

# Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2015



## CONTENTS

Introduction .....	2
Methods.....	2
Sampling .....	2
Results .....	5
Discussion .....	45
Limitations .....	50
Conclusions .....	50
References.....	50

The *MMWR* series of publications is published by the Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30329-4027.

**Suggested citation:** [Author names; first three, then et al., if more than six.] [Title]. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2016;65(No. SS-#):[inclusive page numbers].

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Thomas R. Frieden, MD, MPH, *Director*  
 Harold W. Jaffe, MD, MA, *Associate Director for Science*  
 Joanne Cono, MD, ScM, *Director, Office of Science Quality*  
 Chesley L. Richards, MD, MPH, *Deputy Director for Public Health Scientific Services*  
 Michael F. Iademarco, MD, MPH, *Director, Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services*

### MMWR Editorial and Production Staff (Serials)

Sonja A. Rasmussen, MD, MS, *Editor-in-Chief*  
 Charlotte K. Kent, PhD, MPH, *Executive Editor*  
 Christine G. Casey, MD, *Editor*  
 Teresa F. Rutledge, *Managing Editor*  
 David C. Johnson, *Lead Technical Writer-Editor*  
 Denise Williams, MBA, *Project Editor*

Martha F. Boyd, *Lead Visual Information Specialist*  
 Maureen A. Leahy, Julia C. Martinroe,  
 Stephen R. Spriggs, Moua Yang, Tong Yang,  
*Visual Information Specialists*  
 Quang M. Doan, MBA, Phyllis H. King, Terraye M. Starr,  
*Information Technology Specialists*

### MMWR Editorial Board

Timothy F. Jones, MD, *Chairman*  
 Matthew L. Boulton, MD, MPH  
 Virginia A. Caine, MD  
 Katherine Lyon Daniel, PhD  
 Jonathan E. Fielding, MD, MPH, MBA  
 David W. Fleming, MD

William E. Halperin, MD, DrPH, MPH  
 King K. Holmes, MD, PhD  
 Robin Ikeda, MD, MPH  
 Rima F. Khabbaz, MD  
 Phyllis Meadows, PhD, MSN, RN  
 Jewel Mullen, MD, MPH, MPA

Jeff Niederdeppe, PhD  
 Patricia Quinlisk, MD, MPH  
 Patrick L. Remington, MD, MPH  
 Carlos Roig, MS, MA  
 William L. Roper, MD, MPH  
 William Schaffner, MD

## Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2015

Laura Kann, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Tim McManus, MS<sup>1</sup>; William A. Harris, MM<sup>1</sup>; Shari L. Shanklin, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Katherine H. Flint, MA<sup>2</sup>; Joseph Hawkins, MA<sup>3</sup>; Barbara Queen, MS<sup>3</sup>; Richard Lowry, MD<sup>1</sup>; Emily O'Malley Olsen, MSPH<sup>1</sup>; David Chyen, MS<sup>1</sup>; Lisa Whittle, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Jemekia Thornton, MPA<sup>1</sup>; Connie Lim, MPA<sup>1</sup>; Yoshimi Yamakawa, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Nancy Brener, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Stephanie Zaza, MD<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, CDC*

<sup>2</sup>*ICF International, Rockville, Maryland*

<sup>3</sup>*Westat, Rockville, Maryland*

### Abstract

**Problem:** Priority health-risk behaviors contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among youth and adults. Population-based data on these behaviors at the national, state, and local levels can help monitor the effectiveness of public health interventions designed to protect and promote the health of youth nationwide.

**Reporting Period Covered:** September 2014–December 2015.

**Description of the System:** The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors six categories of priority health behaviors among youth and young adults: 1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; 2) tobacco use; 3) alcohol and other drug use; 4) sexual behaviors related to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and 6) physical inactivity. In addition, YRBSS monitors the prevalence of obesity and asthma and other priority health behaviors. YRBSS includes a national school-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) conducted by CDC and state and large urban school district school-based YRBSs conducted by state and local education and health agencies. This report summarizes results for 118 health behaviors plus obesity, overweight, and asthma from the 2015 national survey, 37 state surveys, and 19 large urban school district surveys conducted among students in grades 9–12.

**Results:** Results from the 2015 national YRBS indicated that many high school students are engaged in priority health-risk behaviors associated with the leading causes of death among persons aged 10–24 years in the United States. During the 30 days before the survey, 41.5% of high school students nationwide among the 61.3% who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey had texted or e-mailed while driving, 32.8% had drunk alcohol, and 21.7% had used marijuana. During the 12 months before the survey, 15.5% had been electronically bullied, 20.2% had been bullied on school property, and 8.6% had attempted suicide. Many high school students are engaged in sexual risk behaviors related to unintended pregnancies and STIs, including HIV infection. Nationwide, 41.2% of students had ever had sexual intercourse, 30.1% had had sexual intercourse during the 3 months before the survey (i.e., currently sexually active), and 11.5% had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. Among currently sexually active students, 56.9% had used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Results from the 2015 national YRBS also indicated many high school students are engaged in behaviors associated with chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes. During the 30 days before the survey, 10.8% of high school students had smoked cigarettes and 7.3% had used smokeless tobacco. During the 7 days before the survey, 5.2% of high school students had not eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices and 6.7% had not eaten vegetables. More than one third (41.7%) had played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work for 3 or more hours per day on an average school day and 14.3% had not participated in at least 60 minutes of any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey. Further, 13.9% had obesity and 16.0% were overweight.

**Interpretation:** Many high school students engage in behaviors that place them at risk for the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. The prevalence of most health behaviors varies by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade and across states and large urban school districts. Long-term temporal changes also have occurred. Since the earliest year of data collection, the prevalence of most health-risk behaviors has decreased (e.g., riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, physical fighting, current cigarette use, current alcohol use, and current sexual activity), but the prevalence of other behaviors and health outcomes has not changed (e.g., suicide attempts treated by a doctor or nurse, smokeless tobacco use, having ever used marijuana, and attending physical education classes) or has increased (e.g., having not gone to school because of safety concerns, obesity, overweight, not eating vegetables, and not drinking milk). Monitoring emerging risk behaviors (e.g., texting and driving, bullying, and electronic vapor product use) is important to understand how they might vary over time.

**Corresponding author:** Laura Kann, PhD, Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Telephone: 404-718-8132; E-mail: lkk1@cdc.gov.

**Public Health Action:** YRBSS data are used widely to compare the prevalence of health behaviors among subpopulations of students; assess trends in health behaviors over time; monitor progress toward achieving 21 national health objectives for *Healthy People 2020* and one of the 26 leading health indicators; provide comparable state and large urban school district data; and help develop and evaluate school and community policies, programs, and practices designed to decrease health-risk behaviors and improve health outcomes among youth.

## Introduction

In the United States in 2014, 71% of all deaths among persons aged 10–24 years resulted from four causes: motor vehicle crashes (23%), other unintentional injuries (17%), homicide (14%), and suicide (17%) (1). Among persons aged 15–19 years, 273,105 births (2); 451,208 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis (3); and 1,828 diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (4) are reported annually. Among persons aged ≥25 years, 54% of all deaths in the United States result from cardiovascular disease (31%) and cancer (23%) (1). These leading causes of mortality, morbidity, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States are related to six categories of priority health behaviors: 1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; 2) tobacco use; 3) alcohol and other drug use; 4) sexual behaviors related to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV infection; 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and 6) physical inactivity. These behaviors frequently are interrelated and are established during childhood and adolescence and extend into adulthood. To monitor priority health behaviors in each of these six categories, the prevalence of obesity, overweight and asthma, and other priority health behaviors among youth and young adults, CDC developed the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) (5). YRBSS includes school-based national, state, and large urban school district Youth Risk Behavior Surveys (YRBS) conducted among representative samples of students in grades 9–12. National, state, and large urban school district surveys have been conducted biennially since 1991 (Table 1). Additional information about YRBSS is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm>.

This report summarizes results for 118 health behaviors plus obesity, overweight, and asthma from the 2015 national YRBS and overall trends in health behaviors during 1991–2015. Data from the 37 state and 19 large urban school district surveys with weighted data for the 2015 YRBSS cycle (Figure) also are included in this report. Results from 10 state and two large urban school district surveys with unweighted data are not included. Among those with weighted data for 2015, three state and one large urban school district surveys were conducted during fall 2014; the national survey, 29 state, and 16 large urban school district surveys were conducted during spring 2015; and five state and two large urban school district surveys were conducted during fall 2015.

## Methods

Detailed information about the methodology of the national, state, and large urban school district YRBSs has been described elsewhere (5).

## Sampling

### National Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The sampling frame for the 2015 national YRBS consisted of all regular public\* and private† schools with students in at least one of grades 9–12 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The sampling frame was based on the Market Data Retrieval (MDR) database (6), which includes information on both public and private schools and the most recent data from the Common Core of Data from the National Center for Education Statistics (7). A three-stage cluster sample design produced a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12 who attend public and private schools. The first-stage sampling frame consisted of 1,259 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of counties, subareas of large counties, or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. The 1,259 PSUs were categorized into 16 strata according to their metropolitan statistical area (MSA) status (e.g., urban city) and the percentages of black and Hispanic students in the PSUs. From the 1,259 PSUs, 54 were sampled with probability proportional to overall school enrollment size for the PSU.

In the second stage of sampling, 180 schools with any of grades 9–12 were sampled with probability proportional to school enrollment size from within the 54 PSUs. The third stage of sampling consisted of random sampling in each of grades 9–12, one or two classrooms from either a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) or a required period (e.g., homeroom or second period). All students in sampled classes were eligible to participate. Schools, classes, and students that refused to participate were not replaced.

To enable a separate analysis of data for black and Hispanic students, two classes per grade, rather than one, were sampled

\* Might include charter schools and public alternative, special education, or vocational schools.

† Might include religious and other private schools, but does not include private alternative, special education, or vocational schools.

in schools with a high minority enrollment. Before the 2013 national YRBS, three strategies were used to oversample black and Hispanic students: 1) larger sampling rates were used to select PSUs that were in high-black and high-Hispanic strata; 2) a modified measure of size was used to increase the probability of sampling schools with a disproportionately high minority enrollment; and 3) two classes per grade, rather than one, were sampled in schools with a high minority enrollment. Because of increases in the proportions of black and Hispanic students in the population, only selection of two classes per grade was needed in 2013 and 2015 to balance the precision needed for subgroup estimates with minimum variance for overall estimates.

### State and Large Urban School District Youth Risk Behaviors

In 2015, a two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of public<sup>§</sup> school students in grades 9–12 in 36 states and 19 large urban school districts and of public and private<sup>¶</sup> school students in grades 9–12 in one state (South Dakota). In the first sampling stage, schools with any of grades 9–12 were sampled with probability proportional to school enrollment size in 34 states and three large urban school districts; all schools with any of grades 9–12 were invited to participate in three

<sup>§</sup>Includes regular public schools and might include charter schools; public alternative, special education, or vocational schools; and schools overseen by the Bureau of Indian Education.

<sup>¶</sup>Might include religious and other private schools.

states and 16 large urban school districts. In the second sampling stage, intact classes from either a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) or a required period (e.g., homeroom or second period) were sampled randomly in 36 states and 18 large urban school districts, and all students in the sampled classes were eligible to participate. In one state and one large urban school district, all students in sampled schools were eligible to participate.

### Data Collection Procedures and Questionnaires

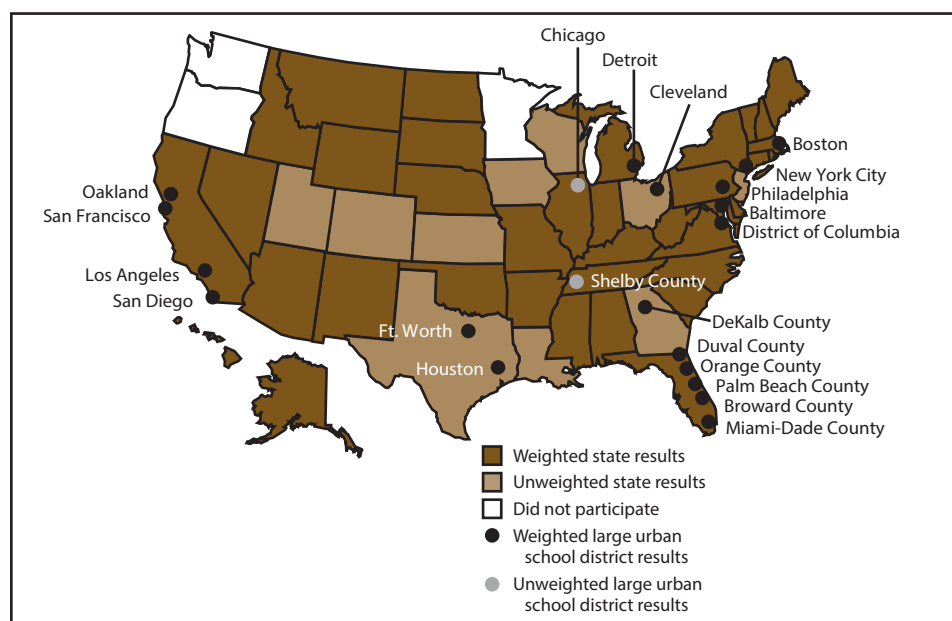
Survey procedures for the national, state, and large urban school district surveys were designed to protect students' privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Before survey administration, local parental permission procedures were followed. Students completed the self-administered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

The 2015 YRBS standard questionnaire contained 89 questions. This questionnaire was used as the starting point for the state and large urban school district questionnaires. States and large urban school districts could add and/or delete questions from the standard questionnaire. Only one state and three large urban school districts included in this report used the 2015 YRBS standard questionnaire without modifications. This report presents state and large urban school district results only from selected questions on the 2015 standard questionnaire.

The 2015 national YRBS questionnaire contained 99 questions, including all 89 questions on the standard questionnaire. This report presents national results (along with state and large urban school district results) for selected questions on the 2015 standard questionnaire plus national only results from eight additional questions measuring usual method of marijuana use, ever use of hallucinogenic drugs, consumption of sports drinks, consumption of water, muscle strengthening exercises, indoor tanning device use, having had a sunburn, and avoidance of foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction.

Except for six demographic questions (sex, grade in school, age, Hispanic ethnicity, race, and sexual identity) and

FIGURE. State and large urban school district Youth Risk Behavior Surveys — United States, 2015



three questions assessing height, weight, and asthma, all the remaining questions on the standard questionnaire and the national questionnaire measured behaviors practiced or experienced by the student (referred to as “behaviors”). Skip patterns, which occur when a particular response to one question indicates to the respondents that they should not answer one or more subsequent questions, were not included in any YRBS questionnaire to protect students’ privacy by ensuring all students took about the same amount of time to complete the questionnaire. All questions (except for two questions assessing height and weight and the race question) were multiple choice with a maximum of eight mutually exclusive response options and only one possible answer per respondent. Information about the reliability of the standard questionnaire has been published elsewhere (8). The wording of each question, including recall periods, response options, and operational definitions are available in the 2015 standard and national YRBS questionnaires at <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm>.

Results from two new standard questions measuring sexual minority status (i.e., sexual identity and sex of sexual contacts) used by 25 states and 19 large urban school districts and included on the national questionnaire are not described in this report.

## Data Processing Procedures and Response Rates

For the 2015 national YRBS, 15,713 questionnaires were completed in 125 public and private schools. The national data set was cleaned and edited for inconsistencies. Missing data were not statistically imputed. Among the 15,713 completed questionnaires, 89 failed quality control\*\* and were excluded from analysis, resulting in 15,624 usable questionnaires (Table 2). The school response rate was 69%, the student response rate was 86%, and the overall response rate was 60%<sup>††</sup> (Table 2).

Data from each state and large urban school district survey were cleaned and edited for inconsistencies with the same procedures used for the national data set. The percentage of completed questionnaires that failed quality control checks and were excluded from analysis ranged from 0.2% to 5.3% (median: 0.8%) across the 37 states and from 0.3% to 6.4% (median: 1.6%) across the 19 large urban school districts. The student sample sizes ranged from 1,313 to 55,596 (median: 2,777) across the states and from 1,052 to 10,419 (median: 2,181) across

the large urban school districts (Table 2). Among the states, the school response rates ranged from 70% to 100%, student response rates ranged from 64% to 90%, and overall response rates ranged from 60% to 84%. Among the large urban school districts, the school response rates ranged from 90% to 100%, student response rates ranged from 66% to 88%, and overall response rates ranged from 64% to 88% (Table 2).

Race/ethnicity was computed from two questions: 1) “Are you Hispanic or Latino?” (response options were “yes” or “no”), and 2) “What is your race?” (response options were “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “Asian,” “black or African American,” “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander,” or “white”). For the second question, students could select more than one response option. For this report, students were classified as “Hispanic/Latino” and are referred to as “Hispanic” if they answered “yes” to the first question, regardless of how they answered the second question. Students who answered “no” to the first question and selected only “black or African American” to the second question were classified as “black or African American” and are referred to as “black.” Students who answered “no” to the first question and selected only “white” to the second question were classified, and are referred to, as “white.” Race/ethnicity was classified as missing for students who did not answer the first question and for students who answered “no” to the first question but did not answer the second question.

Students were classified as having obesity or being overweight or overweight based on their body mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ ) (BMI), which was calculated from self-reported height and weight. BMI values were compared with sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts (9). Obesity was defined as a BMI of  $\geq 95$ th percentile for age and sex. Overweight was defined as a BMI of  $\geq 85$ th percentile and  $< 95$ th percentile for age and sex. These classifications are not intended to diagnose obesity or overweight in individual students, but to provide population-level estimates of obesity and overweight.

## Weighting

For the national YRBS, a weight based on student sex, race/ethnicity, and grade was applied to each record to adjust for school and student nonresponse and oversampling of black and Hispanic students. The overall weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students equals the total sample size, and the weighted proportions of students in each grade match the national population proportions. Therefore, weighted estimates are representative of all students in grades 9–12 attending public and private schools in the United States.

Data from states and large urban school districts that had a representative sample of students, appropriate documentation,

\*\* A questionnaire that fails quality control has  $< 20$  remaining responses after editing or has the same answer to  $\geq 15$  consecutive questions.

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

and an overall response rate of  $\geq 60\%$  were weighted. A weight was applied to each record to adjust for school and student nonresponse and the distribution of students by grade, sex, and race/ethnicity in each jurisdiction, such that the weighted count of students equals the student population in each jurisdiction. Data from 37 states and 19 large urban school districts were weighted. In 36 states and all large urban school districts, weighted estimates are representative of all students in grades 9–12 attending public schools in each jurisdiction. In one state (South Dakota), weighted estimates are representative of all students in grades 9–12 attending public and private schools.

## Analytic Methods

Statistical analyses were conducted on weighted data using SAS (10) and SUDAAN (11) software to account for the complex sampling designs. Prevalence estimates and confidence intervals were computed for all variables and all data sets. In addition, for the national YRBS data, t tests were used to determine pairwise differences between subpopulations (12). Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the t test p value was  $< 0.05$  for main effects (sex, race/ethnicity, and grade) and for interactions (sex by race/ethnicity, sex by grade, race/ethnicity by sex, and grade by sex). In the results section, only statistically significant differences in national YRBS prevalence estimates are reported in the following order: sex, sex by race/ethnicity, sex by grade, race/ethnicity, race/ethnicity by sex, grade, and grade by sex.

To identify long-term temporal trends in health behaviors nationwide, prevalence estimates from the earliest year of data collection to 2015 for each variable assessed with identically worded questions in three or more survey years were examined. Logistic regression analyses were used to account for all available estimates; control for sex, grade, and racial/ethnic changes over time; and assess long-term linear and quadratic trends (12). A p value associated with the regression coefficient that was  $< 0.05$  was considered statistically significant. Linear and quadratic time variables were treated as continuous and were coded using orthogonal coefficients calculated with PROC IML in SAS. Separate regression models were used to assess linear and quadratic trends for every variable. When a significant quadratic trend was identified, Joinpoint software (13) was used to automate identification of the year or “joinpoint” where the nonlinear (i.e., quadratic) trend changed and then regression models were used to identify linear trends occurring in each segment. Cubic and higher order trends were not assessed. A quadratic trend indicates a significant but nonlinear trend in prevalence over time. A long-term temporal change that includes a

significant linear and quadratic trend demonstrates nonlinear variation (e.g., leveling off or change in direction) in addition to an overall increase or decrease over time.

To identify 2-year temporal changes in health behaviors nationwide, prevalence estimates from 2013 and 2015 were compared using t tests for each variable assessed with identically worded questions in both survey years. Prevalence estimates were considered statistically different if the t test p value was  $< 0.05$ .

In the results section, long-term linear and quadratic trends are described first followed by results from the t tests used to assess 2-year temporal changes. Information about long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available because of changes in question or response option wording or because the question was asked for the first time during 2015 for the following variables: usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them on the Internet; ever use of electronic vapor products; current use of electronic vapor products; current use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor products; usual method of marijuana use; ever use of synthetic marijuana; sports drink consumption; water consumption; had a sunburn; having seen a dentist; and avoidance of foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction.

## Results

### Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

#### Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet

Among the 68.0% of students nationwide who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey, 81.4% had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet (Table 3). The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among 11th-grade male (85.4%) than 11th-grade female (78.5%) students. The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among black (88.2%) and Hispanic (90.1%) than white (76.4%) students, higher among Hispanic female (90.3%) than white female (75.3%) students, and higher among black male (91.6%) and Hispanic male (90.0%) than white male (77.5%) students. The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among 12th-grade (83.5%) than 9th-grade (79.4%) students, higher among 11th-grade male (85.4%) and 12th-grade male (84.9%) than 9th-grade male (80.2%) students, and higher among 11th-grade male (85.4%) than 10th-grade male (80.4%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle

helmet (96.2%–81.4%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet decreased during 1991–2001 (96.2%–84.7%) and then did not change significantly during 2001–2015 (84.7%–81.4%). The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet decreased significantly from 2013 (87.9%) to 2015 (81.4%).

Across 28 states, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet ranged from 53.0% to 94.1% (median: 84.6%) (Table 4). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 55.1% to 95.6% (median: 87.3%).

### Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt

Nationwide, 6.1% of students rarely or never wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else (Table 3). The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among male (7.2%) than female (4.9%) students; higher among white male (5.3%) and black male (12.4%) than white female (3.5%) and black female (7.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (7.6%) and 11th-grade male (7.1%) than 10th-grade female (4.5%) and 11th-grade female (4.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among black (10.1%) and Hispanic (6.5%) than white (4.4%) students, higher among black (10.1%) than Hispanic (6.5%) students, higher among black female (7.6%) and Hispanic female (6.3%) than white female (3.5%) students, and higher among black male (12.4%) than white male (5.3%) and Hispanic male (6.8%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt (25.9%–6.1%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt did not change significantly from 2013 (7.6%) to 2015 (6.1%).

Across 32 states, the prevalence of having rarely or never wore a seat belt ranged from 3.6% to 14.6% (median: 8.1%) (Table 4). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.5% to 21.7% (median: 8.2%).

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

During the 30 days before the survey, 20.0% of students nationwide had ridden in a car or other vehicle one or more times with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (Table 5). The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among Hispanic (26.2%) than white (17.7%) and black (21.1%) students, higher among Hispanic female (27.3%) than white female (17.5%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (25.3%) than white male (17.7%) and black male (20.6%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (39.9%–20.0%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol decreased during 1991–2009 (39.9%–28.3%) and then decreased more gradually from 2009–2015 (28.3%–20.0%). The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol did not change significantly from 2013 (21.9%) to 2015 (20.0%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ranged from 14.2% to 25.5% (median: 18.3%) (Table 6). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 13.4% to 31.6% (median: 22.0%).

### Drove When Drinking Alcohol

Among the 61.4% of students nationwide who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey,<sup>§§</sup> 7.8% had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey (Table 5). The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among male (9.5%) than female (6.0%) students, higher among white male (9.4%) than white female (5.4%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (8.2%) than 10th-grade female (2.2%) students. The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among 12th-grade (9.9%) than 9th-grade (5.6%) students; higher among 11th-grade (8.7%) and 12th-grade (9.9%) than 10th-grade (5.3%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (5.5%), 11th-grade female (6.8%), and 12th-grade female (8.0%) than 10th-grade female (2.2%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (11.7%) than 9th-grade male (5.7%) students.

Because of changes in response options starting in 2013, long-term temporal trends are not available for the prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking. The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol decreased significantly from 2013 (10.0%) to 2015 (7.8%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey ranged from 4.3% to 10.9% (median: 7.1%) (Table 6). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.4% to 9.7% (median: 7.0%).

<sup>§§</sup> The prevalence of driving a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey varies slightly for driving when drinking alcohol and texting or e-mailing while driving because of differences in the number of usable responses to each question.



## Texted or E-Mailed While Driving

Among the 61.3% of students nationwide who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey,<sup>SS</sup> 41.5% had texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Table 7). The prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving was higher among Hispanic male (42.2%) than Hispanic female (28.2%) students. The prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving was higher among white (45.2%) than black (32.8%) and Hispanic (35.8%) students, higher among white female (45.3%) than black female (33.1%) and Hispanic female (28.2%) students, and higher among white male (45.0%) and Hispanic male (42.2%) than black male (33.0%) students. The prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving was higher among 10th-grade (25.0%), 11th-grade (47.9%), and 12th-grade (61.4%) than 9th-grade (15.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade (47.9%) and 12th-grade (61.4%) than 10th-grade (25.0%) students; higher among 12th-grade (61.4%) than 11th-grade (47.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (24.7%), 11th-grade female (45.1%), and 12th-grade female (60.8%) than 9th-grade female (14.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (45.1%) and 12th-grade female (60.8%) than 10th-grade female (24.7%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (60.8%) than 11th-grade female (45.1%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (25.2%), 11th-grade male (50.1%), and 12th-grade male (61.9%) than 9th-grade male (17.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (50.1%) and 12th-grade male (61.9%) than 10th-grade male (25.2%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (61.9%) than 11th-grade male (50.1%) students.

Because of changes in response options starting in 2013, long-term temporal trends are not available for the prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving. The prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving did not change significantly from 2013 (41.4%) to 2015 (41.5%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having texted or e-mailed while driving ranged from 26.1% to 63.2% (median: 39.3%) (Table 8). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 14.1% to 38.7% (median: 32.1%).

## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

### Carried a Weapon

Nationwide, 16.2% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Table 9). The prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among male (24.3%) than female (7.5%) students; higher among white male (28.0%), black male (17.6%), and Hispanic male (20.2%) than white female (8.1%), black female (6.2%), and

Hispanic female (7.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (24.6%), 10th-grade male (25.5%), 11th-grade male (23.0%), and 12th-grade male (23.4%) than 9th-grade female (6.6%), 10th-grade female (7.2%), 11th-grade female (8.0%), and 12th-grade female (8.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among white (18.1%) than black (12.4%) and Hispanic (13.7%) students and higher among white male (28.0%) than black male (17.6%) and Hispanic male (20.2%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having carried a weapon (26.1%–16.2%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having carried a weapon decreased during 1991–1997 (26.1%–18.3%) and then did not change significantly during 1997–2015 (18.3%–16.2%). The prevalence of having carried a weapon also did not change significantly from 2013 (17.9%) to 2015 (16.2%).

Across 27 states, the prevalence of having carried a weapon ranged from 8.9% to 29.6% (median: 19.3%) (Table 10). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 7.7% to 21.9% (median: 12.5%).

### Carried a Gun

Nationwide, 5.3% of students had carried a gun on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Table 9). The prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among male (8.7%) than female (1.6%) students; higher among white male (9.6%), black male (9.6%), and Hispanic male (6.5%) than white female (1.4%), black female (1.7%), and Hispanic female (1.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (7.0%), 10th-grade male (8.8%), 11th-grade male (9.0%), and 12th-grade male (9.7%) than 9th-grade female (1.2%), 10th-grade female (1.6%), 11th-grade female (1.4%), and 12th-grade female (1.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among white male (9.6%) than Hispanic male (6.5%) students. The prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among 12th-grade (5.7%) than 9th-grade (4.4%) students and higher among 12th-grade male (9.0%) than 9th-grade male (7.0%) students.

During 1993–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having carried a gun (7.9%–5.3%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having carried a gun decreased during 1993–1997 (7.9%–5.9%) and then did not change significantly during 1997–2015 (5.9%–5.3%). The prevalence of having carried a gun also did not change significantly from 2013 (5.5%) to 2015 (5.3%).

Across 19 states, the prevalence of having carried a gun ranged from 2.7% to 11.5% (median: 6.8%) (Table 10). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.2% to 5.9% (median: 4.5%).

## Carried a Weapon on School Property

Nationwide, 4.1% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Table 11). The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among male (5.9%) than female (2.0%) students; higher among white male (5.7%), black male (4.7%), and Hispanic male (6.1%) than white female (1.6%), black female (2.1%), and Hispanic female (2.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (4.6%), 10th-grade male (6.1%), 11th-grade male (7.4%), and 12th-grade male (5.1%) than 9th-grade female (1.9%), 10th-grade female (2.2%), 11th-grade female (1.9%), and 12th-grade female (2.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among 11th-grade (4.8%) than 9th-grade (3.4%) students and higher among 11th-grade male (7.4%) than 9th-grade male (4.6%) students.

During 1993–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property (11.8%–4.1%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property decreased during 1993–1997 (11.8%–8.5%) and then decreased more rapidly during 1997–2015 (8.5%–4.1%). The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property also decreased significantly from 2013 (5.2%) to 2015 (4.1%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property ranged from 2.0% to 10.7% (median: 5.2%) (Table 12). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.4% to 9.8% (median: 3.3%).

## Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

Nationwide, 6.0% of students had been threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Table 11). The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among male (7.0%) than female (4.6%) students; higher among black male (8.9%) and Hispanic male (8.4%) than black female (6.5%) and Hispanic female (4.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade male (7.3%) and 12th-grade male (5.7%) than 11th-grade female (2.9%) and 12th-grade female (3.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among black (7.9%) and Hispanic (6.6%) than white (4.9%) students and higher among black male (8.9%) and Hispanic male (8.4%) than white male (5.4%) students. The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among 9th-grade (7.2%) than

11th-grade (5.5%) students, higher among 9th-grade (7.2%) and 10th-grade (6.2%) than 12th-grade (4.4%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (6.2%) and 10th-grade female (5.5%) than 11th-grade female (2.9%) students, and higher among 9th-grade female (6.2%) and 10th-grade female (5.5%) than 12th-grade female (3.2%) students.

During 1993–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (7.3%–6.0%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property did not change significantly from 1993–2003 (7.3%–9.2%) and then decreased during 2003–2015 (9.2%–6.0%). The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property did not change significantly from 2013 (6.9%) to 2015 (6.0%).

Across 30 states, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon ranged from 4.1% to 10.6% (median: 6.6%) (Table 12). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.3% to 13.9% (median: 6.8%).

## In a Physical Fight

Nationwide, 22.6% of students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Table 13). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among male (28.4%) than female (16.5%) students; higher among white male (26.6%), black male (38.6%), and Hispanic male (27.3%) than white female (13.5%), black female (25.4%), and Hispanic female (18.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (32.5%), 10th-grade male (29.4%), 11th-grade male (27.1%), and 12th-grade male (22.9%) than 9th-grade female (22.6%), 10th-grade female (17.6%), 11th-grade female (12.8%), and 12th-grade female (12.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among black (32.4%) than white (20.1%) and Hispanic (23.0%) students, higher among black female (25.4%) and Hispanic female (18.6%) than white female (13.5%) students, higher among black female (25.4%) than Hispanic female (18.6%) students, and higher among black male (38.6%) than white male (26.6%) and Hispanic male (27.3%) students. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among 9th-grade (27.9%) than 10th-grade (23.4%), 11th-grade (20.5%), and 12th-grade (17.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade (23.4%) than 11th-grade (20.5%) and 12th-grade (17.4%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (22.6%) than 10th-grade female (17.6%), 11th-grade female (12.8%), and 12th-grade female (12.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (17.6%) than 11th-grade female (12.8%) and 12th-grade female (12.0%) students; and higher among

9th-grade male (32.5%) and 10th-grade male (29.4%) than 12th-grade male (22.9%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred in the prevalence of having been in a physical fight (42.5%–22.6%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight decreased during 1991–2011 (42.5%–32.8%) and then decreased more gradually during 2011–2015 (32.8%–22.6%). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight did not change significantly from 2013 (24.7%) to 2015 (22.6%).

Across 31 states, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight ranged from 14.9% to 27.3% (median: 20.6%) (Table 14). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 13.9% to 42.5% (median: 22.8%).

### Injured in a Physical Fight

During the 12 months before the survey, 2.9% of students nationwide had been in a physical fight one or more times in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Table 13). The prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among male (3.7%) than female (1.8%) students; higher among white male (2.8%) than white female (0.9%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (3.3%), 11th-grade male (4.3%), and 12th-grade male (3.5%) than 10th-grade female (1.4%), 11th-grade female (1.5%), and 12th-grade female (1.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among black (4.7%) and Hispanic (3.8%) than white (1.9%) students, higher among black female (3.4%) and Hispanic female (3.0%) than white female (0.9%) students, and higher among black male (5.8%) than white male (2.8%) students. The prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among 9th-grade female (2.5%) than 12th-grade female (1.4%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight (4.4%–2.9%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight did not change significantly from 2013 (3.1%) to 2015 (2.9%).

Across 29 states, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight ranged from 1.9% to 6.5% (median: 2.8%) (Table 14). Across 14 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.2% to 9.4% (median: 3.5%).

### In a Physical Fight on School Property

Nationwide, 7.8% of students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Table 15). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among male (10.3%) than female (5.0%) students; higher among white male

(8.0%), black male (15.4%), and Hispanic male (10.7%) than white female (3.2%), black female (9.4%), and Hispanic female (7.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (14.7%), 10th-grade male (10.0%), 11th-grade male (8.3%), and 12th-grade male (6.4%) than 9th-grade female (8.2%), 10th-grade female (4.6%), 11th-grade female (4.1%), and 12th-grade female (2.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among black (12.6%) and Hispanic (8.9%) than white (5.6%) students, higher among black female (9.4%) and Hispanic female (7.1%) than white female (3.2%) students, and higher among black male (15.4%) than white male (8.0%) students. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among 9th-grade (11.6%) than 10th-grade (7.3%), 11th-grade (6.5%), and 12th-grade (4.5%) students; higher among 10th-grade (7.3%) and 11th-grade (6.5%) than 12th-grade (4.5%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (8.2%) than 10th-grade female (4.6%), 11th-grade female (4.1%), and 12th-grade female (2.5%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (4.6%) than 12th-grade female (2.5%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (14.7%) than 10th-grade male (10.0%), 11th-grade male (8.3%), and 12th-grade male (6.4%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (10.0%) than 12th-grade male (6.4%) students.

During 1993–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property (16.2%–7.8%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property decreased during 1993–2011 (16.2%–12.0%) and then decreased more gradually from 2011–2015 (12.0%–7.8%). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property did not change significantly from 2013 (8.1%) to 2015 (7.8%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property ranged from 4.9% to 12.2% (median: 7.2%) (Table 16). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.7% to 17.5% (median: 8.1%).

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

Nationwide, 5.6% of students had not gone to school on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (i.e., did not go to school because of safety concerns) (Table 15). The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among female (6.0%) than male (5.0%) students; higher among white female (5.4%) than white male (2.9%) students; and higher among 9th-grade female (7.7%) and 10th-grade female (6.3%) than 9th-grade male (4.9%) and 10th-grade male (4.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having not gone to school

because of safety concerns was higher among black (6.8%) and Hispanic (7.6%) than white (4.2%) students and higher among black male (6.9%) and Hispanic male (7.6%) than white male (2.9%) students. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among 9th-grade (6.4%) than 11th-grade (4.6%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (7.7%) than 11th-grade female (5.3%) and 12th-grade female (4.3%) students.

During 1993–2015, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns (4.4%–5.6%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns decreased significantly from 2013 (7.1%) to 2015 (5.6%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns ranged from 4.3% to 11.5% (median: 6.2%) (Table 16). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.5% to 12.8% (median: 9.1%).

### Electronically Bullied

Nationwide, 15.5% of students had been electronically bullied, counting being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting, during the 12 months before the survey (Table 17). The prevalence of having been electronically bullied was higher among female (21.7%) than male (9.7%) students; higher among white female (26.0%), black female (11.9%), and Hispanic female (16.7%) than white male (10.8%), black male (5.6%), and Hispanic male (8.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (22.7%), 10th-grade female (23.2%), 11th-grade female (21.4%), and 12th-grade female (19.5%) than 9th-grade male (11.0%), 10th-grade male (9.9%), 11th-grade male (8.4%), and 12th-grade male (9.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been electronically bullied was higher among white (18.4%) and Hispanic (12.4%) than black (8.6%) students, higher among white (18.4%) than Hispanic (12.4%) students, higher among white female (26.0%) and Hispanic female (16.7%) than black female (11.9%) students, higher among white female (26.0%) than Hispanic female (16.7%) students, and higher among white male (10.8%) than black male (5.6%) and Hispanic male (8.1%) students. The prevalence of having been electronically bullied was higher among 10th-grade (16.6%) than 12th-grade (14.3%) students and higher among 10th-grade female (23.2%) than 12th-grade female (19.5%) students.

During 2011–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having been electronically bullied. The prevalence of having been

electronically bullied did not change significantly from 2013 (14.8%) to 2015 (15.5%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of having been electronically bullied ranged from 11.6% to 21.1% (median: 15.4%) (Table 18). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 7.9% to 16.3% (median: 11.2%).

### Bullied on School Property

Nationwide, 20.2% of students had been bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey (Table 17). The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among female (24.8%) than male (15.8%) students; higher among white female (29.1%), black female (15.1%), and Hispanic female (19.3%) than white male (18.1%), black male (11.2%), and Hispanic male (13.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (29.0%), 10th-grade female (25.5%), 11th-grade female (24.2%), and 12th-grade female (19.8%) than 9th-grade male (18.3%), 10th-grade male (16.1%), 11th-grade male (16.4%), and 12th-grade male (12.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among white (23.5%) than black (13.2%) and Hispanic (16.5%) students, higher among white female (29.1%) than black female (15.1%) and Hispanic female (19.3%) students, and higher among white male (18.1%) than black male (11.2%) and Hispanic male (13.7%) students. The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among 9th-grade (23.4%), 10th-grade (20.8%), and 11th-grade (20.3%) than 12th-grade (15.9%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (29.0%) than 11th-grade female (24.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (29.0%), 10th-grade female (25.5%), and 11th-grade female (24.2%) than 12th-grade female (19.8%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (18.3%), 10th-grade male (16.1%), and 11th-grade male (16.4%) than 12th-grade male (12.1%) students.

During 2009–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having been bullied on school property. The prevalence of having been bullied on school property did not change significantly from 2013 (19.6%) to 2015 (20.2%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having been bullied on school property ranged from 15.0% to 26.3% (median: 19.9%) (Table 18). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 11.3% to 20.2% (median: 14.6%).

### Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse

Nationwide, 6.7% of students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (Table 19). The prevalence of having been forced to have

sexual intercourse was higher among female (10.3%) than male (3.1%) students; higher among white female (9.9%), black female (10.3%), and Hispanic female (10.1%) than white male (2.0%), black male (4.4%), and Hispanic male (4.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (9.4%), 10th-grade female (7.9%), 11th-grade female (12.0%), and 12th-grade female (11.9%) than 9th-grade male (2.1%), 10th-grade male (3.9%), 11th-grade male (2.8%), and 12th-grade male (3.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among black male (4.4%) and Hispanic male (4.0%) than white male (2.0%) students. The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among 11th-grade (7.6%) and 12th-grade (7.6%) than 9th-grade (5.6%) students, higher among 12th-grade (7.6%) than 10th-grade (5.9%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (12.0%) and 12th-grade female (11.9%) than 10th-grade female (7.9%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (3.9%) and 12th-grade male (3.5%) than 9th-grade male (2.1%) students.

During 2001–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse (7.7%–6.7%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2013 (7.3%) to 2015 (6.7%).

Across 34 states, the prevalence of having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse ranged from 5.1% to 11.7% (median: 7.9%) (Table 20). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.5% to 12.6% (median: 8.2%).

### Physical Dating Violence

Among the 68.6% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey,<sup>¶¶</sup> 9.6% had been physically hurt on purpose (counting being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon) by someone they were dating or going out with one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (i.e., physical dating violence) (Table 21). The prevalence of physical dating violence was higher among female (11.7%) than male (7.4%) students; higher among white female (11.9%) and Hispanic female (11.4%) than white male (5.9%) and Hispanic male (8.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (11.1%), 11th-grade female (11.6%), and 12th-grade female (12.9%) than 9th-grade male (5.3%), 11th-grade male

(7.9%), and 12th-grade male (8.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of physical dating violence was higher among 11th-grade (10.1%) than 9th-grade (8.1%) students and higher among 11th-grade male (7.9%) and 12th-grade male (8.2%) than 9th-grade male (5.3%) students.

Because of changes in the question and response options starting in 2013, long-term temporal trends are not available for the prevalence of physical dating violence. The prevalence of physical dating violence did not change significantly from 2013 (10.3%) to 2015 (9.6%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of physical dating violence ranged from 6.7% to 14.6% (median: 9.0%) (Table 22). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 6.4% to 12.7% (median: 10.1%).

### Sexual Dating Violence

Among the 69.1% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey,<sup>¶¶</sup> 10.6% of students had been forced to do sexual things (counting being kissed, touched, or physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do by someone they were dating or going out with one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (i.e., sexual dating violence) (Table 21). The prevalence of sexual dating violence was higher among female (15.6%) than male (5.4%) students; higher among white female (16.6%) and Hispanic female (14.2%) than white male (3.5%) and Hispanic male (7.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (17.6%), 10th-grade female (15.8%), 11th-grade female (14.9%), and 12th-grade female (13.9%) than 9th-grade male (4.5%), 10th-grade male (7.4%), 11th-grade male (5.1%), and 12th-grade male (4.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of sexual dating violence was higher among black male (8.0%) and Hispanic male (7.0%) than white male (3.5%) students. The prevalence of sexual dating violence was higher among 10th-grade (11.8%) than 12th-grade (9.2%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (7.4%) than 9th-grade male (4.5%) and 12th-grade male (4.6%) students.

Because of changes in the question and response options starting in 2013, long-term temporal trends are not available for the prevalence of sexual dating violence. The prevalence of sexual dating violence did not change significantly from 2013 (10.4%) to 2015 (10.6%).

Across 30 states, the prevalence of sexual dating violence ranged from 7.5% to 14.7% (median: 10.1%) (Table 22). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 6.8% to 14.4% (median: 10.5%).

<sup>¶¶</sup> The prevalence of dating or going out with someone during the 12 months before the survey varies slightly for physical dating violence and sexual dating violence because of differences in the number of usable responses to each question.

## Felt Sad or Hopeless

During the 12 months before the survey, 29.9% of students nationwide had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities (Table 23). The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless was higher among female (39.8%) than male (20.3%) students; higher among white female (37.9%), black female (33.9%), and Hispanic female (46.7%) than white male (19.2%), black male (17.6%), and Hispanic male (24.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (41.5%), 10th-grade female (40.1%), 11th-grade female (40.9%), and 12th-grade female (36.3%) than 9th-grade male (16.7%), 10th-grade male (19.2%), 11th-grade male (22.1%), and 12th-grade male (23.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless was higher among Hispanic (35.3%) than white (28.6%) and black (25.2%) students, higher among Hispanic female (46.7%) than white female (37.9%) and black female (33.9%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (24.3%) than white male (19.2%) and black male (17.6%) students. The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless was higher among 9th-grade female (41.5%) and 11th-grade female (40.9%) than 12th-grade female (36.3%) students, higher among 11th-grade male (22.1%) and 12th-grade male (23.9%) than 9th-grade male (16.7%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (23.9%) than 10th-grade male (19.2%) students.

During 1999–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless. The prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless did not change significantly from 2013 (29.9%) to 2015 (29.9%).

Across 37 states, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless ranged from 24.1% to 34.2% (median: 28.9%) (Table 24). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 24.9% to 36.0% (median: 29.8%).

## Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

Nationwide, 17.7% of students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey (Table 25). The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among female (23.4%) than male (12.2%) students; higher among white female (22.8%), black female (18.7%), and Hispanic female (25.6%) than white male (11.5%), black male (11.0%), and Hispanic male (12.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (26.5%), 10th-grade female (25.7%), 11th-grade female (22.1%), and 12th-grade female (18.6%) than 9th-grade male (10.7%), 10th-grade male (10.8%), 11th-grade male (13.3%), and 12th-grade male (14.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among Hispanic (18.8%) than black (14.5%) students and higher among Hispanic female (25.6%) than black female

(18.7%) students. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among 9th-grade female (26.5%) and 10th-grade female (25.7%) than 11th-grade female (22.1%) students and 12th-grade female (22.1%) students and higher among 11th-grade male (13.3%) and 12th-grade male (14.0%) than 10th-grade male (10.8%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide (29.0%–17.7%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide decreased during 1991–2009 (29.0%–13.8%) and then increased during 2009–2015 (13.8%–17.7%). The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide did not change significantly from 2013 (17.0%) to 2015 (17.7%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide ranged from 13.4% to 20.3% (median: 16.0%) (Table 26). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 10.7% to 19.7% (median: 15.1%).

## Made a Suicide Plan

During the 12 months before the survey, 14.6% of students nationwide had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (Table 25). The prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among female (19.4%) than male (9.8%) students; higher among white female (18.4%), black female (17.3%), and Hispanic female (20.7%) than white male (9.3%), black male (10.6%), and Hispanic male (10.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (22.5%), 10th-grade female (21.6%), 11th-grade female (17.2%), and 12th-grade female (15.7%) than 9th-grade male (8.1%), 10th-grade male (9.2%), 11th-grade male (10.4%), and 12th-grade male (12.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among 9th-grade female (22.5%) and 10th-grade female (21.6%) than 11th-grade female (17.2%) and 12th-grade female (15.7%) students, higher among 11th-grade male (10.4%) and 12th-grade male (12.0%) than 9th-grade male (8.1%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (12.0%) than 10th-grade male (9.2%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having made a suicide plan (18.6%–14.6%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having made a suicide plan decreased during 1991–2009 (18.6%–10.9%) and then increased during 2009–2015 (10.9%–14.6%). The prevalence of having made a suicide plan did not change significantly from 2013 (13.6%) to 2015 (14.6%).

Across 34 states, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan ranged from 11.0% to 18.2% (median: 14.3%) (Table 26). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 8.7% to 19.3% (median: 13.8%).

## Attempted Suicide

Nationwide, 8.6% of students had attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Table 27). The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among female (11.6%) than male (5.5%) students; higher among white female (9.8%) and Hispanic female (15.1%) than white male (3.7%) and Hispanic male (7.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (15.1%), 10th-grade female (13.0%), and 11th-grade female (10.2%) than 9th-grade male (5.1%), 10th-grade male (5.7%), and 11th-grade male (5.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among Hispanic (11.3%) than white (6.8%) students, higher among Hispanic female (15.1%) than white female (9.8%) and black female (10.2%) students, and higher among black male (7.2%) and Hispanic male (7.6%) than white male (3.7%) students. The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among 9th-grade (9.9%) than 11th-grade (8.0%) students; higher among 9th-grade (9.9%) and 10th-grade (9.4%) than 12th-grade (6.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (15.1%) than 11th-grade female (10.2%) students; and higher among 9th-grade female (15.1%), 10th-grade female (13.0%), and 11th-grade female (10.2%) than 12th-grade female (7.2%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having attempted suicide (7.3%–8.6%).\*\*\* A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence having attempted suicide did not change significantly from 2013 (8.0%) to 2015 (8.6%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having attempted suicide ranged from 5.9% to 12.7% (median: 9.6%) (Table 28). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 6.4% to 20.7% (median: 9.9%).

## Suicide Attempt Treated by a Doctor or Nurse

During the 12 months before the survey, 2.8% of students nationwide had made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (Table 27). The prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was higher among female (3.7%) than male (1.9%) students; higher among white female (3.4%) and Hispanic female (4.5%) than white male (0.9%) and Hispanic male (2.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (4.7%) than 9th-grade male (1.9%) students. The prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that resulted

in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was higher among Hispanic (3.7%) than white (2.1%) students and higher among black male (4.0%) and Hispanic male (2.9%) than white male (0.9%) students. The prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was higher among 9th-grade (3.2%) and 10th-grade (3.1%) than 12th-grade (1.9%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (4.7%) and 10th-grade female (3.9%) than 12th-grade female (2.3%) students.

During 1991–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. The prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse did not change significantly from 2013 (2.7%) to 2015 (2.8%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse ranged from 1.9% to 9.3% (median: 3.2%) (Table 28). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.9% to 7.4% (median: 3.5%).

## Tobacco Use

### Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking

Nationwide, 32.3% of students had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) (i.e., ever tried cigarette smoking) (Table 29). The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking was higher among Hispanic male (37.8%) than Hispanic female (32.7%) students and higher among 11th-grade male (40.5%) than 11th-grade female (34.4%) students. The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking was higher among Hispanic male (37.8%) than white male (33.2%) and black male (30.6%) students. The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking was higher among 11th-grade (37.5%) and 12th-grade (38.3%) than 9th-grade (25.1%) students and 10th-grade (29.1%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (34.4%) and 12th-grade female (36.3%) than 9th-grade female (24.5%) and 10th-grade female (28.2%) students, and higher among 11th-grade male (40.5%) and 12th-grade male (40.4%) than 9th-grade male (25.8%) and 10th-grade male (30.0%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking (70.1%–32.3%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking did not change significantly during 1991–1999

\*\*\* Review of only the oldest and most recent data points are not necessarily indicative of long-term temporal trends because the logistic regression analyses take into account all data points and adjust for changes in sex, grade, and race/ethnicity over time.

(70.1%–70.4%) and then decreased during 1999–2015 (70.4%–32.3%). The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking also decreased significantly from 2013 (41.1%) to 2015 (32.3%).

Across 31 states, the prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking ranged from 22.4% to 47.3% (median: 34.5%) (Table 30). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 21.4% to 34.4% (median: 26.4%).

### Smoked a Whole Cigarette Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 6.6% of students had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years (Table 29). The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among male (8.0%) than female (5.0%) students; higher among black male (10.1%) and Hispanic male (9.2%) than black female (3.8%) and Hispanic female (4.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (8.2%), 10th-grade male (9.1%), 11th-grade male (6.8%), and 12th-grade male (7.3%) than 9th-grade female (6.1%), 10th-grade female (6.0%), 11th-grade female (4.5%), and 12th-grade female (3.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among black male (10.1%) and Hispanic male (9.2%) than white male (6.6%) students. The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among 10th-grade (7.6%) than 11th-grade (5.6%) and 12th-grade (5.2%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (6.1%), 10th-grade female (6.0%), and 11th-grade female (4.5%) than 12th-grade female (3.0%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (23.8%–6.6%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years did not change significantly during 1991–1999 (23.8%–24.7%) and then decreased during 1999–2015 (24.7%–6.6%). The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years also decreased significantly from 2013 (9.3%) to 2015 (6.6%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years ranged from 4.3% to 13.1% (median: 7.8%) (Table 30). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 3.8% to 13.7% (median: 5.8%).

### Current Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 10.8% of students had smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette use) (Table 31). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among male (11.8%) than female (9.7%) students; higher among black male (9.1%) and Hispanic

male (11.3%) than black female (3.7%) and Hispanic female (7.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade male (15.8%) than 11th-grade female (10.1%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among white (12.4%) and Hispanic (9.2%) than black (6.5%) students, higher among white (12.4%) than Hispanic (9.2%) students, higher among white female (12.2%) and Hispanic female (7.1%) than black female (3.7%) students, and higher among white female (12.2%) than Hispanic female (7.1%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among 11th-grade (13.1%) and 12th-grade (14.1%) than 9th-grade (7.6%) and 10th-grade (8.8%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (10.1%) than 9th-grade female (6.7%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (13.3%) than 9th-grade female (6.7%), 10th-grade female (9.1%), and 11th-grade female (10.1%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (15.8%) and 12th-grade male (15.0%) than 9th-grade male (8.3%) and 10th-grade male (8.5%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of current cigarette use (27.5%–10.8%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of current cigarette use increased during 1991–1997 (27.5%–36.4%) and then decreased during 1997–2015 (36.4%–10.8%). The prevalence of current cigarette use also decreased significantly from 2013 (15.7%) to 2015 (10.8%).

Across 37 states, the prevalence of current cigarette use ranged from 4.8% to 18.8% (median: 10.8%) (Table 32). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.2% to 9.0% (median: 5.8%).

### Current Frequent Cigarette Use

Nationwide, 3.4% of students had smoked cigarettes 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current frequent cigarette use) (Table 31). The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among white (4.0%) than black (1.8%) and Hispanic (2.1%) students, higher among white female (4.4%) and Hispanic female (2.1%) than black female (0.8%) students, higher among white female (4.4%) than Hispanic female (2.1%) students, and higher among white male (3.6%) than Hispanic male (2.2%) students. The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among 12th-grade (5.1%) than 9th-grade (2.2%), 10th-grade (2.9%), and 11th-grade (3.2%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (4.9%) than 9th-grade female (2.5%) and 10th-grade female (2.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (3.5%) and 12th-grade male (5.4%) than 9th-grade male (1.9%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (5.4%) than 10th-grade male (3.1%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use



(12.7%–3.4%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use increased during 1991–1999 (12.7%–16.8%) and then decreased during 1999–2015 (16.8%–3.4%). The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use also decreased significantly from 2013 (5.6%) to 2015 (3.4%).

Across 37 states, the prevalence of current frequent cigarette use ranged from 1.5% to 7.4% (median: 3.6%) (Table 32). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.6% to 2.0% (median: 1.3%).

### Smoked More Than 10 Cigarettes per Day

Among the 10.8% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes, 7.9% of students had smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey (Table 33). The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day was higher among 10th-grade (10.4%) and 12th-grade (9.1%) than 11th-grade (3.4%) students, higher among 10th-grade male (14.7%) than 9th-grade male (5.1%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (14.7%) and 12th-grade male (12.5%) than 11th-grade male (3.6%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (18.0%–7.9%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day did not change significantly from 2013 (8.6%) to 2015 (7.9%).

Across 30 states, the prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day ranged from 2.0% to 14.6% (median: 8.3%) (Table 34). Across 12 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.9% to 12.8% (median: 8.2%).

### Currently Smoked Cigarettes Daily

Nationwide, 2.3% of students had smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., currently smoked cigarettes daily) (Table 33). The prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes daily was higher among black male (2.4%) than black female (0.4%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (2.7%) than 10th-grade female (1.4%) students. The prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes daily was higher among white (2.8%) than black (1.4%) and Hispanic (1.6%) students, higher among white female (3.1%) and Hispanic female (1.4%) than black female (0.4%) students, and higher among white female (3.1%) than Hispanic female (1.4%) students. The prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes daily was higher among 12th-grade (3.4%) than 9th-grade (1.7%), 10th-grade (2.1%), and 11th-grade (1.9%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (3.5%) than 10th-grade female (1.4%) students; and higher among

12th-grade male (3.2%) than 9th-grade male (1.6%) and 11th-grade male (1.8%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes daily (9.8%–2.3%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes daily increased during 1991–1999 (9.8%–12.8%) and then decreased during 1999–2015 (12.8%–2.3%). The prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes daily also decreased significantly from 2013 (4.0%) to 2015 (2.3%).

Across 37 states, the prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes daily ranged from 1.0% to 5.4% (median: 2.6%) (Table 34). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.3% to 1.6% (median: 0.9%).

### Bought Cigarettes in a Store or Gas Station

Among the 8.5% of students who currently smoked cigarettes and were aged <18 years, 12.6% had usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store (e.g., convenience store, supermarket, or discount store) or gas station during the 30 days before the survey (Table 35). The prevalence of usually obtaining their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station was higher among male (16.5%) than female (7.7%) students; higher among white male (12.8%) and Hispanic male (21.9%) than white female (6.6%) and Hispanic female (9.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade male (27.1%) than 11th-grade female (8.8%) students. The prevalence of usually obtaining their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station was higher among Hispanic (17.5%) than white (9.7%) students and higher among Hispanic male (21.9%) than white male (12.8%) students. The prevalence of usually obtaining their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station was higher among 11th-grade (20.2%) and 12th-grade (16.5%) than 9th-grade (6.3%) students and 10th-grade (6.1%) students and higher among 11th-grade male (27.1%) and 12th-grade male (22.8%) than 9th-grade male (6.2%) and 10th-grade male (6.7%) students.

During 2001–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of usually obtaining their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (19.0%–12.6%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of usually obtaining their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station also decreased significantly from 2013 (18.1%) to 2015 (12.6%).

Across 28 states, the prevalence of usually obtaining their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station ranged from 4.4% to 20.6% (median: 11.6%) (Table 36). Across 5 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 14.9% to 64.5% (median: 22.5%).

## Bought Cigarettes on the Internet

Among the 8.5% of students who currently smoked cigarettes and were aged <18 years, 1.0% had usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them on the Internet during the 30 days before the survey (Table 35). Because the response option “I got them on the Internet” was included for the first time in 2015 in the question on usual source of cigarettes, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

Across 28 states, the prevalence of usually obtaining their own cigarettes by buying them on the Internet ranged from 0.0% to 6.0% (median: 1.1%) (Table 36). Across 5 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.7% to 5.9% (median: 2.4%).

## Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes

Among the 10.8% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes, 45.4% had tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey (Table 37). The prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes was higher among female (52.8%) than male (39.7%) students; higher among white female (51.0%) than white male (37.9%) students; and higher among 11th-grade female (52.2%) and 12th-grade female (54.1%) than 11th-grade male (29.9%) and 12th-grade male (42.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes was higher among 9th-grade (47.8%), 10th-grade (51.6%), and 12th-grade (47.7%) than 11th-grade (37.9%) students and higher among 9th-grade male (48.2%) and 12th-grade male (42.0%) than 11th-grade male (29.9%) students.

During 2001–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes (57.4%–45.4%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes did not change significantly from 2013 (48.0%) to 2015 (45.4%).

Across 29 states, the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes ranged from 35.2% to 59.5% (median: 49.2%) (Table 38). Across 9 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 35.7% to 81.8% (median: 46.9%).

## Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 7.3% of students had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use) (Table 39). The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among male (11.9%) than female (2.3%) students; higher among white male (15.9%), black male (5.6%), and Hispanic male (6.4%) than white female (2.5%), black female (1.1%), and Hispanic female (2.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (8.8%), 10th-grade male (10.6%), 11th-grade male (15.0%), and 12th-grade male

(13.1%) than 9th-grade female (2.4%), 10th-grade female (2.0%), 11th-grade female (2.9%), and 12th-grade female (1.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among white (9.3%) than black (3.7%) and Hispanic (4.5%) students, higher among white female (2.5%) and Hispanic female (2.5%) than black female (1.1%) students, and higher among white male (15.9%) than black male (5.6%) and Hispanic male (6.4%) students. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among 11th-grade (9.3%) than 9th-grade (5.9%) and 10th-grade (6.3%) students, higher among 11th-grade male (15.0%) and 12th-grade male (13.1%) than 9th-grade male (8.8%) students, and higher among 11th-grade male (15.0%) than 10th-grade male (10.6%) students.

During 1995–2015, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use. A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use decreased during 1995–1999 (11.4%–7.8%) and then did not change significantly during 1999–2015 (7.8%–7.3%). The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use also did not change significantly from 2013 (8.8%) to 2015 (7.3%).

Across 34 states, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use ranged from 3.0% to 13.4% (median: 8.6%) (Table 40). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.4% to 7.8% (median: 3.7%).

## Current Cigar Use

Nationwide, 10.3% of students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigar use) (Table 39). The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among male (14.0%) than female (6.3%) students; higher among white male (14.8%), black male (12.9%), and Hispanic male (12.4%) than white female (6.0%), black female (8.5%), and Hispanic female (6.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (8.5%), 10th-grade male (12.5%), 11th-grade male (15.1%), and 12th-grade male (20.4%) than 9th-grade female (4.1%), 10th-grade female (6.6%), 11th-grade female (6.3%), and 12th-grade female (8.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among 10th-grade (9.6%), 11th-grade (11.0%), and 12th-grade (14.3%) than 9th-grade (6.6%) students; higher among 12th-grade (14.3%) than 10th-grade (9.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (6.6%), 11th-grade female (6.3%), and 12th-grade female (8.1%) than 9th-grade female (4.1%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (12.5%), 11th-grade male (15.1%), and 12th-grade male (20.4%) than 9th-grade male (8.5%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (20.4%) than 10th-grade male (12.5%) students.

During 1997–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of current cigar use (22.0%–10.3%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of current cigar use decreased significantly from 2013 (12.6%) to 2015 (10.3%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of current cigar use ranged from 6.8% to 16.5% (median: 10.4%) (Table 40). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.4% to 14.9% (median: 9.1%).

### Ever Used Electronic Vapor Products

Nationwide, 44.9% of students had ever used electronic vapor products (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens) (i.e., ever used electronic vapor products) (Table 41). The prevalence of having ever used electronic vapor products was higher among 10th-grade male (45.3%) than 10th-grade female (41.2%) students. The prevalence of having ever used electronic vapor products was higher among Hispanic (51.9%) than white (43.2%) and black (42.4%) students, higher among Hispanic female (51.2%) than white female (42.3%) and black female (37.7%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (52.6%) than white male (44.0%) students. The prevalence of having ever used electronic vapor products was higher among 10th-grade (43.3%), 11th-grade (49.5%), and 12th-grade (50.9%) than 9th-grade (37.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade (49.5%) and 12th-grade (50.9%) than 10th-grade (43.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (47.8%) and 12th-grade female (49.0%) than 9th-grade female (37.4%) and 10th-grade female (41.2%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (45.3%), 11th-grade male (51.1%), and 12th-grade male (52.6%) than 9th-grade male (37.0%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (51.1%) than 10th-grade male (45.3%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of having ever used electronic vapor products was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

Across 31 states, the prevalence of having ever used electronic vapor products ranged from 30.4% to 54.4% (median: 42.9%) (Table 42). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 32.2% to 49.9% (median: 39.9%).

### Current Electronic Vapor Products Use

Nationwide, 24.1% of students had used electronic vapor products (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current electronic vapor product use) (Table 41). The prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was higher among male (25.6%)

than female (22.6%) students, higher among black male (21.2%) than black female (14.5%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (31.9%) than 12th-grade female (24.6%) students. The prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was higher among white (25.2%) and Hispanic (26.3%) than black (18.0%) students, higher among white female (24.2%) and Hispanic female (25.0%) than black female (14.5%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (27.4%) than black male (21.2%) students. The prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was higher among 11th-grade (25.9%) than 9th-grade (19.7%) students; higher among 12th-grade (28.2%) than 9th-grade (19.7%), 10th-grade (23.2%), and 11th-grade (25.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (24.1%) and 12th-grade female (24.6%) than 9th-grade female (19.8%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (24.2%), 11th-grade male (27.4%), and 12th-grade male (31.9%) than 9th-grade male (19.6%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (31.9%) than 10th-grade male (24.2%) and 11th-grade male (27.4%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

Across 35 states, the prevalence of current electronic vapor product use ranged from 15.3% to 31.2% (median: 23.5%) (Table 42). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 13.0% to 27.4% (median: 17.6%).

### Current Cigarette or Cigar Use

Nationwide, 16.0% of students reported current cigarette or cigar use (Table 43). The prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use was higher among male (19.0%) than female (12.7%) students; higher among white male (20.4%), black male (16.8%), and Hispanic male (16.5%) than white female (14.7%), black female (10.1%), and Hispanic female (9.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (12.3%), 11th-grade male (22.9%), and 12th-grade male (25.9%) than 9th-grade female (8.8%), 11th-grade female (13.0%), and 12th-grade female (17.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use was higher among white (17.5%) than black (13.9%) and Hispanic (13.1%) students and higher among white female (14.7%) than black female (10.1%) and Hispanic female (9.7%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use was higher among 11th-grade (18.3%) and 12th-grade (21.6%) than 9th-grade (10.7%) and 10th-grade (13.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (13.0%) than 9th-grade female (8.8%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (17.2%) than 9th-grade female (8.8%), 10th-grade female (12.2%), and 11th-grade female (13.0%) students;

and higher among 11th-grade male (22.9%) and 12th-grade male (25.9%) than 9th-grade male (12.3%) and 10th-grade male (15.6%) students.

During 1997–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use (42.6%–16.0%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use decreased significantly from 2013 (21.0%) to 2015 (16.0%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of current cigarette or cigar use ranged from 10.7% to 24.8% (median: 15.7%) (Table 44). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 6.8% to 18.1% (median: 12.0%).

### Current Cigarette, Cigar, or Smokeless Tobacco Use

Nationwide, 18.5% of students reported current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use (Table 43). The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use was higher among male (23.3%) than female (13.4%) students; higher among white male (26.7%), black male (18.6%), and Hispanic male (18.1%) than white female (15.6%), black female (10.3%), and Hispanic female (10.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (15.8%), 10th-grade male (19.6%), 11th-grade male (28.8%), and 12th-grade male (29.9%) than 9th-grade female (9.3%), 10th-grade female (12.6%), 11th-grade female (14.2%), and 12th-grade female (17.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use was higher among white (21.2%) than black (14.9%) and Hispanic (14.2%) students, higher among white female (15.6%) than black female (10.3%) and Hispanic female (10.3%) students, and higher among white male (26.7%) than black male (18.6%) and Hispanic male (18.1%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use was higher among 11th-grade (21.9%) and 12th-grade (23.9%) than 9th-grade (12.8%) and 10th-grade (16.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (14.2%) than 9th-grade female (9.3%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (17.9%) than 9th-grade female (9.3%), 10th-grade female (12.6%), and 11th-grade female (14.2%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (28.8%) and 12th-grade male (29.9%) than 9th-grade male (15.8%) and 10th-grade male (19.6%) students.

During 1997–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred in the prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use (44.5%–18.5%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use decreased significantly from 2013 (24.0%) to 2015 (18.5%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use ranged from 11.9% to 29.2% (median: 19.7%) (Table 44). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 7.5% to 20.4% (median: 12.8%).

### Current Cigarette, Cigar, Smokeless Tobacco, or Electronic Vapor Product Use

Nationwide, 31.4% of students reported current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use (Table 45). The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use was higher among male (34.9%) than female (27.7%) students; higher among white male (36.6%), black male (30.6%), and Hispanic male (34.2%) than white female (29.4%), black female (21.2%), and Hispanic female (29.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (26.9%), 10th-grade male (31.7%), 11th-grade male (39.4%), and 12th-grade male (43.0%) than 9th-grade female (23.0%), 10th-grade female (26.3%), 11th-grade female (30.0%), and 12th-grade female (32.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use was higher among white (32.9%) and Hispanic (31.8%) than black (26.3%) students, higher among white female (29.4%) and Hispanic female (29.4%) than black female (21.2%) students, and higher among white male (36.6%) than black male (30.6%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use was higher among 11th-grade (34.9%) and 12th-grade (37.5%) than 9th-grade (25.1%) and 10th-grade (28.9%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (30.0%) and 12th-grade female (32.2%) than 9th-grade female (23.0%) students, higher among 12th-grade female (32.2%) than 10th-grade female (26.3%) students, and higher among 11th-grade male (39.4%) and 12th-grade male (43.0%) than 9th-grade male (26.9%) and 10th-grade male (31.7%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of current electronic vapor product use was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available for current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use.

Across 33 states, the prevalence of current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use ranged from 22.7% to 40.8% (median: 30.9%) (Table 46). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 19.9% to 34.3% (median: 25.5%).

## Alcohol and Other Drug Use

### Ever Drank Alcohol

Nationwide, 63.2% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life (i.e., ever drank alcohol) (Table 47). The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was higher among female (65.3%) than male (61.4%) students; higher among black female (57.9%) and Hispanic female (68.6%) than black male (51.0%) and Hispanic male (63.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (53.0%) than 9th-grade male (48.9%) students. The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was higher among white (65.3%) and Hispanic (65.9%) than black (54.4%) students, higher among white female (66.7%) and Hispanic female (68.6%) than black female (57.9%) students, and higher among white male (64.0%) and Hispanic male (63.4%) than black male (51.0%) students. The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol was higher among 10th-grade (60.8%), 11th-grade (70.3%), and 12th-grade (73.3%) than 9th-grade (50.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade (70.3%) and 12th-grade (73.3%) than 10th-grade (60.8%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (72.1%) and 12th-grade female (75.2%) than 9th-grade female (53.0%) and 10th-grade female (62.7%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (58.8%), 11th-grade male (68.7%), and 12th-grade male (71.5%) than 9th-grade male (48.9%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (68.7%) and 12th-grade male (71.5%) than 10th-grade male (58.8%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence having ever drunk alcohol (81.6%–63.2%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol decreased during 1991–2007 (81.6%–75.0%) and then decreased more rapidly during 2007–2015 (75.0%–63.2%). The prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol did not change significantly from 2013 (66.2%) to 2015 (63.2%).

Across 26 states, the prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol ranged from 50.7% to 69.9% (median: 59.8%) (Table 48). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 43.5% to 62.8% (median: 56.1%).

### Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 17.2% of students had drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years (Table 47). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years was higher among male (19.7%) than female (14.6%) students; higher among white male (17.3%) and Hispanic male (23.6%) than white female (11.7%) and Hispanic female (19.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (21.3%), 11th-grade male (17.5%),

and 12th-grade male (17.0%) than 10th-grade female (15.8%), 11th-grade female (12.9%), and 12th-grade female (9.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years was higher among black (18.0%) and Hispanic (21.3%) than white (14.5%) students, higher among Hispanic (21.3%) than black (18.0%) students, higher among black female (16.9%) and Hispanic female (19.0%) than white female (11.7%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (23.6%) than white male (17.3%) and black male (18.7%) students. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years was higher among 9th-grade (20.3%) and 10th-grade (18.6%) than 11th-grade (15.2%) and 12th-grade (13.5%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (18.8%) than 11th-grade female (12.9%) and 12th-grade female (9.9%) students, higher among 10th-grade female (15.8%) than 12th-grade female (9.9%) students, and higher among 9th-grade male (21.5%) than 12th-grade male (17.0%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years (32.7%–17.2%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years did not change significantly during 1991–1999 (32.7%–32.2%) and then decreased during 1999–2015 (32.2%–17.2%). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years did not change significantly from 2013 (18.6%) to 2015 (17.2%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years ranged from 10.6% to 24.5% (median: 15.7%) (Table 48). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 14.8% to 23.6% (median: 18.1%).

### Current Alcohol Use

Nationwide, 32.8% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current alcohol use) (Table 49). The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among white (35.2%) and Hispanic (34.4%) than black (23.8%) students, higher among white female (35.3%) and Hispanic female (35.6%) than black female (25.9%) students, and higher among white male (35.2%) and Hispanic male (33.4%) than black male (22.1%) students. The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among 11th-grade (38.0%) and 12th-grade (42.4%) than 9th-grade (23.4%) and 10th-grade (29.0%) students, higher among 12th-grade (42.4%) than 11th-grade (38.0%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (38.3%) and 12th-grade female (43.2%) than 9th-grade female (24.9%) and 10th-grade female (28.8%) students; higher among 12th-grade

female (43.2%) than 11th-grade female (38.3%) students, and higher among 11th-grade male (37.7%) and 12th-grade male (41.6%) than 9th-grade male (22.1%) students and 10th-grade male (29.3%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of current alcohol use (50.8%–32.8%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of current alcohol use decreased during 1991–2007 (50.8%–44.7%) and then decreased more rapidly during 2007–2015 (44.7%–32.8%). The prevalence of current alcohol use did not change significantly from 2013 (34.9%) to 2015 (32.8%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of current alcohol use ranged from 22.0% to 34.8% (median: 29.8%) (Table 50). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 18.4% to 38.2% (median: 24.8%).

### Someone Gave Alcohol to Them

Among the 32.8% of students nationwide who currently drank alcohol, 44.1% had usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them during the 30 days before the survey (Table 49). The prevalence of usually obtaining the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them was higher among female (48.5%) than male (39.9%) students; higher among white female (50.7%) and Hispanic female (45.9%) than white male (41.6%) and Hispanic male (36.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (50.4%), 10th-grade female (50.0%), and 11th-grade female (49.7%) than 9th-grade male (39.4%), 10th-grade male (34.5%), and 11th-grade male (39.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of usually obtaining the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them was higher among white (46.1%) than Hispanic (41.3%) students.

During 2007–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of usually obtaining the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them. The prevalence of usually obtaining the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them did not change significantly from 2013 (41.8%) to 2015 (44.1%).

Across 32 states, the prevalence of usually obtaining the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them ranged from 32.2% to 45.3% (median: 39.8%) (Table 44). Across 14 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 26.9% to 44.8% (median: 37.9%).

### Consumed Five or More Drinks in a Row

Nationwide, 17.7% of students had had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (Table 51). The prevalence of having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row

was higher among white (19.7%) and Hispanic (17.7%) than black (11.4%) students, higher among white female (18.6%) and Hispanic female (17.9%) than black female (9.9%) students, and higher among white male (21.0%) and Hispanic male (17.5%) than black male (12.8%) students. The prevalence of having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row was higher among 10th-grade (15.1%), 11th-grade (22.1%), and 12th-grade (24.6%) than 9th-grade (10.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade (22.1%) and 12th-grade (24.6%) than 10th-grade (15.1%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (14.1%), 11th-grade female (19.6%), and 12th-grade female (23.8%) than 9th-grade female (10.5%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (19.6%) and 12th-grade female (23.8%) than 10th-grade female (14.1%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (23.8%) than 11th-grade female (19.6%) students, higher among 10th-grade male (16.2%), 11th-grade male (24.4%), and 12th-grade male (25.6%) than 9th-grade male (10.2%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (24.4%) and 12th-grade male (25.6%) than 10th-grade male (16.2%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (31.3%–17.7%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row increased during 1991–1999 (31.3%–31.5%) and then decreased during 1999–2015 (31.5%–17.7%). The prevalence of having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row also decreased significantly from 2013 (20.8%) to 2015 (17.7%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row ranged from 11.0% to 20.7% (median: 15.5%) (Table 52). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 8.0% to 16.5% (median: 10.9%).

### Largest Number of Drinks in a Row Was 10 or More

Nationwide, 4.3% of students reported that the largest number of drinks that they had had in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) during the 30 days before the survey was 10 or more (Table 51). The prevalence of reporting 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row was higher among male (6.1%) than female (2.5%) students; higher among white male (6.6%), black male (3.2%), and Hispanic male (6.5%) than white female (2.4%), black female (1.0%), and Hispanic female (3.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (6.3%), 11th-grade male (7.3%), and 12th-grade male (8.8%) than 10th-grade female (2.2%), 11th-grade female (2.5%), and 12th-grade female (3.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of reporting 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row was higher among white (4.5%) and Hispanic (5.1%) than black (2.1%) students, higher among white female (2.4%) and Hispanic female (3.6%) than black female (1.0%)

students, and higher among white male (6.6%) and Hispanic male (6.5%) than black male (3.2%) students. The prevalence of reporting 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row was higher among 10th-grade (4.2%), 11th-grade (5.0%), and 12th-grade (5.9%) than 9th-grade (2.4%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (6.3%), 11th-grade male (7.3%), and 12th-grade male (8.8%) than 9th-grade male (2.4%) students.

Because the question measuring the reporting of 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row was used for the first time in the 2013 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends are not available. The prevalence of reporting 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row decreased significantly from 2013 (6.1%) to 2015 (4.3%).

Across 20 states, the prevalence of reporting 10 or more as the largest number of drinks in a row ranged from 2.1% to 7.4% (median: 3.5%) (Table 52). Across 13 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.7% to 3.4% (median: 2.2%).

### Ever Used Marijuana

Nationwide, 38.6% of students had used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used marijuana) (Table 53). The prevalence of having ever used marijuana was higher among black male (49.7%) than black female (40.5%) students. The prevalence of having ever used marijuana was higher among black (45.5%) and Hispanic (45.6%) than white (35.2%) students, higher among black female (40.5%) and Hispanic female (45.3%) than white female (34.3%) students, and higher among black male (49.7%) and Hispanic male (46.0%) than white male (36.2%) students. The prevalence of having ever used marijuana was higher among 10th-grade (35.5%), 11th-grade (45.2%), and 12th-grade (49.8%) than 9th-grade (25.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade (45.2%) and 12th-grade (49.8%) than 10th-grade (35.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade (49.8%) than 11th-grade (45.2%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (33.8%), 11th-grade female (43.6%), and 12th-grade female (48.8%) than 9th-grade female (25.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (43.6%) and 12th-grade female (48.8%) than 10th-grade female (33.8%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (48.8%) than 11th-grade female (43.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (37.1%), 11th-grade male (46.9%), and 12th-grade male (50.9%) than 9th-grade male (26.5%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (46.9%) and 12th-grade male (50.9%) than 10th-grade male (37.1%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having ever used marijuana (31.3%–38.6%). A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of having ever used marijuana increased

during 1991–1997 (31.3%–47.1%) and then decreased during 1997–2015 (47.1%–38.6%). The prevalence of having ever used marijuana did not change significantly from 2013 (40.7%) to 2015 (38.6%).

Across 29 states, the prevalence of having ever used marijuana ranged from 25.0% to 42.9% (median: 34.7%) (Table 54). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 28.7% to 45.8% (median: 40.1%).

### Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 7.5% of students had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years (Table 53). The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among male (9.2%) than female (5.6%) students; higher among white male (6.7%), black male (13.0%), and Hispanic male (13.6%) than white female (4.2%), black female (7.4%), and Hispanic female (8.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade male (8.9%) and 12th-grade male (8.5%) than 11th-grade female (4.5%) and 12th-grade female (3.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among black (10.6%) and Hispanic (10.9%) than white (5.4%) students, higher among black female (7.4%) and Hispanic female (8.2%) than white female (4.2%) students, and higher among black male (13.0%) and Hispanic male (13.6%) than white male (6.7%) students. The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among 9th-grade (8.5%) and 10th-grade (8.3%) than 12th-grade (6.1%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (6.8%) and 10th-grade female (7.2%) than 11th-grade female (4.5%) and 12th-grade female (3.7%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years (7.4%–7.5%).\*\*\* A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years increased during 1991–1999 (7.4%–11.3%) and then decreased during 1999–2015 (11.3%–7.5%). The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years did not change significantly from 2013 (8.6%) to 2015 (7.5%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years ranged from 5.3% to 16.5% (median: 7.2%) (Table 54). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.7% to 15.7% (median: 8.9%).

### Current Marijuana Use

Nationwide, 21.7% of students had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current marijuana use) (Table 55). The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among male (23.2%) than female (20.1%) students, higher among black male (31.3%) than black female (22.1%) students, and higher among 10th-grade

male (22.6%) than 10th-grade female (17.5%) students. The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among black (27.1%) and Hispanic (24.5%) than white (19.9%) students and higher among black male (31.3%) than white male (21.2%) and Hispanic male (25.5%) students. The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among 10th-grade (20.0%), 11th-grade (24.8%), and 12th-grade (27.6%) than 9th-grade (15.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade (24.8%) and 12th-grade (27.6%) than 10th-grade (20.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (24.3%) and 12th-grade female (24.6%) than 9th-grade female (14.7%) and 10th-grade female (17.5%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (22.6%), 11th-grade male (25.5%), and 12th-grade male (30.5%) than 9th-grade male (15.5%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (30.5%) than 10th-grade male (22.6%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of current marijuana use (14.7%–21.7%). A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of current marijuana use increased during 1991–1995 (14.7%–25.3%) and then decreased during 1995–2015 (25.3%–21.7%). The prevalence of current marijuana use did not change significantly from 2013 (23.4%) to 2015 (21.7%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of current marijuana use ranged from 12.4% to 25.3% (median: 19.1%) (Table 56). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 15.9% to 28.7% (median: 22.2%).

### Usually Used Marijuana by Smoking It

Among the 21.7% of students who currently used marijuana, 90.0% usually used marijuana by smoking it in a joint, bong, pipe, or blunt during the 30 days before the survey (Table 55). The prevalence of usually using marijuana by smoking it was higher among female (92.5%) than male (89.0%) students and higher among 12th-grade female (96.7%) than 12th-grade male (87.4%) students. The prevalence of usually using marijuana by smoking it was higher among 12th-grade female (96.7%) than 10th-grade female (91.4%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of usually using marijuana by smoking it in a joint, bong, pipe, or blunt was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

Also, this question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. Consequently, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of usually using marijuana by smoking it are not available.

### Ever Used Synthetic Marijuana

Nationwide, 9.2% of students had used synthetic marijuana (also called “K2,” “Spice,” “fake weed,” “King Kong,” “Yucatan Fire,” “Skunk,” or “Moon Rocks”) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used synthetic marijuana) (Table 57). The prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana was higher among male (10.3%) than female (7.9%) students; higher among white male (9.9%) and Hispanic male (12.9%) than white female (7.6%) and Hispanic female (10.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade male (11.1%) and 12th-grade male (14.2%) than 11th-grade female (8.8%) and 12th-grade female (7.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana was higher among Hispanic (11.7%) than white (8.8%) and black (7.8%) students, higher among Hispanic female (10.3%) than black female (5.9%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (12.9%) than white male (9.9%) and black male (8.9%) students. The prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana was higher among 11th-grade (10.0%) and 12th-grade (11.0%) than 9th-grade (7.1%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (9.7%), 11th-grade male (11.1%), and 12th-grade male (14.2%) than 9th-grade male (6.7%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (14.2%) than 10th-grade male (9.7%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

Across 27 states, the prevalence of having ever used synthetic marijuana ranged from 5.9% to 14.6% (median: 9.2%) (Table 58). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.9% to 13.3% (median: 8.6%).

### Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs

Nationwide, 6.4% of students had used hallucinogenic drugs (e.g., LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used hallucinogenic drugs) (Table 57). The prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs was higher among male (8.0%) than female (4.6%) students; higher among white male (8.1%) and black male (6.7%) than white female (4.7%) and black female (1.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (5.9%) and 12th-grade male (12.0%) than 9th-grade female (3.1%) and 12th-grade female (3.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs was higher among Hispanic (6.8%) than black (4.7%) students and higher among white female (4.7%) and Hispanic female (6.1%) than black female (1.9%) students. The prevalence of having



ever used hallucinogenic drugs was higher among 11th-grade (6.7%) and 12th-grade (8.0%) than 9th-grade (4.7%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (5.3%) and 11th-grade female (5.9%) than 9th-grade female (3.1%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (12.0%) than 9th-grade male (5.9%), 10th-grade male (7.0%), and 11th-grade male (7.0%) students.

During 2001–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs (13.3%–6.4%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs decreased during 2001–2005 (13.3%–8.5%) and then decreased more gradually during 2005–2015 (8.5%–6.4%). The prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs did not change significantly from 2013 (7.1%) to 2015 (6.4%).

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having ever used hallucinogenic drugs are not available.

### Ever Used Cocaine

Nationwide, 5.2% of students had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack,<sup>†††</sup> or freebase<sup>§§§</sup>) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used cocaine) (Table 59). The prevalence of having ever used cocaine was higher among male (6.3%) than female (3.8%) students; higher among white male (5.0%), black male (5.3%), and Hispanic male (9.4%) than white female (3.3%), black female (1.8%), and Hispanic female (6.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (6.4%), 11th-grade male (6.2%), and 12th-grade male (9.7%) than 10th-grade female (3.8%), 11th-grade female (3.3%), and 12th-grade female (4.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever used cocaine was higher among Hispanic (8.0%) than white (4.1%) and black (3.8%) students, higher among Hispanic female (6.6%) than white female (3.3%) and black female (1.8%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (9.4%) than white male (5.0%) and black male (5.3%) students. The prevalence of having ever used cocaine was higher among 10th-grade (5.1%), 11th-grade (5.0%), and 12th-grade (7.2%) than 9th-grade (3.4%) students; higher among 12th-grade (7.2%) than 10th-grade (5.1%) and 11th-grade (5.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (6.4%), 11th-grade male (6.2%), and 12th-grade male (9.7%) than 9th-grade male (3.3%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (9.7%) than 10th-grade male (6.4%) and 11th-grade male (6.2%) students.

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

<sup>§§§</sup> A process in which cocaine is dissolved in ether or sodium hydroxide and the precipitate is filtered off.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred in the prevalence of having ever used cocaine (5.9%–5.2%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ever used cocaine increased during 1991–1999 (5.9%–9.5%) and then decreased during 1999–2015 (9.5%–5.2%). The prevalence of having ever used cocaine did not change significantly from 2013 (5.5%) to 2015 (5.2%).

Across 32 states, the prevalence of having ever used cocaine ranged from 3.4% to 9.2% (median: 4.8%) (Table 60). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.4% to 9.6% (median: 5.3%).

### Ever Used Ecstasy

Nationwide, 5.0% of students had used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used ecstasy) (Table 59). The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was higher among male (6.0%) than female (3.9%) students; higher among black male (5.9%) and Hispanic male (7.8%) than black female (2.5%) and Hispanic female (4.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (6.0%) and 12th-grade male (8.0%) than 10th-grade female (3.7%) and 12th-grade female (4.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was higher among Hispanic (6.1%) than white (4.3%) and black (4.3%) students and higher among Hispanic male (7.8%) than white male (4.7%) students. The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy was higher among 10th-grade (4.9%), 11th-grade (5.7%), and 12th-grade (6.1%) than 9th-grade (3.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (4.8%) than 9th-grade female (2.8%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (6.0%), 11th-grade male (6.2%), and 12th-grade male (8.0%) than 9th-grade male (3.6%) students.

During 2001–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having ever used ecstasy (11.1%–5.0%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy decreased during 2001–2005 (11.1%–6.3%) and then did not change significantly during 2005–2015 (6.3%–5.0%). The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy decreased significantly from 2013 (6.6%) to 2015 (5.0%).

Across 27 states, the prevalence of having ever used ecstasy ranged from 3.4% to 8.0% (median: 5.1%) (Table 60). Across 14 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.2% to 9.1% (median: 5.6%).

### Ever Used Heroin

Nationwide, 2.1% of students had used heroin (also called “smack,” “junk,” or “China White”) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used heroin) (Table 61). The prevalence of having ever used heroin was higher among male (2.7%) than

female (1.2%) students; higher among black male (3.8%) and Hispanic male (3.2%) than black female (1.5%) and Hispanic female (1.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (3.3%), 11th-grade male (2.3%), and 12th-grade male (2.8%) than 10th-grade female (1.5%), 11th-grade female (0.9%), and 12th-grade female (1.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever used heroin was higher among Hispanic (2.6%) than white (1.3%) students, higher among Hispanic female (1.9%) than white female (0.8%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (3.2%) than white male (1.7%) students. The prevalence of having ever used heroin was higher among 10th-grade male (3.3%) than 9th-grade male (2.0%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having ever used heroin (2.4%–2.1%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having ever used heroin did not change significantly from 2013 (2.2%) to 2015 (2.1%).

Across 32 states, the prevalence of having ever used heroin ranged from 0.9% to 5.9% (median: 2.5%) (Table 62). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.5% to 8.3% (median: 3.3%).

### Ever Used Methamphetamines

Nationwide, 3.0% of students had used methamphetamines (also called “speed,” “crystal,” “crank,” or “ice”) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used methamphetamines) (Table 61). The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was higher among male (3.6%) than female (2.3%) students, higher among black male (3.9%) than black female (1.4%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (5.6%) than 12th-grade female (1.8%) students. The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was higher among Hispanic (4.4%) than white (2.1%) students, higher among Hispanic female (4.0%) than white female (1.7%) and black female (1.4%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (4.7%) than white male (2.5%) students. The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines was higher among 10th-grade (3.3%) and 12th-grade (3.8%) than 9th-grade (2.0%) students, higher among 10th-grade male (4.2%) and 12th-grade male (5.6%) than 9th-grade male (1.9%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (5.6%) than 11th-grade male (2.8%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines (9.1%–3.0%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines did not change significantly from 2013 (3.2%) to 2015 (3.0%).

Across 29 states, the prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines ranged from 1.7% to 6.0% (median:

3.2%) (Table 62). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.4% to 7.9% (median: 3.7%).

### Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor’s Prescription

Nationwide, 3.5% of students had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor’s prescription one or more times during their life (i.e., ever took steroids without a doctor’s prescription) (Table 63). The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor’s prescription was higher among male (4.0%) than female (2.7%) students, higher among white male (3.6%) than white female (1.8%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (4.8%) higher than 12th-grade female (1.6%) students. The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor’s prescription was higher among Hispanic (4.1%) than white (2.7%) students and higher among Hispanic female (3.9%) than white female (1.8%) students. The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor’s prescription was higher among 9th-grade female (3.4%) and 10th-grade female (3.4%) than 12th-grade female (2.0%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (4.4%) and 12th-grade male (4.8%) than 11th-grade male (2.8%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor’s prescription. A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor’s prescription increased during 1991–2001 (2.7%–5.0%) and then decreased during 2001–2015 (5.0%–3.5%). The prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor’s prescription did not change significantly from 2013 (3.2%) to 2015 (3.5%).

Across 24 states, the prevalence of having ever taken steroids without a doctor’s prescription ranged from 1.4% to 6.3% (median: 3.8%) (Table 64). Across 12 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.5% to 8.7% (median: 3.5%).

### Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor’s Prescription

Nationwide, 16.8% of students had taken prescription drugs (e.g., Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor’s prescription one or more times during their life (i.e., ever took prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription) (Table 63). The prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription was higher among male (17.8%) than female (15.6%) students, higher among black male (18.1%) than black female (10.7%) students, and higher among 11th-grade male (21.5%) higher than 11th-grade female (16.0%) students. The prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription was higher among Hispanic (17.5%) than black (14.8%) students and higher among white female (15.9%) and

Hispanic female (16.5%) than black female (10.7%) students. The prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription was higher among 11th-grade (18.9%) and 12th-grade (20.3%) than 9th-grade (13.0%) and 10th-grade (15.3%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (16.0%) and 12th-grade female (18.8%) than 9th-grade female (12.5%) students, and higher among 11th-grade male (21.5%) and 12th-grade male (21.7%) than 9th-grade male (13.3%) and 10th-grade male (15.1%) students.

During 2009–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred in the prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (20.2%–16.8%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription did not change significantly from 2013 (17.8%) to 2015 (16.8%).

Across 32 states, the prevalence of having ever taken prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription ranged from 10.8% to 19.2% (median: 14.4%) (Table 64). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 7.9% to 16.1% (median: 13.3%).

### Ever Used Inhalants

Nationwide, 7.0% of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used inhalants) (Table 65). The prevalence of having ever used inhalants was higher among Hispanic female (8.3%) than white female (5.9%) students. The prevalence of having ever used inhalants was higher among 9th-grade (8.3%) than 11th-grade (5.9%) and 12th-grade (6.0%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (8.5%) and 10th-grade female (7.8%) than 11th-grade female (4.6%) and 12th-grade female (4.9%) students.

During 1995–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having ever used inhalants (20.3%–7.0%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having ever used inhalants without a doctor's prescription decreased significantly from 2013 (8.9%) to 2015 (7.0%).

Across 29 states, the prevalence of having ever used inhalants ranged from 3.2% to 11.6% (median: 7.7%) (Table 66). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.7% to 12.7% (median: 7.7%).

### Ever Injected Any Illegal Drug

Nationwide, 1.8% of students had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (i.e., ever injected any illegal drug) (Table 67). The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug was higher among male (2.3%) than female (1.0%) students; higher among white male

(1.7%) and Hispanic male (2.8%) than white female (0.7%) and Hispanic female (1.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (2.6%) and 12th-grade male (3.4%) than 10th-grade female (0.7%) and 12th-grade female (0.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug was higher among black (2.5%) and Hispanic (2.2%) than white (1.2%) students and higher among Hispanic female (1.6%) than white female (0.7%) students. The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug was higher among 9th-grade female (1.5%) than 10th-grade female (0.7%) students.

During 1995–2015, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug. A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug did not change during 1995–2011 (2.1%–2.3%) and then decreased during 2011–2015 (2.3%–1.8%). The prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug did not change significantly from 2013 (1.7%) to 2015 (1.8%).

Across 25 states, the prevalence of having ever injected any illegal drug ranged from 1.0% to 5.4% (median: 2.4%) (Table 68). Across 13 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.6% to 6.6% (median: 2.5%).

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

Nationwide, 21.7% of students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the 12 months before the survey (Table 67). The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among male (24.2%) than female (19.1%) students; higher among white male (23.2%) than white female (16.5%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (24.6%), 11th-grade male (24.9%), and 12th-grade male (24.4%) than 10th-grade female (19.3%), 11th-grade female (20.4%), and 12th-grade female (16.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among Hispanic (27.2%) than white (19.8%) and black (20.6%) students, higher among Hispanic female (25.5%) than white female (16.5%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (28.9%) than white male (23.2%) and black male (22.0%) students. The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among 9th-grade female (20.0%) and 11th-grade female (20.4%) than 12th-grade female (20.4%) students.

During 1993–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (24.0%–21.7%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property increased during 1993–1997 (24.0%–31.7%) and then decreased during

1997–2015 (31.7%–21.7%). The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property did not change significantly from 2013 (22.1%) to 2015 (21.7%).

Across 32 states, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property ranged from 14.7% to 29.8% (median: 22.3%) (Table 68). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 20.5% to 34.6% (median: 26.8%).

## Sexual Behaviors Related to Unintended Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Infections, Including HIV Infection

### Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

Nationwide, 41.2% of students had ever had sexual intercourse (Table 69). The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among male (43.2%) than female (39.2%) students; higher among black male (58.8%) and Hispanic male (45.1%) than black female (37.4%) and Hispanic female (39.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (27.3%) than 9th-grade female (20.7%) students. The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among black (48.5%) than white (39.9%) students and higher among black male (58.8%) than white male (39.5%) and Hispanic male (45.1%) students. The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among 10th-grade (35.7%), 11th-grade (49.6%), and 12th-grade (58.1%) than 9th-grade (24.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade (49.6%) and 12th-grade (58.1%) than 10th-grade (35.7%) students; higher among 12th-grade (58.1%) than 11th-grade (49.6%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (33.5%), 11th-grade female (48.2%), and 12th-grade female (57.2%) than 9th-grade female (20.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (48.2%) and 12th-grade female (57.2%) than 10th-grade female (33.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (57.2%) than 11th-grade female (48.2%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (37.9%), 11th-grade male (51.2%), and 12th-grade male (59.0%) than 9th-grade male (27.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (51.2%) and 12th-grade male (59.0%) than 10th-grade male (37.9%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (59.0%) than 11th-grade male (51.2%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse (54.1%–41.2%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse decreased significantly from 2013 (46.8%) to 2015 (41.2%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse ranged from 30.4% to 48.0% (median: 39.0%)

(Table 70). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 25.9% to 52.4% (median: 39.5%).

### Had First Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

Nationwide, 3.9% of students had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years (Table 69). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among male (5.6%) than female (2.2%) students; higher among white male (3.5%), black male (12.1%), and Hispanic male (6.8%) than white female (1.6%), black female (4.3%), and Hispanic female (3.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (4.6%), 10th-grade male (6.8%), 11th-grade male (4.8%), and 12th-grade male (5.5%) than 9th-grade female (2.5%), 10th-grade female (2.7%), 11th-grade female (1.6%), and 12th-grade female (1.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among black (8.3%) and Hispanic (5.0%) than white (2.5%) students, higher among black (8.3%) than Hispanic (5.0%) students, higher among black female (4.3%) and Hispanic female (3.1%) than white female (1.6%) students, higher among black male (12.1%) and Hispanic male (6.8%) than white male (3.5%) students, and higher among black male (12.1%) than Hispanic male (6.8%) students. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among 10th-grade (4.7%) than 11th-grade (3.2%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (6.8%) than 9th-grade male (4.6%) and 11th-grade male (4.8%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (10.2%–3.9%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years decreased significantly from 2013 (5.6%) to 2015 (3.9%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years ranged from 2.6% to 8.3% (median: 3.5%) (Table 70). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.7% to 12.2% (median: 5.7%).

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

Nationwide, 11.5% of students had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life (Table 71). The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among male (14.1%) than female (8.8%) students; higher among black male (28.2%) and Hispanic male (15.3%) than black female (9.2%) and Hispanic female (6.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (6.7%), 10th-grade male (12.1%), 11th-grade male (16.0%), and 12th-grade male (22.4%) than 9th-grade

female (3.0%), 10th-grade female (6.0%), 11th-grade female (10.7%), and 12th-grade female (16.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among black (19.0%) than white (9.9%) and Hispanic (11.0%) students, higher among black male (28.2%) and Hispanic male (15.3%) than white male (10.6%) students, and higher among black male (28.2%) than Hispanic male (15.3%) students. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among 10th-grade (9.0%), 11th-grade (13.4%), and 12th-grade (19.2%) than 9th-grade (4.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade (13.4%) and 12th-grade (19.2%) than 10th-grade (9.0%) students; higher among 12th-grade (19.2%) than 11th-grade (13.4%) students, higher among 10th-grade female (6.0%), 11th-grade female (10.7%), and 12th-grade female (16.1%) than 9th-grade female (3.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (10.7%) and 12th-grade female (16.1%) than 10th-grade female (6.0%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (16.1%) than 11th-grade female (10.7%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (12.1%), 11th-grade male (16.0%), and 12th-grade male (22.4%) than 9th-grade male (6.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (16.0%) and 12th-grade male (22.4%) than 10th-grade male (12.1%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (22.4%) than 11th-grade male (16.0%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (18.7%–11.5%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons decreased significantly from 2013 (15.0%) to 2015 (11.5%).

Across 31 states, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons ranged from 6.2% to 16.0% (median: 10.0%) (Table 72). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.7% to 19.4% (median: 11.2%).

### Currently Sexually Active

Nationwide, 30.1% of students had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey (i.e., currently sexually active) (Table 71). The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among black male (40.0%) than black female (25.7%) students and higher among 9th-grade male (17.3%) than 9th-grade female (14.0%) students. The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among white female (31.4%) than black female (25.7%) students and higher among black male (40.0%) than white male (29.1%) and Hispanic male (30.5%) students. The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among 10th-grade (25.5%), 11th-grade (35.5%), and 12th-grade

(46.0%) than 9th-grade (15.7%) students; higher among 11th-grade (35.5%) and 12th-grade (46.0%) than 10th-grade (25.5%) students; higher among 12th-grade (46.0%) than 11th-grade (35.5%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (24.7%), 11th-grade female (36.7%), and 12th-grade female (46.5%) than 9th-grade female (14.0%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (36.7%) and 12th-grade female (46.5%) than 10th-grade female (24.7%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (46.5%) than 11th-grade female (36.7%) students; higher among 10th-grade male (26.4%), 11th-grade male (34.5%), and 12th-grade male (45.4%) than 9th-grade male (17.3%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (34.5%) and 12th-grade male (45.4%) than 10th-grade male (26.4%) students; and higher among 12th-grade male (45.4%) than 11th-grade male (34.5%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of being currently sexually active (37.5%–30.1%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of being currently sexually active decreased significantly from 2013 (34.0%) to 2015 (30.1%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of being currently sexually active ranged from 22.3% to 35.5% (median: 28.5%) (Table 72). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 18.7% to 37.2% (median: 26.3%).

### Condom Use

Among the 30.1% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 56.9% reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse (Table 73). The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among male (61.5%) than female (52.0%) students; higher among black male (73.6%) and Hispanic male (62.5%) than black female (46.7%) and Hispanic female (48.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (65.6%), 11th-grade male (62.5%), and 12th-grade male (57.4%) than 10th-grade female (54.0%), 11th-grade female (52.9%), and 12th-grade female (48.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among black (63.4%) than Hispanic (55.6%) students, higher among white female (55.9%) than black female (46.7%) students, and higher among black male (73.6%) than white male (58.1%) and Hispanic male (62.5%) students. The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among 9th-grade (60.5%) and 10th-grade (59.9%) than 12th-grade (52.9%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (56.7%) than 12th-grade female (48.8%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse (46.2%–56.9%).

A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse increased during 1991–2003 (46.2%–63.0%) and then decreased during 2003–2015 (63.0%–56.9%). The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2013 (59.1%) to 2015 (56.9%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse ranged from 48.4% to 63.3% (median: 57.9%) (Table 74). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 55.4% to 68.9% (median: 60.6%).

### Birth Control Pill Use

Among the 30.1% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 18.2% reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Table 73). The prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among female (21.3%) than male (15.2%) students; higher among Hispanic female (15.4%) than Hispanic male (8.1%) students; and higher among 10th-grade female (20.2%) and 12th-grade female (23.2%) than 10th-grade male (11.6%) and 12th-grade male (16.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (23.5%) than black (9.0%) and Hispanic (11.8%) students, higher among white female (25.4%) than black female (9.0%) and Hispanic female (15.4%) students, and higher among white male (21.4%) than black male (9.0%) and Hispanic male (8.1%) students. The prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among 10th-grade (15.9%), 11th-grade (21.5%), and 12th-grade (20.1%) than 9th-grade (10.9%) students; higher among 11th-grade (21.5%) than 10th-grade (15.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (20.2%), 11th-grade female (23.9%), and 12th-grade female (23.2%) than 9th-grade female (11.2%) students; higher among 11th-grade male (19.1%) and 12th-grade male (16.9%) than 9th-grade male (10.8%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (19.1%) than 10th-grade male (11.6%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse. A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse decreased during 1991–1995 (20.8%–17.4%) and then increased during 1995–2015 (17.4%–18.2%). The prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2013 (19.0%) to 2015 (18.2%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse ranged from 13.1% to 34.6% (median: 20.7%) (Table 74). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 6.8% to 18.6% (median: 12.0%).

### IUD or Implant Use

Among the 30.1% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 3.3% reported that either they or their partner had used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Table 75). The prevalence of having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse was higher among female (4.5%) than male (2.2%) students.

Because the response option measuring the prevalence of having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse was used for the first time in the 2013 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends are not available. The prevalence of having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse increased from 2013 (1.6%) to 2015 (3.3%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of having used an IUD or implant before last sexual intercourse ranged from 1.3% to 9.7% (median: 3.4%) (Table 76). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 0.5% to 16.9% (median: 2.1%).

### Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Use

Among the 30.1% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 5.3% reported that either they or their partner had used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Table 75). The prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among female (7.9%) than male (2.7%) students; higher among white female (8.9%) and black female (7.8%) than white male (2.7%) and black male (3.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (5.8%), 10th-grade female (9.3%), 11th-grade female (7.3%), and 12th-grade female (8.3%) than 9th-grade male (1.4%), 10th-grade male (2.4%), 11th-grade male (3.5%), and 12th-grade male (3.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (6.0%) than Hispanic (3.1%) students and higher among white female (8.9%) and black female (7.8%) than Hispanic female (3.7%) students.

Because the response option measuring the prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was used for the first time in the 2013 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends are not available. The prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2013 (4.7%) to 2015 (5.3%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of having used a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse ranged from 1.6% to 9.5% (median: 5.6%) (Table 76). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 1.1% to 10.5% (median: 4.4%).

## Birth Control Pill; IUD or Implant; or Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Use

Among the 30.1% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 26.8% reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Table 77). The prevalence of having used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among female (33.7%) than male (20.2%) students; higher among white female (39.2%) and Hispanic female (23.2%) than white male (27.0%) and Hispanic male (12.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (20.8%), 10th-grade female (33.6%), 11th-grade female (36.2%), and 12th-grade female (36.2%) than 9th-grade male (13.1%), 10th-grade male (15.5%), 11th-grade male (25.5%), and 12th-grade male (22.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (33.3%) than black (15.9%) and Hispanic (17.8%) students, higher among white female (39.2%) than black female (20.5%) and Hispanic female (23.2%) students, and higher among white male (27.0%) than black male (13.1%) and Hispanic male (12.3%) students. The prevalence of having used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among 10th-grade (24.4%), 11th-grade (30.9%), and 12th-grade (29.6%) than 9th-grade (16.4%) students; higher among 11th-grade (30.9%) than 10th-grade (24.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (33.6%), 11th-grade female (36.2%), and 12th-grade female (36.2%) than 9th-grade female (20.8%) students; and higher among 11th-grade male (25.5%) and 12th-grade male (22.7%) than 9th-grade male (13.1%) and 10th-grade male (15.5%) students.

During 2011–2015, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of having used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (23.3%–26.8%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2013 (25.3%) to 2015 (26.8%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of having used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse ranged from 17.5% to 47.3% (median: 30.1%) (Table 78). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 10.4% to 37.6% (median: 18.3%).

## Condom Use and Birth Control Pill; IUD or Implant; or Shot, Patch, or Birth Control Ring Use

Among the 30.1% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 8.8% reported that either they or their partner had used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse (Table 77). The prevalence of having used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among female (11.8%) than male (5.9%) students; higher among white female (15.9%) than white male (7.7%) students; and higher among 10th-grade female (12.4%) and 12th-grade female (9.9%) than 10th-grade male (4.3%) and 12th-grade male (5.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among white (12.0%) than black (4.7%) and Hispanic (4.7%) students, higher among white female (15.9%) than black female (5.7%) and Hispanic female (4.8%) students, and higher among white male (7.7%) than black male (4.1%) students. The prevalence of having used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse was higher among 11th-grade (12.2%) than 9th-grade (5.8%) and 12th-grade (7.7%) students and higher among 11th-grade male (9.4%) than 9th-grade male (3.2%) students.

Because the response options measuring the prevalence of having used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse were used for the first time in the 2013 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends are not available. The prevalence of having used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2013 (8.8%) to 2015 (8.8%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of having used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse ranged from 5.8% to 18.8% (median: 11.1%) (Table 78). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.8% to 10.2% (median: 6.5%).

## Did Not Use Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy

Among the 30.1% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 13.8% reported that neither they nor their partner had used any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (Table 79). The prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy was higher among black female (25.6%) than black male (9.9%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (22.0%) than 9th-grade male (12.1%) students. The prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy was higher among Hispanic (20.0%) than white (10.4%) students, higher among black female (25.6%) and Hispanic female (22.7%) than white female (10.2%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (17.2%) than white male (10.3%) and black male (9.9%) students. The prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy was higher among 9th-grade (16.5%) and 12th-grade (15.5%) than 11th-grade (11.1%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (22.0%) than 10th-grade female (12.9%) and 11th-grade female (12.3%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy (16.5%–13.8%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy decreased during 1991–2007 (16.5%–12.2%) and then did not change significantly during 2007–2015 (12.2%–13.8%). The prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy also did not change significantly from 2013 (13.7%) to 2015 (13.8%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of not having used any method to prevent pregnancy ranged from 7.2% to 20.0% (median: 12.8%) (Table 80). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 10.5% to 22.0% (median: 17.1%).

## Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 30.1% of currently sexually active students nationwide, 20.6% had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (Table 79). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among male (24.6%) than female (16.4%) students; higher among white male (24.4%) and Hispanic male (27.7%) than white female (14.7%) and Hispanic female (17.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (27.2%) and 12th-grade male (25.6%) than 9th-grade female (16.8%) and 12th-grade female (16.1%) students, respectively.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear trend in the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was not identified. A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol

or used drugs before last sexual intercourse increased during 1991–1999 (21.6%–24.8%) and then decreased during 1999–2015 (24.8%–20.6%). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse did not change significantly from 2013 (22.4%) to 2015 (20.6%).

Across 34 states, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse ranged from 13.5% to 24.6% (median: 18.9%) (Table 80). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 13.2% to 24.8% (median: 19.8%).

## Tested for HIV

Nationwide, 10.2% of students had ever been tested for HIV, not counting tests done when donating blood (Table 81). The prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV was higher among 12th-grade female (16.8%) than 12th-grade male (10.9%) students. The prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV was higher among black (16.6%) and Hispanic (11.1%) than white (8.0%) students, higher among black female (16.2%) and Hispanic female (12.3%) than white female (9.1%) students, and higher among black male (17.1%) and Hispanic male (10.1%) than white male (7.0%) students. The prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV was higher among 12th-grade (13.8%) than 9th-grade (7.8%), 10th-grade (9.8%), and 11th-grade (9.6%) students and higher among 12th-grade female (16.8%) than 9th-grade female (7.7%), 10th-grade female (9.8%), and 11th-grade female (10.3%) students.

During 2005–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV (11.9%–10.2%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV did not change significantly during 2005–2011 (11.9%–12.9%) and then decreased during 2011–2015 (12.9%–10.2%). The prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV also decreased significantly from 2013 (12.9%) to 2015 (10.2%).

Across 27 states, the prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV ranged from 7.4% to 18.0% (median: 11.4%) (Table 82). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 7.0% to 37.4% (median: 18.9%).

## Dietary Behaviors

### Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices

Nationwide, 5.2% of students had not eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices during the 7 days before the survey (Table 83). The prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices was higher among male (5.9%) than female (4.3%) students, higher among black male (8.6%) than black female (5.2%) students, and higher among 10th-grade



male (6.7%) than 10th-grade female (3.4%) students. The prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices was higher among 9th-grade (6.0%) than 11th-grade (4.4%) students and higher among 9th-grade male (6.7%) than 11th-grade male (4.7%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices (5.4%–5.2%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices did not change significantly from 2013 (5.0%) to 2015 (5.2%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of not having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices ranged from 3.2% to 11.7% (median: 7.0%) (Table 84). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 3.8% to 11.4% (median: 7.1%).

### **Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times per Day**

Nationwide, 63.3% of students had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 83). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day was higher among black male (67.0%) and Hispanic male (67.3%) than black female (56.5%) and Hispanic female (60.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day was higher among white female (64.1%) than black female (56.5%) students and higher among Hispanic male (67.3%) than white male (62.1%) students.

During 1999–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day did not change significantly from 2013 (62.6%) to 2015 (63.3%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices one or more times per day ranged from 49.0% to 67.7% (median: 58.7%) (Table 84). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 52.4% to 66.7% (median: 57.6%).

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

Nationwide, 31.5% of students had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 85). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was higher among male (33.1%) than female (30.0%) students; higher

among black male (38.2%) and Hispanic male (36.7%) than black female (27.8%) and Hispanic female (29.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (35.0%) than 9th-grade female (30.0%) students. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day was higher among Hispanic (33.4%) than white (29.8%) students and higher among black male (38.2%) and Hispanic male (36.7%) than white male (29.9%) students.

During 1999–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day did not change significantly from 2013 (33.2%) to 2015 (31.5%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices two or more times per day ranged from 21.0% to 34.3% (median: 27.7%) (Table 86). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 24.0% to 37.6% (median: 32.2%).

### **Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Three or More Times per Day**

Nationwide, 20.0% of students had eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 85). The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day was higher among male (22.1%) than female (18.0%) students; higher among black male (29.1%) and Hispanic male (26.6%) than black female (20.5%) and Hispanic female (20.5%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (24.3%) than 9th-grade female (16.9%) students. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day was higher among black (25.1%) and Hispanic (23.6%) than white (17.0%) students, higher among black female (20.5%) and Hispanic female (20.5%) than white female (16.0%) students, and higher among black male (29.1%) and Hispanic male (26.6%) than white male (18.0%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred in the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (24.9%–20.0%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day decreased significantly from 2013 (21.9%) to 2015 (20.0%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of having eaten fruit or drunk 100% fruit juices three or more times per day ranged from 13.1% to 22.5% (median: 17.0%) (Table 86). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 17.3% to 24.6% (median: 21.4%).

## Did Not Eat Vegetables

Nationwide, 6.7% of students had not eaten vegetables<sup>\*\*\*</sup> during the 7 days before the survey (Table 87). The prevalence of not having eaten vegetables was higher among male (7.7%) than female (5.6%) students; higher among white male (6.0%) and black male (13.0%) than white female (3.7%) and black female (8.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 11th-grade male (8.0%) than 11th-grade female (4.5%) students. The prevalence of not having eaten vegetables was higher among black (10.9%) and Hispanic (8.5%) than white (4.9%) students, higher among black (10.9%) than Hispanic (8.5%) students, higher among black female (8.8%) and Hispanic female (7.7%) than white female (3.7%) students, higher among black male (13.0%) and Hispanic male (9.2%) than white male (6.0%) students, and higher among black male (13.0%) than Hispanic male (9.2%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of not having eaten vegetables (4.2%–6.7%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of not having eaten vegetables did not change significantly from 2013 (6.6%) to 2015 (6.7%).

Across 32 states, the prevalence of not having eaten vegetables ranged from 3.3% to 11.3% (median: 7.0%) (Table 88). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 5.6% to 11.7% (median: 10.7%).

## Ate Vegetables One or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 61.0% of students had eaten vegetables one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 87). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day was higher among black male (56.5%) than black female (48.0%) students. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day was higher among white (64.2%) and Hispanic (56.5%) than black (52.5%) students, higher among white (64.2%) than Hispanic (56.5%) students, higher among white female (64.5%) and Hispanic female (55.3%) than black female (48.0%) students, higher among white female (64.5%) than Hispanic female (55.3%) students, and higher among white male (64.0%) than black male (56.5%) and Hispanic male (57.7%) students. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day was higher among 11th-grade (62.5%) and 12th-grade (63.5%) than 9th-grade (58.6%) students, higher among 12th-grade (63.5%) than 10th-grade (59.9%) students, and higher among 12th-grade female (63.1%) than 9th-grade female (57.3%) and 10th-grade female (58.6%) students.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables.

During 1999–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day did not change significantly from 2013 (61.5%) to 2015 (61.0%).

Across 32 states, the prevalence of having eaten vegetables one or more times per day ranged from 46.7% to 72.3% (median: 59.1%) (Table 88). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 48.7% to 61.1% (median: 54.3%).

## Ate Vegetables Two or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 28.0% of students had eaten vegetables two or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 89). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day was higher among male (29.6%) than female (26.5%) students and higher among black male (25.7%) and Hispanic male (30.3%) than black female (17.9%) and Hispanic female (23.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day was higher among white (28.6%) and Hispanic (27.2%) than black (22.0%) students, higher among white female (29.1%) and Hispanic female (23.8%) than black female (17.9%) students, and higher among white female (29.1%) than Hispanic female (23.8%) students. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day was higher among 12th-grade female (29.8%) than 9th-grade female (24.2%) students.

During 1999–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day did not change significantly from 2013 (28.4%) to 2015 (28.0%).

Across 32 states, the prevalence of having eaten vegetables two or more times per day ranged from 18.5% to 36.3% (median: 25.2%) (Table 90). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 19.0% to 27.4% (median: 23.2%).

## Ate Vegetables Three or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 14.8% of students had eaten vegetables three or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 89). The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was higher among male (16.6%) than female (12.9%) students; higher among Hispanic male (18.8%) than Hispanic female (12.7%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (17.1%) and 10th-grade male (15.9%) than 9th-grade female (11.6%) and 10th-grade female (11.2%), respectively. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was higher among Hispanic (15.8%)

than white (13.5%) students and higher among Hispanic male (18.8%) than white male (13.9%) students. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day was higher among 12th-grade (16.0%) than 10th-grade (13.5%) students and higher among 11th-grade female (13.9%) than 10th-grade female (11.2%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear increase occurred in the prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day (14.0%–14.8%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day did not change significantly from 2013 (15.7%) to 2015 (14.8%).

Across 32 states, the prevalence of having eaten vegetables three or more times per day ranged from 9.1% to 18.1% (median: 12.6%) (Table 90). Across 16 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 9.5% to 16.8% (median: 12.6%).

### Did Not Drink Milk

Nationwide, 21.5% of students had not drunk milk during the 7 days before the survey (Table 91). The prevalence of not having drunk milk was higher among female (28.4%) than male (15.1%) students; higher among white female (24.4%), black female (44.6%), and Hispanic female (26.3%) than white male (12.1%), black male (25.8%), and Hispanic male (13.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (27.0%), 10th-grade female (26.9%), 11th-grade female (31.7%), and 12th-grade female (28.2%) than 9th-grade male (15.6%), 10th-grade male (14.1%), 11th-grade male (14.2%), and 12th-grade male (16.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not having drunk milk was higher among black (34.7%) than white (18.3%) and Hispanic (19.6%) students, higher among black female (44.6%) than white female (24.4%) and Hispanic female (26.3%) students, and higher among black male (25.8%) than white male (12.1%) and Hispanic male (13.0%) students. The prevalence of not having drunk milk was higher among 11th-grade female (31.7%) than 9th-grade female (27.0%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of not having drunk milk (17.0%–21.5%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of not having drunk milk did not change significantly during 1999–2011 (17.0%–17.3%) and then increased during 2011–2015 (17.3%–21.5%). The prevalence of not having drunk milk did not change significantly from 2013 (19.4%) to 2015 (21.5%).

