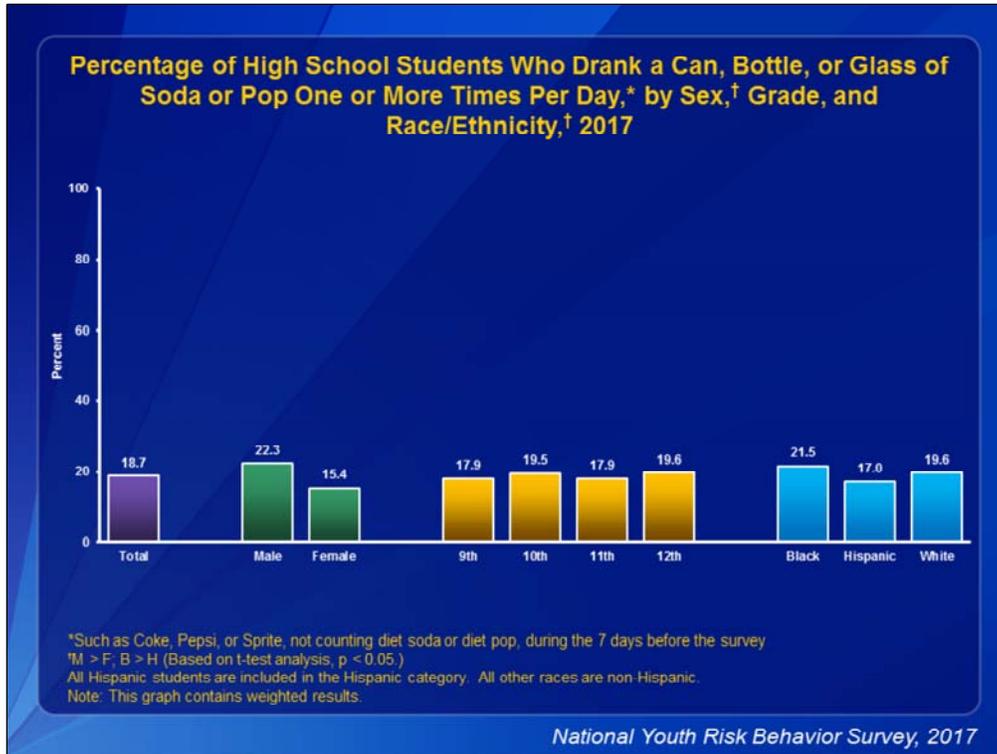


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 21.4% to 38.2%. The median across states was 29.1%. The range across cities was 21.4% to 36.1%. The median across cities was 29.9%.



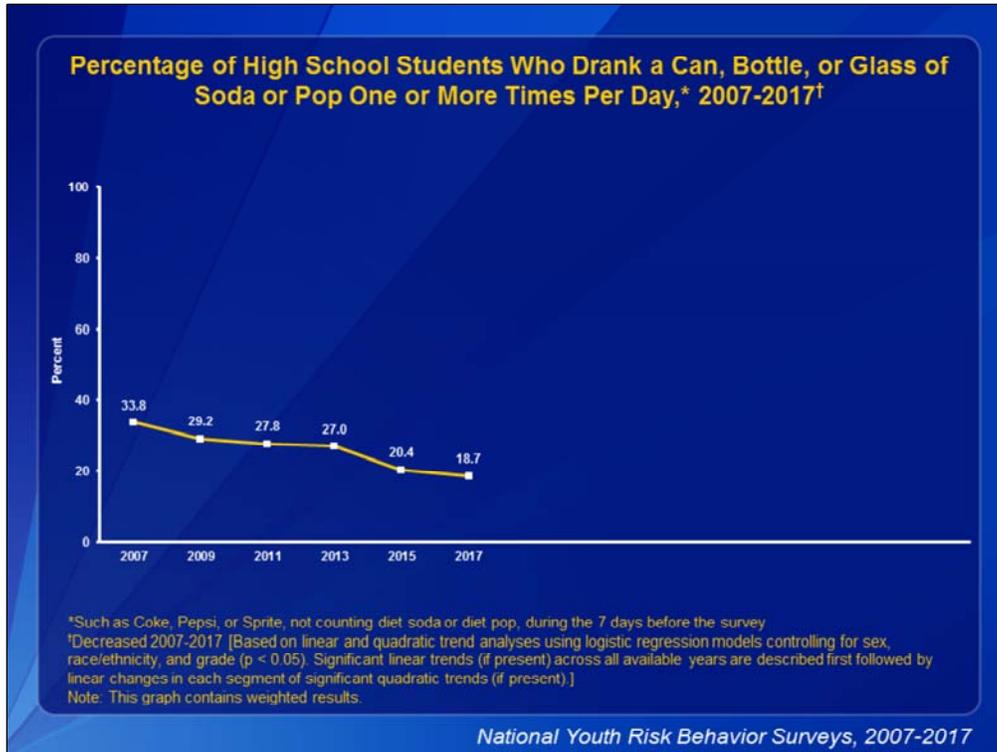
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 21.4% to 38.2%. Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 21.4% to 25.9%. Alaska, Arizona, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, range from 26.0% to 29.0%. Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 29.1% to 31.9%. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, range from 32.0% to 38.2%. Missouri, Maine, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 18.7. The percentage for Male students is 22.3. The percentage for Female students is 15.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 17.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 19.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 17.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 19.6. The percentage for Black students is 21.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 17.0. The percentage for White students is 19.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

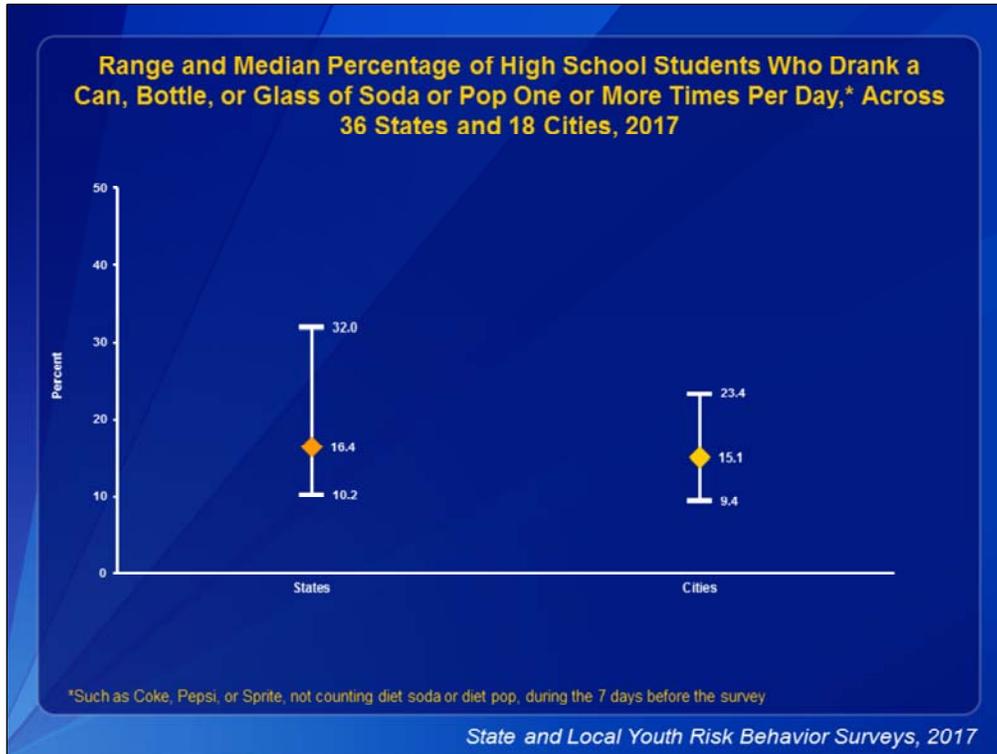
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2017 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

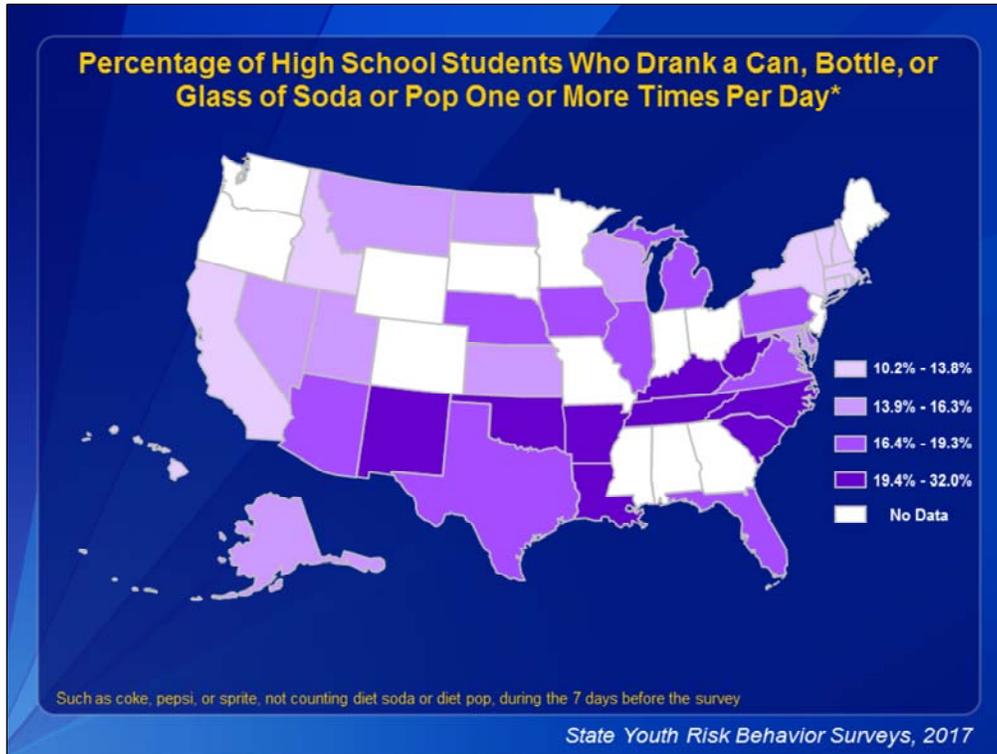
The percentage for 2007 is 33.8. The percentage for 2009 is 29.2. The percentage for 2011 is 27.8. The percentage for 2013 is 27.0. The percentage for 2015 is 20.4. The percentage for 2017 is 18.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2007 to 2017.

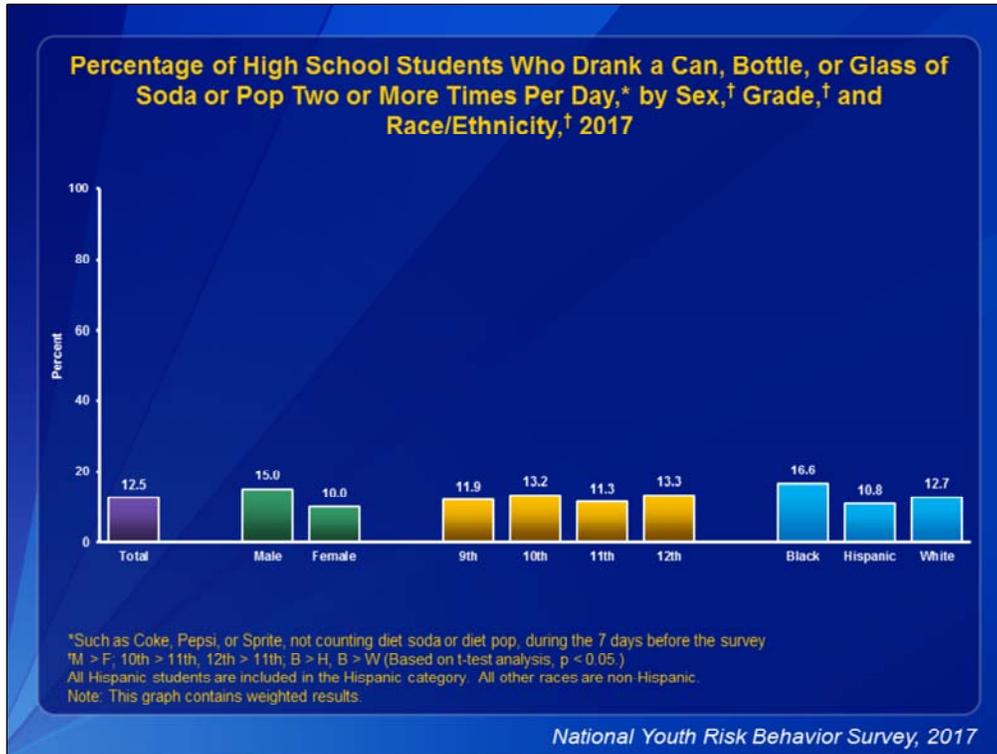


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 10.2% to 32.0%. The median across states was 16.4%. The range across cities was 9.4% to 23.4%. The median across cities was 15.1%.



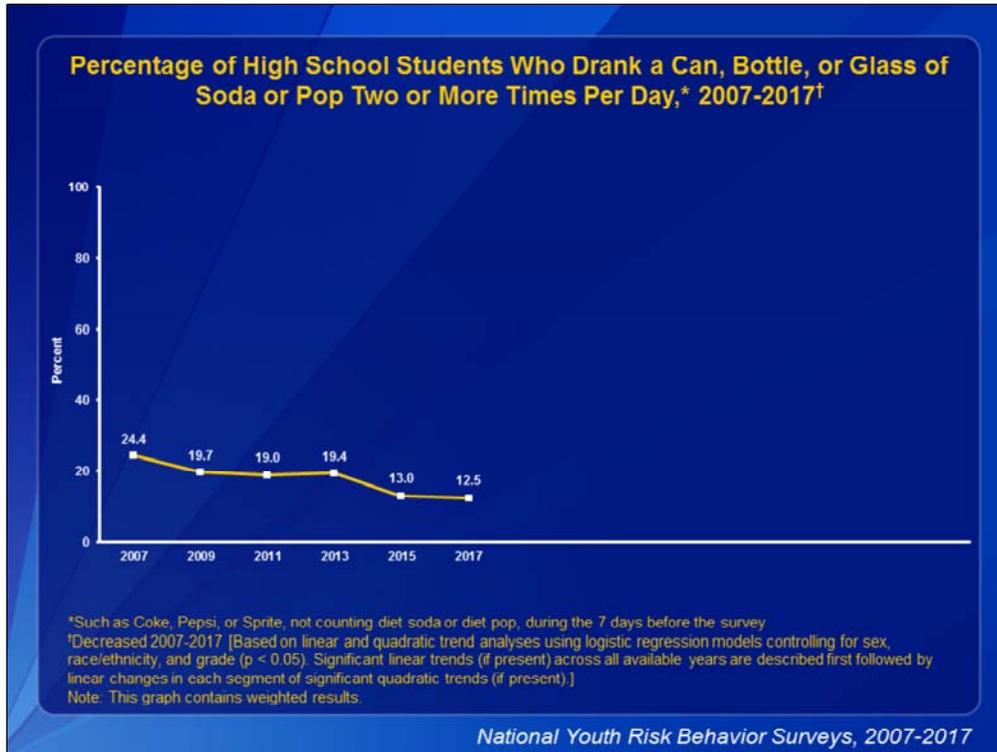
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle or glass of soda one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 10.2% to 32%. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 10.2% to 13.8%. Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 13.9% to 16.3%. Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, range from 16.4% to 19.3%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 19.4% to 32.0%. Missouri, Maine, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 12.5. The percentage for Male students is 15.0. The percentage for Female students is 10.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 11.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.3. The percentage for Black students is 16.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.8. The percentage for White students is 12.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

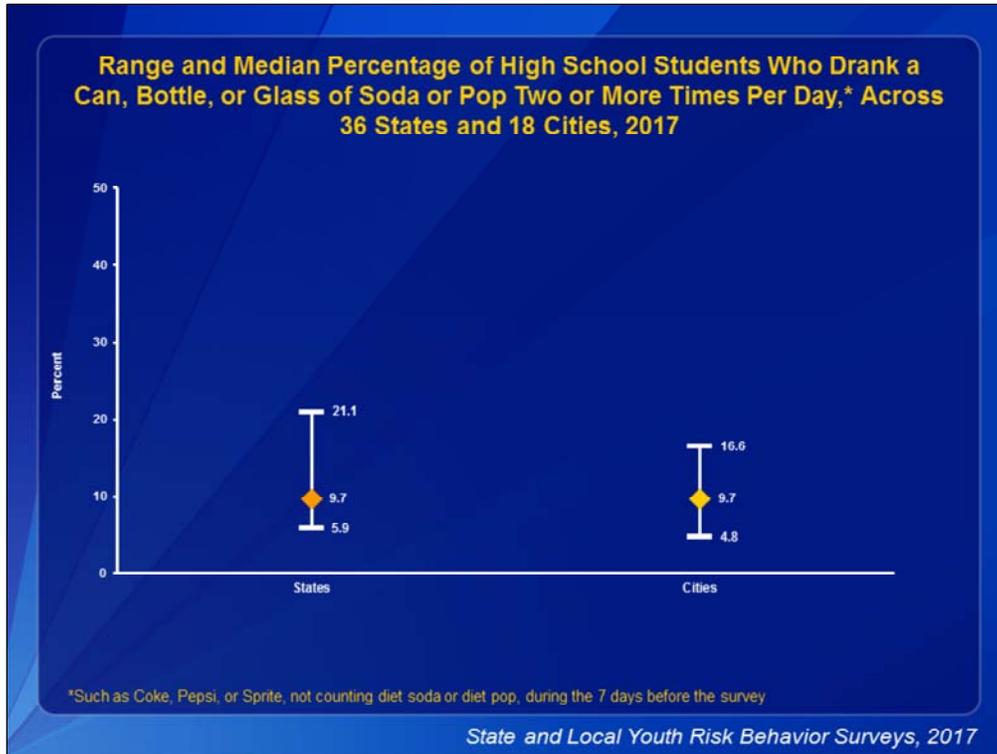
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2017 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

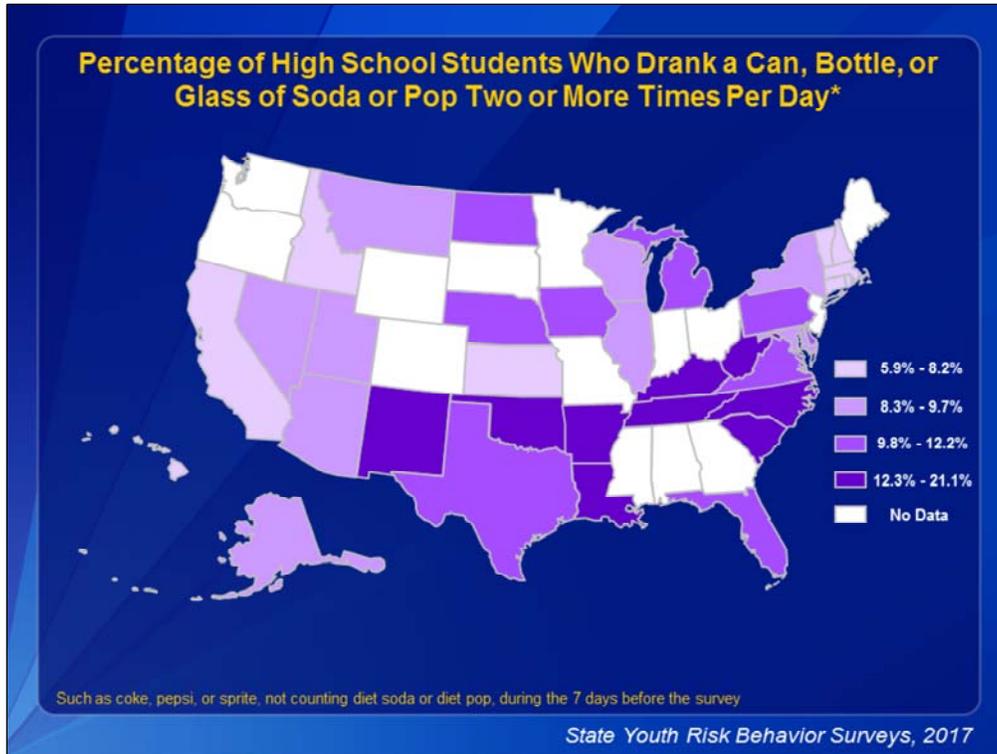
The percentage for 2007 is 24.4. The percentage for 2009 is 19.7. The percentage for 2011 is 19.0. The percentage for 2013 is 19.4. The percentage for 2015 is 13.0. The percentage for 2017 is 12.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2007 to 2017.

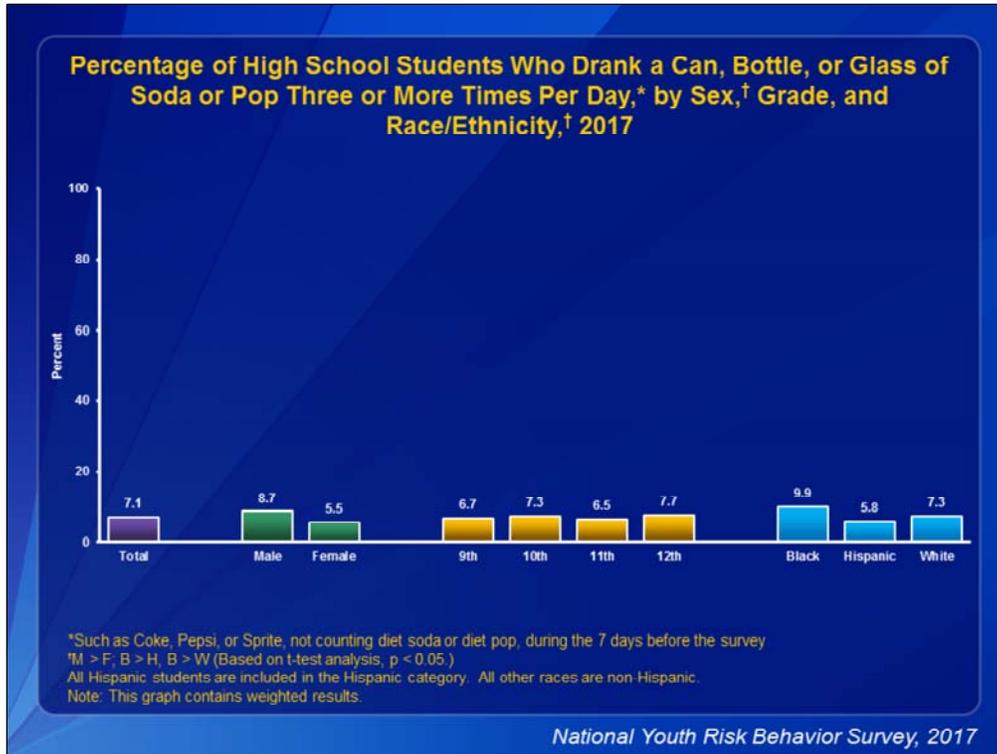


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 5.9% to 21.1%. The median across states was 9.7%. The range across cities was 4.8% to 16.6%. The median across cities was 9.7%.



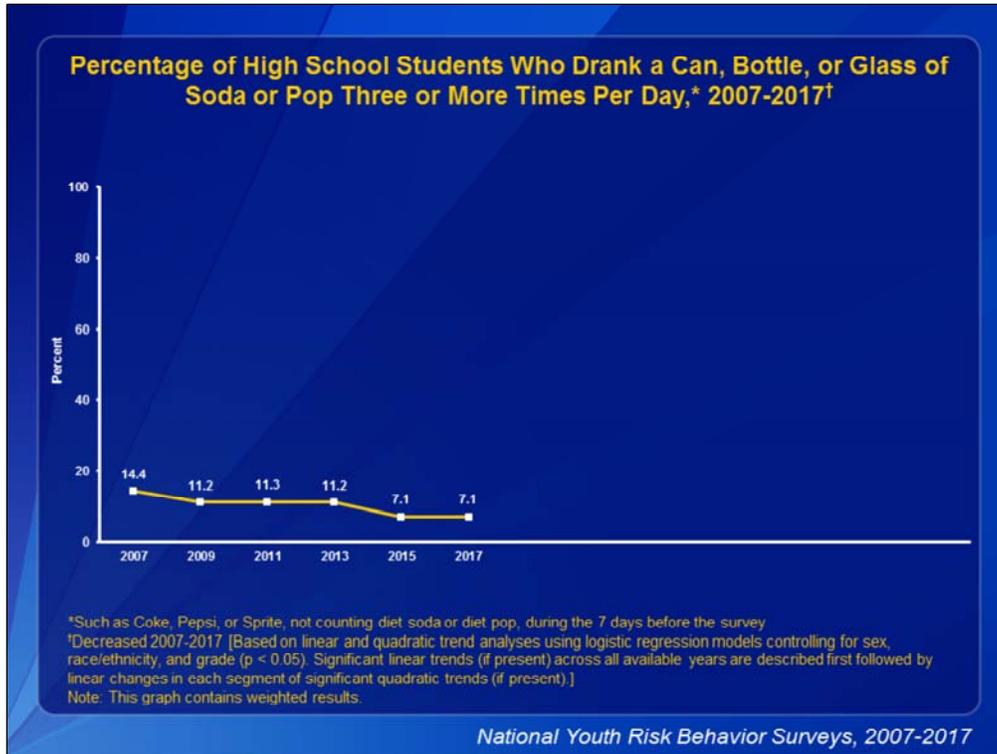
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle or glass of soda two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 5.9% to 21.1%. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 5.9% to 8.2%. Alaska, Arizona, Illinois, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New York, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 8.3% to 9.7%. Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, range from 9.8% to 12.2%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 12.3% to 21.1%. Missouri, Maine, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 7.1. The percentage for Male students is 8.7. The percentage for Female students is 5.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.7. The percentage for Black students is 9.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.8. The percentage for White students is 7.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

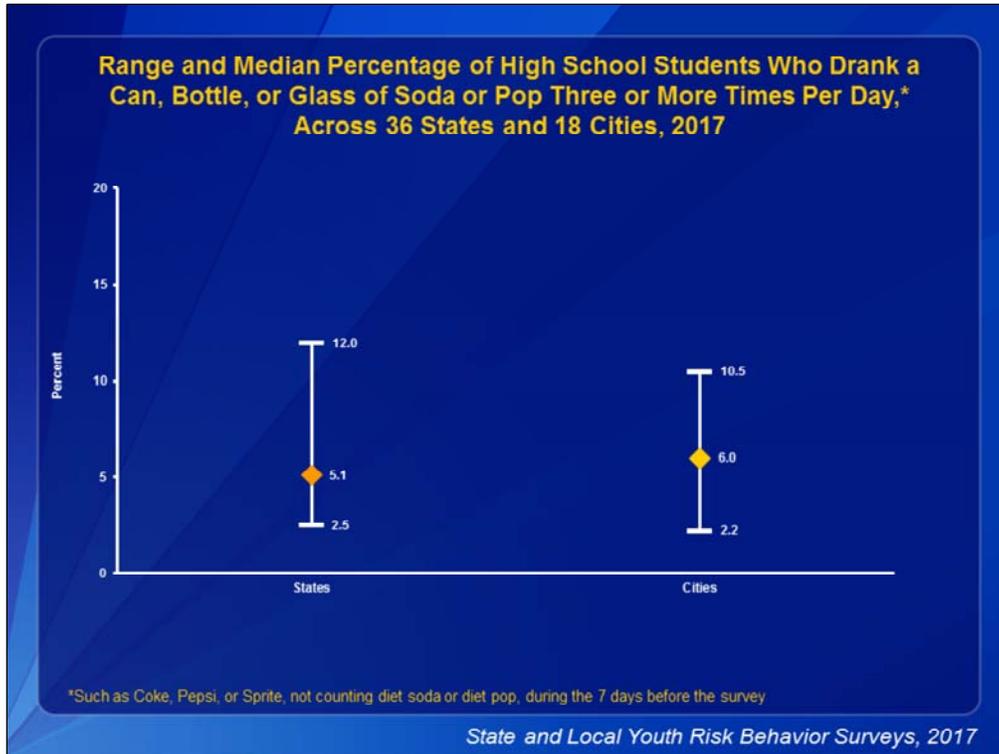
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2017 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

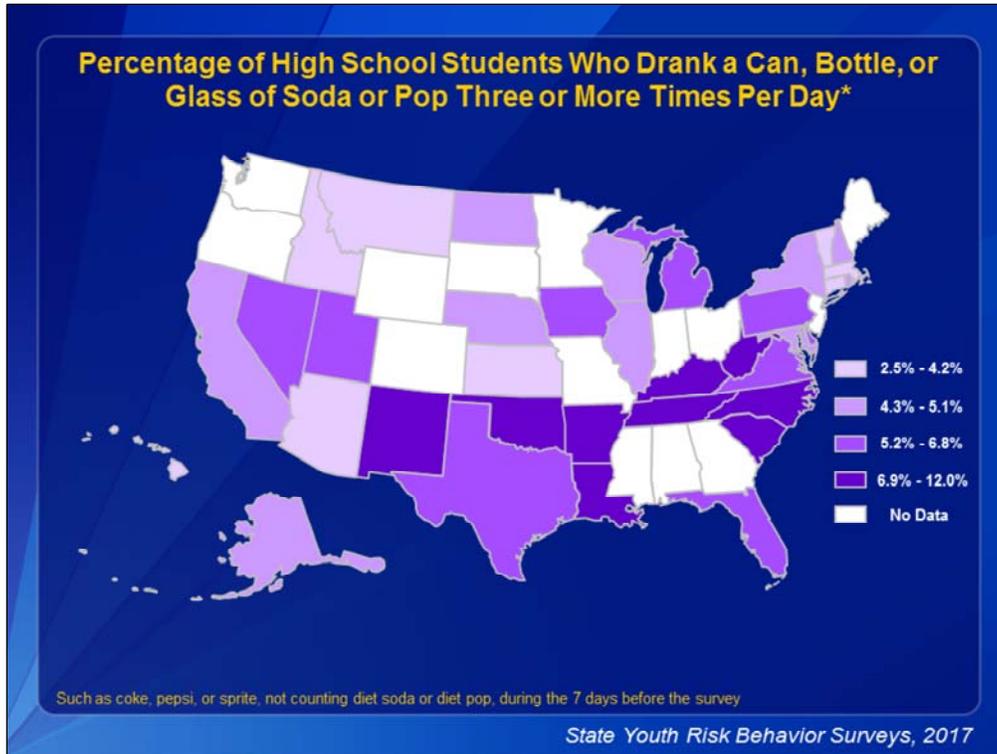
The percentage for 2007 is 14.4. The percentage for 2009 is 11.2. The percentage for 2011 is 11.3. The percentage for 2013 is 11.2. The percentage for 2015 is 7.1. The percentage for 2017 is 7.1.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2007 to 2017.

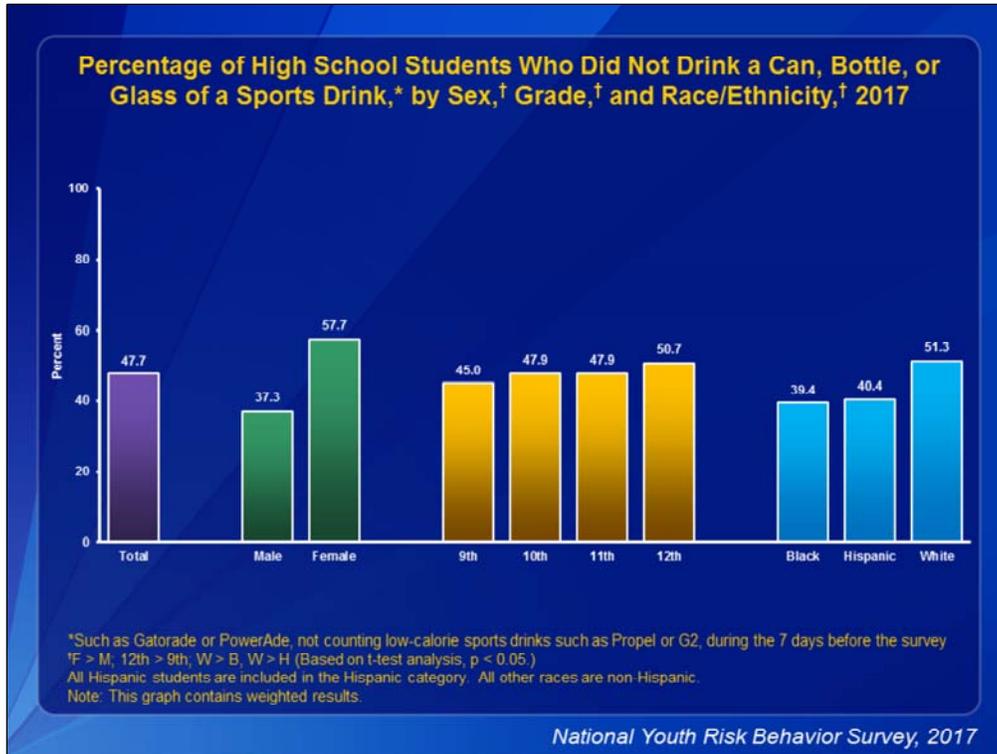


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 2.5% to 12.0%. The median across states was 5.1%. The range across cities was 2.2% to 10.5%. The median across cities was 6%.



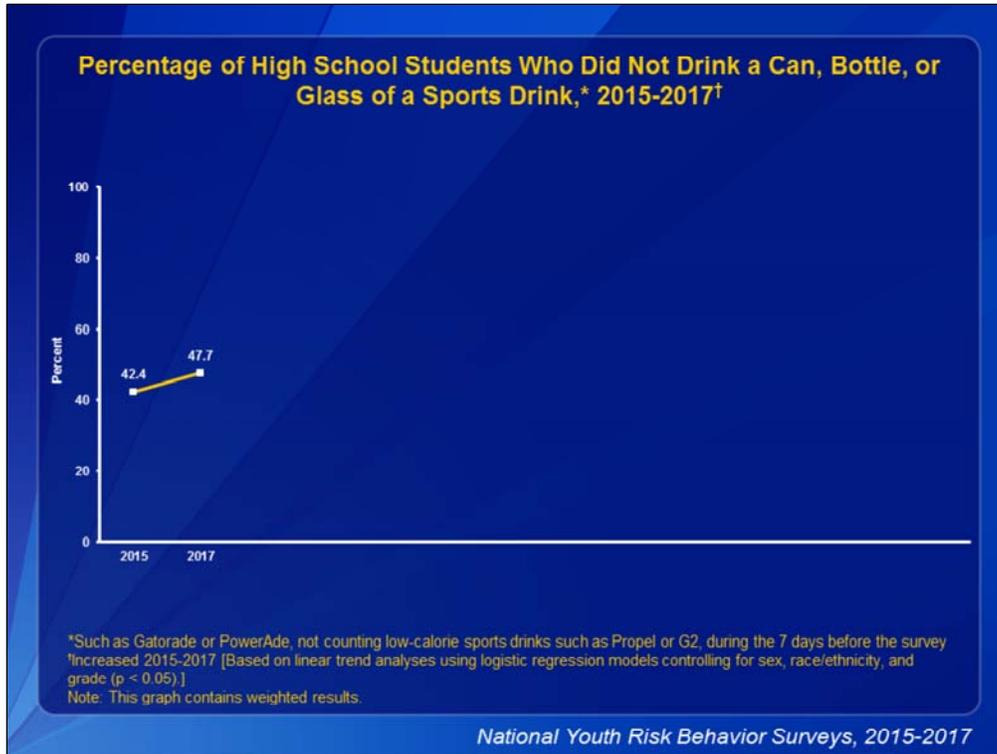
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle or glass of soda three or more times per day during the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 2.5% to 12%. Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Montana, Vermont, range from 2.5% to 4.2%. Alaska, California, Illinois, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 4.3% to 5.1%. Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, range from 5.2% to 6.8%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 6.9% to 12.0%. Missouri, Maine, Colorado, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 47.7. The percentage for Male students is 37.3. The percentage for Female students is 57.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 45.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 47.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 47.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 50.7. The percentage for Black students is 39.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 40.4. The percentage for White students is 51.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

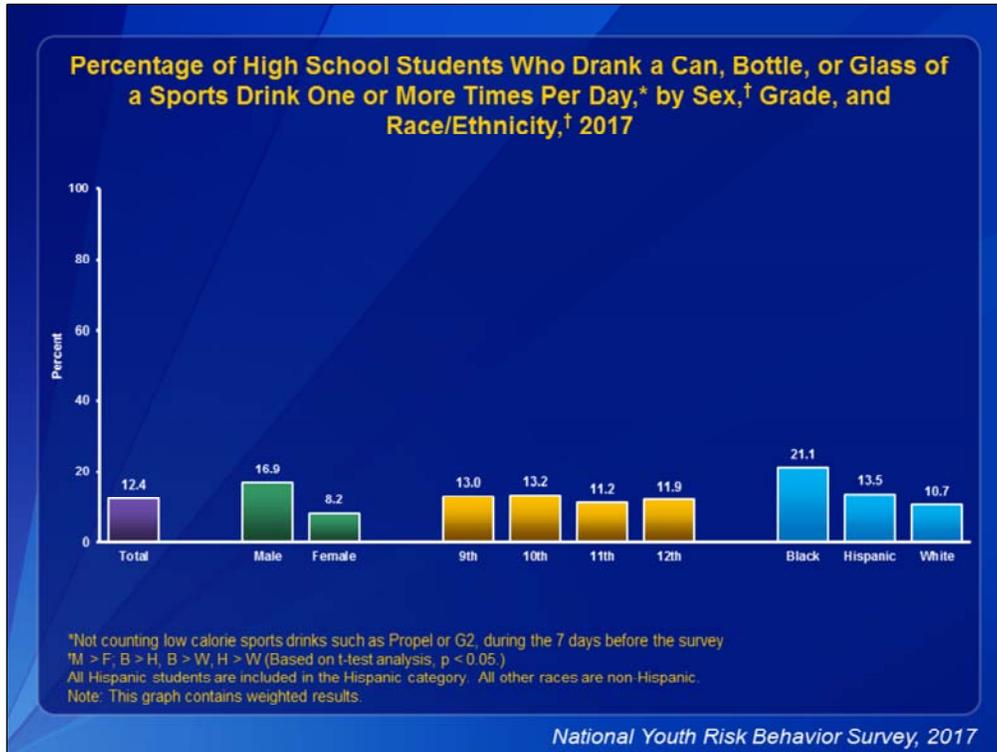
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students.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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for 2015 is 42.4. The percentage for 2017 is 47.7.

