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### Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2005



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## Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2005

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### Abstract

**Problem:** Priority health-risk behaviors, which contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among youth and adults, often are established during childhood and adolescence, extend into adulthood, are interrelated, and are preventable.

**Reporting Period Covered:** October 2004–January 2006.

**Description of the System:** The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults, including behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections; unhealthy dietary behaviors; and physical inactivity. In addition, the YRBSS monitors general health status and the prevalence of overweight and asthma. YRBSS includes a national school-based survey conducted by CDC and state and local school-based surveys conducted by state and local education and health agencies. This report summarizes results from the national survey, 40 state surveys, and 21 local surveys conducted among students in grades 9–12 during October 2004–January 2006.

**Results:** In the United States, 71% of all deaths among persons aged 10–24 years result from four causes: motor-vehicle crashes, other unintentional injuries, homicide, and suicide. Results from the 2005 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) indicated that, during the 30 days preceding the survey, many high school students engaged in behaviors that increased their likelihood of death from these four causes: 9.9% had driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol; 18.5% had carried a weapon; 43.3% had drunk alcohol; and 20.2% had used marijuana. In addition, during the 12 months preceding the survey, 35.9% of high school students had been in a physical fight and 8.4% had attempted suicide. Substantial morbidity and social problems among youth also result from unintended pregnancies and STDs, including HIV infection. During 2005, a total of 46.8% of high school students had ever had sexual intercourse; 37.2% of sexually active high school students had not used a condom at last sexual intercourse; and 2.1% had ever injected an illegal drug. Among adults aged  $\geq 25$  years, 61% of all deaths result from two causes: cardiovascular disease and cancer. Results from the 2005 national YRBS indicated that risk behaviors associated with these two causes of death were initiated during adolescence. During 2005, a total of 23.0% of high school students had smoked cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey; 79.9% had not eaten  $\geq 5$  times/day of fruits and vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey; 67.0% did not attend physical education classes daily; and 13.1% were overweight.

**Interpretation:** Since 1991, the prevalence of many health-risk behaviors among high school students nationwide has decreased. However, many high school students continue to engage in behaviors that place them at risk for the leading causes of mortality and morbidity. The prevalence of many health-risk behaviors varies across cities and states.

**Public Health Action:** YRBS data are used to measure progress toward achieving 15 national health objectives for Healthy People 2010 and three of the 10 leading health indicators, to assess trends in priority health-risk behaviors among high school students, and to evaluate the impact of broad school and community interventions

at the national, state, and local levels. More effective school health programs and other policy and programmatic interventions are needed to reduce risk and improve health outcomes among youth.

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## Introduction

In the United States, 71% of all deaths among youth and young adults aged 10–24 years result from four causes: motor-vehicle crashes (31%), other unintentional injuries (14%), homicide (15%), and suicide (11%) (1). Substantial morbidity and social problems also result from the approximately 831,000 pregnancies among women aged 15–19 years (2), the estimated 9.1 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among persons aged 15–24 years (3), and the estimated 4,842 cases of HIV/AIDS among persons aged 15–24 years (4) that occur annually. Among adults aged  $\geq 25$  years, 61% of all deaths in the United States result from cardiovascular diseases (38%) and cancer (23%) (1). These leading causes of morbidity and mortality among youth and adults in the United States are related to six categories of priority health-risk behaviors: behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and STDs, including HIV infection; unhealthy dietary behaviors; and physical inactivity. These behaviors frequently are inter-related and often are established during childhood and adolescence and extend into adulthood.

To monitor priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults in each of these six categories and general health status, overweight, and asthma, CDC developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) (5). YRBSS includes national, state, and local school-based surveys of students in grades 9–12. National, state, and local surveys have been conducted biennially since 1991 (Box).

This report summarizes results from the 2005 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) and trends during 1991–2005 in selected risk behaviors. Data from the 40 state and 21 local surveys with weighted data for the 2005 YRBSS cycle also are included (Figure 1). Data from the remaining four state and two local surveys with unweighted data are not in-

cluded in this report. The national survey, 36 weighted state surveys, and 20 weighted local surveys were conducted during spring 2005. One of the weighted state surveys was conducted during fall 2004, and three of the weighted state surveys and one of the weighted local surveys were conducted during fall 2005.

## Methods

### Sampling

#### National Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The sampling frame for the 2005 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) consisted of all public and private schools with students in at least one of grades 9–12 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The sampling frame was obtained from the Quality Education Data (QED), Inc., database (6). The QED database includes information on both public and private schools and the most recent data from the Common Core of Data from the National Center for Education Statistics (7). A three-stage cluster sample design produced a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12 who attend public and private schools. The first-stage sampling frame consisted of 1,261 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of counties, subareas of large counties, or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. The 1,261 PSUs were categorized into 16 strata according to their metropolitan statistical area (MSA) status (i.e., urbanicity) and the percentages of black\* and Hispanic† students in the PSUs. From the 1,261 PSUs, 57 were selected with probability proportional to overall school enrollment size for the PSU.

In the second stage of sampling, 203 schools with any of grades 9–12 were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting, in each chosen school and in each of grades 9–12, one or two classrooms from either a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) or a required period (e.g., homeroom or second period). All students in selected classes were eligible to participate. Schools, classes, and students that refused to participate were not replaced.

To enable a separate analysis of data for black and Hispanic students, three strategies were used to oversample these students: 1) larger sampling rates were used to select PSUs that are in high-black and high-Hispanic strata; 2) a modified measure of size was used that increased the probability of selecting schools with a disproportionately high minority en-

**BOX. State and local surveys conducted as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System — United States, 1991–2005**

Survey year	No. of state surveys	No. of local surveys
1991	26	11
1993	40	14
1995	39	17
1997	38	17
1999	41	17
2001	37	19
2003	43	22
2005	44	23

\* Black students refers to black or African-American, non-Hispanic students.

† Hispanic students refers to Hispanic or Latino students of any race.

rollment; and 3) two classes per grade, rather than one, were selected in schools with a high minority enrollment.

A weight based on student sex, race/ethnicity, and grade level was applied to each record to adjust for school and student nonresponse and oversampling of black and Hispanic students. The overall weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students equals the total sample size, and the weighted proportions of students in each grade match the national population proportions.

For the 2005 national YRBS, 13,953 questionnaires were completed in 159 schools. The school response rate was 78%, and the student response rate was 86%. The school response rate multiplied by the student response rate produced an overall response rate of 67% (Table 1). CDC's Institutional Review Board granted clearance for the national YRBS. Additional information about the national YRBS is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbs>.

### State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys

In 2005, each state and local school-based survey employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce a representative sample of public school students in grades 9–12 in their jurisdiction. In the first sampling stage, schools with any of grades 9–12 were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size in 38 states and five cities; all schools with any of grades 9–12 were selected in two states and 16 cities. In the second sampling stage, intact classes from either a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) or a required period (e.g., homeroom or second period) were selected randomly, and all students in selected classes were eligible to participate in 39 states and 21 cities; all students in selected schools were selected to participate in one state. State and local surveys that had a scientifically selected sample of students, appropriate documentation, and an overall response rate  $\geq 60\%$  were weighted. A weight was applied to each record to adjust for student nonresponse and the distribution of students by grade, sex, and race/ethnicity in each jurisdiction. Therefore, weighted estimates are representative of all students in grades 9–12 attending public schools in each jurisdiction.

In 2005, a total of 40 state and 21 local surveys had weighted data, and the student sample sizes ranged from 942 to 9,708 (Table 1). School response rates ranged from 72% to 100%; student response rates ranged from 61% to 93%; and overall response rates ranged from 60% to 85%. Additional information about state and local YRBSs is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbs>.

### Data Collection Procedures and Questionnaire

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

The core questionnaire contained 87 questions. States and cities could add or delete questions from the core questionnaire. For the 2005 national YRBS, 11 questions were added to the core questionnaire. Skip patterns were not included in any YRBS questionnaire to protect student privacy by ensuring all students took about the same amount of time to complete the survey. For state and local surveys, only data from core questions are presented in this report. Information about the reliability of the core questionnaire is published elsewhere (8).

### Data Processing and Coding

The national data set and each state and local data set were cleaned and edited for inconsistencies. Missing data were not statistically imputed. Of the 13,953 completed questionnaires from the national YRBS, 36 failed quality control<sup>§</sup> and were excluded from analysis, leaving 13,917 usable questionnaires (Table 1). The number of completed questionnaires that failed quality control checks and were excluded from analysis from the state and local surveys ranged from 0 to 48 (median: seven).

To comply with Office of Management and Budget requirements, for the 2005 national YRBS, race/ethnicity was computed from two questions: 1) "Are you Hispanic or Latino?" (response options were "yes" or "no"), and 2) "What is your race?" (response options were "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," "Black or African American," "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander," or "White"). For the second question, students could select more than one response option. For this report, students were classified as "Hispanic" if they answered "yes" to the first question, regardless of how they answered the second question. Students were classified as "Black" if they answered "no" to the first question and selected only "Black or African American" to the second question. Students were classified as "White" if they answered "no" to the first question and selected only "White" to the second question. Students were classified as "other" if they answered "no" to the first question and selected "American Indian or

<sup>§</sup> A questionnaire that fails quality control has <20 remaining responses after editing or has the same answer to  $\geq 15$  questions in a row.

Alaska Native," "Asian," and/or "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" or selected more than one response to the second question. Race/ethnicity was set to missing for students who did not answer the first question ( $n = 176$ ) or for students who answered "no" to the first question but did not answer the second question ( $n = 48$ ).

For the 2005 state and local YRBS, race/ethnicity was computed from one question: "How do you describe yourself?" (response options were "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," "Black or African American," "Hispanic or Latino," "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander," or "White"). Students could select more than one response option. For this report, students were classified as "Hispanic" if they selected "Hispanic or Latino" only or if they selected "Hispanic or Latino" plus any other response option. Students were classified as "Black" if they selected "Black or African-American" only. Students were classified as "White" if they selected "White" only. Students were classified as "other" if they selected "American Indian or Alaska Native" only, "Asian" only, and/or "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" only or multiple response options except "Hispanic or Latino."

To reflect the physical activity recommendations for youth in the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans (engage in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on most, preferably all, days of the week [9]), a new question was added to the core questionnaire in 2005: "During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day? (Add up all the time you spend in any kind of physical activity that increases your heart rate and makes you breathe hard some of the time)." Data on the percentage of students who met recommended levels of physical activity (i.e., participated in at least 60 minutes/day of physical activity for  $\geq 5$  of the 7 days preceding the survey) are included in this report. The vigorous and moderate physical activity variables reported in previous YRBS reports are not individually included in this report, but are used to calculate the percentage of students who met previously recommended levels of physical activity, defined as participation in at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity (i.e., physical activity that made them sweat and breathe hard) on  $\geq 3$  of the 7 days preceding the survey and/or at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity (i.e., physical activity that did not make them sweat and breathe hard) on  $\geq 5$  of the 7 days preceding the survey (10) and the percentage of students who engaged in no physical activity (i.e., had not engaged in any vigorous or moderate physical activity during the 7 days preceding the survey). The vigorous and moderate physical activity variables also remain measures for *Healthy People 2010* objectives 22-6 and 22-7 (10).

To determine the percentage of high school students at risk for becoming overweight, body mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ ) (BMI) was

calculated from self-reported height and weight. The BMI values were compared to sex and age specific reference data from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts (11). At risk for becoming overweight was defined as a BMI of  $\geq 85$ th percentile and  $< 95$ th percentile for age and sex. Overweight was defined as a BMI of  $\geq 95$ th percentile for age and sex. A BMI of  $\geq 95$ th percentile for age and sex among adolescents is approximately equivalent to a BMI of  $\geq 30$  among adults. For an adult, a BMI of 30 is approximately 30 pounds overweight. The reliability and validity of self-reported height and weight among high school students is described elsewhere (12).

## Analytic Methods

Statistical analyses were conducted on weighted data using SAS<sup>®</sup> (13) and SUDAAN (14) software to account for the complex sampling designs. Prevalence estimates and confidence intervals were computed for all variables and all data sets. In addition, for the 2005 national YRBS data, t-tests were used to determine pair-wise differences between subpopulations and temporal changes during 2003–2005 (15). Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the t-test p-value was  $< 0.05$  for main effects (sex, race/ethnicity, and grade), for interactions (sex by race/ethnicity and sex by grade), and for changes over time. Only statistically significant differences in prevalence estimates are reported in the results section in the following order: sex, sex by race/ethnicity, sex by grade, race/ethnicity, race/ethnicity by sex, grade, and grade by sex.

For the national YRBS data, temporal changes from the earliest year of data collection to 2005 were analyzed for selected variables by using logistic regression analyses that controlled for sex, grade, and race/ethnicity, and that simultaneously assessed linear and quadratic time effects (15). Quadratic trends indicate a significant but nonlinear trend in the data over time. Trends that include significant linear and quadratic components demonstrate nonlinear variation (e.g., leveling off or change in direction) in addition to an overall increase or decrease over time.

## Results

### Behaviors That Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

#### Seat Belt Use

Nationwide, 10.2% of students had rarely or never worn a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else (Table 2). Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among male (12.5%) than female (7.8%)

students; higher among white male (11.5%), black male (17.7%), and Hispanic male (12.5%) than white female (7.2%), black female (9.4%), and Hispanic female (8.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (13.0%), 11th grade male (13.2%), and 12th grade male (14.1%) than 9th grade female (8.7%), 11th grade female (7.1%), and 12th grade female (7.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among black (13.4%) than white (9.4%) students and higher among black male (17.7%) than white male (11.5%) and Hispanic male (12.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among 9th grade (10.9%) and 12th grade (10.8%) than 10th grade (8.6%) students and higher among 9th grade male (13.0%), 11th grade male (13.2%), and 12th grade male (14.1%) than 10th grade male (9.5%) students. Prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt ranged from 4.8% to 19.6% across state surveys (median: 12.5%) and from 6.5% to 24.1% across local surveys (median: 10.0%) (Table 3).

### **Bicycle Helmet Use**

Among the 67.9% of students nationwide who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey, 83.4% had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet (Table 2). Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among male (86.1%) than female (79.9%) students; higher among white male (84.4%) and Hispanic male (88.6%) than white female (77.9%) and Hispanic female (83.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (86.7%), 10th grade male (87.1%), and 11th grade male (85.1%) than 9th grade female (78.6%), 10th grade female (80.4%), and 11th grade female (78.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among black (92.0%) than white (81.5%) and Hispanic (86.5%) students; higher among Hispanic (86.5%) than white (81.5%) students; higher among black female (90.1%) than white female (77.9%) and Hispanic female (83.4%) students; higher among black male (93.5%) than white male (84.4%) and Hispanic male (88.6%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (88.6%) than white male (84.4%) students. The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among 12th grade female (83.3%) than 9th grade female (78.6%) and 11th grade female (78.4%) students. Prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet ranged from 55.9% to 94.6% across state surveys (median: 86.5%) and from 65.7% to 97.5% across local surveys (median: 88.8%) (Table 3).

### **Motorcycle Helmet Use**

Among the 27.9% of students nationwide who had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months preceding the survey, 36.5% had rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet (Table 2). Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet was higher among black (44.8%) and Hispanic (47.1%) than white (33.7%) students; higher among Hispanic female (48.3%) than white female (30.2%) students; and higher among black male (48.0%) and Hispanic male (46.1%) than white male (35.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet was higher among 11th grade (38.2%) and 12th grade (39.5%) than 10th grade (31.9%) students and higher among 11th grade female (36.5%) than 10th grade female (28.1%) students.

### **Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol**

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 28.5% of students nationwide had ridden one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (Table 4). Overall, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among female (29.6%) than male (27.2%) students; higher among white female (30.4%) than white male (26.2%) students; and higher among 10th grade female (29.5%) than 10th grade male (26.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among white (28.3%) and Hispanic (36.1%) than black (24.1%) students; higher among Hispanic (36.1%) than white (28.3%) students; higher among white female (30.4%) and Hispanic female (34.7%) than black female (24.0%) students; higher among Hispanic female (34.7%) than white female (30.4%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (37.4%) than white male (26.2%) and black male (24.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among 12th grade (30.1%) than 10th grade (27.8%) students. Prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ranged from 13.4% to 37.4% across state surveys (median: 27.2%) and from 17.8% to 41.9% across local surveys (median: 27.2%) (Table 5).

### **Drove When Drinking Alcohol**

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 9.9% of students nationwide had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol (Table 4). Overall, the prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among male (11.7%) than female

(8.1%) students; higher among white male (12.4%), black male (6.5%), and Hispanic male (14.6%) than white female (10.1%), black female (3.5%), and Hispanic female (6.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade male (8.3%), 11th grade male (14.7%), and 12th grade male (19.2%) than 10th grade female (4.8%), 11th grade female (9.5%), and 12th grade female (15.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among white (11.3%) and Hispanic (10.5%) than black (4.9%) students; higher among white female (10.1%) than black female (3.5%) and Hispanic female (6.4%) students; higher among Hispanic female (6.4%) than black female (3.5%) students; and higher among white male (12.4%) and Hispanic male (14.6%) than black male (6.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among 11th grade (12.1%) and 12th grade (17.1%) than 9th grade (5.5%) and 10th grade (6.6%) students; higher among 12th grade (17.1%) than 11th grade (12.1%) students; higher among 11th grade female (9.5%) and 12th grade female (15.0%) than 9th grade female (4.5%) and 10th grade female (4.8%) students; higher among 12th grade female (15.0%) than 11th grade female (9.5%) students; higher among 11th grade male (14.7%) and 12th grade male (19.2%) than 9th grade male (6.5%) and 10th grade male (8.3%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (19.2%) than 11th grade male (14.7%) students. Prevalence of having driven a car when they had been drinking alcohol ranged from 4.1% to 22.0% across state surveys (median: 11.0%) and from 3.7% to 13.6% across local surveys (median: 7.9%) (Table 5).

## Behaviors That Contribute to Violence

### Carried a Weapon

Nationwide, 18.5% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 6). Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among male (29.8%) than female (7.1%) students; higher among white male (31.4%), black male (23.7%), and Hispanic male (29.8%) than white female (6.0%), black female (9.4%), and Hispanic female (7.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (31.6%), 10th grade male (30.6%), 11th grade male (28.6%), and 12th grade male (27.6%) than 9th grade female (8.1%), 10th grade female (7.8%), 11th grade female (6.1%), and 12th grade female (6.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among black female (9.4%) than white female (6.0%) students and higher among white male (31.4%) and Hispanic male (29.8%) than

black male (23.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among 9th grade (19.9%) and 10th grade (19.4%) than 12th grade (16.9%) students. Prevalence of having carried a weapon ranged from 10.5% to 28.0% across state surveys (median: 18.4%) and from 11.9% to 25.0% across local surveys (median: 16.9%) (Table 7).

### Carried a Gun

Nationwide, 5.4% of students had carried a gun on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 6). Overall, the prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among male (9.9%) than female (0.9%) students; higher among white male (9.7%), black male (9.4%) and Hispanic male (11.6%) than white female (0.9%), black female (0.9%), and Hispanic female (1.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (11.3%), 10th grade male (9.4%), 11th grade male (9.1%), and 12th grade male (9.0%) than 9th grade female (1.0%), 10th grade female (1.0%), 11th grade female (0.9%), and 12th grade female (0.8%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among 9th grade (6.2%) than 11th grade (4.9%) students. Prevalence of having carried a gun ranged from 2.3% to 11.2% across state surveys (median: 6.5%) and from 3.2% to 9.0% across local surveys (median: 5.2%) (Table 7).

### In a Physical Fight

Nationwide, 35.9% of students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 8). Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among male (43.4%) than female (28.1%) students; higher among white male (41.2%), black male (48.9%), and Hispanic male (49.5%) than white female (24.7%), black female (37.7%), and Hispanic female (32.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (49.6%), 10th grade male (45.2%), 11th grade male (38.2%), and 12th grade male (38.0%) than 9th grade female (37.2%), 10th grade female (27.6%), 11th grade female (25.0%), and 12th grade female (20.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among black (43.1%) and Hispanic (41.0%) than white (33.1%) students; higher among black female (37.7%) than white female (24.7%) and Hispanic female (32.5%) students; higher among Hispanic female (32.5%) than white female (24.7%) students; and higher among black male (48.9%) and Hispanic male (49.5%) than white male (41.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among 9th grade (43.5%) than 10th grade (36.6%), 11th grade (31.6%), and 12th grade (29.1%) students; higher among 10th grade (36.6%) than 11th grade (31.6%) and 12th grade (29.1%) students; higher among 9th grade female (37.2%) than 10th



grade female (27.6%), 11th grade female (25.0%), and 12th grade female (20.3%) students; higher among 10th grade female (27.6%) and 11th grade female (25.0%) than 12th grade female (20.3%) students; higher among 9th grade male (49.6%) than 10th grade male (45.2%), 11th grade male (38.2%), and 12th grade male (38.0%) students; and higher among 10th grade male (45.2%) than 11th grade male (38.2%) and 12th grade male (38.0%) students. Prevalence of having been in a physical fight ranged from 24.3% to 36.7% across state surveys (median: 30.3%) and from 30.4% to 46.5% across local surveys (median: 36.2%) (Table 9).

### **Injured in a Physical Fight**

Nationwide, 3.6% of students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Table 8). Overall, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among male (4.8%) than female (2.4%) students; higher among white male (3.1%), black male (7.4%), and Hispanic male (7.5%) than white female (1.7%), black female (3.5%), and Hispanic female (3.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (5.8%), 10th grade male (4.3%), 11th grade male (4.0%), and 12th grade male (4.2%) than 9th grade female (3.4%), 10th grade female (1.9%), 11th grade female (1.9%), and 12th grade female (2.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among black (5.4%) and Hispanic (5.3%) than white (2.4%) students; higher among black female (3.5%) and Hispanic female (3.2%) than white female (1.7%) students; and higher among black male (7.4%) and Hispanic male (7.5%) than white male (3.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among 9th grade (4.6%) than 10th grade (3.1%), 11th grade (3.0%), and 12th grade (3.2%) students and higher among 9th grade female (3.4%) than 10th grade female (1.9%) and 11th grade female (1.9%) students. Prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight ranged from 2.3% to 5.2% across state surveys (median: 3.6%) and from 4.0% to 7.9% across local surveys (median: 4.8%) (Table 9).

### **Dating Violence**

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 9.2% of students nationwide had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (i.e., dating violence) (Table 10). Overall, the prevalence of dating violence was higher among black (11.9%) and Hispanic (9.9%) than white (8.2%) students; higher among black female (12.0%) than white female (8.5%) and Hispanic female (9.0%) students; and higher among black male (11.8%) and Hispanic male

(10.9%) than white male (8.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of dating violence was higher among 11th grade (9.9%) and 12th grade (11.1%) than 9th grade (7.4%) students; higher among 12th grade (11.1%) than 10th grade (8.7%) students; higher among 12th grade female (10.7%) than 9th grade female (7.7%) students; and higher among 11th grade male (10.4%) and 12th grade male (11.4%) than 9th grade male (7.0%) and 10th grade male (7.8%) students. Prevalence of dating violence ranged from 6.0% to 16.3% across state surveys (median: 10.6%) and from 7.3% to 20.8% across local surveys (median: 11.4%) (Table 11).

### **Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse**

Nationwide, 7.5% of students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (Table 10). Overall, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among female (10.8%) than male (4.2%) students; higher among white female (10.8%), black female (11.5%), and Hispanic female (9.4%) than white male (3.1%), black male (7.1%), and Hispanic male (6.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (8.7%), 10th grade female (10.7%), 11th grade female (11.6%), and 12th grade female (12.7%) than 9th grade male (3.5%), 10th grade male (3.8%), 11th grade male (4.2%), and 12th grade male (5.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among black (9.3%) than white (6.9%) students and higher among black male (7.1%) and Hispanic male (6.4%) than white male (3.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among 11th grade (7.9%) and 12th grade (9.0%) than 9th grade (6.1%) students; higher among 12th grade (9.0%) than 10th grade (7.2%) students; higher among 12th grade female (12.7%) than 9th grade female (8.7%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (5.3%) than 9th grade male (3.5%) students. Prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse ranged from 5.1% to 11.2% across state surveys (median: 8.4%) and from 5.0% to 13.1% across local surveys (median: 8.5%) (Table 11).

### **Carried a Weapon on School Property**

Nationwide, 6.5% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 12). Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among male (10.2%) than female (2.6%) students; higher among white male (10.1%), black male (6.8%), and Hispanic male (13.7%) than white female (2.0%), black female (3.3%), and Hispanic female (2.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (9.8%), 10th grade male (10.5%), 11th

grade male (9.8%), and 12th grade male (10.8%) than 9th grade female (2.8%), 10th grade female (3.0%), 11th grade female (2.1%), and 12th grade female (2.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among Hispanic (8.2%) than black (5.1%) students; higher among black female (3.3%) than white female (2.0%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (13.7%) than black male (6.8%) students. Prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property ranged from 3.1% to 10.5% across state surveys (median: 6.5%) and from 3.8% to 13.6% across local surveys (median: 5.8%) (Table 13).

### Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 7.9% of students nationwide had been threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times (Table 12). Overall, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among male (9.7%) than female (6.1%) students; higher among white male (8.7%), black male (10.2%), and Hispanic male (11.9%) than white female (5.7%), black female (6.1%), and Hispanic female (7.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (12.1%), 10th grade male (11.0%), 11th grade male (7.1%), and 12th grade male (7.3%) than 9th grade female (8.8%), 10th grade female (6.5%), 11th grade female (3.9%), and 12th grade female (4.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among Hispanic (9.8%) than white (7.2%) students and higher among Hispanic male (11.9%) than white male (8.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among 9th grade (10.5%) and 10th grade (8.8%) than 11th grade (5.5%) and 12th grade (5.8%) students; higher among 9th grade female (8.8%) than 10th grade female (6.5%), 11th grade female (3.9%), and 12th grade female (4.2%) students; higher among 10th grade female (6.5%) than 11th grade female (3.9%) and 12th grade female (4.2%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (12.1%) and 10th grade male (11.0%) than 11th grade male (7.1%) and 12th grade male (7.3%) students. Prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ranged from 5.4% to 11.7% across state surveys (median: 8.0%) and from 6.5% to 15.1% across local surveys (median: 9.3%) (Table 13).

### In a Physical Fight on School Property

Nationwide, 13.6% of students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months

preceding the survey (Table 14). Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among male (18.2%) than female (8.8%) students; higher among white male (16.2%), black male (20.1%), and Hispanic male (24.4%) than white female (6.9%), black female (14.0%), and Hispanic female (12.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (24.0%), 10th grade male (20.0%), 11th grade male (14.1%), and 12th grade male (11.8%) than 9th grade female (13.7%), 10th grade female (8.4%), 11th grade female (6.6%), and 12th grade female (5.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among black (16.9%) and Hispanic (18.3%) than white (11.6%) students; higher among black female (14.0%) and Hispanic female (12.1%) than white female (6.9%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (24.4%) than white male (16.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among 9th grade (18.9%) than 10th grade (14.4%), 11th grade (10.4%), and 12th grade (8.5%) students; higher among 10th grade (14.4%) than 11th grade (10.4%) and 12th grade (8.5%) students; higher among 9th grade female (13.7%) than 10th grade female (8.4%), 11th grade female (6.6%), and 12th grade female (5.3%) students; higher among 10th grade female (8.4%) than 12th grade female (5.3%) students; higher among 9th grade male (24.0%) than 10th grade male (20.0%), 11th grade male (14.1%), and 12th grade male (11.8%) students; and higher among 10th grade male (20.0%) than 11th grade male (14.1%) and 12th grade male (11.8%) students. Prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property ranged from 8.4% to 15.6% across state surveys (median: 11.4%) and from 10.4% to 22.0% across local surveys (median: 14.7%) (Table 15).

### Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

Nationwide, 6.0% of students had not gone to school on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (Table 14). Overall, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among black (8.7%) and Hispanic (10.2%) than white (4.4%) students; higher among black female (9.2%) and Hispanic female (9.7%) than white female (4.9%) students; and higher among black male (8.2%) and Hispanic male (10.7%) than white male (3.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among 9th grade (7.7%) and 10th grade (6.3%) than 11th grade (4.7%) and 12th grade (4.9%) students; higher among 9th grade female (8.1%) and 10th grade female (7.3%) than 11th

grade female (4.9%) and 12th grade female (4.5%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (7.3%) than 11th grade male (4.5%) and 12th grade male (5.1%) students. Prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns ranged from 3.0% to 9.4% across state surveys (median: 5.4%) and from 6.5% to 19.8% across local surveys (median: 8.7%) (Table 15).

### Had Property Stolen or Damaged on School Property

Nationwide, 29.8% of students had had their property (e.g., car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 14). Overall, the prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property was higher among male (31.4%) than female (28.0%) students; higher among Hispanic male (36.1%) than Hispanic female (27.3%) students; and higher among 11th grade male (30.6%) and 12th grade male (29.1%) than 11th grade female (23.5%) and 12th grade female (25.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property was higher among Hispanic male (36.1%) than white male (30.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property was higher among 9th grade (33.9%) than 10th grade (29.5%), 11th grade (27.0%), and 12th grade (27.1%) students; higher among 9th grade female (33.4%) than 10th grade female (28.3%), 11th grade female (23.5%), and 12th grade female (25.1%) students; higher among 10th grade female (28.3%) than 11th grade female (23.5%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (34.2%) than 12th grade male (29.1%) students. Prevalence of having property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property ranged from 21.9% to 39.3% across state surveys (median: 28.3%) and from 23.0% to 35.4% across local surveys (median: 26.9%) (Table 15).

### Felt Sad or Hopeless

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 28.5% of students nationwide had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities (Table 16). Overall, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks was higher among female (36.7%) than male (20.4%) students; higher among white female (33.4%), black female (36.9%), and Hispanic female (46.7%) than white male (18.4%), black male (19.5%), and Hispanic male (26.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (38.5%), 10th grade female (37.0%), 11th grade female (38.0%), and 12th grade female (32.6%) than 9th grade male (19.9%), 10th grade male (21.3%), 11th grade male (19.4%), and 12th grade male

(20.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks was higher among Hispanic (36.2%) than white (25.8%) and black (28.4%) students; higher among Hispanic female (46.7%) than white female (33.4%) and black female (36.9%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (26.0%) than white male (18.4%) and black male (19.5%) students. The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks was higher among 9th grade female (38.5%), 10th grade female (37.0%), and 11th grade female (38.0%) than 12th grade female (32.6%) students. Prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks ranged from 20.3% to 34.3% across state surveys (median: 27.3%) and from 21.8% to 37.6% across local surveys (median: 29.7%) (Table 17).

### Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

Nationwide, 16.9% of students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 16). Overall, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among female (21.8%) than male (12.0%) students; higher among white female (21.5%), black female (17.1%), and Hispanic female (24.2%) than white male (12.4%), black male (7.0%), and Hispanic male (11.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (23.9%), 10th grade female (23.0%), 11th grade female (21.6%), and 12th grade female (18.0%) than 9th grade male (12.2%), 10th grade male (11.9%), 11th grade male (11.9%), and 12th grade male (11.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among white (16.9%) and Hispanic (17.9%) than black (12.2%) students; higher among white female (21.5%) and Hispanic female (24.2%) than black female (17.1%) students; and higher among white male (12.4%) and Hispanic male (11.9%) than black male (7.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among 9th grade (17.9%) and 10th grade (17.3%) than 12th grade (14.8%) students and higher among 9th grade female (23.9%) and 10th grade female (23.0%) than 12th grade female (18.0%) students. Prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide ranged from 12.7% to 20.7% across state surveys (median: 16.0%) and from 10.8% to 17.9% across local surveys (median: 13.8%) (Table 17).

### Made a Suicide Plan

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 13.0% of students nationwide had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (Table 16). Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among female (16.2%) than

male (9.9%) students; higher among white female (15.4%), black female (13.5%), and Hispanic female (18.5%) than white male (9.7%), black male (5.5%), and Hispanic male (10.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (17.6%), 10th grade female (18.1%), 11th grade female (16.3%), and 12th grade female (12.0%) than 9th grade male (10.2%), 10th grade male (10.3%), 11th grade male (9.5%), and 12th grade male (9.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among white (12.5%) and Hispanic (14.5%) than black (9.6%) students; higher among Hispanic (14.5%) than white (12.5%) students; higher among Hispanic female (18.5%) than black female (13.5%) students; and higher among white male (9.7%) and Hispanic male (10.7%) than black male (5.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among 9th grade (13.9%), 10th grade (14.1%), and 11th grade (12.9%) than 12th grade (10.5%) students and higher among 9th grade female (17.6%), 10th grade female (18.1%), and 11th grade female (16.3%) than 12th grade female (12.0%) students. Prevalence of having made a suicide plan ranged from 9.6% to 17.2% across state surveys (median: 13.1%) and from 8.7% to 16.1% across local surveys (median: 11.7%) (Table 17).

### Attempted Suicide

Nationwide, 8.4% of students had actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 18). Overall, the prevalence of having actually attempted suicide was higher among female (10.8%) than male (6.0%) students; higher among white female (9.3%), black female (9.8%), and Hispanic female (14.9%) than white male (5.2%), black male (5.2%), and Hispanic male (7.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (14.1%), 10th grade female (10.8%), 11th grade female (11.0%), and 12th grade female (6.5%) than 9th grade male (6.8%), 10th grade male (7.6%), 11th grade male (4.5%), and 12th grade male (4.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having actually attempted suicide was higher among Hispanic (11.3%) than white (7.3%) and black (7.6%) students; higher among Hispanic female (14.9%) than white female (9.3%) and black female (9.8%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (7.8%) than white male (5.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having actually attempted suicide was higher among 9th grade (10.4%) than 11th grade (7.8%) and 12th grade (5.4%) students; higher among 10th grade (9.1%), and 11th grade (7.8%) than 12th grade (5.4%) students; higher among 9th grade female (14.1%) than 10th grade female (10.8%) and 12th grade female (6.5%) students; higher among 10th grade female (10.8%) and 11th grade female (11.0%) than 12th grade female (6.5%) students; and

higher among 10th grade male (7.6%) than 11th grade male (4.5%) and 12th grade male (4.3%) students. Prevalence of having actually attempted suicide ranged from 6.2% to 13.1% across state surveys (median: 8.8%) and from 7.2% to 13.8% across local surveys (median: 9.9%) (Table 19).

### Suicide Attempt Treated by a Doctor or Nurse

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 2.3% of students nationwide had made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Table 18). Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that required medical attention was higher among female (2.9%) than male (1.8%) students; higher among white female (2.7%) than white male (1.5%) students; and higher among 9th grade female (4.0%), 11th grade female (2.9%), and 12th grade female (2.2%) than 9th grade male (2.1%), 11th grade male (1.4%), and 12th grade male (1.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that required medical attention was higher among Hispanic (3.2%) than white (2.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that required medical attention was higher among 9th grade (3.0%) than 12th grade (1.6%) students; higher among 9th grade female (4.0%) than 10th grade female (2.4%) and 12th grade female (2.2%) students; and higher among 10th grade male (2.2%) than 12th grade male (1.0%) students. Prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that required medical attention ranged from 1.0% to 5.1% across state surveys (median: 2.7%) and from 2.2% to 5.5% across local surveys (median: 3.3%) (Table 19).

### Tobacco Use

#### Lifetime Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 54.3% of students had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) (i.e., lifetime cigarette use) (Table 20). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among male (55.9%) than female (52.7%) students and higher among Hispanic male (62.1%) than Hispanic female (52.0%) students. The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among Hispanic male (62.1%) than white male (54.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among 10th grade (52.5%), 11th grade (57.5%), and 12th grade (60.3%) than 9th grade (48.7%) students; higher among 11th grade (57.5%) and 12th grade (60.3%) than 10th grade (52.5%) students; higher among 11th grade female (55.3%) and 12th grade female (58.3%) than 9th grade female (47.7%) students; higher among 12th grade female (58.3%) than 10th grade female (50.8%) students; and higher among 11th grade male (59.6%)

and 12th grade male (62.2%) than 9th grade male (49.8%) and 10th grade male (54.1%) students. Prevalence of lifetime cigarette use ranged from 25.0% to 63.4% across state surveys (median: 54.5%) and from 35.8% to 62.7% across local surveys (median: 48.6%) (Table 21).

### Lifetime Daily Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 13.4% of students had ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days (i.e., lifetime daily cigarette use) (Table 20). The prevalence of lifetime daily cigarette use was higher among black male (7.5%) than black female (3.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime daily cigarette use was higher among white (16.1%) than black (5.2%) and Hispanic (10.4%) students; higher among Hispanic (10.4%) than black (5.2%) students; higher among white female (17.0%) than black female (3.2%) and Hispanic female (9.2%) students; higher among Hispanic female (9.2%) than black female (3.2%) students; and higher among white male (15.1%) and Hispanic male (11.5%) than black male (7.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime daily cigarette use was higher among 11th grade (15.3%) and 12th grade (17.8%) than 9th grade (10.0%) and 10th grade (11.5%) students; higher among 11th grade female (16.0%) and 12th grade female (17.4%) than 9th grade female (10.2%) and 10th grade female (11.5%) students; higher among 11th grade male (14.5%) and 12th grade male (18.1%) than 9th grade male (9.9%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (18.1%) than 10th grade male (11.6%) students. Prevalence of lifetime daily cigarette use ranged from 4.5% to 20.0% across state surveys (median: 13.8%) and from 3.6% to 11.0% across local surveys (median: 7.3%) (Table 21).

### Current Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 23.0% of students had smoked cigarettes on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cigarette use) (Table 22). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among Hispanic male (24.8%) than Hispanic female (19.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among white (25.9%) and Hispanic (22.0%) than black (12.9%) students; higher among white female (27.0%) than black female (11.9%) and Hispanic female (19.2%) students; higher among Hispanic female (19.2%) than black female (11.9%) students; and higher among white male (24.9%) and Hispanic male (24.8%) than black male (14.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among 11th grade (24.3%) and 12th grade (27.6%) than 9th grade (19.7%) students; higher among 12th grade (27.6%) than 10th grade (21.4%) and 11th grade (24.3%) students; higher among 11th grade female (24.3%) and 12th grade female (26.0%) than 9th grade female (20.5%)

students; higher among 11th grade male (24.2%) and 12th grade male (29.1%) than 9th grade male (18.9%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (29.1%) than 10th grade male (21.1%) and 11th grade male (24.2%) students. Prevalence of current cigarette use ranged from 7.4% to 28.6% across state surveys (median: 21.2%) and from 6.4% to 19.7% across local surveys (median: 12.9%) (Table 23).

### Current Frequent Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 9.4% of students had smoked cigarettes on  $\geq 20$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current frequent cigarette use) (Table 22). The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among black male (5.1%) than black female (2.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among white (11.2%) than black (3.7%) and Hispanic (6.5%) students; higher among Hispanic (6.5%) than black (3.7%) students; higher among white female (11.7%) than black female (2.4%) and Hispanic female (4.7%) students; and higher among white male (10.6%) than black male (5.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among 11th grade (10.3%) and 12th grade (13.2%) than 9th grade (6.9%) and 10th grade (7.7%) students; higher among 12th grade (13.2%) than 11th grade (10.3%) students; higher among 11th grade female (10.0%) and 12th grade female (12.5%) than 9th grade female (7.0%) students; higher among 12th grade female (12.5%) than 10th grade female (8.4%) students; higher among 11th grade male (10.5%) and 12th grade male (13.9%) than 9th grade male (6.7%) and 10th grade male (7.0%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (13.9%) than 11th grade male (10.5%) students. Prevalence of current frequent cigarette use ranged from 2.1% to 14.5% across state surveys (median: 8.8%) and from 1.2% to 7.2% across local surveys (median: 3.7%) (Table 23).

### Smoked >10 Cigarettes/Day

Among the 23.0% of students nationwide who reported current cigarette use, 10.7% of students had smoked >10 cigarettes/day on the days they smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 22). Overall, the prevalence of having smoked >10 cigarettes/day was higher among male (14.2%) than female (7.2%) students; higher among white male (16.2%) than white female (7.5%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (12.8%), 11th grade male (17.9%), and 12th grade male (16.9%) than 9th grade female (4.6%), 11th grade female (8.6%), and 12th grade female (9.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked >10 cigarettes/day was higher among white (11.7%) than black (3.5%) students; higher among white female (7.5%) than black female (2.5%) students; and higher among white male (16.2%)

than black male (4.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked >10 cigarettes/day was higher among 12th grade (13.2%) than 9th grade (8.6%) students; higher among 11th grade (13.1%) and 12th grade (13.2%) than 10th grade (6.6%) students; higher among 11th grade female (8.6%) than 9th grade female (4.6%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (12.8%), 11th grade male (17.9%), and 12th grade male (16.9%) than 10th grade male (6.7%) students. Prevalence of having smoked >10 cigarettes/day ranged from 2.9% to 22.3% across state surveys (median: 10.5%) and from 3.1% to 11.6% across local surveys (median: 6.3%) (Table 23).

### **Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes**

Among the 23.0% of students nationwide who reported current cigarette use, 54.6% had tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 24). Overall, the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes was higher among female (60.3%) than male (48.9%) students; higher among white female (61.4%) than white male (47.4%) students; and higher among 9th grade female (58.2%), 11th grade female (57.7%), and 12th grade female (61.7%) than 9th grade male (47.5%), 11th grade male (47.5%), and 12th grade male (48.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes was higher among black (61.8%) than white (54.6%) and Hispanic (53.4%) students and higher among black male (57.7%) than white male (47.4%) students. Prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes ranged from 49.0% to 65.1% across state surveys (median: 56.6%) and from 42.8% to 65.0% across local surveys (median: 55.5%) (Table 25).

### **Bought Cigarettes in a Store or Gas Station**

Nationwide, 15.2% of the 19.1% students who reported current cigarette use and were aged <18 years usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store (i.e., convenience store, supermarket, or discount store) or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 24). Overall, the prevalence of having bought their own cigarettes in a store or gas station was higher among male (18.8%) than female (11.7%) students; higher among white male (17.4%) than white female (11.1%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (11.6%) and 11th grade male (25.8%) than 9th grade female (5.0%) and 11th grade female (14.8%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having bought their own cigarettes in a store or gas station was higher among 11th grade (20.3%) and 12th grade (30.8%) than 9th grade (8.2%) and 10th grade (10.6%) students; higher among 12th grade (30.8%) than 11th grade (20.3%) students; higher among 11th grade female (14.8%) and 12th grade female (27.7%) than 9th grade

female (5.0%) and 10th grade female (7.8%) students; higher among 12th grade female (27.7%) than 11th grade female (14.8%) students; and higher among 11th grade male (25.8%) and 12th grade male (34.0%) than 9th grade male (11.6%) and 10th grade male (13.4%) students. Prevalence of having bought their own cigarettes in a store or gas station ranged from 3.8% to 29.6% across state surveys (median: 15.6%) and from 13.4% to 36.5% across local surveys (median: 21.6%) (Table 25).

### **Not Asked to Show Proof of Age When Buying Cigarettes in a Store**

Among the 12.9% of students nationwide who tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the 30 days preceding the survey, 48.5% of students were not asked to show proof of age (Table 24). The prevalence of not having been asked to show proof of age when buying cigarettes in a store was higher among 9th grade (70.4%) than 10th grade (55.6%), 11th grade (59.2%), and 12th grade (32.7%) students; higher among 10th grade (55.6%) and 11th grade (59.2%) than 12th grade (32.7%) students; higher among 11th grade female (57.7%) than 12th grade female (29.3%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (65.7%), 10th grade male (55.6%), and 11th grade male (59.6%) than 12th grade male (34.9%) students.

### **Current Smokeless Tobacco Use**

Nationwide, 8.0% of students had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use) (Table 26). Overall, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among male (13.6%) than female (2.2%) students; higher among white male (17.6%), black male (3.0%), and Hispanic male (8.6%) than white female (2.7%), black female (0.4%), and Hispanic female (1.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (11.8%), 10th grade male (12.8%), 11th grade male (14.8%), and 12th grade male (15.5%) than 9th grade female (3.4%), 10th grade female (1.9%), 11th grade female (2.1%), and 12th grade female (1.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among white (10.2%) than black (1.7%) and Hispanic (5.1%) students; higher among Hispanic (5.1%) than black (1.7%) students; higher among white female (2.7%) and Hispanic female (1.5%) than black female (0.4%) students; higher among white male (17.6%) than black male (3.0%) and Hispanic male (8.6%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (8.6%) than black male (3.0%) students. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among 9th grade female (3.4%) than 10th grade female (1.9%) and 12th grade female (1.3%) students. Prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use

ranged from 2.9% to 14.9% across state surveys (median: 8.4%) and from 1.6% to 7.7% across local surveys (median: 2.7%) (Table 27).

