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CONTENTS

Abstract.....	1
Introduction	2
Methods	2
Results	4
Discussion.....	34
Conclusion.....	36
References	36

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2009

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Abstract

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

Reporting Period Covered: September 2008–December 2009.

Description of the System: The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults: 1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; 2) tobacco use; 3) alcohol and other drug use; 4) sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and 6) physical inactivity. In addition, YRBSS monitors the prevalence of obesity and asthma. YRBSS includes a national school-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) conducted by CDC and state and local school-based YRBSs conducted by state and local education and health agencies. This report summarizes results from the 2009 national survey, 42 state surveys, and 20 local surveys conducted among students in grades 9–12.

Results: Results from the 2009 national YRBS indicated that many high school students are engaged in behaviors that increase their likelihood for the leading causes of death among persons aged 10–24 years in the United States. Among high school students nationwide, 9.7% rarely or never wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. During the 30 days before the survey, 28.3% of high school students rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, 17.5% had carried a weapon, 41.8% had drunk alcohol, and 20.8% had used marijuana. During the 12 months before the survey, 31.5% of high school students had been in a physical fight and 6.3% had attempted suicide. Substantial morbidity and social problems among youth also result from unintended pregnancies and STDs, including HIV infection. Among high school students nationwide, 34.2% were currently sexually active, 38.9% of currently sexually active students had not used a condom during their last sexual intercourse, and 2.1% of students had ever injected an illegal drug. Results from the 2009 YRBS also indicated that many high school students are engaged in behaviors associated with the leading causes of death among adults aged ≥ 25 years in the United States. During 2009, 19.5% of high school students smoked cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey. During the 7 days before the survey, 77.7% of high school students had not eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day, 29.2% had drunk soda or pop at least one time per day, and 81.6% were not physically active for at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days. One-third of high school students attended physical education classes daily, and 12.0% were obese.

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 morbidity and mortality. The prevalence of most risk behaviors does not vary substantially among 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, 74% of all deaths among youth and young adults aged 10–24 years result from four causes: motor-vehicle crashes (30%), other unintentional injuries (16%), homicide (16%), and suicide (12%) (1). Substantial morbidity and social problems also result from the approximately 757,000 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 6,610 cases of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) among persons aged 15–24 years (4) that occur annually. Among adults aged ≥ 25 years, 59% of all deaths in the United States result from cardiovascular disease (35%) and cancer (24%) (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: 1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; 2) tobacco use; 3) alcohol and other drug use; 4) sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and STDs, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and 6) physical inactivity. These behaviors frequently are interrelated and are established during childhood and adolescence and extend into adulthood.

To monitor priority health-risk behaviors in each of these six categories and obesity and asthma among youth and young adults, CDC developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) (5). YRBSS includes school-based national, state, and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys (YRBS) conducted among representative samples of students in grades 9–12. National, state, and local surveys have been conducted biennially since 1991 (Table 1).

This report summarizes results from the 2009 national YRBS and trends in risk behaviors during 1991–2009. Data from the 42 state and 20 local surveys with weighted data for the 2009 YRBSS cycle (Figure 1) also are included in this report. Data from the remaining five state surveys and three local surveys with unweighted data are not included. One local survey was conducted during fall 2008; the national survey, 39 weighted state surveys, and 18 weighted local surveys were conducted during spring 2009; and three of the weighted state surveys and one of the weighted local surveys were conducted during fall 2009.

Methods

Detailed information about the national, state, and local YRBSSs has been described elsewhere (5). Information also is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbs>.

Sampling

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The sampling frame for the 2009 national YRBS consisted of all regular 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 Market Data Retrieval (MDR), formerly Quality Education Data (QED), Inc., database (6). The MDR 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 1,276 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of counties, subareas of large counties, or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. The 1,276 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 1,276 PSUs, 57 were sampled with probability proportional to overall school enrollment size for the PSU.

In the second stage of sampling, 196 schools with any of grades 9–12 were sampled with probability proportional to school enrollment size. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly sampling 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 sampled 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 were in high-black and high-Hispanic strata; 2) a modified measure of size was used to increase the probability of sampling schools with a disproportionately high minority enrollment; and 3) two classes per grade, rather than one, were sampled in schools with a high minority enrollment.

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys

In 2009, each state and local school-based survey used 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 sampled with probability proportional to school enrollment size in 40 states and six cities; all schools with any of grades 9–12 were sampled in two states and 14 cities. In the second sampling stage, in 41 states and 20 cities, intact classes from either a required subject (e.g., English or social studies)

or a required period (e.g., homeroom or second period) were sampled randomly, and all students in the sampled classes were eligible to participate. In one state, all students in sampled schools were eligible to participate.

Data Collection Procedures and Questionnaires

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. CDC's Institutional Review Board approved the protocol for the national YRBS.

The 2009 standard questionnaire contained 87 questions. States and cities could add or delete questions from the standard questionnaire. For the national questionnaire, 11 questions were added to the standard questionnaire. Skip patterns were not included in any YRBS questionnaire to protect students' privacy by ensuring all students took about the same amount of time to complete the questionnaire. For state and local surveys, only data from standard questions are presented in this report. Information about the reliability of the standard questionnaire has been published elsewhere (8).

Data Processing Procedures and Response Rates

For the 2009 national YRBS, 16,460 questionnaires were completed in 158 schools. The national data set was cleaned and edited for inconsistencies. Missing data were not statistically imputed. Among the 16,460 completed questionnaires from the national YRBS, 50 failed quality control* and were excluded from analysis, leaving 16,410 usable questionnaires (Table 2). The school response rate was 81%; the student response rate was 88%; the overall response rate was 71%† (Table 2).

In 2009, data from 42 state and 20 local surveys were weighted. Data from each state and local data set also were cleaned and edited for inconsistencies with the same procedures used for the national data set. 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 374 (median: 7). The student sample sizes ranged from 965 to 14,870 (Table 2). School response rates ranged from 73% to

100%; student response rates ranged from 61% to 94%; and overall response rates ranged from 60% to 94%.

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/Latino" and are referred to as "Hispanic" if they answered "yes" to the first question, regardless of how they answered the second question. Students who answered "no" to the first question and selected only "black or African American" to the second question were classified as "black or African American" and are referred to as "black." Students who answered "no" to the first question and selected only "white" to the second question were classified, and are referred to, as "white." Race/ethnicity was classified as missing for students who did not answer the first question and for students who answered "no" to the first question but did not answer the second question.

Students were classified as obese or overweight based on their body mass index (kg/m²) (BMI), which was calculated from self-reported height and weight. The BMI values were compared with sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts (9). Obese was defined as a BMI of ≥95th percentile for age and sex. Overweight was defined as a BMI of ≥85th percentile and <95th percentile for age and sex. These classifications are not intended to diagnose obesity or overweight in individual students, but to provide estimates of obesity and overweight for the population of students surveyed.

Weighting

For the national YRBS, a weight based on student sex, race/ethnicity, and grade 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. Therefore, weighted estimates are representative of all students in grades 9–12 attending public and private school in the United States.

State and local surveys that had a representative sample of students, appropriate documentation, and an overall response rate of 60% or higher 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 state and local estimates are representative of all students in grades 9–12 attending public schools in each jurisdiction.

* A questionnaire that fails quality control has less than 20 remaining responses after editing or has the same answer to 15 or more questions in a row.

† Overall response rate = (number of participating schools/number of eligible sampled schools) × (number of usable questionnaires/number of eligible students sampled).

Analytic Methods

Statistical analyses were conducted on weighted data using SAS® (10) and SUDAAN (11) 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 national YRBS data, t tests were used to determine pairwise differences between subpopulations and temporal changes during 2007–2009 (12). 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, sex by grade, race/ethnicity by sex, and grade by sex), 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 for each variable to 2009 were analyzed using logistic regression analyses that controlled for sex, grade, and race/ethnicity and that simultaneously assessed linear and quadratic time effects (12). 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. Trends are described only for variables with significant temporal changes from the earliest year of data collection to 2009 or during 2007–2009.

Results

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt

Nationwide, 9.7% of students had rarely or never worn a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else (Table 3). Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among male (11.5%) than female (7.7%) students; higher among white male (11.2%) and black male (14.8%) than white female (7.6%) and black female (8.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (11.7%), 11th-grade male (11.2%), and 12th-grade male (12.0%) than 10th-grade female (6.8%), 11th-grade female (6.0%), and 12th-grade female (8.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among black male (14.8%) than Hispanic male (9.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among 9th-grade (10.6%)

than 11th-grade (8.7%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (9.8%) than 10th-grade female (6.8%) and 11th-grade female (6.0%) students. Prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt ranged from 5.7% to 18.7% across state surveys (median: 11.4%) and from 4.1% to 28.7% across local surveys (median: 10.9%) (Table 4).

Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet

Among the 69.5% of students nationwide who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey, 84.7% had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet (Table 3). Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among black (92.8%) and Hispanic (89.1%) than white (82.3%) students; higher among black (92.8%) than Hispanic (89.1%) students; higher among black female (92.7%) and Hispanic female (88.4%) than white female (80.2%) students; higher among black female (92.7%) than Hispanic female (88.4%) students; and higher among black male (92.9%) than white male (83.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among 11th-grade (85.9%) than 12th-grade (82.1%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (85.3%) and 10th-grade female (82.8%) than 12th-grade female (79.4%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (87.9%) than 12th-grade male (84.1%) students. Prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey ranged from 62.4% to 94.4% across state surveys (median: 86.7%) and from 51.7% to 95.8% across local surveys (median: 89.1%) (Table 4).

Rarely or Never Wore a Motorcycle Helmet

Among the 26.1% of students nationwide who had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months before the survey, 31.9% had rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet (Table 5). Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet was higher among male (36.8%) than female (24.3%) students; higher among white male (30.6%) than white female (16.0%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (35.3%), 11th-grade male (35.1%), and 12th-grade male (34.0%) than 10th-grade female (21.4%), 11th-grade female (20.4%), and 12th-grade female (20.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet was higher among black (49.0%) and Hispanic (48.3%) than white (24.6%) students; higher among black female (40.5%) and Hispanic female (46.1%) than white female (16.0%) students; and higher among black male (53.9%) and Hispanic male (49.7%) than white male (30.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet was higher among 9th-grade (38.6%) than 10th-grade (29.8%), 11th-grade (28.9%), and 12th-grade (28.2%)

students and higher among 9th-grade female (34.2%) than 10th-grade female (21.4%), 11th-grade female (20.4%), and 12th-grade female (20.5%) students.

Rode with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

During the 30 days before the survey, 28.3% of students nationwide had ridden one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (Table 6). The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among 9th-grade female (30.0%) than 9th-grade male (25.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among black (30.0%) and Hispanic (34.2%) than white (26.2%) students; higher among Hispanic (34.2%) than black (30.0%) students; higher among Hispanic female (34.9%) than white female (26.9%) and black female (28.7%) students; and higher among black male (31.2%) and Hispanic male (33.5%) than white male (25.5%) students. The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among 11th-grade male (29.2%) than 9th-grade male (25.3%) students. The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ranged from 13.6% to 37.1% across state surveys (median: 25.6%) and from 17.5% to 38.7% across local surveys (median: 27.5%) (Table 7).

Drove When Drinking Alcohol

During the 30 days before the survey, 9.7% of students nationwide had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol (Table 6). Overall, the prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among male (11.6%) than female (7.6%) students; higher among white male (12.7%), black male (8.7%), and Hispanic male (11.0%) than white female (8.7%), black female (4.1%), and Hispanic female (7.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (11.0%), 11th-grade male (13.0%), and 12th-grade male (19.3%) than 10th-grade female (5.3%), 11th-grade female (9.6%), and 12th-grade female (11.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among white (10.8%) and Hispanic (9.4%) than black (6.4%) students; higher among white female (8.7%) and Hispanic female (7.9%) than black female (4.1%) students; and higher among white male (12.7%) than black male (8.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among 10th-grade (8.3%), 11th-grade (11.4%), and 12th-grade (15.4%) than 9th-grade (5.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade (11.4%) and 12th-grade (15.4%) than 10th-grade (8.3%)

students; higher among 12th-grade (15.4%) than 11th-grade (11.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (9.6%) and 12th-grade female (11.4%) than 9th-grade female (4.8%) and 10th-grade female (5.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (11.0%), 11th-grade male (13.0%), and 12th-grade male (19.3%) than 9th-grade male (5.1%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (19.3%) than 10th-grade male (11.0%) and 11th-grade male (13.0%) students. The prevalence of having driven a car when they had been drinking alcohol ranged from 4.9% to 15.2% across state surveys (median: 8.9%) and from 3.1% to 11.1% across local surveys (median: 6.7%) (Table 7).

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

Carried a Weapon

Nationwide, 17.5% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Table 8). Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among male (27.1%) than female (7.1%) students; higher among white male (29.3%), black male (21.0%), and Hispanic male (26.5%) than white female (6.5%), black female (7.8%), and Hispanic female (7.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (27.3%), 10th-grade male (28.5%), 11th-grade male (25.6%), and 12th-grade male (26.5%) than 9th-grade female (7.6%), 10th-grade female (7.2%), 11th-grade female (6.3%), and 12th-grade female (6.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among white (18.6%) than black (14.4%) students and higher among white male (29.3%) and Hispanic male (26.5%) than black male (21.0%) students. The prevalence of having carried a weapon ranged 9.6% to 27.4% across state surveys (median: 18.2%) and from 11.2% to 22.3% across local surveys (median: 14.4%) (Table 9).

Carried a Gun

Nationwide, 5.9% of students had carried a gun on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Table 8). Overall, the prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among male (9.8%) than female (1.7%) students; higher among white male (9.5%), black male (13.2%), and Hispanic male (8.2%) than white female (1.5%), black female (1.8%), and Hispanic female (1.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (9.8%), 10th-grade male (9.9%), 11th-grade male (8.9%), and 12th-grade male (10.6%) than 9th-grade female (1.4%), 10th-grade female (1.8%), 11th-grade female (1.7%), and 12th-grade female (1.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among black male (13.2%) than Hispanic male (8.2%) students. Prevalence of

having carried a gun ranged from 1.8% to 11.5% across state surveys (median: 6.5%) and from 2.8% to 8.5% across local surveys (median: 5.3%) (Table 9).

In a Physical Fight

Nationwide, 31.5% of students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Table 10). Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among male (39.3%) than female (22.9%) students; higher among white male (36.0%), black male (48.3%), and Hispanic male (43.8%) than white female (18.2%), black female (33.9%), and Hispanic female (28.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (45.1%), 10th-grade male (41.2%), 11th-grade male (36.1%), and 12th-grade male (32.5%) than 9th-grade female (27.8%), 10th-grade female (24.8%), 11th-grade female (20.5%), and 12th-grade female (17.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among black (41.1%) and Hispanic (36.2%) than white (27.8%) students; higher among black (41.1%) than Hispanic (36.2%) students; higher among black female (33.9%) and Hispanic female (28.5%) than white female (18.2%) students; higher among black female (33.9%) than Hispanic female (28.5%) students; and higher among black male (48.3%) and Hispanic male (43.8%) than white male (36.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among 9th-grade (37.0%) than 10th-grade (33.5%), 11th-grade (28.6%), and 12th-grade (24.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade (33.5%) than 11th-grade (28.6%) and 12th-grade (24.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade (28.6%) than 12th-grade (24.9%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (27.8%) and 10th-grade female (24.8%) than 11th-grade female (20.5%) and 12th-grade female (17.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (20.5%) than 12th-grade female (17.0%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (45.1%) than 10th-grade male (41.2%), 11th-grade male (36.1%), and 12th-grade male (32.5%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (41.2%) than 11th-grade male (36.1%) and 12th-grade male (32.5%) students. Prevalence of having been in a physical fight ranged from 22.8% to 37.3% across state surveys (median: 29.8%) and from 21.8% to 49.0% across local surveys (median: 33.1%) (Table 11).

Injured in a Physical Fight

Nationwide, 3.8% of students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Table 10). Overall, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among male (5.1%) than female (2.2%) students; higher among white male (4.2%), black male

(7.0%), and Hispanic male (6.0%) than white female (1.3%), black female (4.4%), and Hispanic female (3.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (5.5%), 10th-grade male (5.2%), 11th-grade male (5.4%), and 12th-grade male (4.2%) than 9th-grade female (2.5%), 10th-grade female (2.7%), 11th-grade female (2.1%), and 12th-grade female (1.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among black (5.7%) and Hispanic (4.7%) than white (2.9%) students; higher among black female (4.4%) and Hispanic female (3.3%) than white female (1.3%) students; and higher among black male (7.0%) and Hispanic male (6.0%) than white male (4.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among 9th-grade (4.1%), 10th-grade (4.1%), and 11th-grade (3.8%) than 12th-grade (2.9%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (2.5%) and 10th-grade female (2.7%) than 12th-grade female (1.4%) students. The prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight ranged from 2.2% to 6.9% across state surveys (median: 3.8%) and from 3.0% to 7.2% across local surveys (median: 5.1%) (Table 11).

Dating Violence

During the 12 months before the survey, 9.8% of students nationwide had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (i.e., dating violence) (Table 12). The prevalence of dating violence was higher among 11th-grade male (11.5%) than 11th-grade female (9.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of dating violence was higher among black (14.3%) and Hispanic (11.5%) than white (8.0%) students; higher among black (14.3%) than Hispanic (11.5%) students; higher among black female (14.8%) and Hispanic female (11.4%) than white female (7.2%) students; higher among black female (14.8%) than Hispanic female (11.4%) students; and higher among black male (13.8%) and Hispanic male (11.7%) than white male (8.8%) students. The prevalence of dating violence was higher among 11th-grade male (11.5%) and 12th-grade male (11.4%) than 9th-grade male (9.1%) students. Prevalence of dating violence ranged 7.4% to 17.8% across state surveys (median: 11.1%) and from 8.0% to 18.5% across local surveys (median: 12.0%) (Table 13).

Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse

Nationwide, 7.4% of students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (Table 12). Overall, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among female (10.5%) than male (4.5%) students; higher among white female (10.0%), black female (12.0%), and Hispanic female (11.2%) than white male (3.2%), black male (7.9%), and Hispanic male

(5.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (9.4%), 10th-grade female (10.6%), 11th-grade female (11.2%), and 12th-grade female (10.8%) than 9th-grade male (4.1%), 10th-grade male (4.0%), 11th-grade male (5.4%), and 12th-grade male (4.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among black (10.0%) and Hispanic (8.4%) than white (6.3%) students; and higher among black male (7.9%) and Hispanic male (5.7%) than white male (3.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among 11th-grade (8.2%) than 9th-grade (6.6%) students. Prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse ranged from 6.4% to 13.2% across state surveys (median: 8.8%) and from 6.0% to 12.0% across local surveys (median: 7.9%) (Table 13).

Carried a Weapon on School Property

Nationwide, 5.6% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Table 14). Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among male (8.0%) than female (2.9%) students; higher among white male (8.3%), black male (6.6%), and Hispanic male (7.9%) than white female (2.4%), black female (4.0%), and Hispanic female (3.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (6.4%), 10th-grade male (8.9%), 11th-grade male (7.9%), and 12th-grade male (9.1%) than 9th-grade female (3.2%), 10th-grade female (3.1%), 11th-grade female (2.3%), and 12th-grade female (2.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among Hispanic female (3.7%) than white female (2.4%) students. The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among 10th-grade male (8.9%) and 12th-grade male (9.1%) than 9th-grade male (6.4%) students. Prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property ranged from 3.1% to 11.5% across state surveys (median: 5.4%) and from 2.6% to 7.8% across local surveys (median: 4.6%) (Table 15).

Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

During the 12 months before the survey, 7.7% 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 14). Overall, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among male (9.6%) than female (5.5%) students; higher among white male (7.8%), black male (11.2%), and Hispanic male (12.0%) than white female (4.9%), black female (7.4%), and Hispanic female (6.3%) students, respectively; and higher

among 10th-grade male (11.1%), 11th-grade male (10.7%), and 12th-grade male (6.5%) than 10th-grade female (5.2%), 11th-grade female (4.8%), and 12th-grade female (3.8%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among black (9.4%) and Hispanic (9.1%) than white (6.4%) students; higher among black female (7.4%) than white female (4.9%) students; and higher among black male (11.2%) and Hispanic male (12.0%) than white male (7.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among 9th-grade (8.7%), 10th-grade (8.4%), and 11th-grade (7.9%) than 12th-grade (5.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (7.7%) than 10th-grade female (5.2%), 11th-grade female (4.8%), and 12th-grade female (3.8%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (9.5%), 10th-grade male (11.1%), and 11th-grade male (10.7%) than 12th-grade male (6.5%) students. Prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ranged from 5.6% to 11.9% across state surveys (median: 7.7%) and from 7.2% to 13.9% across local surveys (median: 8.1%) (Table 15).

In a Physical Fight on School Property

Nationwide, 11.1% of students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Table 16). Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among male (15.1%) than female (6.7%) students; higher among white male (12.4%), black male (22.2%), and Hispanic male (17.7%) than white female (4.3%), black female (12.5%), and Hispanic female (9.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (19.7%), 10th-grade male (16.4%), 11th-grade male (13.3%), and 12th-grade male (9.3%) than 9th-grade female (9.5%), 10th-grade female (7.3%), 11th-grade female (5.5%), and 12th-grade female (3.8%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among black (17.4%) and Hispanic (13.5%) than white (8.6%) students; higher among black (17.4%) than Hispanic (13.5%) students; higher among black female (12.5%) and Hispanic female (9.3%) than white female (4.3%) students; higher among black male (22.2%) and Hispanic male (17.7%) than white male (12.4%) students; and higher among black male (22.2%) than Hispanic male (17.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among 9th-grade (14.9%) than 10th-grade (12.1%), 11th-grade (9.5%), and 12th-grade (6.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade (12.1%) than 11th-grade (9.5%) and 12th-grade (6.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade (9.5%) than 12th-grade (6.6%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (9.5%) than 10th-grade female

(7.3%), 11th-grade female (5.5%), and 12th-grade female (3.8%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (7.3%) than 11th-grade female (5.5%) and 12th-grade female (3.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (5.5%) than 12th-grade female (3.8%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (19.7%) than 10th-grade male (16.4%), 11th-grade male (13.3%), and 12th-grade male (9.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (16.4%) than 11th-grade male (13.3%) and 12th-grade male (9.3%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (13.3%) than 12th-grade male (9.3%) students. Prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property ranged from 7.4% to 15.0% across state surveys (median: 10.6%) and from 9.3% to 25.4% across local surveys (median: 12.7%) (Table 17).

Bullied on School Property

Nationwide, 19.9% of students had been bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey (Table 16). Overall, the prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among female (21.2%) than male (18.7%) students; higher among white female (23.5%) than white male (19.9%) students; and higher among 11th-grade female (20.5%) and 12th-grade female (15.3%) than 11th-grade male (17.1%) and 12th-grade male (11.8%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among white (21.6%) than black (13.7%) and Hispanic (18.5%) students; higher among Hispanic (18.5%) than black (13.7%) students; higher among white female (23.5%) than black female (15.5%) and Hispanic female (18.9%) students; and higher among white male (19.9%) and Hispanic male (18.0%) than black male (11.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among 9th-grade (24.5%) than 10th-grade (21.5%), 11th-grade (18.7%), and 12th-grade (13.5%) students; higher among 10th-grade (21.5%) than 11th-grade (18.7%) and 12th-grade (13.5%) students; higher among 11th-grade (18.7%) than 12th-grade (13.5%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (26.0%) than 10th-grade female (22.2%), 11th-grade female (20.5%), and 12th-grade female (15.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (22.2%) and 11th-grade female (20.5%) than 12th-grade female (15.3%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (23.3%) and 10th-grade male (20.8%) than 11th-grade male (17.1%) and 12th-grade male (11.8%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (17.1%) than 12th-grade male (11.8%) students. Prevalence of having been bullied on school property ranged from 13.4% to 24.4% across state surveys (median: 19.4%) and from 9.3% to 20.1% across local surveys (median: 13.0%) (Table 17).

Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

Nationwide, 5.0% of students had not gone to school on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (Table 18). Overall, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among black (6.3%) and Hispanic (8.1%) than white (3.5%) students; higher among black female (6.6%) and Hispanic female (8.3%) than white female (3.8%) students; and higher among black male (5.9%) and Hispanic male (7.9%) than white male (3.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among 9th-grade (5.8%), 10th-grade (5.0%), and 11th-grade (5.3%) than 12th-grade (3.4%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (6.4%), 10th-grade female (5.3%), and 11th-grade female (5.8%) than 12th-grade female (3.3%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (5.4%) and 11th-grade male (4.9%) than 12th-grade male (3.4%) students. Prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns ranged from 2.9% to 10.4% across state surveys (median: 5.7%) and from 4.8% to 19.1% across local surveys (median: 8.4%) (Table 19).

Felt Sad or Hopeless

During the 12 months before the survey, 26.1% of students nationwide had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities (Table 20). Overall, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row was higher among female (33.9%) than male (19.1%) students; higher among white female (31.1%), black female (37.5%), and Hispanic female (39.7%) than white male (17.2%), black male (17.9%), and Hispanic male (23.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (35.8%), 10th-grade female (34.7%), 11th-grade female (35.5%), and 12th-grade female (28.9%) than 9th-grade male (18.6%), 10th-grade male (18.2%), 11th-grade male (19.6%), and 12th-grade male (19.8%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row was higher among black (27.7%) and Hispanic (31.6%) than white (23.7%) students; higher among Hispanic (31.6%) than black (27.7%) students; higher among black female (37.5%) and Hispanic female (39.7%) than white female (31.1%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (23.6%) than white male (17.2%) and black male (17.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row was higher among 11th-grade (27.3%) than 12th-grade (24.3%) students; and higher among 9th-grade female (35.8%), 10th-grade female (34.7%), and 11th-grade female (35.5%) than 12th-

grade female (28.9%) students. Prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row ranged from 20.8% to 34.9% across state surveys (median: 27.0%) and from 20.6% to 33.8% across local surveys (median: 28.5%) (Table 21).

Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

Nationwide, 13.8% of students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey (Table 22). Overall, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among female (17.4%) than male (10.5%) students; higher among white female (16.1%), black female (18.1%), and Hispanic female (20.2%) than white male (10.5%), black male (7.8%), and Hispanic male (10.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (20.3%), 10th-grade female (17.2%), 11th-grade female (17.8%), and 12th-grade female (13.6%) than 9th-grade male (10.0%), 10th-grade male (10.0%), 11th-grade male (11.4%), and 12th-grade male (10.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among Hispanic (15.4%) than white (13.1%) and black (13.0%) students; higher among Hispanic female (20.2%) than white female (16.1%) students; and higher among white male (10.5%) than black male (7.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among 9th-grade (14.8%) and 11th-grade (14.5%) than 12th-grade (12.1%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (20.3%) than 10th-grade female (17.2%) and 12th-grade female (13.6%) students; and higher among 10th-grade female (17.2%) and 11th-grade female (17.8%) than 12th-grade female (13.6%) students. Prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide ranged from 11.6% to 18.9% across state surveys (median: 14.3%) and from 10.5% to 18.2% across local surveys (median: 13.1%) (Table 23).

Made a Suicide Plan

During the 12 months before the survey, 10.9% of students nationwide had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (Table 22). Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among female (13.2%) than male (8.6%) students; higher among white female (12.3%), black female (13.3%), and Hispanic female (15.4%) than white male (8.5%), black male (6.2%), and Hispanic male (9.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (14.9%), 10th-grade female (14.3%), and 11th-grade female (13.4%) than 9th-grade male (7.3%), 10th-grade male (9.3%), and 11th-grade male (9.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among Hispanic (12.2%) than white (10.3%) and black (9.8%) students; higher among Hispanic female (15.4%) than white

female (12.3%) students; and higher among white male (8.5%) and Hispanic male (9.0%) than black male (6.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among 10th-grade (11.7%) than 12th-grade (9.2%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (14.9%), 10th-grade female (14.3%), and 11th-grade female (13.4%) than 12th-grade female (9.6%) students. Prevalence of having made a suicide plan ranged 8.7% to 16.0% across state surveys (median: 11.4%) and from 8.3% to 14.4% across local surveys (median: 10.7%) (Table 23).

Attempted Suicide

Nationwide, 6.3% of students had attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Table 24). Overall, the prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among female (8.1%) than male (4.6%) students; higher among white female (6.5%), black female (10.4%), and Hispanic female (11.1%) than white male (3.8%), black male (5.4%), and Hispanic male (5.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (10.3%), 10th-grade female (8.8%), and 11th-grade female (7.8%) than 9th-grade male (4.5%), 10th-grade male (5.2%), and 11th-grade male (4.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among black (7.9%) and Hispanic (8.1%) than white (5.0%) students and higher among black female (10.4%) and Hispanic female (11.1%) than white female (6.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among 9th-grade (7.3%), 10th-grade (6.9%), and 11th-grade (6.3%) than 12th-grade (4.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (10.3%) than 11th-grade female (7.8%) and 12th-grade female (4.6%) students; and higher among 10th-grade female (8.8%) and 11th-grade female (7.8%) than 12th-grade female (4.6%) students. Prevalence of having attempted suicide ranged from 4.3% to 12.8% across state surveys (median: 7.9%) and from 6.0% to 14.3% across local surveys (median: 9.6%) (Table 25).

Suicide Attempt Treated by a Doctor or Nurse

During the 12 months before the survey, 1.9% of students nationwide had made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Table 24). Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was higher among female (2.3%) than male (1.6%) students; higher among white female (2.0%) than white male (1.2%) students; and higher among 9th-grade female (2.8%) than 9th-grade male (1.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an

overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was higher among 9th-grade (2.1%), 10th-grade (2.2%), and 11th-grade (2.1%) than 12th-grade (1.2%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (2.8%), 10th-grade female (2.3%), and 11th-grade female (2.6%) than 12th-grade female (1.0%) students. Prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse ranged from 1.6% to 4.9% across state surveys (median: 2.8%) and from 1.6% to 5.9% across local surveys (median: 3.4%) (Table 25).

Tobacco Use

Ever Smoked Cigarettes

Nationwide, 46.3% of students had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) (i.e., ever smoked cigarettes) (Table 26). The prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes was higher among Hispanic male (54.5%) than Hispanic female (47.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes was higher among Hispanic (51.0%) than black (43.5%) students and higher among Hispanic male (54.5%) than white male (45.2%) and black male (43.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes was higher among 10th-grade (44.0%), 11th-grade (50.0%), and 12th-grade (55.5%) than 9th-grade (37.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade (50.0%) and 12th-grade (55.5%) than 10th-grade (44.0%) students; higher among 12th-grade (55.5%) than 11th-grade (50.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (44.0%), 11th-grade female (50.0%), and 12th-grade female (54.8%) than 9th-grade female (37.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (50.0%) and 12th-grade female (54.8%) than 10th-grade female (44.0%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (54.8%) than 11th-grade female (50.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (44.0%), 11th-grade male (50.0%), and 12th-grade male (56.1%) than 9th-grade male (37.9%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (50.0%) and 12th-grade male (56.1%) than 10th-grade male (44.0%) students. Prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes ranged from 23.5% to 59.0% across state surveys (median: 48.8%) and from 35.0% to 51.0% across local surveys (median: 42.9%) (Table 27).

Ever Smoked Cigarettes Daily

Nationwide, 11.2% of students had ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days (i.e., ever smoked cigarettes daily) (Table 26). The prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes daily was higher among black male (5.4%) than black female (3.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes daily was higher among white (13.7%) than black (4.3%) and Hispanic (8.6%) students; higher among

Hispanic (8.6%) than black (4.3%) students; higher among white female (13.8%) than black female (3.1%) and Hispanic female (7.7%) students; higher among Hispanic female (7.7%) than black female (3.1%) students; higher among white male (13.7%) than black male (5.4%) and Hispanic male (9.4%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (9.4%) than black male (5.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes daily was higher among 11th-grade (13.0%) and 12th-grade (16.3%) than 9th-grade (7.7%) and 10th-grade (8.9%) students; higher among 12th-grade (16.3%) than 11th-grade (13.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (11.7%) and 12th-grade female (15.5%) than 9th-grade female (7.7%) and 10th-grade female (8.3%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (15.5%) than 11th-grade female (11.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (14.2%) and 12th-grade male (17.1%) than 9th-grade male (7.8%) and 10th-grade male (9.3%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (17.1%) than 11th-grade male (14.2%) students. Prevalence of having ever smoked cigarettes daily ranged from 5.0% to 20.0% across state surveys (median: 11.5%) and from 3.3% to 9.3% across local surveys (median: 5.9%) (Table 27).

Current Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 19.5% of students had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette use) (Table 28). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among 9th-grade female (15.2%) than 9th-grade male (12.1%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (28.1%) than 12th-grade female (22.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among white (22.5%) than black (9.5%) and Hispanic (18.0%) students; higher among Hispanic (18.0%) than black (9.5%) students; higher among white female (22.8%) than black female (8.4%) and Hispanic female (16.7%) students; higher among Hispanic female (16.7%) than black female (8.4%) students; and higher among white male (22.3%) and Hispanic male (19.4%) than black male (10.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among 10th-grade (18.3%), 11th-grade (22.3%), and 12th-grade (25.2%) than 9th-grade (13.5%) students; higher among 11th-grade (22.3%) and 12th-grade (25.2%) than 10th-grade (18.3%) students; higher among 12th-grade (25.2%) than 11th-grade (22.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (18.7%), 11th-grade female (20.6%), and 12th-grade female (22.4%) than 9th-grade female (15.2%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (22.4%) than 10th-grade female (18.7%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (17.8%), 11th-grade male (23.9%), and 12th-grade male (28.1%) than 9th-grade male (12.1%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (23.9%) and

12th-grade male (28.1%) than 10th-grade male (17.8%) students. Prevalence of current cigarette use ranged from 8.5% to 26.1% across state surveys (median: 18.2%) and from 5.9% to 15.4% across local surveys (median: 11.5%) (Table 29).

Current Frequent Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 7.3% of students had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current frequent cigarette use) (Table 28). Overall, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among male (8.0%) than female (6.4%) students; higher among black male (2.9%) and Hispanic male (5.2%) than black female (1.4%) and Hispanic female (3.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade male (9.5%) and 12th-grade male (13.5%) than 11th-grade female (7.1%) and 12th-grade female (8.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among white (9.5%) than black (2.1%) and Hispanic (4.2%) students; higher among Hispanic (4.2%) than black (2.1%) students; higher among white female (9.0%) than black female (1.4%) and Hispanic female (3.2%) students; higher among Hispanic female (3.2%) than black female (1.4%) students; higher among white male (10.0%) than black male (2.9%) and Hispanic male (5.2%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (5.2%) than black male (2.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among 11th-grade (8.3%) and 12th-grade (11.2%) than 9th-grade (4.7%) and 10th-grade (5.7%) students; higher among 12th-grade (11.2%) than 11th-grade (8.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (7.1%) and 12th-grade female (8.9%) than 9th-grade female (4.4%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (8.9%) than 10th-grade female (5.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (9.5%) and 12th-grade male (13.5%) than 9th-grade male (4.9%) and 10th-grade male (5.8%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (13.5%) than 11th-grade male (9.5%) students. Prevalence of current frequent cigarette use ranged from 2.6% to 12.0% across state surveys (median: 7.4%) and from 1.5% to 6.4% across local surveys (median: 3.4%) (Table 29).

Smoked More than 10 Cigarettes per Day

Among the 19.5% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes, 7.8% of students had smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey (Table 30). Overall, the prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day was higher among male (11.1%) than female (4.1%) students; higher among white male (11.0%) than white female (4.3%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (12.4%), 10th-grade male (9.7%), 11th-grade male (11.7%), and 12th-grade male (10.8%) than

9th-grade female (3.7%), 10th-grade female (2.7%), 11th-grade female (3.9%), and 12th-grade female (5.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day was higher among white female (4.3%) than black female (1.3%) students. The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day ranged from 4.0% to 17.6% across state surveys (median: 9.5%) and from 1.6% to 15.2% across local surveys (median: 7.9%) (Table 31).

Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes

Among the 19.5% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes, 50.8% had tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey (Table 30). Overall, the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes was higher among female (54.2%) than male (48.0%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (53.5%) and 11th-grade female (51.6%) than 9th-grade male (43.6%) and 11th-grade male (42.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes was higher among white male (47.0%) and Hispanic male (52.2%) than black male (36.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes was higher among 10th-grade (54.0%) and 12th-grade (54.0%) than 11th-grade (46.5%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (53.6%) than 11th-grade male (42.1%) students. The prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes ranged from 38.8% to 67.4% across state surveys (median: 53.2%) and from 36.9% to 65.0% across local surveys (median: 51.5%) (Table 31).

Bought Cigarettes in a Store or Gas Station

Among the 15.7% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes and were aged <18 years, 14.1% usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store (i.e., convenience store, supermarket, or discount store) or gas station during the 30 days before the survey (Table 32). Overall, the prevalence of having bought their own cigarettes in a store or gas station was higher among male (18.3%) than female (9.6%) students; higher among white male (19.0%) than white female (8.8%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (11.0%), 10th-grade male (16.8%), 11th-grade male (18.8%), and 12th-grade male (32.7%) than 9th-grade female (3.5%), 10th-grade female (9.8%), 11th-grade female (12.0%), and 12th-grade female (14.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having bought their own cigarettes in a store or gas station was higher among 10th-grade (13.4%), 11th-grade (15.8%), and 12th-grade (23.8%) than 9th-grade (7.1%) students; higher among 12th-grade (23.8%) than 10th-grade (13.4%) and 11th-grade (15.8%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (9.8%), 11th-grade female (12.0%), and 12th-grade female (14.9%) than 9th-grade female (3.5%)

students; higher among 10th-grade male (16.8%), 11th-grade male (18.8%), and 12th-grade male (32.7%) than 9th-grade male (11.0%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (32.7%) than 10th-grade male (16.8%) and 11th-grade male (18.8%) students. Prevalence of having bought their own cigarettes in a store or gas station ranged 4.5% to 26.1% across state surveys (median: 14.5%) and from 10.9% to 34.5% across local surveys (median: 16.8%) (Table 33).

Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 8.9% of students had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use) (Table 32). Overall, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among male (15.0%) than female (2.2%) students; higher among white male (20.1%), black male (5.2%), and Hispanic male (7.5%) than white female (2.3%), black female (1.3%), and Hispanic female (2.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (10.7%), 10th-grade male (13.9%), 11th-grade male (18.9%), and 12th-grade male (18.1%) than 9th-grade female (3.2%), 10th-grade female (1.8%), 11th-grade female (2.0%), and 12th-grade female (1.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among white (11.9%) than black (3.3%) and Hispanic (5.1%) students; higher among Hispanic (5.1%) than black (3.3%) students; higher among Hispanic female (2.6%) than black female (1.3%) students; and higher among white male (20.1%) than black male (5.2%) and Hispanic male (7.5%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among 11th-grade (10.7%) and 12th-grade (10.0%) than 9th-grade (7.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade (10.7%) than 10th-grade (8.1%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (3.2%) than 12th-grade female (1.7%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (13.9%), 11th-grade male (18.9%), and 12th-grade male (18.1%) than 9th-grade male (10.7%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (18.9%) and 12th-grade male (18.1%) than 10th-grade male (13.9%) students. Prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use ranged from 4.9% to 16.2% across state surveys (median: 9.1%) and from 2.4% to 9.2% across local surveys (median: 3.8%) (Table 33).

Current Cigar Use

Nationwide, 14.0% of students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigar use) (Table 34). Overall, the prevalence of current cigar use was higher among male (18.6%) than female (8.8%) students; higher among white male (21.0%) and Hispanic male (15.8%) than white female (8.0%) and Hispanic female (9.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-

grade male (11.3%), 10th-grade male (16.6%), 11th-grade male (22.4%), and 12th-grade male (26.8%) than 9th-grade female (7.6%), 10th-grade female (9.5%), 11th-grade female (8.6%), and 12th-grade female (9.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among black female (11.5%) than white female (8.0%) students; and higher among white male (21.0%) than black male (13.9%) and Hispanic male (15.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current cigar use was higher among 10th-grade (13.2%), 11th-grade (15.8%), and 12th-grade (18.5%) than 9th-grade (9.6%) students; higher among 12th-grade (18.5%) than 10th-grade (13.2%) and 11th-grade (15.8%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (16.6%), 11th-grade male (22.4%), and 12th-grade male (26.8%) than 9th-grade male (11.3%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (22.4%) and 12th-grade male (26.8%) than 10th-grade male (16.6%) students. Prevalence of current cigar use ranged from 6.8% to 18.1% across state surveys (median: 14.4%) and from 5.9% to 17.0% across local surveys (median: 10.6%) (Table 35).

Current Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 26.0% of students had reported current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use (i.e., current tobacco use) (Table 34). Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use was higher among male (29.8%) than female (21.8%) students; higher among white male (35.1%) and Hispanic male (23.6%) than white female (24.9%) and Hispanic female (18.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (26.8%), 11th-grade male (35.4%), and 12th-grade male (40.4%) than 10th-grade female (21.9%), 11th-grade female (22.9%), and 12th-grade female (25.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use was higher among white (30.3%) than black (16.2%) and Hispanic (20.8%) students; higher among Hispanic (20.8%) than black (16.2%) students; higher among white female (24.9%) than black female (14.5%) and Hispanic female (18.1%) students; higher among white male (35.1%) than black male (17.8%) and Hispanic male (23.6%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (23.6%) than black male (17.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use was higher among 10th-grade (24.5%), 11th-grade (29.3%), and 12th-grade (33.1%) than 9th-grade (19.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade (29.3%) and 12th-grade (33.1%) than 10th-grade (24.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade (33.1%) than 11th-grade (29.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (21.9%), 11th-grade female (22.9%), and 12th-grade female (25.7%) than 9th-grade female (17.6%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (25.7%) than 10th-grade female (21.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (26.8%), 11th-grade male (35.4%), and 12th-grade male

(40.4%) than 9th-grade male (20.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (35.4%) and 12th-grade male (40.4%) than 10th-grade male (26.8%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (40.4%) than 11th-grade male (35.4%) students. Prevalence of current tobacco use ranged from 10.7% to 33.5% across state surveys (median: 25.3%) and from 10.2% to 21.8% across local surveys (median: 15.5%) (Table 35).

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Ever Drank Alcohol

Nationwide, 72.5% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life (i.e., ever drank alcohol) (Table 36). Overall, the prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was higher among female (74.2%) than male (70.8%) students; higher among white female (75.6%), black female (70.2%), and Hispanic female (78.5%) than white male (72.2%), black male (64.9%), and Hispanic male (74.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (66.4%) than 9th-grade male (60.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was higher among white (73.8%) and Hispanic (76.6%) than black (67.6%) students; higher among white female (75.6%) and Hispanic female (78.5%) than black female (70.2%) students; and higher among white male (72.2%) and Hispanic male (74.8%) than black male (64.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was higher among 10th-grade (71.1%), 11th-grade (77.8%), and 12th-grade (79.7%) than 9th-grade (63.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade (77.8%) and 12th-grade (79.7%) than 10th-grade (71.1%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (72.5%), 11th-grade female (79.0%), and 12th-grade female (80.3%) than 9th-grade female (66.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (79.0%) and 12th-grade female (80.3%) than 10th-grade female (72.5%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (69.9%), 11th-grade male (76.5%), and 12th-grade male (79.0%) than 9th-grade male (60.8%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (76.5%) and 12th-grade male (79.0%) than 10th-grade male (69.9%) students. Prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol ranged from 38.6% to 76.2% across state surveys (median: 70.3%) and from 54.5% to 73.1% across local surveys (median: 68.2%) (Table 37).

Current Alcohol Use

Nationwide, 41.8% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current alcohol use) (Table 36). The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among 9th-grade female (35.3%) than 9th-grade male (28.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among white (44.7%) and

Hispanic (42.9%) than black (33.4%) students; higher among white female (45.9%) and Hispanic female (43.5%) than black female (35.6%) students; and higher among white male (43.6%) and Hispanic male (42.4%) than black male (31.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among 10th-grade (40.6%), 11th-grade (45.7%), and 12th-grade (51.7%) than 9th-grade (31.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade (51.7%) than 10th-grade (40.6%) and 11th-grade (45.7%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (41.2%), 11th-grade female (45.6%), and 12th-grade female (50.7%) than 9th-grade female (35.3%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (50.7%) than 10th-grade female (41.2%) and 11th-grade female (45.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (40.1%), 11th-grade male (45.7%), and 12th-grade male (52.6%) than 9th-grade male (28.4%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (52.6%) than 10th-grade male (40.1%) and 11th-grade male (45.7%) students. Prevalence of current alcohol use ranged from 18.2% to 47.5% across state surveys (median: 39.3%) and from 23.6% to 44.2% across local surveys (median: 36.4%) (Table 37).

Binge Drinking

Nationwide, 24.2% of students had had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., binge drinking) (Table 38). The prevalence of binge drinking was higher among 11th-grade male (30.0%) and 12th-grade male (36.6%) than 11th-grade female (26.4%) and 12th-grade female (30.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of binge drinking was higher among white (27.8%) than black (13.7%) and Hispanic (24.1%) students; higher among Hispanic (24.1%) than black (13.7%) students; higher among white female (27.5%) than black female (12.1%) and Hispanic female (23.3%) students; higher among Hispanic female (23.3%) than black female (12.1%) students; and higher among white male (28.0%) and Hispanic male (25.1%) than black male (15.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of binge drinking was higher among 10th-grade (22.3%), 11th-grade (28.3%), and 12th-grade (33.5%) than 9th-grade (15.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade (28.3%) and 12th-grade (33.5%) than 10th-grade (22.3%) students; higher among 12th-grade (33.5%) than 11th-grade (28.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (21.1%), 11th-grade female (26.4%), and 12th-grade female (30.4%) than 9th-grade female (17.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (26.4%) and 12th-grade female (30.4%) than 10th-grade female (21.1%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (30.4%) than 11th-grade female (26.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (23.3%), 11th-grade male (30.0%), and 12th-grade male (36.6%) than 9th-grade male (13.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade

male (30.0%) and 12th-grade male (36.6%) than 10th-grade male (23.3%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (36.6%) than 11th-grade male (30.0%) students. Prevalence of binge drinking ranged from 11.5% to 30.7% across state surveys (median: 24.0%) and from 7.4% to 23.9% across local surveys (median: 18.5%) (Table 39).

Someone Gave Alcohol to Them

Among the 41.8% of students nationwide who currently drank alcohol, 42.2% usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them during the 30 days before the survey (Table 38). Overall, the prevalence of someone giving alcohol to them was higher among female (49.8%) than male (35.0%) students; higher among white female (47.9%), black female (52.2%), and Hispanic female (53.4%) than white male (34.2%), black male (37.9%), and Hispanic male (35.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (53.2%), 10th-grade female (48.2%), 11th-grade female (47.9%), and 12th-grade female (50.3%) than 9th-grade male (39.6%), 10th-grade male (35.5%), 11th-grade male (34.9%), and 12th-grade male (31.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of someone giving alcohol to them was higher among 9th-grade (46.5%) than 11th-grade (41.3%) and 12th-grade (40.6%) students and higher among 9th-grade male (39.6%) than 12th-grade male (31.5%) students. Prevalence of having someone giving alcohol to them ranged from 31.1% to 47.2% across state surveys (median: 38.6%) and from 33.2% to 49.2% across local surveys (median: 38.1%) (Table 39).

Ever Used Marijuana

Nationwide, 36.8% of students had used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used marijuana) (Table 40). Overall, the prevalence of having ever used marijuana was higher among male (39.0%) than female (34.3%) students; higher among white male (37.4%), black male (44.3%), and Hispanic male (44.2%) than white female (33.7%), black female (38.0%), and Hispanic female (35.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade male (44.3%) and 12th-grade male (50.9%) than 11th-grade female (39.5%) and 12th-grade female (40.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used marijuana was higher among black (41.2%) and Hispanic (39.9%) than white (35.7%) students and higher among black male (44.3%) and Hispanic male (44.2%) than white male (37.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used marijuana was higher among 10th-grade (35.5%), 11th-grade (42.0%), and 12th-grade (45.6%) than 9th-grade (26.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade (42.0%) and 12th-grade (45.6%) than 10th-grade (35.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade (45.6%) than 11th-grade (42.0%) students; higher among

10th-grade female (33.0%), 11th-grade female (39.5%), and 12th-grade female (40.2%) than 9th-grade female (25.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (39.5%) and 12th-grade female (40.2%) than 10th-grade female (33.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (37.7%), 11th-grade male (44.3%), and 12th-grade male (50.9%) than 9th-grade male (26.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (44.3%) and 12th-grade male (50.9%) than 10th-grade male (37.7%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (50.9%) than 11th-grade male (44.3%) students. Prevalence of having ever used marijuana ranged from 20.6% to 44.5% across state surveys (median: 36.5%) and from 26.5% to 51.9% across local surveys (median: 37.6%) (Table 41).

Current Marijuana Use

Nationwide, 20.8% of students had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current marijuana use) (Table 40). Overall, the prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among male (23.4%) than female (17.9%) students; higher among white male (23.0%), black male (25.6%), and Hispanic male (25.0%) than white female (17.9%), black female (18.7%), and Hispanic female (18.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (23.9%), 11th-grade male (26.7%), and 12th-grade male (29.9%) than 10th-grade female (17.9%), 11th-grade female (19.5%), and 12th-grade female (19.1%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among 10th-grade (21.1%), 11th-grade (23.2%), and 12th-grade (24.6%) than 9th-grade (15.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (19.1%) than 9th-grade female (15.5%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (23.9%), 11th-grade male (26.7%), and 12th-grade male (29.9%) than 9th-grade male (15.5%) students. Prevalence of current marijuana use ranged from 10.0% to 28.0% across state surveys (median: 20.3%) and from 15.0% to 28.5% across local surveys (median: 21.1%) (Table 41).

Ever Used Cocaine

Nationwide, 6.4% of students had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack,[§] or freebase[¶]) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used cocaine) (Table 42). Overall, the prevalence of having ever used cocaine was higher among male (7.3%) than female (5.3%) students; higher among black male (4.3%) than black female (1.5%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (9.4%) and 12th-grade male (9.7%) than 11th-grade female (6.1%) and 12th-grade female (6.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having

[§] 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.

ever used cocaine was higher among white (6.3%) than black (2.9%) students; higher among Hispanic (9.4%) than white (6.3%) and black (2.9%) students; higher among white female (5.4%) than black female (1.5%) students; higher among Hispanic female (8.7%) than white female (5.4%) and black female (1.5%) students; higher among white male (7.1%) than black male (4.3%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (10.1%) than white male (7.1%) and black male (4.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used cocaine was higher among 11th-grade (7.7%) and 12th-grade (7.9%) than 9th-grade (4.5%) and 10th-grade (5.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (6.4%), 11th-grade male (9.4%), and 12th-grade male (9.7%) than 9th-grade male (4.4%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (9.4%) and 12th-grade male (9.7%) than 10th-grade male (6.4%) students. Prevalence of having ever used cocaine ranged from 3.8% to 12.8% across state surveys (median: 6.3%) and from 2.1% to 10.0% across local surveys (median: 6.0%) (Table 43).

Current Cocaine Use

Nationwide, 2.8% of students had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cocaine use) (Table 42). Overall, the prevalence of current cocaine use was higher among male (3.5%) than female (2.0%) students; higher among white male (3.0%) and black male (3.0%) than white female (1.7%) and black female (0.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (3.2%), 11th-grade male (4.8%), and 12th-grade male (3.9%) than 10th-grade female (1.8%), 11th-grade female (1.7%), and 12th-grade female (2.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of current cocaine use was higher among Hispanic (4.3%) than white (2.4%) and black (1.9%) students; higher among Hispanic female (3.7%) than white female (1.7%) and black female (0.9%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (4.9%) than white male (3.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current cocaine use was higher among 11th-grade (3.3%) than 9th-grade (2.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (4.8%) and 12th-grade male (3.9%) than 9th-grade male (2.4%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (4.8%) than 10th-grade male (3.2%) students. Prevalence of current cocaine use ranged from 1.7% to 5.6% across state surveys (median: 2.8%) and from 0.9% to 4.4% across local surveys (median: 3.1%) (Table 43).

Ever Used Inhalants

Nationwide, 11.7% 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., ever used inhalants) (Table 44). Overall, the prevalence of having ever

used inhalants was higher among female (12.9%) than male (10.6%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (16.7%) than 9th-grade male (9.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used inhalants was higher among white (11.5%) than black (8.2%) students; higher among Hispanic (14.0%) than white (11.5%) and black (8.2%) students; higher among Hispanic female (15.3%) than black female (9.4%) students; and higher among white male (10.4%) and Hispanic male (12.8%) than black male (7.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used inhalants was higher among 9th-grade (13.0%), 10th-grade (12.5%), and 11th-grade (11.5%) than 12th-grade (9.1%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (16.7%) than 10th-grade female (13.1%), 11th-grade female (11.5%), and 12th-grade female (9.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (13.1%) and 11th-grade female (11.5%) than 12th-grade female (9.3%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (12.0%) and 11th-grade male (11.6%) than 12th-grade male (8.9%) students. Prevalence of having ever used inhalants ranged from 8.7% to 16.8% across state surveys (median: 11.6%) and from 6.0% to 18.9% across local surveys (median: 9.9%) (Table 45).

Ever Used Ecstasy

Nationwide, 6.7% of students had used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used ecstasy) (Table 44). Overall, the prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was higher among male (7.6%) than female (5.5%) students; higher among white male (7.4%) and black male (6.5%) than white female (5.3%) and black female (3.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade male (10.3%) and 12th-grade male (9.9%) than 11th-grade female (6.9%) and 12th-grade female (6.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was higher among Hispanic (8.2%) than white (6.4%) and black (5.1%) students and higher among Hispanic female (7.5%) than white female (5.3%) and black female (3.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was higher among 11th-grade (8.7%) and 12th-grade (8.0%) than 9th-grade (4.9%) and 10th-grade (5.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (6.9%) than 9th-grade female (4.6%) and 10th-grade female (4.6%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (10.3%) and 12th-grade male (9.9%) than 9th-grade male (5.2%) and 10th-grade male (5.7%) students. Prevalence of having ever used ecstasy ranged from 4.9% to 14.1% across state surveys (median: 6.8%) and from 3.0% to 12.6% across local surveys (median: 8.0%) (Table 45).

Ever Used Heroin

Nationwide, 2.5% of students had used heroin (also called “smack,” “junk,” or “China White”) one or more times dur-

ing their life (i.e., ever used heroin) (Table 46). Overall, the prevalence of having ever used heroin was higher among male (3.2%) than female (1.7%) students; higher among white male (2.7%) and black male (3.6%) than white female (1.6%) and black female (0.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (2.7%), 10th-grade male (2.8%), 11th-grade male (4.1%), and 12th-grade male (3.3%) than 9th-grade female (1.4%), 10th-grade female (1.5%), 11th-grade female (2.2%), and 12th-grade female (1.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used heroin was higher among Hispanic (3.3%) than white (2.2%) students and higher among Hispanic female (2.9%) than black female (0.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used heroin was higher among 11th-grade (3.2%) than 9th-grade (2.1%) and 10th-grade (2.2%) students. Prevalence of having ever used heroin ranged from 1.9% to 6.4% across state surveys (median: 3.0%) and from 1.7% to 11.1% across local surveys (median: 3.4%) (Table 47).

Ever Used Methamphetamines

Nationwide, 4.1% of students had used methamphetamines (also called “speed,” “crystal,” “crank,” or “ice”) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used methamphetamines) (Table 46). Overall, the prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was higher among male (4.7%) than female (3.3%) students; higher among black male (4.5%) than black female (1.0%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (4.5%) and 12th-grade male (5.4%) than 10th-grade female (2.8%) and 12th-grade female (2.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was higher among Hispanic (5.7%) than white (3.7%) and black (2.7%) students; higher among white female (3.2%) than black female (1.0%) students; and higher among Hispanic female (5.2%) than white female (3.2%) and black female (1.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was higher among 11th-grade (5.2%) than 9th-grade (3.3%), 10th-grade (3.7%), and 12th-grade (4.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (4.5%) than 12th-grade female (2.7%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (5.9%) and 12th-grade male (5.4%) than 9th-grade male (3.3%) students. Prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines ranged from 2.3% to 7.9% across state surveys (median: 3.9%) and from 2.3% to 12.2% across local surveys (median: 4.1%) (Table 47).

Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription

Nationwide, 3.3% of students had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life (i.e., ever took steroids without a doctor's prescrip-

tion) (Table 48). Overall, the prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription was higher among male (4.3%) than female (2.2%) students; higher among white male (3.9%) and black male (4.6%) than white female (2.1%) and black female (0.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (4.0%), 10th-grade male (4.3%), 11th-grade male (4.4%), and 12th-grade male (4.6%) than 9th-grade female (2.3%), 10th-grade female (2.3%), 11th-grade female (2.5%), and 12th-grade female (1.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription was higher among white female (2.1%) and Hispanic female (3.2%) than black female (0.9%) students. Prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor's prescription ranged from 2.1% to 7.2% across state surveys (median: 3.6%) and from 2.3% to 7.3% across local surveys (median: 3.3%) (Table 49).

Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug

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., ever injected any illegal drug) (Table 48). Overall, the prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug was higher among male (2.7%) than female (1.4%) students; higher among white male (2.1%) and black male (3.5%) than white female (1.1%) and black female (1.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (2.7%), 11th-grade male (3.3%), and 12th-grade male (2.7%) than 10th-grade female (1.2%), 11th-grade female (1.6%), and 12th-grade female (0.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug was higher among Hispanic (3.1%) than white (1.6%) students and higher among Hispanic female (2.9%) than white female (1.1%) and black female (1.2%) students. Prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug ranged from 1.7% to 5.4% across state surveys (median: 2.5%) and from 1.5% to 5.3% across local surveys (median: 2.8%) (Table 49).

Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs

Nationwide, 8.0% 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., ever used hallucinogenic drugs) (Table 50). Overall, the prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs was higher among male (10.2%) than female (5.5%) students; higher among white male (11.5%) and black male (5.1%) than white female (6.2%) and black female (1.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (10.0%), 11th-grade male (10.7%), and 12th-grade male (14.2%) than 10th-grade female (4.5%), 11th-grade female (6.9%), and 12th-grade female (5.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs was higher among white (9.0%)

and Hispanic (7.9%) than black (3.3%) students; higher among white female (6.2%) and Hispanic female (6.6%) than black female (1.4%) students; and higher among white male (11.5%) and Hispanic male (9.2%) than black male (5.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs was higher among 10th-grade (7.4%), 11th-grade (8.9%), and 12th-grade (10.0%) than 9th-grade (5.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (10.0%), 11th-grade male (10.7%), and 12th-grade male (14.2%) than 9th-grade male (6.6%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (14.2%) than 10th-grade male (10.0%) and 11th-grade male (10.7%) students.

Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription

Nationwide, 20.2% of students had taken prescription drugs (e.g., Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life (i.e., ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription) (Table 50). Overall, the prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription was higher among white (23.0%) than black (11.8%) and Hispanic (17.2%) students; higher among Hispanic (17.2%) than black (11.8%) students; higher among white female (23.3%) than black female (10.3%) and Hispanic female (16.6%) students; higher among Hispanic female (16.6%) than black female (10.3%) students; higher among white male (22.8%) than black male (13.3%) and Hispanic male (17.8%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (17.8%) than black male (13.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription was higher among 10th-grade (18.2%), 11th-grade (22.7%), and 12th-grade (25.8%) than 9th-grade (15.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade (22.7%) and 12th-grade (25.8%) than 10th-grade (18.2%) students; higher among 12th-grade (25.8%) than 11th-grade (22.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (21.5%) and 12th-grade female (24.3%) than 9th-grade female (16.1%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (24.3%) than 10th-grade female (18.2%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (18.2%), 11th-grade male (23.9%), and 12th-grade male (27.2%) than 9th-grade male (14.3%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (23.9%) and 12th-grade male (27.2%) than 10th-grade male (18.2%) students.

Age of Initiation of Risk Behaviors

Smoked a Whole Cigarette Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 10.7% of students had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years (Table 51). Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among male (11.8%) than female (9.4%) students; higher among black male (11.2%) and Hispanic male (14.7%) than black female (6.9%) and Hispanic female (10.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (12.7%) than 10th-grade female (9.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among Hispanic (12.6%) than black (9.1%) students; higher among white female (9.8%) and Hispanic female (10.5%) than black female (6.9%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (14.7%) than white male (10.8%) and black male (11.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among 9th-grade (12.1%) than 11th-grade (10.3%) and 12th-grade (8.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade (11.2%) than 12th-grade (8.6%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (11.1%) than 11th-grade female (9.0%) and 12th-grade female (7.9%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (13.0%), 10th-grade male (12.7%), and 11th-grade male (11.6%) than 12th-grade male (9.2%) students. Prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years ranged from 5.9% to 19.3% across state surveys (median: 12.1%) and from 6.0% to 14.0% across local surveys (median: 9.5%) (Table 52).

Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 21.1% of students had drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years (Table 51). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among male (23.7%) than female (18.1%) students; higher among white male (20.3%), black male (27.6%), and Hispanic male (31.0%) than white female (15.5%), black female (21.9%), and Hispanic female (23.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (25.4%), 11th-grade male (20.7%), and 12th-grade male (17.3%) than 10th-grade female (18.5%), 11th-grade female (14.9%), and 12th-grade female (10.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among black (24.9%) and Hispanic (27.1%) than white (18.1%) students; higher among black female (21.9%) and Hispanic female (23.2%) than white female (15.5%) students; and higher among black male (27.6%) and Hispanic male (31.0%) than white male (20.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among

9th-grade (28.1%) than 10th-grade (22.2%), 11th-grade (17.9%), and 12th-grade (14.2%) students; higher among 10th-grade (22.2%) than 11th-grade (17.9%) and 12th-grade (14.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade (17.9%) than 12th-grade (14.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (26.6%) than 10th-grade female (18.5%), 11th-grade female (14.9%), and 12th-grade female (10.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (18.5%) than 11th-grade female (14.9%) and 12th-grade female (10.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (14.9%) than 12th-grade female (10.9%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (29.5%) than 10th-grade male (25.4%), 11th-grade male (20.7%), and 12th-grade male (17.3%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (25.4%) and 11th-grade male (20.7%) than 12th-grade male (17.3%) students. Prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years ranged from 11.5% to 29.4% across state surveys (median: 20.5%) and from 17.0% to 29.2% across local surveys (median: 23.9%) (Table 52).

Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 7.5% of students had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years (Table 53). Overall, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among male (9.7%) than female (5.0%) students; higher among white male (7.1%), black male (16.1%), and Hispanic male (12.9%) than white female (4.0%), black female (4.1%), and Hispanic female (7.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (11.1%), 10th-grade male (10.6%), 11th-grade male (8.6%), and 12th-grade male (7.8%) than 9th-grade female (6.8%), 10th-grade female (5.6%), 11th-grade female (4.3%), and 12th-grade female (2.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among black (10.2%) and Hispanic (10.3%) than white (5.7%) students; higher among Hispanic female (7.8%) than white female (4.0%) and black female (4.1%) students; and higher among black male (16.1%) and Hispanic male (12.9%) than white male (7.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among 9th-grade (9.1%) and 10th-grade (8.3%) than 11th-grade (6.5%) and 12th-grade (5.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade (6.5%) than 12th-grade (5.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (6.8%) than 11th-grade female (4.3%) and 12th-grade female (2.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (5.6%) and 11th-grade female (4.3%) than 12th-grade female (2.6%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (11.1%) than 11th-grade male (8.6%) and 12th-grade male (7.8%) students. Prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years ranged from 4.1% to 18.4% across state surveys (median: 8.3%) and from 6.3% to 15.4% across local surveys (median: 9.2%) (Table 54).

Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use on School Property

Smoked Cigarettes on School Property

Nationwide, 5.1% of students had smoked cigarettes on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Table 55). Overall, the prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among male (6.2%) than female (4.0%) students; higher among white male (6.6%), black male (4.0%), and Hispanic male (5.9%) than white female (4.7%), black female (1.2%), and Hispanic female (3.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (4.2%), 11th-grade male (7.1%), and 12th-grade male (8.4%) than 9th-grade female (3.0%), 11th-grade female (5.1%), and 12th-grade female (4.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among white (5.8%) and Hispanic (4.8%) than black (2.6%) students; higher among white female (4.7%) and Hispanic female (3.7%) than black female (1.2%) students; and higher among white male (6.6%) than black male (4.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among 11th-grade (6.2%) and 12th-grade (6.5%) than 9th-grade (3.7%) and 10th-grade (4.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (5.1%) than 9th-grade female (3.0%) and 10th-grade female (3.5%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (7.1%) and 12th-grade male (8.4%) than 9th-grade male (4.2%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (8.4%) than 10th-grade male (5.6%) students. Prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property ranged from 2.4% to 9.4% across state surveys (median: 5.4%) and from 1.7% to 6.5% across local surveys (median: 4.0%) (Table 56).

Used Smokeless Tobacco on School Property

Nationwide, 5.5% of students had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Table 55). Overall, the prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was higher among male (9.4%) than female (1.1%) students; higher among white male (12.1%), black male (4.1%), and Hispanic male (5.3%) than white female (1.1%), black female (1.0%), and Hispanic female (1.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (6.2%), 10th-grade male (8.8%), 11th-grade male (11.0%), and 12th-grade male (12.6%) than 9th-grade female (1.6%), 10th-grade female (0.9%), 11th-grade female (1.1%), and 12th-grade female (0.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was higher among white (7.0%) than black (2.6%) and Hispanic (3.2%) students; and higher among white male (12.1%) than black male (4.1%)

and Hispanic male (5.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was higher among 11th-grade (6.2%) and 12th-grade (6.7%) than 9th-grade (4.1%) students; higher among 12th-grade (6.7%) than 10th-grade (5.1%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (1.6%) than 12th-grade female (0.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (8.8%), 11th-grade male (11.0%), and 12th-grade male (12.6%) than 9th-grade male (6.2%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (12.6%) than 10th-grade male (8.8%) students. Prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property ranged from 2.8% to 10.3% across state surveys (median: 5.5%) and from 1.0% to 4.1% across local surveys (median: 2.2%) (Table 56).

Drank Alcohol on School Property

Nationwide, 4.5% of students had drunk at least one drink of alcohol on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Table 57). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among male (5.3%) than female (3.6%) students; higher among white male (4.1%) than white female (2.3%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (5.9%), 11th-grade male (5.7%), and 12th-grade male (5.4%) than 10th-grade female (3.5%), 11th-grade female (3.4%), and 12th-grade female (2.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among black (5.4%) and Hispanic (6.9%) than white (3.3%) students; higher among black female (4.8%) and Hispanic female (5.9%) than white female (2.3%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (7.9%) than white male (4.1%) students. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among 9th-grade female (4.5%) than 11th-grade female (3.4%) and 12th-grade female (2.7%) students and higher among 11th-grade male (5.7%) than 9th-grade male (4.3%) students. Prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property ranged from 2.7% to 8.0% across state surveys (median: 4.2%) and from 3.5% to 10.9% across local surveys (median: 5.5%) (Table 58).

Used Marijuana on School Property

Nationwide, 4.6% of students had used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days before the survey (Table 57). Overall, the prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was higher among male (6.3%) than female (2.8%) students; higher among white male (5.1%), black male (8.3%), and Hispanic male (8.7%) than white female (2.3%), black female (2.9%), and Hispanic female (4.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (6.4%), 11th-grade male (6.9%), and 12th-grade male (7.0%) than 10th-grade female (2.5%), 11th-grade female (3.0%), and 12th-grade female (2.1%) students, respectively.

Overall, the prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was higher among black (5.6%) and Hispanic (6.5%) than white (3.8%) students; higher among Hispanic female (4.2%) than white female (2.3%) students; and higher among black male (8.3%) and Hispanic male (8.7%) than white male (5.1%) students. The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was higher among 9th-grade female (3.4%) than 12th-grade female (2.1%) students and higher among 11th-grade male (6.9%) than 9th-grade male (5.2%) students. Prevalence of having used marijuana on school property ranged from 2.5% to 9.7% across state surveys (median: 4.6%) and from 4.4% to 10.8% across local surveys (median: 6.5%) (Table 58).

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

Nationwide, 22.7% of students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the 12 months before the survey (Table 59). Overall, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among male (25.9%) than female (19.3%) students; higher among white male (22.7%), black male (25.7%), and Hispanic male (35.1%) than white female (16.5%), black female (18.8%), and Hispanic female (27.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (27.3%), 11th-grade male (27.8%), and 12th-grade male (25.8%) than 10th-grade female (19.6%), 11th-grade female (20.5%), and 12th-grade female (15.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among Hispanic (31.2%) than white (19.8%) and black (22.2%) students; higher among Hispanic female (27.1%) than white female (16.5%) and black female (18.8%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (35.1%) than white male (22.7%) and black male (25.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among 10th-grade (23.7%) and 11th-grade (24.3%) than 12th-grade (20.6%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (21.1%), 10th-grade female (19.6%), and 11th-grade female (20.5%) than 12th-grade female (15.4%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (27.3%) and 11th-grade male (27.8%) than 9th-grade male (22.9%) students. Prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property ranged from 15.1% to 36.1% across state surveys (median: 24.4%) and from 15.8% to 39.5% across local surveys (median: 27.6%) (Table 60).

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

Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

Nationwide, 46.0% of students had ever had sexual intercourse (Table 61). The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among black male (72.1%) and Hispanic male (52.8%) than black female (58.3%) and Hispanic female (45.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among black (65.2%) and Hispanic (49.1%) than white (42.0%) students; higher among black (65.2%) than Hispanic (49.1%) students; higher among black female (58.3%) than white female (44.7%) and Hispanic female (45.4%) students; higher among black male (72.1%) and Hispanic male (52.8%) than white male (39.6%) students; and higher among black male (72.1%) than Hispanic male (52.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among 10th-grade (40.9%), 11th-grade (53.0%), and 12th-grade (62.3%) than 9th-grade (31.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade (53.0%) and 12th-grade (62.3%) than 10th-grade (40.9%) students; higher among 12th-grade (62.3%) than 11th-grade (53.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (39.6%), 11th-grade female (52.5%), and 12th-grade female (65.0%) than 9th-grade female (29.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (52.5%) and 12th-grade female (65.0%) than 10th-grade female (39.6%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (65.0%) than 11th-grade female (52.5%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (41.9%), 11th-grade male (53.4%), and 12th-grade male (59.6%) than 9th-grade male (33.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (53.4%) and 12th-grade male (59.6%) than 10th-grade male (41.9%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (59.6%) than 11th-grade male (53.4%) students. Prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse ranged from 39.0% to 61.0% across state surveys (median: 48.2%) and from 28.7% to 63.5% across local surveys (median: 53.4%) (Table 62).

Had First Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 5.9% of students had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years (Table 61). Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among male (8.4%) than female (3.1%) students; higher among white male (4.4%), black male (24.9%), and Hispanic male (9.8%) than white female (2.2%), black female (5.6%), and Hispanic female (3.7%) students, respectively;

and higher among 9th-grade male (11.3%), 10th-grade male (9.0%), 11th-grade male (5.9%), and 12th-grade male (6.4%) than 9th-grade female (3.6%), 10th-grade female (3.6%), 11th-grade female (2.7%), and 12th-grade female (2.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among black (15.2%) and Hispanic (6.7%) than white (3.4%) students; higher among black (15.2%) than Hispanic (6.7%) students; higher among black female (5.6%) than white female (2.2%) students; higher among black male (24.9%) and Hispanic male (9.8%) than white male (4.4%) students; and higher among black male (24.9%) than Hispanic male (9.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among 9th-grade (7.7%) and 10th-grade (6.5%) than 11th-grade (4.3%) and 12th-grade (4.4%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (3.6%) and 10th-grade female (3.6%) than 12th-grade female (2.2%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (11.3%) and 10th-grade male (9.0%) than 11th-grade male (5.9%) and 12th-grade male (6.4%) students. Prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years ranged from 3.4% to 13.4% across state surveys (median: 5.7%) and from 4.8% to 14.5% across local surveys (median: 9.0%) (Table 62).

Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life

Nationwide, 13.8% of students had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life (Table 63). Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among male (16.2%) than female (11.2%) students; higher among black male (39.4%) and Hispanic male (18.0%) than black female (18.0%) and Hispanic female (10.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (11.1%), 10th-grade male (15.3%), and 11th-grade male (17.5%) than 9th-grade female (6.3%), 10th-grade female (7.6%), and 11th-grade female (12.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among black (28.6%) and Hispanic (14.2%) than white (10.5%) students; higher among black (28.6%) than Hispanic (14.2%) students; higher among black female (18.0%) than white female (10.0%) and Hispanic female (10.4%) students; higher among black male (39.4%) and Hispanic male (18.0%) than white male (11.0%) students; and higher among black male (39.4%) than Hispanic male (18.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among 10th-grade (11.7%), 11th-grade (15.2%), and 12th-grade (20.9%) than 9th-grade (8.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade (15.2%) and 12th-grade (20.9%) than 10th-grade (11.7%) students; higher among

12th-grade (20.9%) than 11th-grade (15.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (12.9%) and 12th-grade female (19.1%) than 9th-grade female (6.3%) and 10th-grade female (7.6%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (19.1%) than 11th-grade female (12.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (15.3%), 11th-grade male (17.5%), and 12th-grade male (22.7%) than 9th-grade male (11.1%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (22.7%) than 10th-grade male (15.3%) and 11th-grade male (17.5%) students. Prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons ranged from 9.9% to 23.7% across state surveys (median: 14.5%) and from 8.9% to 25.5% across local surveys (median: 17.6%) (Table 64).

Currently Sexually Active

Nationwide, 34.2% of students had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey (i.e., currently sexually active) (Table 63). The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among white female (35.4%) than white male (28.9%) students and higher among 12th-grade female (53.1%) than 12th-grade male (45.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among black (47.7%) than white (32.0%) and Hispanic (34.6%) students; higher among black female (45.0%) than white female (35.4%) and Hispanic female (34.1%) students; higher among black male (50.3%) and Hispanic male (35.0%) than white male (28.9%) students; and higher among black male (50.3%) than Hispanic male (35.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among 10th-grade (29.1%), 11th-grade (40.3%), and 12th-grade (49.1%) than 9th-grade (21.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade (40.3%) and 12th-grade (49.1%) than 10th-grade (29.1%) students; higher among 12th-grade (49.1%) than 11th-grade (40.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (29.3%), 11th-grade female (41.5%), and 12th-grade female (53.1%) than 9th-grade female (21.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (41.5%) and 12th-grade female (53.1%) than 10th-grade female (29.3%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (53.1%) than 11th-grade female (41.5%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (28.8%), 11th-grade male (39.1%), and 12th-grade male (45.1%) than 9th-grade male (21.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (39.1%) and 12th-grade male (45.1%) than 10th-grade male (28.8%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (45.1%) than 11th-grade male (39.1%) students. Prevalence of being currently sexually active ranged from 27.4% to 44.9% across state surveys (median: 35.4%) and from 20.5% to 46.5% across local surveys (median: 38.0%) (Table 64).

Condom Use

Among the 34.2% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 61.1% reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse (Table 65). Overall, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among male (68.6%) than female (53.9%) students; higher among white male (71.0%), black male (72.5%), and Hispanic male (61.7%) than white female (56.1%), black female (51.8%), and Hispanic female (48.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (69.9%), 10th-grade male (71.9%), 11th-grade male (68.9%), and 12th-grade male (65.0%) than 9th-grade female (57.7%), 10th-grade female (63.5%), 11th-grade female (54.0%), and 12th-grade female (46.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among white (63.3%) and black (62.4%) than Hispanic (54.9%) students; higher among white female (56.1%) than Hispanic female (48.0%) students; and higher among white male (71.0%) and black male (72.5%) than Hispanic male (61.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among 9th-grade (64.0%) than 12th-grade (55.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade (67.8%) than 11th-grade (61.4%) and 12th-grade (55.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade (61.4%) than 12th-grade (55.0%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (57.7%) than 12th-grade female (46.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (63.5%) than 11th-grade female (54.0%) and 12th-grade female (46.3%) students; and higher among 11th-grade female (54.0%) than 12th-grade female (46.3%) students. Prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse ranged from 47.7% to 67.6% across state surveys (median: 60.5%) and from 56.5% to 72.4% across local surveys (median: 65.5%) (Table 66).

Birth Control Pill Use

Among the 34.2% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 19.8% reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Table 65). Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among female (23.0%) than male (16.5%) students; higher among white female (31.4%) than white male (21.6%) students; and higher among 12th-grade female (34.4%) than 12th-grade male (19.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (26.8%) than black (8.1%) and Hispanic (10.8%) students; higher among white female (31.4%) than black female (9.8%) and Hispanic female (9.9%) students; higher among white male (21.6%) than black male (6.6%) and Hispanic male (11.5%) students; and higher among Hispanic

male (11.5%) than black male (6.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among 10th-grade (14.7%), 11th-grade (20.7%), and 12th-grade (27.6%) than 9th-grade (10.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade (20.7%) and 12th-grade (27.6%) than 10th-grade (14.7%) students; higher among 12th-grade (27.6%) than 11th-grade (20.7%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (15.6%), 11th-grade female (22.5%), and 12th-grade female (34.4%) than 9th-grade female (9.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (22.5%) and 12th-grade female (34.4%) than 10th-grade female (15.6%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (34.4%) than 11th-grade female (22.5%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (18.9%) and 12th-grade male (19.6%) than 9th-grade male (10.7%) students. Prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse ranged from 13.2% to 34.2% across state surveys (median: 21.2%) and from 6.1% to 17.7% across local surveys (median: 9.9%) (Table 66).

Depo-Provera Use

Among the 34.2% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 3.1% reported that either they or their partner had used Depo-Provera to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Table 67). Overall, the prevalence of having used Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse was higher among female (4.4%) than male (1.7%) students; higher among black female (8.5%) and Hispanic female (4.9%) than black male (1.2%) and Hispanic male (1.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (3.3%), 10th-grade female (4.9%), and 11th-grade female (4.3%) than 9th-grade male (1.1%), 10th-grade male (0.6%), and 11th-grade male (1.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having used Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse was higher among black (4.8%) than white (2.5%) students and higher among black female (8.5%) than white female (3.1%) and Hispanic female (4.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having used Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse was higher among 12th-grade (4.1%) than 9th-grade (2.2%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (3.5%) than 9th-grade male (1.1%) and 10th-grade male (0.6%) students. Prevalence of having used Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse ranged from 1.0% to 7.3% across state surveys (median: 3.9%) and from 1.1% to 12.1% across local surveys (median: 2.9%) (Table 68).

Birth Control Pill Use or Depo-Provera Use

Among the 34.2% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 22.9% reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills or Depo-Provera to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Table 67). Overall,

the prevalence of having used birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse was higher among female (27.4%) than male (18.3%) students; higher among white female (34.5%) and black female (18.2%) than white male (23.4%) and black male (7.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade female (26.8%) and 12th-grade female (39.0%) than 11th-grade male (20.0%) and 12th-grade male (23.1%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (29.3%) than black (12.9%) and Hispanic (14.0%) students; higher among white female (34.5%) than black female (18.2%) and Hispanic female (14.8%) students; higher among white male (23.4%) than black male (7.9%) and Hispanic male (13.1%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (13.1%) than black male (7.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse was higher among 10th-grade (17.5%), 11th-grade (23.4%), and 12th-grade (31.8%) than 9th-grade (12.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade (23.4%) and 12th-grade (31.8%) than 10th-grade (17.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade (31.8%) than 11th-grade (23.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (20.5%), 11th-grade female (26.8%), and 12th-grade female (39.0%) than 9th-grade female (13.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (26.8%) and 12th-grade female (39.0%) than 10th-grade female (20.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (39.0%) than 11th-grade female (26.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (20.0%) and 12th-grade male (23.1%) than 9th-grade male (11.8%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (23.1%) than 10th-grade male (14.6%) students. Prevalence of having used birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse ranged from 15.8% to 39.0% across state surveys (median: 25.7%) and from 7.9% to 23.1% across local surveys (median: 15.2%) (Table 68).

Condom Use and Birth Control Pill Use or Depo-Provera Use

Among the 34.2% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 8.9% reported either they or their partner had used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills or Depo-Provera to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Table 69). The prevalence of having used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse was higher among 12th-grade female (13.7%) than 12th-grade male (8.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (12.0%) than black (4.6%) and Hispanic

(3.5%) students; higher among white female (13.1%) than black female (5.6%) and Hispanic female (3.2%) students; and higher among white male (10.7%) than black male (3.6%) and Hispanic male (3.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse was higher among 10th-grade (8.5%), 11th-grade (8.4%), and 12th-grade (11.3%) than 9th-grade (5.6%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (13.7%) than 9th-grade female (6.6%) and 11th-grade female (7.5%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (9.3%) and 12th-grade male (8.2%) than 9th-grade male (4.7%) students. Prevalence of having used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse ranged from 3.8% to 16.4% across state surveys (median: 9.5%) and from 2.7% to 10.1% across local surveys (median: 5.3%) (Table 70).

Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 34.2% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 21.6% had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (Table 71). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among male (25.9%) than female (17.1%) students; higher among white male (28.0%), black male (20.8%), and Hispanic male (22.6%) than white female (18.2%), black female (15.2%), and Hispanic female (15.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (26.5%), 11th-grade male (25.9%), and 12th-grade male (25.8%) than 10th-grade female (18.1%), 11th-grade female (14.7%), and 12th-grade female (15.2%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (22.9%) than Hispanic (18.9%) students and higher among white male (28.0%) than black male (20.8%) and Hispanic male (22.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among 9th-grade (24.7%) than 12th-grade (20.2%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (23.5%) than 11th-grade female (14.7%) and 12th-grade female (15.2%) students. Prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse ranged from 14.6% to 30.2% across state surveys (median: 21.3%) and from 11.1% to 23.7% across local surveys (median: 18.9%) (Table 72).

Were Taught in School About AIDS or HIV Infection

Nationwide, 87.0% of students had ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection (Table 71). Overall, the

prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among female (87.8%) than male (86.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among white (88.6%) than Hispanic (83.2%) students; higher among white female (89.6%) than Hispanic female (83.2%) students; and higher among white male (87.8%) than Hispanic male (83.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among 10th-grade (87.3%), 11th-grade (89.3%), and 12th-grade (89.3%) than 9th-grade (83.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (89.9%) and 12th-grade female (89.4%) than 9th-grade female (84.6%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (86.9%), 11th-grade male (88.8%), and 12th-grade male (89.1%) than 9th-grade male (81.8%) students. Prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection ranged from 76.2% to 91.9% across state surveys (median: 85.7%) and from 77.0% to 88.1% across local surveys (median: 84.5%) (Table 72).

Tested for HIV

Nationwide, 12.7% of students had been tested for HIV, not counting tests done when donating blood (Table 73). Overall, the prevalence of HIV testing was higher among female (14.7%) than male (10.9%) students; higher among white female (13.2%) and black female (25.1%) than white male (9.1%) and black male (17.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade female (16.4%) and 12th-grade female (23.5%) than 11th-grade male (12.5%) and 12th-grade male (13.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of HIV testing was higher among black (21.4%) than white (11.0%) and Hispanic (12.4%) students; higher among black female (25.1%) than white female (13.2%) and Hispanic female (12.4%) students; higher among black male (17.6%) and Hispanic male (12.4%) than white male (9.1%) students; and higher among black male (17.6%) than Hispanic male (12.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of HIV testing was higher among 10th-grade (10.5%), 11th-grade (14.4%), and 12th-grade (18.5%) than 9th-grade (8.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade (14.4%) and 12th-grade (18.5%) than 10th-grade (10.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade (18.5%) than 11th-grade (14.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (12.0%), 11th-grade female (16.4%), and 12th-grade female (23.5%) than 9th-grade female (8.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (16.4%) and 12th-grade female (23.5%) than 10th-grade female (12.0%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (23.5%) than 11th-grade female (16.4%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (12.5%) and 12th-grade male (13.7%) than 9th-grade male (8.9%) and 10th-grade male (9.2%) students.

Dietary Behaviors

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

Nationwide, 33.9% of students had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 74). Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was higher among male (35.3%) than female (32.2%) students; higher among black male (39.6%) and Hispanic male (35.9%) than black female (35.0%) and Hispanic female (32.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (37.6%) than 10th-grade female (30.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was higher among black (37.3%) than white (32.2%) students and higher among black male (39.6%) than white male (33.1%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was higher among 9th-grade (35.3%) than 12th-grade (32.0%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (37.6%) than 11th-grade male (33.9%) and 12th-grade male (32.5%) students. Prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day ranged from 21.3% to 36.0% across state surveys (median: 28.4%) and from 24.7% to 39.3% across local surveys (median: 33.5%) (Table 75).

Ate Vegetables Three or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 13.8% of students had eaten vegetables** three or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 74). Overall, the prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was higher among male (14.5%) than female (13.0%) students and higher among Hispanic male (15.9%) than Hispanic female (11.5%) students. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was higher among Hispanic male (15.9%) than white male (12.8%) students. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was higher among 9th-grade male (15.7%) than 11th-grade male (13.0%) students. Prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day ranged from 8.0% to 16.7% across state surveys (median: 12.4%) and from 9.3% to 16.9% across local surveys (median: 13.6%) (Table 75).

** Green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.

Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 22.3% of students had eaten fruits and vegetables†† five or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 76). Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day was higher among male (23.9%) than female (20.5%) students; higher among Hispanic male (25.3%) than Hispanic female (18.6%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (25.2%) than 10th-grade female (19.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day was higher among black (26.6%) than white (20.5%) and Hispanic (22.0%) students; higher among black female (25.2%) than white female (19.6%) and Hispanic female (18.6%) students; and higher among black male (28.0%) than white male (21.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day was higher among 9th-grade (23.0%) than 12th-grade (20.8%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (25.2%) than 12th-grade male (21.9%) students. Prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day ranged from 13.7% to 24.4% across state surveys (median: 18.4%) and from 17.5% to 26.1% across local surveys (median: 22.6%) (Table 77).

Drank Three or More Glasses per Day of Milk

Nationwide, 14.5% of students had drunk three or more glasses per day of milk during the 7 days before the survey (Table 76). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses per day of milk was higher among male (19.8%) than female (8.7%) students; higher among white male (22.7%), black male (13.9%), and Hispanic male (15.9%) than white female (10.4%), black female (4.4%), and Hispanic female (7.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (20.1%), 10th-grade male (23.3%), 11th-grade male (17.5%), and 12th-grade male (17.9%) than 9th-grade female (10.3%), 10th-grade female (9.7%), 11th-grade female (6.7%), and 12th-grade female (7.9%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses per day of milk was higher among white (17.0%) than black (9.1%) and Hispanic (11.6%) students; higher among Hispanic (11.6%) than black (9.1%) students; higher among white female (10.4%) than black female (4.4%) and Hispanic female (7.2%) students; higher among Hispanic female (7.2%) than black female (4.4%) students; and higher among white male (22.7%) than black male (13.9%) and Hispanic male (15.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk

†† 100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.

three or more glasses per day of milk was higher among 9th-grade (15.6%) and 10th-grade (16.9%) than 11th-grade (12.2%) and 12th-grade (13.0%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (10.3%) than 11th-grade female (6.7%) and 12th-grade female (7.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (9.7%) than 11th-grade female (6.7%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (23.3%) than 11th-grade male (17.5%) and 12th-grade male (17.9%) students. Prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses per day of milk ranged from 7.2% to 24.1% across state surveys (median: 13.1%) and from 6.6% to 13.4% across local surveys (median: 10.0%) (Table 77).

Drank Soda or Pop at Least One Time per Day

Nationwide, 29.2% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop) at least one time per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 78). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop at least one time per day was higher among male (34.6%) than female (23.3%) students; higher among white male (35.6%) and Hispanic male (32.2%) than white female (21.5%) and Hispanic female (24.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (35.6%), 10th-grade male (34.6%), 11th-grade male (35.2%), and 12th-grade male (32.7%) than 9th-grade female (24.6%), 10th-grade female (23.2%), 11th-grade female (21.3%), and 12th-grade female (23.8%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop at least one time per day was higher among black (33.7%) than white (29.0%) and Hispanic (28.1%) students and higher among black female (32.3%) than white female (21.5%) and Hispanic female (24.0%) students. Prevalence of having drunk soda or pop at least one time per day ranged from 14.5% to 41.3% across state surveys (median: 28.3%) and from 15.5% to 39.2% across local surveys (median: 27.8%) (Table 79).

Physical Activity

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

Nationwide, 18.4% of students 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 per day on each of the 7 days before the survey (i.e., physically active at least 60 minutes on all 7 days) (Table 80). Overall, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes on all 7 days was higher among male (24.8%) than female (11.4%) students; higher among white male (26.2%), black male (24.4%), and Hispanic male (20.7%) than white female (12.4%), black female (10.0%),

and Hispanic female (10.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (28.0%), 10th-grade male (25.3%), 11th-grade male (23.3%), and 12th-grade male (21.9%) than 9th-grade female (13.6%), 10th-grade female (12.7%), 11th-grade female (10.3%), and 12th-grade female (8.6%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes on all 7 days was higher among white (19.7%) than black (17.2%) and Hispanic (15.6%) students and higher among white male (26.2%) and black male (24.4%) than Hispanic male (20.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes on all 7 days was higher among 9th-grade (21.3%) than 11th-grade (17.0%) and 12th-grade (15.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade (19.3%) than 12th-grade (15.3%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (13.6%) than 11th-grade female (10.3%) and 12th-grade female (8.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (12.7%) than 12th-grade female (8.6%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (28.0%) than 11th-grade male (23.3%) and 12th-grade male (21.9%) students. Prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes on all 7 days ranged from 17.0% to 27.8% across state surveys (median: 23.7%) and from 14.8% to 26.3% across local surveys (median: 18.6%) (Table 81).

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

Nationwide, 37.0% 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 per day on 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey (i.e., physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days) (Table 80). Overall, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among male (45.6%) than female (27.7%) students; higher among white male (47.3%), black male (43.3%), and Hispanic male (41.3%) than white female (31.3%), black female (21.9%), and Hispanic female (24.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (47.5%), 10th-grade male (47.4%), 11th-grade male (46.2%), and 12th-grade male (40.4%) than 9th-grade female (30.8%), 10th-grade female (30.5%), 11th-grade female (26.0%), and 12th-grade female (22.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among white (39.9%) than black (32.6%) and Hispanic (33.1%) students; higher among white female (31.3%) than black female (21.9%) and Hispanic female (24.9%) students; and higher among white male (47.3%) than Hispanic male (41.3%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among

9th-grade (39.7%) and 10th-grade (39.3%) than 11th-grade (36.4%) and 12th-grade (31.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade (36.4%) than 12th-grade (31.6%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (30.8%) and 10th-grade female (30.5%) than 11th-grade female (26.0%) and 12th-grade female (22.4%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (47.5%), 10th-grade male (47.4%), and 11th-grade male (46.2%) than 12th-grade male (40.4%) students. Prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days ranged from 33.3% to 53.6% across state surveys (median: 44.0%) and from 25.9% to 47.0% across local surveys (median: 34.8%) (Table 81).

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

Nationwide, 23.1% of students did not participate in at least 60 minutes of any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey (i.e., did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day) (Table 82). Overall, the prevalence of not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day was higher among female (29.9%) than male (17.0%) students; higher among white female (25.4%), black female (43.6%), and Hispanic female (30.5%) than white male (15.9%), black male (20.6%), and Hispanic male (17.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (26.9%), 10th-grade female (30.3%), 11th-grade female (29.8%), and 12th-grade female (33.0%) than 9th-grade male (17.4%), 10th-grade male (15.7%), 11th-grade male (16.4%), and 12th-grade male (18.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day was higher among black (32.1%) and Hispanic (23.9%) than white (20.3%) students; higher among black (32.1%) than Hispanic (23.9%) students; higher among black female (43.6%) and Hispanic female (30.5%) than white female (25.4%) students; higher among black female (43.6%) than Hispanic female (30.5%) students; and higher among black male (20.6%) than white male (15.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day was higher among 12th-grade (25.6%) than 9th-grade (21.8%) and 11th-grade (22.9%) students and higher among 10th-grade female (30.3%) and 12th-grade female (33.0%) than 9th-grade female (26.9%) students. Prevalence of not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day ranged from 10.5% to 23.3% across state surveys (median: 16.1%) and from 14.7% to 28.5% across local surveys (median: 21.3%) (Table 83).

Used Computers 3 or More Hours per Day

Nationwide, 24.9% of students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work for 3 or more hours per day on an average school day (i.e., used computers 3 or more hours per day) (Table 84). Overall, the prevalence of using computers 3 or more hours per day was higher among male (28.3%) than female (21.2%) students; higher among white male (25.9%), black male (33.2%), and Hispanic male (28.4%) than white female (17.8%), black female (27.5%), and Hispanic female (23.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (32.2%), 10th-grade male (28.2%), 11th-grade male (27.2%), and 12th-grade male (24.5%) than 9th-grade female (24.6%), 10th-grade female (22.5%), 11th-grade female (19.3%), and 12th-grade female (17.7%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of using computers 3 or more hours per day was higher among black (30.4%) and Hispanic (25.7%) than white (22.1%) students; higher among black (30.4%) than Hispanic (25.7%) students; higher among black female (27.5%) and Hispanic female (23.0%) than white female (17.8%) students; and higher among black male (33.2%) than white male (25.9%) and Hispanic male (28.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of using computers 3 or more hours per day was higher among 9th-grade (28.7%) than 10th-grade (25.5%), 11th-grade (23.4%), and 12th-grade (21.2%) students; higher among 10th-grade (25.5%) than 12th-grade (21.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (24.6%) than 11th-grade female (19.3%) and 12th-grade female (17.7%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (22.5%) than 12th-grade female (17.7%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (32.2%) than 11th-grade male (27.2%) and 12th-grade male (24.5%) students. Prevalence of using computers 3 or more hours per day ranged from 12.1% to 31.0% across state surveys (median: 23.5%) and from 24.2% to 42.5% across local surveys (median: 28.6%) (Table 85).

Watched Television 3 or More Hours per Day

Nationwide, 32.8% of students watched television 3 or more hours per day on an average school day (Table 84). Overall, the prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day was higher among black (55.5%) and Hispanic (41.9%) than white (24.8%) students; higher among black (55.5%) than Hispanic (41.9%) students; higher among black female (57.4%) and Hispanic female (41.5%) than white female (22.7%) students; higher among black female (57.4%) than Hispanic female (41.5%) students; higher among black male (53.7%) and Hispanic male (42.4%) than white male (26.6%) students; and higher among black male (53.7%) than Hispanic male (42.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having

watched television 3 or more hours per day was higher among 9th-grade (35.2%) and 10th-grade (34.7%) than 11th-grade (30.8%) and 12th-grade (29.7%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (33.9%) and 10th-grade female (33.6%) than 11th-grade female (29.6%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (36.3%) and 10th-grade male (35.7%) than 11th-grade male (31.8%) and 12th-grade male (28.4%) students. Prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day ranged from 16.3% to 44.9% across state surveys (median: 30.8%) and from 27.7% to 59.6% across local surveys (median: 42.7%) (Table 85).

Attended Physical Education Classes

Nationwide, 56.4% of students went to physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended PE classes) (Table 86). The prevalence of attending PE classes was higher among black male (58.9%) and Hispanic male (63.1%) than black female (49.8%) and Hispanic female (57.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of attending PE classes was higher among Hispanic female (57.9%) than black female (49.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of attending PE classes was higher among 9th-grade (72.4%) than 10th-grade (57.6%), 11th-grade (48.2%), and 12th-grade (43.8%) students; higher among 10th-grade (57.6%) than 11th-grade (48.2%) and 12th-grade (43.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade (48.2%) than 12th-grade (43.8%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (74.3%) than 10th-grade female (56.4%), 11th-grade female (45.3%), and 12th-grade female (40.7%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (56.4%) than 11th-grade female (45.3%) and 12th-grade female (40.7%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (70.7%) than 10th-grade male (58.6%), 11th-grade male (50.9%), and 12th-grade male (46.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (58.6%) than 11th-grade male (50.9%) and 12th-grade male (46.9%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (50.9%) than 12th-grade male (46.9%) students. Prevalence of attending PE classes ranged from 29.1% to 92.0% across state surveys (median: 43.8%) and from 35.5% to 81.1% across local surveys (median: 47.2%) (Table 87).

Attended Physical Education Classes Daily

Nationwide, 33.3% of students went to physical education (PE) classes 5 days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended PE classes daily) (Table 86). The prevalence of having attended PE classes daily was higher among black male (40.1%) than black female (34.0%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (25.2%) than 12th-grade female (19.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having attended PE

classes daily was higher among Hispanic (40.5%) than white (30.6%) students; higher among Hispanic female (39.5%) than white female (29.7%) students; and higher among black male (40.1%) and Hispanic male (41.5%) than white male (31.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having attended PE classes daily was higher among 9th-grade (46.7%) than 10th-grade (33.7%), 11th-grade (27.6%), and 12th-grade (22.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade (33.7%) than 11th-grade (27.6%) and 12th-grade (22.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade (27.6%) than 12th-grade (22.4%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (48.2%) than 10th-grade female (32.3%), 11th-grade female (25.5%), and 12th-grade female (19.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (32.3%) than 11th-grade female (25.5%) and 12th-grade female (19.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (25.5%) than 12th-grade female (19.6%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (45.5%) than 10th-grade male (34.9%), 11th-grade male (29.7%), and 12th-grade male (25.2%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (34.9%) and 11th-grade male (29.7%) than 12th-grade male (25.2%) students. Prevalence of having attended PE classes daily ranged from 5.4% to 67.5% across state surveys (median: 23.1%) and from 8.4% to 46.4% across local surveys (median: 26.4%) (Table 87).

Played on at Least One Sports Team

Nationwide, 58.3% of students had played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months before the survey (Table 88). Overall, the prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among male (63.8%) than female (52.3%) students; higher among black male (67.6%) and Hispanic male (62.0%) than black female (46.7%) and Hispanic female (44.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (65.9%), 10th-grade male (66.8%), 11th-grade male (63.4%), and 12th-grade male (57.9%) than 9th-grade female (56.6%), 10th-grade female (56.4%), 11th-grade female (51.3%), and 12th-grade female (44.1%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among white (61.1%) and black (57.3%) than Hispanic (53.2%) students; higher among white female (57.7%) than black female (46.7%) and Hispanic female (44.5%) students; and higher among black male (67.6%) than Hispanic male (62.0%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among 9th-grade (61.6%) and 10th-grade (61.8%) than 11th-grade (57.6%) and 12th-grade (51.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade (57.6%) than 12th-grade (51.1%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (56.6%) and 10th-grade female (56.4%) than 11th-grade female (51.3%) and 12th-grade female (44.1%) students;

higher among 11th-grade female (51.3%) than 12th-grade female (44.1%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (65.9%), 10th-grade male (66.8%), and 11th-grade male (63.4%) than 12th-grade male (57.9%) students. Prevalence of having played on at least one sports team ranged from 48.2% to 64.4% across state surveys (median: 57.4%) and from 42.8% to 56.8% across local surveys (median: 49.8%) (Table 89).

Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control

Obese

Nationwide, 12.0% of students were obese (Table 90). Overall, the prevalence of obesity was higher among male (15.3%) than female (8.3%) students; higher among white male (13.8%) and Hispanic male (18.9%) than white female (6.2%) and Hispanic female (11.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (15.3%), 10th-grade male (13.8%), 11th-grade male (14.5%), and 12th-grade male (17.7%) than 9th-grade female (7.6%), 10th-grade female (7.7%), 11th-grade female (8.9%), and 12th-grade female (9.1%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of obesity was higher among black (15.1%) and Hispanic (15.1%) than white (10.3%) students; higher among black female (12.6%) and Hispanic female (11.1%) than white female (6.2%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (18.9%) than white male (13.8%) students. Prevalence of obesity ranged from 6.4% to 18.3% across state surveys (median: 12.3%) and from 8.4% to 20.8% across local surveys (median: 12.6%) (Table 91).

Overweight

Nationwide, 15.8% of students were overweight (Table 90). Overall, the prevalence of overweight was higher among black (21.0%) and Hispanic (19.6%) than white (13.6%) students; higher among black female (23.3%) and Hispanic female (19.5%) than white female (13.2%) students; and higher among black male (18.7%) and Hispanic male (19.7%) than white male (13.9%) students. Overall, the prevalence of overweight was higher among 9th-grade (17.2%) than 11th-grade (14.0%) and 12th-grade (14.7%) students; higher among 10th-grade (16.9%) than 11th-grade (14.0%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (17.9%) than 11th-grade female (13.5%) and 12th-grade female (15.1%) students; and higher among 10th-grade female (16.9%) than 11th-grade female (13.5%) students. Prevalence of overweight ranged from 10.5% to 18.0% across state surveys (median: 14.6%) and from 12.8% to 21.1% across local surveys (median: 16.6%) (Table 91).

Described Themselves as Overweight

Nationwide, 27.7% of students described themselves as slightly or very overweight (Table 92). Overall, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among female (33.1%) than male (22.7%) students; higher among white female (32.3%), black female (28.7%), and Hispanic female (37.6%) than white male (21.3%), black male (17.2%), and Hispanic male (28.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (32.2%), 10th-grade female (31.1%), 11th-grade female (33.5%), and 12th-grade female (36.0%) than 9th-grade male (22.7%), 10th-grade male (21.2%), 11th-grade male (21.8%), and 12th-grade male (25.5%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among white (26.4%) than black (22.9%) students; higher among Hispanic (33.3%) than white (26.4%) and black (22.9%) students; higher among Hispanic female (37.6%) than white female (32.3%) and black female (28.7%) students; higher among white male (21.3%) than black male (17.2%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (28.8%) than white male (21.3%) and black male (17.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among 12th-grade (30.6%) than 9th-grade (27.1%), 10th-grade (25.9%), and 11th-grade (27.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (36.0%) than 9th-grade female (32.2%) and 10th-grade female (31.1%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (25.5%) than 10th-grade male (21.2%) and 11th-grade male (21.8%) students. Prevalence of describing themselves as overweight ranged from 21.9% to 30.6% across state surveys (median: 27.9%) and from 21.5% to 33.1% across local surveys (median: 27.0%) (Table 93).

Were Trying to Lose Weight

Nationwide, 44.4% of students were trying to lose weight (Table 92). Overall, the prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female (59.3%) than male (30.5%) students; higher among white female (61.3%), black female (47.3%), and Hispanic female (62.4%) than white male (28.4%), black male (26.3%), and Hispanic male (41.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (57.0%), 10th-grade female (59.4%), 11th-grade female (60.8%), and 12th-grade female (60.3%) than 9th-grade male (31.8%), 10th-grade male (29.5%), 11th-grade male (28.0%), and 12th-grade male (32.8%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among white (43.7%) than black (36.8%) students; higher among Hispanic (52.1%) than white (43.7%) and black (36.8%) students; higher among white female (61.3%) and Hispanic female (62.4%) than black female (47.3%) students; and higher

among Hispanic male (41.8%) than white male (28.4%) and black male (26.3%) students. The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among 11th-grade female (60.8%) than 9th-grade female (57.0%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (32.8%) than 11th-grade male (28.0%) students. Prevalence of trying to lose weight ranged from 38.6% to 50.2% across state surveys (median: 44.3%) and from 36.6% to 51.4% across local surveys (median: 43.8%) (Table 93).

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

Nationwide, 39.5% of students had eaten less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey (Table 94). Overall, the prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (51.6%) than male (28.4%) students; higher among white female (56.5%), black female (35.0%), and Hispanic female (48.0%) than white male (28.4%), black male (23.2%), and Hispanic male (32.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (49.1%), 10th-grade female (52.6%), 11th-grade female (52.7%), and 12th-grade female (52.0%) than 9th-grade male (27.5%), 10th-grade male (26.7%), 11th-grade male (27.8%), and 12th-grade male (32.4%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among white (41.4%) and Hispanic (40.4%) than black (29.2%) students; higher among white female (56.5%) than black female (35.0%) and Hispanic female (48.0%) students; higher among Hispanic female (48.0%) than black female (35.0%) students; higher among white male (28.4%) than black male (23.2%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (32.8%) than white male (28.4%) and black male (23.2%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among 12th-grade (42.1%) than 9th-grade (37.5%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (32.4%) than 9th-grade male (27.5%) students. Prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 32.4% to 41.5% across state surveys (median: 38.3%) and from 31.4% to 40.6% across local surveys (median: 35.6%) (Table 95).

Exercised to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight

Nationwide, 61.5% of students had exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the

survey (Table 94). Overall, the prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (67.9%) than male (55.7%) students; higher among white female (72.2%) than white male (53.8%) students; and higher among 9th-grade female (67.4%), 10th-grade female (69.6%), 11th-grade female (67.5%), and 12th-grade female (66.7%) than 9th-grade male (57.6%), 10th-grade male (53.6%), 11th-grade male (53.6%), and 12th-grade male (58.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among white (62.3%) than black (52.6%) students; higher among Hispanic (65.6%) than white (62.3%) and black (52.6%) students; higher among white female (72.2%) than black female (54.2%) and Hispanic female (66.3%) students; higher among Hispanic female (66.3%) than black female (54.2%) students; and higher among Hispanic male (64.8%) than white male (53.8%) and black male (51.1%) students. Prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 56.7% to 67.4% across state surveys (median: 60.3%) and from 49.8% to 63.9% across local surveys (median: 58.3%) (Table 95).

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

Nationwide, 10.6% of students did not eat for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey (Table 96). Overall, the prevalence of not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (14.5%) than male (6.9%) students; higher among white female (14.7%), black female (12.8%), and Hispanic female (15.2%) than white male (6.1%), black male (8.0%), and Hispanic male (8.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (15.7%), 10th-grade female (14.5%), 11th-grade female (14.8%), and 12th-grade female (12.6%) than 9th-grade male (6.7%), 10th-grade male (6.5%), 11th-grade male (7.2%), and 12th-grade male (7.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among Hispanic (12.0%) than white (10.1%) students and higher among Hispanic male (8.8%) than white male (6.1%) students. The prevalence of not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among 9th-grade female (15.7%) than 12th-grade female (12.6%) students. Prevalence of not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged 7.7% to 16.6% across state surveys (median: 10.9%) and from 6.5% to 15.5% across local surveys (median: 9.9%) (Table 97).

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

Nationwide, 5.0% of students had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey (Table 96). 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 (6.3%) than male (3.8%) students; higher among white female (7.0%) and Hispanic female (6.9%) than white male (3.6%) and Hispanic male (4.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade female (6.0%), 11th-grade female (8.1%), and 12th-grade female (6.6%) than 10th-grade male (3.0%), 11th-grade male (4.0%), and 12th-grade male (4.6%) 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 (5.2%) and Hispanic (5.7%) than black (3.8%) students and higher among white female (7.0%) and Hispanic female (6.9%) than black female (3.7%) 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 (6.0%) than 9th-grade (4.2%) and 10th-grade (4.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (8.1%) than 9th-grade female (4.7%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (4.6%) than 10th-grade male (3.0%) students. The prevalence of having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 3.0% to 10.5% across state surveys (median: 5.7%) and from 3.4% to 8.6% across local surveys (median: 5.4%) (Table 97).

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

Nationwide, 4.0% of students had vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey (Table 98). Overall, the prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female (5.4%) than male (2.6%) students; higher among white female (5.2%) and Hispanic female (6.9%) than white male (1.8%) and Hispanic male (4.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (5.6%), 10th-grade female (5.3%), 11th-grade female (6.3%), and 12th-grade female (4.2%) than 9th-grade male (2.8%), 10th-grade male (2.2%), 11th-grade male (2.7%), 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 white (3.4%) students; higher among Hispanic female

(6.9%) than white female (5.2%) and black female (3.6%) students; and higher among black male (4.6%) and Hispanic male (4.0%) than white male (1.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among 11th-grade (4.5%) than 12th-grade (3.4%) students and higher among 11th-grade female (6.3%) than 12th-grade female (4.2%) students. Prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight ranged from 3.5% to 9.3% across state surveys (median: 5.3%) and from 3.3% to 8.9% across local surveys (median: 4.9%) (Table 99).

Other Health-Related Topics

Ever Had Asthma

Nationwide, 22.0% of students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma (i.e., ever had asthma) (Table 100). The prevalence of having ever had asthma was higher among black male (26.4%) than black female (20.8%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having ever had asthma was higher among black (23.6%) than Hispanic (20.1%) students and higher among black male (26.4%) than white male (21.8%) and Hispanic male (21.5%) students. Prevalence of having ever had asthma ranged from 15.5% to 28.3% across state surveys (median: 21.7%) and from 18.1% to 29.4% across local surveys (median: 21.1%) (Table 101).

Current Asthma

Nationwide, 10.8% of students had ever had and still had asthma (i.e., current asthma) (Table 100). Overall, the prevalence of current asthma was higher among female (11.6%) than male (10.0%) students and higher among white female (12.1%) than white male (9.6%) students. Overall, the prevalence of current asthma was higher among white (10.8%) and black (12.5%) than Hispanic (9.0%) students; higher among white female (12.1%) than Hispanic female (9.6%) students; and higher among black male (13.1%) than white male (9.6%) and Hispanic male (8.2%) students. Prevalence of current asthma ranged from 7.9% to 13.1% across state surveys (median: 10.9%) and from 6.8% to 16.3% across local surveys (median: 8.5%) (Table 101).

Routine Sunscreen Use

Nationwide, 9.3% of students most of the time or always wore sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when outside for more than 1 hour on a sunny day (i.e., routine sunscreen use) (Table 102). Overall, the prevalence of routine sunscreen use was higher among female (12.4%) than male (6.5%) students; higher among white female (14.4%), black female (5.9%), and Hispanic female (10.4%) than white male (7.4%), black male

(3.3%), and Hispanic male (4.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (12.6%), 10th-grade female (12.1%), 11th-grade female (13.8%), and 12th-grade female (11.0%) than 9th-grade male (6.5%), 10th-grade male (6.5%), 11th-grade male (7.0%), and 12th-grade male (6.1%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of routine sunscreen use was higher among white (10.6%) than black (4.6%) and Hispanic (7.5%) students; higher among Hispanic (7.5%) than black (4.6%) students; higher among white female (14.4%) than black female (5.9%) and Hispanic female (10.4%) students; higher among Hispanic female (10.4%) than black female (5.9%) students; and higher among white male (7.4%) than black male (3.3%) and Hispanic male (4.5%) students.

Indoor Tanning Device Use

Nationwide, 15.6% of students had used an indoor tanning device, such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (i.e., indoor tanning device use) (Table 102). Overall, the prevalence of indoor tanning device use was higher among female (25.4%) than male (6.7%) students; higher among white female (37.4%), black male (6.1%), and Hispanic female (10.5%) than white male (7.0%), black female (2.7%), and Hispanic male (5.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (16.0%), 10th-grade female (23.2%), 11th-grade female (30.3%), and 12th-grade female (33.7%) than 9th-grade male (5.9%), 10th-grade male (4.6%), 11th-grade male (7.0%), and 12th-grade male (10.0%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of indoor tanning device use was higher among white (21.1%) than black (4.5%) and Hispanic (8.2%) students; higher among Hispanic (8.2%) than black (4.5%) students; higher among white female (37.4%) than black female (2.7%) and Hispanic female (10.5%) students; and higher among Hispanic female (10.5%) than black female (2.7%) students. Overall, the prevalence of indoor tanning device use was higher among 10th-grade (13.4%), 11th-grade (18.2%), and 12th-grade (21.7%) than 9th-grade (10.5%) students; higher among 11th-grade (18.2%) and 12th-grade (21.7%) than 10th-grade (13.4%) students; higher among 12th-grade (21.7%) than 11th-grade (18.2%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (23.2%), 11th-grade female (30.3%), and 12th-grade female (33.7%) than 9th-grade female (16.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (30.3%) and 12th-grade female (33.7%) than 10th-grade female (23.2%) students; higher among 12th-grade male (10.0%) than 9th-grade male (5.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (7.0%) and 12th-grade male (10.0%) than 10th-grade male (4.6%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (10.0%) than 11th-grade male (7.0%) students.

Eight or More Hours of Sleep

Nationwide, 30.9% of students had 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night (Table 103). Overall, the prevalence of having had 8 or more hours of sleep was higher among male (33.3%) than female (28.2%) students; higher among white male (34.4%), black male (27.4%), and Hispanic male (36.1%) than white female (26.6%), black female (32.7%), and Hispanic female (32.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (42.8%), 10th-grade male (33.4%), and 12th-grade male (27.1%) than 9th-grade female (36.2%), 10th-grade female (28.7%), and 12th-grade female (21.3%) students, respectively. Overall, the prevalence of having had 8 or more hours of sleep was higher among Hispanic (34.1%) than white (30.8%) and black (30.0%) students; higher among black female (32.7%) and Hispanic female (32.0%) than white female (26.6%) students; and higher among white male (34.4%) and Hispanic male (36.1%) than black male (27.4%) students. Overall, the prevalence of having had 8 or more hours of sleep was higher among 9th-grade (39.8%) than 10th-grade (31.3%), 11th-grade (26.6%), and 12th-grade (24.2%) students; higher among 10th-grade (31.3%) than 11th-grade (26.6%) and 12th-grade (24.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade (26.6%) than 12th-grade (24.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (36.2%) than 10th-grade female (28.7%), 11th-grade female (25.5%), and 12th-grade female (21.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (28.7%) and 11th-grade female (25.5%) than 12th-grade female (21.3%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (42.8%) than 10th-grade male (33.4%), 11th-grade male (27.7%), and 12th-grade male (27.1%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (33.4%) than 11th-grade male (27.7%) and 12th-grade male (27.1%) students.

Trends During 1991–2009

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

During 1991–2009, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (25.9%–9.7%), who rarely or never wore a motorcycle helmet (42.9%–31.9%), and who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (39.9%–28.3%). The percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet decreased during 1991–2001 (96.2%–84.7%) and then did not change significantly during 2001–2009 (84.7%–84.7%). 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 1997–2009 (16.9%–9.7%). During

2007–2009, no significant changes occurred in any of the behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries.

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

The percentage of students who carried a weapon decreased during 1991–1999 (26.1%–17.3%) and then did not change significantly during 1999–2009 (17.3%–17.5%). The percentage of students who carried a gun decreased during 1993–1999 (7.9%–4.9%) and then did not change significantly during 1999–2009 (4.9%–5.9%). The percentage of students who had been in a physical fight decreased during 1991–2003 (42.5%–33.0%) and then did not change significantly during 2003–2007 (33.0%–31.5%). The percentage of students who had been in a physical fight also decreased during 2007–2009 (35.5%–31.5%).

The percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property decreased during 1993–2003 (11.8%–6.1%) and then did not change significantly during 2003–2009 (6.1%–5.6%). During 1993–2009, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who had been in a physical fight on school property (16.2%–11.1%). The percentage of students who did not go to school because of safety concerns increased during 1993–2001 (4.4%–6.6%) and then decreased during 2001–2009 (6.6%–5.0%). During 2007–2009, no significant changes occurred in any of the behaviors that contribute to violence on school property.

The percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless did not change significantly during 1999–2007 (28.3%–28.5%) and then decreased during 2007–2009 (28.5%–26.1%). The percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide decreased rapidly during 1991–1993 (29.0%–24.1%) and then decreased less rapidly during 1993–2009 (24.1%–13.8%). During 1991–2009, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who made a suicide plan (18.6%–10.9%). The percentage of students who attempted suicide did not change significantly during 1991–2001 (7.3%–8.8%) and then decreased during 2001–2009 (8.8%–6.3%). The percentage of students who made a suicide attempt that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse did not change significantly during 1991–2003 (1.7%–2.9%) and then decreased during 2003–2009 (2.9%–1.9%).

Tobacco Use

The percentage of students who ever smoked cigarettes did not change significantly during 1991–1999 (70.1%–70.4%) and then decreased during 1999–2009 (70.4%–46.3%). The percentage of students who ever smoked cigarettes also decreased during 2007–2009 (50.3%–46.3%). During 2001–2009, significant linear decreases occurred in the percentage of students

who ever smoked cigarettes daily (20.0%–11.2%), who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (57.4%–50.8%), and who bought cigarettes in a store or gas station (19.0%–14.1%). The percentage of students who reported current cigarette use increased during 1991–1997 (27.5%–36.4%) and then decreased during 1997–2009 (36.4%–19.5%). The percentage of students who reported current frequent cigarette use increased during 1991–1999 (12.7%–16.8%) and then decreased during 1999–2009 (16.8%–7.3%). During 1991–2009, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (18.0%–7.8%). The percentage of students who reported smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day also decreased during 2007–2009 (10.7%–7.8%). The percentage of students who reported current smokeless tobacco use decreased during 1995–2003 (11.4%–6.7%) and then did not change significantly during 2003–2009 (6.7%–8.9%). The percentage of students who reported current cigar use decreased during 1997–2005 (22.0%–14.0%) and then did not change significantly during 2005–2009 (14.0%–14.0%). The percentage of students who reported current tobacco use decreased during 1997–2003 (43.4%–27.5%) and then did not change significantly during 2003–2009 (27.5%–26.0%).

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

During 1991–2009, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (81.6%–72.5%). The percentage of students who reported current alcohol use did not change significantly during 1991–1999 (50.8%–50.0%) and then decreased during 1999–2009 (50.0%–41.8%). The percentage of students who reported current alcohol use also decreased during 2007–2009 (44.7%–41.8%). The percentage of students who reported binge drinking did not change significantly during 1991–1997 (31.3%–33.4%) and then decreased during 1997–2009 (33.4%–24.2%). The percentage of students who ever used marijuana increased during 1991–1999 (31.3%–47.2%) and then decreased during 1999–2009 (47.2%–36.8%). The percentage of students who reported current marijuana use increased during 1991–1999 (14.7%–26.7%) and then decreased during 1999–2009 (26.7%–20.8%). The percentage of students who ever used cocaine increased during 1991–1999 (5.9%–9.5%) and then decreased during 1999–2009 (9.5%–6.4%), and the percentage of students who reported current cocaine use increased during 1991–2001 (1.7%–4.2%) and then decreased during 2001–2009 (4.2%–2.8%). The percentage of students who ever used inhalants decreased during 1995–2003 (20.3%–12.1%) and then did not change significantly during 2003–2009 (12.1%–11.7%). The percentage of students who ever used inhalants also decreased during

2007–2009 (13.3%–11.7%). During 2001–2009, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (11.1%–6.7%). The percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines did not change significantly during 1999–2001 (9.1%–9.8%) and then decreased during 2001–2009 (9.8%–4.1%). The percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription increased during 1991–2003 (2.7%–6.1%) and then decreased during 2003–2009 (6.1%–3.3%). The percentage of students who ever used hallucinogenic drugs decreased during 2001–2007 (13.3%–7.8%) and then did not change significantly during 2007–2009 (7.8%–8.0%).

Age of Initiation of Risk Behaviors

The percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years increased during 1991–1993 (23.8%–26.9%) and then decreased during 1993–2009 (26.9%–10.7%). The percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years also decreased during 2007–2009 (14.2%–10.7%). The percentage of students who drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years did not change significantly 1991–1999 (32.7%–32.2%) and then decreased during 1999–2009 (32.2%–21.1%). The percentage of students who drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years also decreased during 2007–2009 (23.8%–21.1%). The percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years increased during 1991–1999 (7.4%–11.3%) and then decreased during 1999–2009 (11.3%–7.5%).

Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use on School Property

The percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property did not change significantly during 1993–1995 (13.2%–16.0%) and then decreased during 1995–2009 (16.0%–5.1%). During 1993–2009, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who drank alcohol on school property (5.2%–4.5%). The percentage of students who used marijuana on school property increased during 1993–1995 (5.6%–8.8%) and then decreased during 1995–2009 (8.8%–4.6%). The percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property increased during 1993–1995 (24.0%–32.1%) and then decreased during 1995–2009 (32.1%–22.7%). During 2007–2009, no significant changes occurred in any of the tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use behaviors on school property.

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

During 1991–2009, significant linear decreases occurred in the percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse (54.1%–46.0%), who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years (10.2%–5.9%), who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their lifetime (18.7%–13.8%), and who were currently sexually active (37.5%–34.2%). The percentage of sexually active students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse increased during 1991–2003 (46.2%–63.0%) and then did not change significantly during 2003–2009 (63.0%–61.1%). The percentage of sexually active students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse did not change significantly during 1991–2007 (20.8%–16.0%) and then increased during 2007–2009 (16.0%–19.8%). During 1999–2009, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of sexually active students who reported Depo-Provera use before last sexual intercourse (3.3%–3.1%). The percentage of sexually active students who reported birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use before last sexual intercourse increased during 2007–2009 (18.8%–22.9%). During 1999–2009, a significant linear increase occurred in the percentage of sexually active students who reported both condom use during last sexual intercourse and birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use before last sexual intercourse (4.8%–8.9%). The percentage of sexually active students who reported both condom use during last sexual intercourse and birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use before last sexual intercourse also increased during 2007–2009 (6.1%–8.9%). The percentage of sexually active students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse increased during 1991–2001 (21.6%–25.6%) and then decreased during 2001–2009 (25.6%–21.6%). 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 1997–2009 (91.5%–87.0%). The percentage of students who were taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection also decreased during 2007–2009 (89.5%–87.0%).

Dietary Behaviors

The percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day decreased during 1999–2005 (34.8%–30.1%) and increased during 2005–2009 (30.1%–33.9%). The percentage of students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times per day decreased during 1999–2005 (23.9%–20.1%) and then did not change significantly during 2005–2009 (20.1%–22.3%). During 1999–2009, a significant

linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (18.0%–14.5%). The percentage of students who drank soda or pop at least one time per day decreased during 2007–2009 (33.8%–29.2%).

Physical Activity

During 2003–2009, a significant linear increase occurred in the percentage of students who used computers 3 or more hours per day (22.1%–24.9%). During 1999–2009, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who watched 3 or more hours per day of television (42.8%–32.8%). The percentage of students who attended PE classes daily decreased during 1991–1995 (41.6%–25.4%) and then did not change significantly during 1995–2009 (25.4%–33.3%). During 2007–2009, no significant changes occurred in any of the physical activity behaviors.

Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control

During 1999–2009, significant linear increases occurred in the percentage of students who were obese (10.7%–12.0%) and who were overweight (14.4%–15.8%). The percentage of students who described themselves as overweight decreased during 1991–1997 (31.8%–27.3%) and then did not change significantly during 1997–2009 (27.3%–27.7%). The percentage of students who described themselves as overweight also decreased during 2007–2009 (29.3%–27.7%). During 1991–2009, a significant linear increase occurred in the percentage of students who were trying to lose weight (41.8%–44.4%). The percentage of students who ate less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight increased during 1999–2001 (40.4%–43.8%) and then decreased during 2001–2009 (43.8%–39.5%). The percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight increased rapidly during 1995–2001 (51.0%–59.9%) and then increased less rapidly during 2001–2009 (59.9%–61.5%). The percentage of students who did not eat for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight did not change significantly during 1999–2001 (12.6%–13.5%) and then decreased during 2001–2009 (13.5%–10.6%). The percentage of students who did not eat for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight also decreased during 2007–2009 (11.8%–10.6%). The percentage of students who took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight increased during 1999–2001 (7.6%–9.2%) and then decreased during 2001–2009 (9.2%–5.0%). The percentage of students who took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight also decreased during 2007–2009 (5.9%–5.0%). The percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight

or to keep from gaining weight did not change significantly during 1995–2003 (4.8%–6.0%) and then decreased during 2003–2009 (6.0%–4.0%).

Other Health-Related Topics

The percentage of students who ever had asthma decreased during 2003–2005 (18.9%–17.1%) and then increased during 2005–2009 (17.1%–22.0%). The percentage of students who ever had asthma also increased during 2007–2009 (20.3%–22.0%). During 1999–2009, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of students who reported routine sunscreen use decreased during 1999–2009 (13.3%–9.3%).

Discussion

YRBSS is the largest public health surveillance system in the United States monitoring a broad range of health-risk behaviors among high school students. In addition to describing the prevalence of health-risk behaviors, YRBSS data are used widely to compare health-risk behavior prevalence among subpopulations of students, assess trends in health-risk behaviors over time, monitor progress toward achieving national health objectives, provide comparable state and local data, and evaluate and improve health-related policies and programs.

Compare Health-Risk Behavior Prevalence Among Student Subpopulations

Variations in health-risk behaviors among subpopulations of high school students as defined by race/ethnicity and sex can be identified with YRBSS data. For example, white high school students were most likely to have been bullied on school property, engaged in current tobacco use and binge drinking, and ever taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription; black high school students were most likely to have ever had sexual intercourse, had sexual intercourse with four or more persons, been physically inactive, and used a computer for 3 or more hours per day; and Hispanic high school students were most likely to have ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, seriously considered attempting suicide, and ever used cocaine, inhalants, ecstasy, and methamphetamines. Variations by sex also were observed. Male high school students were more likely than female high school students to have engaged in current frequent cigarette use, smokeless tobacco use, and cigar use; to have ever used marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, and heroin; and to have had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years and sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. Female high school students were more likely than male high

school students to have seriously considered attempting suicide, actually attempted suicide, not eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day, been physically inactive, and engaged in unhealthy weight control behaviors.

However, this analysis could not isolate the effects of these demographic characteristics from the effects of socioeconomic status (SES) or culture on risk behaviors. In a 1992 national study, after controlling for age, sex, race/ethnicity, and school enrollment status (i.e., in school 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 binge drinking) as the SES (based on education or family income) of the responsible adult in their family increased (13). 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.

