

This slide set contains information about and data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System or YRBSS. It includes national, state, and local data from the 2013 surveys.

### Purposes of the YRBSS

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

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

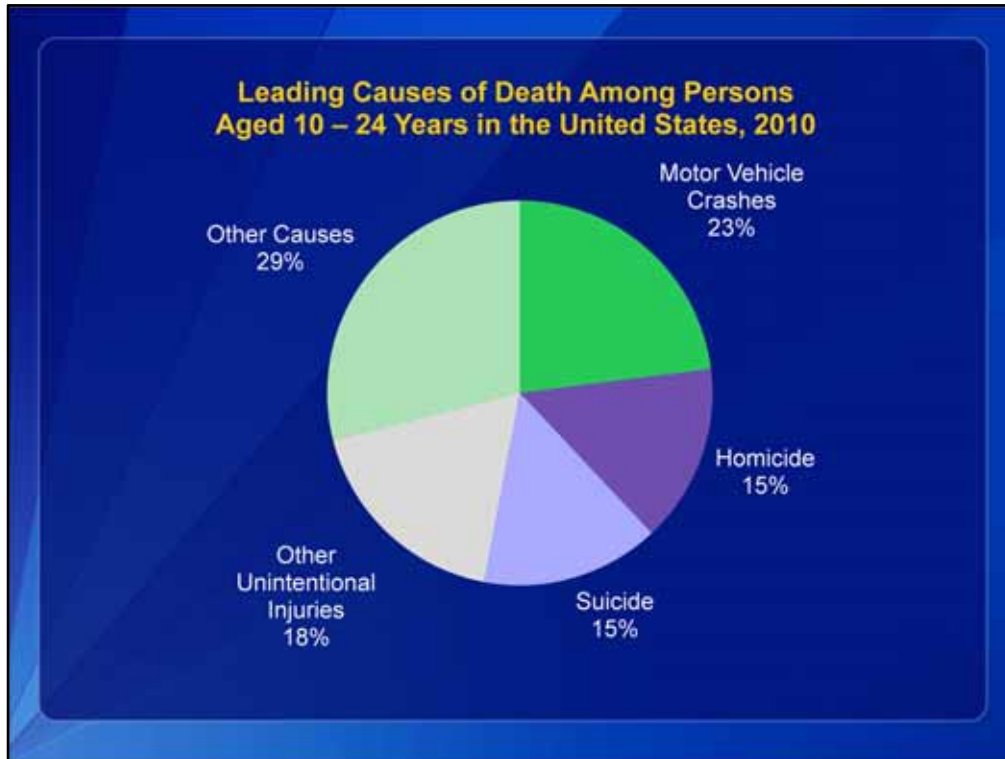
### Priority Health-Risk Behaviors and Health Outcomes Monitored by YRBSS

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

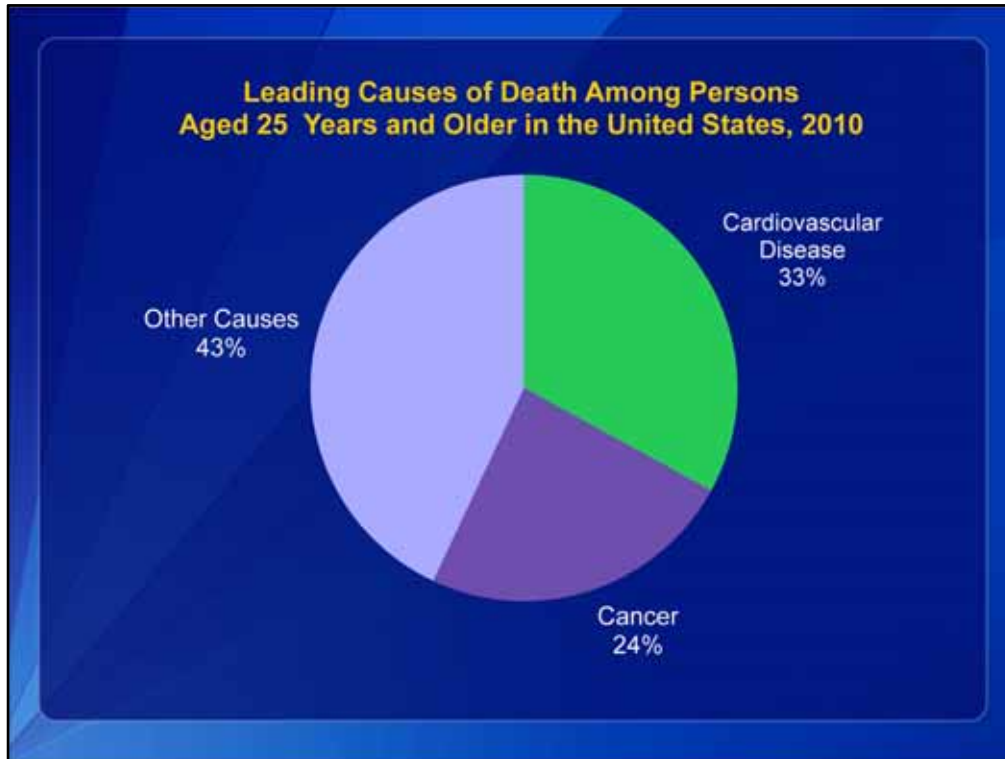
The YRBSS monitors priority health-risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among youth and adults:

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

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



This pie graph represents the leading causes of death among persons aged 10-24 years in the United States in 2010. In that year, motor vehicle crashes accounted for 23% of deaths, homicide for 15%, suicide for 15% of deaths, other unintentional injuries for 18%, and 29% of deaths were the result of other causes.



This pie graph represents the leading causes of death among persons aged 25 years and older in the United States in 2010. In that year, 33% of deaths were the result of cardiovascular disease, 24% were the result of cancer, and 43% of deaths were due to other causes.

### Impact of Sexual Behaviors

In 2011,

- 329,772 births occurred among women aged 15 – 19 years
- 548,032 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis were reported among persons aged 15 – 19 years
- An estimated 2,240 cases of HIV were diagnosed among persons aged 15 – 19 years

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

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

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

### 2013 National YRBS

- National probability sample of public and private schools
- Total sample size = 13,583
- School-level response rate = 77%
- Student-level response rate = 88%
- Overall response rate = 68%

The 2013 National YRBS survey was administered to a national probability sample of public and private schools. The sample size is 13,583 students. The school-level response rate is 77% and the student-level response rate is 88%. The school response rate multiplied by the student response rate produces an overall response rate of 68%.



<b>Response Rates and Sample Sizes National YRBS, 1991 – 2013</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>School Response Rate</b>	<b>Student Response Rate</b>	<b>Overall Response Rate</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>
<b>1991</b>	75%	90%	68%	12,272
<b>1993</b>	78%	90%	70%	16,296
<b>1995</b>	70%	86%	60%	10,904
<b>1997</b>	79%	87%	69%	16,262
<b>1999</b>	77%	86%	66%	15,349
<b>2001</b>	75%	83%	63%	13,601
<b>2003</b>	81%	83%	67%	15,214
<b>2005</b>	78%	86%	67%	13,917
<b>2007</b>	81%	84%	68%	14,041
<b>2009</b>	81%	88%	71%	16,410
<b>2011</b>	81%	87%	71%	15,425
<b>2013</b>	77%	88%	68%	13,583

This slide shows the school response rate, the student response rate, the overall response rates, and the sample size for the national YRBS from 1991 to 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2011, the school response rate, student response rate, overall response rate, and sample size, respectively, were 81%, 87%, 71%, and 15,425.

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

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

This table reflects state and local participation in the YRBS for the years 1991 through 2013. Since its inception, participation has grown from 26 states to 47 states in 2013. The number of cities has increased from 11 in 1991 to 22 in 2013. 5 territories participated in 2013. In addition, two tribal governments conducted a YRBS in 2013. The total number of sites participating in the 2013 YRBS is 76. Among these sites, 70 obtained weighted data in 2013.

### Policy and Program Applications

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

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

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

### **Describe Risk Behaviors**

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

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



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

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

### Set Program Goals

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

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

### **Develop Programs and Policies**

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

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

### Support Health-Related Legislation

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

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

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



### Seek Funding

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

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

### YRBSS Information

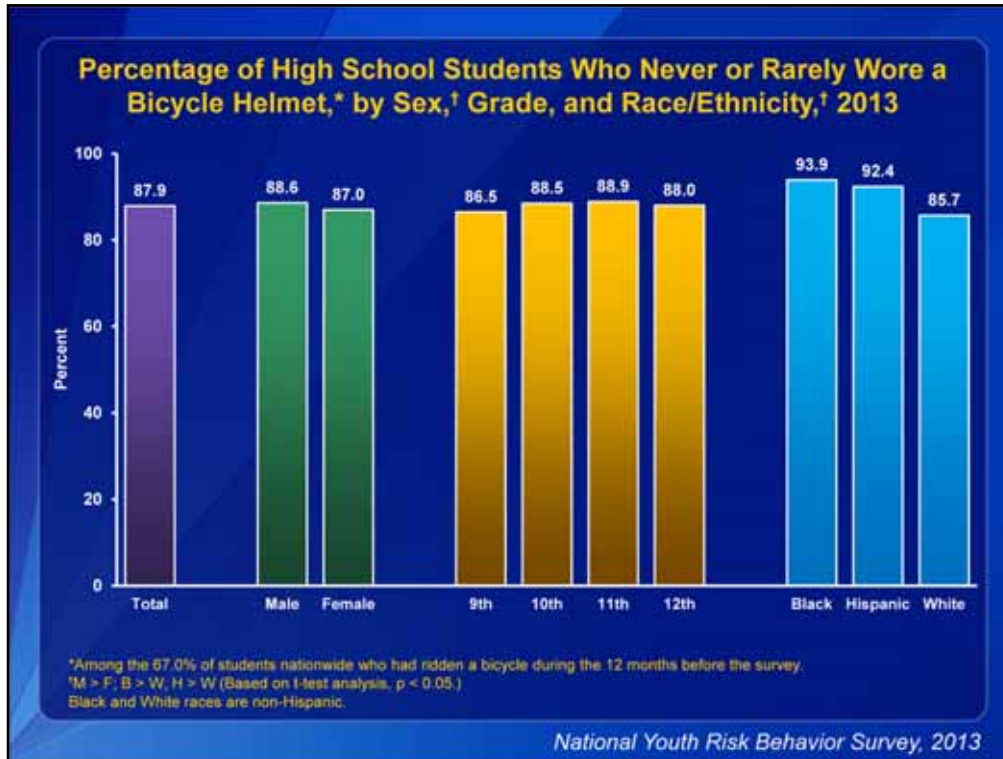
- [www.cdc.gov/yrbs](http://www.cdc.gov/yrbs)
  - Youth Online
  - Questionnaire and item rationale
  - Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report Surveillance Summaries
  - Data and codebooks for the national YRBS
  - Publications, journal articles, and fact sheets

Comprehensive information about the YRBSS can be found on CDC's Web site at [www.cdc.gov/yrbs](http://www.cdc.gov/yrbs).

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

## **Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries**

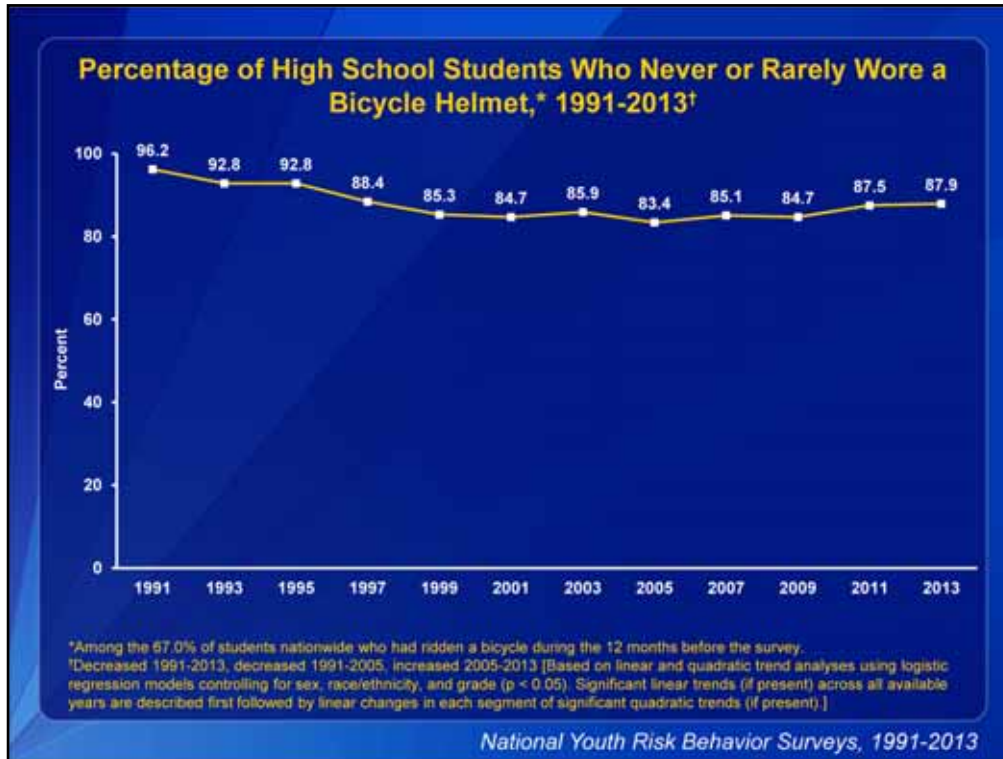
Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet (among the 67.0% of students nationwide who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 87.9. The percentage for male students is 88.6. The percentage for female students is 87.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 86.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 88.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 88.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 88.0. The percentage for black students is 93.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 92.4. The percentage for white students is 85.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

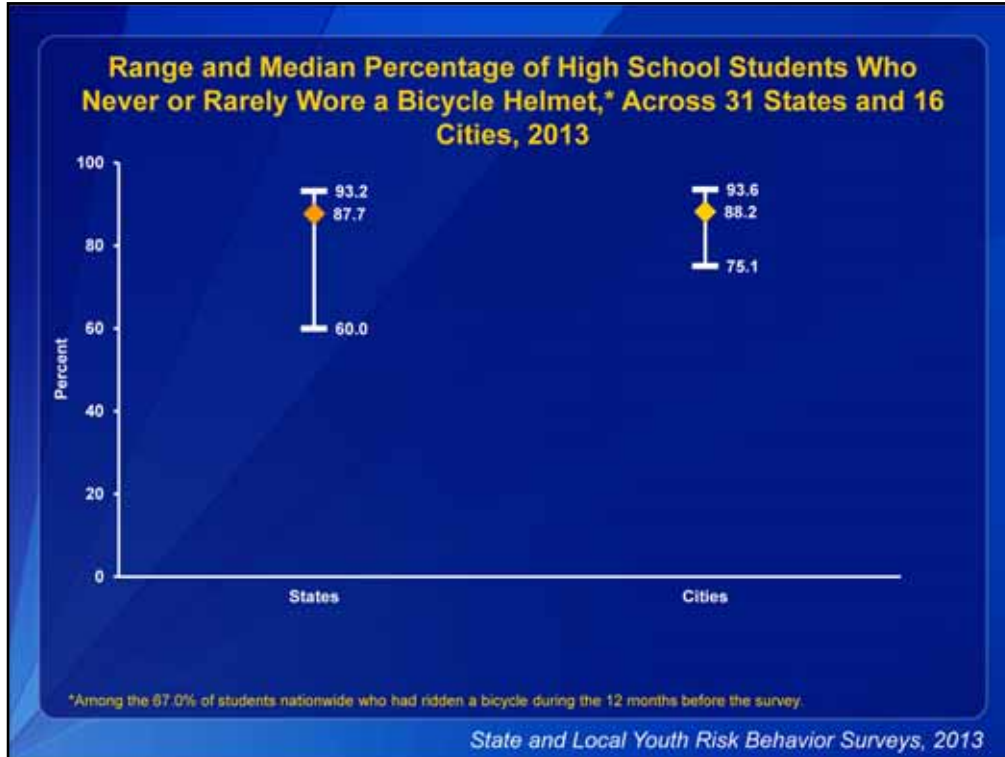
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet (among the 67.0% of students nationwide who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

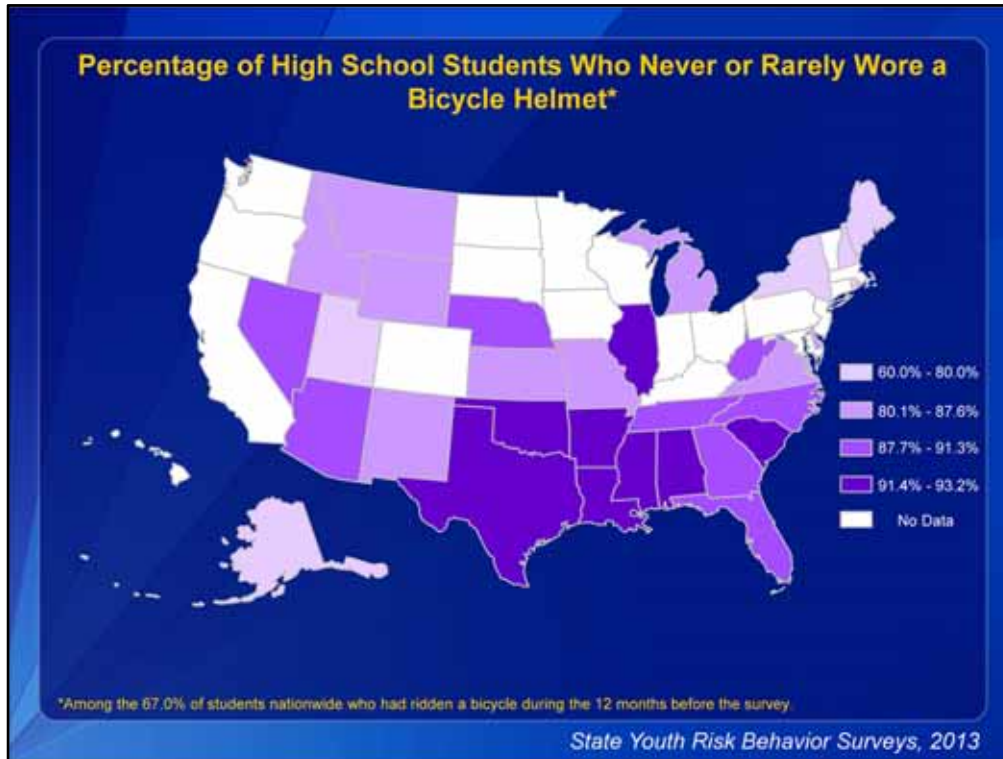
The percentage for 1991 is 96.2. The percentage for 1993 is 92.8. The percentage for 1995 is 92.8. The percentage for 1997 is 88.4. The percentage for 1999 is 85.3. The percentage for 2001 is 84.7. The percentage for 2003 is 85.9. The percentage for 2005 is 83.4. The percentage for 2007 is 85.1. The percentage for 2009 is 84.7. The percentage for 2011 is 87.5. The percentage for 2013 is 87.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, decreased from 1991 to 2005, and increased from 2005 to 2013.

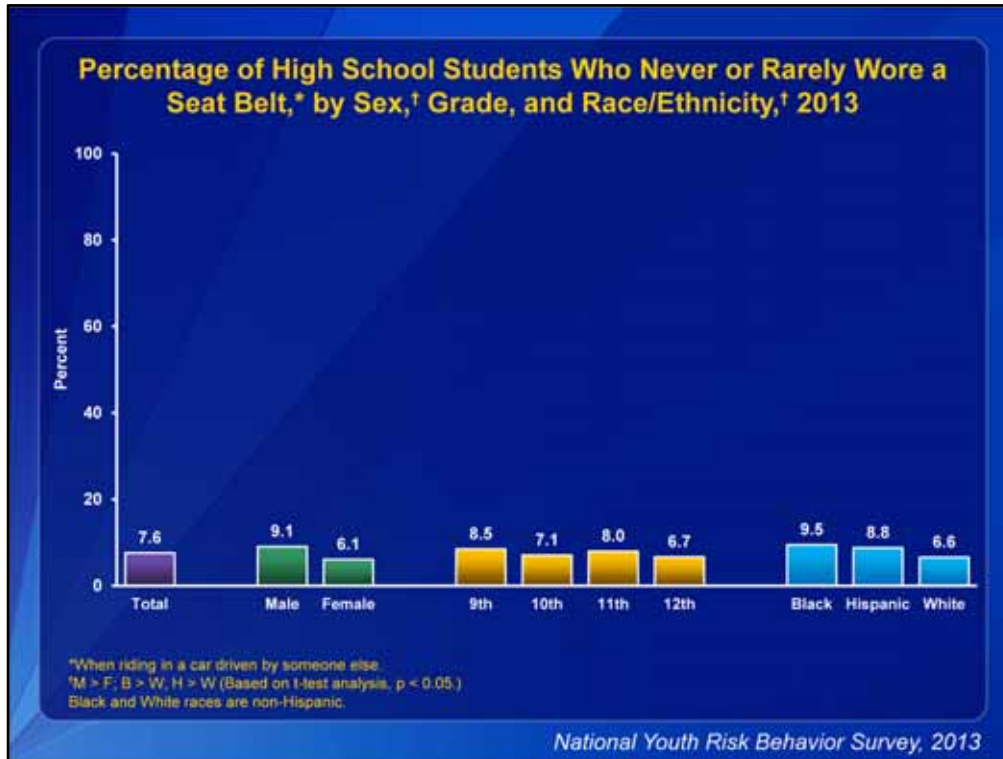


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 31 states and 16 cities for high school students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet (among the 67.0% of students nationwide who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 60.0% to 93.2%. The median across states was 87.7%. The range across cities was 75.1% to 93.6%. The median across cities was 88.2%.



This slide shows that among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet, 2013. The values range from 60% to 93.2%. Alaska, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 60.0% to 80.0%. Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 80.1% to 87.6%. Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 87.7% to 91.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, range from 91.4% to 93.2%. Wisconsin, Vermont, South Dakota, Ohio, New Jersey, North Dakota, Maryland, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Hawaii, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

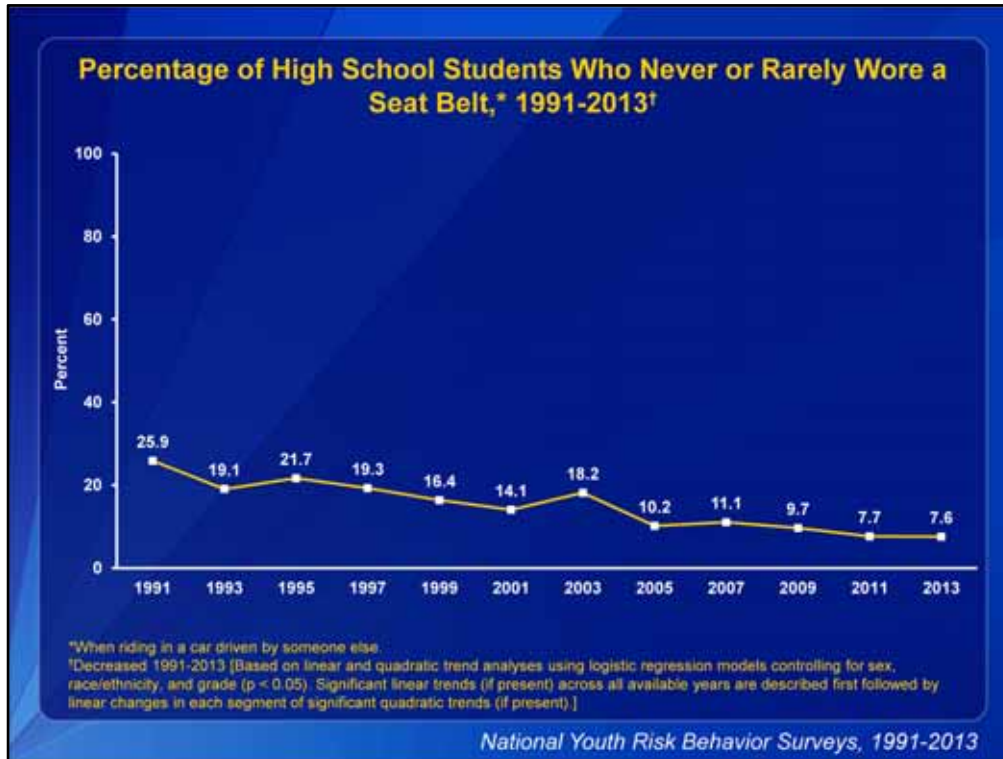


This slide shows the percentage of high school students who never or rarely wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 7.6. The percentage for male students is 9.1. The percentage for female students is 6.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.7. The percentage for black students is 9.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.8. The percentage for white students is 6.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

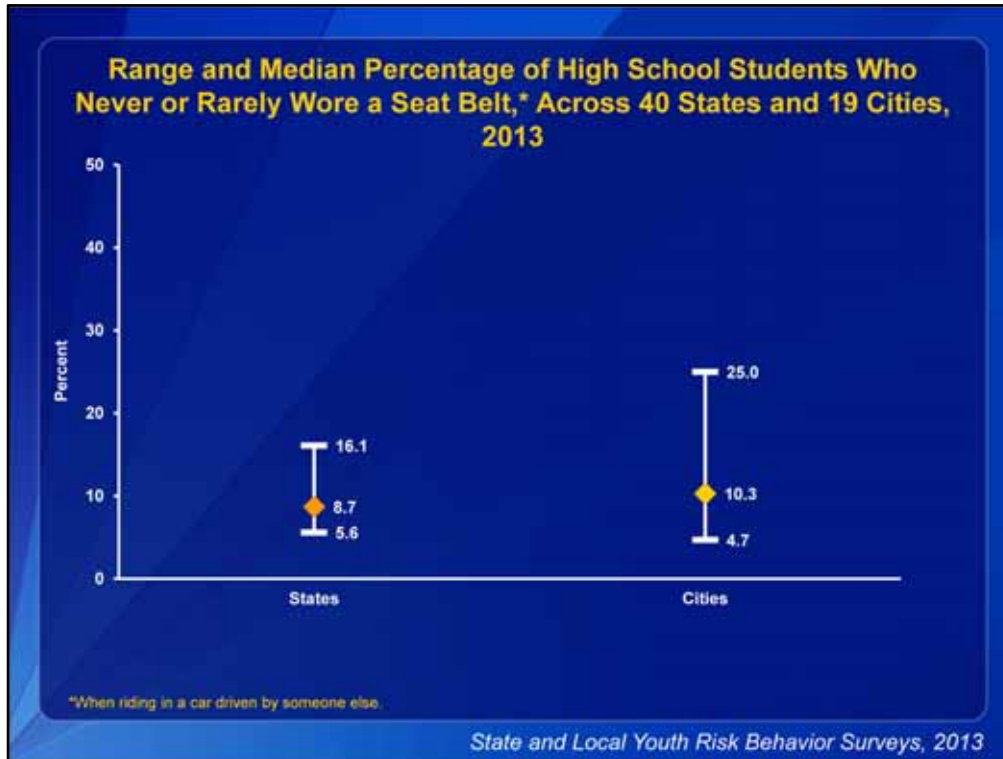




This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who never or rarely wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

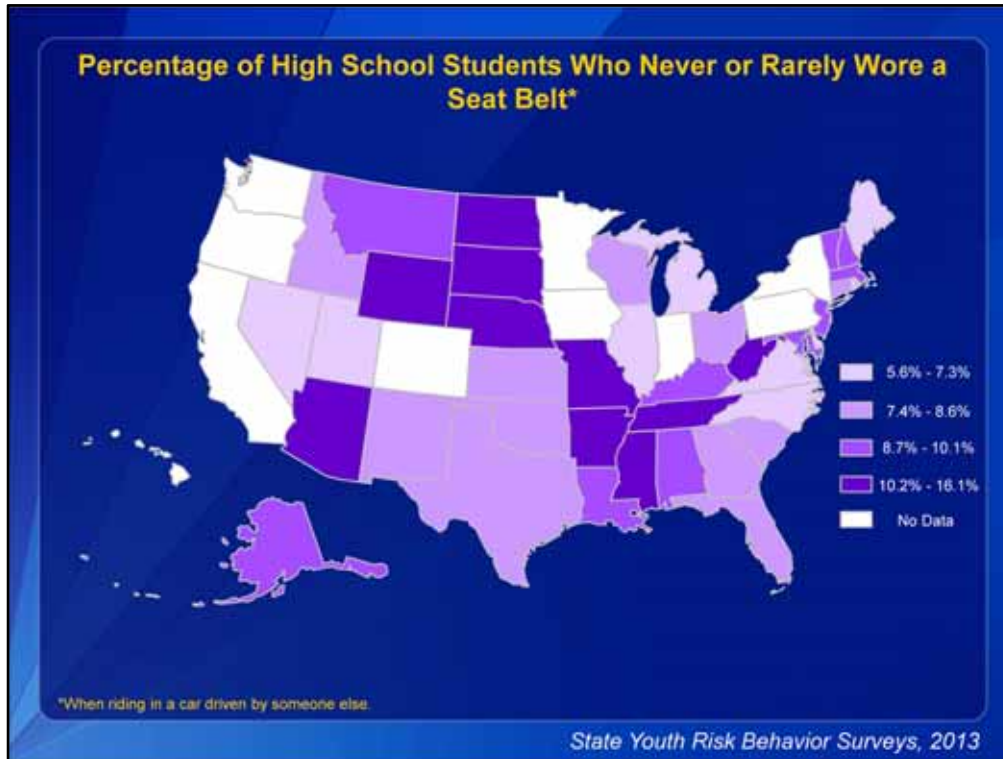
The percentage for 1991 is 25.9. The percentage for 1993 is 19.1. The percentage for 1995 is 21.7. The percentage for 1997 is 19.3. The percentage for 1999 is 16.4. The percentage for 2001 is 14.1. The percentage for 2003 is 18.2. The percentage for 2005 is 10.2. The percentage for 2007 is 11.1. The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

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

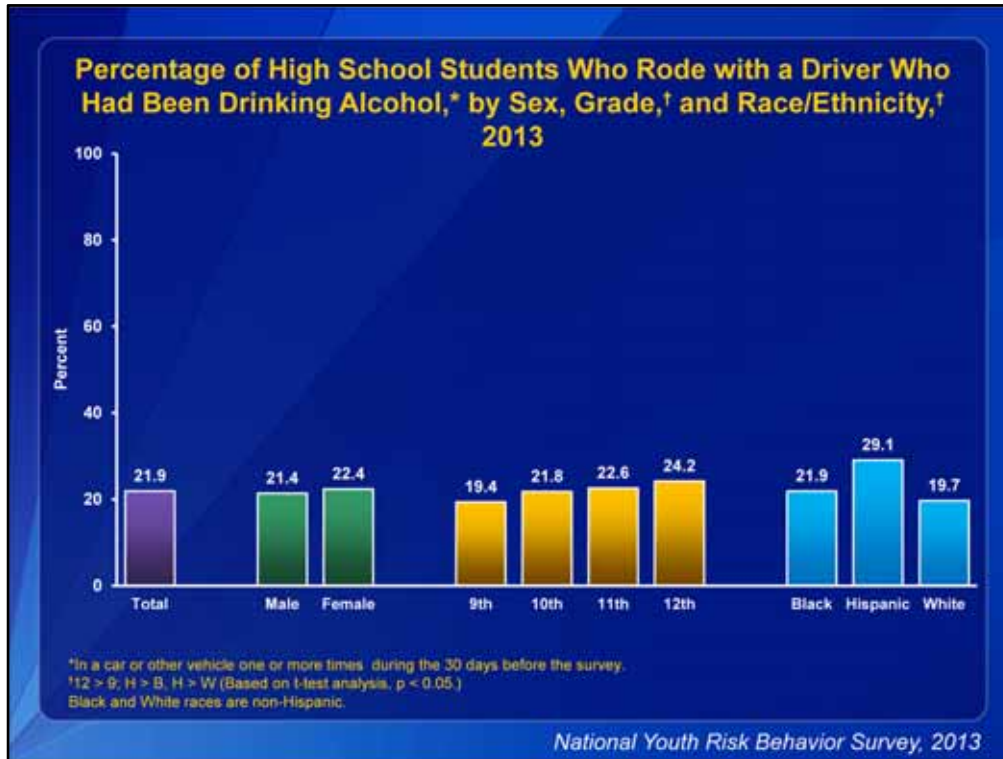


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 40 states and 19 cities for high school students who never or rarely wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 5.6% to 16.1%. The median across states was 8.7%. The range across cities was 4.7% to 25.0%. The median across cities was 10.3%.



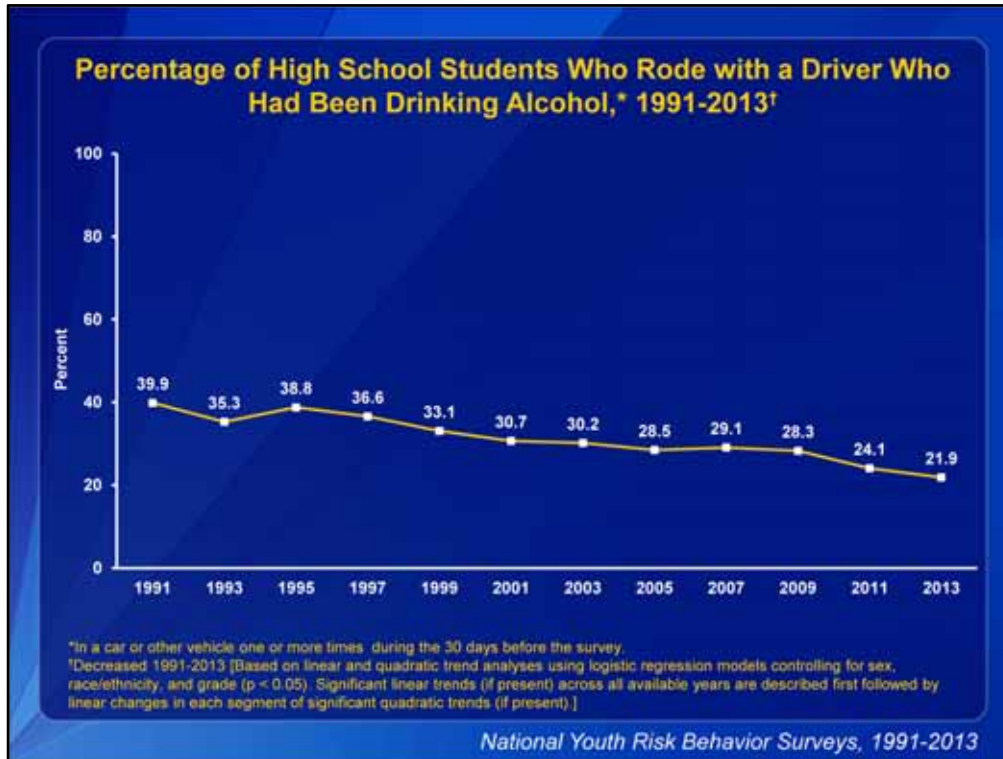
This slide shows the percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, 2013. The values range from 5.6% to 16.1%. Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, range from 5.6% to 7.3%. Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 7.4% to 8.6%. Alabama, Alaska, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, range from 8.7% to 10.1%. Arizona, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 10.2% to 16.1%. New York, Hawaii, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 21.9. The percentage for male students is 21.4. The percentage for female students is 22.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 19.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 21.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 22.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 24.2. The percentage for black students is 21.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 29.1. The percentage for white students is 19.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

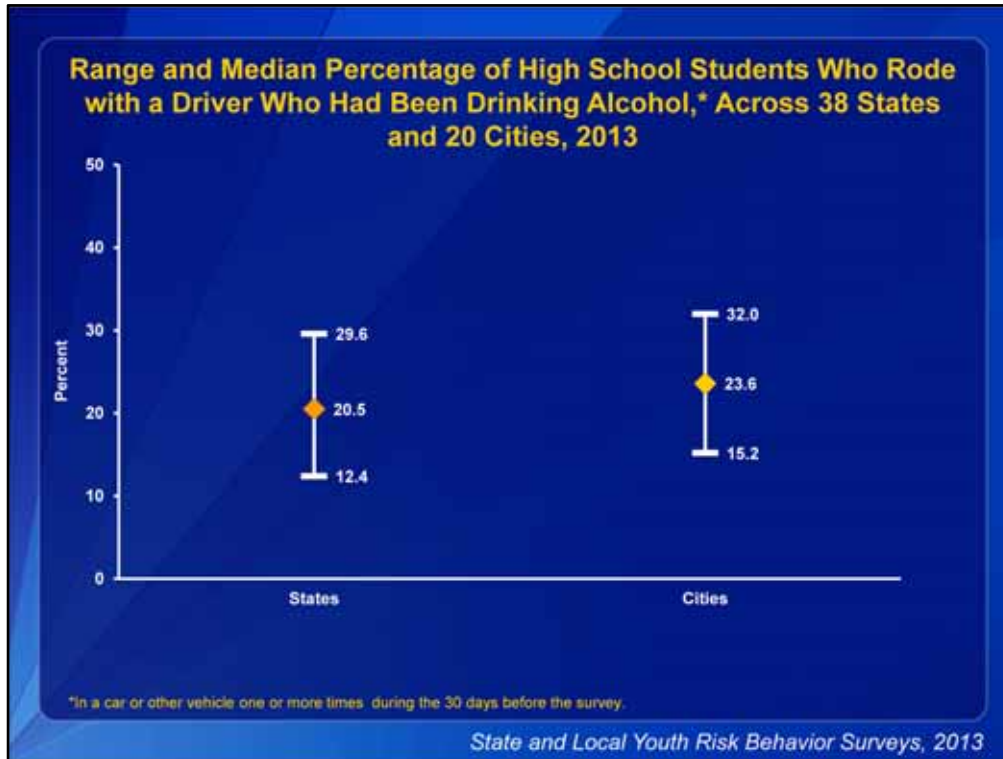
For this behavior, the prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

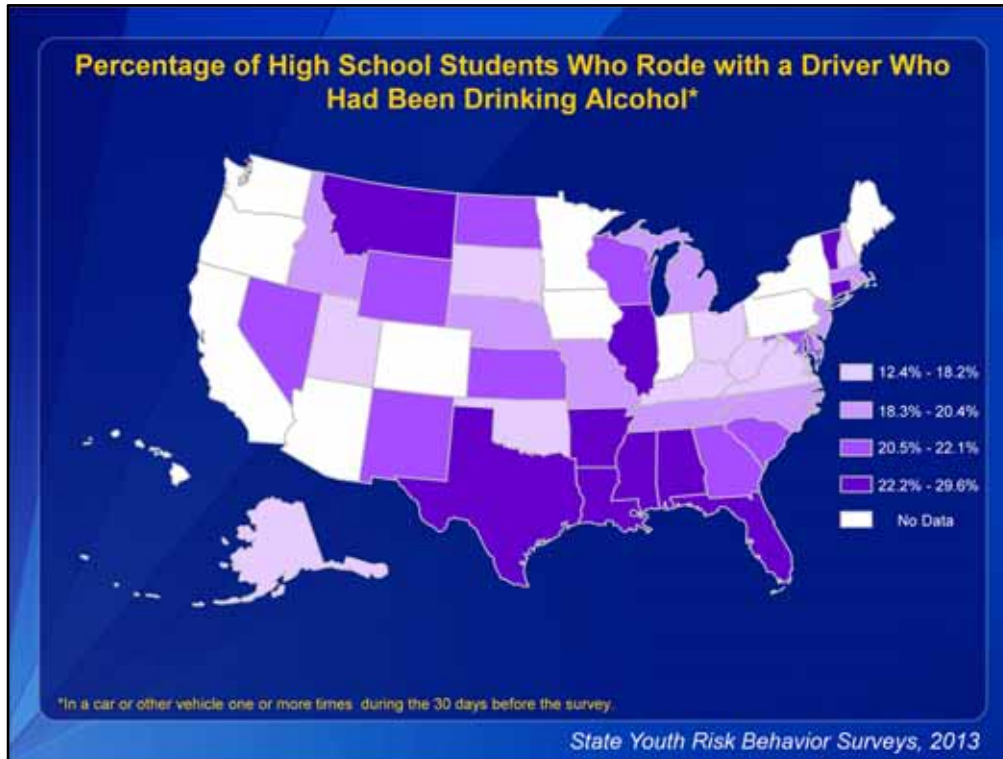
The percentage for 1991 is 39.9. The percentage for 1993 is 35.3. The percentage for 1995 is 38.8. The percentage for 1997 is 36.6. The percentage for 1999 is 33.1. The percentage for 2001 is 30.7. The percentage for 2003 is 30.2. The percentage for 2005 is 28.5. The percentage for 2007 is 29.1. The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

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

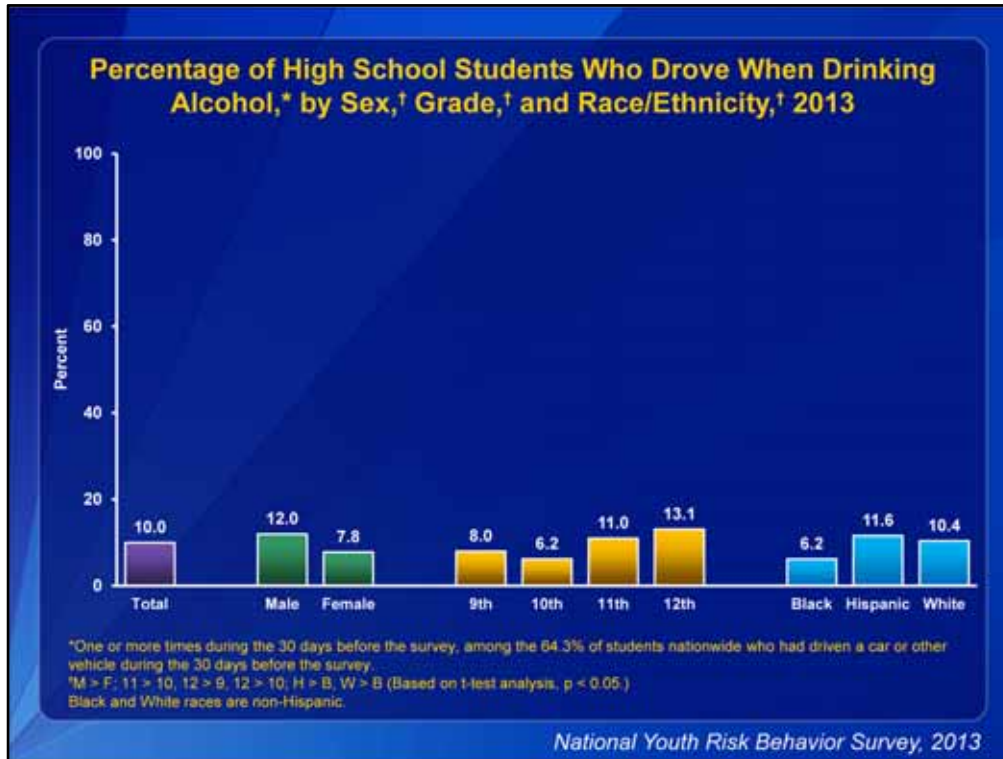


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 20 cities for high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 12.4% to 29.6%. The median across states was 20.5%. The range across cities was 15.2% to 32.0%. The median across cities was 23.6%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, 2013. The values range from 12.4% to 29.6%. Alaska, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 12.4% to 18.2%. Delaware, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, range from 18.3% to 20.4%. Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 20.5% to 22.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Texas, Vermont, range from 22.2% to 29.6%. New York, Maine, Hawaii, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

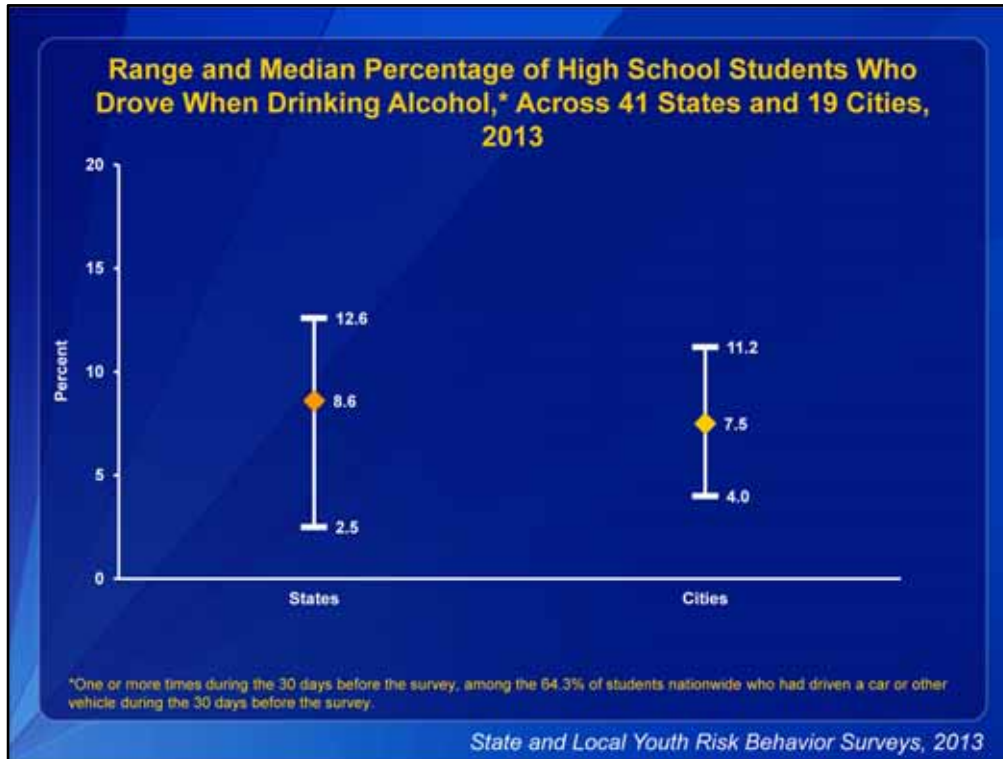


This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among the 64.3% of students nationwide who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 10.0. The percentage for male students is 12.0. The percentage for female students is 7.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.1. The percentage for black students is 6.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.6. The percentage for white students is 10.4. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

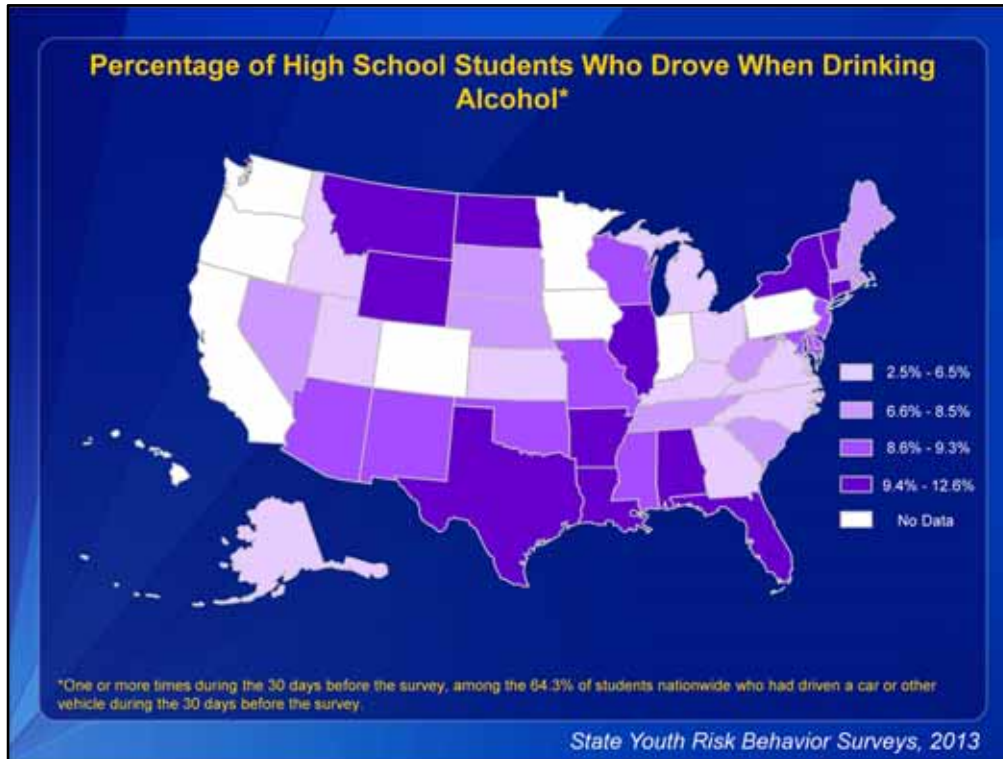
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence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



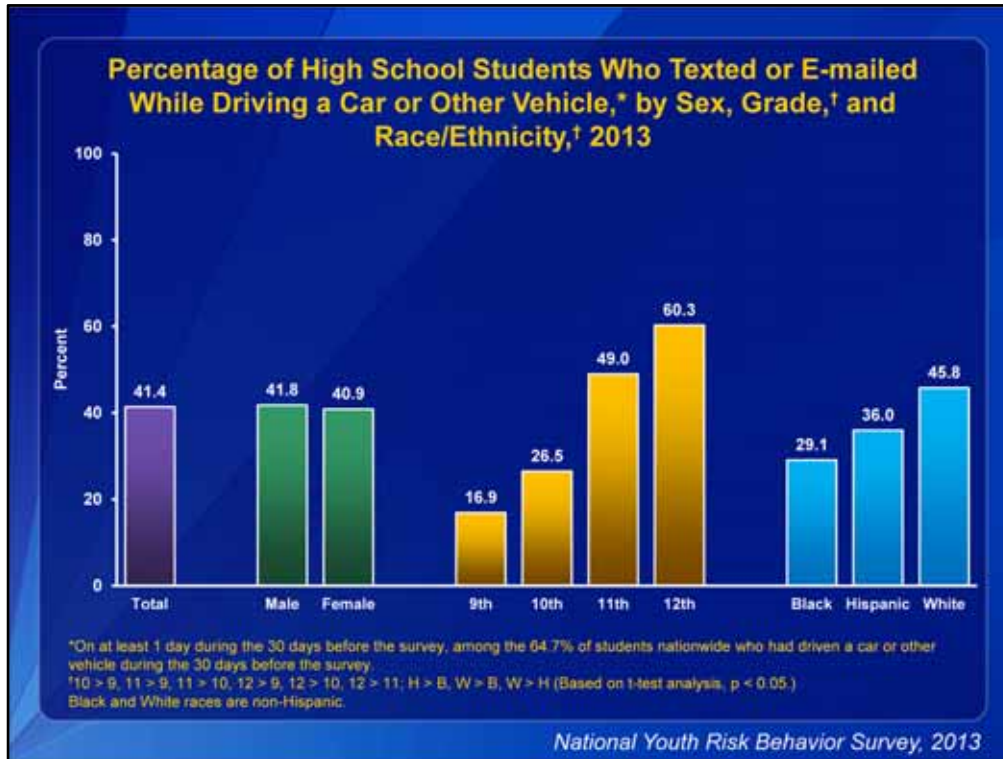


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 41 states and 19 cities for high school students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among the 64.3% of students nationwide who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 2.5% to 12.6%. The median across states was 8.6%. The range across cities was 4.0% to 11.2%. The median across cities was 7.5%.



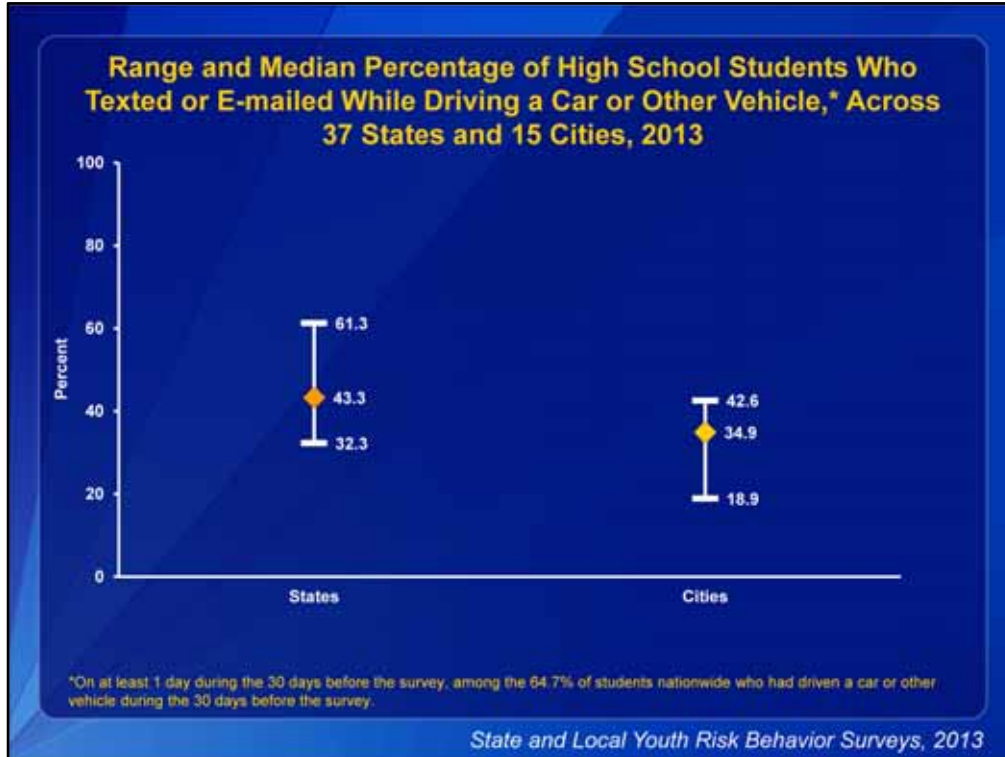
This slide shows that among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days, the percentage who drove when they had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 2.5% to 12.6%. Alaska, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, Utah, Virginia, range from 2.5% to 6.5%. Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 6.6% to 8.5%. Arizona, Delaware, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, range from 8.6% to 9.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 9.4% to 12.6%. Hawaii, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among the 64.7% of students nationwide who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

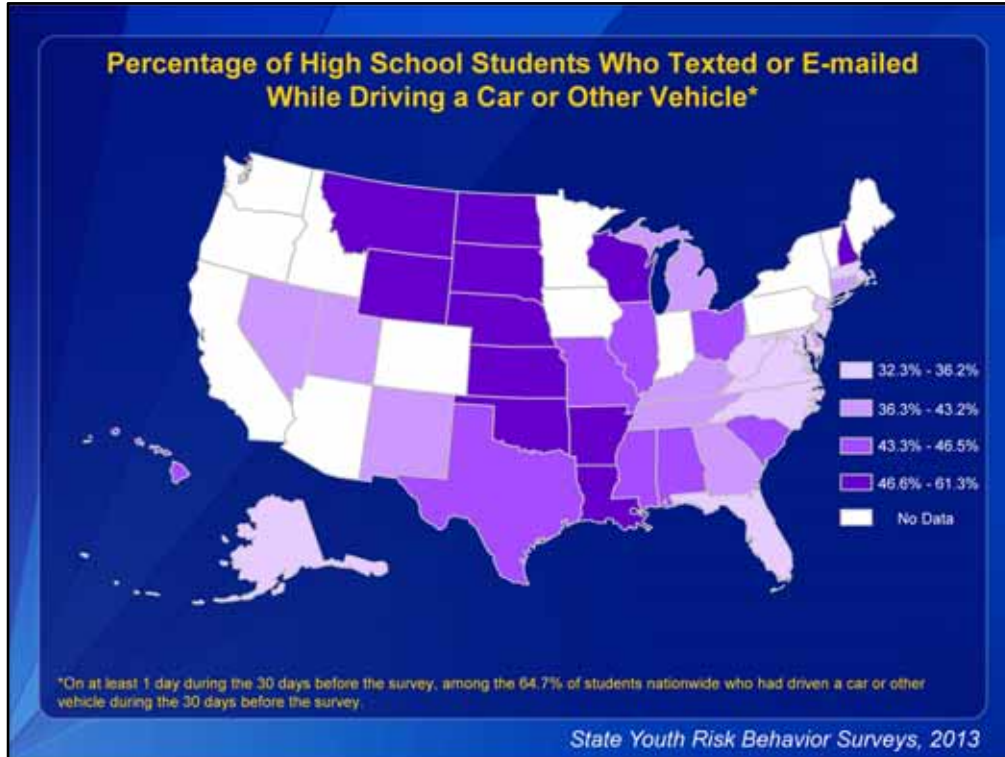
The percentage for all students is 41.4. The percentage for male students is 41.8. The percentage for female students is 40.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 26.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 49.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 60.3. The percentage for black students is 29.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 36.0. The percentage for white students is 45.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for Hispanic students.



This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 15 cities for high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among the 64.7% of students nationwide who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 32.3% to 61.3%. The median across states was 43.3%. The range across cities was 18.9% to 42.6%. The median across cities was 34.9%.

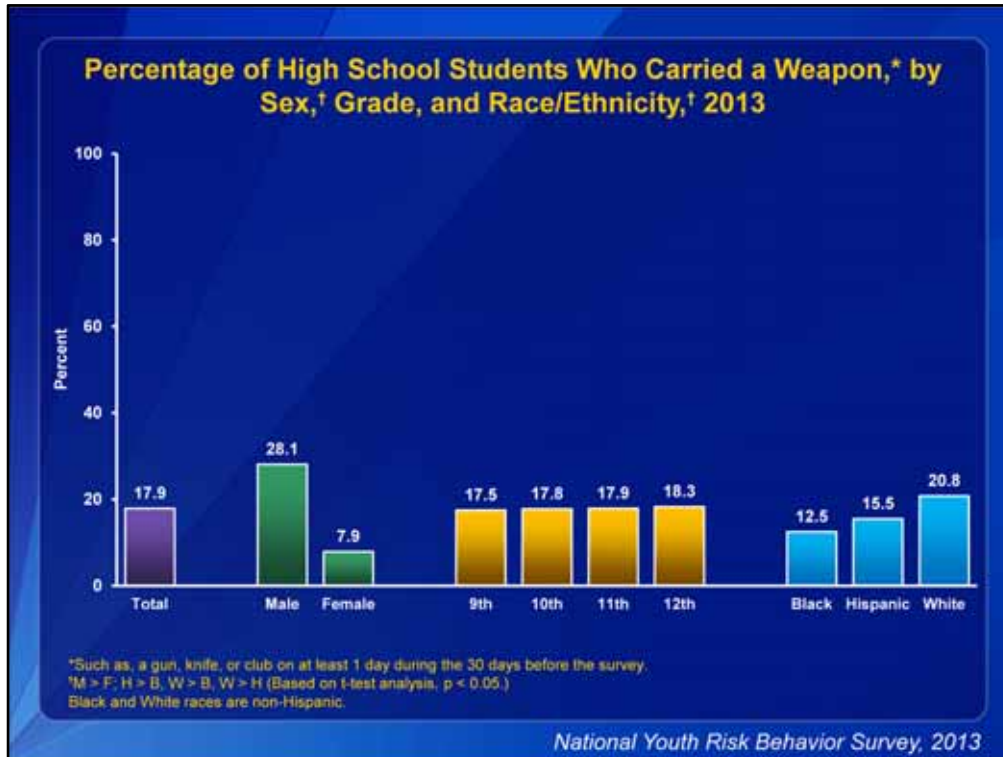


This slide shows that among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days, the percentage who texted or e-mailed while driving on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 32.3% to 61.3%. Alaska, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 32.3% to 36.2%. Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, range from 36.3% to 43.2%. Alabama, Hawaii, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, range from 43.3% to 46.5%. Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 46.6% to 61.3%. Vermont, New York, Maine, Idaho, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



## **Behaviors that Contribute to Violence**

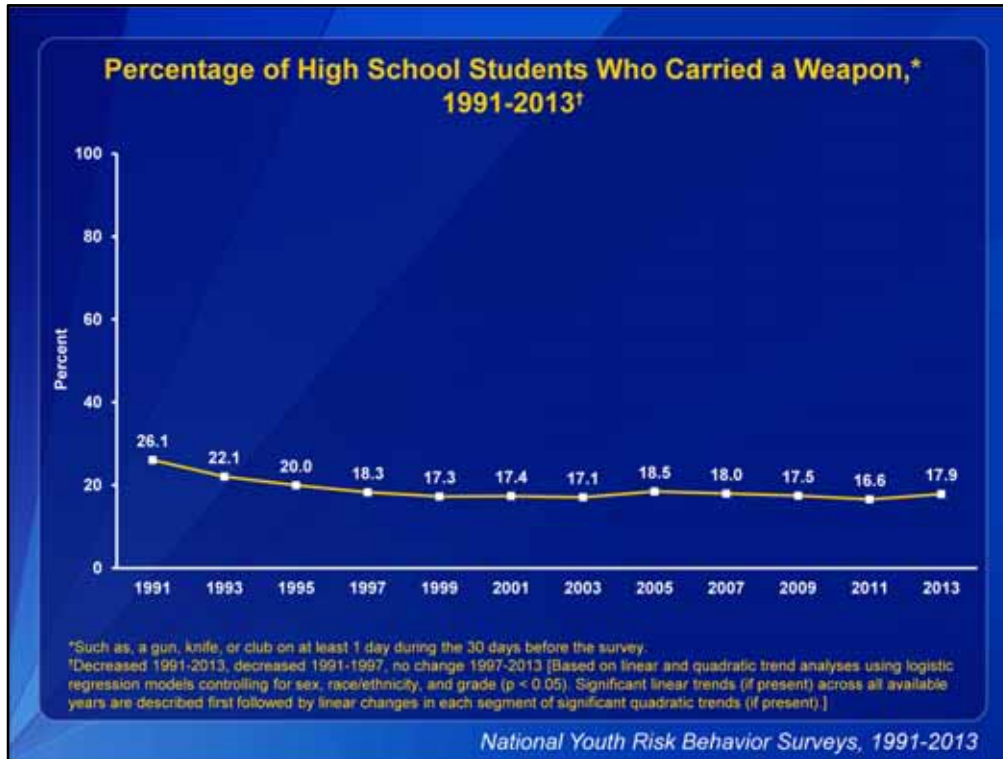
Behaviors that Contribute to Violence



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who carried a weapon (such as, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 17.9. The percentage for male students is 28.1. The percentage for female students is 7.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 17.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 17.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 17.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 18.3. The percentage for black students is 12.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 15.5. The percentage for white students is 20.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

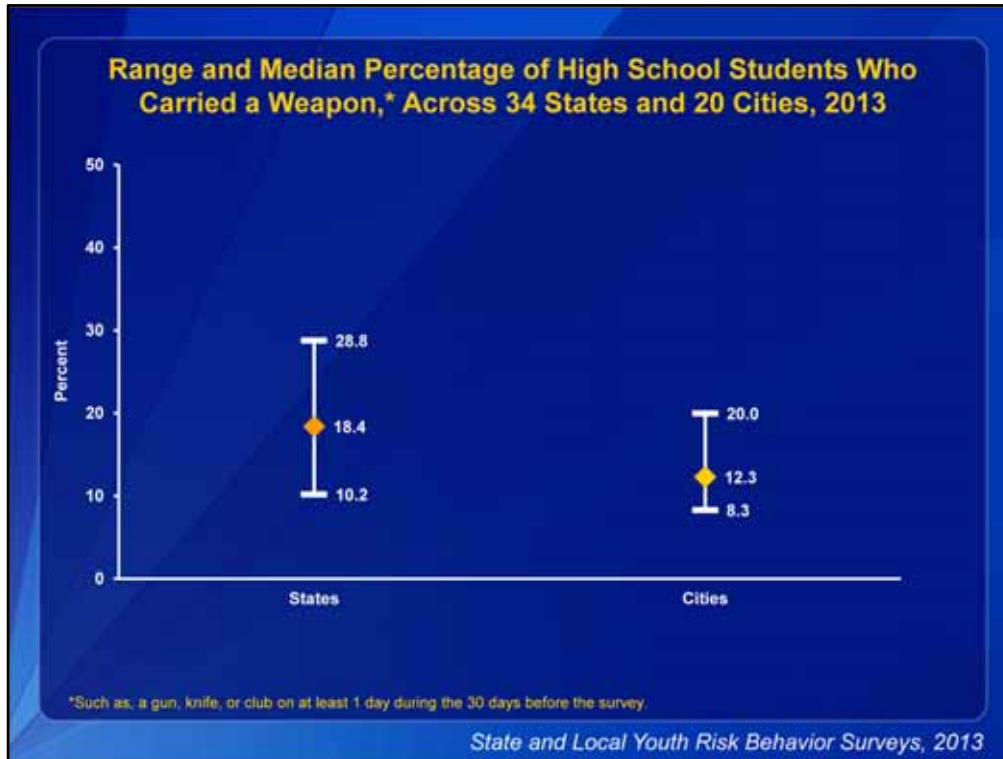


This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who carried a weapon (such as, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

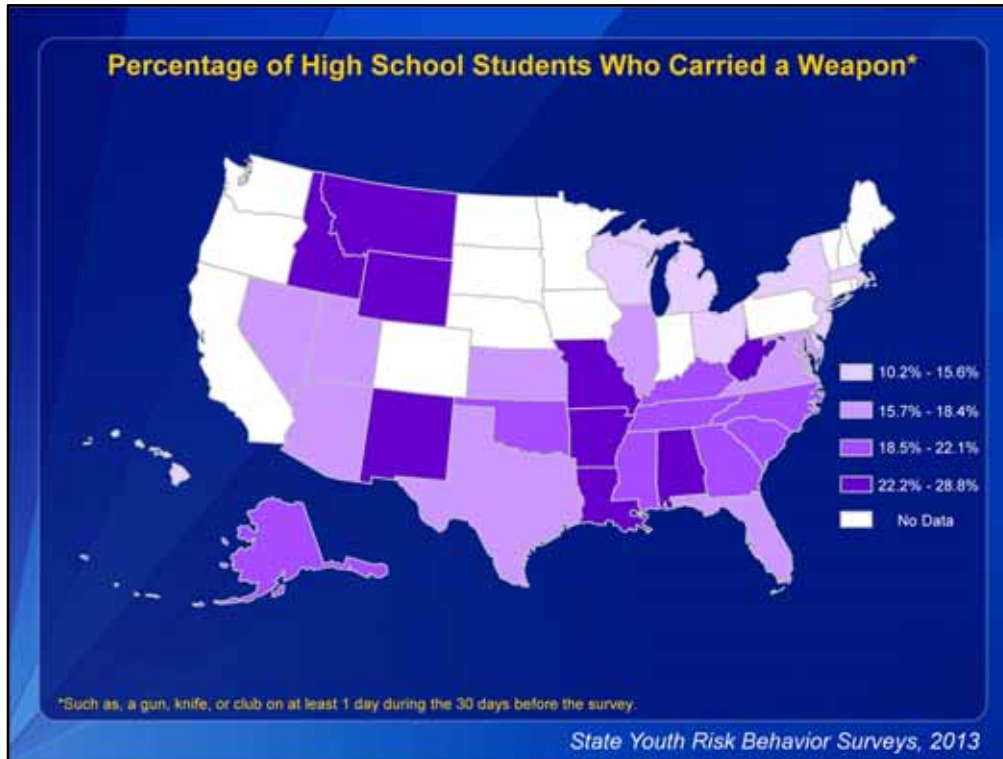
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, decreased from 1991 to 1997, and did not change from 1997 to 2013.



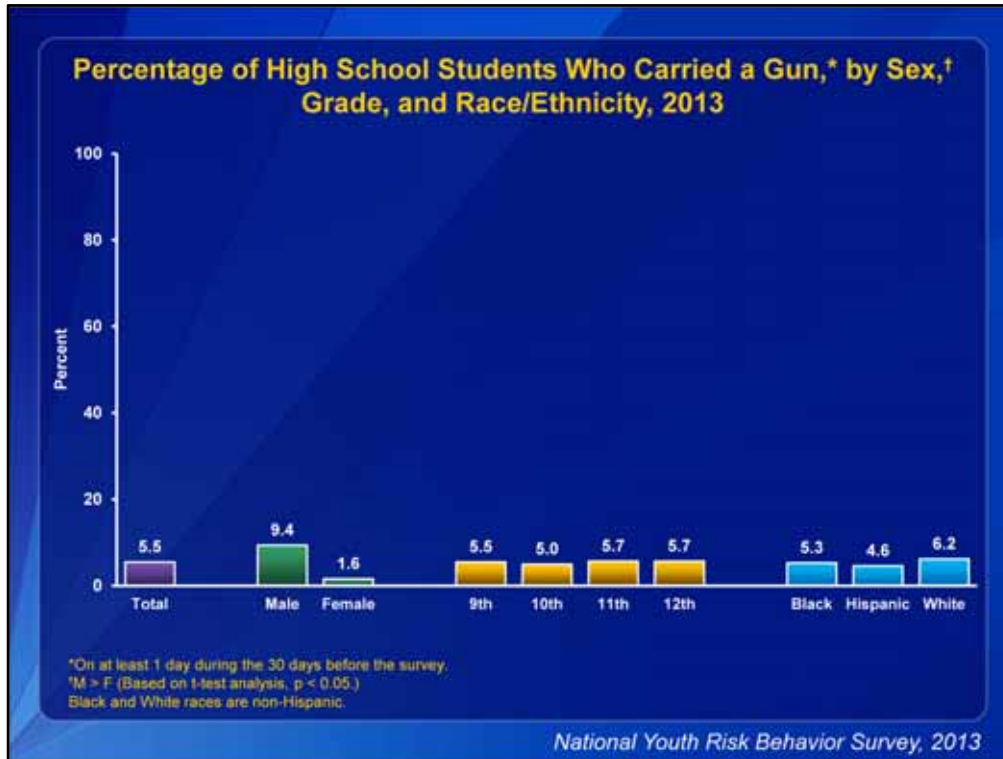


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 20 cities for high school students who carried a weapon (such as, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 10.2% to 28.8%. The median across states was 18.4%. The range across cities was 8.3% to 20.0%. The median across cities was 12.3%.



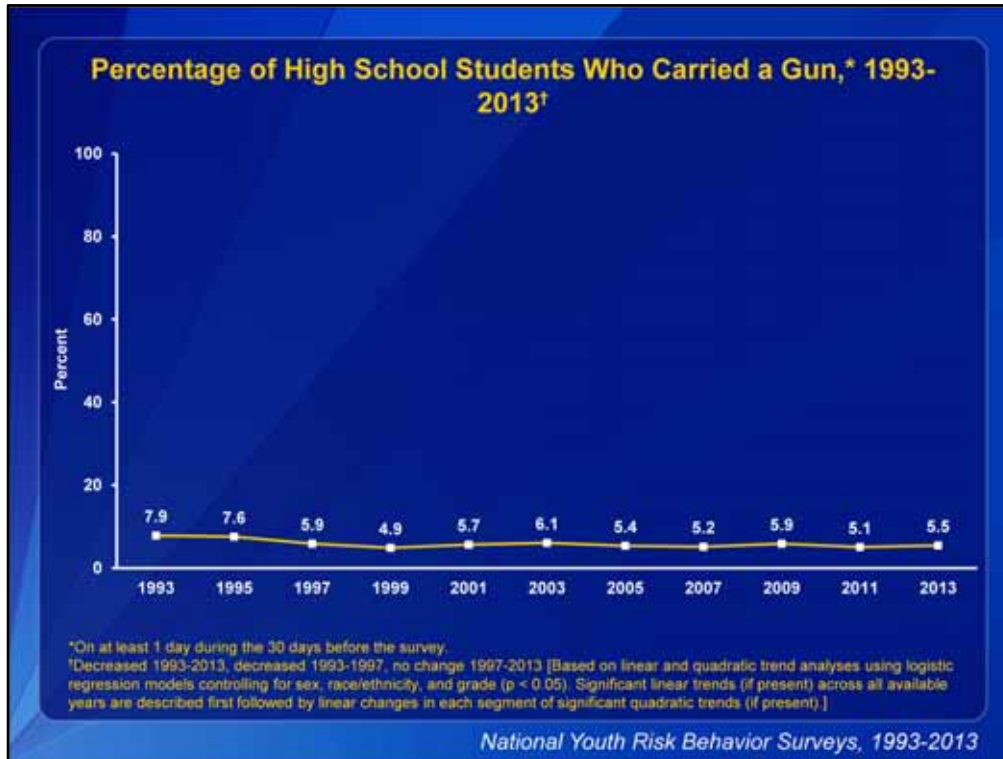
This slide shows the percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 10.2% to 28.8%. Delaware, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, range from 10.2% to 15.6%. Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, Texas, Utah, Virginia, range from 15.7% to 18.4%. Alaska, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 18.5% to 22.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 22.2% to 28.8%. Vermont, South Dakota, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Nebraska, North Dakota, Maine, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 5.5. The percentage for male students is 9.4. The percentage for female students is 1.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.7. The percentage for black students is 5.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.6. The percentage for white students is 6.2. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

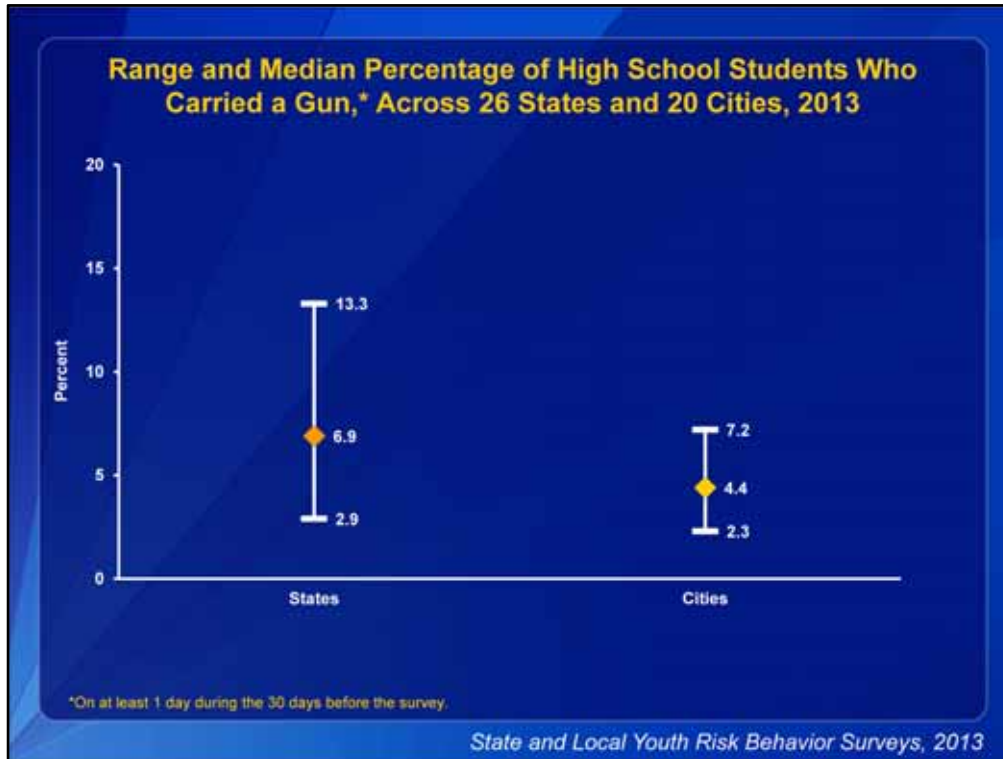
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students.



This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2013 for high school students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

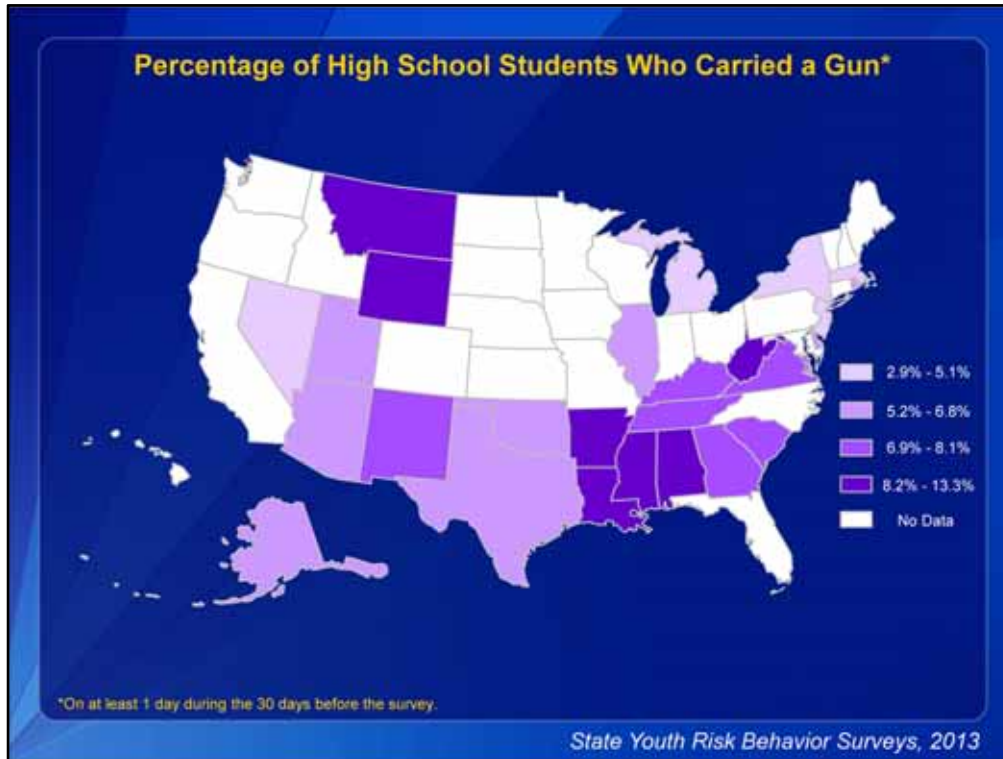
The percentage for 1993 is 7.9. The percentage for 1995 is 7.6. The percentage for 1997 is 5.9. The percentage for 1999 is 4.9. The percentage for 2001 is 5.7. The percentage for 2003 is 6.1. The percentage for 2005 is 5.4. The percentage for 2007 is 5.2. The percentage for 2009 is 5.9. The percentage for 2011 is 5.1. The percentage for 2013 is 5.5.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2013, decreased from 1993 to 1997, and did not change from 1997 to 2013.

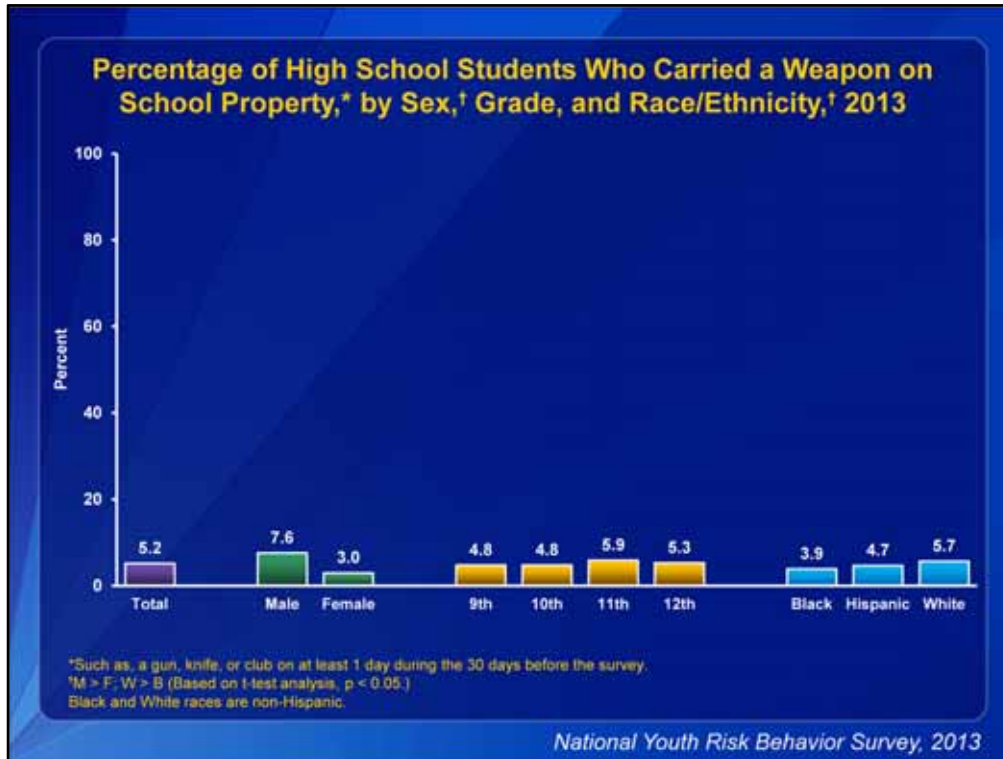


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 26 states and 20 cities for high school students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 2.9% to 13.3%. The median across states was 6.9%. The range across cities was 2.3% to 7.2%. The median across cities was 4.4%.



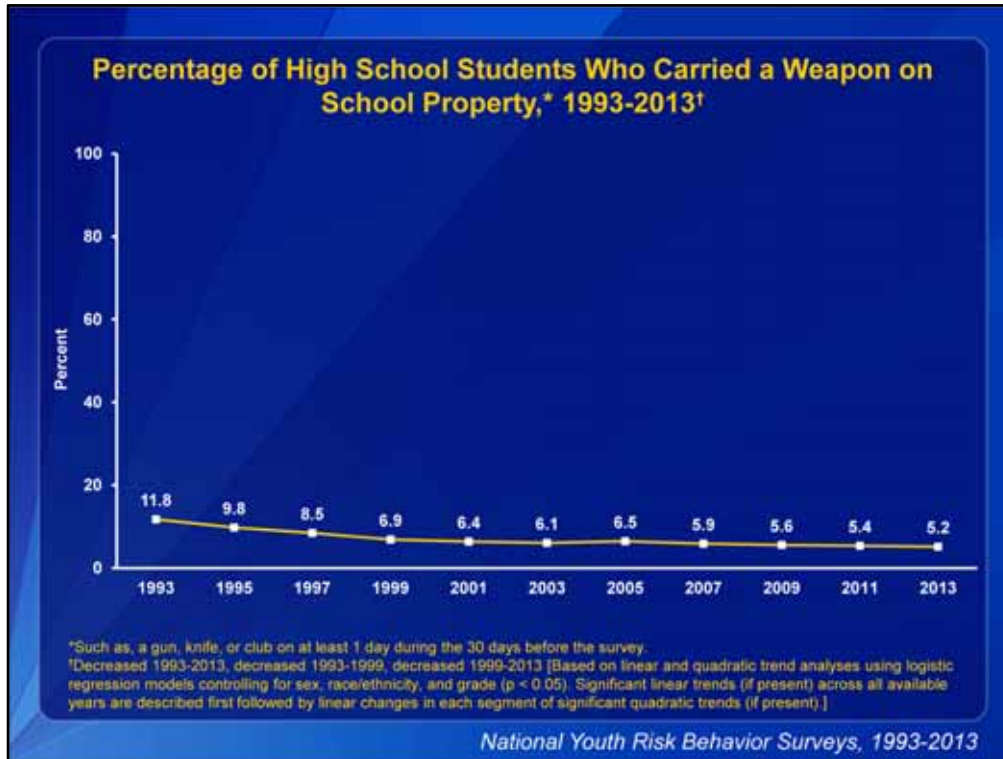
This slide shows the percentage of students who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 2.9% to 13.3%. Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, range from 2.9% to 5.1%. Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, range from 5.2% to 6.8%. Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 6.9% to 8.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 8.2% to 13.3%. Wisconsin, Vermont, South Dakota, Ohio, New Hampshire, Nebraska, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Kansas, Idaho, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property (such as, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 5.2. The percentage for male students is 7.6. The percentage for female students is 3.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.3. The percentage for black students is 3.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.7. The percentage for white students is 5.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

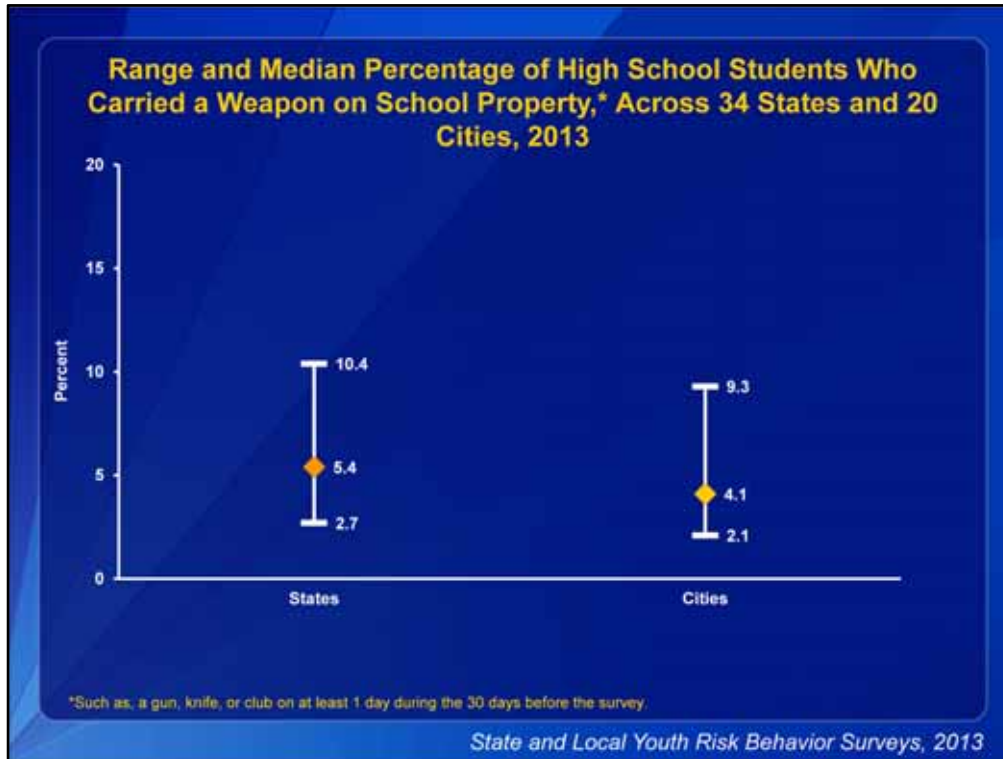


This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2013 for high school students who carried a weapon on school property (such as, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

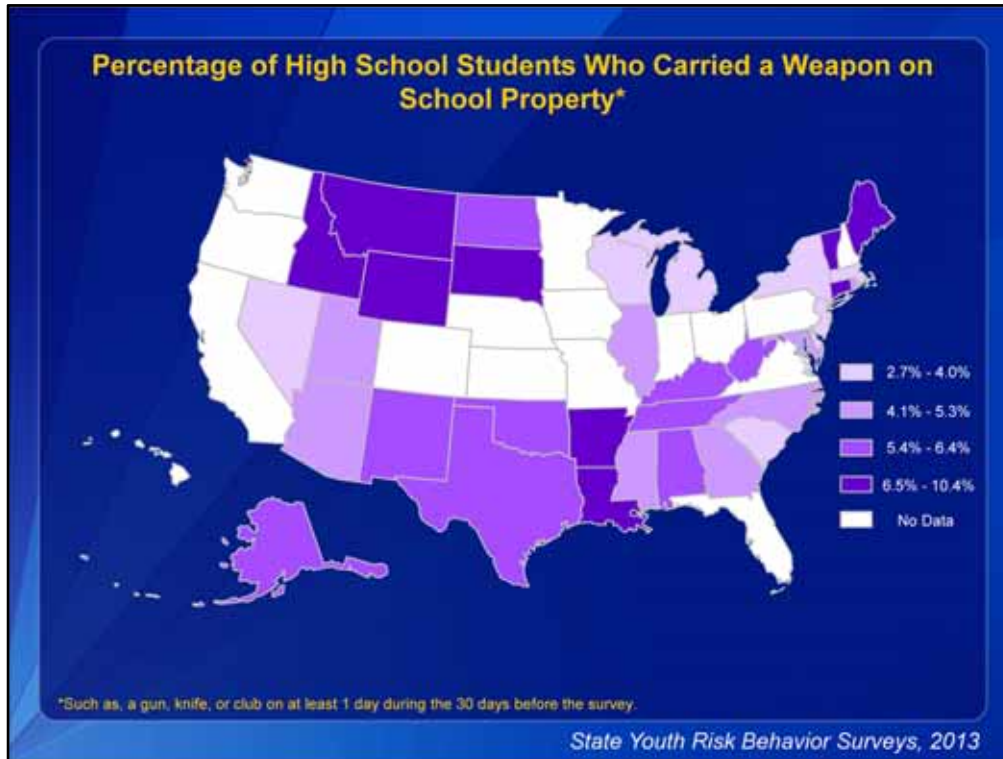
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2013, decreased from 1993 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2013.



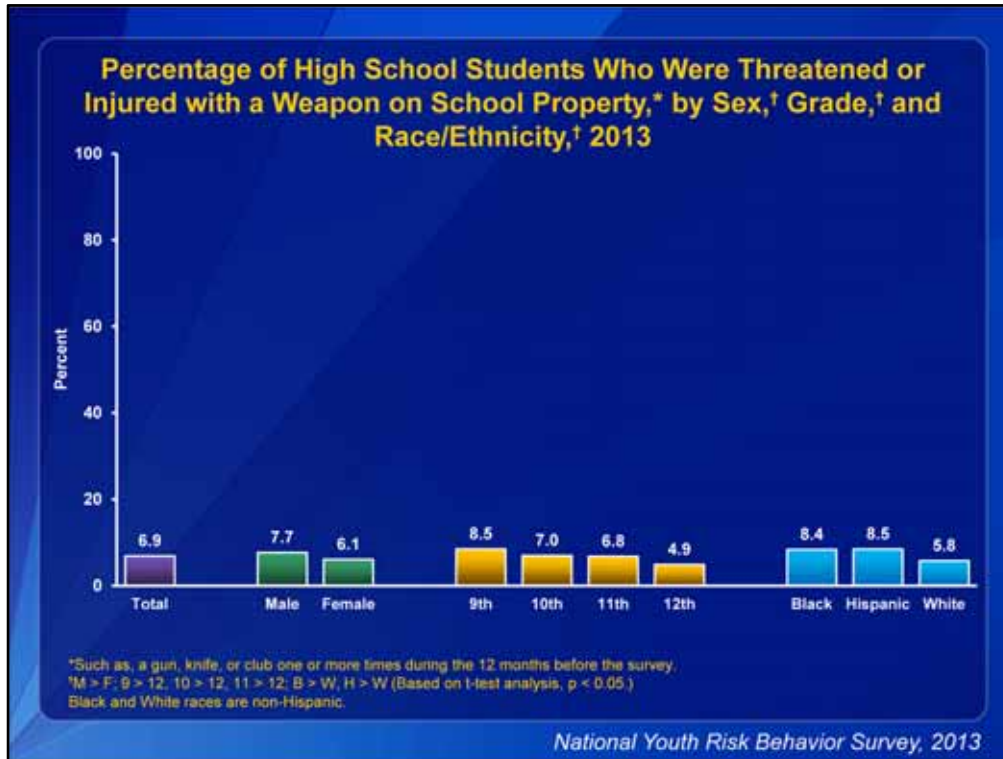


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 20 cities for high school students who carried a weapon on school property (such as, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 2.7% to 10.4%. The median across states was 5.4%. The range across cities was 2.1% to 9.3%. The median across cities was 4.1%.



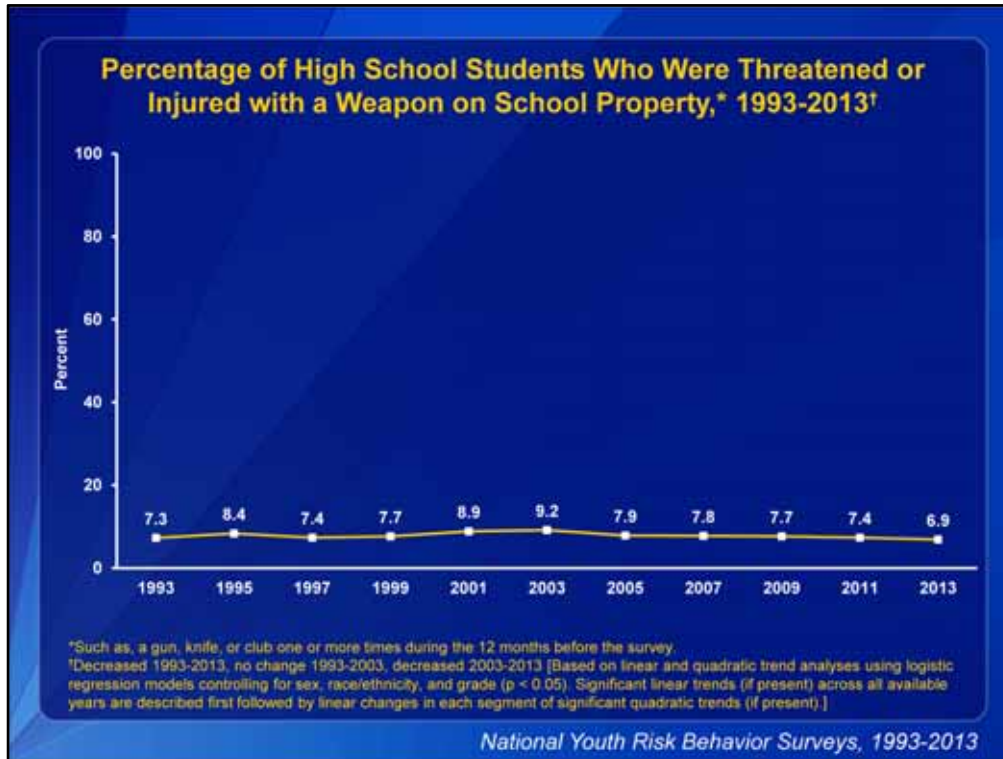
This slide shows the percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 2.7% to 10.4%. Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Wisconsin, range from 2.7% to 4.0%. Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 4.1% to 5.3%. Alabama, Alaska, Kentucky, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 5.4% to 6.4%. Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 6.5% to 10.4%. Virginia, Ohio, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Hawaii, Florida, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as, a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 6.9. The percentage for male students is 7.7. The percentage for female students is 6.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.9. The percentage for black students is 8.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.5. The percentage for white students is 5.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

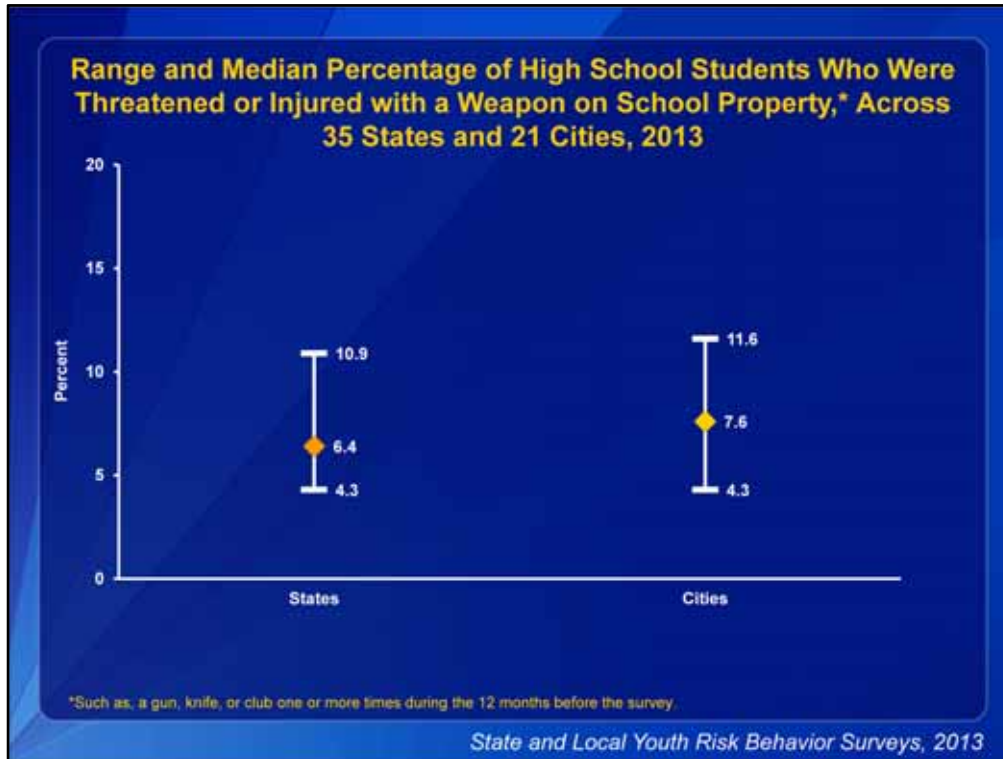
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence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



This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2013 for high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as, a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

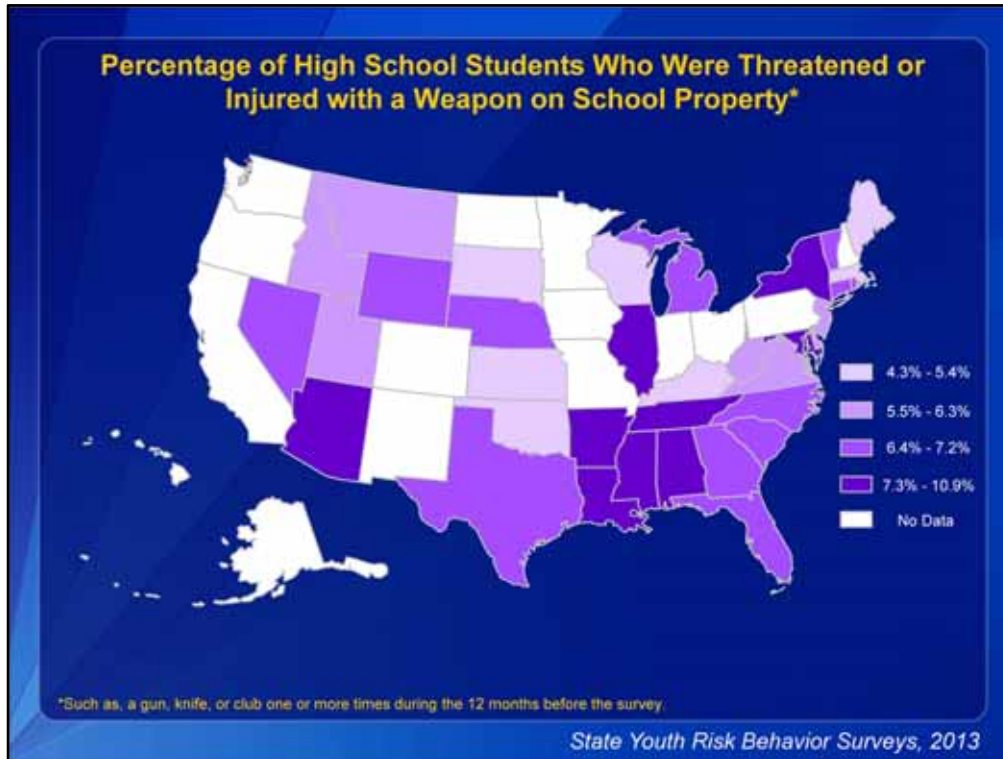
The percentage for 1993 is 7.3. The percentage for 1995 is 8.4. The percentage for 1997 is 7.4. The percentage for 1999 is 7.7. The percentage for 2001 is 8.9. The percentage for 2003 is 9.2. The percentage for 2005 is 7.9. The percentage for 2007 is 7.8. The percentage for 2009 is 7.7. The percentage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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2013, did not change from 1993 to 2003, and decreased from 2003 to 2013.

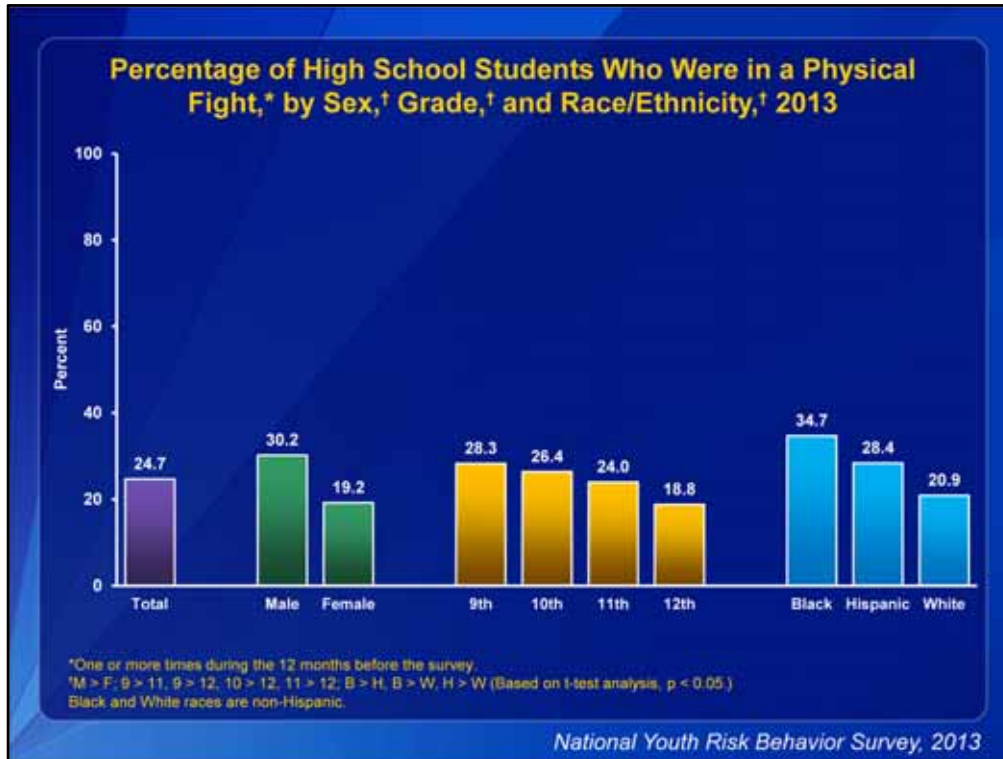


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 21 cities for high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as, a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 4.3% to 10.9%. The median across states was 6.4%. The range across cities was 4.3% to 11.6%. The median across cities was 7.6%.



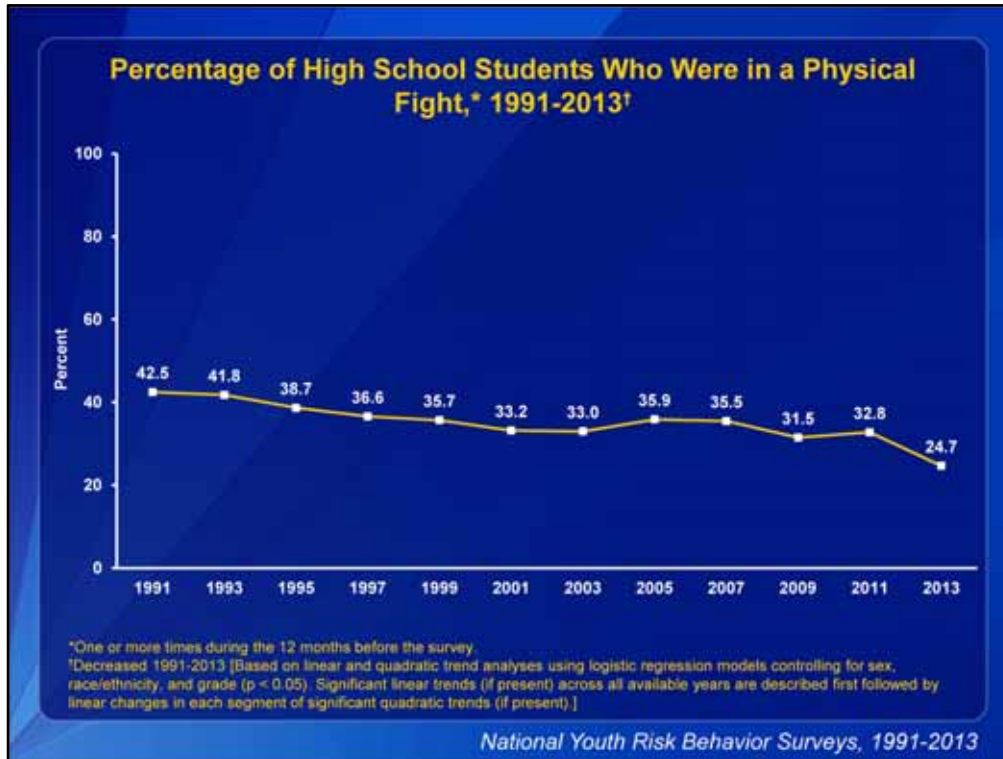
This slide shows the percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property one or more times during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 4.3% to 10.9%. Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin, range from 4.3% to 5.4%. Delaware, Idaho, Montana, New Jersey, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 5.5% to 6.3%. Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 6.4% to 7.2%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Tennessee, range from 7.3% to 10.9%. Ohio, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Missouri, Hawaii, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 24.7. The percentage for male students is 30.2. The percentage for female students is 19.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 28.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 26.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 24.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 18.8. The percentage for black students is 34.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 28.4. The percentage for white students is 20.9. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

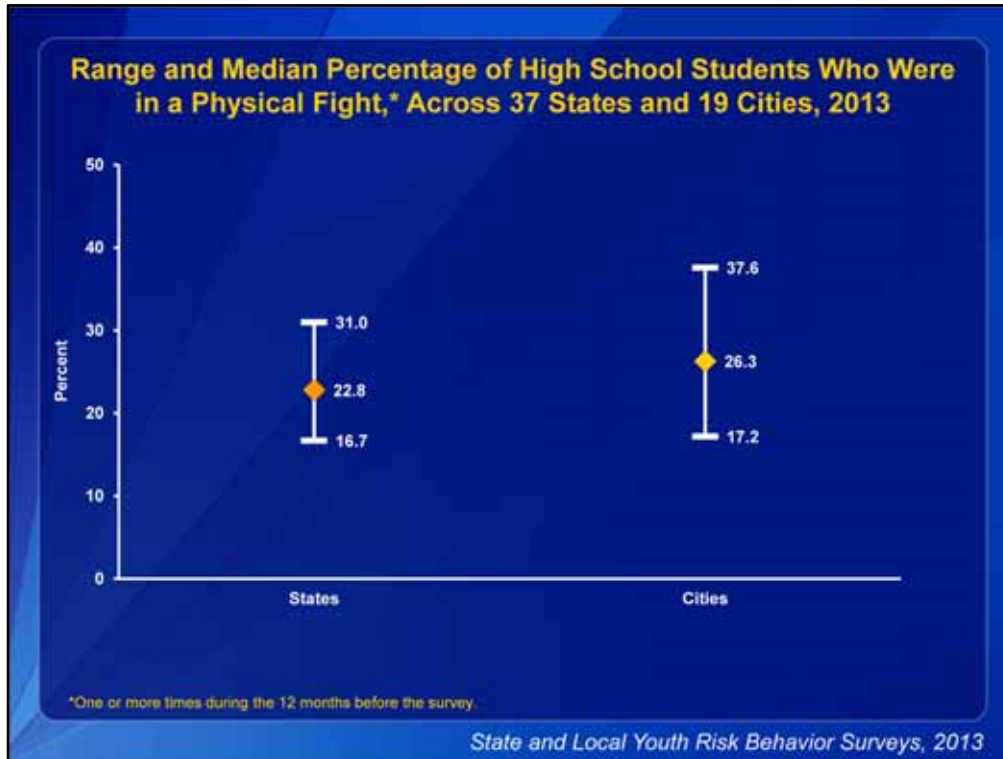


This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

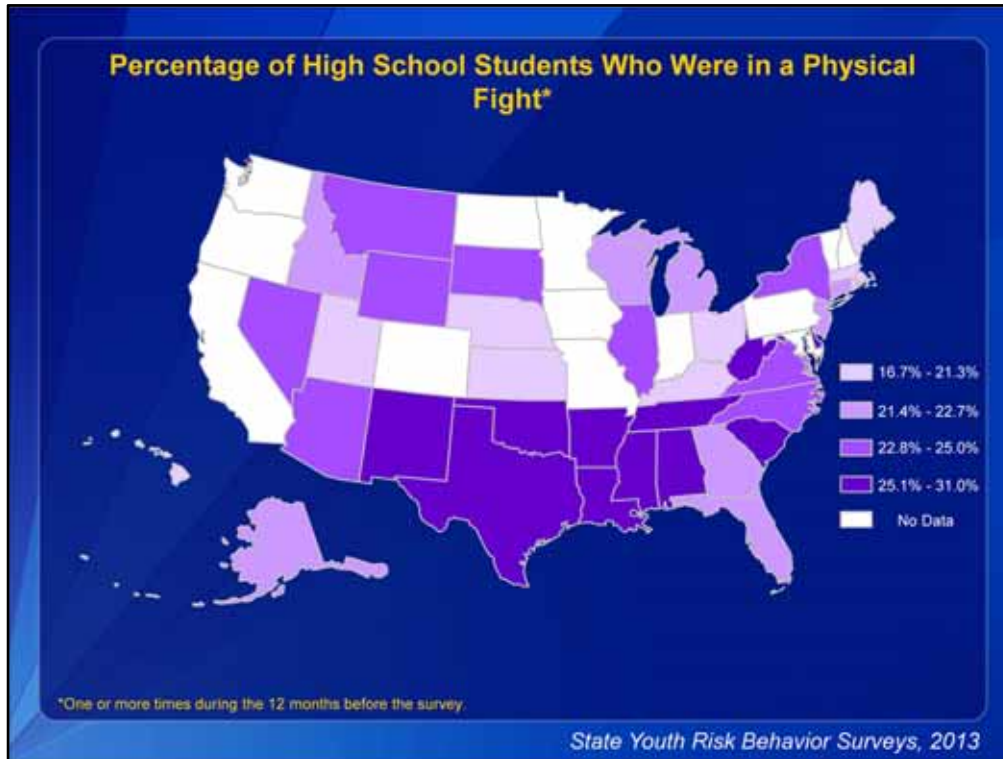
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity,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



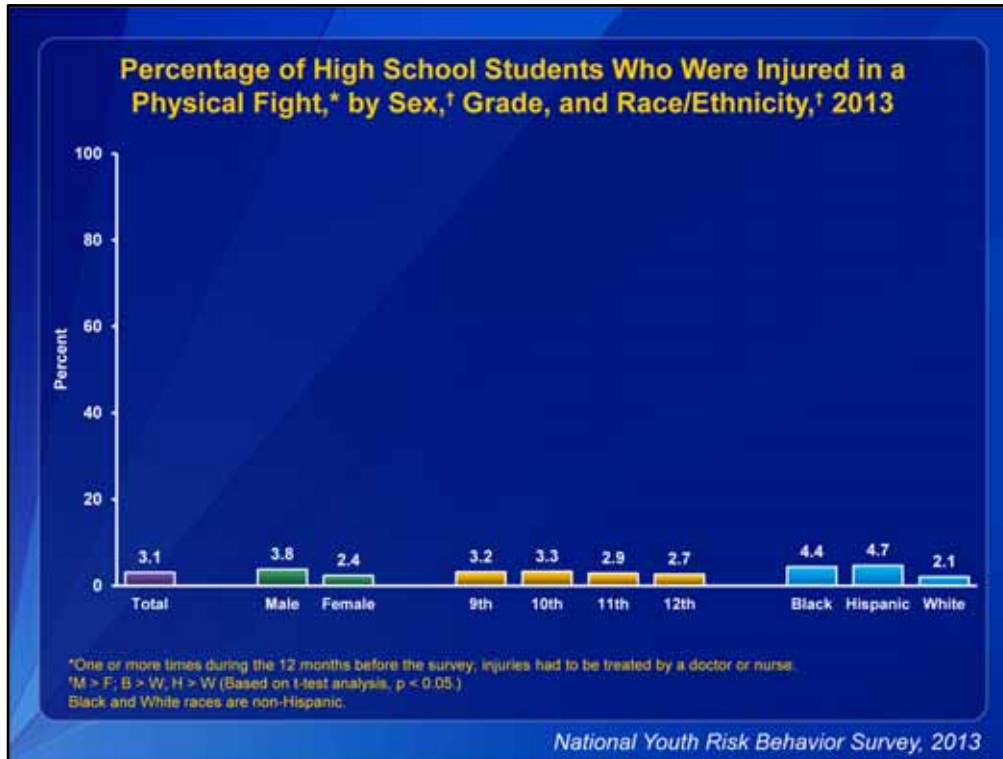


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 19 cities for high school students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 16.7% to 31.0%. The median across states was 22.8%. The range across cities was 17.2% to 37.6%. The median across cities was 26.3%.



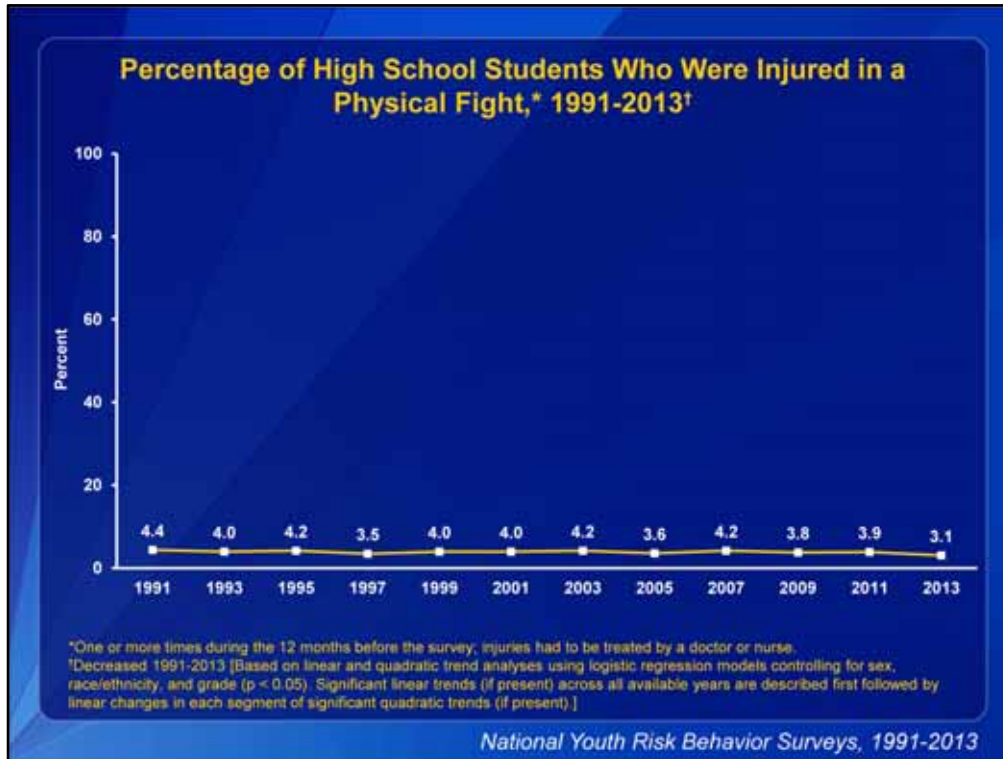
This slide shows the percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 16.7% to 31%. Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 16.7% to 21.3%. Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, New Jersey, Wisconsin, range from 21.4% to 22.7%. Arizona, Illinois, Montana, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 22.8% to 25.0%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 25.1% to 31.0%. Vermont, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Missouri, Maryland, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 3.1. The percentage for male students is 3.8. The percentage for female students is 2.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.7. The percentage for black students is 4.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.7. The percentage for white students is 2.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

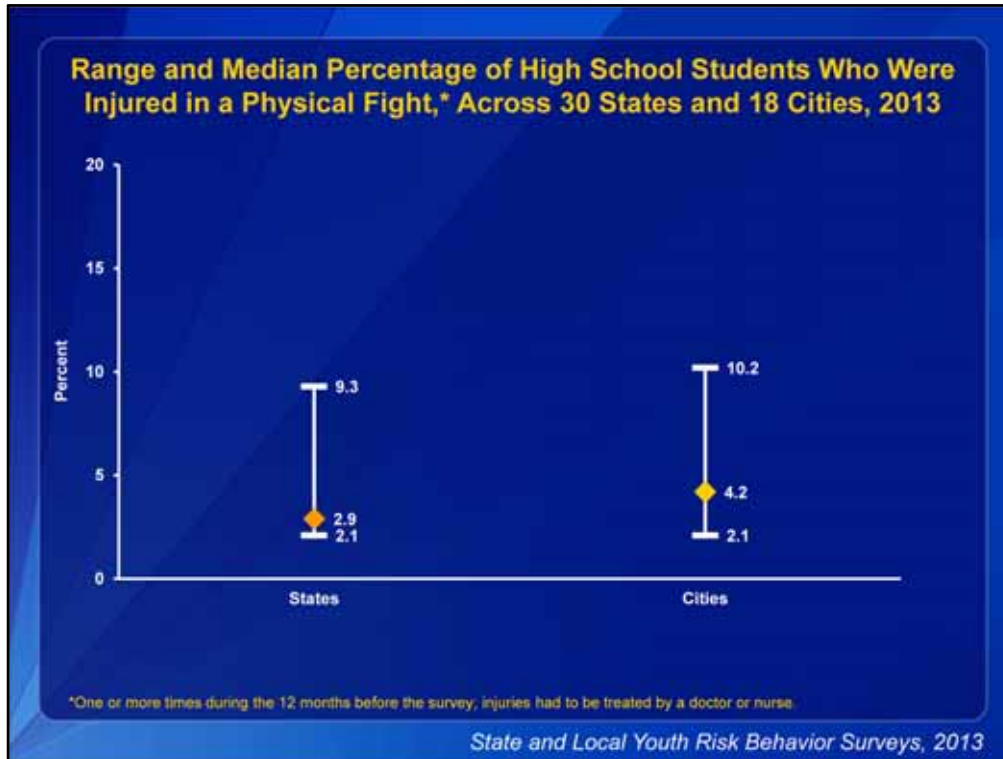
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

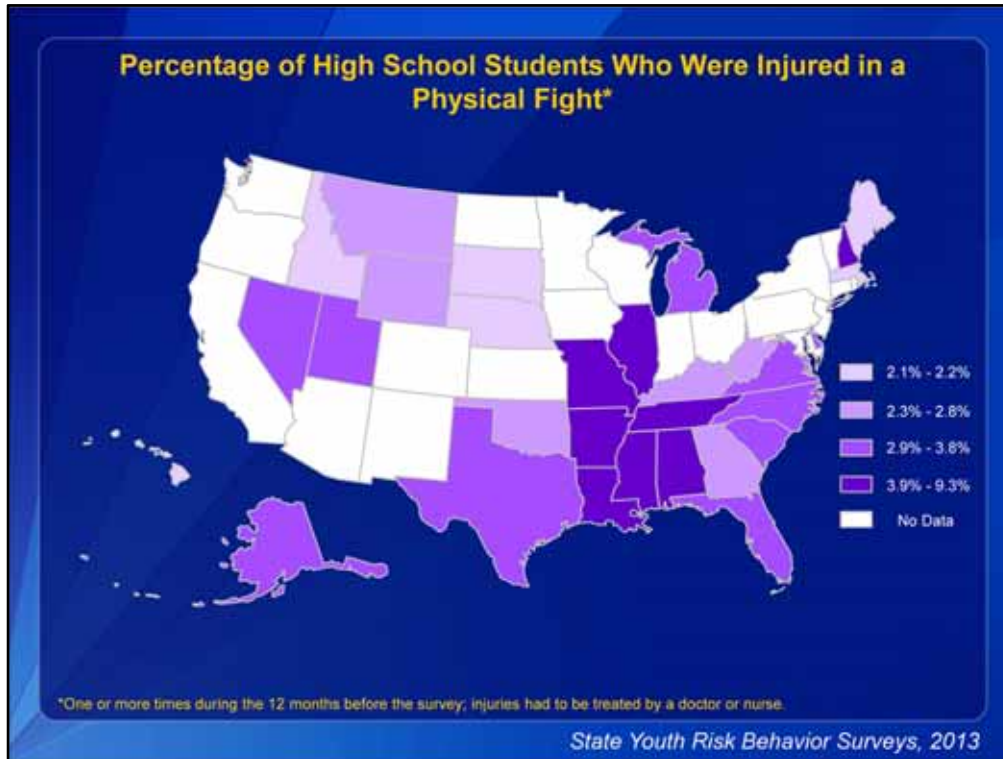
The percentage for 1991 is 4.4. The percentage for 1993 is 4.0. The percentage for 1995 is 4.2. The percentage for 1997 is 3.5. The percentage for 1999 is 4.0. The percentage for 2001 is 4.0. The percentage for 2003 is 4.2. The percentage for 2005 is 3.6. The percentage for 2007 is 4.2. The percentage for 2009 is 3.8. The percentage for 2011 is 3.9. The percentage for 2013 is 3.1.

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

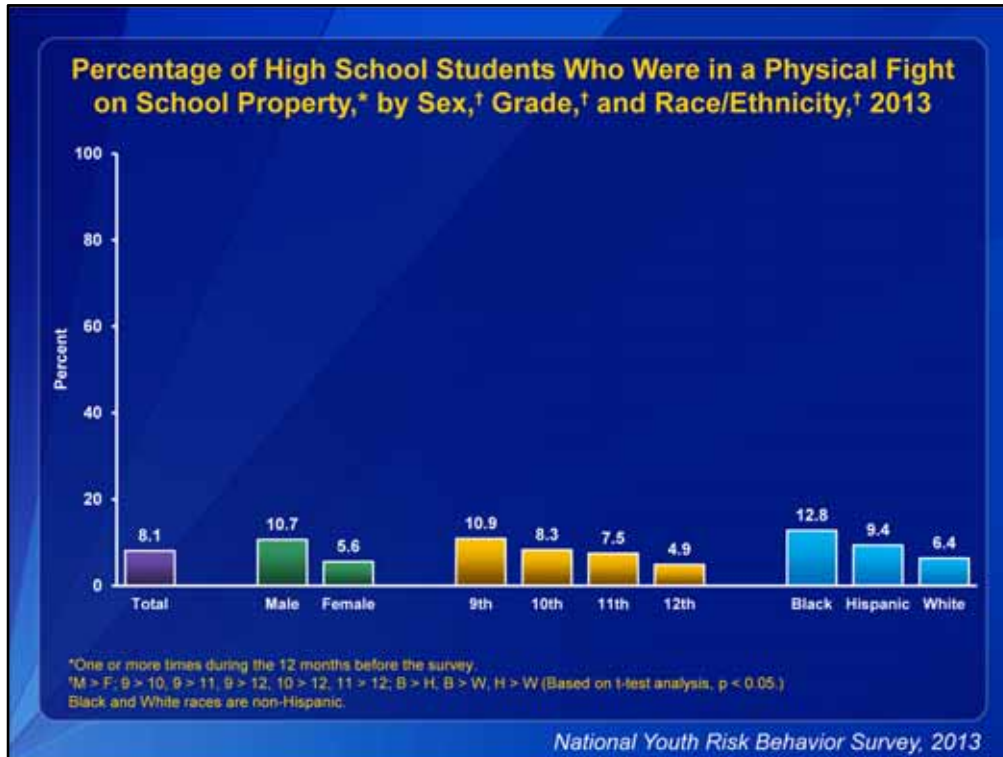


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 18 cities for high school students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 2.1% to 9.3%. The median across states was 2.9%. The range across cities was 2.1% to 10.2%. The median across cities was 4.2%.



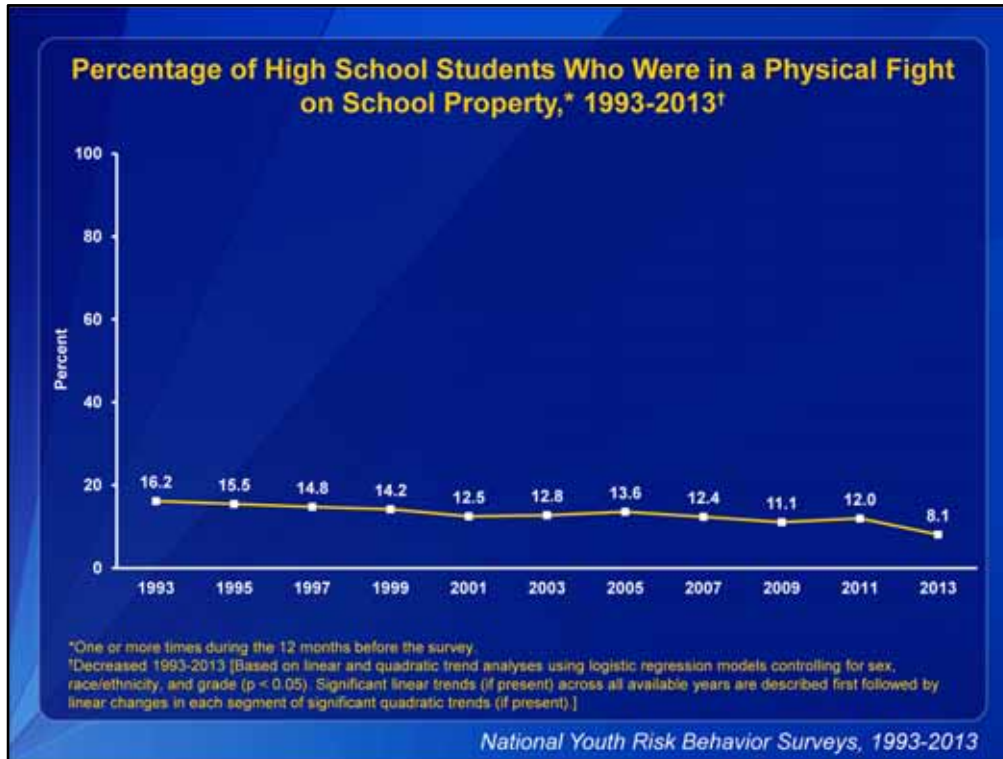
This slide shows the percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse, 2013. The values range from 2.1% to 9.3%. Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, South Dakota, range from 2.1% to 2.2%. Georgia, Kentucky, Montana, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 2.3% to 2.8%. Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, range from 2.9% to 3.8%. Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Tennessee, range from 3.9% to 9.3%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Rhode Island, Ohio, New York, New Mexico, New Jersey, North Dakota, Maryland, Kansas, Connecticut, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 8.1. The percentage for male students is 10.7. The percentage for female students is 5.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 10.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.9. The percentage for black students is 12.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.4. The percentage for white students is 6.4. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

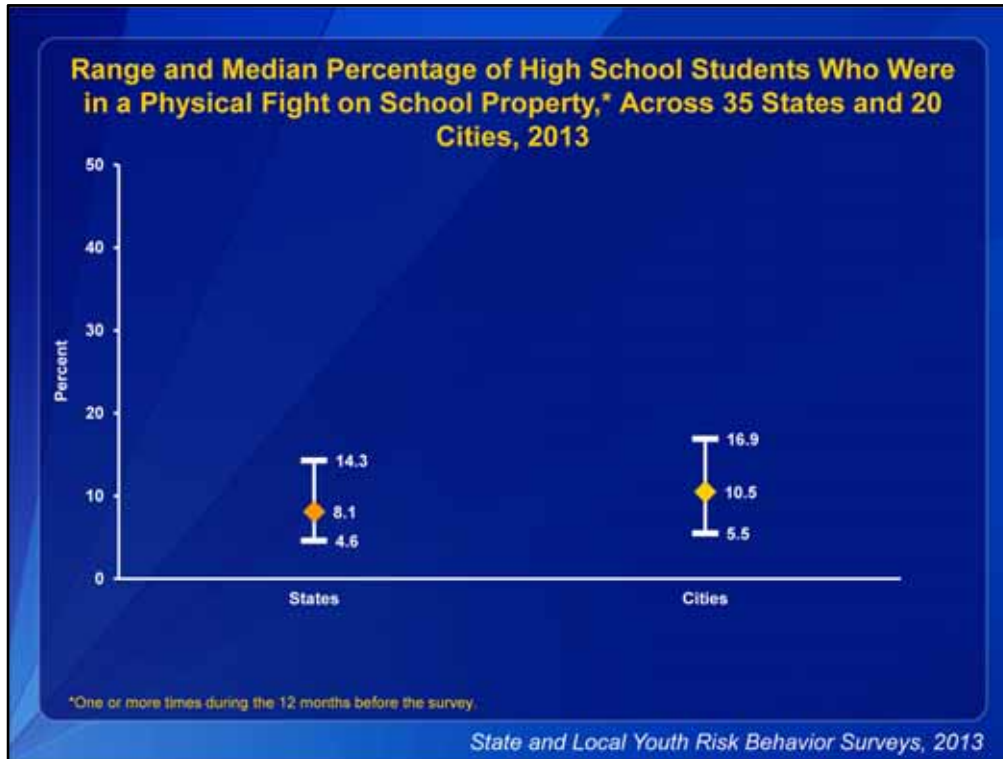


This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2013 for high school students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

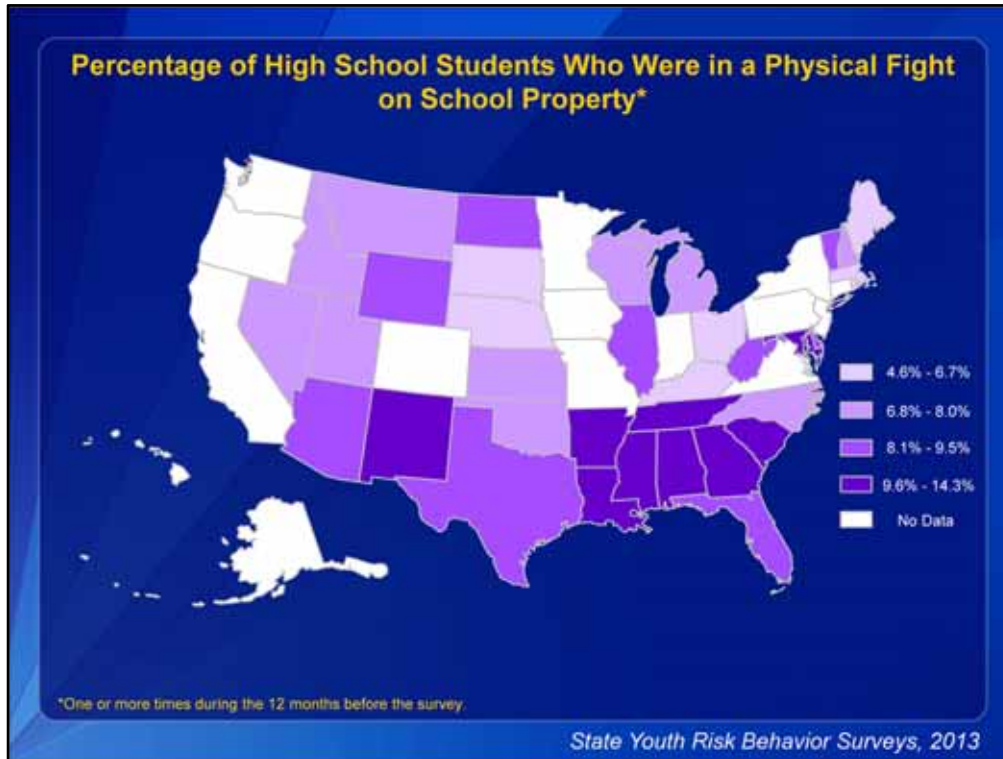
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2013.



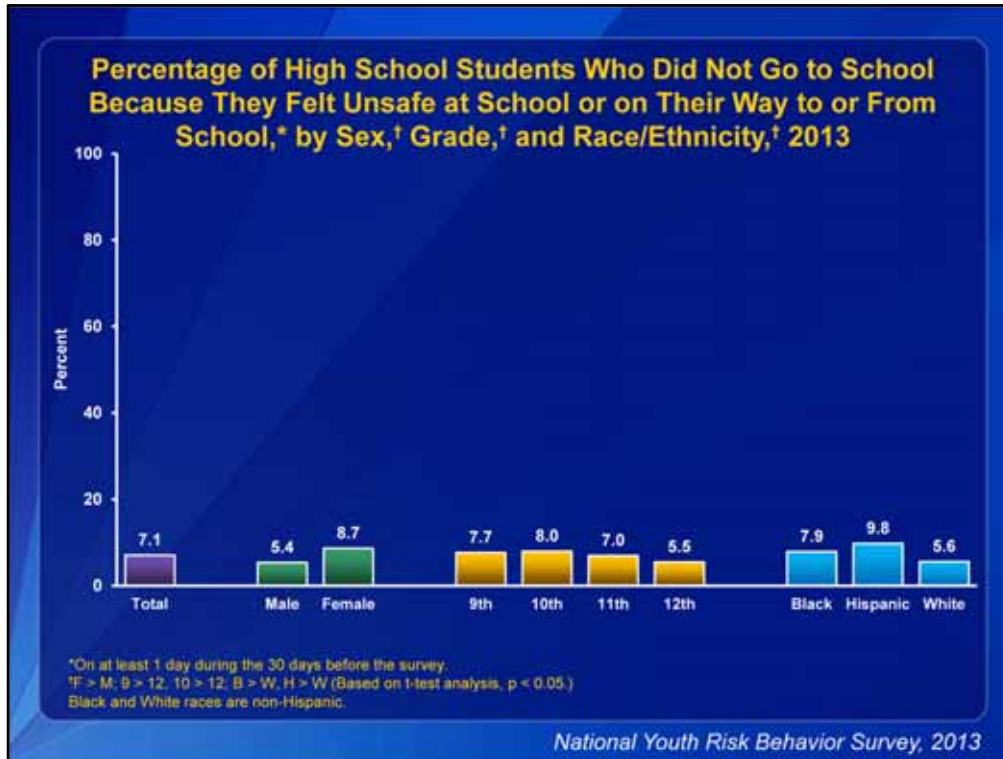


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 20 cities for high school students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 4.6% to 14.3%. The median across states was 8.1%. The range across cities was 5.5% to 16.9%. The median across cities was 10.5%.



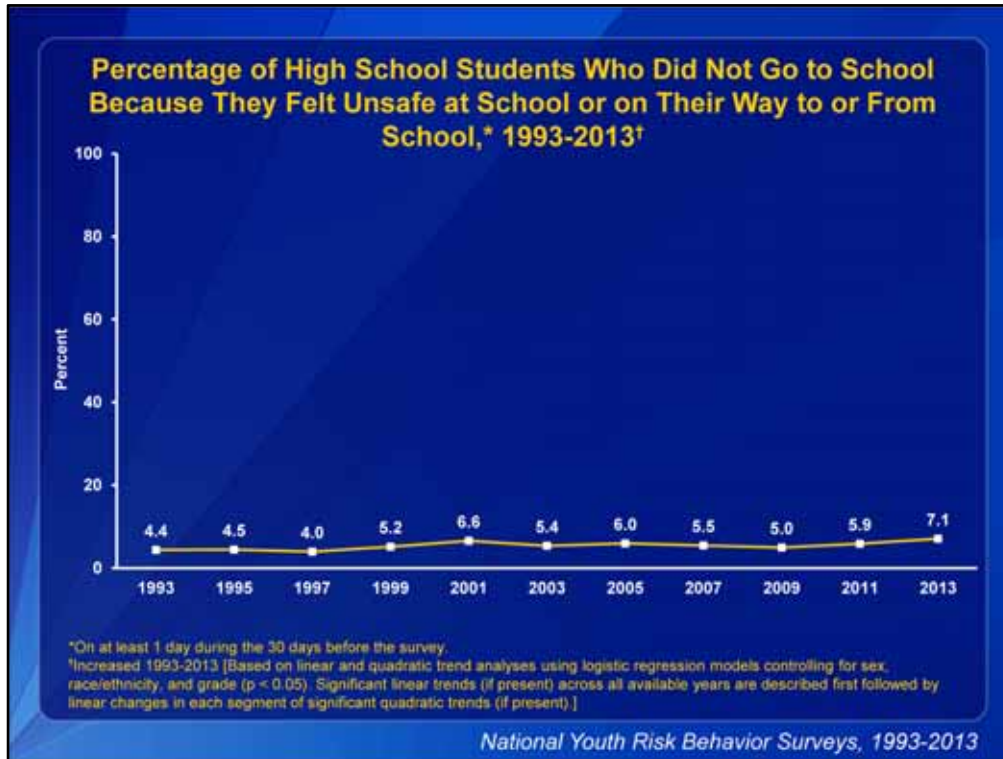
This slide shows the percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 4.6% to 14.3%. Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 4.6% to 6.7%. Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 6.8% to 8.0%. Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, North Dakota, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 8.1% to 9.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 9.6% to 14.3%. Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Hawaii, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 7.1. The percentage for male students is 5.4. The percentage for female students is 8.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for black students is 7.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.8. The percentage for white students is 5.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

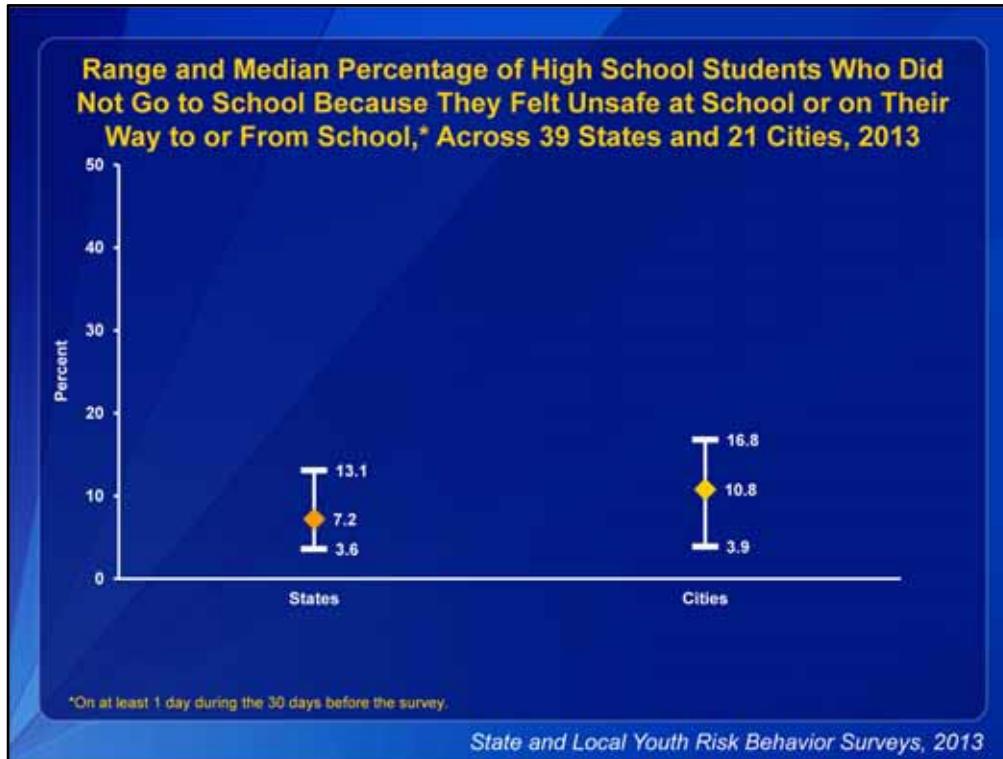
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence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



This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2013 for high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

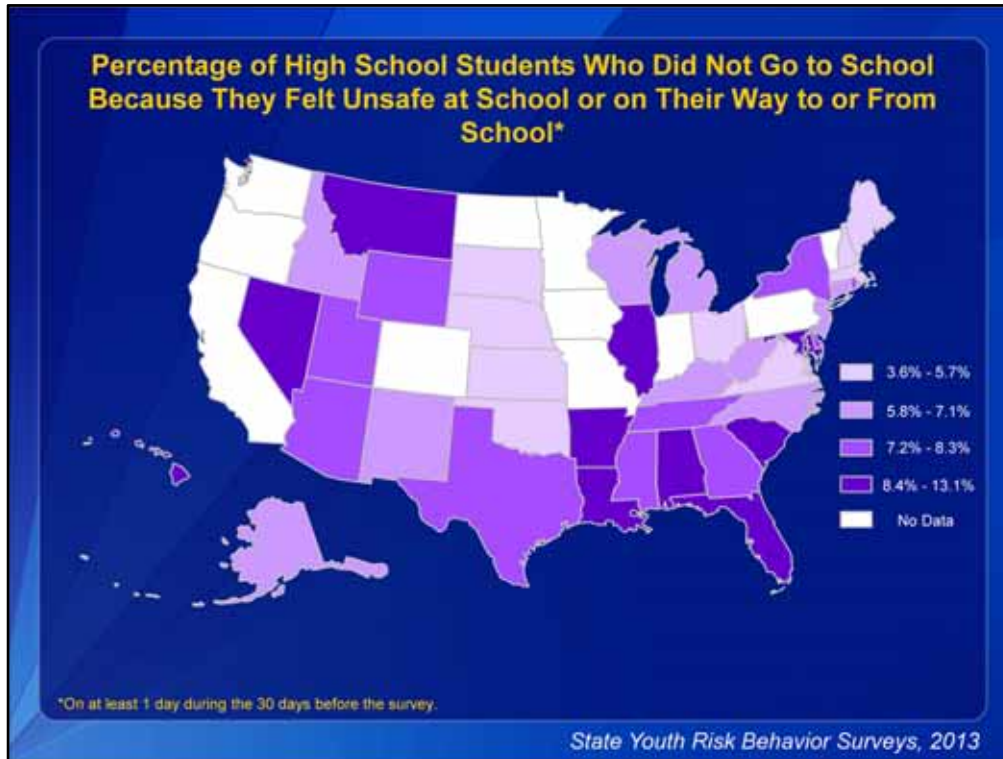
The percentage for 1993 is 4.4. The percentage for 1995 is 4.5. The percentage for 1997 is 4.0. The percentage for 1999 is 5.2. The percentage for 2001 is 6.6. The percentage for 2003 is 5.4. The percentage for 2005 is 6.0. The percentage for 2007 is 5.5. The percentage for 2009 is 5.0. The percentage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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 1993 to 2013.