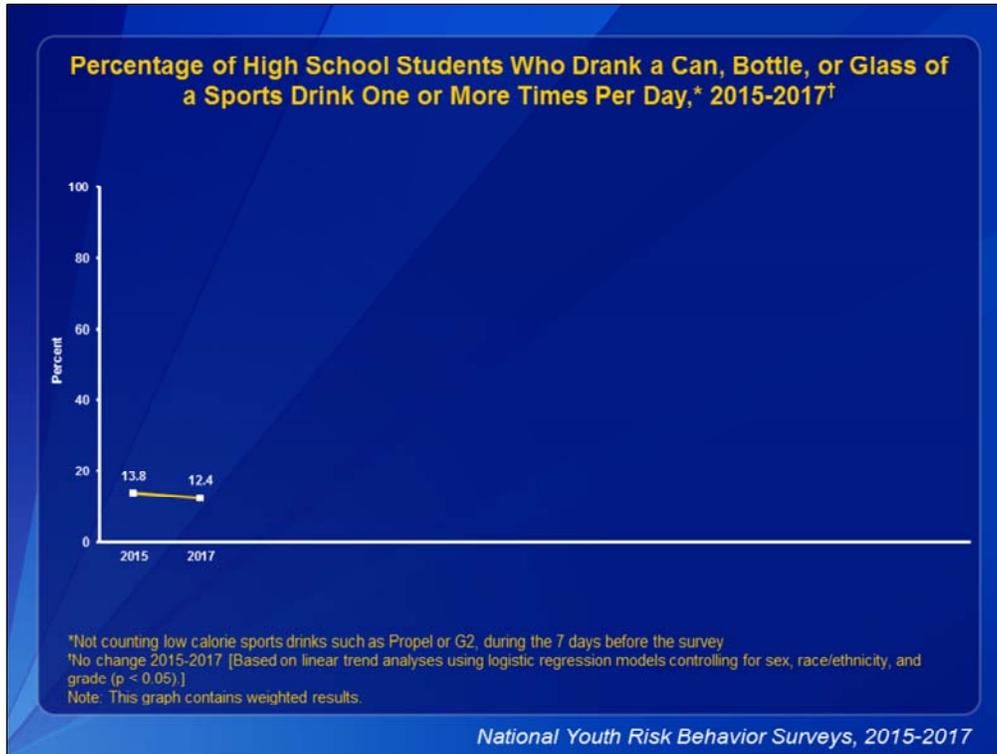
For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2015 to 2017.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink one or more times per day (not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 12.4. The percentage for Male students is 16.9. The percentage for Female students is 8.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 11.9. The percentage for Black students is 21.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 13.5. The percentage for White students is 10.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

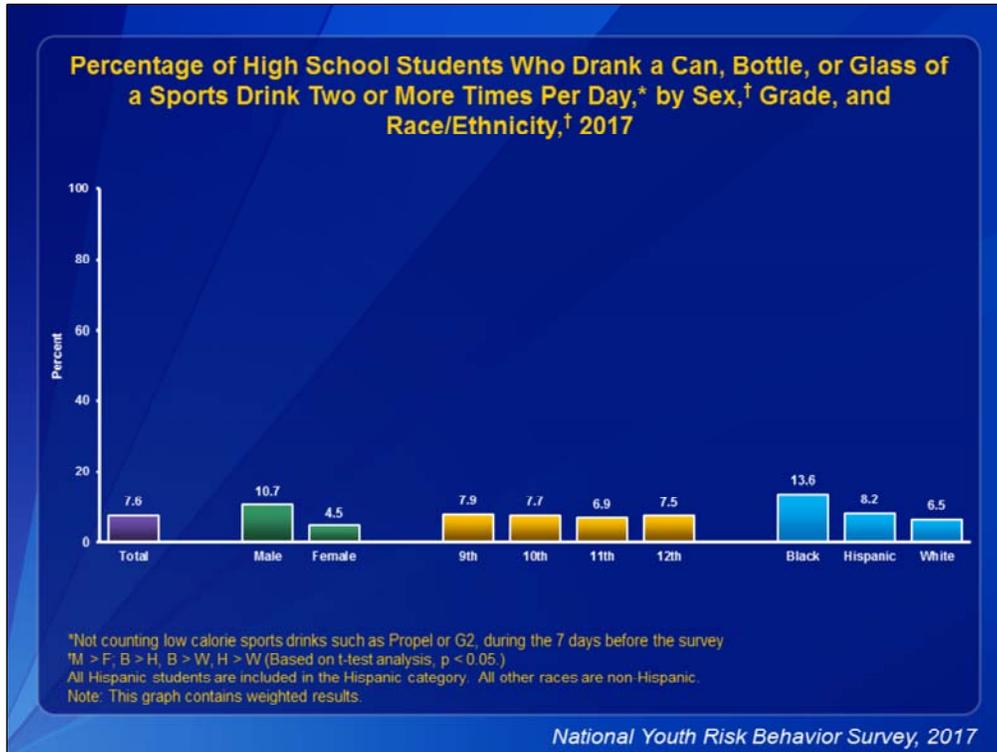
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students.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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink one or more times per day (not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for 2015 is 13.8. The percentage for 2017 is 12.4.

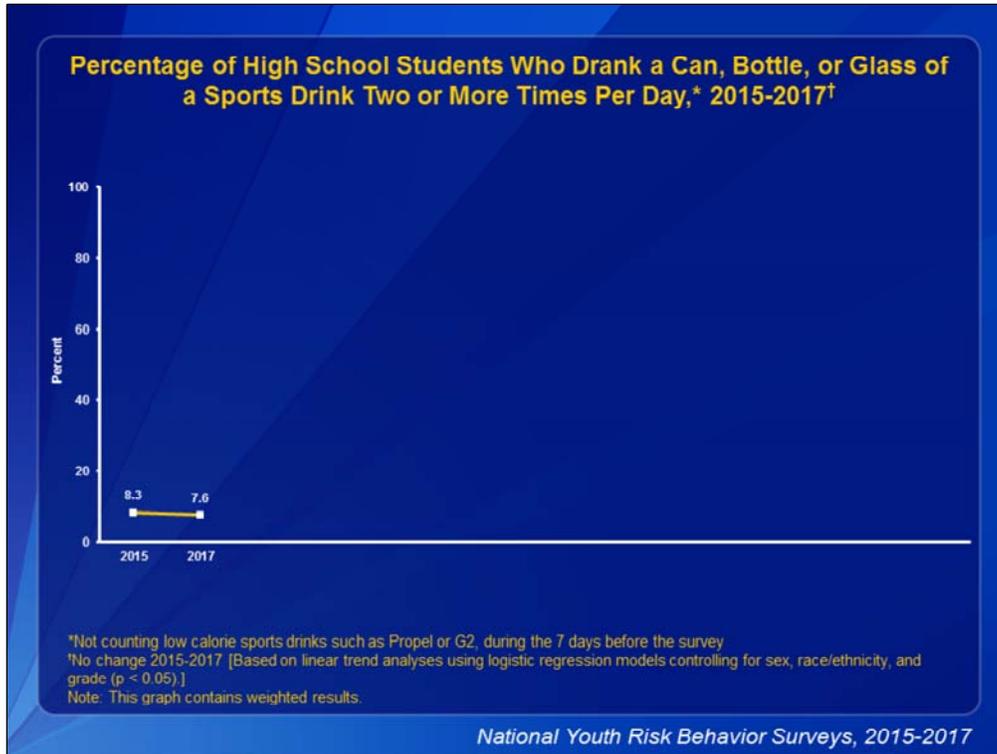
For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink two or more times per day (not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 7.6. The percentage for Male students is 10.7. The percentage for Female students is 4.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.5. The percentage for Black students is 13.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.2. The percentage for White students is 6.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

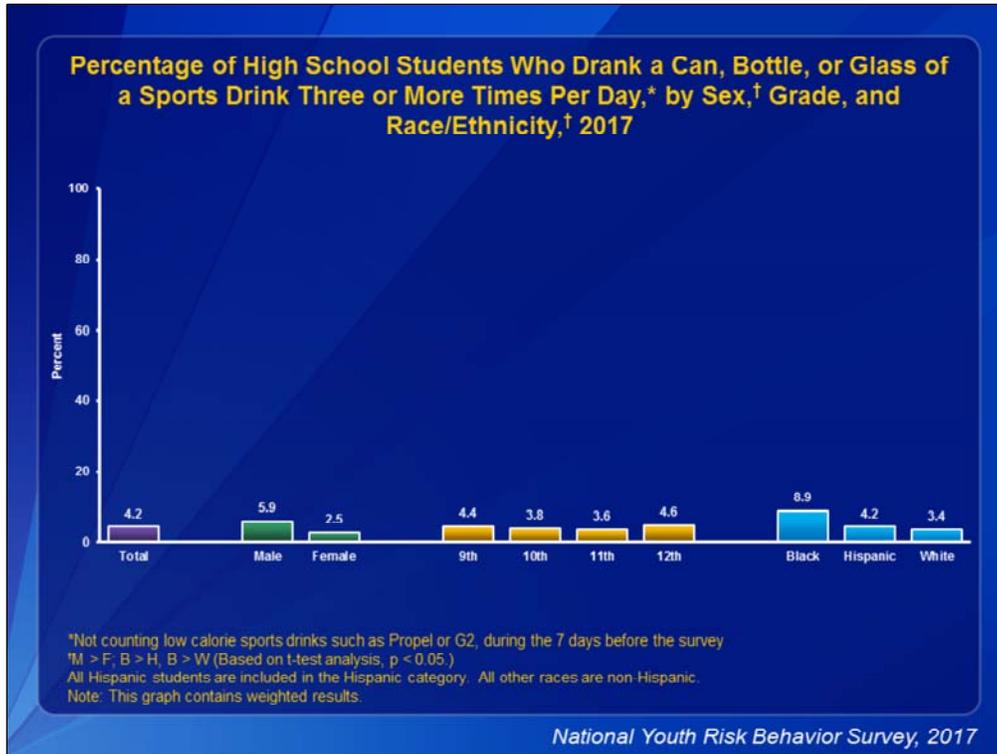
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students.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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink two or more times per day (not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for 2015 is 8.3. The percentage for 2017 is 7.6.

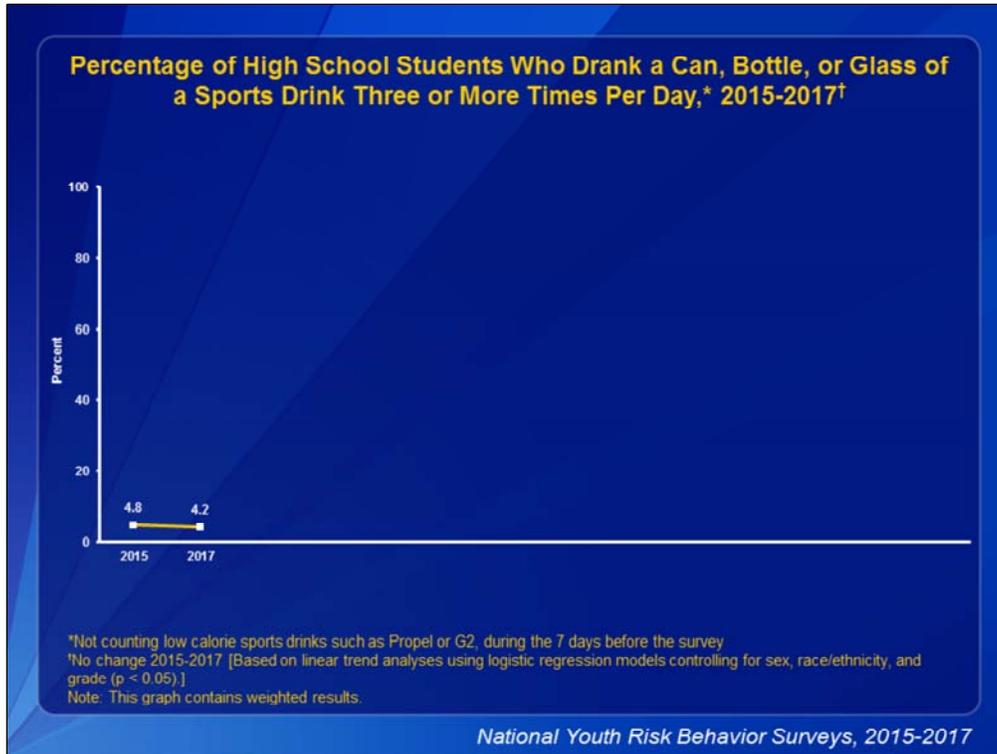
For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink three or more times per day (not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 4.2. The percentage for Male students is 5.9. The percentage for Female students is 2.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.6. The percentage for Black students is 8.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.2. The percentage for White students is 3.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

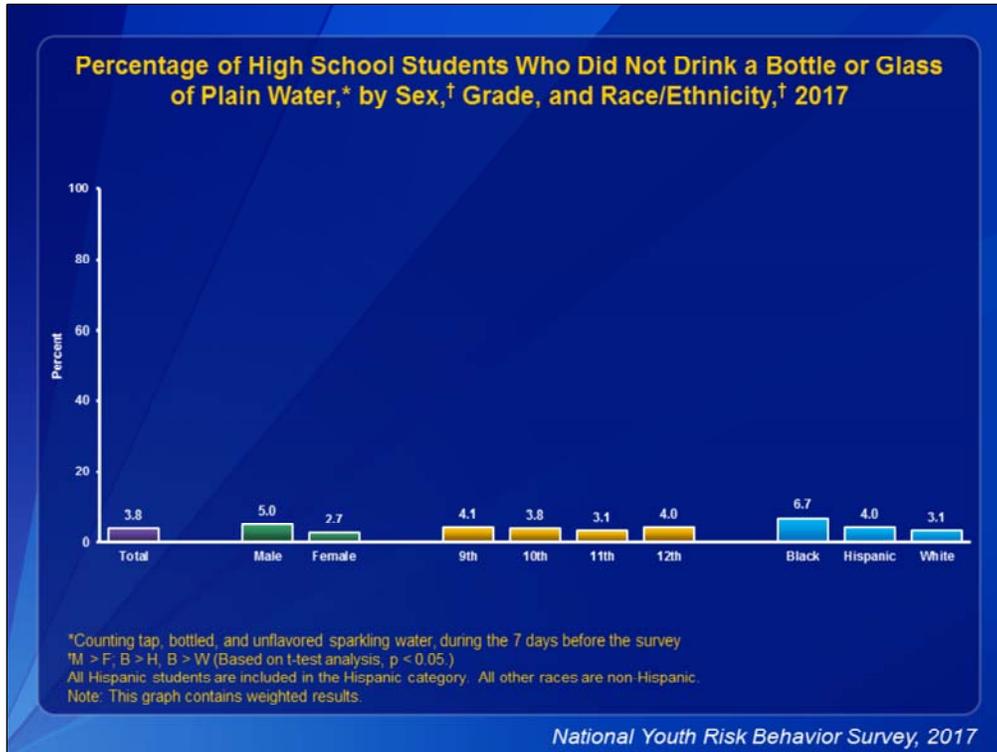
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink three or more times per day (not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for 2015 is 4.8. The percentage for 2017 is 4.2.

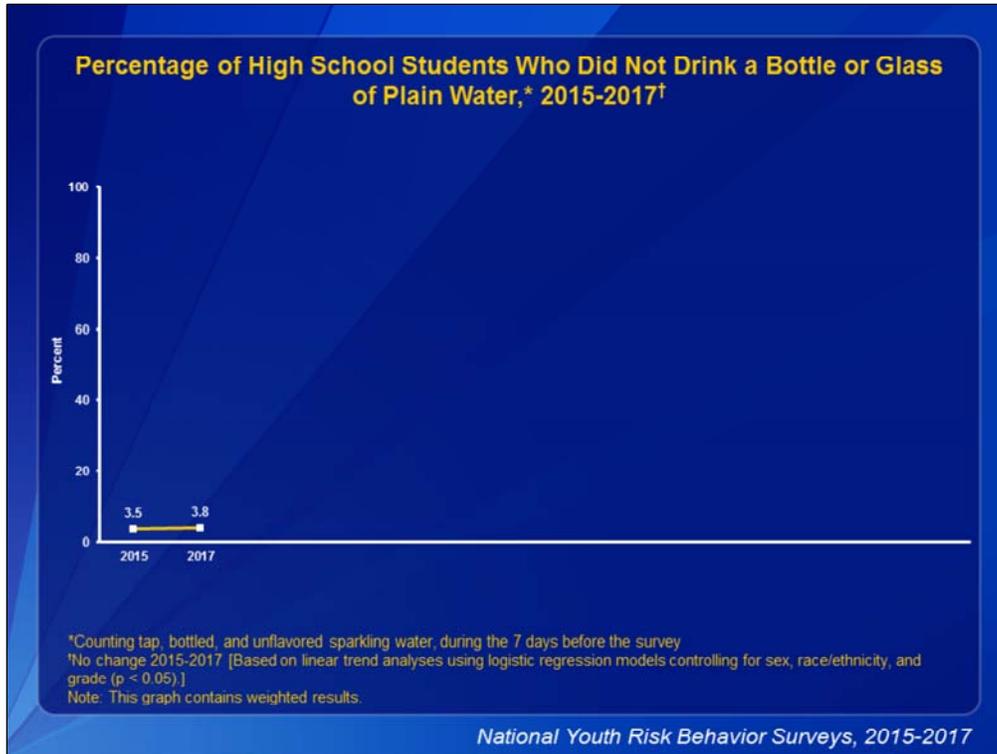
For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 3.8. The percentage for Male students is 5.0. The percentage for Female students is 2.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.0. The percentage for Black students is 6.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.0. The percentage for White students is 3.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

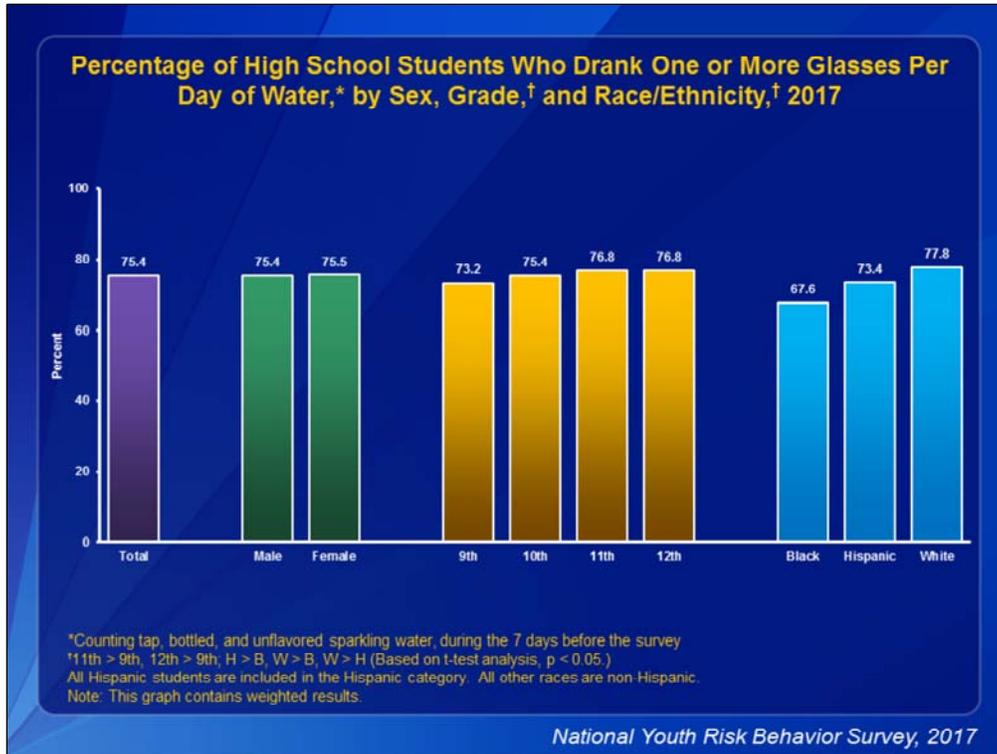
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who did not drink a bottle or glass of plain water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for 2015 is 3.5. The percentage for 2017 is 3.8.

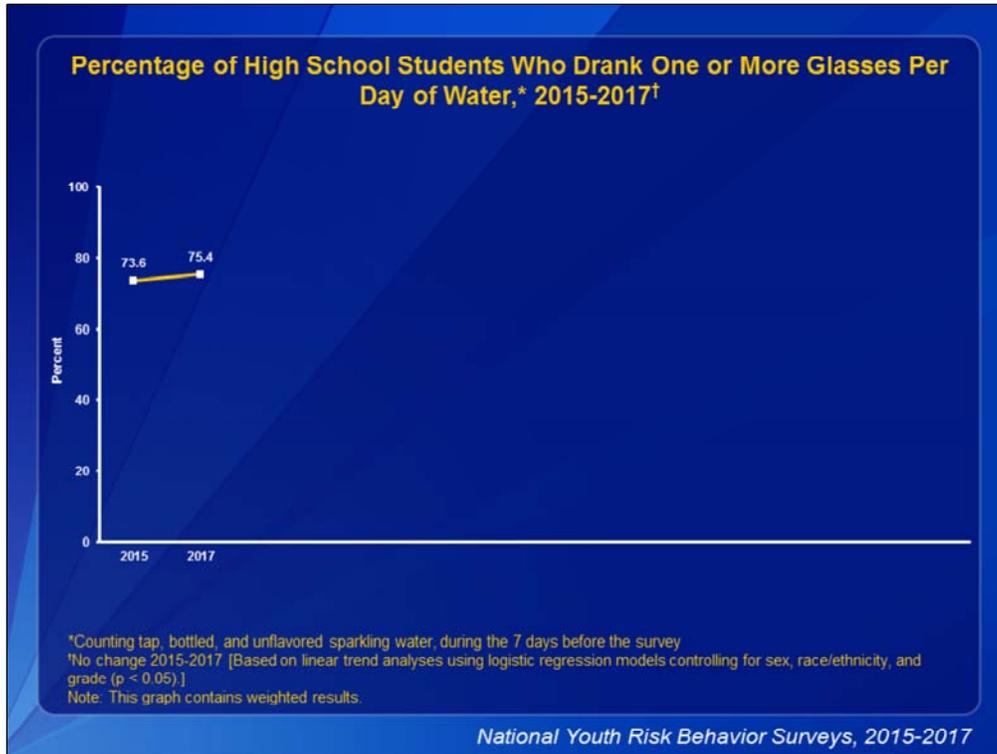
For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank one or more glasses per day of water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 75.4. The percentage for Male students is 75.4. The percentage for Female students is 75.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 73.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 75.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 76.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 76.8. The percentage for Black students is 67.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 73.4. The percentage for White students is 77.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

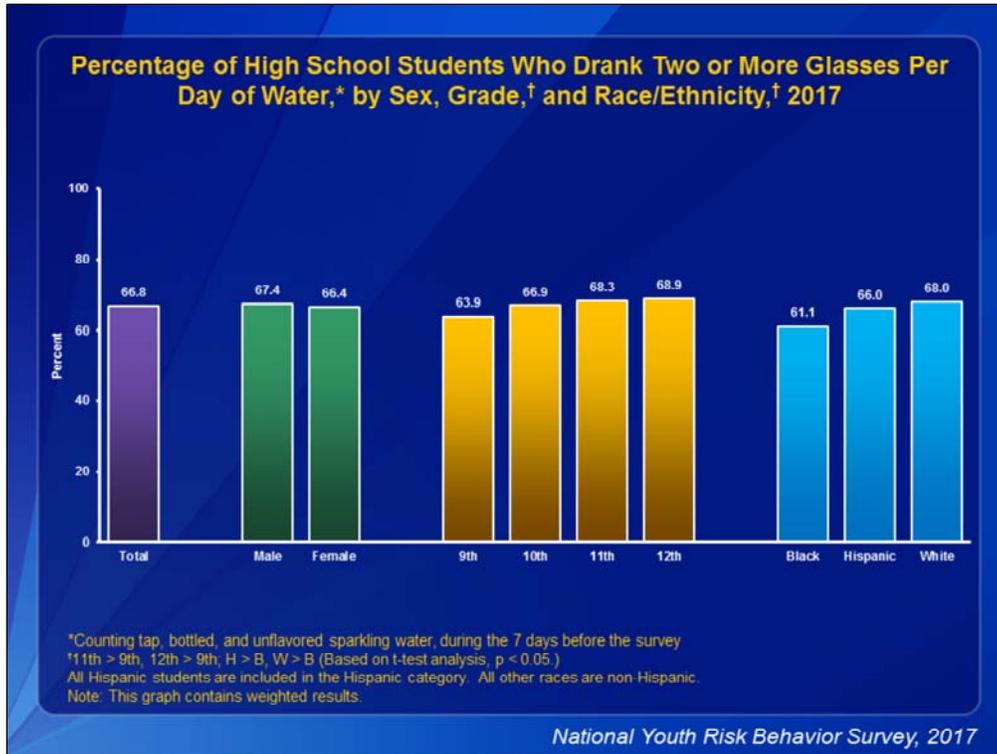
For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who drank one or more glasses per day of water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for 2015 is 73.6. The percentage for 2017 is 75.4.

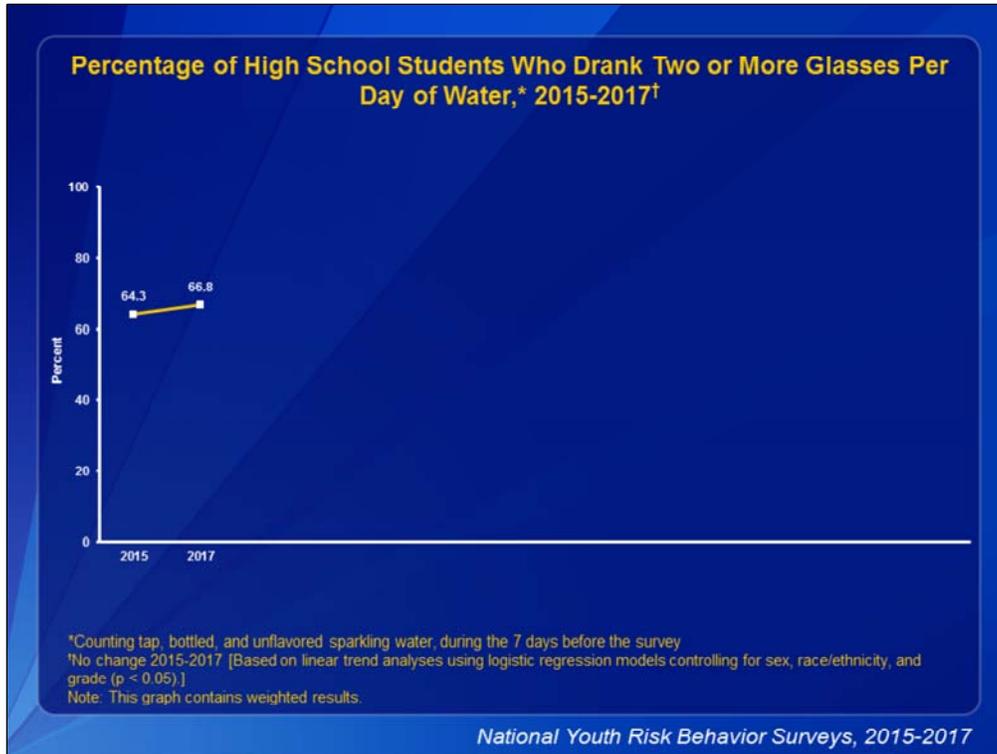
For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank two or more glasses per day of water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 66.8. The percentage for Male students is 67.4. The percentage for Female students is 66.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 63.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 66.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 68.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 68.9. The percentage for Black students is 61.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 66.0. The percentage for White students is 68.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

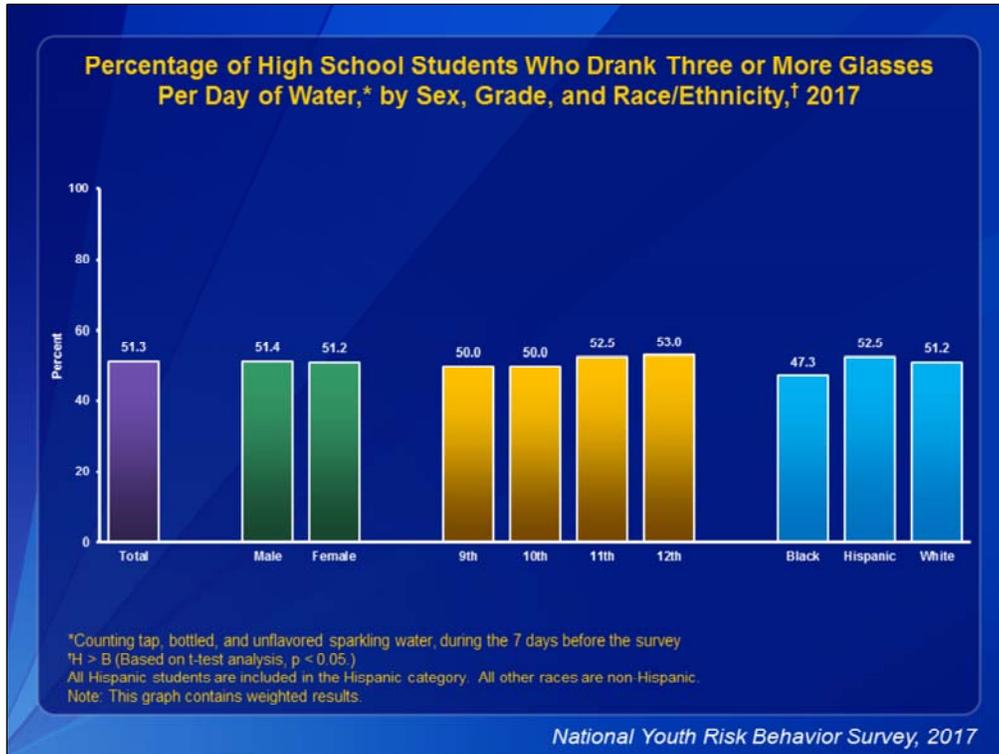
For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who drank two or more glasses per day of water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for 2015 is 64.3. The percentage for 2017 is 66.8.

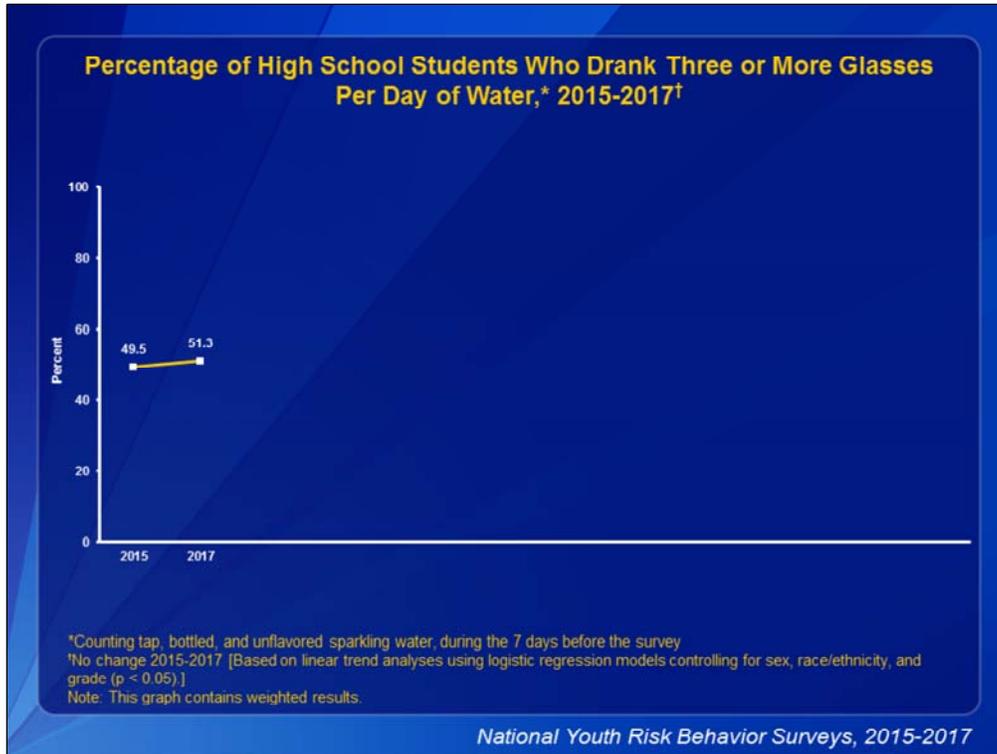
For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank three or more glasses per day of water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 51.3. The percentage for Male students is 51.4. The percentage for Female students is 51.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 50.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 50.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 52.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 53.0. The percentage for Black students is 47.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 52.5. The percentage for White students is 51.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

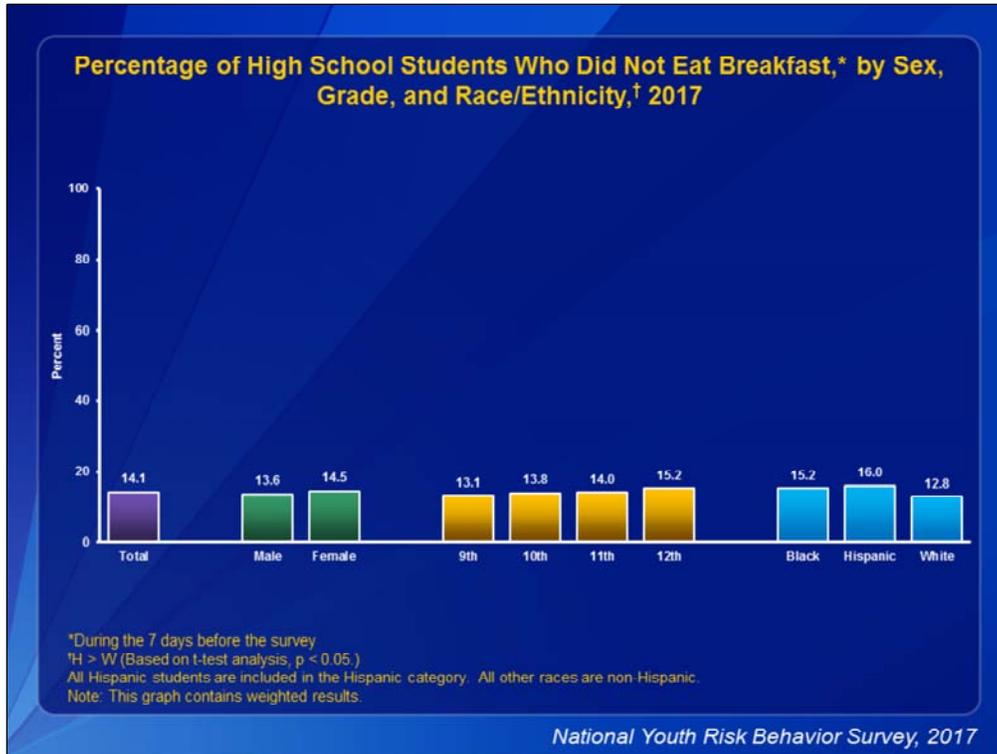
For this behavior, the prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who drank three or more glasses per day of water (counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for 2015 is 49.5. The percentage for 2017 is 51.3.

