



The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS): 2019

National, State, and Local Results

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 2019 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.

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.

2019 National YRBS

- National probability sample of public and private schools
- Total sample size = 13,677
- School-level response rate = 75%
- Student-level response rate = 80%
- Overall response rate = 60%

The 2019 National YRBS survey was administered to a national probability sample of public and private schools. The sample size is 13,677 students. The school-level response rate is 75% and the student-level response rate is 80%. 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 – 2019**

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
2019	75%	80%	60%	13,677

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 2019.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2011, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size,

respectively, were 81%, 87%, 71%, and 15,425.

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

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

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

In 2019 the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 75%, 80%, 60%, and 13,677.

YRBS Participation 1991 – 2019

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
# of states	26	40	39	38	41	37	43	44	44	47	47	47	47	46	46
# of cities	11	14	17	17	17	19	22	23	22	23	22	22	21	21	28
# of territories	2	2	5	5	4	7	6	4	5	4	6	5	4	3	3
# of tribal governments	--	--	--	2	2	1	2	2	--	2	4	2	3	3	2
Total # of sites	39	56	61	62	64	64	73	73	71	76	79	75	75	73	77
% of sites with weighted data	45%	59%	61%	72%	61%	60%	80%	90%	93%	87%	93%	92%	82%	90%	97%

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 in 1991 to 46 in 2019. The number of cities has increased from 11 in 1991 to 28 in 2019. 3 territories participated in 2019. In addition, two tribal governments conducted a YRBS in 2019. The total number of sites conducting a 2019 YRBS is 77. Among these sites, 97% obtained weighted data in 2019.

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.

Create Awareness

Among:

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

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

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

Set Program Goals

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

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

Develop Programs and Policies

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

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

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
 - YRBS Explorer
 - 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

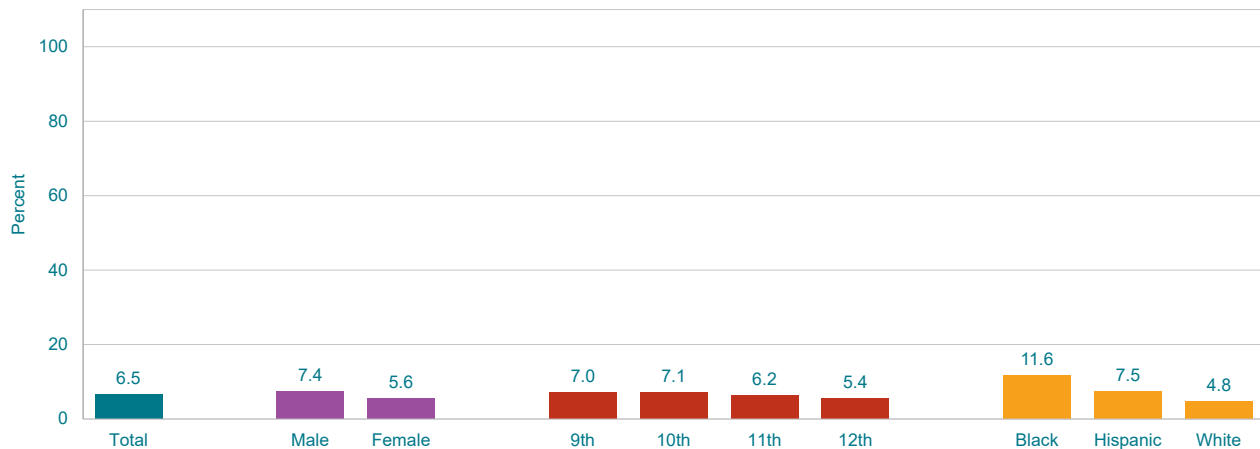
Comprehensive information about the YRBSS can be found on CDC's Web site at www.cdc.gov/yrbs.

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 and YRBS Explorer, 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

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*When riding in a car driven by someone else

†M > F; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

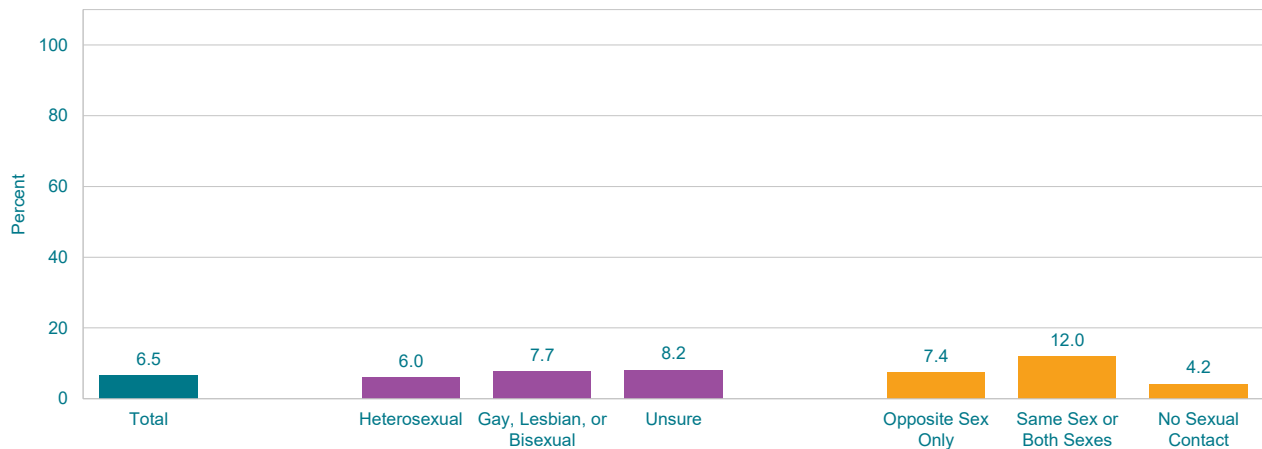
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 6.5. The percentage for Male students is 7.4. The percentage for Female students is 5.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.4. The percentage for Black students is 11.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.5. The percentage for White students is 4.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



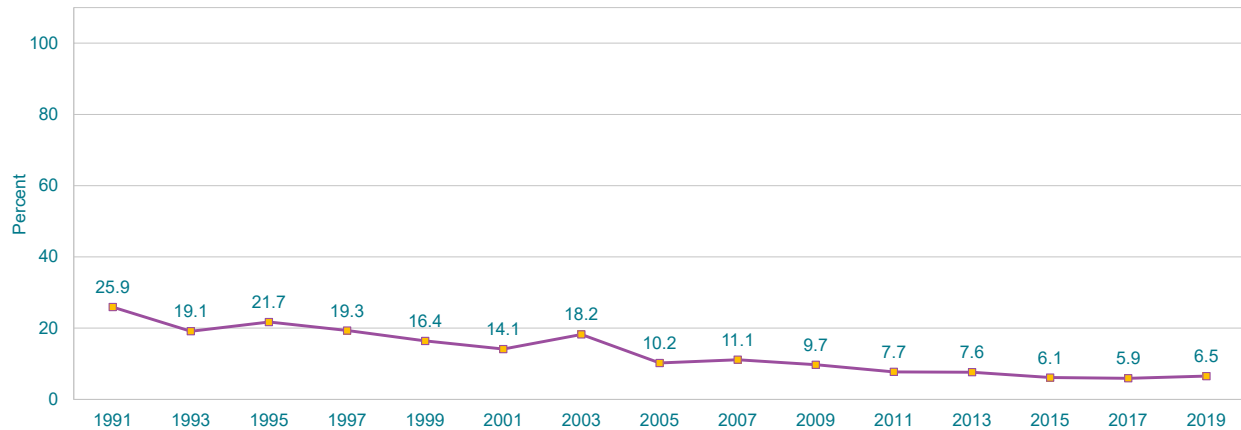
*When riding in a car driven by someone else
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 6.5. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 6.0. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 7.7. The percentage for Unsure students is 8.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 7.4. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 12.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 4.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* 1991-2019†



*When riding in a car driven by someone else

†Decreased 1991-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

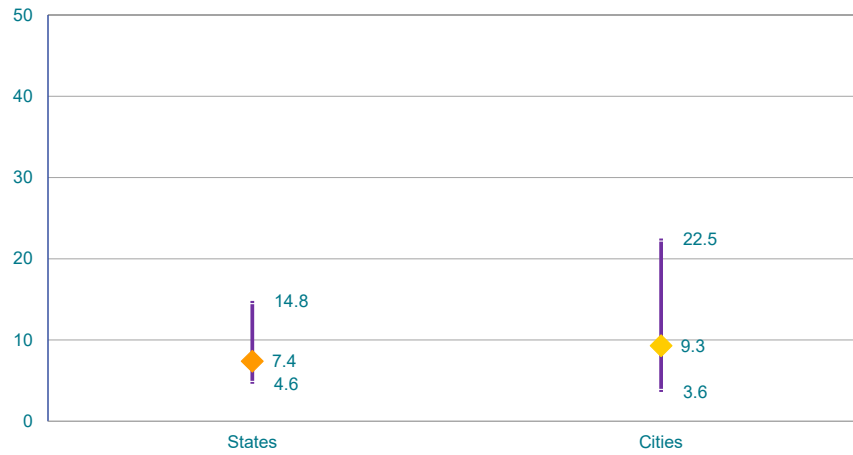
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 6.5.

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 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* Across 36 States and 20 Cities, 2019



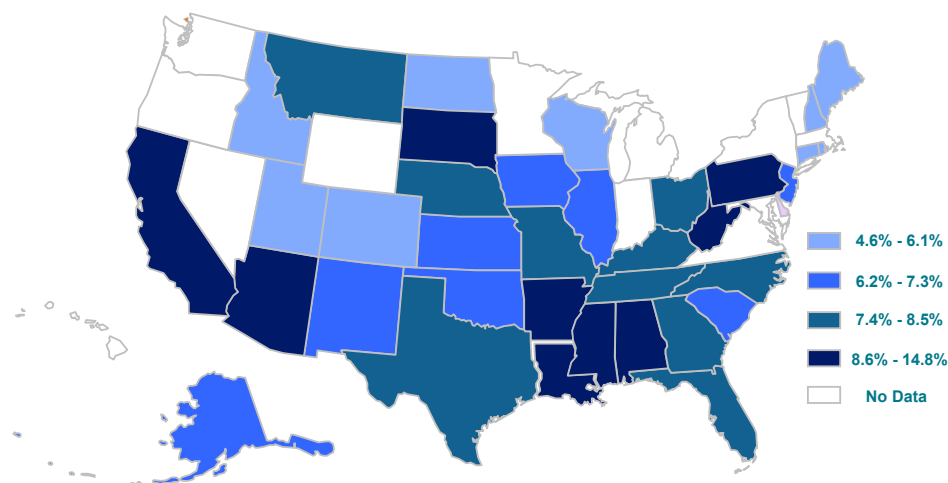
*When riding in a car driven by someone else

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 20 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 4.6% to 14.8%. The median across states was 7.4%. The range across cities was 3.6% to 22.5%. The median across cities was 9.3%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt*

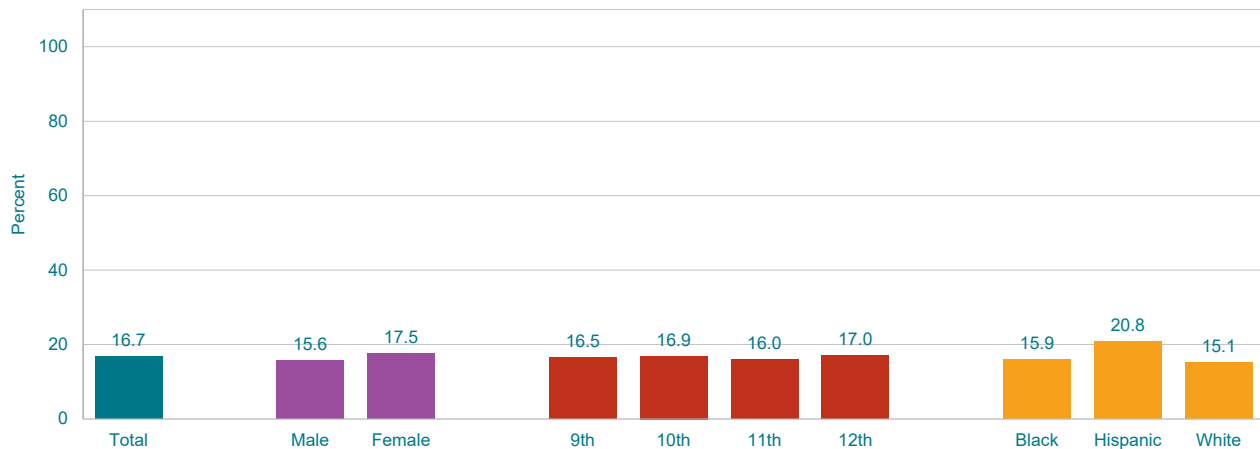


When riding in a car driven by someone else

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else), 2019. The values range from 4.6% to 14.8%. Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 4.6% to 6.1%. Alaska, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 6.2% to 7.3%. Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, range from 7.4% to 8.5%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 8.6% to 14.8%. Vermont, Virginia, New York, Nevada, Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts, Hawaii, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

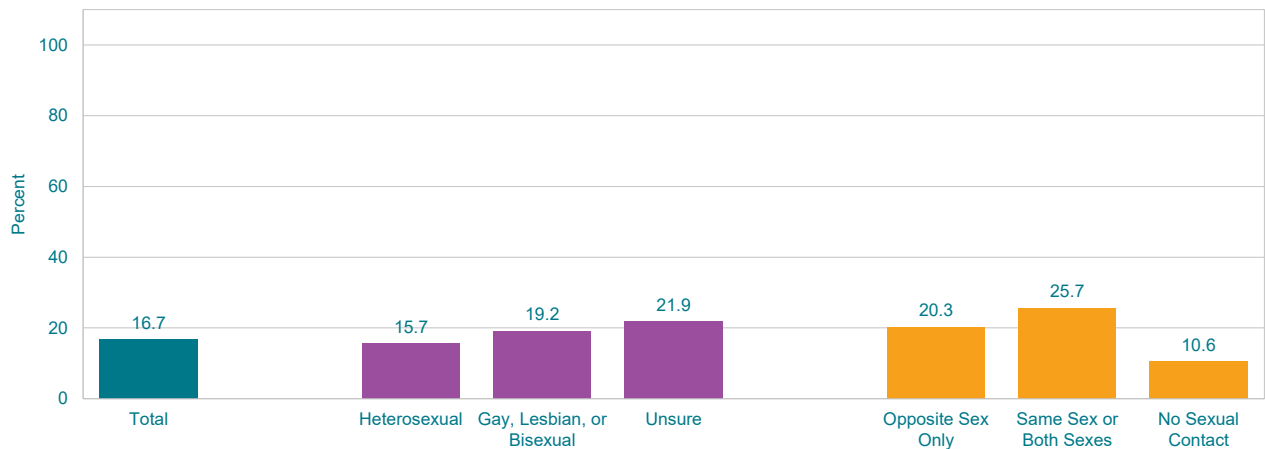
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 16.7. The percentage for Male students is 15.6. The percentage for Female students is 17.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 17.0. The percentage for Black students is 15.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 20.8. The percentage for White students is 15.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



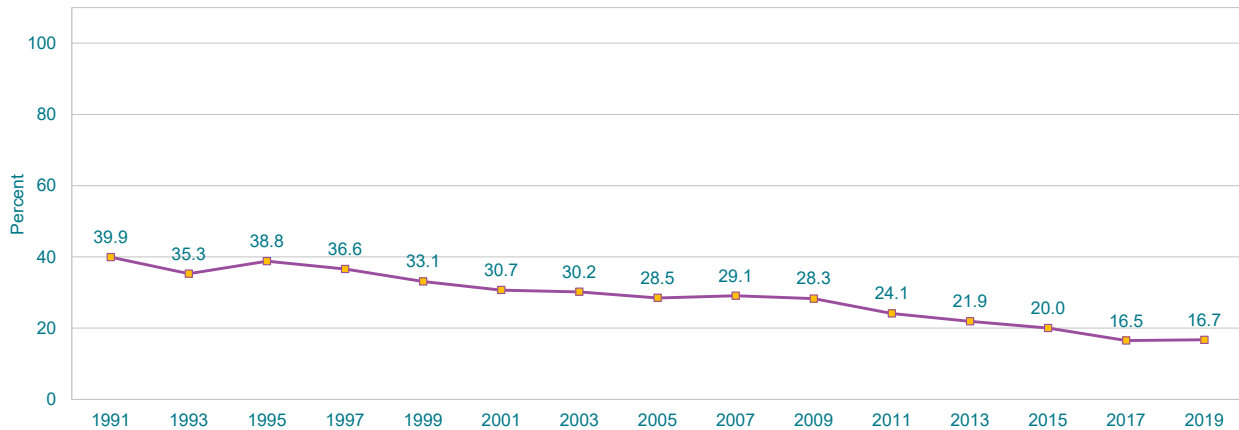
*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 16.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 15.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 19.2. The percentage for Unsure students is 21.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 20.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 25.7. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 10.6. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 1991-2019†



*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1991-2019, decreased 1991-2009, decreased 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

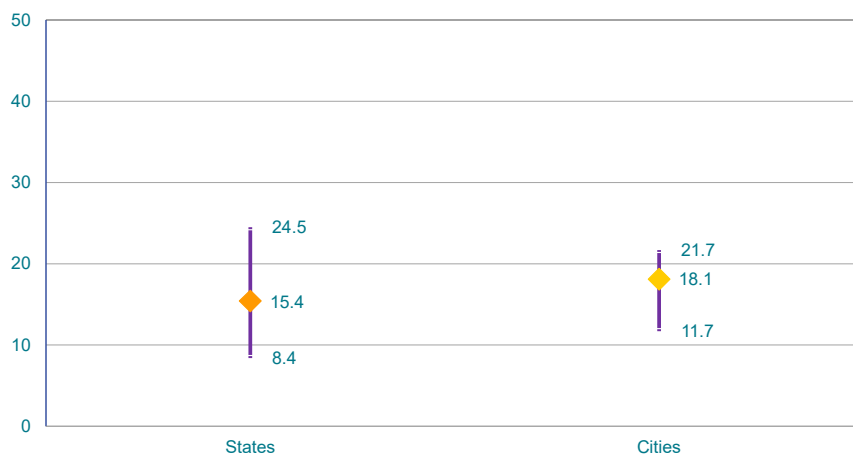
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 16.7.

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 2019, decreased from 1991 to 2009, and decreased from 2009 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* Across 39 States and 25 Cities, 2019



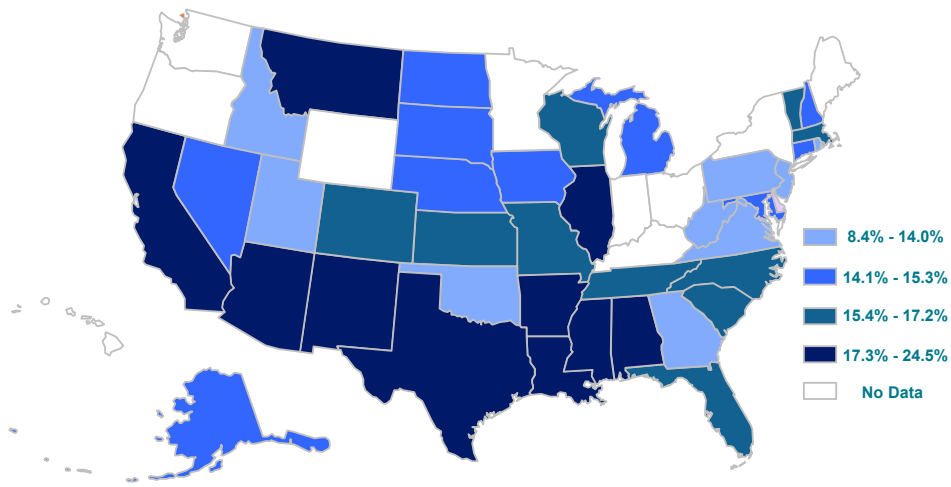
*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 25 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 8.4% to 24.5%. The median across states was 15.4%. The range across cities was 11.7% to 21.7%. The median across cities was 18.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol*

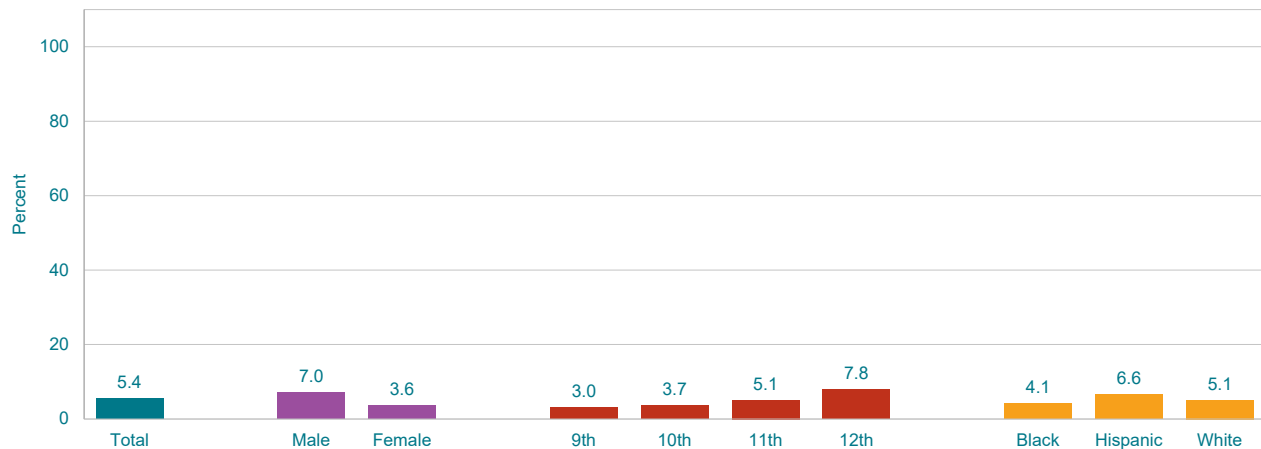


*In a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 8.4% to 24.5%. Georgia, Idaho, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 8.4% to 14.0%. Alaska, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, range from 14.1% to 15.3%. Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 15.4% to 17.2%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Texas, range from 17.3% to 24.5%. Ohio, New York, Maine, Kentucky, Hawaii, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*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
 †M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

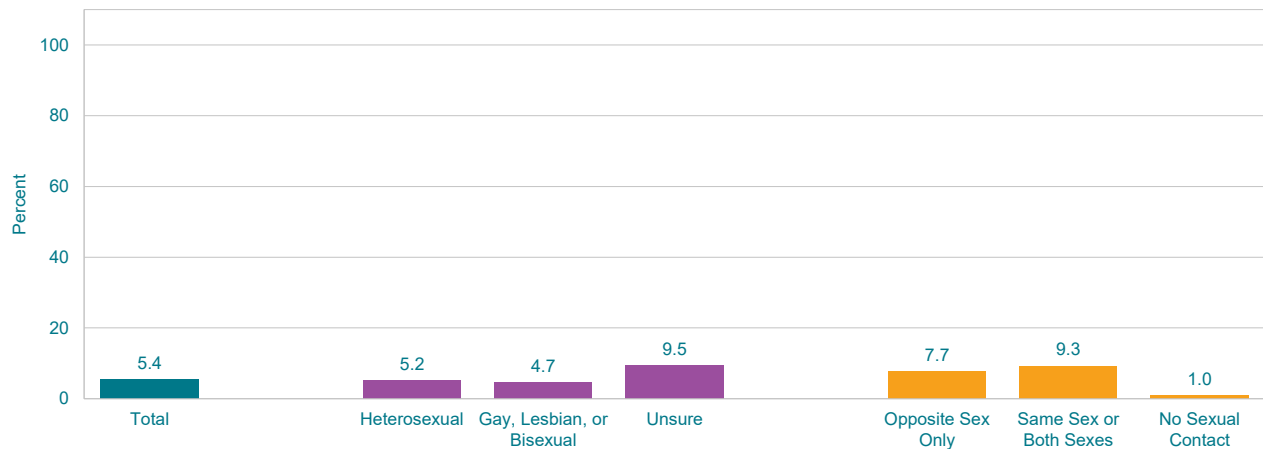
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 5.4. The percentage for Male students is 7.0. The percentage for Female students is 3.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.8. The percentage for Black students is 4.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.6. The percentage for White students is 5.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



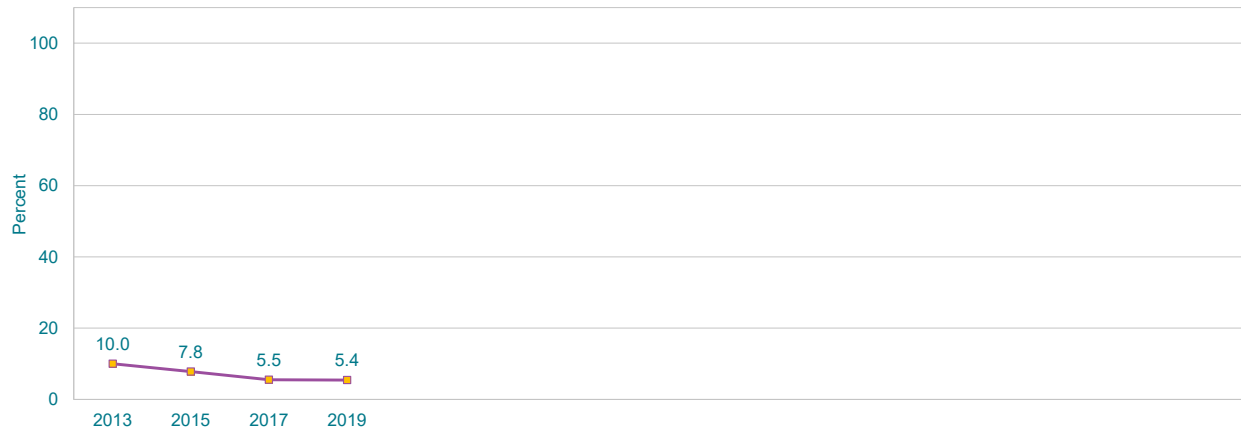
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 5.4. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 5.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 4.7. The percentage for Unsure students is 9.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 7.7. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 9.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 2013-2019†



*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
†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

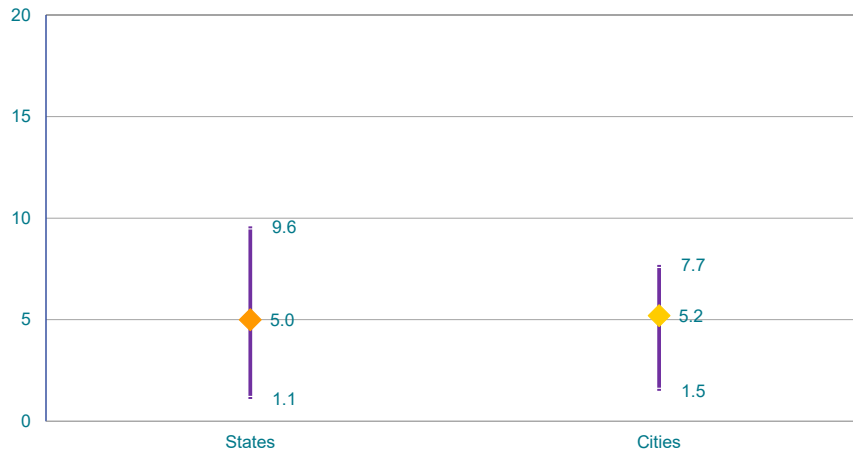
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 5.4.

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 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* Across 39 States and 24 Cities, 2019



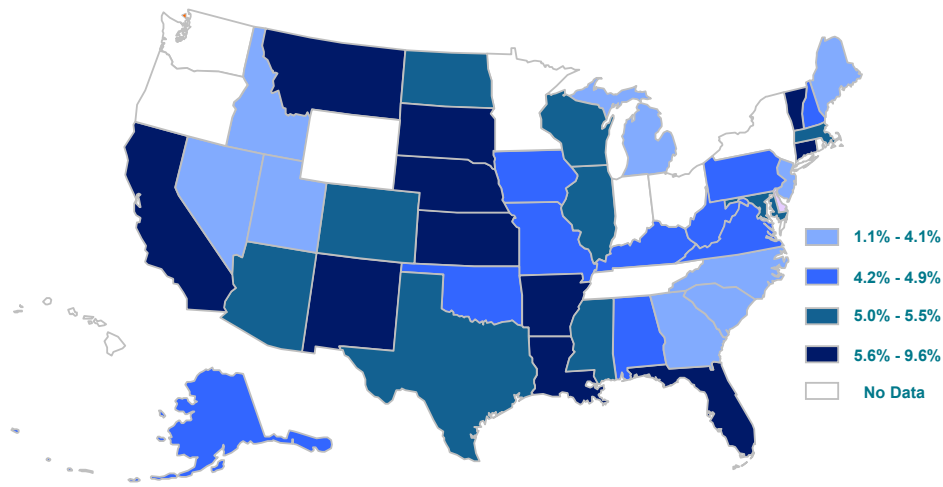
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 24 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 1.1% to 9.6%. The median across states was 5%. The range across cities was 1.5% to 7.7%. The median across cities was 5.2%.

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

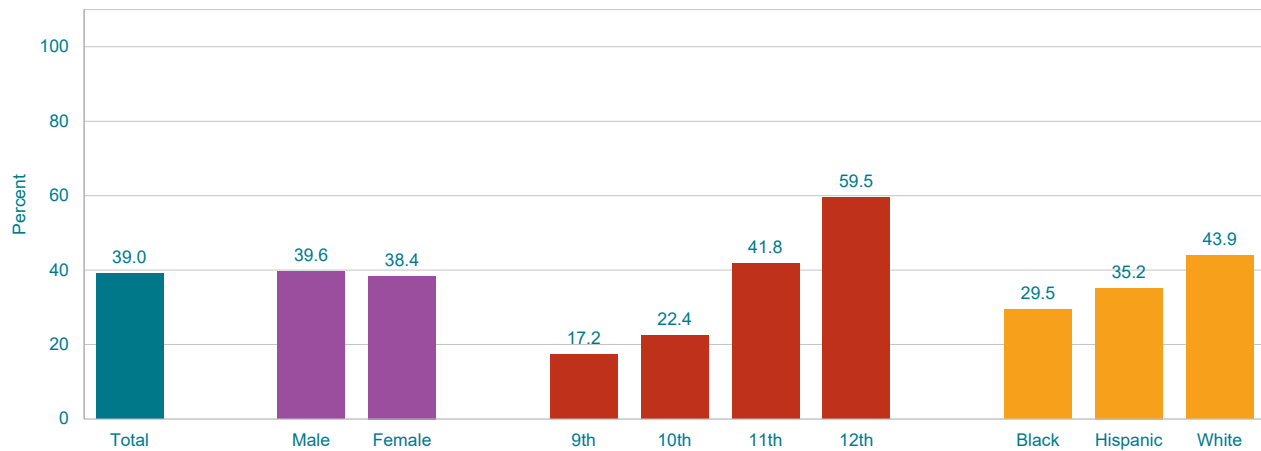


One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 1.1% to 9.6%. Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah, range from 1.1% to 4.1%. Alabama, Alaska, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 4.2% to 4.9%. Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, North Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 5.0% to 5.5%. Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 5.6% to 9.6%. Tennessee, Rhode Island, Ohio, New York, Hawaii, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*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
 †11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

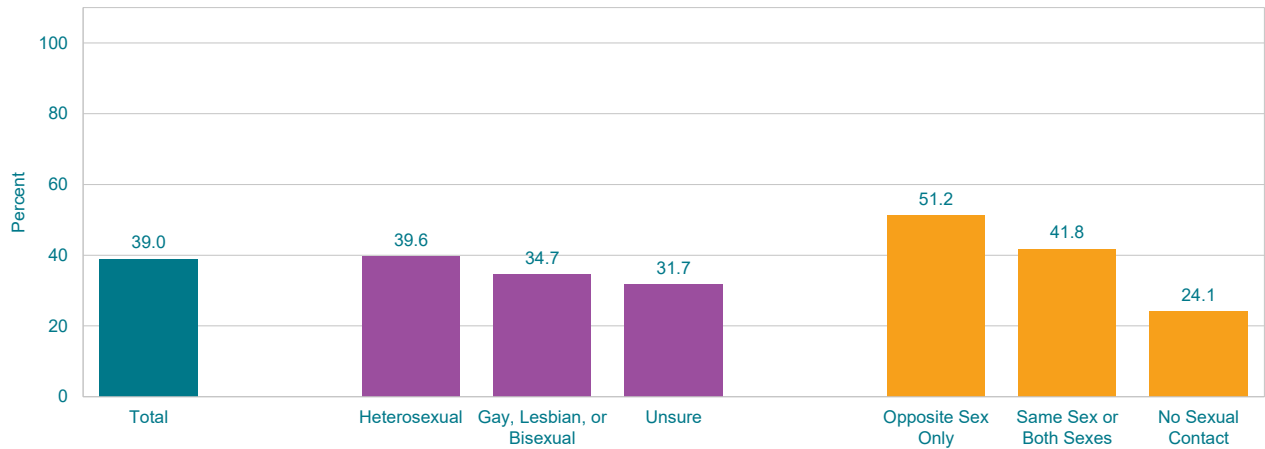
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 39.0. The percentage for Male students is 39.6. The percentage for Female students is 38.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 17.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 22.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 41.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 59.5. The percentage for Black students is 29.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 35.2. The percentage for White students is 43.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



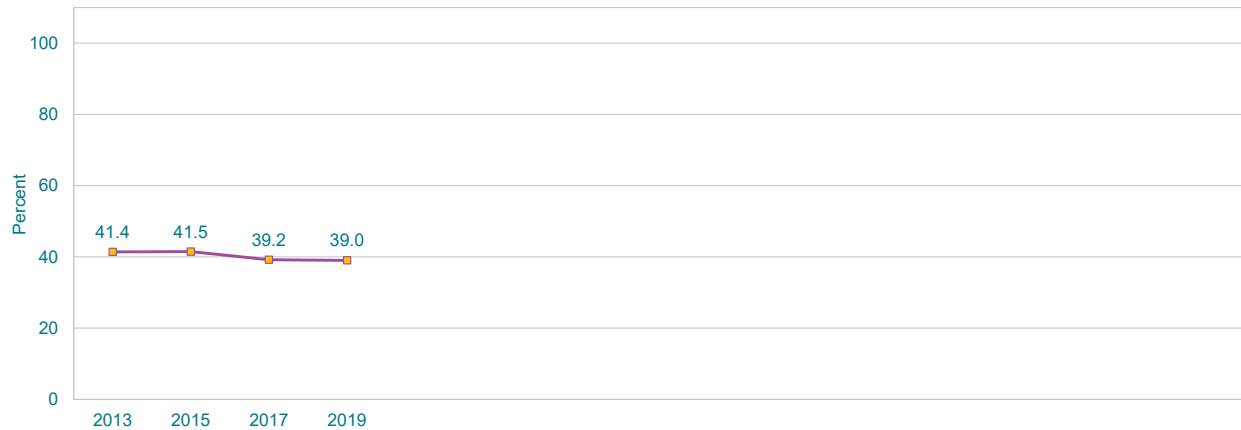
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 39.0. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 39.6. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 34.7. The percentage for Unsure students is 31.7. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 51.2. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 41.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 24.1. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* 2013-2019†



*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey
†No change 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 39.0.

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 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle,* Across 40 States and 23 Cities, 2019



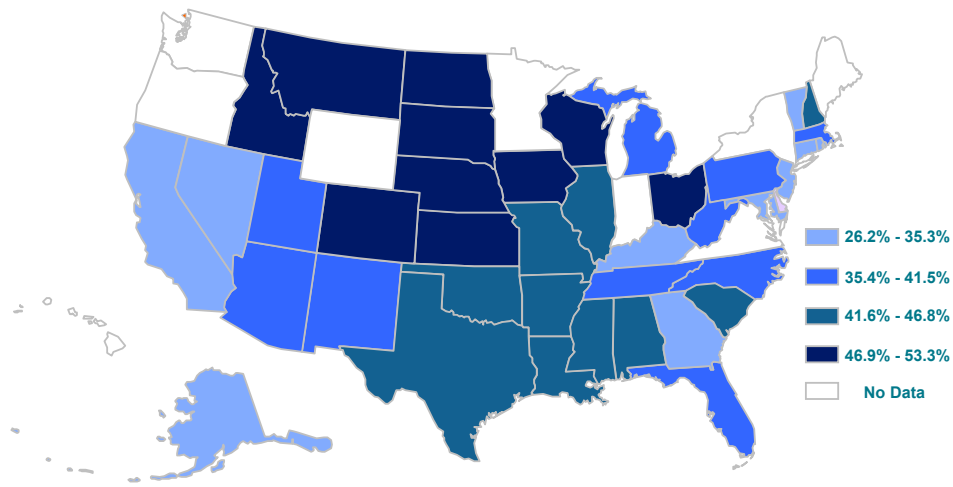
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 40 states and 23 cities for high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 26.2% to 53.3%. The median across states was 41.5%. The range across cities was 17.9% to 49.8%. The median across cities was 33.8%.

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

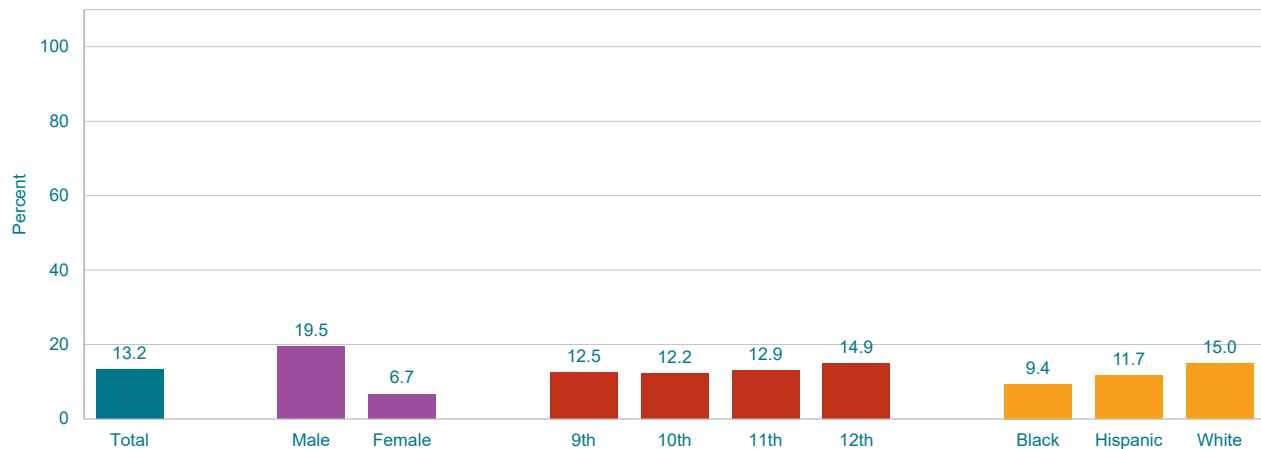


On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 26.2% to 53.3%. Alaska, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 26.2% to 35.3%. Arizona, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, range from 35.4% to 41.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, range from 41.6% to 46.8%. Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, range from 46.9% to 53.3%. Virginia, New York, Maine, Hawaii, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



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

†M > F; 12th > 10th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

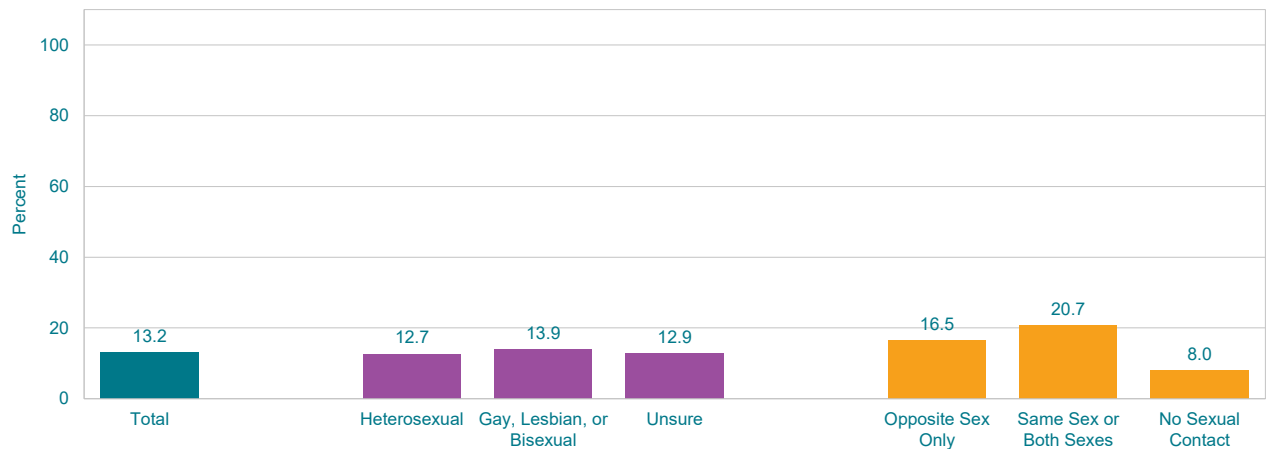
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 13.2. The percentage for Male students is 19.5. The percentage for Female students is 6.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 12.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 12.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.9. The percentage for Black students is 9.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.7. The percentage for White students is 15.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



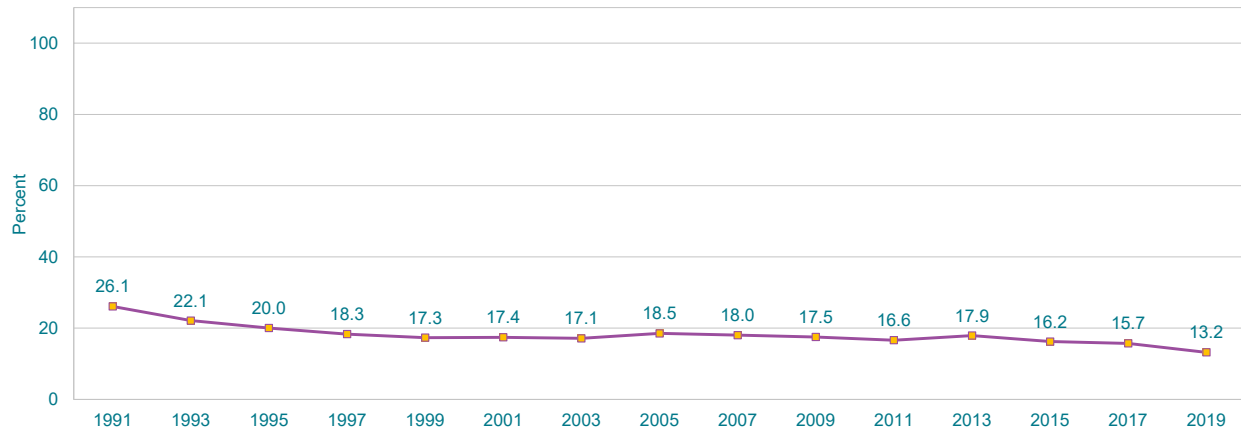
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 13.2. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 12.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 13.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 12.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 16.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 20.7. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 8.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* 1991-2019†



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

†Decreased 1991-2019, decreased 1991-1995, decreased 1995-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

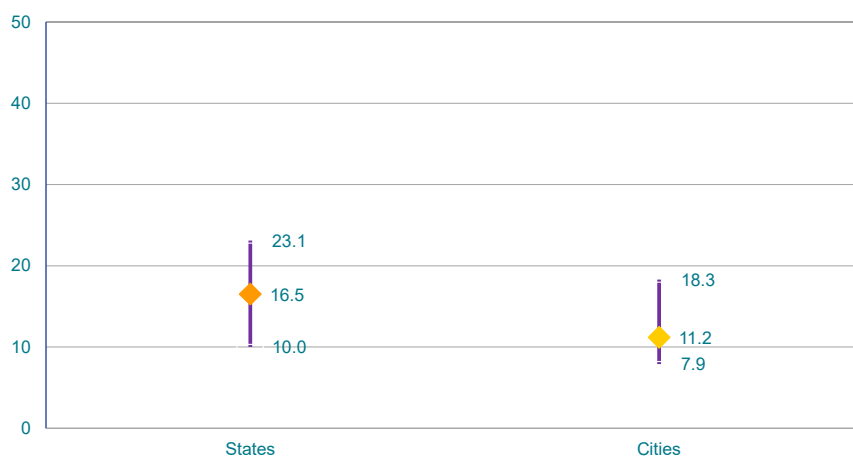
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 13.2.

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 2019, decreased from 1991 to 1995, and decreased from 1995 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* Across 25 States and 23 Cities, 2019



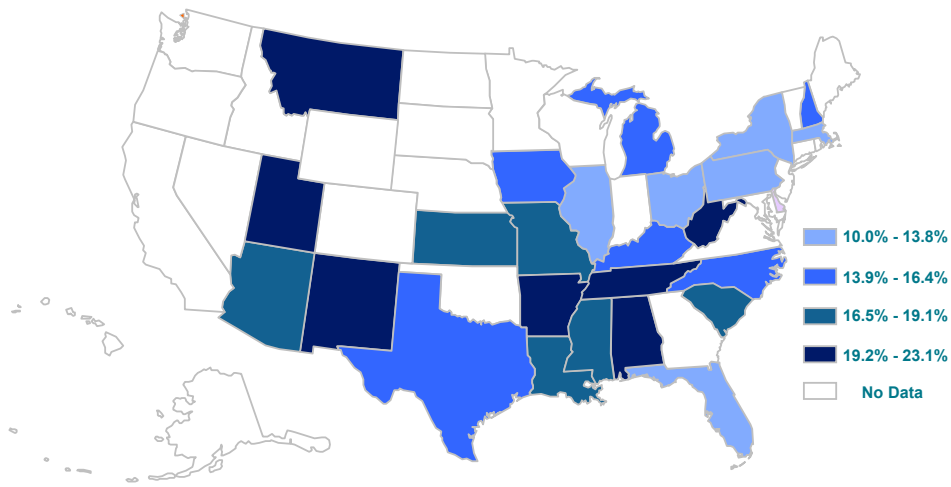
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 25 states and 23 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 10.0% to 23.1%. The median across states was 16.5%. The range across cities was 7.9% to 18.3%. The median across cities was 11.2%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon*

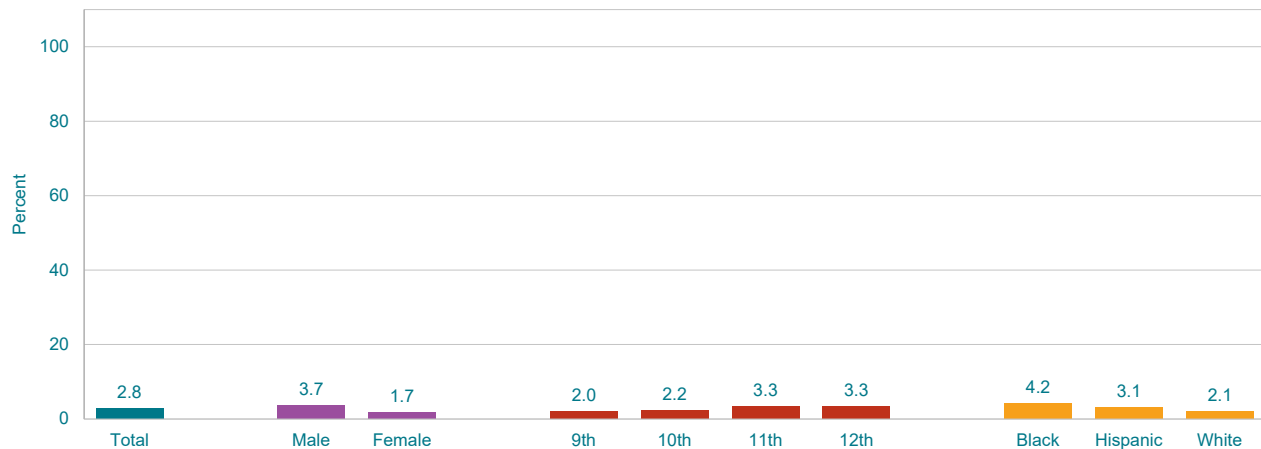


Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 10% to 23.1%. Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, range from 10.0% to 13.8%. Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Texas, range from 13.9% to 16.4%. Arizona, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, range from 16.5% to 19.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, Montana, New Mexico, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, range from 19.2% to 23.1%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Oklahoma, Nevada, New Jersey, Nebraska, North Dakota, Maine, Maryland, Idaho, Hawaii, Georgia, Connecticut, Colorado, California, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
 †M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th; B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

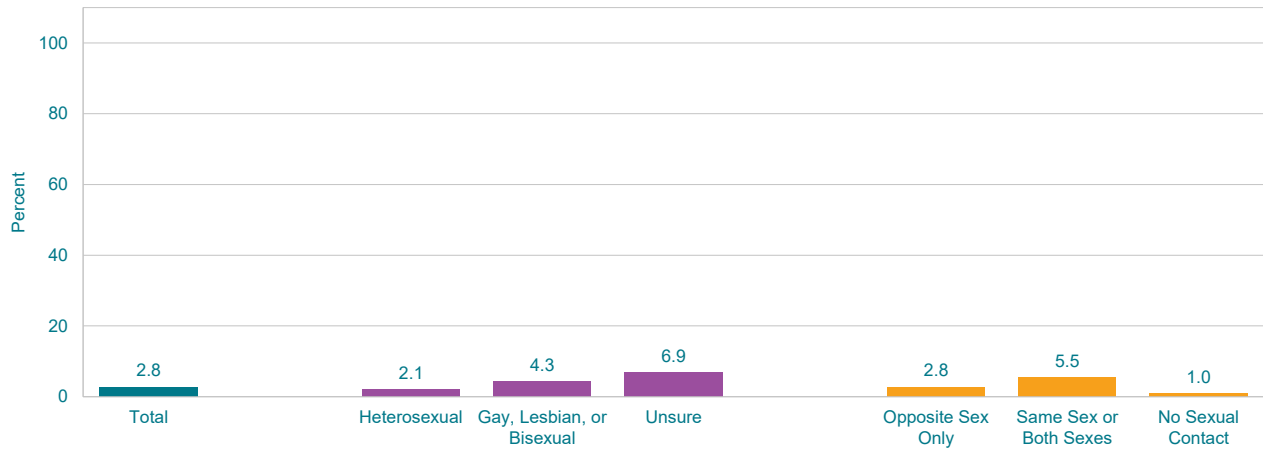
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 2.8. The percentage for Male students is 3.7. The percentage for Female students is 1.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.3. The percentage for Black students is 4.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.1. The percentage for White students is 2.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



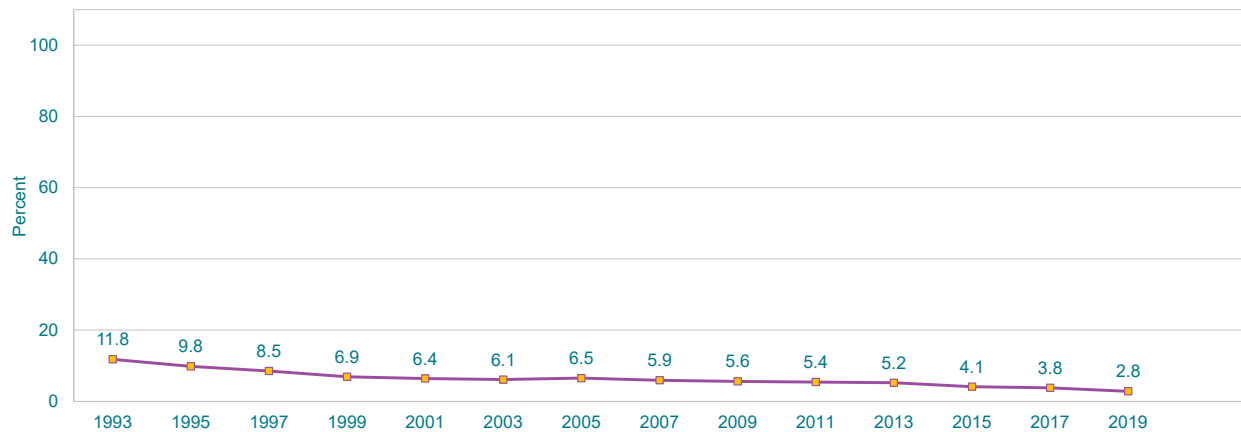
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 2.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 2.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 4.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 6.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 2.8. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 5.5. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* 1993-2019†



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

†Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

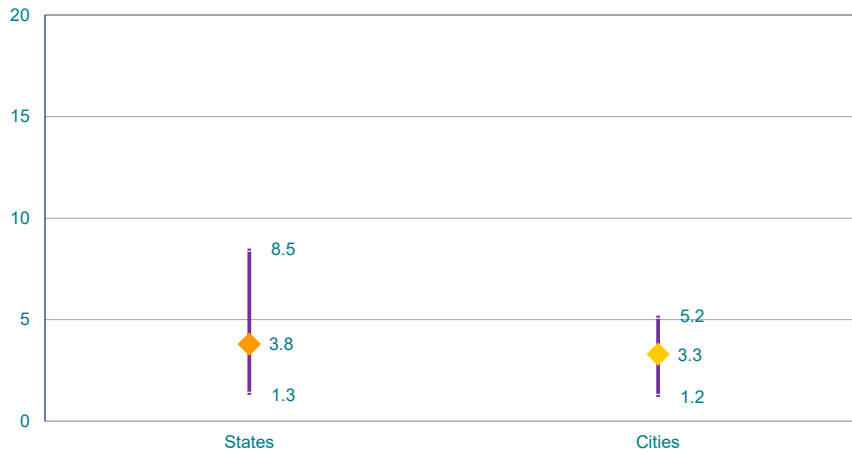
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 2.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* Across 37 States and 24 Cities, 2019



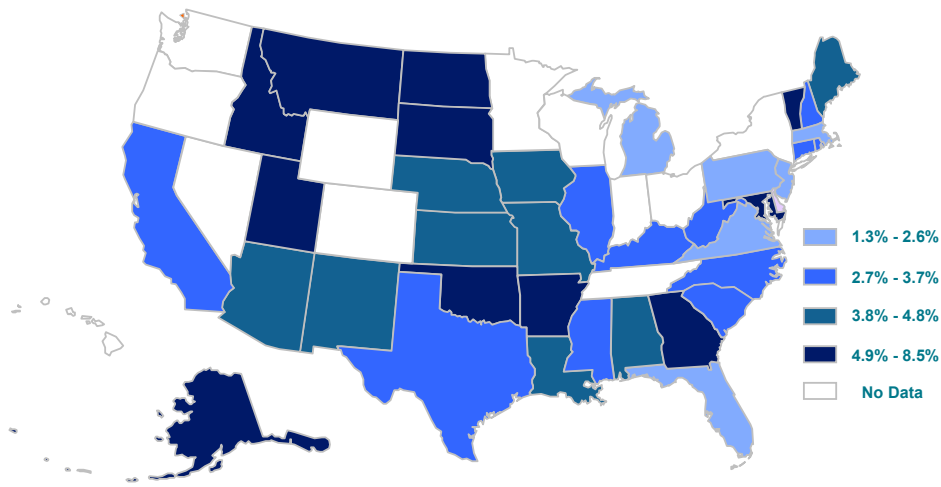
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 24 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 1.3% to 8.5%. The median across states was 3.8%. The range across cities was 1.2% to 5.2%. The median across cities was 3.3%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property*

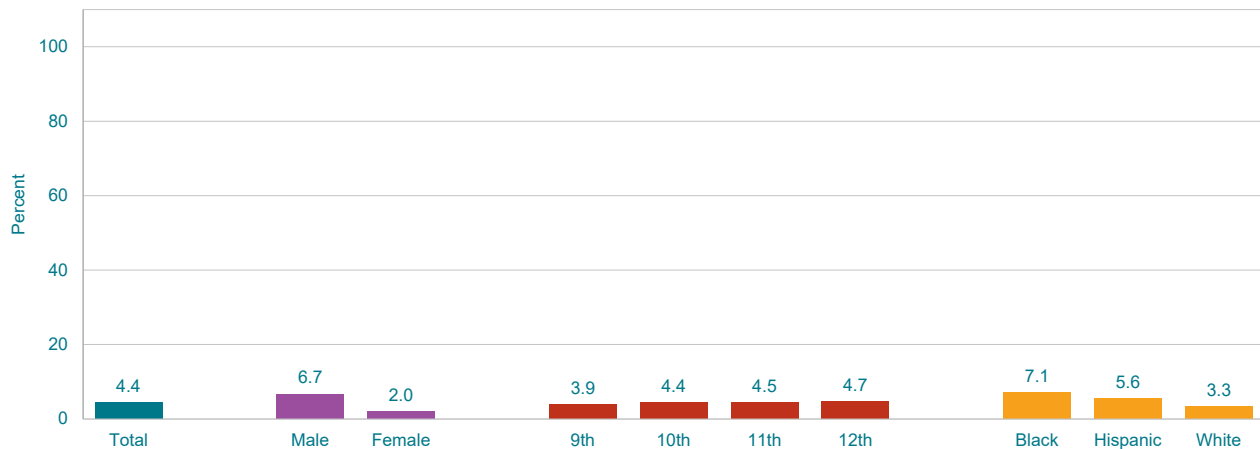


Such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 1.3% to 8.5%. Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 1.3% to 2.6%. California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, range from 2.7% to 3.7%. Alabama, Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, range from 3.8% to 4.8%. Alaska, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, range from 4.9% to 8.5%. Wisconsin, Tennessee, Ohio, New York, Nevada, Hawaii, Colorado, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*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
 †M > F; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

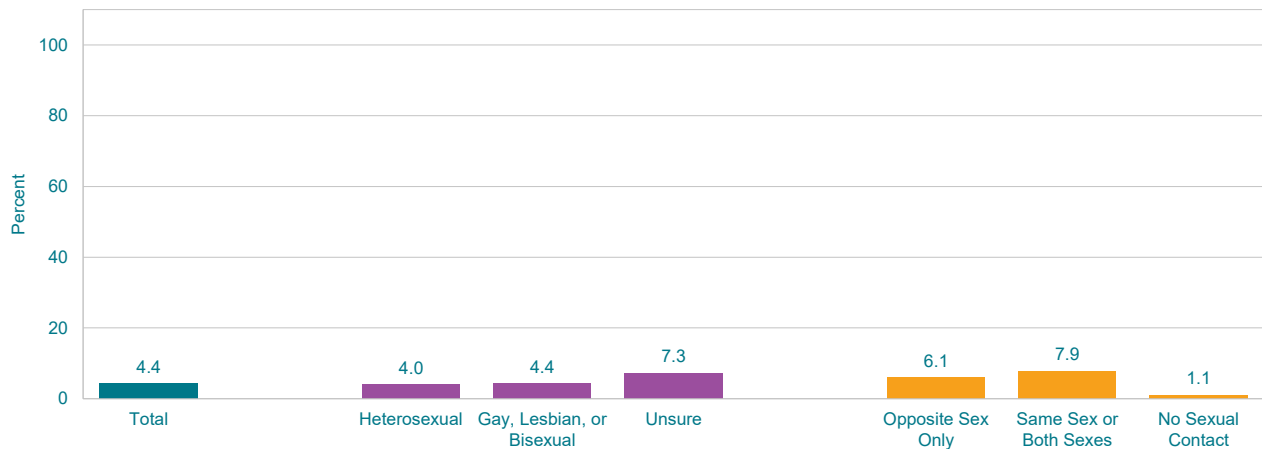
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 4.4. The percentage for Male students is 6.7. The percentage for Female students is 2.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 4.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.7. The percentage for Black students is 7.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.6. The percentage for White students is 3.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



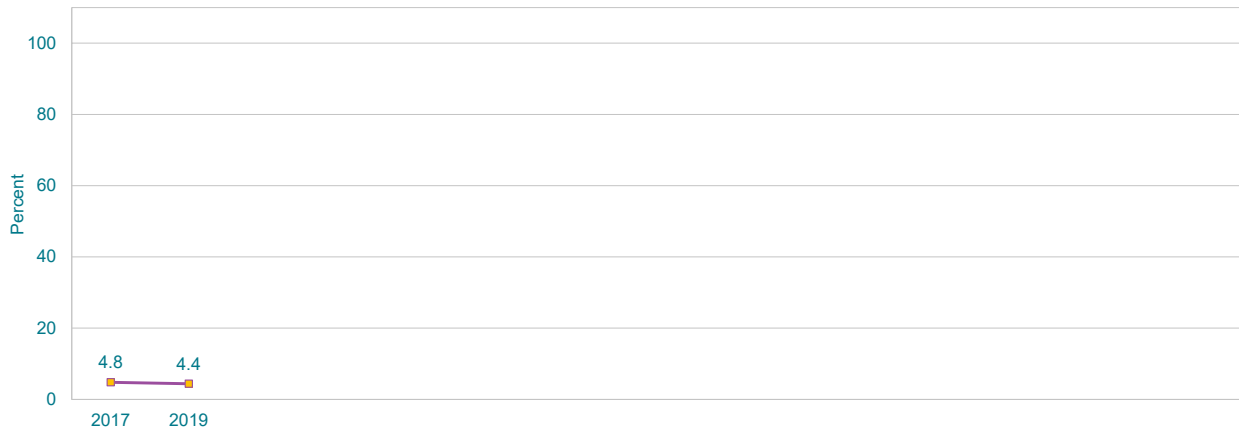
*Not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 4.4. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 4.0. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 4.4. The percentage for Unsure students is 7.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 6.1. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 7.9. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.1. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,* 2017-2019†



*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
†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

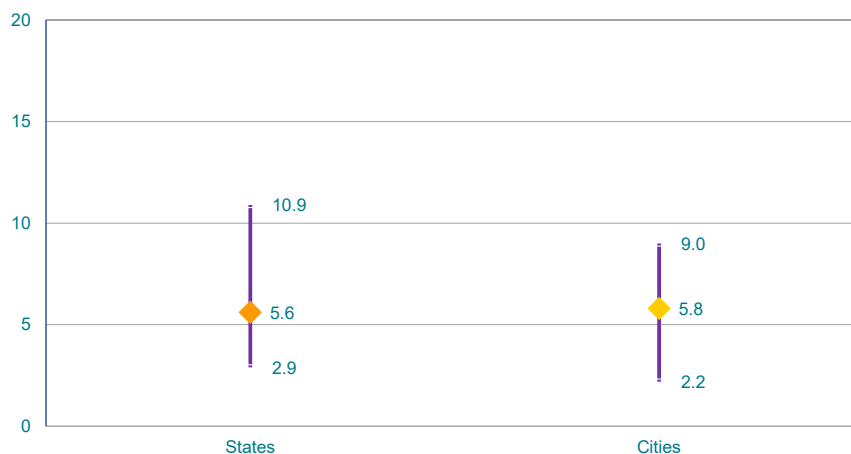
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2017 through 2019 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 percentage for 2017 is 4.8. The percentage for 2019 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 did not change from 2017 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,* Across 26 States and 20 Cities, 2019



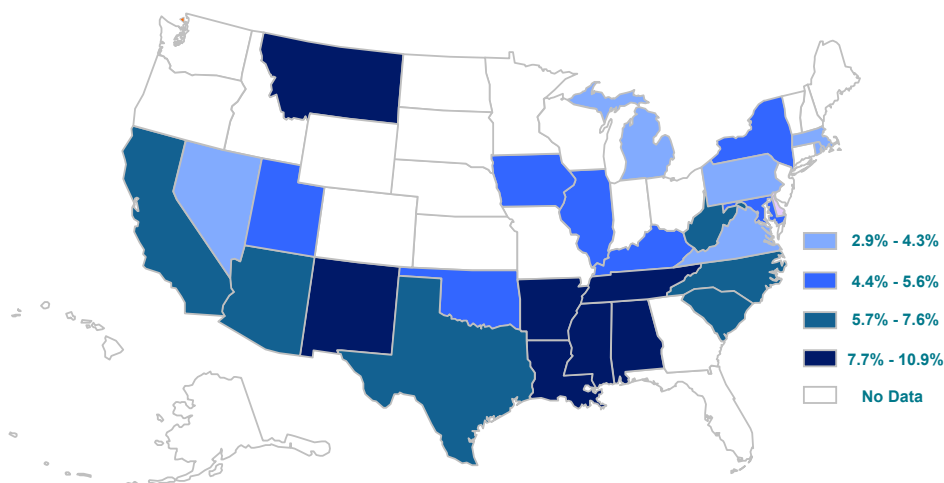
*Not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 26 states and 20 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 2.9% to 10.9%. The median across states was 5.6%. The range across cities was 2.2% to 9.0%. The median across cities was 5.8%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun*

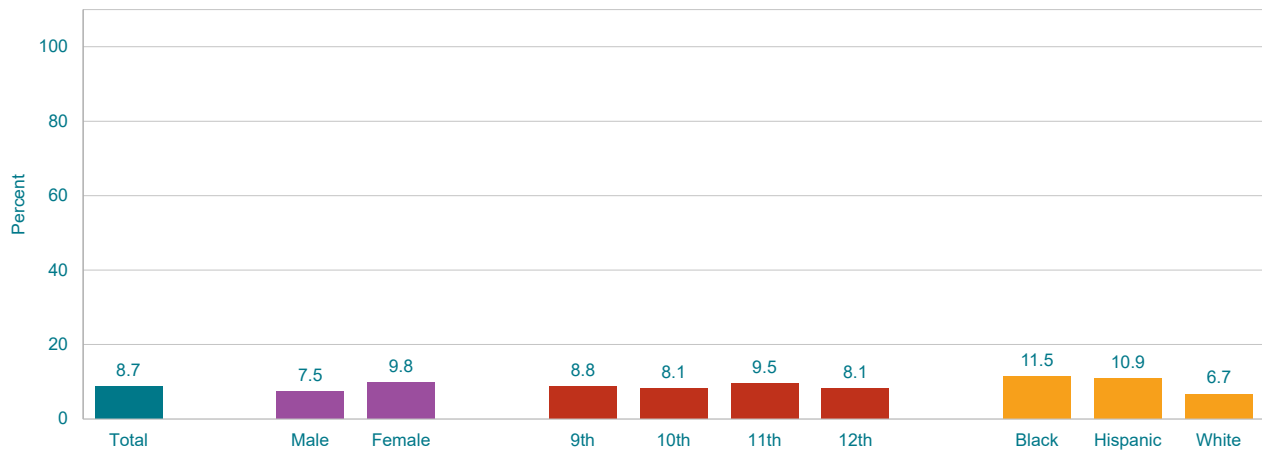


Not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 2.9% to 10.9%. Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 2.9% to 4.3%. Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, Oklahoma, Utah, range from 4.4% to 5.6%. Arizona, California, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, range from 5.7% to 7.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Tennessee, range from 7.7% to 10.9%. Wisconsin, Vermont, South Dakota, Ohio, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Nebraska, North Dakota, Missouri, Maine, Kansas, Idaho, Hawaii, Georgia, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



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

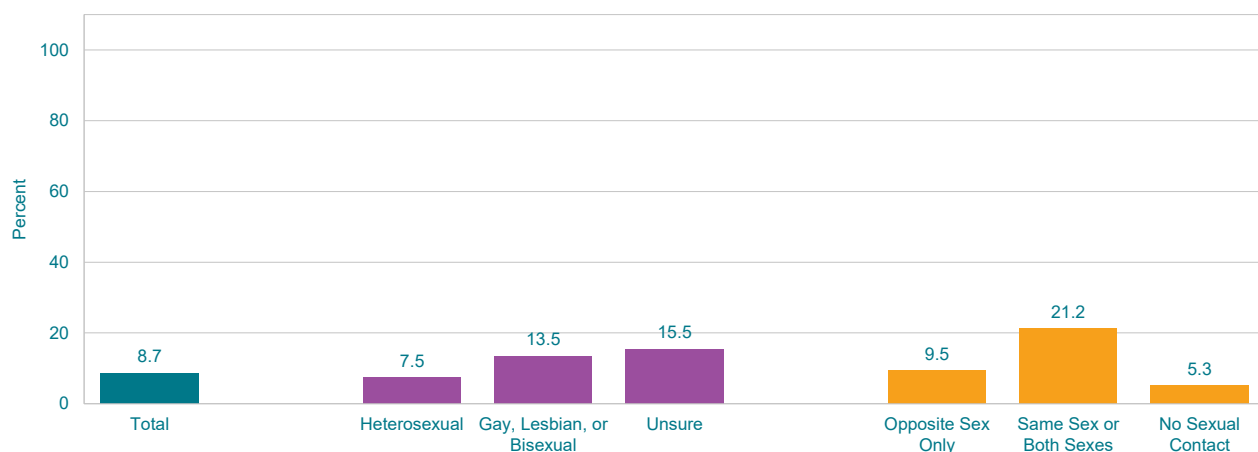
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.7. The percentage for Male students is 7.5. The percentage for Female students is 9.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.1. The percentage for Black students is 11.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.9. The percentage for White students is 6.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



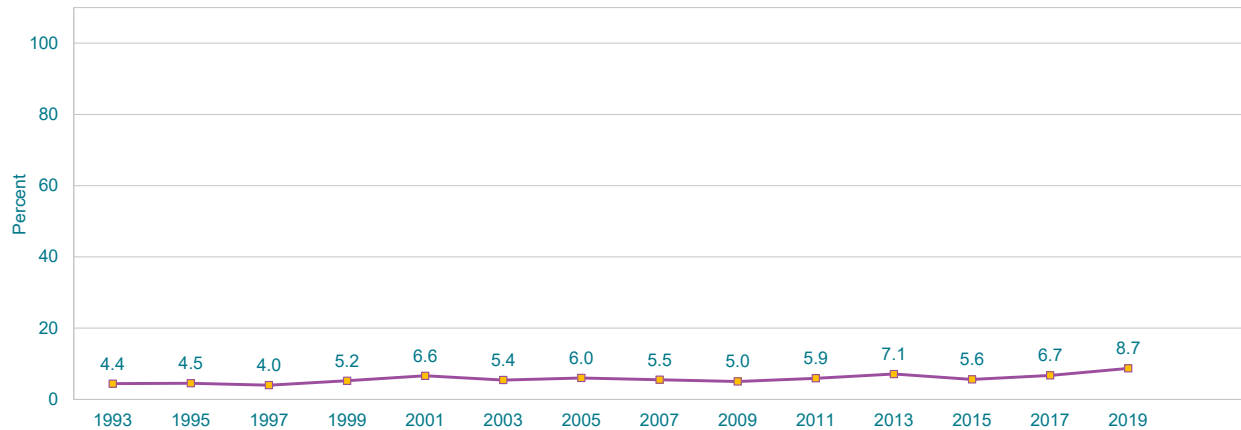
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 7.5. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 13.5. The percentage for Unsure students is 15.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 9.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 21.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 5.3. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,* 1993-2019†



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

†Increased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

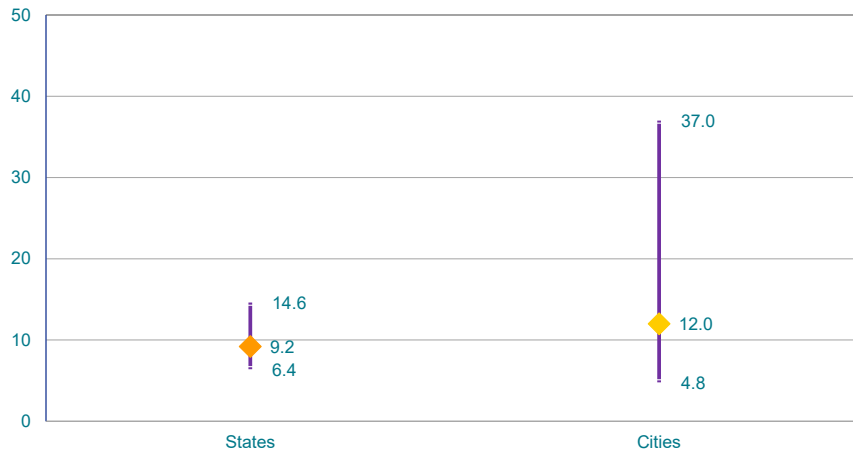
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 8.7.

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 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School,* Across 42 States and 26 Cities, 2019



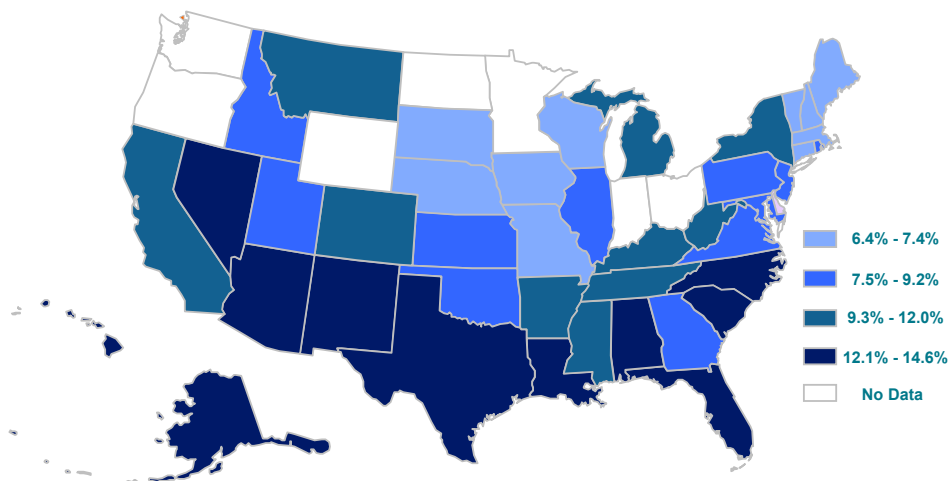
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 26 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 6.4% to 14.6%. The median across states was 9.2%. The range across cities was 4.8% to 37.0%. The median across cities was 12%.

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*

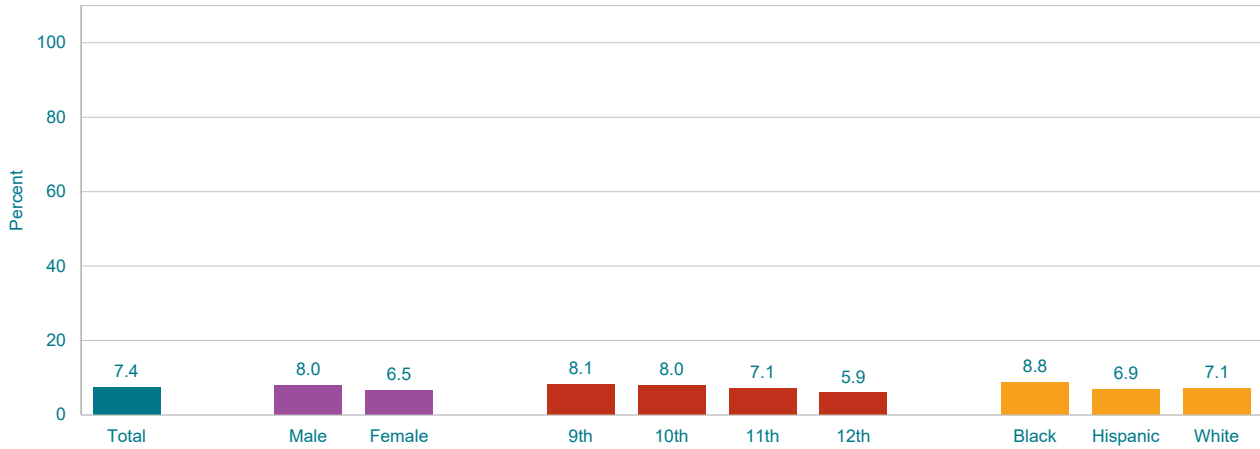


On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 6.4% to 14.6%. Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 6.4% to 7.4%. Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, range from 7.5% to 9.2%. Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New York, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 9.3% to 12.0%. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, range from 12.1% to 14.6%. Ohio, North Dakota, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



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

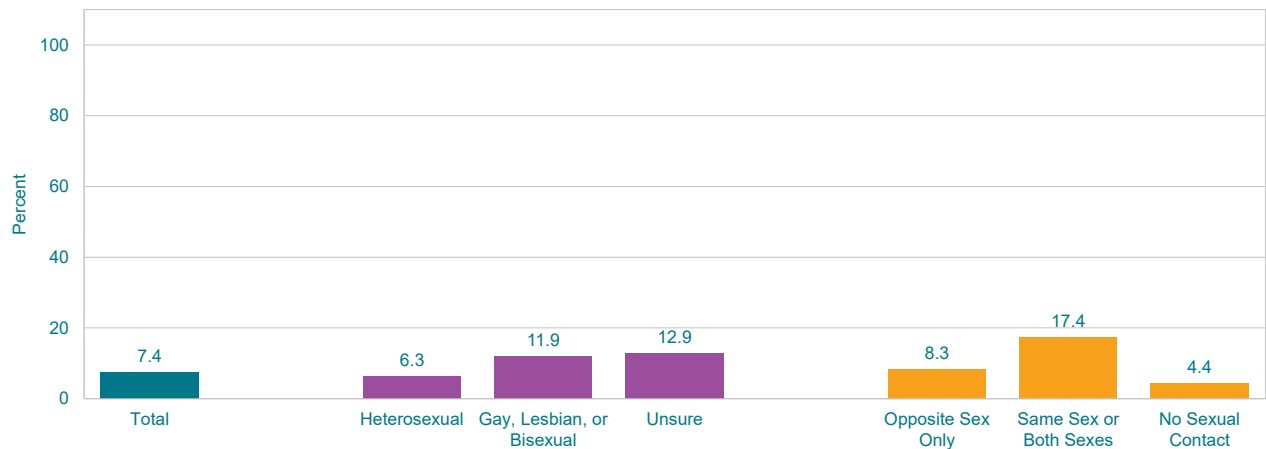
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 7.4. The percentage for Male students is 8.0. The percentage for Female students is 6.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.9. The percentage for Black students is 8.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.9. The percentage for White students is 7.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



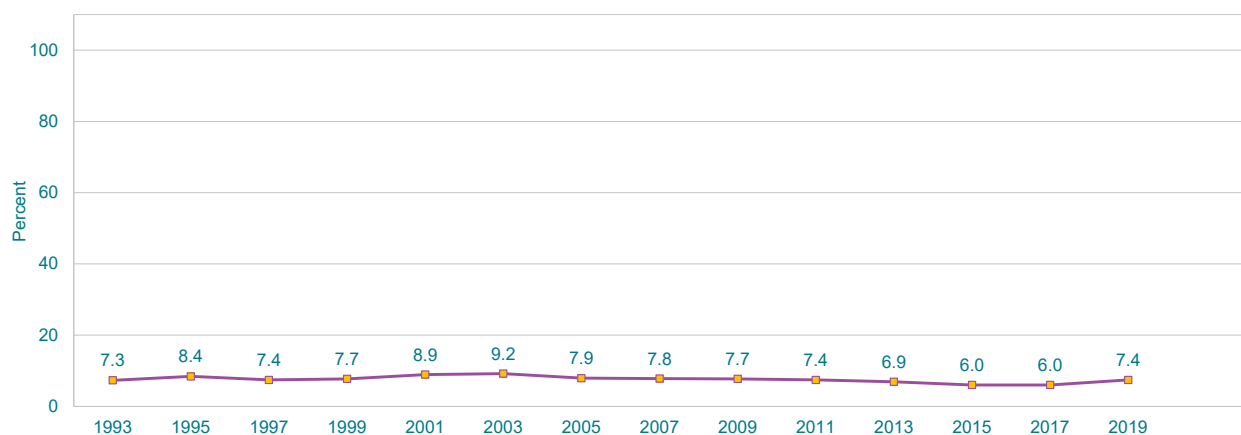
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 7.4. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 6.3. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 11.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 12.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 8.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 17.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 4.4. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* 1993-2019†



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

†Decreased 1993-2019, no change 1993-2003, decreased 2003-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

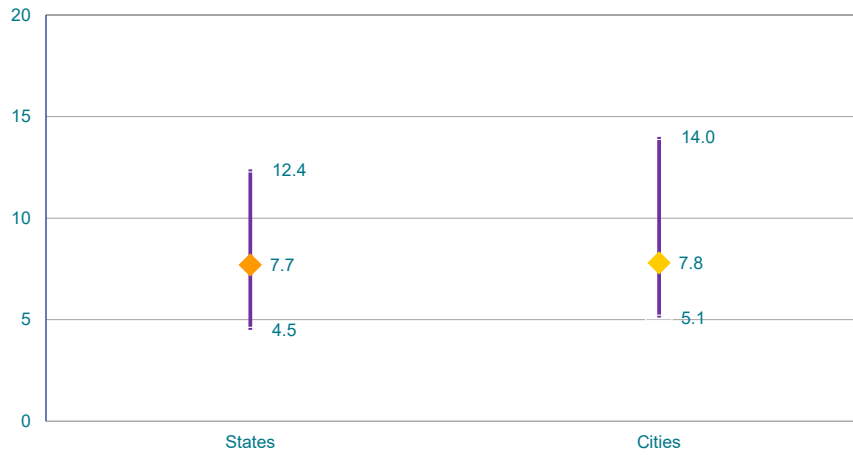
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 1993 to 2019, did not change from 1993 to 2003, and decreased from 2003 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* Across 36 States and 26 Cities, 2019



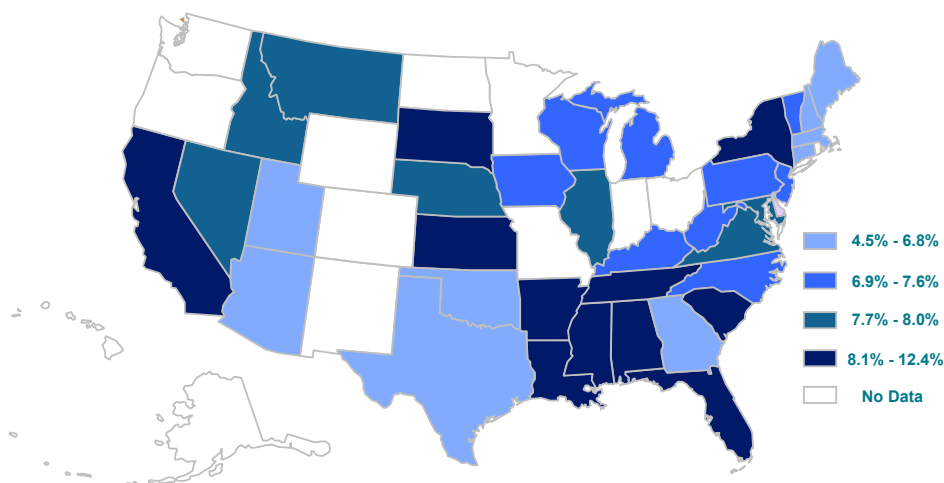
*Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 26 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 4.5% to 12.4%. The median across states was 7.7%. The range across cities was 5.1% to 14.0%. The median across cities was 7.8%.

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

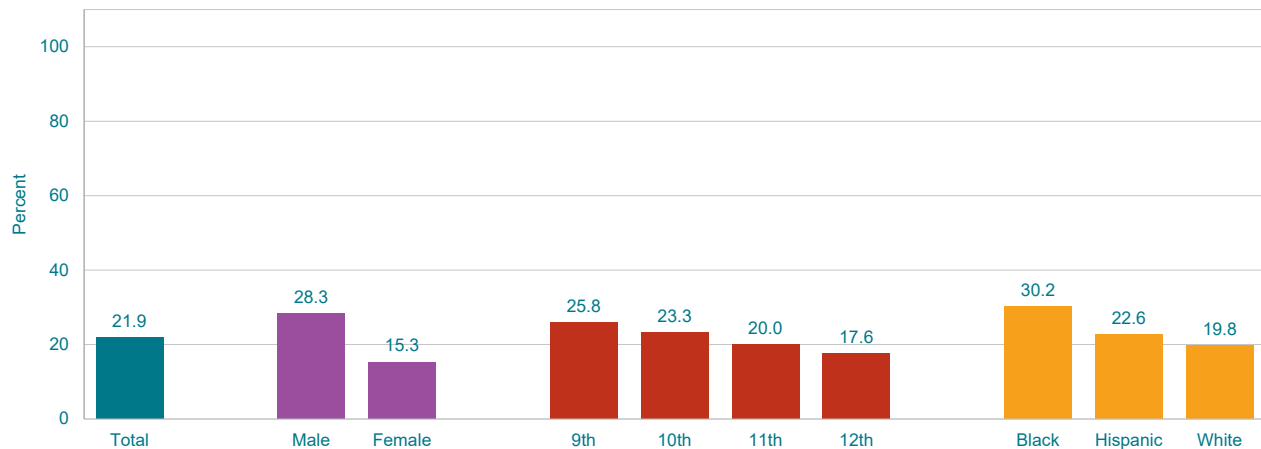


Such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 4.5% to 12.4%. Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, range from 4.5% to 6.8%. Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 6.9% to 7.6%. Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Virginia, range from 7.7% to 8.0%. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, range from 8.1% to 12.4%. Rhode Island, Ohio, New Mexico, North Dakota, Missouri, Hawaii, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



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

†M > F; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

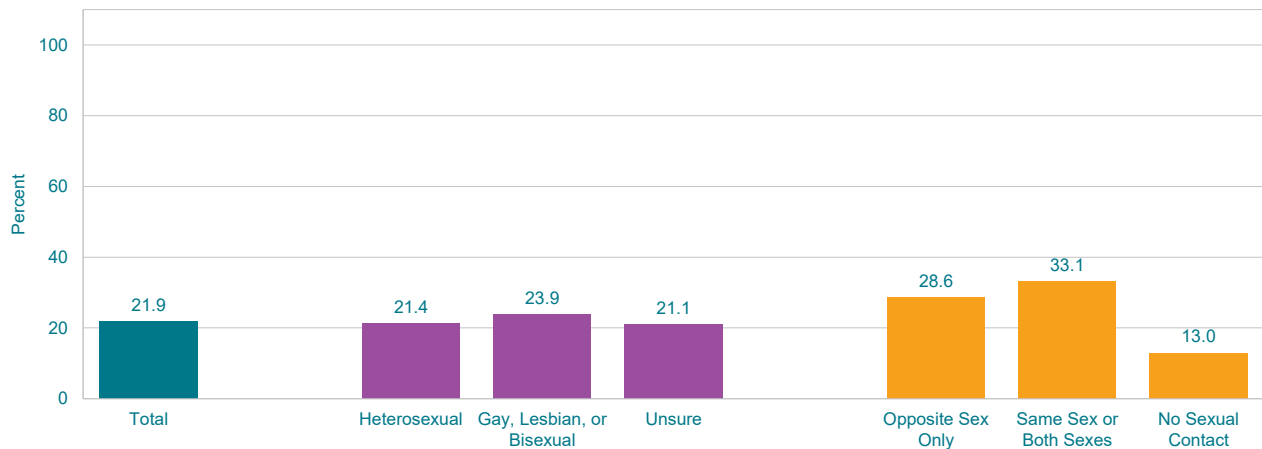
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 21.9. The percentage for Male students is 28.3. The percentage for Female students is 15.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 25.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 23.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 17.6. The percentage for Black students is 30.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 22.6. The percentage for White students is 19.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



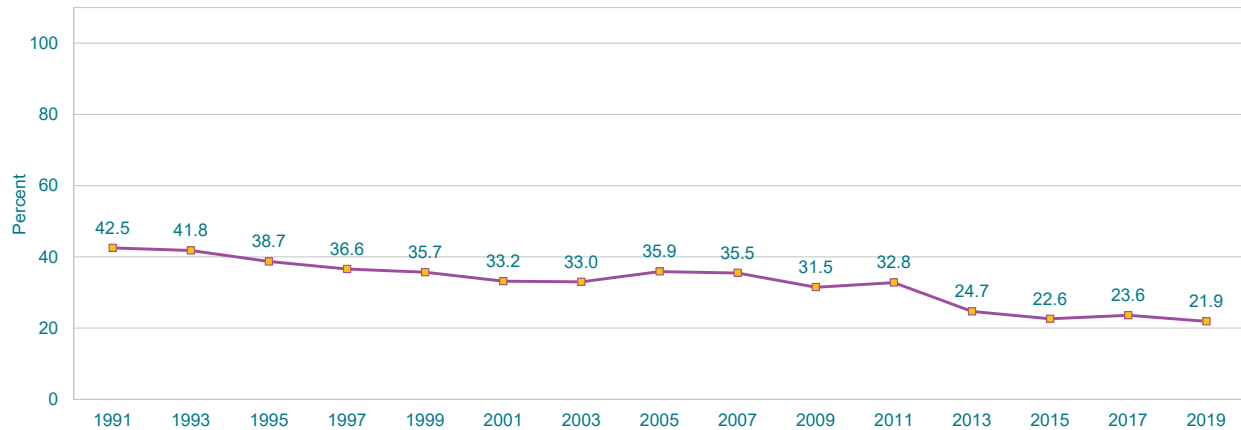
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 21.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 21.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 23.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 21.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 28.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 33.1. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 13.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* 1991-2019†



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

†Decreased 1991-2019, decreased 1991-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

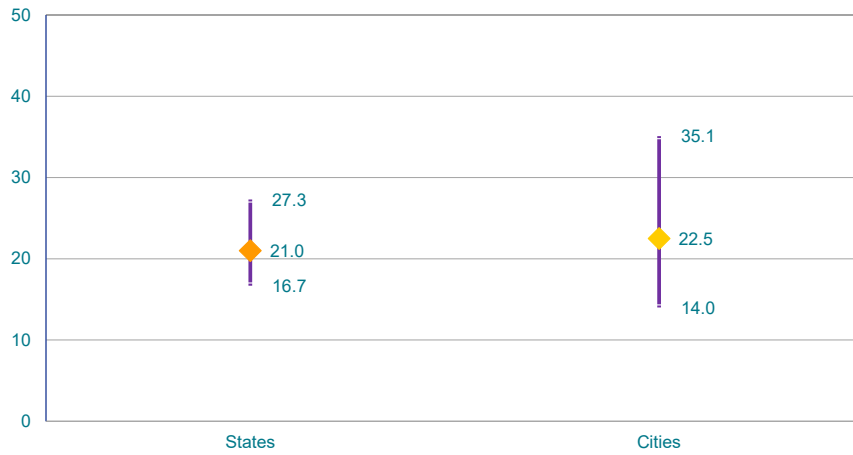
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 21.9.

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 2019, decreased from 1991 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* Across 34 States and 26 Cities, 2019



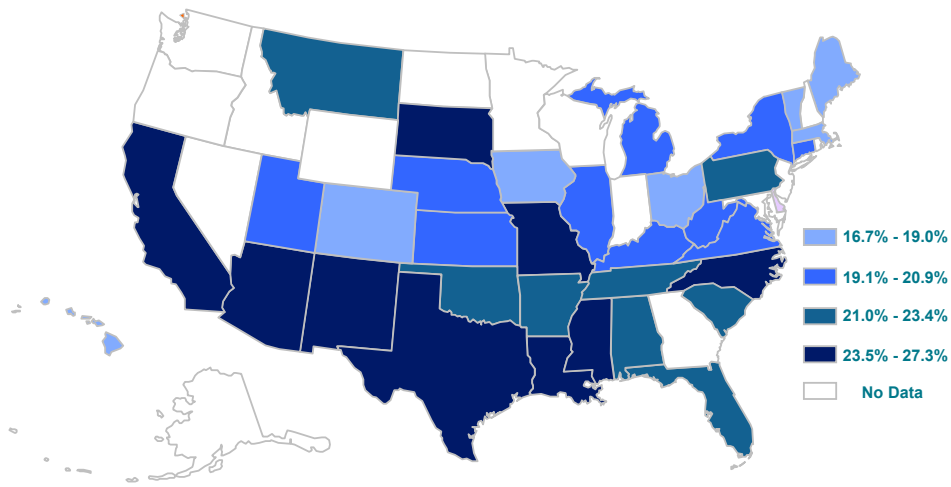
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 26 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 16.7% to 27.3%. The median across states was 21%. The range across cities was 14.0% to 35.1%. The median across cities was 22.5%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight*

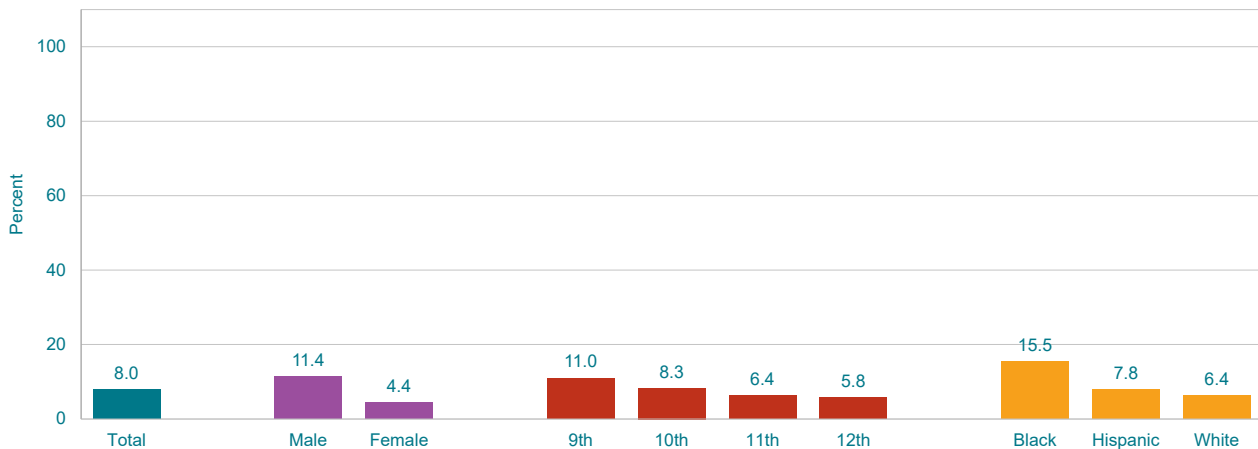


One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), 2019. The values range from 16.7% to 27.3%. Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Vermont, range from 16.7% to 19.0%. Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 19.1% to 20.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Montana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 21.0% to 23.4%. Arizona, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, range from 23.5% to 27.3%. Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Maryland, Idaho, Georgia, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



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

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

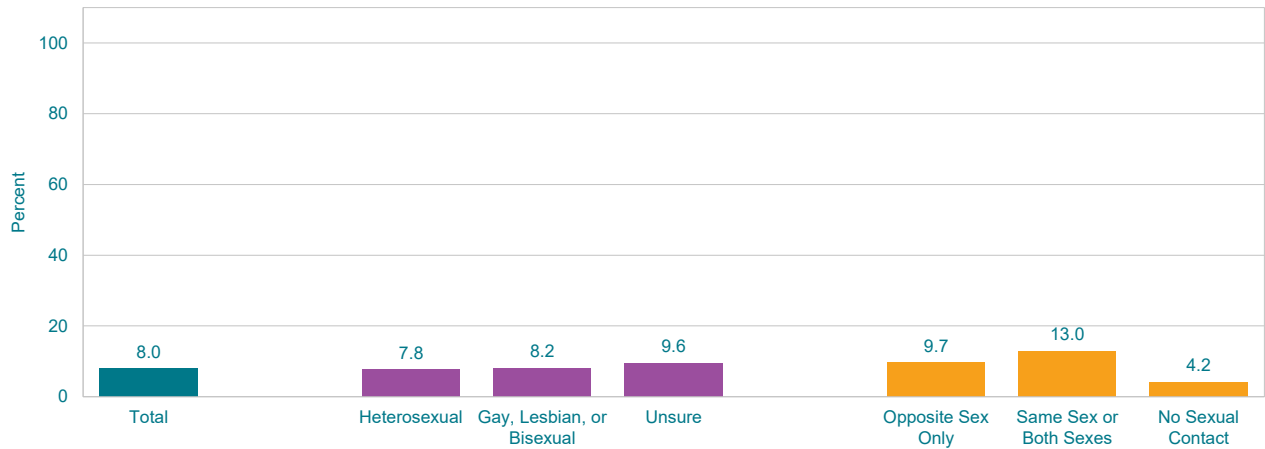
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.0. The percentage for Male students is 11.4. The percentage for Female students is 4.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 11.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.8. The percentage for Black students is 15.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.8. The percentage for White students is 6.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



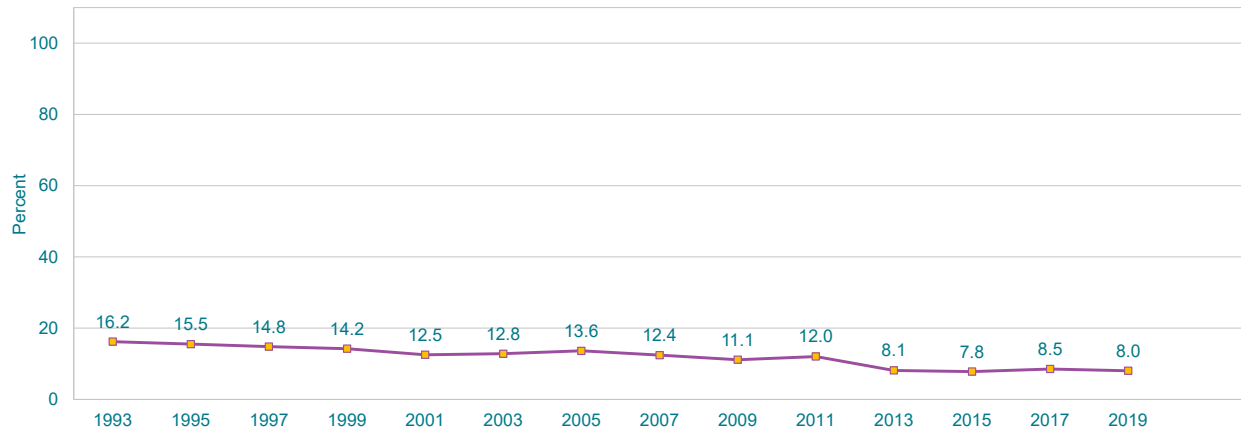
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.0. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 7.8. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 8.2. The percentage for Unsure students is 9.6. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 9.7. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 13.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 4.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* 1993-2019†



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

†Decreased 1993-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

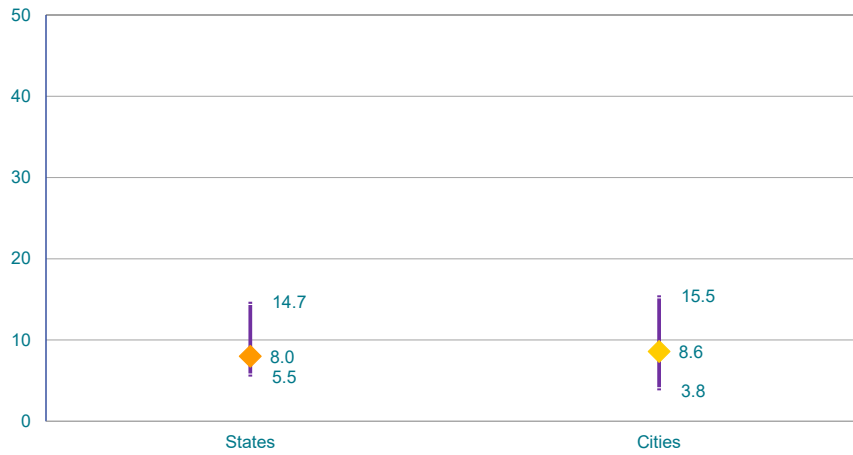
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 1993 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* Across 34 States and 24 Cities, 2019



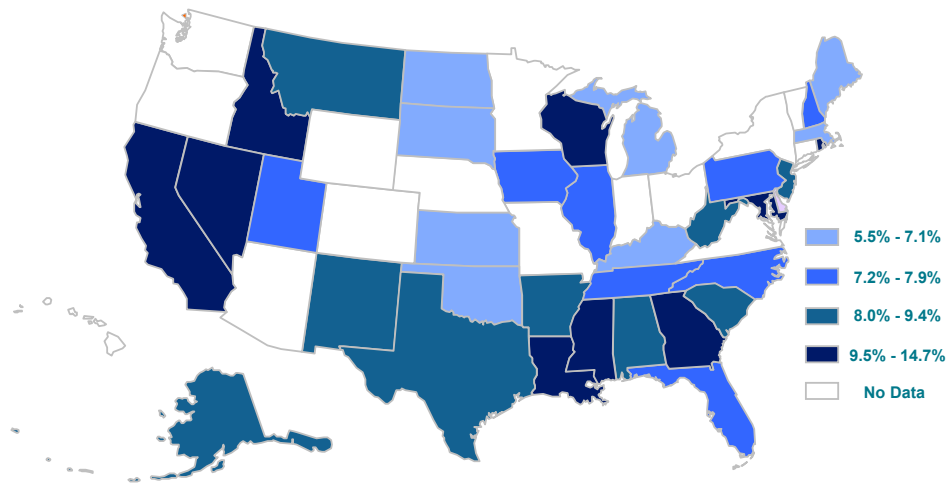
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 24 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 5.5% to 14.7%. The median across states was 8%. The range across cities was 3.8% to 15.5%. The median across cities was 8.6%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property*

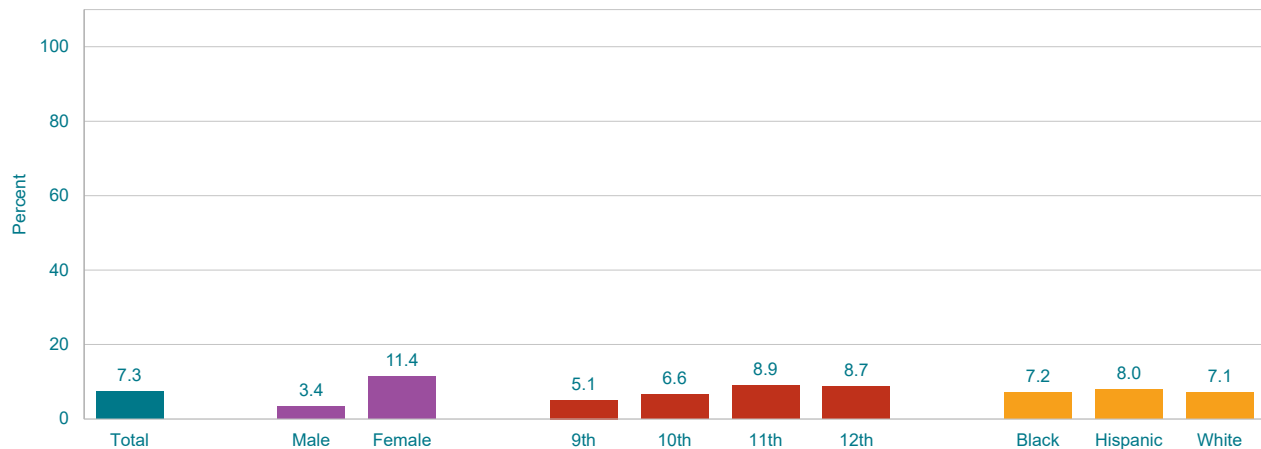


One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 5.5% to 14.7%. Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, range from 5.5% to 7.1%. Florida, Illinois, Iowa, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, range from 7.2% to 7.9%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, range from 8.0% to 9.4%. California, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 9.5% to 14.7%. Vermont, Virginia, Ohio, New York, Nebraska, Missouri, Hawaii, Connecticut, Colorado, Arizona, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*When they did not want to

†F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

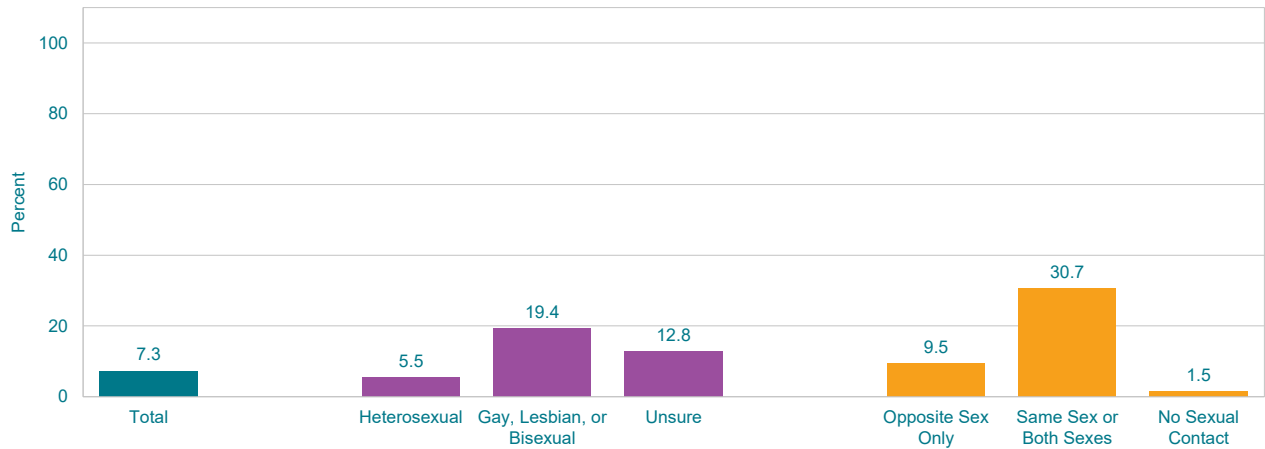
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 7.3. The percentage for Male students is 3.4. The percentage for Female students is 11.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.7. The percentage for Black students is 7.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.0. The percentage for White students is 7.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



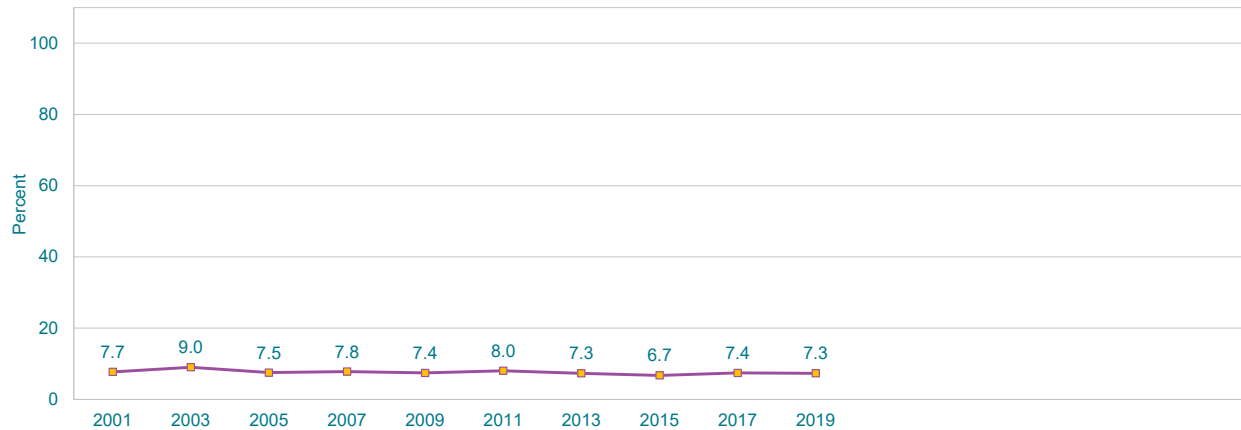
*When they did not want to
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 7.3. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 5.5. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 19.4. The percentage for Unsure students is 12.8. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 9.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 30.7. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* 2001-2019†



*When they did not want to

†Decreased 2001-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

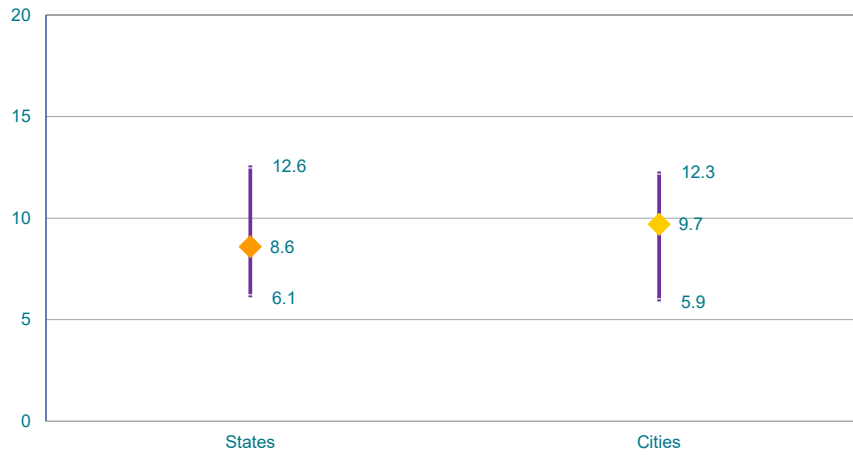
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 7.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* Across 36 States and 25 Cities, 2019



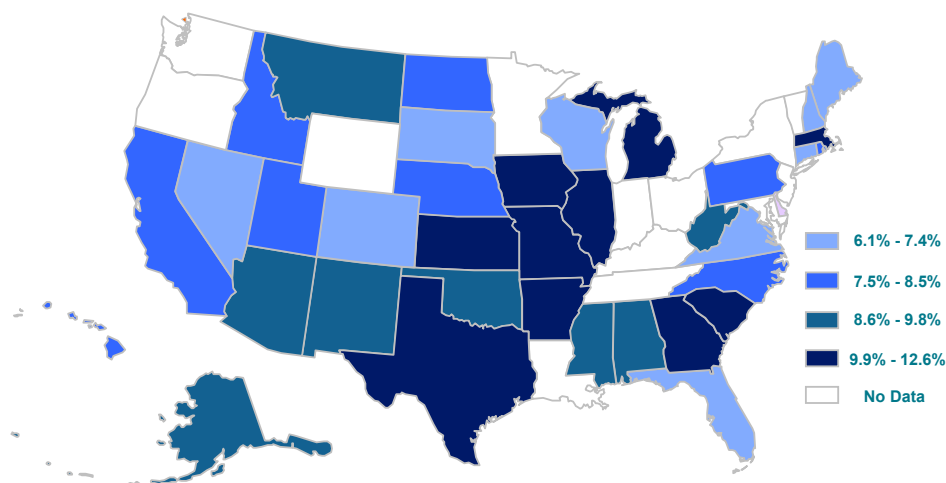
*When they did not want to

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 25 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 6.1% to 12.6%. The median across states was 8.6%. The range across cities was 5.9% to 12.3%. The median across cities was 9.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse*

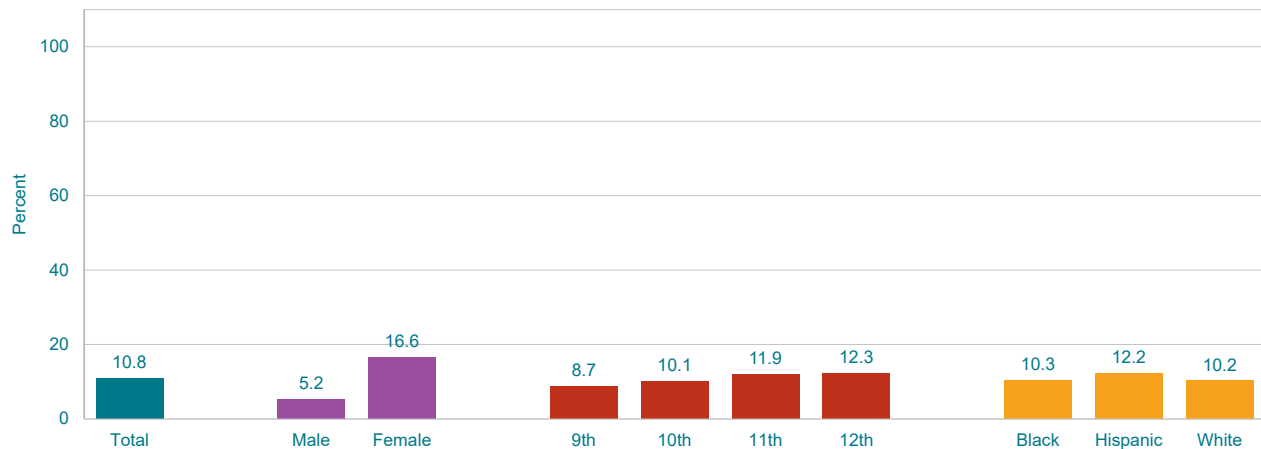


When they did not want to

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to), 2019. The values range from 6.1% to 12.6%. Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 6.1% to 7.4%. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 7.5% to 8.5%. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 8.6% to 9.8%. Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas, range from 9.9% to 12.6%. Vermont, Tennessee, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Louisiana, Kentucky, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Violence,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*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
 †F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

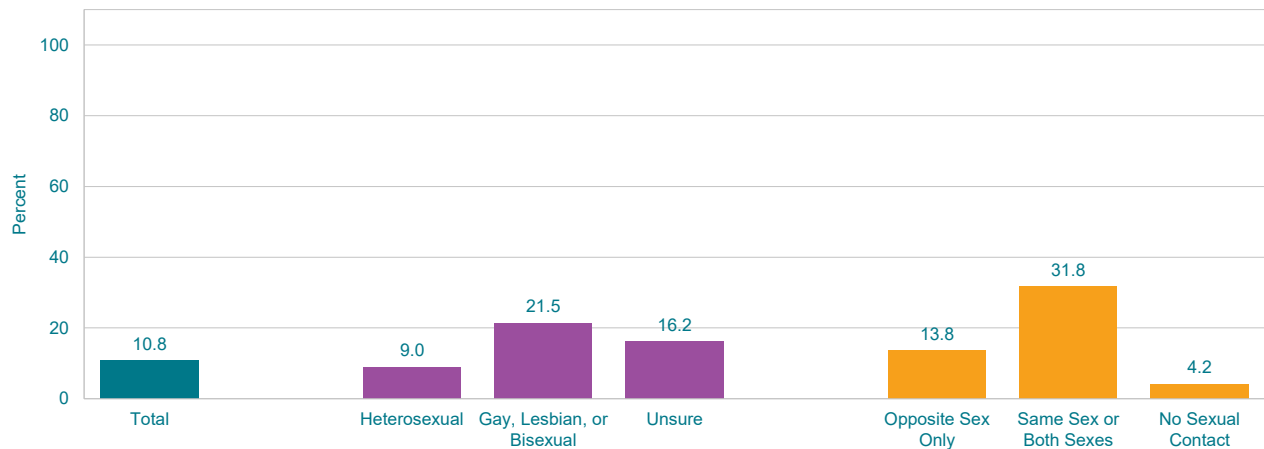
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 10.8. The percentage for Male students is 5.2. The percentage for Female students is 16.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 10.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 12.3. The percentage for Black students is 10.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 12.2. The percentage for White students is 10.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Violence,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



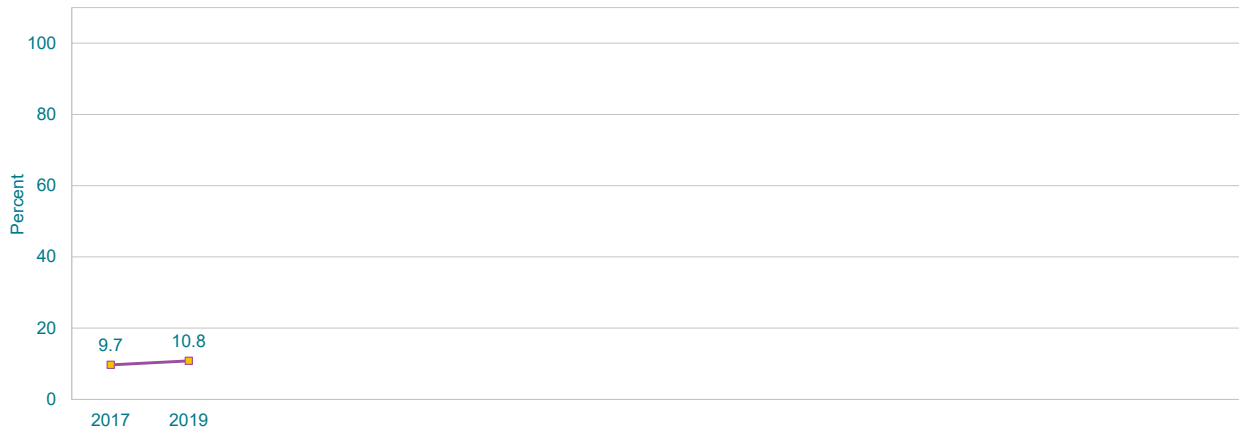
*Being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 10.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 9.0. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 21.5. The percentage for Unsure students is 16.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 13.8. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 31.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 4.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Violence,* 2017-2019†



*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

†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

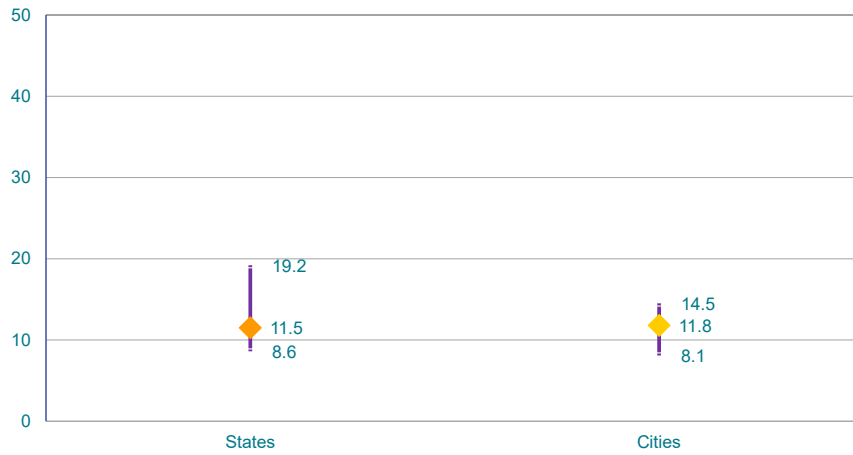
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2017 through 2019 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 percentage for 2017 is 9.7. The percentage for 2019 is 10.8.

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 2017 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Violence,* Across 32 States and 23 Cities, 2019



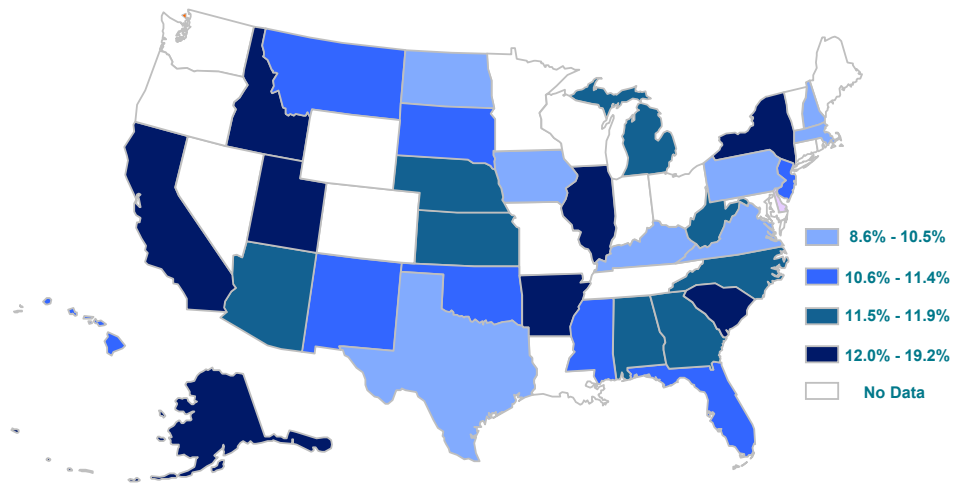
*Being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 23 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 8.6% to 19.2%. The median across states was 11.5%. The range across cities was 8.1% to 14.5%. The median across cities was 11.8%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Violence*

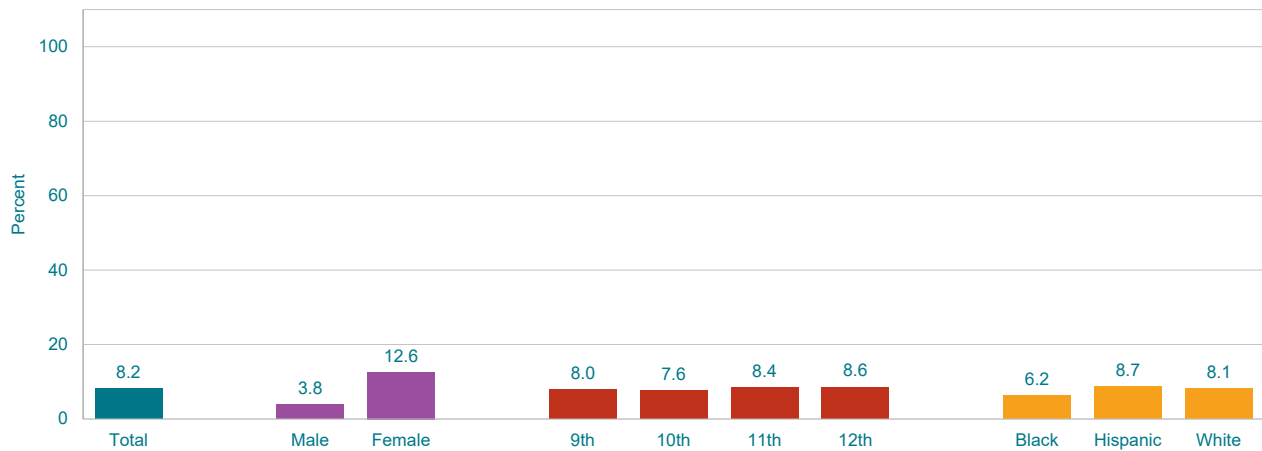


Being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 8.6% to 19.2%. Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, range from 8.6% to 10.5%. Florida, Hawaii, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, range from 10.6% to 11.4%. Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, West Virginia, range from 11.5% to 11.9%. Alaska, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Illinois, New York, South Carolina, Utah, range from 12.0% to 19.2%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Ohio, Nevada, Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Louisiana, Connecticut, Colorado, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* by Sex,[†] Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*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

[†]F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

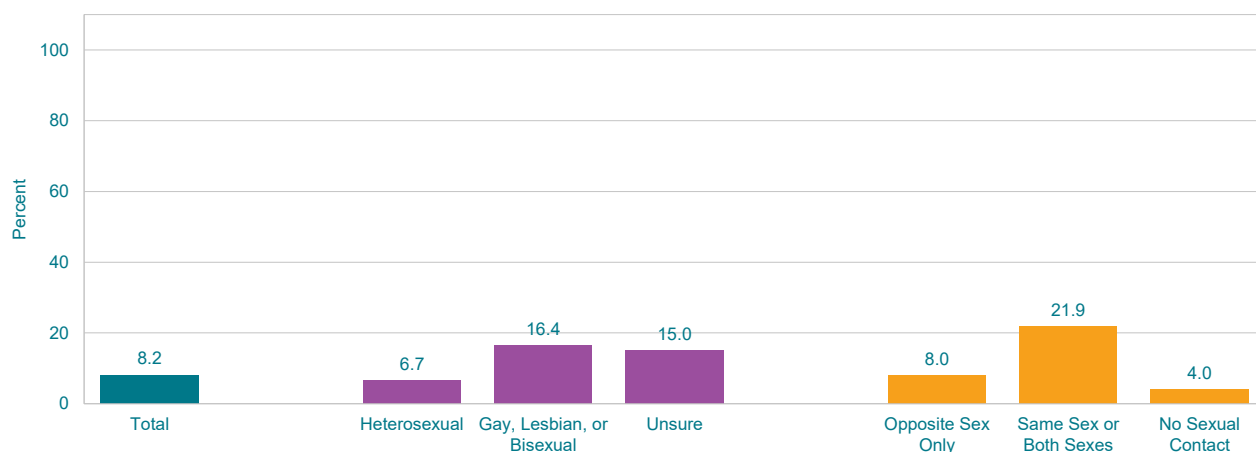
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.2. The percentage for Male students is 3.8. The percentage for Female students is 12.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.6. The percentage for Black students is 6.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.7. The percentage for White students is 8.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



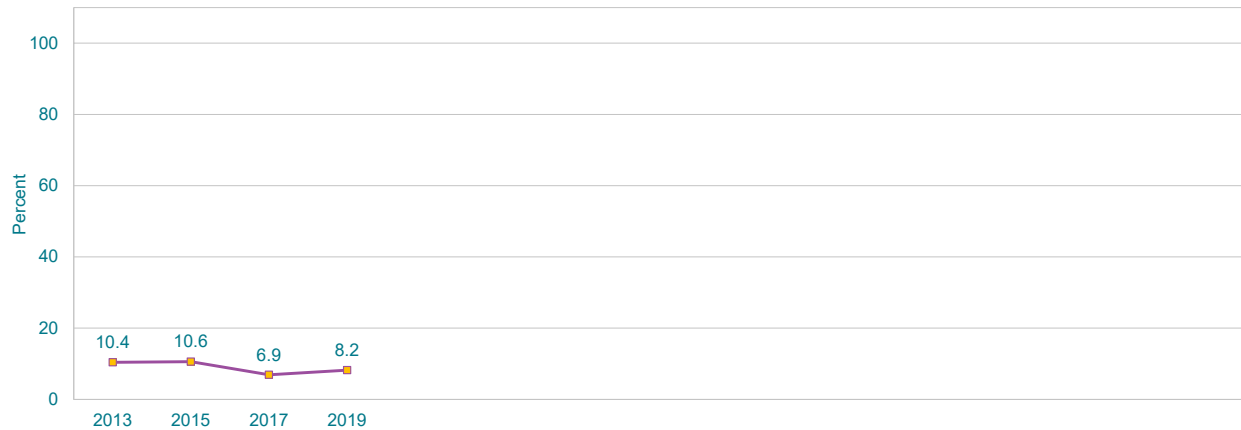
*Being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.2. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 6.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 16.4. The percentage for Unsure students is 15.0. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 8.0. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 21.9. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 4.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* 2013-2019†



*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

†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

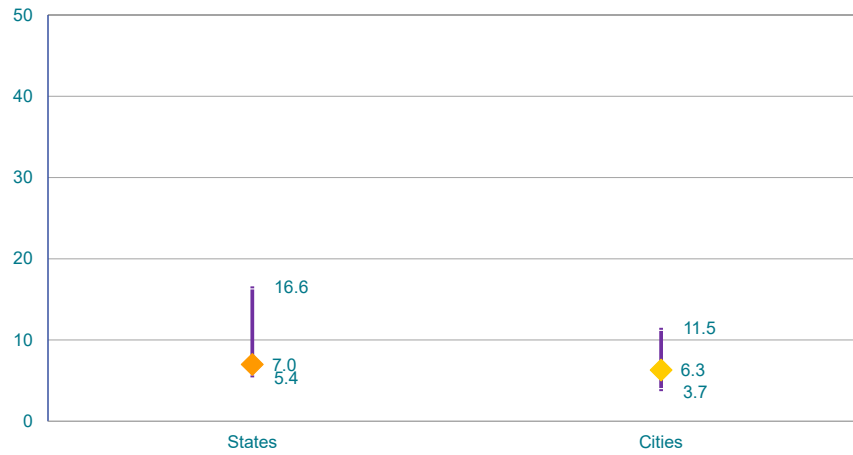
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 8.2.