### Current Cigar Use

Nationwide, 14.0% of students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cigar use) (Table 26). Overall, the prevalence of current cigar use was higher among male (19.2%) than female (8.7%) students; higher among white male (21.0%), black male (12.3%), and Hispanic male (20.0%) than white female (8.6%), black female (8.3%), and Hispanic female (9.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (15.5%), 10th grade male (15.7%), 11th grade male (21.3%), and 12th grade male (25.8%) than 9th grade female (8.7%), 10th grade female (9.4%), 11th grade female (7.3%), and 12th grade female (9.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of current cigar use was higher among white (14.9%) and Hispanic (14.6%) than black (10.3%) students and higher among white male (21.0%) and Hispanic male (20.0%) than black male (12.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current cigar use was higher among 11th grade (14.3%) and 12th grade (17.5%) than 9th grade (12.2%) students; higher among 12th grade (17.5%) than 10th grade (12.6%) and 11th grade (14.3%) students; higher among 11th grade male (21.3%) and 12th grade male (25.8%) than 9th grade male (15.5%) and 10th grade male (15.7%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (25.8%) than 11th grade male (21.3%) students. Prevalence of current cigar use ranged from 5.4% to 21.3% across state surveys (median: 15.2%) and from 5.7% to 19.5% across local surveys (median: 10.1%) (Table 27).

### Current Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 28.4% of students had reported current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use (i.e., current tobacco use) (Table 26). Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use was higher among male (31.7%) than female (25.1%) students; higher among white male (35.7%) and Hispanic male (30.6%) than white female (29.3%) and Hispanic female (19.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (26.8%), 11th grade male (34.6%), and 12th grade male (39.1%) than 9th grade female (22.0%), 11th grade female (25.4%), and 12th grade female (29.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use was higher among white (32.5%) than black (16.5%) and Hispanic (24.9%) students; higher among Hispanic (24.9%) than black (16.5%) students; higher among white female (29.3%) than black female (14.9%) and Hispanic female (19.2%) students; higher among Hispanic fe-

male (19.2%) than black female (14.9%) students; and higher among white male (35.7%) and Hispanic male (30.6%) than black male (18.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use is higher among 11th grade (29.9%) and 12th grade (34.2%) than 9th grade (24.4%) students; higher among 12th grade (34.2%) than 10th grade (26.4%) and 11th grade (29.9%) students; higher among 12th grade female (29.3%) than 9th grade female (22.0%) students; higher among 11th grade male (34.6%) and 12th grade male (39.1%) than 9th grade male (26.8%) and 10th grade male (28.2%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (39.1%) than 11th grade male (34.6%) students. Prevalence of current tobacco use ranged from 9.0% to 35.2% across state surveys (median: 27.8%) and from 10.3% to 23.5% across local surveys (median: 16.4%) (Table 27).

## Alcohol and Other Drug Use

### Lifetime Alcohol Use

Nationwide, 74.3% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on  $\geq 1$  day during their life (i.e., lifetime alcohol use) (Table 28). The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among black female (71.4%) than black male (66.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among white (75.3%) and Hispanic (79.4%) than black (69.0%) students; higher among Hispanic female (79.0%) than black female (71.4%) students; higher among white male (75.0%) and Hispanic male (79.9%) than black male (66.5%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (79.9%) than white male (75.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among 10th grade (74.4%), 11th grade (76.3%), and 12th grade (81.7%) than 9th grade (66.5%) students; higher among 12th grade (81.7%) than 10th grade (74.4%) and 11th grade (76.3%) students; higher among 10th grade female (75.6%), 11th grade female (77.1%), and 12th grade female (81.8%) than 9th grade female (66.5%) students; higher among 12th grade female (81.8%) than 10th grade female (75.6%) students; higher among 10th grade male (73.2%), 11th grade male (75.5%), and 12th grade male (81.5%) than 9th grade male (66.6%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (81.5%) than 10th grade male (73.2%) and 11th grade male (75.5%) students. Prevalence of lifetime alcohol use ranged from 32.9% to 80.2% across state surveys (median: 74.1%) and from 44.9% to 82.3% across local surveys (median: 70.8%) (Table 29).

### Current Alcohol Use

Nationwide, 43.3% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e.,

current alcohol use) (Table 28). The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among Hispanic male (48.9%) than Hispanic female (44.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among white (46.4%) and Hispanic (46.8%) than black (31.2%) students; higher among white female (45.9%) and Hispanic female (44.8%) than black female (32.5%) students; and higher among white male (47.0%) and Hispanic male (48.9%) than black male (29.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among 10th grade (42.0%), 11th grade (46.0%), and 12th grade (50.8%) students than 9th grade (36.2%) students; higher among 12th grade (50.8%) than 10th grade (42.0%) and 11th grade (46.0%) students; higher among 10th grade female (42.7%), 11th grade female (44.2%), and 12th grade female (49.6%) than 9th grade female (36.2%) students; higher among 12th grade female (49.6%) than 10th grade female (42.7%) students; and higher among 11th grade male (47.8%) and 12th grade male (52.0%) than 9th grade male (36.3%) and 10th grade male (41.4%) students. Prevalence of current alcohol use ranged from 15.8% to 49.2% across state surveys (median: 42.8%) and from 23.1% to 44.3% across local surveys (median: 38.3%) (Table 29).

### Episodic Heavy Drinking

Nationwide, 25.5% of students had had  $\geq 5$  drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., episodic heavy drinking) (Table 28). Overall, the prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among male (27.5%) than female (23.5%) students; higher among white male (31.8%) and Hispanic male (28.7%) than white female (28.1%) and Hispanic female (21.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th grade male (30.4%) and 12th grade male (36.2%) than 11th grade female (25.0%) and 12th grade female (29.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among white (29.9%) than black (11.1%) and Hispanic (25.3%) students; higher among Hispanic (25.3%) than black (11.1%) students; higher among white female (28.1%) than black female (10.4%) and Hispanic female (21.9%) students; higher among Hispanic female (21.9%) than black female (10.4%) students; and higher among white male (31.8%) and Hispanic male (28.7%) than black male (11.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among 10th grade (24.6%), 11th grade (27.6%), and 12th grade (32.8%) than 9th grade (19.0%) students; higher among 12th grade (32.8%) than 10th grade (24.6%) and 11th grade (27.6%) students; higher among 10th grade female (24.1%), 11th grade female (25.0%), and 12th grade female (29.2%) than 9th grade female (17.3%) students; higher among 12th grade female (29.2%) than 10th

grade female (24.1%) and 11th grade female (25.0%) students; higher among 11th grade male (30.4%) and 12th grade male (36.2%) than 9th grade male (20.7%) and 10th grade male (25.1%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (36.2%) than 11th grade male (30.4%) students. Prevalence of episodic heavy drinking ranged from 8.8% to 34.4% across state surveys (median: 26.3%) and from 8.6% to 23.9% across local surveys (median: 17.6%) (Table 29).

### Lifetime Marijuana Use

Nationwide, 38.4% of students had used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime marijuana use) (Table 30). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among male (40.9%) than female (35.9%) students; higher among white male (40.0%), black male (43.8%), and Hispanic male (47.7%) than white female (36.0%), black female (37.8%), and Hispanic female (37.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th grade male (45.1%) and 12th grade male (52.4%) than 11th grade female (39.4%) and 12th grade female (42.8%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among Hispanic (42.6%) than white (38.0%) students and higher among Hispanic male (47.7%) than white male (40.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among 10th grade (37.4%), 11th grade (42.3%), and 12th grade (47.6%) than 9th grade (29.3%) students; higher among 11th grade (42.3%) and 12th grade (47.6%) than 10th grade (37.4%) students; higher among 12th grade (47.6%) than 11th grade (42.3%) students; higher among 10th grade female (35.7%), 11th grade female (39.4%), and 12th grade female (42.8%) than 9th grade female (27.8%) students; higher among 12th grade female (42.8%) than 10th grade female (35.7%) students; higher among 10th grade male (39.0%), 11th grade male (45.1%), and 12th grade male (52.4%) than 9th grade male (30.9%) students; higher among 11th grade male (45.1%) and 12th grade male (52.4%) than 10th grade male (39.0%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (52.4%) than 11th grade male (45.1%) students. Prevalence of lifetime marijuana use ranged from 15.5% to 45.2% across state surveys (median: 38.2%) and from 27.2% to 52.1% across local surveys (median: 39.2%) (Table 31).

### Current Marijuana Use

Nationwide, 20.2% of students had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current marijuana use) (Table 30). Overall, the prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among male (22.1%) than female (18.2%) students; higher among Hispanic male (28.1%) than Hispanic female (18.0%) students; and higher among 11th grade male (23.5%) and 12th grade male (26.1%)



than 11th grade female (18.5%) and 12th grade female (19.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among Hispanic male (28.1%) than white male (21.3%) and black male (22.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among 11th grade (21.0%) and 12th grade (22.8%) than 9th grade (17.4%) students; higher among 11th grade male (23.5%) and 12th grade male (26.1%) than 9th grade male (18.6%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (26.1%) than 10th grade male (21.5%) students. Prevalence of current marijuana use ranged from 7.6% to 26.2% across state surveys (median: 18.9%) and from 12.3% to 24.0% across local surveys (median: 18.6%) (Table 31).

### Lifetime Cocaine Use

Nationwide, 7.6% of students had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack,<sup>†</sup> or freebase\*\*) one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime cocaine use) (Table 32). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cocaine use was higher among male (8.4%) than female (6.8%) students; higher among black male (3.4%) and Hispanic male (14.9%) than black female (1.2%) and Hispanic female (9.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 12th grade male (10.4%) than 12th grade female (7.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cocaine use was higher among white (7.7%) and Hispanic (12.2%) than black (2.3%) students; higher among Hispanic (12.2%) than white (7.7%) students; higher among white female (7.7%) and Hispanic female (9.4%) than black female (1.2%) students; higher among white male (7.8%) and Hispanic male (14.9%) than black male (3.4%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (14.9%) than white male (7.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cocaine use was higher among 11th grade (8.7%) and 12th grade (8.9%) than 9th grade (6.0%) students; higher among 11th grade male (10.1%) and 12th grade male (10.4%) than 9th grade male (6.0%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (10.4%) than 10th grade male (7.5%) students. Prevalence of lifetime cocaine use ranged from 4.1% to 15.1% across state surveys (median: 7.7%) and from 1.7% to 11.9% across local surveys (median: 5.5%) (Table 33).

### Current Cocaine Use

Nationwide, 3.4% of students had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cocaine use) (Table 32). Overall, the prevalence of current cocaine use was higher among male (4.0%) than female (2.8%) stu-

dents and higher among black male (2.5%) and Hispanic male (7.5%) than black female (0.5%) and Hispanic female (4.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of current cocaine use was higher among white (3.2%) and Hispanic (6.1%) than black (1.5%) students; higher among Hispanic (6.1%) than white (3.2%) students; higher among white female (2.8%) and Hispanic female (4.7%) than black female (0.5%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (7.5%) than white male (3.5%) and black male (2.5%) students. Prevalence of current cocaine use ranged from 2.0% to 7.9% across state surveys (median: 3.3%) and from 0.9% to 4.9% across local surveys (median: 3.0%) (Table 33).

### Lifetime Illegal Injection Drug Use

Nationwide, 2.1% of students had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime illegal injection drug use) (Table 32). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime illegal injection drug use was higher among male (3.0%) than female (1.1%) students; higher among white male (2.5%), black male (3.1%), and Hispanic male (4.6%) than white female (1.3%), black female (0.3%), and Hispanic female (1.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade male (3.7%), 11th grade male (2.6%), and 12th grade male (2.5%) than 10th grade female (0.9%), 11th grade female (0.9%), and 12th grade female (0.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime illegal injection drug use was higher among Hispanic (3.0%) than white (1.9%) students; higher among white female (1.3%) and Hispanic female (1.4%) than black female (0.3%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (4.6%) than white male (2.5%) students. Prevalence of lifetime illegal injection drug use ranged from 0.9% to 4.3% across state surveys (median: 2.3%) and from 1.0% to 5.9% across local surveys (median: 2.0%) (Table 33).

### Lifetime Inhalant Use

Nationwide, 12.4% of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime inhalant use) (Table 34). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime inhalant use was higher among female (13.5%) than male (11.3%) students; higher among white female (14.8%) than white male (12.0%) students; and higher among 9th grade female (17.3%) and 10th grade female (14.9%) than 9th grade male (11.0%) and 10th grade male (11.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime inhalant use was higher among white (13.4%) and Hispanic (13.0%) than black (6.8%) students; higher among white female (14.8%) and Hispanic female (13.5%) than black female (6.2%) students; and higher among white male (12.0%)

<sup>†</sup> Pellet-sized pieces of highly purified cocaine.

\*\* A process in which cocaine is dissolved in ether or sodium hydroxide and the precipitate is filtered off.

and Hispanic male (12.5%) than black male (7.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime inhalant use was higher among 9th grade (14.1%) than 11th grade (11.4%) and 12th grade (10.1%) students; higher among 10th grade (13.2%) than 12th grade (10.1%) students; and higher among 9th grade female (17.3%) and 10th grade female (14.9%) than 11th grade female (11.6%) and 12th grade female (9.3%) students. Prevalence of lifetime inhalant use ranged from 8.6% to 17.1% across state surveys (median: 12.2%) and from 5.5% to 17.9% across local surveys (median: 9.7%) (Table 35).

### Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use

Nationwide, 4.0% of students had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime illegal steroid use) (Table 34). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime illegal steroid use was higher among male (4.8%) than female (3.2%) students; higher among black male (3.9%) and Hispanic male (5.6%) than black female (1.0%) and Hispanic female (2.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade male (5.2%), 11th grade male (4.5%), and 12th grade male (4.2%) than 10th grade female (2.5%), 11th grade female (2.8%), and 12th grade female (2.3%) students; respectively. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime illegal steroid use was higher among white (4.2%) than black (2.4%) students; higher among white female (3.6%) than black female (1.0%) and Hispanic female (2.2%) students; and higher among Hispanic female (2.2%) than black female (1.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime illegal steroid use was higher among 9th grade (4.8%) than 12th grade (3.3%) students and higher among 9th grade female (4.8%) than 10th grade female (2.5%), 11th grade female (2.8%), and 12th grade female (2.3%) students. Prevalence of lifetime illegal steroid use ranged from 2.0% to 6.5% across state surveys (median: 3.9%) and from 1.6% to 7.7% across local surveys (median: 3.0%) (Table 35).

### Lifetime Hallucinogenic Drug Use

Nationwide, 8.5% of students had used hallucinogenic drugs (e.g., LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms) one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime hallucinogenic drug use) (Table 34). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime hallucinogenic drug use was higher among male (10.2%) than female (6.8%) students; higher among white male (10.8%), black male (4.9%), and Hispanic male (12.4%) than white female (8.0%), black female (1.0%), and Hispanic female (6.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade male (10.3%), 11th grade male (12.0%), and 12th grade male (10.7%) than 10th grade female (7.4%), 11th grade female (7.0%), and 12th grade female (6.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime hallucinogenic drug

use was higher among white (9.4%) and Hispanic (9.4%) than black (2.8%) students; higher among white female (8.0%) and Hispanic female (6.3%) than black female (1.0%) students; and higher among white male (10.8%) and Hispanic male (12.4%) than black male (4.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime hallucinogenic drug use was higher among 11th grade (9.5%) than 9th grade (7.2%) students and higher among 11th grade male (12.0%) than 9th grade male (8.3%) students.

### Lifetime Heroin Use

Nationwide, 2.4% of students had used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime heroin use) (Table 36). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime heroin use was higher among male (3.3%) than female (1.4%) students; higher among white male (2.7%), black male (2.5%), and Hispanic male (6.0%) than white female (1.6%), black female (0.5%), and Hispanic female (1.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade male (3.9%), 11th grade male (2.6%), and 12th grade male (3.0%) than 10th grade female (1.1%), 11th grade female (1.0%), and 12th grade female (1.1%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime heroin use was higher among Hispanic (3.6%) than white (2.2%) and black (1.5%) students; higher among white female (1.6%) than black female (0.5%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (6.0%) than white male (2.7%) and black male (2.5%) students. The prevalence of lifetime heroin use was higher among 9th grade female (2.2%) than 10th grade female (1.1%) and 11th grade female (1.0%) students. Prevalence of lifetime heroin use ranged from 1.3% to 5.3% across state surveys (median: 2.7%) and from 0.8% to 7.4% across local surveys (median: 2.2%) (Table 37).

### Lifetime Methamphetamine Use

Nationwide, 6.2% of students had used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime methamphetamine use) (Table 36). The prevalence of lifetime methamphetamine use was higher among black male (2.7%) than black female (0.8%) students and higher among 10th grade male (7.4%) than 10th grade female (4.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime methamphetamine use was higher among white (6.5%) and Hispanic (8.8%) than black (1.7%) students; higher among Hispanic (8.8%) than white (6.5%) students; higher among white female (6.9%) and Hispanic female (7.7%) than black female (0.8%) students; higher among white male (6.1%) and Hispanic male (9.9%) than black male (2.7%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (9.9%) than white male (6.1%) students. Prevalence of lifetime methamphet-

amine use ranged from 2.6% to 11.7% across state surveys (median: 5.9%) and from 1.0% to 11.0% across local surveys (median: 3.7%) (Table 37).

### Lifetime Ecstasy Use

Nationwide, 6.3% of students had used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”) one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime ecstasy use) (Table 36). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime ecstasy use was higher among male (7.2%) than female (5.3%) students; higher among black male (5.3%) and Hispanic male (12.8%) than black female (2.5%) and Hispanic female (6.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade male (6.8%) and 11th grade male (7.5%) than 10th grade female (5.1%) and 11th grade female (5.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime ecstasy use was higher among white (5.8%) and Hispanic (9.6%) than black (3.9%) students; higher among Hispanic (9.6%) than white (5.8%) students; higher among white female (5.3%) and Hispanic female (6.5%) than black female (2.5%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (12.8%) than white male (6.2%) and black male (5.3%) students. Prevalence of lifetime ecstasy use ranged from 3.3% to 9.2% across state surveys (median: 6.1%) and from 3.3% to 9.1% across local surveys (median: 5.6%) (Table 37).

## Age of Initiation of Risk Behaviors

### Smoked a Whole Cigarette Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 16.0% of students had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years (Table 38). Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among male (18.3%) than female (13.6%) students; higher among white male (18.0%), black male (17.2%), and Hispanic male (20.0%) than white female (14.8%), black female (10.6%), and Hispanic female (12.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (21.3%), 10th grade male (17.9%), 11th grade male (16.2%), and 12th grade male (16.3%) than 9th grade female (15.8%), 10th grade female (14.0%), 11th grade female (12.7%), and 12th grade female (11.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among white (16.4%) than black (13.8%) students and higher among white female (14.8%) than black female (10.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among 9th grade (18.6%) than 10th grade (16.0%), 11th grade (14.4%), and 12th grade (13.9%) students; higher among 10th grade (16.0%) than 12th grade (13.9%) students; higher among 9th grade female (15.8%) than 12th grade female (11.4%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (21.3%)

than 11th grade male (16.2%) and 12th grade male (16.3%) students. Prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years ranged from 7.5% to 24.2% across state surveys (median: 16.1%) and from 9.0% to 18.9% across local surveys (median: 12.6%) (Table 39).

### Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 25.6% of students had drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years (Table 38). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among male (29.2%) than female (22.0%) students; higher among white male (26.9%), black male (31.9%), and Hispanic male (34.8%) than white female (20.5%), black female (24.2%), and Hispanic female (24.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (36.4%), 10th grade male (30.0%), 11th grade male (24.2%) and 12th grade male (23.2%) than 9th grade female (31.3%), 10th grade female (22.2%), 11th grade female (17.0%), and 12th grade female (15.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among black (27.9%) and Hispanic (29.8%) than white (23.7%) students; higher among black female (24.2%) and Hispanic female (24.7%) than white female (20.5%) students; and higher among black male (31.9%) and Hispanic male (34.8%) than white male (26.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among 9th grade (33.9%) than 10th grade (26.2%), 11th grade (20.5%), and 12th grade (19.3%) students; and higher among 10th grade (26.2%) than 11th grade (20.5%) and 12th grade (19.3%) students; higher among 9th grade female (31.3%) than 10th grade female (22.2%), 11th grade female (17.0%), and 12th grade female (15.4%) students; higher among 10th grade female (22.2%) than 11th grade female (17.0%) and 12th grade female (15.4%) students; higher among 9th grade male (36.4%) than 10th grade male (30.0%), 11th grade male (24.2%), and 12th grade male (23.2%) students; and higher among 10th grade male (30.0%) than 11th grade male (24.2%) and 12th grade male (23.2%) students. Prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years ranged from 13.2% to 31.1% across state surveys (median: 24.9%) and from 18.2% to 34.3% across local surveys (median: 26.4%) (Table 39).

### Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 8.7% of students had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years (Table 38). Overall, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among male (11.0%) than female (6.3%) students; higher among white male (9.5%), black male (12.9%), and Hispanic male (16.5%) than white female (6.0%), black female (5.5%),

and Hispanic female (8.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (13.3%), 10th grade male (10.9%), 11th grade male (9.7%), and 12th grade male (9.0%) than 9th grade female (9.0%), 10th grade female (7.3%), 11th grade female (4.7%), and 12th grade female (3.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among Hispanic (12.5%) than white (7.7%) and black (9.1%) students; higher among Hispanic female (8.3%) than white female (6.0%) and black female (5.5%) students; and higher among black male (12.9%) and Hispanic male (16.5%) than white male (9.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among 9th grade (11.2%) than 11th grade (7.1%) and 12th grade (6.2%) students; higher among 10th grade (9.1%) than 12th grade (6.2%) students; higher among 9th grade female (9.0%) and 10th grade female (7.3%) than 11th grade female (4.7%) and 12th grade female (3.3%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (13.3%) than 11th grade male (9.7%) and 12th grade male (9.0%) students. Prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years ranged from 4.2% to 20.7% across state surveys (median: 9.1%) and from 6.5% to 15.4% across local surveys (median: 10.1%) (Table 39).

## **Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use on School Property**

### **Smoked Cigarettes on School Property**

Nationwide, 6.8% of students had smoked cigarettes on school property on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 40). Overall, the prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among white (7.4%) and Hispanic (7.2%) than black (3.4%) students; higher among white female (6.9%) and Hispanic female (6.3%) than black female (3.3%) students; and higher among white male (7.9%) and Hispanic male (8.0%) than black male (3.6%) students. The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among 12th grade male (9.5%) than 9th grade male (6.3%) and 10th grade male (6.3%) students. Prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property ranged from 1.7% to 10.7% across state surveys (median: 6.8%) and from 2.5% to 6.4% across local surveys (median: 4.5%) (Table 41).

### **Used Smokeless Tobacco on School Property**

Nationwide, 5.0% of students had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on school property on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 40). Overall, the prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school

property was higher among male (9.2%) than female (0.8%) students; higher among white male (11.7%), black male (2.2%), and Hispanic male (5.4%) than white female (0.8%), black female (0.2%), and Hispanic female (1.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (7.6%), 10th grade male (8.9%), 11th grade male (10.8%), and 12th grade male (10.1%) than 9th grade female (1.4%), 10th grade female (0.8%), 11th grade female (0.4%), and 12th grade female (0.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was higher among white (6.3%) than black (1.2%) and Hispanic (3.2%) students; higher among Hispanic (3.2%) than black (1.2%) students; higher among white female (0.8%) and Hispanic female (1.0%) than black female (0.2%) students; higher among white male (11.7%) than black male (2.2%) and Hispanic male (5.4%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (5.4%) than black male (2.2%) students. The prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was higher among 9th grade female (1.4%) than 11th grade female (0.4%) and 12th grade female (0.4%) students and higher among 11th grade male (10.8%) than 9th grade male (7.6%) students. Prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property ranged from 1.4% to 9.6% across state surveys (median: 4.4%) and from 0.6% to 4.9% across local surveys (median: 1.4%) (Table 41).

### **Drank Alcohol on School Property**

Nationwide, 4.3% of students had drunk at least one drink of alcohol on school property on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 40). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among male (5.3%) than female (3.3%) students; higher among white male (5.0%) and Hispanic male (9.0%) than white female (2.6%) and Hispanic female (6.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (4.6%), 10th grade male (5.3%), 11th grade male (5.4%), and 12th grade male (5.9%) than 9th grade female (2.8%), 10th grade female (3.7%), 11th grade female (2.7%), and 12th grade female (3.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among Hispanic (7.7%) than white (3.8%) and black (3.2%) students; higher among Hispanic female (6.4%) than white female (2.6%) and black female (3.3%) students; higher among white male (5.0%) than black male (3.2%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (9.0%) than white male (5.0%) and black male (3.2%) students. Prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property ranged from 2.1% to 8.8% across state surveys (median: 4.5%) and from 3.4% to 11.3% across local surveys (median: 4.7%) (Table 41).

## Used Marijuana on School Property

Nationwide, 4.5% of students had used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 42). Overall, the prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was higher among male (6.0%) than female (3.0%) students; higher among white male (5.1%) and Hispanic male (10.4%) than white female (2.4%) and Hispanic female (5.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade male (5.9%), 11th grade male (6.1%), and 12th grade male (5.8%) than 10th grade female (3.3%), 11th grade female (2.2%), and 12th grade female (2.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was higher among Hispanic (7.7%) than white (3.8%) and black (4.9%) students; higher among Hispanic female (5.0%) than white female (2.4%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (10.4%) than white male (5.1%) and black male (5.9%) students. The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was higher among 9th grade female (3.9%) than 11th grade female (2.2%) students. Prevalence of having used marijuana on school property ranged from 1.7% to 8.4% across state surveys (median: 4.0%) and from 3.5% to 8.7% across local surveys (median: 5.0%) (Table 43).

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

Nationwide, 25.4% of students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 42). Overall, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among male (28.8%) than female (21.8%) students; higher among white male (26.2%), black male (28.7%), and Hispanic male (38.5%) than white female (20.9%), black female (19.2%), and Hispanic female (28.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (26.9%), 10th grade male (30.6%), 11th grade male (28.4%), and 12th grade male (29.3%) than 9th grade female (21.0%), 10th grade female (24.2%), 11th grade female (21.3%), and 12th grade female (20.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among Hispanic (33.5%) than white (23.6%) and black (23.9%) students; higher among Hispanic female (28.5%) than white female (20.9%) and black female (19.2%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (38.5%) than white male (26.2%) and black male (28.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among 10th grade (27.5%) than 9th grade (24.0%) and 12th grade (24.9%) students and higher among

10th grade female (24.2%) than 12th grade female (20.4%) students. Prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property ranged from 15.5% to 38.7% across state surveys (median: 26.1%) and from 20.3% to 40.0% across local surveys (median: 29.4%) (Table 43).

## Sexual Behaviors That Contribute to Unintended Pregnancy and STD, Including HIV Infection

### Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

Nationwide, 46.8% of students had had sexual intercourse during their life (Table 44). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among black male (74.6%) and Hispanic male (57.6%) than black female (61.2%) and Hispanic female (44.4%) students, respectively, and higher among 9th grade male (39.3%) than 9th grade female (29.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among black (67.6%) than white (43.0%) and Hispanic (51.0%) students; higher among Hispanic (51.0%) than white (43.0%) students; higher among black female (61.2%) than white female (43.7%) and Hispanic female (44.4%) students; higher among black male (74.6%) than white male (42.2%) and Hispanic male (57.6%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (57.6%) than white male (42.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among 10th grade (42.8%), 11th grade (51.4%), and 12th grade (63.1%) than 9th grade (34.3%) students; higher among 11th grade (51.4%) and 12th grade (63.1%) than 10th grade (42.8%) students; higher among 12th grade (63.1%) than 11th grade (51.4%) students; higher among 10th grade female (44.0%), 11th grade female (52.1%), and 12th grade female (62.4%) than 9th grade female (29.3%) students; higher among 11th grade female (52.1%) and 12th grade female (62.4%) than 10th grade female (44.0%) students; higher among 12th grade female (62.4%) than 11th grade female (52.1%) students; higher among 11th grade male (50.6%) and 12th grade male (63.8%) than 9th grade male (39.3%) and 10th grade male (41.5%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (63.8%) than 11th grade male (50.6%) students. Prevalence of having had sexual intercourse ranged from 35.7% to 55.1% across state surveys (median: 44.8%) and from 31.3% to 69.3% across local surveys (median: 52.2%) (Table 45).

### Had First Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 6.2% of students had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years (Table 44). Overall, the

prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among male (8.8%) than female (3.7%) students; higher among white male (5.0%), black male (26.8%), and Hispanic male (11.1%) than white female (2.9%), black female (7.1%), and Hispanic female (3.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (12.0%), 10th grade male (7.7%), 11th grade male (8.0%), and 12th grade male (6.2%) than 9th grade female (5.4%), 10th grade female (4.1%), 11th grade female (2.6%), and 12th grade female (2.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among black (16.5%) than white (4.0%) and Hispanic (7.3%) students; higher among Hispanic (7.3%) than white (4.0%) students; higher among black female (7.1%) than white female (2.9%) and Hispanic female (3.6%) students; higher among black male (26.8%) than white male (5.0%) and Hispanic male (11.1%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (11.1%) than white male (5.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among 9th grade (8.7%) than 10th grade (5.9%), 11th grade (5.2%), and 12th grade (4.1%) students; higher among 10th grade (5.9%) than 12th grade (4.1%) students; higher among 9th grade female (5.4%) than 11th grade female (2.6%) and 12th grade female (2.0%) students; higher among 10th grade female (4.1%) than 12th grade female (2.0%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (12.0%) than 10th grade male (7.7%), 11th grade male (8.0%), and 12th grade male (6.2%) students. Prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years ranged from 2.8% to 10.8% across state surveys (median: 5.8%) and from 5.3% to 18.8% across local surveys (median: 10.6%) (Table 45).

### Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life

Nationwide, 14.3% of students had had sexual intercourse with  $\geq 4$  persons during their life (Table 44). Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with  $\geq 4$  persons was higher among male (16.5%) than female (12.0%) students; higher among black male (38.7%) and Hispanic male (21.7%) than black female (18.6%) and Hispanic female (10.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (13.2%), 10th grade male (13.2%), and 11th grade male (18.1%) than 9th grade female (5.7%), 10th grade female (9.7%), and 11th grade female (14.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with  $\geq 4$  persons was higher among black (28.2%) than white (11.4%) and Hispanic (15.9%) students; higher among Hispanic (15.9%) than white (11.4%) students; higher among black female (18.6%) than white female (11.1%) and Hispanic female (10.4%) students; higher among black male (38.7%) than white male

(11.6%) and Hispanic male (21.7%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (21.7%) than white male (11.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with  $\geq 4$  persons was higher among 11th grade (16.2%) and 12th grade (21.4%) than 9th grade (9.4%) and 10th grade (11.5%) students; higher among 12th grade (21.4%) than 11th grade (16.2%) students; higher among 10th grade female (9.7%), 11th grade female (14.2%), and 12th grade female (20.2%) than 9th grade female (5.7%) students; higher among 11th grade female (14.2%) and 12th grade female (20.2%) than 10th grade female (9.7%) students; higher among 12th grade female (20.2%) than 11th grade female (14.2%) students; higher among 11th grade male (18.1%) and 12th grade male (22.6%) than 9th grade male (13.2%) and 10th grade male (13.2%) students; and higher among 12th grade male (22.6%) than 11th grade male (18.1%) students. Prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with  $\geq 4$  persons ranged from 9.0% to 19.1% across state surveys (median: 13.6%) and from 8.7% to 29.3% across local surveys (median: 17.7%) (Table 45).

### Currently Sexually Active

Nationwide, 33.9% of students had had sexual intercourse with  $\geq 1$  person during the 3 months preceding the survey (i.e., currently sexually active) (Table 46). The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among black male (51.3%) than black female (43.8%) students and higher among 9th grade male (24.5%) and 10th grade female (31.1%) than 9th grade female (19.5%) and 10th grade male (27.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among black (47.4%) than white (32.0%) and Hispanic (35.0%) students; higher among black female (43.8%) than white female (33.5%) and Hispanic female (33.7%) students; higher among black male (51.3%) than white male (30.6%) and Hispanic male (36.3%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (36.3%) than white male (30.6%) students. The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among 10th grade (29.2%), 11th grade (39.4%), and 12th grade (49.4%) than 9th grade (21.9%) students; higher among 11th grade (39.4%) and 12th grade (49.4%) than 10th grade (29.2%) students; and higher among 12th grade (49.4%) than 11th grade (39.4%) students; higher among 10th grade female (31.1%), 11th grade female (40.8%), and 12th grade female (51.7%) than 9th grade female (19.5%) students; higher among 11th grade female (40.8%) and 12th grade female (51.7%) than 10th grade female (31.1%) students; higher among 12th grade female (51.7%) than 11th grade female (40.8%) students; higher among 11th grade male (37.9%) and 12th grade male (47.0%) than 9th grade male (24.5%) and 10th grade male (27.2%)

students; and higher among 12th grade male (47.0%) than 11th grade male (37.9%) students. Prevalence of being currently sexually active ranged from 24.1% to 40.6% across state surveys (median: 33.3%) and from 22.0% to 51.1% across local surveys (median: 37.0%) (Table 47).

### Condom Use

Among the 33.9% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 62.8% reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse (Table 46). Overall, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among male (70.0%) than female (55.9%) students; higher among white male (70.1%), black male (75.5%), and Hispanic male (65.3%) than white female (55.6%), black female (62.1%), and Hispanic female (49.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade male (74.4%) and 12th grade male (65.8%) than 10th grade female (57.1%) and 12th grade female (46.1%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among black (68.9%) than white (62.6%) and Hispanic (57.7%) students; higher among white (62.6%) than Hispanic (57.7%) students; higher among white female (55.6%) and black female (62.1%) than Hispanic female (49.8%) students; and higher among black male (75.5%) than Hispanic male (65.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among 9th grade (74.5%) than 10th grade (65.3%), 11th grade (61.7%), and 12th grade (55.4%) students; higher among 10th grade (65.3%) and 11th grade (61.7%) than 12th grade (55.4%) students; higher among 9th grade female (71.5%) than 10th grade female (57.1%), 11th grade female (57.8%), and 12th grade female (46.1%) students; higher among 10th grade female (57.1%) and 11th grade female (57.8%) than 12th grade female (46.1%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (77.1%) and 10th grade male (74.4%) than 11th grade male (66.0%) and 12th grade male (65.8%) students. Prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse ranged from 47.6% to 71.2% across state surveys (median: 62.6%) and from 59.1% to 79.2% across local surveys (median: 69.4%) (Table 47).

### Birth Control Pill Use

Among the 33.9% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 17.6% reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Table 46). Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among female (20.6%) than male (14.6%) students; higher among white female (27.1%) than white male (17.2%) students; and higher among 10th grade female (18.0%) and

12th grade female (28.9%) than 10th grade male (10.3%) and 12th grade male (21.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (22.3%) than black (10.0%) and Hispanic (9.8%) students; higher among white female (27.1%) than black female (10.7%) and Hispanic female (9.4%) students; and higher among white male (17.2%) than black male (9.4%) and Hispanic male (10.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among 10th grade (14.3%), 11th grade (18.5%), and 12th grade (25.6%) than 9th grade (7.5%) students; higher among 12th grade (25.6%) than 10th grade (14.3%) and 11th grade (18.5%) students; higher among 10th grade female (18.0%), 11th grade female (20.2%), and 12th grade female (28.9%) than 9th grade female (8.8%) students; higher among 12th grade female (28.9%) than 10th grade female (18.0%) and 11th grade female (20.2%) students; and higher among 11th grade male (16.6%) and 12th grade male (21.9%) than 9th grade male (6.4%) and 10th grade male (10.3%) students. Prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse ranged from 12.7% to 34.6% across state surveys (median: 18.4%) and from 3.8% to 17.3% across local surveys (median: 8.6%) (Table 47).

### Alcohol or Drug Use Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 33.9% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 23.3% had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (Table 48). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among male (27.6%) than female (19.0%) students; higher among white male (29.9%) and Hispanic male (32.2%) than white female (20.5%) and Hispanic female (18.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th grade male (29.0%) and 12th grade male (27.6%) than 11th grade female (16.8%) and 12th grade female (19.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (25.0%) and Hispanic (25.6%) than black (14.1%) students; higher among white female (20.5%) and Hispanic female (18.7%) than black female (12.8%) students; and higher among white male (29.9%) and Hispanic male (32.2%) than black male (15.4%) students. Prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse ranged from 18.6% to 30.9% across state surveys (median: 22.9%) and from 13.4% to 26.8% across local surveys (median: 16.6%) (Table 49).

## Taught in School About AIDS or HIV Infection

Nationwide, 87.9% of students had ever been taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or HIV infection (Table 48). Overall, the prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among white (89.4%) than black (86.3%) and Hispanic (84.7%) students; higher among white female (90.1%) than Hispanic female (85.8%) students; and higher among white male (88.7%) than Hispanic male (83.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among 10th grade (88.4%), 11th grade (89.6%), and 12th grade (89.4%) than 9th grade (85.0%) students; higher among 10th grade female (89.4%) and 12th grade female (90.1%) than 9th grade female (85.5%) students; and higher among 11th grade male (89.5%) and 12th grade male (88.7%) than 9th grade male (84.4%) students. Prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection ranged from 79.8% to 92.7% across state surveys (median: 88.4%) and from 78.6% to 90.5% across local surveys (median: 85.9%) (Table 49).

## Tested for HIV

Nationwide, 11.9% of students had been tested for HIV (Table 48). Overall, the prevalence of HIV testing was higher among female (13.2%) than male (10.6%) students; higher among white female (11.6%) and black female (24.1%) than white male (8.8%) and black male (17.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade female (13.2%), 11th grade female (14.1%), and 12th grade female (19.3%) than 10th grade male (10.2%), 11th grade male (10.2%), and 12th grade male (12.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of HIV testing was higher among black (21.0%) than white (10.2%) and Hispanic (12.0%) students; higher among black female (24.1%) than white female (11.6%) and Hispanic female (11.2%) students; higher among black male (17.9%) than white male (8.8%) and Hispanic male (12.7%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (12.7%) than white male (8.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of HIV testing was higher among 10th grade (11.6%), 11th grade (12.2%), and 12th grade (15.8%) than 9th grade (8.9%) students; higher among 12th grade (15.8%) than 10th grade (11.6%) and 11th grade (12.2%) students; higher among 10th grade female (13.2%), 11th grade female (14.1%), and 12th grade female (19.3%) than 9th grade female (7.9%) students; and higher among 12th grade female (19.3%) than 10th grade female (13.2%) and 11th grade female (14.1%) students.

## Dietary Behaviors

### Ate Fruits and Vegetables $\geq 5$ Times/Day

Nationwide, 20.1% of students had eaten fruits and vegetables<sup>††</sup>  $\geq 5$  times/day during the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 50). Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables  $\geq 5$  times/day was higher among male (21.4%) than female (18.7%) students; higher among black male (24.3%) than black female (19.9%) students; and higher among 10th grade male (23.7%) than 10th grade female (19.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables  $\geq 5$  times/day was higher among black (22.1%) and Hispanic (23.2%) than white (18.6%) students; higher among Hispanic female (21.8%) than white female (17.4%) students; and higher among black male (24.3%) and Hispanic male (24.5%) than white male (19.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables  $\geq 5$  times/day was higher among 9th grade (21.3%) than 11th grade (18.8%) and 12th grade (18.3%) students; higher among 9th grade male (22.3%) and 10th grade male (23.7%) than 12th grade male (18.8%) students; and higher among 10th grade male (23.7%) than 11th grade male (19.6%) students. Prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables  $\geq 5$  times/day ranged from 13.5% to 25.4% across state surveys (median: 17.4%) and from 16.4% to 28.4% across local surveys (median: 19.9%) (Table 51).

### Drank $\geq 3$ Glasses of Milk/Day

Nationwide, 16.2% of students had drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk during the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 50). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk was higher among male (20.8%) than female (11.6%) students; higher among white male (24.0%), black male (11.7%), and Hispanic male (18.2%) than white female (13.4%), black female (5.7%), and Hispanic female (9.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (23.7%), 10th grade male (19.9%), 11th grade male (21.2%), and 12th grade male (17.5%) than 9th grade female (13.6%), 10th grade female (11.0%), 11th grade female (12.0%), and 12th grade female (9.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk was higher among white (18.7%) than black (8.6%) and Hispanic (13.9%) students; higher among Hispanic (13.9%) than black (8.6%) students; higher among white female (13.4%) than black female (5.7%) and Hispanic female (9.6%) students; higher among Hispanic female (9.6%) than black female (5.7%) students; higher among white male (24.0%) than black male (11.7%) and

<sup>††</sup> Refers to 100% fruit juice, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.



Hispanic male (18.2%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (18.2%) than black male (11.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk was higher among 9th grade (18.7%) than 10th grade (15.5%) and 12th grade (13.5%) students; higher among 11th grade (16.5%) than 12th grade (13.5%) students; higher among 9th grade female (13.6%) than 12th grade female (9.5%) students; higher among 9th grade male (23.7%) than 10th grade male (19.9%) and 12th grade male (17.5%) students; and higher among 11th grade male (21.2%) than 12th grade male (17.5%) students. Prevalence of having drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk ranged from 8.7% to 28.6% across state surveys (median: 16.2%) and from 6.2% to 16.0% across local surveys (median: 9.7%) (Table 51).

## Physical Activity

### Met Currently Recommended Levels of Physical Activity

Nationwide, 35.8% of students had been physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on  $\geq 5$  of the 7 days preceding the survey (i.e., met currently recommended levels of physical activity) (Table 52). Overall, the prevalence of having met currently recommended levels of physical activity was higher among male (43.8%) than female (27.8%) students; higher among white male (46.9%), black male (38.2%), and Hispanic male (39.0%) than white female (30.2%), black female (21.3%), and Hispanic female (26.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (42.8%), 10th grade male (46.8%), 11th grade male (43.8%), and 12th grade male (41.9%) than 9th grade female (30.8%), 10th grade female (30.0%), 11th grade female (25.1%), and 12th grade female (24.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having met currently recommended levels of physical activity was higher among white (38.7%) than black (29.5%) and Hispanic (32.9%) students; higher among white female (30.2%) and Hispanic female (26.5%) than black female (21.3%) students; and higher among white male (46.9%) than black male (38.2%) and Hispanic male (39.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having met currently recommended levels of physical activity was higher among 9th grade (36.9%) than 12th grade (32.9%) students; higher among 10th grade (38.5%) than 11th grade (34.4%) and 12th grade (32.9%) students; higher among 9th grade female (30.8%) and 10th grade female (30.0%) than 11th grade female (25.1%) and 12th grade female (24.0%) students; and higher among 10th grade male (46.8%) than 12th grade male (41.9%) students.

Prevalence of having met currently recommended levels of physical activity ranged from 29.6% to 45.9% across state surveys (median: 33.9%) and from 18.2% to 38.5% across local surveys (median: 27.1%) (Table 53).