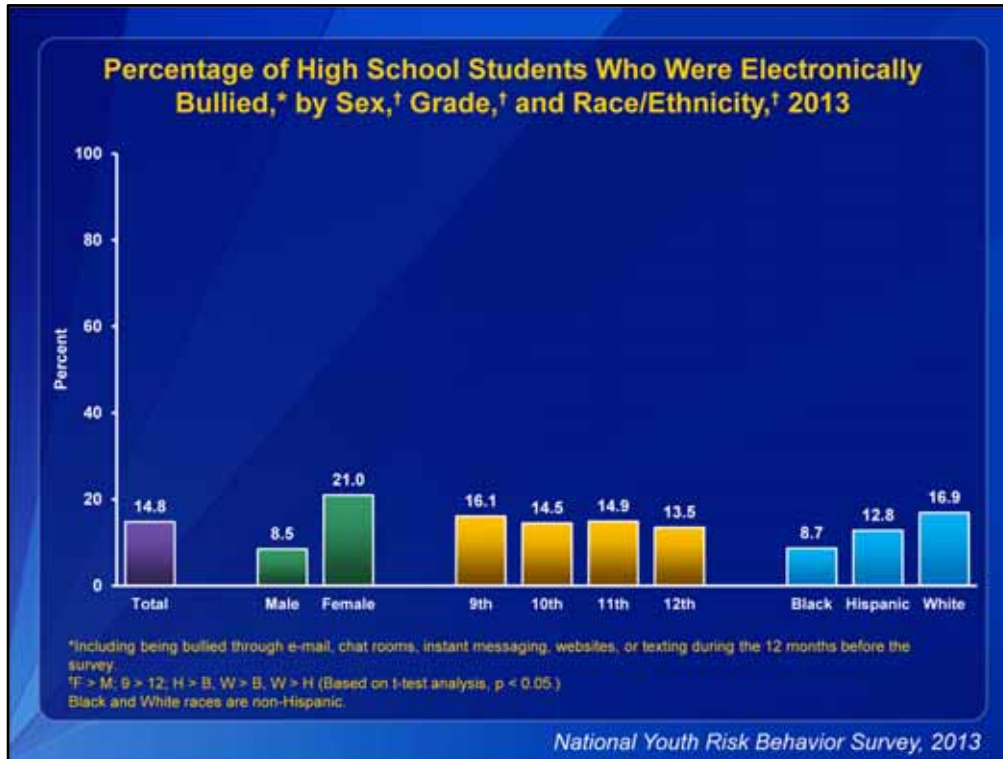


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 21 cities for high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 3.6% to 13.1%. The median across states was 7.2%. The range across cities was 3.9% to 16.8%. The median across cities was 10.8%.



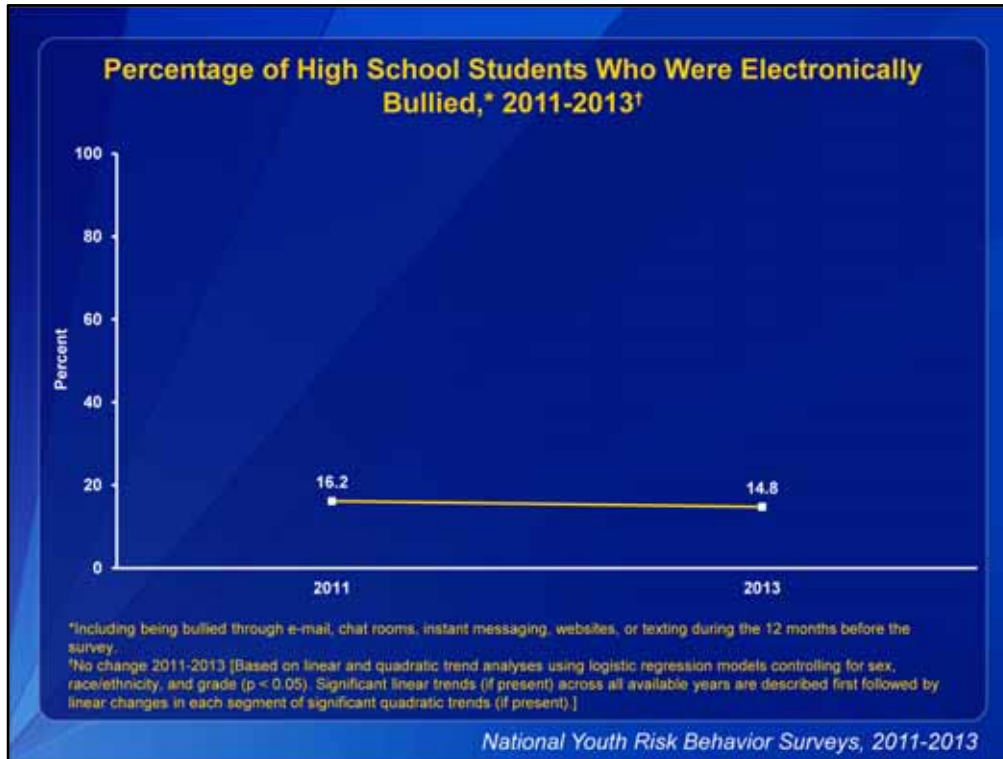
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school, 2013. The values range from 3.6% to 13.1%. Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 3.6% to 5.7%. Alaska, Connecticut, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 5.8% to 7.1%. Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wyoming, range from 7.2% to 8.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, South Carolina, range from 8.4% to 13.1%. Vermont, North Dakota, Missouri, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 14.8. The percentage for male students is 8.5. The percentage for female students is 21.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.5. The percentage for black students is 8.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 12.8. The percentage for white students is 16.9. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

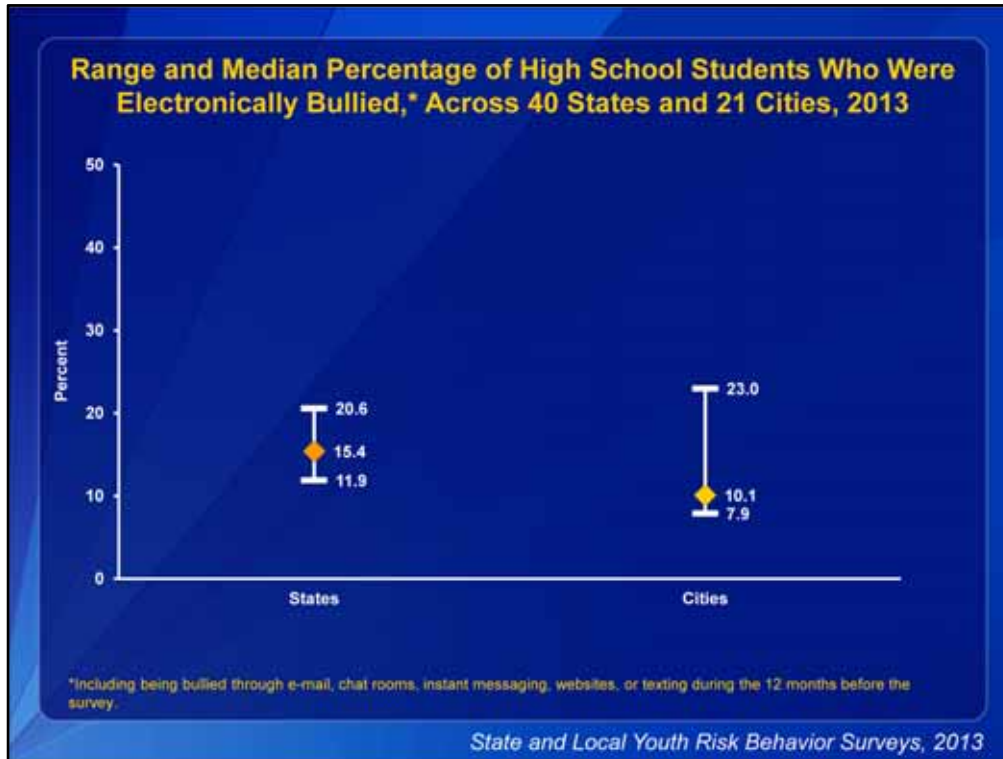


This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2013 for high school students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 2011 is 16.2. The percentage for 2013 is 14.8.

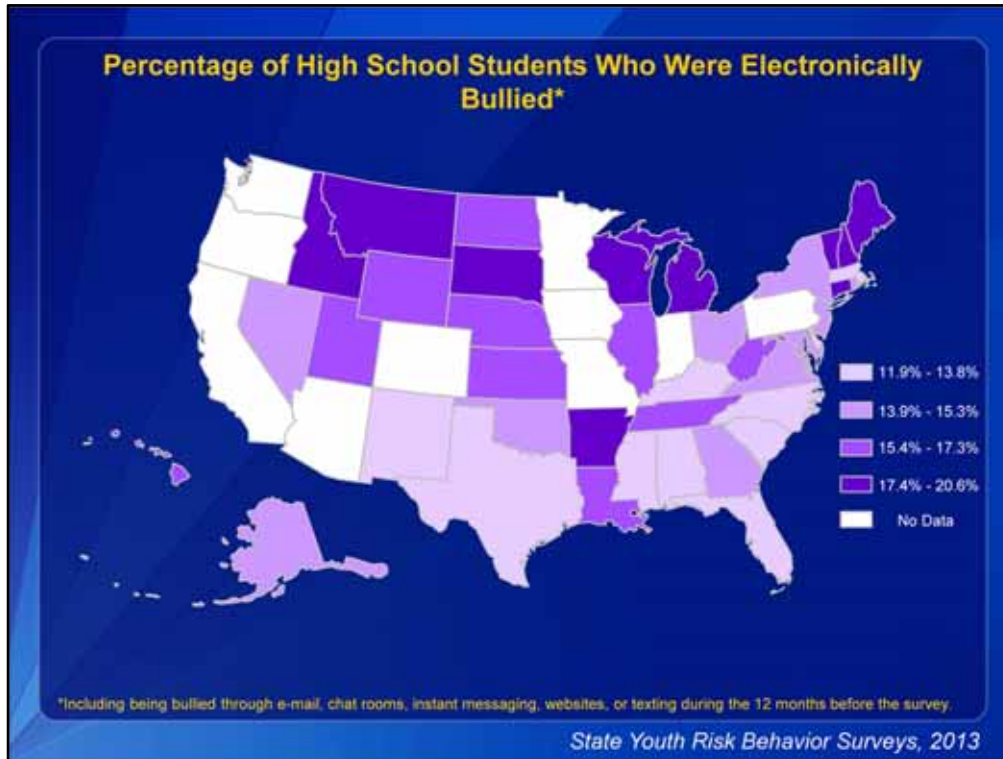
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2013.



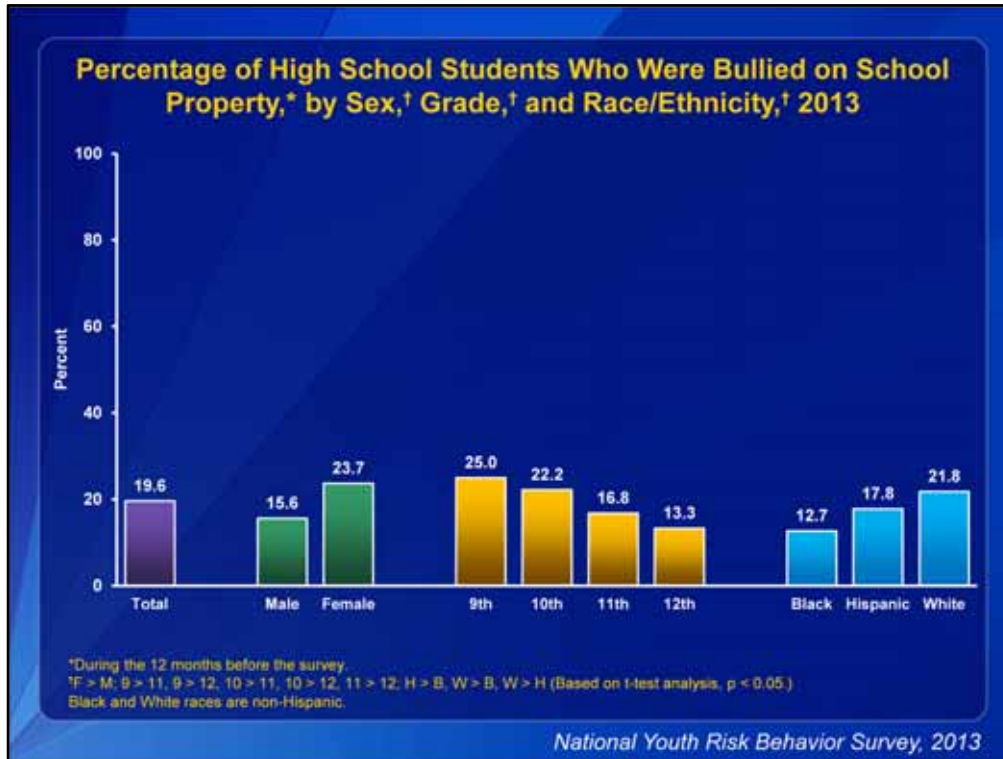


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 40 states and 21 cities for high school students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 11.9% to 20.6%. The median across states was 15.4%. The range across cities was 7.9% to 23.0%. The median across cities was 10.1%.



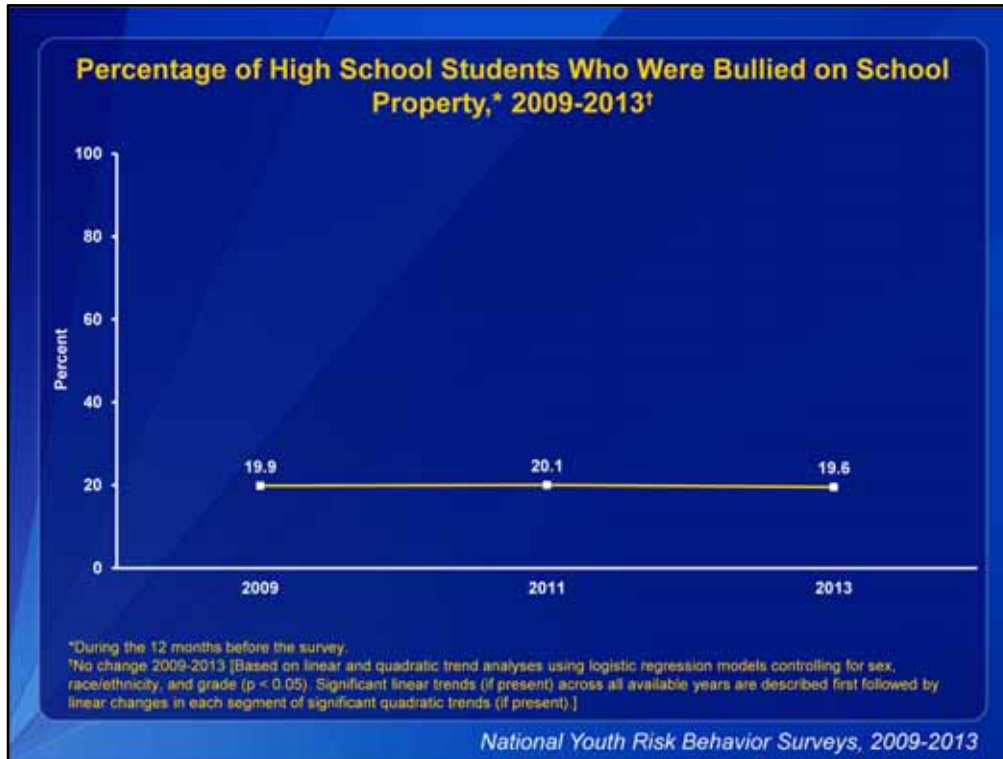
This slide shows the percentage of students who had ever been electronically bullied during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 11.9% to 20.6%. Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, range from 11.9% to 13.8%. Alaska, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 13.9% to 15.3%. Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 15.4% to 17.3%. Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 17.4% to 20.6%. Missouri, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 19.6. The percentage for male students is 15.6. The percentage for female students is 23.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 25.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 22.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.3. The percentage for black students is 12.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 17.8. The percentage for white students is 21.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

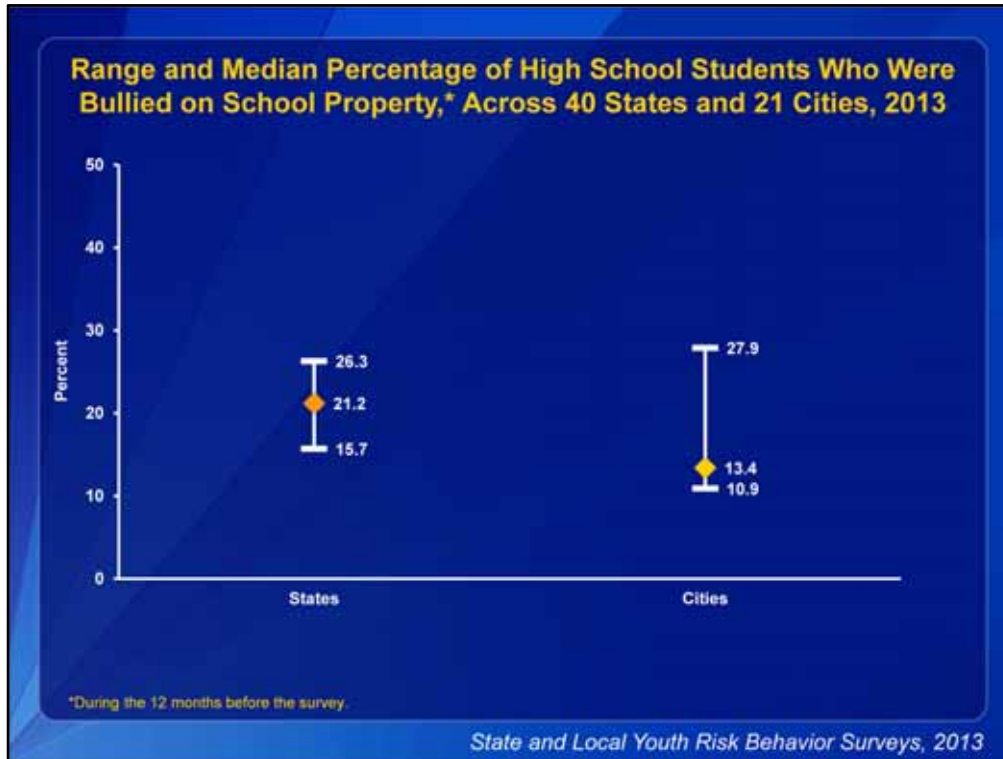
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 2009 through 2013 for high school students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

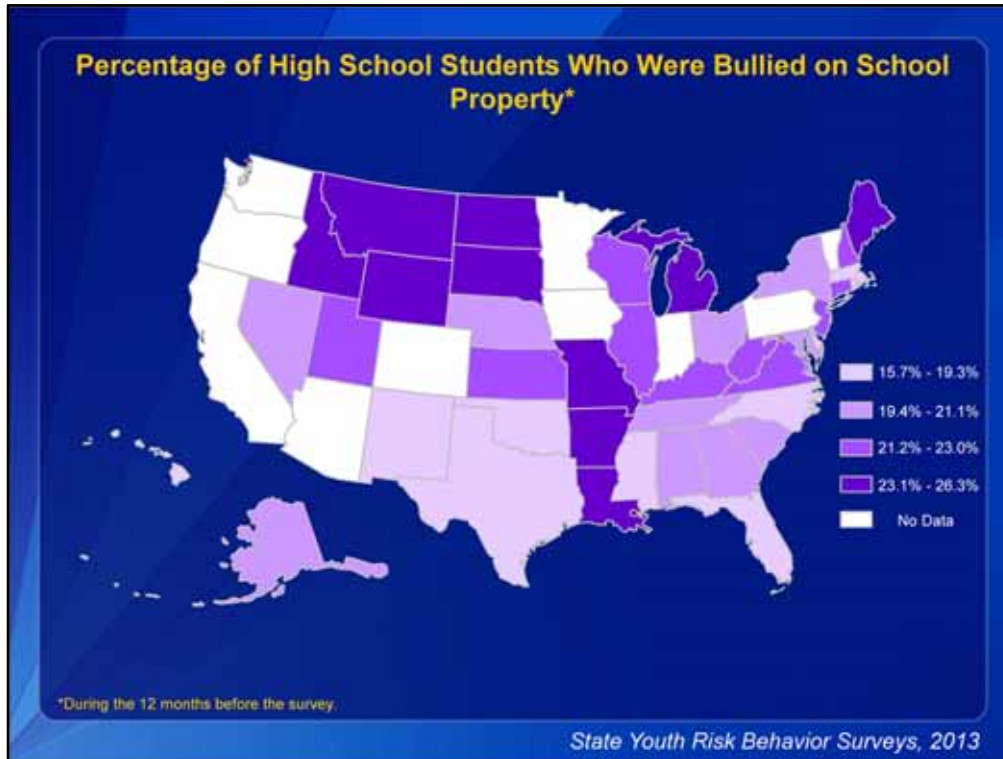
The percentage for 2009 is 19.9. The percentage for 2011 is 20.1. The percentage for 2013 is 19.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 2009 to 2013.

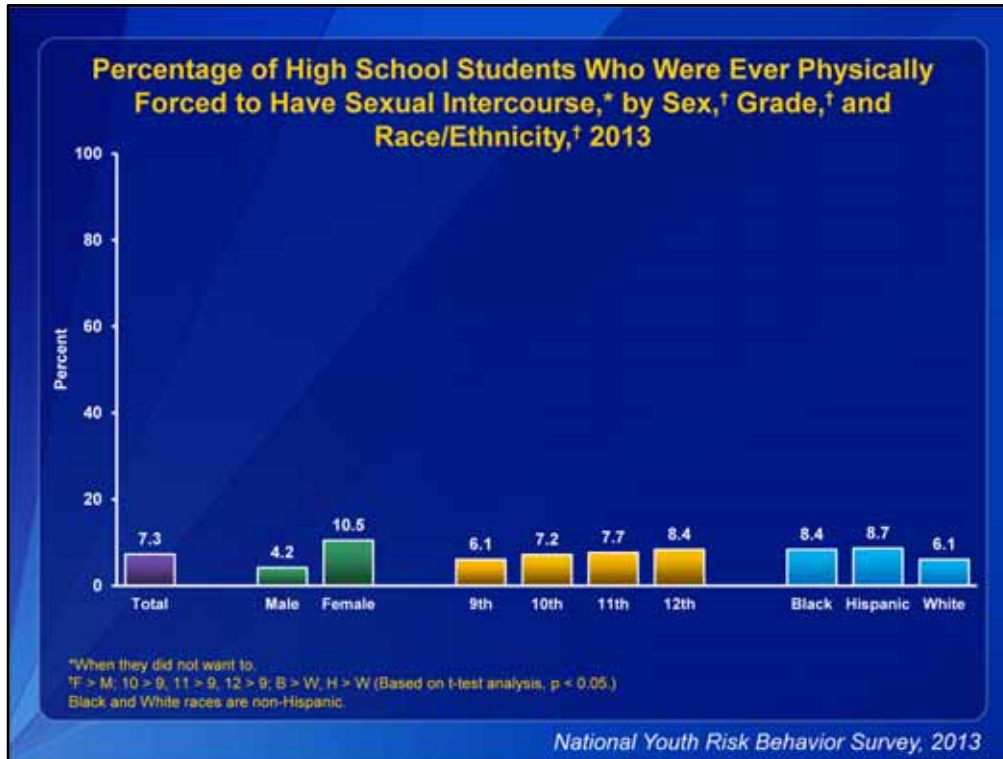


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 40 states and 21 cities for high school students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 15.7% to 26.3%. The median across states was 21.2%. The range across cities was 10.9% to 27.9%. The median across cities was 13.4%.



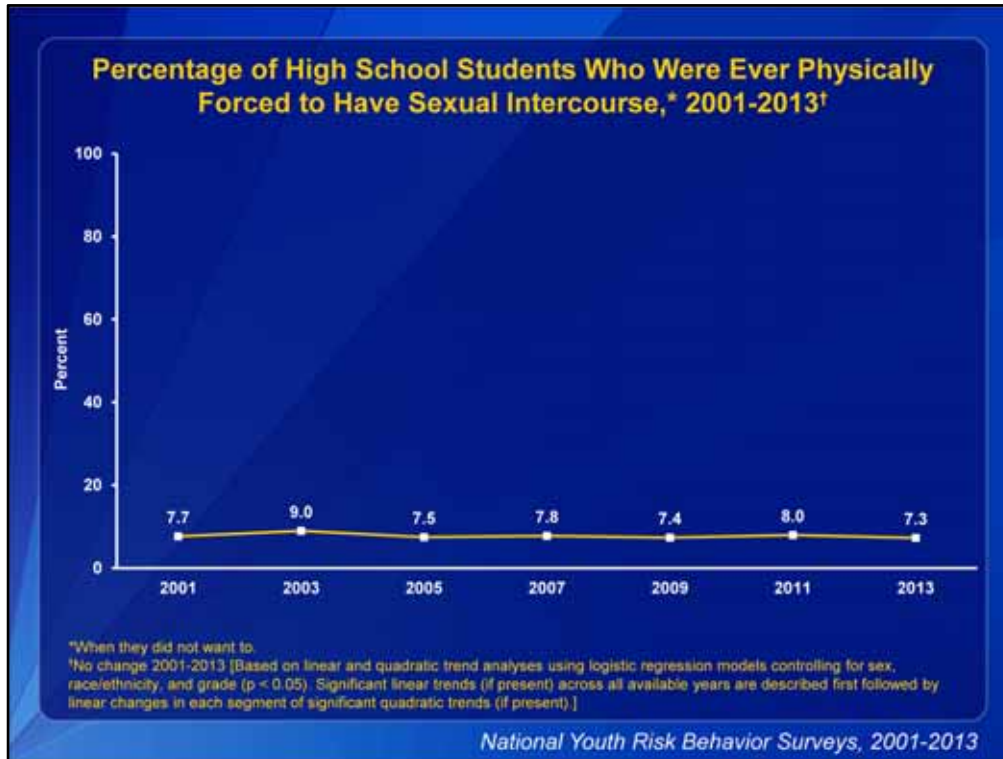
This slide shows the percentage of students who had ever been bullied on school property during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 15.7% to 26.3%. Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 15.7% to 19.3%. Alabama, Alaska, Georgia, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 19.4% to 21.1%. Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 21.2% to 23.0%. Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 23.1% to 26.3%. Vermont, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 7.3. The percentage for male students is 4.2. The percentage for female students is 10.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.4. The percentage for black students is 8.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.7. The percentage for white students is 6.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

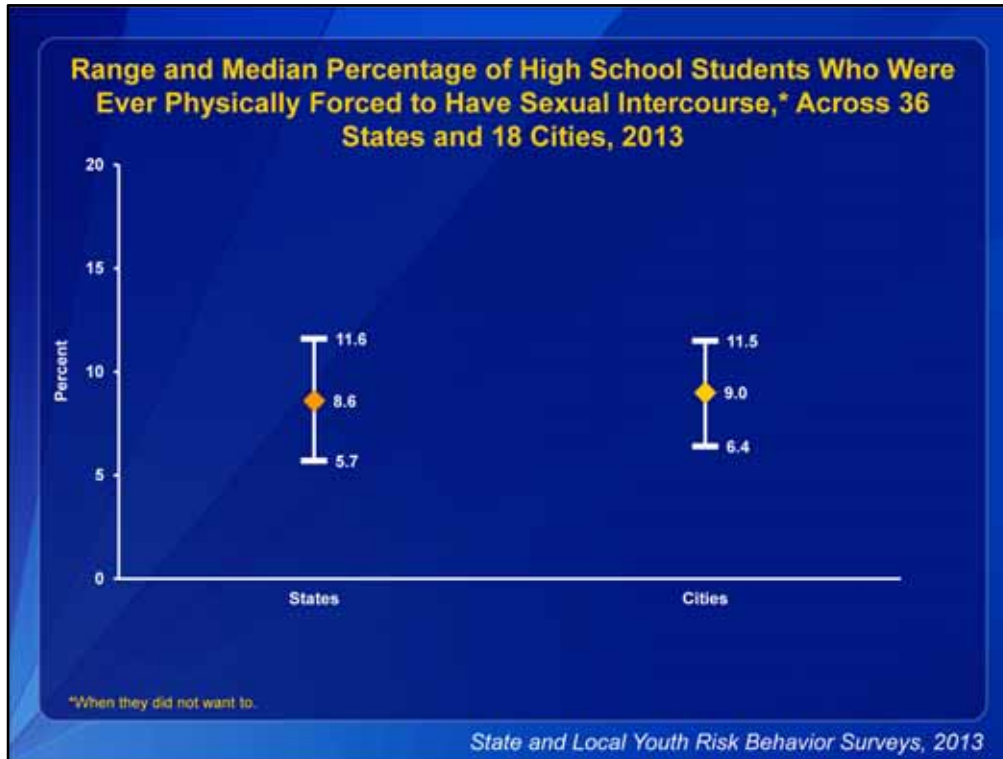


This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2013 for high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

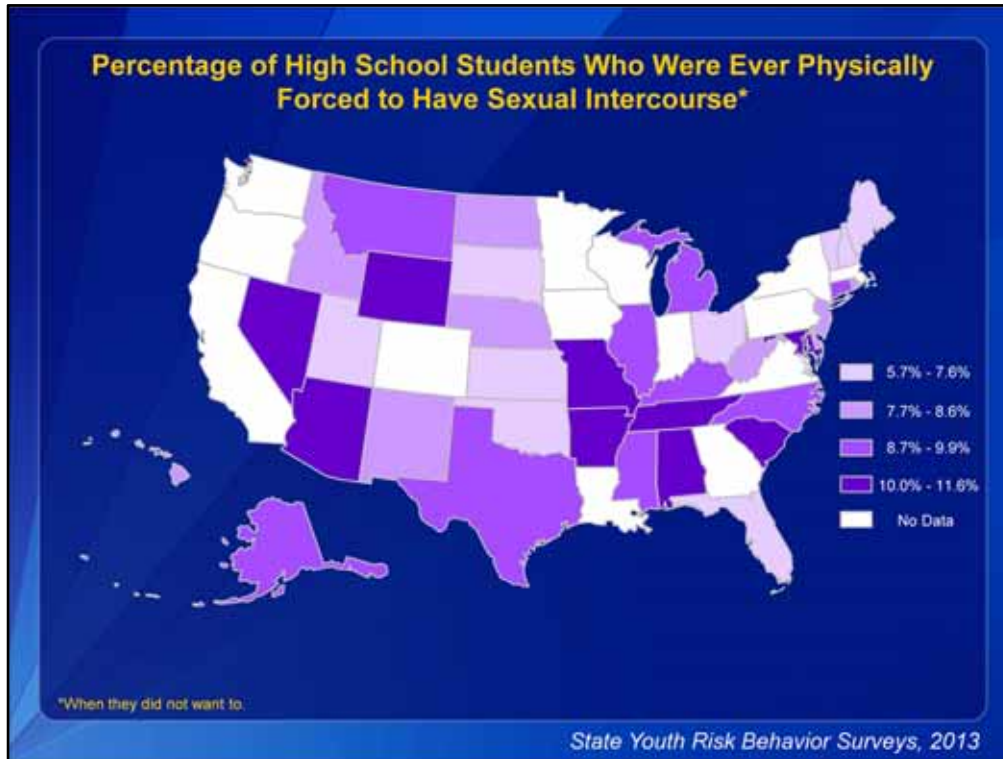
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 2001 to 2013.



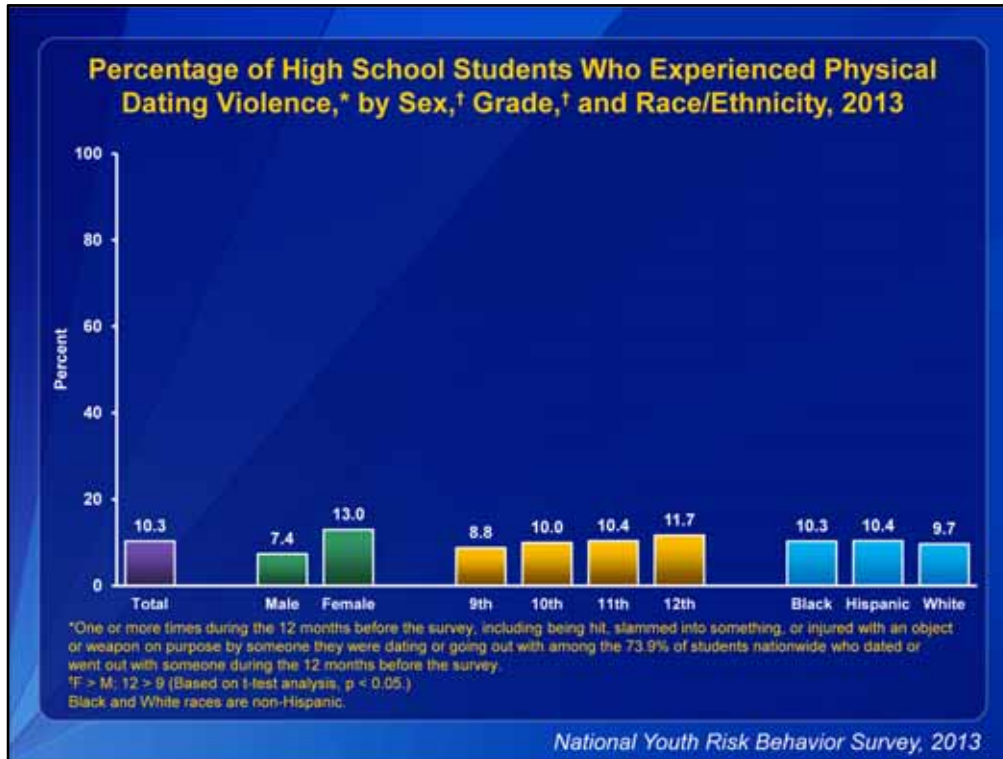


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 18 cities for high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 5.7% to 11.6%. The median across states was 8.6%. The range across cities was 6.4% to 11.5%. The median across cities was 9%.



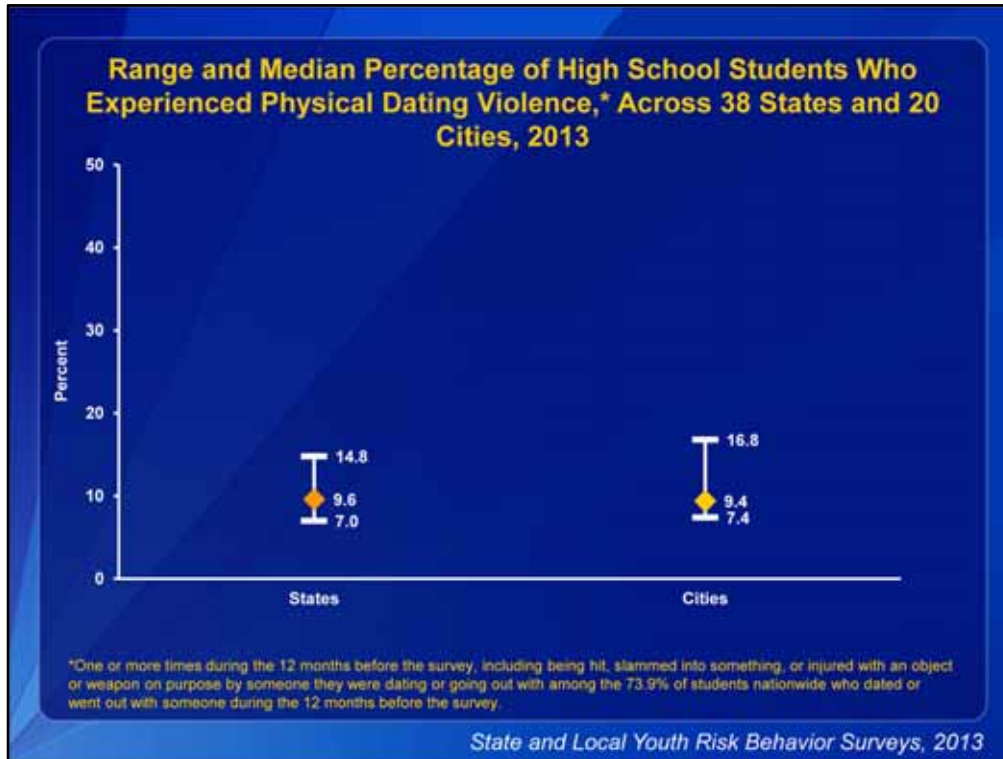
This slide shows the percentage of students who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to, 2013. The values range from 5.7% to 11.6%. Florida, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, range from 5.7% to 7.6%. Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 7.7% to 8.6%. Alaska, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Texas, range from 8.7% to 9.9%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, Wyoming, range from 10.0% to 11.6%. Wisconsin, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among the 73.9% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

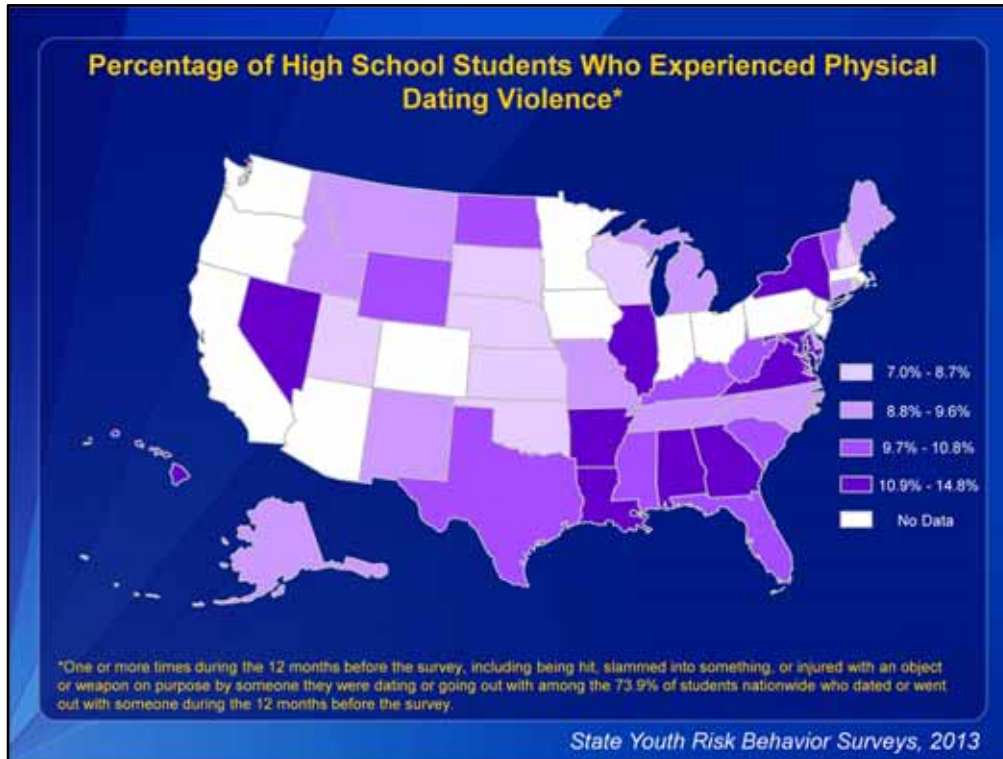
The percentage for all students is 10.3. The percentage for male students is 7.4. The percentage for female students is 13.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 10.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 11.7. The percentage for black students is 10.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.4. The percentage for white students is 9.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

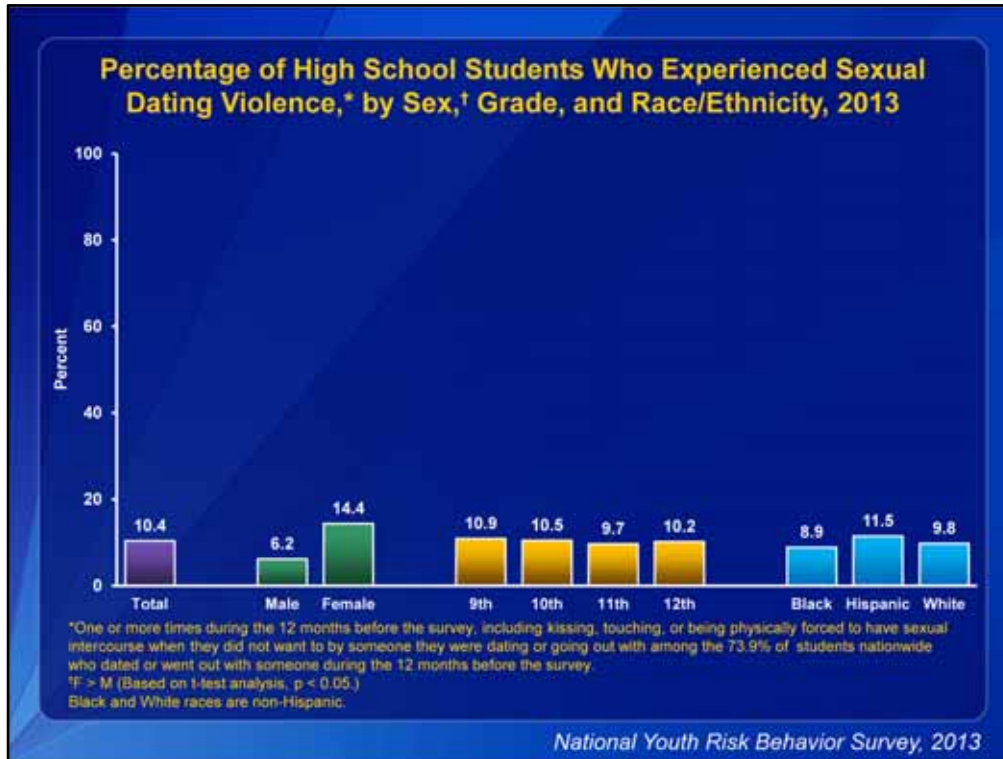


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 20 cities for high school students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among the 73.9% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 7.0% to 14.8%. The median across states was 9.6%. The range across cities was 7.4% to 16.8%. The median across cities was 9.4%.



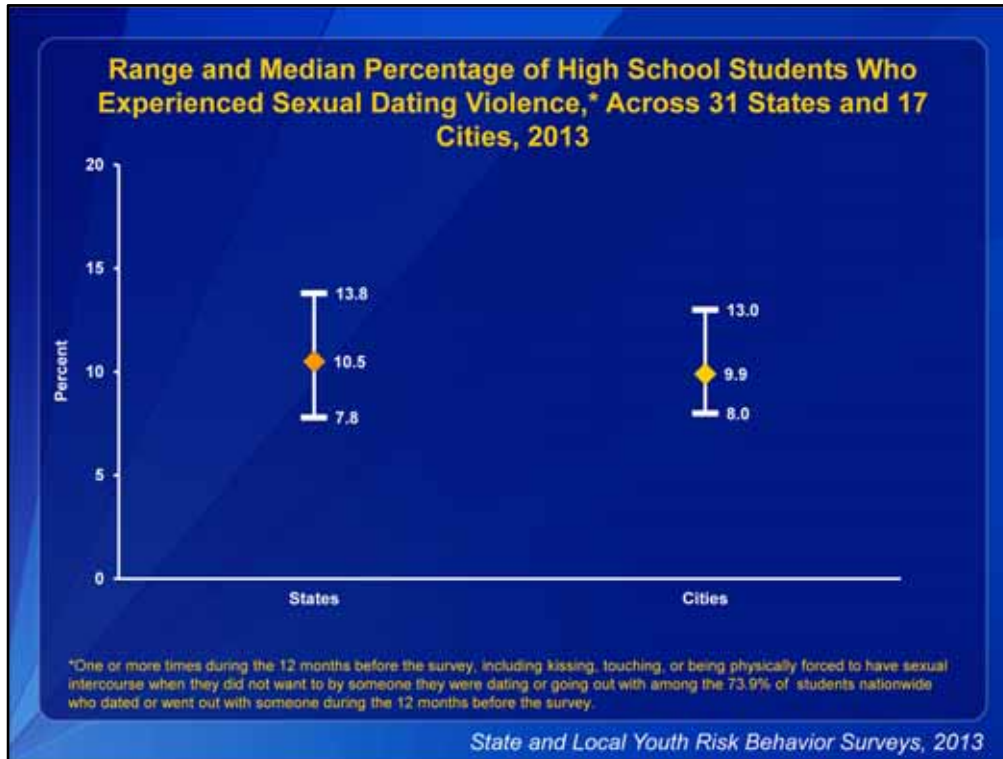
This slide shows that among students who dated or went out with someone during the past 12 months, the percentage who had been physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with one or more times during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 7% to 14.8%. Kansas, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 7.0% to 8.7%. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, range from 8.8% to 9.6%. Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 9.7% to 10.8%. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New York, Virginia, range from 10.9% to 14.8%. Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among the 73.9% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

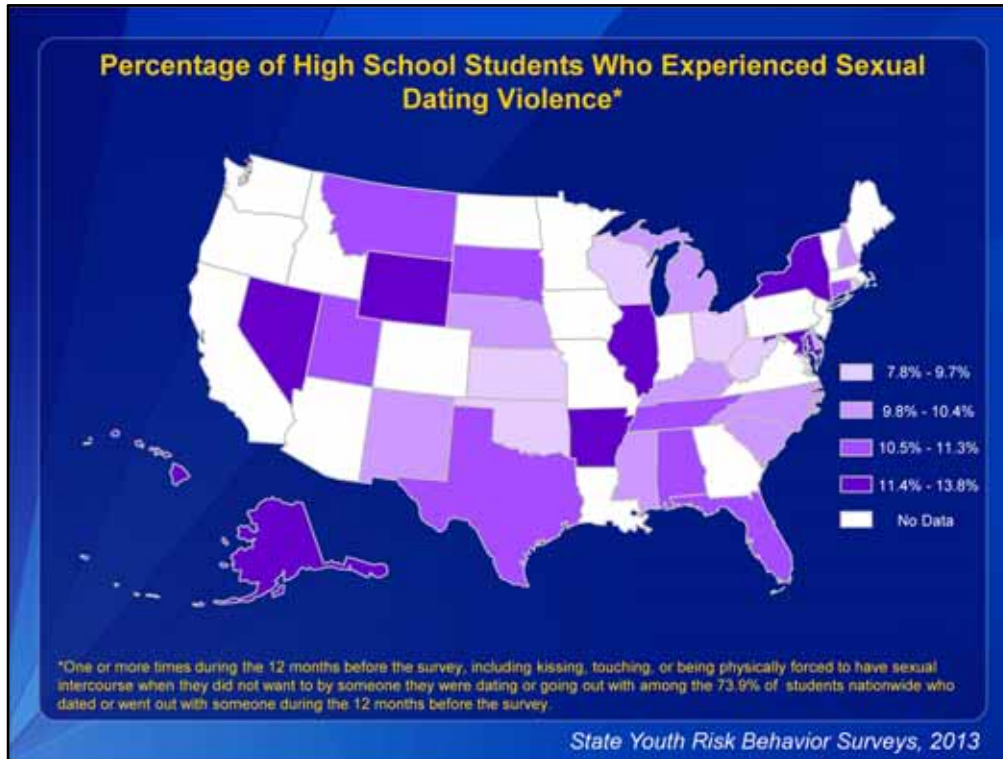
The percentage for all students is 10.4. The percentage for male students is 6.2. The percentage for female students is 14.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 10.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 10.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 10.2. The percentage for black students is 8.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.5. The percentage for white students is 9.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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



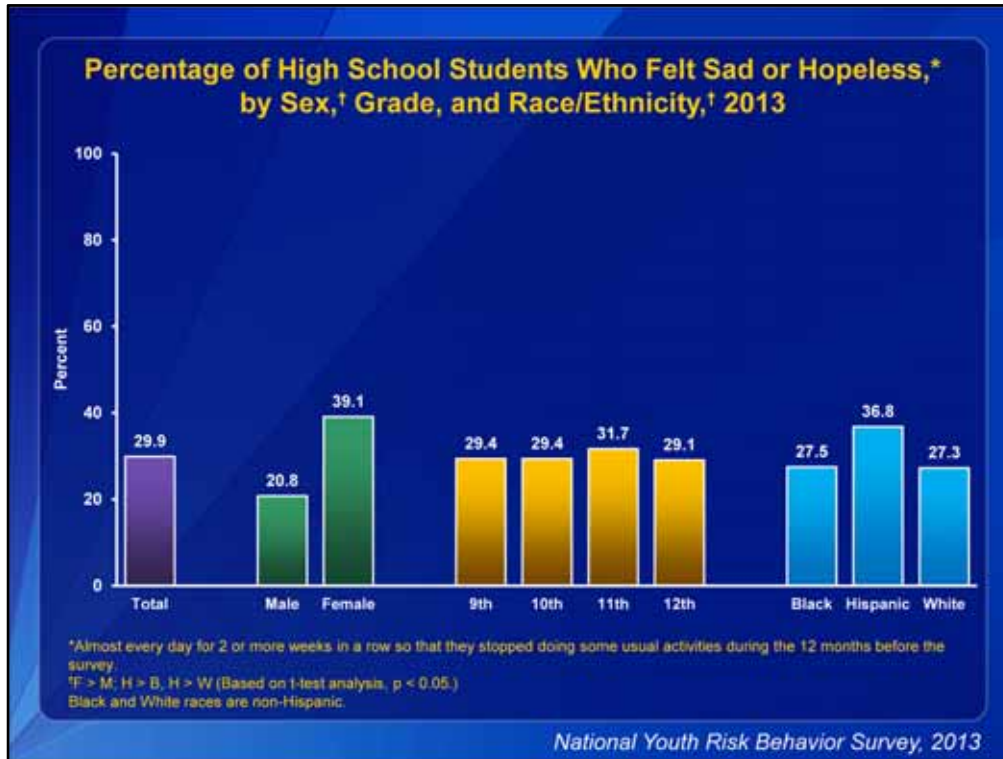
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 31 states and 17 cities for high school students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among the 73.9% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 7.8% to 13.8%. The median across states was 10.5%. The range across cities was 8.0% to 13.0%. The median across cities was 9.9%.



This slide shows that among students who dated or went out with someone during the past 12 months, the percentage who had been forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things that they did not want to one or more times during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 7.8% to 13.8%. Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 7.8% to 9.7%. Delaware, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, range from 9.8% to 10.4%. Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Montana, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, range from 10.5% to 11.3%. Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, New York, Wyoming, range from 11.4% to 13.8%. Vermont, Virginia, New Jersey, North Dakota, Missouri, Maine, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

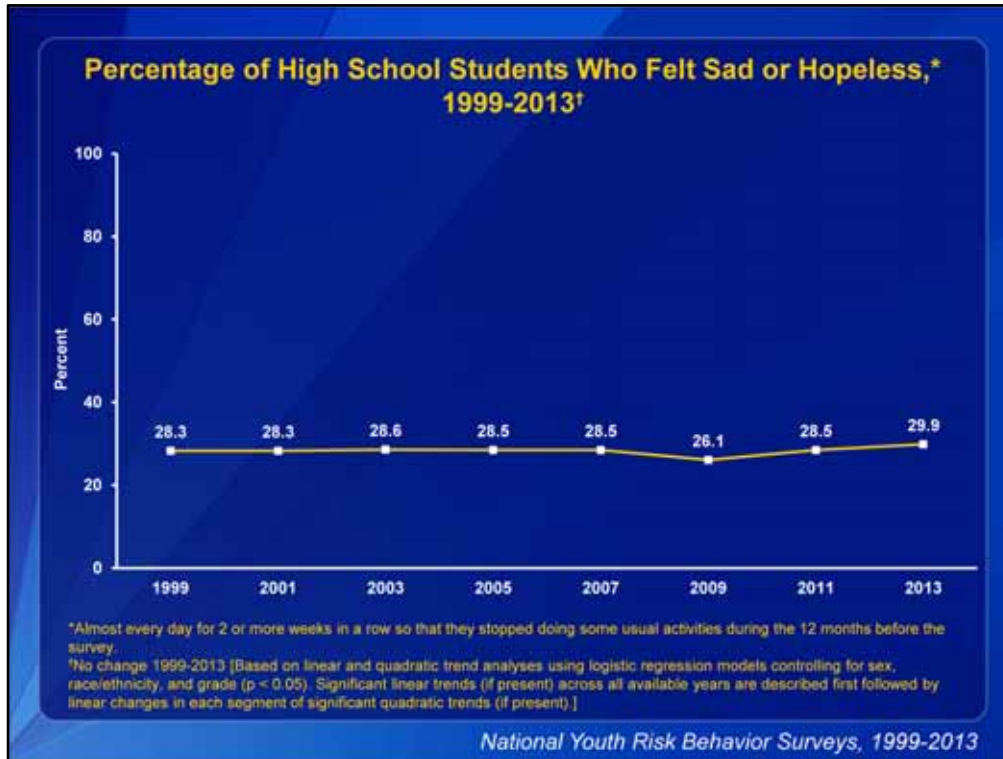




This slide shows the percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 29.9. The percentage for male students is 20.8. The percentage for female students is 39.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 29.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 29.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 31.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 29.1. The percentage for black students is 27.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 36.8. The percentage for white students is 27.3. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

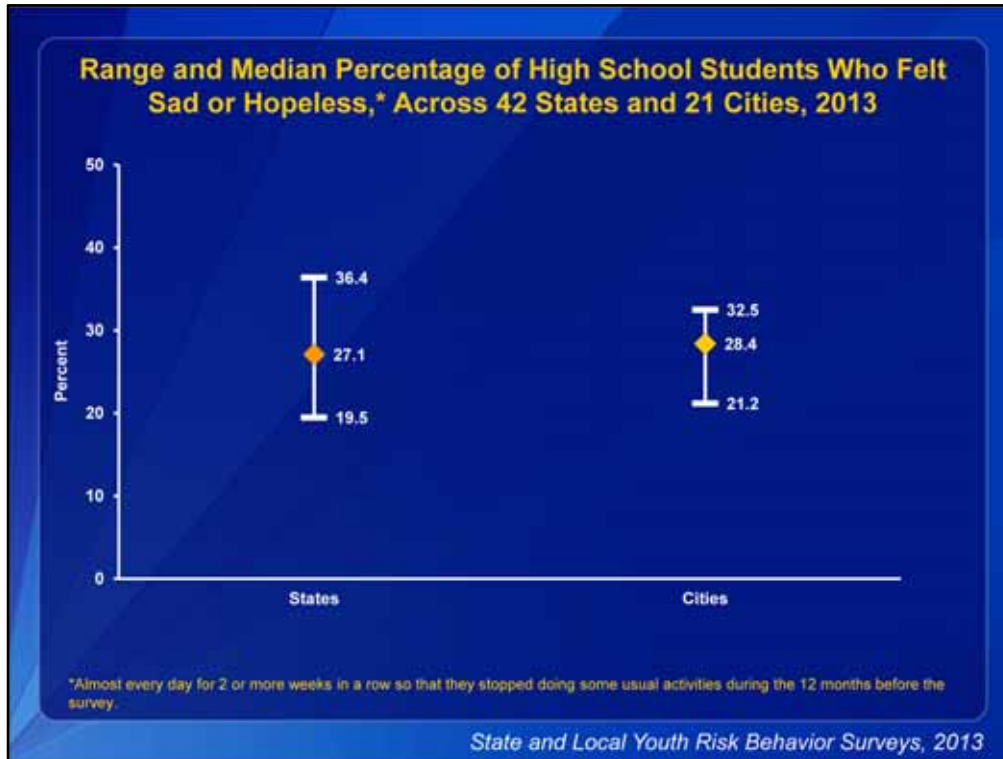
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who felt sad or hopeless (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). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

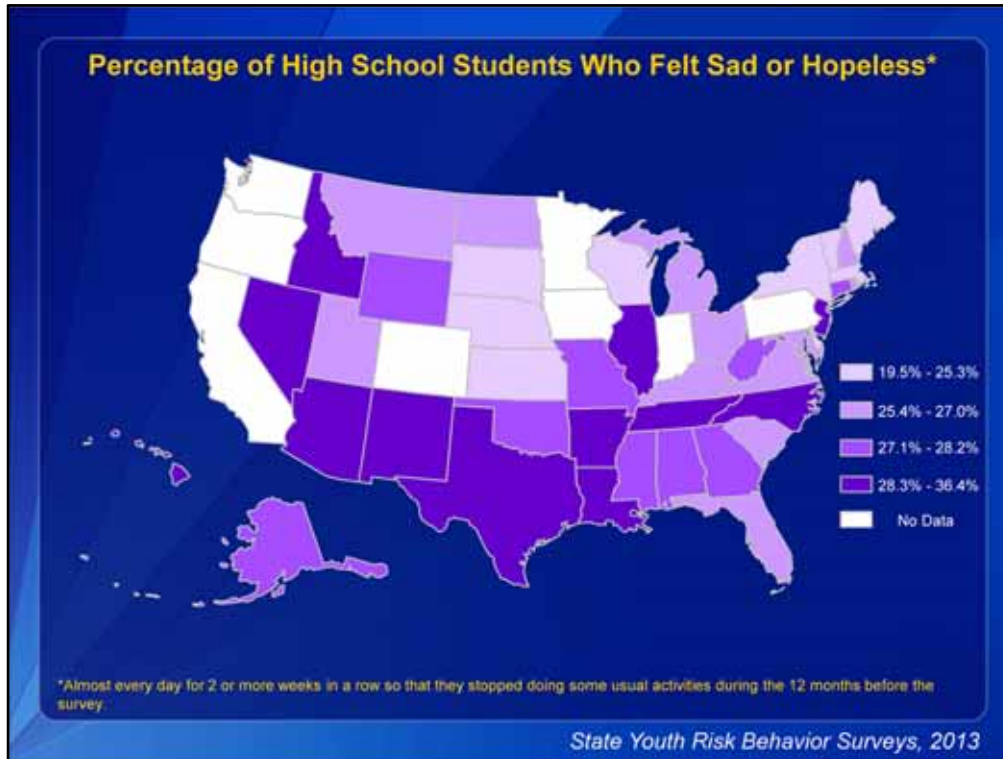
The percentage for 1999 is 28.3. The percentage for 2001 is 28.3. The percentage for 2003 is 28.6. The percentage for 2005 is 28.5. The percentage for 2007 is 28.5. The percentage for 2009 is 26.1. The percentage for 2011 is 28.5. The percentage for 2013 is 29.9.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2013.

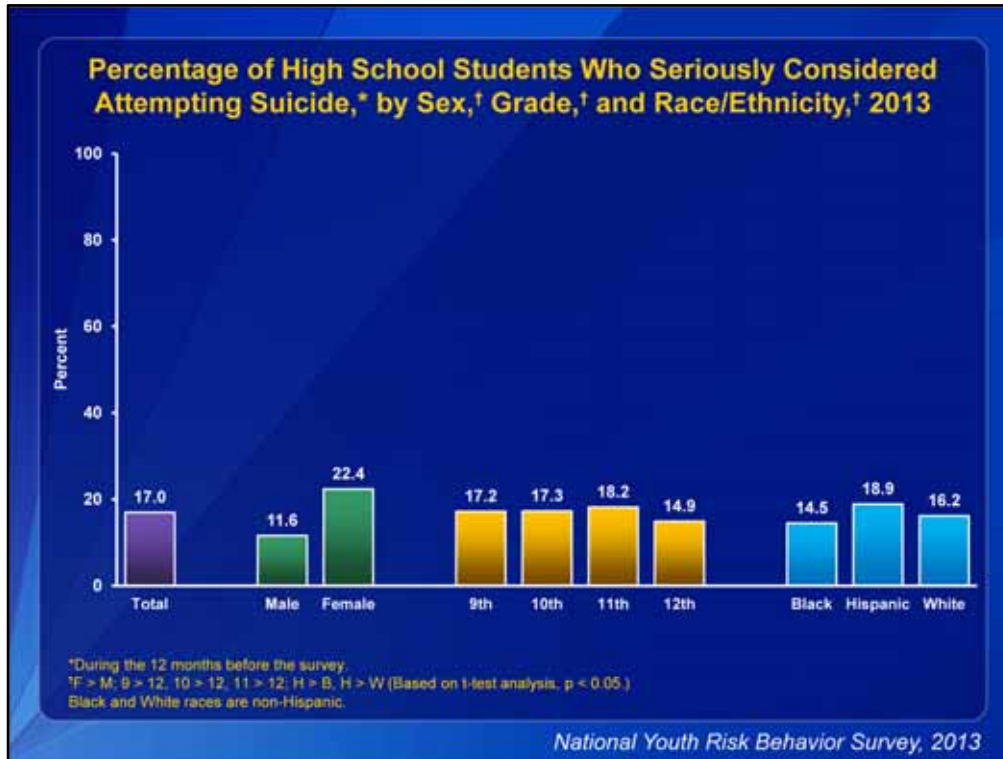


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 21 cities for high school students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 19.5% to 36.4%. The median across states was 27.1%. The range across cities was 21.2% to 32.5%. The median across cities was 28.4%.



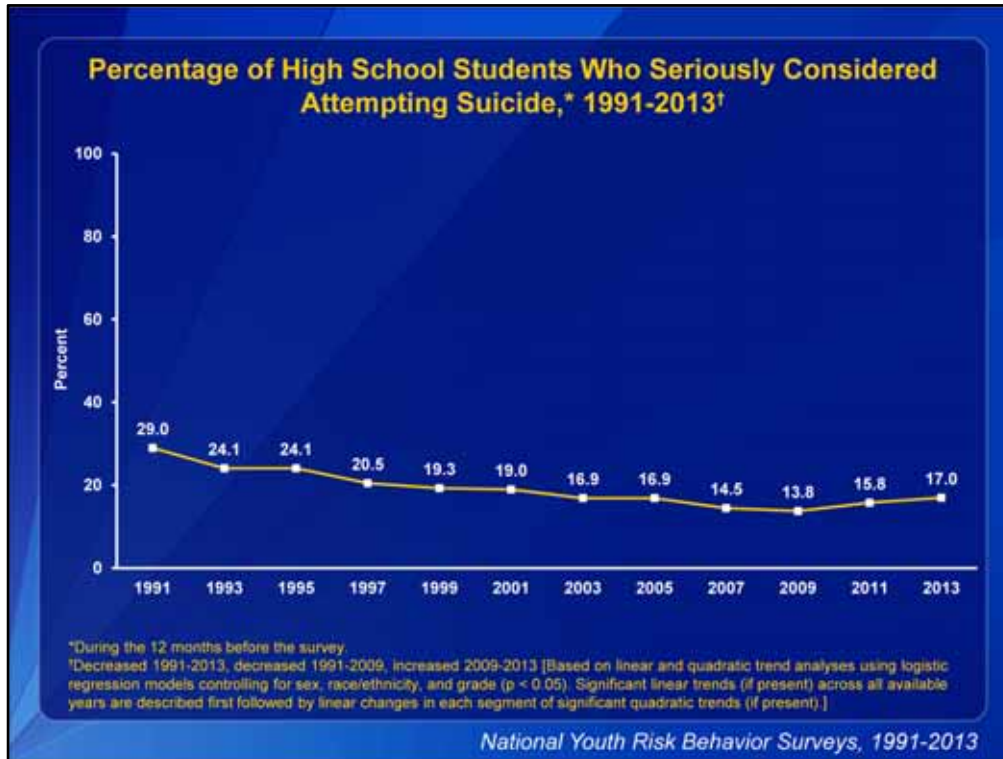
This slide shows the percentage of students who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 19.5% to 36.4%. Delaware, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 19.5% to 25.3%. Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, range from 25.4% to 27.0%. Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 27.1% to 28.2%. Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 28.3% to 36.4%. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 17.0. The percentage for male students is 11.6. The percentage for female students is 22.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 17.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 17.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 18.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.9. The percentage for black students is 14.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 18.9. The percentage for white students is 16.2. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

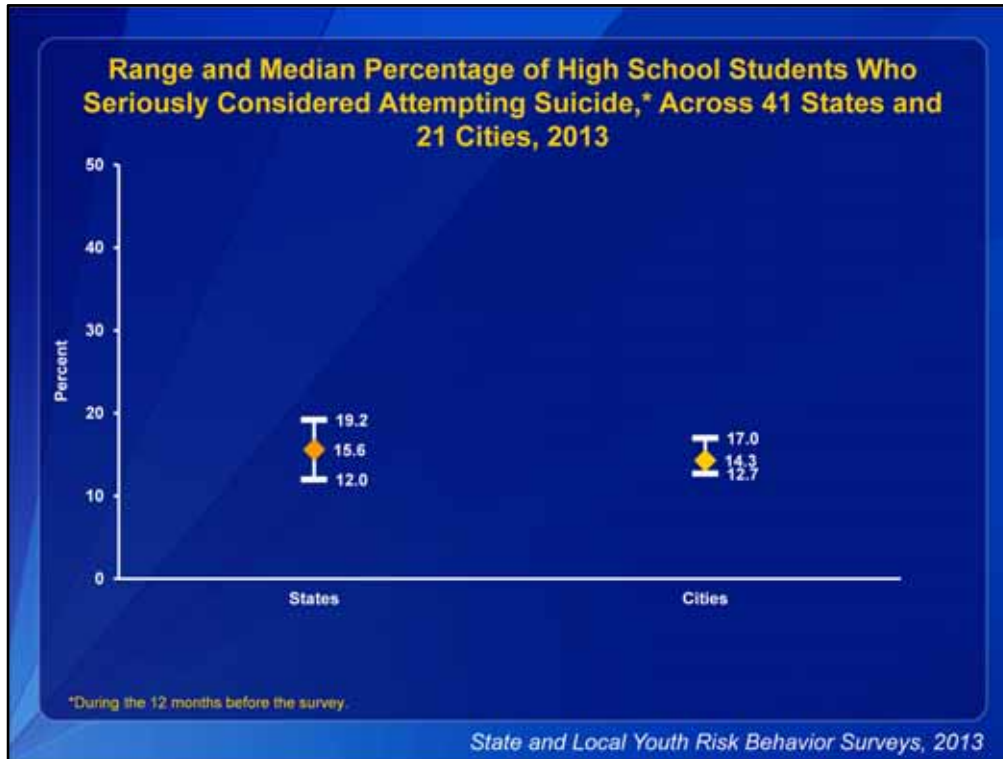
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

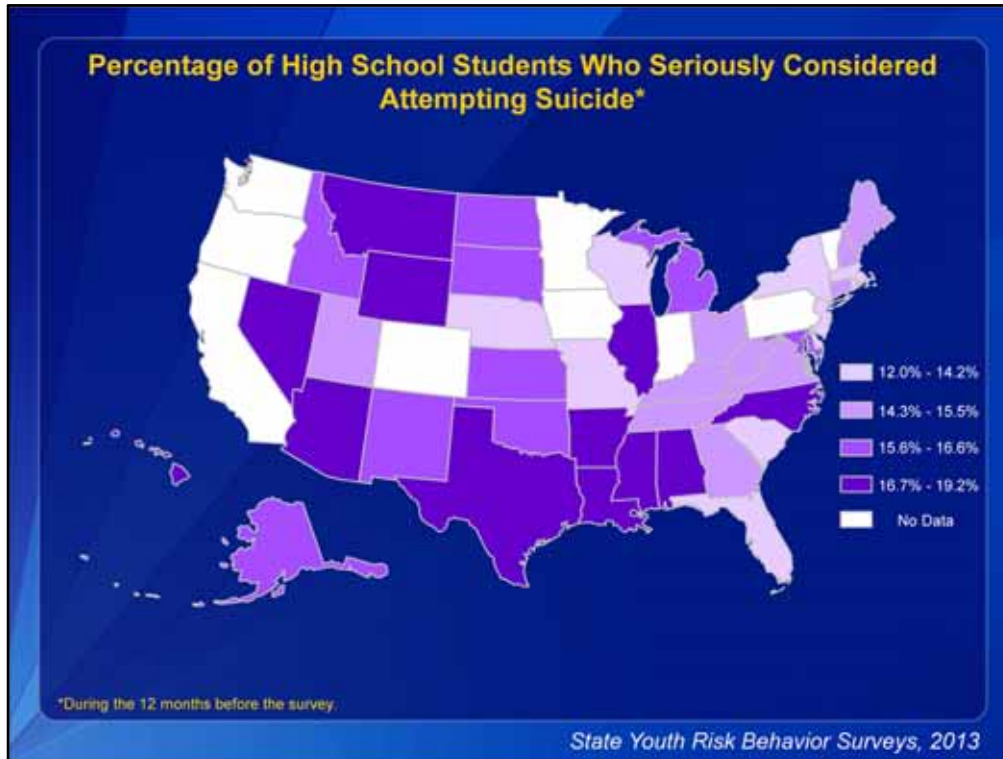
The percentage for 1991 is 29.0. The percentage for 1993 is 24.1. The percentage for 1995 is 24.1. The percentage for 1997 is 20.5. The percentage for 1999 is 19.3. The percentage for 2001 is 19.0. The percentage for 2003 is 16.9. The percentage for 2005 is 16.9. The percentage for 2007 is 14.5. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, decreased from 1991 to 2009, and increased from 2009 to 2013.



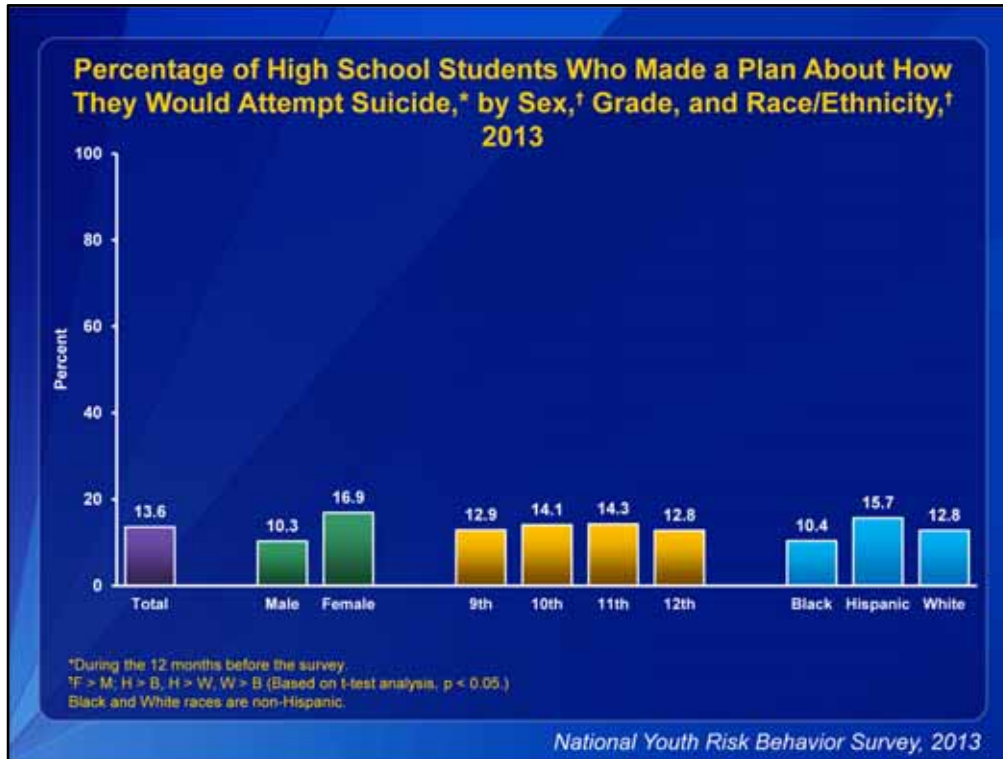
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 41 states and 21 cities for high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 12.0% to 19.2%. The median across states was 15.6%. The range across cities was 12.7% to 17.0%. The median across cities was 14.3%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 12% to 19.2%. Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin, range from 12.0% to 14.2%. Connecticut, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 14.3% to 15.5%. Alaska, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, range from 15.6% to 16.6%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Texas, Wyoming, range from 16.7% to 19.2%. Vermont, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

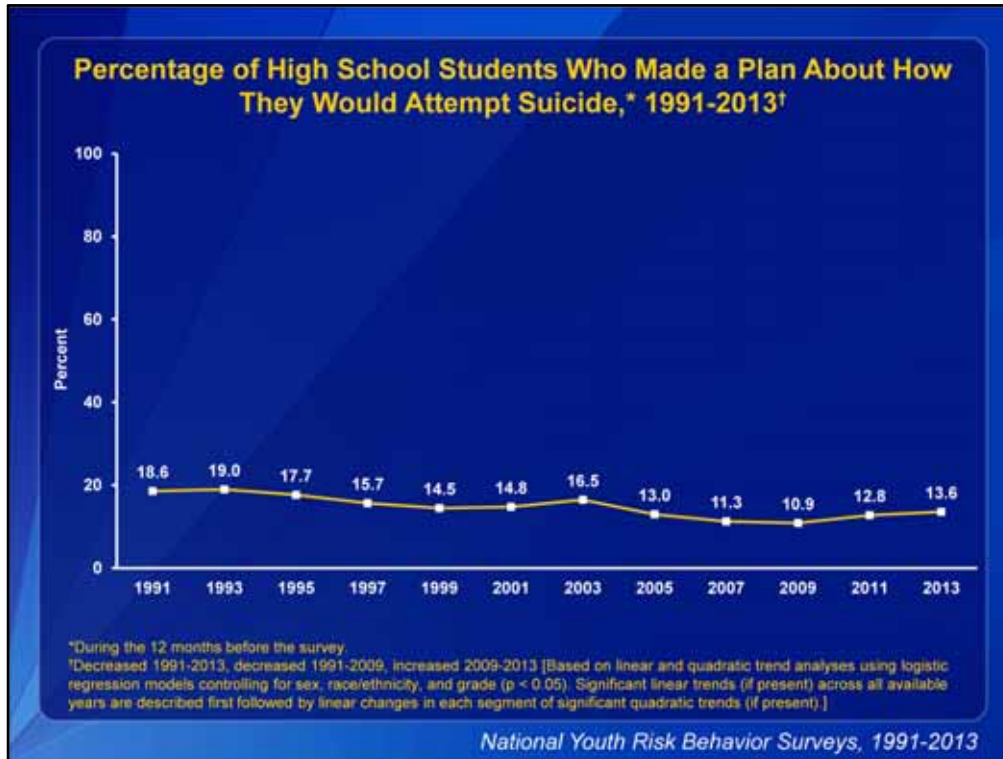




This slide shows the percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 13.6. The percentage for male students is 10.3. The percentage for female students is 16.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 12.8. The percentage for black students is 10.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 15.7. The percentage for white students is 12.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

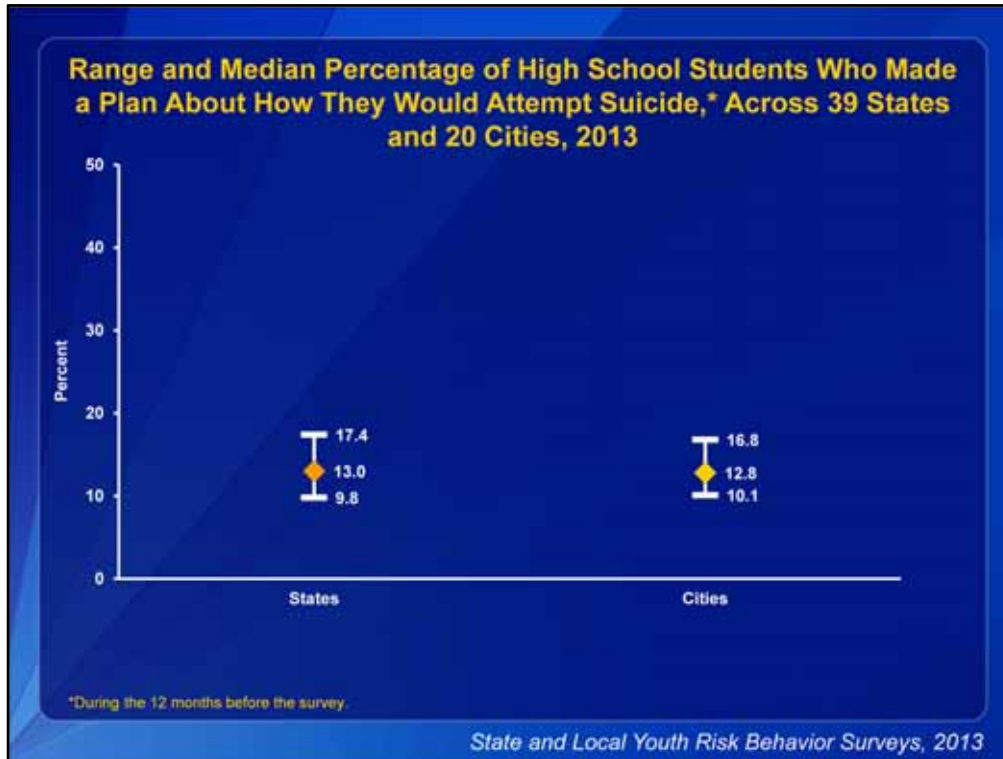
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for white students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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

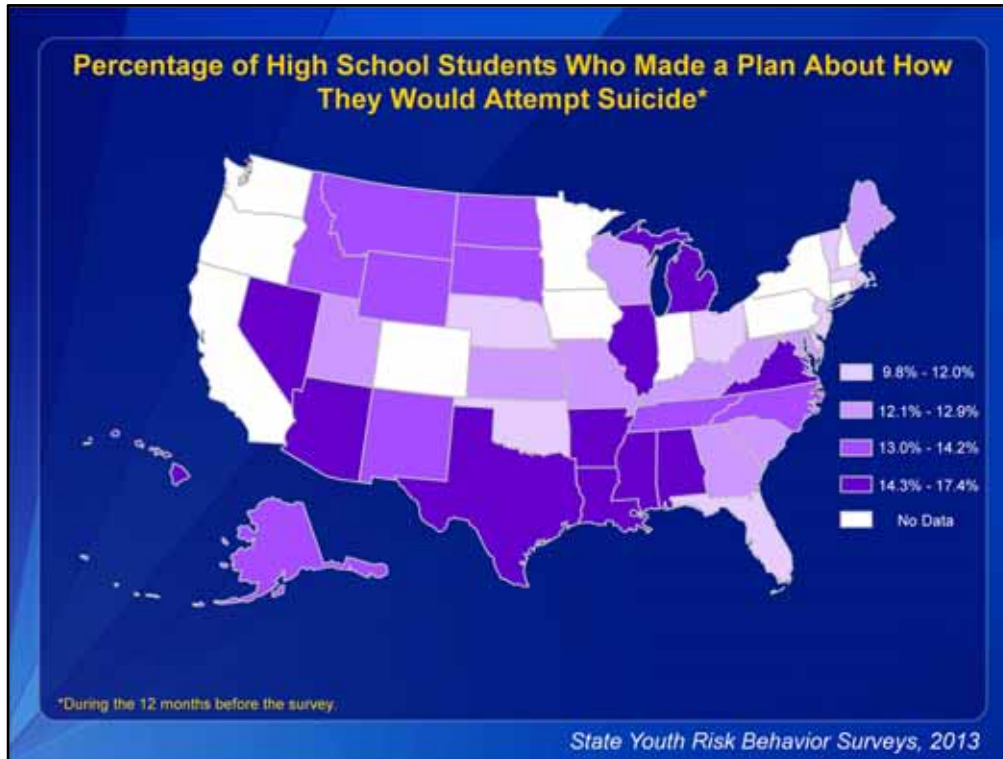
The percentage for 1991 is 18.6. The percentage for 1993 is 19.0. The percentage for 1995 is 17.7. The percentage for 1997 is 15.7. The percentage for 1999 is 14.5. The percentage for 2001 is 14.8. The percentage for 2003 is 16.5. The percentage for 2005 is 13.0. The percentage for 2007 is 11.3. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, decreased from 1991 to 2009, and increased from 2009 to 2013.

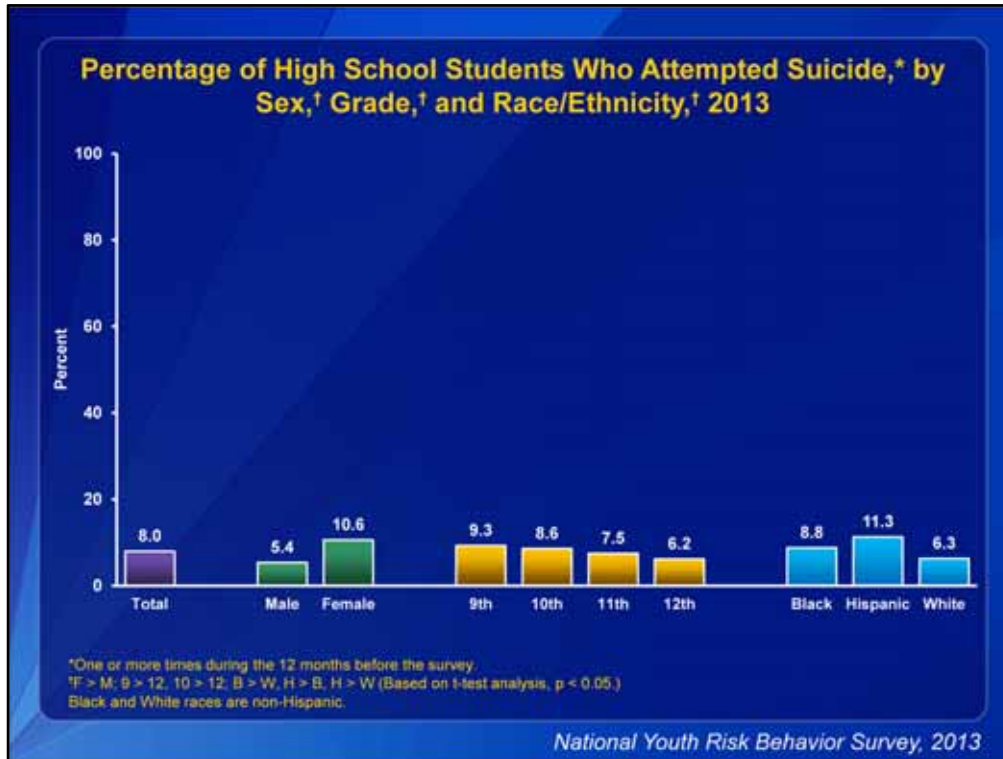


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 20 cities for high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 9.8% to 17.4%. The median across states was 13%. The range across cities was 10.1% to 16.8%. The median across cities was 12.8%.



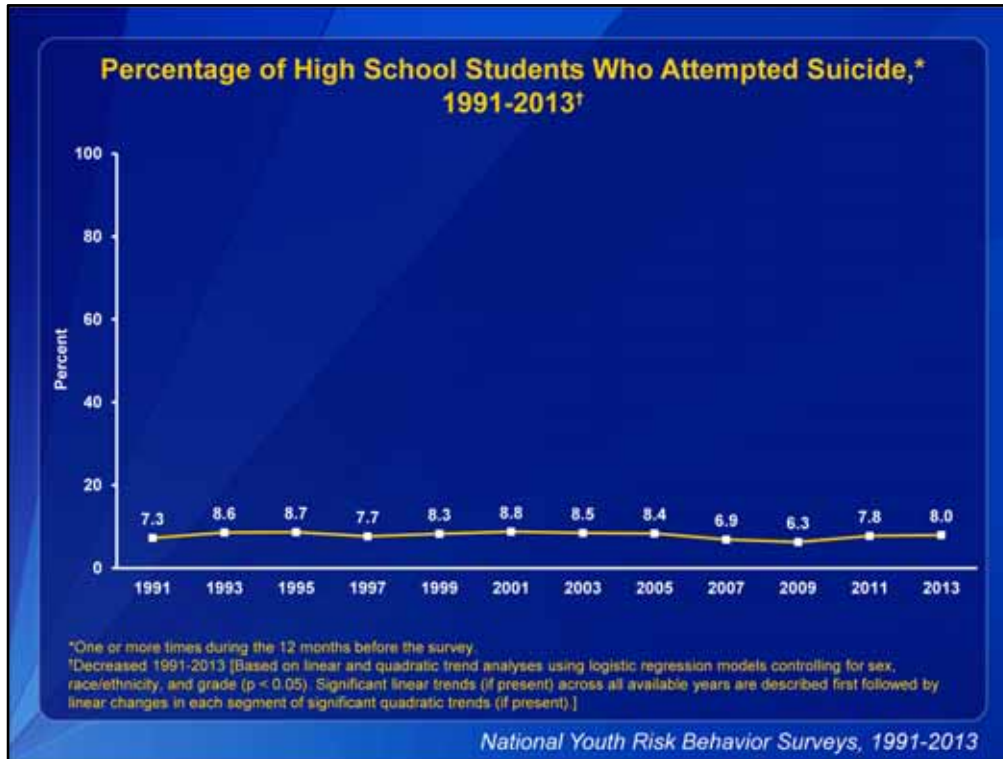
This slide shows the percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 9.8% to 17.4%. Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 9.8% to 12.0%. Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 12.1% to 12.9%. Alaska, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wyoming, range from 13.0% to 14.2%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, Texas, Virginia, range from 14.3% to 17.4%. New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 8.0. The percentage for male students is 5.4. The percentage for female students is 10.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.2. The percentage for black students is 8.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.3. The percentage for white students is 6.3. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

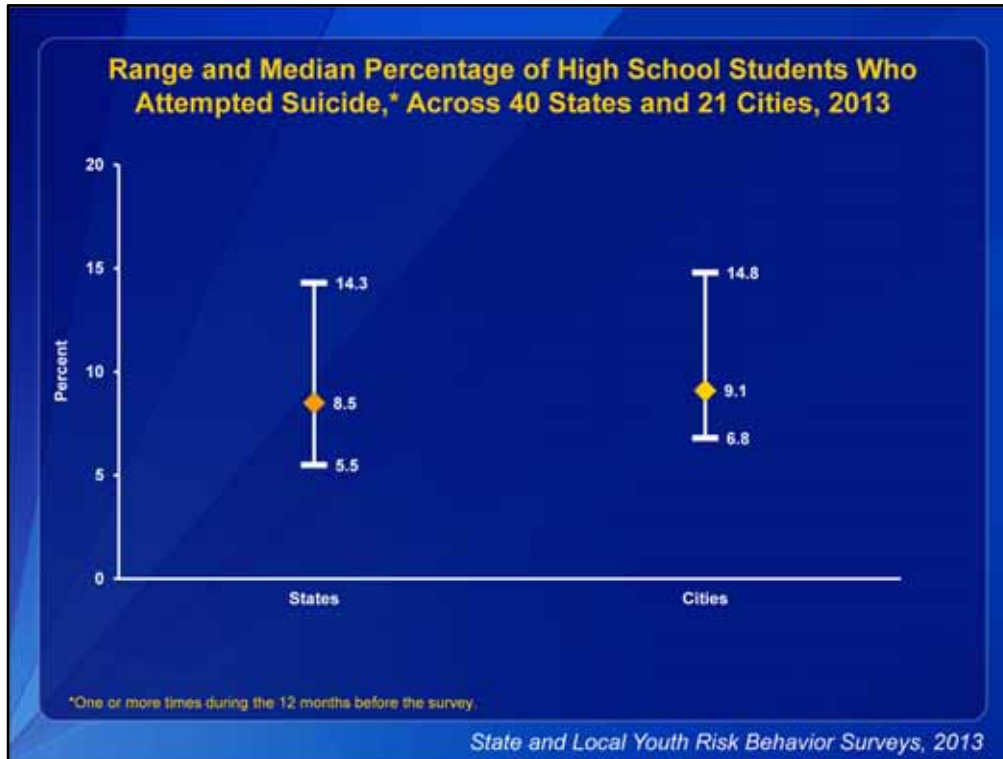
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

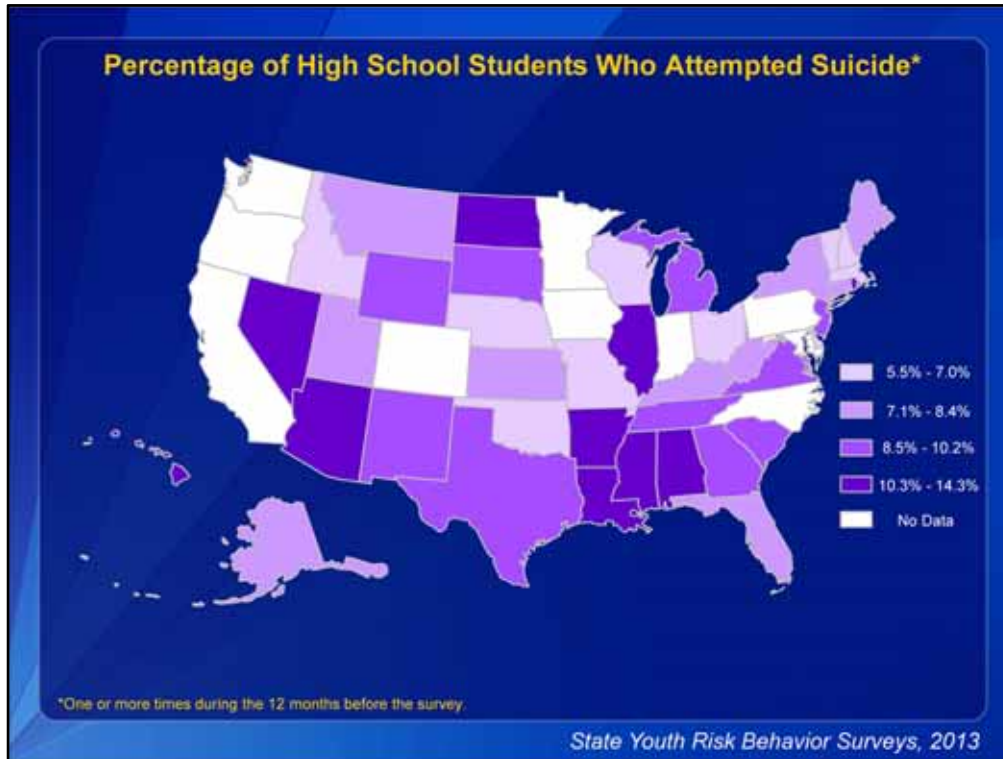
The percentage for 1991 is 7.3. The percentage for 1993 is 8.6. The percentage for 1995 is 8.7. The percentage for 1997 is 7.7. The percentage for 1999 is 8.3. The percentage for 2001 is 8.8. The percentage for 2003 is 8.5. The percentage for 2005 is 8.4. The percentage for 2007 is 6.9. The percentage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

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



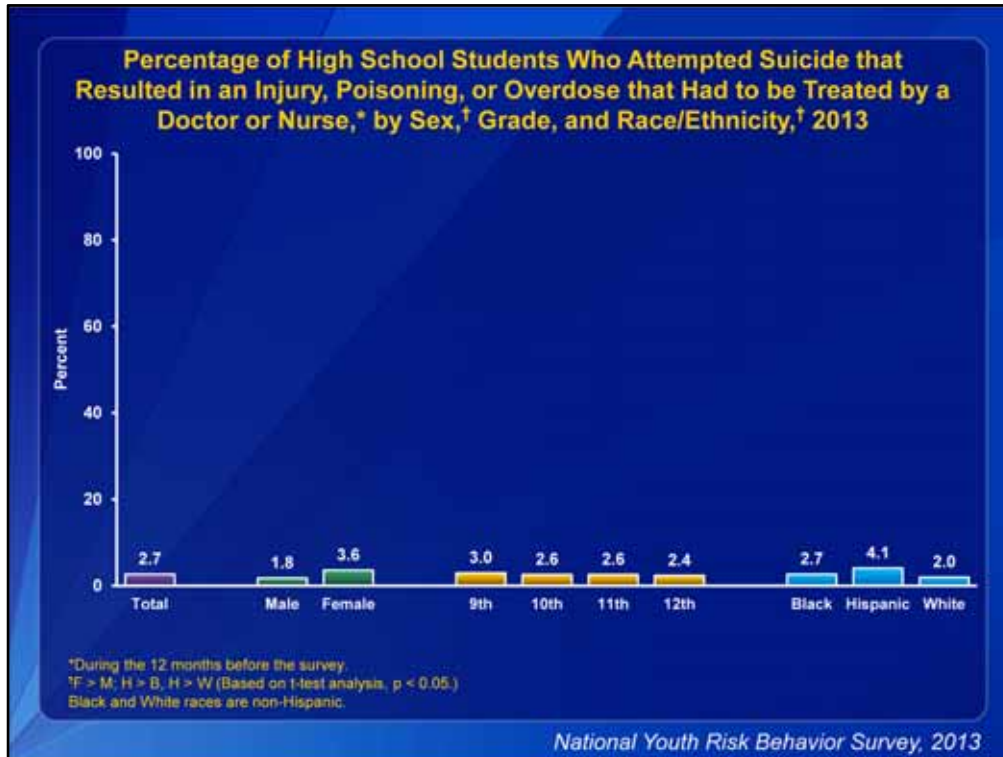
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 40 states and 21 cities for high school students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 5.5% to 14.3%. The median across states was 8.5%. The range across cities was 6.8% to 14.8%. The median across cities was 9.1%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 5.5% to 14.3%. Delaware, Idaho, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 5.5% to 7.0%. Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, New York, Utah, West Virginia, range from 7.1% to 8.4%. Georgia, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 8.5% to 10.2%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, range from 10.3% to 14.3%. North Carolina, Maryland, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

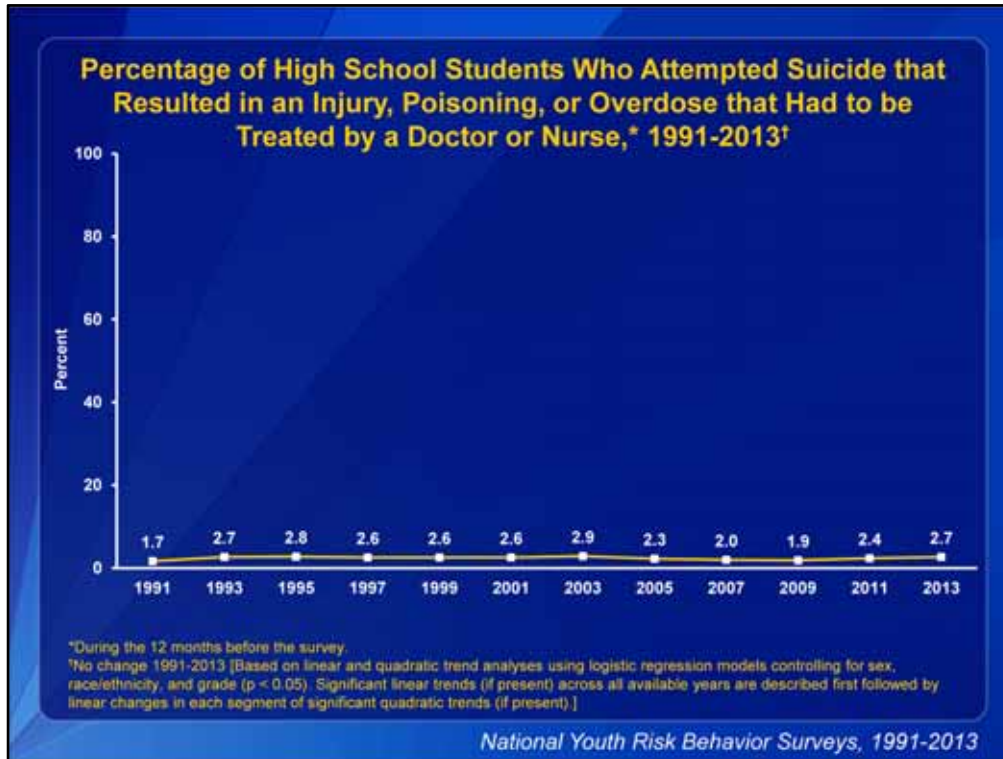




This slide shows the percentage of high school students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 2.7. The percentage for male students is 1.8. The percentage for female students is 3.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.4. The percentage for black students is 2.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.1. The percentage for white students is 2.0. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

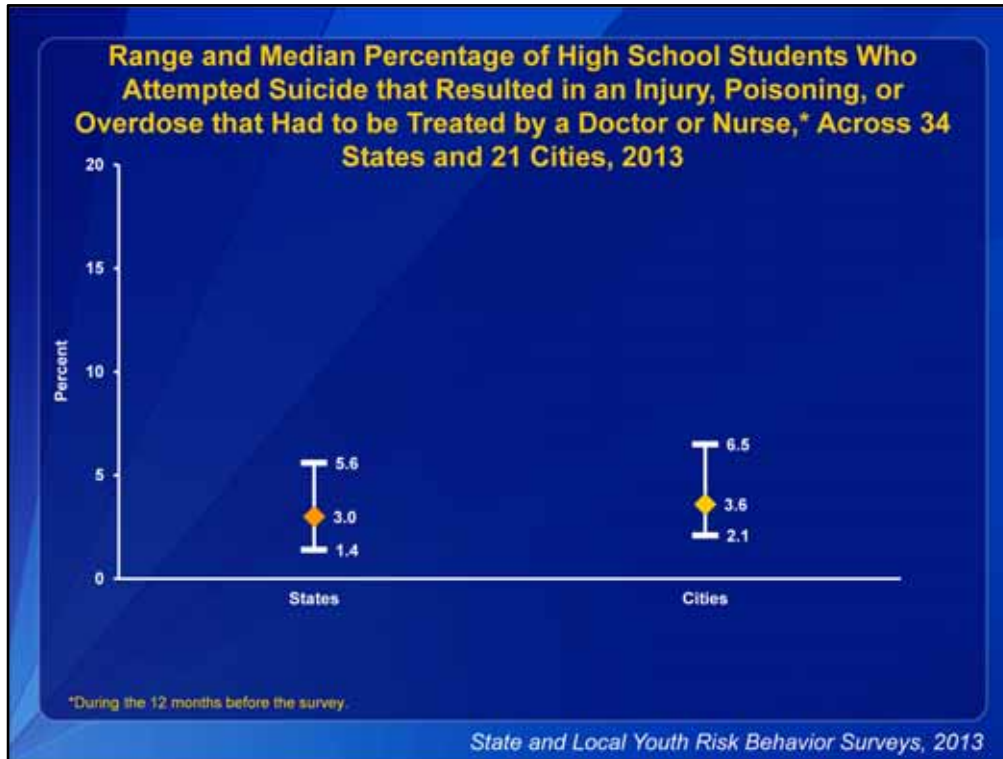
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

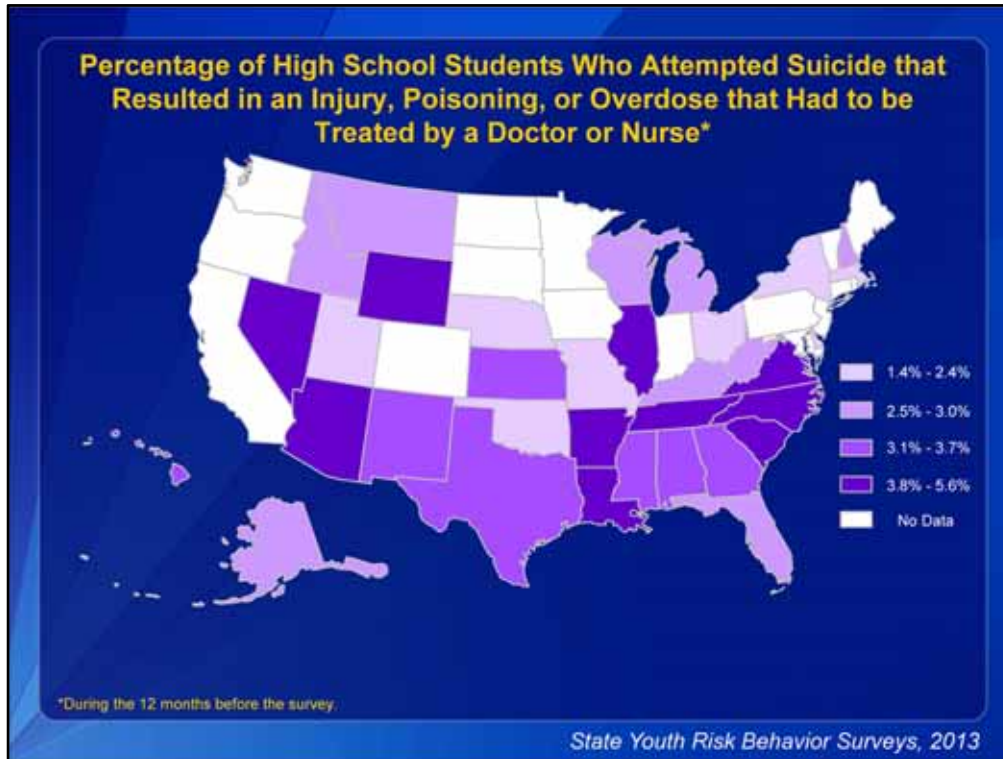
The percentage for 1991 is 1.7. The percentage for 1993 is 2.7. The percentage for 1995 is 2.8. The percentage for 1997 is 2.6. The percentage for 1999 is 2.6. The percentage for 2001 is 2.6. The percentage for 2003 is 2.9. The percentage for 2005 is 2.3. The percentage for 2007 is 2.0. The percentage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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 1991 to 2013.

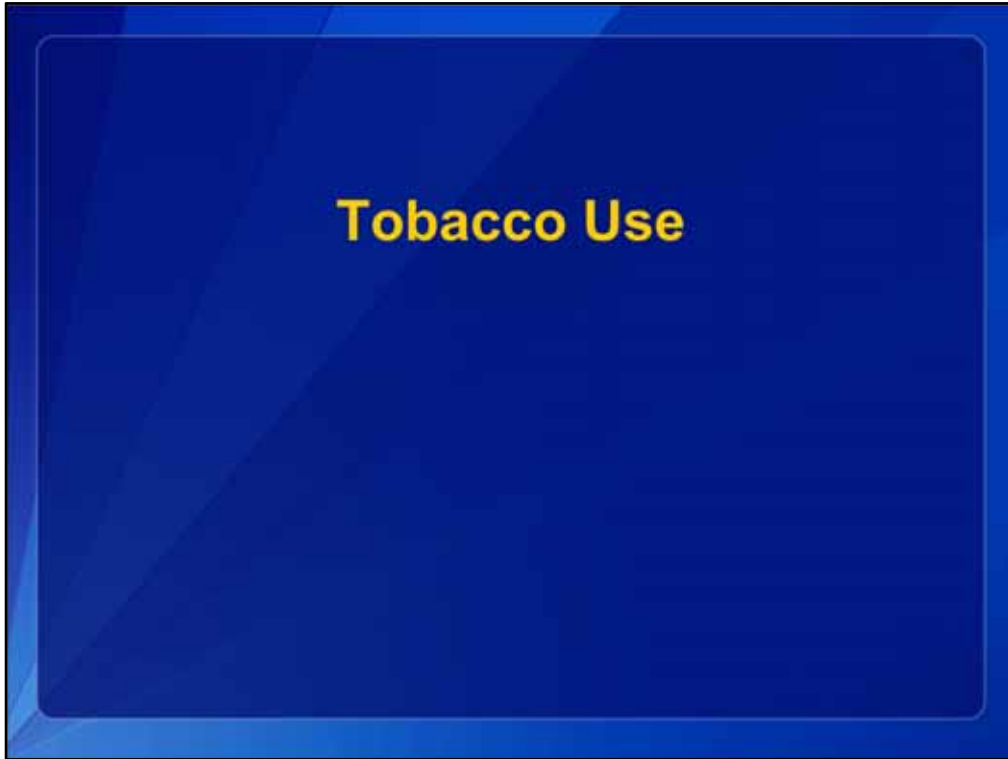


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 21 cities for high school students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

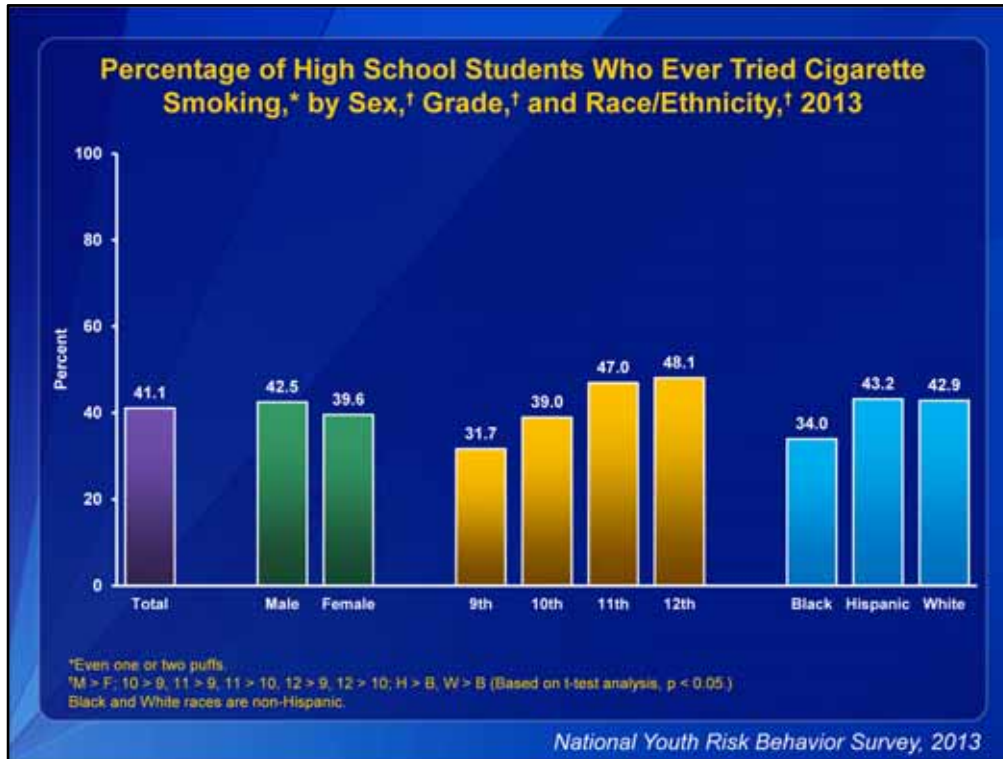
The range across states was 1.4% to 5.6%. The median across states was 3%. The range across cities was 2.1% to 6.5%. The median across cities was 3.6%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who made a suicide attempt during the past 12 months that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse, 2013. The values range from 1.4% to 5.6%. Delaware, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, range from 1.4% to 2.4%. Alaska, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 2.5% to 3.0%. Alabama, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, Texas, range from 3.1% to 3.7%. Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 3.8% to 5.6%. Vermont, South Dakota, Rhode Island, New Jersey, North Dakota, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



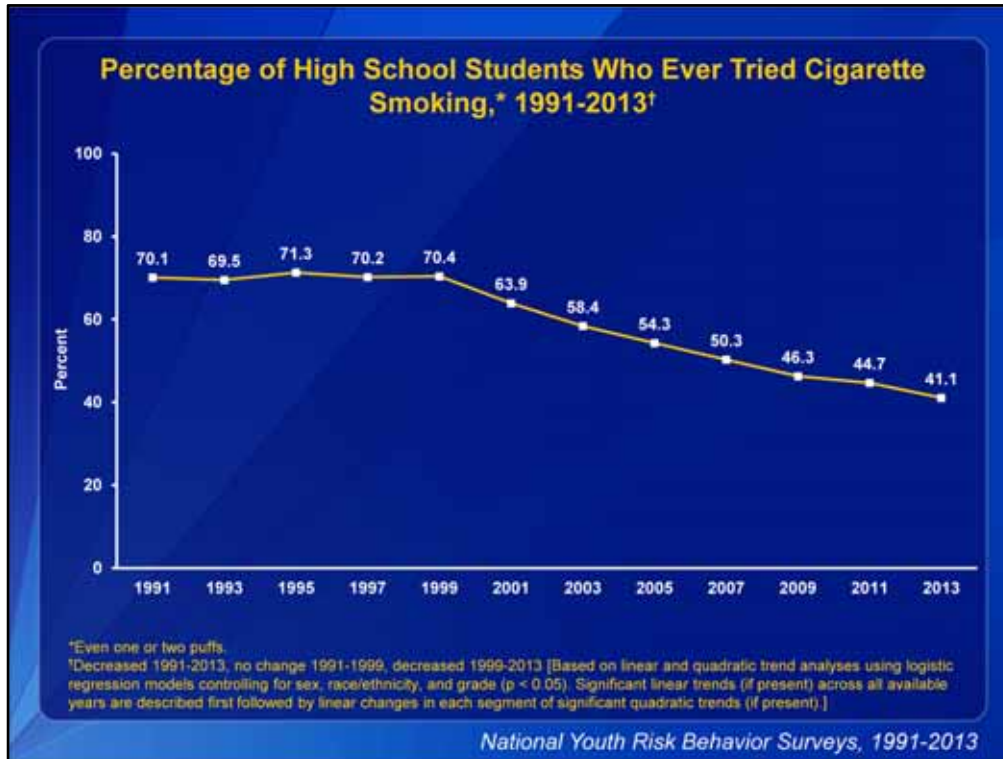
Tobacco Use



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 41.1. The percentage for male students is 42.5. The percentage for female students is 39.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 31.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 39.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 47.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 48.1. The percentage for black students is 34.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 43.2. The percentage for white students is 42.9. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

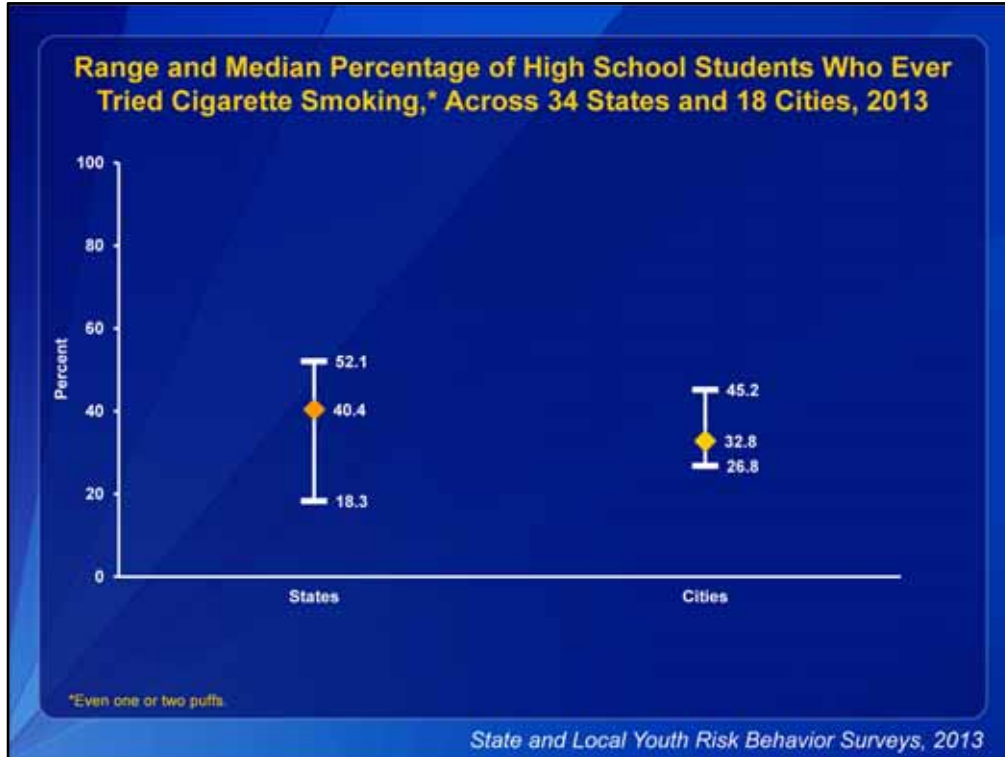
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

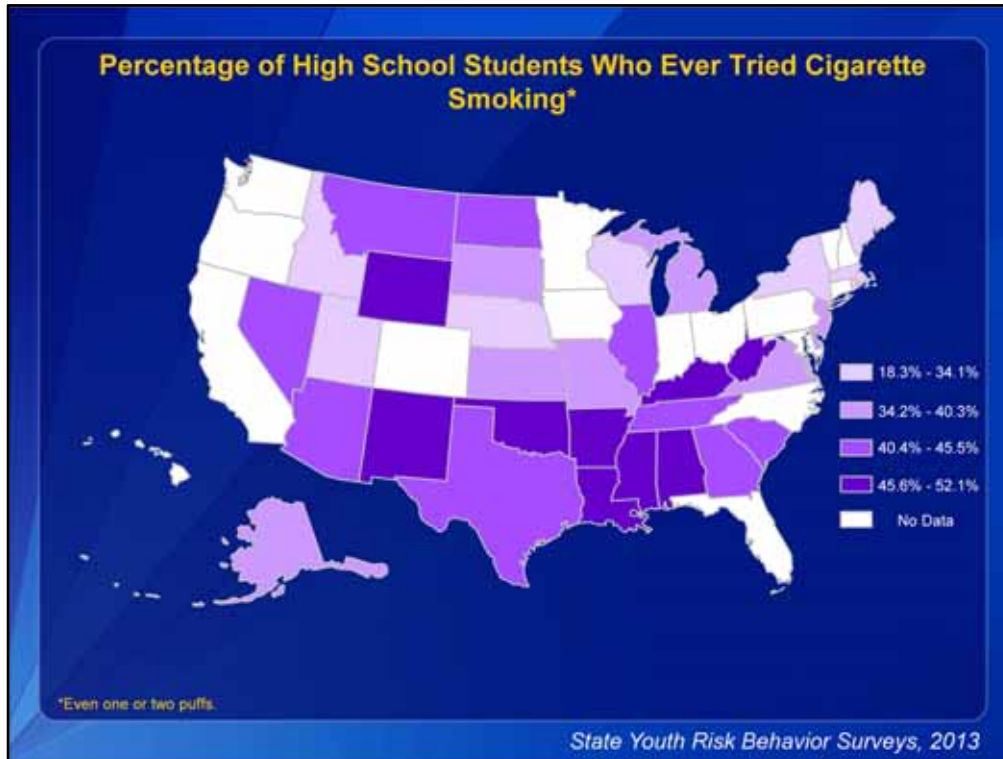
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, did not change from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2013.



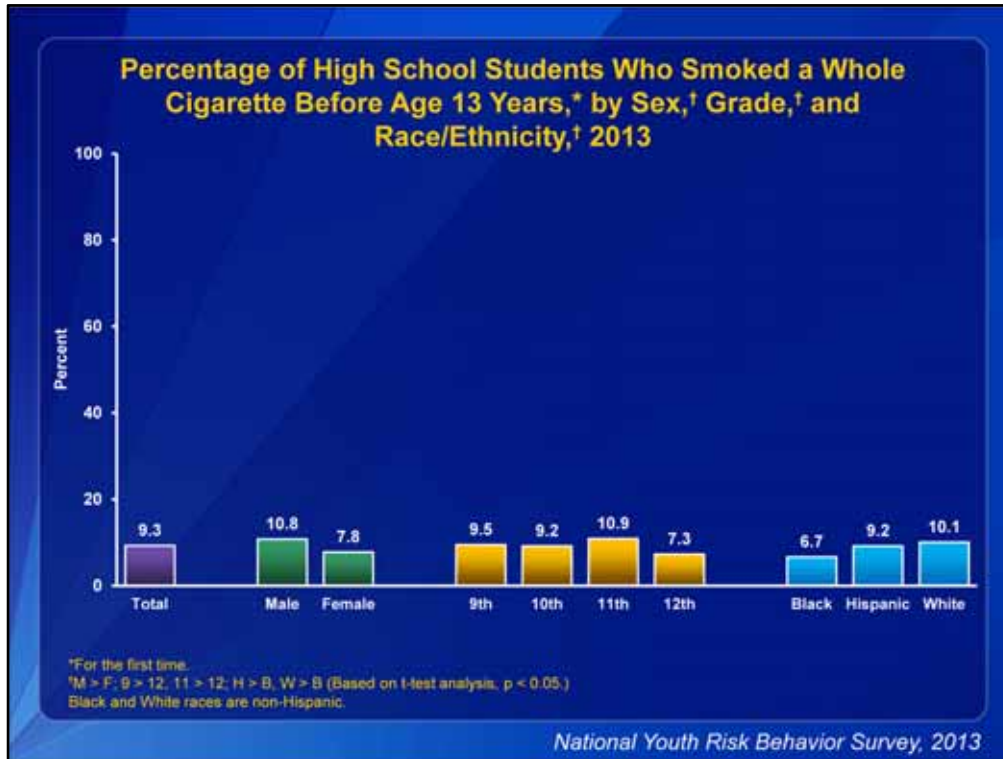
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 18 cities for high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 18.3% to 52.1%. The median across states was 40.4%. The range across cities was 26.8% to 45.2%. The median across cities was 32.8%.





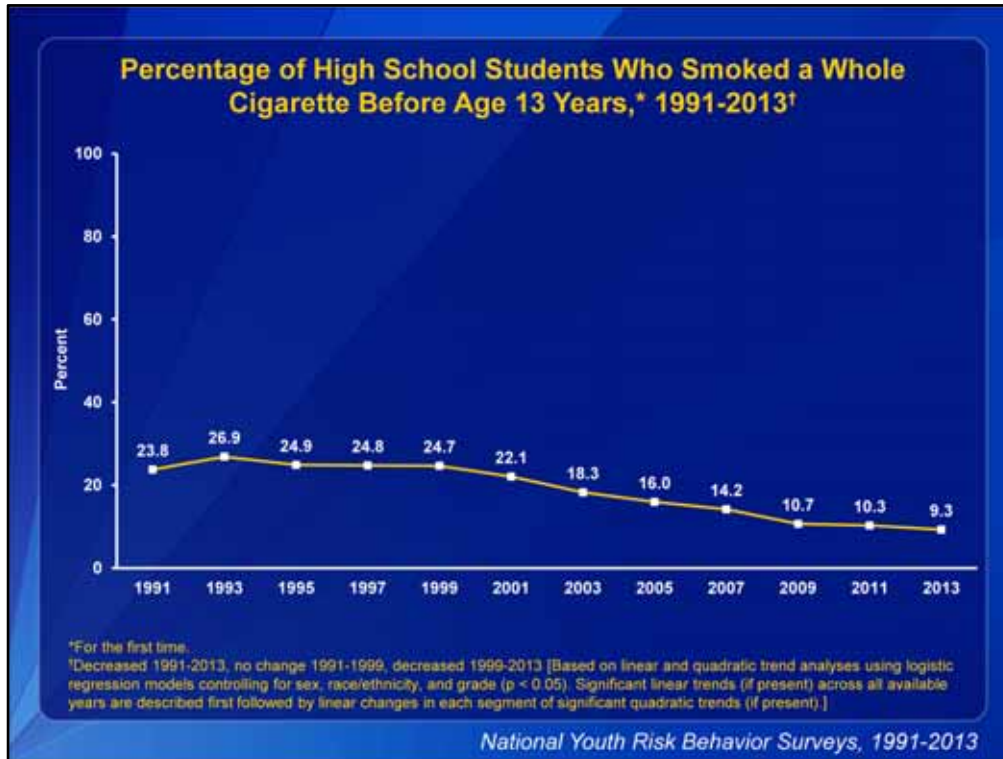
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, 2013. The values range from 18.3% to 52.1%. Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 18.3% to 34.1%. Alaska, Delaware, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 34.2% to 40.3%. Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 40.4% to 45.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 45.6% to 52.1%. Vermont, Ohio, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 9.3. The percentage for male students is 10.8. The percentage for female students is 7.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.3. The percentage for black students is 6.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.2. The percentage for white students is 10.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

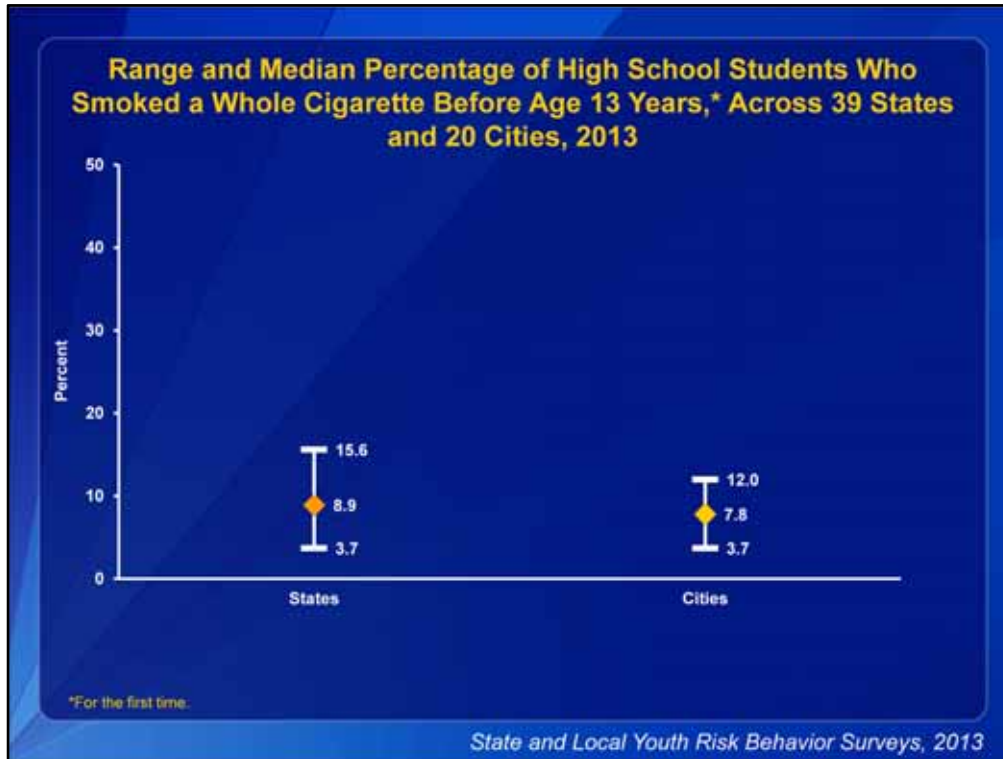
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

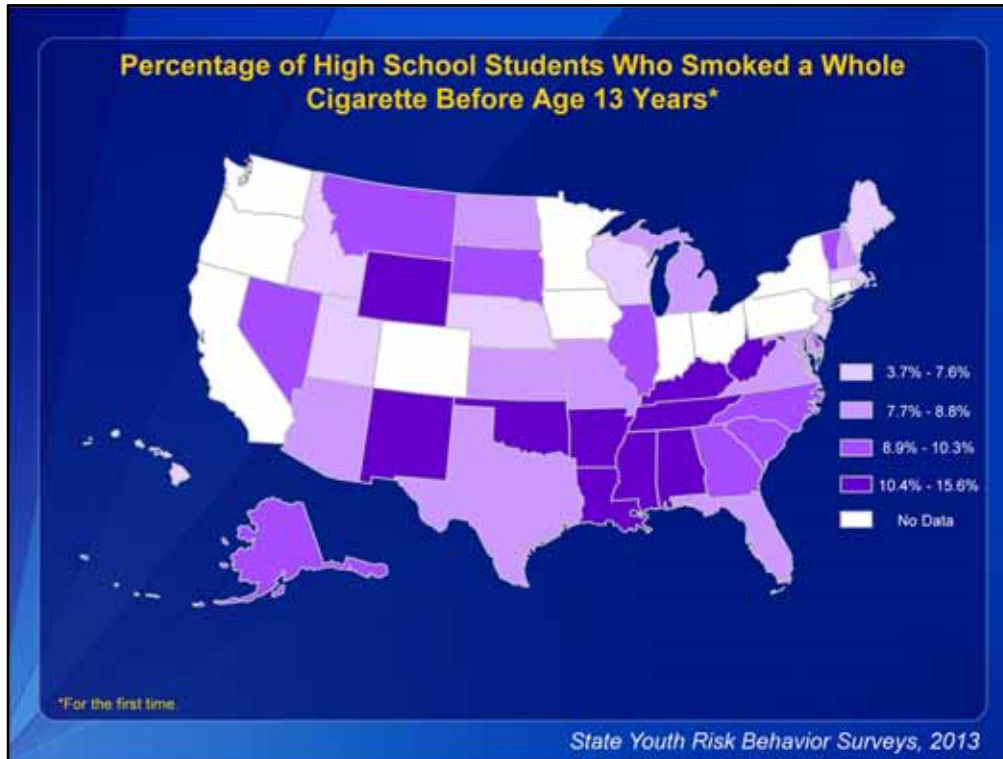
The percentage for 1991 is 23.8. The percentage for 1993 is 26.9. The percentage for 1995 is 24.9. The percentage for 1997 is 24.8. The percentage for 1999 is 24.7. The percentage for 2001 is 22.1. The percentage for 2003 is 18.3. The percentage for 2005 is 16.0. The percentage for 2007 is 14.2. The percentage for 2009 is 10.7. The percentage for 2011 is 10.3. The percentage for 2013 is 9.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, did not change from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2013.

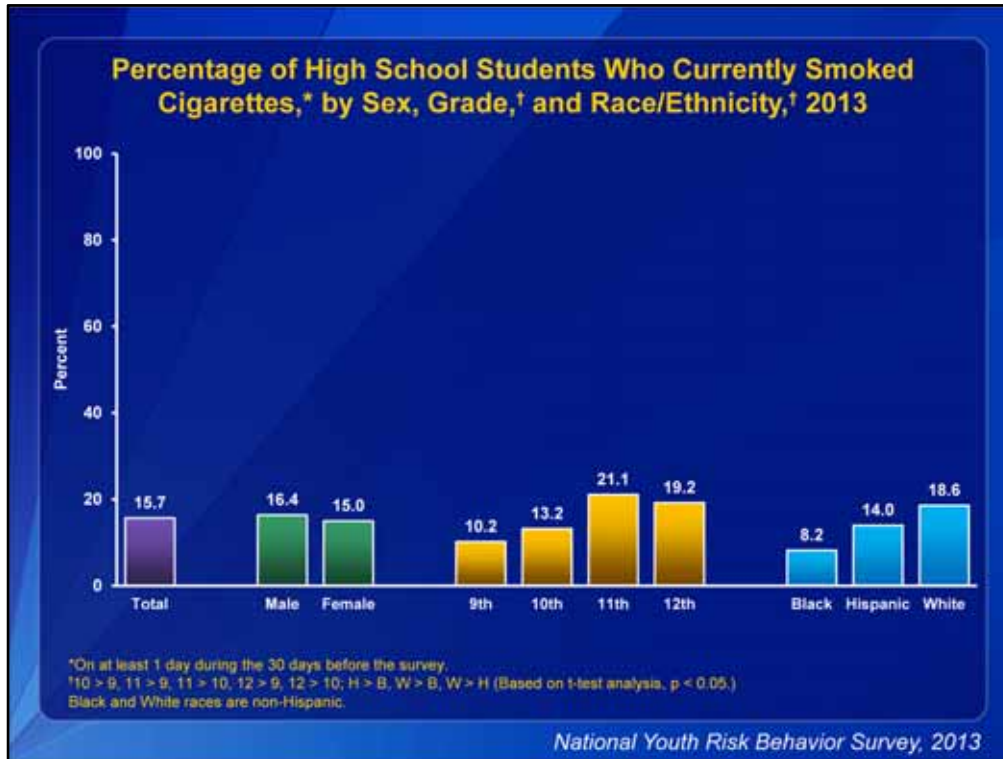


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 39 states and 20 cities for high school students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 3.7% to 15.6%. The median across states was 8.9%. The range across cities was 3.7% to 12.0%. The median across cities was 7.8%.



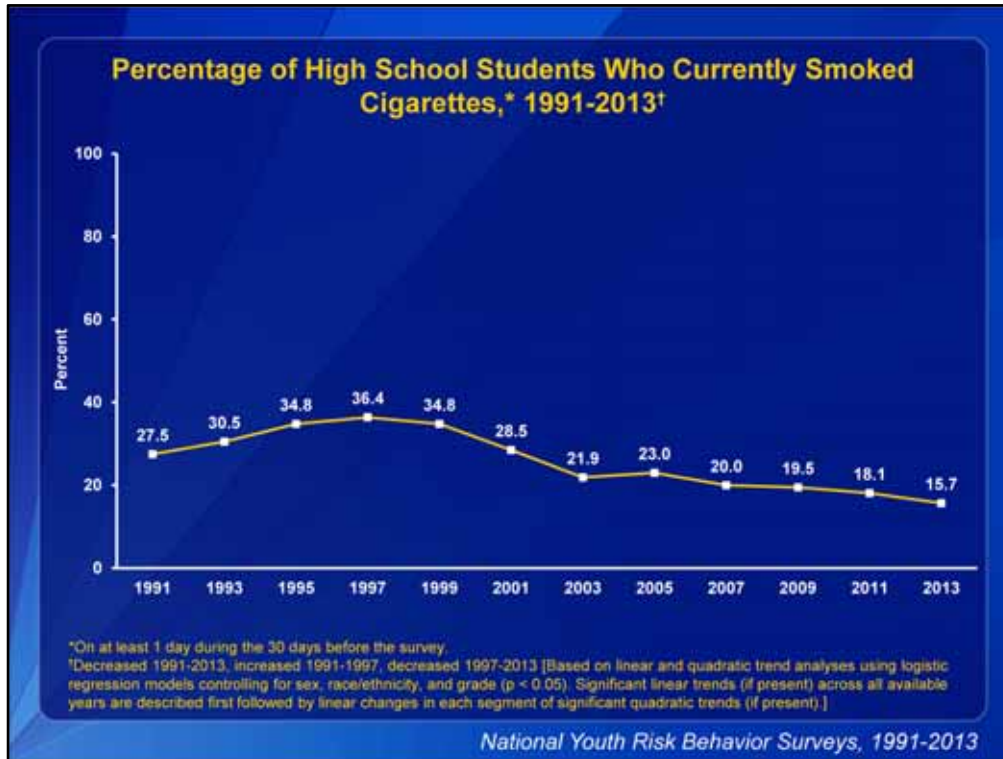
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years, 2013. The values range from 3.7% to 15.6%. Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 3.7% to 7.6%. Arizona, Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Texas, Virginia, range from 7.7% to 8.8%. Alaska, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 8.9% to 10.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 10.4% to 15.6%. Ohio, New York, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 15.7. The percentage for male students is 16.4. The percentage for female students is 15.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 10.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 21.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 19.2. The percentage for black students is 8.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.0. The percentage for white students is 18.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

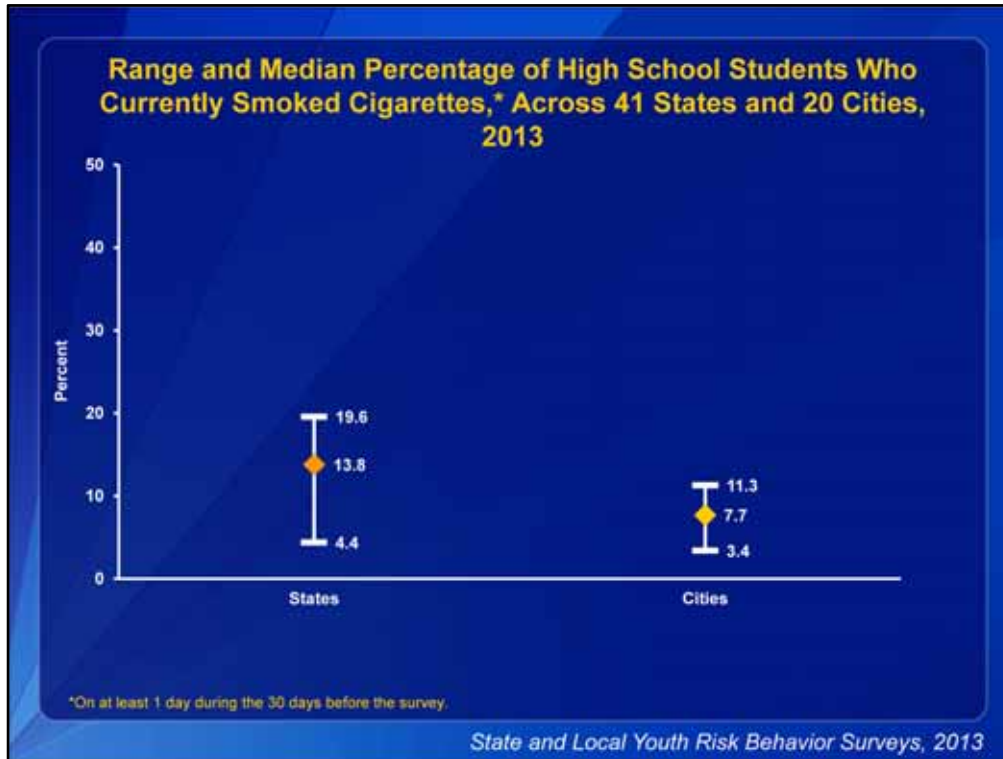
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for Hispanic students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

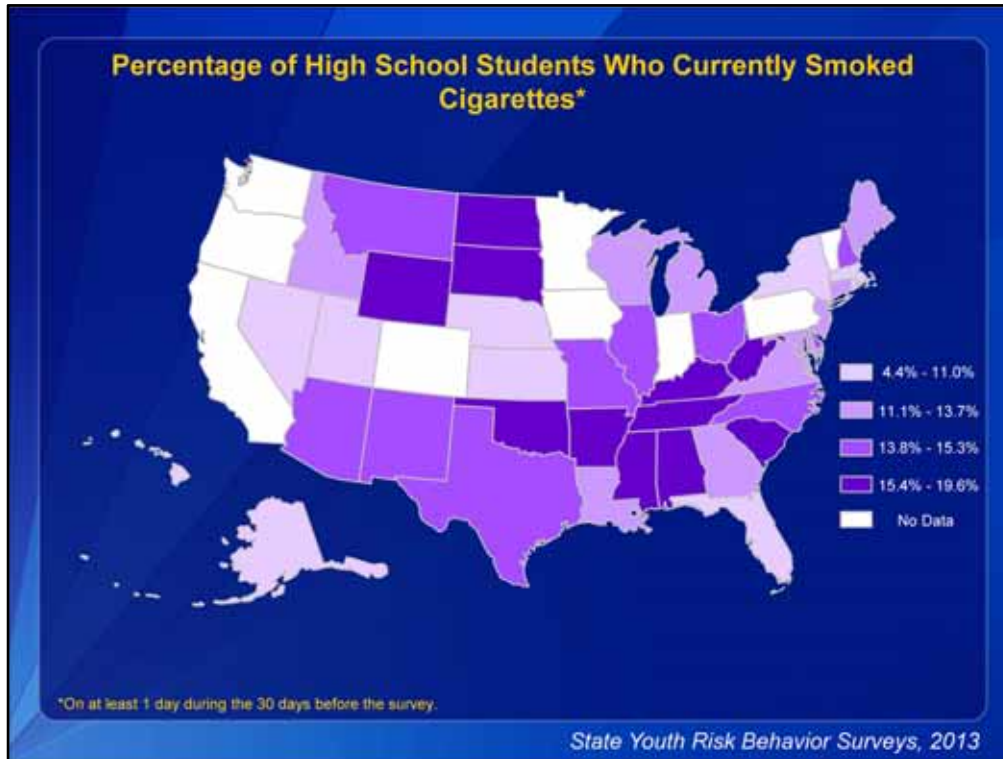
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, increased from 1991 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2013.



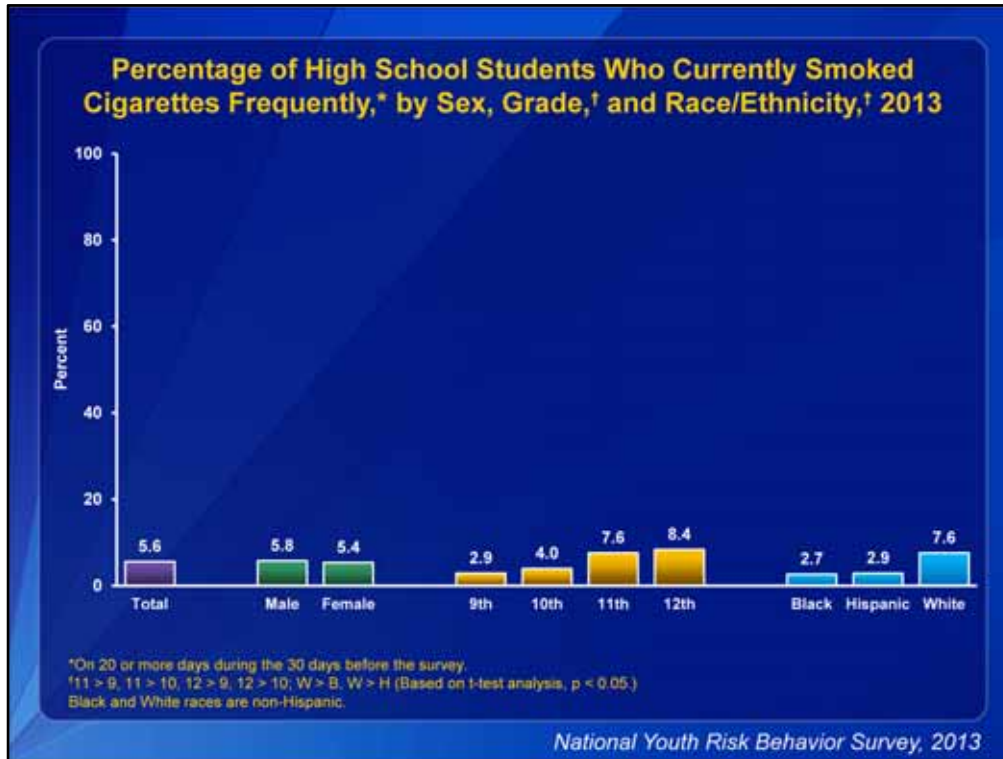
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 41 states and 20 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 4.4% to 19.6%. The median across states was 13.8%. The range across cities was 3.4% to 11.3%. The median across cities was 7.7%.