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 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence,* Across 33 States and 26 Cities, 2019



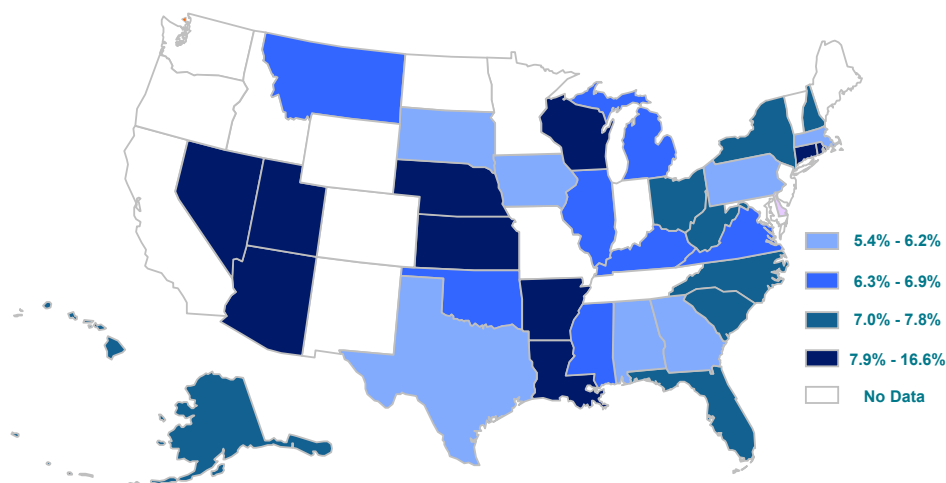
*Being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 26 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 5.4% to 16.6%. The median across states was 7%. The range across cities was 3.7% to 11.5%. The median across cities was 6.3%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Sexual Dating Violence*

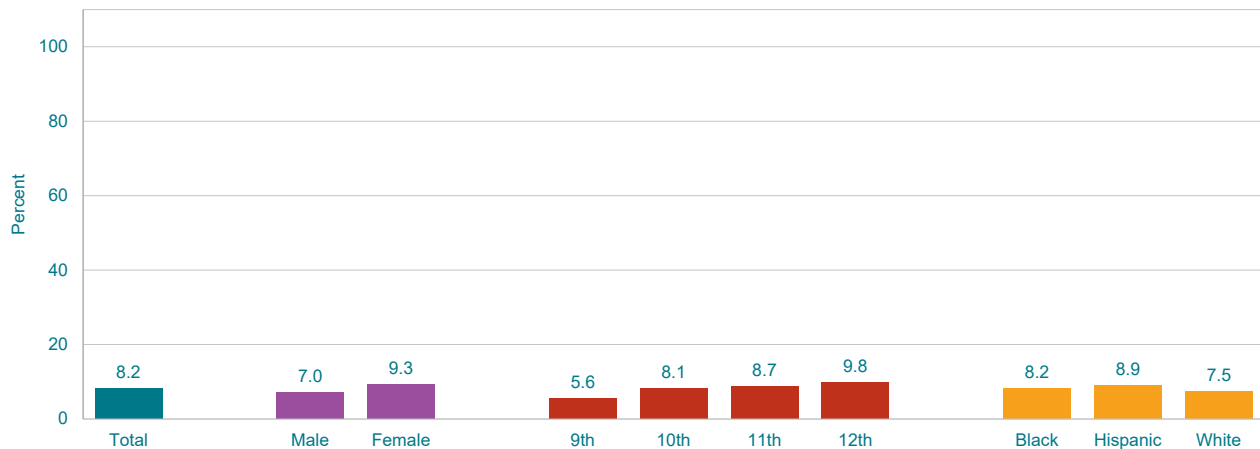


Being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 5.4% to 16.6%. Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, range from 5.4% to 6.2%. Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, Virginia, range from 6.3% to 6.9%. Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 7.0% to 7.8%. Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 7.9% to 16.6%. Vermont, Tennessee, New Mexico, New Jersey, North Dakota, Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Idaho, Colorado, California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* by Sex,[†] Grade,[‡] and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*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
[†]F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

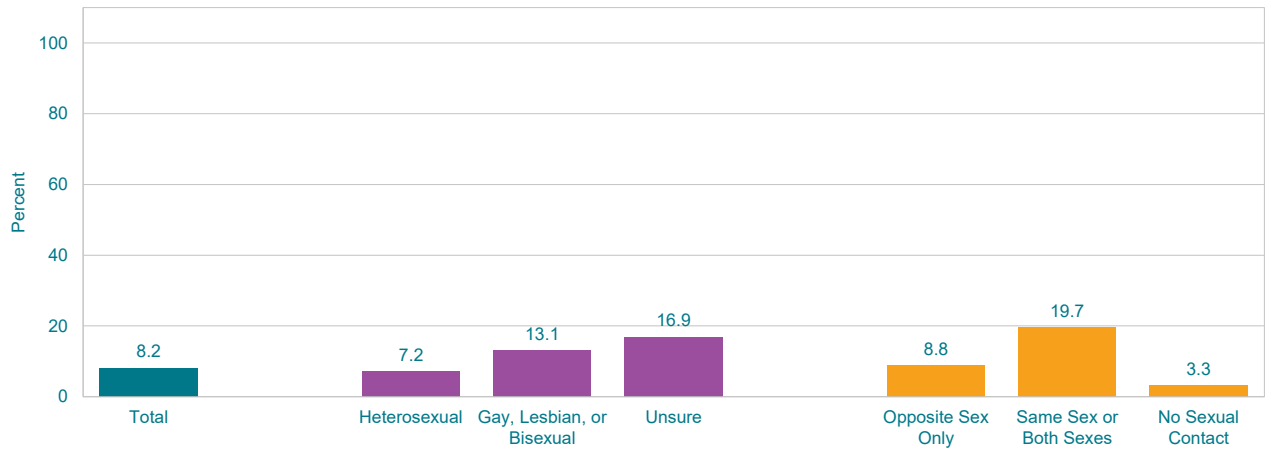
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.2. The percentage for Male students is 7.0. The percentage for Female students is 9.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 9.8. The percentage for Black students is 8.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.9. The percentage for White students is 7.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



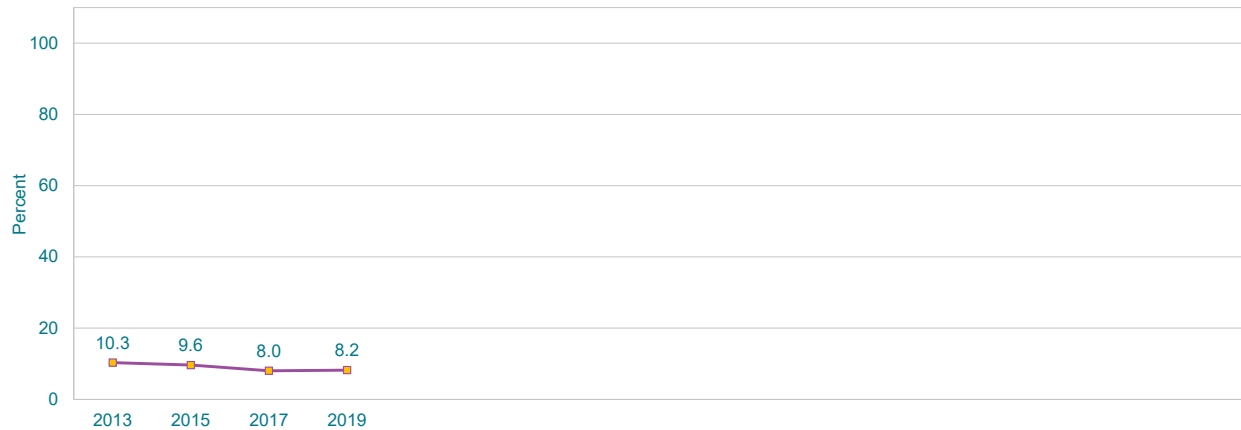
*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey. This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.2. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 7.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 13.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 16.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 8.8. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 19.7. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 3.3. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* 2013-2019†



*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
†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

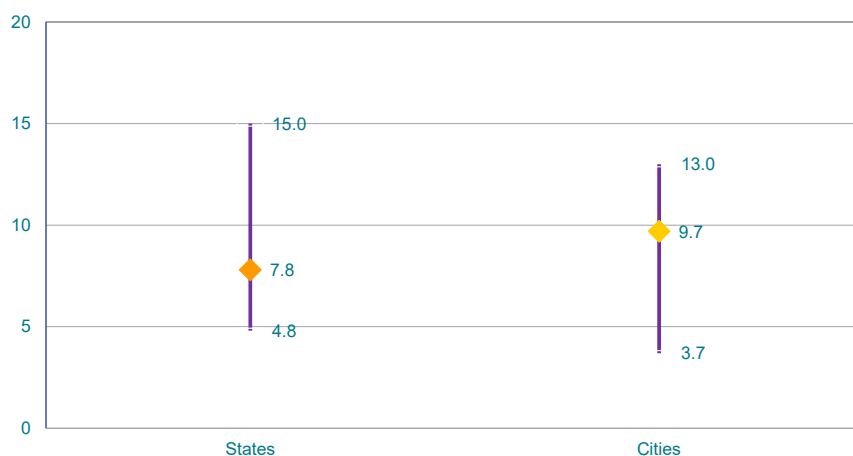
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 8.2.

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 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence,* Across 43 States and 27 Cities, 2019



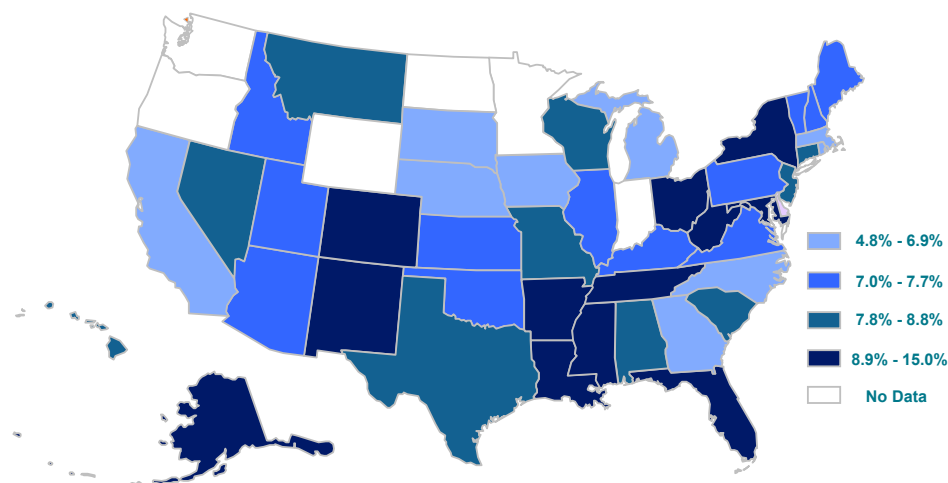
*Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 43 states and 27 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 4.8% to 15.0%. The median across states was 7.8%. The range across cities was 3.7% to 13.0%. The median across cities was 9.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence*

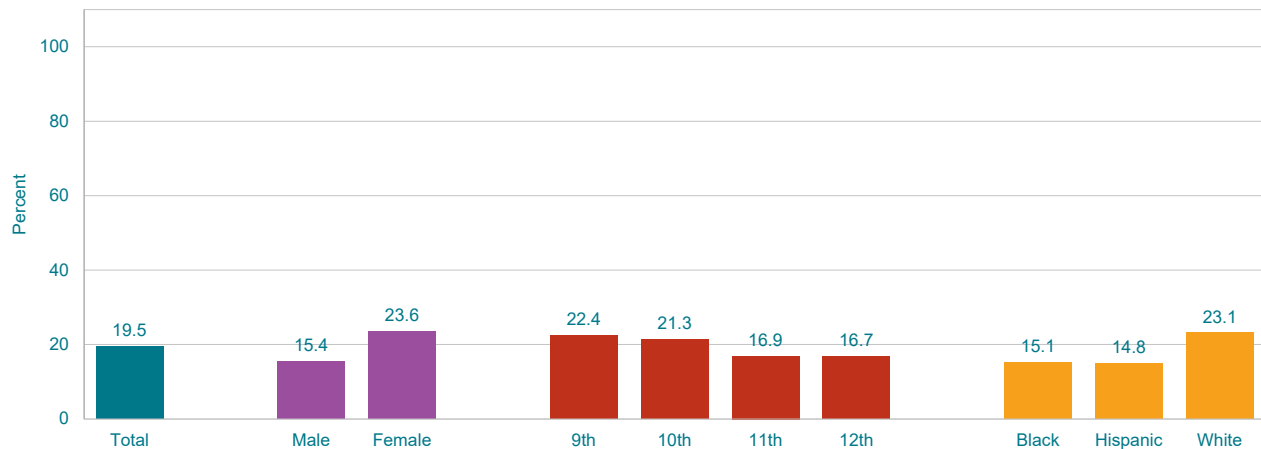


Being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 4.8% to 15%. California, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 4.8% to 6.9%. Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, range from 7.0% to 7.7%. Alabama, Connecticut, Hawaii, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 7.8% to 8.8%. Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 8.9% to 15.0%. North Dakota, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Ever during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

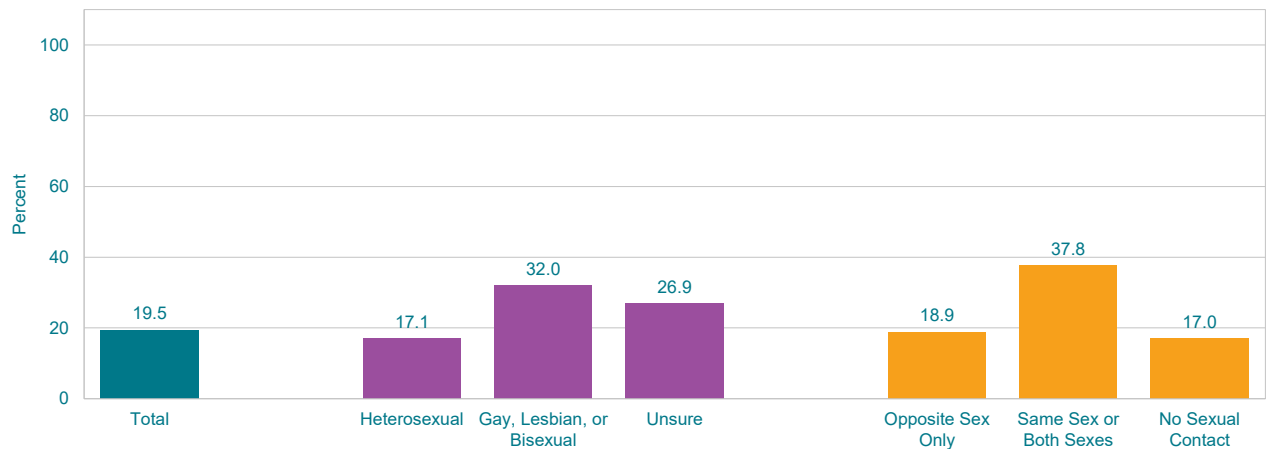
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 19.5. The percentage for Male students is 15.4. The percentage for Female students is 23.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 22.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 21.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.7. The percentage for Black students is 15.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.8. The percentage for White students is 23.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



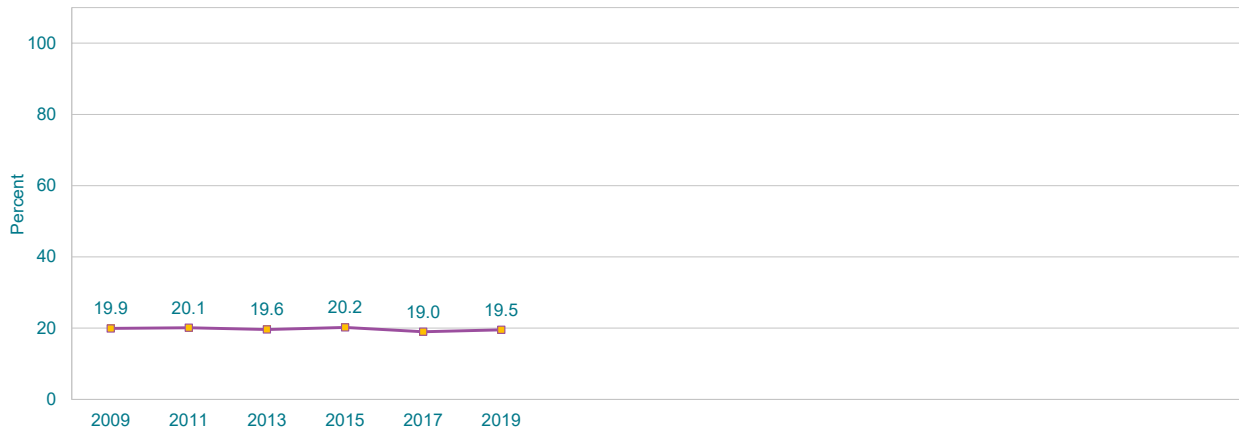
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 19.5. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 17.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 32.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 26.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 18.9. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 37.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 17.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* 2009-2019†



*Ever during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2009 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 19.5.

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 2009 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property,* Across 43 States and 27 Cities, 2019



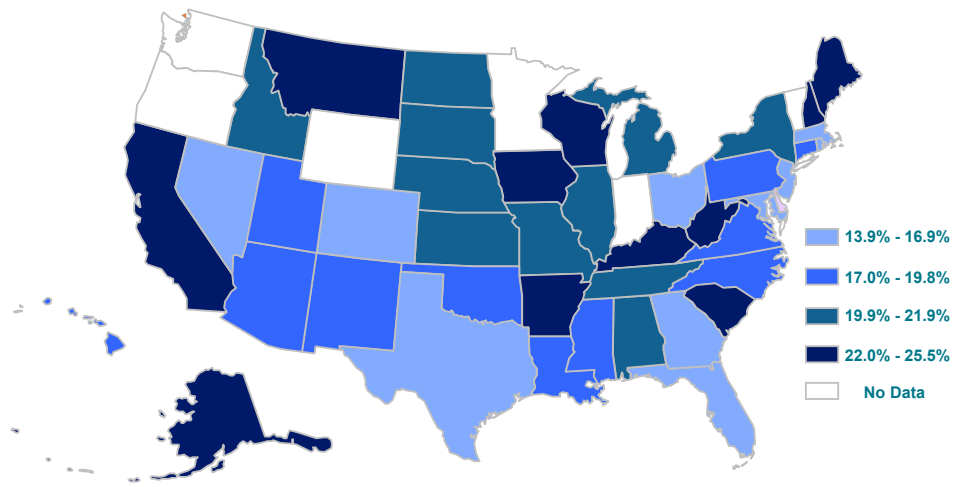
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 43 states and 27 cities for high school students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 13.9% to 25.5%. The median across states was 19.9%. The range across cities was 10.0% to 23.1%. The median across cities was 15.5%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Bullied on School Property*

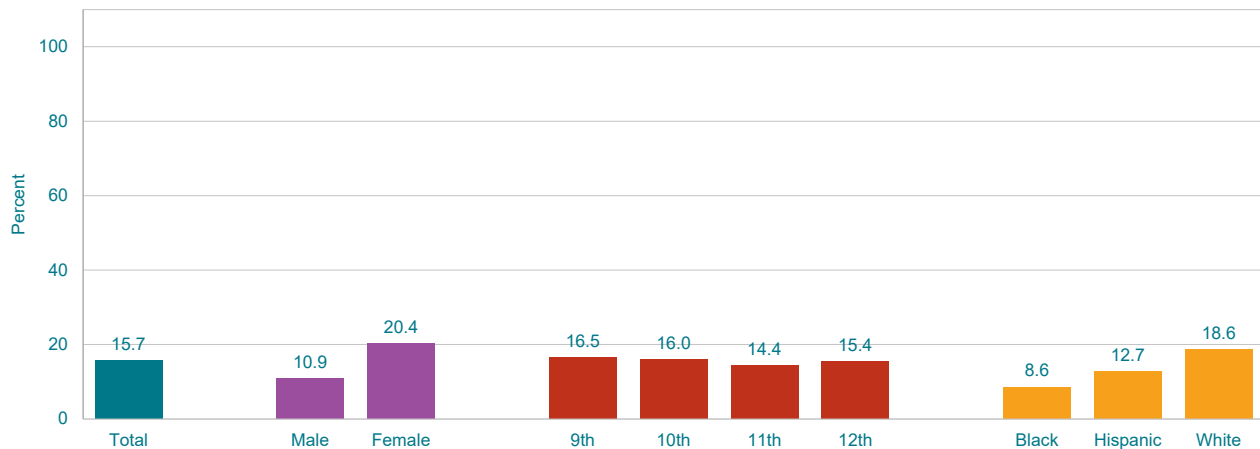


Ever during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey), 2019. The values range from 13.9% to 25.5%. Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 13.9% to 16.9%. Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, range from 17.0% to 19.8%. Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, range from 19.9% to 21.9%. Alaska, Arkansas, California, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 22.0% to 25.5%. Vermont, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

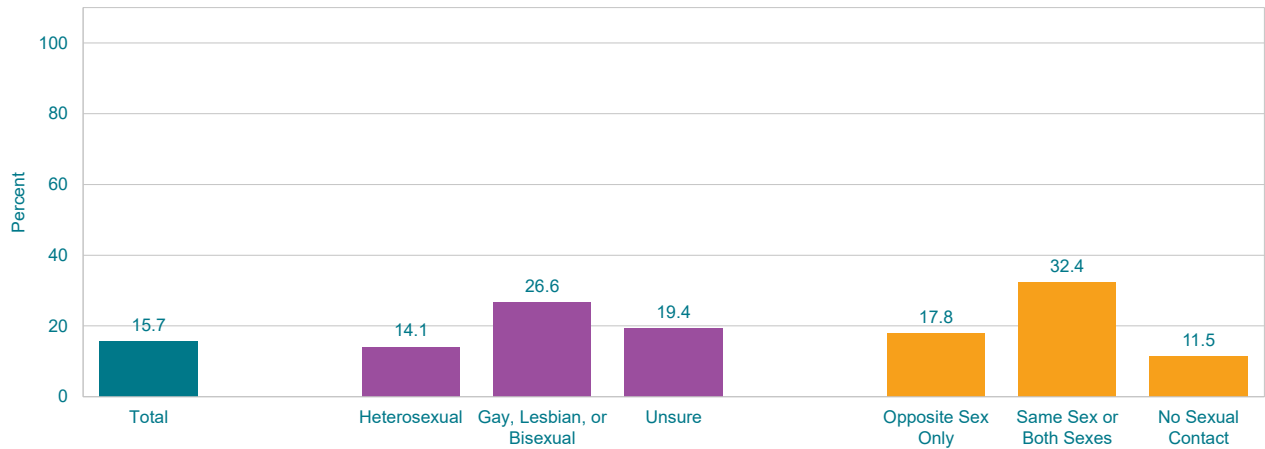
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 15.7. The percentage for Male students is 10.9. The percentage for Female students is 20.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 15.4. The percentage for Black students is 8.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 12.7. The percentage for White students is 18.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 15.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 14.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 26.6. The percentage for Unsure students is 19.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 17.8. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 32.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 11.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* 2011-2019†



*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

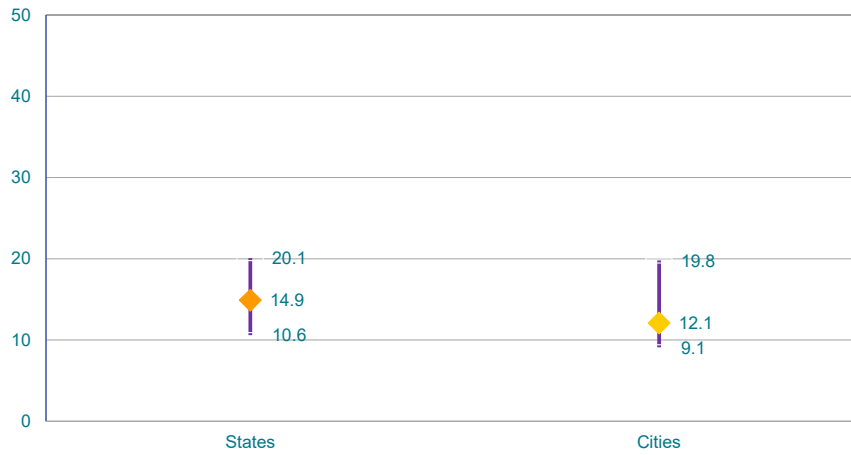
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 15.7.

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 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied,* Across 44 States and 27 Cities, 2019



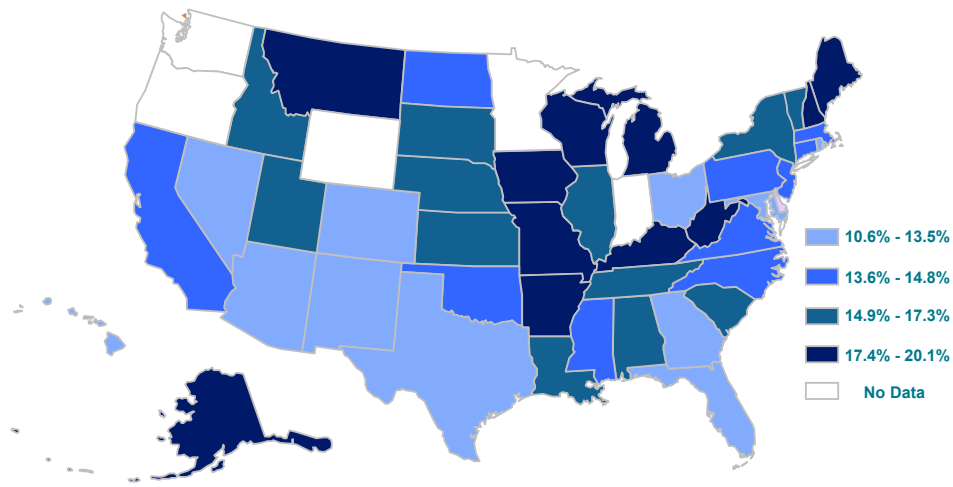
*Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 44 states and 27 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 10.6% to 20.1%. The median across states was 14.9%. The range across cities was 9.1% to 19.8%. The median across cities was 12.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Electronically Bullied*

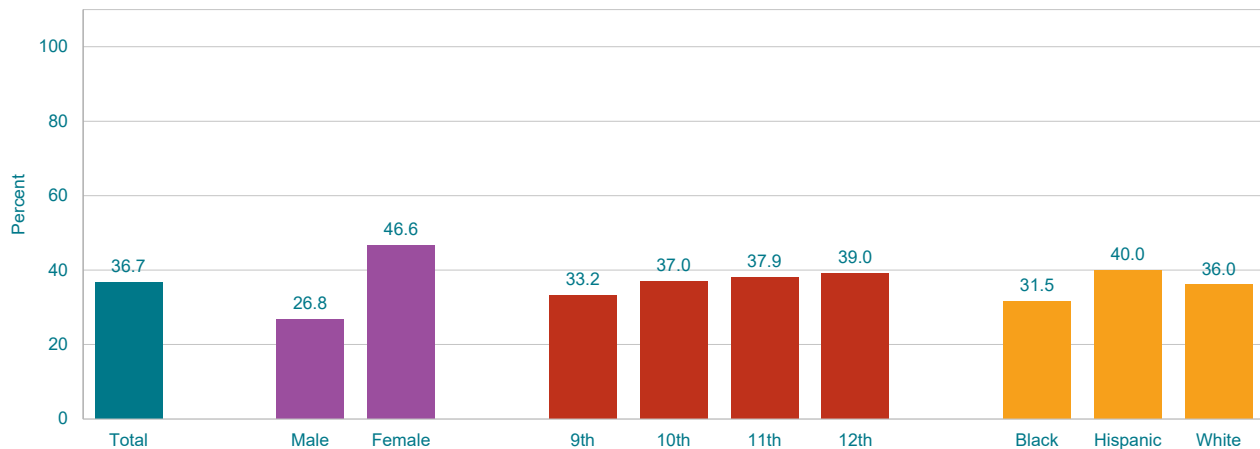


Counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 10.6% to 20.1%. Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 10.6% to 13.5%. California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 13.6% to 14.8%. Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, New York, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, range from 14.9% to 17.3%. Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 17.4% to 20.1%. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*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
 †F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; H > B, H > W, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

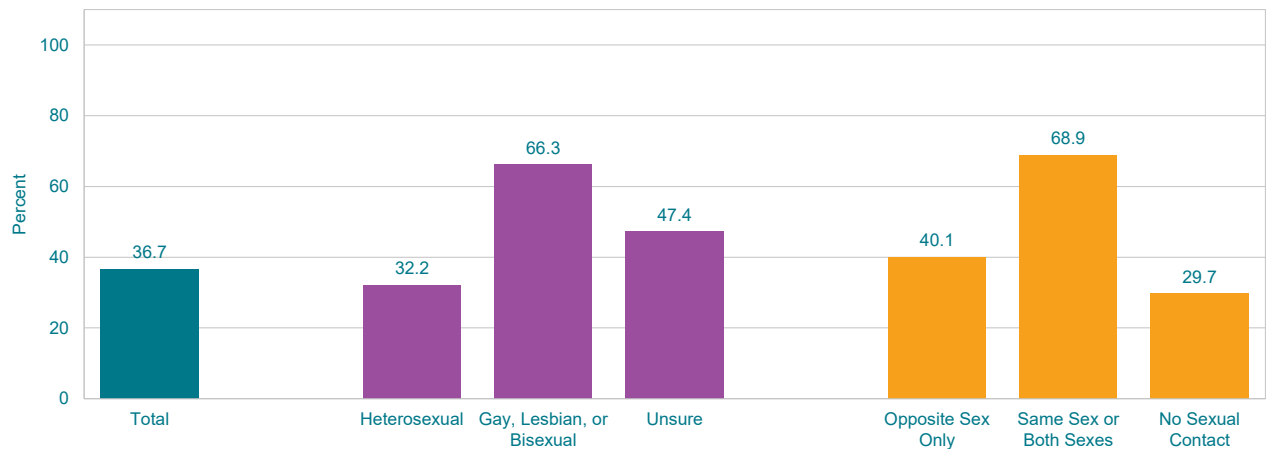
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 36.7. The percentage for Male students is 26.8. The percentage for Female students is 46.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 33.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 37.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 37.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 39.0. The percentage for Black students is 31.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 40.0. The percentage for White students is 36.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



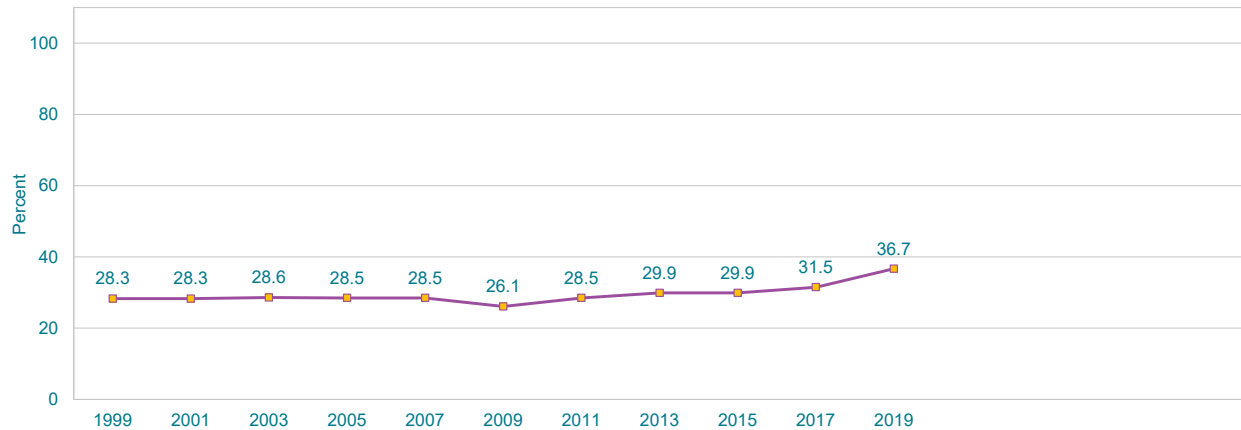
*Almost every day for ≥ 2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 36.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 32.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 66.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 47.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 40.1. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 68.9. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 29.7. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* 1999-2019†



*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

†Increased 1999-2019, decreased 1999-2009, increased 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 36.7.

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 2019, decreased from 1999 to 2009, and increased from 2009 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* Across 44 States and 27 Cities, 2019



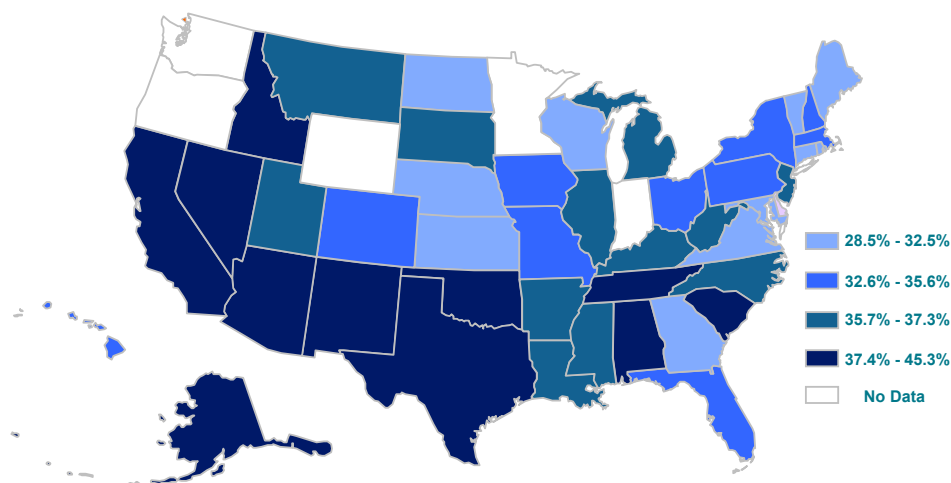
*Almost every day for ≥ 2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 44 states and 27 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 28.5% to 45.3%. The median across states was 35.7%. The range across cities was 27.8% to 42.2%. The median across cities was 35.9%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless*

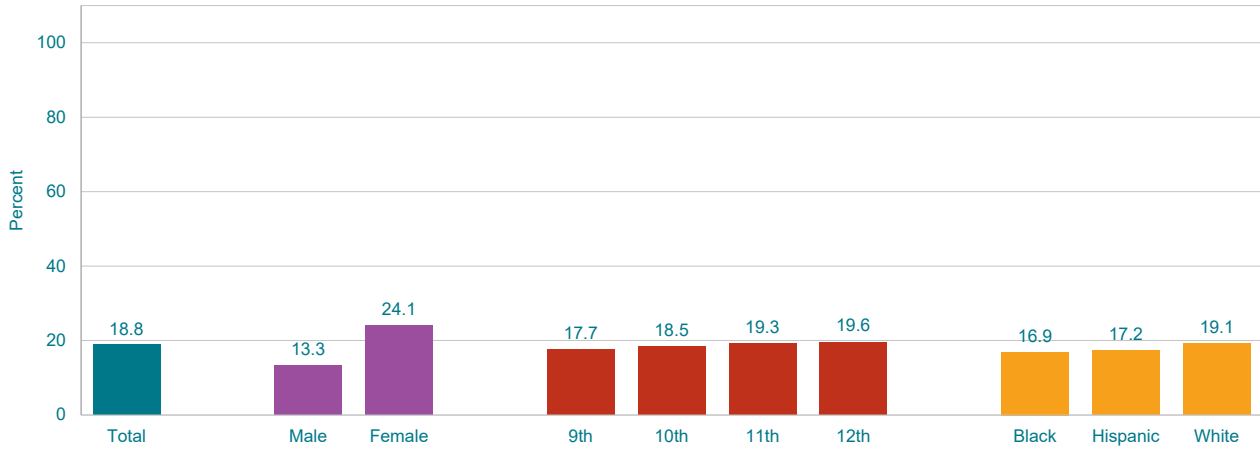


Almost every day for ≥ 2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 28.5% to 45.3%. Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 28.5% to 32.5%. Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, range from 32.6% to 35.6%. Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, range from 35.7% to 37.3%. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 37.4% to 45.3%. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
 †F > M; W > B (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

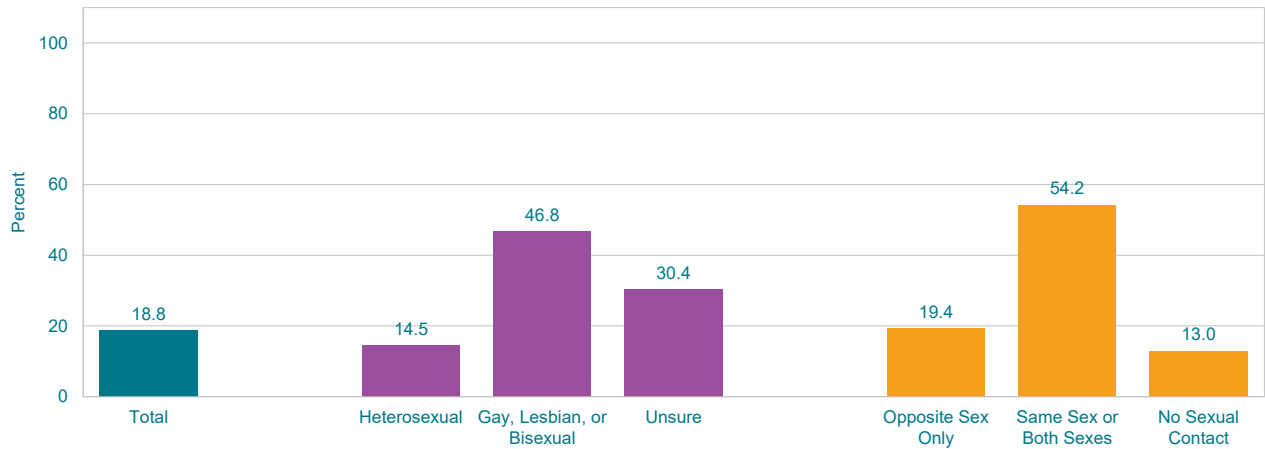
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 18.8. The percentage for Male students is 13.3. The percentage for Female students is 24.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 17.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 18.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 19.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 19.6. The percentage for Black students is 16.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 17.2. The percentage for White students is 19.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



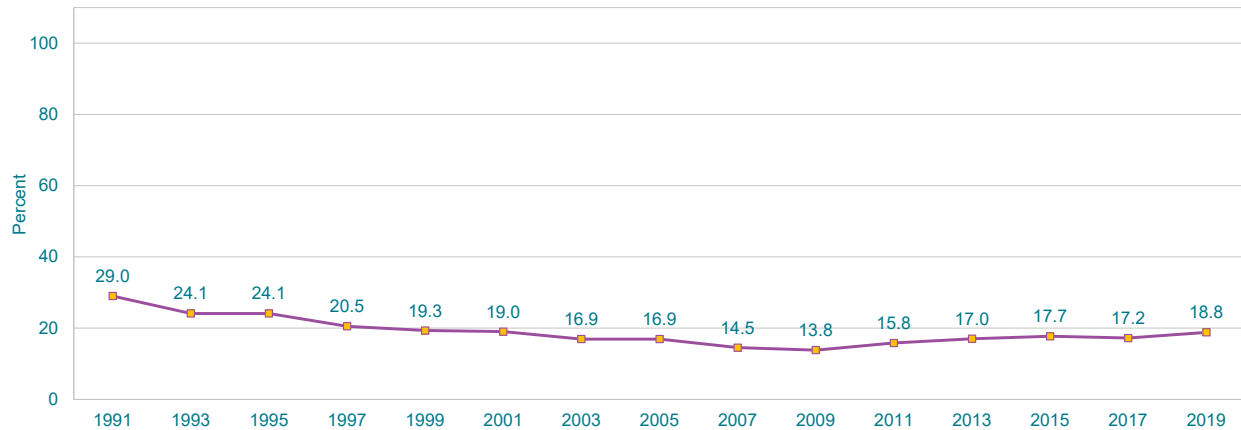
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 18.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 14.5. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 46.8. The percentage for Unsure students is 30.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 19.4. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 54.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 13.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* 1991-2019†



*Ever during the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 1991-2019, decreased 1991-2007, increased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

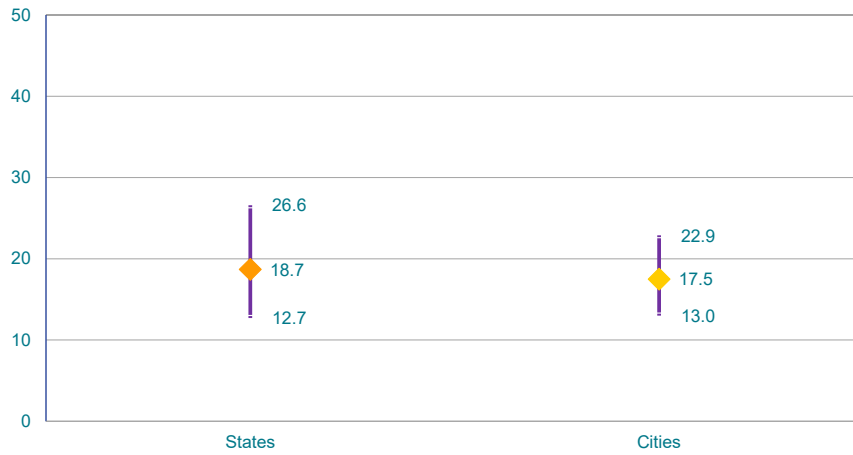
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 2019, decreased from 1991 to 2007, and increased from 2007 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* Across 43 States and 26 Cities, 2019



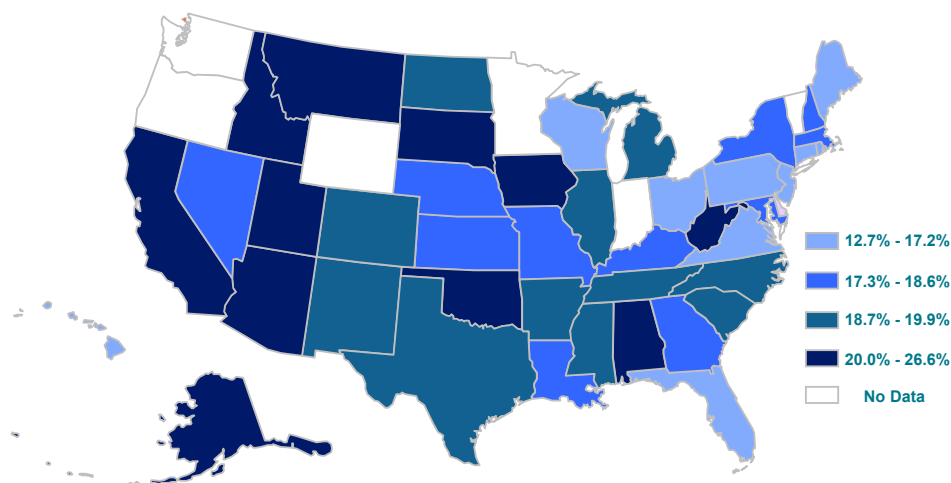
*Ever during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 43 states and 26 cities for high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 12.7% to 26.6%. The median across states was 18.7%. The range across cities was 13.0% to 22.9%. The median across cities was 17.5%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide*

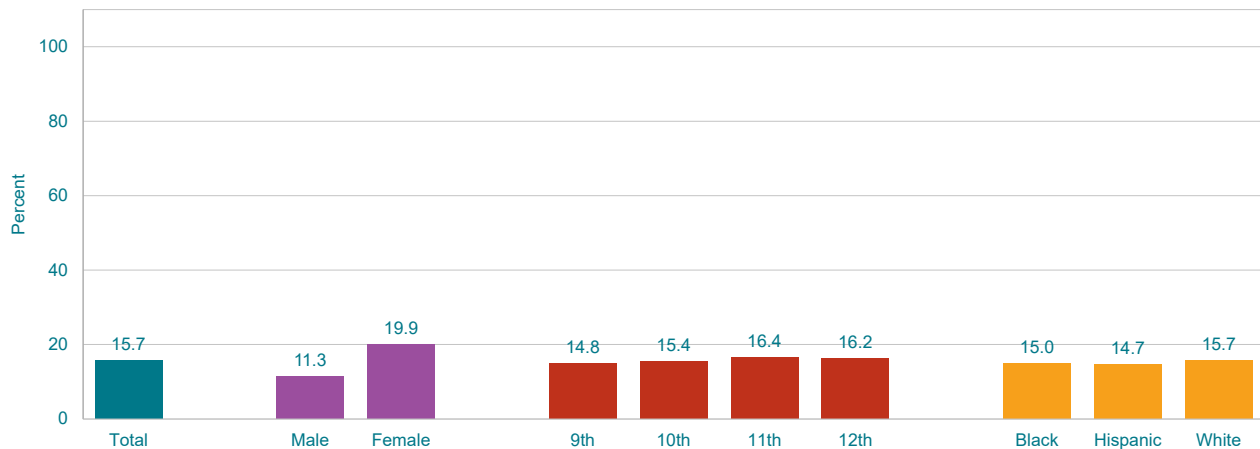


Ever during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey), 2019. The values range from 12.7% to 26.6%. Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 12.7% to 17.2%. Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, range from 17.3% to 18.6%. Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 18.7% to 19.9%. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, range from 20.0% to 26.6%. Vermont, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*During the 12 months before the survey

†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

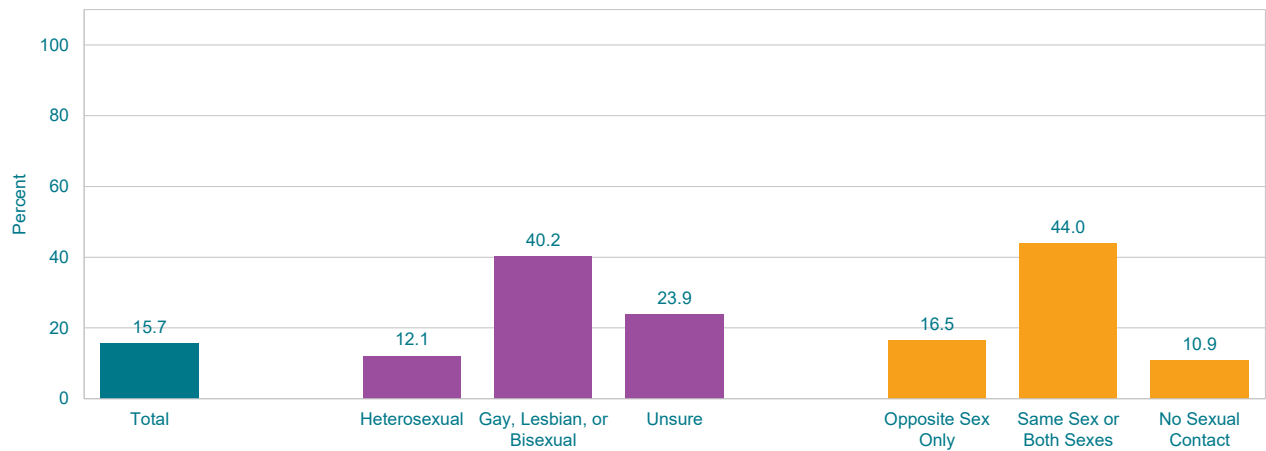
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 15.7. The percentage for Male students is 11.3. The percentage for Female students is 19.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 14.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.2. The percentage for Black students is 15.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.7. The percentage for White students is 15.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



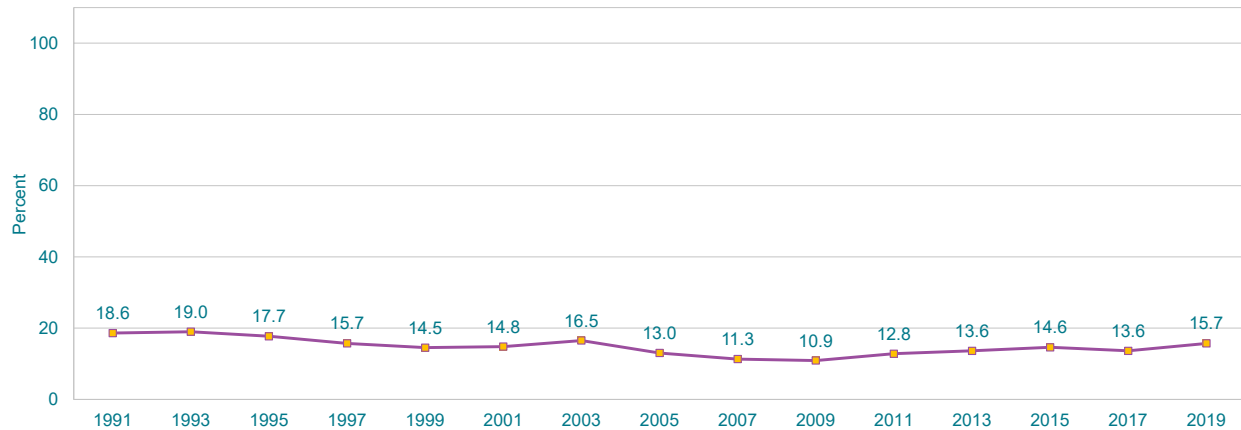
*During the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 15.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 12.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 40.2. The percentage for Unsure students is 23.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 16.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 44.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 10.9. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* 1991-2019†



*During the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 1991-2019, decreased 1991-2009, increased 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

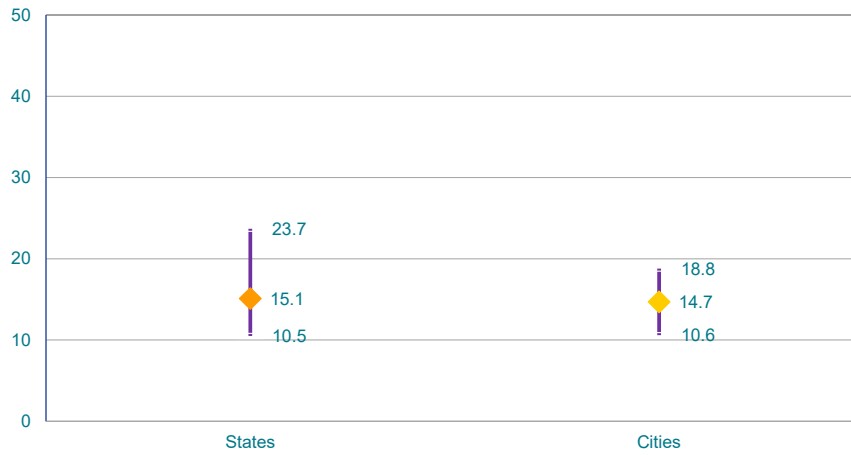
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 2019, decreased from 1991 to 2009, and increased from 2009 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide,* Across 42 States and 25 Cities, 2019



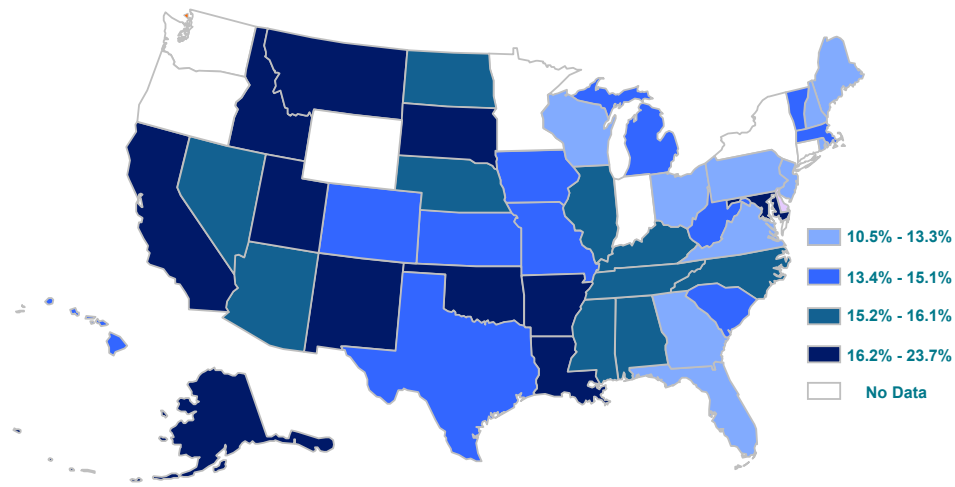
*During the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 25 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 10.5% to 23.7%. The median across states was 15.1%. The range across cities was 10.6% to 18.8%. The median across cities was 14.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan About How They Would Attempt Suicide*

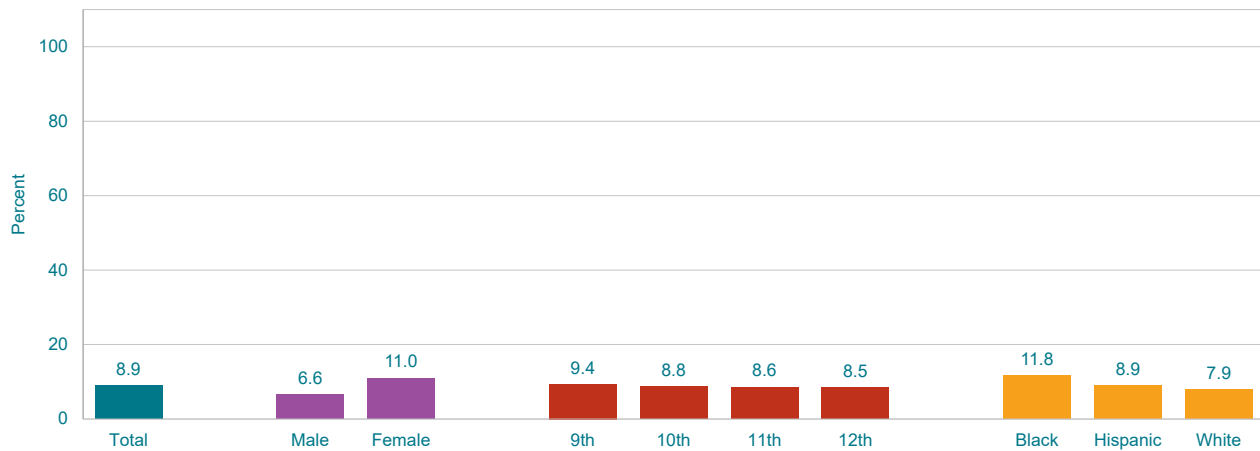


During the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey), 2019. The values range from 10.5% to 23.7%. Florida, Georgia, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 10.5% to 13.3%. Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 13.4% to 15.1%. Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, range from 15.2% to 16.1%. Alaska, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, range from 16.2% to 23.7%. New York, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



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

†F > M; B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

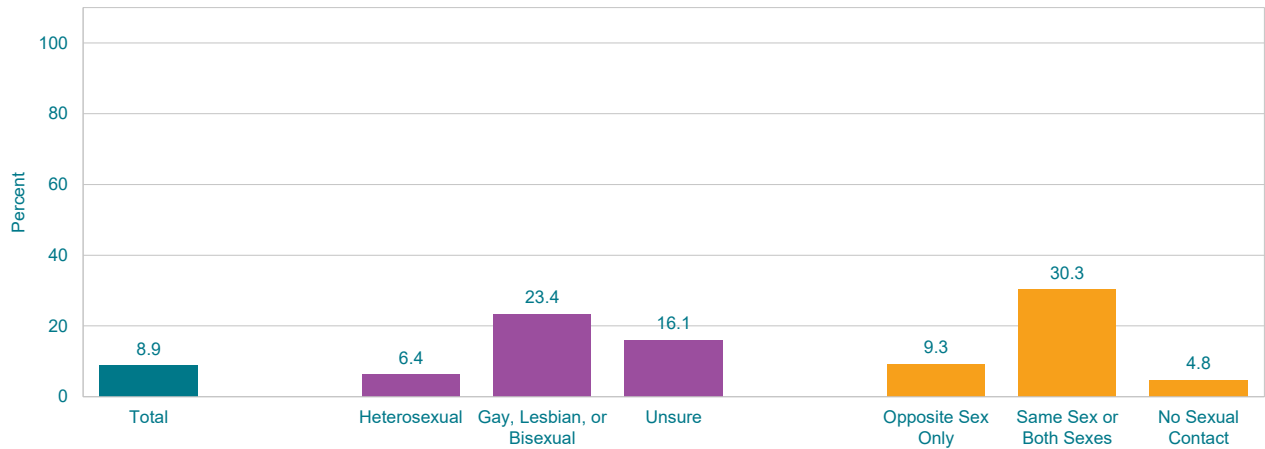
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.9. The percentage for Male students is 6.6. The percentage for Female students is 11.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.5. The percentage for Black students is 11.8. 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. 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



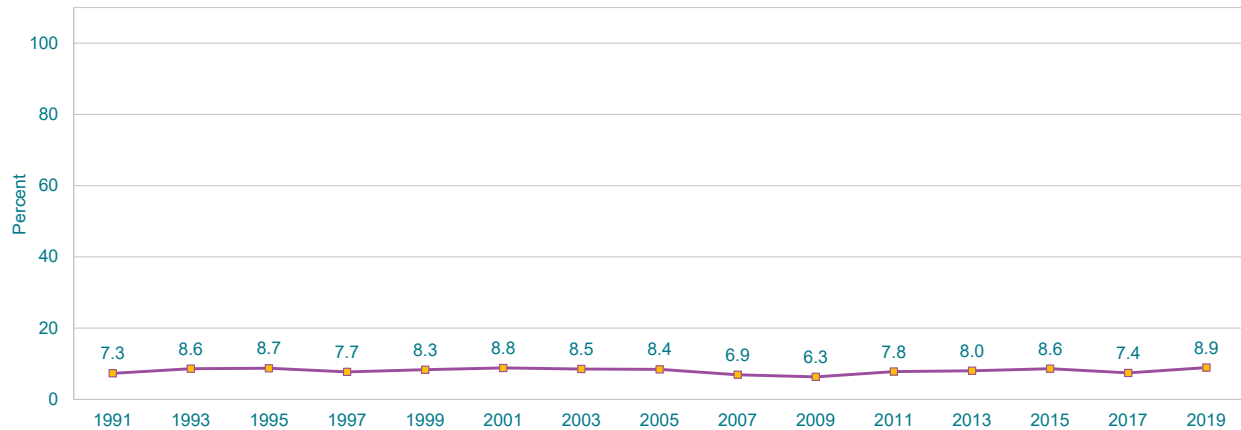
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 6.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 23.4. The percentage for Unsure students is 16.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 9.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 30.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 4.8. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* 1991-2019†



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

†Decreased 1991-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

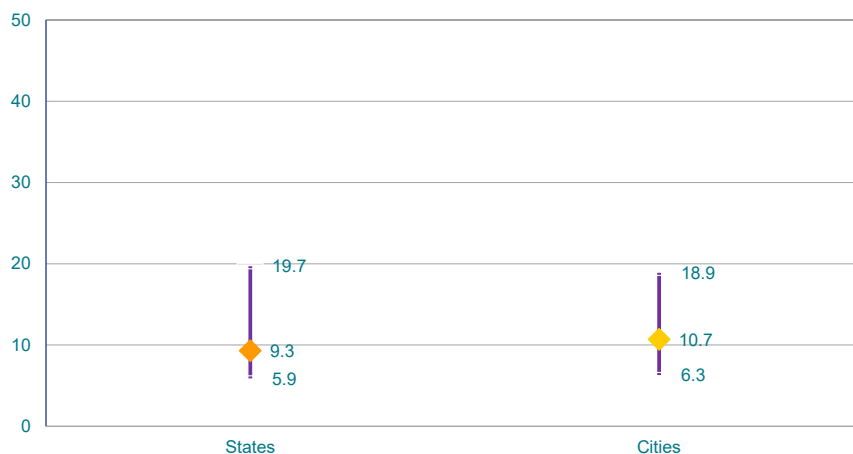
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 8.9.

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 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide,* Across 43 States and 26 Cities, 2019



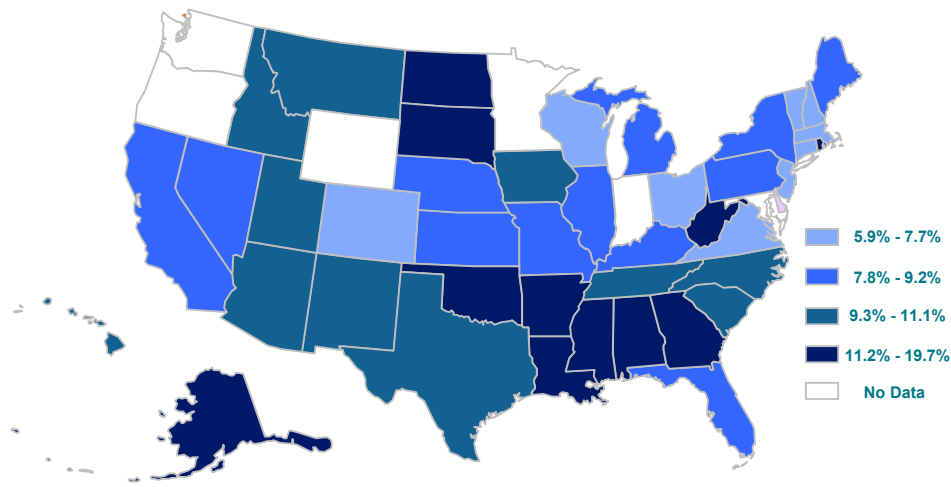
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 43 states and 26 cities for high school students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 5.9% to 19.7%. The median across states was 9.3%. The range across cities was 6.3% to 18.9%. The median across cities was 10.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attempted Suicide*

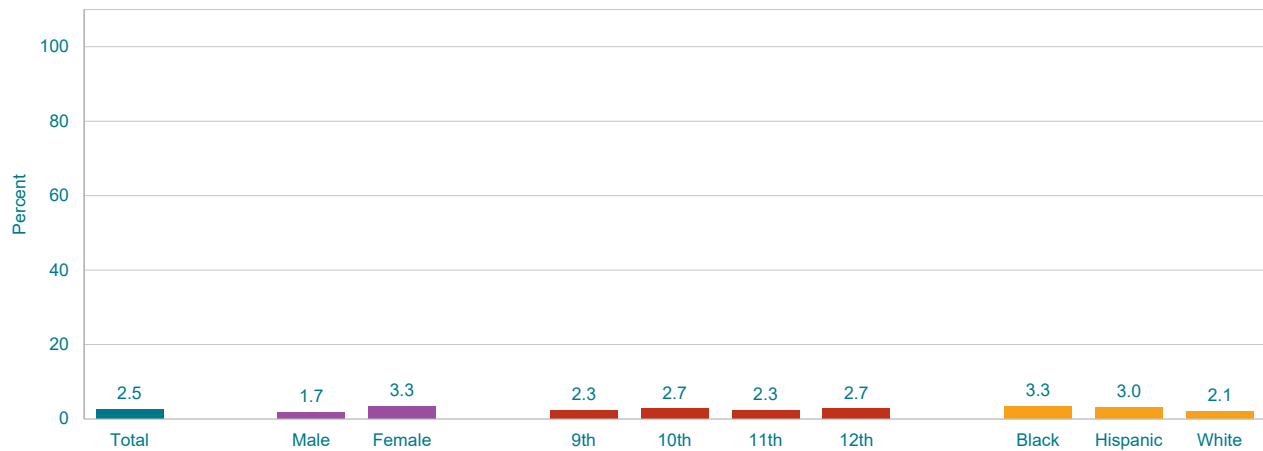


One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), 2019. The values range from 5.9% to 19.7%. Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 5.9% to 7.7%. California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, range from 7.8% to 9.2%. Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, range from 9.3% to 11.1%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 11.2% to 19.7%. Maryland, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

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,* by Sex,[†] Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*During the 12 months before the survey
[†]F > M (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

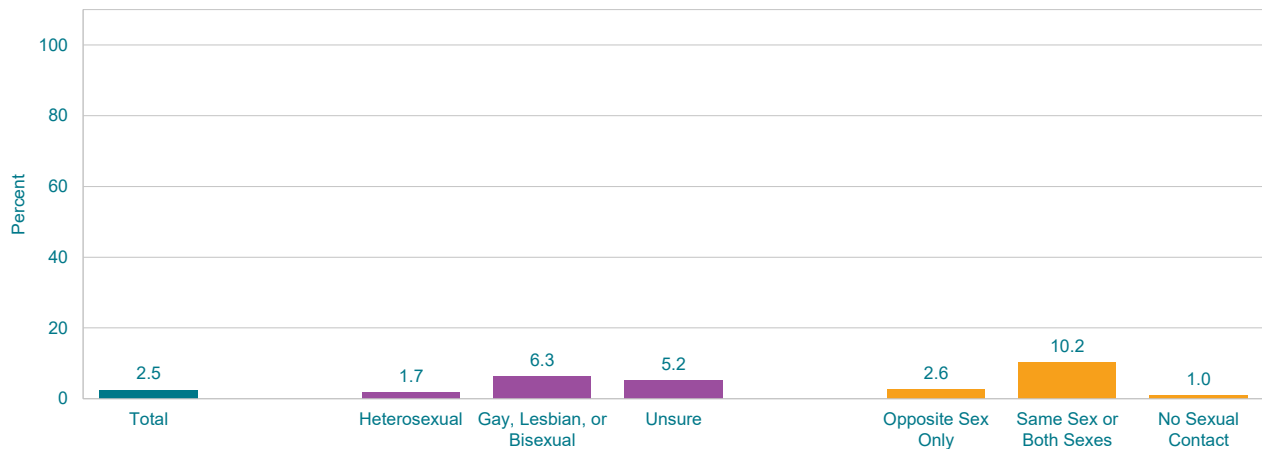
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 2.5. The percentage for Male students is 1.7. The percentage for Female students is 3.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.7. The percentage for Black students is 3.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.0. The percentage for White students is 2.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Suicide Attempt That Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had to Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



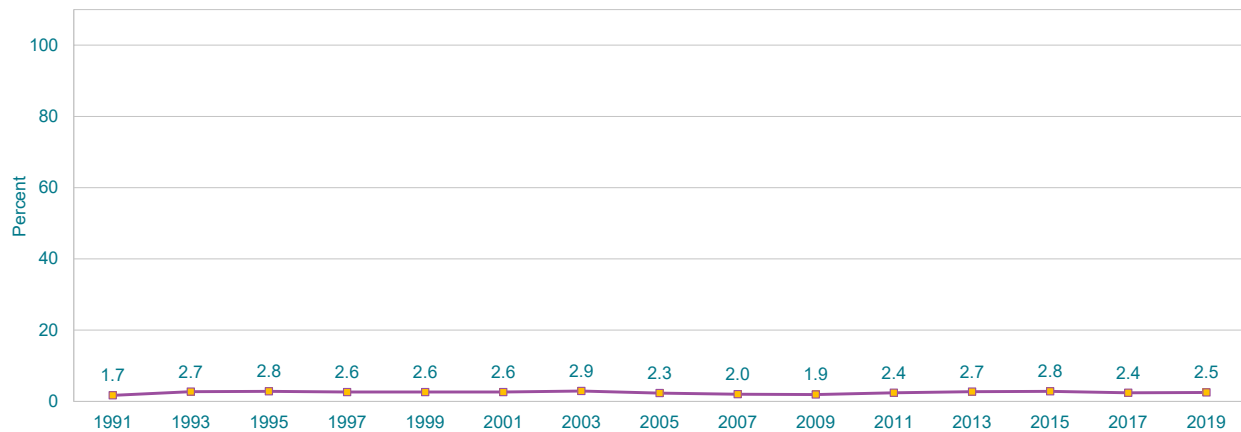
*During the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 2.5. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 1.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 6.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 5.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 2.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 10.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.0. This graph contains weighted results.

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,* 1991-2019†



*During the 12 months before the survey

†No change 1991-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

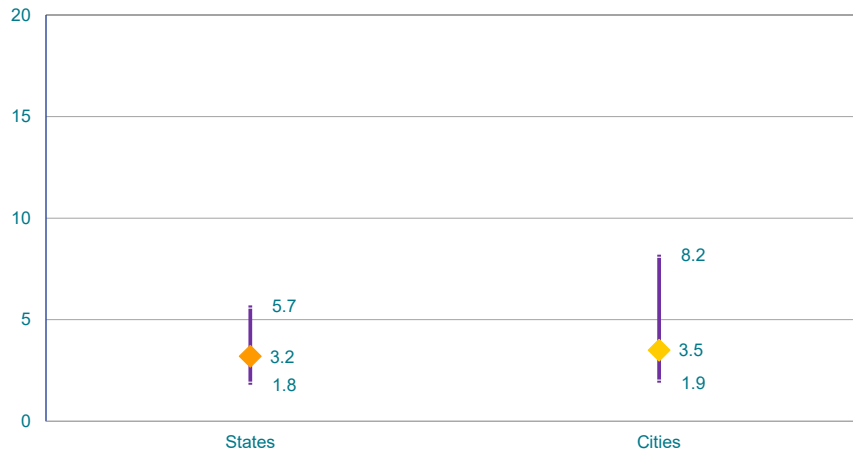
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 did not change from 1991 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median 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,* Across 35 States and 24 Cities, 2019



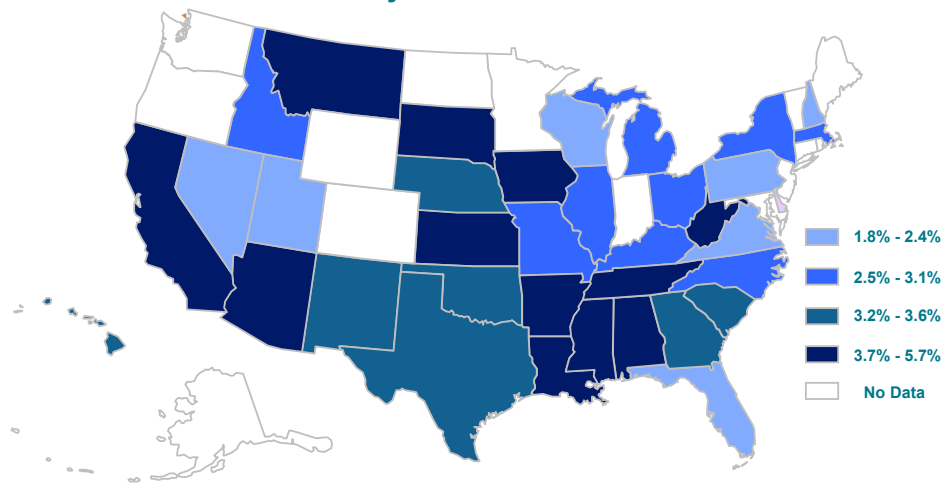
*During the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 24 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 1.8% to 5.7%. The median across states was 3.2%. The range across cities was 1.9% to 8.2%. The median across cities was 3.5%.

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

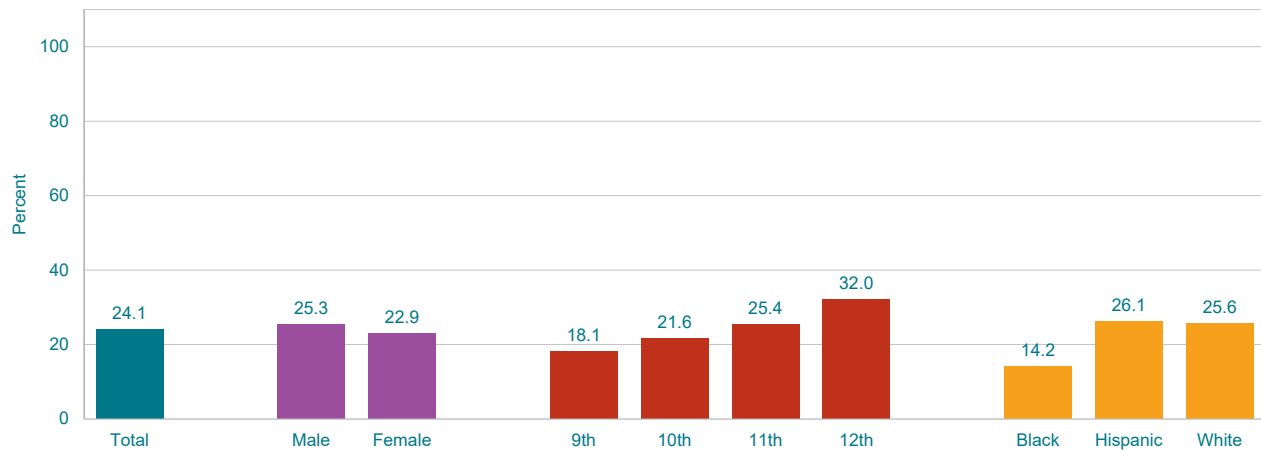
State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 1.8% to 5.7%. Florida, Nevada, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 1.8% to 2.4%. Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, range from 2.5% to 3.1%. Georgia, Hawaii, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, range from 3.2% to 3.6%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 3.7% to 5.7%. Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, North Dakota, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Tobacco Use

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Even one or two puffs

†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

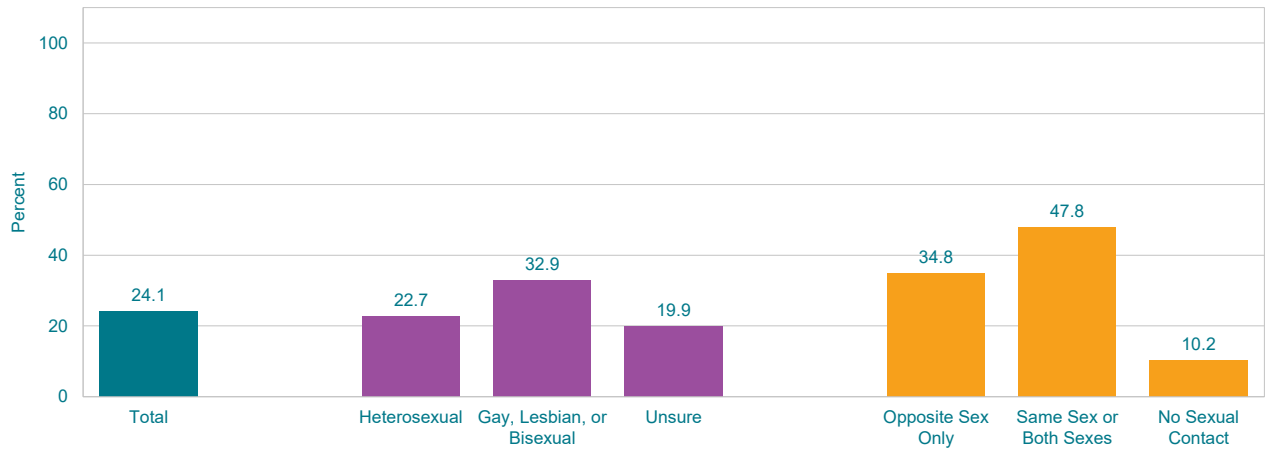
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 24.1. The percentage for Male students is 25.3. The percentage for Female students is 22.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 18.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 21.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 25.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 32.0. The percentage for Black students is 14.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 26.1. The percentage for White students is 25.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



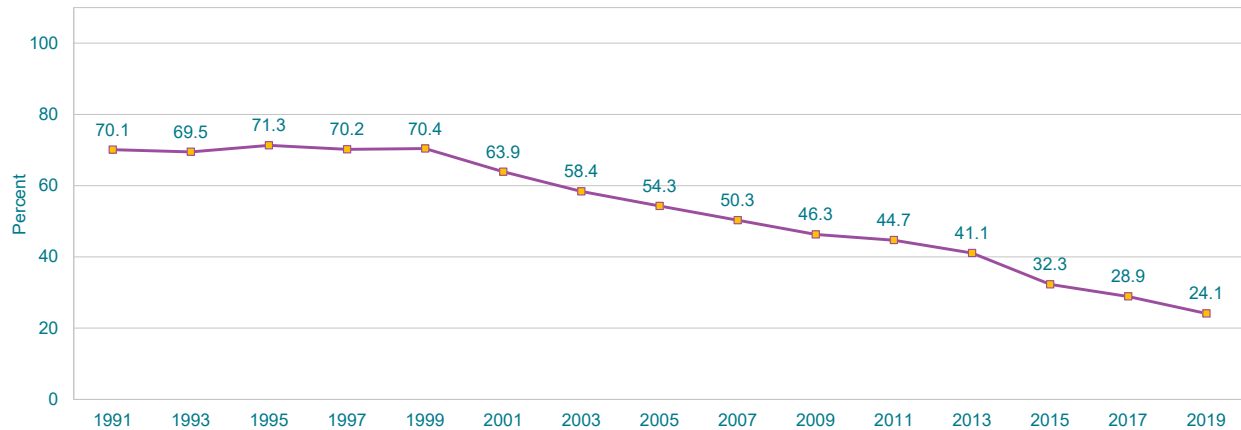
*Even one or two puffs
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 24.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 22.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 32.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 19.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 34.8. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 47.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 10.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,* 1991-2019†



*Even one or two puffs

†Decreased 1991-2019, no change 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

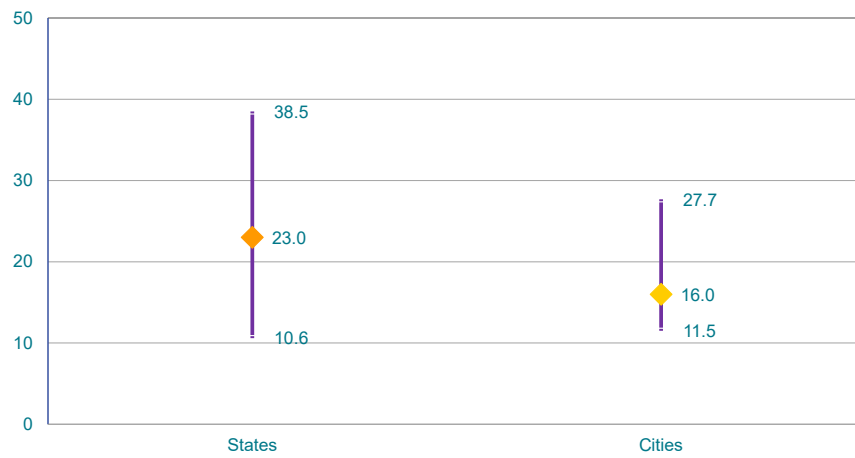
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 24.1.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2019, did not change from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking,* Across 34 States and 20 Cities, 2019



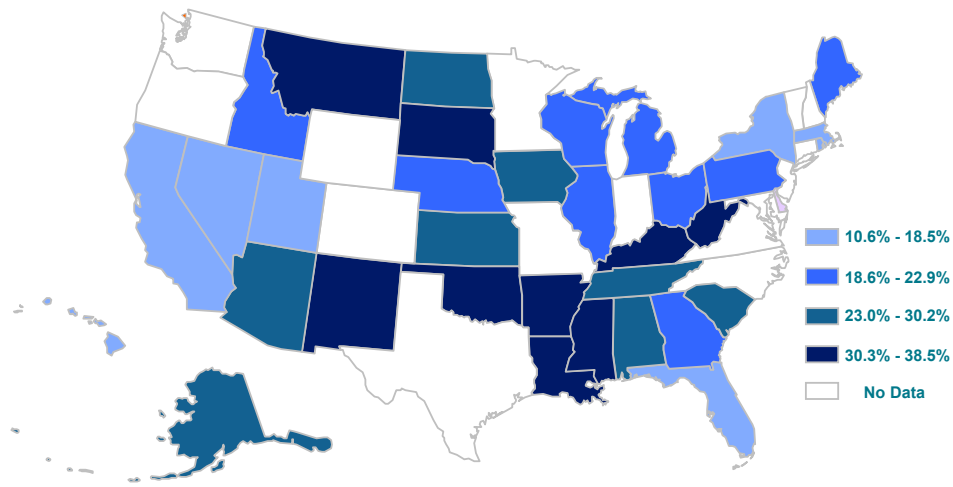
*Even one or two puffs

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 20 cities for high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs).

The range across states was 10.6% to 38.5%. The median across states was 23%. The range across cities was 11.5% to 27.7%. The median across cities was 16%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking*

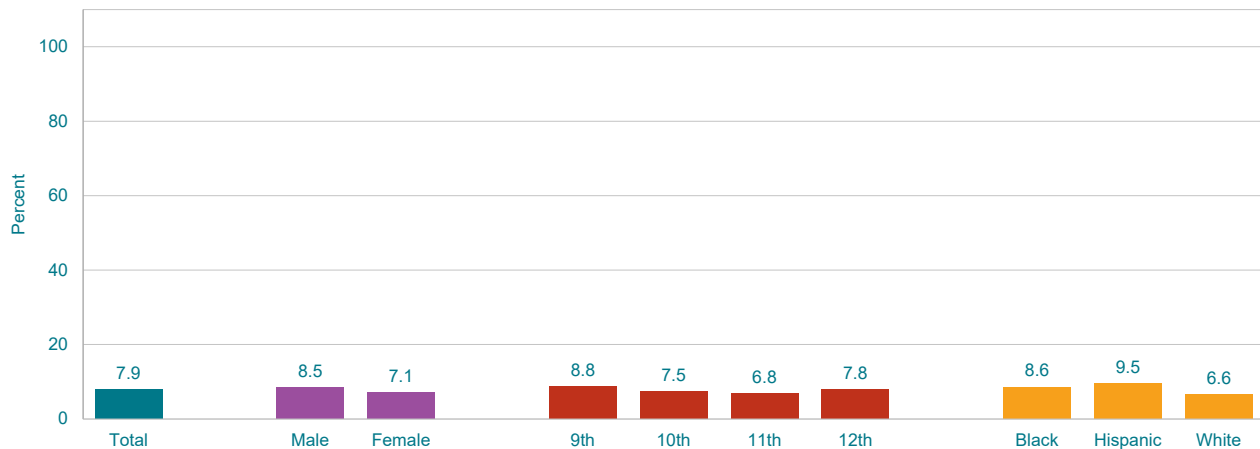


Even one or two puffs

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs), 2019. The values range from 10.6% to 38.5%. California, Florida, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 10.6% to 18.5%. Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, range from 18.6% to 22.9%. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 23.0% to 30.2%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 30.3% to 38.5%. Vermont, Virginia, Texas, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Missouri, Maryland, Connecticut, Colorado, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who First Tried Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Even one or two puffs

†9th > 11th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

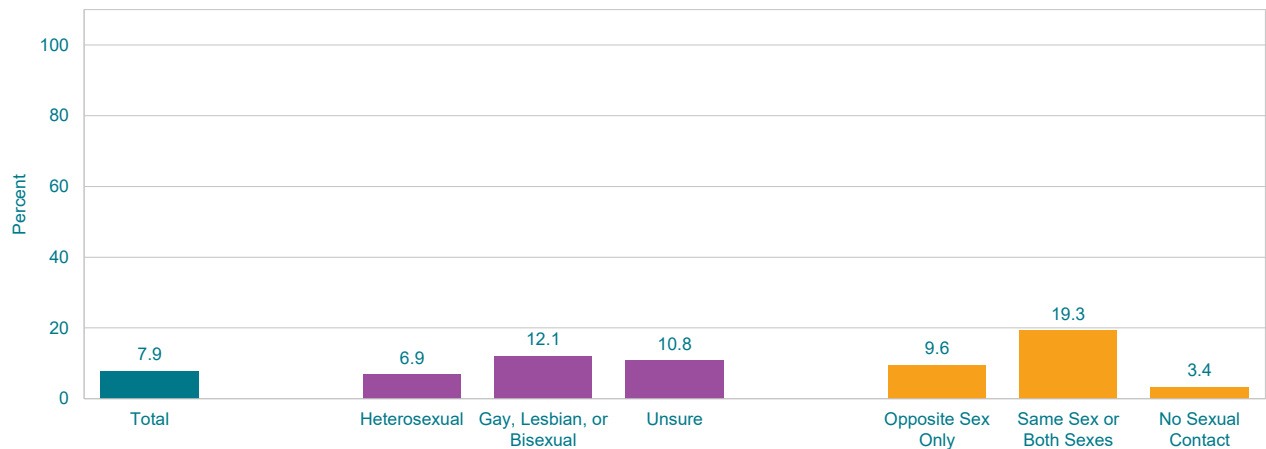
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 7.9. The percentage for Male students is 8.5. The percentage for Female students is 7.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.8. The percentage for Black students is 8.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.5. The percentage for White students is 6.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who First Tried Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



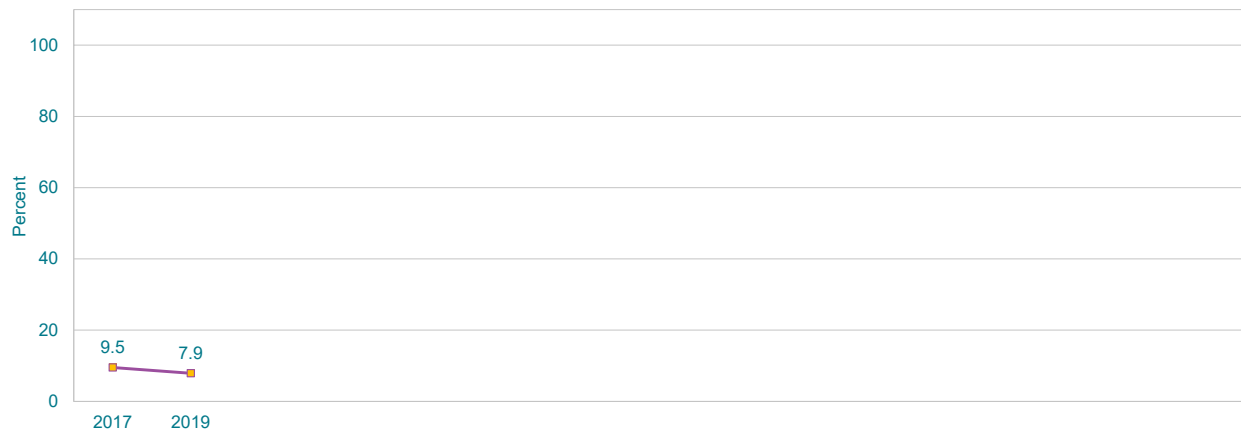
*Even one or two puffs
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 7.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 6.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 12.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 10.8. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 9.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 19.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 3.4. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who First Tried Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years,* 2017-2019†



*Even one or two puffs

†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

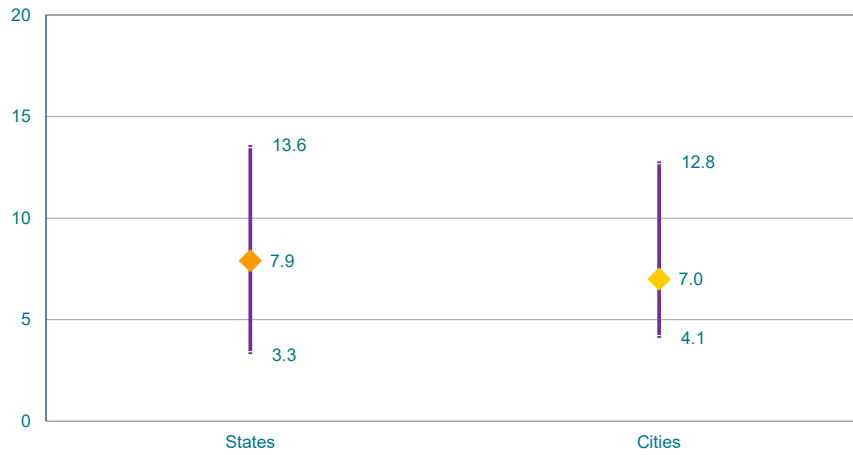
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2017 through 2019 for high school students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs).

The percentage for 2017 is 9.5. The percentage for 2019 is 7.9.

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 2017 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who First Tried Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years,* Across 37 States and 22 Cities, 2019



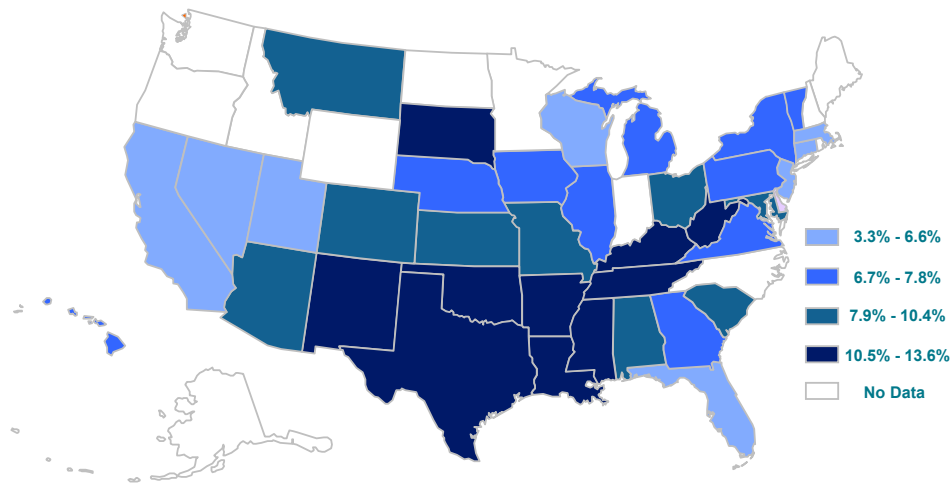
*Even one or two puffs

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 22 cities for high school students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs).

The range across states was 3.3% to 13.6%. The median across states was 7.9%. The range across cities was 4.1% to 12.8%. The median across cities was 7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who First Tried Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13 Years*

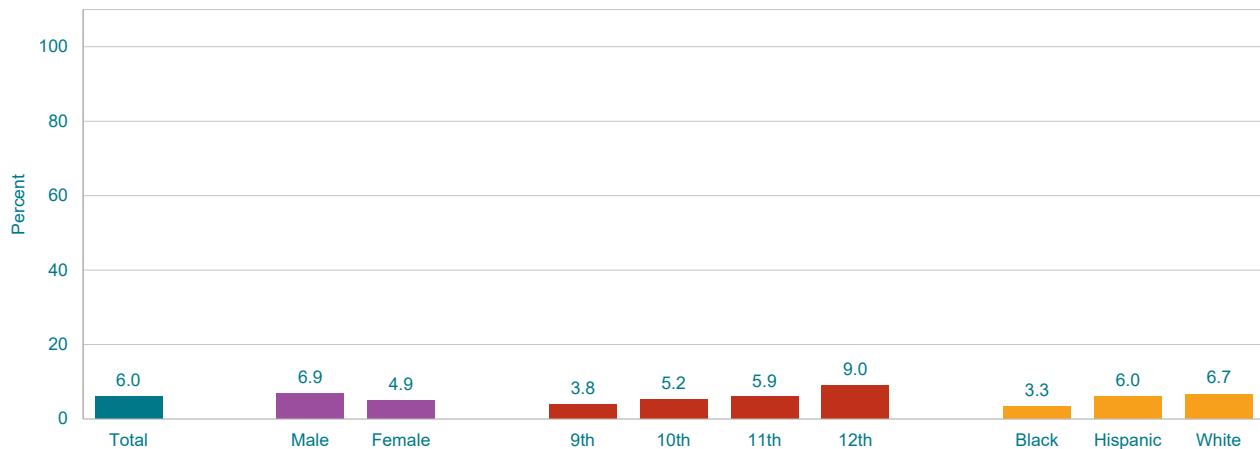


Even one or two puffs

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs), 2019. The values range from 3.3% to 13.6%. California, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 3.3% to 6.6%. Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, range from 6.7% to 7.8%. Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, South Carolina, range from 7.9% to 10.4%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 10.5% to 13.6%. Rhode Island, New Hampshire, North Dakota, North Carolina, Maine, Idaho, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



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

†M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

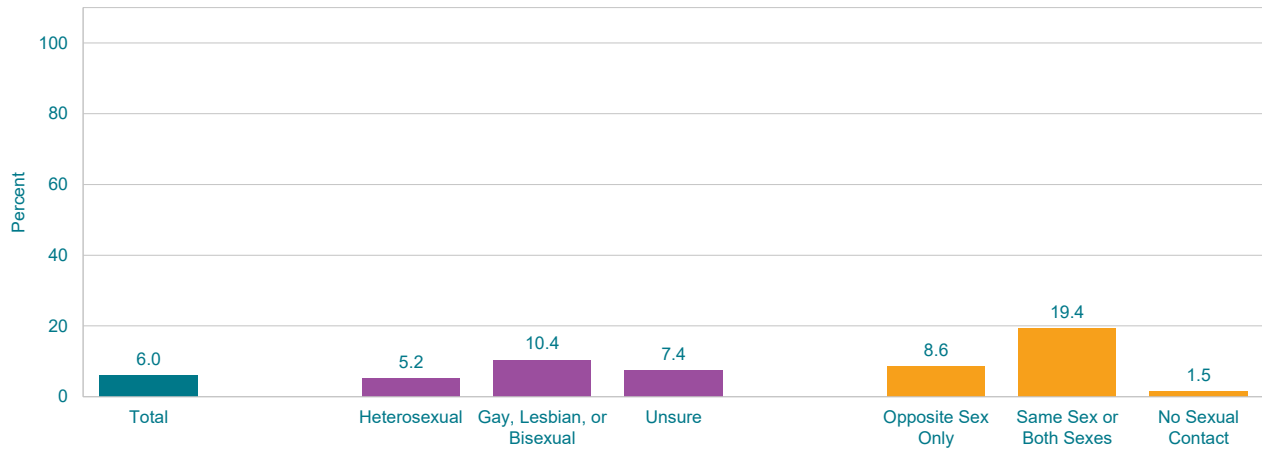
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 6.0. The percentage for Male students is 6.9. The percentage for Female students is 4.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 9.0. The percentage for Black students is 3.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.0. The percentage for White students is 6.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



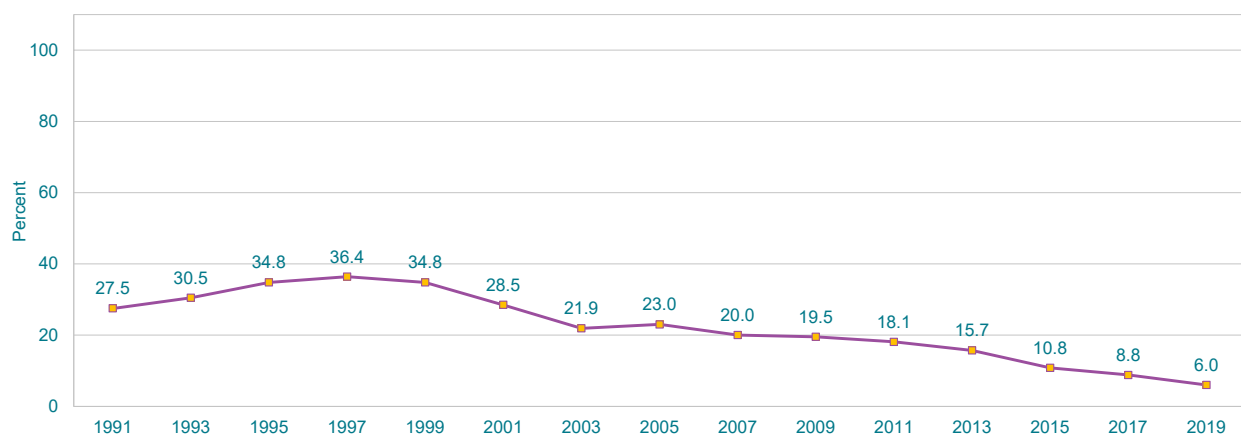
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 6.0. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 5.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 10.4. The percentage for Unsure students is 7.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 8.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 19.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* 1991-2019†



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

†Decreased 1991-2019, increased 1991-1997, decreased 1997-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

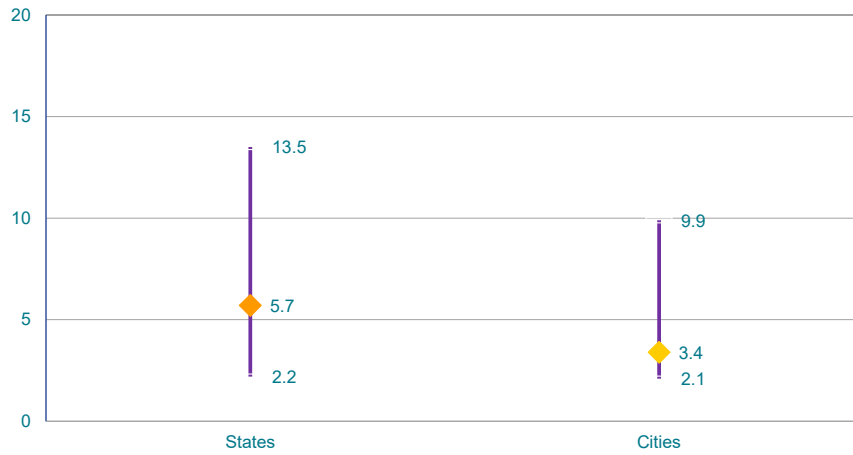
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 1991 to 2019, increased from 1991 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes,* Across 43 States and 26 Cities, 2019



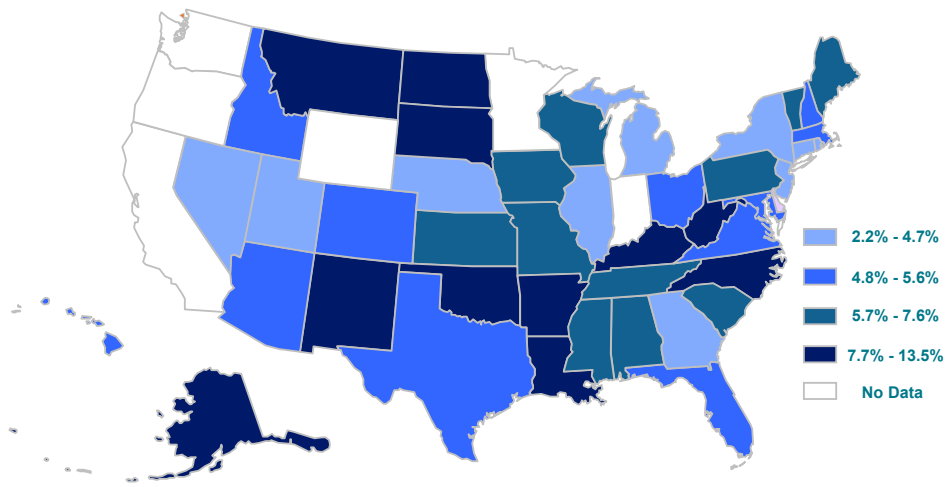
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 43 states and 26 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 2.2% to 13.5%. The median across states was 5.7%. The range across cities was 2.1% to 9.9%. The median across cities was 3.4%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes*

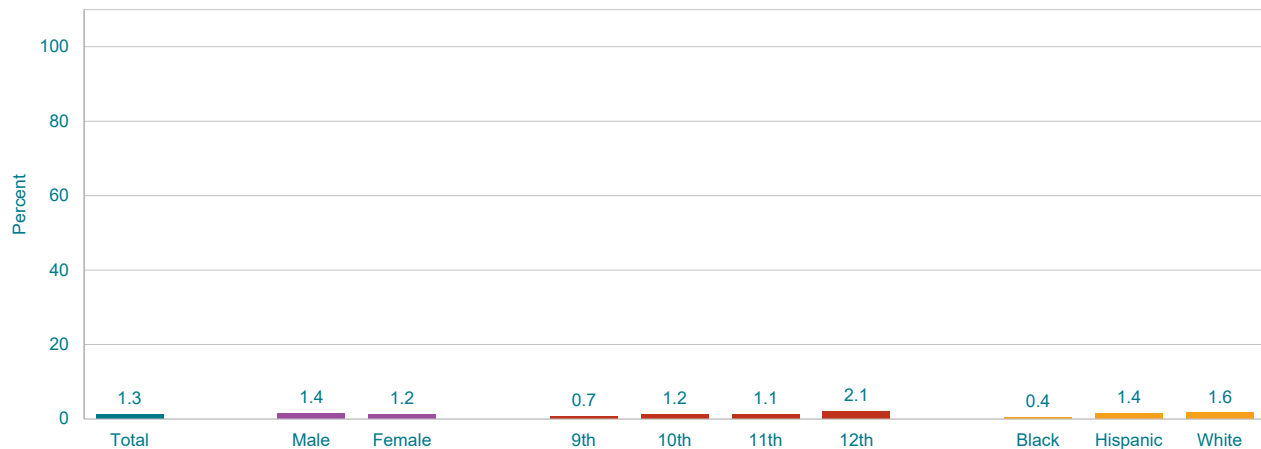


On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2019. The values range from 2.2% to 13.5%. Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 2.2% to 4.7%. Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, range from 4.8% to 5.6%. Alabama, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 5.7% to 7.6%. Alaska, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 7.7% to 13.5%. California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
 †12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

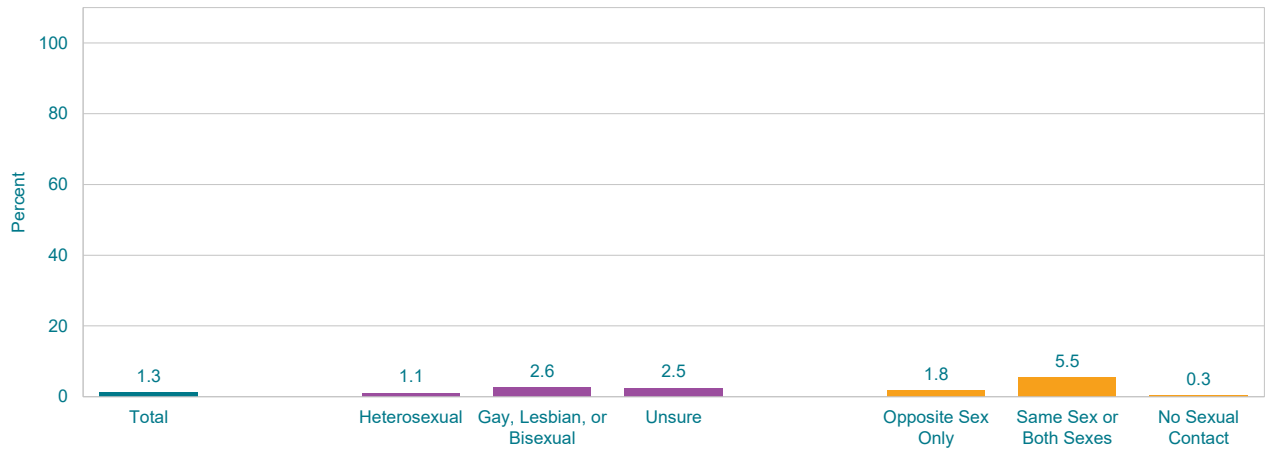
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 1.3. The percentage for Male students is 1.4. The percentage for Female students is 1.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 0.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.1. The percentage for Black students is 0.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.4. The percentage for White students is 1.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



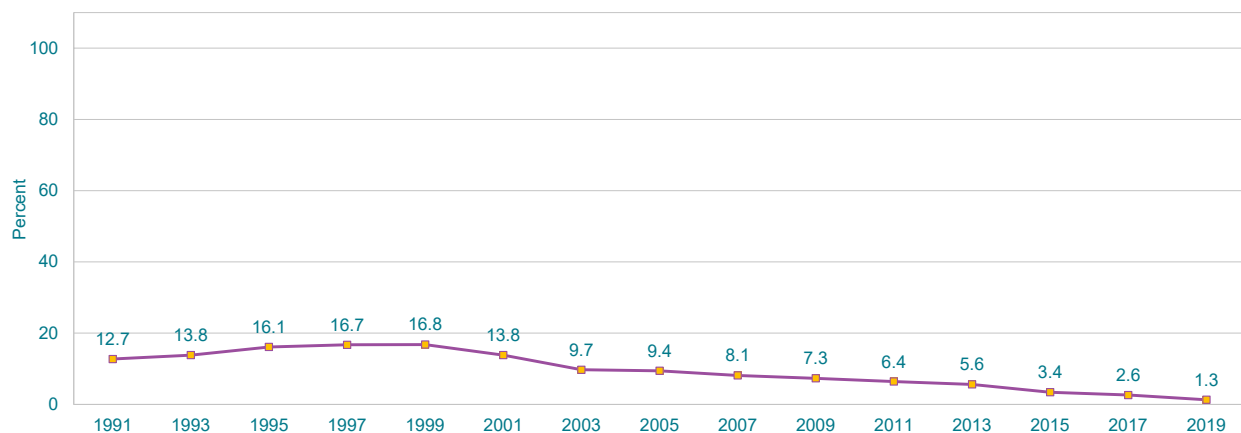
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 1.3. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 1.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 2.6. The percentage for Unsure students is 2.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 1.8. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 5.5. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.3. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,* 1991-2019†



*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1991-2019, increased 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

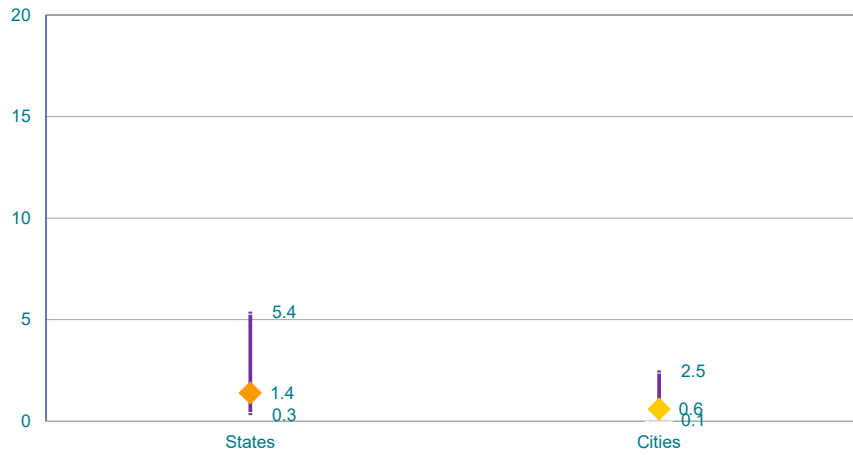
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 decreased from 1991 to 2019, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently,* Across 43 States and 26 Cities, 2019



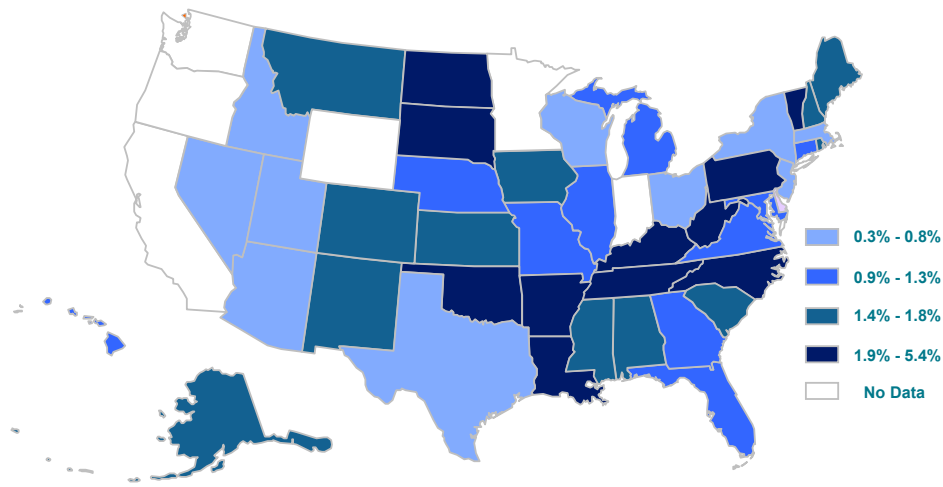
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 43 states and 26 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 0.3% to 5.4%. The median across states was 1.4%. The range across cities was 0.1% to 2.5%. The median across cities was 0.6%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Frequently*

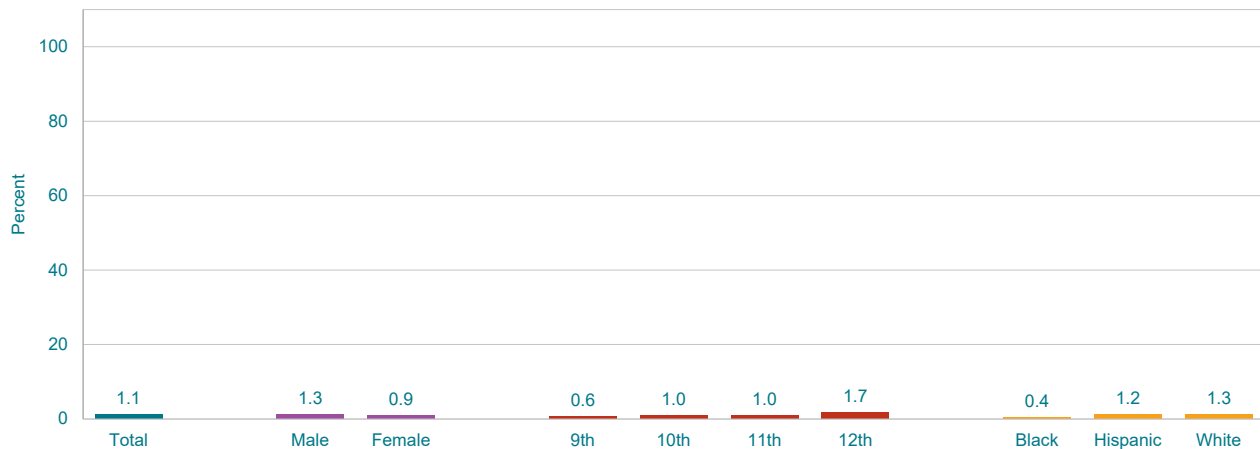


On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days, 2019. The values range from 0.3% to 5.4%. Arizona, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 0.3% to 0.8%. Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Virginia, range from 0.9% to 1.3%. Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, range from 1.4% to 1.8%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 1.9% to 5.4%. California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
 †12th > 9th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

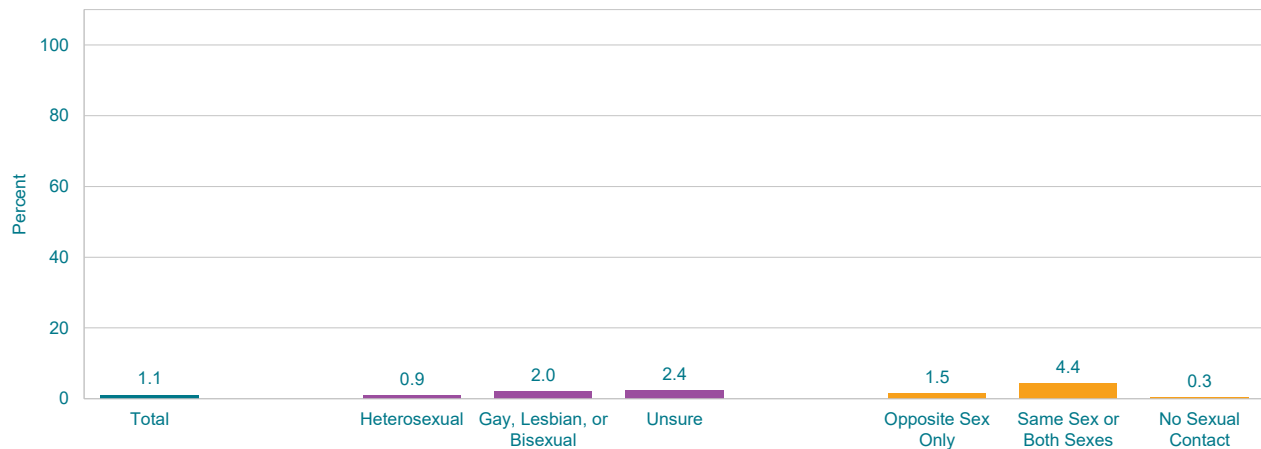
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 1.1. The percentage for Male students is 1.3. The percentage for Female students is 0.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 0.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 1.7. The percentage for Black students is 0.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.2. The percentage for White students is 1.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



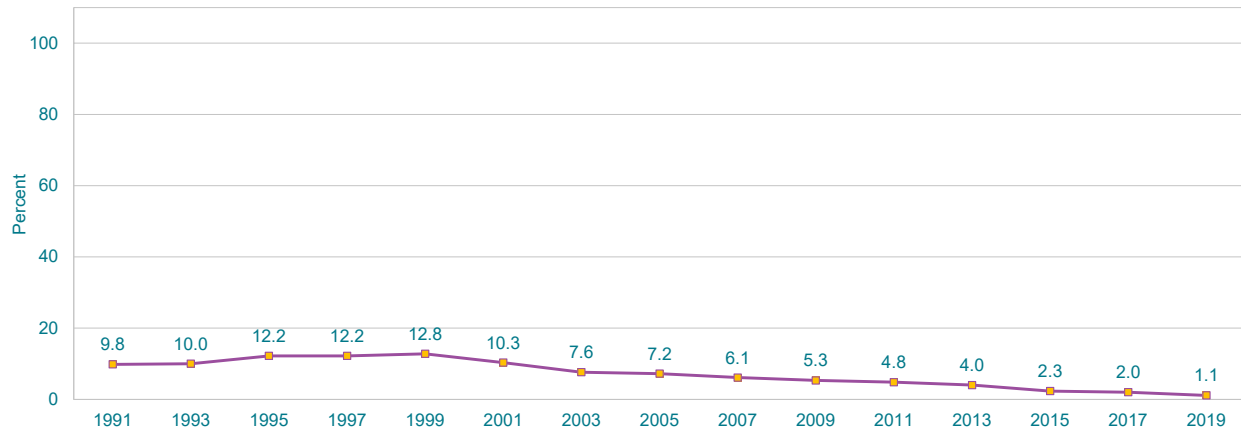
*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 1.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 0.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 2.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 2.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 1.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 4.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.3. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* 1991-2019†



*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 1991-2019, increased 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

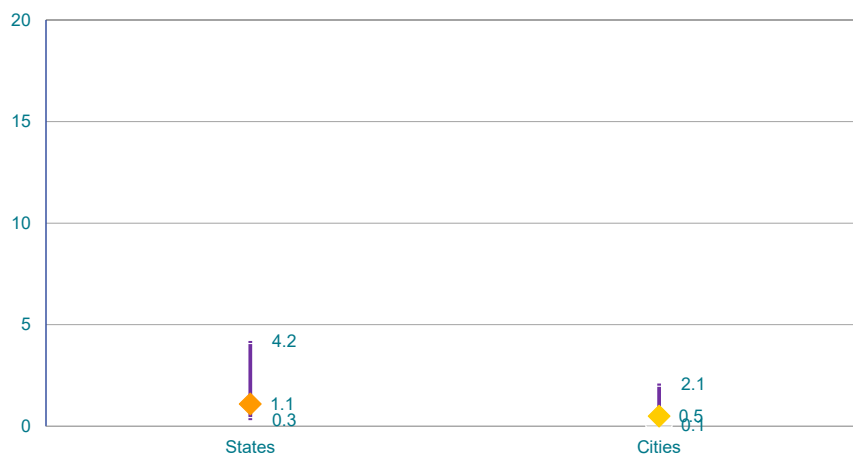
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 1.1.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2019, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily,* Across 43 States and 26 Cities, 2019



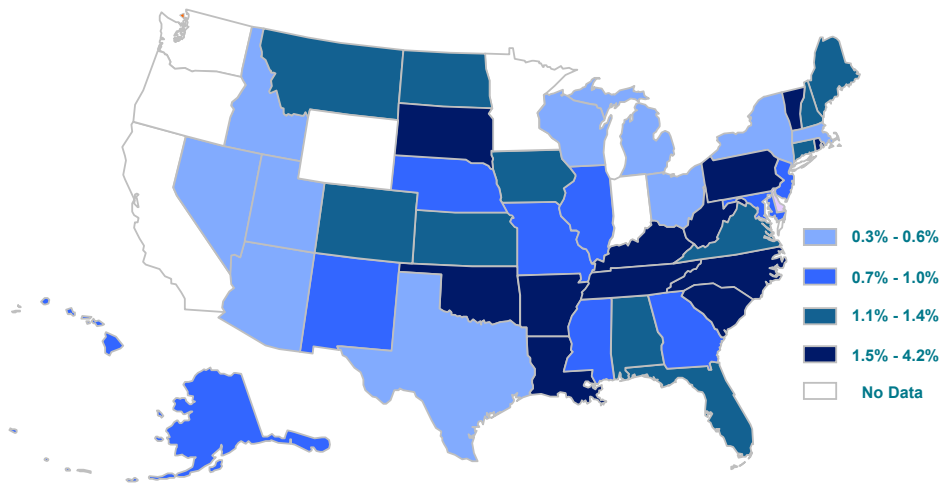
*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 43 states and 26 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 4.2%. The median across states was 1.1%. The range across cities was 0.1% to 2.1%. The median across cities was 0.5%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily*

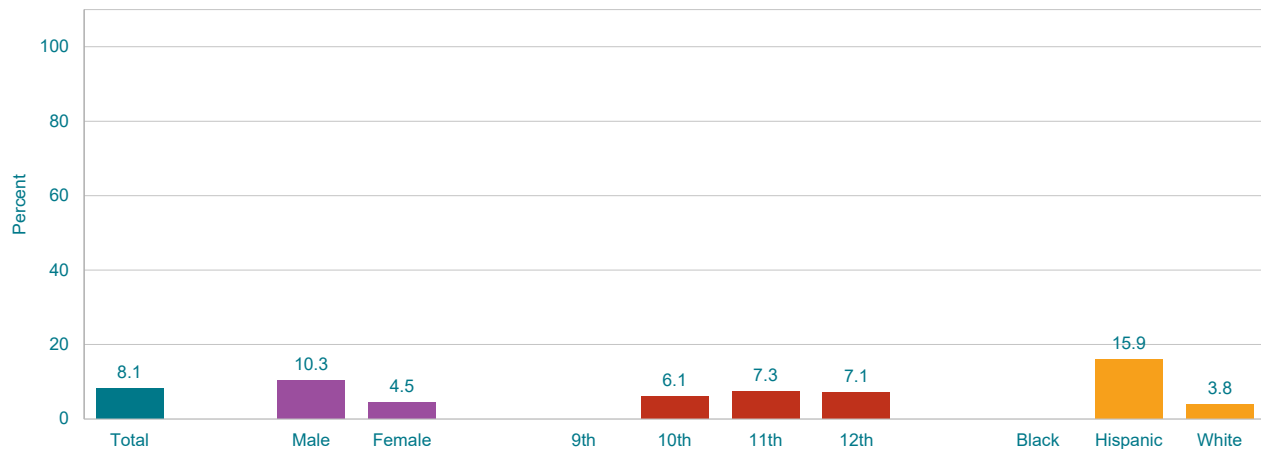


On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked daily during the past 30 days, 2019. The values range from 0.3% to 4.2%. Arizona, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 0.3% to 0.6%. Alaska, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, range from 0.7% to 1.0%. Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Virginia, range from 1.1% to 1.4%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 1.5% to 4.2%. California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* by Sex,[†] Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2019



*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes

[†]M > F; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.

This graph contains weighted results.

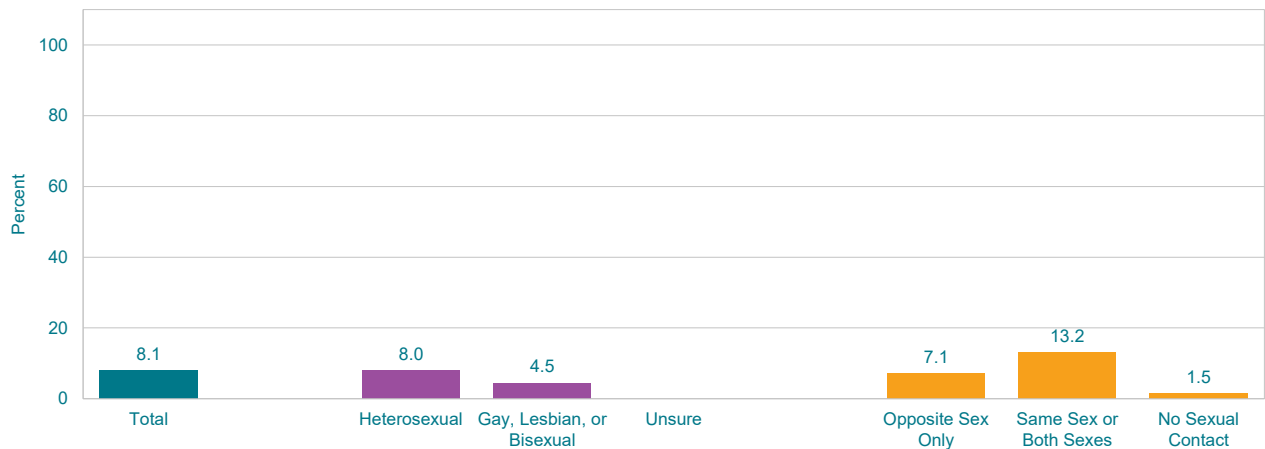
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.1. The percentage for Male students is 10.3. The percentage for Female students is 4.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 15.9. The percentage for White students is 3.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results. Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in the subgroup.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



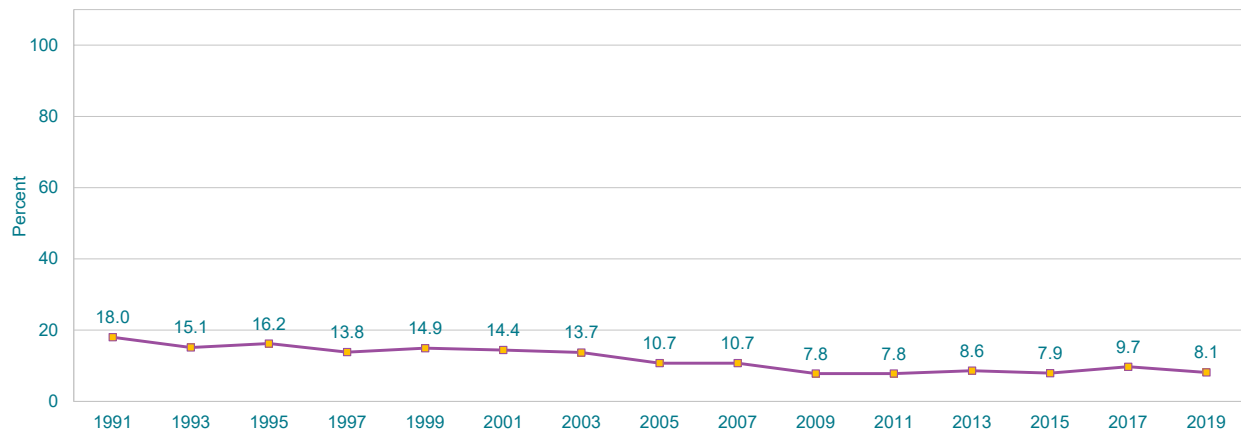
*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes
 This graph contains weighted results.
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 8.0. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 4.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 7.1. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 13.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.5. This graph contains weighted results. Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* 1991-2019†



*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes

†Decreased 1991-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

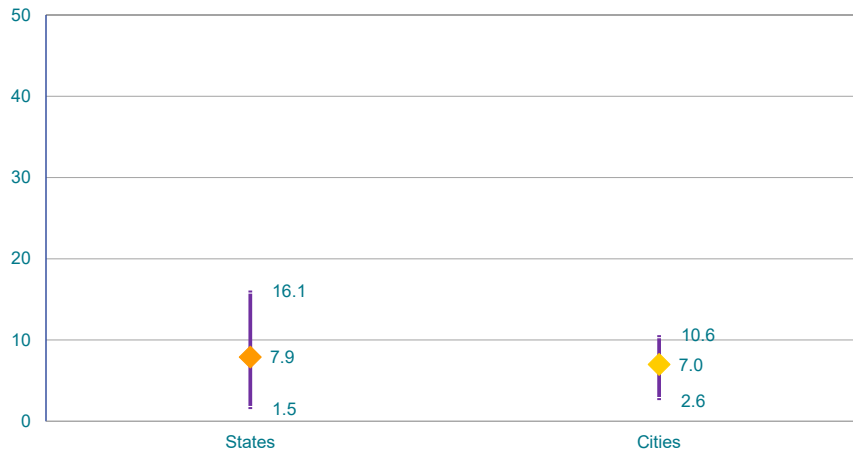
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 8.1.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* Across 20 States and 3 Cities, 2019



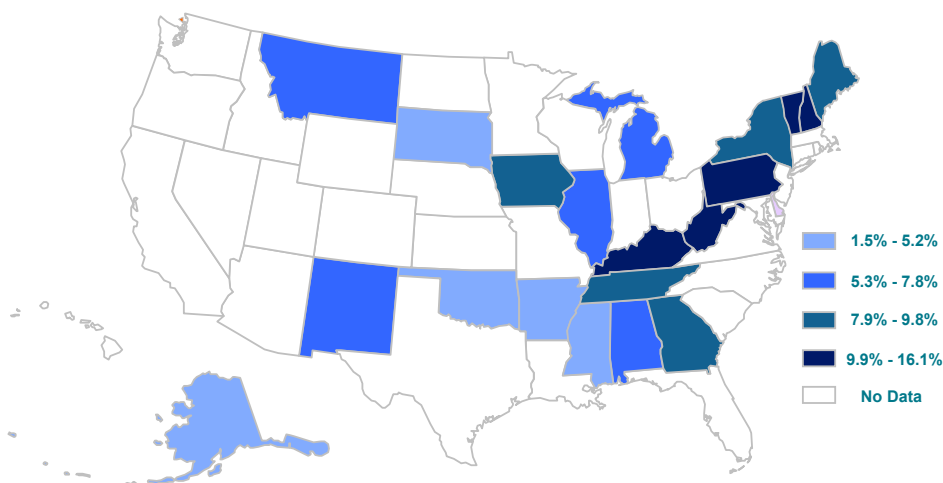
*On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 20 states and 3 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 1.5% to 16.1%. The median across states was 7.9%. The range across cities was 2.6% to 10.6%. The median across cities was 7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes Per Day*

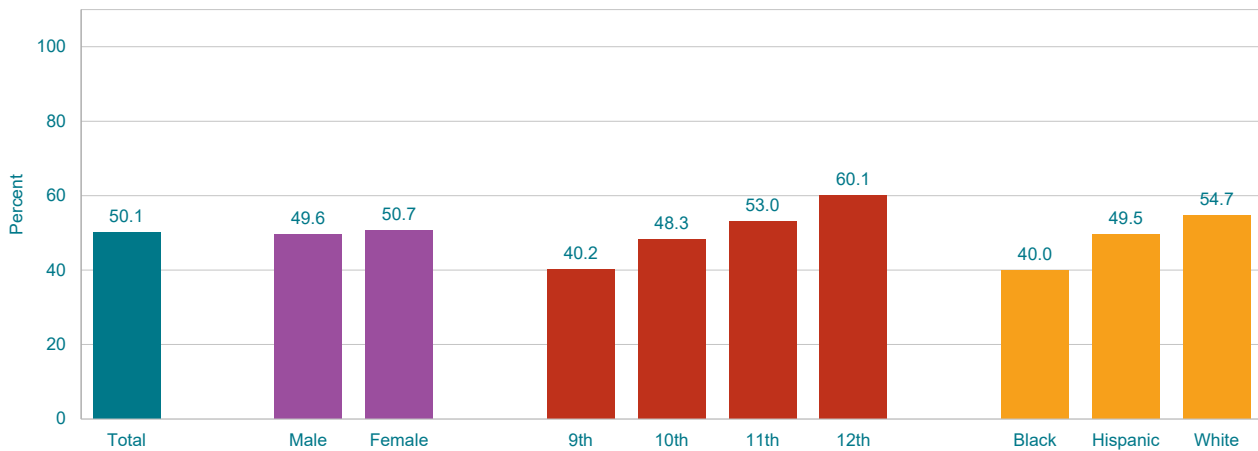


On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 1.5% to 16.1%. Alaska, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Dakota, range from 1.5% to 5.2%. Alabama, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, range from 5.3% to 7.8%. Georgia, Iowa, Maine, New York, Tennessee, range from 7.9% to 9.8%. Kentucky, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 9.9% to 16.1%. Wisconsin, Virginia, Utah, Texas, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Ohio, Nevada, New Jersey, Nebraska, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Kansas, Idaho, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, California, Arizona, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*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]
 †10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

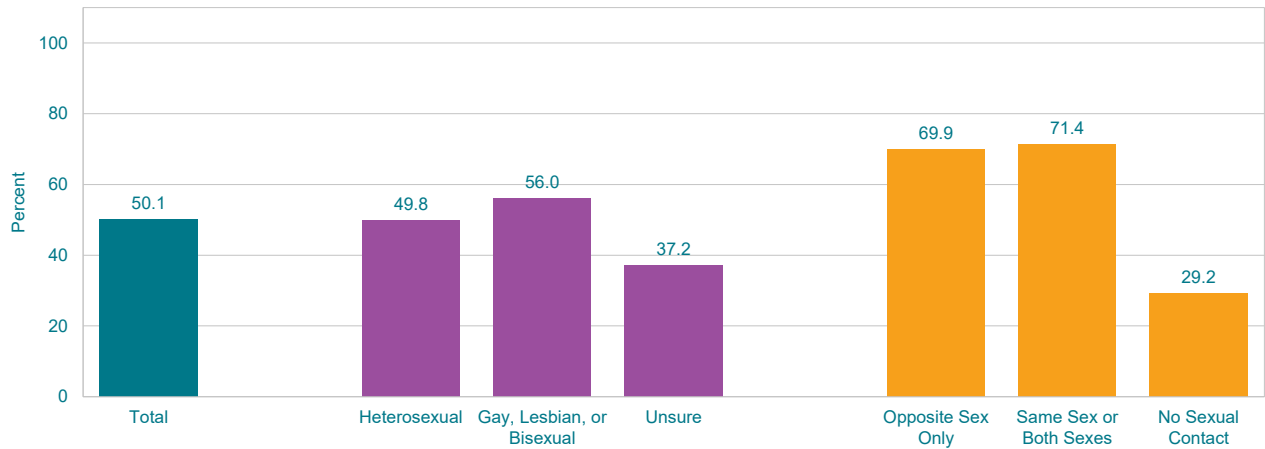
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 50.1. The percentage for Male students is 49.6. The percentage for Female students is 50.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 40.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 48.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 53.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 60.1. The percentage for Black students is 40.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 49.5. The percentage for White students is 54.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



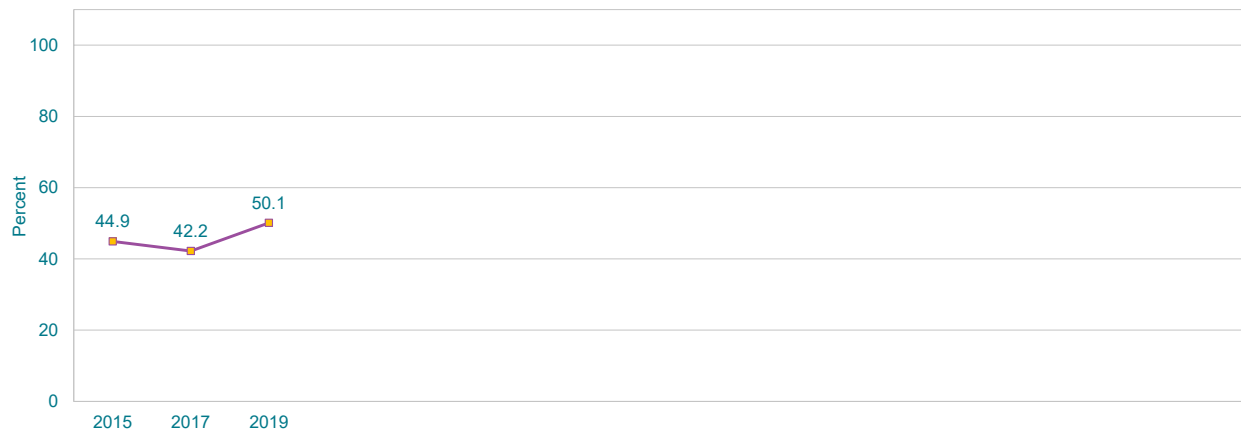
*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 50.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 49.8. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 56.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 37.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 69.9. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 71.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 29.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2015-2019†



*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]
†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 50.1.