Across 28 states, the prevalence of not having drunk milk ranged from 13.9% to 31.7% (median: 22.6%) (Table 92). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 20.7% to 36.9% (median: 27.5%).

### Drank One or More Glasses of Milk per Day

Nationwide, 37.5% of students had drunk one or more glasses of milk per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 91). The prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day was higher among male (46.2%) than female (28.2%) students; higher among white male (50.6%), black male (31.8%), and Hispanic male (45.1%) than white female (32.0%), black female (17.7%), and Hispanic female (27.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (47.0%), 10th-grade male (49.2%), 11th-grade male (44.7%), and 12th-grade male (43.8%) than 9th-grade female (29.3%), 10th-grade female (30.1%), 11th-grade female (26.3%), and 12th-grade female (26.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day was higher among white (41.2%) and Hispanic (36.2%) than black (25.1%) students, higher among white (41.2%) than Hispanic (36.2%) students, higher among white female (32.0%) and Hispanic female (27.2%) than black female (17.7%) students, higher among white female (32.0%) than Hispanic female (27.2%) students, and higher among white male (50.6%) and Hispanic male (45.1%) than black male (31.8%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day (47.1%–37.5%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day did not change significantly from 2013 (40.3%) to 2015 (37.5%).

Across 28 states, the prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of milk per day ranged from 23.0% to 51.6% (median: 34.0%) (Table 92). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 16.2% to 34.1% (median: 26.1%).

### Drank Two or More Glasses of Milk per Day

Nationwide, 22.4% of students had drunk two or more glasses of milk per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 93). The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day was higher among male (29.6%) than female (14.6%) students; higher among white male (32.9%), black male (21.0%), and Hispanic male (28.3%) than white female (17.8%), black female (5.8%), and Hispanic female (12.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (32.5%), 10th-grade male (30.8%), 11th-grade male (29.2%), and 12th-grade male (25.4%) than 9th-grade female (16.7%), 10th-grade female (14.8%), 11th-grade female (13.7%), and 12th-grade female (12.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day was higher among white (25.3%) and Hispanic (20.6%) than black (13.8%) students, higher among white (25.3%)

than Hispanic (20.6%) students, higher among white female (17.8%) and Hispanic female (12.8%) than black female (5.8%) students, higher among white female (17.8%) than Hispanic female (12.8%) students, and higher among white male (32.9%) and Hispanic male (28.3%) than black male (21.0%) students. The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day was higher among 9th-grade (25.1%) than 11th-grade (21.9%) and 12th-grade (19.0%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (16.7%) than 12th-grade female (12.5%) students, and higher among 9th-grade male (32.5%) than 12th-grade male (25.4%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day (33.6%–22.4%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day decreased significantly from 2013 (25.9%) to 2015 (22.4%).

Across 28 states, the prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of milk per day ranged from 12.6% to 35.8% (median: 20.0%) (Table 94). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 8.2% to 20.2% (median: 14.6%).

### Drank Three or More Glasses of Milk per Day

Nationwide, 10.2% of students had drunk three or more glasses of milk per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 93). The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day was higher among male (14.8%) than female (5.4%) students; higher among white male (16.1%), black male (10.3%), and Hispanic male (15.0%) than white female (6.4%), black female (3.0%), and Hispanic female (4.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (15.7%), 10th-grade male (17.0%), 11th-grade male (13.8%), and 12th-grade male (12.1%) than 9th-grade female (6.9%), 10th-grade female (5.1%), 11th-grade female (4.6%), and 12th-grade female (4.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day was higher among white (11.2%) and Hispanic (10.0%) than black (6.9%) students, higher among white female (6.4%) than black female (3.0%) students, and higher among white male (16.1%) and Hispanic male (15.0%) than black male (10.3%) students. The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day was higher among 9th-grade (11.5%) and 10th-grade (11.0%) than 12th-grade (8.4%) students and higher among 9th-grade male (15.7%) and 10th-grade male (17.0%) than 12th-grade male (13.8%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day (18.0%–10.2%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having drunk three or

more glasses of milk per day decreased significantly from 2013 (12.5%) to 2015 (10.2%).

Across 28 states, the prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day ranged from 5.8% to 17.9% (median: 9.0%) (Table 94). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 4.1% to 9.9% (median: 7.1%).

### Did Not Drink Soda or Pop

Nationwide, 26.2% of students had not drunk soda or pop (not counting diet soda or diet pop) during the 7 days before the survey (Table 95). The prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop was higher among female (31.0%) than male (21.4%) students; higher among white female (33.3%) and Hispanic female (26.3%) than white male (21.6%) and Hispanic male (19.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (30.3%), 10th-grade female (28.7%), 11th-grade female (33.3%), and 12th-grade female (31.9%) than 9th-grade male (21.6%), 10th-grade male (20.5%), 11th-grade male (19.8%), and 12th-grade male (23.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop was higher among white (27.5%) than black (22.8%) and Hispanic (22.6%) students and higher among white female (33.3%) than black female (22.6%) and Hispanic female (26.3%) students. The prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop was higher among 12th-grade (27.7%) than 10th-grade (24.6%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (33.3%) than 10th-grade female (28.7%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (23.6%) than 10th-grade male (20.5%) students.

During 2007–2015, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop (18.6%–26.2%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop increased significantly from 2013 (22.3%) to 2015 (26.2%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of not having drunk soda or pop ranged from 18.7% to 37.0% (median: 26.0%) (Table 96). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 18.9% to 39.0% (median: 27.6%).

### Drank Soda or Pop One or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 20.4% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not counting diet soda or diet pop) one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 95). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times per day was higher among male (24.3%) than female (16.4%) students; higher among white male (24.5%) and Hispanic male (25.1%) than white female (15.0%) and Hispanic female (18.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (22.4%), 10th-grade male (25.4%), 11th-grade male (25.6%), and 12th-grade male (24.2%) than 9th-grade female (16.1%), 10th-grade female (16.2%),

11th-grade female (15.1%), and 12th-grade female (17.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times per day was higher among black female (21.6%) than white female (15.0%) students.

During 2007–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times per day (33.8%–20.4%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times per day decreased significantly from 2013 (27.0%) to 2015 (20.4%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop one or more times per day ranged from 11.9% to 32.4% (median: 19.0%) (Table 96). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 9.6% to 27.5% (median: 18.9%).

### Drank Soda or Pop Two or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 13.0% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not counting diet soda or diet pop) two or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 97). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day was higher among male (15.6%) than female (10.4%) students; higher among white male (15.1%) and Hispanic male (17.4%) than white female (9.1%) and Hispanic female (11.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (14.6%), 10th-grade male (15.8%), 11th-grade male (16.1%), and 12th-grade male (16.0%) than 9th-grade female (10.0%), 10th-grade female (10.2%), 11th-grade female (10.5%), and 12th-grade female (10.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day was higher among black female (15.0%) than white female (9.1%) students.

During 2007–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day (24.4%–13.0%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day decreased significantly from 2013 (19.4%) to 2015 (13.0%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop two or more times per day ranged from 7.3% to 23.3% (median: 11.8%) (Table 98). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 6.0% to 19.2% (median: 12.0%).

### Drank Soda or Pop Three or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 7.1% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not counting diet soda or diet pop) three or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 97). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop three or more times per day was higher among male (8.3%) than female (5.9%) students; higher among white

male (7.2%) and Hispanic male (9.4%) than white female (4.7%) and Hispanic female (6.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (9.1%) and 12th-grade male (8.4%) than 10th-grade female (6.0%) and 12th-grade female (5.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop three or more times per day was higher among black (9.5%) and Hispanic (8.1%) than white (5.9%) students and higher among black female (9.9%) than white female (4.7%) students.

During 2007–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop three or more times per day (14.4%–7.1%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop three or more times per day decreased significantly from 2013 (11.2%) to 2015 (7.1%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop three or more times per day ranged from 4.0% to 13.5% (median: 6.6%) (Table 98). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 2.6% to 13.5% (median: 7.6%).

### Did Not Drink Sports Drinks

Nationwide, 42.4% of students had not drunk a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (not counting low-calorie sports drinks) during the 7 days before the survey (Table 99). The prevalence of not having drunk a sports drink was higher among female (52.7%) than male (32.3%) students; higher among white female (55.8%), black female (45.7%), and Hispanic female (45.2%) than white male (33.5%), black male (25.9%), and Hispanic male (27.6%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (49.7%), 10th-grade female (51.4%), 11th-grade female (53.4%), and 12th-grade female (57.1%) than 9th-grade male (31.3%), 10th-grade male (31.2%), 11th-grade male (29.8%), and 12th-grade male (36.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not having drunk a sports drink was higher among white (44.6%) than black (36.0%) and Hispanic (36.2%) students, higher among white female (55.8%) than black female (45.7%) and Hispanic female (45.2%) students, and higher among white male (33.5%) than black male (25.9%) and Hispanic male (27.6%) students. The prevalence of not having drunk a sports drink was higher among 12th-grade (46.8%) than 9th-grade (40.0%) and 10th-grade (41.6%) students and higher among 12th-grade female (57.1%) than 9th-grade female (49.7%) and 10th-grade female (51.4%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of not having drunk a sports drink was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015.

As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of not having drunk a sports drink are not available.

### Drank Sports Drinks One or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 13.8% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (not counting low-calorie sports drinks) one or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 99). The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink one or more times per day was higher among male (18.7%) than female (8.8%) students; higher among white male (18.1%), black male (25.2%), and Hispanic male (19.0%) than white female (6.7%), black female (14.3%), and Hispanic female (12.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (18.5%), 10th-grade male (20.5%), 11th-grade male (21.1%), and 12th-grade male (14.5%) than 9th-grade female (9.9%), 10th-grade female (9.6%), 11th-grade female (9.0%), and 12th-grade female (6.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink one or more times per day was higher among black (19.7%) and Hispanic (15.7%) than white (12.4%) students, higher among black female (14.3%) and Hispanic female (12.2%) than white female (6.7%) students, and higher among black male (25.2%) than white male (18.1%) students. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink one or more times per day was higher among 9th-grade (14.4%), 10th-grade (14.9%), and 11th-grade (15.3%) than 12th-grade (10.6%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (9.9%) and 10th-grade female (9.6%) than 12th-grade female (6.5%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (20.5%) and 11th-grade male (21.1%) than 12th-grade male (14.5%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of having drunk a sports drink one or more times per day was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having drunk a sports drink one or more times per day are not available.

### Drank Sports Drinks Two or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 8.3% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (not counting low-calorie sports drinks) two or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 100). The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink two or more times per day was higher among male (11.2%) than female (5.4%) students; higher among white male (9.0%), black male (21.4%), and Hispanic male (13.0%) than white

female (3.5%), black female (10.1%), and Hispanic female (7.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (10.6%), 10th-grade male (12.8%), 11th-grade male (12.4%), and 12th-grade male (9.0%) than 9th-grade female (5.4%), 10th-grade female (5.8%), 11th-grade female (5.9%), and 12th-grade female (4.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink two or more times per day was higher among black (15.8%) and Hispanic (10.5%) than white (6.3%) students, higher among black (15.8%) than Hispanic (10.5%) students, higher among black female (10.1%) and Hispanic female (7.9%) than white female (3.5%) students, higher among black male (21.4%) and Hispanic male (13.0%) than white male (9.0%) students, and higher among black male (21.4%) than Hispanic male (13.0%) students. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink two or more times per day was higher among 10th-grade (9.2%) and 11th-grade (9.3%) than 12th-grade (6.6%) students and higher among 10th-grade male (12.8%) and 11th-grade male (12.4%) than 12th-grade male (9.0%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of having drunk a sports drink two or more times per day was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having drunk a sports drink two or more times per day are not available.

### Drank Sports Drinks Three or More Times per Day

Nationwide, 4.8% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink (not counting low-calorie sports drinks) three or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 100). The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink three or more times per day was higher among male (6.3%) than female (3.1%) students; higher among white male (4.3%), black male (13.1%), and Hispanic male (8.7%) than white female (1.9%), black female (5.1%), and Hispanic female (5.4%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (8.3%), 11th-grade male (6.6%), and 12th-grade male (5.5%) than 10th-grade female (3.4%), 11th-grade female (3.6%), and 12th-grade female (2.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink three or more times per day was higher among black (9.2%) and Hispanic (7.1%) than white (3.1%) students, higher among black female (5.1%) and Hispanic female (5.4%) than white female (1.9%) students, and higher among black male (13.1%) and Hispanic male (8.7%) than white male (4.3%) students. The prevalence of having drunk a sports drink three or more times per day was higher among 10th-grade (5.8%) than 9th-grade (4.2%) and

12th-grade (3.8%) students, higher among 11th-grade (5.2%) than 12th-grade (3.8%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (8.3%) than 9th-grade male (5.0%) and 12th-grade male (5.5%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of having drunk a sports drink three or more times per day was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having drunk a sports drink three or more times per day are not available.

### Did Not Drink Water

Nationwide, 3.5% of students had not drunk water during the 7 days before the survey (Table 101). The prevalence of not having drunk water was higher among black (8.7%) than white (2.7%) and Hispanic (3.3%) students, higher among black female (9.0%) than white female (2.5%) and Hispanic female (2.8%) students, and higher among black male (7.8%) than white male (2.9%) and Hispanic male (3.8%) students. The prevalence of not having drunk water was higher among 10th-grade female (4.4%) than 11th-grade female (2.0%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of not having drunk water was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of not having drunk water are not available.

### Drank One or More Glasses of Water per Day

Nationwide, 73.6% of students had drunk one or more glasses of water per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 101). The prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of water per day was higher among white (76.6%) and Hispanic (71.6%) than black (60.2%) students, higher among white (76.6%) than Hispanic (71.6%) students, higher among white female (77.2%) and Hispanic female (70.6%) than black female (58.4%) students, higher among white female (77.2%) than Hispanic female (70.6%) students, and higher among white male (76.4%) and Hispanic male (72.5%) than black male (62.0%) students. The prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of water per day was higher among 11th-grade (75.0%) and 12th-grade (75.3%) than 9th-grade (71.2%) students and higher among 11th-grade female (76.0%) than 9th-grade female (70.9%) students. Because the question measuring the

prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of water per day was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having drunk one or more glasses of water per day are not available.

### Drank Two or More Glasses of Water per Day

Nationwide, 64.3% of students had drunk two or more glasses of water per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 102). The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of water per day was higher among 10th-grade male (67.5%) than 10th-grade female (60.6%) students. The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of water per day was higher among white (66.3%) and Hispanic (63.7%) than black (50.8%) students, higher among white female (65.7%) and Hispanic female (62.7%) than black female (47.4%) students, and higher among white male (67.2%) and Hispanic male (64.7%) than black male (54.1%) students. The prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of water per day was higher among 11th-grade (65.8%) and 12th-grade (66.6%) than 9th-grade (61.3%) students, higher among 12th-grade (66.6%) than 10th-grade (63.9%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (66.1%) than 9th-grade female (61.3%) and 10th-grade female (60.6%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (67.5%) and 12th-grade male (67.6%) than 9th-grade male (61.7%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of water per day was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having drunk two or more glasses of water per day are not available.

### Drank Three or More Glasses of Water per Day

Nationwide, 49.5% of students had drunk three or more glasses of water per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 102). The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of water per day was higher among male (51.0%) than female (48.1%) students and higher among Hispanic male (52.5%) than Hispanic female (47.9%) students. The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of water per day was higher among white (49.9%) and Hispanic (50.3%) than black (39.1%) students, higher among white female (49.7%) and Hispanic female (47.9%) than black female (35.7%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (52.5%)

than black male (42.2%) students. The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of water per day was higher among 11th-grade female (51.4%) than 10th-grade female (46.1%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of water per day was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of water per day are not available.

### Did Not Eat Breakfast

Nationwide, 13.8% of students had not eaten breakfast during the 7 days before the survey (Table 103). The prevalence of having not eaten breakfast was higher among 9th-grade female (14.8%) than 9th-grade male (10.9%) students. The prevalence of having not eaten breakfast was higher among black (18.0%) and Hispanic (14.7%) than white (12.0%) students, higher among black female (19.3%) than white female (12.5%) students, and higher among black male (16.8%) than white male (11.3%) students. The prevalence of having not eaten breakfast was higher among 11th-grade male (14.2%) and 12th-grade male (14.8%) than 9th-grade male (10.9%) students.

During 2011–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified. The prevalence of having not eaten breakfast did not change significantly from 2013 (13.7%) to 2015 (13.8%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of having not eaten breakfast ranged from 10.3% to 20.1% (median: 14.6%) (Table 104). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 11.6% to 23.8% (median: 16.4%).

### Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days

Nationwide, 36.3% of students had eaten breakfast on all 7 days before the survey (Table 103). The prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days was higher among male (40.5%) than female (32.1%) students; higher among white male (43.3%), black male (30.8%), and Hispanic male (39.5%) than white female (34.8%), black female (24.7%), and Hispanic female (30.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (46.6%), 10th-grade male (42.3%), and 11th-grade male (37.1%) than 9th-grade female (31.9%), 10th-grade female (31.1%), and 11th-grade female (32.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days was higher among white (39.0%) and Hispanic (34.8%) than black (27.9%) students, higher among white female (34.8%) than black female (24.7%) students,

and higher among white male (43.3%) and Hispanic male (39.5%) than black male (30.8%) students. The prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days was higher among 9th-grade (39.6%) than 11th-grade (34.6%) and 12th-grade (33.8%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (46.6%) than 10th-grade male (42.3%), 11th-grade male (37.1%), and 12th-grade male (34.7%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (42.3%) than 11th-grade male (37.1%) and 12th-grade male (34.7%) students.

During 2011–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified. The prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days did not change significantly from 2013 (38.1%) to 2015 (36.3%).

Across 33 states, the prevalence of having eaten breakfast on all 7 days ranged from 26.6% to 42.1% (median: 34.8%) (Table 104). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 16.4% to 44.6% (median: 31.0%).

## Physical Activity

### Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day

Nationwide, 14.3% of students had not participated in at least 60 minutes of any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey (i.e., did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day) (Table 105). The prevalence of not having participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day was higher among female (17.5%) than male (11.1%) students; higher among white female (14.3%), black female (25.2%), and Hispanic female (19.2%) than white male (8.8%), black male (16.2%), and Hispanic male (11.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (14.7%), 10th-grade female (15.8%), 11th-grade female (18.2%), and 12th-grade female (21.4%) than 9th-grade male (9.5%), 10th-grade male (10.4%), 11th-grade male (12.4%), and 12th-grade male (12.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not having participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day was higher among black (20.4%) and Hispanic (15.6%) than white (11.6%) students, higher among black (20.4%) than Hispanic (15.6%) students, higher among black female (25.2%) and Hispanic female (19.2%) than white female (14.3%) students, higher among black female (25.2%) than Hispanic female (19.2%) students, and higher among black male (16.2%) than white male (8.8%) students. The prevalence of not having participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day was higher among 11th-grade (15.5%) and 12th-grade (16.9%) than 9th-grade (12.0%) students, higher



among 12th-grade (16.9%) than 10th-grade (13.1%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (18.2%) and 12th-grade female (21.4%) than 9th-grade female (14.7%) students; higher among 12th-grade female (21.4%) than 10th-grade female (15.8%) students, and higher among 11th-grade male (12.4%) than 9th-grade male (9.5%) students.

During 2011–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of not having participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day. The prevalence of not having participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day did not change significantly from 2013 (15.2%) to 2015 (14.3%).

Across 37 states, the prevalence of not having participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day ranged from 10.7% to 22.9% (median: 15.9%) (Table 106). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 13.2% to 30.1% (median: 21.6%).

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

Nationwide, 48.6% of students had been physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey (i.e., physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days) (Table 105). The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among male (57.8%) than female (39.1%) students; higher among white male (62.0%), black male (52.2%), and Hispanic male (53.5%) than white female (43.5%), black female (33.4%), and Hispanic female (33.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (62.3%), 10th-grade male (58.7%), 11th-grade male (56.3%), and 12th-grade male (53.3%) than 9th-grade female (43.9%), 10th-grade female (41.9%), 11th-grade female (36.6%), and 12th-grade female (33.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among white (52.7%) than black (43.5%) and Hispanic (43.4%) students, higher among white female (43.5%) than black female (33.4%) and Hispanic female (33.1%) students, and higher among white male (62.0%) than black male (52.2%) and Hispanic male (53.5%) students. The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days was higher among 9th-grade (53.7%) than 11th-grade (46.5%) and 12th-grade (43.5%) students, higher among 10th-grade (50.2%) than 12th-grade (43.5%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (43.9%) than 11th-grade female (36.6%) and 12th-grade female (33.4%) students, higher among 10th-grade female (41.9%) than 12th-grade female (33.4%) students, and higher among 9th-grade male (62.3%) than 11th-grade male (56.3%) and 12th-grade male (53.3%) students.

During 2011–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days. The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days did not change significantly from 2013 (47.3%) to 2015 (48.6%).

Across 37 states, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days ranged from 34.2% to 54.0% (median: 45.3%) (Table 106). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 28.1% to 51.1% (median: 36.1%).

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

Nationwide, 27.1% of students had been physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on each of the 7 days before the survey (i.e., physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days) (Table 107). The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days was higher among male (36.0%) than female (17.7%) students; higher among white male (38.5%), black male (30.8%), and Hispanic male (34.2%) than white female (19.5%), black female (16.6%), and Hispanic female (14.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (40.1%), 10th-grade male (36.7%), 11th-grade male (34.3%), and 12th-grade male (32.6%) than 9th-grade female (20.9%), 10th-grade female (19.0%), 11th-grade female (16.0%), and 12th-grade female (14.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days was higher among white (29.0%) than black (24.2%) and Hispanic (24.6%) students, higher among white female (19.5%) than Hispanic female (14.7%) students, and higher among white male (38.5%) than black male (30.8%) students. The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days was higher among 9th-grade (31.0%) than 10th-grade (27.8%), 11th-grade (25.3%), and 12th-grade (23.5%) students; higher among 10th-grade (27.8%) than 12th-grade (25.3%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (20.9%) than 11th-grade female (16.0%) and 12th-grade female (14.3%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (19.0%) than 12th-grade female (14.3%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (40.1%) than 11th-grade male (34.3%) and 12th-grade male (32.6%) students.

During 2011–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days. The prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days did not change significantly from 2013 (27.1%) to 2015 (27.1%).

Across 37 states, the prevalence of having been physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days ranged from 19.5% to 32.2% (median: 25.3%) (Table 108). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 15.8% to 27.0% (median: 19.7%).

### Participated in Muscle Strengthening Activities

Nationwide, 53.4% of students had participated in muscle strengthening exercises (e.g., push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting) on 3 or more days during the 7 days before the survey (Table 107). The prevalence of having participated in muscle strengthening exercises on 3 or more days was higher among male (63.7%) than female (42.7%) students; higher among white male (63.0%), black male (69.8%), and Hispanic male (64.4%) than white female (46.1%), black female (34.5%), and Hispanic female (39.9%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (64.9%), 10th-grade male (67.3%), 11th-grade male (62.5%), and 12th-grade male (59.9%) than 9th-grade female (48.2%), 10th-grade female (43.0%), 11th-grade female (39.3%), and 12th-grade female (39.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having participated in muscle strengthening exercises on 3 or more days was higher among white female (46.1%) than black female (34.5%) and Hispanic female (39.9%) students and higher among black male (69.8%) than white male (63.0%) students. The prevalence of having participated in muscle strengthening exercises on 3 or more days was higher among 9th-grade (56.9%) and 10th-grade (54.9%) than 11th-grade (51.1%) and 12th-grade (50.0%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (48.2%) than 10th-grade female (43.0%), 11th-grade female (39.3%), and 12th-grade female (39.9%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (67.3%) than 11th-grade male (62.5%) and 12th-grade male (59.9%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of having participated in muscle strengthening exercises on 3 or more days (47.8%–53.4%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having participated in muscle strengthening exercises on 3 or more days did not change significantly from 2013 (51.7%) to 2015 (53.4%).

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. Consequently, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having participated in muscle strengthening exercises on 3 or more days are not available.

### Used Computers 3 or More Hours per Day

Nationwide, 41.7% of students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work for 3 or more hours per day on an average school day (i.e., used computers 3 or more hours per day) (Table 109). The

prevalence of having used computers 3 or more hours per day was higher among 9th-grade female (48.7%) than 9th-grade male (42.5%) students. The prevalence of having used computers 3 or more hours per day was higher among black (44.6%) and Hispanic (46.2%) than white (38.6%) students, higher among black female (48.4%) and Hispanic female (47.4%) than white female (38.3%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (45.1%) than white male (38.9%) students. The prevalence of having used computers 3 or more hours per day was higher among 9th-grade (45.4%) than 11th-grade (37.2%) and 12th-grade (40.5%) students; higher among 10th-grade (43.4%) than 11th-grade (37.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (48.7%) than 10th-grade female (43.3%), 11th-grade female (38.1%), and 12th-grade female (40.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (43.3%) than 11th-grade female (38.1%) students; and higher among 9th-grade male (42.5%), 10th-grade male (43.4%), and 12th-grade male (40.8%) than 11th-grade male (36.1%) students.

During 2003–2015, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of having used computers 3 or more hours per day (22.1%–41.7%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of having used computers 3 or more hours per day increased during 2003–2009 (22.1%–24.9%) and then increased more rapidly during 2009–2015 (24.9%–41.7%). The prevalence of having used computers 3 or more hours per day did not change significantly from 2013 (41.3%) to 2015 (41.7%).

Across 36 states, the prevalence of having used computers 3 or more hours per day ranged from 30.1% to 45.6% (median: 38.7%) (Table 110). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 33.8% to 47.7% (median: 41.7%).

### Watched Television 3 or More Hours per Day

Nationwide, 24.7% of students watched television 3 or more hours per day on an average school day (Table 109). The prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day was higher among black (39.2%) and Hispanic (28.2%) than white (20.0%) students, higher among black (39.2%) than Hispanic (28.2%) students, higher among black female (41.5%) and Hispanic female (29.2%) than white female (18.8%) students, higher among black female (41.5%) than Hispanic female (29.2%) students, higher among black male (37.0%) and Hispanic male (27.4%) than white male (21.4%) students, and higher among black male (37.0%) than Hispanic male (27.4%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day (42.8%–24.7%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having watched

television 3 or more hours per day decreased significantly from 2013 (32.5%) to 2015 (24.7%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day ranged from 18.9% to 33.4% (median: 23.1%) (Table 110). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 19.7% to 35.9% (median: 29.3%).

### Attended Physical Education Classes

Nationwide, 51.6% of students went to physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended PE classes) (Table 111). The prevalence of having attended PE classes was higher among male (55.3%) than female (47.8%) students; higher among black male (65.4%) and Hispanic male (60.5%) than black female (52.2%) and Hispanic female (50.1%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (61.3%) and 12th-grade male (42.9%) than 10th-grade female (53.9%) and 12th-grade female (29.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having attended PE classes was higher among black (59.2%) than white (48.4%) students and higher among black male (65.4%) and Hispanic male (60.5%) than white male (51.0%) students. The prevalence of having attended PE classes was higher among 9th-grade (71.4%) than 10th-grade (57.5%), 11th-grade (38.5%), and 12th-grade (36.1%) students; higher among 10th-grade (57.5%) than 11th-grade (38.5%) and 12th-grade (36.1%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (70.4%) than 10th-grade female (53.9%), 11th-grade female (34.6%), and 12th-grade female (29.1%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (53.9%) than 11th-grade female (34.6%) and 12th-grade female (29.1%) students; higher among 11th-grade female (34.6%) than 12th-grade female (29.1%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (72.2%) than 10th-grade male (61.3%), 11th-grade male (42.2%), and 12th-grade male (42.9%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (61.3%) than 11th-grade male (42.2%) and 12th-grade male (42.9%) students.

During 1991–2015, linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having attended PE classes. The prevalence of having attended PE classes also did not change significantly from 2013 (48.0%) to 2015 (51.6%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having attended PE classes ranged from 29.9% to 87.8% (median: 44.3%) (Table 112). Across 14 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 33.4% to 84.0% (median: 45.3%).

### Attended Physical Education Classes Daily

Nationwide, 29.8% of students went to physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended PE classes daily) (Table 111). The prevalence of having attended PE classes daily was higher among male (33.8%)

than female (25.5%) students; higher among white male (29.6%), black male (38.9%), and Hispanic male (42.4%) than white female (21.1%), black female (32.2%), and Hispanic female (33.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 10th-grade male (36.1%), 11th-grade male (25.2%), and 12th-grade male (27.9%) than 10th-grade female (27.0%), 11th-grade female (18.1%), and 12th-grade female (16.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having attended PE classes daily was higher among black (35.8%) and Hispanic (37.7%) than white (25.4%) students, higher among black female (32.2%) and Hispanic female (33.0%) than white female (21.1%) students, and higher among black male (38.9%) and Hispanic male (42.4%) than white male (29.6%) students. The prevalence of having attended PE classes daily was higher among 9th-grade (42.2%) than 10th-grade (31.5%), 11th-grade (21.8%), and 12th-grade (21.9%) students; higher among 10th-grade (31.5%) than 11th-grade (21.8%) and 12th-grade (21.9%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (39.5%) than 10th-grade female (27.0%), 11th-grade female (18.1%), and 12th-grade female (16.0%) students; higher among 10th-grade female (27.0%) than 11th-grade female (18.1%) and 12th-grade female (16.0%) students, higher among 9th-grade male (44.6%) than 10th-grade male (36.1%), 11th-grade male (25.2%), and 12th-grade male (27.9%) students; and higher among 10th-grade male (36.1%) than 11th-grade male (25.2%) and 12th-grade (27.9%) male students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear trend was not identified in the prevalence of having attended PE classes daily. A significant quadratic trend was identified. The prevalence of having attended PE classes daily decreased during 1991–1995 (41.6%–25.4%) and then did not change during 1995–2015 (25.4%–29.8%). The prevalence of having attended PE classes daily also did not change significantly from 2013 (29.4%) to 2015 (29.8%).

Across 35 states, the prevalence of having attended PE classes daily ranged from 5.8% to 60.7% (median: 23.0%) (Table 112). Across 14 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 8.6% to 42.7% (median: 22.9%).

### Played on at Least One Sports Team

Nationwide, 57.6% of students had played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months before the survey (Table 113). The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among male (62.2%) than female (53.0%) students; higher among black male (66.5%) and Hispanic male (56.3%) than black female (47.7%) and Hispanic female (40.7%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (68.1%), 10th-grade male (63.5%), and 11th-grade male (62.3%) than 9th-grade female (57.6%), 10th-grade female (55.1%), and 11th-grade female (51.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among white (62.4%) and black (57.6%) than Hispanic

(48.5%) students, higher among white female (60.7%) than black female (47.7%) and Hispanic female (40.7%) students, and higher among white male (64.4%) and black male (66.5%) than Hispanic male (56.3%) students. The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among 9th-grade (63.0%) than 11th-grade (57.0%) and 12th-grade (50.8%) students, higher among 10th-grade (59.2%) and 11th-grade (57.0%) than 12th-grade (50.8%) students, higher among 9th-grade female (57.6%) than 11th-grade female (51.7%) and 12th-grade female (46.9%) students, higher among 10th-grade female (55.1%) than 12th-grade female (46.9%) students, higher among 9th-grade male (68.1%) than 11th-grade male (62.3%) and 12th-grade male (54.6%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (63.5%) than 12th-grade male (54.6%) students.

During 1999–2015, significant linear and quadratic trends were not identified in the prevalence of having played on at least one sports team. The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team also did not change significantly from 2013 (54.0%) to 2015 (57.6%).

Across 25 states, the prevalence of having played on at least one sports team ranged from 48.6% to 64.3% (median: 54.8%) (Table 112). Across 15 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 44.7% to 55.6% (median: 48.9%).

## Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control

### Obesity

Nationwide, 13.9% of students had obesity (Table 115). The prevalence of obesity was higher among male (16.8%) than female (10.8%) students; higher among white male (15.6%) and Hispanic male (19.4%) than white female (9.1%) and Hispanic female (13.3%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (15.4%), 10th-grade male (18.2%), 11th-grade male (18.4%), and 12th-grade male (15.0%) than 9th-grade female (10.3%), 10th-grade female (12.1%), 11th-grade female (10.2%), and 12th-grade female (10.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of obesity was higher among black (16.8%) and Hispanic (16.4%) than white (12.4%) students, higher among black female (15.2%) and Hispanic female (13.3%) than white female (9.1%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (19.4%) than white male (15.6%) students. The prevalence of obesity was higher among 10th-grade (15.2%) than 12th-grade (12.7%) students and higher among 11th-grade male (18.4%) than 9th-grade male (15.4%) and 12th-grade male (15.0%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear increase occurred in the prevalence of obesity (10.6%–13.9%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of obesity did not change significantly from 2013 (13.7%) to 2015 (13.9%).

Across 37 states, the prevalence of obesity ranged from 10.3% to 18.9% (median: 13.3%) (Table 116). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 9.9% to 22.5% (median: 13.3%).

### Overweight

Nationwide, 16.0% of students were overweight (Table 115). The prevalence of overweight was higher among black female (21.2%) than black male (13.6%) students. The prevalence of overweight was higher among Hispanic (18.4%) than white (15.2%) students and higher among black female (21.2%) and Hispanic female (20.0%) than white female (14.6%) students.

During 1999–2015, a significant linear increase occurred in the prevalence of overweight (14.1%–16.0%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of overweight did not change significantly from 2013 (16.6%) to 2015 (16.0%).

Across 37 states, the prevalence of overweight ranged from 13.3% to 18.2% (median: 15.3%) (Table 116). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 13.2% to 21.6% (median: 16.8%).

### Described Themselves as Overweight

Nationwide, 31.5% of students described themselves as slightly or very overweight (Table 117). The prevalence of students describing themselves as overweight was higher among female (38.2%) than male (25.3%) students; higher among white female (35.7%), black female (34.9%), and Hispanic female (45.3%) than white male (24.9%), black male (20.0%), and Hispanic male (28.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (35.8%), 10th-grade female (38.9%), 11th-grade female (38.5%), and 12th-grade female (39.6%) than 9th-grade male (25.5%), 10th-grade male (25.2%), 11th-grade male (25.2%), and 12th-grade male (25.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of students describing themselves as overweight was higher among Hispanic (36.4%) than white (30.3%) and black (27.0%) students, higher among Hispanic female (45.3%) than white female (35.7%) and black female (34.9%) students, and higher among white male (24.9%) and Hispanic male (28.0%) than black male (20.0%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of students describing themselves as overweight (31.8%–31.5%). A significant quadratic trend also was identified. The prevalence of students describing themselves as overweight decreased during 1991–1995 (31.8%–27.6%) and then increased during 1995–2015 (27.6%–31.5%). The prevalence of students describing themselves as overweight did not change significantly from 2013 (31.1%) to 2015 (31.5%).

Across 32 states, the prevalence of students describing themselves as overweight ranged from 26.2% to 33.4% (median:

30.6%) (Table 118). Across 18 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 24.2% to 35.9% (median: 29.8%).

### Were Trying to Lose Weight

Nationwide, 45.6% of students were trying to lose weight (Table 117). The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female (60.6%) than male (31.4%) students; higher among white female (59.5%), black female (54.2%), and Hispanic female (66.4%) than white male (28.8%), black male (26.2%), and Hispanic male (40.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (59.4%), 10th-grade female (59.3%), 11th-grade female (61.7%), and 12th-grade female (62.6%) than 9th-grade male (31.1%), 10th-grade male (32.0%), 11th-grade male (31.0%), and 12th-grade male (31.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among white (44.1%) and Hispanic (53.1%) than black (39.4%) students, higher among Hispanic (53.1%) than white (44.1%) students, higher among Hispanic female (66.4%) than white female (59.5%) and black female (54.2%) students, and higher among Hispanic male (40.0%) than white male (28.8%) and black male (26.2%) students.

During 1991–2015, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of trying to lose weight (41.8%–45.6%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of trying to lose weight did not change significantly from 2013 (47.7%) to 2015 (45.6%).

Across 30 states, the prevalence of trying to lose weight ranged from 40.7% to 49.5% (median: 45.2%) (Table 118). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 41.1% to 55.1% (median: 45.9%).

## Other Health-Related Topics

### Ever Had Asthma

Nationwide, 22.8% of students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma (i.e., ever had asthma) (Table 119). The prevalence of having ever had asthma was higher among white female (23.7%) than white male (20.4%) students. The prevalence of having ever had asthma was higher among black (27.8%) than white (22.1%) and Hispanic (22.5%) students and higher among black male (28.4%) than white male (20.4%) and Hispanic male (23.0%) students.

During 2003–2015, a significant linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of having ever had asthma (18.9%–22.8%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of having ever had asthma also increased significantly from 2013 (21.0%) to 2015 (22.8%).

Across 29 states, the prevalence of having ever had asthma ranged from 19.3% to 31.3% (median: 24.3%) (Table 120).

Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 19.0% to 34.4% (median: 23.7%).

### Saw a Dentist

Nationwide, 74.4% of students saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey (Table 119). The prevalence of having seen a dentist was higher among white (81.0%) than black (62.5%) and Hispanic (66.4%) students, higher among white female (80.9%) than black female (64.2%) and Hispanic female (68.1%) students and higher among white male (81.3%) than black male (61.1%) and Hispanic male (64.8%) students. The prevalence of having seen a dentist was higher among 9th-grade male (76.5%) than 12th-grade male (70.5%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of having seen a dentist was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

Across 31 states, the prevalence of having seen a dentist ranged from 65.7% to 82.7% (median: 73.6%) (Table 120). Across 17 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 55.1% to 72.6% (median: 65.7%).

### Eight or More Hours of Sleep

Nationwide, 27.3% of students got 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night (Table 121). The prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep was higher among male (30.1%) than female (24.4%) students; higher among white male (31.1%), black male (25.6%), and Hispanic male (32.9%) than white female (24.9%), black female (20.6%), and Hispanic female (26.8%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade male (39.3%) and 10th-grade male (33.8%) than 9th-grade female (29.1%) and 10th-grade female (23.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep was higher among white (28.0%) and Hispanic (29.8%) than black (23.5%) students, higher among Hispanic female (26.8%) than black female (20.6%) students, and higher among white male (31.1%) and Hispanic male (32.9%) than black male (25.6%) students. The prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep was higher among 9th-grade (34.4%) than 10th-grade (28.4%), 11th-grade (22.9%), and 12th-grade (22.4%) students; higher among 10th-grade (28.4%) than 11th-grade (22.9%) and 12th-grade (22.4%) students; higher among 9th-grade female (29.1%) than 10th-grade female (23.1%), 11th-grade female (23.0%), and 12th-grade female (22.2%) students; higher among 9th-grade male (39.3%) than 10th-grade male (33.8%), 11th-grade male (22.9%), and 12th-grade male (22.6%) students, and higher among 10th-grade male (33.8%) than 11th-grade male (22.9%) and 12th-grade male (22.6%) students.

During 2007–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep (31.1%–27.3%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep also decreased significantly from 2013 (31.7%) to 2015 (27.3%).

Across 30 states, the prevalence of getting 8 or more hours of sleep ranged from 17.5% to 38.2% (median: 26.5%) (Table 122). Across 19 large urban school districts, the prevalence ranged from 14.4% to 31.3% (median: 20.6%).

### Indoor Tanning Device Use

Nationwide, 7.3% of students had used an indoor tanning device, such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth (not counting getting a spray-on tan), one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (i.e., indoor tanning device use) (Table 123). The prevalence of indoor tanning device use was higher among female (10.6%) than male (4.0%) students; higher among white female (15.2%) than white male (3.7%) students; and higher among 9th-grade female (6.0%), 10th-grade female (7.1%), 11th-grade female (14.0%), and 12th-grade female (16.2%) than 9th-grade male (2.7%), 10th-grade male (3.5%), 11th-grade male (3.9%), and 12th-grade male (5.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of indoor tanning device use was higher among white (9.4%) than black (3.7%) and Hispanic (4.7%) students, higher among white female (15.2%) and Hispanic female (5.8%) than black female (2.1%) students, and higher among white female (15.2%) than Hispanic female (5.8%) students. The prevalence of indoor tanning device use was higher among 11th-grade (9.0%) and 12th-grade (10.9%) than 9th-grade (4.2%) and 10th-grade (5.3%) students, higher among 11th-grade female (14.0%) and 12th-grade female (16.2%) than 9th-grade female (6.0%) and 10th-grade female (7.1%) students, and higher among 12th-grade male (5.8%) than 9th-grade male (2.7%) students.

During 2009–2015, a significant linear decrease occurred overall in the prevalence of indoor tanning device use (15.6%–7.3%). A significant quadratic trend was not identified. The prevalence of indoor tanning device use also decreased significantly from 2013 (12.8%) to 2015 (7.3%).

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of indoor tanning device use are not available.

### Had a Sunburn

Nationwide, 55.8% of students had a sunburn (counting even a small part of their skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using

a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device) one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (i.e., had a sunburn) (Table 123). The prevalence of having had a sunburn was higher among female (59.8%) than male (52.0%) students; higher among white female (77.7%) and Hispanic female (43.8%) than white male (67.6%) and Hispanic male (38.0%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (60.0%), 10th-grade female (58.9%), and 11th-grade female (60.7%) than 9th-grade male (50.4%), 10th-grade male (52.9%), and 11th-grade male (52.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having had a sunburn was higher among white (72.5%) and Hispanic (40.8%) than black (15.0%) students, higher among white (72.5%) than Hispanic (40.8%) students, higher among white female (77.7%) and Hispanic female (43.8%) than black female (16.2%) students, higher among white female (77.7%) than Hispanic female (43.8%) students, higher among white male (67.6%) and Hispanic male (38.0%) than black male (13.4%) students, and higher among white male (67.6%) than Hispanic male (38.0%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of having had a sunburn was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of having had a sunburn are not available.

### Avoided Food Because of Allergic Reaction Risk

Nationwide, 16.0% of students avoided some foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction (such as skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing) (Table 124). The prevalence of avoiding food because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction was higher among female (19.9%) than male (12.0%) students; higher among white female (19.5%) and Hispanic female (18.2%) than white male (11.3%) and Hispanic male (10.2%) students, respectively; and higher among 9th-grade female (24.3%), 10th-grade female (17.6%), 11th-grade female (19.0%), and 12th-grade female (18.8%) than 9th-grade male (13.5%), 10th-grade male (12.5%), 11th-grade male (10.7%), and 12th-grade male (11.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of avoiding food because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction was higher among black (20.7%) than white (15.4%) and Hispanic (14.1%) students and higher among black male (18.8%) than white male (11.3%) and Hispanic male (10.2%) students. The prevalence of avoiding food because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction was higher among 9th-grade (18.7%) than 10th-grade (15.2%), 11th-grade (14.8%),

and 12th-grade (14.9%) students and higher among 9th-grade female (24.3%) than 10th-grade female (17.6%), 11th-grade female (19.0%), and 12th-grade female (18.8%) students. Because the question measuring the prevalence of avoiding food because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction was used for the first time in the 2015 national YRBS, long-term temporal trends and 2-year temporal changes are not available.

This question was not included in the standard questionnaire used in the state and large urban school district surveys in 2015. As a result, the range and median prevalence estimates across states and large urban school districts for the prevalence of avoiding food because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction are not available.

## Discussion

YRBSS is the largest public health surveillance system in the United States monitoring a broad range of health behaviors among high school students. YRBSS data are used widely to compare the prevalence of health behaviors among subpopulations of students; assess trends in health behaviors over time; monitor progress toward achieving national health objectives; provide comparable state and large urban school district data; and help develop, assess, and improve school and community policies, programs, and practices designed to decrease health-risk behaviors and improve health outcomes among youth.

### Compare Health Behavior Prevalence Among Subpopulations of Students

YRBSS is designed to identify how health behaviors vary by subpopulations of high school students defined by sex and race/ethnicity. Understanding these variations (or lack of variation) in health behaviors might help design, target, and identify the impact of school and community policies, programs, and practices. However, YRBSS data cannot isolate the effects of sex and race/ethnicity from the effects of socioeconomic status (SES) or culture on the prevalence of health behaviors. For example, in a national study, the likelihood of behavioral cardiovascular disease risks, including obesity, sedentary behaviors, and tobacco exposure, increased among adolescents aged 12–17 years as the SES based on poverty-income ratio decreased (14).

### Variations by Sex

The prevalence of most health behaviors varies by sex. For example, the prevalence of two injury-related behaviors (rarely or never wearing a seatbelt and driving when drinking alcohol) was higher among male than female students. The prevalence of seven violence-related behaviors (carrying a weapon, carrying a gun, carrying a weapon on school property, being threatened or

injured with a weapon on school property, being in a physical fight, being injured in a physical fight, and being in a physical fight on school property) was also higher among male than female students. However, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns, being electronically bullied, being bullied on school property, being forced to have sexual intercourse, physical dating violence, and sexual dating violence was higher among female than male students. The prevalence of all five suicide-related behaviors (feeling sad or hopeless, seriously considering attempting suicide, having made a suicide plan, attempting suicide, and having made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse) also was higher among female than male students. Rarely or never wearing a bicycle helmet, riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, and texting or e-mailing while driving did not vary by sex.

The prevalence of nine tobacco use risk behaviors (smoking a whole cigarette before age 13 years; current cigarette use; usually obtaining their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station; current smokeless tobacco use; current cigar use; current electronic vapor product use; current cigarette or cigar use; current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use; and current cigarette, cigar, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor product use) was higher among male than female students. Having tried to quit smoking cigarettes, the only health promoting tobacco use behavior, had a higher prevalence among female than male students. However, the prevalence of six tobacco use behaviors (ever trying cigarette smoking, current frequent cigarette use, smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day, currently smoking cigarettes daily, usually obtaining their own cigarettes by buying them on the Internet, and ever use of electronic vapor products) did not vary by sex.

The prevalence of 14 of the 21 alcohol and other drug use behaviors (drinking alcohol before age 13 years; having 10 or more as the largest number of drinks of alcohol in a row; trying marijuana before age 13 years; current marijuana use; ever using synthetic marijuana; ever using hallucinogenic drugs; ever using cocaine; ever using ecstasy; ever using heroin; ever using methamphetamines; ever taking steroids without a doctor's prescription; ever taking prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription; ever injecting any illegal drug; and being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property) was higher among male than female students. However, the prevalence of ever drinking alcohol, usually obtaining the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them, and usually using marijuana by smoking it was higher among female than male students. Four alcohol and other drug use behaviors (current alcohol use, having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, ever using marijuana, and ever using inhalants) did not vary by sex.

The prevalence of four risk (ever having had sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse before age 13 years, having sexual

intercourse with four or more persons during their life, and drinking alcohol or using drugs before last sexual intercourse) and one protective (condom use) sexual behavior was higher among male than female students, while the prevalence of five protective sexual behaviors (birth control pill use; IUD or implant use; shot, patch, or birth control ring use; birth control pill, IUD or implant, or shot, patch, or birth control ring use; and both condom use and birth control pill; IUD or implant; or shot, patch, or birth control ring use) was higher among female than male students. Current sexual activity, not using any method to prevent pregnancy, and having ever been tested for HIV did not vary by sex.

The prevalence of 17 of the 26 dietary behaviors (not eating fruit or drinking 100% fruit juices; eating fruit or drinking 100% fruit juices two or more times and three or more times per day; not eating vegetables; eating vegetables two or more times and three or more times per day; drinking one or more, two or more, and three or more glasses of milk per day; drinking soda or pop one or more, two or more, and three or more times per day; drinking sports drinks one or more, two or more, and three or more times per day; drinking three or more glasses of water per day; and eating breakfast on all 7 days) was higher among male than female students. In contrast, the prevalence of only three dietary behaviors (not drinking milk, not drinking soda or pop, and not drinking sports drinks) was higher among female than male students. Eating fruit or drinking 100% fruit juices one or more times per day, eating vegetables one or more times per day, not drinking water, drinking one or more and two or more glasses of water per day, and not eating breakfast did not vary by sex.

The prevalence of six of the nine physical activity behaviors (being physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days, being physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days, participating in muscle strengthening activities, attending physical education classes, attending physical education classes daily, and playing on at least one sports team) was higher among male than female students. Only one physical activity behavior (not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day) had a higher prevalence among female than male students. Using computers 3 or more hours per day and watching television 3 or more hours per day did not vary by sex.

The prevalence of obesity was higher among male than female students, and the prevalence of overweight did not vary by sex. The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight and trying to lose weight was higher among female than male students. Male students had a higher prevalence than female students of getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night, while female students had a higher prevalence than male students of using an indoor tanning device, having had a sunburn, and avoiding foods because of the risk of allergic reactions. Ever having had asthma and having seen a dentist did not vary by sex.

## Variations by Race/Ethnicity

The prevalence of most health behaviors varies by race/ethnicity. The prevalence of 24 behaviors (12 risk and 12 protective) was higher among white than black and Hispanic students, the prevalence of 12 risk behaviors was higher among black than white and Hispanic students, and the prevalence of 10 risk behaviors was higher among Hispanic than white and black students. Twenty-three behaviors did not vary by race/ethnicity.

White students had a higher prevalence than black and Hispanic students of four injury-related risk behaviors (texting or e-mailing while driving, carrying a weapon, being electronically bullied, and bullying on school property), six tobacco-use related risk behaviors (current cigarette use; current frequent cigarette use; currently smoked cigarettes daily; current smokeless tobacco use; current cigarette or cigar use; and current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use), three protective sexual behaviors (birth control pill use; birth control pill, IUD or implant, or shot, patch, or birth control ring use; and both condom use and birth control pill, IUD or implant, or shot, patch, or birth control ring use), six protective dietary behaviors (eating vegetables one or more times per day, drinking one or more and two or more glasses of milk per day, not drinking soda or pop, not drinking sports drinks, and drinking one or more glasses of water per day), two protective physical activity behaviors (being physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days and being physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days), and three additional behaviors (having seen a dentist, indoor tanning device use, and having had a sunburn).

Black students had a higher prevalence than white and Hispanic students of two injury-related risk behaviors (rarely or never wearing a seatbelt and being in a physical fight), two sexual risk behaviors (having sexual intercourse before age 13 years and having sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life), four dietary risk behaviors (not eating vegetables, not drinking milk, drinking sports drinks two or more times per day, and not drinking water), two physical activity risk behaviors (not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day and watching television 3 or more hours per day), having had asthma, and avoiding food because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction.

Hispanic students had a higher prevalence than white and black students of riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, feeling sad or hopeless, ever using electronic vapor products, five alcohol or other drug use behaviors (drinking alcohol before age 13 years; ever using synthetic marijuana; ever using cocaine; ever using ecstasy; and being offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property), describing themselves as overweight, and trying to lose weight.



The prevalence of seven injury-related behaviors (driving when drinking alcohol, carrying a gun, carrying a weapon on school property, being forced to have sexual intercourse, physical dating violence, sexual dating violence, and having made a suicide plan), six tobacco-related behaviors (ever tried cigarette smoking, smoking a whole cigarette before age 13 years, smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day, usually obtaining their own cigarettes by buying them on the Internet, having tried to quit smoking cigarettes, and current cigar use), two drug-related behaviors (usually using marijuana by smoking it and ever using inhalants), three sexual behaviors (currently sexually active, IUD or implant use, and drinking alcohol or using drugs before last sexual intercourse), four dietary behaviors (not eating fruit or drinking 100% fruit juices, eating fruit or drinking 100% fruit juices one or more times per day, and drinking soda or pop one or more and two or more times per day), and participating in muscle strengthening exercises did not vary at all by race/ethnicity.

## Assess Trends in Health Behaviors Over Time

Because YRBSS has been implemented since 1991, YRBSS data can be used to assess both long-term temporal trends (i.e., as long as 24 years) and more recent 2-year temporal changes in health behaviors. This reports describes many long-term linear increases and decreases in prevalence, which reflect real reductions in risk behaviors and potential improvements in health outcomes among high school students nationwide.

Long-term linear decreases occurred overall in the prevalence of all three behaviors (for which long-term trend data were available) that contribute to unintentional injuries (rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet, rarely or never wore a seatbelt, and rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol). However, based on significant quadratic trends, the prevalence of rarely or never wearing a bicycle helmet has not changed since 2001. Long-term linear decreases also occurred overall in the prevalence of eight of the 11 violence-related behaviors for which long-term trend data were available (carrying a weapon, carrying a gun, carrying a weapon on school property, being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, being in a physical fight, being injured in a physical fight, being in a physical fight on school property, and being forced to have sexual intercourse). However, a long-term linear increase was identified in the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns; no long-term linear changes were identified in the prevalence of being electronically bullied and being bullied on school property; and, based on significant quadratic trends, the prevalence of carrying a weapon and carrying gun has not changed since 1997. In addition, long-term linear decreases occurred overall in the prevalence of three of the

five suicide-related behaviors (seriously considering attempting suicide, having made a suicide plan, and attempting suicide). Based on significant quadratic trends, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan and attempting suicide increased since 2009.

Long-term linear decreases occurred overall in the prevalence of nine of the 10 tobacco use-related risk behaviors (for which long-term trend data were available) (ever trying cigarette smoking; smoking a whole cigarette before age 13 years; current cigarette use; current frequent cigarette use; smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day; currently smoking cigarettes daily; current cigar use; current cigarette or cigar use; and current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use). The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was the only tobacco-use related risk behavior for which a long-term linear decrease was not identified. In addition, a long-term linear decrease was identified in the prevalence of the one tobacco use-related protective behavior (having tried to quit smoking cigarettes).

Long-term linear decreases occurred overall in the prevalence of 13 of the 18 alcohol- and other drug use-related behaviors (for which long-term trend data were available) (ever drinking alcohol; drinking alcohol before age 13 years; current alcohol use; having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row; trying marijuana before age 13 years; ever using hallucinogenic drugs; ever using cocaine; ever using ecstasy; ever using heroin; ever using methamphetamines; ever taking prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription; ever using inhalants; and being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property). No long-term linear trends were identified in the prevalence of usually obtaining the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them, ever using marijuana, current marijuana use, ever taking steroids without a doctor's prescription, and ever injecting any illegal drug. However, based on significant quadratic trends, ever using marijuana decreased since 1997, current marijuana use decreased since 1995, ever taking steroids without a doctor's prescription decreased since 2001, and ever injecting any illegal drug decreased since 2011.

Long-term linear decreases occurred overall in the prevalence of five sexual risk behaviors (ever having had sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse before age 13 years, having sexual intercourse with four or more partners, being currently sexually active, and not using any method to prevent pregnancy) and a long-term linear increase occurred overall in the prevalence of condom use; IUD or implant use; and birth control pill, IUD or implant, or shot, patch, or birth control ring use. However, although a long-term linear increase in the prevalence of condom use was identified, a significant quadratic trend indicated that the prevalence of condom use decreased since 2003. In addition, a long-term linear decrease occurred in the prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV.

Long-term linear decreases in the prevalence of not eating fruit or drinking 100% fruit juices and drinking soda or pop one or more, two or more, and three or more times per day and long-term

linear increases in eating vegetables three or more times per day and not drinking soda or pop are positive trends. However, long-term linear decreases in the prevalence of eating fruit or drinking 100% fruit juices three or more times per day and long-term linear increases in not eating vegetables are negative trends. Similarly, the long-term linear decrease in the prevalence of watching television 3 or more hours per day which represents a decrease in sedentary behaviors is probably offset by the long-term linear increase in the prevalence of using computers three or more hours per day.

## Monitor Progress Toward Achieving National Health Objectives

The national YRBS is the primary source of data to measure 21 *Healthy People 2020* objectives, including one leading health indicator (15). The *Healthy People 2020* objectives provide a comprehensive agenda for improving the health of all persons in the United States during 2011–2020. This report provides the *Healthy People 2020* targets and data from the 2015 national YRBS for 18 of the 21 objectives measured using the national YRBS (Table 125). The data indicate that, as of 2015, seven of these 18 objectives have been achieved, which is nearly double the number met when the 2013 national YRBS data were reported in 2014 (16). *Healthy People 2020* objective C-20.3 is to reduce the proportion of adolescents in grades 9–12 who report using artificial sources of ultraviolet light for tanning to  $\leq 14.0\%$ . During 2015, 7.3% of high school students nationwide had used an indoor tanning device (e.g., sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth) one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. *Healthy People 2020* objective IVP-34 is to reduce physical fighting among adolescents to  $\leq 28.4\%$ . During 2015, 22.6% of high school students nationwide had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. *Healthy People 2020* objective IVP-36 is to reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property to  $\leq 4.6\%$ . During 2015, 4.1% of high school students nationwide had carried a weapon on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. *Healthy People 2020* objective PA-8.2.3 is to increase the proportion of adolescents in grades 9 through 12 who view television, videos, or play video games for no more than 2 hours per day. During 2015, 75.3% of high school students nationwide watched television for no more than 2 hours per day on an average school day. *Healthy People 2020* objective SA-1 is to reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol to  $\leq 25.5\%$ . During 2015, 20.0% of high school students nationwide had ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. *Healthy People 2020* objective TU-2.1 is to reduce the proportion of adolescents who use tobacco products during the

past 30 days to  $\leq 21.0\%$ . During 2015, 17.0% of high school students nationwide smoked cigarettes; used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip; or smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. *Healthy People 2020* objective TU-2.2 is to reduce the proportion of adolescents who use cigarettes during the past 30 days to  $\leq 16.0\%$ . During 2015, 10.8% of high school students smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. Although Table 125 indicates that *Healthy People 2020* objective PA-3.1 to increase the proportion of adolescents who meet current Federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity has been met, the 2015 YRBS prevalence estimate for aerobic physical activity is not comparable to the baseline prevalence estimate upon which the target was set because of a change in the context of the question starting with the 2011 national YRBS questionnaire.