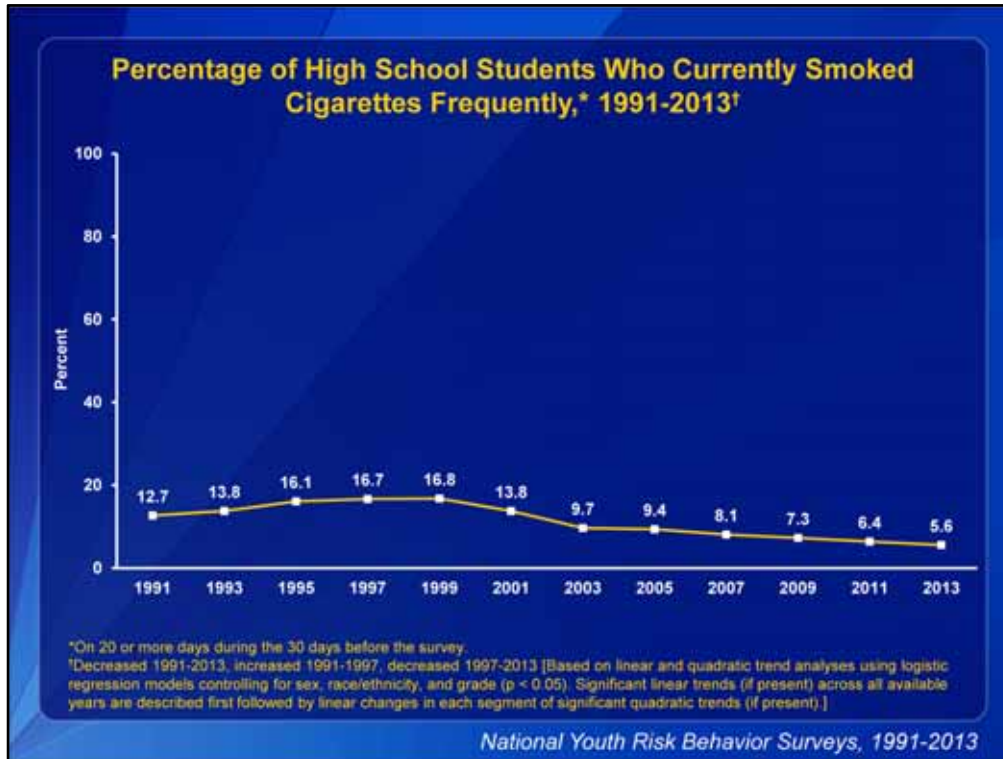
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 4.4% to 19.6%. Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 4.4% to 11.0%. Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 11.1% to 13.7%. Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, range from 13.8% to 15.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 15.4% to 19.6%. Vermont, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 5.6. The percentage for male students is 5.8. The percentage for female students is 5.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.4. The percentage for black students is 2.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.9. The percentage for white students is 7.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

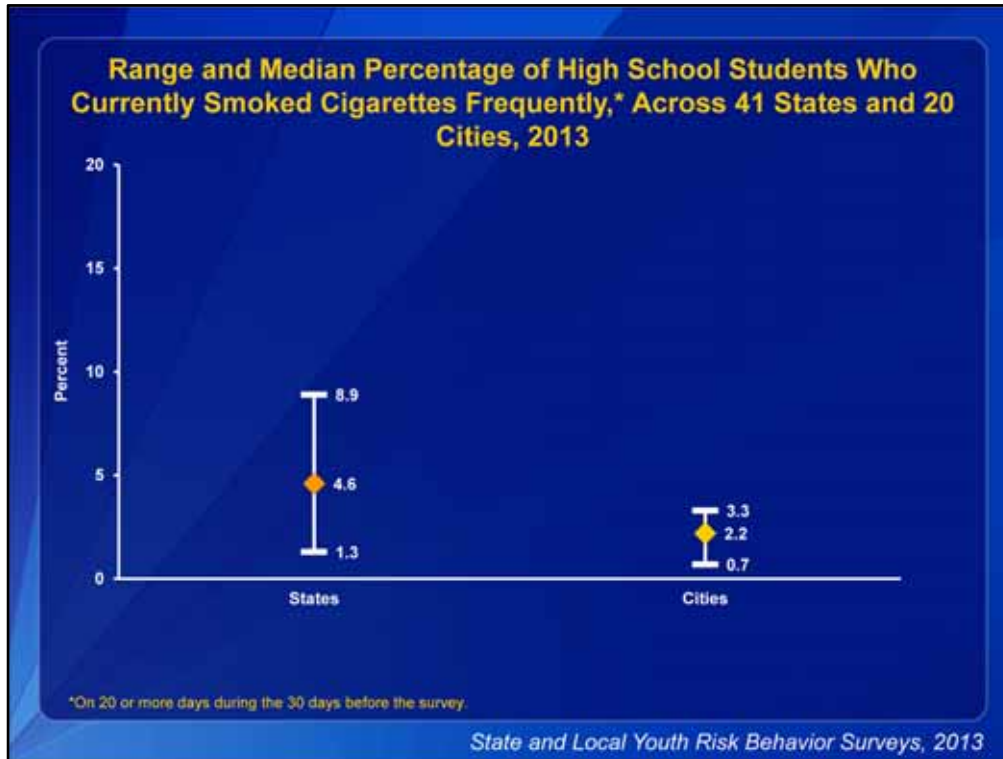
For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for Hispanic students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

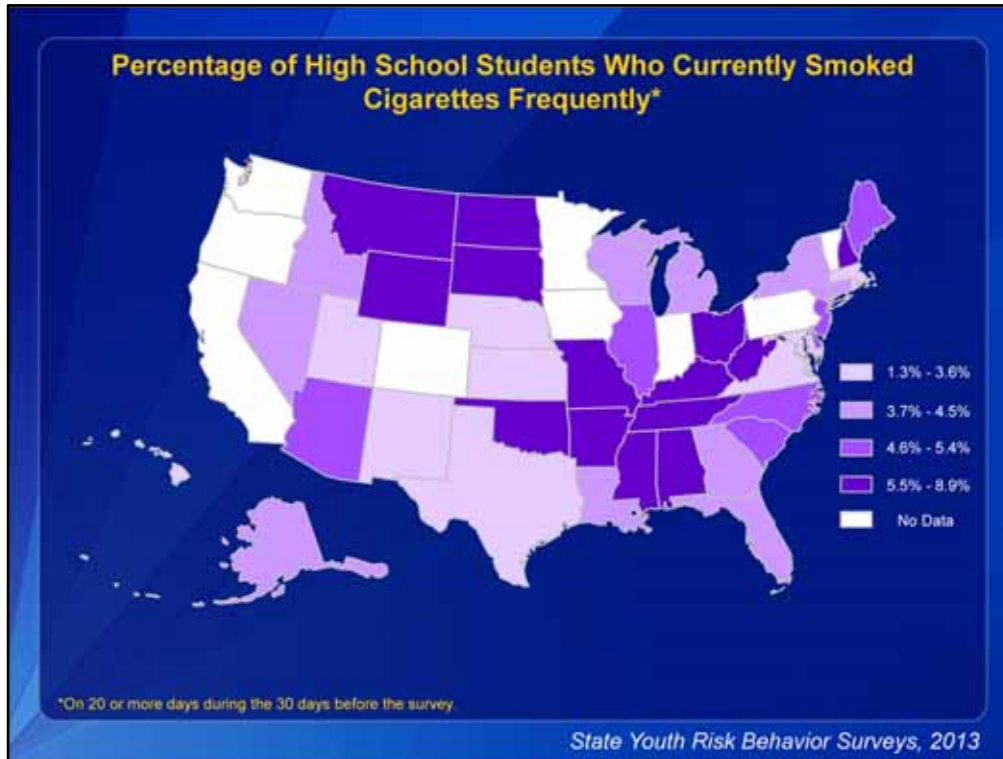
The percentage for 1991 is 12.7. The percentage for 1993 is 13.8. The percentage for 1995 is 16.1. The percentage for 1997 is 16.7. The percentage for 1999 is 16.8. The percentage for 2001 is 13.8. The percentage for 2003 is 9.7. The percentage for 2005 is 9.4. The percentage for 2007 is 8.1. The percentage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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, increased from 1991 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2013.

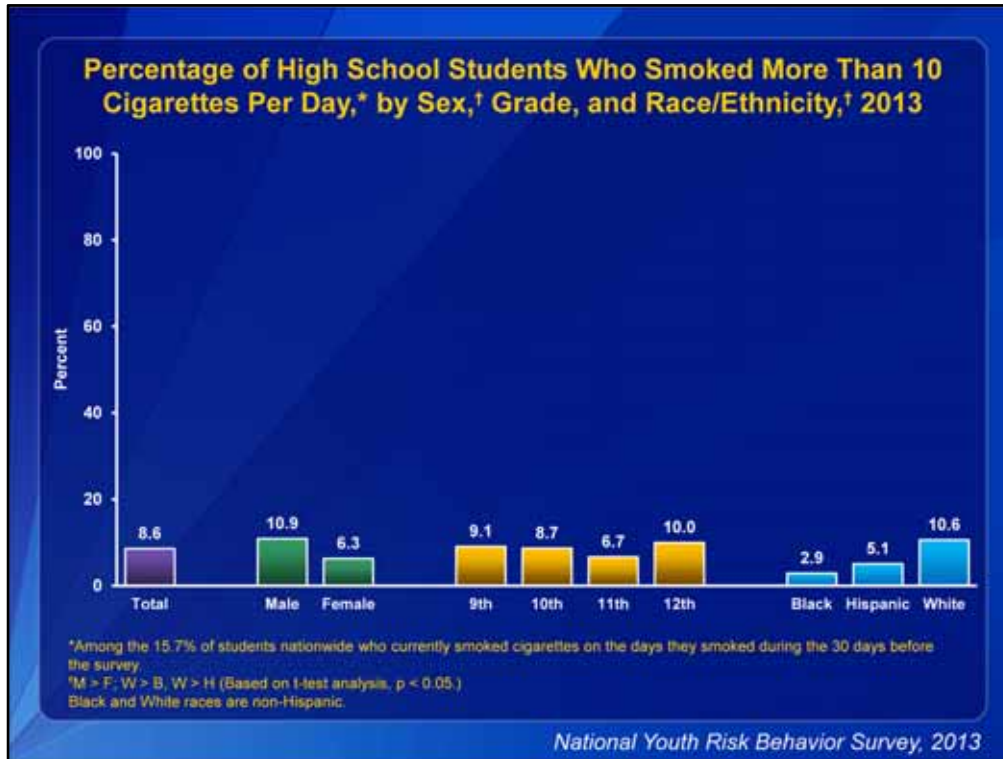


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 41 states and 20 cities for high school students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 1.3% to 8.9%. The median across states was 4.6%. The range across cities was 0.7% to 3.3%. The median across cities was 2.2%.



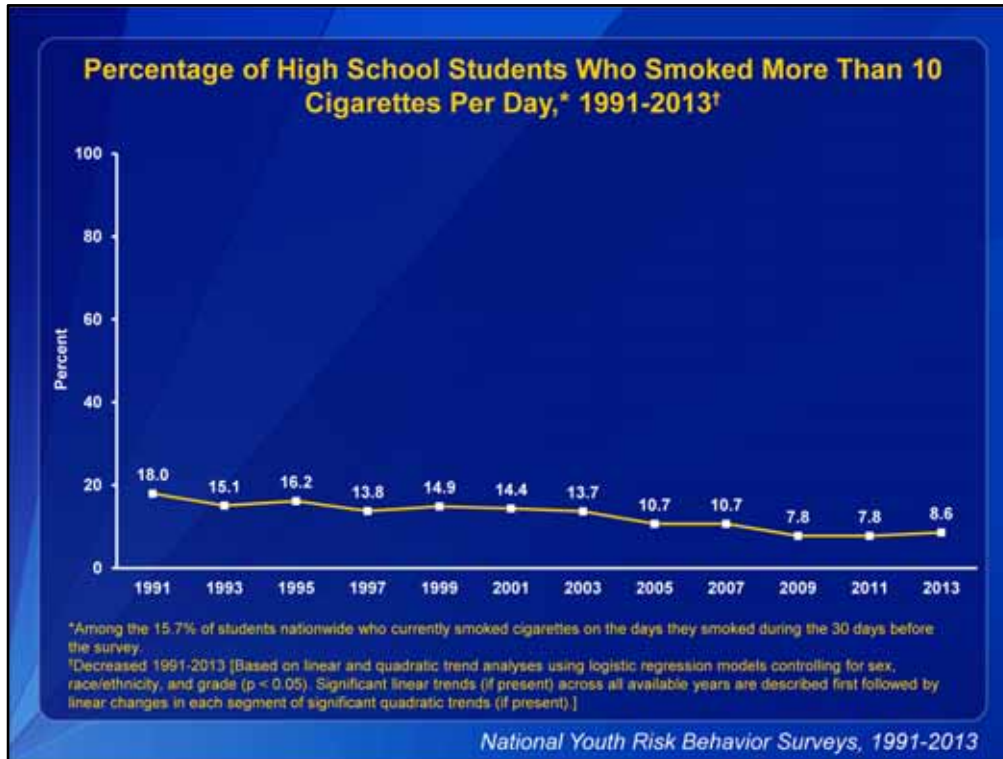
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 1.3% to 8.9%. Hawaii, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, range from 1.3% to 3.6%. Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New York, Wisconsin, range from 3.7% to 4.5%. Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, range from 4.6% to 5.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 5.5% to 8.9%. Vermont, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (among the 15.7% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 8.6. The percentage for male students is 10.9. The percentage for female students is 6.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 10.0. The percentage for black students is 2.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.1. The percentage for white students is 10.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

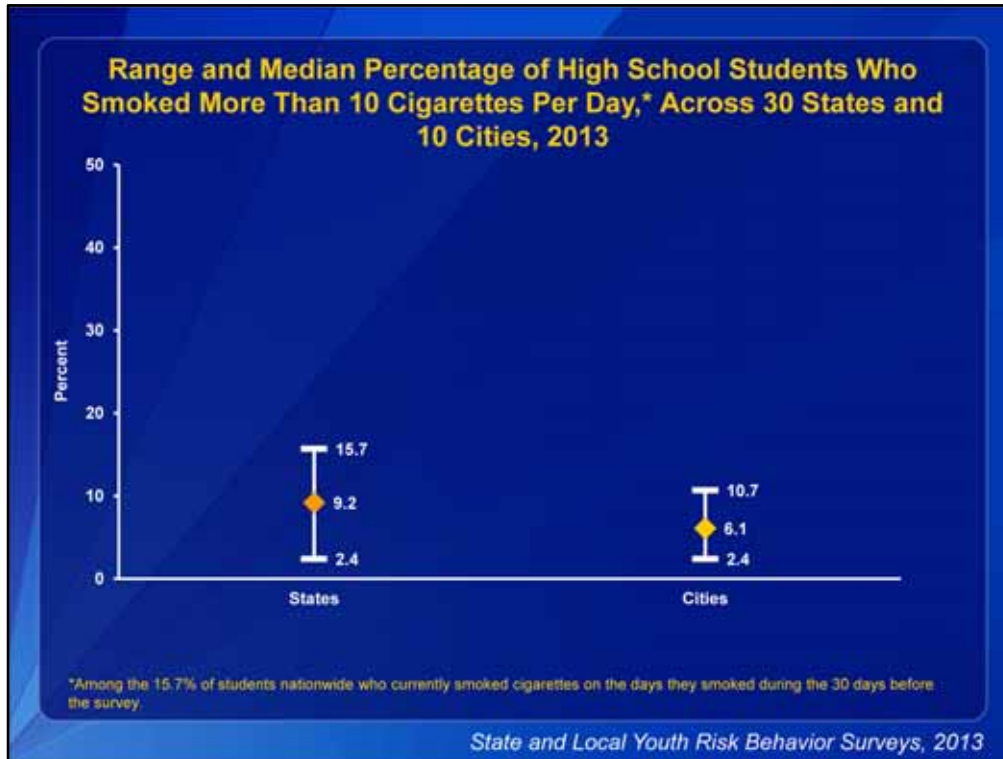
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for Hispanic students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (among the 15.7% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

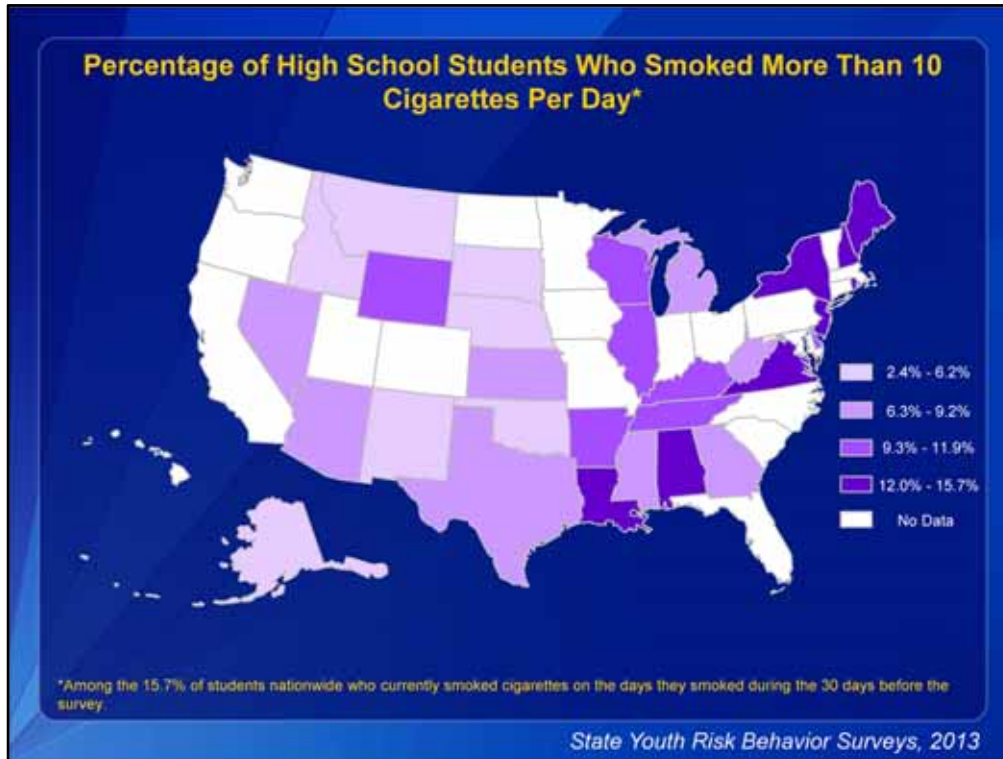
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity,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



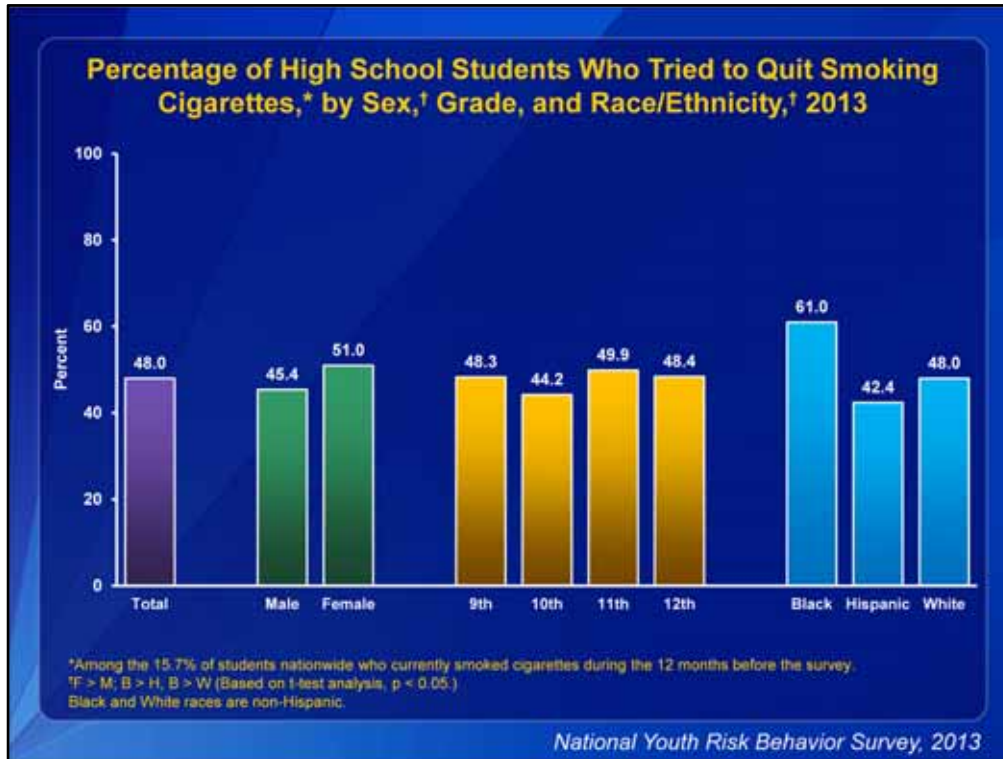
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 10 cities for high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (among the 15.7% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 2.4% to 15.7%. The median across states was 9.2%. The range across cities was 2.4% to 10.7%. The median across cities was 6.1%.





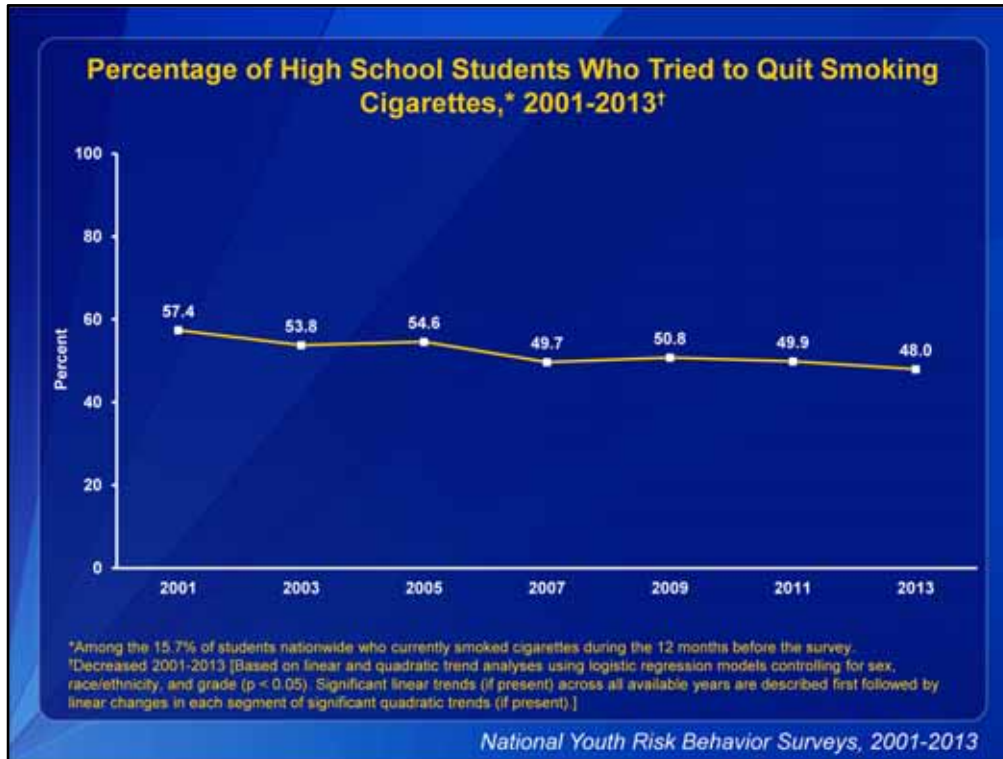
This slide shows that among students who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 2.4% to 15.7%. Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, range from 2.4% to 6.2%. Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, Texas, West Virginia, range from 6.3% to 9.2%. Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 9.3% to 11.9%. Alabama, Louisiana, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 12.0% to 15.7%. Vermont, Utah, South Carolina, Ohio, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among the 15.7% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 48.0. The percentage for male students is 45.4. The percentage for female students is 51.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 48.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 44.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 49.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 48.4. The percentage for black students is 61.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 42.4. The percentage for white students is 48.0. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

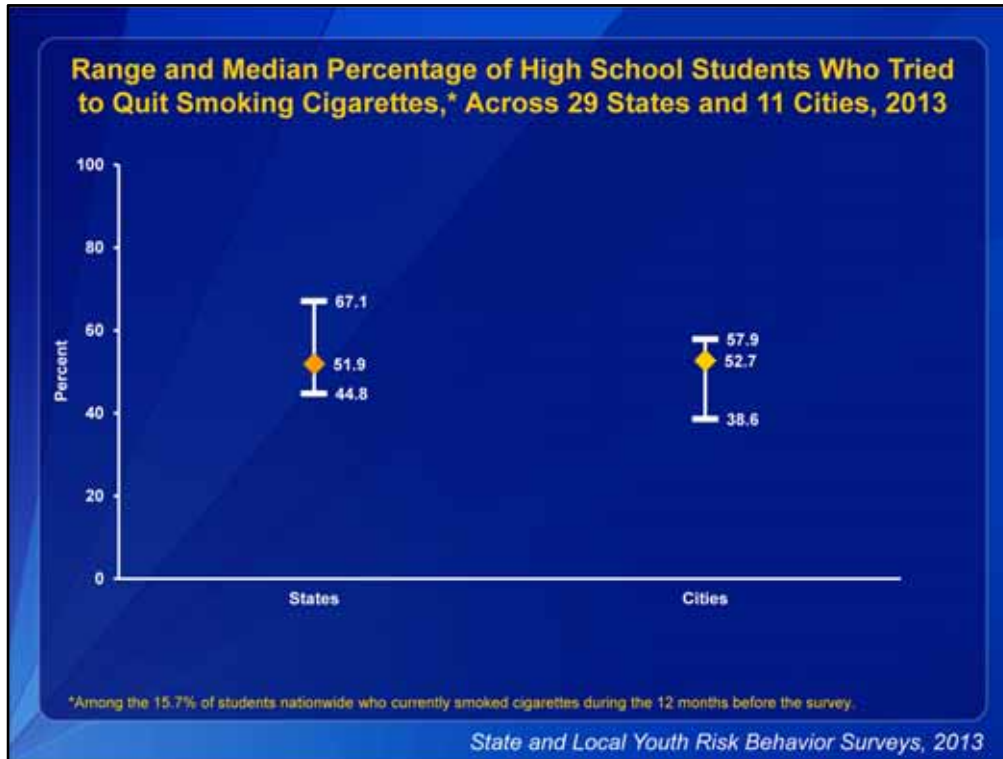
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2013 for high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among the 15.7% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

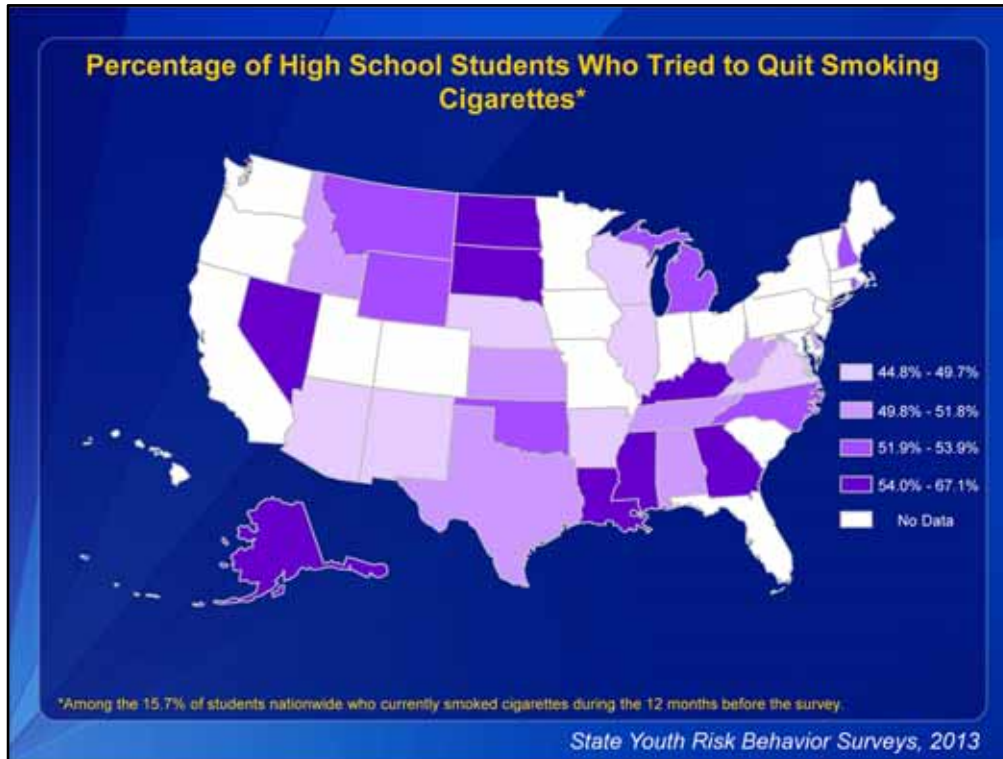
The percentage for 2001 is 57.4. The percentage for 2003 is 53.8. The percentage for 2005 is 54.6. The percentage for 2007 is 49.7. The percentage for 2009 is 50.8. The percentage for 2011 is 49.9. The percentage for 2013 is 48.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2013.

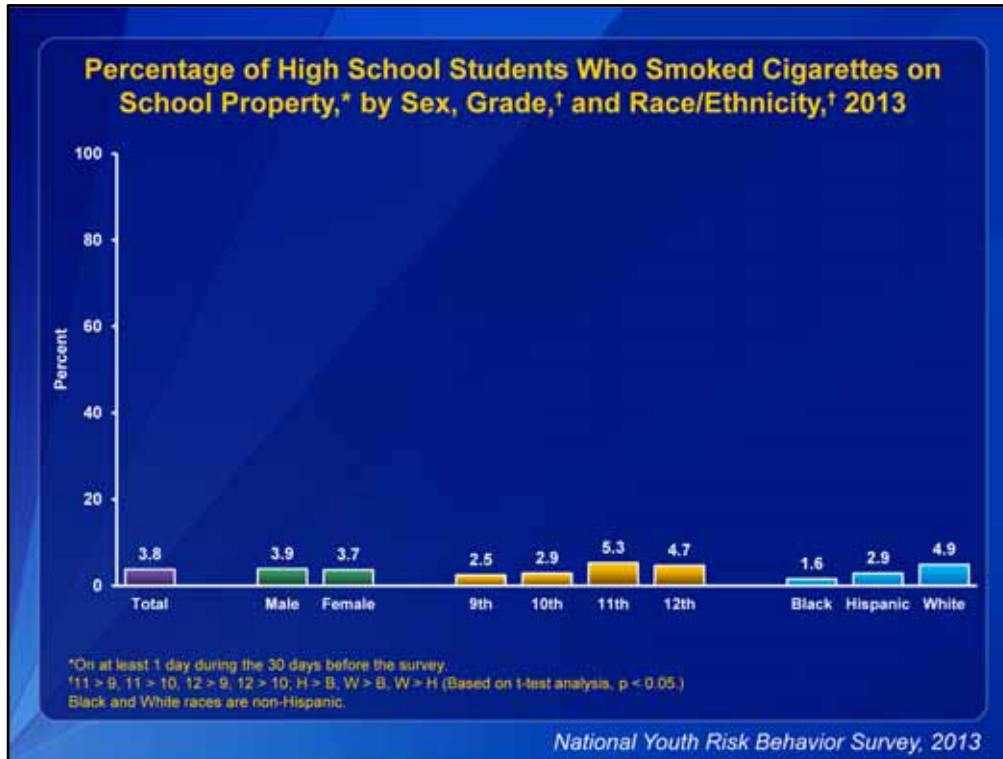


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 11 cities for high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among the 15.7% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 44.8% to 67.1%. The median across states was 51.9%. The range across cities was 38.6% to 57.9%. The median across cities was 52.7%.



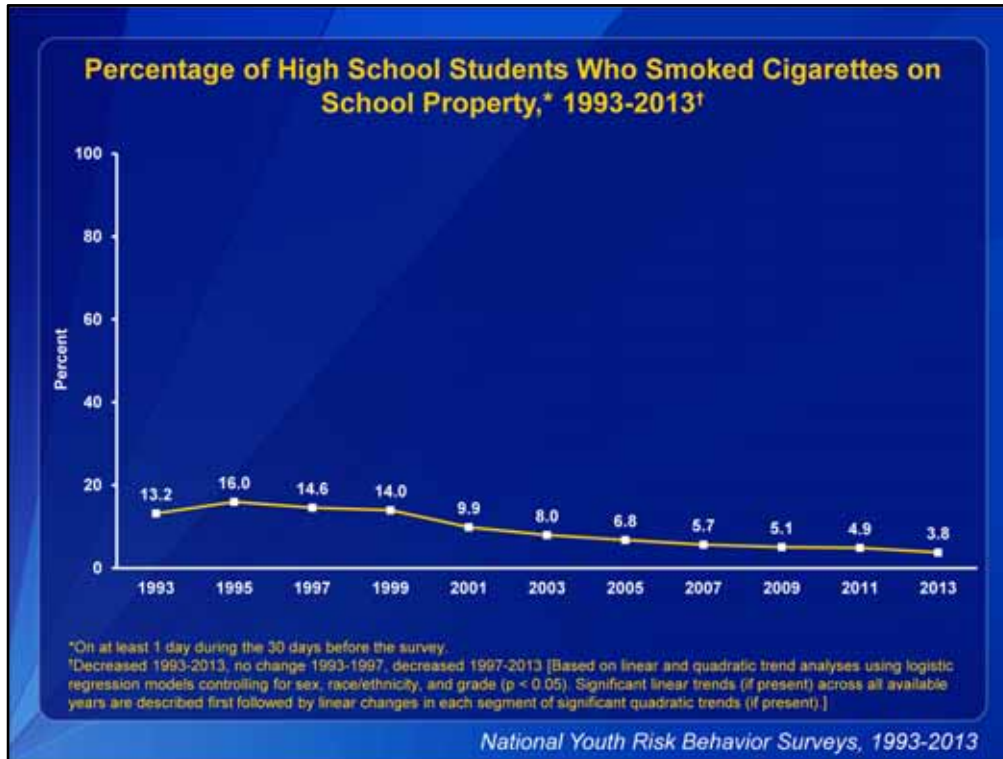
This slide shows that among students who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 44.8% to 67.1%. Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Nebraska, New Mexico, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 44.8% to 49.7%. Alabama, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 49.8% to 51.8%. Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Wyoming, range from 51.9% to 53.9%. Alaska, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, range from 54.0% to 67.1%. Vermont, Utah, South Carolina, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 3.8. The percentage for male students is 3.9. The percentage for female students is 3.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.7. The percentage for black students is 1.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.9. The percentage for white students is 4.9. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

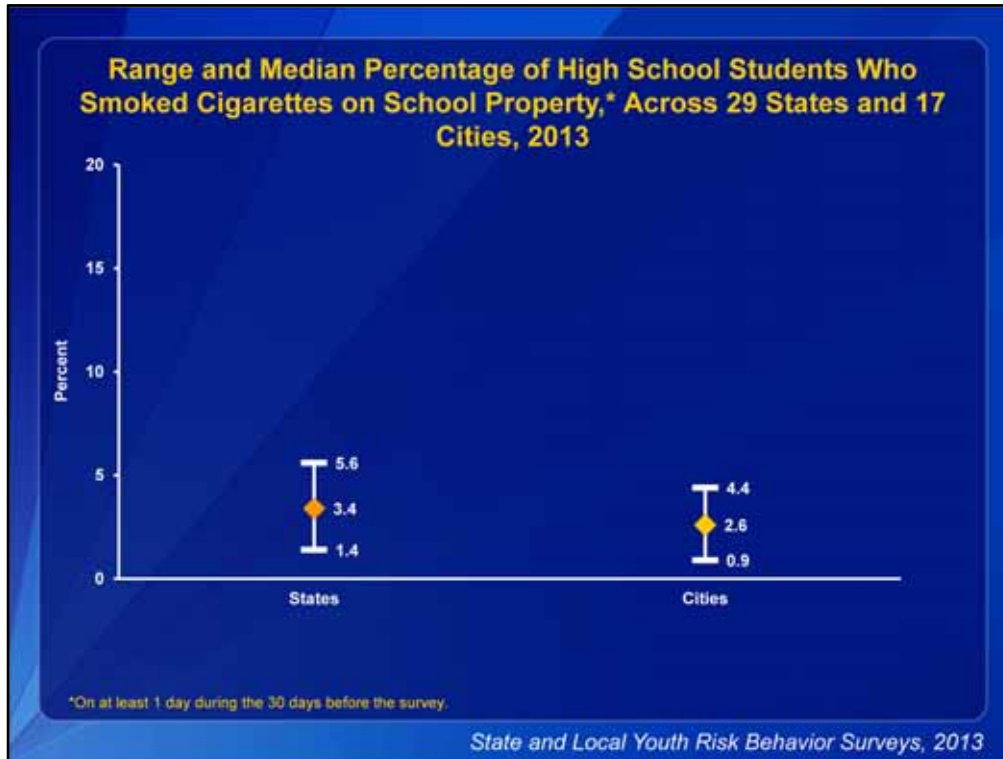
For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for Hispanic students.



This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2013 for high school students who smoked cigarettes on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 1993 is 13.2. The percentage for 1995 is 16.0. The percentage for 1997 is 14.6. The percentage for 1999 is 14.0. The percentage for 2001 is 9.9. The percentage for 2003 is 8.0. The percentage for 2005 is 6.8. The percentage for 2007 is 5.7. The percentage for 2009 is 5.1. The percentage for 2011 is 4.9. The percentage for 2013 is 3.8.

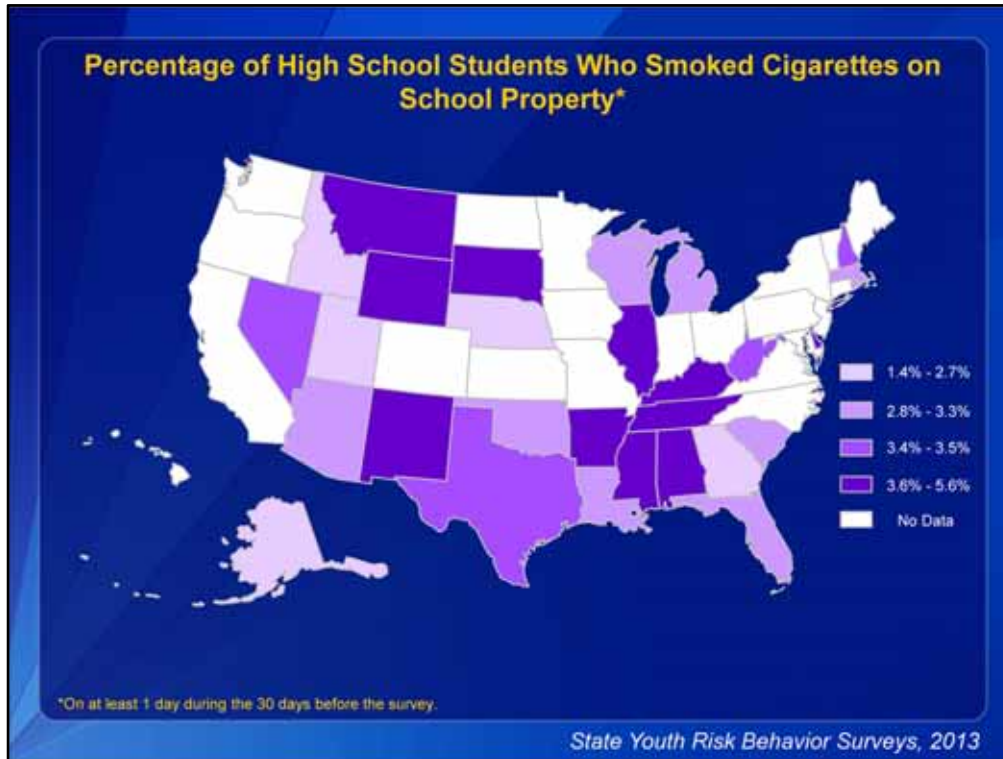
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2013, did not change from 1993 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2013.



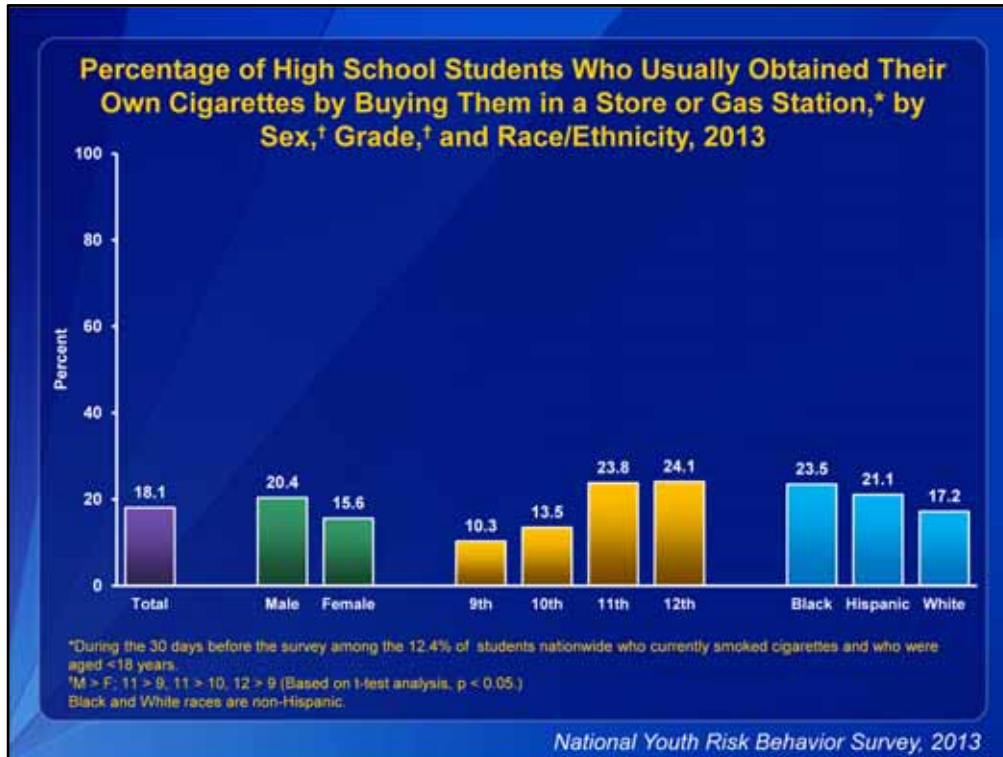
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 17 cities for high school students who smoked cigarettes on school property (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 1.4% to 5.6%. The median across states was 3.4%. The range across cities was 0.9% to 4.4%. The median across cities was 2.6%.





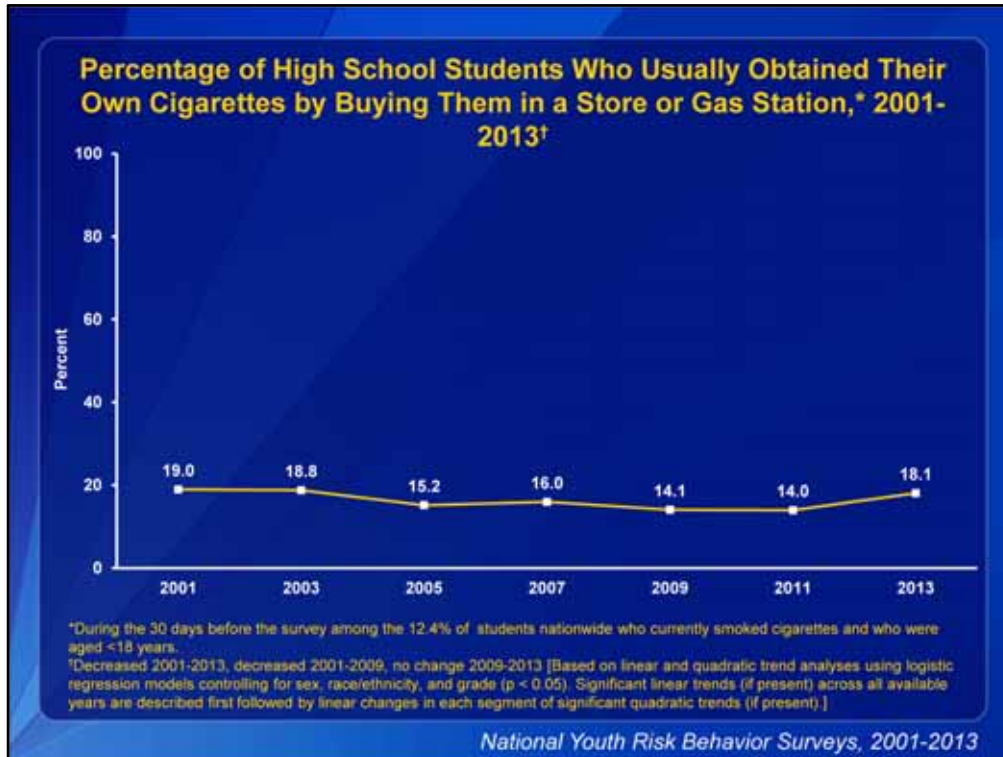
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 1.4% to 5.6%. Alaska, Georgia, Idaho, Nebraska, Utah, range from 1.4% to 2.7%. Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin, range from 2.8% to 3.3%. Nevada, New Hampshire, Texas, West Virginia, range from 3.4% to 3.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wyoming, range from 3.6% to 5.6%. Vermont, Virginia, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Kansas, Hawaii, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (during the 30 days before the survey among the 12.4% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 18.1. The percentage for male students is 20.4. The percentage for female students is 15.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 10.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 23.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 24.1. The percentage for black students is 23.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 21.1. The percentage for white students is 17.2. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

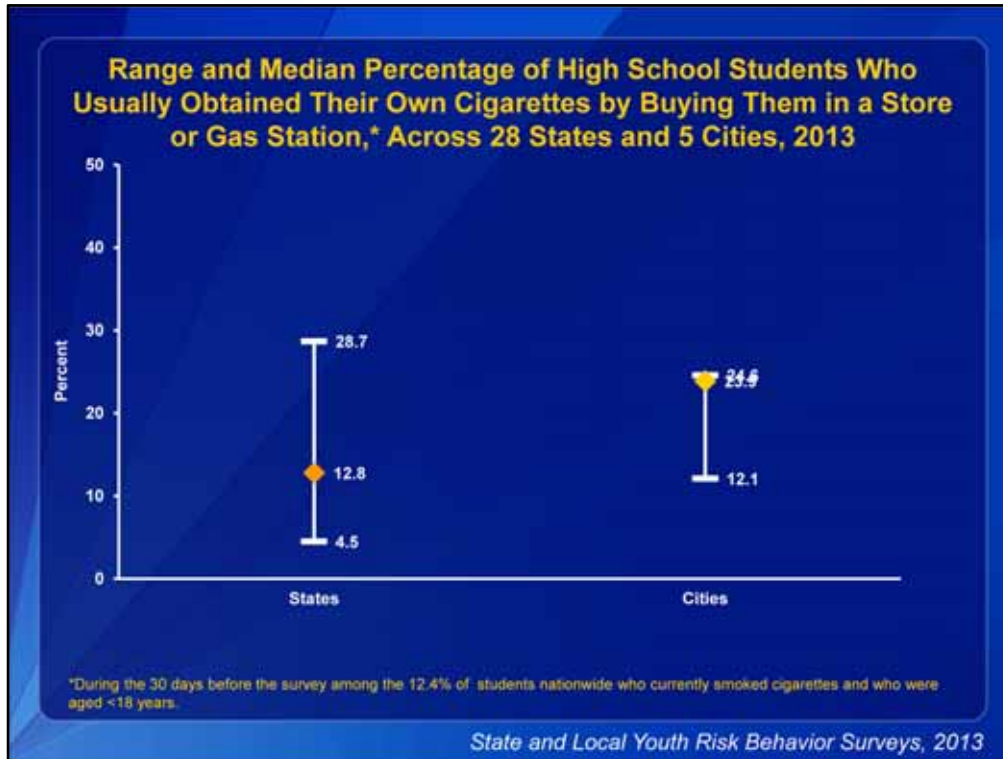
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence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



This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2013 for high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (during the 30 days before the survey among the 12.4% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

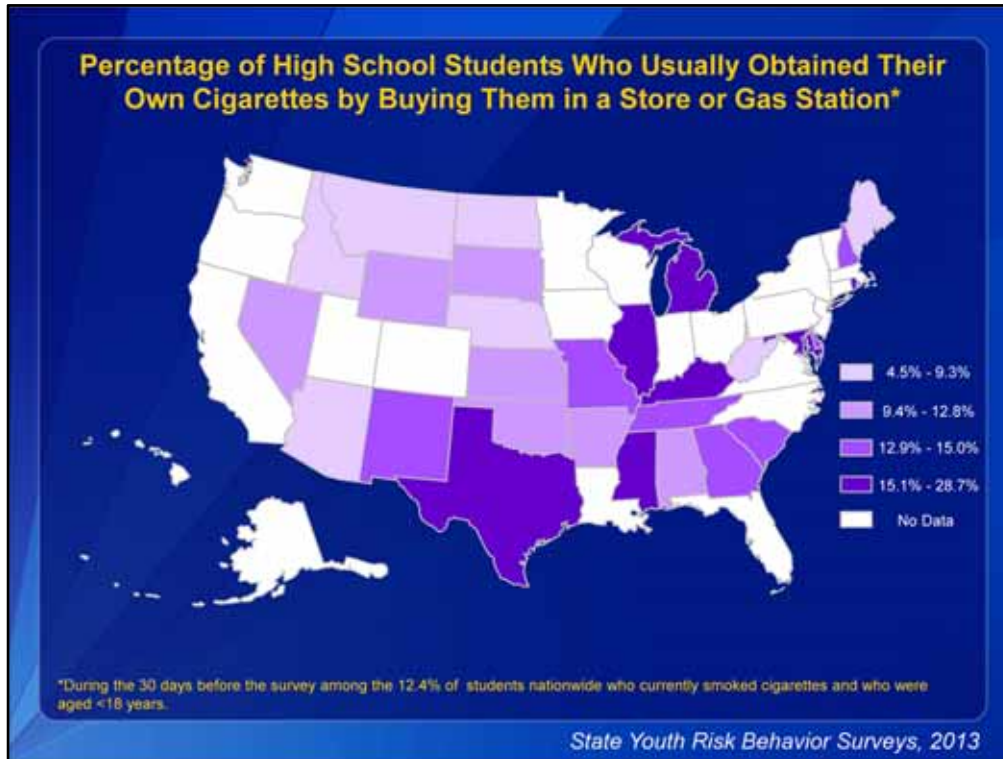
The percentage for 2001 is 19.0. The percentage for 2003 is 18.8. The percentage for 2005 is 15.2. The percentage for 2007 is 16.0. The percentage for 2009 is 14.1. The percentage for 2011 is 14.0. The percentage for 2013 is 18.1.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2013, decreased from 2001 to 2009, and did not change from 2009 to 2013.

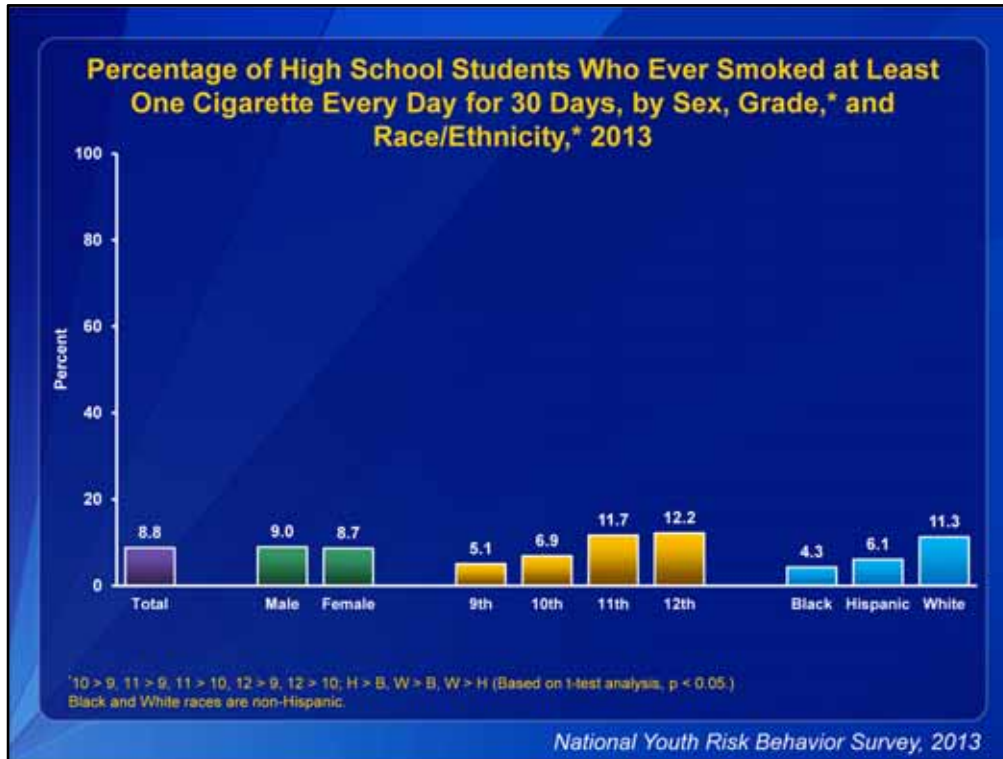


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 5 cities for high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (during the 30 days before the survey among the 12.4% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 4.5% to 28.7%. The median across states was 12.8%. The range across cities was 12.1% to 24.6%. The median across cities was 23.9%.



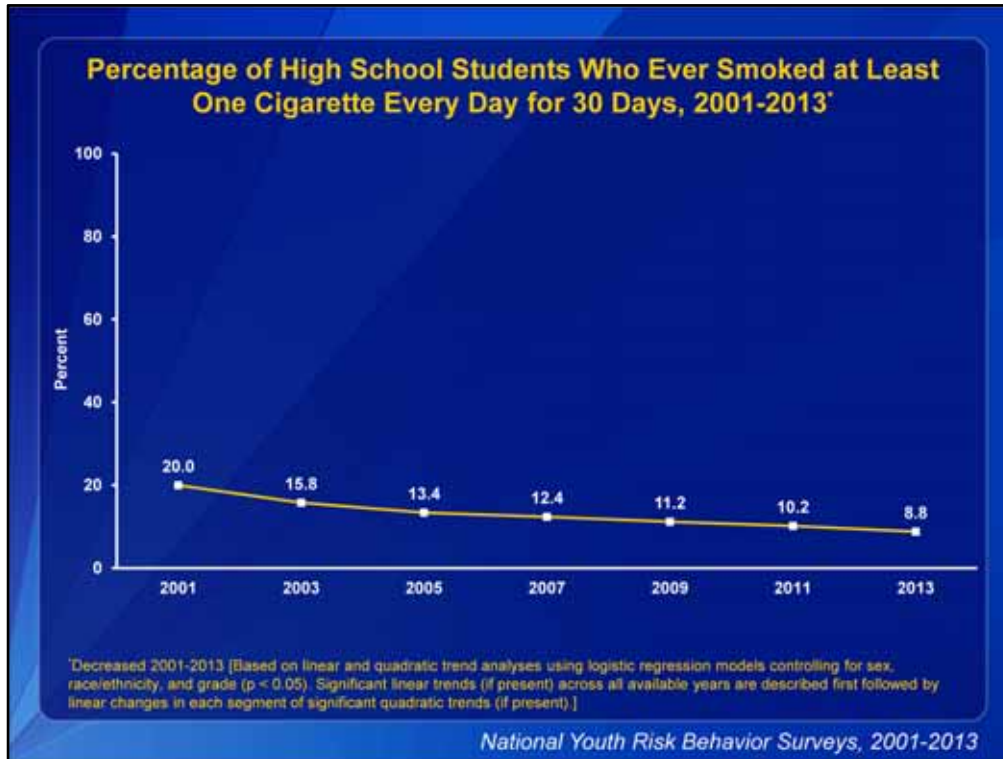
This slide shows that among students who were less than 18 years of age and who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 4.5% to 28.7%. Arizona, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, West Virginia, range from 4.5% to 9.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Nevada, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 9.4% to 12.8%. Delaware, Georgia, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 12.9% to 15.0%. Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Rhode Island, Texas, range from 15.1% to 28.7%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Utah, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows percentages of high school students who ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.

The percentage for all students is 8.8. The percentage for male students is 9.0. The percentage for female students is 8.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 12.2. The percentage for black students is 4.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.1. The percentage for white students is 11.3. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

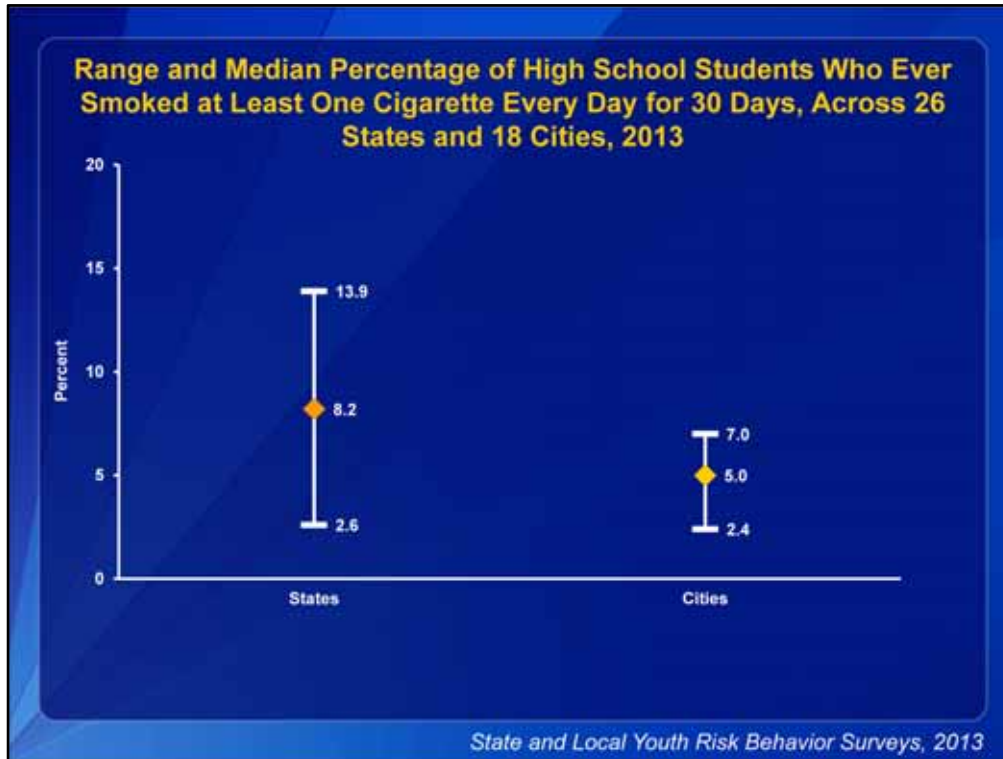
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for Hispanic students.



This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2013 for high school students who ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days. These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 2001 is 20.0. The percentage for 2003 is 15.8. The percentage for 2005 is 13.4. The percentage for 2007 is 12.4. The percentage for 2009 is 11.2. The percentage for 2011 is 10.2. The percentage for 2013 is 8.8.

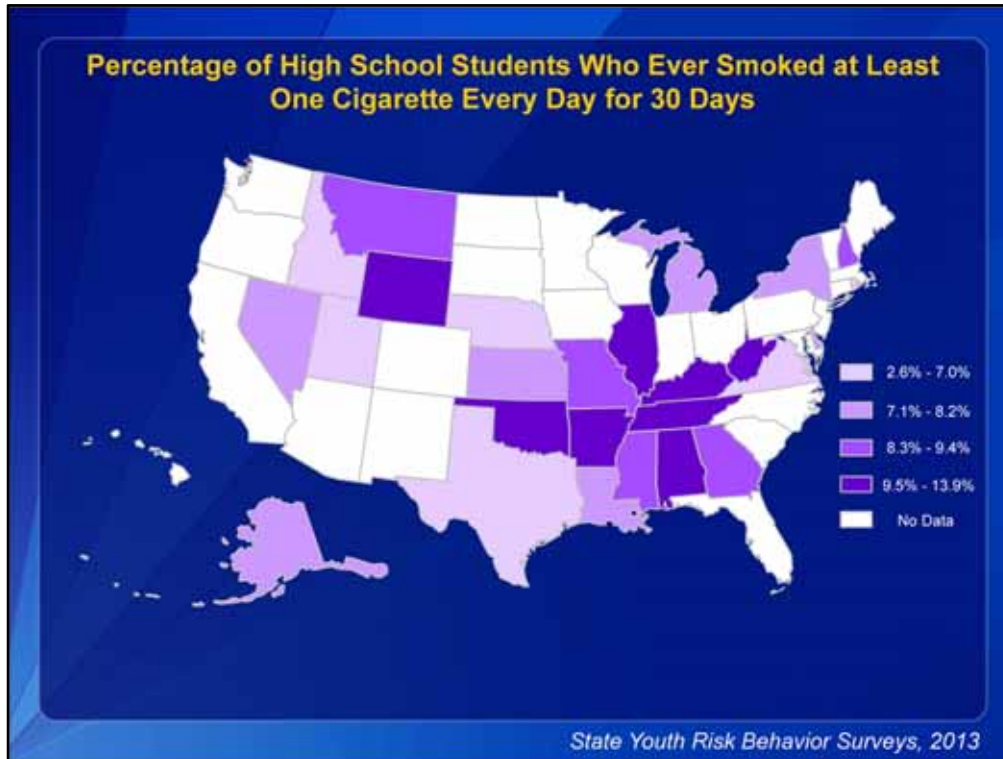
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2013.



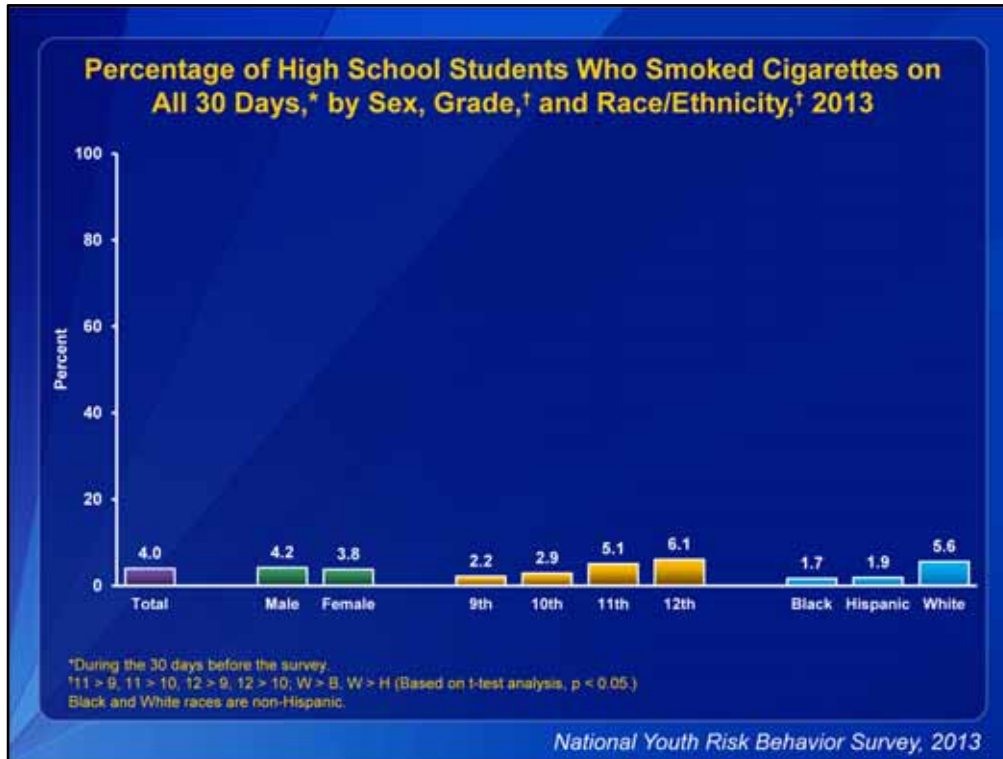
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 26 states and 18 cities for high school students who ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.

The range across states was 2.6% to 13.9%. The median across states was 8.2%. The range across cities was 2.4% to 7.0%. The median across cities was 5%.





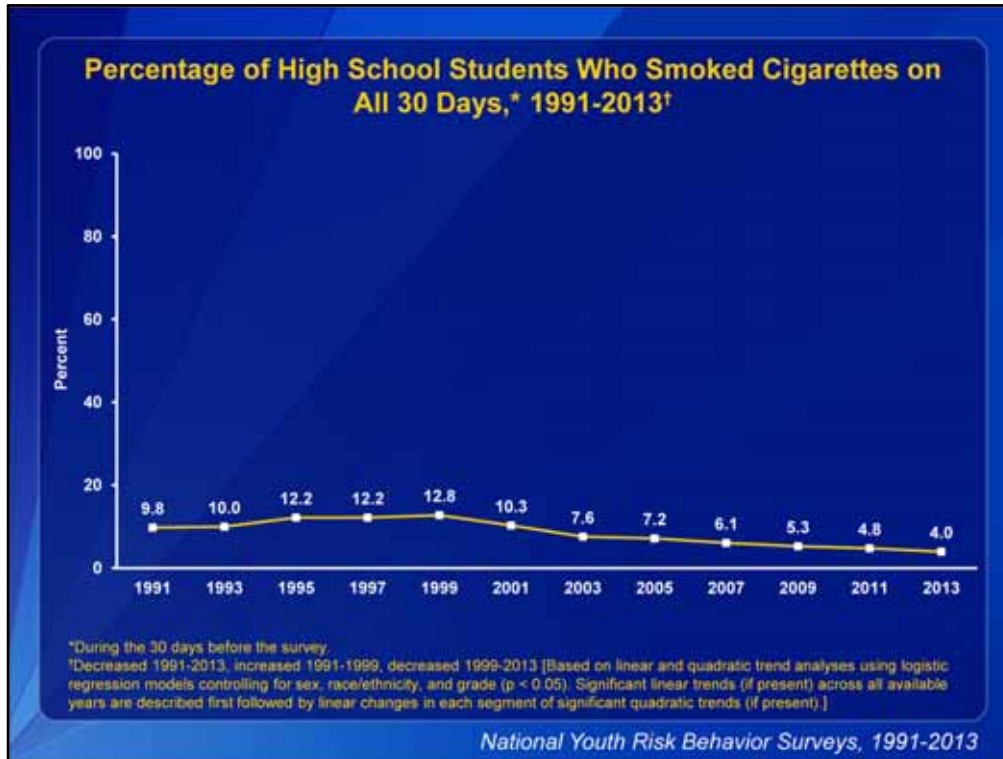
This slide shows the percentage of students who ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days, 2013. The values range from 2.6% to 13.9%. Idaho, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, range from 2.6% to 7.0%. Alaska, Delaware, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New York, range from 7.1% to 8.2%. Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, range from 8.3% to 9.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 9.5% to 13.9%. Wisconsin, Vermont, South Dakota, South Carolina, Ohio, New Mexico, New Jersey, North Dakota, North Carolina, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on all 30 days (during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 4.0. The percentage for male students is 4.2. The percentage for female students is 3.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.1. The percentage for black students is 1.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.9. The percentage for white students is 5.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

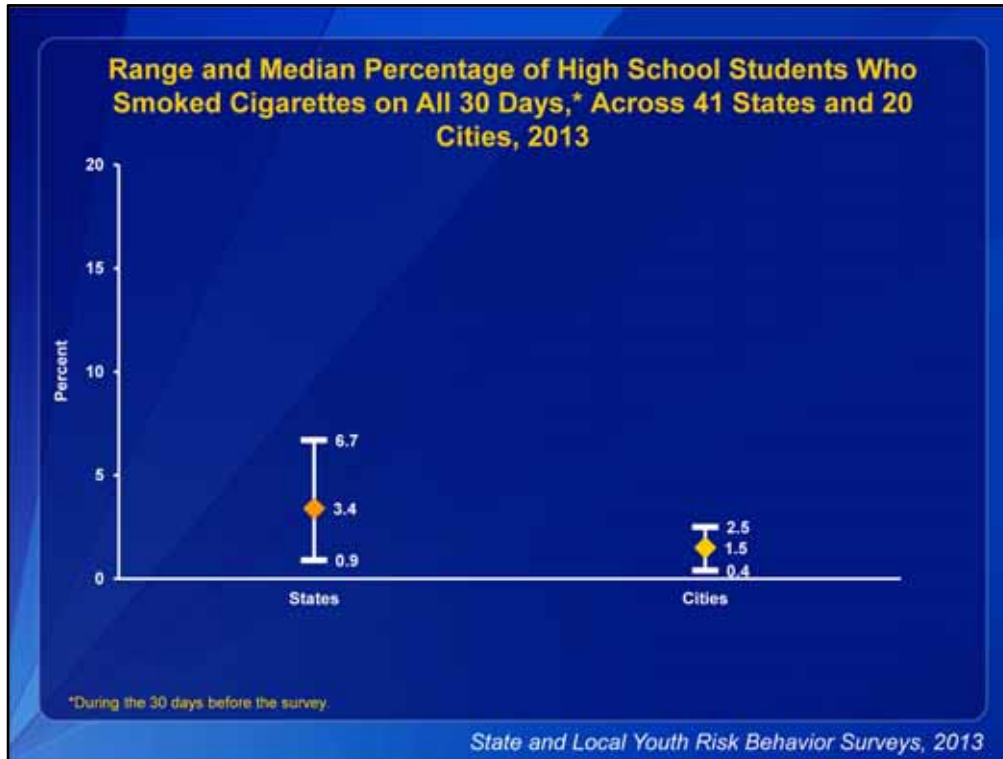
For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for Hispanic students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who smoked cigarettes on all 30 days (during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

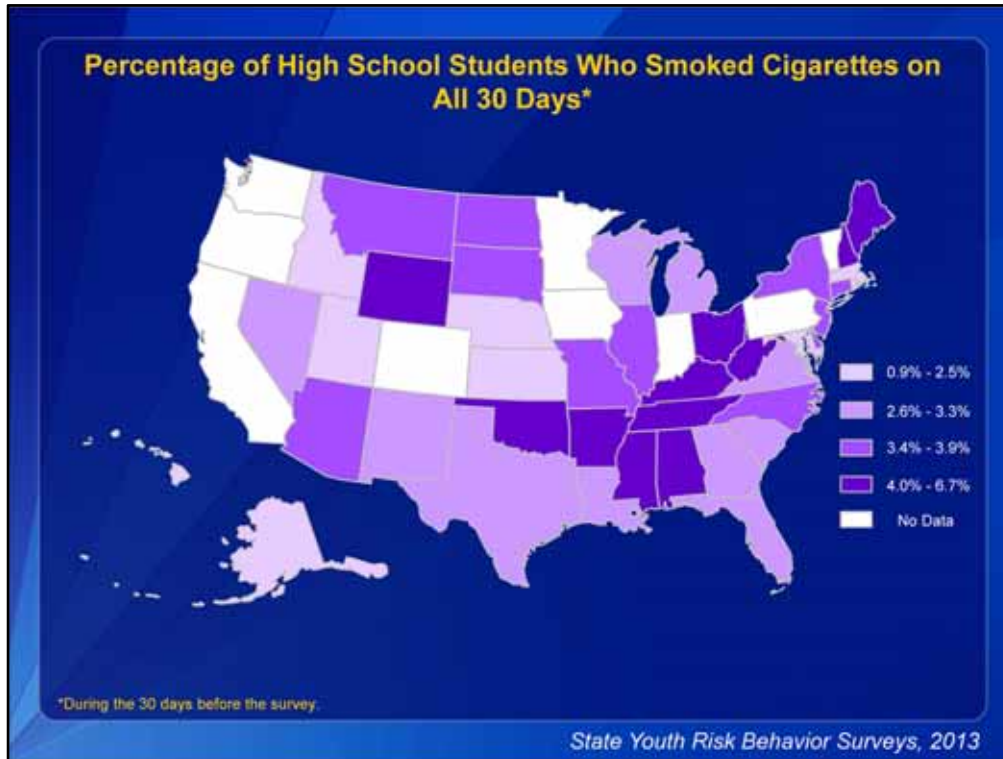
The percentage for 1991 is 9.8. The percentage for 1993 is 10.0. The percentage for 1995 is 12.2. The percentage for 1997 is 12.2. The percentage for 1999 is 12.8. The percentage for 2001 is 10.3. The percentage for 2003 is 7.6. The percentage for 2005 is 7.2. The percentage for 2007 is 6.1. The percentage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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2013.

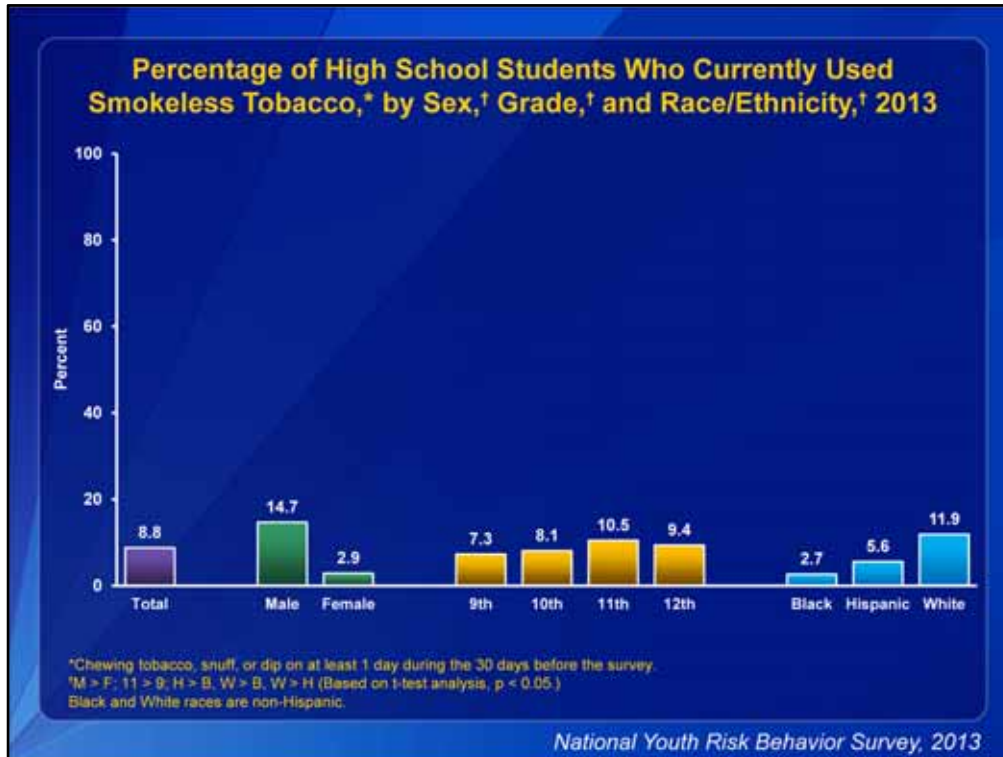


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 41 states and 20 cities for high school students who smoked cigarettes on all 30 days (during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 0.9% to 6.7%. The median across states was 3.4%. The range across cities was 0.4% to 2.5%. The median across cities was 1.5%.



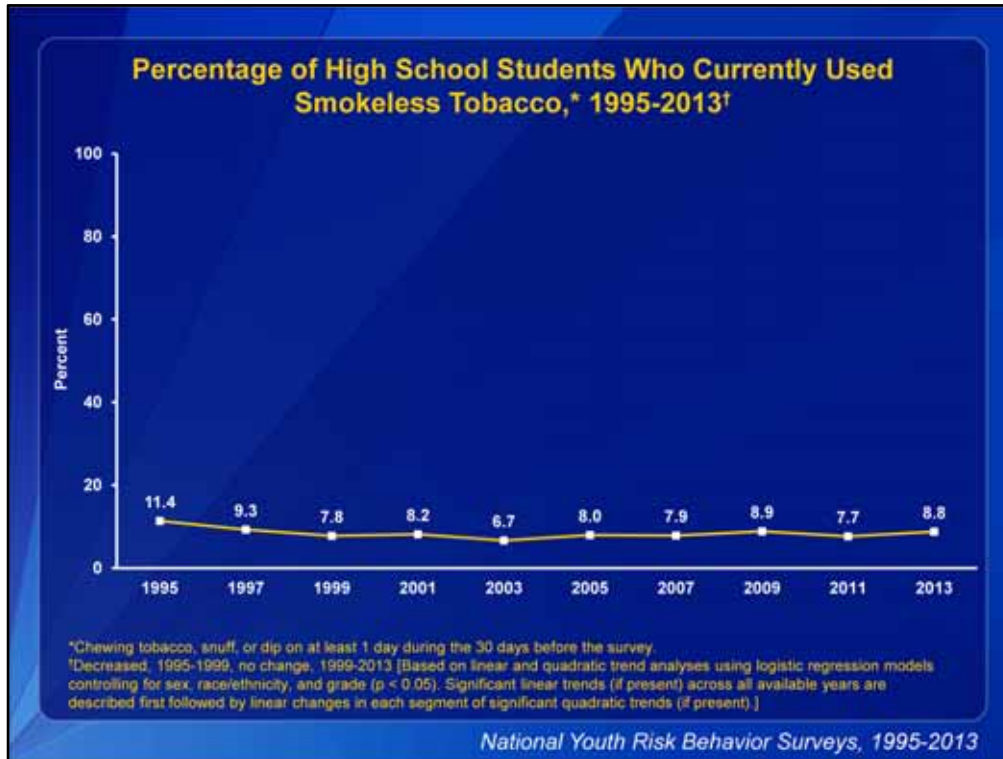
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked daily during the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 0.9% to 6.7%. Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 0.9% to 2.5%. Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 2.6% to 3.3%. Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, range from 3.4% to 3.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 4.0% to 6.7%. Vermont, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 8.8. The percentage for male students is 14.7. The percentage for female students is 2.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 8.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 10.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 9.4. The percentage for black students is 2.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 5.6. The percentage for white students is 11.9. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

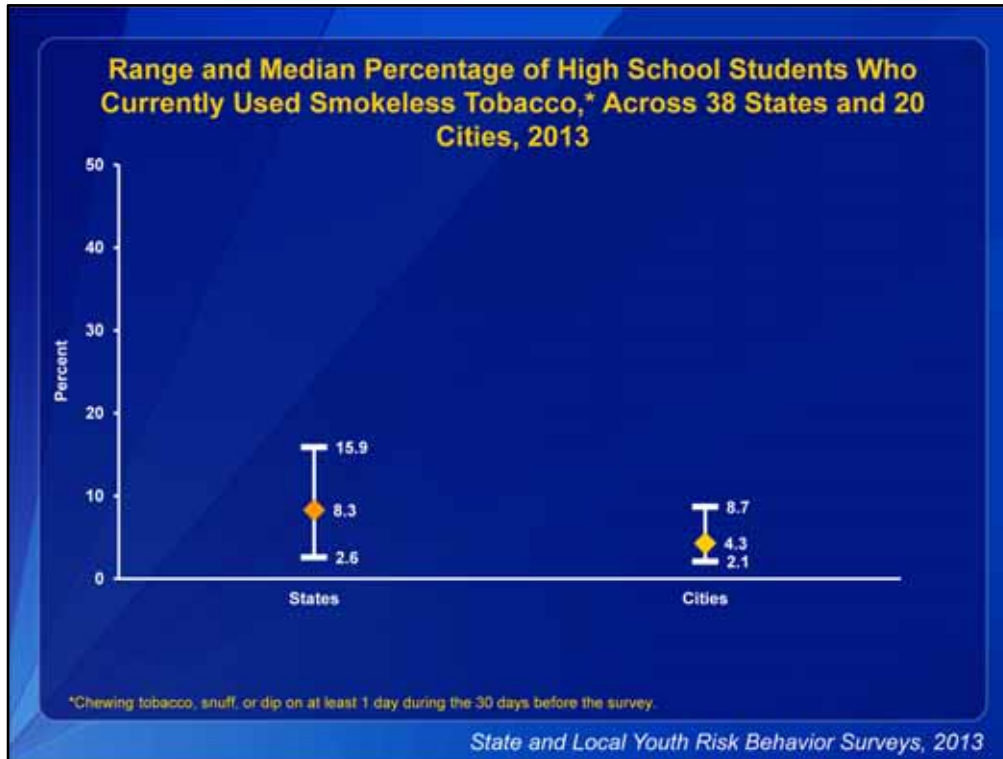
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white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



This slide shows percentages from 1995 through 2013 for high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 1995 is 11.4. The percentage for 1997 is 9.3. The percentage for 1999 is 7.8. The percentage for 2001 is 8.2. The percentage for 2003 is 6.7. The percentage for 2005 is 8.0. The percentage for 2007 is 7.9. The percentage for 2009 is 8.9. The percentage for 2011 is 7.7. The percentage for 2013 is 8.8.

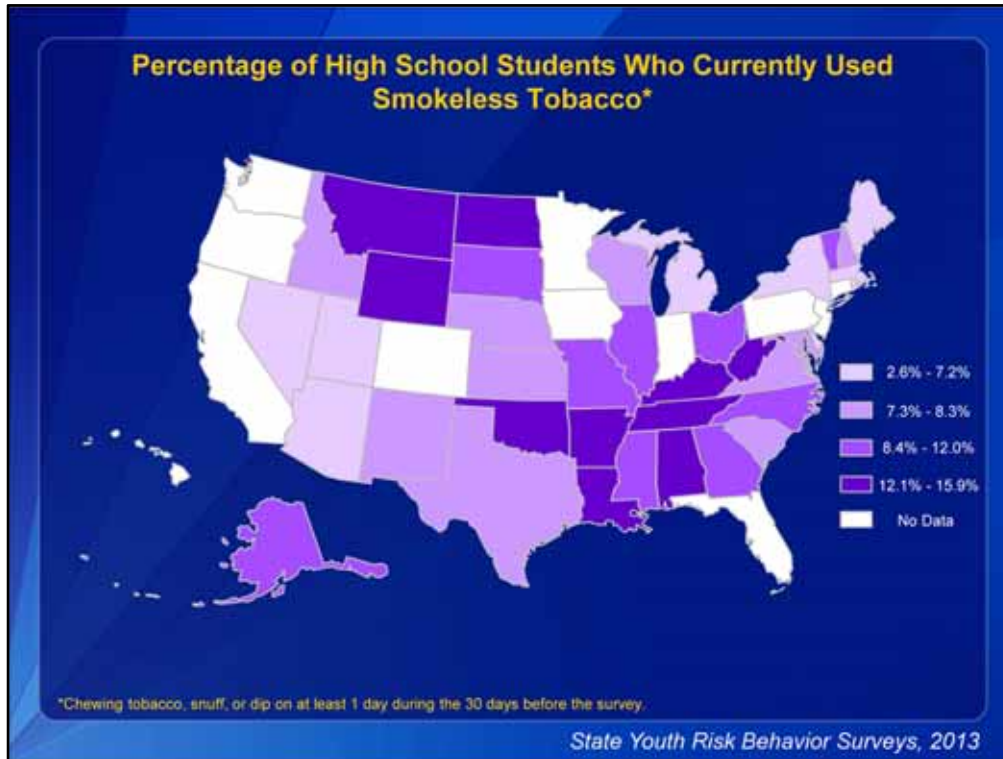
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1995 to 1999 and did not change from 1999 to 2013.



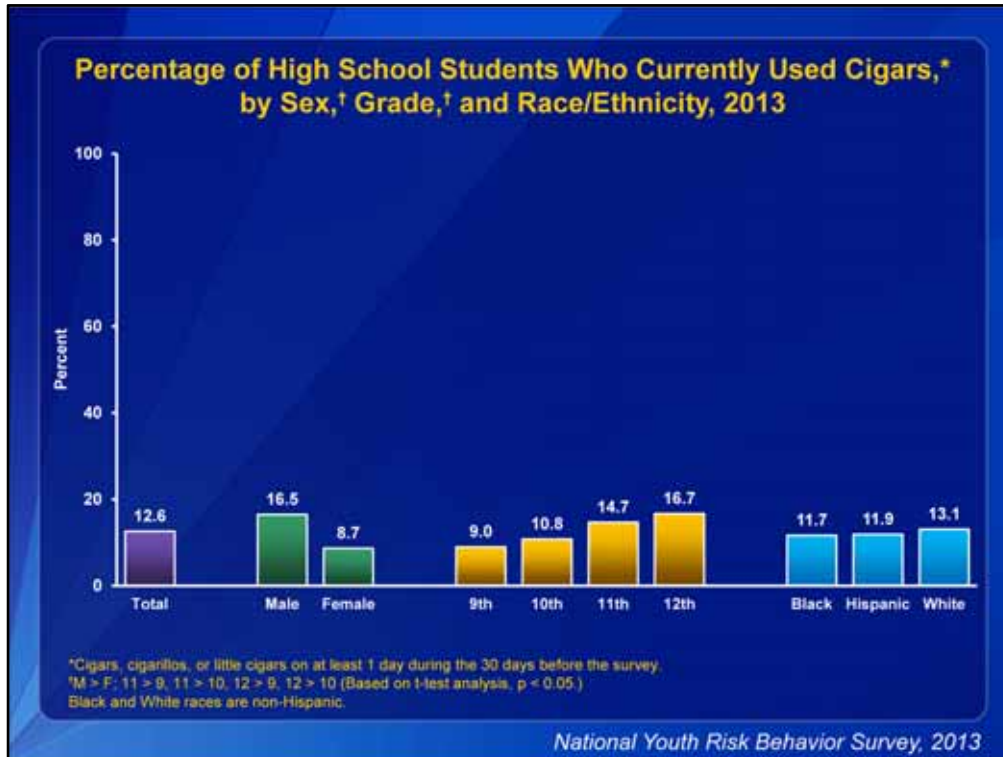
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 20 cities for high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 2.6% to 15.9%. The median across states was 8.3%. The range across cities was 2.1% to 8.7%. The median across cities was 4.3%.





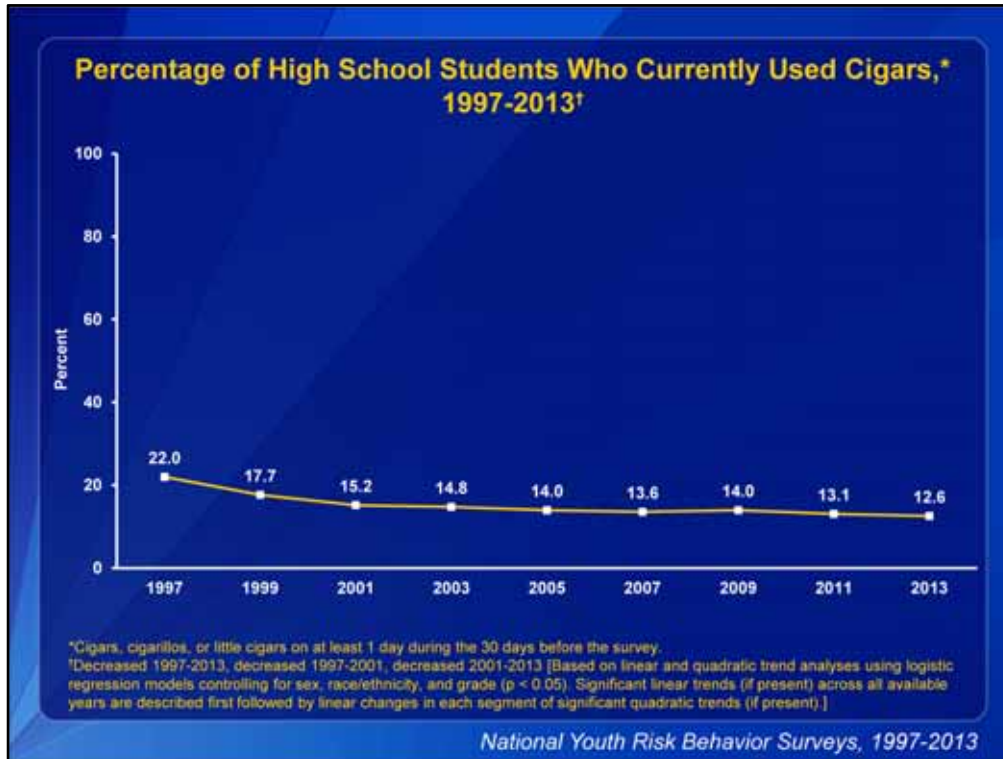
This slide shows the percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 2.6% to 15.9%. Arizona, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 2.6% to 7.2%. Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 7.3% to 8.3%. Alaska, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, range from 8.4% to 12.0%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 12.1% to 15.9%. New Jersey, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 12.6. The percentage for male students is 16.5. The percentage for female students is 8.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 10.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.7. The percentage for black students is 11.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.9. The percentage for white students is 13.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

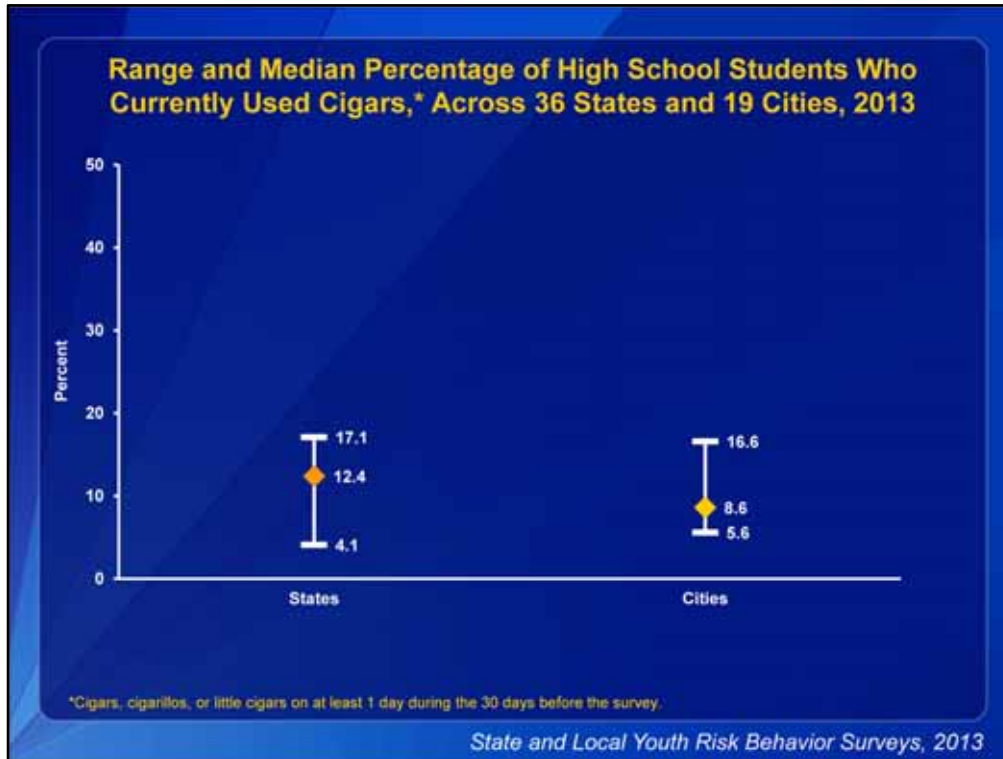
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence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



This slide shows percentages from 1997 through 2013 for high school students who currently used cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

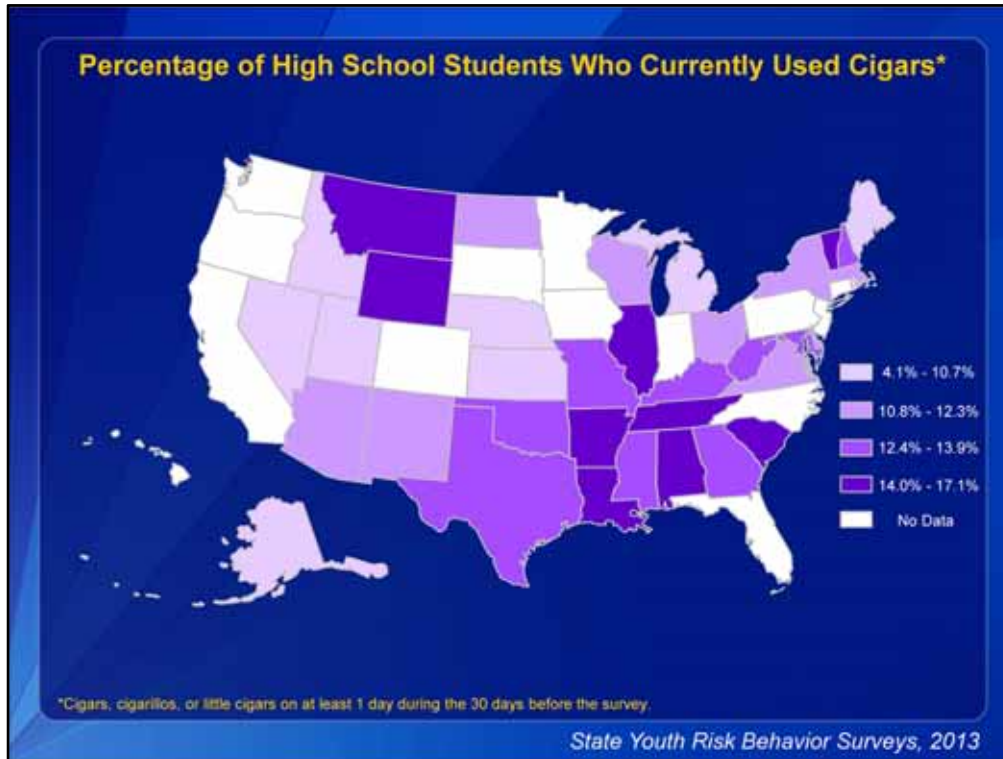
The percentage for 1997 is 22.0. The percentage for 1999 is 17.7. The percentage for 2001 is 15.2. The percentage for 2003 is 14.8. The percentage for 2005 is 14.0. The percentage for 2007 is 13.6. The percentage for 2009 is 14.0. The percentage for 2011 is 13.1. The percentage for 2013 is 12.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1997 to 2013, decreased from 1997 to 2001, and decreased from 2001 to 2013.

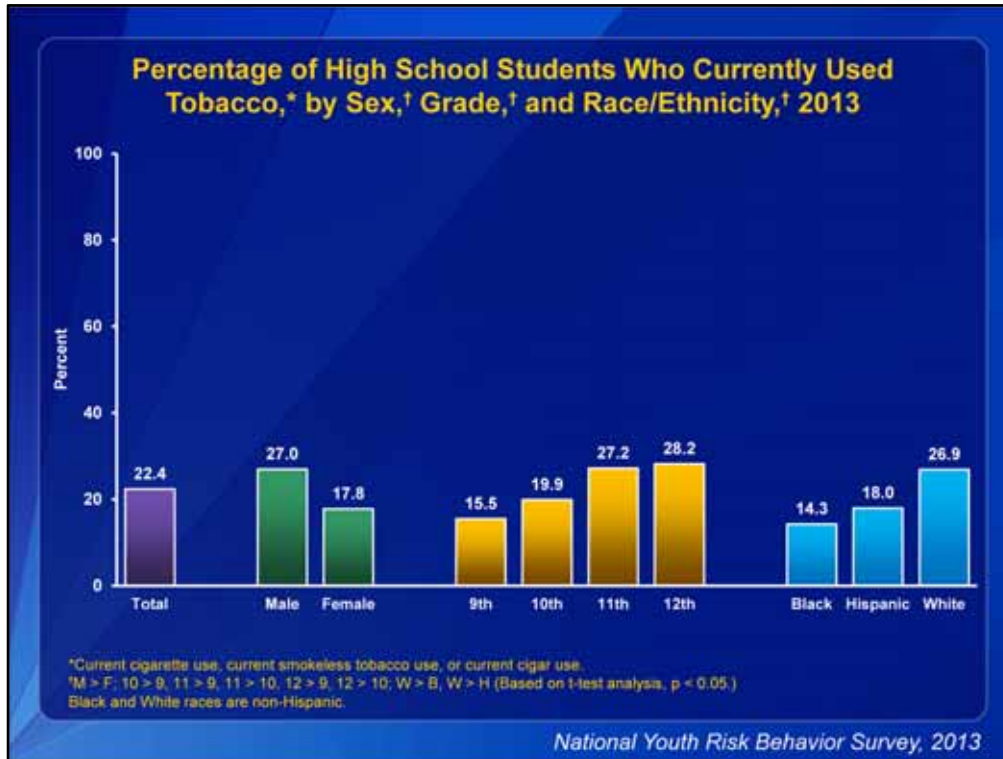


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 19 cities for high school students who currently used cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 4.1% to 17.1%. The median across states was 12.4%. The range across cities was 5.6% to 16.6%. The median across cities was 8.6%.



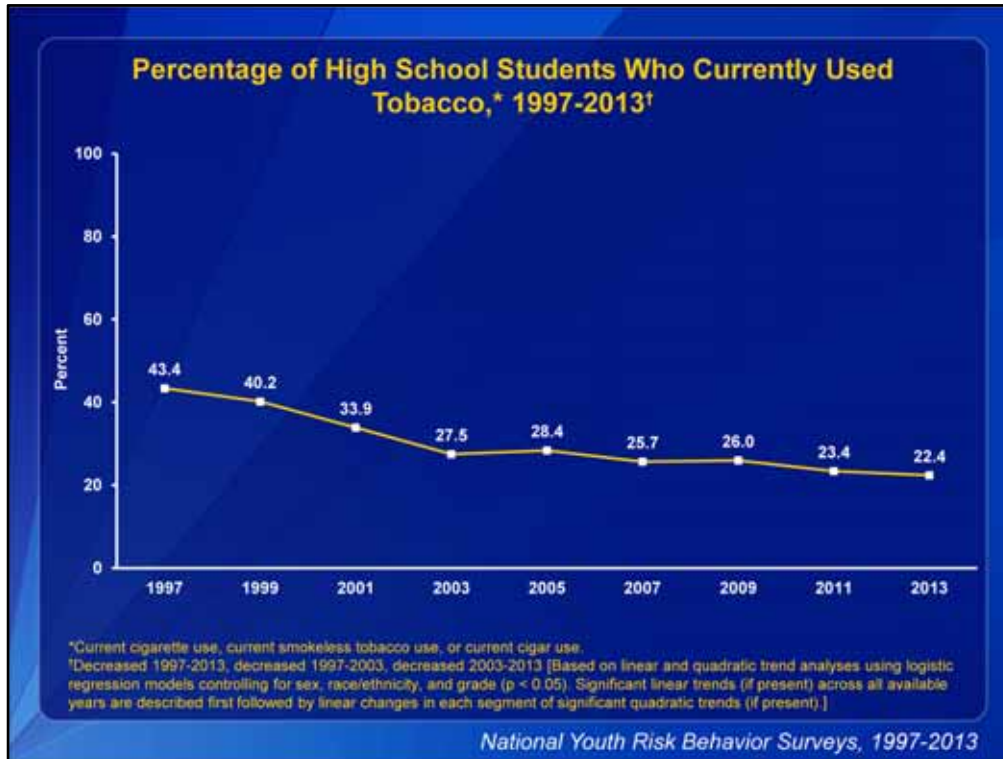
This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 4.1% to 17.1%. Alaska, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 4.1% to 10.7%. Arizona, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 10.8% to 12.3%. Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Texas, West Virginia, range from 12.4% to 13.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Montana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 14.0% to 17.1%. South Dakota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used tobacco (current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 22.4. The percentage for male students is 27.0. The percentage for female students is 17.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 15.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 19.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 27.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 28.2. The percentage for black students is 14.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 18.0. The percentage for white students is 26.9. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

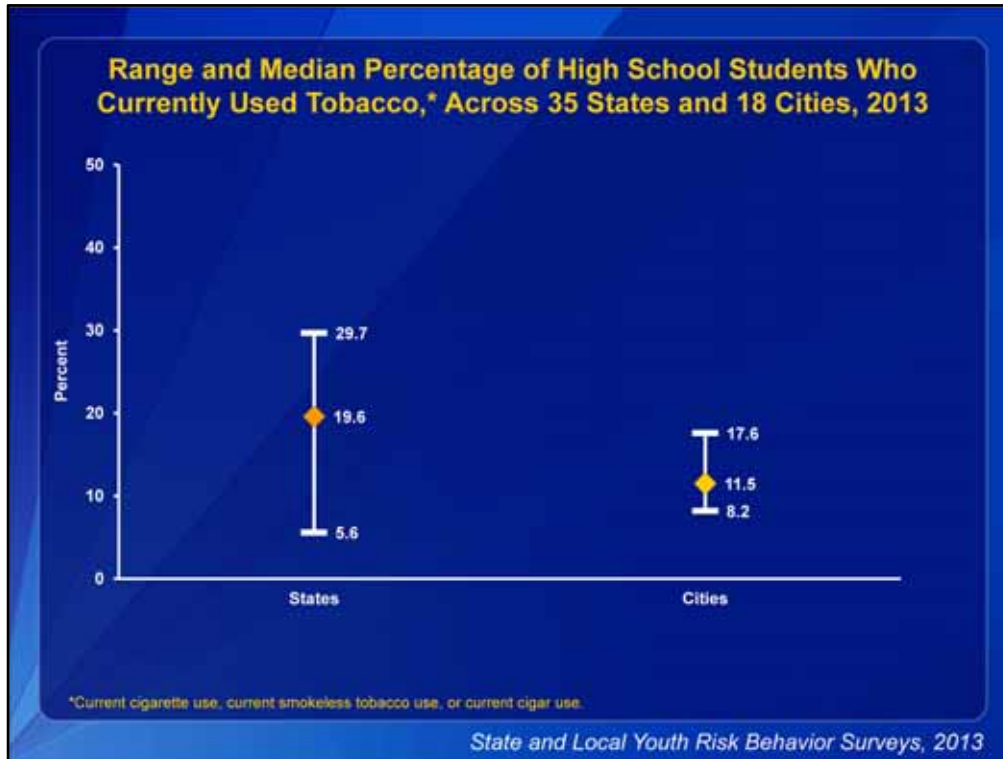
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1997 through 2013 for high school students who currently used tobacco (current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 1997 is 43.4. The percentage for 1999 is 40.2. The percentage for 2001 is 33.9. The percentage for 2003 is 27.5. The percentage for 2005 is 28.4. The percentage for 2007 is 25.7. The percentage for 2009 is 26.0. The percentage for 2011 is 23.4. The percentage for 2013 is 22.4.

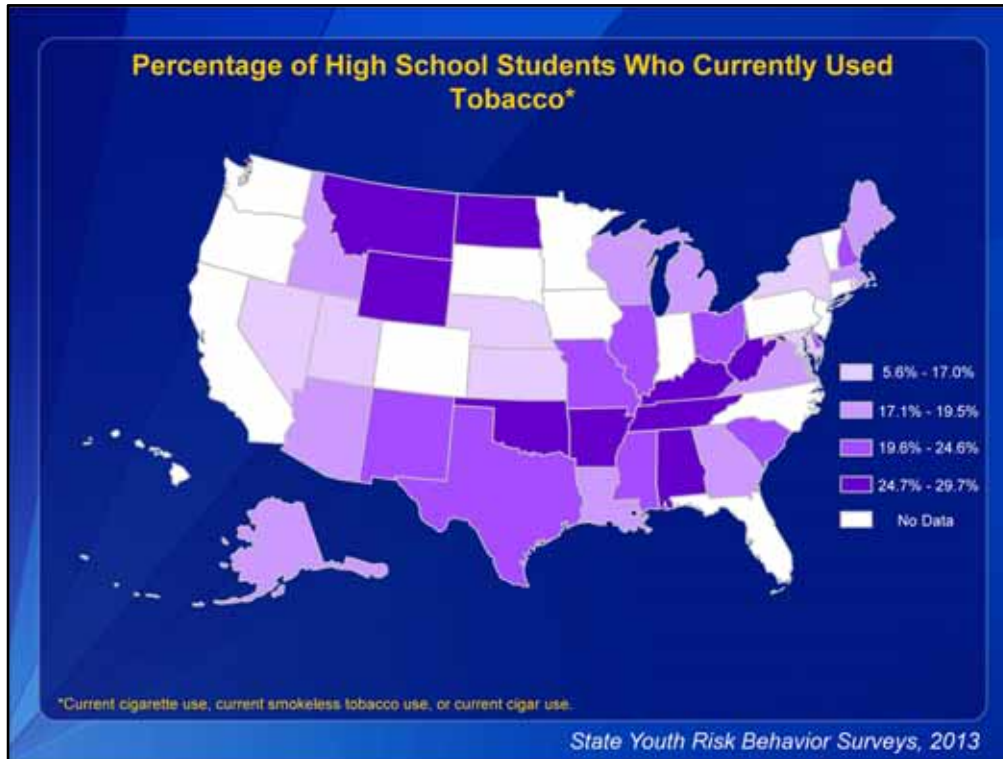
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1997 to 2013, decreased from 1997 to 2003, and decreased from 2003 to 2013.



This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 18 cities for high school students who currently used tobacco (current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 5.6% to 29.7%. The median across states was 19.6%. The range across cities was 8.2% to 17.6%. The median across cities was 11.5%.

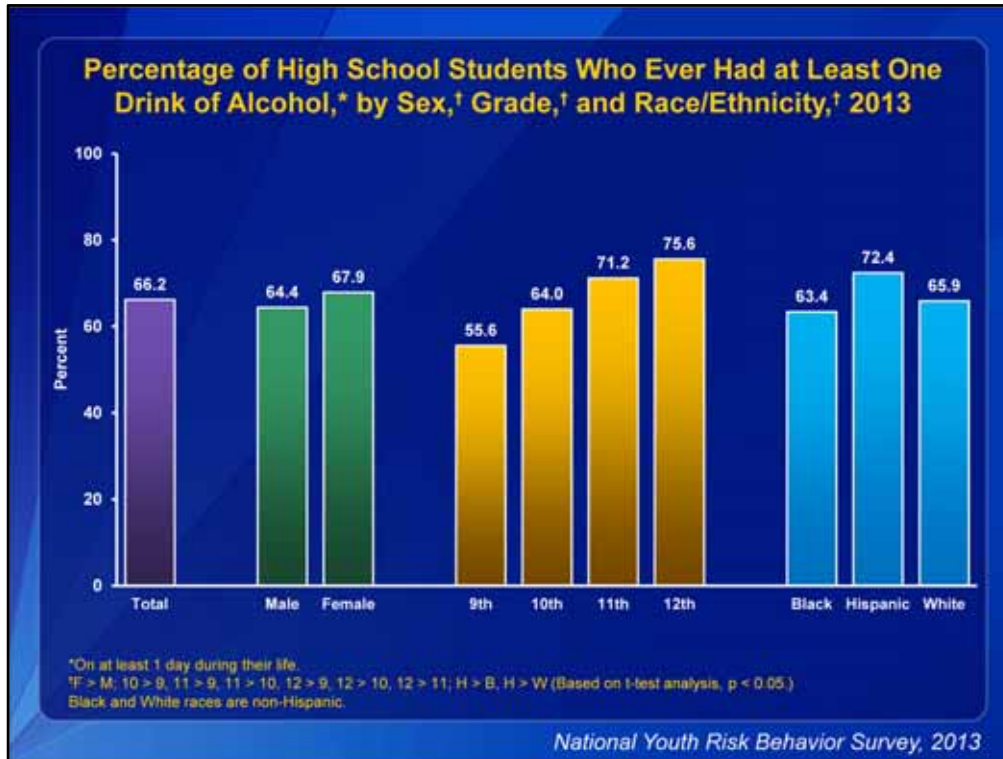




This slide shows the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 5.6% to 29.7%. Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 5.6% to 17.0%. Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 17.1% to 19.5%. Delaware, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, range from 19.6% to 24.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 24.7% to 29.7%. Vermont, South Dakota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

# Alcohol and Other Drug Use

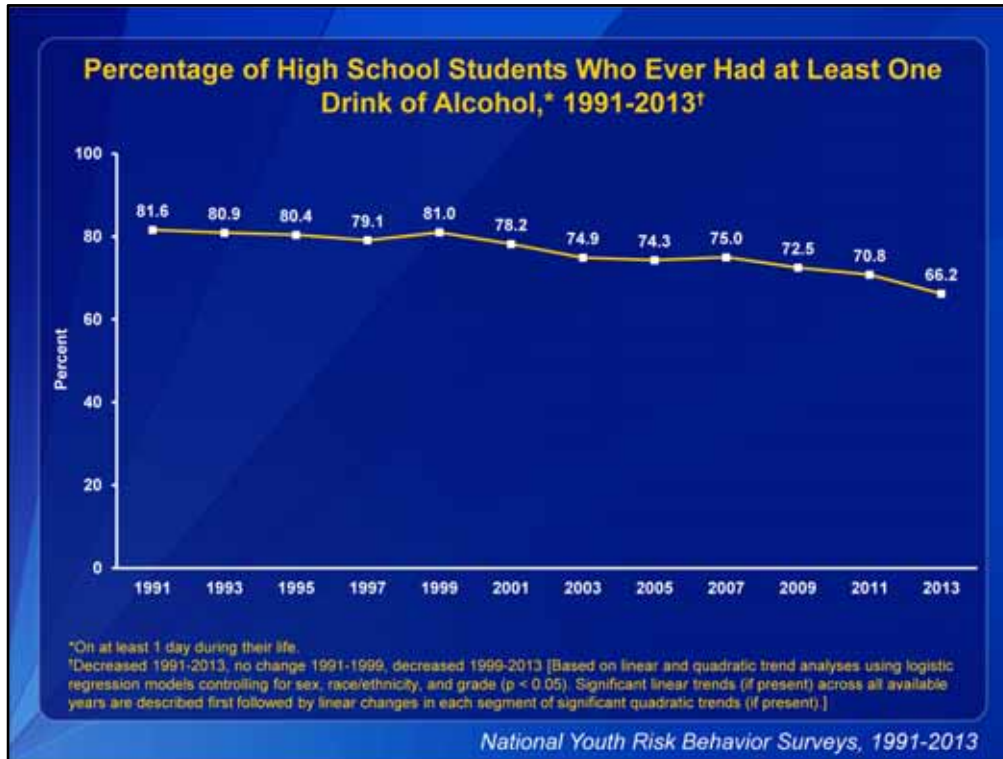
Alcohol and Other Drug Use



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever had at least one drink of alcohol (on at least 1 day during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 66.2. The percentage for male students is 64.4. The percentage for female students is 67.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 55.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 64.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 71.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 75.6. The percentage for black students is 63.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 72.4. The percentage for white students is 65.9. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

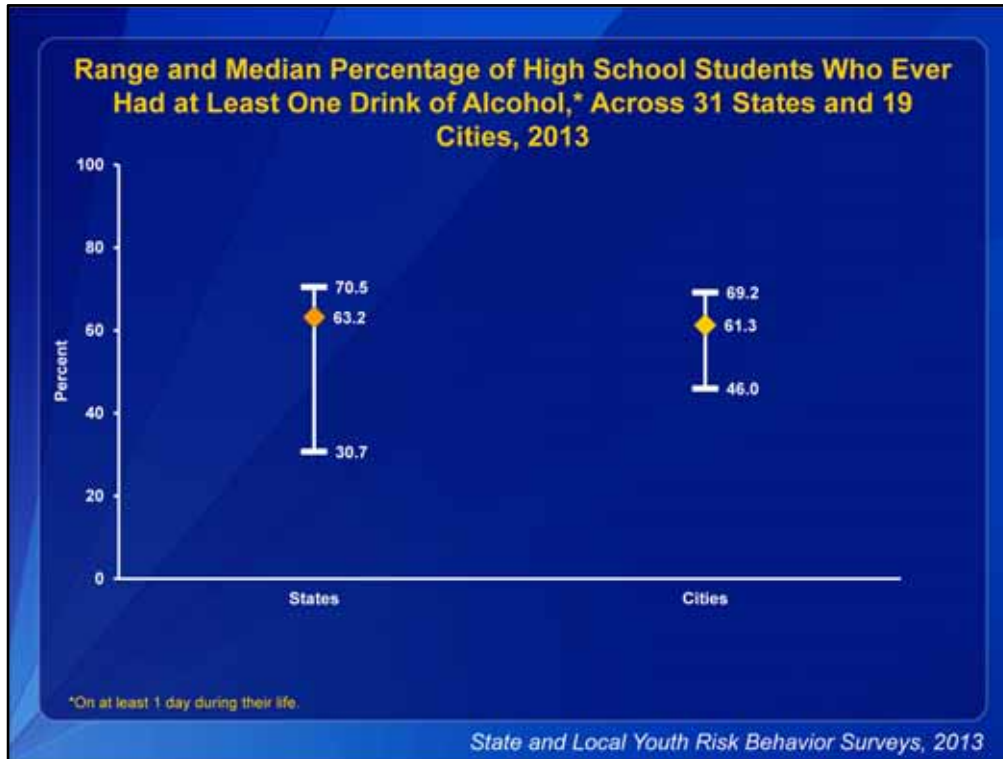
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who ever had at least one drink of alcohol (on at least 1 day during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

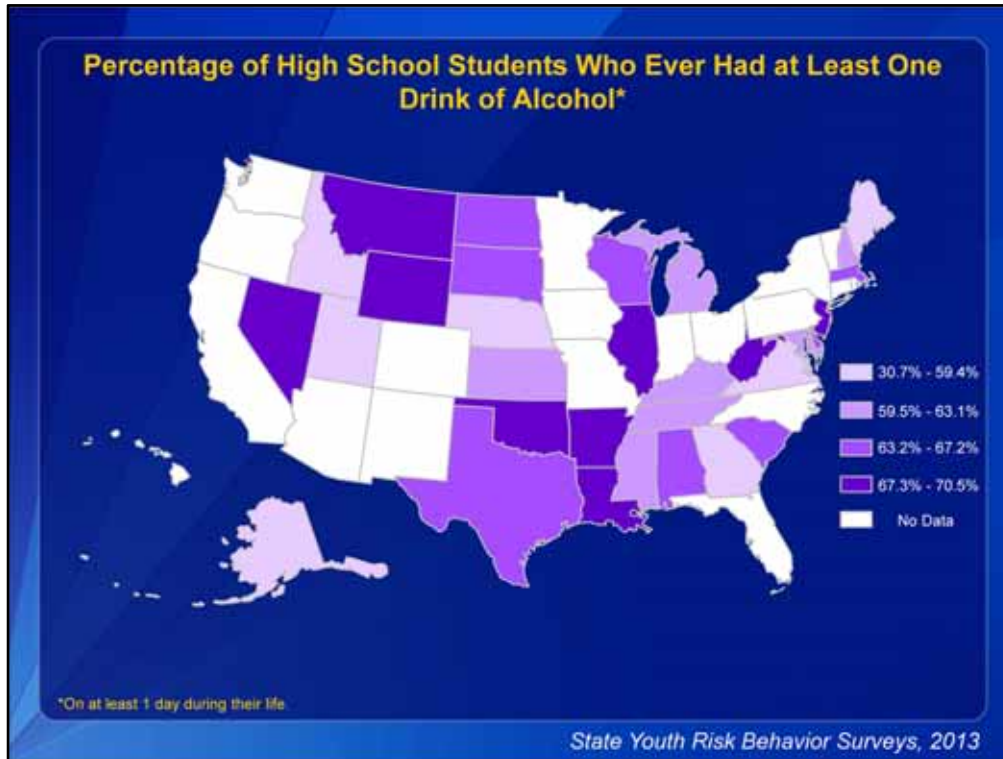
The percentage for 1991 is 81.6. The percentage for 1993 is 80.9. The percentage for 1995 is 80.4. The percentage for 1997 is 79.1. The percentage for 1999 is 81.0. The percentage for 2001 is 78.2. The percentage for 2003 is 74.9. The percentage for 2005 is 74.3. The percentage for 2007 is 75.0. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, did not change from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2013.

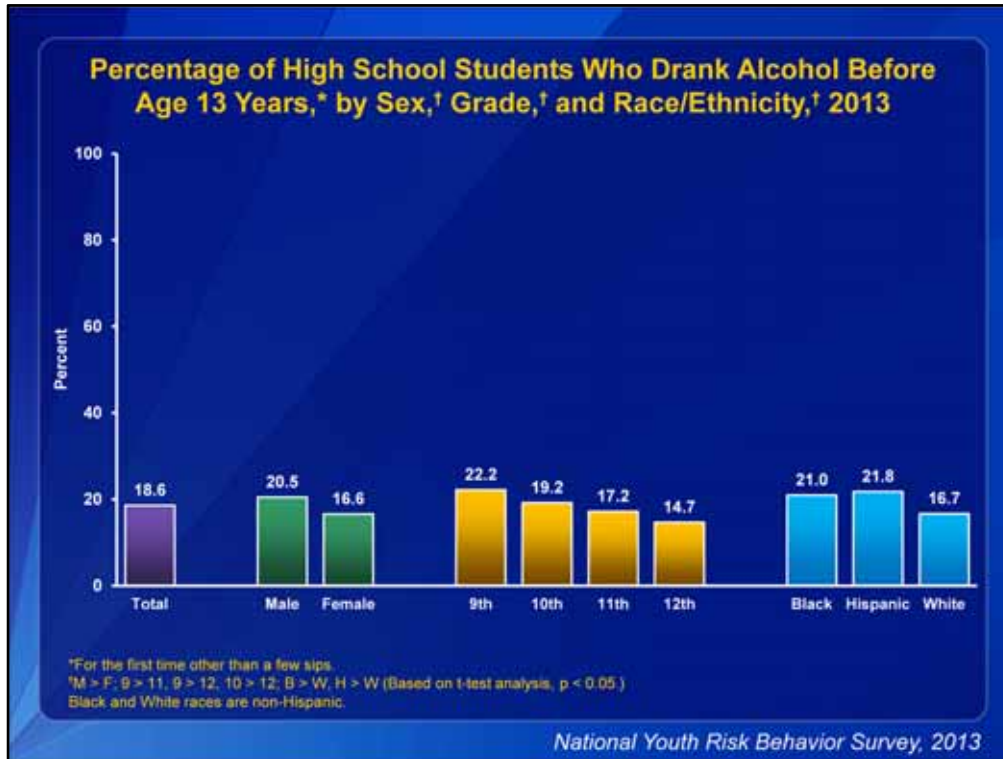


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 31 states and 19 cities for high school students who ever had at least one drink of alcohol (on at least 1 day during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 30.7% to 70.5%. The median across states was 63.2%. The range across cities was 46.0% to 69.2%. The median across cities was 61.3%.



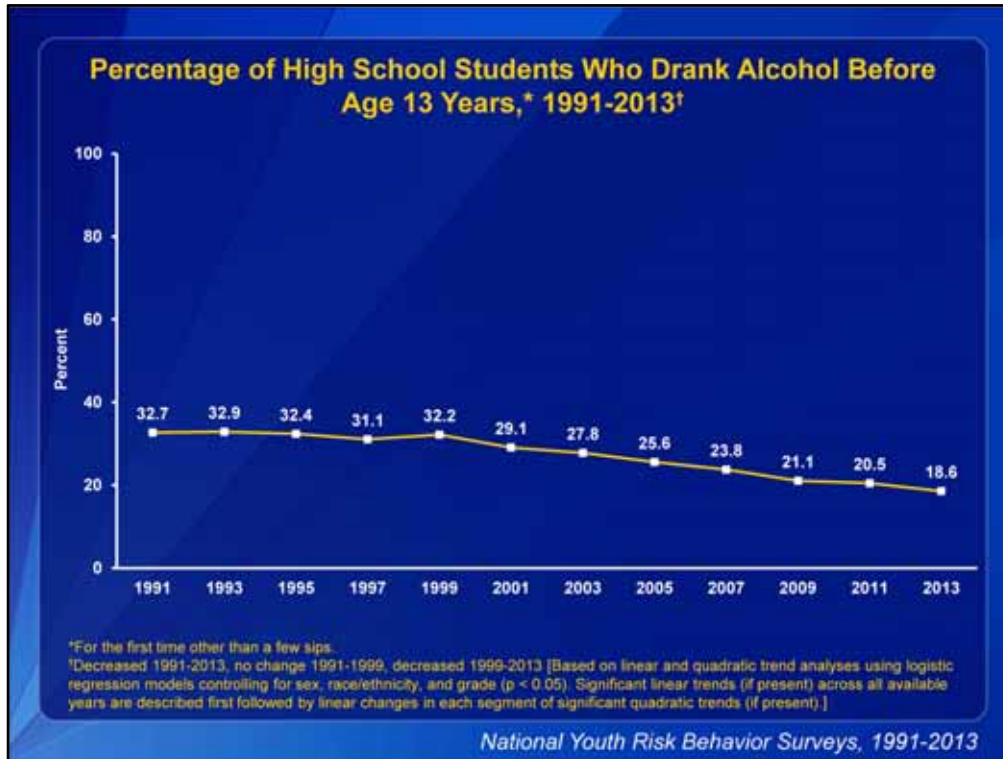
This slide shows the percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life, 2013. The values range from 30.7% to 70.5%. Alaska, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Nebraska, Utah, Virginia, range from 30.7% to 59.4%. Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Tennessee, range from 59.5% to 63.1%. Alabama, Delaware, Massachusetts, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 63.2% to 67.2%. Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 67.3% to 70.5%. Vermont, Rhode Island, Ohio, New York, New Mexico, North Carolina, Missouri, Hawaii, Florida, Connecticut, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips.). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 18.6. The percentage for male students is 20.5. The percentage for female students is 16.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 22.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 19.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 17.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 14.7. The percentage for black students is 21.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 21.8. The percentage for white students is 16.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

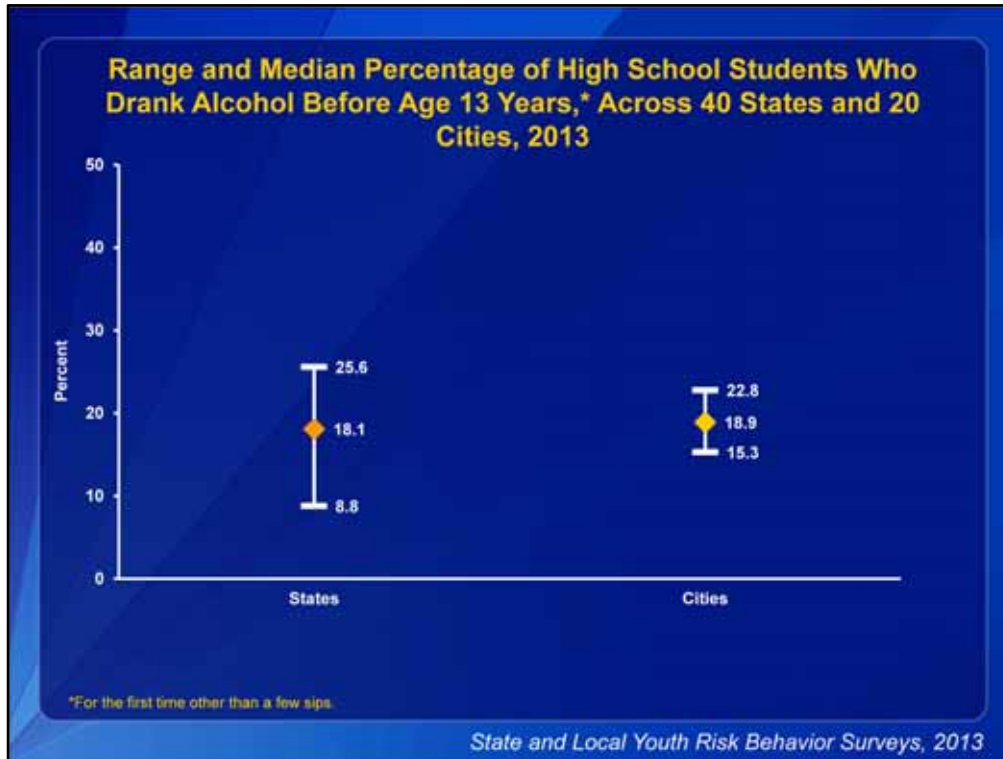


This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips.). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

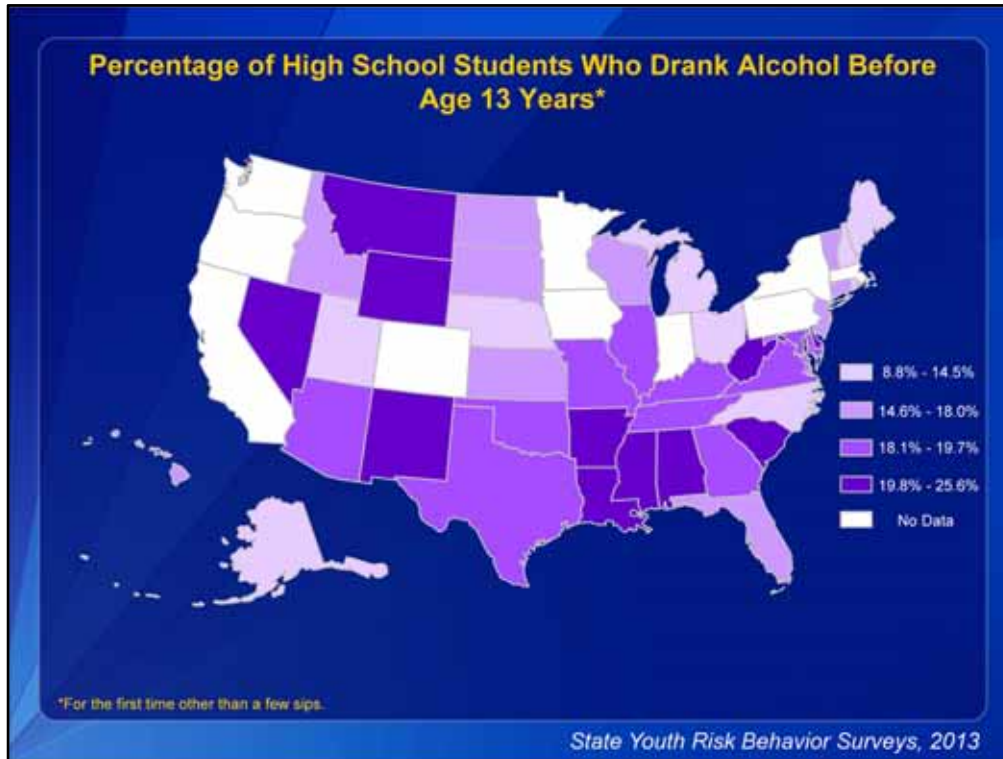
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, did not change from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2013.



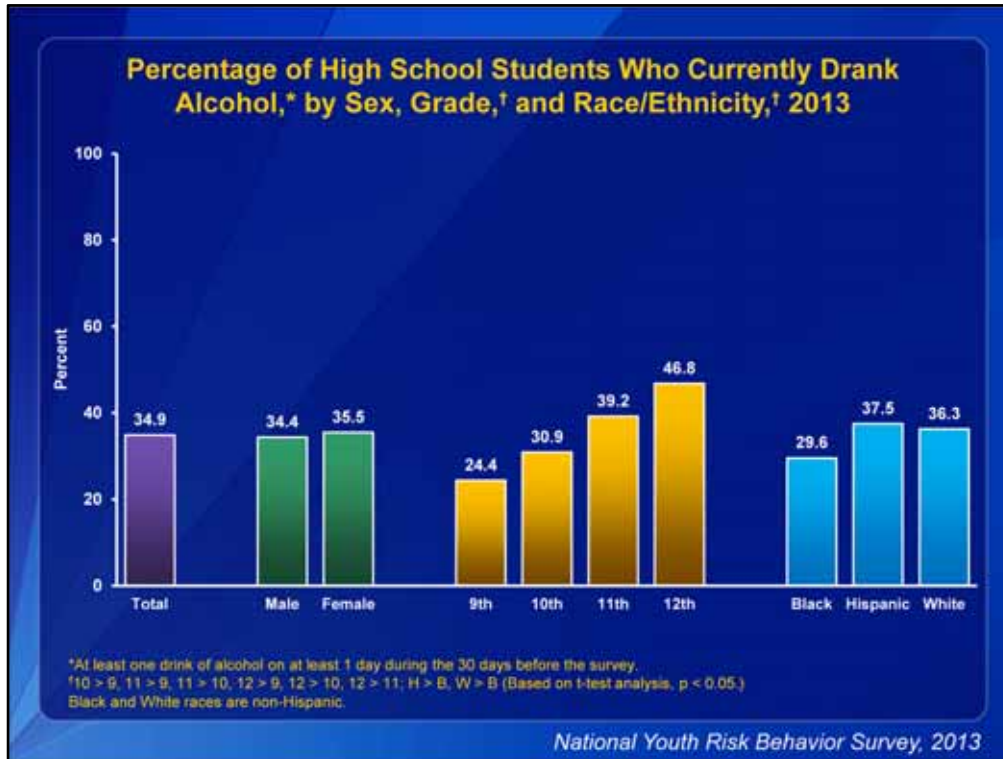


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 40 states and 20 cities for high school students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips.). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 8.8% to 25.6%. The median across states was 18.1%. The range across cities was 15.3% to 22.8%. The median across cities was 18.9%.



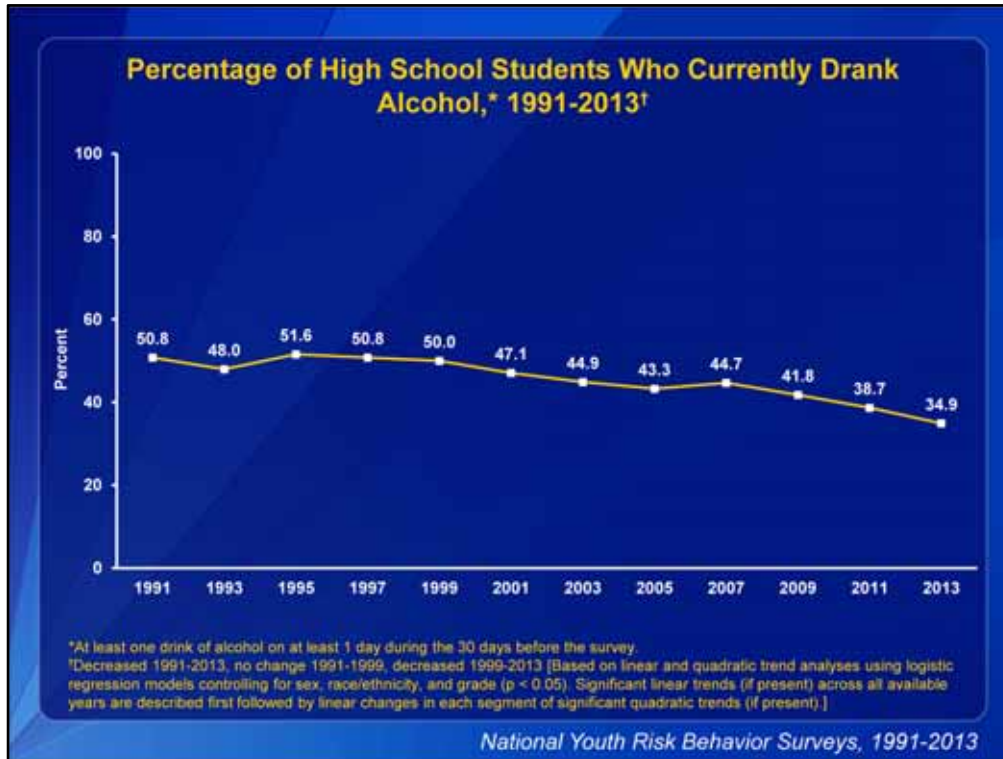
This slide shows the percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13 years, 2013. The values range from 8.8% to 25.6%. Alaska, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 8.8% to 14.5%. Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, range from 14.6% to 18.0%. Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, range from 18.1% to 19.7%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 19.8% to 25.6%. New York, Massachusetts, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 34.9. The percentage for male students is 34.4. The percentage for female students is 35.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 24.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 30.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 39.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 46.8. The percentage for black students is 29.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 37.5. The percentage for white students is 36.3. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

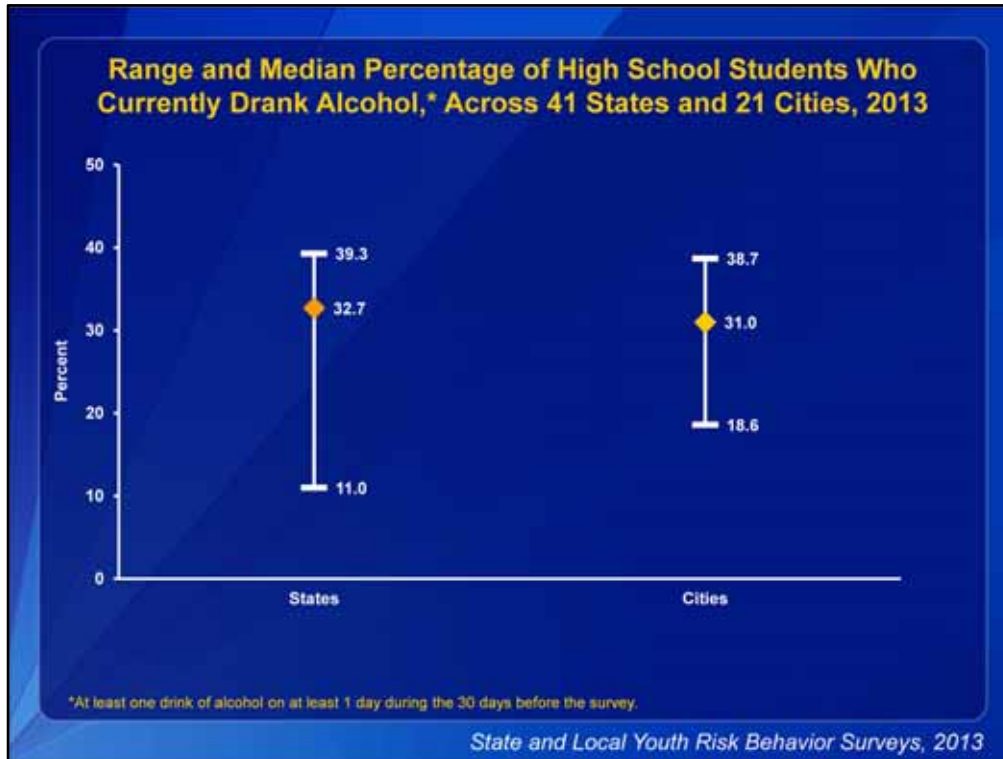
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

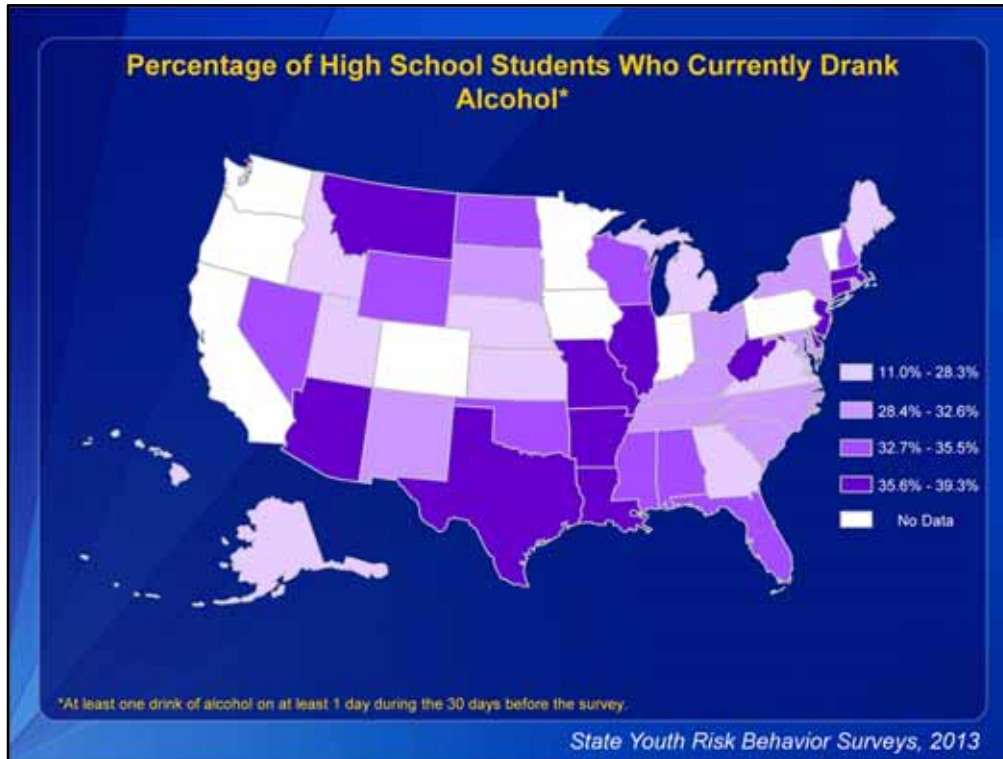
The percentage for 1991 is 50.8. The percentage for 1993 is 48.0. The percentage for 1995 is 51.6. The percentage for 1997 is 50.8. The percentage for 1999 is 50.0. The percentage for 2001 is 47.1. The percentage for 2003 is 44.9. The percentage for 2005 is 43.3. The percentage for 2007 is 44.7. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, did not change from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2013.

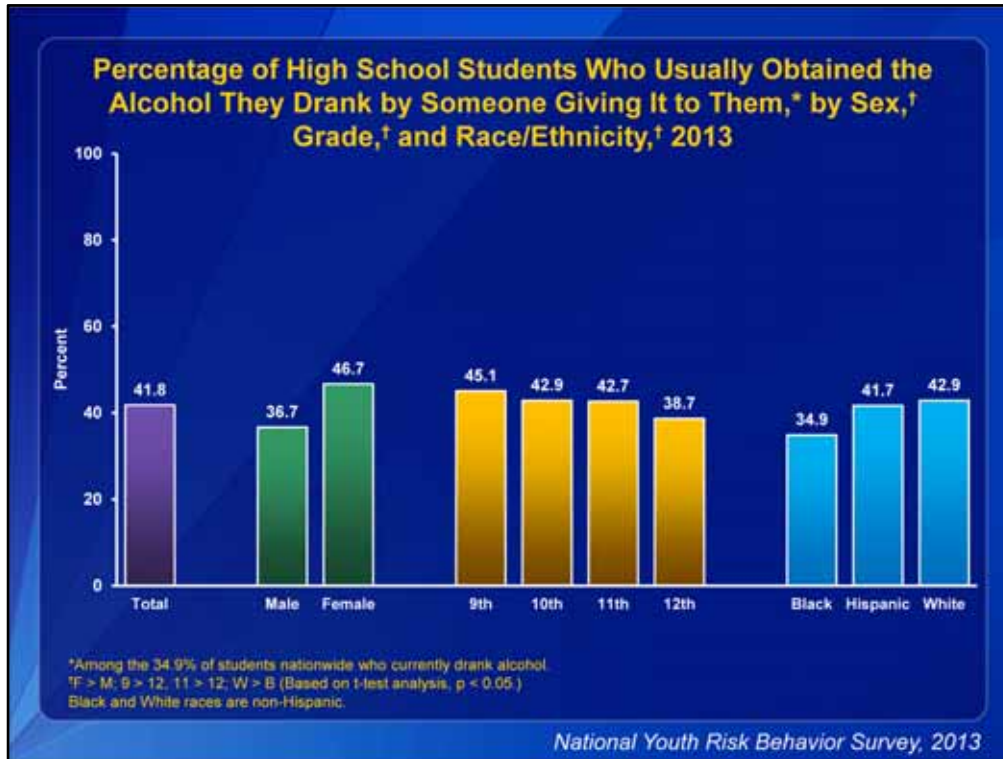


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 41 states and 21 cities for high school students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 11.0% to 39.3%. The median across states was 32.7%. The range across cities was 18.6% to 38.7%. The median across cities was 31%.