### Met Previously Recommended Levels of Physical Activity

Nationwide, 68.7% of students had participated in at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity (i.e., physical activity that made them sweat and breathe hard) on  $\geq 3$  of the 7 days preceding the survey and/or at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity (i.e., physical activity that did not make them sweat and breathe hard) on  $\geq 5$  of the 7 days preceding the survey (i.e., met previously recommended levels of physical activity) (Table 52). Overall, the prevalence of having met previously recommended levels of physical activity was higher among male (75.8%) than female (61.5%) students; higher among white male (77.0%), black male (71.7%), and Hispanic male (76.0%) than white female (63.3%), black female (53.1%), and Hispanic female (62.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (78.4%), 10th grade male (77.8%), 11th grade male (74.2%), and 12th grade male (71.9%) than 9th grade female (68.4%), 10th grade female (63.0%), 11th grade female (60.7%), and 12th grade female (51.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having met previously recommended levels of physical activity was higher among white (70.2%) and Hispanic (69.4%) than black (62.0%) students; higher among white female (63.3%) and Hispanic female (62.6%) than black female (53.1%) students; and higher among white male (77.0%) than black male (71.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having met previously recommended levels of physical activity was higher among 9th grade (73.5%) than 11th grade (67.4%) and 12th grade (61.8%) students; higher among 10th grade (70.5%) and 11th grade (67.4%) than 12th grade (61.8%) students; higher among 9th grade female (68.4%) than 10th grade female (63.0%), 11th grade female (60.7%), and 12th grade female (51.7%) students; higher among 10th grade female (63.0%) and 11th grade female (60.7%) than 12th grade female (51.7%) students; higher among 9th grade male (78.4%) than 11th grade male (74.2%) and 12th grade male (71.9%) students; and higher among 10th grade male (77.8%) than 12th grade male (71.9%) students. Prevalence of having met previously recommended levels of physical activity ranged from 58.7% to 76.7% across state surveys (median: 67.7%) and from 45.4% to 68.9% across local surveys (median: 59.3%) (Table 53).

### No Vigorous or Moderate Physical Activity

Nationwide, 9.6% of students had not participated in any vigorous or moderate physical activity during the 7 days preceding the survey (Table 52). Overall, the prevalence of having not participated in any vigorous or moderate physical activity was higher among female (11.3%) than male (7.9%) students; higher among white female (9.3%), black female (18.2%), and Hispanic female (12.3%) than white male (6.9%), black male (10.2%), and Hispanic male (8.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade female (10.3%), 11th grade female (12.4%), and 12th grade female (15.2%) than 10th grade male (7.5%), 11th grade male (8.4%), and 12th grade male (8.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having not participated in any vigorous or moderate physical activity was higher among black (14.4%) than white (8.1%) and Hispanic (10.6%) students; higher among Hispanic (10.6%) than white (8.1%) students; higher among black female (18.2%) than white female (9.3%) and Hispanic female (12.3%) students; and higher among black male (10.2%) than white male (6.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having not participated in any vigorous or moderate physical activity was higher among 11th grade (10.4%) and 12th grade (11.8%) than 9th grade (7.7%) students; higher among 12th grade (11.8%) than 10th grade (8.9%) students; higher among 11th grade female (12.4%) and 12th grade female (15.2%) than 9th grade female (8.2%) students; and higher among 12th grade female (15.2%) than 10th grade female (10.3%) students. Prevalence of having not participated in any vigorous or moderate physical activity ranged from 4.2% to 15.6% across state surveys (median: 9.1%) and from 8.5% to 23.5% across local surveys (median: 13.7%) (Table 53).

### Used Computers $\geq 3$ Hours/Day

Nationwide, 21.1% of students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work  $\geq 3$  hours/day on an average school day (i.e., computer use) (Table 54). Overall, the prevalence of computer use was higher among male (27.4%) than female (14.8%) students; higher among white male (25.4%), black male (34.9%), and Hispanic male (24.4%) than white female (13.7%), black female (16.1%), and Hispanic female (14.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (30.4%), 10th grade male (27.9%), 11th grade male (24.6%), and 12th grade male (25.3%) than 9th grade female (16.9%), 10th grade female (16.9%), 11th grade female (12.2%), and 12th grade female (12.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of computer use was higher among black (25.2%) than white (19.6%) and Hispanic (19.8%) students and higher among black male

(34.9%) than white male (25.4%) and Hispanic male (24.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of computer use was higher among 9th grade (23.7%) and 10th grade (22.5%) than 11th grade (18.4%) and 12th grade (18.7%) students; higher among 9th grade female (16.9%) and 10th grade female (16.9%) than 11th grade female (12.2%) and 12th grade female (12.0%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (30.4%) than 11th grade male (24.6%) and 12th grade male (25.3%) students.

### Watched Television $\geq 3$ Hours/Day

Nationwide, 37.2% of students watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day on an average school day (Table 54). The prevalence of having watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day was higher among 10th grade male (42.7%) than 10th grade female (37.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day was higher among black (64.1%) than white (29.2%) and Hispanic (45.8%) students; higher among Hispanic (45.8%) than white (29.2%) students; higher among black female (64.5%) than white female (28.1%) and Hispanic female (45.8%) students; higher among Hispanic female (45.8%) than white female (28.1%) students; higher among black male (63.5%) than white male (30.2%) and Hispanic male (45.8%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (45.8%) than white male (30.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day was higher among 9th grade (42.4%) and 10th grade (40.1%) than 11th grade (32.9%) and 12th grade (31.4%) students; higher among 9th grade female (42.4%) than 10th grade female (37.4%), 11th grade female (31.7%), and 12th grade female (32.4%) students; higher among 10th grade female (37.4%) than 11th grade female (31.7%) and 12th grade female (32.4%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (42.4%) and 10th grade male (42.7%) than 11th grade male (34.1%) and 12th grade male (30.3%) students. Prevalence of having watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day ranged from 19.0% to 44.6% across state surveys (median: 34.7%) and from 39.2% to 70.5% across local surveys (median: 48.3%) (Table 55).

### Attended Physical Education Classes

Nationwide, 54.2% of students went to physical education (PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended PE classes) (Table 56). Overall, the prevalence of attending PE classes was higher among male (60.0%) than female (48.3%) students; higher among white male (58.1%), black male (61.7%), and Hispanic male (65.9%) than white female (46.1%), black female (50.5%), and Hispanic female (57.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade male (65.4%), 11th grade male

(51.1%), and 12th grade male (45.9%) than 10th grade female (53.0%), 11th grade female (32.9%), and 12th grade female (32.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of attending PE classes was higher among Hispanic (61.5%) than white (52.1%) students; higher among Hispanic female (57.1%) than white female (46.1%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (65.9%) than white male (58.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of attending PE classes was higher among 9th grade (71.5%) than 10th grade (59.2%), 11th grade (41.8%), and 12th grade (38.8%) students; higher among 10th grade (59.2%) than 11th grade (41.8%) and 12th grade (38.8%) students; higher among 9th grade female (70.3%) than 10th grade female (53.0%), 11th grade female (32.9%), and 12th grade female (32.0%) students; higher among 10th grade female (53.0%) than 11th grade female (32.9%) and 12th grade female (32.0%) students; higher among 9th grade male (72.8%) than 10th grade male (65.4%), 11th grade male (51.1%), and 12th grade male (45.9%) students; and higher among 10th grade male (65.4%) than 11th grade male (51.1%) and 12th grade male (45.9%) students. Prevalence of attending PE classes ranged from 25.2% to 94.2% across state surveys (median: 48.9%) and from 27.9% to 85.8% across local surveys (median: 45.9%) (Table 57).

### Attended PE Classes Daily

Nationwide, 33.0% of students went to PE classes 5 days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended PE classes daily) (Table 56). Overall, the prevalence of having attended PE classes daily was higher among male (37.1%) than female (29.0%) students; higher among white male (36.7%) and black male (37.5%) than white female (26.6%) and black female (31.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade male (39.0%), 11th grade male (33.5%), and 12th grade male (26.1%) than 10th grade female (31.5%), 11th grade female (19.4%), and 12th grade female (18.8%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having attended PE classes daily was higher among 9th grade (44.8%) than 10th grade (35.3%), 11th grade (26.3%), and 12th grade (22.4%) students; higher among 10th grade (35.3%) than 11th grade (26.3%) and 12th grade (22.4%) students; and higher among 11th grade (26.3%) than 12th grade (22.4%) students; higher among 9th grade female (43.1%) than 10th grade female (31.5%), 11th grade female (19.4%), and 12th grade female (18.8%) students; higher among 10th grade female (31.5%) than 11th grade female (19.4%) and 12th grade female (18.8%) students; higher among 9th grade male (46.5%) than 11th grade male (33.5%) and 12th grade male (26.1%) students; and higher among 10th grade male (39.0%) and 11th grade male (33.5%) than 12th grade male (26.1%) students. Prevalence of having attended PE classes daily ranged

from 6.7% to 60.7% across state surveys (median: 27.2%) and from 4.0% to 50.6% across local surveys (median: 27.7%) (Table 57).

### Exercised or Played Sports >20 Minutes During an Average PE Class

Among the 54.2% of students nationwide who attended PE classes, 84.0% actually exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class (Table 56). Overall, the prevalence of having exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class was higher among male (87.2%) than female (80.3%) students; higher among white male (89.3%), black male (83.8%) students; and Hispanic male (85.0%) than white female (82.5%), black female (73.1%), and Hispanic female (77.5%) students, respectively; higher among 9th grade male (86.3%), 10th grade male (88.0%), and 11th grade male (87.5%) than 9th grade female (80.3%), 10th grade female (81.0%), and 11th grade female (79.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class was higher among white (86.3%) than black (78.7%) and Hispanic (81.6%) students; higher among white female (82.5%) than black female (73.1%) students; and higher among white male (89.3%) than Hispanic male (85.0%) students. Prevalence of having exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class ranged from 76.2% to 92.3% across state surveys (median: 85.1%) and from 56.4% to 84.7% across local surveys (median: 75.6%) (Table 57).

### Played on $\geq 1$ Sports Teams

Nationwide, 56.0% of students had played on  $\geq 1$  sports teams (run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 58). Overall, the prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams was higher among male (61.8%) than female (50.2%) students; higher among white male (61.5%), black male (64.6%), and Hispanic male (62.0%) than white female (53.9%), black female (43.6%), and Hispanic female (43.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (64.7%), 10th grade male (63.4%), 11th grade male (61.0%), and 12th grade male (57.3%) than 9th grade female (56.1%), 10th grade female (52.3%), 11th grade female (48.9%), and 12th grade female (41.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams was higher among white (57.8%) than black (53.7%) and Hispanic (53.0%) students and higher among white female (53.9%) than black female (43.6%) and Hispanic female (43.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams was higher among 9th grade (60.4%) than 11th grade (54.9%) and 12th grade (49.2%) students; higher among 10th

grade (58.0%) and 11th grade (54.9%) than 12th grade (49.2%) students; higher among 9th grade female (56.1%) than 11th grade female (48.9%) and 12th grade female (41.3%) students; higher among 10th grade female (52.3%) and 11th grade female (48.9%) than 12th grade female (41.3%) students; and higher among 9th grade male (64.7%) and 10th grade male (63.4%) than 12th grade male (57.3%) students. Prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams ranged from 47.1% to 66.9% across state surveys (median: 57.5%) and from 42.5% to 56.3% across local surveys (median: 46.2%) (Table 59).

### Injured While Exercising or Playing Sports

Among the 78.8% of students nationwide who exercised or played sports during the 30 days preceding the survey, 22.2% had had to see a doctor or nurse for an injury that happened while exercising or playing sports (Table 58). Overall, the prevalence of having been injured while exercising or playing sports was higher among male (24.4%) than female (19.7%) students; higher among black male (30.4%) and Hispanic male (24.5%) than black female (17.6%) and Hispanic female (19.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 12th grade male (24.4%) than 12th grade female (14.7%) students. The prevalence of having been injured while exercising or playing sports was higher among black male (30.4%) than white male (22.7%) and Hispanic male (24.5%) students. The prevalence of having been injured while exercising or playing sports was higher among 9th grade female (20.9%), 10th grade female (22.2%), and 11th grade female (19.4%) than 12th grade female (14.7%) students.

## Overweight and Weight Control

### At Risk for Becoming Overweight

Nationwide, 15.7% of students were at risk for becoming overweight (Table 60). The prevalence of being at risk for becoming overweight was higher among black female (22.6%) than black male (16.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of being at risk for becoming overweight was higher among black (19.8%) than white (14.5%) and Hispanic (16.7%) students and higher among black female (22.6%) than white female (13.8%) and Hispanic female (16.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of being at risk for becoming overweight was higher among 9th grade (17.1%) than 12th grade (14.8%) students and higher among 9th grade male (18.3%) than 10th grade male (14.5%) and 12th grade male (14.1%) students. Prevalence of being at risk for becoming overweight ranged from 10.3% to 17.8% across state surveys (median: 14.6%) and from 13.3% to 20.7% across local surveys (median: 17.3%) (Table 61).

### Overweight

Nationwide, 13.1% of students were overweight (Table 60). Overall, the prevalence of being overweight was higher among male (16.0%) than female (10.0%) students; higher among white male (15.2%) and Hispanic male (21.3%) than white female (8.2%) and Hispanic female (12.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade male (15.0%), 10th grade male (16.5%), 11th grade male (17.2%), and 12th grade male (15.5%) than 9th grade female (10.4%), 10th grade female (10.6%), 11th grade female (9.4%), and 12th grade female (9.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of being overweight was higher among black (16.0%) and Hispanic (16.8%) than white (11.8%) students; higher among black female (16.1%) than white female (8.2%) and Hispanic female (12.1%) students; higher among Hispanic female (12.1%) than white female (8.2%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (21.3%) than white male (15.2%) and black male (15.9%) students. Prevalence of being overweight ranged from 5.6% to 15.6% across state surveys (median: 12.0%) and from 10.4% to 21.5% across local surveys (median: 12.7%) (Table 61).

### Described Themselves as Overweight

Nationwide, 31.5% of students described themselves as slightly or very overweight (Table 62). Overall, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among female (38.1%) than male (25.1%) students; higher among white female (37.7%), black female (36.3%), and Hispanic female (42.4%) than white male (24.7%), black male (17.6%), and Hispanic male (32.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (36.2%), 10th grade female (36.2%), 11th grade female (39.1%), and 12th grade female (41.8%) than 9th grade male (24.3%), 10th grade male (24.5%), 11th grade male (26.0%), and 12th grade male (25.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among white (31.1%) than black (27.2%) students; higher among Hispanic (37.1%) than white (31.1%) and black (27.2%) students; higher among Hispanic female (42.4%) than white female (37.7%) and black female (36.3%) students; higher among white male (24.7%) than black male (17.6%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (32.0%) than white male (24.7%) and black male (17.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among 12th grade (33.7%) than 9th grade (30.2%) and 10th grade (30.2%) students and higher among 12th grade female (41.8%) than 9th grade female (36.2%) and 10th grade female (36.2%) students. Prevalence of describing themselves as overweight ranged from 24.0% to 34.0% across state surveys (median: 30.9%) and from 20.8% to 36.0% across local surveys (median: 28.0%) (Table 63).

## Were Trying to Lose Weight

Nationwide, 45.6% of students were trying to lose weight (Table 62). Overall, the prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female (61.7%) than male (29.9%) students; higher among white female (63.5%), black female (52.7%), and Hispanic female (64.1%) than white male (28.8%), black male (24.4%), and Hispanic male (38.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (60.1%), 10th grade female (61.5%), 11th grade female (61.7%), and 12th grade female (64.0%) than 9th grade male (31.9%), 10th grade male (28.2%), 11th grade male (30.5%), and 12th grade male (28.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among white (45.9%) than black (38.9%) students; higher among Hispanic (51.2%) than white (45.9%) and black (38.9%) students; higher among white female (63.5%) and Hispanic female (64.1%) than black female (52.7%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (38.6%) than white male (28.8%) and black male (24.4%) students. The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among 9th grade male (31.9%) than 10th grade male (28.2%) students. Prevalence of trying to lose weight ranged from 41.0% to 50.9% across state surveys (median: 46.3%) and from 32.9% to 54.4% across local surveys (median: 43.1%) (Table 63).

## Ate Less Food, Fewer Calories, or Foods Low in Fat to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 40.7% of students nationwide had eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (Table 64). Overall, the prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (54.8%) than male (26.8%) students; higher among white female (58.8%), black female (39.6%), and Hispanic female (53.2%) than white male (26.4%), black male (22.0%), and Hispanic male (31.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (50.8%), 10th grade female (55.3%), 11th grade female (55.6%), and 12th grade female (58.4%) than 9th grade male (27.1%), 10th grade male (25.7%), 11th grade male (26.8%), and 12th grade male (27.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among white (42.4%) and Hispanic (42.2%) than black (31.1%) students; higher among white female (58.8%) than black female (39.6%) and Hispanic female (53.2%) students; higher among Hispanic female (53.2%) than black female (39.6%) students; and higher among Hispanic male

(31.5%) than white male (26.4%) and black male (22.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among 12th grade (43.0%) than 9th grade (38.8%) students and higher among 10th grade female (55.3%), 11th grade female (55.6%), and 12th grade female (58.4%) than 9th grade female (50.8%) students. Prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 35.5% to 45.0% across state surveys (median: 39.8%) and from 29.5% to 42.9% across local surveys (median: 35.9%) (Table 65).

## Exercised to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight

Nationwide, 60.0% of students had exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 64). Overall, the prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (67.4%) than male (52.9%) students; higher among white female (69.8%), black female (56.5%), and Hispanic female (68.9%) than white male (51.2%), black male (51.6%), and Hispanic male (63.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (68.3%), 10th grade female (69.0%), 11th grade female (66.3%), and 12th grade female (65.5%) than 9th grade male (57.7%), 10th grade male (52.1%), 11th grade male (49.4%), and 12th grade male (51.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among white (60.4%) and Hispanic (65.9%) than black (54.1%) students; higher among Hispanic (65.9%) than white (60.4%) students; higher among white female (69.8%) and Hispanic female (68.9%) than black female (56.5%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (63.0%) than white male (51.2%) and black male (51.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among 9th grade (62.9%) than 11th grade (58.0%) and 12th grade (58.3%) students and higher among 9th grade male (57.7%) than 10th grade male (52.1%), 11th grade male (49.4%), and 12th grade male (51.2%) students. Prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 54.9% to 65.6% across state surveys (median: 60.9%) and from 46.7% to 66.6% across local surveys (median: 58.7%) (Table 65).

## Went Without Eating for $\geq 24$ Hours to Lose Weight or To Keep From Gaining Weight

Nationwide, 12.3% of students had gone without eating for  $\geq 24$  hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 66). Overall,

the prevalence of having gone without eating for  $\geq 24$  hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (17.0%) than male (7.6%) students; higher among white female (17.6%), black female (14.0%), and Hispanic female (17.7%) than white male (7.5%), black male (8.6%), and Hispanic male (7.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (18.4%), 10th grade female (16.2%), 11th grade female (17.2%), and 12th grade female (16.0%) than 9th grade male (8.1%), 10th grade male (7.4%), 11th grade male (6.8%), and 12th grade male (7.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having gone without eating for  $\geq 24$  hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among Hispanic female (17.7%) than black female (14.0%) students. Prevalence of having gone without eating for  $\geq 24$  hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 8.9% to 16.1% across state surveys (median: 12.0%) and from 8.2% to 18.5% across local surveys (median: 11.5%) (Table 67).

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

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 6.3% of students nationwide had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (Table 66). Overall, the prevalence of having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (8.1%) than male (4.6%) students; higher among white female (9.2%) and Hispanic female (7.5%) than white male (4.2%) and Hispanic male (5.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th grade female (7.7%), 11th grade female (9.2%), and 12th grade female (10.2%) than 10th grade male (4.4%), 11th grade male (4.8%), and 12th grade male (4.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among white (6.6%) than black (5.0%) students and higher among white female (9.2%) and Hispanic female (7.5%) than black female (4.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among 11th grade (7.0%) and 12th grade (7.3%) than 9th grade (5.2%) students and higher among 11th grade female (9.2%) and 12th grade female (10.2%) than 9th grade female (6.0%) students. Prevalence of having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 3.9% to 11.8% across state surveys (median: 6.4%) and from 3.0% to 9.1% across local surveys (median: 5.0%) (Table 67).

### **Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or To Keep From Gaining Weight**

Nationwide, 4.5% of students had vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey (Table 66). Overall, the prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (6.2%) than male (2.8%) students; higher among white female (6.7%) and Hispanic female (6.8%) than white male (2.3%) and Hispanic male (3.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (5.5%), 10th grade female (7.2%), 11th grade female (6.1%), and 12th grade female (5.9%) than 9th grade male (2.7%), 10th grade male (3.0%), 11th grade male (2.5%), and 12th grade male (2.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among Hispanic (5.4%) than black (3.4%) students; higher among white female (6.7%) and Hispanic female (6.8%) than black female (4.0%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (3.9%) than white male (2.3%) students. Prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 3.2% to 8.9% across state surveys (median: 5.5%) and from 3.7% to 9.9% across local surveys (median: 4.8%) (Table 67).

## **Other Health-Related Topics**

### **Lifetime Asthma**

Nationwide, 17.1% of students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma (i.e., lifetime asthma) (Table 68). The prevalence of lifetime asthma was higher among 11th grade male (18.2%) than 11th grade female (14.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of lifetime asthma was higher among black (18.8%) than white (16.4%) students and higher among black male (20.1%) than white male (16.1%) students. The prevalence of lifetime asthma was higher among 9th grade female (18.7%) than 11th grade female (14.6%) and higher among 10th grade male (17.7%) and 11th grade male (18.2%) than 12th grade male (14.1%) students. Prevalence of lifetime asthma ranged from 16.2% to 30.4% across state surveys (median: 19.9%) and from 12.7% to 27.9% across local surveys (median: 21.6%) (Table 69).

### **Current Asthma**

Nationwide, 14.5% of students had lifetime asthma and, during the 12 months preceding the survey, reported either having asthma but no episode or attack or having an asthma episode or attack (i.e., current asthma) (Table 68). The preva-

Prevalence of current asthma was higher among 11th grade male (15.6%) than 11th grade female (12.7%) students. The prevalence of current asthma was higher among 9th grade female (16.0%) and 10th grade female (15.6%) than 11th grade female (12.7%) students and higher among 11th grade male (15.6%) than 12th grade male (11.6%) students. Prevalence of current asthma ranged from 12.3% to 23.3% across state surveys (median: 16.2%) and from 10.0% to 19.4% across local surveys (median: 16.4%) (Table 69).

### **Asthma Episode or Attack**

Among the 14.5% of students nationwide with current asthma, 37.9% had had an asthma episode or attack during the 12 months preceding the survey (i.e., asthma episode or attack) (Table 68). Overall, the prevalence of having had an asthma episode or attack was higher among female (45.7%) than male (30.4%) students; higher among white female (48.9%) and black female (42.2%) than white male (31.6%) and black male (23.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (44.7%), 10th grade female (48.8%), 11th grade female (45.6%), and 12th grade female (43.4%) than 9th grade male (32.3%), 10th grade male (32.2%), 11th grade male (30.7%), and 12th grade male (23.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having had an asthma episode or attack was higher among white (40.5%) than black (33.0%) students. Prevalence of having had an asthma episode or attack ranged from 24.2% to 46.2% across state surveys (median: 37.0%) and from 27.1% to 40.4% across local surveys (median: 32.4%) (Table 69).

### **Described Health as Fair or Poor**

Nationwide, 8.3% of students had described their health, in general, as fair or poor (Table 70). Overall, the prevalence of having described their health as fair or poor was higher among female (9.6%) than male (7.1%) students; higher among white female (8.3%), black female (11.5%), and Hispanic female (12.9%) than white male (6.8%), black male (6.0%), and Hispanic male (7.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th grade female (10.4%) and 12th grade female (9.6%) than 11th grade male (6.3%) and 12th grade male (6.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having described their health as fair or poor was higher among Hispanic (10.3%) than white (7.5%) students and higher among black female (11.5%) and Hispanic female (12.9%) than white female (8.3%) students. Prevalence of having described their health in general as fair or poor ranged from 5.9% to 11.0% across state surveys (median: 7.9%) and from 5.3% to 11.8% across local surveys (median: 8.7%) (Table 71).

### **Had Physical Disabilities or Long-term Health Problems**

Nationwide, 10.3% of students had had any physical disabilities or long-term health problems (Table 70). Overall, the prevalence of physical disabilities or long-term health problems was higher among female (12.4%) than male (8.3%) students; higher among white female (13.5%) and black female (12.3%) than white male (8.1%) and black male (7.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (12.4%), 10th grade female (13.0%), and 11th grade female (12.3%) than 9th grade male (8.0%), 10th grade male (8.0%), and 11th grade male (8.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of physical disabilities or long-term health problems was higher among white (10.8%) than Hispanic (8.6%) students and higher among white female (13.5%) than Hispanic female (8.7%) students.

### **Routine Sunscreen Use**

Nationwide, 9.0% of students most of the time or always wore sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when outside for >1 hour on a sunny day (i.e., routine sunscreen use) (Table 72). Overall, the prevalence of routine sunscreen use was higher among female (11.7%) than male (6.3%) students; higher among white female (13.0%), black female (4.2%), and Hispanic female (10.4%) than white male (7.4%), black male (2.5%), and Hispanic male (4.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th grade female (12.7%), 10th grade female (12.7%), and 11th grade female (11.3%) than 9th grade male (6.5%), 10th grade male (5.5%), and 11th grade male (5.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of routine sunscreen use was higher among white (10.2%) than black (3.4%) and Hispanic (7.6%) students and higher among Hispanic (7.6%) than black (3.4%) students; higher among white female (13.0%) and Hispanic female (10.4%) than black female (4.2%) students; and higher among white male (7.4%) than black male (2.5%) and Hispanic male (4.9%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (4.9%) than black male (2.5%) students. The prevalence of routine sunscreen use was higher among 12th grade male (8.3%) than 10th grade male (5.5%) and 11th grade male (5.2%) students.

### **Routine Practice of Sun Safety Behaviors**

Nationwide, 18.2% of students most of the time or always stayed in the shade, wore long pants, wore a long-sleeved shirt, or wore a hat that shaded their face, ears, and neck when outside for >1 hour on a sunny day (i.e., routine practice of sun-safety behaviors) (Table 72). Overall, the prevalence of routine practice of sun safety behaviors was higher among male (20.5%) than female (15.9%) students; higher among

white male (20.4%) than white female (11.7%) students; higher among black female (23.0%) than black male (17.5%) students; and higher among 10th grade male (23.9%), 11th grade male (20.3%), and 12th grade male (19.8%) than 10th grade female (16.5%), 11th grade female (13.9%), and 12th grade female (15.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of routine practice of sun safety behaviors was higher among black (20.3%) and Hispanic (22.4%) than white (16.1%) students; higher among black female (23.0%) and Hispanic female (22.9%) than white female (11.7%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (21.9%) than black male (17.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of routine practice of sun safety behaviors was higher among 10th grade (20.3%) than 9th grade (17.8%), 11th grade (17.1%), and 12th grade (17.8%) students and higher among 10th grade male (23.9%) than 9th grade male (18.2%) and 12th grade male (19.8%) students.

### Trends During 1991–2005

During 1991–2005, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt (25.9%–10.2%). During 2003–2005, a significant decrease also occurred in the percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt (18.2%–10.2%). During 1991–2005, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who never or rarely wore a motorcycle helmet (42.9%–36.5%) and in the percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (39.9%–28.5%). The percentage of students who drove when they had been drinking alcohol did not change significantly during 1991–1997 (16.7%–16.9%) and then decreased during 1997–2005 (16.9%–9.9%). During 2003–2005, a significant decrease also occurred in the percentage of students who drove when they had been drinking alcohol (12.1%–9.9%).

The percentage of students who carried a weapon decreased during 1991–1999 (26.1%–17.3%) and then did not change significantly during 1999–2005 (17.3%–18.5%). The percentage of students who were in a physical fight decreased during 1991–2003 (42.5%–33.0%) and then increased during 2003–2005 (33.0%–35.9%). The percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide decreased during 1991–2003 (29.0%–16.9%) and then did not change significantly during 2003–2005 (16.9%–16.9%). During 1991–2005, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who made a suicide plan (18.6%–13.0%). During 1991–2005, the percentage of students who attempted suicide did not change significantly (7.3%–8.4%).

The percentage of students who reported lifetime cigarette use did not change significantly during 1991–1999 (70.1%–

70.4%) and then decreased during 1999–2005 (70.4%–54.3%). The percentage of students who reported current cigarette use increased during 1991–1997 (27.5%–36.4%) and then decreased during 1997–2005 (36.4%–23.0%) and the percentage of students who reported current frequent cigarette use increased during 1991–1999 (12.7%–16.8%) and then decreased during 1999–2005 (16.8%–9.4%). During 1995–2005, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who reported current smokeless tobacco use (11.4%–8.0%), during 1997–2005, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who reported current cigar use (22.0%–14.0%), and during 1997–2005, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who reported current tobacco use (43.4%–28.4%). During 2003–2005, no significant changes occurred in any of these tobacco use variables.

The percentage of students who reported lifetime alcohol use did not change significantly during 1991–1999 (81.6%–81.0%) and then decreased during 1999–2005 (81.0%–74.3%), the percentage of students who reported current alcohol use did not change significantly during 1991–1999 (50.8%–50.0%) and then decreased during 1999–2005 (50.0%–43.3%), and the percentage of students who reported episodic heavy drinking did not change significantly during 1991–1997 (31.3%–33.4%) and then decreased during 1997–2005 (33.4%–25.5%). The percentage of students who reported lifetime marijuana use increased during 1991–1999 (31.3%–47.2%) and then decreased during 1999–2005 (47.2%–38.4%) and the percentage of students who reported current marijuana use increased during 1991–1999 (14.7%–26.7%) and then decreased during 1999–2005 (26.7%–20.2%). The percentage of students who reported lifetime cocaine use increased during 1991–1999 (5.9%–9.5%) and then decreased during 1999–2005 (9.5%–7.6%) and the percentage of students who reported current cocaine use increased during 1991–2001 (1.7%–4.2%) and then did not change significantly during 2001–2005 (4.2%–3.4%). The percentage of students who reported lifetime inhalant use decreased during 1995–2003 (20.3%–12.1%) and then did not change significantly during 2003–2005 (12.1%–12.4%). The percentage of students who reported lifetime steroid use increased during 1991–2003 (2.7%–6.1%) and then decreased during 2003–2005 (6.1%–4.0%). During 1999–2005, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who reported lifetime methamphetamine use (9.1%–6.2%) and during 2001–2005, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who reported lifetime ecstasy use (11.1%–6.3%) and lifetime hallucinogenic drug use (13.3%–8.5%). In addition, lifetime methamphetamine use and life-



time ecstasy use decreased during 2003–2005 (7.6%–6.2% and 11.1%–6.3%, respectively).

During 1991–2005, significant linear decreases occurred in the percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse (54.1%–46.8%), who had sexual intercourse with  $\geq 4$  people during their lifetime (18.7%–14.3%), and who were currently sexually active (37.5%–33.9%). During 1991–2005, a significant linear increase occurred in the percentage of sexually active students who used a condom at last sexual intercourse (46.2%–62.8%). The percentage of students who were taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection increased during 1991–1997 (83.3%–91.5%) and then decreased during 1997–2005 (91.5%–87.9%). During 2003–2005, no significant changes occurred in any of these sexual behavior variables.

During 1999–2005, significant linear increases occurred in the percentage of students who were at risk for becoming overweight (14.4%–15.7%) and who were overweight (10.7%–13.1%). During 1991–2005, a significant linear increase occurred in the percentage of students who were trying to lose weight (41.8%–45.6%) and during 1999–2005, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who ate fruits and vegetables  $\geq 5$  times/day (23.9%–20.1%). During 2003–2005, no significant changes occurred in any of these variables.

During 1999–2005, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who watched  $\geq 3$  hours/day of television (42.8%–37.2%). During 1991–2005, the percentage of students who attended PE classes did not change significantly (48.9%–54.2%). The percentage of students who attended PE classes daily decreased during 1991–1995 (41.6%–25.4%) and then did not change significantly during 1995–2005 (25.4%–33.0%). Among students attending PE classes, the percentage who exercised or played sports  $> 20$  minutes during an average PE class decreased during 1991–1995 (80.7%–70.3%) and then increased during 1995–2005 (70.3%–84.0%). During 2003–2005, no significant changes occurred in any of these physical activity variables.

## Discussion

Certain risk behaviors are more likely to occur among subpopulations of students defined by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade. However, this analysis could not isolate the effects of sex, race/ethnicity, or grade from the effects of socioeconomic status (SES) or culture on risk behaviors with substantial disparities. In a 1992 national study, after controlling for age, sex, race/ethnicity, and school enrollment status (in or out of school), adolescents aged 12–17 years were less likely to report selected risk behaviors (e.g., smoking, physical inactivity, eating too little fruit and vegetables, and episodic heavy

drinking) as the SES (education or family income) of the responsible adult in their family increased (16). Additional research is needed to assess the effect of specific educational, socioeconomic, cultural, and racial/ethnic factors on the prevalence of health-risk behaviors among high school students.

For the majority of risk behaviors, prevalence does not vary substantially across states or across cities. However, across state surveys, a range of  $\geq 25$  percentage points or a fivefold variation or greater was identified for the following risk behaviors:

- rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (minimum: 55.9%; maximum: 94.6%);
- drove when drinking alcohol (minimum: 4.1%; maximum: 22.0%);
- suicide attempt treated by a doctor or nurse (minimum: 1.0%; maximum: 5.1%);
- lifetime cigarette use (minimum: 25.0%; maximum: 63.4%);
- current frequent cigarette use (minimum: 2.1%; maximum: 14.5%);
- smoked  $> 10$  cigarettes/day (minimum: 2.9%; maximum: 22.3%);
- bought cigarettes in a store or gas station (minimum: 3.8%; maximum: 29.6%);
- current smokeless tobacco use (minimum: 2.9%; maximum: 14.9%);
- current tobacco use (minimum: 9.0%; maximum: 35.2%);
- lifetime alcohol use (minimum: 32.9%; maximum: 80.2%);
- current alcohol use (minimum: 15.8%; maximum: 49.2%);
- episodic heavy drinking (minimum: 8.8%; maximum: 34.4%);
- lifetime marijuana use (minimum: 15.5%; maximum: 45.2%);
- smoked cigarettes on school property (minimum: 1.7%; maximum: 10.7%);
- used smokeless tobacco on school property (minimum: 1.4%; maximum: 9.6%);
- watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day (minimum: 19.0%; maximum: 44.6%);
- attended PE class (minimum: 25.2%; maximum: 94.2%); and
- attended PE class daily (minimum: 6.7%; maximum: 60.7%).

Across local surveys, a range of  $\geq 25$  percentage points or a fivefold variation or greater was identified for the following risk behaviors:

- rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (minimum: 65.7%; maximum: 97.5%);
- lifetime cigarette use (minimum: 35.8%; maximum: 62.7%);

- current frequent cigarette use (minimum: 1.2%; maximum: 7.2%);
- lifetime alcohol use (minimum: 44.9%; maximum: 82.3%);
- lifetime cocaine use (minimum: 1.7%; maximum: 11.9%);
- current cocaine use (minimum: 0.9%; maximum: 4.9%);
- lifetime illegal injection-drug use (minimum: 1.0%; maximum: 5.9%);
- lifetime heroin use (minimum: 0.8%; maximum: 7.4%);
- lifetime methamphetamine use (minimum: 1.0%; maximum: 11.0%);
- used smokeless tobacco on school property (minimum: 0.6%; maximum: 4.9%);
- ever had sexual intercourse (minimum: 31.3%; maximum: 69.3%);
- currently sexually active (minimum: 22.0%; maximum: 51.1%);
- watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day (minimum: 39.2%; maximum: 70.5%);
- attended PE class (minimum: 27.9%; maximum: 85.8%);
- attended PE class daily (minimum: 4.0%; maximum: 50.6%); and
- exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class (minimum: 56.4%; maximum: 84.7%).

These variations might occur, in part, because of differences in state and local laws and policies, enforcement practices, access to illegal drugs, availability of effective school and community interventions, prevailing behavioral and social norms, demographic characteristics of the population, and adult practices. Longitudinal research is needed to better understand the effect of these factors on the development and prevalence of risk behaviors.

### Healthy People 2010

The national YRBS is the primary source of data to measure 15 *Healthy People 2010* objectives and three leading health indicators (10). The *Healthy People 2010* objectives provide a comprehensive agenda for improving the health of all persons in the United States during the first decade of the 21st century. This report provides the 2010 target and data from the 2005 national YRBS for all 15 objectives (Table 73).

### Limitations

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, these data apply only to youth who attend school and, therefore, are not representative of all persons in this age group. Nationwide, in 2001, of persons aged 16–17 years, approximately 5% were not enrolled in a high school program and had not completed high school (17). Second, the extent of underreporting or overreporting of behaviors can-

not be determined, although the survey questions demonstrate good test-retest reliability (8). Third, BMI is calculated on the basis of self-reported height and weight, and, therefore, tends to underestimate the prevalence of overweight and at risk for becoming overweight (12).

## Conclusion

### Uses of YRBS Data

The national YRBS data are used routinely by CDC and other federal agencies. For example, CDC uses YRBS data to

- assess trends in priority health-risk behaviors among high school students;
- monitor progress toward achieving 15 *Healthy People 2010* health objectives and three leading health indicators (10);
- evaluate components of CDC's Performance Plan in compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act (18); and
- evaluate the contribution of HIV prevention efforts in schools toward helping the nation reach HIV prevention objectives for youth.

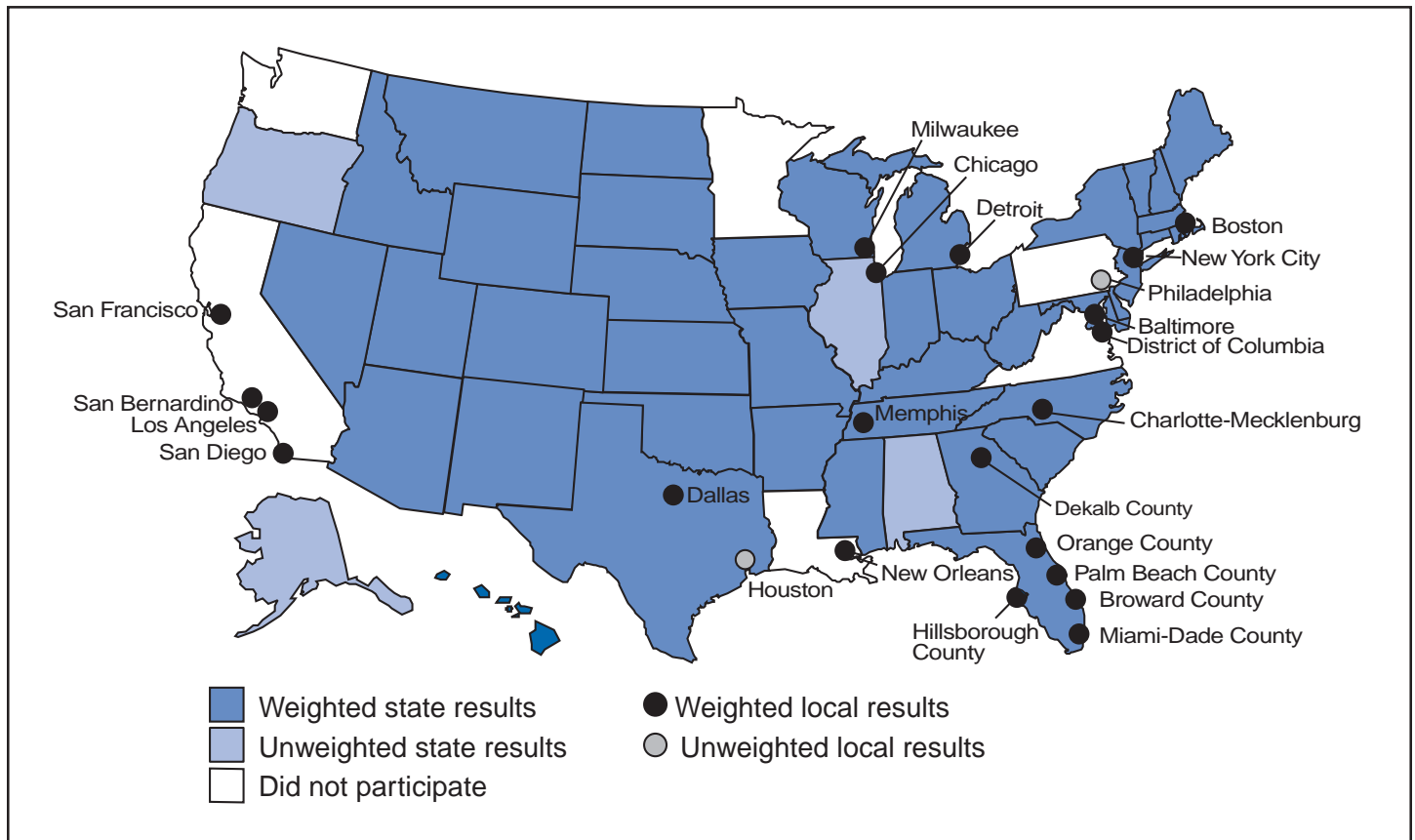
State and local agencies and nongovernmental organizations use YRBS data to set school health and health promotion program goals, support modification of school health curricula or other programs, support new legislation and policies that promote health, and seek funding for new initiatives. For example, Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS) used YRBS data to support adoption of evidence-based curricula in MPS schools, community schools, after-school programs, and alternative settings for school-aged youth. In Montana, YRBS data are used by the Montana Office of Public Instruction and its partners, including the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, the Montana Board of Crime Control, Indian Health Service, Healthy Mothers/Healthy Babies, Montana Department of Transportation, and Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana, for program planning and improvement. In Vermont, YRBS data were used to examine the success of statewide tobacco control programs and promote tobacco prevention programs for youth. In Wisconsin, classroom activities designed to teach social norms were developed based on YRBS data. Also, the majority of states and local agencies post their YRBS data on their websites to ensure use of their data by community agencies.

Eighty percent of all states have YRBS data representative of their high school students attending public schools. Continued support for and expansion of the YRBSS will help monitor and ensure effectiveness of public health and school health programs for youth.