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 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* Across 42 States and 25 Cities, 2019



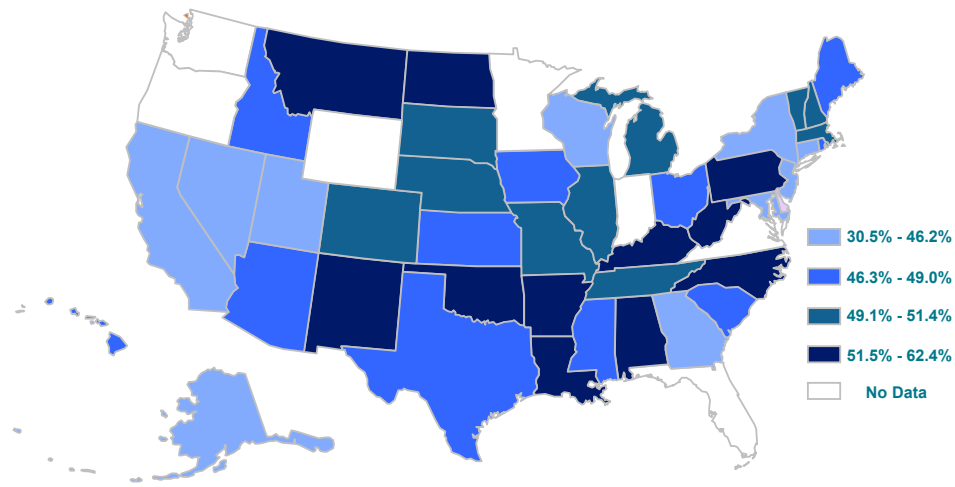
*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 25 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 30.5% to 62.4%. The median across states was 49%. The range across cities was 31.1% to 56.3%. The median across cities was 41.4%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used an Electronic Vapor Product*

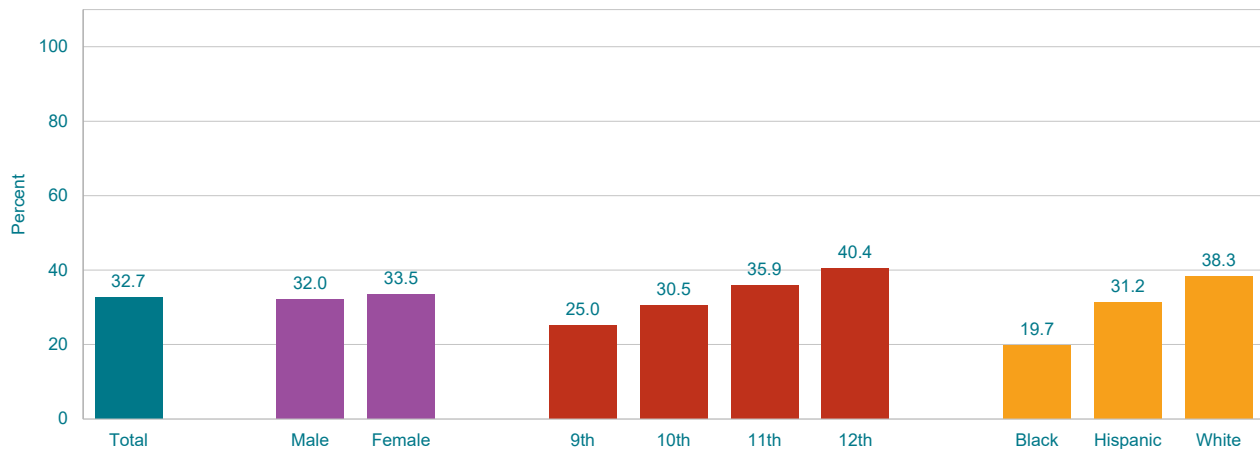


Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo]), 2019. The values range from 30.5% to 62.4%. Alaska, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 30.5% to 46.2%. Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, range from 46.3% to 49.0%. Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 49.1% to 51.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 51.5% to 62.4%. Virginia, Florida, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*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
 †10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

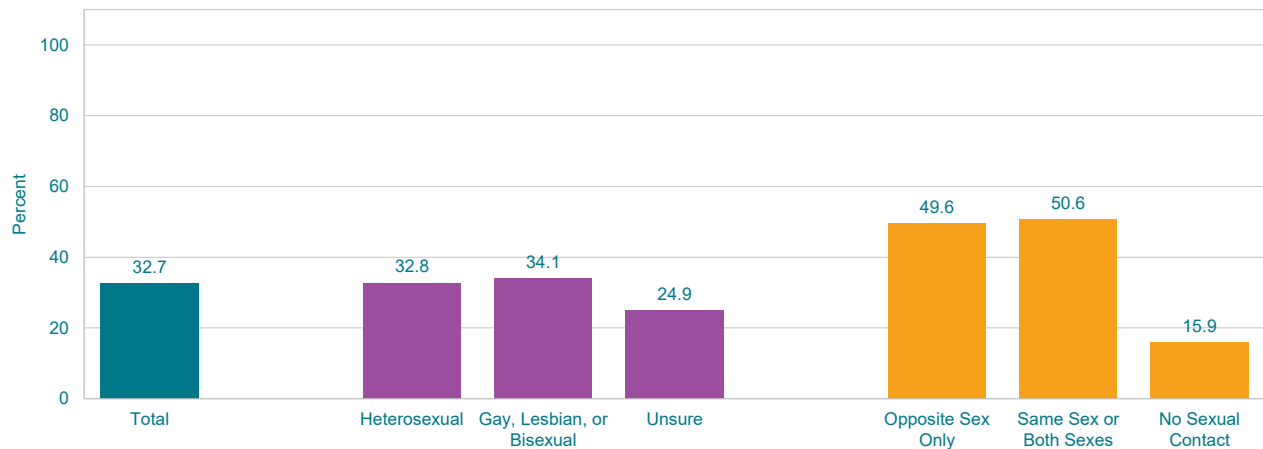
Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen,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

The percentage for all students is 32.7. The percentage for Male students is 32.0. The percentage for Female students is 33.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 25.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 30.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 35.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 40.4. The percentage for Black students is 19.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 31.2. The percentage for White students is 38.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



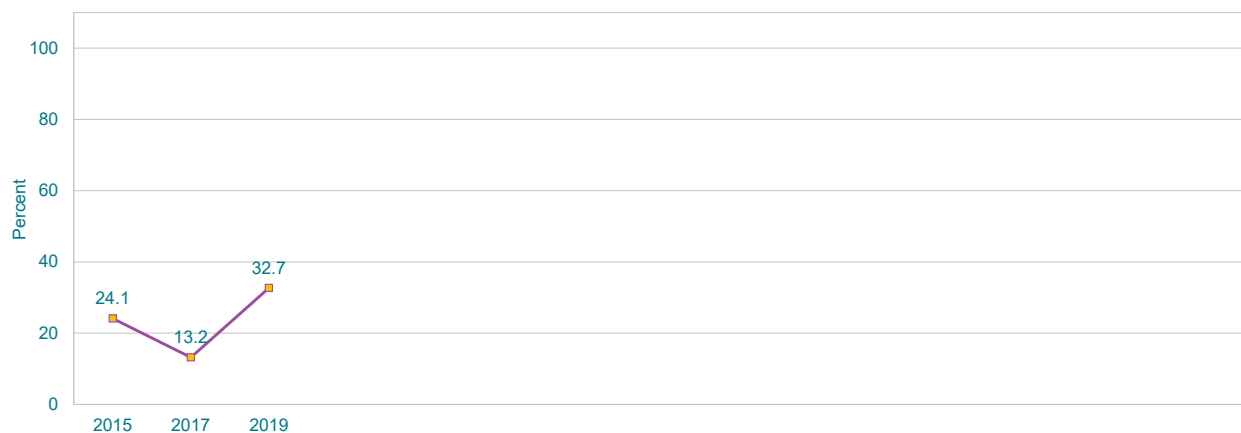
*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 32.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 32.8. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 34.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 24.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 49.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 50.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 15.9. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* 2015-2019†



*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

†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 32.7.

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 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product,* Across 43 States and 27 Cities, 2019



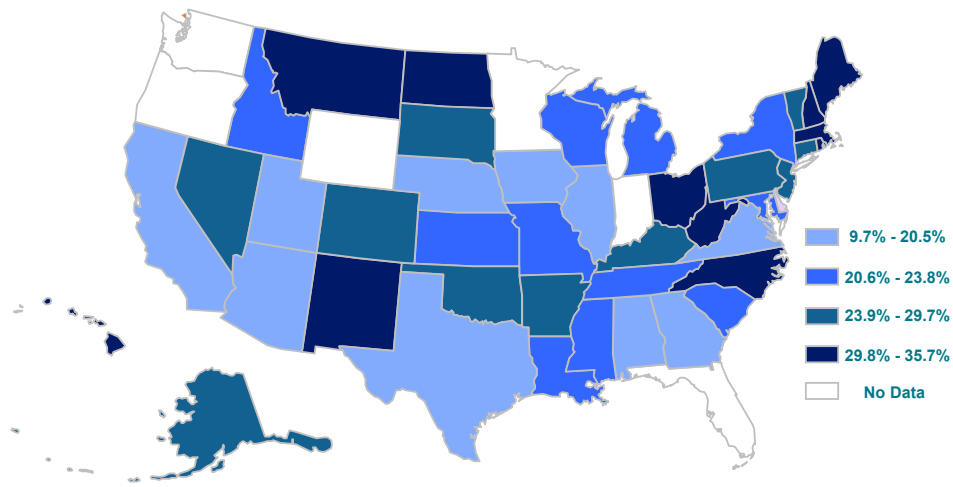
*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 43 states and 27 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 9.7% to 35.7%. The median across states was 23.9%. The range across cities was 7.1% to 40.2%. The median across cities was 13.9%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used an Electronic Vapor Product*

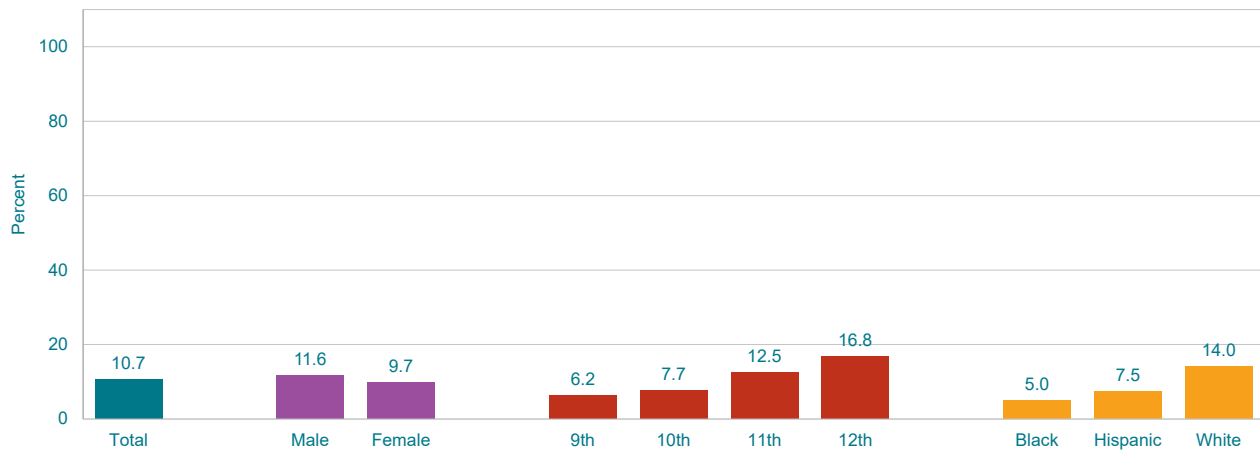


Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 9.7% to 35.7%. Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, Utah, Virginia, range from 9.7% to 20.5%. Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Wisconsin, range from 20.6% to 23.8%. Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Kentucky, Nevada, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 23.9% to 29.7%. Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 29.8% to 35.7%. Florida, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

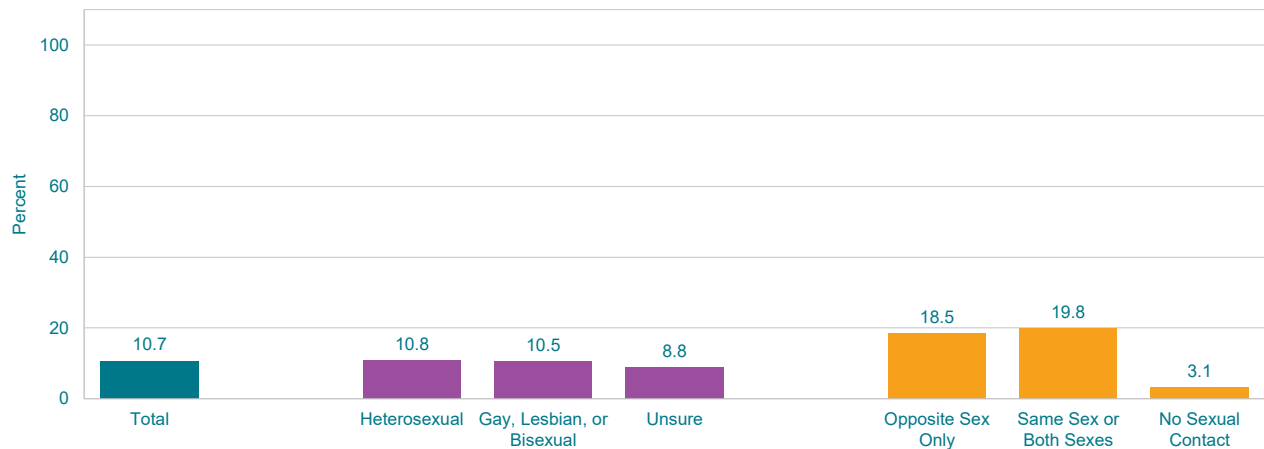
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage 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 10.7. The percentage for Male students is 11.6. The percentage for Female students is 9.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 12.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.8. The percentage for Black students is 5.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.5. The percentage for White students is 14.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



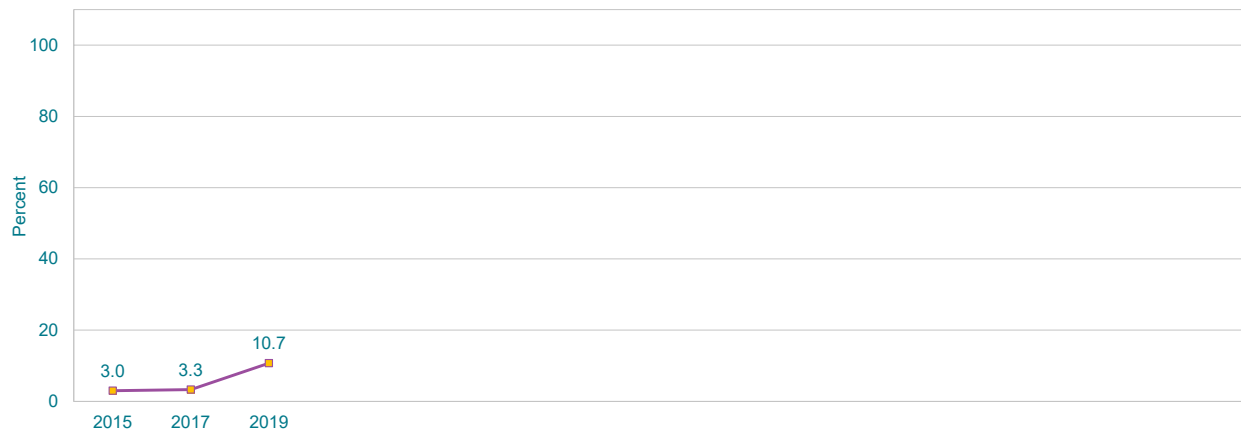
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage 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 10.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 10.8. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 10.5. The percentage for Unsure students is 8.8. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 18.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 19.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 3.1. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,* 2015-2019†



*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

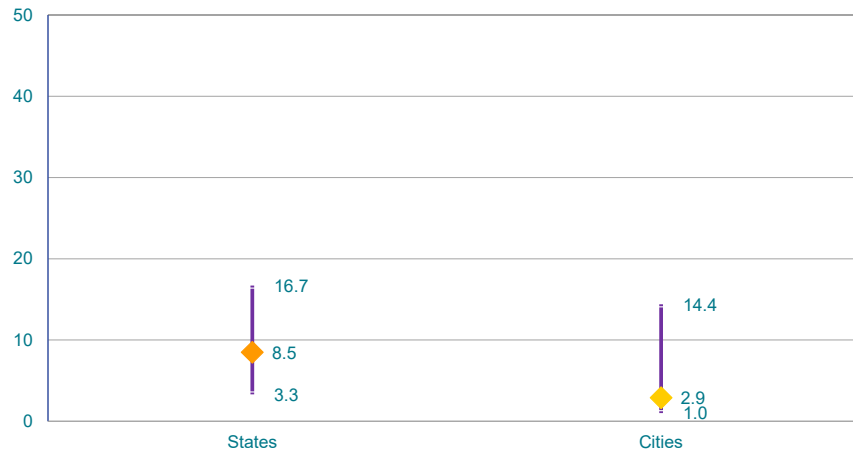
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 10.7.

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 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently,* Across 43 States and 27 Cities, 2019



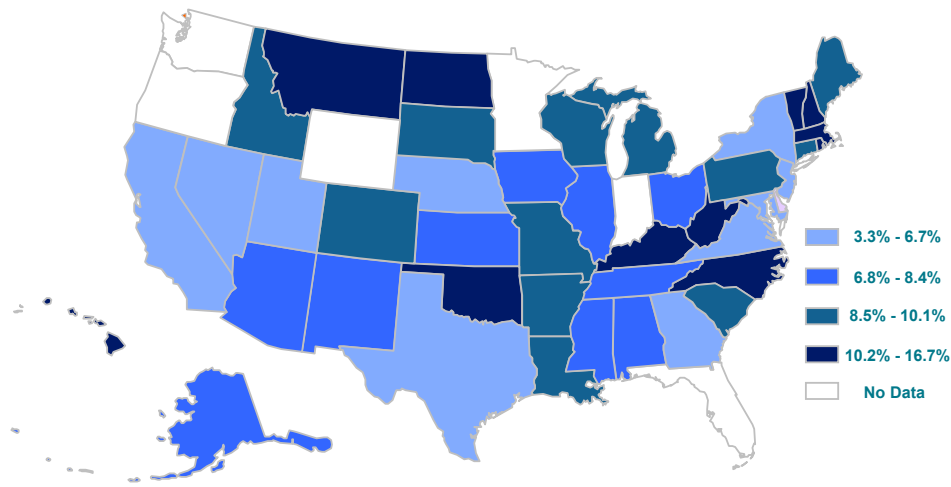
*On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 43 states and 27 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 3.3% to 16.7%. The median across states was 8.5%. The range across cities was 1.0% to 14.4%. The median across cities was 2.9%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Frequently*

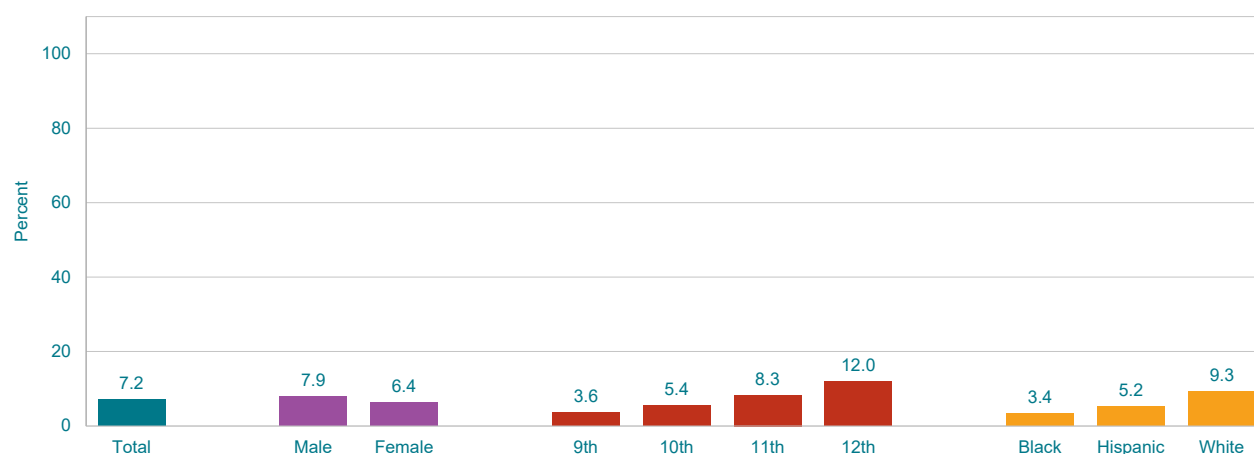


On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product frequently, 2019. The values range from 3.3% to 16.7%. California, Georgia, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Utah, Virginia, range from 3.3% to 6.7%. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, Ohio, Tennessee, range from 6.8% to 8.4%. Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin, range from 8.5% to 10.1%. Hawaii, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 10.2% to 16.7%. Florida, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* by Sex,[†] Grade,[‡] and Race/Ethnicity,[‡] 2019



*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

[†]M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

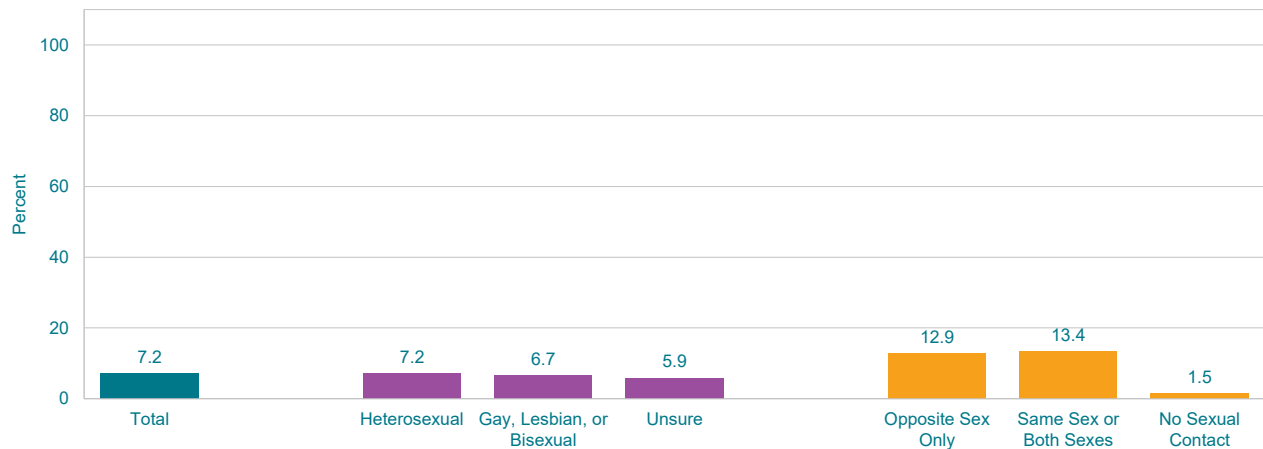
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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

The percentage for all students is 7.2. The percentage for Male students is 7.9. The percentage for Female students is 6.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 12.0. The percentage for Black students is 3.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.2. The percentage for White students is 9.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



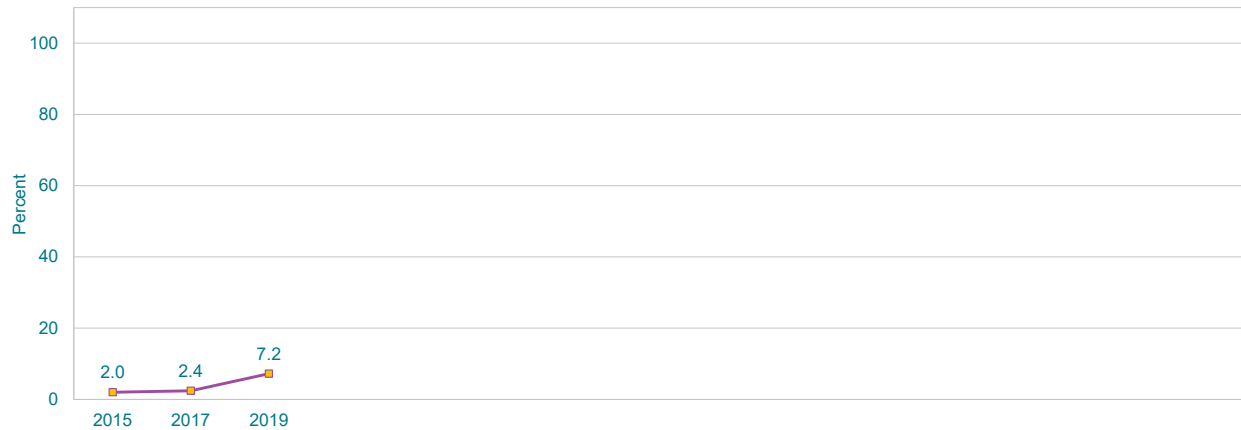
*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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

The percentage for all students is 7.2. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 7.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 6.7. The percentage for Unsure students is 5.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 12.9. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 13.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* 2015-2019†



*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

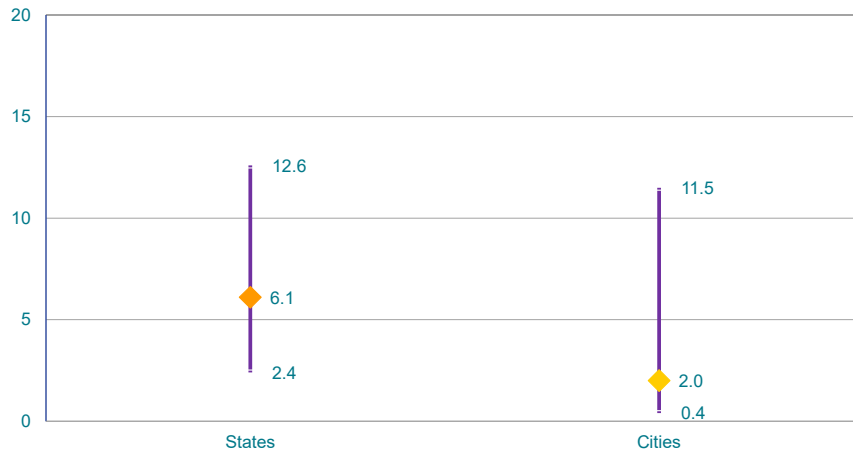
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 for high school students who currently used electronic vapor products 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. The percentage for 2019 is 7.2.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily,* Across 43 States and 27 Cities, 2019



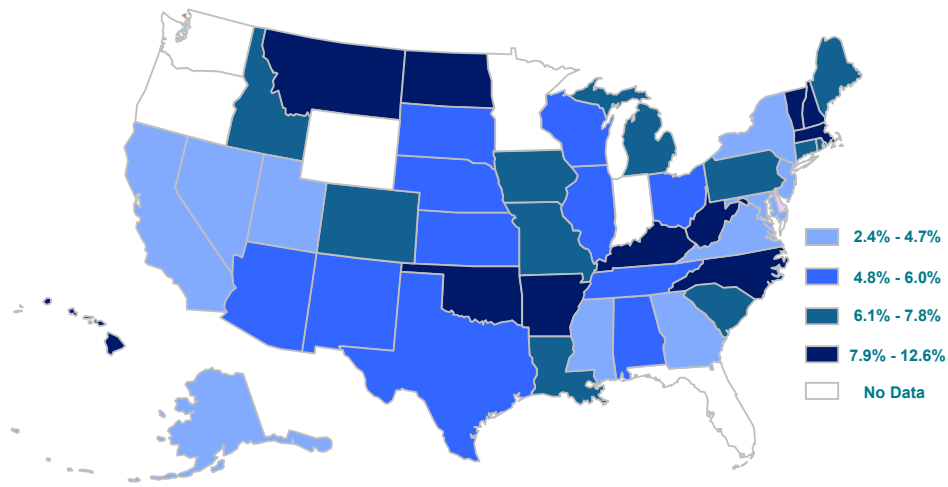
*On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 43 states and 27 cities for high school students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 2.4% to 12.6%. The median across states was 6.1%. The range across cities was 0.4% to 11.5%. The median across cities was 2%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Electronic Vapor Products Daily*

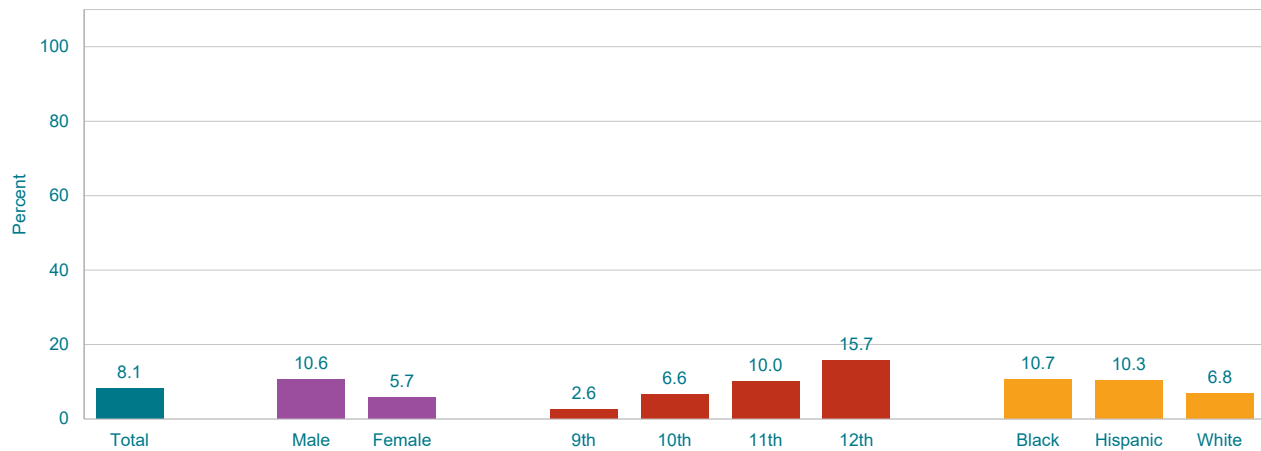


On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product daily, 2019. The values range from 2.4% to 12.6%. Alaska, California, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Utah, Virginia, range from 2.4% to 4.7%. Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 4.8% to 6.0%. Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, range from 6.1% to 7.8%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 7.9% to 12.6%. Florida, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Own Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them in a Store,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*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
 †M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

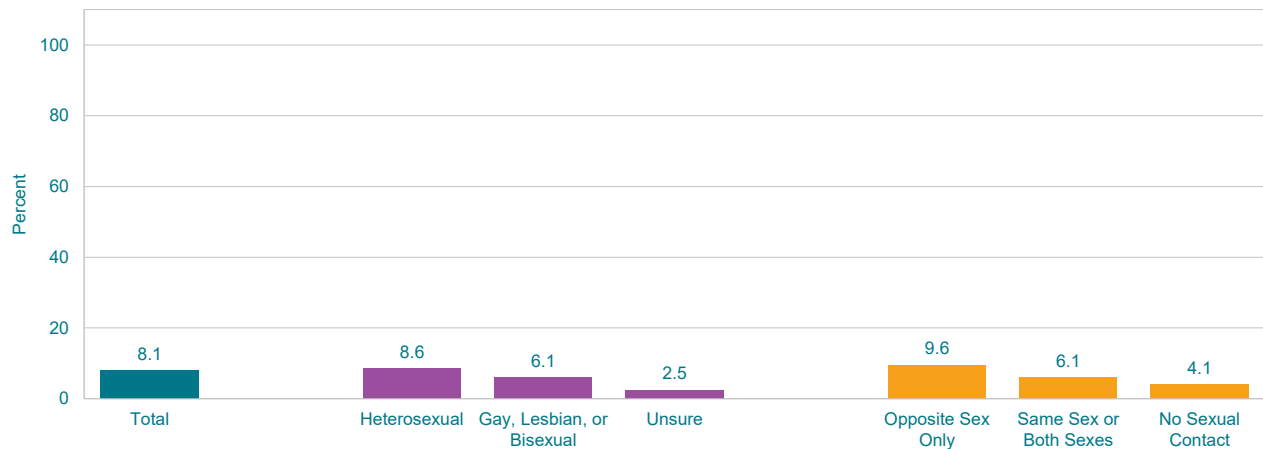
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.1. The percentage for Male students is 10.6. The percentage for Female students is 5.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 15.7. The percentage for Black students is 10.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.3. The percentage for White students is 6.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Own Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them in a Store,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



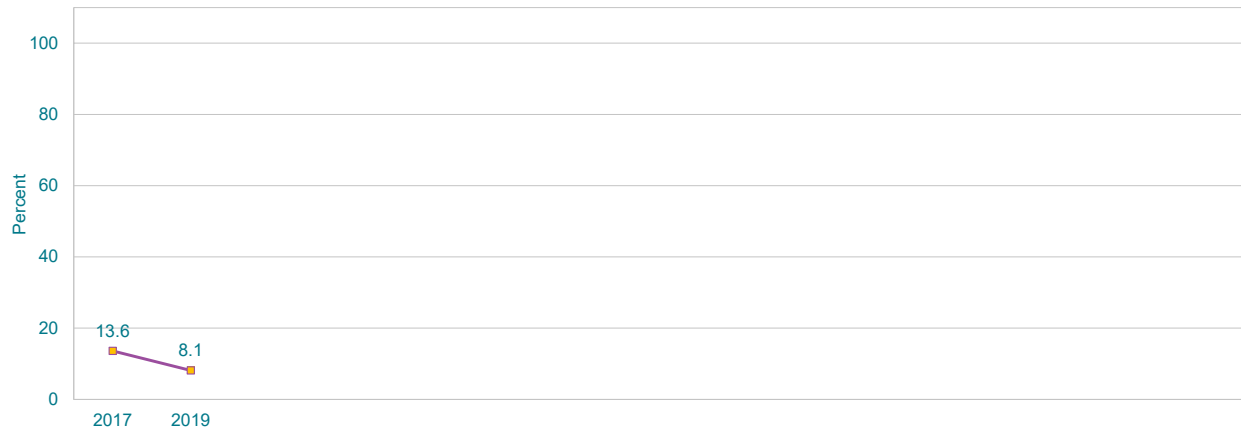
*Such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 8.6. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 6.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 2.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 9.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 6.1. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 4.1. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Own Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them in a Store,* 2017-2019†



*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

†Decreased 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

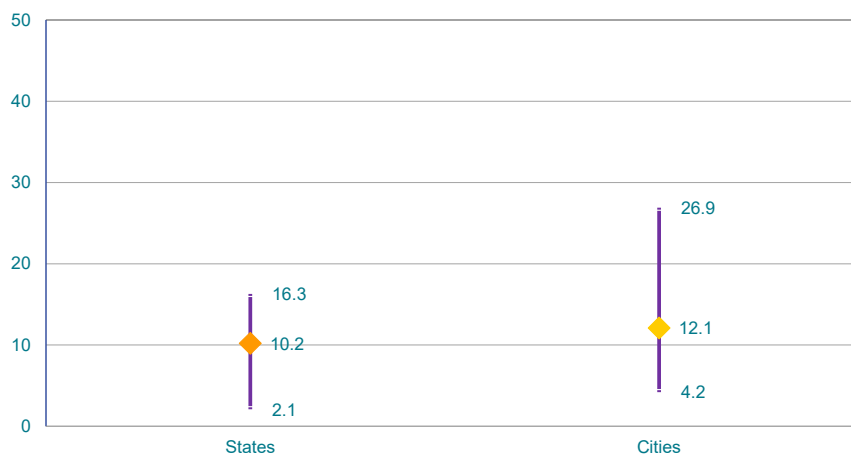
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2017 through 2019 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 percentage for 2017 is 13.6. The percentage for 2019 is 8.1.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2017 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Own Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them in a Store,* Across 36 States and 16 Cities, 2019



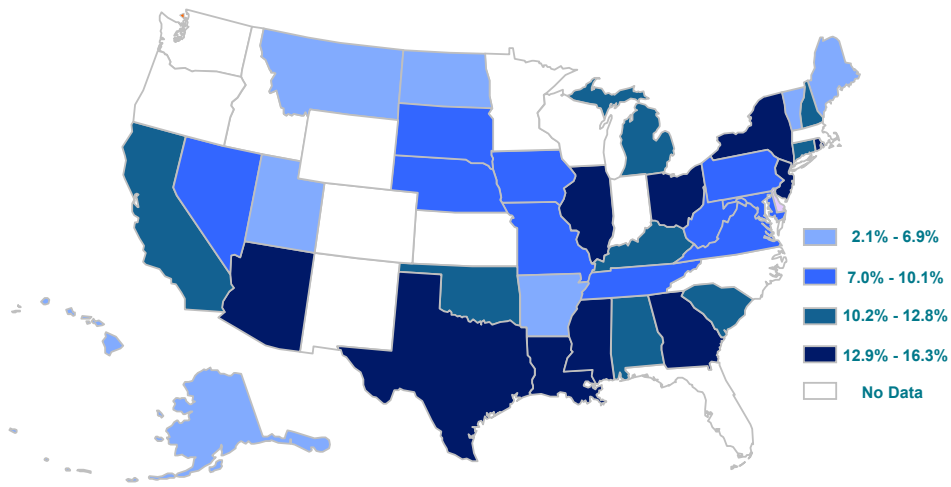
*Such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 16 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 2.1% to 16.3%. The median across states was 10.2%. The range across cities was 4.2% to 26.9%. The median across cities was 12.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Own Electronic Vapor Products by Buying Them in a Store*

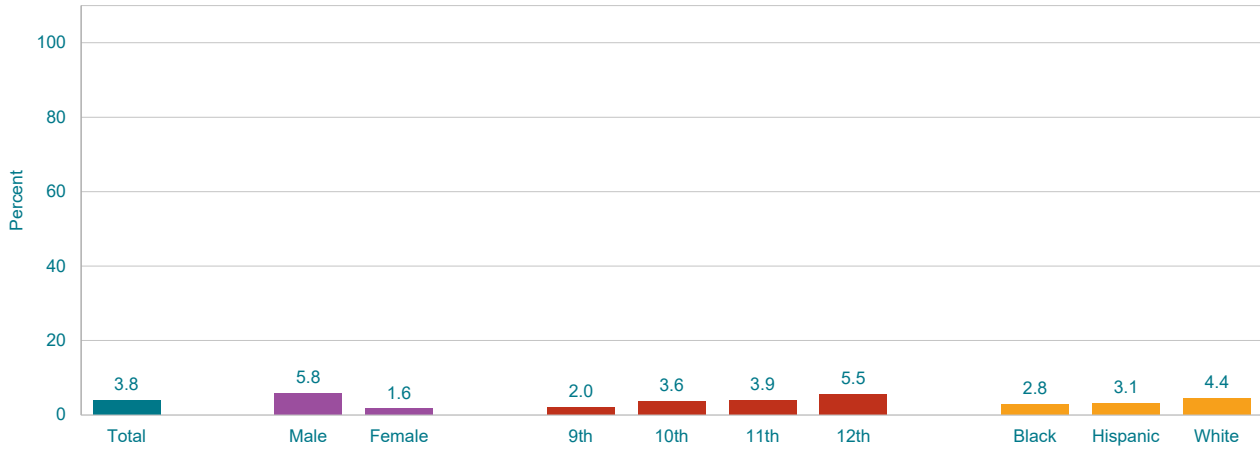


Such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 2.1% to 16.3%. Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, range from 2.1% to 6.9%. Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 7.0% to 10.1%. Alabama, California, Connecticut, Kentucky, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 10.2% to 12.8%. Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 12.9% to 16.3%. Wisconsin, New Mexico, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Kansas, Idaho, Florida, Colorado, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
 †M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

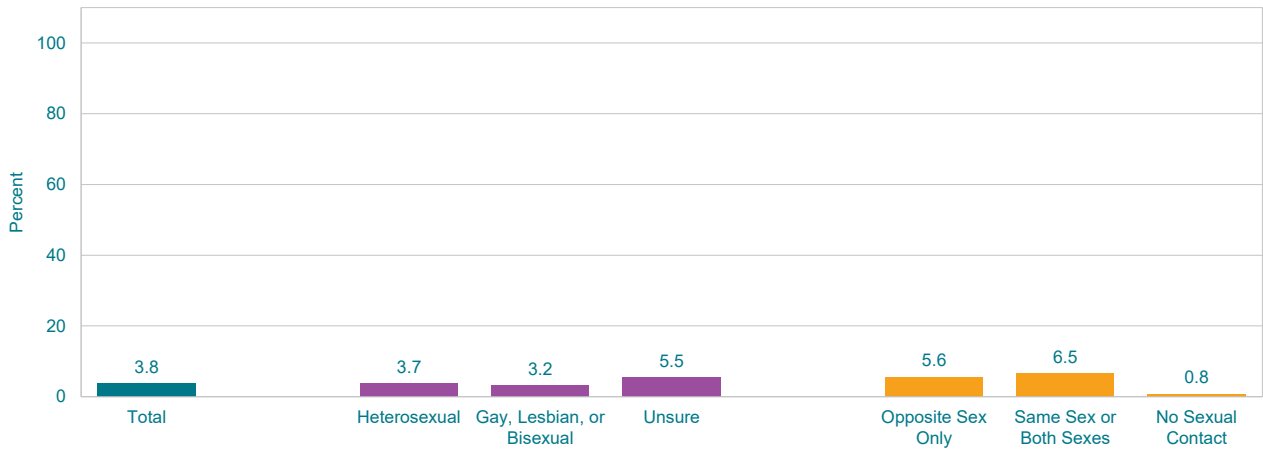
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, 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 5.8. The percentage for Female students is 1.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for Black students is 2.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.1. The percentage for White students is 4.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



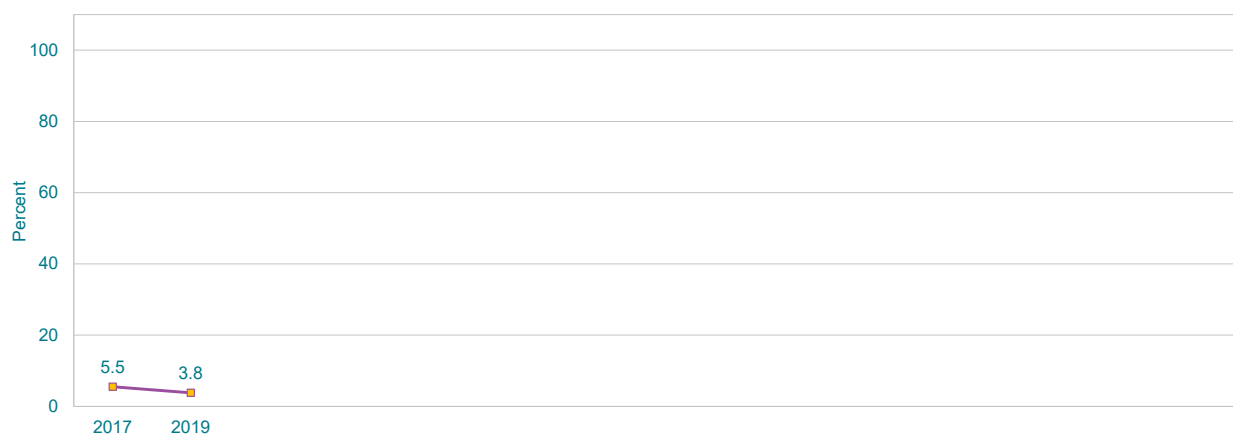
*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 3.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 3.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 3.2. The percentage for Unsure students is 5.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 5.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 6.5. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.8. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* 2017-2019†



*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

†Decreased 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2017 through 2019 for high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for 2017 is 5.5. The percentage for 2019 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 decreased from 2017 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* Across 36 States and 21 Cities, 2019



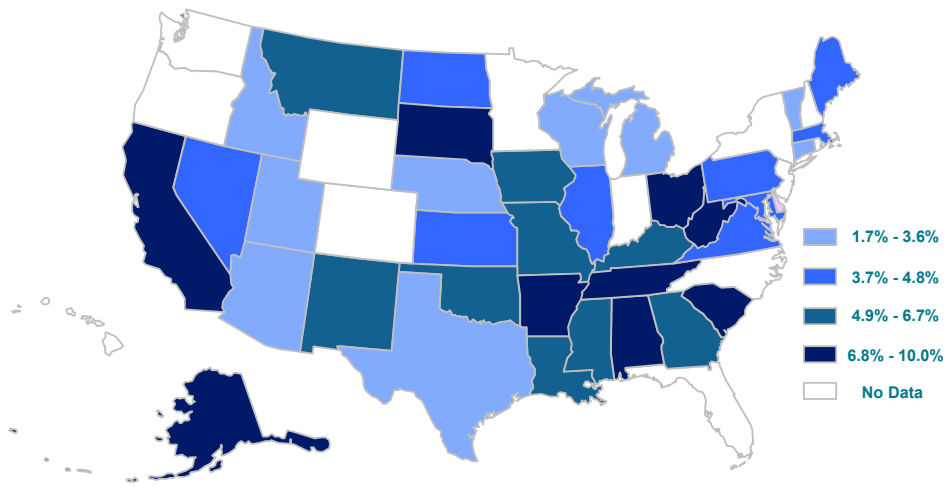
*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 21 cities for high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 1.7% to 10.0%. The median across states was 4.8%. The range across cities was 1.7% to 6.9%. The median across cities was 3.3%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco*

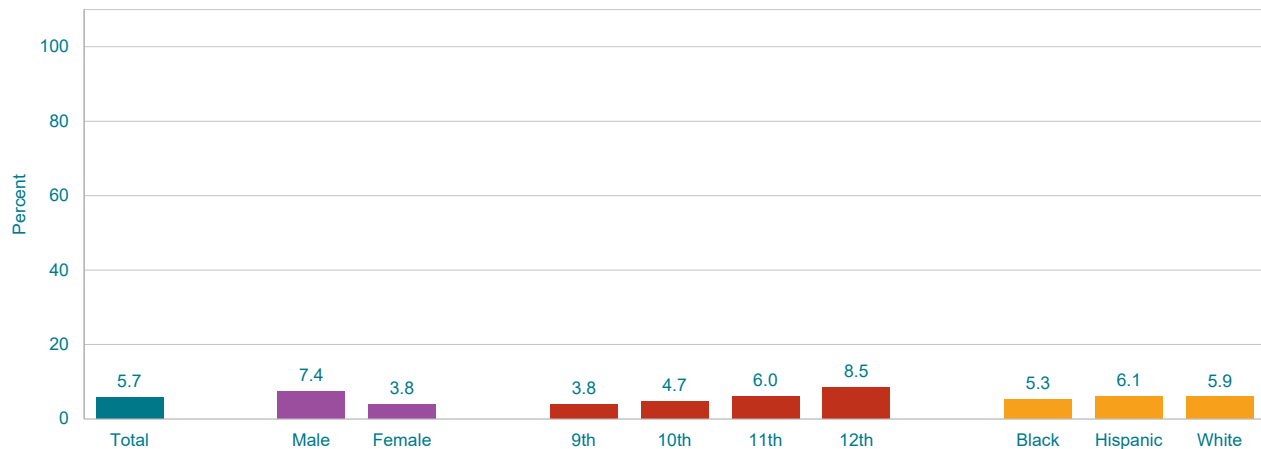


Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), 2019. The values range from 1.7% to 10%. Arizona, Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 1.7% to 3.6%. Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 3.7% to 4.8%. Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, range from 4.9% to 6.7%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 6.8% to 10.0%. Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Colorado, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
 †M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

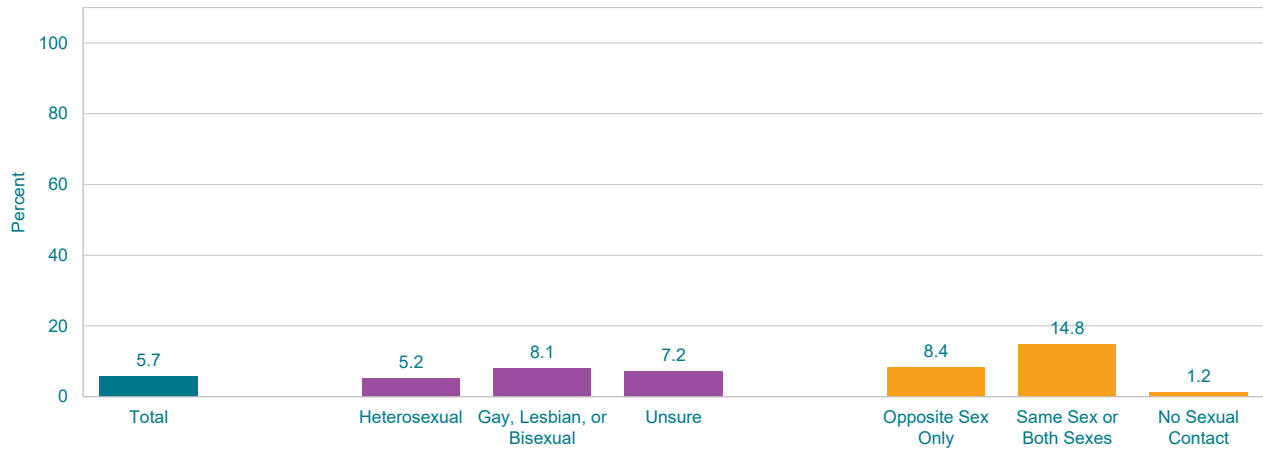
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 5.7. The percentage for Male students is 7.4. The percentage for Female students is 3.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.5. The percentage for Black students is 5.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.1. The percentage for White students is 5.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



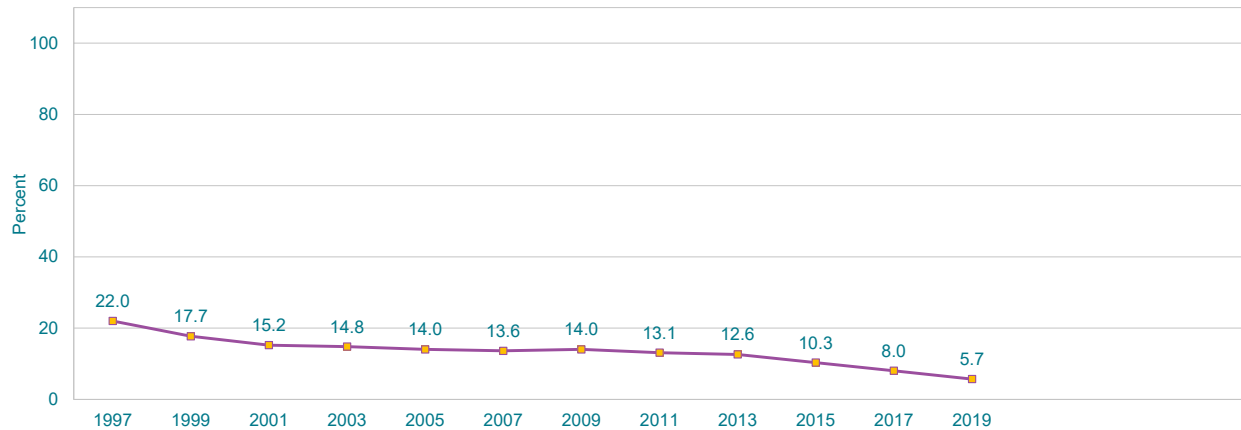
*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 5.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 5.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 8.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 7.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 8.4. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 14.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* 1997-2019†



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

†Decreased 1997-2019, decreased 1997-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

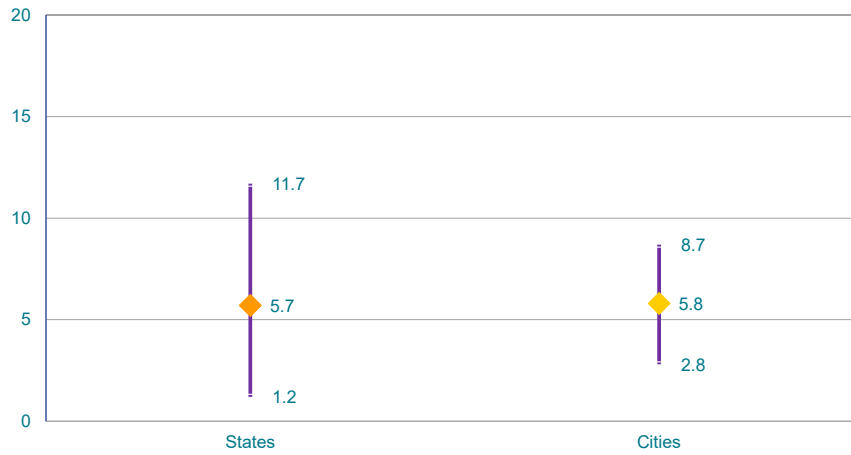
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1997 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 5.7.

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 1997 to 2019, decreased from 1997 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* Across 36 States and 20 Cities, 2019



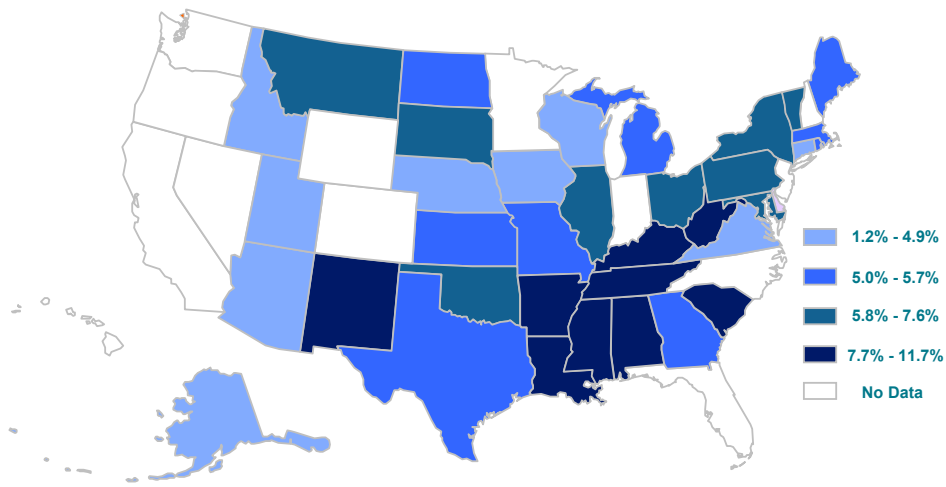
*Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 20 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 1.2% to 11.7%. The median across states was 5.7%. The range across cities was 2.8% to 8.7%. The median across cities was 5.8%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars*

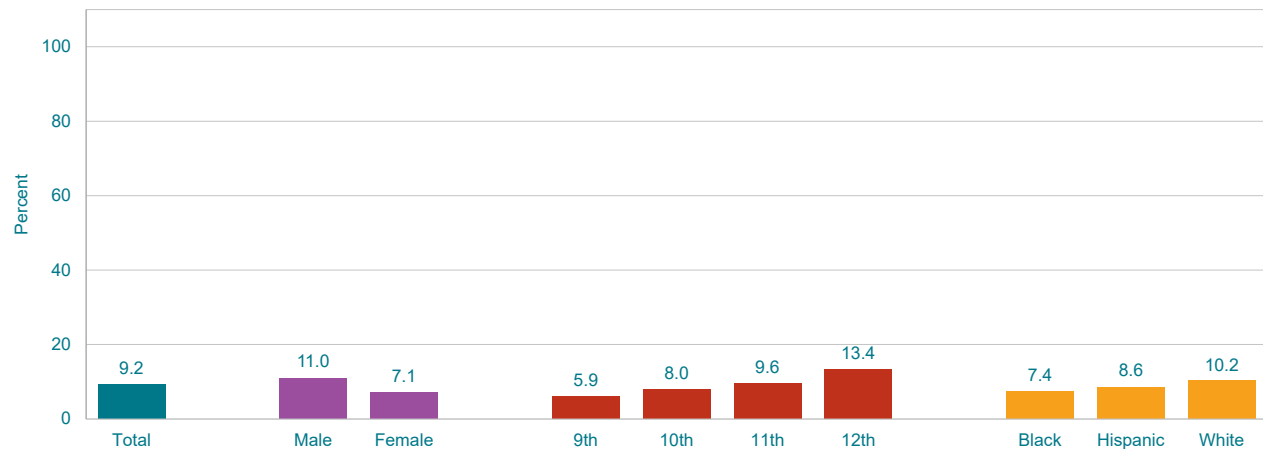


Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 1.2% to 11.7%. Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 1.2% to 4.9%. Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 5.0% to 5.7%. Illinois, Maryland, Montana, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 5.8% to 7.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 7.7% to 11.7%. Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Colorado, California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



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

†M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

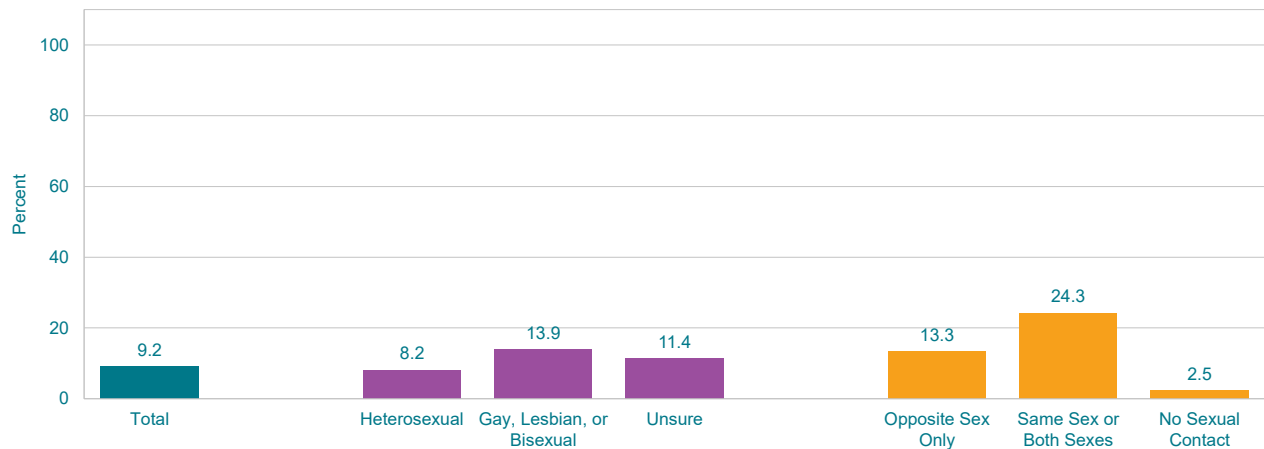
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 9.2. The percentage for Male students is 11.0. The percentage for Female students is 7.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.4. The percentage for Black students is 7.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.6. The percentage for White students is 10.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



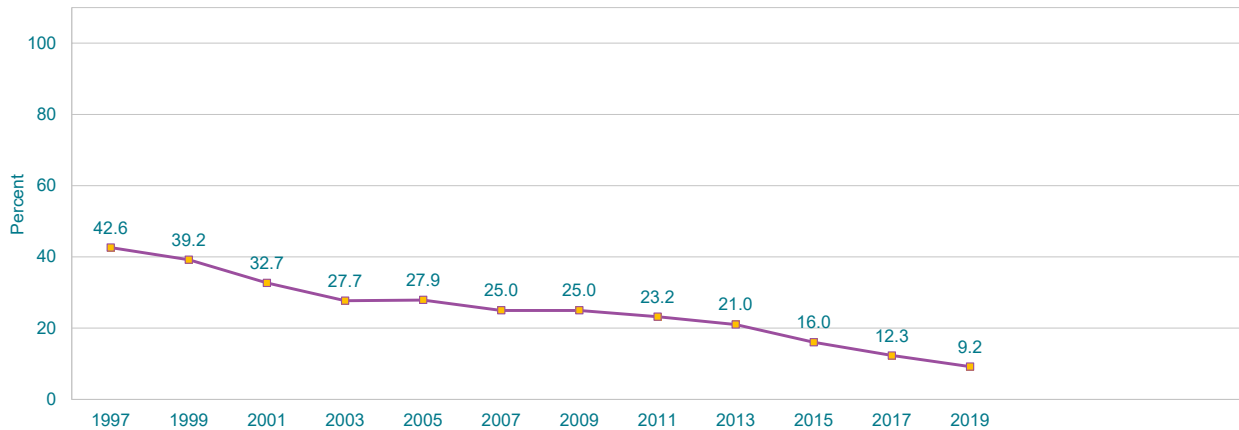
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 9.2. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 8.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 13.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 11.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 13.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 24.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 2.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* 1997-2019†



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

†Decreased 1997-2019, decreased 1997-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

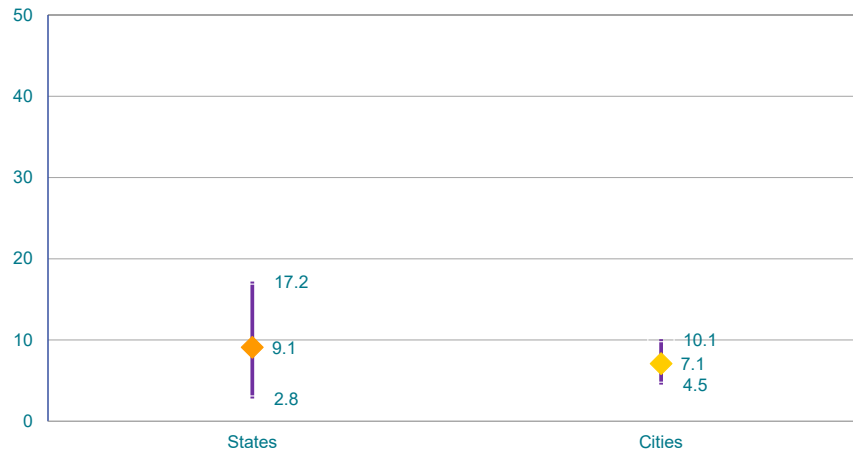
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1997 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 9.2.

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 1997 to 2019, decreased from 1997 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars,* Across 36 States and 19 Cities, 2019



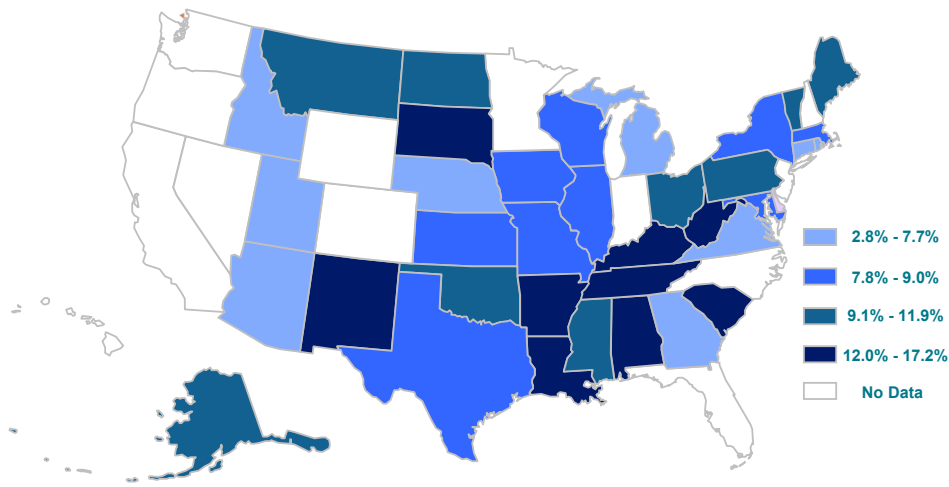
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 19 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 2.8% to 17.2%. The median across states was 9.1%. The range across cities was 4.5% to 10.1%. The median across cities was 7.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars*

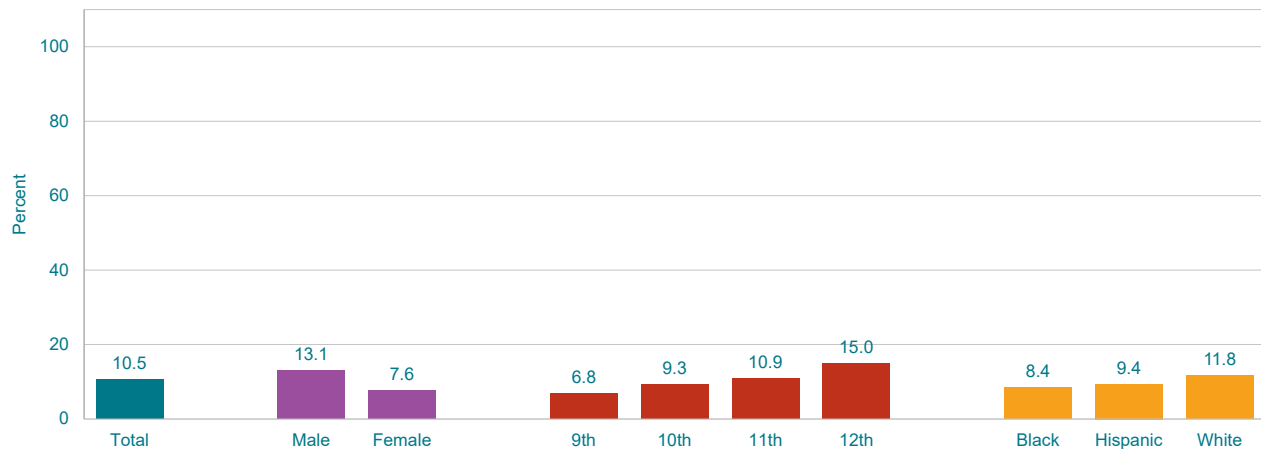


On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars, 2019. The values range from 2.8% to 17.2%. Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, range from 2.8% to 7.7%. Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 7.8% to 9.0%. Alaska, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont, range from 9.1% to 11.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 12.0% to 17.2%. Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Colorado, California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



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

†M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

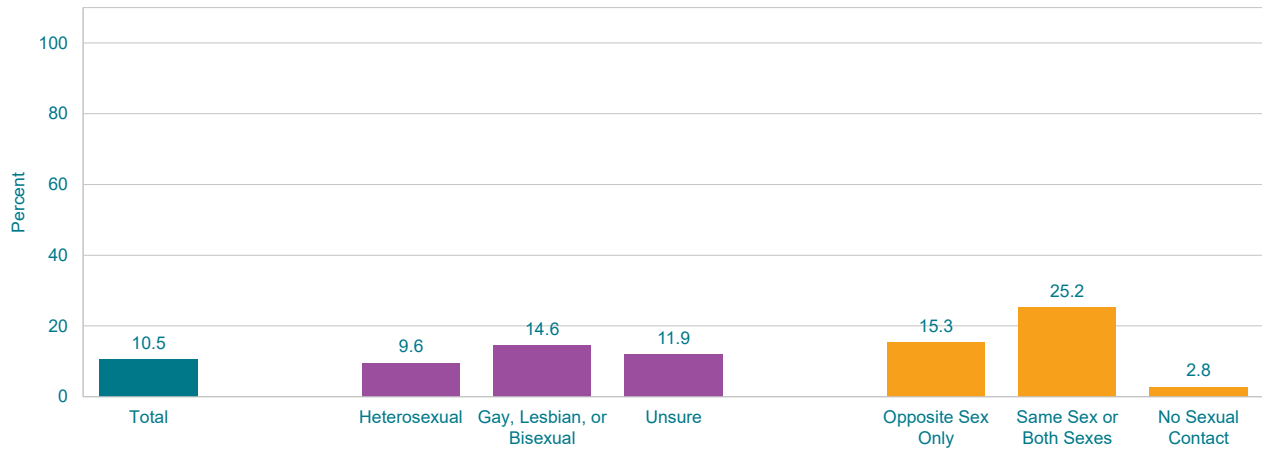
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 10.5. The percentage for Male students is 13.1. The percentage for Female students is 7.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 15.0. The percentage for Black students is 8.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.4. The percentage for White students is 11.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



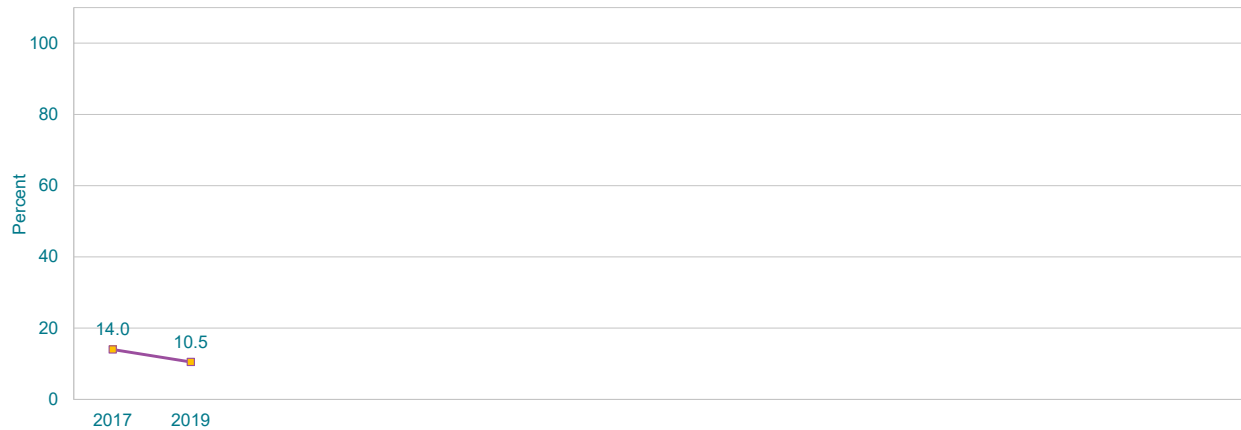
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 10.5. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 9.6. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 14.6. The percentage for Unsure students is 11.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 15.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 25.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 2.8. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco,* 2017-2019†



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

†Decreased 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2017 through 2019 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 percentage for 2017 is 14.0. The percentage for 2019 is 10.5.

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 2017 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco,* Across 34 States and 18 Cities, 2019



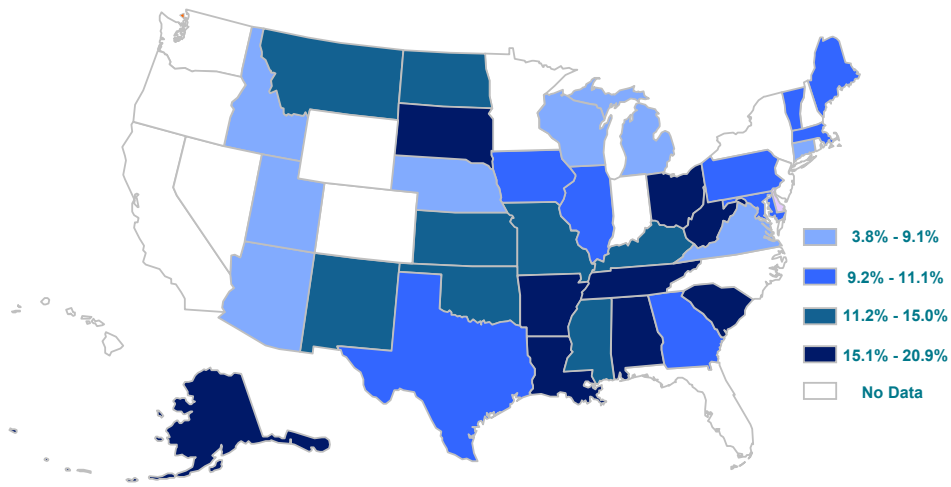
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 18 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 3.8% to 20.9%. The median across states was 11.1%. The range across cities was 5.4% to 11.7%. The median across cities was 7.9%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco*

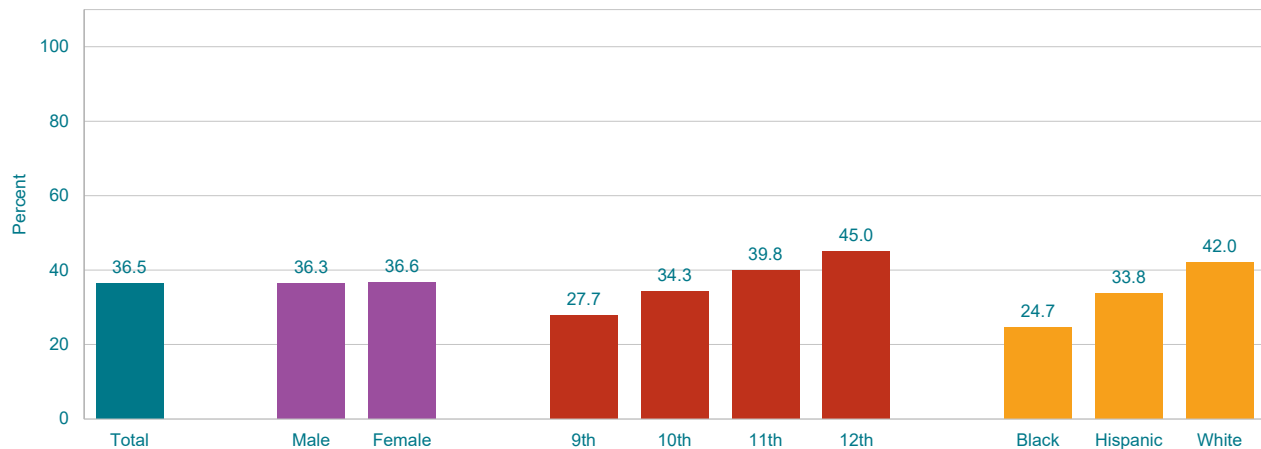


On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco, 2019. The values range from 3.8% to 20.9%. Arizona, Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 3.8% to 9.1%. Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, range from 9.2% to 11.1%. Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, range from 11.2% to 15.0%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Louisiana, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 15.1% to 20.9%. Rhode Island, New York, Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Colorado, California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



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

†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

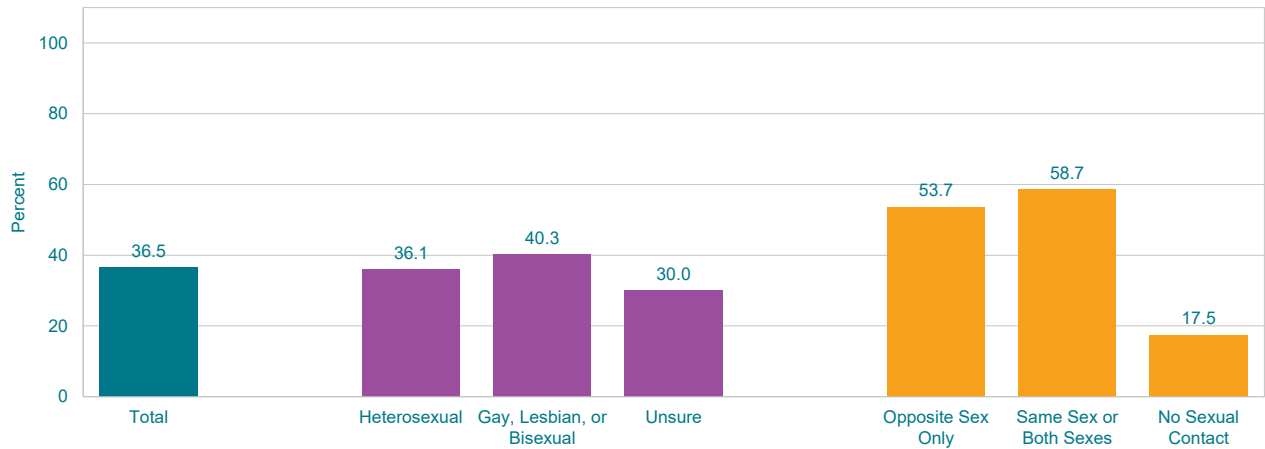
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 36.5. The percentage for Male students is 36.3. The percentage for Female students is 36.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 27.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 34.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 39.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 45.0. The percentage for Black students is 24.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 33.8. The percentage for White students is 42.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



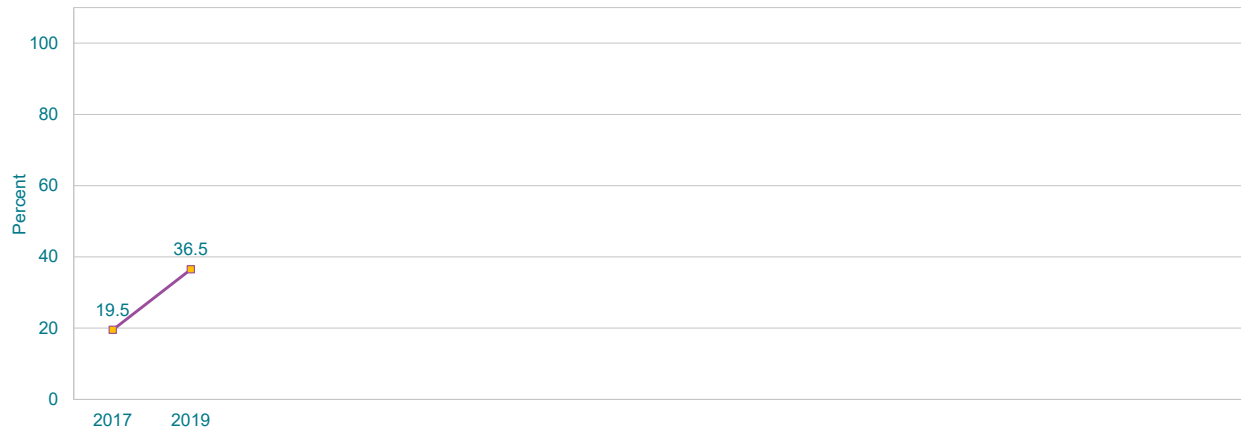
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 36.5. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 36.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 40.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 30.0. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 53.7. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 58.7. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 17.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products,* 2017-2019[†]



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

[†]Increased 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

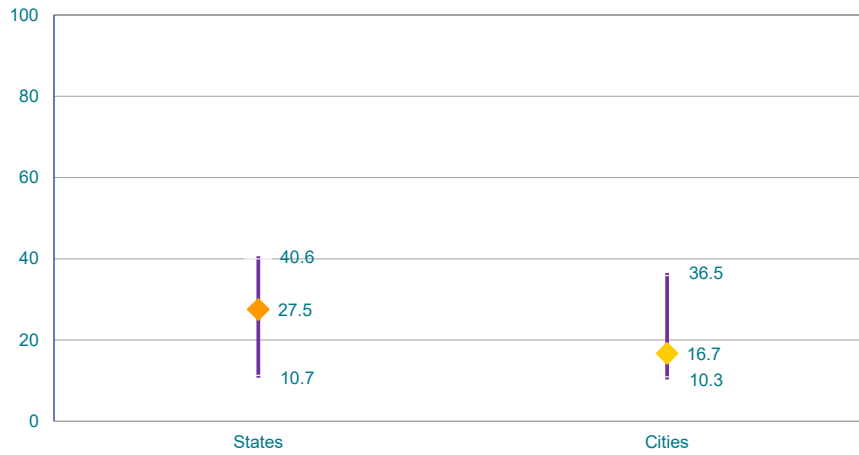
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2017 through 2019 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 percentage for 2017 is 19.5. The percentage for 2019 is 36.5.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2017 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products,* Across 34 States and 18 Cities, 2019



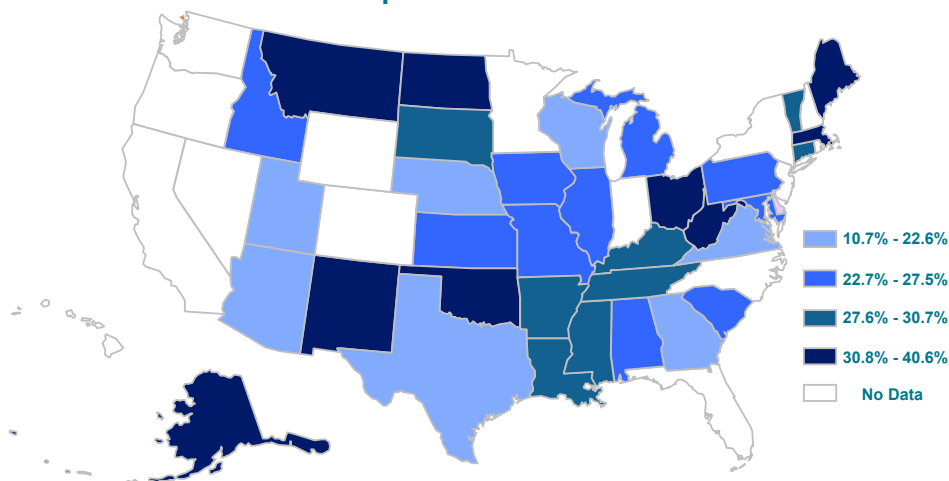
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 18 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 10.7% to 40.6%. The median across states was 27.5%. The range across cities was 10.3% to 36.5%. The median across cities was 16.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or Used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products*

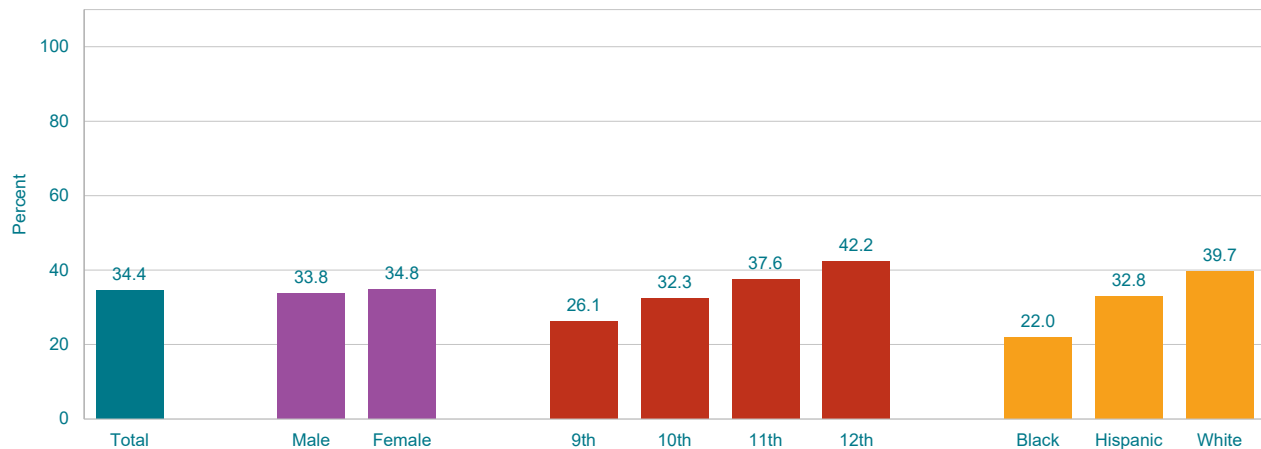


On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products, 2019. The values range from 10.7% to 40.6%. Arizona, Georgia, Nebraska, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 10.7% to 22.6%. Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, range from 22.7% to 27.5%. Arkansas, Connecticut, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 27.6% to 30.7%. Alaska, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 30.8% to 40.6%. Rhode Island, New York, Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Colorado, California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



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

†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

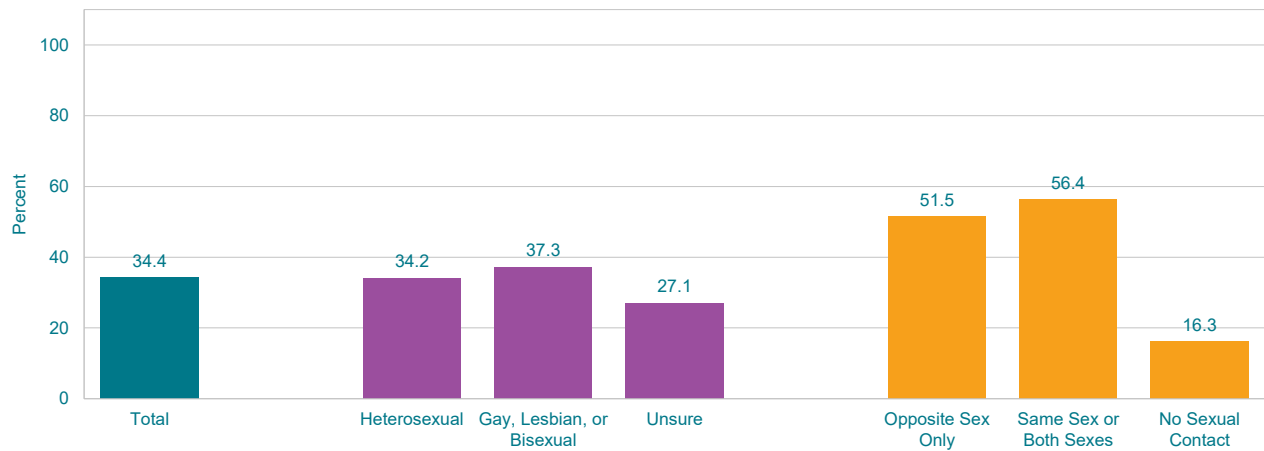
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 34.4. The percentage for Male students is 33.8. The percentage for Female students is 34.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 26.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 32.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 37.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 42.2. The percentage for Black students is 22.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 32.8. The percentage for White students is 39.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 34.4. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 34.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 37.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 27.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 51.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 56.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 16.3. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,* 2015-2019†



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

†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

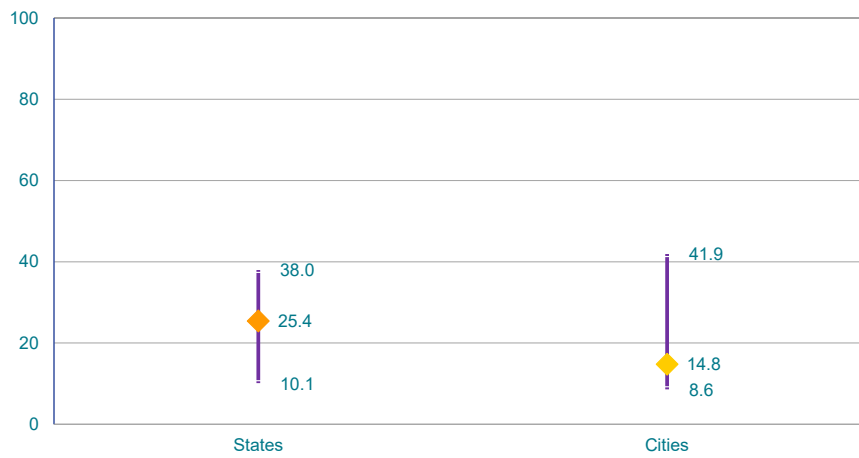
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for 2015 is 27.8. The percentage for 2017 is 16.9. The percentage for 2019 is 34.4.

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 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products,* Across 42 States and 26 Cities, 2019



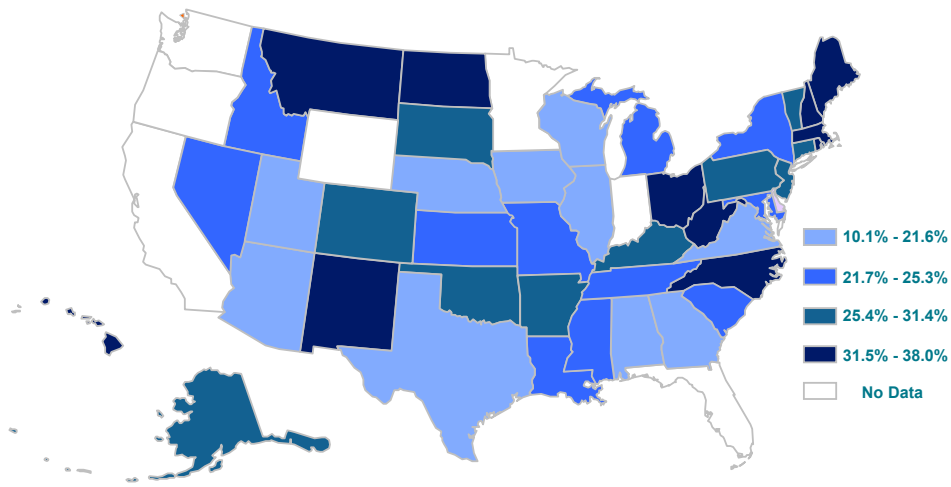
*On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 26 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

The range across states was 10.1% to 38.0%. The median across states was 25.4%. The range across cities was 8.6% to 41.9%. The median across cities was 14.8%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Used Electronic Vapor Products*

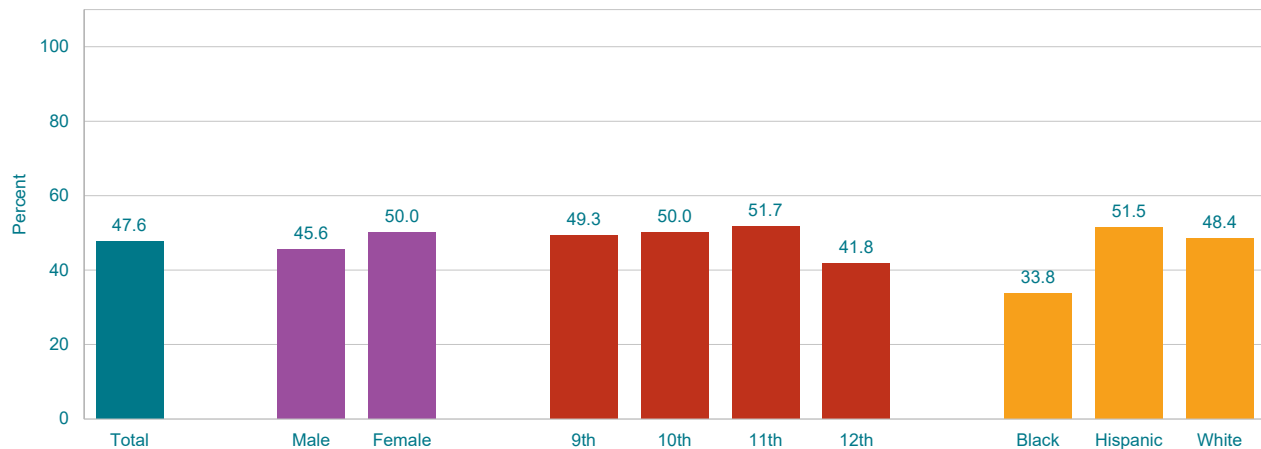


On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products, 2019. The values range from 10.1% to 38%. Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 10.1% to 21.6%. Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 21.7% to 25.3%. Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 25.4% to 31.4%. Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 31.5% to 38.0%. Florida, California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Using All Tobacco Products,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*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.
 †9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

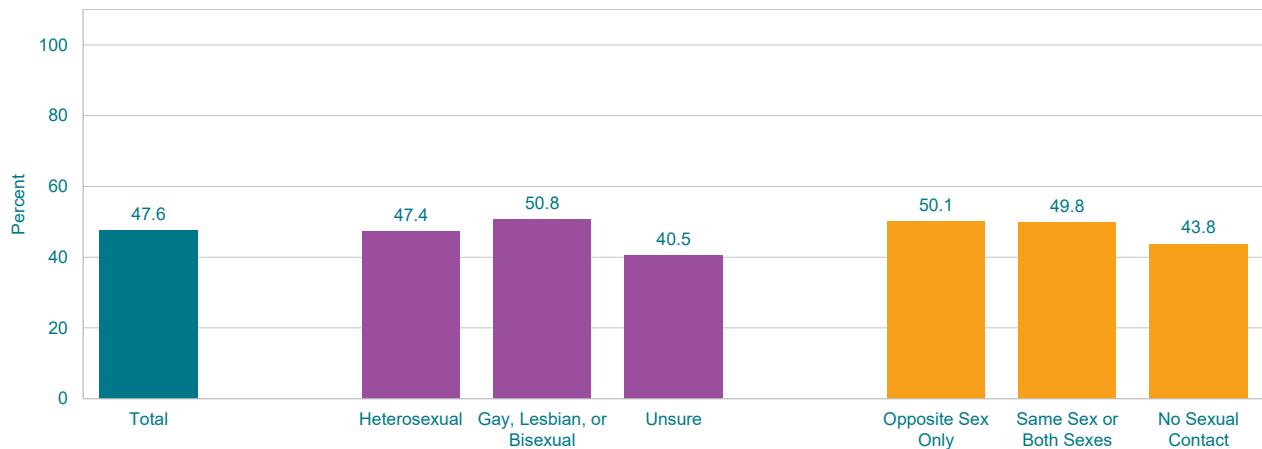
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 47.6. The percentage for Male students is 45.6. The percentage for Female students is 50.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 49.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 50.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 51.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 41.8. The percentage for Black students is 33.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 51.5. The percentage for White students is 48.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 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. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Using All Tobacco Products,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



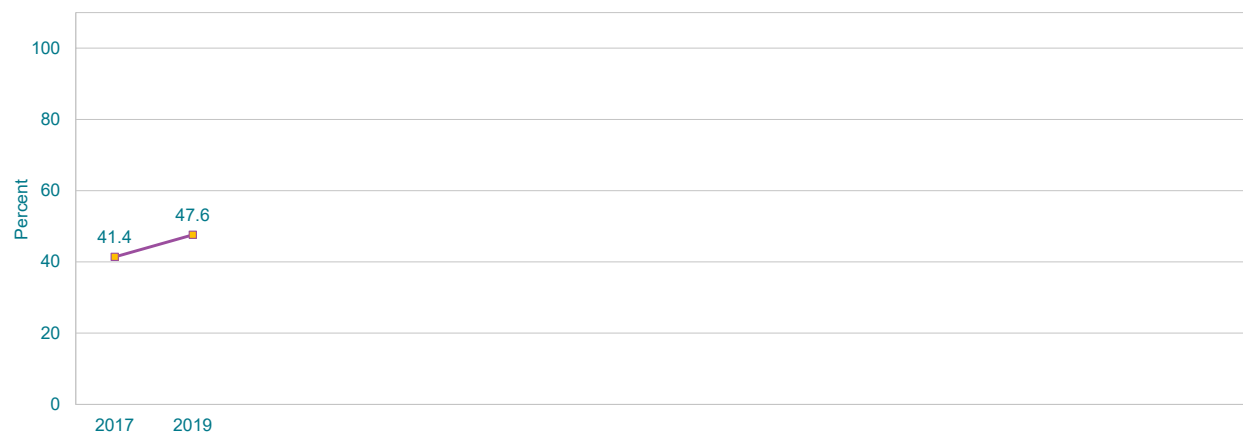
*Including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 47.6. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 47.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 50.8. The percentage for Unsure students is 40.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 50.1. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 49.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 43.8. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Using All Tobacco Products,* 2017-2019†



*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

†Increased 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

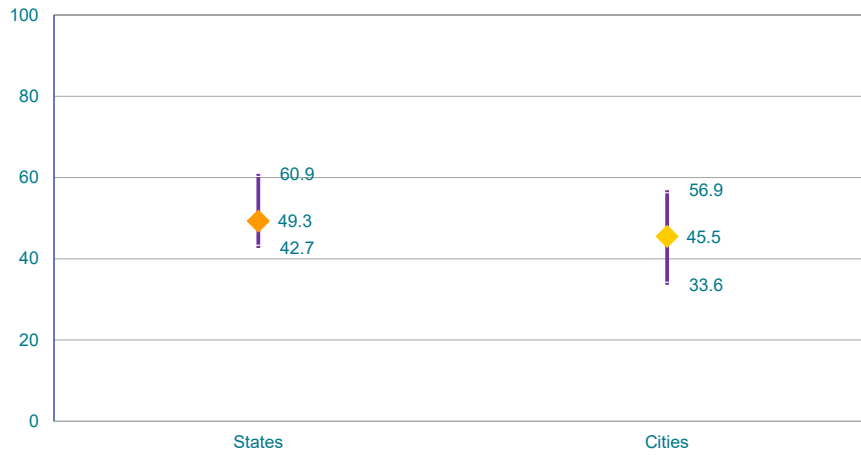
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2017 through 2019 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 percentage for 2017 is 41.4. The percentage for 2019 is 47.6.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2017 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Using All Tobacco Products,* Across 25 States and 21 Cities, 2019



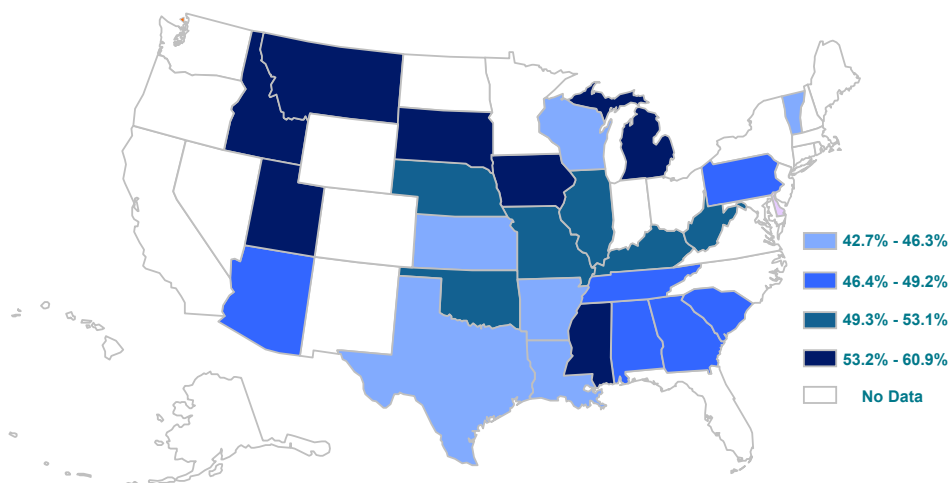
*Including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 25 states and 21 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 42.7% to 60.9%. The median across states was 49.3%. The range across cities was 33.6% to 56.9%. The median across cities was 45.5%.

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

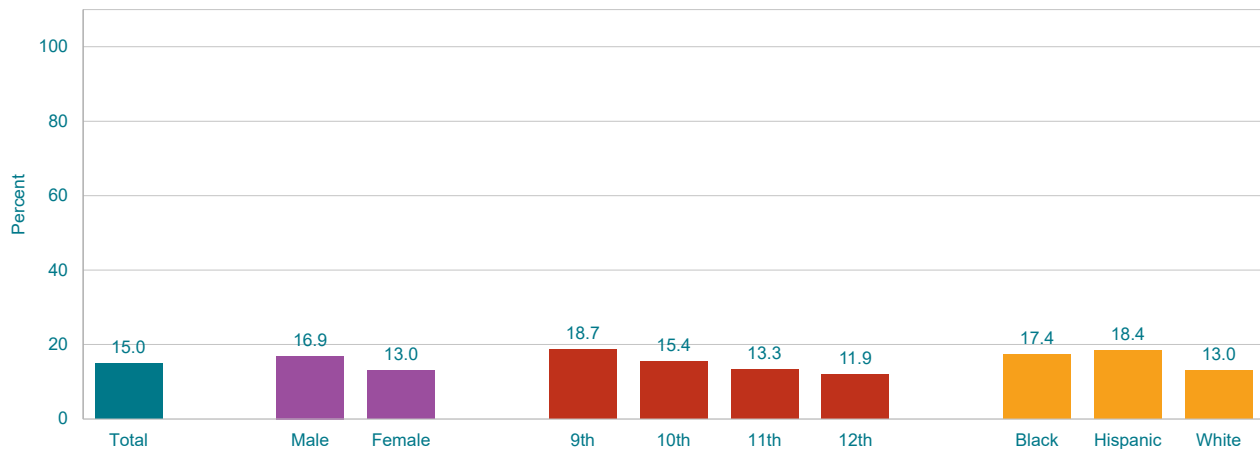
State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 42.7% to 60.9%. Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 42.7% to 46.3%. Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 46.4% to 49.2%. Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 49.3% to 53.1%. Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, range from 53.2% to 60.9%. Virginia, Rhode Island, Ohio, New York, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Dakota, North Carolina, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, California, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*Other than a few sips

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

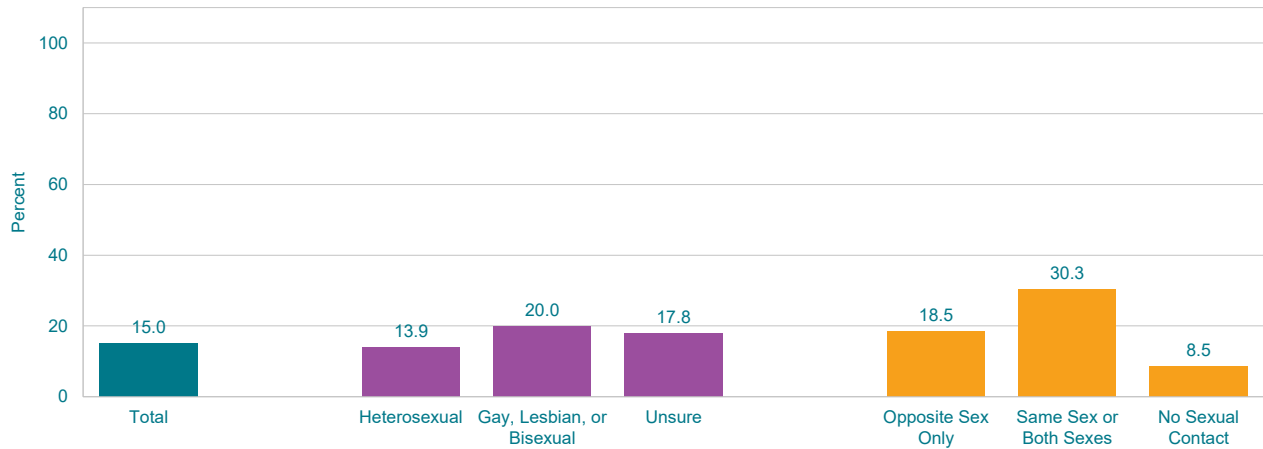
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 15.0. The percentage for Male students is 16.9. The percentage for Female students is 13.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 18.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 13.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 11.9. The percentage for Black students is 17.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 18.4. The percentage for White students is 13.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



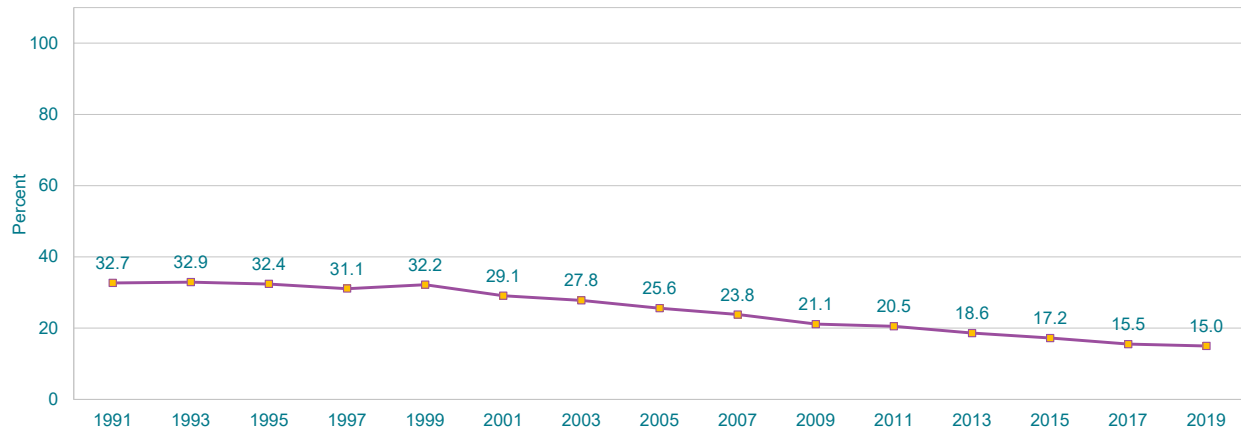
*Other than a few sips
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 15.0. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 13.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 20.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 17.8. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 18.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 30.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 8.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* 1991-2019†



*Other than a few sips

†Decreased 1991-2019, no change 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

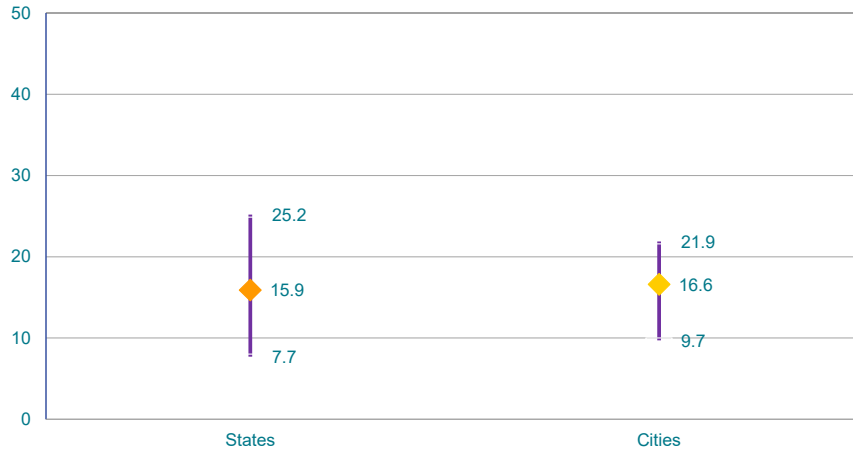
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 15.0.

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 2019, did not change from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years,* Across 43 States and 25 Cities, 2019



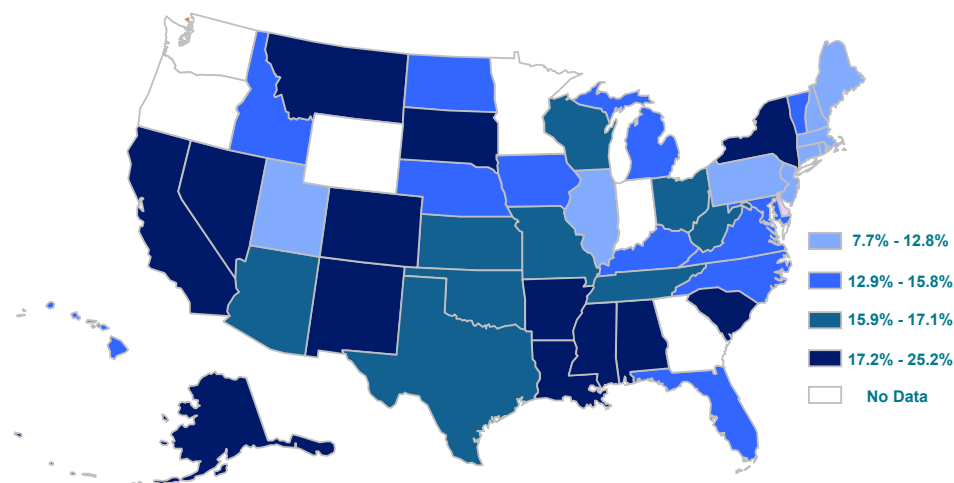
*Other than a few sips

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 43 states and 25 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 7.7% to 25.2%. The median across states was 15.9%. The range across cities was 9.7% to 21.9%. The median across cities was 16.6%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Before Age 13 Years*

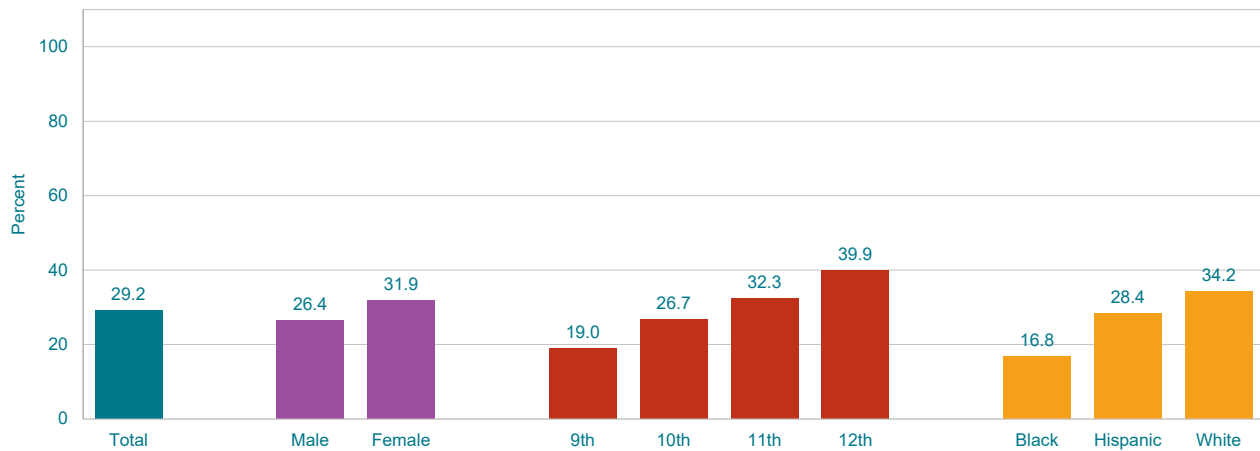


Other than a few sips

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips), 2019. The values range from 7.7% to 25.2%. Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 7.7% to 12.8%. Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, range from 12.9% to 15.8%. Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 15.9% to 17.1%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, South Dakota, range from 17.2% to 25.2%. Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



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

†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

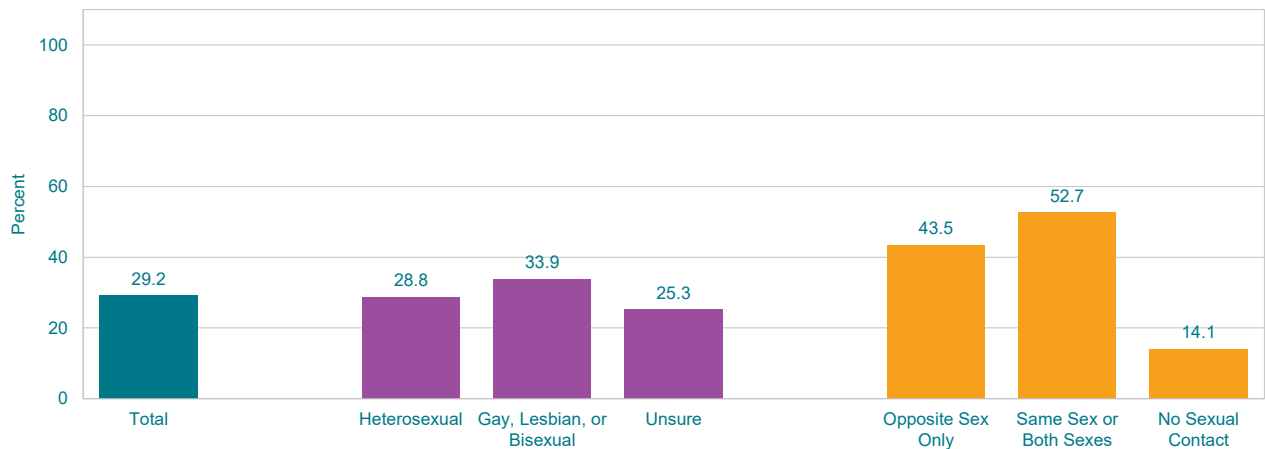
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 29.2. The percentage for Male students is 26.4. The percentage for Female students is 31.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 19.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 26.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 32.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 39.9. The percentage for Black students is 16.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 28.4. The percentage for White students is 34.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



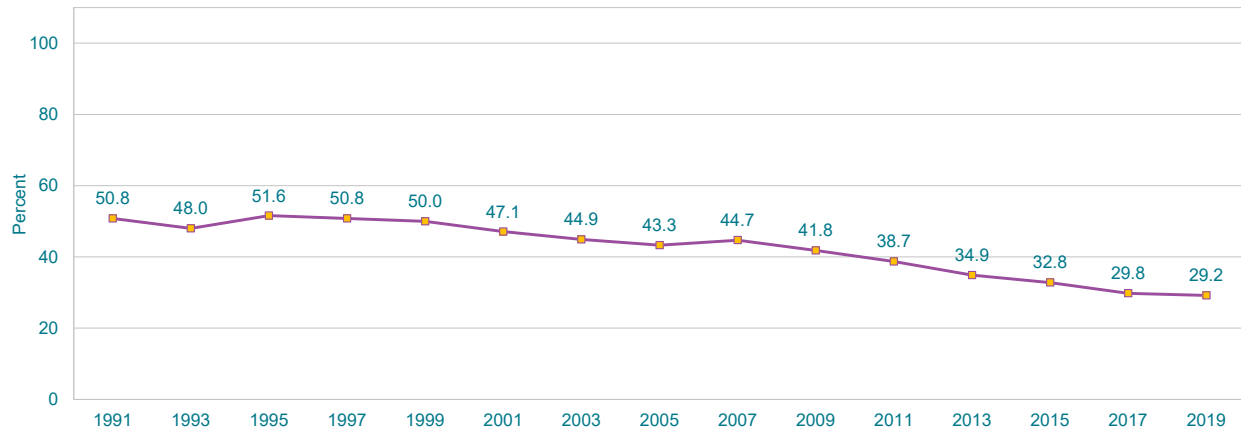
*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 29.2. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 28.8. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 33.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 25.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 43.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 52.7. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 14.1. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* 1991-2019†



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

†Decreased 1991-2019, decreased 1991-2007, decreased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

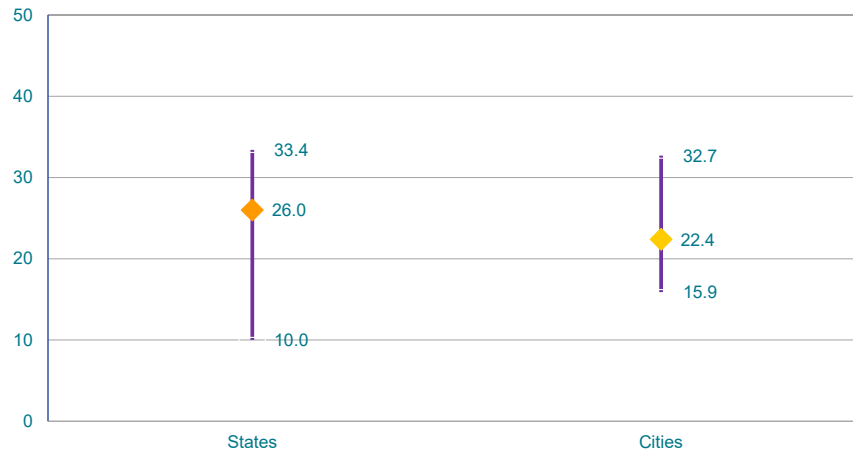
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 29.2.

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 2019, decreased from 1991 to 2007, and decreased from 2007 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol,* Across 44 States and 27 Cities, 2019



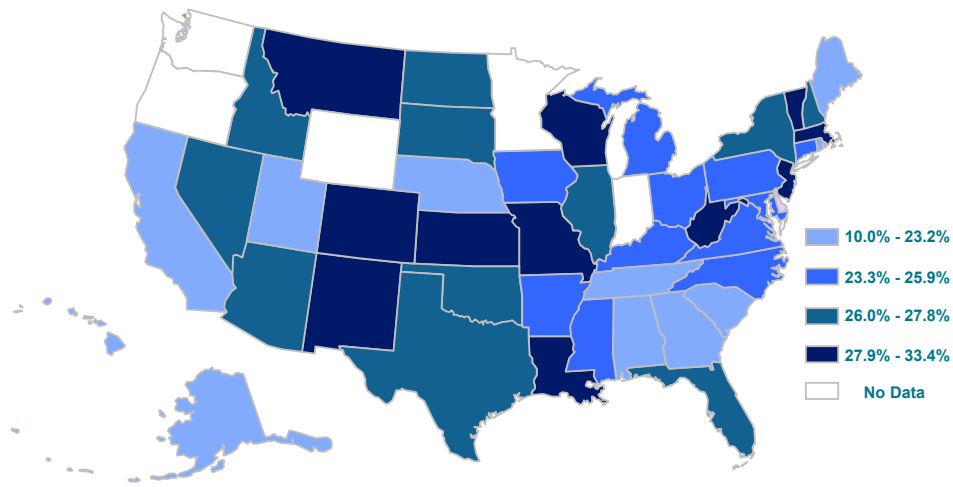
*At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 44 states and 27 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 10.0% to 33.4%. The median across states was 26%. The range across cities was 15.9% to 32.7%. The median across cities was 22.4%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Drank Alcohol*

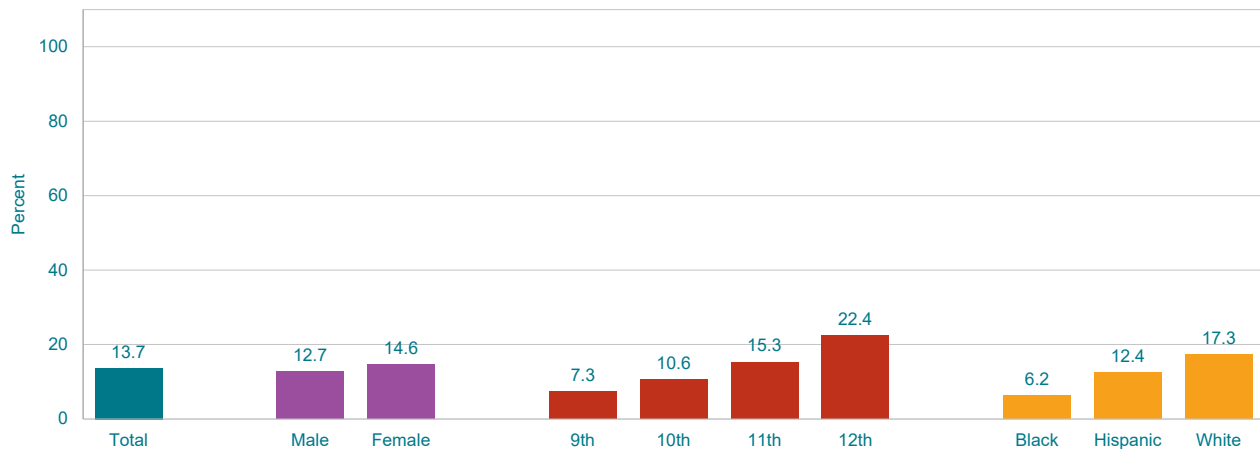


At least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 10% to 33.4%. Alabama, Alaska, California, Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, range from 10.0% to 23.2%. Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 23.3% to 25.9%. Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, range from 26.0% to 27.8%. Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 27.9% to 33.4%. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*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
 †F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 ‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

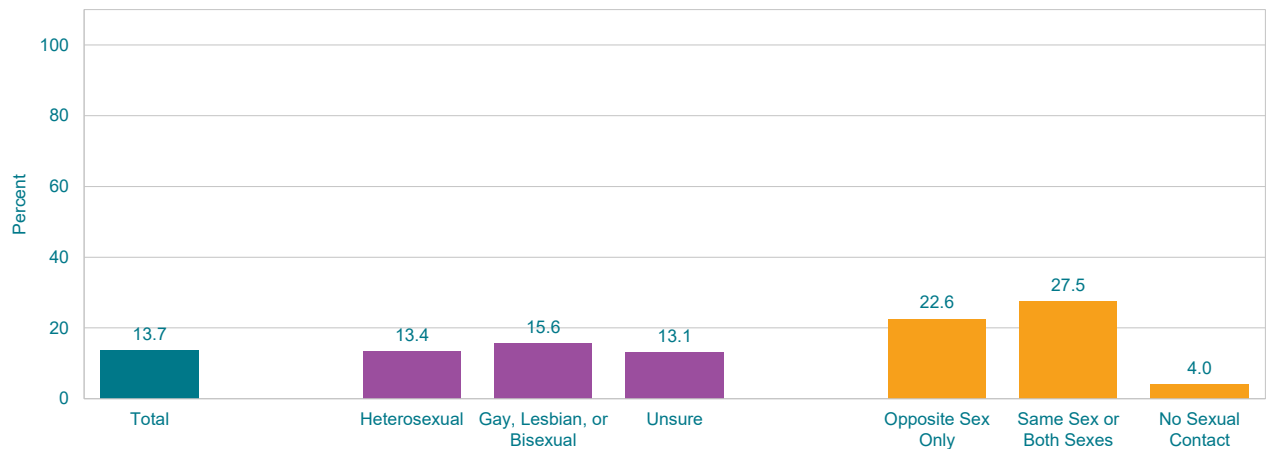
Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple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

The percentage for all students is 13.7. The percentage for Male students is 12.7. The percentage for Female students is 14.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 10.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 22.4. The percentage for Black students is 6.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 12.4. The percentage for White students is 17.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based

on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



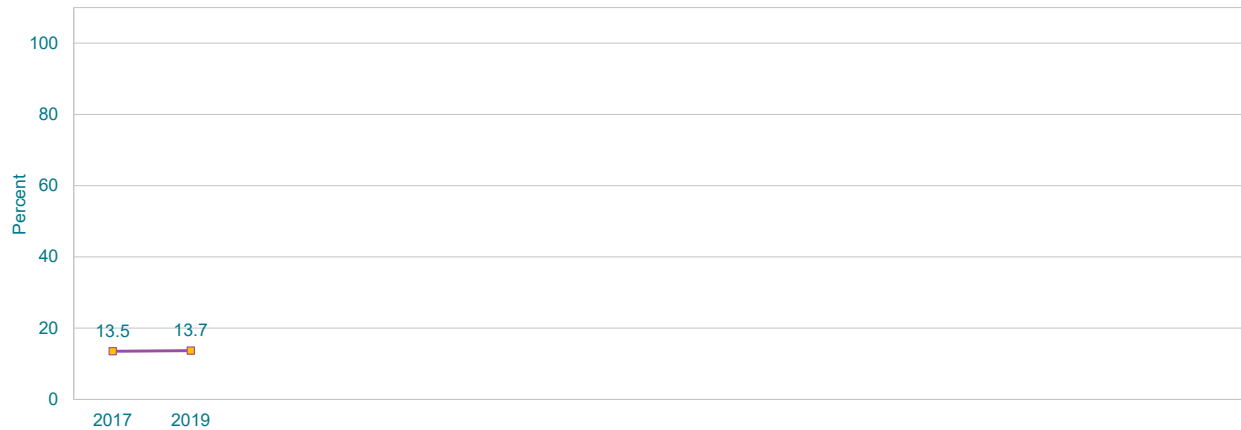
*Had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 13.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 13.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 15.6. The percentage for Unsure students is 13.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 22.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 27.5. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 4.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* 2017-2019†



*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

†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2017 through 2019 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 percentage for 2017 is 13.5. The percentage for 2019 is 13.7.

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 2017 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking,* Across 42 States and 25 Cities, 2019



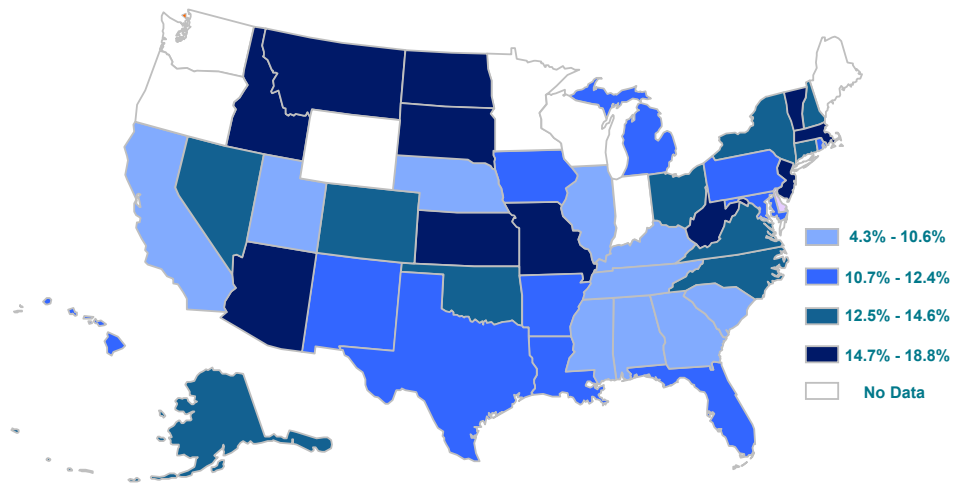
*Had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 25 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 4.3% to 18.8%. The median across states was 12.4%. The range across cities was 3.3% to 16.1%. The median across cities was 8.6%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Were Binge Drinking*

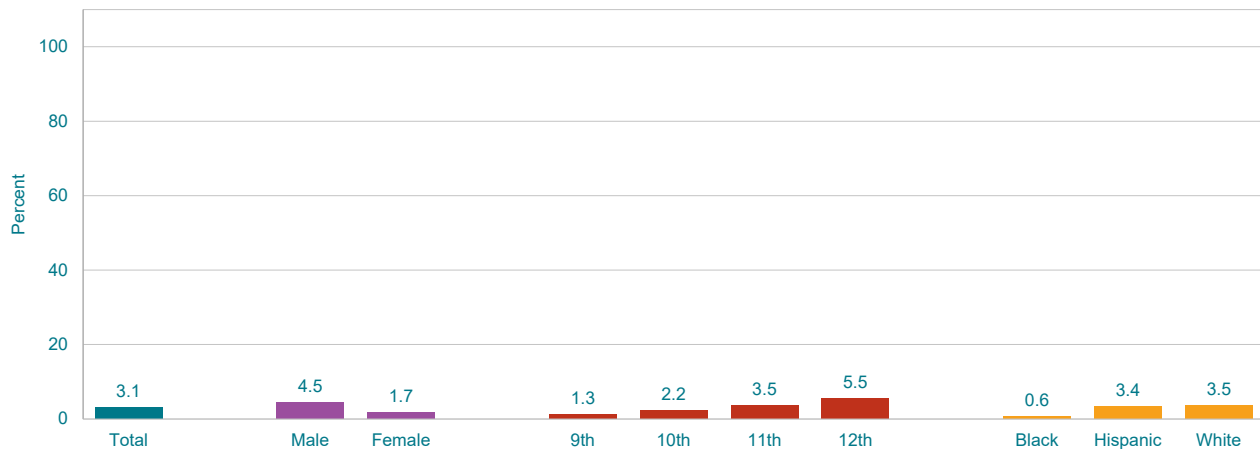


Had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 4.3% to 18.8%. Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, range from 4.3% to 10.6%. Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 10.7% to 12.4%. Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Virginia, range from 12.5% to 14.6%. Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 14.7% to 18.8%. Wisconsin, Maine, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That the Largest Number of Drinks They Had in a Row Was 10 or More,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



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

†M > F; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

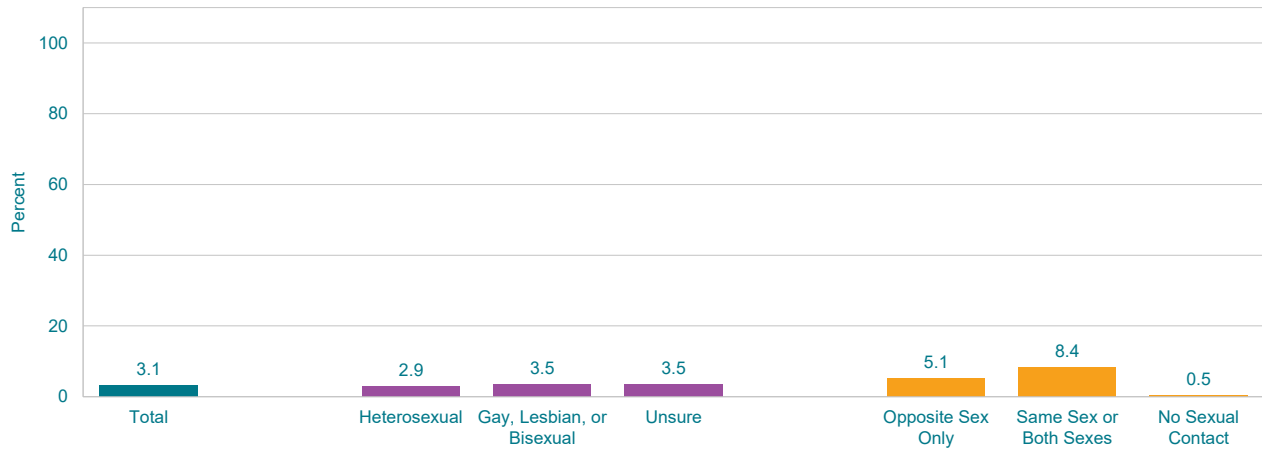
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 3.1. The percentage for Male students is 4.5. The percentage for Female students is 1.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for Black students is 0.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.4. The percentage for White students is 3.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That the Largest Number of Drinks They Had in a Row Was 10 or More,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



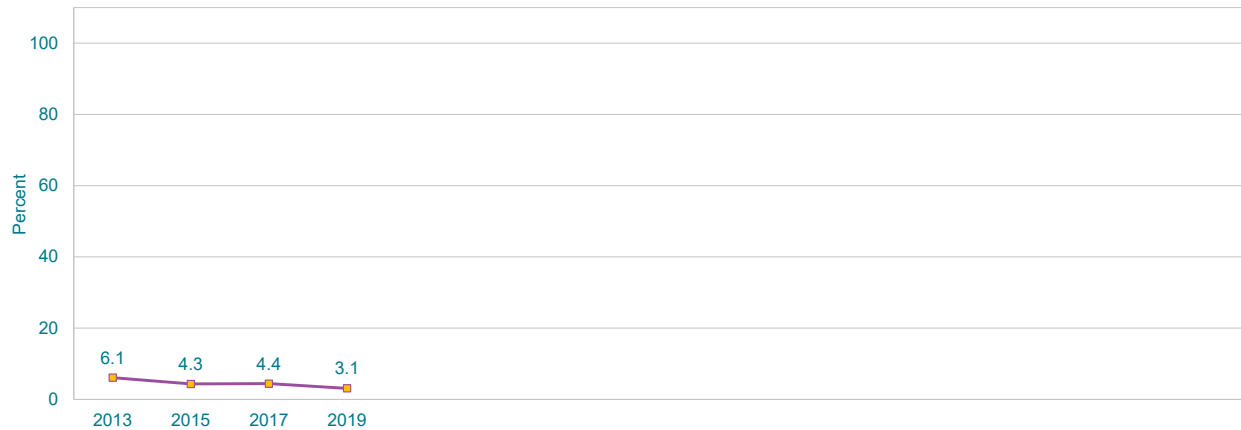
*Within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 3.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 2.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 3.5. The percentage for Unsure students is 3.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 5.1. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 8.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That the Largest Number of Drinks They Had in a Row Was 10 or More,* 2013-2019†



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

†Decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

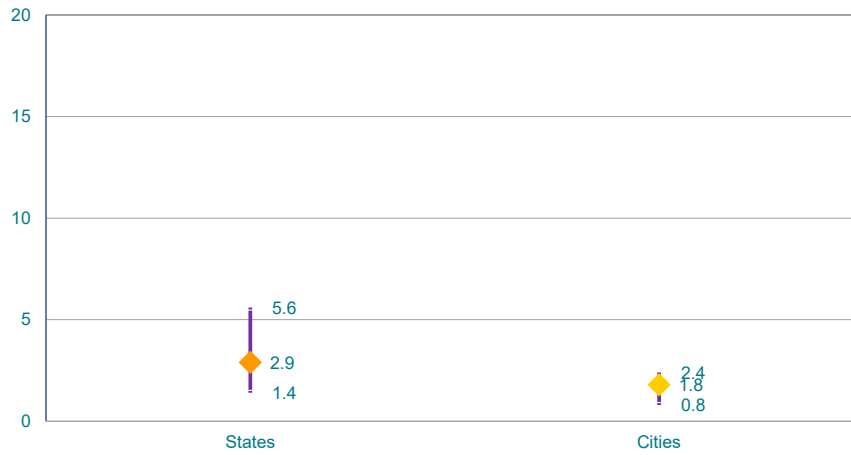
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 3.1.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported That the Largest Number of Drinks They Had in a Row Was 10 or More,* Across 24 States and 20 Cities, 2019



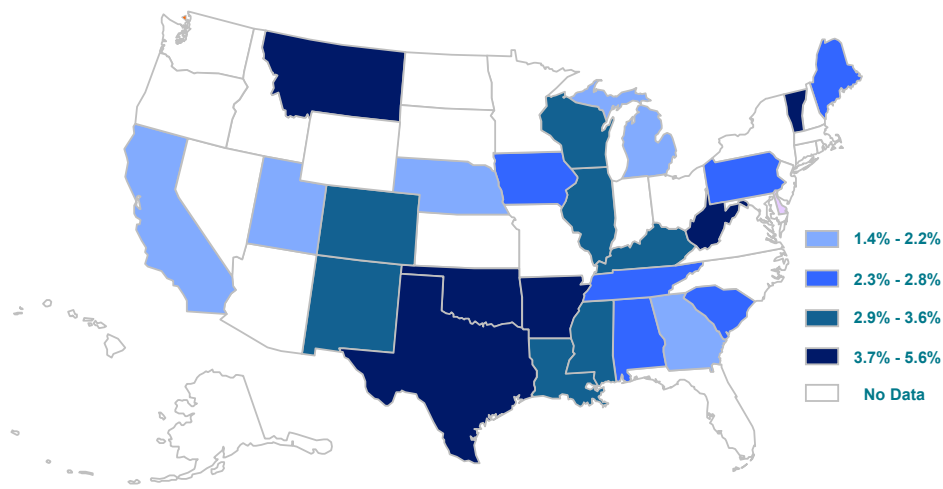
*Within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 24 states and 20 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 1.4% to 5.6%. The median across states was 2.9%. The range across cities was 0.8% to 2.4%. The median across cities was 1.8%.