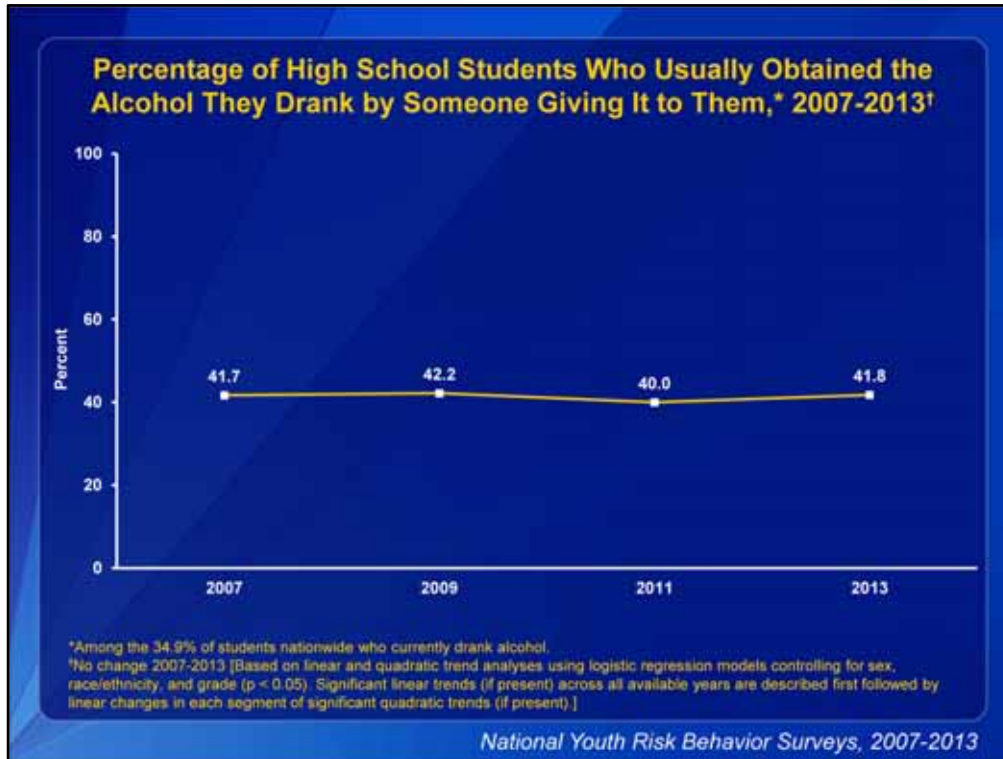
This slide shows the percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 11% to 39.3%. Alaska, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Utah, Virginia, range from 11.0% to 28.3%. Kentucky, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, range from 28.4% to 32.6%. Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 32.7% to 35.5%. Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Texas, West Virginia, range from 35.6% to 39.3%. Vermont, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among the 34.9% of students nationwide who currently drank alcohol). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 41.8. The percentage for male students is 36.7. The percentage for female students is 46.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 45.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 42.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 42.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 38.7. The percentage for black students is 34.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 41.7. The percentage for white students is 42.9. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

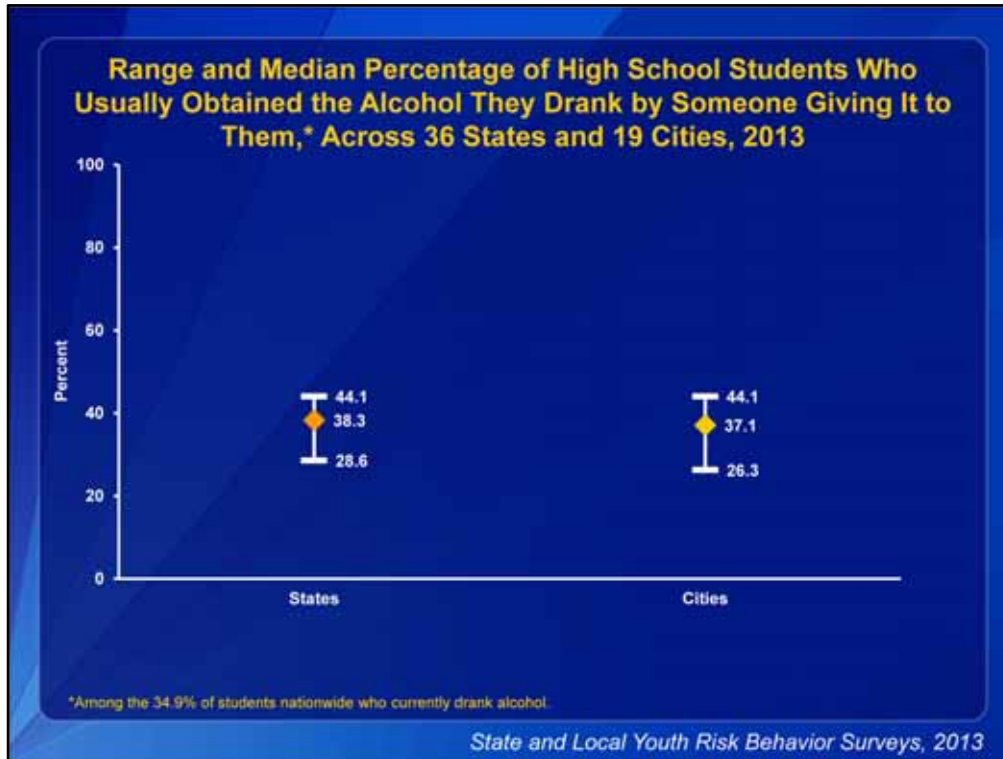


This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2013 for high school students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among the 34.9% of students nationwide who currently drank alcohol). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 2007 is 41.7. The percentage for 2009 is 42.2. The percentage for 2011 is 40.0. The percentage for 2013 is 41.8.

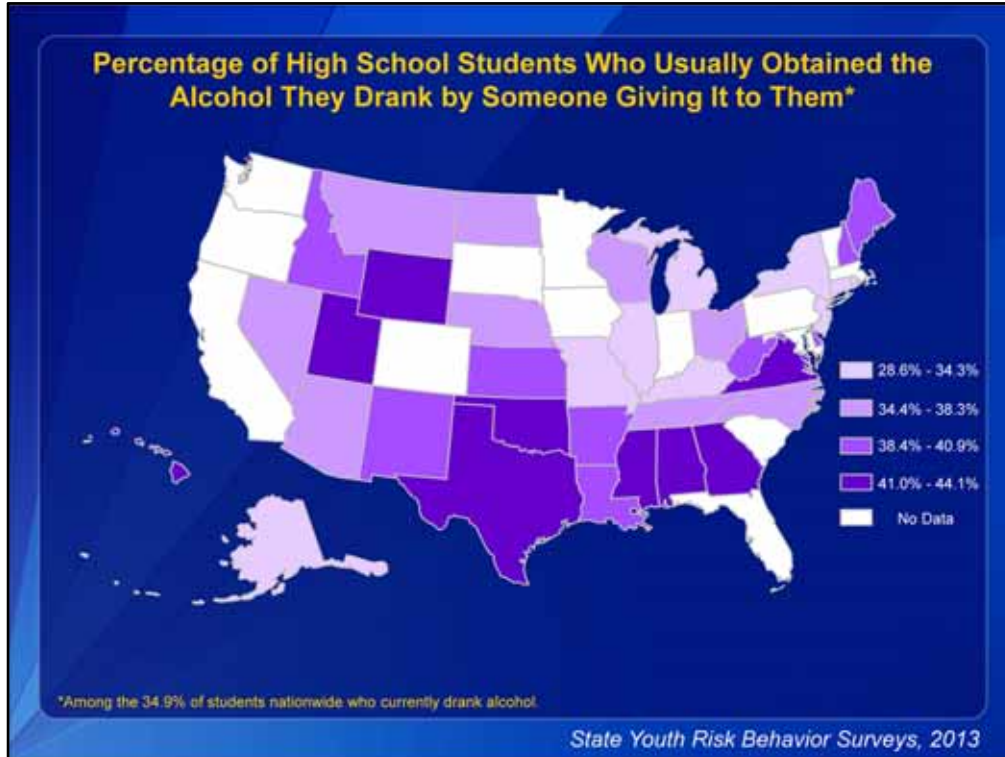
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 2007 to 2013.



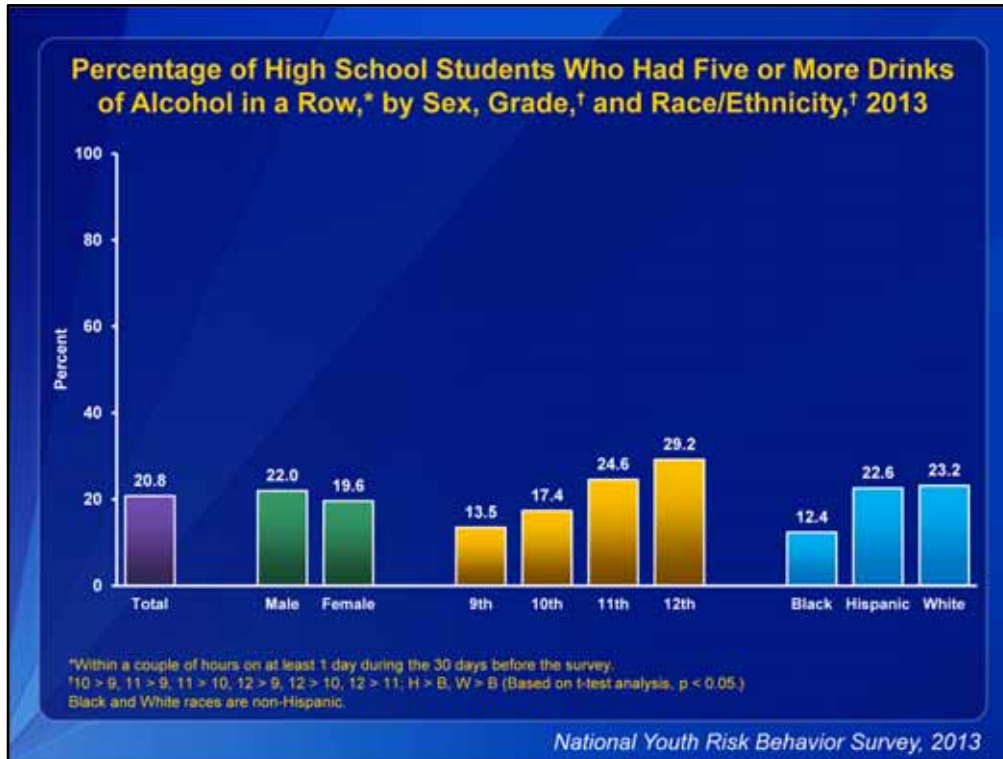


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 19 cities for high school students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among the 34.9% of students nationwide who currently drank alcohol). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 28.6% to 44.1%. The median across states was 38.3%. The range across cities was 26.3% to 44.1%. The median across cities was 37.1%.



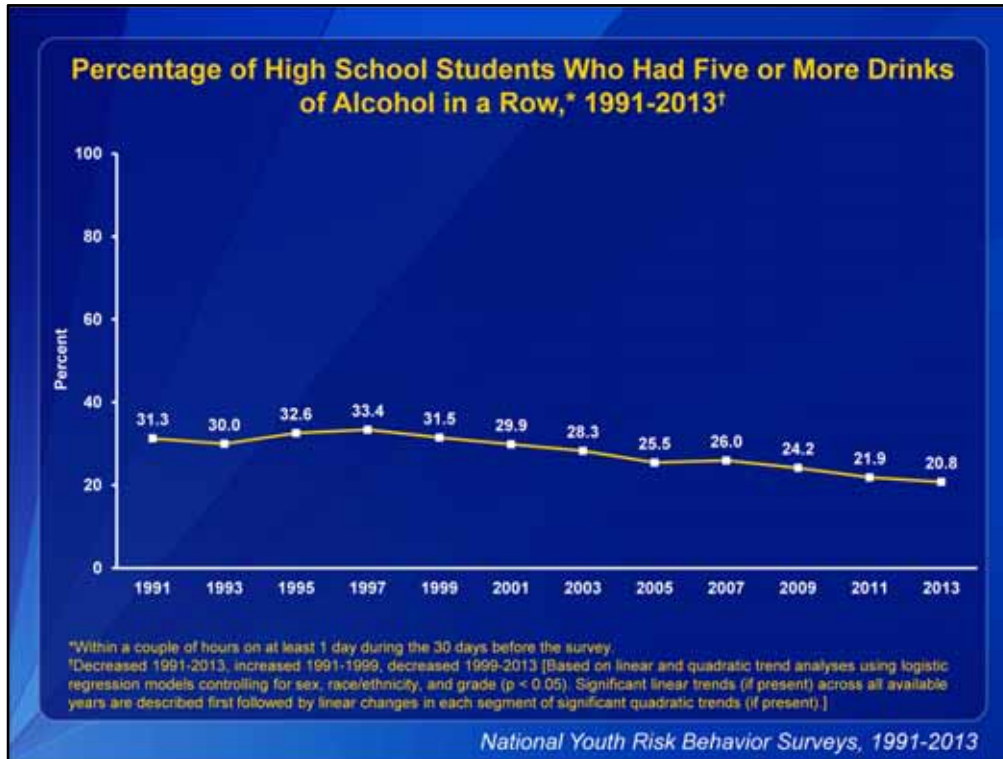
This slide shows that among students who reported current alcohol use, the percentage who usually got the alcohol they drank from someone who gave it to them during the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 28.6% to 44.1%. Alaska, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, range from 28.6% to 34.3%. Arizona, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, Wisconsin, range from 34.4% to 38.3%. Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, West Virginia, range from 38.4% to 40.9%. Alabama, Georgia, Hawaii, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 41.0% to 44.1%. Vermont, South Dakota, South Carolina, Maryland, Massachusetts, Florida, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 20.8. The percentage for male students is 22.0. The percentage for female students is 19.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 17.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 24.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 29.2. The percentage for black students is 12.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 22.6. The percentage for white students is 23.2. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

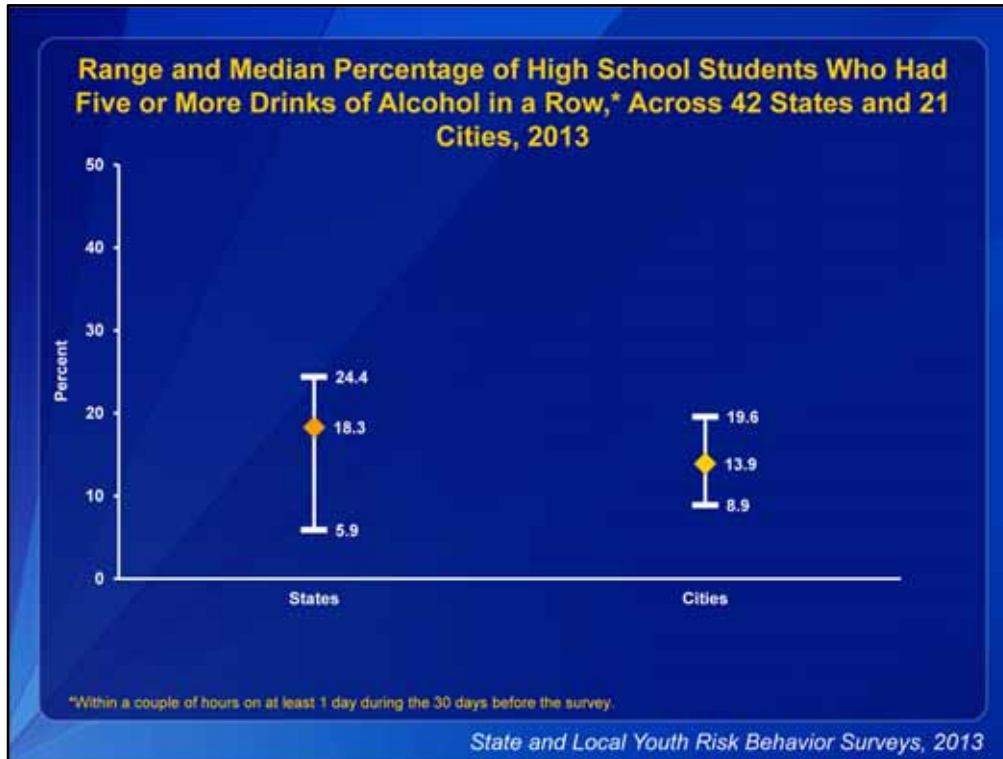
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

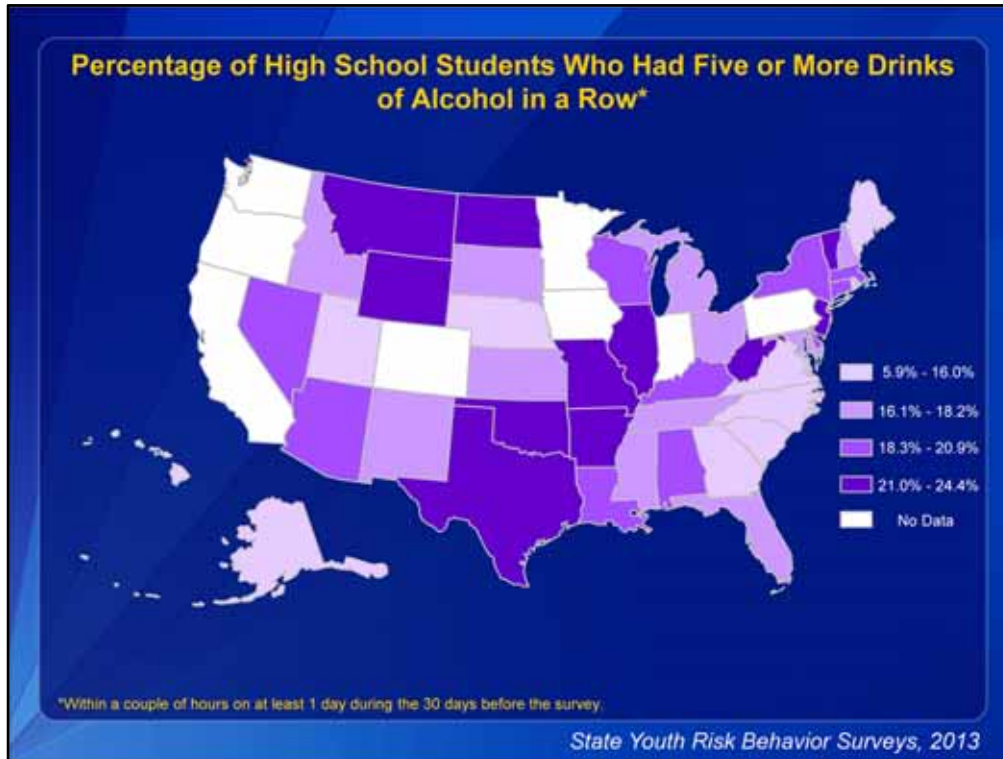
The percentage for 1991 is 31.3. The percentage for 1993 is 30.0. The percentage for 1995 is 32.6. The percentage for 1997 is 33.4. The percentage for 1999 is 31.5. The percentage for 2001 is 29.9. The percentage for 2003 is 28.3. The percentage for 2005 is 25.5. The percentage for 2007 is 26.0. The percentage for 2009 is 24.2. The percentage for 2011 is 21.9. The percentage for 2013 is 20.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, increased from 1991 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2013.

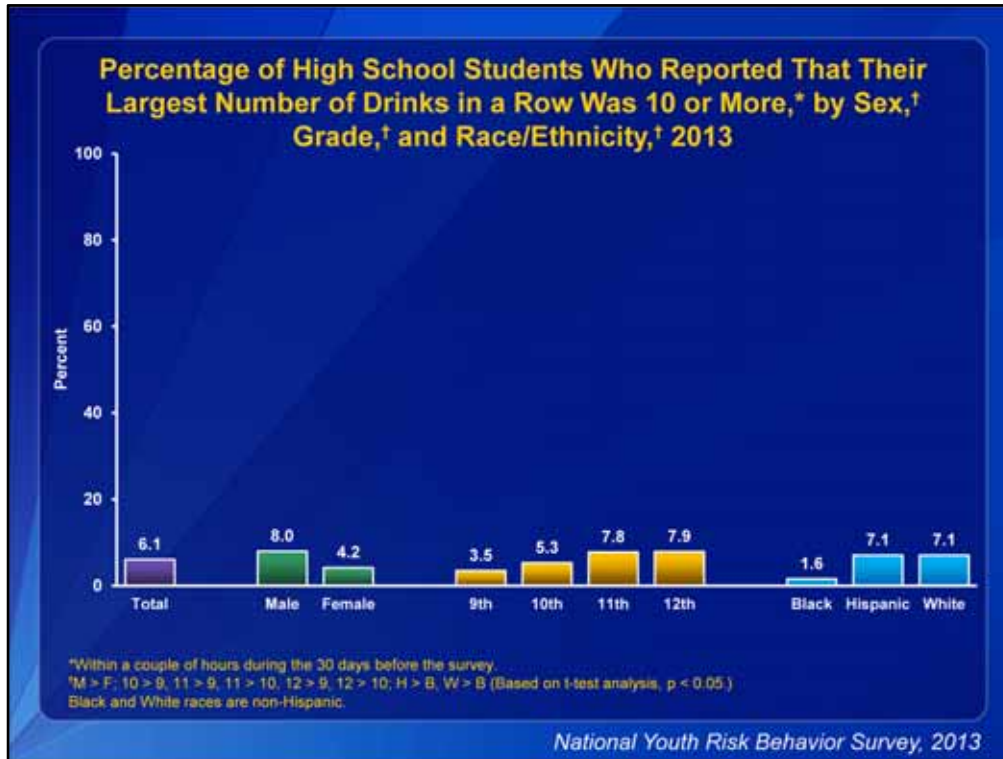


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 21 cities for high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 5.9% to 24.4%. The median across states was 18.3%. The range across cities was 8.9% to 19.6%. The median across cities was 13.9%.



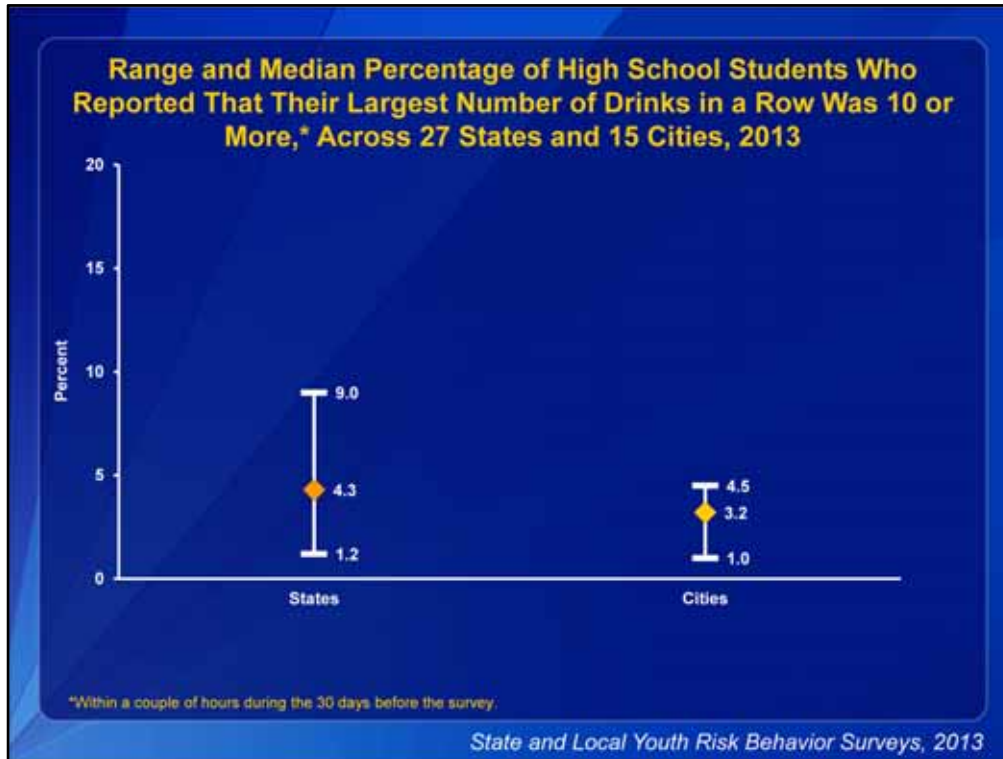
This slide shows the percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 5.9% to 24.4%. Alaska, Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, Nebraska, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, range from 5.9% to 16.0%. Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, range from 16.1% to 18.2%. Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Wisconsin, range from 18.3% to 20.9%. Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 21.0% to 24.4%. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who reported that their largest number of drinks in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 6.1. The percentage for male students is 8.0. The percentage for female students is 4.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 7.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.9. The percentage for black students is 1.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.1. The percentage for white students is 7.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

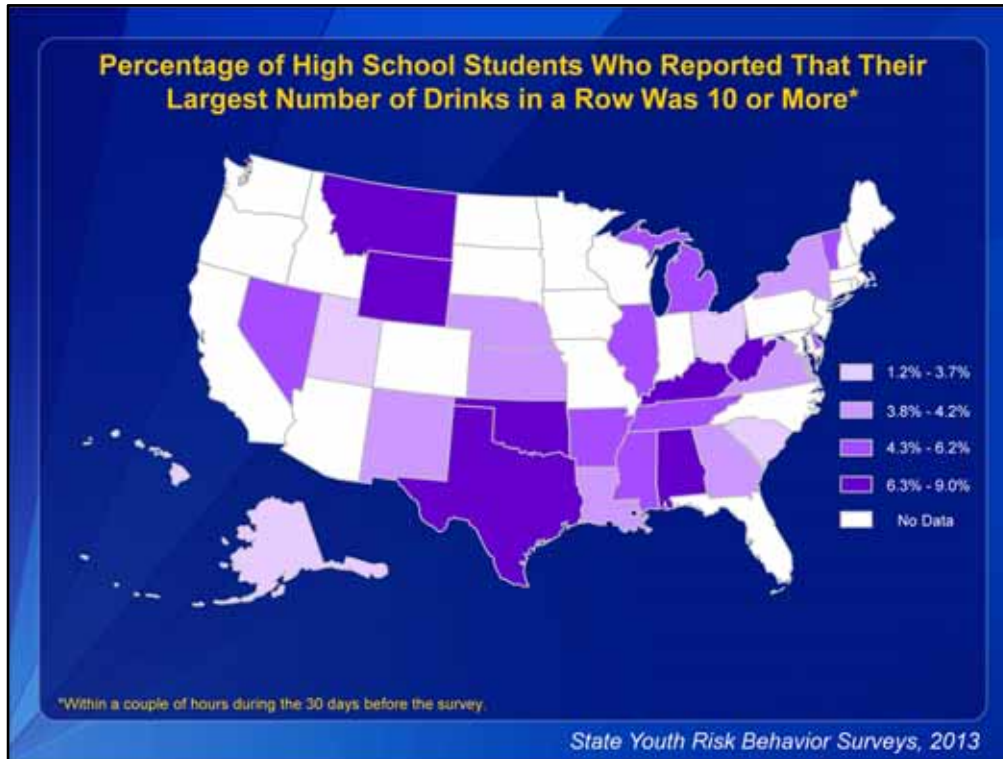
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



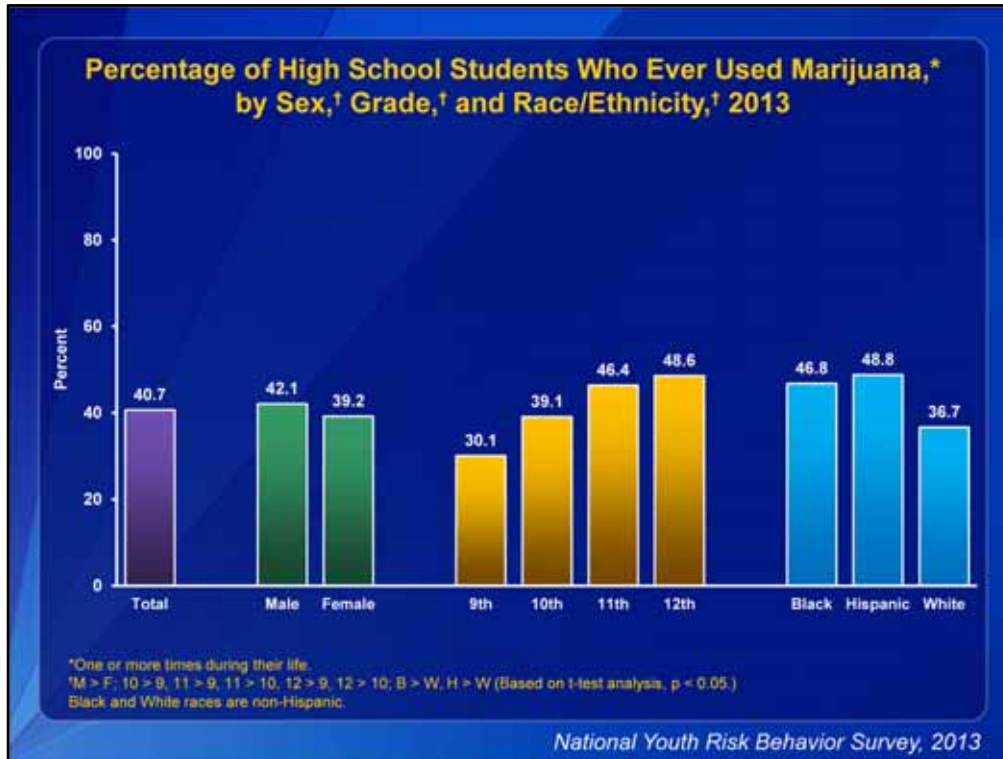
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 27 states and 15 cities for high school students who reported that their largest number of drinks in a row was 10 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 1.2% to 9.0%. The median across states was 4.3%. The range across cities was 1.0% to 4.5%. The median across cities was 3.2%.





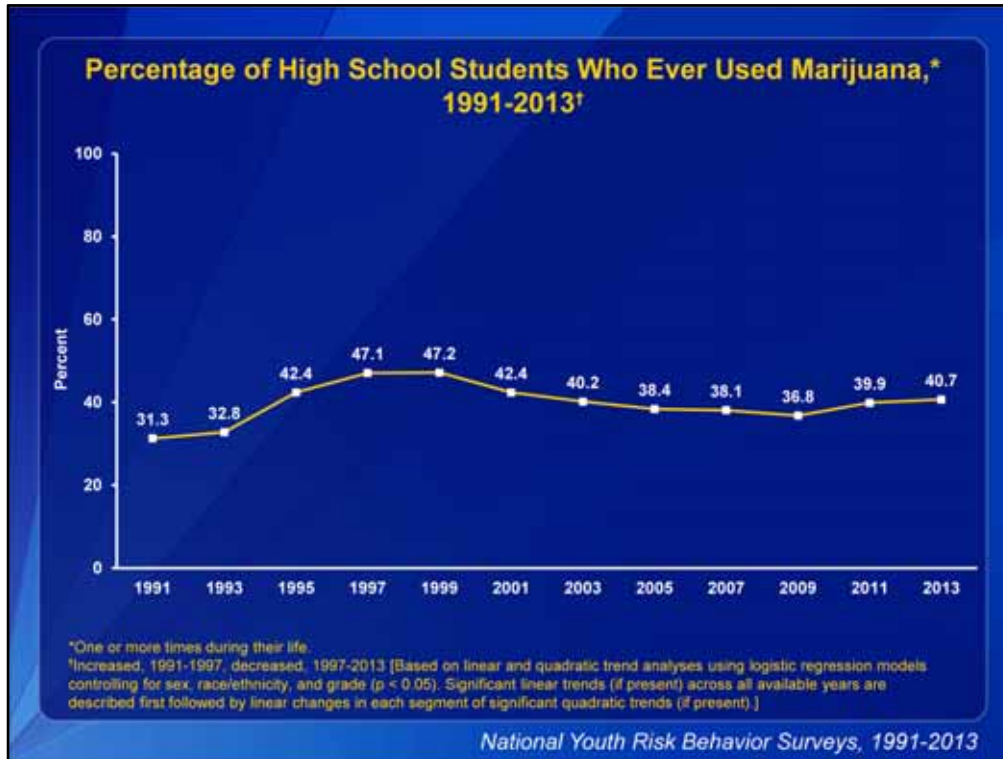
This slide shows the percentage of students who had ten or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, during the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 1.2% to 9%. Alaska, Hawaii, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, range from 1.2% to 3.7%. Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Virginia, range from 3.8% to 4.2%. Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 4.3% to 6.2%. Alabama, Kentucky, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 6.3% to 9.0%. Wisconsin, South Dakota, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Idaho, Florida, Connecticut, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life.). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 40.7. The percentage for male students is 42.1. The percentage for female students is 39.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 30.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 39.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 46.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 48.6. The percentage for black students is 46.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 48.8. The percentage for white students is 36.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

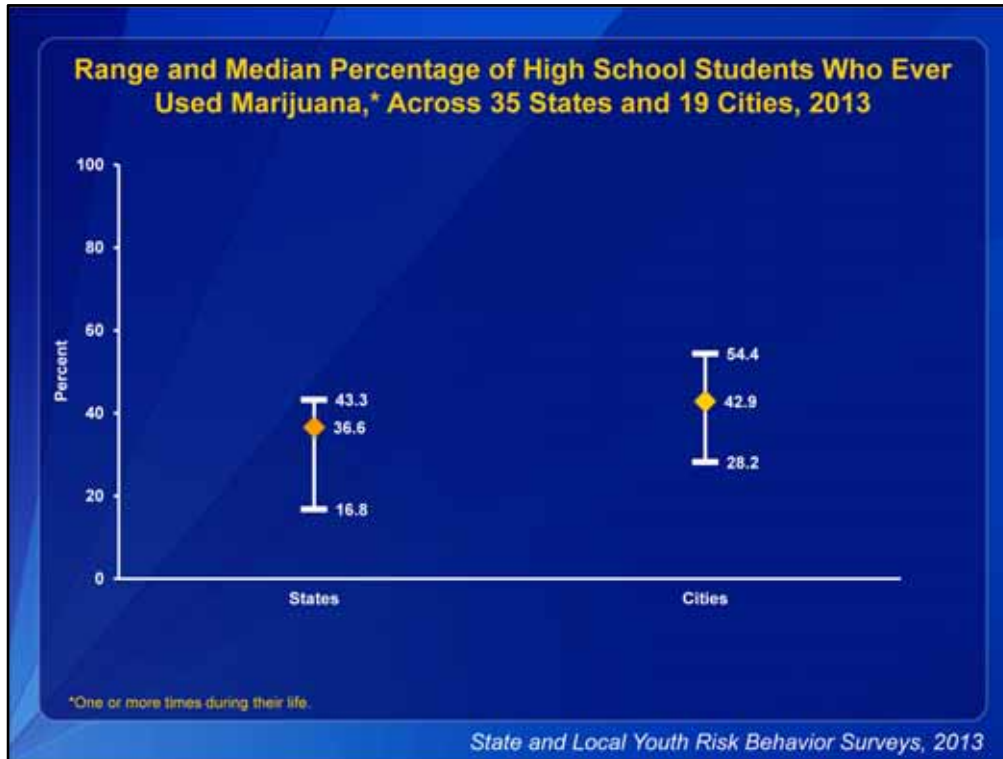
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life.). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

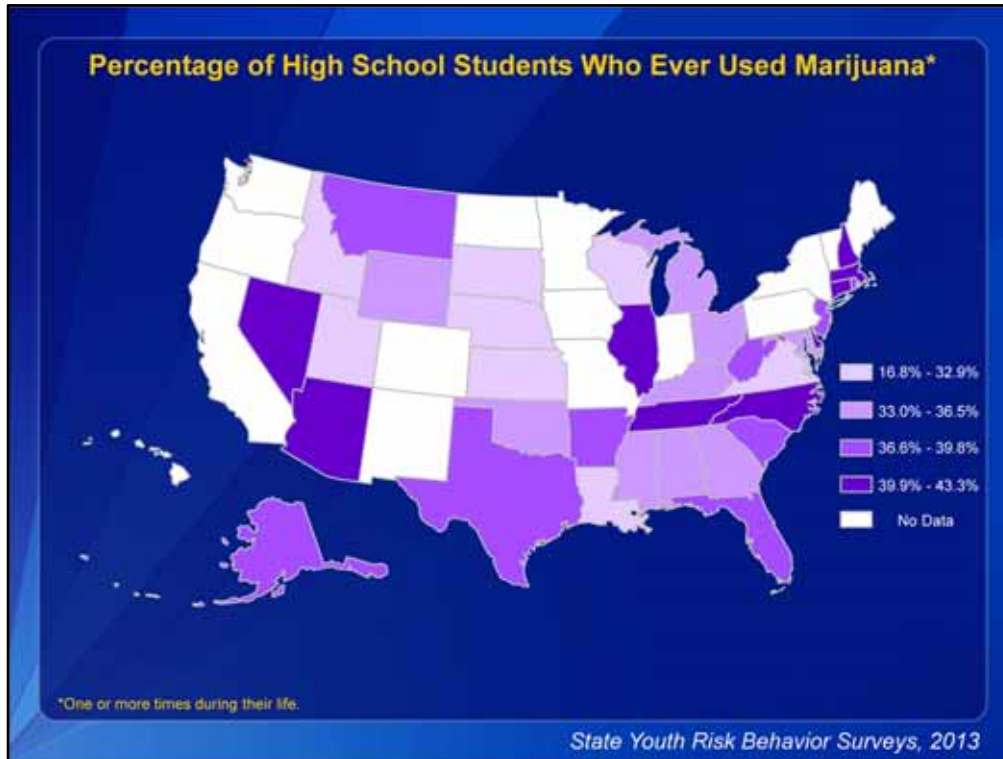
The percentage for 1991 is 31.3. The percentage for 1993 is 32.8. The percentage for 1995 is 42.4. The percentage for 1997 is 47.1. The percentage for 1999 is 47.2. The percentage for 2001 is 42.4. The percentage for 2003 is 40.2. The percentage for 2005 is 38.4. The percentage for 2007 is 38.1. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 1997 and decreased from 1997 to 2013.

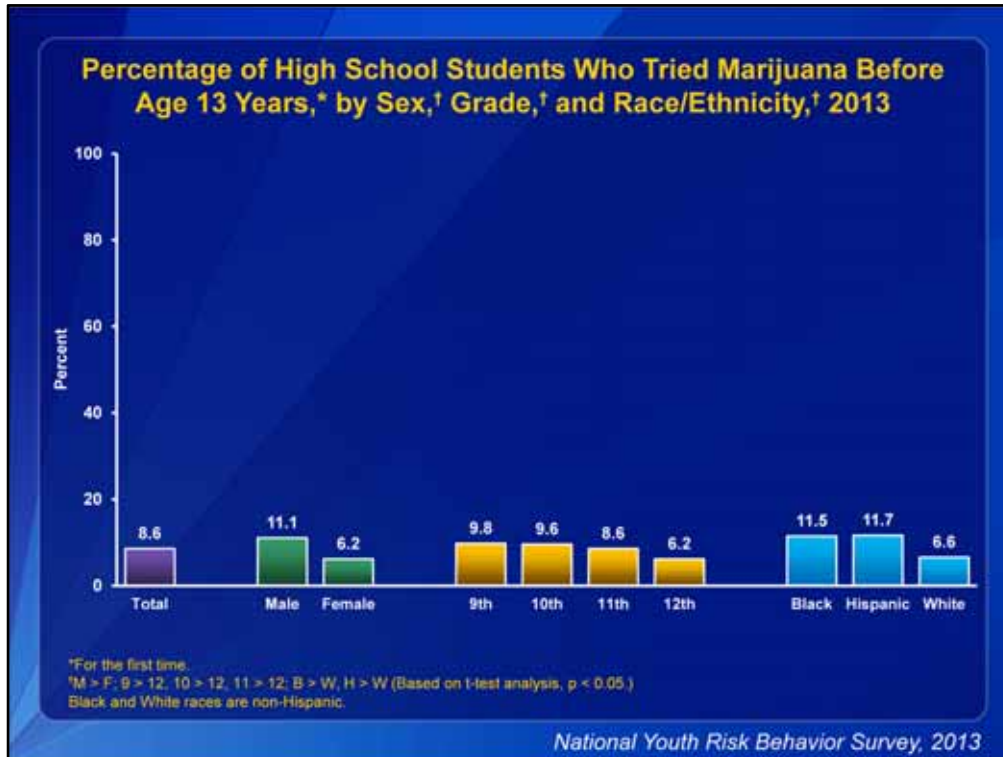


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 19 cities for high school students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life.). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 16.8% to 43.3%. The median across states was 36.6%. The range across cities was 28.2% to 54.4%. The median across cities was 42.9%.



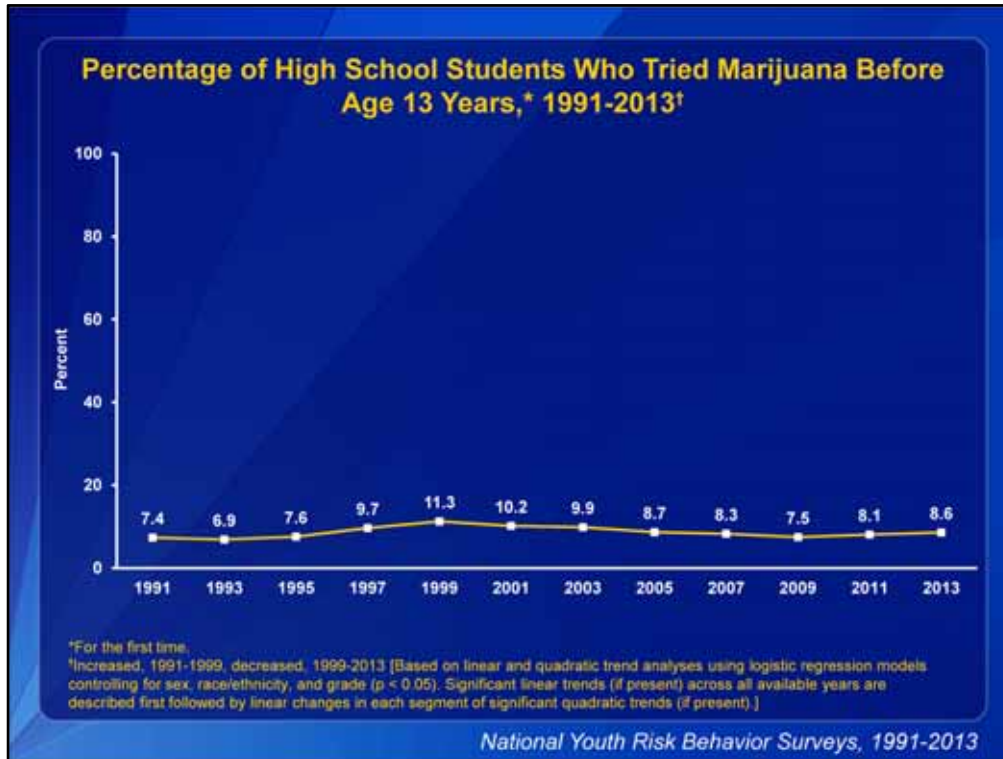
This slide shows the percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life, 2013. The values range from 16.8% to 43.3%. Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 16.8% to 32.9%. Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, Wyoming, range from 33.0% to 36.5%. Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Montana, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, range from 36.6% to 39.8%. Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Tennessee, range from 39.9% to 43.3%. Vermont, New York, New Mexico, North Dakota, Missouri, Maine, Hawaii, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 8.6. The percentage for male students is 11.1. The percentage for female students is 6.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 9.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.2. The percentage for black students is 11.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.7. The percentage for white students is 6.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

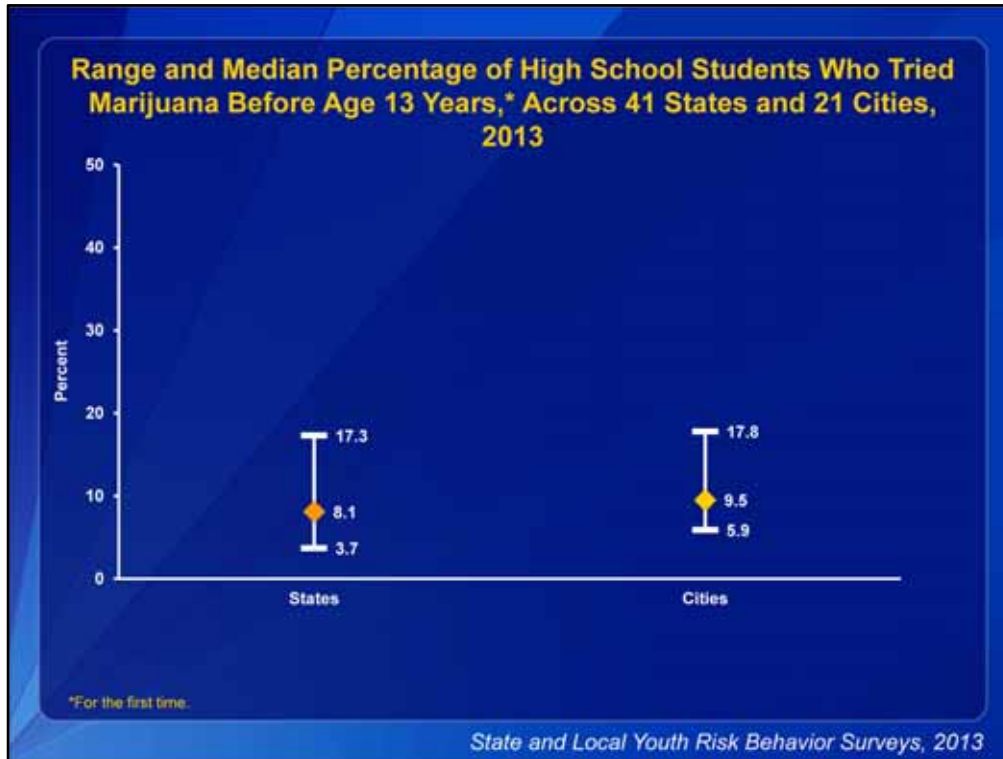
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

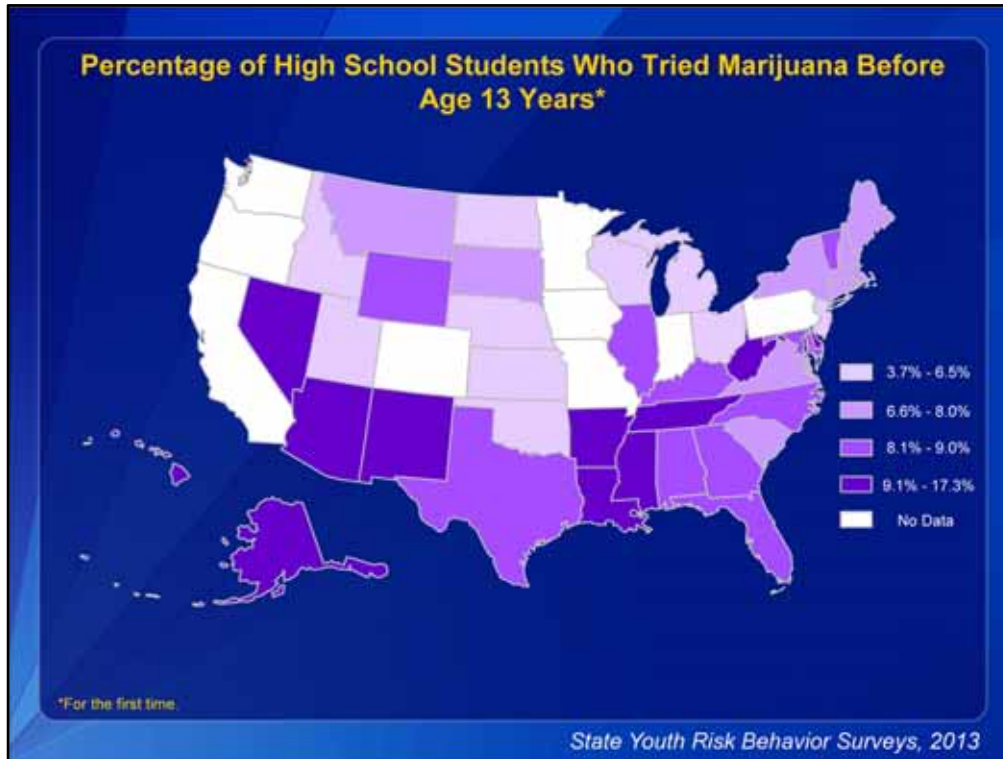
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 1999 and decreased from 1999 to 2013.



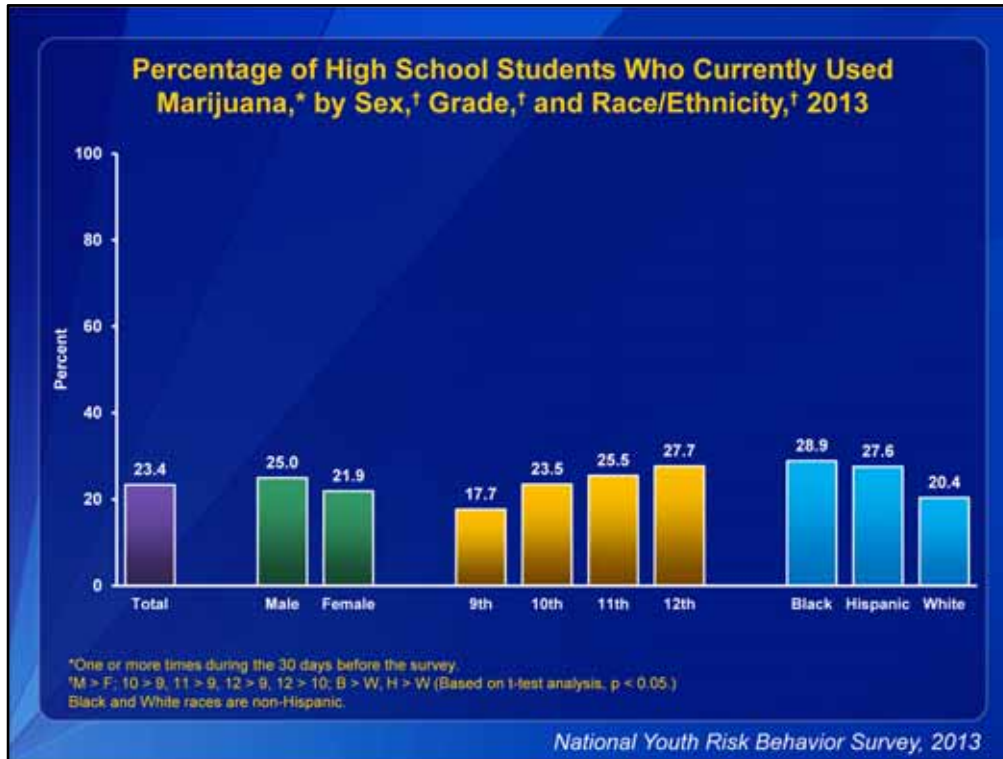
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 41 states and 21 cities for high school students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 3.7% to 17.3%. The median across states was 8.1%. The range across cities was 5.9% to 17.8%. The median across cities was 9.5%.





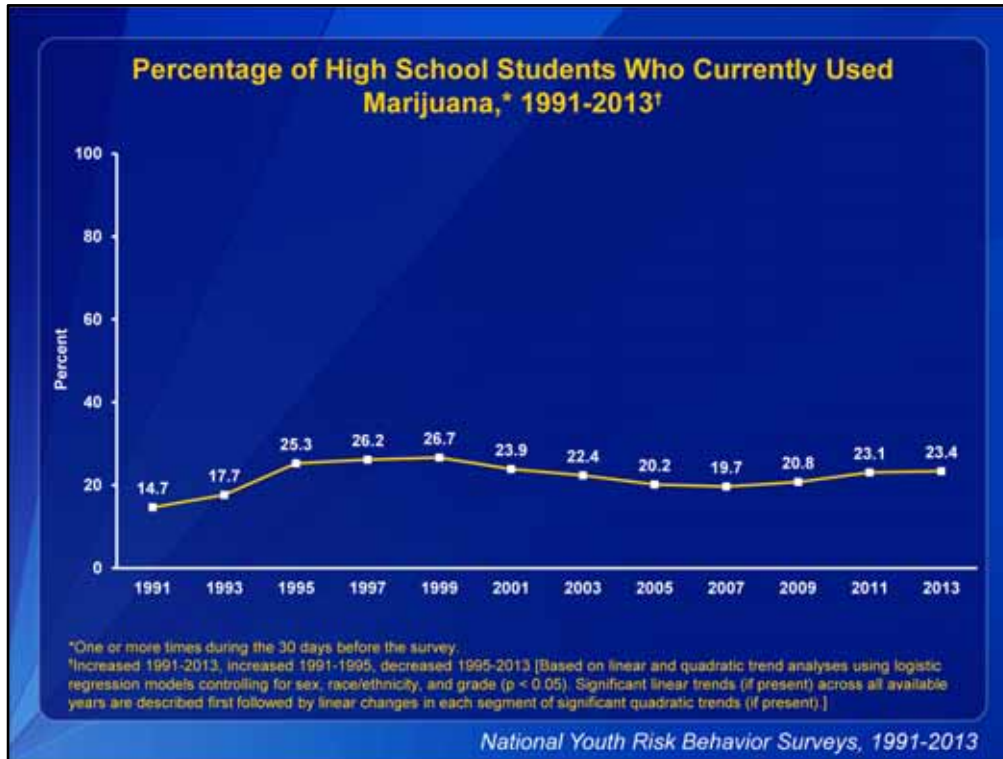
This slide shows the percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, 2013. The values range from 3.7% to 17.3%. Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 3.7% to 6.5%. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 6.6% to 8.0%. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 8.1% to 9.0%. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 9.1% to 17.3%. Missouri, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 23.4. The percentage for male students is 25.0. The percentage for female students is 21.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 17.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 23.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 25.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 27.7. The percentage for black students is 28.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 27.6. The percentage for white students is 20.4. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

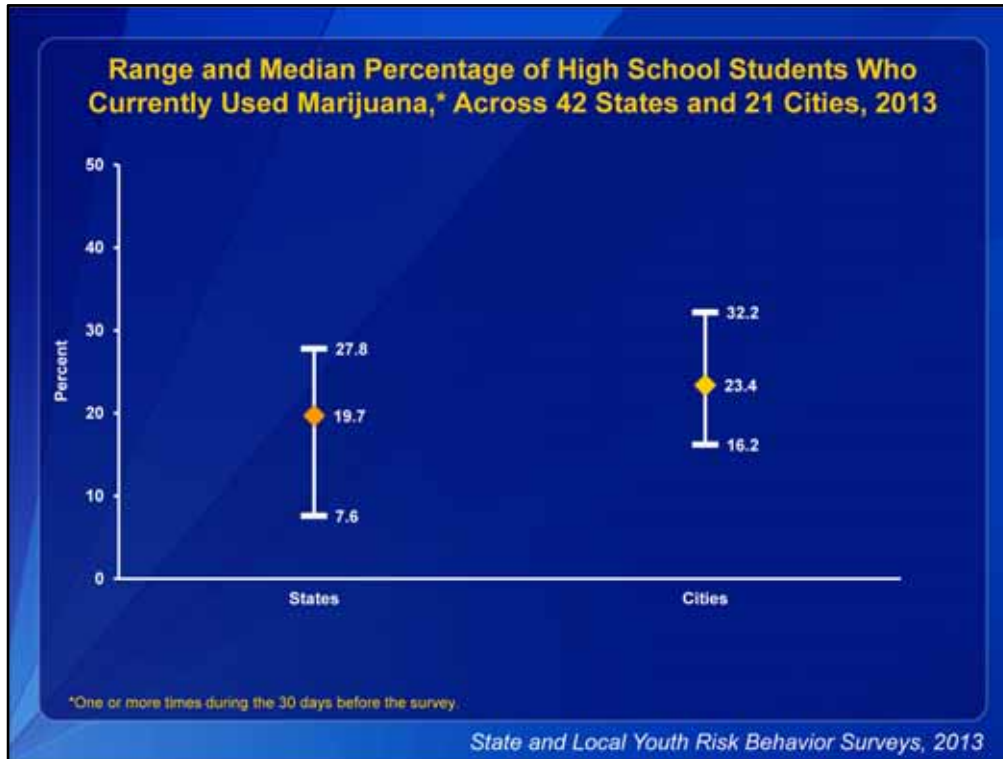
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

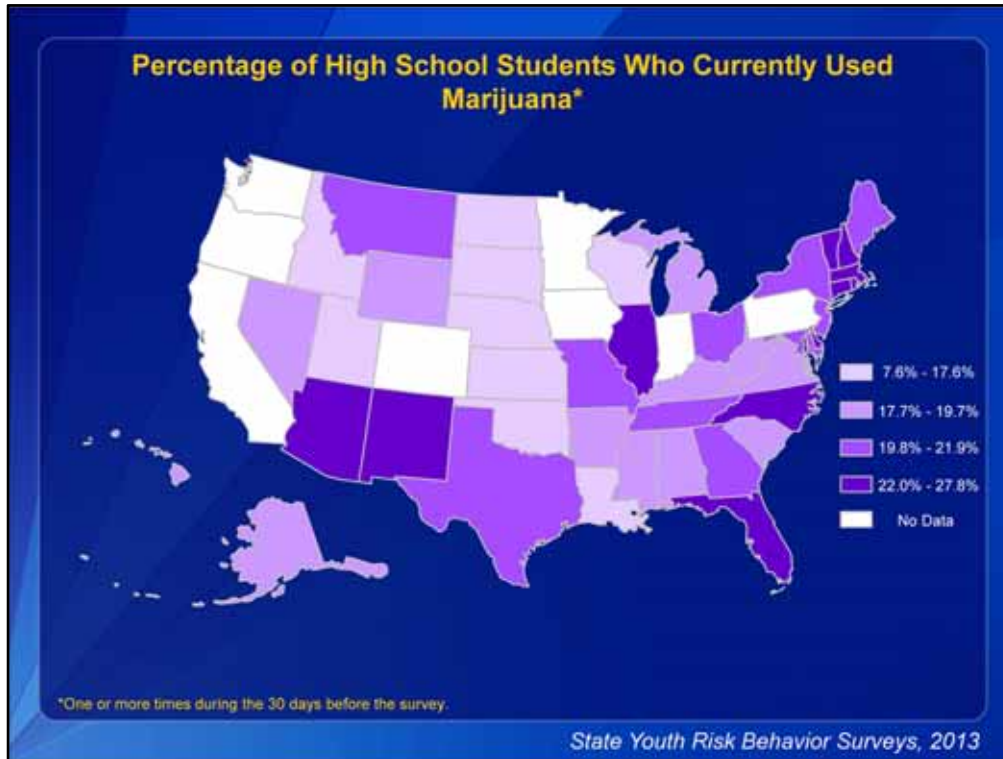
The percentage for 1991 is 14.7. The percentage for 1993 is 17.7. The percentage for 1995 is 25.3. The percentage for 1997 is 26.2. The percentage for 1999 is 26.7. The percentage for 2001 is 23.9. The percentage for 2003 is 22.4. The percentage for 2005 is 20.2. The percentage for 2007 is 19.7. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 2013, increased from 1991 to 1995, and decreased from 1995 to 2013.

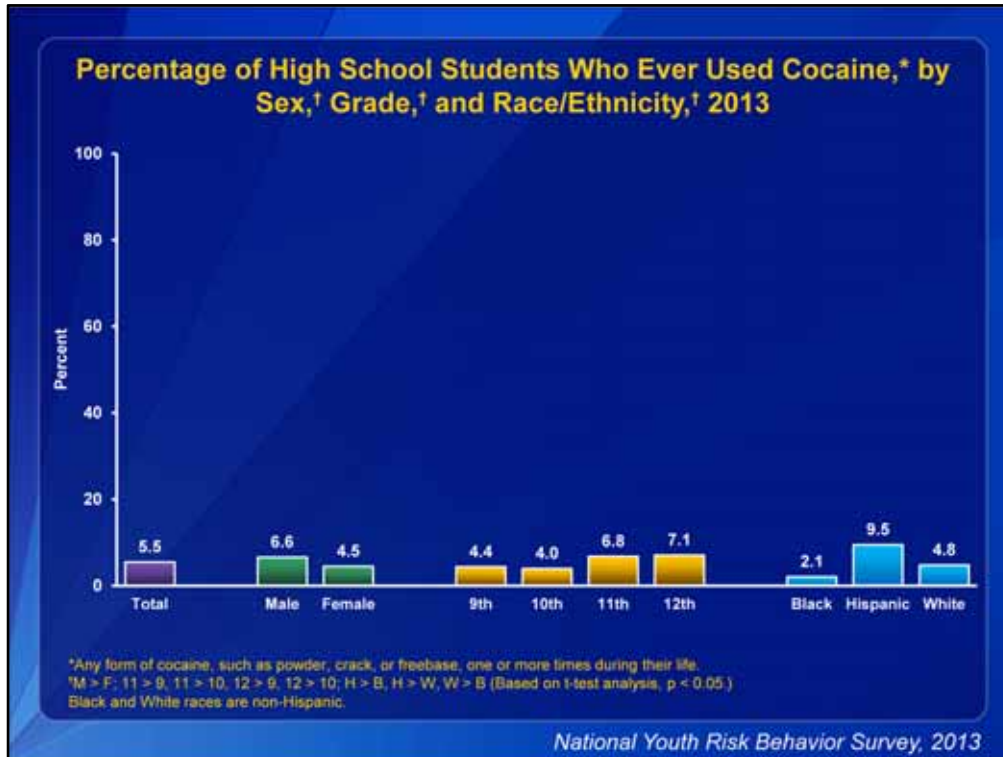


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 21 cities for high school students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 7.6% to 27.8%. The median across states was 19.7%. The range across cities was 16.2% to 32.2%. The median across cities was 23.4%.



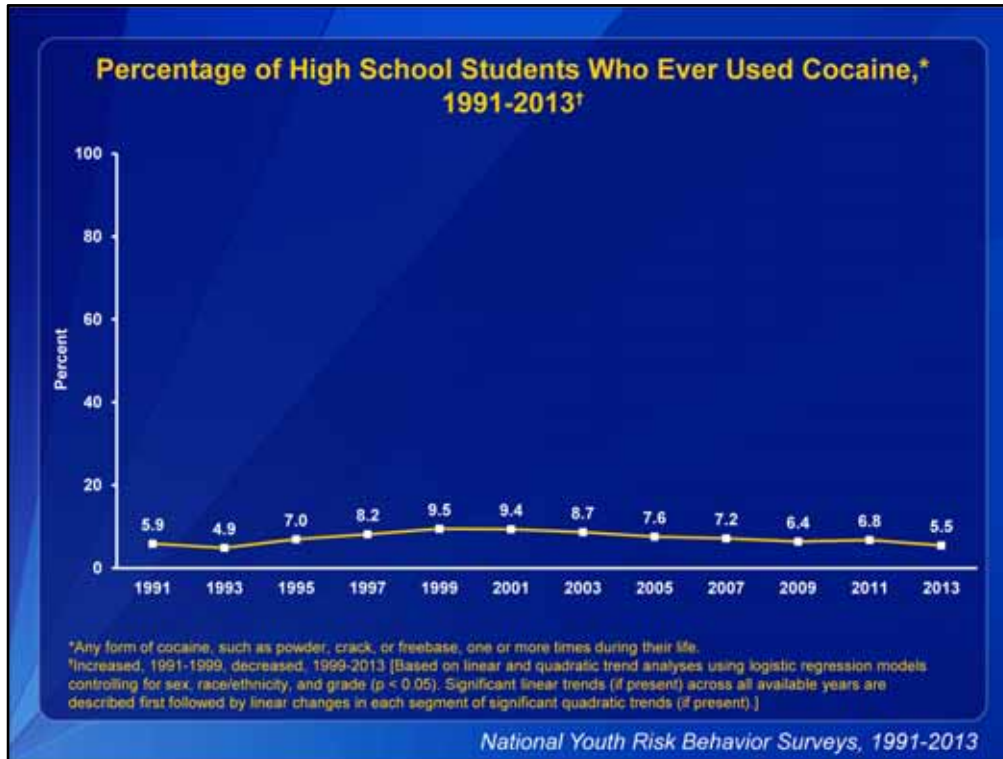
This slide shows the percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 7.6% to 27.8%. Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 7.6% to 17.6%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 17.7% to 19.7%. Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, range from 19.8% to 21.9%. Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 22.0% to 27.8%. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 5.5. The percentage for male students is 6.6. The percentage for female students is 4.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.1. The percentage for black students is 2.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.5. The percentage for white students is 4.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

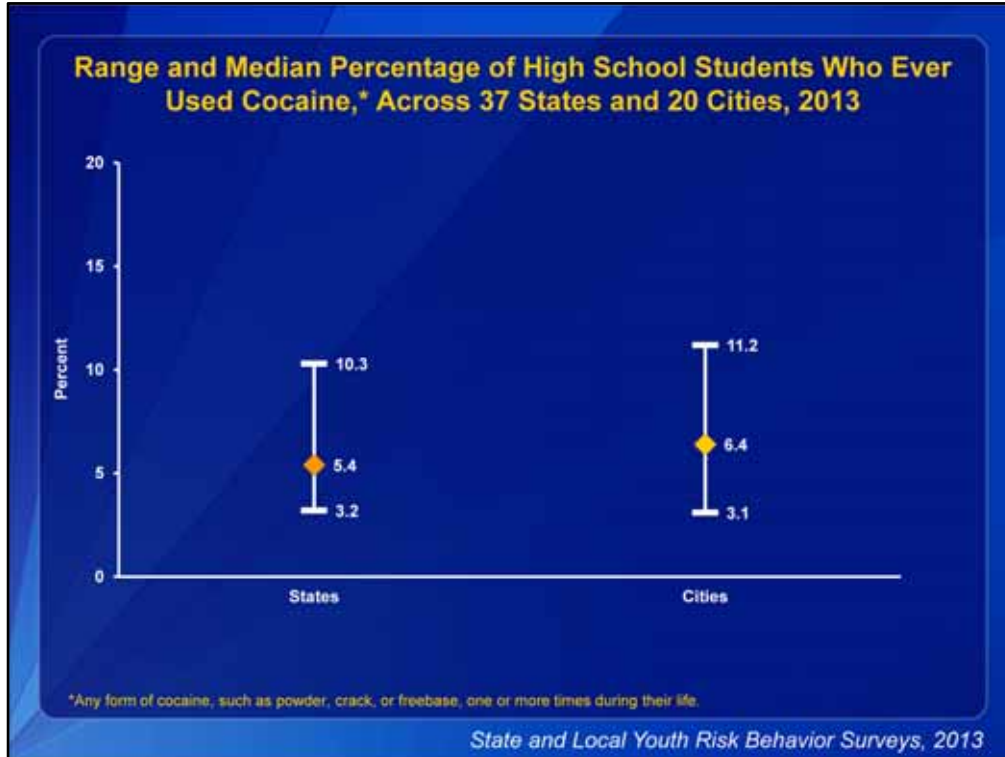
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

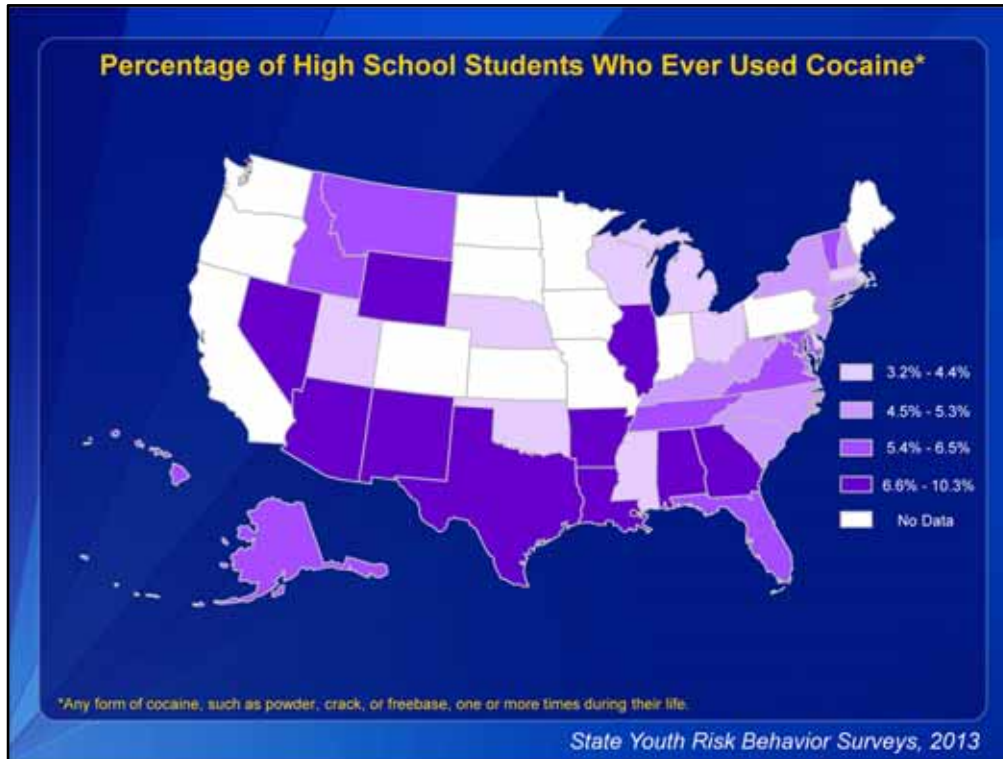
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 1999 and decreased from 1999 to 2013.



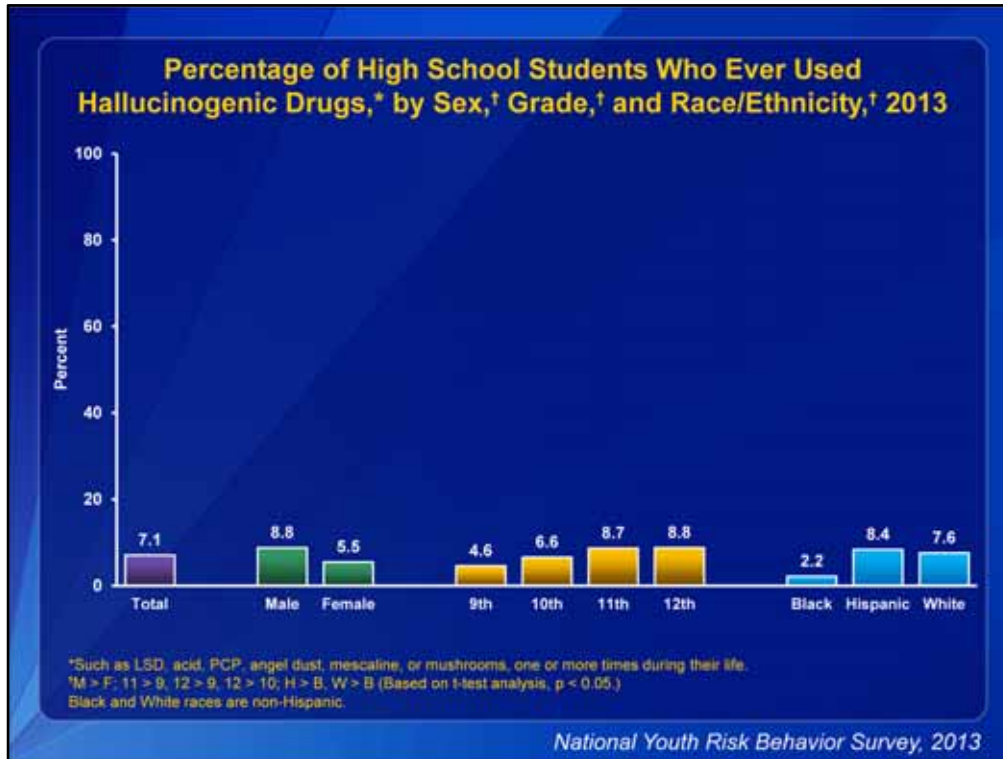
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 20 cities for high school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 3.2% to 10.3%. The median across states was 5.4%. The range across cities was 3.1% to 11.2%. The median across cities was 6.4%.





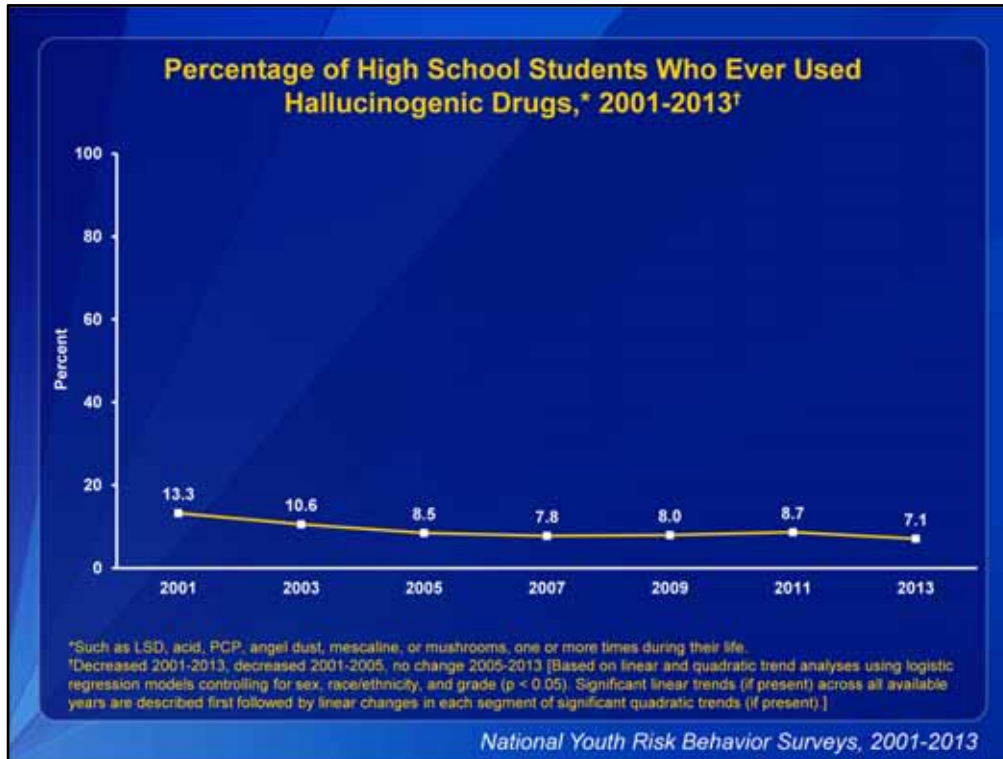
This slide shows the percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life, 2013. The values range from 3.2% to 10.3%. Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 3.2% to 4.4%. Connecticut, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 4.5% to 5.3%. Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, range from 5.4% to 6.5%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, range from 6.6% to 10.3%. South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri, Maine, Kansas, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used hallucinogenic drugs (such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 7.1. The percentage for male students is 8.8. The percentage for female students is 5.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.8. The percentage for black students is 2.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 8.4. The percentage for white students is 7.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

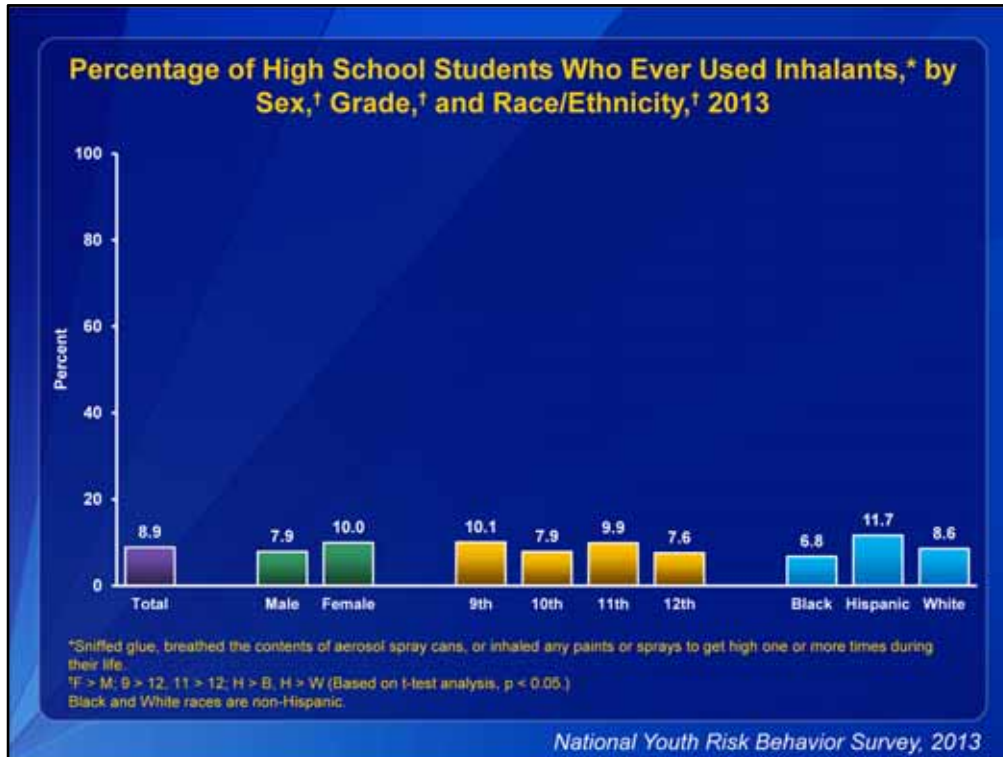
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2013 for high school students who ever used hallucinogenic drugs (such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

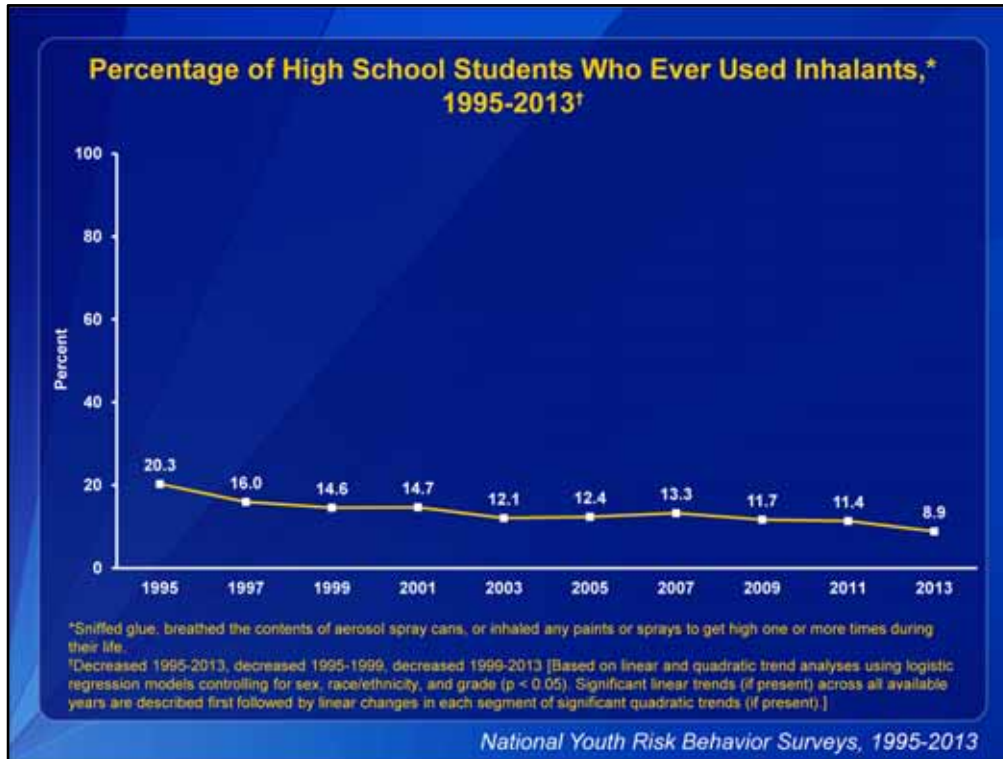
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2013, decreased from 2001 to 2005, and did not change from 2005 to 2013.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 8.9. The percentage for male students is 7.9. The percentage for female students is 10.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 10.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 7.6. The percentage for black students is 6.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 11.7. The percentage for white students is 8.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

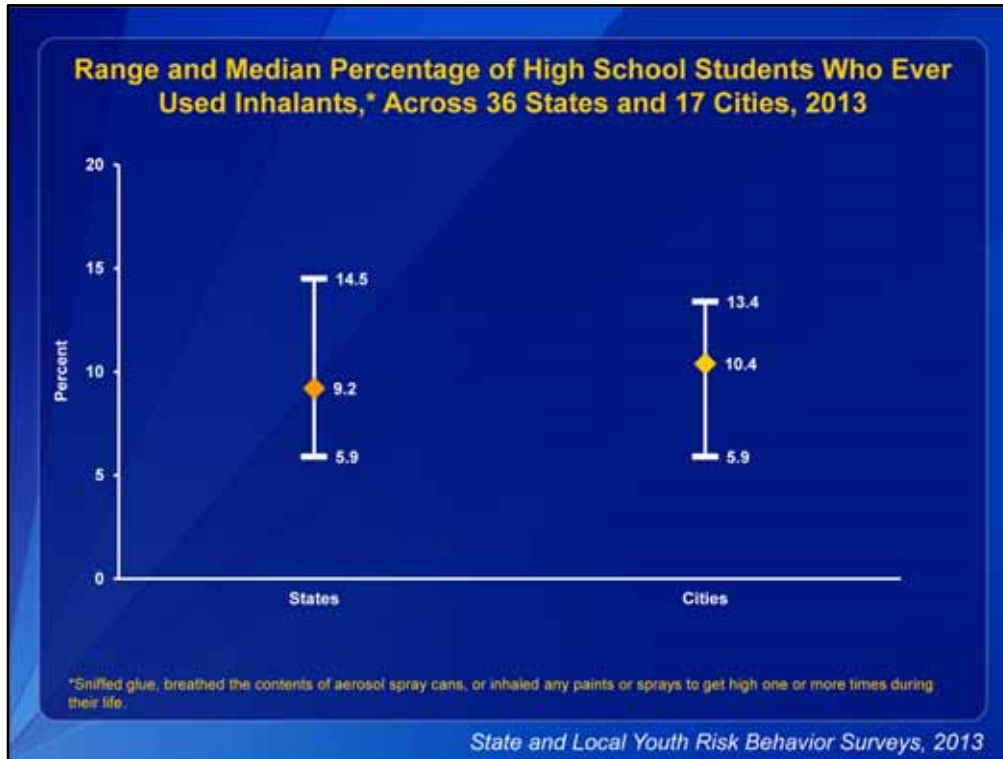
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence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



This slide shows percentages from 1995 through 2013 for high school students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

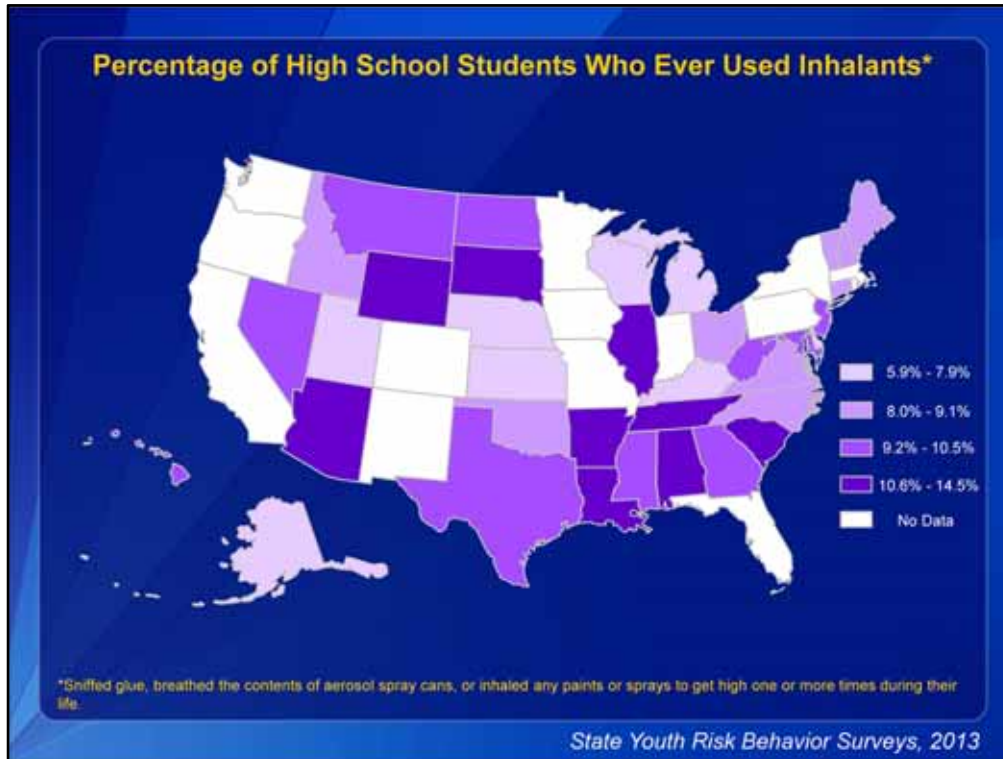
The percentage for 1995 is 20.3. The percentage for 1997 is 16.0. The percentage for 1999 is 14.6. The percentage for 2001 is 14.7. The percentage for 2003 is 12.1. The percentage for 2005 is 12.4. The percentage for 2007 is 13.3. The percentage for 2009 is 11.7. The percentage for 2011 is 11.4. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1995 to 2013, decreased from 1995 to 1999, and decreased from 1999 to 2013.

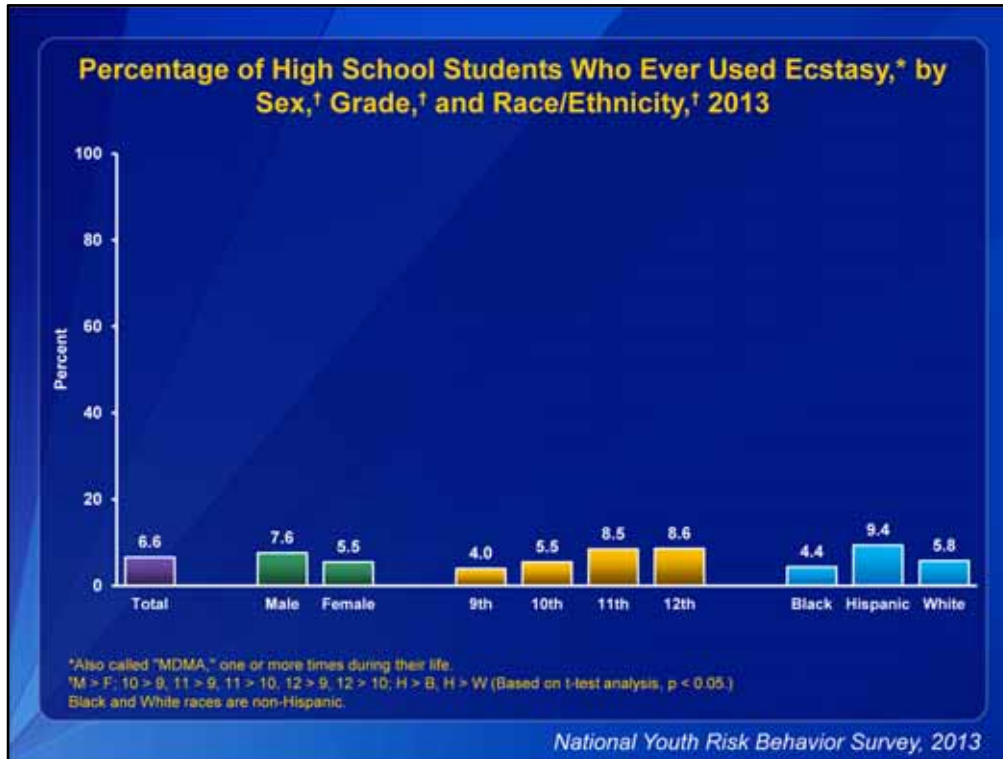


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 17 cities for high school students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 5.9% to 14.5%. The median across states was 9.2%. The range across cities was 5.9% to 13.4%. The median across cities was 10.4%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who 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, 2013. The values range from 5.9% to 14.5%. Alaska, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 5.9% to 7.9%. Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont, Virginia, range from 8.0% to 9.1%. Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, range from 9.2% to 10.5%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wyoming, range from 10.6% to 14.5%. Rhode Island, New York, New Mexico, Missouri, Massachusetts, Florida, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

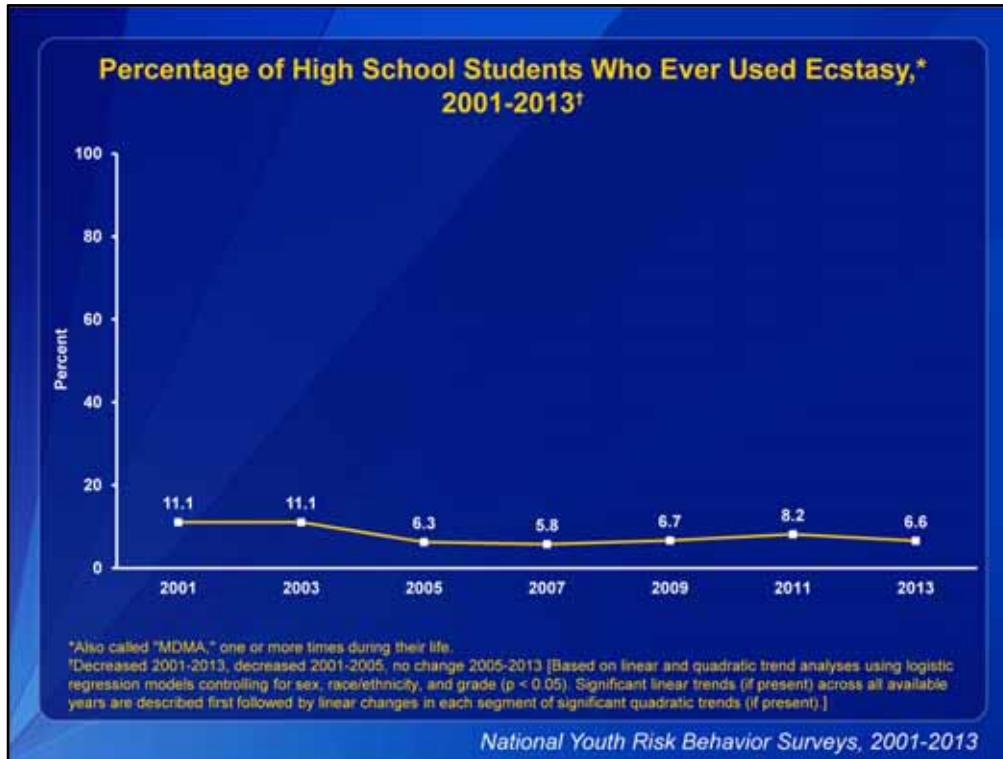


This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 6.6. The percentage for male students is 7.6. The percentage for female students is 5.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 8.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 8.6. The percentage for black students is 4.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.4. The percentage for white students is 5.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

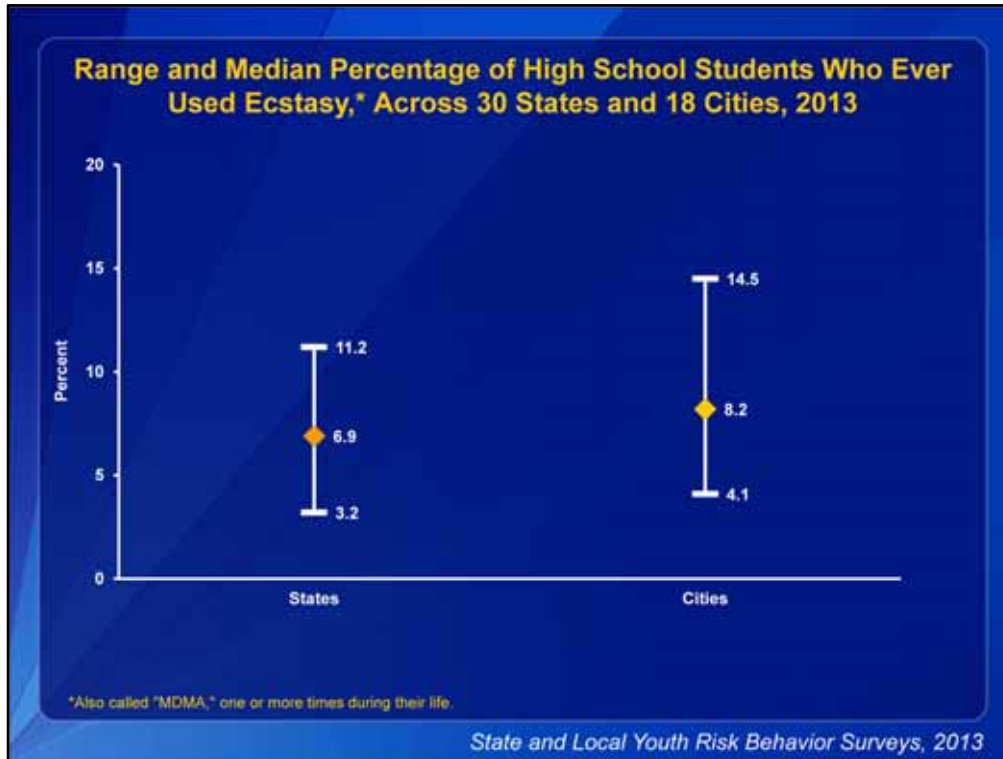




This slide shows percentages from 2001 through 2013 for high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

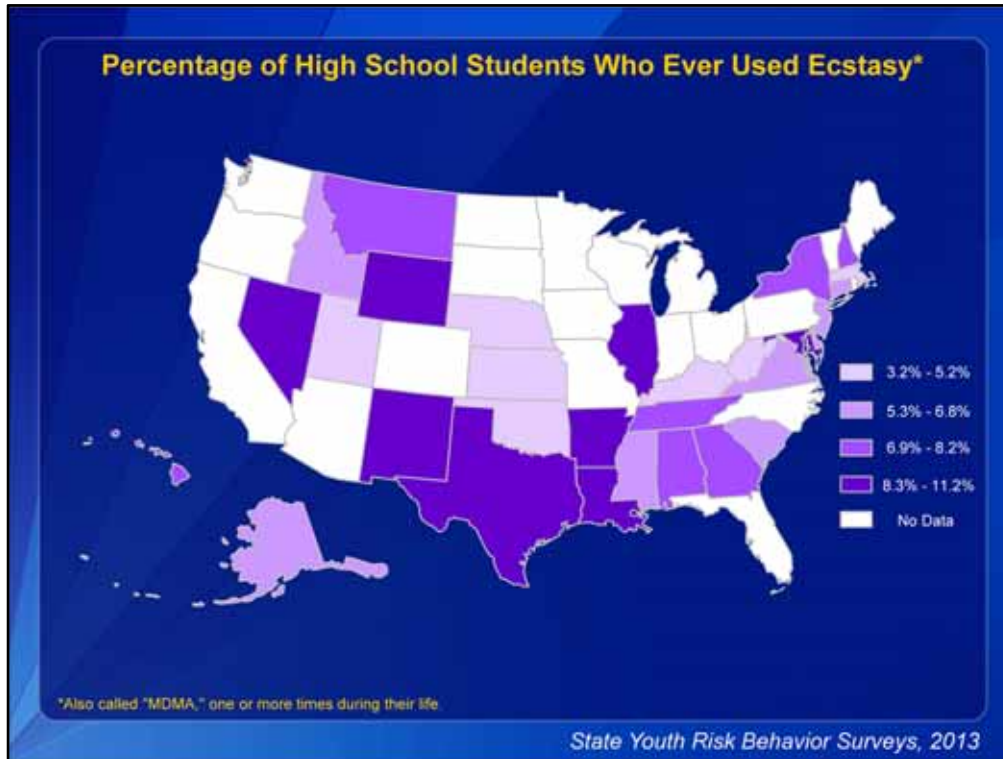
The percentage for 2001 is 11.1. The percentage for 2003 is 11.1. The percentage for 2005 is 6.3. The percentage for 2007 is 5.8. The percentage for 2009 is 6.7. The percentage for 2011 is 8.2. The percentage for 2013 is 6.6.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 2001 to 2013, decreased from 2001 to 2005, and did not change from 2005 to 2013.

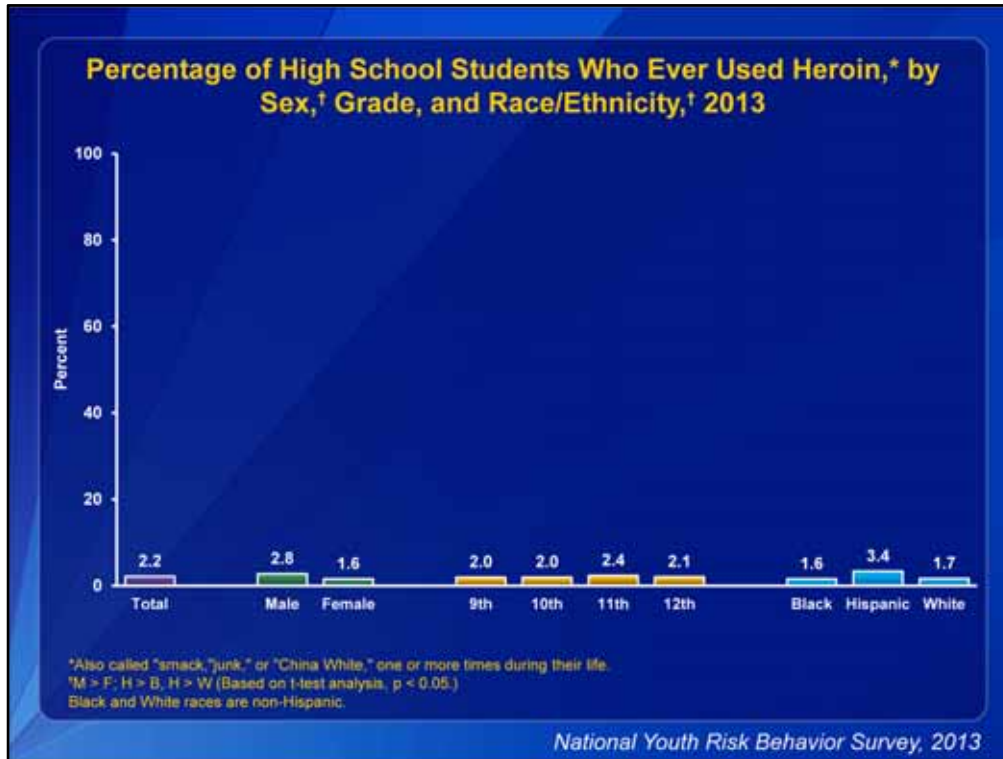


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 30 states and 18 cities for high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 3.2% to 11.2%. The median across states was 6.9%. The range across cities was 4.1% to 14.5%. The median across cities was 8.2%.



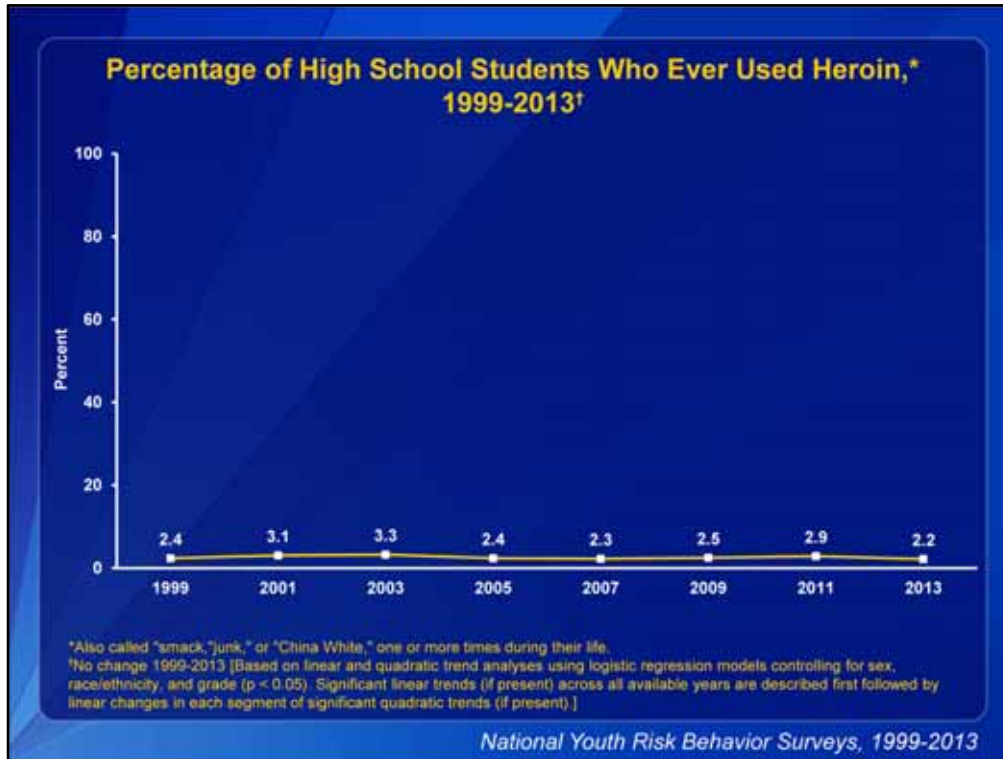
This slide shows the percentage of students who used ecstasy one or more times during their life, 2013. The values range from 3.2% to 11.2%. Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Utah, West Virginia, range from 3.2% to 5.2%. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Carolina, Virginia, range from 5.3% to 6.8%. Alabama, Georgia, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Tennessee, range from 6.9% to 8.2%. Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, range from 8.3% to 11.2%. Wisconsin, Vermont, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Ohio, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, Maine, Florida, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 2.2. The percentage for male students is 2.8. The percentage for female students is 1.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 2.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 2.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.1. The percentage for black students is 1.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 3.4. The percentage for white students is 1.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

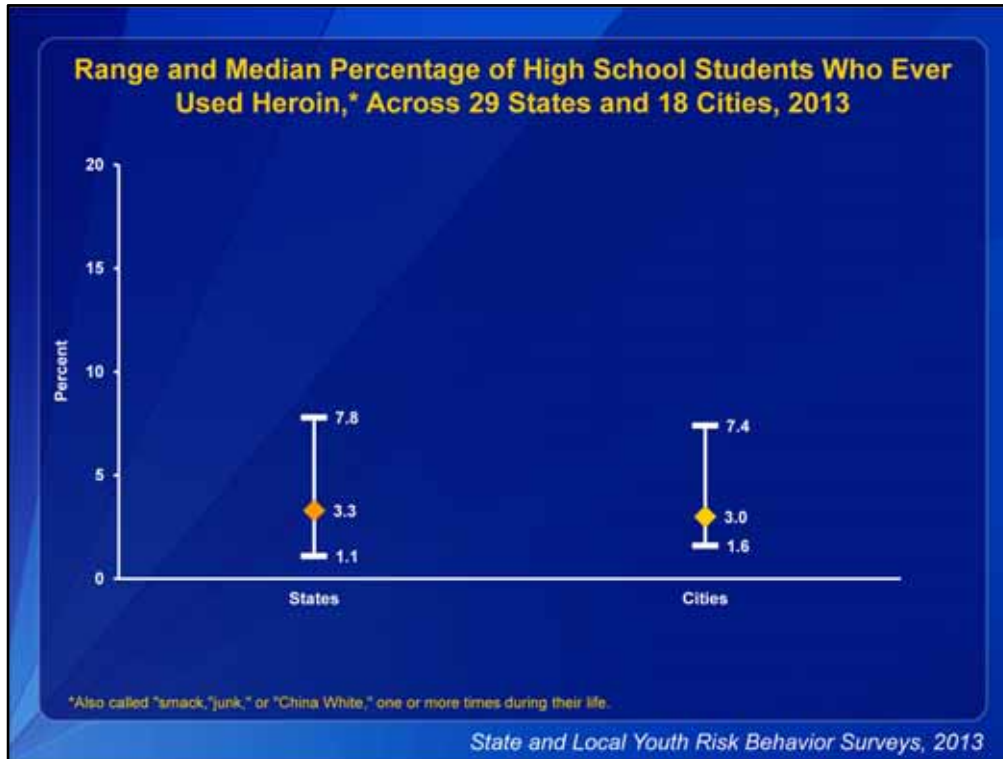
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

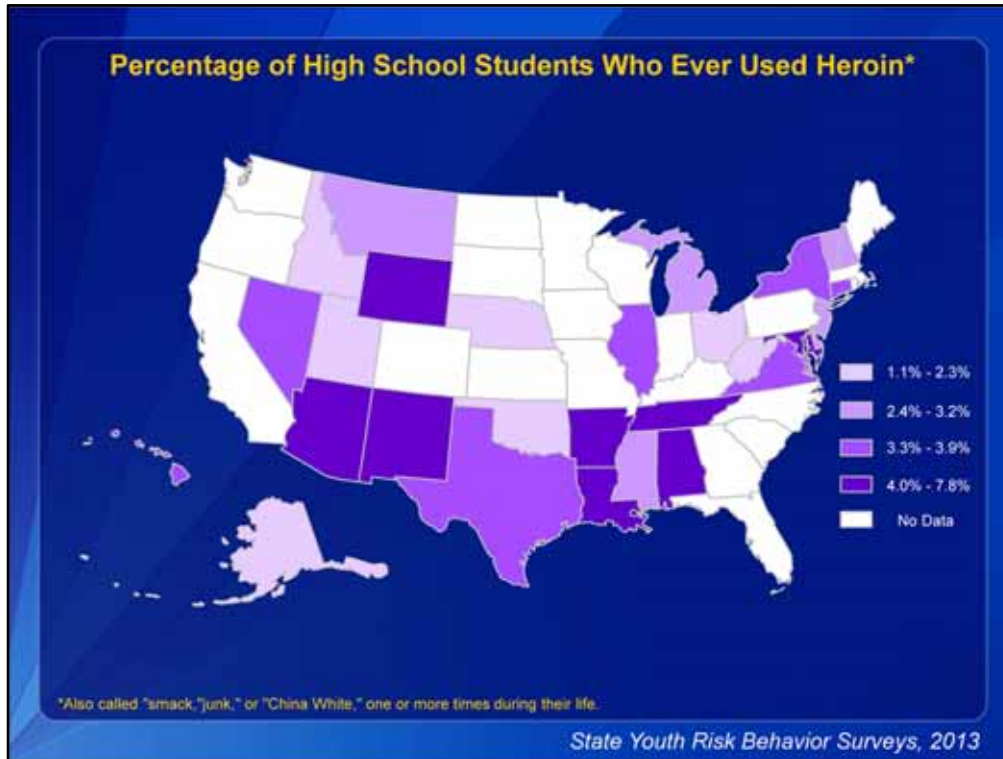
The percentage for 1999 is 2.4. The percentage for 2001 is 3.1. The percentage for 2003 is 3.3. The percentage for 2005 is 2.4. The percentage for 2007 is 2.3. The percentage for 2009 is 2.5. The percentage for 2011 is 2.9. The percentage for 2013 is 2.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2013.

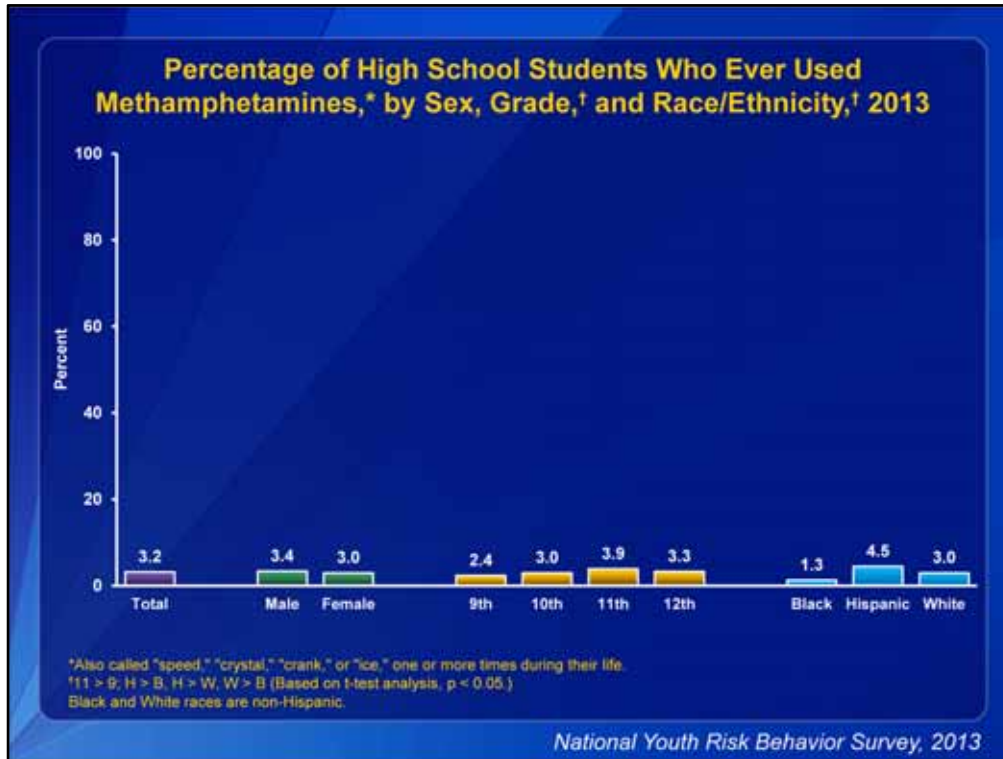


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 18 cities for high school students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 1.1% to 7.8%. The median across states was 3.3%. The range across cities was 1.6% to 7.4%. The median across cities was 3%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who used heroin one or more times during their life, 2013. The values range from 1.1% to 7.8%. Alaska, Idaho, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, West Virginia, range from 1.1% to 2.3%. Delaware, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, range from 2.4% to 3.2%. Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Texas, Virginia, range from 3.3% to 3.9%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico, Tennessee, Wyoming, range from 4.0% to 7.8%. Wisconsin, South Dakota, South Carolina, Rhode Island, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Kansas, Georgia, Florida, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

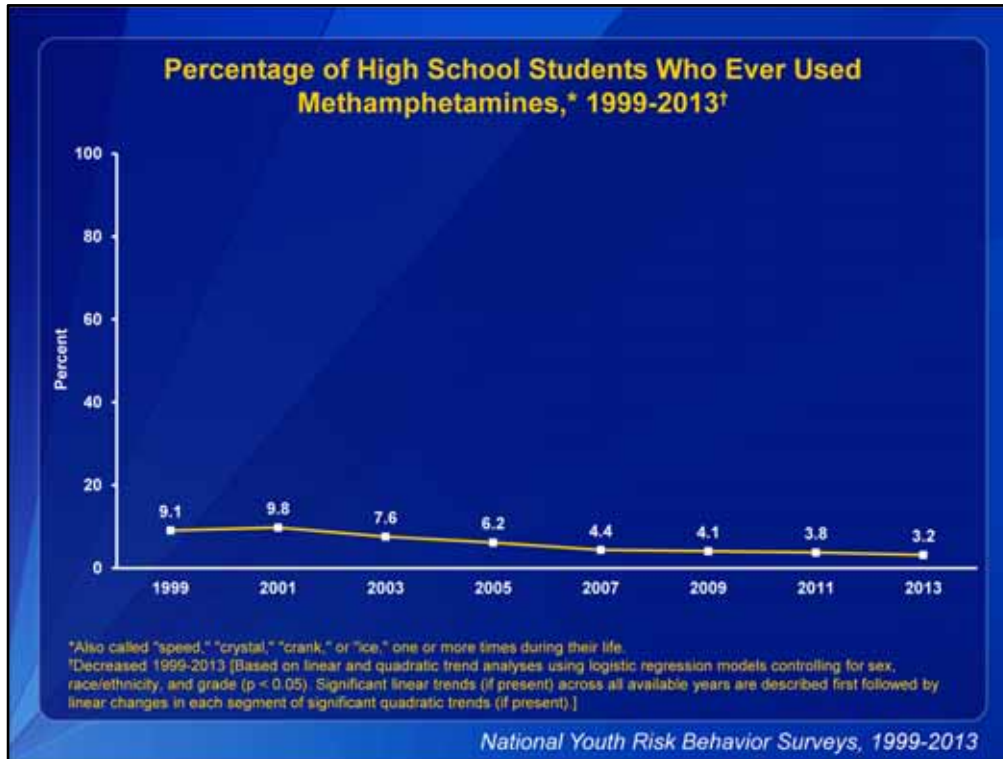


This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 3.2. The percentage for male students is 3.4. The percentage for female students is 3.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.3. The percentage for black students is 1.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.5. The percentage for white students is 3.0. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students.

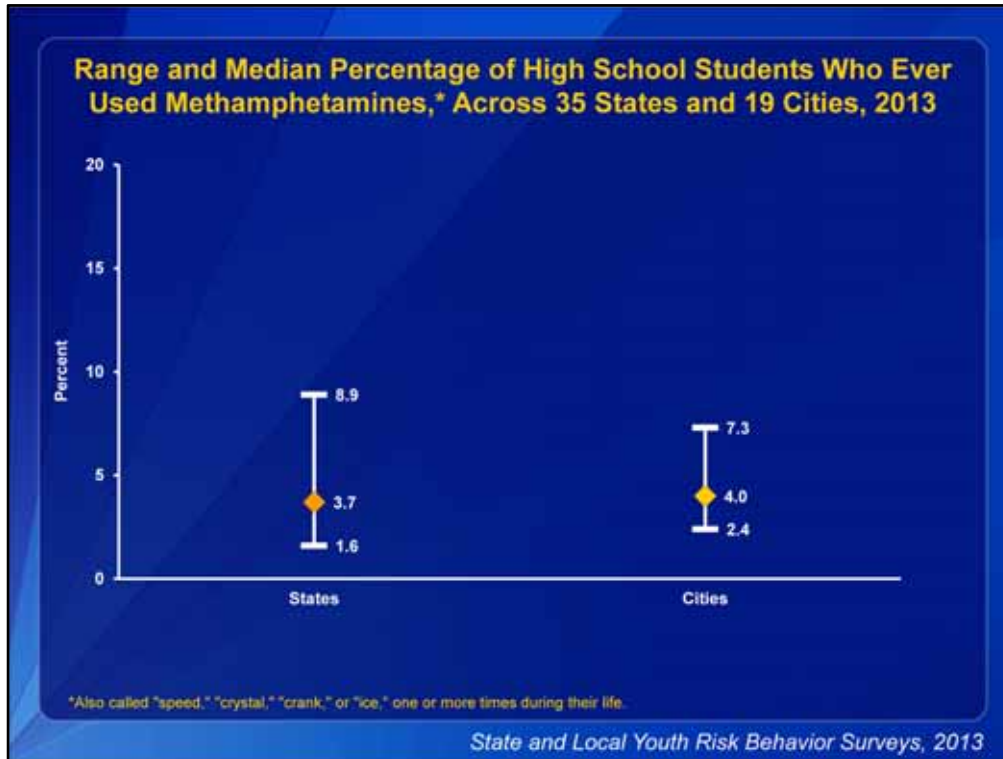




This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

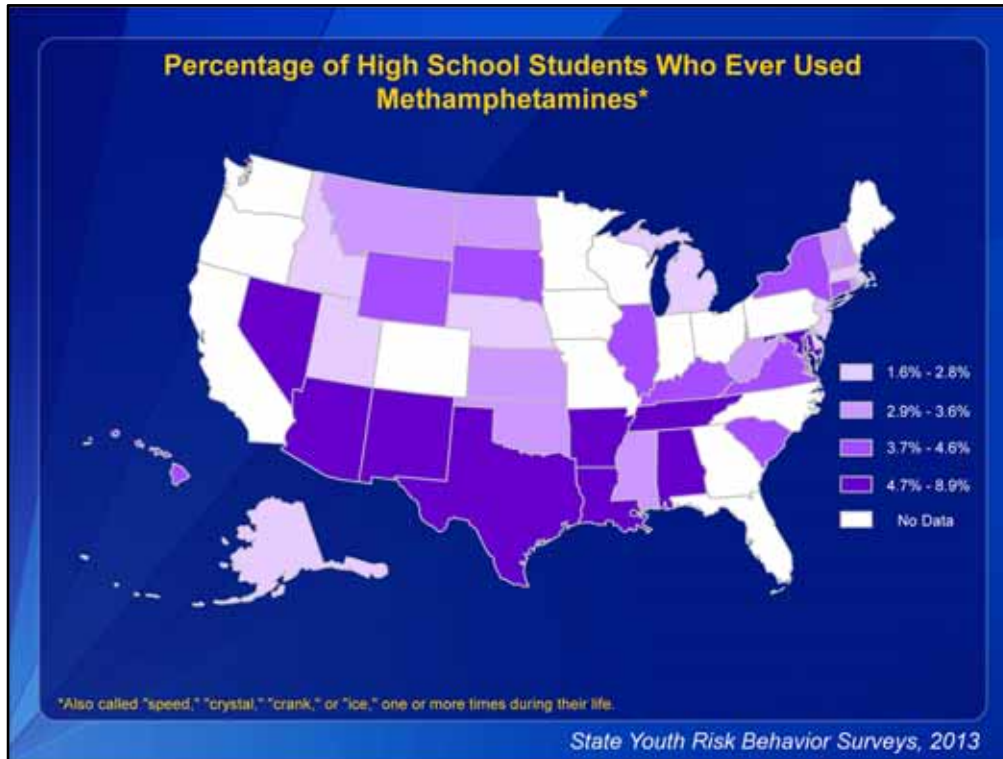
The percentage for 1999 is 9.1. The percentage for 2001 is 9.8. The percentage for 2003 is 7.6. The percentage for 2005 is 6.2. The percentage for 2007 is 4.4. The percentage for 2009 is 4.1. The percentage for 2011 is 3.8. The percentage for 2013 is 3.2.

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

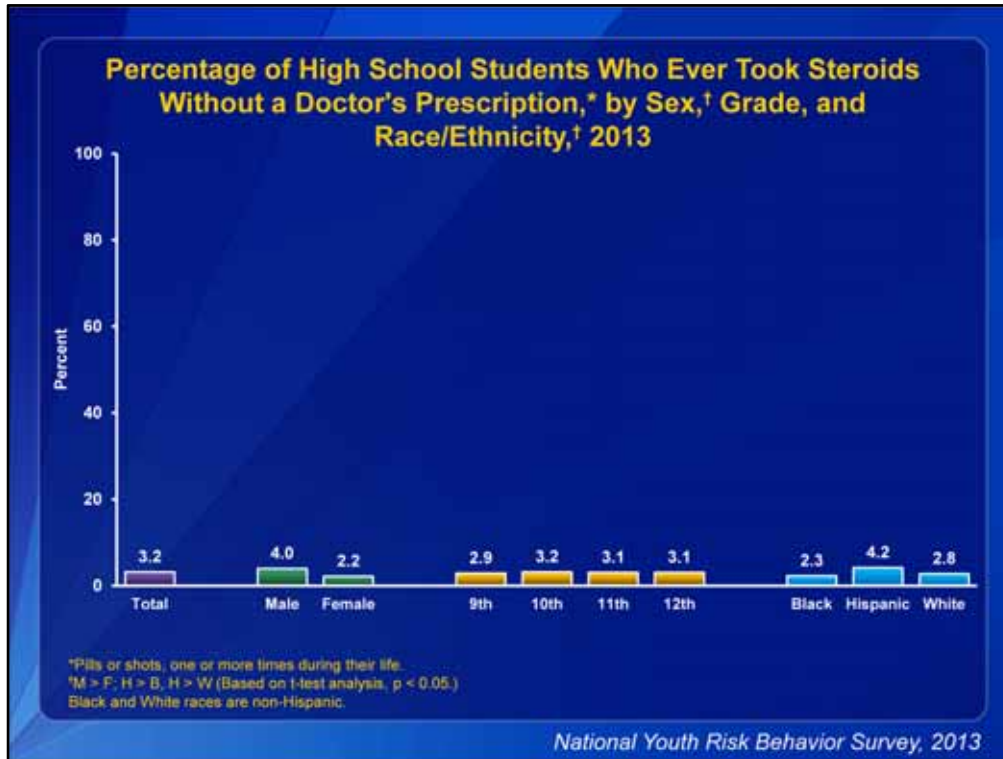


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 19 cities for high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 1.6% to 8.9%. The median across states was 3.7%. The range across cities was 2.4% to 7.3%. The median across cities was 4%.



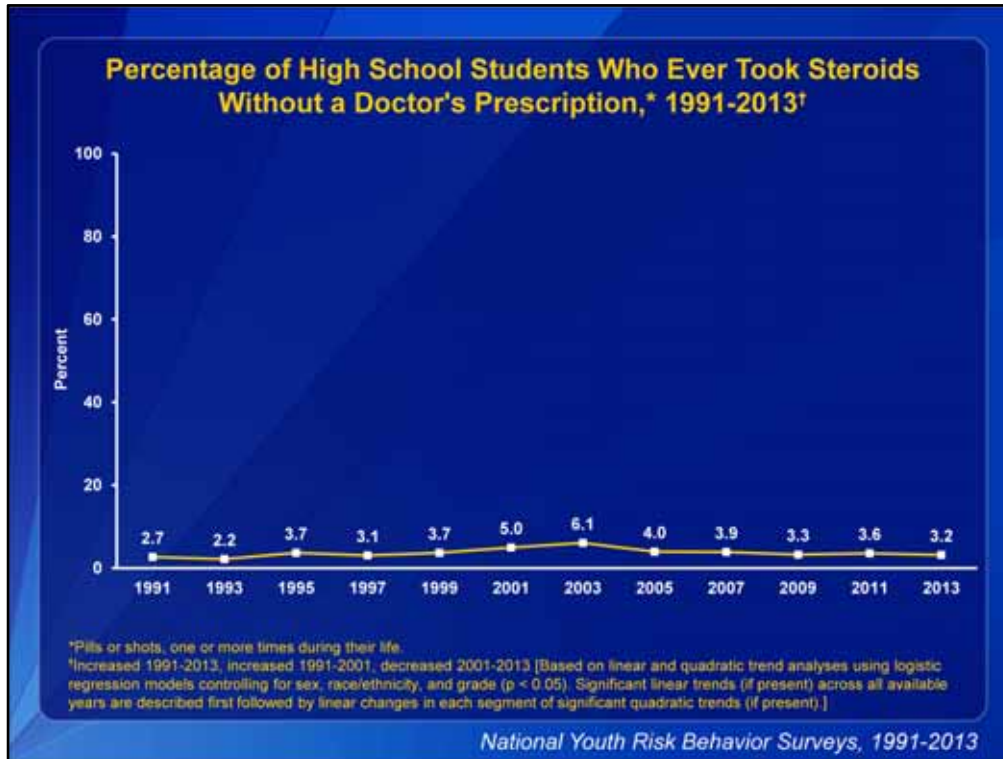
This slide shows the percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life, 2013. The values range from 1.6% to 8.9%. Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Utah, range from 1.6% to 2.8%. Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 2.9% to 3.6%. Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 3.7% to 4.6%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, range from 4.7% to 8.9%. Wisconsin, Ohio, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Georgia, Florida, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 3.2. The percentage for male students is 4.0. The percentage for female students is 2.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 2.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 3.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 3.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 3.1. The percentage for black students is 2.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.2. The percentage for white students is 2.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

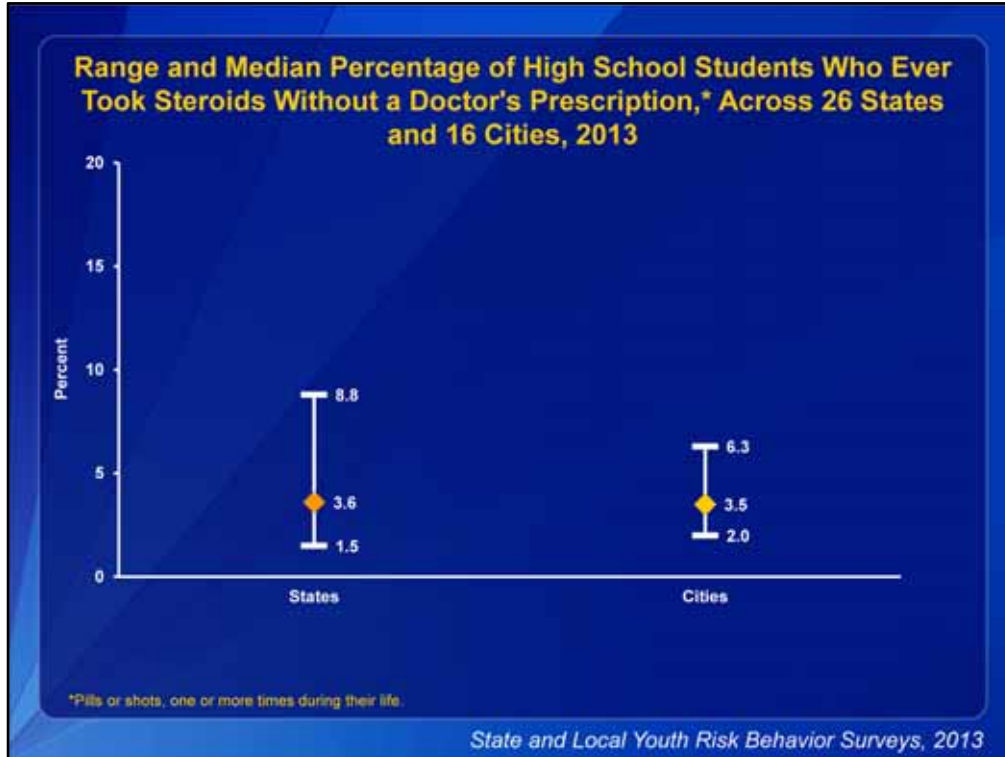
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

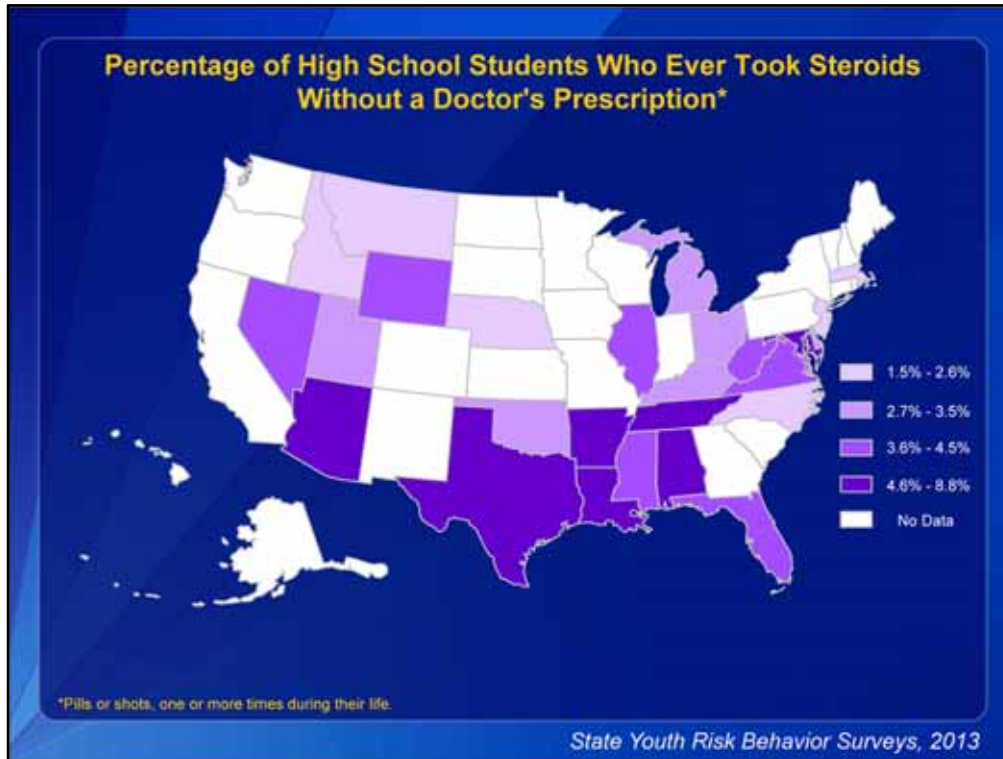
The percentage for 1991 is 2.7. The percentage for 1993 is 2.2. The percentage for 1995 is 3.7. The percentage for 1997 is 3.1. The percentage for 1999 is 3.7. The percentage for 2001 is 5.0. The percentage for 2003 is 6.1. The percentage for 2005 is 4.0. The percentage for 2007 is 3.9. The percentage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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 2013, increased from 1991 to 2001, and decreased from 2001 to 2013.

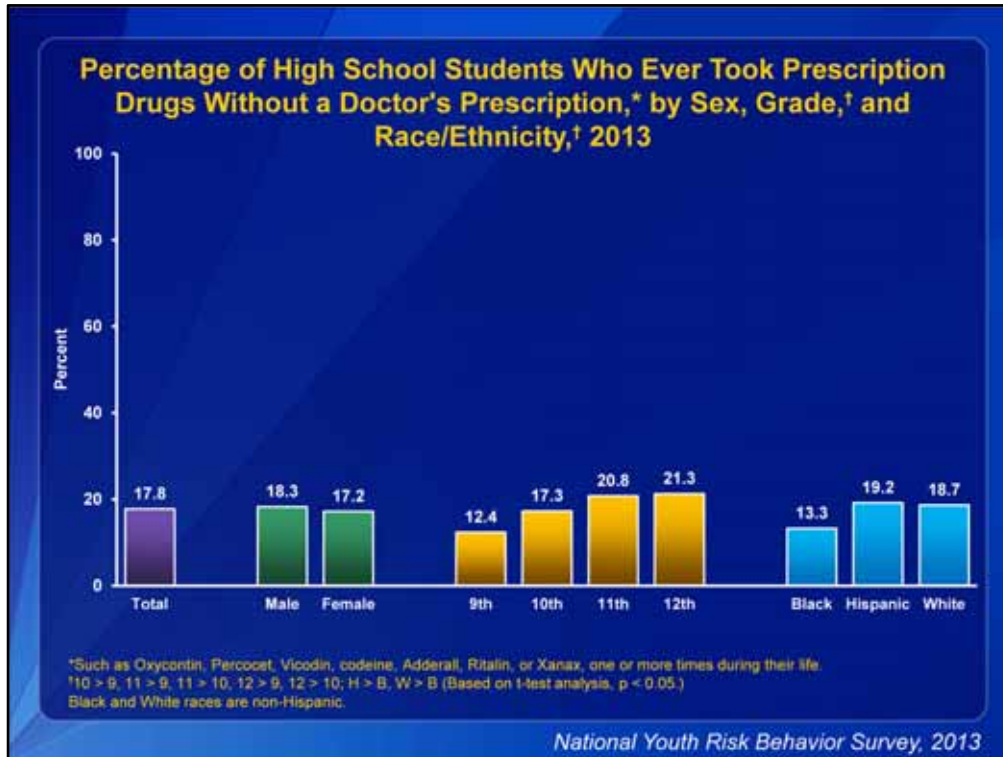


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 26 states and 16 cities for high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 1.5% to 8.8%. The median across states was 3.6%. The range across cities was 2.0% to 6.3%. The median across cities was 3.5%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who took steroid pills or shots without a prescription from a doctor one or more times during their life, 2013. The values range from 1.5% to 8.8%. Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, range from 1.5% to 2.6%. Delaware, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, range from 2.7% to 3.5%. Florida, Illinois, Mississippi, Nevada, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 3.6% to 4.5%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Tennessee, Texas, range from 4.6% to 8.8%. Wisconsin, Vermont, South Dakota, South Carolina, Rhode Island, New York, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Missouri, Maine, Kansas, Hawaii, Georgia, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

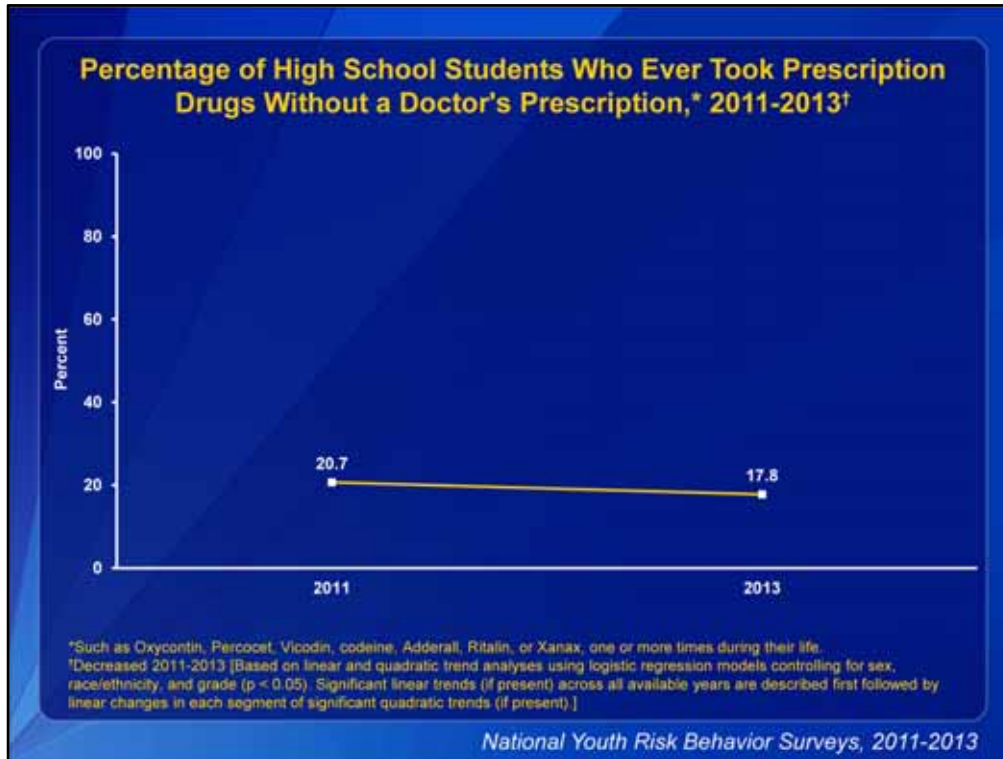


This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 17.8. The percentage for male students is 18.3. The percentage for female students is 17.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 17.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 21.3. The percentage for black students is 13.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 19.2. The percentage for white students is 18.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students.

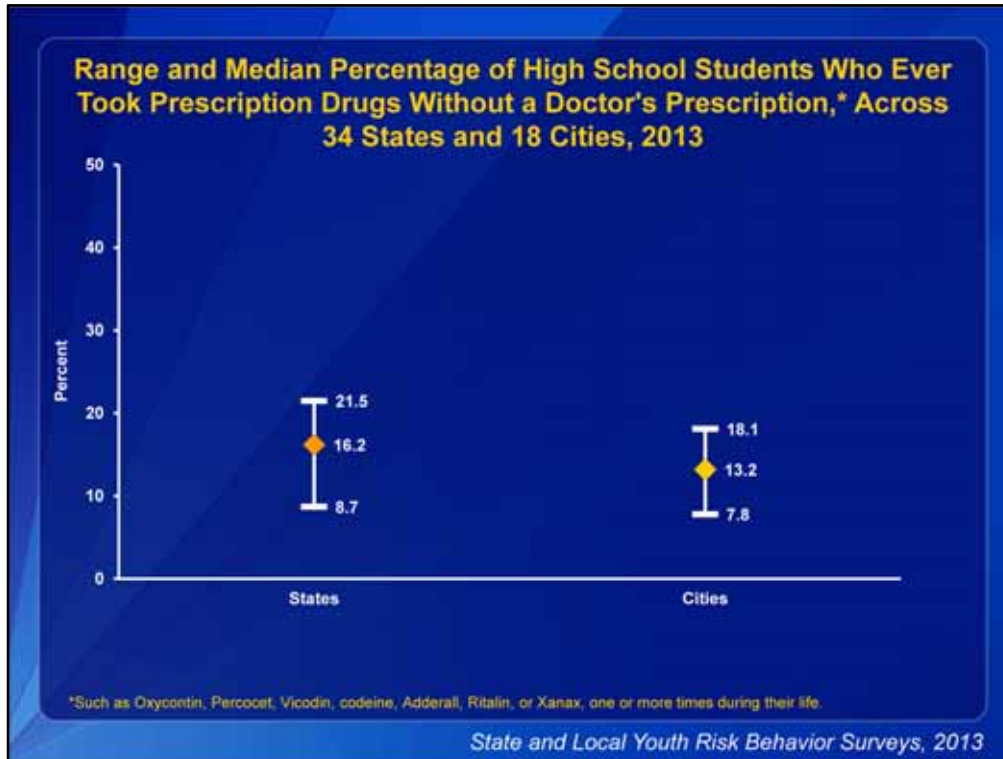




This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2013 for high school students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

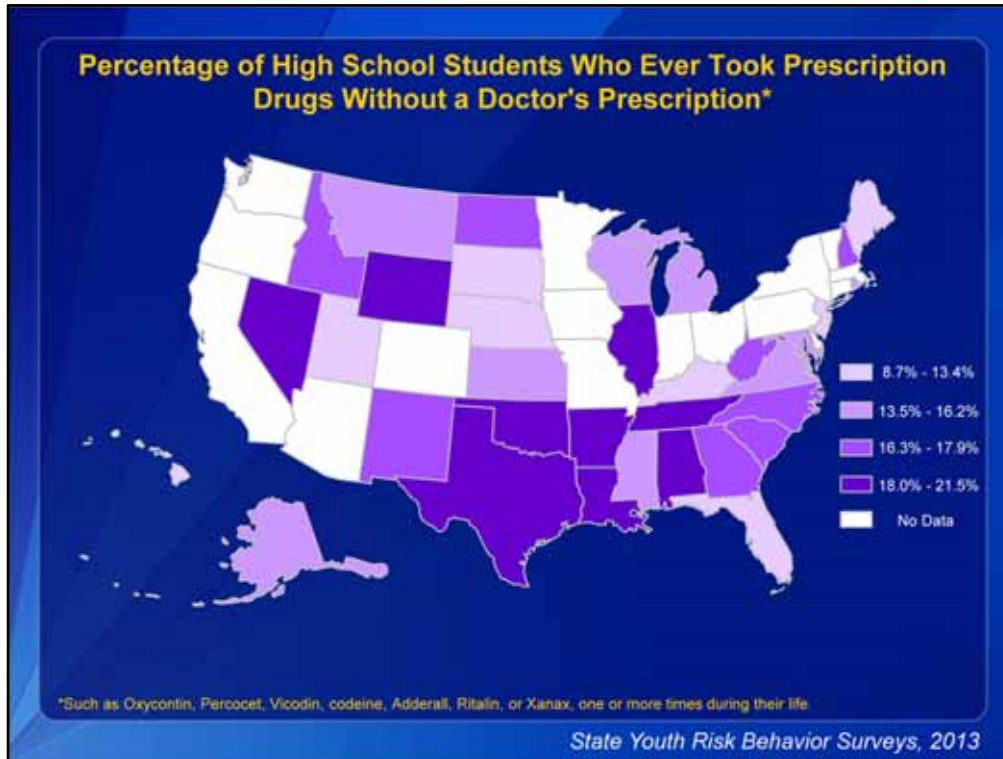
The percentage for 2011 is 20.7. The percentage for 2013 is 17.8.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 2011 to 2013.