Assessing Trends in Health-Risk Behaviors Over Time

Long-term trends in health-risk behaviors can be assessed using YRBSS data. Since 1991, substantial progress has been made in decreasing the prevalence of many health-risk behaviors among high school students nationwide, including rarely or never wearing a seat belt, riding with a driver who has been drinking alcohol, ever using cigarettes, ever drinking alcohol, and ever having sexual intercourse. However, the percentage of high school students nationwide who are obese increased during 1999–2009 and who use a computer for 3 or more hours per day increased during 2003–2009. Emerging behavior patterns can be detected by examining changes during 2007–2009. For example, one encouraging change was a decrease in the percentage of students who drank soda or pop at least one time per day. However, one concerning change was a decrease in the percentage of students who had ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection.

Monitoring Progress Toward Achieving National Health Objectives

The national YRBS is the primary source of data to measure 15 *Healthy People 2010* objectives and three leading health indicators (14). The *Healthy People 2010* objectives provided 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 2009 national YRBS for all 15 objectives (Table 104). The data indicate that as of 2009 only two of the 15 *Healthy People 2010* objectives have been achieved. *Healthy People 2010* objective 15-38 is to

reduce physical fighting among adolescents to at least 32%. In 2009, 31.5% of high school students nationally had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. *Healthy People 2010* objective 26-6 is to reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol to at least 30.0%. In 2009, 28.3% of high school students nationally had ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey. To obtain certain *Healthy People 2010* objectives, substantial progress must still be made. For example, the *Healthy People 2010* objective for participation in daily physical education classes is 50%, but as of 2009, only 33.3% of high school students nationally participated in daily physical education classes. To reach the *Healthy People 2010* goals, additional support is needed for coordinated, comprehensive school health programs.

Provide Comparable State and Local Data

Because all state and local surveys share similar sampling, questionnaires, data collection, and data-processing procedures, it is possible to compare state and local YRBS data. For the majority of health-risk behaviors, prevalence does not vary substantially across states or across cities. However, across state surveys, a range of 25 or more percentage points or a fivefold variation or greater was identified for the following risk behaviors:

- rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (minimum: 62.4%; maximum: 94.4%);
- carried a gun (minimum: 1.8%; maximum: 11.5%);
- ever smoked cigarettes (minimum: 23.5%; maximum: 59.0%);
- tried to quit smoking cigarettes (minimum: 38.8%; maximum: 67.4%);
- bought cigarettes in a store or gas station (minimum: 4.5%; maximum: 26.1%);
- ever drank alcohol (minimum: 38.6%; maximum: 76.2%);
- current alcohol use (minimum: 18.2%; maximum: 47.5%);
- Depo-Provera use (minimum: 1.0%; maximum: 7.3%);
- drank soda or pop at least one time per day (minimum: 14.5%; maximum: 41.3%);
- watched television 3 or more hours per day (minimum: 16.3%; maximum: 44.9%);
- attended physical education classes (minimum: 29.1%; maximum: 92.0%); and
- attended physical education classes daily (minimum: 5.4%; maximum: 67.5%).

Across local surveys, a range of 25 or more percentage points or a fivefold variation or greater was identified for the following health-risk behaviors:

- rarely or never wore a seat belt (minimum: 4.1%; maximum: 28.7%);
- rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (minimum: 51.7%; maximum: 95.8%);
- in a physical fight (minimum: 21.8%; maximum: 49.0%);
- smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (minimum: 1.6%; maximum: 15.2%);
- tried to quit smoking cigarettes (minimum: 36.9%; maximum: 65.0%);
- ever used marijuana (minimum: 26.5%; maximum: 51.9%);
- ever used heroin (minimum: 1.7%; maximum: 11.1%);
- ever used methamphetamines (minimum: 2.3%; maximum: 12.2%);
- ever had sexual intercourse (minimum: 28.7%; maximum: 63.5%);
- currently sexually active (minimum: 20.5%; maximum: 46.5%);
- Depo-Provera use (minimum: 1.1%; maximum: 12.1%);
- watched television 3 or more hours per day (minimum: 27.7%; maximum: 59.6%);
- attended physical education classes (minimum: 35.5%; maximum: 81.1%); and
- attended physical education classes daily (minimum: 8.4%; maximum: 46.4%).

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 health-risk behaviors.

Evaluate and Improve Health-Related Policies and Programs

CDC and other federal agencies use national YRBS data to evaluate components of CDC's Performance Plan in compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act (15) and to evaluate the contribution of HIV prevention and chronic disease prevention efforts toward helping the nation reduce health-risk behaviors among youth.

State and local agencies and nongovernmental organizations use YRBS data to improve health-related policies and programs.

For example, Orange County, Florida used YRBS data in posters created for National Latino AIDS Awareness Day, which were distributed to human sexuality education teachers, HIV prevention partners, and health clinics. In Texas, YRBS data on physical activity and obesity were used to support legislation for the Physical Fitness Assessment Initiative, which requires all Texas schools to use the FITNESSGRAM annually to measure the fitness of students in grades 3–12. In Mississippi, the Department of Mental Health used YRBS data to identify underage drinking as a priority health issue. The department applied for and received the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. In Wyoming, YRBS data on alcohol use were used to help keep the minimum legal drinking age at 21 and are being used to support an amendment to a bill addressing underage use and possession of alcohol.

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 2007, of persons aged 16–17 years, approximately 4% were not enrolled in a high school program and had not completed high school (16). Second, the extent of underreporting or overreporting of behaviors cannot 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 obesity and overweight (17).

Conclusion

The results of this report indicate a need for continued monitoring of health-risk behaviors among high school students nationally and at the state and local levels. In 2009, 42 states and 20 large urban school districts collected YRBS data representative of their high school students attending public schools. Increased support for YRBSS within the five states with unweighted data and expansion of YRBSS among additional large urban school districts will help monitor and ensure effectiveness of public health and school health policies and practices for youth nationwide at both the state and local levels.

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FIGURE. State and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys — United States, 2009

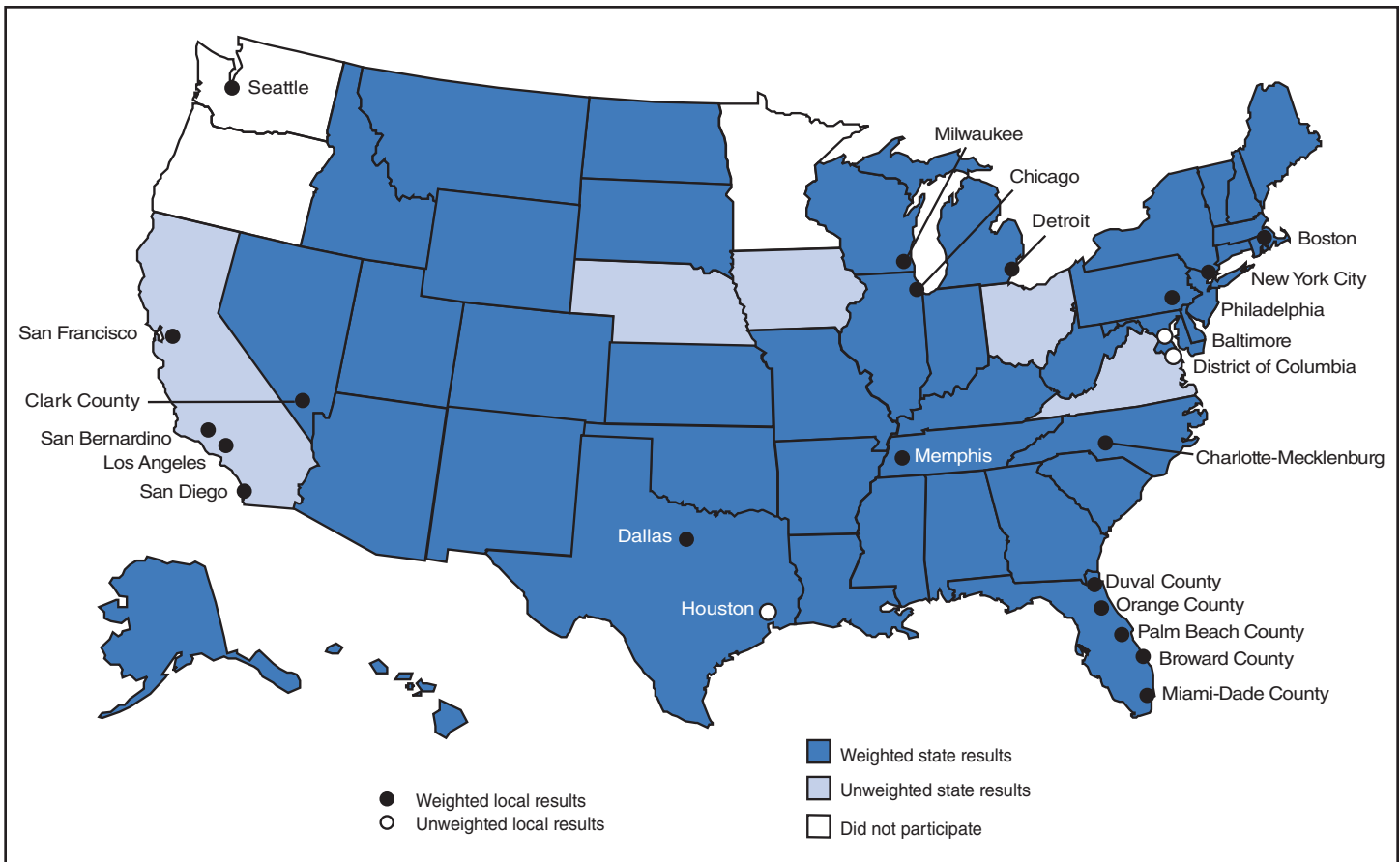


TABLE 1. Weighted and unweighted state and local surveys, by year of survey, number of states, and number of large urban school districts — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1991-2009

Year	No. of states		No. of districts	
	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
1991	9	17	7	4
1993	22	18	9	5
1995	22	17	12	5
1997	24	14	15	2
1999	22	19	14	3
2001	22	15	14	5
2003	32	11	20	2
2005	40	4	21	2
2007	39	5	22	0
2009	42	5	20	3

TABLE 3. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt* and who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Rarely or never wore a seat belt						Rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	7.6	5.4–10.4	11.2	8.7–14.4	9.5	7.5–12.1	80.2	75.3–84.4	83.9	77.8–88.6	82.3	77.7–86.1
Black¶	8.3	5.9–11.5	14.8	11.6–18.7	11.7	9.1–14.8	92.7	89.8–94.9	92.9	90.2–94.9	92.8	90.9–94.3
Hispanic	7.8	6.5–9.3	9.8	7.7–12.3	8.8	7.5–10.3	88.4	86.1–90.4	89.7	87.2–91.8	89.1	87.0–91.0
Grade												
9	9.8	7.8–12.1	11.2	8.7–14.4	10.6	8.7–12.8	85.3	81.4–88.4	84.2	78.2–88.8	84.7	80.1–88.3
10	6.8	4.9–9.3	11.7	9.3–14.6	9.4	7.6–11.6	82.8	77.8–86.9	86.9	77.4–92.8	85.2	79.4–89.6
11	6.0	4.6–7.9	11.2	8.7–14.3	8.7	7.0–10.8	83.4	77.3–88.1	87.9	84.3–90.8	85.9	82.0–89.1
12	8.0	5.7–11.0	12.0	9.7–14.8	10.1	8.3–12.1	79.4	74.3–83.8	84.1	78.9–88.2	82.1	77.7–85.7
Total	7.7	6.3–9.4	11.5	9.6–13.8	9.7	8.2–11.4	83.1	79.5–86.2	85.8	81.4–89.3	84.7	81.2–87.6

* When riding in a car driven by someone else.

† Among the 69.5% of students nationwide who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 5. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a motorcycle helmet,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	16.0	12.7–19.8	30.6	26.7–34.7	24.6	21.6–27.9
Black§	40.5	30.3–51.6	53.9	43.2–64.3	49.0	41.7–56.3
Hispanic	46.1	39.1–53.3	49.7	43.4–56.0	48.3	42.3–54.4
Grade						
9	34.2	28.0–41.0	41.0	34.7–47.7	38.6	33.9–43.6
10	21.4	15.8–28.2	35.3	29.0–42.1	29.8	25.5–34.6
11	20.4	15.1–27.0	35.1	29.1–41.6	28.9	24.1–34.2
12	20.5	14.4–28.2	34.0	28.5–40.0	28.2	23.0–34.1
Total	24.3	20.6–28.5	36.8	32.7–41.1	31.9	28.4–35.5

* Among the 26.1% of students nationwide who had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 6. 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, 2009

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
Race/Ethnicity												
White§	26.9	24.5–29.5	25.5	23.2–28.0	26.2	24.1–28.4	8.7	7.5–10.0	12.7	11.0–14.6	10.8	9.6–12.2
Black§	28.7	25.3–32.3	31.2	27.4–35.2	30.0	27.0–33.2	4.1	2.5–6.7	8.7	6.4–11.8	6.4	4.6–9.0
Hispanic	34.9	32.4–37.5	33.5	30.3–36.9	34.2	31.8–36.7	7.9	6.6–9.4	11.0	9.3–12.9	9.4	8.3–10.7
Grade												
9	30.0	27.3–32.8	25.3	23.0–27.8	27.5	25.4–29.6	4.8	3.7–6.2	5.1	4.0–6.5	5.0	4.2–5.9
10	27.6	24.7–30.6	28.3	25.0–31.9	28.0	25.7–30.3	5.3	4.2–6.6	11.0	9.1–13.4	8.3	7.1–9.7
11	29.6	26.6–32.8	29.2	26.2–32.4	29.4	26.9–32.0	9.6	7.6–12.0	13.0	10.5–16.1	11.4	9.5–13.7
12	27.9	25.1–30.8	28.6	25.3–32.0	28.2	25.8–30.8	11.4	9.8–13.3	19.3	16.7–22.3	15.4	13.5–17.6
Total	28.8	27.1–30.6	27.8	26.0–29.6	28.3	26.7–29.9	7.6	6.8–8.6	11.6	10.3–13.1	9.7	8.7–10.8

* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 8. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon*† and who carried a gun,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Carried a weapon						Carried a gun					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	6.5	5.4–7.7	29.3	24.7–34.4	18.6	16.4–21.1	1.5	0.9–2.7	9.5	7.4–12.1	5.8	4.7–7.2
Black [¶]	7.8	5.6–10.6	21.0	17.5–24.9	14.4	11.9–17.3	1.8	1.1–3.1	13.2	9.4–18.3	7.6	5.4–10.5
Hispanic	7.9	6.6–9.4	26.5	23.5–29.7	17.2	15.4–19.1	1.9	1.2–2.9	8.2	6.5–10.3	5.1	4.1–6.2
Grade												
9	7.6	6.3–9.1	27.3	24.1–30.7	18.0	16.4–19.9	1.4	1.0–2.2	9.8	7.9–12.3	5.9	4.9–7.2
10	7.2	5.6–9.3	28.5	23.6–33.9	18.4	15.5–21.6	1.8	1.0–3.4	9.9	7.5–13.1	6.1	4.6–8.1
11	6.3	4.9–7.9	25.6	22.0–29.6	16.2	14.4–18.1	1.7	1.1–2.8	8.9	7.3–10.8	5.4	4.6–6.4
12	6.4	5.3–7.8	26.5	23.6–29.6	16.6	15.0–18.4	1.6	0.9–2.9	10.6	8.4–13.2	6.2	5.0–7.7
Total	7.1	6.3–7.9	27.1	24.3–30.2	17.5	16.1–19.0	1.7	1.3–2.3	9.8	8.3–11.7	5.9	5.1–6.9

* For example, a gun, knife, or club.

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 10. 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, 2009

Category	In a physical fight						Injured in a physical fight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	18.2	16.4–20.2	36.0	33.0–39.1	27.8	26.0–29.6	1.3	0.9–1.9	4.2	3.3–5.4	2.9	2.4–3.5
Black [¶]	33.9	29.8–38.1	48.3	44.4–52.2	41.1	37.7–44.6	4.4	2.9–6.5	7.0	5.4–9.0	5.7	4.6–7.1
Hispanic	28.5	26.4–30.7	43.8	40.5–47.1	36.2	34.3–38.1	3.3	2.3–4.7	6.0	4.8–7.5	4.7	3.9–5.6
Grade												
9	27.8	24.9–30.7	45.1	41.7–48.7	37.0	34.6–39.5	2.5	1.8–3.4	5.5	3.9–7.5	4.1	3.1–5.4
10	24.8	22.7–27.0	41.2	36.9–45.7	33.5	31.1–35.9	2.7	2.1–3.5	5.2	4.1–6.5	4.1	3.4–4.8
11	20.5	18.6–22.6	36.1	33.3–39.1	28.6	26.7–30.5	2.1	1.5–3.0	5.4	4.1–7.1	3.8	3.1–4.7
12	17.0	14.7–19.7	32.5	29.9–35.1	24.9	23.0–27.0	1.4	0.9–2.2	4.2	3.3–5.5	2.9	2.3–3.6
Total	22.9	21.4–24.4	39.3	36.9–41.7	31.5	30.1–32.9	2.2	1.8–2.8	5.1	4.4–6.0	3.8	3.3–4.3

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 11. 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, 2009

Site	In a physical fight						Injured in a physical fight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	22.5	18.2–27.4	40.4	33.9–47.3	31.7	26.8–37.0	1.5	0.7–3.4	6.0	4.3–8.5	3.8	2.7–5.4
Alaska	21.0	17.3–25.2	34.1	30.6–37.9	27.8	24.9–31.0	2.1	1.3–3.4	3.7	2.5–5.4	3.0	2.2–4.1
Arizona	27.8	24.0–31.9	43.6	39.4–47.9	35.9	32.3–39.7	— [¶]	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	25.1	20.5–30.3	44.1	39.6–48.7	34.7	30.5–39.1	3.0	1.6–5.6	10.7	8.2–13.9	6.9	5.2–9.1
Colorado	21.8	18.0–26.3	42.0	37.5–46.6	32.0	28.9–35.3	3.3	2.1–5.0	4.7	3.2–6.8	4.0	2.9–5.4
Connecticut	20.7	17.4–24.4	35.7	32.1–39.3	28.3	25.8–31.0	2.8	1.7–4.4	4.3	3.3–5.6	3.6	3.0–4.4
Delaware	24.2	21.7–26.9	36.2	33.0–39.5	30.4	28.1–32.9	3.0	2.1–4.4	4.9	3.7–6.4	4.2	3.4–5.3
Florida	22.6	20.7–24.7	36.7	34.3–39.1	29.8	28.1–31.5	2.5	1.9–3.2	5.7	4.7–6.8	4.2	3.7–4.7
Georgia	24.2	19.6–29.6	40.6	37.1–44.1	32.3	28.8–36.1	2.4	1.4–3.9	4.7	3.3–6.5	3.5	2.4–5.0
Hawaii	26.2	21.5–31.5	32.3	29.6–36.2	29.5	25.7–33.5	3.0	1.5–5.7	4.1	2.2–7.4	3.6	2.1–6.0
Idaho	20.3	17.4–23.5	37.1	34.0–40.3	29.0	26.9–31.2	2.1	1.1–3.7	4.7	3.5–6.2	3.4	2.5–4.6
Illinois	25.0	20.7–29.8	40.6	37.8–43.5	33.0	30.2–35.9	3.2	2.0–5.1	5.4	3.9–7.4	4.4	3.4–5.7
Indiana	23.4	18.8–28.6	34.6	29.9–39.5	29.1	26.1–32.3	2.5	1.4–4.5	3.1	2.2–4.4	2.8	2.0–4.0
Kansas	19.7	15.6–24.6	35.4	32.6–38.3	27.8	25.0–30.6	1.6	0.9–2.9	5.1	3.8–6.7	3.4	2.7–4.2
Kentucky	21.7	17.8–26.2	35.6	31.5–39.8	28.7	25.4–32.2	2.6	1.4–4.8	6.6	4.7–9.1	4.6	3.2–6.6
Louisiana	30.9	27.1–35.0	41.8	35.9–48.0	36.1	32.7–39.6	3.4	2.0–5.7	8.5	5.1–13.8	5.8	4.0–8.5
Maine	15.4	14.2–16.7	29.5	28.0–31.1	22.8	21.8–23.9	2.3	1.9–2.9	4.7	4.0–5.4	3.6	3.2–4.1
Maryland	26.6	22.0–31.7	38.1	32.6–44.0	32.5	27.9–37.4	3.9	2.4–6.2	7.2	5.4–9.7	5.8	4.5–7.5
Massachusetts	20.8	18.1–23.7	37.3	33.9–40.9	29.2	26.7–31.8	2.0	1.2–3.6	4.6	3.2–6.6	3.4	2.5–4.6
Michigan	22.9	19.0–27.4	40.0	36.3–43.9	31.6	28.2–35.3	3.3	2.5–4.3	5.4	4.3–6.9	4.5	3.7–5.4
Mississippi	26.2	21.5–31.5	42.2	38.5–46.1	34.1	30.6–37.7	2.8	1.8–4.5	4.1	2.9–5.9	3.5	2.7–4.5
Missouri	21.9	19.1–24.9	35.3	31.6–39.2	28.7	25.9–31.7	3.0	1.9–4.6	4.6	3.1–6.6	3.8	2.8–5.3
Montana	24.7	19.9–30.3	38.4	33.6–43.5	31.7	27.3–36.4	3.3	1.3–8.2	6.4	3.6–10.9	4.9	2.6–9.1
Nevada	26.8	23.0–30.9	42.8	39.5–46.2	35.0	32.2–38.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	20.3	16.0–25.5	31.1	27.2–35.2	25.9	22.8–29.2	3.6	2.3–5.6	4.3	3.0–6.2	3.9	3.0–5.1
New Jersey	17.3	13.7–21.5	37.4	33.4–41.5	27.5	24.5–30.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	29.8	27.2–32.6	44.5	41.1–47.9	37.3	35.0–39.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	21.8	19.5–24.4	37.0	33.7–40.4	29.6	27.3–32.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	19.6	17.5–21.8	38.1	34.7–41.5	28.6	26.7–30.5	2.2	1.4–3.3	5.2	4.1–6.6	3.7	3.0–4.6
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	22.5	18.1–27.5	38.7	32.9–44.7	30.8	26.7–35.3	1.9	0.9–3.8	6.1	4.3–8.8	4.0	2.8–5.9
Pennsylvania	22.2	18.4–26.6	36.6	32.6–40.8	29.6	26.1–33.3	1.9	1.2–2.9	5.2	3.6–7.3	3.6	2.6–5.0
Rhode Island	19.2	17.3–21.2	30.5	28.1–33.1	25.1	23.4–26.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	29.7	25.1–34.7	43.1	36.7–49.7	36.4	32.2–40.8	2.7	1.5–4.9	5.7	3.9–8.2	4.2	2.9–6.0
South Dakota	18.9	15.4–23.0	35.0	30.7–39.5	27.1	24.4–30.0	2.0	0.9–4.4	3.5	2.4–5.1	2.8	2.0–3.9
Tennessee	22.8	19.7–26.2	41.5	37.9–45.1	32.3	29.6–35.0	2.5	1.7–3.6	4.7	3.5–6.4	3.6	2.9–4.6
Texas	23.0	20.1–26.1	43.2	40.1–46.3	33.3	31.1–35.5	2.9	1.9–4.2	5.5	4.3–7.1	4.2	3.4–5.3
Utah	20.2	16.6–24.3	35.6	31.9–39.5	28.2	25.0–31.6	1.9	1.1–3.4	5.4	3.6–8.0	3.8	2.8–5.0
Vermont	17.7	16.2–19.3	32.8	29.9–35.8	25.6	24.1–27.2	1.7	1.2–2.4	3.5	2.8–4.4	2.7	2.4–3.1
West Virginia	24.4	20.1–29.2	38.3	32.3–44.7	31.7	27.7–36.0	3.3	2.3–4.7	4.7	3.1–7.1	4.2	3.2–5.6
Wisconsin	18.5	15.4–22.1	32.6	29.0–36.5	25.8	22.8–29.0	2.5	1.6–3.8	2.0	1.2–3.2	2.2	1.6–3.1
Wyoming	21.6	19.4–24.0	39.7	36.5–42.9	30.9	28.6–33.3	2.8	2.1–3.8	4.8	3.7–6.3	3.9	3.2–4.7
<i>Median</i>	22.5		37.4		29.8		2.6		4.8		3.8	
<i>Range</i>	15.4–30.9		29.5–44.5		22.8–37.3		1.5–3.9		2.0–10.7		2.2–6.9	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	29.4	25.1–34.1	43.5	37.4–49.9	36.3	32.2–40.6	3.9	2.6–5.9	7.0	4.5–11.0	5.5	3.9–7.7
Broward County, FL	24.4	20.6–28.6	37.4	33.5–41.4	30.8	27.8–34.1	4.1	2.7–6.3	6.5	5.0–8.5	5.3	4.2–6.7
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	21.7	18.9–24.9	39.8	35.3–44.6	30.7	27.8–33.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	35.5	28.2–43.4	46.7	40.0–53.5	41.6	35.4–48.0	5.4	3.6–8.0	8.2	5.6–12.0	7.2	5.5–9.4
Clark County, NV	26.0	21.8–30.7	41.5	37.3–45.7	33.9	30.5–37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas, TX	29.3	24.0–35.3	45.7	39.0–52.7	37.4	32.2–42.9	2.3	1.2–4.5	5.5	3.0–9.7	3.9	2.4–6.1
Detroit, MI	43.4	38.8–48.1	54.4	48.7–59.9	49.0	45.0–53.1	3.9	2.5–6.0	8.8	6.5–11.8	6.3	4.9–8.2
Duval County, FL	27.6	24.6–30.9	42.4	39.0–45.9	35.0	32.4–37.6	2.6	1.8–3.7	7.6	5.8–9.8	5.1	4.1–6.4
Los Angeles, CA	23.6	21.0–26.3	38.1	32.3–44.2	31.0	27.2–35.1	2.3	1.5–3.7	5.2	3.4–7.9	3.8	2.6–5.6
Memphis, TN	31.8	27.8–36.1	44.5	39.8–49.3	37.8	34.0–41.8	3.6	2.3–5.7	4.7	3.1–7.2	4.1	3.1–5.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	26.2	23.0–29.8	36.8	33.3–40.5	31.5	28.8–34.5	4.2	2.9–6.1	6.9	5.5–8.8	5.7	4.6–7.0
Milwaukee, WI	43.3	39.6–47.1	49.2	45.1–53.3	46.3	43.4–49.3	4.6	3.4–6.1	7.2	5.4–9.6	6.0	4.8–7.5
New York City, NY	25.7	23.6–27.9	37.9	35.9–40.0	31.5	29.7–33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	23.0	18.7–28.0	41.9	37.2–46.8	32.4	28.7–36.3	3.5	2.2–5.6	5.3	3.6–7.7	4.4	3.2–6.0
Palm Beach County, FL	23.9	20.8–27.2	38.3	34.5–42.2	31.1	28.6–33.8	3.0	2.1–4.4	6.3	4.5–8.8	4.8	3.6–6.2
Philadelphia, PA	42.5	38.0–47.1	48.7	41.9–55.5	45.6	41.2–50.1	4.4	3.0–6.4	7.1	4.8–10.3	5.9	4.4–7.7
San Bernardino, CA	29.9	25.7–34.5	47.5	42.6–52.5	38.9	35.5–42.5	4.5	3.2–6.3	7.2	5.0–10.3	5.9	4.5–7.6
San Diego, CA	25.1	21.5–29.1	38.5	34.5–42.5	31.9	28.9–35.1	2.4	1.5–4.0	5.8	4.2–7.9	4.2	3.3–5.4
San Francisco, CA	17.2	14.4–20.4	26.1	23.0–29.4	21.8	19.6–24.3	1.6	0.9–2.6	4.3	3.0–6.0	3.0	2.2–4.0
Seattle, WA	18.0	15.1–21.3	37.6	33.7–41.8	28.4	25.5–31.6	3.3	2.4–4.7	6.1	4.7–7.9	5.0	4.0–6.2
<i>Median</i>	26.1		41.7		33.1		3.6		6.5		5.1	
<i>Range</i>	17.2–43.4		26.1–54.4		21.8–49.0		1.6–5.4		4.3–8.8		3.0–7.2	

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 12. 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, 2009

Category	Dating violence						Forced to have sexual intercourse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	7.2	6.0–8.6	8.8	7.5–10.3	8.0	7.1–9.1	10.0	8.6–11.6	3.2	2.4–4.2	6.3	5.3–7.5
Black¶	14.8	12.7–17.1	13.8	11.0–17.2	14.3	12.6–16.2	12.0	10.5–13.8	7.9	5.9–10.6	10.0	8.4–11.8
Hispanic	11.4	9.7–13.3	11.7	10.2–13.3	11.5	10.6–12.5	11.2	9.8–12.9	5.7	4.5–7.4	8.4	7.5–9.5
Grade												
9	9.4	8.1–10.9	9.1	7.6–10.9	9.2	8.3–10.3	9.4	8.0–11.1	4.1	3.0–5.4	6.6	5.6–7.7
10	9.0	7.7–10.6	9.3	7.1–12.0	9.2	7.6–11.1	10.6	9.1–12.3	4.0	2.8–5.6	7.1	5.9–8.5
11	9.1	7.3–11.4	11.5	10.2–13.0	10.4	9.1–11.8	11.2	9.2–13.5	5.4	3.9–7.6	8.2	6.9–9.8
12	9.5	8.0–11.2	11.4	9.7–13.3	10.4	9.3–11.7	10.8	9.2–12.6	4.9	3.6–6.6	7.8	6.6–9.2
Total	9.3	8.4–10.3	10.3	9.1–11.6	9.8	8.9–10.8	10.5	9.6–11.4	4.5	3.7–5.6	7.4	6.7–8.3

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

† When they did not want to.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 13. 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, 2009

Site	Dating violence						Forced to have sexual intercourse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	15.3	12.5–18.5	18.0	14.7–21.8	16.8	14.6–19.1	12.4	9.3–16.4	9.3	6.4–13.5	11.0	8.7–13.9
Alaska	12.1	9.6–15.1	14.2	11.6–17.4	13.3	11.4–15.4	14.3	11.3–17.9	6.1	4.5–8.3	10.1	8.6–11.9
Arizona	11.0	9.0–13.5	12.3	9.8–15.3	11.8	9.9–14.0	14.2	11.4–17.6	7.5	5.5–10.2	11.0	9.1–13.2
Arkansas	16.5	12.7–21.1	17.0	12.4–22.9	16.7	12.9–21.2	15.1	12.2–18.5	11.0	7.9–15.1	13.1	11.0–15.5
Colorado	6.9	4.7–9.9	11.2	8.4–14.8	9.1	7.2–11.5	11.1	8.9–13.7	4.4	2.7–7.2	7.7	6.2–9.4
Connecticut	9.1	7.2–11.3	10.7	8.2–13.9	9.9	8.1–12.1	8.4	6.9–10.2	6.3	4.8–8.3	7.4	6.1–8.9
Delaware	8.4	6.7–10.5	9.4	7.4–11.8	9.1	7.7–10.8	13.8	11.2–16.8	5.8	4.2–8.0	9.9	8.4–11.6
Florida	10.0	8.9–11.3	11.9	10.6–13.3	11.0	10.2–11.9	10.7	9.1–12.6	6.2	5.3–7.3	8.5	7.6–9.6
Georgia	15.6	13.1–18.6	16.3	13.3–19.8	16.0	13.8–18.3	— [¶]	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	11.6	8.8–15.1	14.1	10.8–18.2	13.0	10.4–16.1	12.4	10.4–14.7	8.2	5.8–11.6	10.3	8.4–12.7
Idaho	10.6	8.7–13.0	10.5	8.7–12.5	10.6	9.2–12.1	14.4	12.2–16.9	5.0	4.0–6.2	9.6	8.3–11.1
Illinois	13.6	11.5–16.0	13.7	11.0–17.0	13.8	12.1–15.6	10.8	8.9–13.1	7.1	6.0–8.5	9.0	7.6–10.6
Indiana	13.7	10.6–17.6	10.5	8.1–13.6	12.1	10.1–14.4	17.3	14.3–20.8	5.2	3.9–6.7	11.1	9.2–13.3
Kansas	8.7	6.1–12.2	9.5	7.4–12.1	9.1	7.1–11.7	10.2	8.4–12.3	4.9	3.5–6.6	7.5	6.2–9.1
Kentucky	15.6	12.4–19.5	15.3	13.2–17.8	15.5	13.5–17.6	13.6	10.6–17.4	6.4	4.8–8.5	9.9	8.2–11.9
Louisiana	17.5	13.6–22.3	18.1	13.5–23.8	17.8	14.0–22.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	13.9	12.8–15.1	16.6	15.4–17.9	15.4	14.5–16.2	12.8	11.8–13.9	8.6	7.7–9.6	10.7	10.0–11.5
Maryland	18.6	16.2–21.1	15.2	12.6–18.3	16.9	15.0–18.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	15.1	12.5–18.0	15.4	13.4–17.6	15.2	13.5–17.1	12.8	10.7–15.3	8.0	6.3–9.9	10.4	9.0–12.1
Mississippi	15.0	12.0–18.7	13.2	11.1–15.6	14.2	12.0–16.6	13.8	11.3–16.6	6.1	4.1–8.8	10.1	8.3–12.2
Missouri	10.2	7.0–14.4	11.3	8.4–15.1	10.7	8.1–14.0	12.0	8.3–17.0	4.4	2.5–7.7	8.1	5.8–11.2
Montana	8.0	6.4–10.0	10.9	8.2–14.4	9.6	8.0–11.6	13.7	11.8–15.8	4.8	3.5–6.6	9.2	8.0–10.7
Nevada	10.8	8.7–13.2	12.0	9.7–14.8	11.4	9.8–13.2	13.1	10.8–15.8	7.1	5.3–9.6	10.1	8.6–11.8
New Hampshire	8.0	6.0–10.5	11.1	8.4–14.4	9.6	8.0–11.6	9.4	7.1–12.3	4.8	3.4–6.7	7.0	5.6–8.8
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.4	8.3–12.8	5.1	3.3–7.7	7.7	6.3–9.5
New Mexico	9.5	7.9–11.4	10.0	9.0–11.1	9.8	8.7–11.1	11.6	10.2–13.2	5.8	4.9–7.0	8.7	8.0–9.4
New York	9.6	8.1–11.3	11.3	9.5–13.3	10.6	9.3–12.2	8.2	7.1–9.6	6.9	5.1–9.2	7.8	6.5–9.4
North Carolina	12.2	10.4–14.3	13.0	10.9–15.6	12.6	11.2–14.2	12.4	10.6–14.3	4.7	3.7–5.9	8.6	7.5–9.9
North Dakota	8.3	6.4–10.7	8.6	6.9–10.7	8.5	7.1–10.2	9.0	6.7–12.0	4.1	2.6–6.3	6.5	5.1–8.3
Oklahoma	6.2	4.7–8.1	8.6	6.7–10.9	7.4	6.3–8.7	9.1	6.5–12.6	3.8	2.2–6.3	6.4	4.8–8.4
Pennsylvania	10.8	8.4–13.7	8.2	6.2–10.8	9.6	7.9–11.7	8.9	6.8–11.5	4.7	3.0–7.4	6.8	5.3–8.8
Rhode Island	10.8	9.4–12.3	10.8	9.0–12.8	10.8	9.9–11.8	8.9	7.0–11.3	5.3	4.0–7.0	7.1	6.3–8.1
South Carolina	16.6	11.4–23.5	15.5	12.2–19.5	16.1	12.8–20.0	10.5	7.3–14.8	6.4	4.8–8.5	8.6	6.5–11.2
South Dakota	10.4	8.1–13.3	12.2	8.9–16.6	11.3	8.7–14.6	12.5	10.6–14.8	6.3	4.5–8.8	9.3	8.2–10.5
Tennessee	10.0	8.0–12.5	9.8	8.1–11.7	9.9	8.5–11.4	12.8	10.5–15.5	3.5	2.3–5.4	8.1	6.8–9.5
Texas	10.3	9.0–11.9	8.8	7.6–10.1	9.5	8.7–10.5	10.5	8.7–12.6	3.6	2.6–4.9	7.0	6.1–7.9
Utah	8.9	6.8–11.6	12.5	9.7–16.1	10.9	8.9–13.4	8.2	5.6–11.9	5.8	3.3–10.0	7.2	5.6–9.1
Vermont	6.7	5.6–8.1	8.0	7.2–8.9	7.4	6.7–8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	12.0	9.7–14.8	15.5	12.0–19.7	13.8	12.0–15.7	14.1	11.1–17.8	8.3	6.4–10.8	11.2	9.4–13.2
Wisconsin	8.0	6.2–10.2	8.8	7.1–10.8	8.4	6.9–10.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	13.7	11.9–15.8	16.0	14.0–18.1	15.0	13.5–16.5	18.0	15.9–20.4	8.6	7.1–10.4	13.2	11.8–14.8
Median	10.8		11.9		11.1		12.4		5.9		8.8	
Range	6.2–18.6		8.0–18.1		7.4–17.8		8.2–18.0		3.5–11.0		6.4–13.2	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	14.3	11.6–17.5	13.1	10.3–16.5	13.6	11.7–15.8	13.0	10.2–16.5	6.2	4.5–8.4	9.6	7.8–11.8
Broward County, FL	10.8	8.8–13.3	13.0	10.6–15.8	11.8	10.0–13.9	7.5	5.7–9.9	6.2	4.6–8.2	6.8	5.5–8.3
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	10.2	8.1–12.7	13.2	10.7–16.2	11.7	10.1–13.6	9.2	7.2–11.6	5.3	3.6–7.6	7.2	5.9–8.8
Chicago, IL	18.9	14.4–24.4	17.2	13.5–21.8	18.5	15.4–22.0	8.7	6.3–11.8	9.1	6.6–12.5	9.0	7.0–11.4
Clark County, NV	10.7	8.5–13.5	11.5	8.8–14.8	11.1	9.5–13.0	12.9	10.0–16.3	7.0	4.8–10.2	9.9	8.1–12.0
Dallas, TX	13.7	10.6–17.5	16.4	12.0–21.9	15.1	12.1–18.8	10.9	8.7–13.6	6.1	3.9–9.2	8.5	6.8–10.6
Detroit, MI	16.6	13.6–20.1	16.2	13.4–19.4	16.3	14.1–18.8	11.5	9.6–13.7	8.3	6.2–10.8	9.8	8.4–11.5
Duval County, FL	17.1	14.6–19.9	18.3	15.5–21.5	17.8	15.7–20.0	14.7	12.6–16.9	8.4	6.3–11.2	12.0	10.4–13.8
Los Angeles, CA	9.7	7.8–12.0	14.3	10.5–19.1	12.0	10.1–14.4	8.1	5.6–11.7	7.6	5.3–10.8	7.8	5.8–10.5
Memphis, TN	11.7	9.0–15.2	11.3	8.0–15.8	11.5	9.4–14.0	9.5	7.2–12.4	5.8	3.8–8.6	7.6	6.0–9.7
Miami-Dade County, FL	11.6	9.6–14.0	12.3	9.9–15.1	12.0	10.5–13.8	9.8	7.8–12.2	8.2	5.8–11.5	9.2	7.6–11.1
Milwaukee, WI	16.6	13.5–20.1	11.8	9.7–14.4	14.2	12.1–16.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	9.8	8.6–11.1	12.2	10.7–13.9	10.9	9.9–12.1	8.2	6.9–9.8	6.1	5.3–7.1	7.3	6.4–8.3
Orange County, FL	8.1	6.3–10.4	10.8	8.0–14.4	9.5	7.7–11.7	9.1	6.8–12.0	4.7	3.0–7.2	6.8	5.4–8.6
Palm Beach County, FL	11.2	8.9–13.9	10.8	8.7–13.4	11.1	9.4–13.1	10.6	8.4–13.4	8.4	6.2–11.4	9.5	7.7–11.7
Philadelphia, PA	19.2	15.7–23.3	15.0	12.0–18.6	17.3	14.7–20.2	12.7	10.5–15.3	10.7	8.2–13.8	12.0	10.4–13.8
San Bernardino, CA	9.7	7.4–12.7	10.4	7.9–13.4	10.0	8.2–12.3	8.8	6.8–11.4	5.8	4.2–8.1	7.3	6.0–8.9
San Diego, CA	10.9	8.6–13.7	13.7	11.8–15.9	12.4	10.9–14.0	9.3	7.1–12.2	4.7	3.6–6.1	7.1	5.8–8.6
San Francisco, CA	6.8	5.3–8.6	9.0	7.4–10.8	8.0	6.8–9.3	7.0	5.4–9.1	4.9	3.8–6.3	6.0	4.9–7.4
Seattle, WA	11.1	8.9–13.8	14.7	12.1–17.8	13.1	11.2–15.3	9.0	7.1–11.2	6.9	5.2–9.1	7.9	6.7–9.4
Median	11.1		13.0		12.0		9.3		6.2		7.9	
Range	6.8–19.2		9.0–18.3		8.0–18.5		7.0–14.7		4.7–10.7		6.0–12.0	

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

† When they did not want to.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 14. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property*† and who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property,†,§ by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	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
Race/Ethnicity												
White**	2.4	1.9–3.0	8.3	6.9–10.0	5.6	4.7–6.5	4.9	4.1–6.0	7.8	6.5–9.2	6.4	5.6–7.4
Black**	4.0	2.6–6.1	6.6	4.8–9.1	5.3	4.0–7.1	7.4	5.9–9.3	11.2	9.0–14.0	9.4	7.9–11.2
Hispanic	3.7	2.8–4.9	7.9	6.3–9.9	5.8	4.8–7.1	6.3	5.2–7.6	12.0	10.0–14.3	9.1	8.0–10.4
Grade												
9	3.2	2.5–4.0	6.4	5.1–8.1	4.9	4.0–5.9	7.7	6.6–9.0	9.5	7.8–11.6	8.7	7.7–9.8
10	3.1	2.2–4.4	8.9	7.2–10.9	6.1	5.1–7.4	5.2	3.9–6.9	11.1	9.0–13.7	8.4	7.0–10.0
11	2.3	1.7–3.1	7.9	6.5–9.6	5.2	4.4–6.2	4.8	3.8–6.2	10.7	9.1–12.7	7.9	6.7–9.2
12	2.9	2.2–3.8	9.1	7.2–11.4	6.0	5.0–7.3	3.8	2.9–5.0	6.5	5.2–8.2	5.2	4.3–6.4
Total	2.9	2.5–3.4	8.0	7.1–9.2	5.6	5.0–6.3	5.5	4.8–6.3	9.6	8.5–10.8	7.7	6.9–8.5

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

† For example, a gun, knife, or club.

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

¶ 95% confidence interval.

** Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 15. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property*† and who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property,†,§ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

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
State surveys												
Alabama	4.8	2.7–8.5	12.5	8.3–18.6	8.7	6.2–12.1	6.8	4.0–11.4	13.6	9.5–19.0	10.4	7.5–14.1
Alaska	2.8	1.6–4.8	12.3	9.6–15.6	7.8	6.3–9.6	5.4	3.9–7.3	8.6	6.3–11.6	7.3	5.7–9.3
Arizona	3.4	2.3–5.0	9.0	7.3–11.1	6.5	5.3–7.9	5.5	4.2–7.2	12.6	10.0–15.7	9.3	7.6–11.3
Arkansas	4.6	3.3–6.4	12.0	9.0–15.8	8.4	6.6–10.8	8.6	5.9–12.4	15.2	12.0–18.9	11.9	9.4–15.1
Colorado	3.0	2.0–4.4	8.0	5.2–12.1	5.5	3.9–7.8	5.1	3.6–7.2	10.8	8.6–13.3	8.0	6.6–9.7
Connecticut	2.2	1.4–3.4	5.5	4.2–7.2	3.9	3.1–4.9	5.9	4.3–8.1	7.9	6.3–9.8	7.0	5.8–8.4
Delaware	4.1	2.8–5.9	5.9	4.6–7.4	5.1	4.1–6.4	6.3	4.8–8.3	8.8	6.9–11.0	7.8	6.6–9.1
Florida	2.2	1.7–2.8	7.1	5.8–8.6	4.7	4.0–5.5	5.8	5.0–6.7	10.3	9.2–11.7	8.2	7.4–9.0
Georgia	3.3	2.1–5.3	8.8	6.2–12.2	6.0	4.4–8.2	4.7	3.5–6.4	11.6	9.0–14.8	8.2	6.6–10.1
Hawaii	3.3	1.6–6.5	5.8	4.0–8.1	4.7	3.6–6.2	5.9	3.7–9.1	9.3	6.6–12.8	7.7	5.8–10.1
Idaho	2.5	1.6–4.1	10.6	8.9–12.5	6.7	5.6–8.0	5.8	4.6–7.4	9.8	8.0–12.0	7.9	6.7–9.3
Illinois	2.1	1.4–3.1	7.1	5.2–9.6	4.8	3.7–6.1	6.6	5.1–8.6	10.6	8.5–13.2	8.8	7.2–10.7
Indiana	2.7	1.5–4.8	8.6	6.0–12.0	5.7	4.2–7.6	6.3	4.7–8.4	6.7	5.0–8.8	6.5	5.2–8.0
Kansas	1.9	1.2–2.9	8.1	6.1–10.7	5.1	3.9–6.6	4.9	3.5–6.8	7.4	5.7–9.4	6.2	5.0–7.6
Kentucky	2.5	1.3–4.7	10.3	7.9–13.2	6.5	5.1–8.2	5.2	3.5–7.5	10.4	7.7–13.8	7.9	6.1–10.2
Louisiana	3.0	1.7–5.3	8.6	5.0–14.6	5.8	3.8–8.7	6.3	4.8–8.2	12.9	8.5–19.1	9.5	7.1–12.7
Maine	**	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	4.8–6.2	9.5	8.6–10.4	7.7	7.1–8.3
Maryland	2.6	1.6–4.3	6.3	4.6–8.6	4.6	3.5–6.0	7.8	5.5–11.0	10.0	7.9–12.5	9.1	7.6–10.8
Massachusetts	1.9	1.2–3.1	6.7	5.0–8.9	4.4	3.3–5.7	4.2	3.2–5.4	9.7	8.0–11.9	7.0	5.9–8.3
Michigan	3.2	2.3–4.3	7.3	6.2–8.6	5.4	4.7–6.1	7.0	5.5–9.0	11.5	9.8–13.4	9.4	8.2–10.8
Mississippi	2.3	1.5–3.4	6.8	5.3–8.7	4.5	3.6–5.6	6.0	4.6–7.7	9.9	8.1–12.2	8.0	6.6–9.5
Missouri	1.9	1.2–2.9	8.6	5.1–14.1	5.3	3.5–8.0	5.3	3.7–7.5	10.2	7.5–13.6	7.8	6.3–9.6
Montana	2.3	1.4–3.8	13.2	10.8–16.1	7.9	6.6–9.4	5.3	3.0–9.0	9.4	7.4–11.9	7.4	5.7–9.7
Nevada	3.5	2.4–5.1	8.9	6.8–11.4	6.2	5.1–7.6	8.4	6.9–10.3	12.8	10.5–15.6	10.7	9.1–12.5
New Hampshire	3.4	2.1–5.3	13.7	10.7–17.4	8.8	7.0–11.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	1.5	0.5–4.1	4.8	3.4–6.7	3.1	2.3–4.2	5.3	3.7–7.4	7.8	5.7–10.7	6.6	5.1–8.4
New Mexico	4.9	3.9–6.1	11.1	9.5–13.1	8.1	6.9–9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	2.4	1.7–3.6	6.6	5.3–8.3	4.8	3.7–6.2	4.7	3.5–6.2	9.9	8.5–11.6	7.5	6.5–8.7
North Carolina	2.5	1.7–3.7	7.0	5.4–9.0	4.7	3.7–6.0	5.1	4.2–6.2	8.4	6.7–10.6	6.8	5.7–8.1
North Dakota	2.0	1.0–4.0	8.5	6.5–11.0	5.4	4.3–6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	3.6	2.3–5.7	7.4	5.1–10.6	5.6	4.2–7.5	4.0	2.4–6.5	7.6	6.0–9.6	5.8	4.6–7.4
Pennsylvania	2.1	1.1–3.8	4.5	3.1–6.5	3.3	2.5–4.4	4.5	3.1–6.7	6.6	4.8–9.2	5.6	4.3–7.3
Rhode Island	2.3	1.6–3.1	5.8	4.9–6.8	4.0	3.4–4.8	3.8	2.8–5.1	9.2	6.8–12.3	6.5	5.3–8.0
South Carolina	3.9	2.2–6.8	5.4	3.3–8.8	4.6	3.4–6.3	6.5	3.8–11.0	10.9	7.5–15.6	8.8	6.2–12.4
South Dakota	3.0	2.1–4.2	15.0	12.3–18.2	9.2	7.7–10.8	4.6	3.2–6.6	8.9	6.9–11.4	6.8	5.2–8.8
Tennessee	2.4	1.5–3.6	7.7	5.6–10.5	5.1	3.8–6.7	5.0	3.5–6.9	9.0	7.2–11.2	7.0	5.7–8.6
Texas	3.1	2.1–4.5	9.6	7.3–12.5	6.4	5.0–8.2	5.5	4.1–7.4	8.8	7.4–10.5	7.2	6.2–8.4
Utah	1.6	0.8–3.0	7.1	5.1–10.0	4.6	3.4–6.1	4.2	2.6–6.7	10.7	8.2–13.7	7.7	6.1–9.7
Vermont	3.3	2.9–3.7	14.1	11.7–16.9	9.0	7.7–10.4	4.5	3.6–5.6	7.3	6.3–8.5	6.0	5.4–6.7
West Virginia	3.0	1.9–4.9	9.8	7.4–12.7	6.5	5.1–8.2	5.7	4.0–8.0	11.9	9.6–14.8	9.2	7.7–11.0
Wisconsin	1.5	1.0–2.2	5.2	3.7–7.3	3.4	2.5–4.6	4.8	3.5–6.6	8.5	6.7–10.7	6.7	5.3–8.4
Wyoming	5.2	4.2–6.4	17.1	14.7–19.8	11.5	10.0–13.2	6.3	5.2–7.6	12.3	10.7–14.2	9.4	8.3–10.6
Median	2.7	—	8.1	—	5.4	—	5.4	—	9.8	—	7.7	—
Range	1.5–5.2	—	4.5–17.1	—	3.1–11.5	—	3.8–8.6	—	6.6–15.2	—	5.6–11.9	—
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	3.3	2.1–5.2	11.1	7.5–16.2	7.2	5.3–9.8	3.8	2.5–5.7	11.1	8.6–14.2	7.5	6.1–9.1
Broward County, FL	2.5	1.6–4.1	6.6	5.0–8.8	4.5	3.5–6.0	6.5	4.7–9.1	9.7	7.4–12.6	8.1	6.5–10.1
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	2.0	1.1–3.4	5.0	3.3–7.4	3.5	2.5–4.9	5.1	3.7–7.0	11.7	9.0–15.1	8.4	6.7–10.6
Chicago, IL	5.6	2.8–11.2	8.1	5.6–11.6	7.5	5.2–10.6	9.5	7.5–12.0	15.3	10.8–21.3	13.2	10.4–16.8
Clark County, NV	3.5	2.1–5.7	5.2	3.7–7.2	4.4	3.4–5.6	8.7	6.9–11.1	12.7	10.2–15.6	10.7	9.0–12.8
Dallas, TX	2.1	1.0–4.4	7.2	4.7–11.0	4.6	3.2–6.6	4.5	3.0–6.5	10.4	7.8–13.7	7.5	5.9–9.6
Detroit, MI	6.1	4.4–8.3	9.2	6.7–12.5	7.6	6.1–9.6	10.1	7.5–13.6	15.8	12.4–19.9	13.0	10.6–15.8
Duval County, FL	6.1	4.8–7.8	9.4	7.3–11.9	7.8	6.6–9.3	10.2	8.3–12.5	16.5	13.8–19.6	13.9	12.0–16.0
Los Angeles, CA	1.2	0.6–2.6	5.9	3.6–9.4	3.7	2.5–5.4	5.4	3.4–8.3	11.1	8.1–15.0	8.4	6.4–10.8
Memphis, TN	1.6	0.8–3.2	3.4	2.1–5.5	2.6	1.8–3.7	5.7	4.0–8.1	9.2	6.7–12.4	7.5	6.0–9.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	2.1	1.2–3.7	6.5	5.0–8.4	4.2	3.3–5.5	4.9	3.5–6.8	10.0	8.1–12.3	7.4	6.1–8.9
Milwaukee, WI	2.8	1.8–4.4	7.1	5.6–9.1	5.1	4.2–6.2	8.8	6.8–11.4	16.0	13.6–18.8	12.6	10.9–14.5
New York City, NY	2.5	2.0–3.0	5.2	4.5–6.0	3.8	3.3–4.2	5.0	4.1–6.0	9.7	8.6–11.0	7.2	6.4–8.2
Orange County, FL	2.6	1.4–4.7	5.6	4.0–8.0	4.2	3.0–5.8	6.9	4.8–9.7	9.5	7.6–11.7	8.1	6.6–10.1
Palm Beach County, FL	2.8	1.9–4.2	7.3	5.6–9.5	5.1	4.1–6.3	6.8	5.1–9.2	12.7	10.5–15.3	9.8	8.4–11.5
Philadelphia, PA	3.0	2.0–4.7	5.8	3.8–8.8	4.6	3.3–6.3	6.0	4.1–8.7	9.3	6.9–12.4	8.0	6.2–10.2
San Bernardino, CA	5.2	3.5–7.6	10.3	7.7–13.5	7.7	6.1–9.8	8.0	6.2–10.3	15.4	12.9–18.4	11.8	10.1–13.6
San Diego, CA	3.2	2.2–4.5	5.5	4.1–7.4	4.4	3.4–5.5	5.5	3.7–8.2	9.1	7.4–11.2	7.4	6.0–9.0
San Francisco, CA	4.0	2.8–5.7	8.5	6.9–10.4	6.5	5.4–7.8	3.3	2.2–4.9	10.6	8.8–12.7	7.2	6.1–8.6
Seattle, WA	3.0	2.1–4.5	7.7	5.9–10.0	5.6	4.4–7.0	5.4	3.8–7.5	9.5	7.5–12.0	7.8	6.5–9.3
Median	2.9	—	6.8	—	4.6	—	5.8	—	10.8	—	8.1	—
Range	1.2–6.1	—	3.4–11.1	—	2.6–7.8	—	3.3–10.2	—	9.1–16.5	—	7.2–13.9	—

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

† For example, a gun, knife, or club.

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

¶ 95% confidence interval.