To meet additional *Healthy People 2020* objectives, positive changes in school and community policies, programs, and practices might be needed. For example, *Healthy People 2020* objective IVP-35 is to reduce bullying among adolescents to  $\leq 17.9\%$ . During 2015, 20.2% of high school students nationwide were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey. Similarly, *Healthy People 2020* objective SH-3 is to increase the proportion of students in grades 9 through 12 who get sufficient sleep to  $\geq 33.2\%$ . During 2015, 27.3% of high school students nationwide got 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night.

## Provide Comparable State and Large Urban School District Data

One of the strengths of YRBSS is that it provides not just national but state and large urban school district data. These data are more likely to be used to develop, improve, and evaluate state and local policies, programs, and practices because they reflect a more relevant population. It is also possible to compare data from the state and large urban school district surveys because they share similar sample designs, questionnaires, data collection procedures, and data processing procedures.

Across states, a range of 25 or more percentage points or a fivefold variation or greater was identified for the following 15 behaviors:

- rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (minimum: 53.0%; maximum: 94.1%);
- texted or e-mailed while driving (minimum: 26.1%; maximum: 63.2%);
- carried a weapon on school property (minimum: 2.0%; maximum: 10.7%);
- smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (minimum: 2.0%; maximum: 14.6%);

- currently smoked cigarettes daily (minimum: 1.0%; maximum: 5.4%);
- usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them on the Internet (minimum: 0.0%; maximum: 6.0%);
- ever used heroin (minimum: 0.9%; maximum: 5.9%);
- ever injected any illegal drug (minimum: 1.0%; maximum: 5.4%);
- IUD or implant use (minimum: 1.3%; maximum: 9.7%);
- shot, patch, or birth control ring use (minimum: 1.6%; maximum: 9.5%);
- birth control pill; IUD or implant; or shot, patch, or birth control ring use (minimum: 17.5%; maximum: 47.3%);
- ate vegetables one or more times per day (minimum: 46.7%; maximum: 72.3%);
- drank one or more glasses of milk per day (minimum: 23.0%; maximum: 51.6%);
- attended physical education classes (minimum: 29.9%; maximum: 87.8%); and
- attended physical education classes daily (minimum: 5.8%; maximum: 60.7%).

Across large urban school districts, a range of 25 or more percentage points or a fivefold variation or greater was identified for the following 16 behaviors:

- rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (minimum: 55.1%; maximum: 95.6%);
- being in a physical fight (minimum: 13.9%; maximum: 42.5%);
- smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (minimum: 0.9%; maximum: 12.8%);
- currently smoked cigarettes daily (minimum: 0.3%; maximum: 1.6%);
- usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (minimum: 14.9%; maximum: 64.5%);
- tried to quit smoking cigarettes (minimum: 35.7%; maximum: 81.8%);
- ever used heroin (minimum: 1.5%; maximum: 8.3%);
- ever had sexual intercourse (minimum: 25.9%; maximum: 52.4%);
- IUD or implant use (minimum: 0.5%; maximum: 16.9%);
- shot, patch, or birth control ring use (minimum: 1.1%; maximum: 10.5%);
- birth control pill; IUD or implant; or shot, patch, or birth control ring use (minimum: 10.4%; maximum: 37.6%);
- ever been tested for HIV (minimum: 7.0%; maximum: 37.4%);
- drank soda or pop three or more times per day (minimum: 2.6%; maximum: 13.5%);
- ate breakfast on all 7 days (minimum: 16.4%; maximum: 44.6%);

- attended physical education classes (minimum: 33.4%; maximum: 84.0%); and
- attended physical education classes daily (minimum: 8.6%; maximum: 42.7%).

Across states, the health behaviors with a range of 25 or more percentage points or a five-fold variation or greater were fairly evenly distributed across the following categories of behaviors: injury and violence (three), cigarette use (three), other drug use (two), birth control use (three), dietary behaviors (two), and physical activity (two). In contrast, across the large urban school districts, 81% of the health behaviors with a range of 25 or more percentage points or a five-fold variation or greater were distributed across just three categories of behaviors: cigarette use (four), sexual behaviors (four), and dietary behaviors and physical activity (four). The variations in ranges might reflect differences in state and local laws and policies, enforcement practices, access to drugs, availability of effective school and community interventions, prevailing behavioral and social norms, demographic characteristics of the population, and adult practices and health behaviors and also highlight how changes in one or more of these factors might contribute to reductions in health-risk behaviors among high school students.

### Develop, Assess, and Improve Health-Related Policies, Programs, and Practices

In addition to measuring progress toward achieving *Healthy People 2020* objectives, CDC and other federal agencies use YRBS data in a variety of reports and publications to stimulate support for and improvements in public health interventions, including 2015 NCHHSTP State Health Profiles (17), Indicators for Chronic Disease Surveillance (18), America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2015 (19), and Prevention Status Reports (20). CDC also uses YRBS data to assess the impact of funding initiatives. More specifically, YRBS data are a primary data source for monitoring the impact of two major CDC cooperative agreements: Promoting Adolescent Health Through School-Based HIV/STD Prevention and School-Based Surveillance (<http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/fundedpartners/1308/pdf/rfa-1308.pdf>) and State Public Health Actions to Prevent and Control Diabetes, Heart Disease, Obesity and Associated Risk Factors and Promote School Health (<http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/about/state-public-health-actions.htm>).

At the state and local level, health and education agencies and nongovernmental organizations use YRBS data in a variety of ways to improve health-related policies, programs, and practices. For example, Connecticut's YRBS data on sexual behaviors were used by the Connecticut State Board of Education to support inclusion of comprehensive sexuality education in their position

statement on coordinated school health and by the Connecticut Department of Education to help develop Guidelines for the Sexual Health Education Component of Comprehensive Health Education for local school districts on best practice policies, programs, and instruction in sexual health education. Boston Public Schools used their YRBS data on sexual behaviors in an annual presentation to the Boston City Council to demonstrate the need for sexual health education and services and to garner support for the District Wellness Policy requiring schools to teach comprehensive sexual health education and provide sexual health services, including distribution of condoms at the high school level. The Hawaii Department of Health used the dietary behavior data from their YRBS to support their public education campaign (on television, in malls, and in movie theatres) to reduce youth consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages and to track the impact of school wellness policies which restrict access to sugar-sweetened beverages on campus and at school-sponsored events. The Los Angeles Unified School District used their YRBS data to support a new Los Angeles County ordinance on electronic vapor products and to support passage of a city-wide ordinance banning electronic vapor products from public spaces, bars, and restaurants. Montana YRBS data on bullying were used to support passage of a new Student Protections Procedures rule requiring schools to address bullying and threatening behavior in schools, on school buses, at school-sponsored activities, and online and to create a BullyFree Montana website and toolkit. The Bureau of Children, Youth, and Families used New York City YRBS data on attempted suicide to support a mental health awareness campaign for teens that included videos and other online resources on New York City's dedicated web site for teens and that is available as part of the Teen Talk Toolkit distributed to health educators in New York City public middle and high schools.

## Limitations

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, these data apply only to youth who attend school and, therefore, are not representative of all persons in this age group. Nationwide, in 2012, of persons aged 16–17 years, approximately 3% were not enrolled in a high school program and had not completed high school (21). Second, the extent of underreporting or overreporting of behaviors cannot be determined, although the survey questions demonstrate good test-retest reliability (5,8). Third, BMI is calculated on the basis of self-reported height and weight, and, therefore, tends to underestimate the prevalence of obesity and overweight (22). Fourth, not all states and large urban school districts include all of the standard questions on their YRBS questionnaire.

## Conclusions

YRBSS is an ongoing source of high-quality data at the national, state, and large urban school district levels for monitoring health behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among youth and adults in the United States. In 2015, in addition to the national data, 37 states and 19 large urban school districts obtained data representative of their high school students. YRBSS data are an important tool for planning, implementing, and evaluating public health policies, programs, and practices in each of these jurisdictions. Although beyond the scope of this report, a particular strength of YRBSS (as compared to more narrowly focused surveys) is that it allows analysis of the interrelationships among health behaviors (e.g., how alcohol and other drug use is associated with sexual behaviors). Similarly, because of its long history and consistent methodology, YRBSS can identify not only national long-term temporal trends in health behaviors overall as described in this report, but also long-term trends among subgroups of students (e.g., by sex or race/ethnicity) and long-term temporal trends at the state and large urban school district levels. These trend analyses are particularly valuable for understanding the impact of broad public health and school health policies and practices designed to improve the health outcomes of students.

To maintain the quality of YRBSS data, increased support for YRBSS, enhanced training and technical assistance for participating state and local health and education agencies, an increase in the number of states with representative data, more substate surveys at the large urban school district and county- or school-district level, and more universal use of all standard questions are needed. Further, to sustain the surveillance system over time, it is important to understand the impact of new education and public health laws, policies, and practices related to data collection that might threaten the quality of YRBSS and its ability to generate critical data for informing future efforts to protect and promote the health of youth nationwide.

## References

1. CDC. Underlying cause of death 1999–2014 on CDC WONDER online database, released 2015. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999–2014, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html>
2. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Osterman MJK, Curtin SC, Mathews TJ. Births: final data for 2013. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2015;64:1–66. [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64\\_01.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_01.pdf)
3. CDC. Sexually transmitted disease surveillance 2014. Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services; 2015. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats14/surv-2014-print.pdf>
4. CDC. HIV surveillance report, 2014; vol. 26. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance>
5. Brener ND, Kann L, Kinchen S, et al. Methodology of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System—2013. *MMWR Recomm Rep* 2013;62(No RR-1).

6. US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Common core of data public elementary/secondary school universe survey: school year 2013–14. Washington, DC: US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd>
7. MDR National Education Database Master Extract, Shelton, CT: Market Data Retrieval, Inc.: April 29, 2014.
8. Brener ND, Kann L, McManus T, et al. Reliability of the 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey questionnaire. *J Adolesc Health* 2002;31:336–42.
9. Kuczumski RJ, Ogden CL, Grummer-Strawn LM, et al. CDC growth charts: United States. In: *Advance data from vital and health statistics*, no. 314. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2000.
10. SAS Institute, Inc. SAS, version 9.3 [software and documentation]. Cary, NC: SAS Institute; 2010.
11. Research Triangle Institute. SUDAAN, version 11.0.0 [software and documentation]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute; 2012.
12. Hinkle DE, Wiersma W, Jurs SG. *Applied statistics for the behavioral sciences*. 5th ed. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Co; 2003.
13. National Cancer Institute. Joinpoint Regression Program, 2013. <http://surveillance.cancer.gov/joinpoint>
14. Ali MK, McKeever Bullard K, Beckles GL, et al. Household income and cardiovascular disease risks in U.S. children and young adults. *Diabetes Care* 2011;34:1998–2004.
15. US Department of Health and Human Services. Office of Disease Prevention Health Promotion. *Healthy people 2020*. Washington, DC. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>
16. Kann L, Kinchen S, Shanklin SL, et al. Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 2013. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2014;63(No. SS-4).
17. CDC. 2015 NCHHSTP State health profiles. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/stateprofiles/default.htm>
18. CDC. Indicators for chronic disease surveillance—United States, 2013. *MMWR Recomm Rep* 2015;64(No. RR-1).
19. Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. *America's children: key national indicators of well-being, 2015*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office; 2015. <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/index.asp>
20. CDC. *Prevention status reports 2013*. <http://www.cdc.gov/psr/overview.html>
21. Stark P, Noel AM. Trends in high school dropout and completion rates in the United States: 1972–2012 (NCES 2015-015). US Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics; 2015. <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2015/2015015.pdf>
22. Brener ND, McManus T, Galuska DA, Lowry R, Wechsler H. Reliability and validity of self-reported height and weight among high school students. *J Adolesc Health* 2003;32:281–7.

### State and Large Urban School District Youth Risk Behavior Survey Coordinators

**States:** Alabama, Sarah Khalidi, MPH, Department of Public Health; Alaska, Kathleen Oliver, Department of Health and Social Service; Arizona, Tori Havins, MPA, Department of Education; Arkansas, Kathleen Courtney, MS, Department of Education; California, Daniela Torres, MPH, Department of Education; Connecticut, Celeste Jorge, MPH, Department of Public Health; Delaware, Fred Breukelman, Department of Health and Social Services; Florida, Thomas Troelstrup, MPH, Department of Health; Hawaii, Robert Hesia, MA, Department of Education; Idaho, Lisa Kramer, Department of Education; Illinois, Jessica Gerdes, MS, State Board of Education; Indiana, Robyn Matthews, MPH, Department of Health; Kentucky, Stephanie Bunge, MEd, Department of Education; Maine, Jean Zimmerman, MS, Department of Education; Maryland, Robert Fiedler, JD, Department of Health & Mental Hygiene; Massachusetts, Chiniqua Milligan, MPH, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Michigan, Kim Kovalchick, MPH, Department of Education; Mississippi, LaTina Morgan, MEd, Department of Education; Missouri, Janet S. Wilson, MEd, Department of Health and Senior Services; Montana, Susan Court, Office of Public Instruction; Nebraska, Julane Hill, Department of Education; Nevada, Amberlee Baxa, MPH, Division of Public and Behavioral Health; New Hampshire, Irene Koffink, Department of Education; New Mexico, Cris Kimbrough, MA, Public Education Department; New York, Martha Morrissey, MA, State Department of Education; North Carolina, Ellen Essick, PhD, Department of Public Instruction; North Dakota, Valerie Fischer, MEd, Department of Public Instruction; Oklahoma, Thad Burk, MPH, Department of Health; Pennsylvania, Nicholas Slotterback, MEd, Department of Education; Rhode Island, Tara Cooper, MPH, Department of Health; South Carolina, Sabrina Moore, PhD, Department of Education; South Dakota, Deni Hollingsworth, Department of Health; Tennessee, Mark Bloodworth, EdS (abd), Department of Education; Vermont, Kristen Murray, PhD, Department of Health; Virginia, Sarah Conklin, PhD, Department of Health; West Virginia, Birgit Shanholtzer, MA, Department of Education; Wyoming, Donal Mattimoe, Department of Education.

**Large Urban School Districts:** Baltimore, MD, Alexia Lotts-McCain, MEd, Baltimore City Public Schools; Boston, MA, Katia Miller, MPH, Boston Public Schools; Broward County, FL, Sebrina James, EdS, Broward County Public Schools; Cleveland, OH, Deborah Aloschen, MEd, Cleveland Metropolitan School District; DeKalb County, GA, Jessica Grippo, MPH, DeKalb County Board of Health; Detroit, MI, Arlene Richardson, EdD, Detroit Public Schools; District of Columbia, Omotunde Sowole-West, MPH, Office of the State Superintendent of Education; Duval County, FL, Jamie Wells, MSH, Duval County Public Schools; Fort Worth, TX, Edward Patterson, MS, Fort Worth Independent School District; Houston, TX, Felicia Ceasar-White, MS, Houston Independent School District; Los Angeles, CA, Timothy Kordic, MA, Los Angeles Unified School District; Miami, FL, Jonathan Carbone, Miami-Dade County Public Schools; New York City, NY, Lauren Murray, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Oakland, CA, Ilsa Bertolini, Oakland Unified School District; Orange County, FL, Brenda Christopher-Muench, Orange County Public Schools; Palm Beach, FL, William Stewart, MPH, School District of Palm Beach County; Philadelphia, PA, Judith Peters, MBA, School District of Philadelphia; San Diego, CA, Rachel Miller, MEd, San Diego Unified School District; San Francisco, CA, Kim Levine, MHA, San Francisco Unified School District.

**TABLE 1. Number of states and large urban school districts that conducted a Youth Risk Behavior Survey and number with weighted and unweighted data, by year of survey — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1991–2015**

Year	Number of states			Number of large urban school districts		
	Total	Weighted	Unweighted	Total	Weighted	Unweighted
1991	26	9	17	11	7	4
1993	40	22	18	14	9	5
1995	39	22	17	17	12	5
1997	38	24	14	17	15	2
1999	41	22	19	17	14	3
2001	37	22	15	19	14	5
2003	43	32	11	22	20	2
2005	44	40	4	23	21	2
2007	44	39	5	22	22	0
2009	47	42	5	23	20	3
2011	47	43	4	22	21	1
2013	47	42	5	22	21	1
2015	47	37	10	21	19	2

TABLE 2. Sample sizes, response rates, and demographic characteristics\* — United States and selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Student sample size	Response rate (%)			Sex (%)		Grade (%)				Race/Ethnicity (%)			
		School	Student	Overall	Female	Male	9	10	11	12	White <sup>†</sup>	Black <sup>†</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>§</sup>
<b>National survey</b>	<b>15,624</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>State surveys</b>														
Alabama	1,565	92	74	68	49.4	50.6	27.2	26.1	23.7	22.8	57.2	33.9	5.3	3.7
Alaska	1,418	98	64	62	48.1	51.9	27.5	25.8	23.7	22.5	48.4	2.8	7.6	41.2
Arizona	2,582	75	83	62	49.2	50.8	27.2	25.6	23.9	23.0	42.0	5.4	42.4	10.1
Arkansas	2,880	78	79	62	49.1	50.9	26.6	26.0	23.8	23.0	63.6	21.4	10.4	4.6
California	1,943	75	89	66	48.8	51.2	26.7	25.8	24.1	23.3	26.5	3.3	50.6	19.7
Connecticut	2,398	82	76	62	49.1	50.9	26.6	25.2	24.4	23.6	61.3	13.0	19.2	6.5
Delaware	2,777	86	86	73	49.0	51.0	29.4	25.7	22.6	22.0	48.8	30.0	15.3	5.9
Florida	6,359	95	75	72	49.6	50.4	27.1	26.0	24.2	22.4	42.3	21.8	29.8	6.2
Hawaii	6,089	100	78	78	50.1	49.9	28.8	25.0	22.7	23.2	14.4	0.6	8.9	76.1
Idaho	1,760	94	81	77	48.4	51.6	27.2	26.0	24.2	22.5	78.3	1.0	15.8	5.0
Illinois	3,282	76	80	61	49.1	50.9	26.8	25.4	24.1	23.4	55.9	14.8	22.4	6.8
Indiana	1,912	73	82	60	49.1	50.9	26.0	25.4	24.8	23.8	74.6	10.4	8.8	6.2
Kentucky	2,577	91	85	77	49.1	50.9	27.6	26.0	23.4	22.7	81.8	10.9	3.6	3.6
Maine	9,605	85	78	66	48.4	51.6	25.3	25.0	25.0	24.3	91.3	1.4	2.3	5.0
Maryland	55,596	100	82	82	49.2	50.8	28.1	25.1	23.5	22.8	41.9	34.7	12.8	10.5
Massachusetts	3,120	75	81	61	49.6	50.4	26.3	25.2	24.6	23.6	66.8	8.8	16.0	8.4
Michigan	4,816	86	77	66	49.5	50.5	26.7	26.0	23.7	23.2	71.7	16.0	5.9	6.3
Mississippi	2,154	90	79	71	50.1	49.9	28.8	26.2	23.3	21.4	50.0	46.6	1.4	2.0
Missouri	1,502	73	87	63	51.2	48.8	26.5	25.2	24.6	23.6	74.9	16.0	4.6	4.5
Montana	4,486	91	87	79	48.2	51.8	26.7	25.4	24.3	23.5	82.3	0.6	3.8	13.3
Nebraska	1,688	84	74	62	48.6	51.4	25.2	24.8	24.2	25.5	70.3	6.4	16.5	6.8
Nevada	1,452	100	66	66	48.8	51.2	25.9	25.8	24.7	23.5	35.9	9.8	40.1	14.2
New Hampshire	14,837	83	85	70	48.2	51.8	26.5	25.4	24.4	23.5	88.2	1.5	5.2	5.1
New Mexico	8,304	94	78	73	49.1	50.9	29.4	26.1	23.2	21.0	24.4	1.6	60.4	13.6
New York	10,834	84	76	64	49.3	50.7	27.2	25.6	23.2	23.4	51.2	16.8	21.4	10.6
North Carolina	6,178	78	77	60	49.1	50.9	29.0	26.1	23.6	21.3	53.1	26.9	12.5	7.5
North Dakota	2,121	90	90	81	48.5	51.5	25.4	25.4	24.6	24.4	81.7	1.6	3.8	12.9
Oklahoma	1,611	82	85	69	51.2	48.8	27.3	25.9	24.0	21.9	53.2	8.9	13.2	24.7
Pennsylvania	2,899	80	80	64	49.0	51.0	25.9	25.0	24.3	24.2	71.8	14.7	8.6	4.9
Rhode Island	3,462	88	77	68	48.9	51.1	25.7	23.8	25.5	24.4	63.2	7.9	22.1	6.8
South Carolina	1,358	74	85	63	49.4	50.6	30.0	25.9	22.0	22.0	54.4	37.0	6.1	2.6
South Dakota	1,313	84	79	67	48.7	51.3	27.3	26.0	23.4	22.9	76.8	1.2	4.4	17.6
Tennessee	4,138	100	82	82	48.0	52.0	27.5	25.8	24.1	22.3	64.6	24.3	8.6	2.5
Vermont	21,013	99	78	77	49.1	50.9	24.9	24.0	26.1	24.7	84.2	2.4	4.6	8.8
Virginia	5,195	100	84	84	48.2	51.8	26.6	25.6	23.6	23.9	52.5	22.7	12.9	11.9
West Virginia	1,622	100	77	77	49.1	50.9	28.0	25.4	23.7	22.7	91.2	5.2	1.5	2.0
Wyoming	2,424	70	83	64	48.7	51.3	26.7	25.8	23.7	23.3	78.3	0.5	12.0	9.2
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>														
Baltimore, MD	1,052	100	67	67	48.8	51.2	32.0	24.8	22.7	20.4	6.2	86.9	5.3	1.6
Boston, MA	1,669	100	80	80	48.9	51.1	28.1	24.4	25.0	21.5	12.8	38.0	35.4	13.8
Broward County, FL	1,413	97	74	72	48.7	51.3	26.0	25.0	24.5	24.2	26.0	38.2	29.2	6.7
Cleveland, OH	1,705	100	66	66	47.5	52.5	30.3	27.4	21.4	20.5	8.7	59.4	20.9	11.1
DeKalb County, GA	1,868	100	82	82	49.5	50.5	30.6	24.8	22.2	21.7	11.7	69.8	11.1	7.4
Detroit, MI	1,699	100	67	67	54.5	45.5	28.6	27.4	22.0	21.9	0.3	85.5	10.5	3.7
District of Columbia	10,419	92	69	64	50.8	49.2	33.7	24.0	22.0	19.8	5.5	72.5	15.7	6.3
Duval County, FL	3,608	100	75	75	51.8	48.2	27.4	26.4	23.0	22.5	37.1	43.9	9.2	9.8
Ft. Worth, TX	2,604	100	75	75	49.6	50.4	31.5	26.5	22.2	19.6	12.3	21.9	62.0	3.8
Houston, TX	3,077	100	86	86	48.3	51.7	31.9	25.1	22.3	20.5	8.6	25.4	60.1	5.9
Los Angeles, CA	2,336	100	81	81	51.1	48.9	30.1	24.9	22.8	22.1	7.8	10.1	73.8	8.4
Miami-Dade County, FL	2,728	97	80	78	49.9	50.1	25.7	25.9	24.3	23.7	7.2	21.8	68.7	2.3
New York City, NY	8,522	90	78	70	49.1	50.9	29.9	26.6	21.8	21.4	13.4	29.9	37.8	18.9
Oakland, CA	1,669	100	72	72	46.5	53.5	25.3	24.9	24.7	24.8	7.4	33.7	38.7	20.2
Orange County, FL	1,458	100	79	79	49.9	50.1	27.5	26.2	23.4	22.2	31.0	25.7	35.5	7.8
Palm Beach County, FL	2,490	96	74	71	49.1	50.9	26.5	25.4	23.5	24.3	38.0	26.3	29.0	6.8
Philadelphia, PA	1,717	100	68	68	49.9	50.1	28.4	27.2	22.1	22.0	15.3	51.4	20.1	13.2
San Diego, CA	2,333	100	88	88	48.7	51.3	27.9	25.4	23.7	23.0	24.1	8.9	42.6	24.4
San Francisco, CA	2,181	100	82	82	47.7	52.3	25.5	25.2	24.5	24.5	7.7	8.2	24.8	59.3

\* Weighted population estimates for the United States and each site.

<sup>†</sup> Non-Hispanic.<sup>§</sup> American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and multiple race (non-Hispanic).

**TABLE 3. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet\* and who rarely or never wore a seat belt,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet						Rarely or never wore a seat belt					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	75.3	(69.4–80.4)	77.5	(71.4–82.7)	<b>76.4</b>	<b>(70.5–81.4)</b>	3.5	(2.3–5.5)	5.3	(3.6–7.6)	<b>4.4</b>	<b>(3.1–6.3)</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	82.6	(68.1–91.3)	91.6	(86.9–94.7)	<b>88.2</b>	<b>(80.6–93.1)</b>	7.6	(4.7–12.1)	12.4	(8.8–17.2)	<b>10.1</b>	<b>(7.1–14.2)</b>
Hispanic	90.3	(87.2–92.8)	90.0	(87.0–92.4)	<b>90.1</b>	<b>(87.6–92.1)</b>	6.3	(4.8–8.2)	6.8	(5.7–8.1)	<b>6.5</b>	<b>(5.5–7.8)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	78.3	(72.4–83.2)	80.2	(74.3–85.1)	<b>79.4</b>	<b>(74.3–83.7)</b>	5.5	(4.1–7.5)	7.0	(5.7–8.7)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(5.2–7.6)</b>
10	81.9	(76.5–86.3)	80.4	(73.4–86.0)	<b>81.1</b>	<b>(75.3–85.8)</b>	4.5	(3.0–6.6)	7.6	(5.4–10.7)	<b>6.0</b>	<b>(4.3–8.3)</b>
11	78.5	(71.5–84.2)	85.4	(81.0–88.9)	<b>82.3</b>	<b>(76.6–86.8)</b>	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	7.1	(4.6–10.8)	<b>5.8</b>	<b>(4.0–8.2)</b>
12	82.1	(76.8–86.4)	84.9	(80.6–88.4)	<b>83.5</b>	<b>(79.8–86.7)</b>	5.1	(3.5–7.4)	6.1	(4.1–9.0)	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(4.0–7.7)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>(75.2–84.3)</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>(78.2–86.0)</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>(77.0–85.1)</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>(3.8–6.3)</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>(5.7–9.0)</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>(4.9–7.6)</b>

\* Among the 68.0% of students nationwide who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey.

† When riding in a car driven by someone else.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 4. Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet\* and who rarely or never wore a seat belt,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet						Rarely or never wore a seat belt					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	90.3	(86.1–93.3)	89.6	(84.6–93.1)	<b>89.6</b>	<b>(86.5–92.0)</b>	6.3	(4.4–8.9)	11.6	(8.8–15.1)	<b>9.1</b>	<b>(7.2–11.4)</b>
Alaska	57.3	(51.3–63.0)	70.6	(65.9–75.0)	<b>64.6</b>	<b>(59.9–69.1)</b>	8.5	(6.5–11.0)	10.2	(8.4–12.5)	<b>9.4</b>	<b>(7.8–11.3)</b>
Arizona	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	8.1	(4.9–13.1)	10.7	(7.5–15.1)	<b>9.5</b>	<b>(6.6–13.5)</b>
Arkansas	90.9	(83.6–95.1)	92.3	(88.0–95.2)	<b>91.7</b>	<b>(87.5–94.5)</b>	6.1	(5.0–7.4)	14.4	(9.2–22.1)	<b>10.4</b>	<b>(7.7–14.1)</b>
California	67.3	(55.3–77.4)	68.3	(57.0–77.8)	<b>67.6</b>	<b>(57.5–76.3)</b>	4.1	(2.8–5.9)	3.1	(2.0–4.7)	<b>3.6</b>	<b>(2.5–5.1)</b>
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	(5.4–9.0)	9.4	(7.2–12.3)	<b>8.3</b>	<b>(6.5–10.5)</b>
Delaware	78.8	(74.8–82.3)	83.6	(79.4–87.0)	<b>81.7</b>	<b>(78.4–84.6)</b>	4.9	(3.7–6.6)	7.1	(5.4–9.4)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(5.1–7.7)</b>
Florida	85.8	(84.0–87.4)	89.7	(88.1–91.1)	<b>87.9</b>	<b>(86.6–89.1)</b>	7.0	(6.2–7.8)	9.8	(8.2–11.6)	<b>8.5</b>	<b>(7.4–9.7)</b>
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	83.1	(79.9–85.9)	80.9	(74.9–85.8)	<b>81.9</b>	<b>(78.0–85.2)</b>	4.4	(3.3–5.8)	6.8	(4.8–9.6)	<b>5.7</b>	<b>(4.3–7.5)</b>
Illinois	89.0	(82.2–93.4)	91.1	(87.3–93.8)	<b>90.1</b>	<b>(85.5–93.4)</b>	5.2	(3.7–7.2)	7.1	(5.6–9.1)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(4.9–8.0)</b>
Indiana	91.5	(87.2–94.4)	86.2	(78.8–91.3)	<b>88.7</b>	<b>(83.4–92.5)</b>	4.1	(2.6–6.6)	7.6	(5.4–10.6)	<b>5.9</b>	<b>(4.3–8.0)</b>
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.6	(5.0–8.8)	11.5	(8.9–14.8)	<b>9.1</b>	<b>(7.4–11.2)</b>
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	(4.1–5.2)	7.7	(6.4–9.1)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(5.4–7.2)</b>
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	86.4	(84.0–88.4)	90.2	(86.7–92.9)	<b>88.4</b>	<b>(86.0–90.5)</b>	6.7	(5.2–8.8)	6.5	(4.8–8.7)	<b>6.6</b>	<b>(5.5–7.9)</b>
Mississippi	93.5	(89.8–96.0)	94.8	(91.6–96.9)	<b>94.1</b>	<b>(91.7–95.8)</b>	8.2	(6.5–10.4)	13.6	(10.8–17.1)	<b>11.1</b>	<b>(9.2–13.3)</b>
Missouri	82.9	(74.5–88.9)	88.1	(84.1–91.2)	<b>85.7</b>	<b>(80.2–89.8)</b>	4.4	(3.3–6.0)	11.9	(8.4–16.8)	<b>8.1</b>	<b>(6.1–10.9)</b>
Montana	81.0	(78.0–83.7)	79.8	(76.9–82.4)	<b>80.3</b>	<b>(78.1–82.4)</b>	7.6	(6.4–8.9)	11.4	(9.5–13.6)	<b>9.5</b>	<b>(8.2–11.0)</b>
Nebraska	83.5	(79.1–87.2)	85.7	(82.0–88.8)	<b>84.8</b>	<b>(82.2–87.1)</b>	8.5	(6.0–12.0)	13.8	(11.5–16.6)	<b>11.3</b>	<b>(9.1–13.9)</b>
Nevada	83.8	(77.0–88.9)	85.1	(81.9–87.8)	<b>84.5</b>	<b>(80.9–87.4)</b>	4.4	(3.1–6.1)	7.6	(5.9–9.6)	<b>6.2</b>	<b>(5.2–7.4)</b>
New Hampshire	50.8	(48.1–53.5)	60.5	(58.0–62.9)	<b>56.3</b>	<b>(54.3–58.2)</b>	6.6	(5.8–7.6)	9.4	(8.6–10.4)	<b>8.2</b>	<b>(7.5–8.8)</b>
New Mexico	84.0	(81.6–86.1)	84.9	(82.2–87.2)	<b>84.4</b>	<b>(82.3–86.3)</b>	4.4	(3.9–5.1)	7.4	(6.5–8.4)	<b>6.0</b>	<b>(5.4–6.6)</b>
New York	76.9	(70.1–82.5)	79.3	(75.8–82.4)	<b>78.1</b>	<b>(73.5–82.0)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	82.4	(71.4–89.8)	86.9	(83.3–89.8)	<b>84.7</b>	<b>(78.5–89.4)</b>	4.8	(2.8–8.3)	8.0	(4.9–12.7)	<b>6.5</b>	<b>(3.9–10.4)</b>
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	(4.9–9.6)	10.1	(7.8–12.8)	<b>8.5</b>	<b>(7.0–10.3)</b>
Oklahoma	89.6	(84.1–93.4)	93.9	(91.7–95.6)	<b>92.1</b>	<b>(88.8–94.5)</b>	4.4	(3.1–6.3)	6.9	(4.9–9.6)	<b>5.7</b>	<b>(4.4–7.4)</b>
Pennsylvania	81.3	(76.2–85.5)	84.0	(80.5–87.0)	<b>82.7</b>	<b>(79.1–85.7)</b>	8.6	(6.7–11.0)	13.0	(10.7–15.9)	<b>10.9</b>	<b>(9.2–12.9)</b>
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	(2.4–7.0)	7.6	(5.8–9.8)	<b>5.9</b>	<b>(4.3–8.1)</b>
South Carolina	92.2	(88.2–95.0)	91.6	(88.8–93.7)	<b>91.9</b>	<b>(89.2–93.9)</b>	4.3	(3.0–6.1)	6.3	(4.3–9.2)	<b>5.3</b>	<b>(4.1–6.9)</b>
South Dakota	92.5	(86.3–96.0)	91.4	(86.2–94.7)	<b>91.9</b>	<b>(87.6–94.8)</b>	10.0	(6.8–14.6)	19.1	(14.3–25.1)	<b>14.6</b>	<b>(11.0–19.3)</b>
Tennessee	86.7	(81.8–90.5)	89.4	(87.1–91.4)	<b>88.1</b>	<b>(85.4–90.3)</b>	5.3	(3.7–7.6)	8.9	(7.6–10.4)	<b>7.3</b>	<b>(6.0–8.7)</b>
Vermont	49.3	(48.1–50.5)	55.8	(54.7–56.9)	<b>53.0</b>	<b>(52.2–53.8)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	76.0	(70.0–81.1)	76.8	(71.9–81.1)	<b>76.5</b>	<b>(71.5–80.9)</b>	4.8	(3.9–6.0)	7.6	(6.0–9.8)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(5.3–7.6)</b>

See table footnotes on the next page.



**TABLE 4. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet\* and who rarely or never wore a seat belt,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet						Rarely or never wore a seat belt					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
West Virginia	85.3	(78.4–90.3)	83.4	(75.5–89.1)	<b>84.2</b>	<b>(77.8–89.1)</b>	9.0	(6.5–12.2)	13.4	(10.9–16.3)	<b>11.2</b>	<b>(9.4–13.4)</b>
Wyoming	80.4	(75.0–84.9)	79.8	(75.3–83.7)	<b>80.1</b>	<b>(76.3–83.5)</b>	9.5	(7.6–11.9)	11.7	(9.2–14.8)	<b>10.7</b>	<b>(9.1–12.6)</b>
<i>Median</i>	83.6		85.4		84.6		6.2		9.4		8.1	
<i>Range</i>	(49.3–93.5)		(55.8–94.8)		(53.0–94.1)		(4.1–10.0)		(3.1–19.1)		(3.6–14.6)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	91.6	(87.2–94.6)	90.8	(87.2–93.5)	<b>90.1</b>	<b>(87.1–92.5)</b>	12.8	(10.1–16.0)	15.4	(12.2–19.3)	<b>14.3</b>	<b>(12.0–17.0)</b>
Boston, MA	74.9	(68.8–80.1)	83.3	(79.6–86.5)	<b>79.9</b>	<b>(76.3–83.0)</b>	18.0	(15.5–20.8)	21.2	(17.9–24.9)	<b>19.8</b>	<b>(17.5–22.2)</b>
Broward County, FL	87.8	(83.9–90.9)	88.2	(84.4–91.2)	<b>87.9</b>	<b>(85.1–90.3)</b>	5.1	(3.6–7.1)	9.4	(7.0–12.4)	<b>7.3</b>	<b>(5.8–9.2)</b>
Cleveland, OH	96.2	(94.0–97.6)	96.0	(93.9–97.4)	<b>95.6</b>	<b>(94.2–96.7)</b>	16.6	(13.8–19.7)	23.6	(20.8–26.7)	<b>20.4</b>	<b>(18.3–22.7)</b>
DeKalb County, GA	74.3	(66.6–80.7)	83.8	(79.1–87.6)	<b>80.1</b>	<b>(75.4–84.1)</b>	7.2	(5.6–9.3)	7.7	(5.7–10.5)	<b>7.6</b>	<b>(6.2–9.3)</b>
Detroit, MI	83.2	(78.4–87.1)	90.7	(86.6–93.6)	<b>86.8</b>	<b>(83.3–89.7)</b>	7.1	(5.7–8.9)	11.9	(9.0–15.5)	<b>9.4</b>	<b>(7.7–11.4)</b>
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	90.3	(87.2–92.7)	90.7	(88.2–92.7)	<b>90.1</b>	<b>(87.6–92.1)</b>	7.9	(5.6–11.0)	10.9	(8.7–13.7)	<b>9.7</b>	<b>(7.6–12.3)</b>
Ft. Worth, TX	87.1	(84.0–89.7)	91.8	(89.1–93.9)	<b>89.8</b>	<b>(87.7–91.5)</b>	4.7	(3.6–6.1)	6.2	(4.8–8.0)	<b>5.5</b>	<b>(4.5–6.7)</b>
Houston, TX	85.5	(82.8–87.8)	88.2	(85.4–90.5)	<b>86.8</b>	<b>(84.6–88.6)</b>	6.9	(5.8–8.3)	9.3	(7.8–11.0)	<b>8.2</b>	<b>(7.2–9.4)</b>
Los Angeles, CA	88.0	(83.0–91.7)	84.0	(79.8–87.5)	<b>85.8</b>	<b>(83.0–88.1)</b>	5.4	(4.0–7.2)	5.9	(3.8–9.1)	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(4.1–7.8)</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	89.6	(86.7–92.0)	90.9	(88.8–92.6)	<b>90.4</b>	<b>(88.7–91.9)</b>	7.0	(5.5–8.9)	9.9	(8.0–12.2)	<b>8.7</b>	<b>(7.4–10.2)</b>
New York City, NY	84.1	(79.1–88.1)	86.7	(84.5–88.5)	<b>85.6</b>	<b>(83.1–87.8)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8	(7.3–13.1)	9.4	(7.2–12.0)	<b>9.8</b>	<b>(8.1–11.7)</b>
Orange County, FL	86.5	(81.7–90.2)	90.8	(87.7–93.1)	<b>88.9</b>	<b>(86.0–91.3)</b>	6.3	(4.5–8.7)	9.1	(6.8–12.1)	<b>7.9</b>	<b>(6.1–10.0)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	(6.0–9.4)	7.4	(6.2–8.8)	<b>7.7</b>	<b>(6.6–9.0)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	88.0	(82.3–92.0)	89.9	(87.5–91.8)	<b>89.0</b>	<b>(86.1–91.4)</b>	21.8	(17.7–26.5)	21.8	(19.0–24.9)	<b>21.7</b>	<b>(18.8–25.0)</b>
San Diego, CA	68.2	(62.1–73.7)	73.8	(69.7–77.5)	<b>71.4</b>	<b>(67.5–75.1)</b>	2.6	(1.7–4.1)	6.3	(4.7–8.5)	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(3.5–5.7)</b>
San Francisco, CA	49.6	(43.7–55.5)	58.6	(52.6–64.3)	<b>55.1</b>	<b>(50.4–59.6)</b>	6.6	(3.9–11.1)	9.6	(7.1–12.9)	<b>8.2</b>	<b>(5.7–11.7)</b>
<i>Median</i>	86.8		89.0		87.3		7.1		9.4		8.2	
<i>Range</i>	(49.6–96.2)		(58.6–96.0)		(55.1–95.6)		(2.6–21.8)		(5.9–23.6)		(4.5–21.7)	

\* Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey.

† When riding in a car driven by someone else.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 5. Percentage of high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol\* and who drove when they had been drinking alcohol,\*† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol						Drove when drinking alcohol					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	17.5	(14.8–20.7)	17.7	(15.7–19.8)	<b>17.7</b>	<b>(15.9–19.6)</b>	5.4	(3.9–7.5)	9.4	(7.6–11.6)	<b>7.4</b>	<b>(5.9–9.3)</b>
Black¶	21.2	(15.9–27.9)	20.6	(16.9–24.9)	<b>21.1</b>	<b>(17.2–25.6)</b>	5.1	(2.6–9.5)	8.3	(6.0–11.5)	<b>6.9</b>	<b>(5.2–9.1)</b>
Hispanic	27.3	(25.2–29.4)	25.3	(22.8–27.9)	<b>26.2</b>	<b>(24.4–28.2)</b>	8.0	(6.0–10.6)	10.7	(8.7–13.1)	<b>9.4</b>	<b>(7.8–11.3)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	21.3	(18.5–24.3)	19.1	(15.9–22.6)	<b>20.2</b>	<b>(17.8–22.7)</b>	5.5	(3.5–8.3)	5.7	(3.9–8.2)	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(4.3–7.4)</b>
10	18.4	(15.1–22.2)	19.0	(16.4–21.8)	<b>18.7</b>	<b>(16.3–21.3)</b>	2.2	(1.3–3.8)	8.2	(6.1–10.9)	<b>5.3</b>	<b>(3.9–7.1)</b>
11	20.1	(17.6–22.9)	20.4	(17.7–23.5)	<b>20.6</b>	<b>(18.6–22.7)</b>	6.8	(4.9–9.3)	10.3	(6.1–16.7)	<b>8.7</b>	<b>(6.2–12.1)</b>
12	21.0	(17.9–24.4)	19.9	(17.3–22.9)	<b>20.4</b>	<b>(18.2–22.8)</b>	8.0	(5.6–11.2)	11.7	(9.0–15.0)	<b>9.9</b>	<b>(7.9–12.3)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>(17.9–22.8)</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>(18.2–21.1)</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>(18.4–21.6)</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>(4.7–7.7)</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>(8.3–10.9)</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>(6.8–9.0)</b>

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

† Among the 61.4% of students nationwide who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 6. Percentage of high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol\* and who drove when they had been drinking alcohol,\*† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol						Drove when drinking alcohol					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	26.1	(22.7–29.9)	23.8	(20.7–27.3)	25.5	(22.6–28.6)	9.3	(6.7–12.9)	11.6	(7.8–16.8)	10.8	(8.0–14.4)
Alaska	15.2	(12.7–18.1)	13.3	(11.2–15.8)	14.3	(12.7–16.1)	5.1	(3.3–7.7)	5.7	(3.9–8.1)	5.6	(4.3–7.3)
Arizona	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	7.7	(3.4–16.5)	10.9	(8.6–13.8)	9.4	(6.1–14.1)
Arkansas	19.4	(16.2–23.2)	22.8	(19.6–26.4)	21.1	(19.0–23.5)	4.9	(2.1–10.9)	11.4	(8.0–15.9)	8.2	(5.7–11.6)
California	22.6	(19.4–26.2)	19.4	(15.7–23.7)	20.9	(18.5–23.5)	6.2	(3.9–9.8)	7.6	(4.6–12.4)	6.9	(4.5–10.6)
Connecticut	19.0	(16.5–21.9)	17.9	(15.3–20.8)	18.7	(16.5–21.1)	4.3	(2.7–6.7)	9.8	(7.4–12.8)	7.4	(5.9–9.2)
Delaware	16.4	(13.8–19.5)	16.6	(13.9–19.7)	17.0	(14.6–19.7)	4.8	(3.3–7.0)	8.0	(5.1–12.2)	6.5	(4.7–8.8)
Florida	21.5	(19.6–23.6)	20.1	(18.4–21.9)	21.0	(19.6–22.4)	6.8	(5.7–8.2)	10.3	(8.7–12.0)	8.8	(7.7–10.0)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	17.1	(14.0–20.7)	15.7	(12.9–18.8)	16.4	(14.1–19.1)	3.5	(2.1–5.8)	6.5	(4.3–9.6)	5.1	(3.7–6.8)
Illinois	21.9	(18.0–26.4)	22.7	(18.9–27.1)	22.4	(19.5–25.5)	6.6	(4.8–9.0)	9.7	(6.9–13.7)	8.2	(6.4–10.4)
Indiana	18.7	(15.5–22.3)	17.0	(14.0–20.5)	17.9	(15.5–20.6)	6.2	(3.6–10.4)	6.6	(4.0–10.6)	6.3	(4.5–8.9)
Kentucky	12.9	(10.7–15.5)	15.3	(13.1–17.7)	14.2	(12.6–16.1)	6.1	(4.4–8.3)	5.4	(3.6–8.0)	5.9	(4.6–7.5)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	(2.2–3.6)	5.7	(4.4–7.3)	4.6	(3.8–5.5)
Maryland	18.6	(18.0–19.2)	17.6	(17.0–18.2)	18.2	(17.8–18.7)	5.0	(4.5–5.6)	8.6	(8.0–9.3)	7.1	(6.6–7.6)
Massachusetts	18.5	(16.2–21.0)	17.7	(15.3–20.4)	18.2	(16.3–20.4)	6.5	(4.6–9.2)	12.1	(9.3–15.7)	9.4	(7.4–11.7)
Michigan	18.2	(15.5–21.2)	19.3	(16.9–21.9)	18.7	(17.0–20.6)	3.0	(1.3–6.8)	7.8	(4.3–13.6)	5.4	(3.3–8.9)
Mississippi	22.5	(18.7–26.8)	25.9	(22.8–29.3)	24.3	(22.0–26.8)	6.5	(3.7–11.3)	7.8	(6.2–9.8)	7.2	(5.3–9.5)
Missouri	16.8	(13.4–20.9)	19.9	(16.5–23.9)	18.5	(15.7–21.6)	5.8	(2.7–12.0)	7.7	(5.0–11.6)	6.8	(4.0–11.4)
Montana	22.9	(20.3–25.7)	23.1	(21.2–25.1)	23.0	(21.2–24.9)	9.3	(7.5–11.5)	12.3	(10.2–14.8)	10.9	(9.2–12.8)
Nebraska	23.2	(19.2–27.8)	21.4	(18.3–24.8)	22.3	(19.7–25.2)	9.1	(6.0–13.5)	11.2	(8.2–15.0)	10.1	(7.6–13.3)
Nevada	25.1	(20.9–29.7)	20.9	(17.6–24.7)	23.0	(20.0–26.4)	6.0	(3.7–9.6)	10.2	(7.0–14.6)	8.2	(5.8–11.3)
New Hampshire	15.9	(14.2–17.8)	15.6	(14.4–16.9)	15.8	(14.9–16.9)	4.8	(4.0–5.8)	7.6	(6.7–8.5)	6.3	(5.7–7.1)
New Mexico	19.5	(17.8–21.3)	19.7	(18.5–21.0)	19.7	(18.5–20.9)	6.4	(5.0–8.1)	8.2	(7.2–9.5)	7.4	(6.5–8.4)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	(3.9–7.6)	10.1	(7.3–13.7)	8.0	(6.6–9.7)
North Carolina	15.3	(11.6–20.0)	18.4	(14.6–23.1)	16.9	(13.9–20.5)	2.5	(1.1–5.5)	6.0	(4.6–7.9)	4.3	(3.3–5.6)
North Dakota	18.2	(15.7–21.1)	17.2	(14.9–19.8)	17.7	(15.8–19.8)	5.5	(4.1–7.5)	9.9	(7.5–12.9)	7.8	(6.3–9.5)
Oklahoma	14.7	(11.6–18.4)	20.4	(16.6–24.8)	17.4	(14.7–20.4)	4.0	(2.1–7.5)	9.0	(6.0–13.2)	6.4	(4.3–9.5)
Pennsylvania	18.0	(15.3–21.0)	18.5	(15.5–21.9)	18.3	(15.9–21.0)	4.4	(2.7–7.0)	6.3	(4.3–9.2)	5.4	(4.1–7.2)
Rhode Island	18.8	(15.4–22.8)	15.9	(12.9–19.5)	17.5	(15.0–20.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	18.2	(14.1–23.0)	17.9	(13.0–24.0)	18.0	(14.4–22.3)	3.5	(1.0–11.3)	5.5	(2.7–10.8)	4.5	(2.2–9.1)
South Dakota	19.7	(15.5–24.7)	20.5	(15.6–26.4)	20.1	(16.0–25.0)	5.9	(3.8–8.8)	9.7	(6.6–14.0)	7.9	(5.8–10.8)
Tennessee	16.5	(14.8–18.4)	16.2	(14.1–18.5)	16.3	(14.7–18.1)	4.2	(3.2–5.6)	9.5	(7.3–12.3)	7.1	(5.8–8.7)
Vermont	20.0	(19.3–20.8)	19.4	(18.6–20.1)	19.8	(19.2–20.3)	5.0	(4.5–5.6)	8.9	(8.2–9.6)	7.2	(6.7–7.6)
Virginia	17.0	(15.1–19.0)	14.3	(12.7–16.1)	15.6	(14.3–17.0)	5.6	(4.0–7.8)	8.2	(6.4–10.4)	7.0	(5.8–8.5)
West Virginia	16.5	(14.6–18.7)	16.9	(13.9–20.5)	16.7	(14.7–18.9)	4.8	(3.1–7.3)	7.7	(4.8–12.2)	6.3	(4.6–8.6)
Wyoming	20.2	(17.2–23.6)	22.0	(18.9–25.6)	21.2	(18.8–23.8)	8.3	(5.5–12.4)	11.5	(8.4–15.5)	9.9	(7.8–12.4)
<i>Median</i>	18.6		18.5		18.3		5.5		8.6		7.1	
<i>Range</i>	(12.9–26.1)		(13.3–25.9)		(14.2–25.5)		(2.5–9.3)		(5.4–12.3)		(4.3–10.9)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	20.3	(16.8–24.4)	23.5	(19.9–27.4)	22.3	(19.9–24.9)	2.2	(0.9–5.4)	7.6	(3.8–14.9)	5.4	(3.1–9.2)
Boston, MA	20.0	(17.6–22.6)	16.9	(14.3–19.9)	18.5	(16.7–20.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	20.8	(16.9–25.2)	23.0	(19.2–27.4)	22.1	(19.1–25.3)	5.0	(3.0–8.2)	8.2	(5.6–11.9)	6.8	(5.0–9.3)
Cleveland, OH	28.6	(25.3–32.2)	26.8	(23.2–30.6)	28.2	(25.6–31.0)	5.7	(3.4–9.6)	11.2	(7.7–16.1)	9.3	(7.0–12.3)
DeKalb County, GA	19.0	(16.7–21.6)	19.8	(17.1–22.8)	19.5	(17.7–21.3)	4.2	(2.8–6.3)	6.0	(3.9–9.2)	5.2	(3.7–7.2)
Detroit, MI	31.8	(28.2–35.6)	30.9	(26.8–35.3)	31.6	(28.7–34.6)	2.5	(1.4–4.6)	5.5	(3.5–8.6)	4.4	(3.1–6.4)
District of Columbia	20.7	(18.4–20.7)	19.5	(18.4–20.7)	20.4	(19.6–21.2)	6.1	(5.0–7.4)	8.6	(7.4–10.0)	7.8	(6.9–8.8)
Duval County, FL	25.5	(23.2–28.0)	24.0	(21.1–27.1)	25.3	(19.6–27.3)	7.9	(5.9–7.4)	8.4	(6.1–11.3)	8.6	(7.0–10.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	28.9	(26.2–31.7)	23.5	(21.0–26.3)	26.2	(24.1–28.4)	7.7	(5.9–10.5)	11.6	(8.7–15.3)	9.7	(7.8–12.1)
Houston, TX	28.4	(26.0–30.9)	27.5	(25.0–30.1)	28.1	(26.4–30.0)	5.6	(4.1–7.6)	7.8	(6.0–10.1)	7.0	(5.7–8.6)
Los Angeles, CA	19.1	(16.4–22.2)	20.6	(16.9–24.9)	19.8	(17.4–22.5)	4.4	(1.7–11.0)	7.6	(4.3–13.2)	6.4	(3.4–11.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	23.7	(20.6–27.1)	23.4	(20.3–26.9)	23.6	(21.0–26.3)	6.1	(4.4–8.3)	10.9	(8.6–13.7)	8.6	(7.0–10.4)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	(3.7–8.2)	7.7	(6.1–9.6)	7.1	(5.9–8.4)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 6. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol\* and who drove when they had been drinking alcohol,<sup>\*,†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol						Drove when drinking alcohol					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Oakland, CA	21.2	(18.3–24.4)	24.9	(21.6–28.4)	<b>23.1</b>	<b>(20.7–25.7)</b>	4.3	(2.6–7.2)	6.0	(3.6–9.7)	<b>5.5</b>	<b>(3.9–7.8)</b>
Orange County, FL	22.9	(19.8–26.3)	21.0	(18.0–24.3)	<b>21.9</b>	<b>(19.7–24.3)</b>	6.7	(4.4–10.1)	9.5	(6.5–13.8)	<b>8.2</b>	<b>(6.0–11.0)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	20.5	(18.0–23.2)	21.6	(19.2–24.2)	<b>21.6</b>	<b>(19.9–23.4)</b>	8.0	(6.0–10.6)	9.4	(7.4–11.8)	<b>9.0</b>	<b>(7.4–10.9)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	21.9	(18.1–26.2)	19.4	(16.1–23.2)	<b>20.8</b>	<b>(18.4–23.4)</b>	5.8	(3.3–10.2)	4.8	(3.1–7.3)	<b>5.7</b>	<b>(3.8–8.4)</b>
San Diego, CA	20.9	(18.1–23.9)	18.8	(16.6–21.3)	<b>19.8</b>	<b>(17.8–22.0)</b>	4.0	(2.5–6.5)	10.3	(7.9–13.2)	<b>7.4</b>	<b>(6.0–9.3)</b>
San Francisco, CA	13.8	(11.3–16.6)	13.0	(11.3–15.1)	<b>13.4</b>	<b>(11.8–15.3)</b>	4.6	(2.3–9.0)	5.1	(2.9–9.0)	<b>4.9</b>	<b>(3.1–7.6)</b>
<i>Median</i>	21.0		22.3		22.0		5.6		8.0		7.0	
<i>Range</i>	(13.8–31.8)		(13.0–30.9)		(13.4–31.6)		(2.2–8.0)		(4.8–11.6)		(4.4–9.7)	

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

† Among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 7. Percentage of high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White <sup>§</sup>	45.3	(41.3–49.4)	45.0	(39.8–50.3)	<b>45.2</b>	<b>(42.1–48.3)</b>
Black <sup>§</sup>	33.1	(28.3–38.3)	33.0	(27.7–38.7)	<b>32.8</b>	<b>(28.5–37.5)</b>
Hispanic	28.2	(22.9–34.1)	42.2	(37.0–47.6)	<b>35.8</b>	<b>(31.2–40.7)</b>
<b>Grade</b>						
9	14.4	(11.2–18.3)	17.4	(13.8–21.5)	<b>15.9</b>	<b>(13.4–18.9)</b>
10	24.7	(20.0–30.1)	25.2	(21.7–29.1)	<b>25.0</b>	<b>(21.4–28.9)</b>
11	45.1	(38.7–51.6)	50.1	(44.4–55.8)	<b>47.9</b>	<b>(43.9–52.0)</b>
12	60.8	(55.4–66.0)	61.9	(56.1–67.3)	<b>61.4</b>	<b>(57.0–65.6)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>(37.1–43.7)</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>(38.5–46.3)</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>(38.9–44.1)</b>

\* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among the 61.3% of students nationwide who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 8. Percentage of high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>						
Alabama	45.6	(39.4–51.8)	41.8	(35.6–48.2)	43.9	(38.9–48.9)
Alaska	37.1	(30.4–44.3)	33.0	(27.7–38.8)	35.1	(30.5–40.0)
Arizona	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	40.4	(35.2–45.8)	40.6	(34.8–46.8)	40.6	(35.5–45.9)
California	29.9	(24.1–36.5)	34.4	(26.2–43.7)	32.4	(25.7–39.8)
Connecticut	29.4	(24.6–34.7)	29.4	(24.3–35.1)	29.6	(25.3–34.4)
Delaware	33.4	(28.0–39.2)	37.9	(31.1–45.2)	35.8	(30.7–41.2)
Florida	35.3	(32.1–38.7)	37.0	(34.0–40.1)	36.3	(33.6–39.2)
Hawaii	42.0	(38.0–46.1)	37.9	(34.5–41.5)	40.3	(37.7–43.0)
Idaho	49.3	(41.1–57.4)	48.2	(40.4–56.2)	48.7	(41.5–56.0)
Illinois	41.6	(33.9–49.8)	41.2	(33.7–49.2)	41.5	(36.1–47.0)
Indiana	41.2	(32.8–50.1)	44.6	(39.8–49.5)	43.1	(38.1–48.3)
Kentucky	37.1	(31.4–43.3)	36.1	(30.4–42.2)	36.5	(32.1–41.2)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	22.6	(21.5–23.8)	28.6	(27.5–29.8)	26.1	(25.2–27.1)
Massachusetts	38.2	(32.8–43.9)	40.4	(36.1–44.7)	39.3	(35.3–43.3)
Michigan	36.8	(29.1–45.2)	40.9	(34.0–48.2)	39.0	(33.5–44.7)
Mississippi	44.1	(37.9–50.4)	43.5	(38.4–48.9)	44.0	(39.5–48.6)
Missouri	47.5	(36.5–58.8)	46.7	(40.5–52.9)	47.0	(41.2–53.0)
Montana	55.6	(51.4–59.7)	53.8	(50.2–57.3)	54.6	(51.2–58.0)
Nebraska	49.8	(44.5–55.1)	49.1	(43.8–54.3)	49.4	(45.0–53.8)
Nevada	39.0	(34.0–44.3)	39.5	(33.8–45.5)	39.3	(36.1–42.7)
New Hampshire	46.0	(43.1–48.9)	41.3	(38.8–43.9)	43.7	(41.6–45.8)
New Mexico	37.7	(34.7–40.9)	38.0	(34.9–41.2)	37.9	(35.2–40.6)
New York	26.5	(21.5–32.3)	30.6	(24.8–37.1)	28.9	(24.5–33.7)
North Carolina	38.4	(33.8–43.2)	36.5	(31.1–42.2)	37.6	(33.5–41.8)
North Dakota	59.5	(54.5–64.2)	55.8	(51.2–60.3)	57.6	(53.9–61.2)
Oklahoma	43.0	(36.1–50.2)	45.0	(35.1–55.3)	44.2	(36.7–52.0)
Pennsylvania	37.3	(30.1–45.2)	32.9	(29.6–36.4)	35.0	(30.7–39.7)
Rhode Island	45.0	(38.2–51.9)	46.0	(38.4–53.8)	45.7	(39.7–51.7)
South Carolina	39.1	(32.8–45.7)	36.3	(28.9–44.5)	37.6	(32.7–42.7)
South Dakota	66.9	(59.0–74.0)	59.5	(52.4–66.2)	63.2	(56.6–69.4)
Tennessee	33.6	(29.5–37.9)	37.1	(33.1–41.2)	35.4	(32.4–38.5)
Vermont	32.7	(31.5–33.9)	33.3	(32.1–34.4)	33.1	(32.2–33.9)
Virginia	31.0	(26.8–35.6)	31.5	(27.4–35.9)	31.3	(27.9–35.0)
West Virginia	34.8	(29.6–40.4)	35.4	(29.5–41.8)	35.1	(30.1–40.5)
Wyoming	53.1	(47.0–59.1)	50.3	(43.9–56.5)	51.8	(46.3–57.2)
<i>Median</i>	39.0		39.5		39.3	
<i>Range</i>	(22.6–66.9)		(28.6–59.5)		(26.1–63.2)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	23.1	(18.1–29.0)	30.6	(25.4–36.5)	27.9	(24.4–31.7)
Boston, MA	27.1	(20.7–34.6)	35.2	(29.5–41.4)	31.8	(27.3–36.7)
Broward County, FL	38.8	(32.8–45.1)	38.6	(33.8–43.6)	38.7	(34.3–43.2)
Cleveland, OH	23.8	(19.3–29.0)	29.8	(24.8–35.4)	28.6	(24.8–32.7)
DeKalb County, GA	23.9	(18.7–30.1)	28.5	(23.3–34.4)	26.6	(22.4–31.1)
Detroit, MI	33.5	(27.3–40.4)	31.9	(25.3–39.3)	33.0	(27.5–39.0)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	35.7	(31.5–40.1)	32.7	(29.2–36.4)	34.8	(31.5–38.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	36.0	(31.4–40.8)	36.2	(31.9–40.7)	36.1	(33.0–39.3)
Houston, TX	32.0	(27.5–36.8)	37.0	(33.2–41.0)	35.0	(31.9–38.3)
Los Angeles, CA	16.1	(10.9–23.1)	25.1	(18.9–32.5)	21.3	(15.6–28.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	25.9	(21.0–31.4)	38.2	(34.1–42.6)	32.4	(28.8–36.3)
New York City, NY	7.7	(5.8–10.1)	17.5	(15.5–19.8)	14.1	(12.3–16.0)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 8. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI
Oakland, CA	12.6	(9.3–16.9)	25.4	(21.4–29.9)	20.9	(17.8–24.3)
Orange County, FL	32.3	(26.3–39.1)	33.5	(28.5–39.0)	33.1	(28.3–38.2)
Palm Beach County, FL	37.3	(32.0–43.0)	39.3	(34.2–44.6)	38.3	(34.1–42.7)
Philadelphia, PA	18.1	(13.1–24.5)	24.9	(20.1–30.4)	21.8	(18.6–25.4)
San Diego, CA	32.5	(25.5–40.3)	33.8	(27.9–40.2)	33.2	(27.4–39.5)
San Francisco, CA	20.3	(13.7–29.1)	22.7	(16.4–30.6)	21.5	(16.0–28.2)
Median	26.5		32.3		32.1	
Range	(7.7–38.8)		(17.5–39.3)		(14.1–38.7)	

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

<sup>†</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>§</sup> Not available.