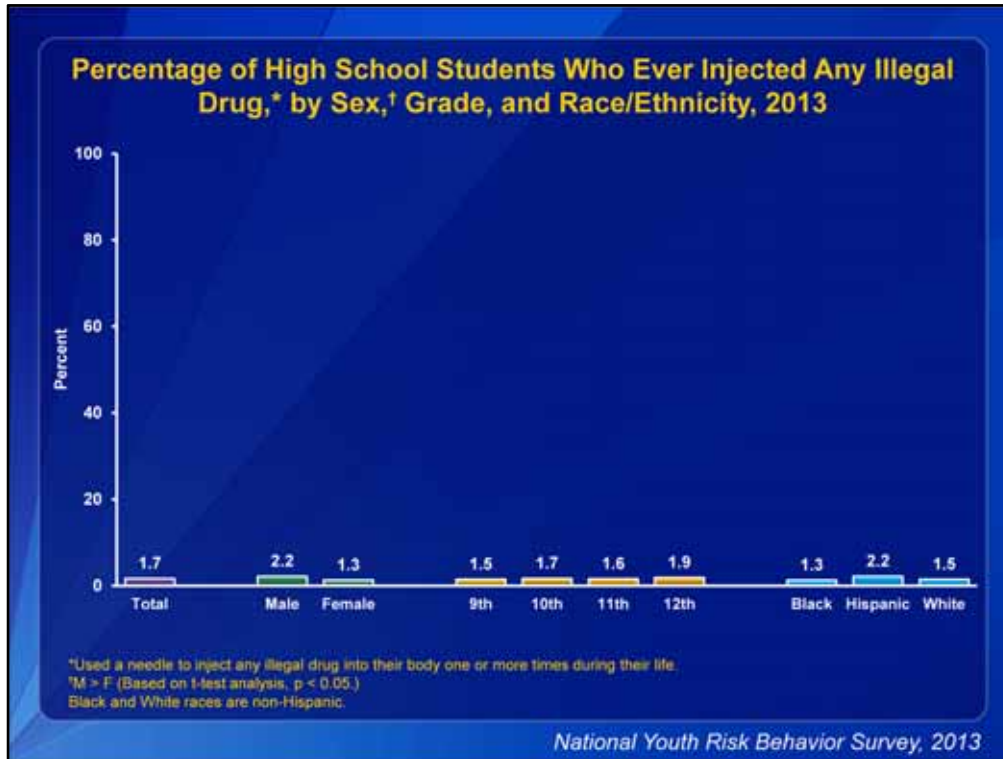


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 18 cities for high school students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 8.7% to 21.5%. The median across states was 16.2%. The range across cities was 7.8% to 18.1%. The median across cities was 13.2%.



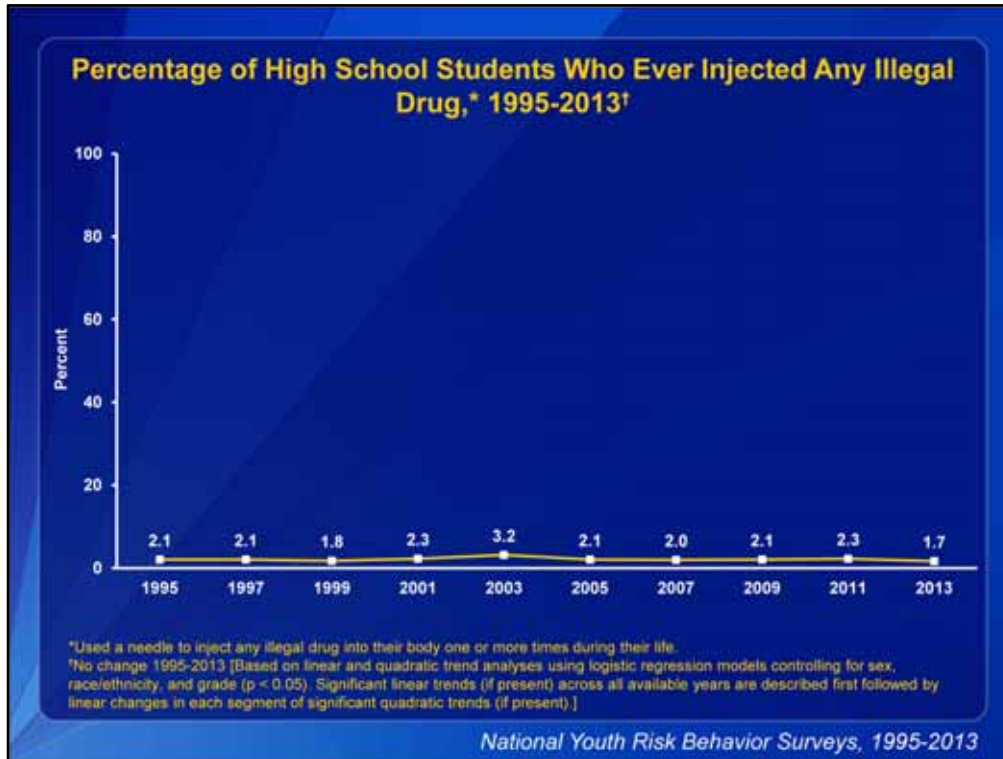
This slide shows the percentage of students who took prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a prescription from a doctor one or more times during their life, 2013. The values range from 8.7% to 21.5%. Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Dakota, Utah, range from 8.7% to 13.4%. Alaska, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 13.5% to 16.2%. Georgia, Idaho, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, West Virginia, range from 16.3% to 17.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming, range from 18.0% to 21.5%. Vermont, Ohio, New York, Missouri, Massachusetts, Delaware, Connecticut, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 1.7. The percentage for male students is 2.2. The percentage for female students is 1.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 1.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 1.9. The percentage for black students is 1.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 2.2. The percentage for white students is 1.5. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

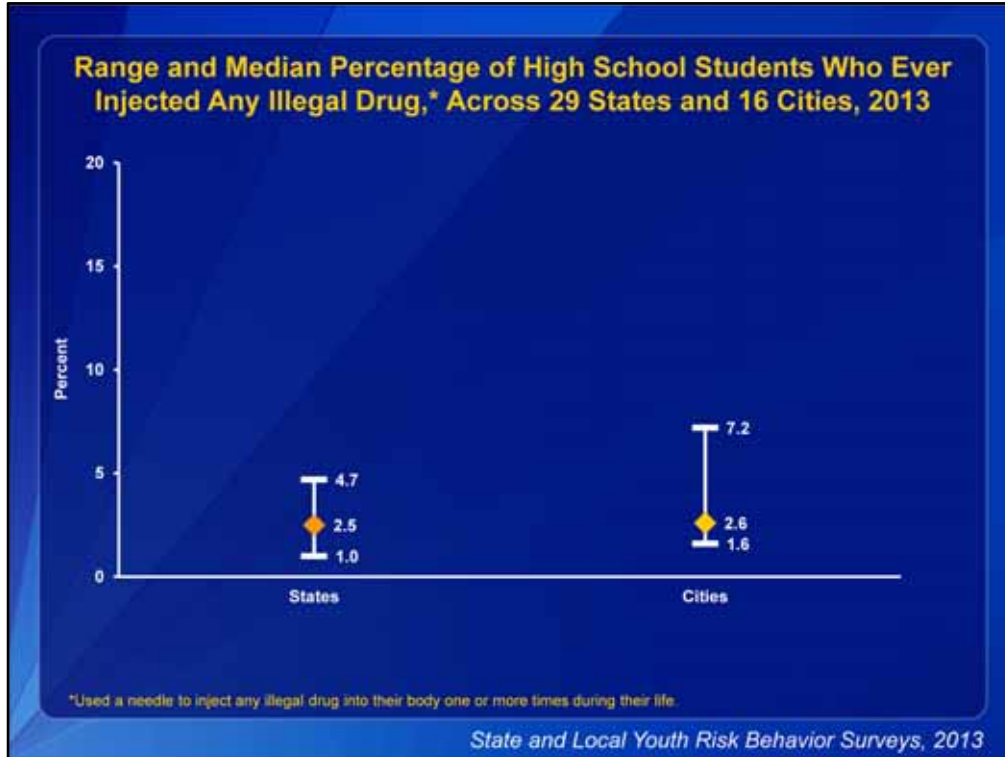
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students.



This slide shows percentages from 1995 through 2013 for high school students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

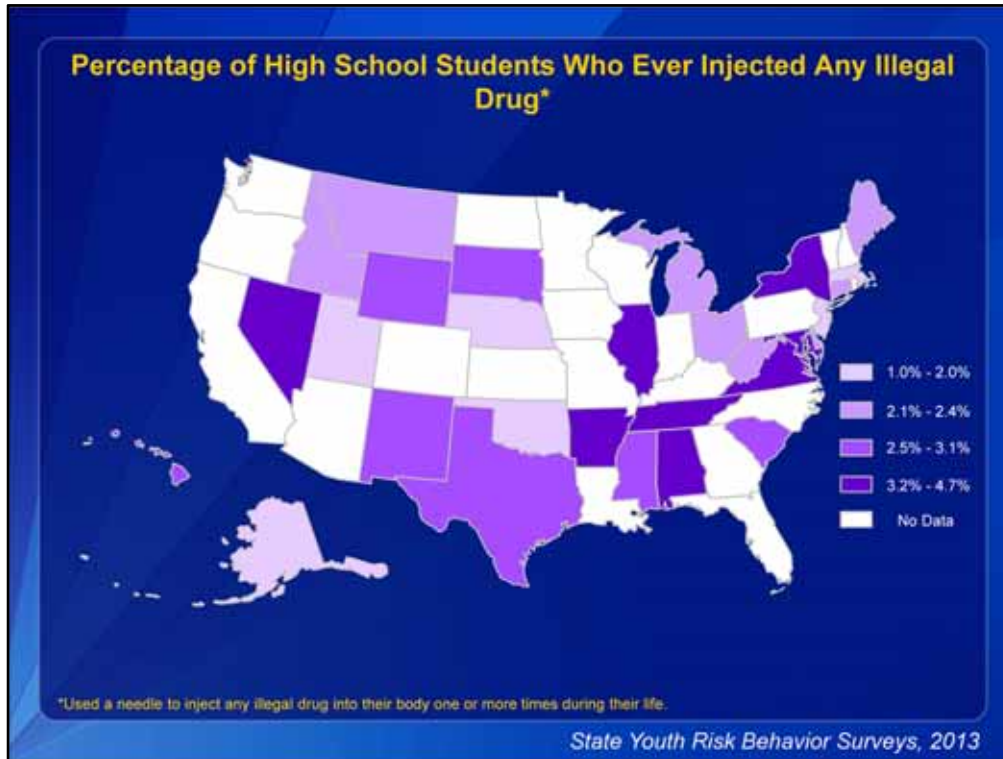
The percentage for 1995 is 2.1. The percentage for 1997 is 2.1. The percentage for 1999 is 1.8. The percentage for 2001 is 2.3. The percentage for 2003 is 3.2. The percentage for 2005 is 2.1. The percentage for 2007 is 2.0. The percentage for 2009 is 2.1. The percentage for 2011 is 2.3. The percentage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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 1995 to 2013.

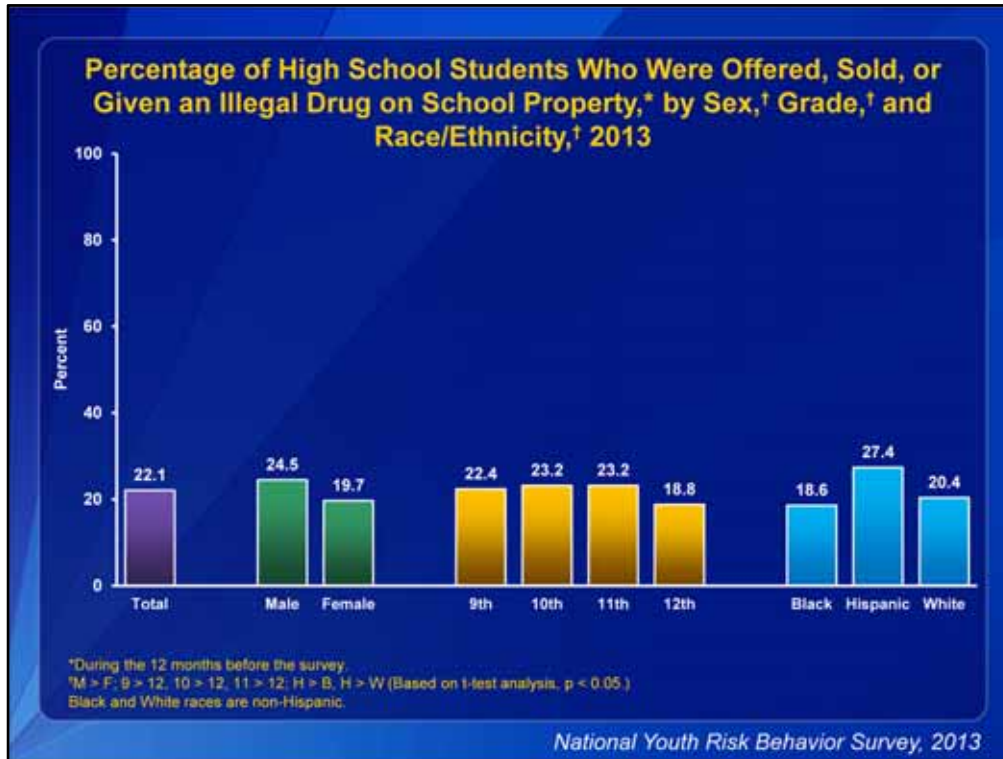


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 16 cities for high school students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 1.0% to 4.7%. The median across states was 2.5%. The range across cities was 1.6% to 7.2%. The median across cities was 2.6%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life, 2013. The values range from 1% to 4.7%. Alaska, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Utah, range from 1.0% to 2.0%. Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, West Virginia, range from 2.1% to 2.4%. Hawaii, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Wyoming, range from 2.5% to 3.1%. Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 3.2% to 4.7%. Wisconsin, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Louisiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Georgia, Florida, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

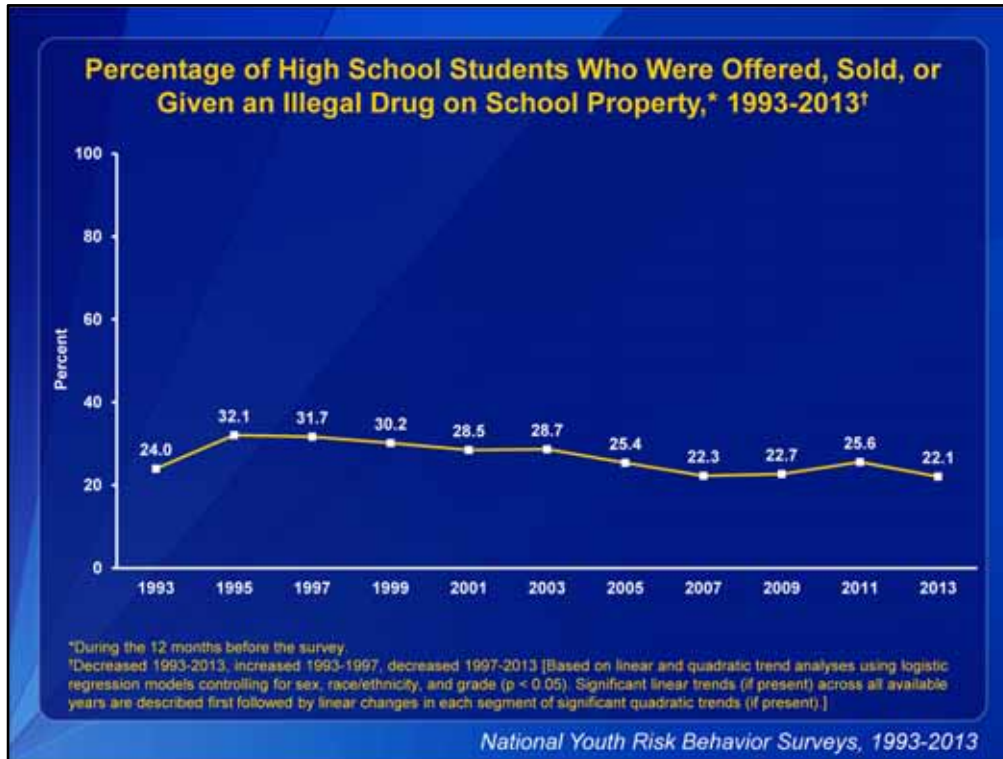


This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 22.1. The percentage for male students is 24.5. The percentage for female students is 19.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 22.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 23.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 23.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 18.8. The percentage for black students is 18.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 27.4. The percentage for white students is 20.4. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

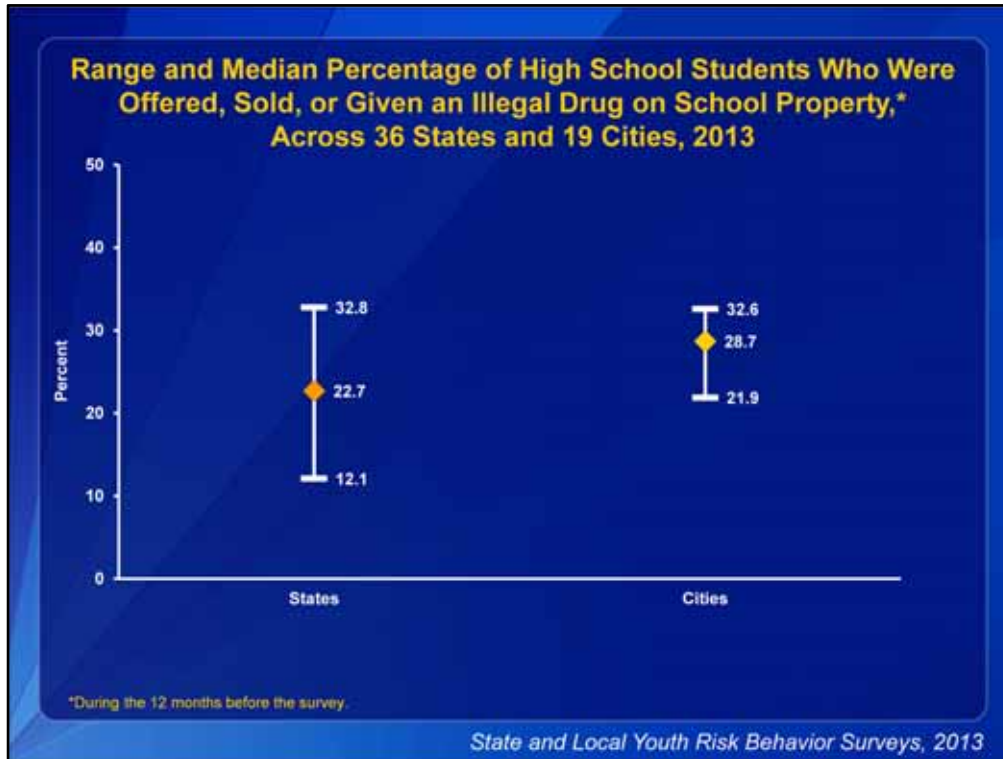




This slide shows percentages from 1993 through 2013 for high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

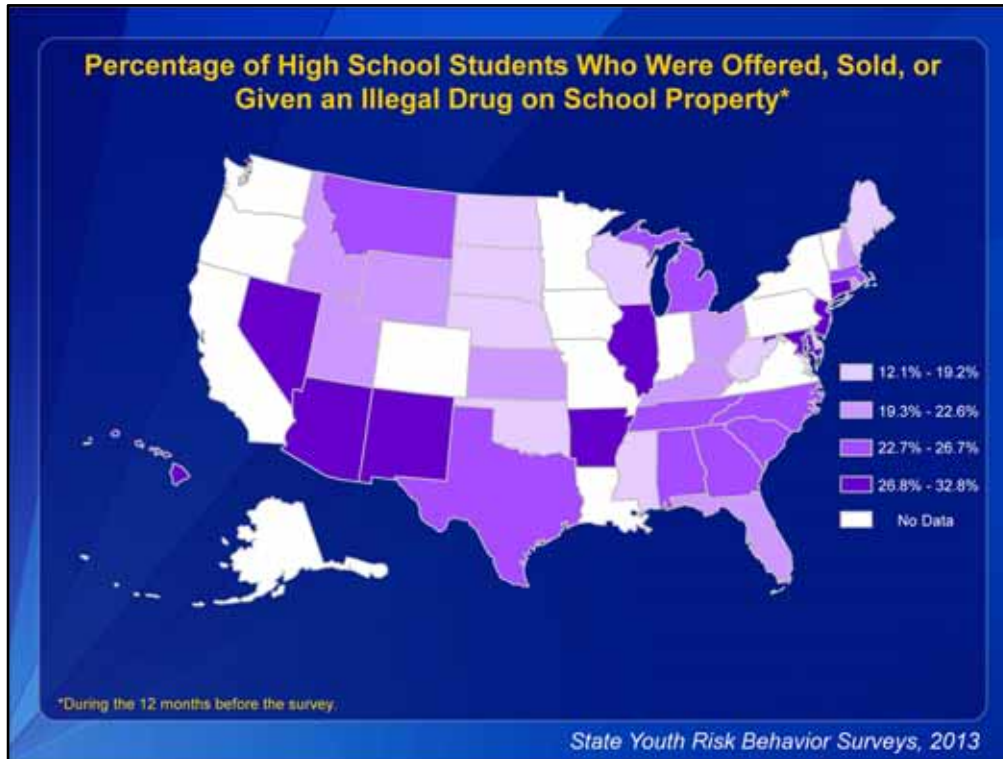
The percentage for 1993 is 24.0. The percentage for 1995 is 32.1. The percentage for 1997 is 31.7. The percentage for 1999 is 30.2. The percentage for 2001 is 28.5. The percentage for 2003 is 28.7. The percentage for 2005 is 25.4. The percentage for 2007 is 22.3. The percentage for 2009 is 22.7. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1993 to 2013, increased from 1993 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2013.

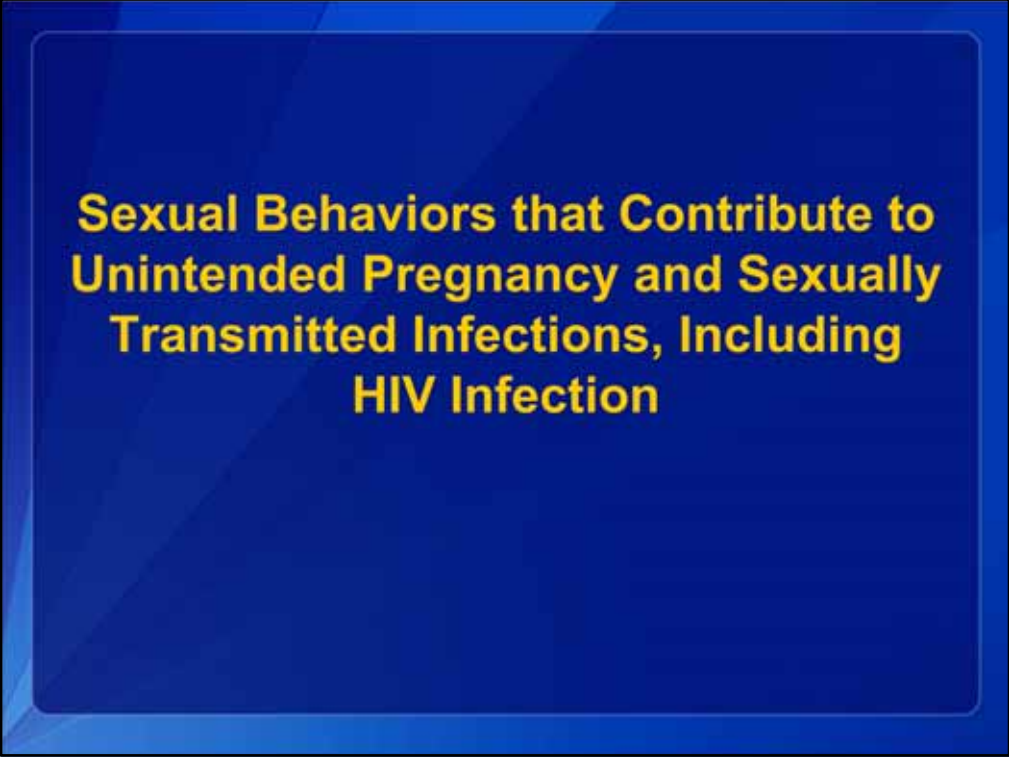


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 19 cities for high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 12.1% to 32.8%. The median across states was 22.7%. The range across cities was 21.9% to 32.6%. The median across cities was 28.7%.

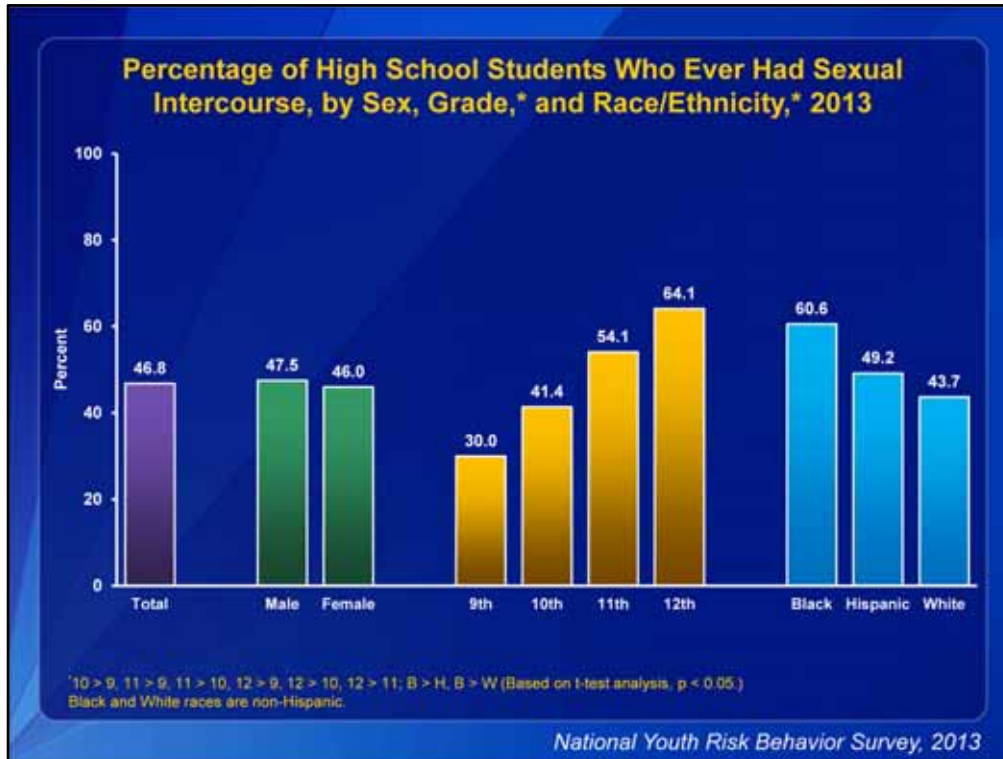


This slide shows the percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 12.1% to 32.8%. Delaware, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 12.1% to 19.2%. Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, Wyoming, range from 19.3% to 22.6%. Alabama, Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 22.7% to 26.7%. Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, range from 26.8% to 32.8%. Vermont, Virginia, New York, Missouri, Louisiana, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



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

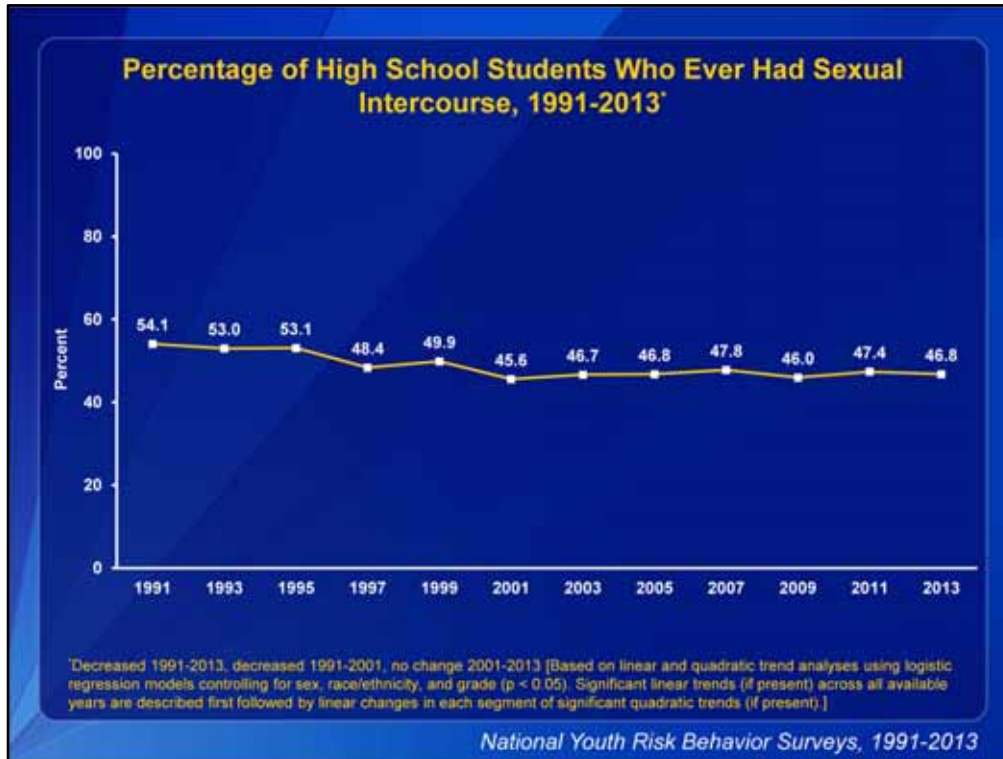
Sexual Behaviors that Contribute to Unintended Pregnancy and Sexually  
Transmitted Infections, Including HIV Infection



This slide shows percentages of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse.

The percentage for all students is 46.8. The percentage for male students is 47.5. The percentage for female students is 46.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 30.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 41.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 54.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 64.1. The percentage for black students is 60.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 49.2. The percentage for white students is 43.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

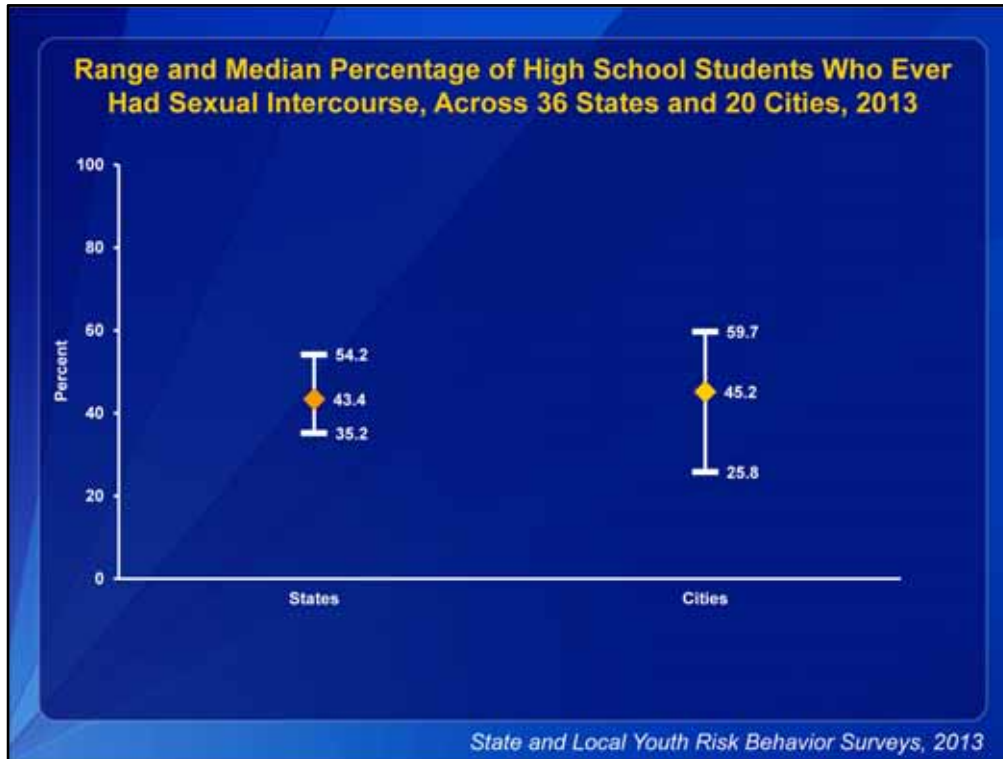
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who ever had sexual intercourse. These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

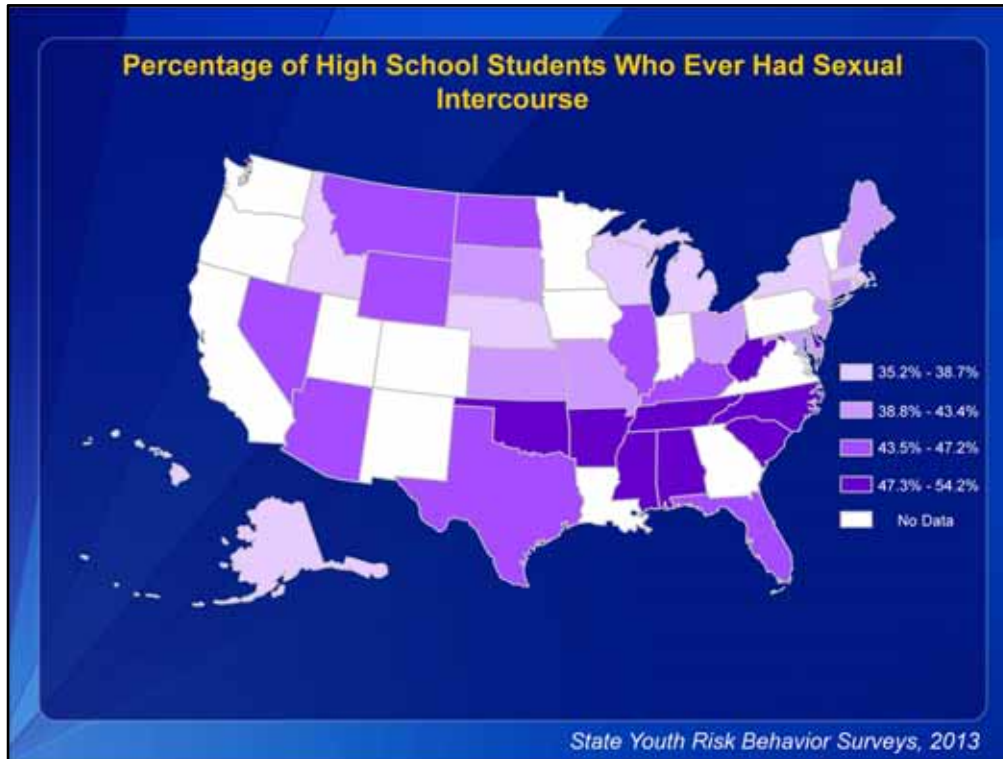
The percentage for 1991 is 54.1. The percentage for 1993 is 53.0. The percentage for 1995 is 53.1. The percentage for 1997 is 48.4. The percentage for 1999 is 49.9. The percentage for 2001 is 45.6. The percentage for 2003 is 46.7. The percentage for 2005 is 46.8. The percentage for 2007 is 47.8. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, decreased from 1991 to 2001, and did not change from 2001 to 2013.



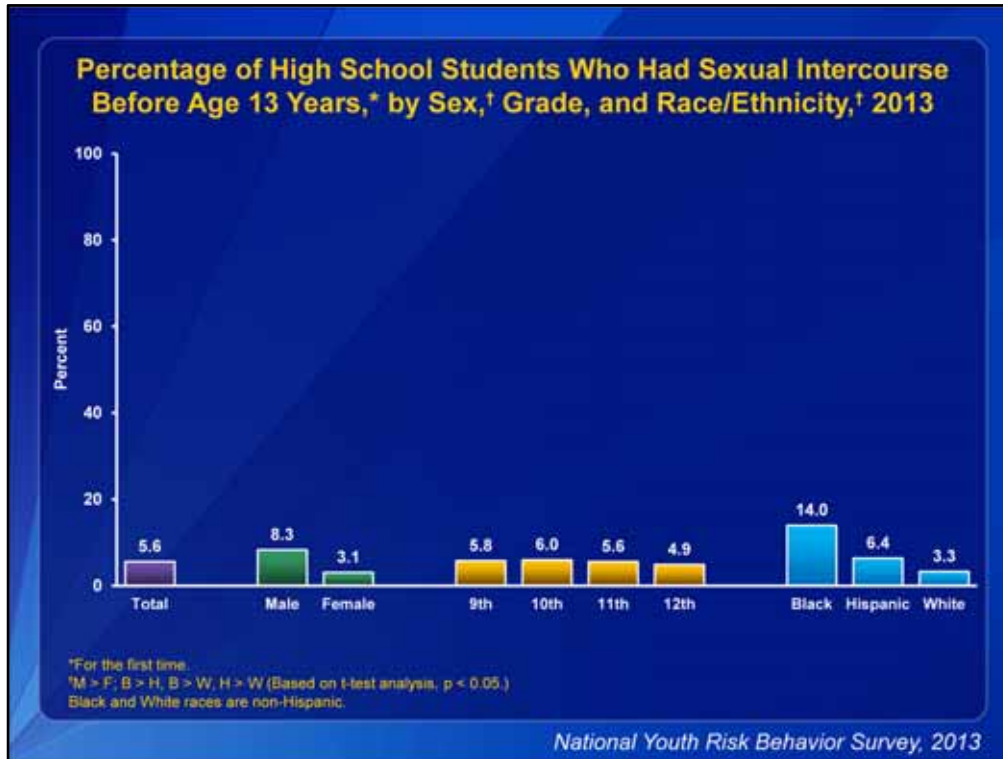
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 20 cities for high school students who ever had sexual intercourse.

The range across states was 35.2% to 54.2%. The median across states was 43.4%. The range across cities was 25.8% to 59.7%. The median across cities was 45.2%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, 2013. The values range from 35.2% to 54.2%. Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 35.2% to 38.7%. Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, range from 38.8% to 43.4%. Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Texas, Wyoming, range from 43.5% to 47.2%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 47.3% to 54.2%. Vermont, Virginia, Utah, New Mexico, Louisiana, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

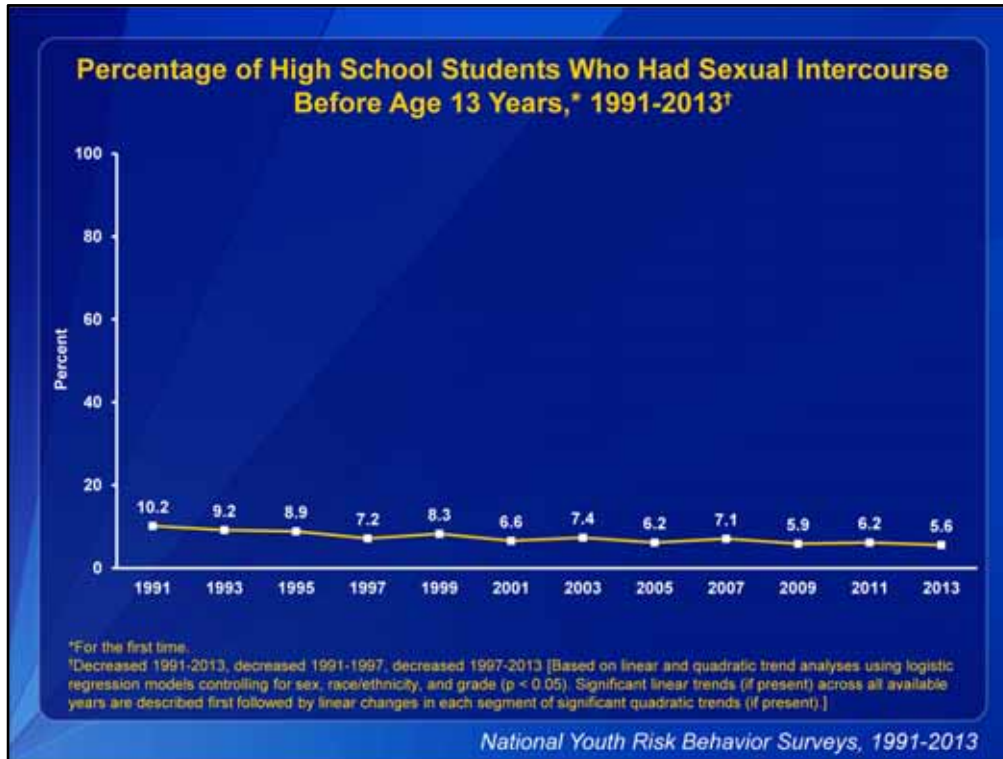




This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 5.6. The percentage for male students is 8.3. The percentage for female students is 3.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.9. The percentage for black students is 14.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.4. The percentage for white students is 3.3. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

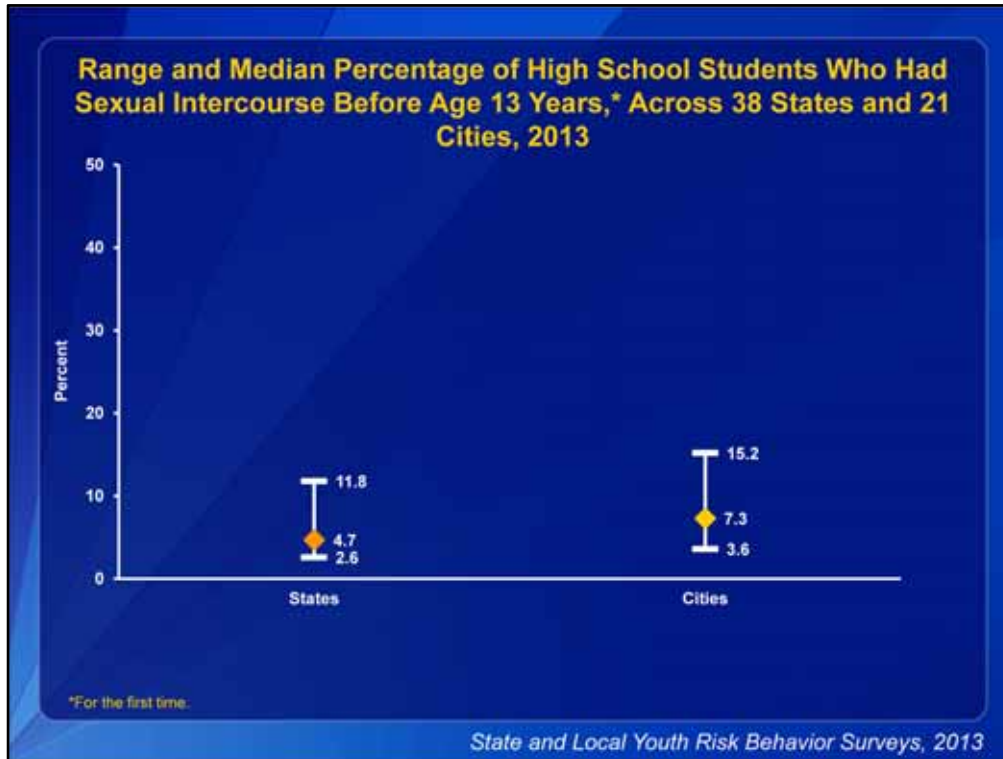
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for Hispanic students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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

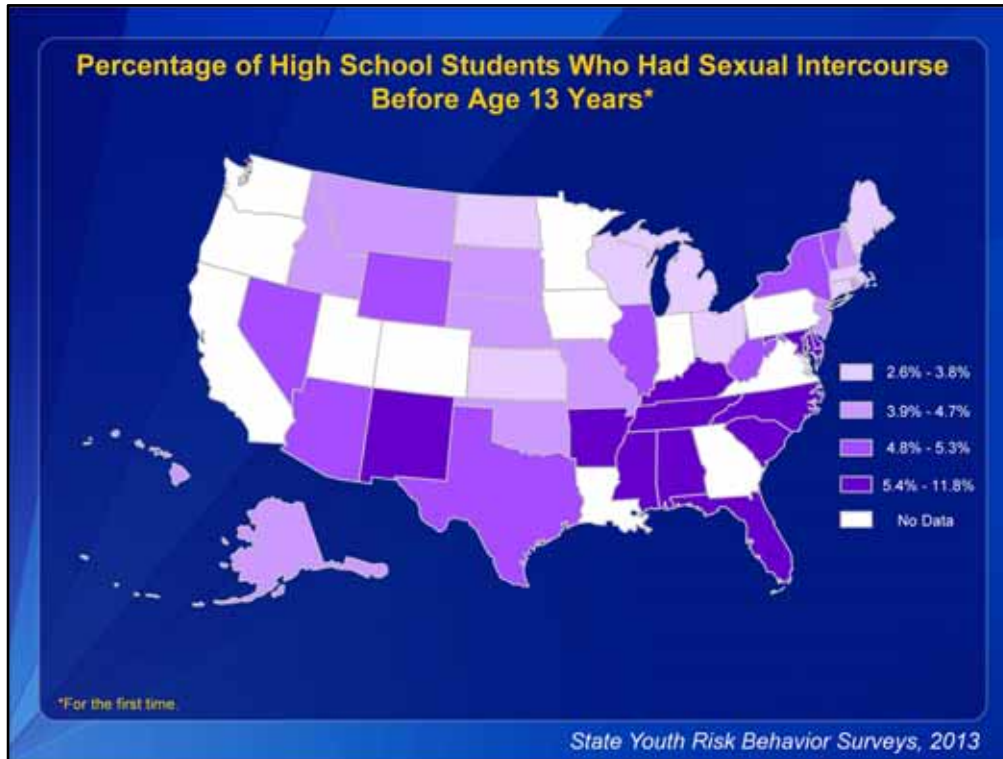
The percentage for 1991 is 10.2. The percentage for 1993 is 9.2. The percentage for 1995 is 8.9. The percentage for 1997 is 7.2. The percentage for 1999 is 8.3. The percentage for 2001 is 6.6. The percentage for 2003 is 7.4. The percentage for 2005 is 6.2. The percentage for 2007 is 7.1. The percentage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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, decreased from 1991 to 1997, and decreased from 1997 to 2013.

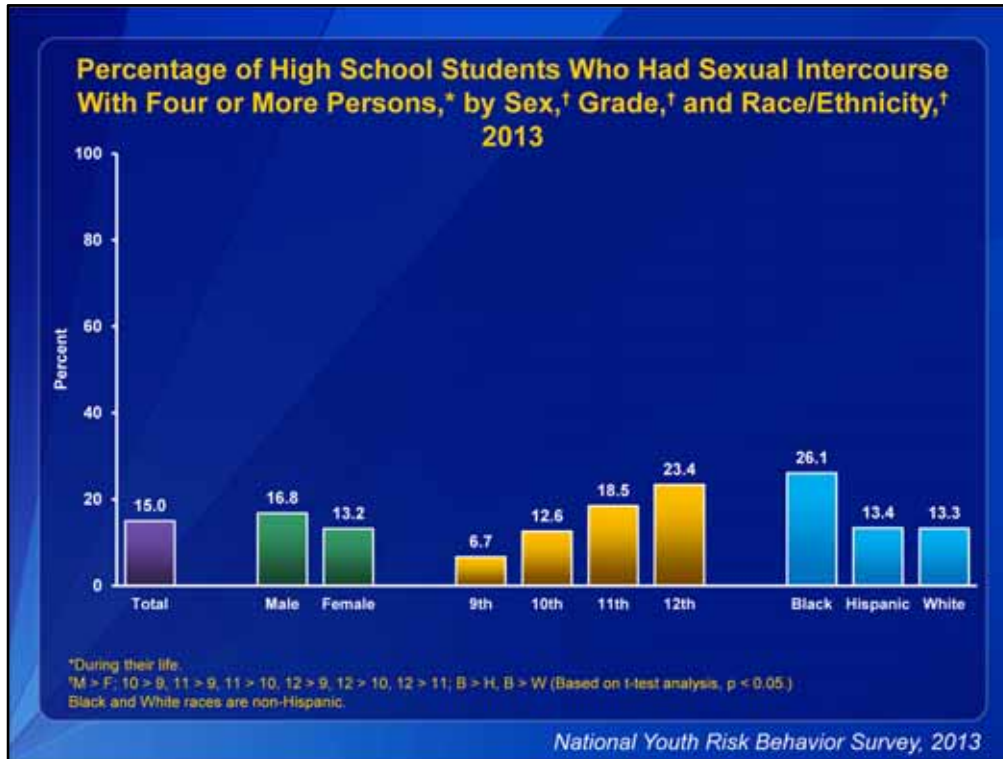


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 21 cities for high school students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 2.6% to 11.8%. The median across states was 4.7%. The range across cities was 3.6% to 15.2%. The median across cities was 7.3%.



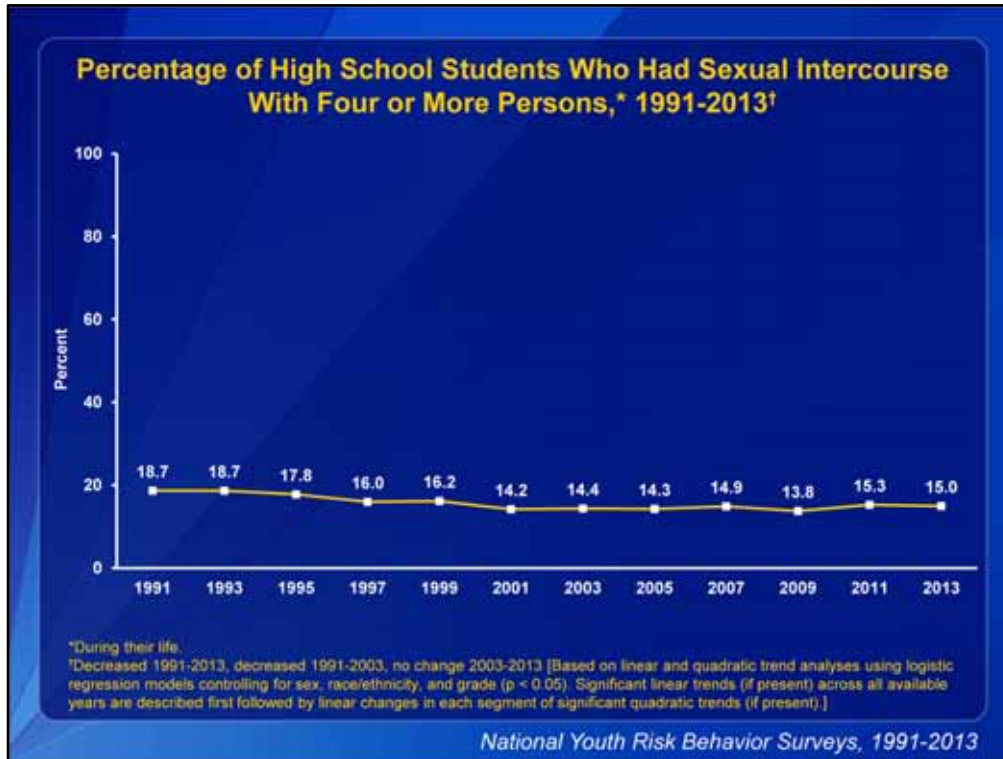
This slide shows the percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, 2013. The values range from 2.6% to 11.8%. Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, range from 2.6% to 3.8%. Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 3.9% to 4.7%. Arizona, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 4.8% to 5.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 5.4% to 11.8%. Virginia, Utah, Louisiana, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 15.0. The percentage for male students is 16.8. The percentage for female students is 13.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 6.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 12.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 18.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 23.4. The percentage for black students is 26.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 13.4. The percentage for white students is 13.3. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

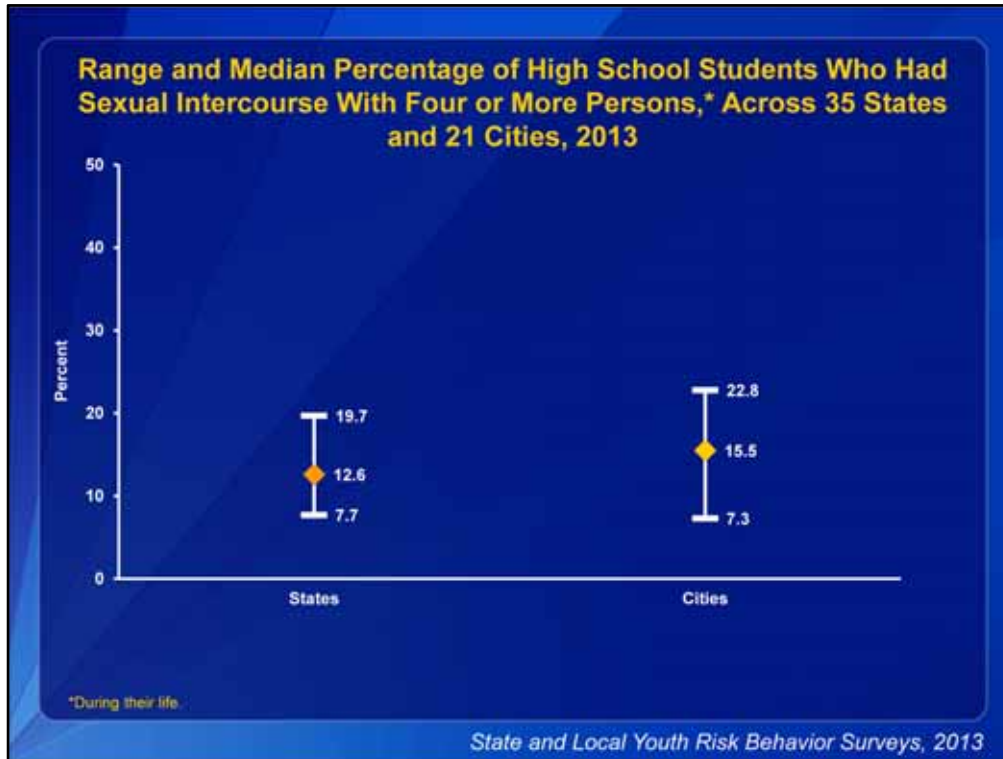
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

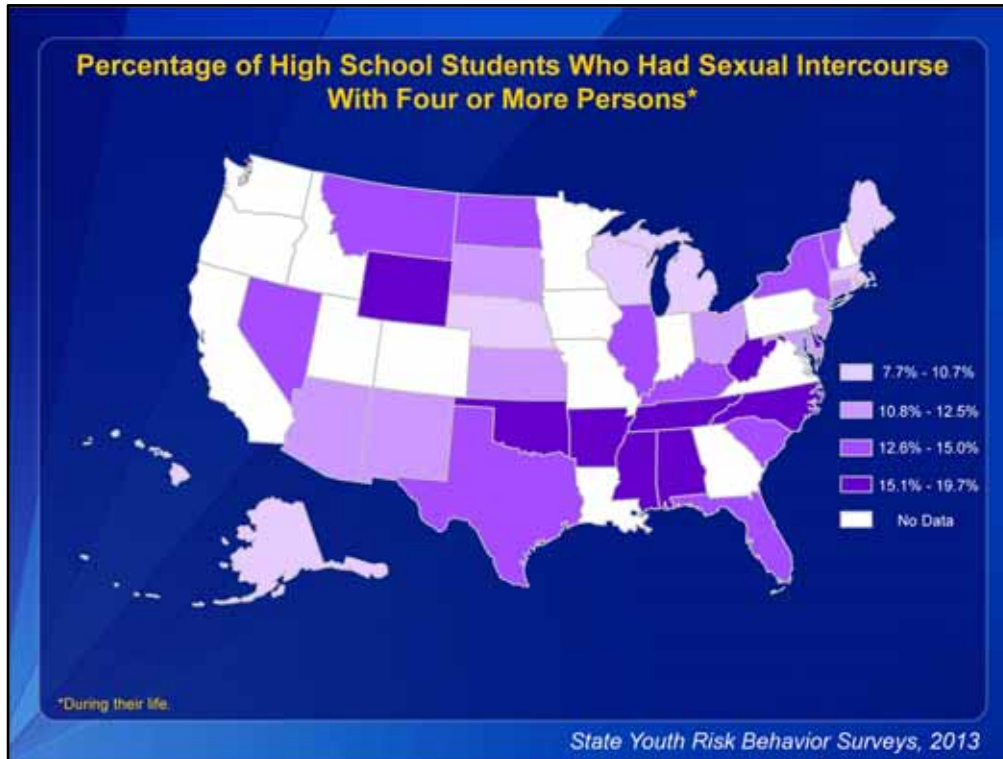
The percentage for 1991 is 18.7. The percentage for 1993 is 18.7. The percentage for 1995 is 17.8. The percentage for 1997 is 16.0. The percentage for 1999 is 16.2. The percentage for 2001 is 14.2. The percentage for 2003 is 14.4. The percentage for 2005 is 14.3. The percentage for 2007 is 14.9. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, decreased from 1991 to 2003, and did not change from 2003 to 2013.



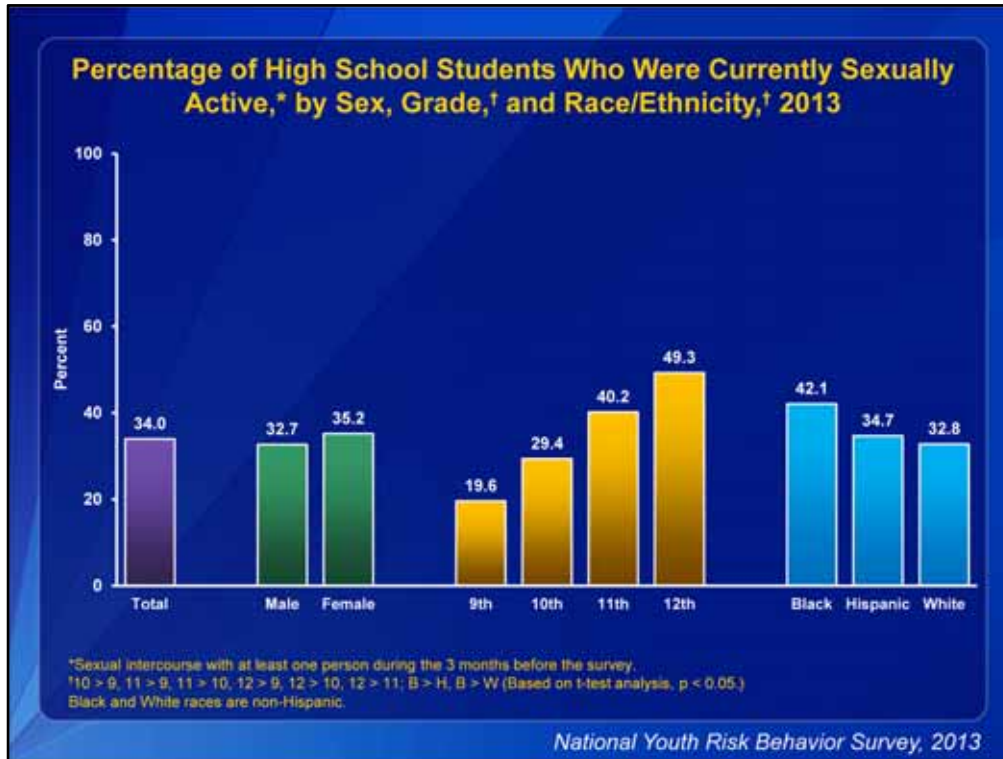
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 21 cities for high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 7.7% to 19.7%. The median across states was 12.6%. The range across cities was 7.3% to 22.8%. The median across cities was 15.5%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, 2013. The values range from 7.7% to 19.7%. Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 7.7% to 10.7%. Arizona, Connecticut, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, range from 10.8% to 12.5%. Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, range from 12.6% to 15.0%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 15.1% to 19.7%. Virginia, Utah, New Hampshire, Missouri, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

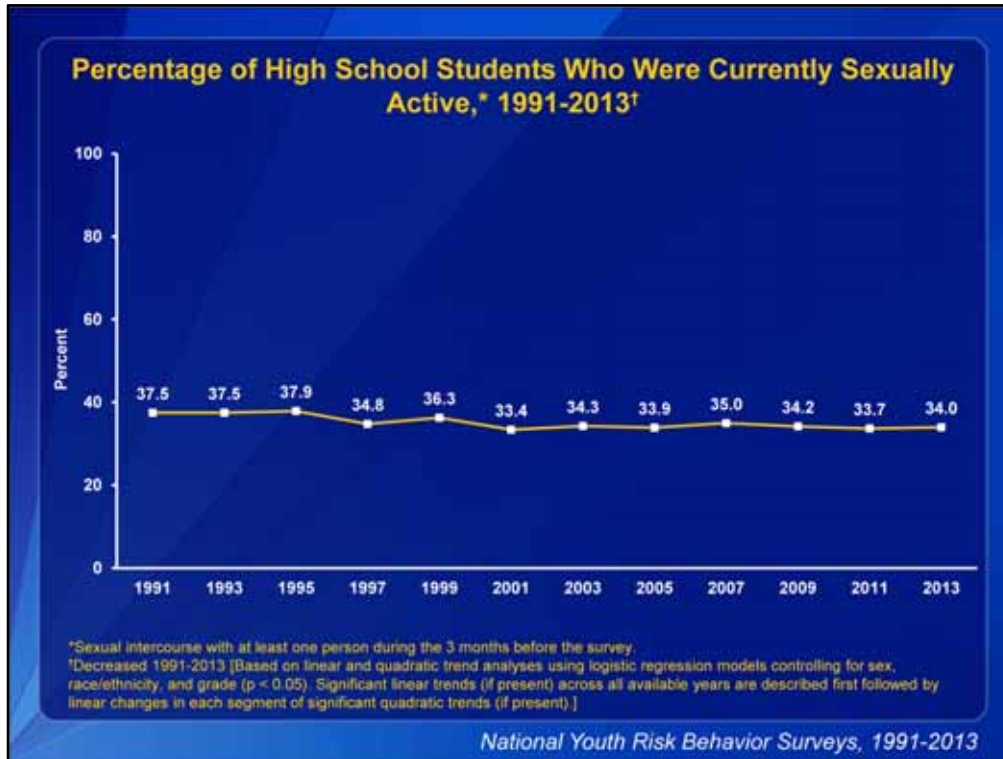




This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 34.0. The percentage for male students is 32.7. The percentage for female students is 35.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 19.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 29.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 40.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 49.3. The percentage for black students is 42.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 34.7. The percentage for white students is 32.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

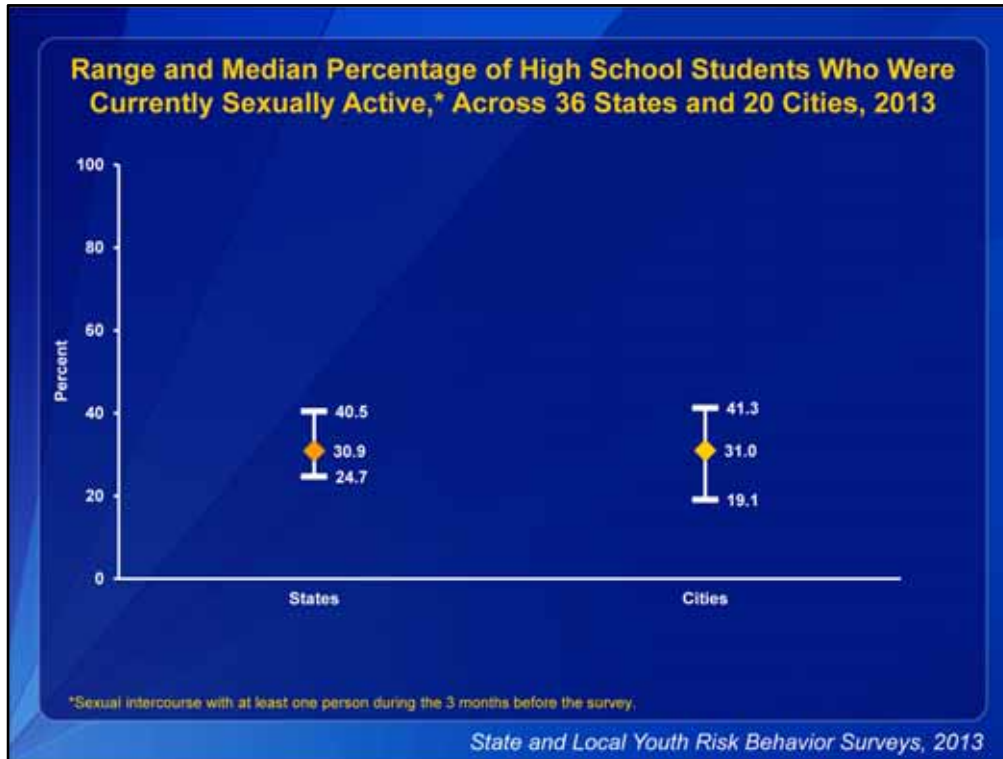
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

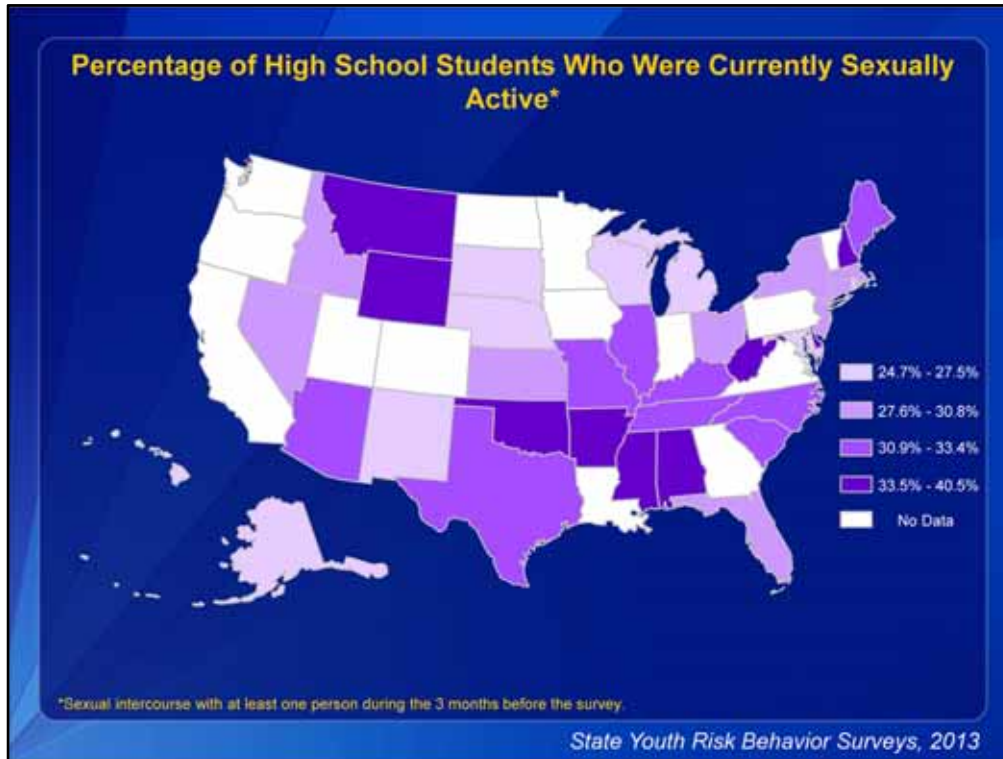
The percentage for 1991 is 37.5. The percentage for 1993 is 37.5. The percentage for 1995 is 37.9. The percentage for 1997 is 34.8. The percentage for 1999 is 36.3. The percentage for 2001 is 33.4. The percentage for 2003 is 34.3. The percentage for 2005 is 33.9. The percentage for 2007 is 35.0. The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

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

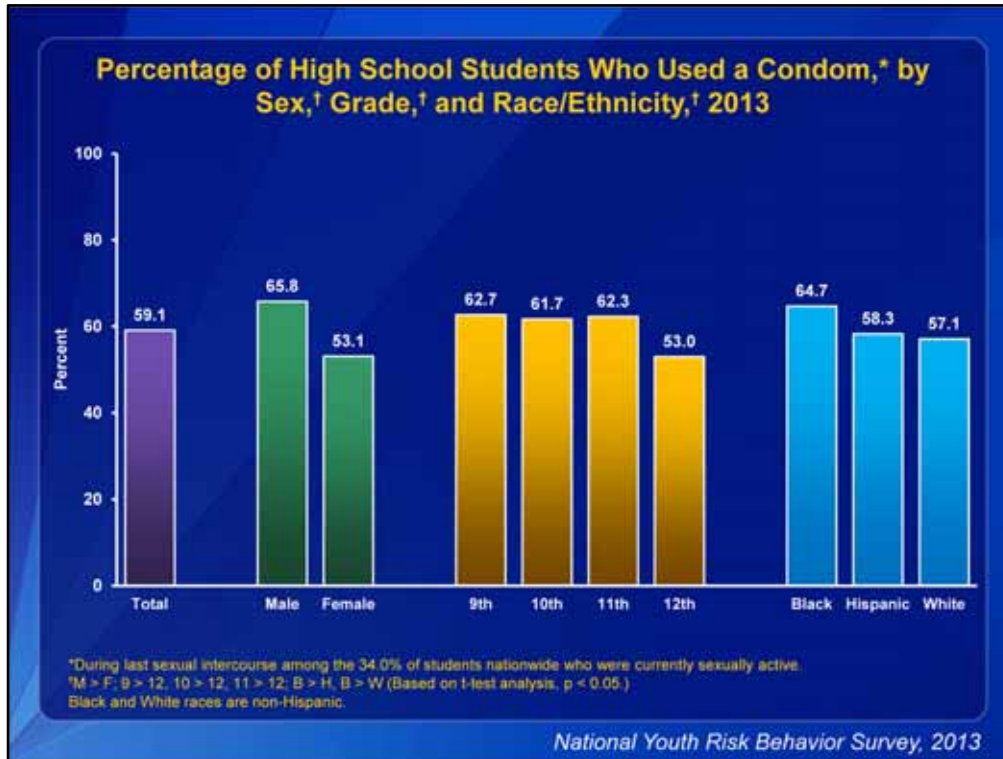


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 20 cities for high school students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 24.7% to 40.5%. The median across states was 30.9%. The range across cities was 19.1% to 41.3%. The median across cities was 31%.



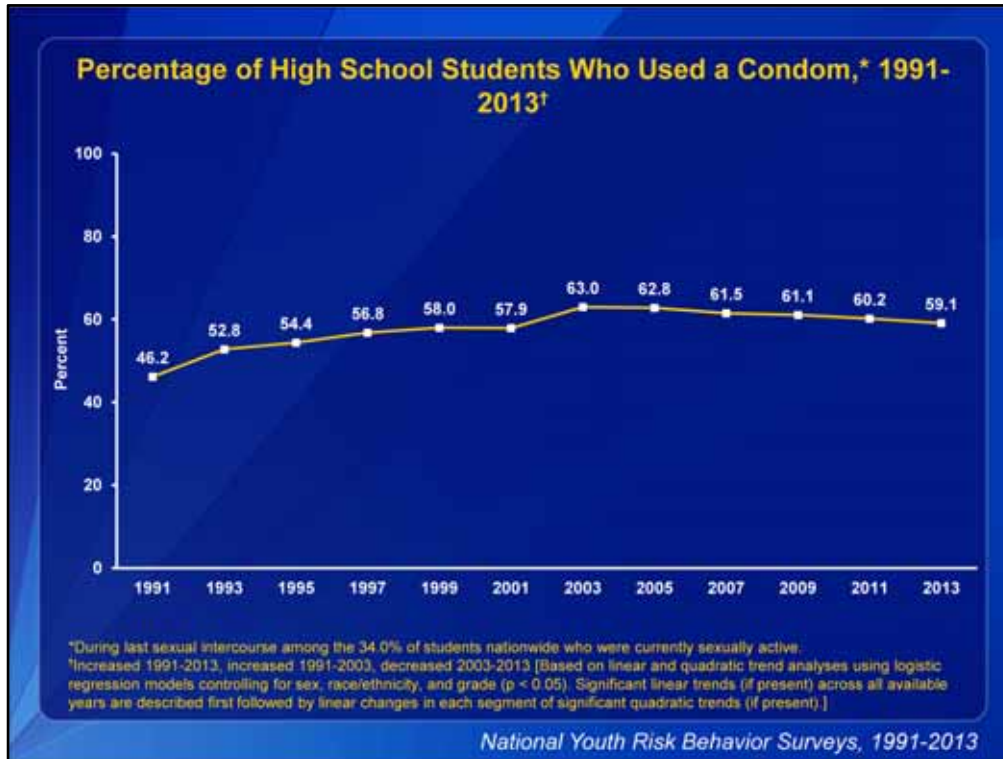
This slide shows the percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, 2013. The values range from 24.7% to 40.5%. Alaska, Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin, range from 24.7% to 27.5%. Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, range from 27.6% to 30.8%. Arizona, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 30.9% to 33.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 33.5% to 40.5%. Vermont, Virginia, Utah, North Dakota, Louisiana, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 59.1. The percentage for male students is 65.8. The percentage for female students is 53.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 62.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 61.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 62.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 53.0. The percentage for black students is 64.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 58.3. The percentage for white students is 57.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

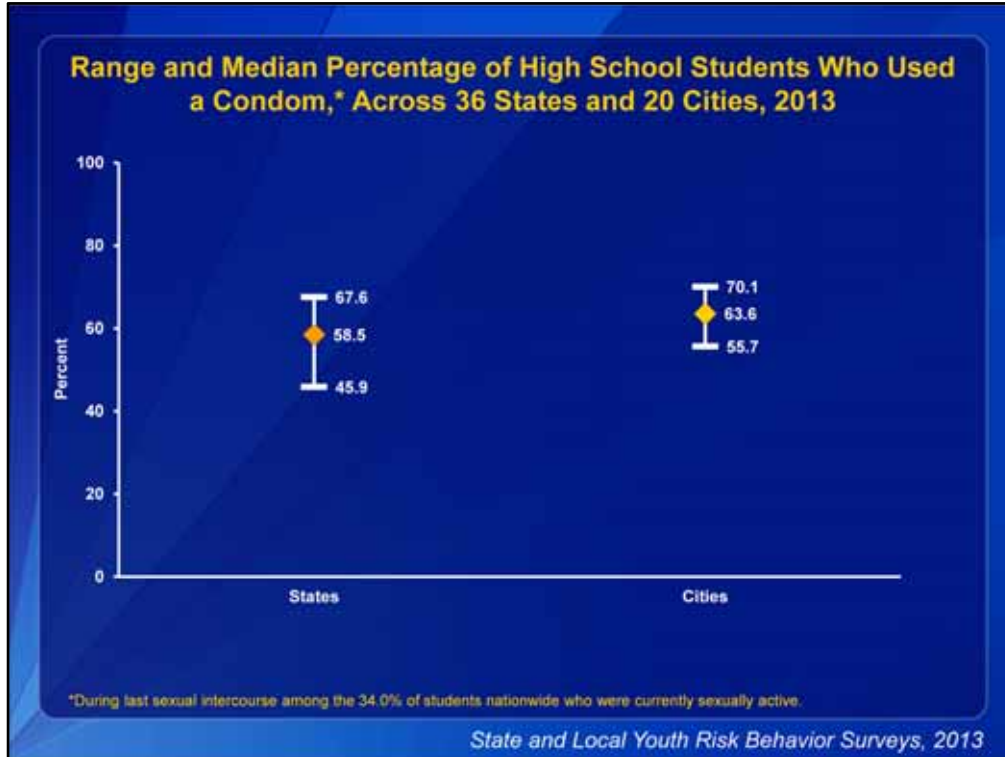
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

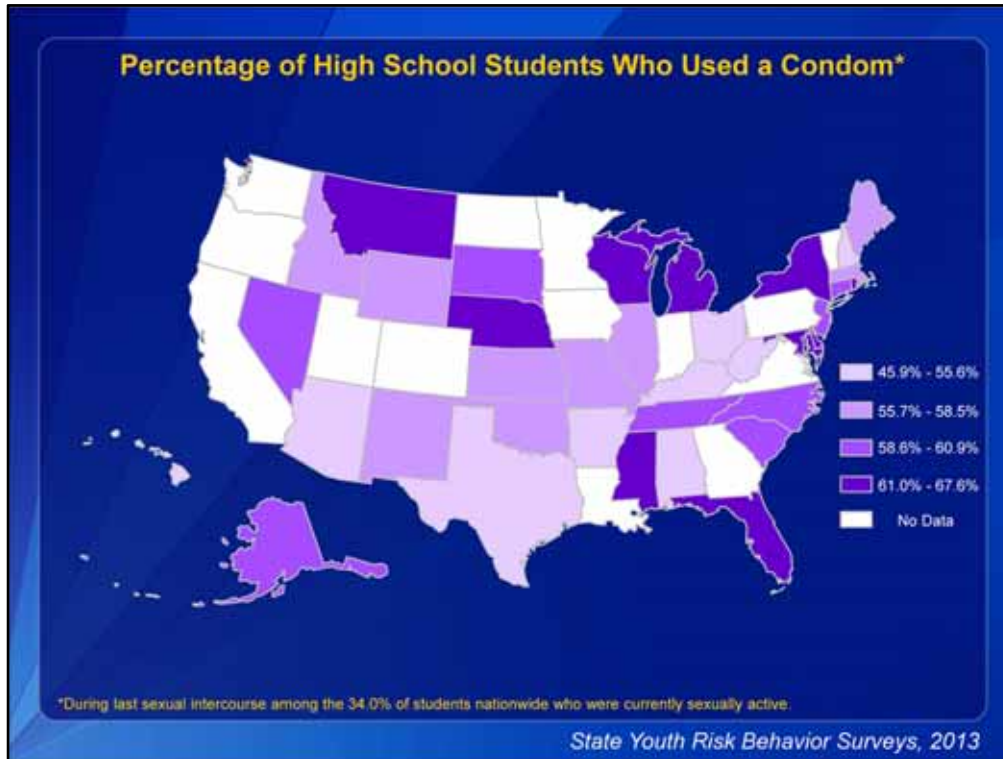
The percentage for 1991 is 46.2. The percentage for 1993 is 52.8. The percentage for 1995 is 54.4. The percentage for 1997 is 56.8. The percentage for 1999 is 58.0. The percentage for 2001 is 57.9. The percentage for 2003 is 63.0. The percentage for 2005 is 62.8. The percentage for 2007 is 61.5. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 2013, increased from 1991 to 2003, and decreased from 2003 to 2013.



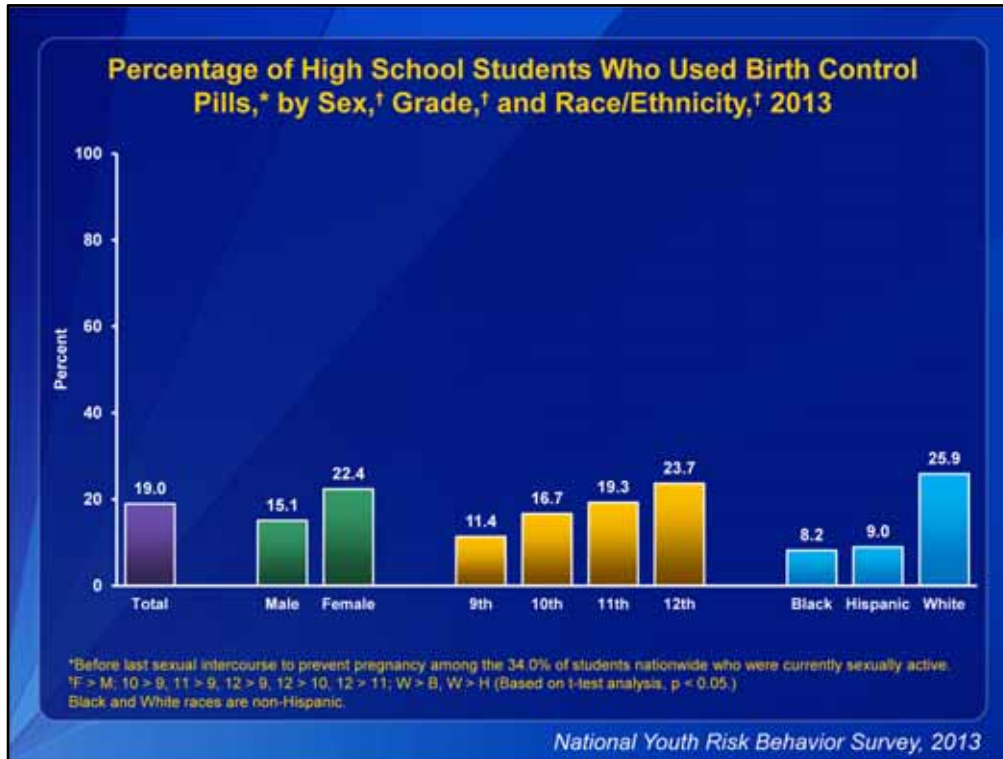
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 36 states and 20 cities for high school students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 45.9% to 67.6%. The median across states was 58.5%. The range across cities was 55.7% to 70.1%. The median across cities was 63.6%.



This slide shows that among students who were sexually active, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, 2013. The values range from 45.9% to 67.6%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Ohio, Texas, West Virginia, range from 45.9% to 55.6%. Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Wyoming, range from 55.7% to 58.5%. Alaska, Connecticut, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, range from 58.6% to 60.9%. Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 61.0% to 67.6%. Vermont, Virginia, Utah, North Dakota, Louisiana, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

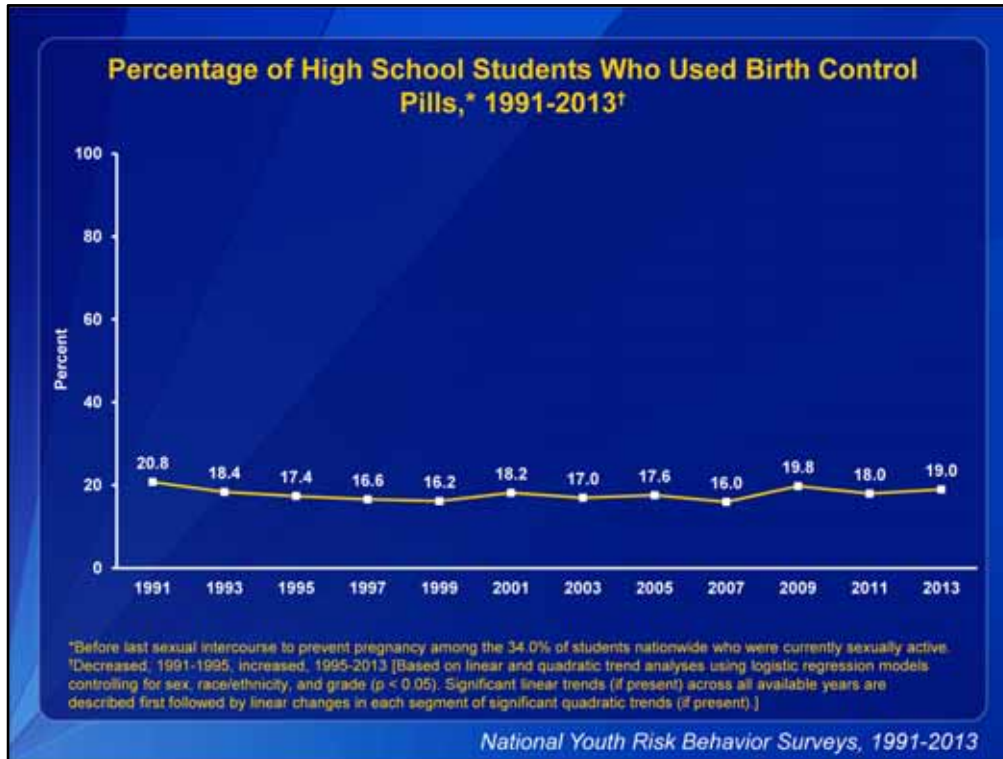




This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 19.0. The percentage for male students is 15.1. The percentage for female students is 22.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 11.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 19.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 23.7. The percentage for black students is 8.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.0. The percentage for white students is 25.9. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

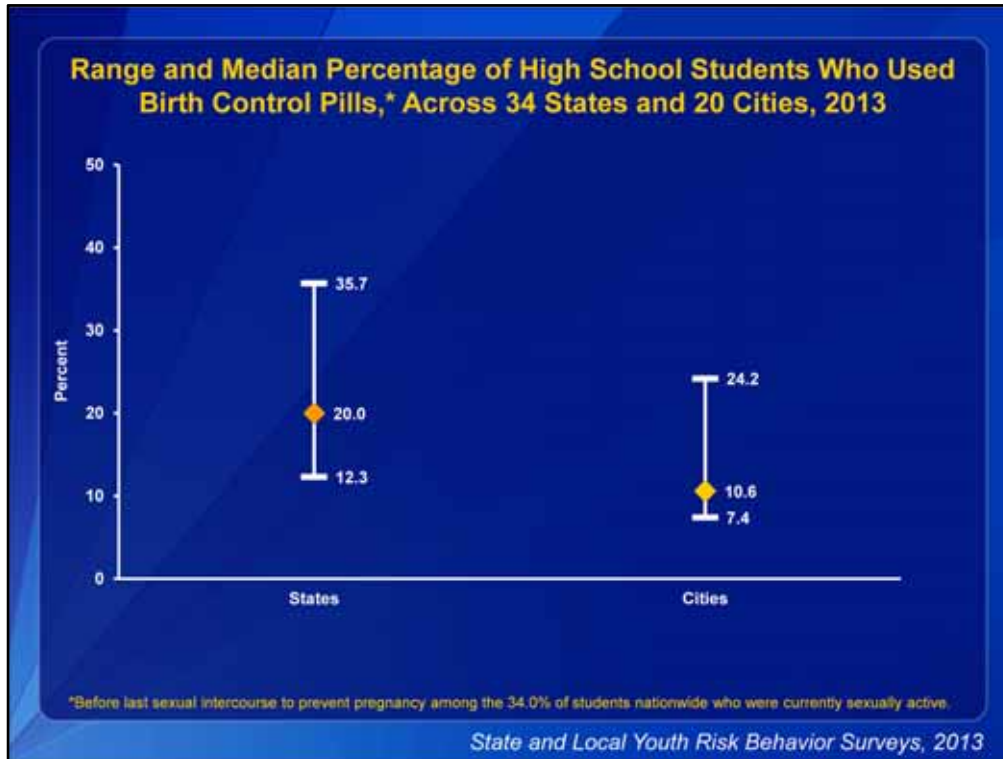
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

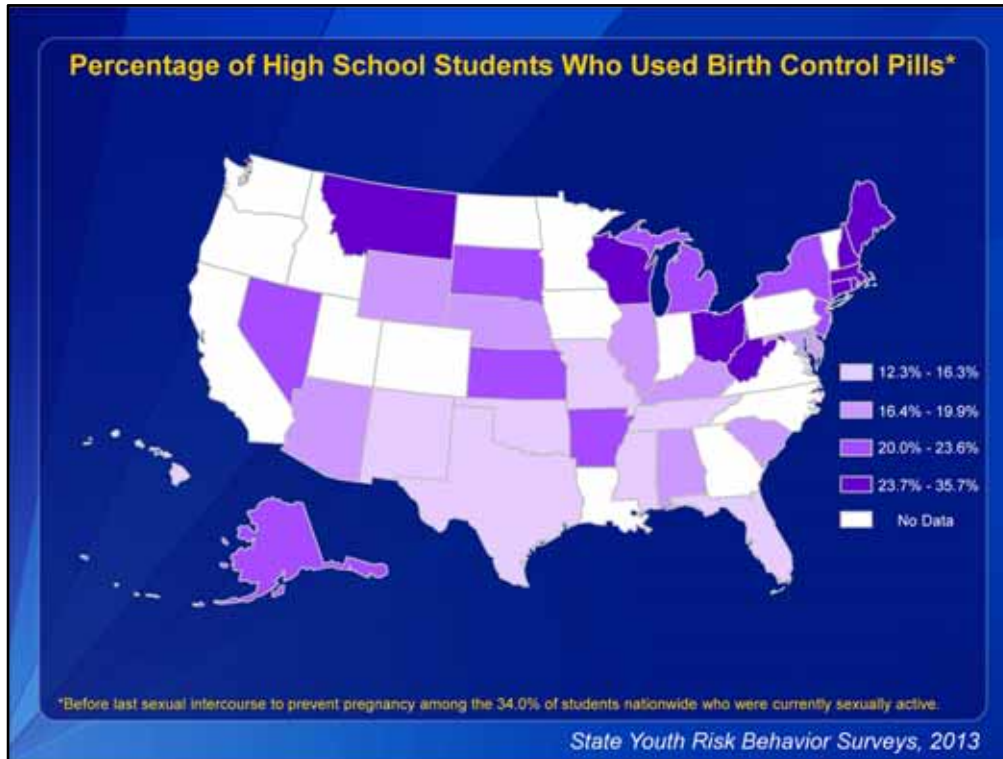
The percentage for 1991 is 20.8. The percentage for 1993 is 18.4. The percentage for 1995 is 17.4. The percentage for 1997 is 16.6. The percentage for 1999 is 16.2. The percentage for 2001 is 18.2. The percentage for 2003 is 17.0. The percentage for 2005 is 17.6. The percentage for 2007 is 16.0. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 1995 and increased from 1995 to 2013.

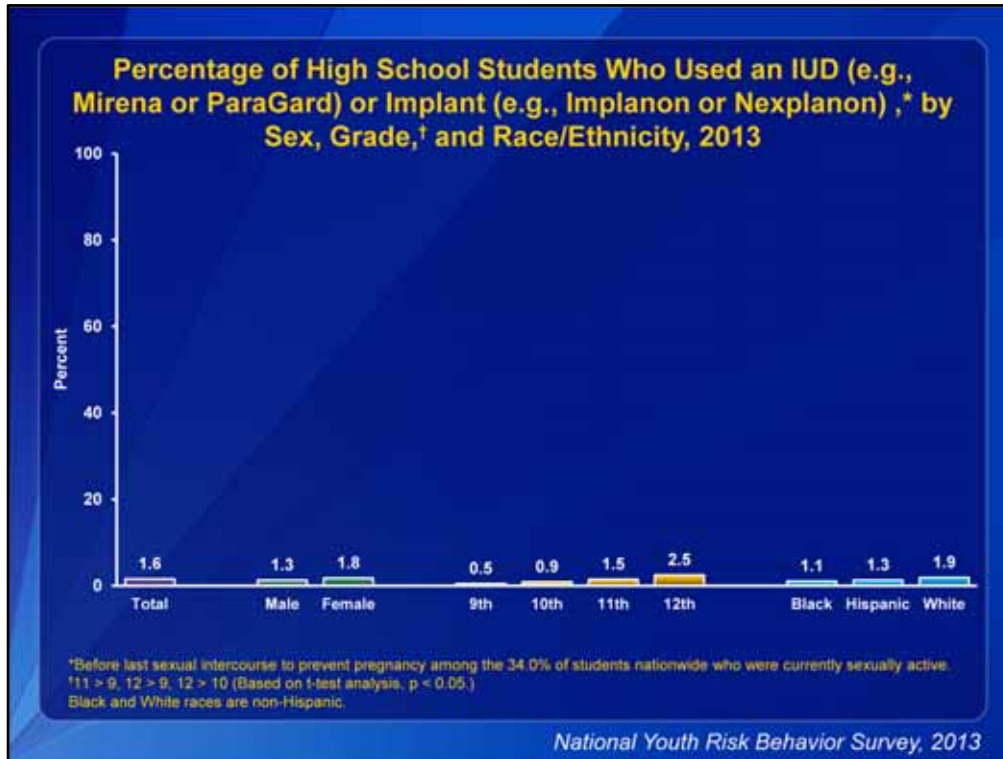


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 20 cities for high school students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 12.3% to 35.7%. The median across states was 20%. The range across cities was 7.4% to 24.2%. The median across cities was 10.6%.



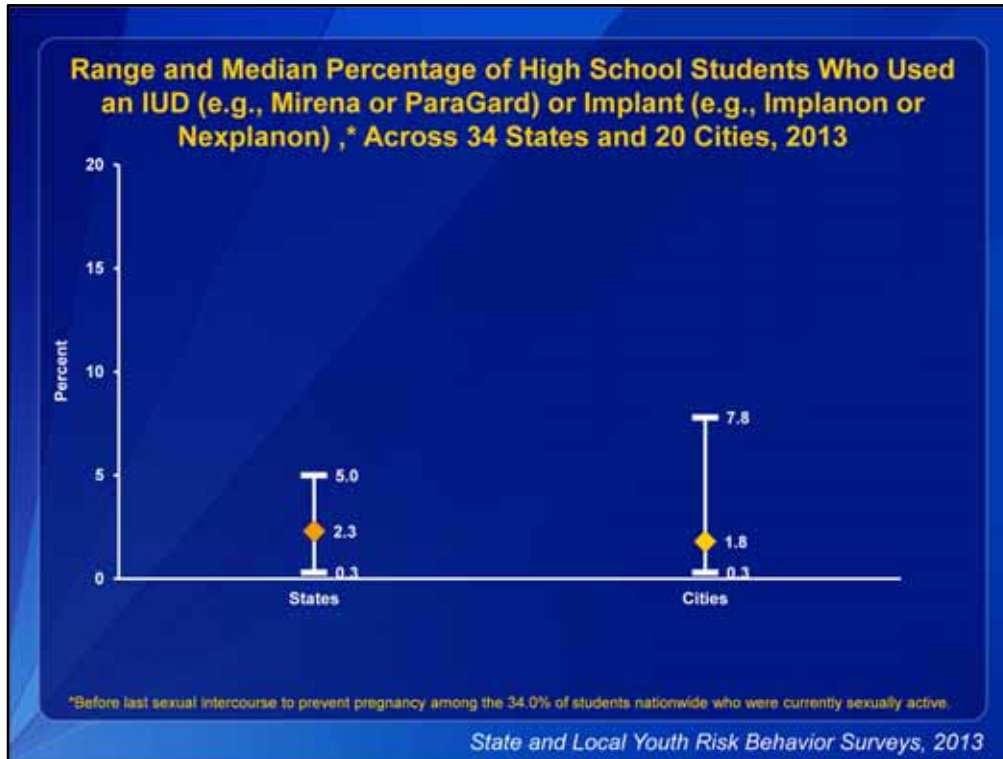
This slide shows that among students who were sexually active, the percentage who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2013. The values range from 12.3% to 35.7%. Florida, Hawaii, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, range from 12.3% to 16.3%. Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, South Carolina, Wyoming, range from 16.4% to 19.9%. Alaska, Arkansas, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Dakota, range from 20.0% to 23.6%. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 23.7% to 35.7%. Vermont, Virginia, Utah, North Dakota, North Carolina, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used an iud (e.g., mirena or paragard) or implant (e.g., implanon or nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

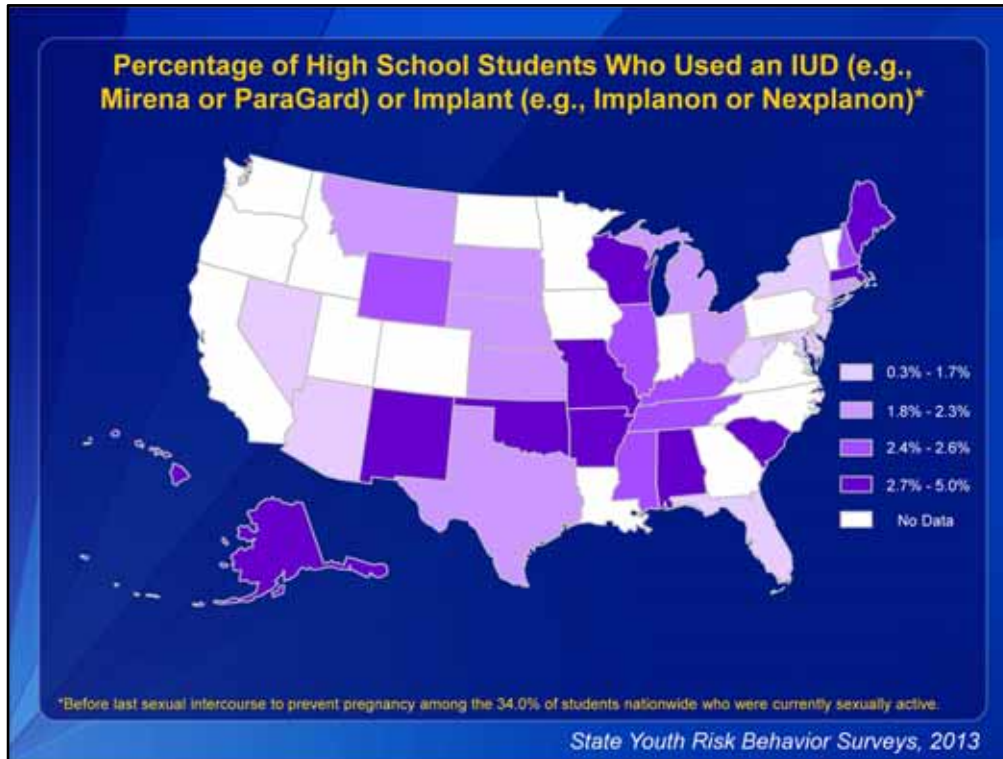
The percentage for all students is 1.6. The percentage for male students is 1.3. The percentage for female students is 1.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 0.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 0.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 1.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 2.5. The percentage for black students is 1.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 1.3. The percentage for white students is 1.9. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students.

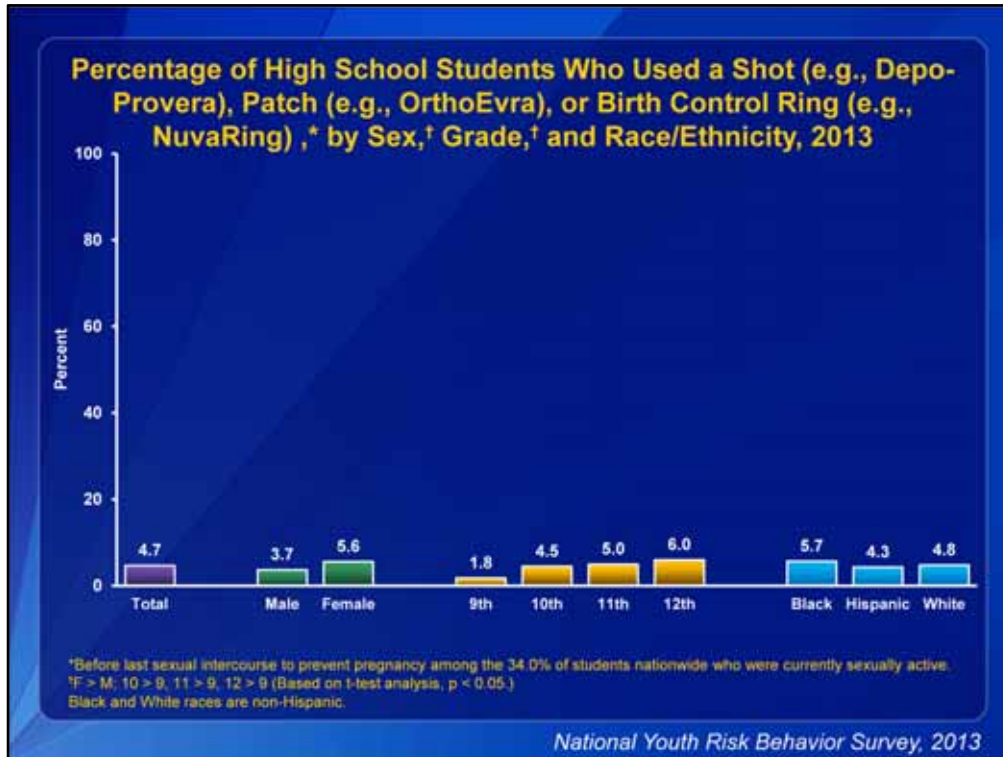


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 20 cities for high school students who used an iud (e.g., mirena or paragard) or implant (e.g., implanon or nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 0.3% to 5.0%. The median across states was 2.3%. The range across cites was 0.3% to 7.8%. The median across cities was 1.8%.



This slide shows that among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2013. The values range from 0.3% to 5%. Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, range from 0.3% to 1.7%. Connecticut, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, range from 1.8% to 2.3%. Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Wyoming, range from 2.4% to 2.6%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Wisconsin, range from 2.7% to 5.0%. Vermont, Virginia, Utah, North Dakota, North Carolina, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

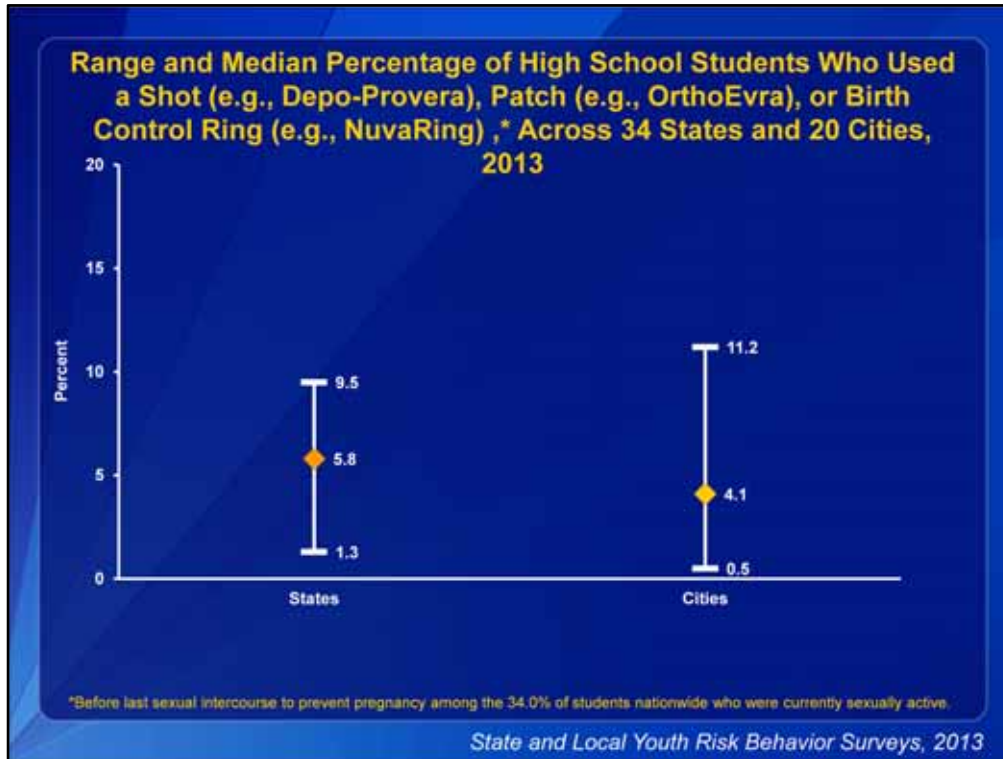


This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used a shot (e.g., depo-provera), patch (e.g., orthoevra), or birth control ring (e.g., nuvaring) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 4.7. The percentage for male students is 3.7. The percentage for female students is 5.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 1.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.0. The percentage for black students is 5.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.3. The percentage for white students is 4.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

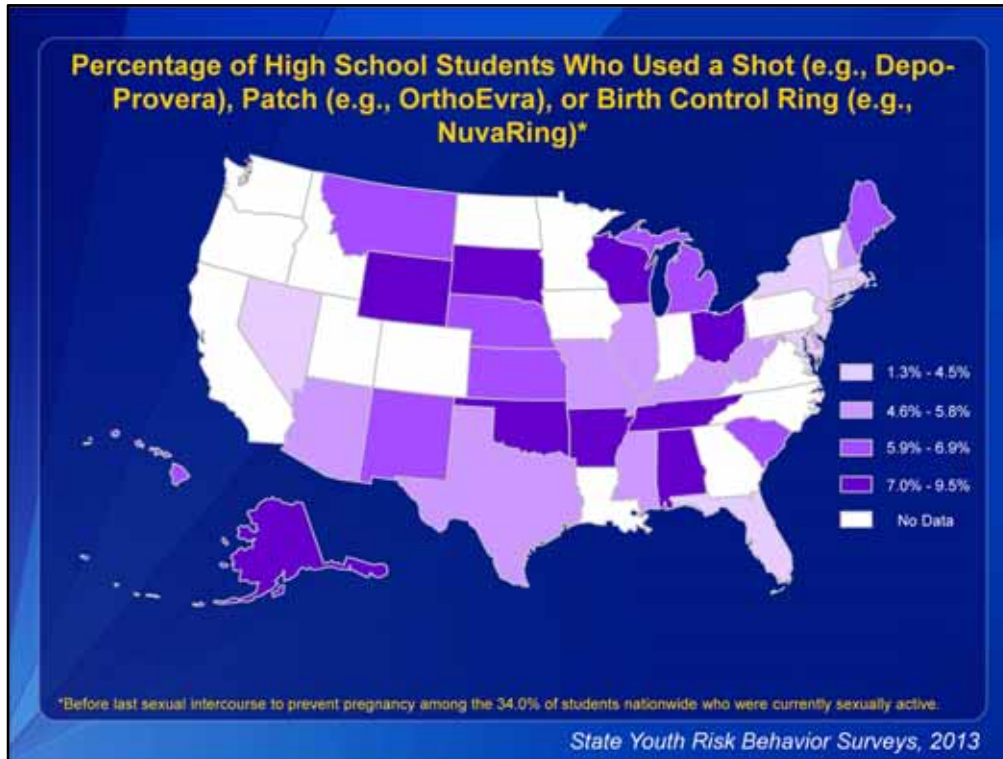
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



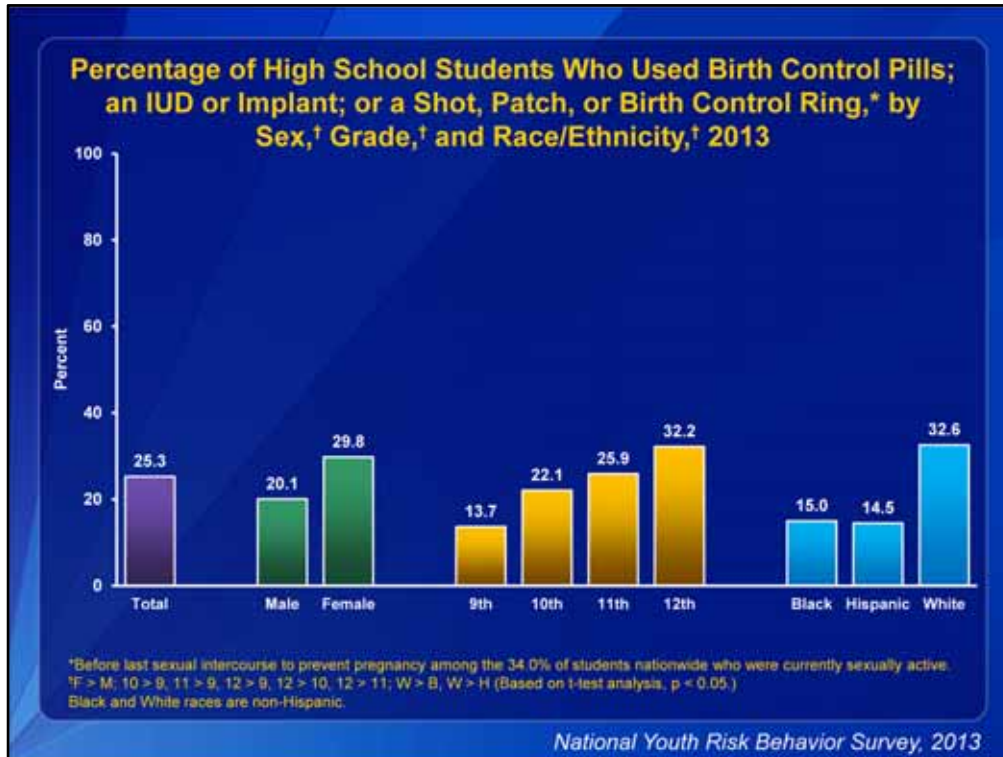


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 20 cities for high school students who used a shot (e.g., depo-provera), patch (e.g., orthoevra), or birth control ring (e.g., nuvaring) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 1.3% to 9.5%. The median across states was 5.8%. The range across cities was 0.5% to 11.2%. The median across cities was 4.1%.



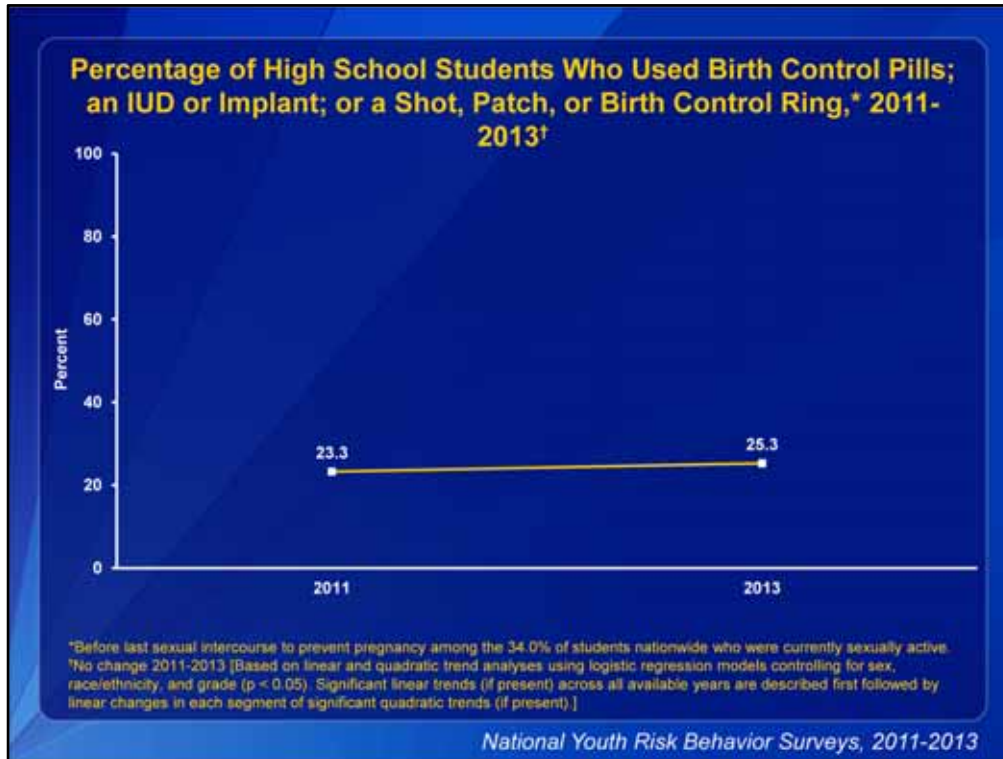
This slide shows that among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), a patch (such as Ortho Evra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2013. The values range from 1.3% to 9.5%. Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, range from 1.3% to 4.5%. Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Texas, West Virginia, range from 4.6% to 5.8%. Hawaii, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina, range from 5.9% to 6.9%. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 7.0% to 9.5%. Vermont, Virginia, Utah, North Dakota, North Carolina, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used birth control pills; an iud or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 25.3. The percentage for male students is 20.1. The percentage for female students is 29.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 22.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 25.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 32.2. The percentage for black students is 15.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 14.5. The percentage for white students is 32.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

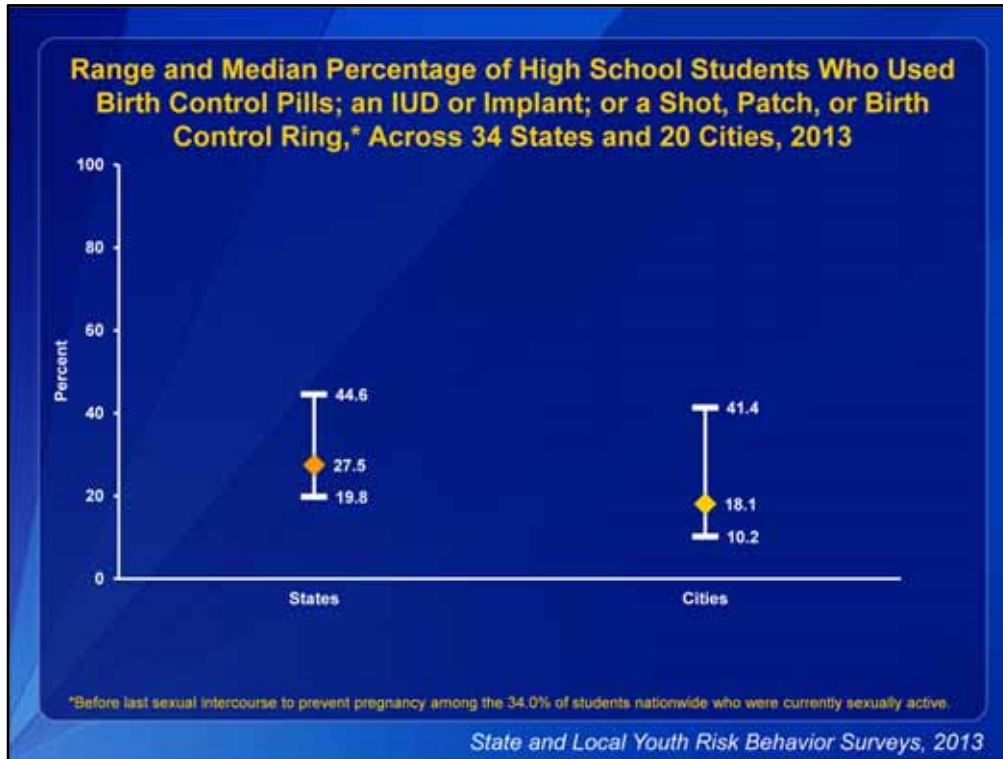
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2013 for high school students who used birth control pills; an iud or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

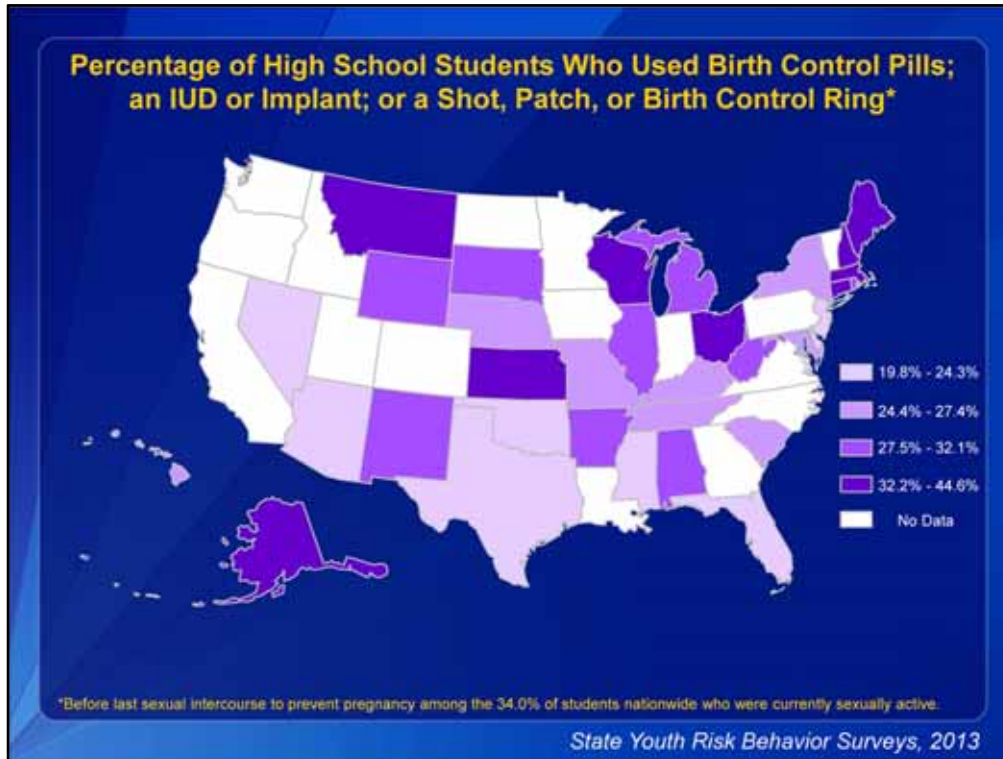
The percentage for 2011 is 23.3. The percentage for 2013 is 25.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2013.

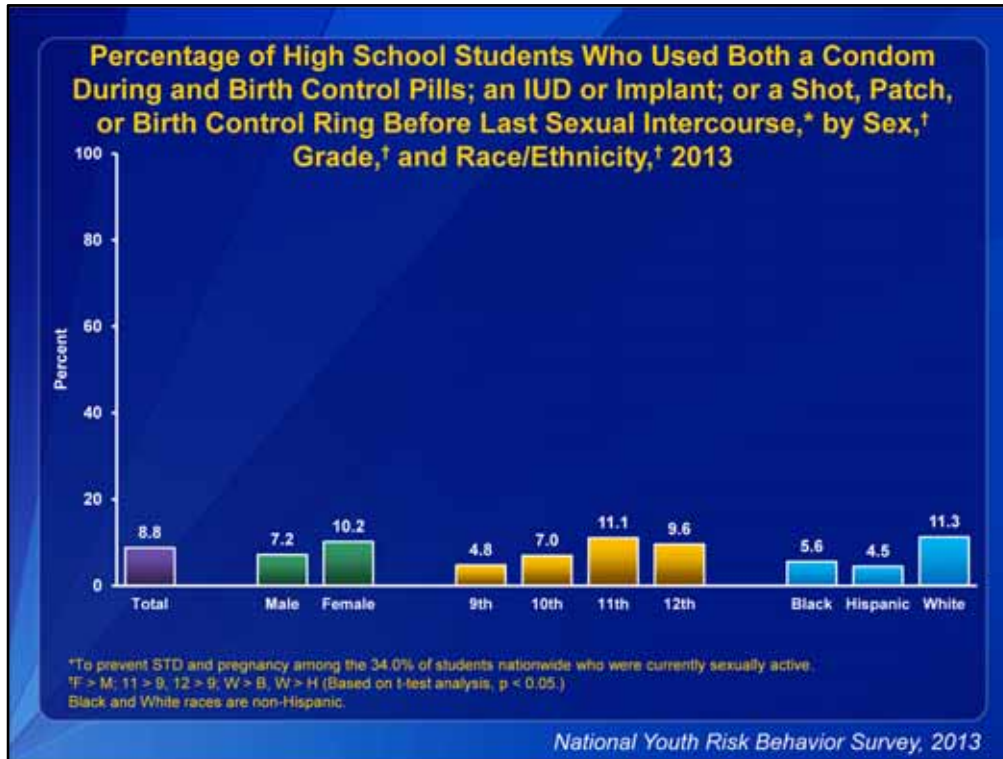


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 20 cities for high school students who used birth control pills; an iud or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 19.8% to 44.6%. The median across states was 27.5%. The range across cities was 10.2% to 41.4%. The median across cities was 18.1%.



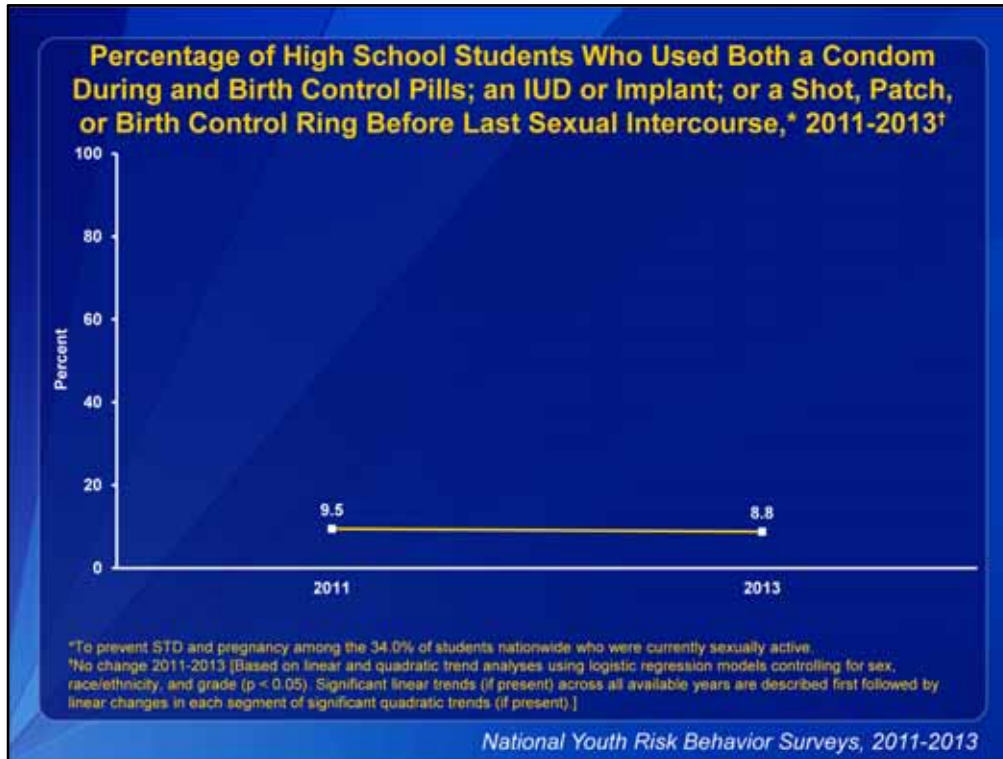
This slide shows that among students who were currently sexually active, the percentage who used birth control pills or Depo-Provera (or any injectable birth control), Nuva Ring (or any birth control ring), Implanon (or any implant) or any IUD to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2013. The values range from 19.8% to 44.6%. Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Texas, range from 19.8% to 24.3%. Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 24.4% to 27.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 27.5% to 32.1%. Alaska, Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Wisconsin, range from 32.2% to 44.6%. Vermont, Virginia, Utah, North Dakota, North Carolina, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an iud or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 8.8. The percentage for male students is 7.2. The percentage for female students is 10.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 9.6. The percentage for black students is 5.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.5. The percentage for white students is 11.3. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

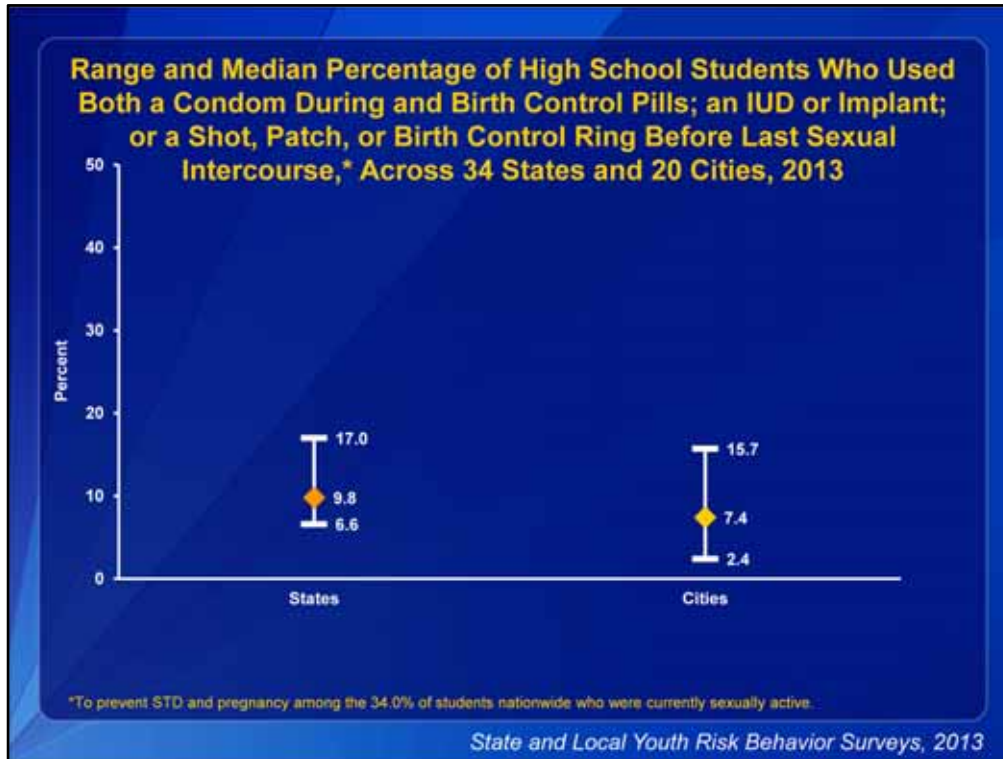


This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2013 for high school students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an iud or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 2011 is 9.5. The percentage for 2013 is 8.8.

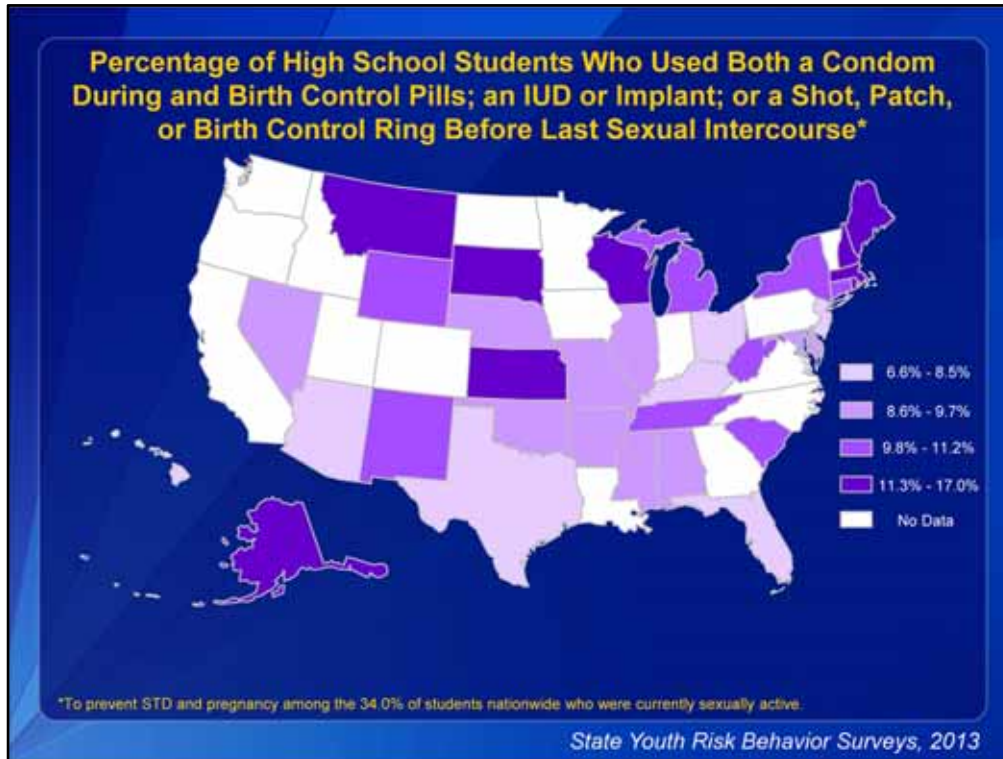
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2013.



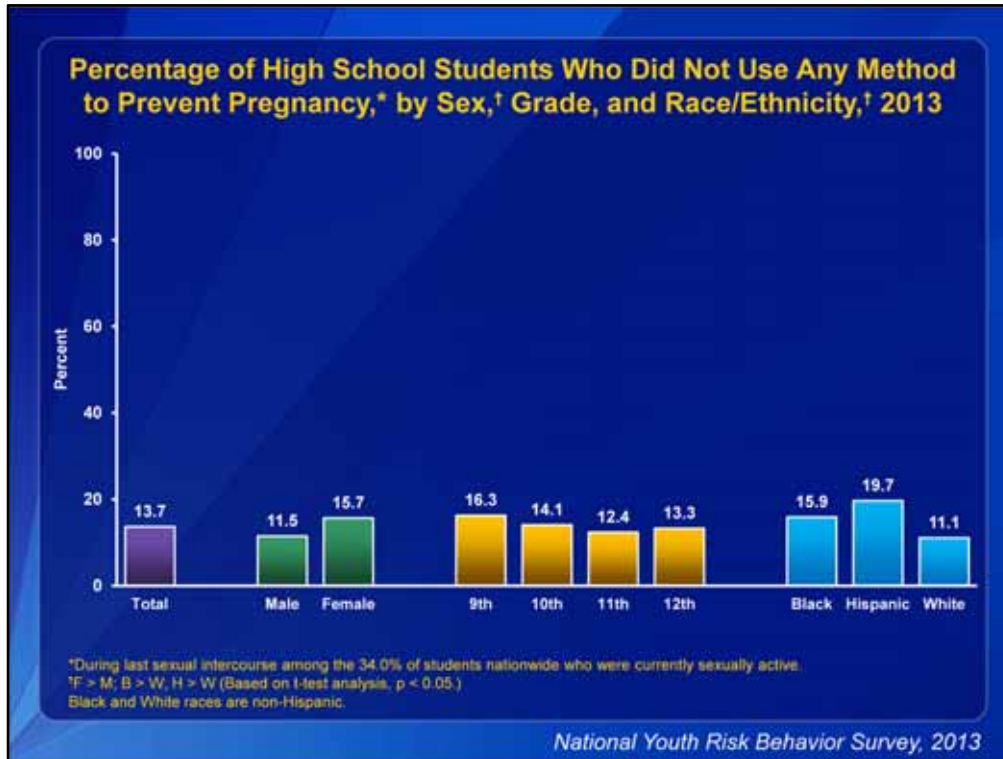


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 20 cities for high school students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an iud or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 6.6% to 17.0%. The median across states was 9.8%. The range across cities was 2.4% to 15.7%. The median across cities was 7.4%.



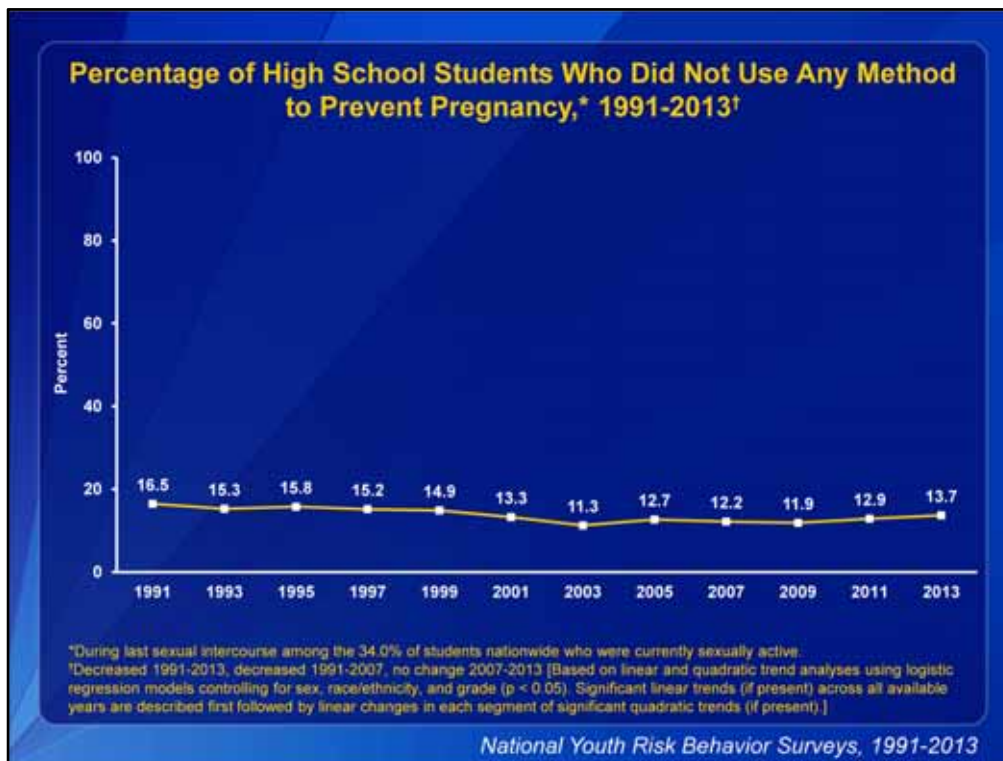
This slide shows that among students who were currently sexually active, the percentage who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills or Depo-Provera (or any injectable birth control), Nuva Ring (or any birth control ring), Implanon (or any implant) or any IUD to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2013. The values range from 6.6% to 17%. Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, range from 6.6% to 8.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma, range from 8.6% to 9.7%. Connecticut, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 9.8% to 11.2%. Alaska, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin, range from 11.3% to 17.0%. Vermont, Virginia, Utah, North Dakota, North Carolina, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 13.7. The percentage for male students is 11.5. The percentage for female students is 15.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 16.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 12.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.3. The percentage for black students is 15.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 19.7. The percentage for white students is 11.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

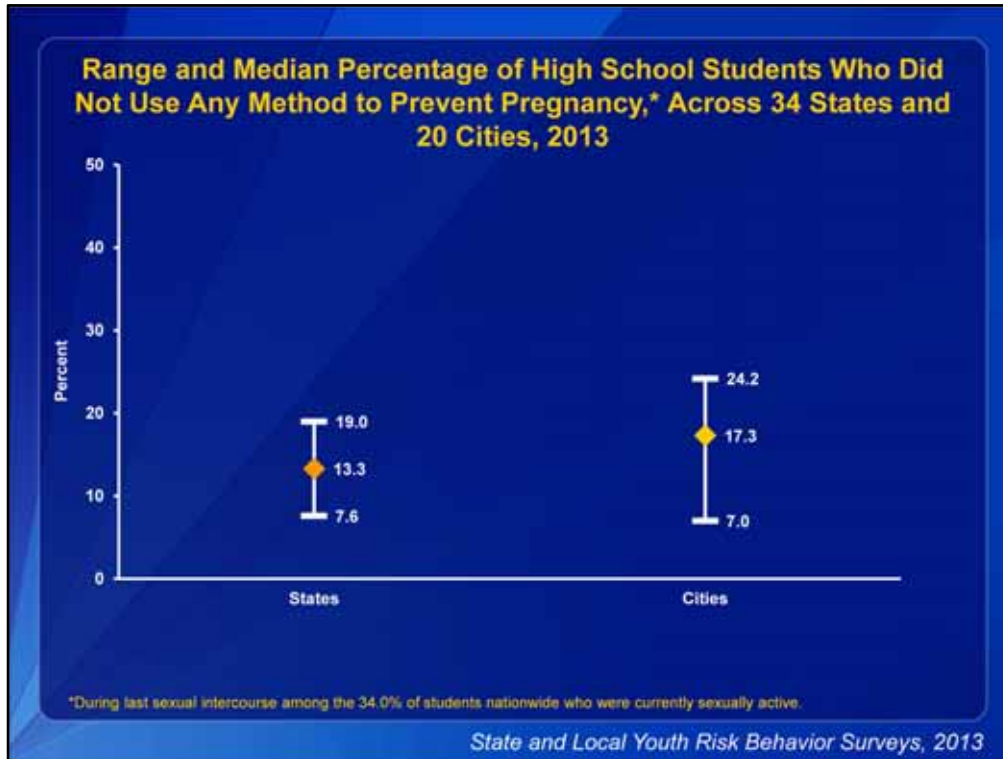
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

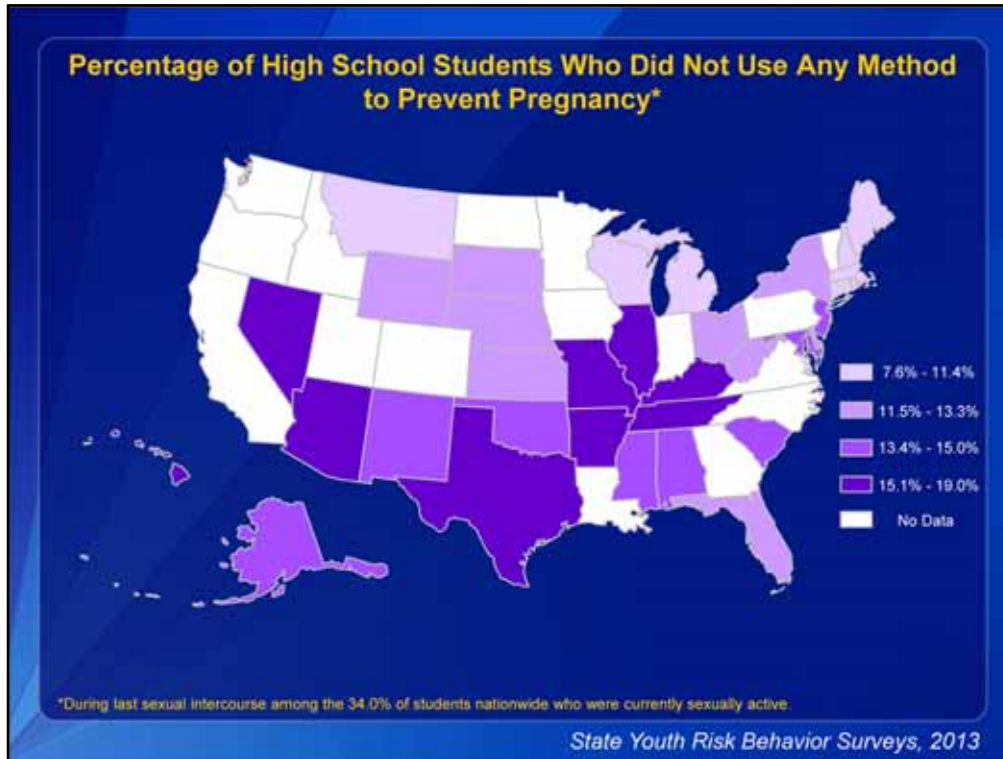
The percentage for 1991 is 16.5. The percentage for 1993 is 15.3. The percentage for 1995 is 15.8. The percentage for 1997 is 15.2. The percentage for 1999 is 14.9. The percentage for 2001 is 13.3. The percentage for 2003 is 11.3. The percentage for 2005 is 12.7. The percentage for 2007 is 12.2. The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

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, decreased from 1991 to 2007, and did not change from 2007 to 2013.

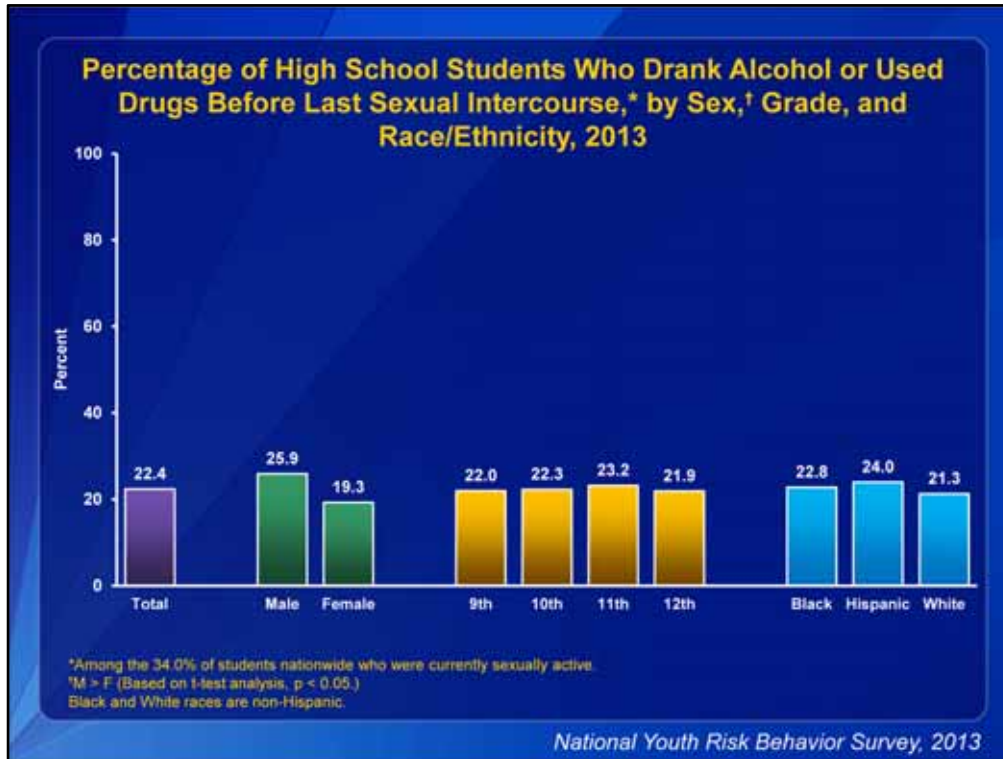


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 20 cities for high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 7.6% to 19.0%. The median across states was 13.3%. The range across cities was 7.0% to 24.2%. The median across cities was 17.3%.