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

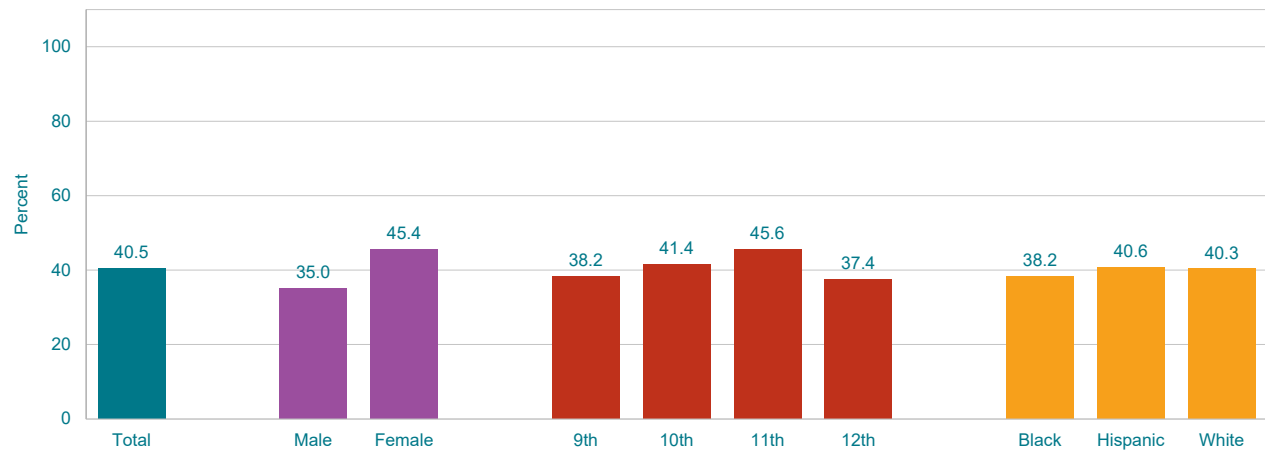


Within a couple of hours, during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 1.4% to 5.6%. California, Georgia, Michigan, Nebraska, Utah, range from 1.4% to 2.2%. Alabama, Iowa, Maine, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 2.3% to 2.8%. Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Wisconsin, range from 2.9% to 3.6%. Arkansas, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 3.7% to 5.6%. Virginia, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Ohio, New York, Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts, Kansas, Idaho, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol
 †F > M; 11th > 9th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 ‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

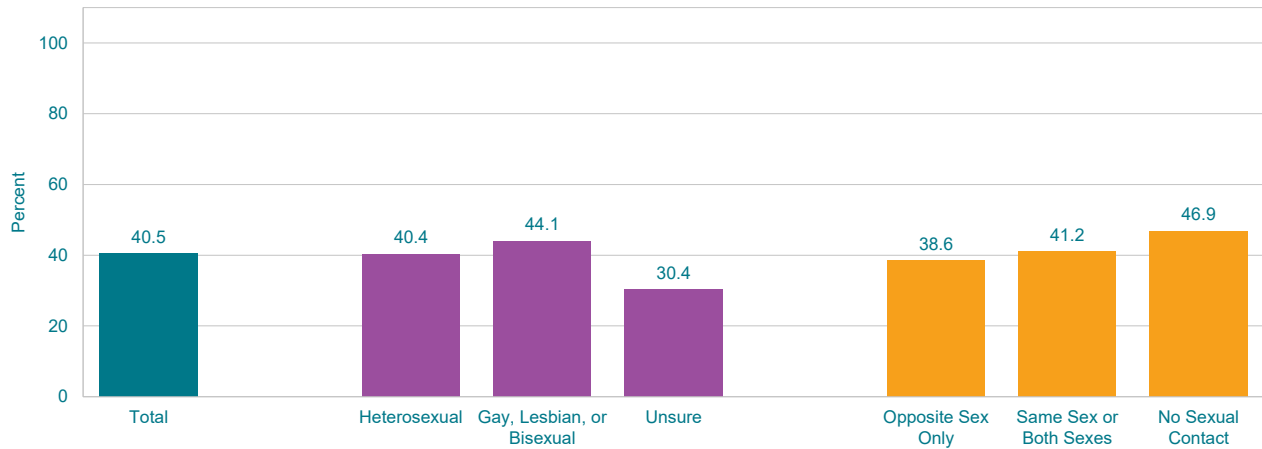
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 40.5. The percentage for Male students is 35.0. The percentage for Female students is 45.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 38.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 41.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 45.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 37.4. The percentage for Black students is 38.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 40.6. The percentage for White students is 40.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



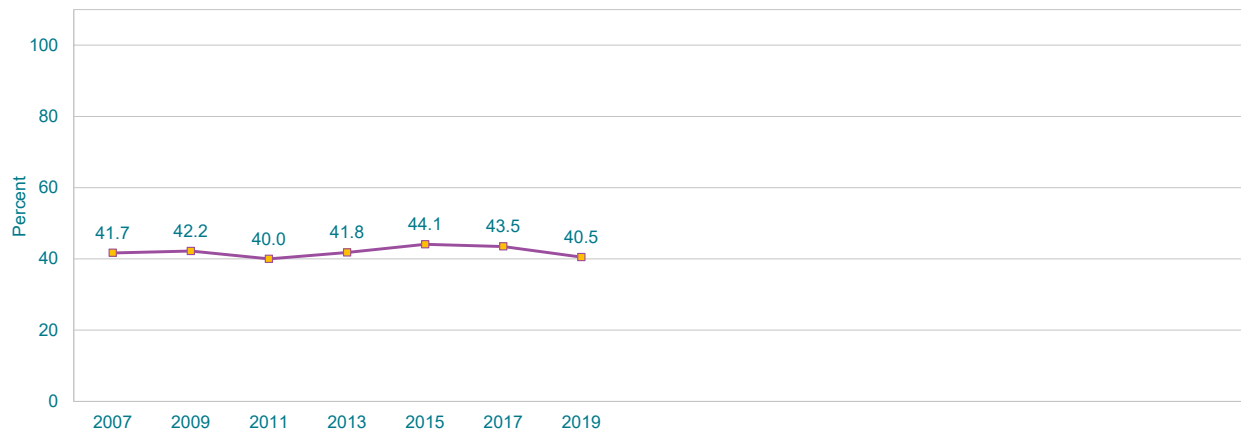
*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 40.5. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 40.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 44.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 30.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 38.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 41.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 46.9. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* 2007-2019†



*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol

†No change 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

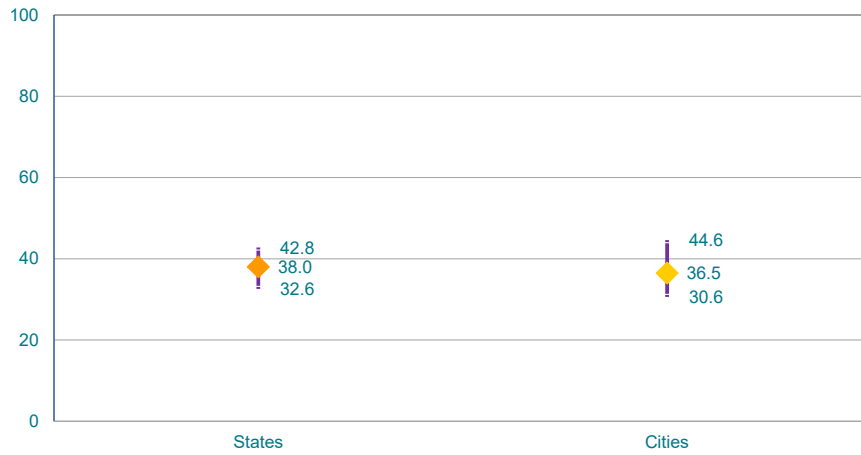
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 40.5.

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 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them,* Across 29 States and 19 Cities, 2019



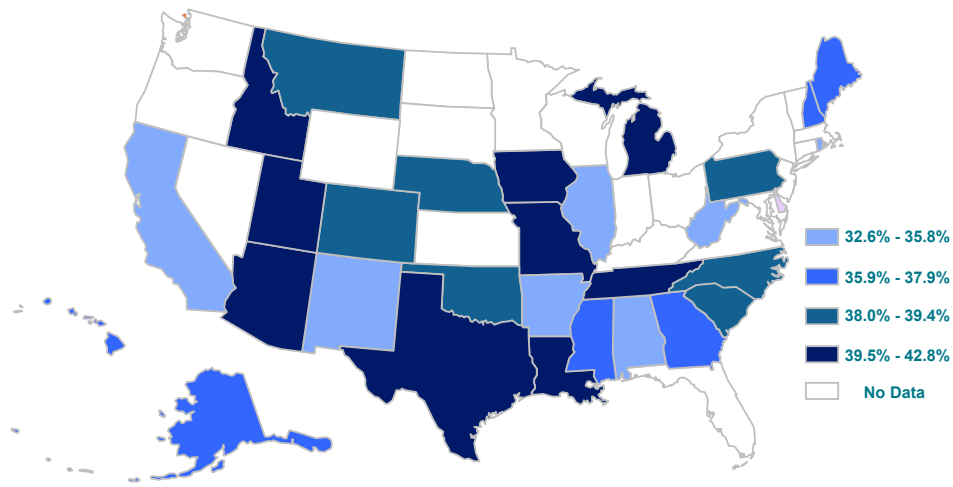
*During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 19 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 32.6% to 42.8%. The median across states was 38%. The range across cities was 30.6% to 44.6%. The median across cities was 36.5%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got the Alcohol They Drank by Someone Giving It to Them*

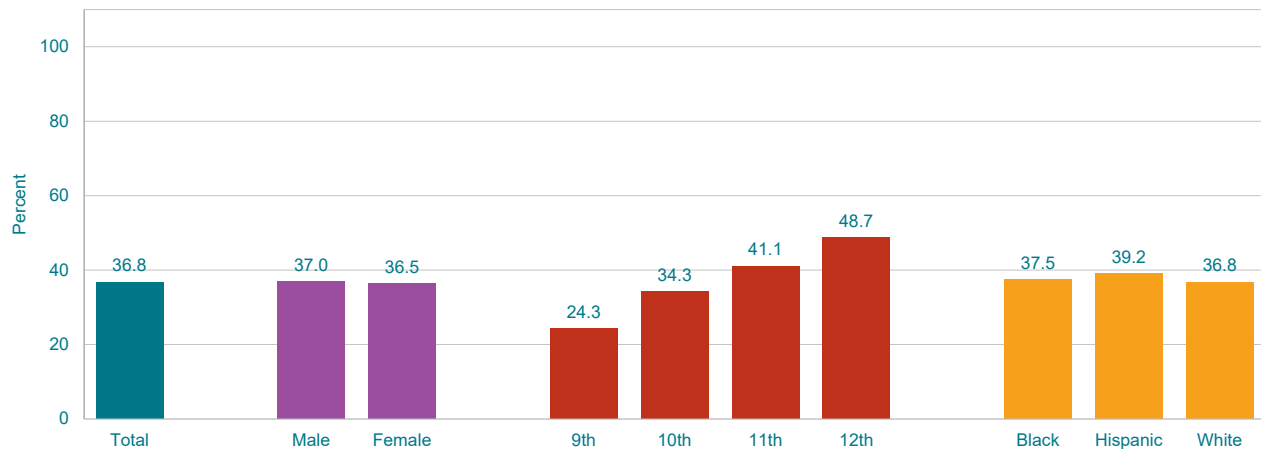


During the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 32.6% to 42.8%. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Illinois, New Mexico, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 32.6% to 35.8%. Alaska, Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, range from 35.9% to 37.9%. Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, range from 38.0% to 39.4%. Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, range from 39.5% to 42.8%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, South Dakota, Ohio, New York, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Maryland, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Kansas, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*One or more times during their life

†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

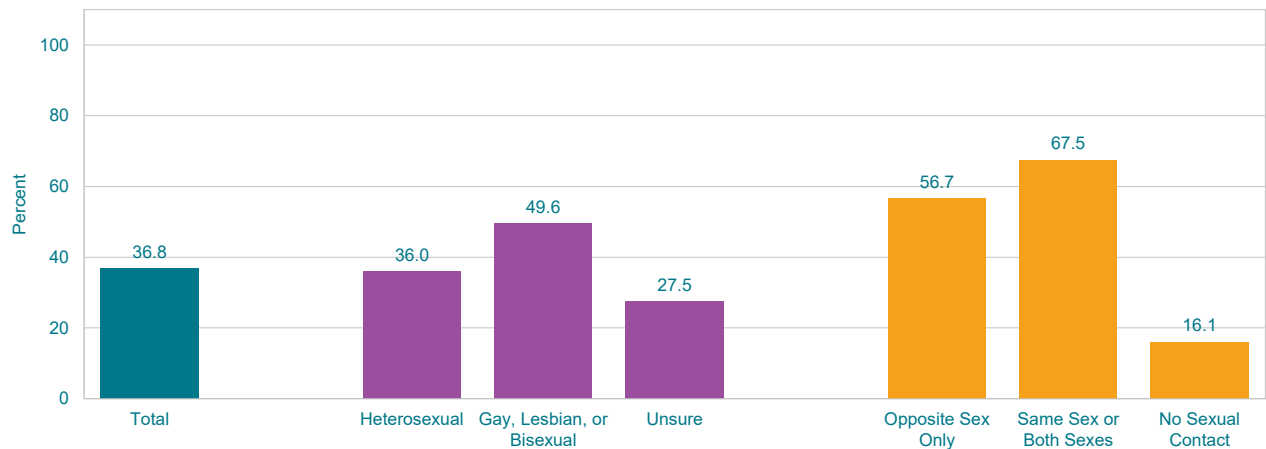
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 36.8. The percentage for Male students is 37.0. The percentage for Female students is 36.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 24.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 34.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 41.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 48.7. The percentage for Black students is 37.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 39.2. The percentage for White students is 36.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



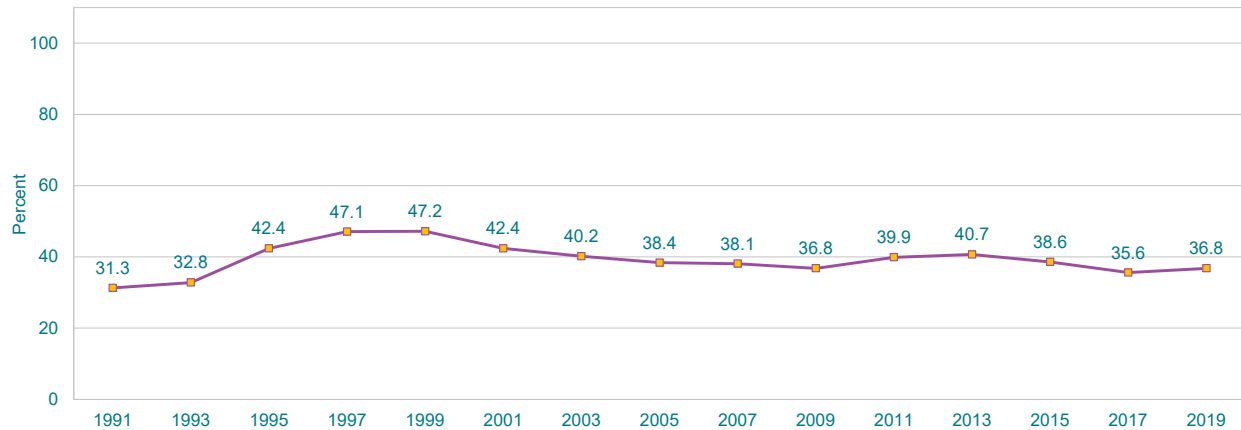
*One or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 36.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 36.0. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 49.6. The percentage for Unsure students is 27.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 56.7. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 67.5. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 16.1. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* 1991-2019†



*One or more times during their life

†Increased, 1991-1997, decreased, 1997-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

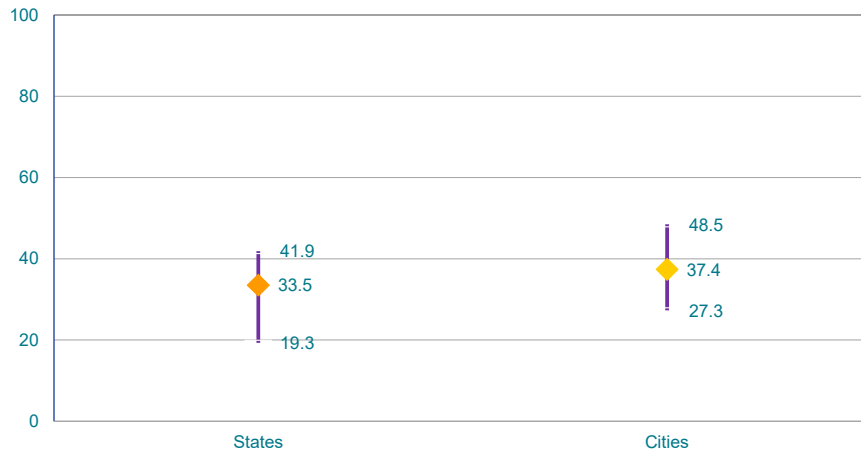
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 36.8.

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 1997 and decreased from 1997 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana,* Across 36 States and 21 Cities, 2019



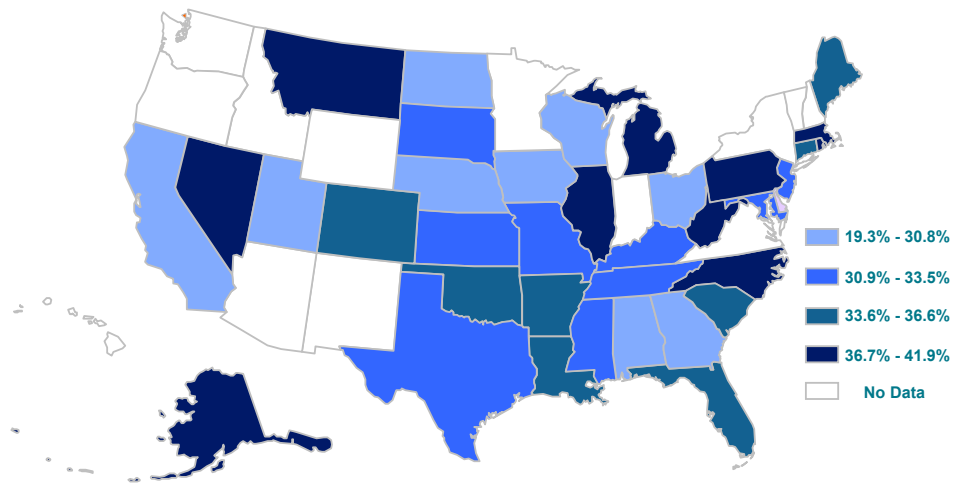
*One or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 21 cities for high school students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 19.3% to 41.9%. The median across states was 33.5%. The range across cities was 27.3% to 48.5%. The median across cities was 37.4%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana*

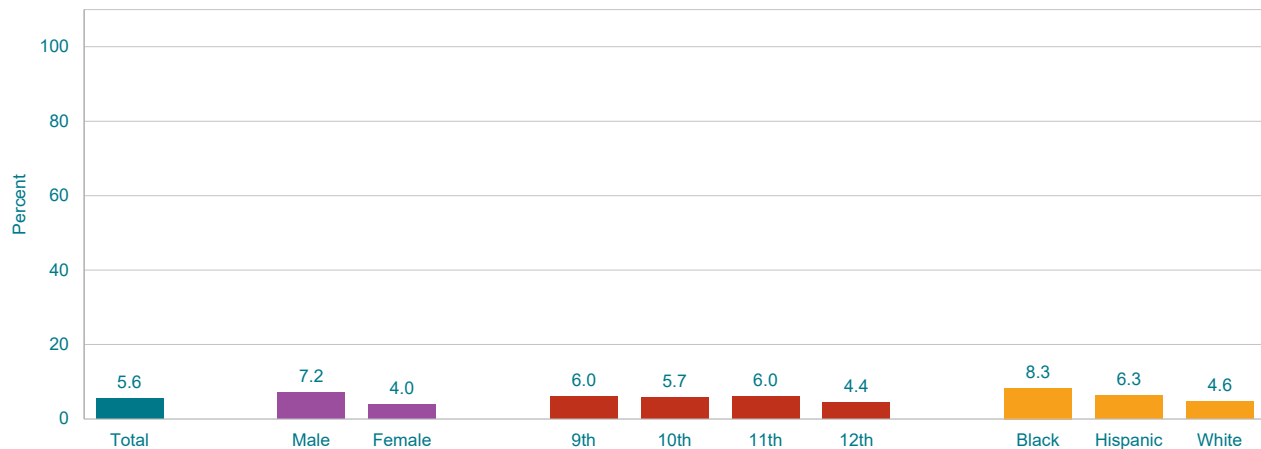


One or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life), 2019. The values range from 19.3% to 41.9%. Alabama, California, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 19.3% to 30.8%. Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, range from 30.9% to 33.5%. Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 33.6% to 36.6%. Alaska, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 36.7% to 41.9%. Vermont, Virginia, New York, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Idaho, Hawaii, Arizona, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



*M > F; 9th > 12th, 11th > 12th; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

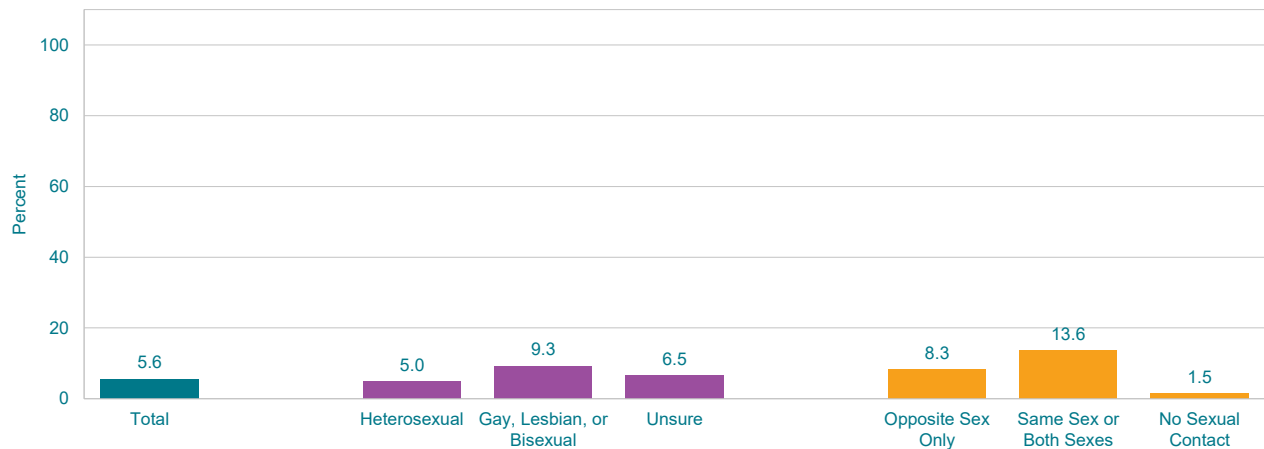
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 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 6.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.4. The percentage for Black students is 8.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.3. The percentage for White students is 4.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



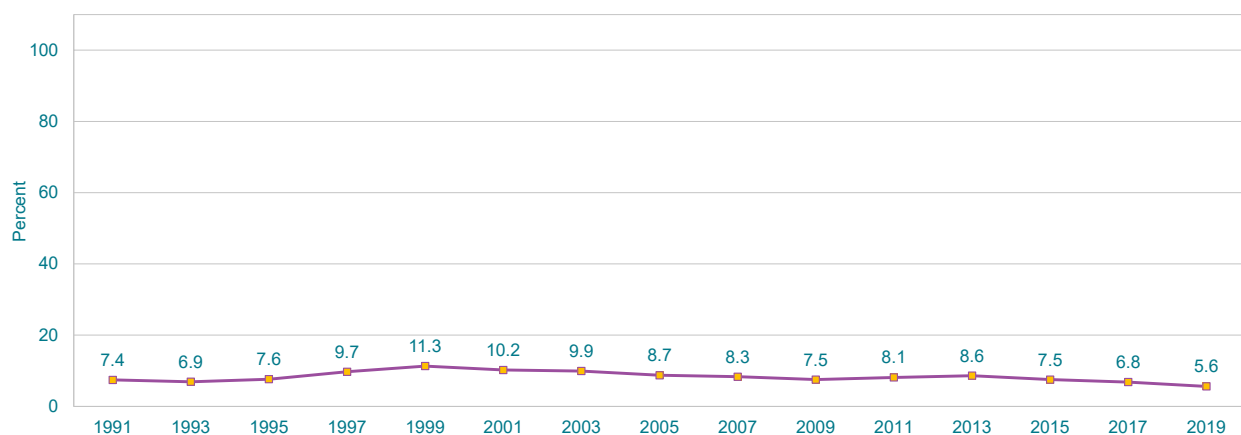
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 5.6. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 5.0. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 9.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 6.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 8.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 13.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1991-2019*



*Decreased 1991-2019, increased 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

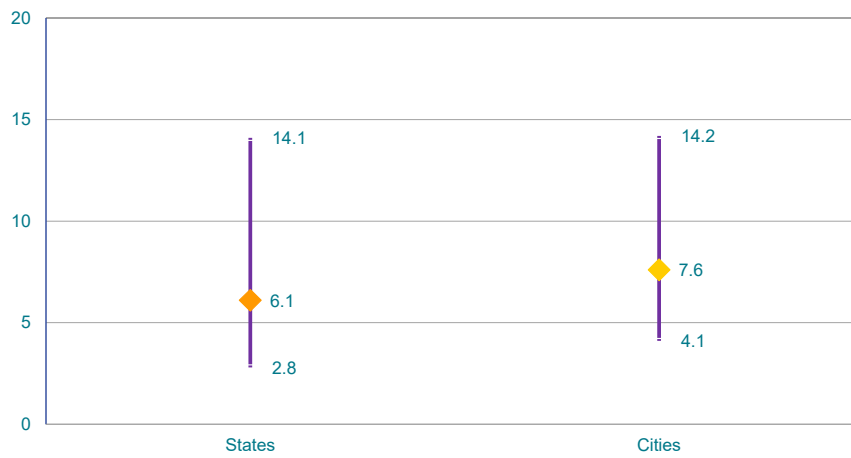
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 decreased from 1991 to 2019, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, Across 41 States and 25 Cities, 2019

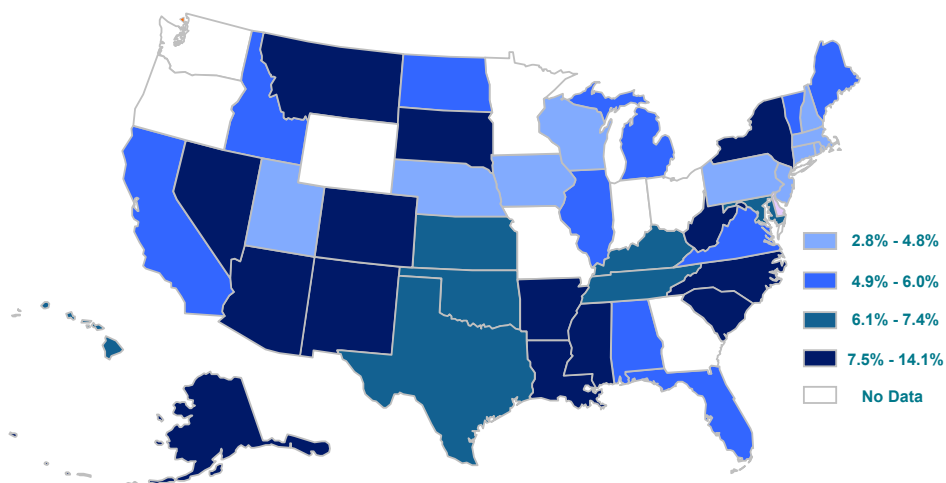


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 41 states and 25 cities for high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years.

The range across states was 2.8% to 14.1%. The median across states was 6.1%. The range across cities was 4.1% to 14.2%. The median across cities was 7.6%.

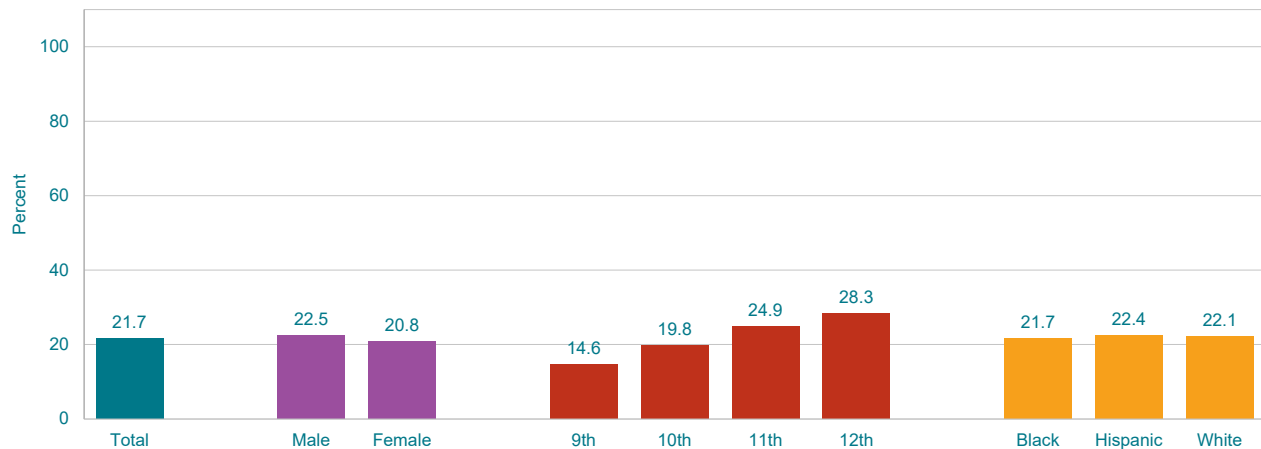
Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years



State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, 2019. The values range from 2.8% to 14.1%. Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 2.8% to 4.8%. Alabama, California, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, North Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, range from 4.9% to 6.0%. Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, range from 6.1% to 7.4%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 7.5% to 14.1%. Ohio, Missouri, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



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

†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

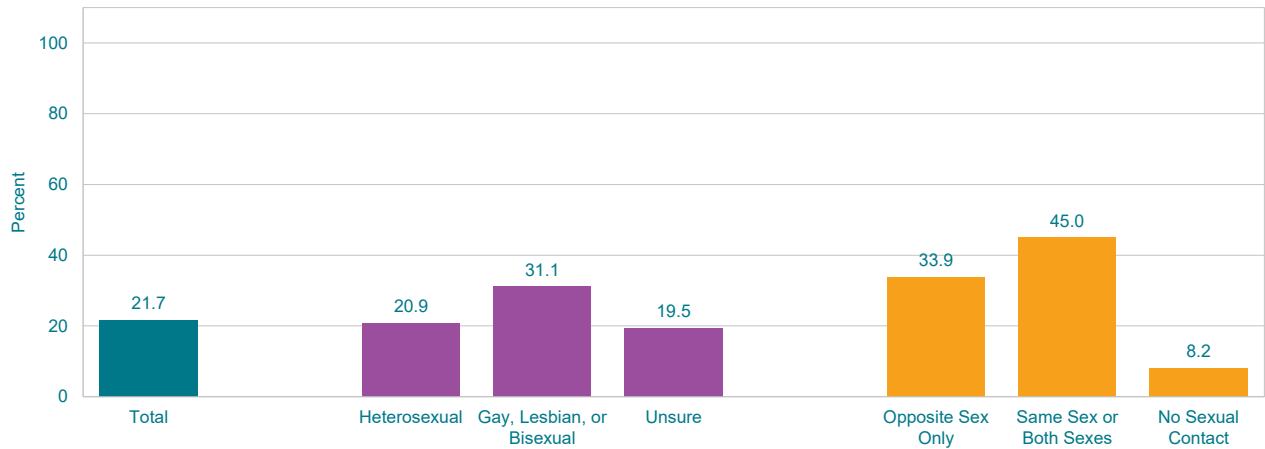
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 21.7. The percentage for Male students is 22.5. The percentage for Female students is 20.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 14.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 19.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 24.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 28.3. The percentage for Black students is 21.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 22.4. The percentage for White students is 22.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



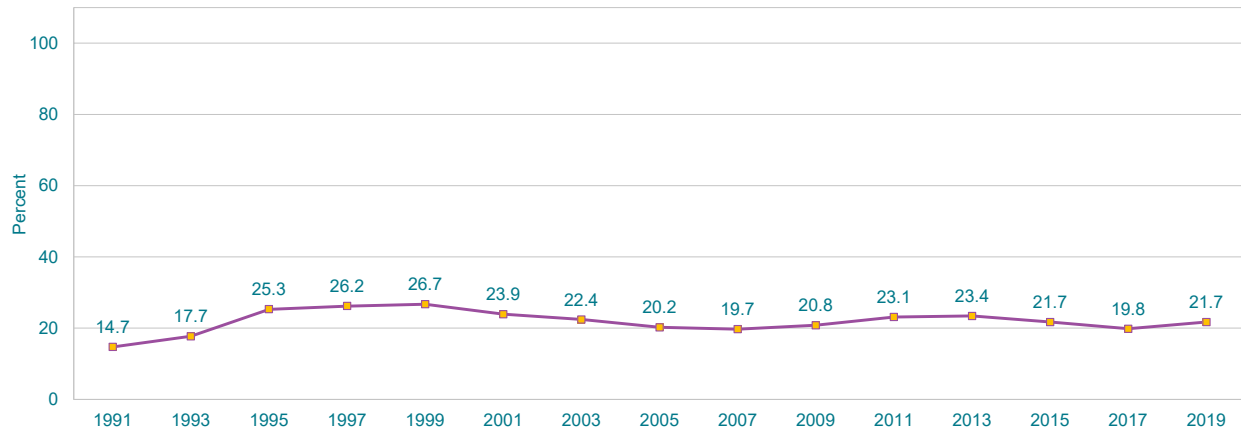
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 21.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 20.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 31.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 19.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 33.9. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 45.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 8.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* 1991-2019†



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

†Increased, 1991-1995, decreased, 1995-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

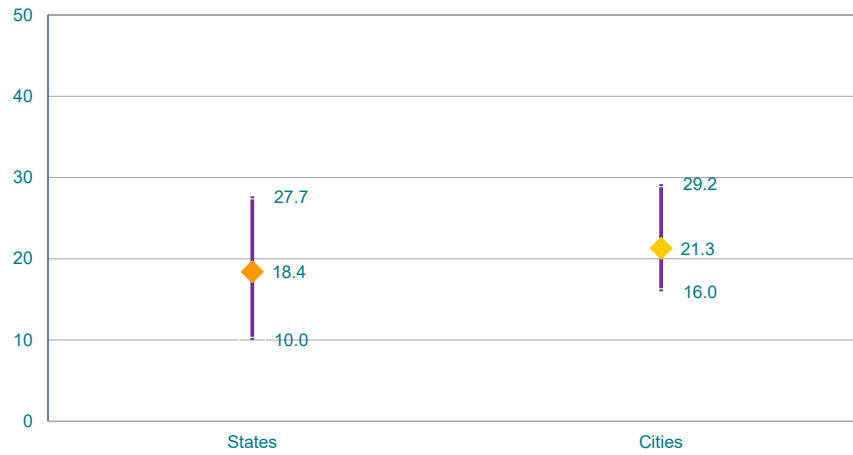
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 21.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 1995 and decreased from 1995 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana,* Across 44 States and 27 Cities, 2019



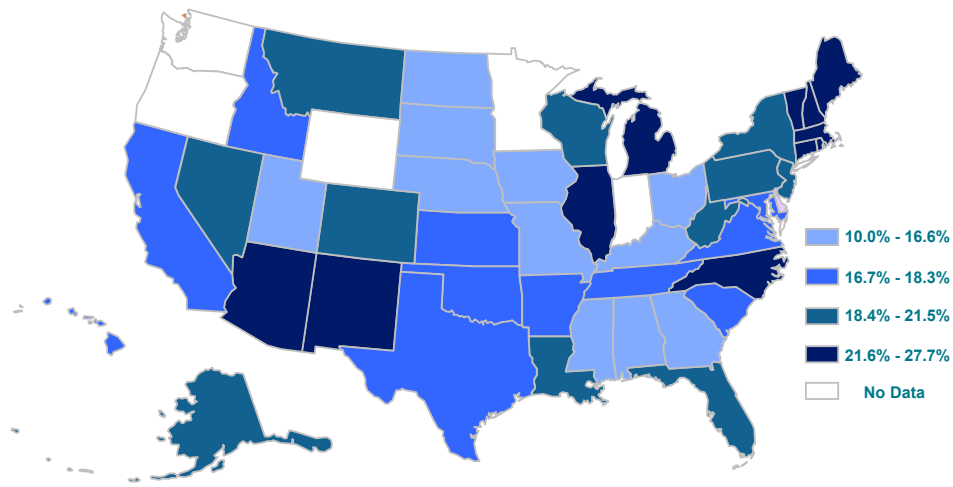
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 44 states and 27 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 10.0% to 27.7%. The median across states was 18.4%. The range across cities was 16.0% to 29.2%. The median across cities was 21.3%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Marijuana*

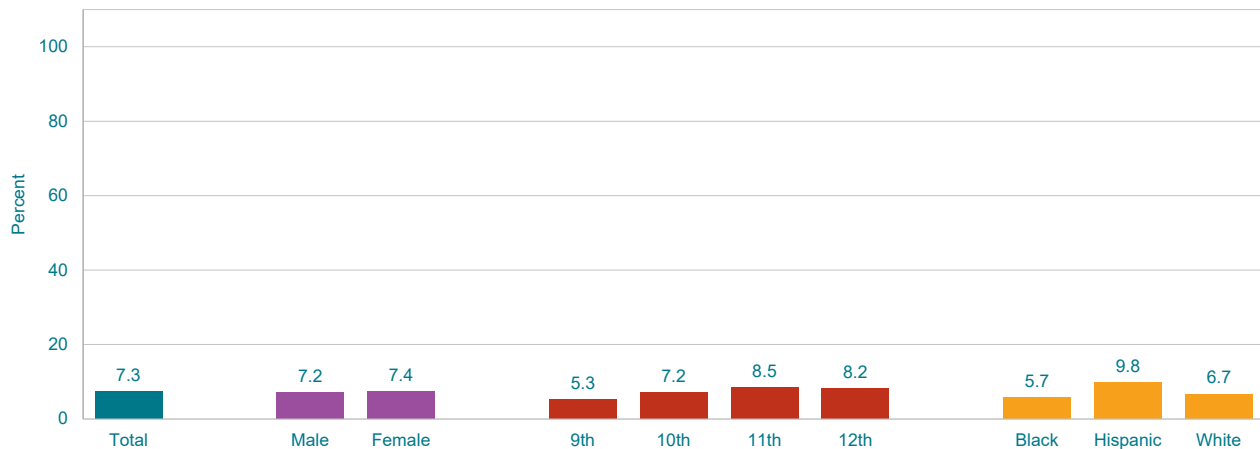


One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey), 2019. The values range from 10% to 27.7%. Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, range from 10.0% to 16.6%. Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, range from 16.7% to 18.3%. Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 18.4% to 21.5%. Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 21.6% to 27.7%. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*One or more times during their life

†10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

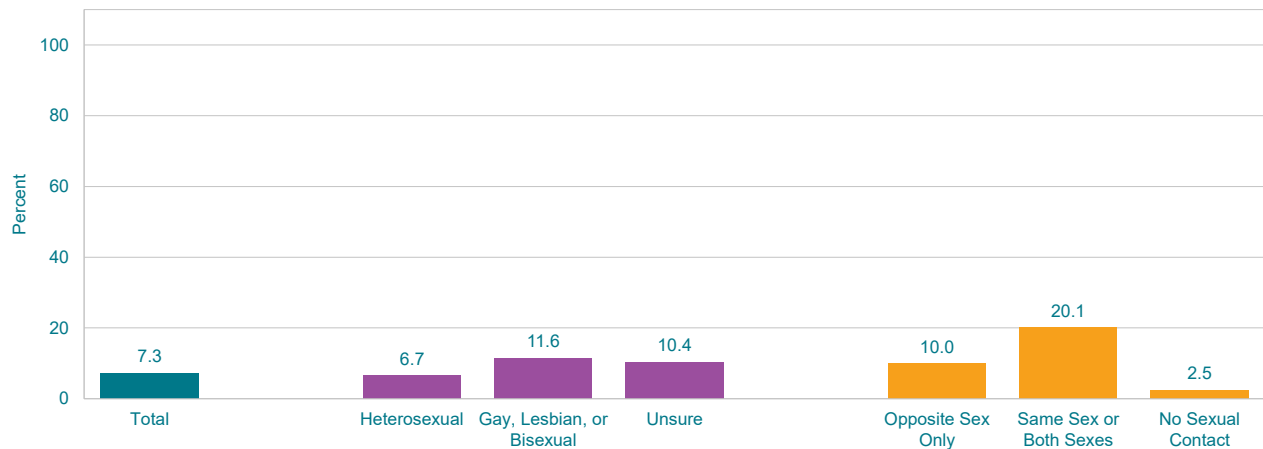
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 (one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 7.3. The percentage for Male students is 7.2. The percentage for Female students is 7.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.2. The percentage for Black students is 5.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.8. The percentage for White students is 6.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



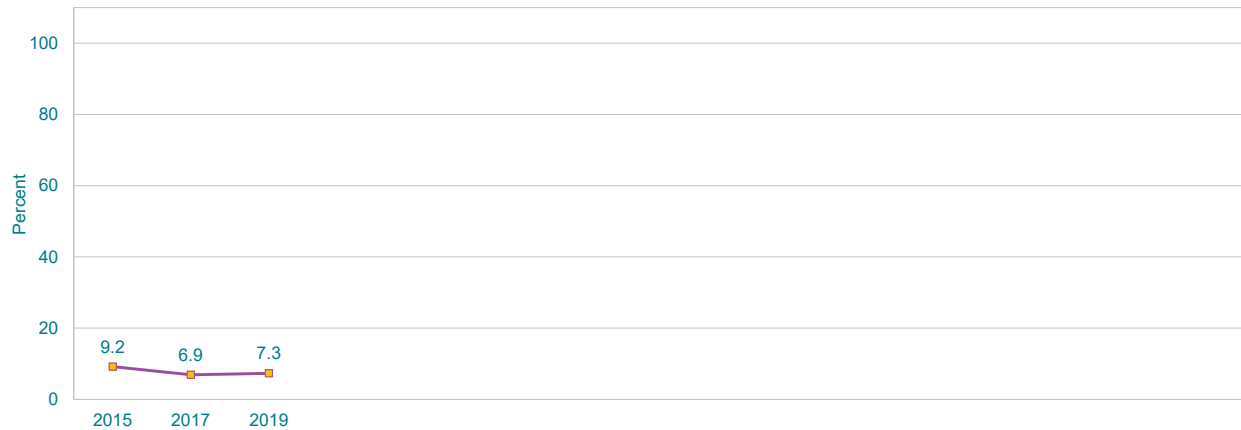
*One or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 (one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 7.3. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 6.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 11.6. The percentage for Unsure students is 10.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 10.0. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 20.1. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 2.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* 2015-2019†



*One or more times during their life

†Decreased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

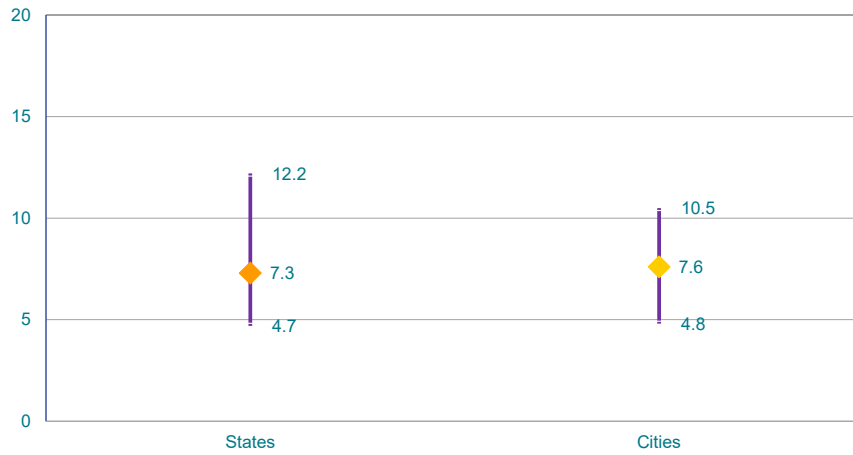
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 for high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life).

The percentage for 2015 is 9.2. The percentage for 2017 is 6.9. The percentage for 2019 is 7.3.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana,* Across 28 States and 20 Cities, 2019



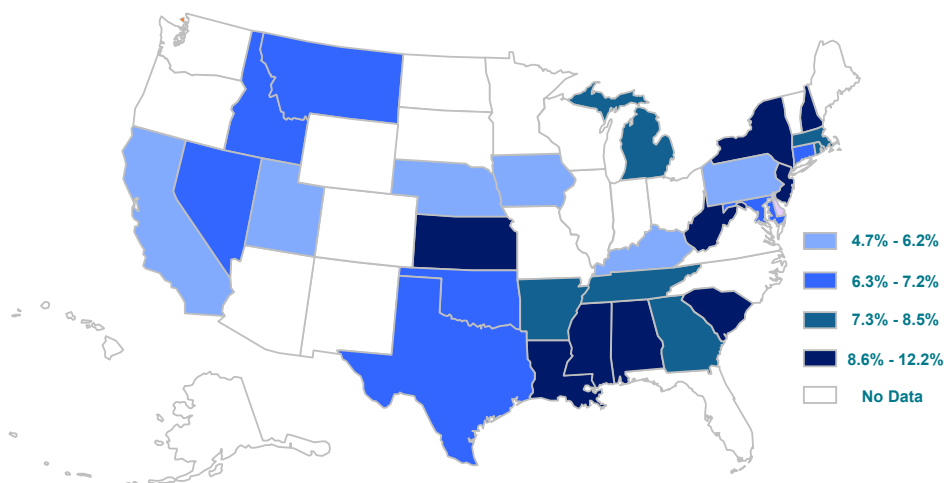
*One or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 20 cities for high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 4.7% to 12.2%. The median across states was 7.3%. The range across cities was 4.8% to 10.5%. The median across cities was 7.6%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana*

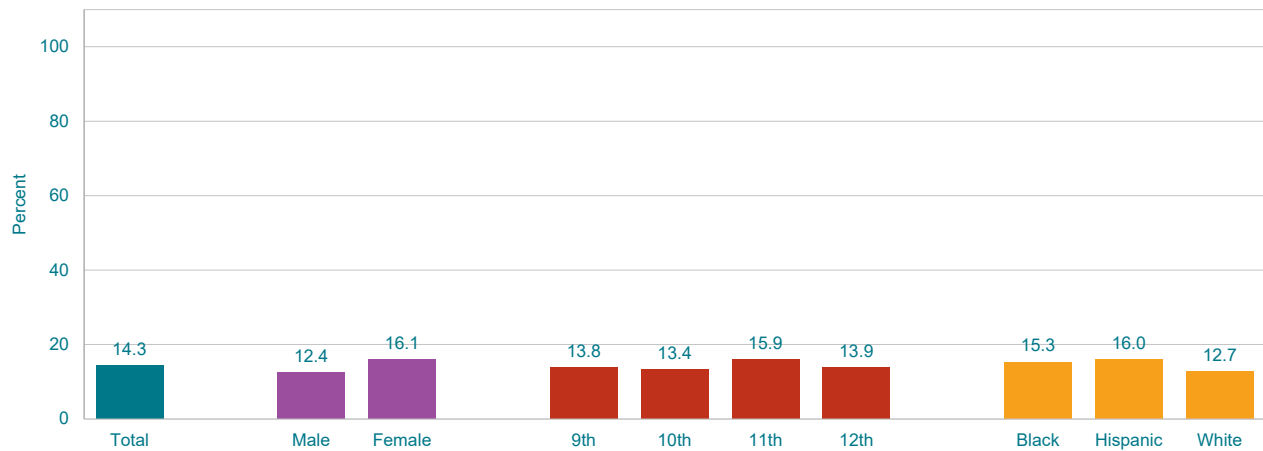


One or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 4.7% to 12.2%. California, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Utah, range from 4.7% to 6.2%. Connecticut, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, range from 6.3% to 7.2%. Arkansas, Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, Tennessee, range from 7.3% to 8.5%. Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 8.6% to 12.2%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, South Dakota, Ohio, New Mexico, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Illinois, Hawaii, Florida, Colorado, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

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,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life
 †F > M (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

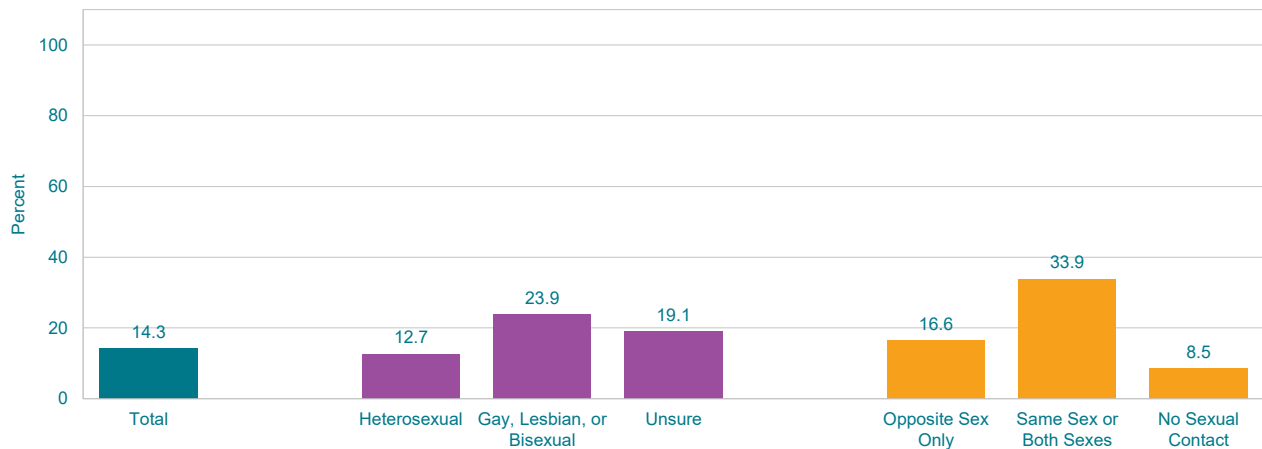
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 14.3. The percentage for Male students is 12.4. The percentage for Female students is 16.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.9. The percentage for Black students is 15.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.0. The percentage for White students is 12.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Pain Medicine Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



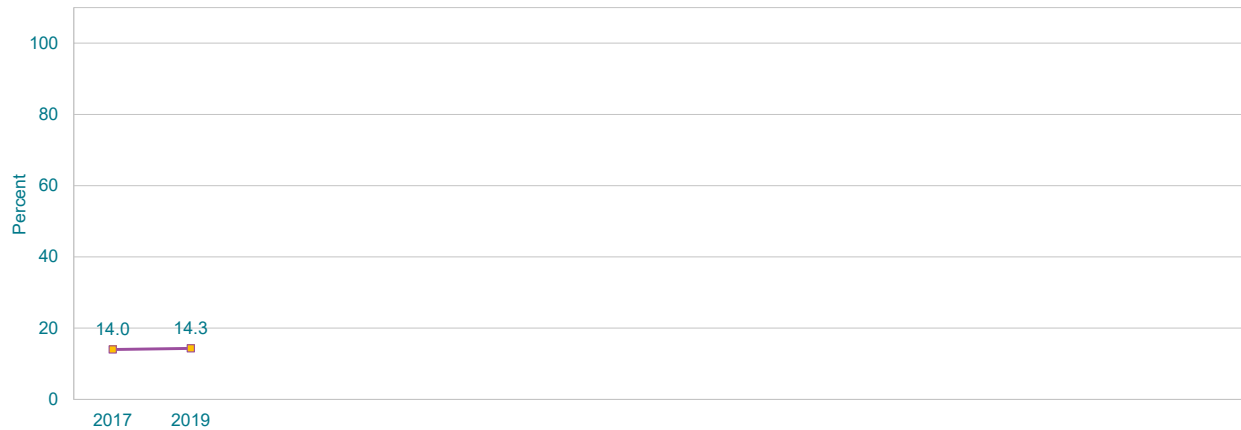
*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 14.3. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 12.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 23.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 19.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 16.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 33.9. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 8.5. This graph contains weighted results.

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,* 2017-2019†



*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life

†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

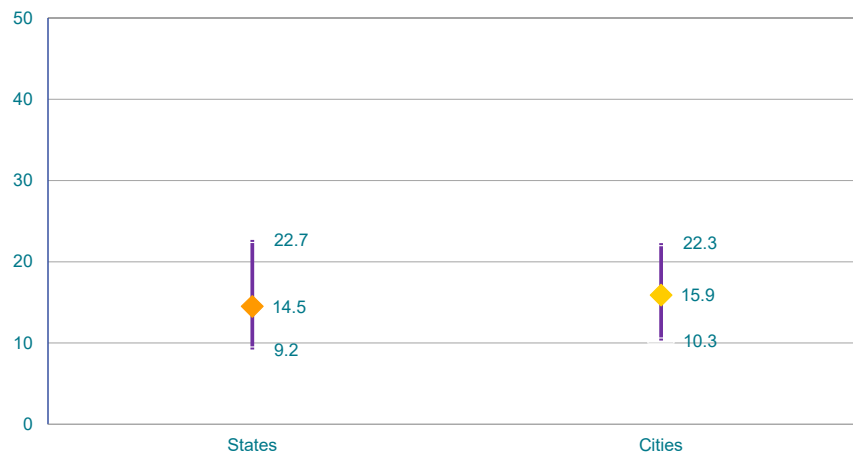
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2017 through 2019 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 percentage for 2017 is 14.0. The percentage for 2019 is 14.3.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2017 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median 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,* Across 39 States and 26 Cities, 2019



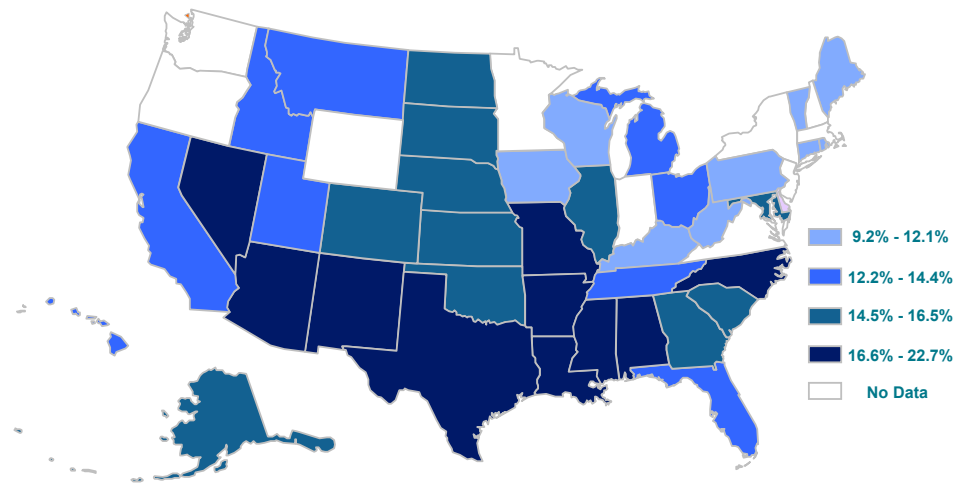
*Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 26 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 9.2% to 22.7%. The median across states was 14.5%. The range across cities was 10.3% to 22.3%. The median across cities was 15.9%.

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*

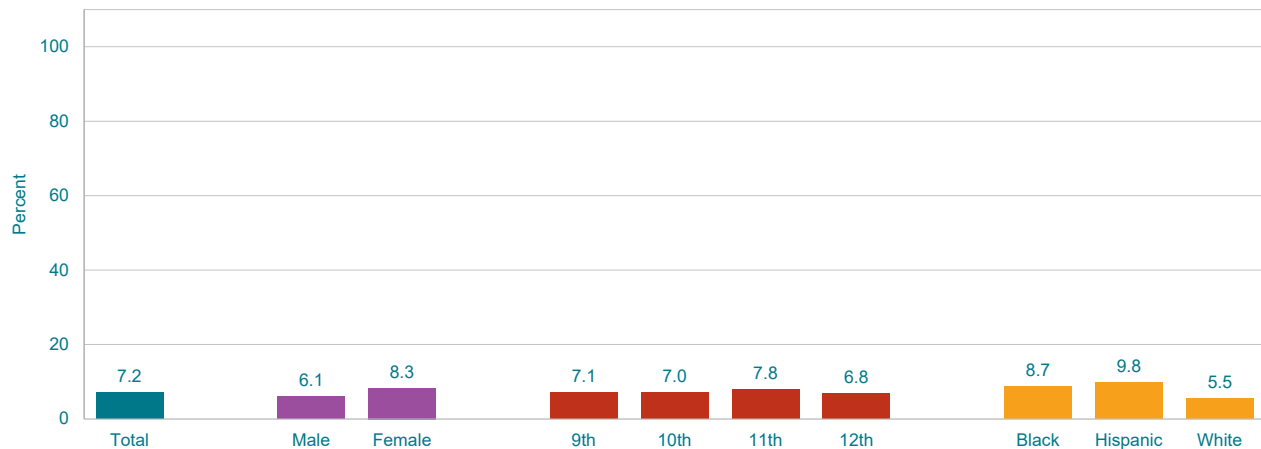


Counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (one or more times during their life), 2019. The values range from 9.2% to 22.7%. Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 9.2% to 12.1%. California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, Tennessee, Utah, range from 12.2% to 14.4%. Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, range from 14.5% to 16.5%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas, range from 16.6% to 22.7%. Virginia, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Took Prescription Pain Medicine Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
 †F > M; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

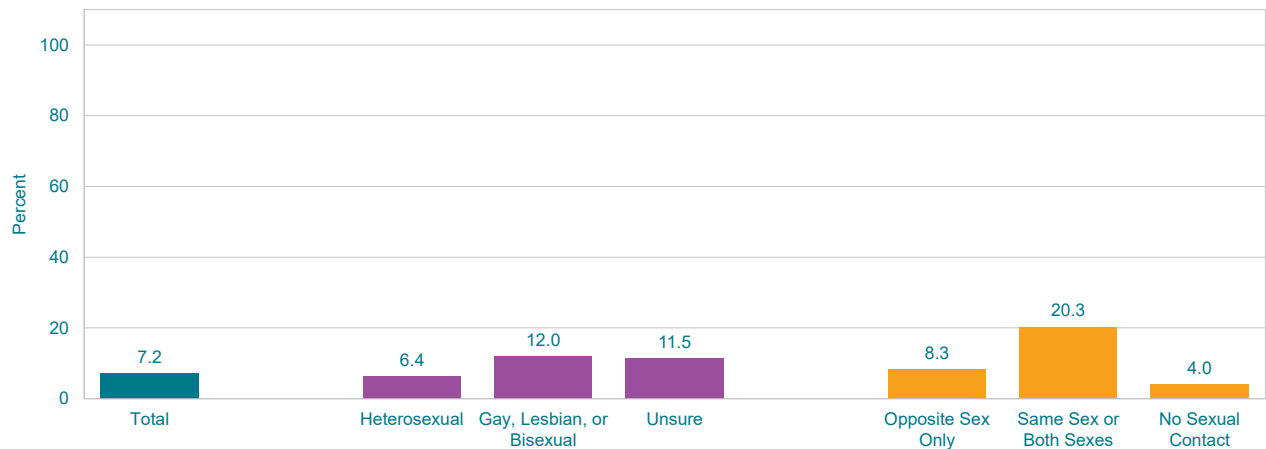
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 7.2. The percentage for Male students is 6.1. The percentage for Female students is 8.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.8. The percentage for Black students is 8.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.8. The percentage for White students is 5.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Took Prescription Pain Medicine Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use It,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



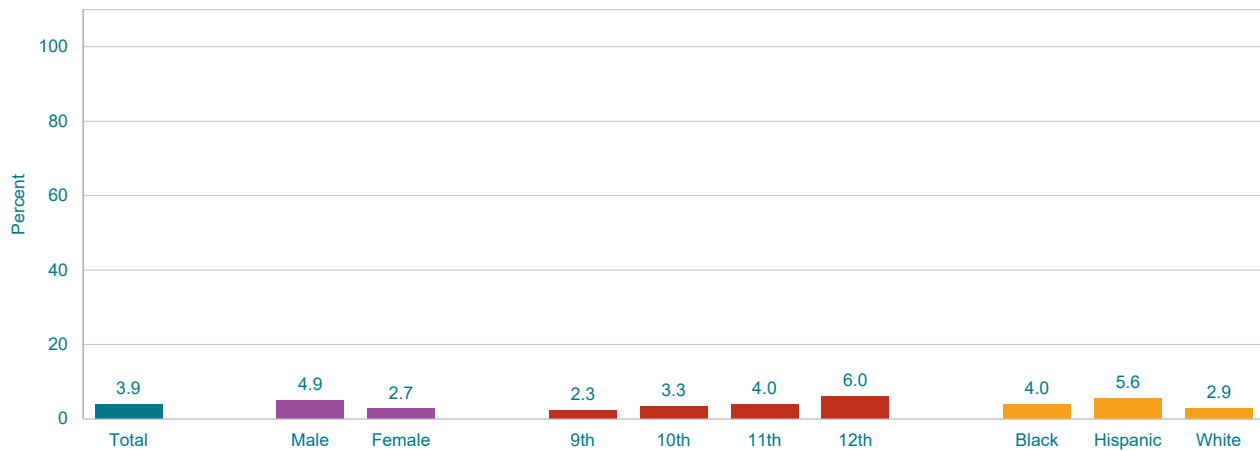
*One or more times during the 30 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 7.2. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 6.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 12.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 11.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 8.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 20.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 4.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life
 †M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

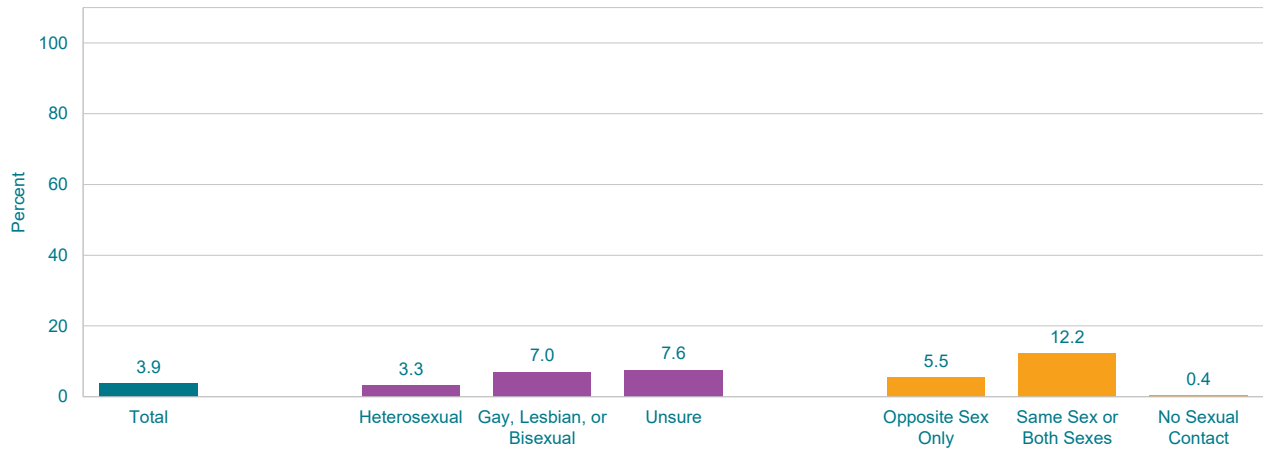
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 3.9. The percentage for Male students is 4.9. The percentage for Female students is 2.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 4.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for Black students is 4.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.6. The percentage for White students is 2.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



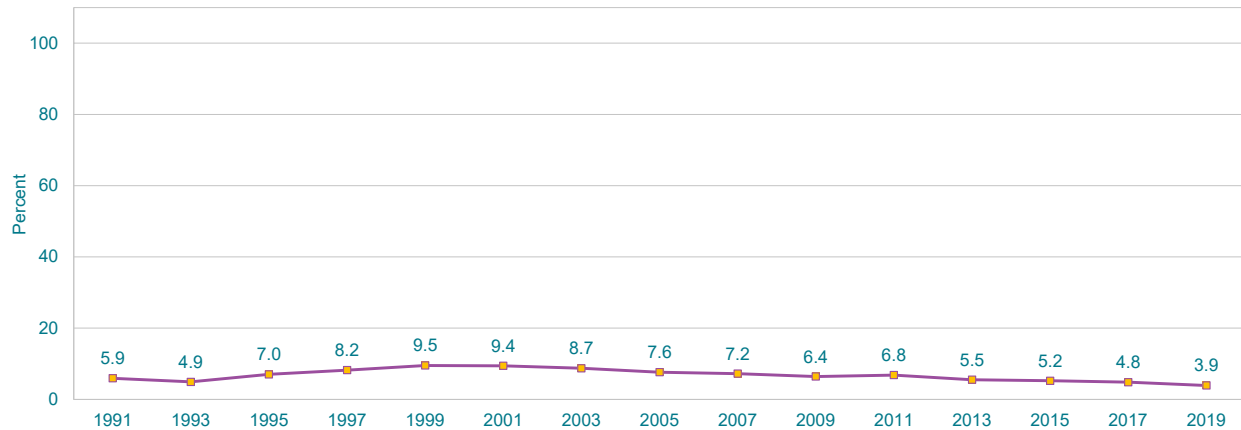
*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 3.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 3.3. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 7.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 7.6. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 5.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 12.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.4. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,* 1991-2019†



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

†Decreased 1991-2019, increased 1991-2001, decreased 2001-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

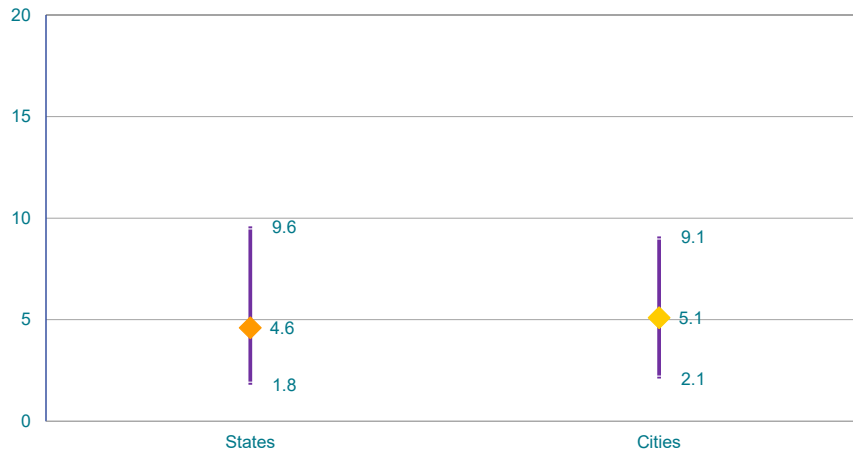
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 3.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2019, increased from 1991 to 2001, and decreased from 2001 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine,* Across 37 States and 24 Cities, 2019



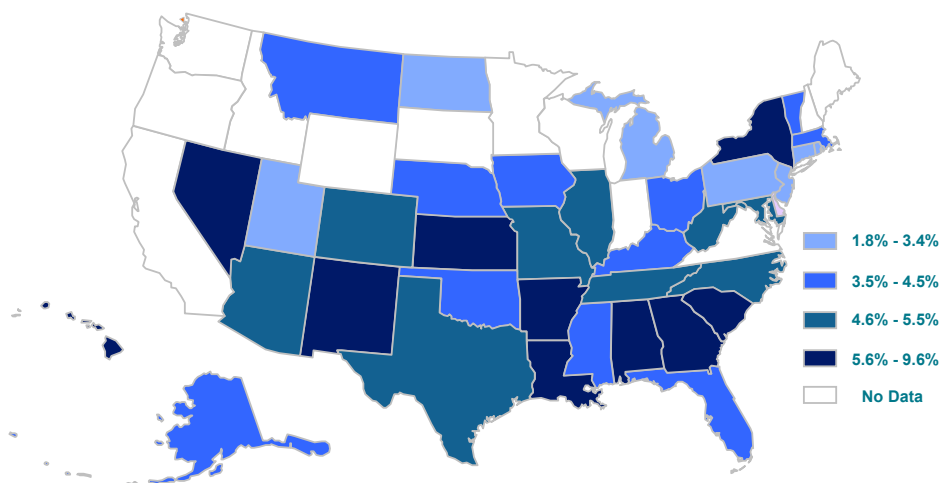
*Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 24 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 1.8% to 9.6%. The median across states was 4.6%. The range across cities was 2.1% to 9.1%. The median across cities was 5.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine*

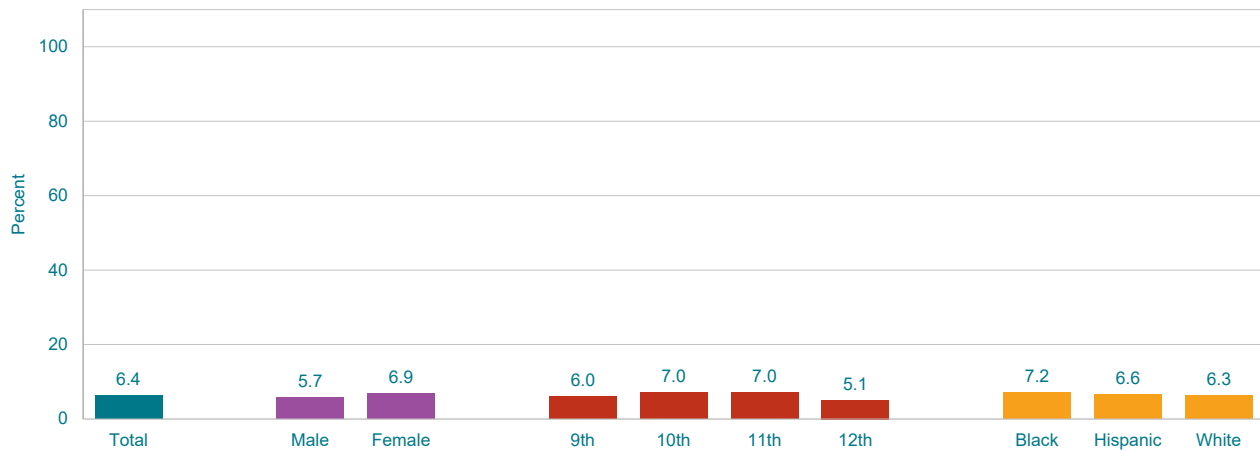


Any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 1.8% to 9.6%. Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 1.8% to 3.4%. Alaska, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont, range from 3.5% to 4.5%. Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 4.6% to 5.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, range from 5.6% to 9.6%. Wisconsin, Virginia, South Dakota, New Hampshire, Maine, Idaho, California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



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

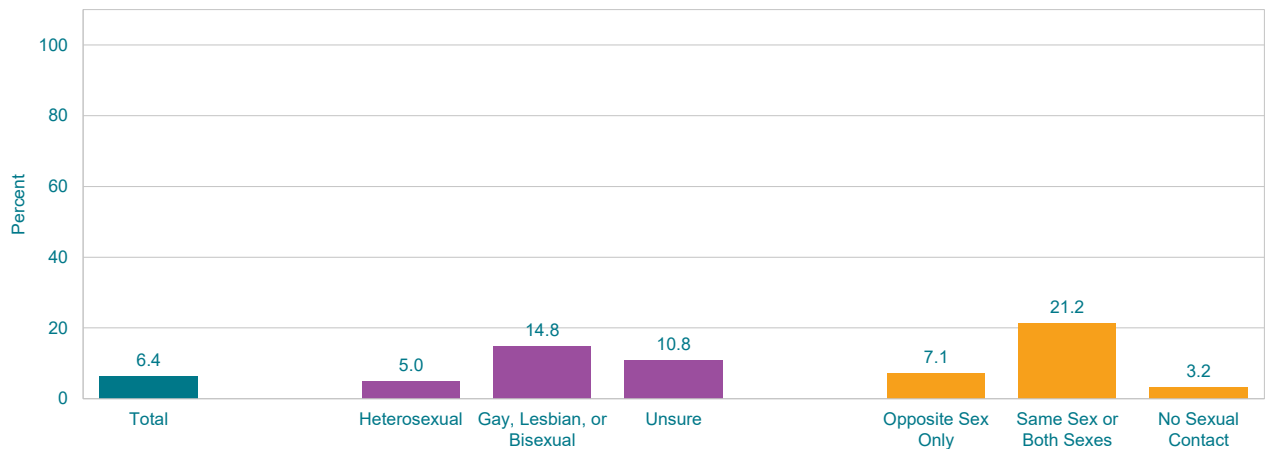
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 6.4. The percentage for Male students is 5.7. The percentage for Female students is 6.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.1. The percentage for Black students is 7.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.6. The percentage for White students is 6.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



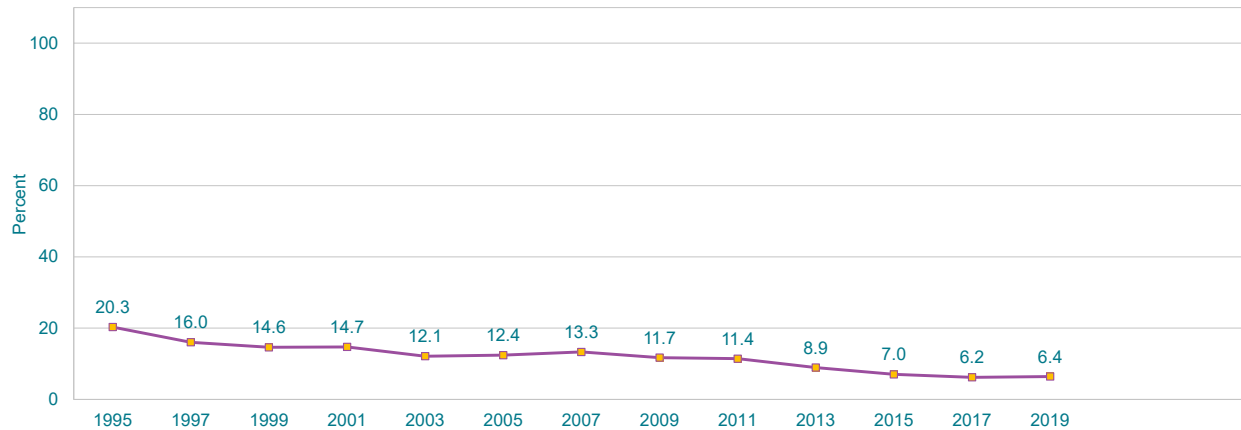
*Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 6.4. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 5.0. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 14.8. The percentage for Unsure students is 10.8. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 7.1. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 21.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 3.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* 1995-2019†



*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
†Decreased 1995-2019, decreased 1995-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

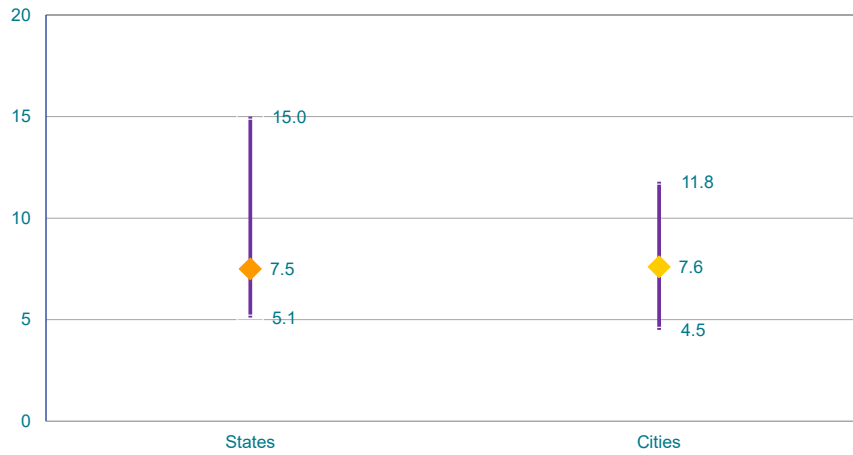
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1995 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 6.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1995 to 2019, decreased from 1995 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants,* Across 30 States and 21 Cities, 2019



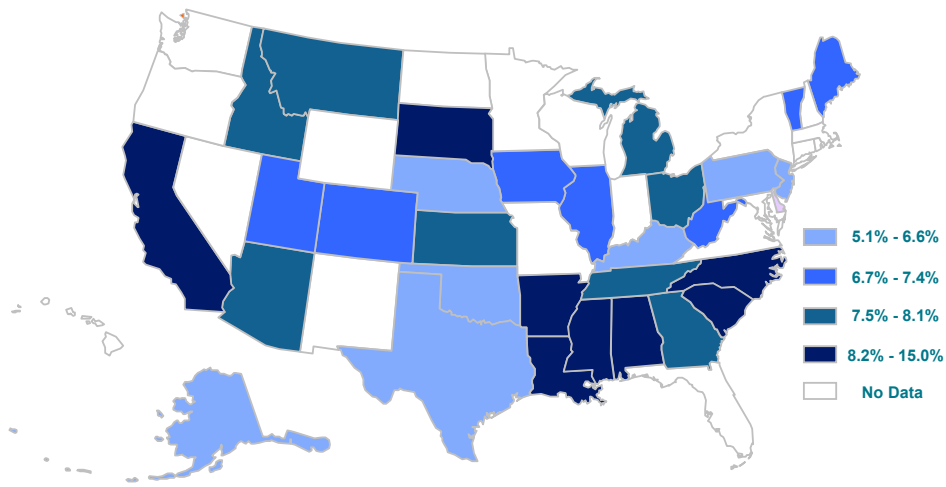
*Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 21 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 5.1% to 15.0%. The median across states was 7.5%. The range across cities was 4.5% to 11.8%. The median across cities was 7.6%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Inhalants*

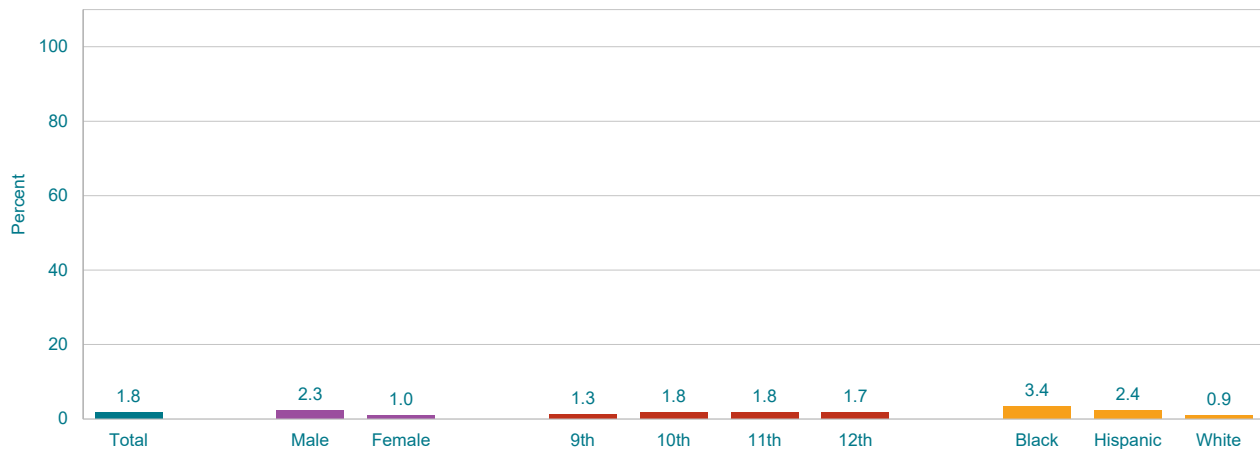


Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 5.1% to 15%. Alaska, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, range from 5.1% to 6.6%. Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 6.7% to 7.4%. Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, Tennessee, range from 7.5% to 8.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, range from 8.2% to 15.0%. Wisconsin, Virginia, Rhode Island, New York, Nevada, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life
 †M > F; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

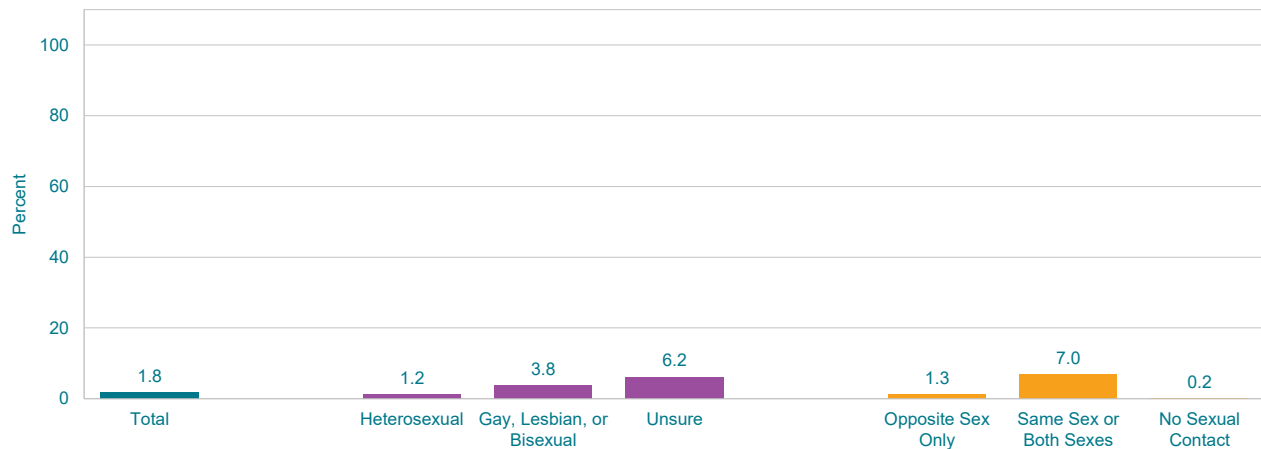
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 1.8. The percentage for Male students is 2.3. The percentage for Female students is 1.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 1.7. The percentage for Black students is 3.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.4. The percentage for White students is 0.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



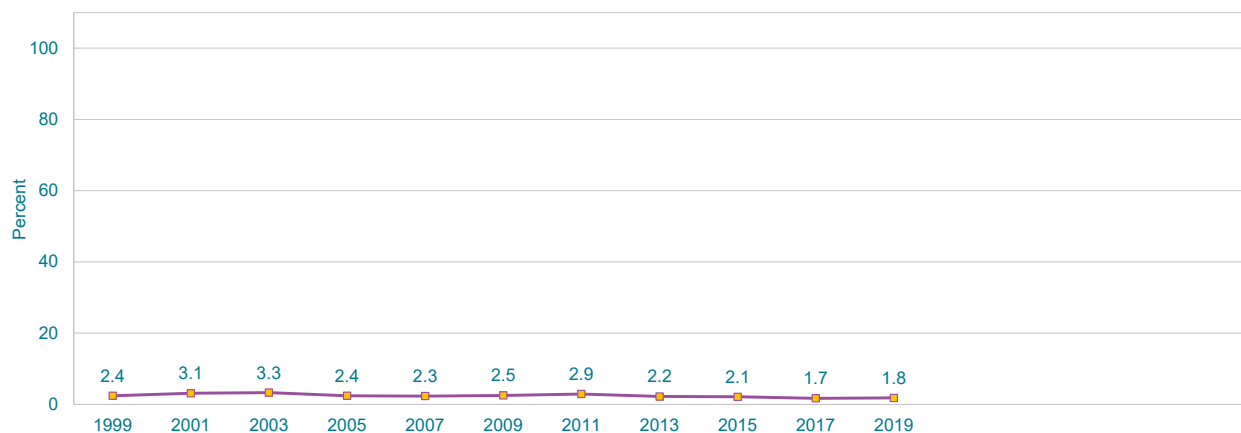
*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 1.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 1.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 3.8. The percentage for Unsure students is 6.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 1.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 7.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* 1999-2019†



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

†Decreased 1999-2019, no change 1999-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

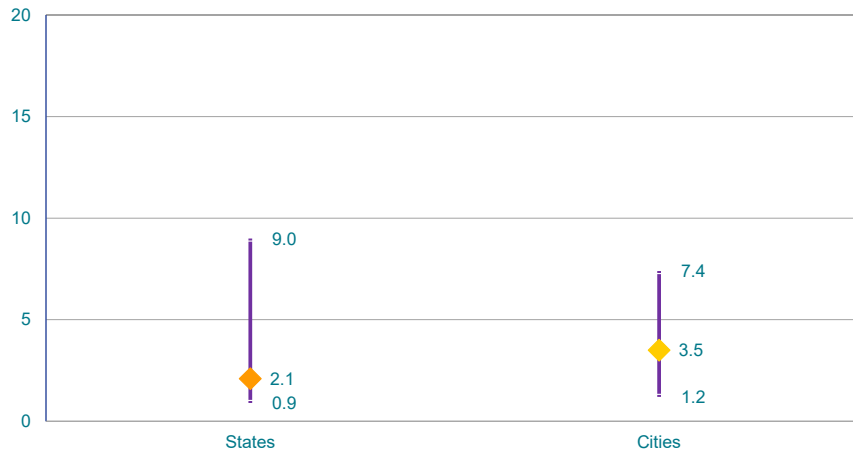
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 1.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2019, did not change from 1999 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin,* Across 38 States and 25 Cities, 2019



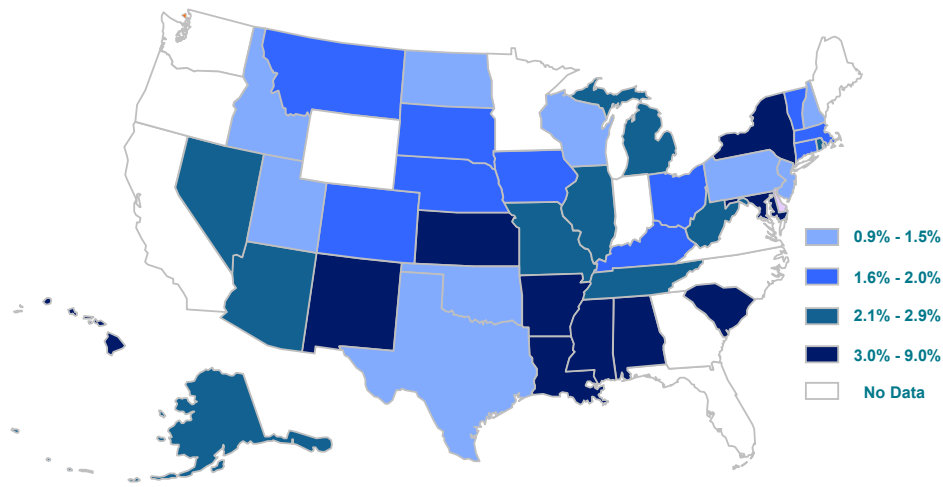
*Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 25 cities for high school students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 0.9% to 9.0%. The median across states was 2.1%. The range across cities was 1.2% to 7.4%. The median across cities was 3.5%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin*

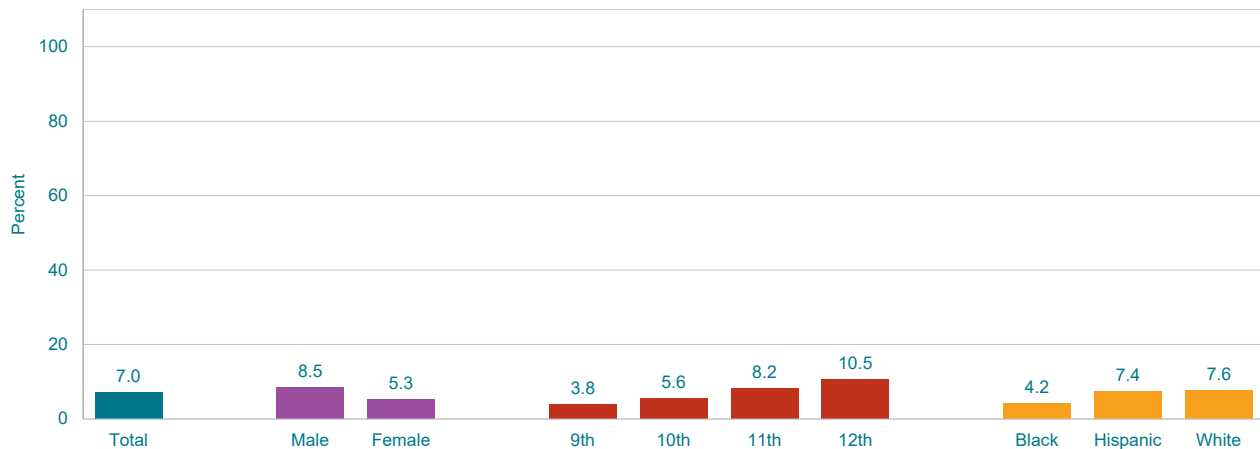


Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White one or more times during their life), 2019. The values range from 0.9% to 9%. Idaho, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 0.9% to 1.5%. Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 1.6% to 2.0%. Alaska, Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 2.1% to 2.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, range from 3.0% to 9.0%. Virginia, North Carolina, Maine, Georgia, Florida, California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life
 †M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

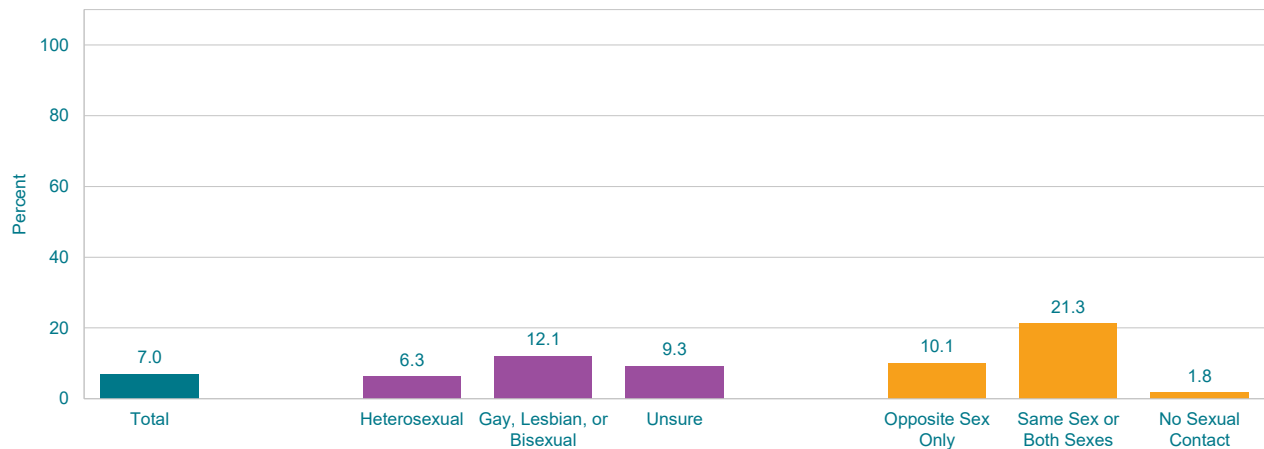
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 7.0. The percentage for Male students is 8.5. The percentage for Female students is 5.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 10.5. The percentage for Black students is 4.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.4. The percentage for White students is 7.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



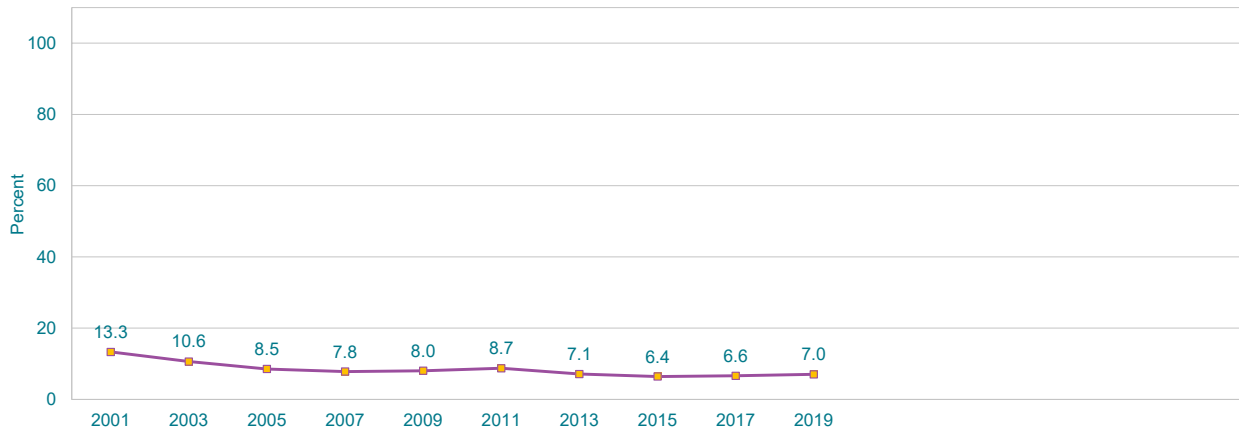
*Such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 7.0. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 6.3. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 12.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 9.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 10.1. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 21.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.8. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs,* 2001-2019†



*Such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life

†Decreased 2001-2019, decreased 2001-2005, decreased 2005-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

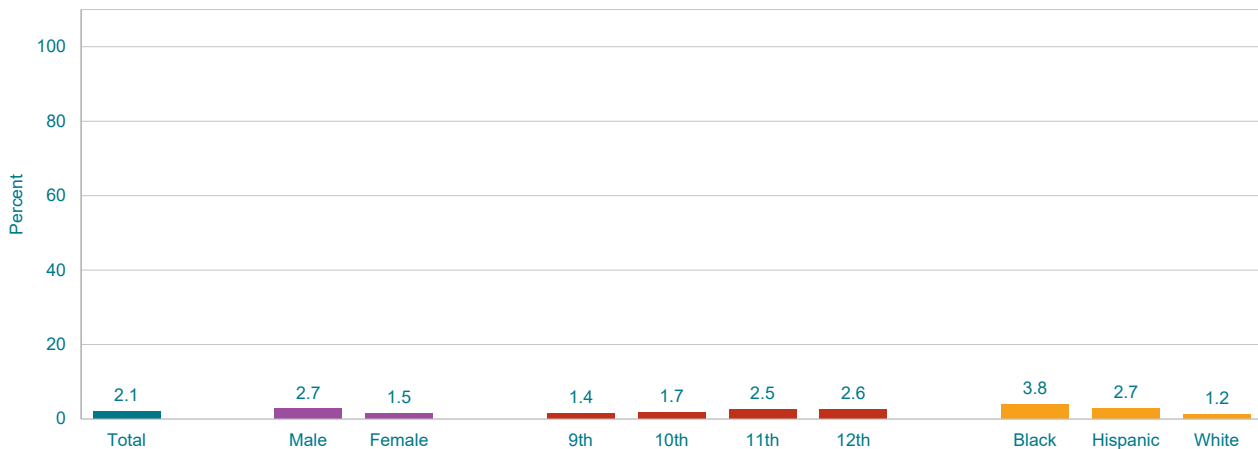
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 7.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2019, decreased from 2001 to 2005, and decreased from 2005 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life
 †M > F; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

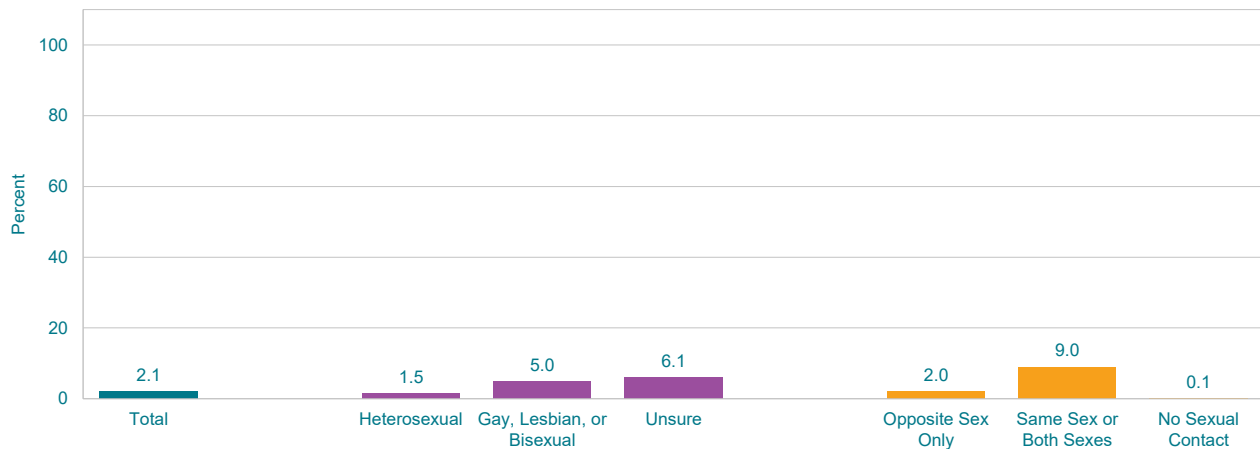
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 2.1. The percentage for Male students is 2.7. The percentage for Female students is 1.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.6. The percentage for Black students is 3.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.7. The percentage for White students is 1.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



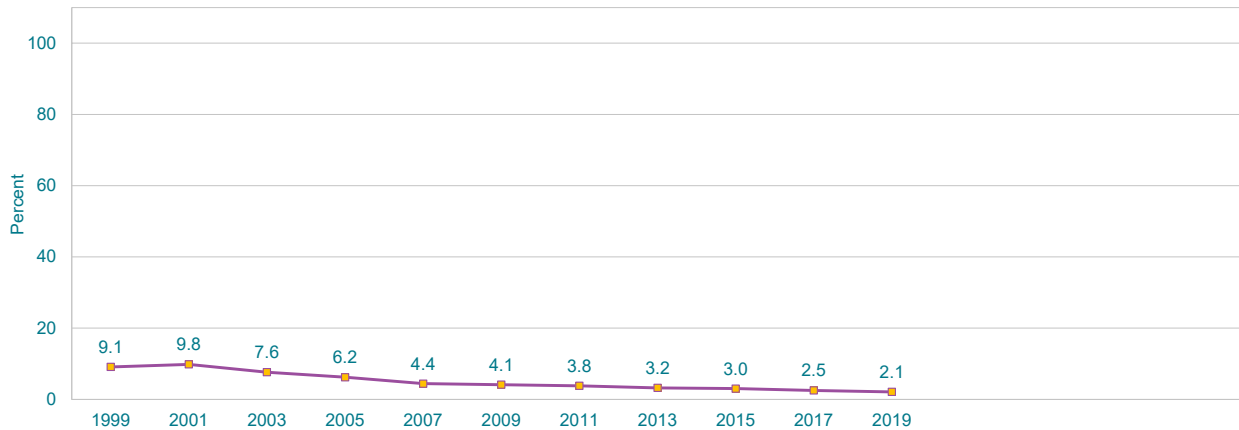
*Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 2.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 1.5. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 5.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 6.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 2.0. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 9.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.1. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,* 1999-2019†



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

†Decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

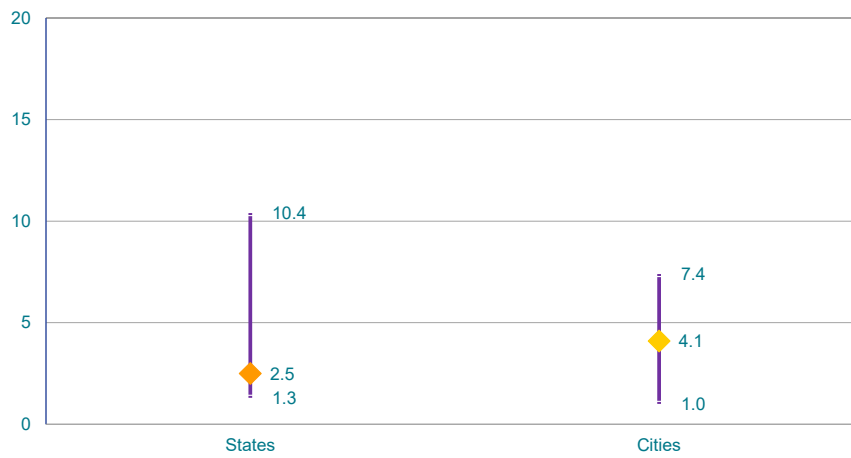
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 for high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," 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. The percentage for 2019 is 2.1.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines,* Across 38 States and 24 Cities, 2019



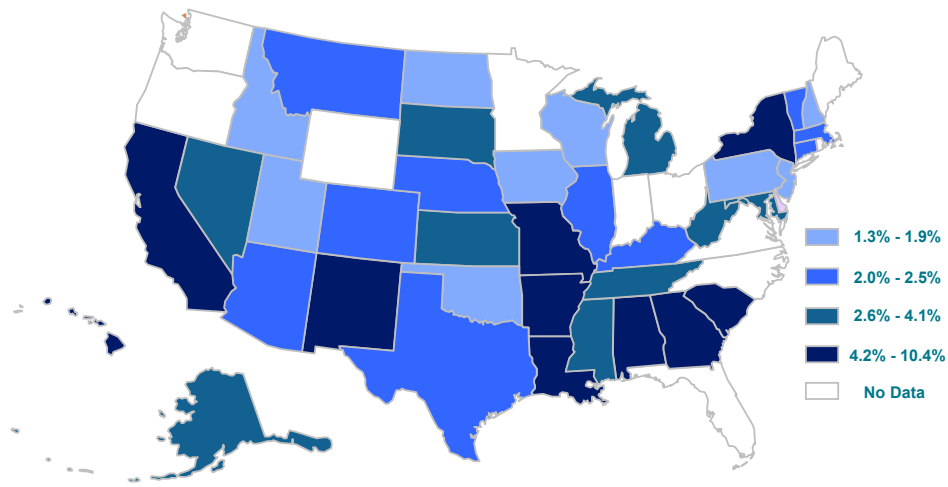
*Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 24 cities for high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 1.3% to 10.4%. The median across states was 2.5%. The range across cities was 1.0% to 7.4%. The median across cities was 4.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines*

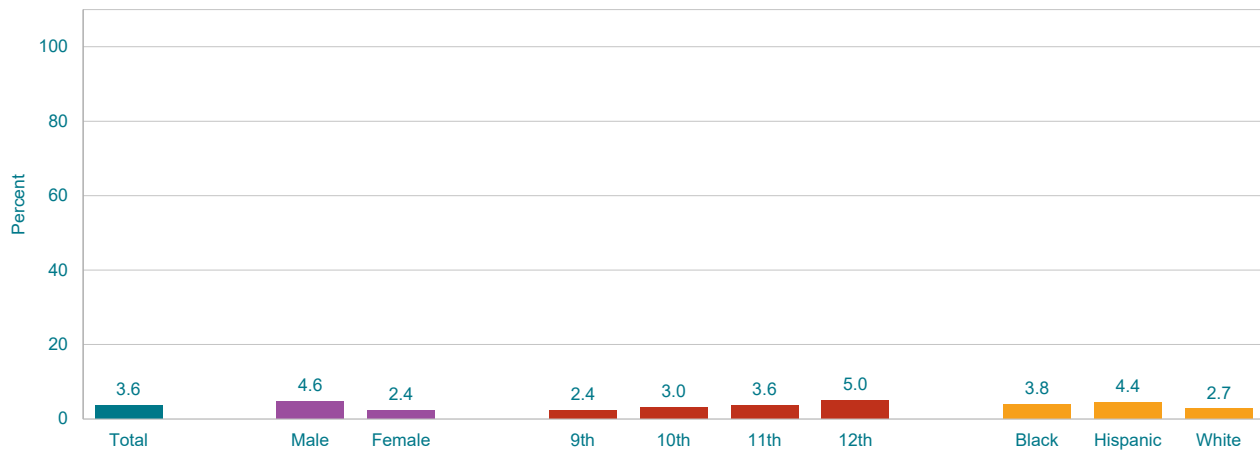


Also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice) one or more times during their life, 2019. The values range from 1.3% to 10.4%. Idaho, Iowa, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 1.3% to 1.9%. Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Texas, Vermont, range from 2.0% to 2.5%. Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 2.6% to 4.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, range from 4.2% to 10.4%. Virginia, Rhode Island, Ohio, North Carolina, Maine, Florida, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life
 †M > F; 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

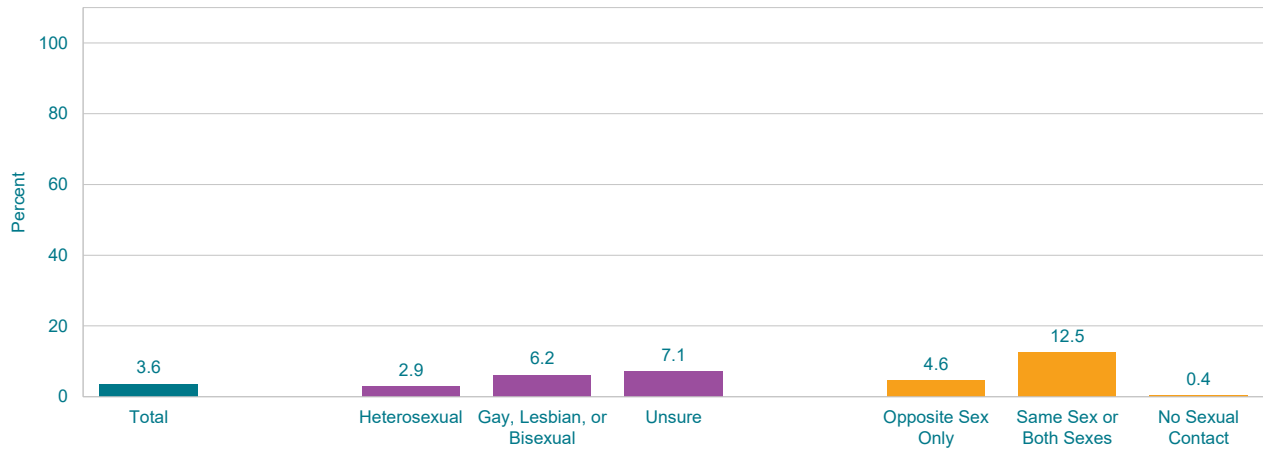
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 3.6. The percentage for Male students is 4.6. The percentage for Female students is 2.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for Black students is 3.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.4. The percentage for White students is 2.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



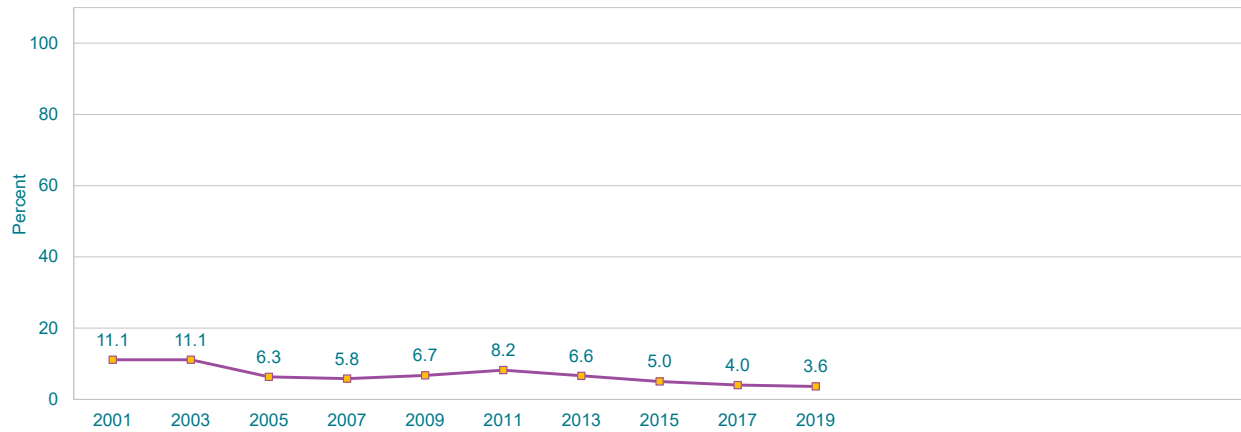
*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 3.6. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 2.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 6.2. The percentage for Unsure students is 7.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 4.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 12.5. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.4. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* 2001-2019†



*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life

†Decreased 2001-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

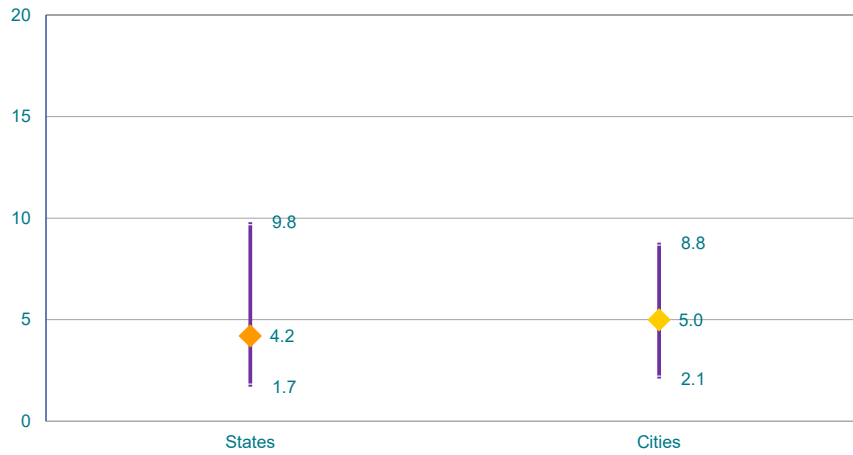
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 3.6.

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 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy,* Across 32 States and 20 Cities, 2019



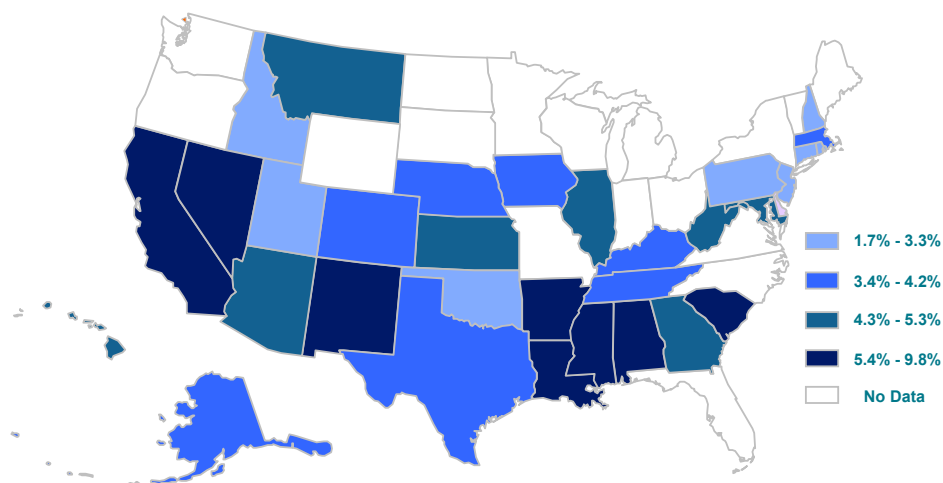
*Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 20 cities for high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 1.7% to 9.8%. The median across states was 4.2%. The range across cities was 2.1% to 8.8%. The median across cities was 5%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Ecstasy*

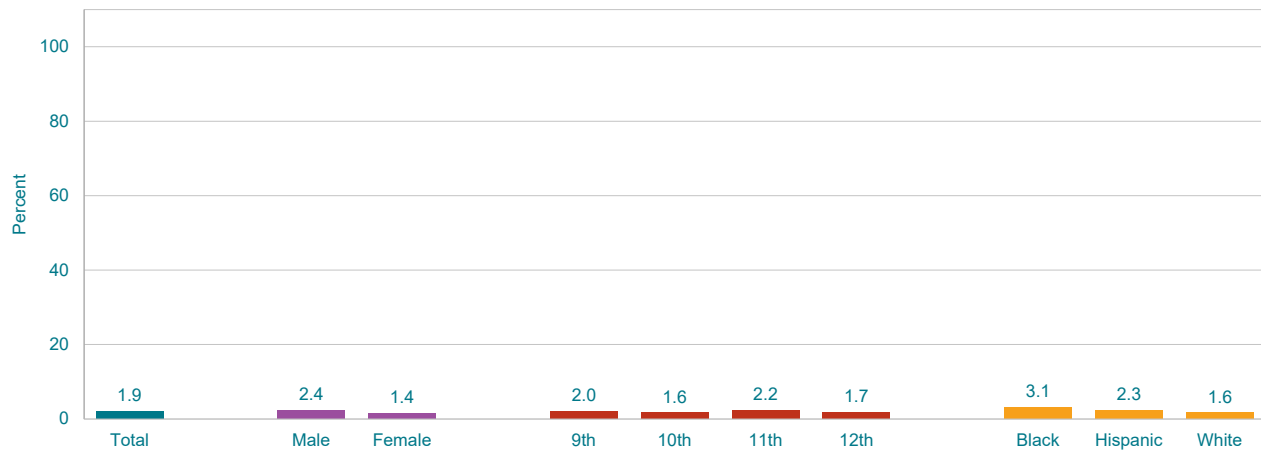


Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called MDMA one or more times during their life), 2019. The values range from 1.7% to 9.8%. Connecticut, Idaho, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 1.7% to 3.3%. Alaska, Colorado, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas, range from 3.4% to 4.2%. Arizona, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Montana, West Virginia, range from 4.3% to 5.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, range from 5.4% to 9.8%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, South Dakota, Ohio, New York, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, Maine, Florida, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*Pills or shots, one or more times during their life
 †M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

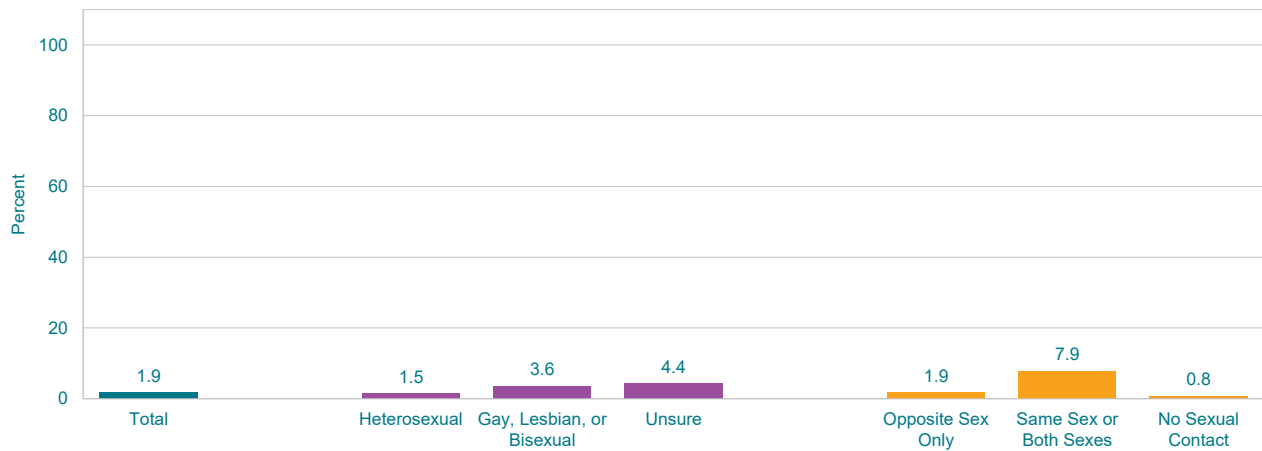
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 1.9. The percentage for Male students is 2.4. The percentage for Female students is 1.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 1.7. The percentage for Black students is 3.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.3. The percentage for White students is 1.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



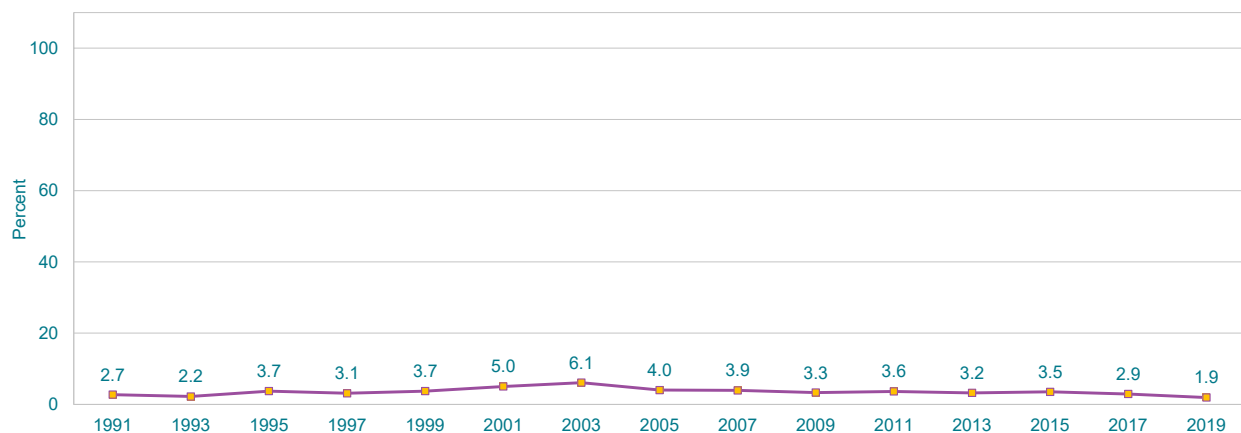
*Pills or shots, one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 1.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 1.5. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 3.6. The percentage for Unsure students is 4.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 1.9. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 7.9. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.8. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription,* 1991-2019†



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

†Decreased 1991-2019, increased 1991-2001, decreased 2001-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

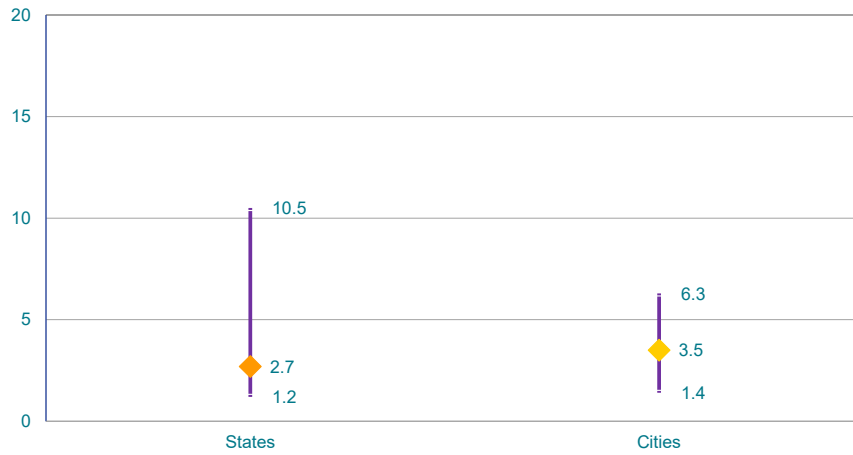
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 1.9.

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 2019, increased from 1991 to 2001, and decreased from 2001 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription,* Across 21 States and 18 Cities, 2019



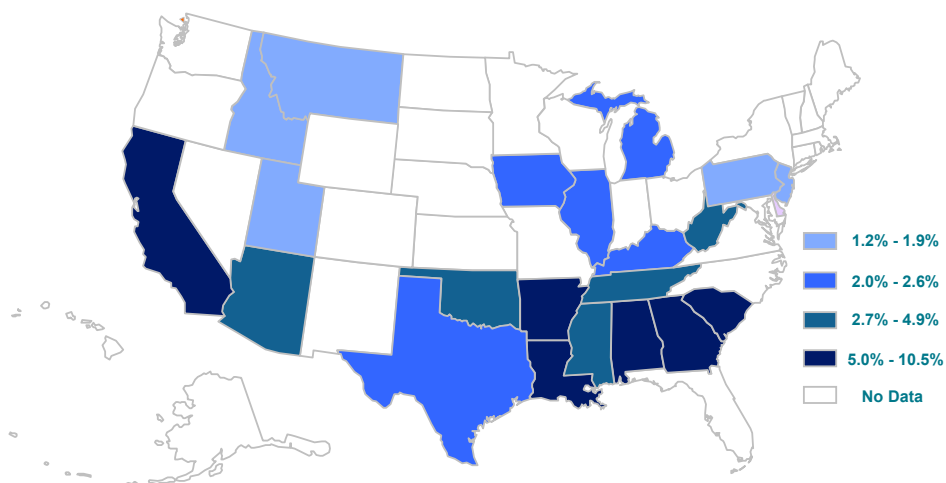
*Pills or shots, one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 21 states and 18 cities for high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life).