**TABLE 9. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon\*,<sup>†</sup> and who carried a gun,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Carried a weapon						Carried a gun					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	8.1	(6.0–10.9)	28.0	(24.7–31.5)	18.1	(15.5–21.0)	1.4	(0.9–2.0)	9.6	(7.8–11.9)	5.5	(4.7–6.6)
Black <sup>¶</sup>	6.2	(3.4–10.9)	17.6	(11.9–25.2)	12.4	(9.9–15.4)	1.7	(0.8–3.6)	9.6	(6.1–14.6)	6.0	(4.3–8.3)
Hispanic	7.1	(5.6–8.9)	20.2	(17.2–23.6)	13.7	(11.6–16.2)	1.9	(1.1–3.2)	6.5	(5.2–8.1)	4.3	(3.4–5.4)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	6.6	(5.2–8.5)	24.6	(21.3–28.2)	16.1	(14.0–18.5)	1.2	(0.8–2.0)	7.0	(5.0–9.8)	4.4	(3.5–5.6)
10	7.2	(5.2–10.0)	25.5	(21.2–30.3)	16.3	(13.5–19.5)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	8.8	(7.0–10.9)	5.2	(4.2–6.3)
11	8.0	(5.9–10.8)	23.0	(20.2–26.1)	16.0	(13.7–18.6)	1.4	(0.9–2.3)	9.0	(7.2–11.1)	5.5	(4.3–7.0)
12	8.0	(5.7–11.2)	23.4	(19.5–27.8)	15.8	(13.4–18.5)	1.7	(1.0–2.8)	9.7	(6.9–13.4)	5.7	(4.5–7.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>(6.1–9.3)</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>(21.9–27.0)</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>(14.4–18.1)</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>(1.2–2.0)</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>(7.3–10.3)</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>(4.6–6.1)</b>

\* Such as, a gun, knife, or club.

<sup>†</sup> On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 10. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon\*<sup>†</sup> and who carried a gun,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Carried a weapon						Carried a gun					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	10.2	(7.1–14.3)	34.6	(29.7–39.7)	22.5	(18.7–26.7)	3.4	(2.0–5.7)	15.9	(12.7–19.7)	10.0	(8.0–12.5)
Alaska	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	10.2	(7.5–13.6)	25.5	(22.2–29.1)	18.0	(15.6–20.7)	2.8	(1.7–4.4)	6.9	(5.5–8.5)	4.9	(4.0–6.0)
Arkansas	9.3	(7.5–11.6)	32.1	(27.8–36.8)	21.0	(18.3–23.9)	3.6	(2.2–5.9)	15.7	(12.6–19.3)	9.8	(8.1–11.7)
California	4.6	(2.8–7.4)	13.2	(9.4–18.2)	8.9	(6.6–12.0)	0.7	(0.4–1.5)	4.8	(3.4–6.5)	2.8	(2.1–3.7)
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	6.0	(4.4–8.2)	19.6	(17.0–22.6)	13.0	(11.3–14.9)	1.1	(0.5–2.7)	8.2	(6.3–10.6)	4.7	(3.6–6.3)
Florida	8.1	(7.0–9.3)	22.3	(19.6–25.2)	15.4	(13.6–17.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	6.1	(5.0–7.3)	15.1	(13.6–16.8)	10.7	(9.6–11.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	14.7	(11.8–18.3)	40.9	(36.3–45.7)	28.2	(25.2–31.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	8.2	(6.2–10.8)	22.5	(18.7–26.8)	15.4	(12.8–18.5)	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	9.0	(7.3–11.2)	5.6	(4.5–6.9)
Indiana	8.4	(6.1–11.5)	30.2	(25.3–35.6)	19.6	(16.1–23.6)	1.6	(1.0–2.4)	10.6	(7.4–14.8)	6.2	(4.4–8.7)
Kentucky	11.6	(9.4–14.3)	34.0	(28.8–39.6)	23.1	(20.0–26.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	8.3	(7.9–8.8)	20.9	(20.2–21.6)	14.9	(14.4–15.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	5.0	(3.7–6.8)	19.9	(16.7–23.5)	12.6	(10.4–15.3)	0.9	(0.5–1.8)	4.5	(3.6–5.7)	2.7	(2.1–3.5)
Michigan	8.1	(6.5–10.0)	24.8	(20.3–30.1)	16.6	(13.8–19.8)	2.2	(1.3–3.8)	6.9	(5.5–8.5)	4.6	(3.8–5.6)
Mississippi	10.0	(7.7–12.8)	32.4	(27.6–37.6)	21.0	(18.2–24.2)	2.7	(1.7–4.1)	14.3	(11.8–17.2)	8.5	(7.2–10.0)
Missouri	10.8	(7.6–15.2)	33.8	(29.9–38.0)	22.1	(18.6–26.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	14.2	(12.3–16.2)	37.8	(35.4–40.3)	26.4	(24.5–28.3)	4.4	(3.7–5.3)	17.2	(15.6–19.0)	11.1	(10.2–12.0)
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	9.5	(7.6–11.9)	26.7	(21.6–32.4)	18.3	(15.2–21.8)	3.1	(1.9–5.0)	8.0	(6.1–10.6)	5.7	(4.2–7.6)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	12.8	(11.2–14.6)	32.1	(29.7–34.5)	22.5	(20.9–24.2)	3.3	(2.6–4.3)	11.9	(10.3–13.7)	7.7	(6.6–8.8)
New York	6.6	(5.3–8.1)	19.0	(15.8–22.8)	13.0	(11.2–15.0)	1.8	(1.2–2.6)	6.3	(5.2–7.6)	4.1	(3.4–5.1)
North Carolina	9.7	(7.3–12.9)	28.5	(24.8–32.4)	19.3	(16.8–22.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	9.0	(6.7–11.9)	30.5	(26.2–35.2)	19.5	(16.3–23.1)	3.3	(2.0–5.4)	10.5	(7.6–14.4)	6.8	(4.9–9.4)
Pennsylvania	8.1	(6.1–10.5)	26.4	(22.9–30.2)	17.4	(15.0–20.2)	2.7	(1.6–4.6)	12.7	(10.6–15.3)	7.9	(6.4–9.7)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	9.6	(7.9–11.6)	31.3	(25.1–38.2)	20.5	(16.7–25.0)	3.1	(2.0–4.8)	13.5	(9.3–19.1)	8.4	(5.8–12.1)
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	6.7	(5.4–8.2)	22.5	(20.2–25.0)	15.0	(13.6–16.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	13.4	(10.5–17.0)	38.3	(33.9–42.9)	26.1	(22.9–29.5)	2.4	(1.6–3.6)	12.7	(10.5–15.2)	7.6	(6.3–9.3)
Wyoming	18.1	(15.6–20.8)	40.8	(36.2–45.7)	29.6	(27.0–32.3)	6.9	(5.5–8.5)	15.9	(13.1–19.2)	11.5	(9.7–13.5)
<i>Median</i>	9.3		28.5		19.3		2.7		10.6		6.8	
<i>Range</i>	(4.6–18.1)		(13.2–40.9)		(8.9–29.6)		(0.7–6.9)		(4.5–17.2)		(2.7–11.5)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	14.9	(12.1–18.2)	28.1	(23.5–33.1)	21.9	(19.0–25.0)	2.1	(1.1–3.9)	7.0	(4.7–10.3)	5.4	(3.8–7.6)
Boston, MA	5.4	(3.9–7.5)	17.7	(14.7–21.2)	11.7	(9.7–13.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	7.6	(5.8–9.9)	16.7	(13.7–20.2)	12.4	(10.4–14.7)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)	4.9	(3.3–7.1)	3.1	(2.3–4.3)
Cleveland, OH	13.8	(10.7–17.7)	23.4	(20.3–26.9)	19.2	(16.6–22.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	6.0	(4.6–7.9)	15.3	(12.5–18.6)	10.7	(9.0–12.7)	1.7	(1.0–2.7)	6.9	(5.1–9.4)	4.3	(3.3–5.7)
Detroit, MI	10.2	(8.2–12.5)	19.5	(16.7–22.6)	14.4	(12.5–16.5)	2.4	(1.4–4.0)	8.7	(6.7–11.1)	5.4	(4.4–6.7)
District of Columbia	12.5	(11.7–13.5)	23.6	(22.4–24.9)	18.1	(17.4–18.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	12.2	(10.2–14.5)	26.2	(23.4–29.2)	19.3	(17.4–21.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	6.6	(5.2–8.2)	18.4	(15.7–21.4)	12.5	(10.9–14.5)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	7.5	(5.9–9.4)	4.5	(3.6–5.6)
Houston, TX	7.7	(6.3–9.3)	18.1	(16.3–20.1)	13.2	(11.9–14.6)	3.3	(2.6–4.2)	7.3	(6.0–8.8)	5.5	(4.7–6.4)
Los Angeles, CA	4.0	(3.1–5.3)	11.8	(9.4–14.6)	7.8	(6.4–9.6)	0.9	(0.4–1.8)	3.5	(2.6–4.6)	2.2	(1.7–2.8)
Miami-Dade County, FL	4.7	(3.7–6.0)	13.6	(11.4–16.2)	9.1	(7.9–10.5)	1.9	(1.3–2.6)	6.5	(5.1–8.4)	4.2	(3.4–5.1)
New York City, NY	4.6	(3.8–5.6)	10.4	(8.7–12.3)	7.7	(6.6–8.9)	1.0	(0.6–1.5)	3.3	(2.6–4.2)	2.3	(1.9–2.8)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 10. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon\*<sup>†</sup> and who carried a gun,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Carried a weapon						Carried a gun					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Oakland, CA	9.6	(7.5–12.1)	18.3	(15.5–21.4)	<b>14.4</b>	<b>(12.6–16.4)</b>	2.2	(1.3–3.8)	9.2	(7.2–11.6)	<b>5.9</b>	<b>(4.7–7.3)</b>
Orange County, FL	5.1	(3.8–6.9)	18.3	(15.3–21.8)	<b>11.7</b>	<b>(10.0–13.6)</b>	1.6	(0.9–2.9)	7.8	(5.9–10.4)	<b>4.7</b>	<b>(3.5–6.2)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	7.9	(6.2–10.1)	20.3	(17.4–23.6)	<b>14.5</b>	<b>(12.7–16.5)</b>	1.1	(0.5–2.3)	7.4	(5.8–9.4)	<b>4.7</b>	<b>(3.7–6.0)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	8.5	(6.5–11.1)	17.0	(12.8–22.1)	<b>12.7</b>	<b>(10.2–15.7)</b>	1.8	(1.0–3.1)	8.0	(5.4–11.8)	<b>5.0</b>	<b>(3.5–7.0)</b>
San Diego, CA	4.7	(3.3–6.6)	16.1	(14.1–18.4)	<b>10.5</b>	<b>(9.0–12.1)</b>	0.4	(0.2–1.0)	4.9	(3.6–6.7)	<b>2.7</b>	<b>(2.0–3.7)</b>
San Francisco, CA	6.1	(4.6–7.9)	12.2	(9.5–15.5)	<b>9.2</b>	<b>(7.4–11.5)</b>	1.2	(0.6–2.4)	3.7	(2.2–6.0)	<b>2.6</b>	<b>(1.8–3.9)</b>
<i>Median</i>	7.6		18.1		12.5		1.6		7.0		4.5	
<i>Range</i>	(4.0–14.9)		(10.4–28.1)		(7.7–21.9)		(0.4–3.3)		(3.3–9.2)		(2.2–5.9)	

\* Such as, a gun, knife, or club.

<sup>†</sup> On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Not available.**TABLE 11. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon\* on school property<sup>†</sup> and who were threatened or injured with a weapon\* on school property,<sup>§</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Carried a weapon on school property						Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White**	1.6	(1.1–2.4)	5.7	(4.5–7.2)	<b>3.7</b>	<b>(2.9–4.6)</b>	4.3	(3.4–5.5)	5.4	(4.2–6.9)	<b>4.9</b>	<b>(4.0–6.0)</b>
Black**	2.1	(0.8–4.9)	4.7	(3.3–6.6)	<b>3.4</b>	<b>(2.3–5.1)</b>	6.5	(4.6–9.0)	8.9	(6.4–12.2)	<b>7.9</b>	<b>(6.0–10.4)</b>
Hispanic	2.9	(1.9–4.3)	6.1	(4.6–8.0)	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(3.5–5.8)</b>	4.7	(3.3–6.6)	8.4	(6.9–10.0)	<b>6.6</b>	<b>(5.4–8.0)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	1.9	(1.3–2.7)	4.6	(3.5–6.0)	<b>3.4</b>	<b>(2.8–4.0)</b>	6.2	(4.8–8.1)	7.8	(6.4–9.5)	<b>7.2</b>	<b>(6.2–8.3)</b>
10	2.2	(1.3–3.6)	6.1	(4.4–8.2)	<b>4.1</b>	<b>(3.1–5.4)</b>	5.5	(4.3–7.2)	6.8	(5.3–8.8)	<b>6.2</b>	<b>(5.1–7.4)</b>
11	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	7.4	(6.1–9.0)	<b>4.8</b>	<b>(3.9–6.0)</b>	2.9	(2.0–4.2)	7.3	(5.3–10.0)	<b>5.5</b>	<b>(4.3–7.0)</b>
12	2.0	(1.3–3.2)	5.1	(3.5–7.4)	<b>3.6</b>	<b>(2.6–4.9)</b>	3.2	(2.0–5.0)	5.7	(4.0–8.0)	<b>4.4</b>	<b>(3.2–6.1)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>(1.5–2.7)</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>(5.0–6.9)</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>(3.5–4.7)</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>(3.9–5.5)</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>(6.1–8.1)</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>(5.2–6.8)</b>

\* Such as a gun, knife, or club.

<sup>†</sup> On at least 1 day during the 30 days preceding the survey.<sup>§</sup> One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.<sup>¶</sup> 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 12. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon\* on school property† and who were threatened or injured with a weapon\* on school property,‡ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Carried a weapon on school property						Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	2.6	(1.4–4.8)	8.2	(5.4–12.3)	5.6	(3.6–8.5)	6.2	(4.9–7.8)	10.7	(8.1–14.1)	8.7	(7.0–10.8)
Alaska	4.2	(3.0–5.8)	11.3	(8.9–14.4)	8.2	(6.6–10.1)	—**	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	2.8	(1.5–5.2)	6.0	(3.8–9.3)	4.5	(3.0–6.8)	5.3	(3.4–8.1)	9.5	(7.4–12.0)	7.5	(5.7–9.6)
Arkansas	2.7	(1.5–4.9)	7.8	(5.4–11.1)	5.4	(3.8–7.5)	6.9	(5.2–9.0)	13.8	(11.8–16.0)	10.6	(9.4–12.0)
California	1.8	(0.8–3.7)	3.7	(2.7–5.2)	2.7	(1.9–4.0)	4.3	(3.1–6.0)	5.8	(4.0–8.3)	5.2	(3.8–6.9)
Connecticut	3.3	(2.5–4.3)	8.6	(6.5–11.4)	6.2	(5.1–7.5)	5.2	(3.6–7.5)	7.9	(6.4–9.6)	6.7	(5.4–8.3)
Delaware	2.6	(1.7–4.1)	5.2	(3.7–7.3)	4.0	(3.1–5.2)	3.8	(2.5–5.6)	7.8	(5.9–10.2)	6.2	(4.6–8.2)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	(4.3–6.0)	9.1	(7.9–10.5)	7.3	(6.5–8.2)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	3.5	(2.1–5.8)	9.9	(7.3–13.4)	6.8	(5.0–9.2)	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	7.4	(5.9–9.2)	6.1	(5.2–7.2)
Illinois	2.5	(1.8–3.4)	6.0	(4.6–7.6)	4.3	(3.4–5.5)	3.6	(2.6–5.1)	9.4	(7.1–12.4)	6.6	(5.2–8.5)
Indiana	2.6	(1.8–3.7)	8.3	(5.0–13.3)	5.6	(3.7–8.4)	4.7	(3.0–7.5)	8.3	(5.5–12.3)	6.6	(4.8–9.0)
Kentucky	4.1	(2.7–6.2)	8.8	(6.0–12.6)	6.5	(4.7–8.9)	6.7	(4.9–9.1)	7.6	(5.8–9.9)	7.2	(5.7–9.2)
Maine	2.7	(2.2–3.2)	8.5	(7.3–9.9)	5.8	(5.1–6.6)	3.6	(2.9–4.4)	6.4	(5.4–7.5)	5.2	(4.5–6.0)
Maryland	2.8	(2.5–3.1)	5.4	(5.0–5.8)	4.3	(4.0–4.5)	5.3	(4.9–5.7)	8.7	(8.2–9.2)	7.2	(6.9–7.6)
Massachusetts	1.6	(1.0–2.6)	4.6	(3.5–5.8)	3.2	(2.5–4.1)	2.8	(2.0–4.0)	5.0	(3.9–6.4)	4.1	(3.2–5.1)
Michigan	1.6	(0.8–2.9)	5.5	(3.6–8.4)	3.6	(2.6–5.0)	5.0	(3.7–6.6)	8.0	(6.1–10.3)	6.6	(5.4–8.0)
Mississippi	2.8	(1.7–4.6)	7.2	(5.8–8.9)	5.2	(4.3–6.3)	8.0	(5.9–10.7)	11.4	(8.9–14.4)	10.1	(8.2–12.2)
Missouri	2.9	(1.7–4.9)	9.1	(7.2–11.4)	5.9	(4.6–7.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	5.4	(4.3–6.8)	15.5	(13.2–18.0)	10.6	(9.1–12.3)	4.3	(3.3–5.7)	6.6	(5.3–8.1)	5.5	(4.7–6.6)
Nebraska	5.3	(3.5–8.0)	10.2	(8.1–12.8)	8.1	(6.4–10.2)	5.1	(3.5–7.4)	8.3	(6.4–10.7)	7.1	(5.6–8.9)
Nevada	2.5	(1.6–3.9)	4.7	(2.8–8.0)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	6.0	(4.6–7.8)	7.5	(5.2–10.5)	6.9	(5.4–8.7)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	2.2	(1.7–2.8)	6.9	(5.9–7.9)	4.6	(4.0–5.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	2.6	(1.9–3.6)	5.8	(4.3–7.9)	4.5	(3.6–5.6)	6.0	(4.5–7.9)	9.9	(8.1–12.1)	8.3	(7.1–9.8)
North Carolina	2.3	(1.2–4.2)	5.4	(4.2–6.8)	3.9	(3.0–5.2)	3.6	(2.6–5.1)	5.9	(4.1–8.3)	4.9	(3.7–6.5)
North Dakota	2.1	(1.4–3.3)	8.0	(6.5–9.8)	5.2	(4.3–6.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	2.2	(1.3–3.9)	7.6	(5.3–10.7)	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	3.6	(2.2–5.8)	6.8	(4.8–9.6)	5.1	(3.7–7.0)
Pennsylvania	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	3.0	(1.9–4.7)	2.0	(1.3–3.1)	3.3	(2.4–4.4)	6.4	(5.1–8.2)	5.0	(4.1–6.0)
Rhode Island	2.1	(1.1–3.8)	7.0	(5.0–9.7)	4.8	(3.3–6.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	1.8	(0.7–4.7)	4.0	(2.7–5.9)	2.9	(2.0–4.1)	3.4	(2.2–5.4)	7.2	(4.8–10.6)	5.3	(3.9–7.2)
South Dakota	2.4	(1.2–4.9)	11.5	(7.9–16.5)	7.1	(4.9–10.3)	5.4	(3.2–9.1)	8.9	(6.5–12.0)	7.3	(5.3–9.9)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	(6.6–11.8)	11.1	(9.2–13.4)	10.2	(8.2–12.5)
Vermont	3.7	(3.3–4.0)	11.2	(10.6–11.9)	7.7	(7.3–8.0)	4.0	(3.7–4.4)	6.3	(5.8–6.8)	5.3	(5.0–5.6)
Virginia	1.0	(0.5–1.8)	4.0	(2.8–5.6)	2.6	(1.9–3.7)	4.6	(3.5–6.0)	8.0	(6.7–9.6)	6.4	(5.3–7.7)
West Virginia	3.8	(2.5–5.7)	9.2	(6.1–13.7)	6.5	(4.9–8.6)	6.1	(4.3–8.6)	7.7	(5.7–10.3)	6.9	(5.8–8.2)
Wyoming	5.7	(4.0–8.1)	15.3	(12.9–17.9)	10.7	(9.2–12.4)	5.2	(3.9–6.8)	7.9	(5.9–10.4)	6.6	(5.3–8.2)
<i>Median</i>	2.6		7.6		5.2		5.0		7.9		6.6	
<i>Range</i>	(0.9–5.7)		(3.0–15.5)		(2.0–10.7)		(2.8–8.8)		(5.0–13.8)		(4.1–10.6)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	6.3	(4.5–8.6)	12.7	(9.2–17.3)	9.8	(7.5–12.7)	6.9	(4.9–9.5)	11.9	(8.5–16.5)	10.0	(7.9–12.7)
Boston, MA	2.0	(1.3–3.2)	5.6	(3.8–8.0)	3.8	(2.8–5.1)	3.0	(2.0–4.5)	5.4	(3.7–7.8)	4.3	(3.3–5.5)
Broward County, FL	2.5	(1.6–3.8)	4.2	(2.8–6.2)	3.5	(2.6–4.6)	5.8	(4.2–8.1)	7.4	(5.8–9.5)	6.7	(5.3–8.5)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	2.0	(1.1–3.3)	4.1	(2.8–5.8)	3.0	(2.2–4.1)	6.0	(4.5–7.8)	9.1	(7.0–11.8)	7.7	(6.3–9.2)
Detroit, MI	3.8	(2.7–5.3)	5.2	(3.7–7.2)	4.6	(3.7–5.6)	11.7	(7.9–16.9)	16.3	(12.3–21.1)	13.9	(10.5–18.3)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	(5.4–6.7)	8.7	(7.9–9.5)	7.6	(7.1–8.1)
Duval County, FL	4.2	(3.0–5.9)	6.8	(4.8–9.6)	5.8	(4.3–7.8)	9.5	(7.4–12.1)	12.3	(9.5–15.8)	11.5	(9.2–14.2)
Ft. Worth, TX	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	3.7	(2.7–4.9)	3.0	(2.3–3.8)	4.7	(3.6–6.0)	6.1	(4.7–7.8)	5.4	(4.5–6.5)
Houston, TX	3.0	(2.1–4.3)	4.3	(3.4–5.4)	3.9	(3.0–4.9)	6.1	(4.7–7.9)	10.0	(8.3–12.0)	8.5	(7.2–9.9)
Los Angeles, CA	1.2	(0.6–2.2)	4.1	(2.6–6.2)	2.6	(1.8–3.9)	3.1	(1.9–5.1)	6.6	(4.5–9.7)	4.9	(3.4–7.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.1	(0.7–1.8)	3.6	(2.5–5.2)	2.4	(1.7–3.2)	3.9	(2.9–5.3)	9.4	(7.7–11.5)	6.7	(5.6–8.0)

See table footnotes on the next page.



**TABLE 12. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon\* on school property† and who were threatened or injured with a weapon\* on school property,§ by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Carried a weapon on school property						Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI¶	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	2.0	(1.6–2.7)	3.9	(2.9–5.3)	3.1	(2.5–3.9)	4.4	(3.4–5.7)	8.0	(6.5–9.7)	6.3	(5.4–7.5)
Oakland, CA	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	8.2	(6.1–11.1)	6.7	(5.5–8.2)	5.3	(3.9–7.2)	10.6	(8.2–13.5)	8.2	(6.8–9.9)
Orange County, FL	1.7	(1.0–3.0)	4.2	(2.5–7.0)	3.0	(1.9–4.5)	5.0	(3.5–7.2)	8.7	(6.1–12.3)	6.9	(5.1–9.1)
Palm Beach County, FL	2.0	(1.2–3.4)	3.8	(2.8–5.2)	3.2	(2.4–4.4)	5.4	(4.0–7.4)	11.1	(9.1–13.5)	9.0	(7.5–10.8)
Philadelphia, PA	1.9	(1.0–3.6)	3.6	(2.1–6.1)	2.9	(1.8–4.6)	4.9	(3.2–7.6)	8.6	(5.5–13.1)	6.8	(4.7–9.9)
San Diego, CA	1.6	(0.8–3.2)	4.8	(3.7–6.2)	3.3	(2.5–4.2)	3.0	(2.1–4.3)	6.1	(4.9–7.5)	4.6	(3.8–5.6)
San Francisco, CA	3.4	(2.3–5.1)	6.0	(4.4–8.0)	4.9	(3.8–6.3)	4.2	(2.5–7.0)	6.8	(4.9–9.2)	5.9	(4.3–8.1)
Median	2.0		4.2		3.3		5.1		8.7		6.8	
Range	(1.1–6.3)		(3.6–12.7)		(2.4–9.8)		(3.0–11.7)		(5.4–16.3)		(4.3–13.9)	

\* Such as a gun, knife, or club.

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

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

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

**TABLE 13. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight\* and who were injured in a physical fight,\*,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	In a physical fight						Injured in a physical fight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	13.5	(10.8–16.7)	26.6	(24.3–29.0)	20.1	(17.9–22.5)	0.9	(0.6–1.6)	2.8	(2.0–3.8)	1.9	(1.4–2.6)
Black¶	25.4	(20.1–31.5)	38.6	(33.9–43.5)	32.4	(28.3–36.8)	3.4	(2.1–5.6)	5.8	(4.1–8.0)	4.7	(3.5–6.3)
Hispanic	18.6	(16.1–21.4)	27.3	(24.2–30.6)	23.0	(20.8–25.3)	3.0	(2.3–3.9)	4.6	(3.2–6.8)	3.8	(3.0–4.8)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	22.6	(19.6–26.0)	32.5	(28.5–36.9)	27.9	(25.0–31.1)	2.5	(1.8–3.5)	3.5	(2.5–4.9)	3.1	(2.5–3.8)
10	17.6	(14.2–21.7)	29.4	(26.0–32.9)	23.4	(20.6–26.5)	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	3.3	(2.1–5.0)	2.4	(1.7–3.4)
11	12.8	(10.5–15.4)	27.1	(23.9–30.6)	20.5	(18.1–23.1)	1.5	(0.9–2.8)	4.3	(3.0–6.0)	3.3	(2.3–4.6)
12	12.0	(9.4–15.1)	22.9	(19.2–27.0)	17.4	(15.1–20.1)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)	3.5	(2.3–5.2)	2.5	(1.8–3.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>(14.5–18.7)</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>(26.3–30.5)</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>(20.9–24.4)</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>(1.4–2.3)</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>(3.1–4.5)</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>(2.5–3.4)</b>

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 14. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight\* and who were injured in a physical fight,\*† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	In a physical fight						Injured in a physical fight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	17.2	(14.4–20.4)	31.2	(27.4–35.2)	24.3	(21.4–27.4)	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	3.7	(2.4–5.4)	3.3	(2.3–4.7)
Alaska	14.8	(11.7–18.4)	24.9	(21.4–28.7)	20.1	(17.4–23.1)	2.2	(1.2–3.8)	3.7	(2.6–5.4)	3.0	(2.2–4.1)
Arizona	16.6	(13.5–20.2)	28.7	(25.0–32.8)	22.8	(20.4–25.4)	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	15.6	(13.2–18.3)	32.9	(29.9–36.0)	24.4	(22.8–26.1)	2.5	(1.3–4.8)	4.8	(3.4–6.9)	3.8	(2.7–5.3)
California	12.9	(9.6–17.0)	19.8	(15.5–24.9)	16.3	(13.3–19.9)	1.0	(0.5–2.1)	4.0	(2.5–6.2)	2.5	(1.7–3.6)
Connecticut	13.2	(11.0–15.9)	22.9	(20.1–26.0)	18.4	(16.4–20.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	15.9	(13.6–18.6)	25.4	(22.0–29.0)	21.2	(18.9–23.8)	2.9	(1.8–4.5)	4.4	(3.2–6.0)	3.8	(2.8–5.1)
Florida	14.8	(13.2–16.6)	26.7	(24.7–28.9)	20.9	(19.3–22.7)	2.3	(1.7–3.0)	4.3	(3.4–5.4)	3.4	(2.8–4.1)
Hawaii	10.9	(8.8–13.3)	18.5	(16.8–20.5)	14.9	(13.2–16.9)	1.5	(1.2–2.0)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	2.9	(2.3–3.8)
Idaho	18.5	(16.3–20.9)	27.5	(24.5–30.6)	23.2	(21.1–25.4)	2.9	(2.1–4.2)	2.6	(1.7–3.9)	2.8	(2.2–3.6)
Illinois	15.6	(12.8–18.7)	29.8	(26.3–33.5)	22.7	(19.8–25.9)	2.1	(1.4–3.1)	4.1	(3.2–5.2)	3.2	(2.5–4.0)
Indiana	12.9	(9.8–16.8)	22.7	(19.2–26.6)	18.1	(15.0–21.6)	1.1	(0.5–2.2)	3.1	(1.9–5.1)	2.2	(1.4–3.3)
Kentucky	16.1	(12.9–19.7)	23.6	(20.2–27.3)	19.9	(17.8–22.2)	1.6	(0.8–3.0)	2.4	(1.5–3.9)	2.2	(1.5–3.3)
Maine	9.1	(7.9–10.5)	20.5	(19.0–22.0)	15.1	(13.8–16.4)	1.0	(0.8–1.3)	2.7	(2.4–3.0)	1.9	(1.8–2.1)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	11.4	(9.3–14.0)	26.8	(23.7–30.1)	19.2	(16.7–22.0)	1.2	(0.6–2.3)	2.7	(1.8–3.9)	2.0	(1.4–2.8)
Michigan	14.3	(11.7–17.4)	26.4	(22.8–30.4)	20.4	(17.8–23.1)	2.3	(1.4–3.7)	2.9	(1.9–4.5)	2.7	(1.8–3.9)
Mississippi	19.9	(16.5–23.7)	34.5	(29.7–39.7)	27.3	(23.9–31.1)	2.6	(1.7–3.9)	5.7	(3.9–8.2)	4.4	(3.3–5.9)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	(2.7–5.5)	8.7	(6.6–11.5)	6.3	(4.9–8.1)
Montana	16.4	(14.5–18.5)	28.1	(25.8–30.5)	22.4	(20.9–24.1)	1.7	(1.3–2.3)	2.9	(2.3–3.7)	2.3	(1.9–2.8)
Nebraska	16.1	(13.3–19.4)	22.8	(19.9–26.0)	19.7	(17.7–22.0)	2.4	(1.3–4.5)	2.9	(1.7–5.0)	2.8	(1.9–4.2)
Nevada	16.0	(12.9–19.6)	24.0	(20.9–27.4)	20.1	(17.7–22.7)	1.8	(0.9–3.3)	5.2	(2.9–9.3)	3.6	(2.2–5.8)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	(2.3–3.4)	5.3	(4.6–6.0)	4.2	(3.7–4.6)
New Mexico	20.5	(18.6–22.6)	31.1	(28.8–33.4)	25.9	(24.2–27.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	17.3	(15.3–19.5)	22.8	(20.3–25.4)	20.2	(18.5–22.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	16.2	(12.8–20.3)	24.8	(19.9–30.4)	20.7	(17.7–24.1)	2.0	(1.1–3.8)	3.3	(2.1–5.3)	2.7	(1.8–4.1)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	14.2	(11.1–18.1)	28.1	(24.2–32.4)	21.0	(18.0–24.4)	1.4	(0.6–3.5)	2.8	(1.6–4.7)	2.1	(1.2–3.7)
Pennsylvania	16.5	(13.2–20.5)	26.6	(23.6–29.9)	21.7	(18.9–24.7)	2.2	(1.5–3.3)	3.6	(2.5–5.1)	2.9	(2.2–3.9)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	19.4	(15.1–24.5)	32.1	(28.2–36.2)	25.8	(21.7–30.4)	1.5	(0.7–3.2)	3.8	(2.7–5.3)	2.7	(2.1–3.3)
South Dakota	14.4	(10.4–19.5)	28.8	(22.6–35.8)	21.7	(17.0–27.2)	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	2.8	(1.4–5.4)	2.0	(1.2–3.3)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	(3.6–6.0)	8.0	(6.8–9.4)	6.5	(5.6–7.5)
Vermont	12.3	(11.7–12.9)	24.2	(23.4–25.0)	18.4	(17.9–18.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	13.5	(11.6–15.6)	27.3	(24.8–30.1)	20.6	(18.7–22.7)	1.9	(1.3–2.8)	3.6	(2.8–4.6)	2.9	(2.3–3.5)
West Virginia	14.0	(11.1–17.5)	26.9	(23.5–30.7)	20.5	(17.7–23.6)	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	3.1	(2.3–4.2)	2.7	(2.1–3.6)
Wyoming	15.7	(12.9–18.9)	23.4	(20.6–26.4)	19.7	(17.4–22.2)	2.5	(1.7–3.6)	2.9	(1.9–4.5)	2.7	(2.0–3.7)
<i>Median</i>	15.6		26.6		20.6		2.2		3.6		2.8	
<i>Range</i>	(9.1–20.5)		(18.5–34.5)		(14.9–27.3)		(1.0–4.7)		(2.4–8.7)		(1.9–6.5)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	34.4	(28.8–40.4)	40.0	(35.1–45.1)	37.8	(34.3–41.4)	7.0	(4.2–11.2)	7.1	(4.8–10.4)	7.7	(5.5–10.7)
Boston, MA	17.0	(14.1–20.3)	22.9	(19.9–26.2)	20.0	(17.7–22.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	17.0	(13.8–20.8)	28.1	(24.1–32.5)	22.8	(19.7–26.2)	3.3	(2.1–5.2)	4.2	(2.8–6.2)	3.8	(2.8–5.0)
Cleveland, OH	40.3	(36.2–44.5)	44.0	(40.0–48.1)	42.5	(39.5–45.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	20.2	(17.1–23.7)	30.9	(27.5–34.5)	25.7	(23.4–28.2)	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	4.5	(2.9–6.8)	3.0	(2.2–4.2)
Detroit, MI	31.3	(27.1–35.7)	39.7	(32.9–46.8)	35.2	(31.1–39.5)	9.6	(6.4–14.3)	9.0	(5.8–13.6)	9.4	(6.4–13.5)
District of Columbia	30.6	(29.3–31.9)	34.0	(32.5–35.4)	32.4	(31.4–33.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	23.8	(21.4–26.4)	31.1	(27.9–34.5)	27.4	(25.1–29.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	18.3	(15.8–21.2)	29.5	(26.6–32.7)	23.8	(21.7–26.1)	1.6	(0.9–2.6)	4.6	(3.5–6.1)	3.1	(2.4–3.9)
Houston, TX	20.0	(17.8–22.3)	28.7	(26.3–31.1)	24.6	(22.7–26.5)	3.1	(2.2–4.2)	4.7	(3.6–6.1)	4.1	(3.3–5.0)
Los Angeles, CA	11.7	(9.4–14.6)	21.1	(16.9–26.0)	16.3	(13.9–19.2)	1.3	(0.7–2.5)	3.2	(2.3–4.5)	2.2	(1.7–2.9)
Miami-Dade County, FL	12.4	(10.5–14.6)	27.3	(24.6–30.2)	19.8	(17.9–21.7)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	4.7	(3.5–6.3)	3.0	(2.2–4.0)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 14. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight\* and who were injured in a physical fight\*,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	In a physical fight						Injured in a physical fight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	18.8	(16.2–21.7)	25.6	(23.6–27.8)	22.4	(21.0–24.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	16.0	(13.1–19.5)	21.4	(18.2–25.0)	19.1	(16.7–21.9)	2.2	(1.3–3.5)	4.3	(2.7–6.9)	3.4	(2.3–4.8)
Orange County, FL	13.5	(10.6–16.9)	24.4	(20.1–29.2)	18.7	(15.8–22.1)	2.9	(1.7–4.9)	4.8	(3.0–7.6)	3.8	(2.6–5.5)
Palm Beach County, FL	14.0	(11.9–16.3)	26.9	(24.2–29.8)	21.1	(19.2–23.2)	1.8	(1.0–3.0)	4.6	(3.5–6.1)	3.6	(2.7–4.8)
Philadelphia, PA	30.0	(24.1–36.7)	41.6	(36.0–47.5)	35.9	(31.2–41.0)	3.8	(2.6–5.4)	6.9	(5.1–9.3)	5.4	(4.3–6.8)
San Diego, CA	11.9	(9.6–14.6)	27.4	(24.2–30.9)	19.8	(17.6–22.3)	1.3	(0.7–2.5)	3.4	(2.5–4.7)	2.4	(1.8–3.1)
San Francisco, CA	11.7	(8.9–15.1)	16.0	(13.3–19.1)	13.9	(11.8–16.4)	1.4	(0.8–2.7)	2.7	(1.7–4.5)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)
Median	18.3		28.1		22.8		2.0		4.6		3.5	
Range	(11.7–40.3)		(16.0–44.0)		(13.9–42.5)		(1.2–9.6)		(2.7–9.0)		(2.2–9.4)	

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 15. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property\* and who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	In a physical fight on school property						Did not go to school because of safety concerns					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	3.2	(2.2–4.6)	8.0	(6.8–9.4)	5.6	(5.0–6.4)	5.4	(4.1–7.1)	2.9	(2.0–4.1)	4.2	(3.2–5.4)
Black¶	9.4	(6.7–13.1)	15.4	(10.9–21.2)	12.6	(9.1–17.1)	6.4	(4.7–8.5)	6.9	(5.0–9.4)	6.8	(5.4–8.5)
Hispanic	7.1	(5.5–9.1)	10.7	(8.6–13.2)	8.9	(7.3–10.9)	7.4	(5.8–9.3)	7.6	(6.2–9.4)	7.6	(6.3–9.0)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	8.2	(6.7–9.9)	14.7	(12.6–17.2)	11.6	(10.1–13.4)	7.7	(6.0–9.9)	4.9	(3.5–6.9)	6.4	(5.1–7.8)
10	4.6	(3.3–6.4)	10.0	(7.8–12.8)	7.3	(5.9–9.0)	6.3	(5.0–8.0)	4.4	(2.9–6.6)	5.4	(4.2–6.9)
11	4.1	(2.8–5.9)	8.3	(6.0–11.4)	6.5	(5.0–8.4)	5.3	(4.0–7.1)	3.7	(2.7–5.0)	4.6	(3.7–5.9)
12	2.5	(1.7–3.7)	6.4	(4.7–8.6)	4.5	(3.5–5.6)	4.3	(3.0–6.2)	6.9	(4.3–10.8)	5.7	(4.0–7.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>(4.1–6.0)</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>(8.8–12.0)</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>(6.7–8.9)</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>(5.1–7.1)</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>(4.2–5.9)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(4.8–6.5)</b>

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 16. Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property\* and who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	In a physical fight on school property						Did not go to school because of safety concerns					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	6.1	(4.5–8.2)	12.2	(9.9–15.1)	9.3	(7.7–11.2)	8.6	(6.2–11.8)	7.7	(5.7–10.4)	8.1	(6.2–10.5)
Alaska	3.2	(1.9–5.5)	7.8	(6.2–9.7)	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	9.0	(7.0–11.6)	8.2	(6.2–10.7)	8.8	(7.3–10.6)
Arizona	4.8	(3.2–7.2)	9.4	(7.5–11.8)	7.2	(5.5–9.3)	6.8	(5.2–8.8)	5.6	(4.1–7.5)	6.3	(5.3–7.5)
Arkansas	5.3	(3.4–8.1)	16.9	(14.7–19.3)	11.2	(9.9–12.7)	8.4	(7.0–10.2)	6.7	(5.0–8.9)	7.7	(6.6–8.9)
California	4.3	(3.0–6.1)	8.8	(6.9–11.4)	6.6	(5.5–7.8)	7.4	(5.2–10.5)	4.4	(3.3–6.0)	6.1	(4.6–8.0)
Connecticut	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	(4.5–8.6)	7.2	(5.3–9.9)	6.9	(5.4–8.8)
Delaware	5.9	(4.2–8.1)	10.1	(8.0–12.6)	8.1	(6.7–9.8)	3.9	(2.6–5.8)	6.1	(4.8–7.8)	5.3	(4.3–6.5)
Florida	5.6	(4.7–6.7)	9.5	(8.2–11.0)	7.6	(6.6–8.8)	8.2	(7.1–9.4)	7.8	(6.3–9.6)	8.1	(7.1–9.4)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.9	(7.4–10.6)	8.8	(7.3–10.7)	9.1	(7.8–10.6)
Idaho	3.5	(2.2–5.5)	8.2	(6.3–10.6)	6.0	(4.9–7.3)	6.7	(5.0–9.0)	4.0	(2.8–5.9)	5.4	(4.1–6.9)
Illinois	5.5	(3.9–7.8)	9.7	(7.8–12.2)	7.7	(6.0–9.8)	5.8	(4.4–7.6)	6.1	(4.5–8.3)	6.0	(4.6–7.8)
Indiana	3.4	(2.1–5.6)	7.2	(5.4–9.5)	5.5	(4.2–7.2)	6.8	(4.6–9.9)	6.3	(3.7–10.5)	6.7	(4.6–9.6)
Kentucky	4.8	(3.3–7.0)	10.3	(8.1–12.9)	7.8	(6.4–9.4)	5.8	(4.5–7.6)	5.1	(3.3–7.7)	5.7	(4.5–7.3)
Maine	2.3	(1.9–2.8)	7.1	(6.1–8.2)	4.9	(4.3–5.5)	6.0	(5.3–6.8)	4.5	(3.6–5.5)	5.4	(4.7–6.1)
Maryland	8.5	(7.9–9.1)	15.1	(14.4–15.9)	12.2	(11.6–12.8)	5.5	(5.1–6.0)	6.0	(5.6–6.4)	6.0	(5.7–6.4)
Massachusetts	3.3	(2.1–5.2)	7.7	(6.4–9.2)	5.6	(4.5–7.0)	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	3.8	(2.9–5.0)	4.8	(3.9–5.9)
Michigan	4.8	(3.2–7.2)	9.9	(7.6–12.7)	7.4	(5.8–9.5)	6.6	(5.0–8.7)	4.8	(3.7–6.2)	5.8	(4.8–6.9)
Mississippi	5.6	(3.9–8.1)	11.4	(8.6–15.0)	8.7	(6.8–11.2)	8.7	(6.7–11.4)	8.5	(6.0–12.0)	9.0	(6.9–11.8)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	(3.2–5.2)	8.0	(5.7–11.3)	6.1	(4.8–7.8)
Montana	4.8	(3.8–6.2)	10.2	(8.6–11.9)	7.6	(6.6–8.7)	5.3	(4.4–6.4)	4.6	(3.6–6.0)	5.0	(4.2–6.0)
Nebraska	3.1	(2.0–4.9)	7.3	(5.4–9.8)	5.5	(4.4–6.9)	6.8	(4.8–9.4)	5.1	(3.2–8.1)	6.2	(4.6–8.4)
Nevada	5.7	(3.9–8.4)	7.7	(5.2–11.2)	6.8	(5.2–8.8)	8.5	(6.1–11.9)	8.1	(6.4–10.3)	8.5	(7.0–10.4)
New Hampshire	3.5	(3.0–4.1)	8.9	(8.1–9.8)	6.4	(5.9–7.0)	6.2	(5.5–6.9)	4.5	(3.9–5.2)	5.4	(4.9–5.9)
New Mexico	5.8	(4.9–6.9)	11.1	(9.7–12.6)	8.5	(7.5–9.5)	7.7	(5.3–11.3)	7.8	(6.3–9.6)	7.8	(5.9–10.2)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	(4.9–8.0)	8.4	(6.9–10.1)	7.6	(6.5–8.8)
North Carolina	4.9	(3.5–6.9)	8.7	(6.3–11.9)	6.9	(5.6–8.5)	5.9	(4.2–8.5)	6.2	(4.7–8.2)	6.2	(4.9–8.0)
North Dakota	3.2	(1.9–5.2)	7.5	(5.9–9.4)	5.4	(4.3–6.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	4.4	(2.7–7.2)	9.9	(7.7–12.5)	7.1	(5.3–9.6)	5.0	(3.3–7.4)	3.8	(1.9–7.2)	4.3	(2.9–6.5)
Pennsylvania	4.3	(3.0–6.2)	9.2	(7.1–11.8)	6.8	(5.3–8.7)	8.3	(5.3–12.8)	6.7	(4.3–10.3)	7.6	(5.1–11.2)
Rhode Island	6.6	(4.6–9.3)	11.1	(8.8–13.9)	9.1	(7.1–11.5)	4.9	(3.2–7.3)	6.7	(5.4–8.4)	6.0	(4.9–7.3)
South Carolina	5.4	(3.5–8.2)	12.8	(9.0–18.0)	9.1	(6.5–12.6)	14.2	(8.1–23.7)	8.8	(6.5–11.7)	11.5	(7.7–16.8)
South Dakota	3.3	(1.9–5.5)	10.2	(5.9–17.1)	6.8	(4.5–10.2)	4.8	(2.9–7.8)	4.7	(2.5–8.8)	4.7	(2.8–7.8)
Tennessee	7.7	(6.1–9.7)	13.5	(10.9–16.4)	10.8	(9.4–12.4)	9.9	(8.0–12.3)	8.6	(7.1–10.3)	9.3	(7.7–11.2)
Vermont	4.0	(3.7–4.4)	10.4	(9.9–11.0)	7.4	(7.0–7.7)	7.2	(6.7–7.7)	4.4	(4.0–4.8)	5.9	(5.6–6.2)
Virginia	4.6	(3.6–6.0)	10.4	(8.7–12.4)	7.7	(6.5–9.0)	6.6	(5.0–8.6)	5.6	(4.5–7.0)	6.1	(5.0–7.4)
West Virginia	4.2	(3.0–5.7)	10.3	(7.0–14.9)	7.2	(5.1–10.1)	9.4	(6.9–12.7)	8.4	(5.8–12.0)	8.9	(7.0–11.2)
Wyoming	3.7	(2.6–5.1)	8.4	(6.8–10.3)	6.1	(5.1–7.4)	7.1	(5.6–9.1)	6.2	(4.7–8.2)	6.7	(5.5–8.2)
<i>Median</i>	4.8		9.9		7.2		6.7		6.2		6.2	
<i>Range</i>	(2.3–8.5)		(7.1–16.9)		(4.9–12.2)		(3.9–14.2)		(3.8–8.8)		(4.3–11.5)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	12.6	(9.7–16.3)	18.0	(14.0–22.9)	15.9	(13.4–18.7)	8.6	(6.2–11.8)	12.4	(8.7–17.3)	11.5	(9.3–14.3)
Boston, MA	6.3	(4.7–8.5)	7.9	(6.1–10.2)	7.1	(5.9–8.6)	6.4	(4.6–8.7)	5.7	(4.1–7.9)	6.1	(4.9–7.6)
Broward County, FL	6.3	(4.5–8.8)	9.7	(7.6–12.3)	8.1	(6.5–10.1)	7.9	(5.9–10.5)	7.6	(5.8–10.0)	7.9	(6.4–9.6)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.8	(8.1–14.3)	11.6	(9.2–14.5)	12.0	(10.0–14.2)
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	(8.2–12.8)	9.5	(7.2–12.4)	9.9	(8.1–12.1)
Detroit, MI	15.9	(12.1–20.5)	18.9	(14.9–23.6)	17.5	(14.4–21.0)	11.5	(8.8–14.9)	11.2	(8.6–14.6)	11.5	(9.1–14.4)
District of Columbia	12.8	(11.9–13.6)	14.6	(13.5–15.7)	13.8	(13.1–14.5)	6.3	(5.7–7.0)	7.8	(7.1–8.7)	7.3	(6.8–7.8)
Duval County, FL	8.7	(7.0–10.9)	13.9	(11.4–16.8)	11.4	(9.7–13.5)	11.5	(9.5–13.9)	12.8	(10.2–15.9)	12.8	(10.7–15.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	7.2	(5.6–9.3)	11.6	(9.7–13.8)	9.4	(8.1–10.8)	7.2	(5.6–9.1)	6.8	(5.3–8.7)	7.0	(5.9–8.4)
Houston, TX	8.4	(6.8–10.4)	12.0	(10.2–14.2)	10.4	(8.9–12.0)	10.5	(8.9–12.4)	11.2	(9.5–13.2)	11.1	(9.8–12.6)
Los Angeles, CA	4.5	(2.9–7.0)	8.1	(5.7–11.5)	6.3	(4.6–8.7)	5.8	(3.8–8.7)	6.3	(4.2–9.4)	6.2	(4.5–8.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	3.5	(2.6–4.8)	11.0	(8.9–13.6)	7.3	(6.1–8.8)	6.6	(5.2–8.4)	8.1	(6.4–10.1)	7.4	(6.1–8.9)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 16. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property\* and who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	In a physical fight on school property						Did not go to school because of safety concerns					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	(4.8–6.8)	5.9	(5.0–7.0)	<b>6.0</b>	(5.2–6.8)
Oakland, CA	5.4	(4.0–7.4)	8.7	(6.2–12.1)	<b>7.3</b>	(5.7–9.3)	8.8	(6.5–11.9)	8.4	(6.5–11.0)	<b>9.0</b>	(7.5–10.8)
Orange County, FL	5.3	(3.6–7.5)	11.3	(8.2–15.3)	<b>8.2</b>	(6.2–10.7)	10.1	(8.0–12.7)	8.4	(5.6–12.3)	<b>9.3</b>	(7.3–11.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	7.6	(5.9–9.9)	<b>6.0</b>	(4.9–7.4)	8.8	(6.9–11.1)	9.6	(7.6–12.0)	<b>9.7</b>	(8.0–11.6)
Philadelphia, PA	11.7	(8.5–15.8)	18.5	(15.4–22.1)	<b>15.2</b>	(12.4–18.5)	11.0	(9.1–13.2)	8.3	(5.7–12.0)	<b>9.9</b>	(7.9–12.4)
San Diego, CA	2.8	(2.0–3.9)	10.6	(8.7–12.9)	<b>6.8</b>	(5.6–8.1)	4.9	(3.7–6.4)	4.1	(2.8–6.1)	<b>4.5</b>	(3.5–5.6)
San Francisco, CA	3.8	(2.8–5.3)	7.1	(5.5–9.1)	<b>5.7</b>	(4.7–6.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	6.3		11.1		8.1		8.7		8.3		9.1	
Range	(2.8–15.9)		(7.1–18.9)		(5.7–17.5)		(4.9–11.5)		(4.1–12.8)		(4.5–12.8)	

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 17. Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied,\*† and who were bullied on school property,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Electronically bullied						Bullied on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	26.0	(24.0–28.1)	10.8	(8.8–13.3)	<b>18.4</b>	(16.8–20.0)	29.1	(26.5–31.8)	18.1	(16.3–20.0)	<b>23.5</b>	(21.7–25.3)
Black¶	11.9	(9.1–15.3)	5.6	(3.8–8.2)	<b>8.6</b>	(6.8–10.8)	15.1	(11.9–18.9)	11.2	(8.4–14.9)	<b>13.2</b>	(10.7–16.3)
Hispanic	16.7	(14.0–19.9)	8.1	(6.4–10.3)	<b>12.4</b>	(10.5–14.5)	19.3	(15.9–23.3)	13.7	(11.6–16.2)	<b>16.5</b>	(14.2–19.1)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	22.7	(19.8–26.0)	11.0	(8.1–14.7)	<b>16.5</b>	(14.6–18.6)	29.0	(25.8–32.4)	18.3	(15.2–21.7)	<b>23.4</b>	(20.7–26.3)
10	23.2	(20.6–25.9)	9.9	(7.9–12.4)	<b>16.6</b>	(14.7–18.6)	25.5	(21.9–29.4)	16.1	(13.7–18.9)	<b>20.8</b>	(18.4–23.5)
11	21.4	(18.7–24.4)	8.4	(6.3–11.0)	<b>14.7</b>	(12.5–17.2)	24.2	(21.8–26.8)	16.4	(14.2–18.8)	<b>20.3</b>	(18.6–22.1)
12	19.5	(16.8–22.4)	9.2	(7.2–11.8)	<b>14.3</b>	(12.6–16.1)	19.8	(16.6–23.4)	12.1	(10.2–14.3)	<b>15.9</b>	(14.1–17.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>(20.1–23.4)</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>(8.4–11.1)</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>(14.5–16.6)</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>(22.8–26.9)</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>(14.5–17.2)</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>(18.8–21.7)</b>

\* Counting being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, Web sites, or texting.