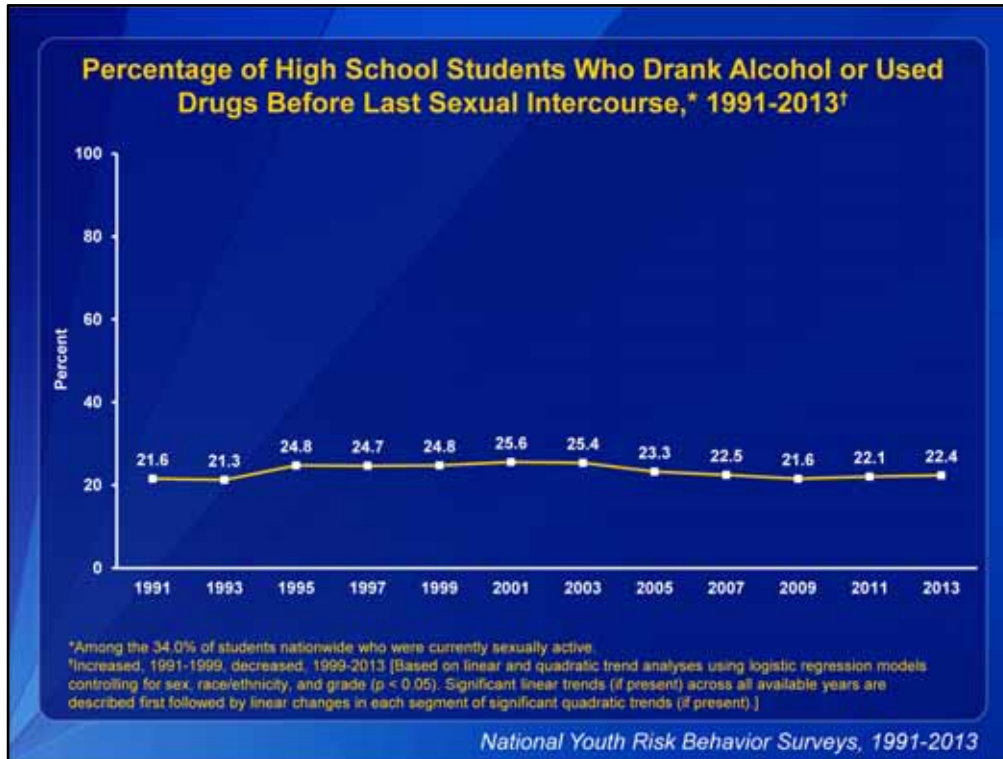
This slide shows that among students who were currently sexually active, the percentage who used no method of birth control to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse, 2013. The values range from 7.6% to 19%. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 7.6% to 11.4%. Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 11.5% to 13.3%. Alabama, Alaska, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 13.4% to 15.0%. Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas, range from 15.1% to 19.0%. Vermont, Virginia, Utah, North Dakota, North Carolina, Louisiana, Idaho, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 22.4. The percentage for male students is 25.9. The percentage for female students is 19.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 22.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 22.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 23.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 21.9. The percentage for black students is 22.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 24.0. The percentage for white students is 21.3. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

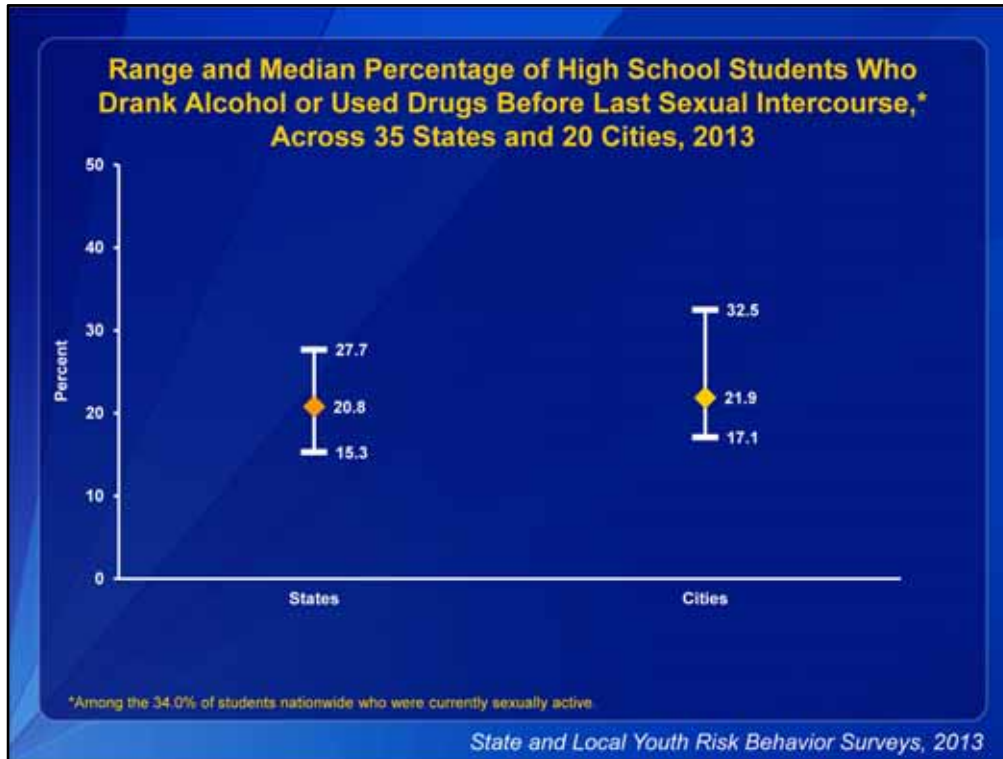


This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

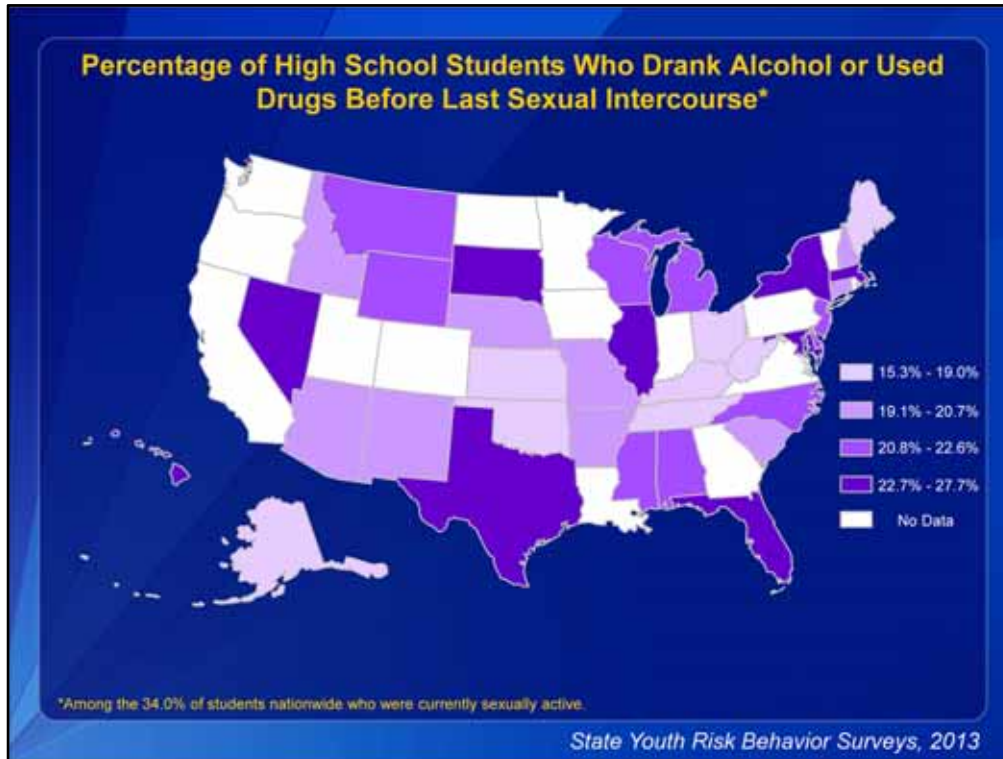
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 1999 and decreased from 1999 to 2013.



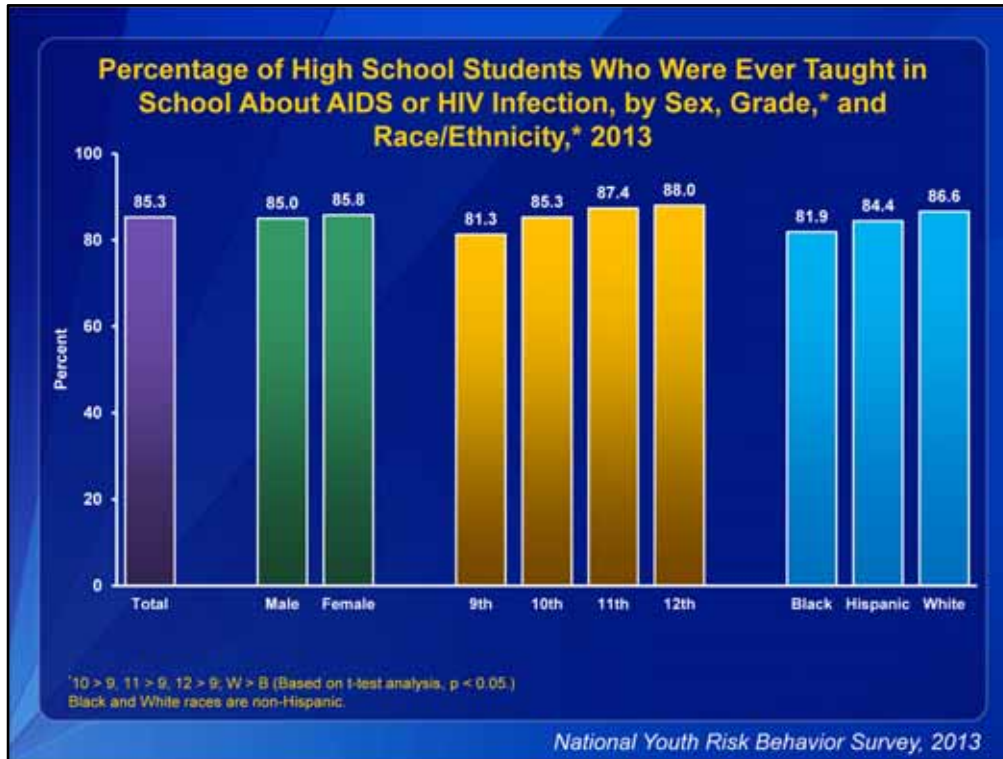


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 20 cities for high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among the 34.0% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 15.3% to 27.7%. The median across states was 20.8%. The range across cities was 17.1% to 32.5%. The median across cities was 21.9%.



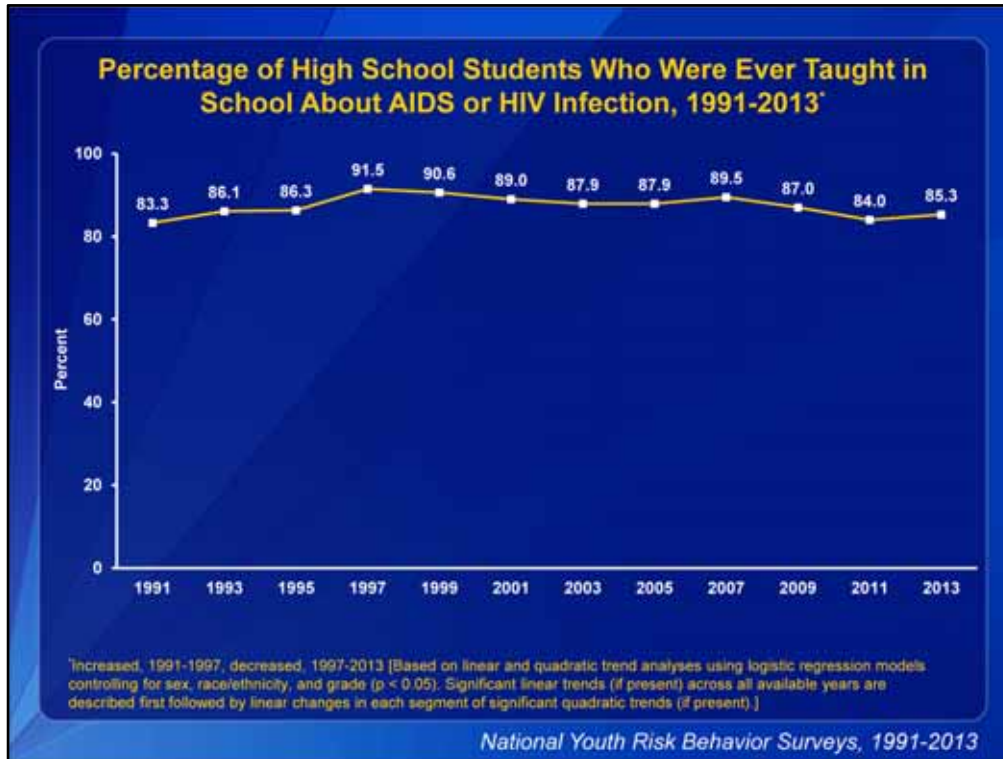
This slide shows that among students who were sexually active, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, 2013. The values range from 15.3% to 27.7%. Alaska, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 15.3% to 19.0%. Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Carolina, range from 19.1% to 20.7%. Alabama, Delaware, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 20.8% to 22.6%. Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, South Dakota, Texas, range from 22.7% to 27.7%. Vermont, Virginia, Utah, Rhode Island, North Dakota, Louisiana, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows percentages of high school students who were ever taught in school about aids or hiv infection.

The percentage for all students is 85.3. The percentage for male students is 85.0. The percentage for female students is 85.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 81.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 85.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 87.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 88.0. The percentage for black students is 81.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 84.4. The percentage for white students is 86.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

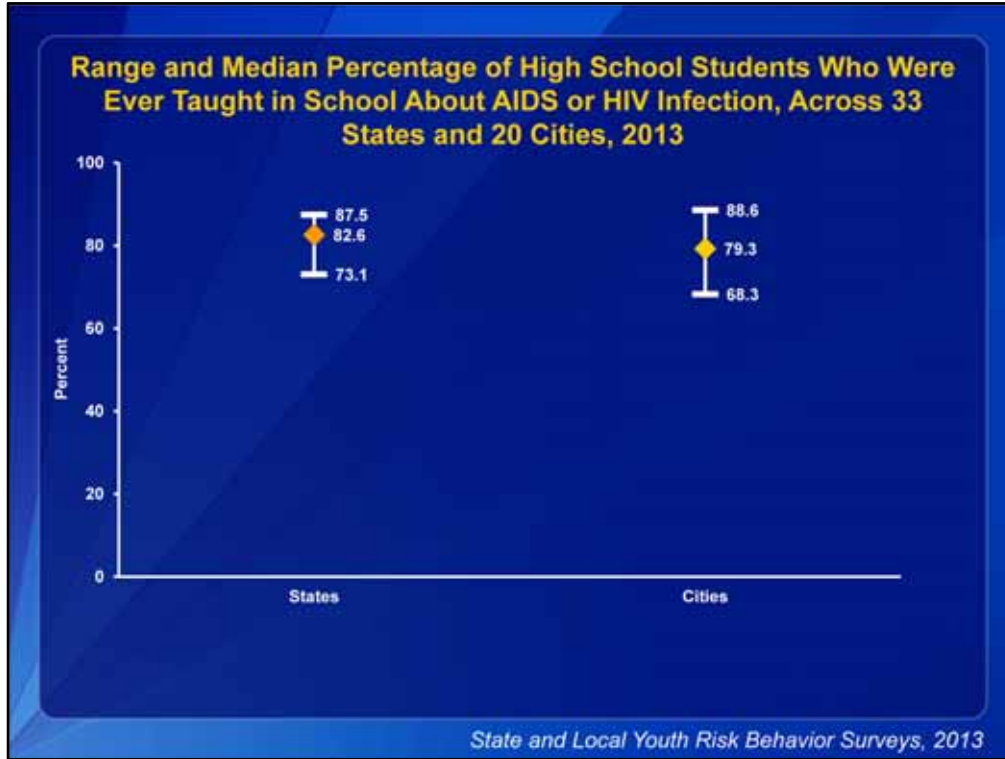
For this behavior, the prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who were ever taught in school about aids or hiv infection. These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

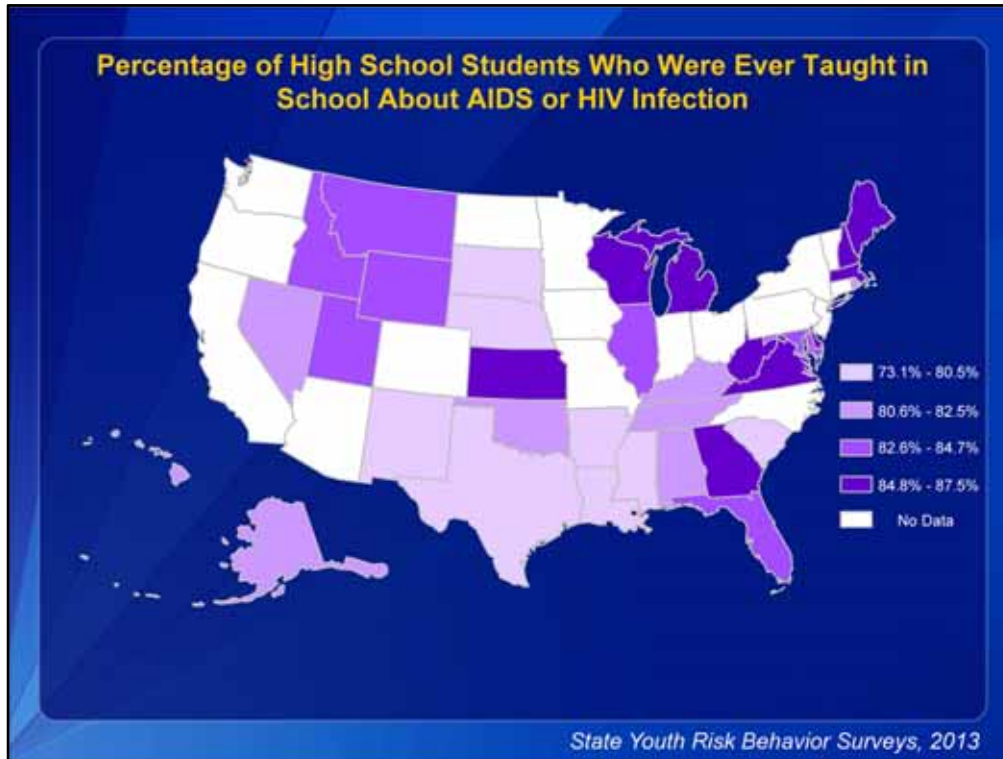
The percentage for 1991 is 83.3. The percentage for 1993 is 86.1. The percentage for 1995 is 86.3. The percentage for 1997 is 91.5. The percentage for 1999 is 90.6. The percentage for 2001 is 89.0. The percentage for 2003 is 87.9. The percentage for 2005 is 87.9. The percentage for 2007 is 89.5. The percentage for 2009 is 87.0. The percentage for 2011 is 84.0. The percentage for 2013 is 85.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 1991 to 1997 and decreased from 1997 to 2013.

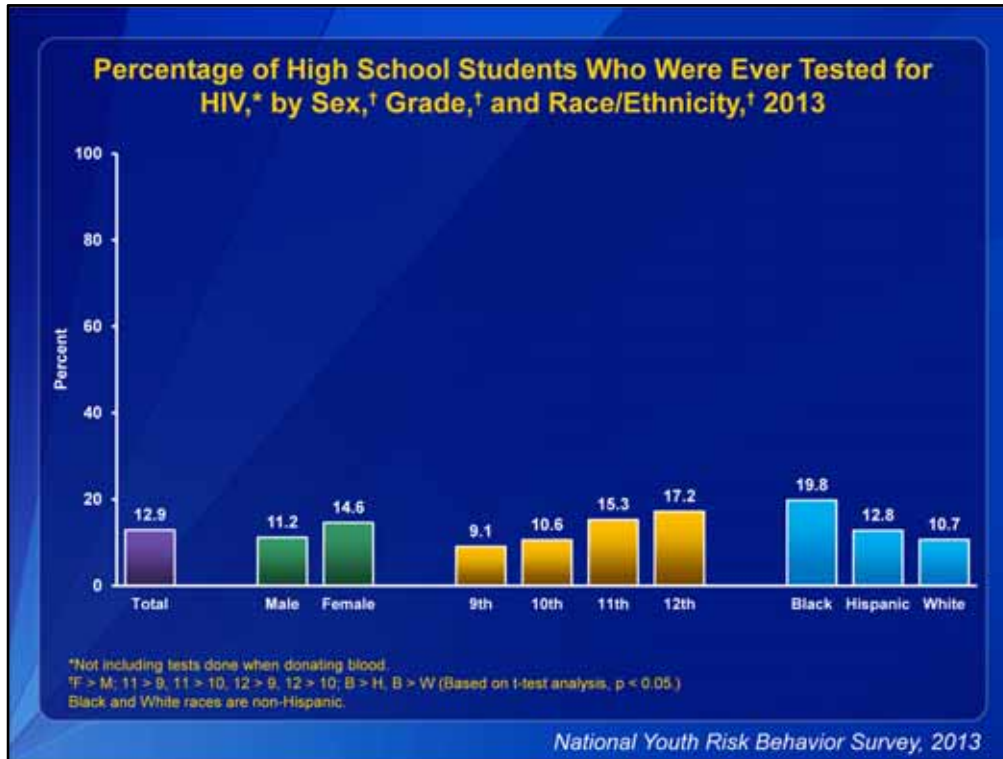


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 20 cities for high school students who were ever taught in school about aids or hiv infection.

The range across states was 73.1% to 87.5%. The median across states was 82.6%. The range across cities was 68.3% to 88.6%. The median across cities was 79.3%.



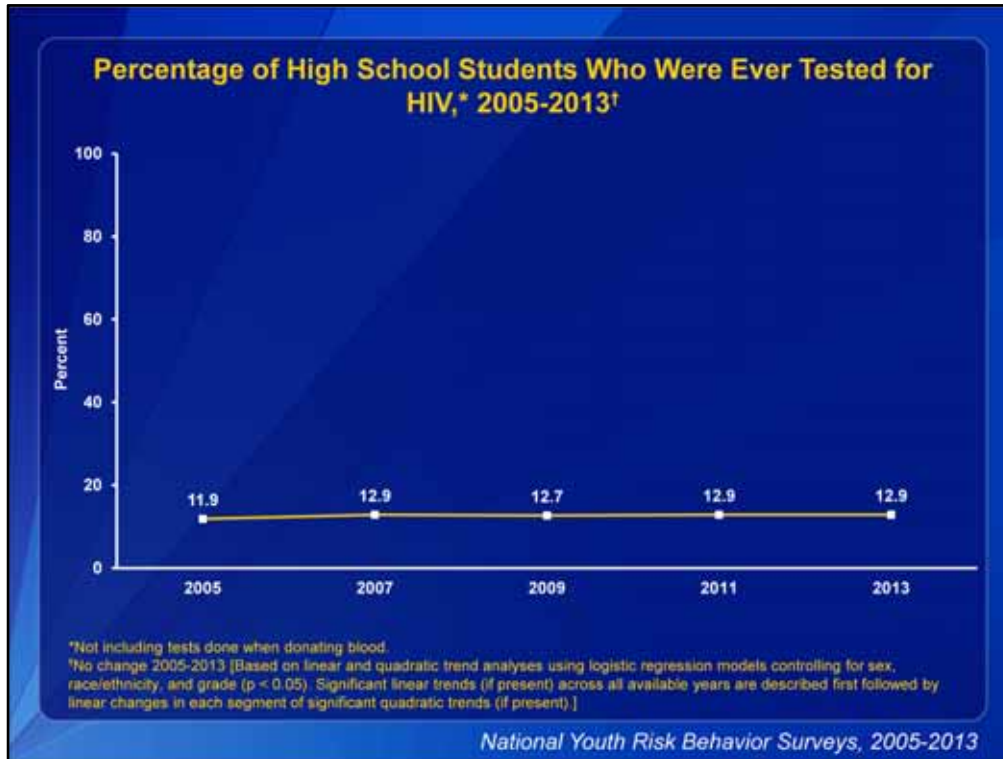
This slide shows the percentage of students who had ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection, 2013. The values range from 73.1% to 87.5%. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, range from 73.1% to 80.5%. Alabama, Alaska, Hawaii, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, range from 80.6% to 82.5%. Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, range from 82.6% to 84.7%. Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 84.8% to 87.5%. Vermont, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, North Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Connecticut, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were ever tested for hiv (not including tests done when donating blood). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 12.9. The percentage for male students is 11.2. The percentage for female students is 14.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 10.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 17.2. The percentage for black students is 19.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 12.8. The percentage for white students is 10.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

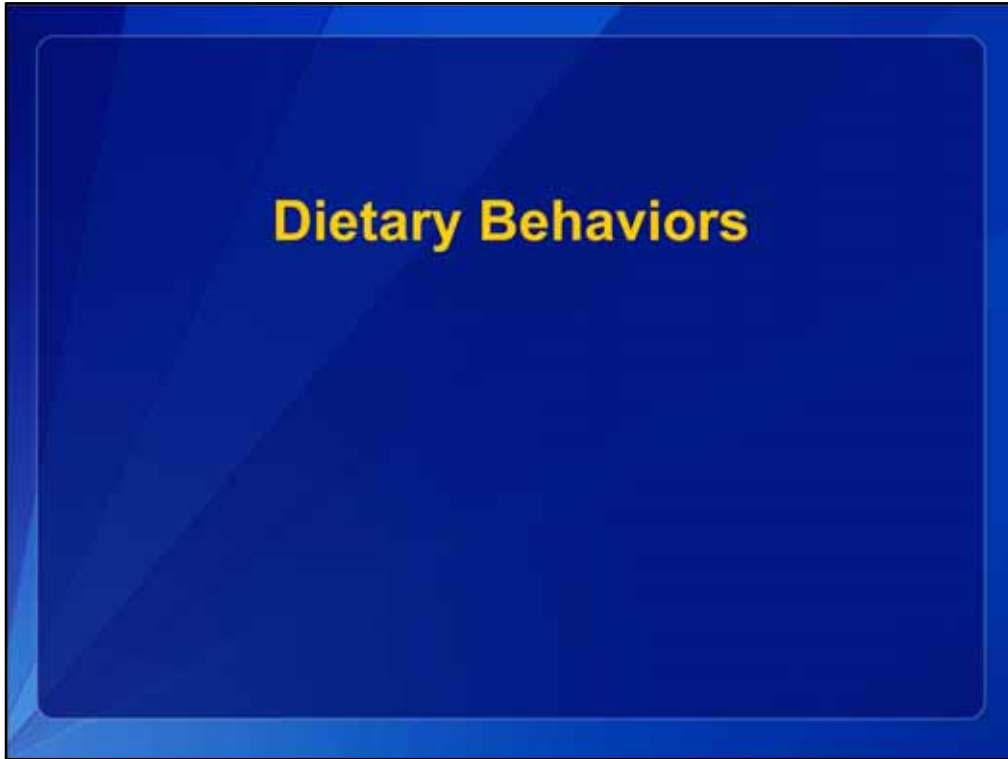


This slide shows percentages from 2005 through 2013 for high school students who were ever tested for hiv (not including tests done when donating blood). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

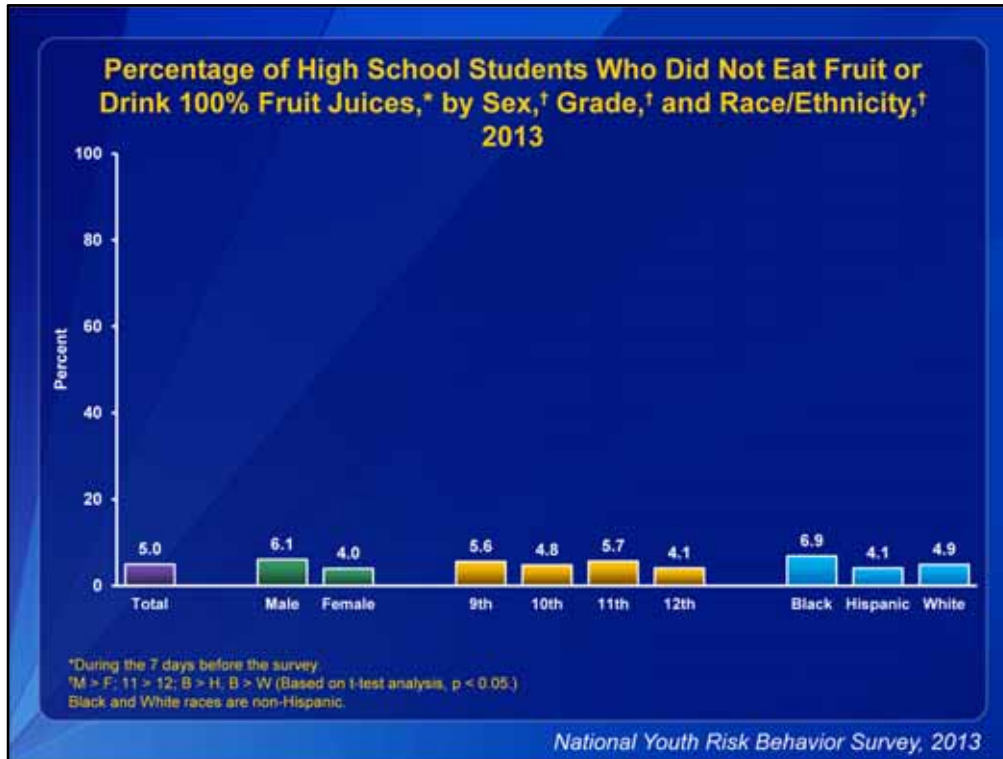
The percentage for 2005 is 11.9. The percentage for 2007 is 12.9. The percentage for 2009 is 12.7. The percentage for 2011 is 12.9. The percentage for 2013 is 12.9.

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





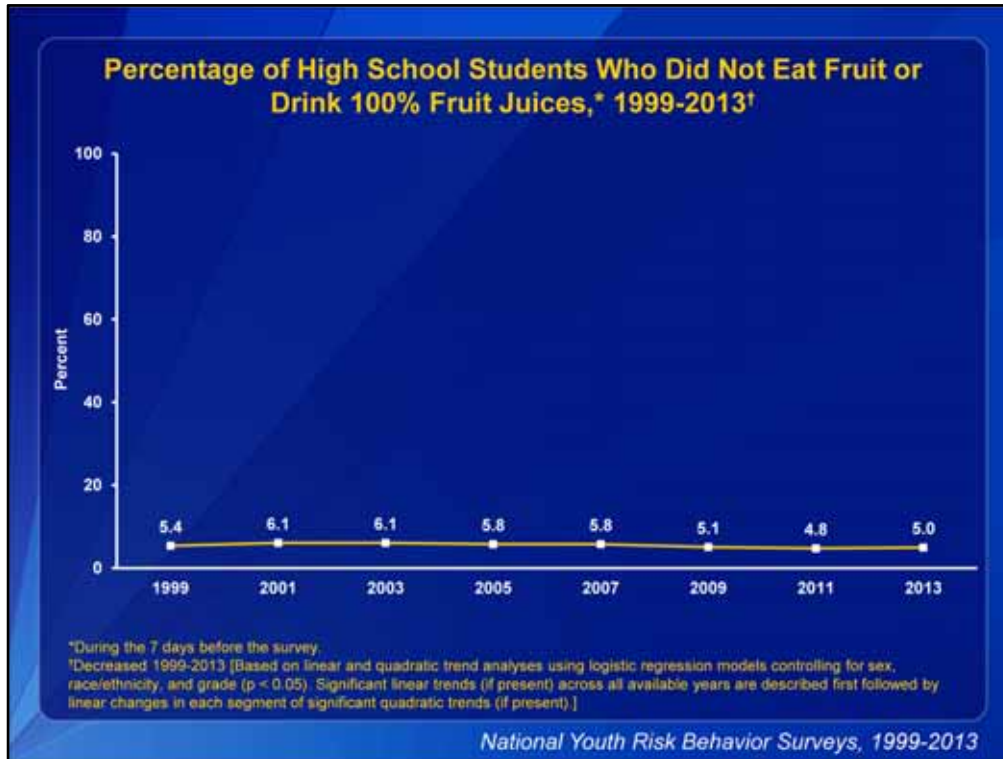
Dietary Behaviors



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 5.0. The percentage for male students is 6.1. The percentage for female students is 4.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 5.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.8. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.1. The percentage for black students is 6.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 4.1. The percentage for white students is 4.9. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

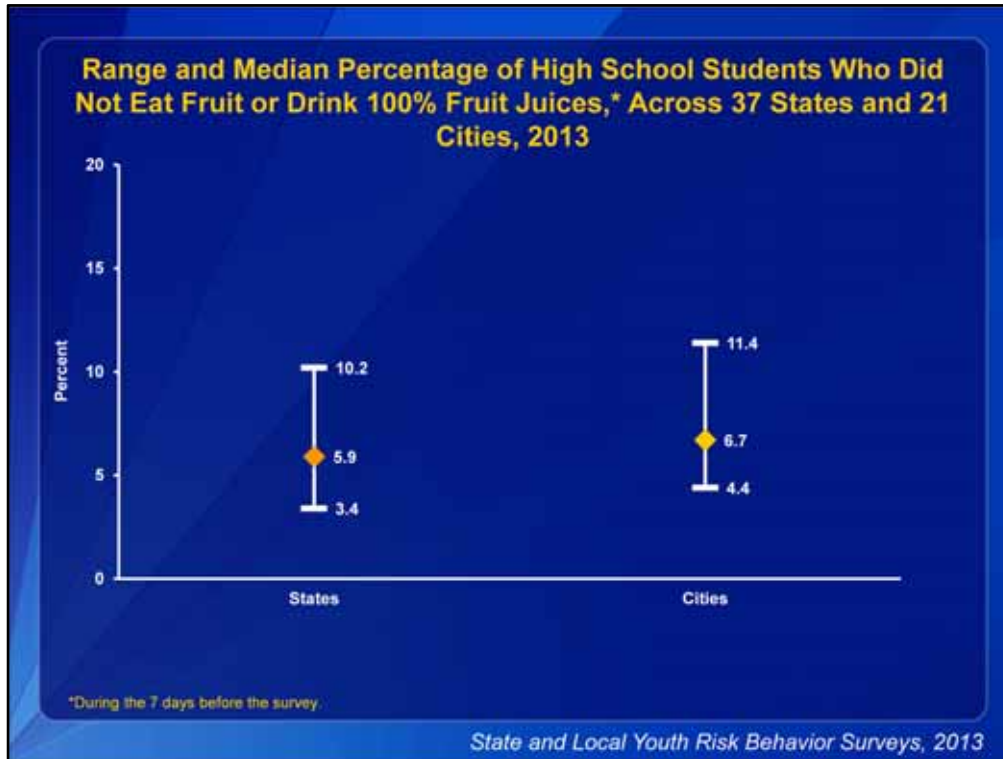
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for black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



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

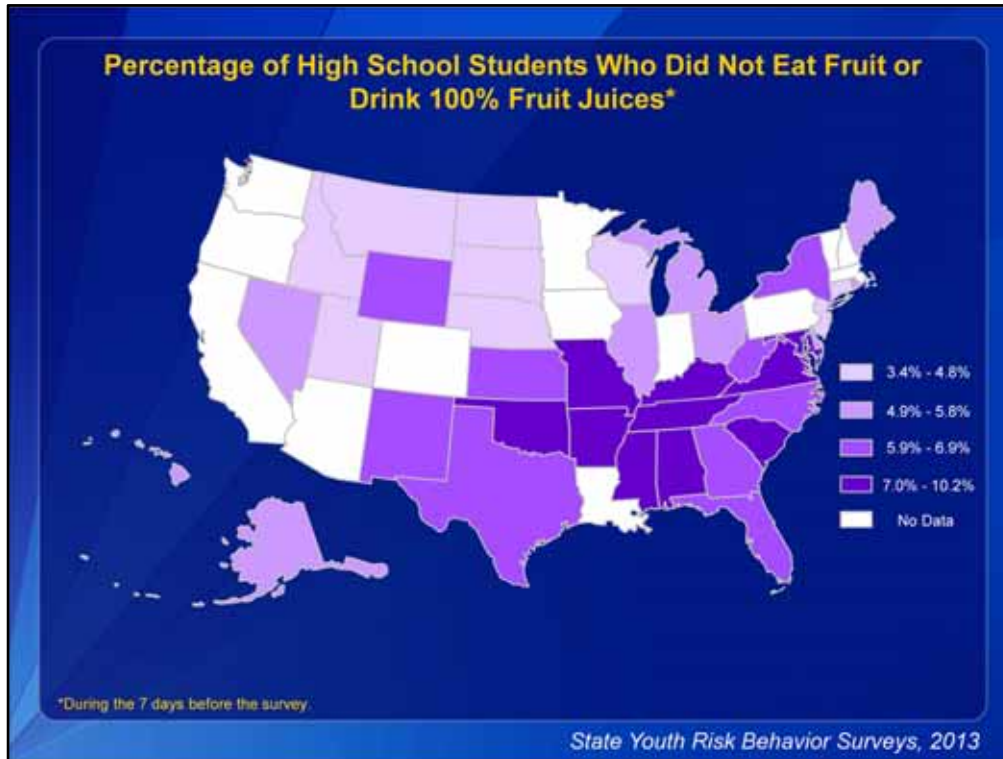
The percentage for 1999 is 5.4. The percentage for 2001 is 6.1. The percentage for 2003 is 6.1. The percentage for 2005 is 5.8. The percentage for 2007 is 5.8. The percentage for 2009 is 5.1. The percentage for 2011 is 4.8. The percentage for 2013 is 5.0.

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

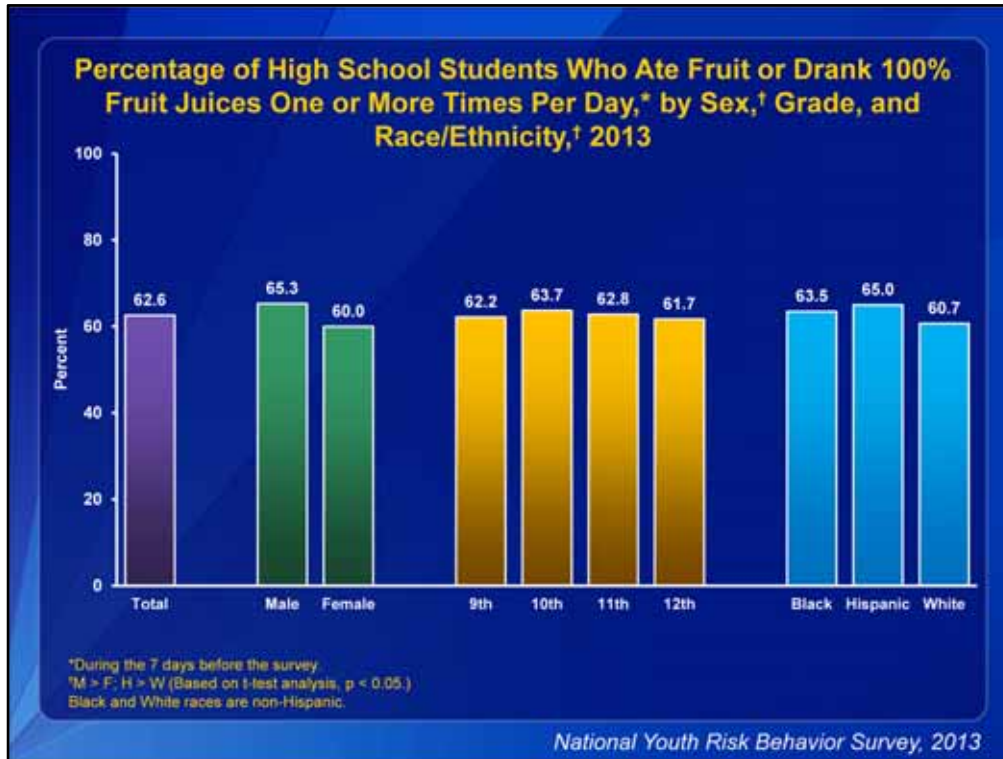


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 21 cities for high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 3.4% to 10.2%. The median across states was 5.9%. The range across cities was 4.4% to 11.4%. The median across cities was 6.7%.



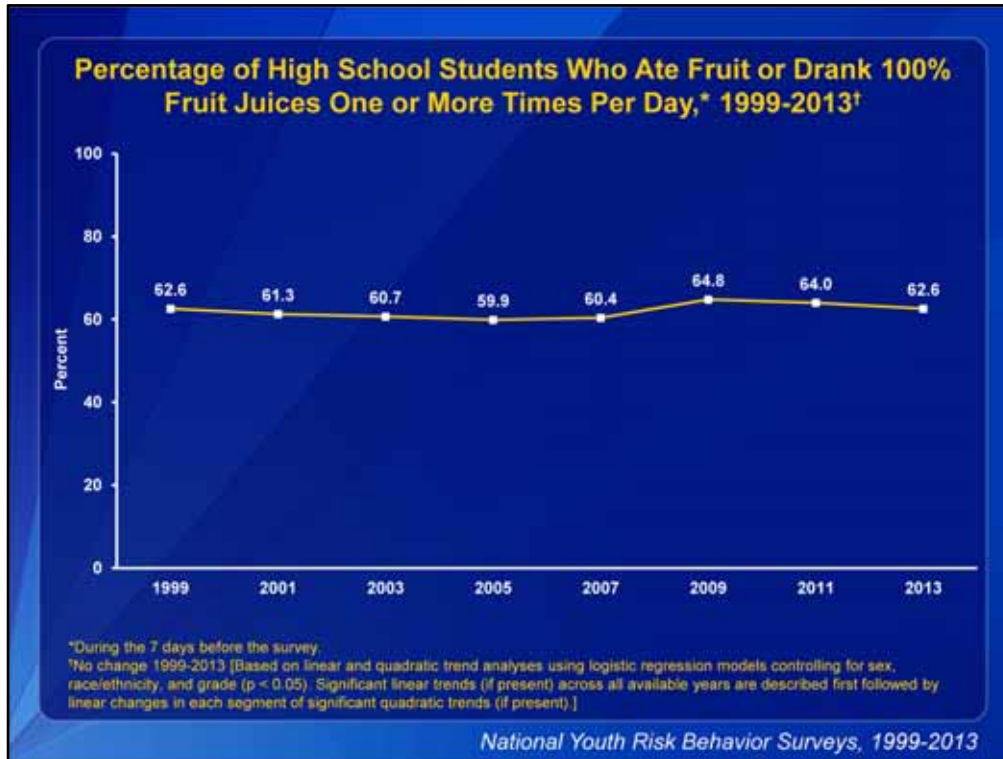
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 3.4% to 10.2%. Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 3.4% to 4.8%. Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, Ohio, Rhode Island, range from 4.9% to 5.8%. Florida, Georgia, Kansas, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 5.9% to 6.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 7.0% to 10.2%. Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 62.6. The percentage for male students is 65.3. The percentage for female students is 60.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 62.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 63.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 62.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 61.7. The percentage for black students is 63.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 65.0. The percentage for white students is 60.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

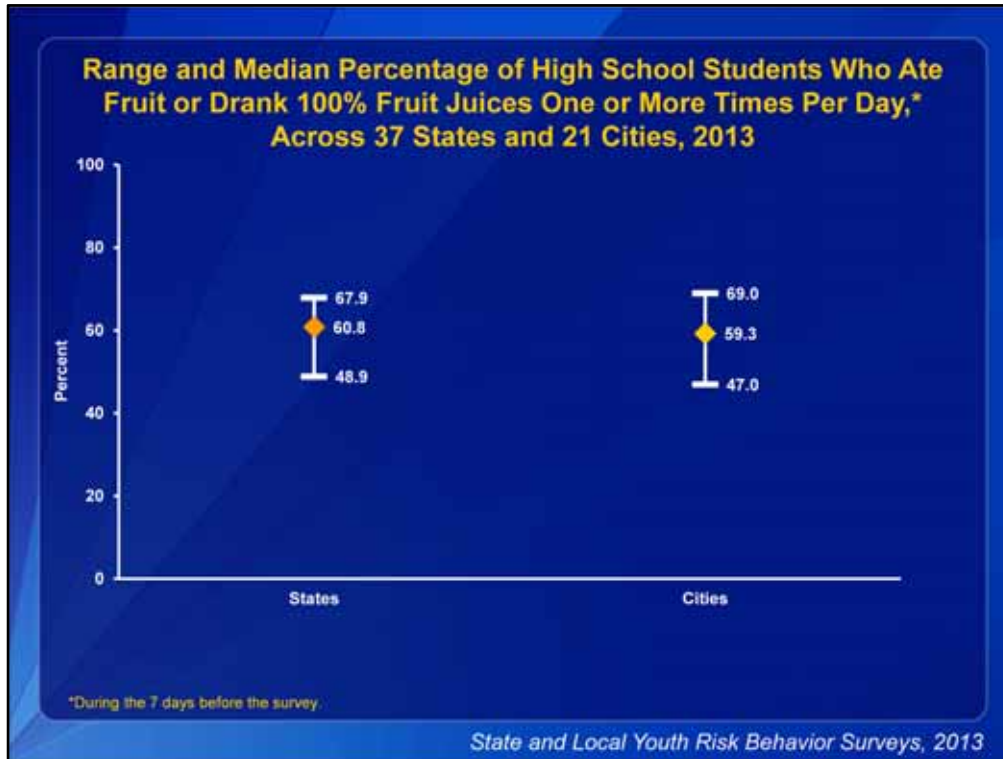
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

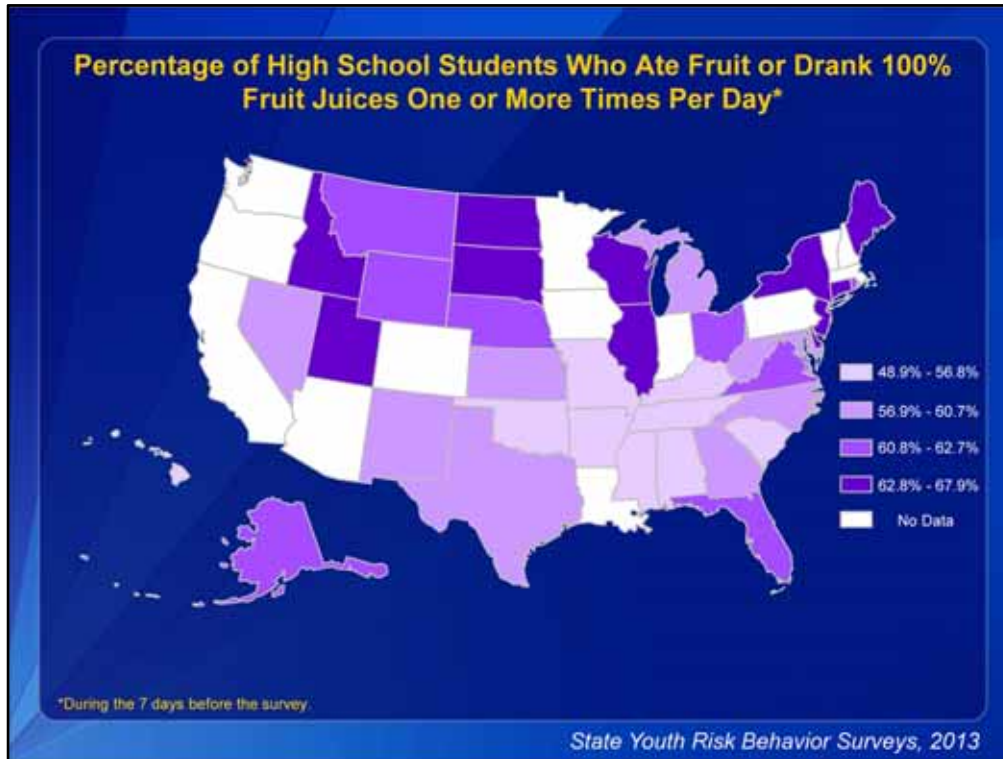
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2013.



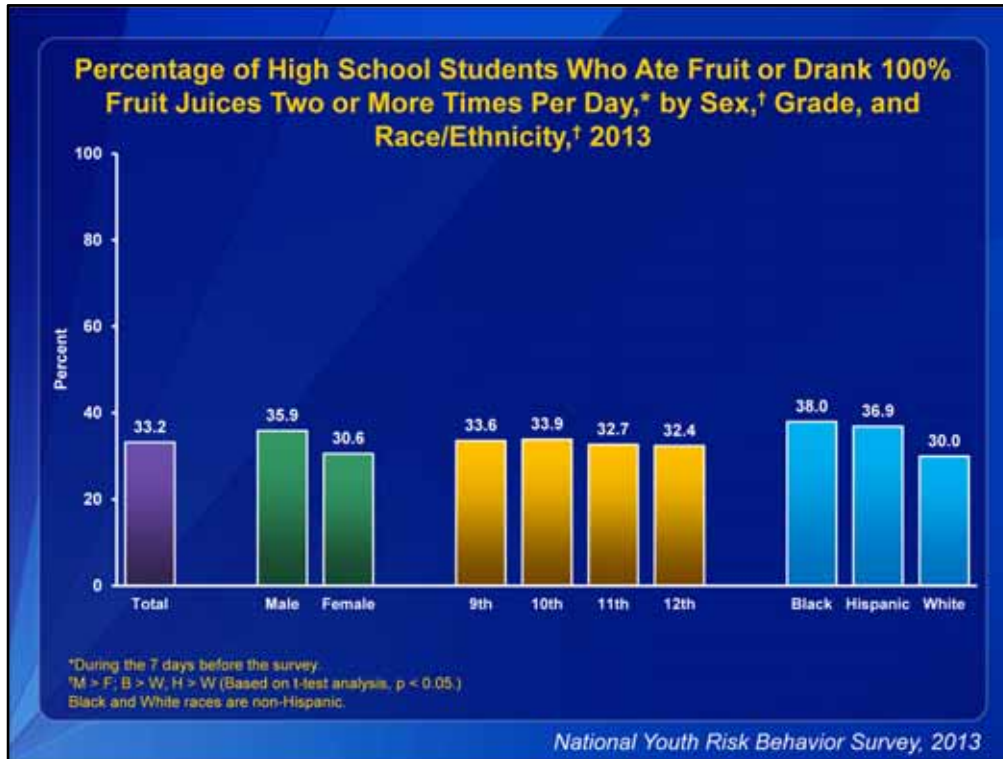
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 21 cities for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 48.9% to 67.9%. The median across states was 60.8%. The range across cities was 47.0% to 69.0%. The median across cities was 59.3%.





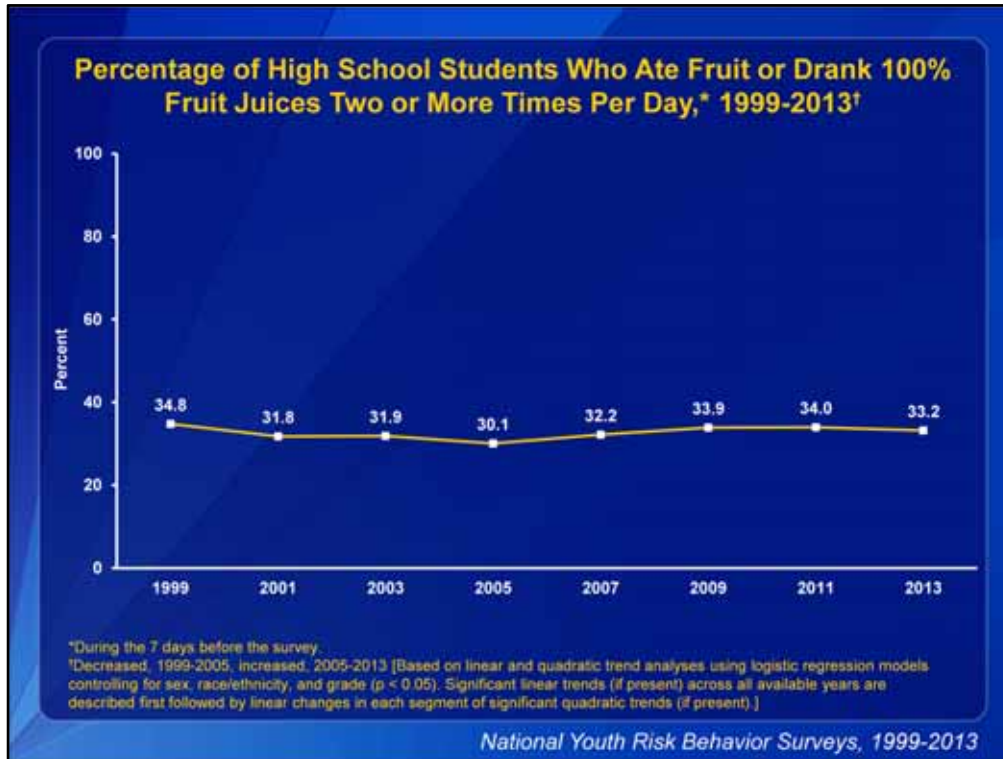
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 48.9% to 67.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 48.9% to 56.8%. Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, range from 56.9% to 60.7%. Alaska, Florida, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 60.8% to 62.7%. Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 62.8% to 67.9%. Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 33.2. The percentage for male students is 35.9. The percentage for female students is 30.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 33.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 33.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 32.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 32.4. The percentage for black students is 38.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 36.9. The percentage for white students is 30.0. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

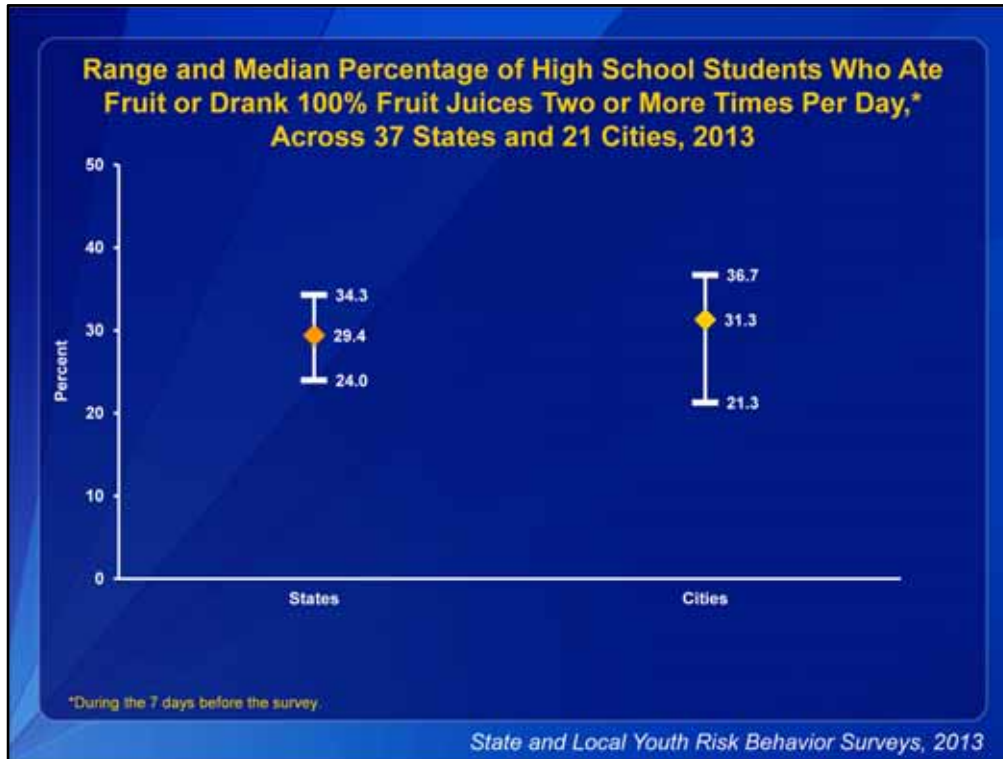
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

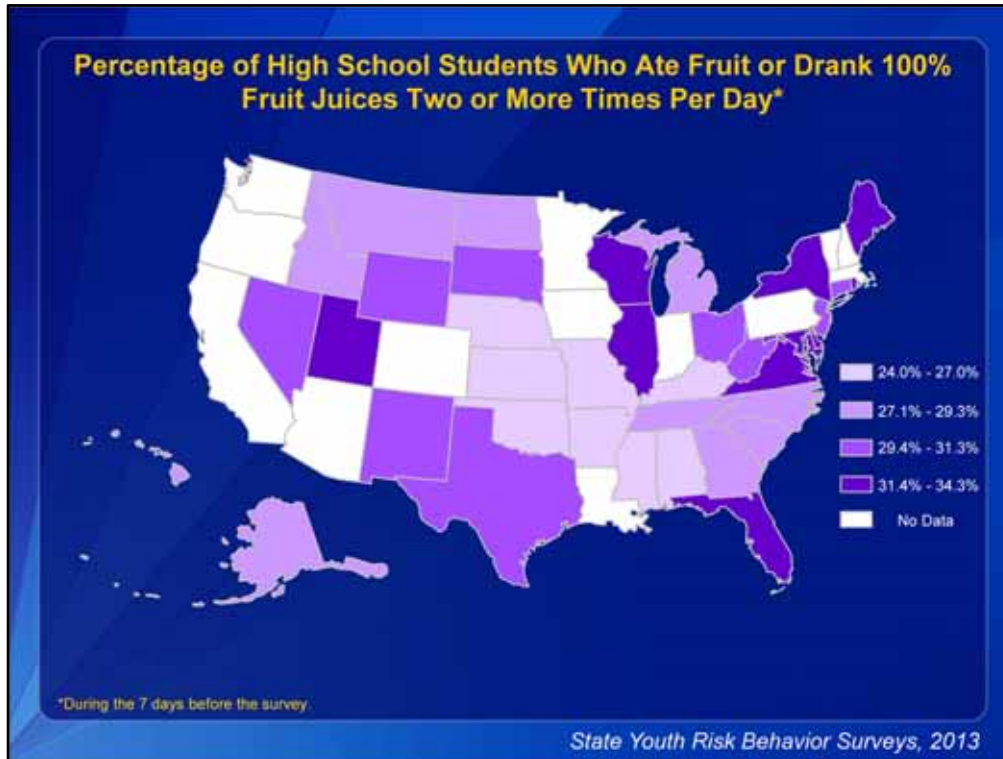
The percentage for 1999 is 34.8. The percentage for 2001 is 31.8. The percentage for 2003 is 31.9. The percentage for 2005 is 30.1. The percentage for 2007 is 32.2. The percentage for 2009 is 33.9. The percentage for 2011 is 34.0. The percentage for 2013 is 33.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2005 and increased from 2005 to 2013.

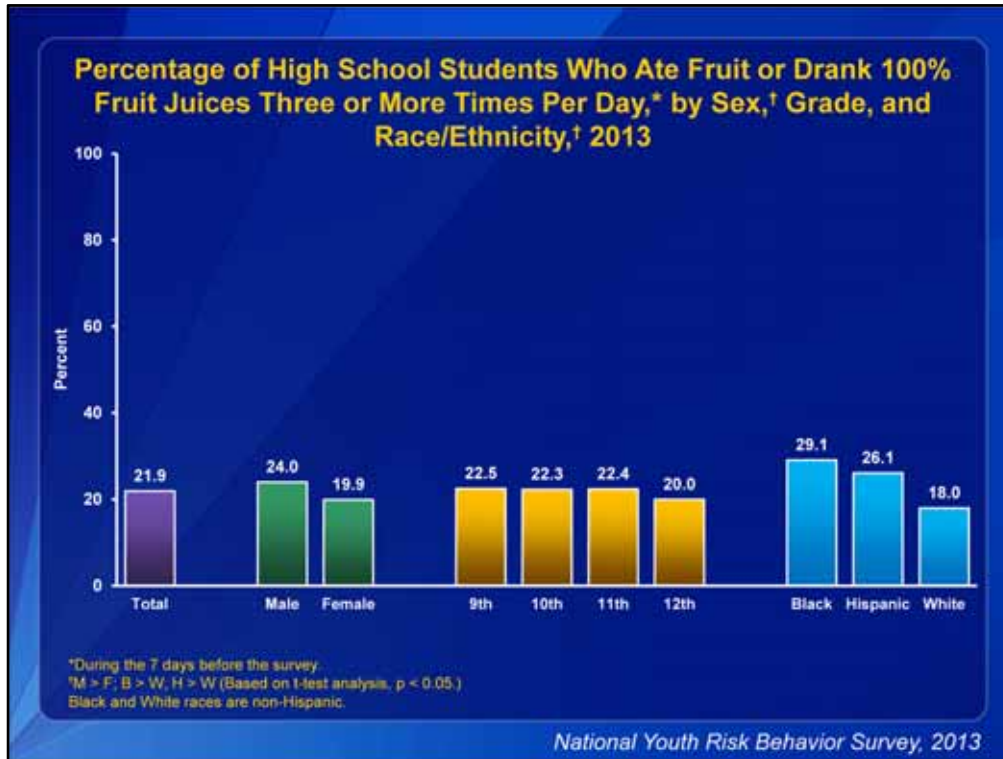


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 21 cities for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 24.0% to 34.3%. The median across states was 29.4%. The range across cities was 21.3% to 36.7%. The median across cities was 31.3%.



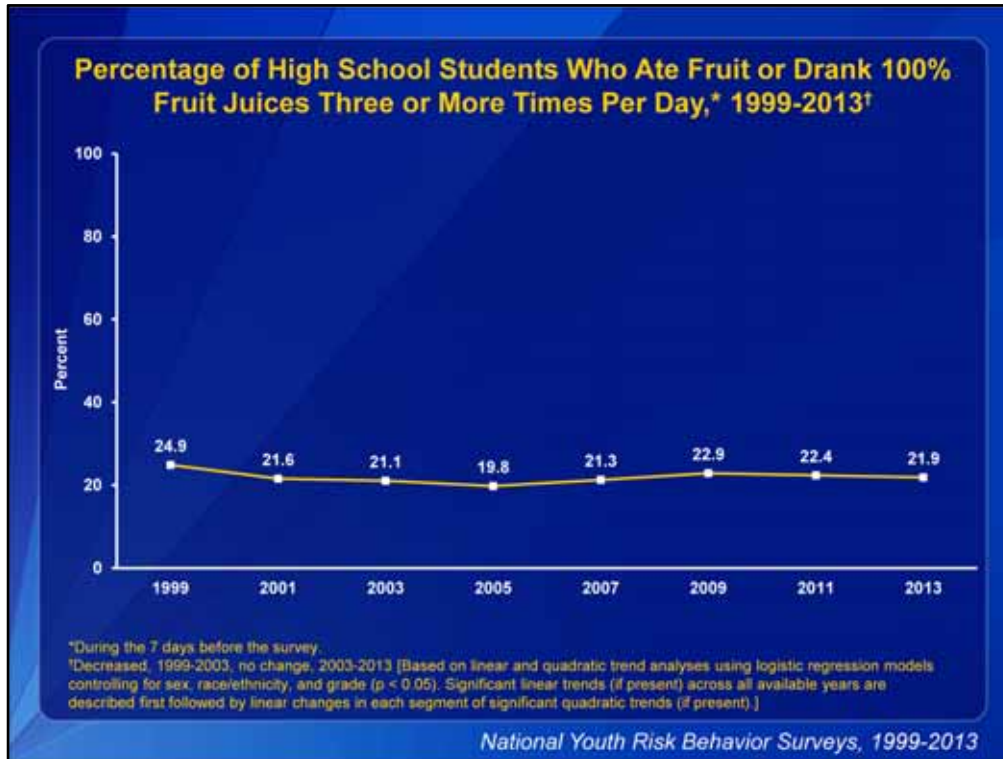
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 24% to 34.3%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, range from 24.0% to 27.0%. Alaska, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 27.1% to 29.3%. Connecticut, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 29.4% to 31.3%. Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 31.4% to 34.3%. Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 21.9. The percentage for male students is 24.0. The percentage for female students is 19.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 22.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 22.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 22.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.0. The percentage for black students is 29.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 26.1. The percentage for white students is 18.0. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

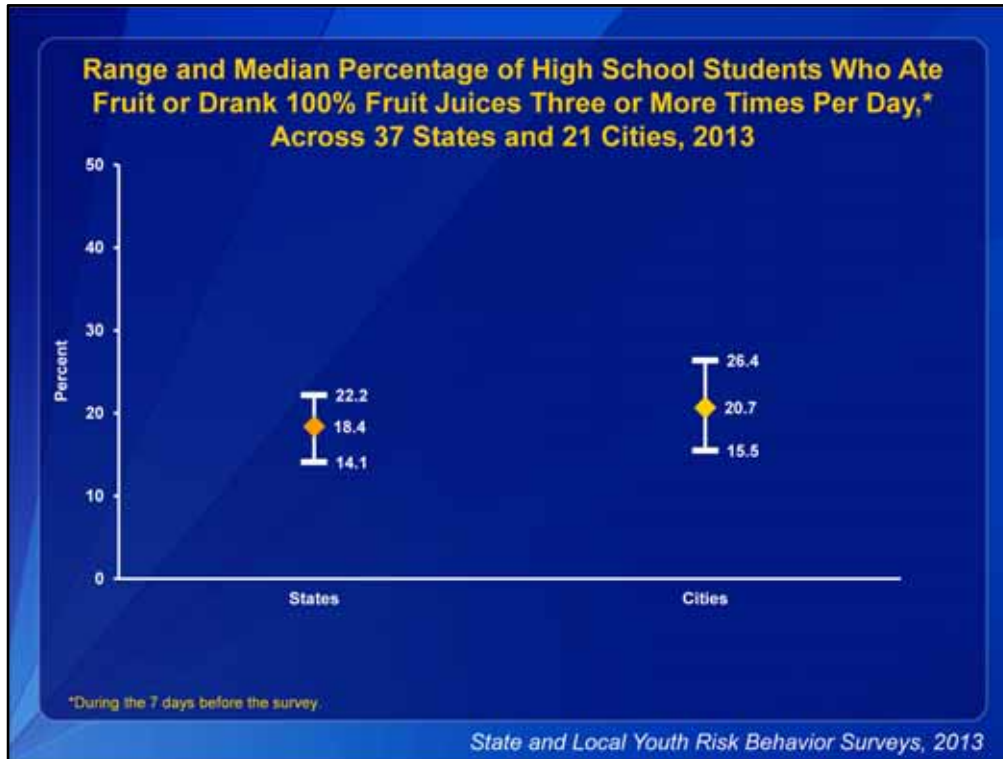
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

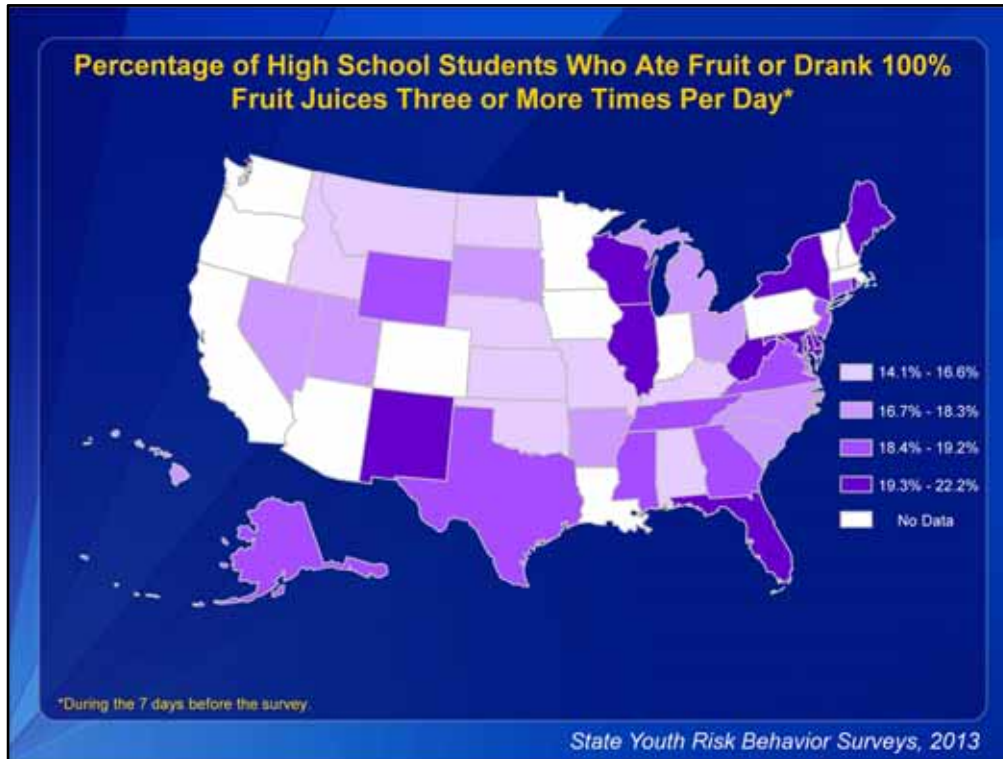
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1999 to 2003 and did not change from 2003 to 2013.



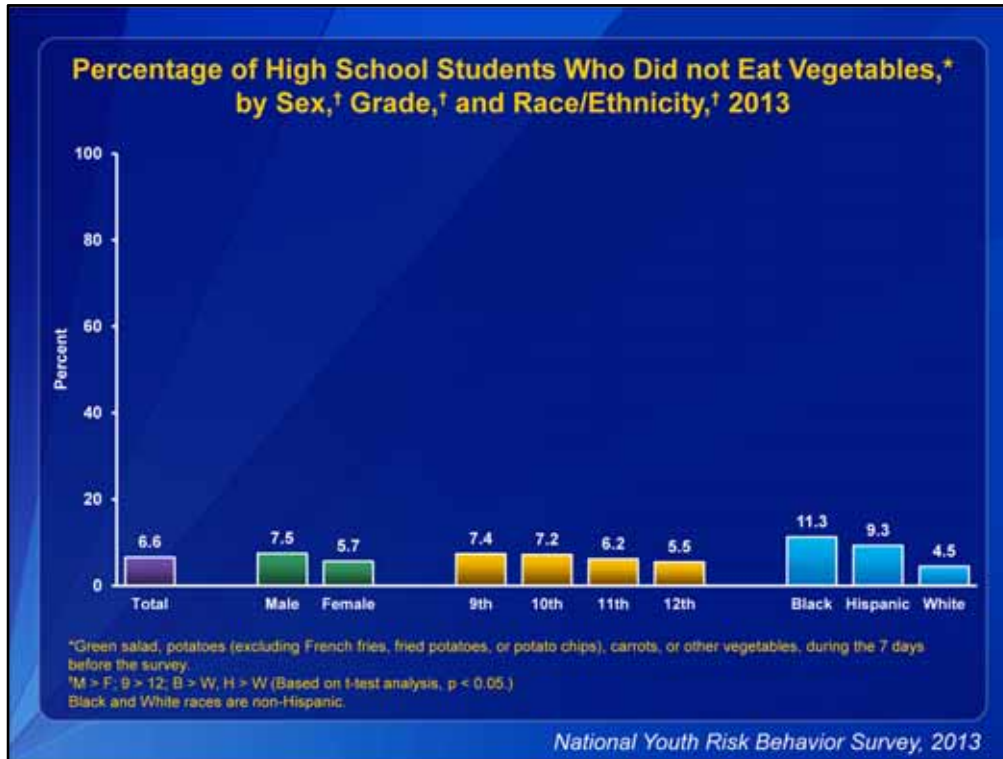
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 21 cities for high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 14.1% to 22.2%. The median across states was 18.4%. The range across cities was 15.5% to 26.4%. The median across cities was 20.7%.





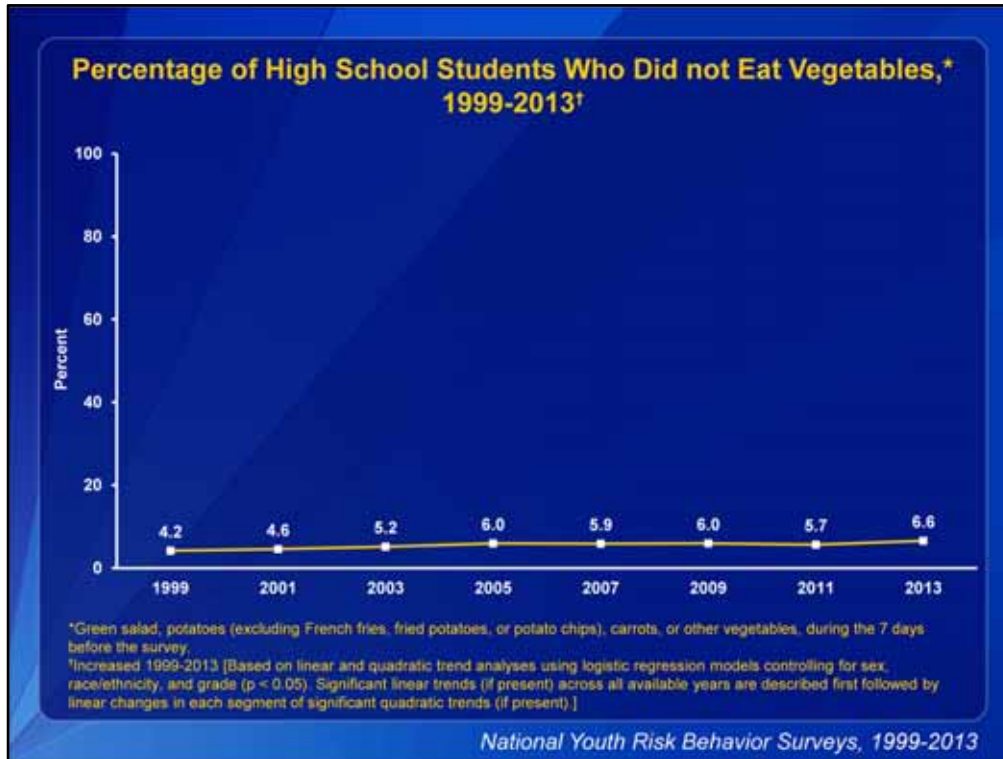
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 14.1% to 22.2%. Alabama, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, range from 14.1% to 16.6%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, range from 16.7% to 18.3%. Alaska, Connecticut, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 18.4% to 19.2%. Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 19.3% to 22.2%. Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 6.6. The percentage for male students is 7.5. The percentage for female students is 5.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 7.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 7.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 6.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for black students is 11.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.3. The percentage for white students is 4.5. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

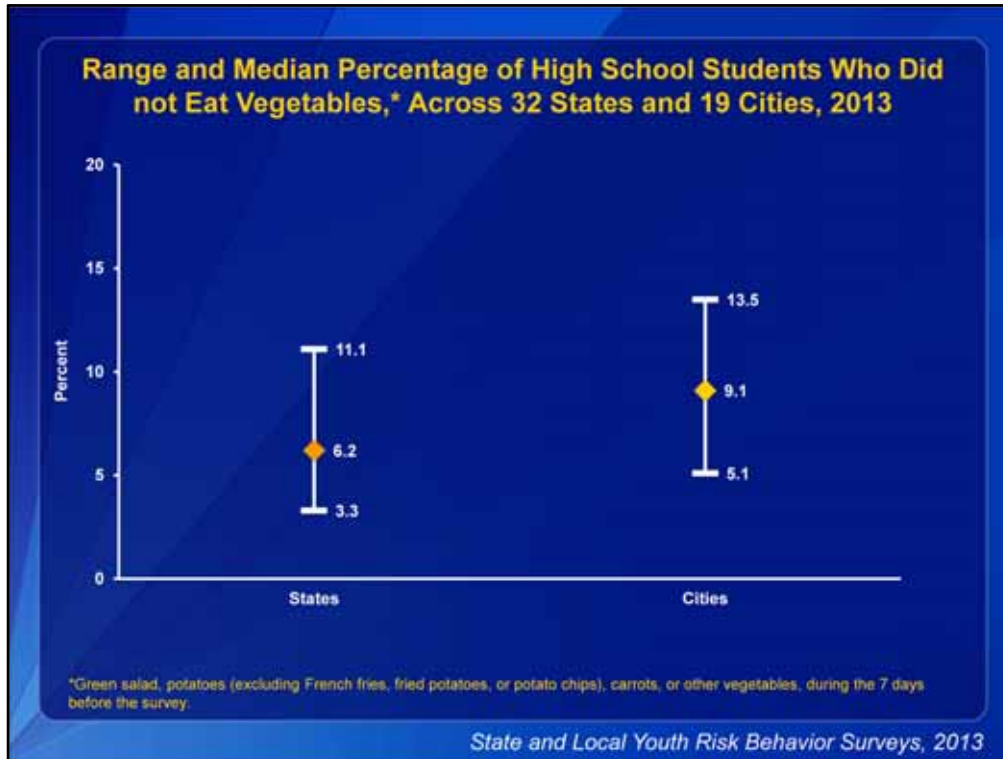
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for Hispanic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



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

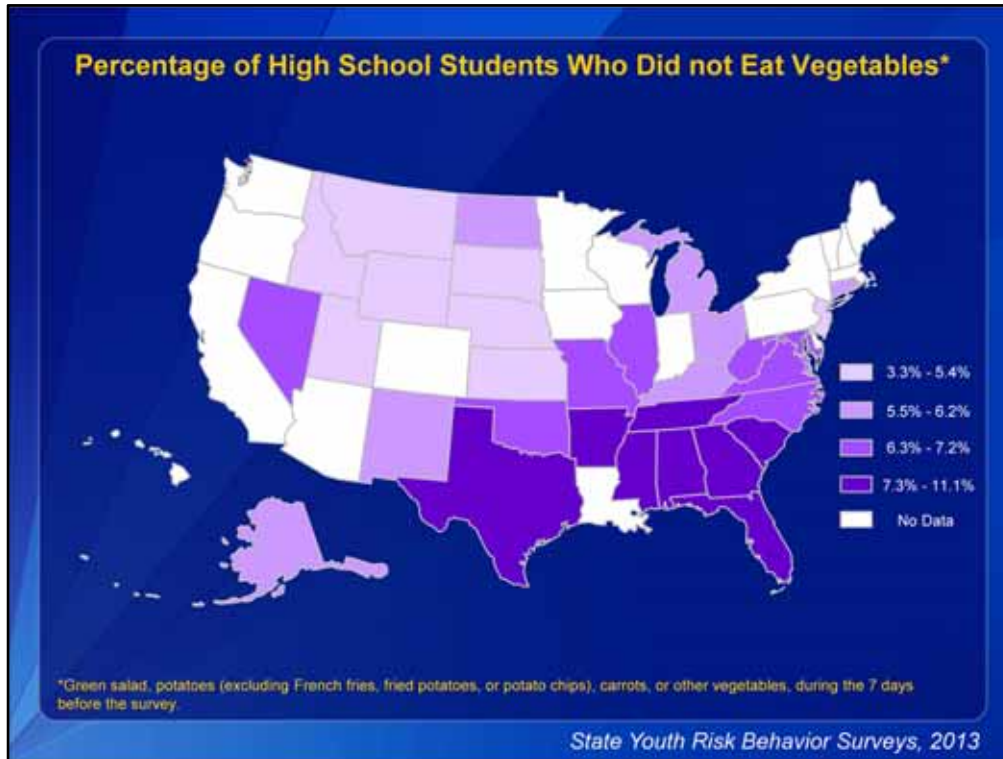
The percentage for 1999 is 4.2. The percentage for 2001 is 4.6. The percentage for 2003 is 5.2. The percentage for 2005 is 6.0. The percentage for 2007 is 5.9. The percentage for 2009 is 6.0. The percentage for 2011 is 5.7. The percentage for 2013 is 6.6.

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

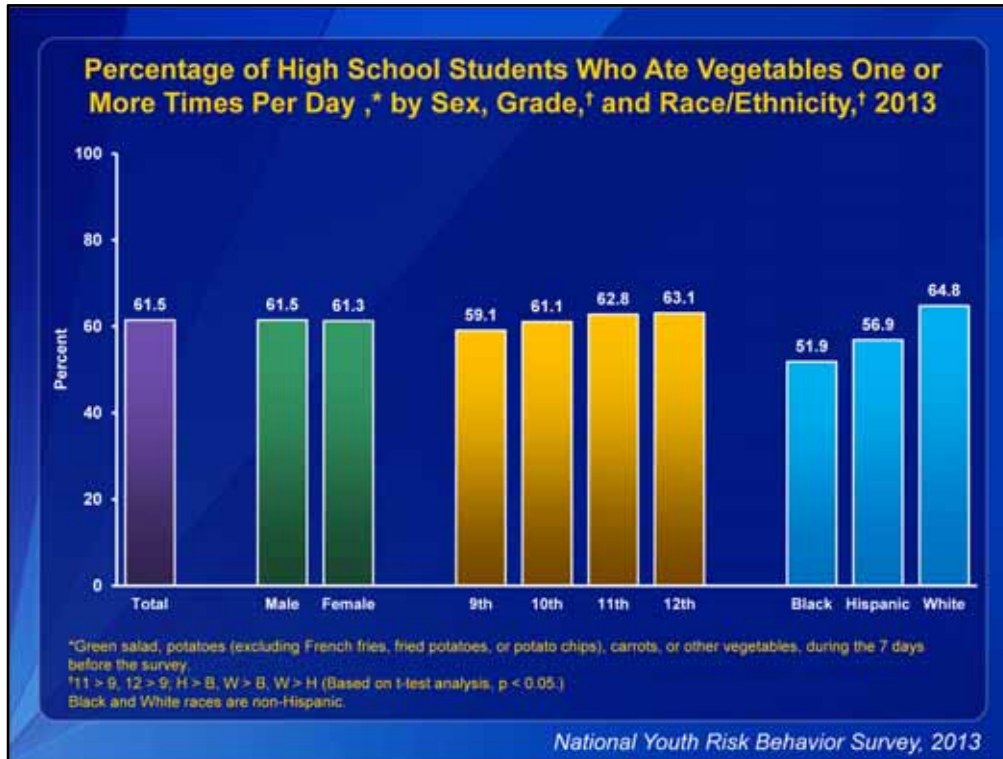


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 19 cities for high school students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 3.3% to 11.1%. The median across states was 6.2%. The range across cities was 5.1% to 13.5%. The median across cities was 9.1%.



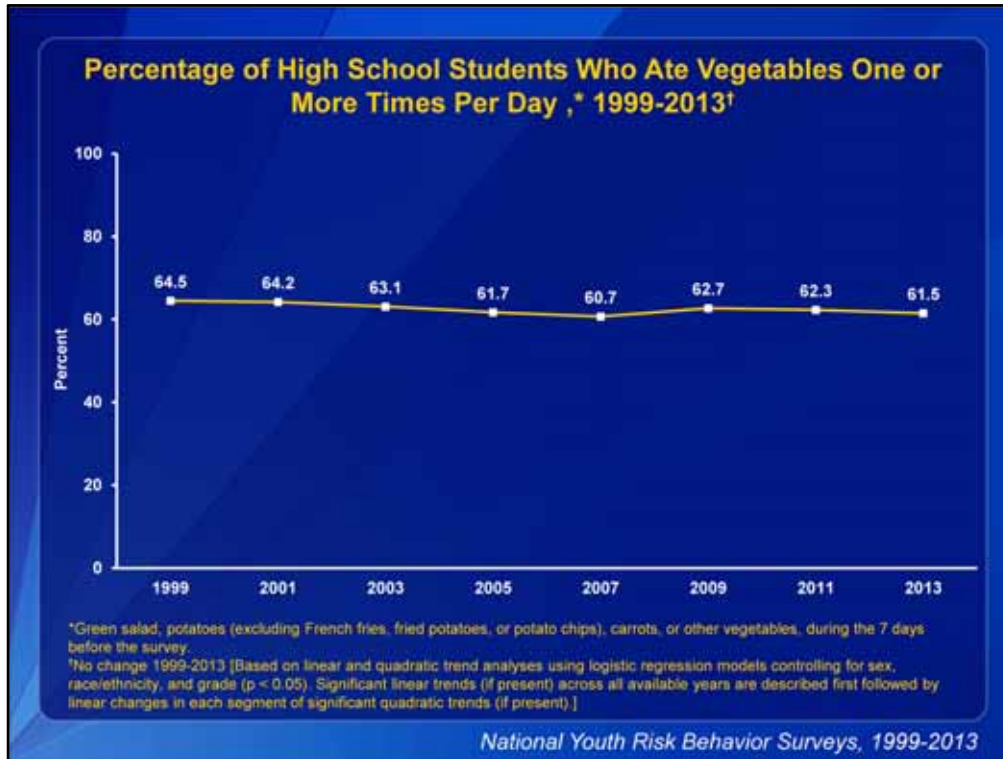
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not eat vegetables during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 3.3% to 11.1%. Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, range from 3.3% to 5.4%. Alaska, Connecticut, Kentucky, Michigan, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, range from 5.5% to 6.2%. Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 6.3% to 7.2%. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 7.3% to 11.1%. Wisconsin, Vermont, New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Hawaii, Delaware, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 61.5. The percentage for male students is 61.5. The percentage for female students is 61.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 59.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 61.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 62.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 63.1. The percentage for black students is 51.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 56.9. The percentage for white students is 64.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

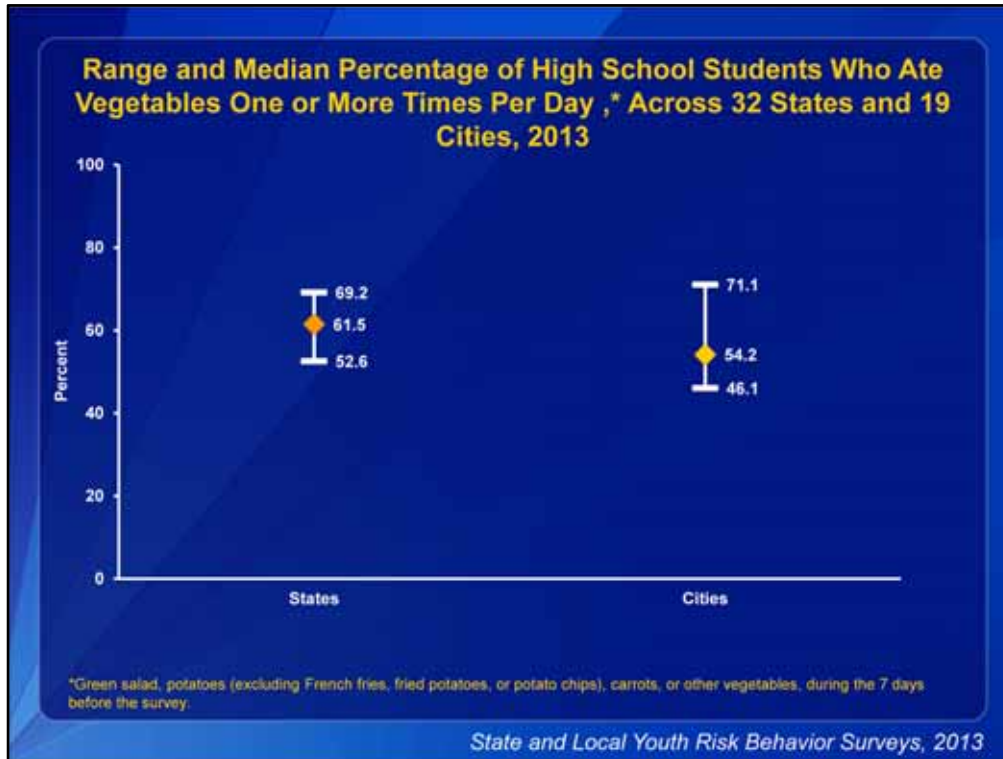
For this behavior, the prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for Hispanic students.



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

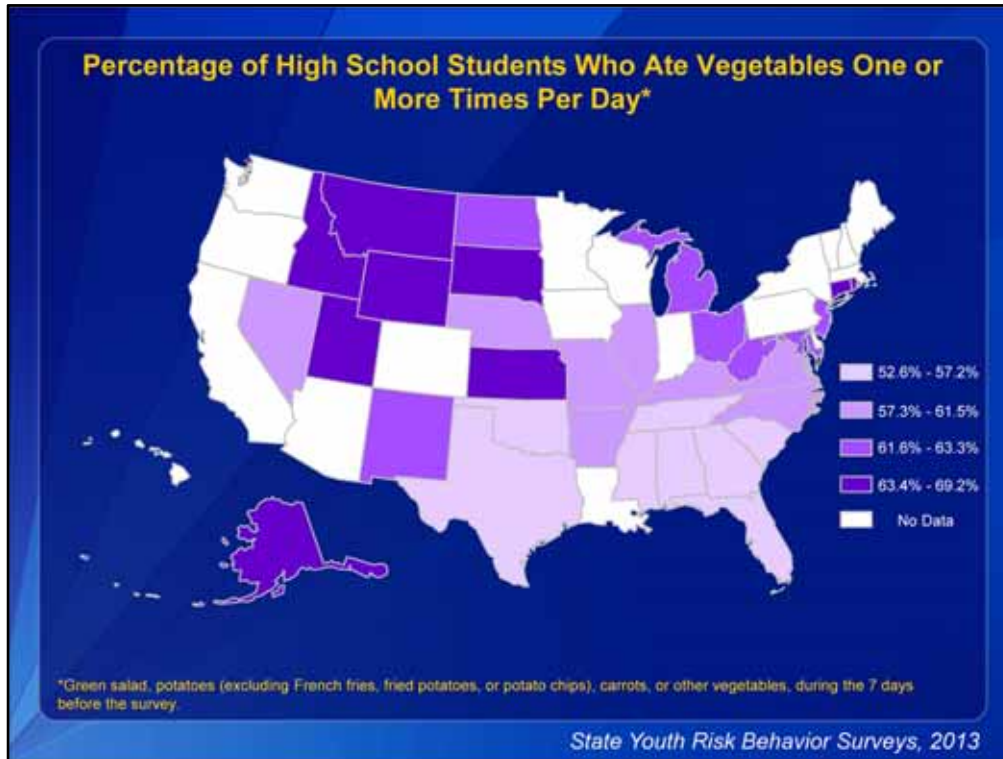
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2013.



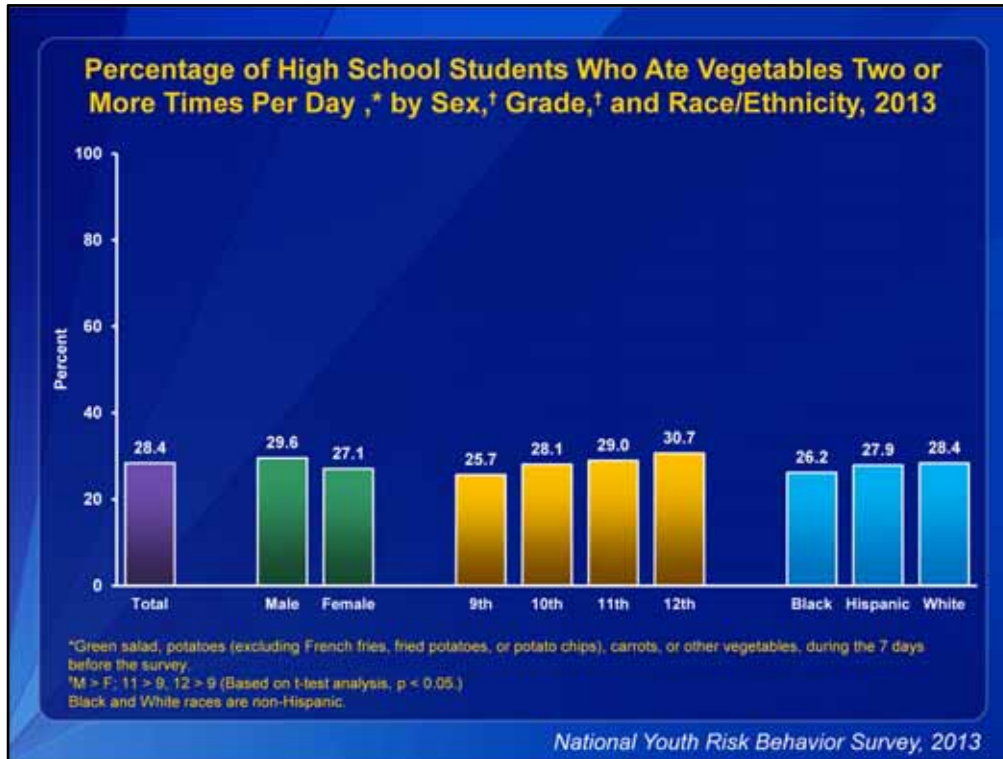
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 19 cities for high school students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 52.6% to 69.2%. The median across states was 61.5%. The range across cities was 46.1% to 71.1%. The median across cities was 54.2%.





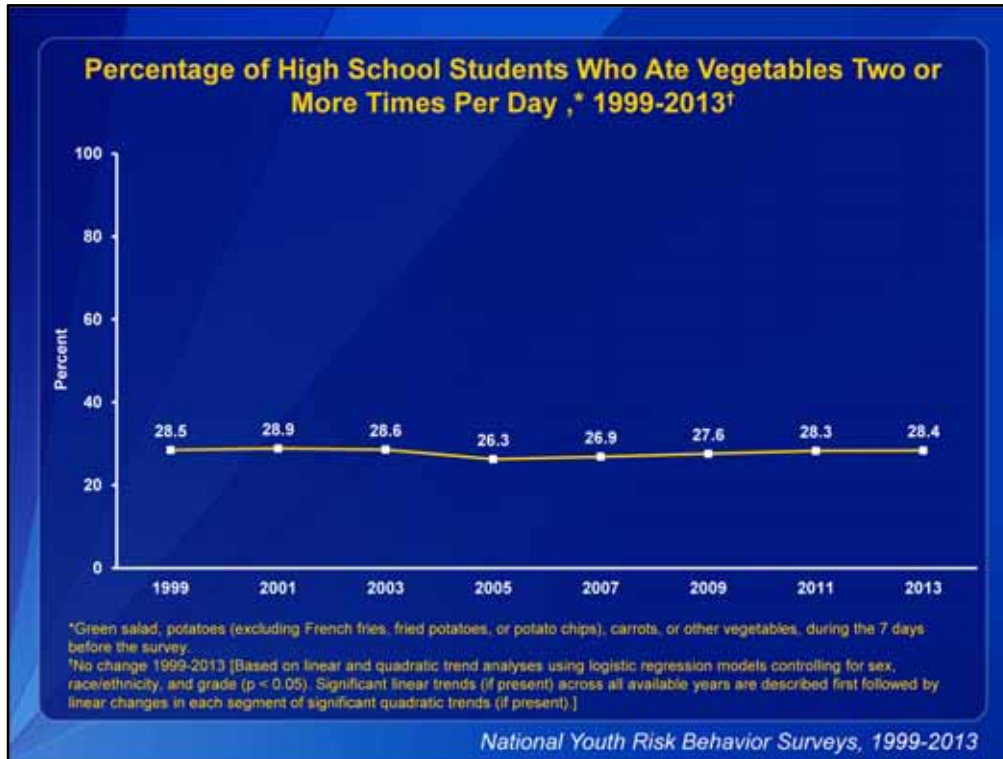
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 52.6% to 69.2%. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 52.6% to 57.2%. Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Virginia, range from 57.3% to 61.5%. Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, West Virginia, range from 61.6% to 63.3%. Alaska, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, range from 63.4% to 69.2%. Wisconsin, Vermont, New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Hawaii, Delaware, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 28.4. The percentage for male students is 29.6. The percentage for female students is 27.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 25.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 28.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 29.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 30.7. The percentage for black students is 26.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 27.9. The percentage for white students is 28.4. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

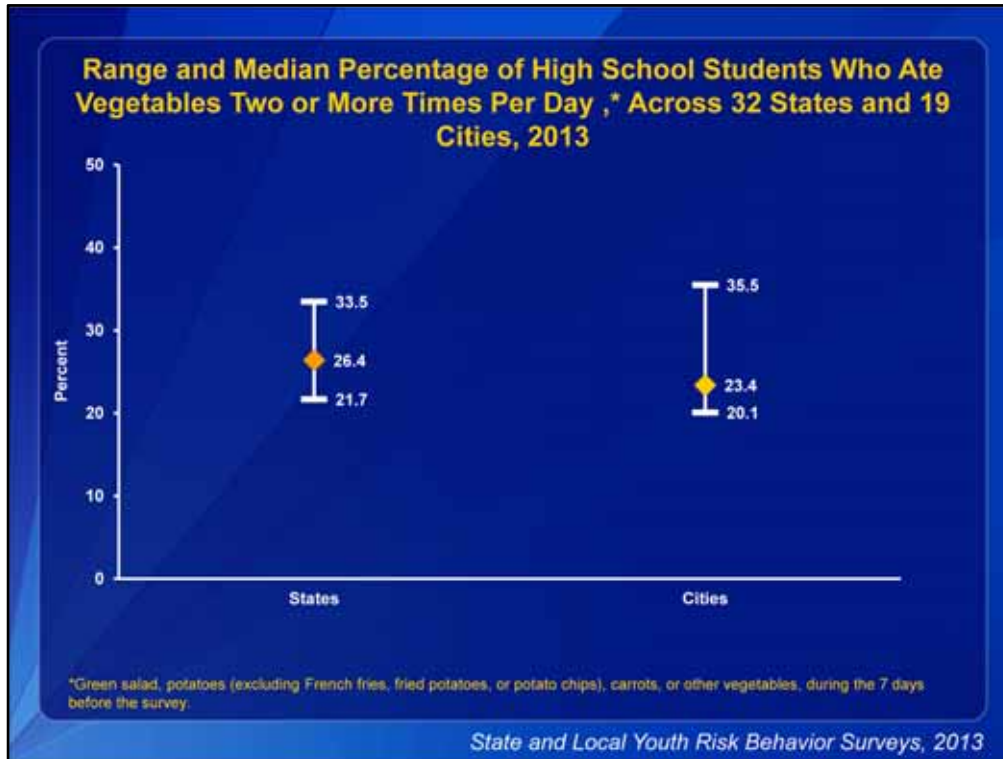
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students.



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

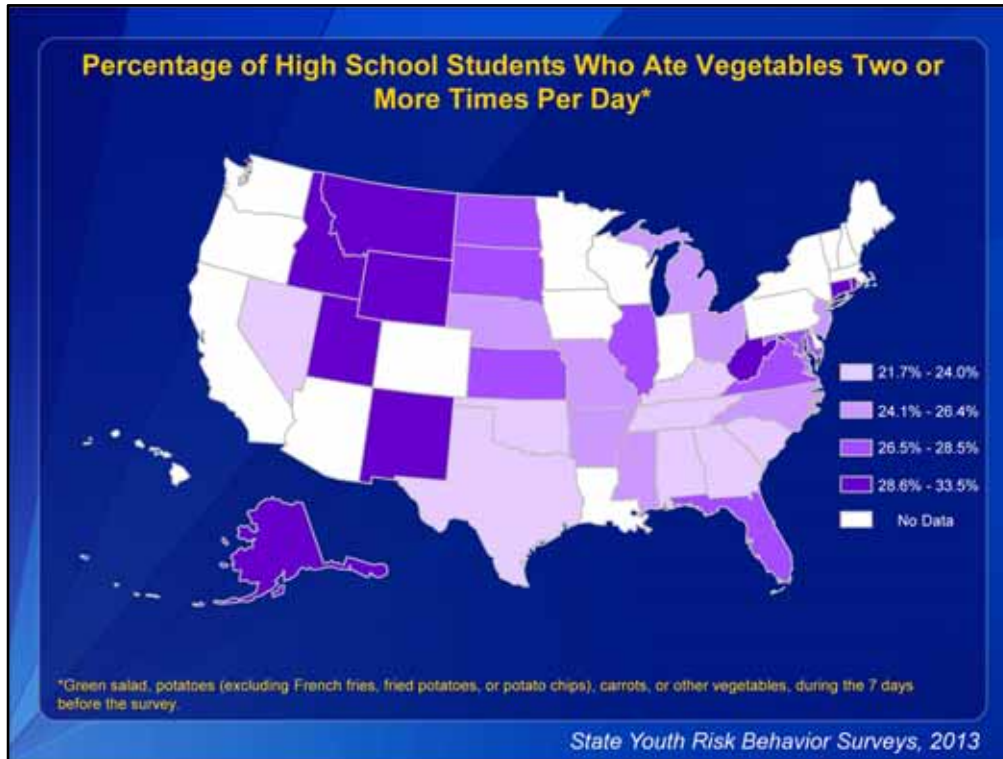
The percentage for 1999 is 28.5. The percentage for 2001 is 28.9. The percentage for 2003 is 28.6. The percentage for 2005 is 26.3. The percentage for 2007 is 26.9. The percentage for 2009 is 27.6. The percentage for 2011 is 28.3. The percentage for 2013 is 28.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2013.

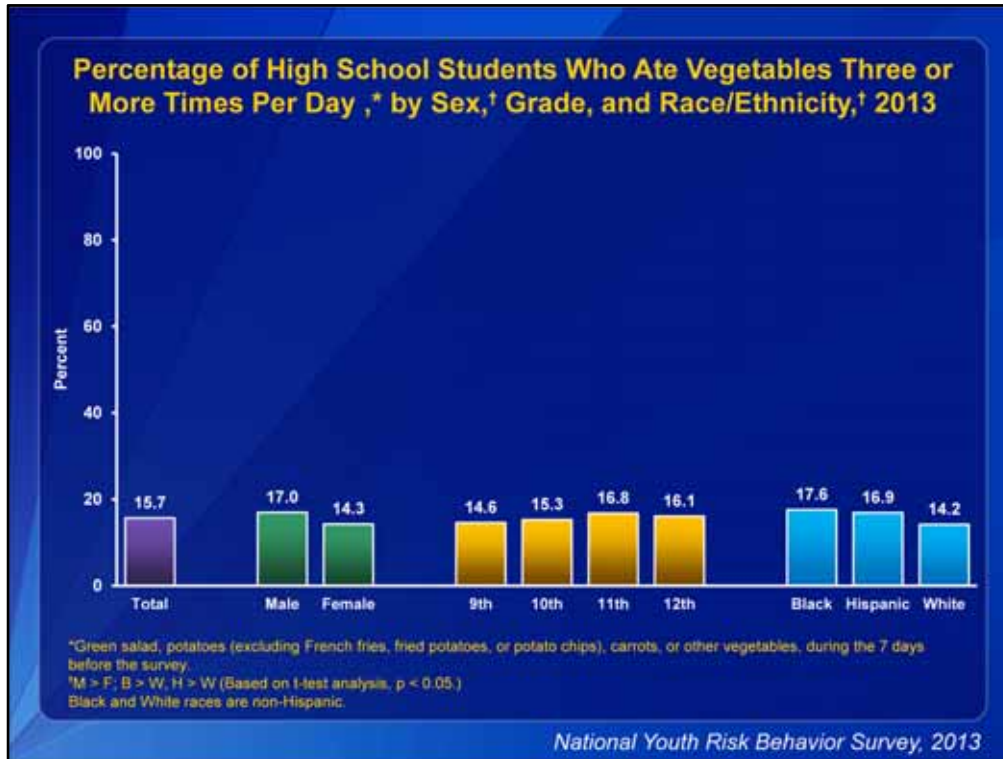


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 19 cities for high school students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 21.7% to 33.5%. The median across states was 26.4%. The range across cities was 20.1% to 35.5%. The median across cities was 23.4%.



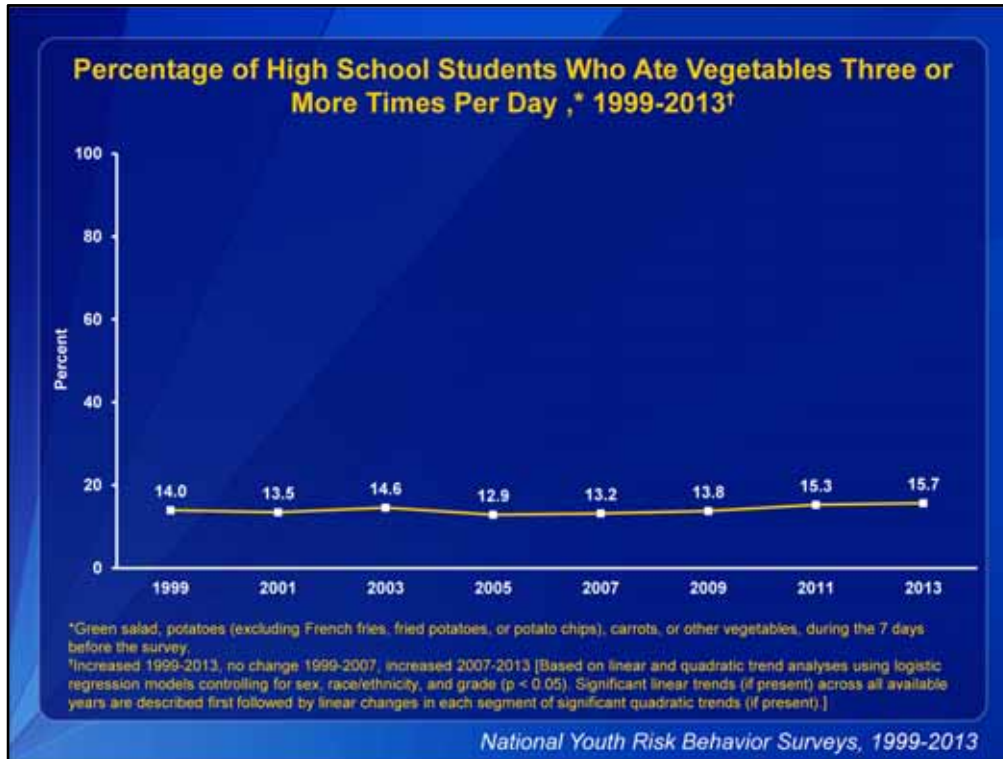
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 21.7% to 33.5%. Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 21.7% to 24.0%. Arkansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, range from 24.1% to 26.4%. Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, North Dakota, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 26.5% to 28.5%. Alaska, Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 28.6% to 33.5%. Wisconsin, Vermont, New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Hawaii, Delaware, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 15.7. The percentage for male students is 17.0. The percentage for female students is 14.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 14.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 15.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.1. The percentage for black students is 17.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.9. The percentage for white students is 14.2. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

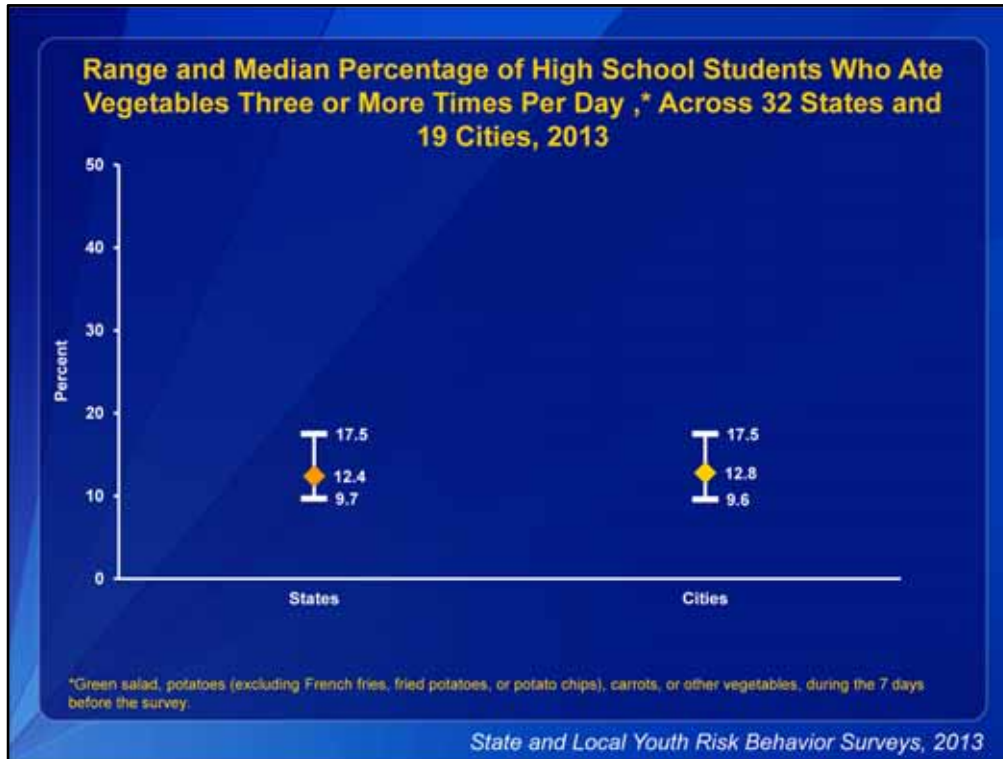
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

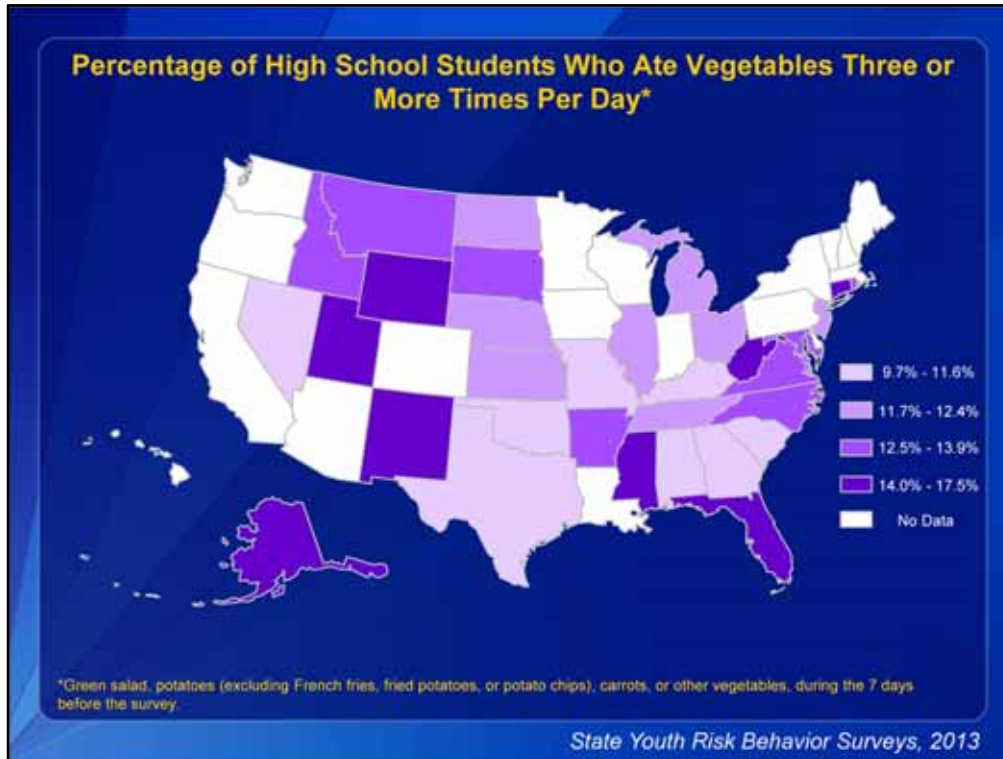
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 1999 to 2013, did not change from 1999 to 2007, and increased from 2007 to 2013.



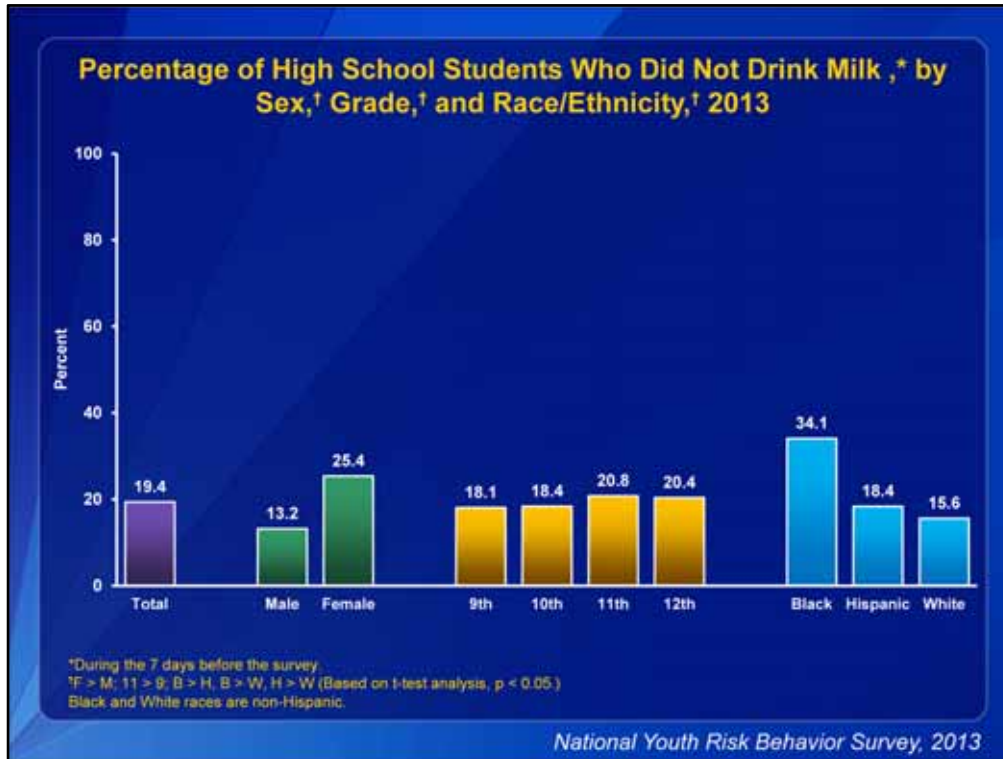
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 19 cities for high school students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 9.7% to 17.5%. The median across states was 12.4%. The range across cities was 9.6% to 17.5%. The median across cities was 12.8%.





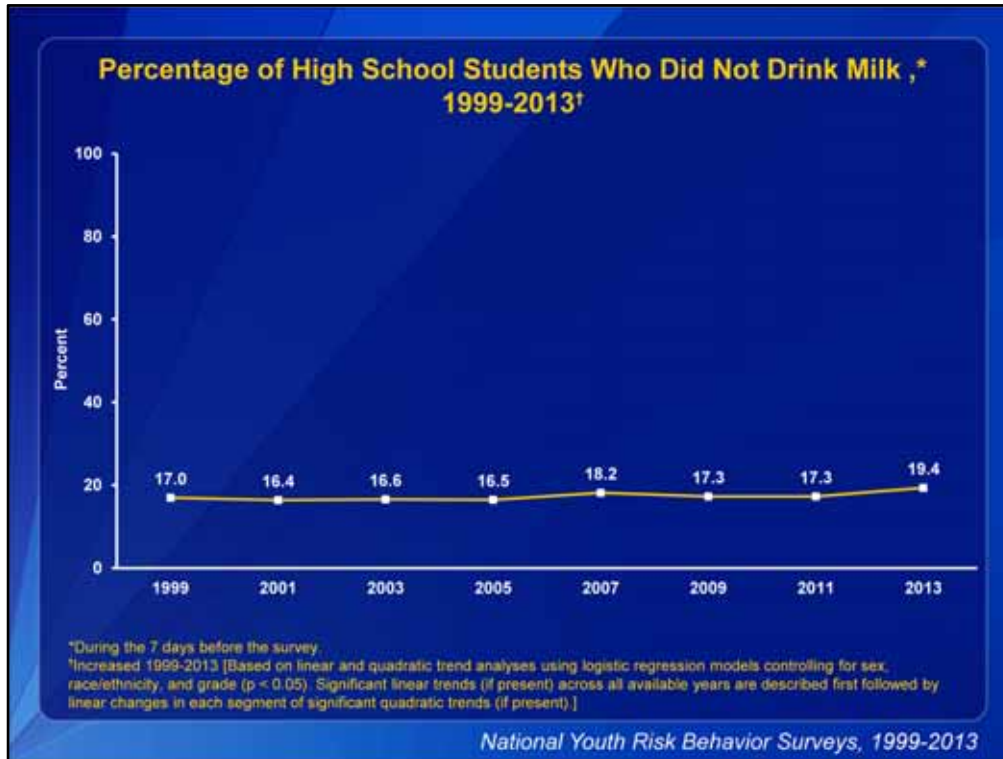
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 9.7% to 17.5%. Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, range from 9.7% to 11.6%. Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, range from 11.7% to 12.4%. Arkansas, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, range from 12.5% to 13.9%. Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Mississippi, New Mexico, Utah, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 14.0% to 17.5%. Wisconsin, Vermont, New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Hawaii, Delaware, Arizona, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 19.4. The percentage for male students is 13.2. The percentage for female students is 25.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 18.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 18.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 20.8. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.4. The percentage for black students is 34.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 18.4. The percentage for white students is 15.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

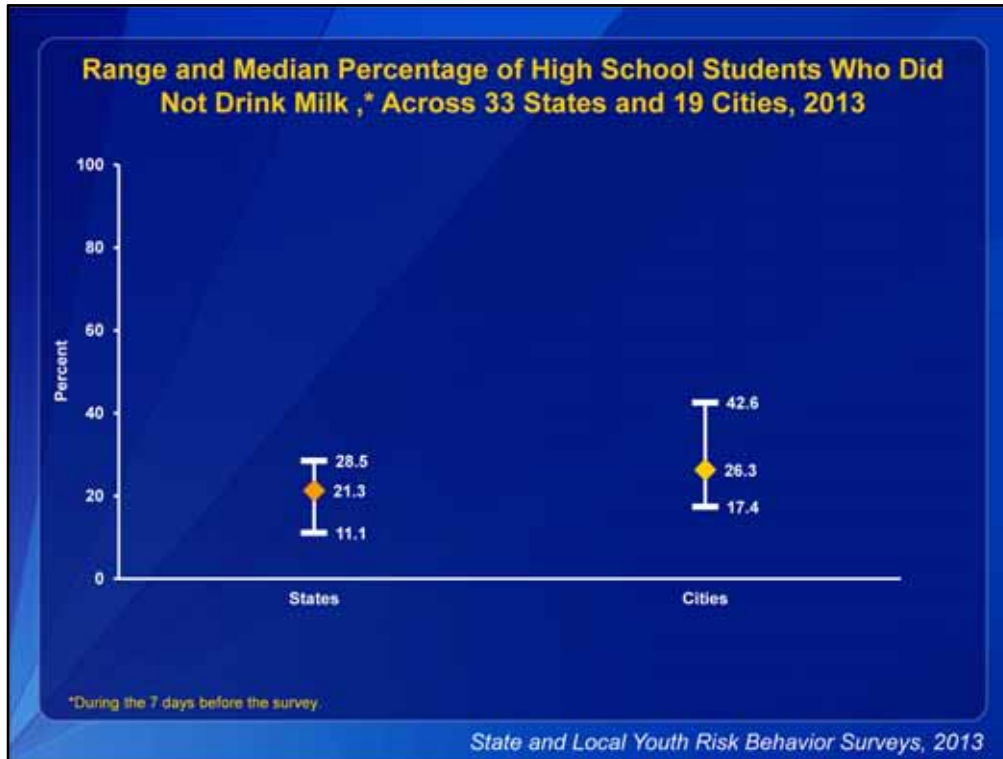
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for black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



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

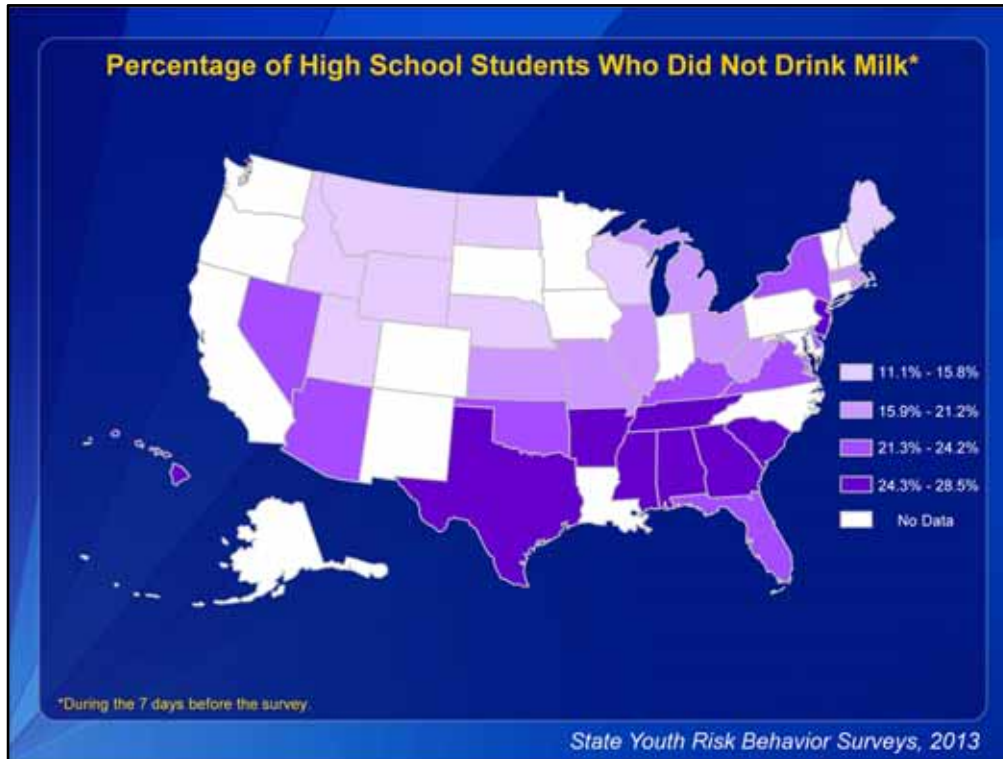
The percentage for 1999 is 17.0. The percentage for 2001 is 16.4. The percentage for 2003 is 16.6. The percentage for 2005 is 16.5. The percentage for 2007 is 18.2. The percentage for 2009 is 17.3. The percentage for 2011 is 17.3. The percentage for 2013 is 19.4.

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

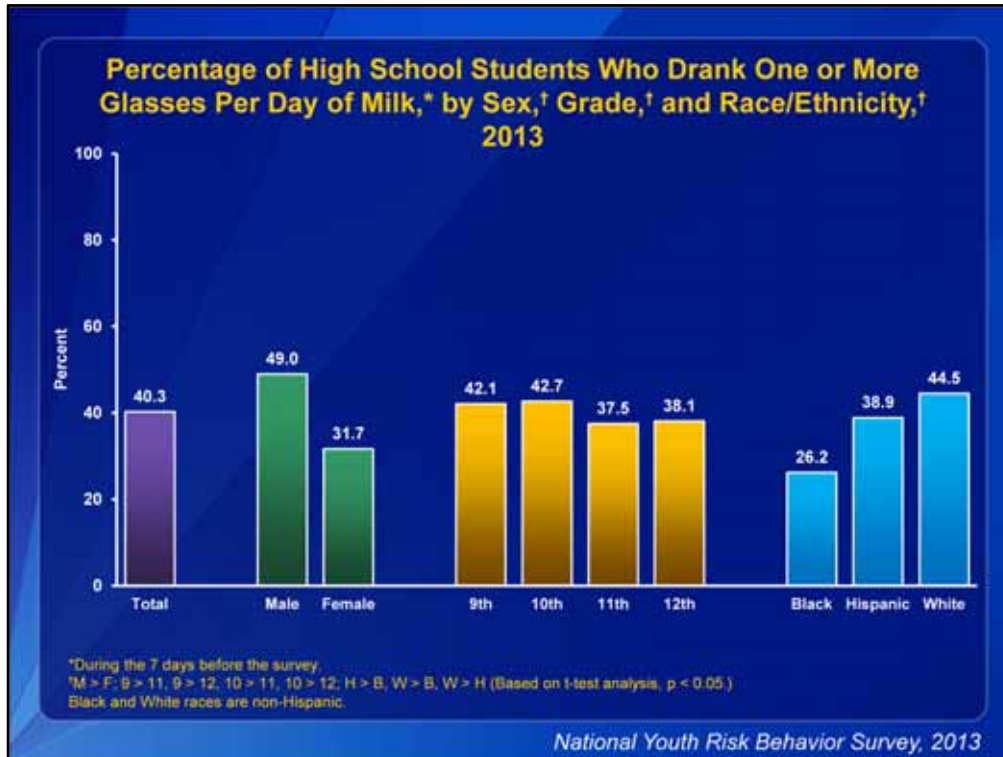


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 19 cities for high school students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 11.1% to 28.5%. The median across states was 21.3%. The range across cities was 17.4% to 42.6%. The median across cities was 26.3%.



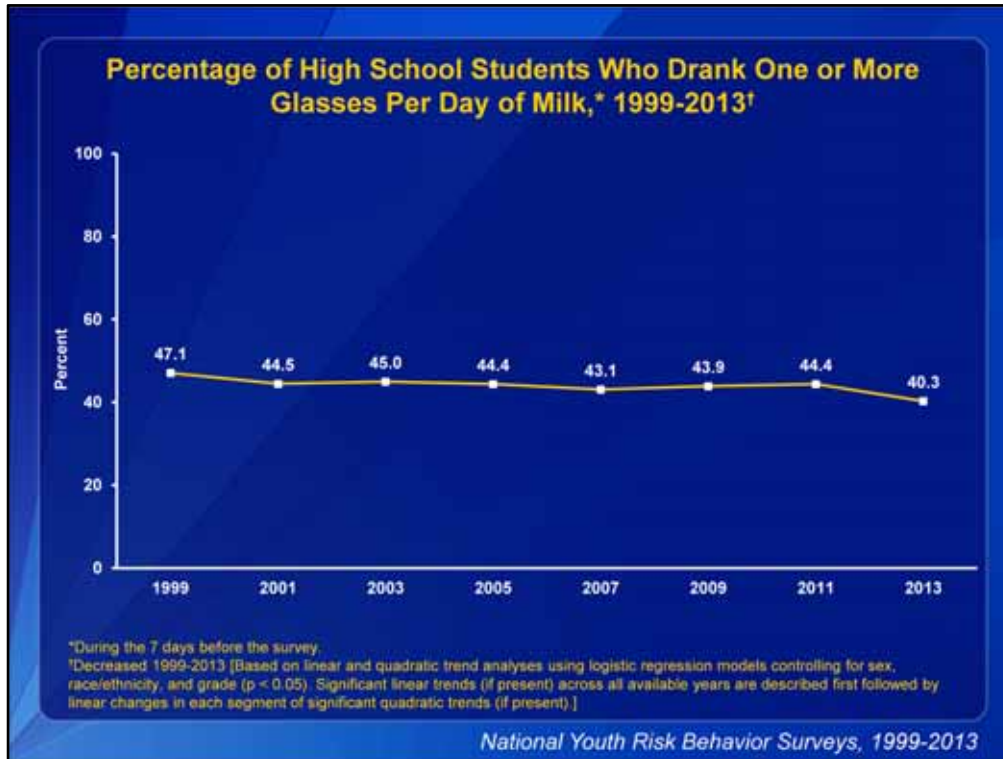
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not drink milk one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 11.1% to 28.5%. Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 11.1% to 15.8%. Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 15.9% to 21.2%. Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Virginia, range from 21.3% to 24.2%. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 24.3% to 28.5%. Vermont, South Dakota, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Louisiana, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 40.3. The percentage for male students is 49.0. The percentage for female students is 31.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 42.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 42.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 37.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 38.1. The percentage for black students is 26.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 38.9. The percentage for white students is 44.5. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

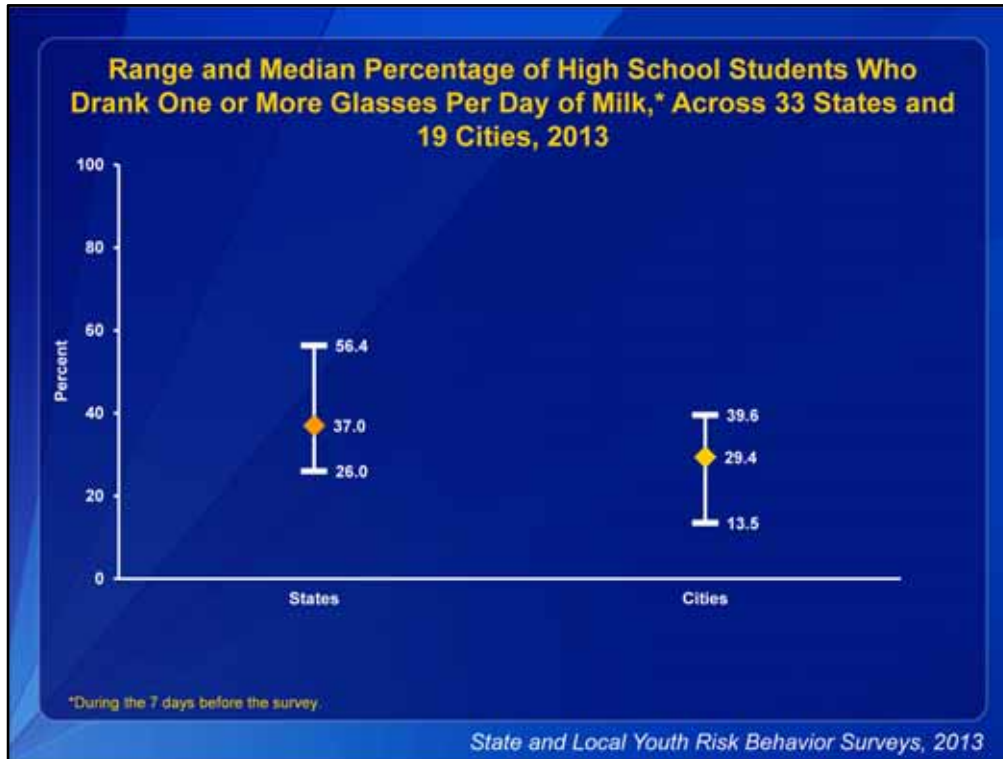
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

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

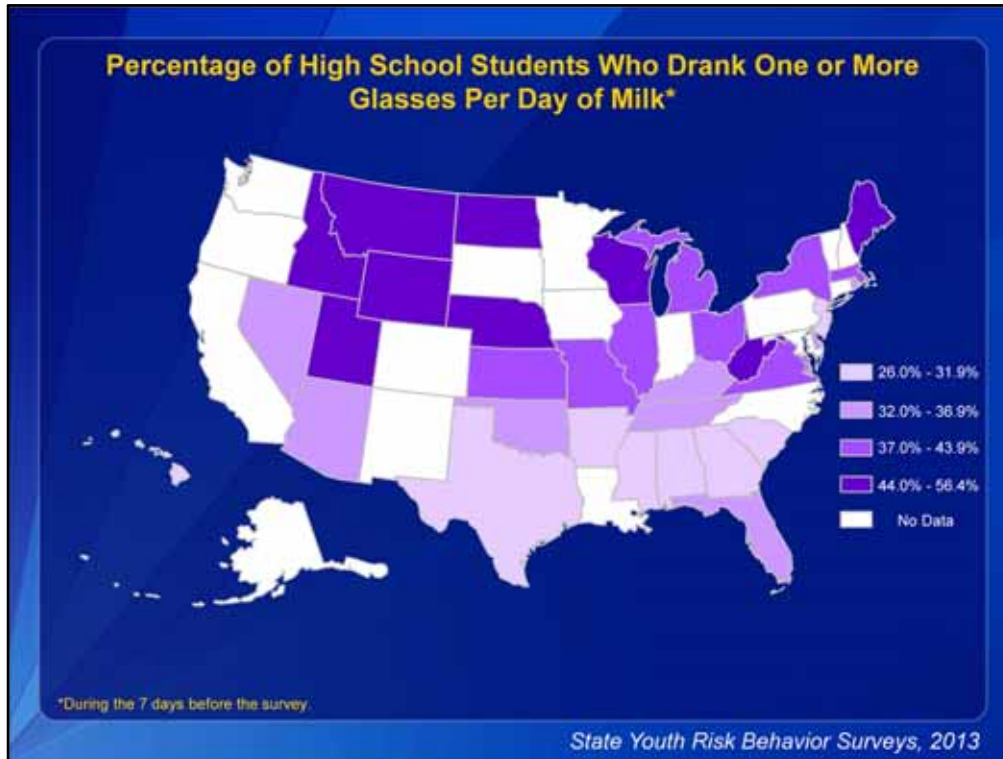
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity,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



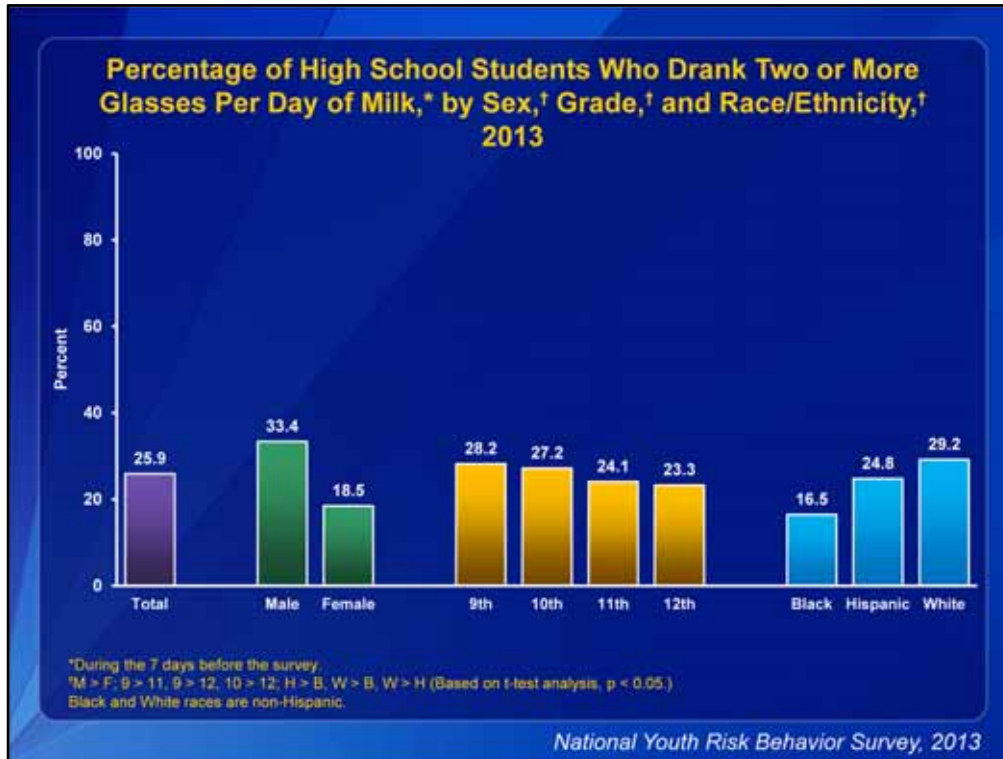
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 19 cities for high school students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 26.0% to 56.4%. The median across states was 37%. The range across cities was 13.5% to 39.6%. The median across cities was 29.4%.





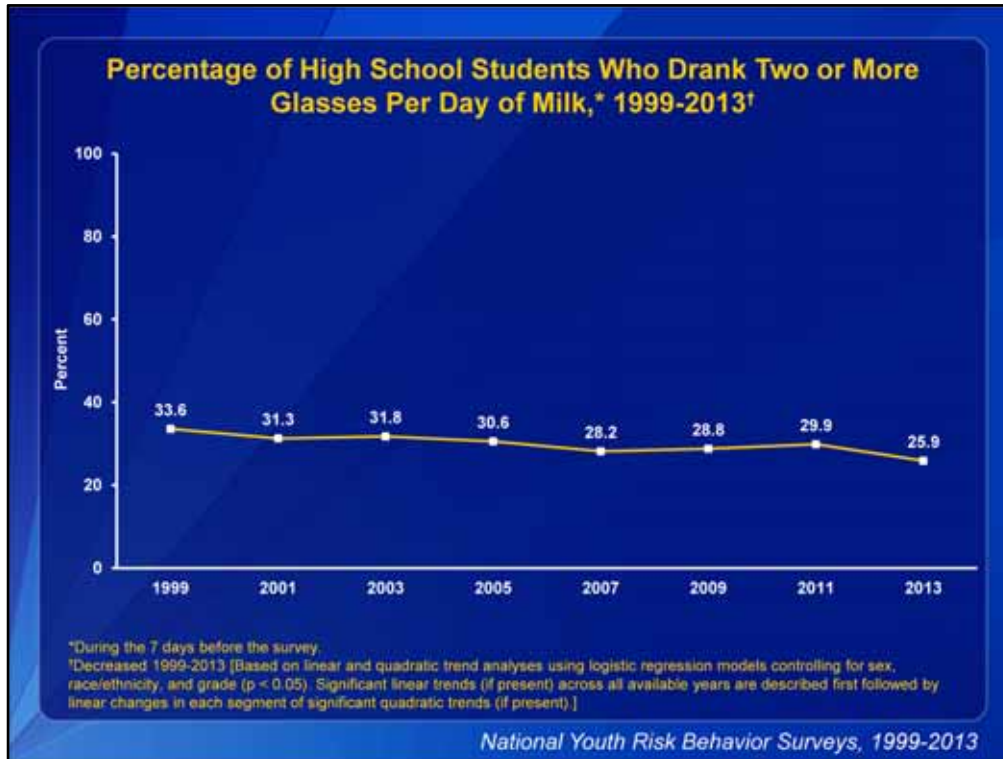
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank milk one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 26% to 56.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Carolina, Texas, range from 26.0% to 31.9%. Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, range from 32.0% to 36.9%. Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Virginia, range from 37.0% to 43.9%. Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 44.0% to 56.4%. Vermont, South Dakota, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Louisiana, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 25.9. The percentage for male students is 33.4. The percentage for female students is 18.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 28.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 27.2. The percentage for 11th grade students is 24.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 23.3. The percentage for black students is 16.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 24.8. The percentage for white students is 29.2. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

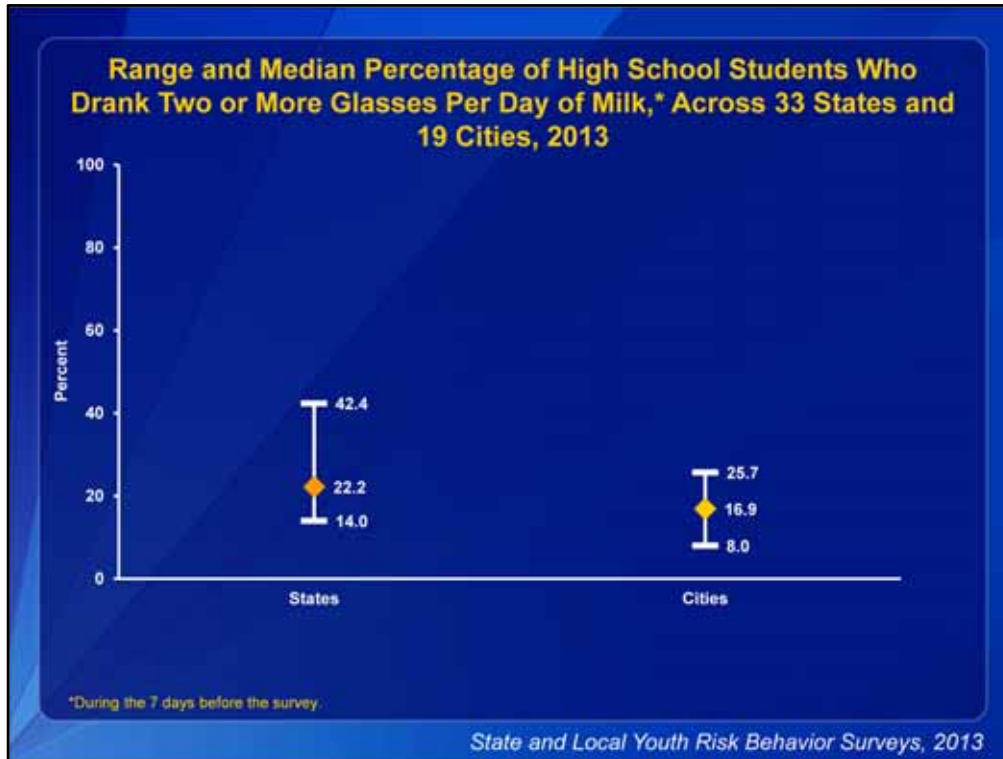
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

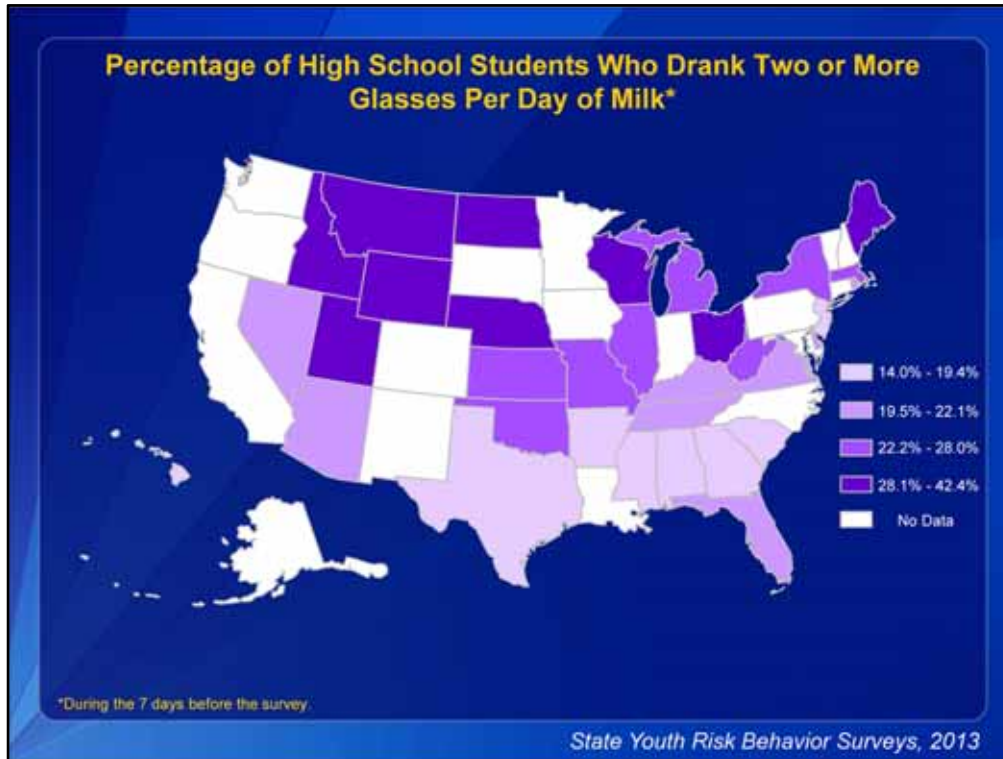
The percentage for 1999 is 33.6. The percentage for 2001 is 31.3. The percentage for 2003 is 31.8. The percentage for 2005 is 30.6. The percentage for 2007 is 28.2. The percentage for 2009 is 28.8. The percentage for 2011 is 29.9. The percentage for 2013 is 25.9.