The range across states was 1.2% to 10.5%. The median across states was 2.7%. The range across cities was 1.4% to 6.3%. The median across cities was 3.5%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription*

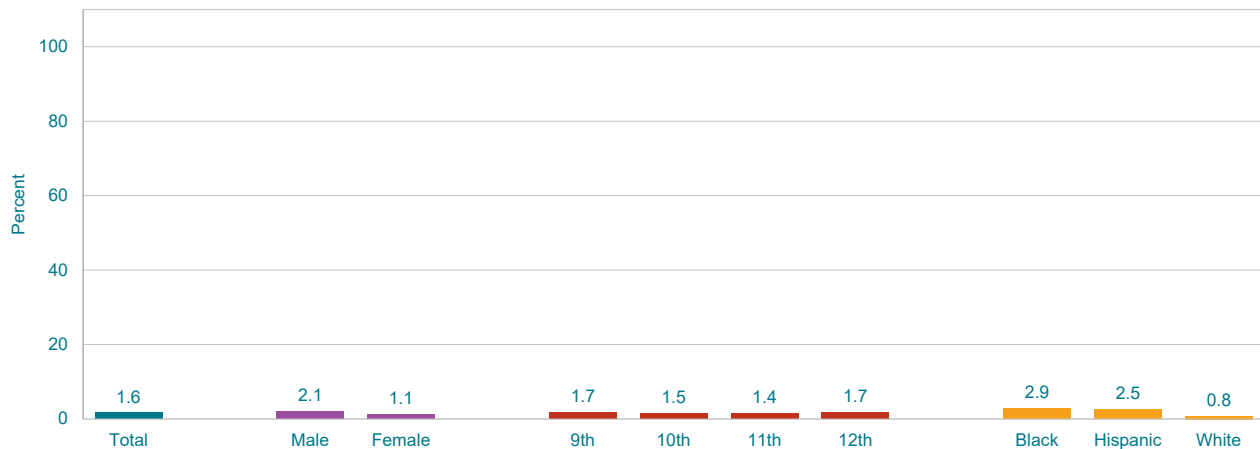


Pills or shots, one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life), 2019. The values range from 1.2% to 10.5%. Idaho, Montana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Utah, range from 1.2% to 1.9%. Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Texas, range from 2.0% to 2.6%. Arizona, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 2.7% to 4.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, range from 5.0% to 10.5%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Ohio, New York, Nevada, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Nebraska, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Kansas, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



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

†M > F; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

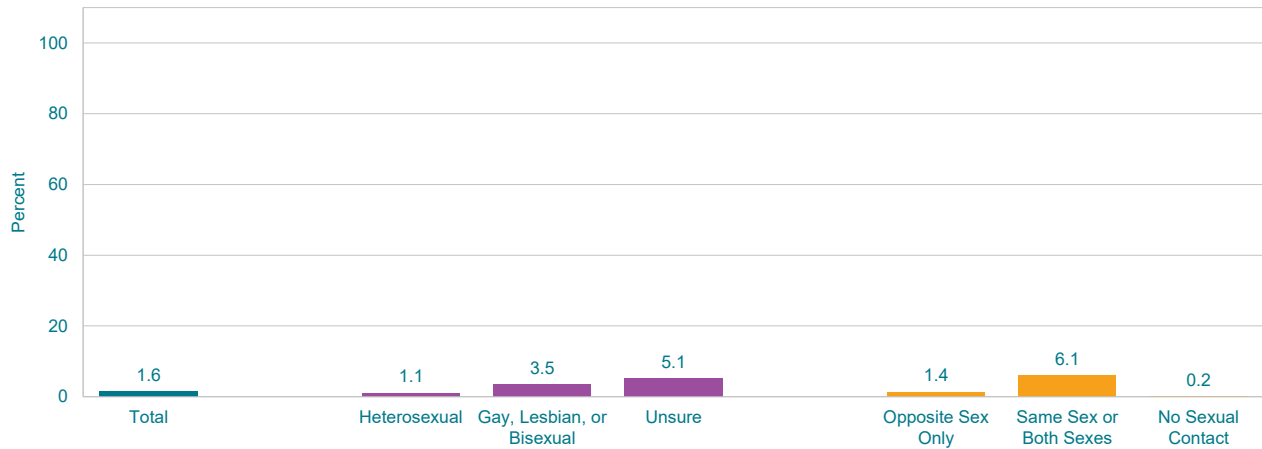
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 1.6. The percentage for Male students is 2.1. The percentage for Female students is 1.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 1.7. The percentage for Black students is 2.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.5. The percentage for White students is 0.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



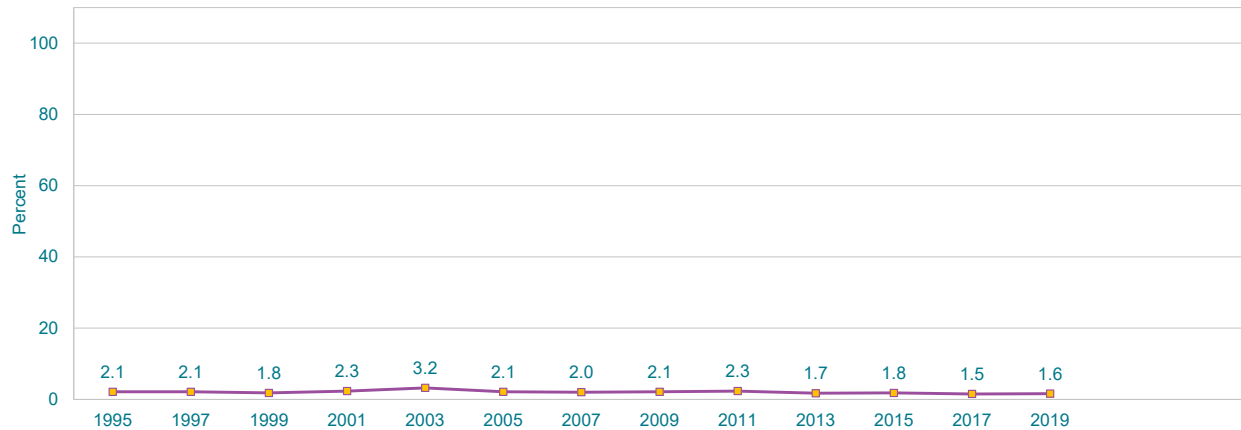
*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 1.6. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 1.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 3.5. The percentage for Unsure students is 5.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 1.4. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 6.1. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,* 1995-2019†



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

†Decreased 1995-2019, no change 1995-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

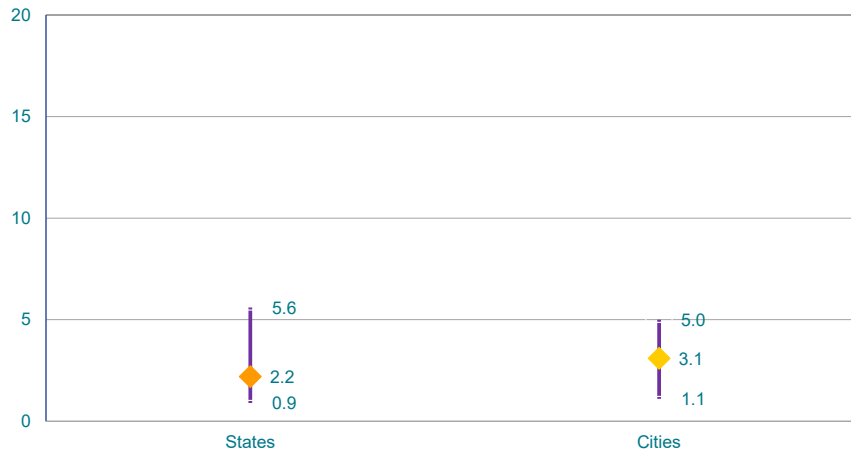
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1995 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 1.6.

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 1995 to 2019, did not change from 1995 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug,* Across 28 States and 20 Cities, 2019



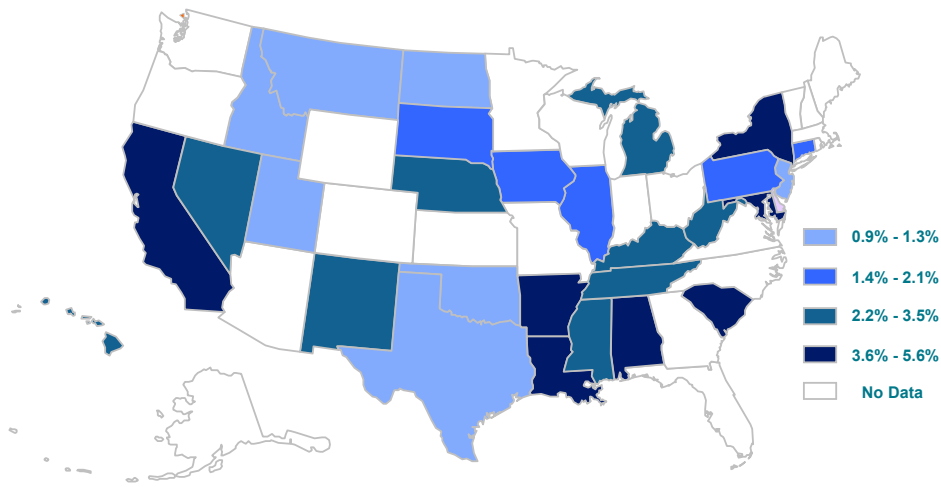
*Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 20 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 0.9% to 5.6%. The median across states was 2.2%. The range across cities was 1.1% to 5.0%. The median across cities was 3.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug*

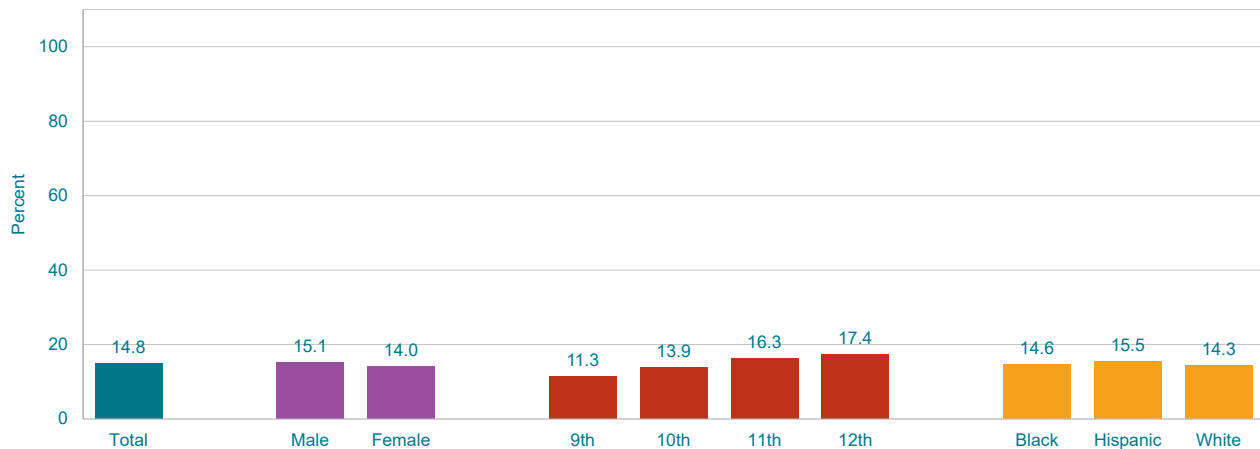


Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 0.9% to 5.6%. Idaho, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, range from 0.9% to 1.3%. Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, range from 1.4% to 2.1%. Hawaii, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 2.2% to 3.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, South Carolina, range from 3.6% to 5.6%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Ohio, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Massachusetts, Kansas, Georgia, Florida, Colorado, Arizona, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Select Illicit Drugs,* by Sex, Grade,[†] and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*Counting cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, or hallucinogens, one or more times during their life
[†]10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

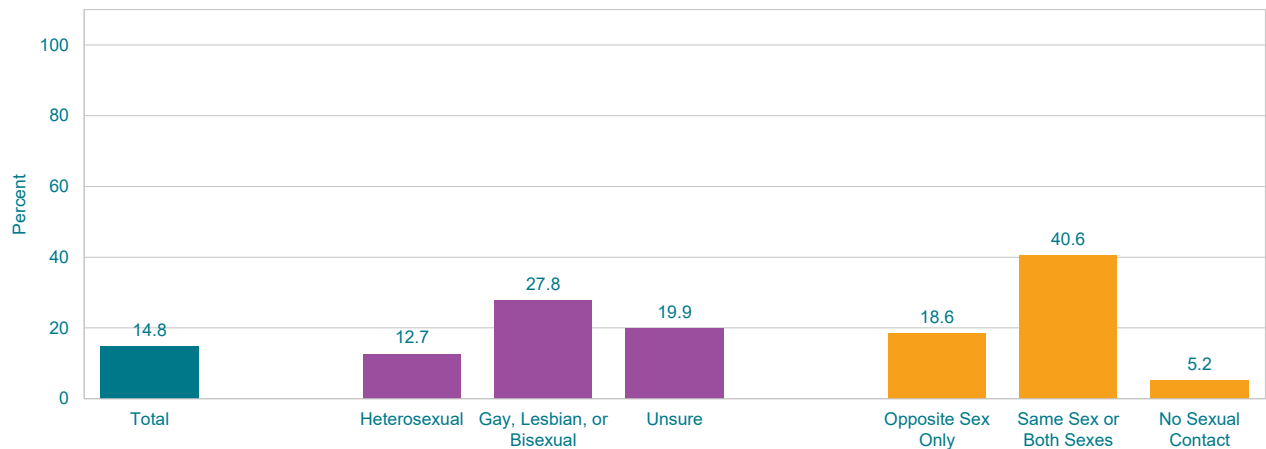
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used select illicit drugs (counting cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, or hallucinogens, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 14.8. The percentage for Male students is 15.1. The percentage for Female students is 14.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 11.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 17.4. The percentage for Black students is 14.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 15.5. The percentage for White students is 14.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Select Illicit Drugs,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



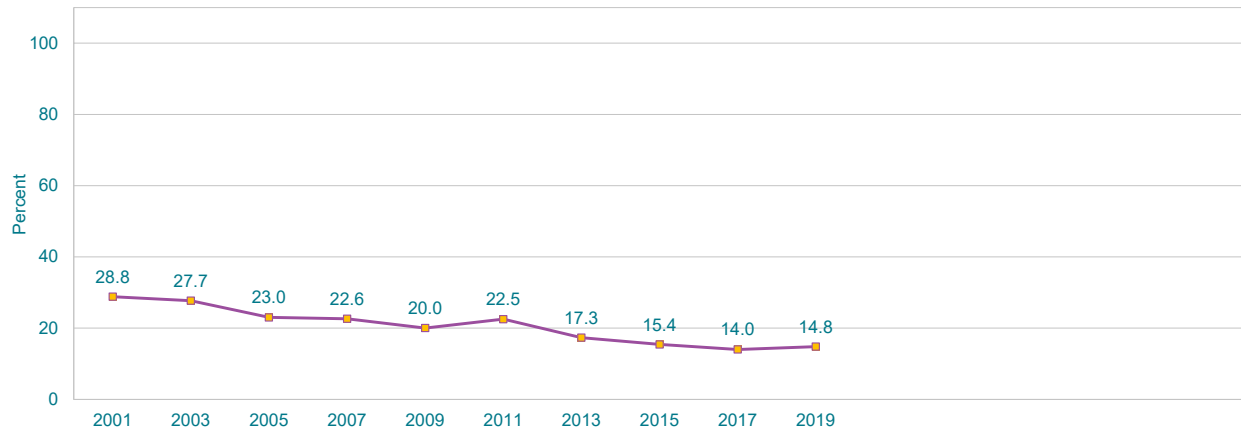
*Counting cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, or hallucinogens, one or more times during their life
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used select illicit drugs (counting cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, or hallucinogens, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for all students is 14.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 12.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 27.8. The percentage for Unsure students is 19.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 18.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 40.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 5.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Select Illicit Drugs,* 2001-2019†



*Counting cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, or hallucinogens, one or more times during their life

†Decreased 2001-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

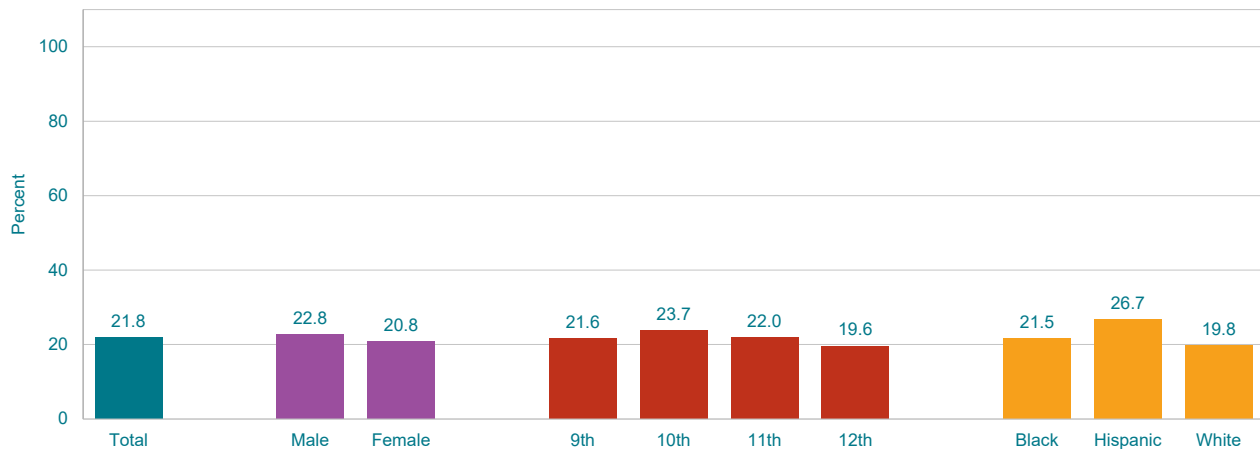
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2019 for high school students who ever used select illicit drugs (counting cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, ecstasy, or hallucinogens, one or more times during their life).

The percentage for 2001 is 28.8. The percentage for 2003 is 27.7. The percentage for 2005 is 23.0. The percentage for 2007 is 22.6. The percentage for 2009 is 20.0. The percentage for 2011 is 22.5. The percentage for 2013 is 17.3. The percentage for 2015 is 15.4. The percentage for 2017 is 14.0. The percentage for 2019 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 decreased from 2001 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*During the 12 months before the survey
 †10th > 12th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

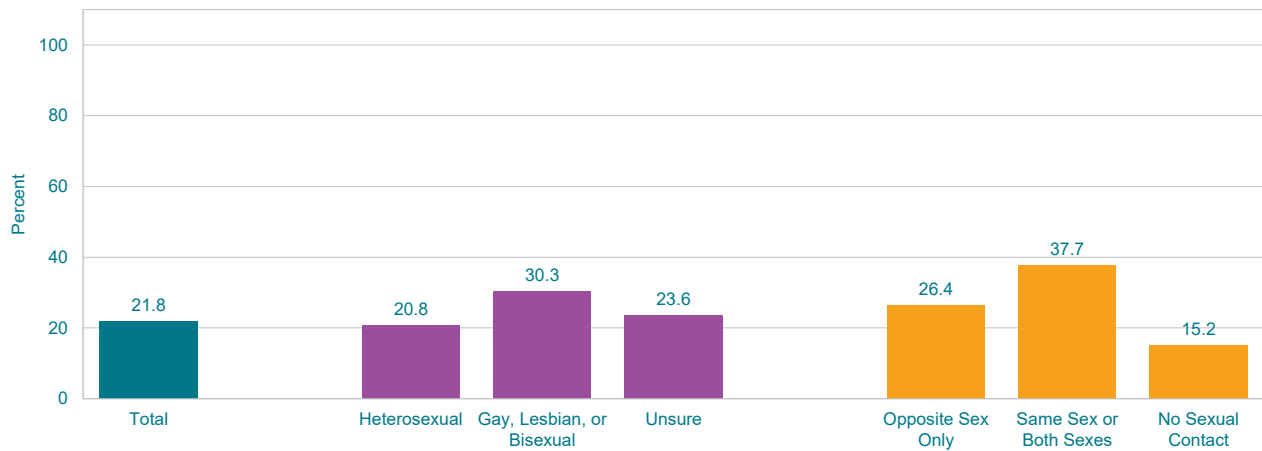
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 21.8. The percentage for Male students is 22.8. The percentage for Female students is 20.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 21.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 23.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 22.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 19.6. The percentage for Black students is 21.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 26.7. The percentage for White students is 19.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



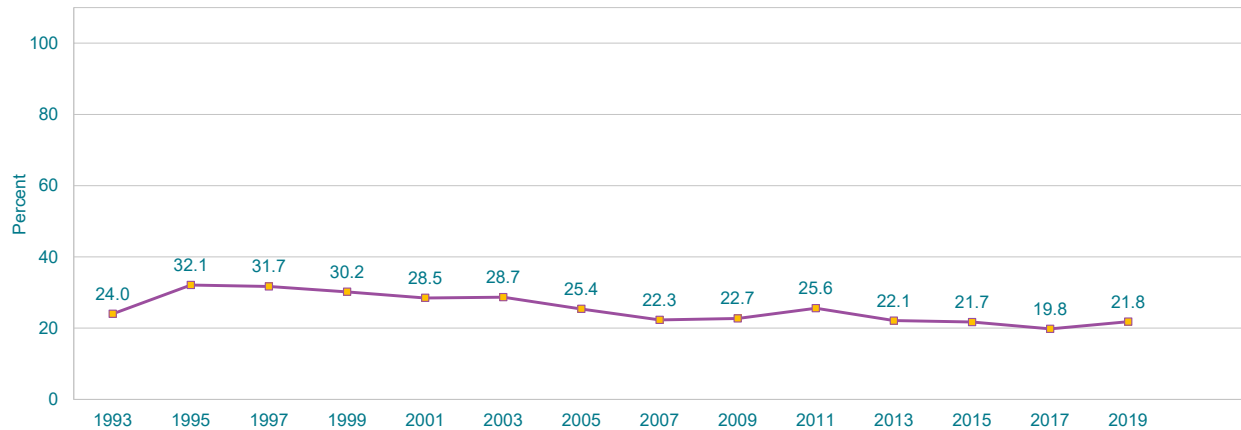
*During the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 21.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 20.8. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 30.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 23.6. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 26.4. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 37.7. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 15.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* 1993-2019†



*During the 12 months before the survey

†Decreased 1993-2019, increased 1993-1997, decreased 1997-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

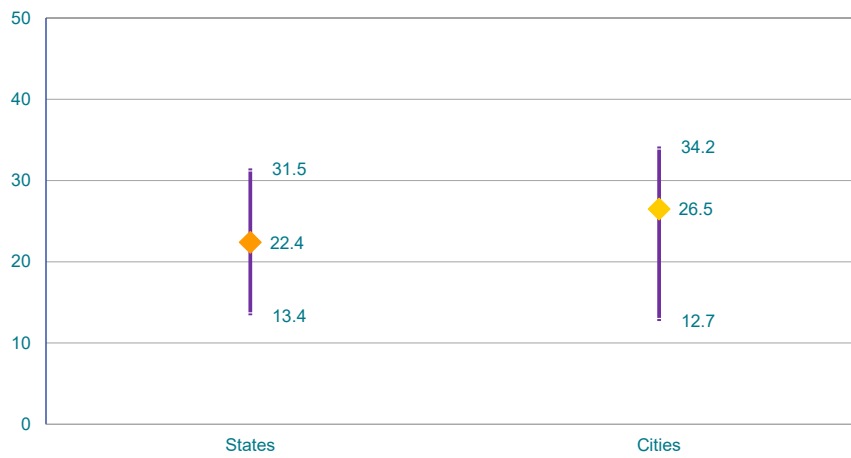
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 21.8.

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 2019, increased from 1993 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property,* Across 36 States and 25 Cities, 2019



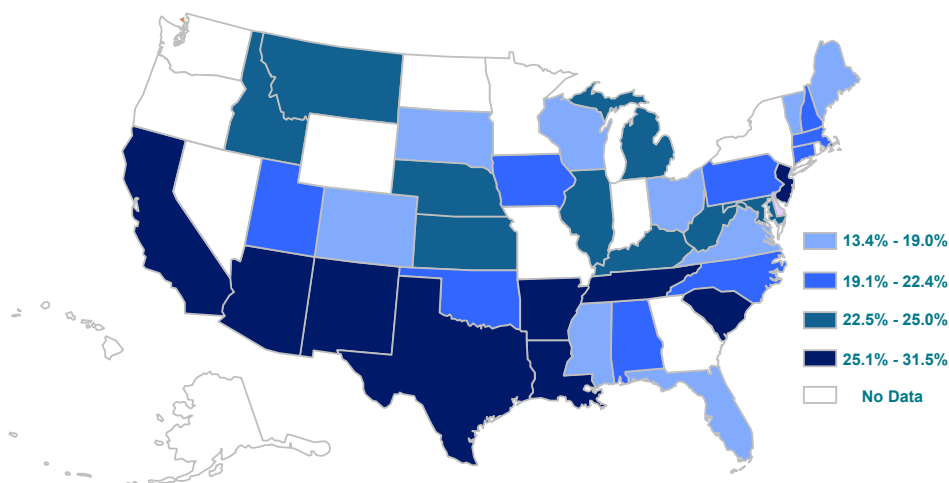
*During the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 25 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 13.4% to 31.5%. The median across states was 22.4%. The range across cities was 12.7% to 34.2%. The median across cities was 26.5%.

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



During the 12 months before the survey

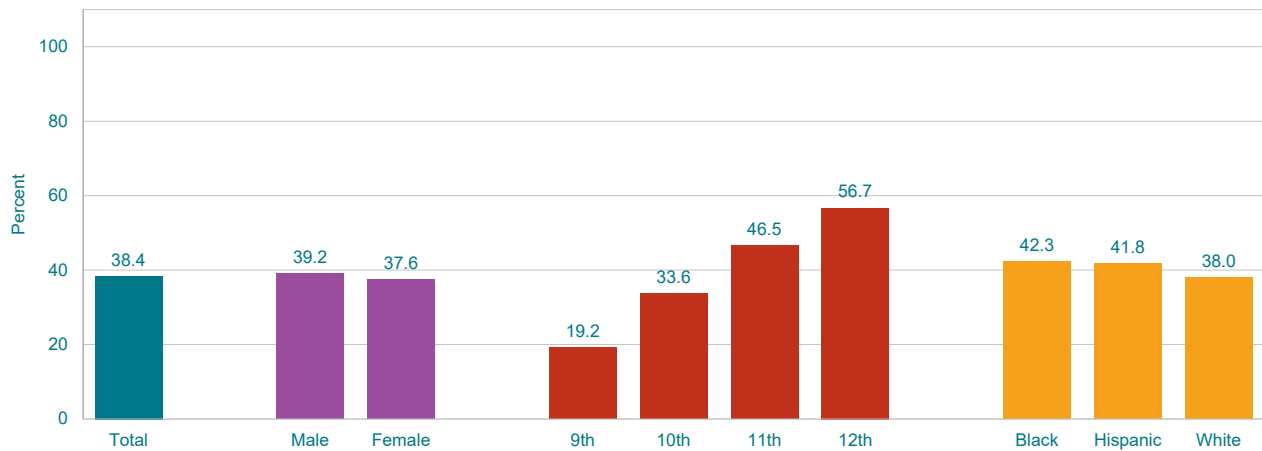
State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 13.4% to 31.5%. Colorado, Florida, Maine, Mississippi, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 13.4% to 19.0%. Alabama, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, range from 19.1% to 22.4%. Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, West Virginia, range from 22.5% to 25.0%. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 25.1% to 31.5%. Rhode Island, New York, Nevada, North Dakota, Missouri, Hawaii, Georgia, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana 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

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Sex, Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



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

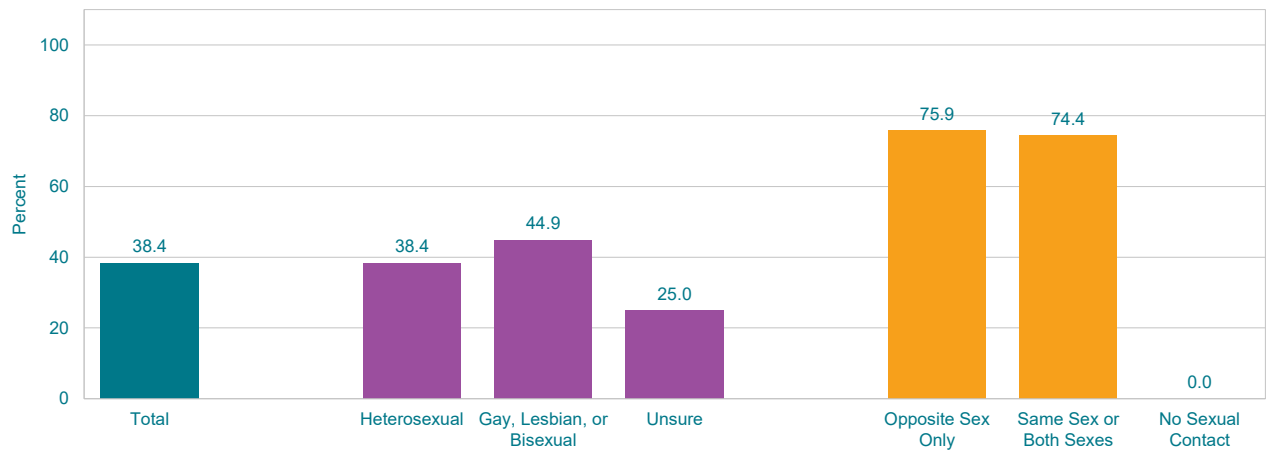
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 38.4. The percentage for Male students is 39.2. The percentage for Female students is 37.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 19.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 33.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 46.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 56.7. The percentage for Black students is 42.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 41.8. The percentage for White students is 38.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



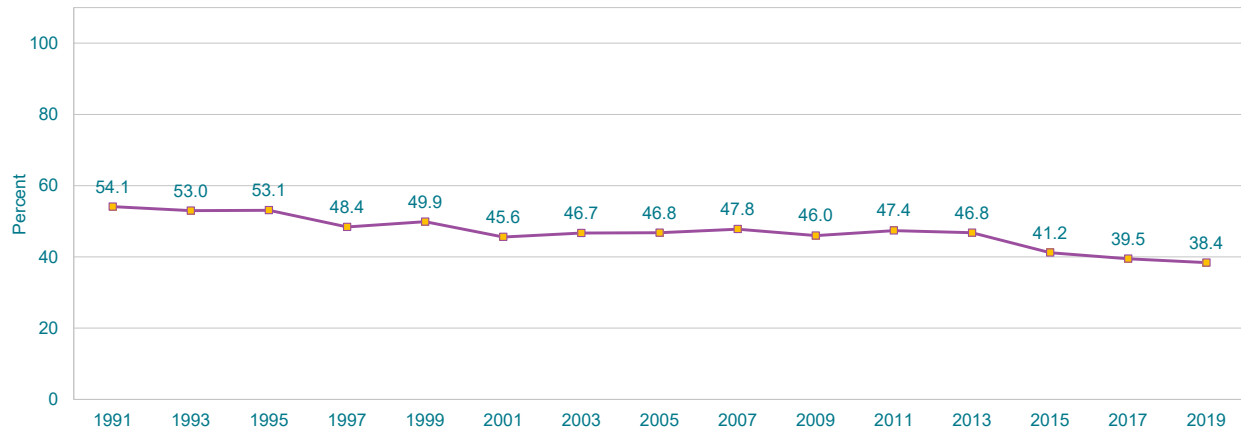
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 38.4. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 38.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 44.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 25.0. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 75.9. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 74.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 1991-2019*



*Decreased 1991-2019, decreased 1991-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

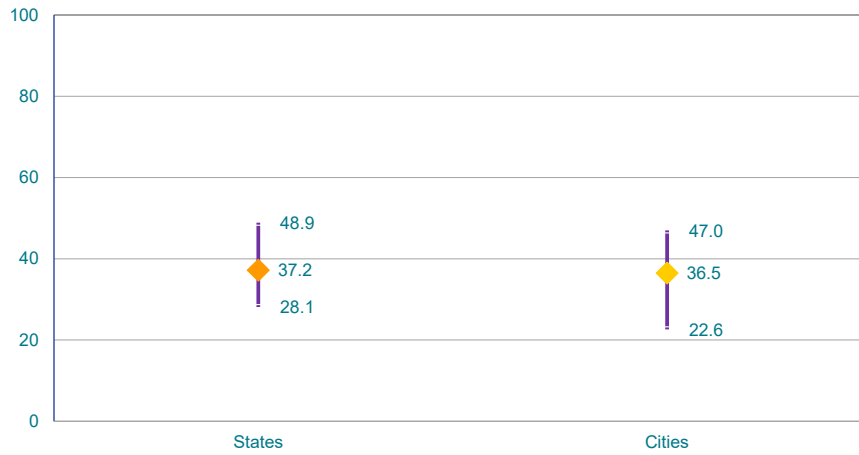
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 38.4.

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 2019, decreased from 1991 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, Across 36 States and 25 Cities, 2019

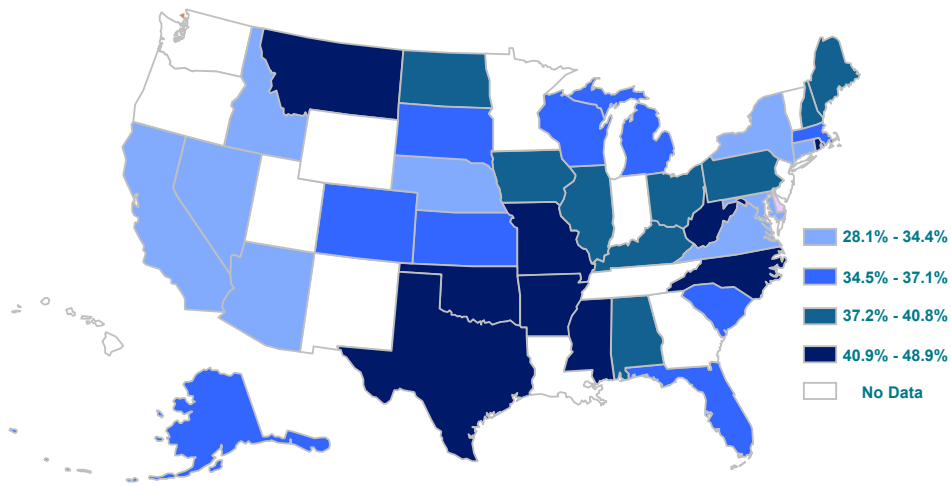


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 25 cities for high school students who ever had sexual intercourse.

The range across states was 28.1% to 48.9%. The median across states was 37.2%. The range across cities was 22.6% to 47.0%. The median across cities was 36.5%.

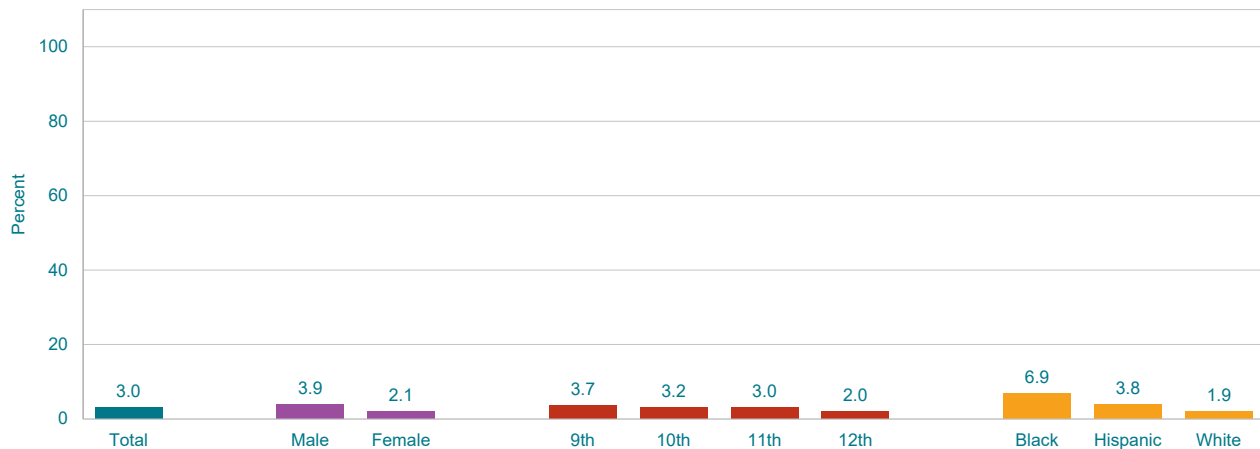
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse



State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, 2019. The values range from 28.1% to 48.9%. Arizona, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Virginia, range from 28.1% to 34.4%. Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, South Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin, range from 34.5% to 37.1%. Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, range from 37.2% to 40.8%. Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia, range from 40.9% to 48.9%. Vermont, Utah, Tennessee, New Mexico, New Jersey, Louisiana, Hawaii, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



*M > F; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

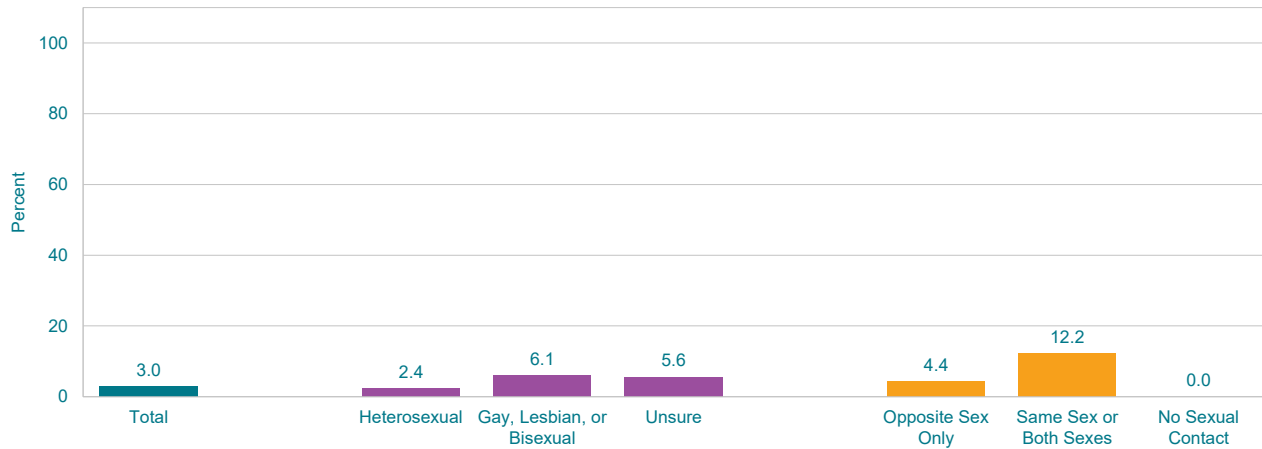
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 3.0. The percentage for Male students is 3.9. The percentage for Female students is 2.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.0. The percentage for Black students is 6.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.8. The percentage for White students is 1.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



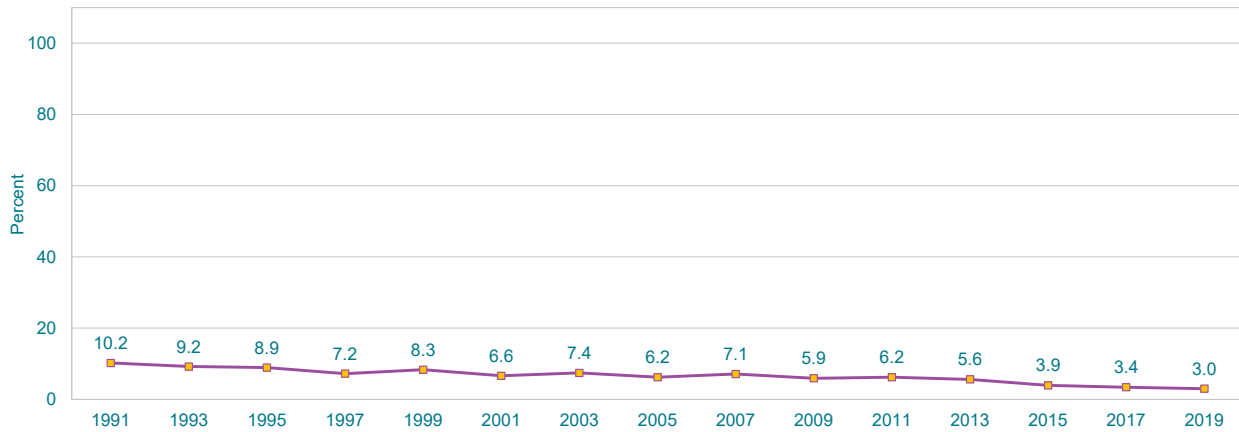
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 3.0. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 2.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 6.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 5.6. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 4.4. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 12.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1991-2019*



*Decreased 1991-2019, decreased 1991-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

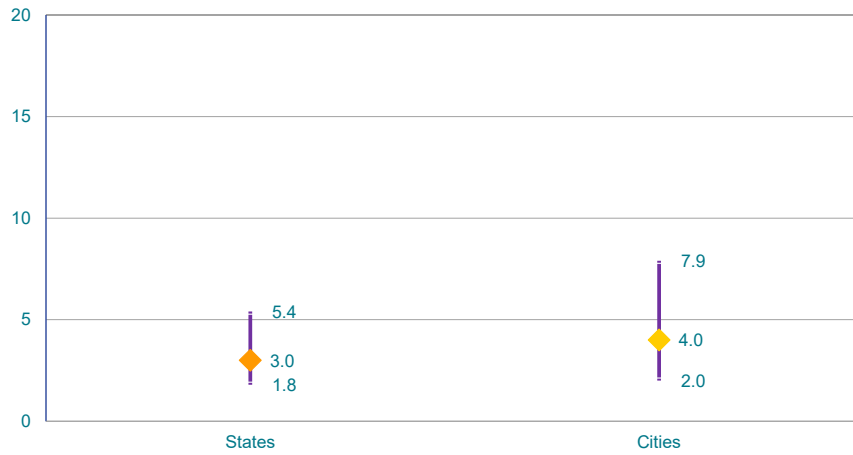
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 3.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2019, decreased from 1991 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, Across 38 States and 26 Cities, 2019

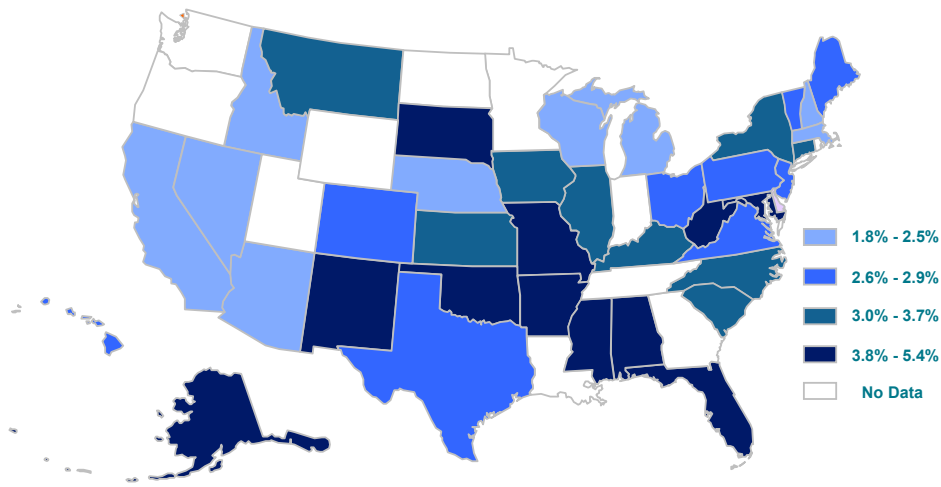


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 26 cities for high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years.

The range across states was 1.8% to 5.4%. The median across states was 3%. The range across cities was 2.0% to 7.9%. The median across cities was 4%.

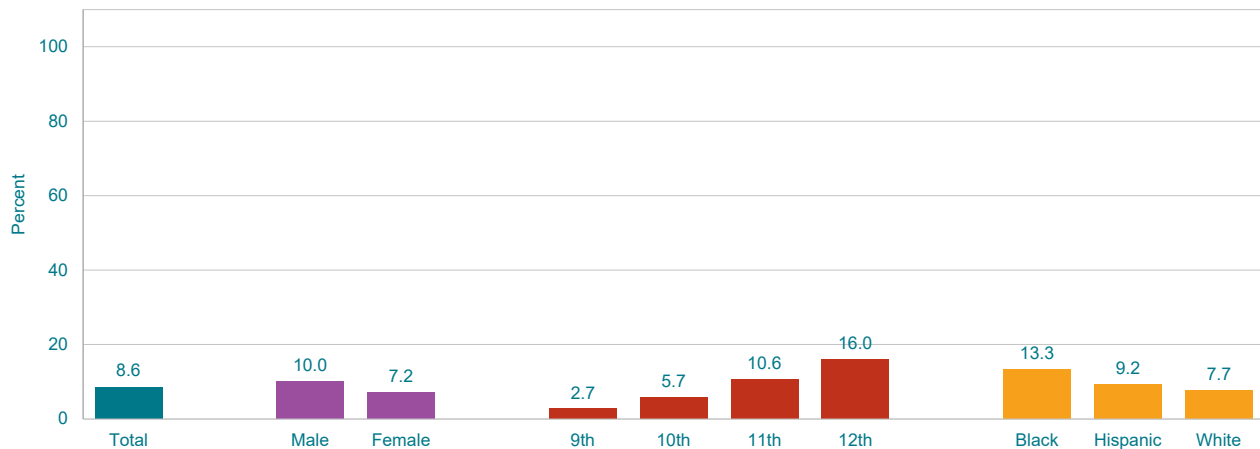
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for the First Time Before Age 13 Years



State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, 2019. The values range from 1.8% to 5.4%. Arizona, California, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, range from 1.8% to 2.5%. Colorado, Hawaii, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, range from 2.6% to 2.9%. Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, range from 3.0% to 3.7%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 3.8% to 5.4%. Utah, Tennessee, Rhode Island, North Dakota, Louisiana, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



*M > F; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

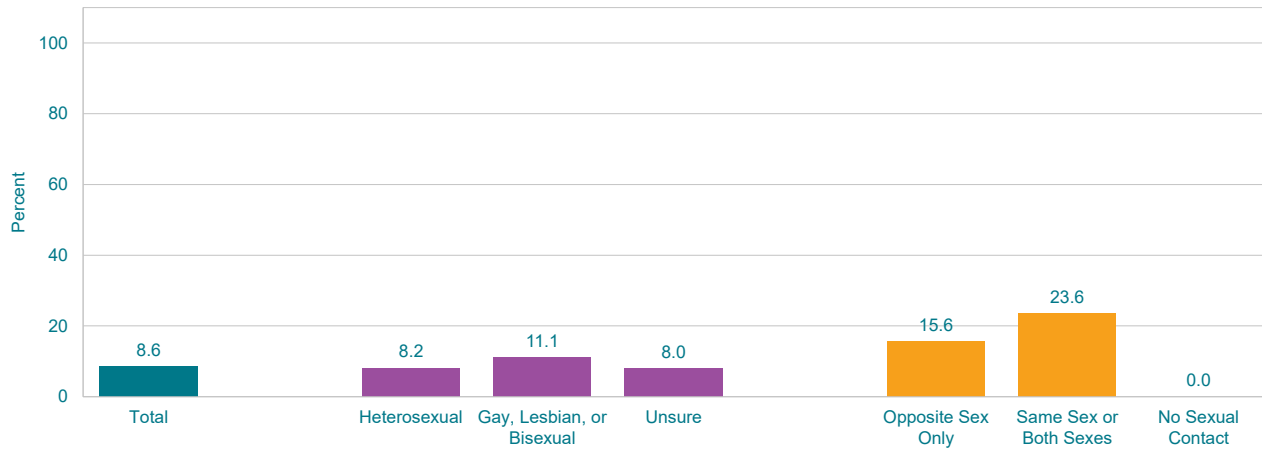
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.6. The percentage for Male students is 10.0. The percentage for Female students is 7.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.0. The percentage for Black students is 13.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.2. The percentage for White students is 7.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



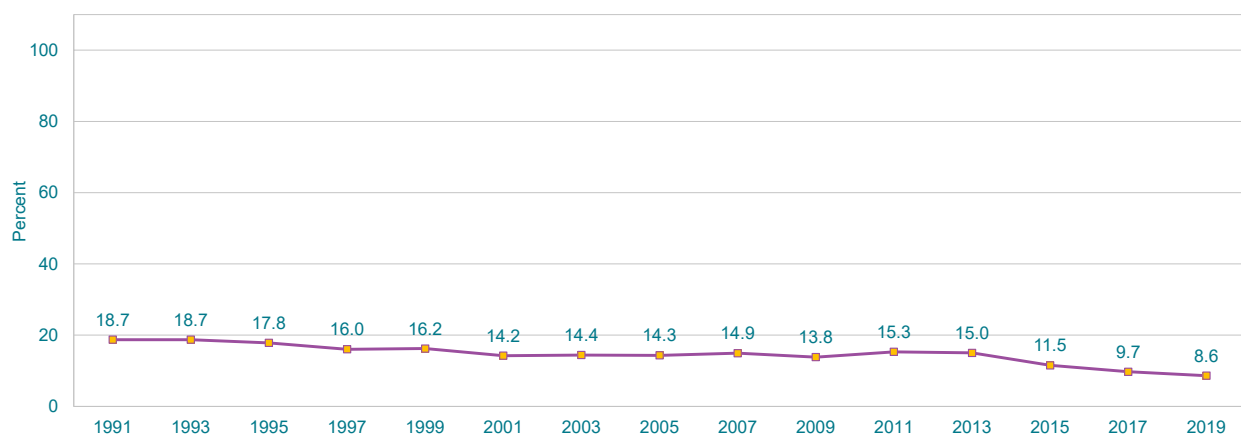
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 8.6. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 8.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 11.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 8.0. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 15.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 23.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, 1991-2019*



*Decreased 1991-2019, decreased 1991-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

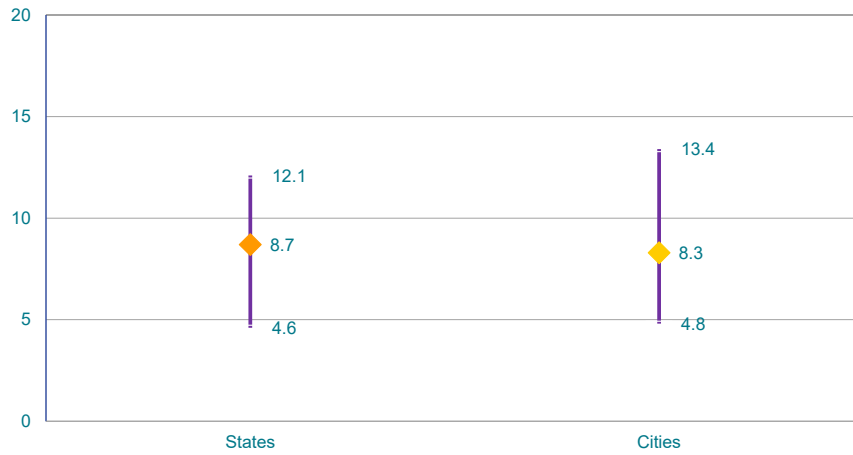
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 8.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2019, decreased from 1991 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life, Across 36 States and 26 Cities, 2019

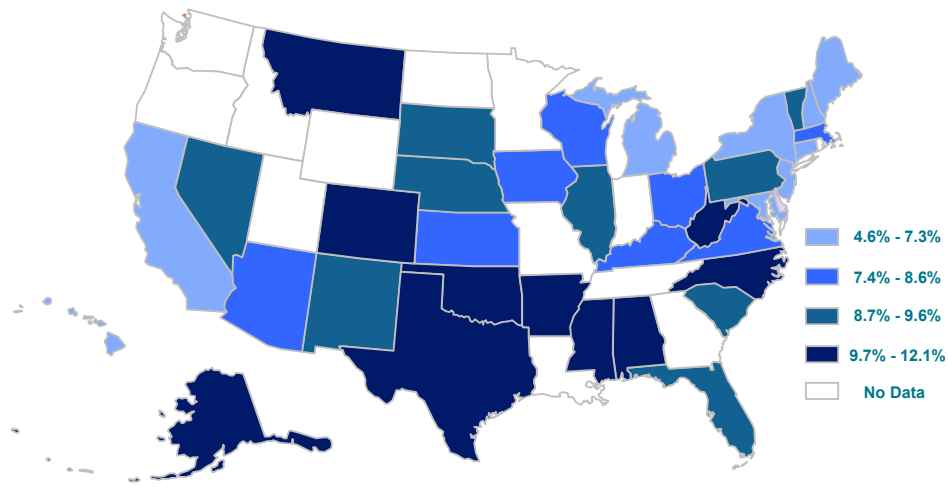


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 26 cities for high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life.

The range across states was 4.6% to 12.1%. The median across states was 8.7%. The range across cities was 4.8% to 13.4%. The median across cities was 8.3%.

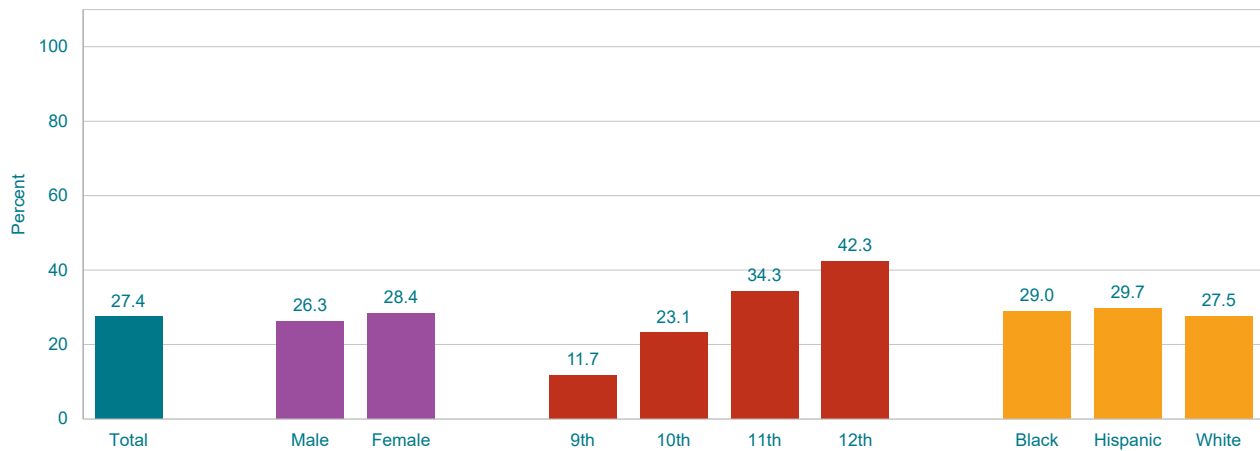
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life



State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, 2019. The values range from 4.6% to 12.1%. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, range from 4.6% to 7.3%. Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 7.4% to 8.6%. Florida, Illinois, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 8.7% to 9.6%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, West Virginia, range from 9.7% to 12.1%. Utah, Tennessee, Rhode Island, North Dakota, Missouri, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey
 †10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

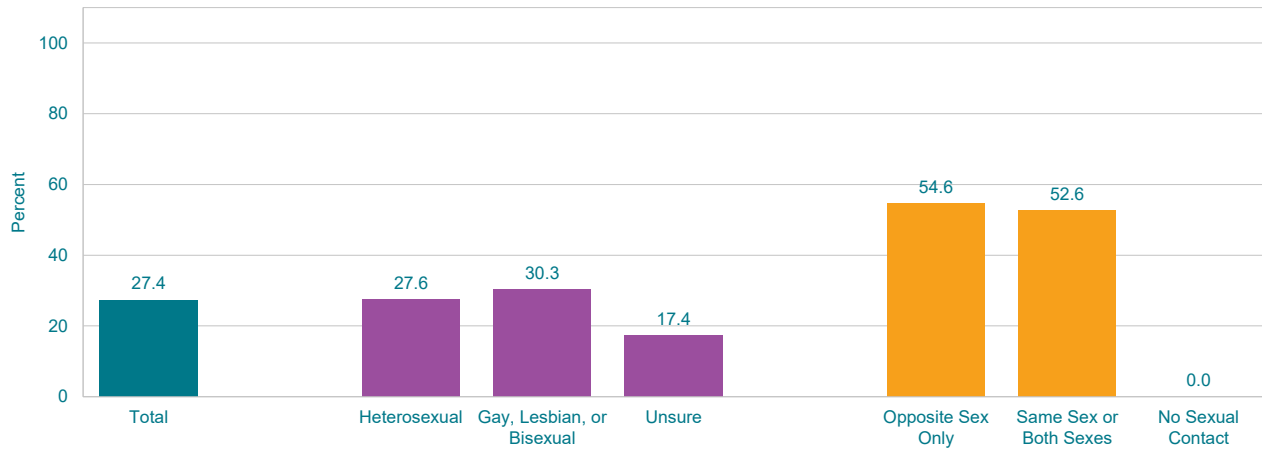
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 27.4. The percentage for Male students is 26.3. The percentage for Female students is 28.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 11.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 23.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 34.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 42.3. The percentage for Black students is 29.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 29.7. The percentage for White students is 27.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



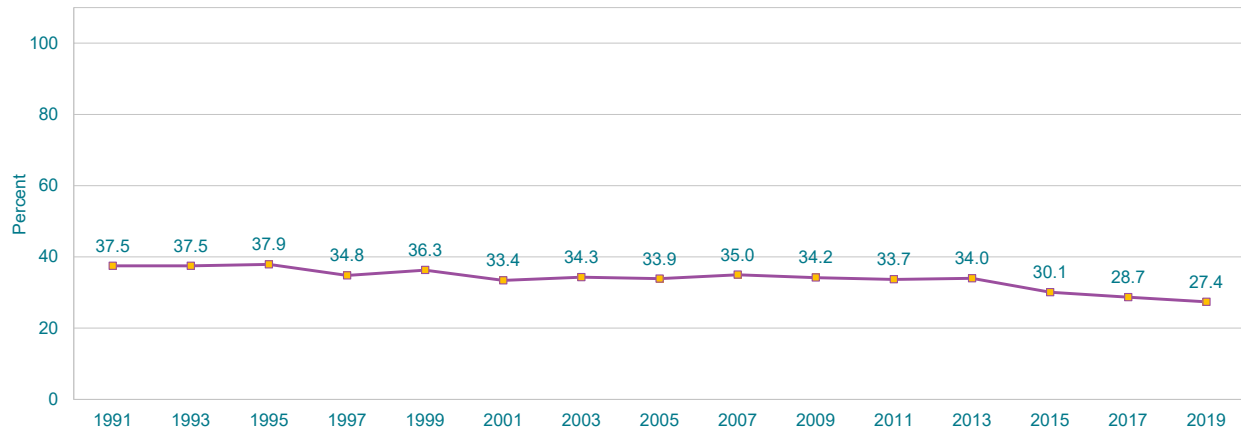
*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 27.4. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 27.6. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 30.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 17.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 54.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 52.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 0.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* 1991-2019†



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

†Decreased 1991-2019, decreased 1991-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

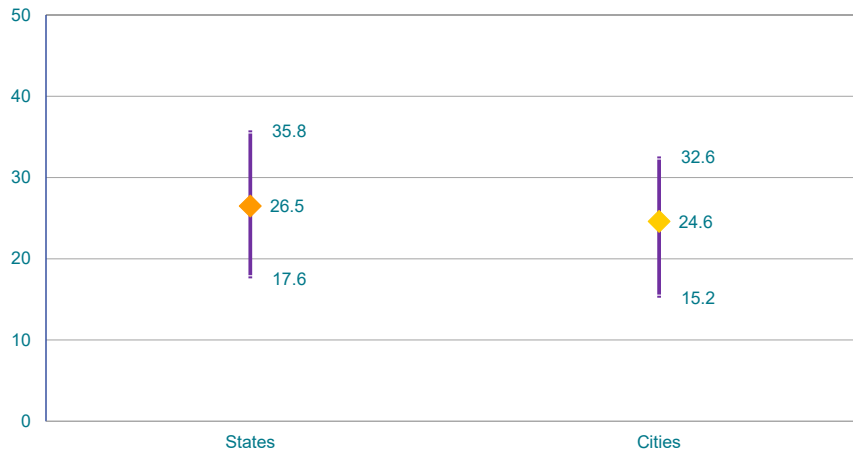
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 27.4.

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 2019, decreased from 1991 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* Across 40 States and 26 Cities, 2019



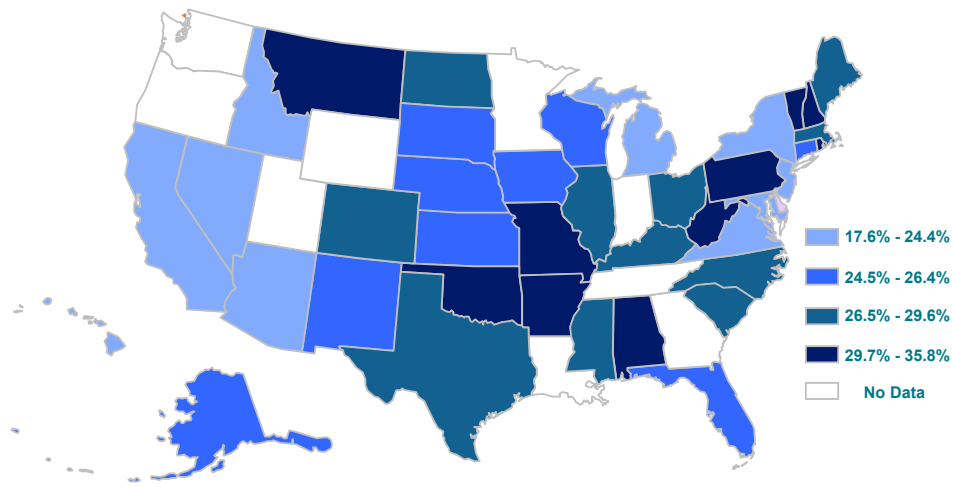
*Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 40 states and 26 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 17.6% to 35.8%. The median across states was 26.5%. The range across cities was 15.2% to 32.6%. The median across cities was 24.6%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active*

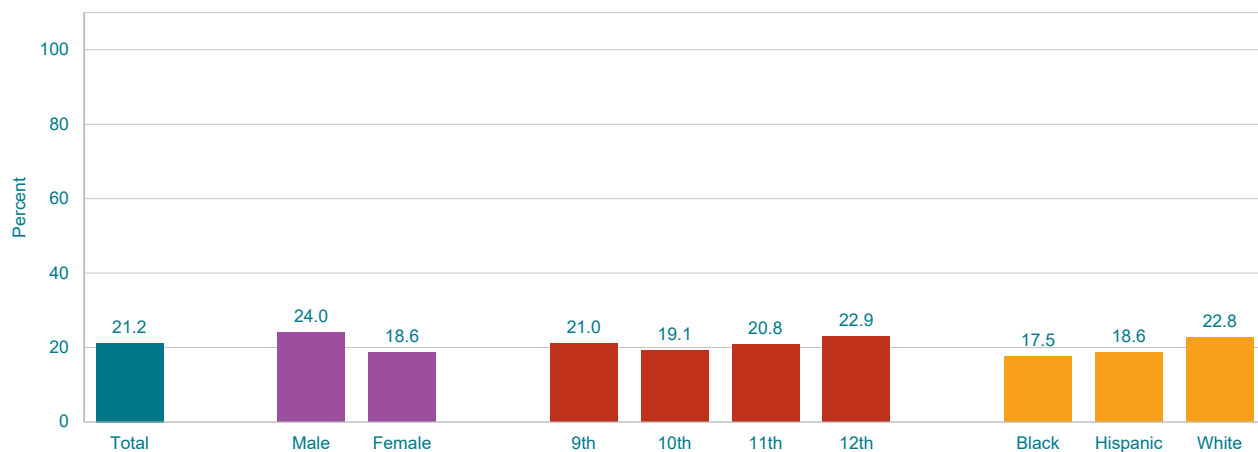


Had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 17.6% to 35.8%. Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, range from 17.6% to 24.4%. Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, range from 26.5% to 29.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 29.7% to 35.8%. Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*Among students who were currently sexually active

†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

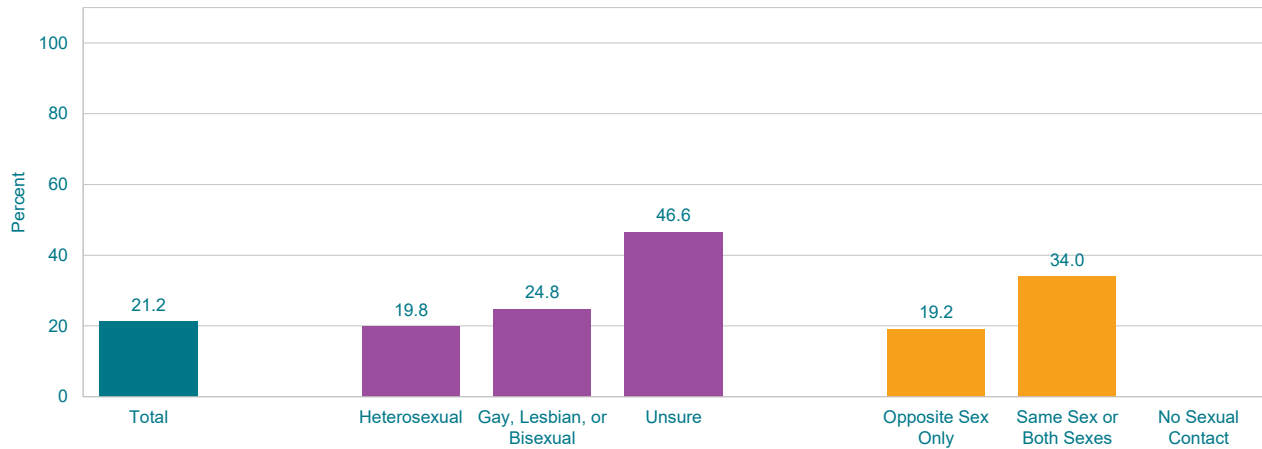
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 21.2. The percentage for Male students is 24.0. The percentage for Female students is 18.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 21.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 19.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 22.9. The percentage for Black students is 17.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 18.6. The percentage for White students is 22.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



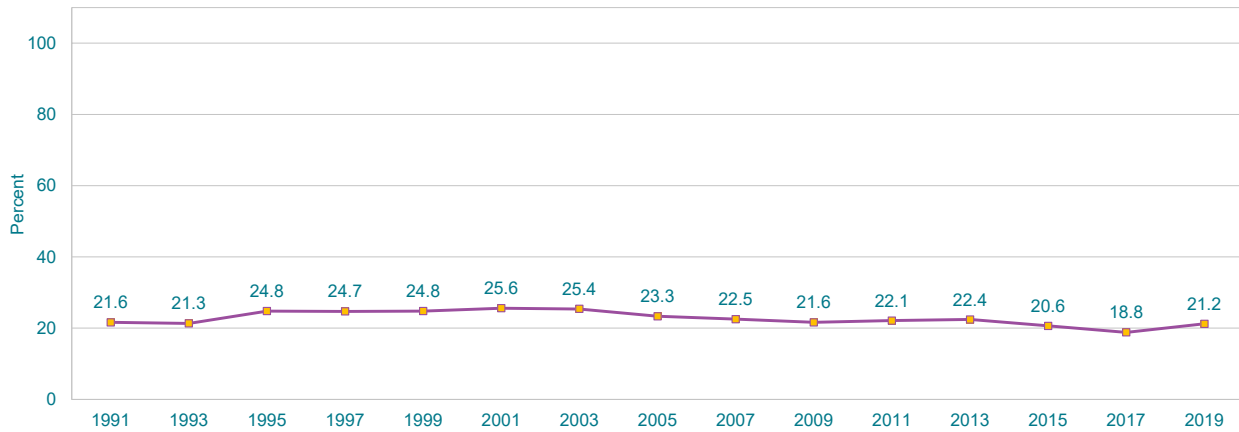
*Among students who were currently sexually active
 This graph contains weighted results.
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 21.2. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 19.8. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 24.8. The percentage for Unsure students is 46.6. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 19.2. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 34.0. This graph contains weighted results. Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1991-2019†



*Among students who were currently sexually active

†Decreased 1991-2019, increased 1991-1999, decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

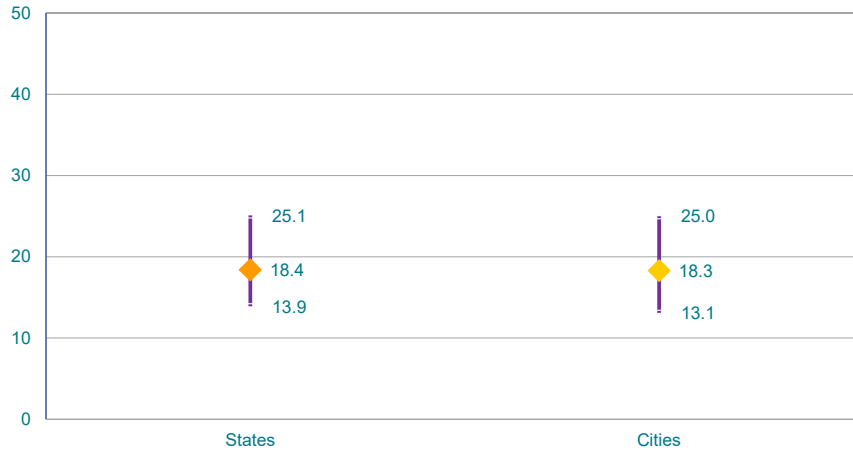
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 21.2.

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 2019, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* Across 38 States and 25 Cities, 2019



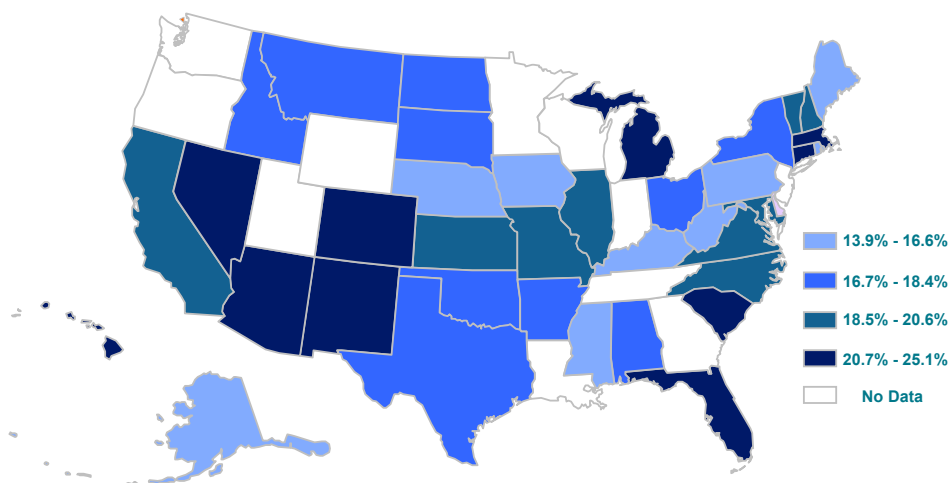
*Among students who were currently sexually active

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 25 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 13.9% to 25.1%. The median across states was 18.4%. The range across cities was 13.1% to 25.0%. The median across cities was 18.3%.

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

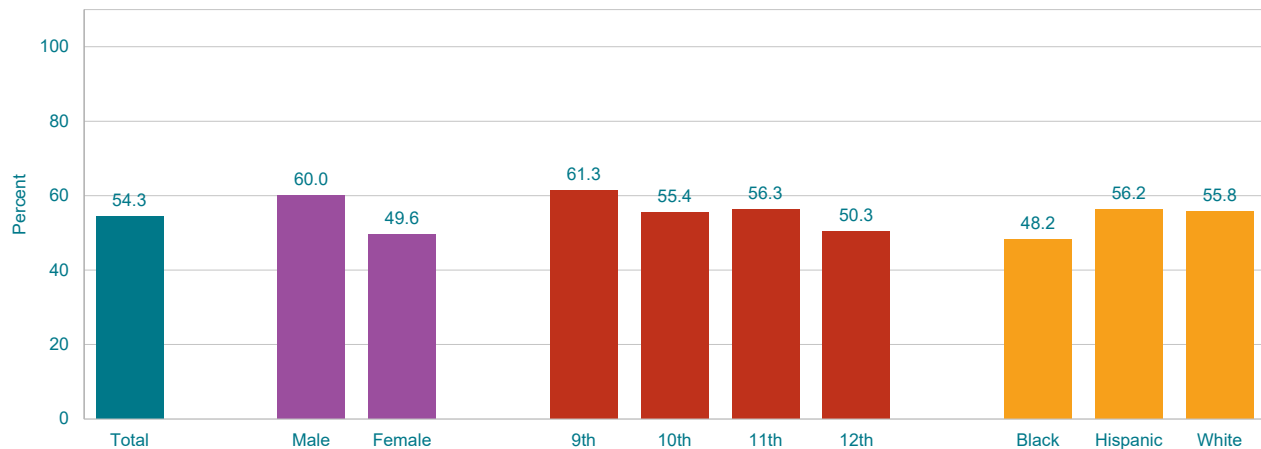


Among students who were currently sexually active

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active), 2019. The values range from 13.9% to 25.1%. Alaska, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 13.9% to 16.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, range from 16.7% to 18.4%. California, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, range from 18.5% to 20.6%. Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, range from 20.7% to 25.1%. Wisconsin, Utah, Tennessee, New Jersey, Louisiana, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*Among students who were currently sexually active

†M > F; 9th > 12th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

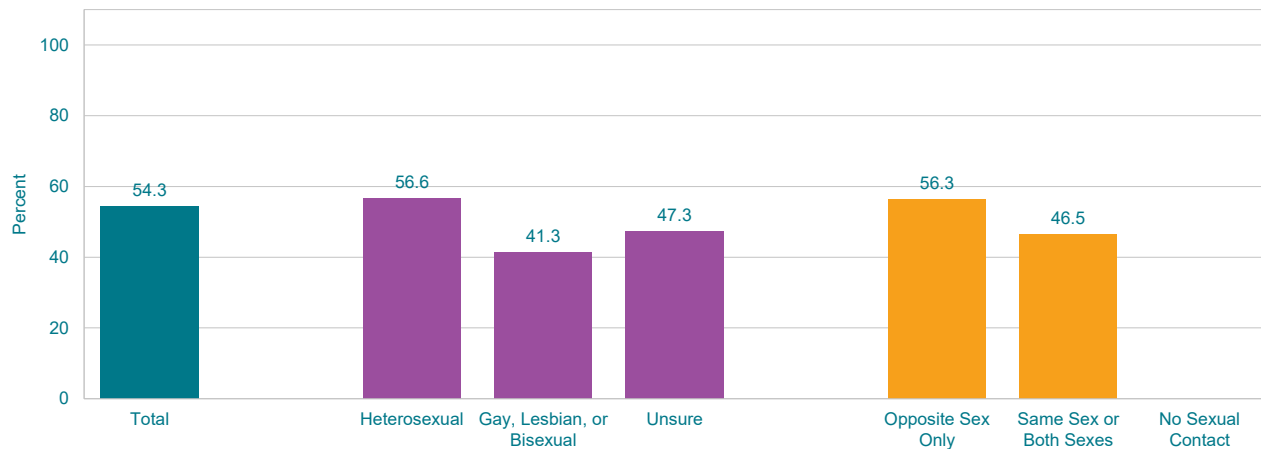
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 54.3. The percentage for Male students is 60.0. The percentage for Female students is 49.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 61.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 55.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 56.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 50.3. The percentage for Black students is 48.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 56.2. The percentage for White students is 55.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



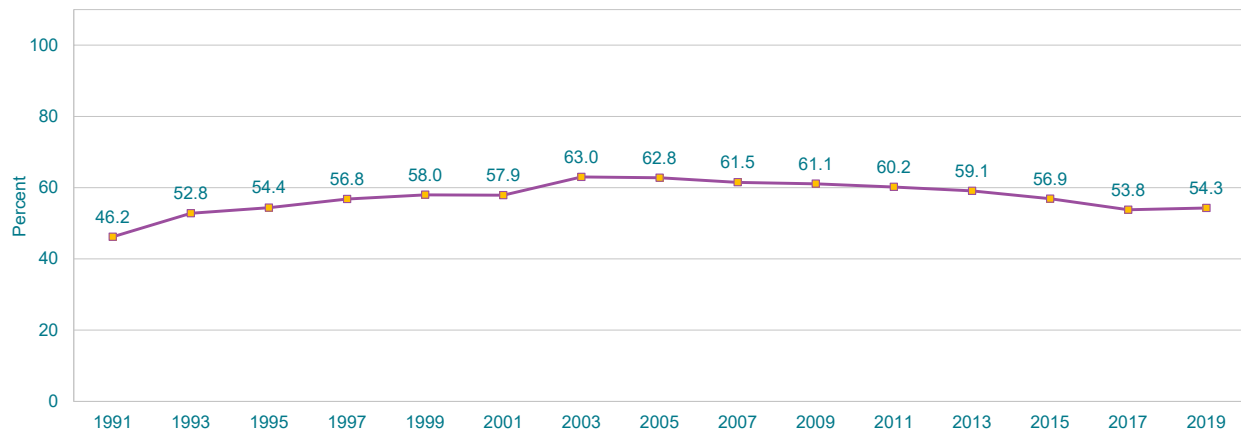
*Among students who were currently sexually active
 Female students who had sexual contact with only females are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
 This graph contains weighted results.
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 54.3. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 56.6. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 41.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 47.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 56.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 46.5. This graph contains weighted results. Female students who had sexual contact with only females are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts. Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1991-2019†



*Among students who were currently sexually active

†Increased 1991-2019, increased 1991-2005, decreased 2005-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 increased from 1991 to 2019, increased from 1991 to 2005, and decreased from 2005 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* Across 40 States and 25 Cities, 2019



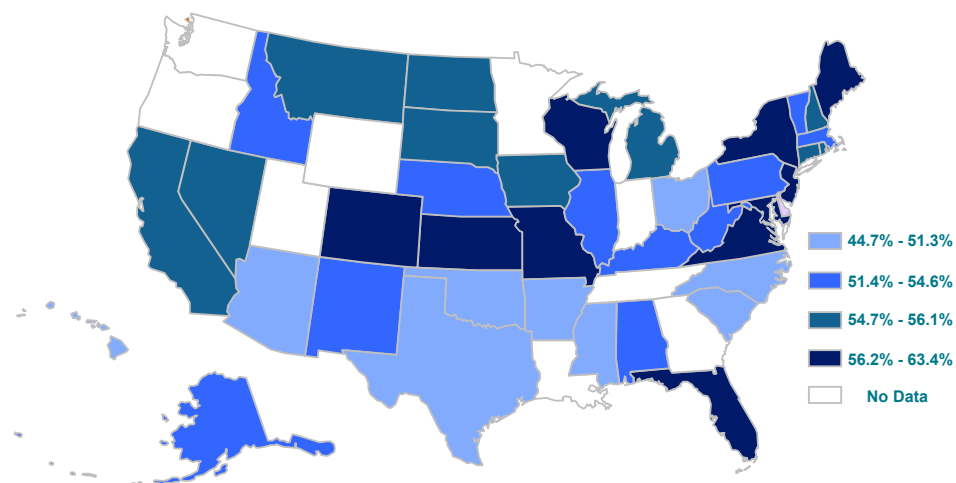
*Among students who were currently sexually active

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 40 states and 25 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 44.7% to 63.4%. The median across states was 54.6%. The range across cities was 44.5% to 60.3%. The median across cities was 54.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse*

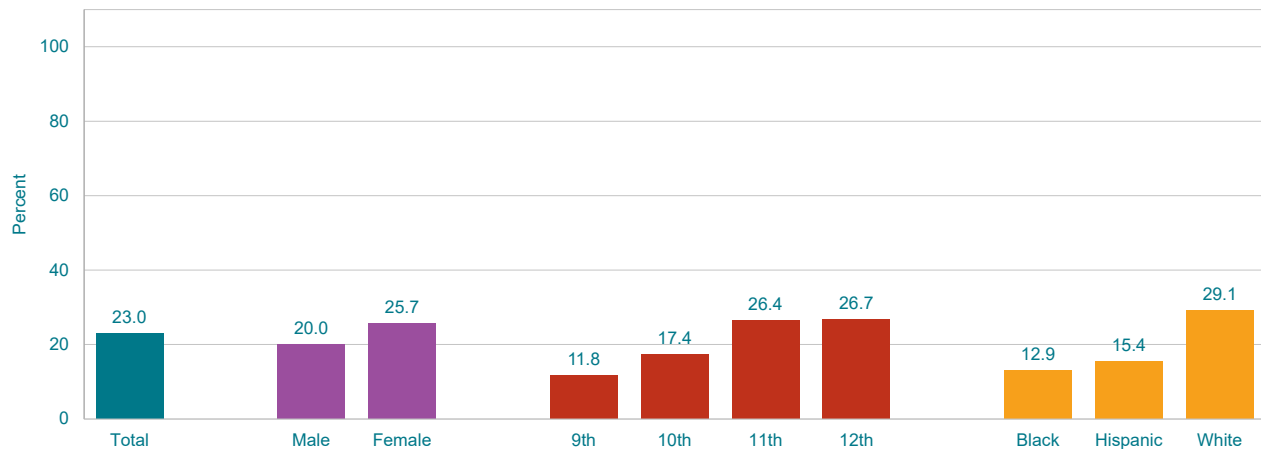


Among students who were currently sexually active

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active), 2019. The values range from 44.7% to 63.4%. Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, range from 44.7% to 51.3%. Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 51.4% to 54.6%. California, Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 54.7% to 56.1%. Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 56.2% to 63.4%. Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
 †F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

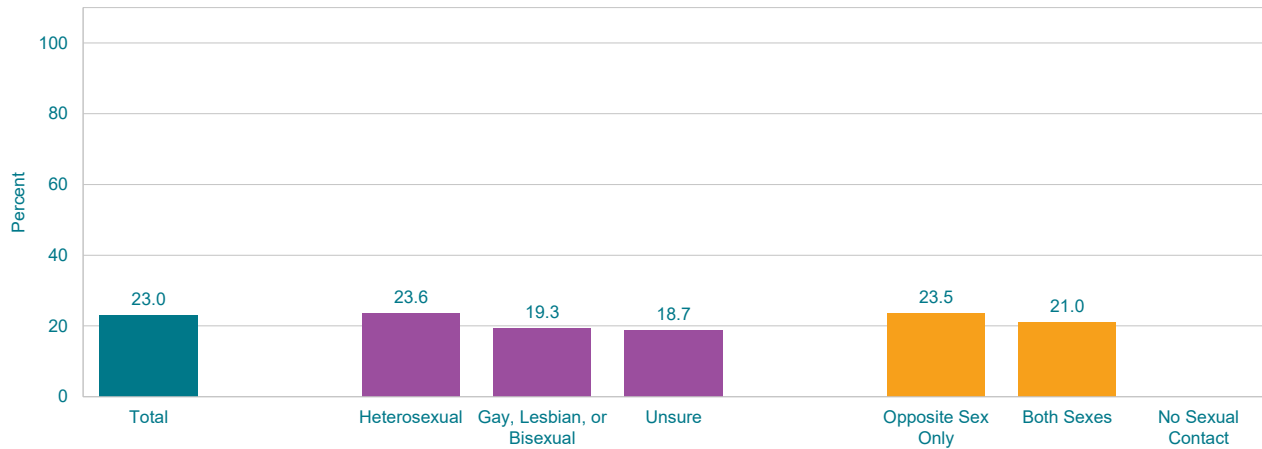
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 23.0. The percentage for Male students is 20.0. The percentage for Female students is 25.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 11.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 17.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 26.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 26.7. The percentage for Black students is 12.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 15.4. The percentage for White students is 29.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



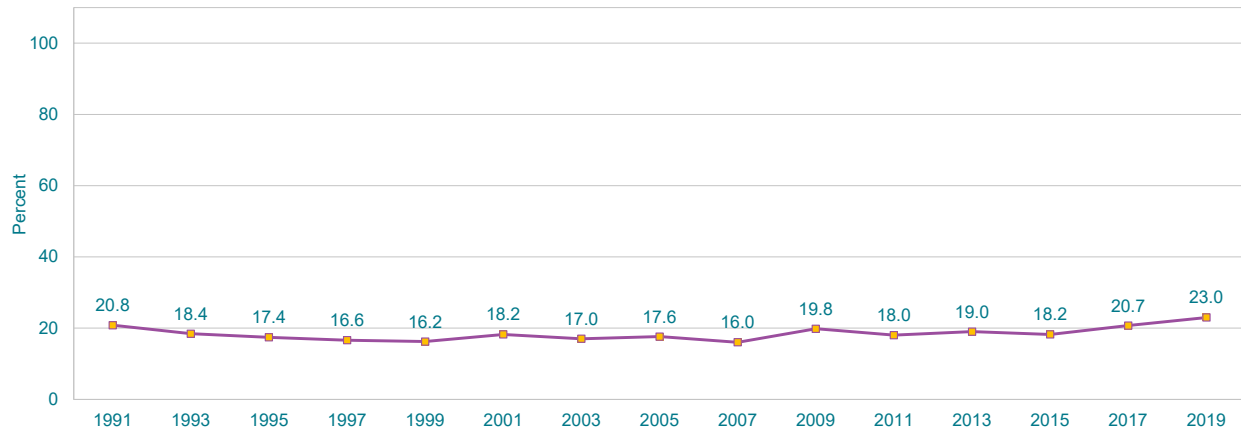
*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
 Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
 This graph contains weighted results.
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 23.0. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 23.6. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 19.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 18.7. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 23.5. The percentage for Both Sexes students is 21.0. This graph contains weighted results. Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts. Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1991-2019†



*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active

†Increased 1991-2019, decreased 1991-1995, increased 1995-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

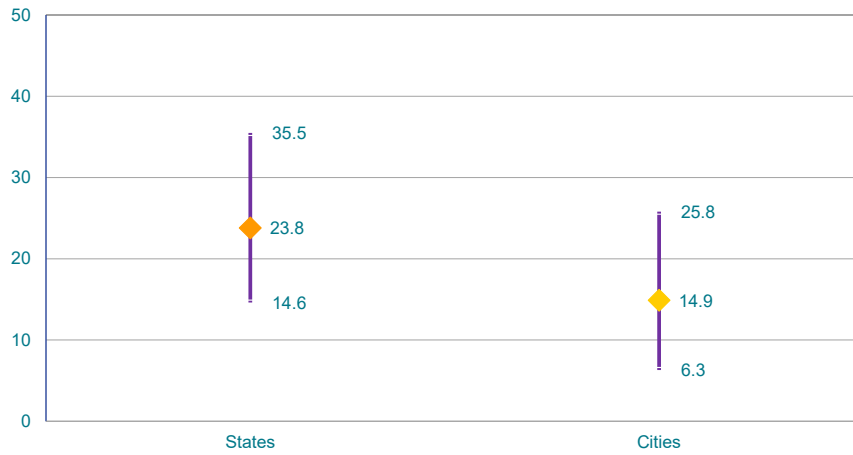
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 23.0.

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 1991 to 2019, decreased from 1991 to 1995, and increased from 1995 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* Across 39 States and 26 Cities, 2019



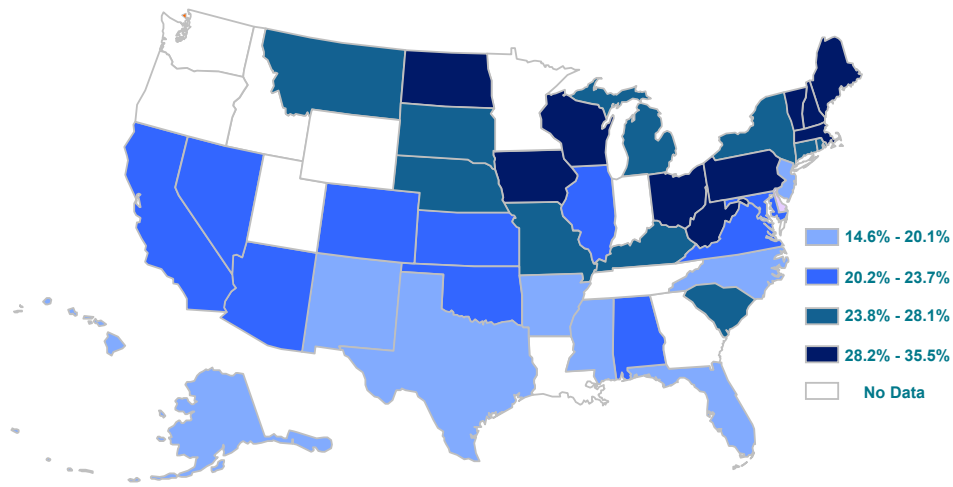
*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 26 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 14.6% to 35.5%. The median across states was 23.8%. The range across cities was 6.3% to 25.8%. The median across cities was 14.9%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse*

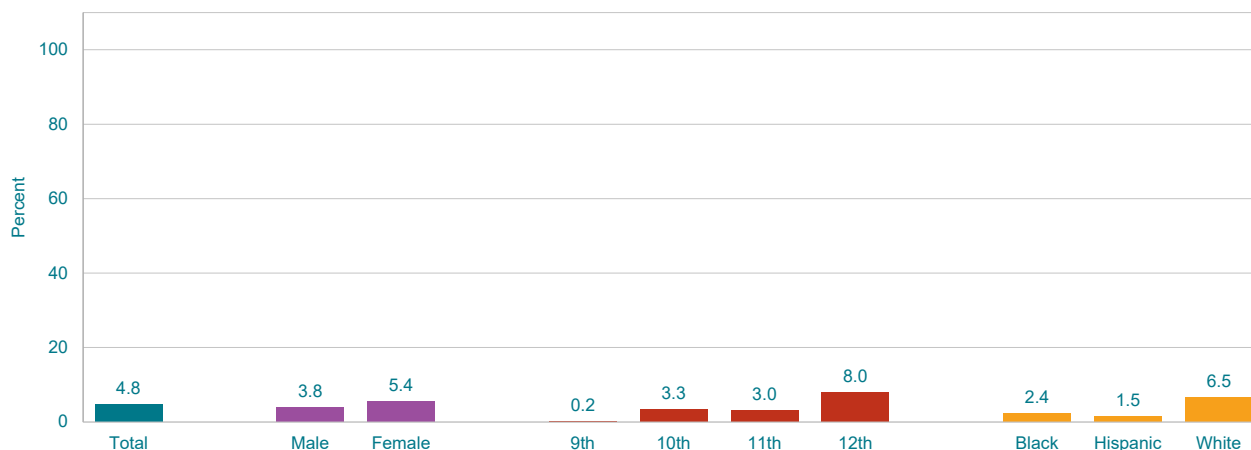


To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 14.6% to 35.5%. Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas, range from 14.6% to 20.1%. Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, Oklahoma, Virginia, range from 20.2% to 23.7%. Connecticut, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, range from 23.8% to 28.1%. Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 28.2% to 35.5%. Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
 †10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

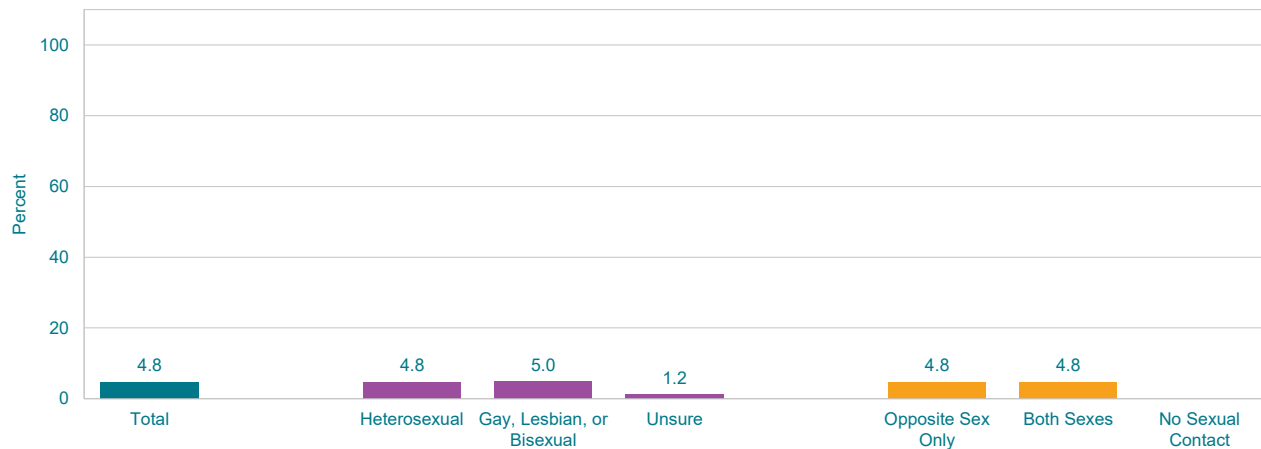
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 4.8. The percentage for Male students is 3.8. The percentage for Female students is 5.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 0.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.0. The percentage for Black students is 2.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.5. The percentage for White students is 6.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



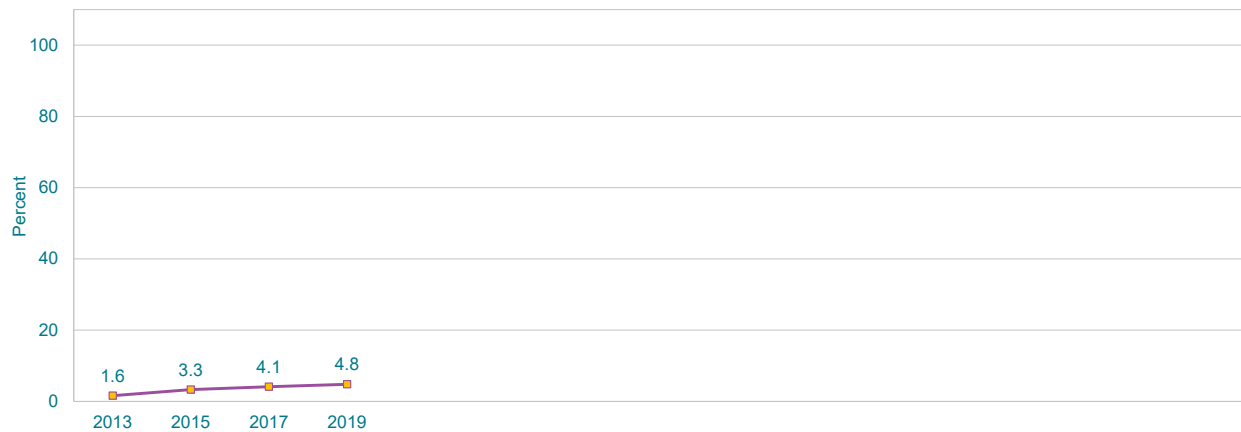
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
 Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
 This graph contains weighted results.
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 4.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 4.8. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 5.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 1.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 4.8. The percentage for Both Sexes students is 4.8. This graph contains weighted results. Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts. Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* 2013-2019†



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

†Increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

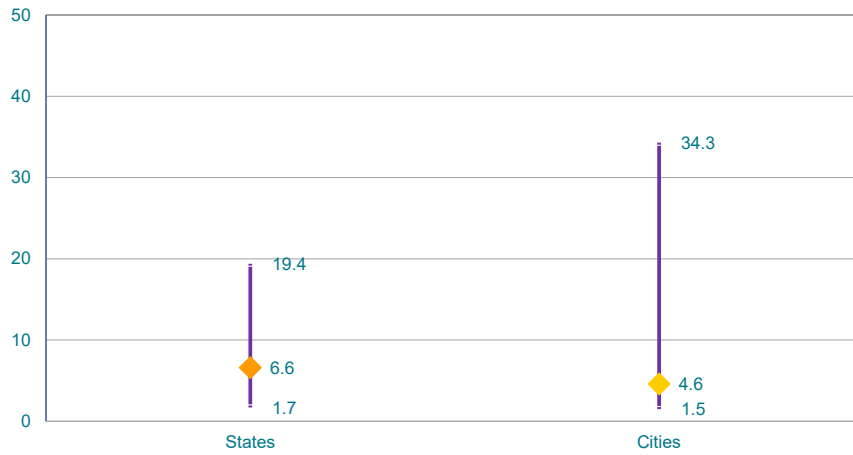
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 4.8.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used an IUD (e.g., Mirena or Paragard) or Implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* Across 39 States and 26 Cities, 2019



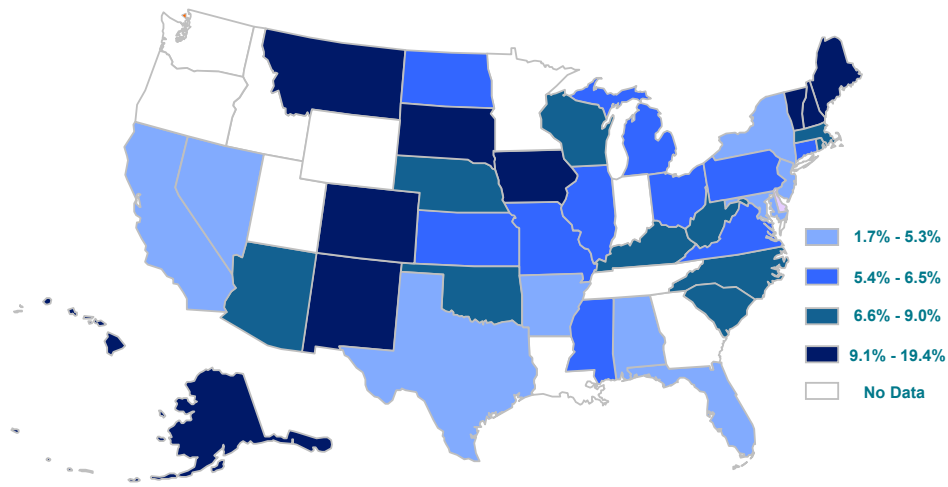
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 26 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 1.7% to 19.4%. The median across states was 6.6%. The range across cities was 1.5% to 34.3%. The median across cities was 4.6%.

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

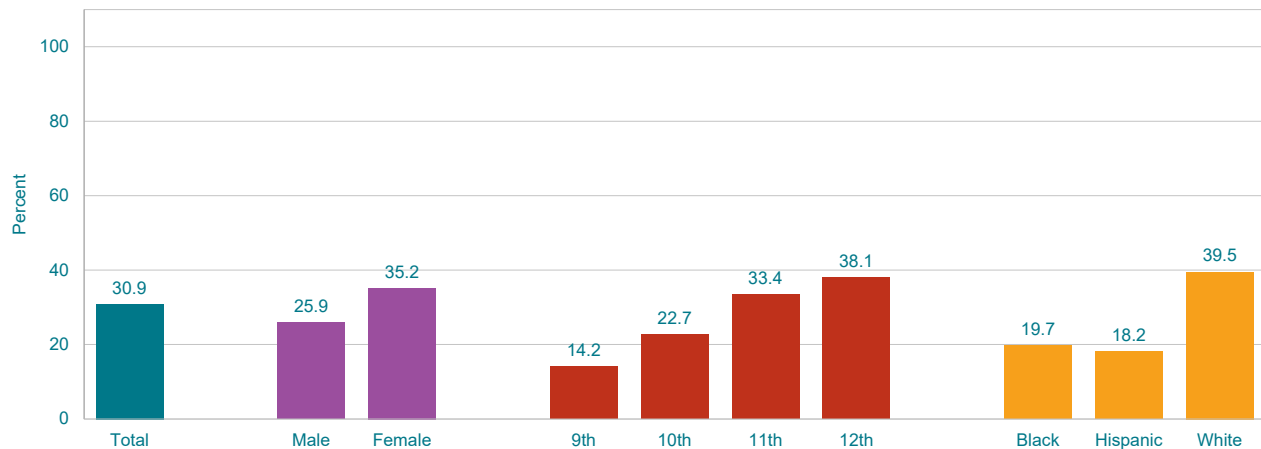


Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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, 2019. The values range from 1.7% to 19.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Texas, range from 1.7% to 5.3%. Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 5.4% to 6.5%. Arizona, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 6.6% to 9.0%. Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 9.1% to 19.4%. Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
 †F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

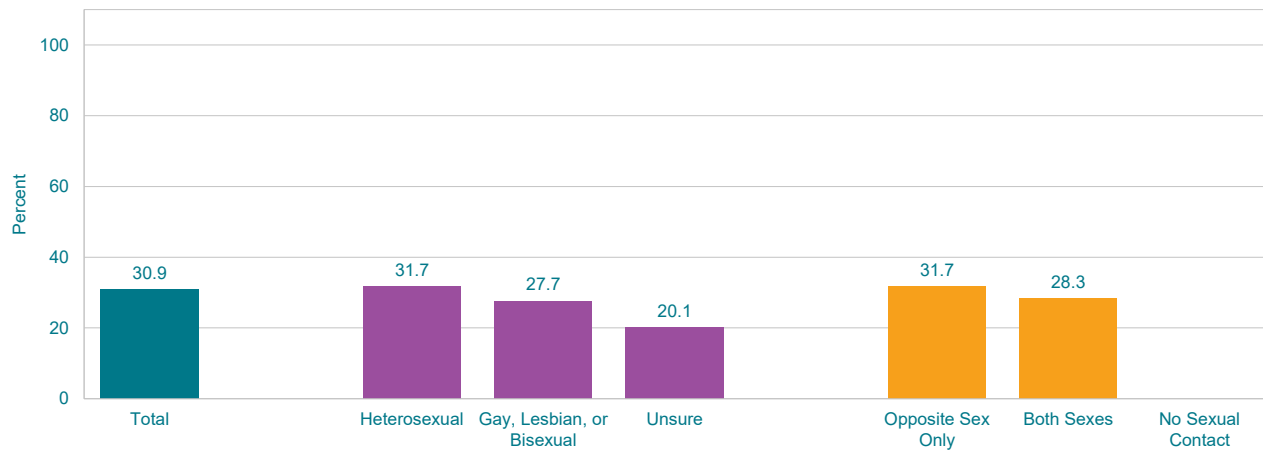
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 30.9. The percentage for Male students is 25.9. The percentage for Female students is 35.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 14.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 22.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 33.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 38.1. The percentage for Black students is 19.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 18.2. The percentage for White students is 39.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



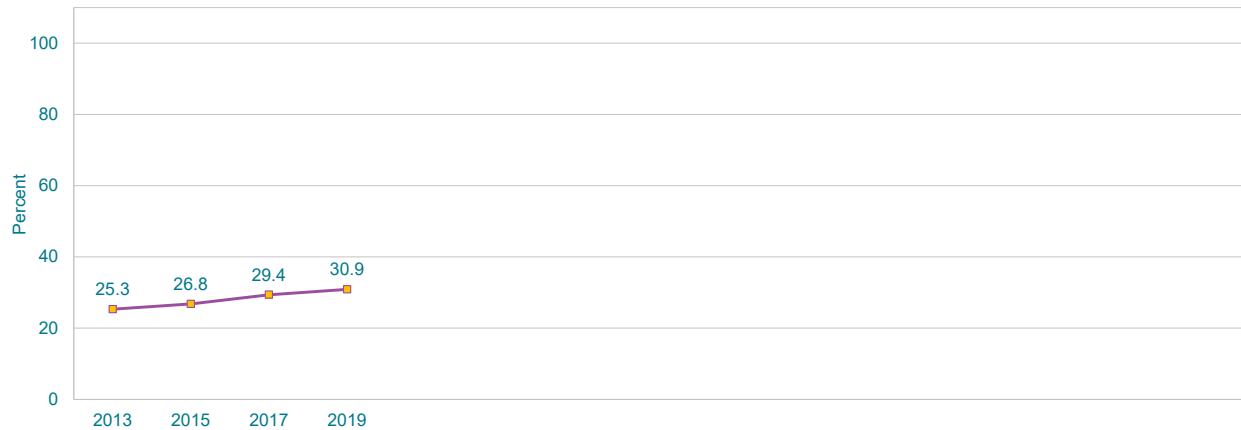
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
 Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
 This graph contains weighted results.
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 30.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 31.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 27.7. The percentage for Unsure students is 20.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 31.7. The percentage for Both Sexes students is 28.3. This graph contains weighted results. Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts. Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* 2013-2019†



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

†Increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 30.9.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring,* Across 39 States and 26 Cities, 2019



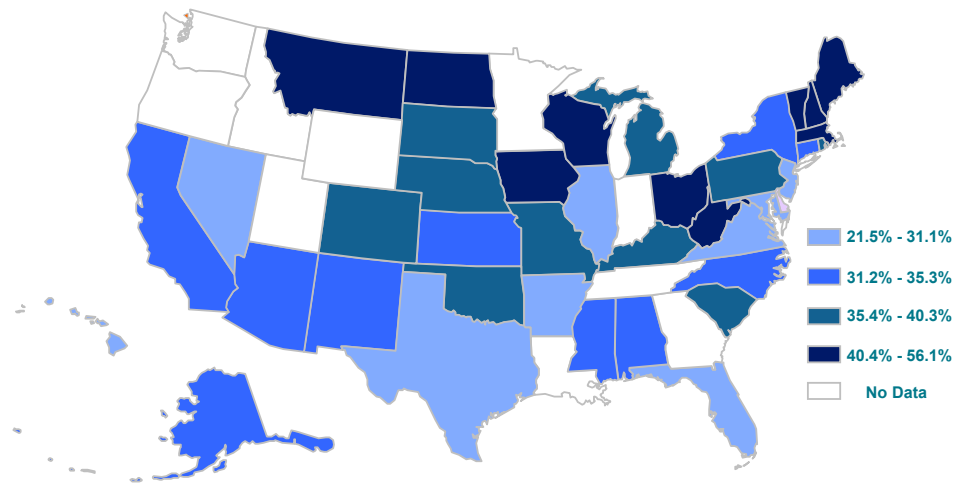
*Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 26 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 21.5% to 56.1%. The median across states was 35.4%. The range across cities was 10.3% to 50.9%. The median across cities was 24.2%.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills;
an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring***

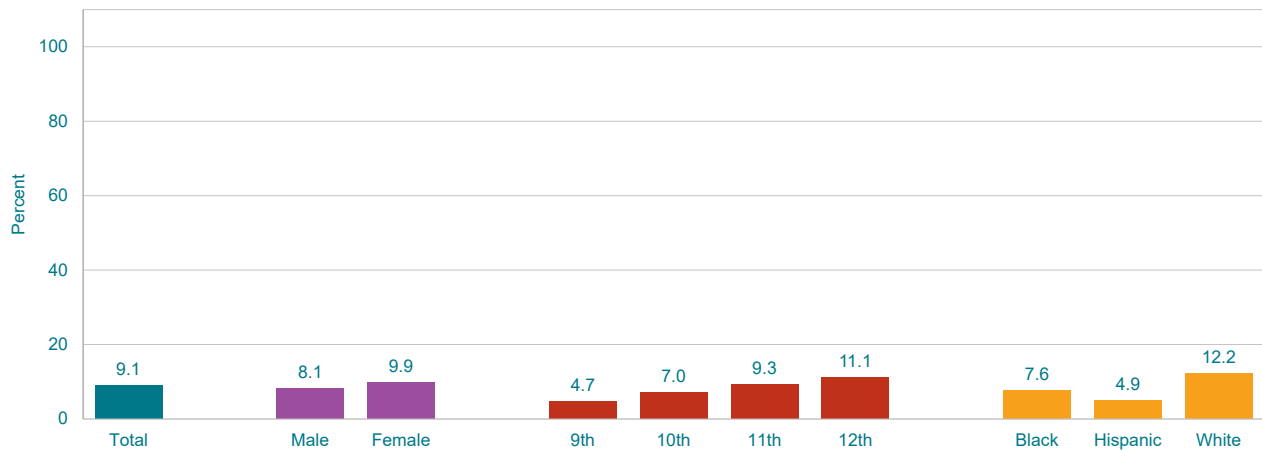


Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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, 2019. The values range from 21.5% to 56.1%. Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, Texas, Virginia, range from 21.5% to 31.1%. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Kansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, range from 31.2% to 35.3%. Colorado, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, range from 35.4% to 40.3%. Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 40.4% to 56.1%. Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
 †11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

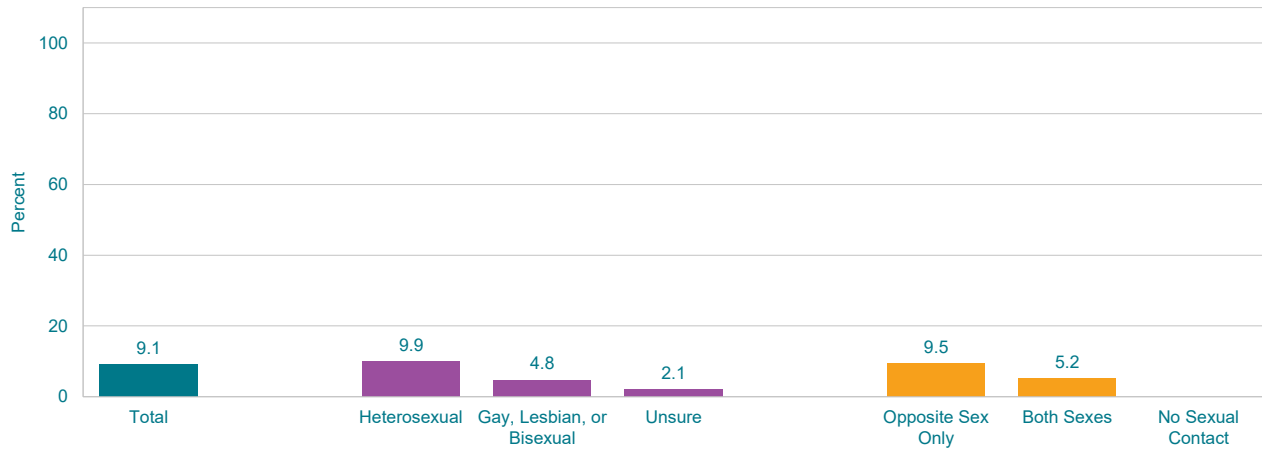
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 last sexual intercourse 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 9.1. The percentage for Male students is 8.1. The percentage for Female students is 9.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 11.1. The percentage for Black students is 7.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.9. The percentage for White students is 12.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



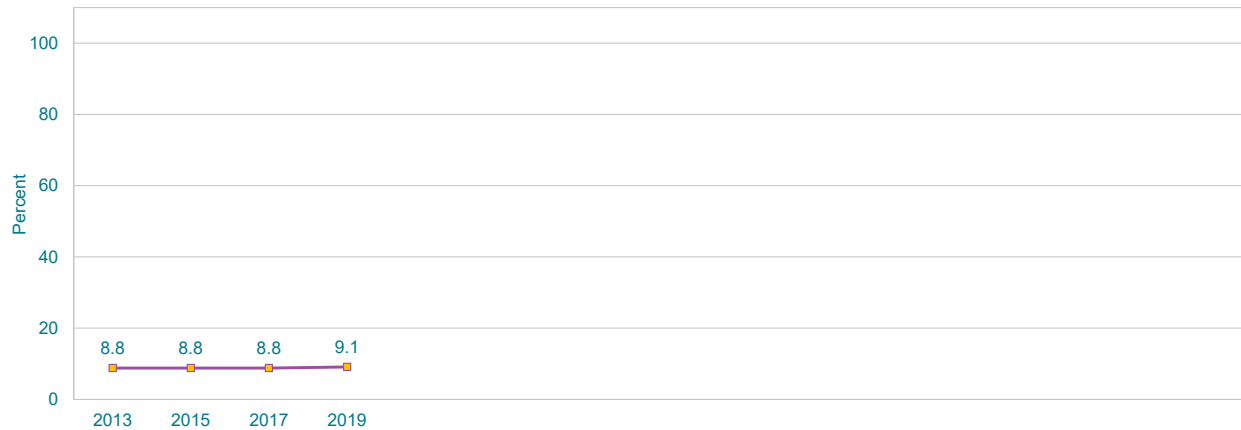
*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active
 Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
 This graph contains weighted results.
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 last sexual intercourse 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 9.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 9.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 4.8. The percentage for Unsure students is 2.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 9.5. The percentage for Both Sexes students is 5.2. This graph contains weighted results. Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts. Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 2013-2019†



*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active

†No change 2013-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

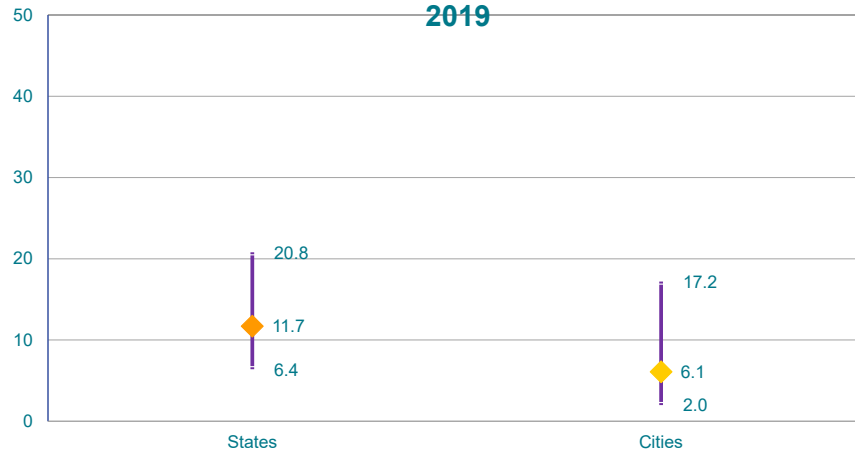
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2013-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2013 through 2019 for high school students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse 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. The percentage for 2019 is 9.1.

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 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used Both a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse and Birth Control Pills; an IUD or Implant; or a Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* Across 39 States and 25 Cities, 2019



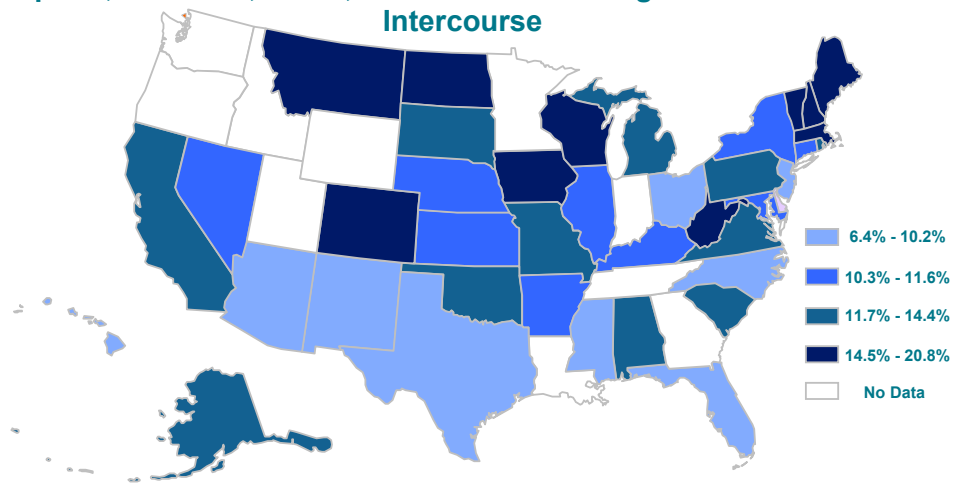
*To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 25 cities for high school students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse 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 6.4% to 20.8%. The median across states was 11.7%. The range across cities was 2.0% to 17.2%. The median across cities was 6.1%.

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

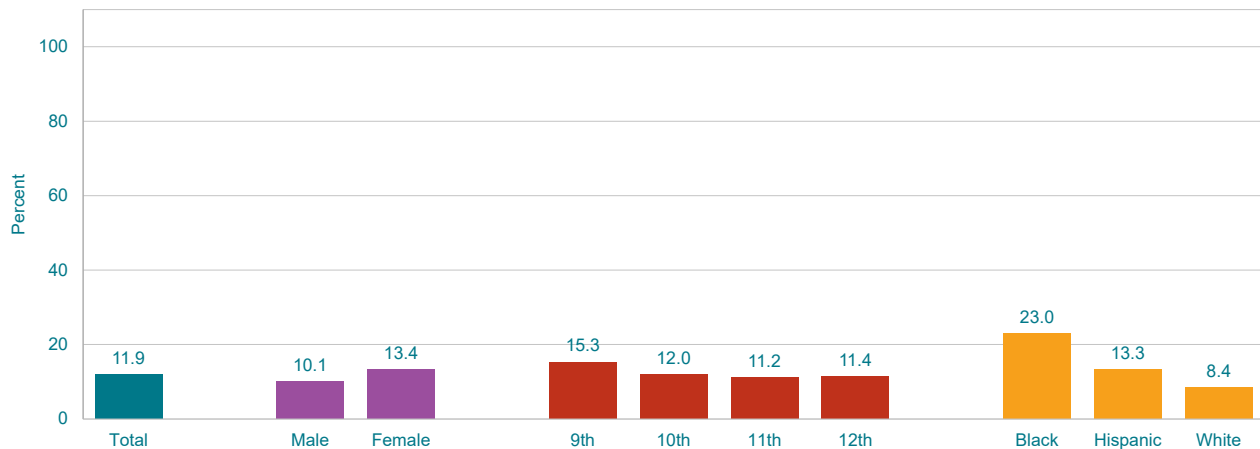


To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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, 2019. The values range from 6.4% to 20.8%. Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, range from 6.4% to 10.2%. Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, range from 10.3% to 11.6%. Alabama, Alaska, California, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 11.7% to 14.4%. Colorado, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 14.5% to 20.8%. Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



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

†B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

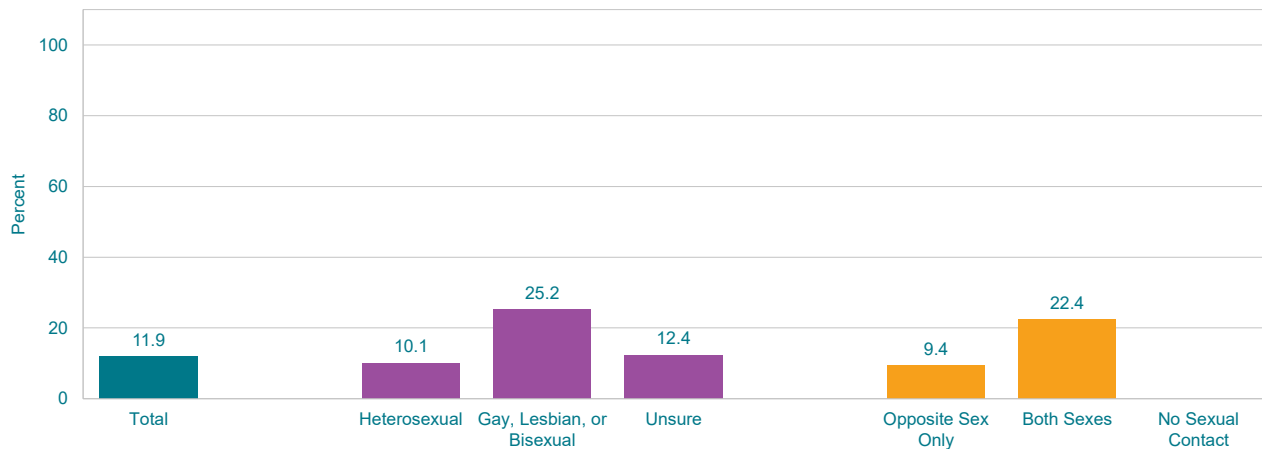
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 11.9. The percentage for Male students is 10.1. The percentage for Female students is 13.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 15.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 12.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 11.4. The percentage for Black students is 23.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 13.3. The percentage for White students is 8.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



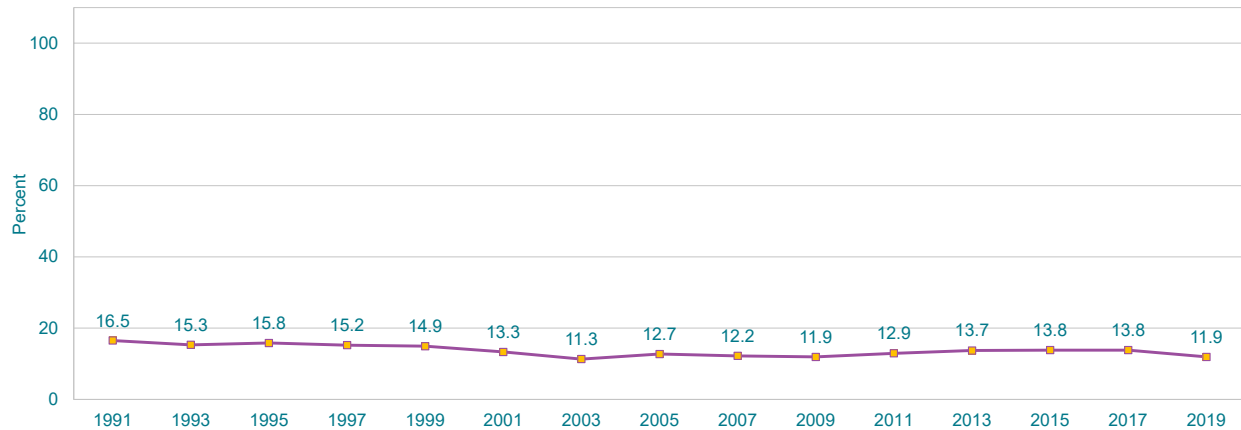
*During last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active.
 Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts.
 This graph contains weighted results.
 Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 11.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 10.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 25.2. The percentage for Unsure students is 12.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 9.4. The percentage for Both Sexes students is 22.4. This graph contains weighted results. Students who had sexual contact with only the same sex are excluded from the analysis by sex of sexual contacts. Missing bar indicates fewer than 30 students in the subgroup.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* 1991-2019†



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

†Decreased 1991-2019, decreased 1991-2003, no change 2003-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

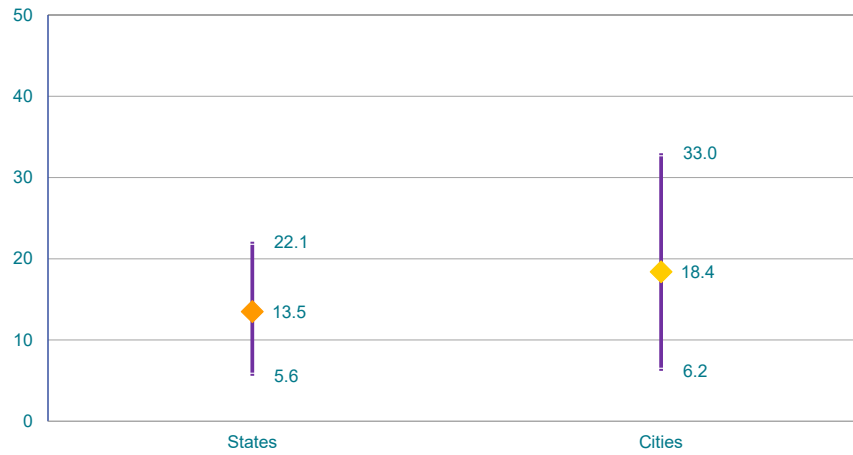
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 11.9.

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 2019, decreased from 1991 to 2003, and did not change from 2003 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy,* Across 39 States and 26 Cities, 2019



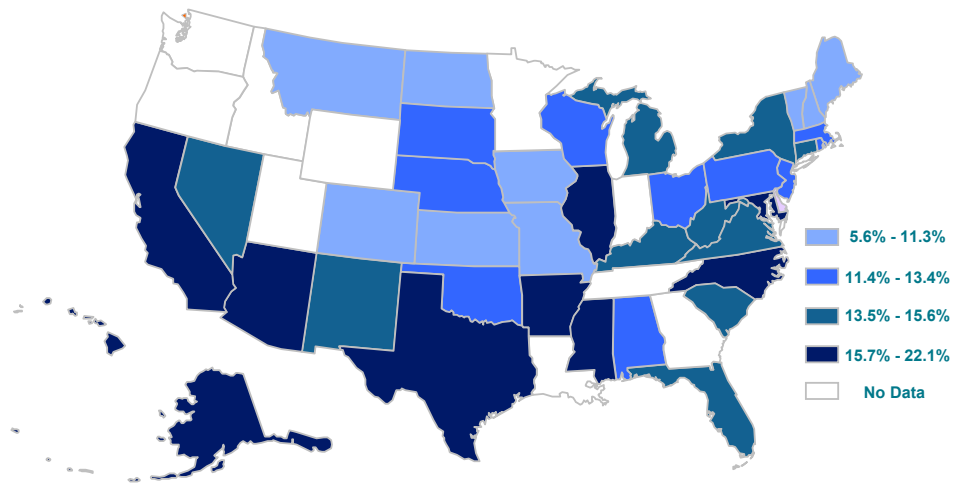
*During last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 26 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 5.6% to 22.1%. The median across states was 13.5%. The range across cities was 6.2% to 33.0%. The median across cities was 18.4%.

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

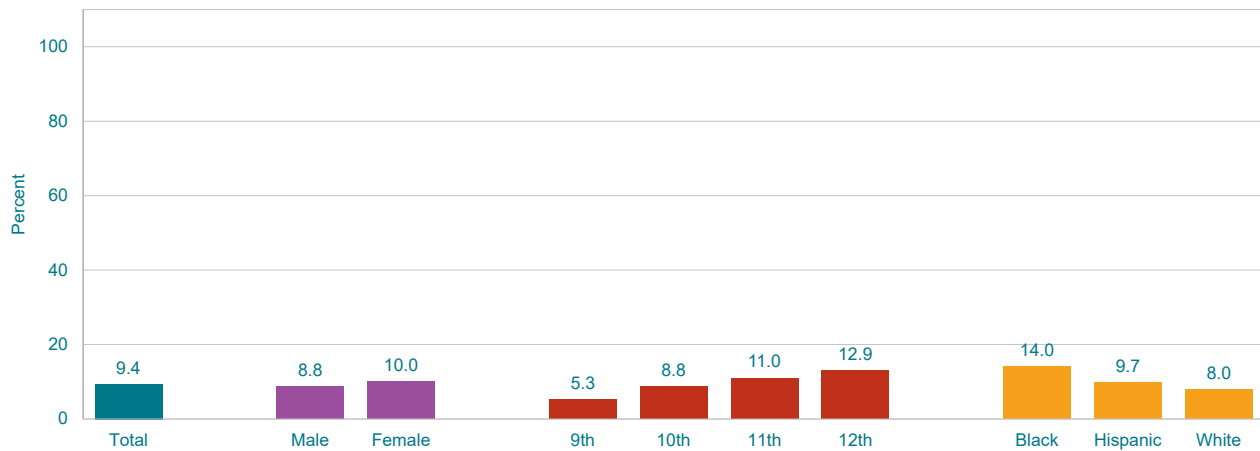


During last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active.

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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, 2019. The values range from 5.6% to 22.1%. Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, range from 5.6% to 11.3%. Alabama, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin, range from 11.4% to 13.4%. Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 13.5% to 15.6%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Texas, range from 15.7% to 22.1%. Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*Not counting tests done if they donated blood

†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

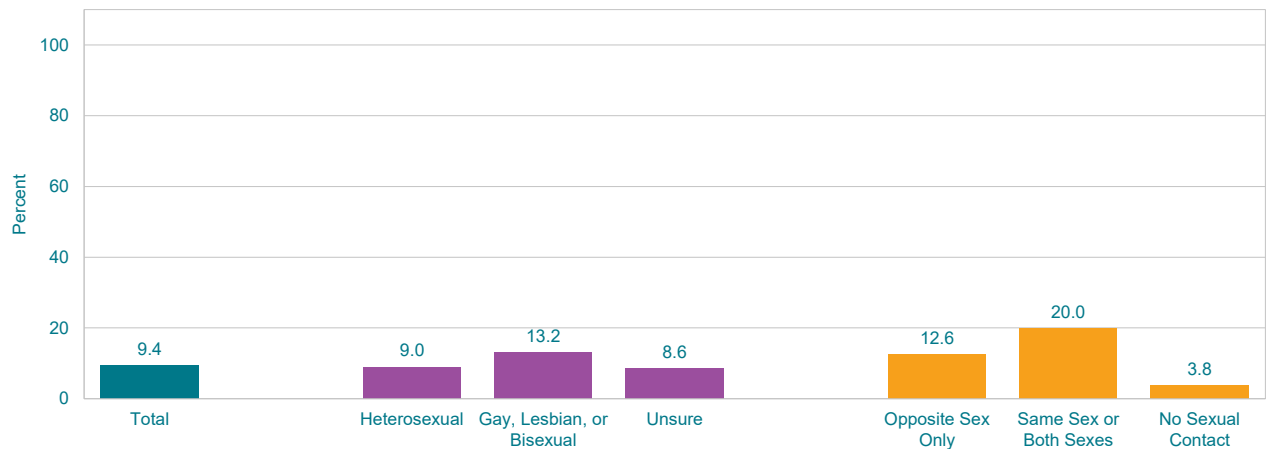
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 9.4. The percentage for Male students is 8.8. The percentage for Female students is 10.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 12.9. The percentage for Black students is 14.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.7. The percentage for White students is 8.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



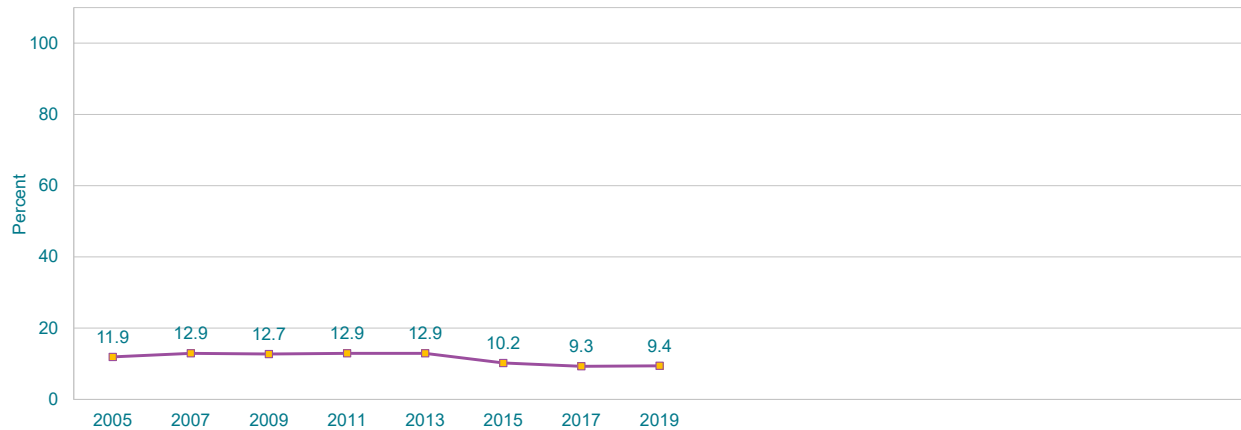
*Not counting tests done if they donated blood
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 9.4. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 9.0. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 13.2. The percentage for Unsure students is 8.6. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 12.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 20.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 3.8. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* 2005-2019†



*Not counting tests done if they donated blood

†Decreased 2005-2019, no change 2005-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

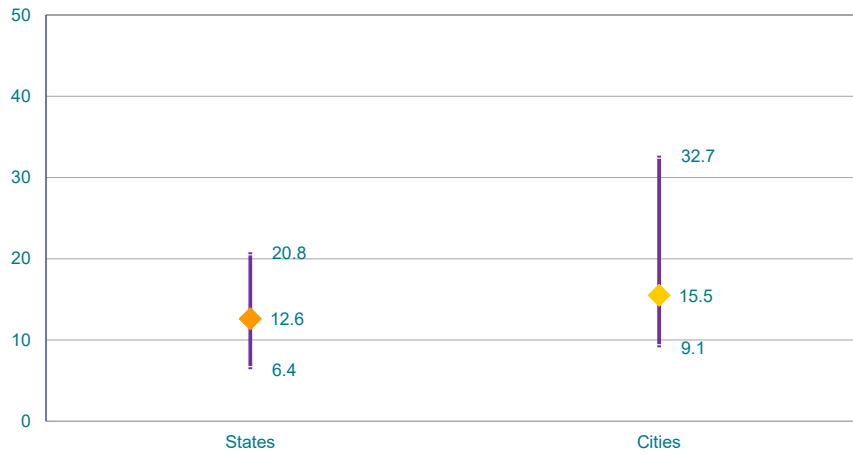
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2005 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 9.4.