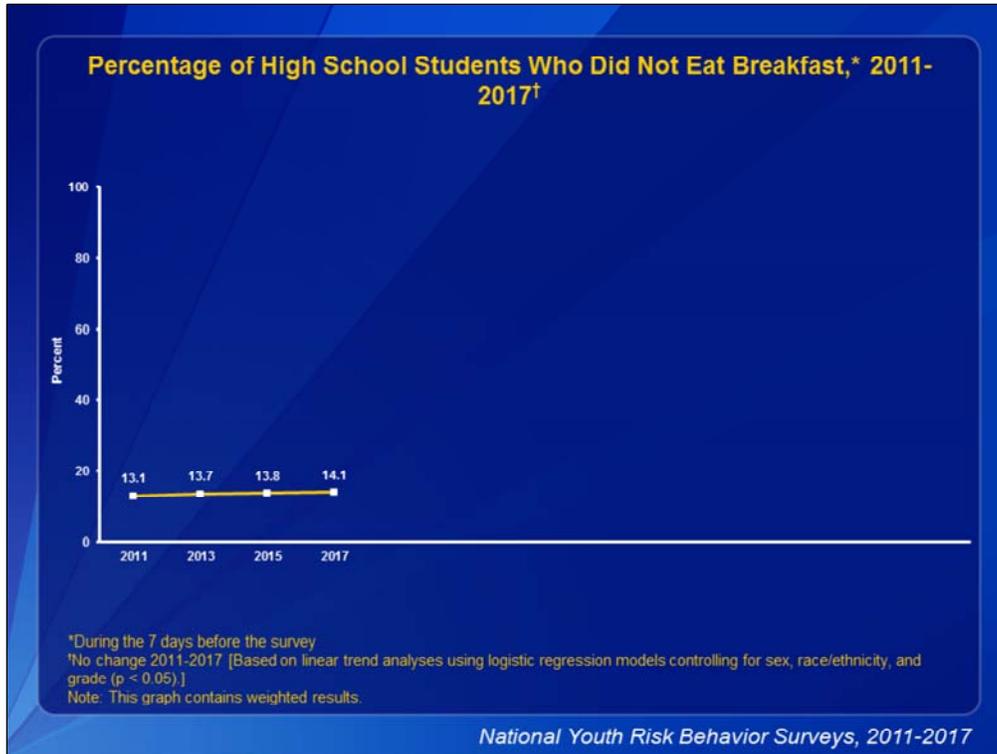
For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 14.1. The percentage for Male students is 13.6. The percentage for Female students is 14.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 15.2. The percentage for Black students is 15.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.0. The percentage for White students is 12.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

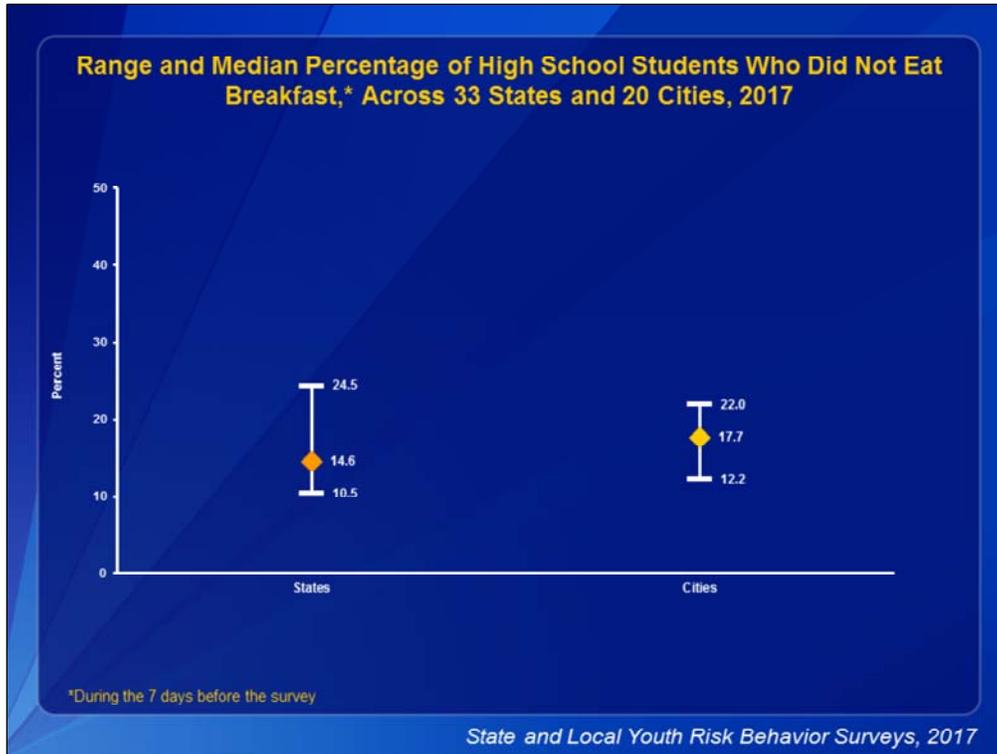
For this behavior, the prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2017 for high school students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey).

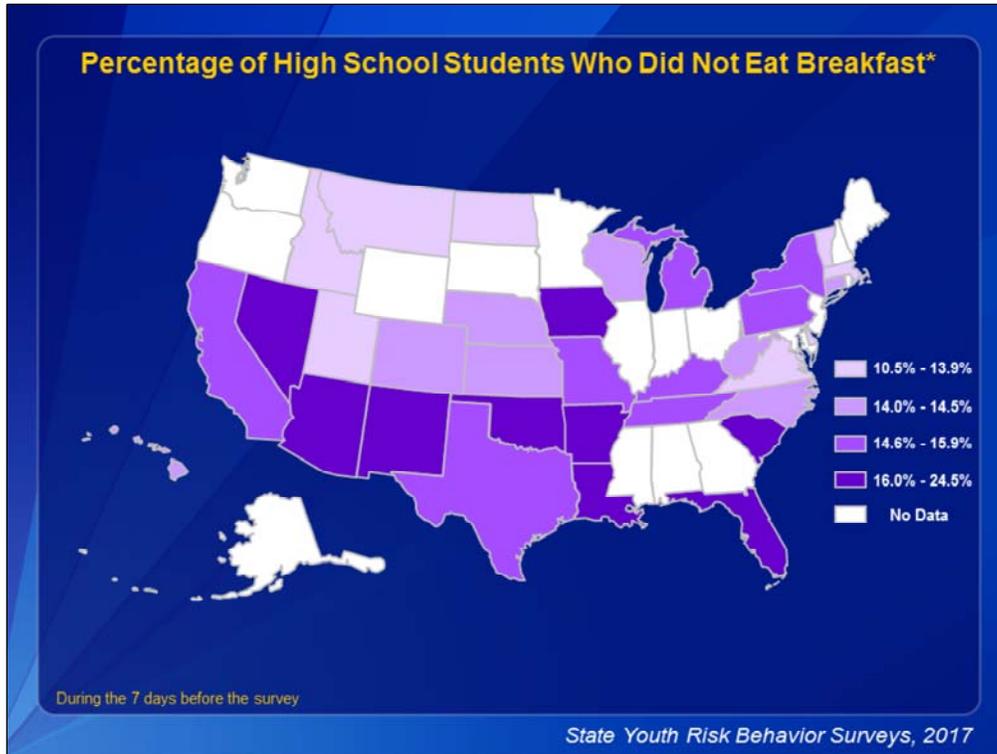
The percentage for 2011 is 13.1. The percentage for 2013 is 13.7. The percentage for 2015 is 13.8. The percentage for 2017 is 14.1.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2017.

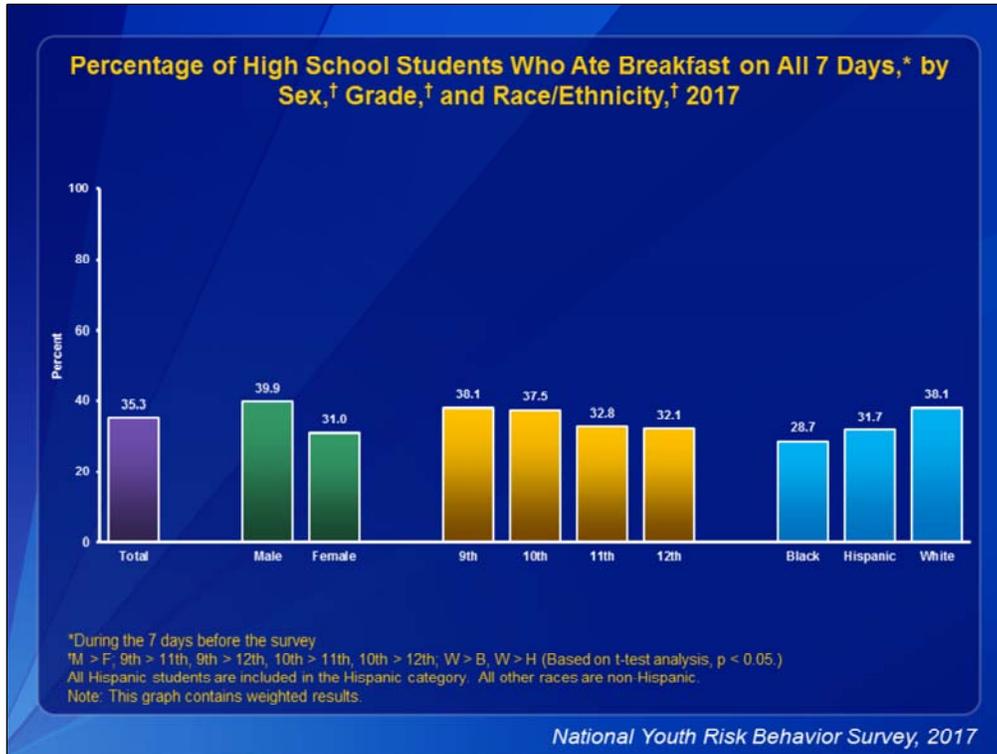


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 20 cities for high school students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 10.5% to 24.5%. The median across states was 14.6%. The range across cities was 12.2% to 22.0%. The median across cities was 17.7%.



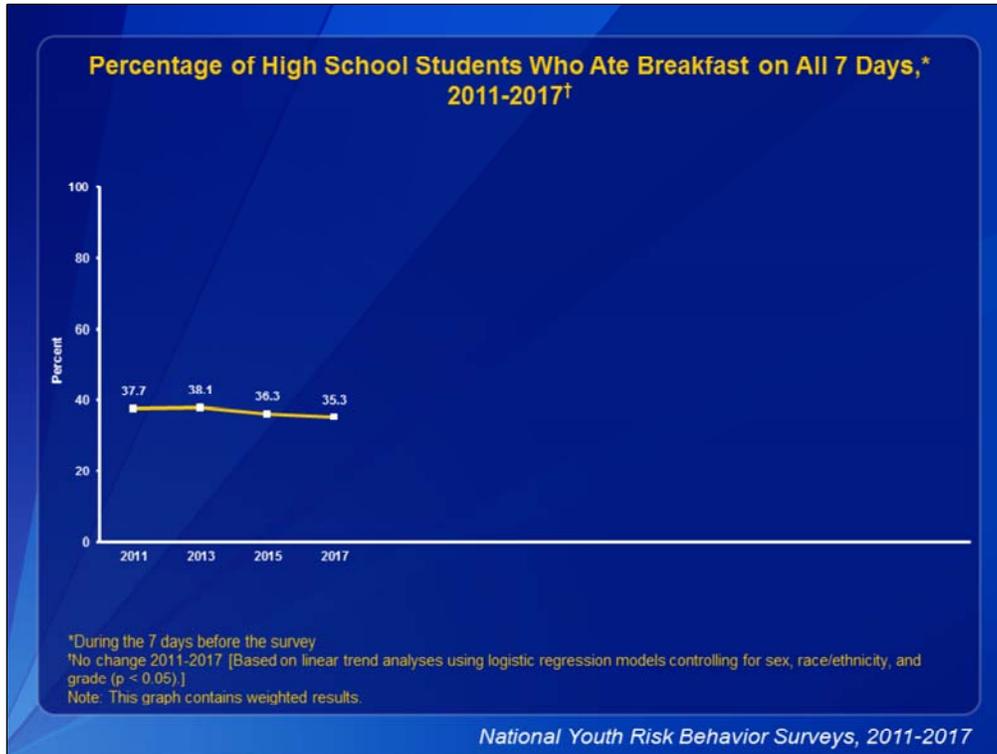
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 10.5% to 24.5%. Delaware, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, range from 10.5% to 13.9%. Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Nebraska, North Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 14.0% to 14.5%. California, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, range from 14.6% to 15.9%. Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 16.0% to 24.5%. Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, Maryland, Illinois, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 35.3. The percentage for Male students is 39.9. The percentage for Female students is 31.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 38.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 37.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 32.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 32.1. The percentage for Black students is 28.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 31.7. The percentage for White students is 38.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

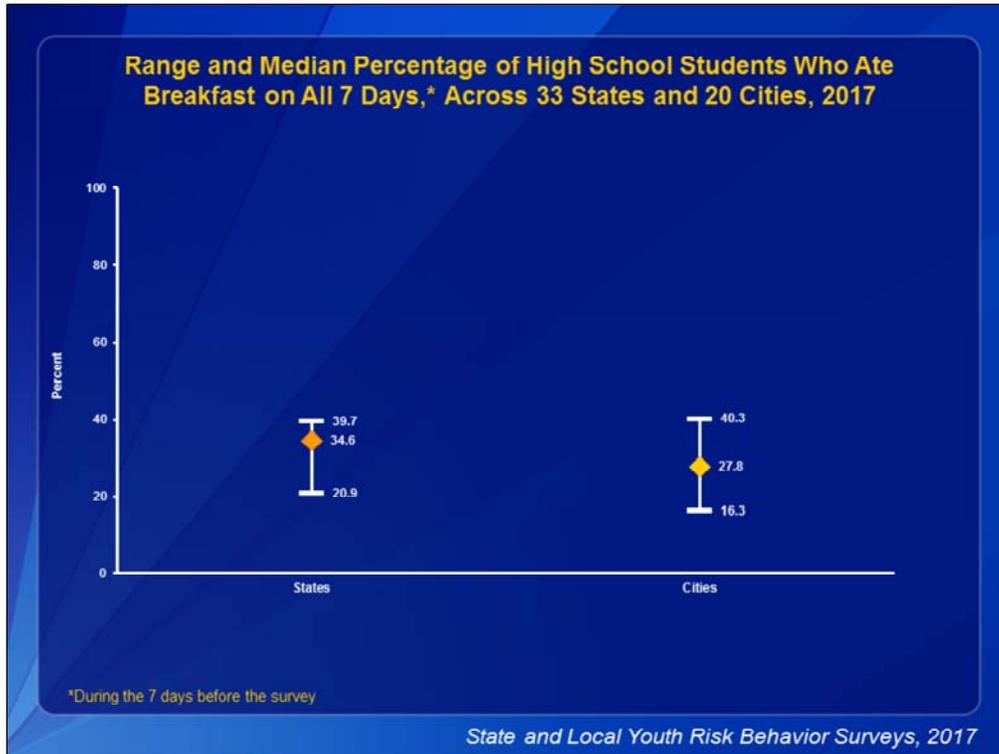
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2017 for high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey).

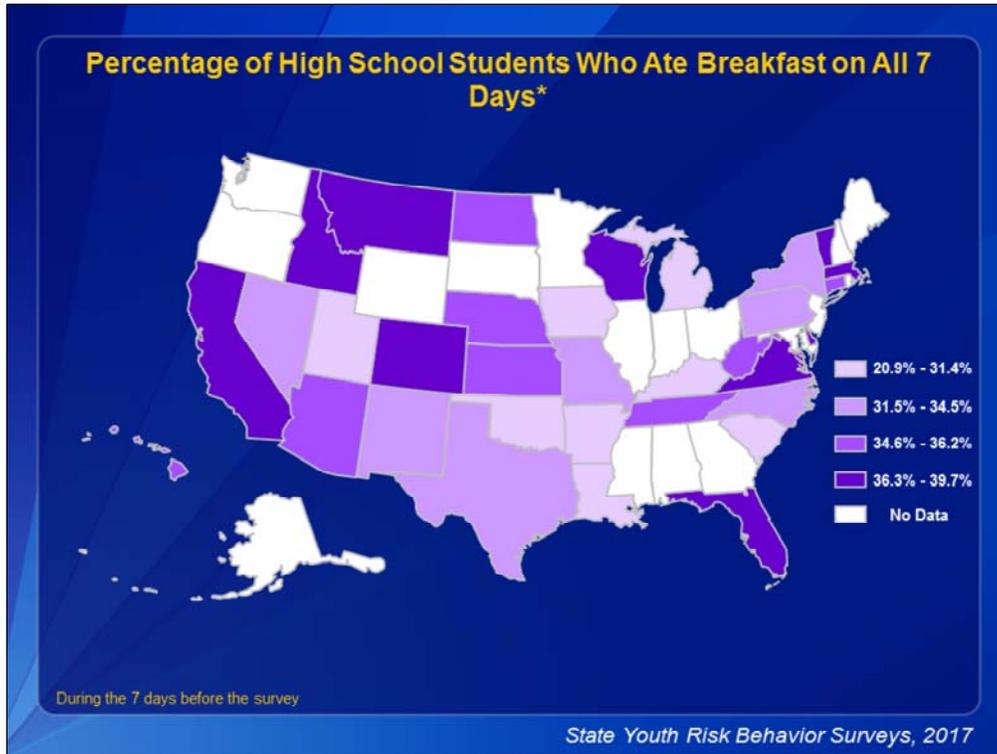
The percentage for 2011 is 37.7. The percentage for 2013 is 38.1. The percentage for 2015 is 36.3. The percentage for 2017 is 35.3.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2017.



These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 20 cities for high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey).

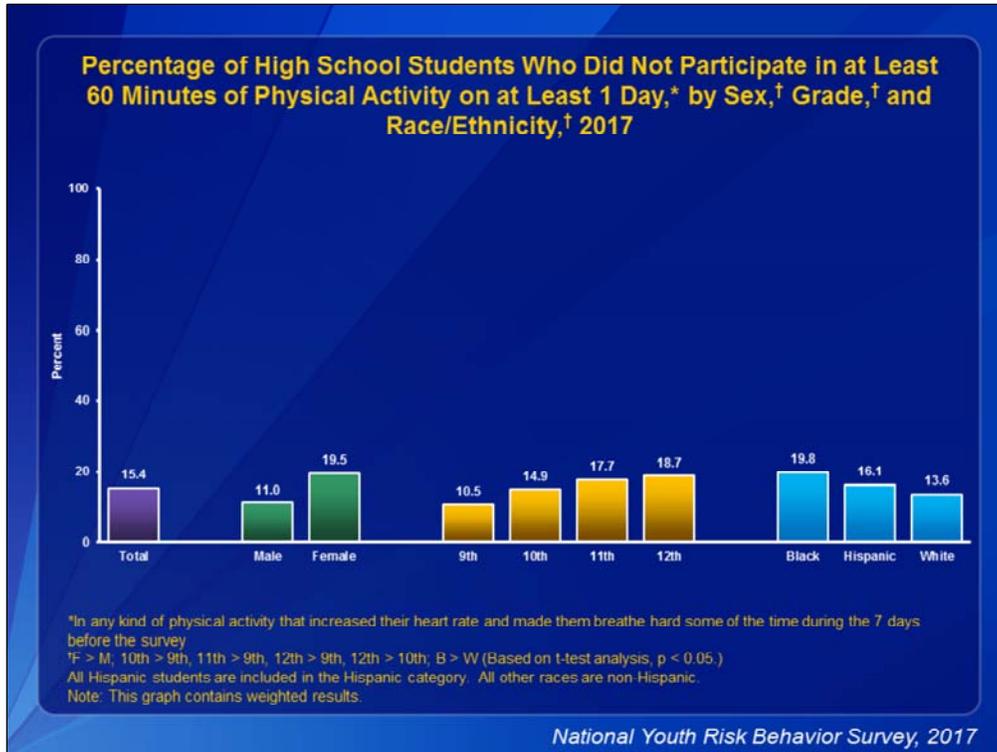
The range across states was 20.9% to 39.7%. The median across states was 34.6%. The range across cities was 16.3% to 40.3%. The median across cities was 27.8%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who ate breakfast on all seven of the past seven days, 2017. The values range from 20.9% to 39.7%. Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, range from 20.9% to 31.4%. Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, range from 31.5% to 34.5%. Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 34.6% to 36.2%. California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 36.3% to 39.7%. Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, Maryland, Illinois, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviors

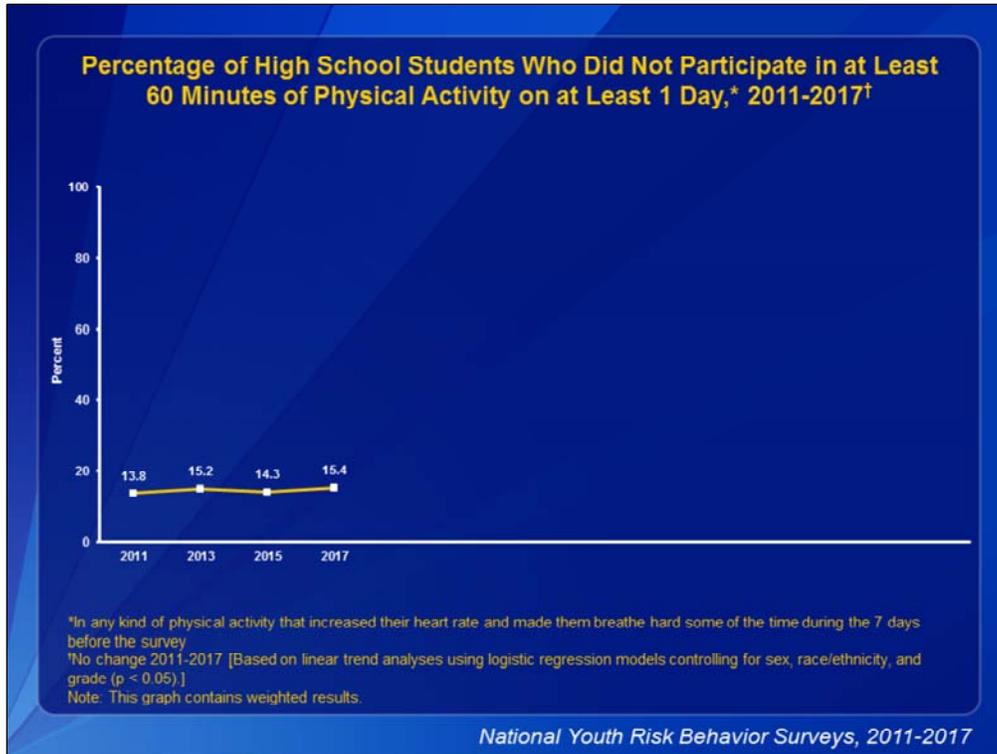
Physical Activity



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 15.4. The percentage for Male students is 11.0. The percentage for Female students is 19.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 10.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 17.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 18.7. The percentage for Black students is 19.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.1. The percentage for White students is 13.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

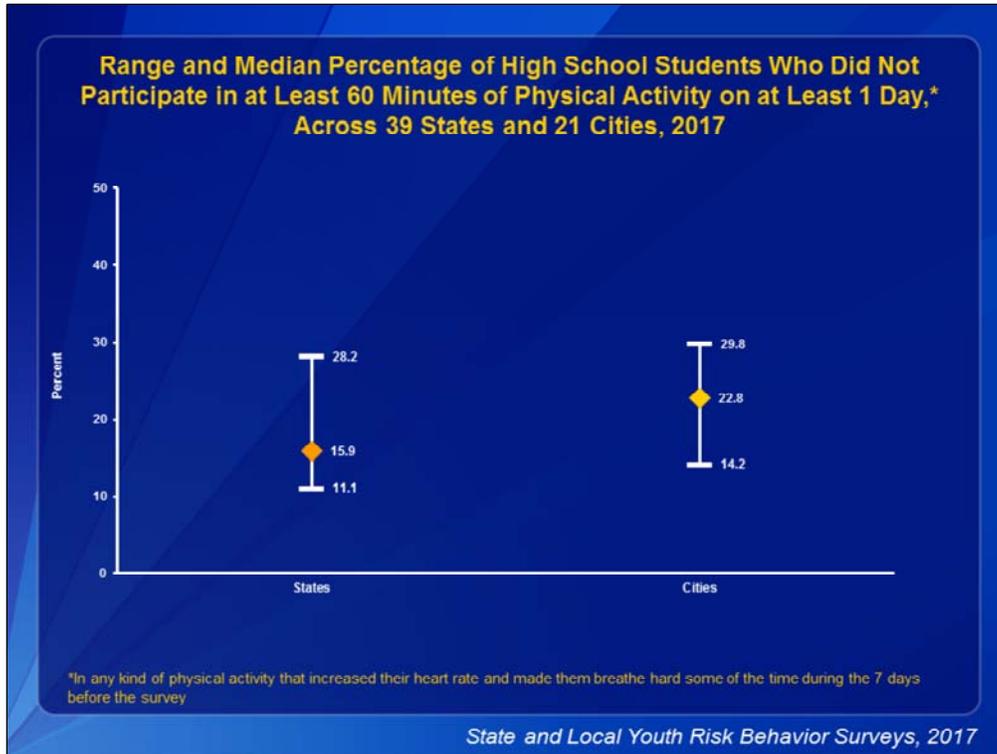
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2017 for high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

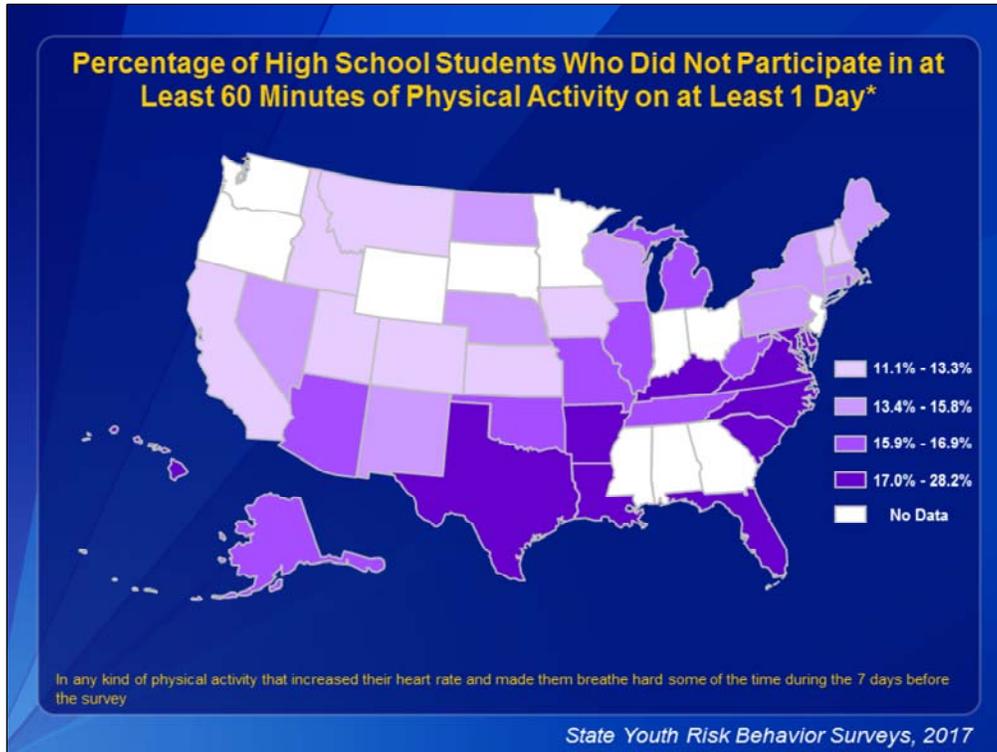
The percentage for 2011 is 13.8. The percentage for 2013 is 15.2. The percentage for 2015 is 14.3. The percentage for 2017 is 15.4.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2017.

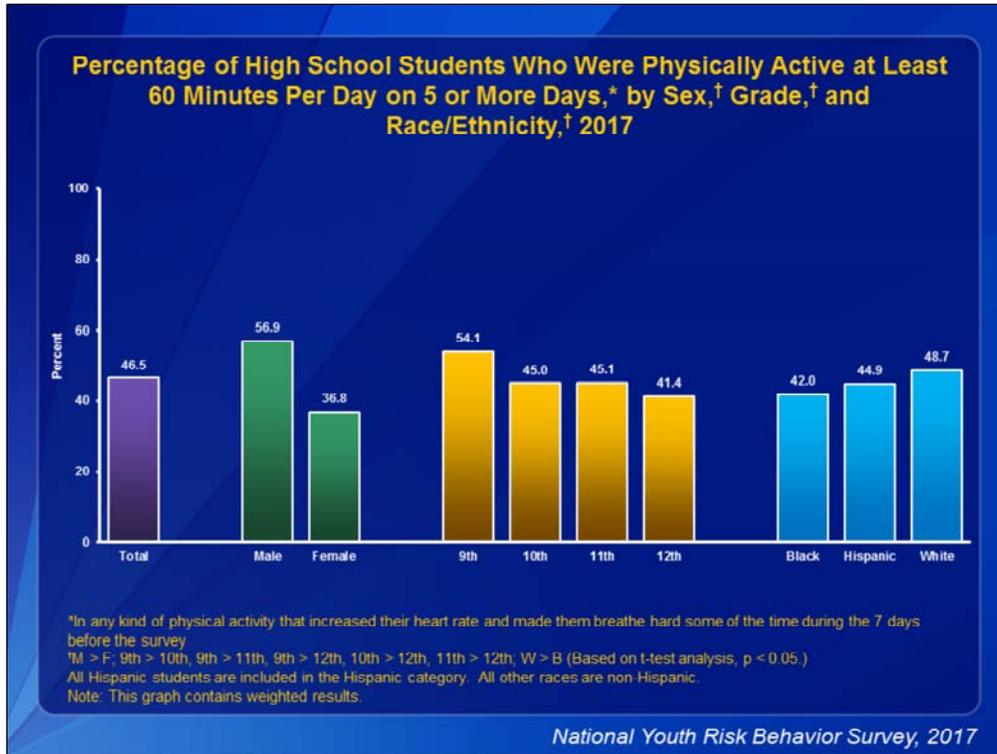


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 21 cities for high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 11.1% to 28.2%. The median across states was 15.9%. The range across cities was 14.2% to 29.8%. The median across cities was 22.8%.



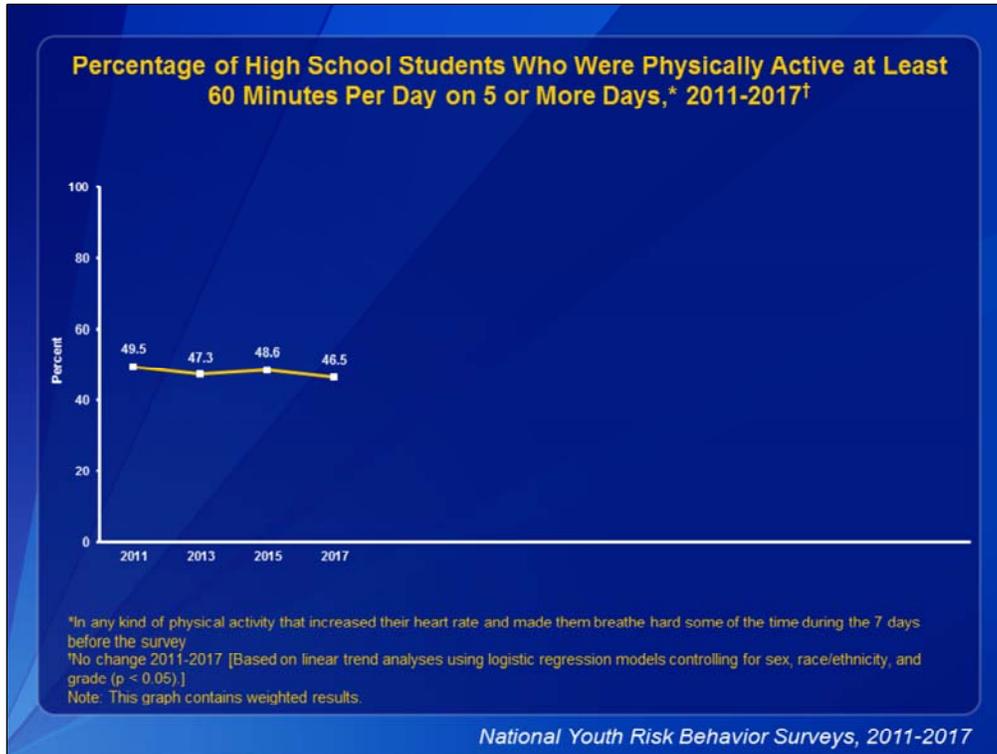
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not participate in physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on any day during the 7 days before the survey, 2017. The values range from 11.1% to 28.2%. California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont, range from 11.1% to 13.3%. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, range from 13.4% to 15.8%. Alaska, Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 15.9% to 16.9%. Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, range from 17.0% to 28.2%. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 46.5. The percentage for Male students is 56.9. The percentage for Female students is 36.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 54.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 45.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 45.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 41.4. The percentage for Black students is 42.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 44.9. The percentage for White students is 48.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

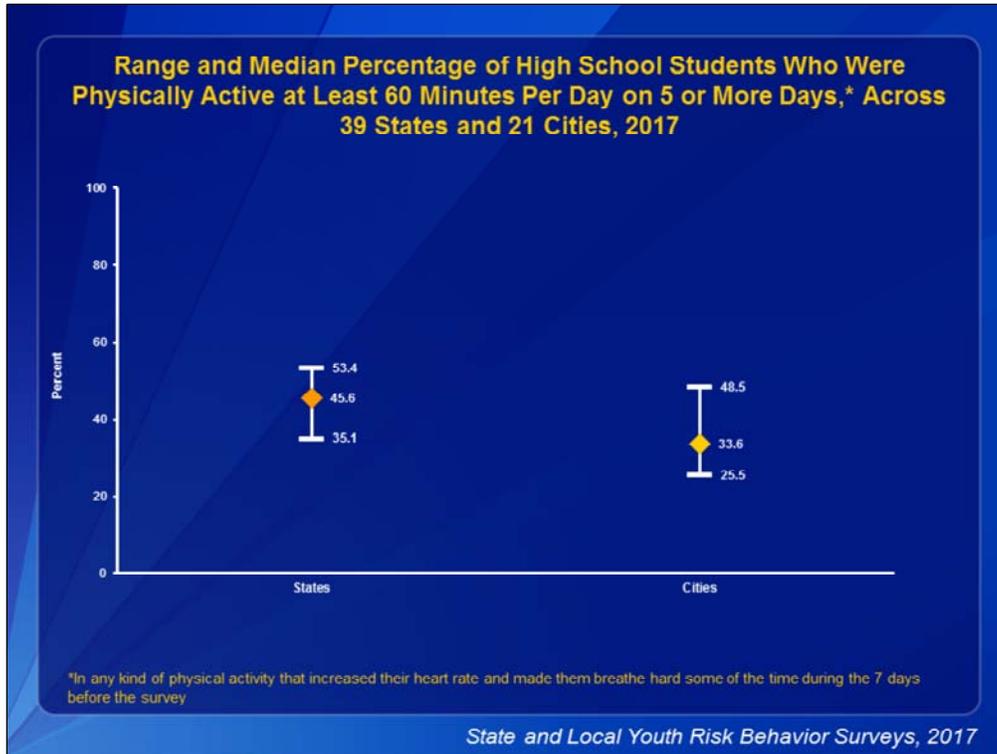
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2017 for high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

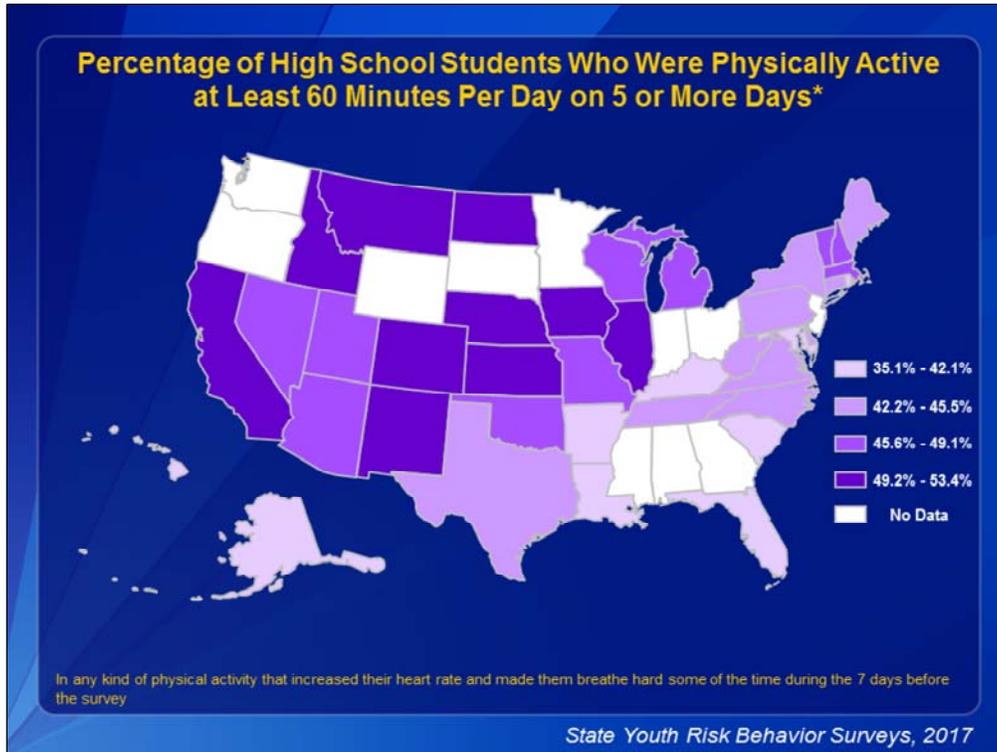
The percentage for 2011 is 49.5. The percentage for 2013 is 47.3. The percentage for 2015 is 48.6. The percentage for 2017 is 46.5.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2017.