** Not available.

TABLE 16. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property* and who were bullied on school property,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	In a physical fight on school property						Bullied on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	4.3	3.5–5.2	12.4	10.1–15.2	8.6	7.5–9.9	23.5	21.3–25.9	19.9	18.0–21.9	21.6	19.9–23.4
Black [¶]	12.5	9.8–15.7	22.2	19.5–25.1	17.4	15.4–19.4	15.5	13.0–18.4	11.9	9.4–14.9	13.7	11.8–15.8
Hispanic	9.3	7.6–11.3	17.7	15.3–20.4	13.5	12.0–15.3	18.9	17.1–20.9	18.0	15.4–21.0	18.5	16.8–20.2
Grade												
9	9.5	8.1–11.0	19.7	16.4–23.4	14.9	13.1–17.0	26.0	23.5–28.5	23.3	20.5–26.4	24.5	22.4–26.8
10	7.3	6.0–9.0	16.4	13.3–20.0	12.1	10.6–13.9	22.2	19.8–24.7	20.8	18.9–22.9	21.5	19.9–23.2
11	5.5	4.2–7.1	13.3	11.5–15.4	9.5	8.3–10.9	20.5	17.8–23.4	17.1	15.0–19.4	18.7	16.8–20.8
12	3.8	3.0–4.9	9.3	7.6–11.4	6.6	5.5–7.9	15.3	13.5–17.4	11.8	9.8–14.1	13.5	12.1–15.2
Total	6.7	5.9–7.6	15.1	13.1–17.3	11.1	10.0–12.2	21.2	19.8–22.7	18.7	17.4–20.1	19.9	18.8–21.1

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

† During the 12 months before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 17. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property* and who were bullied on school property,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	In a physical fight on school property						Bullied on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	6.6	4.5–9.7	19.2	15.1–24.1	13.1	10.4–16.3	21.9	18.3–26.0	16.7	13.4–20.5	19.3	16.5–22.6
Alaska	6.8	4.8–9.6	12.5	9.8–15.8	9.8	7.9–12.1	22.6	19.3–26.3	18.5	15.5–22.1	20.7	18.3–23.4
Arizona	7.3	5.8–9.2	16.4	14.3–18.8	12.0	10.5–13.8	— [¶]	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	10.0	7.5–13.3	19.6	16.4–23.4	14.8	12.3–17.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	5.0	3.7–6.7	16.2	14.0–18.8	10.7	9.1–12.6	20.3	16.2–25.0	17.5	13.9–21.7	18.8	15.7–22.4
Connecticut	5.9	4.1–8.5	13.0	10.3–16.2	9.6	8.1–11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	7.3	5.7–9.2	9.6	7.7–11.9	8.6	7.3–10.2	18.8	16.0–22.0	12.7	10.6–15.1	15.9	13.8–18.2
Florida	7.4	6.3–8.6	13.6	12.1–15.2	10.5	9.6–11.5	13.8	12.4–15.3	13.0	11.7–14.3	13.4	12.4–14.4
Georgia	9.2	6.7–12.5	14.2	11.6–17.3	11.7	9.4–14.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	8.2	6.2–10.7	11.7	8.8–15.3	10.2	8.3–12.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	5.8	4.3–7.9	14.3	12.1–16.9	10.2	8.7–11.9	23.8	21.1–26.7	20.8	18.1–23.8	22.3	20.3–24.5
Illinois	8.0	6.2–10.3	14.7	12.7–17.0	11.5	9.9–13.3	20.3	17.5–23.4	19.0	15.0–23.7	19.6	16.8–22.8
Indiana	8.4	5.9–11.9	10.6	8.4–13.3	9.5	7.3–12.2	25.4	21.7–29.6	20.3	16.3–25.0	22.8	19.4–26.4
Kansas	4.7	3.2–6.9	13.1	11.0–15.6	9.0	7.5–10.9	20.8	17.4–24.6	16.3	13.5–19.6	18.5	16.1–21.1
Kentucky	5.1	3.5–7.3	13.8	11.3–16.7	9.5	7.8–11.6	21.9	19.0–25.0	19.7	16.4–23.5	20.8	18.3–23.6
Louisiana	10.9	8.5–13.9	16.5	11.6–23.0	13.7	11.2–16.7	18.8	15.2–22.9	12.9	8.8–18.5	15.9	12.3–20.4
Maine	5.3	4.6–6.1	12.4	11.4–13.4	9.1	8.4–9.7	22.1	20.9–23.4	22.6	21.2–24.1	22.4	21.4–23.3
Maryland	7.8	5.5–11.1	14.3	10.7–18.8	11.2	8.8–14.3	22.2	19.6–24.9	19.5	16.4–23.0	20.9	19.0–23.1
Massachusetts	5.8	4.4–7.5	11.5	9.4–14.0	8.7	7.4–10.2	19.8	17.5–22.3	19.0	16.5–21.8	19.4	17.6–21.3
Michigan	7.4	5.6–9.8	14.9	12.6–17.6	11.3	9.4–13.6	26.6	22.6–31.0	21.3	17.6–25.6	24.0	20.5–27.8
Mississippi	9.8	7.3–13.0	15.5	12.5–19.0	12.6	10.7–14.9	17.9	15.3–20.9	14.0	11.6–16.7	16.0	13.9–18.3
Missouri	6.4	4.1–9.9	11.5	9.2–14.3	9.0	7.1–11.4	24.5	19.9–29.8	21.2	17.2–25.9	22.8	19.2–26.8
Montana	6.8	4.5–10.0	14.7	11.7–18.3	10.8	8.4–13.8	24.8	21.4–28.6	21.2	17.7–25.2	23.1	20.5–25.8
Nevada	7.0	5.3–9.3	12.9	11.0–15.2	10.0	8.5–11.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	6.8	4.8–9.5	11.2	8.6–14.4	9.1	7.5–11.0	24.4	20.5–28.8	19.9	16.0–24.4	22.1	19.2–25.3
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	16.3–24.2	21.5	18.6–24.8	20.7	17.8–23.9
New Mexico	10.8	8.9–12.9	19.1	16.7–21.8	15.0	13.3–17.0	21.2	18.8–23.8	17.7	16.4–19.1	19.5	17.8–21.3
New York	7.9	6.4–9.8	14.5	12.3–16.9	11.4	9.7–13.3	18.8	16.6–21.1	17.3	14.6–20.4	18.2	16.3–20.3
North Carolina	5.9	4.8–7.1	13.0	11.3–15.0	9.4	8.6–10.3	19.2	16.3–22.4	13.7	11.5–16.1	16.6	14.7–18.6
North Dakota	4.4	2.7–6.9	10.2	8.3–12.5	7.4	6.0–9.1	22.7	19.0–26.8	19.4	16.3–23.0	21.1	18.7–23.8
Oklahoma	8.2	5.7–11.8	17.3	13.2–22.3	12.8	10.1–16.1	20.6	16.8–25.0	14.6	11.8–17.9	17.5	15.1–20.2
Pennsylvania	6.0	4.3–8.4	13.5	10.5–17.2	9.9	8.0–12.2	20.4	17.5–23.7	17.9	15.1–21.1	19.2	16.9–21.8
Rhode Island	6.4	5.1–8.1	11.7	9.9–13.7	9.1	7.7–10.8	17.4	14.2–21.0	15.3	13.5–17.3	16.3	14.6–18.2
South Carolina	9.2	6.5–13.0	15.0	11.1–19.9	12.1	9.4–15.4	15.3	11.2–20.5	14.7	11.2–19.0	15.1	12.2–18.6
South Dakota	2.8	1.8–4.4	13.6	11.7–15.7	8.3	7.3–9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	7.8	6.2–9.8	14.5	11.8–17.7	11.3	9.4–13.4	19.9	16.8–23.3	14.7	12.2–17.6	17.3	14.9–20.0
Texas	7.3	6.2–8.6	18.8	16.8–21.0	13.2	11.8–14.7	20.9	18.8–23.2	16.5	13.5–19.9	18.7	16.6–21.0
Utah	4.4	3.0–6.2	16.1	13.4–19.2	10.6	9.0–12.4	16.6	13.4–20.5	20.8	17.6–24.4	18.8	16.8–21.0
Vermont	6.4	5.4–7.7	15.1	13.3–17.1	11.0	10.2–11.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	7.6	5.9–9.7	14.4	11.2–18.4	11.3	9.3–13.8	25.6	22.2–29.5	21.3	17.6–25.6	23.5	20.8–26.4
Wisconsin	6.7	4.8–9.1	12.5	10.1–15.2	9.6	8.0–11.6	23.0	19.8–26.6	22.1	18.8–25.8	22.5	20.0–25.2
Wyoming	7.5	6.3–9.0	17.4	15.3–19.8	12.6	11.3–14.2	25.5	23.0–28.2	23.5	21.1–26.2	24.4	22.6–26.3
<i>Median</i>	7.0		14.3		10.6		20.8		18.8		19.4	
<i>Range</i>	2.8–10.9		9.6–19.6		7.4–15.0		13.8–26.6		12.7–23.5		13.4–24.4	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	8.0	6.0–10.5	16.1	12.2–21.0	12.0	9.6–14.9	11.8	9.4–14.8	11.4	8.7–14.7	11.6	9.6–14.1
Broward County, FL	8.1	6.0–10.9	13.7	11.1–16.7	11.0	9.0–13.3	14.2	11.5–17.3	10.6	8.1–13.7	12.4	10.3–14.7
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	6.0	4.2–8.5	13.0	9.9–16.9	9.4	7.5–11.8	17.2	14.4–20.5	15.3	12.8–18.1	16.4	14.5–18.4
Chicago, IL	15.3	10.9–21.0	24.9	20.5–29.8	20.6	16.8–25.0	9.3	7.2–12.0	12.6	10.1–15.6	11.1	9.4–13.1
Clark County, NV	6.4	4.5–8.9	12.2	10.1–14.8	9.3	7.6–11.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas, TX	11.7	9.0–15.0	17.4	12.7–23.3	14.5	11.7–17.8	13.4	10.6–16.9	12.6	8.8–17.7	13.0	10.6–15.9
Detroit, MI	19.4	16.2–23.0	30.9	26.3–36.0	25.4	22.0–29.2	18.1	15.1–21.7	21.6	16.2–28.2	20.1	16.2–24.6
Duval County, FL	11.5	9.5–13.8	16.2	13.7–18.9	14.0	12.2–16.0	17.8	15.7–20.0	14.4	12.1–17.2	16.3	14.6–18.1
Los Angeles, CA	8.7	6.6–11.2	16.9	14.4–19.8	12.9	10.8–15.2	14.9	12.8–17.3	15.1	12.7–17.8	15.0	13.2–16.9
Memphis, TN	14.4	11.1–18.6	20.7	16.0–26.2	17.4	14.1–21.3	9.8	7.5–12.7	8.6	6.6–11.1	9.3	7.8–11.1
Miami-Dade County, FL	10.8	8.5–13.7	16.9	13.8–20.4	13.9	11.5–16.6	11.1	9.3–13.1	10.4	8.6–12.5	10.7	9.3–12.3
Milwaukee, WI	14.7	12.2–17.7	23.2	20.4–26.3	19.0	16.9–21.2	13.7	11.4–16.3	11.5	8.8–14.8	12.6	10.7–14.8
New York City, NY	9.4	7.9–11.1	16.1	14.8–17.5	12.6	11.2–14.0	11.2	10.0–12.5	11.1	9.9–12.4	11.2	10.5–11.9
Orange County, FL	7.5	5.2–10.8	17.2	13.2–22.1	12.4	9.7–15.6	14.9	11.8–18.6	12.5	9.4–16.4	13.6	11.4–16.2
Palm Beach County, FL	7.2	5.6–9.1	12.5	10.2–15.1	9.9	8.4–11.6	17.1	14.7–19.9	15.1	12.9–17.7	16.2	14.4–18.2
Philadelphia, PA	16.0	12.8–19.8	22.7	18.3–27.8	19.3	16.3–22.8	11.7	9.6–14.3	14.4	11.3–18.2	13.0	11.1–15.2
San Bernardino, CA	12.0	9.3–15.4	23.4	19.5–27.8	17.9	15.2–20.9	15.4	12.6–18.7	12.8	9.9–16.3	14.1	11.9–16.5
San Diego, CA	8.0	5.8–10.9	13.7	11.3–16.4	10.8	9.0–12.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	6.1	4.5–8.2	14.1	11.7–16.9	10.3	8.8–12.1	10.0	8.5–11.7	15.0	13.0–17.2	12.6	11.3–14.1
Seattle, WA	5.4	3.9–7.5	14.7	12.1–17.7	10.5	8.7–12.5	13.1	10.8–15.8	16.7	14.1–19.7	14.9	13.0–17.1
<i>Median</i>	9.0		16.5		12.7		13.5		12.7		13.0	
<i>Range</i>	5.4–19.4		12.2–30.9		9.3–25.4		9.3–18.1		8.6–21.6		9.3–20.1	

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

† During the 12 months before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 18. Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	3.8	3.1–4.8	3.3	2.5–4.2	3.5	2.9–4.3
Black§	6.6	4.7–9.2	5.9	4.6–7.7	6.3	4.9–8.0
Hispanic	8.3	6.9–10.0	7.9	6.0–10.3	8.1	6.9–9.4
Grade						
9	6.4	5.0–8.0	5.4	4.3–6.8	5.8	5.0–6.8
10	5.3	4.2–6.8	4.6	3.4–6.1	5.0	4.0–6.1
11	5.8	4.3–7.7	4.9	3.7–6.6	5.3	4.3–6.7
12	3.3	2.5–4.4	3.4	2.3–4.9	3.4	2.6–4.3
Total	5.3	4.6–6.1	4.6	3.8–5.6	5.0	4.3–5.7

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

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 19. Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys						
Alabama	7.2	5.1–10.0	11.8	7.2–18.8	9.6	6.6–13.7
Alaska	6.5	4.8–8.7	5.4	3.8–7.6	6.0	4.9–7.5
Arizona	7.5	5.4–10.2	6.8	5.6–8.2	7.4	6.1–8.8
Arkansas	8.3	5.7–11.8	12.4	8.9–16.9	10.4	7.6–14.0
Colorado	4.8	3.5–6.5	5.5	3.3–9.2	5.1	3.8–7.0
Connecticut	4.6	3.2–6.8	5.1	3.7–7.0	4.9	4.0–6.0
Delaware	7.2	5.8–8.9	5.1	3.8–6.9	6.3	5.2–7.6
Florida	6.7	5.8–7.8	7.0	5.8–8.5	6.9	6.1–7.9
Georgia	6.6	4.5–9.7	7.1	4.7–10.7	6.9	5.1–9.2
Hawaii	9.1	6.9–11.8	6.7	4.7–9.3	7.9	6.4–9.9
Idaho	3.8	2.3–6.2	4.2	2.7–6.4	4.0	2.7–5.9
Illinois	7.5	5.7–9.8	7.1	5.4–9.3	7.4	5.9–9.1
Indiana	5.4	3.2–8.9	2.8	2.0–3.9	4.1	2.8–5.9
Kansas	3.5	2.4–5.1	3.6	2.2–5.7	3.5	2.5–5.0
Kentucky	4.3	2.9–6.4	6.4	4.4–9.2	5.4	4.1–7.0
Louisiana	7.0	4.8–10.0	11.0	7.5–15.9	9.1	6.5–12.5
Maine	4.7	4.1–5.4	6.1	5.4–7.0	5.5	5.0–6.1
Maryland	5.8	4.0–8.2	7.8	5.7–10.5	7.1	5.7–8.9
Massachusetts	3.6	2.6–4.9	4.3	3.0–6.1	4.0	3.0–5.3
Michigan	7.0	4.6–10.5	7.4	5.0–10.9	7.4	5.0–10.8
Mississippi	4.3	2.9–6.4	3.9	2.6–5.7	4.1	3.0–5.7
Missouri	5.7	3.4–9.4	5.7	3.7–8.7	5.7	3.8–8.5
Montana	6.9	3.4–13.4	3.6	1.8–7.2	5.2	2.7–9.6
Nevada	7.0	5.5–8.8	7.9	5.9–10.6	7.5	6.2–8.9
New Hampshire	4.8	2.8–8.2	4.2	2.8–6.4	4.5	3.2–6.3
New Jersey	5.4	3.5–8.3	4.9	3.3–7.4	5.2	3.6–7.6
New Mexico	7.6	5.9–9.7	6.8	5.0–9.0	7.2	5.6–9.1
New York	6.5	5.3–8.0	5.9	4.6–7.4	6.3	5.4–7.4
North Carolina	5.6	4.2–7.5	5.3	3.9–7.2	5.6	4.4–7.0
North Dakota	—§	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	4.3	2.8–6.5	3.9	2.2–7.0	4.1	2.9–5.9
Pennsylvania	6.0	4.4–8.0	4.7	3.2–6.9	5.4	4.1–7.0
Rhode Island	7.8	5.7–10.7	6.9	5.2–9.1	7.4	5.7–9.7
South Carolina	7.4	4.8–11.4	5.3	3.3–8.6	6.5	4.5–9.4
South Dakota	2.6	1.6–4.3	3.1	2.0–4.8	2.9	2.1–3.9
Tennessee	5.5	3.9–7.6	5.8	4.1–8.2	5.6	4.4–7.2
Texas	5.2	3.7–7.3	4.9	4.1–6.0	5.1	4.2–6.2
Utah	5.5	3.9–7.7	7.1	5.5–9.1	6.5	5.3–7.8
Vermont	5.5	3.8–7.8	4.3	2.8–6.3	4.9	3.5–7.0
West Virginia	7.5	5.4–10.3	7.7	5.2–11.4	7.8	6.2–9.8
Wisconsin	3.5	2.6–4.7	3.7	2.8–5.0	3.7	2.9–4.6
Wyoming	6.6	5.4–8.0	5.7	4.6–7.1	6.1	5.2–7.1
Median	5.8		5.7		5.7	
Range	2.6–9.1		2.8–12.4		2.9–10.4	
Local surveys						
Boston, MA	5.7	4.0–8.1	5.1	3.4–7.7	5.5	4.2–7.2
Broward County, FL	9.0	6.9–11.6	9.2	7.2–11.7	9.1	7.5–10.9
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	4.6	3.3–6.5	5.3	3.7–7.5	5.0	3.9–6.4
Chicago, IL	15.9	11.8–21.1	13.8	9.9–18.8	15.1	11.7–19.2
Clark County, NV	7.6	6.0–9.8	9.0	6.3–12.7	8.3	6.8–10.2
Dallas, TX	7.4	5.1–10.5	7.0	4.7–10.3	7.4	5.5–9.8
Detroit, MI	17.0	14.2–20.3	20.8	15.7–26.9	19.1	15.5–23.4
Duval County, FL	14.7	12.4–17.3	13.7	11.6–16.1	14.4	12.8–16.1
Los Angeles, CA	7.1	4.4–11.3	9.0	6.4–12.5	8.1	5.8–11.2
Memphis, TN	8.0	5.8–10.8	9.3	7.2–12.0	8.6	6.9–10.7
Miami-Dade County, FL	8.2	6.4–10.4	8.3	6.4–10.8	8.3	6.7–10.1
Milwaukee, WI	9.3	7.7–11.3	9.8	7.4–12.7	9.7	8.1–11.6
New York City, NY	10.2	8.4–12.2	7.9	6.7–9.3	9.1	7.8–10.6
Orange County, FL	7.3	5.3–10.0	6.6	4.6–9.3	7.0	5.4–9.1
Palm Beach County, FL	6.9	5.1–9.2	10.0	7.7–12.8	8.5	7.0–10.3
Philadelphia, PA	9.9	7.3–13.2	6.6	4.0–10.6	8.5	6.4–11.1
San Bernardino, CA	12.8	10.1–16.1	10.7	8.3–13.7	11.8	9.8–14.1
San Diego, CA	5.0	3.7–6.6	4.5	3.2–6.3	4.8	3.7–6.0
San Francisco, CA	4.5	3.2–6.3	8.8	7.0–11.2	7.0	5.7–8.7
Seattle, WA	4.6	3.3–6.3	5.9	4.3–8.2	5.5	4.3–7.0
Median	7.8		8.9		8.4	
Range	4.5–17.0		4.5–20.8		4.8–19.1	

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

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

TABLE 20. Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,^{*,†} by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity						
White [¶]	31.1	29.3–33.0	17.2	15.3–19.3	23.7	22.1–25.3
Black [¶]	37.5	33.6–41.6	17.9	14.8–21.6	27.7	25.1–30.4
Hispanic	39.7	37.4–41.9	23.6	20.9–26.6	31.6	29.8–33.4
Grade						
9	35.8	33.3–38.4	18.6	16.4–21.0	26.6	24.7–28.5
10	34.7	31.7–37.8	18.2	15.9–20.8	26.1	24.0–28.2
11	35.5	32.3–38.8	19.6	17.5–21.8	27.3	25.3–29.4
12	28.9	26.2–31.9	19.8	17.7–22.1	24.3	22.4–26.2
Total	33.9	32.3–35.5	19.1	17.6–20.6	26.1	24.8–27.5

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

† During the 12 months before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 21. Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,*† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys						
Alabama	34.5	30.5–38.6	22.8	19.2–26.9	28.6	25.7–31.8
Alaska	33.5	29.6–37.8	17.2	14.0–21.0	25.2	22.4–28.3
Arizona	41.0	36.9–45.2	28.9	26.0–32.0	34.9	32.1–37.8
Arkansas	35.3	30.1–40.8	21.0	17.2–25.4	28.1	24.5–32.0
Colorado	31.7	27.7–36.0	19.3	15.4–23.9	25.4	22.8–28.2
Connecticut	32.9	29.5–36.4	17.2	14.4–20.4	25.0	22.3–28.0
Delaware	32.8	29.7–36.1	20.2	17.8–22.9	26.5	24.7–28.4
Florida	33.0	31.4–34.7	19.6	18.2–21.1	26.3	25.2–27.3
Georgia	35.9	33.0–39.0	21.6	18.6–24.9	28.8	27.0–30.7
Hawaii	39.0	33.2–45.2	22.9	18.8–27.5	30.6	25.9–35.7
Idaho	36.2	32.7–39.8	20.9	18.3–23.8	28.3	26.1–30.7
Illinois	32.9	27.7–38.6	22.9	20.2–25.9	27.8	24.5–31.3
Indiana	37.0	33.0–41.3	19.6	16.4–23.3	28.1	25.3–31.2
Kansas	28.0	24.8–31.4	15.4	13.7–17.2	21.5	19.9–23.2
Kentucky	32.1	28.1–36.4	21.7	18.6–25.2	26.7	23.8–29.9
Louisiana	35.5	32.9–38.2	26.1	22.6–29.8	31.2	28.7–33.9
Maine	26.9	25.4–28.3	18.5	17.4–19.8	22.7	21.7–23.6
Maryland	30.1	27.1–33.4	20.2	16.5–24.4	25.1	22.4–28.1
Massachusetts	29.1	25.6–32.8	19.2	17.5–21.0	24.0	21.9–26.3
Michigan	34.7	31.4–38.1	20.3	18.0–22.7	27.4	25.0–29.9
Mississippi	36.3	32.9–39.9	21.8	19.0–24.8	29.0	26.3–31.9
Missouri	33.2	27.9–39.0	21.3	18.2–24.7	27.1	23.9–30.5
Montana	33.2	29.2–37.3	21.7	18.8–24.9	27.3	24.4–30.4
Nevada	37.9	34.6–41.3	23.0	19.9–26.3	30.3	27.8–32.9
New Hampshire	32.1	28.3–36.2	18.4	15.4–21.9	25.1	22.8–27.6
New Jersey	—¶	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	37.3	35.1–39.5	22.3	19.9–25.0	29.7	28.0–31.5
New York	28.3	25.8–31.0	16.5	14.4–18.9	22.6	20.7–24.6
North Carolina	32.8	30.6–35.1	21.6	19.8–23.5	27.4	25.9–29.0
North Dakota	30.6	26.9–34.6	15.6	13.4–18.2	22.9	20.5–25.4
Oklahoma	36.8	31.2–42.8	20.1	16.3–24.4	28.2	24.7–32.0
Pennsylvania	31.5	28.2–35.1	15.8	12.9–19.2	23.5	20.8–26.5
Rhode Island	29.5	25.9–33.4	20.3	17.3–23.7	25.0	22.0–28.2
South Carolina	31.3	27.7–35.0	18.8	15.2–23.1	25.1	22.9–27.4
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	33.9	31.0–36.8	21.6	18.4–25.3	27.6	25.2–30.2
Texas	34.9	32.2–37.8	20.8	18.5–23.3	27.7	26.0–29.4
Utah	32.8	28.6–37.4	19.4	15.6–23.7	26.0	23.1–29.1
Vermont	27.3	24.7–30.1	15.0	14.2–15.7	21.1	19.8–22.4
West Virginia	36.7	32.9–40.8	22.9	19.8–26.2	29.7	27.1–32.5
Wisconsin	25.9	22.9–29.1	16.1	13.7–18.8	20.8	18.8–23.1
Wyoming	35.3	32.6–38.1	19.2	17.0–21.5	26.9	25.0–29.0
<i>Median</i>	33.1		20.2		27.0	
<i>Range</i>	25.9–41.0		15.0–28.9		20.8–34.9	
Local surveys						
Boston, MA	36.0	32.1–40.1	21.1	17.8–24.9	28.8	26.1–31.7
Broward County, FL	33.0	28.8–37.4	19.9	16.9–23.1	26.6	24.0–29.4
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	34.3	30.8–38.0	21.5	18.2–25.3	28.2	25.7–30.8
Chicago, IL	36.7	31.1–42.8	24.9	20.2–30.4	30.5	26.3–35.0
Clark County, NV	39.0	34.9–43.3	24.3	20.5–28.7	31.5	28.2–34.9
Dallas, TX	35.5	31.8–39.3	30.6	23.2–39.3	33.0	28.7–37.6
Detroit, MI	37.5	32.3–43.0	20.4	17.1–24.2	28.8	25.4–32.5
Duval County, FL	31.5	28.9–34.2	22.7	20.2–25.3	27.3	25.6–29.0
Los Angeles, CA	35.9	30.3–41.9	24.6	20.9–28.7	30.1	26.6–33.8
Memphis, TN	29.0	24.9–33.4	16.7	13.6–20.4	23.0	20.4–25.8
Miami-Dade County, FL	35.7	32.5–39.1	21.8	18.8–25.0	28.7	26.6–31.0
Milwaukee, WI	37.1	34.0–40.3	23.5	20.5–26.8	30.3	28.1–32.6
New York City, NY	34.4	32.9–36.0	21.5	20.0–23.1	28.3	27.2–29.3
Orange County, FL	32.3	26.9–38.2	20.2	16.7–24.3	26.2	22.8–30.0
Palm Beach County, FL	32.3	29.4–35.4	21.0	18.3–23.9	26.5	24.4–28.8
Philadelphia, PA	40.8	36.6–45.2	26.1	21.4–31.4	33.8	30.3–37.5
San Bernardino, CA	38.2	34.7–41.9	25.7	21.7–30.1	31.9	29.2–34.7
San Diego, CA	33.8	30.3–37.4	18.3	15.9–21.0	25.9	23.7–28.3
San Francisco, CA	26.8	23.9–30.0	21.0	18.7–23.5	23.9	21.9–25.9
Seattle, WA	24.3	21.1–27.9	17.0	14.1–20.3	20.6	18.3–23.0
<i>Median</i>	34.9		21.5		28.5	
<i>Range</i>	24.3–40.8		16.7–30.6		20.6–33.8	

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

† During the 12 months before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 22. Percentage of high school students 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, 2009

Category	Seriously considered attempting suicide						Made a suicide plan					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White§	16.1	14.8–17.5	10.5	9.1–12.1	13.1	12.1–14.1	12.3	11.2–13.5	8.5	7.1–10.3	10.3	9.3–11.4
Black§	18.1	15.8–20.5	7.8	6.1–9.8	13.0	11.5–14.6	13.3	11.2–15.7	6.2	4.9–7.8	9.8	8.3–11.5
Hispanic	20.2	18.3–22.3	10.7	8.6–13.3	15.4	13.9–17.0	15.4	13.7–17.2	9.0	7.3–10.9	12.2	11.2–13.2
Grade												
9	20.3	18.4–22.3	10.0	8.3–12.2	14.8	13.3–16.4	14.9	13.4–16.5	7.3	5.8–9.1	10.8	9.5–12.3
10	17.2	15.2–19.5	10.0	8.4–11.8	13.4	12.3–14.7	14.3	12.8–16.1	9.3	7.7–11.2	11.7	10.6–12.9
11	17.8	15.6–20.2	11.4	9.4–13.8	14.5	12.9–16.3	13.4	11.5–15.6	9.4	7.2–12.1	11.3	9.8–13.1
12	13.6	12.0–15.5	10.5	8.6–12.7	12.1	10.7–13.5	9.6	8.1–11.3	8.8	7.1–10.8	9.2	7.9–10.7
Total	17.4	16.5–18.4	10.5	9.4–11.6	13.8	13.1–14.6	13.2	12.4–14.1	8.6	7.4–10.0	10.9	10.0–11.8

* During the 12 months before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 24. Percentage of high school students who 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, 2009

Category	Attempted suicide						Suicide attempt treated by a doctor or nurse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	6.5	5.5–7.5	3.8	3.1–4.7	5.0	4.4–5.7	2.0	1.5–2.7	1.2	0.9–1.7	1.6	1.2–2.1
Black [¶]	10.4	8.5–12.7	5.4	3.8–7.6	7.9	6.5–9.7	2.5	1.8–3.4	2.5	1.4–4.4	2.5	1.8–3.5
Hispanic	11.1	9.4–13.0	5.1	3.8–7.0	8.1	7.1–9.3	2.7	1.8–3.9	1.8	0.9–3.4	2.2	1.6–3.2
Grade												
9	10.3	8.7–12.2	4.5	3.4–6.0	7.3	6.2–8.5	2.8	2.1–3.7	1.4	0.9–2.2	2.1	1.6–2.7
10	8.8	7.2–10.7	5.2	3.7–7.2	6.9	5.8–8.2	2.3	1.6–3.4	2.0	1.2–3.2	2.2	1.6–2.9
11	7.8	6.5–9.3	4.7	3.4–6.6	6.3	5.3–7.3	2.6	1.7–4.0	1.7	1.0–2.9	2.1	1.5–3.0
12	4.6	3.6–6.0	3.8	2.8–5.2	4.2	3.4–5.2	1.0	0.7–1.6	1.4	0.8–2.3	1.2	0.8–1.7
Total	8.1	7.2–9.0	4.6	3.9–5.5	6.3	5.7–7.0	2.3	1.8–2.8	1.6	1.2–2.1	1.9	1.6–2.3

* During the 12 months before the survey.

† One or more times.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 26. Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ever smoked cigarettes*						Ever smoked cigarettes daily†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	47.2	43.9–50.5	45.2	39.7–50.9	46.1	42.3–50.0	13.8	11.8–16.1	13.7	11.5–16.2	13.7	12.0–15.7
Black¶	43.4	37.3–49.7	43.5	39.2–47.9	43.5	39.0–48.0	3.1	2.1–4.6	5.4	4.0–7.2	4.3	3.3–5.4
Hispanic	47.6	43.4–51.8	54.5	50.4–58.6	51.0	47.4–54.6	7.7	6.3–9.5	9.4	7.8–11.4	8.6	7.5–9.9
Grade												
9	37.4	33.3–41.6	37.9	33.9–42.2	37.7	34.6–40.8	7.7	6.1–9.6	7.8	6.6–9.2	7.7	6.6–8.9
10	44.0	40.5–47.6	44.0	37.6–50.5	44.0	39.9–48.3	8.3	6.5–10.7	9.3	6.9–12.4	8.9	7.2–10.8
11	50.0	45.8–54.1	50.0	45.4–54.7	50.0	46.2–53.8	11.7	9.4–14.5	14.2	12.0–16.8	13.0	11.1–15.2
12	54.8	50.8–58.9	56.1	50.4–61.7	55.5	52.0–58.9	15.5	13.1–18.2	17.1	14.6–20.0	16.3	14.1–18.8
Total	46.1	43.7–48.6	46.3	42.6–50.0	46.3	43.7–48.9	10.6	9.1–12.3	11.7	10.4–13.1	11.2	10.0–12.6

* 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 28. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Current cigarette use*						Current frequent cigarette use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	22.8	20.3–25.5	22.3	18.9–26.0	22.5	20.0–25.2	9.0	7.5–10.8	10.0	8.5–11.8	9.5	8.2–11.1
Black¶	8.4	6.5–10.9	10.7	8.4–13.5	9.5	8.2–11.1	1.4	0.7–2.5	2.9	1.8–4.6	2.1	1.4–3.2
Hispanic	16.7	14.4–19.2	19.4	16.7–22.5	18.0	16.0–20.2	3.2	2.4–4.3	5.2	3.8–7.0	4.2	3.3–5.3
Grade												
9	15.2	13.1–17.5	12.1	10.0–14.6	13.5	12.0–15.3	4.4	3.0–6.4	4.9	3.8–6.2	4.7	3.7–5.9
10	18.7	16.2–21.5	17.8	14.0–22.4	18.3	15.9–21.0	5.6	4.3–7.4	5.8	4.3–7.8	5.7	4.7–7.0
11	20.6	17.5–24.2	23.9	20.6–27.4	22.3	19.6–25.2	7.1	5.6–8.9	9.5	7.9–11.4	8.3	7.0–9.8
12	22.4	19.7–25.4	28.1	24.3–32.2	25.2	22.5–28.1	8.9	7.1–11.2	13.5	11.1–16.3	11.2	9.5–13.2
Total	19.1	17.2–21.0	19.8	17.8–21.9	19.5	17.9–21.2	6.4	5.4–7.6	8.0	7.1–9.0	7.3	6.4–8.3

* Smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

† Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 30. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked more than 10 cigarettes/day* and who tried to quit smoking cigarettes,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Smoked more than 10 cigarettes/day						Tried to quit smoking cigarettes					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	4.3	2.9–6.2	11.0	8.6–13.9	7.8	6.3–9.6	53.2	47.3–58.9	47.0	41.9–52.2	49.9	45.4–54.4
Black [¶]	1.3	0.2–8.9	9.3	3.9–20.5	5.7	2.6–12.2	— ^{**}	—	36.5	28.4–45.4	45.2	38.0–52.6
Hispanic	4.4	2.3–8.2	7.9	5.4–11.3	6.4	4.7–8.6	54.8	47.3–62.1	52.2	46.6–57.7	53.3	48.1–58.4
Grade												
9	3.7	1.7–8.1	12.4	8.2–18.3	8.0	5.5–11.4	53.5	46.3–60.6	43.6	35.8–51.7	48.7	42.8–54.7
10	2.7	1.4–5.3	9.7	7.0–13.4	6.2	4.5–8.6	57.3	48.4–65.8	51.0	44.1–57.8	54.0	48.7–59.3
11	3.9	2.0–7.3	11.7	8.5–16.0	8.1	6.4–10.4	51.6	45.0–58.2	42.1	35.8–48.8	46.5	41.5–51.6
12	5.4	3.4–8.7	10.8	7.3–15.6	8.5	6.2–11.4	54.5	48.1–60.7	53.6	46.1–60.9	54.0	47.7–60.1
Total	4.1	2.9–5.7	11.1	9.3–13.1	7.8	6.6–9.0	54.2	49.4–59.0	48.0	44.3–51.7	50.8	47.4–54.1

* On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among the 19.5% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes.

† During the 12 months before the survey, among the 19.5% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

** Not available.

TABLE 32. Percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station* and who currently used smokeless tobacco,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Bought cigarettes in a store or gas station						Current smokeless tobacco use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	8.8	5.9–13.0	19.0	15.5–23.2	14.1	11.3–17.5	2.3	1.7–3.2	20.1	15.8–25.4	11.9	9.5–14.6
Black [¶]	— ^{**}	—	24.8	14.7–38.8	19.7	12.5–29.8	1.3	0.8–2.3	5.2	3.7–7.4	3.3	2.3–4.6
Hispanic	11.5	6.6–19.2	15.0	10.1–21.7	13.3	9.3–18.6	2.6	1.9–3.5	7.5	5.7–9.8	5.1	4.1–6.3
Grade												
9	3.5	1.7–7.0	11.0	6.9–17.0	7.1	4.6–10.7	3.2	2.3–4.4	10.7	8.2–13.7	7.2	5.7–9.0
10	9.8	6.2–15.3	16.8	12.8–21.7	13.4	10.0–17.6	1.8	1.1–2.8	13.9	10.5–18.2	8.1	6.3–10.5
11	12.0	7.4–18.8	18.8	14.5–23.9	15.8	11.9–20.7	2.0	1.3–3.1	18.9	15.4–23.0	10.7	8.7–13.1
12	14.9	10.0–21.5	32.7	24.7–41.8	23.8	18.8–29.8	1.7	1.2–2.5	18.1	13.6–23.7	10.0	7.6–13.1
Total	9.6	6.9–13.2	18.3	15.6–21.5	14.1	11.7–17.0	2.2	1.8–2.7	15.0	12.1–18.5	8.9	7.3–10.8

* During the 30 days before the survey, among the 15.7% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years.

† Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

** Not available.

TABLE 33. Percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station* and who currently used smokeless tobacco,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Bought cigarettes in a store or gas station						Current smokeless tobacco use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	14.9	8.6–24.5	26.7	17.1–39.2	21.4	14.9–29.7	3.9	2.8–5.5	20.5	16.6–25.1	12.4	10.2–15.0
Alaska	— [¶]	—	—	—	5.1	2.4–10.4	7.4	4.9–10.9	19.3	15.3–24.0	13.6	10.7–17.1
Arizona	13.1	6.9–23.5	22.6	14.7–33.0	18.8	12.2–27.8	2.8	1.7–4.6	10.7	8.4–13.5	6.9	5.3–8.9
Arkansas	14.4	8.1–24.3	23.1	13.8–36.1	18.6	12.5–26.7	4.9	3.0–7.8	19.9	15.9–24.5	12.4	9.9–15.6
Colorado	10.3	4.1–23.3	—	—	12.6	6.4–23.3	4.2	2.8–6.2	16.8	12.5–22.3	10.7	8.2–13.9
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	12.3	7.9–18.5	25.8	18.8–34.4	19.7	15.0–25.4	2.8	2.0–3.9	10.4	8.4–12.8	6.8	5.6–8.1
Florida	9.4	6.2–13.8	26.3	20.8–32.7	17.9	14.6–21.8	2.3	1.8–2.9	11.6	9.9–13.5	7.1	6.1–8.2
Georgia	8.3	5.0–13.5	25.2	17.2–35.2	17.2	12.5–23.1	2.6	1.7–4.2	14.4	11.6–17.8	8.5	6.7–10.6
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.1–3.3	7.6	5.1–11.0	4.9	3.5–6.9
Idaho	1.2	0.3–5.3	7.1	3.4–14.0	4.5	2.4–8.0	3.0	2.0–4.4	15.4	12.2–19.2	9.4	7.4–11.8
Illinois	11.8	6.4–20.9	22.8	15.1–32.9	18.5	12.7–26.2	3.1	2.0–4.9	12.9	10.5–15.8	8.3	6.8–10.1
Indiana	8.9	4.0–18.6	23.6	17.1–31.7	16.2	11.5–22.2	3.2	1.9–5.3	17.9	15.2–21.0	10.7	9.0–12.5
Kansas	8.7	3.8–18.5	14.0	8.5–22.0	11.4	7.0–18.0	2.4	1.5–3.8	13.6	11.3–16.2	8.1	6.7–9.7
Kentucky	10.7	6.7–16.7	13.9	8.0–23.1	12.5	8.0–19.0	3.3	1.9–5.8	24.7	21.2–28.6	14.2	11.9–16.8
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	22.7	9.4–45.6	2.9	2.0–4.3	16.8	12.1–22.9	9.6	6.6–13.9
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	2.7–3.9	13.4	12.3–14.5	8.6	7.9–9.3
Maryland	—	—	—	—	26.1	18.4–35.7	2.0	0.9–4.3	8.4	6.8–10.4	5.4	4.1–7.1
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.1–2.9	13.9	11.2–17.1	7.9	6.3–9.9
Michigan	9.7	4.8–18.3	21.2	13.8–31.1	15.2	10.2–22.1	5.6	4.4–7.1	15.3	12.7–18.3	10.6	9.2–12.2
Mississippi	16.4	11.3–23.1	21.0	14.8–28.9	18.8	14.3–24.3	1.2	0.6–2.6	16.0	12.7–19.8	8.6	6.9–10.8
Missouri	3.6	1.3–9.6	16.9	10.8–25.4	9.7	6.3–14.8	2.0	1.0–4.0	16.3	12.4–21.1	9.3	7.0–12.2
Montana	4.2	1.6–10.6	11.0	5.0–22.3	7.5	4.1–13.2	4.3	2.9–6.3	24.1	18.9–30.2	14.6	11.6–18.1
Nevada	7.3	3.4–15.1	18.5	10.4–30.7	13.4	8.4–20.7	2.0	1.3–3.2	8.8	6.8–11.3	5.5	4.4–6.9
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	1.3–5.2	13.8	11.3–16.8	8.4	6.6–10.7
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	7.3	3.5–14.4	13.2	8.1–20.7	10.3	6.1–16.8	4.9	3.7–6.6	18.3	15.1–22.1	11.8	9.9–14.0
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	1.3–3.6	12.2	9.9–14.9	7.5	6.0–9.3
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	2.9	1.1–7.5	13.5	8.2–21.4	8.4	5.1–13.4	6.8	4.1–11.2	23.2	20.0–26.7	15.3	13.1–17.8
Oklahoma	13.5	7.5–23.3	26.4	15.7–41.0	19.5	12.6–29.0	1.9	1.0–3.4	18.8	14.2–24.5	10.5	7.9–13.7
Pennsylvania	12.1	6.8–20.8	14.9	9.9–21.8	13.5	8.9–19.9	2.0	1.2–3.3	12.9	9.1–18.1	7.6	5.5–10.3
Rhode Island	20.8	15.2–27.7	29.3	17.2–45.2	25.0	19.1–32.1	2.5	1.8–3.5	9.5	7.5–12.0	6.1	4.9–7.7
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	17.8	11.4–26.7	2.2	0.9–5.1	18.8	13.7–25.2	10.4	7.9–13.6
South Dakota	5.6	2.0–14.3	7.9	4.4–13.8	6.7	3.7–11.8	5.5	3.4–8.9	23.4	19.1–28.5	14.6	12.1–17.6
Tennessee	8.7	4.7–15.4	18.7	13.0–26.2	14.5	9.9–20.6	2.9	1.9–4.3	21.3	16.4–27.3	12.2	9.3–15.9
Texas	6.4	3.5–11.2	18.6	13.9–24.5	13.3	10.4–16.8	2.1	1.4–3.2	12.4	9.7–15.6	7.4	6.1–8.8
Utah	—	—	—	—	7.2	3.5–14.4	1.9	1.0–3.6	8.7	5.5–13.4	5.5	3.7–8.0
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	2.2–3.5	14.7	12.1–17.8	9.1	7.5–10.9
West Virginia	4.4	2.0–9.2	20.5	14.0–29.0	12.2	8.6–16.9	4.1	2.7–6.1	24.2	20.2–28.8	14.4	12.1–17.0
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	2.5–4.9	13.1	10.9–15.6	8.5	7.2–10.0
Wyoming	10.0	6.4–15.2	18.5	13.5–24.8	14.5	11.1–18.7	6.9	5.5–8.6	24.7	21.8–27.9	16.2	14.3–18.3
Median	9.4	—	19.6	—	14.5	—	2.8	—	15.3	—	9.1	—
Range	1.2–20.8	—	7.1–29.3	—	4.5–26.1	—	1.2–7.4	—	7.6–24.7	—	4.9–16.2	—
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	0.5–2.8	4.6	3.0–6.9	2.8	1.9–4.2
Broward County, FL	—	—	—	—	27.7	19.6–37.6	3.2	1.9–5.1	7.2	5.3–9.6	5.2	3.8–7.0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	15.9	11.0–22.5	1.2	0.7–2.1	8.5	6.4–11.3	4.8	3.6–6.4
Chicago, IL	—	—	—	—	27.9	16.4–43.3	3.7	1.9–7.2	5.5	3.6–8.2	5.3	3.6–7.7
Clark County, NV	—	—	—	—	15.9	9.5–25.6	1.3	0.7–2.5	6.9	4.5–10.4	4.2	2.9–6.1
Dallas, TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.4–2.8	4.9	3.1–7.7	3.1	2.1–4.5
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	3.2–6.8	10.1	7.2–13.9	7.4	5.6–9.8
Duval County, FL	14.2	8.6–22.7	25.0	17.2–35.0	20.1	15.1–26.3	4.7	3.4–6.7	12.8	10.4–15.8	9.2	7.4–11.3
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	11.4	6.9–18.3	1.6	0.8–2.9	4.8	3.1–7.3	3.2	2.3–4.6
Memphis, TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	1.0–4.0	3.8	2.4–5.9	2.8	1.9–4.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	29.3	19.4–41.7	31.0	24.0–39.1	30.2	24.2–37.0	1.7	1.0–2.9	5.2	3.7–7.3	3.5	2.5–4.8
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	1.5–2.5	5.0	4.1–6.0	3.4	2.9–3.9
Orange County, FL	—	—	—	—	16.0	9.9–24.8	1.9	1.0–3.4	6.3	4.6–8.6	4.2	3.2–5.5
Palm Beach County, FL	14.1	8.0–23.6	20.6	13.4–30.4	17.7	12.8–23.9	2.0	1.2–3.1	8.3	6.6–10.4	5.2	4.2–6.4
Philadelphia, PA	—	—	—	—	34.5	24.4–46.4	2.5	1.2–4.9	3.8	1.9–7.5	3.2	1.8–5.7
San Bernardino, CA	—	—	—	—	11.7	7.4–18.0	2.7	1.8–4.1	4.9	3.4–7.0	3.8	2.8–5.1
San Diego, CA	—	—	11.3	6.2–19.6	10.9	7.1–16.6	1.8	0.9–3.7	3.0	1.9–4.8	2.4	1.6–3.8
San Francisco, CA	—	—	22.8	15.1–32.9	20.6	14.9–27.8	1.8	1.0–3.5	3.9	2.9–5.2	3.0	2.2–4.0
Seattle, WA	—	—	—	—	12.0	7.6–18.3	2.0	1.3–3.2	5.9	4.3–8.0	4.2	3.3–5.4
Median	14.2	—	22.8	—	16.8	—	2.0	—	5.2	—	3.8	—
Range	14.1–29.3	—	11.3–31.0	—	10.9–34.5	—	1.0–4.7	—	3.0–12.8	—	2.4–9.2	—

* During the 30 days before the survey, among students who were aged <18 years and who currently smoked cigarettes.

† Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 34. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigars* and who currently used tobacco,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Current cigar use						Current tobacco use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	8.0	6.8–9.3	21.0	18.7–23.4	14.9	13.3–16.7	24.9	22.4–27.7	35.1	31.0–39.4	30.3	27.4–33.4
Black [¶]	11.5	8.8–14.8	13.9	11.6–16.5	12.8	10.9–15.0	14.5	11.7–17.9	17.8	15.2–20.8	16.2	14.3–18.3
Hispanic	9.5	7.6–11.9	15.8	13.1–19.1	12.7	10.9–14.7	18.1	16.0–20.5	23.6	20.2–27.3	20.8	18.5–23.2
Grade												
9	7.6	6.1–9.6	11.3	9.5–13.4	9.6	8.3–11.2	17.6	15.1–20.5	20.2	16.9–23.9	19.0	16.7–21.6
10	9.5	7.8–11.4	16.6	14.0–19.5	13.2	11.4–15.3	21.9	19.3–24.7	26.8	22.6–31.5	24.5	21.6–27.6
11	8.6	6.8–10.9	22.4	19.4–25.7	15.8	13.6–18.2	22.9	19.6–26.5	35.4	31.1–39.8	29.3	25.9–32.9
12	9.7	7.6–12.3	26.8	21.8–32.4	18.5	15.5–21.8	25.7	23.0–28.6	40.4	34.6–46.4	33.1	29.4–36.9
Total	8.8	7.7–10.1	18.6	17.0–20.5	14.0	12.8–15.4	21.8	19.9–23.9	29.8	27.0–32.8	26.0	23.8–28.3

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 36. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ever drank alcohol*						Current alcohol use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	75.6	73.1–77.9	72.2	68.2–76.0	73.8	70.8–76.6	45.9	43.6–48.3	43.6	40.3–47.1	44.7	42.4–47.1
Black¶	70.2	66.1–74.0	64.9	60.8–68.8	67.6	63.9–71.1	35.6	32.4–38.9	31.2	27.2–35.5	33.4	30.5–36.4
Hispanic	78.5	75.8–81.0	74.8	72.1–77.4	76.6	74.4–78.7	43.5	39.7–47.4	42.4	38.8–46.0	42.9	40.1–45.8
Grade												
9	66.4	62.9–69.6	60.8	56.9–64.5	63.4	60.4–66.2	35.3	32.0–38.7	28.4	24.7–32.4	31.5	29.0–34.2
10	72.5	68.9–75.8	69.9	66.2–73.3	71.1	68.6–73.5	41.2	38.3–44.2	40.1	36.2–44.1	40.6	37.8–43.5
11	79.0	75.8–82.0	76.5	71.9–80.6	77.8	74.4–80.8	45.6	41.4–49.9	45.7	40.8–50.7	45.7	41.6–49.8
12	80.3	77.8–82.6	79.0	74.9–82.6	79.7	77.1–82.0	50.7	47.8–53.5	52.6	48.3–56.8	51.7	48.9–54.5
Total	74.2	72.4–76.0	70.8	68.4–73.2	72.5	70.6–74.3	42.9	41.2–44.6	40.8	38.6–43.0	41.8	40.2–43.4

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

† Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 38. Percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row* and who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Binge drinking						Someone gave alcohol to them					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	27.5	25.6–29.6	28.0	25.0–31.2	27.8	25.7–29.9	47.9	44.6–51.4	34.2	31.1–37.4	40.8	38.3–43.4
Black [¶]	12.1	9.6–15.0	15.3	12.9–18.1	13.7	11.8–16.0	52.2	46.2–58.1	37.9	31.9–44.4	45.4	41.0–49.8
Hispanic	23.3	21.0–25.7	25.1	21.6–28.9	24.1	21.7–26.8	53.4	49.2–57.6	35.3	31.2–39.7	44.4	41.0–47.8
Grade												
9	17.2	14.6–20.3	13.6	11.3–16.1	15.3	13.8–16.9	53.2	48.6–57.7	39.6	35.0–44.3	46.5	43.1–50.0
10	21.1	18.7–23.7	23.3	19.7–27.3	22.3	19.7–25.1	48.2	43.8–52.6	35.5	31.7–39.5	41.6	38.2–45.1
11	26.4	23.0–30.1	30.0	27.0–33.3	28.3	25.4–31.5	47.9	43.2–52.6	34.9	31.4–38.6	41.3	38.1–44.5
12	30.4	27.9–33.0	36.6	32.6–40.8	33.5	31.1–36.1	50.3	45.5–55.0	31.5	28.0–35.3	40.6	37.6–43.7
Total	23.4	21.8–25.0	25.0	22.9–27.1	24.2	22.6–25.9	49.8	47.4–52.2	35.0	32.7–37.3	42.2	40.3–44.1

* Within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

† Among the 41.8% of students nationwide who currently drank alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 40. Percentage of high school students who used marijuana, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ever used marijuana*						Current marijuana use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	33.7	31.1–36.4	37.4	34.1–40.9	35.7	33.3–38.2	17.9	15.9–20.2	23.0	20.8–25.4	20.7	18.9–22.6
Black¶	38.0	33.0–43.3	44.3	40.6–48.1	41.2	37.7–44.9	18.7	15.2–22.9	25.6	22.3–29.2	22.2	19.4–25.3
Hispanic	35.6	31.5–39.9	44.2	41.5–47.0	39.9	37.1–42.8	18.2	15.1–21.8	25.0	22.9–27.2	21.6	19.6–23.8
Grade												
9	25.7	22.4–29.3	26.9	23.3–30.8	26.4	23.8–29.1	15.5	13.0–18.4	15.5	13.2–18.1	15.5	13.7–17.6
10	33.0	30.0–36.1	37.7	33.2–42.5	35.5	32.8–38.3	17.9	15.5–20.5	23.9	20.4–27.7	21.1	18.9–23.4
11	39.5	35.7–43.4	44.3	39.8–49.0	42.0	38.3–45.8	19.5	16.5–22.9	26.7	23.1–30.6	23.2	20.3–26.4
12	40.2	36.9–43.7	50.9	46.8–54.9	45.6	42.6–48.6	19.1	16.7–21.8	29.9	26.2–33.9	24.6	21.7–27.7
Total	34.3	32.1–36.5	39.0	36.4–41.6	36.8	34.8–38.8	17.9	16.2–19.7	23.4	21.8–25.1	20.8	19.4–22.3

* Used marijuana one or more times during their life.

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

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 42. Percentage of high school students who used cocaine, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ever used cocaine*						Current cocaine use†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	5.4	4.5–6.5	7.1	5.6–8.9	6.3	5.3–7.4	1.7	1.2–2.5	3.0	2.4–3.8	2.4	2.1–2.9
Black¶	1.5	0.9–2.6	4.3	2.9–6.3	2.9	2.0–4.1	0.9	0.4–1.8	3.0	1.8–5.0	1.9	1.2–3.1
Hispanic	8.7	7.1–10.6	10.1	8.0–12.6	9.4	8.0–11.0	3.7	2.6–5.0	4.9	3.5–6.8	4.3	3.3–5.5
Grade												
9	4.7	3.7–5.9	4.4	3.3–5.7	4.5	3.7–5.5	2.2	1.6–3.0	2.4	1.6–3.5	2.3	1.8–3.0
10	4.7	3.4–6.3	6.4	4.9–8.3	5.6	4.5–6.9	1.8	1.1–2.7	3.2	2.3–4.4	2.5	2.0–3.3
11	6.1	4.9–7.5	9.4	7.6–11.4	7.7	6.6–9.0	1.7	1.0–3.0	4.8	3.7–6.1	3.3	2.6–4.1
12	6.0	4.7–7.5	9.7	8.2–11.4	7.9	6.9–9.0	2.0	1.3–3.2	3.9	2.9–5.2	3.0	2.4–3.8
Total	5.3	4.6–6.2	7.3	6.2–8.4	6.4	5.7–7.1	2.0	1.6–2.5	3.5	2.9–4.2	2.8	2.4–3.2

* 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 before the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 44. Percentage of high school students who used inhalants* and who used ecstasy,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ever used inhalants						Ever used ecstasy					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	12.8	11.2–14.5	10.4	8.6–12.7	11.5	10.1–13.1	5.3	4.3–6.7	7.4	5.9–9.2	6.4	5.4–7.6
Black [¶]	9.4	6.6–13.1	7.1	5.6–9.1	8.2	6.7–10.1	3.8	2.5–5.7	6.5	4.8–8.9	5.1	3.9–6.7
Hispanic	15.3	13.2–17.6	12.8	10.4–15.8	14.0	12.1–16.2	7.5	6.3–8.9	8.9	7.1–11.0	8.2	7.1–9.5
Grade												
9	16.7	14.5–19.2	9.7	7.7–12.3	13.0	11.2–15.0	4.6	3.7–5.8	5.2	4.0–6.8	4.9	4.1–5.9
10	13.1	11.3–15.1	12.0	10.0–14.3	12.5	11.1–14.2	4.6	3.4–6.2	5.7	4.2–7.8	5.2	4.1–6.6
11	11.5	9.5–13.9	11.6	9.5–14.0	11.5	10.2–13.1	6.9	5.5–8.5	10.3	8.3–12.8	8.7	7.3–10.3
12	9.3	8.0–10.8	8.9	7.4–10.8	9.1	8.0–10.3	6.0	4.6–7.8	9.9	8.1–12.2	8.0	6.7–9.5
Total	12.9	11.8–14.0	10.6	9.2–12.1	11.7	10.6–12.8	5.5	4.7–6.4	7.6	6.4–9.1	6.7	5.8–7.6

* 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.

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 46. Percentage of high school students who used heroin* and who used methamphetamines,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ever used heroin						Ever used methamphetamines					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	1.6	1.1–2.3	2.7	2.1–3.6	2.2	1.8–2.7	3.2	2.5–4.1	4.2	3.3–5.5	3.7	3.1–4.5
Black [¶]	0.7	0.3–1.6	3.6	2.3–5.7	2.2	1.3–3.5	1.0	0.5–1.9	4.5	2.8–7.0	2.7	1.7–4.3
Hispanic	2.9	1.9–4.5	3.6	2.7–4.8	3.3	2.6–4.1	5.2	3.8–7.0	6.1	4.6–8.2	5.7	4.5–7.1
Grade												
9	1.4	0.8–2.3	2.7	1.9–3.8	2.1	1.6–2.8	3.3	2.3–4.6	3.3	2.4–4.5	3.3	2.6–4.1
10	1.5	0.9–2.4	2.8	2.0–3.9	2.2	1.7–2.9	2.8	2.0–3.9	4.5	3.5–5.7	3.7	3.1–4.5
11	2.2	1.5–3.2	4.1	2.9–5.8	3.2	2.5–4.0	4.5	3.2–6.2	5.9	4.6–7.5	5.2	4.3–6.2
12	1.6	1.0–2.6	3.3	2.2–4.8	2.5	1.8–3.4	2.7	1.9–3.7	5.4	4.5–6.6	4.1	3.5–4.8
Total	1.7	1.3–2.1	3.2	2.6–3.9	2.5	2.2–2.9	3.3	2.7–4.0	4.7	4.0–5.5	4.1	3.6–4.6

* 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.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 48. Percentage of high school students who took steroids* and who injected illegal drugs,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription						Ever injected any illegal drug					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	2.1	1.5–2.9	3.9	3.0–5.2	3.1	2.5–3.8	1.1	0.7–1.6	2.1	1.5–3.0	1.6	1.2–2.1
Black [¶]	0.9	0.5–1.6	4.6	3.1–6.9	2.8	1.9–4.1	1.2	0.7–2.2	3.5	2.2–5.5	2.4	1.7–3.4
Hispanic	3.2	2.3–4.4	4.6	3.3–6.3	3.9	3.1–4.8	2.9	1.8–4.5	3.3	2.4–4.4	3.1	2.4–4.0
Grade												
9	2.3	1.7–3.0	4.0	2.9–5.3	3.2	2.7–3.8	1.8	1.1–2.8	2.1	1.3–3.4	2.0	1.4–2.7
10	2.3	1.6–3.2	4.3	3.1–5.8	3.4	2.7–4.2	1.2	0.8–1.9	2.7	1.8–4.0	2.0	1.5–2.7
11	2.5	1.7–3.6	4.4	3.3–5.7	3.4	2.8–4.2	1.6	1.0–2.5	3.3	2.4–4.6	2.5	2.0–3.2
12	1.6	0.9–2.7	4.6	3.3–6.3	3.1	2.3–4.1	0.9	0.6–1.5	2.7	1.9–3.9	1.8	1.4–2.5
Total	2.2	1.8–2.7	4.3	3.5–5.2	3.3	2.9–3.8	1.4	1.2–1.8	2.7	2.1–3.4	2.1	1.8–2.5

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 50. Percentage of high school students who used hallucinogenic drugs,* and who took prescription drugs,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ever used hallucinogenic drugs						Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	6.2	5.0–7.6	11.5	9.2–14.2	9.0	7.9–10.3	23.3	21.3–25.4	22.8	19.6–26.3	23.0	20.9–25.3
Black [¶]	1.4	0.6–2.9	5.1	3.5–7.3	3.3	2.4–4.6	10.3	7.8–13.5	13.3	11.0–16.0	11.8	10.2–13.7
Hispanic	6.6	5.1–8.6	9.2	7.2–11.6	7.9	6.6–9.5	16.6	13.7–20.0	17.8	15.5–20.3	17.2	14.8–19.8
Grade												
9	5.0	3.8–6.4	6.6	5.3–8.2	5.9	5.1–6.8	16.1	14.2–18.0	14.3	12.0–16.9	15.1	13.5–16.8
10	4.5	3.4–5.9	10.0	7.8–12.9	7.4	6.1–9.1	18.2	15.4–21.2	18.2	14.6–22.5	18.2	15.8–20.9
11	6.9	5.1–9.4	10.7	8.4–13.4	8.9	7.4–10.6	21.5	18.0–25.4	23.9	21.0–27.2	22.7	20.0–25.8
12	5.6	4.3–7.4	14.2	11.5–17.5	10.0	8.2–12.2	24.3	20.7–28.2	27.2	24.3–30.3	25.8	23.4–28.3
Total	5.5	4.7–6.4	10.2	8.7–11.9	8.0	7.2–8.9	19.8	17.9–21.9	20.4	18.5–22.5	20.2	18.6–21.9

* Used hallucinogenic drugs (e.g., LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms) one or more times during their life.

† Took prescription drugs (e.g., Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 51. Percentage of high school students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years and who drank alcohol* for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years						Drank alcohol before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White§	9.8	7.9–12.1	10.8	8.6–13.5	10.3	8.6–12.3	15.5	13.9–17.2	20.3	17.4–23.6	18.1	16.2–20.1
Black§	6.9	5.5–8.7	11.2	9.3–13.5	9.1	7.9–10.5	21.9	19.7–24.3	27.6	24.8–30.7	24.9	23.0–26.8
Hispanic	10.5	8.7–12.6	14.7	12.9–16.8	12.6	11.2–14.2	23.2	21.1–25.4	31.0	28.3–33.8	27.1	25.4–28.9
Grade												
9	11.1	9.6–12.9	13.0	11.0–15.2	12.1	10.8–13.6	26.6	24.0–29.3	29.5	25.9–33.4	28.1	25.7–30.7
10	9.3	7.8–11.2	12.7	9.8–16.3	11.2	9.3–13.3	18.5	16.5–20.8	25.4	21.3–30.0	22.2	19.8–24.7
11	9.0	7.5–10.9	11.6	9.7–13.8	10.3	9.0–11.8	14.9	12.7–17.3	20.7	18.4–23.4	17.9	16.1–19.9
12	7.9	5.4–11.4	9.2	7.5–11.4	8.6	6.9–10.6	10.9	9.2–12.9	17.3	14.8–20.1	14.2	12.5–16.2
Total	9.4	8.2–10.8	11.8	10.3–13.4	10.7	9.6–11.9	18.1	16.9–19.4	23.7	21.4–26.2	21.1	19.6–22.6

* Other than a few sips.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 53. Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity						
White†	4.0	3.3–4.8	7.1	5.7–8.7	5.7	4.8–6.6
Black†	4.1	3.0–5.7	16.1	13.4–19.2	10.2	8.7–11.9
Hispanic	7.8	6.2–9.8	12.9	11.2–14.8	10.3	9.1–11.8
Grade						
9	6.8	5.4–8.4	11.1	9.1–13.4	9.1	7.8–10.5
10	5.6	4.5–7.1	10.6	8.5–13.3	8.3	7.1–9.8
11	4.3	3.4–5.4	8.6	7.1–10.3	6.5	5.6–7.5
12	2.6	1.9–3.4	7.8	6.4–9.4	5.2	4.4–6.3
Total	5.0	4.3–5.7	9.7	8.4–11.1	7.5	6.7–8.3

* 95% confidence interval.

† Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 54. Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys						
Alabama	4.7	3.0–7.2	11.1	8.4–14.7	8.0	6.0–10.6
Alaska	8.9	7.0–11.3	10.3	7.7–13.5	10.0	8.2–12.0
Arizona	9.0	6.6–12.1	14.2	11.4–17.5	11.8	9.4–14.7
Arkansas	6.6	5.1–8.6	12.6	10.0–15.7	9.6	8.0–11.4
Colorado	6.6	4.4–9.7	10.0	7.2–13.6	8.3	6.3–10.8
Connecticut	3.5	2.4–5.1	7.9	6.2–10.1	5.8	4.6–7.3
Delaware	8.5	6.9–10.6	14.2	12.2–16.4	11.4	10.0–13.0
Florida	6.4	5.5–7.4	11.5	10.4–12.8	9.1	8.2–10.0
Georgia	5.4	3.9–7.4	10.6	8.7–12.8	8.0	6.4–9.9
Hawaii	10.3	6.3–16.5	13.2	10.5–16.6	11.9	9.1–15.4
Idaho	4.0	3.0–5.3	8.1	6.1–10.5	6.1	5.0–7.5
Illinois	6.0	4.5–8.1	11.0	8.7–13.7	8.6	6.9–10.6
Indiana	6.7	4.7–9.5	8.6	6.6–11.2	7.6	5.9–9.9
Kansas	4.5	3.1–6.5	8.8	6.7–11.6	6.7	5.0–8.9
Kentucky	6.9	4.8–9.8	11.4	8.1–15.6	9.2	6.9–12.1
Louisiana	6.1	4.0–9.0	14.2	9.8–20.2	10.0	7.4–13.3
Maine	7.1	6.3–8.0	12.2	11.2–13.4	9.8	9.0–10.5
Maryland	5.3	3.6–7.7	10.8	7.4–15.5	8.1	5.7–11.4
Massachusetts	6.2	5.0–7.8	11.6	9.3–14.4	9.0	7.4–10.8
Michigan	5.8	4.5–7.5	9.9	8.0–12.2	7.9	6.5–9.6
Mississippi	6.3	4.9–8.1	10.4	8.0–13.3	8.4	6.9–10.2
Missouri	5.0	3.5–7.1	8.2	5.9–11.4	6.7	5.1–8.7
Montana	8.2	5.3–12.5	11.2	7.4–16.4	9.7	6.5–14.1
Nevada	5.9	4.4–7.8	12.7	9.9–16.0	9.3	7.7–11.3
New Hampshire	7.3	5.2–10.1	9.4	7.4–11.7	8.4	6.9–10.2
New Jersey	2.3	1.4–3.8	5.8	4.3–7.7	4.1	3.1–5.4
New Mexico	15.4	12.8–18.5	21.4	16.9–26.6	18.4	15.0–22.5
New York	4.8	3.3–6.9	10.2	7.9–13.0	7.7	6.1–9.7
North Carolina	4.4	3.5–5.6	12.1	10.3–14.3	8.1	7.2–9.1
North Dakota	5.2	3.6–7.7	7.4	5.3–10.1	6.4	4.7–8.7
Oklahoma	6.2	3.7–10.3	8.3	5.8–11.7	7.3	5.2–10.3
Pennsylvania	4.5	3.4–6.0	6.1	4.4–8.3	5.3	4.3–6.6
Rhode Island	6.5	5.1–8.3	10.1	8.5–11.9	8.3	7.2–9.5
South Carolina	5.8	3.7–8.8	10.6	8.4–13.2	8.3	6.6–10.2
South Dakota	3.1	1.4–6.7	7.5	5.2–10.6	5.3	3.7–7.6
Tennessee	5.8	4.7–7.1	12.2	10.3–14.5	9.2	7.9–10.8
Texas	4.9	3.6–6.7	11.2	9.4–13.2	8.1	6.9–9.5
Utah	3.5	2.1–5.7	6.7	4.9–9.0	5.2	3.8–7.2
Vermont	6.4	5.2–7.7	10.6	9.3–12.1	8.7	7.9–9.7
West Virginia	7.0	4.7–10.4	10.5	8.3–13.2	9.0	7.4–11.0
Wisconsin	3.9	2.8–5.6	7.4	5.7–9.4	5.7	4.6–7.2
Wyoming	7.1	5.6–9.0	11.1	9.2–13.3	9.3	7.8–10.9
<i>Median</i>	6.0		10.6		8.3	
<i>Range</i>	2.3–15.4		5.8–21.4		4.1–18.4	
Local surveys						
Boston, MA	5.7	3.9–8.3	13.1	10.0–16.9	9.3	7.5–11.5
Broward County, FL	4.0	2.6–6.2	8.5	6.5–11.0	6.3	5.0–7.9
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	4.6	3.3–6.5	11.8	8.9–15.5	8.2	6.6–10.0
Chicago, IL	7.1	4.1–11.9	11.4	8.1–15.9	9.6	7.0–13.1
Clark County, NV	6.0	4.4–8.2	13.2	9.6–17.9	9.7	7.5–12.5
Dallas, TX	6.6	4.8–8.8	15.7	12.1–20.1	11.0	8.7–13.9
Detroit, MI	9.5	7.2–12.4	16.3	12.9–20.2	12.8	10.6–15.4
Duval County, FL	7.5	5.9–9.5	14.4	12.3–16.9	11.2	9.5–13.1
Los Angeles, CA	5.8	4.1–8.1	13.1	9.3–18.2	9.6	7.4–12.2
Memphis, TN	7.0	4.8–10.1	11.4	8.4–15.3	9.2	7.1–11.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.5	3.8–7.7	10.6	8.7–12.8	8.1	6.7–9.8
Milwaukee, WI	11.4	9.4–13.6	19.6	16.9–22.6	15.4	13.7–17.3
New York City, NY	4.8	4.1–5.6	8.8	7.6–10.3	6.7	5.9–7.6
Orange County, FL	4.9	3.2–7.5	11.2	8.8–14.1	8.1	6.5–10.0
Palm Beach County, FL	6.9	5.0–9.4	10.6	8.6–13.1	8.8	7.3–10.5
Philadelphia, PA	8.5	6.4–11.1	14.6	10.4–20.0	11.5	9.1–14.5
San Bernardino, CA	8.1	5.9–11.2	18.1	14.6–22.1	13.2	11.0–15.7
San Diego, CA	6.2	5.0–7.8	12.1	9.6–15.1	9.2	7.6–11.0
San Francisco, CA	5.1	3.9–6.5	8.7	6.8–10.9	7.1	5.8–8.6
Seattle, WA	6.3	4.9–8.0	9.9	7.8–12.4	8.6	7.2–10.2
<i>Median</i>	6.2		11.9		9.2	
<i>Range</i>	4.0–11.4		8.5–19.6		6.3–15.4	

* 95% confidence interval.