† During the 12 months before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 18. Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied,<sup>\*,†</sup> and who were bullied on school property,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Electronically bullied						Bullied on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	19.6	(16.7–22.8)	7.3	(5.7–9.2)	13.5	(11.7–15.5)	21.6	(17.9–25.8)	16.2	(13.5–19.4)	19.0	(16.8–21.5)
Alaska	22.9	(19.9–26.2)	12.6	(10.1–15.5)	17.7	(15.7–19.9)	26.5	(23.2–30.2)	19.5	(16.9–22.4)	22.8	(20.4–25.4)
Arizona	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	24.8	(21.5–28.4)	11.8	(8.5–16.3)	18.2	(15.8–20.9)	25.8	(21.7–30.4)	19.9	(16.3–24.1)	22.9	(20.3–25.7)
California	18.1	(13.9–23.3)	8.3	(5.6–12.2)	13.5	(10.0–18.0)	22.2	(18.6–26.2)	14.3	(11.6–17.5)	18.5	(15.3–22.2)
Connecticut	17.4	(15.4–19.6)	10.3	(8.6–12.4)	13.9	(12.3–15.6)	20.8	(17.6–24.3)	16.2	(13.9–18.7)	18.6	(16.9–20.5)
Delaware	16.0	(13.7–18.6)	7.3	(5.8–9.0)	11.7	(10.4–13.1)	18.6	(15.9–21.8)	13.6	(11.7–15.8)	16.4	(14.5–18.5)
Florida	15.2	(14.1–16.3)	7.9	(7.0–8.9)	11.6	(10.9–12.3)	17.4	(15.8–19.1)	12.5	(11.6–13.5)	15.0	(14.0–16.0)
Hawaii	17.5	(15.7–19.4)	11.5	(9.8–13.5)	14.7	(13.3–16.2)	19.9	(17.3–22.8)	17.0	(15.1–19.1)	18.6	(16.7–20.6)
Idaho	31.4	(28.1–34.8)	11.4	(9.1–14.1)	21.1	(18.8–23.6)	33.8	(30.7–37.1)	18.6	(16.0–21.4)	26.0	(23.9–28.2)
Illinois	18.7	(16.3–21.3)	11.8	(9.5–14.7)	15.3	(13.3–17.5)	19.8	(17.3–22.5)	19.4	(16.0–23.2)	19.6	(17.6–21.8)
Indiana	20.6	(17.4–24.1)	11.0	(8.7–13.7)	15.7	(14.0–17.7)	22.5	(18.8–26.7)	14.8	(11.8–18.3)	18.7	(16.1–21.5)
Kentucky	25.0	(21.1–29.5)	9.2	(7.1–11.9)	17.0	(14.5–19.9)	28.6	(25.5–32.0)	15.5	(12.4–19.2)	22.0	(19.4–25.0)
Maine	25.3	(23.4–27.3)	12.6	(11.8–13.6)	18.9	(17.7–20.1)	26.7	(24.8–28.7)	19.6	(18.3–20.9)	23.2	(21.9–24.5)
Maryland	17.2	(16.6–17.8)	10.2	(9.8–10.7)	13.8	(13.4–14.2)	19.8	(19.2–20.4)	15.5	(15.0–16.1)	17.7	(17.3–18.2)
Massachusetts	17.4	(15.2–19.9)	8.8	(7.3–10.5)	13.0	(11.5–14.6)	18.7	(16.2–21.4)	12.6	(10.6–14.9)	15.6	(14.0–17.4)
Michigan	25.0	(21.5–28.8)	12.8	(10.8–15.0)	18.8	(16.7–21.2)	28.4	(24.2–33.1)	22.6	(19.3–26.3)	25.6	(22.8–28.6)
Mississippi	20.3	(17.0–24.2)	10.3	(7.9–13.2)	15.5	(13.2–18.2)	24.8	(22.0–27.9)	13.7	(10.7–17.5)	19.5	(17.3–21.8)
Missouri	21.4	(18.0–25.1)	11.7	(9.8–14.0)	16.6	(14.3–19.3)	22.9	(18.6–27.8)	19.6	(16.5–23.2)	21.4	(18.1–25.1)
Montana	26.6	(24.5–28.8)	10.9	(9.4–12.6)	18.5	(17.2–19.8)	29.0	(26.9–31.1)	22.0	(19.7–24.6)	25.3	(23.4–27.4)
Nebraska	25.1	(21.1–29.4)	13.0	(10.4–16.2)	18.9	(16.5–21.5)	28.0	(23.7–32.8)	24.4	(21.6–27.5)	26.3	(23.8–28.9)
Nevada	20.8	(18.2–23.7)	8.2	(6.2–10.7)	14.6	(12.8–16.5)	20.4	(18.2–22.7)	16.7	(13.3–20.7)	18.6	(16.7–20.7)
New Hampshire	26.0	(24.6–27.5)	11.3	(10.2–12.5)	18.6	(17.7–19.4)	27.3	(25.7–29.0)	16.8	(15.7–17.9)	22.1	(21.2–23.0)
New Mexico	17.4	(15.8–19.2)	9.9	(8.8–11.1)	13.7	(12.6–14.8)	20.5	(18.8–22.4)	16.3	(15.2–17.6)	18.4	(17.2–19.7)
New York	19.8	(17.5–22.4)	11.5	(9.7–13.6)	15.7	(14.3–17.3)	23.4	(21.0–26.0)	17.8	(15.8–19.9)	20.6	(19.1–22.3)
North Carolina	16.2	(12.1–21.5)	7.9	(5.8–10.8)	12.1	(9.5–15.3)	16.8	(13.6–20.7)	14.0	(10.0–19.2)	15.6	(12.6–19.2)
North Dakota	22.9	(20.3–25.7)	9.3	(7.7–11.3)	15.9	(14.4–17.5)	29.3	(25.9–33.1)	19.0	(16.3–21.9)	24.0	(21.9–26.3)
Oklahoma	20.8	(17.2–24.9)	8.1	(6.2–10.5)	14.5	(12.3–17.0)	26.0	(22.4–30.0)	14.7	(11.7–18.4)	20.4	(17.6–23.5)
Pennsylvania	20.1	(16.6–24.0)	8.7	(7.2–10.3)	14.3	(12.4–16.4)	24.0	(20.7–27.6)	15.9	(13.6–18.5)	19.9	(17.7–22.2)
Rhode Island	15.3	(12.4–18.7)	9.5	(7.4–12.2)	12.4	(10.3–14.8)	16.0	(13.0–19.7)	15.0	(12.5–17.9)	15.5	(13.6–17.6)
South Carolina	20.4	(15.7–26.1)	8.0	(5.7–11.0)	14.1	(11.4–17.3)	25.0	(22.3–28.0)	14.5	(11.2–18.6)	19.7	(17.1–22.6)
South Dakota	26.6	(21.6–32.4)	10.5	(7.8–13.9)	18.4	(15.3–21.9)	24.9	(18.9–32.1)	18.5	(14.2–23.6)	21.6	(17.1–27.0)
Tennessee	21.7	(19.6–23.9)	9.3	(8.3–10.5)	15.3	(14.2–16.5)	29.4	(26.8–32.1)	19.2	(17.7–20.8)	24.1	(22.7–25.6)
Vermont	23.2	(22.4–24.0)	9.9	(9.4–10.5)	16.5	(16.0–17.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	18.8	(16.5–21.4)	9.0	(7.8–10.4)	13.8	(12.5–15.1)	23.3	(20.4–26.3)	15.9	(13.7–18.5)	19.5	(17.6–21.6)
West Virginia	27.6	(22.9–32.9)	13.1	(10.5–16.3)	20.2	(17.0–23.8)	30.1	(26.9–33.4)	19.0	(16.3–22.0)	24.4	(22.0–27.0)
Wyoming	23.2	(19.8–27.0)	11.9	(9.6–14.7)	17.5	(15.7–19.5)	28.8	(25.4–32.5)	18.7	(16.3–21.4)	23.7	(21.7–25.9)
<i>Median</i>		20.7		10.2		15.4		24.0		16.7		19.9
<i>Range</i>		(15.2–31.4)		(7.3–13.1)		(11.6–21.1)		(16.0–33.8)		(12.5–24.4)		(15.0–26.3)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	10.3	(7.9–13.4)	8.2	(6.0–11.0)	9.6	(7.8–11.7)	11.5	(8.2–15.7)	11.6	(8.6–15.5)	11.9	(9.7–14.6)
Boston, MA	10.0	(7.9–12.7)	5.9	(4.5–7.8)	8.1	(6.7–9.6)	14.0	(11.6–16.8)	9.3	(7.4–11.7)	11.8	(10.2–13.5)
Broward County, FL	15.8	(12.9–19.3)	9.1	(6.7–12.2)	12.5	(10.3–15.1)	19.5	(17.0–22.3)	12.4	(9.7–15.7)	15.9	(14.0–18.1)
Cleveland, OH	17.7	(14.5–21.5)	9.3	(7.2–12.0)	13.8	(11.8–16.0)	18.6	(15.4–22.4)	13.0	(10.5–15.9)	16.1	(14.0–18.4)
DeKalb County, GA	10.6	(8.9–12.7)	6.6	(4.8–9.1)	8.8	(7.4–10.3)	15.2	(12.8–18.0)	13.0	(10.5–15.9)	14.1	(12.1–16.4)
Detroit, MI	19.4	(15.2–24.5)	12.6	(9.6–16.4)	16.3	(13.0–20.3)	17.9	(13.6–23.3)	16.1	(12.5–20.4)	17.3	(13.7–21.6)
District of Columbia	9.2	(8.4–10.0)	6.2	(5.6–7.0)	7.9	(7.3–8.4)	13.1	(12.2–14.0)	10.8	(9.9–11.8)	12.1	(11.4–12.8)
Duval County, FL	18.7	(16.3–21.4)	11.6	(9.2–14.5)	15.4	(13.3–17.8)	23.5	(20.8–26.5)	16.3	(13.3–19.8)	20.2	(17.8–22.9)
Ft. Worth, TX	12.1	(10.1–14.3)	5.6	(4.5–7.0)	8.8	(7.6–10.1)	14.6	(12.5–16.9)	11.2	(9.2–13.5)	12.9	(11.4–14.5)
Houston, TX	13.5	(11.9–15.2)	9.0	(7.6–10.6)	11.2	(10.2–12.4)	14.5	(12.7–16.5)	11.7	(9.8–13.8)	13.1	(11.8–14.4)
Los Angeles, CA	11.7	(9.3–14.6)	6.9	(4.8–9.9)	9.3	(7.6–11.5)	16.3	(13.2–19.8)	12.6	(10.5–15.0)	14.6	(12.8–16.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	11.6	(9.4–14.2)	7.8	(6.2–9.7)	9.8	(8.4–11.5)	11.9	(9.9–14.2)	10.5	(8.4–12.9)	11.3	(9.9–12.7)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 18. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied,<sup>\*,†</sup> and who were bullied on school property,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Electronically bullied						Bullied on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	15.2	(13.6–16.9)	8.9	(7.9–10.1)	12.1	(11.1–13.0)	17.9	(15.7–20.4)	11.7	(10.4–13.1)	14.8	(13.3–16.5)
Oakland, CA	12.0	(9.7–14.8)	9.5	(7.2–12.4)	10.6	(9.1–12.4)	17.9	(14.4–22.1)	16.0	(12.6–20.2)	16.9	(14.4–19.7)
Orange County, FL	15.8	(13.1–18.8)	7.9	(5.3–11.7)	11.8	(10.1–13.9)	18.7	(15.4–22.5)	12.8	(10.2–15.9)	15.7	(13.4–18.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	17.1	(14.8–19.6)	10.2	(8.2–12.5)	13.5	(11.9–15.3)	19.1	(16.4–22.1)	14.7	(12.3–17.4)	16.9	(15.2–18.8)
Philadelphia, PA	11.0	(8.3–14.5)	8.1	(5.9–11.0)	9.6	(7.6–12.0)	15.2	(11.3–20.3)	12.6	(9.8–16.0)	13.9	(11.2–17.2)
San Diego, CA	17.4	(15.0–20.0)	10.7	(8.8–13.0)	14.0	(12.5–15.8)	19.2	(16.5–22.2)	14.3	(11.9–17.0)	16.7	(14.9–18.6)
San Francisco, CA	12.8	(10.3–15.7)	9.2	(7.3–11.6)	11.2	(9.4–13.2)	13.9	(11.3–16.9)	12.3	(9.8–15.2)	13.3	(11.3–15.4)
Median	12.8		8.9		11.2		16.3		12.6		14.6	
Range	(9.2–19.4)		(5.6–12.6)		(7.9–16.3)		(11.5–23.5)		(9.3–16.3)		(11.3–20.2)	

\* Counting being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, Web sites, or texting.

† During the 12 months before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 19. Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse,<sup>\*</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White <sup>§</sup>	9.9	(7.4–13.0)	2.0	(1.4–2.8)	6.0	(4.7–7.5)
Black <sup>§</sup>	10.3	(7.4–14.1)	4.4	(2.7–6.9)	7.3	(5.6–9.6)
Hispanic	10.1	(8.0–12.7)	4.0	(2.8–5.7)	7.0	(5.6–8.6)
<b>Grade</b>						
9	9.4	(7.3–12.1)	2.1	(1.4–3.1)	5.6	(4.4–7.1)
10	7.9	(5.7–10.7)	3.9	(2.7–5.5)	5.9	(4.5–7.7)
11	12.0	(9.3–15.4)	2.8	(1.9–4.1)	7.6	(6.0–9.5)
12	11.9	(9.3–15.1)	3.5	(2.4–5.1)	7.6	(6.4–9.1)
Total	10.3	(8.4–12.6)	3.1	(2.5–4.0)	6.7	(5.6–8.0)

\* When they did not want to.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 20. Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse,\* by sex— selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>						
Alabama	12.9	(9.7–16.8)	7.8	(5.8–10.5)	10.4	(8.4–12.7)
Alaska	11.3	(9.0–14.0)	4.0	(2.7–5.9)	7.5	(6.0–9.4)
Arizona	11.9	(8.8–15.8)	6.0	(4.3–8.4)	9.0	(7.1–11.3)
Arkansas	16.4	(12.5–21.2)	7.1	(4.9–10.1)	11.7	(9.4–14.4)
California	7.8	(4.4–13.2)	4.3	(3.0–6.1)	6.0	(4.2–8.3)
Connecticut	9.3	(7.2–12.0)	6.2	(4.7–8.2)	7.8	(6.4–9.4)
Delaware	8.6	(6.6–11.1)	4.4	(3.0–6.3)	6.6	(5.2–8.3)
Florida	8.3	(7.3–9.5)	4.2	(3.5–5.1)	6.4	(5.8–7.1)
Hawaii	10.9	(9.3–12.8)	6.5	(5.3–7.8)	8.8	(7.9–9.8)
Idaho	9.0	(6.9–11.7)	4.4	(3.0–6.4)	6.7	(5.5–8.2)
Illinois	11.5	(8.7–15.1)	6.4	(4.7–8.8)	8.9	(6.8–11.6)
Indiana	13.4	(10.2–17.3)	6.4	(4.5–9.2)	10.0	(8.0–12.4)
Kentucky	14.1	(11.2–17.5)	6.5	(5.0–8.5)	10.3	(8.9–11.9)
Maine	10.0	(8.9–11.3)	4.2	(3.5–5.0)	7.1	(6.4–7.9)
Maryland	9.9	(9.4–10.4)	6.2	(5.8–6.7)	8.1	(7.8–8.5)
Massachusetts	7.6	(6.0–9.6)	3.3	(2.3–4.8)	5.5	(4.4–6.8)
Michigan	12.2	(10.3–14.3)	4.4	(3.3–5.9)	8.3	(7.3–9.6)
Mississippi	13.9	(11.5–16.8)	8.7	(6.3–11.9)	11.4	(9.4–13.6)
Missouri	11.9	(9.3–15.0)	4.7	(3.1–6.9)	8.4	(6.8–10.3)
Montana	12.7	(11.3–14.4)	5.0	(4.1–6.1)	8.7	(7.9–9.7)
Nebraska	11.4	(9.0–14.3)	5.4	(3.8–7.5)	8.3	(6.8–10.0)
Nevada	11.1	(8.0–15.2)	5.6	(4.5–6.8)	8.4	(6.8–10.4)
New Hampshire	9.8	(8.6–11.0)	3.0	(2.5–3.6)	6.3	(5.7–7.0)
New Mexico	10.6	(9.4–12.0)	4.1	(3.5–4.8)	7.3	(6.5–8.1)
New York	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	8.8	(5.9–12.9)	4.4	(2.8–6.9)	6.6	(5.2–8.5)
North Dakota	9.8	(7.8–12.2)	3.0	(2.0–4.5)	6.3	(5.2–7.7)
Oklahoma	10.1	(8.1–12.5)	3.2	(2.1–5.0)	6.7	(5.4–8.2)
Pennsylvania	9.5	(7.5–11.9)	3.4	(2.3–5.0)	6.4	(5.1–8.0)
Rhode Island	9.8	(8.0–11.8)	6.4	(5.3–7.6)	8.1	(6.9–9.4)
South Carolina	8.4	(5.3–12.9)	6.0	(4.0–8.9)	7.2	(5.3–9.7)
South Dakota	6.1	(3.7–9.8)	4.2	(2.1–8.0)	5.1	(3.2–8.0)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	10.2	(9.6–10.8)	3.1	(2.7–3.4)	6.6	(6.3–7.0)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	12.7	(9.5–16.7)	7.5	(5.2–10.7)	10.0	(7.8–12.8)
Wyoming	13.2	(10.2–16.9)	6.8	(5.2–8.7)	10.1	(8.2–12.5)
<i>Median</i>		10.4		4.8		7.9
<i>Range</i>		(6.1–16.4)		(3.0–8.7)		(5.1–11.7)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	9.9	(8.1–12.1)	10.7	(7.9–14.3)	10.6	(8.7–12.9)
Boston, MA	8.9	(7.0–11.2)	6.1	(4.6–8.2)	7.6	(6.1–9.3)
Broward County, FL	9.9	(7.8–12.6)	7.7	(5.5–10.8)	8.9	(7.3–10.9)
Cleveland, OH	14.8	(11.3–19.1)	8.5	(5.7–12.5)	12.0	(9.3–15.4)
DeKalb County, GA	13.1	(10.8–15.8)	10.6	(8.2–13.5)	11.9	(10.0–13.9)
Detroit, MI	11.4	(9.3–14.0)	9.5	(7.5–12.1)	10.6	(9.1–12.4)
District of Columbia	9.7	(8.9–10.6)	6.3	(5.6–7.1)	8.2	(7.6–8.7)
Duval County, FL	14.3	(12.6–16.2)	10.2	(8.3–12.4)	12.6	(11.2–14.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	7.5	(6.0–9.3)	3.5	(2.5–4.7)	5.5	(4.6–6.6)
Houston, TX	11.0	(9.3–12.9)	8.3	(7.0–9.7)	9.6	(8.5–10.8)
Los Angeles, CA	6.8	(5.4–8.7)	6.0	(4.5–8.1)	6.5	(5.2–8.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	7.1	(5.5–9.1)	4.7	(3.5–6.4)	6.0	(5.0–7.2)

See table footnotes on the next page.



**TABLE 20. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse,\* by sex— selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	8.4	(6.2–11.3)	4.4	(2.7–7.0)	6.4	(5.1–7.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	11.8	(9.7–14.3)	8.6	(6.8–10.9)	10.5	(8.8–12.5)
Philadelphia, PA	11.2	(8.8–14.0)	4.9	(3.5–6.8)	8.0	(6.4–10.0)
San Diego, CA	8.8	(7.0–11.0)	5.9	(4.6–7.5)	7.4	(6.3–8.6)
San Francisco, CA	9.2	(7.2–11.6)	5.7	(4.3–7.7)	7.6	(6.2–9.4)
Median	9.9		6.3		8.2	
Range	(6.8–14.8)		(3.5–10.7)		(5.5–12.6)	

\* When they did not want to.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 21. Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence\*<sup>†</sup> and sexual dating violence\*<sup>§</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Physical dating violence						Sexual dating violence					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White**	11.9	(9.2–15.2)	5.9	(4.8–7.2)	9.0	(7.5–10.7)	16.6	(13.8–19.7)	3.5	(2.8–4.4)	10.1	(8.7–11.7)
Black**	12.2	(9.1–16.2)	9.0	(6.0–13.4)	10.5	(8.4–13.0)	11.7	(8.0–16.8)	8.0	(4.7–13.1)	10.0	(7.0–14.0)
Hispanic	11.4	(9.2–14.1)	8.0	(6.2–10.2)	9.7	(8.0–11.7)	14.2	(11.3–17.6)	7.0	(5.6–8.8)	10.6	(8.8–12.6)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	11.1	(8.3–14.7)	5.3	(3.5–7.9)	8.1	(6.8–9.5)	17.6	(14.0–21.9)	4.5	(3.4–6.1)	10.8	(9.0–12.9)
10	10.9	(8.7–13.6)	8.2	(6.3–10.7)	9.6	(8.0–11.5)	15.8	(13.0–19.0)	7.4	(5.4–10.0)	11.8	(10.0–13.8)
11	11.6	(9.0–14.7)	7.9	(6.6–9.5)	10.1	(8.6–11.8)	14.9	(12.1–18.2)	5.1	(3.1–8.4)	10.3	(8.3–12.7)
12	12.9	(9.9–16.5)	8.2	(6.4–10.6)	10.5	(8.6–12.7)	13.9	(11.3–17.0)	4.6	(3.1–6.7)	9.2	(7.8–10.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>(9.9–13.8)</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>(6.5–8.5)</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>(8.8–10.6)</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>(13.7–17.6)</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>(4.4–6.7)</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>(9.5–11.7)</b>

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

† Among the 68.6% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey, being physically hurt on purpose (counting being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon) by someone they were dating or going out with.

§ Among the 69.1% of students nationwide who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey, being forced to do sexual things (counting kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do by someone they were dating or going out with.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Non-Hispanic.

**Note:** The prevalence of dating or going out with someone during the 12 months before the survey varies slightly for physical dating violence and sexual dating violence because of differences in the number of usable responses to each question.

**TABLE 22. Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence\*<sup>†</sup> and sexual dating violence,\*<sup>‡</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Physical dating violence						Sexual dating violence					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	13.9	(11.8–16.4)	8.4	(5.7–12.0)	11.4	(9.0–14.4)	13.4	(11.2–16.0)	6.1	(4.2–8.7)	10.0	(8.7–11.5)
Alaska	10.5	(7.3–14.9)	8.2	(5.6–11.8)	9.5	(7.5–12.1)	14.9	(11.3–19.3)	5.2	(3.1–8.7)	10.1	(7.7–13.2)
Arizona	— <sup>**</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	18.2	(15.1–21.9)	10.5	(7.2–15.1)	14.6	(13.5–15.8)	16.0	(13.7–18.6)	7.1	(4.2–11.7)	11.8	(9.7–14.3)
California	11.7	(9.0–15.1)	7.4	(4.4–12.2)	9.7	(7.5–12.5)	18.1	(14.1–22.9)	5.3	(3.0–9.3)	11.8	(8.9–15.6)
Connecticut	8.7	(6.7–11.2)	6.8	(4.9–9.4)	8.0	(6.7–9.5)	16.4	(12.6–21.0)	6.4	(4.4–9.2)	11.5	(9.2–14.3)
Delaware	9.8	(7.8–12.3)	7.2	(5.2–9.8)	8.6	(7.1–10.4)	9.8	(7.8–12.2)	5.7	(3.8–8.5)	7.9	(6.5–9.4)
Florida	11.2	(9.5–13.1)	10.5	(9.0–12.3)	11.0	(9.8–12.2)	13.8	(12.4–15.4)	8.5	(7.2–10.0)	11.3	(10.5–12.3)
Hawaii	10.7	(8.2–13.7)	8.1	(6.6–10.0)	9.8	(8.0–11.9)	15.4	(12.7–18.5)	8.9	(7.2–10.9)	12.7	(11.0–14.6)
Idaho	12.6	(9.0–17.4)	5.1	(3.4–7.5)	8.9	(6.6–11.9)	21.6	(18.3–25.3)	3.2	(1.7–5.9)	12.4	(10.3–14.8)
Illinois	12.7	(10.3–15.4)	9.7	(6.4–14.4)	11.3	(9.6–13.2)	15.0	(12.7–17.7)	6.9	(4.6–10.3)	11.1	(9.5–12.8)
Indiana	11.9	(9.0–15.6)	7.7	(5.0–11.7)	10.0	(8.4–11.9)	16.4	(13.1–20.4)	8.6	(6.1–12.0)	12.6	(10.6–15.0)
Kentucky	12.1	(8.7–16.6)	5.3	(3.7–7.4)	8.9	(6.8–11.6)	13.8	(10.9–17.2)	6.1	(4.4–8.4)	10.1	(8.3–12.3)
Maine	9.9	(8.9–11.0)	6.4	(5.3–7.7)	8.3	(7.4–9.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	11.2	(10.6–11.9)	8.5	(7.9–9.1)	10.1	(9.7–10.6)	13.1	(12.4–13.7)	6.9	(6.4–7.5)	10.3	(9.8–10.7)
Massachusetts	9.3	(7.3–11.8)	4.1	(2.7–6.3)	6.7	(5.1–8.6)	11.2	(8.9–14.0)	3.7	(2.5–5.7)	7.5	(6.2–9.0)
Michigan	9.2	(7.1–11.9)	6.8	(4.4–10.3)	8.2	(6.7–10.0)	17.5	(14.9–20.5)	5.9	(3.9–8.9)	11.9	(10.3–13.6)
Mississippi	12.3	(9.0–16.6)	8.2	(5.5–12.1)	10.6	(8.7–12.9)	14.8	(11.8–18.4)	7.7	(5.4–10.8)	11.4	(9.5–13.6)
Missouri	10.2	(8.1–12.6)	12.9	(8.8–18.7)	11.7	(8.9–15.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	10.8	(9.3–12.7)	5.5	(4.3–7.1)	8.2	(7.3–9.3)	14.4	(12.4–16.8)	5.6	(4.3–7.2)	10.0	(8.8–11.4)
Nebraska	11.7	(8.5–16.0)	3.7	(2.1–6.4)	8.1	(6.0–10.8)	13.8	(10.6–17.8)	3.2	(1.7–5.8)	8.8	(7.0–11.1)
Nevada	10.5	(7.9–13.9)	8.8	(6.1–12.5)	9.6	(8.0–11.6)	14.4	(11.7–17.7)	8.5	(5.3–13.2)	11.5	(9.1–14.5)
New Hampshire	9.5	(8.4–10.7)	6.1	(5.2–7.2)	7.8	(7.1–8.7)	17.3	(15.5–19.2)	6.0	(5.1–7.1)	11.7	(10.7–12.7)
New Mexico	9.6	(8.5–10.9)	7.6	(6.4–8.9)	8.6	(7.7–9.6)	12.7	(11.1–14.4)	5.8	(4.8–6.9)	9.2	(8.2–10.3)
New York	11.9	(9.9–14.4)	10.3	(8.0–13.2)	11.5	(9.7–13.6)	16.6	(13.7–20.1)	11.9	(9.5–14.8)	14.7	(12.7–17.0)
North Carolina	9.2	(6.1–13.6)	7.3	(5.4–9.9)	8.3	(6.4–10.7)	11.1	(8.3–14.8)	4.4	(2.8–6.8)	7.8	(6.1–10.0)
North Dakota	9.6	(7.4–12.4)	5.6	(4.0–7.9)	7.6	(6.2–9.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	8.9	(7.2–10.9)	5.3	(3.0–9.1)	7.2	(5.7–9.0)	13.1	(10.5–16.3)	3.9	(2.3–6.7)	8.6	(7.0–10.5)
Pennsylvania	9.4	(7.3–12.0)	5.0	(3.3–7.5)	7.2	(5.7–9.1)	14.2	(11.5–17.3)	4.3	(2.8–6.6)	9.3	(7.7–11.2)
Rhode Island	9.5	(7.8–11.4)	7.9	(6.0–10.3)	8.8	(7.5–10.2)	12.8	(10.5–15.6)	5.9	(3.8–8.8)	9.6	(8.4–10.9)
South Carolina	8.4	(5.9–11.7)	7.7	(5.1–11.3)	8.0	(6.0–10.6)	9.8	(6.2–15.2)	5.3	(3.5–7.9)	7.6	(5.0–11.4)
South Dakota	9.8	(7.0–13.7)	7.8	(4.2–14.2)	8.8	(6.2–12.4)	10.1	(7.0–14.4)	6.2	(3.1–12.2)	8.1	(5.5–12.0)
Tennessee	12.9	(11.1–15.0)	9.5	(7.5–12.1)	11.2	(9.8–12.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	10.7	(10.0–11.5)	7.2	(6.6–7.9)	9.1	(8.6–9.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	12.3	(9.8–15.2)	9.5	(7.4–12.1)	10.9	(9.1–12.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	11.2	(8.5–14.6)	8.7	(6.0–12.4)	10.1	(8.2–12.3)	11.7	(9.3–14.6)	6.1	(4.3–8.6)	9.0	(7.5–10.9)
Wyoming	9.9	(7.8–12.6)	8.1	(5.6–11.6)	9.1	(7.2–11.4)	10.7	(8.8–13.0)	5.1	(3.6–7.2)	8.0	(6.8–9.5)
<i>Median</i>	10.6		7.7		9.0		14.0		5.9		10.1	
<i>Range</i>	(8.4–18.2)		(3.7–12.9)		(6.7–14.6)		(9.8–21.6)		(3.2–11.9)		(7.5–14.7)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	10.0	(7.8–12.8)	12.1	(8.3–17.4)	11.8	(9.6–14.3)	11.5	(8.3–15.6)	12.1	(8.5–17.0)	12.1	(9.6–15.0)
Boston, MA	7.0	(5.0–9.9)	5.5	(3.6–8.4)	6.4	(4.8–8.4)	8.3	(6.1–11.4)	5.1	(3.2–8.0)	6.8	(5.0–9.1)
Broward County, FL	10.6	(7.8–14.2)	7.5	(5.0–11.1)	9.2	(7.3–11.5)	14.4	(10.8–19.0)	6.6	(4.6–9.3)	10.5	(8.6–12.8)
Cleveland, OH	11.6	(9.1–14.8)	12.5	(9.8–15.7)	12.7	(10.8–15.0)	8.3	(6.5–10.6)	11.9	(9.1–15.3)	10.7	(9.0–12.6)
DeKalb County, GA	11.1	(8.5–14.5)	7.7	(5.4–10.9)	9.4	(7.6–11.5)	10.3	(7.8–13.5)	7.9	(5.5–11.2)	9.1	(7.3–11.3)
Detroit, MI	12.2	(9.4–15.6)	8.6	(6.2–11.8)	10.8	(8.6–13.6)	8.2	(5.9–11.4)	9.0	(6.5–12.4)	8.8	(7.0–11.0)
District of Columbia	11.8	(10.7–12.9)	8.4	(7.4–9.5)	10.3	(9.6–11.1)	8.3	(7.4–9.2)	6.5	(5.7–7.5)	7.7	(7.1–8.4)
Duval County, FL	12.3	(10.3–14.7)	11.3	(9.1–14.0)	12.4	(10.8–14.1)	17.3	(14.9–19.9)	10.0	(8.0–12.4)	14.4	(12.8–16.2)
Ft. Worth, TX	10.4	(8.4–12.9)	6.2	(4.7–8.2)	8.3	(6.9–10.0)	10.0	(8.1–12.3)	7.1	(5.3–9.6)	8.6	(7.3–10.1)
Houston, TX	11.7	(9.6–14.2)	8.1	(6.4–10.3)	10.1	(8.8–11.7)	11.1	(9.1–13.4)	5.9	(4.6–7.5)	8.8	(7.6–10.1)
Los Angeles, CA	6.6	(4.9–8.9)	7.5	(5.6–10.0)	7.2	(6.0–8.6)	10.8	(7.7–15.0)	6.3	(4.9–8.0)	8.6	(6.6–11.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	7.6	(5.6–10.3)	7.0	(5.5–8.9)	7.4	(6.0–9.2)	9.5	(7.4–12.2)	6.8	(4.9–9.4)	8.2	(6.8–10.0)

See table footnotes on the next page.

TABLE 22. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence\*<sup>†</sup> and sexual dating violence,\*<sup>§</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Physical dating violence						Sexual dating violence					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>¶</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	12.5	(11.2–13.9)	11.1	(9.1–13.5)	12.0	(10.7–13.5)	13.6	(11.8–15.6)	8.6	(7.1–10.4)	11.4	(10.4–12.6)
Oakland, CA	13.4	(9.9–17.9)	9.7	(6.8–13.7)	11.6	(8.9–14.8)	12.4	(9.1–16.6)	8.7	(5.9–12.7)	10.8	(8.6–13.5)
Orange County, FL	8.9	(6.5–12.0)	9.0	(5.2–15.0)	9.0	(6.6–12.1)	16.3	(12.8–20.6)	6.9	(3.9–11.8)	11.4	(9.0–14.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	10.8	(8.8–13.1)	8.5	(6.4–11.1)	10.2	(8.5–12.3)	13.1	(10.6–16.1)	8.7	(6.6–11.3)	11.6	(9.6–13.8)
Philadelphia, PA	13.6	(9.9–18.5)	7.7	(5.2–11.2)	10.8	(8.1–14.2)	14.4	(10.5–19.5)	6.4	(3.9–10.4)	10.6	(8.3–13.4)
San Diego, CA	9.1	(6.7–12.4)	6.4	(4.7–8.8)	7.8	(6.2–9.7)	16.0	(12.3–20.4)	5.9	(4.4–7.9)	10.7	(8.7–13.3)
San Francisco, CA	7.5	(4.8–11.5)	5.6	(3.4–9.1)	6.6	(4.8–8.9)	12.1	(8.7–16.5)	4.7	(3.0–7.2)	8.3	(6.3–10.8)
Median	10.8		8.1		10.1		11.5		6.9		10.5	
Range	(6.6–13.6)		(5.5–12.5)		(6.4–12.7)		(8.2–17.3)		(4.7–12.1)		(6.8–14.4)	

\* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.

<sup>†</sup> Being physically hurt on purpose (counting being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon) by someone they were dating or going out with.

<sup>§</sup> Being forced to do sexual things (counting kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse) they did not want to do by someone they were dating or going out with.

<sup>¶</sup> 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

TABLE 23. Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White <sup>§</sup>	37.9	(32.5–43.6)	19.2	(17.2–21.5)	28.6	(25.8–31.5)
Black <sup>§</sup>	33.9	(28.5–39.8)	17.6	(13.7–22.4)	25.2	(21.7–29.1)
Hispanic	46.7	(42.6–50.9)	24.3	(21.6–27.2)	35.3	(32.3–38.4)
<b>Grade</b>						
9	41.5	(37.7–45.4)	16.7	(14.5–19.1)	28.4	(25.9–31.0)
10	40.1	(35.1–45.4)	19.2	(16.1–22.8)	29.8	(26.6–33.1)
11	40.9	(37.3–44.7)	22.1	(19.1–25.4)	31.4	(28.3–34.8)
12	36.3	(32.3–40.5)	23.9	(21.2–26.8)	30.0	(27.5–32.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>(36.5–43.2)</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>(18.9–21.8)</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>(28.0–31.8)</b>

\* Almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey.

<sup>†</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>§</sup> Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 24. Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>						
Alabama	38.1	(33.8–42.7)	20.5	(17.6–23.8)	29.3	(26.2–32.7)
Alaska	42.7	(37.4–48.2)	25.0	(21.6–28.8)	33.6	(30.1–37.4)
Arizona	44.0	(40.0–48.0)	24.6	(20.8–28.8)	34.2	(30.7–37.8)
Arkansas	38.1	(35.3–40.9)	23.4	(18.4–29.3)	30.7	(27.6–33.9)
California	38.8	(35.4–42.3)	20.9	(19.1–22.9)	29.7	(26.9–32.8)
Connecticut	34.7	(30.9–38.7)	18.5	(15.9–21.6)	26.6	(23.9–29.5)
Delaware	32.5	(29.3–35.8)	15.3	(13.2–17.7)	24.2	(22.1–26.5)
Florida	35.4	(33.2–37.6)	17.3	(15.6–19.1)	26.4	(25.0–27.9)
Hawaii	36.2	(33.5–39.0)	22.4	(20.4–24.6)	29.5	(27.7–31.4)
Idaho	42.7	(39.0–46.5)	21.2	(18.3–24.5)	31.6	(29.1–34.3)
Illinois	36.8	(32.6–41.3)	21.7	(18.2–25.7)	29.3	(26.1–32.7)
Indiana	39.2	(33.6–45.0)	19.8	(17.5–22.3)	29.3	(27.0–31.9)
Kentucky	42.5	(37.2–48.0)	20.5	(17.5–24.0)	31.3	(28.0–34.9)
Maine	35.5	(33.5–37.5)	17.8	(16.6–19.0)	26.4	(25.3–27.6)
Maryland	35.0	(34.2–35.9)	18.7	(18.1–19.3)	26.8	(26.3–27.4)
Massachusetts	34.8	(32.1–37.7)	19.9	(17.5–22.6)	27.4	(25.5–29.4)
Michigan	40.7	(35.6–46.0)	22.7	(20.0–25.5)	31.7	(28.6–34.9)
Mississippi	38.3	(35.2–41.6)	20.1	(16.4–24.5)	29.5	(26.5–32.6)
Missouri	31.3	(26.2–36.9)	23.6	(19.4–28.5)	27.5	(23.6–31.8)
Montana	38.8	(36.2–41.4)	20.4	(18.7–22.3)	29.3	(27.7–30.9)
Nebraska	31.4	(26.7–36.6)	17.1	(14.1–20.5)	24.1	(21.2–27.3)
Nevada	44.2	(38.7–49.9)	21.6	(19.3–24.1)	32.7	(30.0–35.6)
New Hampshire	36.9	(34.8–39.0)	17.9	(16.7–19.2)	27.2	(26.2–28.3)
New Mexico	42.3	(39.9–44.7)	23.0	(21.2–24.9)	32.5	(30.8–34.3)
New York	36.0	(33.4–38.7)	21.0	(18.7–23.5)	28.6	(26.1–31.2)
North Carolina	35.2	(30.3–40.5)	17.5	(14.7–20.7)	26.4	(23.5–29.4)
North Dakota	35.2	(32.1–38.4)	19.6	(17.1–22.4)	27.2	(25.1–29.4)
Oklahoma	37.9	(33.3–42.8)	19.7	(17.0–22.8)	28.9	(25.8–32.1)
Pennsylvania	36.7	(33.1–40.5)	19.2	(16.8–21.7)	27.8	(25.3–30.5)
Rhode Island	35.8	(33.9–37.8)	17.2	(14.8–20.0)	26.4	(24.3–28.5)
South Carolina	39.6	(33.7–45.7)	20.4	(17.5–23.7)	29.9	(26.1–33.9)
South Dakota	34.7	(27.6–42.4)	16.5	(12.6–21.3)	25.4	(21.0–30.4)
Tennessee	38.0	(34.6–41.5)	18.5	(16.8–20.3)	28.0	(26.0–30.1)
Vermont	33.5	(32.6–34.5)	15.4	(14.7–16.1)	24.4	(23.8–25.0)
Virginia	37.1	(34.5–39.7)	17.3	(15.3–19.5)	26.9	(25.1–28.8)
West Virginia	43.8	(38.8–49.0)	22.4	(18.5–26.8)	32.9	(29.5–36.4)
Wyoming	39.1	(35.3–42.9)	22.8	(19.9–25.9)	30.8	(28.3–33.4)
<i>Median</i>		37.1		20.1		28.9
<i>Range</i>		(31.3–44.2)		(15.3–25.0)		(24.1–34.2)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	36.5	(31.9–41.4)	23.0	(17.8–29.2)	29.8	(26.6–33.2)
Boston, MA	32.6	(29.4–36.0)	20.7	(17.8–23.9)	26.7	(24.6–28.8)
Broward County, FL	38.2	(34.1–42.4)	22.2	(18.9–26.0)	30.0	(27.0–33.2)
Cleveland, OH	47.0	(43.4–50.6)	25.1	(21.9–28.5)	36.0	(33.3–38.9)
DeKalb County, GA	34.1	(31.1–37.3)	21.0	(18.4–24.0)	27.5	(25.3–29.9)
Detroit, MI	37.7	(34.0–41.5)	21.7	(18.2–25.6)	30.6	(27.8–33.5)
District of Columbia	33.5	(32.2–34.8)	19.7	(18.6–21.0)	27.0	(26.0–27.9)
Duval County, FL	39.9	(37.4–42.5)	22.2	(19.8–24.9)	31.4	(29.5–33.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	40.2	(37.3–43.2)	17.7	(15.8–19.9)	29.0	(27.2–30.9)
Houston, TX	37.4	(34.8–40.0)	23.8	(21.9–25.7)	30.3	(28.8–32.0)
Los Angeles, CA	37.1	(33.4–40.8)	23.3	(20.7–26.3)	30.4	(27.8–33.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	30.8	(27.6–34.2)	18.8	(16.5–21.4)	25.0	(22.8–27.4)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 24. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	37.7	(35.5–39.9)	21.2	(18.8–23.8)	29.4	(27.6–31.2)
Oakland, CA	33.2	(29.4–37.3)	21.9	(18.8–25.4)	27.3	(24.9–29.8)
Orange County, FL	39.4	(35.7–43.2)	20.6	(16.8–25.1)	30.1	(26.9–33.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	38.3	(34.9–41.9)	21.3	(18.8–23.9)	29.9	(27.7–32.1)
Philadelphia, PA	43.1	(39.5–46.7)	21.4	(18.3–25.0)	32.4	(29.8–35.0)
San Diego, CA	38.9	(35.1–42.9)	19.9	(17.5–22.6)	29.1	(26.5–31.9)
San Francisco, CA	30.6	(27.0–34.4)	19.6	(16.8–22.7)	24.9	(22.8–27.1)
Median	37.7		21.3		29.8	
Range	(30.6–47.0)		(17.7–25.1)		(24.9–36.0)	

\* Almost every day for  $\geq 2$  weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

**TABLE 25. Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide\* and who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Seriously considered attempting suicide						Made a suicide plan					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>§</sup>	22.8	(19.9–26.1)	11.5	(9.9–13.4)	17.2	(15.4–19.2)	18.4	(15.6–21.7)	9.3	(7.7–11.1)	13.9	(12.1–15.9)
Black <sup>§</sup>	18.7	(14.4–23.8)	11.0	(9.2–13.1)	14.5	(12.3–17.1)	17.3	(12.7–23.2)	10.6	(8.0–14.0)	13.7	(10.8–17.2)
Hispanic	25.6	(22.9–28.5)	12.4	(10.5–14.6)	18.8	(17.1–20.7)	20.7	(17.7–24.1)	10.9	(9.5–12.5)	15.7	(14.2–17.4)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	26.5	(23.3–30.0)	10.7	(8.6–13.2)	18.2	(16.4–20.2)	22.5	(19.2–26.1)	8.1	(6.6–10.1)	15.0	(13.4–16.8)
10	25.7	(22.2–29.5)	10.8	(8.8–13.2)	18.3	(16.2–20.5)	21.6	(18.7–24.7)	9.2	(7.3–11.4)	15.4	(13.6–17.4)
11	22.1	(19.0–25.4)	13.3	(11.3–15.5)	17.7	(15.7–19.9)	17.2	(14.4–20.3)	10.4	(8.8–12.3)	13.9	(12.2–15.9)
12	18.6	(16.1–21.4)	14.0	(11.5–17.1)	16.3	(14.7–18.0)	15.7	(13.6–18.0)	12.0	(9.8–14.5)	13.8	(12.4–15.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>(21.5–25.4)</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>(11.2–13.3)</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>(16.7–18.8)</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>(17.5–21.5)</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>(8.8–11.0)</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>(13.4–15.8)</b>

\* During the 12 months before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 26. Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide\* and who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Seriously considered attempting suicide						Made a suicide plan					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	23.1	(18.6–28.2)	11.8	(9.5–14.6)	17.5	(14.5–21.0)	18.7	(15.2–22.8)	8.5	(6.0–11.7)	13.7	(11.4–16.3)
Alaska	23.3	(19.6–27.5)	17.0	(14.1–20.4)	20.1	(17.2–23.4)	18.4	(15.5–21.7)	14.9	(11.9–18.4)	16.7	(14.2–19.5)
Arizona	23.5	(20.2–27.2)	13.2	(10.5–16.4)	18.6	(16.3–21.1)	21.3	(17.5–25.7)	12.3	(9.8–15.4)	17.0	(15.2–18.9)
Arkansas	23.2	(20.6–26.0)	14.4	(10.7–19.0)	18.9	(16.6–21.5)	18.9	(16.6–21.5)	14.1	(10.8–18.3)	16.7	(15.1–18.4)
California	24.0	(20.2–28.4)	11.9	(8.4–16.5)	17.9	(14.4–22.1)	21.8	(18.4–25.8)	8.5	(5.8–12.3)	15.2	(12.2–18.7)
Connecticut	16.3	(13.7–19.2)	10.4	(8.6–12.5)	13.4	(11.9–15.1)	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	17.5	(14.8–20.6)	10.0	(8.4–11.9)	14.0	(12.7–15.5)	14.8	(11.9–18.3)	7.2	(5.8–8.9)	11.0	(9.4–12.8)
Florida	17.9	(16.7–19.3)	9.5	(8.3–10.8)	13.8	(13.0–14.7)	14.3	(13.1–15.7)	7.7	(6.9–8.5)	11.1	(10.3–11.9)
Hawaii	20.1	(17.8–22.6)	11.7	(9.8–13.8)	16.0	(14.2–18.1)	18.8	(17.1–20.6)	12.1	(10.5–13.9)	15.6	(14.3–17.0)
Idaho	27.2	(23.7–30.9)	12.9	(10.5–15.6)	19.8	(17.5–22.3)	23.3	(20.0–26.9)	10.8	(8.8–13.1)	17.0	(14.8–19.3)
Illinois	18.8	(15.8–22.4)	12.9	(10.0–16.4)	15.9	(13.9–18.2)	16.4	(14.1–18.9)	12.6	(10.4–15.3)	14.5	(12.9–16.4)
Indiana	26.0	(22.2–30.1)	13.7	(10.5–17.6)	19.8	(17.9–21.7)	20.6	(18.5–22.8)	13.6	(10.7–17.2)	17.0	(15.3–19.0)
Kentucky	20.6	(16.9–24.9)	10.6	(8.6–13.1)	15.7	(13.8–17.8)	18.1	(14.5–22.5)	9.8	(7.8–12.2)	13.9	(11.9–16.3)
Maine	19.8	(18.5–21.2)	10.5	(9.3–11.9)	15.2	(14.1–16.3)	16.1	(14.9–17.4)	8.7	(7.9–9.6)	12.4	(11.6–13.1)
Maryland	20.7	(20.1–21.3)	10.9	(10.4–11.4)	15.9	(15.4–16.3)	15.9	(15.3–16.4)	9.4	(8.9–9.9)	12.7	(12.3–13.1)
Massachusetts	17.4	(15.2–19.9)	12.2	(10.4–14.3)	14.9	(13.1–16.8)	14.0	(11.9–16.3)	9.8	(8.3–11.6)	11.9	(10.6–13.4)
Michigan	21.4	(18.7–24.4)	13.0	(11.3–15.0)	17.3	(15.9–18.7)	17.5	(15.4–19.8)	12.5	(10.2–15.2)	15.0	(13.5–16.6)
Mississippi	20.9	(18.5–23.6)	13.0	(10.7–15.9)	17.0	(15.5–18.6)	17.6	(14.8–20.9)	12.4	(9.9–15.4)	15.1	(13.2–17.3)
Missouri	18.9	(15.4–23.0)	13.2	(10.1–17.2)	16.2	(13.9–18.9)	15.8	(12.2–20.1)	11.0	(9.4–12.7)	13.4	(11.2–16.0)
Montana	25.5	(23.4–27.7)	12.7	(11.3–14.3)	18.8	(17.6–20.1)	19.8	(17.8–22.0)	11.5	(10.2–12.9)	15.5	(14.3–16.8)
Nebraska	18.0	(14.6–21.8)	11.3	(9.2–13.8)	14.6	(12.8–16.8)	17.0	(13.5–21.2)	9.8	(7.6–12.5)	13.3	(11.5–15.4)
Nevada	23.8	(20.9–27.0)	10.6	(7.9–14.2)	17.2	(14.8–20.0)	21.7	(18.7–24.9)	9.8	(7.1–13.3)	15.8	(13.8–18.1)
New Hampshire	20.1	(18.8–21.5)	10.7	(9.8–11.7)	15.3	(14.5–16.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	21.4	(19.1–23.8)	11.6	(10.6–12.7)	16.5	(15.1–17.9)	19.0	(17.4–20.6)	10.3	(9.3–11.4)	14.6	(13.6–15.7)
New York	19.4	(16.9–22.1)	11.8	(9.7–14.3)	15.7	(13.7–17.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	20.5	(17.3–24.1)	10.7	(8.7–13.2)	15.9	(13.8–18.4)	17.3	(14.1–21.0)	10.5	(7.6–14.3)	14.1	(12.5–15.8)
North Dakota	20.4	(17.6–23.6)	12.2	(10.0–14.8)	16.2	(14.2–18.4)	16.1	(13.8–18.7)	10.9	(8.9–13.3)	13.5	(11.8–15.3)
Oklahoma	19.9	(17.2–22.9)	10.2	(7.4–13.9)	15.1	(12.9–17.6)	19.1	(16.2–22.4)	10.0	(7.3–13.5)	14.6	(12.3–17.1)
Pennsylvania	20.3	(18.1–22.6)	11.2	(9.2–13.6)	15.7	(14.2–17.3)	17.1	(14.9–19.6)	9.9	(7.8–12.5)	13.5	(11.9–15.2)
Rhode Island	19.3	(17.2–21.6)	8.9	(7.3–10.9)	14.1	(12.4–15.9)	15.8	(13.9–17.9)	8.4	(6.4–10.9)	12.1	(10.4–14.0)
South Carolina	21.3	(16.9–26.5)	13.3	(10.3–17.0)	17.3	(14.2–20.9)	19.7	(16.4–23.5)	9.7	(7.2–13.0)	14.7	(12.6–17.2)
South Dakota	23.3	(17.6–30.0)	9.3	(6.4–13.2)	16.1	(12.4–20.7)	16.7	(11.9–23.0)	7.1	(4.8–10.4)	11.8	(8.8–15.6)
Tennessee	21.7	(19.0–24.6)	10.6	(9.3–12.1)	16.0	(14.5–17.6)	18.6	(16.8–20.4)	9.9	(8.2–12.0)	14.2	(13.1–15.3)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.2	(15.5–16.9)	8.0	(7.5–8.5)	12.1	(11.7–12.6)
Virginia	18.6	(16.3–21.1)	9.6	(8.1–11.3)	14.0	(12.6–15.5)	15.4	(13.6–17.5)	8.1	(6.9–9.5)	11.7	(10.5–13.0)
West Virginia	22.8	(18.5–27.7)	14.8	(12.8–17.0)	18.7	(16.3–21.4)	17.6	(14.2–21.6)	13.1	(11.2–15.4)	15.4	(13.2–17.7)
Wyoming	24.7	(21.3–28.4)	15.9	(13.2–18.9)	20.3	(18.1–22.7)	20.9	(18.2–23.9)	15.6	(13.4–17.9)	18.2	(16.5–20.1)
<i>Median</i>		20.6		11.7		16.0		17.6		9.9		14.3
<i>Range</i>		(16.3–27.2)		(8.9–17.0)		(13.4–20.3)		(14.0–23.3)		(7.1–15.6)		(11.0–18.2)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	20.3	(16.1–25.3)	14.8	(11.0–19.7)	17.8	(14.6–21.5)	16.6	(12.9–21.1)	11.8	(8.4–16.5)	14.4	(11.6–17.8)
Boston, MA	14.1	(11.5–17.2)	7.3	(5.5–9.8)	11.0	(9.2–13.0)	12.8	(10.6–15.4)	6.5	(4.8–8.8)	9.7	(8.1–11.6)
Broward County, FL	21.0	(18.2–24.2)	12.6	(10.2–15.4)	16.8	(15.0–18.8)	16.5	(14.0–19.4)	10.9	(9.0–13.0)	13.7	(12.0–15.5)
Cleveland, OH	25.8	(22.8–29.1)	12.2	(9.7–15.2)	19.2	(17.2–21.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	22.1	(19.5–24.9)	10.6	(8.7–12.9)	16.3	(14.5–18.2)	19.1	(16.3–22.2)	12.6	(10.2–15.6)	15.8	(13.9–18.0)
Detroit, MI	18.7	(15.6–22.2)	14.3	(11.6–17.4)	16.7	(14.6–19.0)	16.7	(14.1–19.7)	15.6	(12.8–19.0)	16.4	(14.5–18.6)
District of Columbia	18.5	(17.4–19.6)	8.9	(8.1–9.8)	13.9	(13.2–14.6)	18.9	(17.8–20.0)	10.2	(9.3–11.2)	14.8	(14.1–15.5)
Duval County, FL	24.2	(21.9–26.7)	14.3	(12.0–17.1)	19.7	(17.9–21.6)	22.0	(17.8–20.0)	15.9	(13.4–18.8)	19.3	(17.3–21.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	19.8	(17.3–22.6)	7.7	(6.3–9.4)	13.8	(12.3–15.5)	16.2	(13.9–18.9)	7.1	(5.7–8.8)	11.6	(10.2–13.2)
Houston, TX	19.3	(17.0–21.8)	11.1	(9.4–13.2)	15.1	(13.7–16.7)	17.4	(15.4–19.6)	11.7	(9.9–13.7)	14.6	(13.3–16.0)
Los Angeles, CA	17.6	(15.1–20.4)	10.4	(8.6–12.6)	14.1	(12.7–15.5)	14.1	(12.0–16.4)	11.6	(9.9–13.5)	12.9	(11.3–14.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	12.5	(10.9–14.2)	8.9	(7.5–10.6)	10.7	(9.5–12.0)	9.7	(8.2–11.5)	7.6	(6.1–9.5)	8.7	(7.6–10.0)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 26. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide\* and who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Seriously considered attempting suicide						Made a suicide plan					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	18.3	(16.3–20.4)	9.0	(7.7–10.6)	13.7	(12.2–15.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	18.8	(15.7–22.2)	10.6	(8.3–13.5)	14.4	(12.6–16.3)	16.3	(13.6–19.4)	9.1	(6.9–12.0)	12.5	(10.8–14.5)
Orange County, FL	20.1	(17.2–23.3)	10.2	(7.9–12.9)	15.1	(13.2–17.3)	15.0	(12.5–18.0)	9.9	(7.6–12.7)	12.3	(10.6–14.3)
Palm Beach County, FL	20.8	(18.2–23.6)	10.0	(8.2–12.2)	15.5	(13.7–17.4)	17.9	(15.2–21.0)	11.3	(9.0–14.0)	14.6	(12.7–16.8)
Philadelphia, PA	18.0	(15.5–20.9)	9.9	(7.2–13.4)	14.0	(11.7–16.8)	16.6	(14.3–19.2)	9.0	(6.3–12.9)	12.8	(11.0–14.9)
San Diego, CA	21.1	(18.0–24.6)	12.1	(9.8–14.7)	16.5	(14.7–18.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	15.6	(12.9–18.7)	9.5	(7.2–12.4)	12.6	(10.8–14.6)	16.3	(13.5–19.7)	11.3	(9.2–13.6)	13.9	(11.9–16.2)
Median	19.3		10.4		15.1		16.5		11.1		13.8	
Range	(12.5–25.8)		(7.3–14.8)		(10.7–19.7)		(9.7–22.0)		(6.5–15.9)		(8.7–19.3)	

\* During the 12 months before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 27. Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide\*† and whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Attempted suicide						Suicide attempt treated by a doctor or nurse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	9.8	(7.5–12.8)	3.7	(2.9–4.7)	6.8	(5.5–8.4)	3.4	(2.3–4.8)	0.9	(0.5–1.4)	2.1	(1.5–2.9)
Black¶	10.2	(6.8–15.1)	7.2	(5.3–9.8)	8.9	(6.7–11.9)	3.6	(2.4–5.6)	4.0	(2.0–7.8)	3.8	(2.2–6.3)
Hispanic	15.1	(12.8–17.7)	7.6	(5.8–9.9)	11.3	(9.9–13.0)	4.5	(3.1–6.4)	2.9	(1.9–4.4)	3.7	(2.7–5.1)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	15.1	(12.2–18.5)	5.1	(3.7–7.0)	9.9	(8.5–11.5)	4.7	(3.3–6.6)	1.9	(1.1–3.0)	3.2	(2.4–4.2)
10	13.0	(9.8–17.2)	5.7	(4.1–7.8)	9.4	(7.6–11.6)	3.9	(2.6–5.6)	2.2	(1.2–4.0)	3.1	(2.2–4.3)
11	10.2	(8.2–12.5)	5.8	(4.6–7.3)	8.0	(6.8–9.5)	3.4	(2.2–5.2)	2.0	(1.1–3.5)	2.6	(1.8–3.9)
12	7.2	(5.3–9.6)	5.2	(3.4–7.8)	6.2	(4.9–7.9)	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	1.4	(0.7–2.6)	1.9	(1.3–2.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>(9.7–13.7)</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>(4.7–6.4)</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>(7.6–9.6)</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>(2.9–4.7)</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>(1.3–2.8)</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>(2.2–3.5)</b>

\* One or more times.