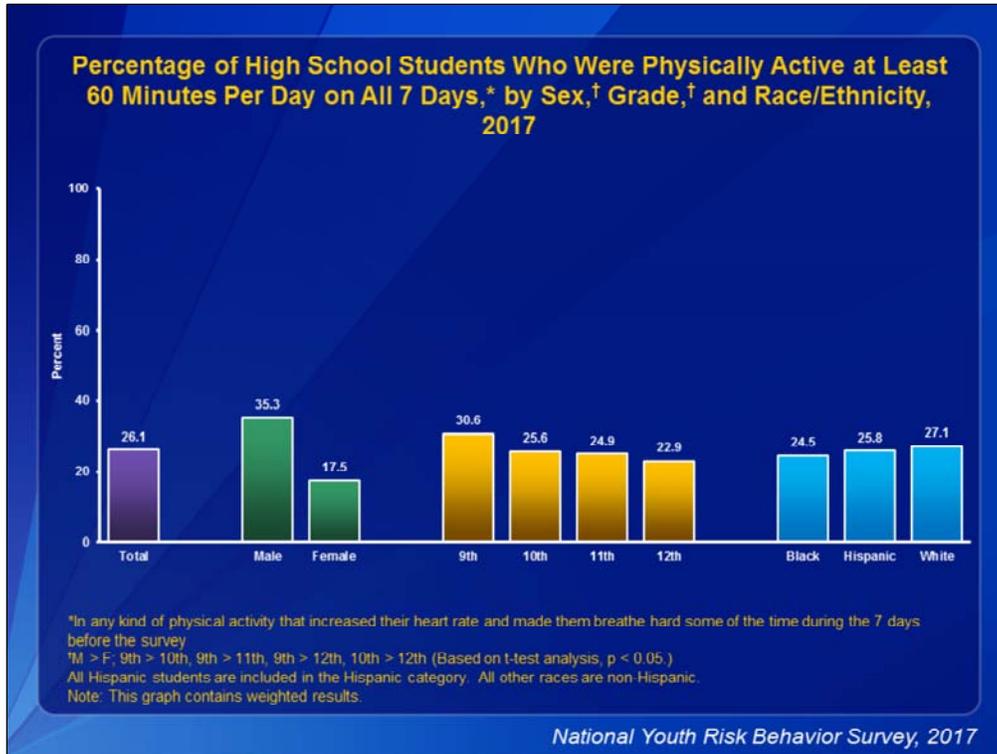


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 21 cities for high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 35.1% to 53.4%. The median across states was 45.6%. The range across cities was 25.5% to 48.5%. The median across cities was 33.6%.



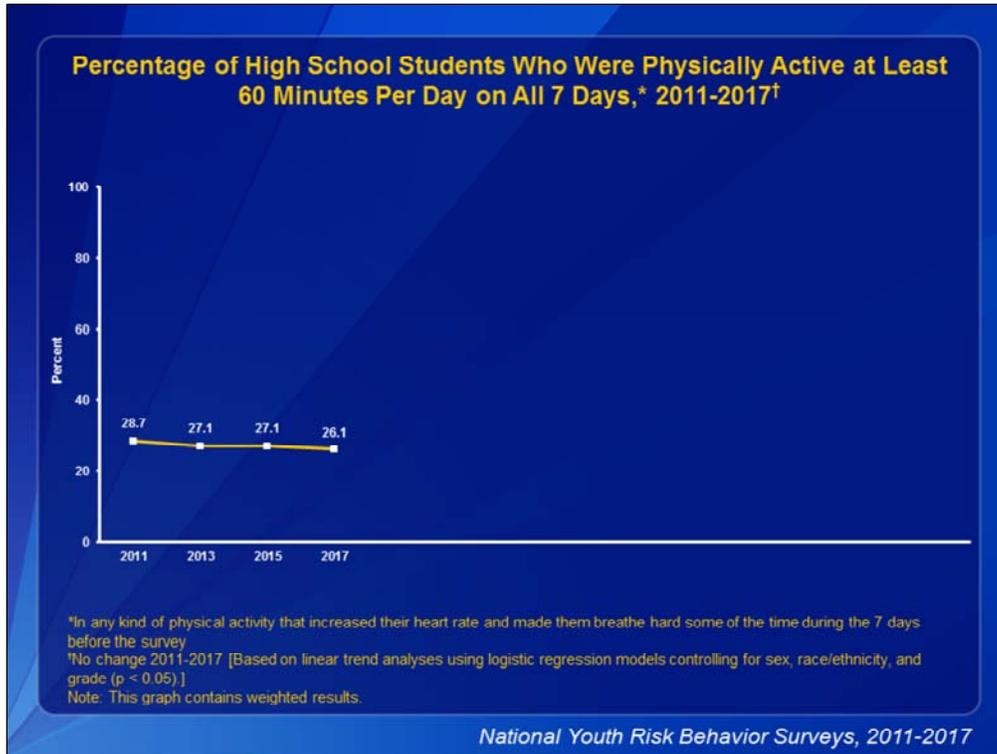
This slide shows the percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey), 2017. The values range from 35.1% to 53.4%. Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Rhode Island, South Carolina, range from 35.1% to 42.1%. Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 42.2% to 45.5%. Arizona, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 45.6% to 49.1%. California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, range from 49.2% to 53.4%. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 26.1. The percentage for Male students is 35.3. The percentage for Female students is 17.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 30.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 25.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 24.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 22.9. The percentage for Black students is 24.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 25.8. The percentage for White students is 27.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

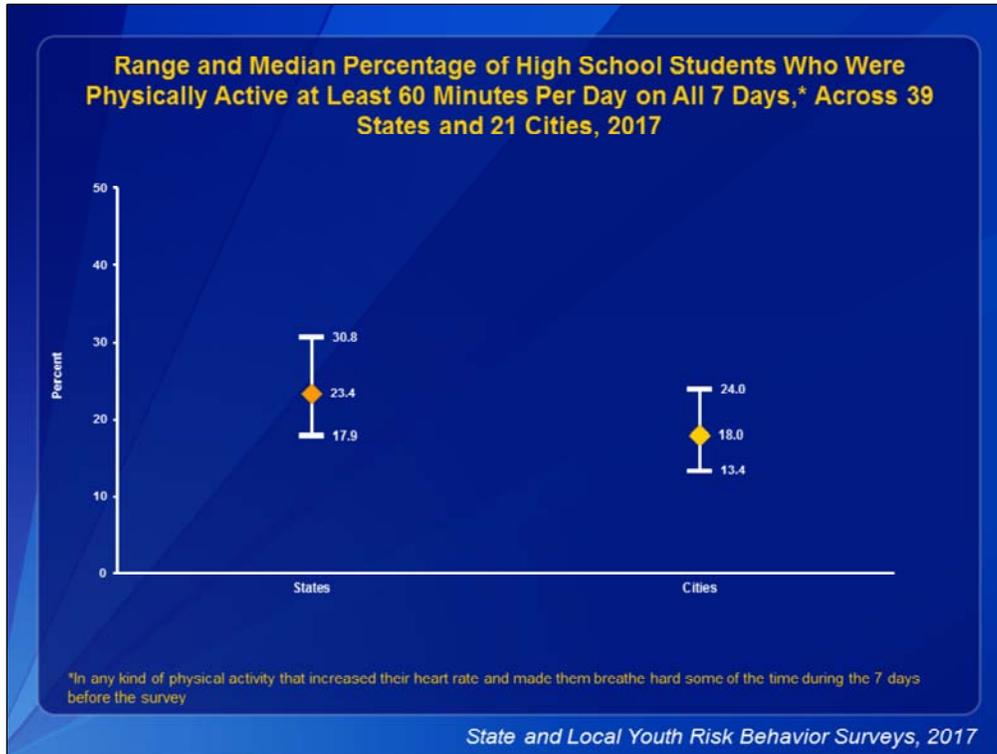
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2017 for high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

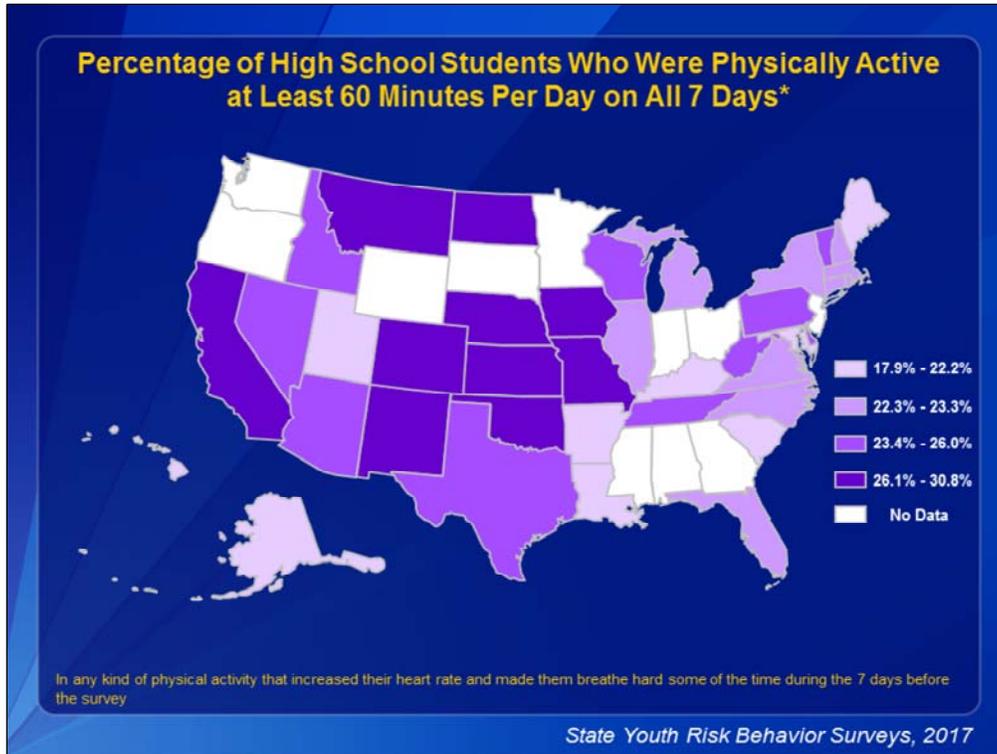
The percentage for 2011 is 28.7. The percentage for 2013 is 27.1. The percentage for 2015 is 27.1. The percentage for 2017 is 26.1.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2017.

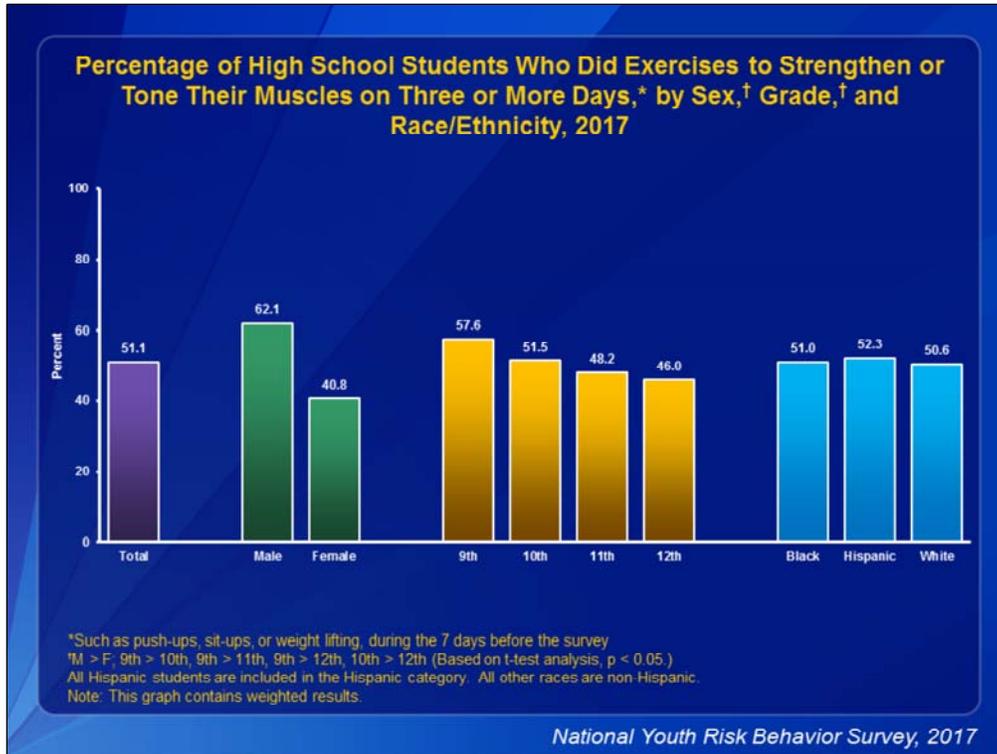


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 21 cities for high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 17.9% to 30.8%. The median across states was 23.4%. The range across cities was 13.4% to 24.0%. The median across cities was 18%.



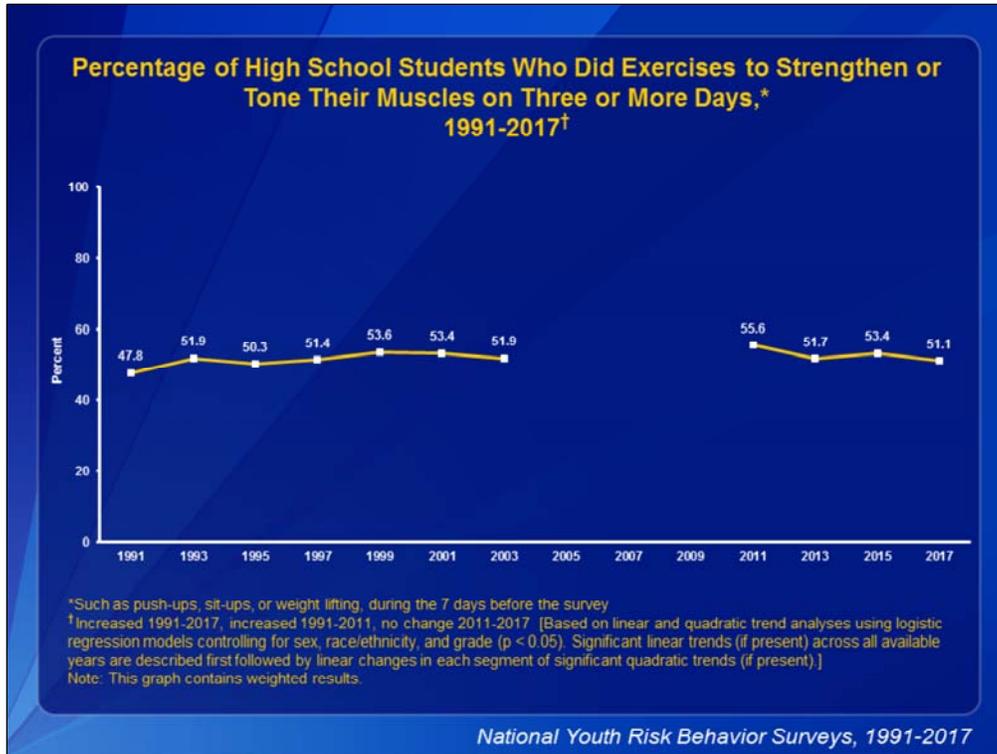
This slide shows the percentage of students who were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on all seven of the past 7 days, 2017. The values range from 17.9% to 30.8%. Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, South Carolina, Utah, range from 17.9% to 22.2%. Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 22.3% to 23.3%. Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 23.4% to 26.0%. California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, range from 26.1% to 30.8%. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on three or more days (such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 51.1. The percentage for Male students is 62.1. The percentage for Female students is 40.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 57.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 51.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 48.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 46.0. The percentage for Black students is 51.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 52.3. The percentage for White students is 50.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

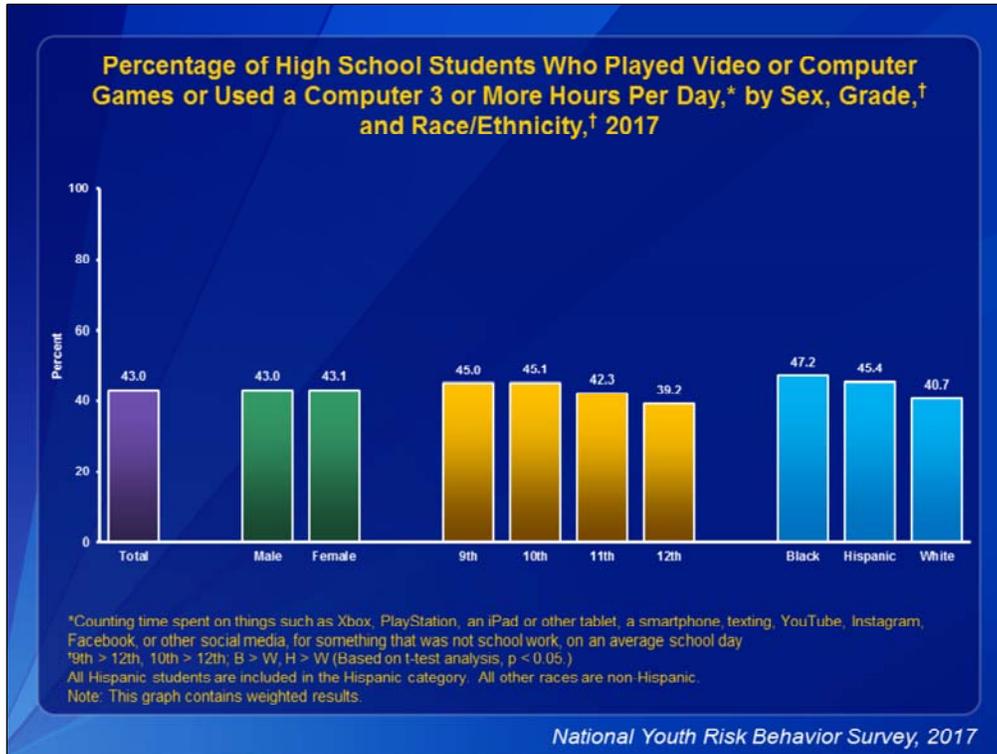
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on three or more days (such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for 1991 is 47.8. The percentage for 1993 is 51.9. The percentage for 1995 is 50.3. The percentage for 1997 is 51.4. The percentage for 1999 is 53.6. The percentage for 2001 is 53.4. The percentage for 2003 is 51.9. The percentage for 2005, 2007, and 2009 is missing. The percentage for 2011 is 55.6. The percentage for 2013 is 51.7. The percentage for 2015 is 53.4. The percentage for 2017 is 51.1.

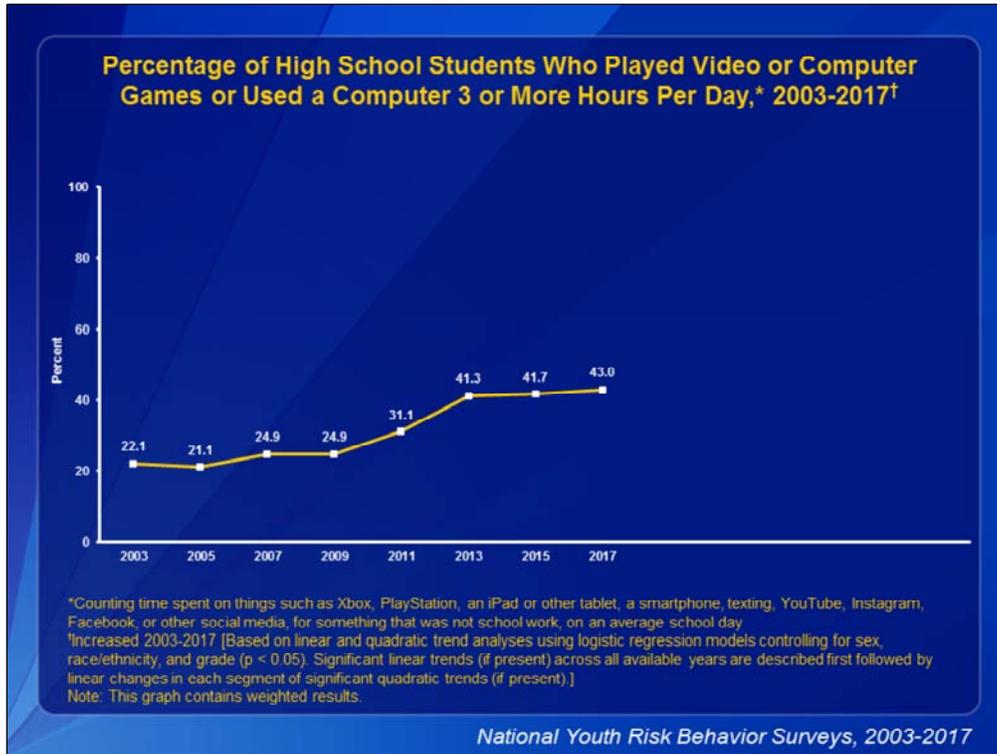
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 2017, increased from 1991 to 2011, and did not change from 2011 to 2017.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day).

The percentage for all students is 43.0. The percentage for Male students is 43.0. The percentage for Female students is 43.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 45.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 45.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 42.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 39.2. The percentage for Black students is 47.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 45.4. The percentage for White students is 40.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

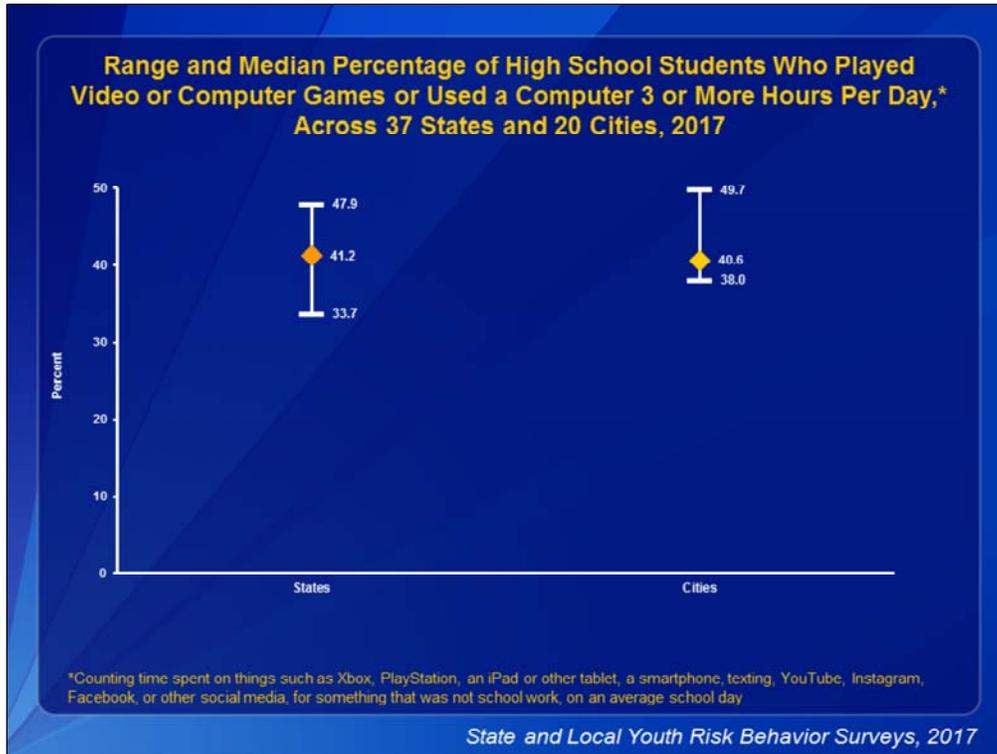
For this behavior, the prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2003 through 2017 for high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day).

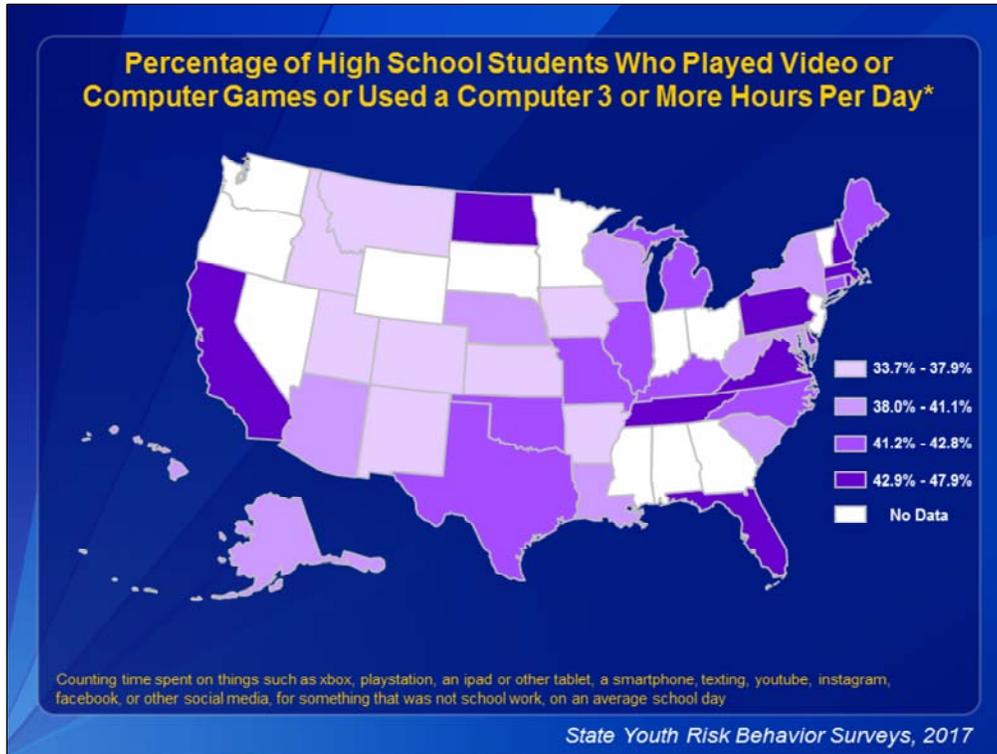
The percentage for 2003 is 22.1. The percentage for 2005 is 21.1. The percentage for 2007 is 24.9. The percentage for 2009 is 24.9. The percentage for 2011 is 31.1. The percentage for 2013 is 41.3. The percentage for 2015 is 41.7. The percentage for 2017 is 43.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2003 to 2017.

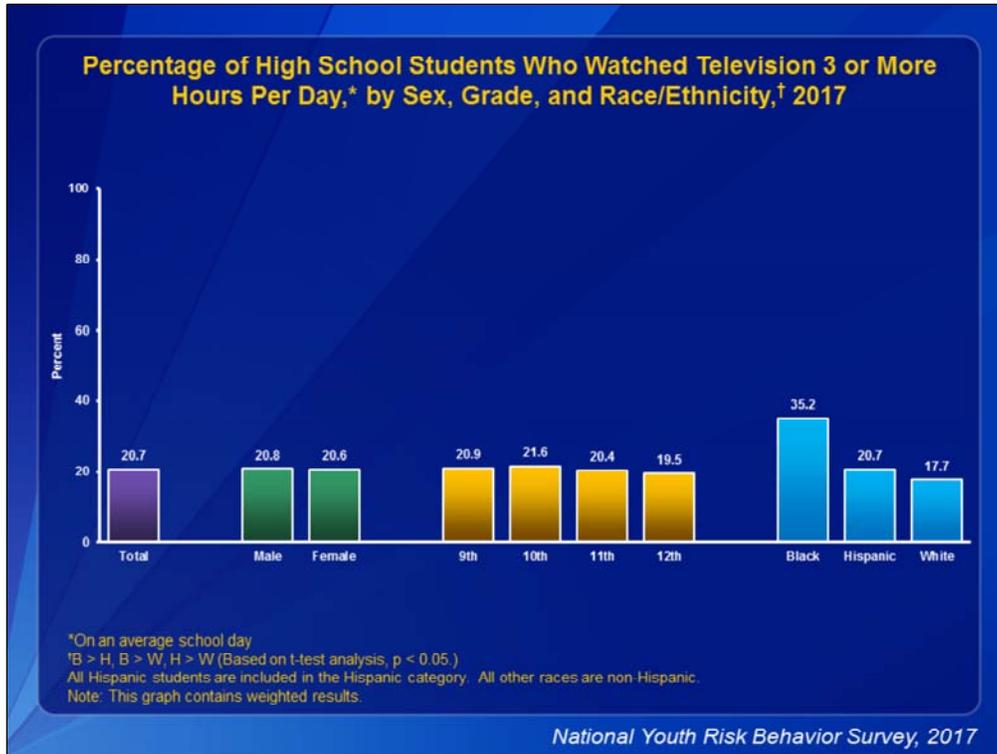


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 20 cities for high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day).

The range across states was 33.7% to 47.9%. The median across states was 41.2%. The range across cities was 38.0% to 49.7%. The median across cities was 40.6%.



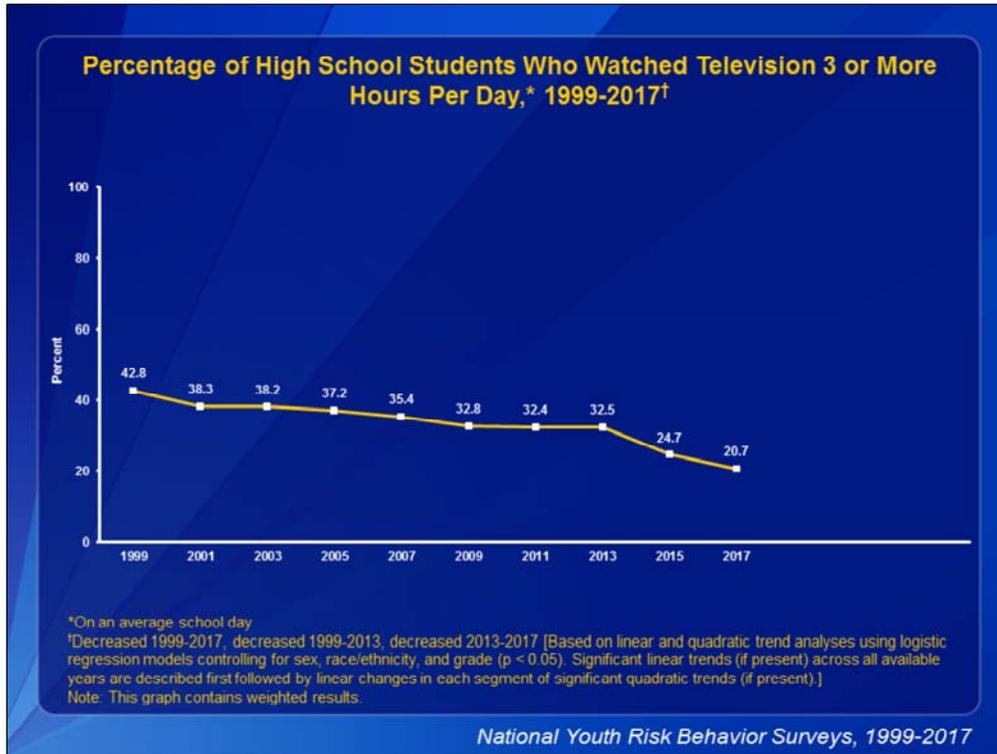
This slide shows the percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day), 2017. The values range from 33.7% to 47.9%. Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, range from 33.7% to 37.9%. Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 38.0% to 41.1%. Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, range from 41.2% to 42.8%. California, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 42.9% to 47.9%. Vermont, Nevada, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day).

The percentage for all students is 20.7. The percentage for Male students is 20.8. The percentage for Female students is 20.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 20.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 21.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 19.5. The percentage for Black students is 35.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 20.7. The percentage for White students is 17.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

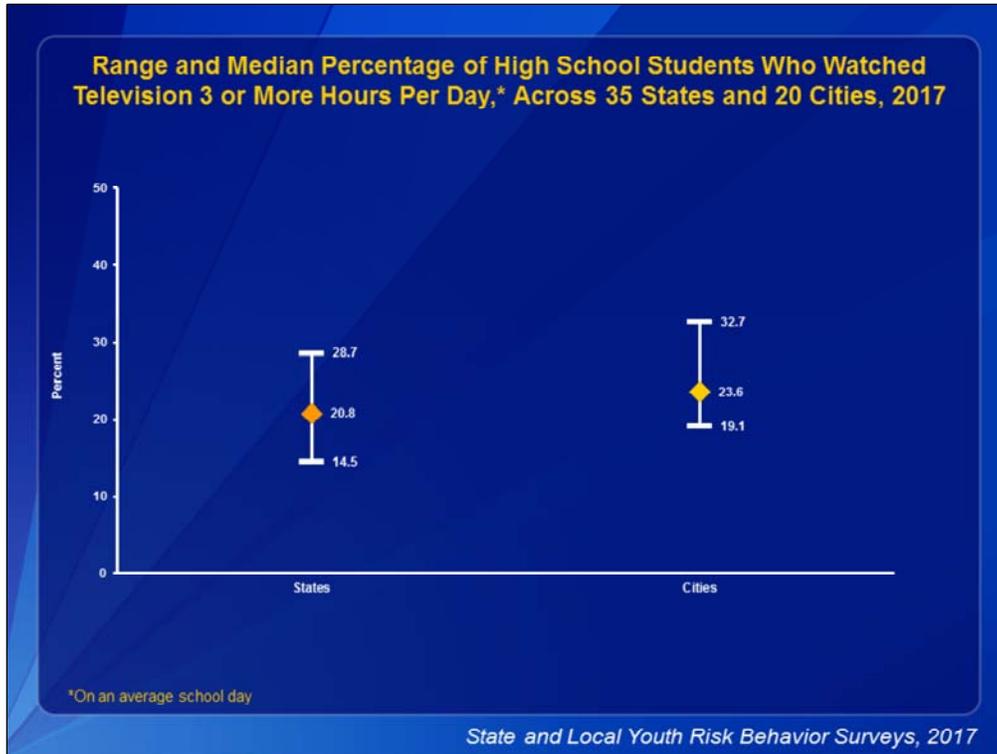
For this behavior, the prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day).