TABLE 55. Percentage of high school students who used tobacco on school property, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Smoked cigarettes on school property*						Used smokeless tobacco on school property†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	4.7	3.8–5.9	6.6	5.4–8.2	5.8	4.8–6.8	1.1	0.7–1.7	12.1	8.8–16.3	7.0	5.3–9.0
Black¶	1.2	0.7–2.1	4.0	2.6–6.1	2.6	1.8–3.7	1.0	0.5–1.8	4.1	2.7–6.2	2.6	1.7–3.7
Hispanic	3.7	2.9–4.7	5.9	4.7–7.4	4.8	4.1–5.6	1.2	0.7–2.0	5.3	3.9–7.0	3.2	2.5–4.1
Grade												
9	3.0	2.4–3.9	4.2	3.3–5.3	3.7	3.1–4.4	1.6	1.1–2.5	6.2	4.5–8.5	4.1	3.1–5.4
10	3.5	2.6–4.7	5.6	4.1–7.6	4.7	3.8–5.7	0.9	0.5–1.6	8.8	6.4–12.0	5.1	3.8–6.8
11	5.1	4.0–6.7	7.1	5.4–9.2	6.2	5.0–7.6	1.1	0.6–2.1	11.0	8.5–14.1	6.2	4.9–7.8
12	4.4	3.3–6.0	8.4	6.9–10.3	6.5	5.3–7.8	0.6	0.3–1.0	12.6	9.5–16.6	6.7	5.1–8.8
Total	4.0	3.4–4.7	6.2	5.3–7.2	5.1	4.5–5.8	1.1	0.8–1.5	9.4	7.3–12.0	5.5	4.4–6.8

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

† Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 57. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol on school property* and who used marijuana on school property,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Drank alcohol on school property						Used marijuana on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	2.3	1.7–3.1	4.1	3.3–5.2	3.3	2.8–3.9	2.3	1.7–3.2	5.1	4.0–6.5	3.8	3.1–4.7
Black [¶]	4.8	3.5–6.6	5.9	4.5–7.7	5.4	4.3–6.7	2.9	2.0–4.1	8.3	6.5–10.6	5.6	4.5–7.1
Hispanic	5.9	4.5–7.7	7.9	6.2–9.9	6.9	5.6–8.5	4.2	2.8–6.4	8.7	7.0–10.7	6.5	5.1–8.2
Grade												
9	4.5	3.5–5.6	4.3	3.4–5.4	4.4	3.7–5.2	3.4	2.5–4.6	5.2	4.0–6.7	4.3	3.6–5.2
10	3.5	2.7–4.6	5.9	4.4–7.8	4.8	3.9–5.8	2.5	1.7–3.7	6.4	5.1–8.2	4.6	3.7–5.7
11	3.4	2.5–4.7	5.7	4.5–7.2	4.6	3.8–5.6	3.0	2.1–4.4	6.9	5.5–8.7	5.0	4.0–6.3
12	2.7	2.0–3.6	5.4	4.2–6.8	4.1	3.3–5.1	2.1	1.5–2.9	7.0	5.5–9.0	4.6	3.7–5.7
Total	3.6	3.0–4.3	5.3	4.5–6.2	4.5	3.9–5.1	2.8	2.2–3.5	6.3	5.3–7.5	4.6	4.0–5.4

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

† One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 58. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol on school property* and who used marijuana on school property,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Drank alcohol on school property						Used marijuana on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	4.1	2.6–6.3	6.6	5.0–8.6	5.4	4.0–7.2	2.6	1.5–4.4	6.5	4.5–9.5	4.6	3.1–6.6
Alaska	2.3	1.4–3.9	3.3	2.0–5.5	3.0	2.2–4.1	4.5	3.1–6.6	6.9	5.0–9.6	5.9	4.7–7.5
Arizona	5.5	3.8–7.9	6.0	5.0–7.1	5.9	4.8–7.3	4.7	2.9–7.4	7.7	6.2–9.5	6.4	5.0–8.1
Arkansas	4.6	3.1–6.7	7.6	5.3–10.9	6.1	4.5–8.2	2.9	1.7–5.1	6.1	3.8–9.9	4.5	2.8–7.2
Colorado	3.8	2.5–5.6	4.5	2.7–7.5	4.1	3.0–5.6	4.3	3.2–5.9	7.9	5.4–11.3	6.1	4.5–8.3
Connecticut	4.0	3.0–5.4	6.0	4.7–7.6	5.0	4.1–6.1	4.1	3.1–5.4	8.2	6.3–10.8	6.2	4.8–8.0
Delaware	4.6	3.0–6.9	5.3	3.7–7.5	5.0	3.8–6.7	3.8	2.5–5.9	7.2	5.7–9.0	5.6	4.4–7.2
Florida	3.6	3.0–4.3	6.0	5.1–7.0	4.9	4.4–5.4	3.1	2.5–3.9	7.2	6.0–8.7	5.2	4.4–6.0
Georgia	3.0	1.9–4.7	5.4	4.1–7.1	4.2	3.3–5.3	1.5	0.8–2.7	5.4	3.7–7.8	3.4	2.3–5.0
Hawaii	8.1	5.4–12.0	7.6	4.8–11.9	7.9	5.6–11.0	7.3	3.9–13.5	9.3	5.9–14.3	8.3	5.2–13.0
Idaho	3.4	2.4–4.9	3.5	2.3–5.3	3.5	2.6–4.7	2.5	1.6–3.7	3.5	2.4–5.0	3.0	2.2–4.1
Illinois	3.5	2.5–4.8	5.3	3.5–7.8	4.4	3.3–5.9	3.1	2.2–4.6	6.7	4.5–9.8	5.0	3.6–6.8
Indiana	2.7	1.6–4.5	4.3	3.1–6.0	3.5	2.6–4.8	4.2	2.7–6.5	4.7	3.4–6.4	4.4	3.3–5.9
Kansas	2.8	1.7–4.6	3.5	2.5–5.1	3.2	2.2–4.5	1.9	1.1–3.2	3.4	2.6–4.4	2.7	2.0–3.5
Kentucky	3.2	1.8–5.6	7.2	4.9–10.4	5.2	3.7–7.3	2.0	1.1–3.6	4.1	2.7–6.2	3.1	2.2–4.4
Louisiana	3.1	1.8–5.5	8.2	4.5–14.3	5.6	3.3–9.2	1.7	1.1–2.7	5.8	3.0–10.8	3.6	2.1–6.1
Maine	2.8	2.3–3.4	5.0	4.4–5.7	4.0	3.6–4.5	— [¶]	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	4.7	2.9–7.8	4.7	3.2–6.9	4.8	3.5–6.4	3.7	2.7–5.3	6.2	4.4–8.7	5.0	3.8–6.6
Massachusetts	2.9	2.0–4.2	4.6	3.5–5.9	3.8	2.9–4.9	3.3	2.1–5.0	8.4	6.4–11.1	5.9	4.5–7.7
Michigan	3.1	2.3–4.4	4.2	3.0–5.7	3.7	3.0–4.7	4.0	2.7–5.7	5.7	4.3–7.4	4.8	3.7–6.2
Mississippi	3.3	2.2–4.7	5.3	4.1–6.8	4.3	3.5–5.4	1.7	0.9–3.1	3.4	2.4–4.7	2.5	1.7–3.7
Missouri	1.7	0.7–3.8	4.3	2.9–6.5	3.0	2.0–4.5	1.9	1.0–3.5	5.0	3.7–6.6	3.4	2.5–4.7
Montana	3.9	2.9–5.3	6.1	4.2–8.8	5.1	3.8–6.7	4.5	3.2–6.2	7.1	5.3–9.5	5.8	4.6–7.4
Nevada	4.1	3.1–5.4	4.8	3.4–6.8	4.4	3.5–5.6	3.1	2.1–4.6	6.5	4.8–8.6	4.9	3.9–6.1
New Hampshire	3.9	2.3–6.6	4.6	3.3–6.3	4.3	3.2–5.9	5.3	3.5–7.9	8.3	6.3–10.9	6.8	5.4–8.6
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	7.4	5.5–9.9	8.5	6.7–10.7	8.0	6.3–10.2	8.8	7.1–10.9	10.6	7.6–14.5	9.7	7.7–12.3
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	3.5	2.2–5.5	4.7	3.8–5.8	4.1	3.1–5.3	2.4	1.5–3.9	5.7	4.0–8.0	4.0	2.9–5.4
North Dakota	2.9	1.7–5.0	5.4	4.1–7.1	4.2	3.3–5.4	2.9	1.6–5.1	4.7	3.4–6.5	3.8	2.8–5.2
Oklahoma	3.8	1.9–7.1	4.0	2.4–6.5	3.9	2.9–5.2	2.4	1.3–4.4	3.4	1.8–6.3	2.9	1.8–4.8
Pennsylvania	2.7	1.5–4.9	2.9	1.8–4.9	2.8	2.0–4.1	2.3	1.4–3.9	4.7	3.1–7.0	3.5	2.5–5.0
Rhode Island	2.3	1.6–3.3	4.2	2.9–6.0	3.2	2.3–4.5	3.0	2.0–4.4	7.3	5.7–9.3	5.1	4.0–6.5
South Carolina	3.0	1.6–5.5	4.0	2.4–6.6	3.6	2.3–5.7	1.6	0.7–3.4	5.8	4.2–8.1	3.7	2.6–5.3
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	0.8–2.7	4.2	2.8–6.2	2.9	2.0–4.0
Tennessee	2.4	1.7–3.5	3.7	2.7–4.9	3.0	2.3–3.9	3.0	1.9–4.7	4.5	3.1–6.6	3.8	2.6–5.4
Texas	3.9	3.0–5.0	5.4	4.2–7.0	4.7	4.0–5.5	3.2	2.2–4.5	5.9	4.4–7.9	4.6	3.7–5.8
Utah	1.8	1.0–3.1	3.4	1.9–5.8	2.7	1.9–3.8	1.9	0.9–3.9	2.6	1.4–4.9	2.5	1.7–3.7
Vermont	1.9	1.4–2.6	4.5	3.6–5.5	3.3	2.8–4.0	3.7	2.7–5.2	8.5	7.0–10.4	6.3	5.2–7.7
West Virginia	4.2	2.8–6.3	6.9	5.2–9.0	5.7	4.6–7.2	2.4	1.4–4.1	5.4	4.2–7.0	3.9	3.2–4.8
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	4.7	3.6–6.1	8.1	6.6–9.7	6.4	5.5–7.5	3.0	2.2–4.0	7.4	6.0–9.0	5.3	4.4–6.2
<i>Median</i>	3.4		4.9		4.2		3.0		6.0		4.6	
<i>Range</i>	1.7–8.1		2.9–8.5		2.7–8.0		1.5–8.8		2.6–10.6		2.5–9.7	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	3.1	1.9–5.0	4.4	2.8–7.0	3.7	2.6–5.3	4.1	2.4–6.9	9.7	6.7–13.7	6.8	4.8–9.6
Broward County, FL	3.3	2.1–5.1	6.7	4.8–9.3	4.9	3.7–6.5	5.3	3.7–7.5	8.3	6.2–11.0	6.9	5.5–8.5
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	3.0	2.0–4.4	5.2	3.3–8.1	4.1	3.0–5.6	2.4	1.2–4.5	8.4	6.1–11.4	5.3	3.9–7.1
Chicago, IL	6.2	4.1–9.3	7.8	5.3–11.3	7.1	5.3–9.5	5.5	3.8–8.0	10.2	7.2–14.1	8.0	6.4–10.1
Clark County, NV	4.7	3.4–6.5	5.1	3.3–8.0	4.9	3.7–6.5	3.3	2.0–5.3	6.8	4.6–9.8	5.1	3.8–6.7
Dallas, TX	5.5	3.2–9.4	5.7	3.4–9.4	5.6	3.9–8.0	2.5	1.5–4.4	10.9	8.1–14.4	6.6	5.0–8.7
Detroit, MI	4.1	2.9–5.6	4.4	2.8–7.0	4.2	3.1–5.7	4.1	2.8–6.0	8.0	5.6–11.4	6.1	4.6–8.1
Duval County, FL	5.0	3.8–6.4	6.4	5.2–8.0	5.8	4.9–6.9	4.0	2.7–5.9	7.9	6.1–10.2	6.0	4.7–7.6
Los Angeles, CA	6.1	3.9–9.3	7.6	5.7–10.1	6.9	5.0–9.4	5.5	3.4–9.0	9.8	6.7–13.9	7.7	6.0–9.9
Memphis, TN	2.4	1.4–4.2	4.8	3.3–6.9	3.5	2.5–5.0	4.6	2.9–7.2	9.4	6.4–13.5	6.9	5.0–9.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	4.4	3.0–6.2	6.5	5.0–8.5	5.4	4.3–6.8	4.9	3.7–6.6	9.0	7.1–11.4	7.1	5.8–8.6
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	4.9	3.4–7.2	6.6	4.7–9.1	5.7	4.4–7.4	2.8	1.7–4.7	7.1	4.8–10.5	5.0	3.5–7.0
Palm Beach County, FL	2.8	1.9–4.1	5.6	4.4–7.1	4.3	3.5–5.3	3.7	2.5–5.4	7.2	5.6–9.2	5.6	4.5–6.8
Philadelphia, PA	4.2	2.9–6.2	4.0	1.8–8.6	4.1	2.6–6.3	5.6	4.0–7.9	7.1	4.5–10.9	6.4	4.6–8.8
San Bernardino, CA	10.0	7.3–13.6	11.9	9.2–15.2	10.9	9.0–13.2	7.4	5.1–10.6	14.1	11.2–17.7	10.8	8.7–13.2
San Diego, CA	8.4	6.4–11.0	6.6	5.2–8.3	7.5	6.2–9.0	3.4	2.6–4.6	5.4	4.1–6.9	4.4	3.6–5.4
San Francisco, CA	6.1	4.2–8.6	5.9	4.7–7.5	6.0	4.8–7.4	4.0	2.8–5.7	6.5	4.9–8.6	5.5	4.4–6.8
Seattle, WA	4.7	3.4–6.5	6.6	4.6–9.3	6.0	4.6–7.7	5.0	3.6–6.9	7.8	6.0–10.1	6.7	5.3–8.3
<i>Median</i>	4.7		6.1		5.5		4.1		8.1		6.5	
<i>Range</i>	2.4–10.0		4.0–11.9		3.5–10.9		2.4–7.4		5.4–14.1		4.4–10.8	

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

† One or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 59. Percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	16.5	14.4–18.9	22.7	19.7–26.0	19.8	17.6–22.2
Black§	18.8	15.0–23.2	25.7	22.0–29.7	22.2	19.5–25.2
Hispanic	27.1	23.3–31.2	35.1	32.0–38.4	31.2	28.2–34.4
Grade						
9	21.1	18.4–24.0	22.9	19.2–27.0	22.0	19.5–24.8
10	19.6	17.2–22.3	27.3	24.0–30.9	23.7	21.5–26.0
11	20.5	17.7–23.7	27.8	23.9–32.1	24.3	21.5–27.3
12	15.4	12.8–18.3	25.8	22.9–28.8	20.6	18.3–23.2
Total	19.3	17.3–21.4	25.9	23.2–28.7	22.7	20.7–24.9

* During the 12 months before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 60. Percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys						
Alabama	24.6	19.8–30.0	30.7	27.4–34.3	27.6	25.0–30.4
Alaska	21.6	18.5–25.1	28.0	24.5–31.8	24.8	22.4–27.4
Arizona	30.9	27.3–34.6	38.0	33.7–42.6	34.6	31.7–37.5
Arkansas	28.8	25.1–32.9	34.1	29.8–38.5	31.4	28.2–34.7
Colorado	19.7	16.5–23.4	25.7	21.0–30.9	22.7	19.7–26.1
Connecticut	25.1	22.0–28.6	32.7	29.4–36.2	28.9	26.4–31.6
Delaware	17.2	14.4–20.4	24.4	21.6–27.5	20.9	19.2–22.7
Florida	18.0	16.0–20.2	25.4	23.9–27.0	21.8	20.4–23.3
Georgia	29.4	26.7–32.2	36.6	32.0–41.4	32.9	30.4–35.5
Hawaii	34.1	30.7–37.7	38.2	32.8–44.0	36.1	33.1–39.2
Idaho	20.7	17.4–24.3	24.4	21.3–27.8	22.7	20.0–25.6
Illinois	22.5	18.7–27.0	32.3	26.8–38.2	27.5	23.7–31.7
Indiana	23.7	20.1–27.8	27.3	23.9–31.0	25.5	23.0–28.1
Kansas	12.7	10.9–14.7	17.4	14.8–20.4	15.1	13.6–16.8
Kentucky	23.1	19.0–27.7	27.9	24.6–31.5	25.6	22.6–28.7
Louisiana	20.9	17.4–24.8	24.7	19.7–30.4	22.8	19.4–26.6
Maine	17.1	15.9–18.4	24.9	23.5–26.5	21.2	20.2–22.2
Maryland	24.8	21.5–28.3	33.7	29.6–38.0	29.3	26.5–32.2
Massachusetts	21.7	18.7–25.0	30.5	27.2–34.0	26.1	23.5–29.0
Michigan	27.7	25.4–30.1	31.3	28.5–34.3	29.5	27.6–31.4
Mississippi	14.6	12.2–17.5	21.5	18.1–25.4	18.0	15.9–20.4
Missouri	15.5	12.9–18.4	19.0	15.6–23.0	17.3	14.6–20.3
Montana	16.4	13.6–19.5	24.5	21.6–27.6	20.7	18.6–23.0
Nevada	32.8	30.2–35.5	38.1	34.4–42.1	35.6	33.0–38.2
New Hampshire	18.3	14.4–23.1	25.4	21.0–30.4	22.1	19.4–25.1
New Jersey	27.8	24.4–31.4	36.3	32.0–40.9	32.2	29.4–35.2
New Mexico	29.4	26.1–32.9	32.3	28.7–36.2	30.9	27.7–34.4
New York	20.2	17.9–22.7	27.3	24.5–30.2	24.0	22.0–26.2
North Carolina	23.4	20.4–26.7	37.2	33.5–41.1	30.2	27.3–33.2
North Dakota	16.9	14.6–19.5	21.6	18.4–25.3	19.5	17.3–21.9
Oklahoma	15.0	11.7–19.0	18.3	14.5–22.9	16.8	13.9–20.1
Pennsylvania	13.6	10.7–17.1	18.6	16.1–21.4	16.1	14.0–18.4
Rhode Island	21.4	17.6–25.8	28.7	25.3–32.3	25.2	22.1–28.5
South Carolina	23.0	19.0–27.6	32.4	25.5–40.1	27.6	24.1–31.4
South Dakota	15.7	13.0–18.8	19.6	17.3–22.2	17.7	16.4–19.0
Tennessee	16.7	14.5–19.1	21.0	18.2–24.1	18.8	16.8–21.1
Texas	23.4	20.7–26.3	28.2	25.3–31.4	25.9	23.4–28.6
Utah	16.7	13.6–20.3	22.5	18.2–27.6	19.7	16.7–23.0
Vermont	17.8	15.7–20.2	23.9	20.6–27.6	21.1	18.5–23.9
West Virginia	26.4	23.0–30.1	29.5	25.3–34.0	28.0	25.4–30.7
Wisconsin	19.3	16.4–22.6	21.7	19.0–24.6	20.5	18.4–22.7
Wyoming	21.6	19.3–24.1	25.5	23.0–28.1	23.7	21.9–25.6
<i>Median</i>	21.5		27.3		24.4	
<i>Range</i>	12.7–34.1		17.4–38.2		15.1–36.1	
Local surveys						
Boston, MA	19.5	16.1–23.4	26.7	22.8–31.0	23.2	20.5–26.1
Broward County, FL	19.8	16.6–23.4	26.6	22.3–31.3	23.2	20.4–26.2
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	31.1	27.2–35.3	45.0	41.3–48.7	37.9	35.3–40.6
Chicago, IL	27.3	24.4–30.4	36.6	30.5–43.1	32.1	28.2–36.4
Clark County, NV	34.6	31.6–37.7	42.7	37.8–47.7	38.8	35.6–42.0
Dallas, TX	33.7	28.7–39.1	44.1	38.9–49.5	38.7	34.7–42.8
Detroit, MI	22.1	19.0–25.5	31.2	25.5–37.5	26.6	23.3–30.3
Duval County, FL	33.8	30.9–36.9	39.9	36.3–43.7	36.8	34.2–39.4
Los Angeles, CA	36.0	29.3–43.4	42.8	37.4–48.5	39.5	33.9–45.4
Memphis, TN	12.4	10.0–15.4	19.2	16.1–22.6	15.8	13.8–17.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	22.5	19.4–26.0	28.1	25.2–31.3	25.6	23.2–28.1
Milwaukee, WI	17.4	14.7–20.4	28.5	25.3–32.1	23.0	21.0–25.1
New York City, NY	19.6	17.8–21.5	27.5	25.5–29.6	23.3	21.7–24.9
Orange County, FL	23.8	19.8–28.4	28.0	23.9–32.5	25.9	22.6–29.6
Palm Beach County, FL	20.3	17.7–23.2	25.8	22.7–29.2	23.1	21.0–25.4
Philadelphia, PA	20.0	16.7–23.8	30.8	26.0–36.0	25.2	21.9–28.7
San Bernardino, CA	25.0	21.6–28.8	36.7	32.8–40.9	31.0	28.1–34.0
San Diego, CA	29.2	26.2–32.3	28.3	25.3–31.5	28.7	26.4–31.1
San Francisco, CA	31.6	28.9–34.4	36.7	33.7–39.8	34.1	32.0–36.4
Seattle, WA	28.0	24.8–31.4	35.8	32.1–39.6	32.0	29.3–34.9
<i>Median</i>	24.4		31.0		27.6	
<i>Range</i>	12.4–36.0		19.2–45.0		15.8–39.5	

* During the 12 months before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

TABLE 61. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse and who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ever had sexual intercourse						Had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White†	44.7	41.0–48.4	39.6	33.9–45.6	42.0	37.9–46.3	2.2	1.7–3.0	4.4	3.4–5.8	3.4	2.7–4.3
Black†	58.3	53.5–63.0	72.1	67.8–76.1	65.2	62.0–68.3	5.6	4.0–7.7	24.9	21.6–28.6	15.2	13.1–17.6
Hispanic	45.4	41.6–49.4	52.8	49.2–56.4	49.1	46.0–52.2	3.7	2.7–4.9	9.8	8.5–11.2	6.7	5.9–7.7
Grade												
9	29.3	26.3–32.4	33.6	29.1–38.5	31.6	28.7–34.7	3.6	2.8–4.8	11.3	8.9–14.2	7.7	6.3–9.3
10	39.6	36.0–43.4	41.9	34.8–49.3	40.9	36.7–45.2	3.6	2.7–4.8	9.0	6.9–11.7	6.5	5.3–8.0
11	52.5	47.7–57.3	53.4	48.2–58.4	53.0	48.5–57.4	2.7	1.8–3.8	5.9	4.5–7.7	4.3	3.5–5.4
12	65.0	60.7–69.0	59.6	53.1–65.7	62.3	58.5–65.9	2.2	1.5–3.2	6.4	5.0–8.1	4.4	3.5–5.4
Total	45.7	43.0–48.5	46.1	41.5–50.9	46.0	42.9–49.2	3.1	2.7–3.6	8.4	7.0–10.1	5.9	5.1–6.8

* 95% confidence interval.

† Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 62. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse and who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Ever had sexual intercourse						Had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	51.4	46.8–56.1	61.8	55.5–67.8	56.6	51.5–61.6	4.1	2.6–6.5	16.2	11.8–21.7	10.1	7.3–13.7
Alaska	42.9	37.0–48.9	44.0	39.5–48.6	43.5	39.4–47.6	2.6	1.6–4.2	7.1	4.6–10.9	5.1	3.6–7.0
Arizona	44.8	41.0–48.7	52.1	46.5–57.7	48.6	44.4–52.7	2.9	1.8–4.5	7.8	5.9–10.3	5.5	4.1–7.4
Arkansas	51.4	46.2–56.5	55.9	50.6–61.1	53.6	49.4–57.7	6.7	4.9–9.1	14.3	10.7–19.0	10.3	8.0–13.1
Colorado	36.2	28.1–45.1	43.7	36.7–50.9	40.0	32.7–47.7	2.7	1.5–4.8	6.4	4.1–9.7	4.6	3.3–6.3
Connecticut	38.0	33.3–42.9	42.9	38.2–47.8	40.5	36.4–44.8	2.8	1.9–4.2	6.1	4.3–8.7	4.6	3.3–6.2
Delaware	57.1	52.5–61.6	57.9	53.2–62.4	57.5	53.8–61.2	5.8	4.4–7.5	13.4	10.9–16.4	9.7	8.3–11.4
Florida	47.7	44.9–50.4	53.4	50.5–56.3	50.6	48.1–53.1	4.3	3.6–5.1	12.0	10.4–13.8	8.3	7.3–9.3
Georgia	—†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	45.8	37.0–55.0	42.7	35.2–50.6	44.3	37.2–51.6	4.1	3.0–5.5	7.8	5.3–11.4	6.0	4.8–7.5
Idaho	39.2	35.5–43.1	38.8	35.3–42.5	39.0	36.0–42.1	3.4	2.4–4.7	4.9	3.9–6.2	4.2	3.4–5.1
Illinois	43.8	38.8–48.9	52.3	46.1–58.5	48.1	43.0–53.2	3.6	2.4–5.3	8.9	7.1–11.1	6.3	5.1–7.7
Indiana	52.8	47.7–57.9	45.5	39.3–51.8	49.2	44.5–54.0	2.8	1.7–4.5	6.3	3.6–10.9	4.5	2.9–7.1
Kansas	46.2	40.4–52.1	47.0	42.0–52.0	46.6	42.1–51.2	1.7	1.0–2.9	7.2	5.5–9.4	4.5	3.4–5.9
Kentucky	47.8	41.6–54.0	49.0	43.6–54.4	48.3	43.8–52.7	4.0	2.6–6.1	9.3	6.6–13.0	6.7	4.9–9.0
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	45.9	43.9–47.8	45.9	43.9–48.0	46.0	44.3–47.6	2.8	2.3–3.4	7.3	6.4–8.3	5.0	4.5–5.6
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	44.6	40.3–49.0	48.0	43.7–52.4	46.4	42.6–50.2	3.0	2.1–4.1	8.0	6.0–10.5	5.4	4.3–6.8
Michigan	44.3	38.9–49.8	46.9	42.5–51.4	45.6	41.1–50.1	3.0	2.1–4.2	7.2	5.4–9.6	5.1	4.1–6.5
Mississippi	58.2	51.3–64.8	63.9	57.8–69.6	61.0	54.8–66.8	8.1	6.4–10.3	18.7	15.1–23.0	13.4	11.0–16.2
Missouri	47.3	39.3–55.4	50.2	42.4–57.9	48.7	41.4–56.2	3.4	2.2–5.2	7.9	5.5–11.2	5.7	4.0–8.1
Montana	47.0	42.4–51.7	48.1	41.6–54.7	47.6	42.8–52.4	3.7	2.0–6.7	7.7	5.1–11.3	5.7	3.8–8.6
Nevada	45.3	40.7–49.9	52.6	47.5–57.8	49.0	44.7–53.4	3.4	2.4–4.7	10.0	8.3–12.0	6.7	5.6–8.0
New Hampshire	46.2	41.5–51.0	46.1	41.5–50.9	46.3	42.1–50.5	1.9	1.1–3.2	6.4	4.4–9.2	4.3	3.2–5.8
New Jersey	43.6	36.8–50.6	49.0	42.3–55.9	46.3	40.0–52.7	1.5	0.6–3.4	6.7	4.3–10.2	4.1	2.7–6.2
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	4.0–5.6	10.1	8.5–12.0	7.4	6.6–8.4
New York	38.4	33.8–43.3	45.6	42.3–49.0	42.0	38.6–45.6	3.3	2.3–4.7	8.8	6.7–11.5	6.1	4.9–7.6
North Carolina	48.2	43.2–53.1	54.2	48.7–59.6	51.1	46.2–56.0	5.1	4.3–6.2	10.1	8.4–12.0	7.5	6.5–8.7
North Dakota	46.7	42.5–50.9	42.3	36.9–48.0	44.6	41.0–48.4	2.1	1.0–4.4	4.8	3.2–7.0	3.5	2.5–4.9
Oklahoma	50.7	43.2–58.2	51.2	45.2–57.2	51.1	44.9–57.2	3.4	2.0–5.2	6.0	4.2–8.3	4.7	3.5–6.2
Pennsylvania	51.0	44.4–57.4	45.8	38.8–53.1	48.3	42.1–54.6	3.6	2.3–5.4	7.9	5.2–11.7	5.8	4.1–8.0
Rhode Island	42.8	38.5–47.3	45.6	40.7–50.6	44.2	39.9–48.7	2.4	1.5–3.9	8.0	6.4–9.8	5.2	4.2–6.4
South Carolina	50.7	43.4–58.1	56.3	48.8–63.6	53.4	46.9–59.8	6.3	4.4–9.0	12.2	8.8–16.6	9.2	7.3–11.5
South Dakota	46.9	39.6–54.4	47.1	43.4–50.9	47.0	42.4–51.7	3.7	2.1–6.4	7.6	5.5–10.6	5.7	4.3–7.5
Tennessee	51.2	46.6–55.8	55.6	49.0–61.9	53.4	49.2–57.5	3.3	2.3–4.8	11.5	9.0–14.7	7.5	5.9–9.5
Texas	49.3	45.9–52.7	53.9	50.2–57.6	51.6	48.9–54.3	3.1	2.2–4.3	9.1	7.7–10.6	6.1	5.2–7.1
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	2.2–3.9	6.5	6.0–7.1	4.8	4.4–5.3
West Virginia	54.7	48.6–60.7	53.6	47.6–59.4	54.1	48.5–59.6	4.6	3.2–6.5	7.5	5.6–10.0	6.0	4.8–7.6
Wisconsin	41.1	35.5–46.8	40.7	34.5–47.3	40.9	35.5–46.6	2.5	1.4–4.2	4.4	2.9–6.5	3.4	2.4–4.8
Wyoming	51.6	47.9–55.2	49.6	46.1–53.1	50.6	47.7–53.4	3.0	2.2–4.0	8.8	7.2–10.6	5.9	4.9–7.1
<i>Median</i>	<i>46.8</i>		<i>48.5</i>		<i>48.2</i>			<i>3.3</i>		<i>7.8</i>		<i>5.7</i>
<i>Range</i>	<i>36.2–58.2</i>		<i>38.8–63.9</i>		<i>39.0–61.0</i>		<i>1.5–8.1</i>		<i>4.4–18.7</i>		<i>3.4–13.4</i>	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	44.9	39.9–50.1	63.0	57.7–68.1	53.6	49.4–57.7	3.5	2.2–5.7	14.6	11.1–19.0	9.0	7.1–11.3
Broward County, FL	47.2	41.5–53.1	58.0	53.0–62.8	52.2	47.6–56.8	5.3	3.6–7.7	13.5	10.3–17.4	9.2	7.4–11.2
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	44.4	38.5–50.5	54.9	49.8–59.9	49.6	44.9–54.2	3.3	2.4–4.7	12.2	9.9–15.0	7.6	6.3–9.2
Chicago, IL	45.3	39.0–51.8	61.9	53.4–69.7	53.6	48.0–59.2	5.1	3.4–7.5	18.4	12.8–25.8	12.0	8.8–16.0
Clark County, NV	45.1	40.1–50.3	50.3	43.8–56.8	47.8	42.8–52.9	3.7	2.5–5.5	10.2	8.1–12.7	7.0	5.6–8.7
Dallas, TX	49.0	41.4–56.7	62.7	55.0–69.8	55.5	49.1–61.7	3.8	2.3–6.2	15.5	11.5–20.6	9.4	7.3–12.1
Detroit, MI	51.6	45.1–58.1	72.4	63.4–79.8	61.6	56.0–66.9	4.0	2.5–6.4	26.0	21.1–31.7	14.3	11.8–17.4
Duval County, FL	50.7	46.4–55.0	57.5	53.1–61.7	53.9	50.5–57.2	4.8	3.5–6.7	15.9	13.4–18.9	10.1	8.5–12.0
Los Angeles, CA	32.6	26.0–40.0	44.2	34.2–54.8	38.3	30.2–47.1	1.7	0.8–3.6	8.6	5.6–12.9	5.1	3.7–6.9
Memphis, TN	53.4	47.0–59.7	70.7	66.0–75.0	61.6	57.0–66.1	3.8	2.5–5.7	21.6	17.4–26.4	12.1	9.8–15.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	47.0	42.7–51.4	59.9	55.6–63.9	53.4	49.9–56.8	4.7	3.5–6.4	14.5	12.0–17.4	9.6	8.0–11.4
Milwaukee, WI	58.5	53.4–63.3	68.2	63.8–72.3	63.1	59.3–66.8	5.3	3.8–7.3	19.9	16.6–23.8	12.2	10.5–14.2
New York City, NY	34.5	30.3–38.9	45.2	39.6–50.9	39.3	34.9–44.0	4.1	3.3–5.0	13.5	11.2–16.2	8.3	7.2–9.7
Orange County, FL	43.7	38.5–49.1	58.5	52.5–64.3	51.0	46.4–55.7	3.3	1.9–5.6	10.8	8.4–13.9	7.0	5.6–8.8
Palm Beach County, FL	51.4	46.9–55.9	58.0	53.8–62.1	54.7	51.2–58.3	3.1	2.1–4.5	13.4	10.5–16.9	8.3	6.6–10.3
Philadelphia, PA	58.9	52.5–65.0	68.5	61.3–74.9	63.5	57.8–68.8	6.0	4.1–8.7	24.0	19.7–29.0	14.5	11.9–17.6
San Bernardino, CA	40.0	33.8–46.5	57.8	51.0–64.2	48.8	43.3–54.3	2.7	1.6–4.5	11.8	9.1–15.3	7.2	5.6–9.3
San Diego, CA	34.2	29.9–38.7	44.2	39.2–49.3	39.2	35.3–43.2	2.9	1.8–4.8	6.8	5.1–8.9	4.8	3.7–6.4
San Francisco, CA	24.8	20.9–29.2	32.5	28.6–36.6	28.7	25.6–32.0	2.4	1.4–4.0	8.7	6.7–11.2	5.6	4.4–7.1
Seattle, WA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Median</i>	<i>45.3</i>		<i>58.0</i>		<i>53.4</i>			<i>3.8</i>		<i>13.5</i>		<i>9.0</i>
<i>Range</i>	<i>24.8–58.9</i>		<i>32.5–72.4</i>		<i>28.7–63.5</i>		<i>1.7–6.0</i>		<i>6.8–26.0</i>		<i>4.8–14.5</i>	

* 95% confidence interval.

† Not available.

TABLE 63. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life and who were currently sexually active,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life						Currently sexually active					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White§	10.0	8.7–11.6	11.0	8.6–13.9	10.5	9.0–12.3	35.4	32.4–38.5	28.9	24.7–33.4	32.0	28.8–35.3
Black§	18.0	15.6–20.7	39.4	33.4–45.8	28.6	25.5–32.0	45.0	40.8–49.2	50.3	45.1–55.6	47.7	44.2–51.2
Hispanic	10.4	8.6–12.6	18.0	15.5–20.9	14.2	12.7–15.9	34.1	31.1–37.2	35.0	31.4–38.8	34.6	32.2–37.0
Grade												
9	6.3	4.9–8.0	11.1	8.7–14.0	8.8	7.4–10.5	21.6	18.8–24.7	21.2	17.8–25.1	21.4	19.0–24.0
10	7.6	6.2–9.4	15.3	11.9–19.5	11.7	9.9–13.7	29.3	26.0–33.0	28.8	24.3–33.8	29.1	26.1–32.3
11	12.9	11.0–15.1	17.5	14.3–21.2	15.2	13.2–17.5	41.5	37.3–45.9	39.1	35.4–43.0	40.3	36.9–43.9
12	19.1	16.5–22.0	22.7	18.7–27.2	20.9	18.2–24.0	53.1	50.0–56.2	45.1	40.0–50.4	49.1	45.9–52.4
Total	11.2	10.1–12.4	16.2	13.7–19.1	13.8	12.4–15.4	35.6	33.4–38.0	32.6	29.4–36.0	34.2	31.9–36.5

* Had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 64. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life and who were currently sexually active,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life						Currently sexually active					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	14.4	10.7–19.1	25.7	20.0–32.3	19.9	15.4–25.4	42.0	37.9–46.1	40.9	35.6–46.5	41.5	37.2–46.0
Alaska	10.7	8.0–14.3	12.1	8.7–16.5	11.4	9.3–13.9	31.1	25.6–37.2	29.6	25.9–33.6	30.4	26.5–34.6
Arizona	10.4	8.1–13.3	17.4	14.9–20.2	14.1	12.3–16.2	34.4	31.2–37.7	34.2	30.3–38.4	34.5	31.5–37.7
Arkansas	15.5	11.7–20.3	20.8	16.9–25.4	18.0	14.8–21.7	39.9	34.1–45.9	37.6	31.8–43.9	38.9	34.6–43.3
Colorado	11.0	7.5–16.1	16.5	12.9–20.7	13.8	10.8–17.4	25.6	19.5–33.0	29.1	23.9–35.0	27.4	22.2–33.3
Connecticut	8.4	6.3–11.0	12.5	9.7–16.0	10.5	8.5–12.8	30.3	26.1–34.7	28.9	25.6–32.4	29.6	26.3–33.1
Delaware	18.0	14.8–21.7	23.9	20.5–27.6	21.0	18.1–24.1	44.2	39.9–48.6	41.5	37.2–45.9	42.9	39.2–46.7
Florida	11.4	10.1–12.8	21.4	19.5–23.4	16.6	15.4–17.8	37.0	34.5–39.5	36.8	34.1–39.6	37.0	34.8–39.3
Georgia	— [§]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	11.3	7.7–16.2	10.9	6.9–16.9	11.1	7.7–15.6	33.9	27.0–41.5	27.2	21.3–33.9	30.5	24.4–37.4
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	10.8	8.7–13.3	18.3	14.8–22.4	14.5	12.3–17.0	35.4	31.3–39.8	36.9	31.9–42.2	36.2	32.1–40.6
Indiana	13.7	10.2–18.2	13.5	9.6–18.5	13.7	10.7–17.5	41.3	36.7–46.1	31.9	26.1–38.3	36.7	32.8–40.7
Kansas	11.8	9.1–15.1	16.4	12.9–20.7	14.2	11.3–17.6	35.2	30.3–40.4	33.3	28.0–39.0	34.2	30.0–38.8
Kentucky	10.7	8.1–14.0	14.7	11.6–18.5	12.7	10.6–15.2	36.1	29.9–42.7	31.2	26.3–36.6	33.6	29.8–37.5
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	10.7	9.6–12.0	13.1	11.8–14.4	11.9	11.0–12.9	37.1	35.2–39.0	33.3	31.4–35.3	35.3	33.8–36.8
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	10.6	8.6–12.9	15.2	12.7–18.2	12.9	10.9–15.1	36.0	32.0–40.2	33.1	29.6–36.7	34.6	31.6–37.8
Michigan	11.5	9.1–14.4	15.7	12.0–20.3	13.6	10.9–16.7	35.6	30.6–40.8	32.6	28.6–36.9	34.1	30.2–38.3
Mississippi	17.6	14.1–21.7	30.1	24.4–36.5	23.7	19.4–28.6	44.0	37.8–50.5	45.9	40.4–51.5	44.9	39.3–50.7
Missouri	13.6	10.6–17.3	18.3	12.6–25.9	16.0	11.7–21.5	36.3	29.9–43.2	34.9	28.8–41.4	35.5	29.9–41.6
Montana	14.7	12.0–17.9	17.3	12.8–23.0	16.0	13.1–19.4	33.6	29.7–37.8	30.8	25.8–36.2	32.2	28.8–35.8
Nevada	10.9	8.7–13.5	20.3	16.6–24.7	15.7	13.1–18.7	32.8	28.7–37.3	32.5	27.5–37.9	32.7	28.9–36.8
New Hampshire	10.9	8.3–14.1	11.6	9.0–14.9	11.4	9.3–14.0	39.5	34.9–44.2	32.9	28.9–37.2	36.3	32.4–40.3
New Jersey	8.8	6.7–11.4	16.3	12.4–21.2	12.5	9.8–15.9	33.7	28.7–39.2	33.5	28.6–38.9	33.6	29.5–38.0
New Mexico	12.4	10.2–14.9	17.8	14.9–21.2	15.1	12.7–17.8	33.5	29.8–37.5	31.8	29.1–34.5	32.6	29.8–35.7
New York	8.4	6.7–10.4	18.4	15.2–22.0	13.4	11.5–15.5	29.7	26.1–33.5	33.2	29.8–36.7	31.5	28.7–34.5
North Carolina	12.2	10.2–14.6	19.2	16.0–22.9	15.7	13.4–18.2	35.7	31.0–40.7	37.5	32.5–42.8	36.6	32.1–41.4
North Dakota	11.6	9.1–14.6	11.7	8.8–15.4	11.7	9.6–14.2	37.2	32.8–41.9	29.3	24.3–34.9	33.3	29.6–37.1
Oklahoma	15.2	11.3–20.2	20.1	15.4–25.9	17.6	13.9–22.1	40.3	33.3–47.8	39.5	34.2–45.1	39.8	34.3–45.5
Pennsylvania	13.2	10.0–17.1	17.7	13.5–22.8	15.4	12.2–19.3	39.6	33.6–45.8	34.3	29.1–39.9	36.9	31.8–42.2
Rhode Island	8.6	6.5–11.3	13.7	11.2–16.6	11.2	9.5–13.2	32.6	27.4–38.2	32.0	28.9–35.3	32.3	28.7–36.1
South Carolina	14.8	10.7–20.2	24.9	19.9–30.7	19.7	15.8–24.2	37.0	30.9–43.5	40.4	35.3–45.6	38.6	33.8–43.5
South Dakota	14.4	10.1–20.2	16.0	13.2–19.3	15.2	12.1–18.9	38.9	32.0–46.3	33.7	30.6–37.1	36.3	31.7–41.1
Tennessee	13.3	10.6–16.4	19.8	16.3–23.8	16.6	13.9–19.7	38.4	34.3–42.7	39.1	34.0–44.5	38.8	35.2–42.5
Texas	12.7	10.7–15.0	20.3	18.0–22.9	16.5	14.8–18.4	38.5	35.6–41.6	36.9	33.4–40.5	37.7	35.1–40.3
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	10.8	9.5–12.1	12.0	10.7–13.4	11.4	10.3–12.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	14.6	11.0–19.1	16.4	12.7–20.8	15.5	12.7–18.8	42.4	37.0–48.1	38.2	33.1–43.5	40.3	35.6–45.1
Wisconsin	8.7	6.6–11.4	11.0	7.1–16.6	9.9	7.1–13.7	31.7	26.8–36.9	26.9	22.1–32.3	29.3	24.8–34.3
Wyoming	16.8	14.4–19.6	19.0	16.7–21.5	17.9	16.1–19.9	40.4	36.9–44.1	35.0	32.1–38.1	37.8	35.2–40.3
<i>Median</i>		<i>11.6</i>		<i>17.3</i>		<i>14.5</i>		<i>36.2</i>		<i>33.4</i>		<i>35.4</i>
<i>Range</i>		<i>8.4–18.0</i>		<i>10.9–30.1</i>		<i>9.9–23.7</i>		<i>25.6–44.2</i>		<i>26.9–45.9</i>		<i>27.4–44.9</i>
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	11.7	8.6–15.6	30.0	25.0–35.5	20.6	17.2–24.4	32.7	27.9–37.9	43.6	38.7–48.6	38.0	33.9–42.3
Broward County, FL	14.5	11.5–18.0	25.5	21.6–29.8	19.8	17.0–22.9	37.1	32.0–42.6	40.2	36.1–44.5	38.4	34.5–42.5
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	13.2	10.3–16.8	20.2	16.7–24.2	16.6	14.1–19.5	34.5	29.4–39.9	35.5	31.3–39.9	35.1	31.5–38.8
Chicago, IL	9.6	7.4–12.3	29.0	21.0–38.6	19.5	15.2–24.6	35.5	29.6–41.9	43.0	34.3–52.1	39.3	33.0–46.0
Clark County, NV	9.9	7.4–13.2	19.3	14.7–25.1	14.8	11.7–18.6	31.9	27.5–36.6	32.0	26.6–37.9	32.0	28.1–36.1
Dallas, TX	10.4	7.2–14.8	24.2	19.5–29.5	16.9	13.6–20.9	36.7	30.2–43.8	42.8	37.4–48.5	39.6	34.5–44.9
Detroit, MI	14.1	11.5–17.3	34.5	28.2–41.5	23.7	20.0–27.9	39.7	33.2–46.5	53.5	45.2–61.6	46.4	40.5–52.3
Duval County, FL	13.1	10.6–16.1	22.7	19.7–26.1	17.6	15.4–20.1	37.8	33.9–41.9	37.3	33.3–41.4	37.7	34.6–40.8
Los Angeles, CA	4.1	2.6–6.3	14.0	9.6–20.0	8.9	6.5–12.0	23.2	17.8–29.7	28.1	19.8–38.4	25.6	19.0–33.6
Memphis, TN	13.2	10.5–16.4	34.0	29.9–38.4	23.0	20.2–26.0	39.0	34.0–44.3	49.4	44.5–54.3	44.0	40.1–48.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	10.1	8.3–12.2	25.3	22.2–28.6	17.7	15.6–20.0	36.1	31.8–40.6	40.2	36.4–44.1	38.1	34.9–41.5
Milwaukee, WI	16.4	13.3–20.1	32.8	28.5–37.3	24.2	21.2–27.4	43.4	38.9–48.1	44.5	39.7–49.4	44.0	40.4–47.6
New York City, NY	8.8	7.5–10.3	21.5	17.8–25.7	14.5	12.4–17.0	25.2	21.8–28.9	30.1	25.8–34.8	27.4	23.8–31.3
Orange County, FL	11.9	8.4–16.6	23.3	18.4–29.1	17.6	14.0–21.8	32.2	27.7–37.0	40.4	35.0–46.1	36.2	32.1–40.5
Palm Beach County, FL	13.5	11.0–16.4	22.7	19.5–26.3	18.2	16.0–20.5	37.9	34.0–41.9	38.4	34.8–42.2	38.3	35.5–41.1
Philadelphia, PA	16.8	12.3–22.5	35.1	29.4–41.2	25.5	21.4–30.2	45.2	38.9–51.7	47.7	40.4–55.0	46.5	40.8–52.2
San Bernardino, CA	6.7	4.6–9.6	22.3	18.1–27.2	14.4	11.8–17.4	30.4	25.1–36.4	40.9	35.2–46.8	35.5	31.0–40.3
San Diego, CA	7.4	5.6–9.6	14.9	12.1–18.2	11.2	9.4–13.2	25.0	20.8–29.7	30.3	26.3–34.6	27.7	24.1–31.6
San Francisco, CA	5.5	3.8–7.8	14.1	11.8–16.8	9.9	8.1–11.9	19.1	15.7–22.9	21.8	18.2–25.9	20.5	17.8–23.4
Seattle, WA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Median</i>		<i>11.7</i>		<i>23.3</i>		<i>17.6</i>		<i>35.5</i>		<i>40.2</i>		<i>38.0</i>
<i>Range</i>		<i>4.1–16.8</i>		<i>14.0–35.1</i>		<i>8.9–25.5</i>		<i>19.1–45.2</i>		<i>21.8–53.5</i>		<i>20.5–46.5</i>

* Had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

TABLE 65. Percentage of high school students 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, 2009

Category	Condom use						Birth control pill use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	56.1	52.2–60.0	71.0	67.5–74.3	63.3	60.4–66.1	31.4	27.2–36.0	21.6	17.7–26.0	26.8	23.7–30.1
Black [¶]	51.8	47.5–56.0	72.5	65.5–78.5	62.4	57.9–66.8	9.8	7.3–12.9	6.6	4.6–9.5	8.1	6.7–9.8
Hispanic	48.0	43.7–52.4	61.7	57.7–65.6	54.9	51.7–58.0	9.9	7.0–13.8	11.5	8.8–15.0	10.8	8.5–13.7
Grade												
9	57.7	51.1–64.0	69.9	63.7–75.5	64.0	60.3–67.6	9.7	6.6–14.2	10.7	7.8–14.6	10.2	8.0–13.0
10	63.5	58.3–68.3	71.9	66.5–76.7	67.8	64.0–71.4	15.6	12.1–19.8	14.0	10.3–18.7	14.7	12.1–17.8
11	54.0	50.1–57.9	68.9	64.2–73.2	61.4	58.7–64.0	22.5	19.3–26.1	18.9	14.9–23.7	20.7	18.0–23.6
12	46.3	41.1–51.5	65.0	61.0–68.9	55.0	51.5–58.5	34.4	27.6–41.8	19.6	15.3–24.7	27.6	23.2–32.6
Total	53.9	51.4–56.4	68.6	66.0–71.2	61.1	59.0–63.1	23.0	19.8–26.6	16.5	13.6–19.9	19.8	17.4–22.5

* Among the 34.2% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.

† To prevent pregnancy.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 66. Percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse* and who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse,*† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Condom use						Birth control pill use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	54.7	49.2–60.2	62.5	54.6–69.8	58.5	53.4–63.5	24.7	20.5–29.4	16.5	11.8–22.7	20.7	17.2–24.7
Alaska	55.9	48.7–62.9	68.9	59.9–76.6	62.2	57.5–66.7	28.9	22.4–36.4	23.3	17.1–30.9	26.0	21.3–31.3
Arizona	49.5	45.4–53.6	70.6	62.4–77.7	59.7	54.9–64.4	16.1	9.5–26.0	17.6	12.3–24.4	16.7	12.4–22.0
Arkansas	47.3	37.9–57.0	72.4	63.2–80.0	58.7	51.5–65.5	22.7	16.7–30.1	15.5	10.2–23.0	19.4	14.7–25.2
Colorado	59.0	48.5–68.8	66.6	59.7–72.8	63.2	56.7–69.2	25.6	17.2–36.3	19.4	12.8–28.2	22.3	15.4–31.1
Connecticut	56.1	50.2–61.9	62.9	55.7–69.6	59.4	54.4–64.1	25.6	19.6–32.7	22.7	16.7–30.1	24.1	19.2–29.9
Delaware	55.2	49.0–61.1	69.5	64.7–74.0	62.0	58.1–65.8	21.5	17.0–26.8	17.9	14.4–21.9	19.6	16.6–23.1
Florida	60.1	56.7–63.4	70.0	67.2–72.6	65.1	63.0–67.1	19.9	16.3–23.9	13.0	10.3–16.3	16.4	13.9–19.3
Georgia	— [¶]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	34.2	26.0–43.5	65.4	54.8–74.6	47.7	39.8–55.8	15.5	11.5–20.7	12.9	7.2–22.2	14.5	11.3–18.3
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	58.1	52.6–63.4	68.1	62.7–73.1	63.2	58.8–67.4	22.1	17.7–27.2	19.9	15.4–25.3	21.0	18.6–23.5
Indiana	51.6	43.8–59.3	65.9	58.2–72.7	58.0	52.3–63.5	26.7	21.6–32.5	18.9	12.4–27.7	23.2	18.6–28.5
Kansas	54.2	48.3–60.0	66.0	60.8–71.0	60.1	55.4–64.6	21.6	15.7–28.9	20.1	14.9–26.6	20.8	16.3–26.3
Kentucky	54.5	46.3–62.4	66.3	59.0–72.9	59.9	53.1–66.4	26.9	20.9–33.8	19.4	14.8–25.1	23.4	19.6–27.6
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	57.4	54.7–60.0	64.4	61.3–67.4	60.5	58.4–62.6	38.8	35.9–41.7	29.1	26.3–32.1	34.2	32.1–36.3
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	50.6	46.3–54.8	65.7	60.8–70.3	57.5	54.1–60.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	55.2	50.8–59.6	68.2	61.8–74.0	61.4	56.7–65.9	20.6	16.2–25.9	22.6	16.8–29.5	21.4	17.1–26.5
Mississippi	61.3	55.2–67.1	70.3	63.5–76.4	65.7	60.5–70.6	15.9	10.6–23.1	12.3	8.0–18.4	14.3	10.7–19.0
Missouri	51.1	43.7–58.4	68.7	60.6–75.8	59.8	53.9–65.5	27.0	19.7–35.8	21.7	16.6–27.8	24.3	19.3–30.2
Montana	58.4	50.0–66.3	77.3	71.3–82.3	67.5	62.5–72.2	34.4	28.4–41.0	19.8	14.0–27.2	27.4	22.4–32.9
Nevada	57.3	51.2–63.3	68.2	62.5–73.4	62.9	59.0–66.7	20.5	16.0–25.9	13.5	9.5–18.8	16.9	13.9–20.4
New Hampshire	53.7	45.2–62.1	60.7	53.0–68.0	56.8	51.6–61.9	40.8	33.6–48.4	24.4	18.7–31.2	33.0	27.6–38.8
New Jersey	57.1	49.4–64.5	74.0	67.3–79.8	65.5	60.5–70.2	22.9	16.7–30.7	16.0	10.7–23.2	19.5	15.2–24.6
New Mexico	50.4	46.5–54.3	65.1	61.2–68.9	57.5	54.8–60.0	15.2	12.2–18.7	11.0	7.9–15.3	13.2	10.4–16.6
New York	68.3	64.3–72.0	67.5	63.2–71.6	67.6	64.1–71.0	19.1	14.3–25.1	15.2	11.1–20.6	17.0	13.1–21.6
North Carolina	56.0	52.4–59.6	65.5	62.4–68.5	60.7	58.3–63.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.7	20.1–30.0	15.1	10.6–21.1	20.4	16.8–24.6
Oklahoma	49.5	42.3–56.8	64.1	55.1–72.1	56.7	50.0–63.2	22.1	15.8–29.9	23.4	16.7–31.8	22.7	18.0–28.2
Pennsylvania	59.5	54.2–64.5	70.6	64.7–75.8	64.8	60.3–69.1	25.4	20.1–31.5	20.5	15.6–26.5	23.0	19.4–27.1
Rhode Island	54.5	48.9–60.1	68.2	60.7–74.9	61.2	56.6–65.7	25.8	16.9–37.3	17.1	13.3–21.8	21.6	16.2–28.2
South Carolina	53.8	45.7–61.7	66.0	58.3–72.9	60.0	53.2–66.3	20.5	14.4–28.4	18.9	11.9–28.8	19.7	14.1–26.8
South Dakota	55.4	47.6–63.0	68.8	61.0–75.6	61.6	55.2–67.6	25.3	17.8–34.7	19.4	12.5–28.8	22.6	17.4–28.8
Tennessee	51.2	45.5–56.8	67.8	61.8–73.3	59.5	54.9–63.9	20.7	16.8–25.3	12.3	8.6–17.4	16.6	13.8–20.0
Texas	53.0	47.8–58.2	62.6	58.8–66.3	57.7	54.2–61.1	17.4	13.9–21.6	10.1	7.4–13.7	13.9	11.3–17.0
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	48.4	41.6–55.1	61.4	53.7–68.7	54.4	49.0–59.7	26.3	21.1–32.1	19.6	12.5–29.2	23.1	17.7–29.6
Wisconsin	59.3	54.5–63.9	69.0	63.0–74.4	63.7	59.8–67.4	32.8	26.7–39.6	20.3	15.5–26.1	27.2	22.8–32.0
Wyoming	57.2	52.6–61.7	67.3	62.6–71.8	61.7	58.2–65.1	30.9	26.5–35.8	15.6	12.3–19.5	23.7	20.5–27.3
<i>Median</i>		55.2		67.5		60.5		23.8		18.9		21.2
<i>Range</i>		34.2–68.3		60.7–77.3		47.7–67.6		15.2–40.8		10.1–29.1		13.2–34.2
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	56.7	48.4–64.7	77.2	70.2–83.0	68.1	63.2–72.7	13.2	8.7–19.5	13.4	9.0–19.6	13.2	9.7–17.8
Broward County, FL	67.0	61.4–72.2	73.8	67.4–79.4	70.6	66.4–74.4	13.1	9.1–18.4	6.9	4.1–11.4	9.9	7.3–13.3
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	57.0	50.6–63.2	74.1	67.4–79.8	65.5	60.6–70.2	15.6	11.1–21.3	10.4	6.8–15.5	13.0	9.9–16.9
Chicago, IL	57.6	47.2–67.4	71.0	62.1–78.6	65.1	57.7–71.9	11.2	7.1–17.2	11.0	7.0–16.9	11.0	7.8–15.2
Clark County, NV	59.6	52.4–66.4	66.1	58.7–72.9	63.0	58.2–67.6	22.3	16.0–30.1	12.5	7.5–20.0	17.2	13.1–22.2
Dallas, TX	51.4	43.2–59.6	68.6	60.0–76.2	60.3	55.1–65.3	8.5	4.4–15.8	3.8	2.0–7.0	6.1	3.6–10.0
Detroit, MI	56.9	49.8–63.7	78.4	69.9–85.1	68.8	61.9–74.9	10.0	7.0–14.2	5.1	3.2–7.9	7.3	5.3–10.1
Duval County, FL	51.9	46.5–57.2	65.7	58.3–72.4	58.3	54.0–62.5	20.6	16.3–25.6	10.2	6.7–15.0	15.7	13.1–18.7
Los Angeles, CA	53.8	46.4–61.1	66.6	58.7–73.7	60.5	54.9–65.9	8.2	4.4–14.8	7.5	4.8–11.5	7.8	5.3–11.4
Memphis, TN	67.8	62.0–73.0	76.6	70.3–81.8	72.4	68.0–76.4	12.3	8.3–17.9	6.1	3.5–10.3	9.2	6.8–12.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	55.8	49.1–62.3	71.5	65.5–76.9	63.9	59.3–68.3	13.2	9.4–18.1	4.9	2.8–8.3	8.9	6.3–12.4
Milwaukee, WI	59.6	53.6–65.3	73.5	68.0–78.3	66.2	62.0–70.2	11.2	7.9–15.6	10.8	7.5–15.2	11.0	8.4–14.2
New York City, NY	65.1	61.2–68.9	77.3	73.1–81.0	71.1	68.2–73.9	6.8	5.4–8.6	6.7	5.3–8.5	6.8	5.7–8.0
Orange County, FL	60.8	53.3–67.8	71.5	63.4–78.4	66.8	61.7–71.5	11.6	7.3–17.9	7.9	4.9–12.6	9.6	7.0–13.0
Palm Beach County, FL	64.1	58.8–69.1	72.8	67.0–78.0	68.2	64.2–72.0	18.1	14.2–22.9	14.1	10.5–18.6	16.0	13.2–19.3
Philadelphia, PA	52.6	45.1–60.1	73.9	65.6–80.8	62.8	56.2–69.1	11.0	7.6–15.6	8.5	5.4–13.1	9.7	6.9–13.6
San Bernardino, CA	55.0	48.7–61.2	63.3	56.4–69.7	59.7	54.2–65.0	6.2	3.2–11.6	8.9	5.2–14.9	7.7	4.8–12.2
San Diego, CA	62.2	55.1–68.9	68.6	60.8–75.4	65.5	60.5–70.1	19.9	14.8–26.2	16.0	11.2–22.3	17.7	14.3–21.8
San Francisco, CA	54.2	46.7–61.6	58.5	51.5–65.3	56.5	51.5–61.5	11.6	7.5–17.5	17.0	12.0–23.6	14.4	10.9–19.0
Seattle, WA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Median</i>		57.0		71.5		65.5		11.6		8.9		9.9
<i>Range</i>		51.4–67.8		58.5–78.4		56.5–72.4		6.2–22.3		3.8–17.0		6.1–17.7

* Among students who were currently sexually active.

† To prevent pregnancy.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 67. Percentage of high school students who used Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse*[†] and who used birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse,^{*,†} by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Depo-Provera use						Birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	3.1	2.1–4.5	1.9	0.9–3.8	2.5	1.8–3.4	34.5	30.2–39.2	23.4	19.8–27.5	29.3	26.0–32.8
Black [¶]	8.5	6.0–11.9	1.2	0.7–2.2	4.8	3.3–6.9	18.2	14.9–22.2	7.9	5.5–11.1	12.9	10.4–16.0
Hispanic	4.9	3.2–7.3	1.6	0.8–3.1	3.2	2.3–4.5	14.8	11.4–19.0	13.1	10.3–16.6	14.0	11.4–17.1
Grade												
9	3.3	2.1–5.1	1.1	0.4–3.1	2.2	1.4–3.4	13.0	9.4–17.8	11.8	8.6–16.1	12.4	9.9–15.4
10	4.9	3.0–8.0	0.6	0.2–1.7	2.8	1.8–4.2	20.5	16.6–25.0	14.6	10.9–19.4	17.5	14.7–20.7
11	4.3	3.0–6.1	1.0	0.5–2.3	2.7	1.9–3.7	26.8	23.6–30.2	20.0	15.9–24.7	23.4	20.7–26.3
12	4.6	3.5–6.2	3.5	1.9–6.6	4.1	3.2–5.4	39.0	32.2–46.3	23.1	19.1–27.6	31.8	26.9–37.0
Total	4.4	3.5–5.5	1.7	1.1–2.7	3.1	2.6–3.7	27.4	24.0–31.0	18.3	15.5–21.4	22.9	20.3–25.7

* Among the 34.2% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.

[†] To prevent pregnancy.

[§] 95% confidence interval.