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FIGURE 1. State and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



**TABLE 1. Sample sizes, response rates, and demographic characteristics — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005**

Site	Student sample size	Response rate (%)			Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
		School	Student	Overall	Female	Male	9	10	11	12	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Other†
<b>National Survey</b>	13,917	78	86	67	49.5	50.5	29.0	25.9	23.3	21.6	61.9	14.6	15.1	8.3
<b>State Surveys</b>														
Alabama	1,140	82	73	60	50.2	49.8	29.6	24.1	21.6	19.8	60.9	35.3	1.2	2.6
Arizona	3,307	96	85	81	49.3	50.7	29.1	26.3	22.9	21.4	54.0	2.2	34.1	9.7
Arkansas	1,615	72	87	62	49.8	50.2	27.4	26.8	23.9	20.7	71.0	22.3	2.6	4.1
Colorado	1,498	76	71	60	49.1	50.9	28.5	25.5	23.6	22.4	68.3	5.8	23.1	2.9
Connecticut	2,256	76	78	60	48.8	51.2	28.3	25.6	23.6	22.1	69.8	13.5	13.9	2.7
Delaware	2,717	100	84	84	49.0	51.0	31.7	25.5	21.8	20.7	61.0	30.0	6.7	2.3
Florida	4,564	87	76	66	49.3	50.7	31.7	25.8	22.7	19.1	51.6	23.3	22.0	3.1
Georgia	1,755	86	89	77	49.8	50.2	32.6	25.9	22.0	19.3	52.1	38.2	5.8	3.9
Hawaii	1,662	96	63	60	47.8	52.2	30.9	25.8	23.1	19.9	14.9	1.4	5.5	78.2
Idaho	1,457	84	86	72	49.0	51.0	27.0	26.3	24.1	22.3	87.3	0.2	9.7	2.9
Indiana	1,528	83	82	68	49.1	50.9	28.8	26.1	24.0	21.1	82.2	11.0	2.6	4.2
Iowa	1,359	75	87	65	48.7	51.3	26.7	25.6	23.9	23.6	89.5	2.6	3.6	4.3
Kansas	1,654	82	88	72	48.8	51.2	27.2	25.1	23.9	23.3	78.1	8.0	10.0	3.9
Kentucky	3,282	79	92	73	48.4	51.6	29.8	25.8	22.8	21.4	87.2	9.8	1.0	2.0
Maine	1,375	90	76	68	49.0	51.0	26.6	25.6	24.7	22.6	95.3	0.8	0.7	3.1
Maryland	1,414	100	65	65	49.8	50.2	30.1	25.6	22.9	21.4	53.1	35.4	6.5	4.9
Massachusetts	3,522	86	78	68	49.4	50.6	28.7	25.6	23.5	21.6	75.6	8.9	11.1	4.3
Michigan	3,253	80	80	64	49.1	50.9	29.0	25.5	23.0	21.1	77.1	16.2	2.1	4.5
Missouri	1,878	80	86	69	48.9	51.1	28.5	25.9	23.2	22.1	79.3	16.5	1.5	2.7
Montana	3,077	96	83	80	48.4	51.6	27.2	25.0	23.9	23.3	86.4	0.4	1.3	11.8
Nebraska	3,755	72	93	67	48.5	51.5	27.7	24.8	23.5	23.7	82.6	6.6	8.1	2.8
Nevada	1,556	97	61	60	49.0	51.0	33.9	27.0	20.3	18.3	53.7	10.9	28.0	7.4
New Hampshire	1,276	77	79	61	49.1	50.9	27.9	25.7	24.0	22.2	94.6	0.6	2.1	2.8
New Jersey	1,495	83	73	61	49.8	50.2	27.9	25.8	23.8	22.4	61.3	16.3	16.5	5.9
New Mexico	5,634	87	69	60	49.2	50.8	30.8	26.8	22.6	19.2	33.3	0.7	51.7	14.3
New York	9,708	87	71	62	49.5	50.5	31.1	26.8	21.8	20.1	54.9	18.7	18.6	7.8
North Carolina	3,874	73	87	64	49.6	50.4	31.5	26.0	22.4	19.8	60.6	30.8	5.5	3.0
North Dakota	1,725	96	89	85	48.4	51.6	25.6	25.6	24.4	24.1	84.6	0.4	5.5	9.4
Ohio	1,411	73	86	63	48.7	51.3	26.6	24.5	25.0	23.6	81.5	14.4	0.9	3.1
Oklahoma	1,715	98	82	80	49.0	51.0	28.5	26.1	23.7	21.7	63.6	10.4	4.0	22.0
Rhode Island	2,362	96	74	71	49.3	50.7	29.4	24.8	22.6	23.1	73.1	8.6	15.6	2.7
South Carolina	1,309	74	87	65	50.1	49.9	32.2	26.8	21.1	19.6	55.1	40.4	1.3	3.2
South Dakota	1,590	88	83	73	49.4	50.6	27.1	26.0	23.5	23.2	82.6	0.5	1.0	15.9
Tennessee	1,540	83	85	71	49.5	50.5	30.2	26.2	22.6	21.0	73.1	23.1	1.6	2.3
Texas	4,130	87	86	75	48.9	51.1	31.5	25.6	22.6	20.3	42.3	14.4	40.9	2.3
Utah	1,549	91	68	62	48.9	51.1	24.9	24.5	24.6	22.8	84.7	0.9	10.3	4.1
Vermont	7,206	94	77	72	48.4	51.6	26.2	25.4	24.3	23.4	95.5	0.8	0.9	2.7
West Virginia	1,368	97	77	75	49.2	50.8	28.5	24.8	22.4	21.7	94.5	2.0	0.8	2.8
Wisconsin	2,389	80	83	67	48.5	51.5	26.6	24.7	24.5	23.9	82.2	8.7	2.7	6.4
Wyoming	2,500	94	87	82	48.1	51.9	26.5	26.1	23.9	23.2	87.8	0.6	8.2	3.4
<b>Local Surveys</b>														
Baltimore, MD	2,613	100	82	82	53.2	46.8	35.2	25.4	20.6	18.6	8.7	89.4	0.5	1.4
Boston, MA	1,662	100	68	68	51.2	48.8	30.8	25.1	22.3	21.8	15.5	47.5	29.0	8.1
Broward County, FL	1,674	100	71	71	49.9	50.1	29.7	26.5	23.2	20.4	35.6	36.9	24.2	3.3
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	1,755	90	80	72	49.1	50.9	33.9	25.4	21.0	19.5	43.0	43.7	8.2	5.1
Chicago, IL	942	100	71	71	52.1	47.9	34.1	26.9	20.1	18.8	10.6	49.9	35.8	3.6
Dallas, TX	1,126	100	80	80	50.4	49.6	38.4	23.3	20.3	17.9	7.4	35.9	55.6	1.1
DeKalb County, GA	2,384	100	85	85	51.1	48.9	31.5	26.6	23.2	18.6	10.3	79.8	4.0	5.9
Detroit, MI	1,268	100	79	79	55.1	44.9	44.6	24.5	16.5	14.4	1.4	85.2	4.8	8.6
District of Columbia	2,189	96	81	78	50.8	49.2	33.4	26.6	21.8	17.2	1.8	84.1	10.3	3.8
Hillsborough County, FL	2,354	100	76	76	50.0	50.0	29.3	25.8	25.1	19.6	49.0	21.8	24.5	4.7
Los Angeles, CA	1,228	100	76	76	49.4	50.6	37.6	26.3	21.1	15.0	7.5	12.3	75.2	5.0
Memphis, TN	1,363	97	75	73	51.7	48.3	32.5	26.6	21.6	19.2	10.8	85.5	1.1	2.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	2,399	98	80	78	49.3	50.7	32.6	26.5	21.8	19.0	9.8	28.1	61.0	1.1
Milwaukee, WI	1,868	100	72	72	50.1	49.9	38.0	24.4	21.9	15.5	17.6	61.7	15.7	5.0
New Orleans, LA	1,661	86	70	60	52.6	47.4	29.0	25.1	23.8	21.9	1.1	91.9	1.6	5.3
New York City, NY	8,140	98	70	68	49.8	50.2	36.4	28.9	18.5	15.4	8.8	34.1	38.7	18.4
Orange County, FL	1,510	100	82	82	50.1	49.9	32.8	24.2	22.0	20.9	42.4	27.0	26.0	4.7
Palm Beach County, FL	1,584	95	72	68	49.7	50.3	32.4	23.3	23.2	20.7	46.6	28.9	20.4	4.2
San Bernardino, CA	1,364	100	67	67	51.0	49.0	38.6	26.1	18.8	16.3	18.7	20.0	58.0	3.3
San Diego, CA	1,695	100	85	85	50.1	49.9	29.3	26.9	23.4	19.9	28.2	14.1	41.2	16.5
San Francisco, CA	2,419	95	80	76	48.1	51.9	26.6	29.7	22.7	20.6	6.4	13.2	22.0	58.3

\* Non-Hispanic.

† American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and multiple race (non-Hispanic).

**TABLE 2. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt,\* a bicycle helmet,† or a motorcycle helmet,§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Rarely or never wore a seat belt						Rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet						Rarely or never wore a motorcycle helmet					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	7.2	1.9	11.5	2.7	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	77.9	4.8	84.4	3.3	<b>81.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	30.2	7.6	35.6	7.7	<b>33.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Black**	9.4	2.9	17.7	4.7	<b>13.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	90.1	3.6	93.5	2.0	<b>92.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	40.7	11.7	48.0	8.7	<b>44.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Hispanic	8.7	2.3	12.5	2.4	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	83.4	4.5	88.6	3.0	<b>86.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	48.3	7.2	46.1	7.3	<b>47.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	8.7	1.9	13.0	2.6	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	78.6	4.7	86.7	3.5	<b>83.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	33.7	8.5	38.5	8.0	<b>36.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>
10	7.7	1.8	9.5	2.3	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	80.4	4.0	87.1	2.7	<b>84.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	28.1	5.9	34.2	8.5	<b>31.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>
11	7.1	2.6	13.2	3.5	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	78.4	6.2	85.1	4.3	<b>82.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	36.5	9.3	39.1	9.2	<b>38.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>
12	7.5	1.7	14.1	2.8	<b>10.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	83.3	5.4	84.5	3.9	<b>84.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	35.1	9.1	42.2	8.6	<b>39.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>

\* When riding in a car driven by someone else.

† Among the 67.9% of students nationwide who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey.

§ Among the 27.9% of students nationwide who had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months preceding the survey.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 3. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt\* or a bicycle helmet,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Rarely or never wore a seat belt						Rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	11.6	3.6	16.5	5.4	14.2	3.8	85.4	3.4	90.2	3.7	88.1	3.3
Arizona	11.2	3.0	16.6	2.7	13.9	2.2	85.2	4.0	88.6	3.4	87.3	2.9
Arkansas	14.1	2.8	21.2	4.3	17.8	3.2	92.0	3.8	93.3	2.2	92.7	2.3
Colorado	4.9	1.8	10.5	3.9	7.6	2.3	66.6	9.2	73.7	8.3	70.7	7.0
Connecticut	7.5	1.9	15.0	2.9	11.4	2.3	75.5	6.8	77.0	5.7	76.2	5.4
Delaware	4.7	1.3	10.2	1.8	7.5	1.1	80.5	3.7	86.4	2.8	84.2	2.3
Florida	10.1	1.6	14.7	2.3	12.5	1.6	85.6	1.7	89.2	2.1	87.7	1.3
Georgia	8.5	4.8	10.7	3.3	9.6	3.8	79.6	8.5	89.9	5.7	85.6	6.4
Hawaii	3.4	1.6	6.1	1.7	4.8	1.2	84.7	4.8	86.4	3.2	85.7	2.7
Idaho	6.7	2.0	11.8	2.4	9.3	1.8	83.1	3.3	81.7	4.5	82.3	3.0
Indiana	3.8	1.6	12.5	2.6	8.2	1.5	91.7	3.7	92.9	2.6	92.3	2.4
Iowa	3.8	1.6	11.0	2.2	7.5	1.7	86.8	5.3	94.6	2.5	91.0	3.1
Kansas	8.7	2.7	20.5	3.8	14.7	2.8	84.1	6.2	88.7	3.4	86.7	3.7
Kentucky	13.0	1.9	23.0	2.5	18.1	1.7	91.0	2.1	94.4	1.4	92.9	1.1
Maine	10.6	2.5	17.7	4.4	14.4	3.1	67.3	7.5	72.8	6.5	70.5	6.3
Maryland	4.8	1.5	7.3	1.8	6.1	1.3	80.7	6.6	82.4	6.5	81.7	6.1
Massachusetts	12.6	2.3	18.1	3.1	15.4	2.3	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	3.7	1.7	8.7	2.1	6.3	1.4	88.9	4.4	90.6	3.2	89.8	3.6
Missouri	8.0	2.0	16.0	2.2	12.2	2.0	87.3	4.1	89.7	2.3	88.7	2.4
Montana	9.5	1.9	17.7	2.3	13.9	1.7	81.2	3.0	83.2	2.6	82.3	2.0
Nebraska	9.8	1.9	21.7	2.0	15.9	1.7	90.9	1.8	92.5	1.6	91.7	1.3
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	9.9	3.4	16.0	3.3	13.0	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	6.1	1.3	10.7	3.7	8.4	2.3	81.2	5.0	89.8	3.9	86.3	4.0
New Mexico	6.4	1.9	10.2	2.3	8.4	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	8.8	1.6	12.4	2.1	10.6	1.5	77.9	4.5	82.9	2.9	80.6	3.0
North Carolina	6.1	1.4	10.2	2.4	8.3	1.6	85.9	3.3	86.9	4.4	86.4	2.8
North Dakota	10.8	2.1	23.6	5.1	17.4	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	11.4	2.6	21.5	4.8	16.5	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	6.1	2.7	12.5	3.4	9.5	2.3	91.0	3.2	94.7	2.3	93.2	2.2
Rhode Island	8.8	2.1	15.7	3.9	12.5	2.8	78.3	5.9	86.2	4.2	82.9	4.3
South Carolina	12.5	3.1	23.1	3.0	17.8	2.6	92.8	5.9	91.0	3.8	91.6	4.2
South Dakota	11.6	3.7	27.4	5.7	19.6	3.9	94.6	2.0	94.7	1.3	94.6	1.3
Tennessee	8.5	2.3	17.9	3.1	13.2	1.8	84.6	4.3	92.5	2.7	89.0	3.0
Texas	3.8	1.2	8.5	2.2	6.2	1.4	87.6	3.9	91.1	3.9	89.6	3.8
Utah	3.9	1.6	7.9	2.3	5.9	1.6	77.6	5.9	76.3	4.8	76.8	4.3
Vermont	5.5	1.4	11.2	3.3	8.5	2.4	51.4	8.2	59.2	9.5	55.9	9.0
West Virginia	9.0	2.2	21.1	3.7	15.2	2.2	81.5	5.8	85.7	4.8	84.0	4.4
Wisconsin	9.2	2.1	16.9	2.6	13.1	2.1	88.4	2.8	89.4	3.1	88.9	2.7
Wyoming	12.4	2.5	18.8	2.6	15.7	1.9	82.4	3.5	83.5	3.1	83.1	2.5
<b>Median</b>	<b>8.7</b>		<b>15.7</b>		<b>12.5</b>		<b>84.6</b>		<b>88.9</b>		<b>86.5</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>3.4–14.1</b>		<b>6.1–27.4</b>		<b>4.8–19.6</b>		<b>51.4–94.6</b>		<b>59.2–94.7</b>		<b>55.9–94.6</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	7.3	1.5	16.0	2.6	11.4	1.5	90.7	2.6	95.1	2.1	93.1	2.0
Boston, MA	16.4	3.1	29.2	3.9	22.7	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	7.5	1.9	12.3	3.0	10.0	1.9	84.7	3.3	92.0	2.6	88.8	2.2
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	6.0	2.0	7.0	1.9	6.5	1.5	82.7	4.3	81.4	3.3	81.9	3.0
Chicago, IL	9.9	2.7	16.0	2.7	12.8	2.1	94.8	3.6	98.2	1.5	96.5	2.2
Dallas, TX	6.4	1.4	11.2	3.3	8.8	1.6	89.6	3.3	94.8	2.7	92.5	2.2
DeKalb County, GA	5.2	1.4	7.9	1.8	6.6	1.3	84.5	3.9	89.1	3.1	87.3	2.9
Detroit, MI	4.7	1.7	11.3	2.8	7.7	1.7	97.5	1.5	97.6	1.6	97.5	1.2
District of Columbia	6.0	1.6	11.4	2.1	8.6	1.5	86.0	3.5	88.2	2.8	87.3	2.2
Hillsborough County, FL	9.1	1.9	13.6	3.1	11.4	1.9	90.8	2.9	93.1	1.9	91.9	1.7
Los Angeles, CA	5.3	2.1	9.6	7.3	7.6	3.2	81.3	8.9	87.4	4.7	85.1	6.0
Memphis, TN	4.4	1.6	12.7	3.0	8.4	1.8	93.1	2.4	91.1	3.5	91.9	2.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	12.9	2.5	17.2	3.1	15.3	2.0	87.2	3.0	90.3	2.4	88.9	2.0
Milwaukee, WI	21.3	3.3	26.9	3.8	24.1	2.4	93.0	2.3	93.4	3.7	93.1	2.2
New Orleans, LA	10.7	2.3	14.9	2.9	13.0	1.6	94.6	2.5	96.4	1.4	95.2	1.4
New York City, NY	16.1	2.5	16.6	1.9	16.3	1.5	88.7	4.0	91.8	1.9	90.2	2.6
Orange County, FL	10.1	2.8	12.3	2.8	11.2	2.2	82.8	3.6	88.8	3.3	86.1	2.7
Palm Beach County, FL	10.0	2.7	15.8	4.2	13.1	2.5	84.8	3.5	88.1	4.0	86.4	2.6
San Bernardino, CA	5.7	1.7	9.0	2.2	7.5	1.5	82.5	4.1	89.9	3.1	86.6	2.7
San Diego, CA	5.9	2.3	8.4	1.8	7.3	1.4	71.2	5.8	78.6	5.5	76.0	4.7
San Francisco, CA	7.2	1.5	7.8	1.6	7.6	1.2	64.2	4.9	66.5	4.0	65.7	3.1
<b>Median</b>	<b>7.3</b>		<b>12.3</b>		<b>10.0</b>		<b>86.6</b>		<b>90.7</b>		<b>88.8</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>4.4–21.3</b>		<b>7.0–29.2</b>		<b>6.5–24.1</b>		<b>64.2–97.5</b>		<b>66.5–98.2</b>		<b>65.7–97.5</b>	

\* When riding in a car driven by someone else.

† Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 4. Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol\* and who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol						Drove when drinking alcohol					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White§	30.4	3.3	26.2	2.5	<b>28.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	10.1	1.4	12.4	1.5	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Black§	24.0	2.6	24.3	2.5	<b>24.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	3.5	1.7	6.5	1.9	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Hispanic	34.7	2.7	37.4	4.5	<b>36.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	6.4	1.2	14.6	3.4	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	30.1	3.6	25.8	3.3	<b>27.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	4.5	1.3	6.5	1.6	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
10	29.5	2.9	26.2	2.9	<b>27.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	4.8	1.7	8.3	1.6	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
11	28.1	3.6	27.7	3.6	<b>28.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	9.5	2.0	14.7	2.4	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
12	30.7	3.8	29.5	3.0	<b>30.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	15.0	3.1	19.2	2.8	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>

\*One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

†95% confidence interval.

§Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 5. Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol\* and who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol						Drove when drinking alcohol					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	25.7	3.4	31.9	3.4	<b>28.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	8.2	2.8	14.2	4.3	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Arizona	34.9	2.7	33.7	3.0	<b>34.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	10.5	2.3	14.2	2.5	<b>12.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Arkansas	26.5	4.5	29.0	3.7	<b>27.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	10.9	2.9	14.8	3.7	<b>12.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Colorado	29.8	5.3	24.0	5.1	<b>26.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	11.9	5.0	10.5	3.9	<b>11.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Connecticut	31.9	3.0	27.5	3.4	<b>29.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	8.2	1.6	13.5	2.9	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Delaware	26.6	2.7	27.1	2.9	<b>26.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	7.3	1.5	11.1	2.1	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Florida	27.5	2.2	26.5	2.4	<b>27.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	9.0	1.5	11.1	1.4	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Georgia	26.4	5.2	26.9	3.7	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	6.5	2.9	11.0	3.4	<b>8.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Hawaii	36.3	3.3	29.7	4.4	<b>33.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	7.1	1.7	8.6	3.1	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Idaho	28.8	4.7	26.6	5.5	<b>27.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	9.9	3.5	15.7	3.7	<b>12.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Indiana	21.6	3.6	27.4	5.0	<b>24.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	7.3	2.4	15.0	3.9	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Iowa	32.0	5.1	29.4	6.0	<b>30.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	11.7	3.8	20.3	5.4	<b>16.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Kansas	27.7	3.5	30.3	5.2	<b>29.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	12.3	3.2	20.3	5.0	<b>16.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Kentucky	20.6	1.8	23.4	2.6	<b>22.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	5.5	1.0	11.5	2.0	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Maine	24.2	3.8	26.4	5.3	<b>25.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	8.4	1.9	14.1	4.0	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Maryland	24.7	4.5	25.3	4.7	<b>25.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	6.1	2.4	8.4	3.8	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Massachusetts	26.8	1.8	27.5	2.6	<b>27.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	7.4	1.8	13.4	2.2	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Michigan	25.3	2.7	24.4	3.6	<b>24.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	7.3	1.7	9.6	2.5	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Missouri	25.2	4.4	24.6	2.6	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	9.0	2.2	13.7	3.2	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Montana	34.5	3.3	33.9	3.3	<b>34.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	16.0	2.5	20.5	3.1	<b>18.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Nebraska	34.6	2.4	36.6	3.4	<b>35.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	14.5	2.1	20.0	3.0	<b>17.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Nevada	25.8	3.2	26.8	4.2	<b>26.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	8.8	2.1	11.8	3.4	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
New Hampshire	21.3	3.2	22.1	3.7	<b>21.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	8.3	2.6	11.6	3.6	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
New Jersey	27.2	5.0	27.7	4.4	<b>27.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	7.5	3.0	11.6	3.4	<b>9.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
New Mexico	30.3	5.2	32.2	3.8	<b>31.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	9.9	1.3	13.5	2.5	<b>12.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
New York	19.1	2.3	21.3	3.2	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	4.6	1.3	7.0	1.6	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
North Carolina	23.5	2.8	26.9	4.3	<b>25.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	6.1	1.4	12.6	3.7	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
North Dakota	39.2	5.3	35.6	4.8	<b>37.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	19.4	4.0	24.3	4.1	<b>22.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Ohio	20.3	3.5	22.2	4.6	<b>21.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	6.4	2.7	10.7	2.9	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Oklahoma	26.4	3.6	25.1	3.0	<b>25.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	9.6	2.4	14.7	2.7	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Rhode Island	26.2	2.6	31.3	3.0	<b>28.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	7.0	1.9	15.0	2.6	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
South Carolina	28.6	3.6	31.4	3.7	<b>30.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	7.4	3.2	15.6	3.6	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
South Dakota	31.7	3.9	32.1	5.4	<b>32.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	15.6	3.9	18.8	3.5	<b>17.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Tennessee	24.9	3.7	25.4	4.8	<b>25.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	8.4	1.8	13.5	2.8	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Texas	35.0	2.8	38.9	3.8	<b>37.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	10.8	2.2	19.9	3.6	<b>15.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Utah	13.3	3.8	13.4	3.0	<b>13.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	3.8	1.5	4.3	1.9	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Vermont	22.2	3.1	23.5	3.5	<b>22.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	5.9	1.2	11.6	2.0	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
West Virginia	20.9	3.6	28.4	3.5	<b>24.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	5.8	1.9	15.2	3.6	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Wisconsin	32.4	4.0	30.1	2.6	<b>31.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	9.7	2.5	17.3	1.9	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Wyoming	31.3	3.1	28.3	3.0	<b>29.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	13.2	2.6	17.2	2.5	<b>15.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>26.5</b>		<b>27.4</b>		<b>27.2</b>		<b>8.3</b>		<b>13.6</b>		<b>11.0</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>13.3–39.2</b>		<b>13.4–38.9</b>		<b>13.4–37.4</b>		<b>3.8–19.4</b>		<b>4.3–24.3</b>		<b>4.1–22.0</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	20.8	2.3	26.6	3.0	<b>23.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	3.3	1.1	7.2	1.7	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Boston, MA	17.4	3.2	24.2	3.8	<b>20.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	2.5	1.2	8.3	2.3	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Broward County, FL	22.5	3.1	24.8	4.1	<b>23.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	6.6	1.9	10.5	3.1	<b>8.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	24.3	3.3	25.9	2.8	<b>25.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	5.9	2.4	10.0	2.4	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Chicago, IL	28.9	4.4	35.2	5.5	<b>31.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	7.2	3.1	11.8	4.4	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Dallas, TX	41.7	4.3	42.1	4.2	<b>41.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	9.0	2.2	18.3	3.1	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
DeKalb County, GA	18.5	2.0	21.1	3.0	<b>19.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	2.8	1.2	6.9	1.7	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Detroit, MI	28.7	3.6	32.6	3.3	<b>30.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	4.6	1.7	5.4	2.1	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
District of Columbia	23.1	2.5	24.8	3.2	<b>24.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	3.1	1.3	4.9	1.5	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Hillsborough County, FL	28.8	3.0	30.5	3.6	<b>30.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	7.6	1.8	15.1	3.4	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Los Angeles, CA	34.4	5.3	27.5	6.2	<b>30.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	4.4	2.1	8.0	3.6	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Memphis, TN	28.2	3.6	24.2	3.4	<b>26.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	4.7	1.4	6.6	2.6	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	28.3	2.6	26.0	3.0	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	7.2	1.8	8.5	2.0	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Milwaukee, WI	30.2	4.0	29.1	3.8	<b>29.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	5.4	2.1	8.4	2.4	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
New Orleans, LA	30.8	3.5	32.5	4.3	<b>31.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	7.6	2.7	7.9	2.0	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
New York City, NY	16.8	2.3	18.9	2.8	<b>17.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	3.0	1.4	4.9	1.1	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Orange County, FL	28.5	3.8	26.1	4.2	<b>27.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	7.6	2.2	15.0	3.4	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	24.9	3.2	25.5	3.9	<b>25.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	9.3	2.4	11.8	3.9	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
San Bernardino, CA	28.7	3.5	30.1	4.0	<b>29.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	7.2	2.0	8.3	2.8	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
San Diego, CA	27.4	4.1	27.1	3.2	<b>27.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	7.3	2.4	9.2	2.5	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
San Francisco, CA	21.2	2.5	20.6	2.3	<b>20.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.9	1.2	4.4	1.3	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>28.2</b>		<b>26.1</b>		<b>27.2</b>		<b>5.9</b>		<b>8.3</b>		<b>7.9</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>16.8–41.7</b>		<b>18.9–42.1</b>		<b>17.8–41.9</b>		<b>2.5–9.3</b>		<b>4.4–18.3</b>		<b>3.7–13.6</b>	

\* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

**TABLE 6. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon\* or a gun,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Carried a weapon						Carried a gun					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	6.0	1.0	31.4	3.6	<b>18.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	0.9	0.5	9.7	2.1	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	9.4	1.9	23.7	2.9	<b>16.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	0.9	0.4	9.4	1.9	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Hispanic	7.8	1.6	29.8	3.3	<b>19.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	1.3	0.7	11.6	2.9	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	8.1	1.7	31.6	3.8	<b>19.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	1.0	0.7	11.3	2.1	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
10	7.8	1.7	30.6	3.6	<b>19.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	1.0	0.6	9.4	2.2	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
11	6.1	1.5	28.6	3.6	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	0.9	0.6	9.1	2.0	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
12	6.2	1.7	27.6	3.5	<b>16.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	0.8	0.4	9.0	2.4	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>

\* For example, a gun, knife, or club on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.† On  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 7. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon\* or a gun,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Carried a weapon						Carried a gun					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	7.3	2.2	35.5	4.8	21.0	3.4	1.2	0.9	13.5	3.4	7.2	1.7
Arizona	10.8	2.1	30.3	2.6	20.6	1.7	2.6	0.9	11.0	2.5	6.9	1.4
Arkansas	10.4	2.9	41.5	3.9	25.9	2.3	2.2	1.4	18.4	2.8	10.2	1.7
Colorado	5.7	1.5	28.0	7.3	17.0	3.1	0.9	0.6	8.1	2.6	4.6	1.1
Connecticut	6.8	2.1	25.2	3.2	16.3	2.6	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	6.5	1.5	26.4	3.2	16.6	2.0	1.4	0.6	9.3	1.9	5.4	1.0
Florida	6.6	1.2	23.6	2.4	15.2	1.4	1.7	0.6	8.5	1.4	5.2	0.7
Georgia	10.7	4.3	33.3	4.6	22.1	3.9	3.5	3.7	11.6	2.9	7.6	2.8
Hawaii	5.5	1.0	20.6	3.8	13.3	2.0	1.2	0.6	6.7	1.8	4.1	0.8
Idaho	8.4	2.2	38.7	5.5	23.9	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	6.5	1.9	31.5	3.2	19.2	2.4	0.9	0.7	10.5	2.6	5.8	1.2
Iowa	3.8	1.3	27.3	4.6	15.7	2.9	0.8	0.6	11.2	3.6	6.1	2.0
Kansas	4.9	2.0	27.2	4.2	16.2	2.7	1.7	1.1	11.3	3.3	6.7	1.8
Kentucky	9.0	2.0	36.7	4.8	23.1	2.9	2.6	1.0	16.7	2.6	9.8	1.5
Maine	6.9	1.8	29.2	6.4	18.3	3.9	1.6	1.0	8.6	3.6	5.3	2.2
Maryland	10.6	2.5	27.5	4.7	19.1	3.1	0.7	0.7	8.4	3.5	4.5	2.0
Massachusetts	6.5	1.9	23.6	2.5	15.2	1.7	0.7	0.4	5.3	1.4	3.1	0.7
Michigan	6.2	1.3	25.1	4.9	15.8	2.9	1.3	0.5	10.5	2.5	5.9	1.5
Missouri	7.5	2.2	31.3	5.5	19.4	3.5	2.5	1.5	13.5	3.3	8.0	2.3
Montana	7.7	1.8	34.3	3.1	21.4	2.3	2.7	1.2	14.7	2.9	9.0	1.8
Nebraska	5.9	1.7	29.6	3.1	17.9	1.8	1.1	0.4	13.7	2.1	7.5	1.2
Nevada	7.9	2.1	28.3	3.7	18.4	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	5.1	2.1	26.9	3.9	16.2	2.5	0.8	0.8	5.6	1.7	3.3	1.0
New Jersey	3.7	1.3	17.3	3.3	10.5	1.9	0.3	0.4	4.3	1.7	2.3	1.0
New Mexico	10.7	1.4	37.6	3.3	24.5	2.8	3.0	1.3	16.0	2.8	9.8	2.2
New York	6.2	1.5	22.2	2.3	14.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	5.7	1.0	3.1	0.5
North Carolina	7.8	1.7	35.2	3.8	21.5	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	5.6	2.1	24.6	4.4	15.2	2.5	1.0	0.8	9.4	3.9	5.3	2.0
Oklahoma	6.3	2.3	31.3	4.5	18.9	2.7	0.8	0.7	11.9	2.8	6.4	1.6
Rhode Island	4.4	1.1	20.0	3.1	12.4	1.7	1.1	0.7	7.6	2.5	4.4	1.2
South Carolina	8.6	3.3	32.7	4.2	20.5	2.8	1.4	0.9	13.5	3.9	7.5	2.2
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	7.9	2.1	40.3	4.3	24.1	3.1	1.7	0.5	12.9	3.5	7.3	1.9
Texas	6.1	1.7	32.2	2.6	19.3	1.8	1.2	0.5	12.4	2.5	6.9	1.4
Utah	4.3	1.6	30.9	4.9	17.7	3.3	1.2	0.7	12.6	4.0	7.0	2.3
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	6.1	1.6	38.2	5.2	22.3	2.6	1.6	0.9	13.4	3.8	7.6	1.9
Wisconsin	4.4	1.1	26.7	4.1	15.8	2.3	1.1	0.6	11.6	2.7	6.5	1.5
Wyoming	11.9	2.0	43.3	3.4	28.0	2.3	4.2	1.4	17.8	2.5	11.2	1.6
<b>Median</b>	<b>6.5</b>		<b>29.6</b>		<b>18.4</b>		<b>1.2</b>		<b>11.3</b>		<b>6.5</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>3.7–11.9</b>		<b>17.3–43.3</b>		<b>10.5–28.0</b>		<b>0.3–4.2</b>		<b>4.3–18.4</b>		<b>2.3–11.2</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	17.4	2.1	33.7	3.8	25.0	2.3	1.2	0.5	12.5	2.6	6.5	1.2
Boston, MA	10.7	3.1	26.1	3.9	18.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	8.4	2.2	5.2	1.3
Broward County, FL	5.1	1.9	18.7	3.0	11.9	2.1	0.8	0.8	5.4	1.8	3.2	1.1
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	9.0	2.3	28.9	3.1	19.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	15.6	2.8	22.3	5.4	18.8	3.3	2.7	1.8	6.6	2.6	4.6	1.5
Dallas, TX	9.0	1.8	29.6	5.1	19.2	2.9	1.1	0.8	13.1	3.1	7.0	1.7
DeKalb County, GA	8.2	1.6	23.7	3.2	15.9	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	12.0	2.6	26.3	4.8	18.3	3.1	1.9	1.2	12.8	3.6	6.7	2.2
District of Columbia	15.3	2.7	19.4	3.1	17.2	2.2	2.7	1.0	7.2	1.8	4.9	1.1
Hillsborough County, FL	7.4	2.0	28.0	3.0	17.8	2.2	2.3	1.1	8.8	2.2	5.8	1.3
Los Angeles, CA	7.6	2.0	20.2	4.9	13.9	2.5	0.5	0.6	5.7	3.8	3.2	1.7
Memphis, TN	10.3	3.2	24.1	3.4	16.9	2.6	2.2	1.1	11.1	2.4	6.5	1.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	6.3	1.7	18.8	2.6	12.7	1.8	1.1	0.6	7.7	1.7	4.4	1.0
Milwaukee, WI	10.8	2.5	23.1	3.7	16.9	2.3	1.8	0.9	12.5	2.6	7.3	1.4
New Orleans, LA	13.4	2.6	22.1	4.2	17.7	2.3	3.1	1.2	15.4	3.5	9.0	1.7
New York City, NY	9.1	2.5	23.5	3.0	16.5	2.1	1.0	0.5	6.6	1.4	3.8	0.7
Orange County, FL	8.1	2.0	24.1	3.1	16.1	2.0	2.4	1.2	8.0	2.3	5.2	1.5
Palm Beach County, FL	6.3	1.9	20.0	4.1	13.1	2.5	2.1	1.2	6.8	2.2	4.6	1.3
San Bernardino, CA	6.6	1.7	27.1	4.2	16.8	2.5	1.0	0.9	10.7	2.9	5.7	1.6
San Diego, CA	7.1	2.2	20.4	2.8	14.0	2.1	1.7	1.1	5.8	1.8	4.0	1.3
San Francisco, CA	7.2	1.6	17.2	2.3	12.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	5.3	1.4	3.3	0.8
<b>Median</b>	<b>9.0</b>		<b>23.5</b>		<b>16.9</b>		<b>1.8</b>		<b>8.0</b>		<b>5.2</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>5.1–17.4</b>		<b>17.2–33.7</b>		<b>11.9–25.0</b>		<b>0.5–3.1</b>		<b>5.3–15.4</b>		<b>3.2–9.0</b>	

\* For example, a gun, knife, or club on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.<sup>†</sup> On  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Not available.

**TABLE 8. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight\* and who were injured in a physical fight,\*\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	In a physical fight						Injured in a physical fight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	24.7	2.3	41.2	2.1	<b>33.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	1.7	0.4	3.1	0.7	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	37.7	3.7	48.9	3.8	<b>43.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	3.5	0.9	7.4	2.3	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Hispanic	32.5	2.8	49.5	5.1	<b>41.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	3.2	0.9	7.5	1.5	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	37.2	3.3	49.6	3.3	<b>43.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	3.4	1.0	5.8	1.8	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
10	27.6	2.9	45.2	3.2	<b>36.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	1.9	0.5	4.3	0.9	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
11	25.0	3.2	38.2	3.9	<b>31.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	1.9	0.8	4.0	1.1	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
12	20.3	3.1	38.0	3.0	<b>29.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	2.3	0.9	4.2	1.2	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>

\* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

† Injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 9. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight\* and who were injured in a physical fight,\*† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	In a physical fight						Injured in a physical fight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	22.2	4.5	41.8	4.2	31.7	3.6	2.1	1.4	3.9	1.7	3.0	1.0
Arizona	23.3	2.9	41.2	4.4	32.4	2.8	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	24.6	3.5	39.9	4.9	32.1	3.3	3.7	1.2	6.7	2.2	5.2	1.3
Colorado	24.5	3.5	40.0	4.7	32.2	3.0	2.0	1.2	2.9	1.2	2.4	0.9
Connecticut	26.6	3.3	38.5	4.1	32.7	2.8	1.7	0.7	5.7	1.8	3.8	1.0
Delaware	23.9	2.9	36.7	3.6	30.3	2.7	3.1	1.2	3.6	0.9	3.3	0.8
Florida	22.6	2.1	37.2	2.6	30.0	1.9	2.6	0.7	4.9	1.2	3.8	0.8
Georgia	24.7	3.2	43.0	3.6	33.8	2.7	2.3	0.9	5.1	1.3	3.7	0.9
Hawaii	21.5	2.9	32.2	5.1	27.0	2.7	3.1	1.2	7.0	1.0	5.2	0.7
Idaho	24.8	3.7	39.6	4.3	32.3	2.7	2.4	1.3	3.6	1.5	3.0	0.8
Indiana	21.7	3.8	36.7	3.6	29.3	3.0	2.4	1.3	4.5	1.2	3.4	1.0
Iowa	19.7	4.1	36.4	3.2	28.3	3.2	2.5	1.5	5.4	2.3	4.0	1.3
Kansas	19.4	3.7	36.3	3.9	27.9	3.0	2.7	1.3	4.4	1.5	3.5	1.0
Kentucky	23.5	2.6	35.5	2.5	29.6	2.3	2.5	0.9	4.1	0.9	3.3	0.6
Maine	19.0	3.4	36.5	3.8	28.2	2.2	2.8	1.0	3.8	2.1	3.3	1.4
Maryland	29.3	4.8	43.7	4.1	36.6	3.6	3.7	1.7	6.3	2.2	5.0	1.6
Massachusetts	21.0	2.7	36.1	3.0	28.6	2.6	2.2	0.9	5.6	1.6	3.9	0.9
Michigan	22.6	4.1	37.3	4.8	30.1	4.0	2.5	1.2	4.8	1.4	3.7	0.9
Missouri	22.9	5.2	36.3	4.0	29.8	4.1	3.0	1.4	4.8	1.8	4.0	1.4
Montana	23.0	3.1	37.7	2.6	30.5	2.3	2.1	1.0	4.8	1.5	3.6	1.0
Nebraska	19.9	2.7	36.6	2.6	28.5	2.0	1.9	0.7	4.6	1.2	3.3	0.7
Nevada	23.2	3.5	45.4	4.7	34.5	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	18.3	3.8	34.6	4.8	26.4	3.6	2.6	1.4	3.4	1.7	3.0	1.0
New Jersey	24.8	5.2	36.5	4.8	30.7	4.2	2.4	1.3	5.6	1.8	4.0	1.4
New Mexico	29.4	3.8	43.5	2.4	36.7	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	23.7	2.7	40.4	2.9	32.1	2.1	2.5	1.0	5.8	1.1	4.2	0.8
North Carolina	20.4	2.0	38.9	3.5	29.9	2.8	1.7	0.8	6.1	2.2	4.1	1.6
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	23.7	5.4	36.4	4.3	30.2	3.8	1.6	0.9	4.2	1.9	2.9	1.2
Oklahoma	21.9	4.2	39.9	3.7	31.1	3.2	1.7	1.0	4.9	1.6	3.3	0.9
Rhode Island	19.5	2.5	37.0	5.5	28.4	2.7	2.4	1.2	7.3	2.3	5.0	1.4
South Carolina	25.4	4.8	37.2	4.0	31.3	3.3	2.1	0.9	5.9	2.3	4.0	1.2
South Dakota	17.7	5.1	35.2	7.6	26.5	5.6	1.5	1.2	3.2	1.8	2.4	1.1
Tennessee	22.6	4.2	38.9	3.5	30.9	3.2	2.2	1.1	3.9	0.9	3.1	0.8
Texas	22.8	3.4	45.0	4.3	34.2	3.1	2.5	0.8	5.7	1.6	4.1	0.9
Utah	15.8	4.1	35.7	5.1	25.9	3.6	1.1	1.1	3.4	1.9	2.3	1.0
Vermont	16.5	3.7	31.5	1.6	24.3	2.7	1.8	0.6	3.6	0.8	2.8	0.4
West Virginia	22.8	5.1	35.2	4.0	29.1	3.7	2.7	1.7	4.5	1.8	3.6	1.3
Wisconsin	23.5	4.3	41.1	2.7	32.6	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	24.3	2.7	36.0	3.2	30.4	2.1	2.6	1.0	4.7	1.4	3.7	0.9
<b>Median</b>	<b>22.8</b>		<b>37.2</b>		<b>30.3</b>		<b>2.4</b>		<b>4.8</b>		<b>3.6</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>15.8–29.4</b>		<b>31.5–45.4</b>		<b>24.3–36.7</b>		<b>1.1–3.7</b>		<b>2.9–7.3</b>		<b>2.3–5.2</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	37.9	3.3	48.6	4.4	42.9	2.9	6.0	1.3	8.8	2.0	7.4	1.2
Boston, MA	24.9	3.7	39.3	4.4	31.9	2.9	3.7	1.7	4.6	1.7	4.2	1.1
Broward County, FL	22.8	3.7	37.9	3.5	30.4	3.1	2.2	1.2	6.3	2.1	4.4	1.1
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	21.3	3.2	40.4	4.1	31.0	2.8	2.0	0.9	6.7	1.6	4.4	1.1
Chicago, IL	38.7	5.3	47.1	6.1	42.7	4.4	4.2	2.3	6.6	3.7	5.3	2.0
Dallas, TX	35.3	4.1	50.5	5.1	42.9	3.9	4.8	1.7	6.1	2.4	5.4	1.5
DeKalb County, GA	27.9	3.0	44.7	3.7	36.2	2.7	2.1	1.0	5.8	1.5	4.0	1.0
Detroit, MI	41.9	5.3	50.9	4.3	45.9	4.4	5.0	1.9	3.7	1.6	4.5	1.3
District of Columbia	31.0	3.5	41.6	3.6	36.3	2.5	4.5	1.3	10.6	2.4	7.5	1.4
Hillsborough County, FL	26.0	3.8	43.9	3.4	34.8	3.1	3.1	1.2	4.8	1.4	4.1	1.0
Los Angeles, CA	31.3	3.2	41.8	5.1	36.5	2.9	2.9	1.7	7.6	2.8	5.3	1.9
Memphis, TN	32.5	5.2	47.1	5.2	39.5	4.4	2.8	1.3	5.7	2.0	4.2	1.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	26.9	3.6	39.7	3.0	33.3	3.0	3.0	1.2	5.1	1.6	4.1	1.0
Milwaukee, WI	38.1	4.5	48.2	4.3	43.3	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	43.2	4.0	49.9	5.3	46.5	3.5	7.6	1.9	7.3	2.2	7.9	1.5
New York City, NY	30.2	3.2	41.4	2.3	35.8	2.4	4.0	1.3	7.0	1.0	5.5	0.8
Orange County, FL	23.9	3.8	40.7	4.2	32.3	2.9	2.6	1.5	5.5	1.8	4.0	1.2
Palm Beach County, FL	23.7	3.5	39.1	4.1	31.4	3.2	3.8	1.7	7.5	2.2	5.7	1.4
San Bernardino, CA	33.0	4.2	45.5	4.8	39.4	3.5	2.8	1.4	6.3	2.1	4.8	1.4
San Diego, CA	29.3	4.9	39.9	3.5	34.6	2.9	3.5	1.4	5.8	1.7	4.9	1.2
San Francisco, CA	25.1	3.2	35.5	3.2	30.5	2.5	4.8	1.5	6.9	1.6	5.9	1.2
<b>Median</b>	<b>30.2</b>		<b>41.8</b>		<b>36.2</b>		<b>3.6</b>		<b>6.3</b>		<b>4.8</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>21.3–43.2</b>		<b>35.5–50.9</b>		<b>30.4–46.5</b>		<b>2.0–7.6</b>		<b>3.7–10.6</b>		<b>4.0–7.9</b>	

\* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

† Injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 10. Percentage of high school students who experienced dating violence\* and who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Dating violence						Forced to have sexual intercourse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	8.5	1.0	8.0	1.0	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	10.8	1.5	3.1	0.9	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	12.0	2.1	11.8	2.3	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	11.5	2.3	7.1	2.4	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Hispanic	9.0	2.0	10.9	2.0	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	9.4	2.2	6.4	1.7	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	7.7	1.4	7.0	1.8	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	8.7	1.9	3.5	1.2	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
10	9.7	1.7	7.8	1.6	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	10.7	1.5	3.8	1.4	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
11	9.4	1.9	10.4	1.7	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	11.6	2.7	4.2	1.2	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
12	10.7	1.8	11.4	1.6	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	12.7	2.5	5.3	1.1	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>