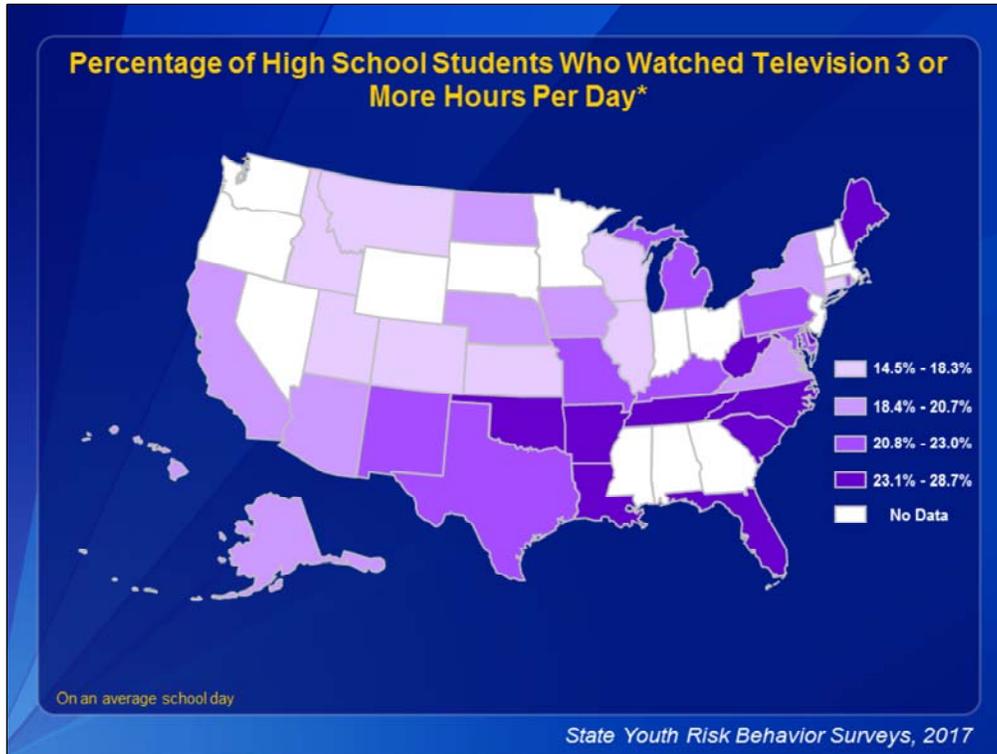
The percentage for 1999 is 42.8. The percentage for 2001 is 38.3. The percentage for 2003 is 38.2. The percentage for 2005 is 37.2. The percentage for 2007 is 35.4. The percentage for 2009 is 32.8. The percentage for 2011 is 32.4. The percentage for 2013 is 32.5. The percentage for 2015 is 24.7. The percentage for 2017 is 20.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2017, decreased from 1999 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2017.

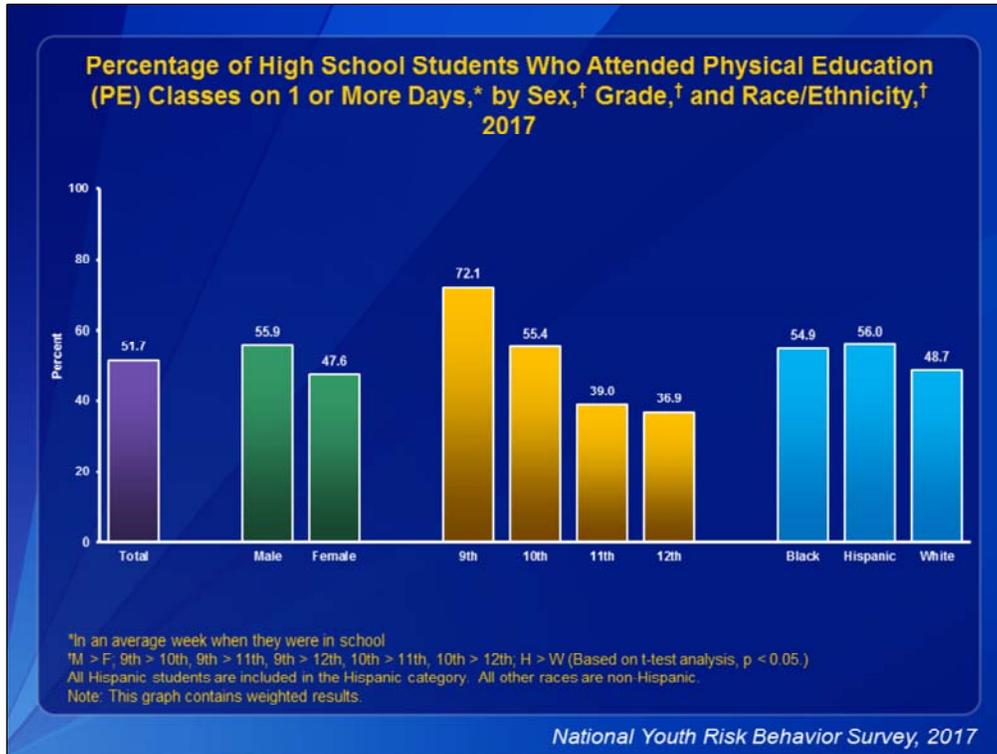


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 20 cities for high school students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day).

The range across states was 14.5% to 28.7%. The median across states was 20.8%. The range across cities was 19.1% to 32.7%. The median across cities was 23.6%.



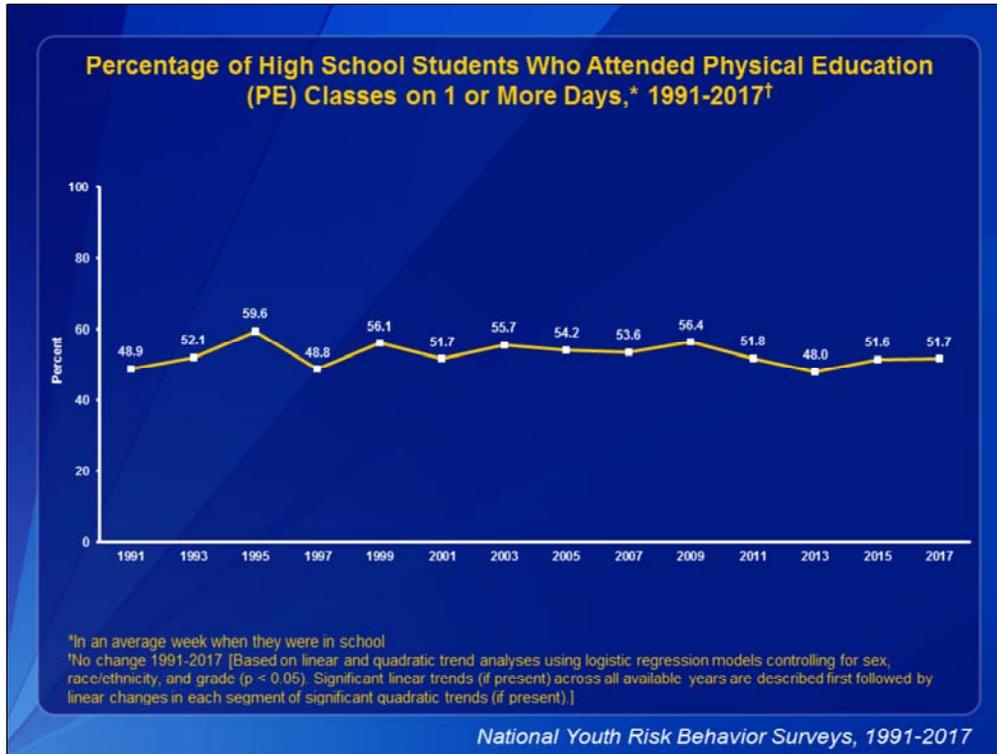
This slide shows the percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day), 2017. The values range from 14.5% to 28.7%. Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 14.5% to 18.3%. Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Iowa, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Virginia, range from 18.4% to 20.7%. Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 20.8% to 23.0%. Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 23.1% to 28.7%. Vermont, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school).

The percentage for all students is 51.7. The percentage for Male students is 55.9. The percentage for Female students is 47.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 72.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 55.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 39.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 36.9. The percentage for Black students is 54.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 56.0. The percentage for White students is 48.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

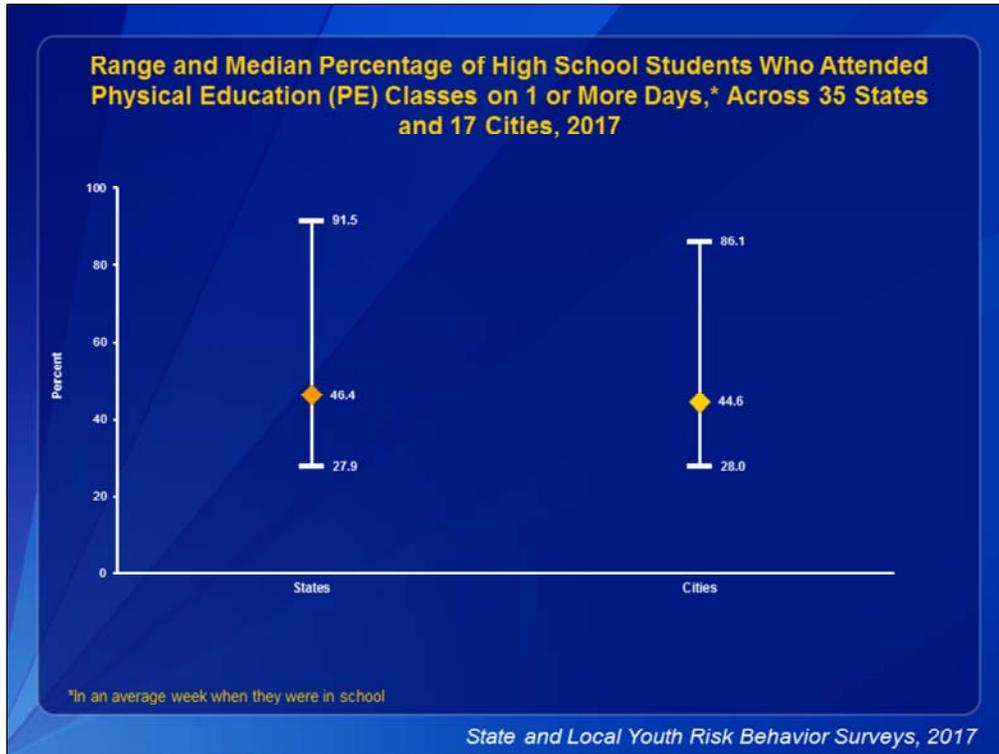
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school).

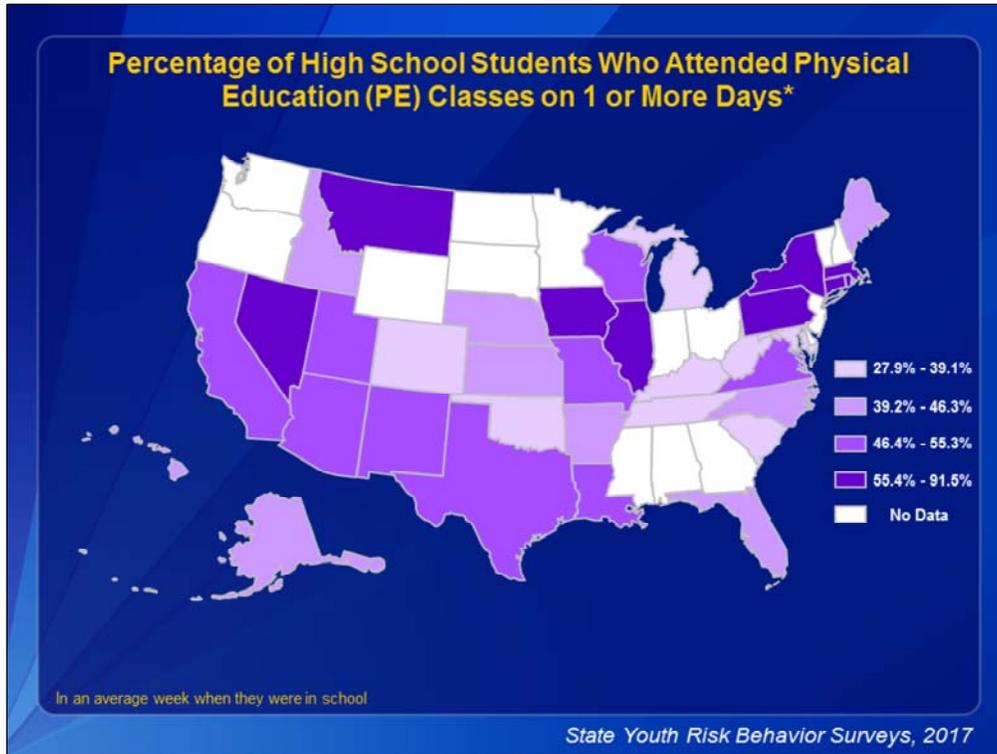
The percentage for 1991 is 48.9. The percentage for 1993 is 52.1. The percentage for 1995 is 59.6. The percentage for 1997 is 48.8. The percentage for 1999 is 56.1. The percentage for 2001 is 51.7. The percentage for 2003 is 55.7. The percentage for 2005 is 54.2. The percentage for 2007 is 53.6. The percentage for 2009 is 56.4. The percentage for 2011 is 51.8. The percentage for 2013 is 48.0. The percentage for 2015 is 51.6. The percentage for 2017 is 51.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1991 to 2017.

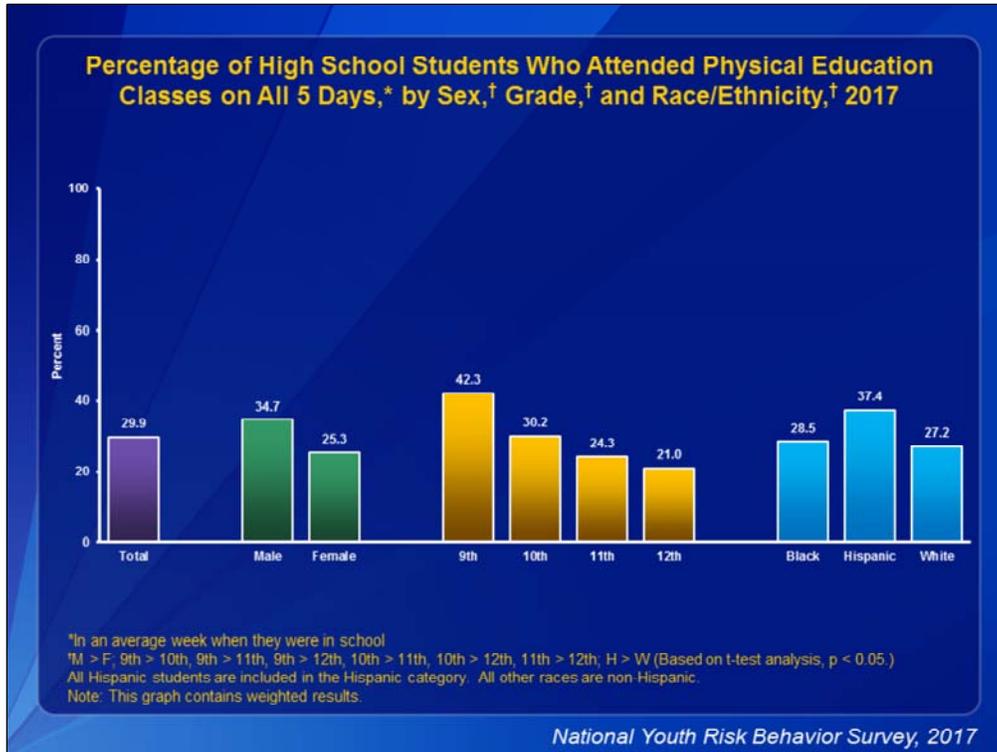


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 17 cities for high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school).

The range across states was 27.9% to 91.5%. The median across states was 46.4%. The range across cities was 28.0% to 86.1%. The median across cities was 44.6%.



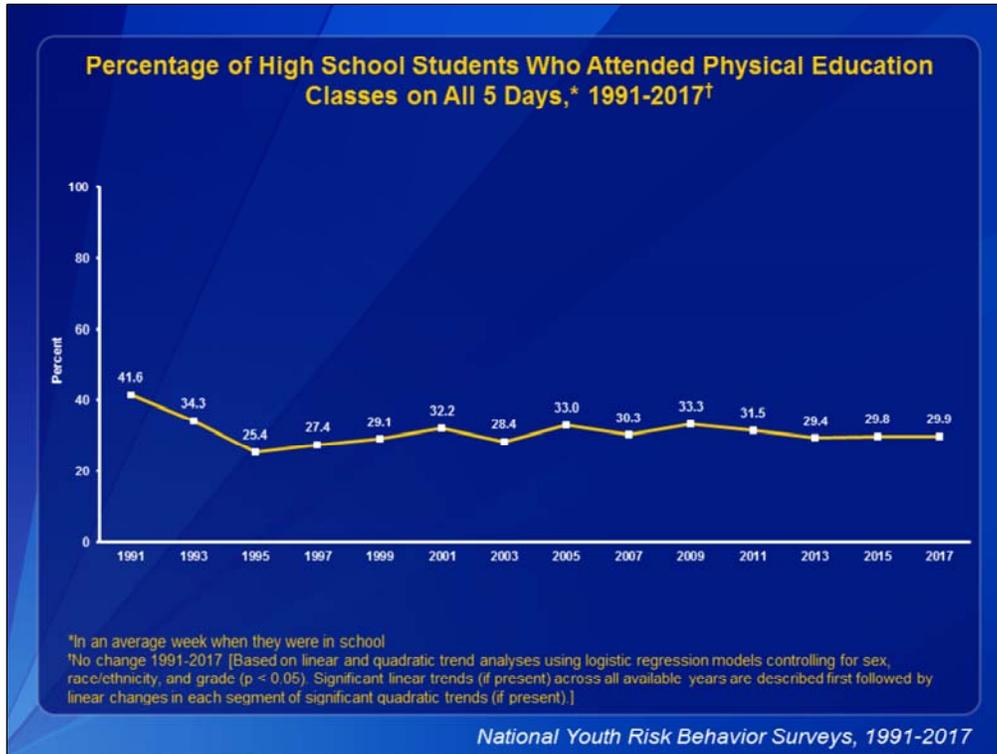
This slide shows the percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school), 2017. The values range from 27.9% to 91.5%. Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 27.9% to 39.1%. Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, North Carolina, range from 39.2% to 46.3%. Arizona, California, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 46.4% to 55.3%. Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, range from 55.4% to 91.5%. Vermont, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Delaware, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school).

The percentage for all students is 29.9. The percentage for Male students is 34.7. The percentage for Female students is 25.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 42.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 30.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 24.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 21.0. The percentage for Black students is 28.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 37.4. The percentage for White students is 27.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

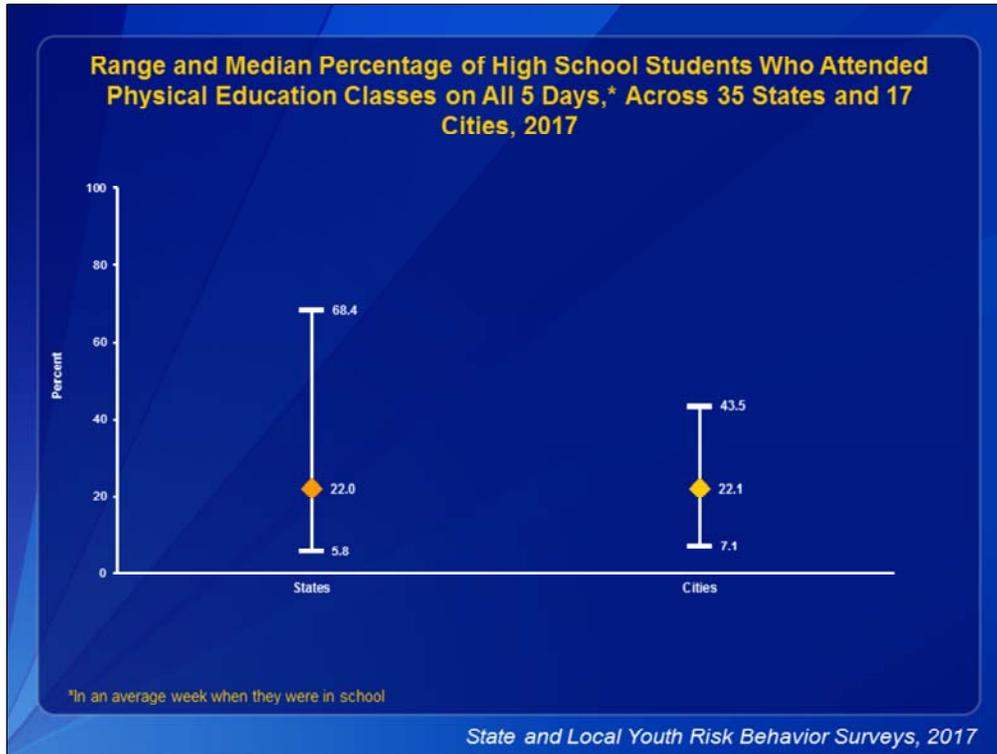
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school).

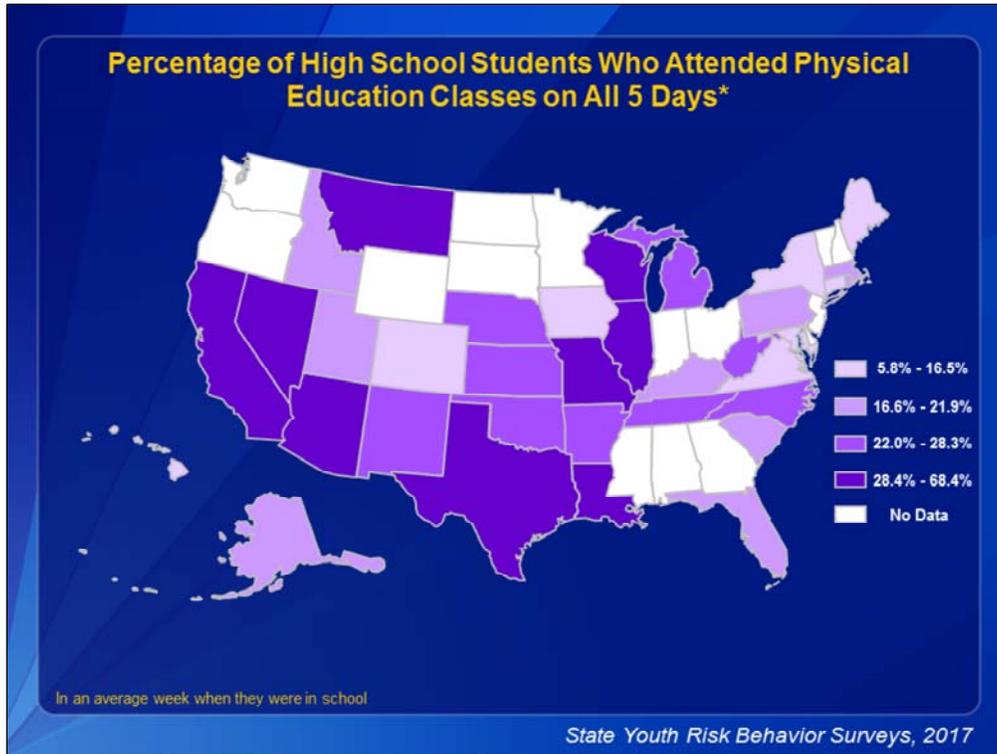
The percentage for 1991 is 41.6. The percentage for 1993 is 34.3. The percentage for 1995 is 25.4. The percentage for 1997 is 27.4. The percentage for 1999 is 29.1. The percentage for 2001 is 32.2. The percentage for 2003 is 28.4. The percentage for 2005 is 33.0. The percentage for 2007 is 30.3. The percentage for 2009 is 33.3. The percentage for 2011 is 31.5. The percentage for 2013 is 29.4. The percentage for 2015 is 29.8. The percentage for 2017 is 29.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1991 to 2017.

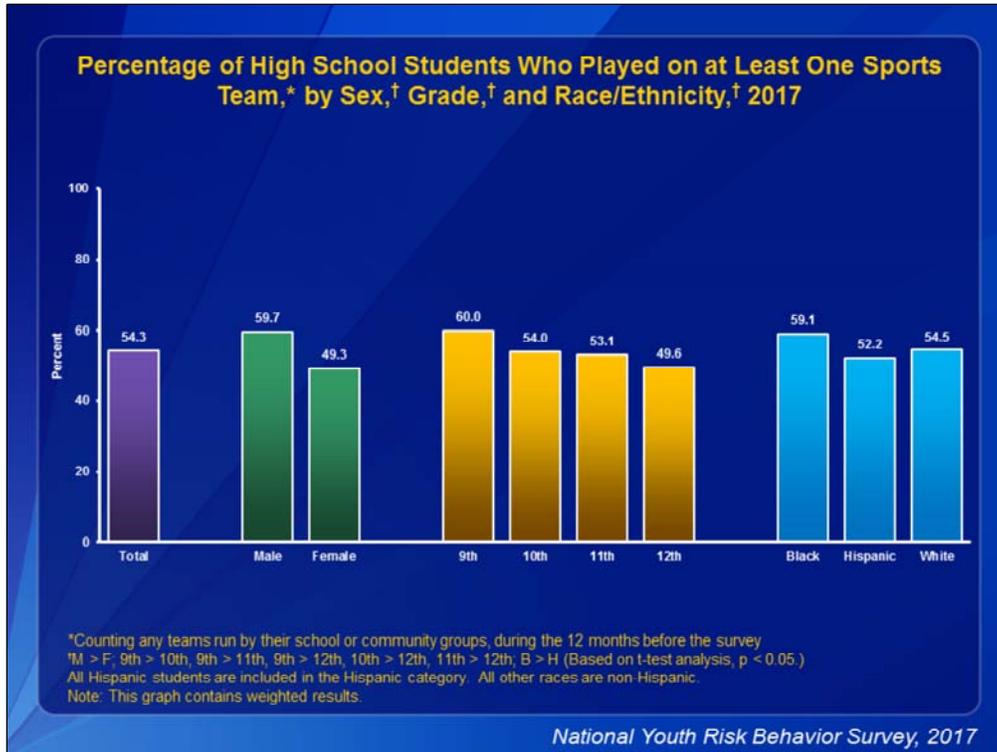


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 17 cities for high school students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school).

The range across states was 5.8% to 68.4%. The median across states was 22%. The range across cities was 7.1% to 43.5%. The median across cities was 22.1%.



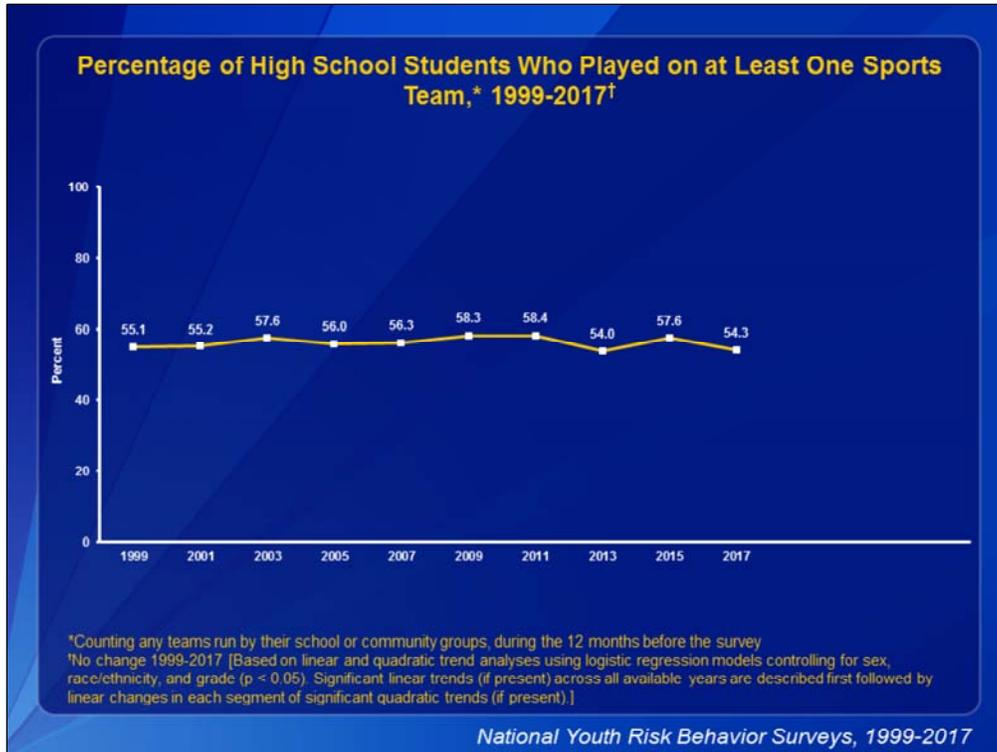
This slide shows the percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school, 2017. The values range from 5.8% to 68.4%. Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, New York, Virginia, range from 5.8% to 16.5%. Alaska, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, range from 16.6% to 21.9%. Arkansas, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 22.0% to 28.3%. Arizona, California, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 28.4% to 68.4%. Vermont, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Delaware, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 54.3. The percentage for Male students is 59.7. The percentage for Female students is 49.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 60.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 54.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 53.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 49.6. The percentage for Black students is 59.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 52.2. The percentage for White students is 54.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

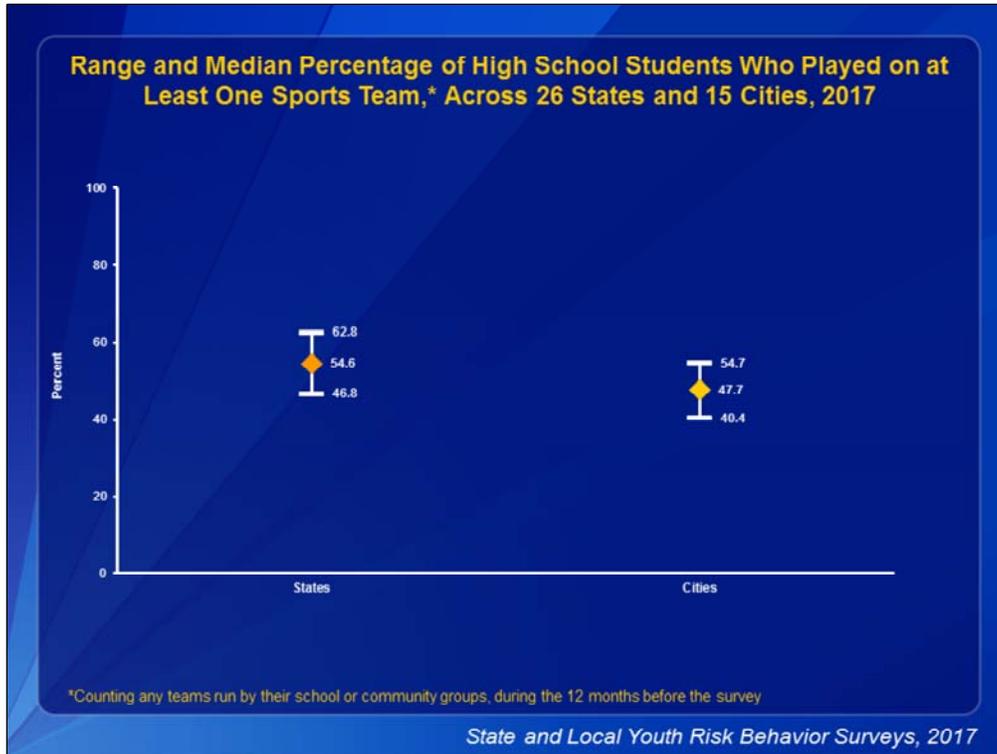
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey).

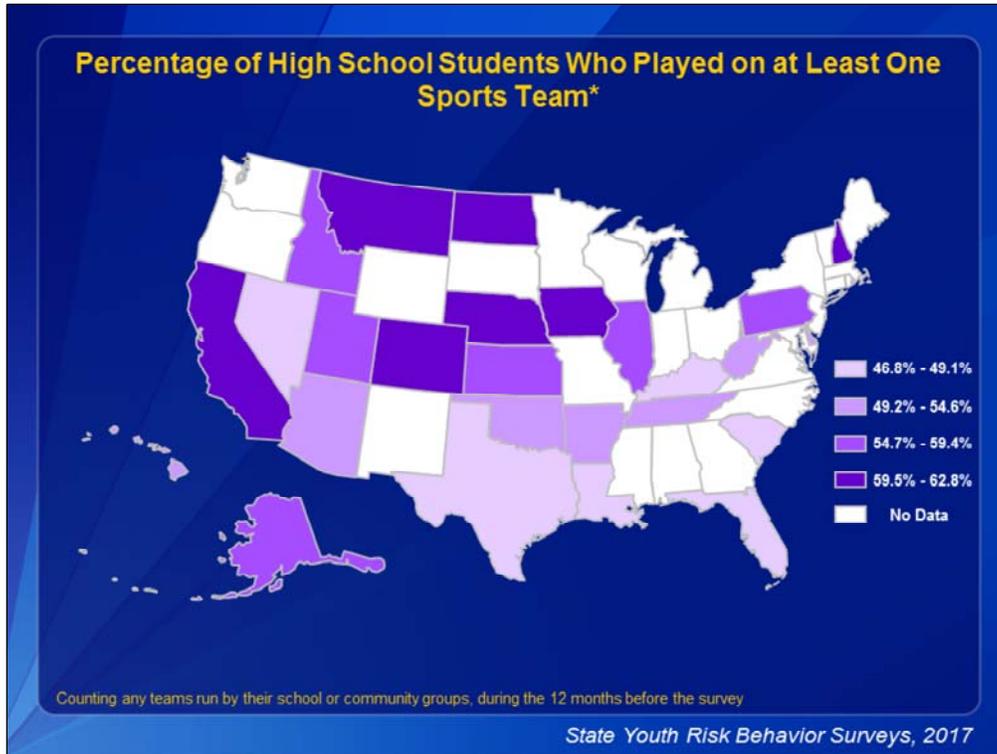
The percentage for 1999 is 55.1. The percentage for 2001 is 55.2. The percentage for 2003 is 57.6. The percentage for 2005 is 56.0. The percentage for 2007 is 56.3. The percentage for 2009 is 58.3. The percentage for 2011 is 58.4. The percentage for 2013 is 54.0. The percentage for 2015 is 57.6. The percentage for 2017 is 54.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2017.

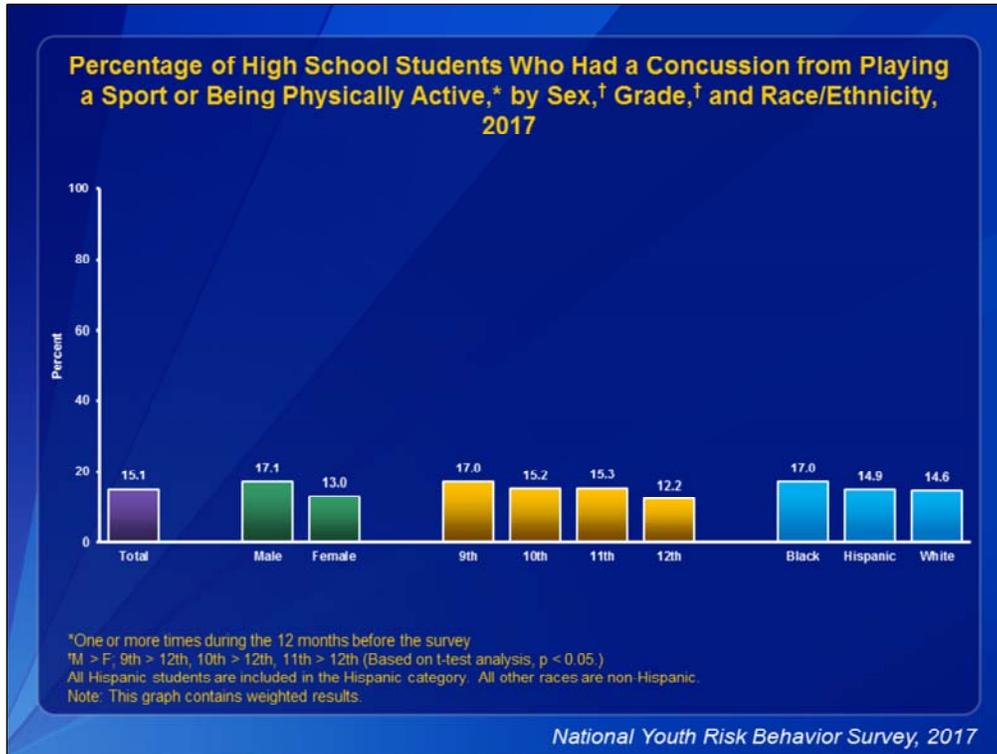


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 26 states and 15 cities for high school students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 46.8% to 62.8%. The median across states was 54.6%. The range across cities was 40.4% to 54.7%. The median across cities was 47.7%.