[¶] Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 68. Percentage of high school students who used Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse*[†] and who used birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse,*[†] by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Depo-Provera use						Birth control pill use or Depo-Provera use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	7.2	4.4–11.6	3.9	2.1–7.2	5.7	4.1–7.7	31.9	27.5–36.5	20.4	14.8–27.5	26.4	22.8–30.4
Alaska	6.3	3.3–11.5	3.0	1.2–7.3	4.8	2.8–8.1	35.2	29.0–41.8	26.3	19.9–33.7	30.8	26.3–35.8
Arizona	3.4	1.8–6.4	1.5	0.9–2.5	2.6	1.6–4.2	19.5	12.6–29.0	19.0	13.9–25.5	19.3	14.9–24.6
Arkansas	7.2	4.5–11.4	2.2	1.1–4.4	4.9	3.3–7.4	29.9	23.3–37.5	17.8	12.0–25.4	24.4	19.2–30.4
Colorado	5.8	2.6–12.5	2.6	1.0–6.7	4.1	2.1–8.0	31.4	22.3–42.2	22.0	15.9–29.5	26.4	19.8–34.1
Connecticut	4.2	2.3–7.5	1.6	0.6–4.3	2.9	1.6–5.1	29.7	23.9–36.3	24.3	18.4–31.4	27.0	22.3–32.4
Delaware	3.9	2.5–5.9	2.0	0.9–4.3	2.9	1.9–4.5	25.4	20.6–30.8	19.9	16.2–24.1	22.6	19.3–26.2
Florida	2.0	1.1–3.7	0.9	0.5–1.4	1.4	0.9–2.2	21.9	18.3–25.9	13.9	11.2–17.1	17.8	15.3–20.7
Georgia	— [¶]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	4.3	2.0–8.8	1.0	0.2–4.5	2.8	1.3–6.0	19.8	15.9–24.5	13.9	7.5–24.5	17.3	13.6–21.7
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	5.9	3.6–9.5	2.0	0.9–4.6	3.9	2.4–6.5	28.0	22.1–34.7	21.9	16.5–28.5	24.9	21.2–29.0
Indiana	8.9	4.3–17.6	2.1	0.6–7.4	5.9	3.0–11.3	35.6	27.8–44.3	21.0	14.2–29.9	29.2	23.0–36.2
Kansas	7.5	4.2–12.9	2.7	1.2–6.0	5.1	3.2–8.0	29.1	22.7–36.4	22.8	17.4–29.3	26.0	22.1–30.3
Kentucky	6.0	3.6–9.8	2.3	0.9–5.4	4.3	2.6–6.9	32.9	26.9–39.5	21.7	17.2–27.0	27.6	23.9–31.7
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	5.9	4.7–7.4	3.5	2.6–4.9	4.8	4.0–5.8	44.7	41.8–47.6	32.7	29.8–35.7	39.0	37.0–41.1
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	7.0	4.7–10.2	0.8	0.3–2.3	4.1	2.8–6.0	27.6	23.8–31.8	23.4	17.5–30.5	25.5	21.4–30.2
Mississippi	5.7	3.3–9.7	1.6	0.6–4.1	3.7	2.4–5.6	21.6	16.5–27.8	13.8	9.6–19.4	18.0	14.6–22.0
Missouri	5.6	2.7–11.0	2.4	1.1–5.3	4.0	2.4–6.7	32.6	25.2–40.9	24.1	18.2–31.2	28.3	22.8–34.6
Montana	3.5	1.9–6.4	0.9	0.3–2.9	2.2	1.2–4.1	37.9	31.2–45.1	20.7	14.8–28.1	29.6	24.2–35.6
Nevada	4.2	2.3–7.8	2.4	0.9–5.9	3.3	1.9–5.5	24.8	20.0–30.3	15.9	11.6–21.3	20.2	17.0–23.8
New Hampshire	2.5	0.9–6.7	4.6	1.5–13.1	3.4	1.6–7.1	43.3	36.0–50.9	29.1	21.9–37.4	36.4	30.7–42.5
New Jersey	0.7	0.2–2.9	1.4	0.4–4.6	1.0	0.4–2.6	23.6	17.2–31.5	17.4	12.1–24.3	20.5	16.3–25.5
New Mexico	6.5	4.5–9.4	2.1	1.2–3.5	4.4	3.3–5.9	21.7	18.8–24.9	13.1	9.8–17.4	17.6	14.8–20.8
New York	3.5	1.4–8.3	0.5	0.2–1.5	2.0	0.9–4.1	22.6	16.6–29.9	15.8	11.6–21.1	18.9	14.9–23.6
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	1.6	0.6–4.3	2.3	0.9–5.6	1.9	0.9–3.8	26.3	21.6–31.7	17.4	12.4–23.9	22.3	18.5–26.7
Oklahoma	8.0	4.3–14.3	2.6	1.0–6.7	5.3	3.2–8.9	30.1	23.8–37.2	26.0	18.4–35.4	28.1	23.6–33.0
Pennsylvania	6.1	4.1–9.2	2.3	1.1–4.9	4.3	2.9–6.3	31.5	26.6–36.8	22.9	17.6–29.2	27.3	23.7–31.3
Rhode Island	2.3	0.9–6.1	2.9	1.7–4.9	2.6	1.4–4.7	28.2	20.0–38.1	20.0	15.8–25.0	24.2	19.1–30.2
South Carolina	4.9	2.3–10.3	2.2	0.7–6.6	3.5	1.7–7.0	25.5	19.7–32.3	21.1	13.9–30.6	23.2	17.7–29.9
South Dakota	8.2	5.5–11.9	6.3	3.3–11.5	7.3	4.7–10.9	33.5	25.0–43.2	25.6	18.1–34.9	29.9	24.5–35.9
Tennessee	8.1	5.3–12.1	2.2	1.0–4.7	5.1	3.4–7.7	28.8	24.0–34.2	14.5	10.5–19.8	21.7	18.1–25.8
Texas	2.5	1.6–4.0	1.2	0.6–2.4	1.9	1.5–2.3	19.9	16.3–24.2	11.3	8.3–15.2	15.8	13.1–18.9
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	2.3	1.1–4.7	3.4	1.3–8.2	2.8	1.5–5.1	28.5	23.9–33.7	22.9	14.8–33.7	25.9	20.2–32.6
Wisconsin	6.8	3.8–11.9	3.7	1.9–7.1	5.4	3.5–8.1	39.6	33.0–46.6	24.0	18.5–30.6	32.5	27.7–37.8
Wyoming	6.5	4.5–9.4	1.4	0.7–2.7	4.2	3.0–5.8	37.5	33.0–42.1	17.0	13.6–20.9	27.9	24.7–31.4
<i>Median</i>	5.7		2.2		3.9		28.9		20.8		25.7	
<i>Range</i>	0.7–8.9		0.5–6.3		1.0–7.3		19.5–44.7		11.3–32.7		15.8–39.0	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	7.0	3.5–13.6	3.8	1.7–8.5	5.3	3.1–9.0	20.2	14.3–27.7	17.3	12.5–23.3	18.5	14.5–23.3
Broward County, FL	2.2	0.9–5.3	1.7	0.5–5.3	2.0	0.8–4.7	15.3	10.9–21.0	8.6	5.5–13.2	11.9	9.0–15.6
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	3.9	1.9–7.6	2.4	1.1–5.3	3.1	1.9–5.2	19.5	14.6–25.4	12.8	8.9–18.0	16.1	12.7–20.3
Chicago, IL	6.6	3.6–11.6	2.3	0.9–5.8	4.2	2.6–6.8	17.7	11.9–25.7	13.3	8.3–20.6	15.2	11.1–20.6
Clark County, NV	3.5	1.5–7.9	2.5	0.9–6.8	3.0	1.5–5.6	25.8	19.2–33.7	14.9	9.5–22.8	20.1	15.9–25.2
Dallas, TX	4.7	2.6–8.4	1.2	0.2–7.7	2.9	1.6–5.2	13.2	8.7–19.7	5.0	2.7–9.0	9.0	6.2–12.7
Detroit, MI	8.0	4.9–12.7	0.9	0.3–2.9	4.4	2.9–6.7	18.0	14.1–22.8	6.0	3.8–9.4	11.8	9.3–14.8
Duval County, FL	4.2	2.5–7.1	0.7	0.2–2.7	2.6	1.6–4.2	24.8	19.9–30.5	10.8	7.2–15.9	18.3	15.3–21.7
Los Angeles, CA	1.8	0.6–4.9	0.5	0.1–5.1	1.1	0.6–2.2	10.0	5.9–16.5	8.0	5.1–12.3	8.9	6.3–12.5
Memphis, TN	6.3	3.3–11.8	0.5	0.1–3.8	3.3	1.6–6.4	18.6	14.6–23.4	6.6	3.9–11.0	12.5	9.9–15.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.7	0.3–8.6	0.5	0.1–2.0	1.1	0.3–4.0	14.9	10.8–20.3	5.4	3.3–8.8	10.0	7.2–13.6
Milwaukee, WI	16.5	12.6–21.3	7.3	4.4–11.8	12.1	9.3–15.7	27.7	22.8–33.0	18.1	14.0–23.0	23.1	19.3–27.4
New York City, NY	1.5	1.0–2.3	0.7	0.3–1.5	1.1	0.8–1.6	8.3	6.7–10.3	7.4	5.8–9.4	7.9	6.7–9.3
Orange County, FL	3.2	1.1–8.9	0.7	0.2–3.1	1.8	0.7–4.3	14.7	9.6–21.8	8.6	5.4–13.4	11.4	8.3–15.3
Palm Beach County, FL	4.4	2.5–7.6	1.8	0.6–5.2	3.1	1.9–5.0	22.6	18.2–27.7	15.8	12.3–20.1	19.1	16.0–22.7
Philadelphia, PA	10.7	7.6–14.8	1.9	0.7–5.1	6.4	4.5–9.2	21.7	17.0–27.1	10.4	6.6–15.8	16.2	12.6–20.5
San Bernardino, CA	3.0	1.2–7.1	1.7	0.6–4.4	2.2	1.1–4.5	9.2	5.5–14.9	10.6	6.6–16.8	10.0	6.7–14.7
San Diego, CA	3.3	1.4–7.6	2.0	0.7–6.1	2.6	1.3–5.0	23.2	17.8–29.7	18.0	13.0–24.5	20.3	16.6–24.6
San Francisco, CA	4.0	1.9–8.0	1.6	0.5–5.0	2.7	1.4–5.1	15.6	10.6–22.3	18.6	13.3–25.5	17.1	13.2–21.9
Seattle, WA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Median</i>	4.0		1.7		2.9		18.0		10.6		15.2	
<i>Range</i>	1.5–16.5		0.5–7.3		1.1–12.1		8.3–27.7		5.0–18.6		7.9–23.1	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.

[†] To prevent pregnancy.[§] 95% confidence interval.[¶] Not available.

TABLE 69. Percentage of high school students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse* and birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse,*† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity						
White¶	13.1	10.1–16.8	10.7	8.3–13.6	12.0	10.0–14.4
Black¶	5.6	3.4–9.2	3.6	1.9–6.6	4.6	3.0–6.7
Hispanic	3.2	1.8–5.4	3.8	2.4–6.0	3.5	2.2–5.5
Grade						
9	6.6	4.1–10.3	4.7	3.0–7.2	5.6	4.2–7.5
10	9.3	6.5–13.1	7.7	5.2–11.4	8.5	6.7–10.7
11	7.5	5.4–10.5	9.3	6.9–12.4	8.4	6.9–10.2
12	13.7	9.7–19.0	8.2	6.0–11.1	11.3	8.6–14.8
Total	9.8	7.9–12.1	7.8	6.4–9.5	8.9	7.6–10.3

* Among the 34.2% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.

† To prevent pregnancy.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 70. Percentage of high school students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse* and birth control pills or Depo-Provera before last sexual intercourse,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys						
Alabama	14.3	10.8–18.7	8.8	5.3–14.0	11.6	8.6–15.5
Alaska	12.7	7.5–20.9	15.7	10.6–22.7	14.3	10.5–19.2
Arizona	3.4	1.5–7.5	9.1	5.2–15.5	6.2	4.0–9.6
Arkansas	11.5	7.2–17.7	8.5	4.9–14.3	10.1	7.2–14.1
Colorado	13.0	8.5–19.2	9.7	5.8–15.8	11.2	7.6–16.3
Connecticut	9.7	6.3–14.8	5.9	3.5–9.7	7.8	5.7–10.6
Delaware	9.5	6.8–13.0	7.2	5.3–9.7	8.3	6.6–10.4
Florida	10.5	8.1–13.5	7.0	5.1–9.6	8.7	7.2–10.6
Georgia	—¶	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	2.6	1.3–5.1	5.3	1.4–17.9	3.8	1.6–8.9
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	11.3	8.4–15.0	10.3	6.5–15.8	10.8	8.7–13.3
Indiana	15.2	10.7–21.1	10.1	6.6–15.3	12.9	10.0–16.6
Kansas	12.5	9.1–16.9	9.6	6.6–13.8	11.1	9.0–13.6
Kentucky	14.1	9.9–19.7	9.3	6.3–13.6	11.9	9.1–15.2
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	19.0	16.9–21.3	13.4	11.3–15.8	16.4	15.0–18.0
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	7.9	5.9–10.6	9.4	6.6–13.1	8.6	6.8–10.8
Mississippi	8.4	5.2–13.1	5.7	3.2–10.1	7.2	5.2–9.8
Missouri	10.7	7.3–15.5	8.3	4.9–13.6	9.5	7.5–12.0
Montana	14.4	9.9–20.5	8.6	5.2–13.7	11.6	8.6–15.6
Nevada	9.6	6.4–14.1	4.4	2.4–8.1	7.0	4.9–9.8
New Hampshire	14.3	9.9–20.3	11.2	7.3–16.6	12.7	9.8–16.3
New Jersey	8.1	5.3–12.4	7.7	4.4–13.0	7.9	5.8–10.7
New Mexico	6.6	4.5–9.6	4.4	3.3–5.8	5.5	4.1–7.5
New York	9.0	5.8–13.8	5.9	3.2–10.6	7.4	4.8–11.2
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	12.6	8.5–18.3	10.4	5.7–18.1	11.5	7.7–16.9
Pennsylvania	15.8	12.0–20.6	9.3	6.1–13.8	12.7	10.1–15.7
Rhode Island	10.1	6.4–15.7	8.2	5.0–13.1	9.1	6.0–13.7
South Carolina	10.5	7.0–15.6	7.5	4.4–12.4	9.0	6.1–13.0
South Dakota	14.3	8.9–22.1	9.0	5.3–14.8	11.8	8.2–16.6
Tennessee	10.6	7.5–14.7	6.6	4.0–10.6	8.6	6.4–11.6
Texas	8.4	5.7–12.2	3.5	2.1–5.5	6.0	4.2–8.5
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	9.5	6.6–13.6	7.9	4.9–12.5	8.8	7.0–11.0
Wisconsin	17.5	12.9–23.4	11.4	8.0–16.1	14.7	12.2–17.6
Wyoming	15.4	12.4–19.0	6.8	4.4–10.3	11.4	9.3–14.0
<i>Median</i>	10.7		8.5		9.5	
<i>Range</i>	2.6–19.0		3.5–15.7		3.8–16.4	
Local surveys						
Boston, MA	5.9	3.1–11.0	8.8	5.3–14.2	7.3	4.9–10.8
Broward County, FL	6.3	3.9–10.2	2.7	1.3–5.6	4.5	2.8–7.1
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	6.0	3.6–9.9	4.5	2.5–8.1	5.3	3.6–7.7
Chicago, IL	7.1	3.9–12.4	4.9	2.4–9.9	5.9	3.5–9.8
Clark County, NV	11.4	7.1–17.8	5.2	2.8–9.6	8.2	5.6–11.8
Dallas, TX	3.6	2.0–6.4	1.9	0.7–4.8	2.7	1.6–4.5
Detroit, MI	5.2	3.2–8.4	2.8	1.2–6.4	4.2	2.7–6.3
Duval County, FL	8.8	5.9–12.8	4.6	2.3–8.9	6.9	4.9–9.6
Los Angeles, CA	2.5	0.8–7.9	3.5	1.6–7.5	3.0	1.6–5.7
Memphis, TN	11.5	8.0–16.2	3.8	1.9–7.6	7.7	5.5–10.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	2.9	1.5–5.5	2.9	1.4–5.7	2.9	1.6–5.0
Milwaukee, WI	11.5	8.4–15.6	8.6	5.6–13.0	10.1	7.5–13.5
New York City, NY	3.1	2.3–4.2	3.1	2.1–4.7	3.1	2.4–4.1
Orange County, FL	5.6	2.8–10.8	4.6	2.4–8.8	5.1	3.1–8.1
Palm Beach County, FL	8.5	5.8–12.4	7.6	5.2–10.8	8.0	6.1–10.4
Philadelphia, PA	8.9	5.7–13.8	3.4	1.6–7.1	6.2	4.3–8.9
San Bernardino, CA	2.8	1.3–6.1	2.7	1.1–6.4	2.8	1.4–5.2
San Diego, CA	6.1	3.6–10.0	6.7	3.7–11.6	6.4	4.4–9.2
San Francisco, CA	2.8	1.1–7.3	4.5	2.4–8.3	3.7	2.2–6.2
Seattle, WA	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Median</i>	6.0		4.5		5.3	
<i>Range</i>	2.5–11.5		1.9–8.8		2.7–10.1	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.

† To prevent pregnancy.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 71. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse* and who were ever taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse						Were taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White§	18.2	15.8–20.7	28.0	25.2–31.0	22.9	20.8–25.1	89.6	87.5–91.4	87.8	85.0–90.1	88.6	86.5–90.4
Black§	15.2	10.7–21.1	20.8	15.9–26.6	18.2	14.0–23.2	86.9	83.5–89.7	85.2	82.0–87.9	86.1	83.2–88.5
Hispanic	15.0	12.1–18.5	22.6	18.8–27.0	18.9	16.5–21.5	83.2	80.2–85.9	83.2	80.8–85.4	83.2	80.8–85.4
Grade												
9	23.5	19.6–28.0	25.9	20.5–32.1	24.7	21.3–28.5	84.6	81.7–87.1	81.8	78.1–84.9	83.1	80.5–85.4
10	18.1	14.2–22.8	26.5	21.9–31.6	22.4	19.1–26.2	87.7	85.0–89.9	86.9	83.5–89.7	87.3	84.6–89.5
11	14.7	11.4–18.8	25.9	21.9–30.5	20.3	17.4–23.5	89.9	88.0–91.5	88.8	86.1–91.0	89.3	87.4–90.9
12	15.2	12.7–18.1	25.8	22.3–29.5	20.2	17.7–22.8	89.4	86.7–91.7	89.1	87.1–90.8	89.3	87.3–91.0
Total	17.1	15.4–19.0	25.9	23.8–28.3	21.6	20.0–23.3	87.8	86.3–89.1	86.3	84.7–87.8	87.0	85.7–88.3

* Among the 34.2% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 72. Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse* and who 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, 2009

Site	Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse						Were taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	14.7	11.1–19.1	27.9	22.3–34.3	21.2	17.2–25.7	87.4	81.8–91.4	82.3	77.3–86.4	84.6	80.1–88.2
Alaska	15.2	10.1–22.2	18.6	12.2–27.4	17.1	13.1–22.0	84.0	80.2–87.2	84.0	80.3–87.1	83.9	80.9–86.5
Arizona	15.9	11.6–21.4	28.0	22.8–33.8	22.4	19.2–26.1	—§	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	19.5	14.2–26.1	20.9	13.6–30.9	20.1	15.6–25.6	85.2	81.7–88.1	79.6	75.3–83.4	82.4	79.4–85.0
Colorado	26.7	19.6–35.3	22.6	16.0–30.8	24.4	20.7–28.6	82.3	77.2–86.4	81.8	76.5–86.1	81.9	77.3–85.7
Connecticut	21.5	15.7–28.7	28.3	23.3–34.0	24.8	20.3–29.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	16.0	11.9–21.1	28.3	23.8–33.2	22.1	18.6–26.0	90.3	88.0–92.2	87.0	84.3–89.2	88.5	86.5–90.2
Florida	15.2	12.9–17.8	23.8	21.2–26.6	19.7	17.7–21.9	89.5	87.5–91.3	87.0	85.0–88.7	88.2	86.4–89.7
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	92.1	89.1–94.4	86.8	83.1–89.8	89.4	86.9–91.5
Hawaii	25.9	15.5–40.1	35.9	26.7–46.3	30.2	21.7–40.3	85.1	80.2–88.9	77.1	71.5–81.9	80.9	76.5–84.6
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.4	82.0–88.2	86.0	83.1–88.4	85.6	83.1–87.9
Illinois	16.3	12.4–21.1	25.9	21.1–31.4	21.1	17.9–24.7	90.0	86.9–92.3	84.2	80.9–87.0	86.9	84.0–89.4
Indiana	16.3	11.7–22.3	27.4	21.3–34.5	21.0	17.9–24.6	91.3	87.4–94.0	88.1	83.8–91.3	89.6	87.2–91.7
Kansas	15.3	11.2–20.5	24.7	18.9–31.5	19.9	16.4–23.9	84.9	79.2–89.2	82.9	78.0–86.9	83.8	79.6–87.2
Kentucky	18.0	14.5–22.1	28.6	21.3–37.2	22.9	18.8–27.6	87.0	83.5–89.8	82.9	78.9–86.2	84.9	82.0–87.3
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.6	75.2–81.6	73.8	66.9–79.7	76.2	72.3–79.7
Maine	16.6	14.7–18.7	24.3	21.7–27.1	20.5	18.9–22.2	88.9	87.9–89.9	85.4	84.1–86.6	86.9	86.1–87.7
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	89.8	87.0–92.1	81.6	78.6–84.3	85.7	83.6–87.6
Massachusetts	20.0	16.3–24.2	27.6	22.2–33.7	23.5	20.0–27.3	87.6	83.3–90.9	87.2	83.9–89.9	87.4	84.0–90.1
Michigan	20.9	17.6–24.5	29.2	23.3–35.9	24.7	20.7–29.2	91.0	89.1–92.7	87.2	84.2–89.6	88.9	86.9–90.6
Mississippi	12.9	10.3–16.1	25.0	22.1–28.3	19.0	16.8–21.3	83.9	81.4–86.2	81.3	77.1–84.9	82.5	79.7–85.1
Missouri	19.4	14.2–26.0	27.3	20.5–35.3	23.3	18.5–29.0	91.4	85.9–94.9	87.9	81.9–92.1	89.6	84.9–93.0
Montana	22.3	16.4–29.7	29.4	23.4–36.2	25.7	20.9–31.2	87.6	84.5–90.1	85.4	81.7–88.5	86.5	83.7–88.9
Nevada	15.5	11.7–20.3	25.4	20.2–31.4	20.7	17.6–24.2	84.4	81.2–87.1	81.5	77.6–84.8	82.9	79.9–85.6
New Hampshire	19.5	14.8–25.2	23.5	17.9–30.2	21.4	18.1–25.1	90.9	87.9–93.2	89.2	85.8–91.9	89.9	87.5–91.9
New Jersey	14.3	11.2–18.2	24.6	20.0–29.9	19.4	16.2–23.1	92.7	90.6–94.3	91.2	87.9–93.6	91.9	90.1–93.5
New Mexico	20.3	16.0–25.4	26.0	22.5–29.9	23.1	19.4–27.4	77.1	71.1–82.2	77.4	73.5–80.9	77.3	72.5–81.4
New York	17.7	14.0–22.2	26.8	21.6–32.7	22.3	18.6–26.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	14.6	11.1–19.0	24.1	18.8–30.3	19.3	15.3–24.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	23.7	19.1–29.0	25.6	19.7–32.4	24.6	21.0–28.6	88.4	85.1–91.1	88.1	84.9–90.6	88.1	85.7–90.2
Oklahoma	20.2	16.2–25.0	19.6	13.3–27.9	19.9	16.4–24.0	85.0	80.6–88.5	79.1	72.7–84.4	82.1	77.5–85.8
Pennsylvania	11.3	7.7–16.4	18.4	13.6–24.4	14.6	11.0–19.1	91.7	89.0–93.8	88.2	84.8–90.9	89.9	87.7–91.8
Rhode Island	14.6	11.9–17.9	20.5	16.7–24.9	17.5	15.4–19.8	88.0	85.2–90.4	85.5	82.6–88.0	86.7	84.1–89.0
South Carolina	20.0	14.7–26.5	18.1	12.7–25.1	19.0	14.6–24.4	91.2	87.9–93.6	89.2	86.7–91.3	90.1	87.5–91.9
South Dakota	23.4	15.2–34.1	24.1	17.9–31.6	23.7	18.5–29.7	78.4	71.8–83.7	78.1	71.9–83.3	78.3	72.5–83.1
Tennessee	14.8	12.5–17.6	21.4	16.0–27.9	18.2	15.5–21.3	86.4	83.1–89.2	82.1	78.4–85.3	84.2	81.3–86.7
Texas	18.1	15.0–21.7	25.4	22.4–28.7	21.7	19.3–24.3	82.9	78.9–86.2	83.0	79.5–86.0	82.9	79.7–85.8
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.5	81.8–86.9	83.2	78.8–86.8	83.8	81.2–86.1
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	20.1	15.6–25.6	24.8	18.3–32.7	22.3	18.5–26.7	90.4	88.1–92.2	82.8	79.7–85.5	86.3	84.2–88.1
Wisconsin	14.2	10.7–18.6	18.9	14.9–23.8	16.5	13.3–20.3	89.7	86.9–92.0	90.0	87.8–91.8	89.8	87.9–91.4
Wyoming	19.3	16.2–22.8	30.4	26.0–35.2	24.5	21.7–27.4	86.1	83.7–88.2	83.2	81.0–85.3	84.6	82.9–86.2
Median	17.8		25.2		21.3		87.6		84.0		85.7	
Range	11.3–26.7		18.1–35.9		14.6–30.2		77.1–92.7		73.8–91.2		76.2–91.9	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	18.6	12.7–26.4	24.9	17.4–34.4	22.0	17.0–28.0	74.5	70.8–77.9	79.3	75.0–83.0	77.0	74.0–79.7
Broward County, FL	21.8	16.1–28.7	25.3	19.8–31.8	23.7	19.6–28.3	87.1	83.1–90.3	87.3	84.2–89.8	87.2	84.4–89.5
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	15.5	11.4–20.7	21.7	16.3–28.2	18.7	15.5–22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	12.3	8.0–18.6	23.1	15.9–32.3	18.1	12.7–25.1	85.8	82.9–88.3	81.9	75.7–86.8	83.6	79.8–86.8
Clark County, NV	17.1	12.6–22.8	26.1	20.0–33.2	21.7	18.0–25.8	83.7	80.1–86.8	78.5	74.0–82.5	81.1	77.6–84.2
Dallas, TX	12.0	8.1–17.4	24.0	17.9–31.5	18.2	14.2–23.0	83.5	78.6–87.4	76.0	70.4–80.8	79.5	74.9–83.5
Detroit, MI	10.1	6.6–15.2	17.3	11.4–25.4	14.0	9.7–19.7	83.5	80.5–86.1	78.3	74.4–81.8	80.9	78.6–83.0
Duval County, FL	17.1	13.0–22.1	26.8	22.0–32.2	21.5	18.0–25.5	87.1	84.5–89.3	81.8	79.1–84.3	84.3	82.2–86.2
Los Angeles, CA	12.7	8.3–19.0	23.9	18.3–30.5	18.7	15.1–23.0	87.5	83.8–90.5	82.9	77.7–87.1	85.0	81.2–88.1
Memphis, TN	8.4	5.4–12.7	21.4	15.4–29.0	15.3	11.5–19.9	82.2	77.5–86.1	76.4	71.2–81.0	79.4	75.7–82.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	10.8	7.7–15.1	25.8	20.0–32.7	18.7	15.1–23.1	87.7	85.2–89.9	81.8	78.1–84.9	84.7	82.2–86.9
Milwaukee, WI	13.3	9.4–18.5	22.1	17.0–28.2	17.5	14.3–21.3	86.6	83.9–88.9	83.8	80.5–86.5	85.1	82.8–87.2
New York City, NY	15.1	12.1–18.8	22.7	20.2–25.4	18.9	17.1–20.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	16.8	12.3–22.5	25.6	19.6–32.8	21.6	17.4–26.6	89.9	86.0–92.8	83.8	80.0–87.1	86.8	83.9–89.3
Palm Beach County, FL	16.7	12.8–21.4	24.9	20.0–30.7	21.1	17.6–25.0	88.3	85.7–90.5	83.5	80.0–86.6	85.9	83.7–87.8
Philadelphia, PA	9.1	5.9–13.6	13.4	8.6–20.3	11.1	8.2–14.9	85.9	83.2–88.3	81.3	74.7–86.5	83.7	80.1–86.7
San Bernardino, CA	15.5	11.2–21.0	27.6	20.8–35.6	22.4	18.0–27.5	79.7	76.1–82.9	82.8	79.1–86.0	81.2	78.3–83.8
San Diego, CA	18.9	14.3–24.5	23.7	17.8–30.9	21.4	17.8–25.6	87.2	83.8–89.9	89.0	86.4–91.1	88.1	86.0–89.9
San Francisco, CA	15.4	10.4–22.2	27.4	20.4–35.8	22.0	17.4–27.5	88.3	85.0–90.9	82.9	79.0–86.2	85.4	82.3–88.1
Seattle, WA	—	—	—	—	—	—	89.2	87.0–91.1	85.3	81.8–88.2	87.0	84.7–89.9
Median	15.4		24.0		18.9		86.8		82.3		84.5	
Range	8.4–21.8		13.4–27.6		11.1–23.7		74.5–89.9		76.0–89.0		77.0–88.1	

* Among students who were currently sexually active.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

TABLE 73. Percentage of high school students who were tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV),* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	13.2	11.1–15.7	9.1	7.7–10.7	11.0	9.6–12.6
Black§	25.1	21.1–29.5	17.6	14.3–21.6	21.4	18.1–25.2
Hispanic	12.4	11.0–14.0	12.4	10.1–15.0	12.4	10.9–14.0
Grade						
9	8.2	6.6–10.1	8.9	7.1–11.1	8.6	7.4–10.1
10	12.0	10.3–13.9	9.2	7.0–11.9	10.5	9.1–12.1
11	16.4	14.6–18.5	12.5	10.4–15.0	14.4	12.8–16.2
12	23.5	20.1–27.4	13.7	11.7–16.0	18.5	16.3–20.9
Total	14.7	13.3–16.2	10.9	9.4–12.5	12.7	11.6–14.0

* Does not include tests conducted when donating blood.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 74. Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day* and who ate vegetables† three or more times/day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day						Ate vegetables three or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	31.2	28.1–34.5	33.1	29.6–36.8	32.2	29.7–34.9	12.8	11.2–14.6	12.8	11.4–14.4	12.8	11.5–14.3
Black [¶]	35.0	32.1–38.0	39.6	36.0–43.4	37.3	34.5–40.2	13.1	11.5–14.8	15.4	13.1–17.9	14.3	12.9–15.8
Hispanic	32.4	29.9–35.0	35.9	32.5–39.5	34.1	31.6–36.8	11.5	10.0–13.1	15.9	13.8–18.3	13.7	12.4–15.2
Grade												
9	33.9	30.6–37.3	36.5	33.3–39.8	35.3	32.6–38.0	13.3	11.3–15.5	15.7	13.8–17.9	14.6	13.2–16.2
10	30.3	26.8–34.0	37.6	34.3–41.1	34.1	31.6–36.7	12.9	11.2–15.0	14.5	12.8–16.4	13.8	12.5–15.3
11	32.8	30.0–35.8	33.9	31.0–37.0	33.4	31.1–35.8	13.6	11.4–16.2	13.0	11.0–15.3	13.3	11.6–15.1
12	31.4	27.4–35.7	32.5	29.0–36.2	32.0	30.1–33.9	12.2	10.5–14.2	14.0	11.5–17.1	13.2	11.4–15.2
Total	32.2	30.0–34.5	35.3	33.1–37.7	33.9	32.2–35.6	13.0	11.9–14.3	14.5	13.3–15.7	13.8	12.9–14.8

* During the 7 days before the survey.

† Green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 75. Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day* and who ate vegetables† three or more times/day,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day						Ate vegetables three or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	22.6	19.0–26.6	22.2	18.2–26.8	22.5	19.4–25.9	11.5	9.0–14.4	14.0	11.7–16.8	12.9	10.6–15.5
Alaska	28.0	25.1–31.1	27.4	23.8–31.2	27.5	25.2–30.0	12.5	10.1–15.5	13.9	11.0–17.4	13.2	11.6–15.0
Arizona	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	25.1	19.9–31.2	26.5	23.5–29.7	25.7	22.3–29.5	10.3	7.8–13.5	13.0	10.8–15.6	11.7	9.5–14.2
Colorado	31.7	27.4–36.4	34.8	30.4–39.5	33.2	30.0–36.5	13.1	10.8–15.8	19.1	15.8–22.8	16.2	14.5–18.1
Connecticut	33.7	30.4–37.2	37.3	34.8–39.9	35.6	33.3–38.0	11.9	9.6–14.7	13.7	12.0–15.7	12.9	11.5–14.4
Delaware	25.5	23.5–27.7	31.0	28.2–34.0	28.4	26.7–30.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	29.4	27.9–31.0	36.3	34.2–38.4	32.8	31.5–34.2	10.9	9.9–11.9	15.1	13.8–16.5	12.9	12.0–13.9
Georgia	28.5	24.6–32.8	30.2	27.4–33.3	29.4	26.5–32.4	8.1	6.4–10.1	13.6	10.9–16.9	10.8	8.9–13.1
Hawaii	21.8	18.3–25.8	27.1	23.4–31.1	24.4	22.3–26.7	13.0	9.9–17.0	16.0	12.7–20.1	14.7	12.3–17.5
Idaho	27.7	25.0–30.6	30.0	27.6–32.5	28.9	27.1–30.8	10.2	8.3–12.3	11.9	9.7–14.5	11.1	9.7–12.7
Illinois	28.9	25.0–33.1	30.7	27.3–34.4	29.9	27.4–32.4	10.8	9.1–12.9	12.9	10.5–15.7	12.0	10.4–13.7
Indiana	25.3	21.2–29.9	29.6	25.5–34.1	27.4	24.1–31.0	9.0	7.1–11.4	12.4	10.4–14.7	10.7	9.1–12.5
Kansas	29.7	26.4–33.2	31.4	27.4–35.7	30.6	27.8–33.6	13.7	11.7–16.1	17.6	15.4–20.1	15.7	14.2–17.4
Kentucky	24.5	21.9–27.3	24.1	20.4–28.2	24.2	21.7–26.9	11.2	9.4–13.2	10.7	8.3–13.6	10.9	9.4–12.7
Louisiana	21.6	17.4–26.4	20.9	16.2–26.6	21.3	18.1–24.9	7.7	5.2–11.2	11.8	8.5–16.2	9.7	8.0–11.8
Maine	30.1	28.6–31.6	28.0	26.6–29.5	29.1	28.0–30.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	35.9	31.1–41.0	36.3	33.0–39.7	36.0	32.8–39.3	11.7	9.6–14.2	13.3	11.0–16.1	12.6	10.8–14.6
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	30.9	26.7–35.5	32.3	28.4–36.5	31.6	28.0–35.4	11.6	9.6–14.0	11.4	9.5–13.7	11.6	10.6–12.7
Mississippi	27.1	23.6–30.9	31.4	28.2–34.9	29.2	26.4–32.1	12.5	10.1–15.3	16.6	14.0–19.7	14.7	12.4–17.2
Missouri	29.0	24.9–33.4	26.7	23.6–29.9	27.8	25.5–30.3	12.2	9.6–15.3	16.3	13.6–19.3	14.3	12.4–16.5
Montana	27.1	23.5–31.0	27.6	23.9–31.6	27.4	24.6–30.3	12.0	9.5–15.0	14.0	11.0–17.6	13.1	10.8–15.8
Nevada	26.3	23.3–29.6	29.8	26.7–33.0	28.0	25.9–30.3	7.5	6.1–9.3	12.0	9.5–14.9	9.8	8.3–11.4
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	33.2	28.3–38.5	34.2	29.8–39.0	33.7	30.5–37.1	12.1	10.1–14.4	12.3	9.2–16.3	12.2	9.8–15.0
New Mexico	23.2	20.1–26.7	30.5	27.4–33.7	26.9	23.9–30.1	13.1	10.6–16.1	20.1	16.4–24.4	16.7	13.8–20.0
New York	31.5	29.5–33.6	36.1	32.6–39.7	33.9	31.6–36.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	28.3	25.7–30.9	27.0	23.0–31.5	27.6	24.9–30.6	9.3	7.7–11.2	8.9	7.2–11.1	9.1	7.8–10.7
North Dakota	21.2	18.4–24.3	25.8	23.0–28.9	23.5	21.6–25.5	6.5	4.8–8.7	9.4	7.6–11.5	8.0	6.7–9.6
Oklahoma	20.7	16.8–25.1	27.0	21.7–33.1	24.0	19.9–28.7	6.5	4.3–9.6	13.5	10.4–17.2	10.1	8.2–12.3
Pennsylvania	29.5	26.2–33.0	32.8	28.4–37.6	31.2	28.2–34.3	14.4	11.2–18.2	13.0	10.7–15.7	13.7	11.7–15.9
Rhode Island	33.5	29.5–37.8	36.3	33.0–39.6	34.9	31.7–38.3	12.1	9.7–15.1	13.6	11.2–16.5	12.9	10.8–15.3
South Carolina	27.1	23.0–31.6	23.4	18.2–29.5	25.2	21.6–29.3	7.8	5.2–11.4	9.7	7.6–12.2	8.8	7.5–10.3
South Dakota	24.1	19.0–30.2	28.0	23.3–33.1	26.0	21.5–31.1	9.6	6.6–13.9	12.9	10.6–15.6	11.3	9.1–14.0
Tennessee	26.2	23.7–28.8	28.5	24.9–32.5	27.4	24.9–30.1	9.6	7.6–12.0	14.3	12.3–16.6	12.1	10.9–13.4
Texas	28.8	26.3–31.3	36.0	32.6–39.6	32.5	29.7–35.3	13.6	11.5–16.0	14.9	13.1–16.9	14.3	12.9–15.8
Utah	30.8	25.9–36.1	31.1	27.6–34.8	31.0	27.6–34.6	10.6	7.6–14.7	12.4	10.5–14.5	11.6	9.6–13.8
Vermont	33.6	31.1–36.2	33.8	31.6–36.1	33.8	31.7–35.9	14.7	12.6–17.2	15.5	13.7–17.5	15.1	13.4–17.1
West Virginia	28.7	25.5–32.1	27.5	24.3–31.0	28.1	25.5–30.9	13.9	11.5–16.8	14.9	12.5–17.7	14.5	12.8–16.4
Wisconsin	32.2	29.6–34.8	31.4	28.4–34.6	31.8	29.6–34.1	10.8	8.4–13.7	12.3	10.4–14.4	11.6	9.9–13.6
Wyoming	26.4	24.0–28.9	27.2	25.0–29.5	26.8	25.2–28.5	14.5	12.8–16.4	17.3	15.3–19.4	16.0	14.7–17.3
Median	28.3		30.0		28.4		11.5		13.5		12.4	
Range	20.7–35.9		20.9–37.3		21.3–36.0		6.5–14.7		8.9–20.1		8.0–16.7	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	32.1	28.6–35.9	32.8	29.0–36.8	32.3	29.6–35.1	12.0	9.8–14.5	9.5	7.0–12.7	10.7	8.9–12.7
Broward County, FL	35.3	31.4–39.5	38.3	34.6–42.2	36.7	33.8–39.7	14.7	11.9–17.9	14.8	11.9–18.3	14.8	12.7–17.1
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	29.3	24.8–34.2	36.8	32.7–41.2	33.2	30.2–36.3	11.1	8.2–14.9	15.0	11.9–18.7	13.4	11.0–16.1
Clark County, NV	25.1	21.5–29.2	31.0	27.3–34.9	28.1	25.5–30.8	6.5	5.0–8.5	12.3	9.5–15.8	9.5	7.7–11.6
Dallas, TX	28.4	24.1–33.0	32.9	27.0–39.4	30.5	26.3–35.0	9.2	6.8–12.2	9.5	6.8–13.2	9.3	7.4–11.8
Detroit, MI	30.9	26.6–35.5	34.6	28.7–41.1	32.9	28.5–37.6	9.9	8.1–12.1	10.9	8.0–14.6	10.4	8.4–12.8
Duval County, FL	27.6	24.7–30.7	26.3	23.4–29.5	26.9	24.8–29.2	9.5	7.8–11.5	14.1	12.1–16.5	12.0	10.5–13.6
Los Angeles, CA	34.8	30.9–38.9	35.0	29.4–41.1	34.8	31.1–38.8	9.6	6.2–14.7	12.5	10.3–15.0	11.1	8.9–13.6
Memphis, TN	33.9	29.8–38.2	38.7	34.5–43.1	36.4	33.5–39.4	12.3	9.8–15.3	17.5	14.0–21.6	14.9	12.8–17.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	31.8	29.1–34.7	37.5	34.5–40.7	34.5	32.3–36.8	13.6	11.0–16.6	17.7	15.2–20.6	15.6	13.6–17.8
Milwaukee, WI	30.0	27.2–32.9	35.8	32.3–39.4	32.9	30.7–35.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	32.0	30.6–33.5	37.7	36.0–39.5	34.6	33.3–35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	31.5	27.0–36.4	38.6	35.0–42.3	35.1	32.0–38.3	12.7	9.9–16.3	17.0	14.0–20.6	14.9	12.7–17.3
Palm Beach County, FL	33.1	29.9–36.5	36.8	33.4–40.4	34.9	32.6–37.3	14.1	11.9–16.7	17.5	15.0–20.3	15.8	14.0–17.7
Philadelphia, PA	22.9	19.6–26.7	26.4	22.8–30.3	24.7	22.0–27.6	10.6	8.3–13.3	12.0	9.3–15.3	11.2	9.1–13.8
San Bernardino, CA	38.1	34.2–42.1	40.5	35.5–45.7	39.3	35.8–42.8	14.5	11.9–17.7	18.8	15.3–23.0	16.7	14.3–19.4
San Diego, CA	35.0	31.1–39.2	34.4	31.0–38.1	34.7	31.9–37.6	13.1	11.1–15.3	14.2	11.7–17.1	13.6	12.1–15.2
San Francisco, CA	32.6	29.6–35.8	31.3	28.3–34.5	32.1	29.8–34.6	15.4	12.9–18.2	18.3	15.8–21.0	16.9	15.1–18.9
Seattle, WA	32.7	29.2–36.4	34.2	30.6–38.0	33.5	31.0–36.0	15.9	13.3–18.9	15.6	12.8–18.9	15.9	14.1–17.8
Median	32.0		35.0		33.5		12.3		14.8		13.6	
Range	22.9–38.1		26.3–40.5		24.7–39.3		6.5–15.9		9.5–18.8		9.3–16.9	

* During the 7 days before the survey.

† Green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 76. Percentage of high school students who ate fruits and vegetables* five or more times/day† and who drank three or more glasses/day of milk,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ate fruits and vegetables five or more times/day						Drank three or more glasses/day of milk					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	19.6	17.1–22.2	21.3	19.0–23.9	20.5	18.6–22.6	10.4	8.4–12.8	22.7	18.8–27.0	17.0	14.1–20.4
Black¶	25.2	22.2–28.5	28.0	24.9–31.3	26.6	24.3–29.1	4.4	3.4–5.7	13.9	11.3–16.9	9.1	7.7–10.8
Hispanic	18.6	16.4–21.1	25.3	22.3–28.5	22.0	19.9–24.2	7.2	5.9–8.8	15.9	14.2–17.8	11.6	10.6–12.8
Grade												
9	21.1	18.8–23.7	24.6	22.1–27.2	23.0	21.4–24.8	10.3	8.1–13.0	20.1	17.5–23.1	15.6	13.4–18.1
10	19.7	17.3–22.4	25.2	23.2–27.3	22.6	21.1–24.2	9.7	7.8–12.1	23.3	18.8–28.4	16.9	13.9–20.3
11	21.4	18.4–24.8	23.1	20.6–25.9	22.3	20.2–24.6	6.7	5.4–8.2	17.5	13.9–21.8	12.2	10.0–14.8
12	19.6	17.0–22.4	21.9	19.0–25.1	20.8	19.1–22.6	7.9	6.0–10.2	17.9	15.3–20.9	13.0	11.0–15.2
Total	20.5	18.8–22.2	23.9	22.4–25.4	22.3	21.1–23.7	8.7	7.4–10.3	19.8	16.9–23.1	14.5	12.4–16.9

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

† During the 7 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 77. Percentage of high school students who ate fruits and vegetables* five or more times/day† and who drank three or more glasses/day of milk,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Ate fruits and vegetables five or more times/day						Drank three or more glasses/day of milk					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	15.9	12.8–19.6	16.6	12.9–21.1	16.3	13.5–19.7	5.4	4.0–7.2	9.6	7.4–12.5	7.5	6.0–9.3
Alaska	15.9	13.3–18.8	18.5	14.9–22.8	17.2	15.1–19.5	7.4	5.8–9.5	15.8	12.8–19.3	11.7	9.8–13.9
Arizona	— [¶]	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	6.3–11.2	18.9	15.8–22.5	13.7	11.5–16.2
Arkansas	13.3	10.3–17.0	16.6	14.0–19.5	14.9	12.5–17.7	5.7	3.7–8.6	11.4	9.1–14.3	8.5	6.9–10.4
Colorado	21.9	19.2–24.8	26.9	23.0–31.3	24.4	22.4–26.6	9.9	8.0–12.2	25.1	21.1–29.7	17.6	15.2–20.3
Connecticut	19.3	16.0–23.0	22.5	19.7–25.6	21.0	18.6–23.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	4.7–7.5	14.8	12.8–17.0	10.3	9.1–11.7
Florida	17.9	16.5–19.5	25.3	23.5–27.2	21.6	20.3–22.9	7.0	5.9–8.3	15.6	14.2–17.2	11.2	10.3–12.2
Georgia	14.1	11.3–17.5	20.2	17.6–23.2	17.1	15.0–19.5	4.2	2.7–6.5	12.1	9.7–15.1	8.2	6.3–10.5
Hawaii	13.2	10.0–17.3	20.8	17.2–24.9	17.2	15.5–19.0	3.3	2.2–4.9	10.7	7.8–14.4	7.2	5.5–9.3
Idaho	16.8	14.5–19.2	20.1	17.5–23.1	18.5	16.6–20.5	13.8	11.5–16.5	25.7	23.2–28.5	20.0	18.3–21.8
Illinois	18.8	16.7–21.0	17.8	14.7–21.5	18.3	16.3–20.6	8.9	7.2–11.1	17.1	14.5–20.0	13.1	11.3–15.2
Indiana	14.8	11.8–18.3	17.5	14.5–20.9	16.1	14.0–18.5	10.2	8.2–12.7	18.2	14.9–22.1	14.2	12.1–16.7
Kansas	17.8	15.2–20.6	23.0	19.6–26.9	20.5	18.3–22.9	10.2	8.6–12.0	21.2	18.5–24.2	15.8	14.2–17.5
Kentucky	14.0	11.8–16.4	14.5	12.1–17.2	14.2	12.6–16.0	8.4	6.0–11.5	14.7	12.3–17.5	11.6	9.7–13.8
Louisiana	13.8	9.6–19.5	13.9	11.8–16.3	13.9	11.2–17.1	6.0	4.4–8.3	12.7	9.2–17.3	9.2	7.0–12.0
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.5	11.5–13.6	19.8	18.6–21.2	16.2	15.3–17.1
Maryland	21.8	18.0–26.2	23.2	19.4–27.5	22.5	19.2–26.2	6.9	5.2–9.1	12.3	9.4–16.1	9.7	7.7–12.1
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.0	7.5–10.7	17.7	15.0–20.7	13.4	11.7–15.2
Michigan	18.9	14.9–23.8	20.0	17.0–23.5	19.6	16.3–23.3	10.7	8.6–13.1	15.9	12.8–19.5	13.3	11.0–15.9
Mississippi	18.4	15.8–21.4	23.9	20.8–27.3	21.2	18.6–24.1	4.9	3.5–6.8	13.3	10.7–16.5	9.1	7.5–11.1
Missouri	19.0	16.0–22.4	21.6	18.2–25.5	20.4	18.0–22.9	11.3	9.1–13.8	20.2	16.9–24.0	15.8	13.7–18.2
Montana	17.5	13.7–22.1	19.0	15.5–23.1	18.4	15.7–21.4	12.7	10.3–15.6	24.5	21.0–28.3	18.8	16.4–21.4
Nevada	13.0	10.8–15.7	21.0	17.8–24.6	17.0	15.0–19.4	7.0	5.5–8.9	17.9	14.7–21.6	12.6	10.9–14.4
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.2	11.4–17.5	27.9	23.7–32.6	21.3	18.7–24.1
New Jersey	20.8	17.2–24.9	19.3	15.3–24.1	20.1	17.4–23.1	5.9	4.3–8.0	12.5	10.0–15.4	9.2	7.8–10.9
New Mexico	16.2	13.0–20.1	25.3	22.5–28.4	20.9	18.0–24.1	8.5	7.4–9.8	17.1	15.5–18.7	12.8	12.1–13.5
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	15.5	13.4–17.9	18.3	16.0–20.9	16.9	15.2–18.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	11.7	9.3–14.5	15.5	13.4–17.9	13.7	12.0–15.5	18.6	16.0–21.5	25.9	23.1–28.9	22.4	20.2–24.7
Oklahoma	11.9	9.5–14.8	17.5	14.0–21.7	14.8	12.8–17.0	6.4	4.2–9.7	15.0	11.6–19.2	10.7	8.5–13.5
Pennsylvania	19.9	17.2–22.9	20.9	17.6–24.7	20.4	18.2–22.9	8.9	7.4–10.7	17.0	13.8–20.6	13.0	10.9–15.4
Rhode Island	21.3	17.8–25.3	24.0	20.9–27.4	22.6	19.7–25.8	8.6	6.7–11.1	16.9	14.3–19.9	13.1	11.2–15.1
South Carolina	14.0	10.6–18.3	15.4	10.9–21.4	14.7	12.2–17.7	5.9	3.6–9.5	10.1	6.4–15.4	8.0	5.8–11.0
South Dakota	12.2	8.8–16.6	17.2	13.8–21.1	14.7	12.0–17.9	15.9	13.5–18.6	32.1	27.2–37.3	24.1	21.0–27.4
Tennessee	16.1	13.6–18.9	19.9	17.1–23.0	18.1	16.1–20.2	6.2	5.1–7.6	15.9	14.2–17.8	11.2	10.1–12.4
Texas	18.8	17.2–20.5	23.7	21.3–26.3	21.3	19.7–23.0	7.1	6.0–8.4	18.9	17.0–20.8	13.1	12.0–14.3
Utah	18.0	13.5–23.6	19.0	16.4–21.8	18.4	15.5–21.7	11.6	9.2–14.6	22.1	18.0–26.8	17.0	14.4–20.0
Vermont	22.2	20.1–24.4	22.7	20.6–25.0	22.6	20.6–24.7	15.9	14.3–17.6	28.7	27.1–30.4	22.6	21.4–23.8
West Virginia	18.5	14.9–22.9	17.9	15.5–20.6	18.2	15.6–21.2	10.8	8.3–13.9	16.8	14.1–19.8	13.9	11.8–16.3
Wisconsin	18.6	15.7–21.9	19.5	17.3–21.9	19.1	17.2–21.2	16.0	13.9–18.4	25.8	23.3–28.4	21.0	19.3–22.7
Wyoming	18.2	16.3–20.3	19.8	17.6–22.2	19.1	17.6–20.7	12.0	10.4–13.8	20.0	17.5–22.7	16.1	14.7–17.7
Median	17.6		19.8		18.4		8.6		17.1		13.1	
Range	11.7–22.2		13.9–26.9		13.7–24.4		3.3–18.6		9.6–32.1		7.2–24.1	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	17.1	14.2–20.6	19.6	16.6–23.1	18.3	16.1–20.7	7.1	5.3–9.4	14.2	11.1–18.1	10.7	8.8–12.9
Broward County, FL	23.3	19.7–27.3	22.4	19.0–26.1	22.8	20.1–25.7	6.2	4.5–8.4	13.7	11.1–16.8	9.9	8.2–11.9
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	20.0	15.9–25.0	24.7	20.8–29.0	22.6	19.2–26.3	7.0	5.3–9.1	11.5	9.0–14.6	9.4	7.9–11.2
Clark County, NV	11.8	9.3–14.8	23.1	19.1–27.6	17.5	15.1–20.2	5.9	4.3–8.0	18.2	15.0–21.9	12.2	10.4–14.2
Dallas, TX	16.0	12.5–20.1	20.3	15.1–26.6	18.0	14.3–22.5	4.4	2.9–6.7	12.7	9.3–17.0	8.5	6.6–10.8
Detroit, MI	20.6	17.4–24.2	25.8	19.8–32.9	23.4	19.2–28.1	6.5	4.6–9.1	8.3	6.0–11.3	7.4	5.9–9.1
Duval County, FL	17.1	14.6–20.0	19.2	16.6–22.0	18.2	16.3–20.3	4.3	3.2–5.7	8.7	7.0–10.9	6.7	5.7–7.7
Los Angeles, CA	17.2	13.1–22.2	21.8	18.9–25.1	19.5	16.6–22.9	6.7	4.8–9.2	12.0	10.0–14.3	9.4	8.0–10.9
Memphis, TN	21.0	18.2–24.1	26.8	22.6–31.6	23.9	21.1–27.0	4.7	3.1–7.0	13.8	10.2–18.4	9.2	7.3–11.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	21.6	18.9–24.6	28.5	25.4–31.8	24.9	22.7–27.3	7.2	5.5–9.5	17.1	14.7–19.7	12.2	10.6–14.0
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.3	6.9–9.8	15.3	12.4–18.8	11.8	10.2–13.5
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	21.1	17.8–24.8	25.9	22.5–29.5	23.5	21.1–26.1	8.1	5.8–11.1	15.6	12.5–19.3	11.8	9.7–14.3
Palm Beach County, FL	21.9	19.3–24.6	26.4	23.2–30.0	24.1	22.2–26.3	6.0	4.5–7.8	14.2	11.9–16.8	10.1	8.7–11.8
Philadelphia, PA	15.9	12.9–19.3	19.6	15.5–24.3	17.7	14.6–21.3	4.0	2.8–5.7	11.1	8.7–14.0	7.4	6.2–8.9
San Bernardino, CA	23.6	19.9–27.8	28.5	24.4–33.0	26.1	23.0–29.4	8.6	6.7–11.0	18.0	15.1–21.5	13.4	11.5–15.4
San Diego, CA	22.5	19.0–26.5	24.6	21.3–28.2	23.6	21.3–25.9	7.6	5.8–9.9	13.2	10.8–16.0	10.4	9.0–12.0
San Francisco, CA	21.3	18.6–24.4	21.8	19.3–24.6	21.6	19.6–23.8	3.3	2.2–4.8	9.8	8.1–12.0	6.6	5.4–8.0
Seattle, WA	20.0	17.2–23.1	24.7	21.1–28.7	22.4	20.2–24.8	9.5	7.7–11.5	17.1	13.9–20.8	13.3	11.5–15.4
Median	20.6		24.6		22.6		6.6		13.7		10.0	
Range	11.8–23.6		19.2–28.5		17.5–26.1		3.3–9.5		8.3–18.2		6.6–13.4	

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

† During the 7 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 78. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop* at least one time/day,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity						
White¶	21.5	18.4–25.1	35.6	31.2–40.2	29.0	26.3–32.0
Black¶	32.3	27.1–38.1	35.0	30.9–39.3	33.7	30.1–37.6
Hispanic	24.0	21.9–26.2	32.2	29.3–35.4	28.1	26.1–30.2
Grade						
9	24.6	21.7–27.7	35.6	32.7–38.7	30.5	28.4–32.7
10	23.2	20.4–26.3	34.6	29.6–40.1	29.2	26.3–32.2
11	21.3	18.8–24.1	35.2	32.2–38.4	28.5	26.1–30.9
12	23.8	20.4–27.6	32.7	29.3–36.3	28.3	25.5–31.4
Total	23.3	21.0–25.8	34.6	31.7–37.5	29.2	27.2–31.2

* Not including diet soda or diet pop.

† During the 7 days before the survey.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 79. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop* at least one time/day,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys						
Alabama	35.7	30.9–40.8	41.9	37.2–46.7	38.8	36.2–41.5
Alaska	19.8	16.3–23.8	20.4	17.3–23.9	20.1	17.7–22.8
Arizona	22.6	18.8–26.8	33.5	31.0–36.2	28.1	26.1–30.2
Arkansas	32.9	27.9–38.4	34.1	28.4–40.2	33.5	29.2–38.1
Colorado	20.2	16.2–24.9	29.0	24.0–34.5	24.6	20.6–29.2
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	25.6	23.1–28.2	32.1	28.8–35.7	28.8	26.8–30.9
Florida	24.1	21.9–26.5	32.9	30.9–35.0	28.6	26.9–30.4
Georgia	27.1	23.9–30.5	32.3	28.2–36.7	29.7	27.0–32.5
Hawaii	14.9	11.7–18.9	26.2	22.1–30.8	20.8	17.8–24.1
Idaho	13.9	11.5–16.6	22.3	20.0–24.9	18.3	16.7–20.1
Illinois	26.8	22.2–31.9	35.3	31.3–39.5	31.1	27.4–35.2
Indiana	26.4	23.5–29.4	32.9	29.4–36.8	29.7	27.8–31.6
Kansas	24.9	21.8–28.3	36.4	32.0–41.0	30.7	27.7–33.9
Kentucky	31.6	28.1–35.3	39.7	35.0–44.5	35.7	32.3–39.3
Louisiana	35.8	29.5–42.7	37.4	31.8–43.4	36.6	31.5–42.0
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	18.8	16.0–21.9	23.8	20.8–27.2	21.3	19.7–23.0
Massachusetts	15.8	13.3–18.5	25.9	23.2–28.8	21.0	18.7–23.4
Michigan	22.6	19.3–26.2	32.4	29.9–35.1	27.6	25.0–30.4
Mississippi	38.1	33.9–42.5	42.2	38.2–46.3	40.2	36.8–43.7
Missouri	23.9	20.0–28.4	38.8	33.1–44.8	31.5	27.7–35.6
Montana	17.2	14.8–19.8	33.5	29.8–37.5	25.7	23.1–28.4
Nevada	17.6	15.1–20.5	26.4	23.3–29.7	22.1	19.8–24.5
New Hampshire	14.5	11.1–18.6	29.6	26.2–33.3	22.1	19.8–24.7
New Jersey	15.6	12.2–19.7	24.2	20.2–28.8	19.9	16.6–23.6
New Mexico	25.3	22.5–28.3	35.5	31.9–39.2	30.4	27.7–33.1
New York	19.1	16.4–22.0	30.1	27.5–32.8	24.5	22.7–26.4
North Carolina	28.8	25.8–32.0	36.4	32.7–40.3	32.5	29.7–35.5
North Dakota	19.5	16.3–23.2	32.9	29.2–36.9	26.3	23.6–29.3
Oklahoma	34.9	29.6–40.6	41.2	37.2–45.2	38.1	34.7–41.6
Pennsylvania	18.8	15.5–22.6	32.2	29.0–35.5	25.7	23.1–28.4
Rhode Island	16.9	13.5–20.9	25.1	22.1–28.4	21.2	19.1–23.4
South Carolina	31.2	25.9–37.1	35.4	30.2–41.0	33.2	29.5–37.2
South Dakota	21.0	17.7–24.6	36.5	31.7–41.5	28.8	25.5–32.5
Tennessee	39.5	36.0–43.1	42.8	39.0–46.7	41.3	38.6–44.1
Texas	28.3	25.4–31.3	37.2	33.9–40.6	32.8	30.5–35.1
Utah	9.2	7.4–11.4	19.3	15.6–23.8	14.5	12.3–17.0
Vermont	15.0	13.6–16.5	29.6	27.5–31.9	22.9	21.1–24.7
West Virginia	33.3	28.2–38.8	35.7	31.6–40.1	34.5	30.5–38.7
Wisconsin	17.1	14.7–19.8	28.9	25.5–32.4	23.1	20.6–25.8
Wyoming	20.3	18.2–22.5	33.3	30.9–35.8	27.0	25.3–28.8
<i>Median</i>	22.6		32.9		28.3	
<i>Range</i>	9.2–39.5		19.3–42.8		14.5–41.3	
Local surveys						
Boston, MA	26.9	23.6–30.5	29.4	25.7–33.3	28.1	25.4–31.0
Broward County, FL	23.2	19.8–27.0	30.0	26.9–33.3	26.6	23.9–29.3
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	27.8	22.8–33.4	28.0	21.5–35.7	27.9	23.0–33.4
Clark County, NV	17.4	14.3–21.1	26.3	22.5–30.5	22.0	19.1–25.1
Dallas, TX	28.4	24.2–33.1	32.8	29.0–36.9	30.5	27.3–33.9
Detroit, MI	27.1	23.5–31.0	30.5	26.1–35.3	29.0	25.6–32.5
Duval County, FL	28.8	25.9–31.9	30.5	27.7–33.5	29.6	27.4–31.9
Los Angeles, CA	20.8	17.1–25.0	22.8	18.5–27.7	21.7	18.3–25.6
Memphis, TN	36.8	33.0–40.8	41.2	36.3–46.2	39.2	35.8–42.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	23.9	20.8–27.4	29.7	26.4–33.3	26.8	24.2–29.5
Milwaukee, WI	25.7	22.8–28.9	30.0	26.9–33.4	27.8	25.6–30.2
New York City, NY	21.2	18.9–23.6	23.3	21.6–25.1	22.2	20.4–24.0
Orange County, FL	23.7	19.8–28.2	34.1	30.6–37.9	28.9	25.8–32.1
Palm Beach County, FL	21.9	19.1–24.9	32.7	28.9–36.7	27.3	24.8–30.0
Philadelphia, PA	26.8	23.1–30.8	29.1	23.7–35.1	28.0	24.3–31.9
San Bernardino, CA	25.1	21.1–29.6	33.1	28.8–37.7	29.2	25.9–32.7
San Diego, CA	13.7	11.1–16.9	22.3	19.0–26.0	18.2	15.8–20.8
San Francisco, CA	11.7	9.2–14.6	19.1	16.6–21.8	15.5	13.7–17.5
Seattle, WA	10.5	8.4–13.2	20.3	17.2–23.8	15.6	13.5–18.0
<i>Median</i>	23.9		29.7		27.8	
<i>Range</i>	10.5–36.8		19.1–41.2		15.5–39.2	

* Not including diet soda or diet pop.

† During the 7 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 80. Percentage of high school students who were physically active,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Physically active at least 60 minutes/day on all 7 days†						Physically active at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	12.4	10.6–14.5	26.2	24.1–28.3	19.7	18.4–21.2	31.3	28.6–34.0	47.3	44.4–50.2	39.9	37.6–42.1
Black¶	10.0	7.6–13.0	24.4	21.5–27.6	17.2	15.3–19.4	21.9	18.9–25.1	43.3	38.8–48.0	32.6	29.6–35.7
Hispanic	10.5	8.7–12.6	20.7	18.5–23.1	15.6	14.2–17.0	24.9	22.0–28.1	41.3	37.9–44.9	33.1	30.6–35.7
Grade												
9	13.6	11.8–15.8	28.0	25.5–30.6	21.3	19.6–23.2	30.8	28.1–33.7	47.5	44.7–50.3	39.7	37.4–42.1
10	12.7	10.4–15.3	25.3	21.5–29.5	19.3	17.2–21.5	30.5	26.9–34.3	47.4	44.1–50.7	39.3	36.8–41.9
11	10.3	8.4–12.7	23.3	21.0–25.8	17.0	15.4–18.6	26.0	22.8–29.5	46.2	42.7–49.8	36.4	33.5–39.3
12	8.6	7.0–10.4	21.9	19.3–24.7	15.3	13.6–17.1	22.4	19.3–25.8	40.4	37.1–43.8	31.6	29.0–34.2
Total	11.4	10.1–12.9	24.8	23.4–26.3	18.4	17.3–19.5	27.7	25.6–29.9	45.6	43.6–47.6	37.0	35.2–38.8

* Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time.