† During the 12 months before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 28. Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide\*<sup>†</sup> and whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse,<sup>‡</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Attempted suicide						Suicide attempt treated by a doctor or nurse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	13.0	(10.3–16.4)	8.7	(6.6–11.4)	11.2	(9.4–13.3)	4.8	(3.6–6.5)	3.3	(2.0–5.4)	4.3	(3.3–5.6)
Alaska	11.0	(8.7–14.0)	10.4	(8.2–13.1)	10.7	(8.9–12.8)	4.0	(2.7–6.1)	3.0	(1.9–4.7)	3.5	(2.6–4.7)
Arizona	12.6	(9.5–16.6)	6.2	(4.5–8.6)	9.6	(7.9–11.5)	3.7	(2.6–5.5)	1.5	(0.6–3.6)	2.7	(2.0–3.6)
Arkansas	13.8	(11.5–16.5)	10.2	(7.7–13.5)	12.1	(10.2–14.4)	4.6	(3.9–5.5)	4.4	(3.2–5.9)	4.5	(3.7–5.4)
California	11.8	(9.9–14.0)	4.7	(3.2–7.0)	8.2	(6.8–9.9)	2.8	(2.0–3.9)	1.0	(0.4–2.7)	1.9	(1.2–2.9)
Connecticut	8.7	(6.9–10.8)	6.6	(5.3–8.1)	7.9	(6.6–9.4)	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	10.2	(7.5–13.6)	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	7.6	(6.1–9.5)	2.4	(1.4–4.2)	2.1	(1.3–3.4)	2.3	(1.7–3.2)
Florida	9.6	(8.6–10.7)	5.2	(4.3–6.4)	7.6	(6.8–8.5)	2.8	(2.2–3.6)	1.9	(1.3–2.7)	2.5	(1.9–3.2)
Hawaii	11.0	(9.6–12.7)	9.3	(7.4–11.6)	10.5	(9.3–11.9)	3.1	(2.2–4.2)	3.5	(2.6–4.7)	3.4	(2.8–4.1)
Idaho	14.0	(11.0–17.7)	5.8	(4.8–7.0)	9.8	(8.2–11.7)	4.4	(3.1–6.4)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	3.1	(2.4–3.9)
Illinois	9.5	(7.2–12.4)	9.8	(7.8–12.2)	9.8	(8.1–11.7)	2.9	(1.9–4.4)	5.7	(3.8–8.3)	4.3	(3.2–5.8)
Indiana	10.9	(8.3–14.1)	8.7	(6.0–12.5)	9.9	(7.7–12.7)	4.4	(2.7–7.0)	3.3	(1.9–5.6)	3.9	(2.5–6.0)
Kentucky	12.9	(9.4–17.3)	5.7	(3.8–8.5)	9.4	(7.0–12.4)	5.3	(3.5–7.9)	2.5	(1.4–4.3)	3.9	(2.6–5.7)
Maine	11.2	(10.2–12.2)	8.4	(7.5–9.4)	9.9	(9.3–10.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	8.2	(6.5–10.3)	5.4	(4.1–7.0)	7.0	(6.0–8.2)	2.9	(2.0–4.2)	2.5	(1.7–3.8)	2.8	(2.2–3.6)
Michigan	11.1	(9.6–12.8)	7.1	(5.3–9.5)	9.2	(7.9–10.7)	3.0	(2.0–4.4)	2.4	(1.6–3.8)	2.7	(2.0–3.7)
Mississippi	13.4	(10.9–16.5)	11.2	(8.7–14.4)	12.7	(10.5–15.2)	5.5	(3.6–8.4)	5.9	(4.0–8.6)	5.7	(4.3–7.6)
Missouri	10.3	(7.4–14.1)	9.2	(7.4–11.4)	9.8	(7.8–12.2)	3.2	(1.7–5.9)	3.1	(2.1–4.5)	3.2	(2.3–4.4)
Montana	11.5	(10.1–13.2)	6.3	(5.1–7.8)	8.9	(7.8–10.1)	4.0	(3.1–5.0)	2.4	(1.6–3.4)	3.1	(2.4–4.0)
Nebraska	9.4	(7.0–12.5)	7.7	(5.8–10.1)	8.9	(7.4–10.5)	3.0	(1.8–5.0)	3.5	(2.2–5.6)	3.3	(2.5–4.5)
Nevada	13.1	(10.3–16.6)	8.0	(6.3–10.1)	10.7	(9.1–12.6)	3.2	(2.1–4.8)	2.3	(1.4–3.8)	2.8	(2.0–3.7)
New Hampshire	8.9	(8.0–9.9)	4.6	(3.9–5.3)	6.8	(6.2–7.4)	3.5	(2.8–4.2)	1.5	(1.2–1.9)	2.5	(2.1–2.9)
New Mexico	12.4	(11.0–13.9)	6.4	(5.4–7.5)	9.4	(8.6–10.4)	3.8	(3.1–4.7)	2.5	(2.0–3.3)	3.2	(2.7–3.8)
New York	9.9	(8.2–11.9)	9.3	(7.3–11.8)	9.9	(8.4–11.7)	4.2	(3.2–5.5)	4.4	(3.2–6.0)	4.4	(3.6–5.3)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	(5.9–12.9)	9.6	(7.9–11.7)	9.3	(8.0–10.7)
North Dakota	9.6	(7.6–12.1)	9.3	(7.4–11.5)	9.4	(7.9–11.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	10.2	(8.1–12.7)	4.5	(2.8–7.2)	7.4	(6.2–8.9)	2.4	(1.6–3.6)	1.6	(0.9–3.0)	2.0	(1.5–2.8)
Pennsylvania	9.6	(7.5–12.2)	5.3	(4.0–7.0)	7.5	(6.1–9.1)	3.0	(2.0–4.6)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	2.6	(1.9–3.7)
Rhode Island	12.5	(9.0–17.2)	8.3	(6.4–10.6)	10.5	(7.9–13.8)	4.4	(3.0–6.5)	3.8	(2.5–5.7)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)
South Carolina	12.6	(8.4–18.4)	9.4	(7.0–12.5)	11.0	(8.4–14.3)	3.5	(2.1–5.8)	3.3	(1.9–5.8)	3.4	(2.3–5.2)
South Dakota	10.0	(6.2–15.6)	6.8	(4.0–11.3)	8.4	(5.7–12.3)	4.2	(2.1–8.2)	3.2	(1.7–6.0)	3.8	(2.2–6.6)
Tennessee	12.5	(11.2–13.8)	7.3	(5.7–9.2)	9.9	(8.9–10.9)	4.2	(3.4–5.3)	3.3	(2.3–4.7)	3.8	(3.1–4.7)
Vermont	8.0	(7.5–8.5)	3.7	(3.3–4.1)	5.9	(5.6–6.2)	2.6	(2.3–3.0)	1.2	(1.0–1.5)	2.0	(1.8–2.2)
Virginia	8.7	(7.1–10.5)	4.6	(3.7–5.6)	6.7	(5.8–7.6)	2.4	(1.6–3.7)	1.3	(0.8–2.0)	1.9	(1.3–2.6)
West Virginia	11.3	(8.9–14.2)	8.5	(6.5–11.0)	9.9	(8.5–11.5)	3.7	(2.3–6.1)	2.6	(1.5–4.7)	3.2	(2.1–4.8)
Wyoming	14.7	(12.0–17.8)	7.7	(5.9–9.9)	11.1	(9.5–13.0)	4.5	(3.2–6.3)	3.7	(2.3–5.8)	4.1	(3.2–5.3)
<i>Median</i>	11.0		7.3		9.6		3.7		2.6		3.2	
<i>Range</i>	(8.0–14.7)		(3.7–11.2)		(5.9–12.7)		(2.4–8.8)		(1.0–9.6)		(1.9–9.3)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	16.2	(12.0–21.5)	20.5	(14.4–28.4)	18.7	(14.6–23.6)	4.9	(2.9–8.0)	9.4	(5.9–14.5)	7.3	(5.2–10.1)
Boston, MA	8.2	(6.3–10.7)	7.9	(6.2–10.1)	8.1	(6.7–9.8)	2.4	(1.4–3.9)	2.4	(1.5–4.0)	2.4	(1.7–3.4)
Broward County, FL	11.8	(9.6–14.4)	6.2	(4.6–8.4)	9.3	(7.9–10.9)	4.3	(2.8–6.4)	2.6	(1.6–4.4)	3.5	(2.6–4.8)
Cleveland, OH	22.6	(19.5–26.0)	17.7	(14.4–21.5)	20.7	(18.3–23.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	11.2	(8.5–14.5)	8.6	(6.7–10.9)	9.9	(8.1–12.0)	4.1	(2.8–6.1)	5.1	(3.4–7.5)	4.6	(3.4–6.1)
Detroit, MI	15.1	(12.3–18.3)	16.4	(12.0–22.1)	16.0	(13.4–18.9)	6.4	(4.8–8.6)	8.4	(6.0–11.8)	7.4	(5.9–9.3)
District of Columbia	13.7	(12.6–14.8)	11.1	(10.0–12.2)	12.7	(11.9–13.4)	4.8	(4.2–5.5)	4.9	(4.2–5.8)	5.0	(4.5–5.5)
Duval County, FL	18.9	(16.2–21.9)	17.9	(15.0–21.1)	18.9	(16.4–21.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	11.8	(9.7–14.3)	3.9	(2.9–5.3)	7.8	(6.6–9.3)	3.9	(2.8–5.4)	1.7	(1.0–2.8)	2.9	(2.3–3.7)
Houston, TX	14.1	(12.3–16.2)	11.2	(9.4–13.4)	13.0	(11.5–14.6)	5.2	(4.1–6.6)	3.9	(3.0–5.0)	4.6	(3.8–5.6)
Los Angeles, CA	10.1	(8.2–12.2)	6.5	(4.6–9.1)	8.4	(7.1–9.9)	2.2	(1.1–4.3)	2.1	(1.4–3.2)	2.1	(1.5–3.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	7.4	(5.9–9.2)	5.6	(4.0–7.7)	6.4	(5.3–7.9)	2.2	(1.5–3.3)	1.9	(1.1–3.1)	2.1	(1.5–2.8)

See table footnotes on the next page.



**TABLE 28. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide\* and whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Attempted suicide						Suicide attempt treated by a doctor or nurse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	10.1	(8.5–11.9)	6.2	(5.3–7.2)	<b>8.3</b>	<b>(7.4–9.3)</b>	2.9	(2.1–3.8)	2.6	(2.0–3.4)	<b>2.8</b>	<b>(2.3–3.3)</b>
Oakland, CA	12.8	(9.8–16.5)	9.8	(7.4–12.8)	<b>11.3</b>	<b>(9.5–13.3)</b>	2.8	(1.8–4.5)	3.9	(2.5–6.2)	<b>3.4</b>	<b>(2.4–4.7)</b>
Orange County, FL	12.1	(9.8–14.8)	6.1	(3.8–9.8)	<b>9.1</b>	<b>(7.4–11.2)</b>	4.5	(3.1–6.4)	2.2	(1.0–5.1)	<b>3.4</b>	<b>(2.2–5.1)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	11.1	(9.2–13.4)	8.1	(6.4–10.2)	<b>10.1</b>	<b>(8.6–11.8)</b>	4.2	(3.0–5.7)	3.0	(2.0–4.5)	<b>3.7</b>	<b>(3.0–4.7)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	12.6	(10.9–14.6)	8.8	(5.7–13.4)	<b>11.0</b>	<b>(8.6–14.1)</b>	3.8	(2.4–5.9)	3.3	(1.8–5.7)	<b>3.6</b>	<b>(2.5–5.0)</b>
San Diego, CA	11.0	(8.9–13.4)	6.9	(5.3–8.8)	<b>8.9</b>	<b>(7.6–10.5)</b>	2.2	(1.4–3.5)	1.7	(1.0–2.8)	<b>1.9</b>	<b>(1.3–2.8)</b>
San Francisco, CA	11.3	(8.7–14.7)	7.8	(5.7–10.5)	<b>9.8</b>	<b>(7.7–12.5)</b>	4.3	(2.8–6.6)	3.7	(2.3–5.8)	<b>4.3</b>	<b>(3.1–6.0)</b>
Median	11.8		8.1		9.9		4.1		3.0		3.5	
Range	(7.4–22.6)		(3.9–20.5)		(6.4–20.7)		(2.2–6.4)		(1.7–9.4)		(1.9–7.4)	

\* One or more times.

† During the 12 months before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 29. Percentage of high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking\* and who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Ever tried cigarette smoking						Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>§</sup>	30.4	(23.5–38.2)	33.2	(29.3–37.3)	<b>31.8</b>	<b>(26.8–37.2)</b>	5.3	(3.8–7.4)	6.6	(4.9–8.7)	<b>6.0</b>	<b>(4.5–7.9)</b>
Black <sup>§</sup>	29.5	(24.2–35.5)	30.6	(24.6–37.3)	<b>30.1</b>	<b>(25.0–35.7)</b>	3.8	(2.1–6.8)	10.1	(7.8–13.0)	<b>7.0</b>	<b>(5.2–9.4)</b>
Hispanic	32.7	(29.7–35.7)	37.8	(34.8–41.0)	<b>35.2</b>	<b>(32.7–37.9)</b>	4.9	(3.9–6.2)	9.2	(7.8–10.8)	<b>7.1</b>	<b>(6.1–8.3)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	24.5	(20.2–29.4)	25.8	(22.4–29.4)	<b>25.1</b>	<b>(21.8–28.7)</b>	6.1	(4.4–8.5)	8.2	(6.3–10.5)	<b>7.2</b>	<b>(5.5–9.3)</b>
10	28.2	(22.1–35.2)	30.0	(25.3–35.1)	<b>29.1</b>	<b>(24.2–34.6)</b>	6.0	(4.3–8.5)	9.1	(7.0–11.9)	<b>7.6</b>	<b>(5.9–9.7)</b>
11	34.4	(29.9–39.3)	40.5	(37.5–43.6)	<b>37.5</b>	<b>(34.5–40.7)</b>	4.5	(3.6–5.5)	6.8	(5.0–9.2)	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(4.6–7.0)</b>
12	36.3	(30.3–42.7)	40.4	(33.8–47.4)	<b>38.3</b>	<b>(33.1–43.9)</b>	3.0	(2.1–4.3)	7.3	(5.3–9.9)	<b>5.2</b>	<b>(3.9–6.9)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>(26.3–35.4)</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>(30.7–37.1)</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>(28.9–35.8)</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>(4.0–6.3)</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>(6.6–9.6)</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>(5.5–7.9)</b>

\* Even one or two puffs.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 30. Percentage of high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking\* and who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Ever tried cigarette smoking						Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	39.4	(33.4–45.7)	41.4	(36.4–46.6)	40.5	(35.8–45.4)	7.8	(5.5–10.8)	12.4	(9.7–15.8)	10.3	(8.1–13.2)
Alaska	28.5	(25.0–32.3)	36.0	(32.2–40.0)	32.5	(29.7–35.5)	7.8	(5.8–10.4)	9.7	(7.1–13.2)	8.9	(7.0–11.2)
Arizona	36.9	(33.0–41.0)	36.8	(31.5–42.5)	37.0	(32.8–41.4)	6.6	(4.8–9.0)	6.9	(5.1–9.4)	7.0	(5.7–8.6)
Arkansas	37.3	(32.6–42.1)	49.2	(44.6–53.7)	43.1	(39.4–47.0)	8.0	(5.9–10.8)	18.3	(15.5–21.5)	13.1	(10.9–15.7)
California	26.9	(22.9–31.4)	29.1	(23.3–35.7)	28.1	(23.9–32.7)	5.3	(3.8–7.4)	5.1	(3.3–7.8)	5.2	(3.7–7.1)
Connecticut	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	30.1	(26.6–33.8)	29.8	(25.9–34.0)	30.2	(27.1–33.5)	5.6	(4.1–7.5)	7.2	(5.3–9.7)	6.6	(5.2–8.4)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	(3.9–5.7)	7.9	(6.6–9.4)	6.5	(5.5–7.6)
Hawaii	25.7	(23.8–27.7)	24.3	(22.1–26.5)	25.0	(23.6–26.5)	5.8	(4.5–7.5)	6.5	(5.2–8.0)	6.3	(5.2–7.6)
Idaho	27.9	(24.0–32.2)	33.7	(28.3–39.7)	30.9	(27.2–35.0)	4.0	(2.5–6.2)	8.2	(5.6–11.8)	6.2	(4.8–7.9)
Illinois	31.6	(27.1–36.5)	36.1	(30.7–41.8)	33.8	(29.6–38.3)	3.4	(2.3–4.8)	10.1	(7.7–13.0)	6.7	(5.6–8.1)
Indiana	34.1	(29.1–39.4)	39.4	(33.0–46.1)	36.9	(31.8–42.4)	7.9	(5.6–11.1)	8.2	(6.1–10.9)	8.2	(6.4–10.6)
Kentucky	46.8	(41.7–51.9)	41.4	(36.5–46.5)	44.1	(40.0–48.2)	12.8	(10.4–15.7)	12.0	(10.2–13.9)	12.5	(11.1–14.0)
Maine	28.5	(26.2–31.1)	29.5	(27.5–31.6)	29.1	(27.2–31.1)	4.6	(3.9–5.5)	6.3	(5.3–7.5)	5.5	(4.8–6.4)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	(4.9–5.6)	8.5	(8.0–9.0)	7.1	(6.7–7.5)
Massachusetts	24.9	(21.3–28.9)	30.6	(26.8–34.7)	27.8	(24.4–31.5)	3.1	(2.2–4.3)	5.3	(4.0–7.0)	4.3	(3.3–5.6)
Michigan	31.5	(27.0–36.3)	33.6	(29.2–38.4)	32.5	(29.0–36.3)	6.5	(5.1–8.1)	9.1	(6.5–12.6)	7.8	(6.4–9.5)
Mississippi	38.3	(33.0–43.8)	47.0	(43.5–50.6)	42.7	(39.2–46.3)	8.2	(6.2–10.8)	14.7	(12.0–17.8)	11.6	(9.8–13.8)
Missouri	31.3	(25.8–37.4)	37.9	(32.7–43.4)	34.5	(29.8–39.4)	6.6	(4.6–9.6)	9.2	(7.1–12.0)	8.0	(6.2–10.2)
Montana	38.7	(34.7–42.8)	39.6	(36.5–42.7)	39.1	(36.0–42.3)	7.8	(6.2–9.6)	8.2	(7.1–9.5)	8.0	(7.0–9.2)
Nebraska	32.7	(28.1–37.7)	30.1	(25.3–35.4)	31.4	(27.6–35.6)	8.7	(6.5–11.7)	8.5	(6.5–11.0)	8.8	(6.9–11.0)
Nevada	33.6	(28.0–39.7)	32.8	(28.9–36.8)	33.3	(29.8–37.0)	4.9	(3.0–7.8)	8.3	(6.6–10.4)	6.7	(5.5–8.0)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	(3.2–4.3)	7.0	(6.2–7.9)	5.5	(5.0–6.0)
New Mexico	39.4	(37.0–41.8)	40.0	(37.8–42.3)	39.7	(37.8–41.7)	8.8	(7.8–9.9)	11.6	(10.6–12.8)	10.3	(9.5–11.1)
New York	26.7	(23.4–30.3)	28.4	(24.8–32.2)	27.6	(24.4–31.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.3	(5.2–10.2)	10.2	(7.6–13.5)	8.8	(6.9–11.3)
North Dakota	32.3	(28.4–36.5)	37.8	(34.1–41.5)	35.1	(32.1–38.2)	5.9	(4.5–7.7)	8.5	(7.0–10.3)	7.2	(6.0–8.6)
Oklahoma	35.8	(31.7–40.1)	41.0	(36.0–46.2)	38.6	(35.0–42.2)	6.6	(4.6–9.5)	10.8	(7.8–14.7)	8.8	(6.8–11.3)
Pennsylvania	33.4	(28.0–39.3)	36.4	(31.8–41.3)	34.9	(30.5–39.6)	5.7	(4.3–7.7)	8.2	(6.6–10.2)	7.0	(5.6–8.6)
Rhode Island	20.2	(16.7–24.2)	24.4	(20.8–28.5)	22.4	(19.6–25.5)	4.0	(2.7–5.8)	6.7	(4.8–9.2)	5.5	(4.3–7.0)
South Carolina	38.7	(32.4–45.5)	34.9	(29.6–40.4)	36.9	(32.0–42.1)	9.1	(6.5–12.8)	10.7	(6.8–16.3)	10.0	(7.4–13.2)
South Dakota	31.6	(24.5–39.6)	34.9	(30.4–39.8)	33.3	(28.5–38.5)	7.3	(4.2–12.4)	10.9	(8.1–14.5)	9.2	(6.9–12.3)
Tennessee	35.1	(31.6–38.7)	36.8	(33.9–39.8)	36.1	(33.4–38.8)	7.5	(6.1–9.3)	11.7	(10.1–13.6)	9.8	(8.6–11.1)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	(4.4–5.3)	7.4	(7.0–8.0)	6.2	(5.9–6.6)
Virginia	24.2	(21.0–27.7)	27.0	(24.1–30.1)	25.7	(23.2–28.4)	4.2	(3.3–5.2)	6.5	(5.2–8.1)	5.4	(4.5–6.5)
West Virginia	45.8	(41.6–50.1)	49.0	(43.4–54.5)	47.3	(43.2–51.5)	11.5	(8.5–15.2)	14.5	(11.1–18.8)	13.0	(10.2–16.4)
Wyoming	39.4	(34.6–44.4)	39.3	(34.9–44.0)	39.4	(35.3–43.6)	10.0	(7.3–13.5)	12.4	(10.1–15.2)	11.4	(9.2–14.0)
<i>Median</i>		32.7		36.1		34.5		6.6		8.5		7.8
<i>Range</i>		(20.2–46.8)		(24.3–49.2)		(22.4–47.3)		(3.1–12.8)		(5.1–18.3)		(4.3–13.1)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	28.6	(23.5–34.4)	26.7	(21.4–32.8)	27.9	(23.6–32.6)	7.5	(5.3–10.5)	9.9	(7.0–14.0)	9.7	(7.4–12.8)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	6.1	(4.3–8.5)	5.1	(4.0–6.5)
Broward County, FL	17.8	(14.3–21.9)	25.3	(21.6–29.5)	21.7	(18.9–24.7)	3.5	(2.1–5.7)	5.0	(3.7–6.9)	4.4	(3.3–5.7)
Cleveland, OH	31.5	(27.8–35.3)	32.8	(29.5–36.3)	32.5	(29.9–35.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	23.9	(21.0–27.0)	24.8	(21.3–28.6)	24.3	(22.0–26.8)	3.4	(2.2–5.2)	7.8	(5.9–10.1)	5.6	(4.3–7.2)
Detroit, MI	32.8	(28.4–37.6)	33.5	(28.7–38.6)	33.1	(29.3–37.2)	13.1	(9.0–18.6)	14.1	(10.5–18.6)	13.7	(10.2–18.1)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	(4.8–6.1)	8.3	(7.5–9.2)	7.0	(6.5–7.7)
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	(5.2–9.9)	11.5	(8.9–14.6)	9.6	(7.4–12.2)
Ft. Worth, TX	30.0	(27.0–33.1)	35.7	(32.5–39.0)	32.7	(30.2–35.3)	4.1	(3.1–5.4)	7.8	(6.1–9.9)	5.9	(4.9–7.1)
Houston, TX	31.8	(28.8–35.0)	36.7	(33.5–40.0)	34.4	(31.9–36.9)	6.9	(5.5–8.5)	11.0	(8.9–13.6)	9.3	(7.8–11.0)
Los Angeles, CA	21.8	(18.8–25.2)	26.6	(22.2–31.6)	24.1	(21.1–27.4)	2.8	(1.8–4.4)	5.4	(3.3–8.6)	4.0	(2.7–6.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	20.6	(18.0–23.6)	24.0	(21.5–26.6)	22.2	(20.3–24.3)	2.4	(1.4–3.8)	5.2	(3.7–7.2)	3.8	(2.8–5.0)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 30. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ever tried cigarette smoking\* and who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ever tried cigarette smoking						Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	20.5	(18.3–22.9)	23.3	(21.1–25.7)	<b>22.0</b>	<b>(20.3–23.8)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	19.6	(16.7–22.9)	22.9	(19.6–26.7)	<b>21.4</b>	<b>(18.9–24.0)</b>	2.8	(1.7–4.5)	6.2	(4.4–8.6)	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(3.4–5.9)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	28.6	(25.0–32.5)	31.4	(28.2–34.8)	<b>30.4</b>	<b>(27.6–33.3)</b>	4.9	(3.6–6.6)	7.0	(5.5–9.0)	<b>6.4</b>	<b>(5.1–7.9)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	33.4	(29.2–37.9)	32.7	(28.2–37.4)	<b>33.1</b>	<b>(30.6–35.6)</b>	6.0	(4.5–7.8)	7.8	(5.9–10.4)	<b>7.0</b>	<b>(5.8–8.5)</b>
San Diego, CA	24.8	(21.4–28.6)	27.7	(24.5–31.1)	<b>26.4</b>	<b>(23.8–29.1)</b>	3.7	(2.4–5.5)	7.4	(6.1–9.0)	<b>5.7</b>	<b>(4.7–6.8)</b>
San Francisco, CA	22.5	(19.4–25.9)	26.0	(21.6–31.1)	<b>24.4</b>	<b>(21.3–27.7)</b>	5.1	(3.3–7.8)	4.9	(3.5–7.0)	<b>5.4</b>	<b>(4.1–7.0)</b>
Median	24.8		26.7		26.4		4.5		7.6		5.8	
Range	(17.8–33.4)		(22.9–36.7)		(21.4–34.4)		(2.4–13.1)		(4.9–14.1)		(3.8–13.7)	

\* Even one or two puffs.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 31. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes\* and who currently frequently smoked cigarettes,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Current cigarette use						Current frequent cigarette use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	12.2	(9.1–16.1)	12.7	(10.6–15.0)	<b>12.4</b>	<b>(10.1–15.2)</b>	4.4	(3.0–6.3)	3.6	(2.7–4.9)	<b>4.0</b>	<b>(2.9–5.4)</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	3.7	(2.5–5.6)	9.1	(6.4–12.7)	<b>6.5</b>	<b>(4.8–8.7)</b>	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	2.6	(1.3–5.2)	<b>1.8</b>	<b>(1.0–3.0)</b>
Hispanic	7.1	(5.7–8.9)	11.3	(9.6–13.4)	<b>9.2</b>	<b>(7.9–10.7)</b>	2.1	(1.2–3.5)	2.2	(1.5–3.2)	<b>2.1</b>	<b>(1.6–2.9)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	6.7	(4.7–9.4)	8.3	(6.5–10.6)	<b>7.6</b>	<b>(5.8–9.8)</b>	2.5	(1.3–4.9)	1.9	(1.1–3.2)	<b>2.2</b>	<b>(1.3–3.8)</b>
10	9.1	(6.9–12.1)	8.5	(6.6–10.9)	<b>8.8</b>	<b>(7.0–11.1)</b>	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	3.1	(2.1–4.5)	<b>2.9</b>	<b>(2.0–4.1)</b>
11	10.1	(7.7–13.2)	15.8	(13.6–18.4)	<b>13.1</b>	<b>(11.3–15.0)</b>	2.9	(2.0–4.2)	3.5	(2.3–5.2)	<b>3.2</b>	<b>(2.3–4.4)</b>
12	13.3	(10.8–16.2)	15.0	(11.5–19.2)	<b>14.1</b>	<b>(11.8–16.8)</b>	4.9	(3.3–7.2)	5.4	(3.7–7.9)	<b>5.1</b>	<b>(3.8–6.8)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>(8.1–11.7)</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>(10.4–13.4)</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>(9.4–12.4)</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>(2.4–4.4)</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>(2.6–4.6)</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>(2.6–4.3)</b>

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 32. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes\* and who currently frequently smoked cigarettes,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Current cigarette use						Current frequent cigarette use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	14.3	(11.2–18.1)	13.4	(10.7–16.6)	14.0	(11.6–16.8)	3.9	(2.6–5.8)	4.4	(3.1–6.1)	4.2	(3.1–5.5)
Alaska	8.4	(6.0–11.7)	13.3	(10.6–16.7)	11.1	(9.1–13.5)	2.6	(1.2–5.7)	4.6	(2.8–7.3)	3.7	(2.2–6.1)
Arizona	10.2	(7.3–14.0)	9.9	(7.4–13.2)	10.1	(7.9–12.7)	2.2	(1.1–4.1)	2.3	(1.4–3.6)	2.3	(1.4–3.7)
Arkansas	13.4	(10.0–17.6)	18.2	(15.1–21.8)	15.7	(12.4–19.7)	4.4	(2.3–8.4)	7.8	(5.3–11.5)	6.1	(3.7–9.9)
California	6.8	(4.3–10.7)	8.4	(5.3–13.1)	7.7	(5.2–11.3)	1.5	(0.3–6.2)	1.6	(0.7–3.5)	1.5	(0.5–4.3)
Connecticut	8.2	(6.3–10.5)	12.3	(10.1–14.8)	10.3	(8.6–12.3)	1.0	(0.4–2.4)	2.4	(1.6–3.7)	1.7	(1.1–2.6)
Delaware	9.2	(6.5–12.9)	10.3	(8.1–13.1)	9.9	(7.7–12.6)	2.9	(1.4–5.8)	5.0	(3.4–7.2)	4.0	(2.6–6.2)
Florida	7.8	(6.8–9.0)	11.5	(9.9–13.4)	9.9	(8.6–11.3)	2.3	(1.8–3.0)	3.8	(3.1–4.5)	3.2	(2.7–3.7)
Hawaii	8.8	(7.4–10.4)	10.2	(8.9–11.6)	9.7	(8.7–10.9)	1.4	(0.8–2.3)	2.4	(1.8–3.3)	1.9	(1.5–2.6)
Idaho	9.3	(6.9–12.5)	10.1	(7.9–12.8)	9.7	(8.1–11.7)	2.6	(1.5–4.5)	2.7	(1.5–4.8)	2.7	(1.7–4.0)
Illinois	8.4	(6.8–10.5)	11.7	(8.6–15.7)	10.1	(8.6–11.9)	1.8	(0.8–4.1)	3.3	(2.0–5.4)	2.6	(1.6–4.0)
Indiana	10.4	(7.9–13.5)	11.7	(7.8–17.1)	11.2	(8.3–14.8)	3.4	(2.1–5.4)	3.3	(2.1–5.2)	3.4	(2.3–5.0)
Kentucky	18.0	(14.0–22.8)	15.7	(13.2–18.6)	16.9	(14.2–19.9)	6.8	(4.8–9.4)	4.5	(2.9–7.0)	5.7	(4.1–7.8)
Maine	10.5	(9.3–11.8)	11.7	(10.2–13.5)	11.2	(10.1–12.4)	3.8	(3.3–4.5)	5.3	(4.3–6.4)	4.6	(4.0–5.3)
Maryland	7.7	(7.1–8.2)	9.3	(8.8–9.8)	8.7	(8.2–9.1)	1.9	(1.7–2.2)	2.8	(2.5–3.1)	2.4	(2.2–2.6)
Massachusetts	6.7	(5.2–8.6)	8.6	(6.5–11.3)	7.7	(6.1–9.7)	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	2.8	(1.8–4.3)	2.3	(1.5–3.5)
Michigan	7.5	(5.5–10.2)	12.5	(9.5–16.2)	10.0	(7.8–12.6)	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	4.1	(2.4–7.0)	3.0	(1.9–4.7)
Mississippi	12.9	(9.1–17.9)	17.5	(14.1–21.6)	15.2	(12.5–18.4)	4.3	(2.5–7.3)	5.4	(3.5–8.2)	4.8	(3.4–6.9)
Missouri	8.1	(5.3–12.2)	13.7	(10.4–17.8)	11.0	(8.3–14.3)	2.8	(1.5–5.3)	5.7	(3.6–9.0)	4.2	(2.7–6.5)
Montana	13.2	(11.1–15.6)	13.0	(10.9–15.3)	13.1	(11.3–15.1)	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	3.9	(2.9–5.2)	3.6	(2.9–4.6)
Nebraska	12.2	(9.3–15.9)	14.2	(10.8–18.4)	13.3	(10.5–16.7)	3.6	(2.4–5.6)	3.6	(2.2–5.8)	3.7	(2.5–5.4)
Nevada	7.6	(5.1–11.1)	7.3	(5.2–10.0)	7.5	(5.8–9.6)	1.5	(0.6–3.6)	2.5	(1.5–4.3)	2.0	(1.2–3.5)
New Hampshire	8.0	(7.2–8.9)	10.2	(9.3–11.1)	9.3	(8.6–10.0)	2.8	(2.3–3.4)	4.4	(3.9–5.0)	3.7	(3.3–4.2)
New Mexico	9.8	(8.5–11.2)	12.8	(11.5–14.3)	11.4	(10.3–12.5)	2.0	(1.5–2.6)	3.4	(2.8–4.2)	2.7	(2.3–3.2)
New York	7.2	(6.2–8.5)	10.0	(7.3–13.5)	8.8	(7.1–10.9)	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	3.5	(2.2–5.6)	2.9	(2.1–4.0)
North Carolina	10.9	(8.9–13.4)	14.9	(12.3–17.9)	13.1	(11.7–14.6)	2.9	(1.9–4.5)	4.5	(3.2–6.3)	3.8	(2.9–5.0)
North Dakota	11.5	(8.8–14.8)	11.9	(9.7–14.5)	11.7	(9.8–13.9)	4.5	(3.2–6.4)	4.1	(2.9–5.9)	4.3	(3.3–5.7)
Oklahoma	11.3	(7.7–16.2)	15.1	(11.9–19.0)	13.1	(10.4–16.4)	2.5	(1.4–4.3)	4.1	(2.5–6.5)	3.2	(2.1–4.9)
Pennsylvania	10.9	(8.2–14.4)	14.9	(11.8–18.5)	12.9	(10.4–16.0)	3.7	(2.5–5.5)	5.7	(4.0–8.1)	4.7	(3.6–6.1)
Rhode Island	4.5	(3.2–6.5)	5.0	(4.0–6.1)	4.8	(3.9–5.9)	1.6	(1.0–2.6)	1.4	(0.9–2.1)	1.5	(1.1–2.2)
South Carolina	9.6	(7.8–11.7)	9.4	(6.6–13.1)	9.6	(7.6–12.0)	2.6	(1.5–4.2)	2.8	(1.7–4.7)	2.8	(1.9–4.1)
South Dakota	9.5	(5.7–15.4)	10.5	(7.4–14.6)	10.1	(6.8–14.6)	5.0	(2.6–9.2)	4.2	(2.7–6.5)	4.7	(2.9–7.5)
Tennessee	10.1	(8.3–12.2)	12.5	(10.7–14.5)	11.5	(10.0–13.1)	3.6	(2.5–5.2)	4.1	(3.1–5.5)	3.9	(3.2–4.8)
Vermont	9.7	(9.1–10.3)	11.7	(11.1–12.4)	10.8	(10.4–11.2)	3.2	(2.9–3.6)	4.6	(4.2–5.0)	3.9	(3.7–4.2)
Virginia	7.9	(6.2–10.0)	8.6	(6.9–10.6)	8.2	(6.8–9.9)	1.7	(1.0–2.7)	2.8	(1.7–4.4)	2.2	(1.6–3.2)
West Virginia	18.4	(14.5–23.0)	19.2	(15.5–23.4)	18.8	(15.5–22.5)	7.6	(5.8–9.8)	7.3	(5.5–9.6)	7.4	(6.1–9.0)
Wyoming	15.9	(12.8–19.7)	15.4	(12.2–19.2)	15.7	(13.1–18.6)	5.4	(3.7–7.9)	4.5	(3.2–6.3)	5.0	(3.7–6.6)
<i>Median</i>	9.6		11.7		10.8		2.8		4.1		3.6	
<i>Range</i>	(4.5–18.4)		(5.0–19.2)		(4.8–18.8)		(1.0–7.6)		(1.4–7.8)		(1.5–7.4)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	4.7	(2.8–7.8)	7.0	(4.1–11.8)	5.9	(4.0–8.8)	0.5	(0.1–2.0)	1.9	(0.9–4.1)	1.3	(0.7–2.4)
Boston, MA	3.4	(2.4–4.8)	6.0	(4.1–8.7)	4.8	(3.6–6.3)	0.6	(0.3–1.3)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)	1.1	(0.7–1.9)
Broward County, FL	3.3	(1.9–5.6)	5.0	(3.2–7.7)	4.2	(2.9–5.9)	0.5	(0.1–1.7)	0.6	(0.2–2.0)	0.6	(0.3–1.0)
Cleveland, OH	5.7	(4.0–8.1)	9.7	(7.5–12.5)	8.5	(6.8–10.6)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	1.9	(1.3–2.8)
DeKalb County, GA	4.5	(3.3–6.2)	5.4	(3.6–7.9)	5.0	(3.9–6.4)	0.4	(0.2–1.0)	1.9	(1.0–3.5)	1.1	(0.6–2.0)
Detroit, MI	8.7	(5.3–13.9)	8.5	(5.5–12.9)	8.6	(5.6–12.9)	0.3	(0.1–1.5)	1.4	(0.7–2.8)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)
District of Columbia	—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	6.2	(4.9–7.9)	7.3	(6.0–9.0)	7.1	(6.0–8.4)	1.3	(0.8–2.2)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	1.6	(1.1–2.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	7.1	(5.5–9.1)	10.9	(8.7–13.7)	9.0	(7.5–10.6)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	1.7	(1.2–2.4)
Houston, TX	8.0	(6.3–10.0)	8.9	(7.2–10.9)	8.6	(7.2–10.2)	1.2	(0.7–2.3)	2.1	(1.5–3.1)	1.8	(1.2–2.5)
Los Angeles, CA	3.0	(1.6–5.5)	6.0	(4.1–8.9)	4.5	(3.2–6.2)	0.7	(0.3–1.9)	1.3	(0.8–1.8)	1.0	(0.6–1.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	4.0	(2.8–5.6)	6.8	(5.2–8.8)	5.4	(4.3–6.6)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	1.5	(0.8–2.6)	0.9	(0.6–1.5)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 32. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes\* and who currently frequently smoked cigarettes,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Current cigarette use						Current frequent cigarette use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	4.7	(3.9–5.7)	6.6	(5.1–8.4)	<b>5.8</b>	<b>(4.7–7.0)</b>	1.0	(0.7–1.5)	1.8	(1.3–2.5)	<b>1.4</b>	<b>(1.1–1.8)</b>
Oakland, CA	4.9	(3.3–7.2)	6.2	(4.5–8.5)	<b>5.8</b>	<b>(4.4–7.5)</b>	1.4	(0.7–2.9)	1.5	(0.8–2.5)	<b>1.4</b>	<b>(0.9–2.4)</b>
Orange County, FL	5.2	(3.6–7.3)	6.2	(4.3–9.0)	<b>5.8</b>	<b>(4.4–7.6)</b>	0.7	(0.2–2.4)	3.0	(1.7–5.3)	<b>1.9</b>	<b>(1.1–3.2)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	6.5	(5.1–8.4)	7.8	(6.3–9.7)	<b>7.6</b>	<b>(6.3–9.2)</b>	1.5	(0.9–2.6)	2.1	(1.3–3.2)	<b>1.8</b>	<b>(1.3–2.6)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	6.8	(4.8–9.6)	7.0	(5.1–9.8)	<b>7.2</b>	<b>(5.6–9.1)</b>	2.2	(1.2–4.0)	1.8	(1.0–3.2)	<b>2.0</b>	<b>(1.3–2.9)</b>
San Diego, CA	6.0	(4.4–8.0)	8.3	(6.8–10.1)	<b>7.1</b>	<b>(6.0–8.4)</b>	0.5	(0.2–1.1)	2.2	(1.3–3.8)	<b>1.3</b>	<b>(0.8–2.2)</b>
San Francisco, CA	5.0	(3.3–7.4)	5.6	(3.7–8.3)	<b>5.4</b>	<b>(4.0–7.2)</b>	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	1.3	(0.6–2.9)	<b>1.1</b>	<b>(0.6–2.1)</b>
Median	5.1		6.9		5.8		0.7		1.8		1.3	
Range	(3.0–8.7)		(5.0–10.9)		(4.2–9.0)		(0.3–2.2)		(0.6–3.0)		(0.6–2.0)	

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

\*\* Not available.

**TABLE 33. Percentage of high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes/day\* and who currently smoked cigarettes daily,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Smoked more than 10 cigarettes/day						Currently smoked cigarettes daily					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	5.7	(2.8–11.0)	5.6	(3.5–8.9)	<b>5.7</b>	<b>(4.3–7.6)</b>	3.1	(2.1–4.6)	2.4	(1.6–3.6)	<b>2.8</b>	<b>(1.9–4.0)</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	—**	—	—	—	<b>7.5</b>	<b>(3.4–15.7)</b>	0.4	(0.1–1.3)	2.4	(1.2–4.8)	<b>1.4</b>	<b>(0.8–2.5)</b>
Hispanic	9.7	(4.0–21.8)	9.0	(5.6–14.2)	<b>9.3</b>	<b>(5.4–15.7)</b>	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	1.8	(1.2–2.6)	<b>1.6</b>	<b>(1.1–2.2)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	8.4	(3.0–21.6)	5.1	(2.2–11.4)	<b>6.8</b>	<b>(3.3–13.3)</b>	1.9	(0.9–3.7)	1.6	(0.8–3.0)	<b>1.7</b>	<b>(1.0–3.1)</b>
10	6.6	(2.7–15.1)	14.7	(8.8–23.5)	<b>10.4</b>	<b>(7.0–15.3)</b>	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	2.7	(1.8–4.0)	<b>2.1</b>	<b>(1.4–3.1)</b>
11	2.7	(0.7–9.5)	3.6	(1.9–6.9)	<b>3.4</b>	<b>(1.8–6.5)</b>	1.8	(1.3–2.7)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	<b>1.9</b>	<b>(1.3–2.7)</b>
12	5.4	(2.1–13.6)	12.5	(7.7–19.6)	<b>9.1</b>	<b>(5.6–14.5)</b>	3.5	(2.2–5.6)	3.2	(2.2–4.7)	<b>3.4</b>	<b>(2.4–4.7)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>(3.7–9.4)</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>(6.8–12.4)</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>(6.2–9.9)</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>(1.6–2.9)</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>(1.8–3.2)</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>(1.7–3.0)</b>

\* On the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among the 10.8% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes.

† On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

\*\* Not available.

TABLE 34. Percentage of high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes/day\* and who currently smoked cigarettes daily,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Smoked more than 10 cigarettes/day						Currently smoked cigarettes daily					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	7.1	(3.6–13.5)	2.8	(1.8–4.4)	3.8	(2.5–5.6)	3.3	(2.4–4.6)
Alaska	—	—	—	—	4.7	(2.0–10.5)	1.4	(0.5–3.8)	3.5	(2.1–5.7)	2.6	(1.5–4.3)
Arizona	5.6	(1.6–17.4)	6.1	(1.8–18.8)	5.8	(3.9–8.7)	1.4	(0.7–2.6)	1.5	(1.0–2.4)	1.5	(1.0–2.3)
Arkansas	1.9	(0.8–4.9)	10.6	(6.4–16.9)	6.8	(4.4–10.3)	4.0	(1.9–8.1)	5.7	(2.7–11.6)	4.8	(2.4–9.7)
California	—	—	—	—	4.6	(2.0–10.3)	1.0	(0.2–5.6)	1.0	(0.4–2.5)	1.0	(0.3–3.2)
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	(0.3–2.0)	1.7	(1.1–2.7)	1.2	(0.8–2.0)
Delaware	8.6	(3.8–18.6)	12.3	(7.3–20.0)	11.9	(8.6–16.3)	2.4	(1.1–5.5)	3.2	(2.1–4.9)	2.9	(1.8–4.7)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	(1.5–2.6)	3.0	(2.5–3.7)	2.6	(2.2–3.1)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	1.5	(0.9–2.3)	1.2	(0.8–1.8)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	2.0	(0.6–6.0)	1.9	(0.9–3.8)	2.1	(1.2–4.0)	2.0	(1.2–3.2)
Illinois	3.5	(1.3–8.7)	11.4	(6.8–18.4)	8.6	(5.9–12.3)	1.1	(0.5–2.4)	2.9	(1.7–5.0)	2.0	(1.3–3.2)
Indiana	—	—	—	—	8.7	(4.4–16.7)	2.8	(1.7–4.7)	2.6	(1.3–4.9)	2.8	(1.7–4.5)
Kentucky	5.2	(2.3–11.4)	8.6	(5.5–13.1)	6.8	(4.6–9.9)	5.5	(3.7–8.1)	3.6	(2.2–5.9)	4.6	(3.2–6.7)
Maine	8.8	(6.1–12.4)	18.9	(14.6–24.0)	14.6	(12.2–17.3)	2.8	(2.4–3.3)	4.2	(3.3–5.2)	3.6	(3.1–4.1)
Maryland	7.4	(6.0–9.1)	14.4	(12.8–16.2)	11.3	(10.3–12.5)	1.4	(1.2–1.5)	2.1	(1.9–2.4)	1.8	(1.6–1.9)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	(0.6–2.3)	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	1.7	(1.0–2.7)
Michigan	7.3	(3.0–17.0)	9.8	(4.1–21.7)	8.8	(5.0–15.2)	1.6	(0.9–3.1)	2.4	(1.2–4.6)	2.0	(1.2–3.3)
Mississippi	3.3	(1.2–8.7)	11.3	(6.4–19.2)	7.7	(4.5–12.9)	3.3	(1.7–6.3)	3.9	(2.4–6.2)	3.6	(2.3–5.6)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	(0.9–3.8)	4.4	(2.5–7.6)	3.1	(1.9–5.1)
Montana	2.2	(1.0–4.7)	8.7	(5.8–12.7)	5.5	(3.9–7.5)	1.9	(1.3–2.9)	2.5	(1.8–3.4)	2.2	(1.7–2.9)
Nebraska	—	—	8.5	(4.0–17.2)	8.0	(4.6–13.4)	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	2.9	(1.7–5.0)	2.6	(1.6–4.0)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	7.1	(3.2–15.0)	1.2	(0.4–3.5)	2.2	(1.2–4.0)	1.7	(0.9–3.1)
New Hampshire	9.1	(5.7–14.3)	17.3	(14.4–20.5)	14.2	(11.9–17.0)	2.0	(1.6–2.5)	3.4	(2.9–3.9)	2.8	(2.4–3.2)
New Mexico	1.9	(1.1–3.3)	10.0	(7.3–13.6)	6.5	(4.8–8.7)	1.5	(1.1–2.0)	2.8	(2.3–3.4)	2.1	(1.8–2.6)
New York	7.2	(2.6–18.3)	15.2	(8.8–25.0)	11.6	(7.6–17.5)	1.2	(0.8–2.0)	2.4	(1.3–4.3)	1.8	(1.2–2.7)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	3.8	(2.6–5.5)	3.1	(2.3–4.1)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	(1.8–4.8)	3.4	(2.2–5.1)	3.2	(2.3–4.5)
Oklahoma	—	—	3.5	(1.2–10.3)	2.4	(1.0–6.1)	1.5	(0.7–3.1)	3.3	(1.9–5.6)	2.4	(1.4–3.9)
Pennsylvania	6.2	(3.1–12.0)	9.3	(4.7–17.5)	8.0	(4.9–13.0)	2.3	(1.3–4.1)	3.7	(2.5–5.5)	3.0	(2.2–4.2)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	11.7	(5.8–22.0)	1.0	(0.5–1.9)	1.1	(0.6–2.2)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	8.5	(4.9–14.4)	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	2.0	(1.0–3.7)	2.0	(1.3–3.0)
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	11.5	(5.9–21.1)	3.7	(1.9–7.3)	3.0	(1.9–4.7)	3.3	(2.0–5.6)
Tennessee	4.1	(2.2–7.7)	15.2	(9.8–22.8)	10.8	(7.6–15.1)	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	3.2	(2.2–4.5)	2.8	(2.1–3.7)
Vermont	9.2	(7.5–11.3)	13.0	(11.2–15.1)	11.7	(10.4–13.2)	2.4	(2.1–2.8)	3.5	(3.1–3.8)	3.0	(2.7–3.2)
Virginia	6.1	(3.2–11.4)	4.9	(2.4–9.9)	5.5	(3.4–8.8)	1.4	(0.9–2.4)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	1.6	(1.1–2.3)
West Virginia	8.8	(5.4–14.1)	11.3	(7.0–17.8)	10.1	(7.2–14.0)	6.1	(4.6–7.9)	4.7	(3.3–6.7)	5.4	(4.4–6.6)
Wyoming	9.0	(4.7–16.5)	12.7	(7.5–20.5)	10.9	(6.9–16.8)	4.3	(2.8–6.6)	3.2	(2.1–5.1)	3.8	(2.6–5.4)
<i>Median</i>	6.2		11.3		8.3		2.0		3.0		2.6	
<i>Range</i>	(1.9–9.2)		(3.5–18.9)		(2.0–14.6)		(0.8–6.1)		(1.0–5.7)		(1.0–5.4)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	(0.1–2.0)	1.1	(0.4–3.2)	0.9	(0.4–1.9)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	(0.2–0.9)	1.1	(0.5–2.3)	0.8	(0.4–1.4)
Broward County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	(0.0–1.1)	0.5	(0.1–2.0)	0.3	(0.1–1.1)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	(0.7–2.5)	1.6	(0.9–2.8)	1.6	(1.0–2.4)
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	(0.2–1.0)	1.2	(0.5–2.5)	0.8	(0.4–1.5)
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	0.9	(0.1–6.5)	0.2	(0.0–0.7)	0.6	(0.2–1.4)	0.4	(0.2–0.8)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	7.7	(3.2–17.4)	—	—	9.8	(6.3–14.7)	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)	1.1	(0.7–1.8)
Ft. Worth, TX	—	—	3.6	(1.3–9.4)	3.1	(1.4–6.7)	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	1.2	(0.8–1.8)
Houston, TX	9.0	(4.4–17.4)	6.5	(3.1–13.0)	8.3	(4.8–14.1)	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	1.2	(0.7–1.9)	1.0	(0.6–1.7)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	12.8	(6.5–23.5)	0.6	(0.2–1.6)	1.0	(0.6–1.5)	0.8	(0.4–1.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	—	—	—	—	11.2	(5.2–22.5)	0.3	(0.1–0.8)	1.2	(0.6–2.3)	0.8	(0.4–1.4)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 34. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes/day\* and who currently smoked cigarettes daily,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Smoked more than 10 cigarettes/day						Currently smoked cigarettes daily					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	6.9	(2.4–18.0)	10.7	(6.9–16.0)	<b>8.8</b>	<b>(5.9–13.0)</b>	0.6	(0.4–1.1)	1.2	(0.8–1.7)	<b>0.9</b>	<b>(0.7–1.2)</b>
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	<b>5.5</b>	<b>(2.2–13.2)</b>	1.2	(0.5–2.6)	0.7	(0.3–1.7)	<b>0.9</b>	<b>(0.5–1.8)</b>
Orange County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	(0.2–2.4)	2.3	(1.3–4.1)	<b>1.5</b>	<b>(0.9–2.7)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	—	—	—	—	<b>10.5</b>	<b>(5.8–18.5)</b>	1.2	(0.6–2.2)	1.7	(1.1–2.7)	<b>1.5</b>	<b>(1.0–2.2)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	—	—	—	—	<b>8.2</b>	<b>(3.8–16.6)</b>	1.6	(0.8–3.2)	1.1	(0.5–2.3)	<b>1.3</b>	<b>(0.8–2.1)</b>
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	<b>7.2</b>	<b>(3.5–14.3)</b>	0.3	(0.1–1.0)	1.5	(0.9–2.5)	<b>0.9</b>	<b>(0.6–1.5)</b>
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	<b>2.9</b>	<b>(1.2–6.5)</b>	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	1.0	(0.5–2.1)	<b>0.7</b>	<b>(0.3–1.3)</b>
Median	7.7		6.5		<b>8.2</b>		0.6		1.2		<b>0.9</b>	
Range	(6.9–9.0)		(3.6–10.7)		<b>(0.9–12.8)</b>		(0.2–1.6)		(0.5–2.3)		<b>(0.3–1.6)</b>	

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

† On all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 35. Percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station\* and who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them on the internet,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Bought cigarettes in a store or gas station						Bought cigarettes on the internet					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>§</sup>	6.6	(3.6–11.8)	12.8	(8.8–18.3)	<b>9.7</b>	<b>(6.9–13.6)</b>	0.1	(0.0–0.4)	0.2	(0.0–1.2)	<b>0.1</b>	<b>(0.0–0.6)</b>
Black <sup>§</sup>	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic	9.8	(5.4–17.1)	21.9	(14.9–31.0)	<b>17.5</b>	<b>(12.7–23.7)</b>	0.6	(0.1–4.7)	0.9	(0.3–2.6)	<b>0.8</b>	<b>(0.3–2.0)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	6.4	(2.4–16.3)	6.2	(2.8–13.2)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(3.4–11.4)</b>	0.0	(–)	0.3	(0.0–2.5)	<b>0.2</b>	<b>(0.0–1.5)</b>
10	5.6	(2.2–13.1)	6.7	(3.3–12.9)	<b>6.1</b>	<b>(3.2–11.2)</b>	0.4	(0.1–1.8)	2.5	(0.4–15.2)	<b>1.3</b>	<b>(0.3–6.7)</b>
11	8.8	(4.6–16.3)	27.1	(18.6–37.7)	<b>20.2</b>	<b>(14.2–27.7)</b>	0.0	(–)	0.5	(0.2–1.7)	<b>0.5</b>	<b>(0.2–1.6)</b>
12	10.7	(5.0–21.6)	22.8	(13.9–35.0)	<b>16.5</b>	<b>(11.2–23.7)</b>	0.9	(0.1–6.3)	3.8	(0.9–15.0)	<b>2.3</b>	<b>(0.7–7.6)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>(4.8–12.2)</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>(12.7–21.2)</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>(9.7–16.1)</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>(0.1–1.0)</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>(0.5–3.7)</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>(0.4–2.1)</b>

\* During the 30 days before the survey, among the 8.5% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged &lt;18 years.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 36. Percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station\* and who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them on the internet,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Bought cigarettes in a store or gas station						Bought cigarettes on the internet					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	13.5	(7.4–23.4)	—	—	—	—	3.9	(1.4–10.5)
Alaska	—	—	—	—	4.4	(1.9–10.0)	—	—	—	—	0.9	(0.1–6.5)
Arizona	2.9	(0.8–10.4)	—	—	10.0	(4.2–21.9)	1.0	(0.1–6.9)	—	—	0.5	(0.1–3.6)
Arkansas	1.1	(0.4–3.0)	14.6	(8.5–24.0)	8.4	(5.3–13.2)	0.8	(0.2–3.7)	0.4	(0.1–1.2)	0.6	(0.2–1.7)
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	20.6	(12.4–32.3)	—	—	—	—	0.0	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	11.6	(6.3–20.4)	—	—	—	—	1.0	(0.2–5.8)
Illinois	—	—	12.2	(5.9–23.6)	11.3	(6.4–19.1)	—	—	0.6	(0.1–2.6)	0.3	(0.1–1.3)
Indiana	—	—	—	—	6.0	(2.7–12.7)	—	—	—	—	0.0	—
Kentucky	14.5	(7.9–25.2)	26.8	(18.7–36.7)	20.2	(13.9–28.5)	1.2	(0.2–7.2)	0.7	(0.1–4.1)	1.0	(0.3–3.7)
Maine	4.3	(2.6–7.0)	9.6	(6.7–13.5)	6.9	(5.3–8.9)	1.0	(0.4–2.8)	3.0	(1.5–6.0)	2.2	(1.3–3.7)
Maryland	10.4	(8.9–12.2)	23.9	(21.6–26.3)	17.4	(16.0–18.9)	2.8	(2.0–3.9)	5.6	(4.3–7.2)	4.9	(4.0–6.0)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	15.2	(6.5–31.4)	18.8	(9.1–34.9)	17.4	(9.6–29.4)	2.5	(0.4–14.4)	5.0	(1.4–16.3)	4.0	(1.4–10.7)
Mississippi	—	—	29.4	(21.2–39.3)	19.2	(14.1–25.5)	—	—	9.5	(4.3–19.9)	6.0	(2.7–12.6)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	14.4	(8.8–22.5)	—	—	—	—	1.6	(0.4–5.9)
Montana	3.5	(1.5–8.1)	13.8	(10.4–18.1)	8.4	(6.2–11.4)	0.0	—	1.7	(0.5–5.0)	0.8	(0.3–2.3)
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	9.7	(6.0–15.5)	—	—	—	—	2.0	(0.5–8.1)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	7.3	(5.0–10.5)	18.8	(15.3–22.7)	13.6	(11.4–16.0)	1.7	(0.8–3.9)	2.7	(1.6–4.5)	2.4	(1.5–3.6)
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	16.9	(10.8–25.4)	—	—	—	—	0.6	(0.2–2.5)
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	9.0	(4.8–16.4)	—	—	—	—	0.0	—
Pennsylvania	3.1	(1.1–8.7)	23.4	(15.2–34.2)	15.1	(10.0–22.1)	2.1	(0.4–9.3)	1.6	(0.3–8.8)	1.8	(0.5–5.7)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	20.5	(8.9–40.3)	—	—	—	—	1.2	(0.6–2.6)
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	13.9	(6.3–28.0)	—	—	—	—	2.4	(0.4–12.0)
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	5.1	(2.2–11.5)	—	—	—	—	0.5	(0.1–4.0)
Tennessee	7.6	(4.9–11.5)	14.4	(8.6–23.2)	11.2	(7.6–16.2)	1.2	(0.3–4.4)	2.2	(0.9–5.0)	2.0	(1.0–4.3)
Vermont	4.2	(3.0–5.9)	12.1	(10.0–14.5)	8.5	(7.2–10.0)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	1.7	(1.2–2.5)
Virginia	11.6	(5.5–22.8)	19.4	(12.4–29.1)	15.7	(10.5–22.9)	0.0	—	1.1	(0.2–6.1)	0.6	(0.1–3.2)
West Virginia	7.6	(3.6–15.3)	15.9	(9.3–25.9)	11.7	(8.1–16.7)	1.7	(0.5–5.4)	6.0	(1.1–26.5)	3.8	(1.1–12.4)
Wyoming	2.8	(1.2–6.5)	11.6	(7.1–18.5)	7.3	(4.6–11.2)	0.9	(0.2–3.7)	0.0	—	0.5	(0.1–1.9)
<i>Median</i>	5.8		15.9		11.6		1.2		2.1		1.1	
<i>Range</i>	(1.1–15.2)		(9.6–29.4)		(4.4–20.6)		(0.0–2.8)		(0.0–9.5)		(0.0–6.0)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	64.5	(52.2–75.2)	—	—	—	—	2.4	(0.8–7.3)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	14.9	(9.6–22.4)	—	—	—	—	5.5	(2.7–10.8)
Ft. Worth, TX	—	—	—	—	31.7	(23.9–40.7)	—	—	—	—	1.7	(0.4–6.9)
Houston, TX	—	—	—	—	22.0	(15.6–30.0)	—	—	—	—	5.9	(2.8–11.8)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miami-Dade County, FL	—	—	—	—	22.5	(14.9–32.6)	—	—	—	—	2.4	(0.8–6.9)

See table footnotes on the next page.