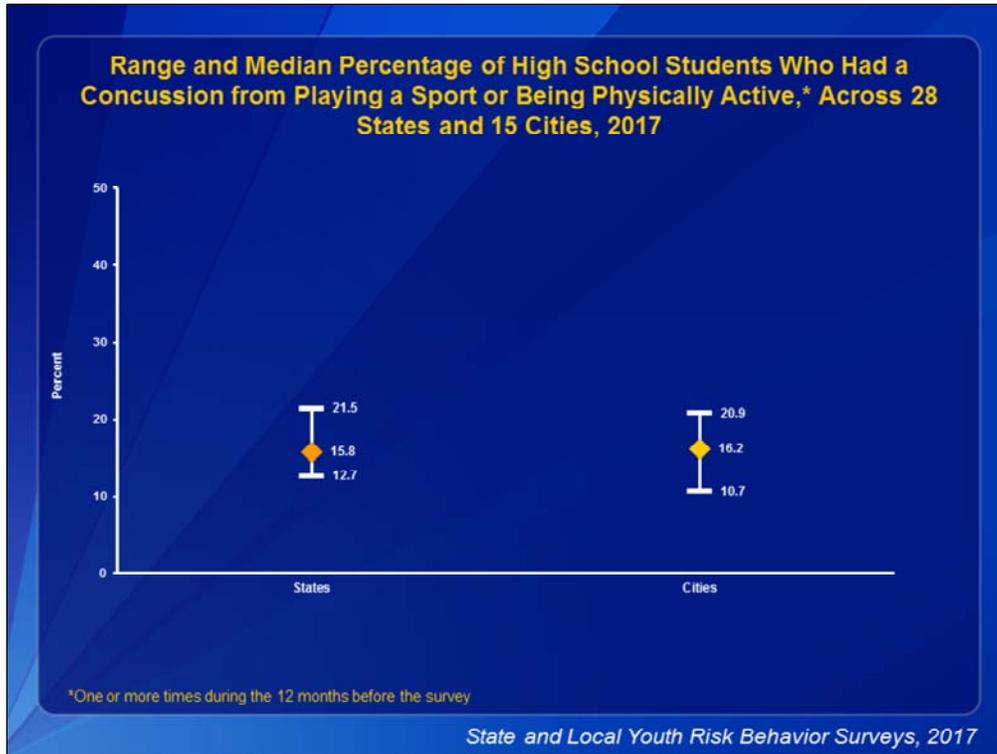
This slide shows the percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 46.8% to 62.8%. Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, South Carolina, Texas, range from 46.8% to 49.1%. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Hawaii, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 49.2% to 54.6%. Alaska, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Utah, range from 54.7% to 59.4%. California, Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, range from 59.5% to 62.8%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, New York, New Mexico, North Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

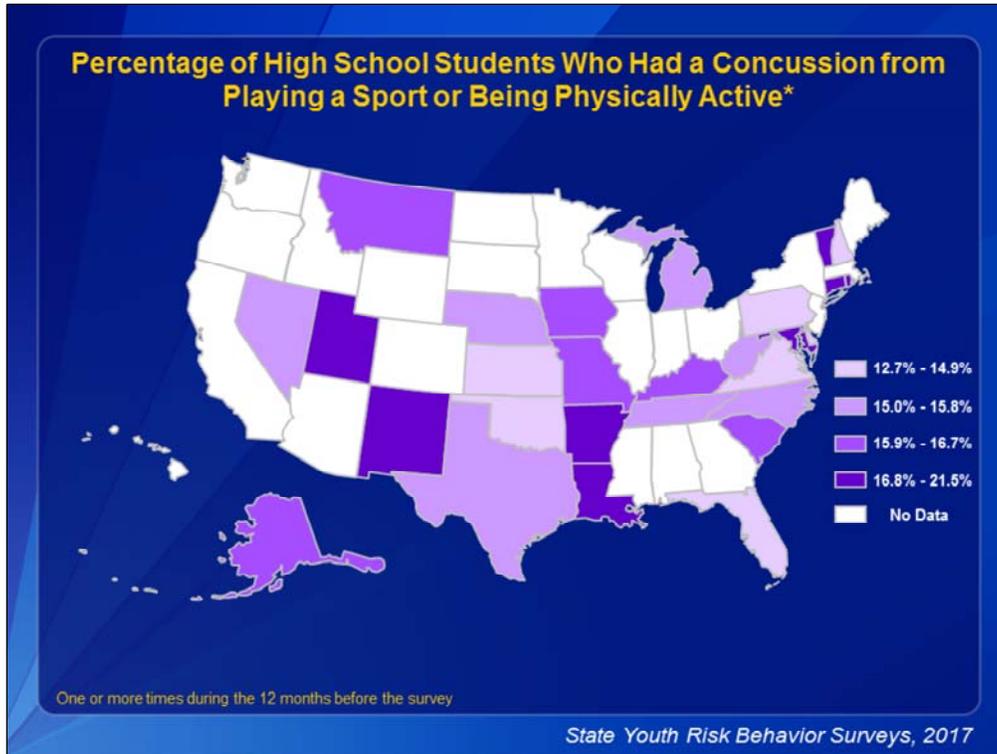
The percentage for all students is 15.1. The percentage for Male students is 17.1. The percentage for Female students is 13.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 17.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 12.2. The percentage for Black students is 17.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.9. The percentage for White students is 14.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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



These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 15 cities for high school students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

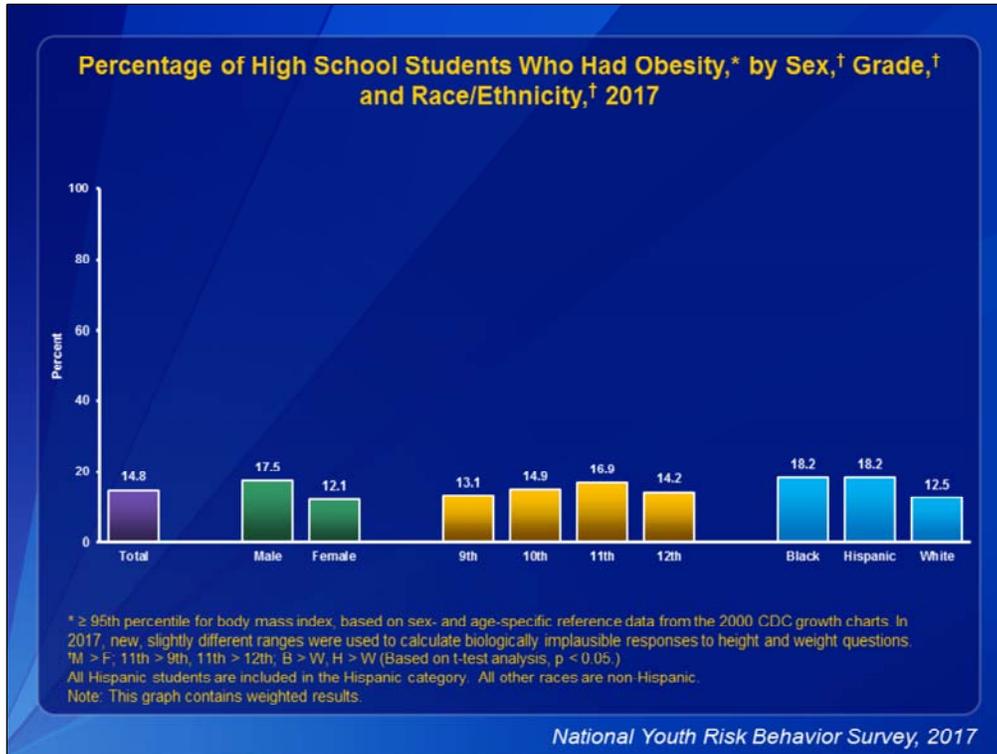
The range across states was 12.7% to 21.5%. The median across states was 15.8%. The range across cities was 10.7% to 20.9%. The median across cities was 16.2%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 12.7% to 21.5%. Delaware, Florida, Kansas, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 12.7% to 14.9%. Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 15.0% to 15.8%. Alaska, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, South Carolina, range from 15.9% to 16.7%. Arkansas, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, range from 16.8% to 21.5%. Wisconsin, New York, North Dakota, Maine, Massachusetts, Illinois, Idaho, Hawaii, Colorado, California, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control

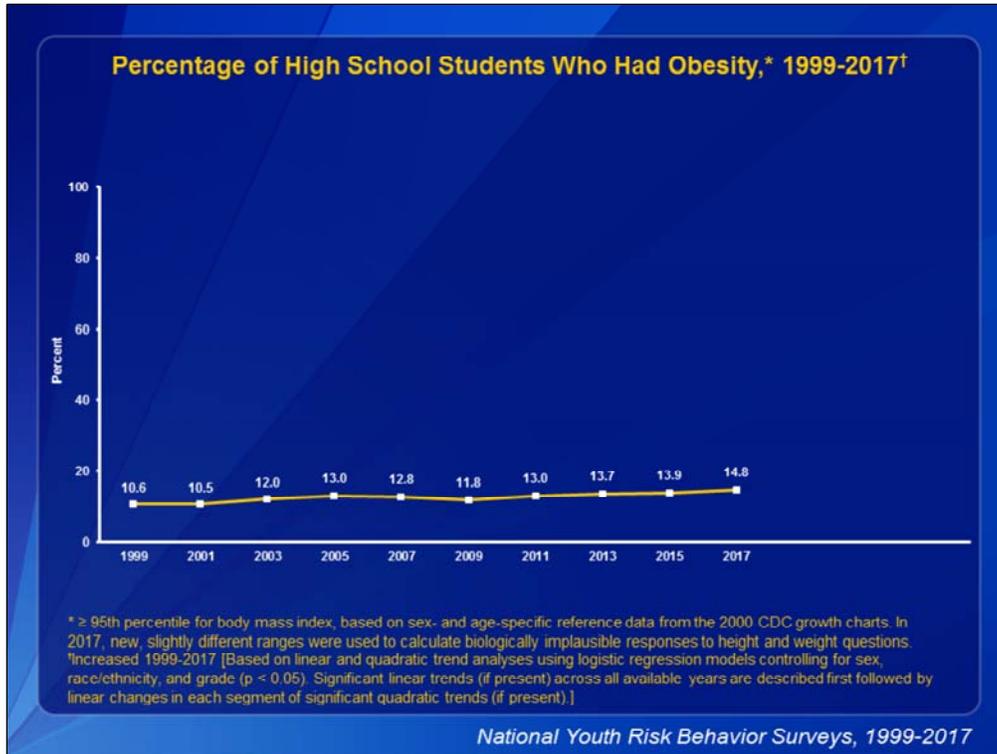
Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had obesity (≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.).

The percentage for all students is 14.8. The percentage for Male students is 17.5. The percentage for Female students is 12.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.2. The percentage for Black students is 18.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 18.2. The percentage for White students is 12.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

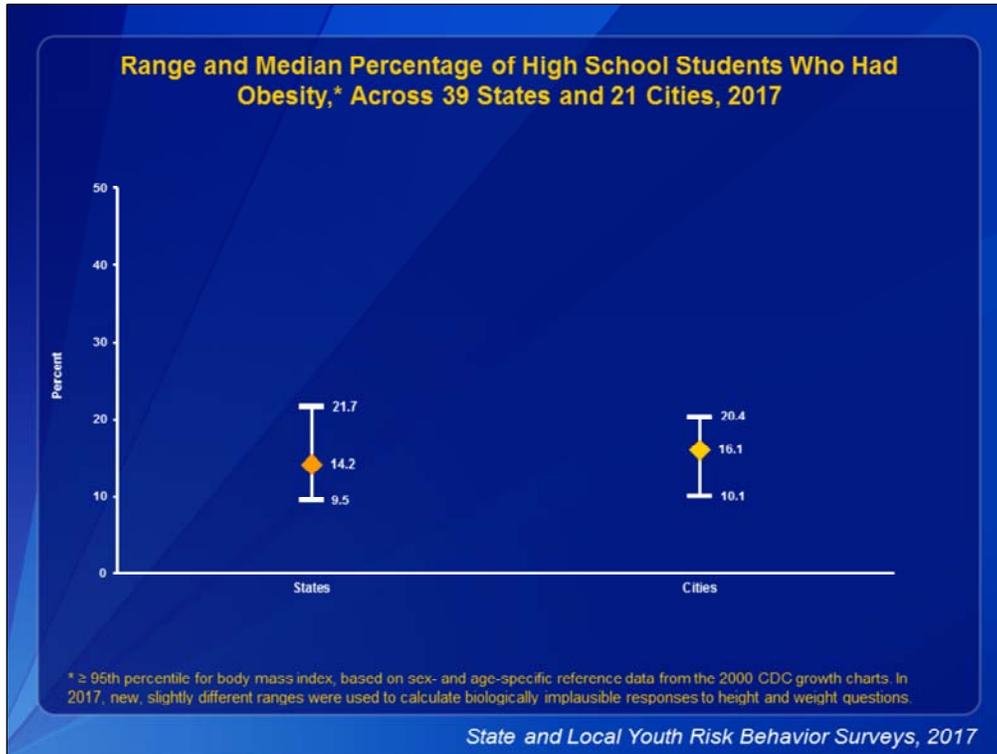
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who had obesity (≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.).

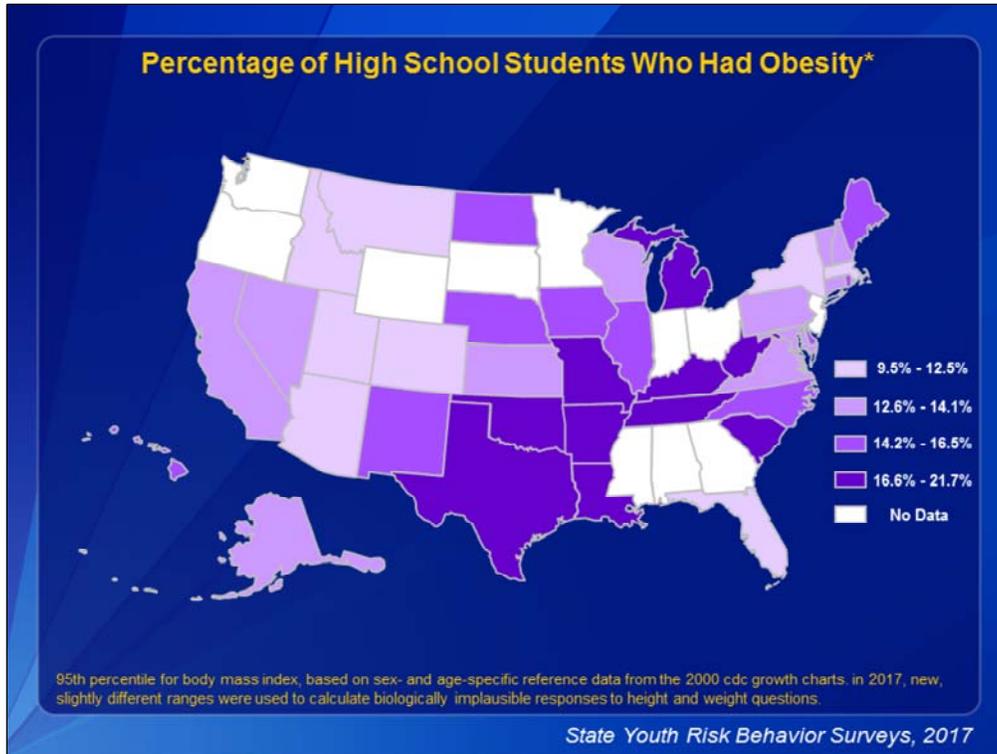
The percentage for 1999 is 10.6. The percentage for 2001 is 10.5. The percentage for 2003 is 12.0. The percentage for 2005 is 13.0. The percentage for 2007 is 12.8. The percentage for 2009 is 11.8. The percentage for 2011 is 13.0. The percentage for 2013 is 13.7. The percentage for 2015 is 13.9. The percentage for 2017 is 14.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1999 to 2017.

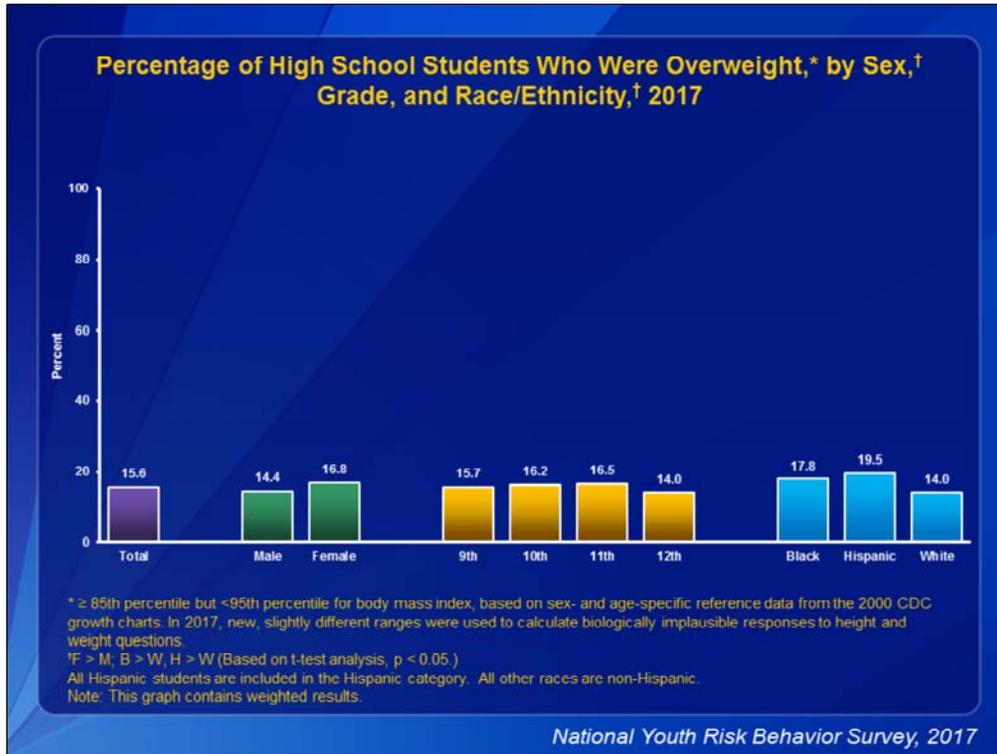


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 21 cities for high school students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.).

The range across states was 9.5% to 21.7%. The median across states was 14.2%. The range across cities was 10.1% to 20.4%. The median across cities was 16.1%.



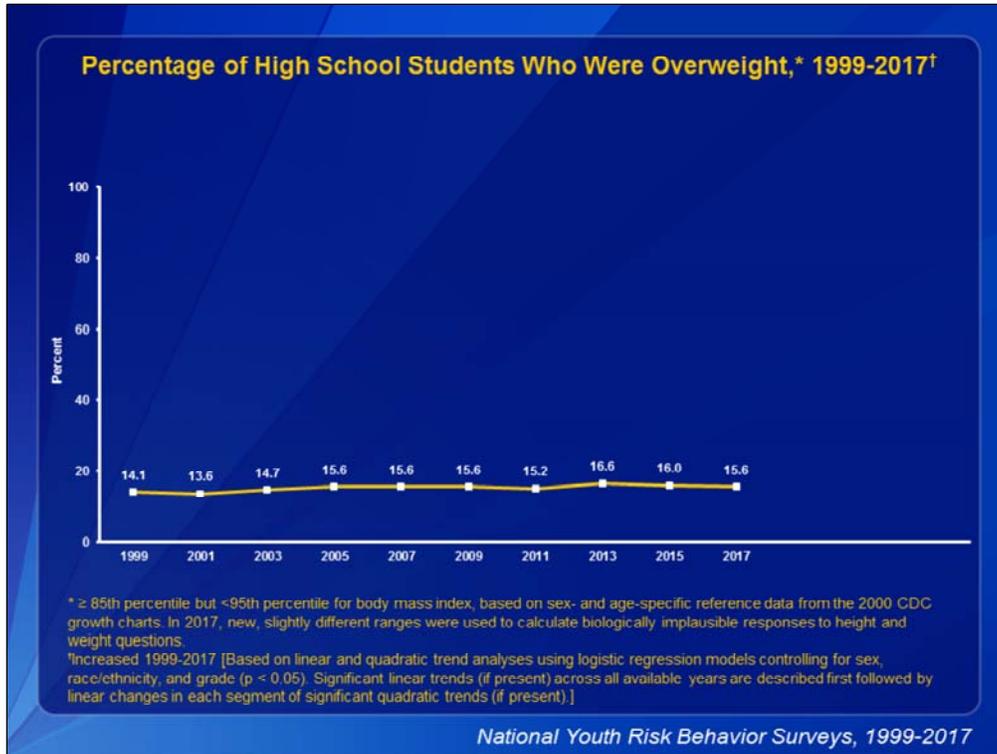
This slide shows the percentage of students who were obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex), 2017. The values range from 9.5% to 21.7%. Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, New York, Utah, range from 9.5% to 12.5%. Alaska, California, Connecticut, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 12.6% to 14.1%. Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, range from 14.2% to 16.5%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 16.6% to 21.7%. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were overweight (≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.).

The percentage for all students is 15.6. The percentage for Male students is 14.4. The percentage for Female students is 16.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 15.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.0. The percentage for Black students is 17.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 19.5. The percentage for White students is 14.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

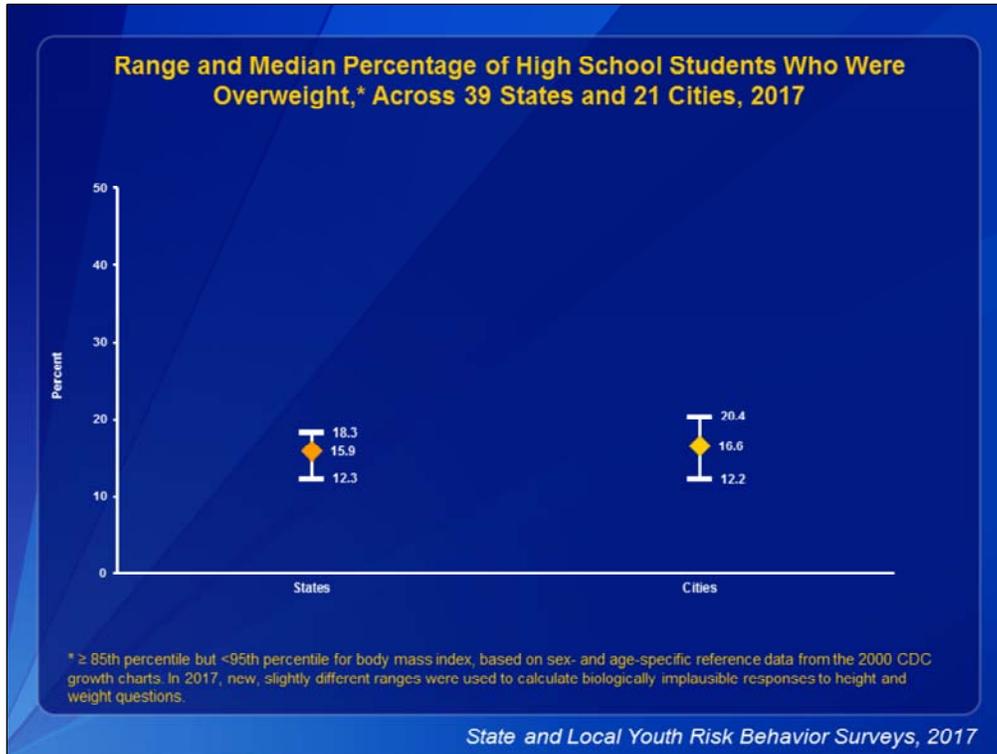
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2017 for high school students who were overweight (≥ 85 th percentile but < 95 th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.).

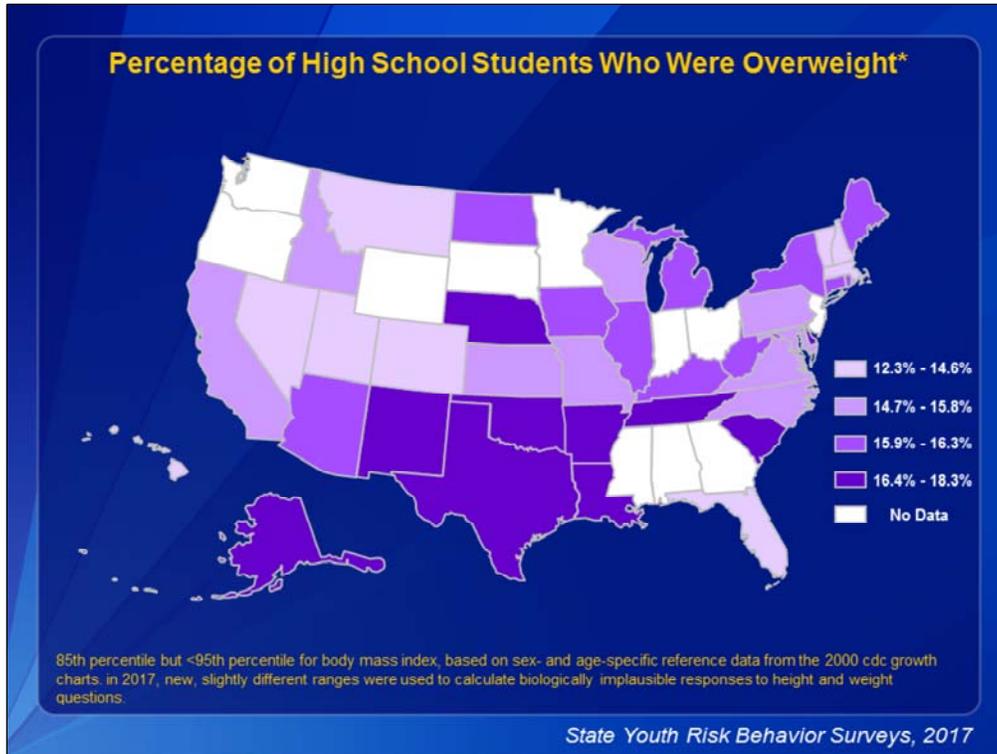
The percentage for 1999 is 14.1. The percentage for 2001 is 13.6. The percentage for 2003 is 14.7. The percentage for 2005 is 15.6. The percentage for 2007 is 15.6. The percentage for 2009 is 15.6. The percentage for 2011 is 15.2. The percentage for 2013 is 16.6. The percentage for 2015 is 16.0. The percentage for 2017 is 15.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1999 to 2017.

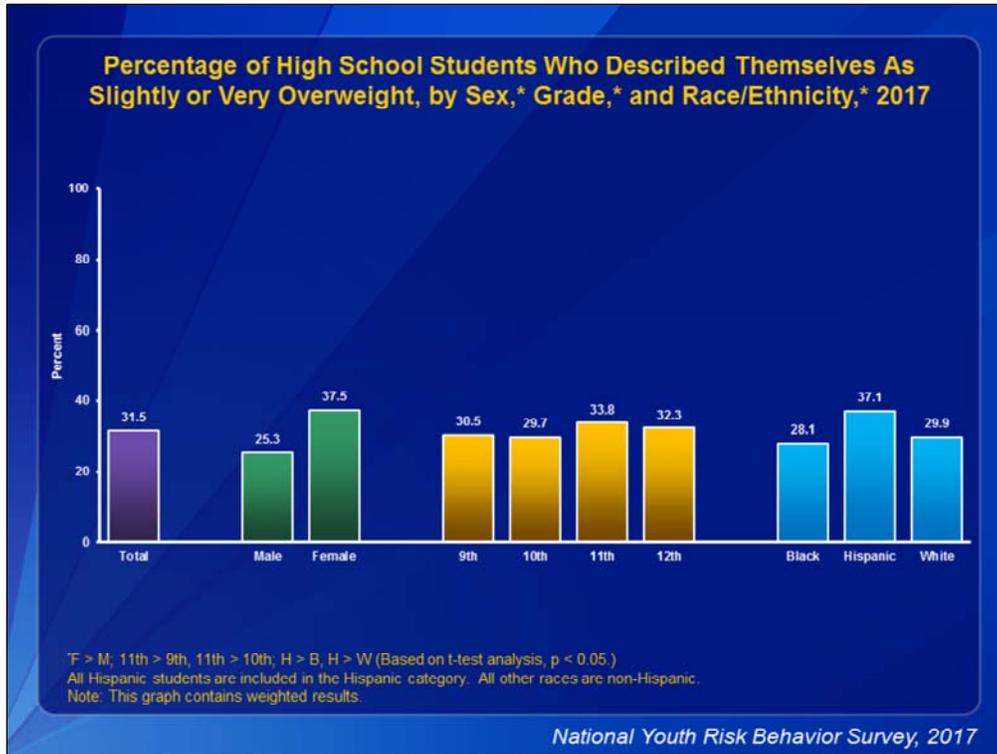


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 21 cities for high school students who were overweight (≥ 85 th percentile but <95 th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.).

The range across states was 12.3% to 18.3%. The median across states was 15.9%. The range across cities was 12.2% to 20.4%. The median across cities was 16.6%.



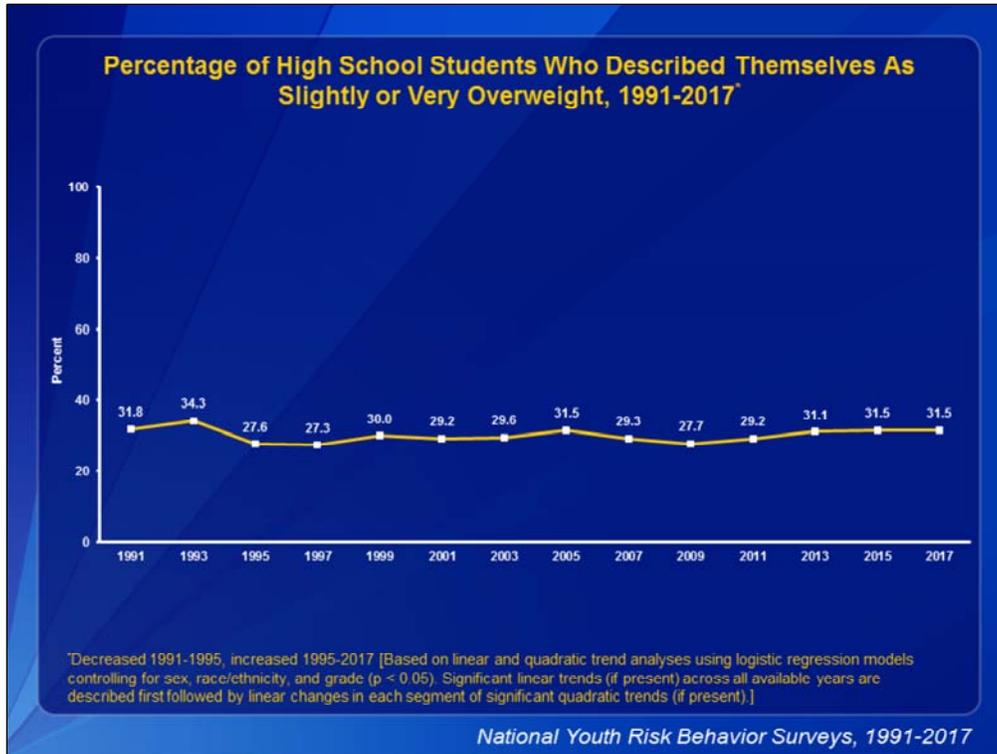
This slide shows the percentage of students who were overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex), 2017. The values range from 12.3% to 18.3%. Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont, range from 12.3% to 14.6%. California, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 14.7% to 15.8%. Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 15.9% to 16.3%. Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 16.4% to 18.3%. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

The percentage for all students is 31.5. The percentage for Male students is 25.3. The percentage for Female students is 37.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 30.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 29.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 33.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 32.3. The percentage for Black students is 28.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 37.1. The percentage for White students is 29.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

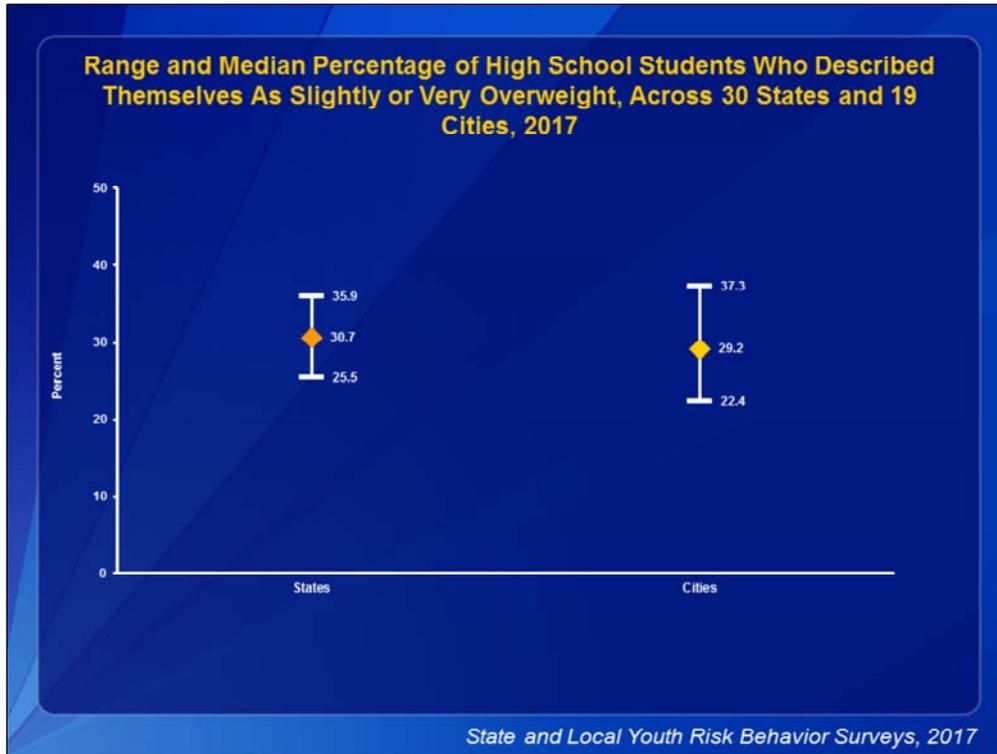
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

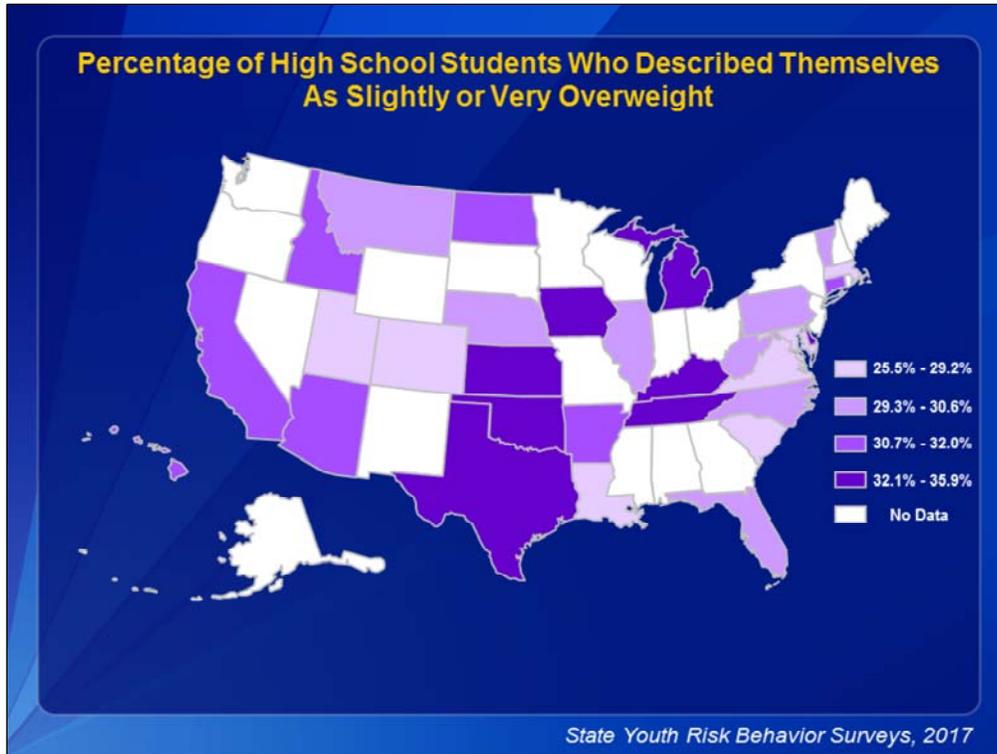
The percentage for 1991 is 31.8. The percentage for 1993 is 34.3. The percentage for 1995 is 27.6. The percentage for 1997 is 27.3. The percentage for 1999 is 30.0. The percentage for 2001 is 29.2. The percentage for 2003 is 29.6. The percentage for 2005 is 31.5. The percentage for 2007 is 29.3. The percentage for 2009 is 27.7. The percentage for 2011 is 29.2. The percentage for 2013 is 31.1. The percentage for 2015 is 31.5. The percentage for 2017 is 31.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 1995 and increased from 1995 to 2017.