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

† When they did not want to.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 11. Percentage of high school students who experienced dating violence\* and who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Dating violence						Forced to have sexual intercourse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	12.4	2.7	15.7	4.5	14.0	2.8	10.4	3.1	9.5	4.1	9.9	2.9
Arizona	10.8	1.2	10.0	1.9	10.5	1.1	14.2	2.1	7.7	2.0	10.9	1.6
Arkansas	13.4	1.9	13.3	2.6	13.8	1.7	14.1	2.2	7.7	2.3	11.2	1.9
Colorado	6.4	1.9	5.8	1.7	6.0	1.3	8.4	3.1	2.1	1.3	5.1	1.5
Connecticut	14.1	2.1	17.8	2.5	16.0	1.7	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	9.8	1.6	8.3	1.7	9.1	1.2	10.3	1.6	4.8	1.1	7.5	1.0
Florida	9.6	1.3	12.2	1.5	11.0	1.1	9.8	1.4	6.4	1.2	8.1	0.9
Georgia	13.0	4.2	15.3	3.5	14.2	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	2.3	7.7	2.0	10.3	1.8
Idaho	10.5	1.8	10.2	3.2	10.4	1.9	13.9	2.7	5.0	1.8	9.4	1.6
Indiana	13.5	2.8	11.6	2.6	12.5	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	7.8	2.4	8.6	3.4	8.3	1.8	11.3	2.3	3.5	1.1	7.3	1.2
Kansas	9.5	2.8	9.8	2.6	9.7	2.0	9.9	2.9	7.0	2.3	8.4	2.0
Kentucky	10.9	1.7	12.3	1.7	11.6	1.2	9.4	2.2	5.9	1.3	7.5	1.1
Maine	9.7	2.1	14.9	4.1	12.4	2.6	11.4	3.3	5.5	2.3	8.4	2.4
Maryland	16.1	3.6	16.5	6.0	16.3	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	10.0	1.8	12.1	1.8	11.1	1.3	11.7	2.1	6.1	1.4	9.0	1.5
Missouri	8.3	1.7	7.7	2.2	8.0	1.4	10.8	1.1	4.0	1.6	7.3	1.0
Montana	11.2	2.0	10.0	1.5	10.9	1.5	13.9	2.2	6.3	1.4	10.2	1.5
Nebraska	10.2	1.9	11.6	1.8	10.9	1.4	12.4	1.9	5.9	1.3	9.1	1.3
Nevada	11.1	2.4	10.1	2.4	10.7	1.8	13.3	2.4	5.7	2.0	9.5	1.9
New Hampshire	8.2	2.7	5.6	1.4	7.0	1.4	7.7	2.1	2.5	1.1	5.2	1.2
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	10.7	2.9	9.3	2.2	10.0	2.2	11.1	2.9	5.4	1.1	8.4	1.7
New York	8.3	1.6	8.2	1.3	8.2	1.2	8.0	1.6	4.1	0.9	6.0	0.9
North Carolina	12.3	2.0	12.9	2.7	12.7	1.6	11.3	2.2	8.5	2.2	9.9	1.9
North Dakota	8.5	2.6	9.0	2.7	8.8	2.1	8.4	2.5	5.9	2.1	7.1	1.6
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.9	3.8	6.0	2.4	11.0	2.2
Oklahoma	8.8	2.3	8.8	3.2	8.8	2.0	9.1	2.0	5.2	2.2	7.2	1.4
Rhode Island	7.5	1.7	11.7	2.2	9.7	1.3	6.8	1.5	5.9	1.4	6.4	1.0
South Carolina	13.4	3.6	13.6	5.1	13.5	3.5	14.0	3.2	8.2	2.3	11.2	1.9
South Dakota	11.1	3.3	11.2	3.4	11.2	2.9	12.8	3.2	6.3	1.6	9.5	1.7
Tennessee	11.4	2.8	8.4	2.0	9.9	2.1	15.6	2.9	4.2	1.9	9.8	2.0
Texas	10.3	2.1	11.5	2.4	10.9	1.8	10.9	1.3	4.7	1.6	7.7	1.1
Utah	7.3	2.5	12.0	3.9	9.7	2.3	8.1	2.9	5.9	2.6	7.1	2.1
Vermont	5.5	1.0	6.8	1.5	6.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	8.9	2.6	9.4	2.0	9.2	1.4	10.1	2.2	3.9	1.0	6.9	1.1
Wisconsin	8.2	1.9	8.2	1.8	8.2	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	13.4	2.3	13.1	2.2	13.3	1.6	13.7	2.0	7.1	1.5	10.3	1.3
<b>Median</b>	<b>10.2</b>		<b>10.7</b>		<b>10.6</b>		<b>11.2</b>		<b>5.9</b>		<b>8.4</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>5.5–16.1</b>		<b>5.6–17.8</b>		<b>6.0–16.3</b>		<b>6.8–15.9</b>		<b>2.1–9.5</b>		<b>5.1–11.2</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	14.4	1.9	16.6	2.5	15.2	1.7	10.7	1.8	8.4	2.2	9.7	1.4
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	9.3	2.5	12.1	2.7	10.7	2.2	9.1	2.0	5.8	2.0	7.5	1.4
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	11.7	2.4	7.9	2.2	9.9	1.9	11.9	2.7	5.4	2.1	8.7	1.7
Chicago, IL	17.2	4.6	13.5	3.5	15.4	3.6	11.4	3.1	7.2	1.6	9.4	1.5
Dallas, TX	12.8	2.7	12.0	2.9	12.4	2.2	9.7	2.6	6.4	2.3	8.0	1.9
DeKalb County, GA	13.2	1.9	13.3	2.3	13.3	1.4	10.3	1.8	6.2	1.4	8.4	1.2
Detroit, MI	11.5	3.0	17.1	3.1	14.1	2.1	10.4	2.5	9.0	2.7	9.8	1.5
District of Columbia	12.2	2.3	10.1	1.8	11.2	1.6	5.6	1.3	5.1	1.6	5.4	1.1
Hillsborough County, FL	13.6	2.3	16.0	2.9	14.9	1.9	11.8	2.3	9.2	2.5	10.5	1.8
Los Angeles, CA	7.4	1.9	7.0	3.4	7.3	1.9	7.6	2.0	2.5	2.3	5.0	1.7
Memphis, TN	14.6	3.3	14.8	2.7	14.7	2.1	14.7	3.5	11.4	3.6	13.1	2.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	8.6	2.1	9.2	1.8	9.0	1.5	7.9	1.8	5.0	1.4	6.5	1.3
Milwaukee, WI	11.7	2.4	11.5	3.4	11.7	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	21.3	3.4	19.8	3.0	20.8	2.5	9.2	2.2	13.7	3.7	11.6	2.0
New York City, NY	10.6	2.1	9.5	1.7	10.0	1.7	9.5	2.9	5.4	1.3	7.5	1.3
Orange County, FL	11.4	2.2	9.5	2.4	10.6	1.6	11.1	2.6	5.6	2.7	8.4	1.7
Palm Beach County, FL	7.9	2.6	10.7	3.1	9.3	2.4	8.5	2.0	4.9	2.1	6.7	1.5
San Bernardino, CA	11.1	2.6	11.0	2.9	11.1	1.8	11.4	2.8	7.2	2.3	9.6	1.8
San Diego, CA	11.0	1.9	11.8	3.0	11.6	1.8	13.2	2.5	7.0	1.7	10.3	1.6
San Francisco, CA	9.3	1.9	8.3	1.7	8.8	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Median</b>	<b>11.6</b>		<b>11.6</b>		<b>11.4</b>		<b>10.3</b>		<b>6.3</b>		<b>8.5</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>7.4–21.3</b>		<b>7.0–19.8</b>		<b>7.3–20.8</b>		<b>5.6–14.7</b>		<b>2.5–13.7</b>		<b>5.0–13.1</b>	

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

† When they did not want to.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 12. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property\*† and were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property,†§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Carried a weapon on school property						Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White**	2.0	0.6	10.1	2.3	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	5.7	1.0	8.7	1.1	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Black**	3.3	1.1	6.8	2.4	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	6.1	1.6	10.2	2.4	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Hispanic	2.6	1.0	13.7	3.0	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	7.5	2.2	11.9	2.8	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	2.8	1.2	9.8	2.4	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	8.8	1.4	12.1	1.9	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>
10	3.0	1.1	10.5	2.4	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	6.5	1.5	11.0	1.7	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
11	2.1	0.9	9.8	2.4	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	3.9	1.1	7.1	1.5	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>
12	2.5	1.2	10.8	2.3	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	4.2	1.3	7.3	1.6	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>

\* On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† For example, a gun, knife, or club.

§ One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 13. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property\*† and were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property,†§ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Carried a weapon on school property						Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	4.0	1.6	13.0	4.7	8.4	2.9	8.6	2.6	12.5	3.8	10.6	1.7
Arizona	3.8	1.3	11.0	2.1	7.4	1.1	6.8	1.4	14.4	2.1	10.7	1.1
Arkansas	4.0	1.7	17.0	3.6	10.5	2.2	6.9	2.8	12.1	2.7	9.6	2.1
Colorado	2.8	0.9	7.6	3.4	5.4	1.6	5.9	1.6	9.5	1.9	7.6	1.5
Connecticut	3.0	1.0	9.5	2.4	6.4	1.6	5.6	1.5	12.2	2.5	9.1	1.8
Delaware	3.2	1.1	8.1	1.8	5.7	1.1	4.4	1.7	7.9	1.6	6.2	1.2
Florida	2.8	0.9	6.4	1.3	4.7	0.8	6.5	1.1	9.0	1.1	7.9	0.8
Georgia	6.0	3.4	8.9	3.3	7.5	2.9	6.6	4.8	9.9	3.7	8.3	4.0
Hawaii	2.3	1.0	7.2	2.2	4.9	1.4	5.6	1.7	8.0	2.7	6.8	1.8
Idaho	—**	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	2.2	10.3	2.0	8.3	1.2
Indiana	3.4	1.7	8.1	2.0	5.8	1.4	6.8	2.4	10.7	3.0	8.8	1.9
Iowa	1.5	0.7	7.1	2.3	4.3	1.4	5.5	2.4	9.7	2.4	7.8	2.0
Kansas	1.7	1.1	7.9	2.8	4.9	1.7	5.0	1.4	9.6	2.7	7.4	1.6
Kentucky	3.0	0.8	10.3	2.4	6.8	1.4	4.7	1.6	11.1	1.9	8.0	1.4
Maine	2.8	1.0	8.7	4.0	5.9	2.0	4.6	1.7	9.2	1.5	7.1	1.3
Maryland	4.3	1.9	9.5	2.4	6.9	1.7	9.8	3.6	13.5	2.8	11.7	2.5
Massachusetts	2.6	1.2	8.8	1.6	5.8	1.1	3.0	0.8	7.6	1.8	5.4	0.9
Michigan	2.3	1.0	7.0	1.9	4.7	1.1	6.0	1.6	11.1	2.1	8.6	1.6
Missouri	2.9	1.2	11.5	3.5	7.3	1.9	8.1	2.8	9.9	2.6	9.1	2.3
Montana	3.0	1.0	16.8	2.5	10.2	1.7	5.8	1.5	9.4	1.6	8.0	1.2
Nebraska	2.2	0.8	7.3	1.7	4.8	1.0	6.5	1.5	12.7	2.0	9.7	1.4
Nevada	2.9	1.2	10.3	2.9	6.8	1.8	4.9	1.7	10.9	2.5	8.1	1.8
New Hampshire	3.0	1.6	9.8	3.2	6.5	1.9	4.8	1.6	12.1	2.8	8.6	1.8
New Jersey	0.9	0.5	5.3	2.1	3.1	1.1	5.4	2.2	10.5	2.7	8.0	2.1
New Mexico	3.3	1.0	12.0	1.7	8.0	0.6	7.4	1.5	12.4	2.3	10.4	1.8
New York	2.6	1.0	7.7	1.2	5.2	0.8	4.5	1.2	9.9	1.3	7.2	1.0
North Carolina	3.1	1.0	9.5	2.5	6.4	1.5	5.2	1.1	10.0	2.4	7.9	1.8
North Dakota	2.1	0.8	9.5	2.6	6.0	1.4	2.8	0.9	9.9	1.8	6.6	1.1
Ohio	3.0	1.4	5.7	1.6	4.4	1.2	6.1	1.9	10.2	2.4	8.2	1.3
Oklahoma	2.4	1.1	11.4	3.1	7.0	1.5	4.9	1.6	7.0	2.2	6.0	1.3
Rhode Island	2.2	0.9	7.4	1.2	4.9	0.8	6.4	1.9	10.8	2.6	8.7	1.7
South Carolina	3.5	1.9	9.4	2.0	6.7	1.6	8.5	2.6	11.4	2.9	10.1	1.9
South Dakota	2.7	0.9	13.5	3.1	8.3	1.4	6.8	2.9	9.1	2.9	8.1	2.0
Tennessee	3.4	1.1	12.7	3.6	8.1	1.8	7.7	2.1	7.1	2.1	7.4	1.5
Texas	3.1	0.8	12.5	2.0	7.9	1.2	5.9	1.7	12.6	2.7	9.3	1.7
Utah	2.1	1.2	11.8	3.4	7.0	2.0	6.3	1.8	13.1	4.0	9.8	2.6
Vermont	3.5	1.1	14.2	2.3	9.1	1.7	4.1	1.0	8.2	1.1	6.3	0.9
West Virginia	1.9	0.9	15.1	3.8	8.5	2.0	7.6	2.2	8.4	2.0	8.0	1.6
Wisconsin	1.1	0.7	6.5	1.7	3.9	1.1	4.9	1.7	10.0	2.0	7.6	1.4
Wyoming	3.8	1.1	16.0	2.2	10.0	1.4	6.3	1.6	9.1	1.9	7.8	1.3
<b>Median</b>	<b>2.9</b>		<b>9.5</b>		<b>6.5</b>		<b>5.9</b>		<b>10.0</b>		<b>8.0</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>0.9–6.0</b>		<b>5.3–17.0</b>		<b>3.1–10.5</b>		<b>2.8–9.8</b>		<b>7.0–14.4</b>		<b>5.4–11.7</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	9.5	1.4	18.4	2.7	13.6	1.6	8.2	1.7	13.3	2.2	10.6	1.5
Boston, MA	5.1	1.9	10.3	2.4	7.7	1.5	4.2	1.6	8.7	2.3	6.5	1.3
Broward County, FL	2.4	1.3	5.7	1.8	4.2	1.2	6.3	1.8	11.1	2.6	8.7	1.7
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	2.7	1.0	6.9	1.9	4.9	1.1	4.6	1.5	10.1	2.6	7.5	1.4
Chicago, IL	5.3	2.9	5.6	2.3	5.5	2.2	7.8	3.8	10.9	3.3	9.3	2.4
Dallas, TX	3.7	1.4	8.8	2.5	6.2	1.5	8.2	1.9	9.7	2.7	8.9	1.7
DeKalb County, GA	3.1	1.1	6.6	1.8	4.9	1.0	6.9	1.5	10.1	1.9	8.6	1.3
Detroit, MI	5.7	1.7	8.7	3.3	7.0	1.9	6.2	1.8	9.5	3.4	7.7	1.9
District of Columbia	5.7	1.6	7.6	1.6	6.7	1.1	10.5	2.0	13.5	2.2	12.1	1.5
Hillsborough County, FL	3.1	1.2	8.4	2.2	5.9	1.3	9.0	2.0	13.6	2.5	11.7	1.8
Los Angeles, CA	3.6	1.6	7.8	4.5	5.8	2.2	5.4	2.1	11.5	3.2	8.5	1.6
Memphis, TN	4.6	1.8	5.7	1.7	5.1	1.4	7.7	2.8	10.2	2.7	9.0	1.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	2.3	0.8	5.4	1.4	3.8	0.9	5.5	1.9	8.1	1.6	7.0	1.2
Milwaukee, WI	5.6	1.7	6.5	2.2	6.1	1.4	9.2	2.3	15.8	2.8	12.5	2.0
New Orleans, LA	4.8	1.7	6.0	2.0	5.6	1.4	12.4	2.6	17.0	3.4	15.1	2.4
New York City, NY	4.1	1.8	9.8	1.9	7.0	1.7	5.3	1.6	10.9	1.8	8.1	1.3
Orange County, FL	3.1	1.3	7.9	2.0	5.4	1.4	8.4	2.1	10.0	2.1	9.4	1.6
Palm Beach County, FL	2.5	1.3	6.8	2.5	4.8	1.4	6.5	2.0	12.1	3.2	9.3	2.2
San Bernardino, CA	2.8	1.2	9.2	2.7	5.9	1.5	8.6	2.6	17.0	3.6	13.3	2.3
San Diego, CA	3.8	1.7	7.4	2.3	5.8	1.7	7.3	2.0	12.7	2.5	10.3	1.6
San Francisco, CA	3.8	1.0	9.8	1.9	6.9	1.1	7.3	1.7	11.3	1.9	9.5	1.4
<b>Median</b>	<b>3.8</b>		<b>7.6</b>		<b>5.8</b>		<b>7.3</b>		<b>11.1</b>		<b>9.3</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>2.3–9.5</b>		<b>5.4–18.4</b>		<b>3.8–13.6</b>		<b>4.2–12.4</b>		<b>8.1–17.0</b>		<b>6.5–15.1</b>	

\* On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† For example, a gun, knife, or club.

§ One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

**TABLE 14. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property,\* who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school,† and who had their property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property,‡§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	In a physical fight on school property						Did not go to school because of safety concerns						Had property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	6.9	1.2	16.2	2.2	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	4.9	1.9	3.9	1.6	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	27.8	2.9	30.2	1.7	<b>29.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Black**	14.0	2.9	20.1	3.6	<b>16.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	9.2	2.8	8.2	2.3	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	28.6	3.9	31.2	3.2	<b>29.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Hispanic	12.1	2.7	24.4	4.9	<b>18.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	9.7	2.8	10.7	1.8	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	27.3	3.5	36.1	4.3	<b>31.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	13.7	2.0	24.0	2.7	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	8.1	2.4	7.3	1.8	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	33.4	3.2	34.2	2.7	<b>33.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
10	8.4	2.1	20.0	3.4	<b>14.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	7.3	1.8	5.3	1.8	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	28.3	3.3	30.5	3.5	<b>29.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>
11	6.6	1.3	14.1	2.6	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	4.9	1.7	4.5	1.3	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	23.5	2.5	30.6	3.3	<b>27.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
12	5.3	1.5	11.8	2.5	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	4.5	1.4	5.1	1.6	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	25.1	3.1	29.1	2.7	<b>27.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>

\* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

† On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ For example, car, clothing, or books.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 16. Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,\*† who seriously considered attempting suicide,† and who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Felt sad or hopeless						Seriously considered attempting suicide						Made a suicide plan					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White <sup>¶</sup>	33.4	2.4	18.4	1.9	<b>25.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	21.5	1.8	12.4	1.3	<b>16.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	15.4	1.5	9.7	1.5	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	36.9	3.4	19.5	2.9	<b>28.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	17.1	2.2	7.0	1.8	<b>12.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	13.5	2.0	5.5	1.6	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Hispanic	46.7	3.0	26.0	3.2	<b>36.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	24.2	3.2	11.9	2.1	<b>17.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	18.5	2.8	10.7	2.6	<b>14.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	38.5	3.1	19.9	2.6	<b>29.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	23.9	2.6	12.2	2.7	<b>17.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	17.6	2.2	10.2	2.2	<b>13.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
10	37.0	2.6	21.3	2.7	<b>28.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	23.0	2.0	11.9	2.0	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	18.1	2.0	10.3	1.6	<b>14.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
11	38.0	3.1	19.4	2.8	<b>28.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	21.6	3.0	11.9	1.9	<b>16.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	16.3	2.5	9.5	2.2	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
12	32.6	3.5	20.2	2.8	<b>26.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	18.0	2.7	11.6	2.1	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	12.0	2.2	9.0	2.4	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>

\* Almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities.

† During the 12 months preceding the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 18. Percentage of high school students who actually attempted suicide\*† and whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Attempted suicide						Suicide attempt treated by a doctor or nurse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	9.3	1.5	5.2	1.3	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	2.7	0.7	1.5	0.5	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Black¶	9.8	2.4	5.2	2.8	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	2.6	1.0	1.4	1.1	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Hispanic	14.9	2.2	7.8	2.4	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.7	1.3	2.8	1.3	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	14.1	1.8	6.8	2.5	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	4.0	1.2	2.1	1.2	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
10	10.8	1.7	7.6	2.1	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	2.4	0.7	2.2	1.0	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
11	11.0	2.6	4.5	1.5	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	2.9	1.1	1.4	0.8	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
12	6.5	1.6	4.3	1.5	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.6	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>

\* During the 12 months preceding the survey.

† One or more times.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 19. Percentage of high school students who actually attempted suicide\*† and whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Attempted suicide						Suicide attempt treated by a doctor or nurse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	8.2	2.1	11.3	3.9	9.7	2.6	2.9	1.6	5.6	3.7	4.2	2.2
Arizona	13.9	2.4	9.2	2.8	11.6	1.7	3.3	1.0	2.9	1.4	3.1	0.7
Arkansas	14.3	3.0	9.5	2.4	12.1	2.0	4.7	1.5	3.7	1.9	4.4	1.1
Colorado	9.9	3.0	3.4	1.6	6.7	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5
Connecticut	11.8	2.6	12.0	2.7	12.1	2.0	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	8.7	1.8	5.7	1.4	7.1	1.2	1.9	0.7	2.6	1.2	2.3	0.7
Florida	10.6	1.8	6.0	1.3	8.5	1.3	2.9	0.8	2.4	0.9	2.7	0.6
Georgia	10.0	2.6	5.4	2.1	7.8	1.5	2.5	0.8	2.0	1.2	2.2	0.7
Hawaii	16.6	2.6	9.0	2.5	12.9	2.0	3.7	1.5	3.7	2.1	3.7	1.5
Idaho	11.5	3.0	6.2	2.3	8.9	1.9	3.6	2.0	2.1	1.1	2.8	1.3
Indiana	11.4	2.7	7.9	2.4	9.6	2.0	3.4	1.4	3.6	1.6	3.5	1.1
Iowa	10.4	2.3	4.0	2.3	7.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.0
Kansas	8.8	2.8	4.0	1.5	6.5	1.8	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.7
Kentucky	11.2	2.3	7.0	1.8	9.2	1.5	3.1	1.1	2.2	0.8	2.7	0.6
Maine	6.6	1.9	6.0	2.5	6.4	1.7	1.1	0.9	2.7	1.4	1.9	1.0
Maryland	12.4	2.8	6.1	2.6	9.3	2.2	3.3	1.3	2.2	0.9	2.7	1.0
Massachusetts	7.2	1.6	5.6	1.3	6.4	1.1	2.4	0.7	2.5	0.9	2.4	0.7
Michigan	11.0	1.5	7.3	2.4	9.3	1.8	3.5	1.5	3.1	1.2	3.3	1.1
Missouri	9.3	1.9	4.9	1.4	7.1	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.0
Montana	13.3	2.5	6.7	1.6	10.3	1.6	4.1	1.4	1.8	0.9	3.1	0.9
Nebraska	11.1	1.9	7.7	1.9	9.4	1.4	3.1	0.8	3.2	1.5	3.2	0.8
Nevada	11.2	2.1	5.9	2.1	8.7	1.4	3.8	1.6	2.8	1.4	3.4	1.3
New Hampshire	10.8	2.7	2.8	1.6	7.1	1.8	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.7
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	14.7	3.1	10.0	2.0	12.5	2.6	5.8	1.3	4.4	1.4	5.1	1.3
New York	8.7	1.3	5.3	1.3	7.1	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.9	0.6	1.8	0.5
North Carolina	13.3	2.1	12.7	3.2	13.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	8.3	1.8	4.5	1.4	6.4	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.6
Ohio	11.3	3.5	6.9	2.5	9.1	2.0	4.1	1.7	2.0	1.4	3.1	1.1
Oklahoma	9.0	2.6	6.7	1.5	7.9	1.5	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.0
Rhode Island	10.9	2.2	5.6	1.8	8.4	1.4	3.2	1.0	2.8	1.4	3.1	1.0
South Carolina	11.1	2.1	10.8	3.1	11.1	2.0	3.1	1.8	4.1	2.1	3.6	1.6
South Dakota	14.3	3.2	7.6	3.1	11.1	2.5	3.6	2.0	3.0	2.1	3.4	1.3
Tennessee	13.1	3.4	5.6	1.7	9.4	1.7	3.0	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.4	0.9
Texas	12.5	1.9	6.1	1.5	9.4	1.1	3.2	1.1	1.6	0.6	2.5	0.6
Utah	11.5	3.2	5.3	2.3	8.4	1.9	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.0	1.7
Vermont	8.7	1.6	3.6	0.9	6.2	1.0	2.7	0.8	1.3	0.5	2.1	0.4
West Virginia	12.3	3.4	5.2	1.7	8.8	2.0	3.8	1.7	1.2	0.8	2.5	1.0
Wisconsin	11.0	2.4	6.5	1.7	8.8	1.3	3.0	1.4	1.9	0.8	2.4	0.8
Wyoming	10.9	2.0	6.6	1.5	8.7	1.3	2.9	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.7	0.7
<b>Median</b>	<b>11.1</b>		<b>6.1</b>		<b>8.8</b>		<b>3.1</b>		<b>2.2</b>		<b>2.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>6.6–16.6</b>		<b>2.8–12.7</b>		<b>6.2–13.1</b>		<b>1.1–5.8</b>		<b>0.5–5.6</b>		<b>1.0–5.1</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	11.4	2.3	10.4	2.6	11.0	1.8	3.7	1.3	3.6	1.4	3.6	1.0
Boston, MA	10.8	3.0	7.8	2.9	9.4	2.0	2.7	1.3	3.9	2.0	3.3	1.2
Broward County, FL	11.2	2.6	6.1	2.2	8.8	1.9	3.6	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.5	1.2
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	11.5	2.4	12.6	2.1	12.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	9.3	4.1	7.8	3.0	8.6	2.7	3.9	2.0	2.8	1.7	3.4	1.4
Dallas, TX	12.8	3.0	6.2	2.3	9.7	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.2	1.0	2.6	0.8
DeKalb County, GA	11.1	1.9	8.4	2.2	9.9	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.8	1.1	2.8	0.8
Detroit, MI	10.0	2.8	6.4	2.7	8.6	1.9	3.9	1.4	2.7	1.3	3.4	0.6
District of Columbia	15.1	3.5	9.0	3.0	12.3	2.3	3.9	1.8	2.4	1.3	3.3	1.1
Hillsborough County, FL	10.3	2.3	9.1	2.3	10.0	1.7	3.9	1.3	3.6	1.5	3.9	1.0
Los Angeles, CA	17.4	2.7	2.1	1.4	9.9	1.6	4.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.1
Memphis, TN	13.3	3.1	8.6	2.8	11.1	2.2	3.8	2.0	4.9	2.1	4.3	1.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	11.1	2.3	4.7	1.7	8.1	1.3	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.2	0.7
Milwaukee, WI	9.9	2.3	11.7	3.1	10.9	2.0	3.8	1.7	5.1	2.1	4.4	1.4
New Orleans, LA	11.1	2.7	14.2	3.5	13.0	2.1	4.2	1.6	6.5	2.7	5.5	1.5
New York City, NY	11.8	1.6	7.3	2.0	9.6	1.6	2.0	0.8	3.3	1.0	2.6	0.7
Orange County, FL	11.6	2.4	6.0	2.1	8.8	1.7	2.9	1.5	3.0	1.8	2.9	1.2
Palm Beach County, FL	7.6	2.6	6.6	2.8	7.2	2.1	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.3	1.1
San Bernardino, CA	16.1	3.2	10.8	2.9	13.8	2.3	5.1	1.9	3.8	1.9	4.5	1.3
San Diego, CA	12.5	2.6	6.9	2.1	10.0	1.8	2.7	1.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	0.7
San Francisco, CA	13.5	2.3	8.6	2.1	11.0	1.6	3.3	1.2	3.2	1.2	3.3	0.8
<b>Median</b>	<b>11.4</b>		<b>7.8</b>		<b>9.9</b>		<b>3.7</b>		<b>3.0</b>		<b>3.3</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>7.6–17.4</b>		<b>2.1–14.2</b>		<b>7.2–13.8</b>		<b>2.0–5.1</b>		<b>1.2–6.5</b>		<b>2.2–5.5</b>	

\* During the 12 months preceding the survey.

† One or more times.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 20. Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Lifetime cigarette use*						Lifetime daily cigarette use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	53.2	4.7	54.9	4.0	<b>54.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	17.0	2.8	15.1	2.6	<b>16.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Black¶	53.2	3.8	56.3	4.0	<b>54.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	3.2	1.5	7.5	2.3	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Hispanic	52.0	4.3	62.1	4.7	<b>57.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	9.2	2.3	11.5	2.9	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	47.7	4.3	49.8	3.6	<b>48.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	10.2	2.5	9.9	2.3	<b>10.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
10	50.8	3.5	54.1	3.7	<b>52.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	11.5	2.7	11.6	3.1	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
11	55.3	5.9	59.6	4.8	<b>57.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	16.0	3.3	14.5	2.7	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
12	58.3	5.8	62.2	4.2	<b>60.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	17.4	3.9	18.1	3.3	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>

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

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

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 21. Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Lifetime cigarette use*						Lifetime daily cigarette use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	55.0	4.4	66.7	4.0	<b>60.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	13.3	3.8	23.8	5.0	<b>18.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Arizona	60.4	3.9	55.9	4.1	<b>58.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	12.6	2.4	12.8	1.9	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Arkansas	62.5	5.4	64.3	4.5	<b>63.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	20.2	4.4	18.3	4.1	<b>19.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Colorado	47.8	6.9	49.7	6.5	<b>48.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	10.5	4.0	10.8	3.4	<b>10.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	56.1	3.4	53.3	3.5	<b>55.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	14.9	2.2	13.4	2.1	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Florida	47.6	3.2	47.6	3.3	<b>47.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	10.9	1.5	9.4	1.3	<b>10.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Georgia	53.7	3.9	58.4	6.4	<b>56.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	11.3	3.1	11.9	3.9	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	41.2	5.1	49.6	6.7	<b>45.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	8.8	2.5	10.5	3.1	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Indiana	54.0	6.8	59.7	4.1	<b>56.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	15.5	3.7	16.8	3.6	<b>16.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Iowa	47.0	7.3	52.1	5.8	<b>49.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	12.2	2.6	14.4	3.1	<b>13.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Kansas	47.9	5.5	53.8	5.8	<b>51.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	13.6	3.9	13.1	3.6	<b>13.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Kentucky	58.7	4.1	60.2	3.4	<b>59.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	18.2	3.3	19.6	3.3	<b>19.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	48.5	6.4	48.5	6.5	<b>48.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	10.6	3.9	10.7	4.2	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Massachusetts	49.3	4.7	51.9	3.1	<b>50.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	13.5	2.3	13.8	1.8	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Michigan	50.3	4.4	54.4	5.0	<b>52.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	11.5	2.6	12.7	3.3	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Missouri	49.3	4.4	49.9	4.9	<b>49.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	14.8	4.1	12.9	2.5	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Montana	54.4	4.4	56.1	3.7	<b>55.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	16.1	2.4	13.9	2.4	<b>15.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Nebraska	50.7	2.9	56.1	3.1	<b>53.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	14.4	2.3	15.4	2.3	<b>14.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Nevada	49.8	4.0	54.2	4.6	<b>52.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	48.9	6.8	43.6	4.6	<b>46.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	13.0	3.7	12.5	3.0	<b>12.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>
New Jersey	49.8	4.7	48.3	5.3	<b>49.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	61.1	8.1	62.8	5.7	<b>62.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	49.8	3.5	44.8	3.4	<b>47.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	9.8	1.9	10.7	2.5	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	54.9	6.1	56.8	4.8	<b>55.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	16.4	3.5	16.8	3.3	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Ohio	58.0	4.9	51.0	5.1	<b>54.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	62.2	3.3	62.2	3.4	<b>62.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	18.2	3.4	17.3	3.6	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Rhode Island	46.2	4.5	42.9	4.1	<b>44.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	14.7	3.6	10.3	2.4	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
South Carolina	62.0	7.4	64.8	5.0	<b>63.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	17.5	4.4	16.3	4.4	<b>17.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
South Dakota	61.1	7.4	61.6	8.6	<b>61.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	21.8	5.7	18.1	6.4	<b>20.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Tennessee	61.7	6.0	61.6	4.1	<b>61.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	17.8	4.2	19.8	3.3	<b>18.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Texas	55.3	3.0	61.5	4.3	<b>58.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	10.5	1.6	12.5	2.7	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Utah	23.2	7.1	26.7	6.8	<b>25.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	3.2	2.5	5.6	3.0	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	61.8	4.9	59.4	6.5	<b>60.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	20.1	4.1	18.3	4.1	<b>19.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Wisconsin	49.7	4.4	53.2	4.3	<b>51.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	17.3	2.4	16.5	2.9	<b>16.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Wyoming	55.6	3.5	58.2	3.2	<b>56.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	17.7	2.7	15.5	2.4	<b>16.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>53.7</b>		<b>54.4</b>		<b>54.5</b>		<b>14.4</b>		<b>13.8</b>		<b>13.8</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>23.2–62.5</b>		<b>26.7–66.7</b>		<b>25.0–63.4</b>		<b>3.2–21.8</b>		<b>5.6–23.8</b>		<b>4.5–20.0</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	46.2	3.1	48.5	3.1	<b>47.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	5.0	1.2	8.3	2.0	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Boston, MA	46.8	4.1	46.6	3.9	<b>46.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	7.1	2.1	8.9	2.4	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Broward County, FL	43.3	4.1	47.3	4.9	<b>45.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	7.1	1.8	9.0	2.5	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	61.0	7.1	62.8	7.7	<b>61.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	6.8	2.3	9.5	4.0	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Dallas, TX	62.2	4.8	63.2	4.2	<b>62.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	5.5	2.2	9.0	2.8	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
DeKalb County, GA	41.8	3.1	51.9	3.7	<b>46.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	51.7	4.2	55.0	6.2	<b>53.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	3.9	1.3	5.8	2.8	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
District of Columbia	35.2	4.2	36.4	3.7	<b>35.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	3.1	1.2	5.3	1.5	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Hillsborough County, FL	51.3	4.4	54.7	3.7	<b>53.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	10.1	2.5	11.4	2.4	<b>10.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Los Angeles, CA	45.9	6.4	52.0	5.0	<b>49.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	2.5	1.1	4.6	1.7	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Memphis, TN	53.0	5.2	52.1	3.9	<b>52.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	3.8	1.6	5.8	1.8	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	40.1	3.0	44.0	3.3	<b>42.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	5.3	1.4	6.3	1.8	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Milwaukee, WI	57.9	4.6	59.7	4.4	<b>58.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	11.8	2.6	10.4	2.6	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
New Orleans, LA	48.1	4.5	58.4	4.7	<b>52.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	5.7	1.8	10.9	2.5	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
New York City, NY	49.9	4.0	46.4	3.5	<b>48.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	7.2	1.5	7.2	1.3	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Orange County, FL	46.2	4.9	47.7	4.9	<b>47.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	8.8	2.3	9.0	2.5	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	42.4	4.4	42.4	4.3	<b>42.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	7.3	3.1	6.2	2.1	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
San Bernardino, CA	51.5	4.6	54.2	4.0	<b>52.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	5.0	1.7	9.7	3.0	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
San Diego, CA	47.8	3.7	51.4	4.3	<b>49.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	6.6	1.9	7.9	1.9	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
San Francisco, CA	40.7	3.5	43.6	3.8	<b>42.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	5.8	1.7	8.9	2.1	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>47.3</b>		<b>51.6</b>		<b>48.6</b>		<b>5.8</b>		<b>8.9</b>		<b>7.3</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>35.2–62.2</b>		<b>36.4–63.2</b>		<b>35.8–62.7</b>		<b>2.5–11.8</b>		<b>4.6–11.4</b>		<b>3.6–11.0</b>	

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

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

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 22. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Current cigarette use*						Current frequent cigarette use†						Smoked >10 cigarettes/day‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	27.0	3.7	24.9	2.7	<b>25.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	11.7	2.4	10.6	1.8	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	7.5	2.2	16.2	2.2	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Black**	11.9	1.8	14.0	2.6	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	2.4	1.1	5.1	2.2	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	2.5	2.6	4.4	3.1	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Hispanic	19.2	3.0	24.8	5.0	<b>22.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	4.7	2.1	8.1	3.0	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	6.1	5.0	10.4	5.5	<b>8.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	20.5	2.9	18.9	3.1	<b>19.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	7.0	2.3	6.7	1.9	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	4.6	2.8	12.8	4.7	<b>8.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
10	21.9	3.3	21.1	3.9	<b>21.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	8.4	2.1	7.0	2.2	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	6.5	2.8	6.7	3.5	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>
11	24.3	4.1	24.2	3.0	<b>24.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	10.0	2.6	10.5	2.3	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	8.6	3.3	17.9	4.8	<b>13.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>
12	26.0	4.5	29.1	3.7	<b>27.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	12.5	3.4	13.9	2.7	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	9.2	5.0	16.9	4.2	<b>13.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>

\* Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† Smoked cigarettes on ≥20 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ On the days they smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey, among the 23.0% of students nationwide who reported current cigarette use.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 24. Percentage of high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes,\* who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station,† and who were not asked to show proof of age when they bought or tried to buy cigarettes in a store,‡ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Tried to quit smoking cigarettes						Bought cigarettes in a store or gas station						Not asked to show proof of age					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	61.4	4.3	47.4	4.2	<b>54.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	11.1	4.1	17.4	3.3	<b>14.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	44.4	6.5	46.0	6.0	<b>45.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Black**	66.3	9.5	57.7	7.7	<b>61.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	18.6	11.0	24.6	14.1	<b>21.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	53.5	13.4	54.1	6.5	<b>53.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Hispanic	56.1	9.1	51.2	6.0	<b>53.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	12.2	9.7	21.3	7.0	<b>17.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	55.5	11.8	54.1	11.9	<b>54.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	58.2	6.6	47.5	7.7	<b>53.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	5.0	4.0	11.6	5.3	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	— <sup>††</sup>	—	65.7	9.8	<b>70.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>
10	63.9	7.4	53.6	8.0	<b>58.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	7.8	4.4	13.4	3.6	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	—	—	55.6	11.3	<b>55.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>
11	57.7	6.7	47.5	6.8	<b>52.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	14.8	5.4	25.8	6.2	<b>20.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	57.7	10.2	59.6	8.4	<b>59.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>
12	61.7	7.9	48.2	6.5	<b>54.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	27.7	8.4	34.0	9.5	<b>30.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	29.3	4.2	34.9	6.8	<b>32.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>

\* During the 12 months preceding the survey, among the 23.0% of students nationwide who reported current cigarette use.

† During the 30 days preceding the survey, among the 19.1% of students nationwide who were aged <18 years and who reported current cigarette use.

‡ Among the 12.9% of students nationwide who tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

†† Not available.

**TABLE 25. Percentage of high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes\* and who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Tried to quit smoking cigarettes						Bought cigarettes in a store or gas station					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	54.7	9.8	58.5	9.7	56.7	6.8	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	27.7	8.6	21.5	5.6
Arizona	54.3	7.4	48.0	8.8	51.1	5.5	7.9	3.1	15.0	4.5	11.4	2.6
Arkansas	64.9	5.0	57.1	7.7	61.3	3.8	12.0	5.5	20.3	7.5	15.5	5.4
Colorado	53.3	10.0	50.3	11.6	51.8	6.8	7.1	7.7	16.0	8.6	11.2	4.6
Connecticut	54.1	7.4	50.7	6.3	52.2	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	59.2	6.1	46.9	6.2	53.5	4.1	14.2	4.5	28.0	7.4	20.4	4.4
Florida	62.2	5.9	52.1	4.3	57.0	3.7	13.7	4.3	19.5	5.4	16.4	3.7
Georgia	57.9	8.8	56.8	11.8	57.3	7.4	11.7	6.5	21.1	6.0	16.9	5.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	70.7	9.1	48.9	10.9	57.9	7.1	—	—	—	—	4.5	4.1
Indiana	67.5	7.1	55.7	7.1	61.1	5.1	13.3	9.2	22.8	6.1	18.2	5.7
Iowa	59.5	8.0	48.9	7.2	53.7	6.0	3.7	2.6	9.5	5.4	7.0	2.6
Kansas	58.7	5.7	51.0	6.8	54.6	4.6	9.9	5.1	18.2	7.1	14.0	4.5
Kentucky	59.3	5.2	53.8	5.1	56.5	3.8	11.6	3.8	21.8	5.6	16.5	3.4
Maine	47.9	6.1	—	—	49.0	6.8	11.3	9.2	—	—	16.7	8.0
Maryland	60.9	12.3	—	—	53.5	7.7	21.4	13.3	—	—	29.6	11.3
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	58.6	7.2	56.0	7.2	57.1	4.9	7.8	4.1	23.8	10.2	16.0	6.2
Missouri	62.9	8.8	53.0	12.1	57.7	5.5	8.0	4.1	18.5	7.4	13.4	4.0
Montana	67.6	6.0	53.7	7.3	60.4	5.2	7.3	3.9	11.7	5.0	9.3	3.1
Nebraska	56.8	6.5	54.4	5.7	55.5	4.8	2.3	1.8	5.4	2.9	3.8	1.9
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.1	5.2	—	—	13.2	5.5
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	55.2	4.2	47.0	7.3	50.5	4.4	9.8	3.1	13.2	4.3	11.4	2.1
New York	57.7	6.5	50.3	7.9	54.2	5.4	20.3	5.2	19.9	5.8	20.0	3.6
North Carolina	54.2	5.0	49.5	6.3	51.5	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	68.2	7.7	62.3	7.4	65.1	5.8	11.3	5.5	15.1	6.6	13.1	4.5
Ohio	63.6	8.2	49.4	8.0	57.2	5.5	11.0	7.3	—	—	16.7	5.3
Oklahoma	60.5	5.1	56.3	7.9	58.4	5.2	9.2	3.9	23.5	9.7	16.3	5.0
Rhode Island	58.0	8.2	44.4	7.6	51.5	4.5	22.7	7.0	21.5	8.6	22.2	6.3
South Carolina	65.5	11.1	44.8	8.6	55.4	6.5	13.6	7.6	24.2	8.7	19.0	6.8
South Dakota	64.7	10.8	49.4	11.7	57.7	7.3	6.0	4.3	14.0	6.3	9.6	2.9
Tennessee	60.6	9.5	54.4	9.3	57.6	5.9	8.9	5.2	24.1	6.4	16.7	4.7
Texas	57.3	6.0	49.0	6.0	52.5	4.7	10.9	4.7	19.9	6.8	15.7	4.7
Utah	—	—	—	—	60.9	14.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	56.9	7.4	42.0	7.0	49.7	4.9	6.7	3.4	20.9	5.8	13.4	3.9
Wisconsin	61.5	4.5	53.4	4.4	57.2	2.9	5.7	3.6	14.3	5.4	10.2	3.4
Wyoming	61.8	6.5	53.1	6.9	57.4	4.9	9.3	4.7	17.1	5.3	13.2	3.8
<b>Median</b>	<b>59.3</b>		<b>51.0</b>		<b>56.6</b>		<b>10.0</b>		<b>19.9</b>		<b>15.6</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>47.9–70.7</b>		<b>42.0–62.3</b>		<b>49.0–65.1</b>		<b>2.3–22.7</b>		<b>5.4–28.0</b>		<b>3.8–29.6</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	54.5	10.1	56.2	9.2	55.5	6.9	21.6	8.9	48.3	9.0	36.5	6.5
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	—	—	60.0	9.7	61.4	7.4	—	—	—	—	21.4	7.0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	57.9	8.0	51.8	9.1	54.6	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	—	—	—	—	61.0	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas, TX	—	—	—	—	56.6	7.6	—	—	—	—	24.8	8.2
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	54.7	9.6	55.8	8.2	—	—	25.8	8.6	21.6	5.8
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	53.9	8.5	—	—	—	—	23.6	8.5
Hillsborough County, FL	60.0	7.1	50.2	8.5	54.8	6.0	16.3	7.4	22.9	7.0	19.7	5.2
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	42.8	6.2	—	—	—	—	13.5	5.1
Memphis, TN	—	—	—	—	65.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	22.0	9.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	59.8	8.9	50.1	6.5	54.2	4.9	17.3	8.9	24.7	9.1	20.9	6.7
Milwaukee, WI	65.3	11.0	58.9	11.1	62.0	8.2	—	—	—	—	21.8	6.9
New Orleans, LA	—	—	—	—	62.4	7.8	—	—	—	—	28.6	11.8
New York City, NY	67.0	6.6	58.9	12.1	63.2	5.8	26.8	5.5	37.6	6.6	31.5	3.6
Orange County, FL	57.4	10.3	45.7	8.2	51.2	6.3	—	—	29.2	8.6	21.5	6.3
Palm Beach County, FL	50.2	10.6	—	—	53.3	8.2	16.8	8.6	—	—	17.6	6.7
San Bernardino, CA	—	—	—	—	55.1	8.0	—	—	—	—	17.3	6.8
San Diego, CA	53.6	10.2	40.4	10.3	47.5	6.2	10.0	8.3	—	—	13.4	5.9
San Francisco, CA	58.6	10.4	67.1	8.2	63.3	7.1	—	—	31.4	9.5	28.1	6.4
<b>Median</b>	<b>58.2</b>		<b>54.7</b>		<b>55.5</b>		<b>17.0</b>		<b>29.2</b>		<b>21.6</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>50.2–67.0</b>		<b>40.4–67.1</b>		<b>42.8–65.0</b>		<b>10.0–26.8</b>		<b>22.9–48.3</b>		<b>13.4–36.5</b>	

\* During the 12 months preceding the survey, among students who reported current cigarette use.