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 2005 to 2019, did not change from 2005 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* Across 33 States and 27 Cities, 2019



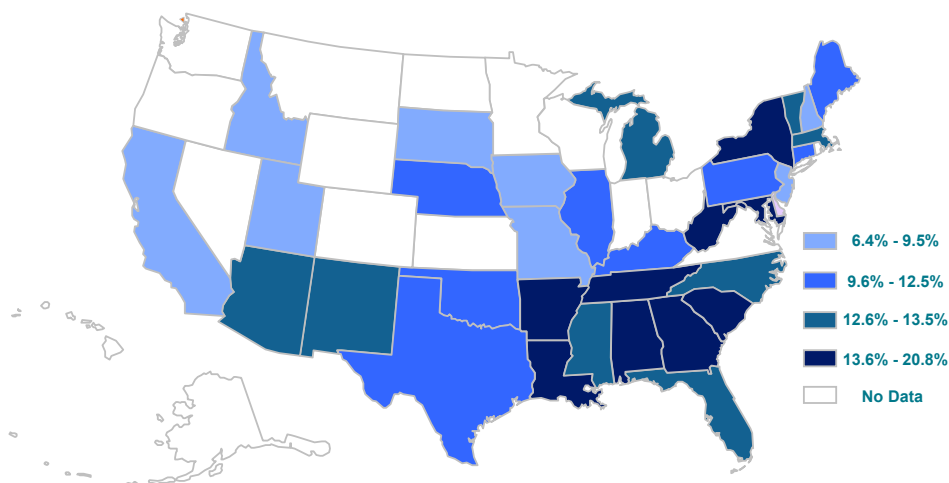
*Not counting tests done if they donated blood

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 27 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 6.4% to 20.8%. The median across states was 12.6%. The range across cities was 9.1% to 32.7%. The median across cities was 15.5%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)*

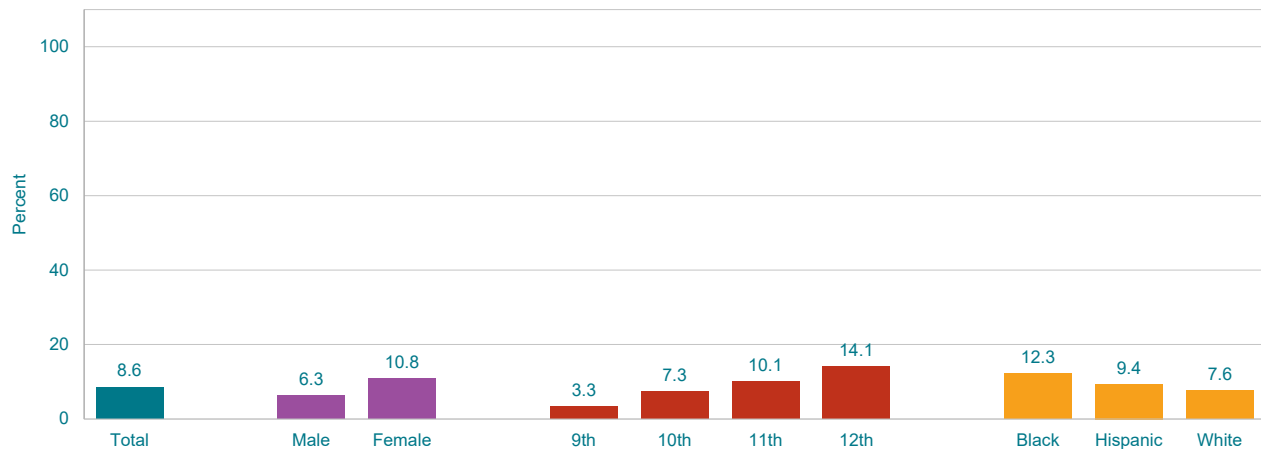


Not counting tests done if they donated blood

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood), 2019. The values range from 6.4% to 20.8%. California, Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Dakota, Utah, range from 6.4% to 9.5%. Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, range from 9.6% to 12.5%. Arizona, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Vermont, range from 12.6% to 13.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 13.6% to 20.8%. Wisconsin, Virginia, Rhode Island, Ohio, Nevada, North Dakota, Montana, Kansas, Hawaii, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD),* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey

†F > M; 10th > 9th, 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th; B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

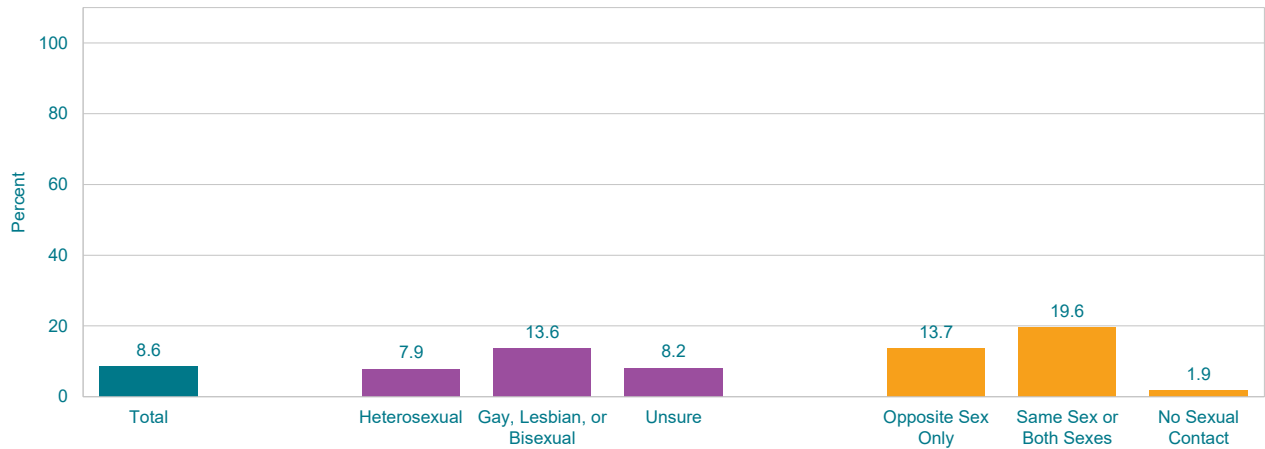
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 a sexually transmitted disease (STD) (other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 8.6. The percentage for Male students is 6.3. The percentage for Female students is 10.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.1. The percentage for Black students is 12.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.4. The percentage for White students is 7.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD),* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



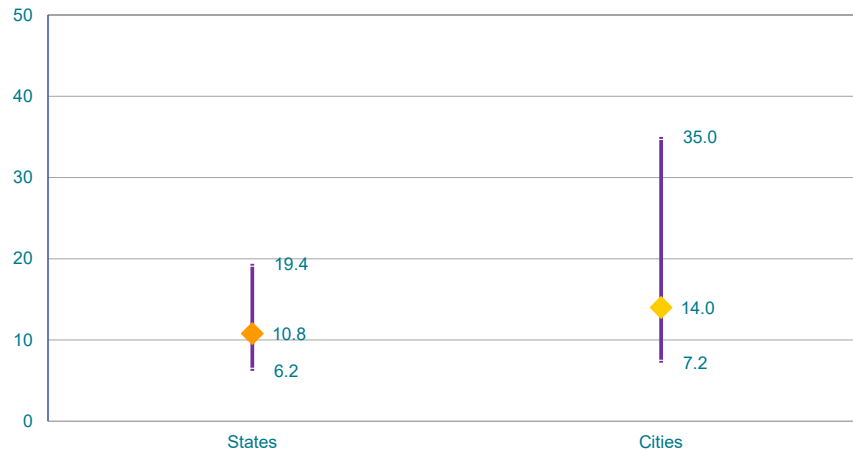
*Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 a sexually transmitted disease (STD) (other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 8.6. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 7.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 13.6. The percentage for Unsure students is 8.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 13.7. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 19.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.9. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD),* Across 27 States and 27 Cities, 2019



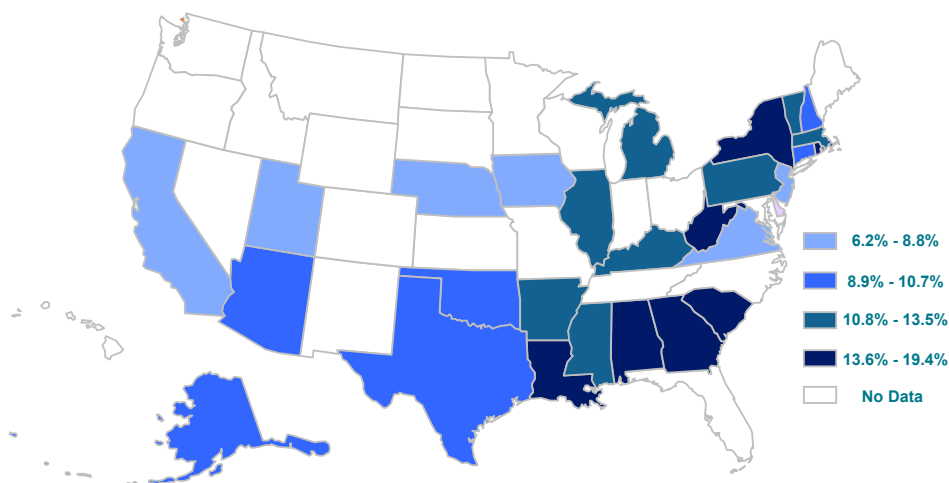
*Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 27 cities for high school students who were ever tested for a sexually transmitted disease (STD) (other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey).

The range across states was 6.2% to 19.4%. The median across states was 10.8%. The range across cities was 7.2% to 35.0%. The median across cities was 14%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Tested for a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)*



Other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea, during the 12 months before the survey

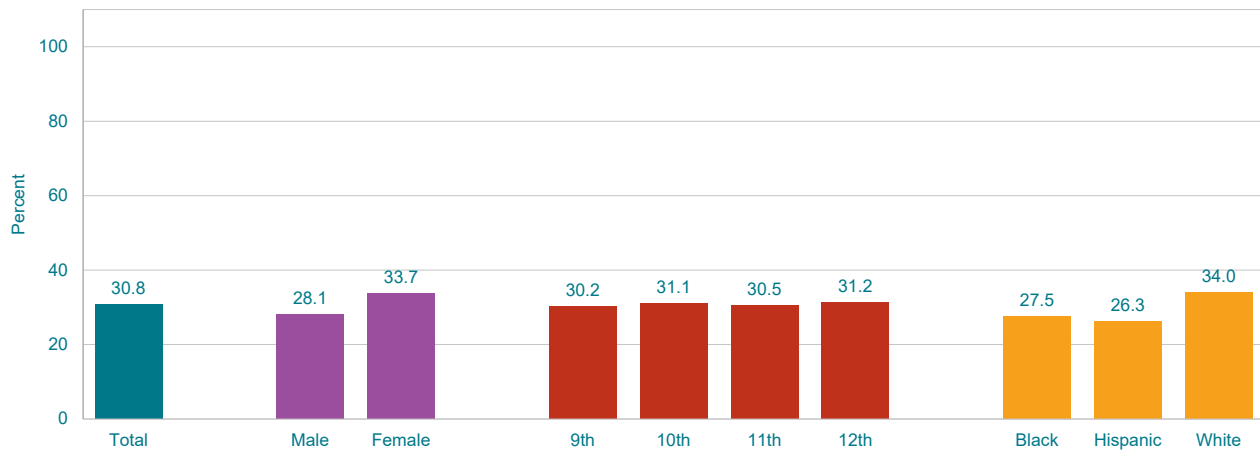
State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who were tested for a sexually transmitted disease (STD) other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea (during the 12 months before the survey), 2019. The values range from 6.2% to 19.4%. California, Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey, Utah, Virginia, range from 6.2% to 8.8%. Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Texas, range from 8.9% to 10.7%. Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Vermont, range from 10.8% to 13.5%. Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 13.6% to 19.4%. Wisconsin, Tennessee, South Dakota, Ohio, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, North Carolina, Montana, Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Kansas, Idaho, Hawaii, Florida, Colorado, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Dietary Behaviors

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
 †F > M; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

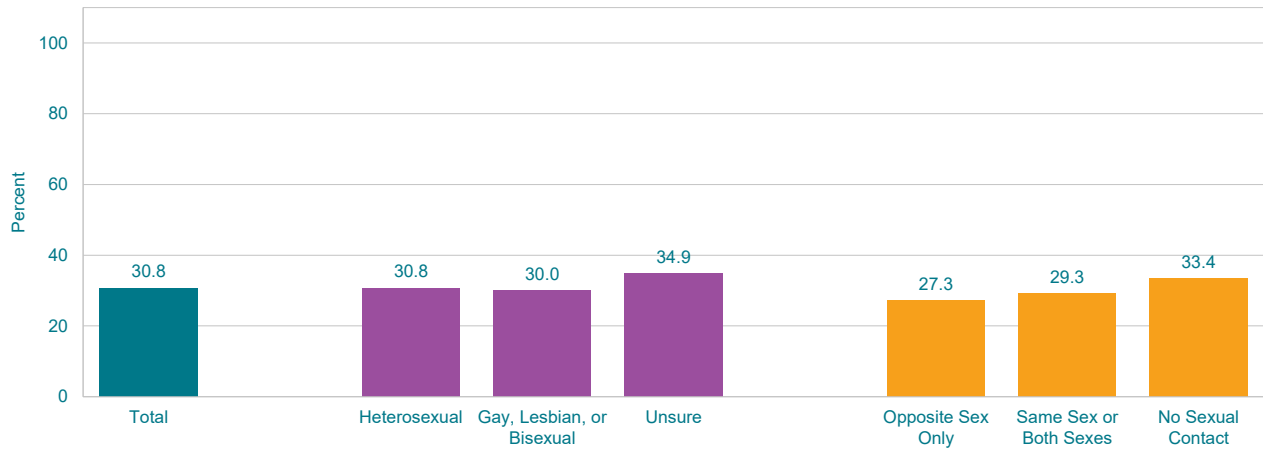
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 30.8. The percentage for Male students is 28.1. The percentage for Female students is 33.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 30.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 31.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 30.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 31.2. The percentage for Black students is 27.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 26.3. The percentage for White students is 34.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



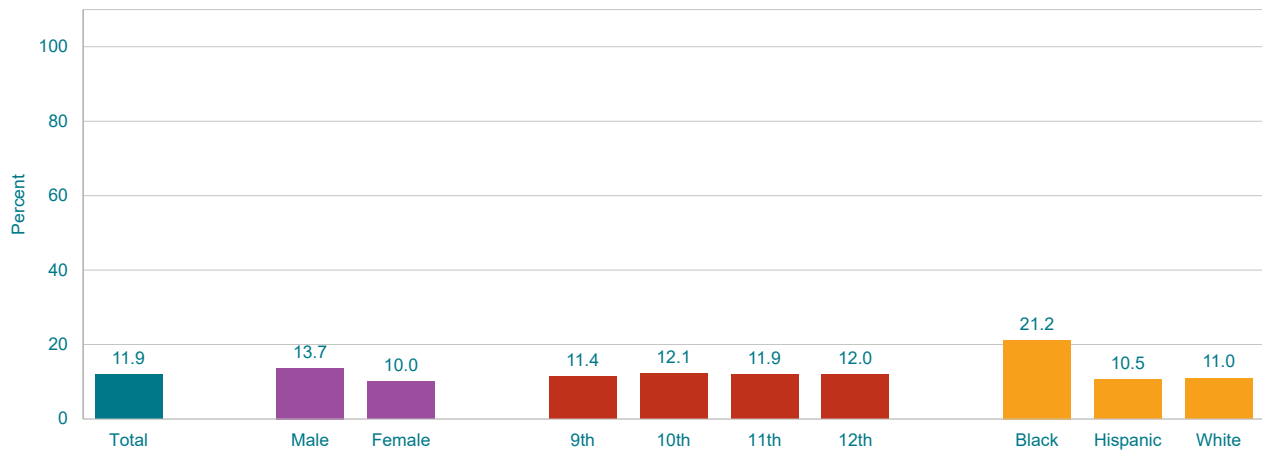
*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 30.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 30.8. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 30.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 34.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 27.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 29.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 33.4. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
 †M > F; B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

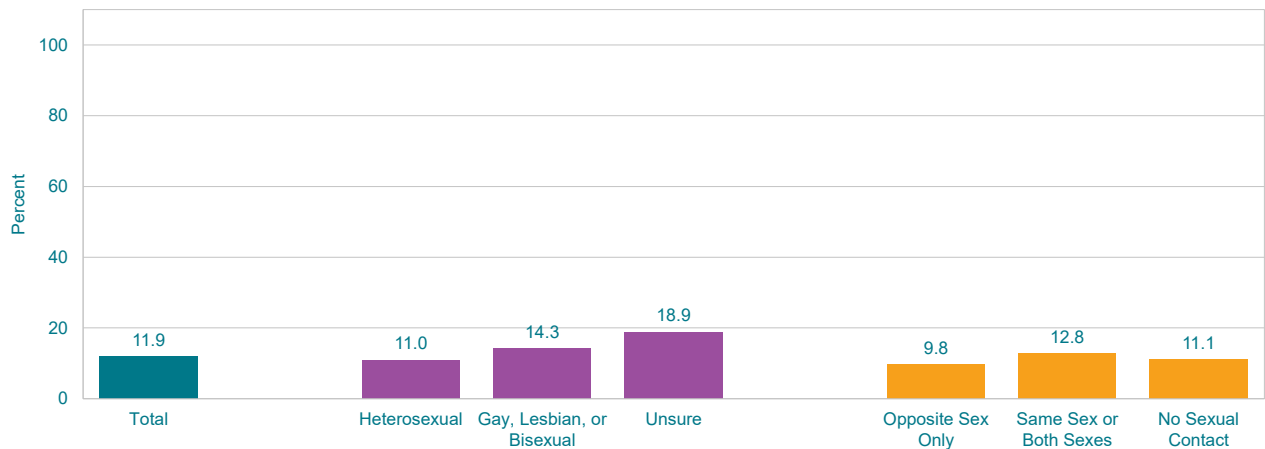
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 11.9. The percentage for Male students is 13.7. The percentage for Female students is 10.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 11.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 12.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 12.0. The percentage for Black students is 21.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.5. The percentage for White students is 11.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



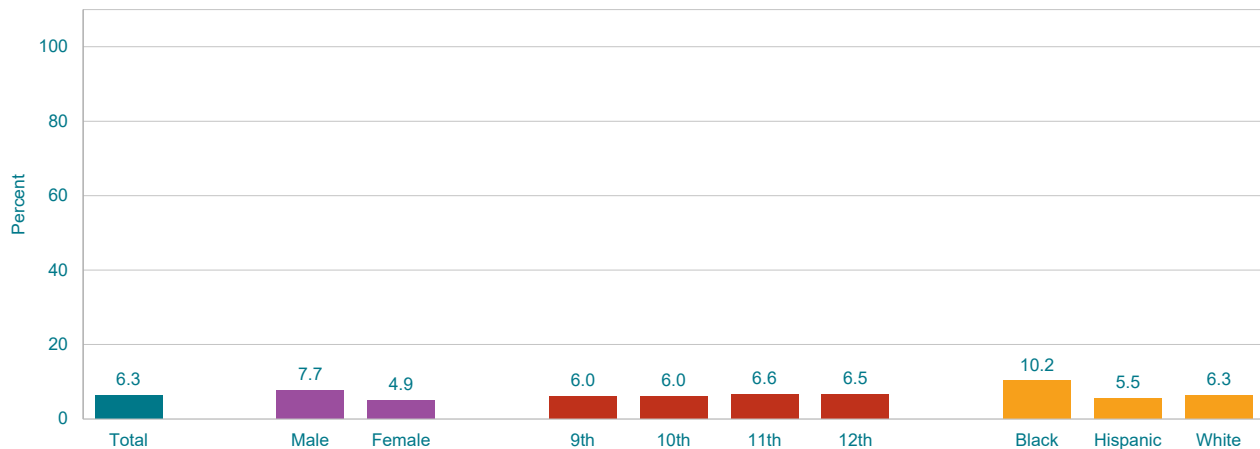
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 11.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 11.0. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 14.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 18.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 9.8. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 12.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 11.1. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* by Sex,[†] Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2019



*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
[†]M > F; B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

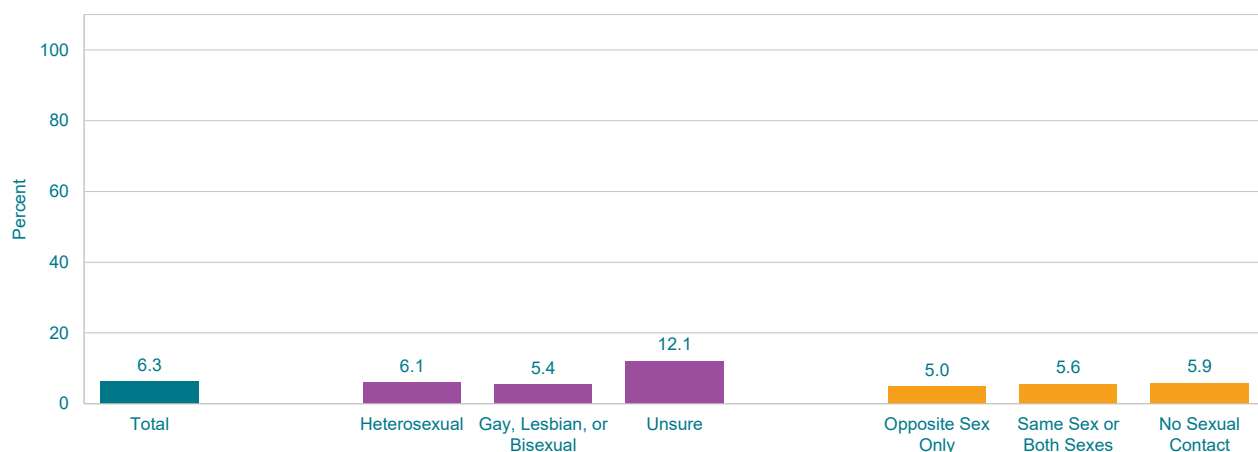
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 6.3. The percentage for Male students is 7.7. The percentage for Female students is 4.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.5. The percentage for Black students is 10.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.5. The percentage for White students is 6.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



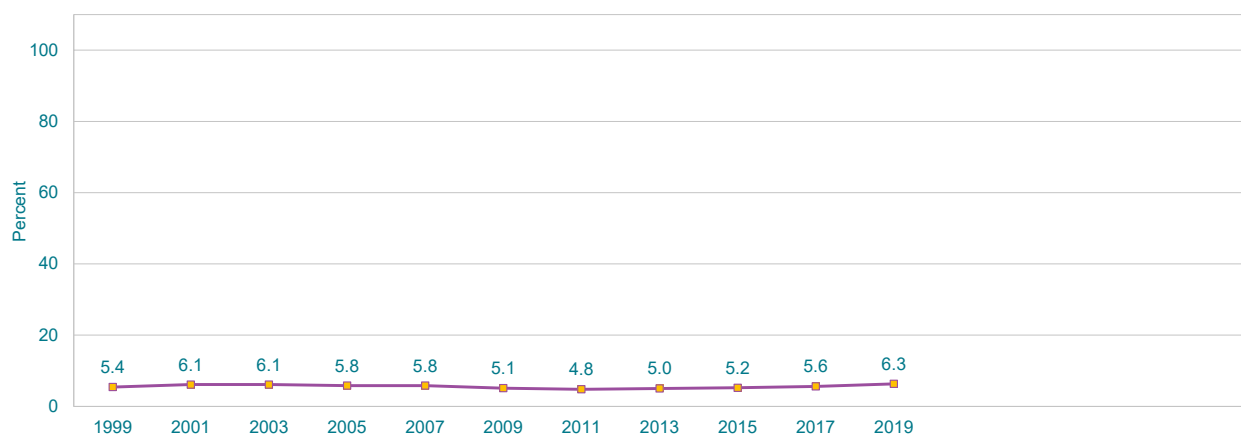
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 6.3. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 6.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 5.4. The percentage for Unsure students is 12.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 5.0. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 5.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 5.9. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* 1999-2019†



*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased, 1999-2013, increased, 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

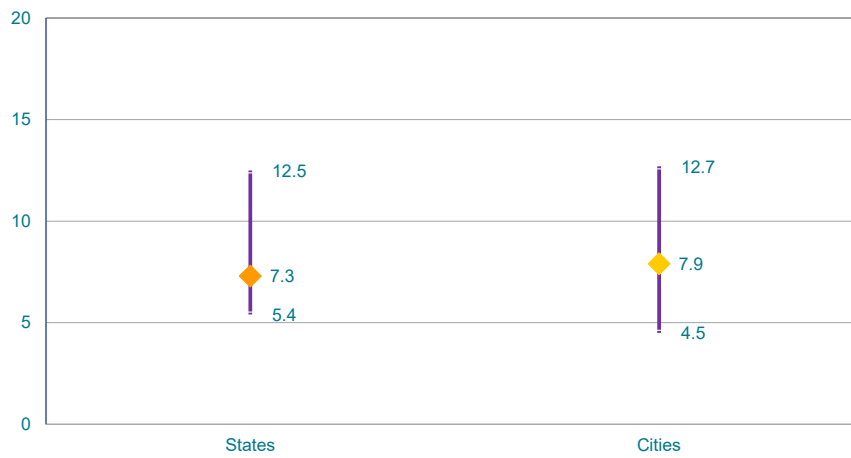
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 6.3.

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 2013 and increased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* Across 42 States and 24 Cities, 2019



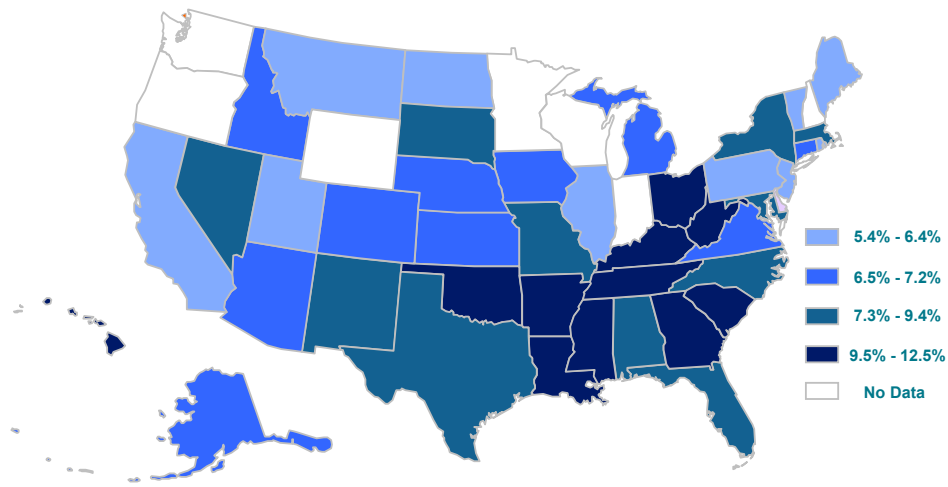
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 24 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 5.4% to 12.5%. The median across states was 7.3%. The range across cities was 4.5% to 12.7%. The median across cities was 7.9%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices*

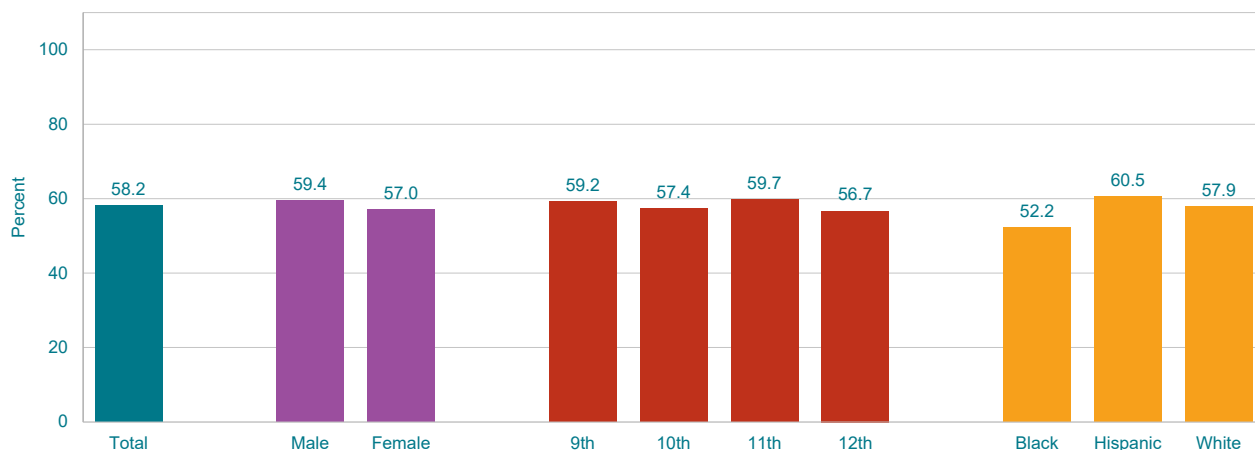


Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices during the past seven days, 2019. The values range from 5.4% to 12.5%. California, Illinois, Maine, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, range from 5.4% to 6.4%. Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Virginia, range from 6.5% to 7.2%. Alabama, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, range from 7.3% to 9.4%. Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 9.5% to 12.5%. Wisconsin, New Hampshire, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
 †11th > 12th; H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

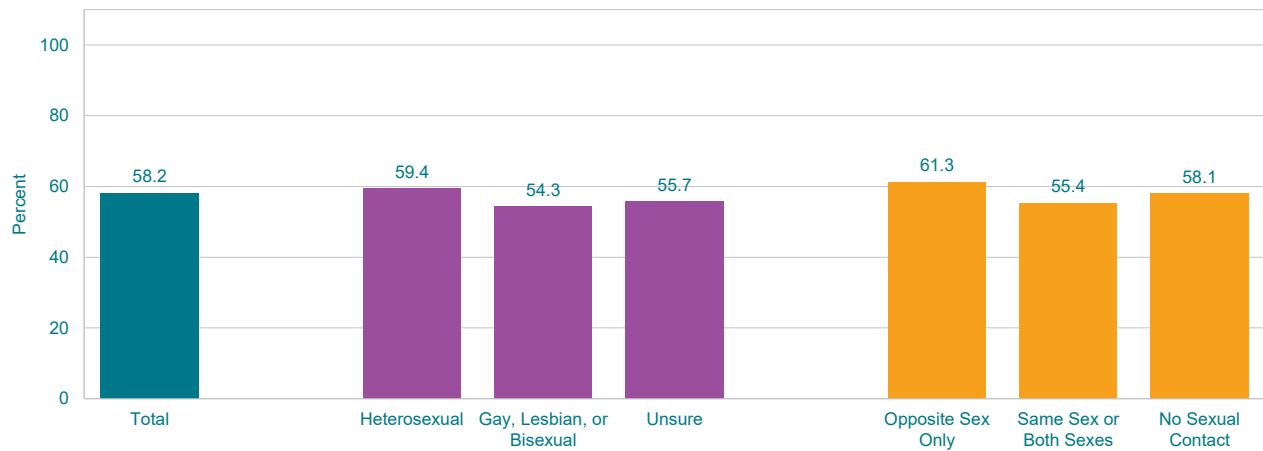
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 58.2. The percentage for Male students is 59.4. The percentage for Female students is 57.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 59.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 57.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 59.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 56.7. The percentage for Black students is 52.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 60.5. The percentage for White students is 57.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, 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. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



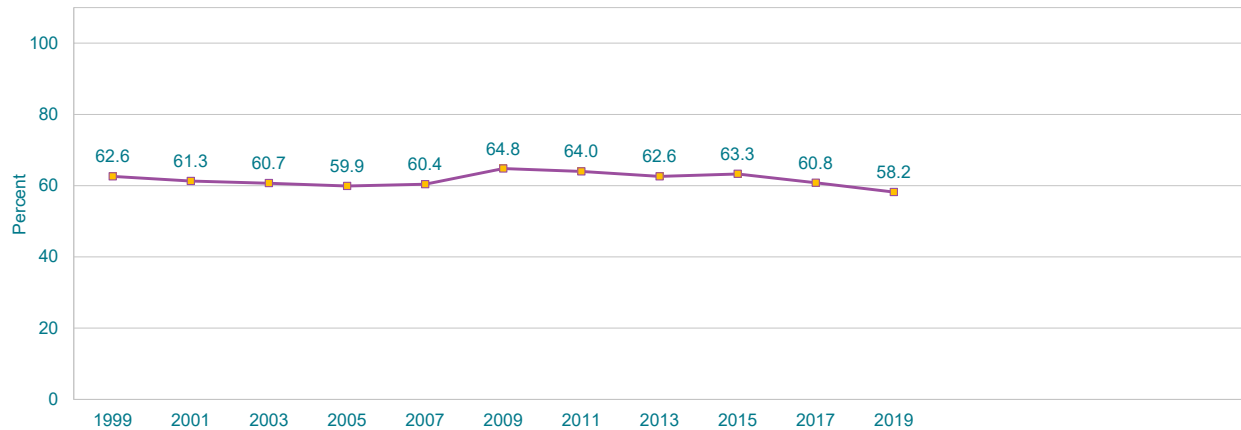
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 58.2. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 59.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 54.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 55.7. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 61.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 55.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 58.1. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2019†



*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†No change, 1999-2015, decreased, 2015-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 58.2.

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 did not change from 1999 to 2015 and decreased from 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* Across 42 States and 24 Cities, 2019



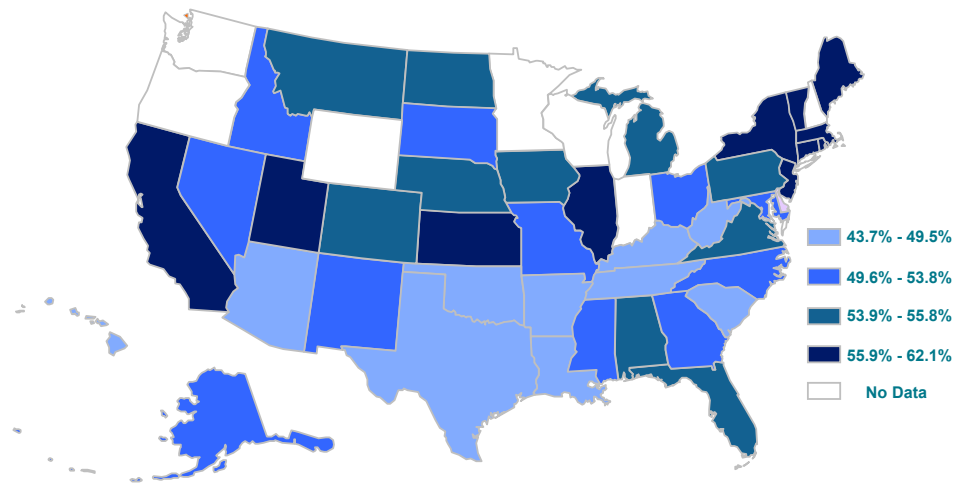
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 24 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 43.7% to 62.1%. The median across states was 53.9%. The range across cities was 44.7% to 64.1%. The median across cities was 52.6%.

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

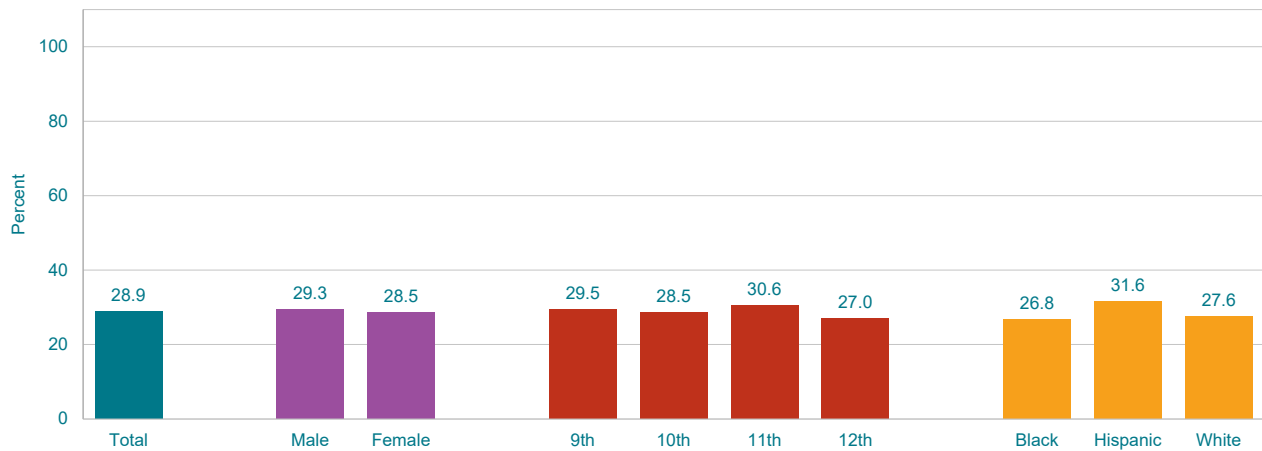


Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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, 2019. The values range from 43.7% to 62.1%. Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 43.7% to 49.5%. Alaska, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, range from 49.6% to 53.8%. Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Virginia, range from 53.9% to 55.8%. California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, range from 55.9% to 62.1%. Wisconsin, New Hampshire, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
 †11th > 12th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

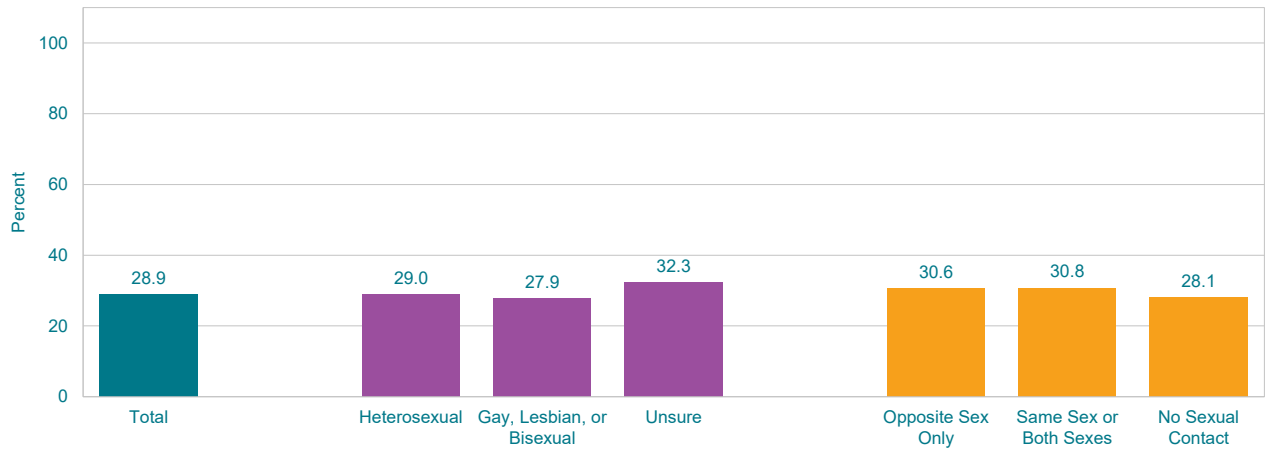
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 28.9. The percentage for Male students is 29.3. The percentage for Female students is 28.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 29.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 28.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 30.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 27.0. The percentage for Black students is 26.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 31.6. The percentage for White students is 27.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



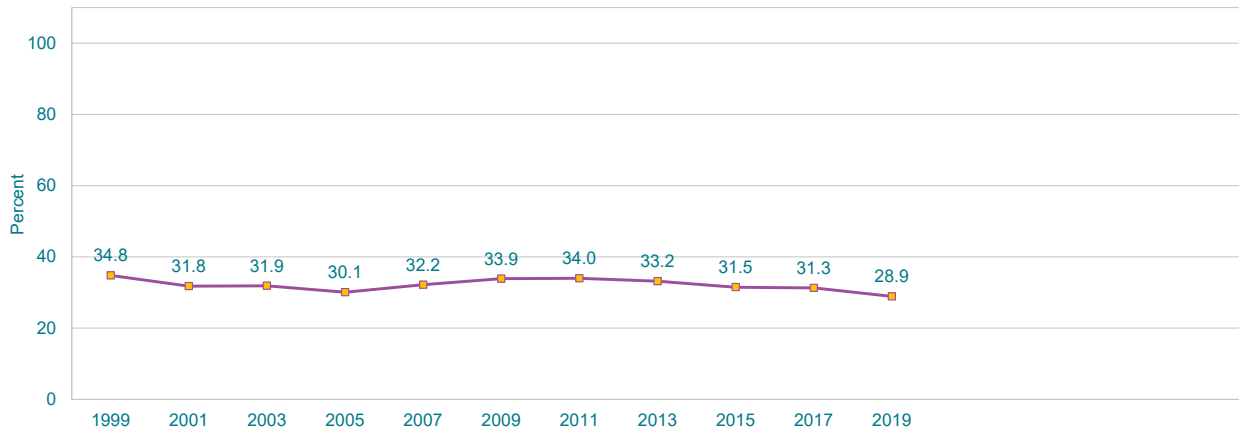
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 28.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 29.0. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 27.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 32.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 30.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 30.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 28.1. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2019†



*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

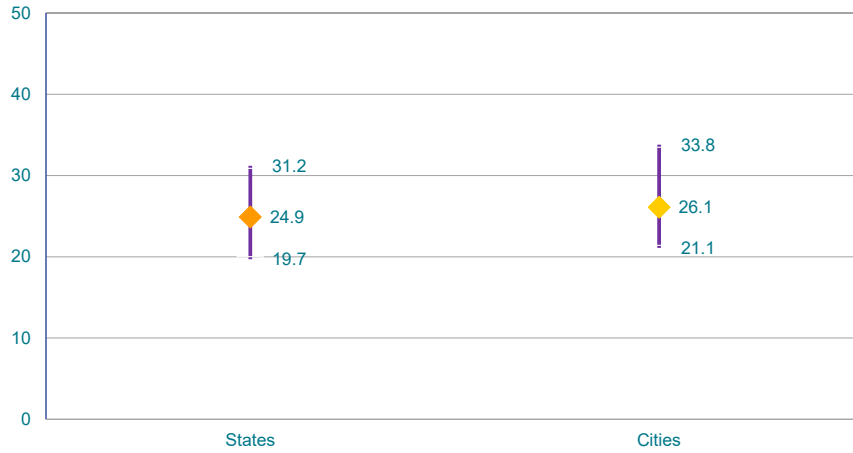
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* Across 42 States and 24 Cities, 2019



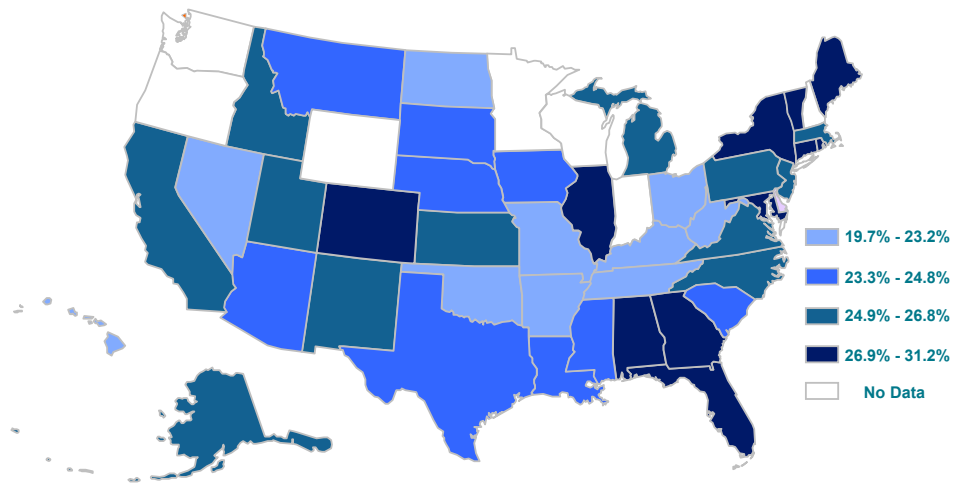
*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 24 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 19.7% to 31.2%. The median across states was 24.9%. The range across cities was 21.1% to 33.8%. The median across cities was 26.1%.

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

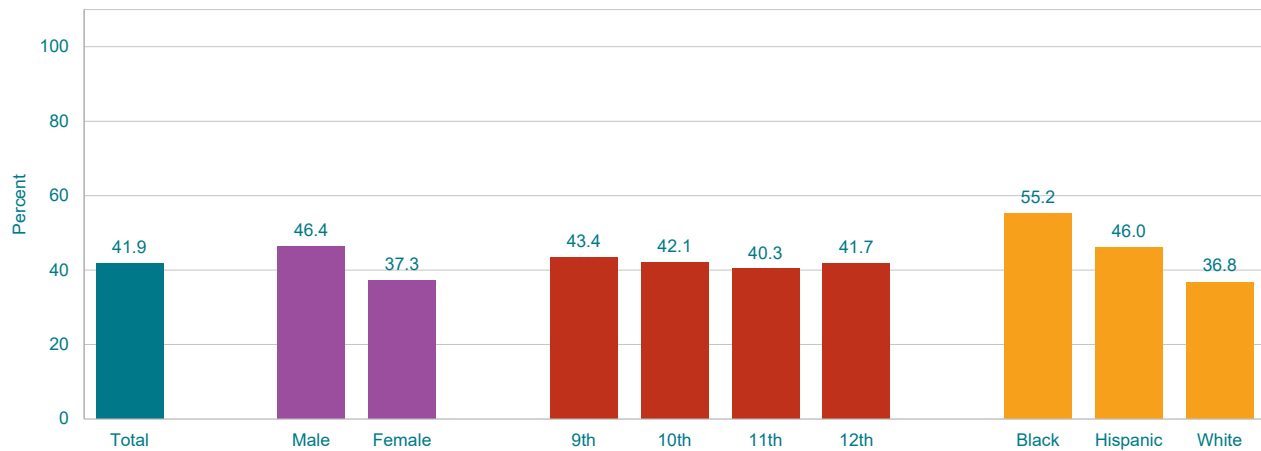


Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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, 2019. The values range from 19.7% to 31.2%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 19.7% to 23.2%. Arizona, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, range from 23.3% to 24.8%. Alaska, California, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, range from 24.9% to 26.8%. Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 26.9% to 31.2%. Wisconsin, New Hampshire, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; 9th > 11th; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

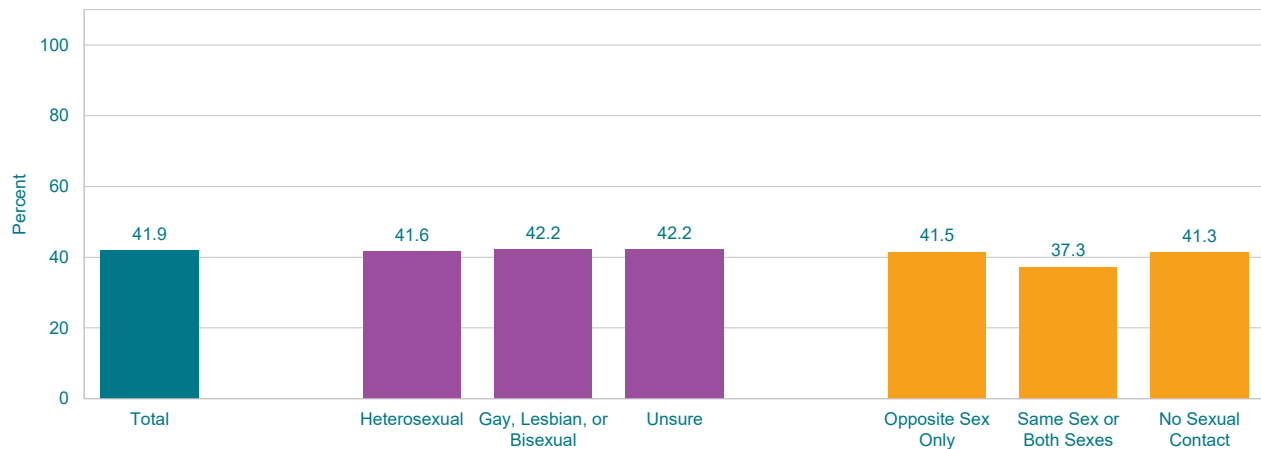
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 41.9. The percentage for Male students is 46.4. The percentage for Female students is 37.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 43.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 42.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 40.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 41.7. The percentage for Black students is 55.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 46.0. The percentage for White students is 36.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



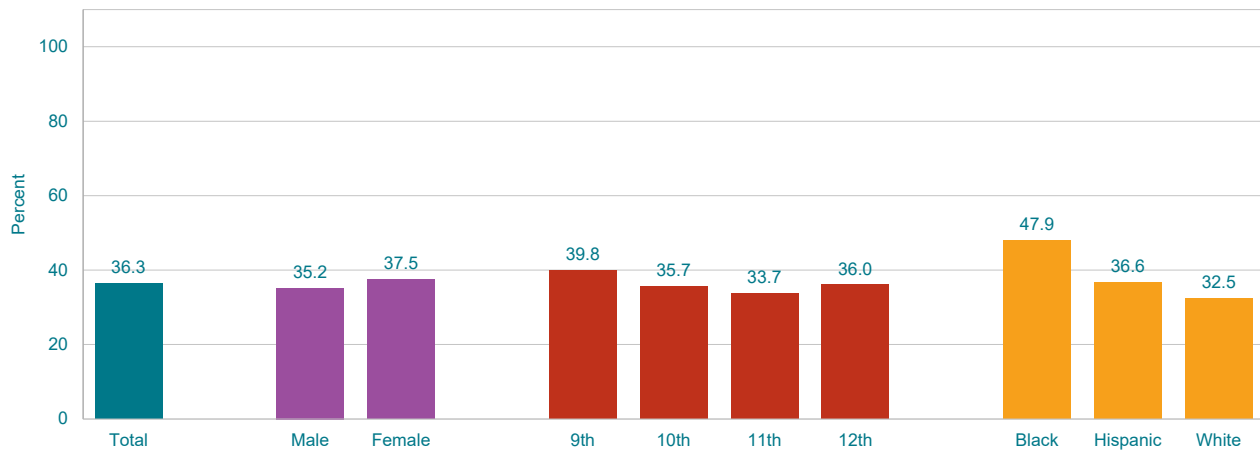
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 41.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 41.6. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 42.2. The percentage for Unsure students is 42.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 41.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 37.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 41.3. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
 †9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

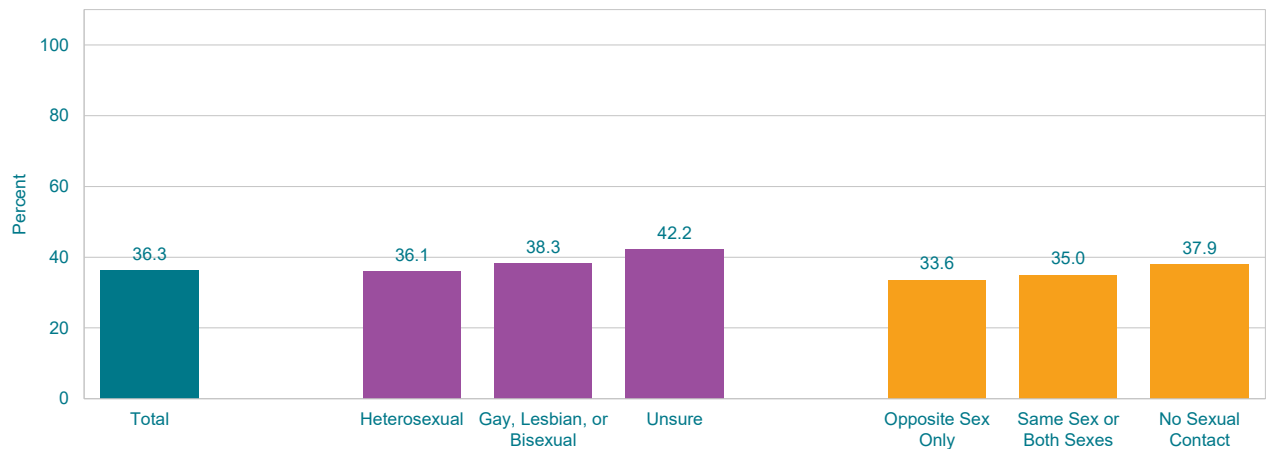
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 36.3. The percentage for Male students is 35.2. The percentage for Female students is 37.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 39.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 35.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 33.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 36.0. The percentage for Black students is 47.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 36.6. The percentage for White students is 32.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 Black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for Black students is higher than for White students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



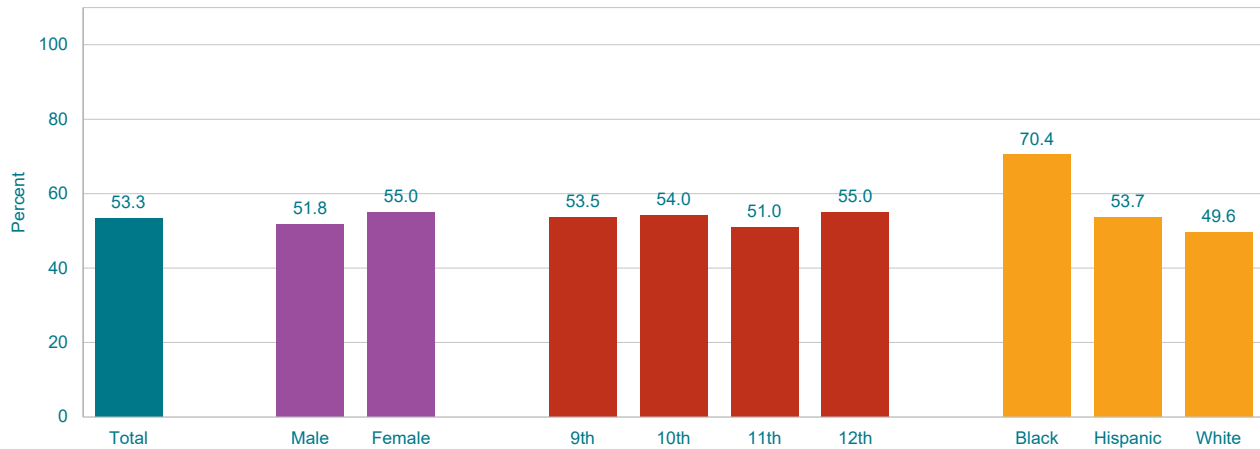
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 36.3. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 36.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 38.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 42.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 33.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 35.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 37.9. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
 †12th > 11th; B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

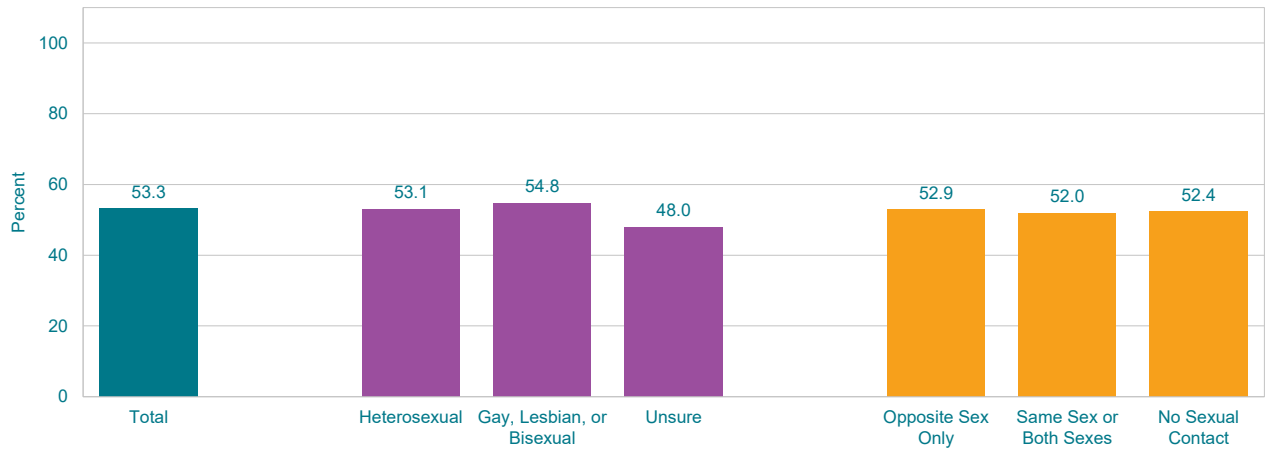
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 53.3. The percentage for Male students is 51.8. The percentage for Female students is 55.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 53.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 54.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 51.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 55.0. The percentage for Black students is 70.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 53.7. The percentage for White students is 49.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



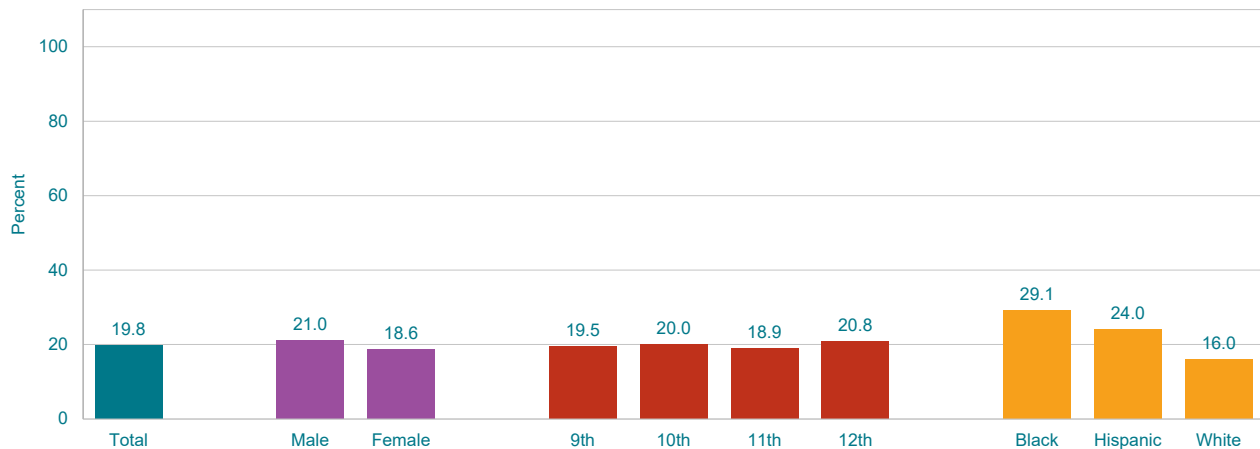
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 53.3. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 53.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 54.8. The percentage for Unsure students is 48.0. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 52.9. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 52.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 52.4. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

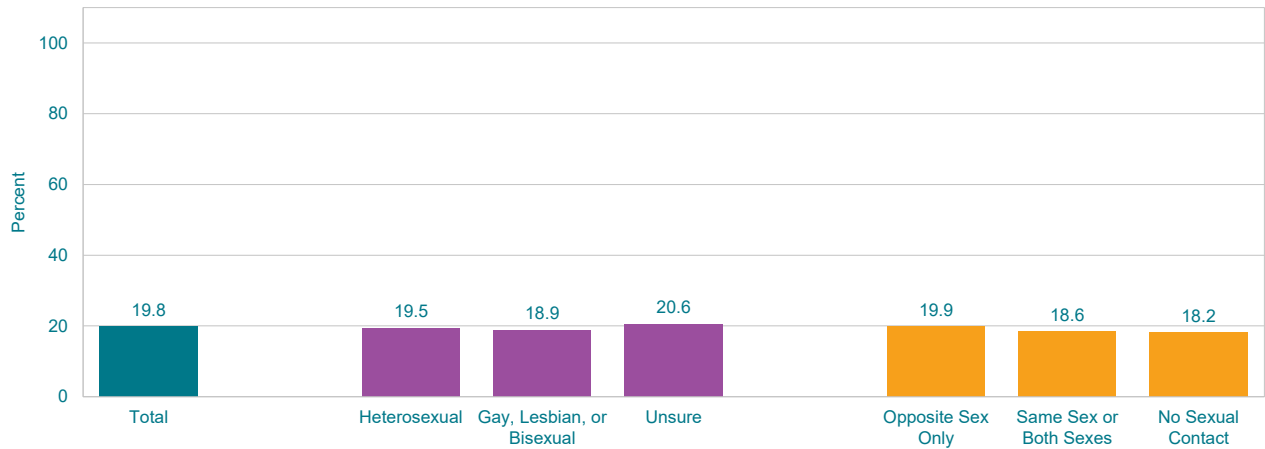
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 19.8. The percentage for Male students is 21.0. The percentage for Female students is 18.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 19.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 20.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 18.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.8. The percentage for Black students is 29.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 24.0. The percentage for White students is 16.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



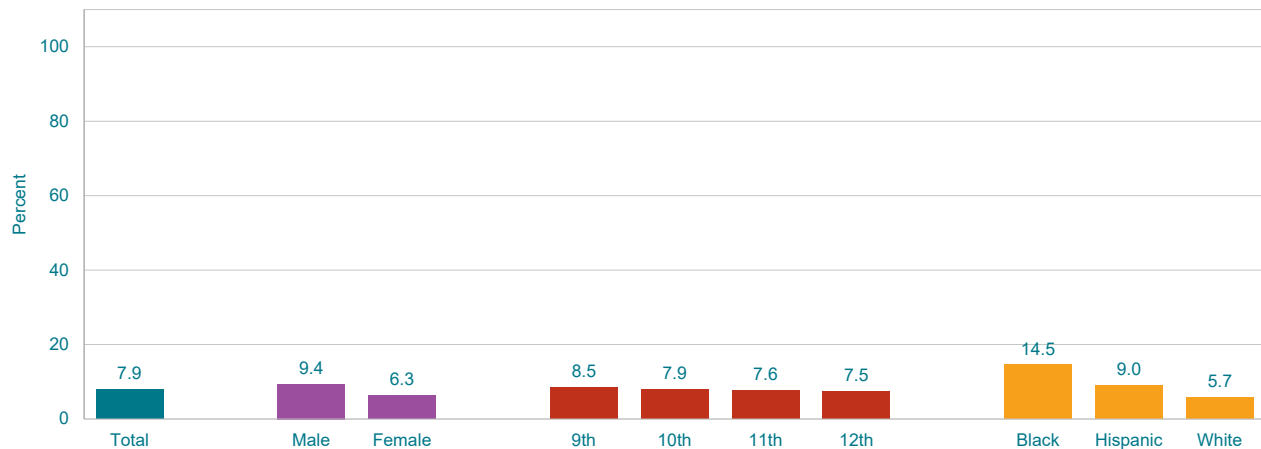
*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey).

The percentage for all students is 19.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 19.5. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 18.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 20.6. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 19.9. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 18.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 18.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



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

†M > F; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

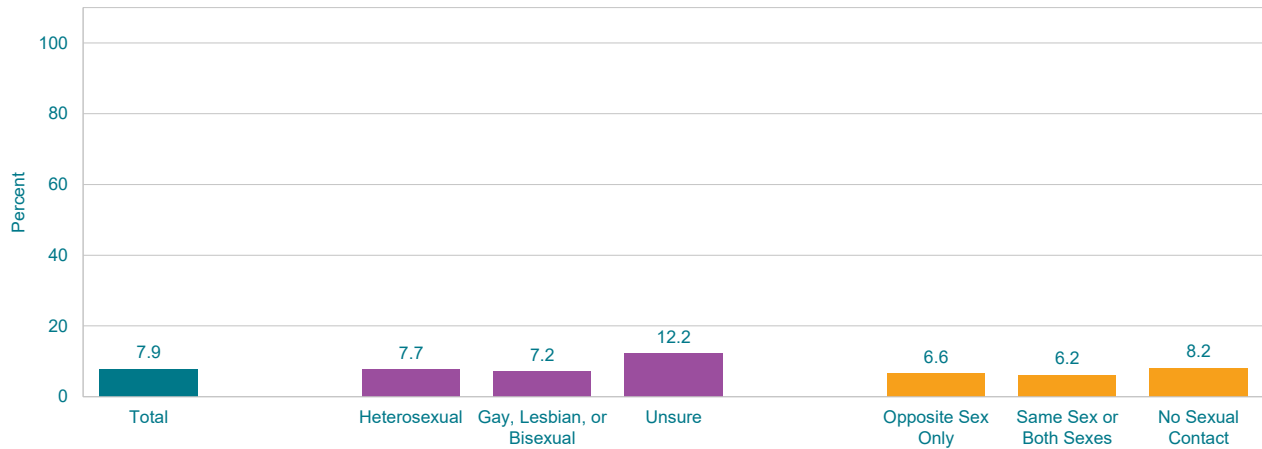
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 7.9. The percentage for Male students is 9.4. The percentage for Female students is 6.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.5. The percentage for Black students is 14.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.0. The percentage for White students is 5.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



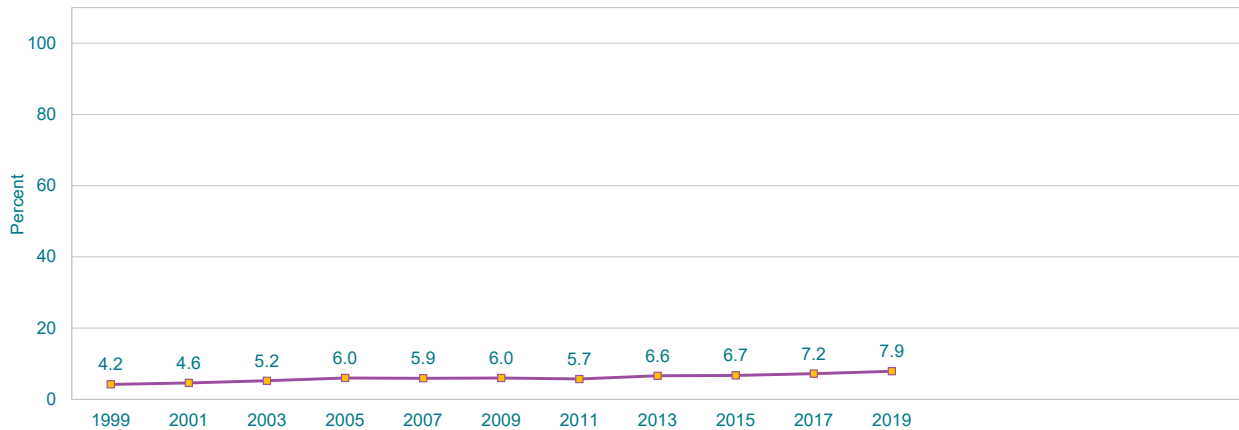
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 7.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 7.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 7.2. The percentage for Unsure students is 12.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 6.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 6.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 8.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* 1999-2019†



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

†Increased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

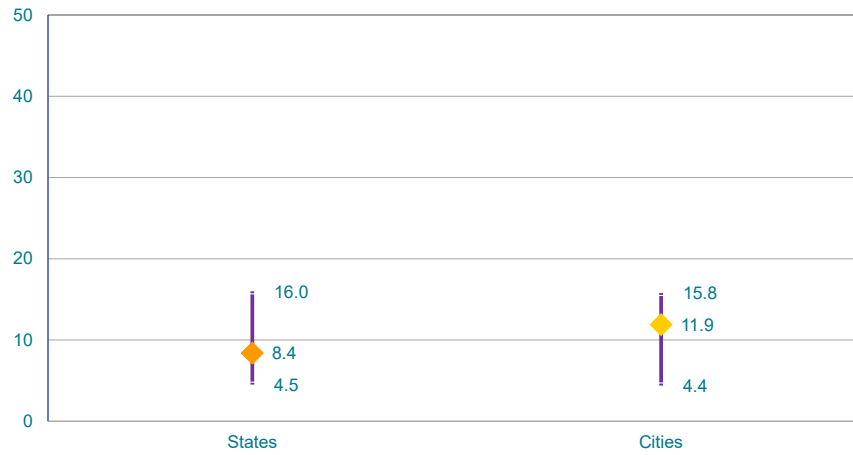
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 increased from 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* Across 36 States and 22 Cities, 2019



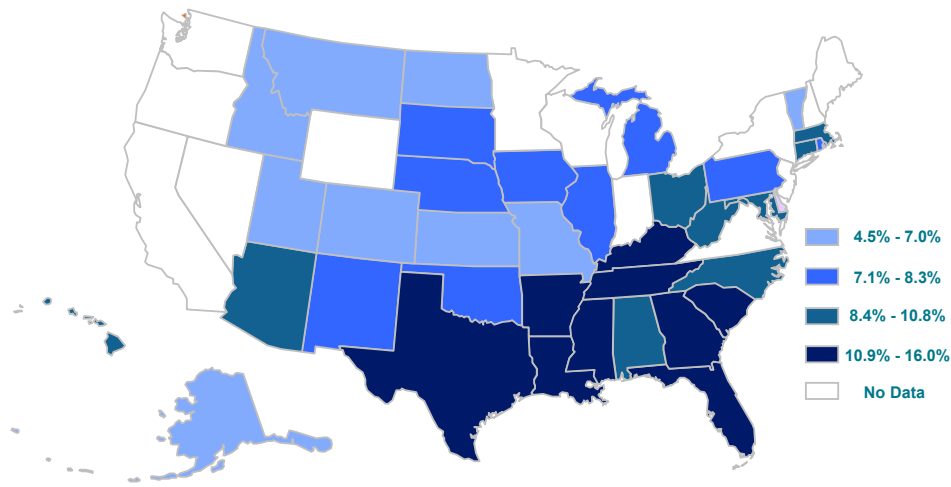
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 22 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 16.0%. The median across states was 8.4%. The range across cities was 4.4% to 15.8%. The median across cities was 11.9%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables*

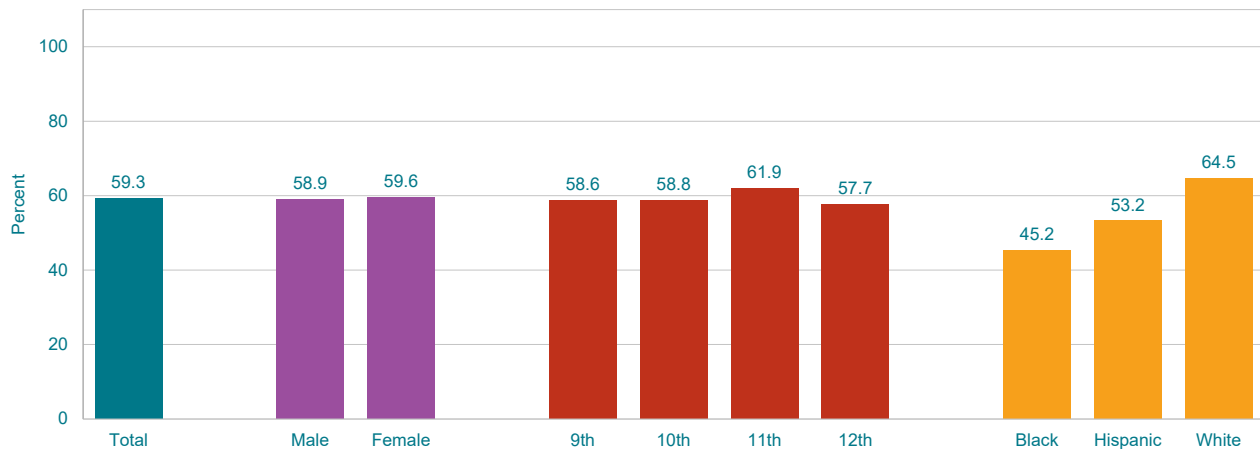


Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who did not eat vegetables during the past seven days (Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables), during the 7 days before the survey, 2019. The values range from 4.5% to 16%. Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, range from 4.5% to 7.0%. Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 7.1% to 8.3%. Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia, range from 8.4% to 10.8%. Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 10.9% to 16.0%. Wisconsin, Virginia, New York, Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine, California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
 †11th > 12th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

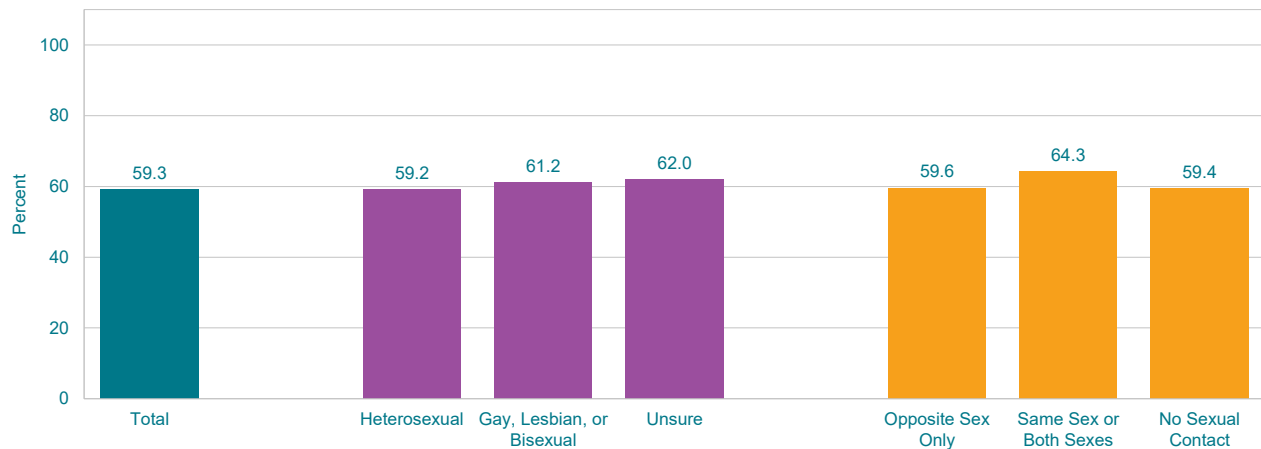
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 59.3. The percentage for Male students is 58.9. The percentage for Female students is 59.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 58.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 58.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 61.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 57.7. The percentage for Black students is 45.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 53.2. The percentage for White students is 64.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



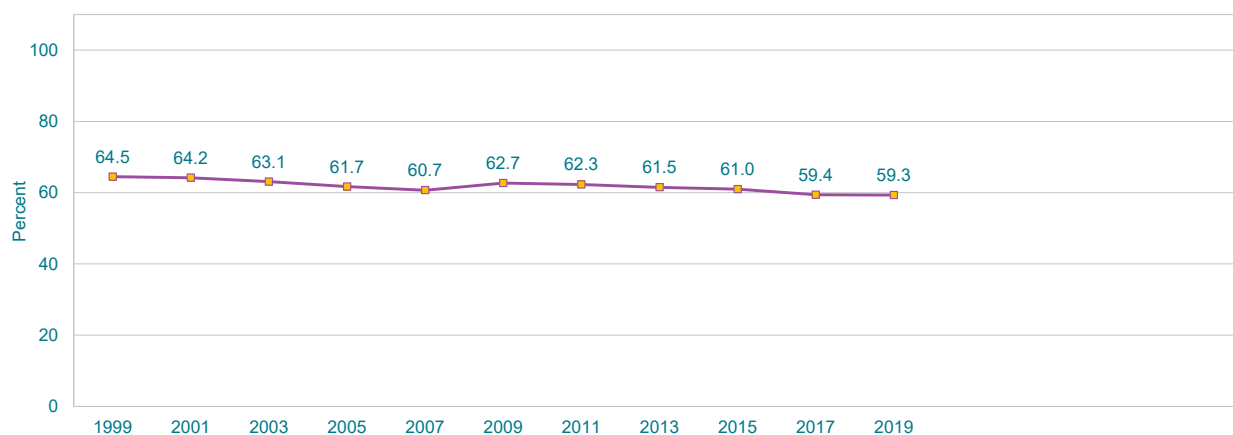
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 59.3. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 59.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 61.2. The percentage for Unsure students is 62.0. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 59.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 64.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 59.4. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2019†



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

†Decreased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 59.3.

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 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* Across 36 States and 22 Cities, 2019



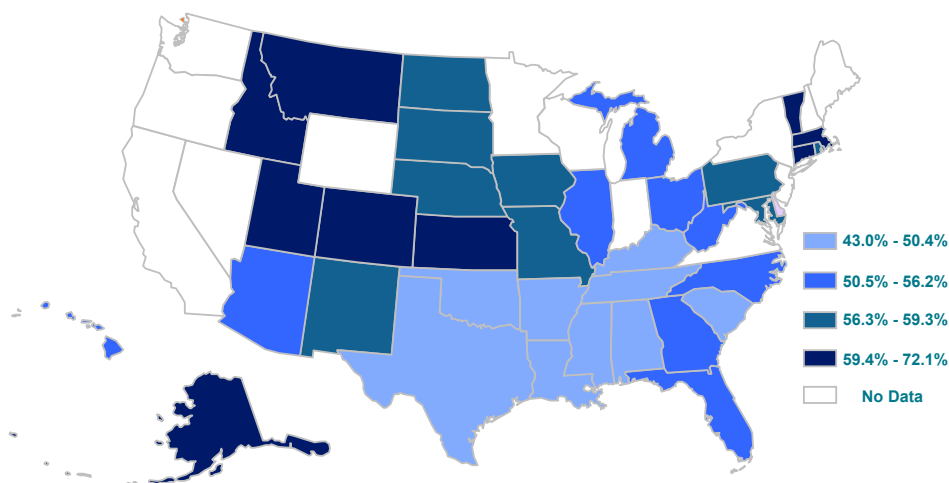
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 22 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 43.0% to 72.1%. The median across states was 56.3%. The range across cities was 42.7% to 69.9%. The median across cities was 50.7%.

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

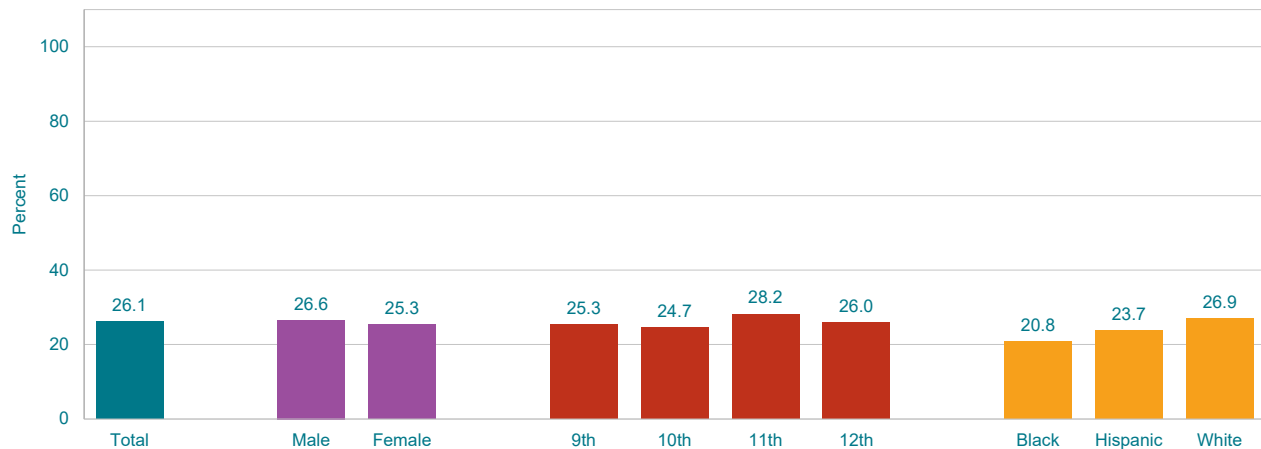


Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day during the past seven days (counting green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables), 2019. The values range from 43% to 72.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 43.0% to 50.4%. Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia, range from 50.5% to 56.2%. Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 56.3% to 59.3%. Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Montana, Utah, Vermont, range from 59.4% to 72.1%. Wisconsin, Virginia, New York, Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine, California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
 †11th > 9th, 11th > 10th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

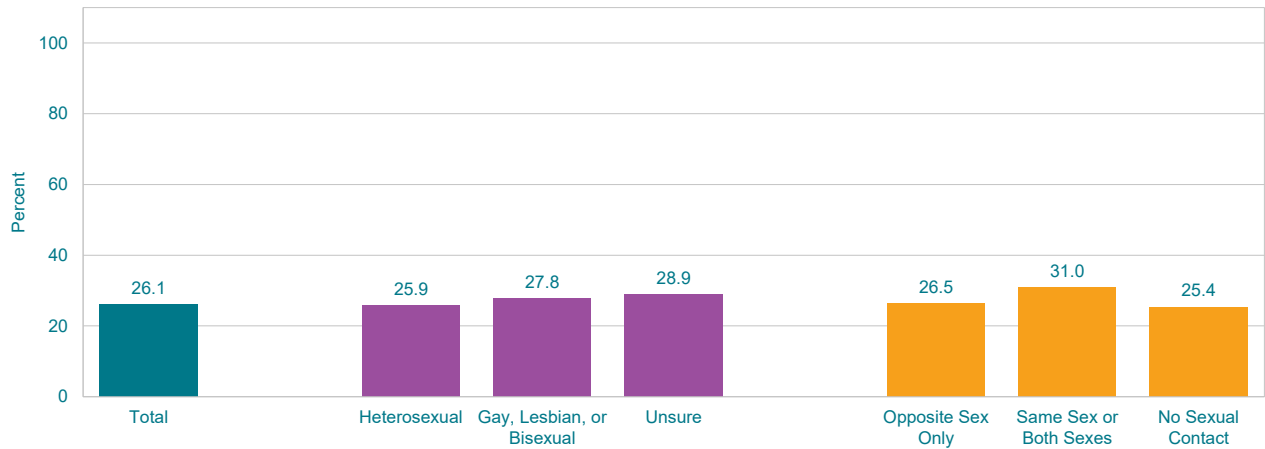
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 26.1. The percentage for Male students is 26.6. The percentage for Female students is 25.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 25.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 24.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 28.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 26.0. The percentage for Black students is 20.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 23.7. The percentage for White students is 26.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



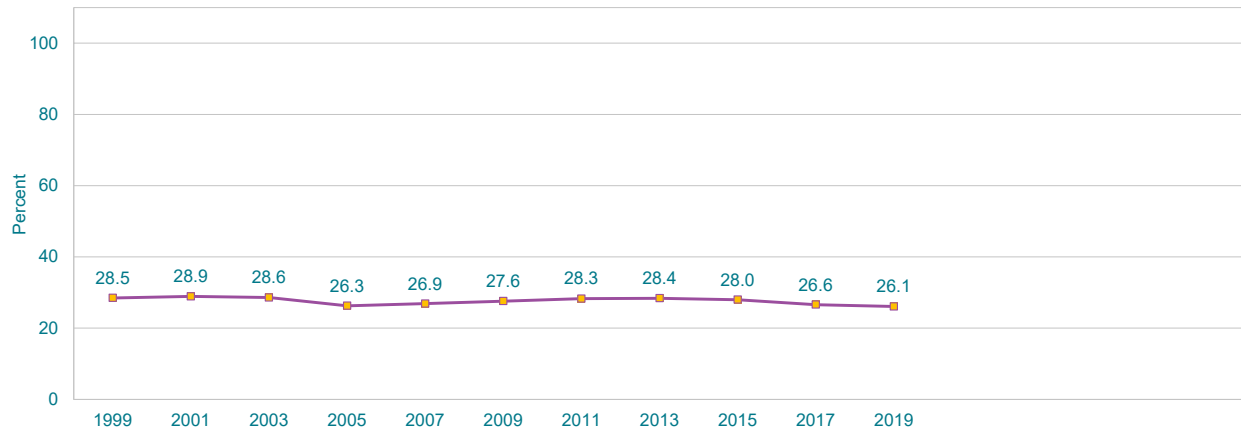
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 26.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 25.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 27.8. The percentage for Unsure students is 28.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 26.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 31.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 25.4. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2019†



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

†No change 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

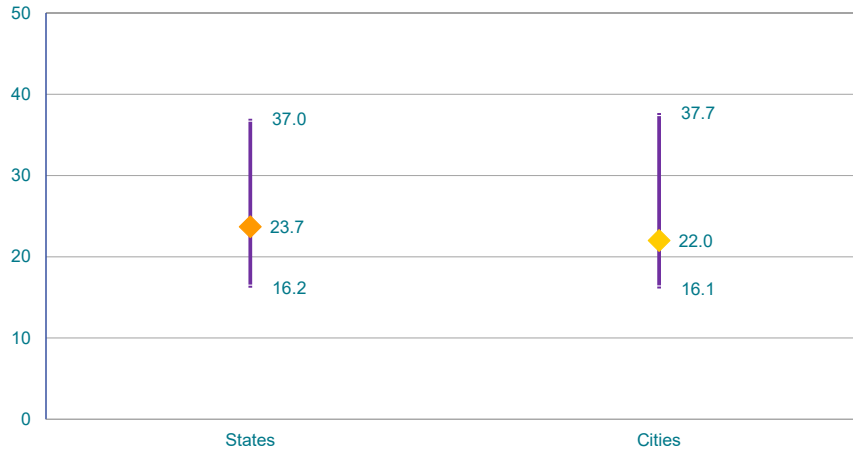
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 26.1.

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 did not change from 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* Across 36 States and 22 Cities, 2019



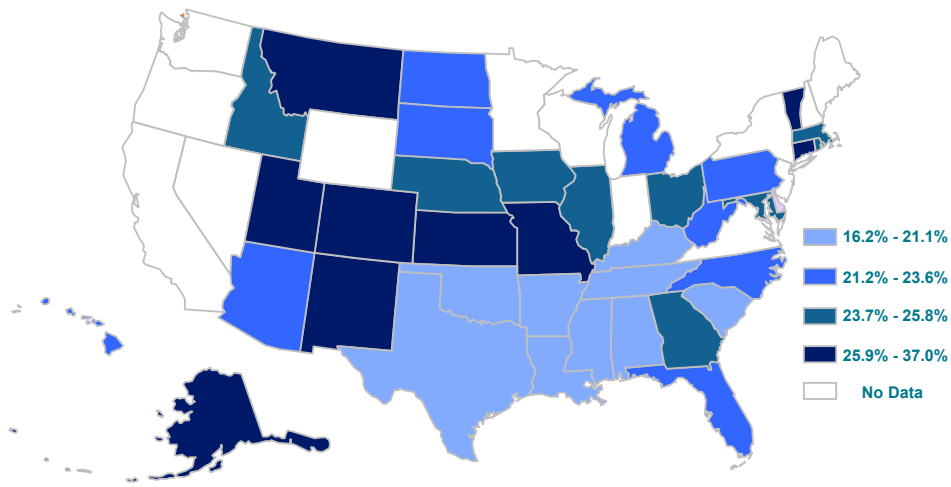
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 22 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 16.2% to 37.0%. The median across states was 23.7%. The range across cities was 16.1% to 37.7%. The median across cities was 22%.

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

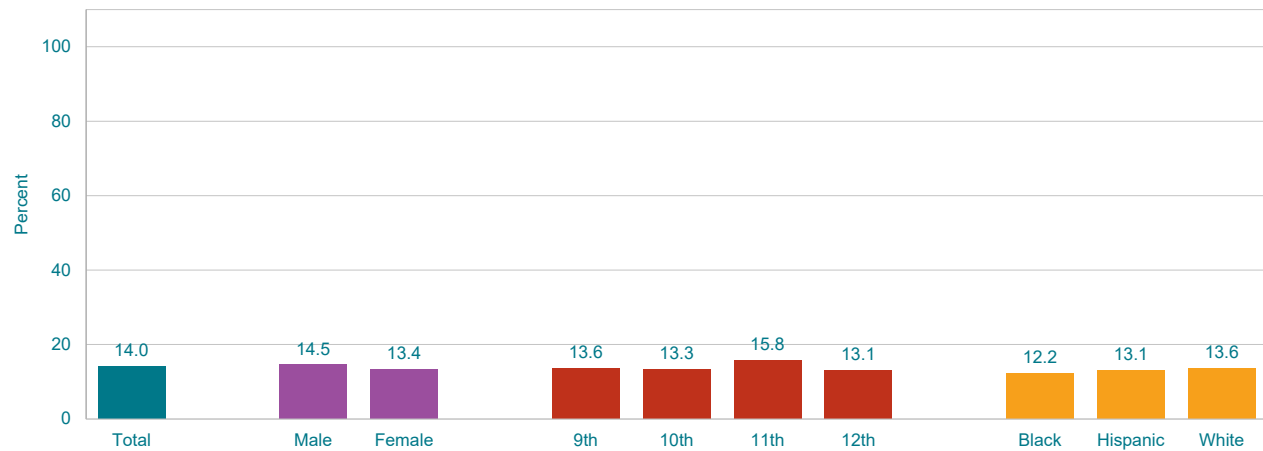


Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day during the past seven days (Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables), 2019. The values range from 16.2% to 37%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 16.2% to 21.1%. Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 21.2% to 23.6%. Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Rhode Island, range from 23.7% to 25.8%. Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Vermont, range from 25.9% to 37.0%. Wisconsin, Virginia, New York, Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine, California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
 †11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

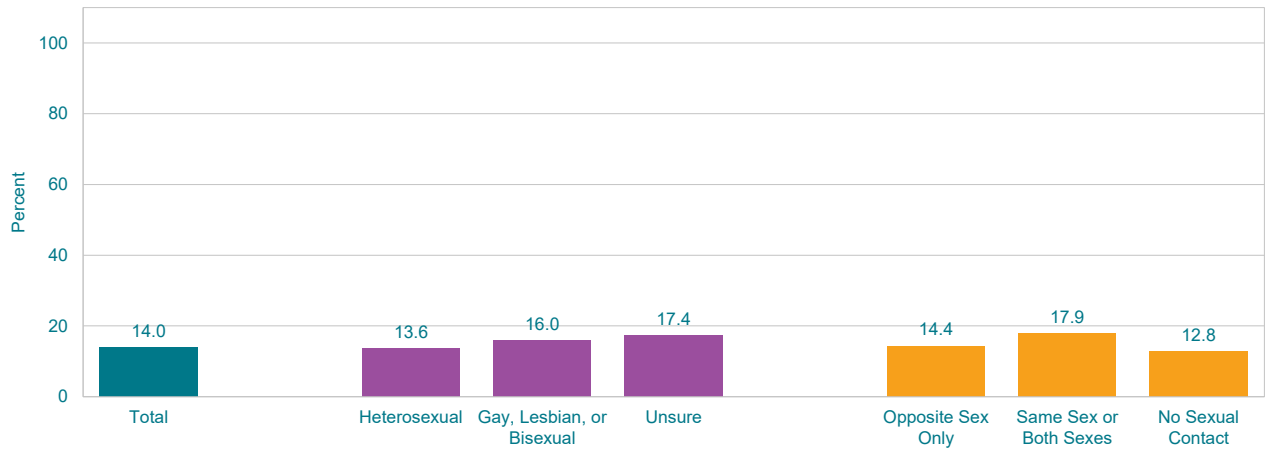
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 14.0. The percentage for Male students is 14.5. The percentage for Female students is 13.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.1. The percentage for Black students is 12.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 13.1. The percentage for White students is 13.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



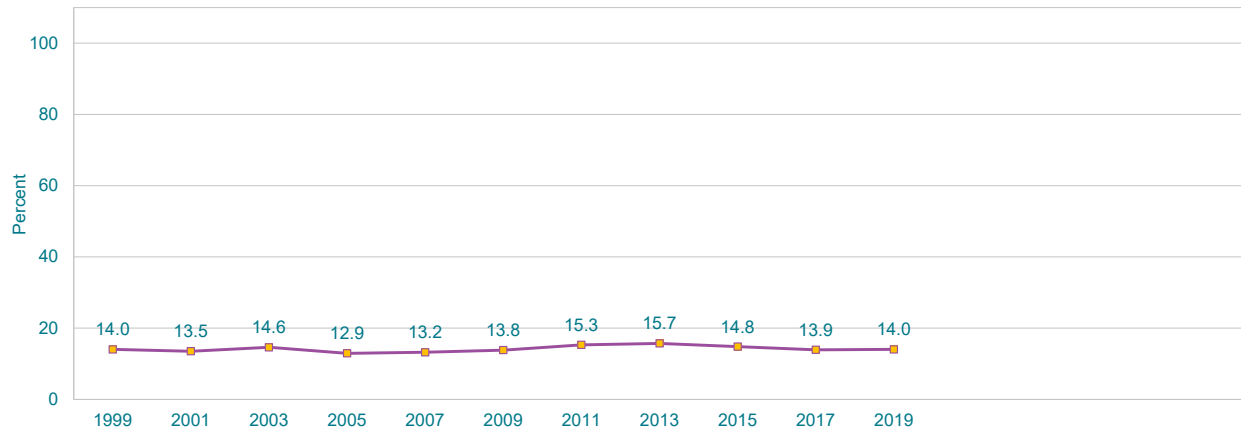
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 14.0. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 13.6. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 16.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 17.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 14.4. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 17.9. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 12.8. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2019†



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

†No change 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

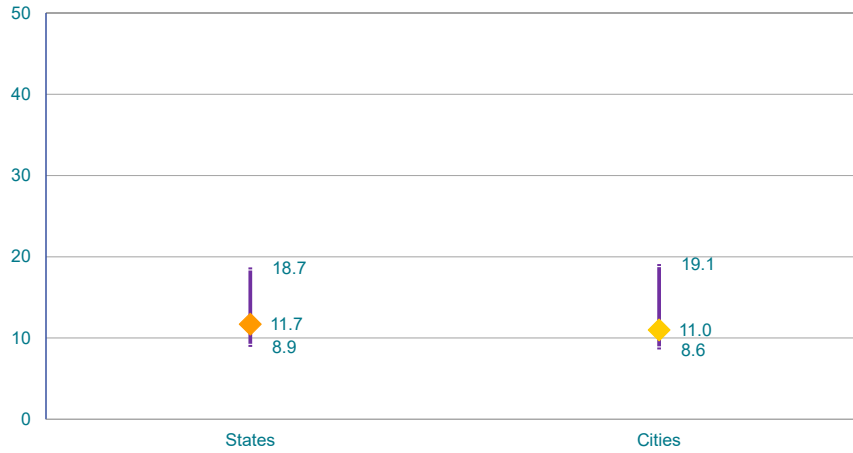
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 for high school students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad [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. The percentage for 2019 is 14.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* Across 36 States and 22 Cities, 2019



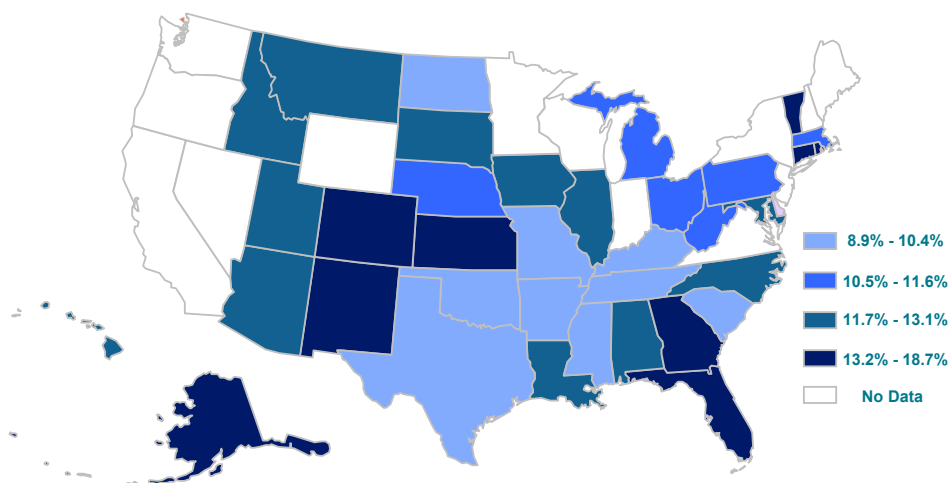
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 22 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 8.9% to 18.7%. The median across states was 11.7%. The range across cities was 8.6% to 19.1%. The median across cities was 11%.

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

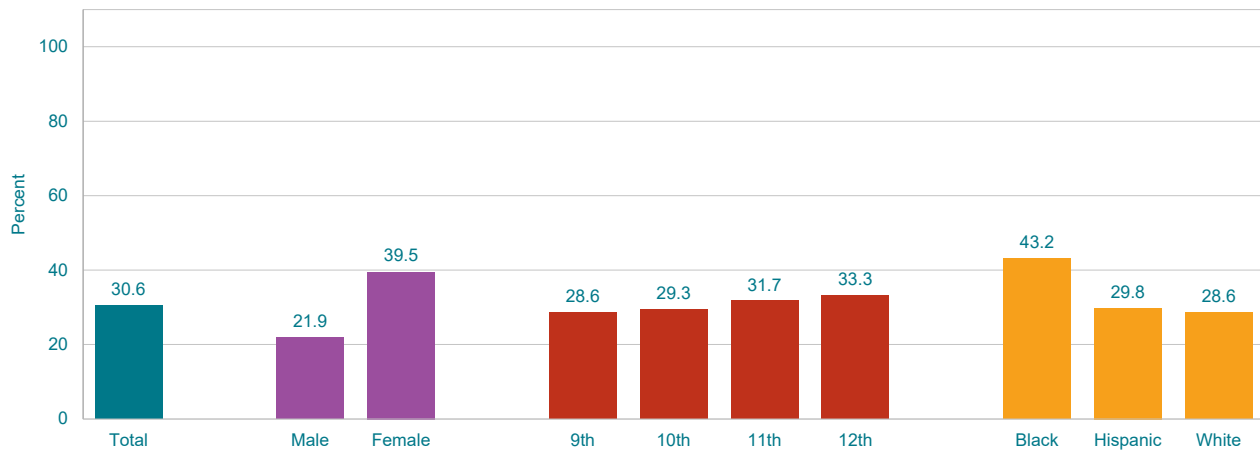


Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days (Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables), 2019. The values range from 8.9% to 18.7%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 8.9% to 10.4%. Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 10.5% to 11.6%. Alabama, Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, North Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, range from 11.7% to 13.1%. Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 13.2% to 18.7%. Wisconsin, Virginia, New York, Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine, California, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*During the 7 days before the survey

†F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

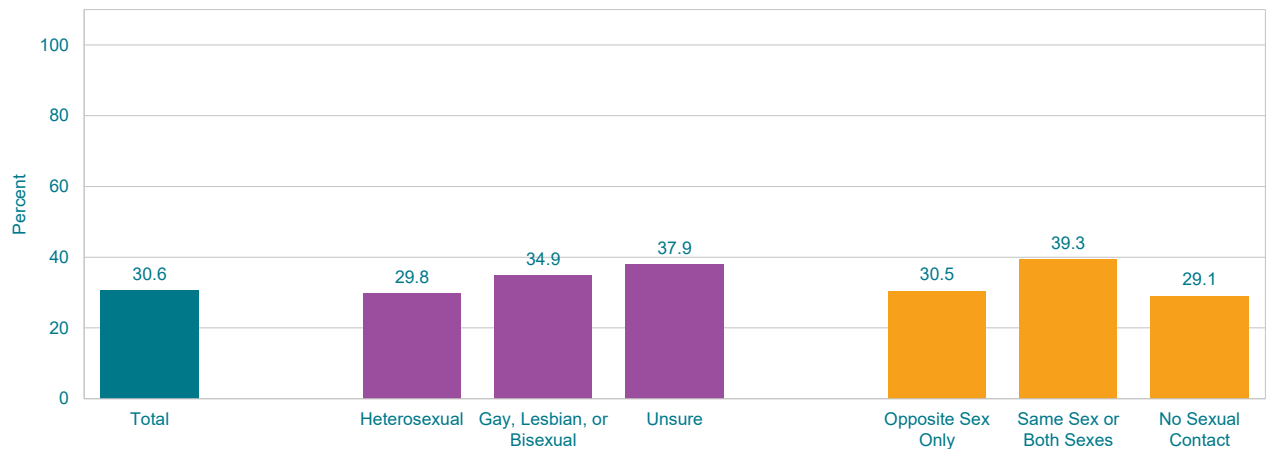
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 30.6. The percentage for Male students is 21.9. The percentage for Female students is 39.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 28.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 29.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 31.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 33.3. The percentage for Black students is 43.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 29.8. The percentage for White students is 28.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



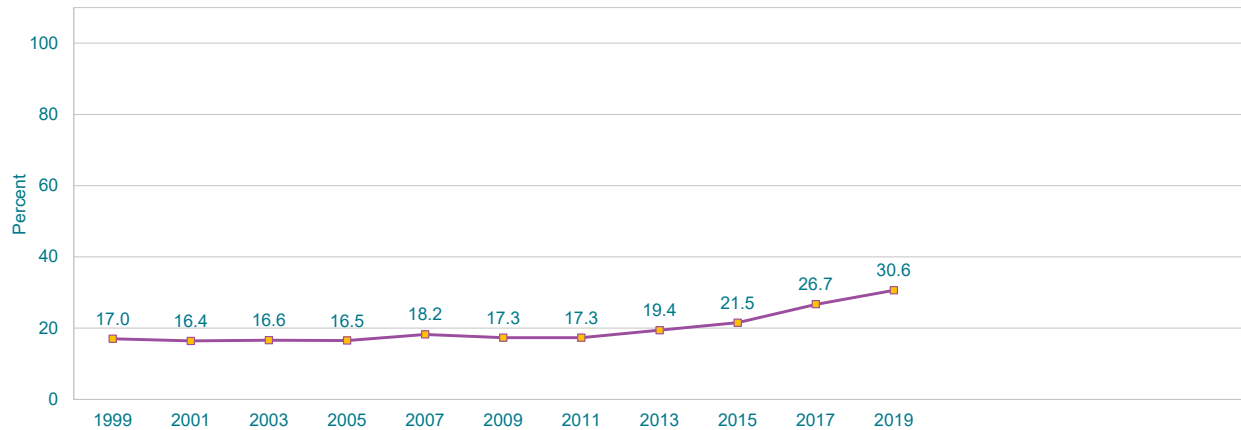
*During the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 30.6. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 29.8. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 34.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 37.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 30.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 39.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 29.1. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* 1999-2019†



*During the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 1999-2019, increased 1999-2013, increased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

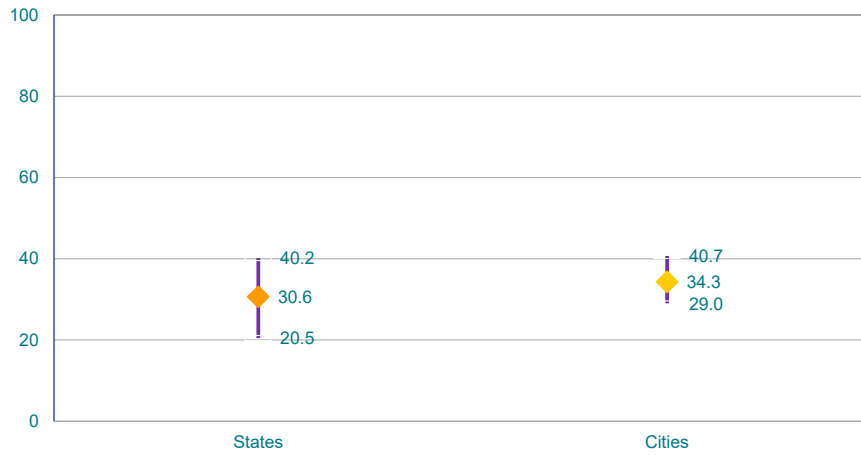
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 30.6.

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 2019, increased from 1999 to 2013, and increased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* Across 29 States and 17 Cities, 2019



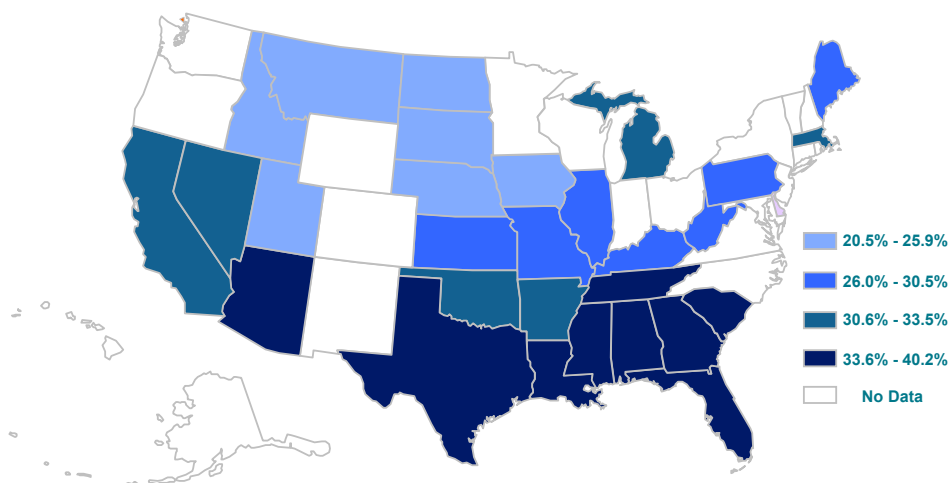
*During the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 17 cities for high school students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 20.5% to 40.2%. The median across states was 30.6%. The range across cities was 29.0% to 40.7%. The median across cities was 34.3%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk*

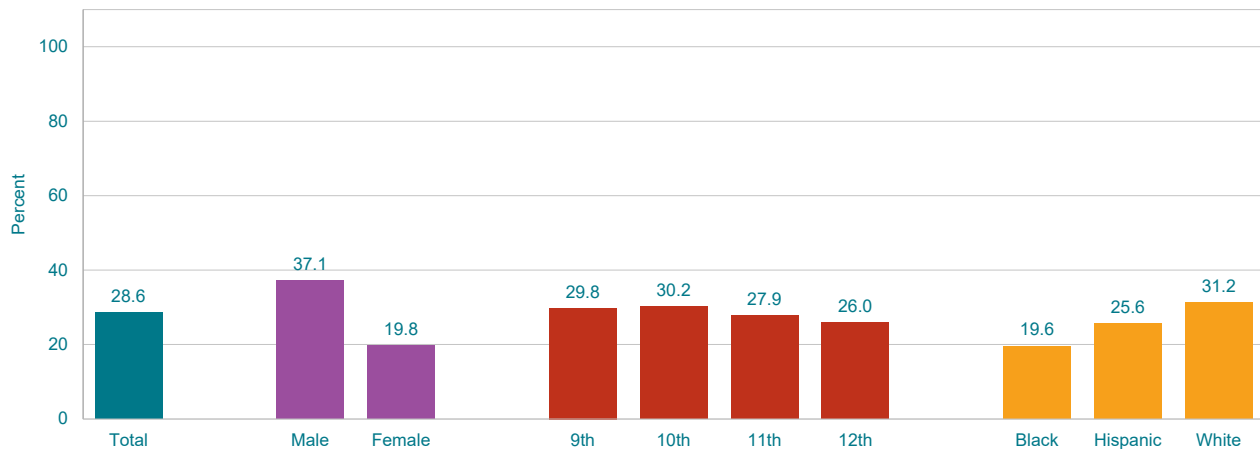


During the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey), 2019. The values range from 20.5% to 40.2%. Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, range from 20.5% to 25.9%. Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 26.0% to 30.5%. Arkansas, California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, Oklahoma, range from 30.6% to 33.5%. Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 33.6% to 40.2%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Ohio, New York, New Mexico, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Hawaii, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*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
 †M > F; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 ‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

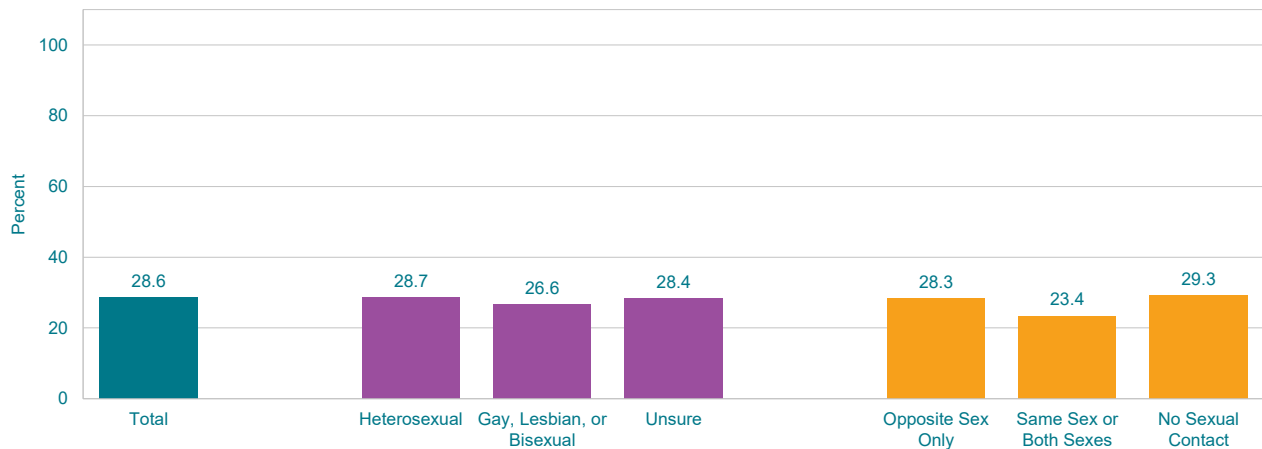
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 28.6. The percentage for Male students is 37.1. The percentage for Female students is 19.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 29.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 30.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 27.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 26.0. The percentage for Black students is 19.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 25.6. The percentage for White students is 31.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



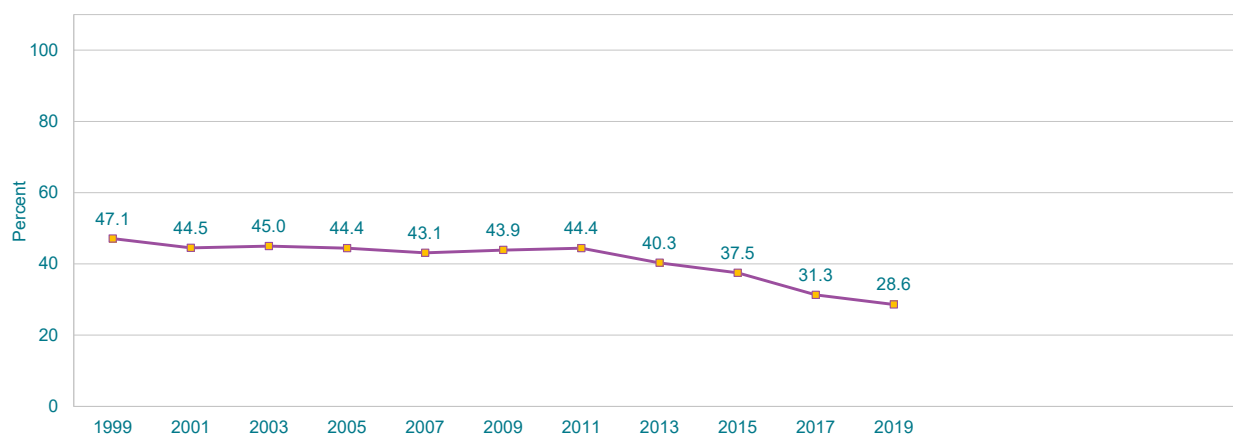
*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 28.6. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 28.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 26.6. The percentage for Unsure students is 28.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 28.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 23.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 29.3. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 1999-2019†



*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
†Decreased 1999-2019, decreased 1999-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

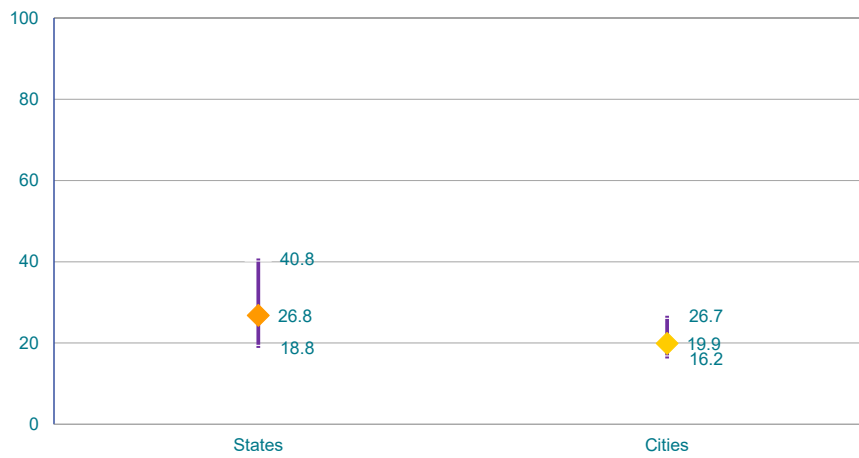
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 28.6.

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 1999 to 2019, decreased from 1999 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* Across 29 States and 17 Cities, 2019



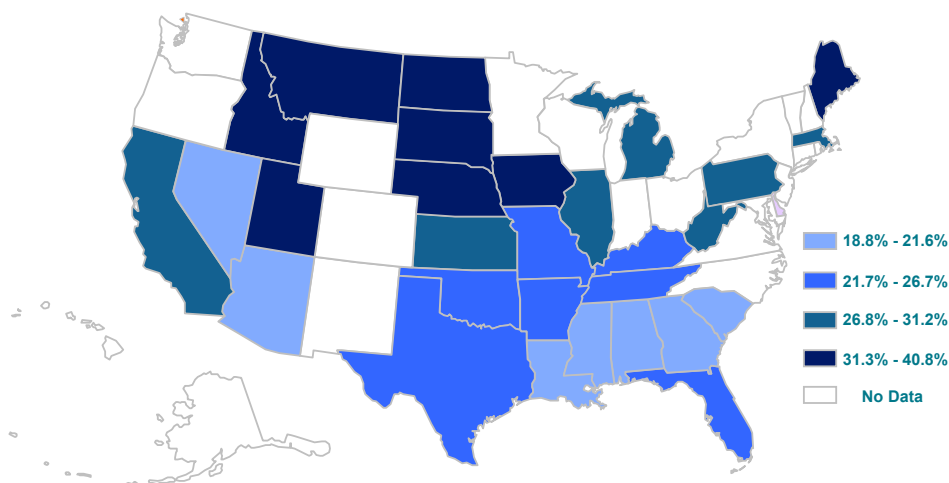
*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 17 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 18.8% to 40.8%. The median across states was 26.8%. The range across cities was 16.2% to 26.7%. The median across cities was 19.9%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk*

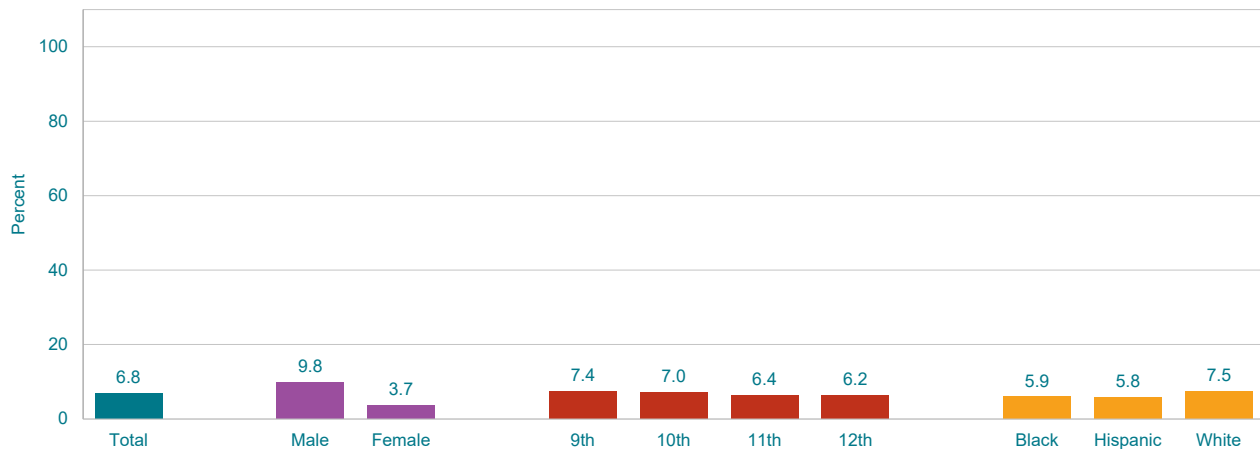


Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who drank milk one or more times per day during the past seven days (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), 2019. The values range from 18.8% to 40.8%. Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, range from 18.8% to 21.6%. Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, range from 21.7% to 26.7%. California, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 26.8% to 31.2%. Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, range from 31.3% to 40.8%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Ohio, New York, New Mexico, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Hawaii, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* by Sex,[†] Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2019



*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

[†]M > F; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

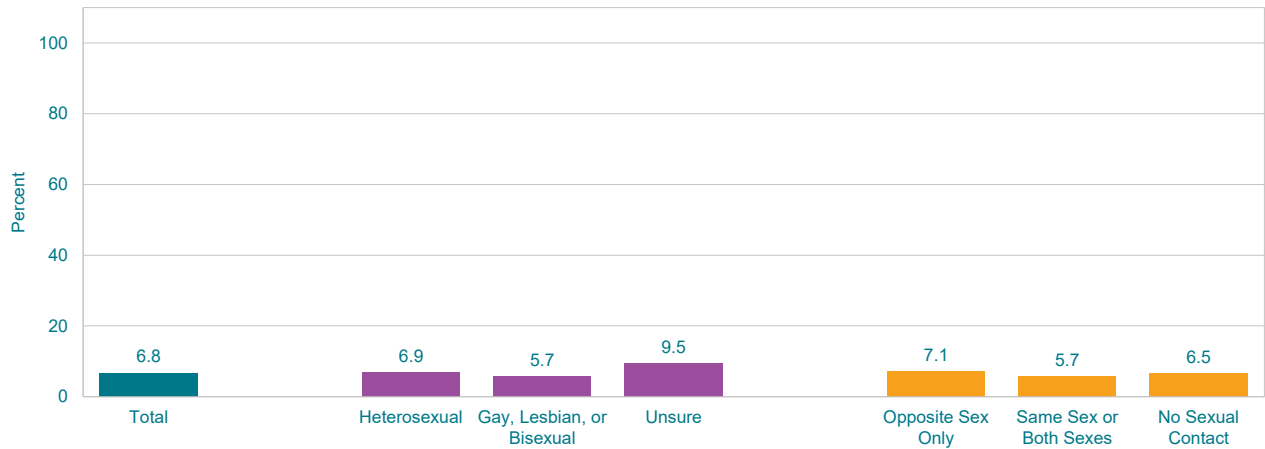
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 6.8. The percentage for Male students is 9.8. The percentage for Female students is 3.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.2. The percentage for Black students is 5.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.8. The percentage for White students is 7.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



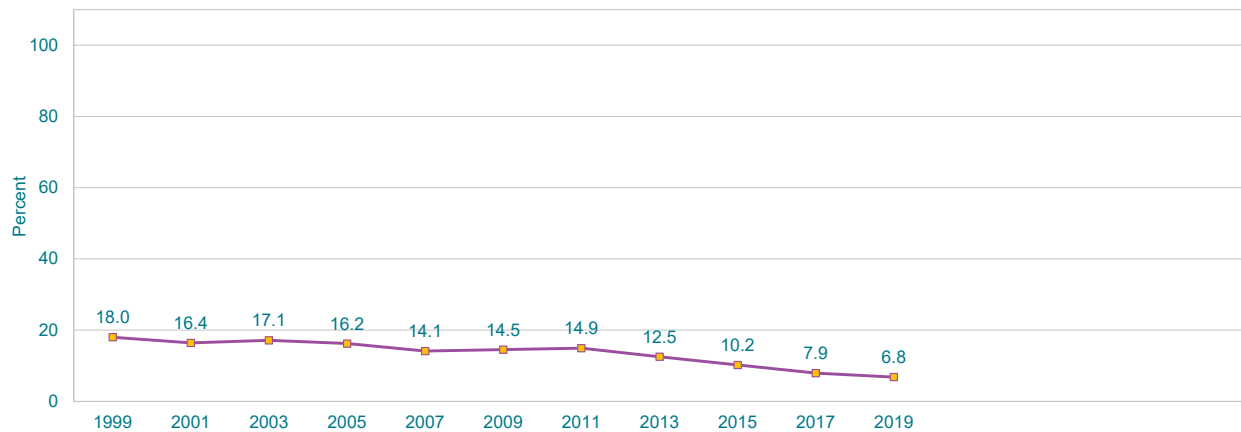
*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 6.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 6.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 5.7. The percentage for Unsure students is 9.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 7.1. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 5.7. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 6.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 1999-2019†



*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

†Decreased 1999-2019, decreased 1999-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

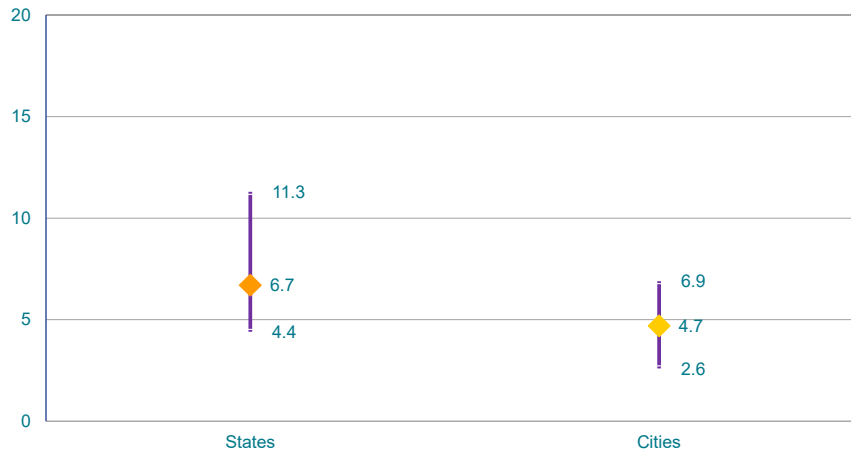
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 1999 to 2019, decreased from 1999 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* Across 29 States and 17 Cities, 2019



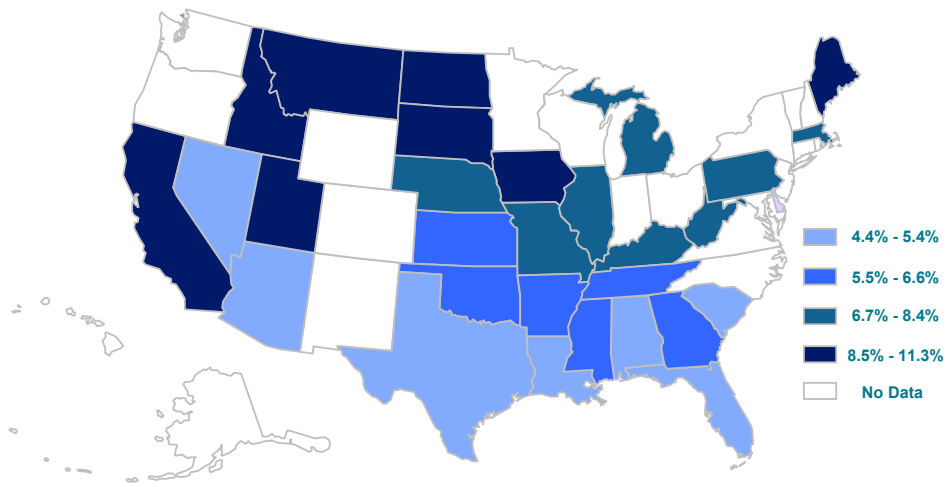
*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 17 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 4.4% to 11.3%. The median across states was 6.7%. The range across cities was 2.6% to 6.9%. The median across cities was 4.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk*

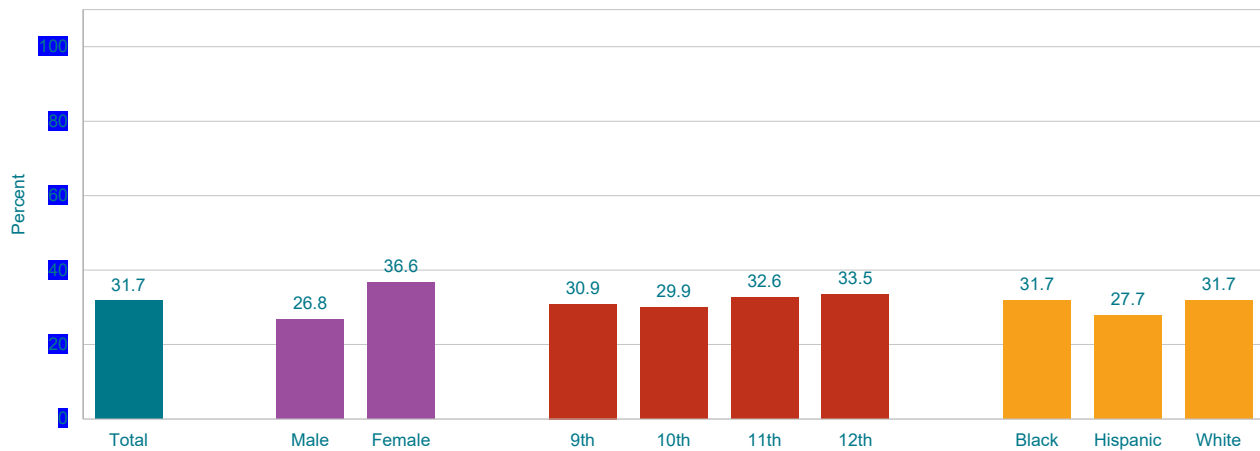


Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who drank milk three or more times per day during the past seven days (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), 2019. The values range from 4.4% to 11.3%. Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Nevada, South Carolina, Texas, range from 4.4% to 5.4%. Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, range from 5.5% to 6.6%. Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 6.7% to 8.4%. California, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, range from 8.5% to 11.3%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Ohio, New York, New Mexico, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Hawaii, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
 †F > M; 12th > 10th; W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

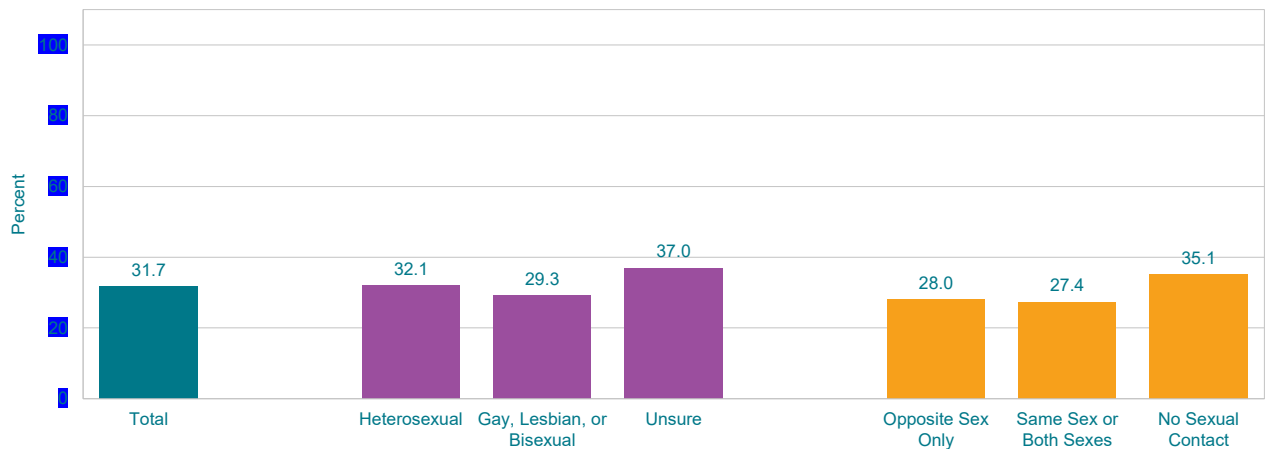
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 31.7. The percentage for Male students is 26.8. The percentage for Female students is 36.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 30.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 29.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 32.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 33.5. The percentage for Black students is 31.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 27.7. The percentage for White students is 31.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



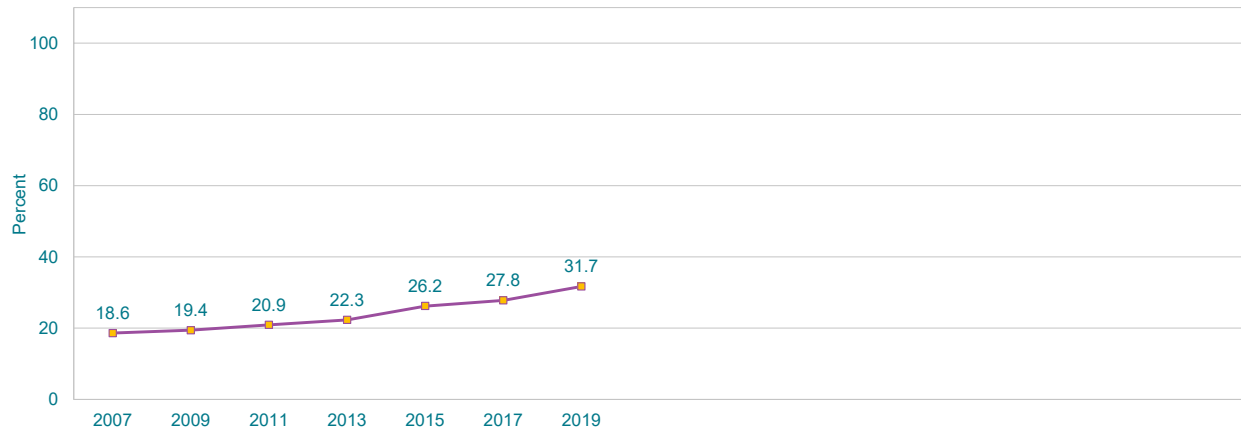
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 31.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 32.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 29.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 37.0. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 28.0. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 27.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 35.1. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* 2007-2019†



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

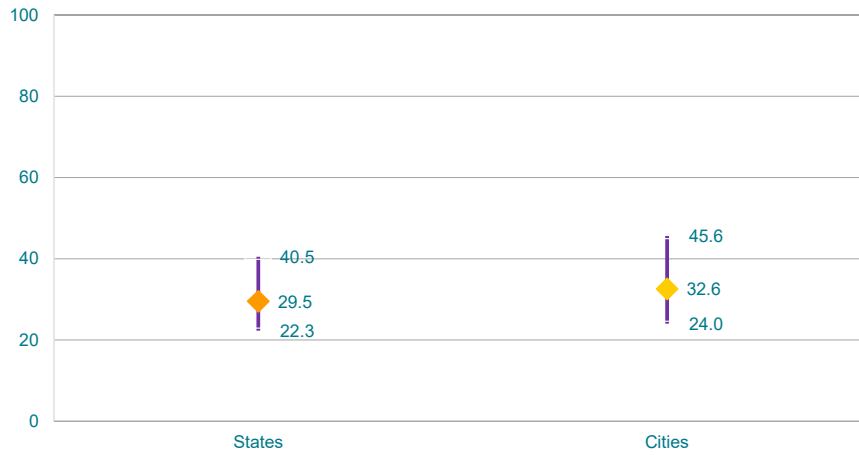
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 31.7.