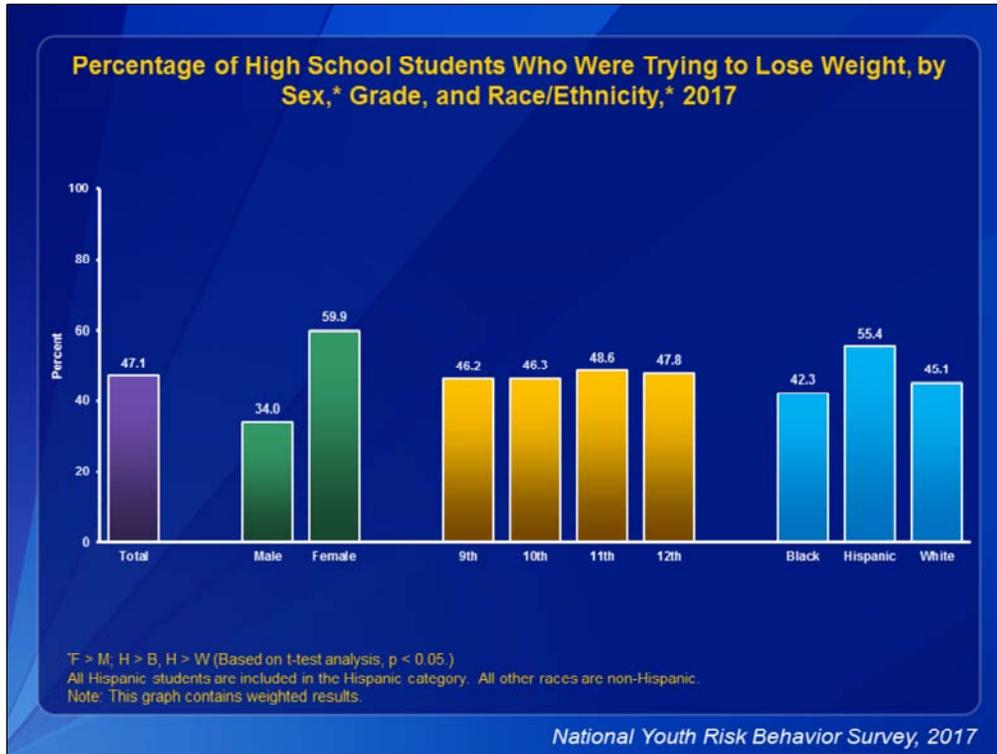


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 19 cities for high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

The range across states was 25.5% to 35.9%. The median across states was 30.7%. The range across cities was 22.4% to 37.3%. The median across cities was 29.2%.



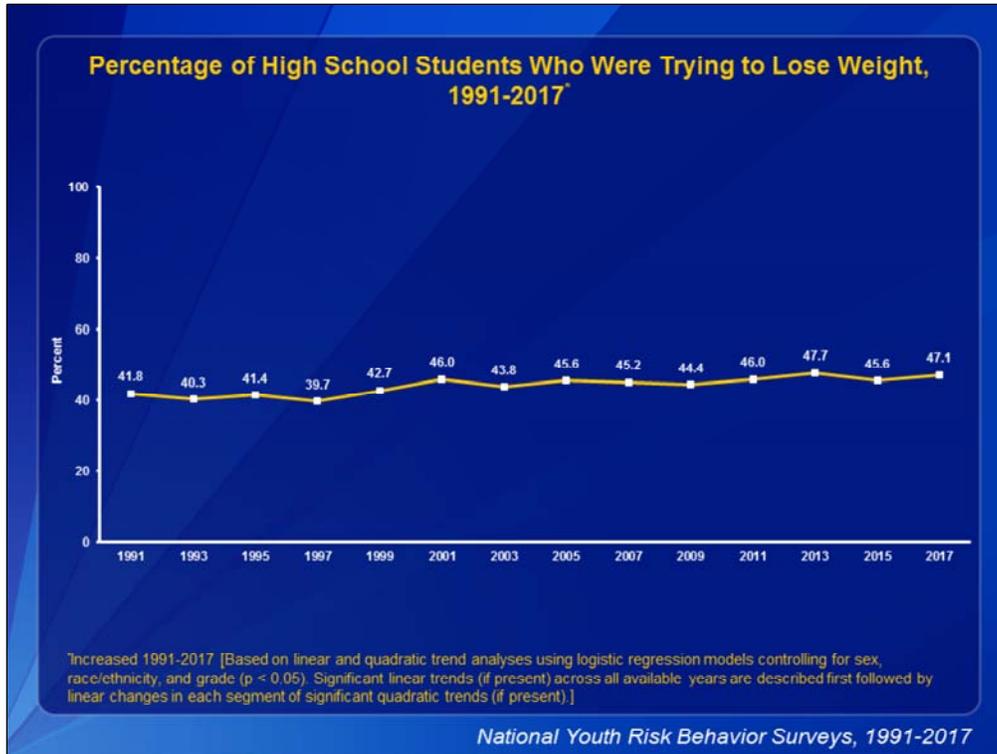
This slide shows the percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, 2017. The values range from 25.5% to 35.9%. Colorado, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, range from 25.5% to 29.2%. Florida, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 29.3% to 30.6%. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, North Dakota, range from 30.7% to 32.0%. Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, range from 32.1% to 35.9%. Wisconsin, Rhode Island, New York, Nevada, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Missouri, Maine, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who were trying to lose weight.

The percentage for all students is 47.1. The percentage for Male students is 34.0. The percentage for Female students is 59.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 46.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 46.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 48.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 47.8. The percentage for Black students is 42.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 55.4. The percentage for White students is 45.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

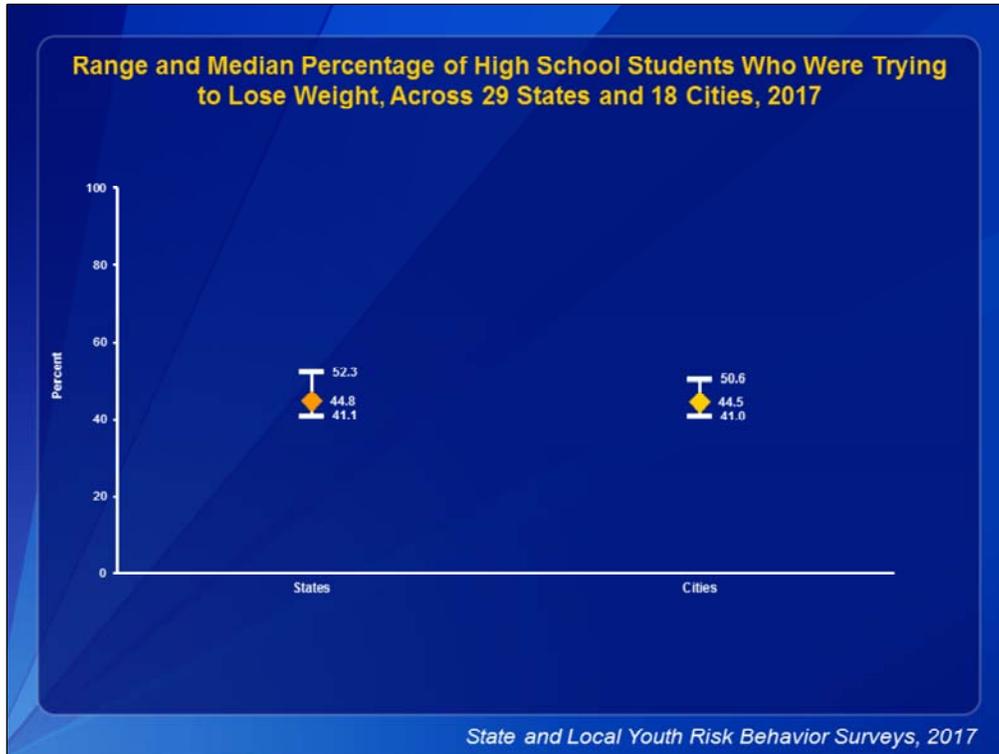
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2017. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2017 for high school students who were trying to lose weight.

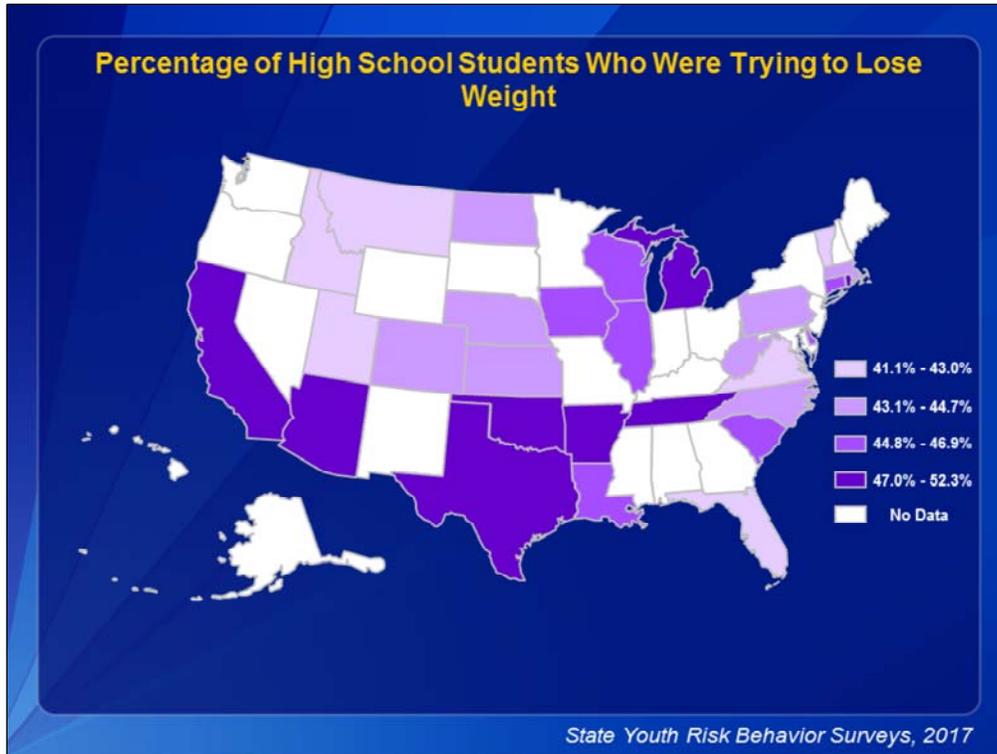
The percentage for 1991 is 41.8. The percentage for 1993 is 40.3. The percentage for 1995 is 41.4. The percentage for 1997 is 39.7. The percentage for 1999 is 42.7. The percentage for 2001 is 46.0. The percentage for 2003 is 43.8. The percentage for 2005 is 45.6. The percentage for 2007 is 45.2. The percentage for 2009 is 44.4. The percentage for 2011 is 46.0. The percentage for 2013 is 47.7. The percentage for 2015 is 45.6. The percentage for 2017 is 47.1.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 2017.

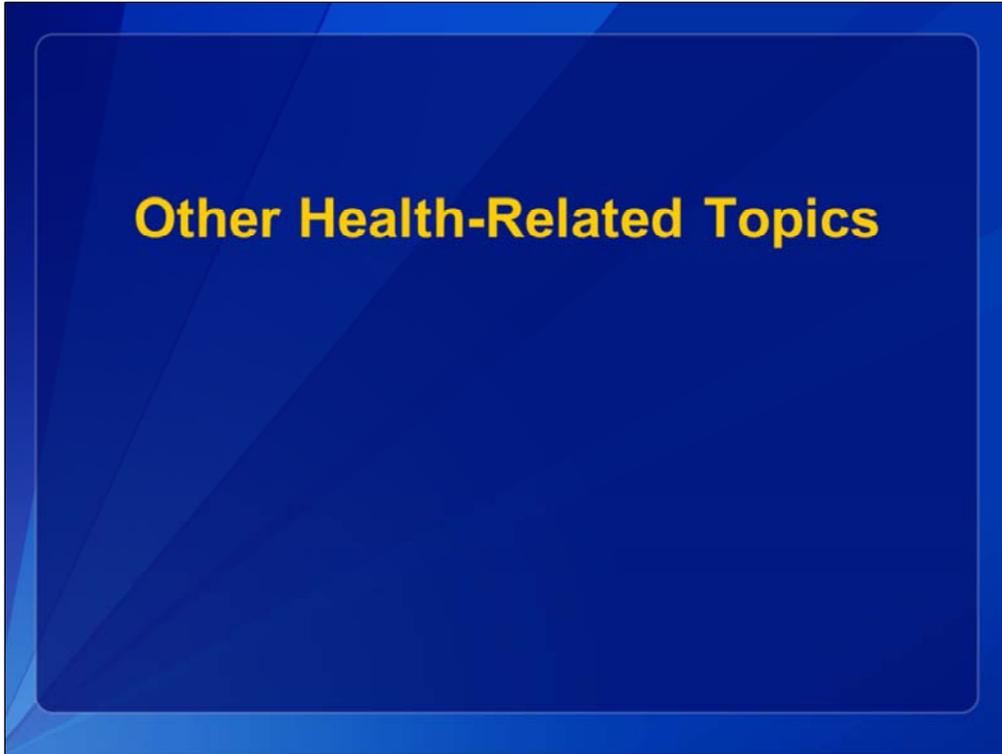


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 18 cities for high school students who were trying to lose weight.

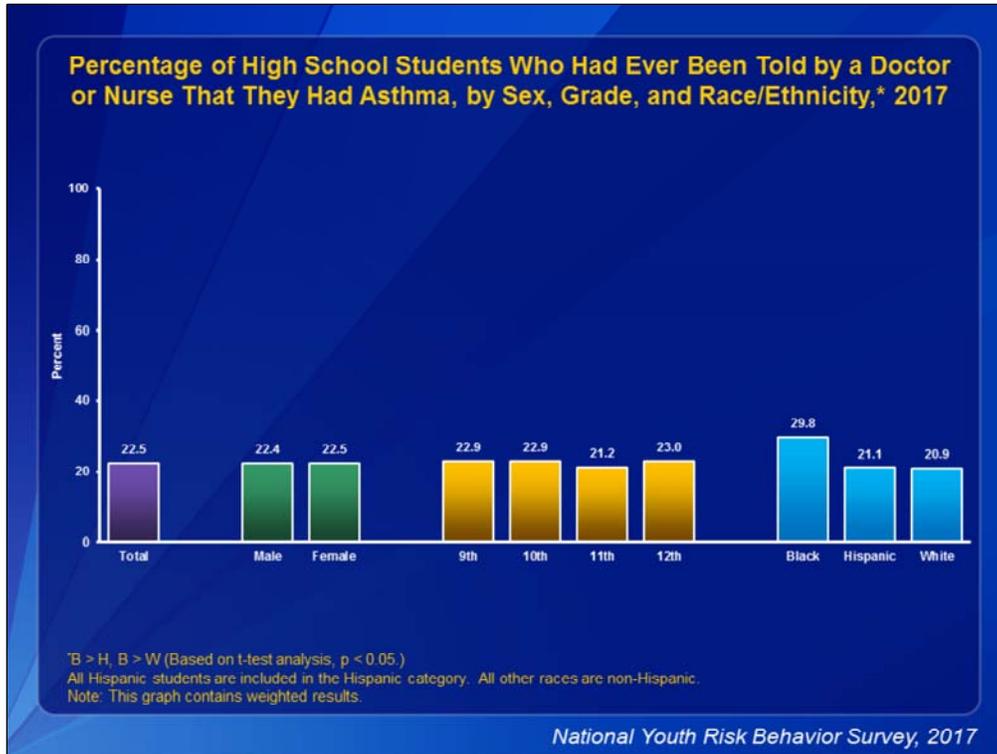
The range across states was 41.1% to 52.3%. The median across states was 44.8%. The range across cities was 41.0% to 50.6%. The median across cities was 44.5%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, 2017. The values range from 41.1% to 52.3%. Florida, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, range from 41.1% to 43.0%. Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 43.1% to 44.7%. Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, South Carolina, Wisconsin, range from 44.8% to 46.9%. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Michigan, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, range from 47.0% to 52.3%. New York, Nevada, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Kentucky, Hawaii, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



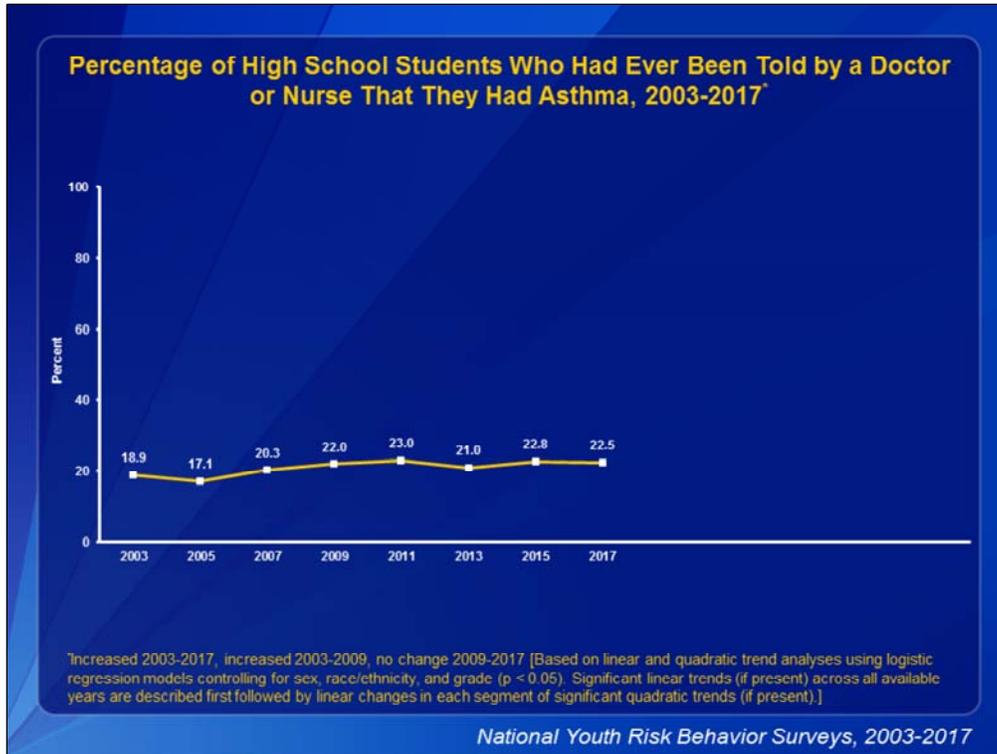
Other Health-Related Topics



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows percentages of high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma.

The percentage for all students is 22.5. The percentage for Male students is 22.4. The percentage for Female students is 22.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 22.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 22.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 21.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 23.0. The percentage for Black students is 29.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 21.1. The percentage for White students is 20.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

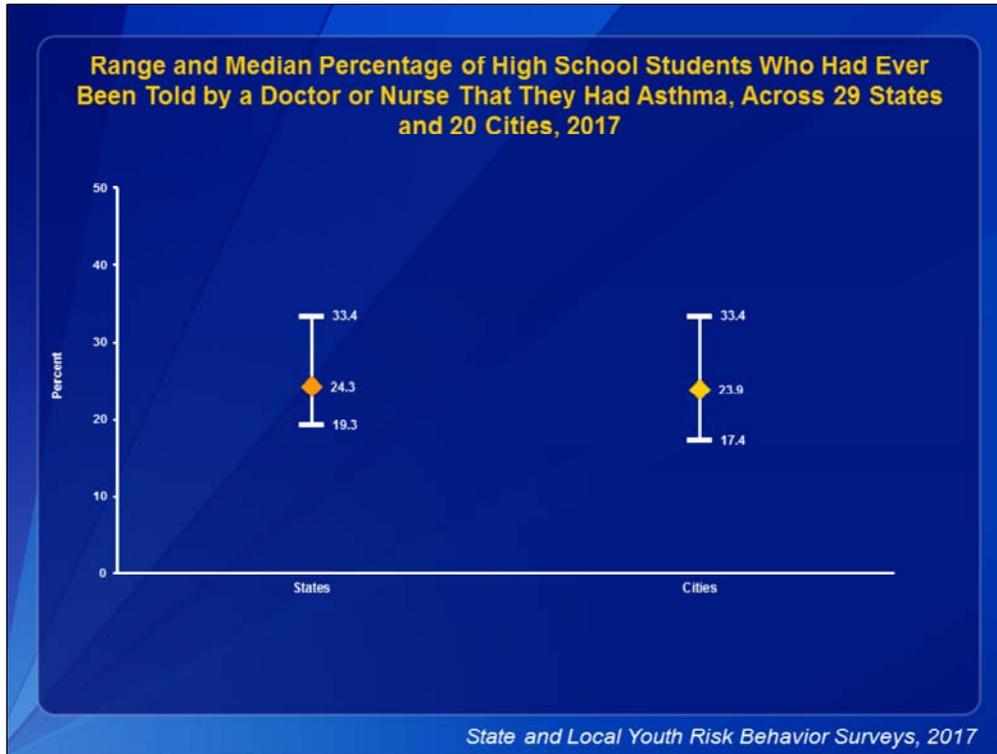
For this behavior, the prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2003 through 2017 for high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma.

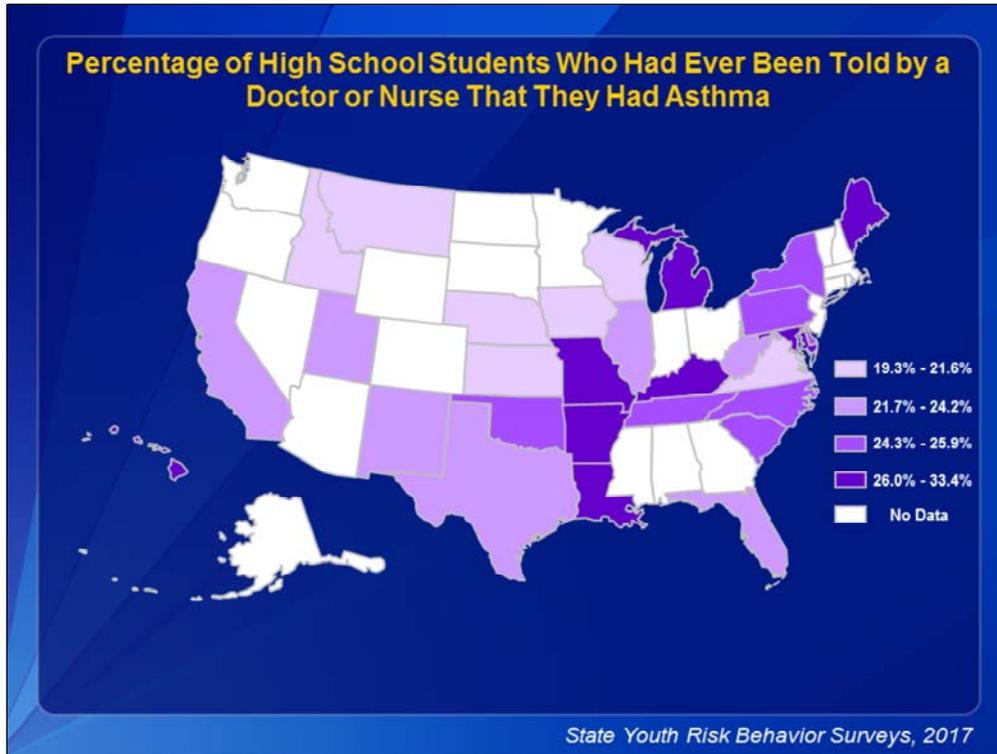
The percentage for 2003 is 18.9. The percentage for 2005 is 17.1. The percentage for 2007 is 20.3. The percentage for 2009 is 22.0. The percentage for 2011 is 23.0. The percentage for 2013 is 21.0. The percentage for 2015 is 22.8. The percentage for 2017 is 22.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2003 to 2017, increased from 2003 to 2009, and did not change from 2009 to 2017.

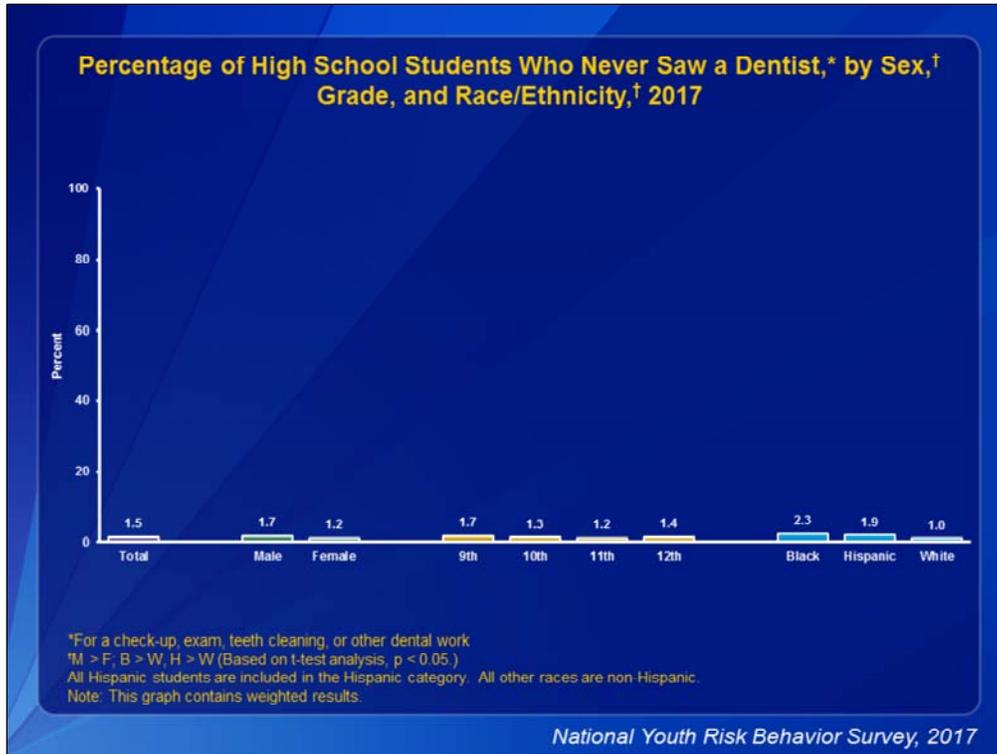


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 20 cities for high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma.

The range across states was 19.3% to 33.4%. The median across states was 24.3%. The range across cities was 17.4% to 33.4%. The median across cities was 23.9%.



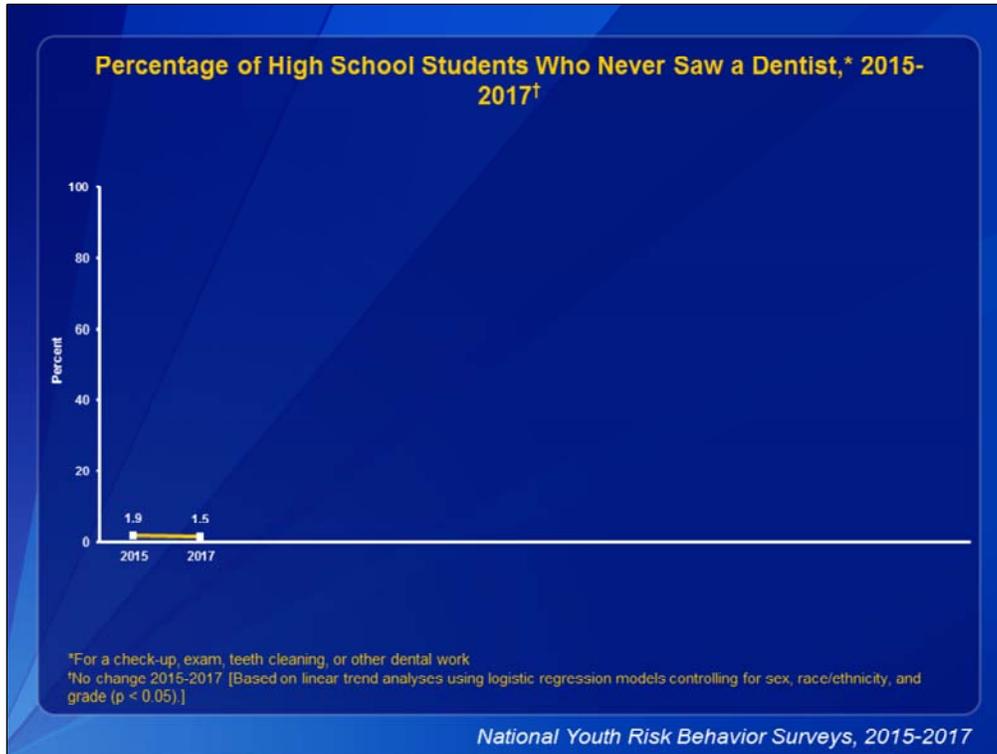
This slide shows the percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma, 2017. The values range from 19.3% to 33.4%. Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 19.3% to 21.6%. California, Florida, Illinois, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, range from 21.7% to 24.2%. Delaware, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 24.3% to 25.9%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, range from 26.0% to 33.4%. Vermont, Rhode Island, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Colorado, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work).

The percentage for all students is 1.5. The percentage for Male students is 1.7. The percentage for Female students is 1.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 1.4. The percentage for Black students is 2.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.9. The percentage for White students is 1.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

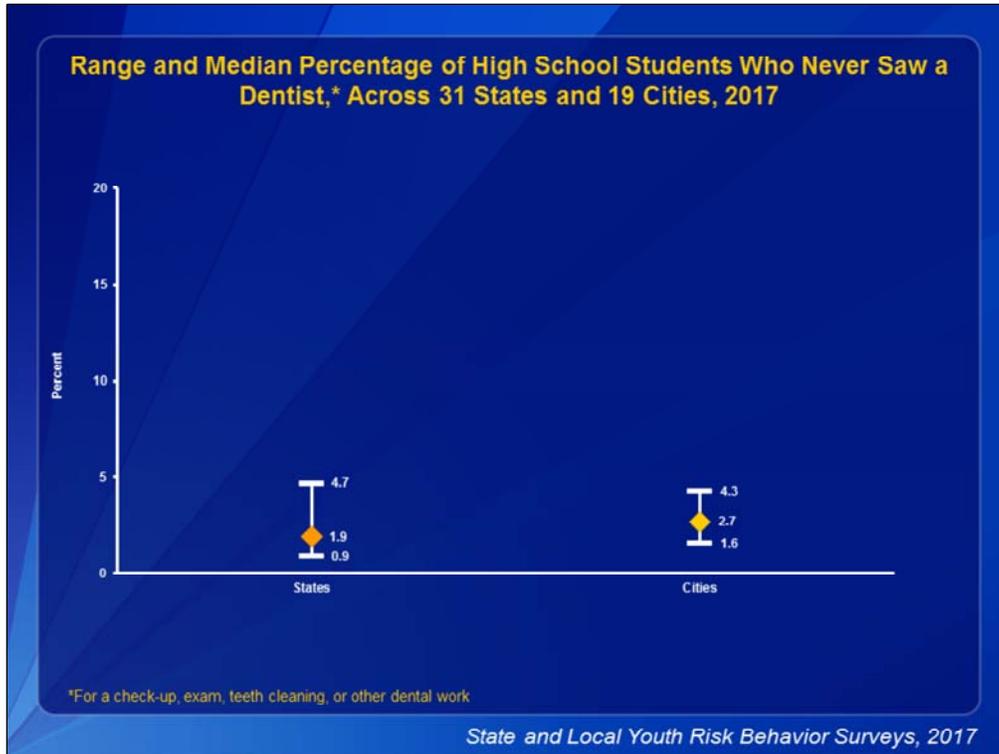
For this behavior, the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work).

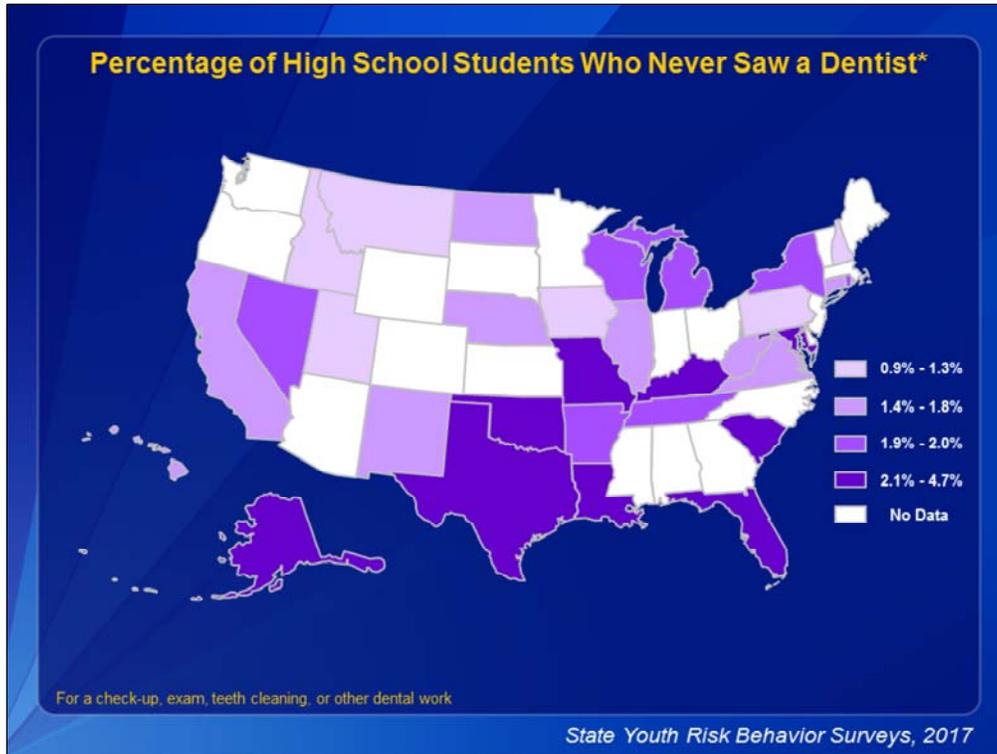
The percentage for 2015 is 1.9. The percentage for 2017 is 1.5.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.