† During the 30 days preceding the survey, among students who were aged &lt;18 years and who reported current cigarette use.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 26. Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco,\* currently smoked cigars,† and currently used tobacco,‡ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Current smokeless tobacco use						Current cigar use						Current tobacco use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	2.7	0.7	17.6	3.3	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	8.6	1.6	21.0	2.4	<b>14.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	29.3	3.5	35.7	3.6	<b>32.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Black**	0.4	0.3	3.0	1.1	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	8.3	1.9	12.3	2.6	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	14.9	2.1	18.1	3.5	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Hispanic	1.5	0.9	8.6	2.5	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	9.1	1.8	20.0	3.4	<b>14.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	19.2	3.0	30.6	5.3	<b>24.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	3.4	1.0	11.8	3.4	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	8.7	1.6	15.5	2.6	<b>12.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	22.0	2.9	26.8	3.9	<b>24.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
10	1.9	0.5	12.8	3.2	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	9.4	1.7	15.7	3.0	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	24.6	3.2	28.2	4.7	<b>26.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
11	2.1	1.4	14.8	3.1	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	7.3	2.0	21.3	2.9	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	25.4	4.5	34.6	3.9	<b>29.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>
12	1.3	0.6	15.5	3.4	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	9.4	2.3	25.8	3.2	<b>17.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	29.3	4.7	39.1	4.0	<b>34.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>

\* Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.† Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ Current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 28. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Lifetime alcohol use*						Current alcohol use†						Episodic heavy drinking‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	75.7	5.3	75.0	3.7	<b>75.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	45.9	4.0	47.0	3.8	<b>46.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	28.1	2.7	31.8	3.3	<b>29.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Black**	71.4	4.0	66.5	3.3	<b>69.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	32.5	2.5	29.6	2.8	<b>31.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	10.4	1.9	11.9	2.7	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Hispanic	79.0	3.8	79.9	3.0	<b>79.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	44.8	3.0	48.9	3.4	<b>46.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	21.9	3.0	28.7	4.4	<b>25.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	66.5	4.1	66.6	3.6	<b>66.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	36.2	3.3	36.3	3.3	<b>36.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	17.3	2.7	20.7	3.4	<b>19.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
10	75.6	3.5	73.2	3.5	<b>74.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	42.7	3.8	41.4	4.5	<b>42.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	24.1	3.4	25.1	3.6	<b>24.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
11	77.1	6.2	75.5	4.8	<b>76.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	44.2	4.9	47.8	4.1	<b>46.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	25.0	3.3	30.4	3.9	<b>27.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
12	81.8	6.5	81.5	3.9	<b>81.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	49.6	5.1	52.0	4.2	<b>50.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	29.2	3.9	36.2	3.6	<b>32.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>

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

† Had at least one drink of alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ Had ≥5 drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.





**TABLE 30. Percentage of high school students who used marijuana, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Lifetime marijuana use*						Current marijuana use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	36.0	3.7	40.0	3.4	<b>38.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	19.2	2.8	21.3	2.5	<b>20.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Black¶	37.8	4.5	43.8	3.8	<b>40.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	18.8	2.9	22.1	2.9	<b>20.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Hispanic	37.5	4.3	47.7	4.5	<b>42.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	18.0	1.9	28.1	3.7	<b>23.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	27.8	3.4	30.9	3.5	<b>29.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	16.2	2.8	18.6	3.1	<b>17.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
10	35.7	3.2	39.0	4.5	<b>37.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	18.9	2.8	21.5	3.2	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
11	39.4	4.7	45.1	3.9	<b>42.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	18.5	2.9	23.5	3.2	<b>21.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
12	42.8	5.8	52.4	2.9	<b>47.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	19.5	3.9	26.1	2.3	<b>22.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>

\* Used marijuana one or more times during their life.

† Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 31. Percentage of high school students who used marijuana, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Lifetime marijuana use*						Current marijuana use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	25.7	5.8	41.1	4.1	33.3	4.5	13.9	3.9	23.4	3.3	18.5	2.9
Arizona	41.9	3.9	42.0	3.5	42.0	2.8	18.6	2.2	21.4	3.1	20.0	2.1
Arkansas	38.3	5.3	39.9	4.1	39.1	4.1	19.4	4.8	18.0	3.1	18.9	3.3
Colorado	42.2	11.4	43.0	7.7	42.4	8.7	23.1	7.7	22.5	5.6	22.7	5.8
Connecticut	37.2	4.8	42.2	3.8	39.8	3.3	20.0	3.6	25.9	4.0	23.1	2.7
Delaware	38.3	3.3	46.0	3.9	42.2	2.9	20.5	2.6	25.2	3.2	22.8	2.2
Florida	33.9	2.6	36.5	3.1	35.2	2.6	15.7	1.7	18.0	2.4	16.8	1.7
Georgia	36.9	4.5	40.4	5.9	38.7	4.3	17.4	3.4	20.3	4.1	18.9	3.1
Hawaii	35.1	4.7	34.1	4.5	34.6	4.0	17.1	3.3	17.1	4.6	17.2	3.4
Idaho	30.0	4.6	38.5	6.7	34.4	4.9	13.7	3.2	20.3	3.4	17.1	2.6
Indiana	35.1	5.2	41.3	4.4	38.2	3.8	16.7	3.0	21.0	3.4	18.9	2.7
Iowa	28.5	5.3	33.4	6.5	31.0	5.0	14.7	3.4	16.4	4.4	15.6	3.4
Kansas	29.2	4.7	37.2	5.0	33.3	4.2	13.8	3.2	17.2	3.4	15.6	2.9
Kentucky	32.6	3.9	36.0	3.9	34.4	3.3	13.4	2.2	18.1	2.9	15.8	2.4
Maine	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	19.6	3.7	24.9	5.3	22.2	4.2
Maryland	34.4	6.2	41.7	6.6	38.2	5.4	18.4	5.9	18.5	5.1	18.5	4.5
Massachusetts	42.7	4.1	47.6	3.6	45.2	3.4	23.4	2.9	29.0	2.8	26.2	2.4
Michigan	35.0	4.2	39.5	5.0	37.4	4.0	17.5	2.5	19.9	3.5	18.8	2.5
Missouri	34.4	6.2	35.5	5.1	35.0	5.3	16.2	3.2	19.8	5.6	18.1	4.4
Montana	39.4	4.4	43.7	4.5	41.7	4.1	21.1	2.6	23.3	3.6	22.3	2.8
Nebraska	29.6	2.8	35.0	3.1	32.3	2.7	15.7	2.1	19.3	2.8	17.5	2.1
Nevada	36.1	4.1	42.3	4.8	39.3	3.7	15.4	2.7	19.1	3.7	17.3	2.6
New Hampshire	42.7	5.9	46.1	5.2	44.4	4.6	22.8	4.4	28.8	4.0	25.9	3.3
New Jersey	33.5	5.6	38.1	6.8	35.8	5.3	17.8	4.3	22.0	6.0	19.9	4.3
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.3	5.4	27.9	3.4	26.2	3.9
New York	32.3	3.3	36.9	3.1	34.7	2.9	16.3	2.5	20.3	2.8	18.3	2.2
North Carolina	35.1	2.7	45.1	4.3	40.1	3.2	17.5	2.5	25.2	4.2	21.4	3.1
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	3.5	18.7	3.9	15.5	3.2
Ohio	37.9	5.0	43.2	4.7	40.5	3.9	18.8	3.9	22.9	4.1	20.9	3.5
Oklahoma	37.5	4.1	41.0	3.2	39.3	2.7	16.2	2.1	21.1	3.5	18.7	2.2
Rhode Island	41.6	4.4	43.4	4.7	42.6	3.4	23.4	3.6	26.4	3.5	25.0	2.3
South Carolina	33.8	4.5	42.1	4.9	38.0	4.2	16.6	3.1	21.3	2.6	19.0	2.5
South Dakota	35.3	7.6	38.5	10.5	36.9	8.3	15.7	4.3	17.8	4.6	16.8	3.6
Tennessee	38.6	3.8	45.0	5.6	41.9	4.0	16.6	2.5	22.4	3.7	19.5	2.7
Texas	38.6	2.6	45.6	4.6	42.2	3.0	18.6	2.4	24.6	2.6	21.7	1.9
Utah	13.9	4.6	17.2	4.9	15.5	4.1	5.4	2.5	9.7	3.7	7.6	2.3
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	2.7	28.4	3.7	25.3	3.1
West Virginia	36.2	5.1	41.0	6.1	38.7	5.0	16.4	3.1	22.7	5.0	19.6	3.3
Wisconsin	34.8	4.3	38.8	5.7	36.9	4.4	16.0	2.1	15.8	3.0	15.9	2.0
Wyoming	37.2	3.1	38.7	3.2	38.0	2.6	17.1	2.6	18.5	2.6	17.8	2.1
<b>Median</b>	<b>35.2</b>		<b>41.0</b>		<b>38.2</b>		<b>17.1</b>		<b>21.0</b>		<b>18.9</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>13.9–42.7</b>		<b>17.2–47.6</b>		<b>15.5–45.2</b>		<b>5.4–24.3</b>		<b>9.7–29.0</b>		<b>7.6–26.2</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	37.5	3.0	48.5	4.1	42.7	2.6	16.4	2.5	27.2	3.6	21.4	2.3
Boston, MA	37.0	4.8	41.7	4.4	39.3	3.7	18.5	3.1	24.0	3.5	21.2	2.5
Broward County, FL	29.9	4.1	39.9	4.4	34.8	3.5	14.0	2.7	20.4	3.2	17.3	2.2
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	38.7	4.2	46.0	4.2	42.5	3.3	17.1	3.1	28.0	4.0	22.7	2.9
Chicago, IL	41.4	5.7	49.0	3.9	44.9	3.5	19.6	3.1	25.8	3.9	22.5	3.0
Dallas, TX	46.1	4.0	48.2	4.1	47.1	3.3	19.8	3.6	23.5	5.0	21.6	3.2
DeKalb County, GA	31.4	2.9	44.7	3.8	37.8	2.4	12.4	1.9	23.0	2.9	17.4	1.9
Detroit, MI	39.0	5.4	42.7	5.6	40.6	4.9	16.6	2.9	20.9	3.9	18.5	2.9
District of Columbia	25.0	3.5	29.4	3.5	27.2	2.8	14.0	2.6	15.0	2.6	14.5	2.1
Hillsborough County, FL	36.2	4.5	39.9	4.1	38.1	3.5	17.2	3.7	21.1	3.2	19.1	2.8
Los Angeles, CA	37.9	5.3	41.5	5.4	39.7	4.1	17.4	3.4	18.9	2.6	18.1	1.5
Memphis, TN	42.2	5.6	48.7	4.8	45.3	3.5	20.5	3.8	26.8	4.5	23.5	3.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	23.8	2.6	32.7	3.3	28.3	2.3	9.4	2.0	16.2	2.6	12.8	1.8
Milwaukee, WI	49.3	4.4	54.7	4.3	52.1	3.7	22.8	4.0	24.9	3.8	24.0	3.2
New Orleans, LA	30.3	3.2	39.7	5.5	34.6	2.8	18.5	3.4	22.1	4.3	20.3	2.7
New York City, NY	25.9	3.5	30.0	3.5	28.1	2.4	10.4	1.7	14.2	2.0	12.3	1.4
Orange County, FL	32.1	4.5	38.3	5.2	35.1	3.7	16.6	3.3	20.5	4.1	18.6	2.6
Palm Beach County, FL	32.8	5.0	32.6	4.9	32.6	3.8	18.2	3.3	19.2	3.5	18.7	2.8
San Bernardino, CA	39.3	5.6	43.4	4.5	41.4	3.8	16.2	3.1	19.4	3.8	17.9	2.6
San Diego, CA	37.8	4.6	40.2	5.3	39.2	3.6	18.0	2.5	19.3	3.5	18.6	2.4
San Francisco, CA	28.2	3.6	30.9	4.0	29.5	3.1	13.2	2.4	18.0	3.1	15.6	2.3
<b>Median</b>	<b>37.0</b>		<b>41.5</b>		<b>39.2</b>		<b>17.1</b>		<b>20.9</b>		<b>18.6</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>23.8–49.3</b>		<b>29.4–54.7</b>		<b>27.2–52.1</b>		<b>9.4–22.8</b>		<b>14.2–28.0</b>		<b>12.3–24.0</b>	

\* Used marijuana one or more times during their life.

† Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 32. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine and who injected illegal drugs, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Lifetime cocaine use*						Current cocaine use†						Lifetime illegal injection drug use‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	7.7	1.2	7.8	1.6	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	2.8	0.8	3.5	1.0	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	1.3	0.6	2.5	0.7	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Black**	1.2	0.6	3.4	1.4	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	0.5	0.5	2.5	1.5	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	0.3	0.3	3.1	1.8	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Hispanic	9.4	2.6	14.9	3.4	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	4.7	1.8	7.5	2.5	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	1.4	0.7	4.6	1.6	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	6.1	1.6	6.0	2.1	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	2.4	1.0	3.6	1.5	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	1.8	1.0	2.9	1.2	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
10	6.9	1.7	7.5	1.7	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	2.7	0.9	3.5	1.1	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	0.9	0.5	3.7	1.1	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>
11	7.2	2.3	10.1	2.2	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	2.8	1.2	4.5	1.7	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	0.9	0.6	2.6	0.9	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
12	7.4	1.8	10.4	2.0	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.3	1.4	4.2	1.4	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	0.9	0.5	2.5	1.0	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>

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

† Used any form of cocaine one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

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

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 34. Percentage of high school students who used inhalants,\* who took steroids,† and who used hallucinogenic drugs,‡ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Lifetime inhalant use						Lifetime illegal steroid use						Lifetime hallucinogenic drug use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	14.8	2.2	12.0	1.7	<b>13.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	3.6	0.8	4.7	1.0	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	8.0	1.3	10.8	1.8	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Black**	6.2	1.6	7.4	2.0	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	1.0	0.7	3.9	2.1	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	1.0	1.0	4.9	2.6	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Hispanic	13.5	2.9	12.5	2.9	<b>13.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	2.2	0.9	5.6	2.0	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	6.3	2.1	12.4	2.8	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	17.3	3.1	11.0	2.4	<b>14.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	4.8	1.3	4.7	1.3	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	6.2	1.7	8.3	2.7	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
10	14.9	2.3	11.6	2.4	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	2.5	1.0	5.2	1.6	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	7.4	2.0	10.3	2.5	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
11	11.6	2.3	11.3	2.4	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	2.8	1.1	4.5	1.2	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	7.0	2.0	12.0	2.1	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
12	9.3	1.5	10.8	2.2	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	2.3	1.0	4.2	1.1	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	6.5	2.3	10.7	2.3	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>

\* 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.

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

‡ Used hallucinogenic drugs, for example, LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 35. Percentage of high school students who used inhalants\* and who took steroids,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Lifetime inhalant use						Lifetime illegal steroid use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	13.3	3.5	17.9	4.6	15.5	3.2	2.5	1.3	10.5	4.2	6.5	2.1
Arizona	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	1.2	6.5	2.0	5.6	1.3
Arkansas	14.6	3.4	17.1	2.8	16.1	2.2	4.1	1.8	8.4	2.3	6.4	1.2
Colorado	12.1	2.3	7.7	2.2	9.8	2.1	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.2	2.0	0.6
Connecticut	11.0	2.4	10.9	2.4	11.1	1.8	1.6	0.8	7.7	1.8	4.9	1.1
Delaware	13.7	2.1	14.4	2.1	14.0	1.5	3.0	1.0	3.7	1.1	3.4	0.8
Florida	11.4	1.5	11.0	1.6	11.2	1.3	2.8	0.7	5.0	1.0	4.0	0.6
Georgia	16.9	5.2	12.8	3.6	14.9	4.2	3.4	1.1	4.5	1.8	4.0	1.0
Hawaii	14.0	2.4	11.9	3.3	13.0	2.5	1.8	0.8	3.9	1.6	2.9	1.2
Idaho	14.2	1.9	13.3	2.9	13.8	1.7	1.9	1.0	3.7	1.8	2.9	1.0
Indiana	12.7	3.6	15.4	2.9	14.1	2.6	4.3	2.0	5.3	1.8	4.8	1.6
Iowa	10.3	3.4	10.2	2.5	10.3	2.2	2.1	1.0	3.8	1.4	3.0	1.0
Kansas	10.8	2.8	9.9	2.1	10.3	1.9	2.3	1.1	4.8	1.9	3.6	1.3
Kentucky	13.0	1.7	14.0	2.4	13.5	1.8	4.0	1.1	7.3	2.0	5.7	1.3
Maine	13.1	3.0	12.8	2.9	13.0	2.2	2.3	1.0	5.6	2.3	4.0	1.6
Maryland	13.6	3.0	11.4	3.9	12.5	2.4	2.2	1.5	4.9	2.9	3.6	1.4
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	1.0	4.5	1.2	4.0	0.8
Michigan	12.8	2.1	11.6	1.8	12.2	1.6	2.0	0.8	4.3	1.4	3.2	0.8
Missouri	13.3	1.6	11.1	2.4	12.2	1.7	2.9	1.2	4.1	2.2	3.5	1.4
Montana	15.3	2.3	15.0	2.4	15.4	1.8	3.7	1.2	4.8	1.5	4.4	1.0
Nebraska	11.3	1.8	11.2	1.7	11.3	1.3	2.6	0.9	5.1	1.6	4.0	0.9
Nevada	15.7	2.5	14.8	3.0	15.3	2.0	5.1	1.8	5.8	2.5	5.5	1.8
New Hampshire	13.1	3.8	9.5	3.0	11.3	2.4	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.4	3.0	1.1
New Jersey	8.7	2.1	11.5	2.8	10.1	2.0	1.4	0.7	3.5	1.4	2.4	0.8
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	9.6	1.7	7.6	1.5	8.6	1.2	2.0	0.9	4.1	0.9	3.1	0.6
North Carolina	10.1	1.9	13.5	2.1	11.9	1.6	2.4	1.0	5.7	1.5	4.2	1.2
North Dakota	11.0	2.7	10.6	2.5	10.9	2.0	1.1	0.6	4.6	1.7	3.0	0.9
Ohio	10.9	3.4	12.9	3.2	11.9	2.3	2.3	1.2	4.9	2.1	3.6	1.4
Oklahoma	12.9	3.6	11.0	2.6	12.0	2.6	3.6	1.4	3.8	1.6	3.7	1.1
Rhode Island	10.7	2.0	9.8	3.0	10.3	2.2	2.8	0.9	4.5	1.7	3.7	1.0
South Carolina	12.9	3.8	11.1	3.1	12.2	2.6	4.6	1.8	7.3	3.0	6.1	1.7
South Dakota	16.5	7.1	14.6	4.7	15.7	5.5	2.4	1.6	4.6	1.9	3.5	1.4
Tennessee	12.6	2.4	11.6	2.6	12.2	1.7	2.7	1.3	5.0	1.3	3.9	0.8
Texas	12.9	3.0	13.4	2.4	13.2	2.0	4.2	1.1	4.4	0.8	4.3	0.7
Utah	10.0	3.2	13.4	3.8	11.8	2.2	1.4	1.0	3.7	1.6	2.6	1.0
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	0.8	5.3	0.6	4.7	0.6
West Virginia	17.5	3.8	14.5	2.6	16.0	2.2	4.0	1.3	7.3	2.2	5.6	1.5
Wisconsin	10.4	2.9	10.8	2.0	10.6	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	17.2	2.2	16.9	2.4	17.1	1.6	3.5	1.1	5.9	1.4	4.8	0.8
<b>Median</b>	<b>12.9</b>		<b>11.7</b>		<b>12.2</b>		<b>2.6</b>		<b>4.8</b>		<b>3.9</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>8.7–17.5</b>		<b>7.6–17.9</b>		<b>8.6–17.1</b>		<b>1.1–5.1</b>		<b>2.1–10.5</b>		<b>2.0–6.5</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	6.3	1.4	8.5	1.9	7.3	1.1	1.3	0.6	4.1	1.3	2.6	0.7
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.8	3.5	1.8	2.3	1.0
Broward County, FL	10.0	2.4	7.6	2.2	8.8	1.6	2.5	1.3	3.7	1.8	3.2	1.2
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	8.1	1.9	11.2	2.3	9.7	1.7	1.8	0.9	4.7	1.5	3.3	0.9
Chicago, IL	6.2	1.8	8.0	3.1	7.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	4.8	2.8	2.9	1.4
Dallas, TX	12.1	3.0	8.1	2.6	10.1	2.0	4.5	2.0	4.8	1.7	4.6	1.4
DeKalb County, GA	15.8	2.3	11.7	2.3	13.9	1.6	1.3	0.7	3.3	1.0	2.4	0.6
Detroit, MI	8.7	2.2	7.0	2.1	8.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	2.4	1.4	1.9	0.7
District of Columbia	5.9	1.7	5.1	1.3	5.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.5	0.9	1.6	0.7
Hillsborough County, FL	12.5	2.9	13.6	2.3	13.3	1.9	3.5	1.8	5.6	1.6	4.8	1.2
Los Angeles, CA	21.5	5.4	14.5	3.7	17.9	3.6	3.9	2.1	3.1	1.8	3.6	1.3
Memphis, TN	6.9	2.0	6.5	2.2	6.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	3.9	2.0	2.7	1.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	8.9	2.1	7.3	1.5	8.2	1.4	1.3	0.6	3.1	1.0	2.3	0.8
Milwaukee, WI	5.8	1.8	7.8	2.3	6.8	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	9.8	2.5	13.4	3.6	11.9	2.3	3.9	1.5	10.6	2.8	7.7	1.9
New York City, NY	9.2	2.2	8.2	1.4	8.7	1.2	1.7	1.2	3.4	0.9	2.5	0.7
Orange County, FL	10.9	2.3	12.0	2.8	11.5	2.0	2.2	1.2	4.1	1.8	3.1	1.1
Palm Beach County, FL	10.0	2.5	9.4	2.7	9.8	2.1	3.2	1.4	4.7	2.4	4.1	1.4
San Bernardino, CA	11.3	2.7	13.2	3.1	12.6	2.2	4.4	1.5	5.4	2.2	5.3	1.6
San Diego, CA	14.8	3.0	12.3	2.9	13.5	2.0	3.2	1.1	4.6	1.3	4.1	1.1
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.1	2.7	1.0	2.6	0.8
<b>Median</b>	<b>9.8</b>		<b>8.5</b>		<b>9.7</b>		<b>2.0</b>		<b>4.0</b>		<b>3.0</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>5.8–21.5</b>		<b>5.1–14.5</b>		<b>5.5–17.9</b>		<b>0.8–4.5</b>		<b>2.4–10.6</b>		<b>1.6–7.7</b>	

\* 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.

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 36. Percentage of high school students who used heroin,\* methamphetamines,† and ecstasy,§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Lifetime heroin use						Lifetime methamphetamine use						Lifetime ecstasy use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	1.6	0.6	2.7	0.6	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	6.9	1.6	6.1	1.0	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	5.3	1.1	6.2	1.4	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Black**	0.5	0.6	2.5	1.4	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	0.8	0.7	2.7	1.4	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	2.5	1.1	5.3	1.7	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Hispanic	1.2	0.5	6.0	2.2	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	7.7	2.7	9.9	2.8	<b>8.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	6.5	2.4	12.8	3.5	<b>9.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	2.2	1.0	3.4	1.5	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	6.0	1.9	5.4	1.8	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	4.8	1.3	6.8	2.6	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
10	1.1	0.5	3.9	1.2	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	4.4	1.7	7.4	1.7	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	5.1	1.2	6.8	1.7	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
11	1.0	0.5	2.6	0.9	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	7.2	2.1	6.1	1.5	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	5.5	1.7	7.5	1.9	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
12	1.1	0.8	3.0	1.2	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	6.7	1.8	6.1	1.6	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	5.8	1.8	7.6	1.6	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>

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

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

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

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.





**TABLE 38. Percentage of high school students who used drugs for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years						Drank alcohol before age 13 years*						Tried marijuana before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White§	14.8	1.9	18.0	2.6	<b>16.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	20.5	2.4	26.9	3.5	<b>23.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	6.0	1.0	9.5	1.7	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Black§	10.6	1.9	17.2	2.6	<b>13.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	24.2	3.0	31.9	2.3	<b>27.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	5.5	1.3	12.9	2.4	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Hispanic	12.0	2.0	20.0	4.2	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	24.7	2.7	34.8	3.8	<b>29.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	8.3	2.0	16.5	3.7	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	15.8	2.7	21.3	3.4	<b>18.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	31.3	3.0	36.4	3.6	<b>33.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	9.0	1.8	13.3	2.4	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
10	14.0	2.1	17.9	2.9	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	22.2	3.1	30.0	3.6	<b>26.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	7.3	1.8	10.9	2.1	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
11	12.7	2.4	16.2	2.4	<b>14.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	17.0	2.8	24.2	2.9	<b>20.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	4.7	1.5	9.7	1.9	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
12	11.4	2.3	16.3	2.7	<b>13.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	15.4	2.3	23.2	3.4	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	3.3	1.2	9.0	2.1	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>

\* Other than a few sips.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 40. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco and drank alcohol on school property, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Smoked cigarettes on school property*						Used smokeless tobacco on school property†						Drank alcohol on school property‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	6.9	1.7	7.9	1.0	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	0.8	0.4	11.7	3.0	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	2.6	0.8	5.0	1.0	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Black**	3.3	1.3	3.6	1.2	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	0.2	0.2	2.2	1.0	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	3.3	1.1	3.2	1.2	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Hispanic	6.3	2.2	8.0	2.1	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	1.0	0.6	5.4	2.2	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	6.4	2.1	9.0	2.7	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	6.1	1.4	6.3	1.8	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	1.4	0.7	7.6	2.8	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	2.8	0.9	4.6	1.5	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
10	6.2	1.6	6.3	1.7	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	0.8	0.4	8.9	2.8	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.7	1.0	5.3	1.2	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>
11	5.8	1.9	7.6	1.8	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	0.4	0.5	10.8	2.8	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	2.7	1.2	5.4	1.5	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
12	6.9	3.1	9.5	1.8	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	0.4	0.4	10.1	3.1	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	3.7	1.4	5.9	1.5	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>

\* On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ At least one drink of alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 41. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco and drank alcohol on school property, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Smoked cigarettes on school property*						Used smokeless tobacco on school property†						Drank alcohol on school property‡					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>																		
Alabama	3.6	1.6	7.1	2.3	5.2	1.3	1.5	0.9	18.0	3.2	9.6	1.9	3.1	1.5	6.1	2.1	4.5	1.2
Arizona	4.6	1.6	4.8	1.3	4.7	1.1	—**	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	2.2	8.9	2.2	7.5	1.7
Arkansas	8.2	3.4	8.3	3.2	8.3	2.9	1.2	1.0	14.7	3.4	8.0	2.1	4.5	1.5	5.7	1.6	5.2	1.2
Colorado	6.3	2.9	4.6	2.9	5.4	2.2	0.7	0.8	8.3	4.5	4.6	2.9	6.2	2.2	5.7	2.9	5.9	2.1
Connecticut	6.7	1.4	8.5	2.0	7.7	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	1.5	7.3	1.9	6.6	1.4
Delaware	7.9	1.7	9.1	2.1	8.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	5.4	1.2	3.4	0.9	3.9	1.2	7.1	2.0	5.5	1.3
Florida	4.0	0.9	4.6	1.0	4.4	0.7	1.4	0.5	6.1	1.8	3.8	1.0	3.6	1.0	5.3	0.8	4.5	0.6
Georgia	4.7	2.0	5.7	2.0	5.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	7.6	2.6	4.3	1.5	3.2	1.6	5.5	2.0	4.3	1.4
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	2.0	10.3	2.8	8.8	1.8
Idaho	2.9	1.1	3.8	2.0	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	9.4	2.9	5.5	1.7	3.4	1.8	5.0	1.8	4.3	1.3
Indiana	5.0	2.2	7.2	2.3	6.1	1.8	0.6	0.7	7.8	1.9	4.3	1.1	1.9	1.3	4.8	2.0	3.4	1.2
Iowa	5.4	1.9	7.5	2.6	6.5	1.9	0.4	0.4	7.3	2.2	3.9	1.1	2.5	1.4	6.6	2.4	4.6	1.7
Kansas	7.2	2.2	6.9	2.5	7.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	9.2	3.8	5.6	2.6	3.7	1.3	6.2	2.5	5.1	1.4
Kentucky	8.2	2.1	11.2	2.3	9.7	2.0	1.7	0.7	15.6	3.0	8.8	1.8	2.5	0.9	4.5	0.8	3.5	0.7
Maine	6.7	2.0	6.4	2.9	6.6	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	0.8	4.8	1.5	3.9	0.9
Maryland	5.6	1.9	7.4	4.4	6.4	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.9	2.2	1.3	4.1	1.5	3.2	0.8
Massachusetts	8.0	1.7	9.3	1.5	8.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	4.5	1.9	2.4	1.0	3.4	0.8	4.9	0.7	4.2	0.7
Michigan	4.6	1.7	5.2	2.1	4.9	1.5	0.6	0.5	4.2	1.9	2.5	0.9	3.2	1.3	3.8	1.1	3.6	0.9
Missouri	5.3	1.9	7.0	2.1	6.2	1.8	0.9	0.5	6.7	2.5	3.9	1.4	1.5	1.0	5.0	1.7	3.3	1.1
Montana	6.1	1.3	7.6	1.6	7.0	1.2	2.2	1.4	13.5	2.4	8.2	1.8	5.4	1.5	7.0	1.8	6.4	1.4
Nebraska	6.6	1.6	6.9	1.5	6.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	6.8	1.5	3.9	0.8	2.4	0.7	4.7	1.3	3.6	0.8
Nevada	6.8	2.0	6.6	2.6	6.8	1.6	1.6	1.0	5.5	2.0	3.6	1.3	5.2	1.7	8.2	2.6	6.8	1.8
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	0.8	4.4	1.7	3.7	0.9
New Mexico	7.5	2.1	12.7	4.0	10.2	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	2.1	9.3	1.5	7.6	1.7
New York	5.3	1.4	6.1	1.5	5.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	4.6	1.7	2.3	1.0	2.9	0.9	5.1	1.6	4.1	0.8
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	1.2	7.0	2.6	5.4	1.4
North Dakota	4.6	2.0	7.0	2.3	5.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	9.0	3.2	5.1	1.7	2.5	1.4	4.5	1.4	3.6	1.0
Ohio	9.1	3.1	7.5	2.7	8.3	2.4	0.3	0.5	7.2	3.1	3.8	1.7	1.6	0.9	4.8	1.8	3.2	1.2
Oklahoma	5.9	2.1	7.8	2.5	6.9	1.7	0.5	0.6	12.6	4.0	6.6	2.1	2.6	1.0	5.0	1.7	3.8	1.0
Rhode Island	7.8	1.8	7.2	2.1	7.5	1.5	0.7	0.5	4.1	1.1	2.4	0.7	3.7	1.3	6.6	1.8	5.3	1.3
South Carolina	9.6	2.8	11.8	3.0	10.7	2.7	1.9	1.3	12.1	3.6	7.0	2.2	4.0	1.8	7.7	3.1	6.0	1.9
South Dakota	9.1	3.0	8.8	4.7	9.0	3.2	1.0	1.1	11.1	2.6	6.1	1.4	2.1	1.7	5.8	2.2	4.0	1.3
Tennessee	6.8	2.3	10.8	3.4	8.9	2.3	1.0	0.6	15.6	4.2	8.3	2.2	2.6	1.3	4.7	1.8	3.7	1.3
Texas	5.0	1.8	6.2	1.4	5.6	1.2	1.6	0.9	8.0	1.9	4.9	1.2	4.4	1.4	6.9	2.0	5.7	1.1
Utah	0.6	0.4	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	3.6	2.0	2.1	1.1	2.0	1.2	2.1	1.0	2.1	0.7
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	1.1	6.2	1.2	4.8	1.1
West Virginia	7.6	2.8	9.1	2.8	8.3	2.2	1.3	1.1	16.9	3.7	9.2	1.8	5.0	2.4	7.9	3.1	6.4	2.1
Wisconsin	5.1	1.3	7.9	1.8	6.5	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	6.2	1.7	7.4	1.5	6.8	1.2	2.3	0.9	14.6	2.6	8.6	1.4	5.1	1.4	7.2	1.6	6.2	1.1
<b>Median</b>	<b>6.2</b>		<b>7.2</b>		<b>6.8</b>		<b>1.0</b>		<b>7.9</b>		<b>4.4</b>		<b>3.3</b>		<b>5.7</b>		<b>4.5</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>0.6–9.6</b>		<b>2.8–12.7</b>		<b>1.7–10.7</b>		<b>0.1–2.3</b>		<b>1.6–18.0</b>		<b>1.4–9.6</b>		<b>1.5–7.0</b>		<b>2.1–10.3</b>		<b>2.1–8.8</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>																		
Baltimore, MD	2.5	0.9	6.2	1.7	4.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.6	3.6	1.0	8.3	1.9	5.6	1.2
Boston, MA	6.5	2.2	6.2	1.8	6.4	1.5	0.5	0.4	2.9	1.5	1.7	0.7	4.4	1.8	4.5	1.5	4.5	1.1
Broward County, FL	3.4	1.4	4.7	1.8	4.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	3.0	1.3	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.1	4.9	1.5	3.8	1.1
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	1.1	5.5	1.8	3.8	1.2
Chicago, IL	4.2	1.8	8.3	2.9	6.1	1.5	0.1	0.3	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.0	7.4	2.6	9.0	3.2	8.1	2.4
Dallas, TX	3.9	1.5	6.1	1.8	5.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	2.2	1.0	1.4	0.7	9.2	2.7	11.0	3.2	10.1	2.3
DeKalb County, GA	1.6	0.8	5.4	1.8	3.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	2.7	1.1	4.3	1.4	3.4	0.9
Detroit, MI	2.2	1.1	2.9	1.6	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	4.8	1.5	4.6	2.2	4.8	1.2
District of Columbia	2.4	1.0	4.0	1.4	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	4.2	1.5	5.0	1.4	4.6	1.1
Hillsborough County, FL	3.3	1.5	7.1	2.1	5.2	1.4	1.2	0.6	8.3	2.7	4.9	1.5	4.2	1.3	8.7	2.1	6.6	1.3
Los Angeles, CA	2.4	1.7	2.8	1.3	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	8.6	2.2	7.8	3.2	8.2	2.1
Memphis, TN	2.0	1.6	4.0	1.8	3.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	3.3	1.3	4.8	1.8	4.0	1.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	4.5	1.6	4.5	2.0	4.6	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	3.6	1.3	4.6	1.4	4.2	0.9
Milwaukee, WI	4.5	1.7	5.6	1.7	5.0	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	3.0	1.4	6.3	2.1	4.7	1.3	1.3	0.8	4.0	2.2	2.9	1.2	3.8	1.2	4.7	2.0	4.3	1.2
New York City, NY	5.0	1.4	4.7	1.0	4.9	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	1.6	5.5	1.0	5.1	1.1
Orange County, FL	3.2	1.4	5.8	2.1	4.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	3.2	1.3	2.2	0.8	3.6	1.2	4.6	2.0	4.0	1.3
Palm Beach County, FL	3.2	1.4	3.3	1.7	3.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.9	1.6	2.4	1.0	4.1	1.8	5.0	1.8	4.7	1.4
San Bernardino, CA	4.6	1.7	6.4	2.6	5.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	2.9	1.6	2.2	1.1	10.5	2.6	10.4	3.3	10.6	2.0
San Diego, CA	4.5	1.6	4.5	1.7	4.5	1.3	1.3	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.9	0.8	11.7	3.0	10.8	2.8	11.3	2.3
San Francisco, CA	3.2	1.1	5.0	1.5	4.2	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	1.1	6.0	1.7	5.6	1.1
<b>Median</b>	<b>3.2</b>		<b>5.2</b>		<b>4.5</b>		<b>0.7</b>		<b>2.2</b>		<b>1.4</b>		<b>4.2</b>		<b>5.3</b>		<b>4.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>1.6–6.5</b>		<b>2.8–8.3</b>		<b>2.5–6.4</b>		<b>0.1–1.5</b>		<b>0.7–8.3</b>		<b>0.6–4.9</b>		<b>2.0–11.7</b>		<b>4.3–11.0</b>		<b>3.4–11.3</b>	

\* On ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

† Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

‡ At least one drink of alcohol on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\*Not available.

**TABLE 42. Percentage of high school students who engaged in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Used marijuana on school property*						Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	2.4	0.8	5.1	1.2	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	20.9	2.4	26.2	3.2	<b>23.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Black¶	3.9	1.6	5.9	1.7	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	19.2	4.6	28.7	4.9	<b>23.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Hispanic	5.0	1.2	10.4	2.5	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	28.5	2.9	38.5	3.6	<b>33.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	3.9	1.2	6.1	2.0	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	21.0	2.8	26.9	3.3	<b>24.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
10	3.3	1.3	5.9	1.5	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	24.2	3.5	30.6	4.0	<b>27.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>
11	2.2	0.6	6.1	1.6	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	21.3	2.4	28.4	3.4	<b>24.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
12	2.3	1.2	5.8	1.6	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	20.4	3.4	29.3	3.0	<b>24.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>

\* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

† During the 12 months preceding the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 43. Percentage of high school students who engaged in drug-related behaviors on school property, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Used marijuana on school property*						Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	1.8	1.3	5.3	2.2	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	21.6	5.7	30.8	3.8	<b>26.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Arizona	3.2	1.3	6.9	1.8	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	37.4	2.9	40.0	3.1	<b>38.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Arkansas	2.1	1.3	5.7	1.6	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	26.3	3.5	32.2	4.2	<b>29.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Colorado	4.6	3.0	7.4	2.9	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	20.7	5.5	21.8	3.9	<b>21.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Connecticut	3.0	1.1	6.8	1.5	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	28.8	2.8	33.9	2.8	<b>31.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Delaware	3.7	1.0	7.4	1.9	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	22.1	2.7	30.2	2.9	<b>26.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Florida	2.2	0.7	5.7	1.1	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	20.4	2.1	25.7	2.3	<b>23.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Georgia	2.3	1.3	4.2	1.6	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	27.3	2.7	34.1	3.8	<b>30.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Hawaii	6.3	2.2	7.9	2.7	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	32.3	3.4	33.1	4.5	<b>32.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Idaho	2.5	1.1	5.1	2.1	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	21.8	3.9	27.7	3.7	<b>24.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Indiana	1.2	0.6	5.6	2.0	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	24.7	2.3	33.0	3.6	<b>28.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Iowa	1.2	0.9	4.2	1.9	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	12.8	2.9	18.1	4.1	<b>15.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Kansas	2.2	1.2	4.1	1.4	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	13.5	2.2	19.5	3.4	<b>16.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Kentucky	1.9	0.8	4.5	1.3	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	17.9	2.8	21.6	3.1	<b>19.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Maine	3.8	1.8	5.3	2.1	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	27.3	3.7	39.2	4.7	<b>33.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Maryland	2.1	1.3	5.3	2.6	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	26.6	4.8	31.2	5.9	<b>28.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Massachusetts	3.5	1.2	6.9	1.2	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	25.4	2.4	34.2	2.7	<b>29.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Michigan	2.7	0.9	4.7	1.4	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	25.3	2.7	32.1	3.3	<b>28.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Missouri	2.3	1.4	5.7	2.1	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	15.1	3.5	21.2	4.8	<b>18.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Montana	5.1	1.4	6.8	2.0	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	23.0	2.5	27.4	2.7	<b>25.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Nebraska	2.4	0.9	3.8	1.1	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	20.0	2.0	23.9	2.7	<b>22.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Nevada	3.7	1.4	7.5	2.6	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	26.3	3.2	38.4	4.9	<b>32.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
New Hampshire	—†	—	—	—	—	—	24.8	3.9	28.6	3.4	<b>26.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
New Jersey	1.8	0.9	5.1	2.1	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	27.0	2.8	38.2	4.0	<b>32.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
New Mexico	6.0	2.2	10.8	2.2	<b>8.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	30.0	3.2	36.9	2.8	<b>33.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
New York	2.3	0.8	4.8	1.4	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	19.4	2.0	28.0	1.9	<b>23.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
North Carolina	2.1	0.8	5.9	2.0	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	23.0	3.6	31.9	3.6	<b>27.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
North Dakota	1.8	1.1	6.0	2.3	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	16.1	2.5	22.9	3.1	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Ohio	2.5	1.2	6.0	2.1	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	28.1	4.9	33.5	4.2	<b>30.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Oklahoma	1.7	1.0	4.1	1.5	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	16.9	3.9	19.9	3.6	<b>18.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Rhode Island	5.3	1.3	8.9	2.1	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	21.5	2.9	26.6	3.8	<b>24.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
South Carolina	2.4	1.4	6.5	1.8	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	24.7	4.1	33.5	3.7	<b>29.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
South Dakota	1.7	1.0	4.0	2.8	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	19.5	4.2	22.3	5.5	<b>20.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Tennessee	2.8	1.9	4.1	1.3	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	21.0	3.3	31.9	4.0	<b>26.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Texas	2.4	0.8	5.2	1.7	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	29.0	4.0	32.2	3.9	<b>30.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Utah	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.2	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	18.0	3.2	23.0	4.4	<b>20.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Vermont	4.5	1.4	9.4	1.9	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	18.9	3.2	26.9	3.3	<b>23.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
West Virginia	2.9	1.3	6.9	2.8	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	22.7	3.2	26.9	3.6	<b>24.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.9	2.3	24.3	3.5	<b>21.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Wyoming	3.1	1.0	4.9	1.4	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	20.0	2.4	25.1	2.8	<b>22.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>2.4</b>		<b>5.6</b>		<b>4.0</b>		<b>22.4</b>		<b>29.4</b>		<b>26.1</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>1.2–6.3</b>		<b>1.9–10.8</b>		<b>1.7–8.4</b>		<b>12.8–37.4</b>		<b>18.1–40.0</b>		<b>15.5–38.7</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	4.8	1.4	12.4	2.3	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	14.4	1.9	28.6	3.0	<b>21.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Boston, MA	3.1	1.1	6.5	1.8	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	25.2	4.0	32.4	4.1	<b>28.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Broward County, FL	2.6	1.1	6.0	1.9	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	22.0	3.5	31.8	4.5	<b>27.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	1.5	0.8	7.7	1.9	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	27.0	3.9	40.7	3.2	<b>34.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Chicago, IL	6.0	3.0	11.7	3.0	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	34.2	4.9	46.1	7.4	<b>39.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Dallas, TX	4.4	1.5	8.7	2.8	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	38.1	4.1	41.9	4.7	<b>40.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
DeKalb County, GA	2.0	0.8	6.8	1.7	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	25.5	2.4	37.4	2.8	<b>31.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Detroit, MI	5.0	1.7	9.7	2.5	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	27.7	3.6	34.1	4.6	<b>30.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
District of Columbia	3.9	1.6	5.7	1.5	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	16.7	2.6	24.1	3.1	<b>20.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Hillsborough County, FL	2.0	0.8	7.1	1.8	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	30.1	2.7	34.4	4.1	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Los Angeles, CA	5.9	2.6	7.0	2.7	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	35.0	6.3	40.8	3.7	<b>37.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Memphis, TN	4.4	1.7	10.3	3.4	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	23.4	3.3	35.8	4.8	<b>29.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	2.2	1.0	6.0	1.9	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	18.9	2.5	27.7	3.1	<b>23.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.9	3.2	32.9	3.5	<b>29.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
New Orleans, LA	5.3	2.2	7.5	2.3	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	23.2	3.4	36.0	4.3	<b>29.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
New York City, NY	2.1	0.8	4.8	1.2	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	22.2	2.8	30.2	3.2	<b>26.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Orange County, FL	2.4	1.1	5.6	2.3	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	23.1	3.6	29.7	3.9	<b>26.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	2.4	1.2	4.6	2.0	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	19.3	2.7	22.1	4.7	<b>20.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
San Bernardino, CA	5.6	2.3	9.5	3.1	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	33.3	4.3	38.5	5.0	<b>36.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
San Diego, CA	6.8	2.2	6.9	2.0	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	29.4	3.3	36.6	3.8	<b>33.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
San Francisco, CA	4.2	1.4	6.3	1.8	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	29.7	3.1	34.9	3.1	<b>32.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>4.0</b>		<b>6.9</b>		<b>5.0</b>		<b>25.2</b>		<b>34.4</b>		<b>29.4</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>1.5–6.8</b>		<b>4.6–12.4</b>		<b>3.5–8.7</b>		<b>14.4–38.1</b>		<b>22.1–46.1</b>		<b>20.3–40.0</b>	

\* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

† During the 12 months preceding the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 44. Percentage of high school students who engaged in sexual behaviors, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Ever had sexual intercourse						Had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years						Had sexual intercourse with $\geq 4$ persons during their life						
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		
	%	CI* ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																			
White <sup>†</sup>	43.7	4.6	42.2	4.4	<b>43.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	2.9	0.8	5.0	1.0	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	11.1	2.2	11.6	2.1	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	
Black <sup>†</sup>	61.2	4.6	74.6	3.7	<b>67.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	7.1	2.0	26.8	3.5	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	18.6	3.3	38.7	4.2	<b>28.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
Hispanic	44.4	5.0	57.6	4.4	<b>51.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	3.6	1.2	11.1	3.2	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	10.4	2.1	21.7	3.5	<b>15.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
<b>Grade</b>																			
9	29.3	3.5	39.3	4.6	<b>34.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	5.4	1.5	12.0	2.1	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	5.7	1.9	13.2	2.7	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	
10	44.0	4.5	41.5	4.4	<b>42.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	4.1	1.0	7.7	1.9	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	9.7	2.4	13.2	2.3	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
11	52.1	6.5	50.6	4.8	<b>51.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	2.6	1.3	8.0	1.7	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	14.2	3.1	18.1	2.5	<b>16.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
12	62.4	4.7	63.8	5.0	<b>63.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	2.0	1.0	6.2	1.6	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	20.2	3.2	22.6	3.3	<b>21.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	

\* 95% confidence interval.