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 2007 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* Across 38 States and 23 Cities, 2019



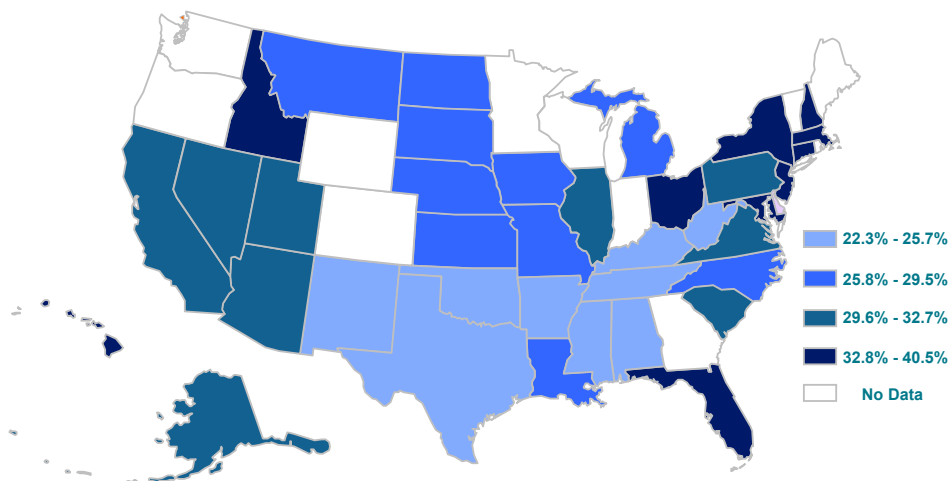
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 23 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 22.3% to 40.5%. The median across states was 29.5%. The range across cities was 24.0% to 45.6%. The median across cities was 32.6%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop*

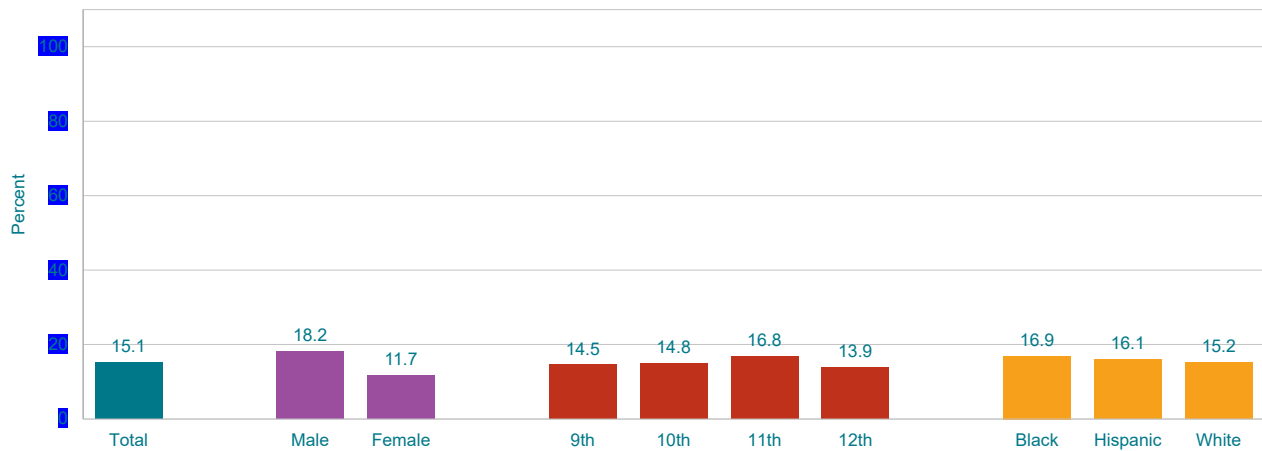


Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 22.3% to 40.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 22.3% to 25.7%. Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, range from 25.8% to 29.5%. Alaska, Arizona, California, Illinois, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, range from 29.6% to 32.7%. Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, range from 32.8% to 40.5%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine, Georgia, Colorado, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
 †M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

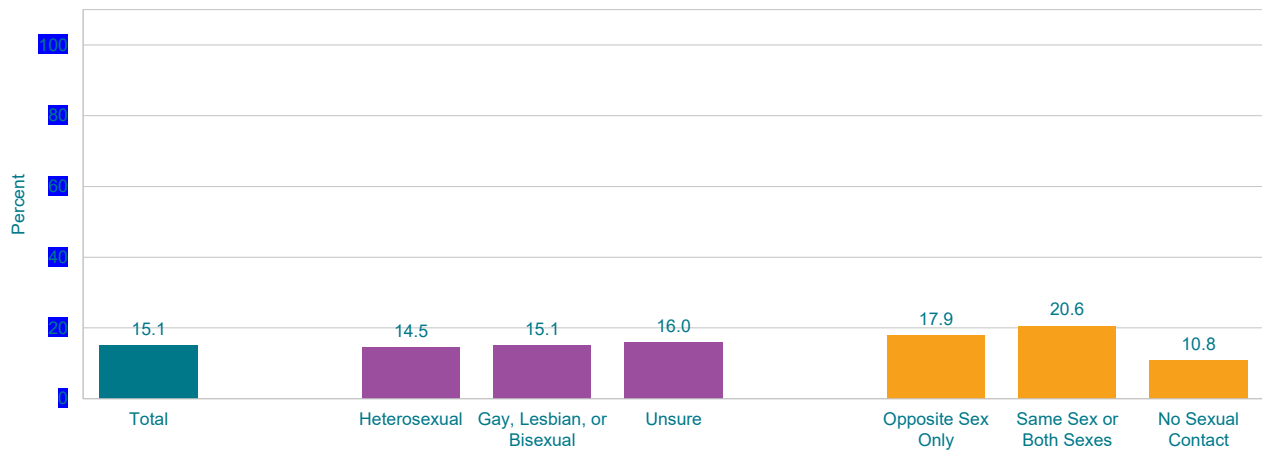
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 15.1. The percentage for Male students is 18.2. The percentage for Female students is 11.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 14.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.9. The percentage for Black students is 16.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.1. The percentage for White students is 15.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



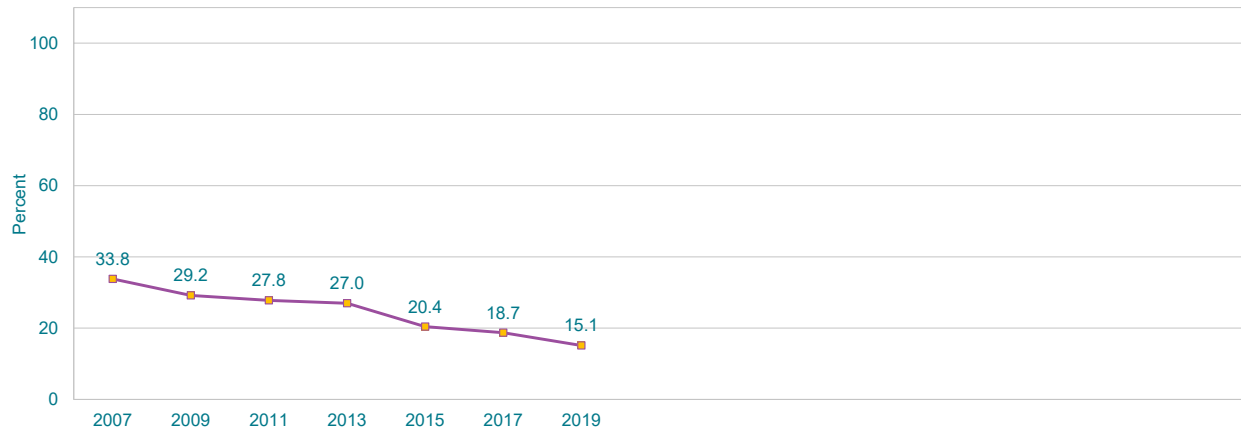
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 15.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 14.5. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 15.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 16.0. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 17.9. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 20.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 10.8. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2019†



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

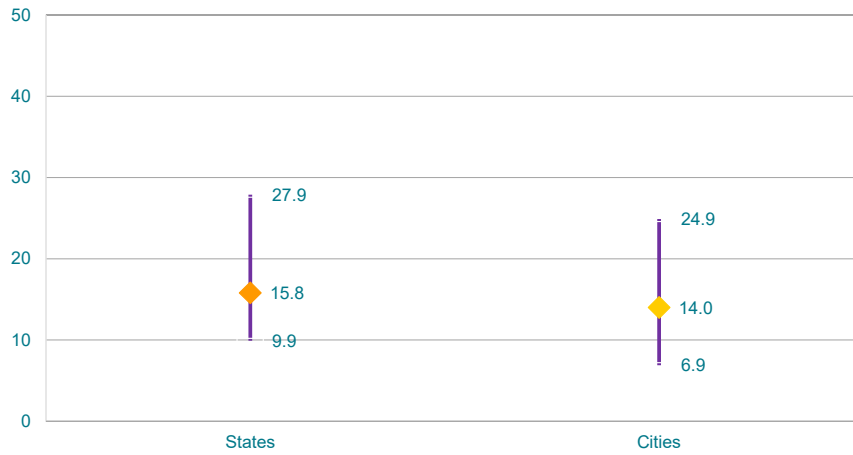
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 15.1.

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 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* Across 38 States and 23 Cities, 2019



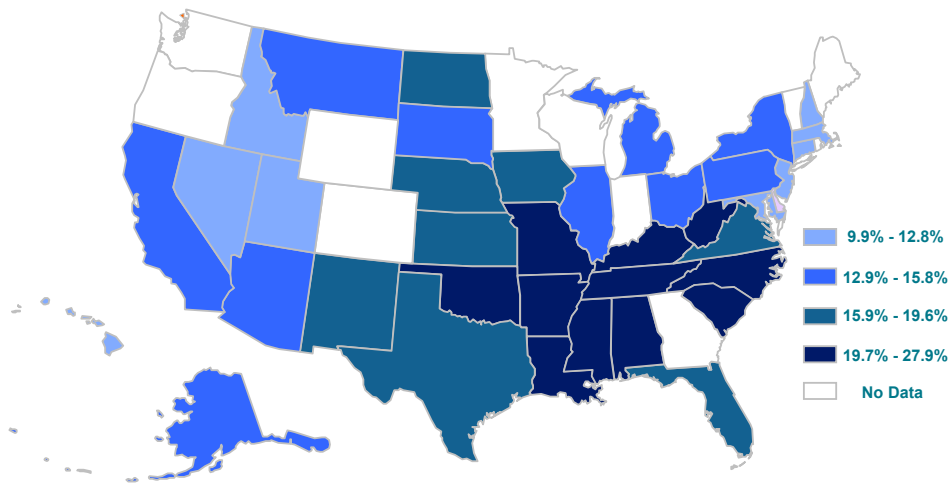
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 23 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 9.9% to 27.9%. The median across states was 15.8%. The range across cities was 6.9% to 24.9%. The median across cities was 14%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day*

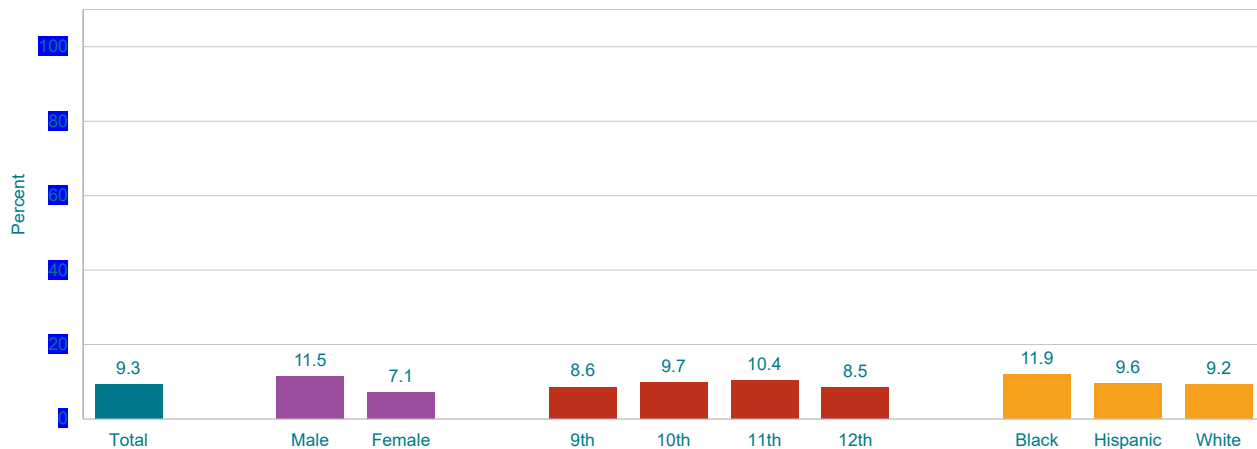


Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle or glass of soda 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), 2019. The values range from 9.9% to 27.9%. Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Utah, range from 9.9% to 12.8%. Alaska, Arizona, California, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, range from 12.9% to 15.8%. Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, Virginia, range from 15.9% to 19.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 19.7% to 27.9%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine, Georgia, Colorado, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,[†] Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

[†]M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

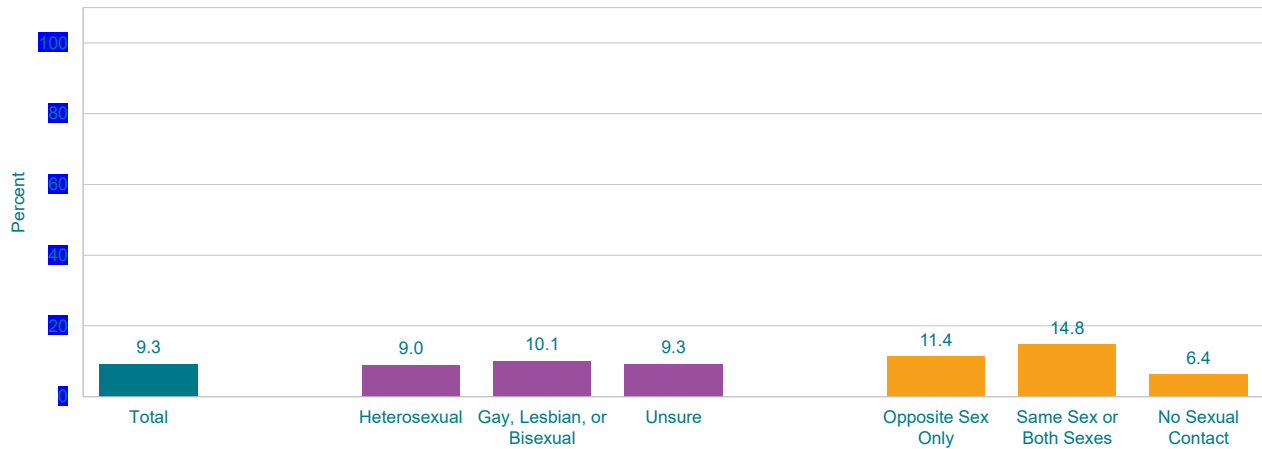
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 9.3. The percentage for Male students is 11.5. The percentage for Female students is 7.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.5. The percentage for Black students is 11.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.6. The percentage for White students is 9.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



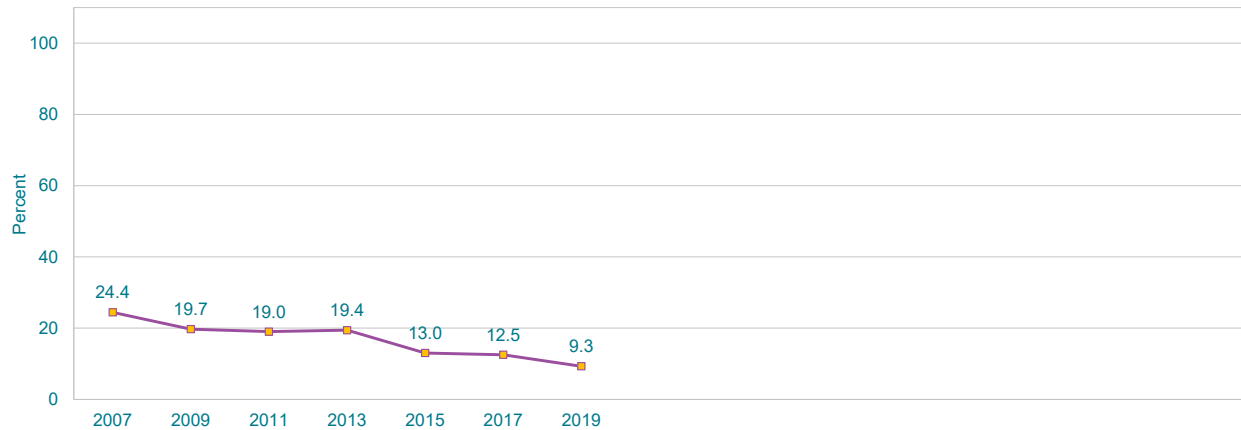
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 9.3. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 9.0. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 10.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 9.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 11.4. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 14.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 6.4. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2019†



*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

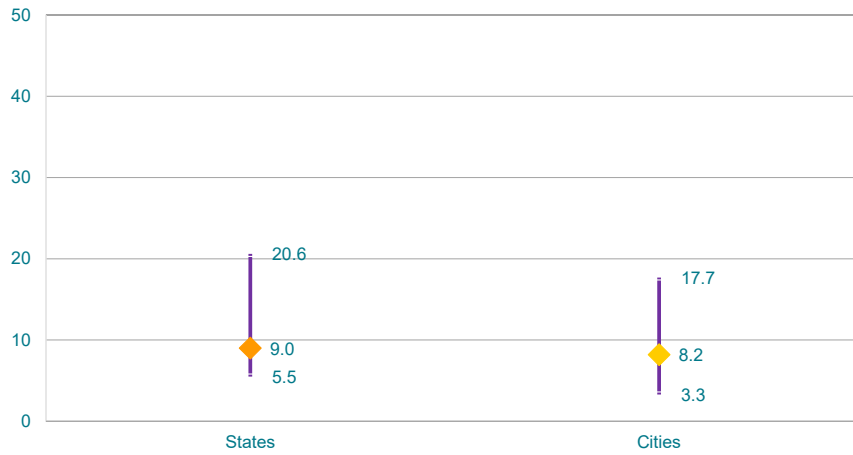
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 2007 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* Across 38 States and 23 Cities, 2019



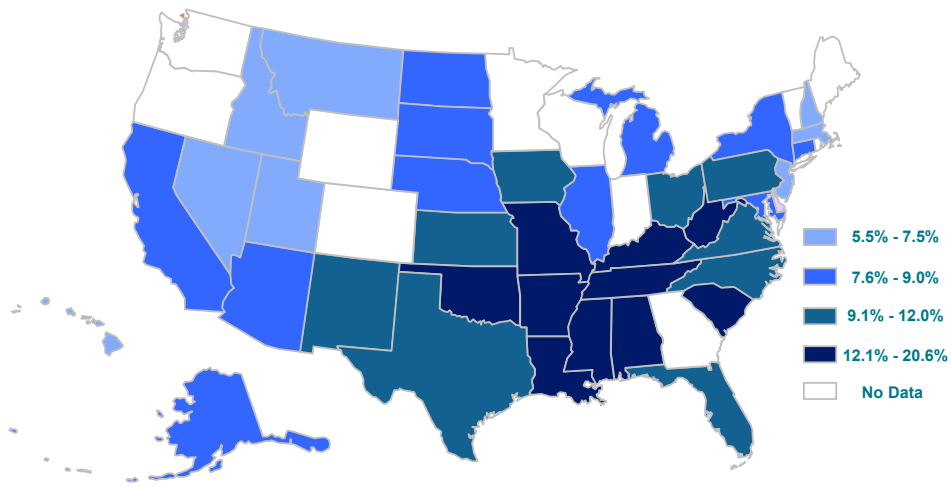
*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 23 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 5.5% to 20.6%. The median across states was 9%. The range across cities was 3.3% to 17.7%. The median across cities was 8.2%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day*

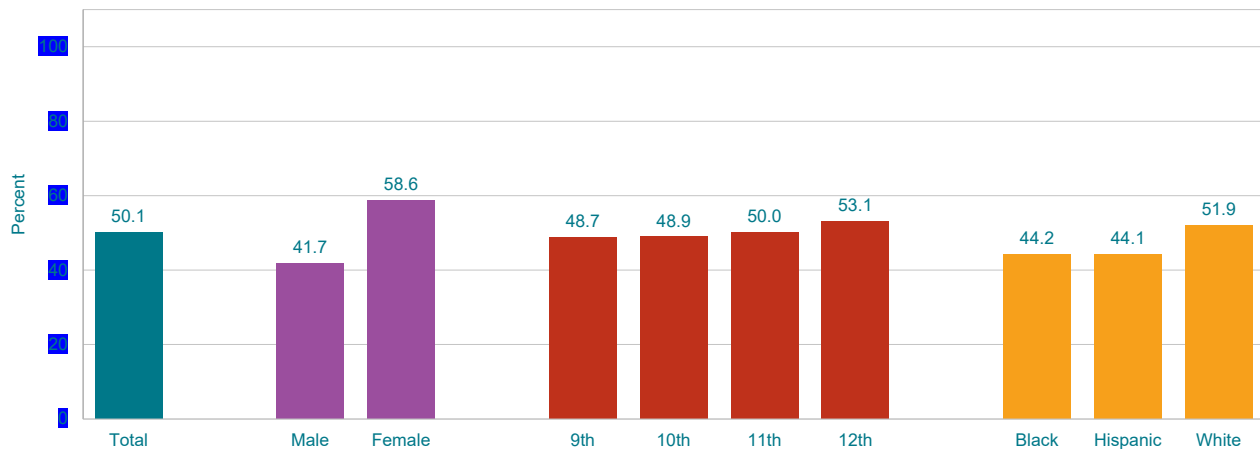


Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle or glass of soda 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), 2019. The values range from 5.5% to 20.6%. Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Utah, range from 5.5% to 7.5%. Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, range from 7.6% to 9.0%. Florida, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, range from 9.1% to 12.0%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 12.1% to 20.6%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine, Georgia, Colorado, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
 †F > M; 12th > 10th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

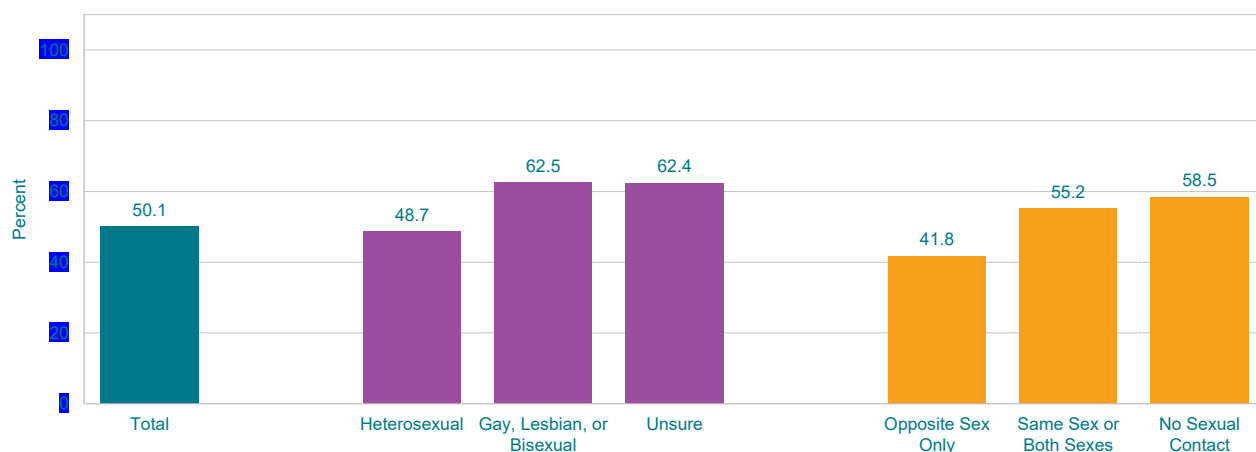
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 50.1. The percentage for Male students is 41.7. The percentage for Female students is 58.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 48.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 48.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 50.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 53.1. The percentage for Black students is 44.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 44.1. The percentage for White students is 51.9. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



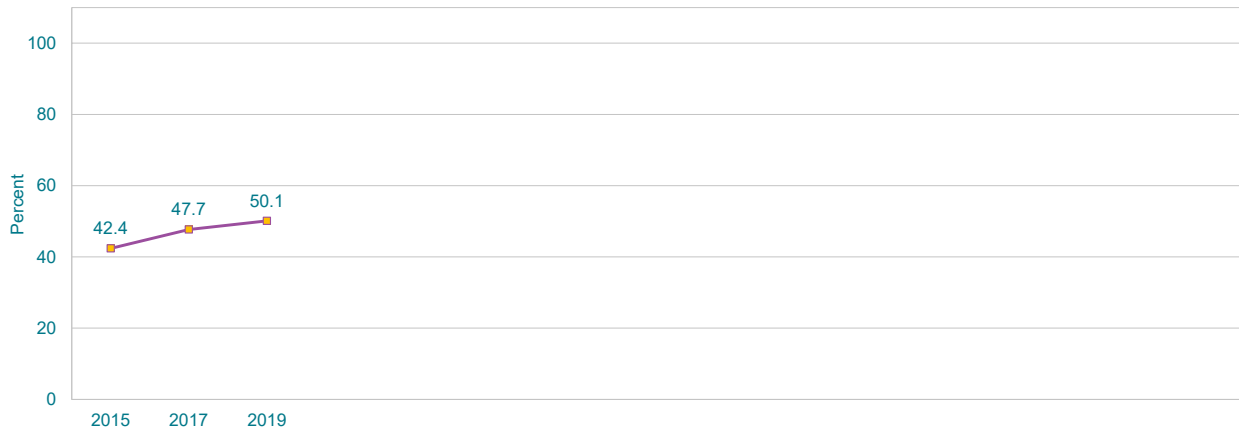
*Such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 50.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 48.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 62.5. The percentage for Unsure students is 62.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 41.8. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 55.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 58.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink,* 2015-2019†



*Such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

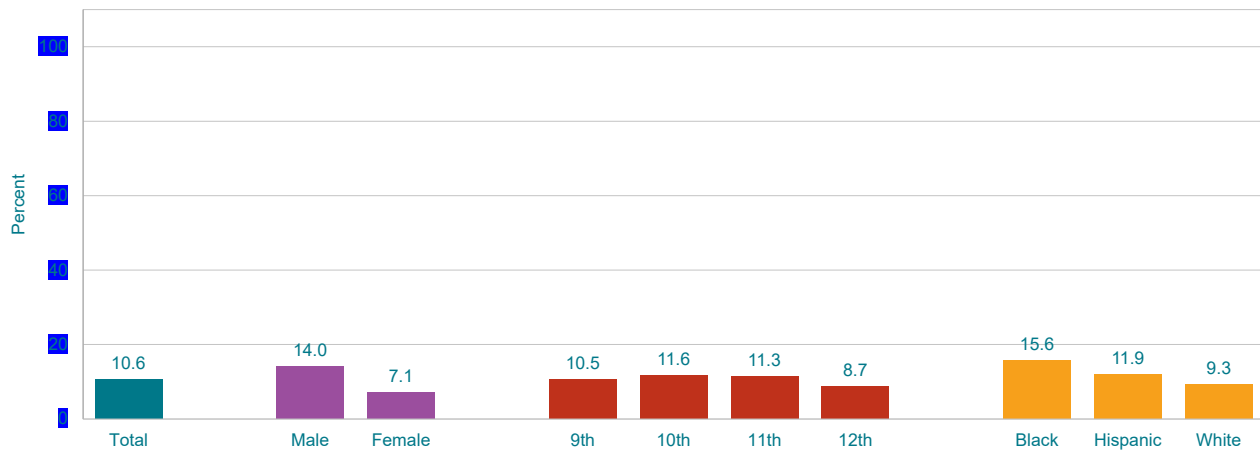
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 50.1.

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 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey.
 †M > F; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 ‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

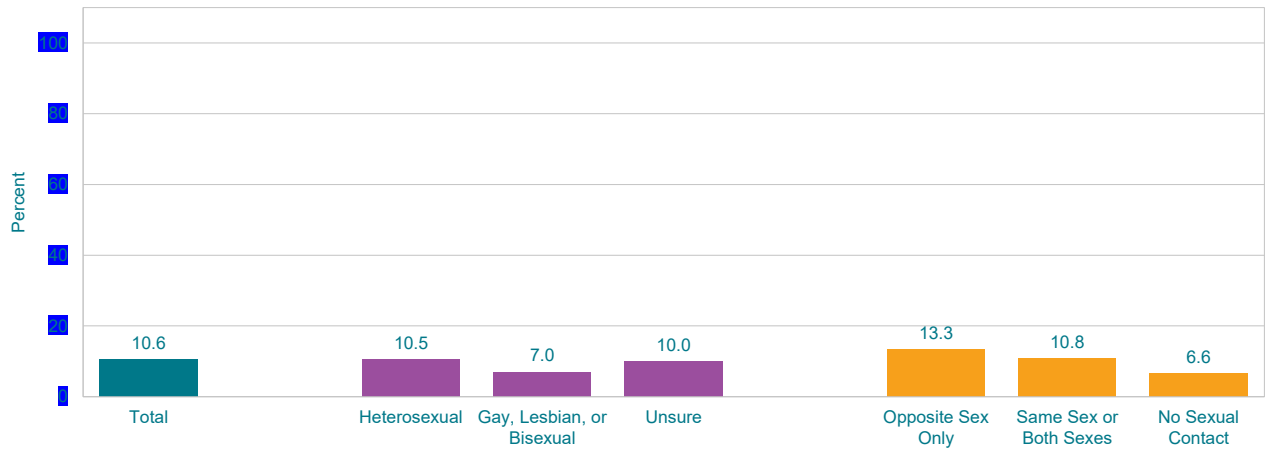
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 (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 10.6. The percentage for Male students is 14.0. The percentage for Female students is 7.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 10.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 11.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.7. The percentage for Black students is 15.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.9. The percentage for White students is 9.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink One or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



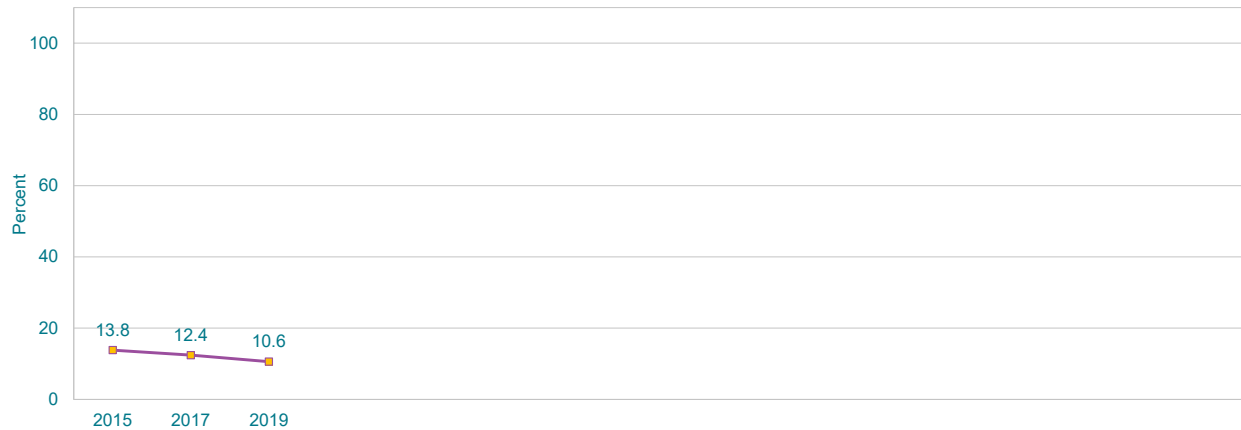
*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey. This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 (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 10.6. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 10.5. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 7.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 10.0. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 13.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 10.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 6.6. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink One or More Times Per Day,* 2015-2019†



*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey.

†Decreased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

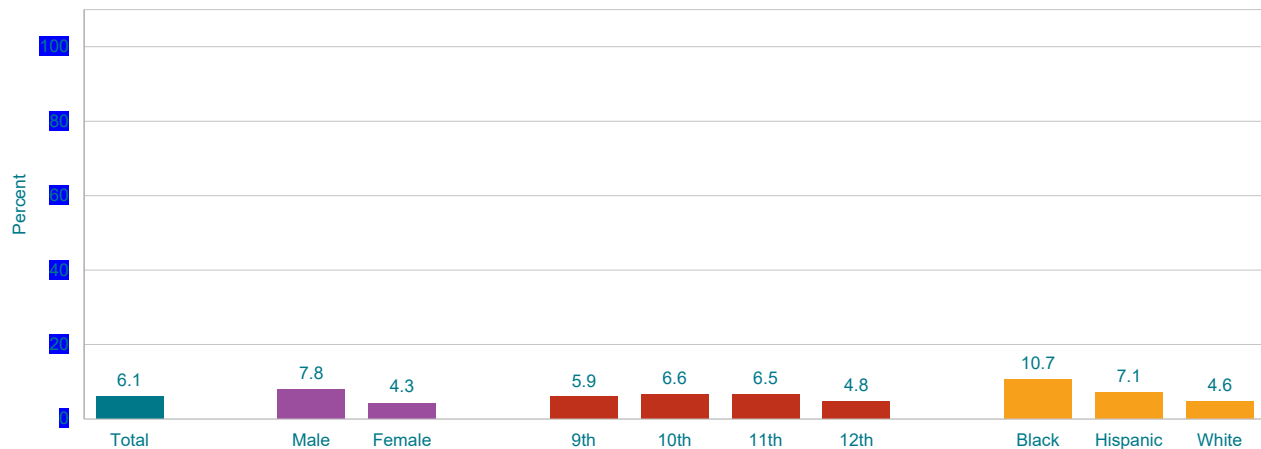
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink one or more times per day (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 13.8. The percentage for 2017 is 12.4. The percentage for 2019 is 10.6.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey.

†M > F; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

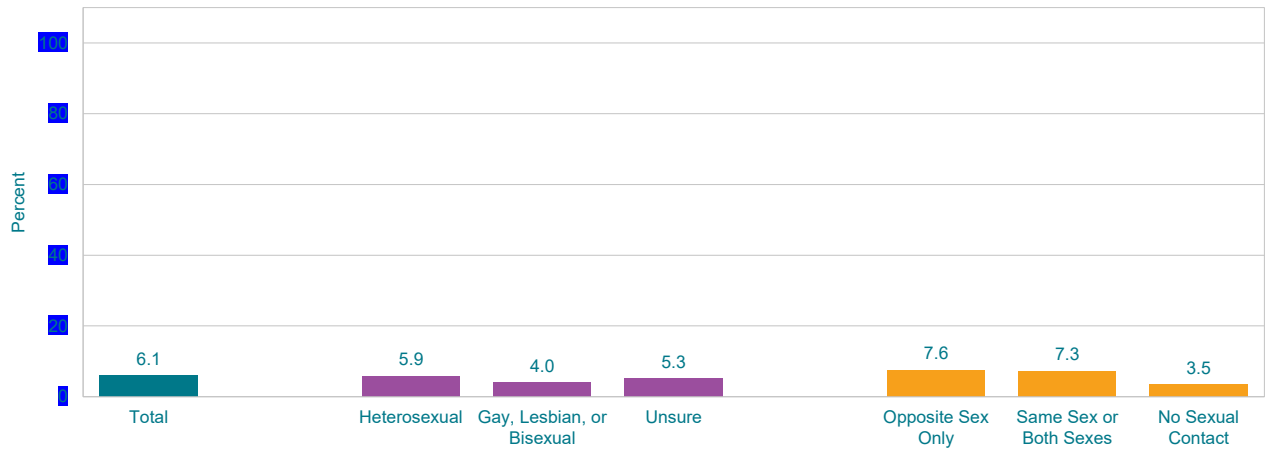
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 (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 6.1. The percentage for Male students is 7.8. The percentage for Female students is 4.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.8. The percentage for Black students is 10.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.1. The percentage for White students is 4.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



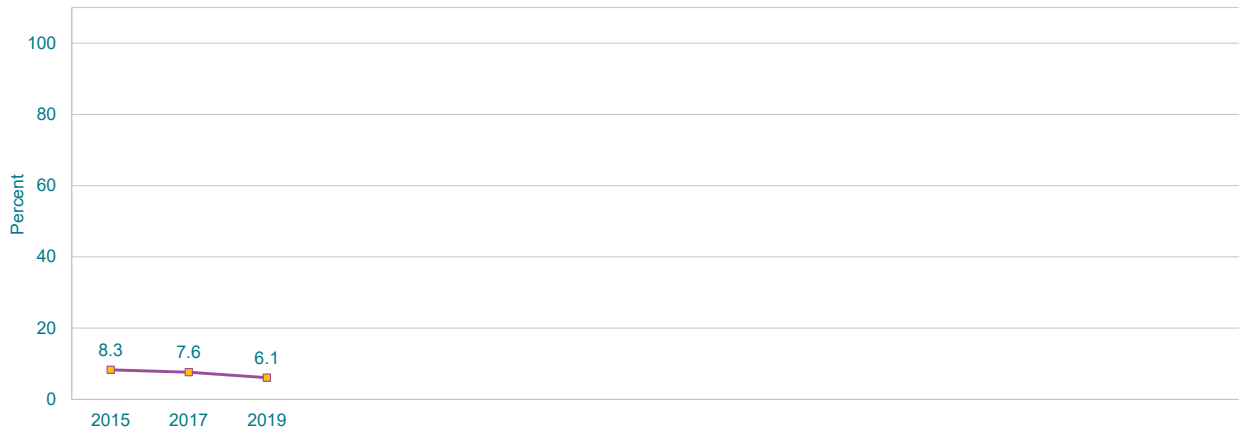
*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey. This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 (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 6.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 5.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 4.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 5.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 7.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 7.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 3.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink Two or More Times Per Day,* 2015-2019†



*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey.

†Decreased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

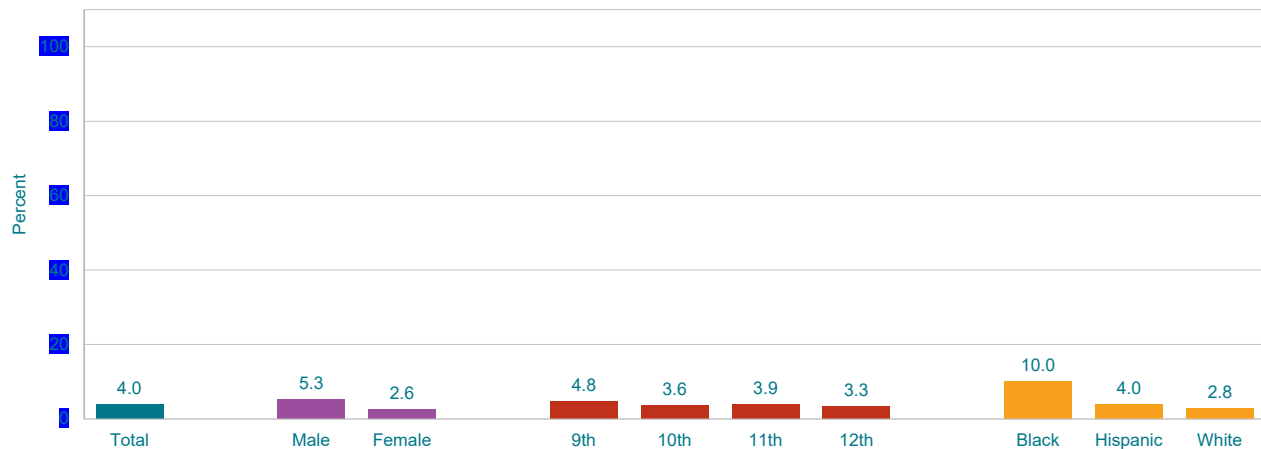
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink two or more times per day (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 8.3. The percentage for 2017 is 7.6. The percentage for 2019 is 6.1.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Bottle or Glass of Plain Water,* by Sex,[†] Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,[†] 2019



*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey
[†]M > F; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

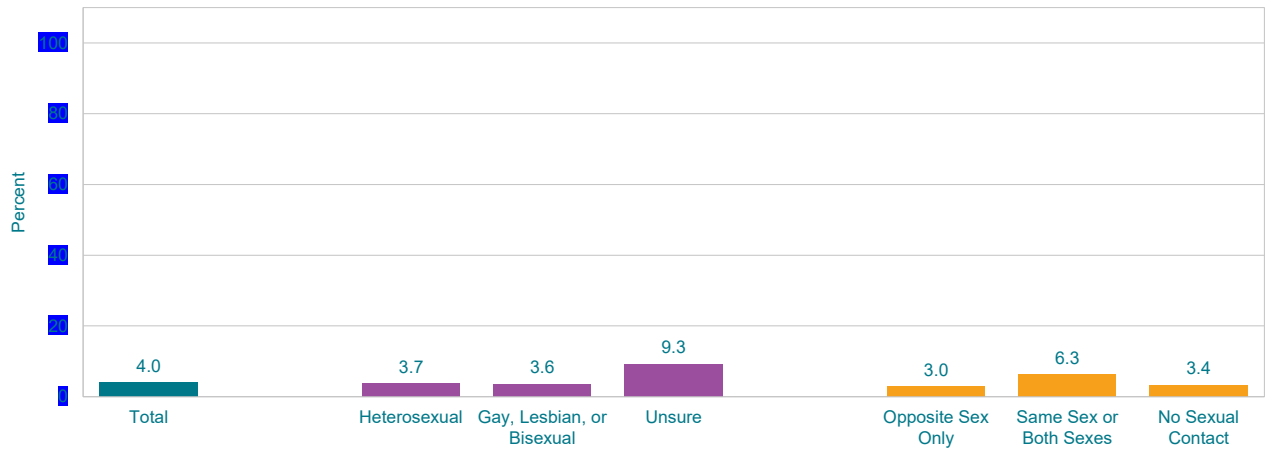
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 4.0. The percentage for Male students is 5.3. The percentage for Female students is 2.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.3. The percentage for Black students is 10.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.0. The percentage for White students is 2.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Bottle or Glass of Plain Water,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



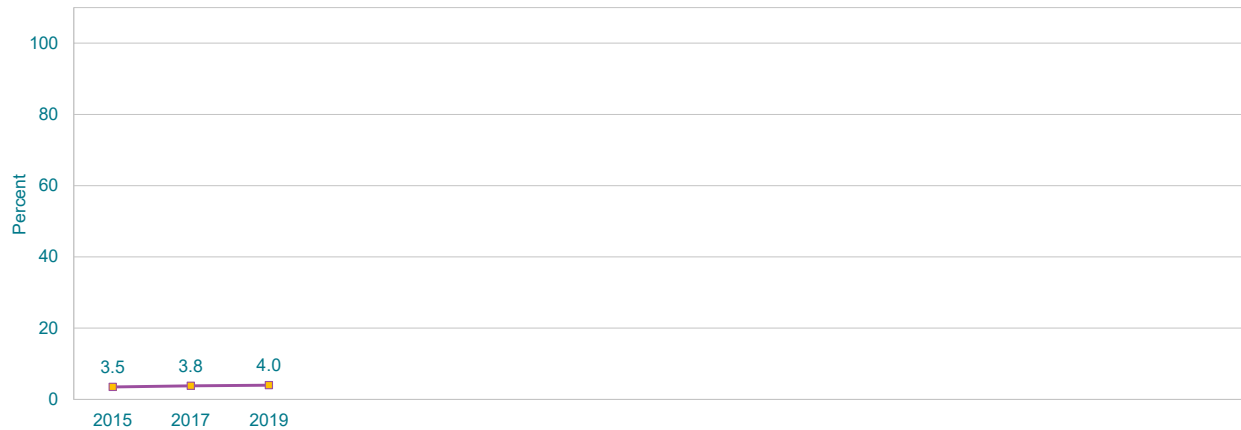
*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 4.0. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 3.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 3.6. The percentage for Unsure students is 9.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 3.0. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 6.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 3.4. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Bottle or Glass of Plain Water,* 2015-2019†



*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

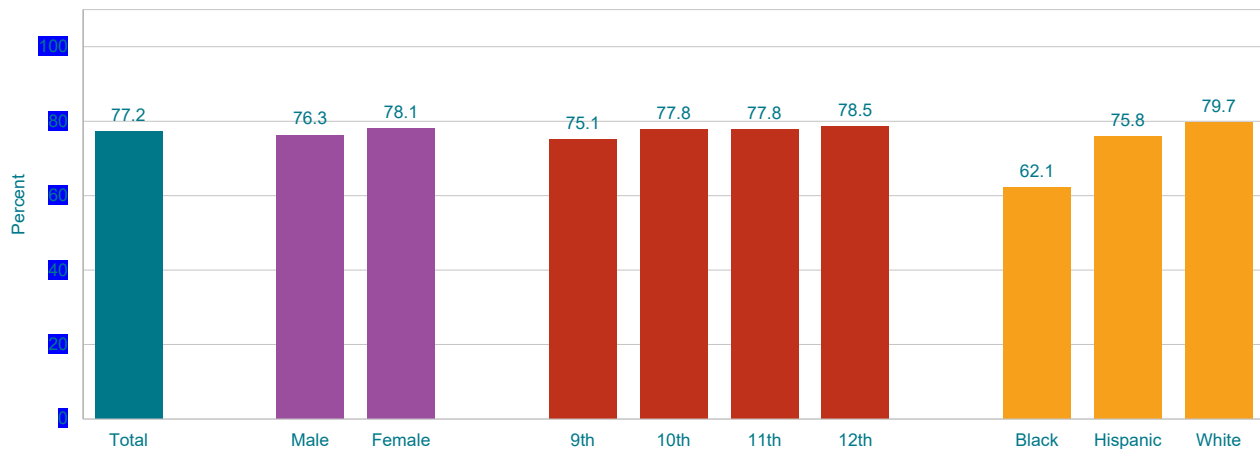
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 4.0.

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 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.

†H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

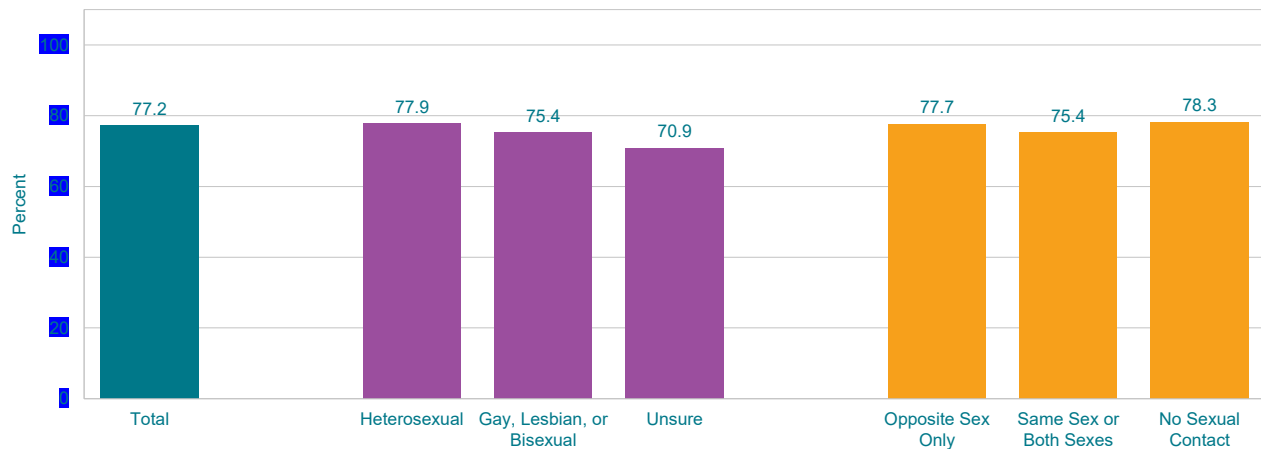
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 77.2. The percentage for Male students is 76.3. The percentage for Female students is 78.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 75.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 77.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 77.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 78.5. The percentage for Black students is 62.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 75.8. The percentage for White students is 79.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



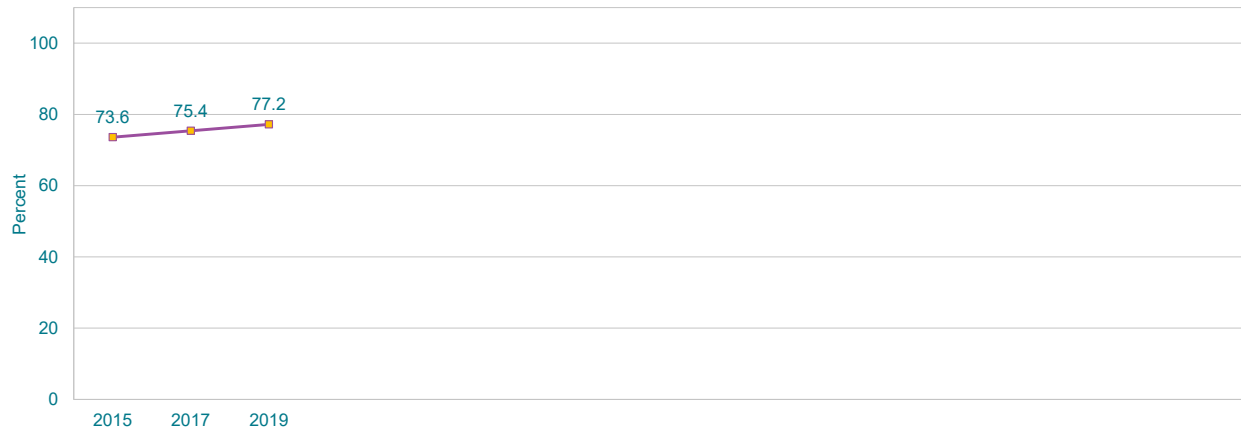
*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 77.2. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 77.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 75.4. The percentage for Unsure students is 70.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 77.7. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 75.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 78.3. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* 2015-2019†



*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.

†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

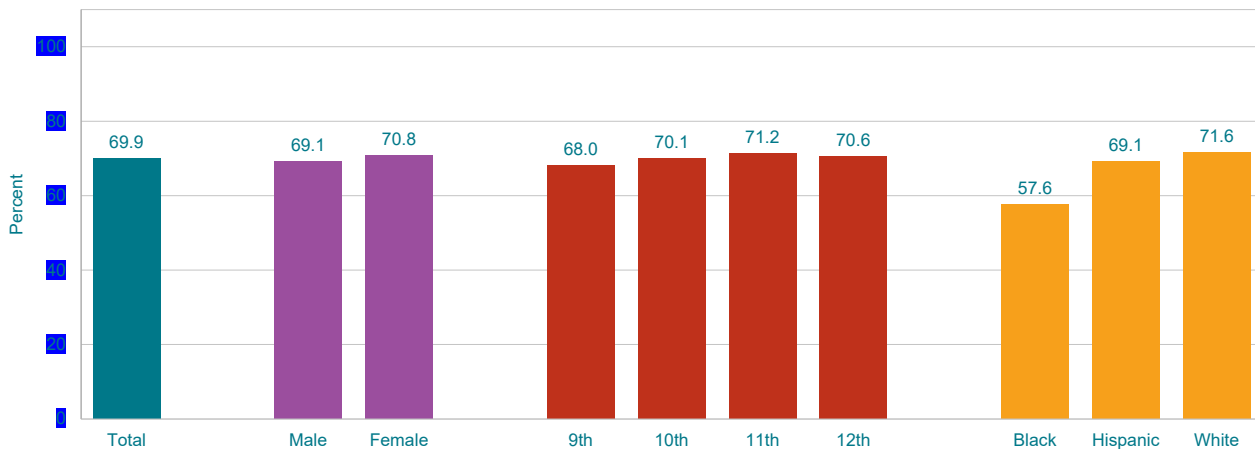
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 77.2.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Two or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.

†H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

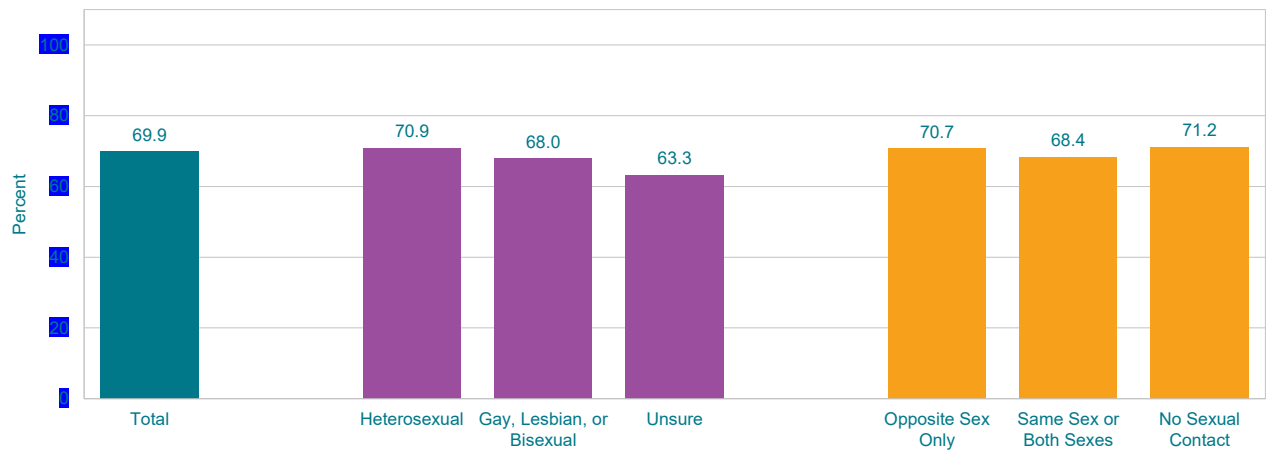
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 69.9. The percentage for Male students is 69.1. The percentage for Female students is 70.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 68.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 70.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 71.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 70.6. The percentage for Black students is 57.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 69.1. The percentage for White students is 71.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Two or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



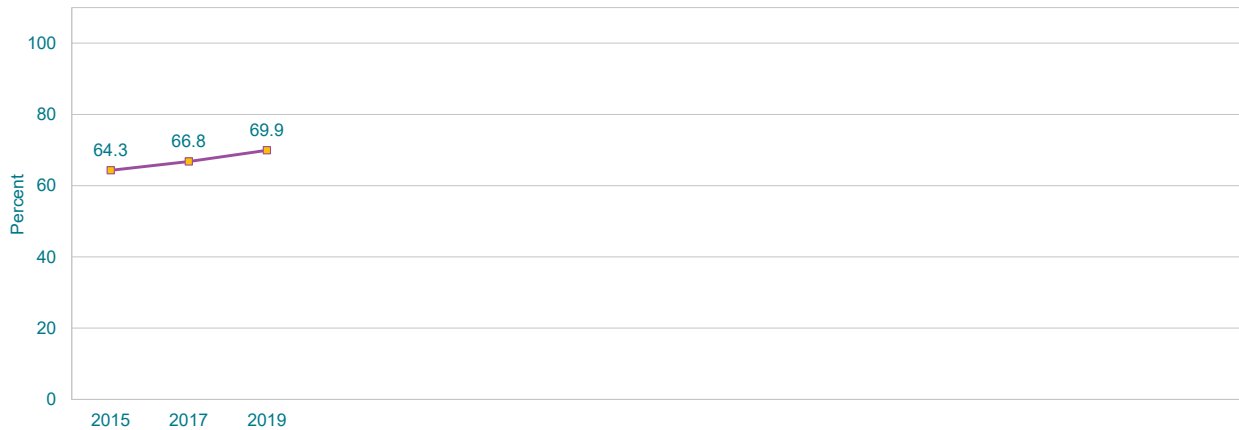
*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 69.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 70.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 68.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 63.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 70.7. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 68.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 71.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Two or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* 2015-2019†



*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.

†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

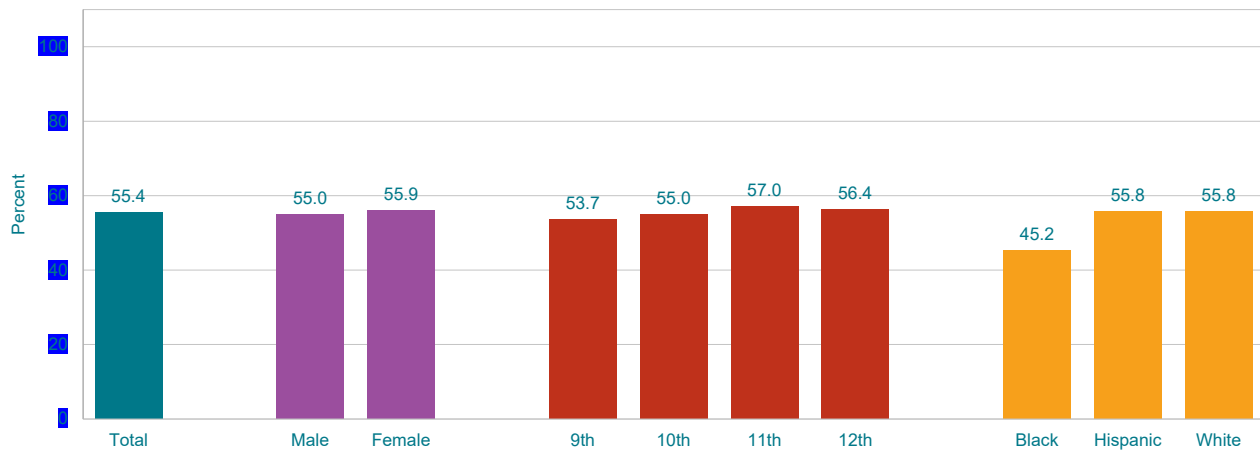
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 69.9.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.

†H > B, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

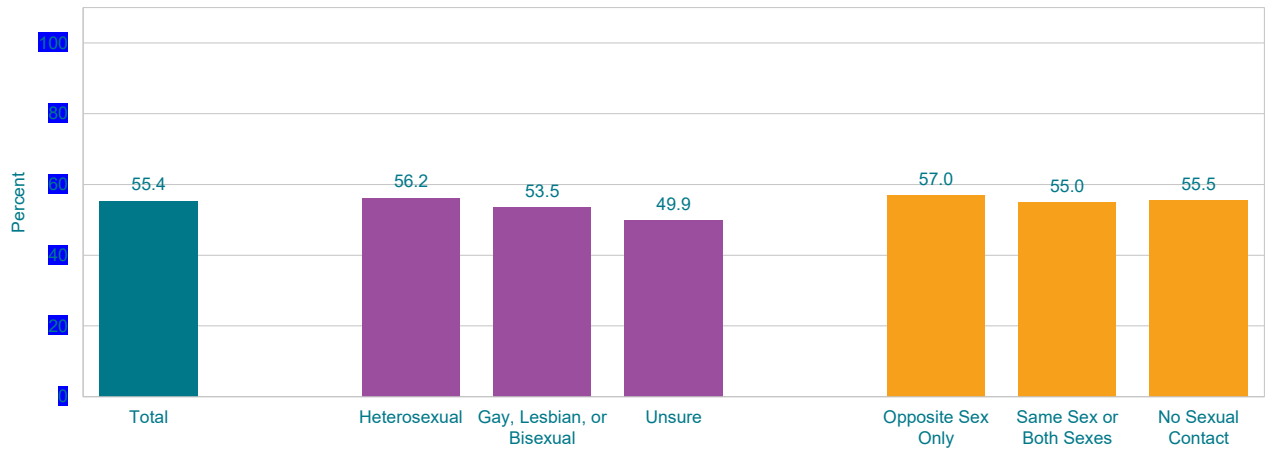
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 55.4. The percentage for Male students is 55.0. The percentage for Female students is 55.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 53.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 55.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 57.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 56.4. The percentage for Black students is 45.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 55.8. The percentage for White students is 55.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



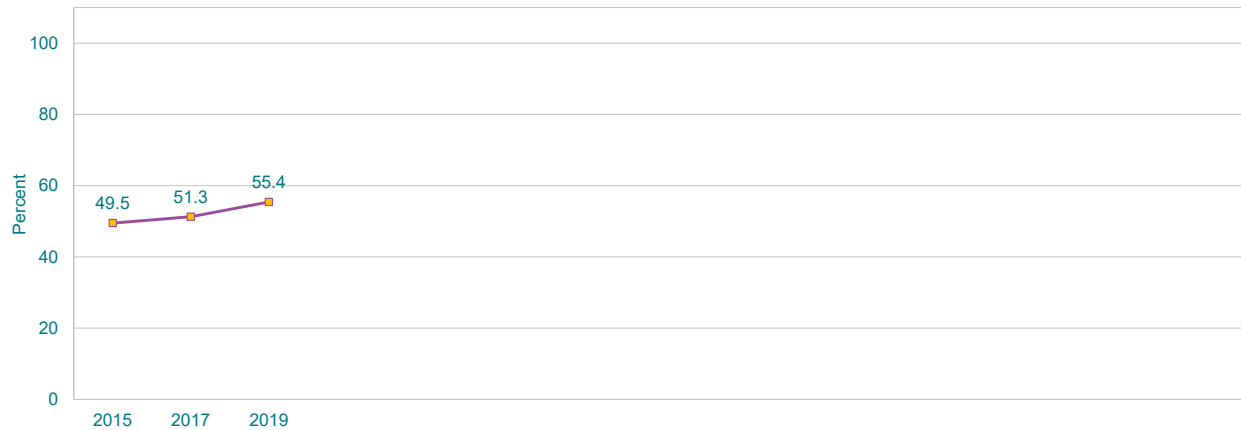
*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 55.4. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 56.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 53.5. The percentage for Unsure students is 49.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 57.0. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 55.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 55.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Water,* 2015-2019†



*Counting tap, bottled, and unflavored sparkling water, during the 7 days before the survey.

†Increased 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

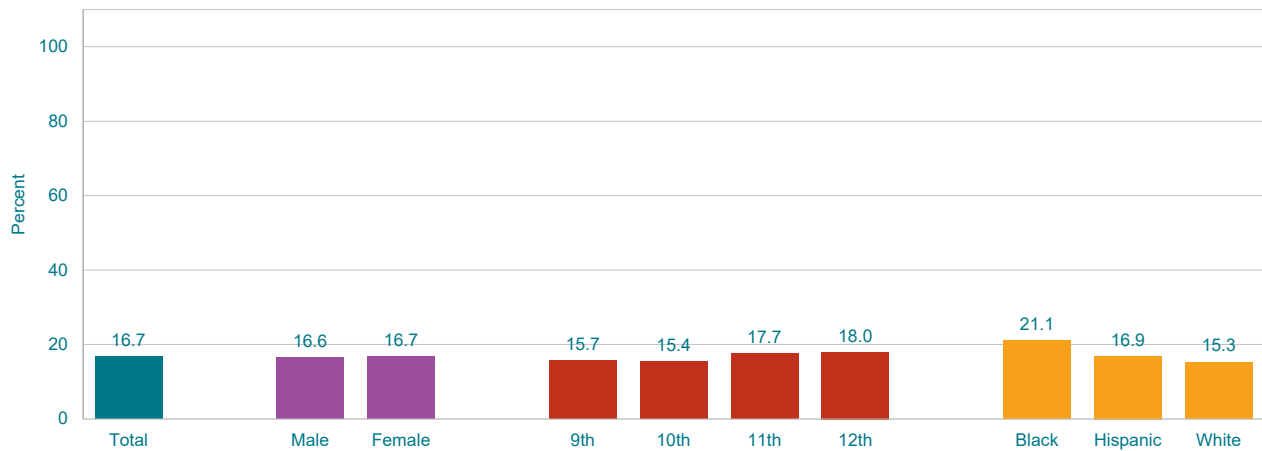
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 55.4.

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 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*During the 7 days before the survey
 †11th > 10th; B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

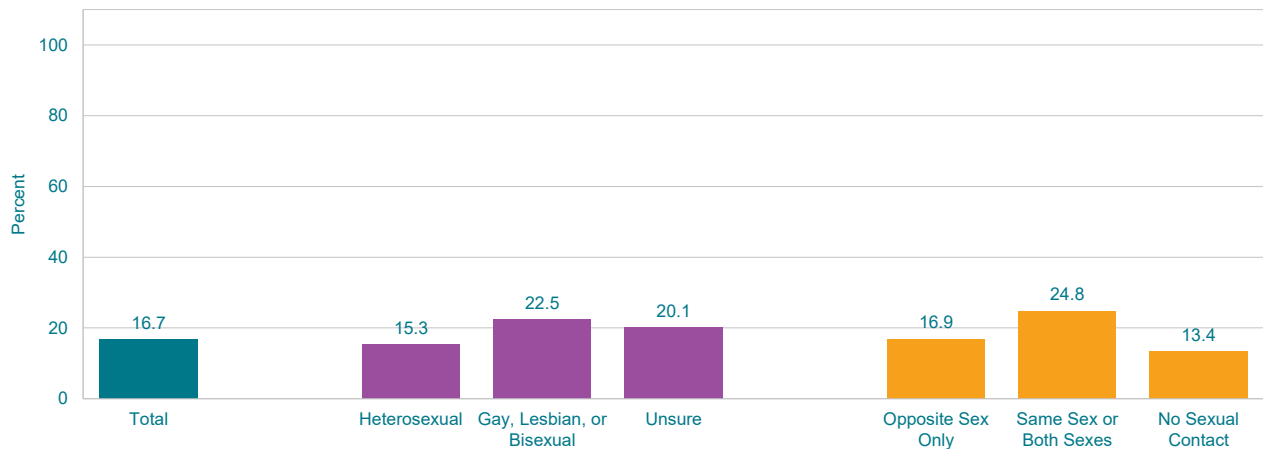
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 16.7. The percentage for Male students is 16.6. The percentage for Female students is 16.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 15.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 17.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 18.0. The percentage for Black students is 21.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.9. The percentage for White students is 15.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*During the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 16.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 15.3. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 22.5. The percentage for Unsure students is 20.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 16.9. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 24.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 13.4. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* 2011-2019†



*During the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

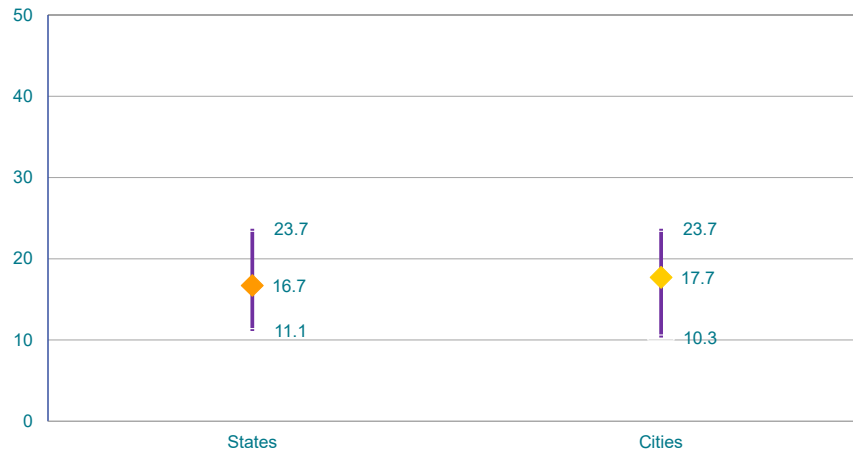
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 16.7.

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 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* Across 39 States and 25 Cities, 2019



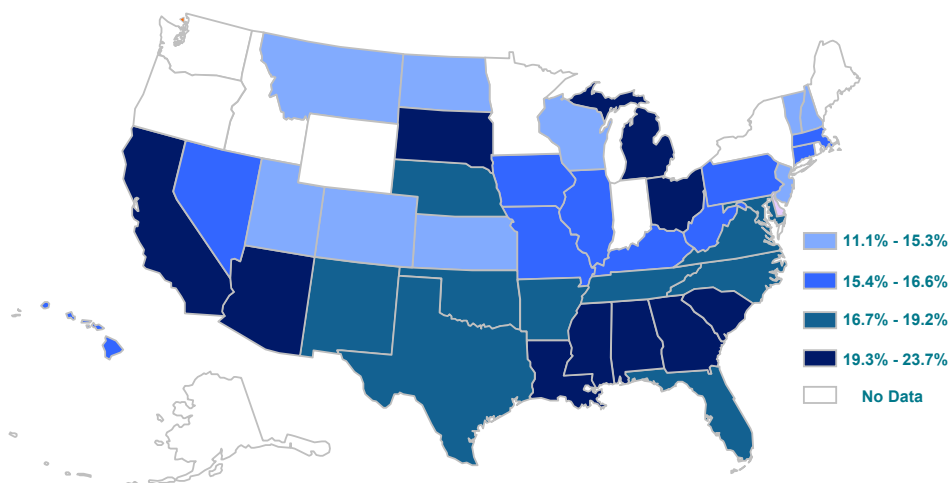
*During the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 25 cities for high school students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 11.1% to 23.7%. The median across states was 16.7%. The range across cities was 10.3% to 23.7%. The median across cities was 17.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast*

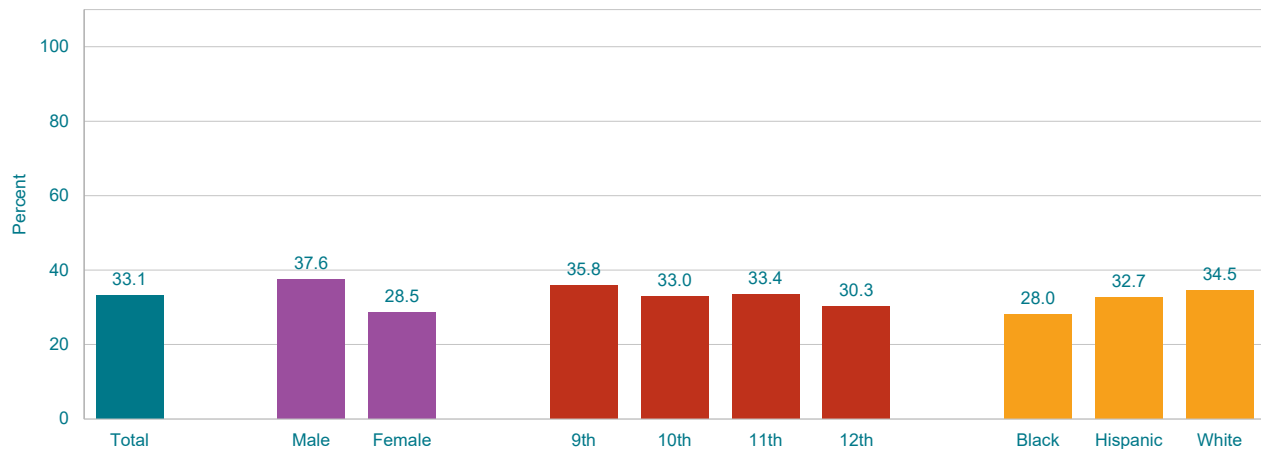


During the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey), 2019. The values range from 11.1% to 23.7%. Colorado, Kansas, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 11.1% to 15.3%. Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, range from 15.4% to 16.6%. Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, range from 16.7% to 19.2%. Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, range from 19.3% to 23.7%. Rhode Island, New York, Maine, Idaho, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*During the 7 days before the survey

†M > F; 9th > 12th; W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

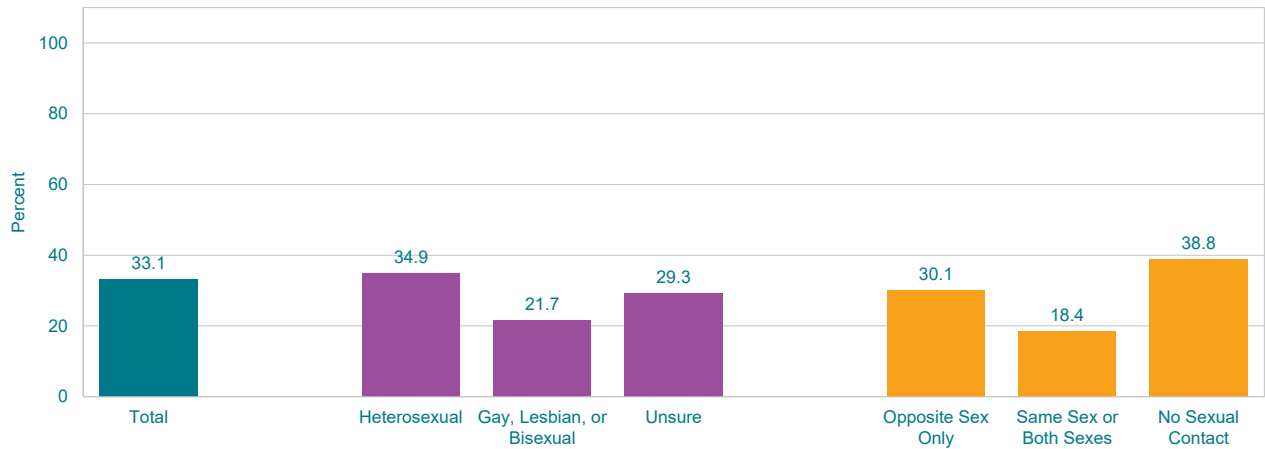
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 33.1. The percentage for Male students is 37.6. The percentage for Female students is 28.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 35.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 33.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 33.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 30.3. The percentage for Black students is 28.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 32.7. The percentage for White students is 34.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*During the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 33.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 34.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 21.7. The percentage for Unsure students is 29.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 30.1. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 18.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 38.8. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* 2011-2019†



*During the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

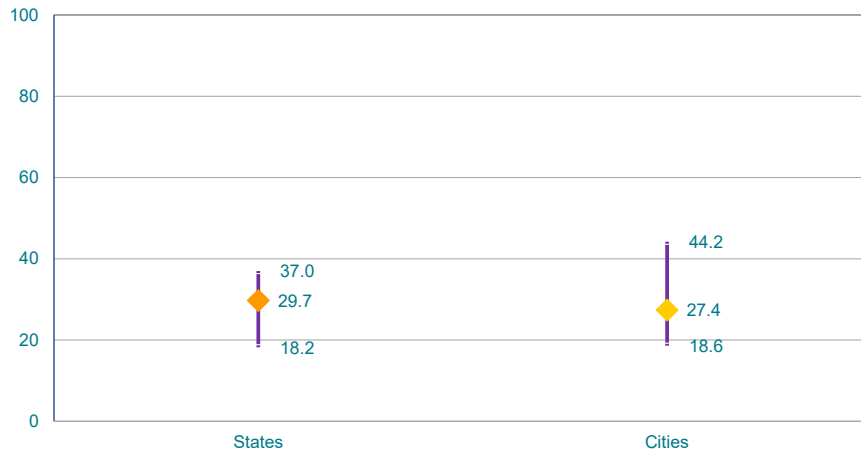
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 33.1.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* Across 39 States and 25 Cities, 2019



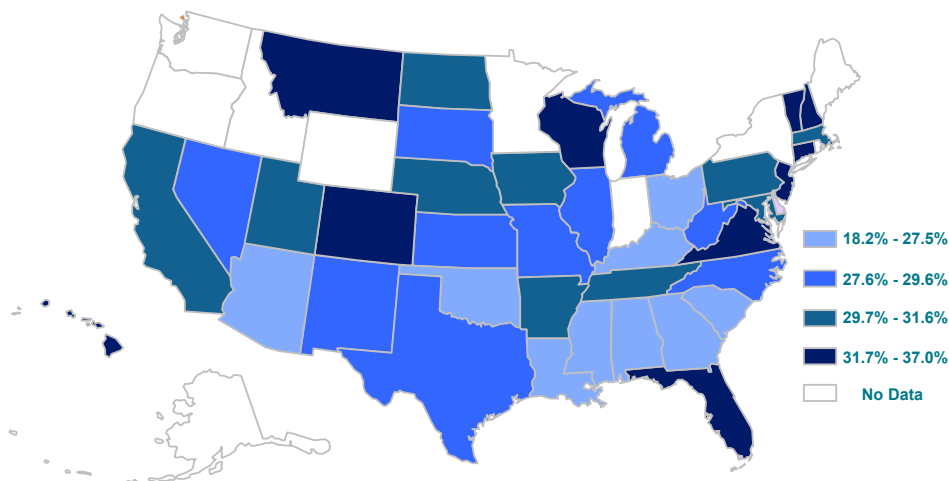
*During the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 25 cities for high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey).

The range across states was 18.2% to 37.0%. The median across states was 29.7%. The range across cities was 18.6% to 44.2%. The median across cities was 27.4%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days*



During the 7 days before the survey

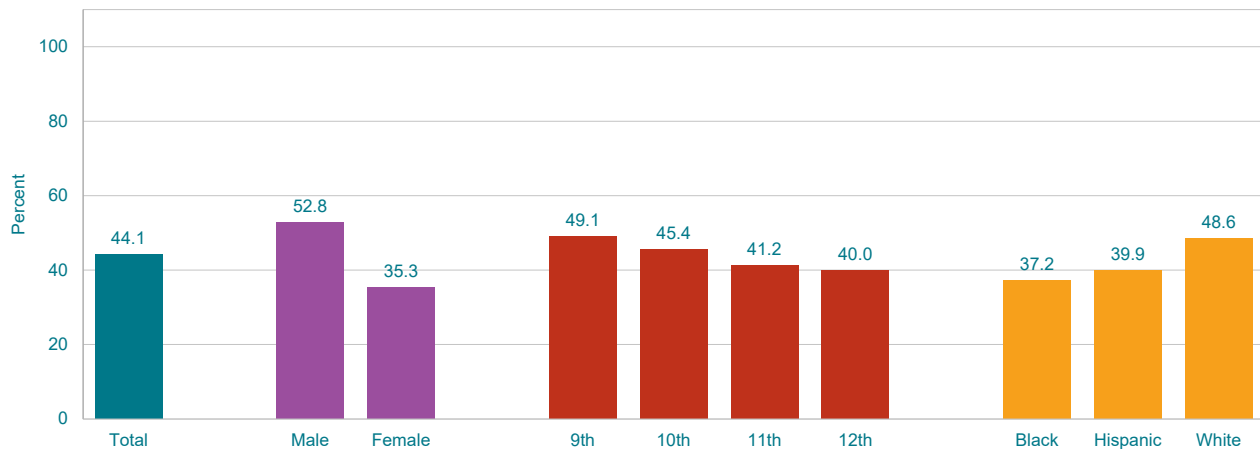
State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who ate breakfast on all seven of the past seven days, 2019. The values range from 18.2% to 37%. Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 18.2% to 27.5%. Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, range from 27.6% to 29.6%. Arkansas, California, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, range from 29.7% to 31.6%. Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 31.7% to 37.0%. Rhode Island, New York, Maine, Idaho, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviors

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*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
 †M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

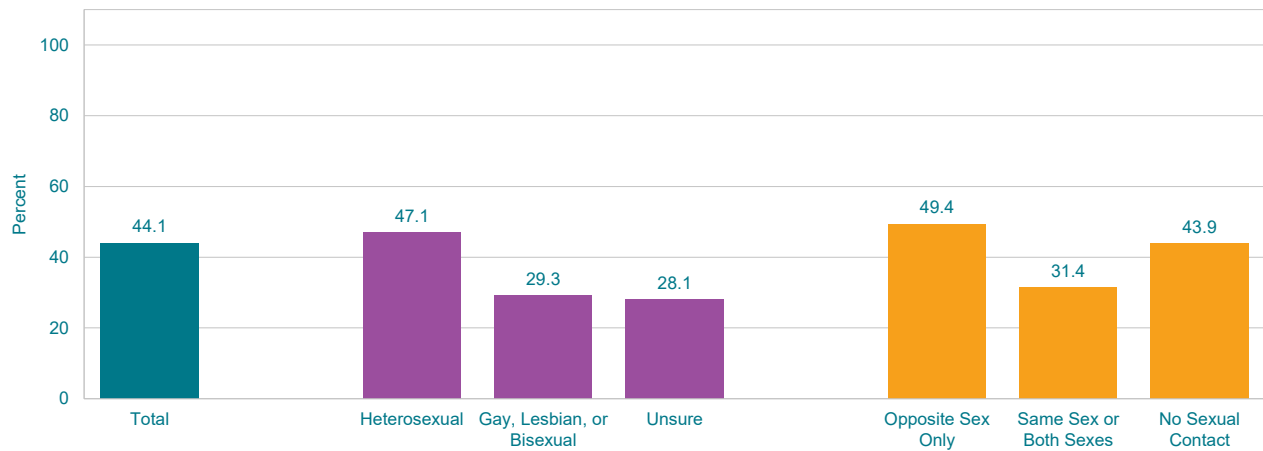
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 44.1. The percentage for Male students is 52.8. The percentage for Female students is 35.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 49.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 45.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 41.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 40.0. The percentage for Black students is 37.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 39.9. The percentage for White students is 48.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



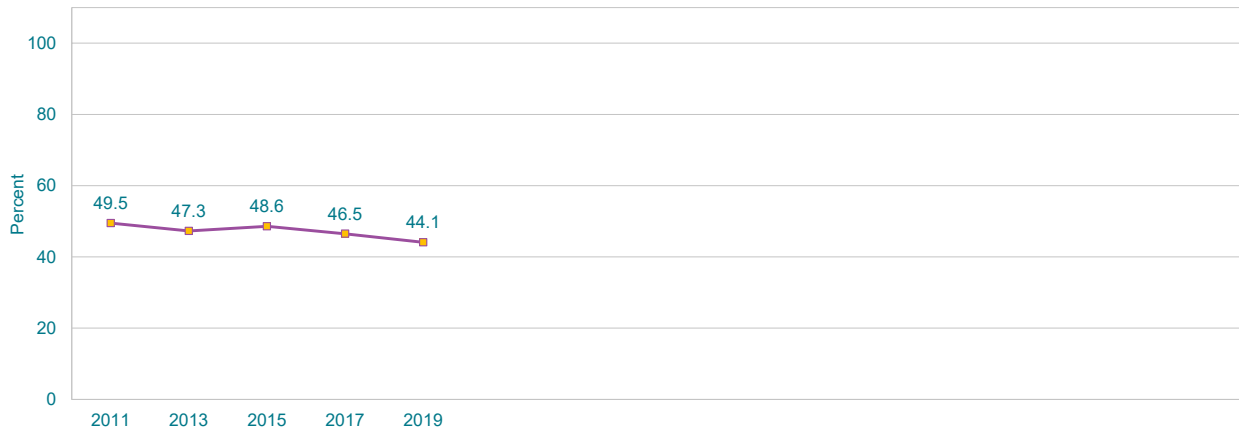
*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 44.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 47.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 29.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 28.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 49.4. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 31.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 43.9. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* 2011-2019†



*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
†Decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

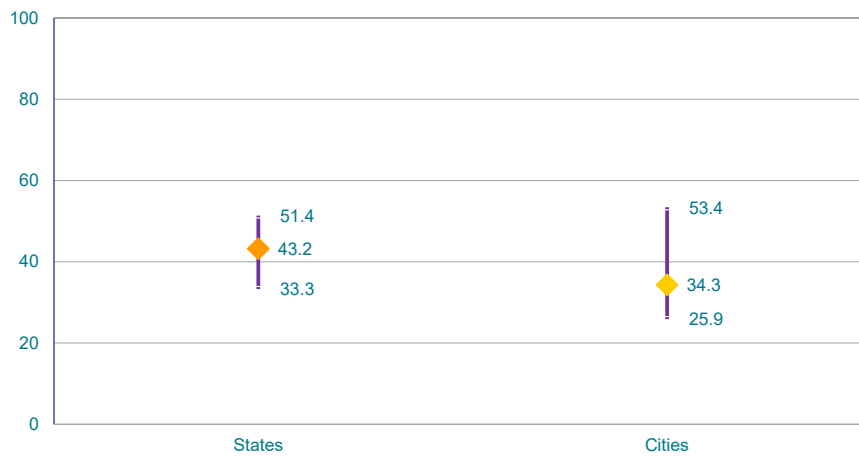
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 44.1.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days,* Across 44 States and 27 Cities, 2019



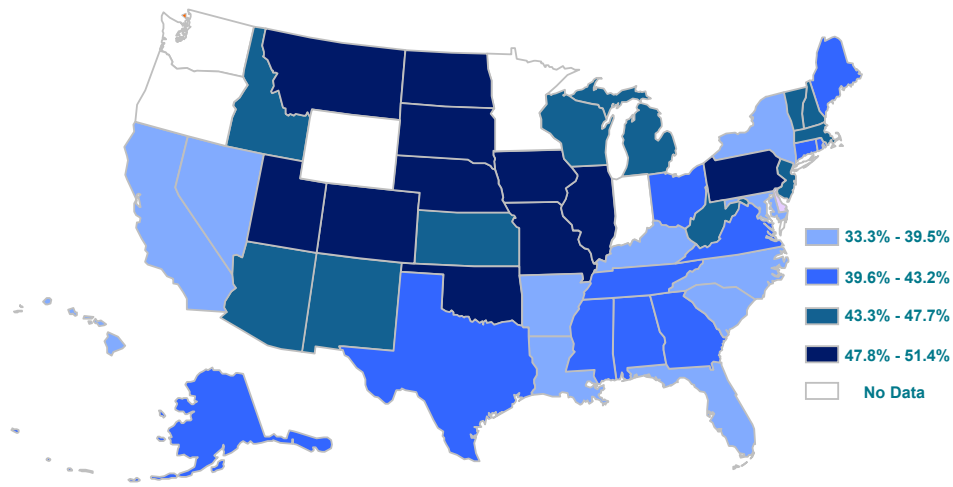
*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 44 states and 27 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 33.3% to 51.4%. The median across states was 43.2%. The range across cities was 25.9% to 53.4%. The median across cities was 34.3%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days*

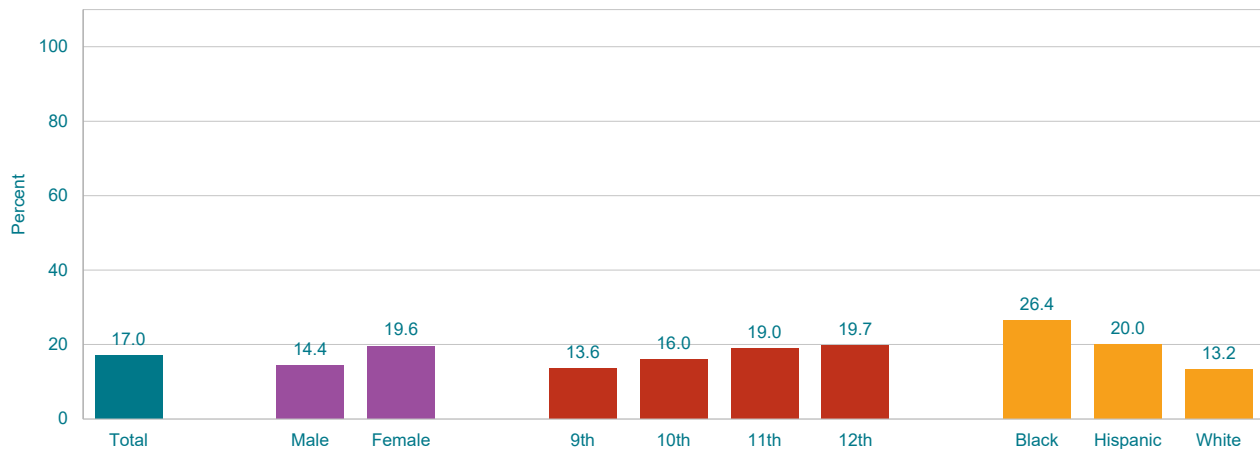


In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 33.3% to 51.4%. Arkansas, California, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, range from 33.3% to 39.5%. Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Mississippi, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, range from 39.6% to 43.2%. Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 43.3% to 47.7%. Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, range from 47.8% to 51.4%. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*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
 †F > M; 11th > 9th, 11th > 10th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

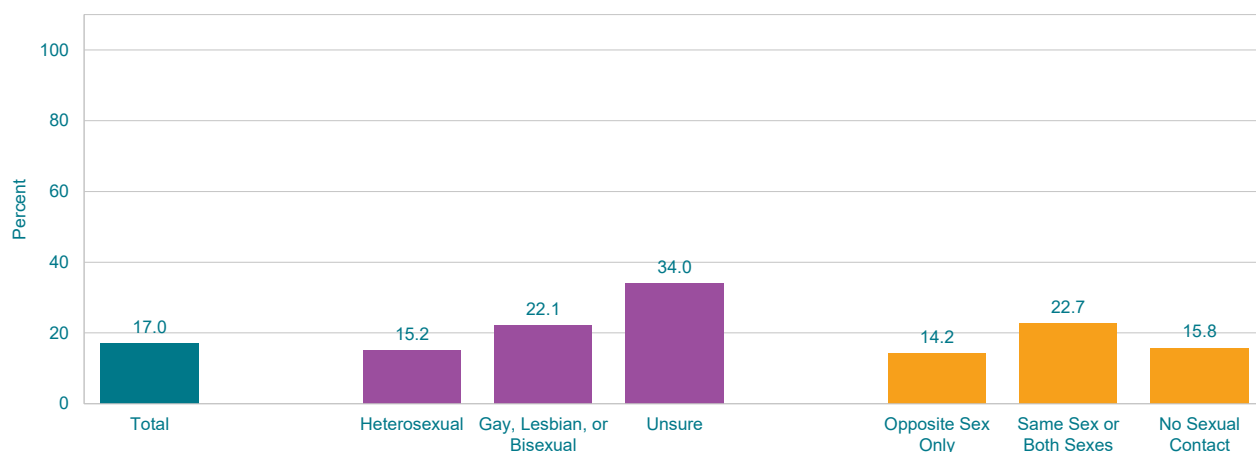
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 17.0. The percentage for Male students is 14.4. The percentage for Female students is 19.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 19.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 19.7. The percentage for Black students is 26.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 20.0. The percentage for White students is 13.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



*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
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 17.0. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 15.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 22.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 34.0. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 14.2. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 22.7. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 15.8. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* 2011-2019†



*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
†Increased 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

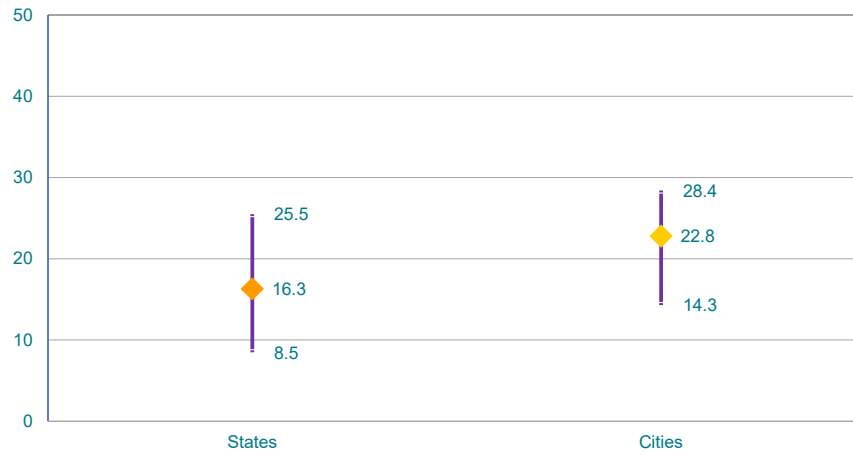
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 17.0.

For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day,* Across 44 States and 27 Cities, 2019



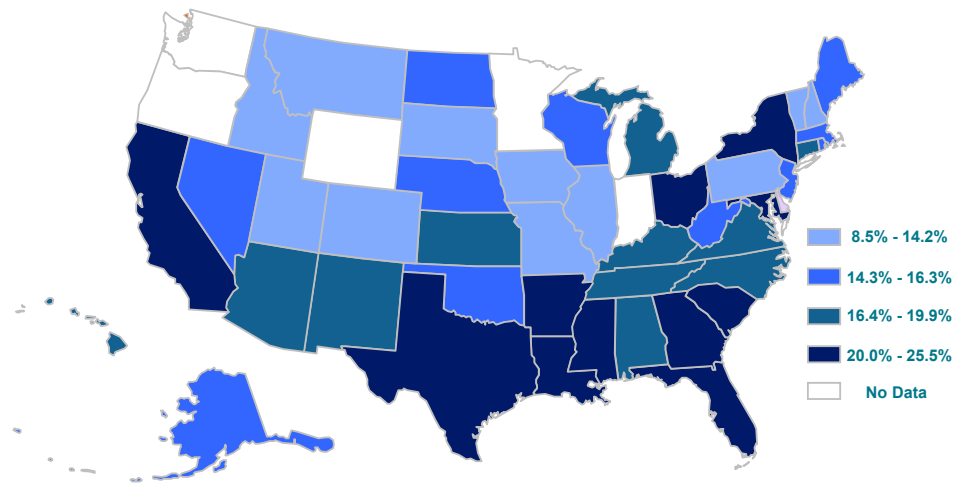
*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 44 states and 27 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 8.5% to 25.5%. The median across states was 16.3%. The range across cities was 14.3% to 28.4%. The median across cities was 22.8%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day*

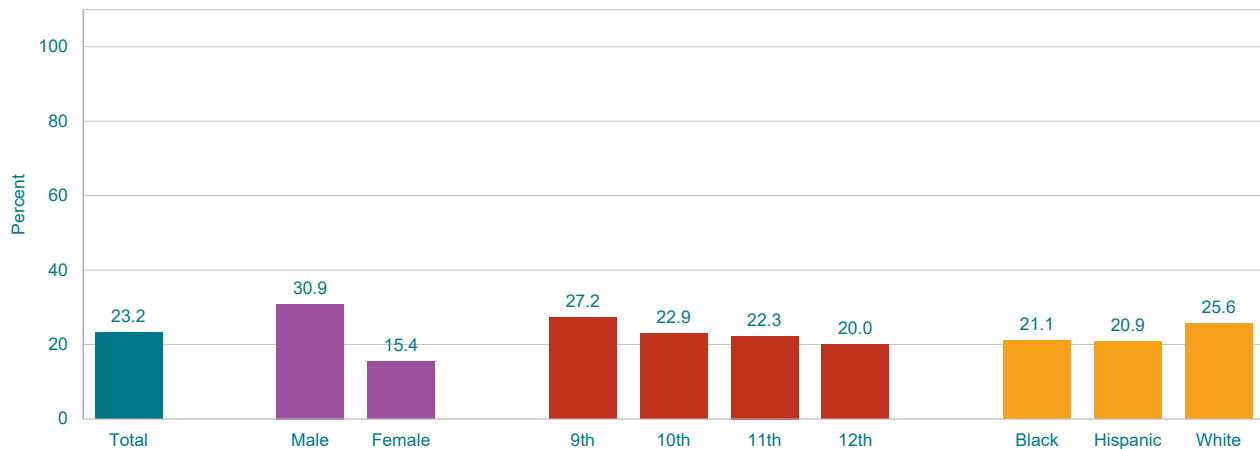


In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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, 2019. The values range from 8.5% to 25.5%. Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, range from 8.5% to 14.2%. Alaska, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 14.3% to 16.3%. Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 16.4% to 19.9%. Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, range from 20.0% to 25.5%. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*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
 †M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 ‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

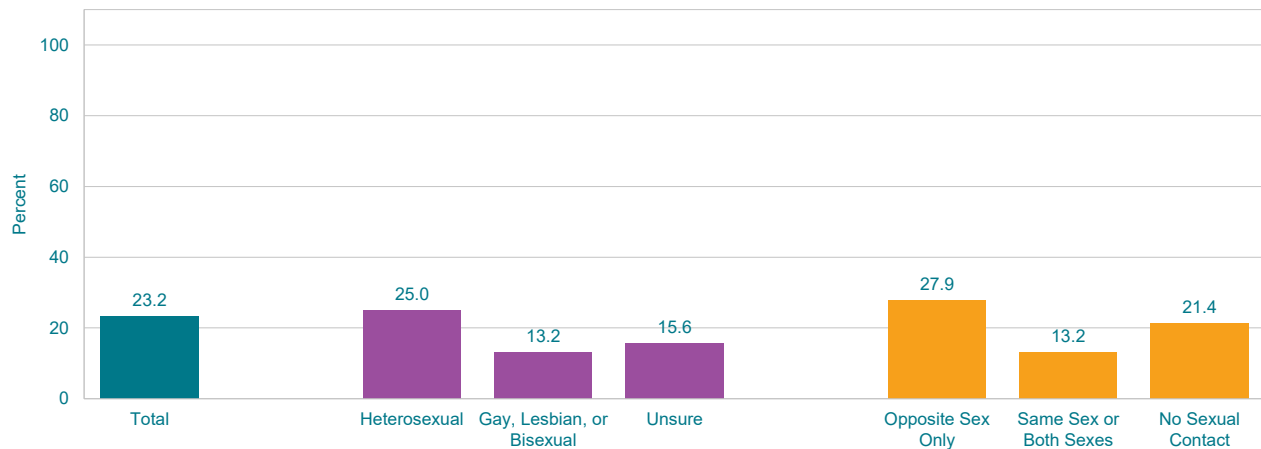
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 23.2. The percentage for Male students is 30.9. The percentage for Female students is 15.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 27.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 22.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 22.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.0. The percentage for Black students is 21.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 20.9. The percentage for White students is 25.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



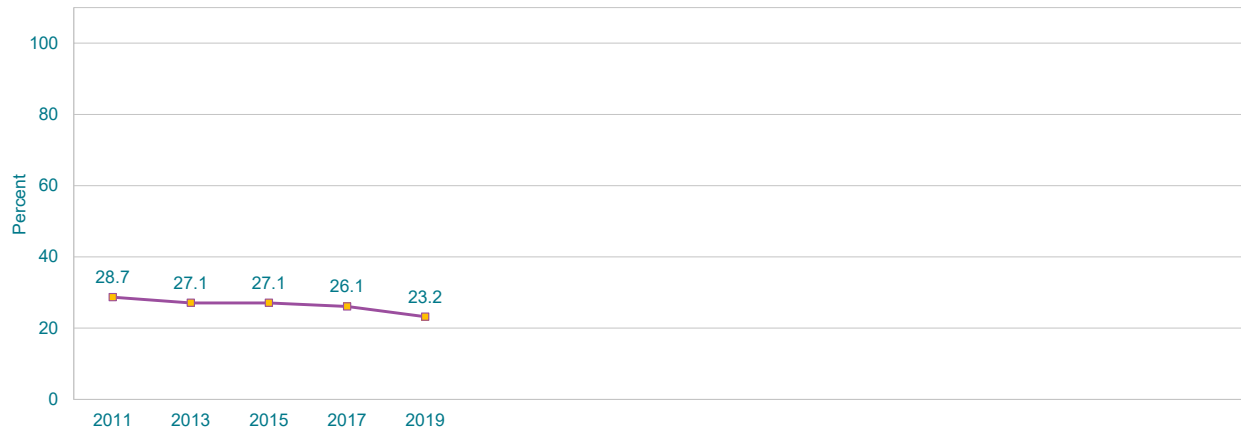
*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 23.2. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 25.0. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 13.2. The percentage for Unsure students is 15.6. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 27.9. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 13.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 21.4. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* 2011-2019†



*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
†Decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

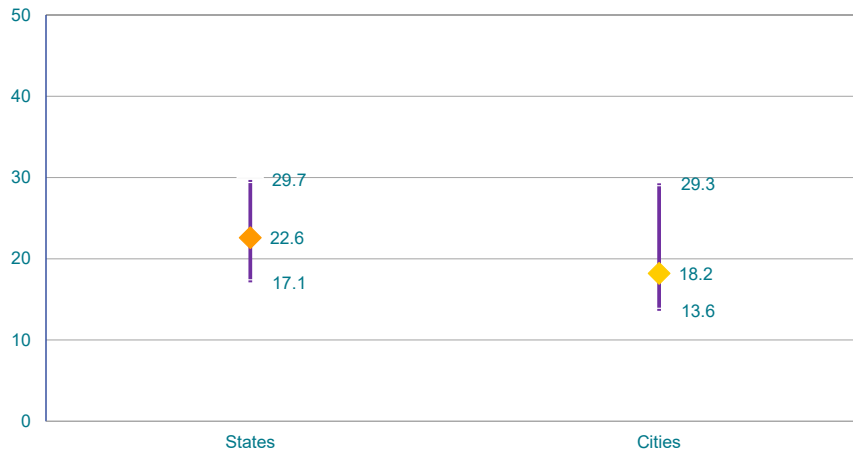
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2011-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 23.2.

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 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days,* Across 44 States and 27 Cities, 2019



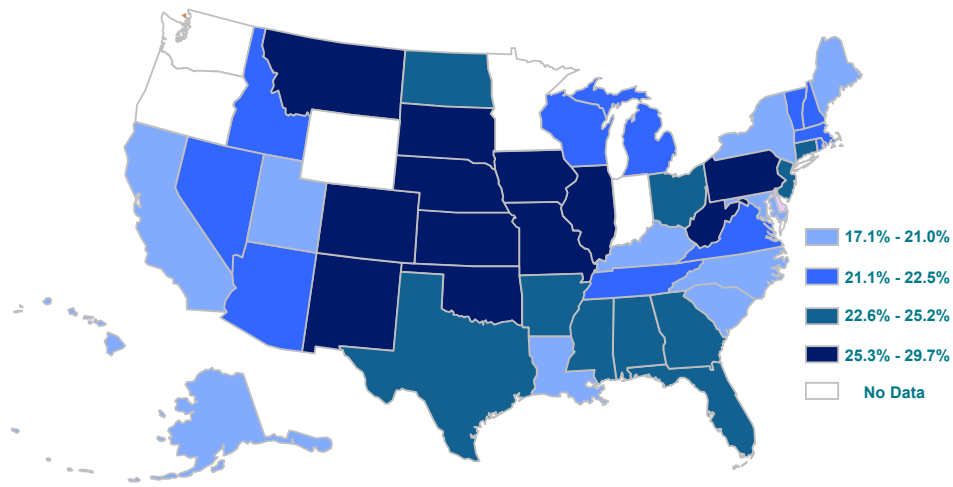
*In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 44 states and 27 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 17.1% to 29.7%. The median across states was 22.6%. The range across cities was 13.6% to 29.3%. The median across cities was 18.2%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days*

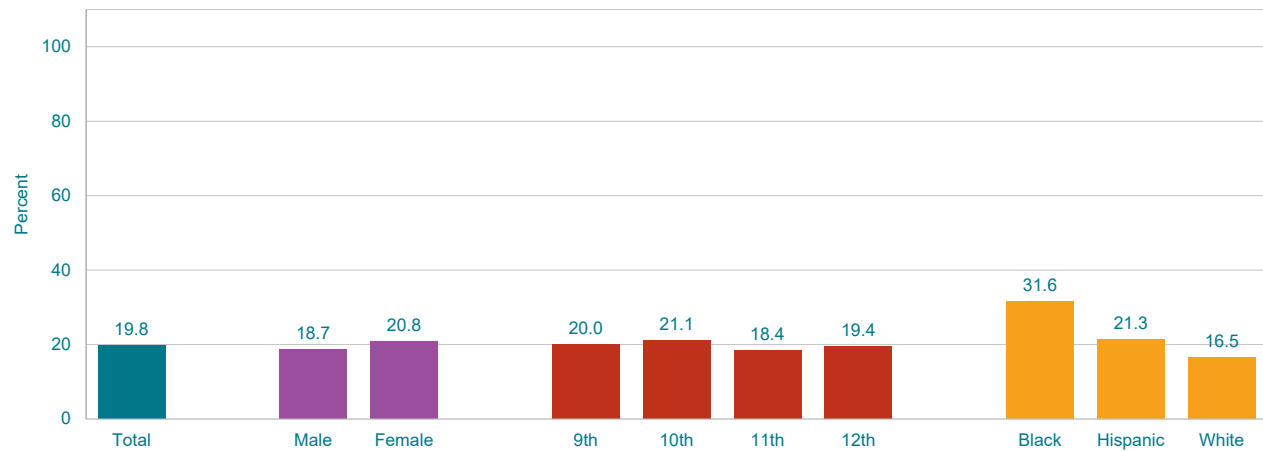


In any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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, 2019. The values range from 17.1% to 29.7%. Alaska, California, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah, range from 17.1% to 21.0%. Arizona, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 21.1% to 22.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, range from 22.6% to 25.2%. Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 25.3% to 29.7%. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched Television 3 or More Hours Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*On an average school day

†10th > 11th; B > H, B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

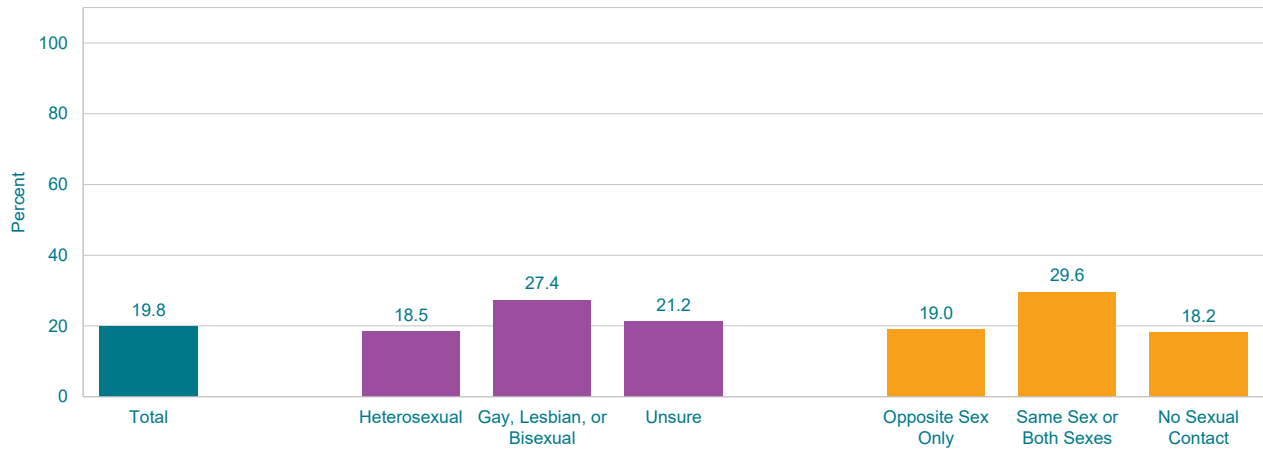
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 19.8. The percentage for Male students is 18.7. The percentage for Female students is 20.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 20.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 21.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 18.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 19.4. The percentage for Black students is 31.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 21.3. The percentage for White students is 16.5. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched Television 3 or More Hours Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



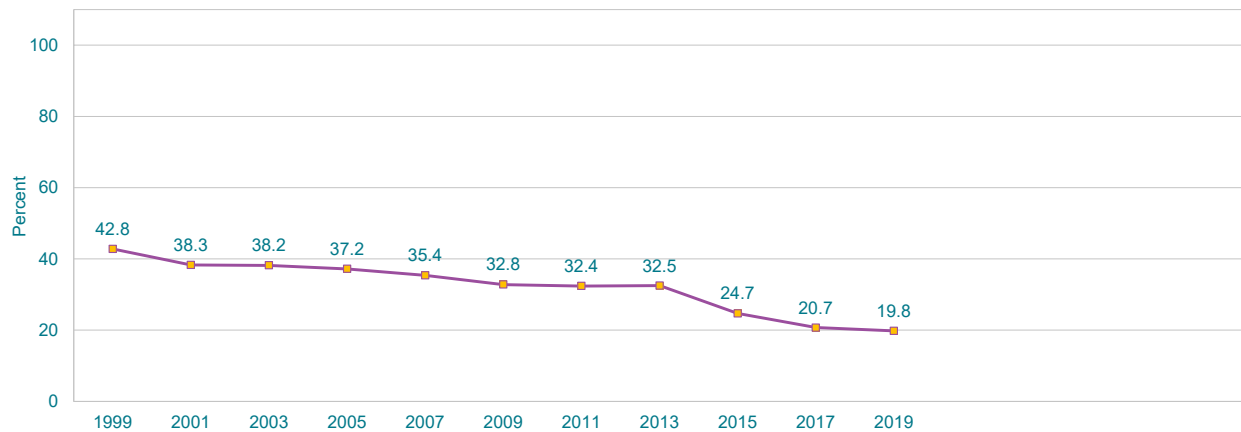
*On an average school day
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 19.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 18.5. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 27.4. The percentage for Unsure students is 21.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 19.0. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 29.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 18.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched Television 3 or More Hours Per Day,* 1999-2019†



*On an average school day

†Decreased 1999-2019, decreased 1999-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

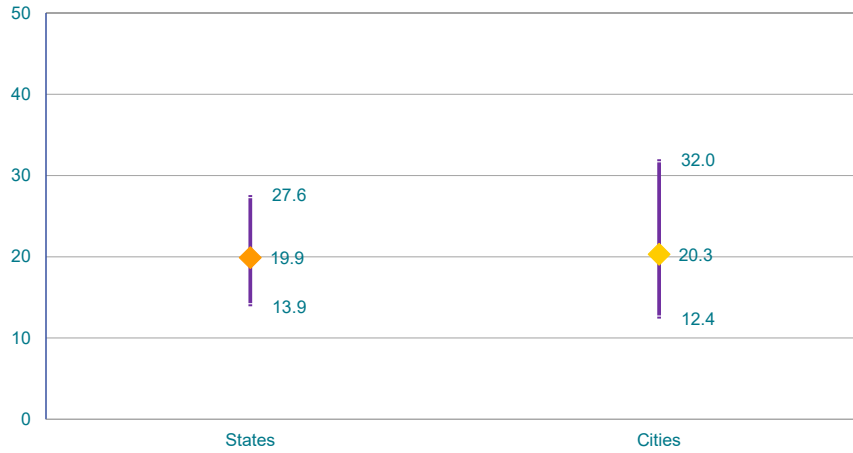
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 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 1999 to 2019, decreased from 1999 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Watched Television 3 or More Hours Per Day,* Across 36 States and 26 Cities, 2019



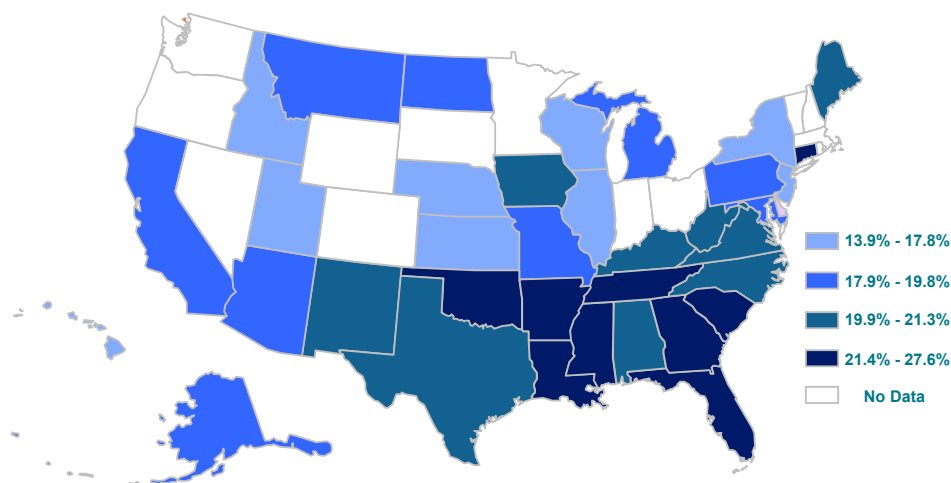
*On an average school day

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 26 cities for high school students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day).

The range across states was 13.9% to 27.6%. The median across states was 19.9%. The range across cities was 12.4% to 32.0%. The median across cities was 20.3%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched Television 3 or More Hours Per Day*

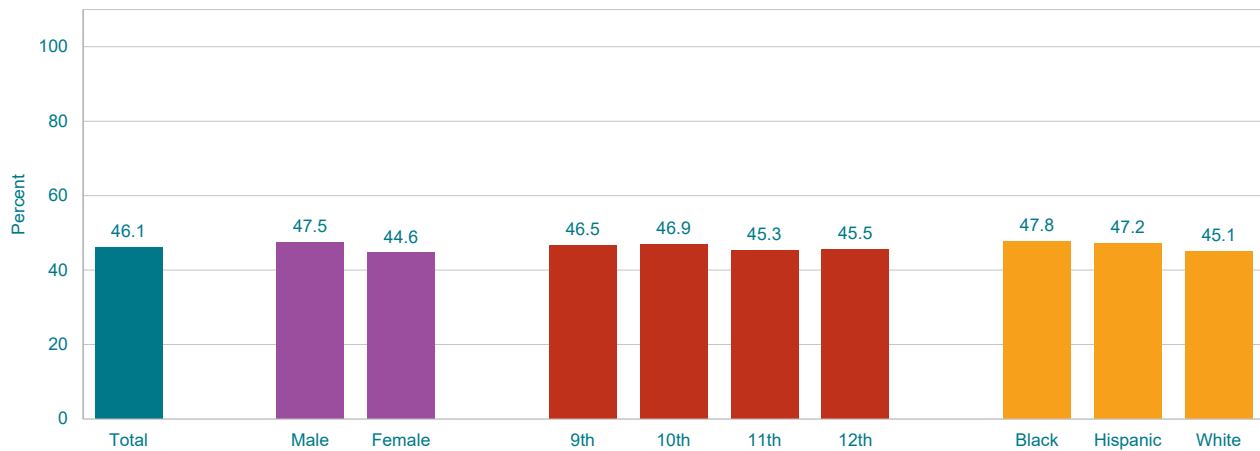


On an average school day

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day), 2019. The values range from 13.9% to 27.6%. Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 13.9% to 17.8%. Alaska, Arizona, California, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, range from 17.9% to 19.8%. Alabama, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 19.9% to 21.3%. Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 21.4% to 27.6%. Vermont, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Ohio, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Colorado, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*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
 †M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

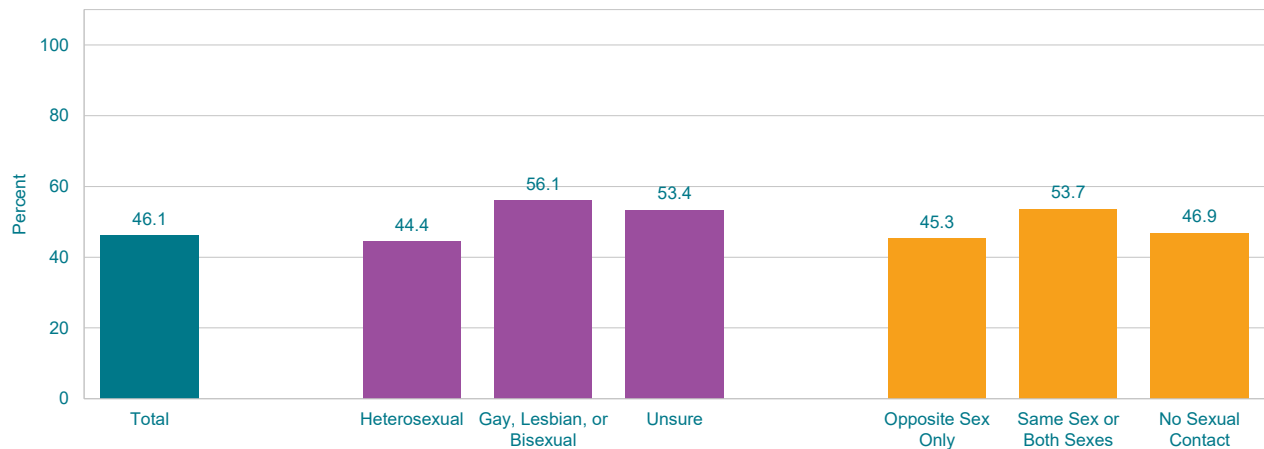
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 46.1. The percentage for Male students is 47.5. The percentage for Female students is 44.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 46.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 46.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 45.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 45.5. The percentage for Black students is 47.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 47.2. The percentage for White students is 45.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



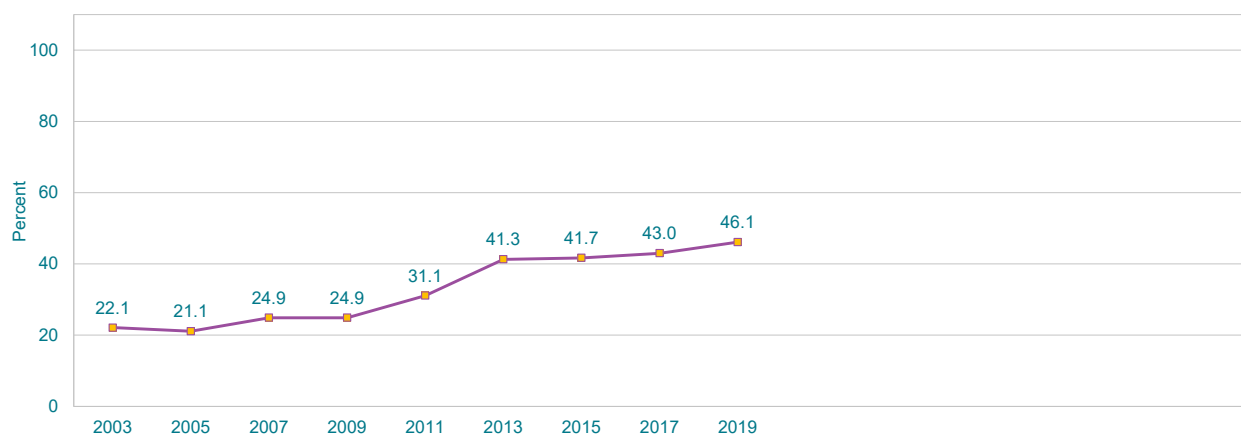
*Counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 46.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 44.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 56.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 53.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 45.3. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 53.7. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 46.9. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* 2003-2019†



*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

†Increased 2003-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

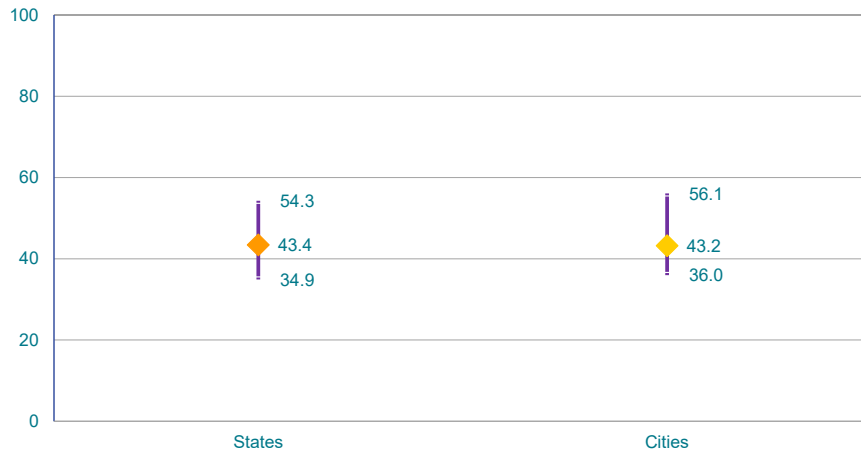
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2003 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 46.1.

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 2003 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day,* Across 42 States and 26 Cities, 2019



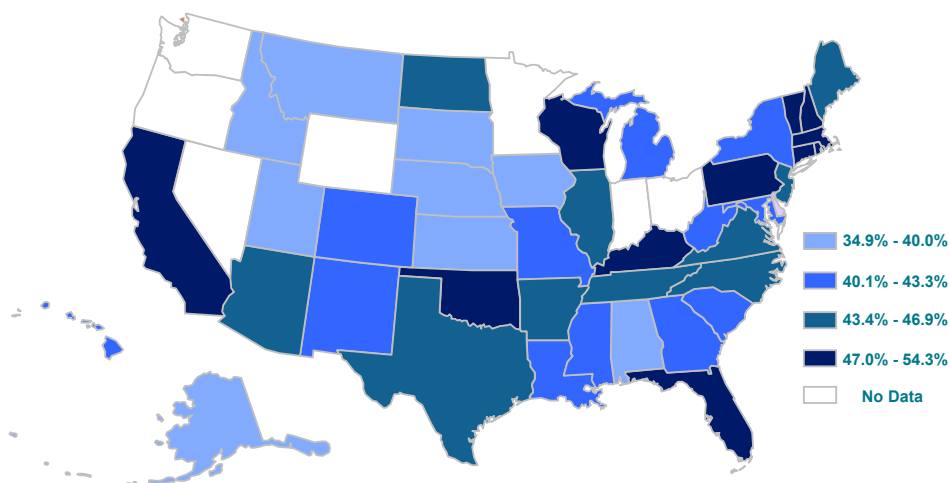
*Counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 26 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 34.9% to 54.3%. The median across states was 43.4%. The range across cities was 36.0% to 56.1%. The median across cities was 43.2%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played Video or Computer Games or Used a Computer 3 or More Hours Per Day*

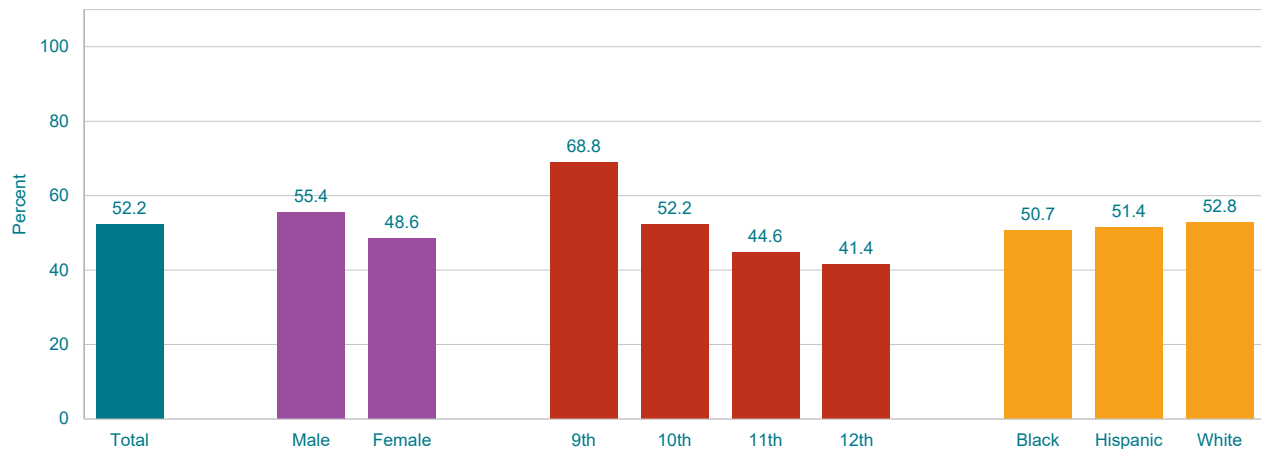


Counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 34.9% to 54.3%. Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, range from 34.9% to 40.0%. Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 40.1% to 43.3%. Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, range from 43.4% to 46.9%. California, Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 47.0% to 54.3%. Ohio, Nevada, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education (PE) Classes on 1 or More Days,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*In an average week when they were in school

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

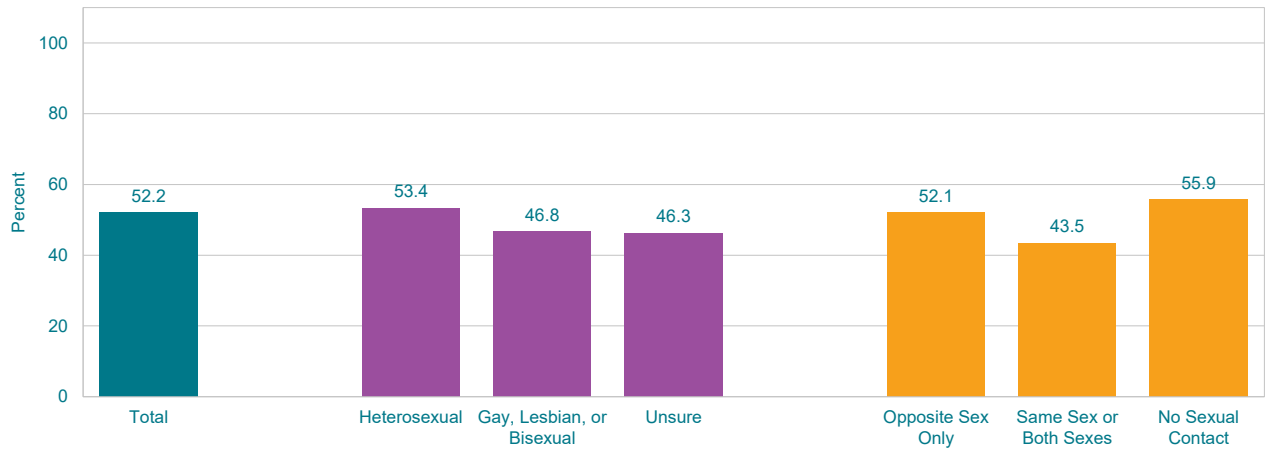
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 52.2. The percentage for Male students is 55.4. The percentage for Female students is 48.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 68.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 52.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 44.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 41.4. The percentage for Black students is 50.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 51.4. The percentage for White students is 52.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education (PE) Classes on 1 or More Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



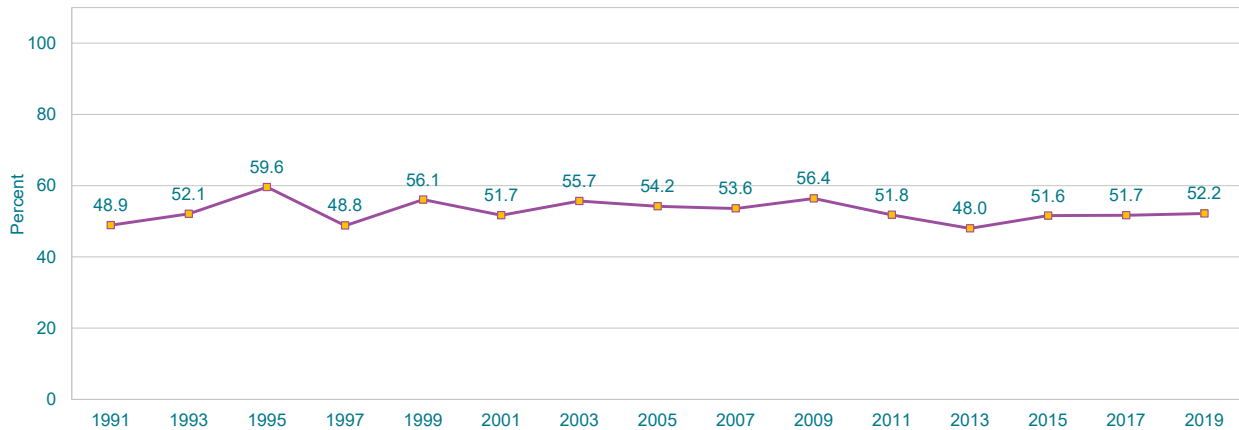
*In an average week when they were in school
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 52.2. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 53.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 46.8. The percentage for Unsure students is 46.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 52.1. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 43.5. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 55.9. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education (PE) Classes on 1 or More Days,* 1991-2019†



*In an average week when they were in school

†No change 1991-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

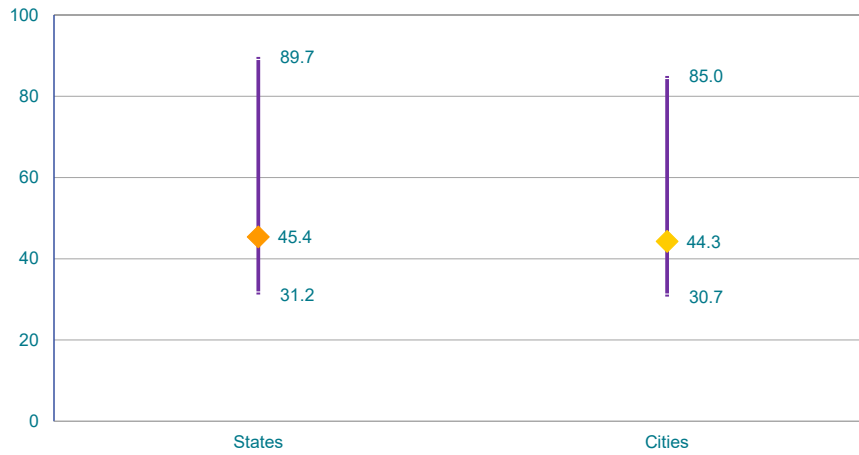
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 52.2.