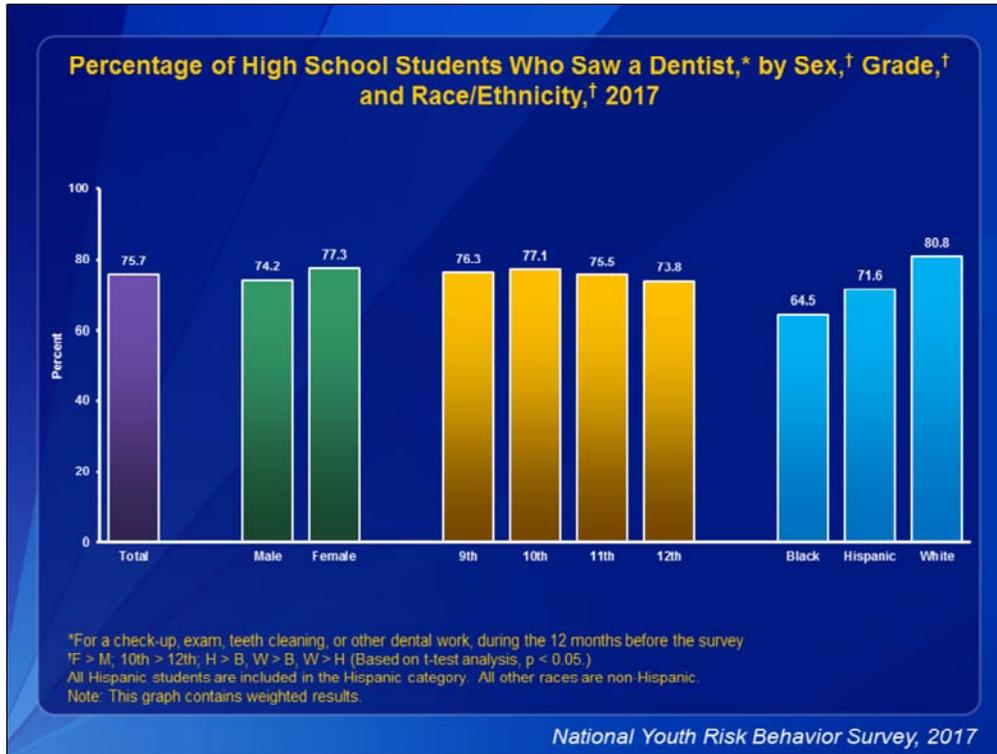


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 31 states and 19 cities for high school students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work).

The range across states was 0.9% to 4.7%. The median across states was 1.9%. The range across cities was 1.6% to 4.3%. The median across cities was 2.7%.



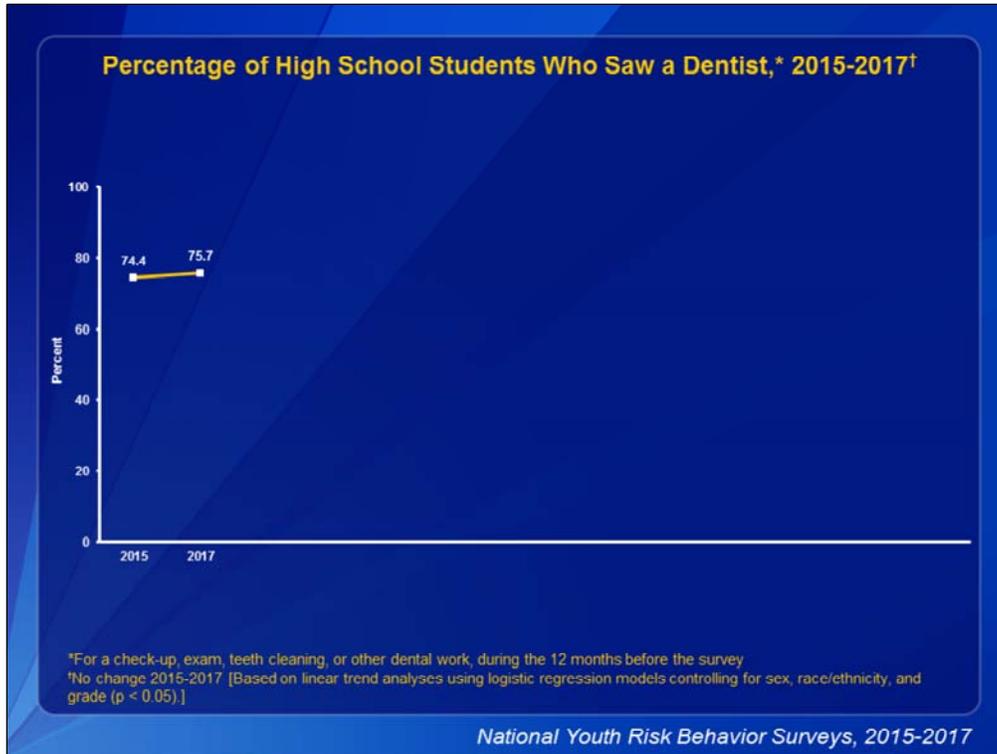
This slide shows the percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey) , 2017. The values range from 0.9% to 4.7%. Idaho, Iowa, Montana, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Utah, range from 0.9% to 1.3%. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 1.4% to 1.8%. Arkansas, Michigan, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin, range from 1.9% to 2.0%. Alaska, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, range from 2.1% to 4.7%. Vermont, North Carolina, Maine, Massachusetts, Kansas, Delaware, Colorado, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 75.7. The percentage for Male students is 74.2. The percentage for Female students is 77.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 76.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 77.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 75.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 73.8. The percentage for Black students is 64.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 71.6. The percentage for White students is 80.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

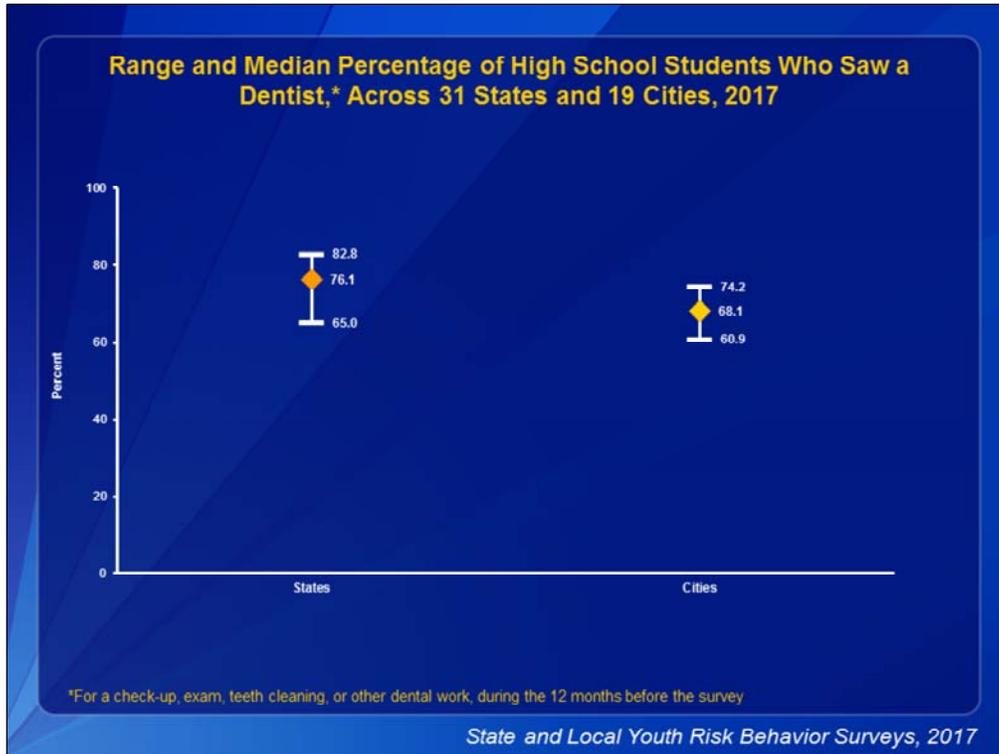
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students.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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey).

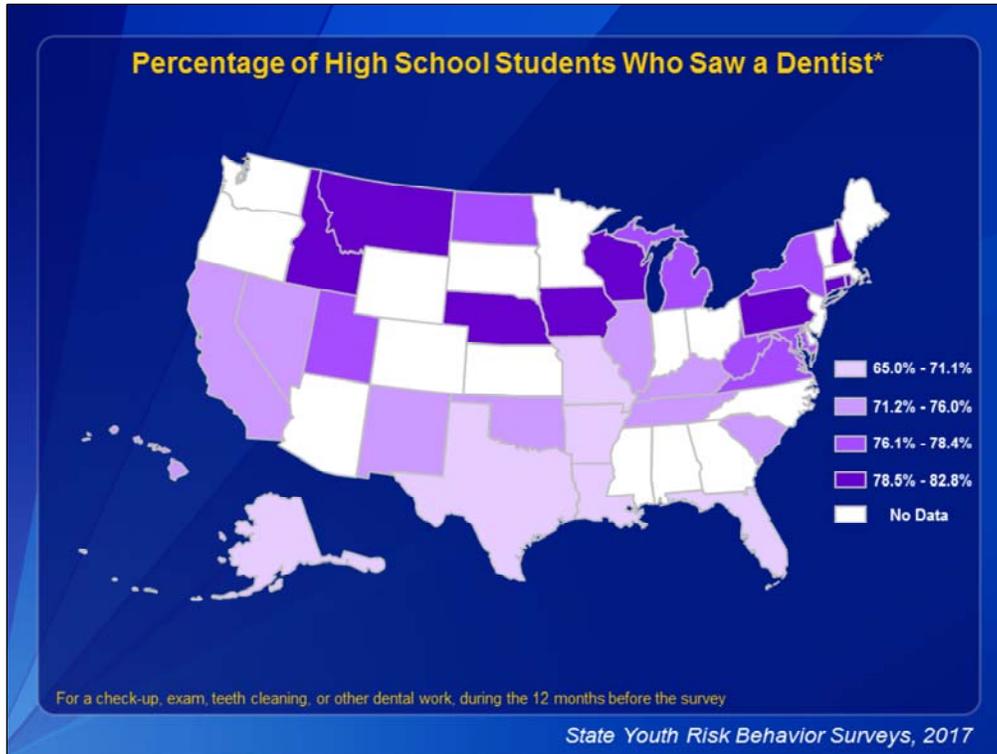
The percentage for 2015 is 74.4. The percentage for 2017 is 75.7.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.

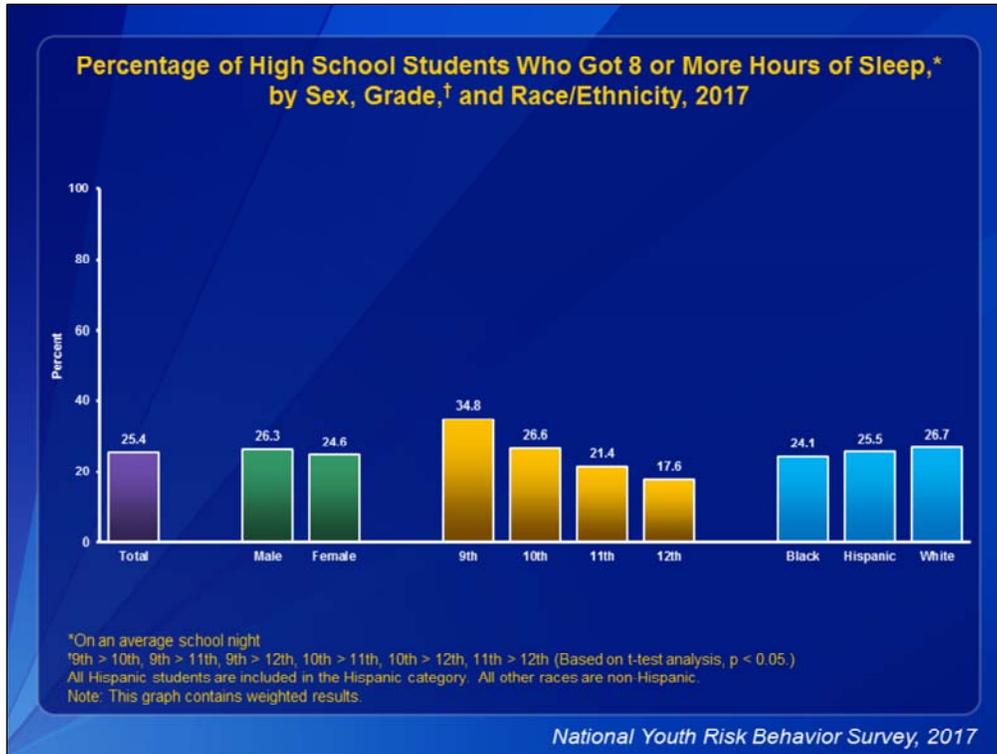


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 31 states and 19 cities for high school students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 65.0% to 82.8%. The median across states was 76.1%. The range across cities was 60.9% to 74.2%. The median across cities was 68.1%.



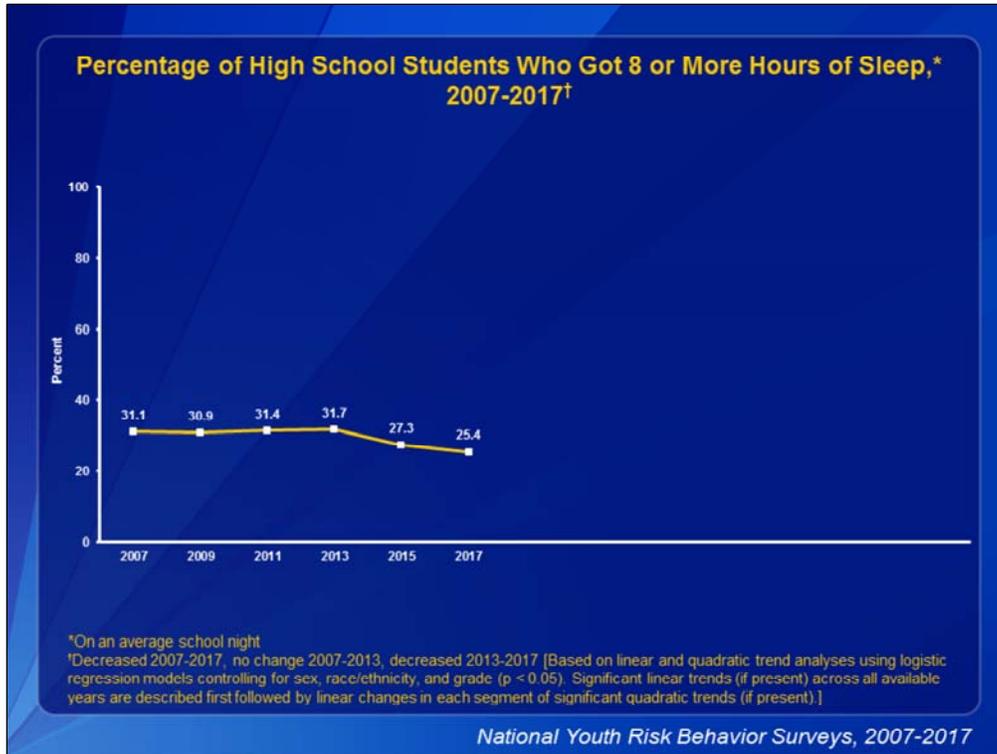
This slide shows the percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey), 2017. The values range from 65% to 82.8%. Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, range from 65.0% to 71.1%. California, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 71.2% to 76.0%. Maryland, Michigan, New York, North Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 76.1% to 78.4%. Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 78.5% to 82.8%. Vermont, North Carolina, Maine, Massachusetts, Kansas, Delaware, Colorado, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night).

The percentage for all students is 25.4. The percentage for Male students is 26.3. The percentage for Female students is 24.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 34.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 26.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 21.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 17.6. The percentage for Black students is 24.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 25.5. The percentage for White students is 26.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

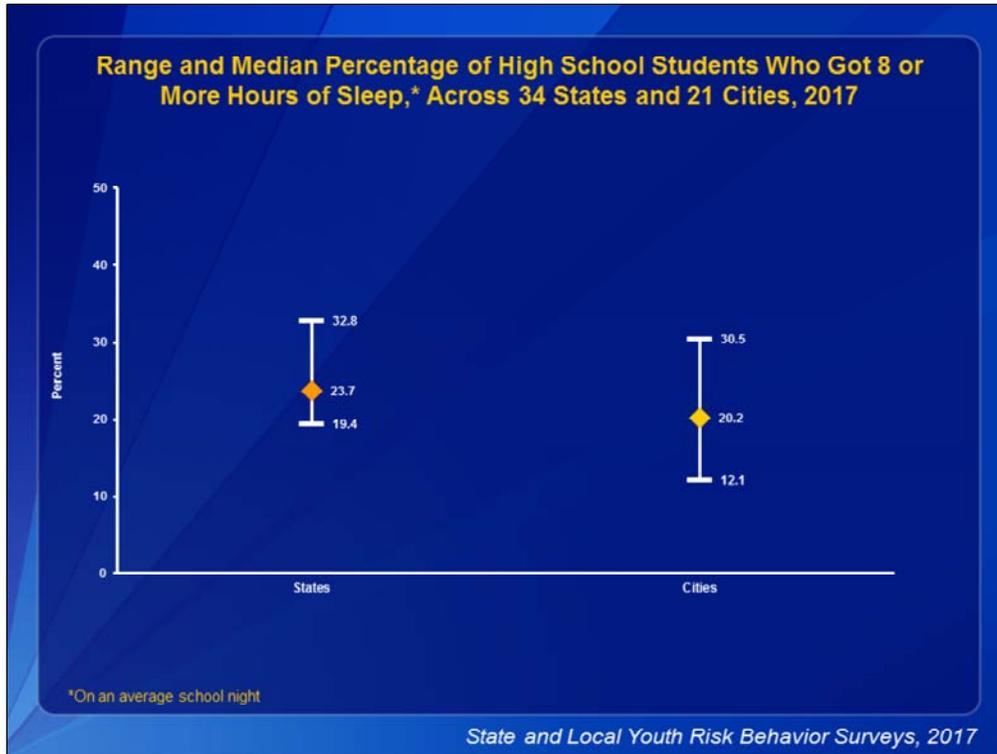
For this behavior, the prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2017 for high school students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night).

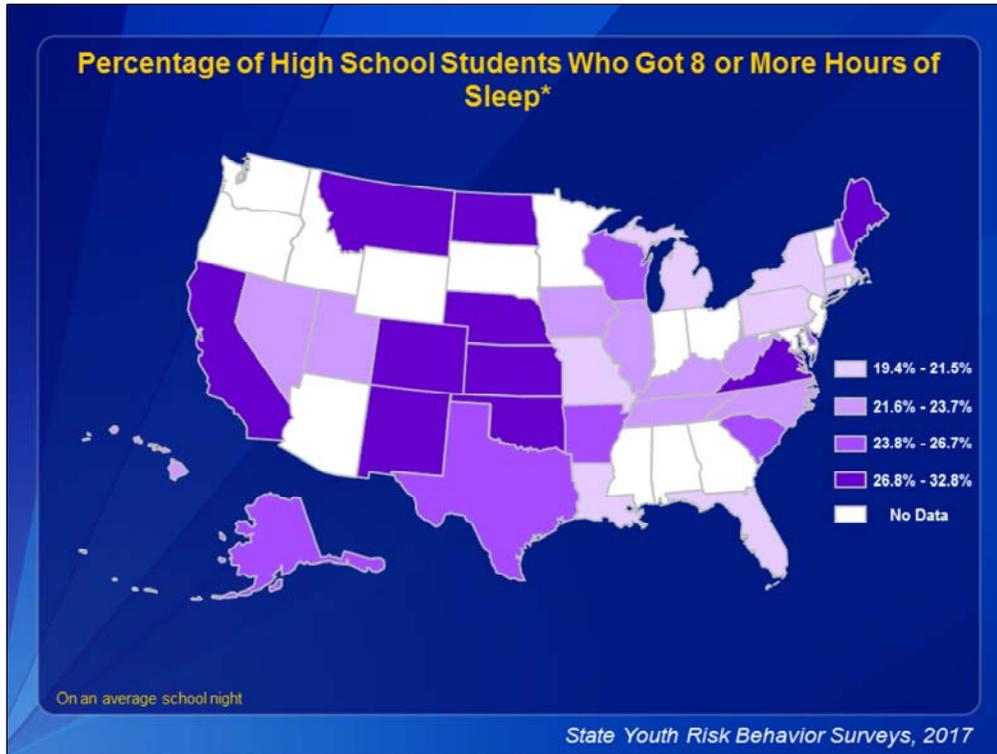
The percentage for 2007 is 31.1. The percentage for 2009 is 30.9. The percentage for 2011 is 31.4. The percentage for 2013 is 31.7. The percentage for 2015 is 27.3. The percentage for 2017 is 25.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2007 to 2017, did not change from 2007 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2017.

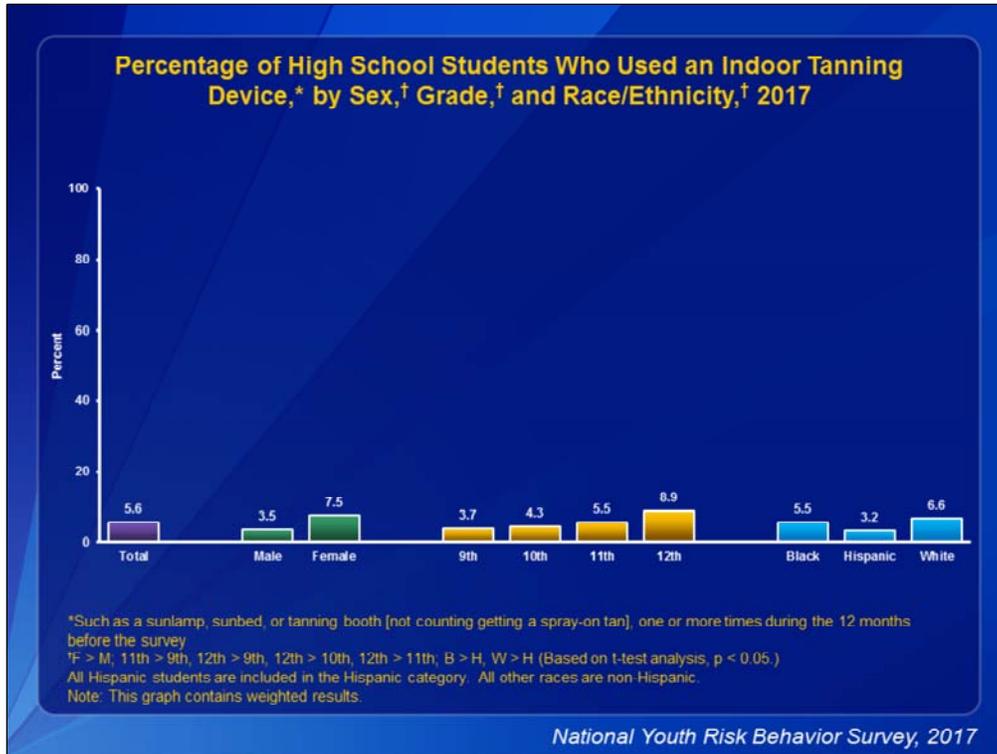


These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 21 cities for high school students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night).

The range across states was 19.4% to 32.8%. The median across states was 23.7%. The range across cities was 12.1% to 30.5%. The median across cities was 20.2%.



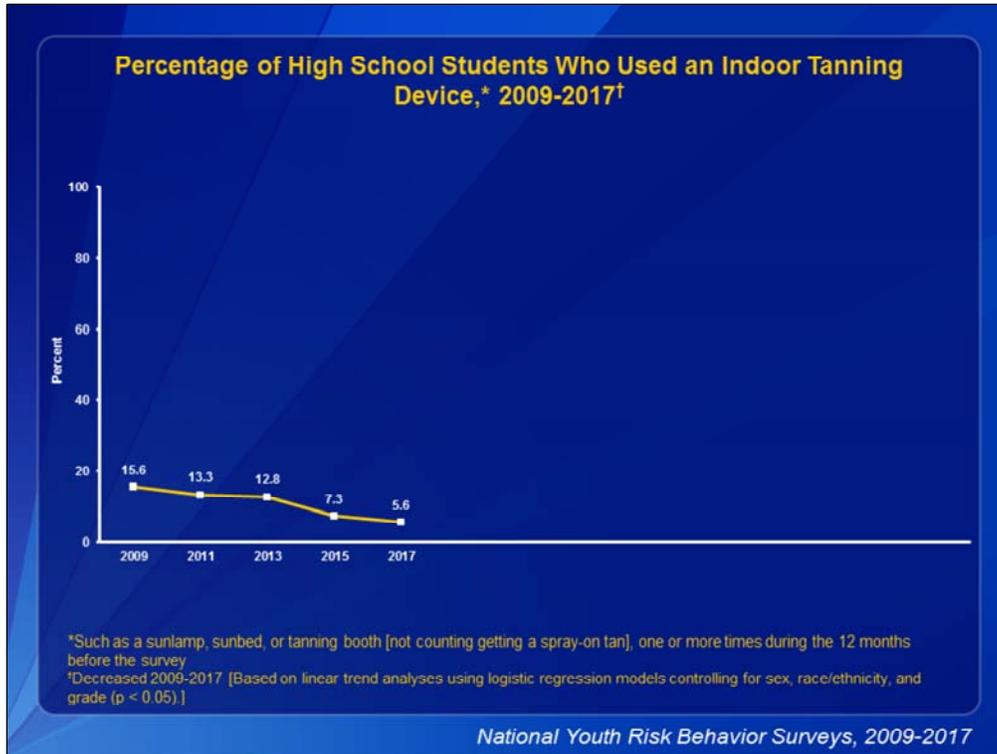
This slide shows the percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night), 2017. The values range from 19.4% to 32.8%. Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, range from 19.4% to 21.5%. Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, range from 21.6% to 23.7%. Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 23.8% to 26.7%. California, Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Virginia, range from 26.8% to 32.8%. Vermont, Rhode Island, Maryland, Idaho, Arizona, did not ask this question. Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 5.6. The percentage for Male students is 3.5. The percentage for Female students is 7.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.9. The percentage for Black students is 5.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.2. The percentage for White students is 6.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

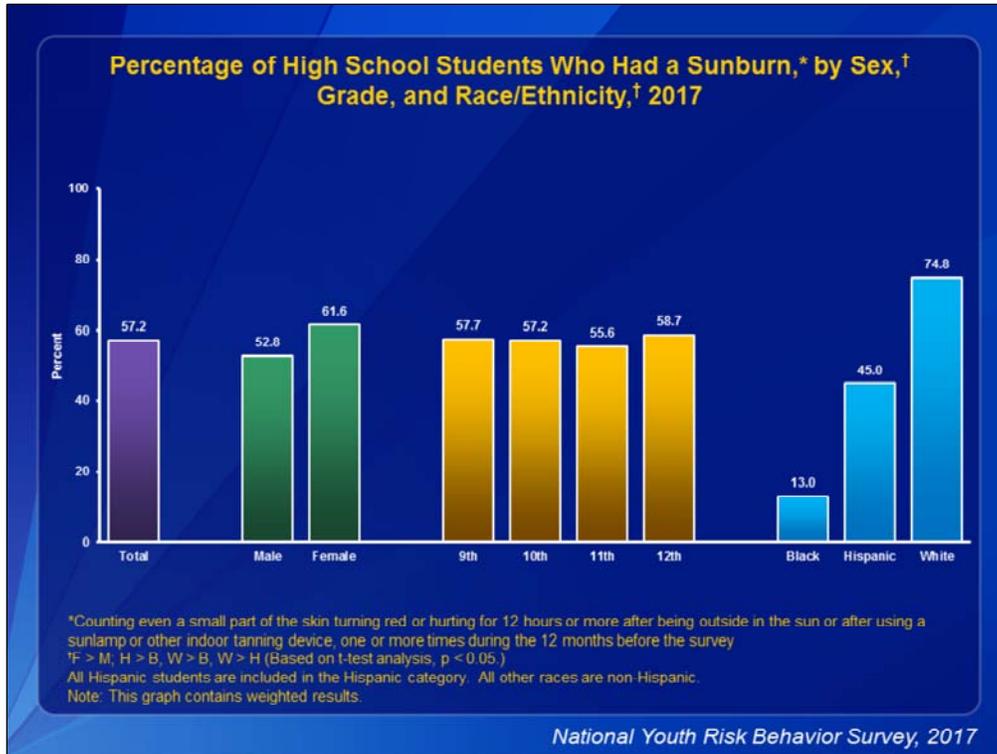
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2009 through 2017 for high school students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for 2009 is 15.6. The percentage for 2011 is 13.3. The percentage for 2013 is 12.8. The percentage for 2015 is 7.3. The percentage for 2017 is 5.6.

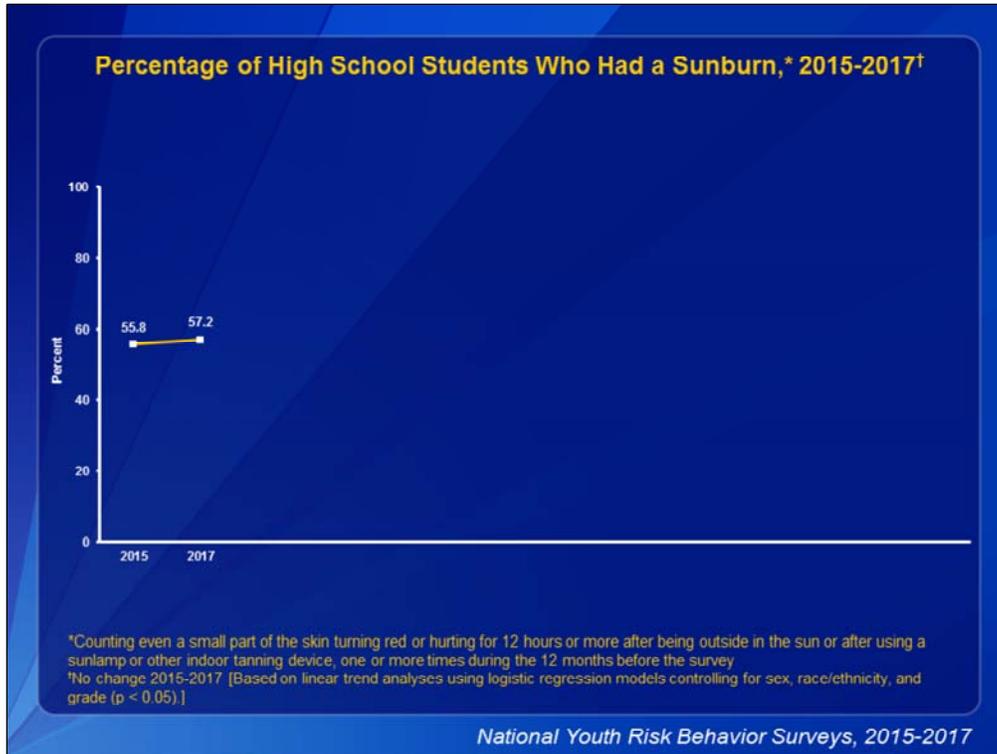
For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2009 to 2017.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had a sunburn (counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 57.2. The percentage for Male students is 52.8. The percentage for Female students is 61.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 57.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 57.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 55.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 58.7. The percentage for Black students is 13.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 45.0. The percentage for White students is 74.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

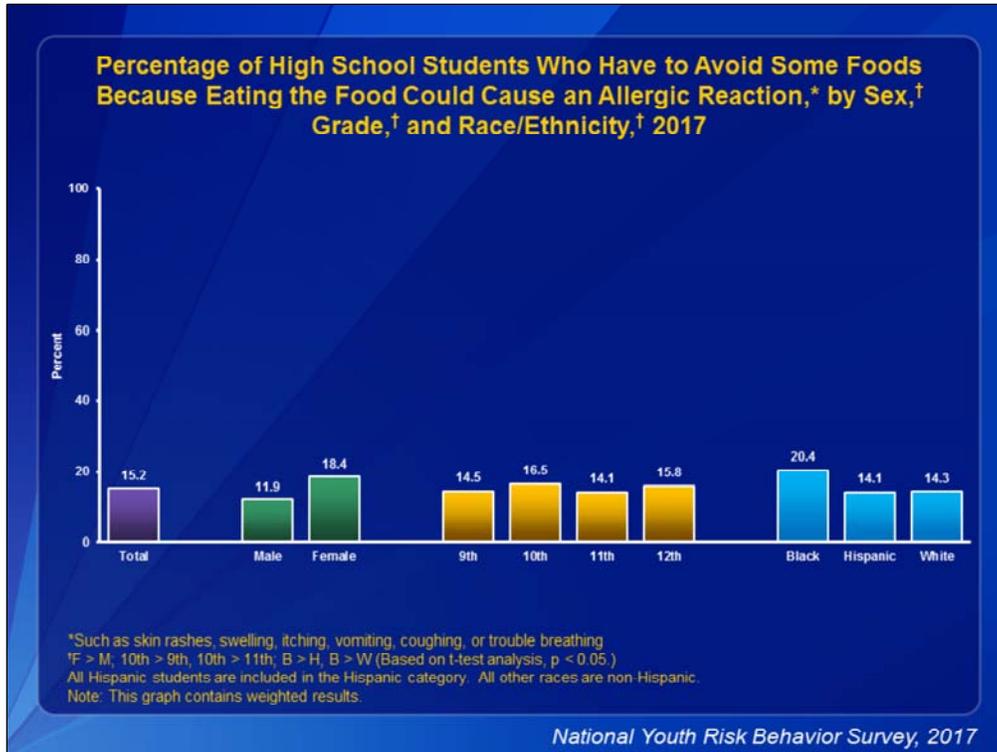
For this behavior, the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students.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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who had a sunburn (counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for 2015 is 55.8. The percentage for 2017 is 57.2.

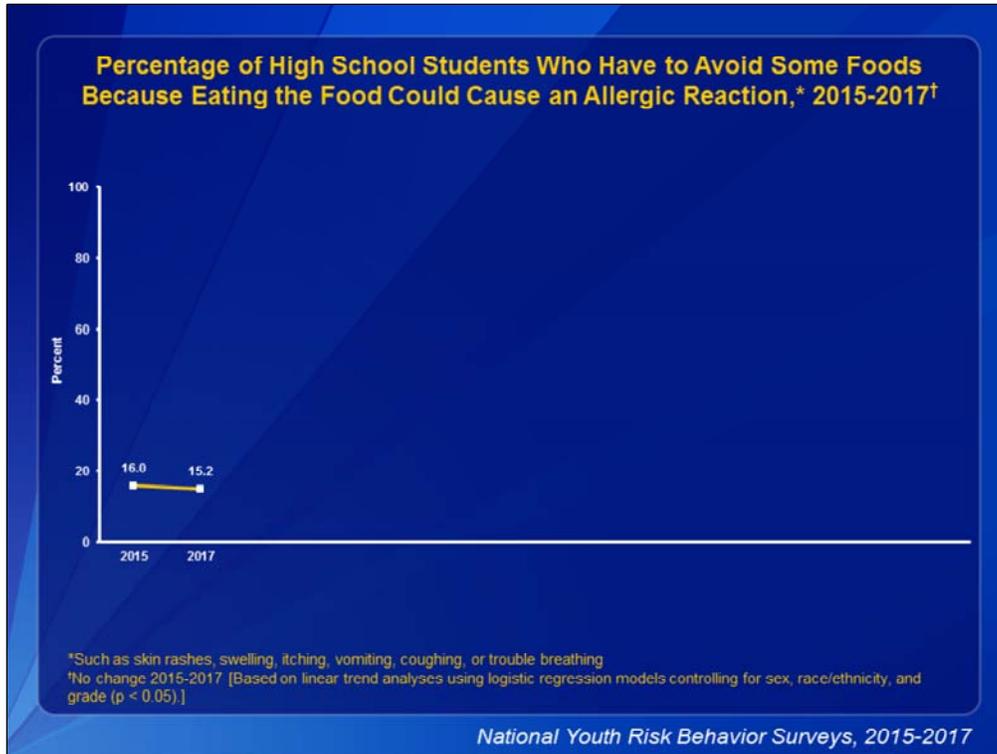
For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.



Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who have to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction (such as skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing).

The percentage for all students is 15.2. The percentage for Male students is 11.9. The percentage for Female students is 18.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 14.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 15.8. The percentage for Black students is 20.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.1. The percentage for White students is 14.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

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



These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2017. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2017 for high school students who have to avoid some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction (such as skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing).

The percentage for 2015 is 16.0. The percentage for 2017 is 15.2.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05), the prevalence did not change from 2015 to 2017.