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

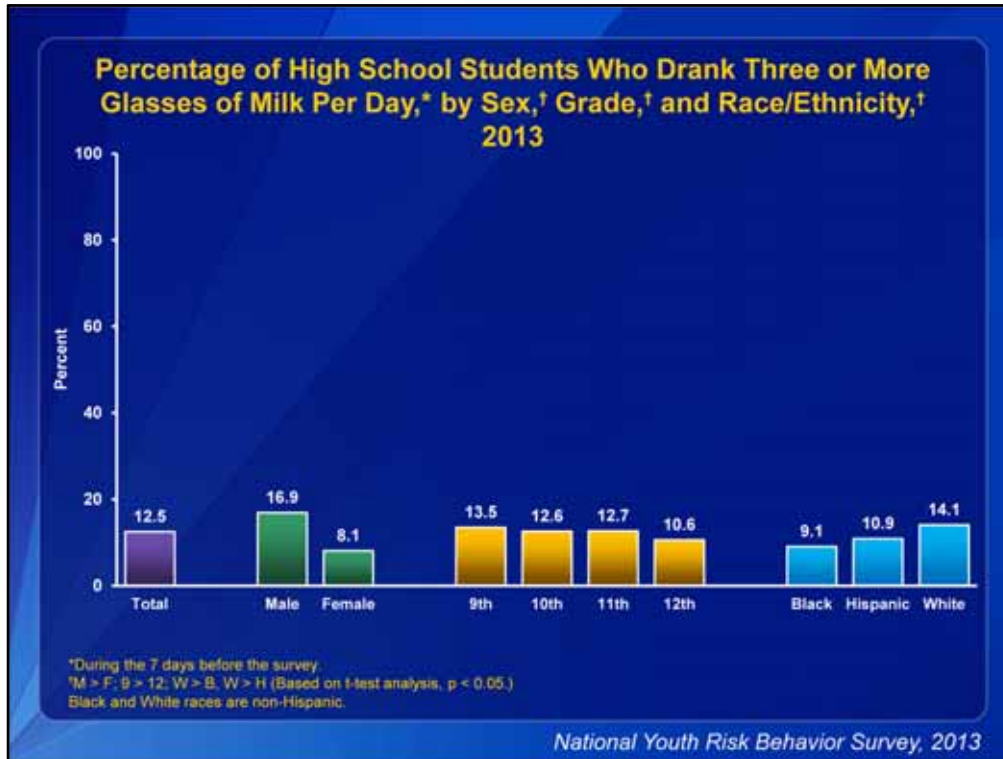


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 19 cities for high school students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 14.0% to 42.4%. The median across states was 22.2%. The range across cities was 8.0% to 25.7%. The median across cities was 16.9%.



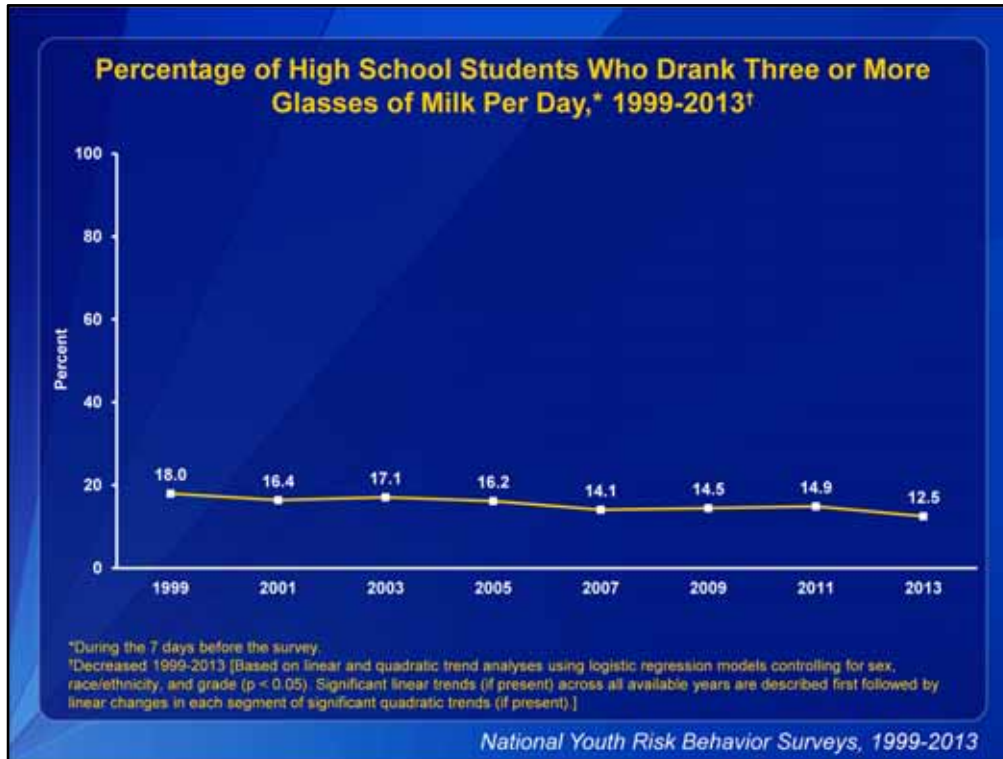
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank milk two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 14% to 42.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Carolina, Texas, range from 14.0% to 19.4%. Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 19.5% to 22.1%. Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 22.2% to 28.0%. Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 28.1% to 42.4%. Vermont, South Dakota, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Louisiana, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank three or more glasses of milk per day (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 12.5. The percentage for male students is 16.9. The percentage for female students is 8.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.5. The percentage for 10th grade students is 12.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 12.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 10.6. The percentage for black students is 9.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 10.9. The percentage for white students is 14.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

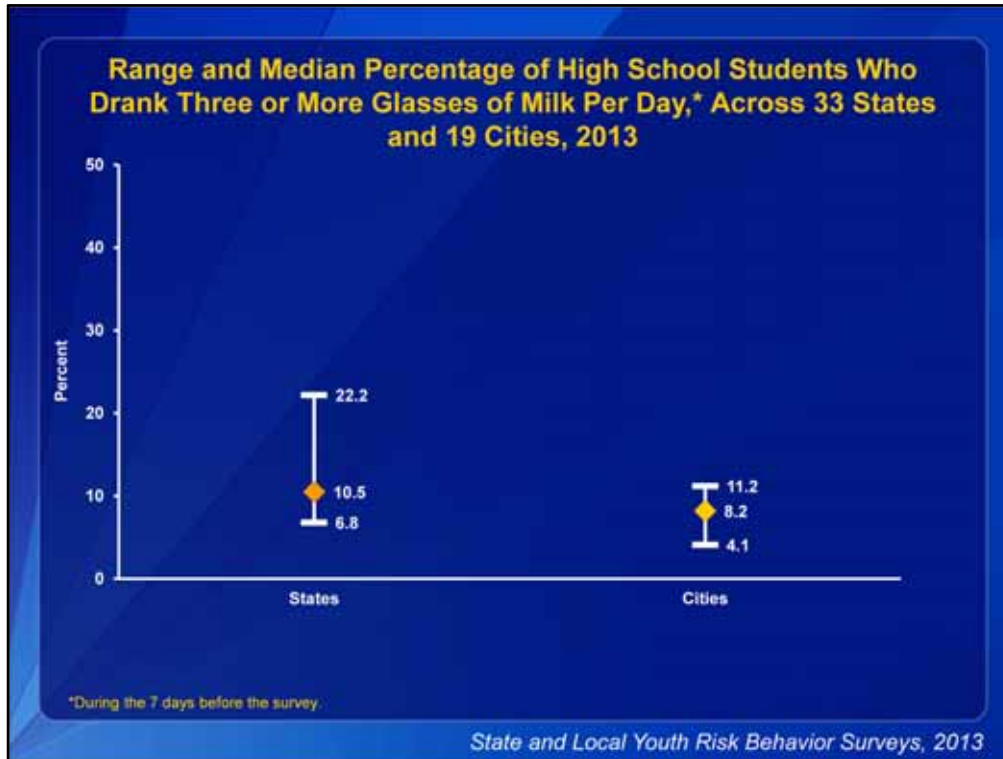
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white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



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who drank three or more glasses of milk per day (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 1999 is 18.0. The percentage for 2001 is 16.4. The percentage for 2003 is 17.1. The percentage for 2005 is 16.2. The percentage for 2007 is 14.1. The percentage for 2009 is 14.5. The percentage for 2011 is 14.9. The percentage for 2013 is 12.5.

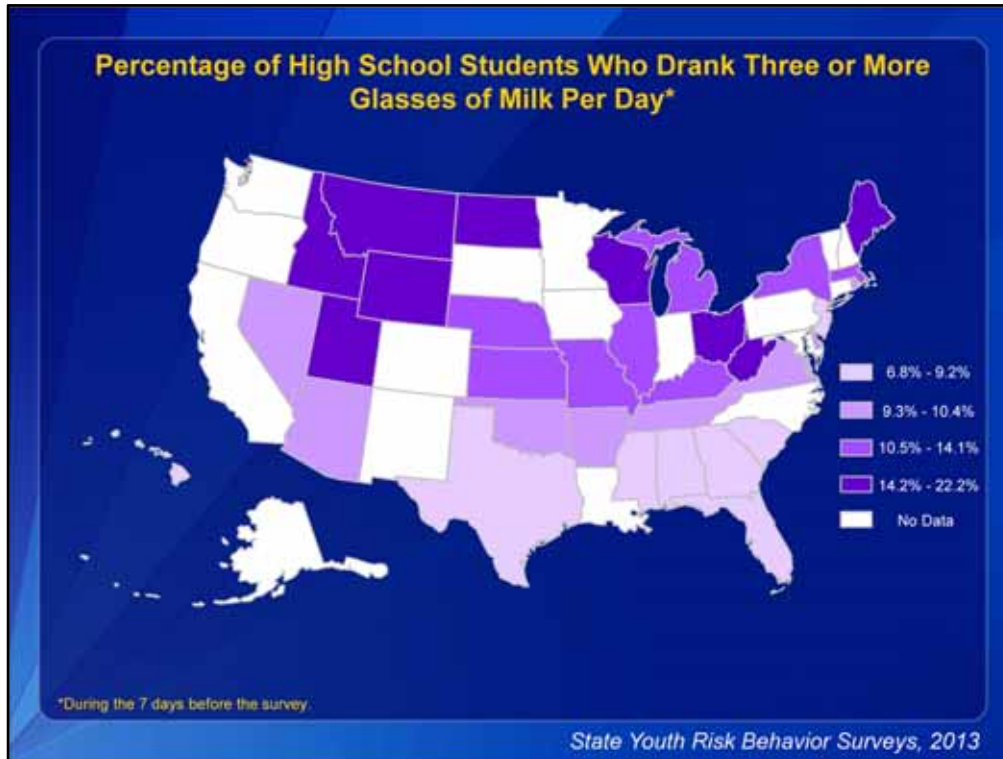
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity,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



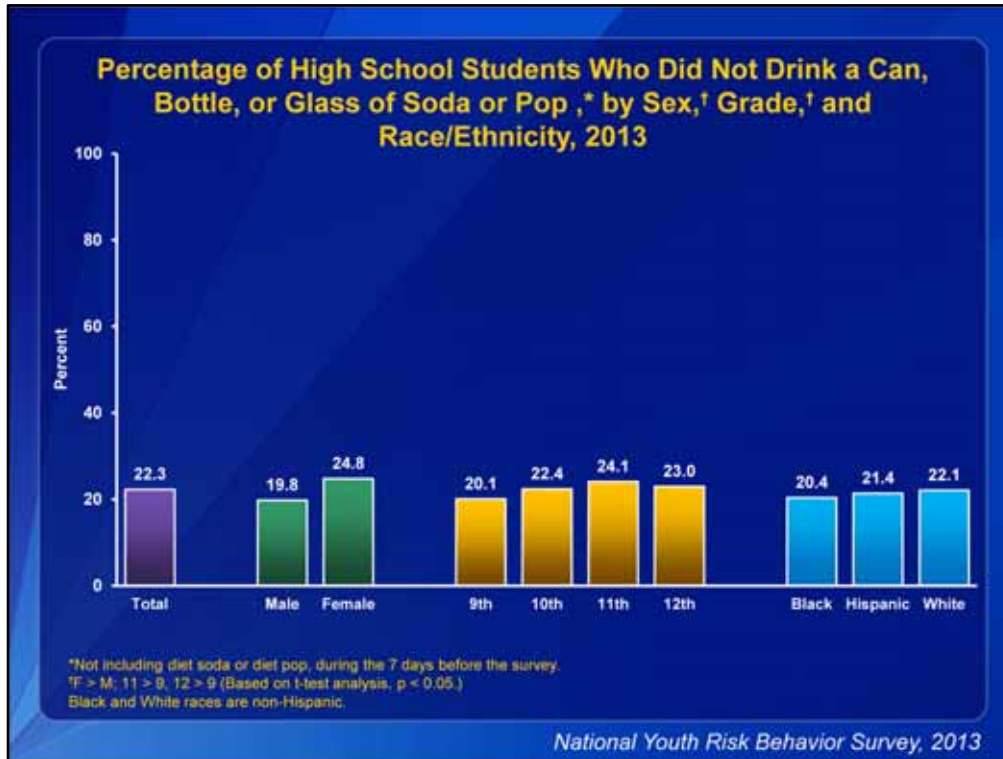
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 33 states and 19 cities for high school students who drank three or more glasses of milk per day (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 6.8% to 22.2%. The median across states was 10.5%. The range across cities was 4.1% to 11.2%. The median across cities was 8.2%.





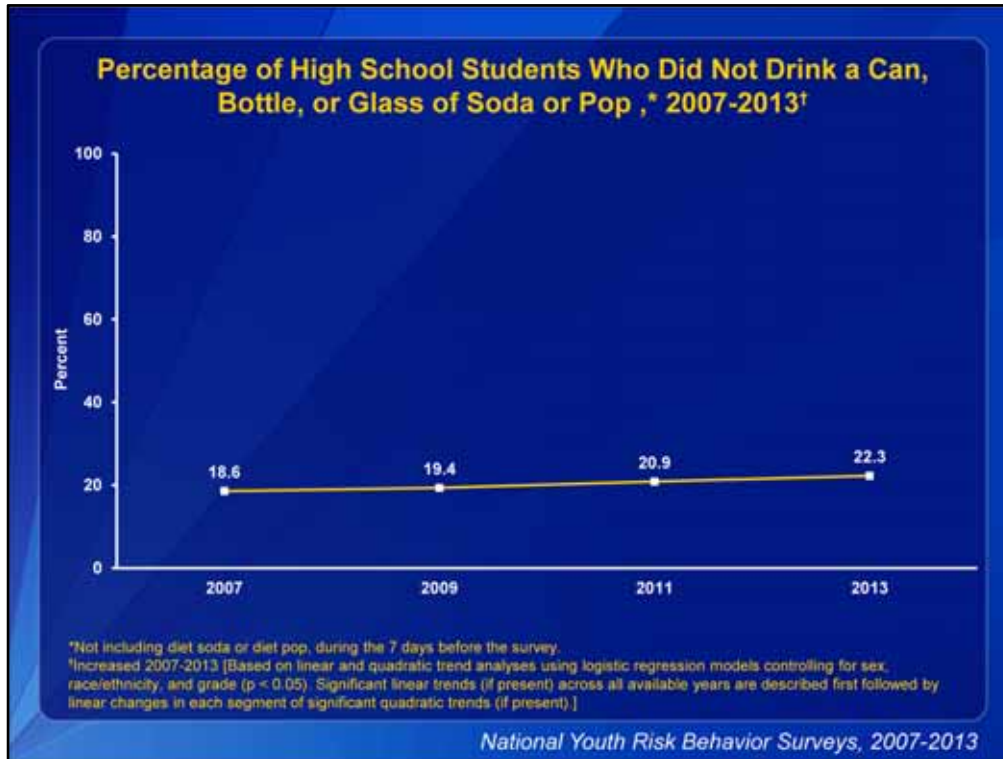
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 6.8% to 22.2%. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Carolina, Texas, range from 6.8% to 9.2%. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Nevada, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 9.3% to 10.4%. Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, range from 10.5% to 14.1%. Idaho, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 14.2% to 22.2%. Vermont, South Dakota, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Louisiana, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 22.3. The percentage for male students is 19.8. The percentage for female students is 24.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 20.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 22.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 24.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 23.0. The percentage for black students is 20.4. The percentage for Hispanic students is 21.4. The percentage for white students is 22.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

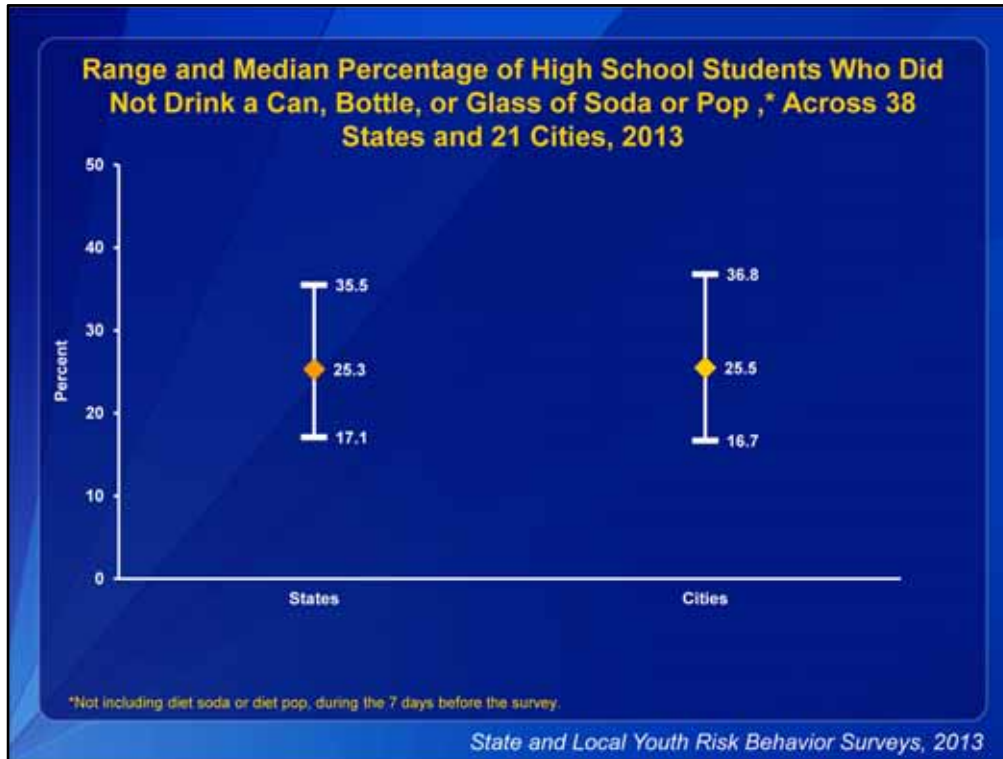
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students.



This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2013 for high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

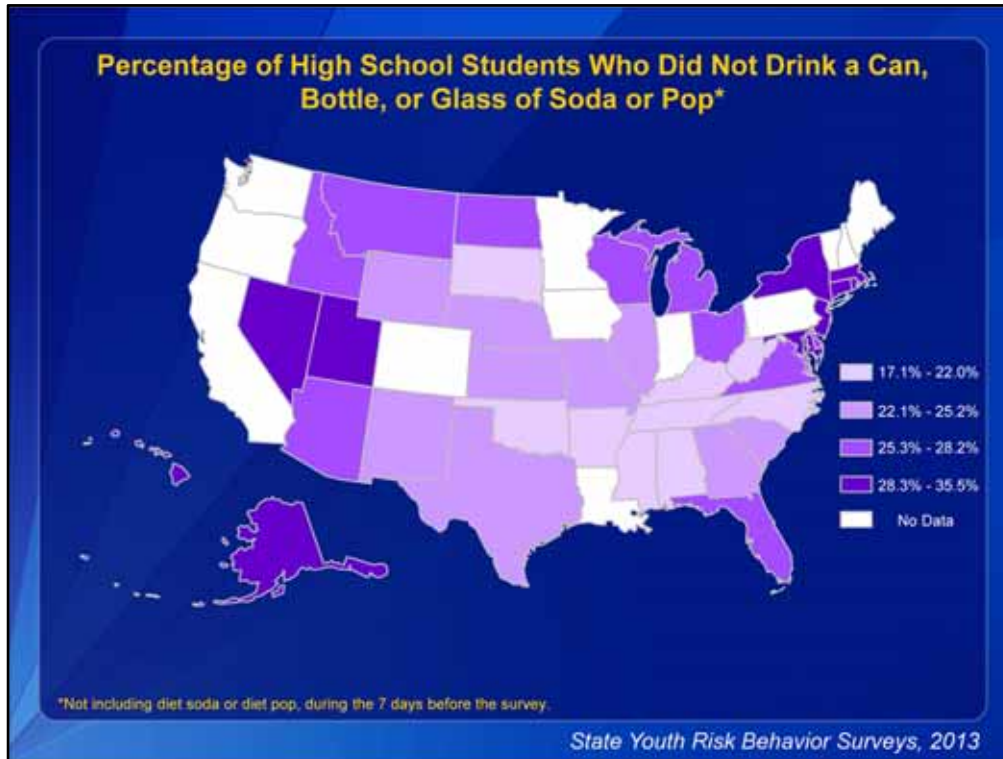
The percentage for 2007 is 18.6. The percentage for 2009 is 19.4. The percentage for 2011 is 20.9. The percentage for 2013 is 22.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 2007 to 2013.

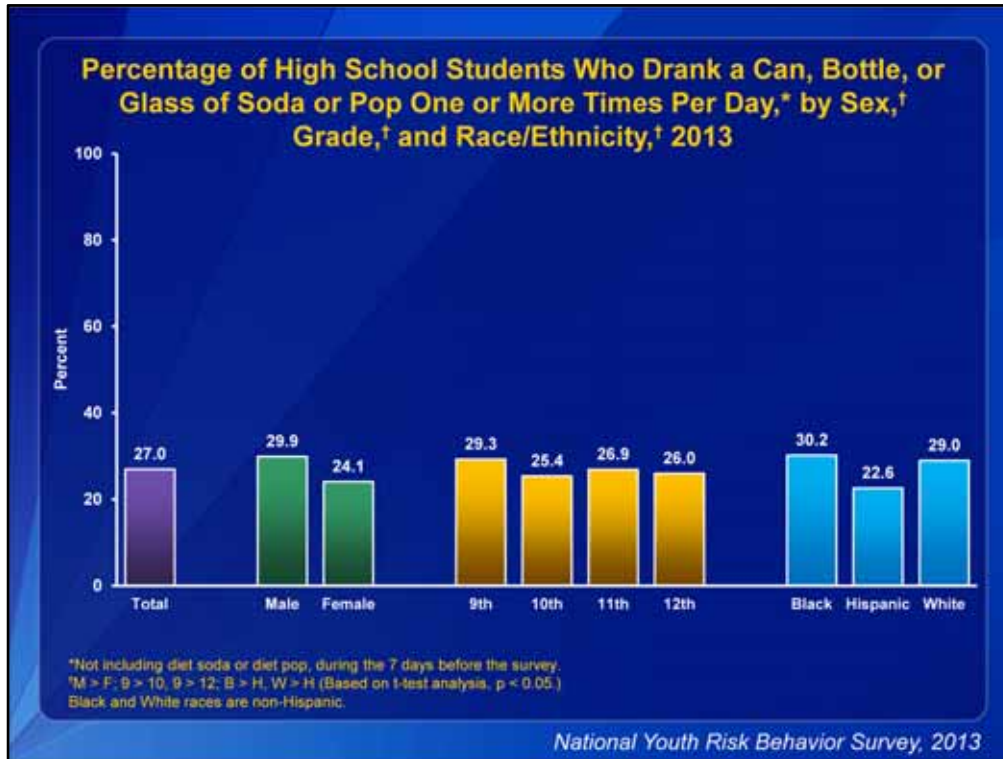


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 21 cities for high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 17.1% to 35.5%. The median across states was 25.3%. The range across cities was 16.7% to 36.8%. The median across cities was 25.5%.



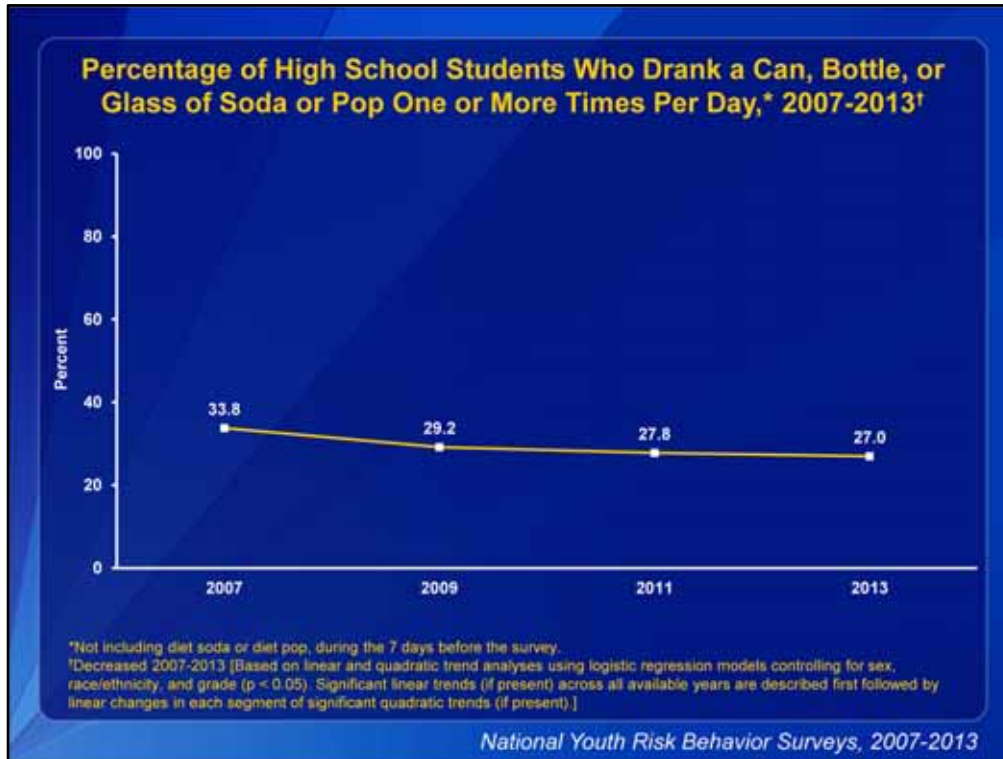
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 17.1% to 35.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 17.1% to 22.0%. Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, Wyoming, range from 22.1% to 25.2%. Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 25.3% to 28.2%. Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 28.3% to 35.5%. Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Louisiana, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 27.0. The percentage for male students is 29.9. The percentage for female students is 24.1. The percentage for 9th grade students is 29.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 25.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 26.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 26.0. The percentage for black students is 30.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 22.6. The percentage for white students is 29.0. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

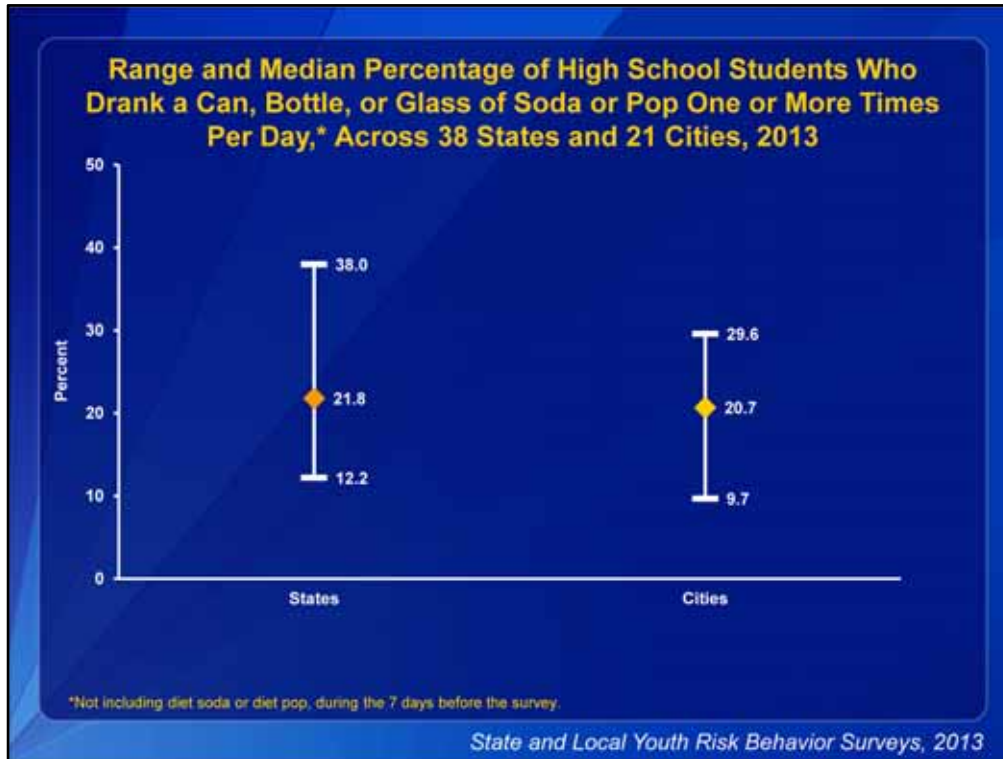
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2013 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 2007 is 33.8. The percentage for 2009 is 29.2. The percentage for 2011 is 27.8. The percentage for 2013 is 27.0.

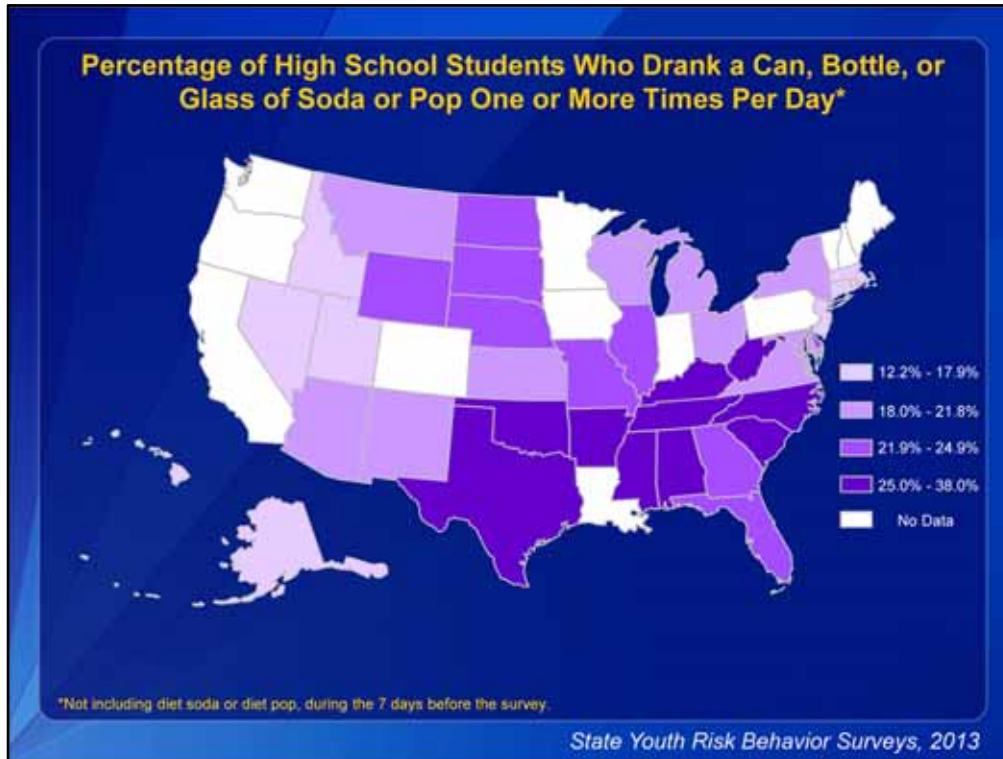
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 2007 to 2013.



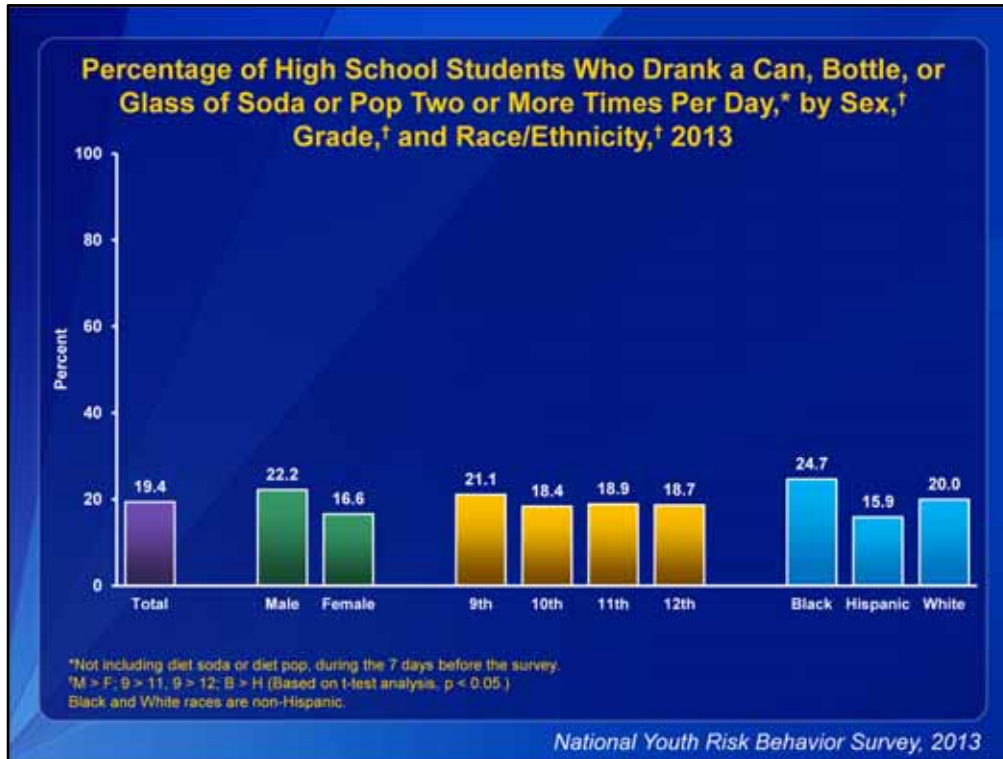
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 21 cities for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 12.2% to 38.0%. The median across states was 21.8%. The range across cities was 9.7% to 29.6%. The median across cities was 20.7%.





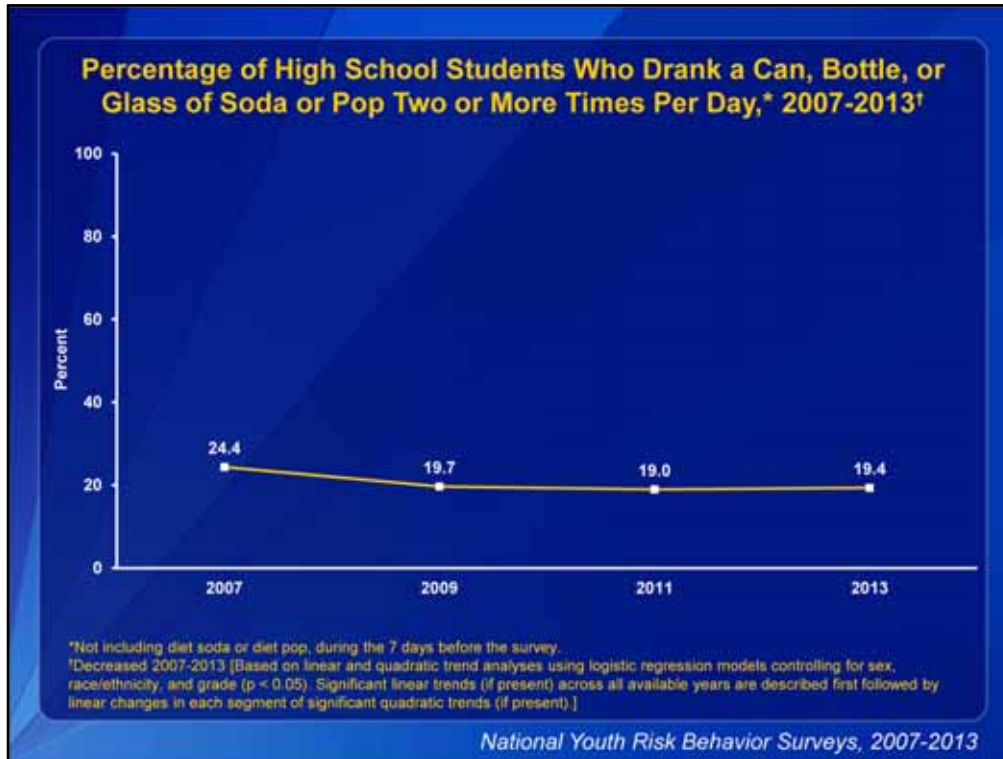
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 12.2% to 38%. Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 12.2% to 17.9%. Arizona, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 18.0% to 21.8%. Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, range from 21.9% to 24.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 25.0% to 38.0%. Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Louisiana, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 19.4. The percentage for male students is 22.2. The percentage for female students is 16.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 21.1. The percentage for 10th grade students is 18.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 18.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 18.7. The percentage for black students is 24.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 15.9. The percentage for white students is 20.0. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

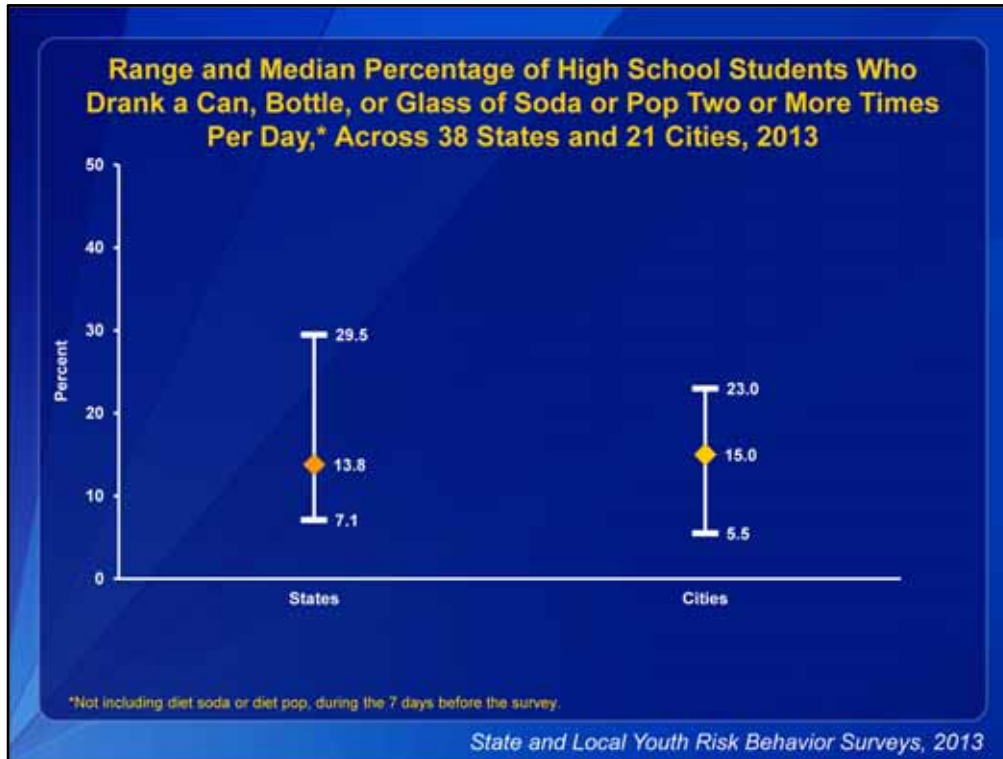
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2013 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

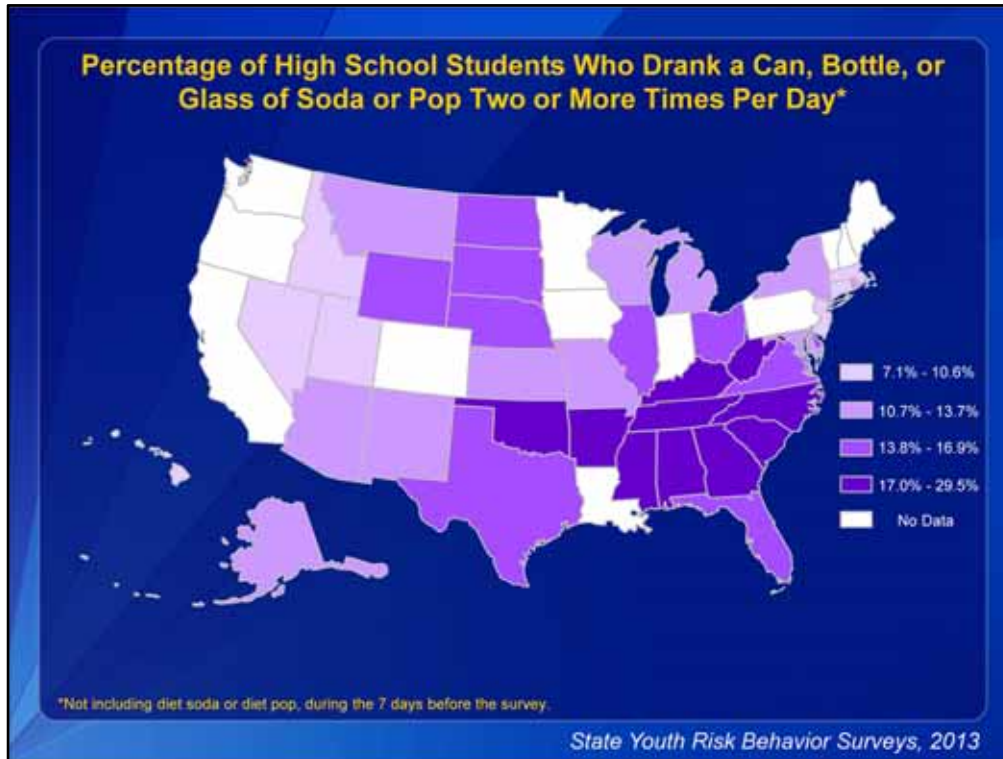
The percentage for 2007 is 24.4. The percentage for 2009 is 19.7. The percentage for 2011 is 19.0. The percentage for 2013 is 19.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 2007 to 2013.

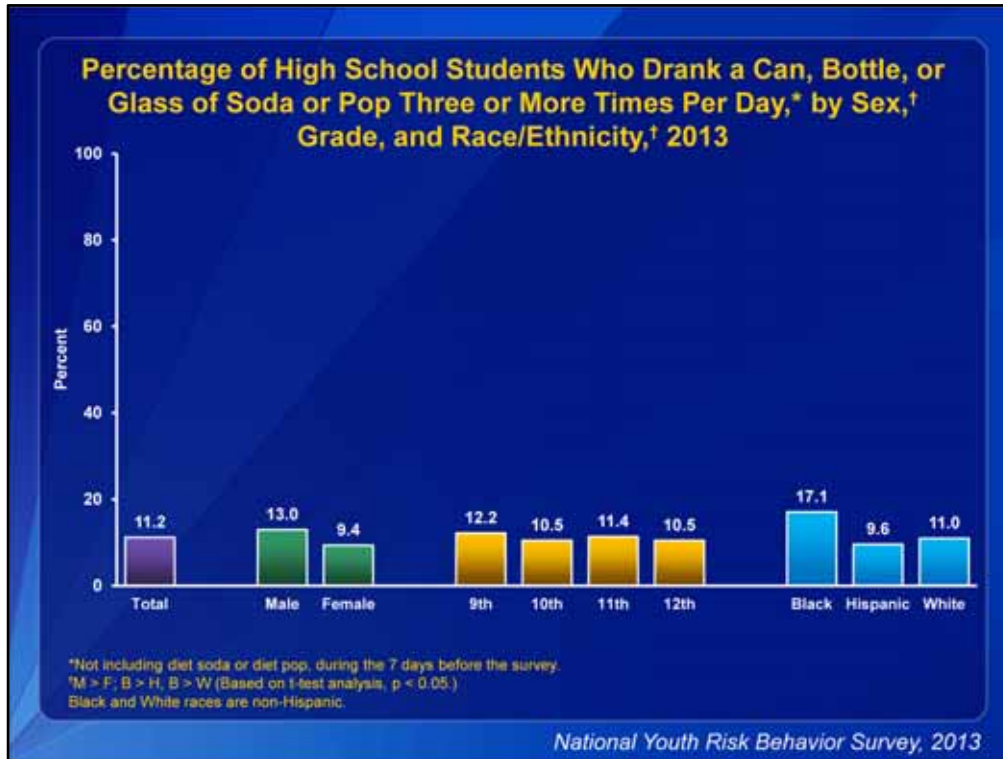


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 21 cities for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 7.1% to 29.5%. The median across states was 13.8%. The range across cities was 5.5% to 23.0%. The median across cities was 15%.



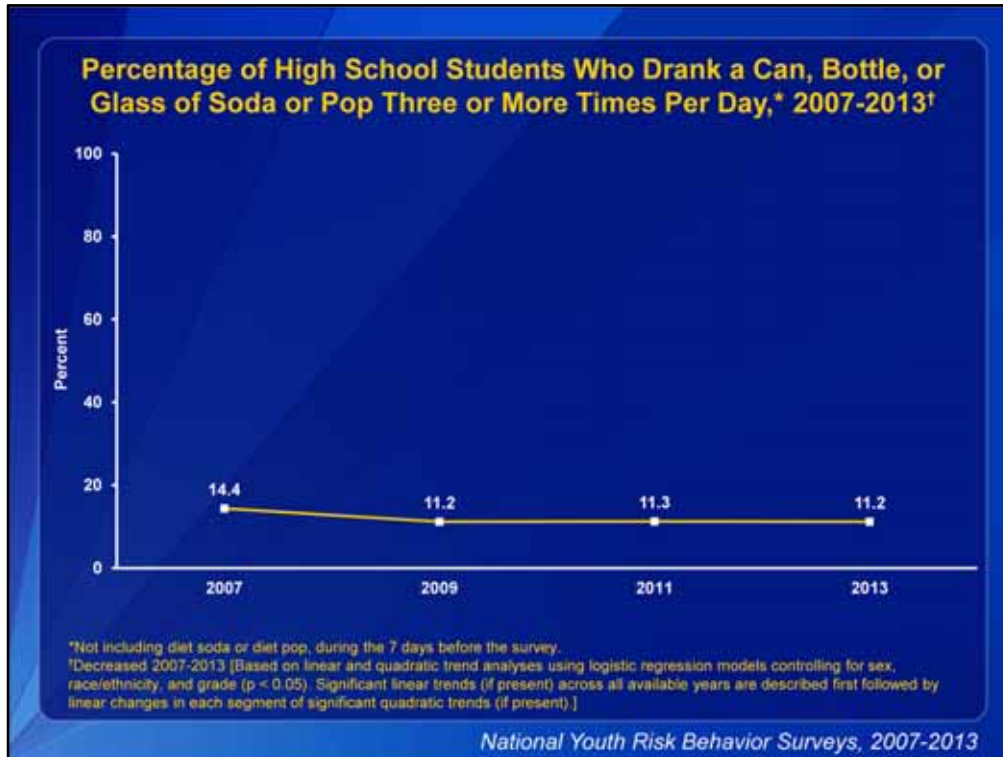
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle or glass of soda two or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 7.1% to 29.5%. Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Utah, range from 7.1% to 10.6%. Alaska, Arizona, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 10.7% to 13.7%. Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 13.8% to 16.9%. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 17.0% to 29.5%. Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Louisiana, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 11.2. The percentage for male students is 13.0. The percentage for female students is 9.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 10.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 11.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 10.5. The percentage for black students is 17.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.6. The percentage for white students is 11.0. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

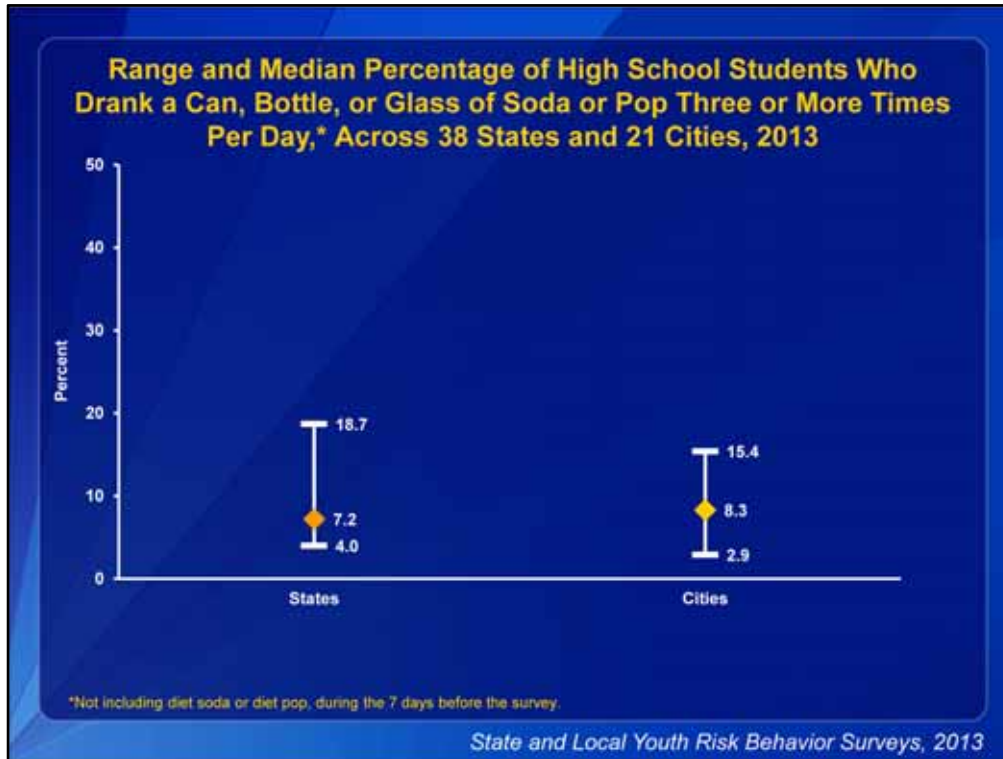
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2013 for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 2007 is 14.4. The percentage for 2009 is 11.2. The percentage for 2011 is 11.3. The percentage for 2013 is 11.2.

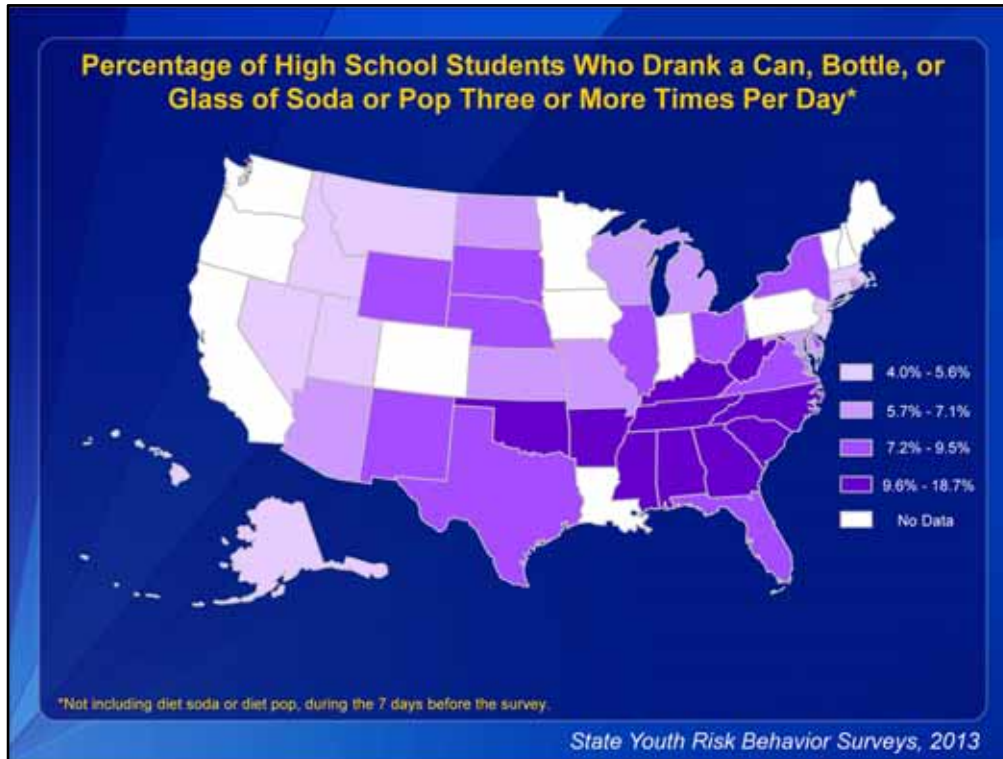
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 2007 to 2013.



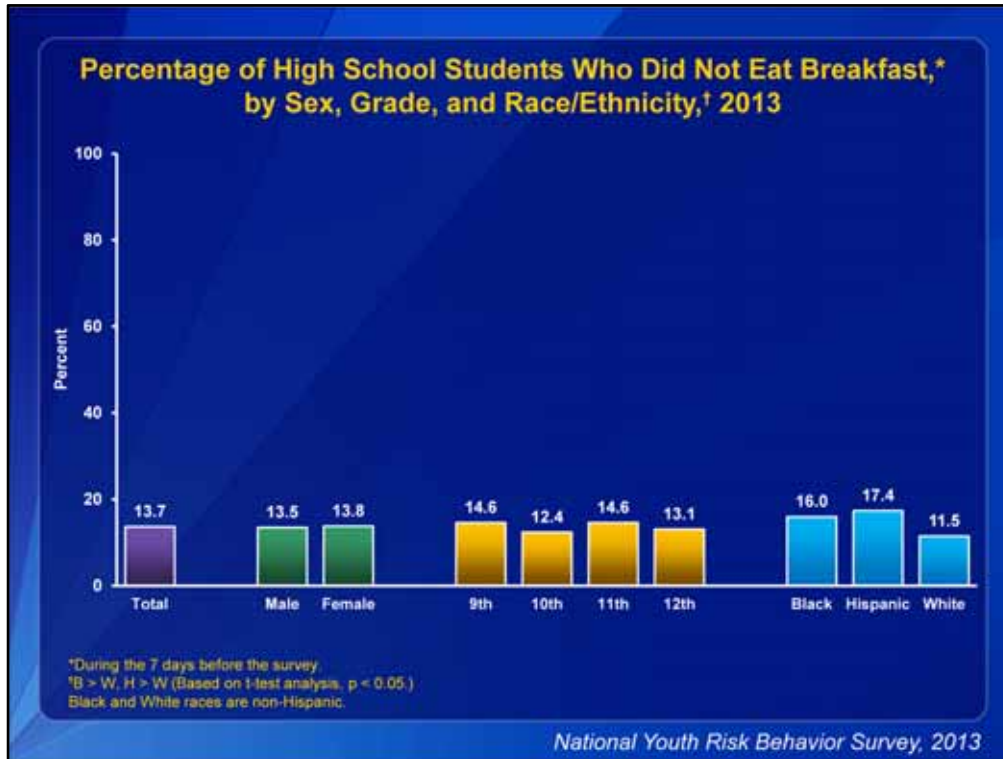
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 38 states and 21 cities for high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 4.0% to 18.7%. The median across states was 7.2%. The range across cities was 2.9% to 15.4%. The median across cities was 8.3%.





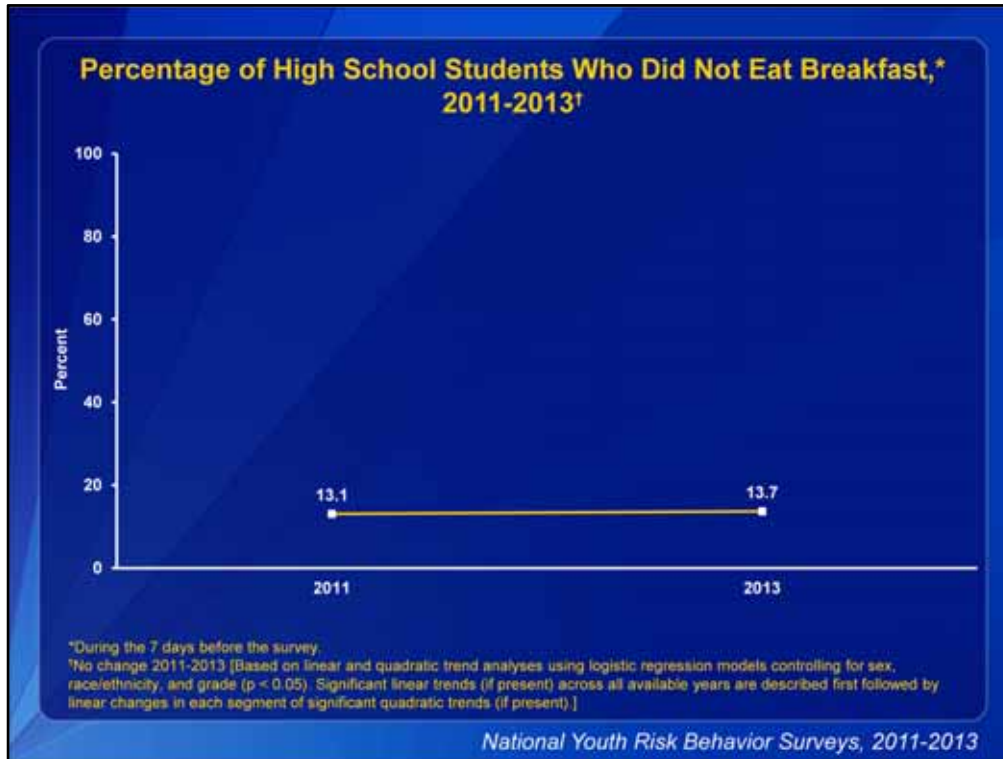
This slide shows the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle or glass of soda three or more times per day during the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 4% to 18.7%. Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Utah, range from 4.0% to 5.6%. Arizona, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, range from 5.7% to 7.1%. Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 7.2% to 9.5%. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, range from 9.6% to 18.7%. Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Louisiana, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 13.7. The percentage for male students is 13.5. The percentage for female students is 13.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 14.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 12.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.1. The percentage for black students is 16.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 17.4. The percentage for white students is 11.5. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

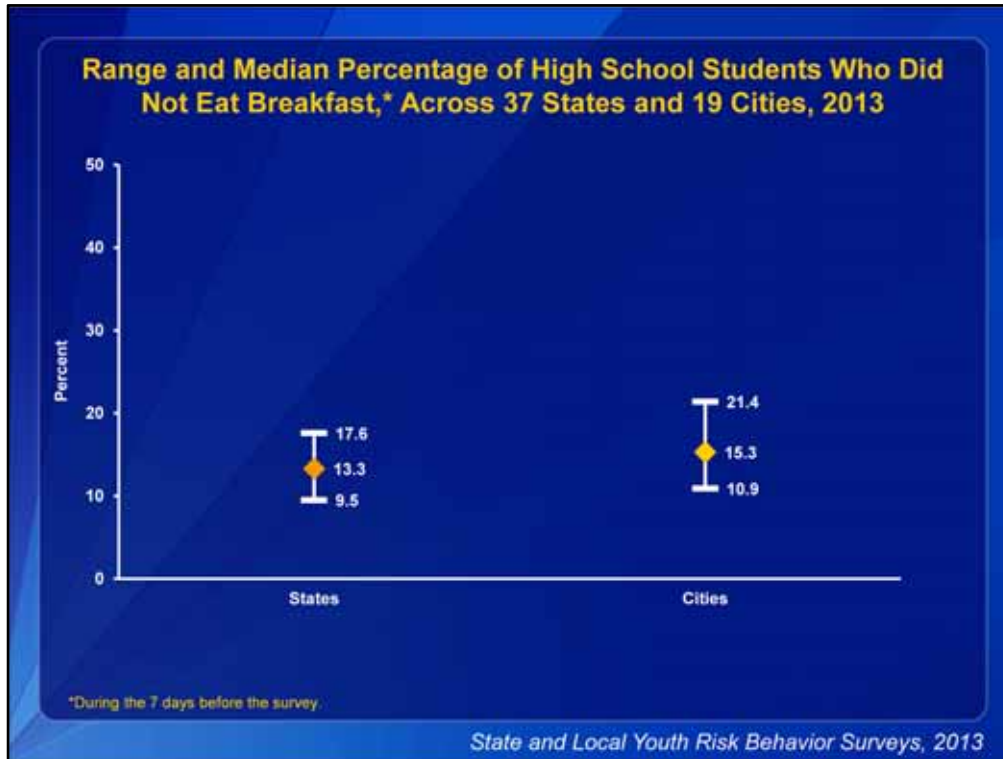
For this behavior, the prevalence for black students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2013 for high school students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

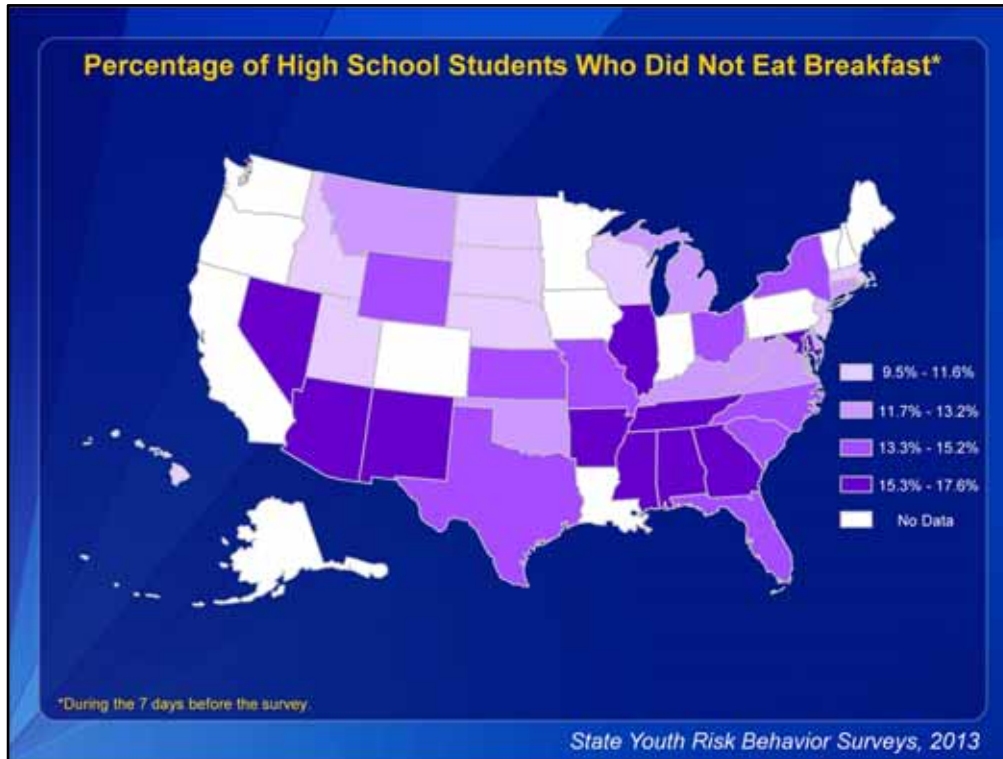
The percentage for 2011 is 13.1. The percentage for 2013 is 13.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2013.

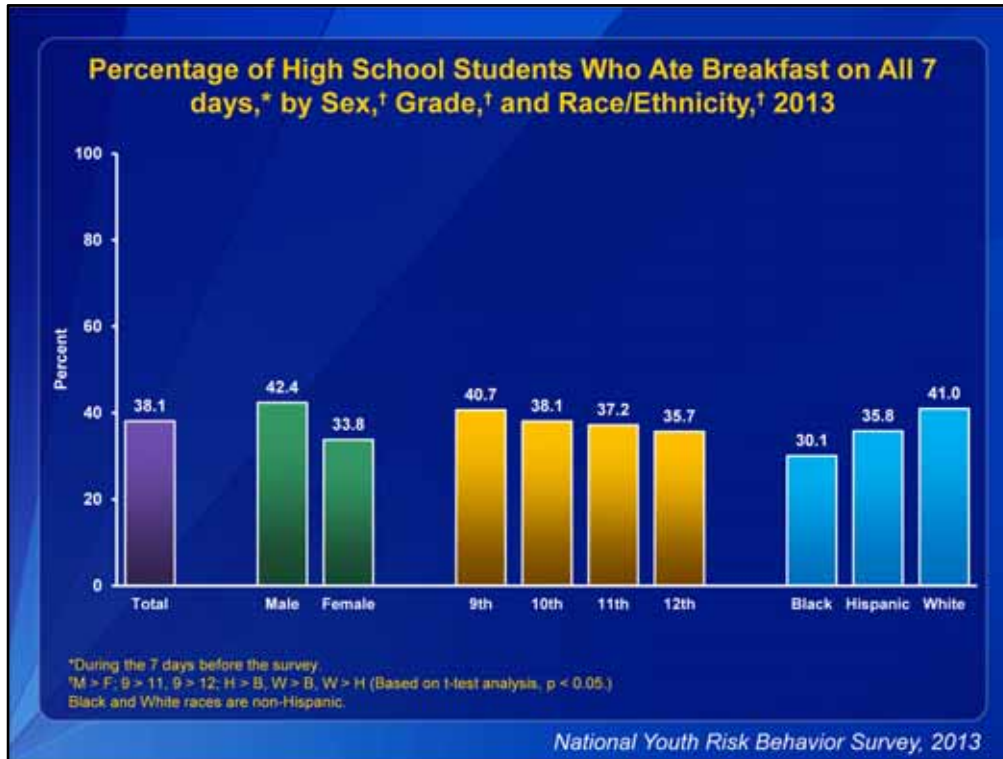


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 19 cities for high school students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 9.5% to 17.6%. The median across states was 13.3%. The range across cities was 10.9% to 21.4%. The median across cities was 15.3%.



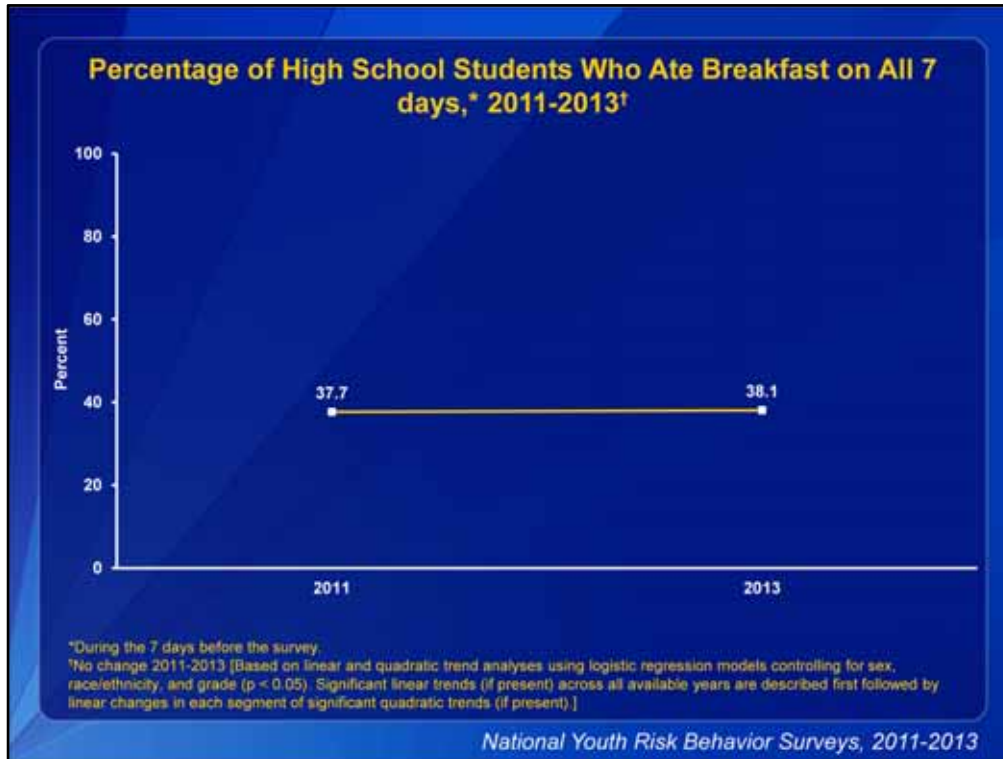
This slide shows the percentage of students who ate breakfast on none of the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 9.5% to 17.6%. Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 9.5% to 11.6%. Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 11.7% to 13.2%. Florida, Kansas, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Wyoming, range from 13.3% to 15.2%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Tennessee, range from 15.3% to 17.6%. Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Louisiana, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 38.1. The percentage for male students is 42.4. The percentage for female students is 33.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 40.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 38.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 37.2. The percentage for 12th grade students is 35.7. The percentage for black students is 30.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 35.8. The percentage for white students is 41.0. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

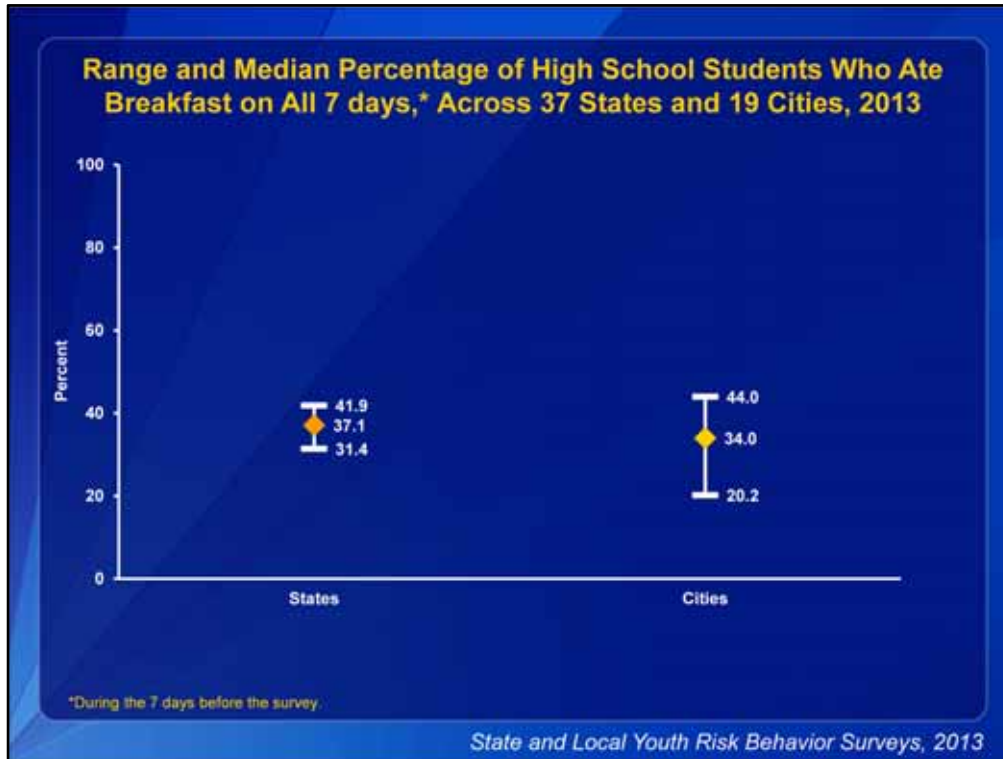
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2013 for high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 2011 is 37.7. The percentage for 2013 is 38.1.

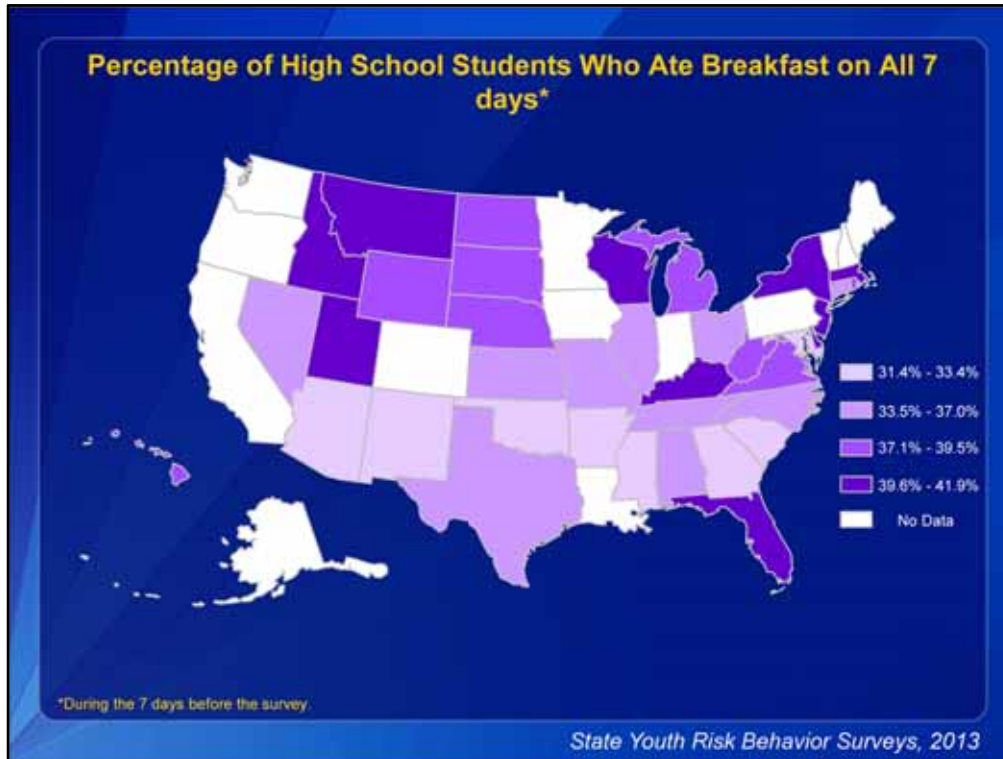
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 2011 to 2013.



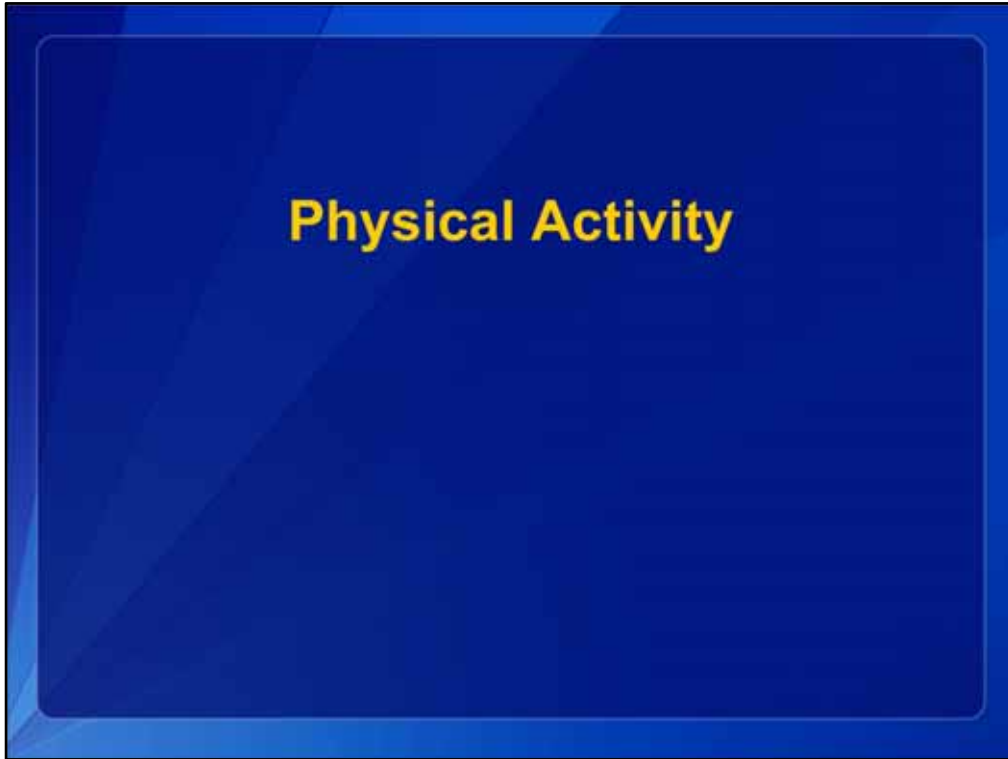
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 19 cities for high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 31.4% to 41.9%. The median across states was 37.1%. The range across cities was 20.2% to 44.0%. The median across cities was 34%.

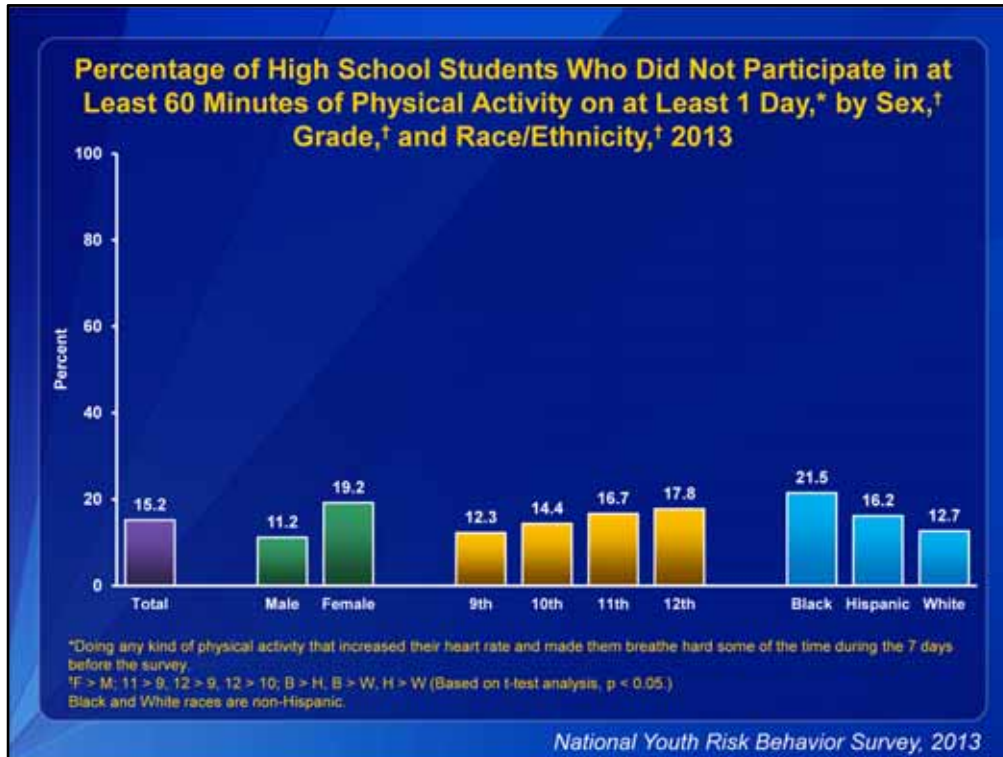




This slide shows the percentage of students who ate breakfast on all of the past seven days, 2013. The values range from 31.4% to 41.9%. Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, range from 31.4% to 33.4%. Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, range from 33.5% to 37.0%. Hawaii, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 37.1% to 39.5%. Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 39.6% to 41.9%. Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Louisiana, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



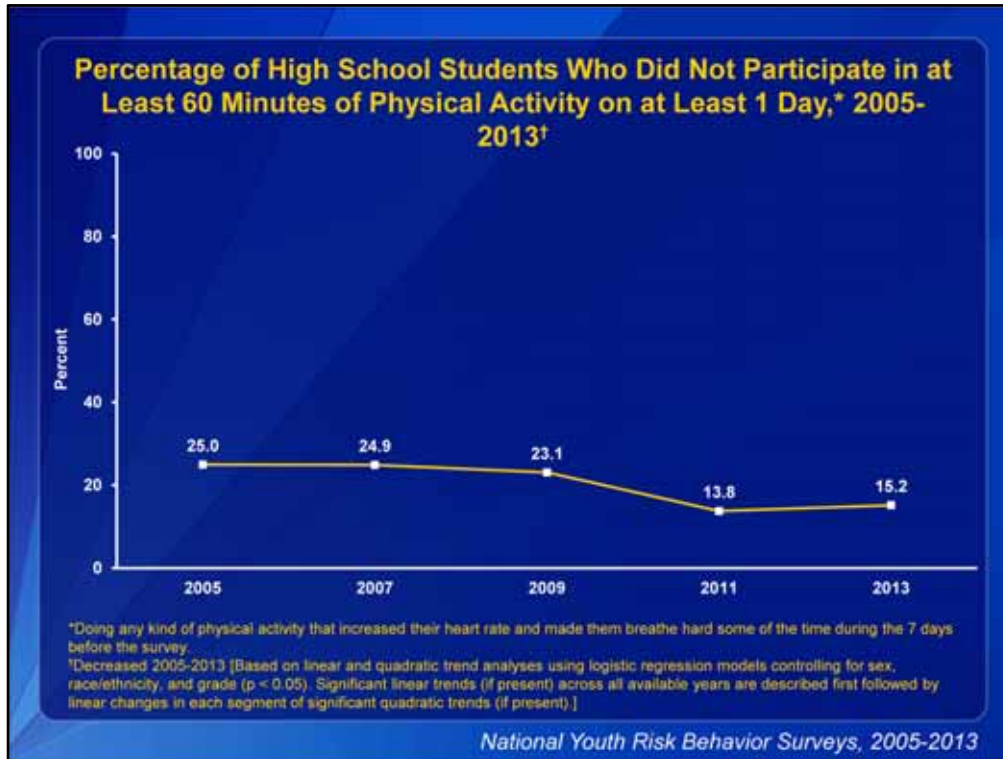
Physical Activity



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (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). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 15.2. The percentage for male students is 11.2. The percentage for female students is 19.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 12.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 14.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 16.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 17.8. The percentage for black students is 21.5. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.2. The percentage for white students is 12.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

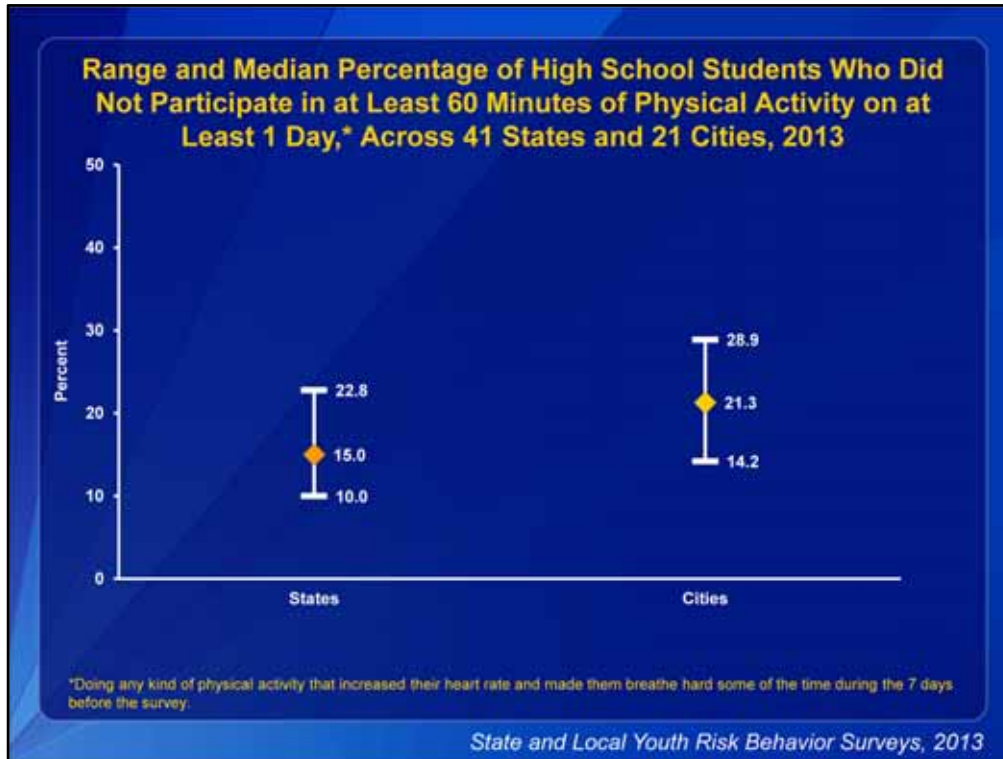
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 2005 through 2013 for high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (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). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

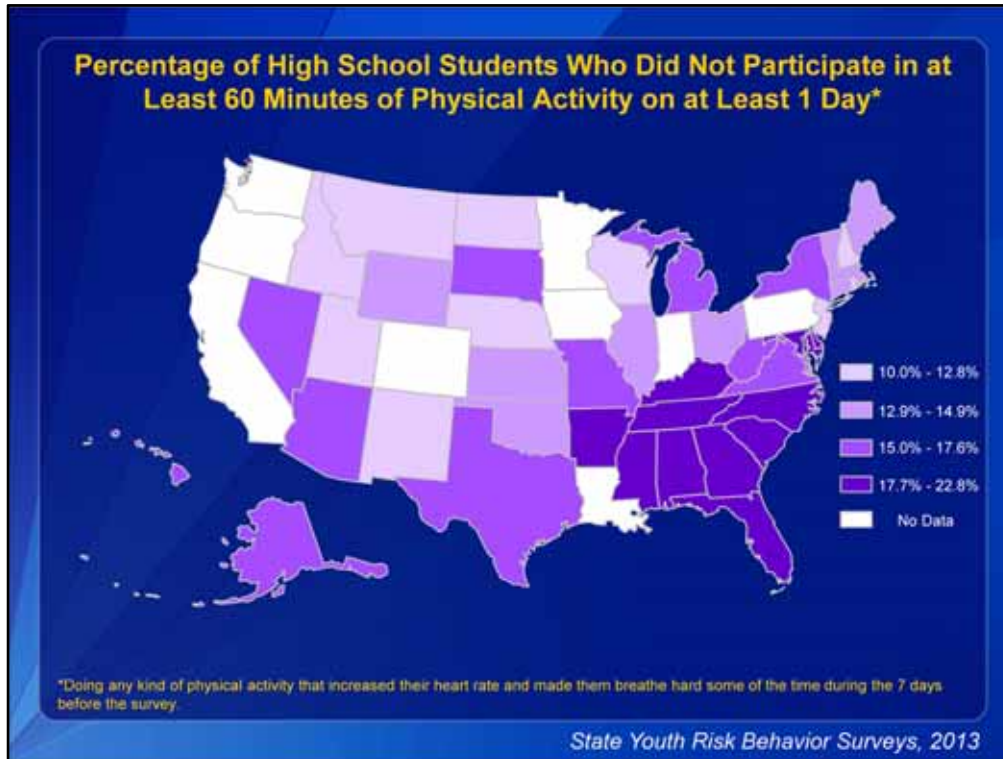
The percentage for 2005 is 25.0. The percentage for 2007 is 24.9. The percentage for 2009 is 23.1. The percentage for 2011 is 13.8. The percentage for 2013 is 15.2.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 2005 to 2013.

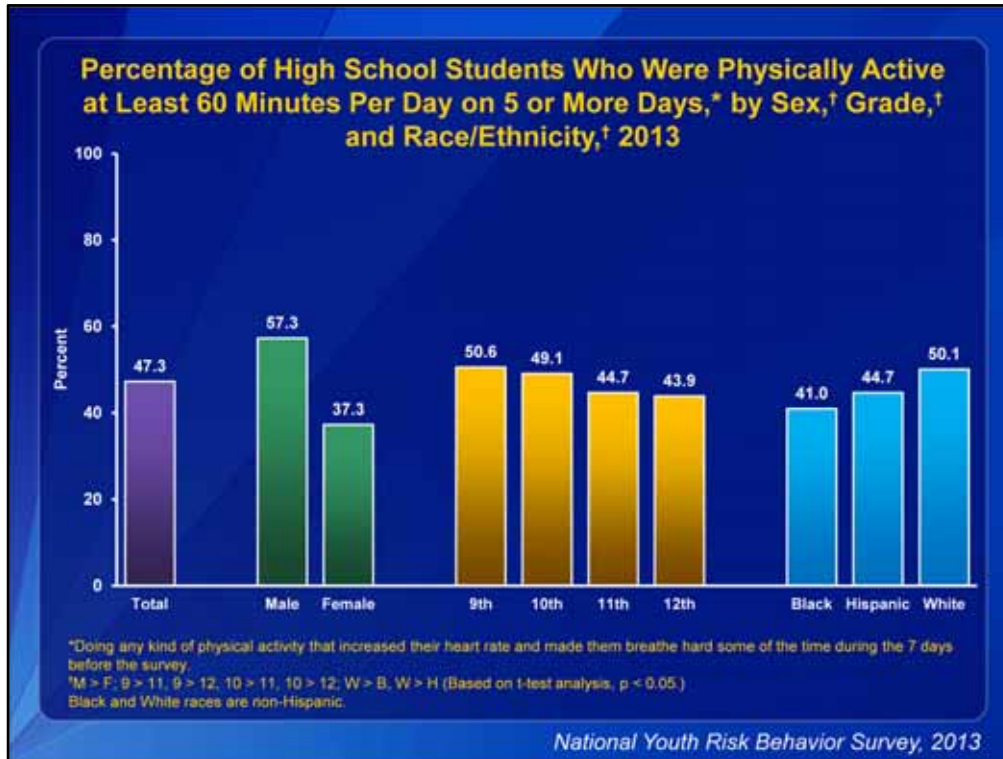


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 41 states and 21 cities for high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 10.0% to 22.8%. The median across states was 15%. The range across cities was 14.2% to 28.9%. The median across cities was 21.3%.



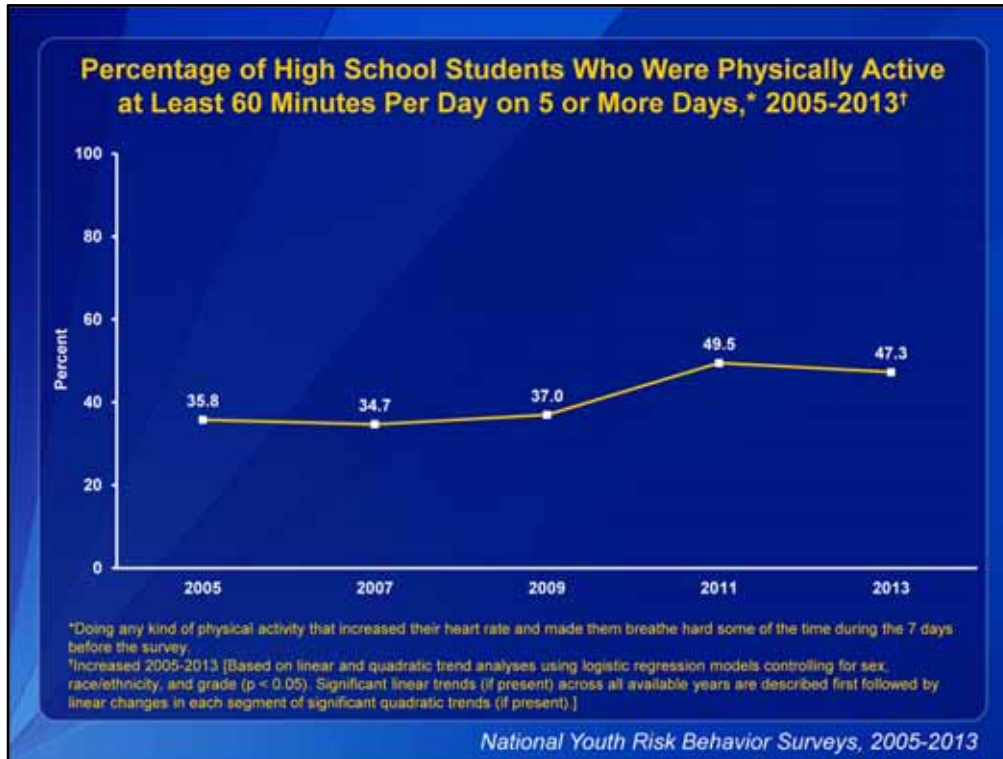
This slide shows the percentage of students who did not participate in physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on any day during the 7 days before the survey, 2013. The values range from 10% to 22.8%. Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah, Wisconsin, range from 10.0% to 12.8%. Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont, Wyoming, range from 12.9% to 14.9%. Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New York, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, range from 15.0% to 17.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 17.7% to 22.8%. Louisiana, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (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). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 47.3. The percentage for male students is 57.3. The percentage for female students is 37.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 50.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 49.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 44.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 43.9. The percentage for black students is 41.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 44.7. The percentage for white students is 50.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

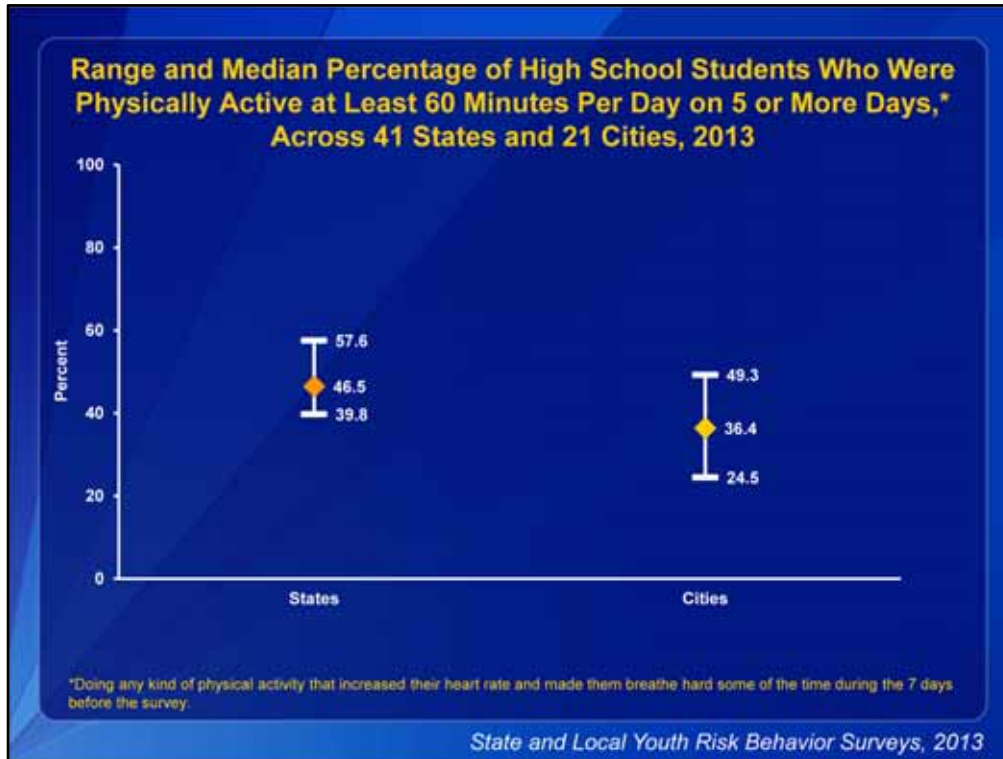


This slide shows percentages from 2005 through 2013 for high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 2005 is 35.8. The percentage for 2007 is 34.7. The percentage for 2009 is 37.0. The percentage for 2011 is 49.5. The percentage for 2013 is 47.3.

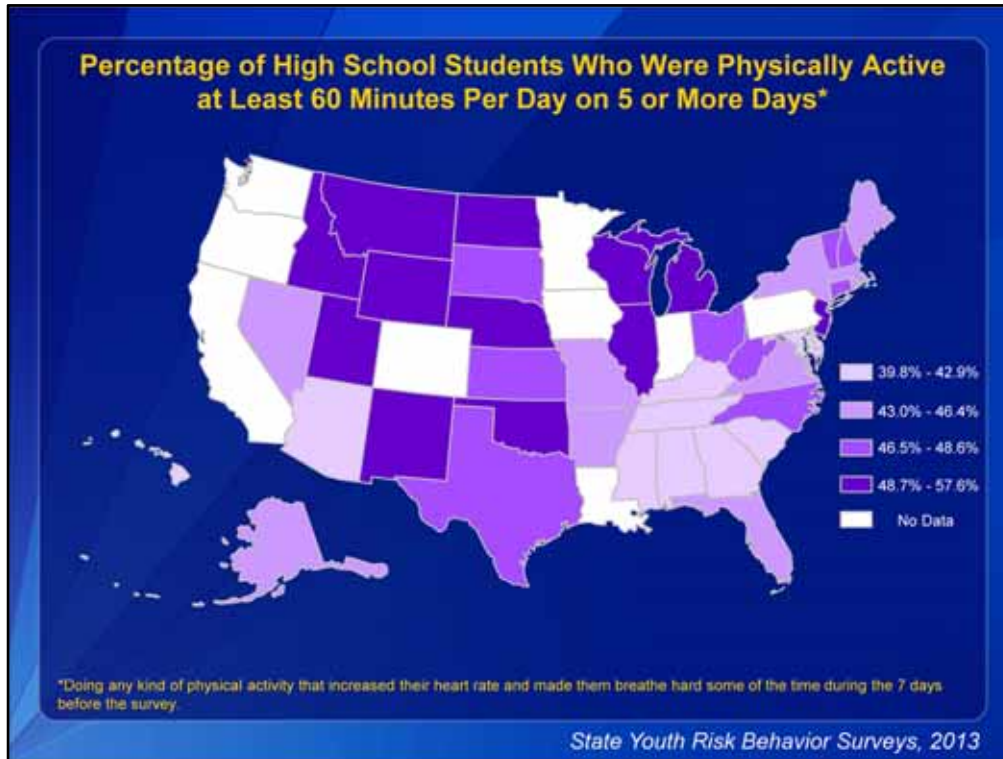
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 2005 to 2013.



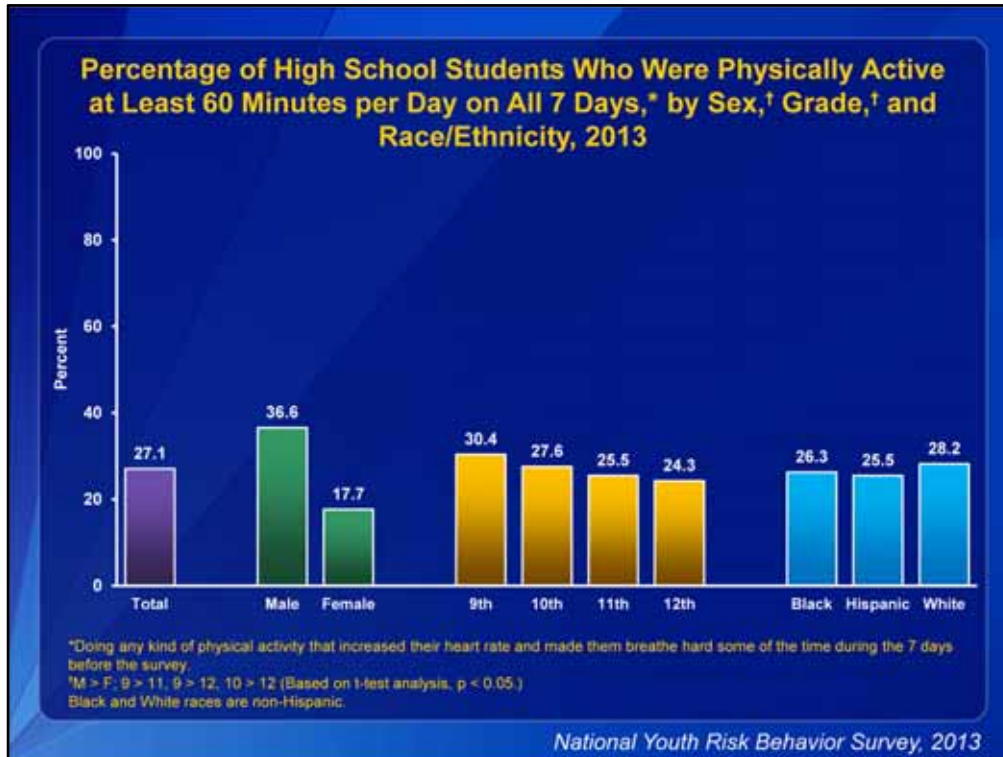


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 41 states and 21 cities for high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 39.8% to 57.6%. The median across states was 46.5%. The range across cities was 24.5% to 49.3%. The median across cities was 36.4%.



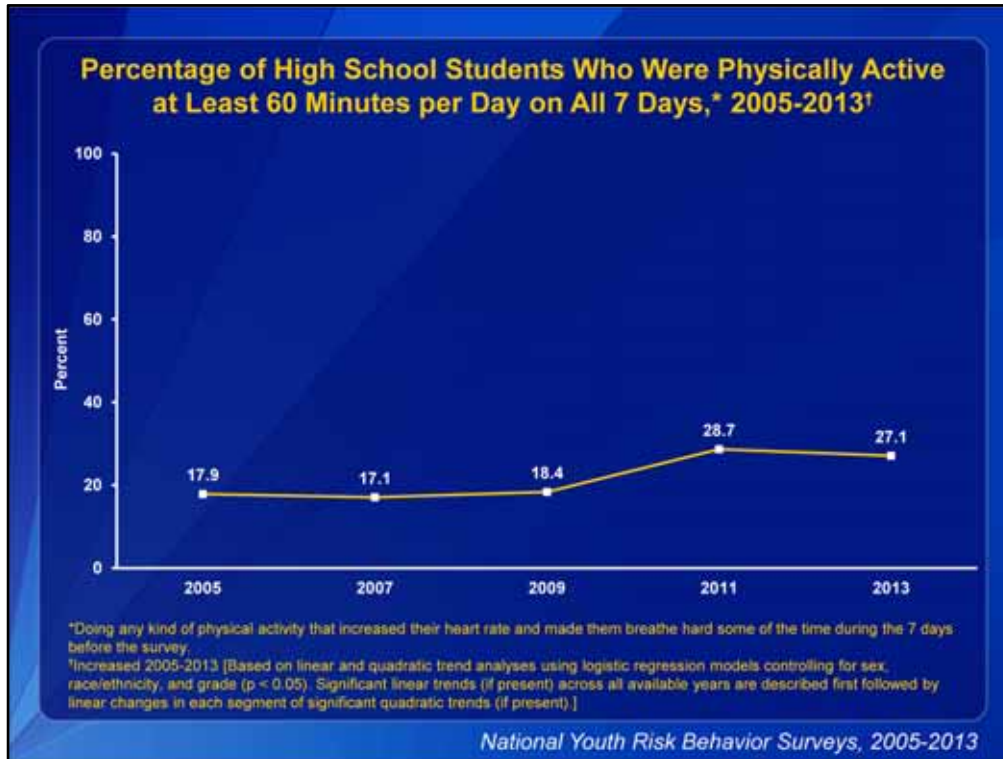
This slide shows the percentage of students who were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more of the past 7 days, 2013. The values range from 39.8% to 57.6%. Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, range from 39.8% to 42.9%. Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia, range from 43.0% to 46.4%. Connecticut, Kansas, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 46.5% to 48.6%. Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 48.7% to 57.6%. Louisiana, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (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). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 27.1. The percentage for male students is 36.6. The percentage for female students is 17.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 30.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 27.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 25.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 24.3. The percentage for black students is 26.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 25.5. The percentage for white students is 28.2. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

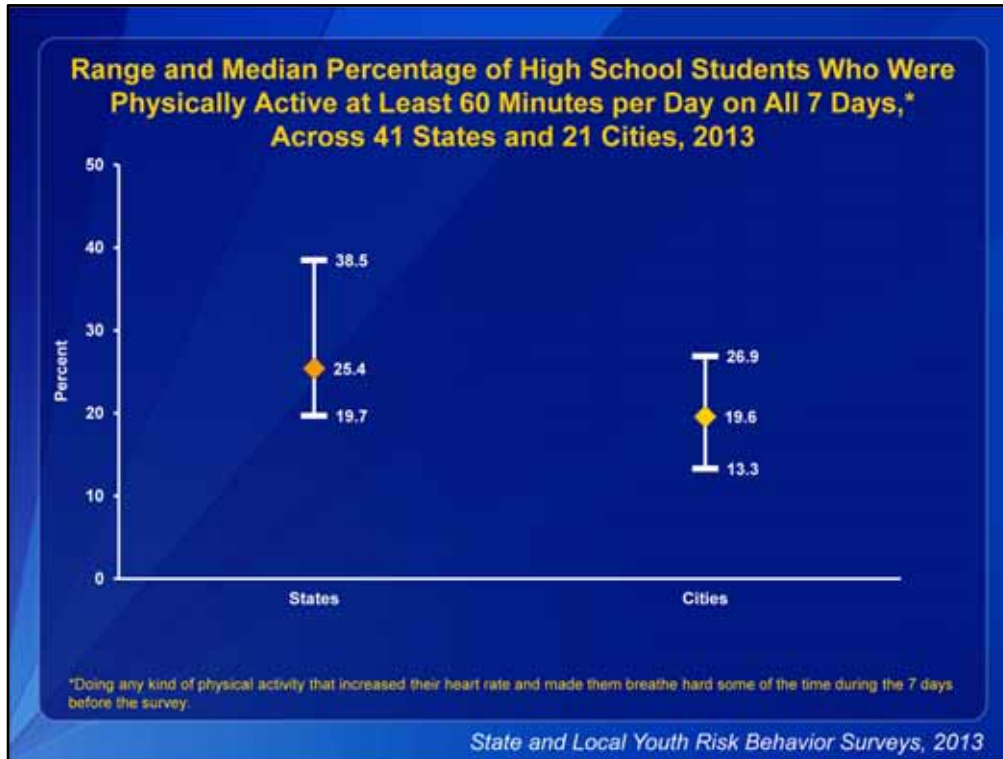
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 2005 through 2013 for high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (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). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

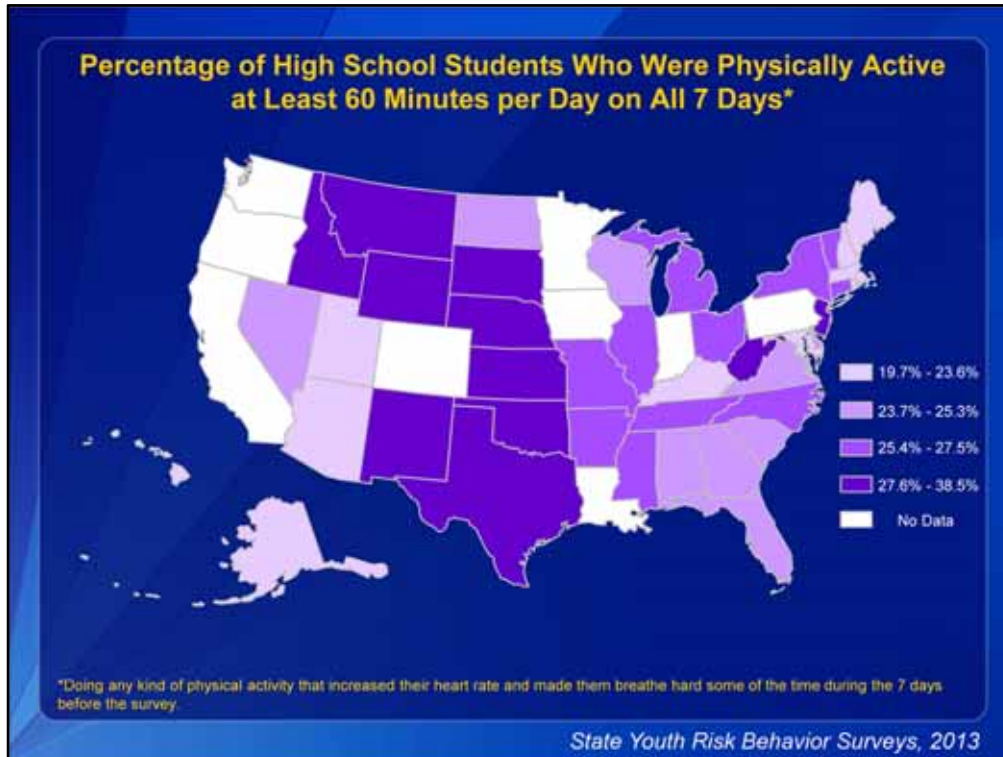
The percentage for 2005 is 17.9. The percentage for 2007 is 17.1. The percentage for 2009 is 18.4. The percentage for 2011 is 28.7. The percentage for 2013 is 27.1.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 2005 to 2013.

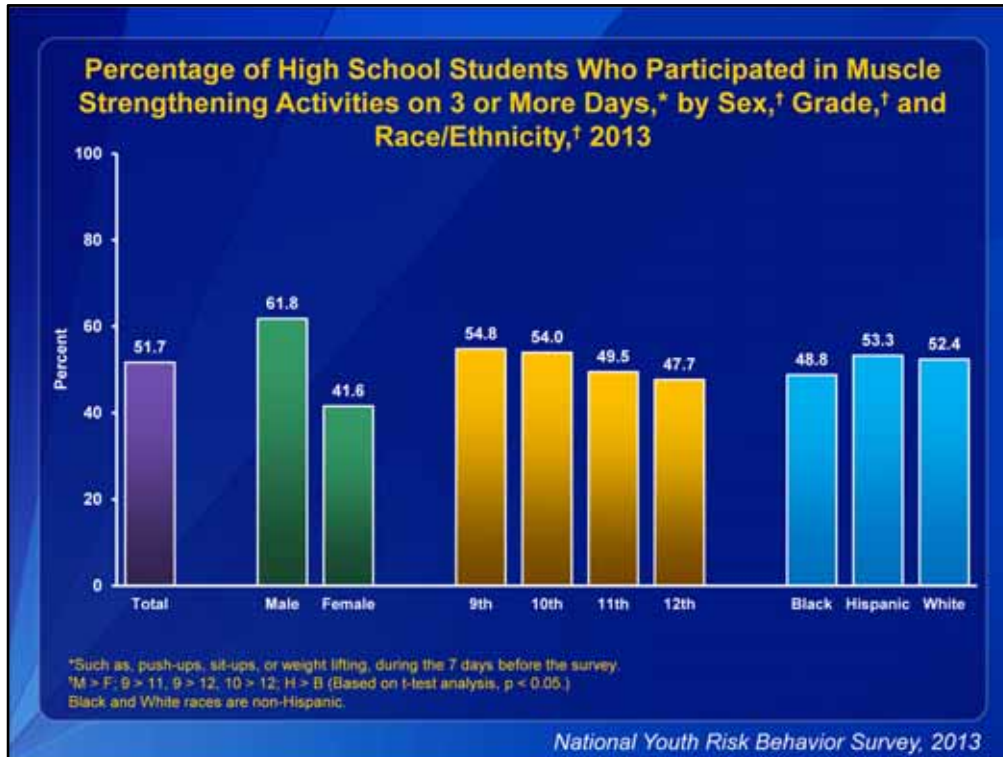


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 41 states and 21 cities for high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 19.7% to 38.5%. The median across states was 25.4%. The range across cities was 13.3% to 26.9%. The median across cities was 19.6%.



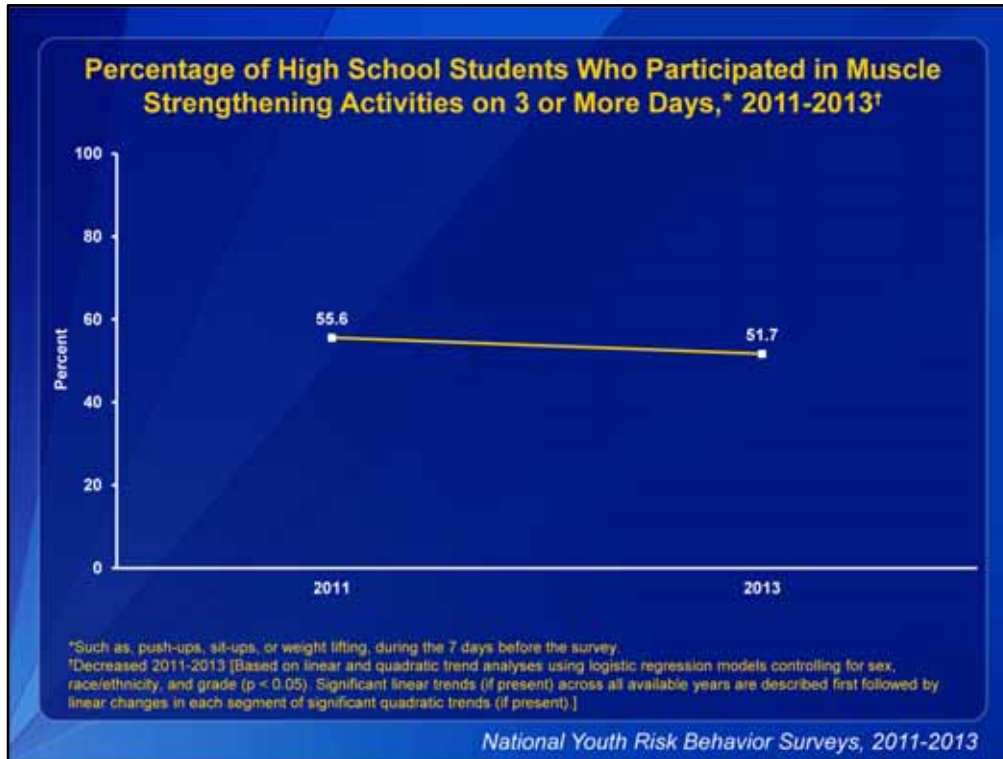
This slide shows the percentage of students who were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on all seven of the past 7 days, 2013. The values range from 19.7% to 38.5%. Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah, range from 19.7% to 23.6%. Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 23.7% to 25.3%. Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 25.4% to 27.5%. Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 27.6% to 38.5%. Louisiana, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who participated in muscle strengthening activities on 3 or more days (such as, push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 51.7. The percentage for male students is 61.8. The percentage for female students is 41.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 54.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 54.0. The percentage for 11th grade students is 49.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 47.7. The percentage for black students is 48.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 53.3. The percentage for white students is 52.4. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

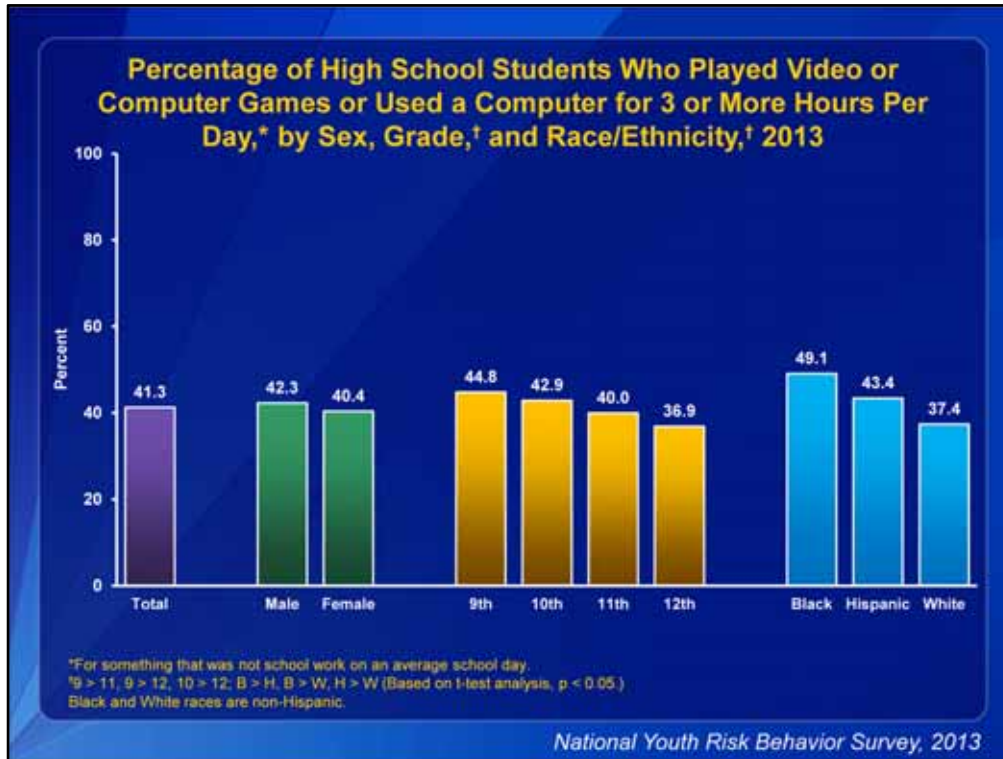


This slide shows percentages from 2011 through 2013 for high school students who participated in muscle strengthening activities on 3 or more days (such as, push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, during the 7 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 2011 is 55.6. The percentage for 2013 is 51.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 2011 to 2013.

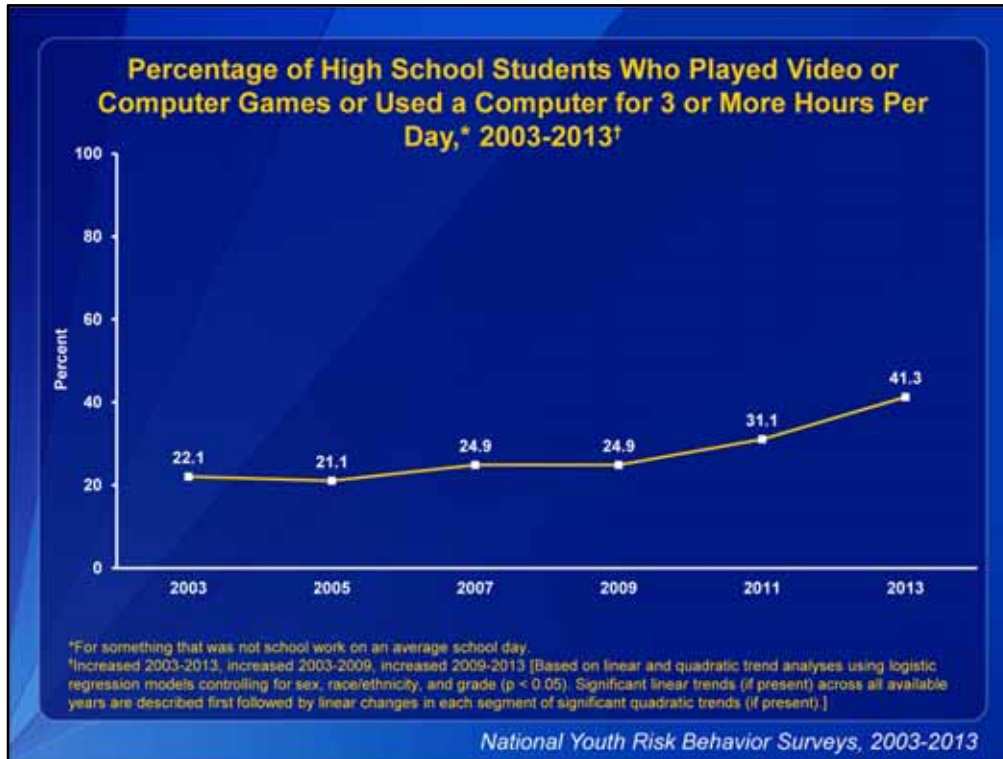




This slide shows the percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer for 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 41.3. The percentage for male students is 42.3. The percentage for female students is 40.4. The percentage for 9th grade students is 44.8. The percentage for 10th grade students is 42.9. The percentage for 11th grade students is 40.0. The percentage for 12th grade students is 36.9. The percentage for black students is 49.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 43.4. The percentage for white students is 37.4. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

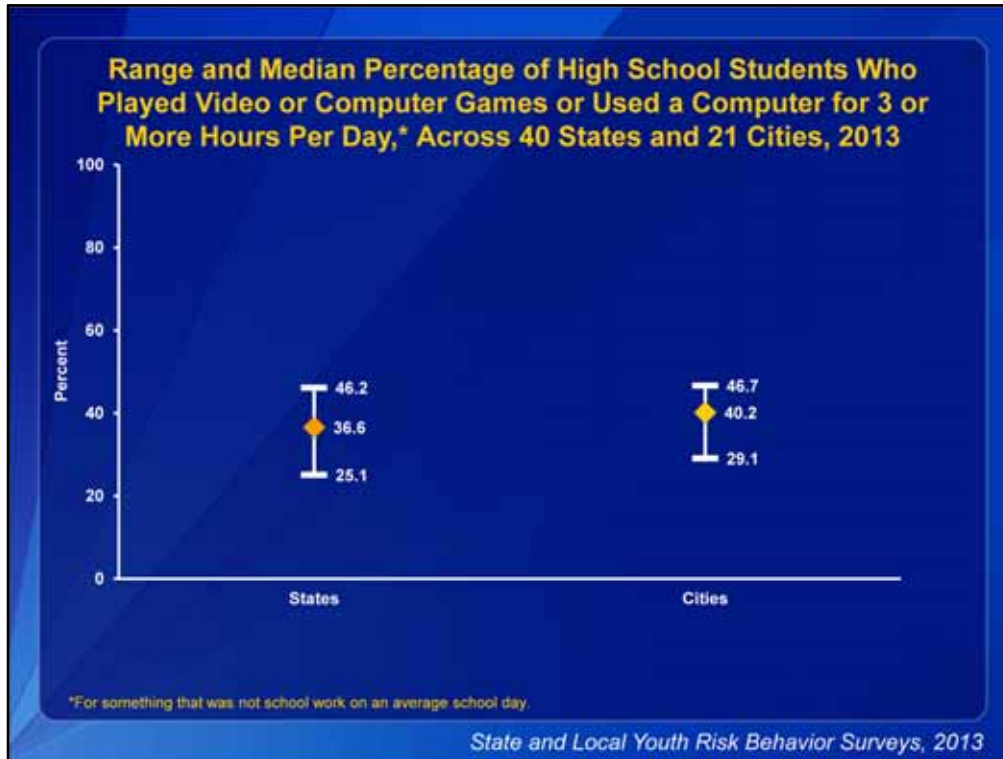
For this behavior, the prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 2003 through 2013 for high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer for 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

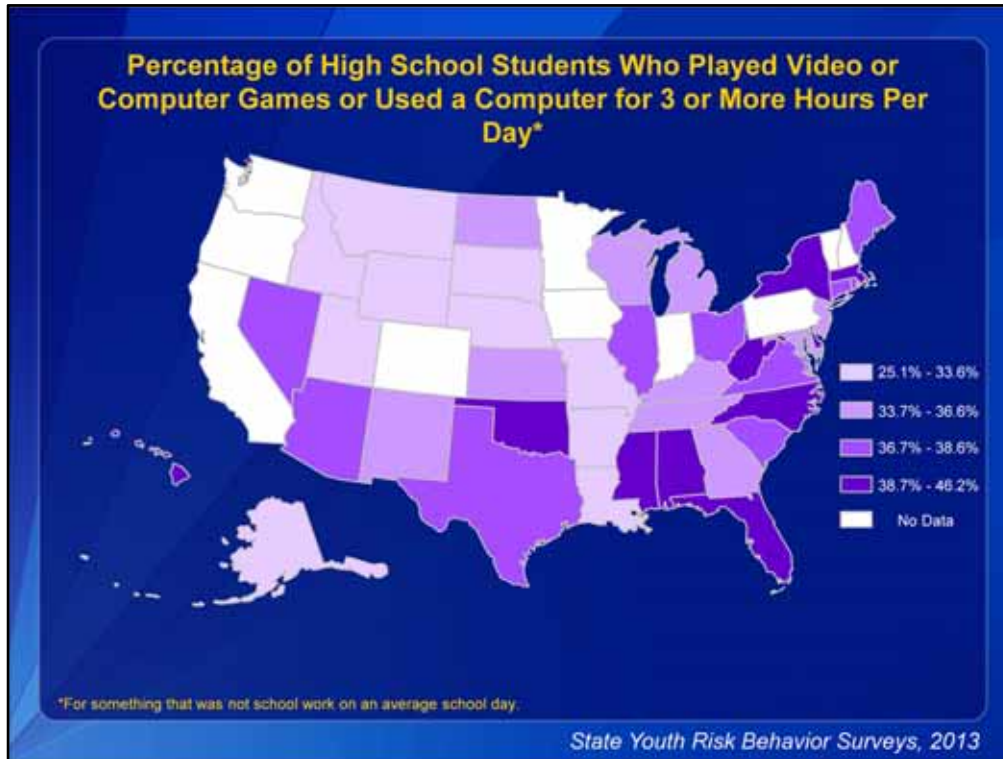
The percentage for 2003 is 22.1. The percentage for 2005 is 21.1. The percentage for 2007 is 24.9. The percentage for 2009 is 24.9. The percentage for 2011 is 31.1. The percentage for 2013 is 41.3.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 2003 to 2013, increased from 2003 to 2009, and increased from 2009 to 2013.

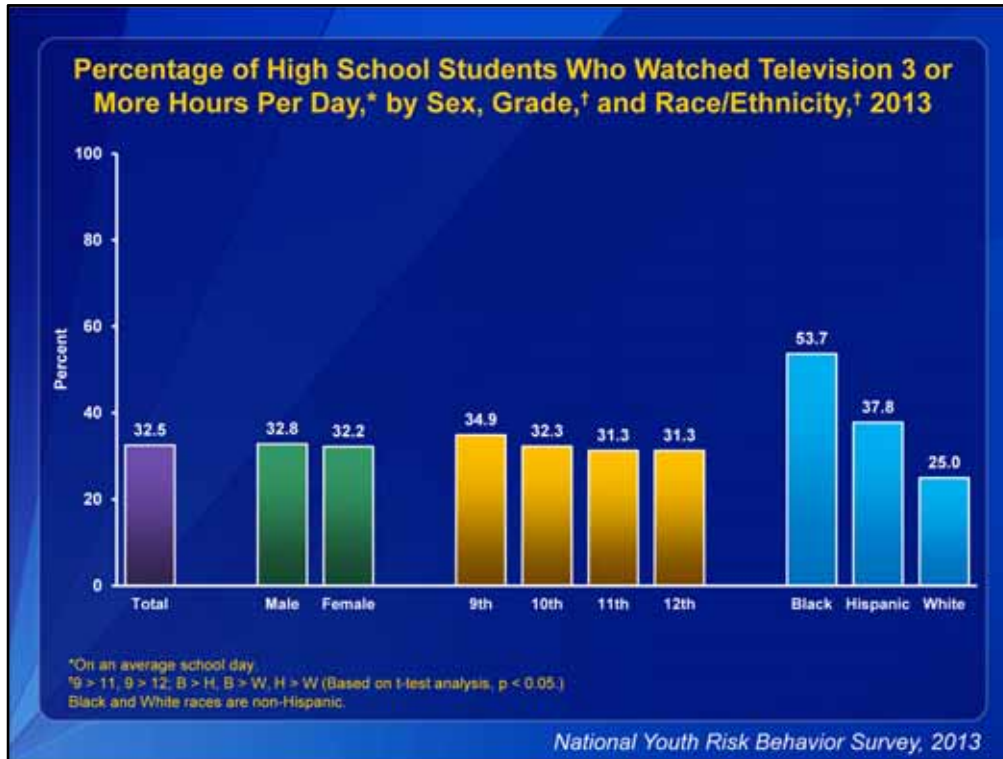


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 40 states and 21 cities for high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer for 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 25.1% to 46.2%. The median across states was 36.6%. The range across cities was 29.1% to 46.7%. The median across cities was 40.2%.



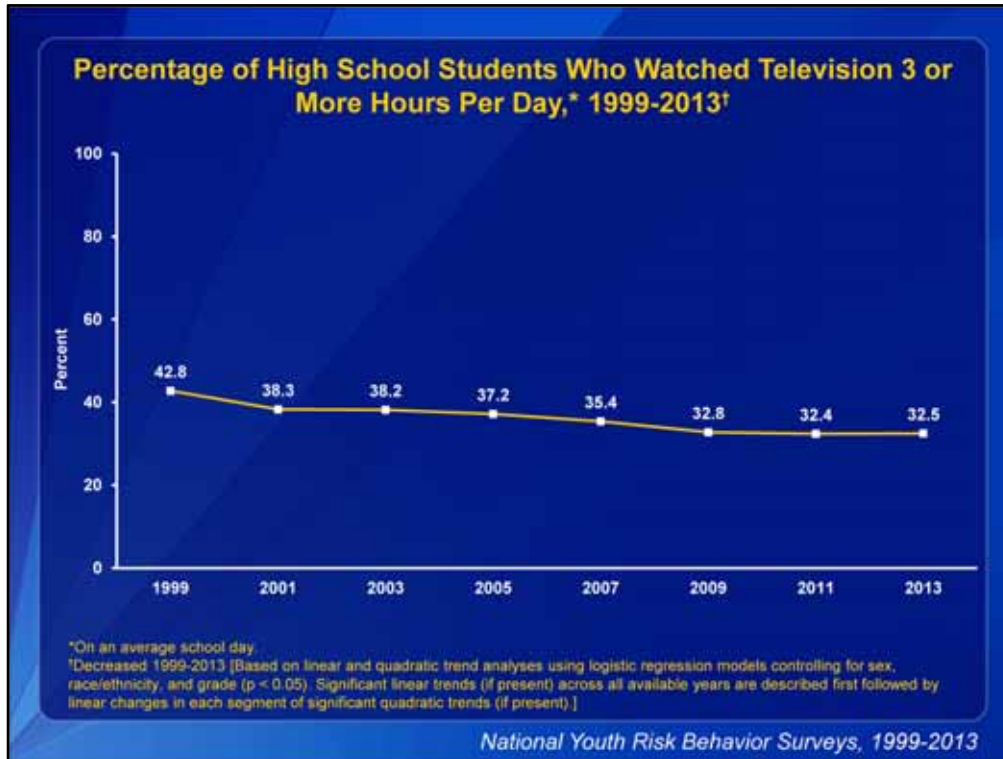
This slide shows the percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day, 2013. The values range from 25.1% to 46.2%. Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, range from 25.1% to 33.6%. Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin, range from 33.7% to 36.6%. Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Nevada, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, range from 36.7% to 38.6%. Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 38.7% to 46.2%. Vermont, New Hampshire, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 32.5. The percentage for male students is 32.8. The percentage for female students is 32.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 34.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 32.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 31.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 31.3. The percentage for black students is 53.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 37.8. The percentage for white students is 25.0. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

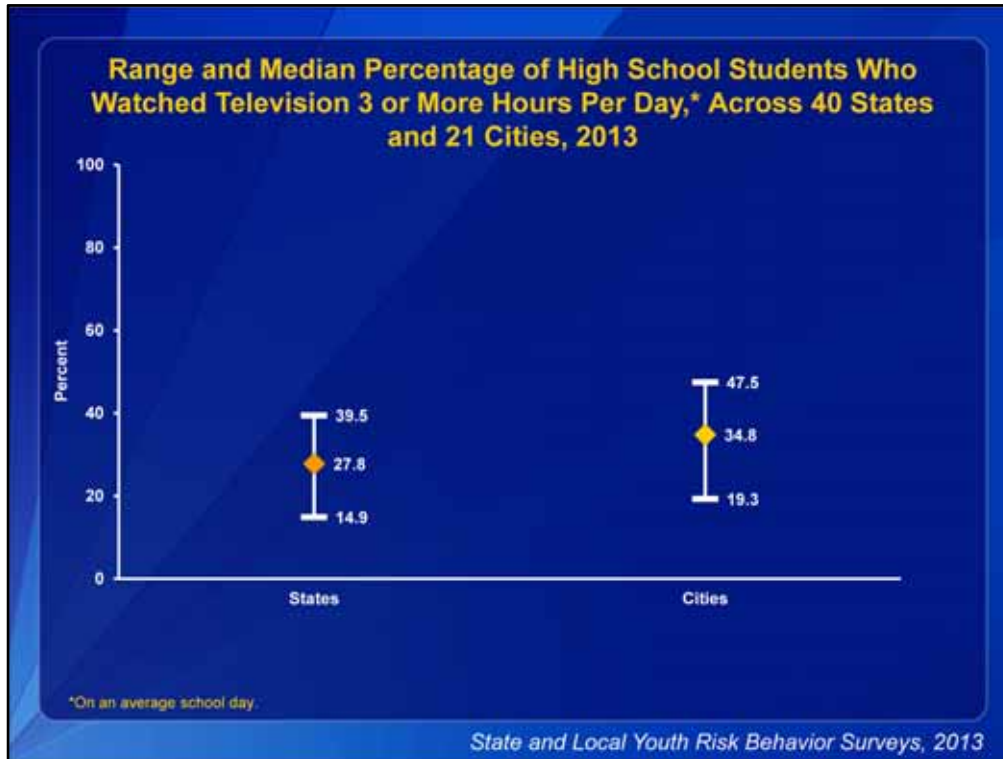
For this behavior, the prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

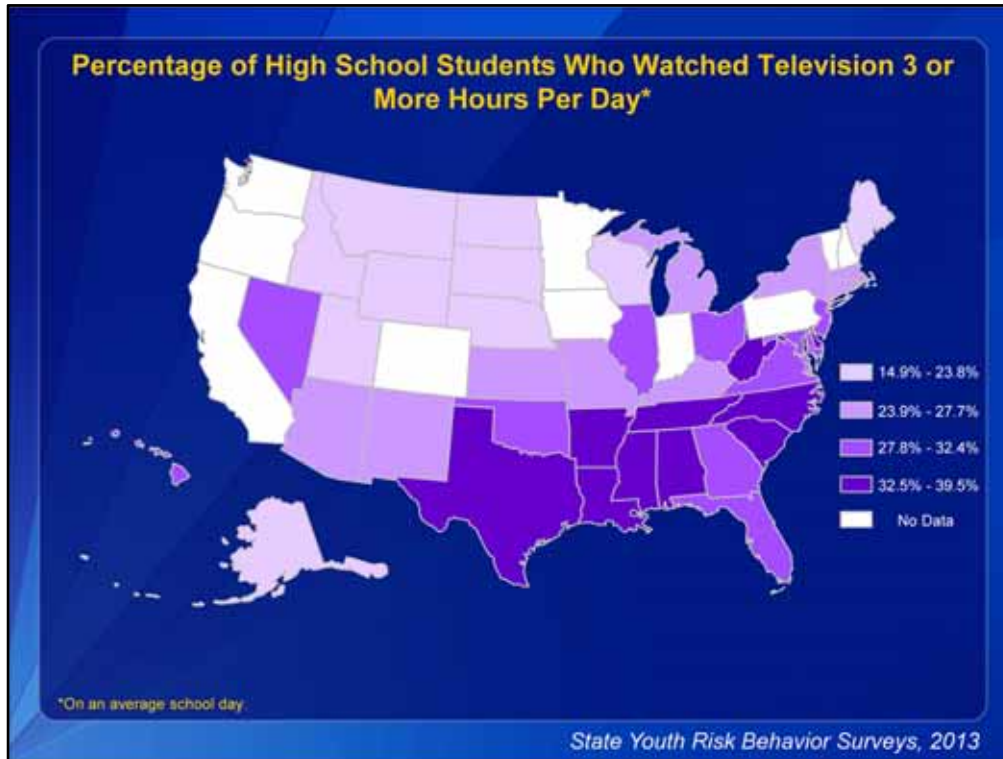
The percentage for 1999 is 42.8. The percentage for 2001 is 38.3. The percentage for 2003 is 38.2. The percentage for 2005 is 37.2. The percentage for 2007 is 35.4. The percentage for 2009 is 32.8. The percentage for 2011 is 32.4. The percentage for 2013 is 32.5.