<sup>†</sup> Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 45. Percentage of high school students who engaged in sexual behaviors, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Ever had sexual intercourse						Had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years						Had sexual intercourse with ≥4 persons during their life						
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		
	%	CI* (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	
<b>State Surveys</b>																			
Alabama	46.8	6.3	54.6	5.9	50.6	5.6	4.9	2.7	12.8	3.8	8.8	2.9	9.5	3.4	21.1	5.1	15.1	4.2	
Arizona	42.8	3.9	42.9	4.0	42.8	3.3	3.6	1.0	7.9	2.4	5.7	1.5	10.5	1.7	16.5	3.7	13.5	2.3	
Arkansas	53.6	5.7	54.3	5.8	54.0	5.2	5.5	1.7	12.7	3.2	9.2	1.8	15.8	3.8	21.0	4.9	18.3	3.7	
Colorado	37.2	6.9	41.3	7.4	39.3	6.6	2.3	1.5	7.0	2.4	4.7	1.5	8.7	3.2	13.9	4.4	11.3	2.7	
Connecticut	45.0	5.5	47.0	5.5	46.0	4.7	1.8	0.7	9.2	2.3	5.5	1.3	11.6	2.9	16.6	3.7	14.2	2.7	
Delaware	51.3	4.0	58.6	3.8	55.1	3.0	4.5	1.5	16.9	3.2	10.8	1.9	15.7	2.9	22.1	3.2	19.1	2.4	
Florida	47.1	2.4	53.5	3.7	50.5	2.5	4.0	0.9	13.6	2.6	8.8	1.6	11.5	1.6	21.1	3.1	16.3	1.9	
Georgia	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaii	37.6	4.2	33.7	3.1	35.7	3.0	4.4	2.4	5.8	2.3	5.1	2.0	7.9	2.7	10.0	2.5	9.0	2.2	
Idaho	39.5	6.2	37.4	4.9	38.5	4.8	4.2	1.4	9.0	2.3	6.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Indiana	43.0	5.3	46.0	4.8	44.5	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iowa	44.0	5.4	43.0	6.3	43.5	5.5	3.0	1.4	5.4	1.8	4.2	1.4	11.8	2.9	13.7	4.3	12.7	3.3	
Kansas	44.3	5.3	45.3	5.4	44.8	4.3	2.8	1.4	7.9	1.9	5.5	1.2	11.7	2.7	14.7	2.9	13.3	2.2	
Kentucky	44.6	4.6	48.0	4.1	46.3	3.4	4.1	1.0	11.5	2.5	7.9	1.3	10.6	1.8	16.6	2.8	13.6	1.6	
Maine	46.4	8.0	43.0	6.6	44.8	6.2	3.0	1.3	6.1	2.1	4.5	1.4	10.6	4.1	13.4	4.5	11.9	3.5	
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Massachusetts	42.9	4.6	47.9	4.9	45.4	4.1	2.2	0.9	8.1	1.8	5.2	1.1	10.5	2.7	14.5	3.6	12.6	2.8	
Michigan	41.2	5.0	43.2	6.0	42.2	4.9	3.9	2.0	8.5	3.0	6.2	2.3	9.6	2.2	14.1	4.0	11.8	2.4	
Missouri	47.1	6.4	46.3	5.7	46.7	5.7	3.5	2.2	8.4	4.0	5.9	2.8	11.3	2.1	16.7	3.3	14.0	2.0	
Montana	42.6	4.2	44.4	4.5	43.6	3.9	2.8	1.0	7.0	1.6	5.1	1.1	12.5	2.3	13.3	2.4	13.1	2.0	
Nebraska	40.9	3.4	40.6	3.7	40.8	3.0	3.3	1.1	5.5	1.4	4.4	1.0	12.2	2.4	11.7	1.9	11.9	1.8	
Nevada	39.6	4.1	48.5	4.8	44.1	3.6	3.8	1.4	11.5	2.9	7.7	1.8	11.5	2.5	18.7	3.7	15.2	2.4	
New Hampshire	45.4	5.9	39.7	5.3	42.7	4.3	2.7	1.3	3.0	1.5	2.8	1.0	10.5	2.5	8.5	2.4	9.4	1.9	
New Jersey	44.0	5.9	44.4	8.2	44.2	6.4	2.7	1.7	7.0	3.5	4.8	2.4	9.8	2.6	13.6	6.3	11.6	4.1	
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	2.2	11.7	3.4	8.3	2.5	11.3	3.5	16.1	2.6	13.6	2.5	
New York	39.3	4.0	44.6	3.9	42.0	3.5	3.0	0.8	8.6	1.9	5.8	1.2	8.6	2.0	16.3	2.9	12.5	1.9	
North Carolina	47.6	3.9	54.3	4.5	50.8	3.9	5.0	1.8	11.2	2.4	8.1	1.9	13.9	3.0	20.6	2.9	17.2	2.8	
North Dakota	40.7	5.5	41.6	4.6	41.2	4.2	1.7	0.9	4.7	1.7	3.3	0.9	10.7	2.8	12.0	2.3	11.3	2.1	
Ohio	46.5	6.6	49.0	7.1	47.8	5.9	3.5	1.7	7.2	2.1	5.3	1.7	15.1	4.9	18.5	4.5	16.9	4.2	
Oklahoma	48.2	3.8	50.2	4.1	49.3	3.6	4.0	1.0	8.9	1.9	6.5	1.2	14.3	2.7	21.2	3.6	17.8	2.3	
Rhode Island	44.9	4.0	48.3	5.5	46.7	3.6	2.3	1.0	9.4	2.9	5.9	1.5	9.3	2.4	16.8	3.3	13.0	1.9	
South Carolina	49.7	7.3	55.1	9.4	52.3	7.3	4.8	2.1	13.9	4.7	9.2	3.0	14.5	4.4	23.5	6.4	18.8	4.5	
South Dakota	47.1	5.9	41.4	8.5	44.3	6.4	3.6	1.9	8.0	4.5	5.8	3.0	16.9	4.9	11.5	4.1	14.2	4.0	
Tennessee	55.6	6.6	53.7	5.1	54.7	5.3	5.8	1.9	11.2	2.7	8.5	1.8	14.7	3.9	19.1	4.5	17.0	3.8	
Texas	49.6	2.7	55.2	5.0	52.5	3.3	4.0	1.6	10.7	3.2	7.4	2.1	13.1	1.7	19.5	3.5	16.3	2.2	
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	1.3	7.0	1.3	5.2	1.1	9.5	1.6	11.5	2.4	10.6	1.8	
West Virginia	51.1	4.3	53.8	5.4	52.5	4.0	3.7	1.7	11.0	2.2	7.3	1.4	11.0	2.6	18.5	3.8	14.8	2.2	
Wisconsin	40.3	5.4	40.2	5.2	40.3	4.6	2.6	0.9	5.0	2.0	3.9	1.2	9.9	3.2	10.9	3.0	10.4	2.8	
Wyoming	47.4	3.7	46.9	3.6	47.1	3.0	3.7	1.2	6.6	1.6	5.2	1.1	15.2	2.5	15.9	2.2	15.5	1.8	
<b>Median</b>	<b>44.9</b>		<b>46.3</b>		<b>44.8</b>		<b>3.6</b>		<b>8.4</b>		<b>5.8</b>		<b>11.3</b>		<b>16.3</b>		<b>13.6</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>37.2–55.6</b>		<b>33.7–58.6</b>		<b>35.7–55.1</b>		<b>1.7–5.8</b>		<b>3.0–16.9</b>		<b>2.8–10.8</b>		<b>7.9–16.9</b>		<b>8.5–23.5</b>		<b>9.0–19.1</b>		
<b>Local Surveys</b>																			
Baltimore, MD	62.8	3.2	77.1	3.6	69.3	2.6	8.9	2.0	31.0	3.6	18.8	2.1	18.2	2.7	42.7	3.6	29.3	2.4	
Boston, MA	46.1	4.8	63.7	4.7	54.4	3.8	3.9	1.4	19.4	3.5	11.2	1.9	10.9	3.2	32.5	4.5	21.0	2.9	
Broward County, FL	45.6	4.6	60.8	4.3	53.0	4.0	3.7	2.0	13.1	3.0	8.5	1.9	10.2	2.4	24.6	4.0	17.4	2.6	
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	46.2	5.3	55.7	4.9	50.9	4.4	5.4	1.6	15.8	3.2	10.6	1.8	14.1	3.3	24.8	4.0	19.5	2.7	
Chicago, IL	50.4	6.4	64.6	4.8	56.9	4.7	3.3	1.8	18.8	3.8	10.4	2.2	10.8	3.2	26.6	6.3	18.0	4.2	
Dallas, TX	52.7	5.0	68.1	5.3	60.2	4.1	7.0	1.9	17.0	4.0	11.8	2.4	12.9	3.2	25.6	4.7	19.1	3.1	
DeKalb County, GA	44.2	3.8	62.5	3.6	52.8	3.1	5.7	1.4	25.4	3.4	15.1	1.9	11.0	2.0	30.1	3.2	20.0	2.1	
Detroit, MI	43.9	6.6	68.0	5.3	54.4	5.2	4.7	1.7	29.4	5.8	15.5	3.3	12.0	3.6	33.9	4.3	21.4	3.6	
District of Columbia	41.8	3.5	54.5	3.9	48.1	2.8	5.1	1.3	17.7	3.2	11.1	1.9	9.3	2.1	23.4	3.8	16.1	2.3	
Hillsborough County, FL	45.0	4.5	52.4	4.6	48.7	3.9	3.6	1.6	10.5	2.4	7.1	1.6	11.6	2.9	18.8	3.8	15.1	2.7	
Los Angeles, CA	35.2	5.7	49.0	6.8	42.0	3.4	2.3	0.8	9.6	5.2	6.0	2.6	6.9	3.2	17.2	6.6	12.0	4.0	
Memphis, TN	60.6	4.9	74.5	4.1	67.1	3.5	6.1	2.1	27.9	4.3	16.5	2.4	17.4	4.1	38.1	4.2	27.1	3.3	
Miami-Dade County, FL	45.1	4.3	58.9	3.4	52.2	2.9	3.9	1.7	16.6	3.1	10.4	1.9	8.0	1.7	24.5	3.1	16.3	2.0	
Milwaukee, WI	52.6	4.6	65.7	5.5	59.1	4.2	5.8	1.9	19.4	3.4	12.2	1.9	15.2	3.2	31.0	3.8	22.8	2.5	
New Orleans, LA	51.5	5.2	73.6	6.6	61.3	4.3	4.9	1.8	28.6	4.5	15.5	2.7	13.0	3.6	47.2	6.8	28.1	3.8	
New York City, NY	43.1	3.7	52.3	5.8	47.7	3.9	4.8	1.2	17.1	3.4	10.9	1.7	11.5	2.9	24.0	3.7	17.7	2.2	
Orange County, FL	46.9	5.8	55.3	6.6	50.9	5.0	4.5	1.8	13.0	2.9	8.7	1.7	12.5	2.8	20.9	4.3	16.7	2.8	
Palm Beach County, FL	45.2	5.7	54.4	4.9	50.0	4.5	3.2	1.5	10.3	3.1	6.9	1.8	8.9	2.7	18.1	4.3	13.5	2.6	
San Bernardino, CA	37.4	6.1	55.4	5.9	46.1	4.9	4.7	1.9	14.0	3.2	9.5	2.2	6.9	2.5	18.3	4.1	12.3	2.3	
San Diego, CA	37.7	4.5	43.4	5.1	40.7	4.0	3.4	1.3	8.6	2.2	6.2	1.2	7.4	2.5	14.0	2.9	10.7	2.1	
San Francisco, CA	29.9	3.7	32.6	3.9	31.3	3.0	3.1	1.4	7.4	1.8	5.3	1.2	6.0	1.6	11.5	2.4	8.7	1.7	
<b>Median</b>	<b>45.2</b>		<b>58.9</b>		<b>52.2</b>		<b>4.7</b>		<b>17.0</b>		<b>10.6</b>		<b>11.0</b>		<b>24.6</b>		<b>17.7</b>		
<b>Range</b>	<b>29.9–62.8</b>		<b>32.6–77.1</b>		<b>31.3–69.3</b>		<b>2.3–8.9</b>		<b>7.4–31.0</b>		<b>5.3–18.8</b>		<b>6.0–18.2</b>		<b>11.5–47.2</b>		<b>8.7–29.3</b>		

\* 95% confidence interval.

† Not available.

**TABLE 46. Percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active,\* who used a condom during last sexual intercourse,† and who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse,‡§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Currently sexually active						Condom use						Birth control pill use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)	%	CI(±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	33.5	4.2	30.6	3.4	<b>32.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	55.6	3.2	70.1	3.7	<b>62.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	27.1	5.3	17.2	3.6	<b>22.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Black**	43.8	3.1	51.3	4.5	<b>47.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	62.1	6.1	75.5	4.4	<b>68.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	10.7	3.4	9.4	4.0	<b>10.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Hispanic	33.7	4.2	36.3	4.0	<b>35.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	49.8	4.3	65.3	7.3	<b>57.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	9.4	3.8	10.3	4.2	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	19.5	2.8	24.5	3.4	<b>21.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	71.5	5.7	77.1	6.5	<b>74.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	8.8	5.1	6.4	3.7	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
10	31.1	3.3	27.2	3.6	<b>29.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	57.1	5.1	74.4	6.0	<b>65.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	18.0	4.8	10.3	3.6	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
11	40.8	5.4	37.9	4.4	<b>39.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	57.8	5.6	66.0	5.7	<b>61.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	20.2	4.8	16.6	4.3	<b>18.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
12	51.7	5.1	47.0	4.0	<b>49.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	46.1	3.8	65.8	5.4	<b>55.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	28.9	6.5	21.9	4.6	<b>25.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>

\* Had sexual intercourse with ≥1 person during the 3 months preceding the survey.

† Among the 33.9% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.

§ To prevent pregnancy.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 48. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse,\* were ever taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, and who were tested for HIV, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Alcohol or drug use before last sexual intercourse						Taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection						Tested for HIV					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White§	20.5	2.6	29.9	4.3	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	90.1	2.3	88.7	2.5	<b>89.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	11.6	1.8	8.8	1.2	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Black§	12.8	3.8	15.4	3.7	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	87.2	3.3	85.4	3.9	<b>86.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	24.1	3.6	17.9	3.2	<b>21.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Hispanic	18.7	3.8	32.2	7.3	<b>25.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	85.8	3.0	83.6	2.6	<b>84.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	11.2	2.0	12.7	1.8	<b>12.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	22.7	5.7	29.0	8.5	<b>26.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	85.5	3.3	84.4	3.5	<b>85.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	7.9	1.6	9.8	2.1	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
10	18.9	5.4	23.6	5.2	<b>21.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	89.4	2.3	87.3	3.5	<b>88.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	13.2	2.4	10.2	1.6	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
11	16.8	3.4	29.0	4.4	<b>22.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	89.7	3.0	89.5	2.1	<b>89.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	14.1	2.4	10.2	2.3	<b>12.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
12	19.2	3.5	27.6	3.8	<b>23.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	90.1	2.4	88.7	2.2	<b>89.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	19.3	3.5	12.3	2.0	<b>15.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>

\* Among the 33.9% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 49. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse\* and were ever taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Alcohol or drug use before last sexual intercourse						Taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	14.8	7.2	30.2	7.3	21.8	5.6	90.3	2.5	85.3	3.8	87.9	2.4
Arizona	15.9	3.8	32.6	7.0	23.4	4.0	80.5	3.8	79.1	4.9	79.8	3.7
Arkansas	16.6	3.6	27.4	7.0	21.7	3.7	88.2	3.3	79.5	3.6	84.0	3.0
Colorado	22.1	7.2	30.7	7.4	26.0	6.5	84.8	6.0	85.1	3.4	84.9	4.3
Connecticut	—§	—	—	—	—	—	93.7	2.6	88.3	2.8	90.8	2.4
Delaware	15.7	3.4	26.0	4.6	21.0	2.8	91.9	1.8	91.0	2.0	91.4	1.5
Florida	17.1	3.7	22.6	3.8	19.9	2.9	90.3	1.7	86.7	2.0	88.4	1.5
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	93.3	1.9	90.5	2.1	91.8	1.7
Hawaii	20.5	5.1	26.6	8.1	22.8	4.7	83.0	3.9	83.6	2.6	83.2	2.7
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.1	5.0	84.4	5.0	84.7	4.7
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	93.5	1.7	90.4	2.5	91.9	1.6
Iowa	18.3	6.9	27.6	7.9	22.9	6.4	87.2	4.4	84.1	4.2	85.6	3.4
Kansas	21.8	5.9	27.6	5.4	24.6	4.1	89.7	2.5	87.0	2.6	88.2	2.1
Kentucky	14.4	3.5	24.6	5.1	19.3	3.6	89.5	2.2	85.5	2.3	87.4	1.8
Maine	20.7	7.3	32.1	6.3	25.6	5.5	93.4	3.0	87.9	3.5	90.6	3.0
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.2	4.3	88.9	2.5	89.5	2.8
Massachusetts	20.2	3.1	26.2	3.7	23.2	2.7	93.6	1.6	91.9	2.1	92.7	1.4
Michigan	18.8	3.9	26.1	6.3	22.3	3.8	89.6	2.7	89.9	1.8	89.7	1.8
Missouri	18.1	3.2	28.6	6.0	23.0	4.2	91.7	3.0	89.0	2.9	90.4	2.8
Montana	25.0	4.0	33.6	4.8	29.4	3.7	91.3	2.4	89.3	2.4	90.0	2.2
Nebraska	22.5	4.2	25.5	5.0	24.0	3.6	86.7	2.3	84.1	2.8	85.4	2.2
Nevada	18.9	5.5	26.1	5.6	22.8	4.2	85.1	2.7	85.3	3.4	85.1	2.4
New Hampshire	18.1	5.0	19.7	7.0	18.6	3.7	87.8	3.5	89.3	2.8	88.6	2.3
New Jersey	19.0	7.2	25.0	7.0	21.8	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	20.4	7.4	33.0	4.2	26.3	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	14.6	4.2	23.4	4.3	18.9	2.5	89.2	2.1	88.8	2.3	89.0	1.7
North Carolina	19.7	5.0	27.9	3.5	23.9	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	28.0	9.0	32.2	7.1	30.0	6.5	92.9	2.7	87.7	3.7	90.2	2.8
Ohio	18.9	6.0	26.4	7.5	22.7	4.9	92.8	3.5	89.1	3.5	90.9	2.9
Oklahoma	16.6	4.8	28.7	4.5	22.4	3.3	85.6	3.7	85.3	3.4	85.2	2.6
Rhode Island	16.1	3.8	27.7	4.7	22.1	3.2	90.6	2.8	84.6	2.2	87.4	1.8
South Carolina	17.4	5.6	33.2	7.3	24.8	3.5	87.0	2.8	84.4	3.9	85.5	2.8
South Dakota	26.4	6.0	36.1	13.0	30.9	7.3	88.6	3.2	84.1	4.2	86.3	3.0
Tennessee	17.5	5.5	29.3	5.2	23.0	3.9	90.3	3.3	88.8	3.2	89.6	2.2
Texas	15.7	3.5	29.8	4.7	22.7	3.1	85.6	2.2	85.3	2.9	85.4	2.1
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.9	3.6	80.1	4.5	83.9	2.6
Vermont	19.0	3.4	28.2	3.7	23.6	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	16.3	2.7	25.7	6.1	20.7	3.1	91.4	3.0	87.8	3.0	89.6	2.3
Wisconsin	19.0	3.8	27.5	4.3	22.9	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	22.1	4.0	27.7	5.0	24.7	3.3	90.4	1.9	88.8	2.3	89.5	1.7
<b>Median</b>	<b>18.8</b>		<b>27.6</b>		<b>22.9</b>		<b>89.7</b>		<b>87.0</b>		<b>88.4</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>14.4–28.0</b>		<b>19.7–36.1</b>		<b>18.6–30.9</b>		<b>80.5–93.7</b>		<b>79.1–91.9</b>		<b>79.8–92.7</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	9.2	2.2	21.3	4.4	14.8	2.3	88.7	2.4	82.6	2.8	85.8	2.1
Boston, MA	15.0	4.4	18.4	5.3	16.8	3.6	82.9	4.8	83.6	3.7	83.3	3.3
Broward County, FL	13.4	4.3	23.1	5.6	18.6	3.6	90.4	3.0	85.1	2.9	87.7	2.5
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	14.9	3.7	22.7	5.0	19.2	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	10.1	4.0	18.9	5.1	14.6	3.7	91.4	3.4	88.8	5.4	90.2	4.1
Dallas, TX	14.6	4.6	26.4	6.3	20.7	4.3	83.4	3.6	84.4	4.3	83.9	2.9
DeKalb County, GA	9.2	3.3	18.5	4.3	14.2	2.9	90.8	1.5	89.3	2.0	90.0	1.4
Detroit, MI	14.5	4.3	14.4	3.8	14.5	2.9	87.4	2.8	84.2	3.8	85.9	2.4
District of Columbia	9.8	3.4	16.5	4.6	13.4	3.1	91.2	1.9	89.8	2.3	90.5	1.6
Hillsborough County, FL	18.3	4.1	34.8	5.7	26.8	3.8	90.9	1.9	88.8	2.6	89.6	1.6
Los Angeles, CA	14.8	8.6	28.5	7.4	21.9	4.8	86.1	2.3	86.8	6.9	86.3	4.4
Memphis, TN	7.7	3.8	22.4	5.2	15.0	3.1	87.4	2.7	80.2	3.8	84.0	2.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	13.7	3.8	15.8	3.6	15.0	2.3	86.2	3.2	84.8	3.0	85.5	2.6
Milwaukee, WI	9.6	3.2	18.5	4.9	13.9	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	11.2	4.7	21.3	5.7	16.4	3.9	83.0	2.9	74.6	4.5	78.6	2.6
New York City, NY	10.6	3.5	21.8	3.2	15.8	2.2	84.2	3.5	85.2	3.7	84.7	3.3
Orange County, FL	16.6	4.5	20.5	6.0	18.5	3.5	89.0	2.8	87.5	3.5	88.2	2.5
Palm Beach County, FL	16.1	5.4	18.8	5.6	17.7	3.7	89.8	2.9	86.2	4.0	87.6	2.8
San Bernardino, CA	15.8	6.7	24.1	7.2	20.2	5.2	83.3	3.9	79.4	3.8	81.3	3.1
San Diego, CA	15.3	4.8	24.6	5.7	20.4	3.8	90.2	2.4	88.2	3.4	89.1	2.5
San Francisco, CA	15.5	5.4	17.7	4.8	16.6	3.6	84.6	2.9	83.3	3.0	83.9	2.4
<b>Median</b>	<b>14.5</b>		<b>21.3</b>		<b>16.6</b>		<b>87.4</b>		<b>85.1</b>		<b>85.9</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>7.7–18.3</b>		<b>14.4–34.8</b>		<b>13.4–26.8</b>		<b>82.9–91.4</b>		<b>74.6–89.8</b>		<b>78.6–90.5</b>	

\* Among students who were currently sexually active.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 50. Percentage of high school students who ate fruits and vegetables\*  $\geq 5$  times/day<sup>†</sup> and who drank  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk,<sup>‡</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Ate fruits and vegetables $\geq 5$ times/day						Drank $\geq 3$ glasses/day of milk					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	17.4	2.4	19.7	1.3	<b>18.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	13.4	2.6	24.0	2.9	<b>18.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	19.9	3.1	24.3	3.4	<b>22.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	5.7	1.6	11.7	2.0	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Hispanic	21.8	2.6	24.5	3.1	<b>23.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	9.6	2.0	18.2	3.8	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	20.3	3.1	22.3	2.2	<b>21.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	13.6	2.9	23.7	3.1	<b>18.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
10	19.0	2.5	23.7	3.0	<b>21.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	11.0	1.8	19.9	2.8	<b>15.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
11	17.8	4.1	19.6	2.6	<b>18.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	12.0	2.8	21.2	3.1	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
12	17.7	2.4	18.8	2.1	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	9.5	2.8	17.5	2.8	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>

\* 100% fruit juices, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.

<sup>†</sup> During the 7 days preceding the survey.

<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 51. Percentage of high school students who ate fruits and vegetables\*  $\geq 5$  times/day<sup>†</sup> and who drank  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk,<sup>‡</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Ate fruits and vegetables $\geq 5$ times/day						Drank $\geq 3$ glasses/day of milk					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	16.2	3.7	13.3	3.5	14.7	2.5	6.2	1.3	11.7	2.4	8.8	1.4
Arizona	14.0	2.1	16.4	2.7	15.2	1.9	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	12.3	3.4	15.5	2.9	13.9	2.4	5.1	1.4	14.4	2.8	9.8	1.6
Colorado	16.1	2.6	22.4	3.8	19.2	2.8	12.0	3.9	25.2	4.3	18.6	4.1
Connecticut	18.7	2.2	24.9	2.6	21.8	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	13.7	1.8	18.6	2.3	16.3	1.6	7.0	1.4	17.9	2.2	12.7	1.3
Florida	19.5	2.2	24.0	2.3	21.9	1.8	7.5	1.5	18.1	1.5	12.8	1.2
Georgia	16.4	1.9	19.9	2.7	18.1	1.6	6.4	1.5	16.0	2.3	11.2	1.2
Hawaii	16.1	3.7	21.7	3.6	19.1	2.1	5.1	2.0	12.0	2.5	8.7	1.5
Idaho	18.4	3.9	17.8	3.7	18.1	3.1	18.1	3.5	27.9	4.1	23.1	2.7
Indiana	13.2	2.9	17.7	2.8	15.5	1.8	10.6	2.0	21.5	2.6	16.2	1.8
Iowa	16.5	3.0	16.4	2.5	16.6	1.9	20.6	2.9	36.1	3.9	28.6	2.4
Kansas	18.5	3.1	22.4	3.3	20.6	2.3	11.1	2.3	24.2	3.0	17.8	1.8
Kentucky	14.7	2.1	19.3	1.7	17.1	1.5	9.8	1.9	21.2	2.5	15.8	1.7
Maine	17.7	3.6	19.8	2.7	18.9	2.2	13.0	3.2	22.2	2.4	17.8	2.2
Maryland	18.2	5.7	21.4	3.8	19.9	4.5	8.5	2.1	17.7	5.0	13.1	3.0
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.4	1.5	21.1	2.1	15.2	1.5
Michigan	17.1	2.0	16.3	2.3	16.7	1.4	12.9	1.9	20.3	3.3	16.7	2.1
Missouri	14.5	2.0	18.6	3.7	16.7	2.1	10.1	2.4	21.4	3.1	15.9	2.2
Montana	14.8	1.8	19.0	1.9	17.0	1.3	14.6	2.2	28.3	2.7	21.5	2.1
Nebraska	12.2	1.4	14.7	2.0	13.5	1.4	13.1	1.7	23.9	2.5	18.6	1.5
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.1	2.3	21.9	3.6	16.6	2.3
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	3.2	33.5	4.5	26.5	3.2
New Jersey	16.3	2.7	17.4	3.1	16.8	2.3	7.1	2.1	14.6	2.7	10.8	1.5
New Mexico	16.7	2.5	18.9	2.1	17.8	1.4	9.9	1.7	16.5	3.3	13.3	2.2
New York	18.8	2.5	24.4	1.8	21.7	1.6	10.2	1.9	19.0	2.5	14.7	1.7
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	1.2	15.9	1.4	11.5	1.0
North Dakota	12.8	2.4	14.8	2.6	13.8	1.5	20.6	3.4	33.0	3.6	26.9	2.4
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.8	2.4	22.3	2.8	18.6	2.1
Oklahoma	13.8	2.1	18.1	2.7	15.9	1.8	8.2	2.2	20.8	3.2	14.5	2.1
Rhode Island	23.5	3.4	27.0	3.4	25.4	3.0	13.2	2.5	23.5	2.8	18.4	2.0
South Carolina	14.1	3.5	18.0	3.4	16.2	2.4	6.6	1.9	12.7	1.8	9.8	1.4
South Dakota	14.0	4.1	19.7	2.7	16.8	2.6	15.3	2.5	30.8	4.7	23.1	2.1
Tennessee	16.8	3.2	19.2	3.1	18.0	2.6	6.0	1.7	18.3	3.0	12.3	1.9
Texas	17.6	2.3	21.0	2.0	19.4	1.8	7.3	1.4	16.9	1.8	12.2	1.4
Utah	18.6	3.8	21.4	4.8	20.0	3.2	17.2	3.5	28.2	4.7	22.8	2.7
Vermont	23.2	2.7	24.4	3.4	23.8	3.0	14.9	1.1	29.5	2.5	22.5	1.5
West Virginia	21.2	3.1	23.0	4.1	22.1	2.8	11.1	2.2	23.6	2.8	17.3	1.5
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	13.4	2.2	20.0	2.6	16.8	1.6	13.3	1.9	25.6	2.3	19.7	1.6
<b>Median</b>	<b>16.3</b>		<b>19.2</b>		<b>17.4</b>		<b>10.6</b>		<b>21.4</b>		<b>16.2</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>12.2–23.5</b>		<b>13.3–27.0</b>		<b>13.5–25.4</b>		<b>5.1–20.6</b>		<b>11.7–36.1</b>		<b>8.7–28.6</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	19.0	2.4	24.6	3.0	21.6	2.0	4.7	1.2	13.1	2.3	8.6	1.4
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	2.2	14.2	3.2	9.4	2.1
Broward County, FL	20.0	2.3	25.7	3.6	22.9	2.1	5.7	1.8	14.8	2.9	10.2	1.8
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	1.8	15.4	2.7	11.0	1.6
Chicago, IL	21.4	5.4	23.0	3.9	22.1	3.4	9.9	2.4	15.8	3.5	12.7	1.7
Dallas, TX	15.1	3.2	17.7	4.2	16.4	2.5	7.4	2.0	11.3	3.1	9.3	2.0
DeKalb County, GA	16.8	2.3	21.5	2.4	19.1	1.7	5.6	1.4	11.3	1.7	8.4	1.0
Detroit, MI	19.7	3.8	20.6	2.7	20.0	2.5	6.2	2.0	12.0	3.3	8.7	1.8
District of Columbia	17.6	2.7	21.8	3.3	19.6	2.4	4.2	1.3	8.3	2.0	6.2	1.2
Hillsborough County, FL	14.1	2.5	19.0	3.3	16.9	2.2	4.9	1.4	15.1	2.5	10.0	1.4
Los Angeles, CA	25.3	4.0	30.8	4.4	28.4	3.6	9.1	1.6	22.9	3.8	16.0	1.9
Memphis, TN	15.5	2.9	20.6	3.1	17.9	2.3	4.5	1.8	11.0	2.1	7.6	1.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	20.4	2.6	25.5	2.9	23.0	2.0	6.8	1.4	16.6	2.8	11.8	1.5
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	19.2	3.3	20.5	3.6	19.9	2.3	7.1	1.8	11.2	2.5	9.0	1.3
New York City, NY	17.2	1.4	20.2	2.4	18.8	1.7	5.2	1.3	10.5	2.1	8.0	1.3
Orange County, FL	20.4	3.5	22.4	3.9	21.6	2.8	8.0	2.1	14.8	3.1	11.4	1.7
Palm Beach County, FL	25.1	2.9	27.1	4.0	26.4	2.2	8.0	1.9	13.4	2.7	10.8	1.6
San Bernardino, CA	20.3	3.4	18.2	3.1	19.5	2.6	7.3	2.7	15.3	3.0	11.1	1.9
San Diego, CA	16.2	2.7	21.4	2.9	18.7	2.0	6.0	2.1	16.6	3.5	11.2	2.5
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	1.4	10.9	2.0	7.9	1.3
<b>Median</b>	<b>19.2</b>		<b>21.5</b>		<b>19.9</b>		<b>6.1</b>		<b>13.8</b>		<b>9.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>14.1–25.3</b>		<b>17.7–30.8</b>		<b>16.4–28.4</b>		<b>4.2–9.9</b>		<b>8.3–22.9</b>		<b>6.2–16.0</b>	

\* 100% fruit juices, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.

<sup>†</sup> During the 7 days preceding the survey.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Not available.

**TABLE 52. Percentage of high school students who met currently recommended levels of physical activity,\* who met previously recommended levels of physical activity,† and who participated in no vigorous or moderate physical activity,§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Met currently recommended levels of physical activity						Met previously recommended levels of physical activity						No vigorous or moderate physical activity					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	30.2	3.2	46.9	2.5	<b>38.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	63.3	3.0	77.0	2.4	<b>70.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	9.3	1.6	6.9	1.1	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Black**	21.3	3.3	38.2	4.6	<b>29.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	53.1	3.4	71.7	3.8	<b>62.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	18.2	2.9	10.2	2.2	<b>14.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Hispanic	26.5	3.5	39.0	3.9	<b>32.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	62.6	4.8	76.0	3.4	<b>69.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	12.3	2.5	8.9	2.3	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	30.8	4.0	42.8	3.5	<b>36.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	68.4	4.0	78.4	2.9	<b>73.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	8.2	2.1	7.2	1.9	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
10	30.0	3.4	46.8	3.7	<b>38.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	63.0	3.8	77.8	3.8	<b>70.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	10.3	2.0	7.5	1.9	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
11	25.1	2.9	43.8	3.1	<b>34.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	60.7	2.5	74.2	2.7	<b>67.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	12.4	2.7	8.4	1.4	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
12	24.0	3.3	41.9	3.5	<b>32.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	51.7	4.5	71.9	2.9	<b>61.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	15.2	3.0	8.4	1.9	<b>11.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>

\* 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  $\geq 5$  of the 7 days preceding the survey (9).

† Participated in at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity (i.e., physical activity that made them sweat and breathe hard) on  $\geq 3$  of the 7 days preceding the survey and/or at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity (i.e., physical activity that did not make them sweat and breathe hard) on  $\geq 5$  of the 7 days preceding the survey (10).

§ During the 7 days preceding the survey.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.





**TABLE 54. Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer\* for  $\geq 3$  hours/day<sup>†</sup> and who watched  $\geq 3$  hours/day of television,<sup>‡</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Used computers $\geq 3$ hours/day						Watched television $\geq 3$ hours/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )	%	CI ( $\pm$ )
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	13.7	1.8	25.4	2.2	<b>19.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	28.1	2.5	30.2	2.8	<b>29.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	16.1	2.9	34.9	4.3	<b>25.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	64.5	3.8	63.5	3.5	<b>64.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Hispanic	14.9	3.7	24.4	3.8	<b>19.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	45.8	3.4	45.8	5.3	<b>45.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	16.9	2.9	30.4	3.9	<b>23.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	42.4	3.7	42.4	3.8	<b>42.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
10	16.9	3.1	27.9	2.8	<b>22.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	37.4	3.2	42.7	3.4	<b>40.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
11	12.2	2.4	24.6	2.9	<b>18.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	31.7	3.9	34.1	3.3	<b>32.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
12	12.0	3.6	25.3	2.9	<b>18.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	32.4	3.4	30.3	3.8	<b>31.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>

\* For something that is not school work.

<sup>†</sup> On an average school day.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 55. Percentage of high school students who watched ≥3 hours/day of television,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Watched television ≥3 hours/day					
	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>						
Alabama	41.2	5.4	35.4	5.1	38.4	3.1
Arizona	34.0	3.7	31.7	4.0	32.8	3.4
Arkansas	40.4	4.4	38.0	2.7	39.1	2.9
Colorado	23.1	6.2	30.4	4.8	26.8	4.3
Connecticut	31.6	4.0	35.3	3.9	33.5	3.5
Delaware	43.3	3.1	45.6	3.3	44.6	2.5
Florida	40.7	3.2	41.2	2.9	40.9	2.3
Georgia	42.2	5.6	42.6	2.9	42.4	3.7
Hawaii	37.0	3.9	36.7	4.3	36.9	3.4
Idaho	18.9	3.5	24.6	4.4	21.7	3.3
Indiana	29.6	4.7	34.2	4.0	31.9	3.7
Iowa	25.3	4.6	31.8	4.2	28.6	3.5
Kansas	25.2	3.5	32.2	3.7	28.8	2.6
Kentucky	32.9	3.8	37.9	3.6	35.5	3.0
Maine	23.5	3.3	30.1	3.6	26.8	2.6
Maryland	40.3	7.7	41.2	7.5	40.7	6.8
Massachusetts	30.6	3.9	34.8	3.3	32.8	3.1
Michigan	33.2	4.6	38.3	4.8	35.8	4.0
Missouri	29.7	6.0	38.0	7.0	33.9	6.3
Montana	23.5	3.3	28.5	2.4	26.3	2.2
Nebraska	25.5	2.4	27.5	2.7	26.5	1.9
Nevada	—§	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	19.7	3.1	29.1	4.0	24.5	2.8
New Jersey	33.8	6.2	37.7	6.1	35.8	5.6
New Mexico	29.8	3.8	27.5	4.2	28.6	3.7
New York	39.9	3.9	43.8	3.7	41.9	3.0
North Carolina	36.0	4.0	36.8	4.3	36.3	3.0
North Dakota	22.1	3.5	26.5	3.2	24.4	2.4
Ohio	36.3	6.7	36.7	6.0	36.4	5.4
Oklahoma	36.1	3.6	41.3	5.0	38.8	3.7
Rhode Island	33.3	3.9	38.3	2.7	36.0	2.5
South Carolina	41.6	6.5	41.4	4.7	41.4	4.8
South Dakota	20.9	3.7	27.2	2.7	24.1	2.6
Tennessee	40.7	5.1	42.3	5.1	41.4	4.6
Texas	39.5	6.1	41.4	4.8	40.5	5.0
Utah	17.3	4.8	20.6	3.7	19.0	3.1
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	36.1	4.8	41.1	5.0	38.5	3.7
Wisconsin	22.7	4.3	29.4	4.0	26.1	3.9
Wyoming	20.0	2.4	24.5	3.0	22.3	2.0
<b>Median</b>	<b>33.0</b>		<b>36.0</b>		<b>34.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>17.3–43.3</b>		<b>20.6–45.6</b>		<b>19.0–44.6</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	58.7	3.1	62.4	3.8	60.3	2.5
Boston, MA	43.6	3.9	47.2	4.7	45.4	3.2
Broward County, FL	44.5	4.2	47.0	4.1	45.7	3.0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	40.8	3.7	40.6	3.3	40.6	2.7
Chicago, IL	44.4	8.1	51.3	4.7	47.6	4.4
Dallas, TX	61.6	3.9	54.5	4.8	58.1	2.7
DeKalb County, GA	53.5	3.1	50.4	3.1	52.0	2.2
Detroit, MI	73.3	3.4	67.1	3.6	70.5	3.0
District of Columbia	63.5	3.7	60.3	3.7	61.9	3.0
Hillsborough County, FL	39.0	3.7	39.8	3.5	39.2	3.0
Los Angeles, CA	44.8	5.0	52.0	4.5	48.3	3.6
Memphis, TN	62.0	5.3	60.9	4.9	61.3	3.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	51.9	4.1	49.8	3.9	50.8	3.1
Milwaukee, WI	54.3	3.5	50.3	4.3	52.3	2.8
New Orleans, LA	59.9	3.8	50.3	3.3	55.0	2.8
New York City, NY	53.3	6.2	55.7	3.6	54.6	4.3
Orange County, FL	42.3	3.7	43.4	4.4	42.9	3.3
Palm Beach County, FL	37.2	4.5	43.2	4.6	40.3	3.3
San Bernardino, CA	46.7	3.7	46.7	5.5	46.4	3.7
San Diego, CA	36.5	3.9	45.4	4.5	40.8	3.5
San Francisco, CA	40.9	3.2	41.9	3.4	41.5	2.6
<b>Median</b>	<b>46.7</b>		<b>50.3</b>		<b>48.3</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>36.5–73.3</b>		<b>39.8–67.1</b>		<b>39.2–70.5</b>	

\* On an average school day.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 56. Percentage of high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes,\* attended PE classes daily,<sup>†</sup> and actually exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class,<sup>§</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Attended PE classes						Attended PE classes daily						Exercised or played sports >20 minutes during an average PE class					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	46.1	6.7	58.1	5.6	<b>52.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	26.6	5.6	36.7	5.7	<b>31.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	82.5	5.6	89.3	2.5	<b>86.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Black**	50.5	8.5	61.7	7.1	<b>55.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	31.6	10.2	37.5	8.8	<b>34.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	73.1	6.5	83.8	5.0	<b>78.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Hispanic	57.1	6.3	65.9	4.7	<b>61.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	38.6	12.0	38.1	10.6	<b>38.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	77.5	4.9	85.0	3.9	<b>81.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	70.3	7.1	72.8	6.0	<b>71.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	43.1	8.3	46.5	7.9	<b>44.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	80.3	4.1	86.3	2.2	<b>83.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
10	53.0	6.5	65.4	5.8	<b>59.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	31.5	6.2	39.0	7.2	<b>35.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	81.0	4.4	88.0	3.5	<b>84.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
11	32.9	7.8	51.1	6.5	<b>41.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	19.4	6.0	33.5	5.8	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	79.5	5.6	87.5	4.1	<b>84.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
12	32.0	8.6	45.9	7.5	<b>38.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	18.8	6.1	26.1	5.0	<b>22.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	79.7	9.6	87.3	5.1	<b>84.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>

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

<sup>†</sup> 5 days in an average week when they were in school.

<sup>§</sup> Among the 54.2% of students nationwide who attended PE classes.

<sup>¶</sup> 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.