† During the 7 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 81. Percentage of high school students who were physically active,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Physically active at least 60 minutes/day on all 7 days†						Physically active at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	13.4	11.0–16.2	25.1	20.9–29.8	19.4	16.9–22.1	28.7	23.6–34.5	45.7	39.5–52.0	37.3	32.5–42.3
Alaska	14.0	11.1–17.5	26.0	22.2–30.3	20.2	17.4–23.3	35.2	31.4–39.2	49.2	44.3–54.1	42.4	38.9–46.0
Arizona	18.1	15.2–21.3	33.1	29.0–37.5	25.7	23.0–28.5	38.1	34.8–41.5	55.5	51.5–59.5	46.8	44.1–49.5
Arkansas	18.2	15.4–21.3	30.6	26.7–34.8	24.3	22.0–26.8	33.7	28.2–39.8	50.4	44.4–56.3	42.0	37.6–46.4
Colorado	19.4	15.4–24.2	34.1	29.7–38.8	26.9	23.9–30.2	38.4	32.3–44.9	55.1	50.5–59.7	47.0	42.6–51.4
Connecticut	14.6	12.7–16.9	34.6	31.4–37.9	24.6	22.3–27.1	34.2	31.3–37.3	56.1	52.0–60.2	45.2	42.4–48.0
Delaware	13.9	11.6–16.5	33.7	30.6–36.9	23.8	21.9–25.8	29.1	26.0–32.5	51.7	48.8–54.6	40.4	38.1–42.7
Florida	13.8	12.7–15.1	35.7	33.7–37.7	24.7	23.5–26.0	28.0	26.2–29.9	53.8	51.2–56.3	40.8	39.1–42.4
Georgia	14.3	11.0–18.3	33.0	27.8–38.7	23.7	21.0–26.6	31.5	27.2–36.1	54.1	47.9–60.2	42.8	39.1–46.5
Hawaii	11.0	6.5–18.2	24.7	19.2–31.2	18.1	14.1–22.8	24.9	20.2–30.3	43.2	37.1–49.6	34.4	29.8–39.3
Idaho	16.5	14.6–18.7	38.0	34.3–41.8	27.6	25.3–30.1	43.0	39.6–46.5	63.6	60.3–66.9	53.6	50.9–56.3
Illinois	16.2	14.0–18.7	31.8	27.6–36.3	24.1	21.1–27.4	37.4	33.8–41.1	52.0	46.1–57.7	44.7	40.6–48.9
Indiana	14.3	12.4–16.5	32.3	28.4–36.4	23.4	21.0–26.0	28.5	25.2–32.1	52.4	48.1–56.6	40.6	37.7–43.6
Kansas	17.7	15.1–20.7	37.4	34.1–40.8	27.8	25.5–30.2	39.0	36.0–42.1	58.4	54.9–61.9	48.9	46.4–51.4
Kentucky	12.1	10.3–14.2	30.4	26.7–34.4	21.4	19.2–23.8	28.2	24.5–32.4	49.2	45.7–52.7	38.9	36.0–41.8
Louisiana	17.4	13.6–22.1	28.8	22.7–35.8	23.0	19.4–27.1	31.1	27.6–34.8	48.6	41.7–55.5	39.5	35.7–43.5
Maine	12.6	11.6–13.8	22.9	21.6–24.4	17.9	17.0–18.8	32.5	30.8–34.2	41.0	39.3–42.7	36.8	35.5–38.0
Maryland	14.4	10.8–19.0	27.0	23.3–31.0	20.8	17.9–24.0	31.6	24.5–39.6	46.0	39.6–52.5	38.8	33.6–44.2
Massachusetts	10.2	8.2–12.7	23.5	21.4–25.8	17.0	15.5–18.7	25.7	22.3–29.5	41.0	37.7–44.3	33.5	30.9–36.3
Michigan	18.4	16.1–21.0	32.3	29.5–35.1	25.3	23.2–27.5	40.1	36.0–44.3	53.7	49.3–58.1	46.8	43.0–50.6
Mississippi	16.0	14.0–18.2	30.2	26.9–33.6	23.0	20.9–25.1	30.5	26.5–34.8	49.4	44.9–53.9	39.7	36.6–43.0
Missouri	16.5	13.9–19.3	36.6	32.9–40.4	26.7	24.3–29.3	38.2	33.8–42.9	58.0	54.1–61.8	48.3	41.1–51.5
Montana	14.4	11.8–17.6	27.5	23.7–31.5	21.1	18.4–24.1	39.4	33.8–45.2	52.4	47.2–57.6	46.0	42.2–49.9
Nevada	16.5	13.8–19.6	33.0	30.0–36.1	24.9	22.6–27.3	35.2	31.3–39.3	52.8	48.7–56.9	44.1	41.0–47.3
New Hampshire	14.9	12.3–17.8	31.4	27.5–35.6	23.3	20.7–26.2	37.1	31.9–42.7	52.9	48.3–57.5	45.3	41.1–49.5
New Jersey	15.3	12.2–19.0	27.4	23.9–31.2	21.3	19.0–23.9	36.2	32.7–39.7	46.9	43.0–50.8	41.5	38.8–44.2
New Mexico	17.5	14.6–20.8	29.4	26.6–32.2	23.4	21.0–26.1	38.7	33.7–43.9	53.0	49.7–56.3	45.8	42.0–49.7
New York	14.7	12.7–17.0	31.6	28.2–35.2	23.1	20.9–25.4	34.3	30.9–38.0	50.5	46.8–54.2	42.3	39.4–45.3
North Carolina	15.2	12.9–17.9	33.6	29.9–37.4	24.1	22.3–26.1	36.0	33.1–39.1	56.7	54.0–59.4	46.0	43.9–48.2
North Dakota	15.7	13.4–18.2	28.6	25.2–32.3	22.3	20.2–24.6	34.6	31.0–38.3	52.5	49.0–56.0	43.7	40.9–46.5
Oklahoma	16.7	13.7–20.0	37.9	33.4–42.6	27.5	24.3–30.8	34.4	30.2–38.9	59.7	55.8–63.4	47.4	43.8–51.0
Pennsylvania	20.0	17.2–23.3	34.9	31.7–38.2	27.7	25.2–30.4	36.4	31.6–41.6	54.9	51.2–58.6	45.9	42.1–49.9
Rhode Island	16.0	13.7–18.7	31.3	27.2–35.8	23.8	21.1–26.6	34.9	30.2–39.8	52.8	47.5–57.9	44.0	39.9–48.3
South Carolina	11.9	8.4–16.6	22.5	17.9–27.9	17.1	14.7–19.9	25.7	21.7–30.2	41.0	36.0–46.3	33.3	30.0–36.7
South Dakota	16.6	13.2–20.6	36.0	33.2–38.9	26.4	23.9–29.1	36.1	30.9–41.7	56.9	54.5–59.3	46.7	43.6–49.8
Tennessee	13.1	11.0–15.6	34.8	31.3–38.6	24.2	22.1–26.4	28.8	26.5–31.1	50.4	45.8–54.9	39.7	37.1–42.5
Texas	16.6	13.6–20.2	37.5	33.8–41.2	27.2	24.6–30.1	35.6	30.7–40.8	57.2	53.7–60.6	46.6	43.1–50.1
Utah	11.6	9.2–14.6	22.8	19.6–26.3	17.3	15.1–19.7	39.2	34.2–44.5	55.2	51.3–59.1	47.3	43.3–51.4
Vermont	16.4	13.8–19.4	30.5	28.0–33.1	23.7	21.3–26.3	38.1	33.7–42.7	51.5	49.0–53.9	44.9	41.7–48.2
West Virginia	17.0	14.4–20.1	27.9	24.5–31.7	22.6	20.2–25.0	35.0	31.5–38.7	48.3	44.5–52.2	41.8	38.8–44.8
Wisconsin	17.8	15.6–20.4	29.6	25.9–33.6	23.8	21.5–26.3	41.7	38.2–45.3	55.0	50.9–59.1	48.5	45.3–51.7
Wyoming	17.2	15.0–19.7	33.6	30.7–36.7	25.6	23.7–27.7	41.0	37.6–44.5	56.3	52.9–59.6	48.9	46.4–51.3
Median	15.8		31.5		23.7		35.1		52.6		44.0	
Range	10.2–20.0		22.5–38.0		17.0–27.8		24.9–43.0		41.0–63.6		33.3–53.6	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	10.0	7.8–12.9	20.1	16.8–23.9	15.0	13.1–17.2	20.1	16.1–24.8	33.4	29.4–37.7	26.6	23.5–30.0
Broward County, FL	13.0	10.8–15.6	28.1	24.3–32.3	20.4	18.1–22.9	25.7	22.8–28.9	47.9	43.6–52.3	36.7	34.0–39.4
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	14.5	12.1–17.3	34.0	30.2–38.0	24.3	21.8–26.9	32.8	28.6–37.3	54.1	49.4–58.8	43.4	39.6–47.3
Chicago, IL	13.6	10.9–16.7	21.3	15.1–29.1	17.5	13.6–22.3	26.9	22.5–31.8	37.6	29.1–47.0	32.3	26.9–38.2
Clark County, NV	16.5	13.2–20.4	33.3	29.4–37.4	25.1	22.1–28.2	33.5	28.5–38.8	50.9	45.5–56.3	42.4	38.2–46.7
Dallas, TX	9.7	7.6–12.3	20.2	16.6–24.2	14.8	12.6–17.3	23.0	19.4–27.0	38.1	32.9–43.7	30.4	26.6–34.4
Detroit, MI	12.9	10.7–15.4	18.4	14.7–22.9	15.6	13.3–18.2	22.1	19.0–25.6	29.7	24.7–35.3	25.9	22.6–29.5
Duval County, FL	11.0	9.3–12.9	22.7	20.1–25.5	16.6	15.1–18.3	23.6	21.2–26.2	37.1	34.0–40.4	30.1	28.0–32.3
Los Angeles, CA	13.6	10.9–16.7	27.1	21.5–33.5	20.5	16.4–25.2	31.9	26.6–37.7	46.8	40.8–52.8	39.5	34.1–45.2
Memphis, TN	12.1	9.6–15.1	26.1	22.1–30.5	18.9	16.5–21.5	23.5	19.9–27.5	41.3	36.5–46.2	32.1	29.2–35.2
Miami-Dade County, FL	12.4	10.3–14.8	30.3	27.5–33.2	21.4	19.5–23.5	25.1	22.2–28.3	46.8	44.1–49.6	36.0	33.7–38.3
Milwaukee, WI	13.7	11.3–16.7	21.8	18.8–25.1	17.7	15.6–20.1	23.5	20.5–26.8	35.5	31.3–39.8	29.4	26.8–32.2
New York City, NY	13.4	12.2–14.7	24.2	22.5–25.9	18.3	17.2–19.4	29.1	26.8–31.5	42.2	39.8–44.5	35.0	32.9–37.1
Orange County, FL	11.4	8.3–15.3	29.9	26.4–33.6	20.5	17.9–23.4	21.2	17.4–25.5	48.1	43.7–52.5	34.5	31.1–38.1
Palm Beach County, FL	13.4	11.2–15.9	31.2	28.1–34.4	22.3	20.3–24.4	26.1	23.1–29.4	48.0	44.2–51.7	37.0	34.5–39.6
Philadelphia, PA	12.1	9.5–15.3	25.0	21.2–29.2	18.2	15.6–21.1	23.9	20.5–27.7	41.3	36.4–46.4	32.0	28.8–35.4
San Bernardino, CA	15.5	12.2–19.5	36.7	31.9–41.6	26.3	23.1–29.8	32.2	27.6–37.1	52.4	47.1–57.7	42.5	38.5–46.5
San Diego, CA	18.4	15.3–22.1	34.1	30.5–37.9	26.3	23.7–29.2	38.8	34.6–43.1	55.1	50.6–59.6	47.0	43.7–50.5
San Francisco, CA	12.1	10.1–14.6	19.3	16.9–22.0	15.7	14.0–17.5	29.1	25.4–33.0	39.8	36.1–43.7	34.4	31.5–37.4
Seattle, WA	14.0	11.8–16.4	20.7	17.8–24.0	17.3	15.5–19.2	36.2	32.5–40.0	44.2	41.1–47.3	40.1	37.7–42.5
Median	13.2		25.5		18.6		25.9		43.2		34.8	
Range	9.7–18.4		18.4–36.7		14.8–26.3		20.1–38.8		29.7–55.1		25.9–47.0	

* Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time.

† During the 7 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

TABLE 82. Percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	25.4	23.3–27.6	15.9	13.3–18.8	20.3	18.4–22.3
Black§	43.6	40.2–47.1	20.6	17.8–23.7	32.1	29.7–34.5
Hispanic	30.5	28.0–33.2	17.4	15.5–19.6	23.9	22.1–25.8
Grade						
9	26.9	24.4–29.5	17.4	14.9–20.3	21.8	19.7–24.1
10	30.3	27.1–33.7	15.7	12.9–19.0	22.6	19.9–25.6
11	29.8	26.7–33.1	16.4	14.2–18.8	22.9	20.9–25.0
12	33.0	29.8–36.4	18.5	16.3–20.8	25.6	23.4–27.9
Total	29.9	28.1–31.7	17.0	15.1–19.1	23.1	21.5–24.8

* Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on 0 days during the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 83. Percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys						
Alabama	25.5	21.6–29.9	19.3	15.9–23.2	22.4	19.6–25.4
Alaska	17.1	13.6–21.1	15.1	12.5–18.2	16.2	13.9–18.9
Arizona	18.8	16.0–22.0	12.5	10.0–15.5	15.6	13.5–18.1
Arkansas	22.0	17.5–27.2	16.8	13.7–20.4	19.5	16.7–22.6
Colorado	13.7	10.1–18.2	8.8	5.9–13.0	11.3	8.9–14.1
Connecticut	17.0	14.3–20.0	11.0	8.7–13.9	14.0	11.7–16.6
Delaware	25.4	22.9–28.0	13.8	11.7–16.1	19.7	18.0–21.6
Florida	25.2	23.2–27.4	13.4	11.8–15.1	19.4	17.9–20.9
Georgia	22.8	19.2–26.9	12.4	10.2–15.1	17.6	15.6–19.8
Hawaii	22.5	19.2–26.2	14.4	11.5–17.9	18.3	15.6–21.4
Idaho	12.8	10.8–15.0	8.9	7.3–10.8	10.8	9.5–12.3
Illinois	18.3	15.6–21.5	14.7	11.4–18.8	16.5	13.7–19.8
Indiana	26.5	23.0–30.4	12.9	9.4–17.5	19.5	16.7–22.7
Kansas	17.4	14.5–20.6	11.5	9.4–14.1	14.4	12.3–16.6
Kentucky	19.4	16.4–22.8	14.6	12.2–17.4	17.0	15.0–19.3
Louisiana	21.9	16.7–28.2	15.0	11.3–19.7	18.5	15.2–22.3
Maine	19.0	17.8–20.3	16.8	15.6–18.1	18.0	17.1–18.9
Maryland	21.2	16.5–26.7	15.9	12.8–19.6	18.5	15.1–22.5
Massachusetts	29.8	25.4–34.6	16.9	14.4–19.7	23.3	20.3–26.4
Michigan	16.7	14.0–19.7	11.6	9.1–14.6	14.2	11.9–16.7
Mississippi	25.7	22.1–29.8	16.6	13.1–20.7	21.2	18.2–24.6
Missouri	17.6	15.2–20.3	11.9	10.0–14.2	14.7	12.9–16.6
Montana	16.7	12.8–21.5	10.2	7.9–13.0	13.4	11.2–15.9
Nevada	18.2	15.5–21.2	10.4	8.4–12.7	14.2	12.4–16.3
New Hampshire	16.2	12.3–21.0	10.1	7.8–13.0	13.2	10.8–16.1
New Jersey	23.6	20.1–27.4	13.0	10.1–16.7	18.3	15.7–21.3
New Mexico	19.2	16.4–22.3	11.9	10.6–13.3	15.5	14.0–17.1
New York	20.8	17.7–24.3	13.2	11.4–15.3	17.0	15.1–19.1
North Carolina	20.1	16.8–23.9	10.4	8.2–13.0	15.4	13.7–17.4
North Dakota	15.6	12.9–18.7	11.7	9.7–14.0	13.7	12.0–15.5
Oklahoma	18.5	15.5–21.9	14.3	11.5–17.6	16.3	14.0–18.9
Pennsylvania	15.3	12.4–18.6	10.8	8.2–14.3	13.1	10.6–15.9
Rhode Island	16.0	13.9–18.4	10.8	8.5–13.7	13.3	11.5–15.4
South Carolina	26.7	23.6–29.9	15.7	12.3–19.8	21.3	18.4–24.4
South Dakota	16.0	12.7–19.9	12.2	10.1–14.7	14.0	12.0–16.3
Tennessee	20.7	17.4–24.4	14.8	11.7–18.6	17.7	15.3–20.5
Texas	20.0	17.0–23.3	12.2	10.5–14.2	16.0	14.6–17.6
Utah	11.2	8.6–14.4	9.7	7.3–12.9	10.5	8.5–12.8
Vermont	15.2	13.0–17.8	11.0	9.3–13.0	13.2	11.5–15.1
West Virginia	19.9	16.9–23.4	14.7	11.8–18.2	17.3	15.0–19.9
Wisconsin	15.6	13.3–18.3	10.3	8.4–12.6	12.9	11.2–14.9
Wyoming	15.0	13.1–17.2	12.2	10.3–14.4	13.6	12.2–15.2
<i>Median</i>	18.9		12.4		16.1	
<i>Range</i>	11.2–29.8		8.8–19.3		10.5–23.3	
Local surveys						
Boston, MA	35.1	31.3–39.0	21.4	18.1–25.1	28.2	25.2–31.5
Broward County, FL	27.3	24.3–30.5	17.2	14.4–20.4	22.1	20.0–24.5
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	22.3	18.6–26.5	13.6	10.9–16.7	18.0	15.5–20.7
Chicago, IL	27.3	23.3–31.7	19.5	14.2–26.2	23.2	19.8–26.9
Clark County, NV	18.4	14.9–22.6	11.1	8.7–14.1	14.7	12.3–17.5
Dallas, TX	21.7	17.3–26.7	16.0	11.3–22.1	18.9	15.5–23.0
Detroit, MI	29.6	25.9–33.6	23.7	19.1–29.1	26.6	23.4–30.0
Duval County, FL	25.6	23.1–28.2	17.3	15.2–19.6	21.4	19.7–23.2
Los Angeles, CA	22.3	19.4–25.5	12.9	9.5–17.4	17.5	14.8–20.6
Memphis, TN	33.6	28.9–38.7	23.2	19.8–27.1	28.5	25.6–31.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	27.9	24.8–31.1	15.8	13.7–18.2	21.9	20.0–24.0
Milwaukee, WI	29.9	26.6–33.4	20.7	17.5–24.3	25.4	23.0–28.0
New York City, NY	25.5	23.3–27.8	16.0	14.3–17.9	21.2	19.5–23.0
Orange County, FL	24.7	21.1–28.7	14.0	11.0–17.7	19.5	17.1–22.2
Palm Beach County, FL	23.8	21.4–26.5	12.8	10.7–15.4	18.4	16.7–20.1
Philadelphia, PA	32.3	27.7–37.1	14.8	11.2–19.2	23.9	20.7–27.3
San Bernardino, CA	18.5	14.8–22.8	11.0	8.6–14.0	14.7	12.4–17.4
San Diego, CA	17.6	15.0–20.6	12.1	10.0–14.6	14.9	13.2–16.8
San Francisco, CA	26.8	23.3–30.5	19.7	16.8–22.9	23.3	20.7–26.0
Seattle, WA	18.0	15.2–21.2	14.0	11.5–16.9	16.0	14.2–18.0
<i>Median</i>	25.5		15.9		21.3	
<i>Range</i>	17.6–35.1		11.0–23.7		14.7–28.5	

* Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on 0 days during the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

TABLE 84. Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer* for 3 or more hours/day† and who watched 3 or more hours/day of television,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Used computers 3 or more hours/day						Watched television 3 or more hours/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	17.8	15.7–20.1	25.9	21.5–30.9	22.1	19.6–24.9	22.7	20.4–25.1	26.6	23.3–30.3	24.8	22.8–26.9
Black¶	27.5	24.2–31.2	33.2	30.2–36.3	30.4	28.1–32.9	57.4	54.8–59.9	53.7	49.8–57.6	55.5	53.3–57.7
Hispanic	23.0	19.8–26.5	28.4	25.2–31.8	25.7	23.5–28.1	41.5	38.5–44.6	42.4	38.4–46.5	41.9	39.0–44.9
Grade												
9	24.6	21.9–27.5	32.2	27.0–37.9	28.7	25.4–32.3	33.9	30.5–37.5	36.3	31.7–41.2	35.2	31.8–38.7
10	22.5	19.7–25.5	28.2	23.2–33.8	25.5	22.4–28.8	33.6	30.2–37.2	35.7	30.7–40.9	34.7	31.5–38.0
11	19.3	16.8–22.0	27.2	23.9–30.8	23.4	21.2–25.7	29.6	27.3–31.9	31.8	28.7–35.2	30.8	28.6–33.0
12	17.7	14.3–21.6	24.5	21.3–28.1	21.2	18.7–23.9	31.0	27.6–34.6	28.4	24.4–32.9	29.7	27.0–32.5
Total	21.2	19.4–23.1	28.3	25.1–31.8	24.9	22.9–27.0	32.1	29.9–34.4	33.5	29.9–37.2	32.8	30.4–35.3

* For something that was not school work.

† On an average school day.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 85. Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer* for 3 or more hours/day† and who watched 3 or more hours/day of television,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Used computers 3 or more hours/day						Watched television 3 or more hours/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	20.9	17.7–24.4	26.9	23.0–31.3	24.1	21.5–26.9	36.8	31.7–42.3	39.1	33.2–45.3	37.8	33.4–42.4
Alaska	18.3	14.8–22.3	28.8	24.8–33.2	23.6	20.6–26.9	25.4	22.2–28.8	24.1	21.7–26.6	24.8	22.8–26.9
Arizona	17.0	14.1–20.4	27.0	22.9–31.5	22.1	19.3–25.1	34.0	29.2–39.1	32.7	29.4–36.1	33.3	30.1–36.7
Arkansas	14.8	11.6–18.6	27.4	23.2–31.9	21.0	18.2–24.2	34.7	29.5–40.3	38.0	32.4–44.0	36.4	31.9–41.0
Colorado	13.2	10.8–16.0	23.3	18.8–28.6	18.4	15.6–21.4	20.5	17.3–24.2	29.7	25.5–34.4	25.1	21.8–28.7
Connecticut	26.2	22.7–30.2	29.6	27.3–32.1	27.9	25.8–30.0	29.4	24.7–34.5	30.8	27.1–34.8	30.2	26.5–34.2
Delaware	22.1	19.5–24.8	32.6	29.8–35.6	27.4	25.4–29.3	36.5	33.5–39.7	39.1	36.0–42.3	37.7	35.3–40.1
Florida	26.3	24.6–28.1	35.7	33.2–38.3	31.0	29.2–32.7	36.8	34.4–39.2	39.8	37.6–42.1	38.2	36.3–40.1
Georgia	19.3	16.1–22.8	26.3	23.7–29.2	22.9	21.1–24.8	39.9	36.3–43.7	38.4	34.2–42.8	39.2	36.0–42.5
Hawaii	26.3	23.0–29.9	28.7	24.4–33.4	27.4	24.3–30.7	29.1	24.3–34.4	31.2	26.9–35.9	30.1	27.1–33.2
Idaho	12.5	10.8–14.4	21.6	18.7–24.7	17.2	15.3–19.2	20.2	17.5–23.2	23.4	20.7–26.2	21.9	19.9–24.1
Illinois	21.4	18.9–24.0	27.5	23.1–32.4	24.5	21.9–27.3	34.6	29.7–39.7	36.9	32.7–41.4	35.7	32.1–39.5
Indiana	18.6	15.2–22.5	28.7	24.2–33.6	23.7	20.5–27.2	30.3	25.0–36.2	27.7	24.0–31.8	29.0	25.2–33.1
Kansas	14.3	11.8–17.3	24.9	21.3–28.9	19.8	17.4–22.4	26.7	23.0–30.8	29.8	25.5–34.5	28.3	25.3–31.5
Kentucky	19.2	15.2–24.1	26.7	22.9–30.8	23.0	20.1–26.1	29.2	25.4–33.2	28.6	24.5–33.0	28.8	25.6–32.2
Louisiana	19.4	14.1–25.9	29.5	23.2–36.7	24.4	19.0–30.6	43.1	36.8–49.6	37.7	31.8–44.0	40.3	35.7–45.1
Maine	17.2	15.9–18.4	28.3	26.9–29.8	22.9	22.0–23.9	21.8	20.4–23.2	28.9	27.5–30.5	25.4	24.4–26.5
Maryland	25.9	21.2–31.3	32.0	28.0–36.2	28.9	25.1–33.0	37.3	31.0–44.0	41.2	35.5–47.0	39.1	34.0–44.5
Massachusetts	27.1	23.7–30.8	32.6	29.7–35.7	29.9	27.3–32.7	29.1	25.5–33.0	31.6	28.1–35.3	30.4	27.3–33.6
Michigan	18.8	16.0–21.8	27.8	25.3–30.4	23.3	21.1–25.7	25.2	21.1–29.9	34.2	31.1–37.5	29.6	26.2–33.3
Mississippi	17.6	14.1–21.7	27.3	24.5–30.2	22.3	19.8–25.0	45.2	38.7–51.9	44.7	39.8–49.7	44.9	39.7–50.4
Missouri	16.5	13.7–19.7	29.1	25.4–33.0	22.9	20.6–25.3	29.8	25.3–34.8	35.0	29.4–40.9	32.4	27.6–37.6
Montana	10.5	8.1–13.5	24.9	21.6–28.4	17.9	15.8–20.2	20.2	17.0–23.8	27.1	24.0–30.5	23.7	21.5–26.1
Nevada	20.9	18.2–23.9	31.2	28.0–34.6	26.2	24.1–28.4	36.4	32.7–40.4	33.9	30.3–37.8	35.1	32.2–38.2
New Hampshire	16.6	13.9–19.6	30.9	27.5–34.6	23.9	21.8–26.3	18.6	15.2–22.7	27.1	24.0–30.3	23.0	20.5–25.7
New Jersey	25.8	22.2–29.8	31.9	27.4–36.8	28.9	25.8–32.2	31.6	25.3–38.8	33.5	27.3–40.4	32.6	26.7–39.0
New Mexico	14.8	12.2–17.9	27.3	24.8–30.0	21.0	19.0–23.3	29.9	27.0–32.9	35.3	32.3–38.5	32.6	29.8–35.5
New York	26.2	23.5–29.1	32.4	29.0–36.0	29.2	26.5–32.1	29.9	26.6–33.3	35.5	31.8–39.5	32.7	29.8–35.6
North Carolina	19.1	16.7–21.6	28.2	25.8–30.7	23.5	21.9–25.2	35.4	29.4–42.0	37.1	33.5–40.9	36.2	31.7–41.0
North Dakota	13.7	11.4–16.4	23.0	19.7–26.6	18.4	16.3–20.8	19.7	16.8–23.1	31.2	27.6–35.1	25.6	23.3–28.0
Oklahoma	16.6	13.4–20.3	28.2	23.8–33.1	22.5	19.3–25.9	26.3	22.2–30.9	31.4	27.1–36.0	29.0	25.6–32.6
Pennsylvania	20.7	16.2–26.0	32.7	29.0–36.6	26.7	23.4–30.3	28.8	24.3–33.6	32.8	29.6–36.1	30.8	27.4–34.5
Rhode Island	24.0	20.5–27.8	31.3	27.8–35.0	27.8	25.5–30.3	27.1	22.7–32.0	30.9	26.1–36.3	29.1	24.8–33.7
South Carolina	17.7	13.2–23.4	27.9	24.2–31.9	22.7	19.5–26.4	41.0	32.8–49.8	38.6	32.9–44.6	39.7	34.3–45.5
South Dakota	14.7	12.0–17.9	24.6	21.0–28.5	19.8	17.2–22.7	18.2	15.6–21.1	26.6	22.1–31.6	22.6	19.4–26.2
Tennessee	21.0	18.2–24.0	30.6	26.7–34.9	26.0	23.7–28.4	37.9	33.1–42.8	37.8	32.9–42.9	37.7	33.3–42.3
Texas	20.6	18.2–23.2	29.4	26.6–32.4	25.1	22.8–27.5	35.9	30.6–41.6	36.6	33.6–39.8	36.3	32.5–40.2
Utah	7.1	5.2–9.7	16.5	13.2–20.5	12.1	10.0–14.5	16.1	12.5–20.5	16.4	13.4–19.9	16.3	13.5–19.6
Vermont	— [¶]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	21.2	17.6–25.4	26.9	22.9–31.4	24.1	22.2–26.2	30.9	26.4–35.9	31.9	28.6–35.3	31.5	28.2–34.9
Wisconsin	13.9	11.8–16.3	24.2	21.3–27.3	19.2	17.2–21.5	19.4	16.4–22.8	26.8	22.7–31.5	23.1	20.1–26.5
Wyoming	10.6	9.0–12.3	21.7	19.5–24.1	16.3	14.9–17.9	19.8	17.8–21.9	23.9	21.6–26.4	22.0	20.3–23.7
Median	18.8		28.2		23.5		29.8		32.7		30.8	
Range	7.1–27.1		16.5–35.7		12.1–31.0		16.1–45.2		16.4–44.7		16.3–44.9	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	29.8	25.7–34.2	36.8	32.4–41.4	33.2	29.7–37.0	41.9	37.7–46.3	47.6	42.3–52.9	44.6	41.2–48.0
Broward County, FL	26.8	23.2–30.8	33.9	31.1–36.8	30.4	28.0–32.9	45.3	40.8–49.9	44.4	39.9–49.1	44.8	41.4–48.3
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	22.8	19.7–26.2	29.6	26.2–33.2	26.1	24.0–28.4	42.5	38.4–46.6	42.5	38.4–46.8	42.4	39.5–45.4
Chicago, IL	27.2	22.7–32.2	29.5	23.6–36.2	28.3	24.5–32.4	46.6	39.4–54.0	44.0	37.5–50.7	44.9	38.8–51.3
Clark County, NV	21.3	18.1–24.9	35.8	32.5–39.3	28.8	26.6–31.1	40.2	35.7–44.8	37.0	32.4–41.8	38.6	35.2–42.1
Dallas, TX	20.3	16.6–24.5	30.1	24.6–36.2	25.0	22.1–28.3	45.4	40.5–50.5	40.2	36.0–44.5	42.8	39.4–46.4
Detroit, MI	24.4	20.9–28.3	32.5	28.2–37.1	28.4	25.6–31.4	46.2	42.7–49.8	49.9	45.2–54.6	48.0	44.5–51.5
Duval County, FL	24.6	22.1–27.3	32.7	29.7–35.8	28.4	26.5–30.3	42.9	39.5–46.2	39.6	37.7–43.7	41.0	38.3–43.8
Los Angeles, CA	25.5	22.0–29.4	28.1	24.9–31.6	26.8	24.1–29.8	38.7	33.6–44.1	40.4	35.1–45.9	39.5	34.9–44.3
Memphis, TN	26.6	23.1–30.3	35.0	31.4–38.8	30.8	27.9–33.9	60.3	56.0–64.5	59.0	53.1–64.7	59.6	55.5–63.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	30.8	27.7–34.0	35.5	32.7–38.5	33.2	30.8–35.7	40.3	37.7–43.0	47.1	44.1–50.0	43.7	41.7–45.7
Milwaukee, WI	21.5	19.1–24.2	33.2	29.6–36.9	27.2	24.7–29.7	43.4	39.7–47.1	42.2	38.3–46.1	42.6	39.6–45.7
New York City, NY	41.8	39.9–43.7	43.3	41.4–45.2	42.5	40.9–44.1	42.4	39.2–45.7	44.4	41.1–47.7	43.3	40.5–46.2
Orange County, FL	27.1	23.3–31.4	39.3	35.6–43.1	33.2	30.2–36.3	42.9	38.0–47.9	44.3	39.3–49.3	43.5	40.0–47.1
Palm Beach County, FL	23.6	20.7–26.8	32.6	29.2–36.1	28.2	25.6–30.8	38.1	34.9–41.4	41.5	38.0–45.0	39.9	37.5–42.3
Philadelphia, PA	29.2	26.0–32.6	41.6	36.4–46.9	35.1	31.7–38.7	55.0	50.8–59.2	50.8	46.2–55.3	52.9	49.4–56.4
San Bernardino, CA	24.3	20.9–28.1	32.5	29.1–36.1	28.5	25.9–31.2	44.4	39.9–49.0	38.0	33.7–42.5	41.1	37.5–44.7
San Diego, CA	25.2	22.5–28.0	32.2	28.4–36.1	28.7	26.2–31.2	28.2	24.7–31.9	33.3	29.7–37.0	30.7	27.9–33.8
San Francisco, CA	34.1	31.0–37.4	37.9	34.8–41.1	35.9	33.7–38.2	28.9	25.5–32.5	30.3	27.1–33.7	29.5	26.7–32.5
Seattle, WA	20.6	17.8–23.6	27.6	24.1–31.4	24.2	21.6–27.0	26.5	22.9–30.5	28.6	25.1–32.4	27.7	24.8–30.8
Median	25.3		32.9		28.6		42.7		42.3		42.7	
Range	20.3–41.8		27.6–43.3		24.2–42.5		26.5–60.3		28.6–59.0		27.7–59.6	

* For something that was not school work.

† On an average school day.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 86. Percentage of high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Attended PE classes*						Attended PE classes daily†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	56.8	46.2–66.8	56.1	43.8–67.6	56.4	46.0–66.3	29.7	23.0–37.4	31.4	23.9–40.0	30.6	24.0–38.1
Black¶	49.8	41.9–57.7	58.9	53.6–64.1	54.4	48.2–60.5	34.0	27.6–41.1	40.1	34.7–45.8	37.0	31.5–42.8
Hispanic	57.9	51.3–64.2	63.1	57.2–68.6	60.5	54.7–66.1	39.5	32.1–47.4	41.5	33.3–50.3	40.5	32.8–48.7
Grade												
9	74.3	67.7–80.0	70.7	62.7–77.5	72.4	66.1–77.9	48.2	40.6–55.9	45.5	37.8–53.4	46.7	39.4–54.1
10	56.4	46.9–65.5	58.6	47.0–69.3	57.6	48.5–66.2	32.3	25.9–39.5	34.9	27.7–42.9	33.7	27.7–40.2
11	45.3	36.0–54.9	50.9	41.8–60.0	48.2	39.5–57.0	25.5	20.0–31.8	29.7	23.9–36.3	27.6	22.4–33.5
12	40.7	30.6–51.6	46.9	37.4–56.6	43.8	34.5–53.7	19.6	14.7–25.6	25.2	18.6–33.2	22.4	17.0–29.0
Total	55.0	47.0–62.7	57.7	49.1–65.8	56.4	48.9–63.6	31.9	26.5–37.9	34.6	28.3–41.4	33.3	27.7–39.3

* On 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school.

† 5 days in an average week when they were in school.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 87. Percentage of high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Attended PE classes*						Attended PE classes daily†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	42.3	36.1–48.7	49.2	42.2–56.3	45.7	39.7–51.9	29.6	24.2–35.7	34.4	28.6–40.7	31.8	26.7–37.4
Alaska	37.7	31.5–44.4	53.2	48.4–57.9	45.8	40.9–50.7	13.3	9.8–17.8	21.8	17.5–26.9	17.7	14.4–21.6
Arizona	33.1	25.9–41.2	52.5	46.7–58.2	42.9	36.9–49.1	24.3	18.3–31.7	40.8	35.7–46.2	32.6	27.3–38.3
Arkansas	33.7	26.4–41.9	45.1	38.6–51.8	39.4	34.0–45.1	21.3	15.2–29.0	24.2	19.7–29.4	22.7	18.5–27.5
Colorado	39.5	32.0–47.5	50.0	44.3–55.6	45.0	39.6–50.5	15.6	10.0–23.7	25.3	16.1–37.4	20.7	13.6–30.3
Connecticut	— [¶]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	34.6	29.6–39.9	44.8	39.1–50.6	39.7	35.2–44.5	22.7	18.5–27.6	28.1	23.0–33.7	25.4	21.3–29.9
Florida	34.6	31.3–38.0	52.6	49.8–55.4	43.8	41.1–46.5	19.7	16.9–22.7	33.5	30.3–36.9	26.7	24.0–29.7
Georgia	36.1	28.7–44.3	51.2	42.3–60.0	43.6	36.1–51.4	26.8	20.3–34.6	32.9	25.7–41.0	29.8	23.7–36.7
Hawaii	36.3	29.5–43.7	50.6	44.9–56.3	43.8	39.0–48.7	9.0	6.4–12.7	13.3	8.2–20.7	11.4	7.6–16.7
Idaho	39.3	34.3–44.4	57.0	51.8–62.0	48.3	43.9–52.8	15.9	12.5–19.9	31.2	25.1–37.9	23.7	19.4–28.7
Illinois	80.5	73.0–86.2	83.0	78.3–86.8	81.7	76.0–86.3	67.8	59.0–75.4	67.7	60.6–74.2	67.5	60.5–73.9
Indiana	25.1	18.9–32.5	44.3	36.6–52.2	34.8	28.9–41.1	14.7	8.8–23.5	31.2	22.7–41.2	23.0	16.6–31.1
Kansas	43.5	34.3–53.1	61.6	54.1–68.5	52.9	45.1–60.5	15.9	9.3–25.9	24.1	16.9–33.3	20.1	13.8–28.3
Kentucky	23.7	18.3–30.2	41.8	34.2–49.8	32.9	27.1–39.3	16.1	10.8–23.4	29.8	23.0–37.8	23.1	17.6–29.8
Louisiana	48.2	27.0–70.1	53.8	41.9–65.3	51.0	35.4–66.4	36.7	18.5–59.7	36.1	26.3–47.2	36.4	22.6–52.9
Maine	38.2	35.9–40.6	44.6	42.3–46.9	41.5	39.5–43.6	4.5	3.8–5.3	6.1	5.2–7.1	5.4	4.7–6.1
Maryland	30.6	23.1–39.2	48.1	40.5–55.7	39.3	33.1–45.8	15.9	9.2–26.1	24.2	16.6–34.0	20.0	13.7–28.2
Massachusetts	55.5	47.1–63.6	61.0	53.3–68.1	58.3	50.6–65.5	16.8	10.4–25.8	19.1	13.2–26.9	17.9	12.0–25.9
Michigan	35.9	30.2–42.0	48.2	43.5–53.0	42.3	37.8–46.9	26.1	21.1–31.8	36.0	30.7–41.6	31.0	26.5–36.0
Mississippi	27.8	22.4–33.9	47.7	42.7–52.8	37.6	33.2–42.3	18.5	14.1–23.8	34.0	28.9–39.4	26.1	22.1–30.6
Missouri	33.4	28.6–38.6	54.8	46.5–62.9	44.4	38.0–50.9	25.4	20.4–31.2	40.4	30.3–51.5	33.1	25.7–41.5
Montana	53.5	46.3–60.5	61.8	57.0–66.3	57.7	52.3–62.9	29.1	24.9–33.6	35.4	29.7–41.5	32.2	28.1–36.7
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	38.5	31.5–46.1	43.6	36.2–51.3	41.1	34.7–47.9	22.4	17.1–28.7	25.6	20.3–31.7	24.0	19.2–29.5
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	44.0	37.7–50.6	56.8	51.5–62.0	50.4	45.0–55.8	26.5	19.2–35.5	33.9	23.9–45.5	30.2	21.7–40.2
New York	92.6	90.5–94.3	91.2	88.9–93.1	92.0	90.0–93.5	15.8	12.7–19.6	15.2	12.4–18.5	15.4	12.9–18.4
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	29.5	23.6–36.1	42.6	32.7–53.1	36.4	28.6–44.8	24.8	20.1–30.1	37.3	28.7–46.9	31.4	24.9–38.7
Pennsylvania	71.5	62.4–79.1	73.5	65.0–80.6	72.5	64.4–79.3	19.2	12.9–27.4	22.8	16.9–29.9	20.9	15.1–28.3
Rhode Island	82.2	75.6–87.4	82.5	76.4–87.3	82.3	76.1–87.2	22.0	11.5–38.0	22.6	12.1–38.1	22.2	11.8–37.9
South Carolina	26.1	19.4–34.1	42.7	32.8–53.3	34.5	26.9–43.0	13.2	8.8–19.3	20.2	14.2–28.0	16.8	12.1–22.8
South Dakota	23.6	17.1–31.7	34.4	27.9–41.6	29.1	22.9–36.2	15.3	10.3–22.0	22.6	17.1–29.2	19.0	14.0–25.3
Tennessee	28.2	21.6–35.8	38.7	32.4–45.4	33.4	27.6–39.7	18.3	13.5–24.4	27.4	22.5–33.0	22.9	18.7–27.7
Texas	46.4	41.8–51.0	56.1	51.2–60.9	51.3	47.2–55.4	30.7	24.6–37.6	43.8	38.2–49.4	37.4	32.2–42.8
Utah	53.4	49.0–57.6	60.2	53.8–66.3	57.0	52.1–61.8	19.3	14.0–25.9	24.2	15.9–35.1	21.8	15.5–29.8
Vermont	39.2	35.3–43.2	44.7	39.9–49.6	42.1	38.1–46.2	18.0	11.3–27.4	20.8	14.1–29.5	19.4	12.9–28.3
West Virginia	25.0	19.8–30.9	39.5	31.8–47.9	32.6	26.2–39.7	20.3	15.6–26.0	27.4	20.8–35.1	24.0	18.7–30.3
Wisconsin	51.5	46.0–57.0	58.7	53.5–63.8	55.2	50.6–59.7	41.6	36.3–47.1	44.9	39.3–50.6	43.2	38.3–48.2
Wyoming	50.9	47.0–54.9	63.4	59.5–67.2	57.4	53.9–60.9	19.3	16.2–22.8	26.1	22.7–29.9	22.7	20.0–25.8
Median	38.2	—	51.2	—	43.8	—	19.3	—	27.4	—	23.1	—
Range	23.6–92.6	—	34.4–91.2	—	29.1–92.0	—	4.5–67.8	—	6.1–67.7	—	5.4–67.5	—
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	34.5	26.0–44.1	41.9	34.7–49.4	38.2	30.9–46.0	8.0	5.1–12.4	10.8	7.6–15.2	9.3	6.6–13.1
Broward County, FL	32.5	27.5–38.0	46.1	40.4–52.0	39.1	34.6–43.9	20.0	15.7–25.1	28.6	24.1–33.5	24.2	20.5–28.3
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	36.6	30.7–42.9	55.2	48.2–62.0	45.8	39.7–52.0	19.9	14.5–26.6	33.2	26.7–40.3	26.4	20.8–32.9
Chicago, IL	57.0	44.0–69.2	63.0	54.0–71.2	60.1	49.9–69.6	39.3	28.8–50.8	40.5	31.9–49.8	39.6	30.8–49.1
Clark County, NV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas, TX	42.6	36.9–48.4	51.9	46.0–57.7	47.2	42.2–52.3	15.2	11.5–19.8	17.7	14.0–22.1	16.4	13.4–19.9
Detroit, MI	40.4	35.0–45.9	48.6	42.6–54.7	44.6	39.5–49.9	23.3	18.7–28.6	29.0	23.5–35.3	26.3	21.6–31.6
Duval County, FL	43.6	39.3–48.0	55.9	51.6–60.1	49.8	46.2–53.5	6.0	4.6–7.8	11.1	9.2–13.4	8.4	7.1–9.9
Los Angeles, CA	58.4	52.0–64.5	63.4	56.6–69.6	60.9	54.9–66.6	41.1	30.4–52.8	43.1	32.5–54.4	42.1	31.8–53.0
Memphis, TN	35.4	26.9–45.0	47.7	39.6–56.0	41.3	33.5–49.6	25.9	18.8–34.4	34.4	26.3–43.5	30.0	23.0–38.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	38.1	31.9–44.7	51.4	46.2–56.6	44.6	39.3–50.0	9.3	6.6–12.8	15.6	12.3–19.5	12.4	9.7–15.7
Milwaukee, WI	40.2	35.9–44.7	55.3	50.8–59.7	47.6	43.9–51.3	24.2	20.3–28.6	29.7	25.1–34.8	26.8	23.4–30.6
New York City, NY	81.2	76.5–85.1	81.1	77.5–84.3	81.1	77.3–84.5	39.2	32.5–46.4	39.8	33.5–46.4	39.5	33.3–46.0
Orange County, FL	37.2	30.1–45.0	54.8	46.6–62.7	45.9	39.2–52.8	18.6	13.8–24.7	34.3	27.6–41.6	26.4	21.3–32.3
Palm Beach County, FL	41.6	34.9–48.7	57.3	52.5–62.0	49.4	44.4–54.4	15.7	11.7–20.8	26.8	23.3–30.6	21.3	18.4–24.6
Philadelphia, PA	39.8	32.0–48.1	46.2	37.7–54.9	43.0	35.7–50.6	22.6	17.3–28.9	27.1	21.0–34.1	24.8	19.6–30.8
San Bernardino, CA	61.7	51.6–70.9	67.1	58.9–74.5	64.4	55.9–72.0	42.6	34.5–51.1	50.3	43.0–57.6	46.4	39.4–53.5
San Diego, CA	50.8	43.1–58.4	60.2	53.8–66.3	55.6	49.4–61.6	33.9	28.2–40.1	41.6	36.6–46.9	37.8	33.6–42.3
San Francisco, CA	53.0	44.3–61.6	58.2	50.4–65.7	55.6	47.6–63.3	27.6	21.8–34.3	30.9	25.9–36.2	29.1	24.2–34.5
Seattle, WA	30.0	26.2–34.1	40.4	35.3–45.7	35.5	31.8–39.5	16.2	13.6–19.2	23.7	19.1–28.9	20.2	17.3–23.4
Median	40.4	—	55.2	—	47.2	—	22.6	—	29.7	—	26.4	—
Range	30.0–81.2	—	40.4–81.1	—	35.5–81.1	—	6.0–42.6	—	10.8–50.3	—	8.4–46.4	—

* On 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school.

† 5 days in an average week when they were in school.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 88. Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	57.7	54.2–61.0	64.0	57.2–70.3	61.1	56.7–65.3
Black§	46.7	42.9–50.7	67.6	64.0–71.0	57.3	54.6–59.9
Hispanic	44.5	41.8–47.3	62.0	58.7–65.2	53.2	50.8–55.6
Grade						
9	56.6	53.6–59.5	65.9	61.5–70.0	61.6	59.0–64.1
10	56.4	53.0–59.6	66.8	61.5–71.8	61.8	58.5–65.1
11	51.3	47.5–55.1	63.4	58.6–68.0	57.6	53.9–61.2
12	44.1	41.0–47.3	57.9	52.5–63.1	51.1	47.7–54.6
Total	52.3	49.9–54.7	63.8	59.5–67.9	58.3	55.5–61.1

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

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 89. Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys						
Alabama	47.0	43.4–50.6	54.6	50.7–58.4	50.8	48.4–53.2
Alaska	57.6	53.3–61.8	65.9	61.9–69.7	61.9	58.8–64.8
Arizona	48.0	43.5–52.5	55.7	50.7–60.7	51.9	48.0–55.8
Arkansas	44.0	38.6–49.5	60.5	57.2–63.8	52.2	48.4–56.0
Colorado	63.5	57.9–68.8	64.5	57.6–71.0	63.9	58.1–69.4
Connecticut	—§	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	44.1	40.7–47.5	62.5	59.3–65.6	53.2	50.6–55.7
Florida	44.4	42.1–46.7	56.1	53.8–58.4	50.0	48.2–51.8
Georgia	46.8	43.2–50.4	61.9	57.6–66.2	54.3	51.0–57.6
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	56.8	53.5–60.1	65.3	62.3–68.2	61.2	58.9–63.4
Illinois	54.1	47.5–60.5	63.2	58.0–68.1	58.7	53.5–63.7
Indiana	50.8	45.8–55.7	58.0	53.6–62.2	54.5	50.5–58.4
Kansas	53.8	48.7–58.9	66.1	61.4–70.5	60.1	56.6–63.6
Kentucky	44.6	39.9–49.3	51.9	48.3–55.5	48.2	44.6–51.8
Louisiana	45.3	40.6–50.0	56.5	50.5–62.4	50.6	46.9–54.3
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	51.2	46.2–56.2	63.5	57.3–69.2	57.5	53.1–61.7
Massachusetts	56.5	51.7–61.1	61.3	57.0–65.3	58.9	55.1–62.6
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	47.8	42.9–52.7	60.1	55.1–65.0	53.8	50.7–57.0
Missouri	55.4	48.3–62.2	63.8	59.4–67.9	59.6	54.2–64.7
Montana	54.8	49.3–60.0	60.7	55.7–65.5	57.7	53.2–62.1
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	60.8	54.0–67.2	63.6	58.5–68.3	62.2	56.9–67.1
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	53.3	50.3–56.2	66.2	63.4–68.9	59.6	57.4–61.7
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	46.9	42.4–51.5	57.5	52.7–62.2	52.4	48.5–56.2
Pennsylvania	52.2	46.9–57.4	62.5	58.4–66.5	57.4	53.6–61.2
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	46.4	39.7–53.2	56.2	50.9–61.4	51.3	46.4–56.2
South Dakota	62.5	57.4–67.2	66.4	61.4–71.0	64.4	60.2–68.3
Tennessee	43.5	38.6–48.5	56.6	52.7–60.4	50.1	46.6–53.7
Texas	49.7	45.0–54.4	67.5	64.6–70.3	58.8	56.4–61.2
Utah	61.5	56.4–66.4	65.7	61.1–70.1	63.6	59.4–67.6
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	50.3	45.8–54.8	53.9	49.5–58.3	52.2	48.7–55.7
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	56.5	53.0–60.0	63.7	60.6–66.6	60.3	57.9–62.6
Median	51.0		62.2		57.4	
Range	43.5–63.5		51.9–67.5		48.2–64.4	
Local surveys						
Boston, MA	36.9	32.1–41.9	54.0	49.9–58.1	45.3	41.9–48.9
Broward County, FL	40.4	35.5–45.4	52.6	48.6–56.5	46.2	42.8–49.7
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	40.4	35.0–46.0	63.1	55.9–69.7	52.2	47.7–56.6
Clark County, NV	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dallas, TX	47.5	42.4–52.6	55.5	49.9–60.9	51.4	47.2–55.5
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	42.8	39.6–46.1	55.7	52.2–59.2	49.2	46.6–51.8
Los Angeles, CA	43.1	39.4–46.9	61.8	59.2–64.4	52.7	50.5–54.9
Memphis, TN	40.5	35.1–46.2	63.6	59.4–67.6	51.8	48.2–55.3
Miami-Dade County, FL	37.3	34.1–40.7	56.9	53.4–60.3	47.0	44.8–49.3
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	36.7	34.2–39.4	50.8	48.4–53.2	43.0	41.1–45.0
Orange County, FL	38.8	34.0–43.7	56.5	51.6–61.3	47.5	43.9–51.1
Palm Beach County, FL	42.8	38.8–46.9	58.0	54.5–61.5	50.4	47.4–53.4
Philadelphia, PA	35.8	30.5–41.6	53.2	47.8–58.5	43.9	40.3–47.6
San Bernardino, CA	46.0	40.8–51.2	56.9	51.5–62.1	51.4	47.3–55.5
San Diego, CA	52.3	47.8–56.8	61.1	57.1–65.0	56.8	53.5–60.0
San Francisco, CA	37.1	33.2–41.1	48.6	44.9–52.2	42.8	39.8–45.9
Seattle, WA	51.1	46.9–55.2	58.6	54.6–62.6	55.0	51.6–58.3
Median	40.4		56.7		49.8	
Range	35.8–52.3		48.6–63.6		42.8–56.8	

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

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

TABLE 90. Percentage of high school students who were obese* and who were overweight,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Obese						Overweight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	6.2	5.2–7.4	13.8	11.1–17.0	10.3	8.8–12.0	13.2	11.5–15.1	13.9	12.1–16.0	13.6	12.0–15.4
Black [¶]	12.6	10.0–15.9	17.5	14.5–21.0	15.1	13.4–17.0	23.3	19.9–27.1	18.7	15.8–22.0	21.0	18.6–23.6
Hispanic	11.1	9.8–12.6	18.9	16.4–21.7	15.1	13.5–16.8	19.5	17.5–21.5	19.7	17.6–21.9	19.6	17.9–21.3
Grade												
9	7.6	6.4–8.9	15.3	12.7–18.3	11.8	10.2–13.6	17.9	16.1–19.8	16.7	14.9–18.6	17.2	15.8–18.7
10	7.7	6.1–9.6	13.8	11.4–16.6	11.0	9.7–12.3	16.9	14.7–19.3	16.9	14.3–20.0	16.9	14.9–19.1
11	8.9	6.9–11.3	14.5	12.4–16.9	11.8	10.2–13.6	13.5	12.1–15.1	14.4	12.7–16.3	14.0	12.8–15.3
12	9.1	7.5–11.0	17.7	13.6–22.8	13.5	11.3–16.0	15.1	13.0–17.5	14.4	11.8–17.4	14.7	12.9–16.8
Total	8.3	7.5–9.1	15.3	13.3–17.5	12.0	10.9–13.1	15.9	14.8–17.0	15.7	14.4–17.2	15.8	14.7–17.0

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 91. Percentage of high school students who were obese* and who were overweight,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Obese						Overweight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	9.9	8.1–12.1	17.0	14.0–20.4	13.5	11.3–16.1	19.9	16.6–23.7	15.1	11.9–19.0	17.5	15.2–20.0
Alaska	10.0	7.9–12.6	13.5	10.8–16.6	11.8	9.9–13.9	14.9	12.2–18.1	13.9	11.2–17.1	14.4	12.3–16.7
Arizona	8.9	6.7–11.8	16.9	14.4–19.6	13.1	11.3–15.1	15.2	12.4–18.5	14.0	12.1–16.1	14.6	13.1–16.2
Arkansas	10.1	7.2–14.0	18.5	15.0–22.7	14.4	12.1–17.2	15.4	12.0–19.5	16.1	13.3–19.3	15.7	13.3–18.6
Colorado	5.4	3.3–8.8	8.6	6.0–12.0	7.1	5.2–9.5	10.4	8.0–13.5	11.7	9.1–14.9	11.1	9.6–12.8
Connecticut	6.7	4.7–9.4	13.8	11.3–16.7	10.4	8.4–12.7	12.2	10.3–14.4	16.6	14.3–19.3	14.5	13.0–16.2
Delaware	11.8	9.9–14.0	15.3	13.2–17.7	13.7	12.2–15.2	16.8	14.4–19.5	14.8	12.7–17.2	15.8	14.2–17.5
Florida	7.3	6.3–8.5	13.2	11.8–14.8	10.3	9.3–11.4	13.3	11.9–14.7	16.1	14.7–17.6	14.7	13.7–15.7
Georgia	10.5	8.1–13.5	14.3	11.8–17.2	12.4	10.4–14.8	16.0	12.7–19.9	13.8	10.9–17.3	14.8	12.4–17.7
Hawaii	11.7	7.8–17.1	17.0	13.4–21.2	14.5	11.3–18.3	14.8	11.4–19.1	13.2	10.1–17.0	14.0	11.5–16.9
Idaho	4.9	3.8–6.4	12.3	10.2–14.7	8.8	7.4–10.3	11.5	9.5–13.9	12.4	10.4–14.7	12.0	10.4–13.7
Illinois	9.0	6.4–12.4	14.7	12.1–17.9	11.9	9.9–14.3	14.1	11.9–16.8	16.8	14.7–19.0	15.5	13.6–17.5
Indiana	9.7	7.7–12.2	15.7	12.5–19.4	12.8	10.5–15.4	17.9	15.0–21.3	14.0	11.6–16.8	15.9	14.2–17.8
Kansas	9.5	7.6–11.9	15.0	12.1–18.3	12.4	10.4–14.7	13.0	11.1–15.2	13.2	10.5–16.4	13.1	11.3–15.2
Kentucky	14.4	11.1–18.4	20.5	17.5–24.0	17.6	15.1–20.4	16.4	13.7–19.6	14.9	12.6–17.4	15.6	13.7–17.7
Louisiana	11.3	8.8–14.5	18.1	12.7–25.2	14.7	12.1–17.7	21.0	18.1–24.3	14.8	11.0–19.6	18.0	15.8–20.4
Maine	8.0	7.1–8.9	16.7	15.5–18.0	12.5	11.7–13.3	13.5	12.4–14.6	16.7	15.5–17.9	15.1	14.3–16.0
Maryland	8.8	5.9–12.8	15.5	13.2–18.1	12.2	9.9–14.9	15.4	12.7–18.4	15.9	13.7–18.4	15.6	13.6–17.9
Massachusetts	7.2	5.4–9.7	14.3	12.2–16.8	10.9	9.3–12.9	14.8	12.2–17.9	13.8	11.8–16.0	14.3	12.5–16.3
Michigan	8.0	6.6–9.7	15.7	13.5–18.2	11.9	10.6–13.5	13.2	10.8–15.9	15.2	13.4–17.2	14.2	12.6–15.9
Mississippi	16.6	13.7–20.0	20.0	16.7–23.7	18.3	15.9–21.0	16.8	13.9–20.1	16.2	13.2–19.7	16.5	14.2–19.0
Missouri	10.5	8.0–13.8	18.3	16.2–20.5	14.4	12.4–16.7	13.9	11.0–17.5	14.8	11.8–18.4	14.4	12.5–16.5
Montana	7.5	4.9–11.4	13.1	10.3–16.5	10.4	8.4–12.8	9.4	7.4–11.8	14.3	11.9–17.1	11.9	10.3–13.8
Nevada	6.7	5.4–8.2	15.1	12.5–18.2	11.0	9.3–13.0	13.5	11.3–16.0	13.4	11.5–15.6	13.4	11.9–15.2
New Hampshire	7.7	5.9–10.1	16.4	12.2–21.7	12.4	9.9–15.3	12.9	9.6–17.1	13.6	10.9–16.9	13.3	11.3–15.6
New Jersey	6.7	4.9–9.2	13.8	11.3–16.7	10.3	8.5–12.4	13.6	10.5–17.5	14.9	12.4–17.7	14.2	12.1–16.7
New Mexico	8.5	6.8–10.5	18.3	14.8–22.4	13.5	11.1–16.3	14.5	12.5–16.8	14.6	12.9–16.4	14.6	13.1–16.1
New York	7.4	5.6–9.6	14.6	12.2–17.5	11.0	9.5–12.8	14.0	12.2–16.0	17.2	14.8–20.1	15.6	14.0–17.5
North Carolina	10.1	7.5–13.3	16.8	14.3–19.7	13.4	11.1–16.0	15.2	12.3–18.6	13.9	11.9–16.2	14.6	12.4–17.0
North Dakota	7.2	5.5–9.3	14.6	12.3–17.3	11.0	9.6–12.7	12.4	10.2–14.9	14.6	11.9–17.8	13.5	11.7–15.6
Oklahoma	13.6	10.1–18.1	14.7	11.7–18.3	14.1	11.5–17.3	16.5	12.4–21.6	16.4	13.8–19.4	16.4	13.9–19.4
Pennsylvania	10.1	8.0–12.5	13.5	11.5–15.7	11.8	10.4–13.4	16.2	13.9–18.8	15.6	13.2–18.3	15.9	14.2–17.7
Rhode Island	8.2	6.2–10.8	12.4	10.4–14.7	10.4	8.5–12.6	16.9	14.5–19.8	16.5	14.8–18.4	16.7	15.3–18.2
South Carolina	14.4	9.7–20.7	18.9	14.7–23.9	16.7	12.7–21.6	16.1	13.4–19.3	14.0	10.0–19.2	15.0	12.5–17.9
South Dakota	6.0	4.4–8.0	13.1	10.2–16.6	9.6	7.8–11.9	12.0	10.2–14.1	13.1	11.5–15.0	12.6	11.3–14.1
Tennessee	13.0	10.7–15.7	18.6	15.9–21.5	15.8	13.9–18.0	17.5	15.6–19.5	14.8	12.5–17.6	16.1	14.5–17.9
Texas	11.0	8.7–13.9	15.9	13.8–18.2	13.6	11.9–15.5	15.7	12.3–19.9	15.5	13.1–18.3	15.6	13.3–18.2
Utah	4.4	2.8–6.9	8.3	6.1–11.2	6.4	4.8–8.5	10.9	8.2–14.2	10.2	8.0–13.0	10.5	8.9–12.4
Vermont	8.1	7.2–9.2	16.1	13.9–18.4	12.2	10.8–13.8	12.5	11.3–13.8	14.7	13.3–16.1	13.6	12.7–14.5
West Virginia	7.7	6.0–9.7	20.3	16.9–24.1	14.2	12.0–16.8	15.8	13.2–18.7	13.1	10.6–16.2	14.4	12.8–16.1
Wisconsin	6.8	5.4–8.6	11.7	9.7–14.1	9.3	8.0–10.8	13.7	11.5–16.4	14.2	11.5–17.4	14.0	12.0–16.3
Wyoming	8.4	6.9–10.2	11.1	9.4–12.9	9.8	8.6–11.1	11.9	10.1–14.0	13.2	11.4–15.2	12.6	11.3–14.0
<i>Median</i>	8.6		15.2		12.3		14.6		14.6		14.6	
<i>Range</i>	4.4–16.6		8.3–20.5		6.4–18.3		9.4–21.0		10.2–17.2		10.5–18.0	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	12.2	9.1–16.3	17.7	14.6–21.4	15.0	12.6–17.9	19.1	15.6–23.2	17.3	13.9–21.4	18.2	15.5–21.2
Broward County, FL	6.1	4.3–8.5	13.1	10.7–16.0	9.7	8.1–11.6	14.9	12.0–18.3	16.3	13.5–19.6	15.6	13.5–18.0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	9.7	7.5–12.5	13.3	10.5–16.7	11.5	9.9–13.3	16.9	14.1–20.3	16.1	13.5–19.2	16.5	14.4–19.0
Chicago, IL	11.7	9.4–14.5	18.1	14.1–23.1	15.1	12.3–18.4	22.4	18.7–26.5	19.9	16.7–23.5	21.1	18.5–23.9
Clark County, NV	7.7	6.0–9.7	16.7	13.4–20.6	12.3	10.1–14.9	12.9	10.4–15.9	13.0	10.5–15.9	12.9	11.0–15.1
Dallas, TX	12.7	9.8–16.2	21.0	17.3–25.2	16.9	14.3–19.8	20.0	16.3–24.3	18.5	14.7–23.0	19.2	16.5–22.3
Detroit, MI	18.9	15.3–23.1	22.8	18.2–28.0	20.8	17.6–24.5	21.4	17.7–25.7	17.9	14.4–21.9	19.6	16.7–22.9
Duval County, FL	10.5	8.4–13.0	15.4	13.2–17.9	12.9	11.4–14.7	18.4	16.0–21.1	14.8	12.3–17.8	16.6	14.7–18.7
Los Angeles, CA	7.1	5.3–9.5	20.3	16.4–24.8	14.1	11.6–17.0	21.7	18.8–25.0	16.7	14.3–19.5	19.1	17.7–20.6
Memphis, TN	15.5	12.5–19.0	18.2	15.1–21.9	16.8	14.3–19.6	21.2	17.5–25.4	16.1	13.2–19.5	18.7	16.2–21.6
Miami-Dade County, FL	7.2	5.4–9.5	13.3	11.1–15.9	10.3	8.9–11.9	15.0	12.8–17.7	17.1	14.3–20.4	16.1	14.1–18.4
Milwaukee, WI	15.1	12.7–17.8	18.1	15.7–20.7	16.6	14.8–18.6	19.7	17.0–22.8	14.5	12.1–17.2	17.1	15.2–19.2
New York City, NY	8.5	7.6–9.4	13.1	11.9–14.4	10.7	10.0–11.5	16.9	15.0–19.0	16.3	14.8–17.9	16.6	15.4–17.9
Orange County, FL	8.9	6.6–11.9	14.3	11.4–17.7	11.6	9.6–14.0	15.8	12.8–19.3	15.6	12.8–18.8	15.7	13.7–18.0
Palm Beach County, FL	6.3	4.8–8.2	13.3	10.6–16.4	9.8	8.3–11.6	13.8	11.6–16.3	12.9	11.0–15.1	13.3	11.8–15.0
Philadelphia, PA	15.2	11.9–19.2	19.6	15.6–24.5	17.4	14.3–20.9	22.5	18.5–27.0	16.3	12.6–20.7	19.4	16.8–22.3
San Bernardino, CA	13.4	10.8–16.6	21.2	16.9–26.2	17.4	14.9–20.2	20.2	17.7–23.0	14.9	11.8–18.7	17.5	15.3–20.0
San Diego, CA	7.9	6.2–9.9	14.9	12.6–17.4	11.5	10.0–13.1	14.4	11.8–17.5	13.6	11.3–16.4	14.0	12.6–15.5
San Francisco, CA	5.5	3.7–8.0	11.1	8.9–13.6	8.4	7.0–10.0	13.2	10.9–15.8	12.4	10.3–14.8	12.8	11.4–14.3
Seattle, WA	6.8	5.1–8.9	13.2	10.6–16.5	10.2	8.2–12.5	12.5	10.3–15.1	13.5	11.2–16.1	13.0	11.5–14.7
<i>Median</i>	9.3		16.0		12.6		17.6		16.1		16.6	
<i>Range</i>	5.5–18.9		11.1–22.8		8.4–20.8		12.5–22.5		12.4–19.9		12.8–21.1	

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

TABLE 92. 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, 2009

Category	Described themselves as overweight						Were trying to lose weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White†	32.3	30.4–34.3	21.3	19.4–23.4	26.4	24.9–27.9	61.3	59.0–63.6	28.4	26.2–30.8	43.7	41.2–46.2
Black†	28.7	25.9–31.8	17.2	14.9–19.9	22.9	21.1–24.9	47.3	42.1–52.6	26.3	23.2–29.6	36.8	33.6–40.1
Hispanic	37.6	34.9–40.4	28.8	26.7–31.1	33.3	31.7–35.0	62.4	59.7–64.9	41.8	39.4–44.3	52.1	50.1–54.1
Grade												
9	32.2	30.0–34.4	22.7	20.2–25.5	27.1	25.4–28.9	57.0	54.4–59.6	31.8	28.5–35.3	43.5	41.1–46.0
10	31.1	28.1–34.1	21.2	19.1–23.4	25.9	24.1–27.7	59.4	56.0–62.7	29.5	26.9–32.1	43.6	41.0–46.3
11	33.5	31.0–36.1	21.8	19.7–24.0	27.5	25.7–29.4	60.8	58.2–63.4	28.0	25.2–31.0	44.0	41.4–46.6
12	36.0	33.6–38.4	25.5	23.0–28.1	30.6	28.9–32.4	60.3	57.5–62.9	32.8	29.9–36.0	46.4	44.2–48.5
Total	33.1	31.7–34.5	22.7	21.4–24.1	27.7	26.7–28.6	59.3	57.5–61.2	30.5	28.9–32.3	44.4	42.8–46.0

* 95% confidence interval.

† Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 93. 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, 2009

Site	Described themselves as overweight						Were trying to lose weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	29.8	26.0–33.9	18.1	15.0–21.7	23.9	21.6–26.4	56.8	52.7–60.8	29.4	25.6–33.6	42.9	39.9–45.9
Alaska	35.5	31.2–40.1	23.6	19.8–27.9	29.3	26.1–32.7	59.2	54.5–63.8	29.9	25.8–34.3	44.1	40.0–48.2
Arizona	36.6	32.5–40.9	23.7	20.8–26.9	30.1	27.6–32.8	—†	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	30.7	27.2–34.4	24.1	20.1–28.6	27.3	24.0–30.9	59.0	53.9–64.0	32.9	29.8–36.1	45.8	42.8–48.9
Colorado	26.1	21.4–31.4	18.0	14.4–22.3	21.9	19.0–25.1	52.8	48.6–57.0	24.8	20.7–29.5	38.6	35.7–41.5
Connecticut	28.3	25.2–31.7	23.8	20.9–26.9	26.0	23.8–28.3	61.6	57.9–65.2	31.6	29.0–34.4	46.4	44.7–48.2
Delaware	32.0	29.3–34.9	23.7	21.1–26.6	27.9	26.0–29.8	56.3	53.0–59.5	31.0	28.2–33.9	43.4	41.2–45.6
Florida	30.5	28.6–32.4	23.2	21.3–25.2	26.7	25.6–27.9	53.3	51.0–55.6	29.7	27.4–32.1	41.5	39.8–43.2
Georgia	32.5	29.6–35.5	18.7	16.1–21.5	25.5	23.8–27.3	55.4	51.9–58.9	26.3	23.2–29.7	40.9	37.8–44.0
Hawaii	36.2	29.6–43.4	25.1	20.3–30.5	30.3	26.2–34.8	66.4	59.3–72.9	35.0	30.9–39.3	50.2	47.2–53.2
Idaho	32.1	29.4–34.9	23.4	20.7–26.4	27.6	25.7–29.6	59.9	56.5–63.2	24.9	22.3–27.8	42.0	39.7–44.3
Illinois	29.5	26.5–32.6	21.6	19.3–24.1	25.5	23.7–27.4	57.6	54.8–60.4	30.6	27.1–34.3	43.8	41.3–46.4
Indiana	34.6	30.5–39.0	24.3	21.2–27.7	29.3	26.7–32.2	58.5	54.3–62.5	33.3	29.7–37.1	45.7	42.7–48.8
Kansas	35.6	32.1–39.3	20.2	16.6–24.4	27.7	25.4–30.1	58.9	54.1–63.6	28.1	24.4–32.1	43.1	39.4–46.9
Kentucky	36.5	32.9–40.3	24.2	21.5–27.1	30.1	27.6–32.8	60.5	56.2–64.6	32.3	28.1–36.8	45.9	43.2–48.7
Louisiana	34.5	30.0–39.2	18.9	13.4–26.0	27.0	23.5–30.9	60.3	51.6–68.4	28.3	23.1–34.1	44.8	36.1–53.8
Maine	33.1	31.7–34.6	26.3	25.0–27.7	29.7	28.7–30.7	60.0	58.5–61.5	33.2	31.8–34.8	46.4	45.3–47.5
Maryland	32.5	29.1–36.0	22.5	20.0–25.3	27.5	24.8–30.3	55.6	51.5–59.6	32.3	28.8–36.0	43.7	40.2–47.3
Massachusetts	32.5	30.3–34.8	25.4	22.7–28.4	28.8	26.8–31.0	60.0	57.3–62.5	30.7	27.9–33.6	45.0	42.4–47.6
Michigan	31.6	28.5–34.9	24.3	22.5–26.2	27.9	25.9–30.0	58.7	55.4–62.0	31.1	28.7–33.5	44.8	42.6–46.9
Mississippi	31.0	26.7–35.6	23.0	20.2–26.0	27.0	24.0–30.1	55.4	50.9–59.8	27.6	24.3–31.2	41.6	38.4–44.8
Missouri	35.2	32.2–38.3	23.3	21.3–25.4	29.0	27.2–30.9	61.5	57.5–65.4	30.8	28.8–32.9	45.8	43.2–48.2
Montana	33.4	29.6–37.3	24.8	22.0–27.8	28.9	26.2–31.7	58.4	53.6–63.0	25.8	22.8–29.0	41.6	38.2–45.1
Nevada	33.4	30.3–36.7	23.8	20.6–27.3	28.5	26.2–30.9	59.4	56.3–62.5	32.0	28.4–35.8	45.3	42.6–48.2
New Hampshire	31.5	26.9–36.5	25.3	21.5–29.5	28.4	25.7–31.2	59.9	55.0–64.7	29.1	25.7–32.9	44.0	41.5–46.6
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	28.8	25.7–32.2	22.7	19.9–25.7	26.0	23.8–28.3	56.9	53.2–60.6	33.2	30.1–36.5	45.2	43.1–47.3
North Carolina	32.9	30.4–35.4	23.0	20.5–25.6	28.0	26.1–30.1	61.8	58.8–64.6	29.8	27.6–32.1	46.2	44.0–48.4
North Dakota	35.5	31.9–39.1	23.6	20.7–26.8	29.3	27.0–31.8	58.6	54.4–62.6	28.9	25.6–32.3	43.2	40.5–45.9
Oklahoma	37.3	31.3–43.7	20.8	17.8–24.3	28.9	25.8–32.2	59.6	53.0–65.8	27.7	22.6–33.5	43.4	39.2–47.7
Pennsylvania	33.8	30.3–37.5	22.7	20.8–24.8	28.1	25.9–30.4	62.4	59.5–65.3	28.2	25.8–30.7	44.9	42.7–47.2
Rhode Island	34.1	31.0–37.3	21.8	19.1–24.8	27.8	25.6–30.2	61.0	57.7–64.2	30.5	27.9–33.2	45.5	43.1–47.9
South Carolina	31.5	27.2–36.2	23.4	19.2–28.1	27.5	24.0–31.3	55.4	49.5–61.2	28.3	24.4–32.6	41.8	38.6–45.1
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	63.7	60.8–66.6	28.3	25.1–31.7	45.8	43.8–47.8
Tennessee	33.3	30.6–36.2	22.9	19.7–26.5	28.1	25.5–30.9	59.1	56.1–62.1	31.8	27.9–35.9	45.2	41.4–49.0
Texas	32.7	30.3–35.2	21.9	19.7–24.1	27.2	25.7–28.7	61.0	58.4–63.6	31.4	28.5–34.4	45.9	43.9–47.9
Utah	30.0	26.7–33.6	17.9	14.6–21.7	23.8	21.4–26.4	59.0	54.7–63.1	23.8	20.5–27.5	41.0	37.9–44.1
Vermont	33.2	31.1–35.4	26.6	24.2–29.1	30.0	27.9–32.1	56.6	55.0–58.2	28.2	26.3–30.2	42.1	41.0–43.2
West Virginia	33.5	29.7–37.6	27.9	24.7–31.4	30.6	27.6–33.9	62.3	57.3–67.1	35.4	31.8–39.2	48.4	46.4–50.3
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	58.9	56.4–61.4	28.0	25.1–31.0	43.0	40.7–45.4
Wyoming	36.4	33.9–39.0	22.2	20.1–24.6	29.1	27.5–30.8	59.9	57.2–62.6	29.4	27.0–32.0	44.3	42.2–46.4
Median	33.0		23.3		27.9		59.1		29.8		44.3	
Range	26.1–37.3		17.9–27.9		21.9–30.6		52.8–66.4		23.8–35.4		38.6–50.2	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	30.0	26.1–34.1	23.9	20.4–27.8	27.0	24.0–30.3	54.0	49.3–58.5	35.0	30.8–39.4	44.4	41.5–47.5
Broward County, FL	29.3	25.5–33.3	23.9	19.9–28.3	26.6	23.9–29.5	53.8	50.5–57.1	29.9	26.1–34.1	42.1	39.3–45.0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	33.0	29.5–36.6	22.0	19.0–25.2	27.6	25.1–30.1	57.0	53.1–60.9	30.6	26.8–34.7	44.0	41.1–46.9
Chicago, IL	30.3	25.0–36.1	22.7	19.5–26.2	26.8	23.0–30.9	51.4	45.3–57.4	39.3	33.8–45.0	45.1	40.4–49.9
Clark County, NV	32.4	28.7–36.3	25.5	22.0–29.5	28.8	26.4–31.4	60.2	56.2–64.1	34.8	30.5–39.4	47.1	43.8–50.4
Dallas, TX	35.6	30.7–40.8	25.4	20.8–30.7	30.5	26.7–34.7	55.8	50.9–60.5	35.8	28.8–43.6	45.8	41.5–50.1
Detroit, MI	33.1	29.2–37.3	24.5	20.2–29.4	28.9	25.9–32.1	46.9	42.7–51.2	31.4	24.9–38.7	39.0	34.4–43.8
Duval County, FL	33.4	30.6–36.4	19.8	17.4–22.4	26.8	24.8–28.9	53.3	50.1–56.5	30.6	27.0–34.4	42.1	39.8–44.5
Los Angeles, CA	37.2	33.0–41.5	29.3	24.6–34.5	33.1	29.8–36.6	61.9	56.1–67.4	41.5	37.8–45.4	51.4	48.1–54.6
Memphis, TN	27.3	22.9–32.2	15.4	13.0–18.2	21.5	18.7–24.7	47.4	43.0–51.9	25.1	21.3–29.4	36.6	33.8–39.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	29.5	26.4–32.7	21.9	19.2–24.9	25.7	23.7–27.8	53.4	50.6–56.2	32.7	29.7–35.9	43.3	41.2–45.4
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.9	48.9–54.9	28.1	24.6–31.9	40.3	38.0–42.7
New York City, NY	28.4	26.4–30.5	20.9	19.3–22.6	24.9	23.5–26.4	51.7	49.6–53.9	34.2	32.7–35.9	43.7	42.3–45.1
Orange County, FL	31.7	27.4–36.3	22.9	19.8–26.4	27.3	24.4–30.4	54.4	49.3–59.4	29.7	25.4–34.4	42.0	38.3–45.9
Palm Beach County, FL	28.8	26.0–31.7	19.2	16.4–22.4	24.0	22.0–26.1	54.7	51.5–57.8	26.6	23.4–30.0	40.4	37.7–43.1
Philadelphia, PA	32.5	29.1–36.2	22.2	18.0–27.1	27.8	24.6–31.3	53.4	49.0–57.7	33.6	29.6–37.8	44.0	41.3–46.7
San Bernardino, CA	34.9	31.2–38.7	26.6	22.7–30.8	30.6	28.0–33.4	60.9	57.1–64.6	38.8	33.3–44.6	49.7	46.1–53.3
San Diego, CA	30.5	27.2–34.1	22.6	19.3–26.2	26.4	24.0–28.9	59.2	55.7–62.6	32.2	28.5–36.0	45.4	42.8–47.9
San Francisco, CA	36.9	33.9–39.9	24.5	22.0–27.2	30.8	28.8–32.8	58.6	54.8–62.2	30.9	28.5–33.4	44.6	42.1–47.1
Seattle, WA	26.8	23.7–30.3	20.4	17.5–23.5	23.6	21.8–25.5	49.7	46.2–53.2	27.6	24.3–31.1	38.6	36.2–41.0
Median	31.7		22.7		27.0		53.9		31.8		43.8	
Range	26.8–37.2		15.4–29.3		21.5–33.1		46.9–61.9		25.1–41.5		36.6–51.4	

* 95% confidence interval.

† Not available.

TABLE 94. Percentage of high school students who ate less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods* and who exercised,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ate less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods 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
Race/Ethnicity												
White§	56.5	54.1–58.9	28.4	26.0–30.9	41.4	39.3–43.6	72.2	70.1–74.2	53.8	51.7–55.9	62.3	60.8–63.9
Black§	35.0	30.9–39.5	23.2	20.4–26.2	29.2	26.7–31.8	54.2	48.7–59.5	51.1	47.7–54.5	52.6	49.8–55.4
Hispanic	48.0	45.7–50.4	32.8	30.2–35.4	40.4	38.4–42.3	66.3	63.9–68.6	64.8	62.3–67.2	65.6	63.8–67.4
Grade												
9	49.1	46.2–52.0	27.5	24.2–31.1	37.5	35.3–39.8	67.4	64.4–70.3	57.6	55.2–60.0	62.2	60.1–64.2
10	52.6	48.7–56.5	26.7	24.3–29.3	38.9	36.9–41.0	69.6	66.5–72.5	53.6	50.3–56.7	61.1	58.9–63.3
11	52.7	49.7–55.6	27.8	25.3–30.5	39.9	37.9–42.0	67.5	64.9–70.0	53.6	49.4–57.7	60.3	57.8–62.8
12	52.0	49.3–54.6	32.4	28.3–36.9	42.1	39.3–45.0	66.7	64.3–69.1	58.0	53.2–62.7	62.3	59.3–65.2
Total	51.6	49.6–53.5	28.4	27.0–29.9	39.5	38.2–41.0	67.9	65.8–69.8	55.7	54.3–57.1	61.5	60.2–62.8

* To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 95. Percentage of high school students who ate less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods* and who exercised,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Ate less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods 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
State surveys												
Alabama	48.1	43.4–52.7	26.2	23.0–29.7	37.4	34.5–40.5	65.0	61.0–68.8	48.4	43.6–53.2	56.9	53.9–59.8
Alaska	47.7	43.7–51.7	25.8	21.9–30.1	36.3	33.4–39.4	68.8	64.4–72.9	56.6	53.0–60.1	62.5	59.4–65.4
Arizona	—§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	49.9	45.0–54.9	30.4	27.2–33.7	40.2	37.2–43.3	65.9	62.4–69.2	51.4	47.7–54.9	58.6	55.9–61.3
Colorado	43.6	40.2–47.1	21.5	17.4–26.4	32.4	30.0–35.0	68.7	65.1–72.0	49.2	42.8–55.7	58.6	54.9–62.2
Connecticut	52.7	49.1–56.3	25.7	22.7–28.8	39.1	37.2–41.1	71.3	68.2–74.2	51.8	48.5–55.1	61.5	59.8–63.1
Delaware	45.6	42.3–49.0	27.7	25.5–30.1	36.6	34.5–38.8	58.5	55.2–61.7	56.7	53.5–59.9	57.7	55.3–60.0
Florida	48.1	45.9–50.3	27.1	25.1–29.3	37.5	36.0–39.0	62.6	60.6–64.7	54.2	51.9–56.4	58.3	56.8–59.8
Georgia	47.3	43.0–51.7	24.4	20.8–28.4	36.0	32.8–39.3	66.3	63.3–69.2	52.4	49.1–55.6	59.3	57.3–61.3
Hawaii	48.3	43.3–53.3	30.7	26.0–35.9	39.3	36.4–42.3	70.6	62.3–77.7	64.4	58.5–69.8	67.4	63.4–71.2
Idaho	52.4	49.6–55.3	24.4	21.3–27.7	38.0	35.6–40.5	74.1	70.7–77.2	50.3	46.8–53.8	61.8	59.2–64.3
Illinois	47.5	44.3–50.8	27.4	24.5–30.5	37.2	35.0–39.5	65.7	61.9–69.3	55.9	51.2–60.6	60.8	57.6–63.9
Indiana	46.2	40.9–51.5	29.9	26.3–33.8	38.0	34.9–41.3	62.2	58.0–66.2	56.8	51.7–61.8	59.5	56.2–62.8
Kansas	52.4	47.8–56.9	25.5	22.4–28.9	38.7	35.4–42.0	68.6	64.3–72.6	50.0	46.4–53.6	59.1	55.7–62.3
Kentucky	52.4	47.7–57.0	27.1	23.1–31.5	39.4	36.4–42.6	63.5	59.2–67.5	50.4	45.6–55.2	56.7	53.2–60.1
Louisiana	51.2	46.0–56.4	25.6	20.0–32.2	38.8	33.3–44.7	67.8	60.4–74.3	46.2	41.2–51.3	57.7	50.3–64.6
Maine	52.8	51.2–54.4	28.8	27.4–30.3	40.6	39.5–41.7	69.6	68.1–71.1	53.4	51.7–55.1	61.4	60.2–62.5
Maryland	45.9	41.4–50.5	27.2	23.2–31.8	36.4	32.5–40.6	65.9	61.1–70.3	54.6	51.0–58.2	60.1	56.6–63.5
Massachusetts	49.1	46.3–51.8	29.4	27.2–31.7	39.0	36.8–41.2	65.3	62.2–68.2	52.3	49.0–55.6	58.7	56.0–61.3
Michigan	50.6	47.0–54.1	27.0	24.2–30.0	38.7	36.2–41.3	68.8	64.5–72.7	56.3	53.5–59.0	62.5	59.5–65.4
Mississippi	48.6	43.0–54.3	27.4	24.5–30.5	38.1	35.0–41.3	61.6	58.0–65.0	55.7	51.9–59.3	58.6	55.7–61.4
Missouri	56.0	51.5–60.4	26.3	23.9–28.8	40.8	37.8–43.9	73.0	68.0–77.5	54.9	51.3–58.4	63.7	60.6–66.7
Montana	51.5	47.9–55.1	25.9	22.0–30.4	38.4	35.1–41.8	71.3	66.9–75.3	52.5	49.3–55.6	61.6	58.7–64.4
Nevada	46.4	43.2–49.7	24.9	21.5–28.6	35.5	32.8–38.2	67.7	63.7–71.4	59.6	56.9–62.3	63.5	61.0–65.9
New Hampshire	53.4	49.5–57.3	28.4	25.5–31.5	40.6	38.4–42.8	68.1	62.9–72.9	52.3	49.3–55.3	59.9	57.2–62.7
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	41.4	39.3–43.6	31.3	27.6–35.2	36.3	33.9–38.9	64.8	61.6–67.8	63.3	60.3–66.3	64.1	61.8–66.3
New York	49.2	46.2–52.2	27.8	24.9–31.0	38.5	36.6–40.4	64.8	62.1–67.3	57.7	55.2–60.2	61.3	59.8–62.8
North Carolina	45.8	41.7–50.0	26.1	23.9–28.3	36.2	34.0–38.6	67.5	63.7–71.1	55.9	52.4–59.2	61.9	59.3–64.5
North Dakota	53.9	50.3–57.5	23.8	21.3–26.4	38.4	36.0–40.8	71.5	68.1–74.6	51.5	47.6–55.4	61.1	58.4–63.8
Oklahoma	52.1	45.6–58.6	28.4	23.5–33.9	40.0	36.5–43.6	64.7	59.7–69.3	51.9	47.0–56.7	58.3	55.0–61.6
Pennsylvania	55.5	51.8–59.1	26.1	23.2–29.3	40.4	38.2–42.6	71.9	68.1–75.3	53.7	49.6–57.8	62.6	59.9–65.2
Rhode Island	52.0	48.8–55.2	28.9	27.1–30.8	40.2	38.2–42.2	71.1	67.4–74.6	55.4	52.2–58.5	63.2	60.8–65.5
South Carolina	45.9	41.3–50.6	25.0	20.6–29.9	35.5	32.1–39.0	63.6	59.7–67.4	49.9	42.5–57.3	56.7	53.1–60.4
South Dakota	51.9	46.7–57.0	24.8	21.7–28.1	38.2	35.5–40.9	69.8	66.3–73.1	50.1	46.6–53.5	59.9	57.5–62.1
Tennessee	49.6	46.3–52.9	25.3	22.2–28.5	37.2	33.9–40.5	63.8	60.5–66.9	54.1	50.4–57.8	58.8	56.3–61.2
Texas	53.9	50.7–57.0	28.7	26.2–31.3	41.1	38.6–43.7	68.8	65.7–71.7	57.7	55.0–60.3	63.1	60.9–65.3
Utah	49.1	43.3–54.9	21.7	18.3–25.5	35.0	31.7–38.6	72.4	67.4–76.8	46.4	41.9–50.9	59.0	56.5–61.5
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	53.0	49.4–56.5	30.3	26.1–34.8	41.5	39.3–43.8	68.8	65.7–71.8	56.2	52.5–59.8	62.2	59.7–64.7
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	48.4	45.9–50.9	25.7	23.2–28.4	36.7	34.9–38.6	69.9	67.3–72.3	51.9	48.8–54.9	60.6	58.5–62.7
Median	49.4		26.6		38.3		67.9		53.5		60.3	
Range	41.4–56.0		21.5–31.3		32.4–41.5		58.5–74.1		46.2–64.4		56.7–67.4	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	37.8	33.8–42.0	26.2	22.4–30.3	32.2	29.1–35.4	48.8	44.9–52.7	51.2	47.2–55.2	49.8	46.6–52.9
Broward County, FL	47.4	43.4–51.5	27.8	24.4–31.4	37.8	35.2–40.5	63.2	59.3–67.0	53.3	49.5–57.1	58.3	55.9–60.8
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	48.0	44.0–52.1	26.3	23.3–29.5	37.3	34.9–39.8	64.6	60.7–68.3	54.2	49.7–58.6	59.5	56.4–62.5
Chicago, IL	40.1	35.4–45.0	29.5	25.9–33.4	34.7	31.6–37.8	56.2	49.7–62.5	60.0	55.8–64.0	58.2	55.0–61.3
Clark County, NV	45.7	41.6–49.8	25.9	22.0–30.2	35.6	32.3–38.9	66.4	61.2–71.2	61.6	58.3–64.7	63.9	60.8–66.9
Dallas, TX	38.7	33.6–44.0	35.6	28.9–43.0	37.1	33.4–41.0	56.8	51.2–62.2	61.3	54.4–67.7	59.1	55.6–62.5
Detroit, MI	37.5	33.9–41.3	25.4	20.4–31.1	31.4	28.3–34.8	50.5	47.2–53.8	50.7	44.8–56.5	50.5	47.0–53.9
Duval County, FL	46.5	43.3–49.7	28.4	25.1–32.0	37.7	35.3–40.1	60.1	57.2–62.9	53.5	50.3–56.8	56.9	54.8–58.9
Los Angeles, CA	45.5	42.9–48.2	30.8	27.1–34.7	37.9	35.1–40.7	65.5	60.5–70.2	60.4	57.1–63.7	62.9	60.3–65.4
Memphis, TN	40.2	36.3–44.1	27.0	23.0–31.4	33.9	31.3–36.5	50.6	46.3–54.8	56.7	51.9–61.4	53.7	50.4–56.9
Miami-Dade County, FL	48.4	45.5–51.3	32.5	29.0–36.2	40.6	38.5–42.7	60.7	57.4–63.9	60.2	57.1–63.3	60.5	58.1–62.8
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	38.9	37.2–40.7	27.1	25.7–28.6	33.5	32.2–34.9	54.7	51.9–57.3	57.3	55.8–58.9	55.9	54.2–57.5
Orange County, FL	46.2	41.1–51.3	24.1	20.0–28.8	35.1	31.2–39.2	62.8	57.4–67.8	54.4	50.4–58.4	58.5	54.9–61.9
Palm Beach County, FL	49.0	45.6–52.5	27.2	24.3–30.3	37.9	35.3–40.6	63.4	59.7–66.9	53.6	49.6–57.6	58.3	55.5–61.1
Philadelphia, PA	39.9	35.9–44.0	27.9	23.4–32.8	34.2	30.9–37.7	53.4	48.7–58.0	50.9	45.6–56.2	52.2	48.3–56.0
San Bernardino, CA	44.6	40.6–48.7	31.1	27.0–35.6	37.8	34.8–40.9	64.2	59.8–68.4	56.7	51.8–61.4	60.5	56.9–63.9
San Diego, CA	47.3	43.8–50.9	29.8	26.1–33.9	38.3	35.8–41.0	67.9	64.5–71.1	59.5	55.6–63.2	63.5	60.9–66.0
San Francisco, CA	39.7	36.9–42.6	24.0	21.5–26.7	31.8	29.8–34.0	57.8	54.6–61.0	51.1	48.3–53.8	54.3	52.0–56.5
Seattle, WA	41.2	37.1–45.4	24.2	21.5–27.0	32.5	30.0–35.0	60.0	56.3–63.5	51.7	47.9–55.4	55.9	53.1–58.6
Median	44.6		27.2		35.6		60.1		54.4		58.3	
Range	37.5–49.0		24.0–35.6		31.4–40.6		48.8–67.9		50.7–61.6		49.8–63.9	

* To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

TABLE 96. Percentage of high school students who did not eat for 24 or more hours* and who took diet pills, powders, or liquids,*,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Did not eat for 24 or more 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					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	14.7	13.4–16.1	6.1	4.9–7.7	10.1	8.9–11.5	7.0	6.1–8.0	3.6	2.9–4.5	5.2	4.5–6.0
Black [¶]	12.8	10.3–15.9	8.0	6.2–10.2	10.4	8.9–12.1	3.7	2.8–4.8	3.8	2.6–5.5	3.8	2.9–4.8
Hispanic	15.2	13.3–17.4	8.8	7.6–10.2	12.0	10.9–13.3	6.9	5.9–8.0	4.6	3.5–6.0	5.7	4.9–6.7
Grade												
9	15.7	13.9–17.6	6.7	5.5–8.3	10.9	9.6–12.3	4.7	3.8–5.9	3.7	2.7–5.1	4.2	3.5–5.1
10	14.5	12.6–16.7	6.5	5.0–8.4	10.3	8.9–11.9	6.0	4.8–7.5	3.0	2.2–4.1	4.4	3.6–5.4
11	14.8	12.4–17.5	7.2	5.9–8.7	10.9	9.6–12.4	8.1	6.6–9.9	4.0	3.0–5.3	6.0	5.1–7.1
12	12.6	10.6–14.8	7.3	5.6–9.5	9.9	8.4–11.6	6.6	5.0–8.7	4.6	3.6–6.0	5.6	4.6–6.9
Total	14.5	13.4–15.7	6.9	6.0–7.9	10.6	9.7–11.5	6.3	5.7–7.0	3.8	3.2–4.5	5.0	4.5–5.5

* To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey.

† Without a doctor's advice.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 97. Percentage of high school students who did not eat for 24 or more hours* and who took diet pills, powders, or liquids*† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Did not eat for 24 or more 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					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	16.0	13.1–19.5	8.8	5.7–13.2	12.5	9.9–15.7	8.3	6.1–11.3	9.6	7.0–12.9	9.1	7.7–10.8
Alaska	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	17.8	15.2–20.7	9.3	7.3–11.9	13.7	11.6–15.9	8.3	7.0–9.7	6.1	4.3–8.5	7.2	6.1–8.4
Arkansas	20.3	16.2–25.1	12.8	9.5–17.0	16.6	14.2–19.3	10.2	7.3–14.2	10.8	7.3–15.7	10.5	8.4–13.2
Colorado	14.5	12.6–16.7	5.3	3.6–7.5	9.8	8.6–11.2	5.8	4.5–7.6	3.4	2.2–5.3	4.7	3.8–5.8
Connecticut	12.0	10.2–14.2	6.2	4.6–8.4	9.1	7.8–10.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	15.4	13.2–17.9	8.1	6.7–9.9	11.9	10.5–13.4	4.4	3.2–6.2	3.4	2.4–4.7	4.0	3.2–5.0
Florida	13.0	11.6–14.5	6.8	5.9–7.9	9.9	8.9–10.9	5.7	4.6–6.9	4.6	3.8–5.6	5.1	4.4–6.0
Georgia	14.3	12.5–16.3	9.8	7.3–13.0	12.0	10.3–14.0	7.7	6.0–9.7	6.5	4.7–8.8	7.1	5.6–8.9
Hawaii	15.1	12.7–17.9	8.5	5.9–12.1	11.8	9.6–14.5	5.8	4.0–8.3	5.4	3.8–7.5	5.6	4.5–7.0
Idaho	13.5	10.8–16.8	7.2	5.7–9.0	10.3	8.7–12.2	7.2	5.6–9.1	3.9	2.8–5.4	5.6	4.6–6.7
Illinois	12.8	11.2–14.6	7.8	5.9–10.2	10.3	8.8–11.9	6.3	5.1–7.8	5.4	3.9–7.3	5.9	4.8–7.2
Indiana	17.5	14.1–21.4	9.1	6.7–12.2	13.2	11.5–15.0	5.7	4.2–7.8	3.8	2.5–5.7	4.9	3.9–6.1
Kansas	14.9	12.6–17.5	7.4	5.5–9.9	11.0	9.3–13.0	5.6	4.1–7.6	3.3	2.3–4.7	4.4	3.4–5.8
Kentucky	16.1	13.9–18.5	9.1	7.2–11.4	12.5	10.9–14.2	7.5	5.2–10.8	6.5	4.4–9.4	7.0	5.3–9.1
Louisiana	13.6	10.3–17.7	12.3	8.1–18.1	13.0	10.2–16.6	7.9	5.1–11.9	8.1	4.3–14.8	8.0	5.3–11.8
Maine	15.4	14.3–16.6	9.2	8.3–10.2	12.4	11.6–13.2	5.3	4.7–6.1	6.0	5.3–6.9	5.8	5.2–6.4
Maryland	14.3	11.7–17.3	7.2	5.9–8.9	10.7	9.3–12.3	5.1	3.5–7.4	5.5	4.2–7.3	5.4	4.1–7.0
Massachusetts	10.3	8.4–12.5	6.3	4.6–8.5	8.2	6.8–9.9	4.9	4.0–6.1	5.2	3.8–7.2	5.1	4.1–6.3
Michigan	16.0	13.9–18.4	9.9	7.5–13.1	13.1	11.3–15.0	7.4	5.8–9.6	7.1	5.7–8.8	7.3	6.0–8.9
Mississippi	15.1	12.3–18.4	6.3	4.6–8.6	10.8	9.4–12.3	6.8	4.8–9.5	4.5	3.3–6.0	5.7	4.4–7.4
Missouri	15.2	11.3–20.2	5.7	3.8–8.4	10.3	7.9–13.4	6.2	4.5–8.5	3.7	2.4–5.5	4.9	3.7–6.4
Montana	14.6	11.6–18.2	7.2	5.0–10.3	10.8	8.7–13.5	6.8	4.7–9.8	4.7	2.8–7.8	5.8	4.0–8.3
Nevada	13.8	11.6–16.3	7.5	5.6–9.9	10.6	9.0–12.3	7.0	5.6–8.6	4.1	2.8–5.9	5.5	4.5–6.6
New Hampshire	13.1	10.1–16.7	4.5	3.4–6.1	8.8	7.2–10.7	6.0	4.3–8.3	4.1	2.7–6.2	5.1	3.9–6.6
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	4.7–7.6	4.1	2.9–5.7	5.1	4.1–6.4
North Dakota	13.2	11.3–15.4	6.6	4.8–9.0	9.9	8.6–11.5	6.0	4.6–7.8	3.1	1.8–5.2	4.6	3.5–6.0
Oklahoma	17.4	13.9–21.5	8.6	5.9–12.6	12.9	10.7–15.5	8.1	5.9–10.9	3.9	2.3–6.7	6.0	4.4–8.0
Pennsylvania	14.0	11.5–16.9	6.0	4.3–8.2	9.9	8.3–11.7	5.1	3.8–6.7	3.2	1.9–5.3	4.1	3.1–5.4
Rhode Island	14.0	12.2–16.1	7.8	6.7–9.1	10.9	9.9–12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	12.6	9.4–16.7	6.2	4.0–9.4	9.5	7.8–11.6	7.2	3.7–13.5	4.8	3.1–7.4	6.0	4.0–9.0
South Dakota	10.0	8.3–12.1	5.5	3.8–7.7	7.7	6.7–8.9	6.4	4.7–8.7	4.5	3.3–6.2	5.4	4.6–6.5
Tennessee	15.9	13.7–18.3	8.4	6.4–11.0	12.2	10.6–13.9	7.3	5.9–8.9	4.3	3.0–6.0	5.7	4.7–6.9
Texas	17.0	15.3–18.8	6.6	5.1–8.6	11.7	10.5–13.0	7.7	6.2–9.4	4.8	3.5–6.5	6.2	5.2–7.4
Utah	12.5	9.8–15.7	7.8	5.4–11.1	10.1	8.2–12.5	5.3	3.6–7.9	6.0	3.9–9.2	5.9	4.4–7.8
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	3.4–4.6	2.1	1.5–2.8	3.0	2.6–3.5
West Virginia	18.0	15.7–20.7	9.4	6.8–12.9	13.7	11.8–16.0	8.3	6.8–10.2	5.6	3.4–9.2	7.0	5.4–8.9
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	17.0	14.9–19.3	11.1	9.3–13.1	13.9	12.6–15.4	6.1	4.9–7.5	6.9	5.6–8.4	6.5	5.6–7.5
Median	14.6		7.8		10.9		6.3		4.7		5.7	
Range	10.0–20.3		4.5–12.8		7.7–16.6		4.0–10.2		2.1–10.8		3.0–10.5	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	10.9	8.3–14.1	8.4	5.7–12.1	9.6	7.6–12.1	5.4	3.7–8.0	4.2	2.3–7.5	4.9	3.3–7.2
Broward County, FL	12.0	9.9–14.4	6.3	4.6–8.5	9.1	7.9–10.4	6.1	4.6–8.0	5.9	4.3–7.9	6.0	4.9–7.3
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	3.1–6.2	4.8	3.4–6.7	4.6	3.6–5.9
Chicago, IL	14.5	10.9–19.0	15.2	10.4–21.7	15.1	11.9–19.1	7.1	4.9–10.3	9.3	5.8–14.6	8.5	5.9–12.1
Clark County, NV	13.6	10.9–16.8	7.6	5.7–9.9	10.5	8.6–12.7	6.9	5.4–8.8	4.2	2.7–6.5	5.5	4.4–6.8
Dallas, TX	10.6	6.9–15.8	7.6	5.0–11.4	9.1	6.9–12.0	8.7	6.0–12.4	4.4	2.5–7.7	6.8	4.9–9.2
Detroit, MI	16.3	13.9–19.0	14.7	11.7–18.3	15.5	13.5–17.7	6.2	4.9–7.9	9.0	6.6–12.2	7.6	6.3–9.3
Duval County, FL	15.1	12.9–17.5	10.9	8.8–13.5	13.2	11.5–15.2	7.8	6.3–9.8	9.1	6.8–11.9	8.6	7.1–10.4
Los Angeles, CA	12.1	9.0–16.0	9.6	7.1–13.0	10.8	8.7–13.3	6.8	5.3–8.7	6.2	3.9–9.8	6.5	4.7–9.0
Memphis, TN	11.6	8.9–15.1	8.1	5.7–11.3	9.9	8.0–12.2	3.2	1.9–5.4	3.5	2.1–5.7	3.4	2.3–5.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	13.7	11.9–15.7	8.3	6.2–10.9	11.0	9.6–12.6	6.4	5.0–8.2	5.8	4.4–7.6	6.2	5.3–7.2
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	13.0	10.0–16.7	4.5	3.1–6.6	8.8	7.0–11.1	5.2	3.5–7.8	3.2	2.1–5.0	4.2	3.1–5.7
Palm Beach County, FL	13.9	11.0–17.3	5.3	4.0–7.1	9.6	7.9–11.6	5.6	4.1–7.6	5.0	3.7–6.7	5.3	4.4–6.5
Philadelphia, PA	13.4	10.5–16.9	7.6	5.1–11.3	10.9	8.6–13.7	6.2	4.1–9.3	5.3	3.2–8.6	5.8	4.1–8.1
San Bernardino, CA	14.1	11.8–16.7	9.3	6.8–12.6	11.6	9.9–13.6	5.5	3.8–7.8	4.3	2.8–6.5	4.9	3.8–6.3
San Diego, CA	11.0	8.8–13.8	7.9	5.8–10.6	9.4	7.8–11.3	5.6	4.0–7.7	4.6	3.3–6.2	5.1	4.0–6.4
San Francisco, CA	7.0	5.3–9.3	5.7	4.2–7.8	6.5	5.1–8.2	4.5	3.2–6.3	2.9	2.0–4.2	3.7	2.9–4.7
Seattle, WA	10.1	8.0–12.6	7.2	5.3–9.8	8.6	7.1–10.3	4.3	3.0–6.0	5.4	3.9–7.4	5.0	3.9–6.4
Median	13.0		7.9		9.9		5.8		4.9		5.4	
Range	7.0–16.3		4.5–15.2		6.5–15.5		3.2–8.7		2.9–9.3		3.4–8.6	

* To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey.

† Without a doctor's advice.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 98. Percentage of high school students who vomited or took laxatives,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	5.2	4.4–6.1	1.8	1.3–2.6	3.4	2.8–4.0
Black§	3.6	2.4–5.3	4.6	3.0–6.9	4.1	3.1–5.4
Hispanic	6.9	5.7–8.2	4.0	3.0–5.2	5.4	4.7–6.3
Grade						
9	5.6	4.6–6.9	2.8	1.9–4.0	4.1	3.5–4.8
10	5.3	4.2–6.7	2.2	1.5–3.3	3.7	3.1–4.5
11	6.3	5.0–7.8	2.7	2.0–3.8	4.5	3.7–5.4
12	4.2	3.2–5.5	2.6	1.8–3.6	3.4	2.7–4.3
Total	5.4	4.8–6.0	2.6	2.1–3.2	4.0	3.5–4.4

* To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 99. Percentage of high school students who vomited or took laxatives,* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys						
Alabama	5.9	4.3–8.1	7.0	4.4–10.8	6.6	5.0–8.7
Alaska	—§	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	7.4	5.8–9.5	4.2	2.6–6.5	5.8	4.4–7.5
Arkansas	10.7	7.2–15.4	7.8	4.3–13.8	9.3	6.8–12.5
Colorado	4.6	3.2–6.5	2.6	1.4–4.7	3.6	2.7–4.6
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5.1	3.8–6.9	2.4	1.5–3.8	3.9	3.1–4.9
Florida	5.4	4.5–6.6	3.4	2.8–4.2	4.5	3.9–5.1
Georgia	5.6	4.0–7.9	5.5	4.0–7.6	5.6	4.3–7.1
Hawaii	8.7	6.3–11.9	5.3	3.5–7.9	7.1	5.5–9.1
Idaho	5.7	4.3–7.4	2.7	1.7–4.1	4.2	3.2–5.4
Illinois	6.6	5.1–8.5	4.5	3.3–6.0	5.5	4.5–6.8
Indiana	7.6	5.7–10.0	3.4	2.1–5.2	5.4	4.1–7.2
Kansas	5.3	3.8–7.3	2.2	1.3–3.8	3.7	2.7–5.1
Kentucky	8.2	6.0–11.2	4.8	3.2–7.3	6.5	5.1–8.4
Louisiana	5.4	3.3–8.7	8.2	4.7–14.1	6.7	4.4–10.2
Maine	7.2	6.5–8.1	7.0	6.2–8.0	7.2	6.6–7.9
Maryland	5.9	4.4–7.9	5.9	4.7–7.3	5.9	4.9–7.0
Massachusetts	5.1	3.9–6.5	4.5	3.3–6.1	4.8	3.9–5.8
Michigan	8.0	6.6–9.6	6.3	4.5–8.7	7.2	6.2–8.4
Mississippi	5.3	3.7–7.6	3.0	2.0–4.3	4.2	3.3–5.3
Missouri	5.2	3.9–6.9	2.1	1.1–3.8	3.6	2.8–4.7
Montana	6.7	5.1–8.8	4.0	2.3–6.8	5.3	4.0–6.9
Nevada	8.1	6.4–10.2	2.8	1.9–4.1	5.4	4.4–6.5
New Hampshire	5.7	3.5–9.1	2.0	1.1–3.7	3.9	2.7–5.8
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	8.0	6.2–10.4	7.3	5.9–9.0	7.7	6.2–9.5
New York	6.2	4.8–7.8	5.1	3.8–6.9	5.9	5.0–7.0
North Carolina	6.1	5.0–7.3	3.5	2.5–4.8	4.8	4.2–5.6
North Dakota	6.9	5.2–9.3	2.5	1.4–4.5	4.7	3.5–6.3
Oklahoma	5.7	4.0–8.0	2.2	1.2–4.1	3.9	3.0–5.1
Pennsylvania	5.0	3.5–7.1	1.9	1.0–3.6	3.5	2.8–4.3
Rhode Island	6.0	5.1–7.1	5.5	3.9–7.6	5.7	4.9–6.6
South Carolina	5.1	3.6–7.2	5.1	3.5–7.4	5.1	3.9–6.5
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	3.9	2.8–5.5	3.1	2.1–4.5	3.5	2.6–4.6
Texas	6.2	4.9–7.9	2.2	1.4–3.4	4.2	3.4–5.1
Utah	4.9	3.3–7.2	3.8	2.2–6.5	4.4	3.2–6.2
Vermont	5.8	4.8–6.9	2.2	1.7–2.8	4.0	3.4–4.7
West Virginia	8.4	6.8–10.3	5.3	3.7–7.6	6.8	5.4–8.5
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	6.8	5.7–8.1	5.5	4.3–7.0	6.1	5.3–7.1
Median	5.9		4.0		5.3	
Range	3.9–10.7		1.9–8.2		3.5–9.3	
Local surveys						
Boston, MA	4.3	2.7–6.6	4.5	2.7–7.3	4.3	3.0–6.2
Broward County, FL	6.6	4.4–9.7	3.5	2.4–5.1	5.0	3.6–7.0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	5.6	4.0–7.7	4.3	2.8–6.5	4.9	3.7–6.4
Chicago, IL	5.9	3.9–8.7	8.5	5.1–14.0	7.3	5.3–10.1
Clark County, NV	8.4	6.4–11.1	3.0	1.9–4.6	5.6	4.4–7.1
Dallas, TX	4.6	3.0–7.0	3.6	2.2–5.9	4.1	2.9–5.7
Detroit, MI	6.8	5.2–8.8	11.0	7.9–15.0	8.9	6.9–11.2
Duval County, FL	8.3	6.7–10.4	8.4	6.5–10.9	8.6	7.1–10.4
Los Angeles, CA	7.2	5.5–9.4	6.8	4.3–10.5	7.0	5.2–9.5
Memphis, TN	3.3	2.1–5.2	3.1	1.9–5.1	3.3	2.4–4.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.9	4.4–8.0	3.6	2.4–5.3	4.8	3.7–6.2
Milwaukee, WI	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	5.1	4.3–5.9	5.0	4.0–6.1	5.0	4.5–5.6
Orange County, FL	6.2	4.2–9.0	2.1	1.1–4.2	4.2	2.9–6.0
Palm Beach County, FL	5.0	3.8–6.6	3.2	2.4–4.4	4.1	3.3–5.1
Philadelphia, PA	7.0	4.5–10.7	5.0	2.3–10.5	6.2	3.8–9.8
San Bernardino, CA	4.4	3.3–5.8	2.7	1.6–4.7	3.5	2.7–4.6
San Diego, CA	6.1	4.7–7.9	4.2	2.8–6.1	5.1	4.1–6.3
San Francisco, CA	4.6	3.3–6.4	3.0	2.1–4.5	3.9	3.0–5.0
Seattle, WA	4.1	2.9–5.8	5.2	3.8–7.1	4.6	3.7–5.8
Median	5.9		4.2		4.9	
Range	3.3–8.4		2.1–11.0		3.3–8.9	

* To lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

TABLE 100. Percentage of high school students who had asthma, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Ever had asthma*						Current asthma†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White¶	21.7	19.5–24.0	21.8	19.8–24.0	21.8	20.2–23.4	12.1	10.6–13.9	9.6	8.2–11.3	10.8	9.5–12.3
Black¶	20.8	18.7–23.0	26.4	23.8–29.3	23.6	21.5–25.7	11.9	9.9–14.2	13.1	10.9–15.7	12.5	10.9–14.3
Hispanic	18.7	16.8–20.7	21.5	18.3–25.0	20.1	18.0–22.4	9.6	8.3–11.1	8.2	6.7–10.1	9.0	7.8–10.3
Grade												
9	22.1	19.8–24.6	23.1	20.8–25.6	22.7	21.1–24.4	11.9	10.5–13.4	10.6	9.0–12.6	11.3	10.1–12.5
10	20.3	18.0–22.7	22.0	19.5–24.7	21.2	19.4–23.1	11.0	9.3–12.9	9.8	8.1–11.9	10.4	9.2–11.6
11	21.3	19.2–23.5	23.4	20.7–26.2	22.4	20.8–24.0	12.0	10.4–13.9	10.0	8.3–11.9	11.0	9.9–12.2
12	20.7	18.4–23.1	22.6	20.1–25.3	21.6	20.0–23.4	11.5	9.5–13.9	9.1	7.7–10.7	10.3	8.9–11.8
Total	21.1	19.7–22.6	22.8	21.1–24.5	22.0	20.8–23.1	11.6	10.6–12.7	10.0	8.9–11.2	10.8	9.9–11.7

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

† Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and still have asthma.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 101. Percentage of high school students who had asthma, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Site	Ever had asthma*						Current asthma†					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI‡	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
State surveys												
Alabama	22.6	19.5–26.0	28.2	25.3–31.3	25.5	22.9–28.4	11.2	8.9–13.9	10.9	9.0–13.2	11.0	9.3–13.0
Alaska	19.7	16.9–22.8	17.2	14.7–20.0	18.5	16.7–20.5	9.8	7.6–12.4	6.3	4.7–8.4	7.9	6.5–9.7
Arizona	19.1	15.5–23.2	22.7	19.6–26.1	20.9	18.4–23.6	7.9	5.9–10.6	9.2	6.9–12.2	8.6	6.9–10.7
Arkansas	21.7	18.1–25.9	24.7	22.0–27.7	23.2	21.0–25.6	10.0	7.4–13.4	9.7	7.4–12.7	9.9	8.0–12.2
Colorado	21.7	18.6–25.3	21.9	17.9–26.4	21.7	19.2–24.4	12.8	9.6–16.9	11.8	8.9–15.6	12.2	10.1–14.8
Connecticut	—¶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	19.2	17.9–20.6	22.3	20.8–23.8	20.7	19.6–21.8	9.6	8.8–10.6	8.4	7.6–9.2	9.0	8.4–9.7
Georgia	24.8	21.2–28.9	27.1	23.9–30.6	26.0	23.1–29.1	13.7	11.3–16.6	8.7	6.8–11.0	11.3	9.9–12.7
Hawaii	27.6	24.1–31.3	29.1	25.8–32.8	28.3	25.9–30.8	13.7	11.1–16.8	11.9	9.6–14.6	12.7	10.7–15.0
Idaho	19.2	16.6–22.1	16.1	13.8–18.7	17.6	16.1–19.3	9.9	8.5–11.5	7.3	5.9–8.9	8.5	7.5–9.6
Illinois	21.6	18.5–25.0	22.9	19.9–26.2	22.2	19.8–24.9	11.6	9.6–13.9	8.2	6.6–10.0	9.8	8.5–11.4
Indiana	23.9	19.8–28.6	23.4	19.5–27.8	23.6	20.4–27.2	13.3	9.6–18.1	11.2	9.0–13.9	12.2	10.0–14.8
Kansas	21.7	19.7–23.9	20.5	18.0–23.3	21.1	19.4–22.9	13.6	11.4–16.1	9.3	7.5–11.4	11.4	9.9–13.1
Kentucky	23.8	20.7–27.3	24.8	20.9–29.0	24.3	22.1–26.6	10.8	8.8–13.3	8.7	6.7–11.1	9.7	8.4–11.2
Louisiana	20.8	16.9–25.4	24.1	21.2–27.3	22.4	19.6–25.5	11.4	9.1–14.1	10.3	7.7–13.7	10.9	8.7–13.7
Maine	25.9	24.5–27.4	26.6	25.2–28.1	26.3	25.3–27.3	13.9	12.8–15.2	12.3	11.2–13.5	13.1	12.3–13.9
Maryland	24.3	21.3–27.6	28.0	24.1–32.4	26.1	22.9–29.6	13.1	10.6–16.2	10.6	8.7–12.8	11.8	10.3–13.6
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	23.2	20.6–25.9	23.4	21.3–25.6	23.3	21.6–25.1	13.6	11.9–15.5	9.6	8.3–11.2	11.6	10.6–12.7
Mississippi	16.7	14.5–19.1	19.7	17.4–22.2	18.2	16.2–20.3	10.1	8.5–12.0	9.7	7.1–13.0	9.9	8.3–11.7
Missouri	19.7	17.7–21.9	21.6	18.7–24.8	20.6	19.0–22.4	12.9	10.6–15.6	10.4	8.1–13.3	11.6	10.4–13.0
Montana	19.0	16.2–22.1	19.9	16.4–23.8	19.5	17.1–22.1	13.0	10.7–15.8	7.9	6.0–10.4	10.4	8.8–12.2
Nevada	20.2	18.0–22.7	18.7	16.2–21.4	19.4	17.5–21.5	9.9	8.0–12.2	6.8	5.2–8.8	8.3	7.0–9.8
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	25.0	21.9–28.5	22.9	19.1–27.2	24.2	21.5–27.1	13.4	10.8–16.5	11.0	8.7–13.7	12.2	10.1–14.7
New Mexico	25.6	22.8–28.5	25.0	22.0–28.2	25.3	22.9–27.9	13.2	11.1–15.5	9.7	8.0–11.7	11.4	9.8–13.3
New York	22.5	19.9–25.3	24.0	21.0–27.2	23.2	21.0–25.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	21.3	19.0–23.8	22.3	20.0–24.7	21.8	20.0–23.7	12.2	10.6–14.1	9.3	7.6–11.3	10.8	9.3–12.4
North Dakota	20.0	17.3–23.0	19.7	16.9–22.7	19.8	17.9–21.9	11.3	9.5–13.5	9.4	7.6–11.7	10.3	9.0–11.8
Oklahoma	20.6	16.9–24.9	22.6	18.4–27.3	21.6	18.2–25.4	11.2	8.5–14.7	11.8	9.2–14.9	11.5	9.5–14.0
Pennsylvania	23.5	19.9–27.5	20.4	17.1–24.2	22.0	19.1–25.1	14.5	11.9–17.6	8.7	5.7–13.3	11.6	9.1–14.6
Rhode Island	22.6	20.9–24.3	22.6	20.3–25.0	22.5	21.0–24.1	13.1	11.0–15.6	10.4	8.5–12.7	11.7	10.1–13.6
South Carolina	20.1	15.8–25.1	23.2	18.6–28.5	21.7	18.9–24.7	8.8	6.6–11.6	10.6	7.5–14.8	9.7	7.6–12.3
South Dakota	14.9	12.1–18.1	16.2	13.7–19.0	15.5	13.7–17.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	14.7	12.8–16.9	21.0	18.8–23.4	17.9	16.3–19.6	10.1	8.4–12.0	11.5	9.9–13.2	10.8	9.6–12.1
Texas	19.1	16.8–21.5	18.9	16.5–21.4	19.0	17.2–20.9	10.5	8.5–13.0	8.1	6.6–9.8	9.3	7.8–11.1
Utah	20.9	18.2–23.9	22.0	19.7–24.6	21.4	19.3–23.7	11.7	9.3–14.7	10.6	8.4–13.2	11.1	9.1–13.5
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	26.4	23.3–29.9	24.9	21.0–29.3	25.7	22.9–28.8	12.7	9.8–16.5	7.4	5.6–9.7	10.0	7.8–12.6
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	20.9	18.9–23.0	21.6	19.5–23.9	21.2	19.7–22.8	11.1	9.6–12.9	11.4	9.8–13.1	11.2	10.1–12.4
Median	21.4		22.6		21.7		11.6		9.7		10.9	
Range	14.7–27.6		16.1–29.1		15.5–28.3		7.9–14.5		6.3–12.3		7.9–13.1	
Local surveys												
Boston, MA	27.0	23.8–30.5	22.1	18.1–26.7	24.6	21.7–27.6	13.1	10.0–16.9	9.1	6.6–12.5	11.1	9.1–13.5
Broward County, FL	16.8	14.3–19.6	19.6	16.4–23.2	18.1	15.9–20.5	8.1	6.5–10.2	7.1	5.4–9.3	7.6	6.3–9.0
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	17.9	15.5–20.6	20.1	17.2–23.3	19.0	17.1–21.1	8.9	7.0–11.2	10.2	8.2–12.8	9.5	8.2–11.1
Chicago, IL	24.0	20.6–27.9	25.2	20.0–31.2	24.8	21.0–29.0	10.6	7.9–14.0	6.3	4.2–9.3	8.3	6.6–10.5
Clark County, NV	20.1	17.3–23.4	20.2	17.5–23.2	20.2	18.0–22.6	9.2	6.8–12.2	7.9	5.9–10.6	8.5	6.9–10.4
Dallas, TX	16.4	13.3–20.1	20.6	17.0–24.8	18.4	15.9–21.2	7.9	5.4–11.6	8.3	5.7–12.2	8.1	6.0–11.0
Detroit, MI	23.4	20.9–26.1	21.9	18.6–25.7	22.6	20.3–25.1	11.5	9.6–13.8	8.8	6.3–12.1	10.1	8.4–12.2
Duval County, FL	22.6	20.1–25.2	26.8	23.6–30.2	24.5	22.3–26.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Los Angeles, CA	17.7	14.3–21.7	21.0	18.9–23.2	19.6	17.4–22.0	7.3	4.9–10.7	6.3	4.9–8.1	6.8	5.2–8.9
Memphis, TN	15.0	12.1–18.6	24.2	20.9–27.8	19.4	17.3–21.7	8.2	6.3–10.5	12.2	9.5–15.5	10.1	8.4–12.0
Miami-Dade County, FL	19.8	17.5–22.2	22.9	20.6–25.5	21.3	19.8–23.0	7.9	6.5–9.6	7.5	6.1–9.1	7.7	6.7–8.7
Milwaukee, WI	29.9	26.8–33.2	28.5	25.7–31.5	29.2	27.2–31.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York City, NY	21.1	19.4–22.9	23.6	21.3–26.1	22.2	20.8–23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	20.1	16.6–24.0	21.8	18.4–25.8	20.9	18.5–23.5	11.5	8.9–14.8	9.6	7.4–12.5	10.6	9.0–12.4
Palm Beach County, FL	16.9	14.4–19.8	20.9	17.9–24.3	19.1	17.3–21.0	7.7	5.9–10.1	7.9	6.2–10.1	8.0	6.8–9.4
Philadelphia, PA	28.2	25.0–31.6	30.4	26.8–34.3	29.4	26.9–31.9	17.2	14.5–20.3	15.0	11.8–19.0	16.3	13.9–19.0
San Bernardino, CA	15.5	13.0–18.5	21.4	18.0–25.2	18.5	16.3–20.8	8.7	6.7–11.3	9.0	6.8–11.7	8.8	7.3–10.7
San Diego, CA	20.8	18.4–23.5	21.1	18.5–23.9	20.9	18.8–23.2	9.9	7.8–12.4	8.7	6.8–11.0	9.2	7.6–11.2
San Francisco, CA	19.2	16.7–21.9	24.0	21.1–27.1	21.7	19.7–23.8	7.4	5.8–9.5	7.6	6.1–9.6	7.6	6.5–8.8
Seattle, WA	23.7	20.8–26.9	21.6	18.5–25.0	22.8	20.5–25.2	8.7	7.0–10.9	7.4	5.4–10.0	8.2	6.7–10.0
Median	20.1		21.8		21.1		8.7		8.3		8.5	
Range	15.0–29.9		19.6–30.4		18.1–29.4		7.3–17.2		6.3–15.0		6.8–16.3	

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

† Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and still have asthma.

‡ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 102. Percentage of high school students who most of the time or always wore sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher* and who used an indoor tanning device,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Routine sunscreen use						Indoor tanning device use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI [§]	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity												
White [¶]	14.4	12.5–16.6	7.4	6.4–8.5	10.6	9.4–12.0	37.4	33.6–41.4	7.0	5.7–8.7	21.1	18.3–24.2
Black [¶]	5.9	4.2–8.3	3.3	2.1–5.1	4.6	3.4–6.1	2.7	1.7–4.1	6.1	4.1–9.0	4.5	3.1–6.4
Hispanic	10.4	8.8–12.3	4.5	3.4–6.0	7.5	6.4–8.8	10.5	8.8–12.6	5.8	4.4–7.6	8.2	6.9–9.7
Grade												
9	12.6	10.1–15.7	6.5	4.6–9.0	9.3	7.6–11.4	16.0	13.4–18.9	5.9	4.7–7.4	10.5	9.0–12.2
10	12.1	9.7–15.2	6.5	5.3–7.8	9.2	7.7–10.9	23.2	19.3–27.5	4.6	3.2–6.5	13.4	11.1–16.1
11	13.8	12.0–15.8	7.0	5.6–8.7	10.3	9.0–11.6	30.3	26.5–34.4	7.0	5.5–9.0	18.2	16.0–20.7
12	11.0	8.9–13.4	6.1	4.5–8.0	8.4	7.2–9.9	33.7	29.3–38.5	10.0	8.1–12.3	21.7	18.8–24.8
Total	12.4	11.1–13.9	6.5	5.7–7.4	9.3	8.4–10.3	25.4	22.4–28.6	6.7	5.6–8.0	15.6	13.7–17.6

* When they were outside for more than 1 hour on a sunny day.

† Such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Not including a spray-on tan.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 103. Percentage of high school students who had 8 or more hours of sleep,* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2009

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
Race/Ethnicity						
White§	26.6	24.8–28.5	34.4	32.4–36.4	30.8	29.2–32.4
Black§	32.7	29.5–36.2	27.4	24.1–30.9	30.0	27.3–32.8
Hispanic	32.0	28.5–35.7	36.1	32.4–39.9	34.1	30.9–37.5
Grade						
9	36.2	33.9–38.4	42.8	39.7–46.0	39.8	37.9–41.8
10	28.7	25.7–32.0	33.4	30.4–36.6	31.3	28.6–34.1
11	25.5	22.3–29.0	27.7	24.5–31.2	26.6	23.9–29.6
12	21.3	18.4–24.6	27.1	23.9–30.4	24.2	21.7–27.0
Total	28.2	26.6–29.9	33.3	31.6–35.1	30.9	29.3–32.5

* On an average school night.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 104. National health objectives and leading health indicators from *Healthy People 2010*,* measured by the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2009

Objective number*	Objective	2010 Target %	2009 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 [§]	9.3
15-19	Increase use of safety belts [¶]	92.0	90.3
15-21	Increase the proportion of motorcyclists using helmets ^{**}	79.0	68.1
15-38	Reduce physical fighting among adolescents ^{††}	32.0	31.5
15-39	Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property ^{§§}	4.9	5.6
18-2	Reduce the rate of suicide attempts by adolescents ^{¶¶}	1.0	1.9
22-6	Increase the proportion of adolescents who engage in moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on 5 or more of the previous 7 days ^{***}	35.0	28.7
22-7	Increase the proportion of adolescents who engage in vigorous physical activity that promotes cardio-respiratory fitness 3 or more days per week for 20 or more minutes per occasion ^{†††.§§§}	85.0	67.7
22-9	Increase the proportion of adolescents who participate in daily school physical education ^{¶¶¶}	50.0	33.3
22-10	Increase the proportion of adolescents who spend at least 50% of school physical education class time being physically active ^{****}	50.0	40.9
22-11	Increase the proportion of adolescents who view television 2 or fewer hours on a school day	75.0	67.2
25-11	Increase the proportion of adolescents who abstain from sexual intercourse or use condoms, if currently sexually active ^{††††.§§§}	95.0	86.9
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	28.3
27-2	Reduce tobacco use by adolescents		
27-2a	Reduce tobacco product use (past month) ^{¶¶¶¶}	21.0	26.0
27-2b	Reduce cigarette use (past month) ^{*****.§§§}	16.0	19.5
27-2c	Reduce spit tobacco use (past month) ^{†††††}	1.0	8.9
27-2d	Reduce cigar use (past month) ^{§§§§§}	8.0	14.0
27-7	Increase tobacco use cessation attempts by adolescent smokers ^{¶¶¶¶¶}	84.0	58.5

* **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 or higher 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 before the survey sometimes, most of the time, or always. Among the 26.1% of students nationwide who had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months before the survey.

†† Had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

§§ Carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

¶¶ Suicide attempt during the 12 months before 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 or more minutes on 5 or more of the 7 days before 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 or more minutes on 3 or more of the 7 days before the survey.

§§§ Leading health indicator.

¶¶¶ Attended physical education class 5 days in an average week when in school.

**** Spent more than 20 minutes exercising or playing sports during an average physical education class 3 to 5 times/week.

†††† Never had sexual intercourse, did not have sexual intercourse during the 3 months before 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 one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

¶¶¶¶ Used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, or cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

***** Smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

††††† Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

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

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

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