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 did not change from 1991 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education (PE) Classes on 1 or More Days,* Across 36 States and 20 Cities, 2019



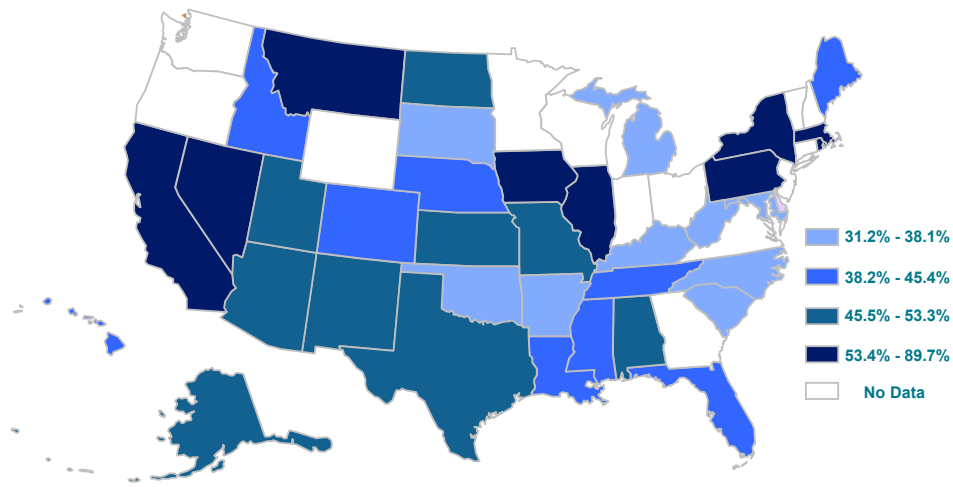
*In an average week when they were in school

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 20 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 31.2% to 89.7%. The median across states was 45.4%. The range across cities was 30.7% to 85.0%. The median across cities was 44.3%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education (PE) Classes on 1 or More Days*

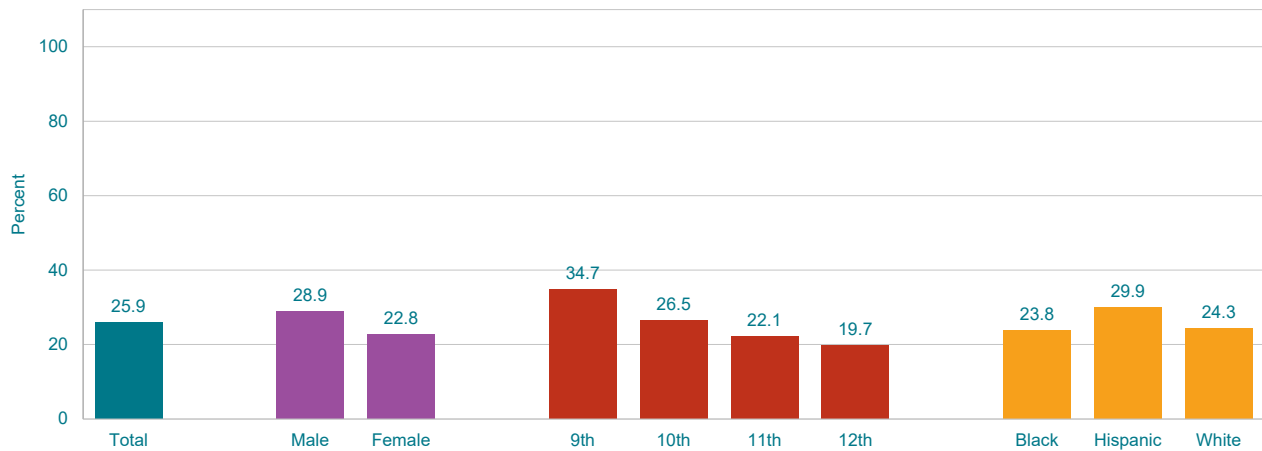


In an average week when they were in school

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 31.2% to 89.7%. Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 31.2% to 38.1%. Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Tennessee, range from 38.2% to 45.4%. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, Utah, range from 45.5% to 53.3%. California, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, range from 53.4% to 89.7%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Georgia, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*In an average week when they were in school

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

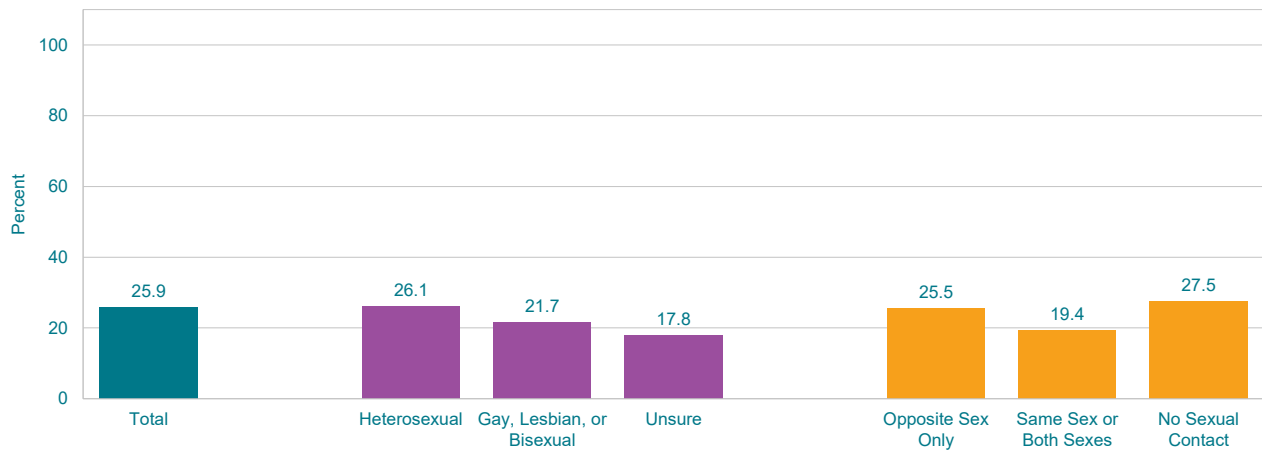
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 25.9. The percentage for Male students is 28.9. The percentage for Female students is 22.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 34.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 26.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 22.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 19.7. The percentage for Black students is 23.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 29.9. The percentage for White students is 24.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



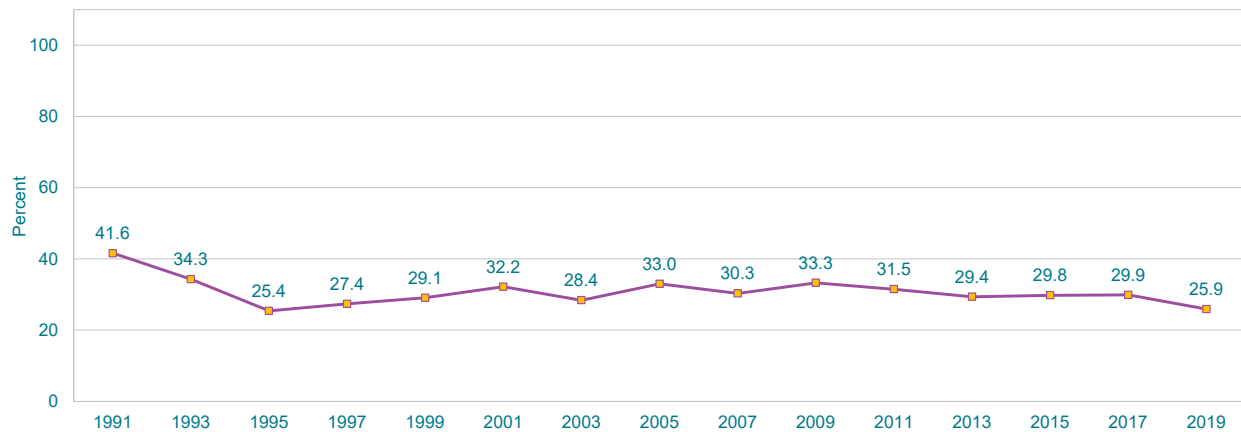
*In an average week when they were in school
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 25.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 26.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 21.7. The percentage for Unsure students is 17.8. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 25.5. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 19.4. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 27.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,* 1991-2019†



*In an average week when they were in school

†Decreased 1991-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

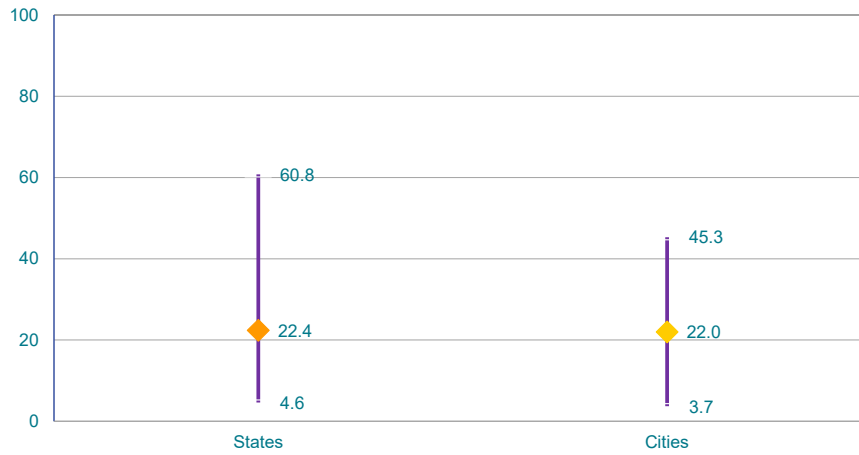
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 25.9.

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 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days,* Across 36 States and 20 Cities, 2019



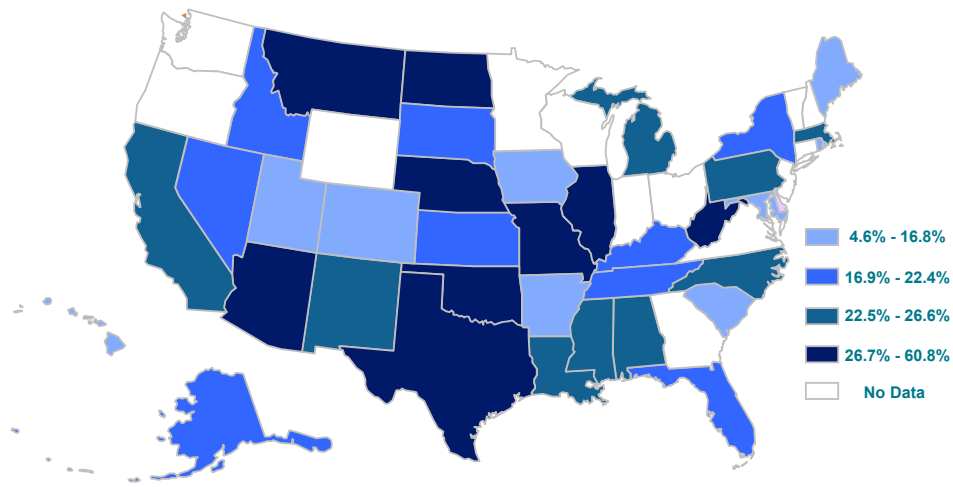
*In an average week when they were in school

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 20 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 4.6% to 60.8%. The median across states was 22.4%. The range across cities was 3.7% to 45.3%. The median across cities was 22%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes on All 5 Days*

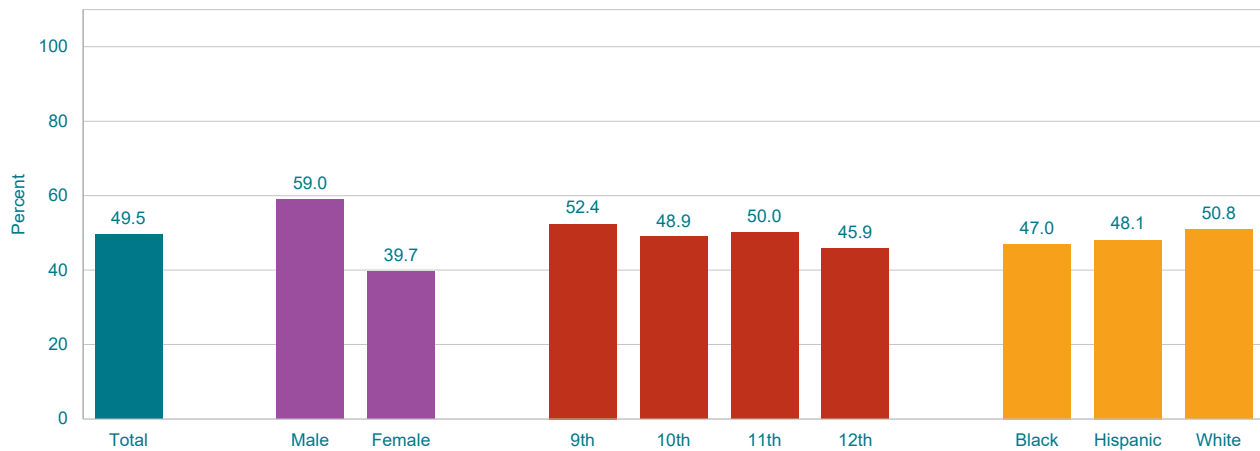


In an average week when they were in school

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school, 2019. The values range from 4.6% to 60.8%. Arkansas, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, range from 4.6% to 16.8%. Alaska, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, range from 16.9% to 22.4%. Alabama, California, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, range from 22.5% to 26.6%. Arizona, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, West Virginia, range from 26.7% to 60.8%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Georgia, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Exercises to Strengthen or Tone Their Muscles on Three or More Days,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



*Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, during the 7 days before the survey
 †M > F; 9th > 12th, 11th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

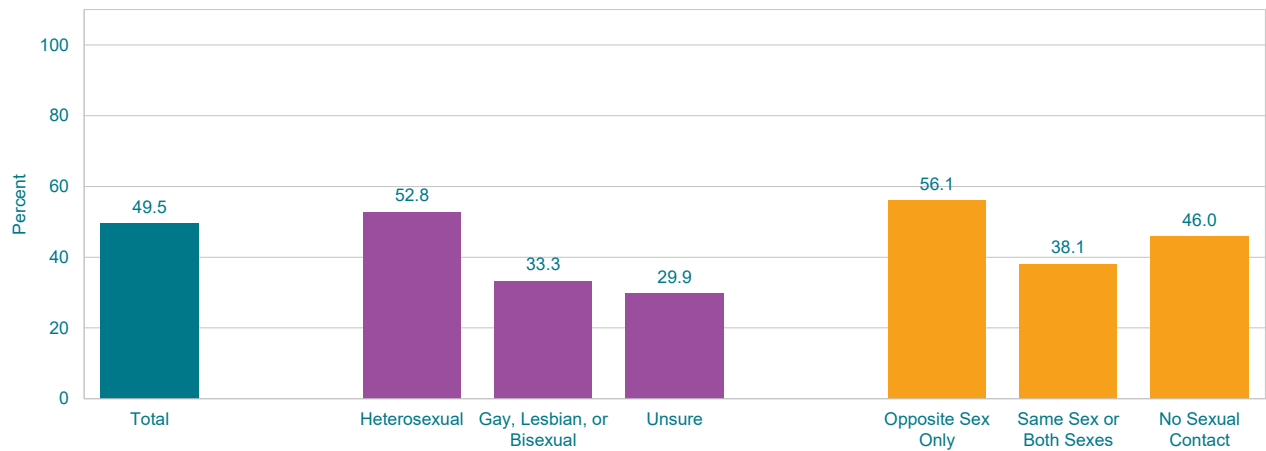
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 49.5. The percentage for Male students is 59.0. The percentage for Female students is 39.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 52.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 48.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 50.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 45.9. The percentage for Black students is 47.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 48.1. The percentage for White students is 50.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Exercises to Strengthen or Tone Their Muscles on Three or More Days,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



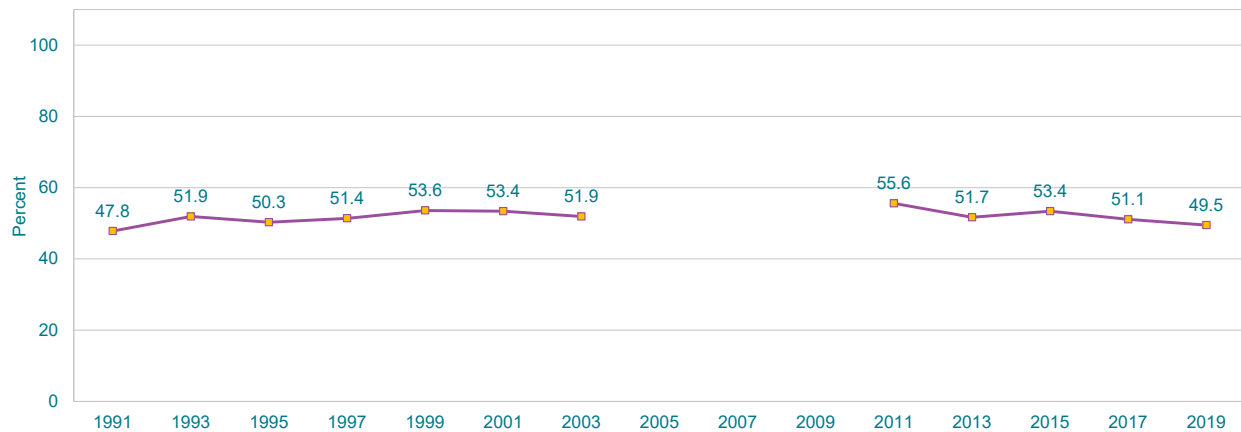
*Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, during the 7 days before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 49.5. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 52.8. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 33.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 29.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 56.1. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 38.1. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 46.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Exercises to Strengthen or Tone Their Muscles on Three or More Days,* 1991-2019†



*Such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 1991-2019, increased 1991-2011, decreased 2011-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

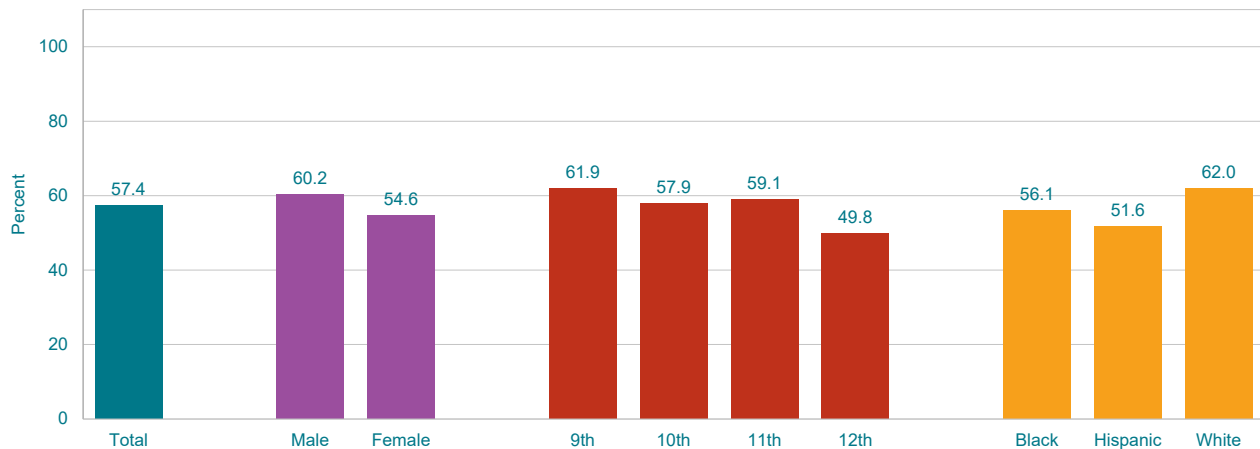
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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 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. The percentage for 2019 is 49.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 2019, increased from 1991 to 2011, and decreased from 2011 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey
 †M > F; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 ‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

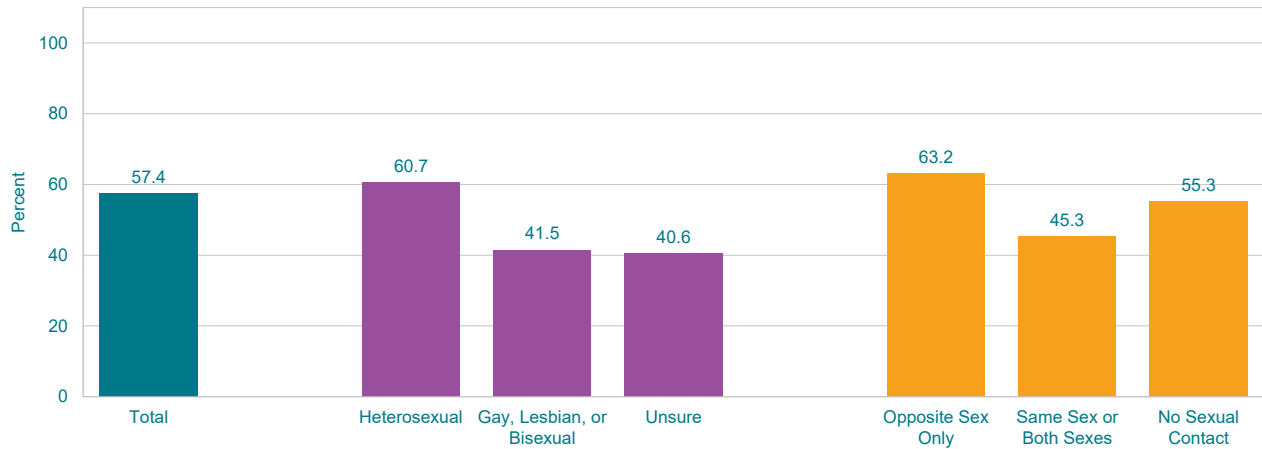
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 57.4. The percentage for Male students is 60.2. The percentage for Female students is 54.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 61.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 57.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 59.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 49.8. The percentage for Black students is 56.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 51.6. The percentage for White students is 62.0. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



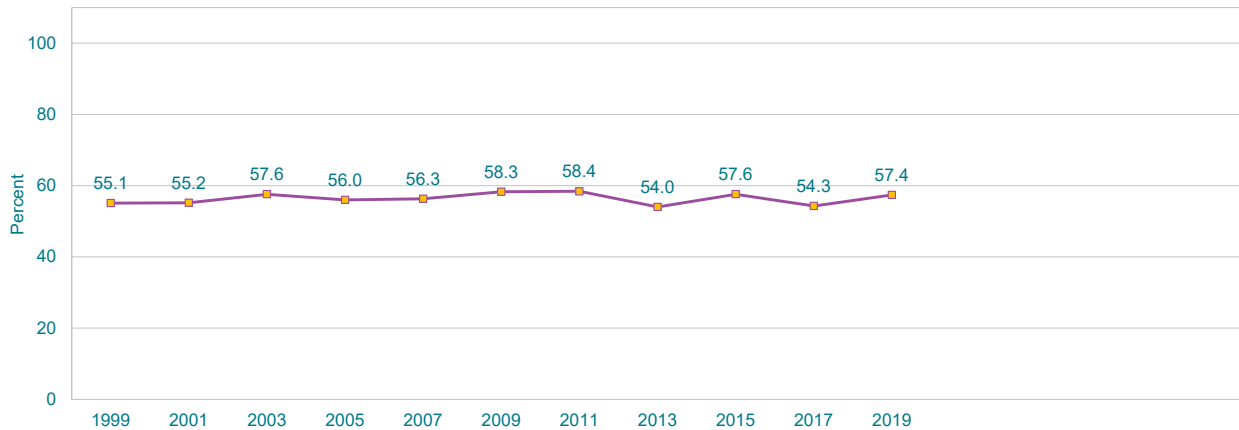
*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 57.4. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 60.7. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 41.5. The percentage for Unsure students is 40.6. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 63.2. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 45.3. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 55.3. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* 1999-2019†



*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey

†No change 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 57.4.

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 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team,* Across 24 States and 18 Cities, 2019



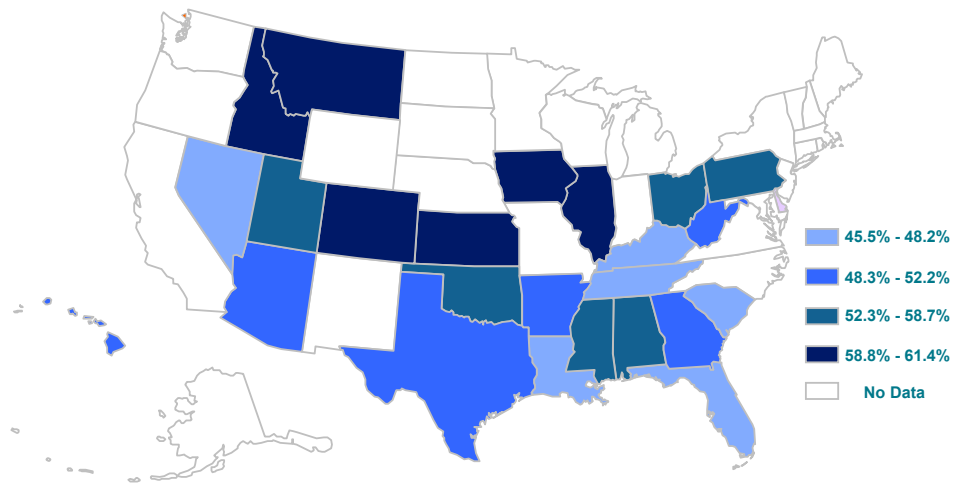
*Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 24 states and 18 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 45.5% to 61.4%. The median across states was 52.3%. The range across cities was 40.0% to 56.9%. The median across cities was 47%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team*

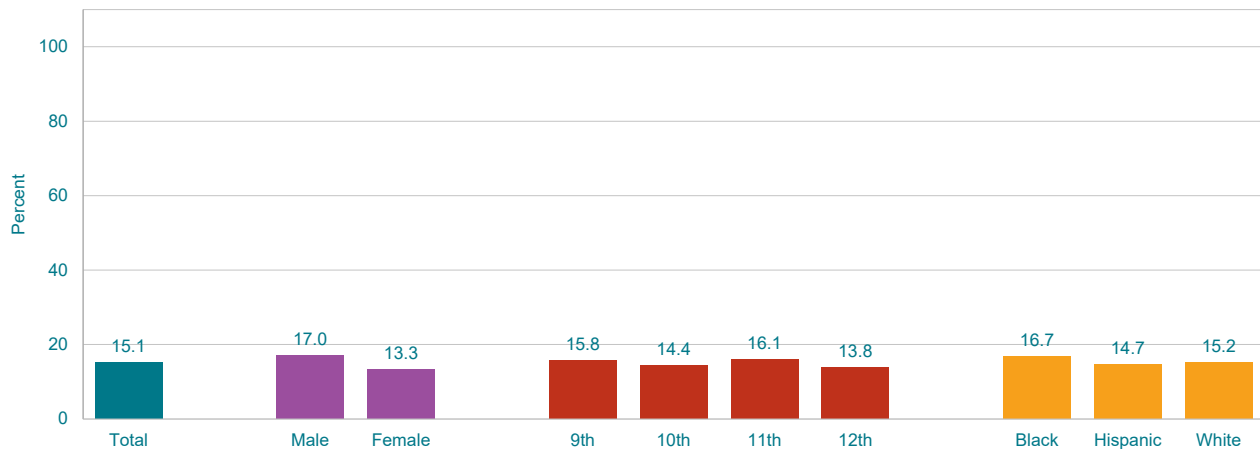


Counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 45.5% to 61.4%. Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 45.5% to 48.2%. Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Texas, West Virginia, range from 48.3% to 52.2%. Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, range from 52.3% to 58.7%. Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, range from 58.8% to 61.4%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, South Dakota, Rhode Island, New York, New Mexico, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Nebraska, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, California, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019



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

†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

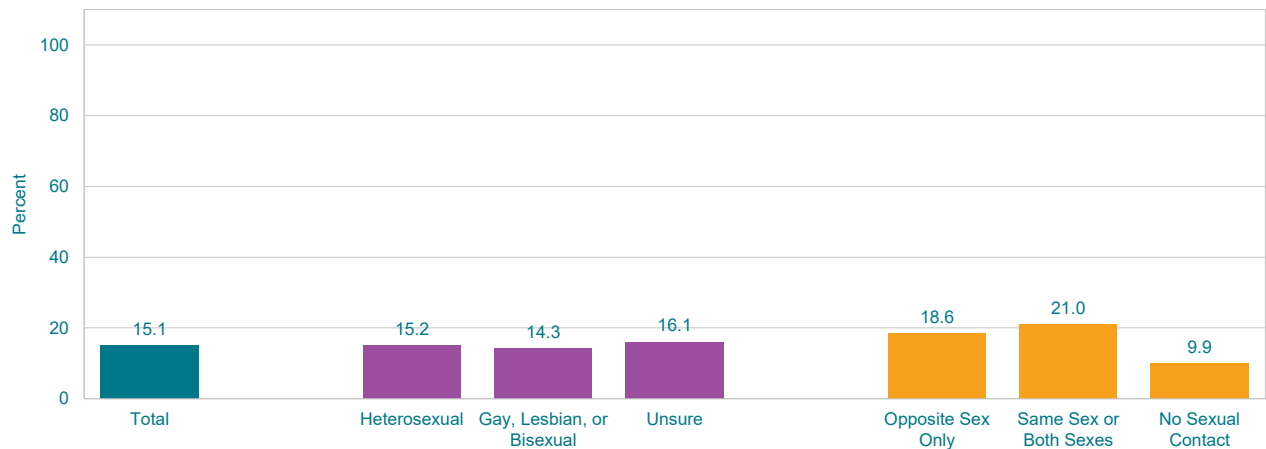
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 17.0. The percentage for Female students is 13.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 15.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.8. The percentage for Black students is 16.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.7. The percentage for White students is 15.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



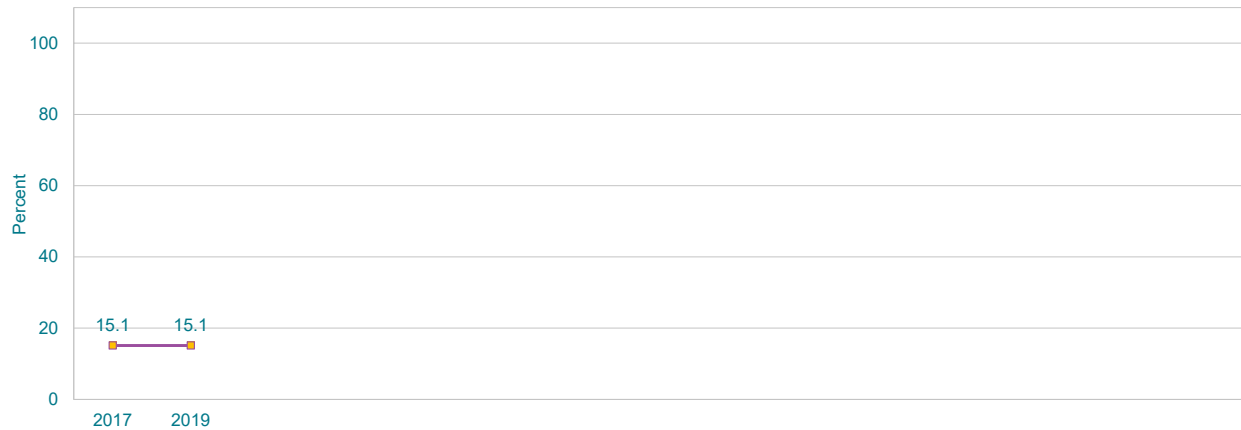
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 Heterosexual students is 15.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 14.3. The percentage for Unsure students is 16.1. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 18.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 21.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 9.9. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* 2017-2019†



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

†No change 2017-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

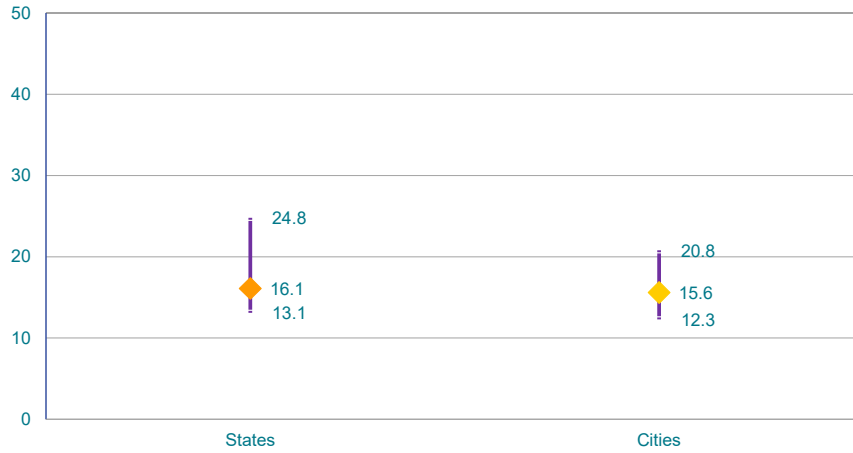
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2017-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2017 through 2019 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 percentage for 2017 is 15.1. The percentage for 2019 is 15.1.

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 2017 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active,* Across 33 States and 21 Cities, 2019



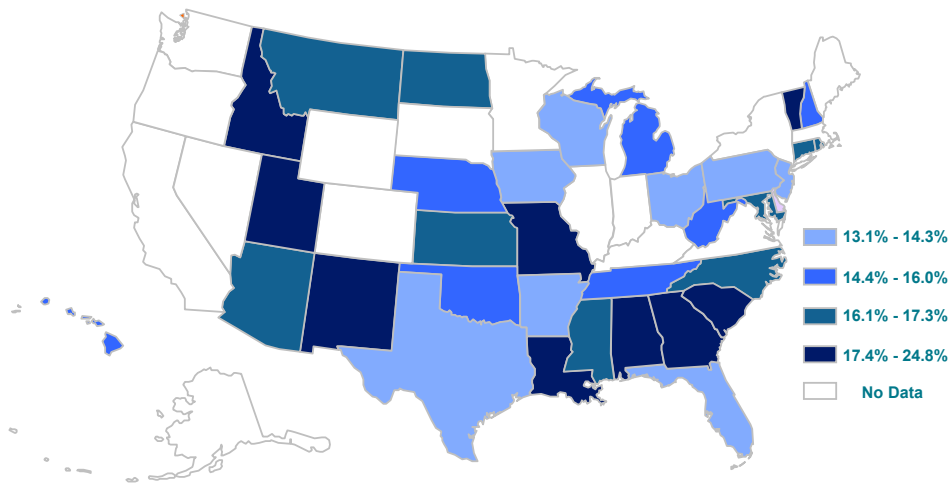
*One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 21 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 13.1% to 24.8%. The median across states was 16.1%. The range across cities was 12.3% to 20.8%. The median across cities was 15.6%.

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

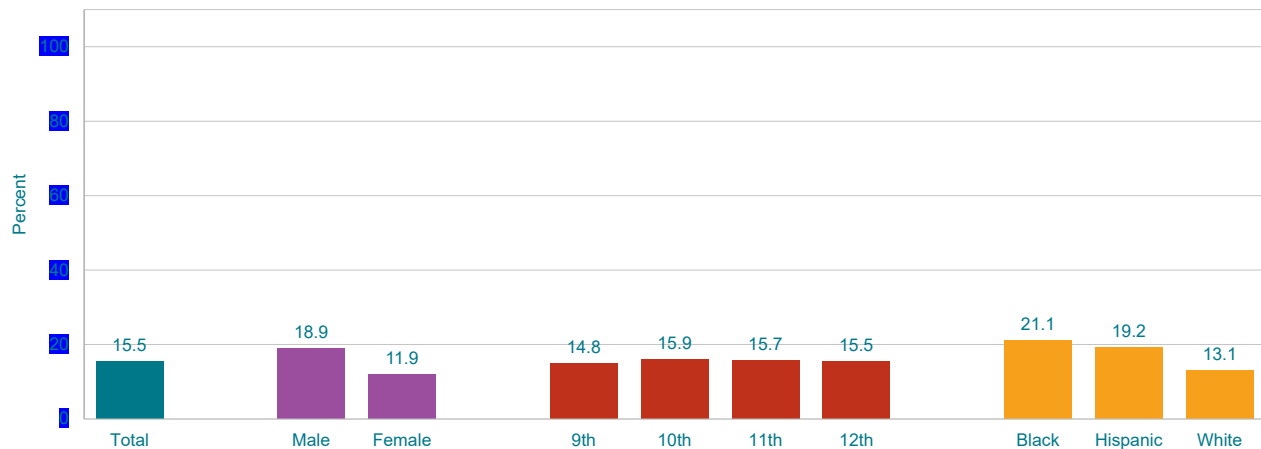
State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 13.1% to 24.8%. Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 13.1% to 14.3%. Hawaii, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 14.4% to 16.0%. Arizona, Connecticut, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, range from 16.1% to 17.3%. Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, range from 17.4% to 24.8%. Virginia, South Dakota, New York, Nevada, Maine, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Illinois, Colorado, California, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



* \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.
 †M > F; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

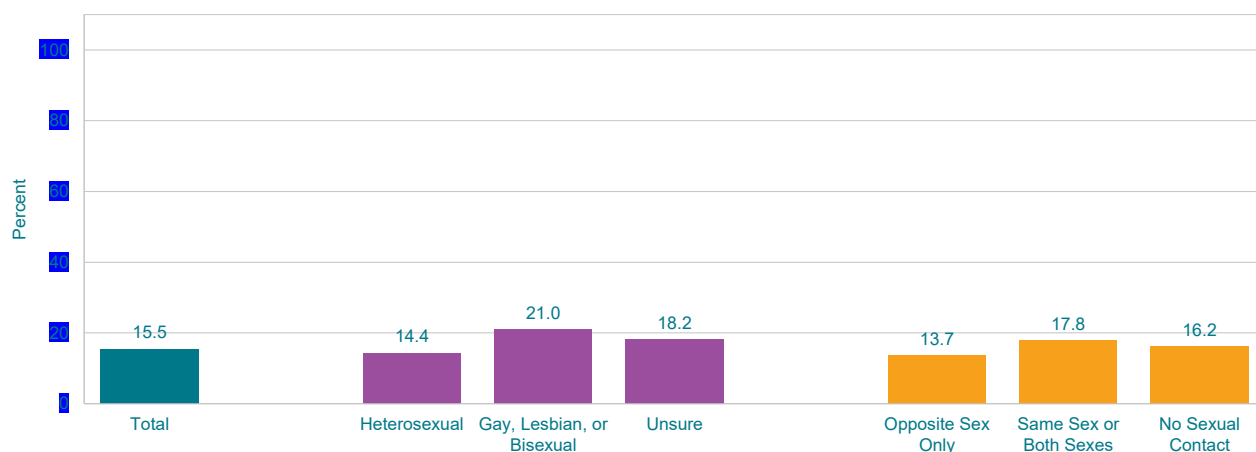
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of 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 percentage for all students is 15.5. The percentage for Male students is 18.9. The percentage for Female students is 11.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 14.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 15.5. The percentage for Black students is 21.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 19.2. The percentage for White students is 13.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



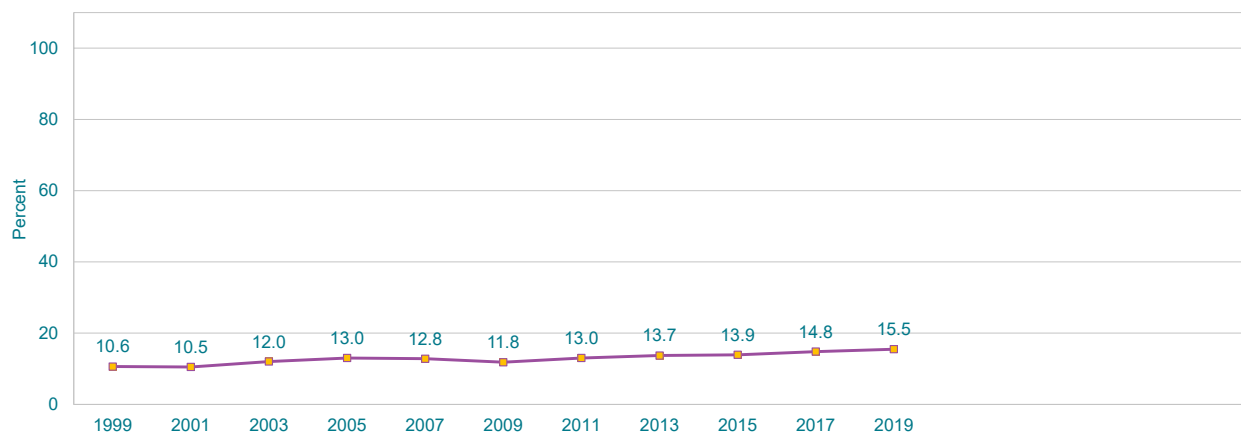
* \geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions. This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of 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 percentage for all students is 15.5. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 14.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 21.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 18.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 13.7. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 17.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 16.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 1999-2019†



* \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.

†Increased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

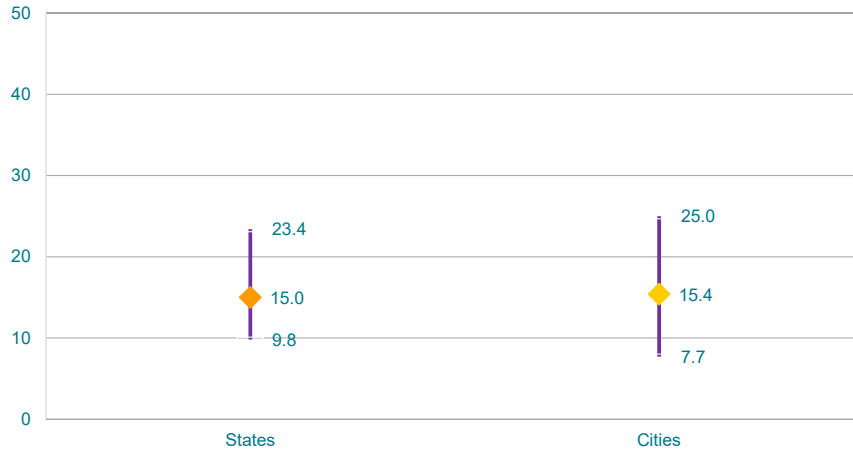
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 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 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. The percentage for 2019 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 increased from 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* Across 44 States and 27 Cities, 2019



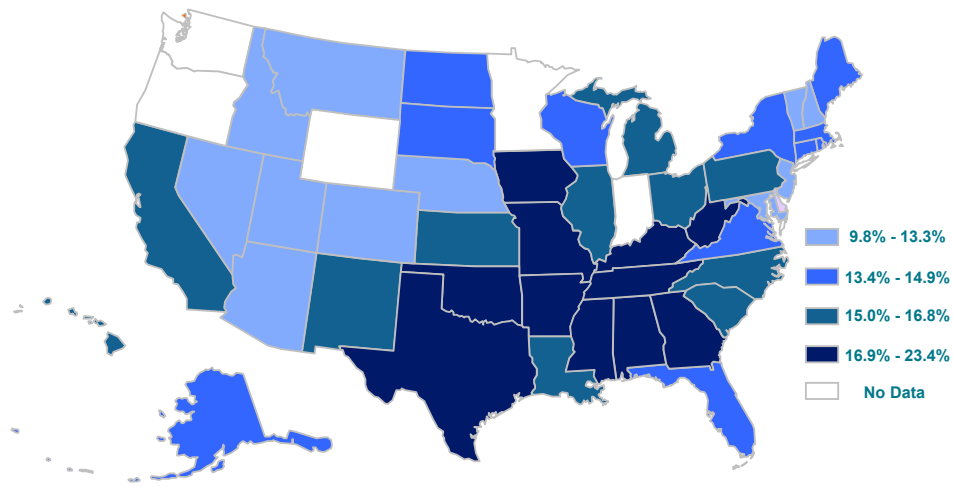
* \geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 44 states and 27 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 9.8% to 23.4%. The median across states was 15%. The range across cities was 7.7% to 25.0%. The median across cities was 15.4%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity*

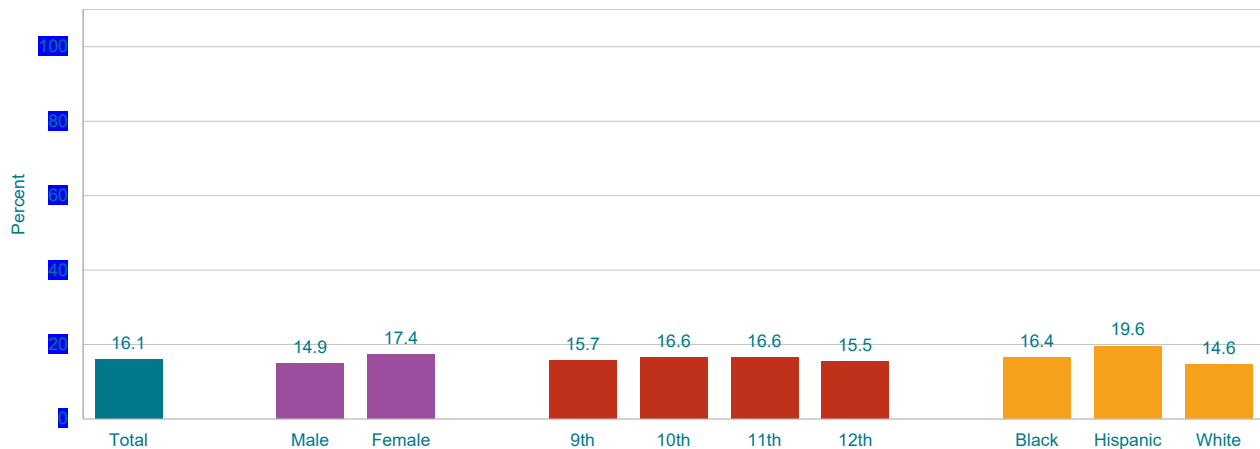


95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 9.8% to 23.4%. Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Utah, Vermont, range from 9.8% to 13.3%. Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 13.4% to 14.9%. California, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, range from 15.0% to 16.8%. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 16.9% to 23.4%. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



* ≥ 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.
 †F > M; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

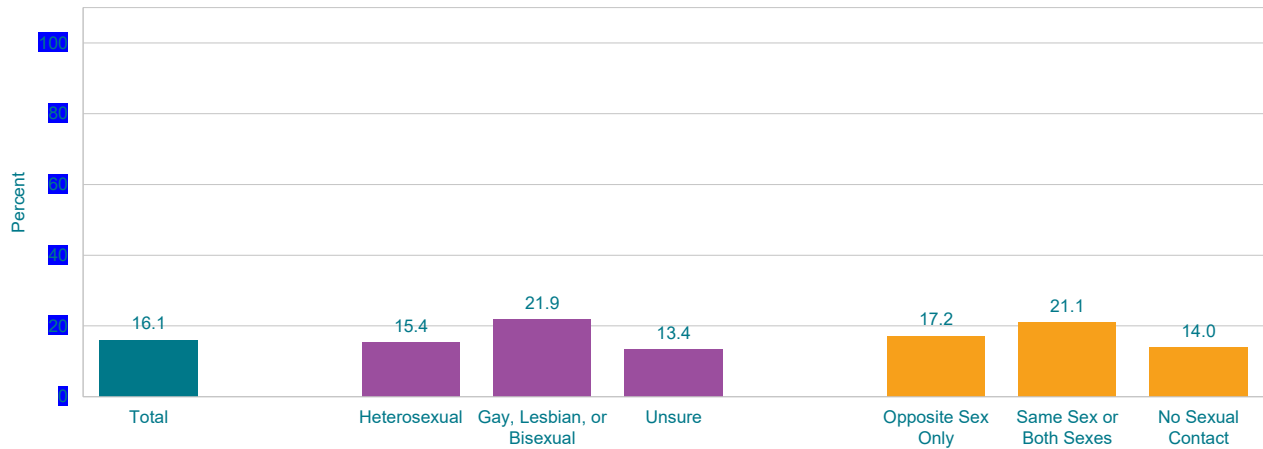
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of 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 all students is 16.1. The percentage for Male students is 14.9. The percentage for Female students is 17.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 15.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 15.5. The percentage for Black students is 16.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 19.6. The percentage for White students is 14.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



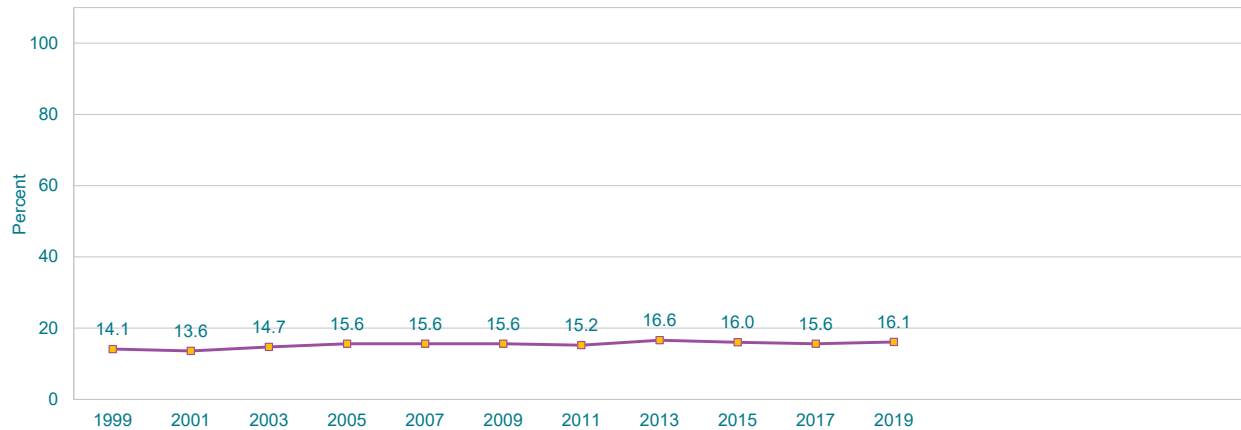
* \geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions. This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were Overweight (\geq 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 16.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 15.4. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 21.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 13.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 17.2. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 21.1. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 14.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 1999-2019†



* \geq 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.

†Increased 1999-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

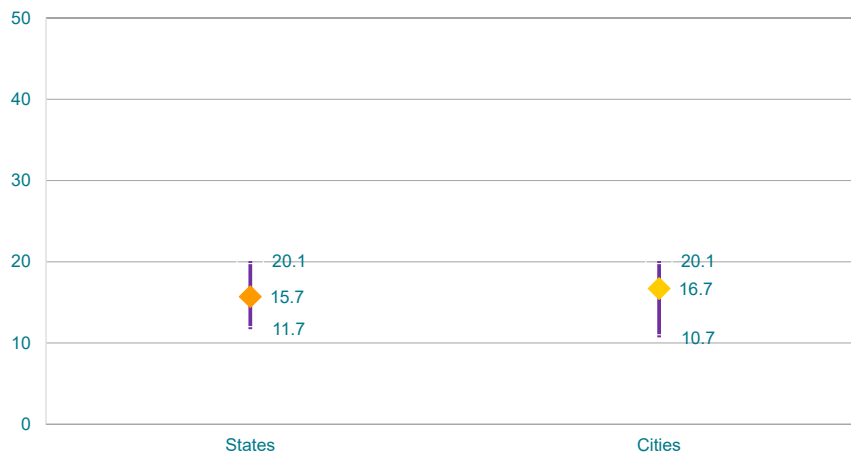
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2019 for high school students who were Overweight (\geq 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 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. The percentage for 2019 is 16.1.

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 1999 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* Across 44 States and 27 Cities, 2019



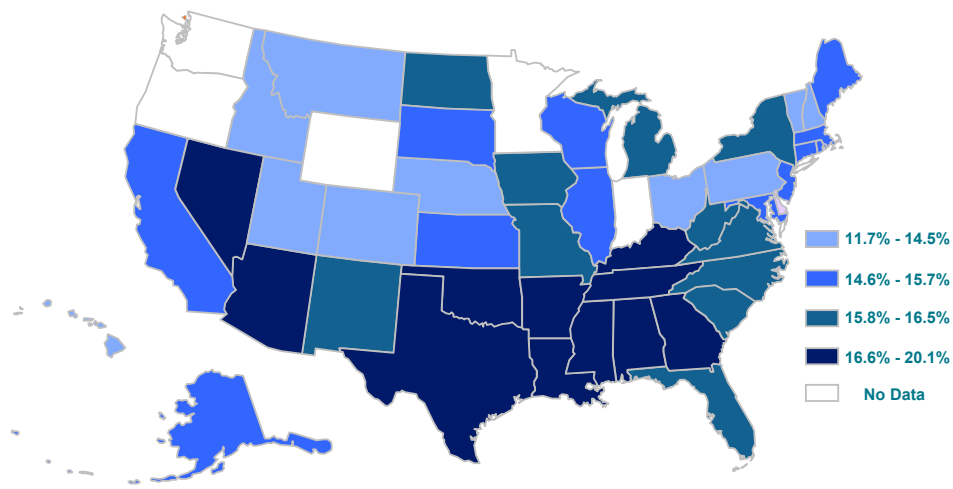
* \geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 44 states and 27 cities for high school students who were Overweight (\geq 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 range across states was 11.7% to 20.1%. The median across states was 15.7%. The range across cities was 10.7% to 20.1%. The median across cities was 16.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight*

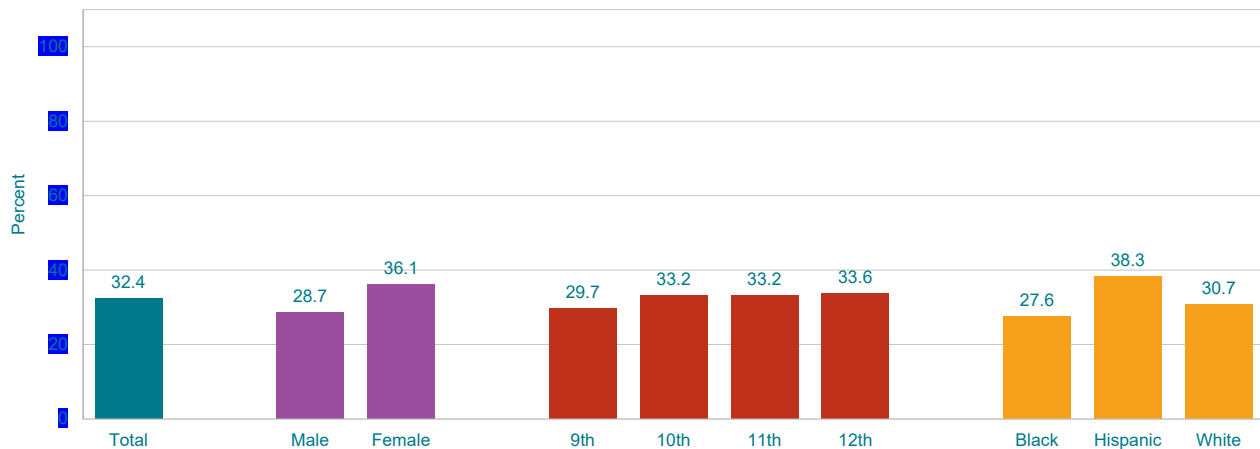


85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 11.7% to 20.1%. Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, range from 11.7% to 14.5%. Alaska, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin, range from 14.6% to 15.7%. Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 15.8% to 16.5%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, range from 16.6% to 20.1%. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



*F > M; 10th > 9th, 12th > 9th; H > B, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

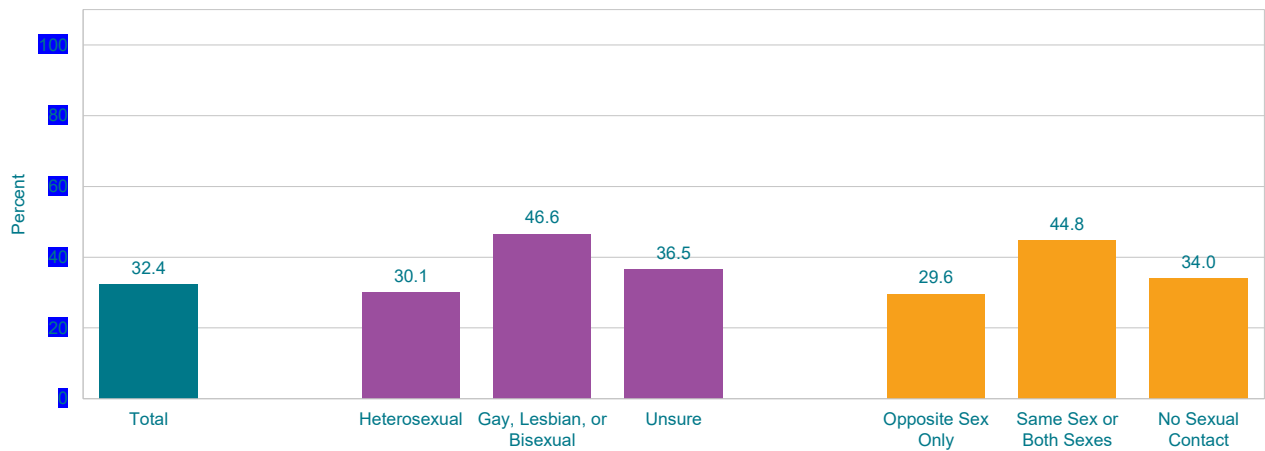
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 32.4. The percentage for Male students is 28.7. The percentage for Female students is 36.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 29.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 33.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 33.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 33.6. The percentage for Black students is 27.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 38.3. The percentage for White students is 30.7. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for White students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



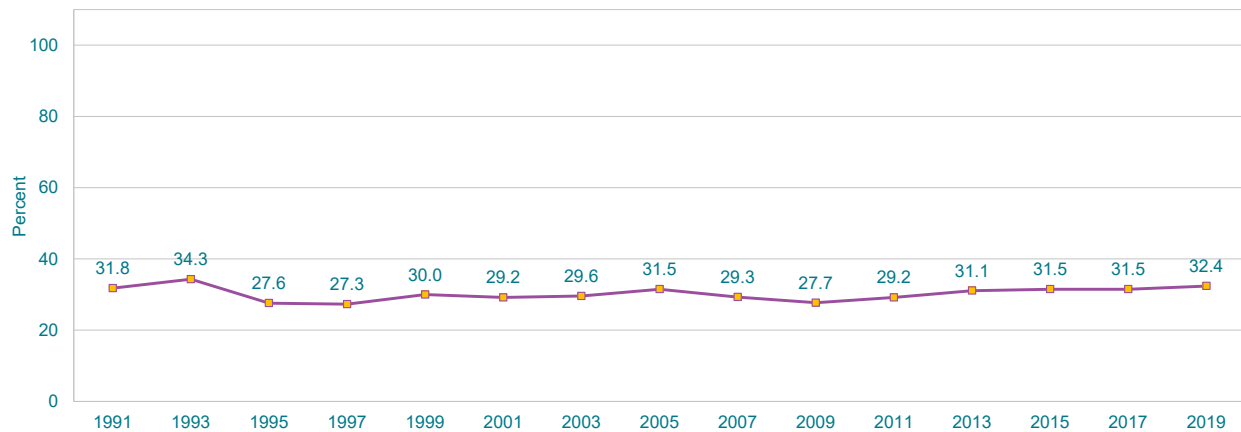
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 32.4. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 30.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 46.6. The percentage for Unsure students is 36.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 29.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 44.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 34.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, 1991-2019*



*Decreased, 1991-1995, increased, 1995-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

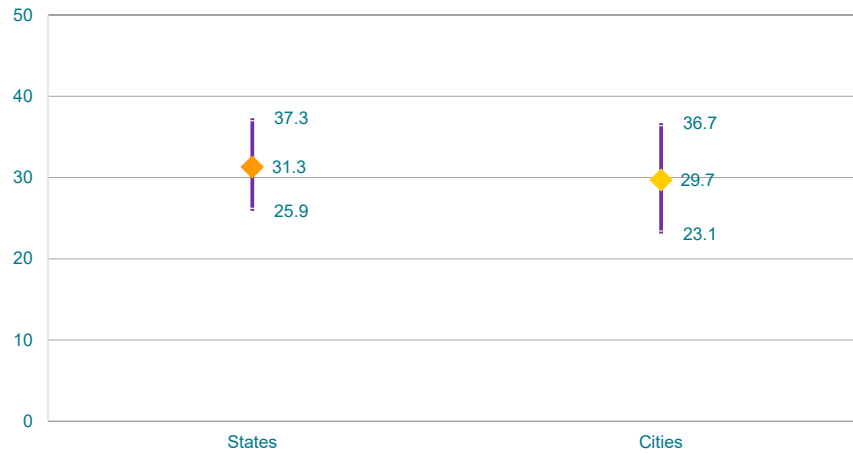
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 32.4.

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 1995 and increased from 1995 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, Across 30 States and 22 Cities, 2019

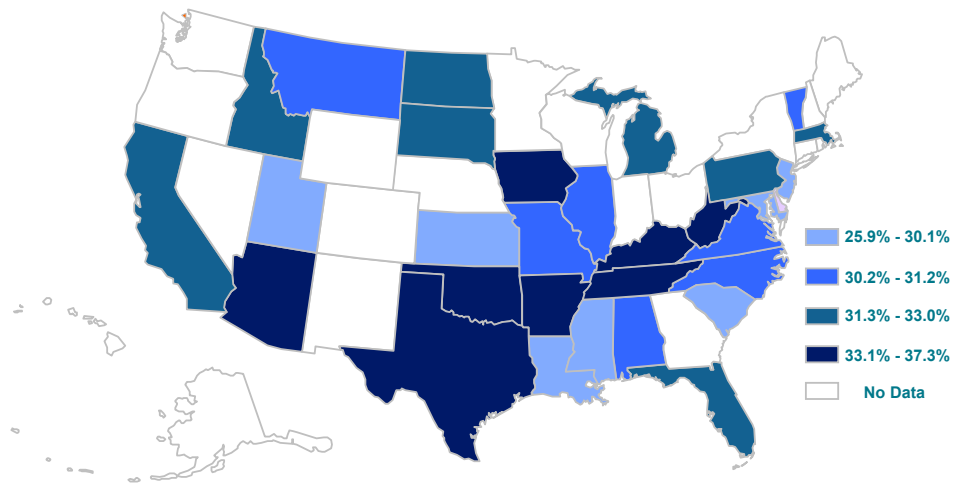


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 22 cities for high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

The range across states was 25.9% to 37.3%. The median across states was 31.3%. The range across cities was 23.1% to 36.7%. The median across cities was 29.7%.

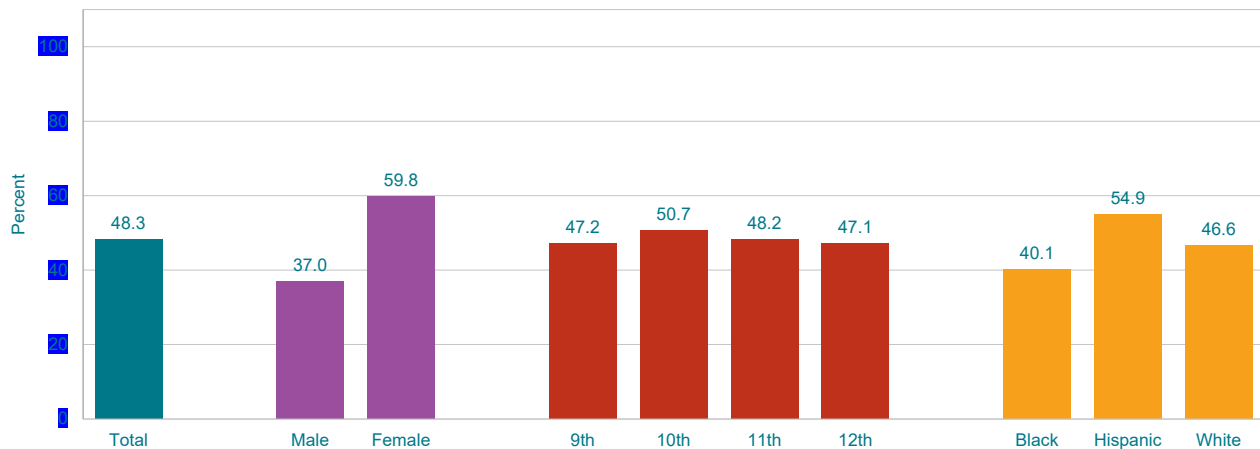
Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight



State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, 2019. The values range from 25.9% to 37.3%. Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Carolina, Utah, range from 25.9% to 30.1%. Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, range from 30.2% to 31.2%. California, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, range from 31.3% to 33.0%. Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 33.1% to 37.3%. Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Ohio, New York, Nevada, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Maine, Hawaii, Georgia, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



*F > M; H > B, H > W, W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

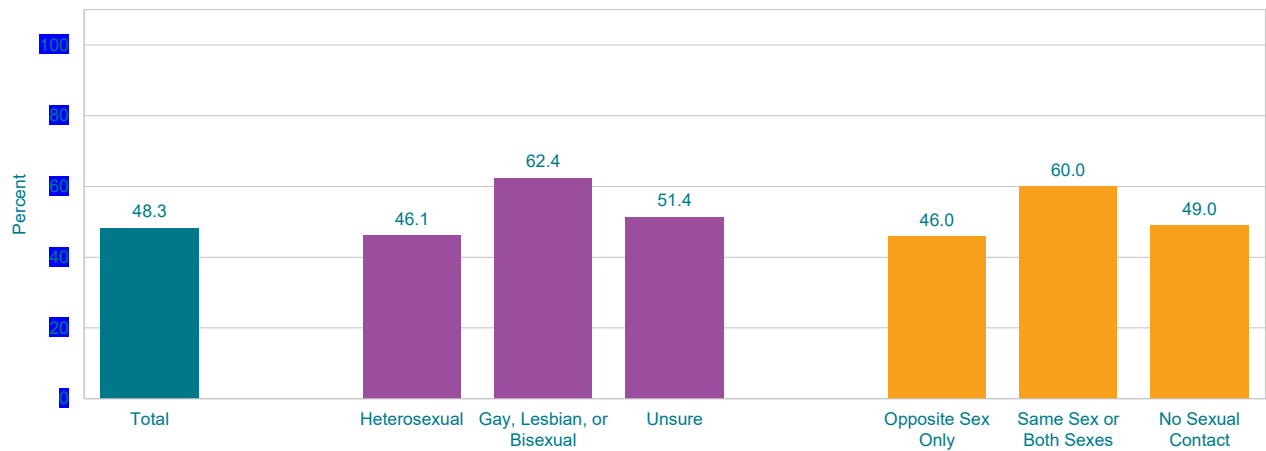
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 48.3. The percentage for Male students is 37.0. The percentage for Female students is 59.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 47.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 50.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 48.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 47.1. The percentage for Black students is 40.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 54.9. The percentage for White students is 46.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



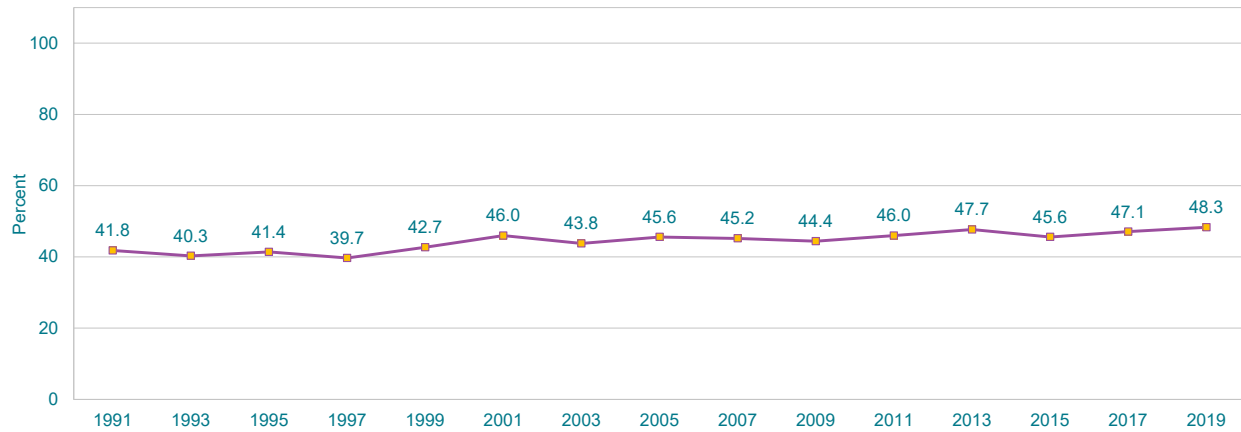
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 48.3. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 46.1. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 62.4. The percentage for Unsure students is 51.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 46.0. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 60.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 49.0. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, 1991-2019*



*Increased 1991-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

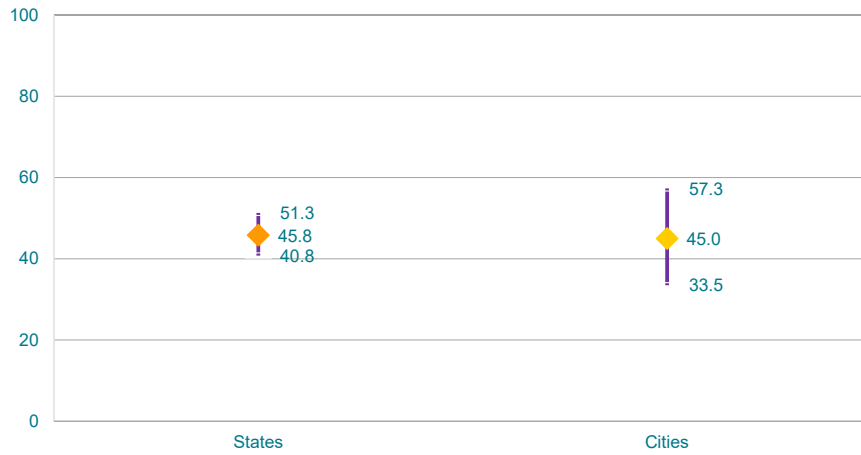
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 48.3.

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 1991 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, Across 27 States and 22 Cities, 2019

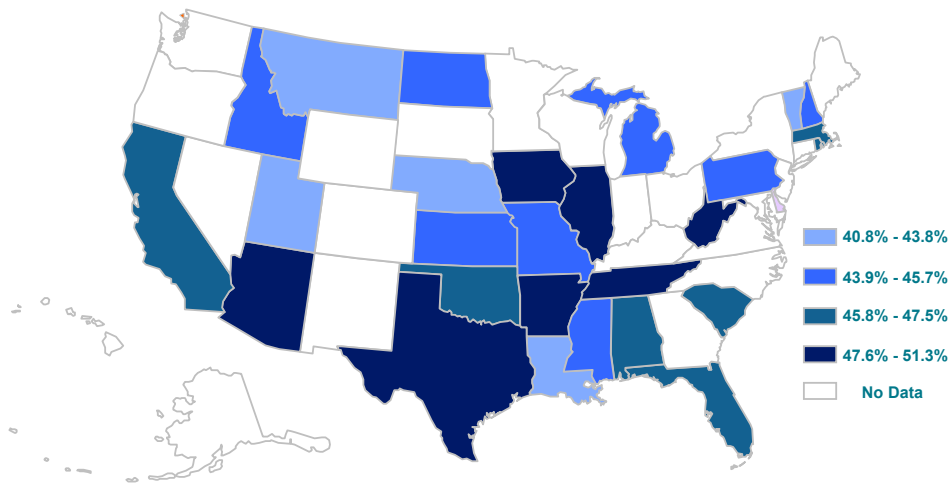


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 22 cities for high school students who were trying to lose weight.

The range across states was 40.8% to 51.3%. The median across states was 45.8%. The range across cities was 33.5% to 57.3%. The median across cities was 45%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight



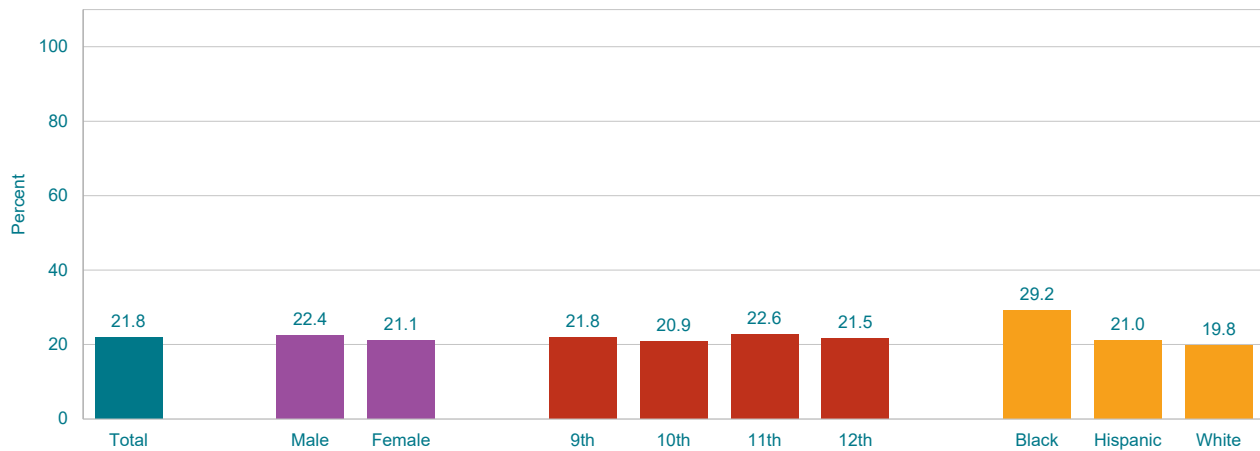
State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, 2019. The values range from 40.8% to 51.3%. Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, Vermont, range from 40.8% to 43.8%. Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, range from 43.9% to 45.7%. Alabama, California, Florida, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, range from 45.8% to 47.5%. Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 47.6% to 51.3%. Wisconsin, Virginia, South Dakota, Ohio, New York, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, North Carolina, Maine, Maryland, Kentucky, Hawaii, Georgia, Connecticut, Colorado, Alaska, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Other Health-Related Topics

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2019



*B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

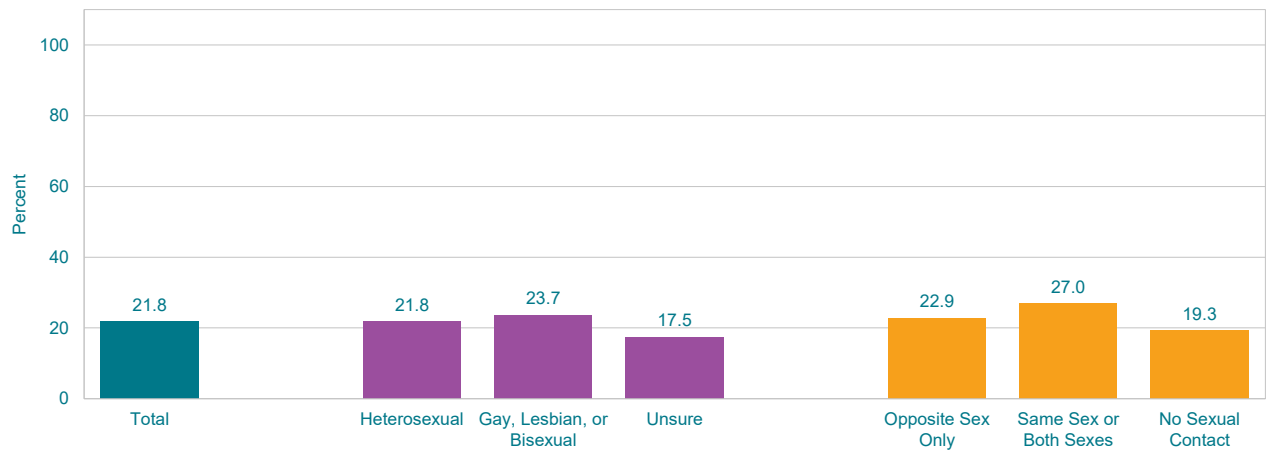
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 21.8. The percentage for Male students is 22.4. The percentage for Female students is 21.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 21.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 20.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 22.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 21.5. The percentage for Black students is 29.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 21.0. The percentage for White students is 19.8. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma, by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



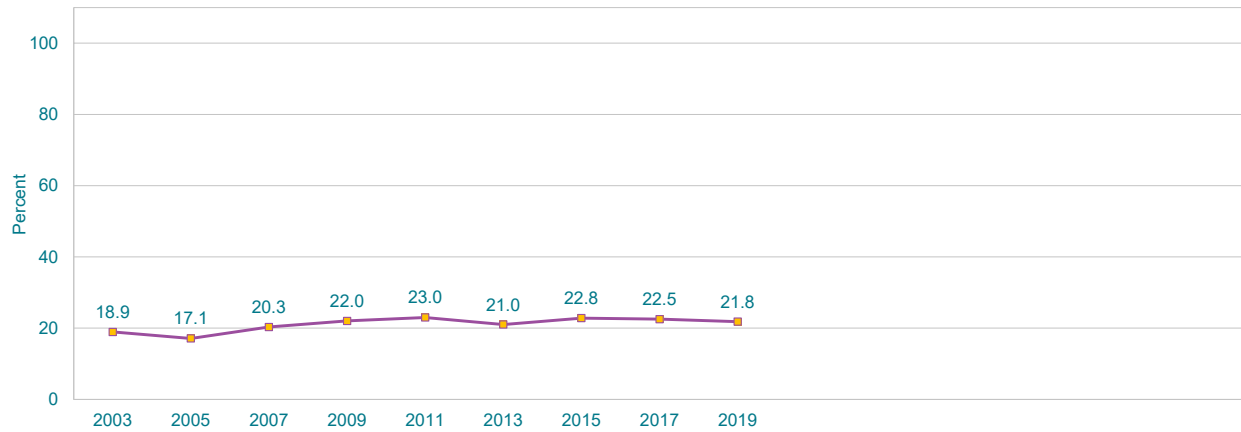
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 21.8. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 21.8. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 23.7. The percentage for Unsure students is 17.5. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 22.9. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 27.0. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 19.3. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma, 2003-2019*



*Increased 2003-2019, increased 2003-2009, no change 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).] This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2003 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 21.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2003 to 2019, increased from 2003 to 2009, and did not change from 2009 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma, Across 35 States and 24 Cities, 2019

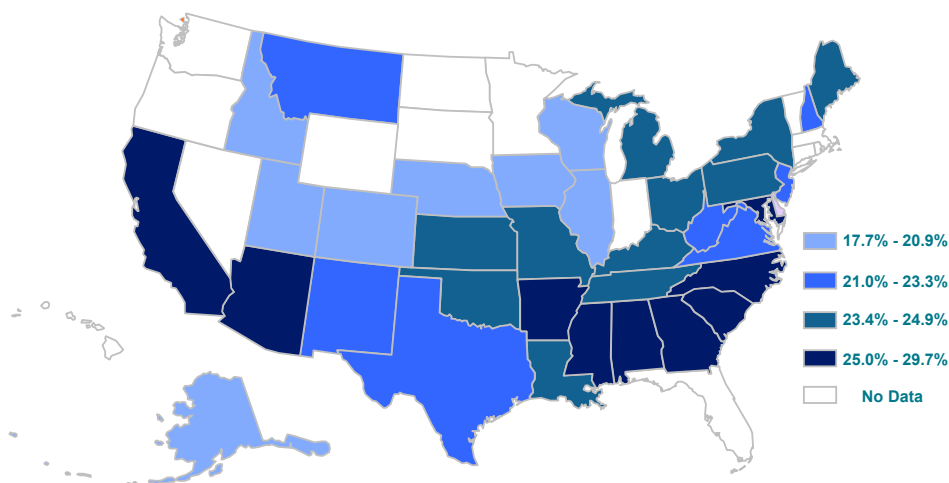


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 24 cities for high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma.

The range across states was 17.7% to 29.7%. The median across states was 23.4%. The range across cities was 18.1% to 30.8%. The median across cities was 24.1%.

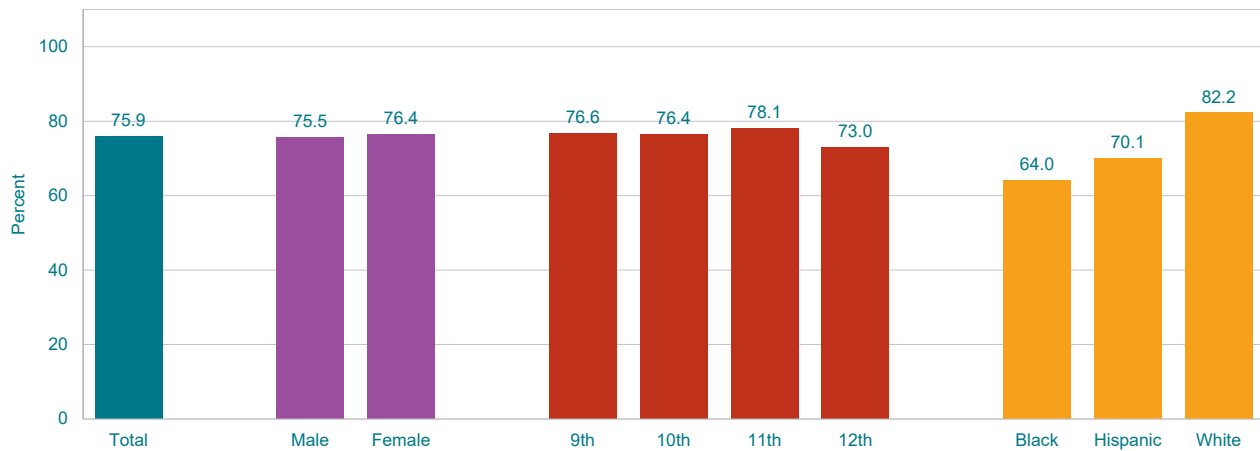
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Ever Been Told by a Doctor or Nurse That They Had Asthma



State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma, 2019. The values range from 17.7% to 29.7%. Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 17.7% to 20.9%. Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 21.0% to 23.3%. Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, range from 23.4% to 24.9%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, range from 25.0% to 29.7%. Vermont, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Nevada, North Dakota, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey
 †9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; H > B, W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

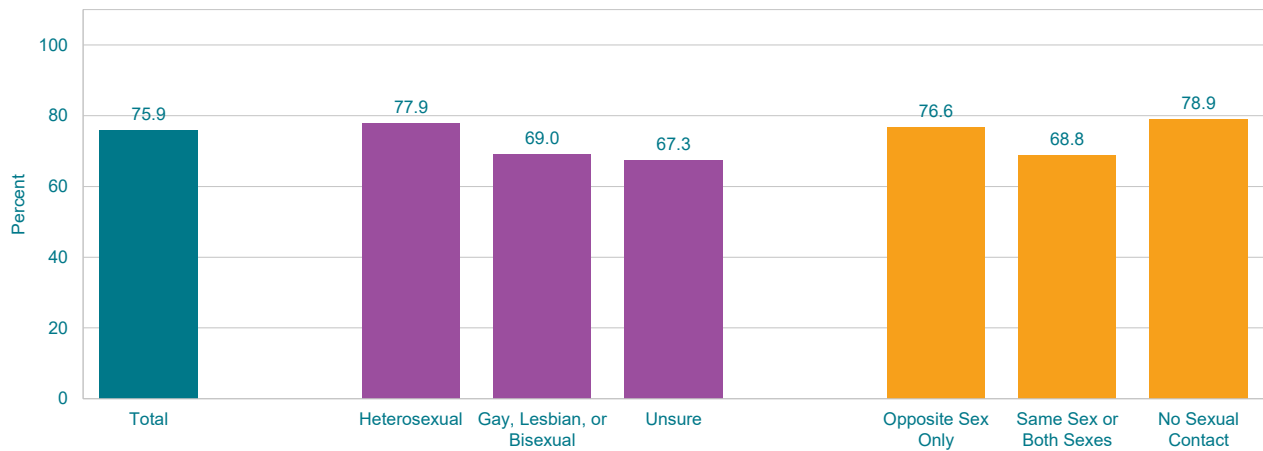
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 75.9. The percentage for Male students is 75.5. The percentage for Female students is 76.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 76.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 76.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 78.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 73.0. The percentage for Black students is 64.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 70.1. The percentage for White students is 82.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 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, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



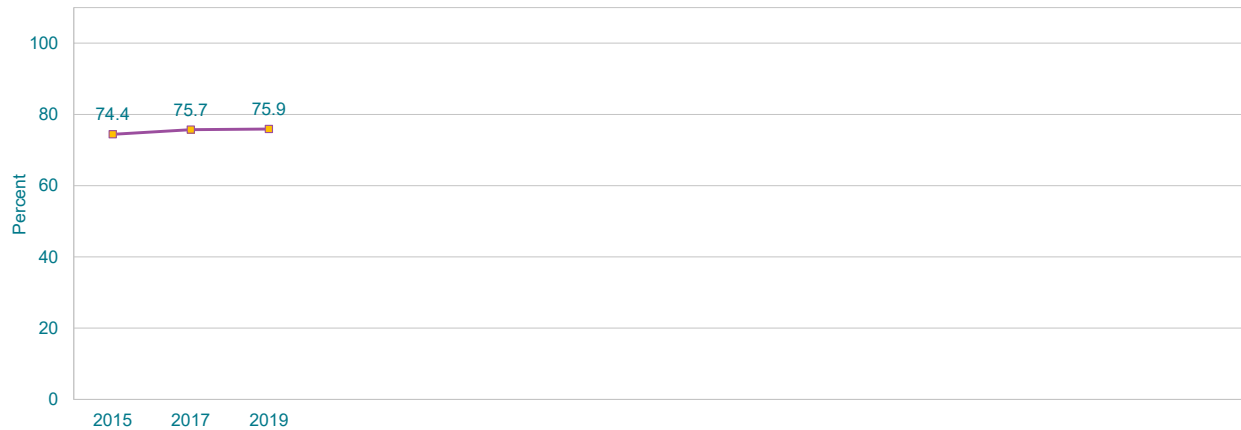
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 75.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 77.9. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 69.0. The percentage for Unsure students is 67.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 76.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 68.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 78.9. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* 2015-2019†



*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey
†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

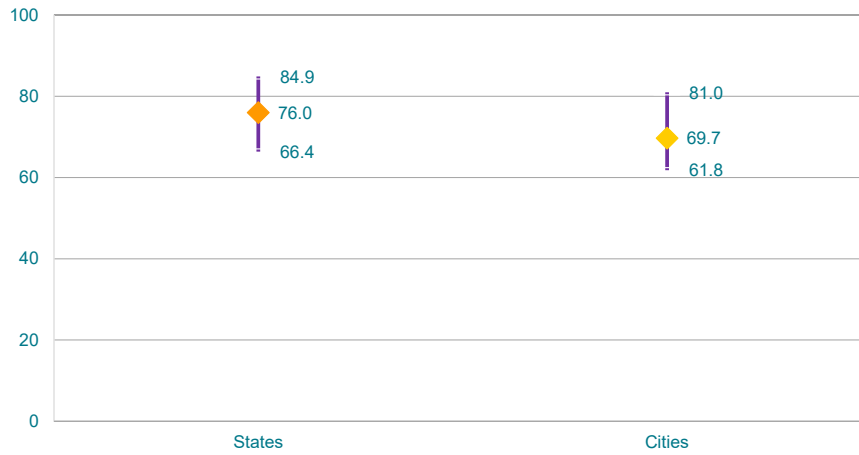
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 75.9.

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 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist,* Across 39 States and 24 Cities, 2019



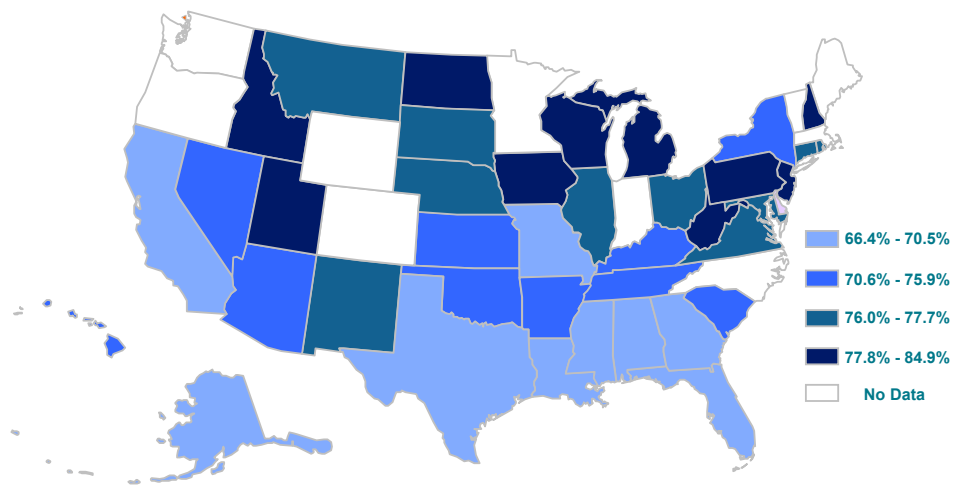
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 24 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 66.4% to 84.9%. The median across states was 76%. The range across cities was 61.8% to 81.0%. The median across cities was 69.7%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Dentist*

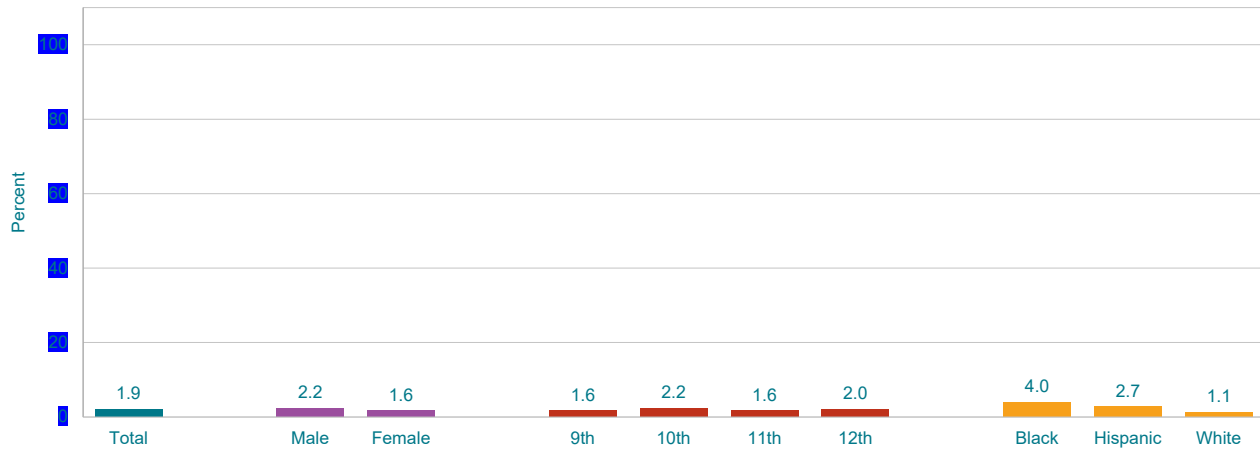


For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 66.4% to 84.9%. Alabama, Alaska, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas, range from 66.4% to 70.5%. Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 70.6% to 75.9%. Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 76.0% to 77.7%. Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 77.8% to 84.9%. Vermont, North Carolina, Maine, Massachusetts, Colorado, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work

†M > F; B > W, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.

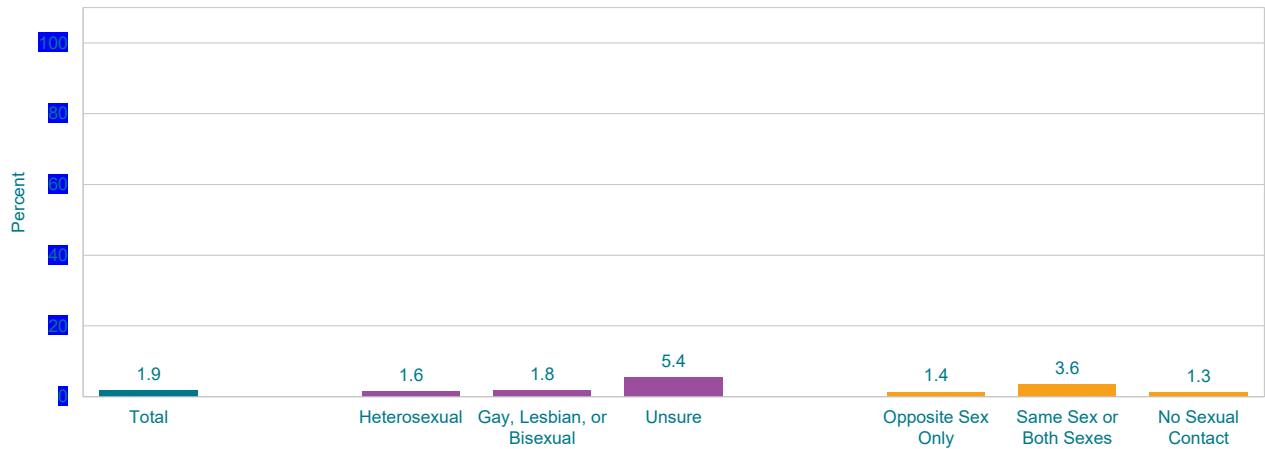
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 1.9. The percentage for Male students is 2.2. The percentage for Female students is 1.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.0. The percentage for Black students is 4.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.7. The percentage for White students is 1.1. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



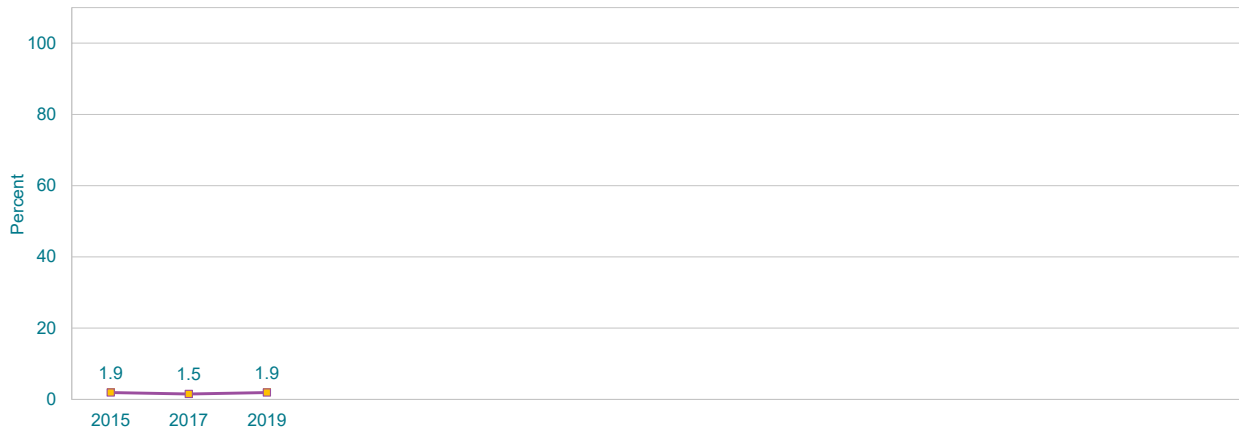
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 1.9. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 1.6. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 1.8. The percentage for Unsure students is 5.4. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 1.4. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 3.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.3. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist,* 2015-2019†



*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work

†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
This graph contains weighted results.

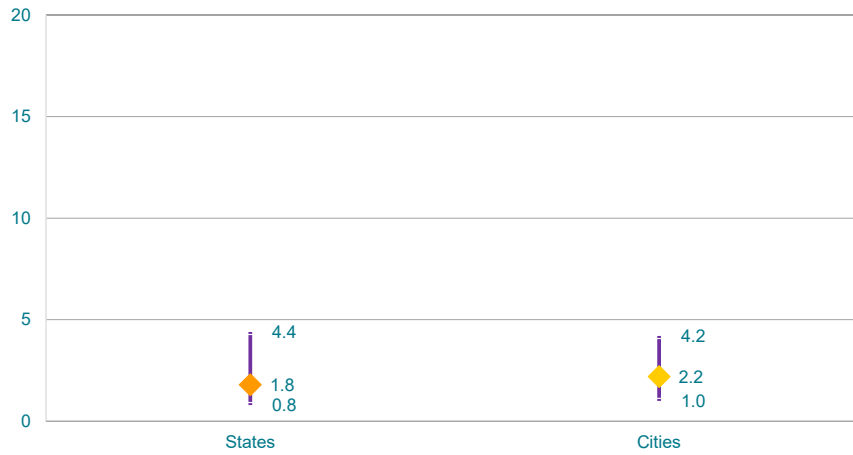
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 1.9.

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 2015 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist,* Across 39 States and 24 Cities, 2019



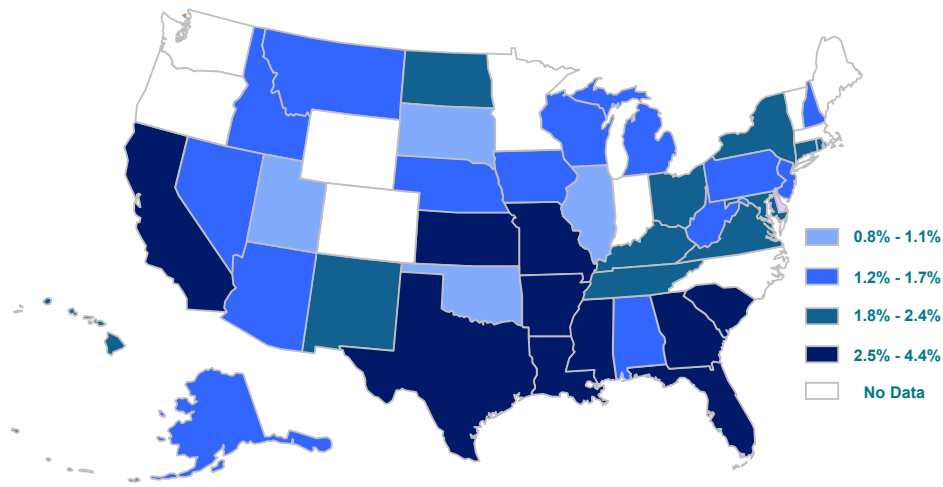
*For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 24 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 0.8% to 4.4%. The median across states was 1.8%. The range across cities was 1.0% to 4.2%. The median across cities was 2.2%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Never Saw a Dentist*

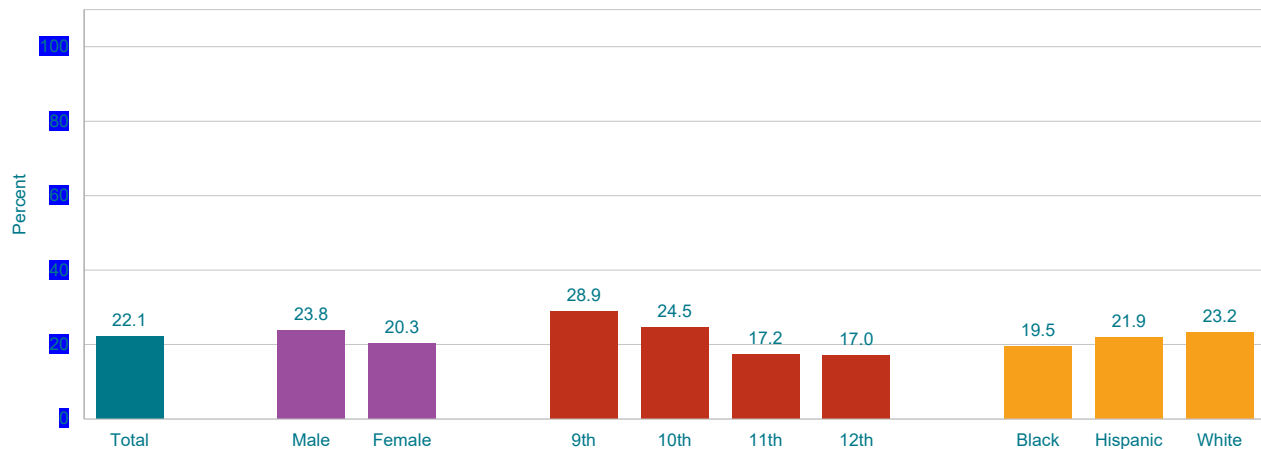


For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

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), 2019. The values range from 0.8% to 4.4%. Illinois, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, range from 0.8% to 1.1%. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 1.2% to 1.7%. Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 1.8% to 2.4%. Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas, range from 2.5% to 4.4%. Vermont, North Carolina, Maine, Massachusetts, Colorado, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*On an average school night

†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; W > B (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

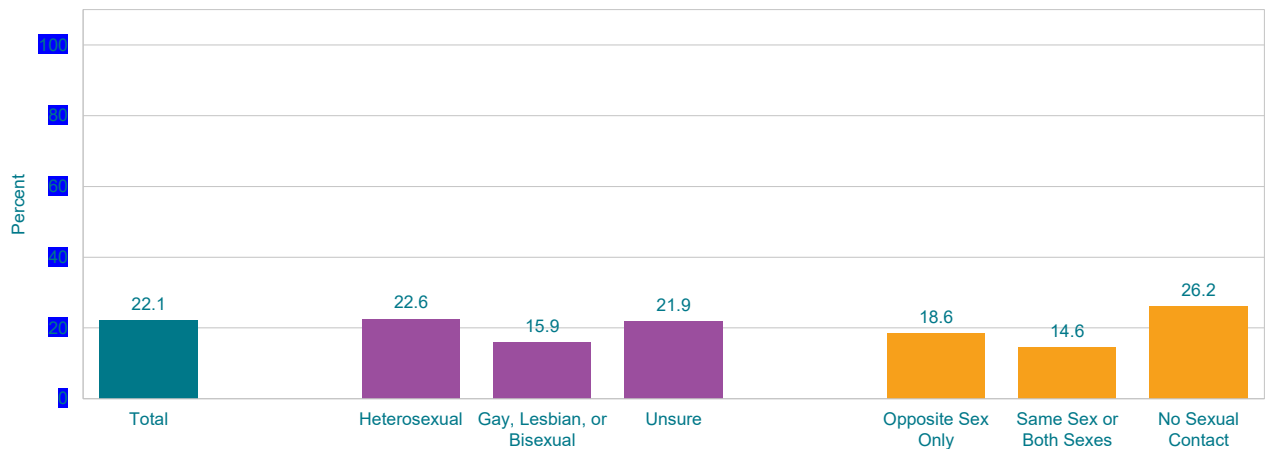
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 22.1. The percentage for Male students is 23.8. The percentage for Female students is 20.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 28.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 24.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 17.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 17.0. The percentage for Black students is 19.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 21.9. The percentage for White students is 23.2. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



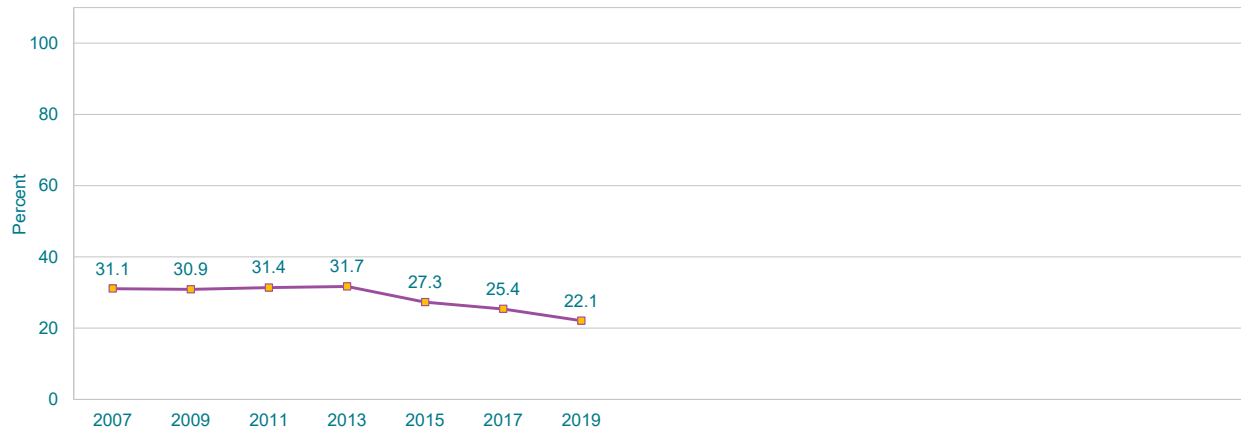
*On an average school night
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 22.1. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 22.6. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 15.9. The percentage for Unsure students is 21.9. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 18.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 14.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 26.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* 2007-2019†



*On an average school night

†Decreased 2007-2019, no change 2007-2013, decreased 2013-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
This graph contains weighted results.

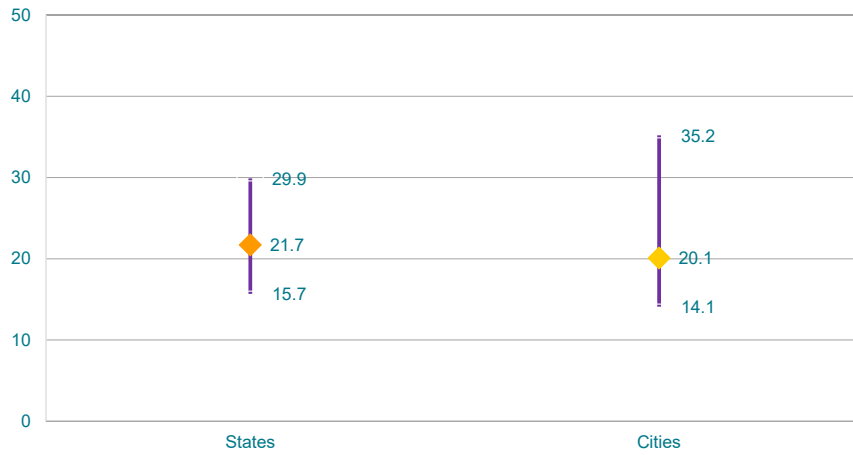
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2007-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 22.1.

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 2019, did not change from 2007 to 2013, and decreased from 2013 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep,* Across 41 States and 27 Cities, 2019



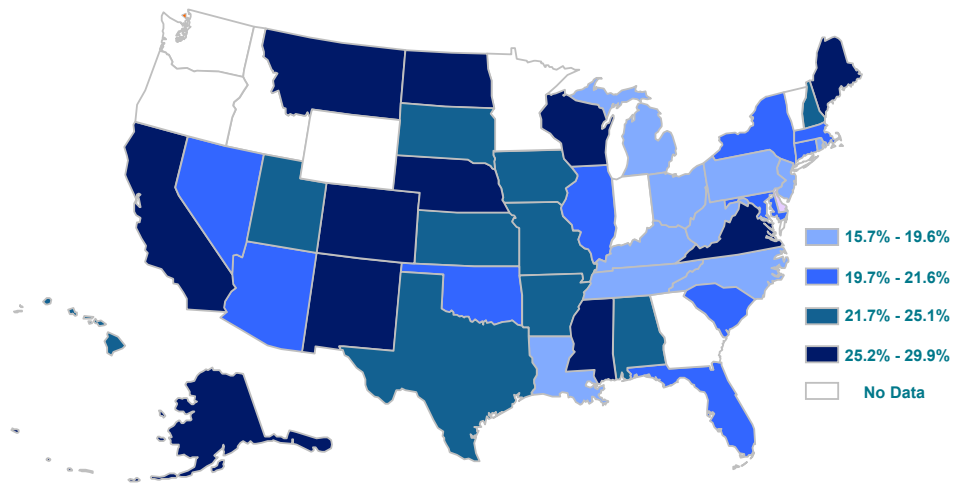
*On an average school night

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

These are results from the state and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019. This slide shows the range and median percentages of 41 states and 27 cities for high school students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night).

The range across states was 15.7% to 29.9%. The median across states was 21.7%. The range across cities was 14.1% to 35.2%. The median across cities was 20.1%.

Percentage of High School Students Who Got 8 or More Hours of Sleep*

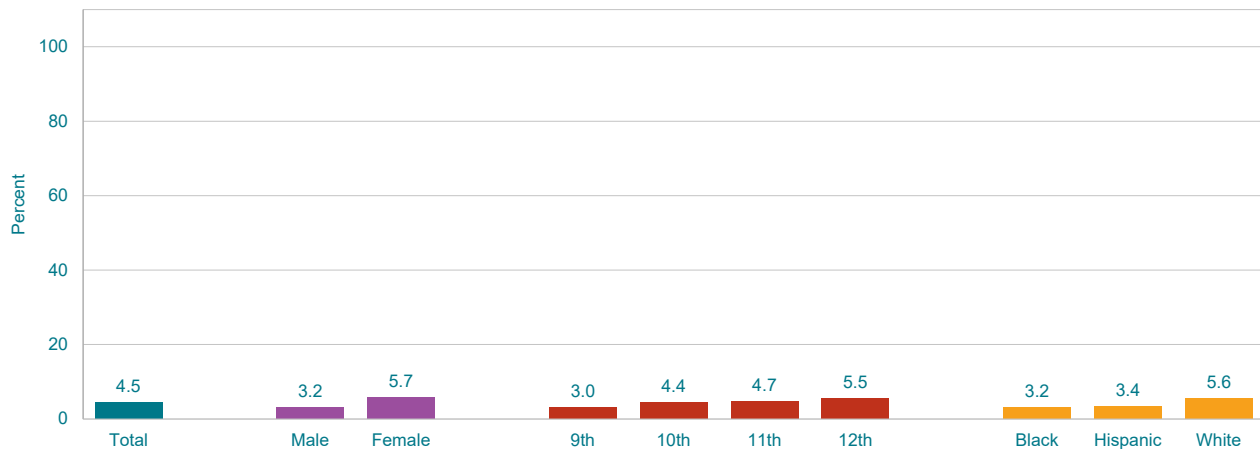


On an average school night

State Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2019

This slide shows the percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night), 2019. The values range from 15.7% to 29.9%. Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 15.7% to 19.6%. Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 19.7% to 21.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, range from 21.7% to 25.1%. Alaska, California, Colorado, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 25.2% to 29.9%. Vermont, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. Delaware and Indiana did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming did not participate.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an Indoor Tanning Device,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*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
 †F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
 All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
 This graph contains weighted results.

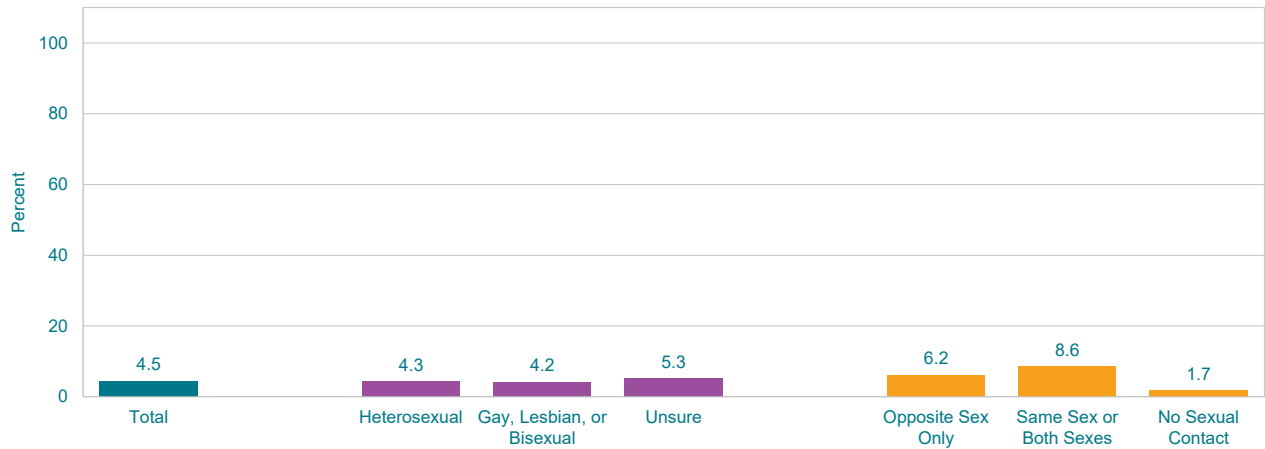
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 4.5. The percentage for Male students is 3.2. The percentage for Female students is 5.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 4.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for Black students is 3.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.4. The percentage for White students is 5.6. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an Indoor Tanning Device,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



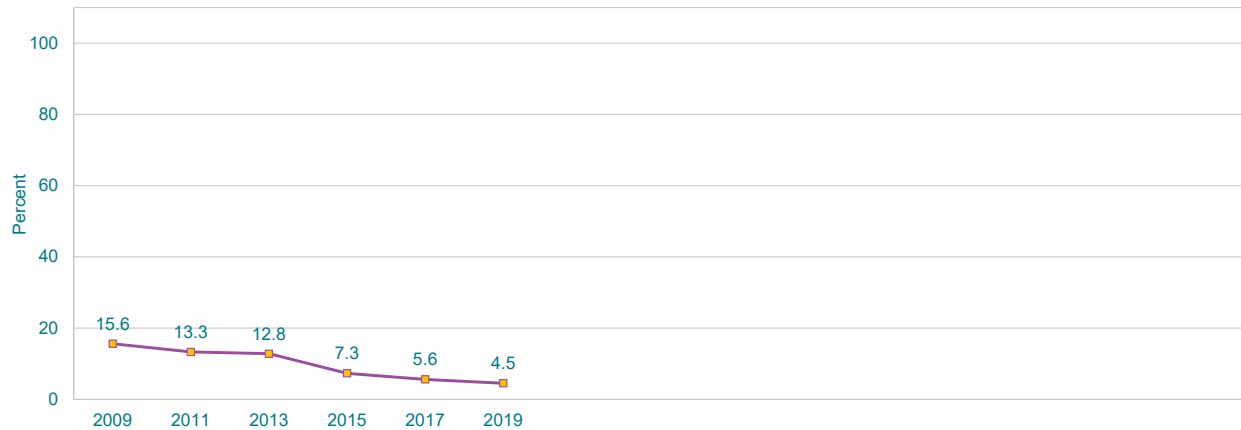
*Such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 4.5. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 4.3. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 4.2. The percentage for Unsure students is 5.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 6.2. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 8.6. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 1.7. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used an Indoor Tanning Device,* 2009-2019†



*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

†Decreased 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

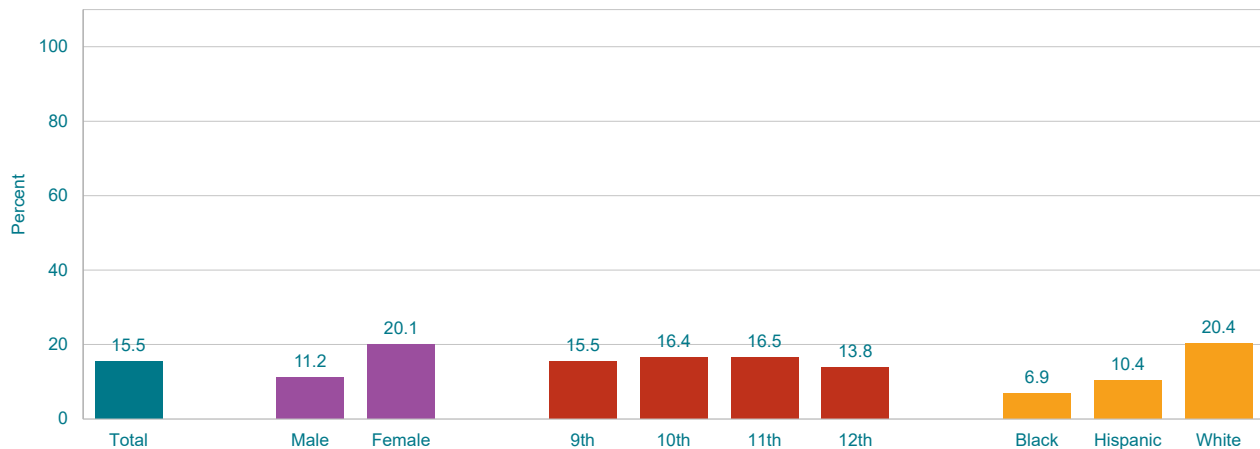
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2009-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2009 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 4.5.

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 2009 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Wear Sunscreen,* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2019



*With an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day

†F > M; 10th > 12th; W > B, W > H (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

This graph contains weighted results.

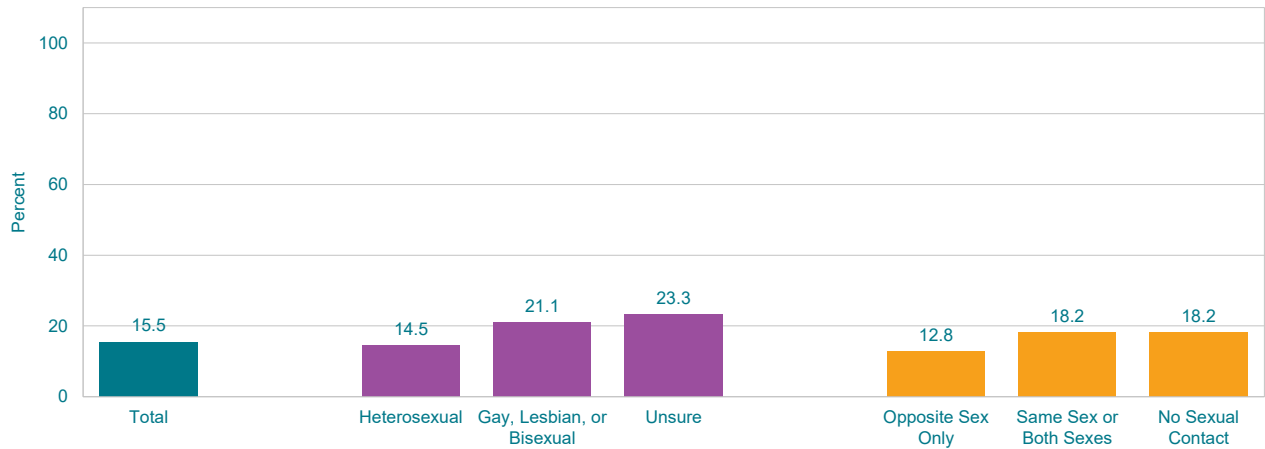
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen (with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day).

The percentage for all students is 15.5. The percentage for Male students is 11.2. The percentage for Female students is 20.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 15.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.8. The percentage for Black students is 6.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.4. The percentage for White students is 20.4. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. 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 White students is higher than for Black students. The prevalence for White students is higher than for Hispanic students. (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Wear Sunscreen,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



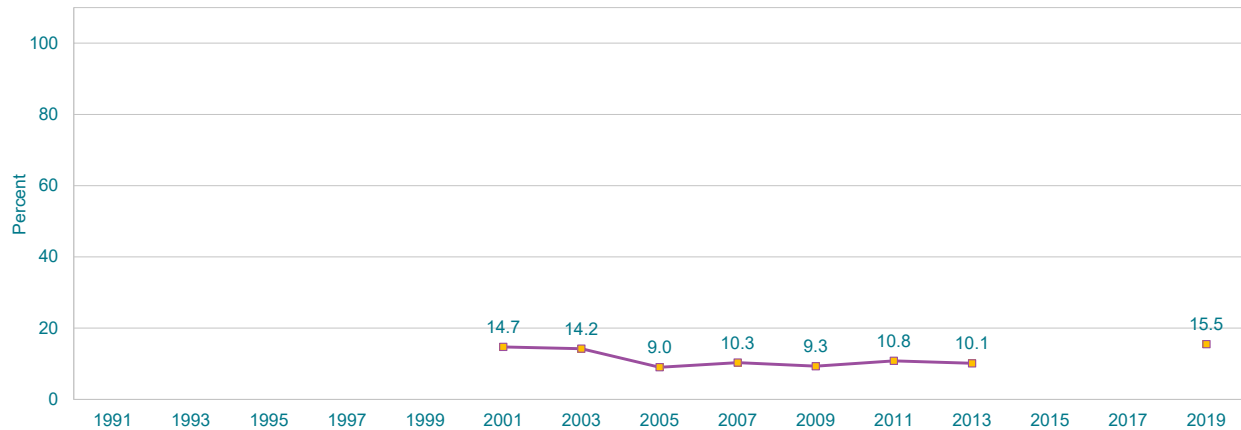
*With an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

Data for this slide are from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. This slide shows the percentage of high school students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen (with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day).

The percentage for all students is 15.5. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 14.5. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 21.1. The percentage for Unsure students is 23.3. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 12.8. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 18.2. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 18.2. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Wear Sunscreen,* 1991-2019†



*With an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day

†Decreased 2001-2009, increased 2009-2019 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

This graph contains weighted results.

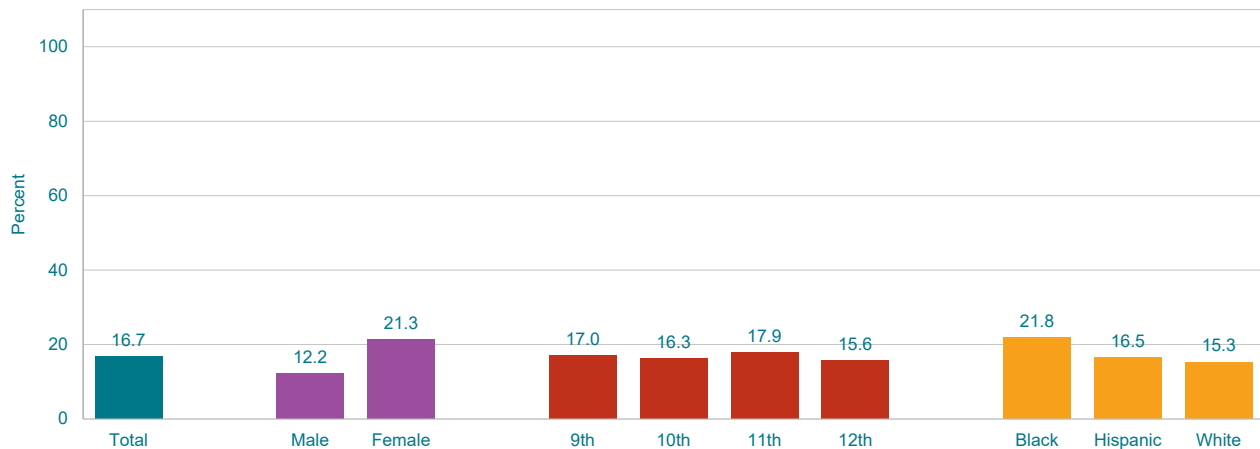
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991-2019. This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2019 for high school students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen (with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day).

The percentage for 2001 is 14.7. The percentage for 2003 is 14.2. The percentage for 2005 is 9.0. The percentage for 2007 is 10.3. The percentage for 2009 is 9.3. The percentage for 2011 is 10.8. The percentage for 2013 is 10.1. The percentage for 2019 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 2001 to 2009 and increased from 2009 to 2019. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have to Avoid Some Foods Because Eating the Food Could Cause an Allergic Reaction,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2019



*Such as skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing

†F > M; B > H, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

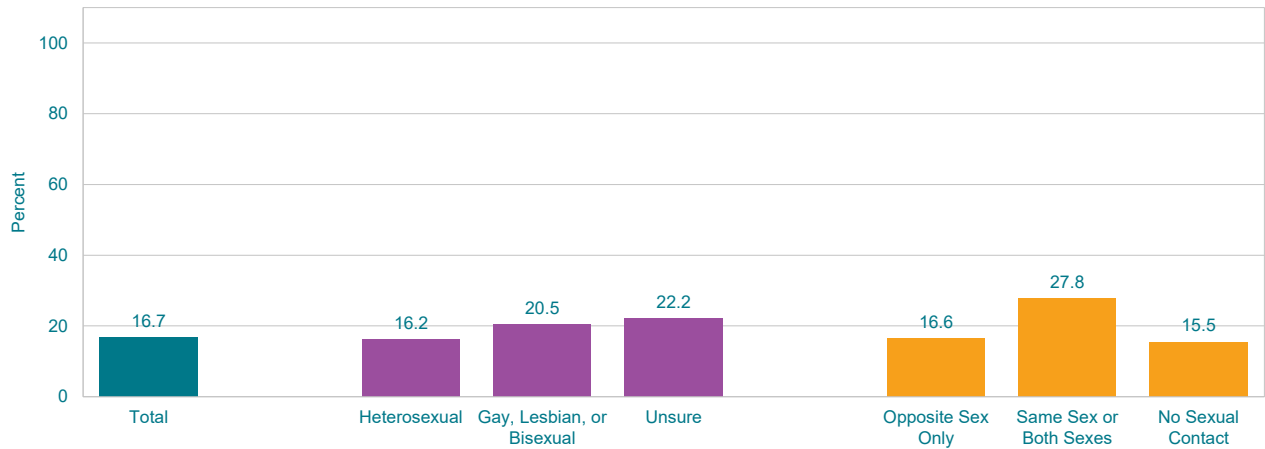
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 16.7. The percentage for Male students is 12.2. The percentage for Female students is 21.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 17.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 17.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 15.6. The percentage for Black students is 21.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.5. The percentage for White students is 15.3. All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.

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

Percentage of High School Students Who Have to Avoid Some Foods Because Eating the Food Could Cause an Allergic Reaction,* by Sexual Identity and Sex of Sexual Contacts, 2019



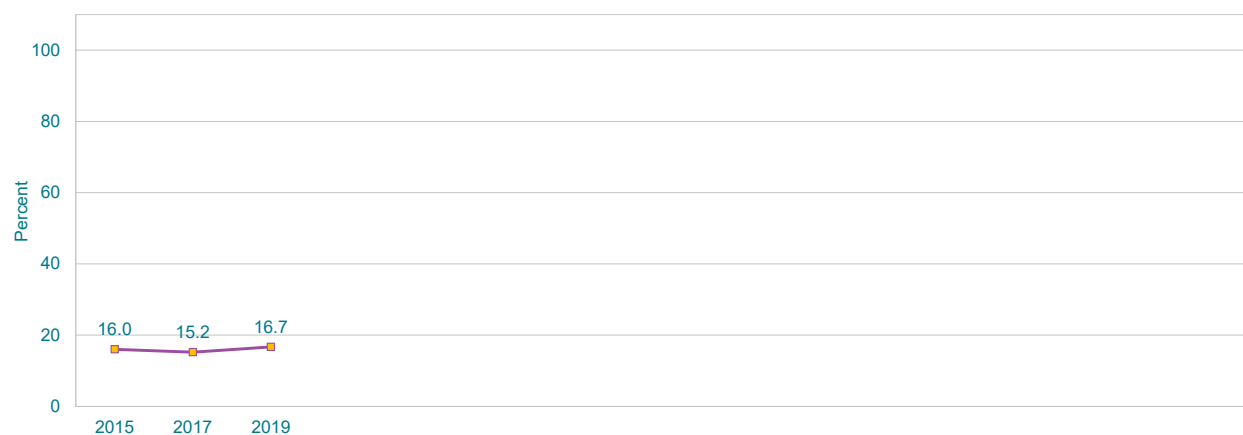
*Such as skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing
This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

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 16.7. The percentage for Heterosexual students is 16.2. The percentage for Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual students is 20.5. The percentage for Unsure students is 22.2. The percentage for Opposite Sex Only students is 16.6. The percentage for Same Sex or Both Sexes students is 27.8. The percentage for No Sexual Contact students is 15.5. This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Have to Avoid Some Foods Because Eating the Food Could Cause an Allergic Reaction,* 2015-2019†



*Such as skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing

†No change 2015-2019 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

This graph contains weighted results.

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019

These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2015-2019. This slide shows percentages from 2015 through 2019 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. The percentage for 2019 is 16.7.

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 2019. This graph contains weighted results.