**Table 58. Percentage of high school students who played on one or more sports teams\* and who saw a doctor or nurse for an injury that happened while exercising or playing sports,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Played on ≥1 sports teams						Injured while exercising or playing sports					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	53.9	3.7	61.5	3.7	<b>57.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	20.2	2.4	22.7	2.1	<b>21.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	43.6	3.8	64.6	3.9	<b>53.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	17.6	5.0	30.4	3.8	<b>24.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Hispanic	43.8	3.3	62.0	3.9	<b>53.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	19.9	3.1	24.5	4.1	<b>22.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	56.1	4.0	64.7	3.3	<b>60.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	20.9	3.6	24.6	2.7	<b>22.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>
10	52.3	3.7	63.4	5.3	<b>58.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	22.2	3.8	24.3	2.9	<b>23.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
11	48.9	2.9	61.0	3.5	<b>54.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	19.4	3.3	23.9	3.1	<b>21.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
12	41.3	4.3	57.3	3.6	<b>49.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	14.7	3.3	24.4	4.0	<b>20.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>

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

† During the 30 days preceding the survey, among the 78.8% of students nationwide who exercised or played sports.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 59. Percentage of high school students who played on one or more sports teams,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Played on $\geq 1$ sports teams					
	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>						
Alabama	47.9	4.8	64.9	4.4	<b>55.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Arizona	42.1	4.0	52.2	3.7	<b>47.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Arkansas	46.9	3.6	54.7	4.1	<b>50.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Colorado	57.8	10.0	65.0	5.9	<b>61.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Connecticut	—§	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	51.3	3.6	60.6	4.0	<b>56.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Florida	46.2	2.6	55.3	2.4	<b>50.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Georgia	47.9	4.1	63.9	4.7	<b>55.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	60.8	5.1	63.5	4.8	<b>62.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Indiana	57.2	3.8	60.3	3.4	<b>58.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Iowa	62.3	6.0	71.0	4.2	<b>66.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Kansas	59.2	4.6	69.2	3.6	<b>64.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Kentucky	49.7	3.2	55.2	4.2	<b>52.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Maine	57.5	5.9	62.1	5.7	<b>59.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Maryland	45.0	5.9	59.5	7.1	<b>52.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Massachusetts	50.0	5.4	59.0	3.4	<b>54.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	53.1	3.8	60.8	3.1	<b>56.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Montana	57.6	3.1	65.8	2.8	<b>61.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Nebraska	59.0	2.9	67.4	2.5	<b>63.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	55.2	5.3	59.7	4.4	<b>57.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
New Jersey	54.6	5.4	69.1	4.2	<b>61.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	53.0	3.0	62.0	3.2	<b>57.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	58.3	5.0	64.2	3.9	<b>61.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Ohio	54.4	5.3	61.5	6.4	<b>58.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Oklahoma	48.7	4.1	64.3	4.5	<b>56.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Rhode Island	46.9	5.6	59.9	3.1	<b>53.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
South Carolina	46.0	6.2	58.2	6.0	<b>52.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
South Dakota	53.2	8.7	65.0	5.1	<b>59.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Tennessee	46.4	4.1	55.3	4.0	<b>50.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Texas	50.7	4.4	64.1	3.4	<b>57.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Utah	54.2	5.5	64.7	6.6	<b>59.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	48.8	4.8	54.9	4.2	<b>51.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	55.9	3.7	62.8	3.0	<b>59.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>53.0</b>		<b>62.0</b>		<b>57.5</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>42.1–62.3</b>		<b>52.2–71.0</b>		<b>47.1–66.9</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	34.6	2.8	55.8	3.4	<b>44.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Boston, MA	36.1	5.0	57.6	4.3	<b>46.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Broward County, FL	41.3	4.6	54.6	3.8	<b>47.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	40.9	8.2	61.0	3.2	<b>50.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Dallas, TX	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	47.3	3.5	65.9	2.8	<b>56.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	35.5	3.3	54.7	4.1	<b>44.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Hillsborough County, FL	43.1	3.7	58.5	3.8	<b>50.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Los Angeles, CA	42.4	5.3	59.6	3.7	<b>50.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Memphis, TN	36.9	3.4	55.6	4.4	<b>45.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	38.5	3.1	52.8	3.8	<b>45.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	34.8	4.0	56.4	3.6	<b>45.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
New York City, NY	36.1	1.8	49.0	3.4	<b>42.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Orange County, FL	37.2	4.6	54.7	4.3	<b>46.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	42.9	4.9	53.1	4.9	<b>48.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
San Bernardino, CA	41.2	4.3	56.6	4.3	<b>48.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
San Diego, CA	47.0	5.2	59.7	4.0	<b>53.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
San Francisco, CA	35.4	3.3	49.6	3.4	<b>42.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>38.5</b>		<b>55.8</b>		<b>46.2</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>34.6–47.3</b>		<b>49.0–65.9</b>		<b>42.5–56.3</b>	

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

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**Table 60. Percentage of high school students who were at risk for becoming\* or were overweight,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	At risk for becoming overweight						Overweight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	13.8	1.5	15.2	1.6	<b>14.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	8.2	1.4	15.2	1.3	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	22.6	2.6	16.7	2.8	<b>19.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	16.1	1.9	15.9	2.3	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Hispanic	16.8	3.1	16.5	2.0	<b>16.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	12.1	2.1	21.3	3.6	<b>16.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	15.9	1.9	18.3	2.3	<b>17.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	10.4	2.1	15.0	2.0	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
10	15.4	2.4	14.5	2.4	<b>14.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	10.6	1.9	16.5	2.5	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
11	15.2	2.3	15.9	2.3	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	9.4	1.3	17.2	2.7	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
12	15.6	2.6	14.1	2.2	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	9.7	1.8	15.5	2.1	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

\* Students who were ≥85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.

<sup>†</sup> Students who were ≥95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, on the basis of reference data.

<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 61. Percentage of high school students who were at risk for becoming\* or were overweight,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	At risk for becoming overweight						Overweight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	18.7	4.0	17.0	3.2	17.8	2.4	13.1	3.2	16.5	3.2	14.8	1.7
Arizona	11.8	2.0	15.4	2.9	13.6	1.8	6.9	2.2	16.5	2.7	11.9	1.9
Arkansas	17.9	2.6	15.5	2.2	16.7	1.6	10.6	2.3	20.1	3.5	15.4	1.9
Colorado	10.3	2.6	10.3	3.1	10.3	2.3	6.6	2.7	12.8	3.7	9.8	2.8
Connecticut	12.9	2.2	16.3	2.8	14.7	1.8	8.4	2.7	13.9	2.7	11.2	2.4
Delaware	15.8	2.4	14.4	2.0	15.1	1.5	10.5	1.8	17.5	2.0	14.1	1.4
Florida	13.2	1.5	15.6	1.8	14.4	1.2	7.1	1.5	14.6	1.9	10.9	1.1
Georgia	14.8	2.2	14.9	3.4	14.9	1.9	9.8	2.0	15.0	3.3	12.4	2.1
Hawaii	12.4	2.9	15.7	2.7	14.2	1.9	8.4	2.5	18.0	2.6	13.5	2.0
Idaho	12.3	3.8	14.9	3.3	13.7	2.4	5.5	1.6	8.8	2.9	7.2	1.6
Indiana	14.9	2.0	13.6	2.0	14.3	1.3	9.2	2.3	20.5	3.5	15.0	2.4
Iowa	13.0	2.6	16.5	2.6	14.8	2.1	8.8	2.0	15.5	4.5	12.2	2.8
Kansas	13.6	2.6	12.9	3.3	13.3	1.8	8.8	2.2	14.7	2.7	11.9	1.9
Kentucky	16.8	2.3	17.2	2.3	17.0	1.7	10.4	1.8	20.5	1.8	15.6	1.5
Maine	13.8	3.3	15.0	2.8	14.4	2.2	6.3	1.6	15.2	2.7	10.9	1.8
Maryland	15.8	2.9	16.3	2.8	16.1	1.9	9.6	3.1	15.5	4.0	12.6	2.1
Massachusetts	14.6	2.2	16.4	2.0	15.6	1.4	7.3	2.3	14.8	2.6	11.2	2.0
Michigan	12.5	2.8	14.4	2.2	13.5	2.0	8.1	2.2	15.9	3.0	12.1	2.2
Missouri	15.9	2.3	15.9	2.9	15.9	1.8	10.7	2.4	17.1	3.1	13.9	2.4
Montana	12.6	1.6	13.0	1.5	12.8	1.2	4.4	1.2	13.9	2.0	9.3	1.3
Nebraska	12.8	2.3	14.7	2.0	13.8	1.4	7.8	1.4	14.0	1.6	11.0	1.1
Nevada	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	12.0	3.0	14.4	3.2	13.2	2.3	7.8	2.6	14.9	3.6	11.4	2.1
New Jersey	13.1	3.8	17.7	3.4	15.4	2.7	8.2	3.5	14.6	3.5	11.4	2.8
New Mexico	14.7	3.7	14.6	2.2	14.6	2.0	6.5	1.8	17.3	3.3	12.0	2.2
New York	16.5	1.9	17.7	2.4	17.1	1.5	8.1	1.7	12.8	2.2	10.5	1.4
North Carolina	16.0	2.2	15.5	1.9	15.7	1.8	11.3	3.2	15.6	3.5	13.5	2.5
North Dakota	12.6	2.4	13.1	2.0	12.8	1.6	6.3	2.9	15.9	3.3	11.2	2.4
Ohio	14.9	3.4	14.4	2.6	14.7	2.3	9.2	3.3	16.0	3.4	12.7	2.7
Oklahoma	15.9	2.8	15.8	2.8	15.9	2.1	12.1	2.6	18.2	3.1	15.2	1.9
Rhode Island	14.0	3.5	16.5	2.1	15.2	1.9	8.6	2.0	17.1	2.9	12.9	1.7
South Carolina	14.7	4.4	12.7	3.3	13.7	2.9	8.6	1.9	16.8	4.4	12.7	2.9
South Dakota	14.1	2.4	13.8	2.8	14.0	1.6	7.1	2.1	13.7	2.5	10.4	2.1
Tennessee	16.1	3.2	18.9	3.2	17.5	2.5	12.0	3.5	17.0	3.4	14.6	2.5
Texas	15.5	3.0	14.5	1.6	15.0	1.8	11.2	1.4	16.4	2.7	13.9	1.6
Utah	10.5	2.2	11.6	3.1	11.1	2.1	3.1	1.3	7.9	2.8	5.6	1.7
Vermont	12.6	2.1	15.0	0.9	13.8	1.3	5.8	1.4	13.1	2.9	9.5	2.1
West Virginia	17.3	3.1	14.7	3.9	16.0	2.6	9.8	2.9	19.2	3.1	14.5	2.2
Wisconsin	12.6	2.4	14.7	2.2	13.7	1.6	5.8	1.5	13.8	2.4	9.9	1.7
Wyoming	11.8	1.9	12.7	1.9	12.3	1.4	4.3	1.1	12.2	2.0	8.4	1.2
<b>Median</b>	<b>14.0</b>		<b>14.9</b>		<b>14.6</b>		<b>8.4</b>		<b>15.5</b>		<b>12.0</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>10.3–18.7</b>		<b>10.3–18.9</b>		<b>10.3–17.8</b>		<b>3.1–13.1</b>		<b>7.9–20.5</b>		<b>5.6–15.6</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	22.8	2.3	15.4	2.6	19.4	1.9	17.8	2.5	17.5	2.5	17.6	1.9
Boston, MA	20.6	3.9	16.9	2.9	18.7	2.5	11.6	2.5	19.2	3.5	15.4	2.3
Broward County, FL	15.1	2.6	17.3	2.9	16.2	2.0	9.4	2.0	14.3	3.1	11.9	1.8
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	14.8	2.2	14.4	2.7	14.6	1.9	9.2	2.2	12.0	2.2	10.6	1.6
Chicago, IL	21.0	4.6	15.8	4.0	18.5	2.9	12.4	3.2	19.3	5.3	15.7	3.8
Dallas, TX	18.0	3.1	15.9	3.4	16.9	2.5	19.3	4.0	23.7	4.0	21.5	2.9
DeKalb County, GA	19.3	2.3	15.3	2.3	17.3	1.8	10.3	1.9	14.6	2.4	12.4	1.6
Detroit, MI	22.4	2.7	15.7	4.5	19.4	2.4	16.1	3.0	22.3	4.2	18.9	2.7
District of Columbia	19.8	2.7	21.6	3.2	20.7	2.0	8.3	1.8	13.0	2.3	10.6	1.6
Hillsborough County, FL	15.3	2.3	17.6	3.0	16.5	1.7	9.0	2.0	13.1	2.6	11.1	1.5
Los Angeles, CA	17.6	3.4	17.8	2.2	17.7	1.9	10.5	3.3	22.0	4.8	16.4	3.2
Memphis, TN	19.8	3.0	16.1	3.2	18.0	2.0	15.9	3.8	16.4	3.5	16.1	2.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	17.0	2.4	16.2	2.5	16.6	1.7	9.3	2.1	14.8	2.4	12.1	1.6
Milwaukee, WI	19.5	3.2	16.5	3.5	18.0	2.5	15.5	3.7	18.9	3.8	17.2	2.8
New Orleans, LA	19.9	3.5	15.1	4.0	17.6	2.6	14.9	3.2	17.0	3.1	15.9	2.2
New York City, NY	15.8	2.0	17.0	2.2	16.4	1.4	9.2	1.8	13.9	2.5	11.6	1.5
Orange County, FL	15.4	3.5	14.4	2.7	14.9	2.1	8.8	2.3	14.7	2.9	11.8	1.9
Palm Beach County, FL	16.2	3.5	12.2	3.0	14.2	2.2	7.1	2.5	13.6	3.0	10.4	2.0
San Bernardino, CA	23.7	3.4	15.7	3.3	19.7	2.6	10.9	2.3	22.0	3.8	16.4	2.4
San Diego, CA	14.7	2.6	14.0	2.6	14.3	2.1	8.7	2.3	16.5	3.1	12.7	1.7
San Francisco, CA	14.2	2.3	12.5	2.0	13.3	1.5	6.1	1.6	14.4	2.2	10.5	1.4
<b>Median</b>	<b>18.0</b>		<b>15.8</b>		<b>17.3</b>		<b>10.3</b>		<b>16.4</b>		<b>12.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>14.2–23.7</b>		<b>12.2–21.6</b>		<b>13.3–20.7</b>		<b>6.1–19.3</b>		<b>12.0–23.7</b>		<b>10.4–21.5</b>	

\* Students who were ≥85th percentile but &lt;95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data.

† Students who were ≥95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, on the basis of reference data.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 62. Percentage of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight and who were trying to lose weight, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Described themselves as overweight						Were trying to lose weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI* (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White†	37.7	2.1	24.7	1.6	<b>31.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	63.5	1.6	28.8	2.1	<b>45.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Black†	36.3	3.0	17.6	2.7	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	52.7	2.4	24.4	3.9	<b>38.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Hispanic	42.4	3.4	32.0	3.4	<b>37.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	64.1	2.6	38.6	2.9	<b>51.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	36.2	3.1	24.3	2.9	<b>30.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	60.1	3.3	31.9	3.2	<b>45.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>
10	36.2	3.4	24.5	2.3	<b>30.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	61.5	3.2	28.2	2.5	<b>44.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
11	39.1	3.1	26.0	2.0	<b>32.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	61.7	2.6	30.5	2.6	<b>46.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>
12	41.8	2.8	25.6	2.8	<b>33.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	64.0	2.8	28.7	3.0	<b>46.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>

\* 95% confidence interval.

† Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 63. Percentage of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight and who were trying to lose weight, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Described themselves as overweight						Were trying to lose weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI* (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	31.6	4.2	21.8	3.5	26.8	3.1	54.9	5.0	27.3	4.1	41.4	3.7
Arizona	36.2	2.3	27.9	3.4	32.0	1.9	60.5	2.8	31.6	2.8	45.9	2.3
Arkansas	40.7	4.4	24.6	3.2	32.9	3.0	65.4	3.7	32.5	4.1	49.0	3.4
Colorado	29.1	5.3	19.5	3.8	24.0	3.9	58.6	6.0	25.0	4.5	41.0	6.6
Connecticut	33.8	3.1	23.8	2.3	28.8	1.9	62.5	2.8	31.6	3.1	46.7	2.4
Delaware	37.7	2.8	25.0	2.2	31.1	1.8	58.8	2.7	30.5	2.5	44.1	1.9
Florida	—†	—	—	—	—	—	56.0	2.2	30.7	2.2	43.3	1.7
Georgia	32.8	3.6	21.3	2.9	27.0	2.4	59.6	3.6	27.7	3.3	43.6	3.0
Hawaii	34.1	4.0	25.5	3.2	29.6	2.5	59.6	3.2	37.2	4.9	47.9	2.9
Idaho	37.1	4.1	19.9	3.6	28.3	2.9	61.8	4.3	24.4	3.0	42.7	2.3
Indiana	37.2	3.8	26.9	3.5	31.9	3.1	63.1	3.3	30.5	3.0	46.5	3.0
Iowa	39.0	3.0	26.9	4.5	32.7	2.9	63.7	3.9	29.6	2.8	46.3	1.9
Kansas	38.4	3.7	21.8	2.9	29.9	2.6	59.8	4.0	26.8	3.5	42.7	2.9
Kentucky	37.2	2.2	29.5	2.6	33.2	2.0	59.7	2.8	33.7	3.0	46.3	2.4
Maine	36.3	4.9	25.3	4.3	30.8	3.0	67.6	5.5	35.0	3.4	50.9	3.9
Maryland	32.9	3.4	21.8	4.4	27.4	2.7	56.2	5.3	29.0	4.2	42.5	3.8
Massachusetts	36.0	2.9	26.2	2.8	31.2	2.0	61.2	2.4	32.4	3.3	46.7	2.3
Michigan	34.9	3.2	24.0	2.9	29.3	2.3	59.4	4.1	30.7	3.4	44.8	2.7
Missouri	38.2	3.6	25.4	1.9	31.7	2.4	61.6	3.6	32.9	3.9	46.9	2.8
Montana	40.2	3.0	23.4	2.5	31.7	1.9	61.9	2.8	24.2	2.0	42.6	1.8
Nebraska	39.6	2.2	25.8	2.3	32.5	1.7	64.8	2.2	28.7	2.4	46.3	1.6
Nevada	32.3	3.3	27.7	3.9	30.0	2.5	63.1	3.2	34.6	3.9	48.6	2.6
New Hampshire	37.1	3.9	26.9	3.0	31.8	2.3	65.2	3.7	30.1	4.4	47.4	2.9
New Jersey	36.9	4.6	24.8	3.1	30.8	2.8	61.3	4.0	29.9	3.7	45.5	2.7
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	37.5	2.9	26.4	2.6	31.9	2.2	60.5	2.7	32.5	3.1	46.5	2.2
North Carolina	36.7	3.0	23.3	2.5	29.9	2.2	58.1	3.0	32.3	2.6	45.1	2.4
North Dakota	39.9	3.9	25.8	3.7	32.7	3.0	68.2	3.9	27.7	3.1	47.3	2.9
Ohio	38.1	5.0	26.0	3.3	32.0	3.5	65.3	3.5	32.5	4.2	48.5	3.4
Oklahoma	37.8	3.7	24.0	4.0	30.9	2.9	63.3	3.4	30.5	3.5	46.7	2.7
Rhode Island	37.4	2.7	28.9	2.0	33.2	1.6	59.4	4.6	31.5	2.3	45.3	2.3
South Carolina	30.7	4.0	24.5	3.0	27.7	2.5	52.0	4.4	31.1	4.1	41.5	3.7
South Dakota	40.6	3.5	27.7	2.5	34.0	2.5	64.6	3.9	29.0	5.4	46.6	3.5
Tennessee	38.0	3.0	25.7	4.4	31.9	2.6	64.8	3.0	31.1	3.3	47.8	2.1
Texas	35.3	2.8	23.2	2.6	29.1	2.0	62.5	4.1	30.9	2.6	46.3	2.3
Utah	30.8	3.7	19.3	4.7	25.0	2.3	59.9	5.7	24.5	5.4	41.9	4.3
Vermont	34.5	3.3	24.4	2.2	29.2	2.5	58.7	3.0	26.7	2.1	42.2	2.1
West Virginia	39.6	4.9	28.0	3.0	33.7	2.8	67.5	4.2	31.6	3.2	49.4	3.3
Wisconsin	36.3	3.0	25.8	2.2	30.9	2.3	61.7	3.9	29.5	3.2	45.2	3.3
Wyoming	38.1	2.9	20.9	2.5	29.2	1.9	60.0	3.3	26.0	2.7	42.3	2.6
<b>Median</b>	<b>37.1</b>		<b>25.1</b>		<b>30.9</b>		<b>61.3</b>		<b>30.5</b>		<b>46.3</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>29.1–40.7</b>		<b>19.3–29.5</b>		<b>24.0–34.0</b>		<b>52.0–68.2</b>		<b>24.2–37.2</b>		<b>41.0–50.9</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	30.1	2.9	17.8	2.3	24.3	2.0	44.5	2.5	25.3	2.6	35.5	2.0
Boston, MA	35.3	3.5	22.0	3.4	28.7	2.8	53.8	3.7	34.4	4.0	44.3	3.0
Broward County, FL	33.8	4.1	24.7	3.5	29.1	2.9	56.5	3.5	30.3	3.5	43.5	2.4
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	32.4	3.9	19.3	2.5	25.8	2.6	59.5	3.3	27.2	2.9	43.1	2.5
Chicago, IL	29.2	5.8	24.4	4.0	26.9	2.9	55.0	5.4	36.8	6.6	46.4	3.7
Dallas, TX	36.6	3.9	29.7	5.1	33.2	3.2	56.1	4.0	41.3	5.8	48.8	3.7
DeKalb County, GA	32.5	2.6	20.5	2.6	26.6	1.8	49.7	3.0	26.0	3.2	38.2	2.5
Detroit, MI	32.7	4.1	22.1	3.2	28.0	2.6	49.9	4.8	32.6	4.2	42.0	3.3
District of Columbia	28.4	3.1	25.4	3.2	26.9	2.3	38.7	4.1	27.3	3.0	32.9	2.8
Hillsborough County, FL	33.5	3.2	22.6	2.8	28.1	2.1	55.8	3.4	30.0	3.4	43.0	2.8
Los Angeles, CA	40.0	3.5	32.1	4.1	36.0	2.8	63.8	5.2	45.3	3.8	54.4	3.6
Memphis, TN	34.2	3.9	19.9	2.9	27.4	2.5	52.8	3.9	31.5	4.6	42.6	3.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	31.4	3.1	23.9	3.0	27.6	2.2	54.7	3.3	32.0	2.8	43.1	2.4
Milwaukee, WI	31.4	3.6	21.4	3.3	26.3	2.6	48.0	3.9	34.4	3.9	41.1	2.9
New Orleans, LA	24.3	4.3	16.4	3.4	20.8	3.4	44.3	4.3	27.7	3.9	36.5	3.1
New York City, NY	34.3	3.1	24.0	2.2	29.2	2.0	51.0	3.8	34.2	2.1	42.7	2.3
Orange County, FL	33.8	3.9	22.6	2.9	28.4	2.4	56.6	4.0	33.6	3.1	45.4	2.3
Palm Beach County, FL	30.8	4.3	22.3	3.7	26.6	2.9	56.8	4.3	29.7	4.2	43.3	2.9
San Bernardino, CA	35.5	4.2	27.2	4.0	31.3	3.2	59.4	4.0	43.9	4.2	51.8	3.0
San Diego, CA	37.8	3.8	27.9	3.0	32.8	2.5	60.2	3.9	35.3	3.5	47.7	2.5
San Francisco, CA	37.2	3.0	25.2	2.5	30.9	2.0	53.8	2.9	30.3	3.0	41.6	2.1
<b>Median</b>	<b>33.5</b>		<b>22.6</b>		<b>28.0</b>		<b>54.7</b>		<b>32.0</b>		<b>43.1</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>24.3–40.0</b>		<b>16.4–32.1</b>		<b>20.8–36.0</b>		<b>38.7–63.8</b>		<b>25.3–45.3</b>		<b>32.9–54.4</b>	

\* 95% confidence interval.

† Not available.

**TABLE 64. Percentage of high school students who engaged in healthy behaviors to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight						Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White§	58.8	2.1	26.4	1.8	<b>42.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	69.8	2.4	51.2	2.3	<b>60.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Black§	39.6	2.8	22.0	4.5	<b>31.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	56.5	3.0	51.6	3.8	<b>54.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Hispanic	53.2	2.9	31.5	3.0	<b>42.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	68.9	2.8	63.0	3.8	<b>65.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	50.8	2.8	27.1	3.4	<b>38.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	68.3	3.1	57.7	3.4	<b>62.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
10	55.3	3.0	25.7	2.8	<b>40.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	69.0	3.0	52.1	2.8	<b>60.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
11	55.6	3.7	26.8	2.6	<b>41.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	66.3	3.4	49.4	4.2	<b>58.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
12	58.4	3.1	27.6	2.9	<b>43.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	65.5	3.6	51.2	3.2	<b>58.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 65. Percentage of high school students who engaged in healthy behaviors to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight						Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>												
Alabama	49.0	5.9	26.4	4.8	<b>38.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	67.3	5.0	47.4	4.2	<b>57.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Arizona	51.0	3.7	27.5	3.0	<b>39.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	67.6	3.8	53.8	3.5	<b>60.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Arkansas	51.5	4.8	28.6	3.6	<b>40.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	65.6	3.7	51.3	4.2	<b>58.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Colorado	50.7	3.5	23.9	4.2	<b>37.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	75.1	3.7	54.8	4.6	<b>64.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Connecticut	53.8	4.0	26.6	3.2	<b>40.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	70.4	3.2	51.3	2.6	<b>60.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Delaware	50.8	2.6	29.6	2.9	<b>39.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	64.8	3.4	57.5	3.1	<b>60.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Florida	50.7	2.2	27.9	1.9	<b>39.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	64.0	2.2	54.1	2.3	<b>59.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Georgia	51.0	3.8	22.9	2.4	<b>36.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	69.5	4.2	48.7	3.2	<b>59.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Hawaii	47.0	4.0	33.2	4.4	<b>39.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	68.7	3.5	62.7	4.6	<b>65.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Idaho	54.8	4.4	21.2	3.0	<b>37.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	75.9	3.9	50.0	2.9	<b>62.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Indiana	57.2	4.1	27.0	4.4	<b>41.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	73.3	3.1	51.6	3.5	<b>62.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Iowa	57.8	4.1	28.0	4.0	<b>42.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	75.7	3.7	54.2	3.7	<b>64.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Kansas	51.9	3.6	23.6	2.9	<b>37.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	69.2	3.9	46.5	3.9	<b>57.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Kentucky	53.4	2.9	27.0	2.8	<b>39.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	61.9	2.7	48.2	2.9	<b>54.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Maine	58.6	4.3	25.4	3.8	<b>41.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	76.8	4.1	53.0	4.4	<b>64.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Maryland	51.7	6.6	25.7	3.3	<b>38.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	64.5	7.0	52.5	3.7	<b>58.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Massachusetts	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	52.7	4.4	26.4	3.1	<b>39.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	69.2	3.1	53.0	3.4	<b>60.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Missouri	57.8	4.5	24.5	3.9	<b>40.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	71.2	4.3	55.9	4.7	<b>63.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Montana	54.8	3.2	24.9	2.5	<b>39.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	69.9	2.5	49.6	2.9	<b>59.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Nebraska	57.0	2.4	27.3	2.4	<b>41.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	72.9	2.2	52.0	2.9	<b>62.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Nevada	56.1	3.9	26.7	3.7	<b>41.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	74.8	3.6	56.4	4.6	<b>65.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
New Hampshire	60.1	3.8	27.4	4.6	<b>43.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	76.2	3.5	51.5	4.4	<b>63.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
New Jersey	55.7	4.8	25.2	4.0	<b>40.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	70.8	4.5	55.7	3.7	<b>63.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
New Mexico	42.8	2.9	29.0	3.1	<b>36.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	62.5	4.7	57.4	5.1	<b>59.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
New York	53.3	3.0	26.8	2.8	<b>40.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	69.7	3.2	54.0	3.4	<b>61.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
North Carolina	51.6	3.3	30.1	3.1	<b>40.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	67.7	3.2	55.3	3.3	<b>61.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
North Dakota	53.5	3.9	24.3	2.9	<b>38.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	75.9	3.8	46.8	3.6	<b>60.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Ohio	58.8	4.6	26.6	3.1	<b>42.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	69.2	5.8	55.1	4.3	<b>62.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Oklahoma	53.9	3.2	28.8	2.9	<b>41.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	67.1	3.6	50.7	3.5	<b>58.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Rhode Island	50.0	4.2	28.2	4.0	<b>38.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	66.9	4.0	51.9	2.1	<b>59.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
South Carolina	45.9	5.2	25.4	4.2	<b>35.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	62.8	5.3	51.3	4.8	<b>57.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>
South Dakota	58.7	4.5	24.4	2.2	<b>41.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	72.7	3.5	54.3	2.6	<b>63.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Tennessee	54.7	4.5	27.0	3.8	<b>40.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	70.3	3.9	57.7	3.7	<b>63.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Texas	49.3	3.2	25.7	2.6	<b>37.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	69.1	3.5	55.1	2.7	<b>61.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Utah	50.4	4.5	21.0	5.0	<b>35.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	71.6	5.3	48.7	5.0	<b>60.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	60.9	4.2	29.6	3.3	<b>45.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	71.0	3.5	52.9	4.7	<b>61.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	52.1	3.1	25.2	2.7	<b>38.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	68.7	3.0	48.5	3.1	<b>58.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>53.3</b>		<b>26.6</b>		<b>39.8</b>		<b>69.5</b>		<b>52.9</b>		<b>60.9</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>42.8–60.9</b>		<b>21.0–33.2</b>		<b>35.5–45.0</b>		<b>61.9–76.8</b>		<b>46.5–62.7</b>		<b>54.9–65.6</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	35.9	2.6	22.1	2.7	<b>29.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	49.9	2.8	47.3	3.3	<b>48.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	51.4	3.2	27.8	3.7	<b>39.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	60.9	3.6	52.1	3.6	<b>56.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	53.1	3.6	25.2	3.1	<b>39.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	68.9	3.2	54.0	3.7	<b>61.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Chicago, IL	41.4	7.7	29.9	4.4	<b>35.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	60.9	5.4	61.3	7.1	<b>61.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Dallas, TX	40.0	3.9	31.6	4.1	<b>35.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	59.3	3.8	58.1	5.5	<b>58.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
DeKalb County, GA	35.7	2.8	23.6	2.9	<b>29.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	57.1	3.0	54.5	3.0	<b>55.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Detroit, MI	36.2	4.2	27.5	3.7	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	55.2	4.2	57.5	3.8	<b>56.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
District of Columbia	33.3	2.9	28.3	3.3	<b>30.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	44.3	3.1	49.5	3.7	<b>46.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Hillsborough County, FL	51.1	3.5	28.6	4.0	<b>40.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	65.8	3.6	55.7	3.8	<b>60.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Los Angeles, CA	49.9	5.3	36.1	2.9	<b>42.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	66.7	5.1	66.9	5.6	<b>66.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Memphis, TN	40.0	3.2	22.0	3.3	<b>31.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	57.5	4.2	55.4	4.9	<b>56.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	50.2	3.0	28.1	2.7	<b>39.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	60.7	3.0	57.4	3.3	<b>58.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	35.2	4.3	26.6	4.1	<b>31.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	49.0	5.2	47.9	5.0	<b>48.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
New York City, NY	40.7	4.0	26.6	3.2	<b>33.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	60.0	4.6	57.9	2.7	<b>59.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Orange County, FL	50.8	4.1	27.9	3.4	<b>39.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	64.5	3.7	53.9	3.9	<b>59.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	48.5	4.2	27.8	3.8	<b>38.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	61.9	3.8	53.7	4.3	<b>58.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
San Bernardino, CA	45.7	3.8	31.8	4.4	<b>38.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	64.7	3.6	63.1	4.2	<b>64.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
San Diego, CA	49.9	3.0	28.7	3.0	<b>39.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	66.1	3.9	58.2	3.7	<b>62.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
San Francisco, CA	37.6	3.1	24.1	2.5	<b>30.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	53.1	3.0	44.4	2.6	<b>48.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>41.4</b>		<b>27.8</b>		<b>35.9</b>		<b>60.7</b>		<b>55.4</b>		<b>58.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>33.3–53.1</b>		<b>22.0–36.1</b>		<b>29.5–42.9</b>		<b>44.3–68.9</b>		<b>44.4–66.9</b>		<b>46.7–65.6</b>	

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 66. Percentage of high school students who engaged in unhealthy behaviors to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Went without eating for ≥24 hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight						Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight†						Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡ (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White¶	17.6	2.3	7.5	1.1	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	9.2	1.9	4.2	0.9	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	6.7	1.1	2.3	0.8	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Black¶	14.0	2.3	8.6	2.1	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	4.9	1.3	5.1	2.3	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	4.0	1.5	2.8	1.1	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Hispanic	17.7	2.0	7.4	1.4	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	7.5	1.2	5.7	1.3	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	6.8	1.2	3.9	1.6	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	18.4	2.2	8.1	1.9	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	6.0	1.4	4.3	1.4	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	5.5	1.4	2.7	1.0	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
10	16.2	1.9	7.4	1.7	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	7.7	2.1	4.4	1.7	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	7.2	1.7	3.0	1.1	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
11	17.2	2.7	6.8	1.5	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	9.2	2.3	4.8	1.1	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	6.1	1.4	2.5	1.0	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
12	16.0	2.5	7.8	1.9	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	10.2	2.8	4.4	1.1	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	5.9	1.8	2.6	1.1	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey.

† Without a doctor's advice.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 68. Percentage of high school students who had lifetime asthma,\* had current asthma,† and who had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack,‡ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Lifetime asthma						Current asthma						Asthma episode or attack					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup> (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																		
White**	16.8	1.9	16.1	1.9	<b>16.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	14.8	1.5	13.7	1.9	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	48.9	5.9	31.6	5.3	<b>40.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Black**	17.6	2.5	20.1	2.7	<b>18.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	15.0	2.3	15.6	2.8	<b>15.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	42.2	7.2	23.8	8.0	<b>33.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Hispanic	16.0	3.2	17.8	3.2	<b>16.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	14.1	2.8	14.4	2.8	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	37.8	11.3	32.7	10.0	<b>35.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Grade</b>																		
9	18.7	2.2	18.3	3.1	<b>18.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	16.0	2.0	15.2	2.9	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	44.7	6.5	32.3	7.3	<b>38.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>
10	17.5	2.7	17.7	2.3	<b>17.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	15.6	2.6	14.3	2.1	<b>14.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	48.8	9.3	32.2	6.4	<b>40.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>
11	14.6	2.0	18.2	2.5	<b>16.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	12.7	1.8	15.6	2.2	<b>14.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	45.6	8.6	30.7	7.5	<b>37.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>
12	16.8	2.4	14.1	2.5	<b>15.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	14.1	2.0	11.6	2.0	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	43.4	8.5	23.2	8.0	<b>34.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>

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

† Had lifetime asthma and during the 12 months preceding the survey, reported either having asthma but no episode or attack or having an asthma episode or attack.

‡ Had an asthma episode or attack during the 12 months preceding the survey, among the 14.5% of students nationwide with current asthma.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.





**TABLE 70. Percentage of high school students who described their health, in general, as fair or poor and who had any physical disabilities or long-term\* health problems, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Described health as fair or poor						Had physical disabilities or long-term health problems					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White§	8.3	1.2	6.8	1.1	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	13.5	1.7	8.1	1.0	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Black§	11.5	2.1	6.0	1.8	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	12.3	2.8	7.7	1.7	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Hispanic	12.9	2.2	7.8	1.9	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	8.7	2.5	8.5	1.9	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	9.1	1.8	8.2	1.7	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	12.4	2.0	8.0	2.0	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
10	9.5	2.2	6.7	1.7	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	13.0	2.6	8.0	1.5	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
11	10.4	1.9	6.3	1.2	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	12.3	2.6	8.0	1.6	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
12	9.6	2.6	6.4	1.3	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	12.1	2.1	9.3	1.9	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>

\* 6 months or more.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 71. Percentage of high school students who described their health, in general, as fair or poor, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Site	Described health as fair or poor					
	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI* (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>State Surveys</b>						
Alabama	7.7	2.7	4.6	1.6	6.1	1.3
Arizona	13.2	2.5	8.2	2.1	10.7	1.6
Arkansas	11.8	2.7	8.7	2.1	10.4	1.8
Colorado	9.5	2.3	5.0	1.4	7.2	1.5
Connecticut	10.2	3.0	6.3	1.5	8.2	1.8
Delaware	—†	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	7.4	1.2	4.9	0.9	6.1	0.9
Georgia	11.2	2.4	6.4	1.7	8.8	1.3
Hawaii	13.9	2.5	8.0	2.2	10.8	2.2
Idaho	8.1	2.2	4.9	1.9	6.5	1.5
Indiana	8.9	2.1	8.6	2.2	8.8	1.4
Iowa	7.7	2.1	4.5	1.8	6.2	1.2
Kansas	6.5	1.9	5.2	1.6	5.9	1.2
Kentucky	9.3	1.9	8.1	1.8	8.7	1.5
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	7.8	1.5	6.5	2.8	7.1	1.7
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	6.5	1.9	6.0	1.9	6.2	1.4
Montana	10.1	2.2	6.0	1.5	8.3	1.2
Nebraska	8.3	1.5	7.3	1.7	7.8	1.2
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	10.0	2.2	8.2	1.7	9.1	1.2
North Carolina	13.2	1.9	9.0	2.1	11.0	1.7
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	7.9	1.9	5.7	1.8	6.8	1.2
Rhode Island	8.9	1.8	8.1	1.1	8.5	1.0
South Carolina	8.7	2.6	5.8	2.4	7.3	2.1
South Dakota	9.7	3.9	6.8	2.8	8.3	2.9
Tennessee	9.6	2.2	6.7	2.4	8.1	1.8
Texas	8.9	1.7	7.0	1.8	7.9	1.3
Utah	7.9	3.7	4.9	2.3	6.4	2.1
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	8.0	1.7	8.2	2.0	8.2	1.4
Wisconsin	7.0	1.6	5.7	1.4	6.3	1.1
Wyoming	8.8	1.9	6.6	1.4	7.7	1.2
<b>Median</b>	<b>8.9</b>		<b>6.5</b>		<b>7.9</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>6.5–13.9</b>		<b>4.5–9.0</b>		<b>5.9–11.0</b>	
<b>Local Surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	8.3	1.7	6.1	1.6	7.3	1.2
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	6.5	1.9	4.1	1.3	5.3	1.0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	11.3	2.4	7.7	2.1	9.6	1.5
Chicago, IL	13.1	4.1	10.4	4.3	11.8	3.4
Dallas, TX	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	9.7	1.8	6.2	1.6	8.1	1.2
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	6.7	2.0	5.1	1.6	5.9	1.3
Hillsborough County, FL	8.3	2.1	5.8	1.7	7.1	1.3
Los Angeles, CA	12.4	3.6	10.3	3.0	11.3	1.8
Memphis, TN	12.2	2.7	8.5	3.1	10.4	2.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	7.0	1.6	4.7	1.2	5.9	1.0
Milwaukee, WI	12.3	2.3	8.7	2.6	10.6	1.4
New Orleans, LA	10.1	2.2	8.9	2.6	9.5	1.8
New York City, NY	11.7	2.9	8.6	1.6	10.1	1.6
Orange County, FL	8.1	2.1	5.2	2.1	6.7	1.6
Palm Beach County, FL	6.1	1.6	6.3	1.8	6.2	1.2
San Bernardino, CA	10.0	2.4	8.2	2.5	9.3	1.7
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Median</b>	<b>9.8</b>		<b>7.0</b>		<b>8.7</b>	
<b>Range</b>	<b>6.1–13.1</b>		<b>4.1–10.4</b>		<b>5.3–11.8</b>	

\* 95% confidence interval.

† Not available.

**TABLE 72. Percentage of high school students who most of the time or always wore sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher\* and who stayed in the shade, wore long pants, wore a long-sleeved shirt, or wore a hat that shaded their face, ears, and neck,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005**

Category	Routine sunscreen use						Routine practice of sun-safety behaviors					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI† (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)	%	CI (±)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White§	13.0	2.3	7.4	1.3	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	11.7	1.7	20.4	2.2	<b>16.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Black§	4.2	1.6	2.5	1.3	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	23.0	4.0	17.5	2.9	<b>20.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Hispanic	10.4	2.2	4.9	1.0	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	22.9	4.1	21.9	3.5	<b>22.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	12.7	3.0	6.5	1.9	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	17.3	2.7	18.2	2.6	<b>17.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
10	12.7	2.6	5.5	2.0	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	16.5	2.6	23.9	3.1	<b>20.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
11	11.3	2.8	5.2	1.5	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	13.9	2.1	20.3	3.3	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
12	9.9	2.6	8.3	1.8	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	15.7	2.7	19.8	2.7	<b>17.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>

\* When they were outside for >1 hour on a sunny day.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 73. National health objectives and leading health indicators from *Healthy People 2010*,\* measured by the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2005**

Objective Number	Objective	2010 Target %	2005 YRBS %
3- 9a	Increase the proportion of adolescents in grades 9–12 who follow protective measures that may reduce the risk of skin cancer†	None Set§	9.0
15–19	Increase use of safety belts¶	92.0	89.8
15–21	Increase the proportion of motorcyclists using helmets**	79.0	63.5
15–38	Reduce physical fighting among adolescents††	32.0	35.9
15–39	Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property§§	4.9	6.5
18- 2	Reduce the rate of suicide attempts by adolescents¶¶	1.0	2.3
22- 6	Increase the proportion of adolescents who engage in moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on ≥5 of the previous 7 days***	35.0	26.5
22- 7	Increase the proportion of adolescents who engage in vigorous physical activity that promotes cardiorespiratory fitness ≥3 days/week for ≥20 minutes/occasion†††.§§§	85.0	64.1
22- 9	Increase the proportion of adolescents who participate in daily school physical education¶¶¶	50.0	33.0
22–10	Increase the proportion of adolescents who spend at least 50% of school physical education class time being physically active****	50.0	41.8
22–11	Increase the proportion of adolescents who view television >2 hours on a school day	75.0	62.8
25–11	Increase the proportion of adolescents who abstain from sexual intercourse or use condoms, if currently sexually active††††.§§§	95.0	87.5
26- 6	Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol§§§§	30.0	28.5
27- 2	Reduce tobacco use by adolescents		
27- 2a	Reduce tobacco product use (past month)¶¶¶¶¶	21.0	28.4
27- 2b	Reduce cigarette use (past month)*****.§§§	16.0	23.0
27- 2c	Reduce spit tobacco use (past month)†††††	1.0	8.0
27- 2d	Reduce cigar use (past month)§§§§§	8.0	14.0
27- 7	Increase tobacco use cessation attempts by adolescent smokers¶¶¶¶¶	84.0	59.3

\* Source: Adapted from US Department of Health and Human Services. In: *Healthy People 2010*. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services, 2000.

† Wore sunscreen with an SPF of ≥15 when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day most of the time or always.

§ Developmental objective: *Healthy People 2010* target not set.

¶ Wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else sometimes, most of the time, or always.

\*\* Wore a helmet during the 12 months preceding the survey sometimes, most of the time, or always. Among the 27.9% of students nationwide who rode a motorcycle during the 12 months preceding the survey.

†† Had been in a physical fight ≥1 time during the 12 months preceding the survey.

§§ Carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶¶ Suicide attempt during the 12 months preceding the survey that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

\*\*\* Participated in physical activity that did not make students sweat and breathe hard (e.g., fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower, or mopping floors) for ≥30 minutes on ≥5 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

††† Exercised or participated in physical activity that made students sweat or breathe hard (e.g., basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing, or similar aerobic activities) for ≥20 minutes on ≥3 of the 7 days preceding the survey.

§§§ Leading health indicator.

¶¶¶ Attended PE class daily 5 days in an average week when in school.

\*\*\*\* Spent >20 minutes exercising or playing sports in physical education class 3 to 5 times/week.

†††† Never had sexual intercourse, did not have sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey, or, among those currently sexually active, used a condom during the last sexual intercourse.

§§§§ Rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol ≥1 times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶¶¶¶ Used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, or cigars on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

\*\*\*\*\* Smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

††††† Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

§§§§§ Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey.

¶¶¶¶¶ Ever smoked cigarettes daily and tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months preceding the survey.

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