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



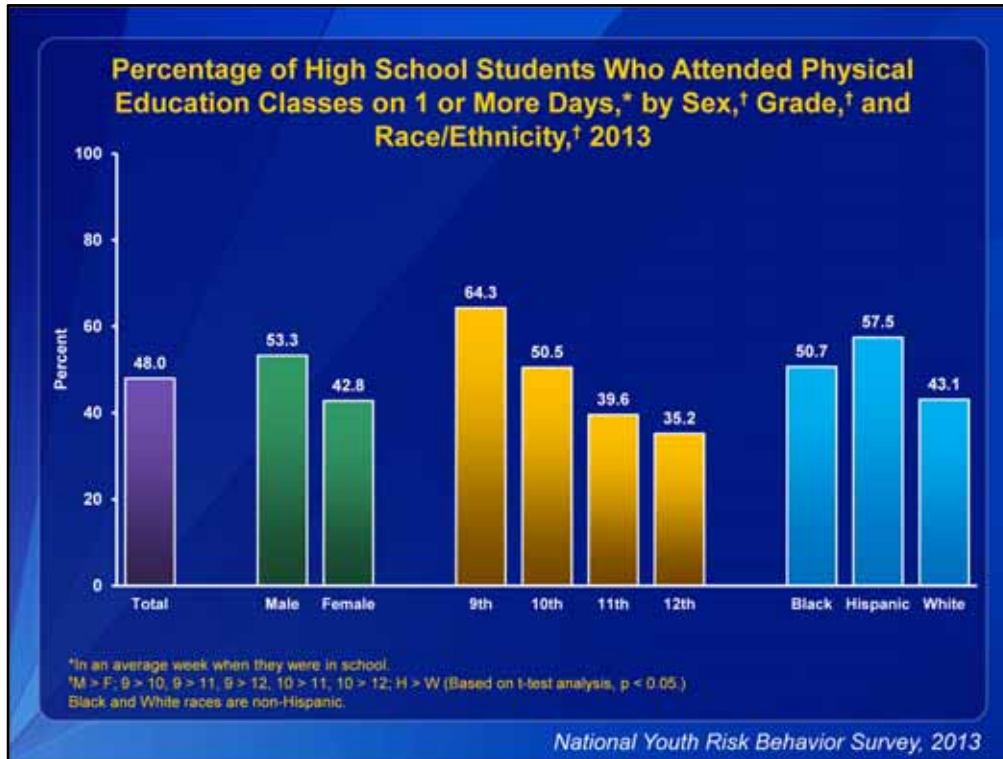
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 40 states and 21 cities for high school students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 14.9% to 39.5%. The median across states was 27.8%. The range across cities was 19.3% to 47.5%. The median across cities was 34.8%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day, 2013. The values range from 14.9% to 39.5%. Alaska, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 14.9% to 23.8%. Arizona, Connecticut, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, range from 23.9% to 27.7%. Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Virginia, range from 27.8% to 32.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 32.5% to 39.5%. Vermont, New Hampshire, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

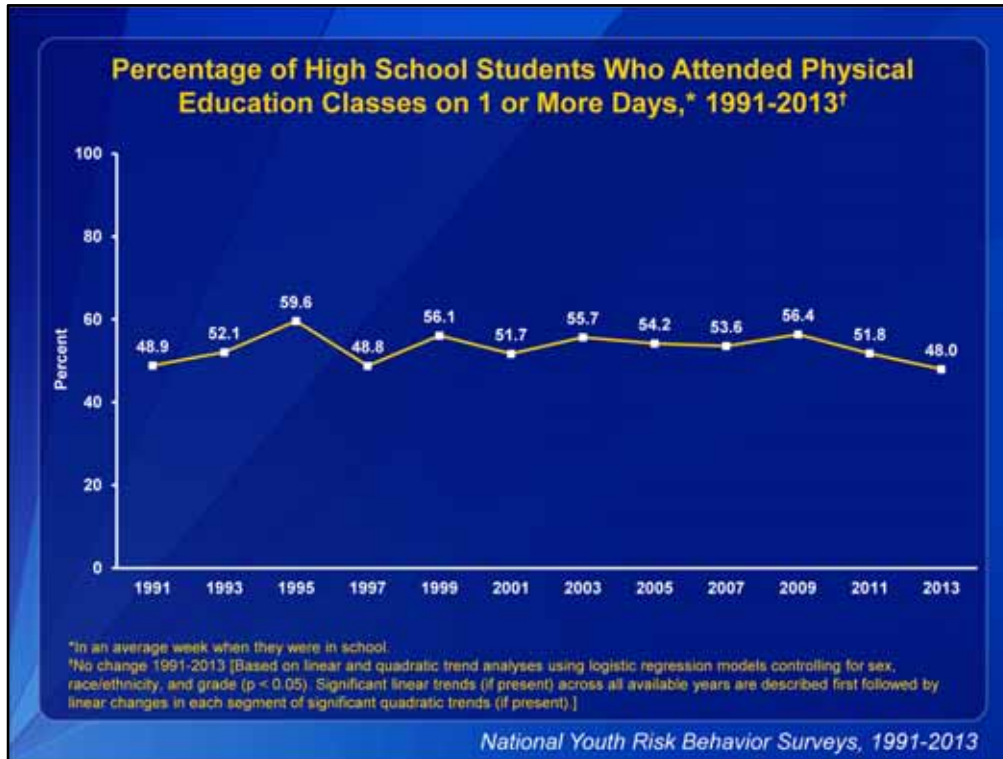




This slide shows the percentage of high school students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 48.0. The percentage for male students is 53.3. The percentage for female students is 42.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 64.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 50.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 39.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 35.2. The percentage for black students is 50.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 57.5. The percentage for white students is 43.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

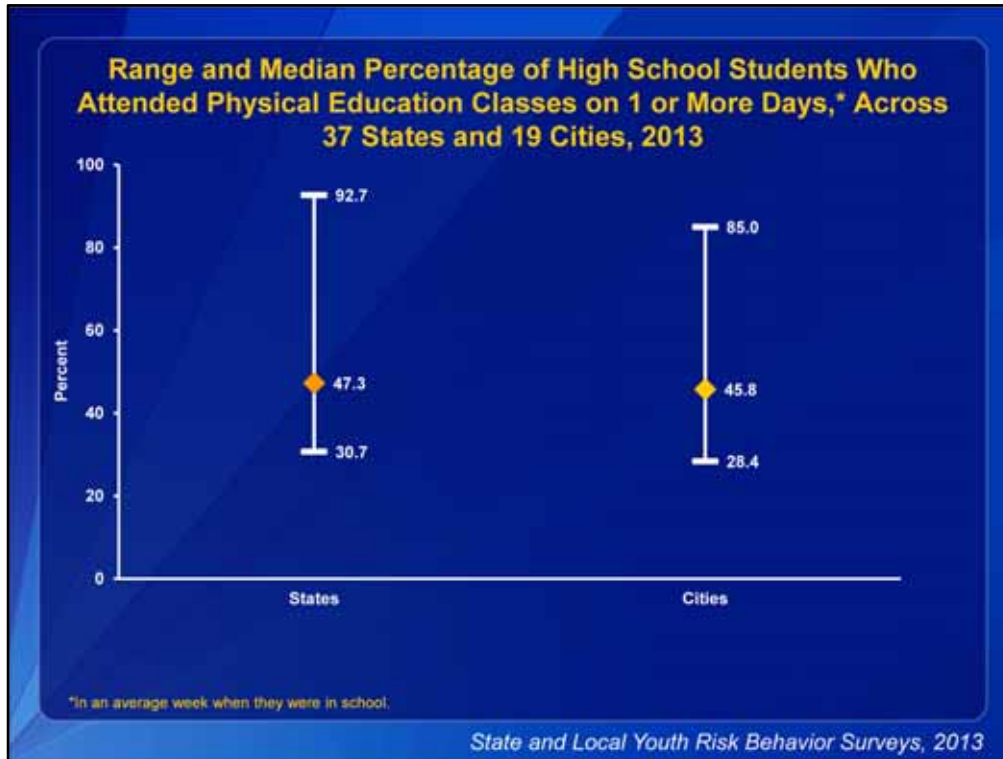
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

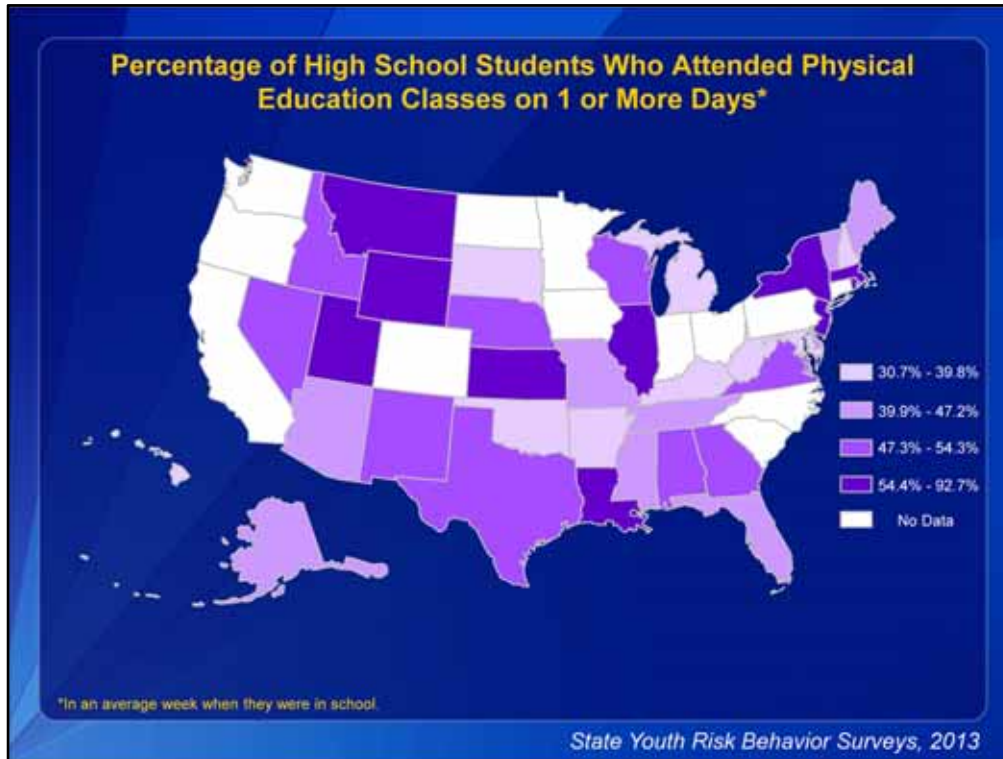
The percentage for 1991 is 48.9. The percentage for 1993 is 52.1. The percentage for 1995 is 59.6. The percentage for 1997 is 48.8. The percentage for 1999 is 56.1. The percentage for 2001 is 51.7. The percentage for 2003 is 55.7. The percentage for 2005 is 54.2. The percentage for 2007 is 53.6. The percentage for 2009 is 56.4. The percentage for 2011 is 51.8. The percentage for 2013 is 48.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 1991 to 2013.

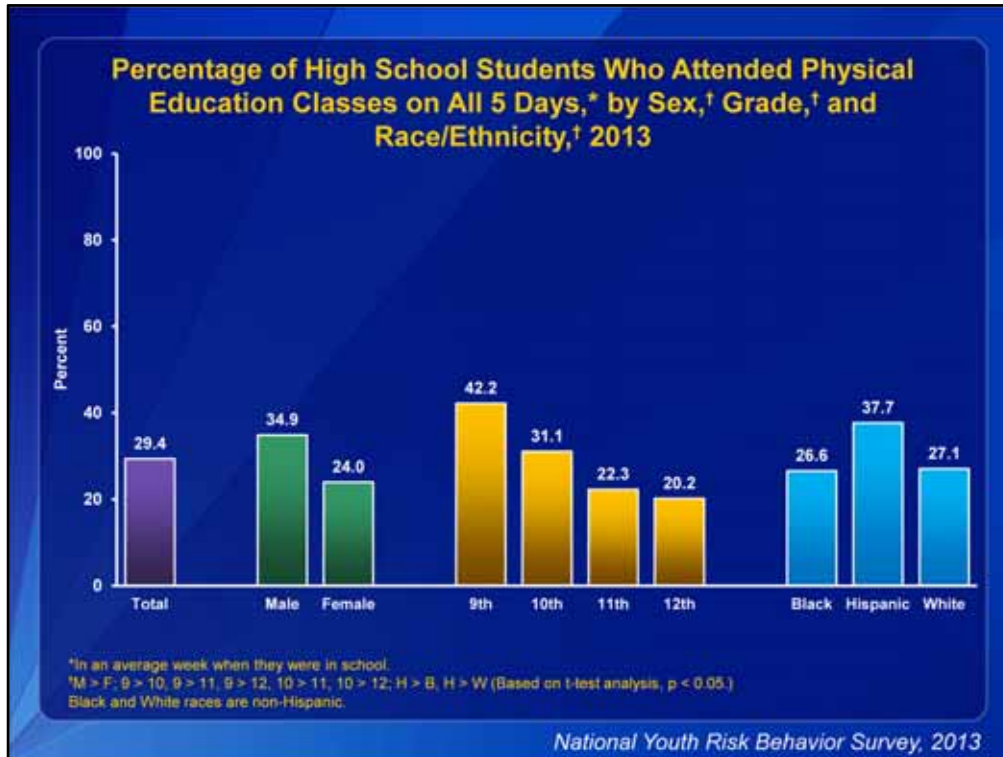


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 19 cities for high school students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 30.7% to 92.7%. The median across states was 47.3%. The range across cities was 28.4% to 85.0%. The median across cities was 45.8%.



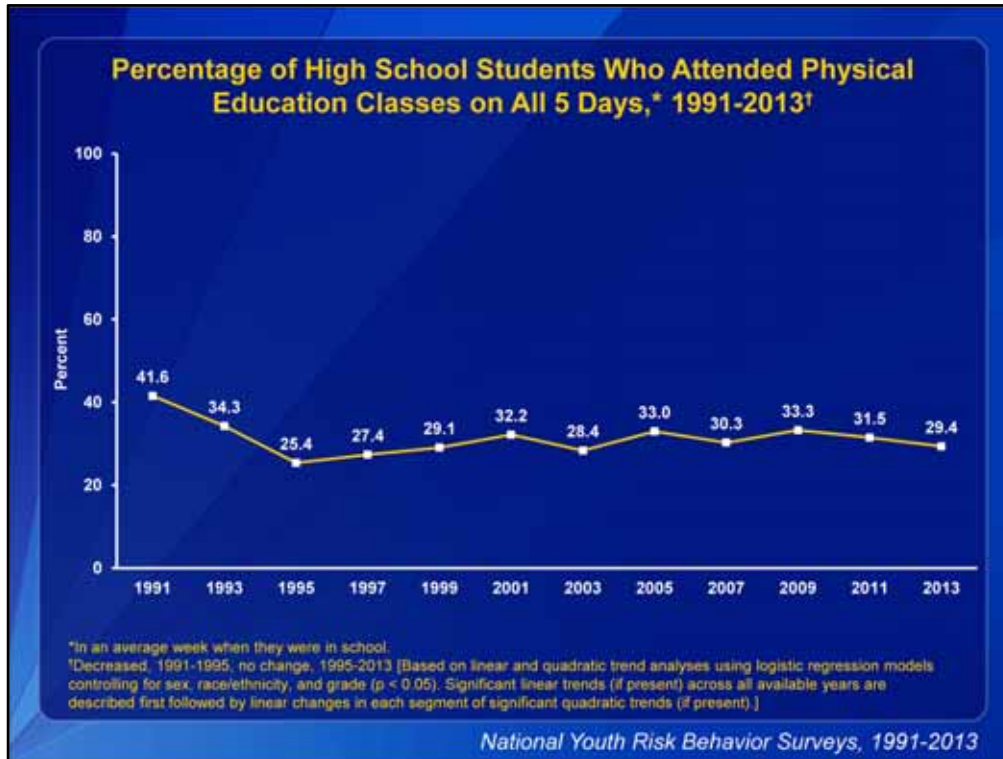
This slide shows the percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school, 2013. The values range from 30.7% to 92.7%. Arkansas, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, range from 30.7% to 39.8%. Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Vermont, range from 39.9% to 47.2%. Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 47.3% to 54.3%. Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Wyoming, range from 54.4% to 92.7%. South Carolina, Ohio, North Dakota, North Carolina, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 29.4. The percentage for male students is 34.9. The percentage for female students is 24.0. The percentage for 9th grade students is 42.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 31.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 22.3. The percentage for 12th grade students is 20.2. The percentage for black students is 26.6. The percentage for Hispanic students is 37.7. The percentage for white students is 27.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

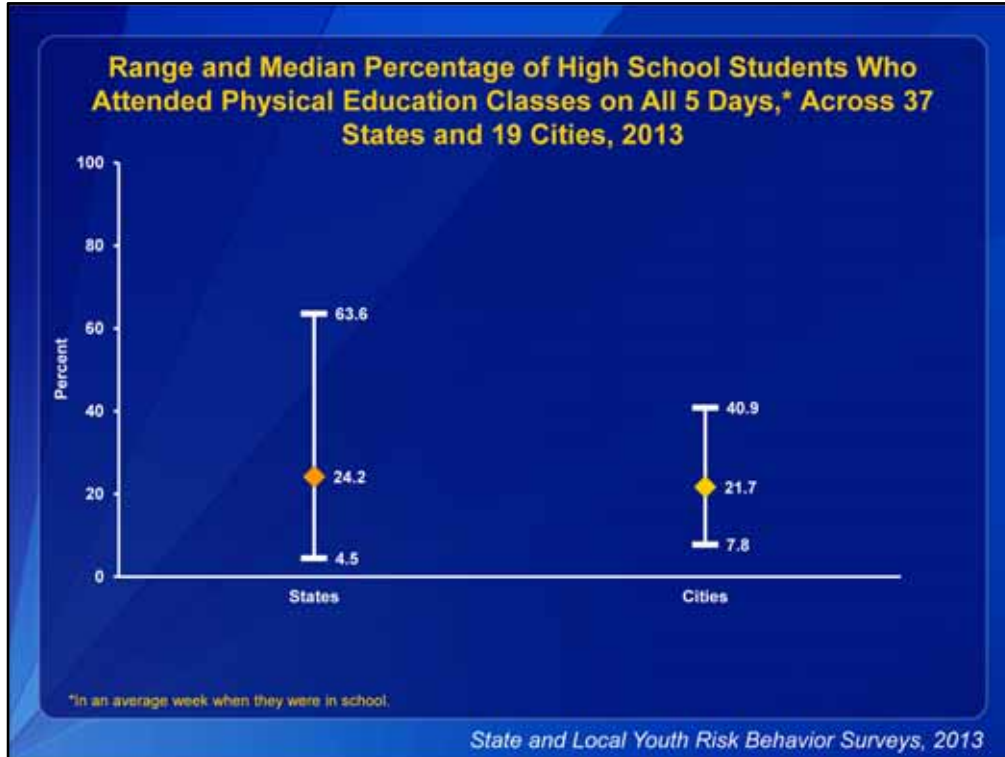
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 10th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

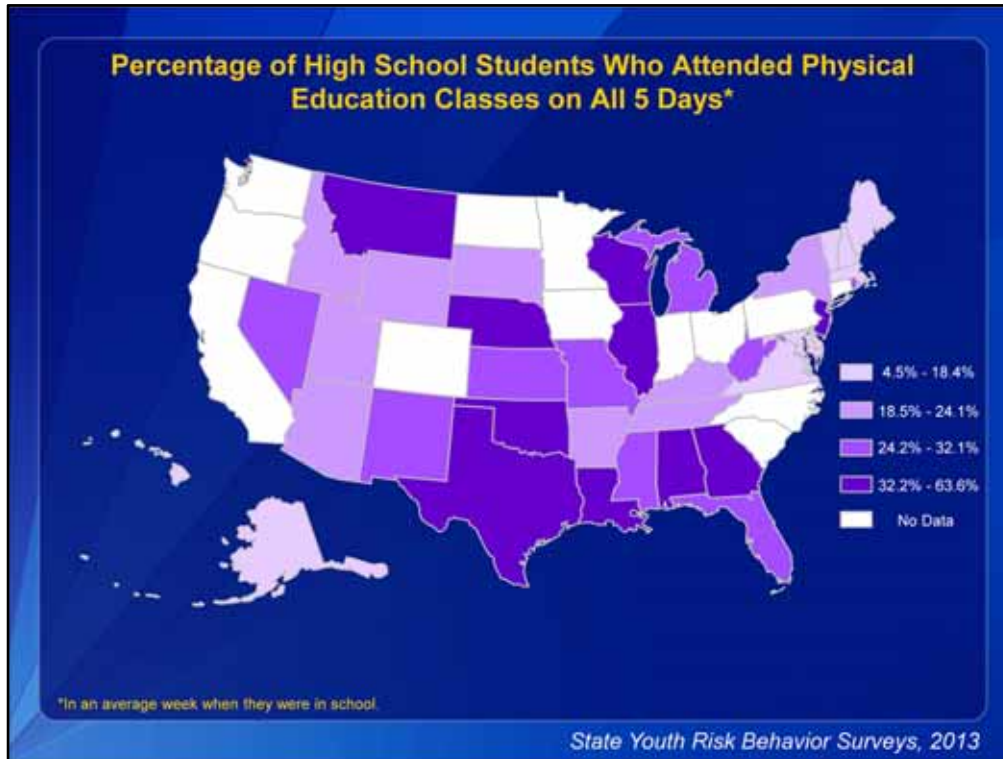
The percentage for 1991 is 41.6. The percentage for 1993 is 34.3. The percentage for 1995 is 25.4. The percentage for 1997 is 27.4. The percentage for 1999 is 29.1. The percentage for 2001 is 32.2. The percentage for 2003 is 28.4. The percentage for 2005 is 33.0. The percentage for 2007 is 30.3. The percentage for 2009 is 33.3. The percentage for 2011 is 31.5. The percentage for 2013 is 29.4.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 1995 and did not change from 1995 to 2013.



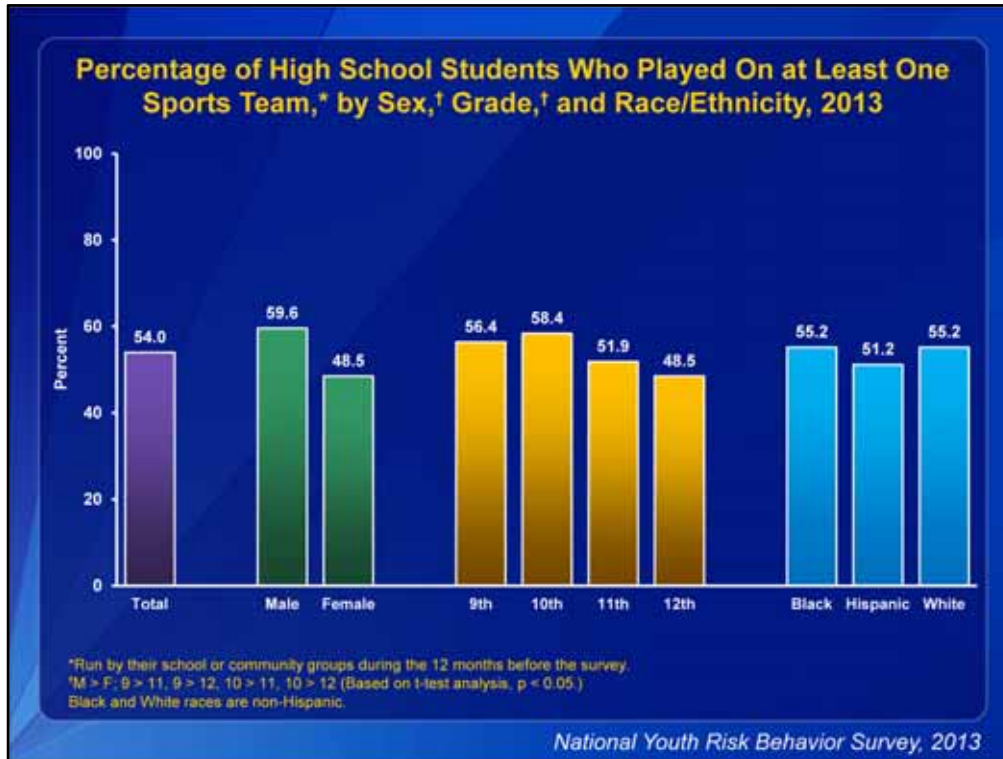
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 37 states and 19 cities for high school students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 4.5% to 63.6%. The median across states was 24.2%. The range across cities was 7.8% to 40.9%. The median across cities was 21.7%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school, 2013. The values range from 4.5% to 63.6%. Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, range from 4.5% to 18.4%. Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Kentucky, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Wyoming, range from 18.5% to 24.1%. Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, West Virginia, range from 24.2% to 32.1%. Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Texas, Wisconsin, range from 32.2% to 63.6%. South Carolina, Ohio, North Dakota, North Carolina, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

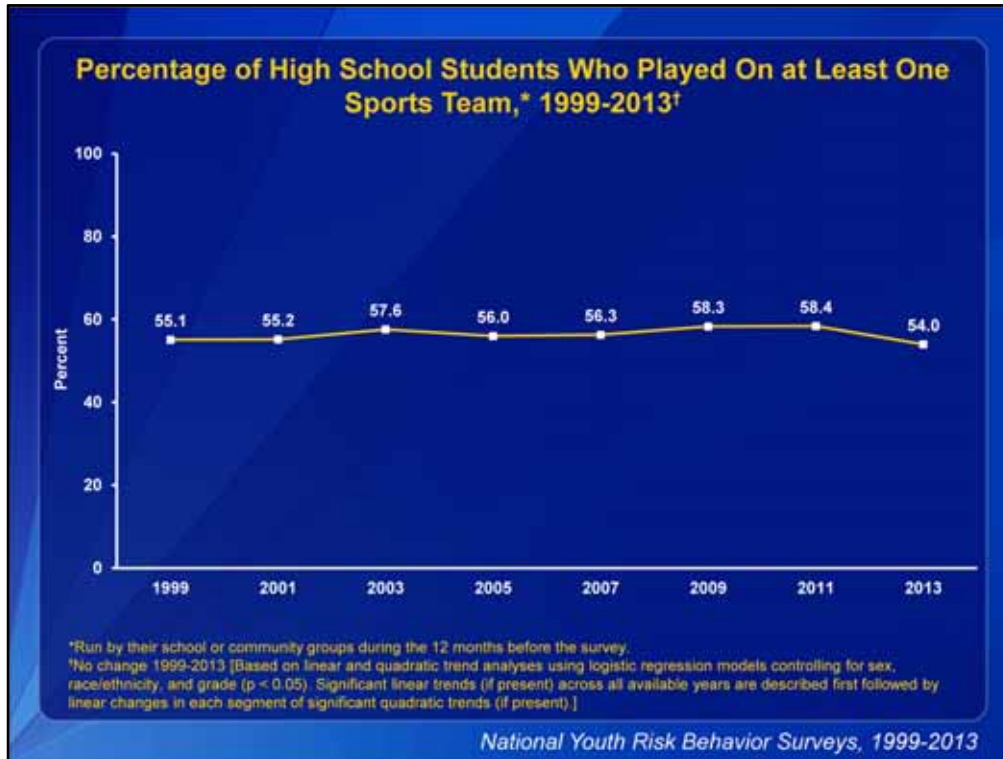




This slide shows the percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 54.0. The percentage for male students is 59.6. The percentage for female students is 48.5. The percentage for 9th grade students is 56.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 58.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 51.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 48.5. The percentage for black students is 55.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 51.2. The percentage for white students is 55.2. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

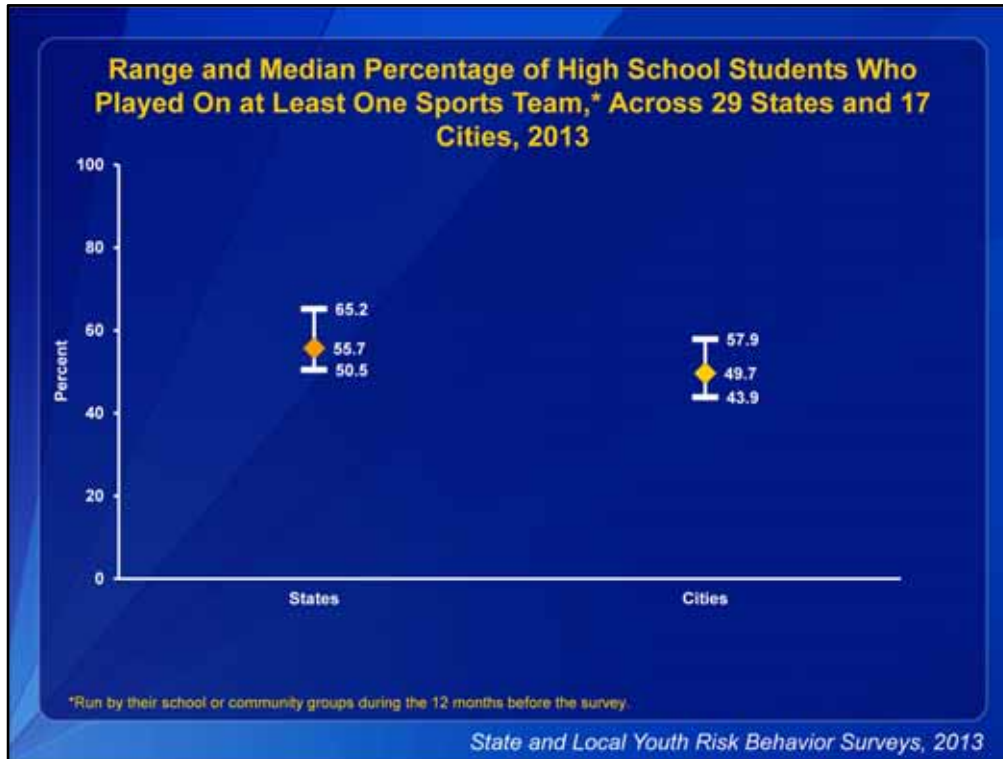
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

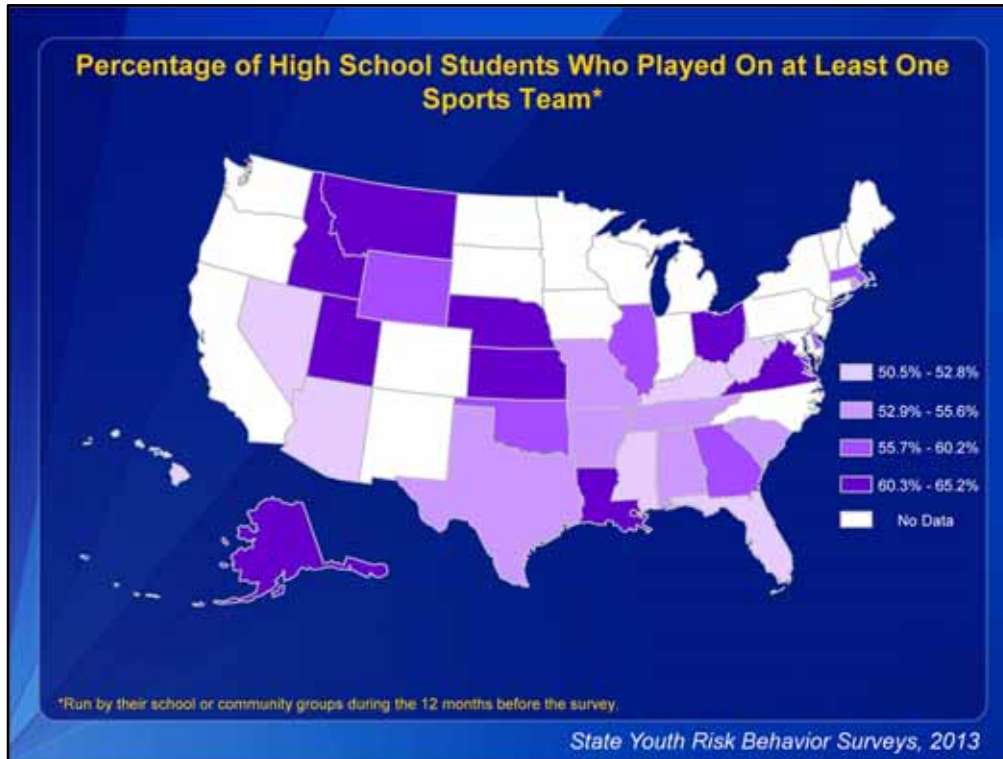
The percentage for 1999 is 55.1. The percentage for 2001 is 55.2. The percentage for 2003 is 57.6. The percentage for 2005 is 56.0. The percentage for 2007 is 56.3. The percentage for 2009 is 58.3. The percentage for 2011 is 58.4. The percentage for 2013 is 54.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2013.



This slide shows the range and median percentages of 29 states and 17 cities for high school students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

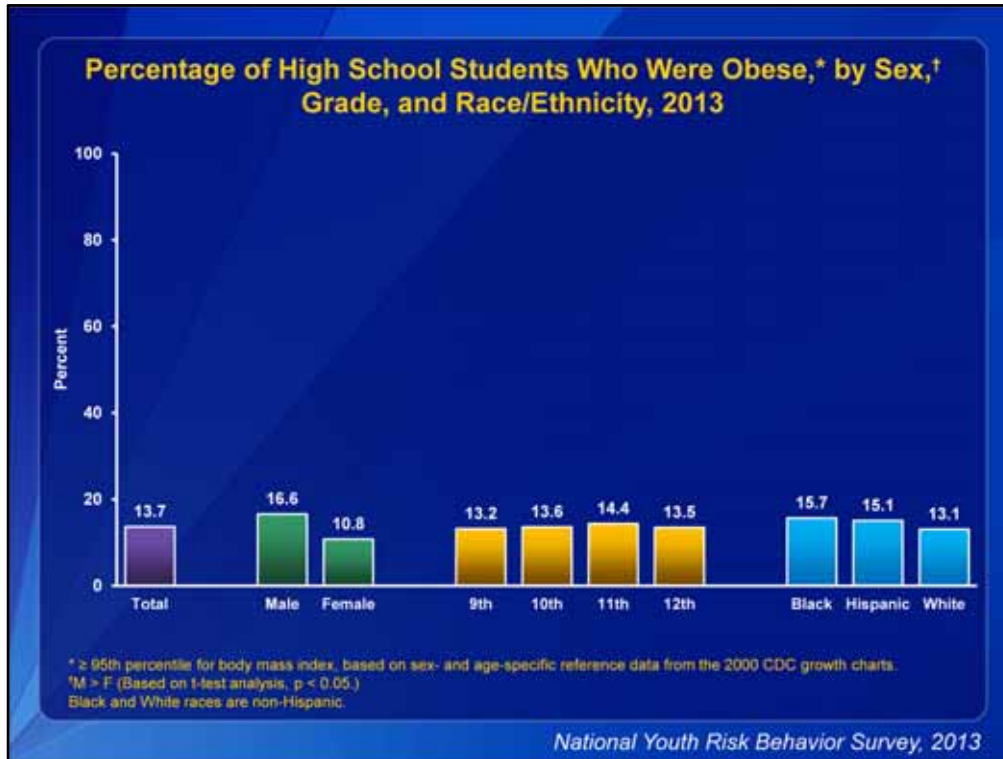
The range across states was 50.5% to 65.2%. The median across states was 55.7%. The range across cities was 43.9% to 57.9%. The median across cities was 49.7%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months, 2013. The values range from 50.5% to 65.2%. Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nevada, West Virginia, range from 50.5% to 52.8%. Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, range from 52.9% to 55.6%. Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Wyoming, range from 55.7% to 60.2%. Alaska, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Utah, Virginia, range from 60.3% to 65.2%. Wisconsin, Vermont, South Dakota, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Dakota, North Carolina, Michigan, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.

# **Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control**

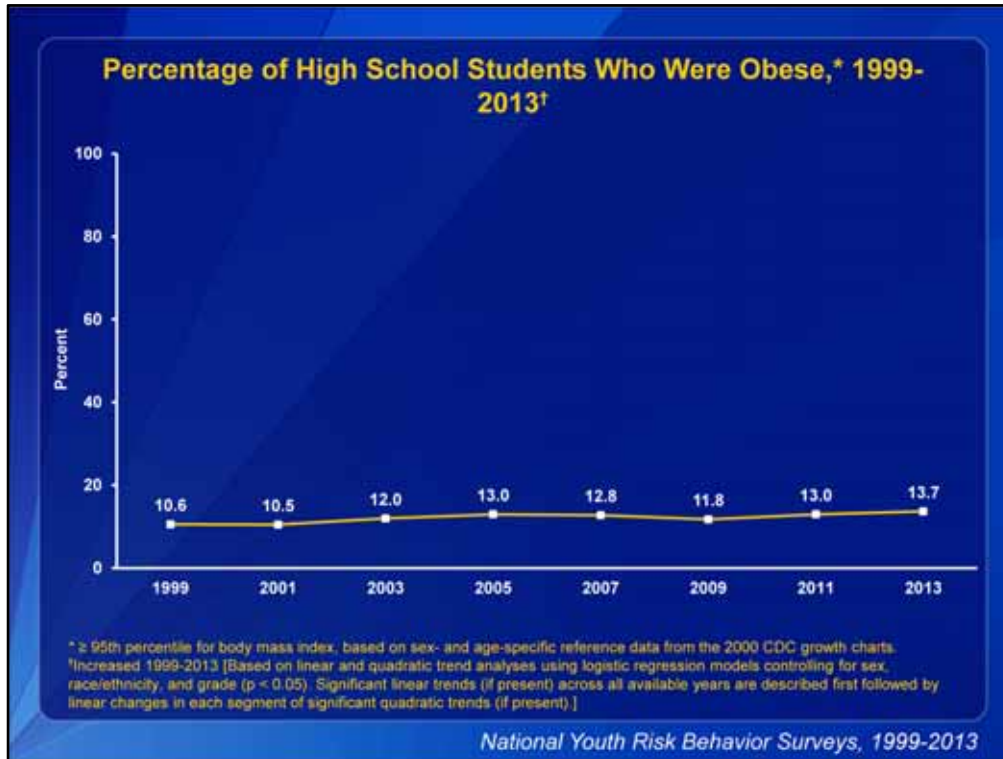
Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were obese ( ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 13.7. The percentage for male students is 16.6. The percentage for female students is 10.8. The percentage for 9th grade students is 13.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 14.4. The percentage for 12th grade students is 13.5. The percentage for black students is 15.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 15.1. The percentage for white students is 13.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

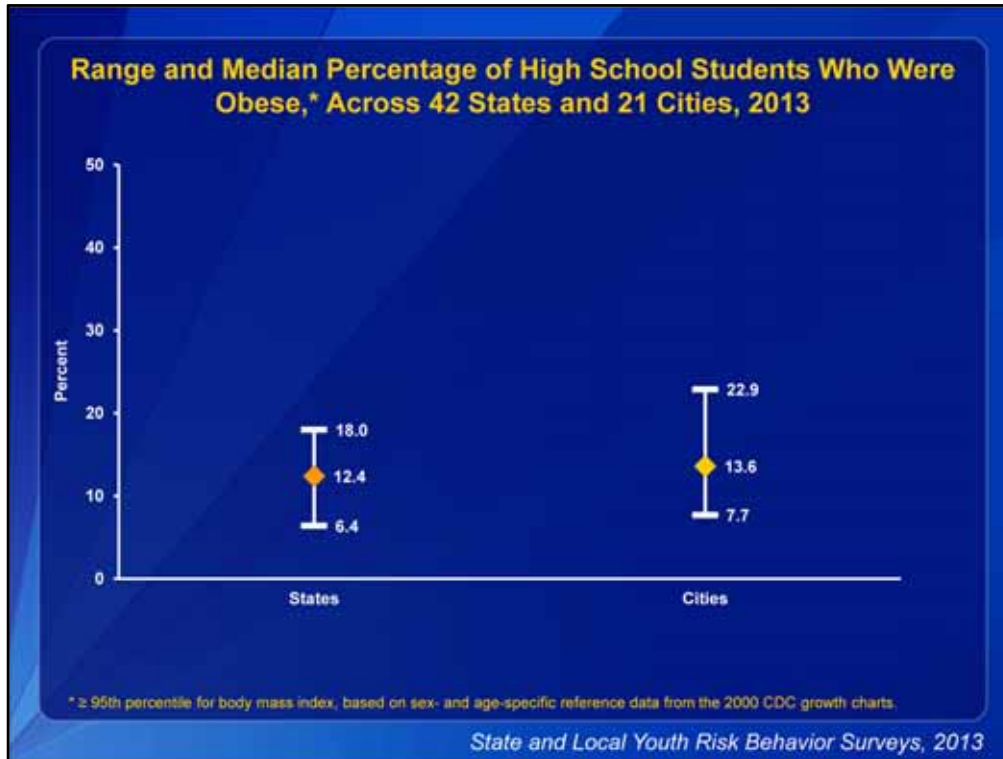
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis (p < 0.05), the prevalence for male students is higher than for female students.



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who were obese ( $\geq$  95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 1999 is 10.6. The percentage for 2001 is 10.5. The percentage for 2003 is 12.0. The percentage for 2005 is 13.0. The percentage for 2007 is 12.8. The percentage for 2009 is 11.8. The percentage for 2011 is 13.0. The percentage for 2013 is 13.7.

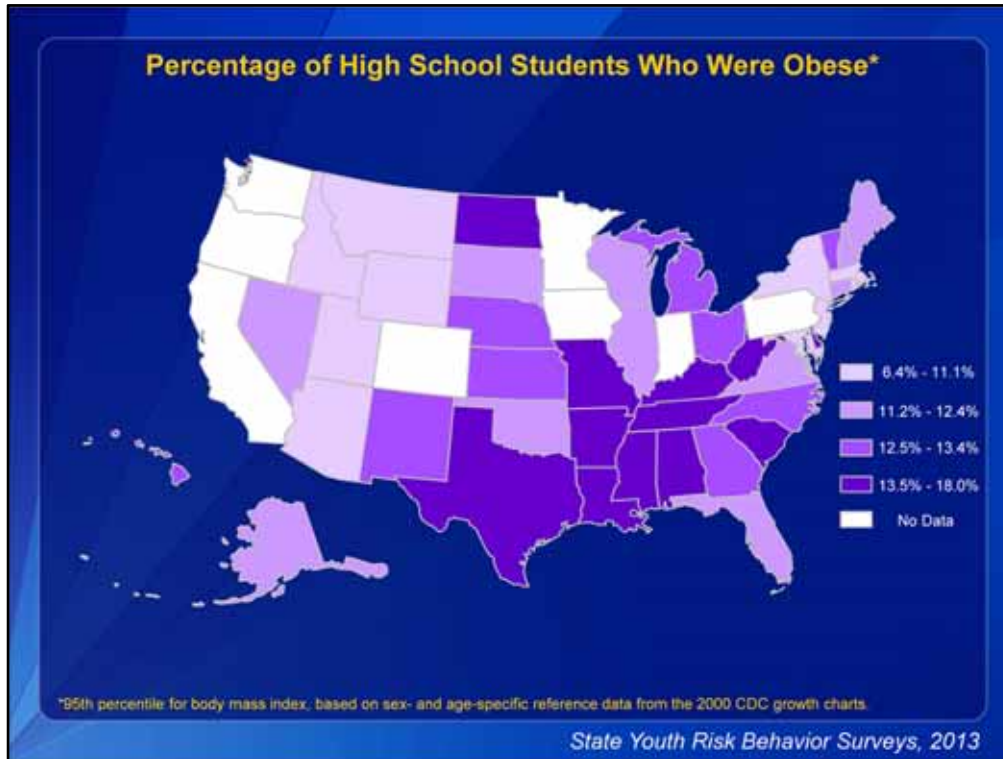
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity,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



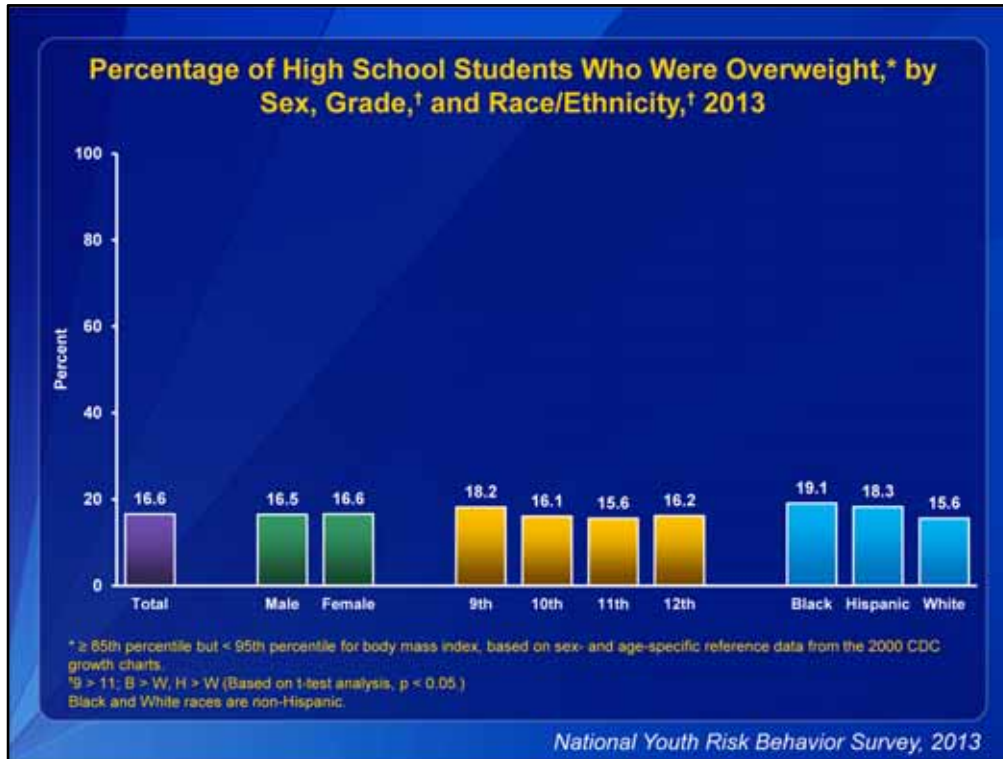
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 21 cities for high school students who were obese (≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 6.4% to 18.0%. The median across states was 12.4%. The range across cities was 7.7% to 22.9%. The median across cities was 13.6%.





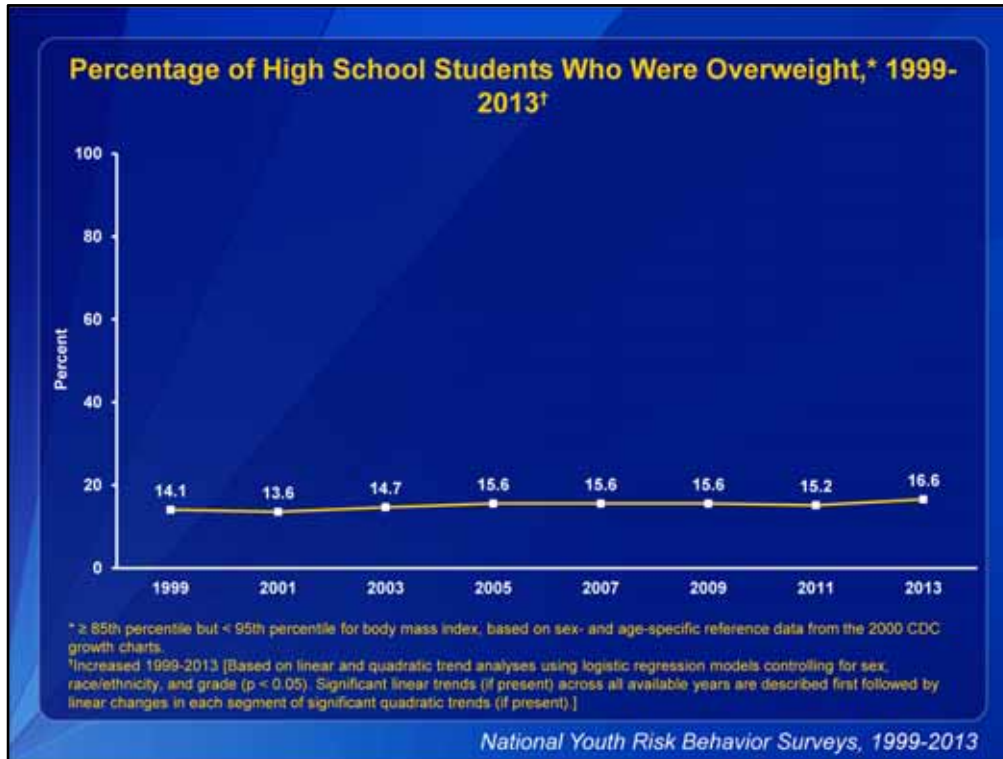
This slide shows the percentage of students who were obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex), 2013. The values range from 6.4% to 18%. Arizona, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Wyoming, range from 6.4% to 11.1%. Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Virginia, Wisconsin, range from 11.2% to 12.4%. Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, range from 12.5% to 13.4%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 13.5% to 18.0%. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who were overweight ( ≥ 85th percentile but < 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 16.6. The percentage for male students is 16.5. The percentage for female students is 16.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 18.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 16.1. The percentage for 11th grade students is 15.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 16.2. The percentage for black students is 19.1. The percentage for Hispanic students is 18.3. The percentage for white students is 15.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

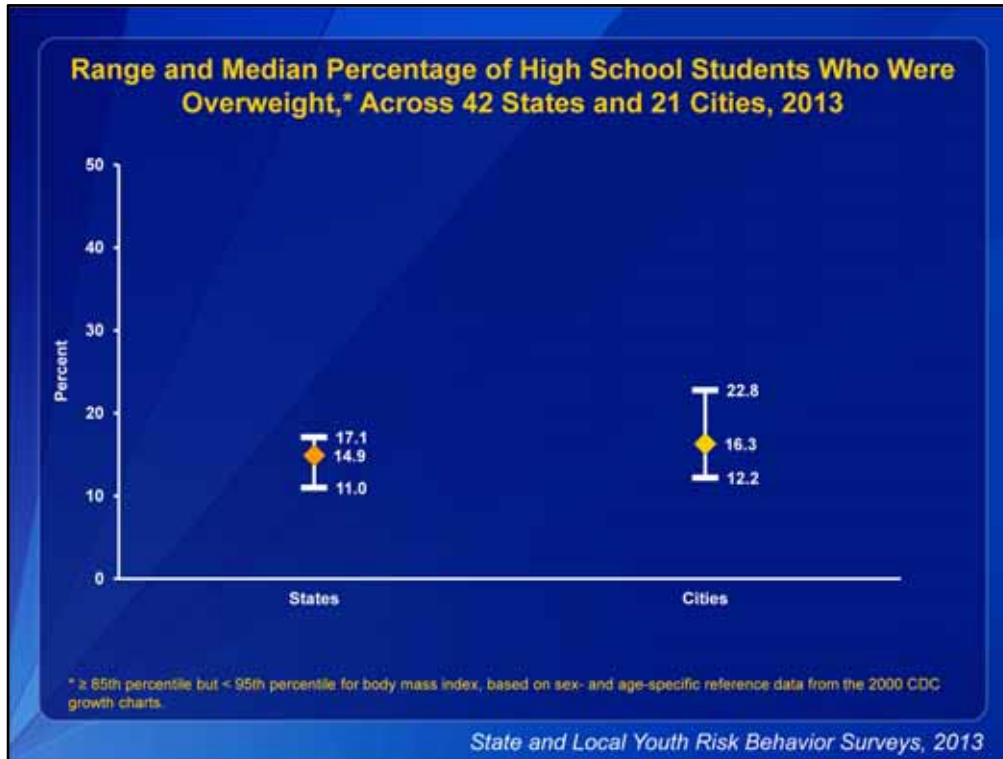
For this behavior, the prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 11th grade students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who were overweight ( $\geq$  85th percentile but  $<$  95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

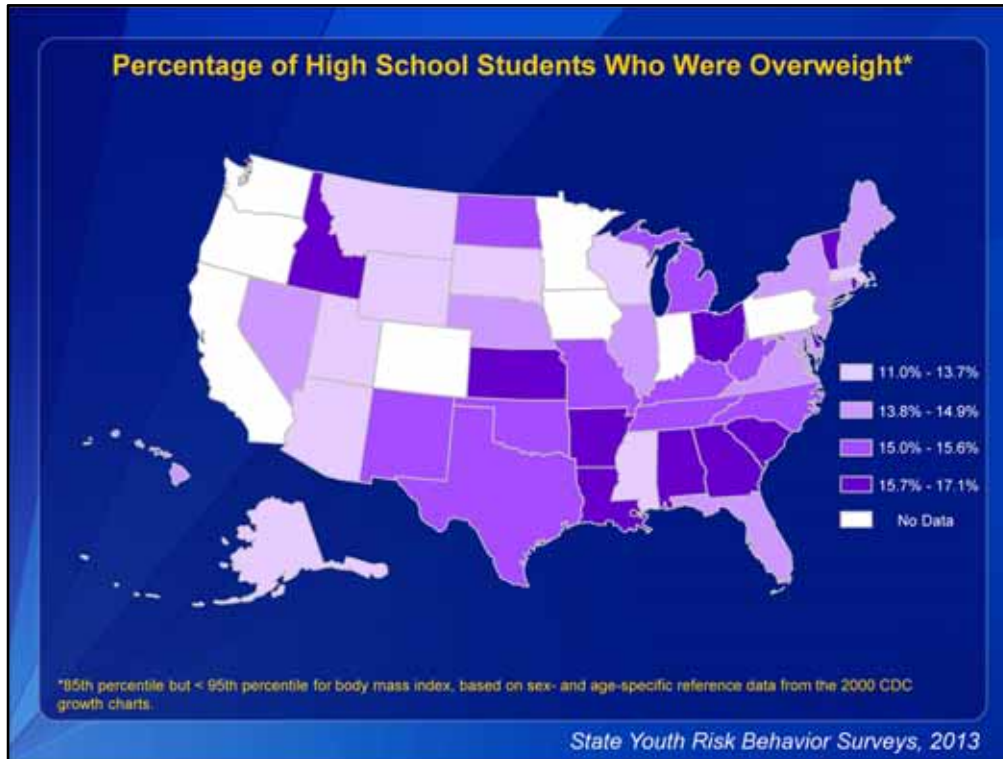
The percentage for 1999 is 14.1. The percentage for 2001 is 13.6. The percentage for 2003 is 14.7. The percentage for 2005 is 15.6. The percentage for 2007 is 15.6. The percentage for 2009 is 15.6. The percentage for 2011 is 15.2. The percentage for 2013 is 16.6.

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

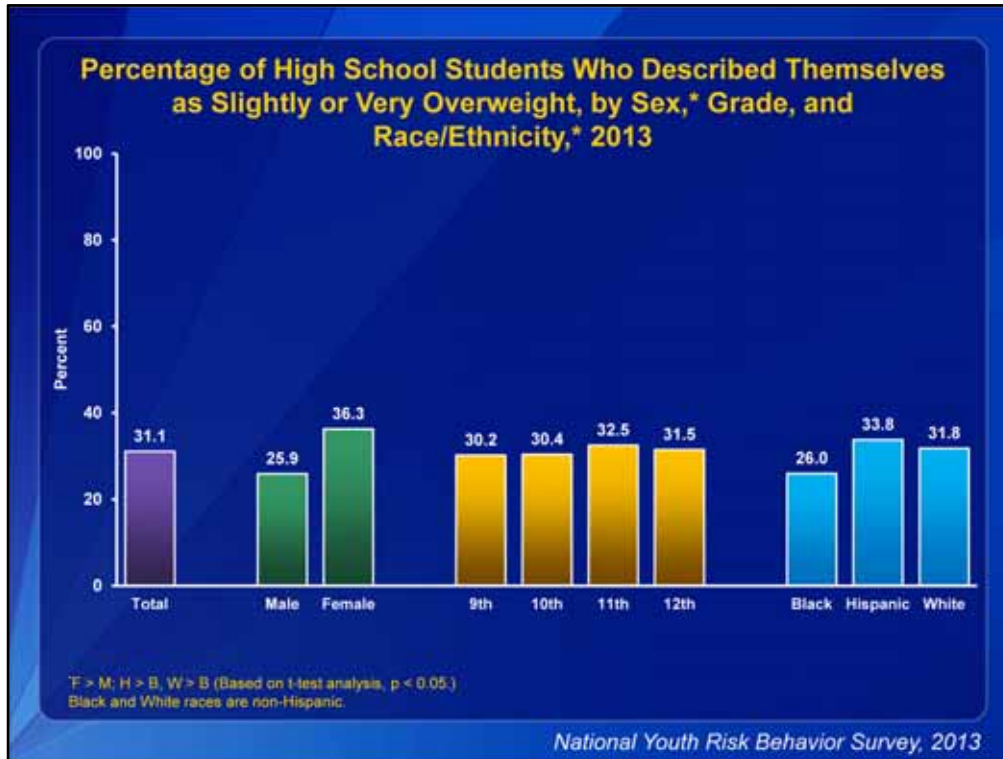


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 42 states and 21 cities for high school students who were overweight ( $\geq$  85th percentile but  $<$  95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 11.0% to 17.1%. The median across states was 14.9%. The range across cities was 12.2% to 22.8%. The median across cities was 16.3%.



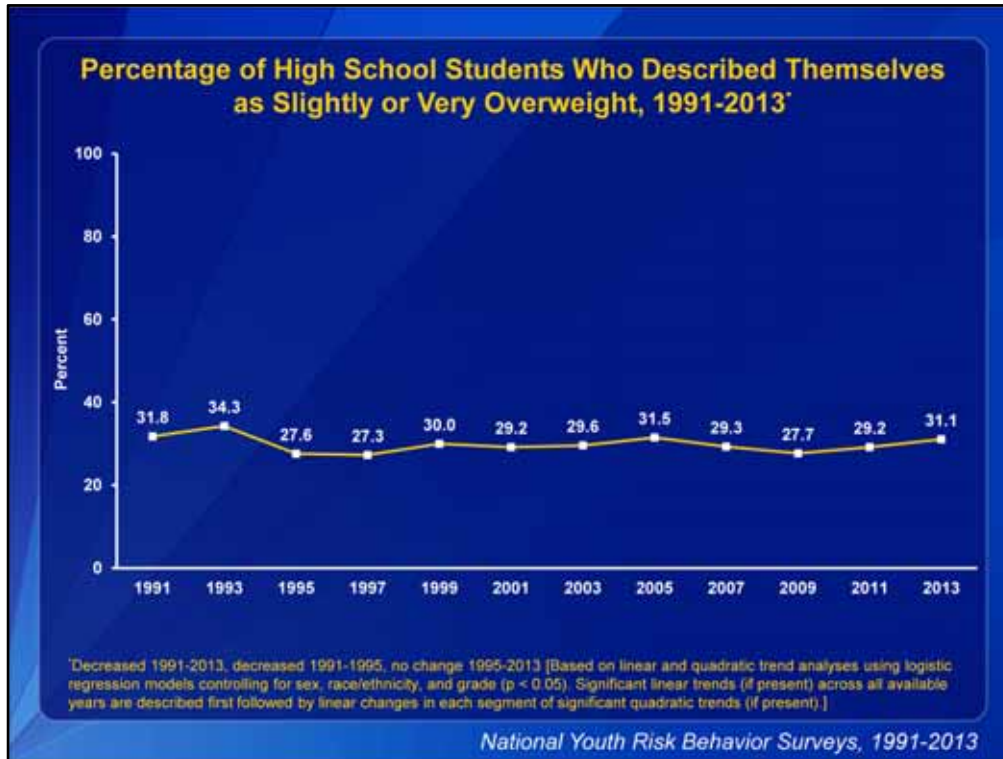
This slide shows the percentage of students who were overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex), 2013. The values range from 11% to 17.1%. Alaska, Arizona, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 11.0% to 13.7%. Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, range from 13.8% to 14.9%. Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, range from 15.0% to 15.6%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, range from 15.7% to 17.1%. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows percentages of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

The percentage for all students is 31.1. The percentage for male students is 25.9. The percentage for female students is 36.3. The percentage for 9th grade students is 30.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 30.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 32.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 31.5. The percentage for black students is 26.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 33.8. The percentage for white students is 31.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

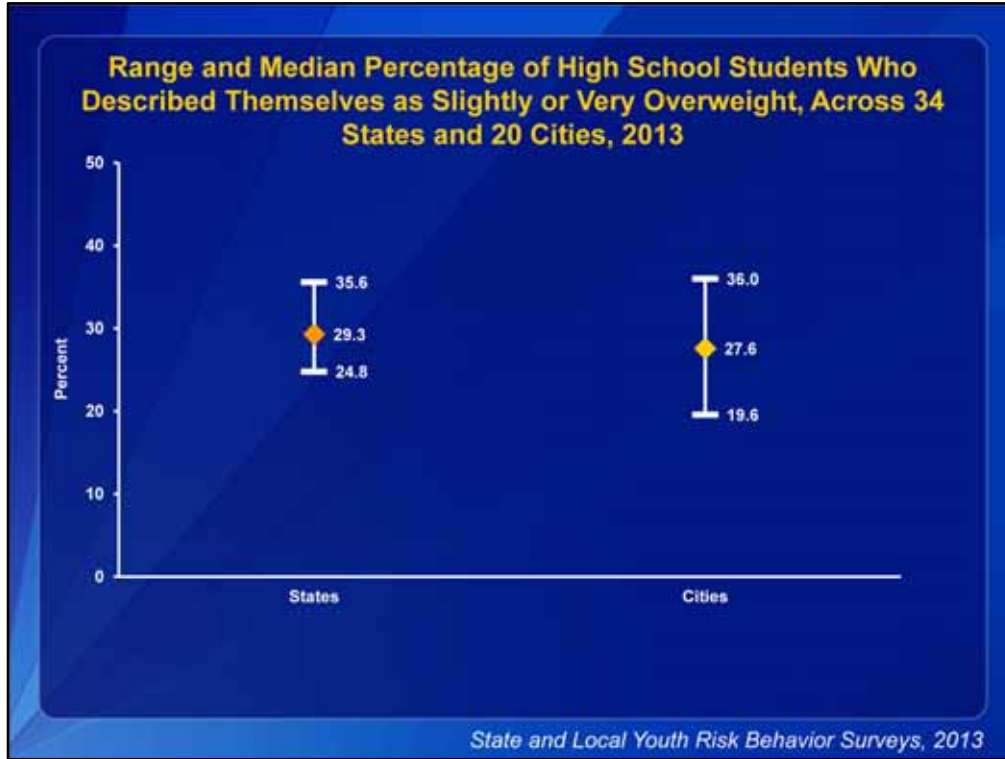
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for white students is higher than for black students.



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight. These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 1991 is 31.8. The percentage for 1993 is 34.3. The percentage for 1995 is 27.6. The percentage for 1997 is 27.3. The percentage for 1999 is 30.0. The percentage for 2001 is 29.2. The percentage for 2003 is 29.6. The percentage for 2005 is 31.5. The percentage for 2007 is 29.3. The percentage for 2009 is 27.7. The percentage for 2011 is 29.2. The percentage for 2013 is 31.1.

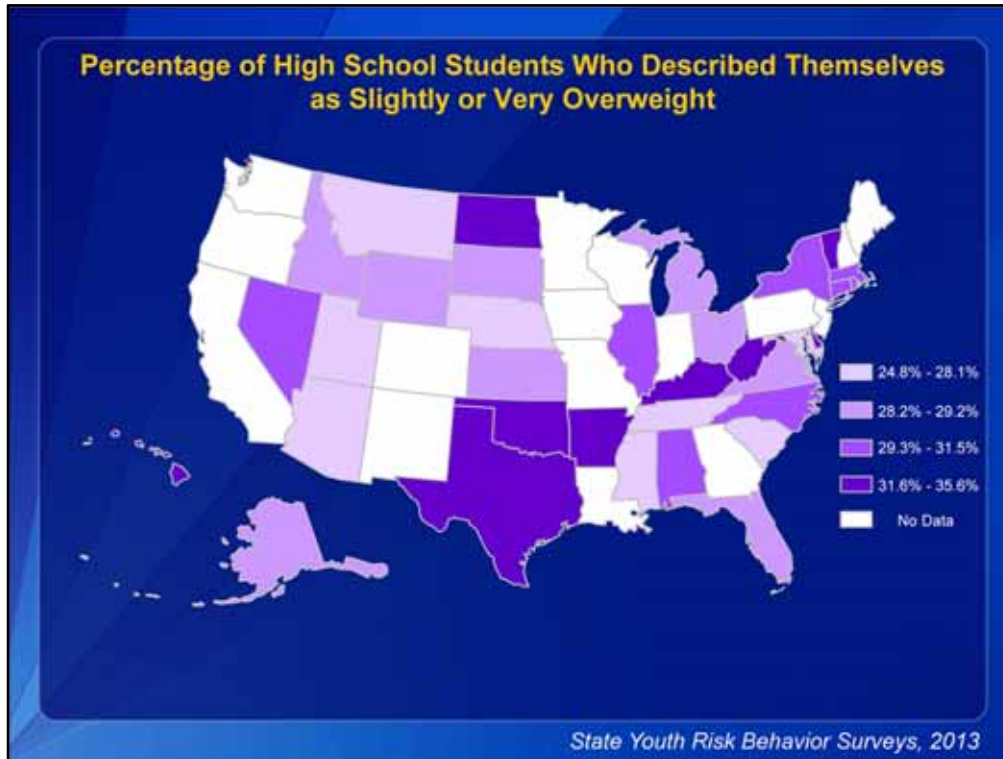
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1991 to 2013, decreased from 1991 to 1995, and did not change from 1995 to 2013.



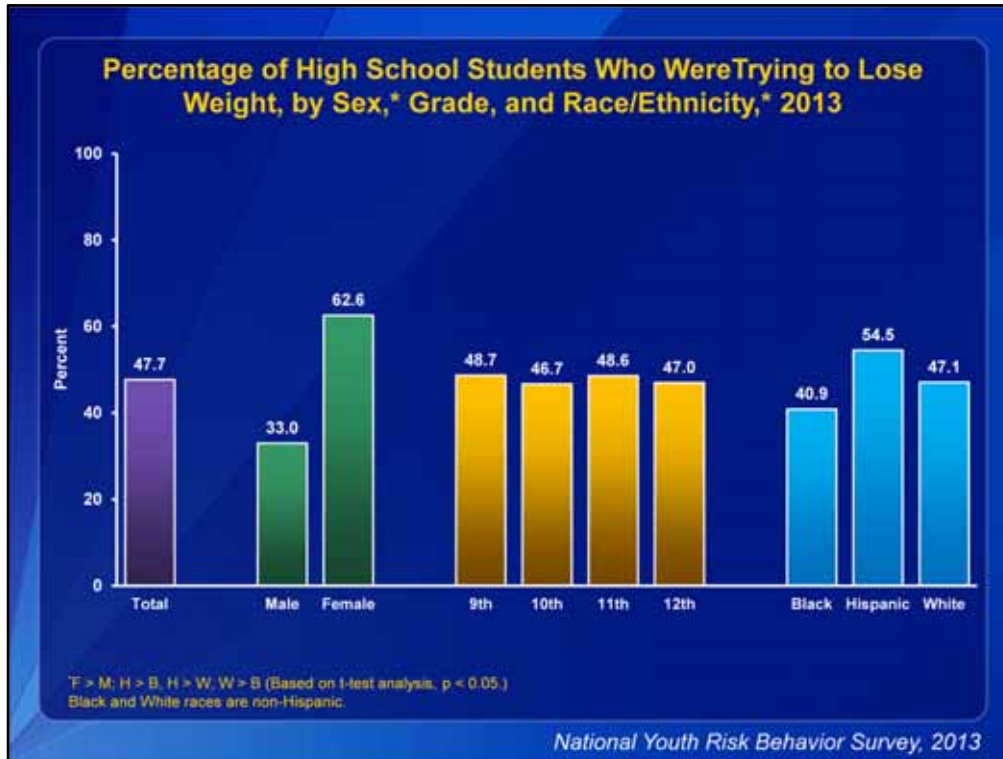
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 20 cities for high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

The range across states was 24.8% to 35.6%. The median across states was 29.3%. The range across cities was 19.6% to 36.0%. The median across cities was 27.6%.





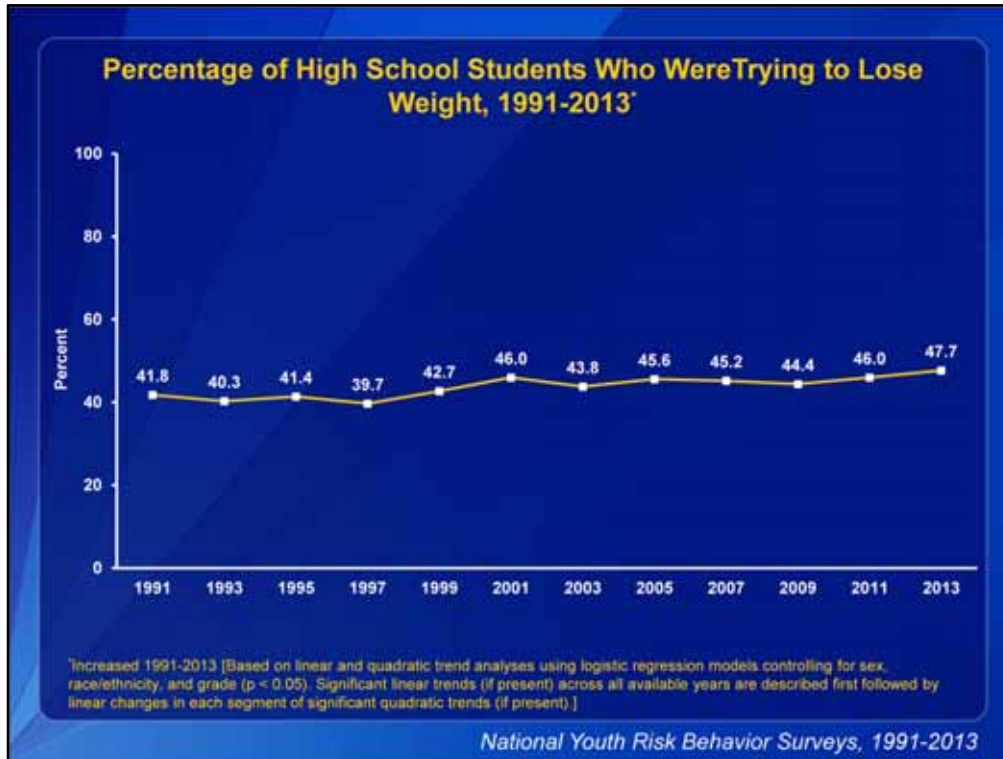
This slide shows the percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, 2013. The values range from 24.8% to 35.6%. Arizona, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, range from 24.8% to 28.1%. Alaska, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, South Dakota, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 28.2% to 29.2%. Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, range from 29.3% to 31.5%. Arkansas, Delaware, Hawaii, Kentucky, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, range from 31.6% to 35.6%. Wisconsin, New Mexico, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Missouri, Maine, Louisiana, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows percentages of high school students who were trying to lose weight.

The percentage for all students is 47.7. The percentage for male students is 33.0. The percentage for female students is 62.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 48.7. The percentage for 10th grade students is 46.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 48.6. The percentage for 12th grade students is 47.0. The percentage for black students is 40.9. The percentage for Hispanic students is 54.5. The percentage for white students is 47.1. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

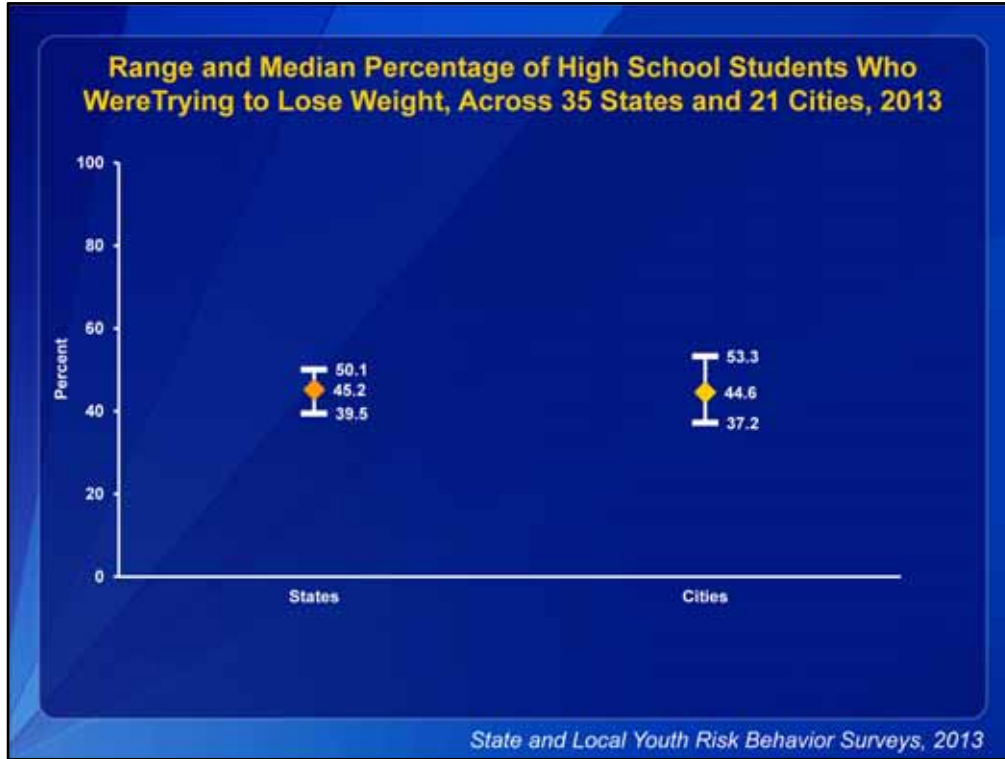
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students. The prevalence for white students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



This slide shows percentages from 1991 through 2013 for high school students who were trying to lose weight. These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

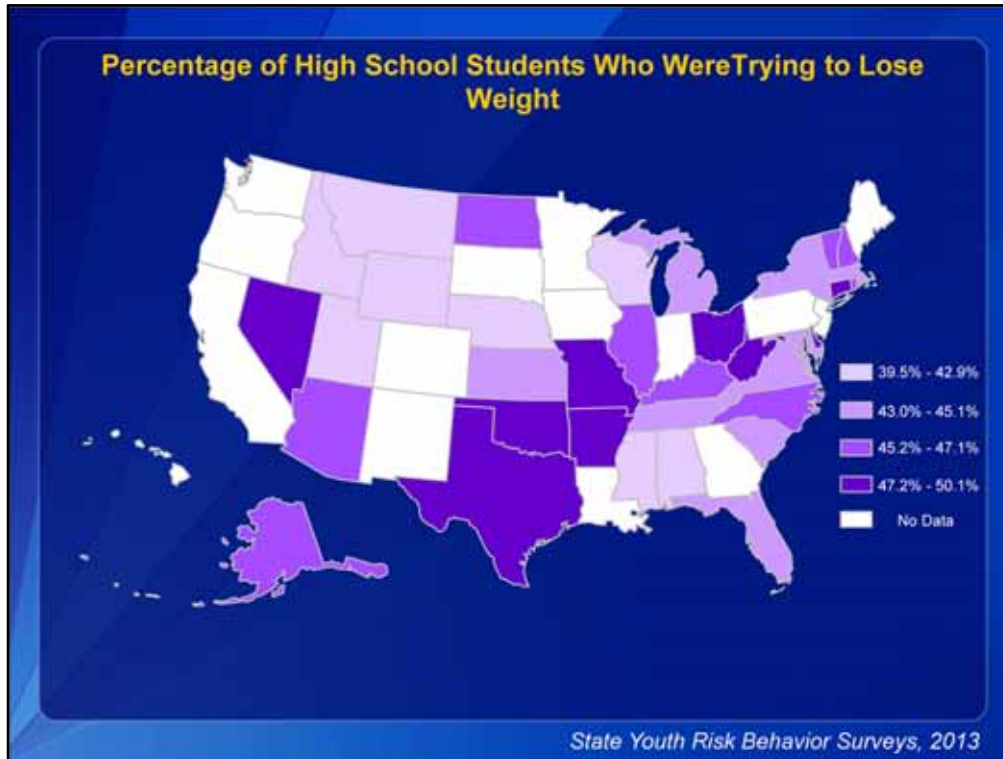
The percentage for 1991 is 41.8. The percentage for 1993 is 40.3. The percentage for 1995 is 41.4. The percentage for 1997 is 39.7. The percentage for 1999 is 42.7. The percentage for 2001 is 46.0. The percentage for 2003 is 43.8. The percentage for 2005 is 45.6. The percentage for 2007 is 45.2. The percentage for 2009 is 44.4. The percentage for 2011 is 46.0. The percentage for 2013 is 47.7.

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

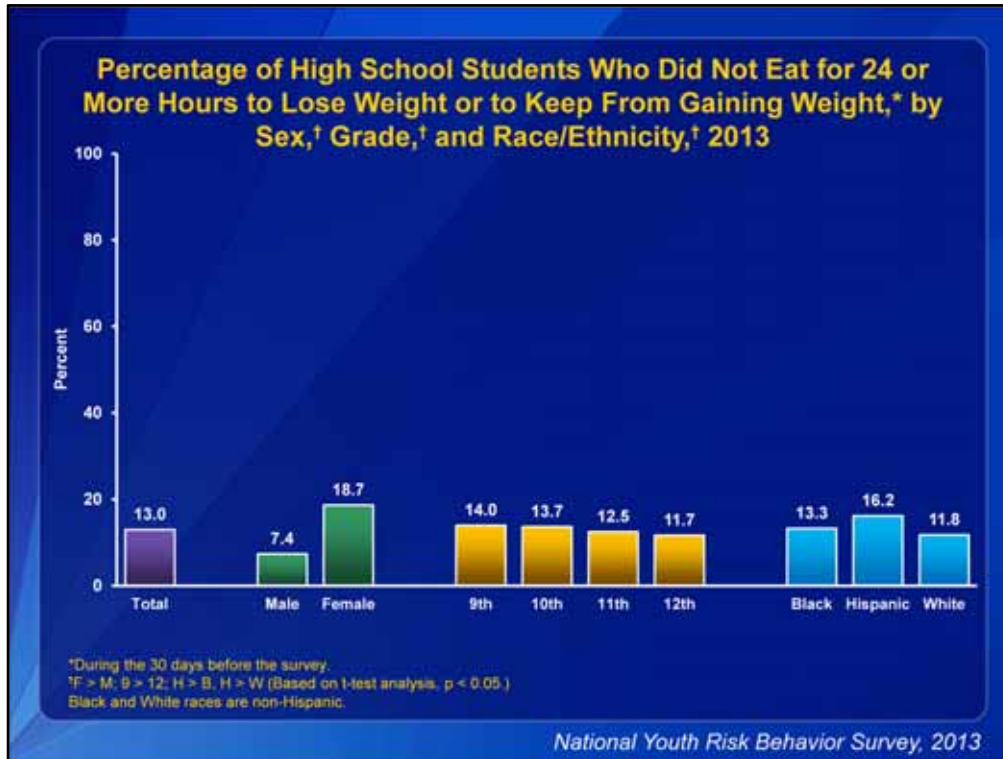


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 35 states and 21 cities for high school students who were trying to lose weight.

The range across states was 39.5% to 50.1%. The median across states was 45.2%. The range across cities was 37.2% to 53.3%. The median across cities was 44.6%.



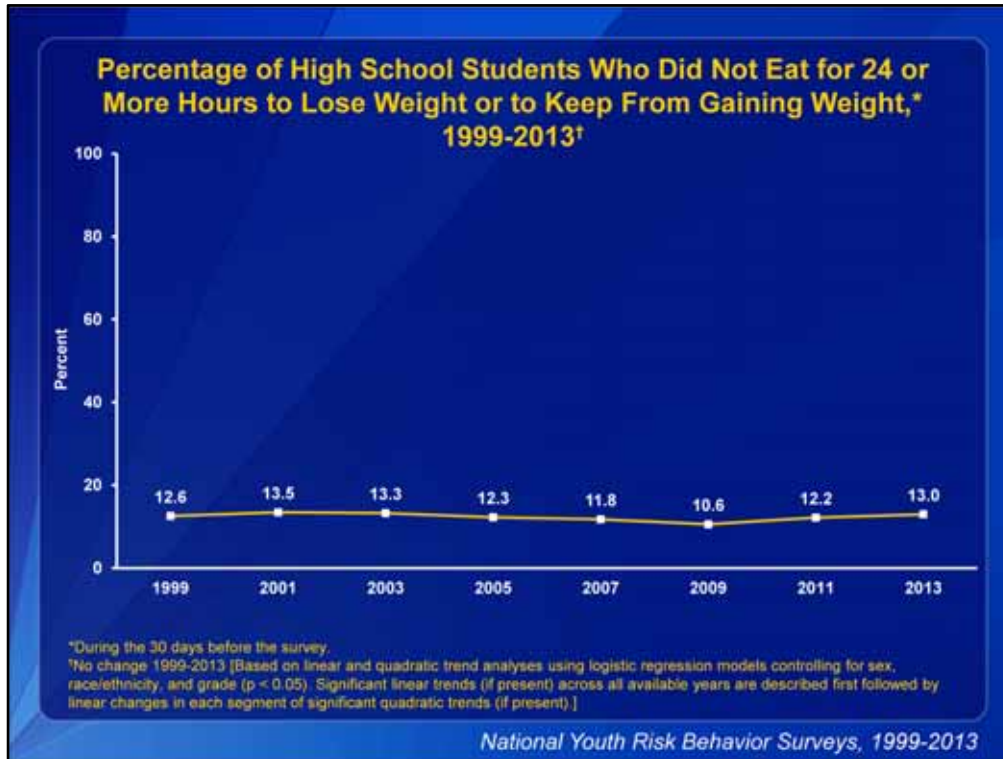
This slide shows the percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, 2013. The values range from 39.5% to 50.1%. Alabama, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, range from 39.5% to 42.9%. Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 43.0% to 45.1%. Alaska, Arizona, Illinois, Kentucky, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, range from 45.2% to 47.1%. Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, West Virginia, range from 47.2% to 50.1%. South Dakota, New Mexico, New Jersey, Maine, Louisiana, Hawaii, Georgia, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who did not eat for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 13.0. The percentage for male students is 7.4. The percentage for female students is 18.7. The percentage for 9th grade students is 14.0. The percentage for 10th grade students is 13.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 12.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 11.7. The percentage for black students is 13.3. The percentage for Hispanic students is 16.2. The percentage for white students is 11.8. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

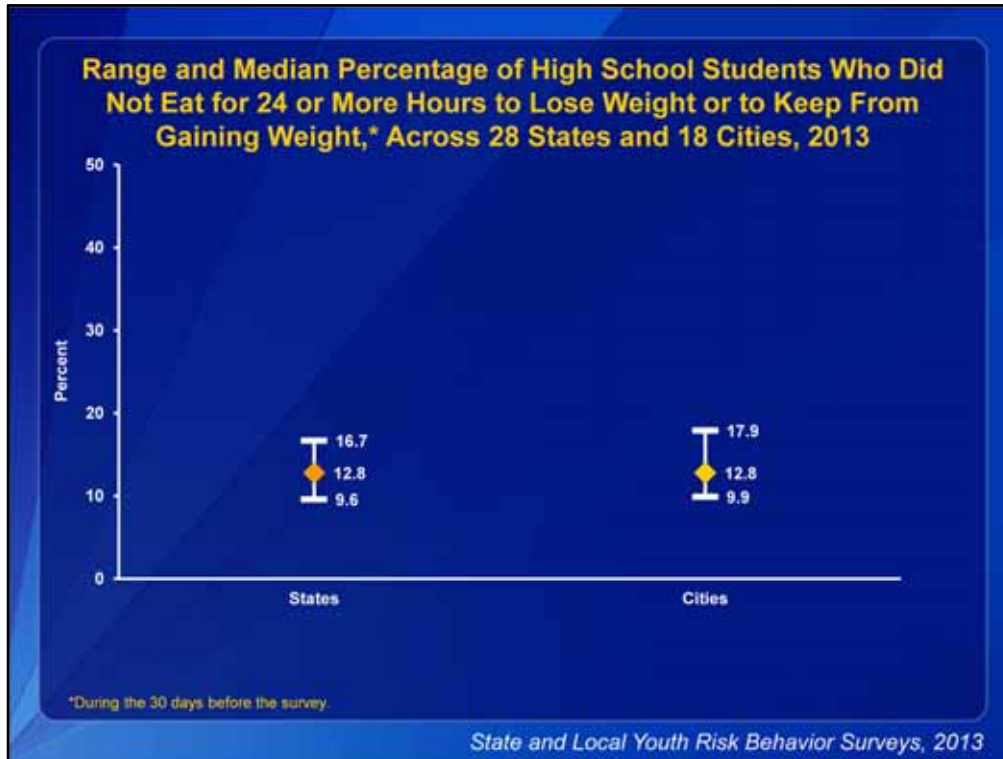
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 9th grade students is higher than for 12th grade students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for Hispanic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



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who did not eat for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 1999 is 12.6. The percentage for 2001 is 13.5. The percentage for 2003 is 13.3. The percentage for 2005 is 12.3. The percentage for 2007 is 11.8. The percentage for 2009 is 10.6. The percentage for 2011 is 12.2. The percentage for 2013 is 13.0.

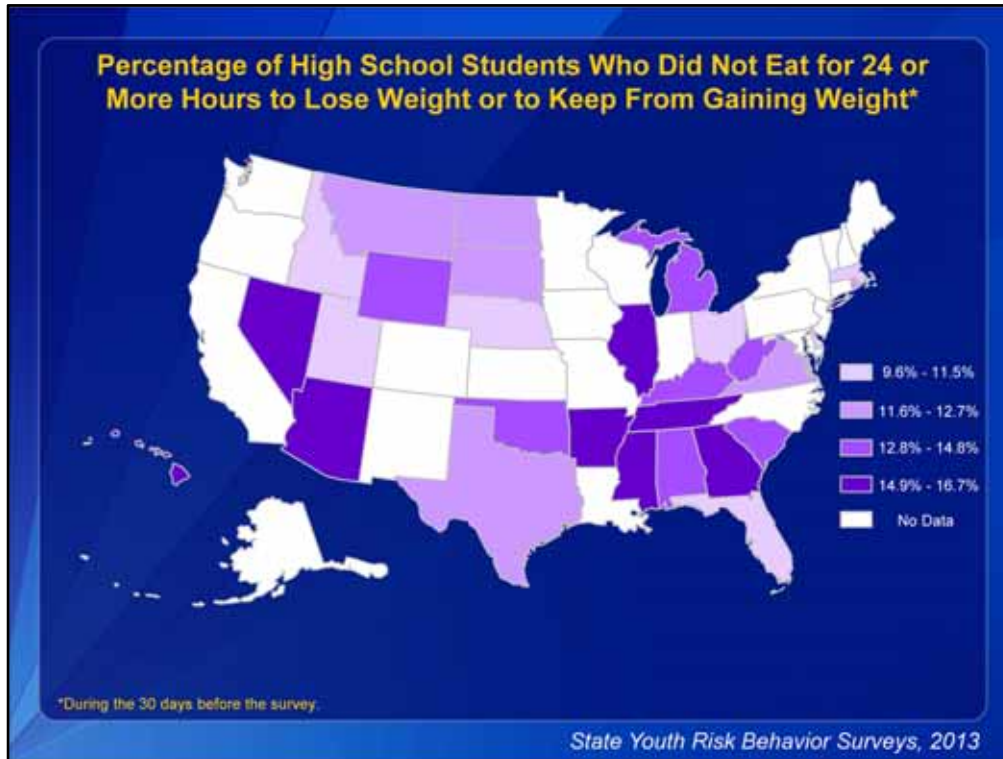
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 1999 to 2013.



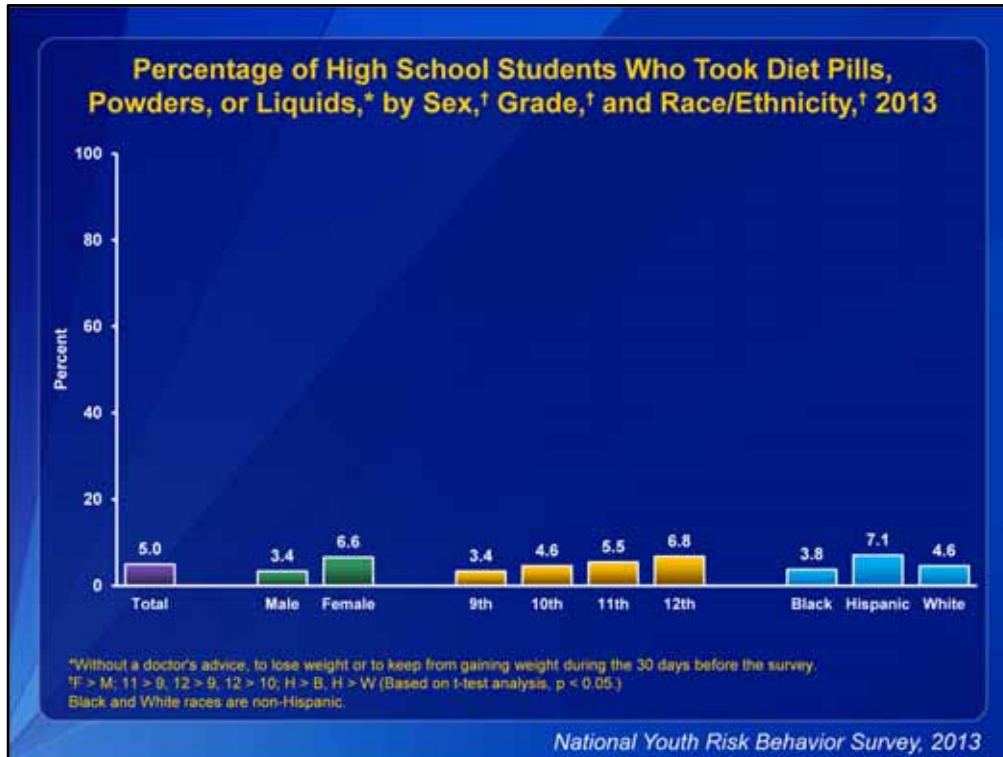
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 28 states and 18 cities for high school students who did not eat for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 9.6% to 16.7%. The median across states was 12.8%. The range across cities was 9.9% to 17.9%. The median across cities was 12.8%.





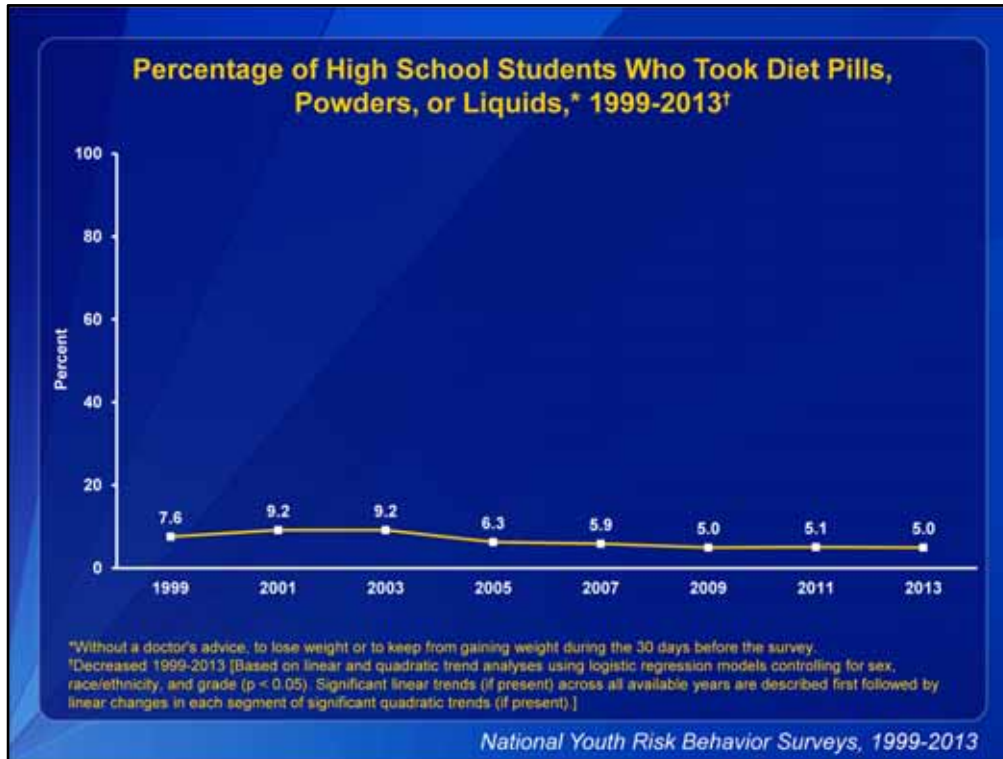
This slide shows the percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 9.6% to 16.7%. Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Utah, range from 9.6% to 11.5%. Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, range from 11.6% to 12.7%. Alabama, Kentucky, Michigan, Oklahoma, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wyoming, range from 12.8% to 14.8%. Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Mississippi, Nevada, Tennessee, range from 14.9% to 16.7%. Wisconsin, Vermont, New York, New Mexico, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Louisiana, Kansas, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who took 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). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 5.0. The percentage for male students is 3.4. The percentage for female students is 6.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 3.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.6. The percentage for 11th grade students is 5.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 6.8. The percentage for black students is 3.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 7.1. The percentage for white students is 4.6. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

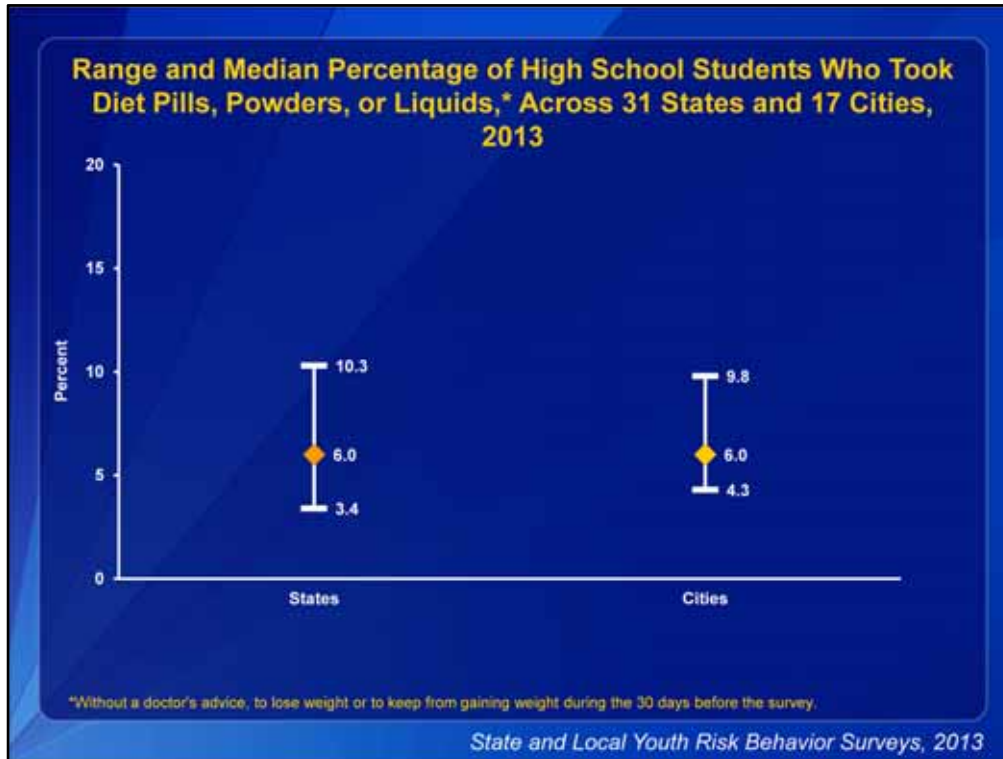
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 12th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 1999 through 2013 for high school students who took 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). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

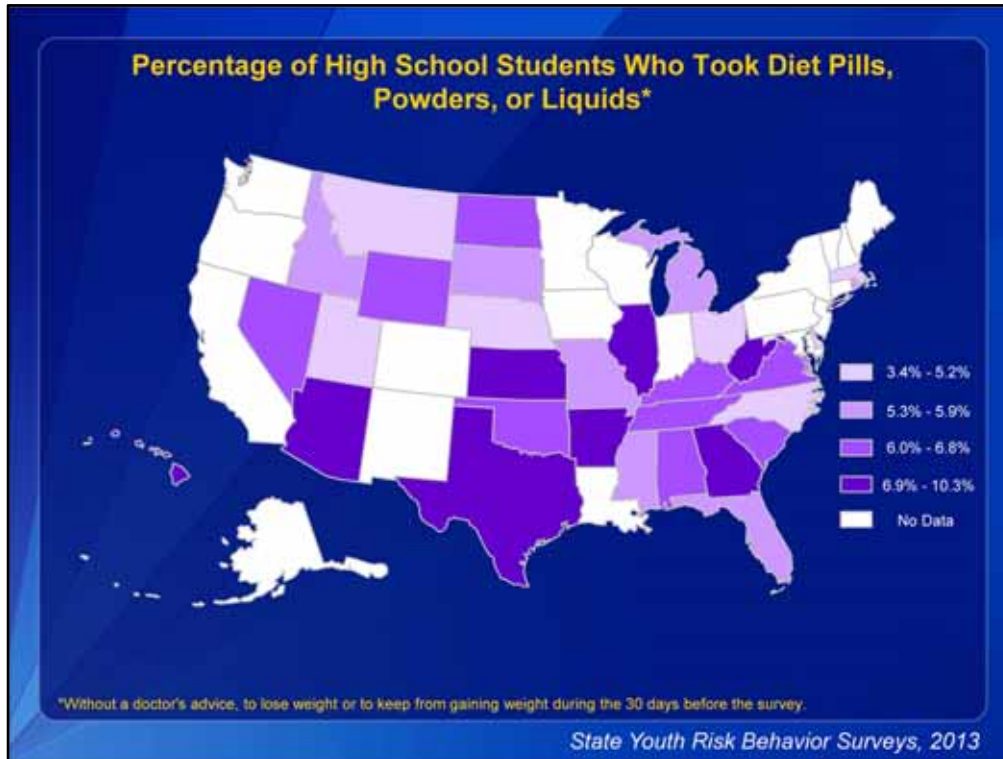
The percentage for 1999 is 7.6. The percentage for 2001 is 9.2. The percentage for 2003 is 9.2. The percentage for 2005 is 6.3. The percentage for 2007 is 5.9. The percentage for 2009 is 5.0. The percentage for 2011 is 5.1. The percentage for 2013 is 5.0.

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

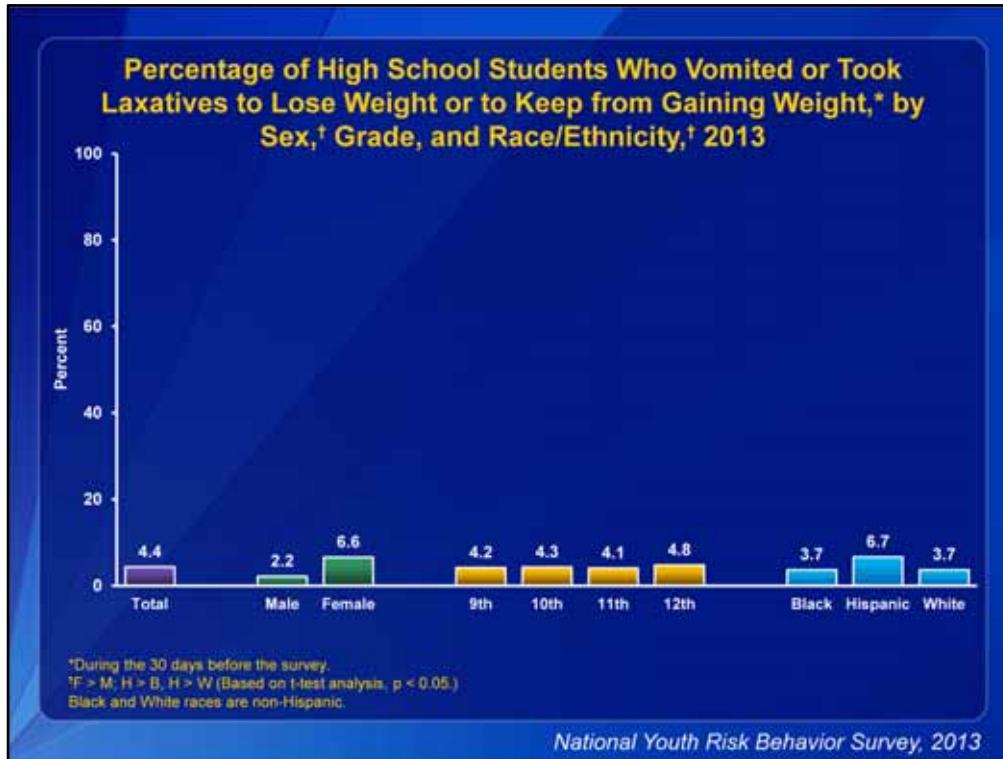


This slide shows the range and median percentages of 31 states and 17 cities for high school students who took diet pills, powders, or liquids (without a doctor's advice, to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 3.4% to 10.3%. The median across states was 6%. The range across cities was 4.3% to 9.8%. The median across cities was 6%.



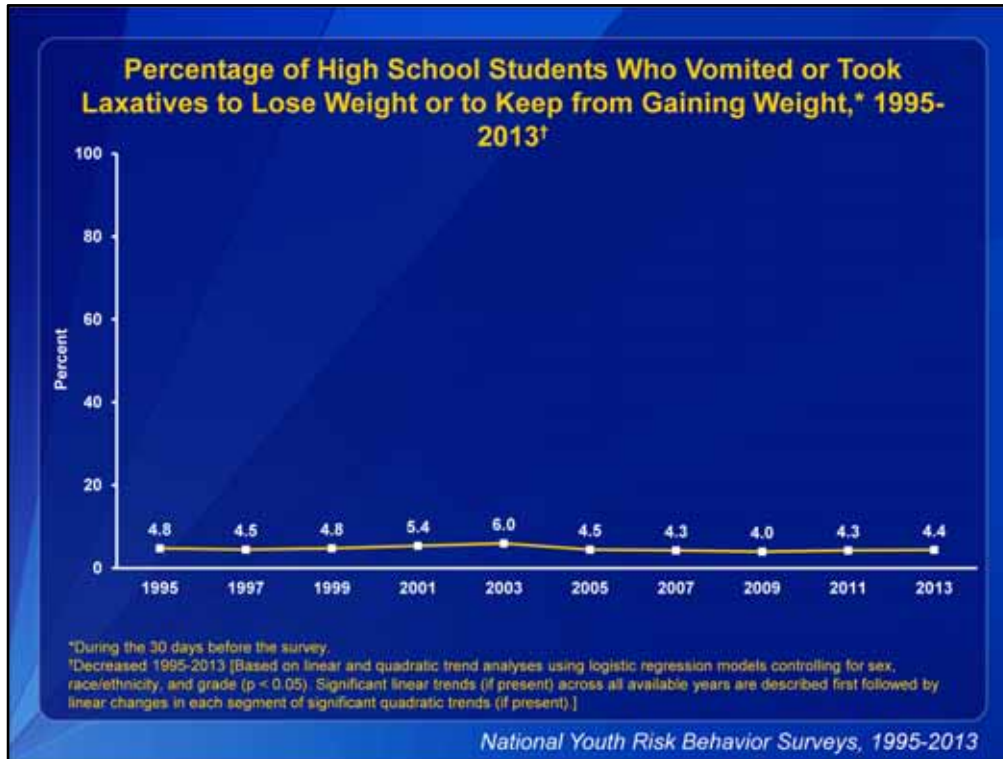
This slide shows the percentage of students who took any diet pills, powders, or liquids without the advice of a doctor to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 3.4% to 10.3%. Delaware, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Utah, range from 3.4% to 5.2%. Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Rhode Island, South Dakota, range from 5.3% to 5.9%. Alabama, Kentucky, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wyoming, range from 6.0% to 6.8%. Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Texas, West Virginia, range from 6.9% to 10.3%. Wisconsin, Vermont, New York, New Mexico, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine, Maryland, Louisiana, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 4.4. The percentage for male students is 2.2. The percentage for female students is 6.6. The percentage for 9th grade students is 4.2. The percentage for 10th grade students is 4.3. The percentage for 11th grade students is 4.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 4.8. The percentage for black students is 3.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.7. The percentage for white students is 3.7. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

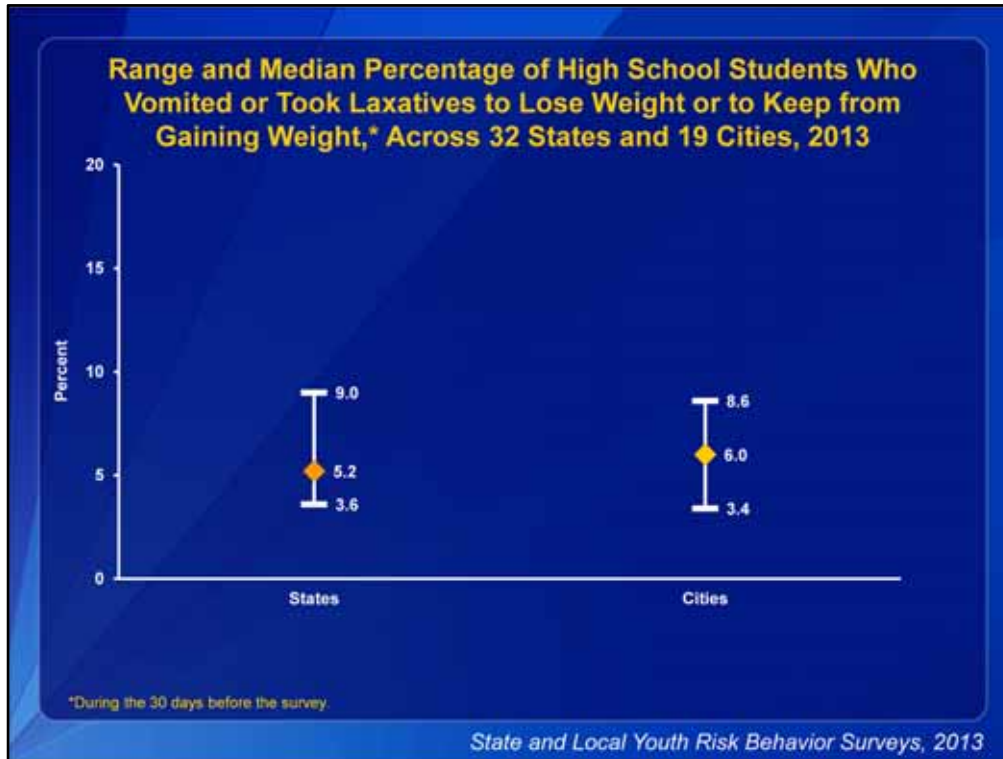
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for black students. The prevalence for Hispanic students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 1995 through 2013 for high school students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 1995 is 4.8. The percentage for 1997 is 4.5. The percentage for 1999 is 4.8. The percentage for 2001 is 5.4. The percentage for 2003 is 6.0. The percentage for 2005 is 4.5. The percentage for 2007 is 4.3. The percentage for 2009 is 4.0. The percentage for 2011 is 4.3. The percentage for 2013 is 4.4.

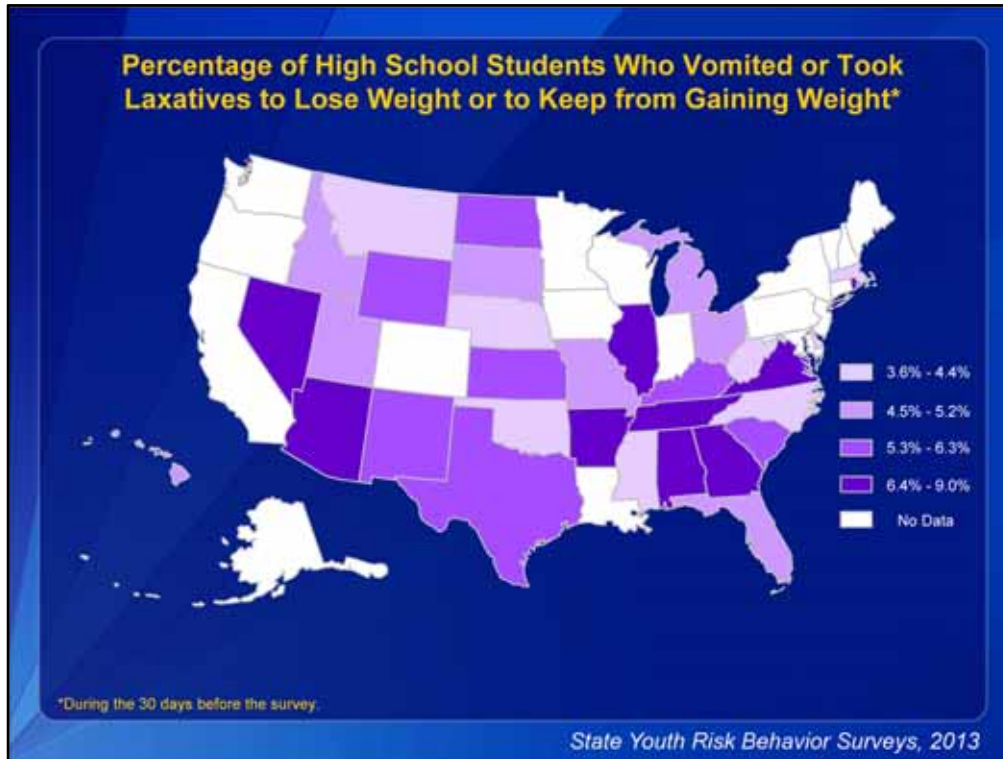
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 1995 to 2013.



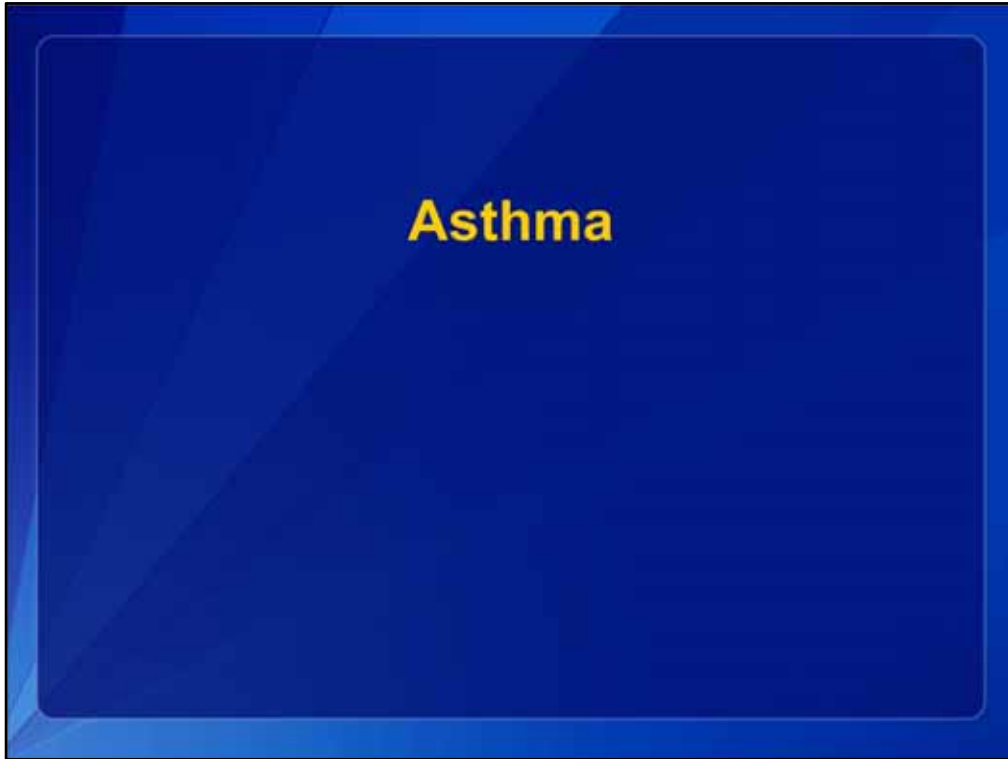
This slide shows the range and median percentages of 32 states and 19 cities for high school students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (during the 30 days before the survey). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The range across states was 3.6% to 9.0%. The median across states was 5.2%. The range across cities was 3.4% to 8.6%. The median across cities was 6%.

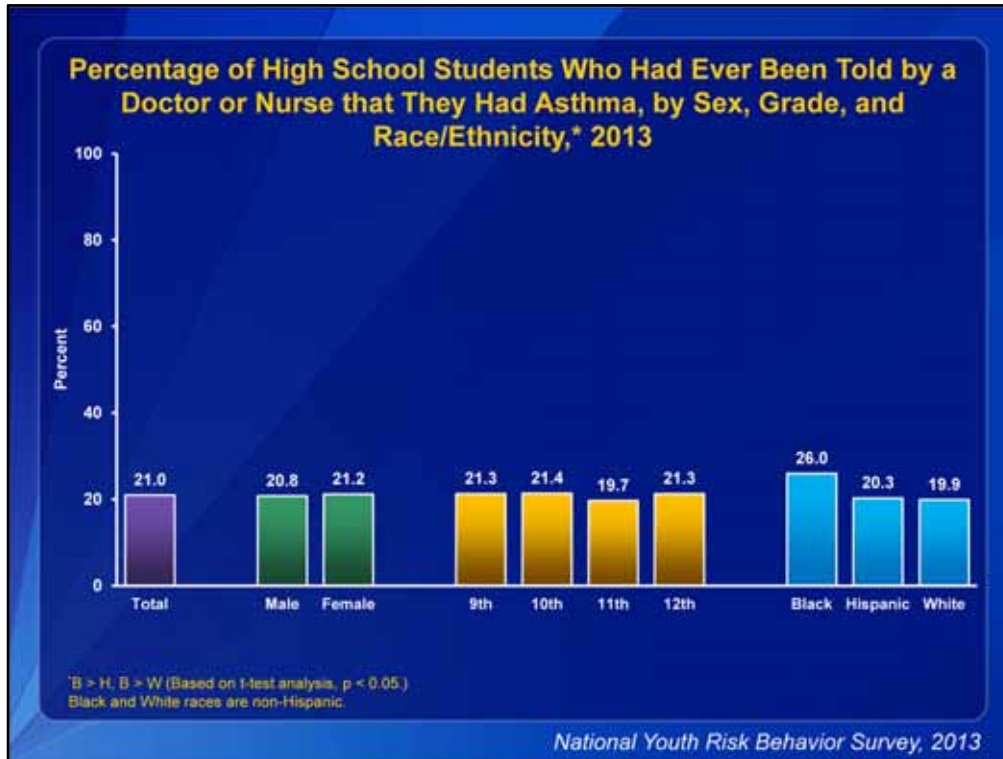




This slide shows the percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days, 2013. The values range from 3.6% to 9%. Delaware, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, West Virginia, range from 3.6% to 4.4%. Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, range from 4.5% to 5.2%. Kansas, Kentucky, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Wyoming, range from 5.3% to 6.3%. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Nevada, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, range from 6.4% to 9.0%. Wisconsin, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine, Maryland, Louisiana, Connecticut, Alaska, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



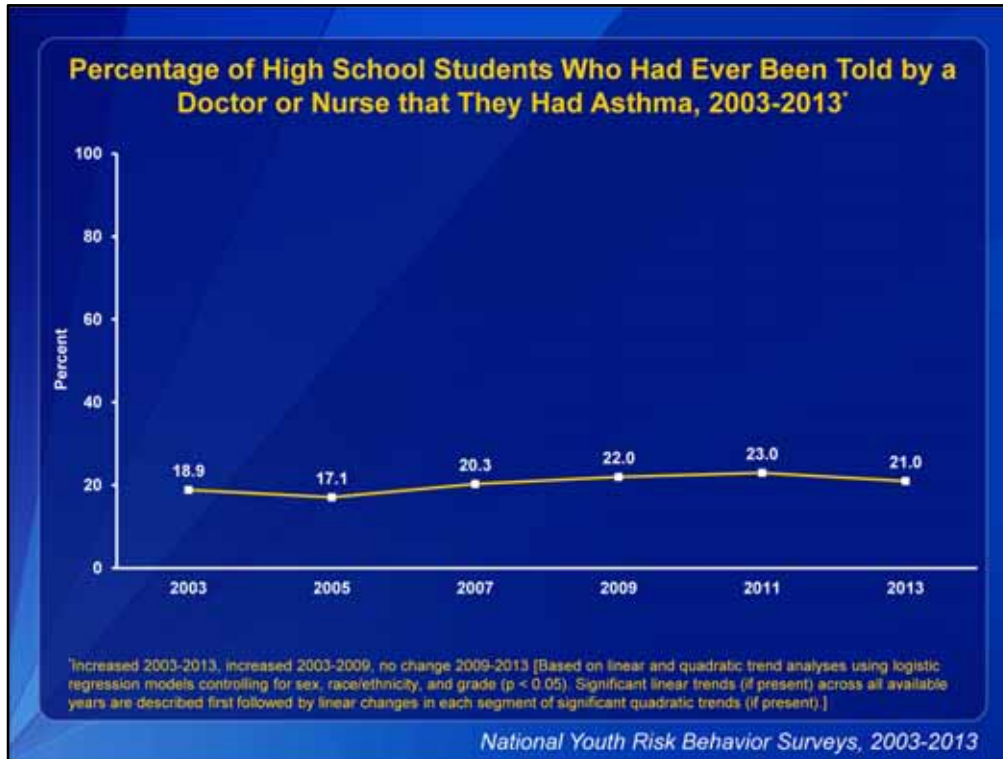
Asthma



This slide shows percentages of high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma.

The percentage for all students is 21.0. The percentage for male students is 20.8. The percentage for female students is 21.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 21.3. The percentage for 10th grade students is 21.4. The percentage for 11th grade students is 19.7. The percentage for 12th grade students is 21.3. The percentage for black students is 26.0. The percentage for Hispanic students is 20.3. The percentage for white students is 19.9. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

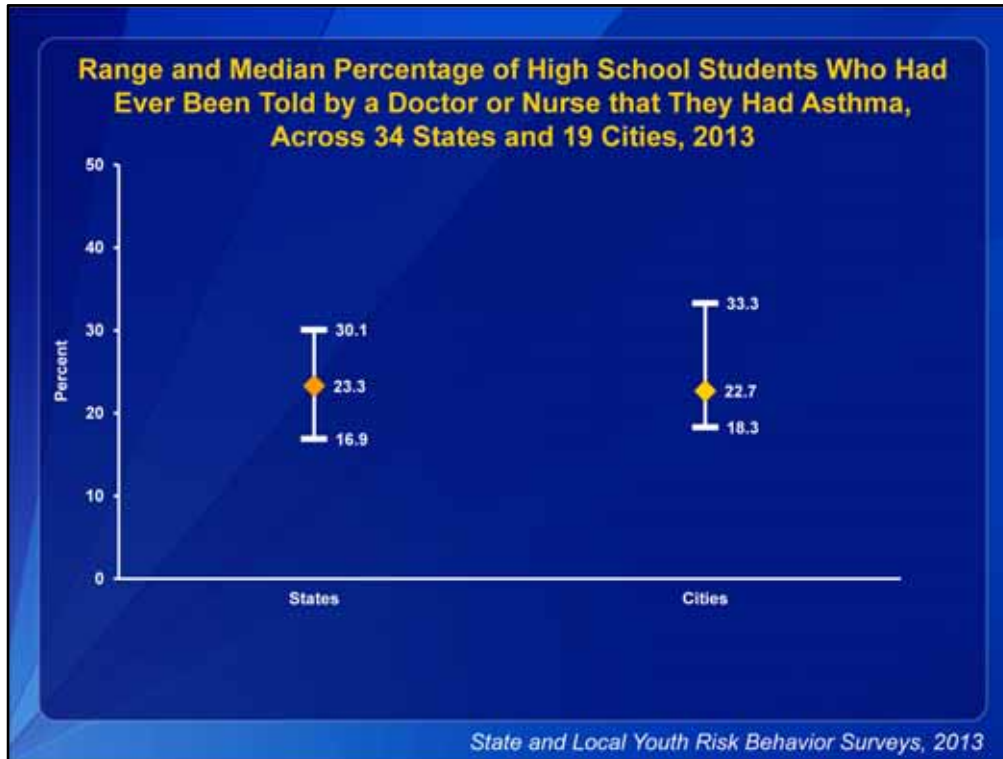
For this behavior, the prevalence for black students is higher than for Hispanic students. The prevalence for black students is higher than for white students.



This slide shows percentages from 2003 through 2013 for high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma. These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

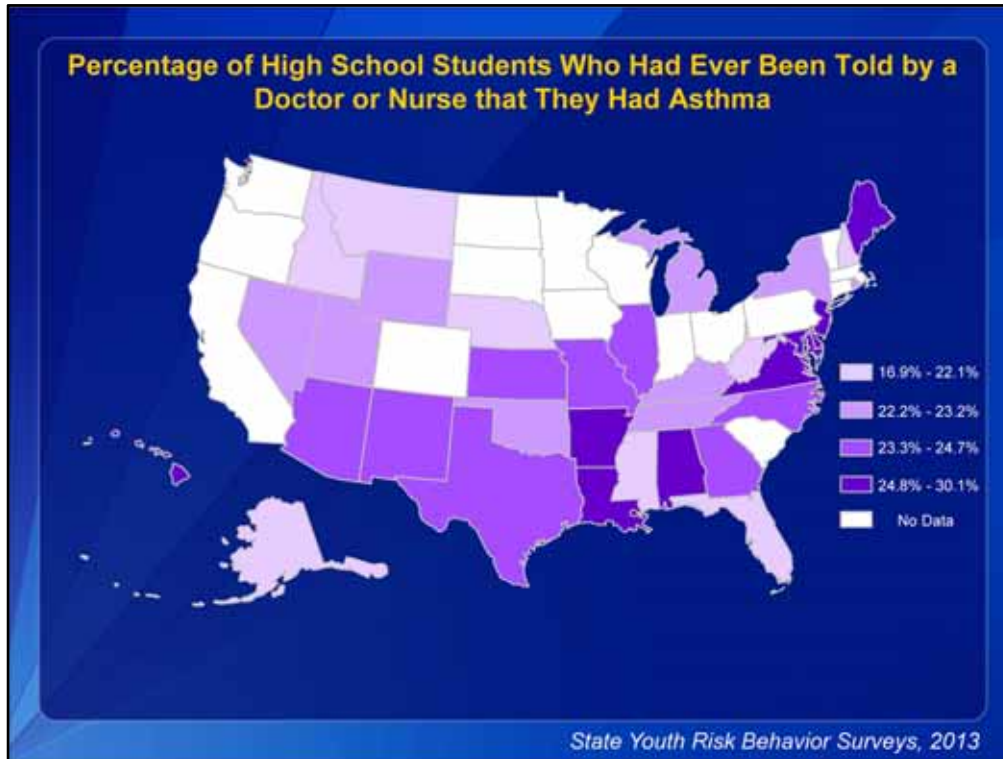
The percentage for 2003 is 18.9. The percentage for 2005 is 17.1. The percentage for 2007 is 20.3. The percentage for 2009 is 22.0. The percentage for 2011 is 23.0. The percentage for 2013 is 21.0.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence increased from 2003 to 2013, increased from 2003 to 2009, and did not change from 2009 to 2013.



This slide shows the range and median percentages of 34 states and 19 cities for high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma.

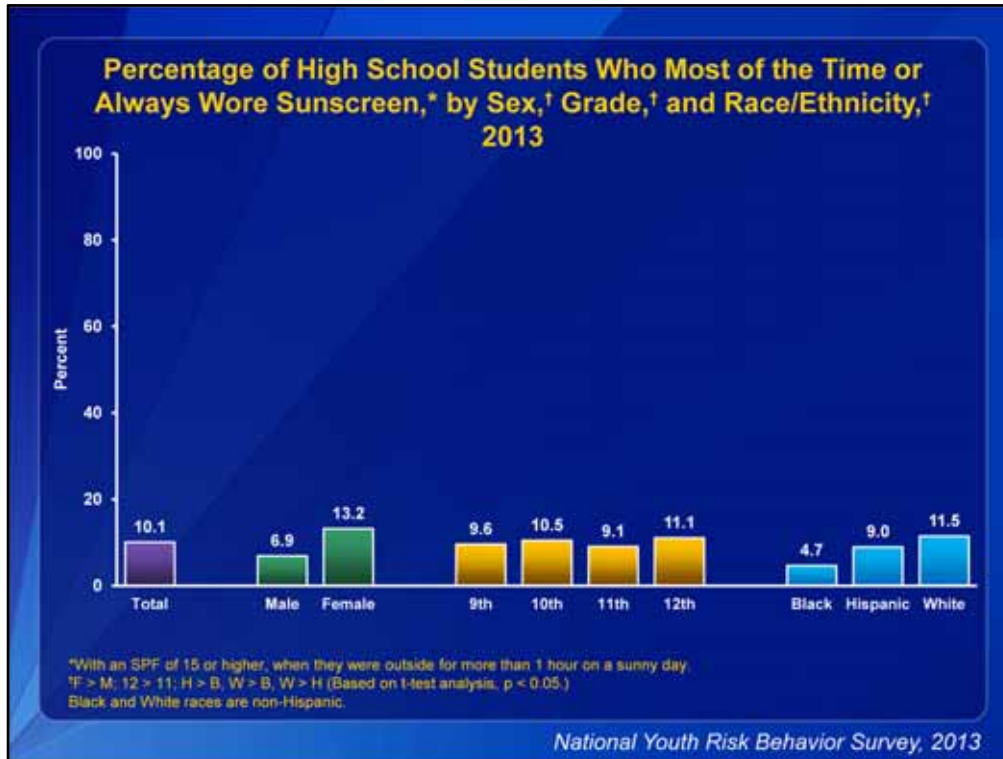
The range across states was 16.9% to 30.1%. The median across states was 23.3%. The range across cities was 18.3% to 33.3%. The median across cities was 22.7%.



This slide shows the percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma, 2013. The values range from 16.9% to 30.1%. Alaska, Florida, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, West Virginia, range from 16.9% to 22.1%. Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Wyoming, range from 22.2% to 23.2%. Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas, range from 23.3% to 24.7%. Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, range from 24.8% to 30.1%. Wisconsin, Vermont, South Dakota, South Carolina, Ohio, North Dakota, Massachusetts, Connecticut, did not ask this question. California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, and Pennsylvania did not have weighted data. Minnesota, Oregon and Washington did not participate.



Other Health-Related Topics

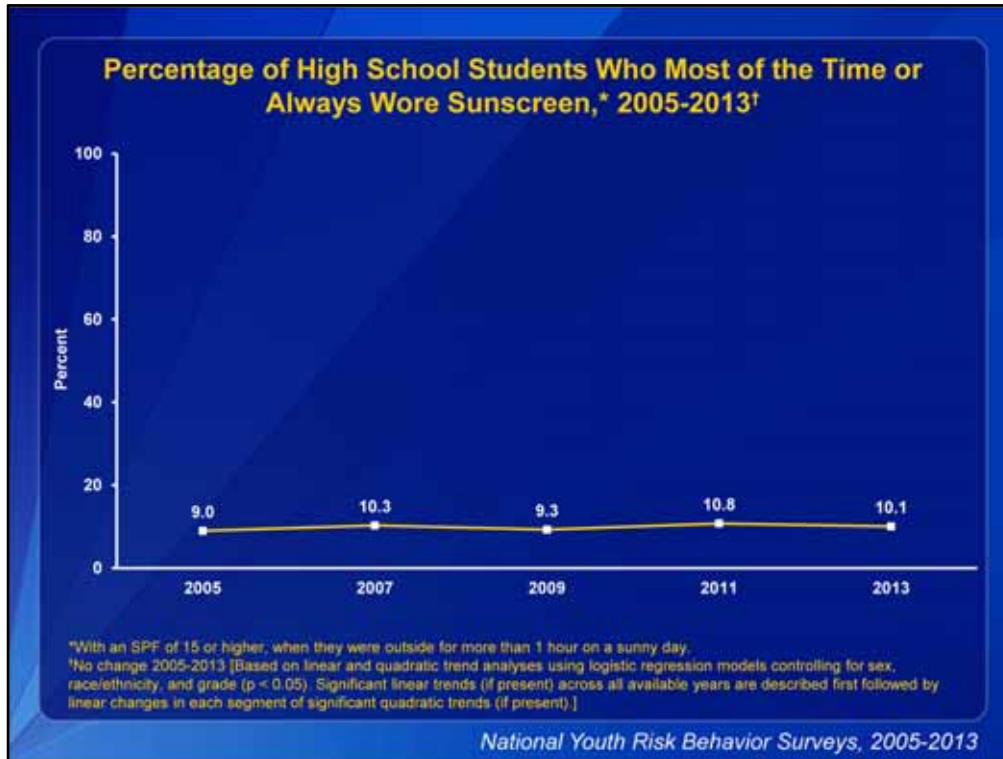


This slide shows the percentage of high school students who most of the time or always wore sunscreen (with an SPF of 15 or higher, when they were outside for more than 1 hour on a sunny day). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 10.1. The percentage for male students is 6.9. The percentage for female students is 13.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 9.6. The percentage for 10th grade students is 10.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 9.1. The percentage for 12th grade students is 11.1. The percentage for black students is 4.7. The percentage for Hispanic students is 9.0. The percentage for white students is 11.5. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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

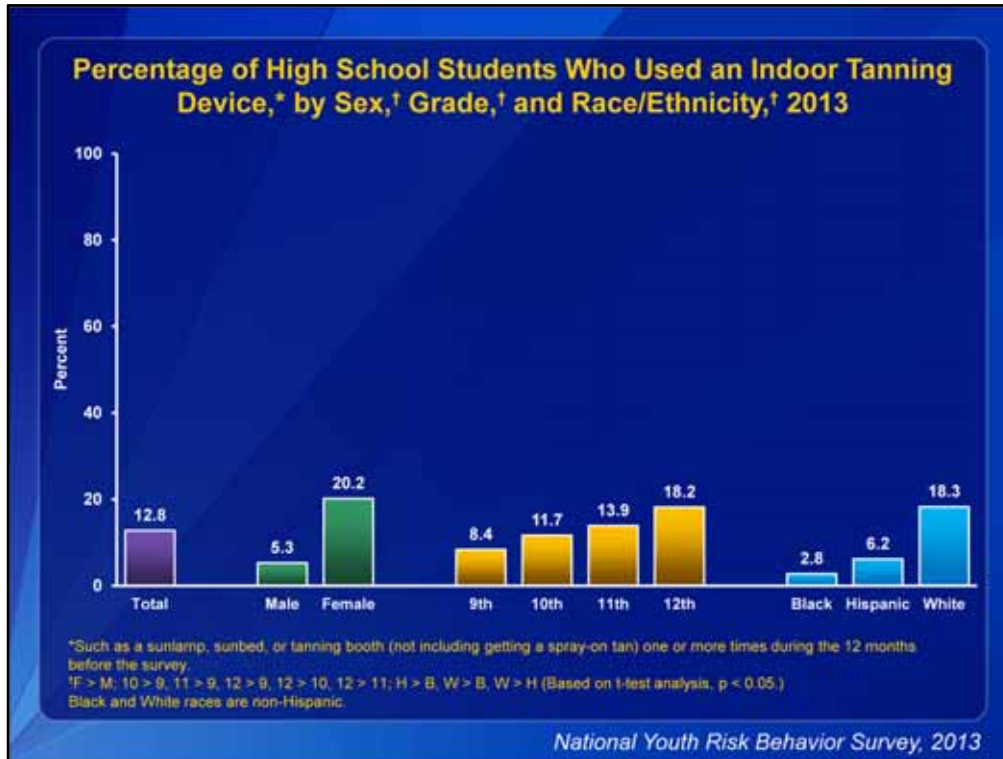




This slide shows percentages from 2005 through 2013 for high school students who most of the time or always wore sunscreen (with an SPF of 15 or higher, when they were outside for more than 1 hour on a sunny day). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 2005 is 9.0. The percentage for 2007 is 10.3. The percentage for 2009 is 9.3. The percentage for 2011 is 10.8. The percentage for 2013 is 10.1.

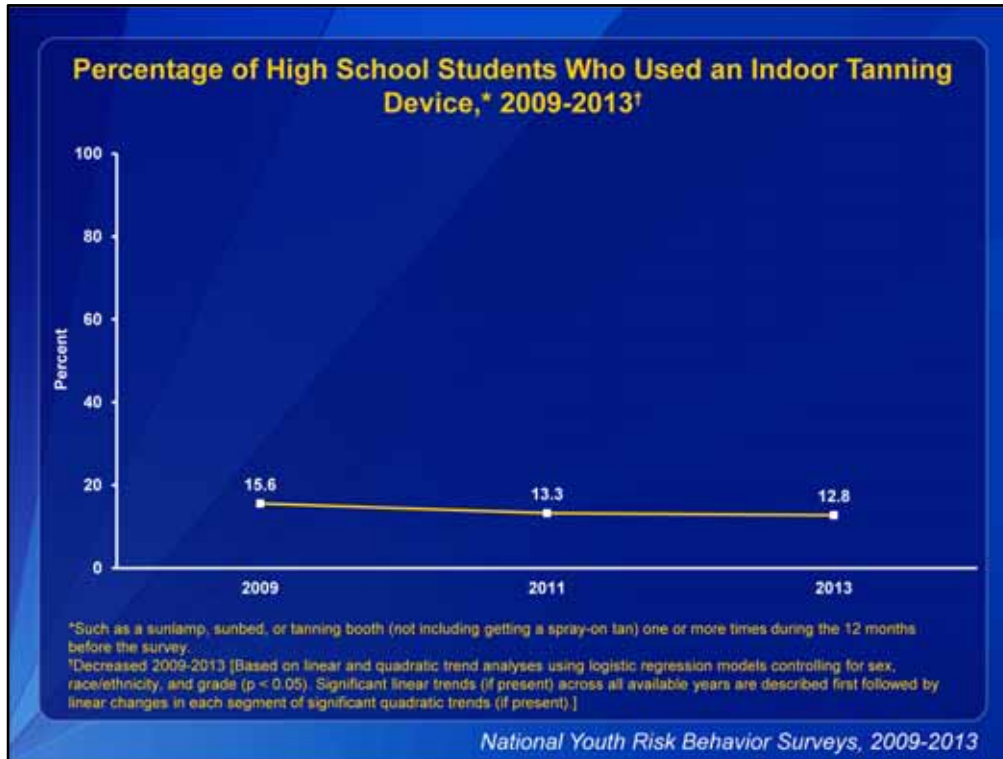
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity,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



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth (not including getting a spray-on tan) one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 12.8. The percentage for male students is 5.3. The percentage for female students is 20.2. The percentage for 9th grade students is 8.4. The percentage for 10th grade students is 11.7. The percentage for 11th grade students is 13.9. The percentage for 12th grade students is 18.2. The percentage for black students is 2.8. The percentage for Hispanic students is 6.2. The percentage for white students is 18.3. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

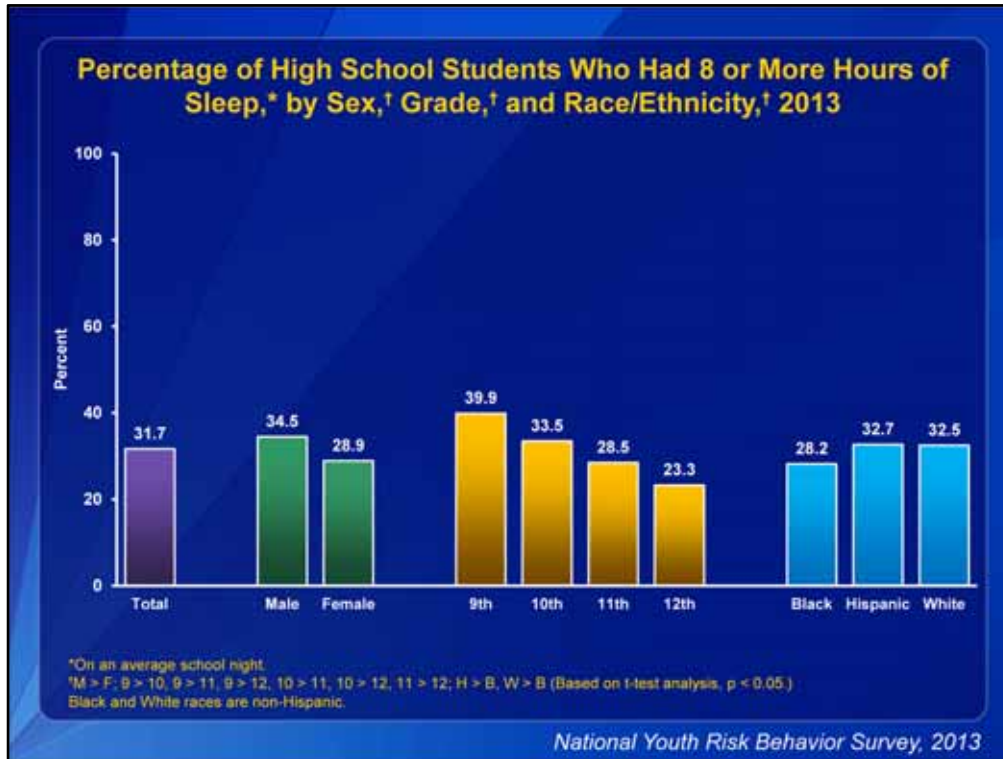
For this behavior, based on t-test analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence for female students is higher than for male students. The prevalence for 10th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for 11th grade students is higher than for 9th grade students. The prevalence for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



This slide shows percentages from 2009 through 2013 for high school students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth (not including getting a spray-on tan) one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 2009 is 15.6. The percentage for 2011 is 13.3. The percentage for 2013 is 12.8.

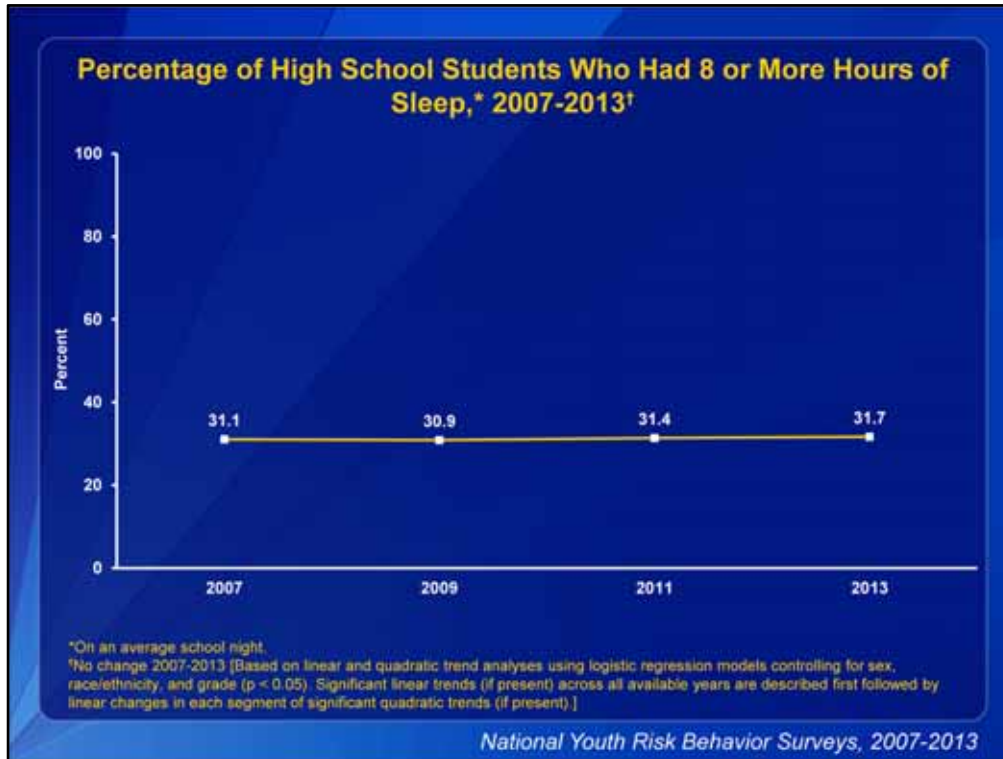
Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence decreased from 2009 to 2013.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for all students is 31.7. The percentage for male students is 34.5. The percentage for female students is 28.9. The percentage for 9th grade students is 39.9. The percentage for 10th grade students is 33.5. The percentage for 11th grade students is 28.5. The percentage for 12th grade students is 23.3. The percentage for black students is 28.2. The percentage for Hispanic students is 32.7. The percentage for white students is 32.5. Black and white races are non-Hispanic.

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



This slide shows percentages from 2007 through 2013 for high school students who had 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night). These are results from the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013.

The percentage for 2007 is 31.1. The percentage for 2009 is 30.9. The percentage for 2011 is 31.4. The percentage for 2013 is 31.7.

Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present). For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ( $p < 0.05$ ), the prevalence did not change from 2007 to 2013.