**TABLE 36. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station\* and who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them on the internet,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Bought cigarettes in a store or gas station						Bought cigarettes on the internet					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palm Beach County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	—
Range	—	—	—	—	(14.9–64.5)	—	—	—	—	—	(1.7–5.9)	—

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

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 37. Percentage of high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White§	51.0	(45.7–56.3)	37.9	(31.2–45.0)	44.1	(38.8–49.5)
Black§	—¶	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic	56.4	(46.3–66.1)	45.3	(37.8–53.0)	49.6	(44.2–55.0)
<b>Grade</b>						
9	47.3	(36.7–58.1)	48.2	(41.1–55.5)	47.8	(41.2–54.5)
10	57.0	(46.1–67.2)	45.7	(32.2–59.9)	51.6	(41.4–61.7)
11	52.2	(41.4–62.8)	29.9	(22.6–38.3)	37.9	(30.7–45.6)
12	54.1	(46.0–61.9)	42.0	(34.4–50.1)	47.7	(42.4–53.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>(48.5–57.0)</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>(34.6–45.0)</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>(41.3–49.5)</b>

\* During the 12 months before the survey, among the 10.8% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 38. Percentage of high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>						
Alabama	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	49.3	(41.4–57.3)
Alaska	—	—	—	—	59.5	(47.4–70.5)
Arizona	51.3	(37.9–64.5)	46.3	(33.9–59.2)	49.2	(39.4–59.0)
Arkansas	62.1	(51.2–72.0)	55.6	(45.6–65.1)	58.4	(50.5–65.9)
California	—	—	—	—	35.2	(25.8–45.8)
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	45.1	(34.4–56.3)	49.2	(40.8–57.6)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	48.0	(38.7–57.5)
Illinois	59.0	(45.3–71.5)	49.8	(41.4–58.3)	53.8	(46.1–61.2)
Indiana	—	—	—	—	49.7	(39.9–59.4)
Kentucky	53.0	(44.8–60.9)	44.7	(35.1–54.8)	49.0	(42.9–55.1)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	63.2	(53.5–72.0)	45.2	(35.7–55.0)	52.0	(44.7–59.1)
Mississippi	51.9	(39.3–64.3)	47.6	(38.5–56.9)	49.6	(41.1–58.1)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	46.0	(36.6–55.7)
Montana	59.5	(50.2–68.1)	40.7	(35.0–46.7)	50.0	(43.5–56.5)
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	48.7	(40.6–56.9)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	49.8	(44.7–54.9)	44.2	(40.2–48.4)	46.2	(43.3–49.1)
New Mexico	54.2	(46.5–61.8)	50.8	(46.3–55.3)	52.1	(47.8–56.4)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	38.7	(23.7–56.2)	50.3	(36.5–64.0)	45.5	(34.2–57.4)
North Dakota	53.1	(43.0–62.9)	41.8	(31.6–52.7)	47.4	(40.9–53.9)
Oklahoma	—	—	47.7	(36.0–59.7)	52.3	(43.3–61.2)
Pennsylvania	53.7	(44.3–62.8)	48.2	(40.0–56.5)	50.5	(44.2–56.8)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	46.0	(32.9–59.6)
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	50.3	(40.3–60.2)
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	50.6	(39.3–61.8)
Tennessee	50.4	(42.3–58.4)	47.7	(38.9–56.6)	48.9	(43.2–54.6)
Vermont	43.4	(40.3–46.7)	41.3	(38.4–44.2)	42.2	(40.1–44.3)
Virginia	52.2	(43.1–61.1)	45.3	(35.6–55.3)	48.5	(41.2–55.8)
West Virginia	50.8	(40.6–61.0)	45.9	(34.9–57.2)	48.4	(41.2–55.6)
Wyoming	51.5	(42.3–60.6)	53.9	(43.5–64.0)	52.8	(47.2–58.3)
<i>Median</i>		52.2		46.3		49.2
<i>Range</i>		(38.7–63.2)		(40.7–55.6)		(35.2–59.5)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	81.8	(69.0–90.0)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	51.5	(43.2–59.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	—	—	44.1	(32.5–56.4)	48.7	(39.6–57.9)
Houston, TX	58.9	(48.1–68.9)	57.8	(46.3–68.6)	58.4	(50.1–66.2)
Los Angeles, CA	—	—	—	—	46.9	(35.5–58.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	—	—	—	—	40.1	(30.6–50.4)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 38. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palm Beach County, FL	—	—	—	—	39.9	(29.1–51.8)
Philadelphia, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	35.7	(27.9–44.3)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	41.6	(30.1–54.1)
Median	58.9		50.9		46.9	
Range	(58.9–58.9)		(44.1–57.8)		(35.7–81.8)	

\* During the 12 months before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 39. Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco\* and who currently smoked cigars,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Current smokeless tobacco use						Current cigar use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	2.5	(1.6–4.0)	15.9	(13.3–18.9)	9.3	(7.5–11.4)	6.0	(4.4–8.1)	14.8	(12.5–17.5)	10.4	(8.7–12.5)
Black¶	1.1	(0.5–2.3)	5.6	(3.5–8.9)	3.7	(2.4–5.5)	8.5	(6.2–11.5)	12.9	(9.3–17.6)	11.0	(8.4–14.4)
Hispanic	2.5	(1.6–4.0)	6.4	(4.6–9.0)	4.5	(3.3–6.2)	6.5	(4.9–8.8)	12.4	(10.0–15.2)	9.5	(7.7–11.7)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	2.4	(1.5–4.0)	8.8	(6.8–11.3)	5.9	(4.6–7.5)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	8.5	(6.9–10.6)	6.6	(5.4–7.9)
10	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	10.6	(7.9–13.9)	6.3	(4.7–8.3)	6.6	(4.8–9.1)	12.5	(9.6–16.0)	9.6	(7.6–12.1)
11	2.9	(1.9–4.3)	15.0	(12.5–17.8)	9.3	(7.8–11.0)	6.3	(4.7–8.4)	15.1	(12.6–18.0)	11.0	(9.2–13.2)
12	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	13.1	(9.9–17.1)	7.5	(5.8–9.5)	8.1	(6.0–10.9)	20.4	(16.3–25.2)	14.3	(11.6–17.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>(1.7–3.2)</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>(10.0–14.0)</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>(6.1–8.6)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(5.1–7.9)</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>(12.3–15.8)</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>(9.0–11.8)</b>

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 40. Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco\* and who currently smoked cigars,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Current smokeless tobacco use						Current cigar use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	4.5	(2.8–7.2)	19.6	(16.2–23.6)	12.5	(9.7–15.8)	10.7	(8.3–13.6)	15.5	(13.1–18.3)	13.4	(11.3–15.9)
Alaska	8.2	(5.4–12.2)	14.7	(11.2–19.1)	11.7	(8.8–15.5)	3.7	(2.2–6.0)	9.9	(7.6–12.8)	7.1	(5.6–8.9)
Arizona	2.8	(1.7–4.7)	9.5	(6.5–13.7)	6.2	(4.2–9.0)	6.5	(4.3–9.9)	13.4	(10.5–17.0)	10.1	(7.8–12.9)
Arkansas	3.5	(2.4–5.0)	17.2	(12.9–22.6)	10.6	(8.5–13.2)	10.6	(7.8–14.3)	17.5	(13.7–22.1)	14.2	(11.9–17.0)
California	1.1	(0.5–2.2)	4.8	(2.7–8.4)	3.0	(1.8–4.8)	4.6	(2.7–7.7)	8.9	(6.4–12.3)	6.8	(4.9–9.2)
Connecticut	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	7.7	(5.7–10.2)	4.5	(3.5–5.7)	8.0	(5.8–11.0)	13.3	(10.8–16.2)	10.9	(8.9–13.3)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	14.3	(11.3–18.0)	8.3	(6.7–10.3)	5.2	(3.3–8.1)	11.1	(8.7–14.0)	8.2	(6.6–10.2)
Illinois	2.5	(1.6–3.9)	8.4	(6.2–11.2)	5.6	(4.3–7.3)	5.3	(4.0–7.0)	13.2	(10.4–16.5)	9.4	(7.9–11.0)
Indiana	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	15.7	(9.8–24.3)	9.4	(5.9–14.7)	7.7	(5.8–10.2)	14.8	(11.6–18.8)	11.4	(9.1–14.3)
Kentucky	3.6	(2.2–5.8)	21.1	(17.2–25.6)	12.6	(10.4–15.2)	10.2	(7.4–13.9)	17.1	(14.6–19.9)	14.0	(11.7–16.6)
Maine	1.6	(1.1–2.2)	8.3	(7.1–9.6)	5.1	(4.5–5.9)	4.8	(4.1–5.7)	12.3	(10.7–14.1)	8.8	(7.8–9.9)
Maryland	2.7	(2.4–2.9)	8.3	(7.7–8.8)	5.8	(5.4–6.1)	7.8	(7.3–8.4)	12.3	(11.7–12.9)	10.3	(9.9–10.8)
Massachusetts	1.9	(1.1–3.2)	9.0	(7.0–11.4)	5.5	(4.4–7.0)	5.3	(4.1–6.7)	15.4	(12.6–18.6)	10.4	(8.6–12.5)
Michigan	2.0	(1.2–3.2)	10.4	(7.3–14.6)	6.2	(4.5–8.6)	5.0	(3.4–7.4)	13.2	(10.3–16.9)	9.2	(7.4–11.4)
Mississippi	4.2	(2.8–6.2)	18.4	(15.4–21.8)	11.6	(9.8–13.6)	12.6	(10.1–15.7)	20.2	(16.6–24.5)	16.5	(14.2–18.9)
Missouri	2.9	(1.8–4.6)	17.0	(12.6–22.7)	10.0	(7.1–13.8)	7.1	(4.6–10.7)	17.1	(13.4–21.7)	12.1	(9.1–16.0)
Montana	4.5	(3.6–5.6)	19.6	(17.4–21.9)	12.3	(11.0–13.7)	8.2	(6.9–9.6)	16.8	(14.9–18.9)	12.6	(11.4–14.0)
Nebraska	3.2	(2.0–5.1)	14.9	(11.9–18.6)	9.3	(7.4–11.7)	4.9	(3.0–7.7)	11.0	(8.4–14.2)	8.1	(6.3–10.3)
Nevada	1.8	(1.0–3.2)	8.2	(6.8–9.9)	5.1	(4.2–6.2)	5.3	(3.7–7.6)	8.6	(6.6–11.0)	7.1	(5.7–8.8)
New Hampshire	1.6	(1.2–2.0)	9.9	(8.7–11.2)	6.0	(5.3–6.7)	5.8	(5.1–6.7)	15.6	(14.3–17.1)	11.0	(10.0–12.0)
New Mexico	2.9	(2.3–3.8)	14.2	(12.1–16.6)	8.7	(7.4–10.1)	7.3	(6.4–8.3)	13.5	(12.0–15.2)	10.5	(9.5–11.5)
New York	3.3	(2.5–4.3)	9.5	(8.0–11.1)	6.7	(5.9–7.6)	6.6	(4.9–8.8)	13.4	(10.9–16.2)	10.2	(8.6–12.1)
North Carolina	1.8	(1.0–3.3)	14.9	(10.8–20.2)	8.6	(6.4–11.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	3.1	(2.0–4.6)	17.6	(15.0–20.6)	10.6	(9.0–12.3)	4.9	(3.7–6.6)	13.2	(10.9–15.9)	9.2	(7.8–10.8)
Oklahoma	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	16.2	(12.7–20.3)	9.0	(7.0–11.5)	4.7	(3.2–7.0)	14.0	(10.8–18.1)	9.4	(7.3–12.1)
Pennsylvania	2.6	(1.7–4.0)	16.0	(12.4–20.5)	9.5	(7.4–12.1)	6.7	(5.0–8.9)	18.2	(15.1–21.8)	12.5	(10.6–14.7)
Rhode Island	2.2	(1.2–4.3)	8.0	(5.8–11.0)	5.3	(3.9–7.2)	4.7	(3.7–6.0)	11.7	(9.3–14.6)	8.4	(7.3–9.8)
South Carolina	3.0	(2.1–4.4)	11.0	(8.2–14.7)	7.2	(5.3–9.6)	9.6	(6.7–13.5)	12.6	(9.0–17.3)	11.2	(8.7–14.4)
South Dakota	4.0	(2.7–5.8)	18.9	(14.1–24.9)	11.7	(9.0–15.2)	7.1	(4.8–10.5)	11.7	(8.2–16.4)	9.6	(6.9–13.2)
Tennessee	2.7	(1.9–3.7)	18.5	(16.6–20.6)	11.0	(9.8–12.3)	7.9	(6.8–9.3)	13.5	(11.8–15.5)	11.0	(9.9–12.1)
Vermont	2.5	(2.2–2.8)	10.8	(10.3–11.5)	6.9	(6.5–7.2)	6.1	(5.6–6.6)	14.5	(13.8–15.2)	10.4	(10.0–10.9)
Virginia	2.0	(1.5–2.8)	8.7	(7.1–10.7)	5.5	(4.5–6.7)	5.5	(4.3–6.9)	9.2	(7.7–11.0)	7.4	(6.4–8.7)
West Virginia	3.5	(2.4–5.2)	22.8	(18.6–27.7)	13.4	(10.9–16.3)	10.2	(8.0–12.9)	17.5	(14.7–20.7)	13.9	(11.6–16.5)
Wyoming	5.5	(4.1–7.3)	17.2	(14.3–20.6)	11.6	(9.8–13.7)	9.6	(7.6–11.9)	15.4	(12.3–19.1)	12.6	(10.6–15.0)
<i>Median</i>	2.7		14.5		8.6		6.6		13.4		10.4	
<i>Range</i>	(1.1–8.2)		(4.8–22.8)		(3.0–13.4)		(3.7–12.6)		(8.6–20.2)		(6.8–16.5)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	3.5	(2.2–5.5)	8.9	(5.9–13.3)	7.5	(5.2–10.7)	13.2	(9.1–18.9)	14.6	(10.5–20.0)	14.9	(11.6–19.0)
Boston, MA	0.8	(0.3–2.3)	3.7	(2.5–5.3)	2.4	(1.7–3.3)	3.8	(2.6–5.7)	6.8	(5.1–9.1)	5.4	(4.2–6.9)
Broward County, FL	1.7	(0.9–3.4)	5.5	(3.6–8.4)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	4.0	(2.7–6.0)	9.8	(7.3–13.1)	7.1	(5.6–9.1)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	1.0	(0.5–2.1)	5.7	(4.1–7.9)	3.4	(2.4–4.7)	7.7	(5.8–10.1)	11.6	(9.6–14.0)	9.7	(8.1–11.7)
Detroit, MI	3.6	(2.5–5.1)	8.1	(6.0–10.8)	6.1	(4.9–7.6)	6.7	(5.2–8.6)	12.0	(9.5–15.1)	9.3	(7.7–11.2)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.6	(8.9–10.5)	12.9	(11.9–13.9)	11.5	(10.8–12.1)
Duval County, FL	4.5	(3.5–5.9)	10.5	(8.3–13.2)	7.8	(6.4–9.5)	9.8	(7.8–12.2)	14.8	(12.0–18.1)	12.8	(10.6–15.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	1.4	(0.8–2.6)	5.0	(3.7–6.8)	3.2	(2.4–4.2)	7.8	(6.2–9.7)	10.4	(8.5–12.7)	9.0	(7.8–10.5)
Houston, TX	5.6	(4.2–7.5)	7.8	(6.4–9.4)	7.1	(5.9–8.5)	11.6	(10.1–13.4)	14.3	(12.4–16.4)	13.3	(12.0–14.8)
Los Angeles, CA	1.8	(1.1–3.1)	3.5	(2.2–5.5)	2.6	(1.7–4.1)	3.3	(2.1–5.1)	5.5	(3.7–8.0)	4.4	(3.0–6.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.4	(0.8–2.3)	4.8	(3.5–6.7)	3.1	(2.2–4.4)	3.0	(2.1–4.3)	9.2	(7.3–11.5)	6.1	(5.0–7.4)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 40. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco\* and who currently smoked cigars,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Current smokeless tobacco use						Current cigar use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	1.6	(1.2–2.1)	4.4	(3.6–5.3)	3.1	(2.7–3.7)	3.4	(2.8–4.2)	7.7	(6.5–9.2)	5.7	(4.9–6.7)
Oakland, CA	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	4.0	(2.3–7.1)	2.9	(1.9–4.5)	4.1	(2.9–5.9)	8.1	(6.1–10.6)	6.3	(5.1–7.8)
Orange County, FL	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	7.8	(5.3–11.3)	5.4	(3.9–7.3)	5.3	(3.8–7.3)	10.5	(8.0–13.8)	8.0	(6.4–9.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	2.8	(1.6–4.9)	8.1	(6.2–10.6)	6.4	(4.8–8.4)	6.8	(5.0–9.1)	12.5	(10.2–15.3)	10.4	(8.8–12.2)
Philadelphia, PA	3.7	(2.5–5.5)	7.4	(4.9–11.2)	5.8	(4.2–8.1)	8.9	(6.3–12.3)	11.8	(8.6–15.8)	10.5	(8.1–13.6)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	1.8		5.7		3.7		6.7		11.0		9.1	
Range	(0.8–5.6)		(3.5–10.5)		(2.4–7.8)		(3.0–13.2)		(5.5–14.8)		(4.4–14.9)	

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 41. Percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products\* and who currently used electronic vapor products,\*† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Ever used electronic vapor products						Current electronic vapor products use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	42.3	(36.6–48.3)	44.0	(39.9–48.2)	43.2	(38.8–47.6)	24.2	(20.6–28.3)	26.3	(23.3–29.6)	25.2	(22.2–28.5)
Black¶	37.7	(32.0–43.8)	46.5	(38.6–54.5)	42.4	(37.1–47.8)	14.5	(11.8–17.7)	21.2	(16.2–27.1)	18.0	(14.9–21.7)
Hispanic	51.2	(47.7–54.8)	52.6	(49.0–56.1)	51.9	(49.2–54.6)	25.0	(21.9–28.5)	27.4	(24.0–31.1)	26.3	(23.6–29.1)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	37.4	(33.0–42.1)	37.0	(33.3–40.9)	37.2	(33.7–40.7)	19.8	(16.6–23.3)	19.6	(17.1–22.5)	19.7	(17.4–22.2)
10	41.2	(34.8–47.9)	45.3	(40.3–50.5)	43.3	(37.8–49.0)	22.3	(19.4–25.6)	24.2	(20.5–28.3)	23.2	(20.3–26.4)
11	47.8	(42.7–53.1)	51.1	(47.0–55.2)	49.5	(45.7–53.2)	24.1	(20.7–27.9)	27.4	(24.1–31.0)	25.9	(23.1–28.9)
12	49.0	(44.9–53.0)	52.6	(46.7–58.5)	50.9	(47.6–54.1)	24.6	(21.2–28.2)	31.9	(27.0–37.3)	28.2	(25.1–31.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>(39.8–47.5)</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>(42.8–49.4)</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>(41.9–48.0)</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>(20.6–24.8)</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>(23.0–28.4)</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>(22.1–26.2)</b>

\* Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 42. Percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products\* and who currently used electronic vapor products,\*† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ever used electronic vapor products						Current electronic vapor products use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	38.1	(32.9–43.7)	43.5	(38.5–48.6)	<b>41.0</b>	<b>(36.8–45.2)</b>	22.0	(18.0–26.6)	26.5	(22.9–30.4)	<b>24.5</b>	<b>(21.2–28.1)</b>
Alaska	31.9	(28.3–35.8)	39.7	(34.2–45.3)	<b>36.1</b>	<b>(32.7–39.7)</b>	15.0	(12.5–18.1)	20.1	(16.5–24.1)	<b>17.7</b>	<b>(15.3–20.5)</b>
Arizona	49.4	(44.3–54.5)	53.7	(49.1–58.2)	<b>51.6</b>	<b>(47.4–55.8)</b>	25.4	(20.7–30.8)	29.4	(25.2–34.1)	<b>27.5</b>	<b>(24.2–31.1)</b>
Arkansas	39.7	(35.4–44.1)	49.5	(44.1–54.9)	<b>44.7</b>	<b>(41.4–47.9)</b>	21.7	(17.0–27.2)	30.6	(24.7–37.2)	<b>26.4</b>	<b>(22.1–31.2)</b>
California	43.0	(36.9–49.4)	46.6	(40.9–52.5)	<b>44.7</b>	<b>(39.2–50.3)</b>	18.6	(14.1–24.1)	24.2	(19.4–29.9)	<b>21.4</b>	<b>(17.3–26.2)</b>
Connecticut	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	38.3	(34.8–42.0)	42.2	(38.2–46.2)	<b>40.5</b>	<b>(37.8–43.4)</b>	20.2	(17.5–23.1)	26.8	(23.2–30.7)	<b>23.5</b>	<b>(21.5–25.6)</b>
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	43.6	(40.3–46.9)	46.5	(43.2–49.9)	<b>45.1</b>	<b>(42.5–47.8)</b>	22.0	(19.6–24.5)	28.2	(26.0–30.4)	<b>25.1</b>	<b>(23.3–26.9)</b>
Idaho	45.0	(41.1–49.0)	45.5	(39.0–52.1)	<b>45.2</b>	<b>(41.0–49.5)</b>	25.5	(22.1–29.1)	24.3	(20.2–28.9)	<b>24.8</b>	<b>(22.0–28.0)</b>
Illinois	46.1	(41.6–50.6)	48.0	(41.5–54.6)	<b>47.0</b>	<b>(43.1–51.0)</b>	23.1	(19.6–27.1)	29.8	(24.0–36.3)	<b>26.6</b>	<b>(23.3–30.1)</b>
Indiana	40.3	(35.3–45.6)	47.3	(41.7–53.0)	<b>43.9</b>	<b>(39.5–48.5)</b>	20.3	(17.2–23.7)	27.2	(22.5–32.5)	<b>23.9</b>	<b>(20.6–27.7)</b>
Kentucky	39.5	(35.3–43.9)	43.9	(38.3–49.7)	<b>41.7</b>	<b>(37.6–46.0)</b>	23.3	(19.3–27.8)	23.4	(20.2–27.1)	<b>23.4</b>	<b>(20.5–26.5)</b>
Maine	31.0	(28.9–33.1)	34.2	(31.7–36.9)	<b>32.7</b>	<b>(30.6–34.8)</b>	14.5	(13.1–16.0)	18.8	(17.0–20.8)	<b>16.8</b>	<b>(15.5–18.3)</b>
Maryland	37.0	(36.1–38.0)	38.0	(37.0–39.0)	<b>37.6</b>	<b>(36.8–38.3)</b>	18.7	(18.0–19.5)	20.8	(20.1–21.5)	<b>20.0</b>	<b>(19.4–20.6)</b>
Massachusetts	41.2	(37.5–45.0)	48.2	(44.7–51.6)	<b>44.8</b>	<b>(41.8–47.8)</b>	19.9	(16.9–23.3)	27.3	(24.3–30.5)	<b>23.7</b>	<b>(21.1–26.5)</b>
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	(16.3–23.5)	26.3	(22.4–30.7)	<b>23.0</b>	<b>(20.1–26.2)</b>
Mississippi	38.3	(34.2–42.6)	42.5	(37.1–48.1)	<b>40.3</b>	<b>(36.8–43.8)</b>	20.3	(17.6–23.3)	25.2	(21.4–29.4)	<b>22.9</b>	<b>(20.4–25.6)</b>
Missouri	35.0	(29.4–41.0)	46.7	(40.4–53.0)	<b>40.6</b>	<b>(36.5–44.9)</b>	16.5	(13.3–20.3)	27.7	(23.5–32.4)	<b>22.0</b>	<b>(18.7–25.7)</b>
Montana	49.0	(46.2–51.8)	53.1	(50.1–56.0)	<b>51.1</b>	<b>(48.7–53.4)</b>	27.2	(24.8–29.7)	31.8	(29.0–34.7)	<b>29.5</b>	<b>(27.4–31.7)</b>
Nebraska	41.0	(36.6–45.5)	35.3	(30.8–40.1)	<b>38.2</b>	<b>(34.6–41.9)</b>	22.8	(19.4–26.6)	21.2	(17.1–25.9)	<b>22.3</b>	<b>(19.3–25.6)</b>
Nevada	52.9	(46.4–59.4)	51.2	(45.4–56.9)	<b>52.0</b>	<b>(47.3–56.7)</b>	24.9	(21.2–29.0)	26.3	(21.6–31.7)	<b>25.6</b>	<b>(22.9–28.5)</b>
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.4	(21.7–25.2)	26.2	(24.5–28.1)	<b>25.0</b>	<b>(23.6–26.4)</b>
New Mexico	52.9	(50.1–55.7)	55.8	(53.2–58.3)	<b>54.4</b>	<b>(52.2–56.5)</b>	21.9	(19.5–24.4)	26.0	(24.4–27.7)	<b>24.0</b>	<b>(22.5–25.6)</b>
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.6	(18.9–24.6)	21.4	(18.6–24.4)	<b>21.7</b>	<b>(19.5–24.0)</b>
North Carolina	46.0	(40.6–51.5)	52.7	(48.4–56.9)	<b>49.4</b>	<b>(45.1–53.7)</b>	24.6	(19.9–30.0)	34.6	(30.3–39.1)	<b>29.6</b>	<b>(25.8–33.7)</b>
North Dakota	39.0	(35.0–43.1)	45.1	(41.3–49.0)	<b>42.1</b>	<b>(39.1–45.3)</b>	19.1	(16.3–22.2)	25.3	(22.2–28.8)	<b>22.3</b>	<b>(19.8–25.0)</b>
Oklahoma	43.1	(37.8–48.5)	48.6	(42.9–54.3)	<b>46.0</b>	<b>(41.7–50.3)</b>	19.2	(16.2–22.6)	28.0	(22.7–34.0)	<b>23.8</b>	<b>(20.6–27.3)</b>
Pennsylvania	39.5	(35.4–43.8)	42.0	(38.0–46.1)	<b>40.8</b>	<b>(37.3–44.4)</b>	21.3	(18.0–25.0)	26.9	(22.7–31.6)	<b>24.1</b>	<b>(21.0–27.6)</b>
Rhode Island	39.5	(35.1–44.1)	42.3	(37.4–47.3)	<b>40.9</b>	<b>(36.7–45.3)</b>	18.0	(14.8–21.8)	20.2	(16.1–25.2)	<b>19.3</b>	<b>(16.1–22.8)</b>
South Carolina	44.1	(39.6–48.7)	41.5	(36.9–46.3)	<b>42.9</b>	<b>(39.2–46.7)</b>	20.1	(16.0–25.0)	19.1	(15.6–23.2)	<b>19.7</b>	<b>(16.2–23.8)</b>
South Dakota	41.3	(33.2–50.0)	40.6	(36.0–45.4)	<b>41.0</b>	<b>(35.8–46.4)</b>	16.0	(12.3–20.5)	18.4	(12.9–25.5)	<b>17.3</b>	<b>(13.0–22.6)</b>
Tennessee	40.3	(36.9–43.9)	42.7	(39.4–46.0)	<b>41.6</b>	<b>(38.8–44.5)</b>	18.9	(16.5–21.6)	24.2	(22.5–25.9)	<b>21.7</b>	<b>(19.9–23.6)</b>
Vermont	27.5	(26.6–28.4)	32.9	(31.9–33.8)	<b>30.4</b>	<b>(29.7–31.0)</b>	12.8	(12.2–13.5)	17.6	(16.9–18.3)	<b>15.3</b>	<b>(14.8–15.8)</b>
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.5	(13.0–18.4)	17.8	(15.4–20.4)	<b>16.8</b>	<b>(14.7–19.1)</b>
West Virginia	46.9	(42.2–51.8)	51.1	(45.6–56.5)	<b>49.1</b>	<b>(45.0–53.3)</b>	29.6	(25.6–34.0)	32.6	(28.5–37.1)	<b>31.2</b>	<b>(27.8–34.9)</b>
Wyoming	46.4	(41.2–51.7)	52.3	(47.8–56.8)	<b>49.4</b>	<b>(45.4–53.4)</b>	25.8	(22.3–29.6)	33.2	(29.3–37.2)	<b>29.6</b>	<b>(26.9–32.4)</b>
<i>Median</i>		<i>41.0</i>		<i>45.5</i>		<i>42.9</i>		<i>20.3</i>		<i>26.2</i>		<i>23.5</i>
<i>Range</i>		<i>(27.5–52.9)</i>		<i>(32.9–55.8)</i>		<i>(30.4–54.4)</i>		<i>(12.8–29.6)</i>		<i>(17.6–34.6)</i>		<i>(15.3–31.2)</i>
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	34.6	(29.4–40.2)	32.3	(27.8–37.2)	<b>33.6</b>	<b>(30.0–37.4)</b>	15.3	(12.1–19.1)	18.5	(14.4–23.5)	<b>17.6</b>	<b>(14.8–20.8)</b>
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.3	(11.3–18.0)	14.7	(12.3–17.6)	<b>14.5</b>	<b>(12.4–16.9)</b>
Broward County, FL	43.9	(39.2–48.8)	46.3	(42.0–50.6)	<b>45.1</b>	<b>(41.6–48.6)</b>	20.4	(17.3–24.0)	24.3	(20.3–28.8)	<b>22.4</b>	<b>(20.0–25.0)</b>
Cleveland, OH	35.6	(31.3–40.3)	37.6	(33.3–42.0)	<b>37.0</b>	<b>(33.6–40.6)</b>	18.0	(14.9–21.5)	18.4	(15.5–21.7)	<b>19.1</b>	<b>(17.0–21.4)</b>
DeKalb County, GA	37.7	(34.9–40.7)	36.4	(32.3–40.8)	<b>37.2</b>	<b>(34.6–39.8)</b>	16.5	(14.4–18.9)	18.1	(15.4–21.1)	<b>17.4</b>	<b>(15.6–19.4)</b>
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.2	(9.5–15.4)	13.5	(10.9–16.5)	<b>13.0</b>	<b>(10.9–15.4)</b>
District of Columbia	34.3	(33.0–35.6)	33.7	(32.2–35.1)	<b>34.1</b>	<b>(33.1–35.1)</b>	13.4	(12.5–14.4)	13.1	(12.1–14.1)	<b>13.4</b>	<b>(12.7–14.1)</b>
Duval County, FL	46.4	(43.3–49.6)	41.7	(38.7–44.7)	<b>44.3</b>	<b>(41.9–46.8)</b>	21.8	(19.3–24.5)	21.3	(19.3–23.4)	<b>22.1</b>	<b>(20.3–23.9)</b>
Ft. Worth, TX	39.7	(36.6–42.8)	45.4	(42.1–48.7)	<b>42.6</b>	<b>(40.3–44.8)</b>	18.7	(16.1–21.7)	21.2	(18.7–24.0)	<b>19.9</b>	<b>(17.9–22.1)</b>
Houston, TX	37.2	(34.6–39.8)	41.8	(39.0–44.7)	<b>39.7</b>	<b>(37.6–41.9)</b>	18.1	(16.2–20.2)	22.2	(19.9–24.8)	<b>20.4</b>	<b>(18.7–22.2)</b>
Los Angeles, CA	41.3	(36.9–45.9)	46.4	(42.7–50.1)	<b>43.7</b>	<b>(41.0–46.5)</b>	15.8	(13.4–18.6)	17.8	(14.5–21.6)	<b>16.8</b>	<b>(14.8–19.1)</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	36.5	(33.0–40.2)	42.1	(39.1–45.1)	<b>39.3</b>	<b>(36.6–42.0)</b>	16.7	(14.5–19.2)	22.6	(20.0–25.5)	<b>19.6</b>	<b>(17.8–21.5)</b>

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 42. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products\* and who currently used electronic vapor products\*,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ever used electronic vapor products						Current electronic vapor products use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.9	(15.3–18.5)	14.8	(13.0–16.7)	15.9	(14.3–17.5)
Oakland, CA	43.6	(39.4–47.8)	46.3	(42.0–50.5)	45.1	(42.3–47.9)	14.9	(11.9–18.4)	17.4	(14.7–20.5)	16.2	(14.2–18.4)
Orange County, FL	38.6	(34.9–42.4)	42.0	(37.8–46.4)	40.2	(37.5–43.0)	19.0	(16.3–21.9)	21.0	(17.6–24.9)	20.1	(18.0–22.3)
Palm Beach County, FL	48.6	(44.6–52.7)	51.1	(47.6–54.5)	49.9	(46.8–53.0)	25.3	(22.2–28.6)	28.5	(25.2–32.0)	27.4	(24.9–30.1)
Philadelphia, PA	40.3	(36.6–44.1)	38.4	(33.6–43.3)	39.3	(36.1–42.7)	17.6	(14.1–21.7)	17.0	(14.1–20.5)	17.4	(14.6–20.5)
San Diego, CA	41.9	(37.1–46.9)	47.8	(44.0–51.7)	44.9	(41.5–48.3)	17.7	(14.8–21.2)	25.4	(22.2–28.8)	21.6	(19.1–24.4)
San Francisco, CA	35.1	(30.8–39.6)	29.2	(24.6–34.4)	32.2	(28.3–36.3)	13.0	(10.4–16.0)	13.4	(10.1–17.5)	13.3	(10.7–16.4)
Median	39.1		41.9		39.9		16.9		18.4		17.6	
Range	(34.3–48.6)		(29.2–51.1)		(32.2–49.9)		(12.2–25.3)		(13.1–28.5)		(13.0–27.4)	

\* Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 43. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars\* and who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Current cigarette or cigar use						Current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>§</sup>	14.7	(10.9–19.4)	20.4	(17.6–23.4)	17.5	(14.6–20.9)	15.6	(11.8–20.3)	26.7	(23.3–30.3)	21.2	(17.8–25.0)
Black <sup>§</sup>	10.1	(7.6–13.2)	16.8	(13.1–21.3)	13.9	(11.3–16.9)	10.3	(7.8–13.4)	18.6	(14.7–23.4)	14.9	(12.1–18.2)
Hispanic	9.7	(7.6–12.4)	16.5	(13.8–19.5)	13.1	(11.0–15.5)	10.3	(8.0–13.0)	18.1	(14.9–21.8)	14.2	(11.8–17.0)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	8.8	(6.4–11.8)	12.3	(10.3–14.6)	10.7	(8.9–12.9)	9.3	(6.9–12.4)	15.8	(13.4–18.7)	12.8	(10.8–15.1)
10	12.2	(9.3–15.9)	15.6	(12.5–19.2)	13.9	(11.3–17.0)	12.6	(9.6–16.2)	19.6	(15.6–24.5)	16.1	(13.0–19.7)
11	13.0	(10.2–16.4)	22.9	(19.9–26.3)	18.3	(15.8–21.0)	14.2	(11.5–17.5)	28.8	(25.4–32.4)	21.9	(19.3–24.8)
12	17.2	(14.1–20.8)	25.9	(21.2–31.3)	21.6	(18.4–25.1)	17.9	(14.6–21.8)	29.9	(24.7–35.8)	23.9	(20.5–27.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>(10.5–15.3)</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>(17.2–20.9)</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>(14.2–18.0)</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>(11.2–16.0)</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>(21.0–25.8)</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>(16.5–20.8)</b>

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

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 44. Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars\* and who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Current cigarette or cigar use						Current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	19.5	(16.1–23.4)	21.7	(18.8–24.9)	<b>20.9</b>	<b>(18.2–23.9)</b>	20.7	(17.0–25.1)	30.8	(27.0–34.8)	<b>26.3</b>	<b>(22.6–30.2)</b>
Alaska	10.1	(7.4–13.7)	18.8	(15.5–22.6)	<b>14.8</b>	<b>(12.4–17.6)</b>	14.7	(11.5–18.5)	26.1	(22.7–29.7)	<b>20.8</b>	<b>(17.8–24.0)</b>
Arizona	12.9	(9.8–16.9)	17.5	(14.2–21.5)	<b>15.3</b>	<b>(12.4–18.7)</b>	14.7	(11.5–18.7)	20.8	(16.7–25.7)	<b>17.9</b>	<b>(14.5–21.8)</b>
Arkansas	19.4	(16.4–22.7)	25.8	(20.9–31.3)	<b>22.7</b>	<b>(19.3–26.4)</b>	20.3	(17.6–23.4)	31.7	(26.3–37.7)	<b>26.2</b>	<b>(22.7–30.1)</b>
California	8.8	(5.7–13.2)	12.4	(8.9–17.0)	<b>10.7</b>	<b>(7.8–14.6)</b>	9.1	(6.0–13.5)	14.4	(10.5–19.4)	<b>11.9</b>	<b>(8.7–15.9)</b>
Connecticut	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	13.6	(10.0–18.2)	17.1	(14.0–20.6)	<b>15.6</b>	<b>(12.7–18.9)</b>	14.1	(10.4–18.7)	19.8	(16.4–23.7)	<b>17.1</b>	<b>(14.2–20.5)</b>
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	11.3	(8.6–14.6)	15.5	(12.6–18.9)	<b>13.5</b>	<b>(11.3–15.9)</b>	12.4	(9.5–16.1)	22.1	(17.7–27.2)	<b>17.4</b>	<b>(14.5–20.7)</b>
Illinois	11.3	(9.4–13.5)	18.5	(14.6–23.3)	<b>15.0</b>	<b>(13.1–17.2)</b>	12.2	(10.0–14.7)	20.9	(17.0–25.3)	<b>16.7</b>	<b>(14.7–18.9)</b>
Indiana	14.0	(11.0–17.6)	20.7	(15.2–27.4)	<b>17.6</b>	<b>(13.8–22.2)</b>	15.0	(11.7–18.9)	27.1	(19.5–36.3)	<b>21.4</b>	<b>(16.3–27.6)</b>
Kentucky	22.2	(17.9–27.2)	24.1	(20.7–27.9)	<b>23.4</b>	<b>(20.2–26.9)</b>	23.0	(18.7–27.9)	32.6	(28.5–37.1)	<b>28.0</b>	<b>(24.5–31.8)</b>
Maine	12.7	(11.3–14.2)	17.7	(15.9–19.6)	<b>15.4</b>	<b>(14.0–16.8)</b>	13.1	(11.8–14.7)	19.8	(17.8–21.9)	<b>16.7</b>	<b>(15.2–18.3)</b>
Maryland	12.1	(11.4–12.8)	16.0	(15.3–16.7)	<b>14.4</b>	<b>(13.8–15.0)</b>	13.1	(12.4–13.9)	19.0	(18.2–19.8)	<b>16.4</b>	<b>(15.8–17.1)</b>
Massachusetts	9.7	(7.7–12.1)	18.8	(15.6–22.5)	<b>14.3</b>	<b>(12.0–17.0)</b>	10.2	(8.2–12.5)	21.4	(18.1–25.1)	<b>15.9</b>	<b>(13.6–18.5)</b>
Michigan	10.8	(8.0–14.3)	20.1	(16.3–24.5)	<b>15.5</b>	<b>(12.9–18.5)</b>	11.6	(8.9–14.9)	23.4	(19.3–28.0)	<b>17.6</b>	<b>(15.0–20.5)</b>
Mississippi	21.0	(16.6–26.2)	28.3	(24.2–32.9)	<b>24.8</b>	<b>(21.6–28.3)</b>	22.6	(18.2–27.7)	34.1	(29.9–38.7)	<b>28.6</b>	<b>(25.3–32.3)</b>
Missouri	12.2	(8.8–16.6)	22.8	(18.5–27.9)	<b>17.6</b>	<b>(13.8–22.1)</b>	14.5	(10.5–19.6)	29.8	(24.5–35.7)	<b>22.1</b>	<b>(17.4–27.6)</b>
Montana	17.1	(15.0–19.4)	22.8	(20.5–25.2)	<b>20.1</b>	<b>(18.2–22.1)</b>	19.1	(16.6–21.8)	31.0	(28.3–33.9)	<b>25.3</b>	<b>(23.0–27.8)</b>
Nebraska	14.2	(10.6–18.8)	18.6	(15.1–22.6)	<b>16.6</b>	<b>(13.6–20.1)</b>	15.7	(11.9–20.5)	24.2	(20.0–28.9)	<b>20.1</b>	<b>(16.8–23.9)</b>
Nevada	9.8	(7.2–13.2)	11.9	(9.3–15.2)	<b>11.0</b>	<b>(8.9–13.4)</b>	10.6	(7.9–14.0)	15.1	(12.6–17.9)	<b>13.0</b>	<b>(11.1–15.1)</b>
New Hampshire	11.1	(10.1–12.2)	19.8	(18.3–21.4)	<b>15.7</b>	<b>(14.7–16.9)</b>	11.6	(10.5–12.7)	22.5	(20.6–24.5)	<b>17.4</b>	<b>(16.1–18.7)</b>
New Mexico	11.9	(10.7–13.3)	18.5	(16.8–20.4)	<b>15.3</b>	<b>(14.1–16.6)</b>	13.1	(11.9–14.4)	24.4	(21.9–27.2)	<b>18.9</b>	<b>(17.4–20.6)</b>
New York	11.1	(9.6–12.7)	18.2	(14.7–22.4)	<b>15.0</b>	<b>(12.8–17.4)</b>	12.2	(10.7–13.9)	20.6	(17.1–24.6)	<b>16.8</b>	<b>(14.7–19.1)</b>
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	13.0	(10.3–16.2)	19.5	(16.8–22.5)	<b>16.3</b>	<b>(14.3–18.7)</b>	14.0	(11.3–17.4)	27.3	(24.2–30.6)	<b>20.9</b>	<b>(18.6–23.5)</b>
Oklahoma	12.3	(8.7–17.0)	20.0	(15.9–24.7)	<b>16.2</b>	<b>(13.1–19.8)</b>	12.9	(9.6–17.0)	27.2	(22.4–32.7)	<b>20.0</b>	<b>(16.9–23.6)</b>
Pennsylvania	13.5	(10.7–17.0)	23.7	(19.8–28.1)	<b>18.7</b>	<b>(15.7–22.1)</b>	14.5	(11.3–18.4)	29.4	(24.5–34.8)	<b>22.1</b>	<b>(18.6–26.1)</b>
Rhode Island	7.4	(6.0–9.2)	14.4	(12.0–17.2)	<b>11.1</b>	<b>(9.7–12.8)</b>	8.8	(7.2–10.6)	17.3	(14.2–21.0)	<b>13.3</b>	<b>(11.3–15.6)</b>
South Carolina	15.9	(12.0–20.7)	16.6	(12.1–22.5)	<b>16.4</b>	<b>(12.8–20.7)</b>	17.4	(13.7–21.7)	21.7	(16.5–27.9)	<b>19.7</b>	<b>(15.8–24.1)</b>
South Dakota	13.4	(9.5–18.6)	17.1	(12.7–22.5)	<b>15.4</b>	<b>(11.3–20.6)</b>	15.9	(11.7–21.2)	28.5	(22.6–35.3)	<b>22.4</b>	<b>(18.0–27.5)</b>
Tennessee	14.2	(12.4–16.3)	19.3	(16.9–21.9)	<b>17.0</b>	<b>(15.3–18.8)</b>	15.0	(13.1–17.1)	27.7	(25.1–30.5)	<b>21.7</b>	<b>(19.9–23.7)</b>
Vermont	12.4	(11.7–13.0)	19.4	(18.7–20.2)	<b>16.1</b>	<b>(15.6–16.6)</b>	13.2	(12.6–13.9)	22.7	(21.9–23.6)	<b>18.2</b>	<b>(17.7–18.8)</b>
Virginia	10.2	(8.3–12.5)	12.9	(11.1–15.1)	<b>11.7</b>	<b>(10.0–13.5)</b>	11.0	(9.0–13.4)	17.0	(14.8–19.5)	<b>14.1</b>	<b>(12.3–16.2)</b>
West Virginia	22.0	(18.4–26.2)	26.4	(22.5–30.8)	<b>24.2</b>	<b>(20.9–27.9)</b>	22.9	(19.1–27.2)	35.4	(30.5–40.6)	<b>29.2</b>	<b>(25.5–33.2)</b>
Wyoming	19.5	(15.8–23.7)	22.0	(18.3–26.4)	<b>20.8</b>	<b>(17.8–24.2)</b>	21.1	(17.4–25.3)	28.8	(25.0–33.0)	<b>25.1</b>	<b>(22.1–28.5)</b>
<i>Median</i>	12.7		18.8		15.7		14.1		24.2		19.7	
<i>Range</i>	(7.4–22.2)		(11.9–28.3)		(10.7–24.8)		(8.8–23.0)		(14.4–35.4)		(11.9–29.2)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	16.2	(11.8–21.9)	17.9	(13.1–24.1)	<b>18.1</b>	<b>(14.3–22.6)</b>	17.1	(12.6–22.9)	21.1	(15.9–27.5)	<b>20.4</b>	<b>(16.3–25.1)</b>
Boston, MA	6.3	(4.6–8.4)	9.9	(7.5–13.0)	<b>8.2</b>	<b>(6.7–10.0)</b>	6.6	(4.8–9.1)	11.0	(8.6–14.0)	<b>9.0</b>	<b>(7.4–10.8)</b>
Broward County, FL	5.9	(4.2–8.4)	12.4	(9.4–16.1)	<b>9.4</b>	<b>(7.4–11.7)</b>	6.4	(4.6–8.9)	14.0	(10.9–17.7)	<b>10.5</b>	<b>(8.4–12.9)</b>
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	10.0	(8.0–12.5)	13.8	(11.5–16.5)	<b>12.0</b>	<b>(10.2–14.0)</b>	10.2	(8.2–12.7)	15.3	(12.8–18.2)	<b>12.8</b>	<b>(11.0–14.9)</b>
Detroit, MI	14.2	(10.1–19.5)	18.6	(14.4–23.8)	<b>16.4</b>	<b>(12.6–20.9)</b>	14.9	(10.9–20.2)	20.8	(16.7–25.7)	<b>18.0</b>	<b>(14.3–22.4)</b>
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	12.8	(10.6–15.4)	17.6	(14.5–21.1)	<b>15.7</b>	<b>(13.3–18.4)</b>	14.1	(11.8–16.8)	20.7	(17.3–24.5)	<b>17.9</b>	<b>(15.3–20.7)</b>
Ft. Worth, TX	11.0	(9.2–13.1)	15.0	(12.5–17.9)	<b>12.9</b>	<b>(11.4–14.7)</b>	11.4	(9.6–13.6)	16.6	(14.0–19.6)	<b>14.0</b>	<b>(12.3–15.8)</b>
Houston, TX	16.0	(13.9–18.3)	18.6	(16.3–21.2)	<b>17.7</b>	<b>(15.9–19.7)</b>	17.5	(15.4–19.9)	21.1	(18.8–23.6)	<b>19.8</b>	<b>(17.8–21.8)</b>
Los Angeles, CA	5.0	(3.0–8.2)	8.5	(6.1–11.9)	<b>6.8</b>	<b>(4.9–9.2)</b>	5.5	(3.4–8.7)	9.6	(7.1–13.0)	<b>7.5</b>	<b>(5.6–10.1)</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.7	(4.3–7.4)	11.4	(9.3–13.9)	<b>8.5</b>	<b>(7.2–10.1)</b>	6.1	(4.8–7.7)	12.2	(10.1–14.6)	<b>9.1</b>	<b>(7.8–10.6)</b>

See table footnotes on the next page.



**TABLE 44. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars\* and who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Current cigarette or cigar use						Current cigarette, cigar, or smokeless tobacco use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	6.6	(5.6–7.7)	11.1	(9.4–13.0)	<b>9.0</b>	<b>(7.8–10.4)</b>	7.4	(6.3–8.6)	12.6	(10.9–14.5)	<b>10.2</b>	<b>(9.0–11.5)</b>
Oakland, CA	7.1	(5.1–9.6)	11.6	(9.2–14.5)	<b>9.6</b>	<b>(7.9–11.7)</b>	7.5	(5.5–10.1)	12.7	(9.9–16.0)	<b>10.4</b>	<b>(8.5–12.7)</b>
Orange County, FL	7.7	(5.8–10.1)	12.0	(9.2–15.3)	<b>9.9</b>	<b>(8.1–12.0)</b>	8.3	(6.4–10.7)	14.0	(11.0–17.8)	<b>11.2</b>	<b>(9.3–13.5)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	12.1	(9.7–15.0)	18.3	(15.4–21.5)	<b>16.0</b>	<b>(13.9–18.4)</b>	13.0	(10.5–16.0)	20.6	(17.4–24.3)	<b>17.8</b>	<b>(15.3–20.6)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	12.5	(9.3–16.7)	15.7	(11.9–20.5)	<b>14.3</b>	<b>(11.4–17.8)</b>	13.8	(10.2–18.3)	18.9	(14.3–24.6)	<b>16.5</b>	<b>(13.3–20.3)</b>
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0		13.8		12.0		10.2		15.3		12.8	
Range	(5.0–16.2)		(8.5–18.6)		(6.8–18.1)		(5.5–17.5)		(9.6–21.1)		(7.5–20.4)	

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

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 45. Percentage of high school students who currently used tobacco,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White <sup>§</sup>	29.4	(24.6–34.8)	36.6	(32.8–40.5)	<b>32.9</b>	<b>(29.0–37.1)</b>
Black <sup>§</sup>	21.2	(17.7–25.1)	30.6	(25.3–36.4)	<b>26.3</b>	<b>(22.7–30.3)</b>
Hispanic	29.4	(25.6–33.6)	34.2	(30.6–38.0)	<b>31.8</b>	<b>(28.7–35.1)</b>
<b>Grade</b>						
9	23.0	(19.7–26.7)	26.9	(24.0–30.0)	<b>25.1</b>	<b>(22.7–27.8)</b>
10	26.3	(22.8–30.2)	31.7	(26.7–37.2)	<b>28.9</b>	<b>(25.1–33.1)</b>
11	30.0	(25.9–34.4)	39.4	(36.5–42.4)	<b>34.9</b>	<b>(32.1–37.9)</b>
12	32.2	(27.9–36.8)	43.0	(36.7–49.5)	<b>37.5</b>	<b>(33.4–41.9)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>(25.1–30.6)</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>(32.2–37.7)</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>(29.1–33.8)</b>

\* Cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, or electronic vapor products use on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 46. Percentage of high school students who currently used tobacco,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>						
Alabama	30.6	(25.4–36.4)	39.6	(35.2–44.1)	35.5	(31.0–40.3)
Alaska	25.1	(21.5–29.2)	35.9	(31.9–40.1)	30.9	(27.5–34.5)
Arizona	31.5	(26.3–37.1)	37.6	(32.6–42.8)	34.7	(31.0–38.5)
Arkansas	31.2	(26.4–36.4)	42.1	(35.6–48.9)	36.9	(32.7–41.2)
California	23.8	(18.2–30.6)	30.7	(25.5–36.4)	27.4	(22.5–32.9)
Connecticut	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	25.9	(22.1–30.0)	33.7	(30.0–37.6)	29.8	(27.2–32.6)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	27.7	(24.0–31.7)	33.0	(27.4–39.2)	30.4	(26.7–34.4)
Illinois	28.2	(24.8–31.8)	37.0	(30.6–44.0)	32.8	(29.3–36.5)
Indiana	26.1	(22.4–30.1)	38.2	(31.1–45.8)	32.4	(27.3–38.0)
Kentucky	31.6	(26.7–36.8)	39.6	(35.1–44.3)	35.8	(31.8–40.0)
Maine	21.0	(19.5–22.7)	27.6	(25.5–29.7)	24.5	(23.0–26.2)
Maryland	25.0	(24.1–25.9)	29.6	(28.7–30.5)	27.6	(26.9–28.4)
Massachusetts	23.8	(20.5–27.5)	34.6	(30.9–38.5)	29.3	(26.2–32.7)
Michigan	23.5	(19.7–27.8)	34.4	(30.5–38.5)	29.1	(26.2–32.2)
Mississippi	32.5	(29.1–36.1)	42.1	(38.0–46.4)	37.6	(34.7–40.6)
Missouri	24.6	(20.0–29.8)	39.5	(34.4–45.0)	32.1	(27.4–37.2)
Montana	33.5	(30.4–36.6)	43.2	(40.1–46.4)	38.5	(35.8–41.2)
Nebraska	28.3	(24.3–32.7)	32.2	(27.4–37.3)	30.5	(26.9–34.4)
Nevada	29.4	(25.4–33.8)	31.3	(26.4–36.6)	30.4	(27.6–33.4)
New Hampshire	26.5	(24.7–28.3)	33.7	(31.5–35.9)	30.3	(28.8–32.0)
New Mexico	27.1	(24.9–29.5)	37.0	(34.7–39.3)	32.2	(30.4–34.0)
New York	26.9	(24.2–29.9)	30.1	(26.5–34.0)	28.8	(26.3–31.5)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	24.9	(21.7–28.4)	37.0	(33.3–40.9)	31.1	(28.3–34.1)
Oklahoma	24.6	(20.7–29.0)	37.8	(31.8–44.2)	31.4	(27.7–35.3)
Pennsylvania	26.6	(22.8–30.7)	37.8	(32.7–43.2)	32.3	(28.4–36.6)
Rhode Island	21.4	(18.0–25.2)	28.3	(24.5–32.5)	25.1	(22.0–28.5)
South Carolina	28.2	(23.4–33.4)	29.8	(24.3–35.9)	29.1	(24.6–34.0)
South Dakota	25.0	(19.8–31.0)	35.2	(28.9–42.0)	30.3	(25.2–35.8)
Tennessee	26.3	(23.6–29.1)	36.8	(34.3–39.3)	31.9	(29.7–34.1)
Vermont	20.0	(19.2–20.8)	28.9	(28.0–29.8)	24.7	(24.1–25.3)
Virginia	20.5	(17.4–23.9)	24.6	(21.9–27.6)	22.7	(20.3–25.3)
West Virginia	36.2	(31.5–41.3)	45.1	(40.3–50.0)	40.8	(36.8–44.9)
Wyoming	33.3	(28.5–38.4)	43.1	(38.5–47.8)	38.4	(34.6–42.4)
<i>Median</i>		26.5		35.9		30.9
<i>Range</i>		(20.0–36.2)		(24.6–45.1)		(22.7–40.8)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	25.6	(20.9–31.0)	30.5	(24.6–37.2)	29.2	(25.3–33.5)
Boston, MA	18.7	(15.3–22.7)	21.0	(18.2–24.1)	19.9	(17.5–22.7)
Broward County, FL	22.8	(19.6–26.5)	30.9	(26.3–36.0)	27.1	(24.4–30.0)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	22.0	(19.2–25.0)	25.7	(22.1–29.6)	23.9	(21.4–26.7)
Detroit, MI	23.4	(18.9–28.5)	27.3	(23.0–32.0)	25.5	(21.7–29.7)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	27.6	(24.7–30.7)	31.7	(28.5–35.1)	30.4	(27.8–33.0)
Ft. Worth, TX	23.2	(20.5–26.1)	28.2	(25.1–31.5)	25.6	(23.4–28.0)
Houston, TX	27.5	(25.2–29.9)	32.6	(29.9–35.5)	30.5	(28.3–32.8)
Los Angeles, CA	18.9	(16.2–21.9)	21.9	(17.9–26.5)	20.4	(17.8–23.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	19.1	(16.7–21.9)	27.7	(24.8–30.7)	23.3	(21.3–25.5)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 46. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who currently used tobacco,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	20.7	(18.8–22.6)	21.5	(19.6–23.5)	21.3	(19.6–23.1)
Oakland, CA	19.4	(16.0–23.3)	24.8	(21.4–28.6)	22.4	(19.7–25.3)
Orange County, FL	22.4	(19.3–25.7)	27.1	(22.9–31.8)	24.8	(22.2–27.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	30.2	(26.8–33.9)	36.8	(32.9–41.0)	34.3	(31.2–37.5)
Philadelphia, PA	25.6	(21.8–29.8)	29.3	(24.2–35.1)	27.6	(23.8–31.8)
San Diego, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Median</i>	22.8		27.7		25.5	
<i>Range</i>	(18.7–30.2)		(21.0–36.8)		(19.9–34.3)	

\* Cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, or electronic vapor products use on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 47. Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol\* and who drank alcohol† for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Ever drank alcohol						Drank alcohol before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	66.7	(60.5–72.4)	64.0	(60.9–67.0)	65.3	(61.2–69.2)	11.7	(9.2–14.8)	17.3	(14.9–20.0)	14.5	(12.6–16.6)
Black¶	57.9	(51.2–64.3)	51.0	(44.8–57.2)	54.4	(48.8–59.9)	16.9	(13.4–21.1)	18.7	(15.6–22.3)	18.0	(16.1–20.2)
Hispanic	68.6	(65.1–71.9)	63.4	(60.1–66.5)	65.9	(63.1–68.7)	19.0	(16.0–22.3)	23.6	(21.3–26.0)	21.3	(19.4–23.4)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	53.0	(49.9–56.1)	48.9	(46.0–51.9)	50.8	(48.4–53.3)	18.8	(16.8–21.0)	21.5	(18.4–24.9)	20.3	(18.5–22.2)
10	62.7	(51.8–72.5)	58.8	(53.9–63.6)	60.8	(53.9–67.3)	15.8	(12.1–20.3)	21.3	(17.9–25.2)	18.6	(15.6–21.9)
11	72.1	(67.9–76.0)	68.7	(65.7–71.6)	70.3	(67.5–73.0)	12.9	(10.9–15.3)	17.5	(15.1–20.3)	15.2	(13.6–17.1)
12	75.2	(71.7–78.4)	71.5	(67.4–75.3)	73.3	(70.3–76.1)	9.9	(7.9–12.3)	17.0	(13.8–20.8)	13.5	(11.5–15.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>(61.5–69.0)</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>(59.1–63.7)</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>(60.6–65.8)</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>(12.7–16.6)</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>(17.9–21.5)</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>(16.0–18.4)</b>

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

† Other than a few sips.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 48. Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol\* and who drank alcohol† for the first time before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Ever drank alcohol						Drank alcohol before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	62.7	(57.7–67.4)	56.7	(52.8–60.5)	<b>59.8</b>	<b>(56.5–63.0)</b>	16.8	(13.6–20.5)	23.4	(20.6–26.4)	<b>20.4</b>	<b>(18.2–22.9)</b>
Alaska	58.4	(54.8–61.9)	50.4	(45.4–55.4)	<b>54.4</b>	<b>(50.9–57.9)</b>	10.8	(8.4–13.8)	17.4	(14.3–20.9)	<b>14.3</b>	<b>(12.2–16.7)</b>
Arizona	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	16.2	(12.6–20.5)	16.5	(12.8–21.0)	<b>16.5</b>	<b>(13.6–19.8)</b>
Arkansas	63.9	(58.9–68.6)	58.4	(51.8–64.6)	<b>61.2</b>	<b>(57.7–64.5)</b>	16.5	(14.1–19.1)	25.3	(21.3–29.6)	<b>21.0</b>	<b>(19.4–22.8)</b>
California	61.8	(55.7–67.5)	56.0	(49.0–62.9)	<b>58.7</b>	<b>(52.6–64.5)</b>	16.3	(13.7–19.4)	17.4	(13.9–21.6)	<b>16.8</b>	<b>(14.5–19.4)</b>
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.1	(6.5–10.1)	12.7	(10.7–15.0)	<b>10.6</b>	<b>(9.1–12.5)</b>
Delaware	62.4	(57.9–66.8)	55.2	(50.8–59.5)	<b>58.8</b>	<b>(55.2–62.2)</b>	14.0	(11.7–16.5)	16.2	(13.8–19.0)	<b>15.3</b>	<b>(13.7–17.2)</b>
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.5	(12.1–15.1)	17.5	(15.6–19.6)	<b>15.6</b>	<b>(14.2–17.1)</b>
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	(12.9–17.3)	18.6	(15.8–21.7)	<b>16.9</b>	<b>(14.6–19.4)</b>
Idaho	60.8	(55.3–66.0)	55.5	(49.4–61.4)	<b>58.1</b>	<b>(53.8–62.3)</b>	13.5	(10.4–17.5)	16.9	(13.4–21.1)	<b>15.3</b>	<b>(12.5–18.7)</b>
Illinois	64.3	(59.5–68.8)	57.5	(50.5–64.3)	<b>60.9</b>	<b>(55.9–65.7)</b>	13.0	(10.4–16.1)	18.7	(15.4–22.4)	<b>15.8</b>	<b>(13.5–18.5)</b>
Indiana	63.2	(58.3–67.8)	61.3	(56.4–65.9)	<b>62.3</b>	<b>(58.3–66.1)</b>	13.3	(10.4–17.0)	17.3	(14.5–20.5)	<b>15.4</b>	<b>(12.9–18.1)</b>
Kentucky	62.3	(58.9–65.5)	51.2	(46.3–56.2)	<b>56.8</b>	<b>(53.4–60.2)</b>	13.5	(11.2–16.3)	17.9	(15.1–21.0)	<b>15.9</b>	<b>(13.9–18.0)</b>
Maine	56.2	(53.9–58.5)	50.1	(48.1–52.2)	<b>53.2</b>	<b>(51.2–55.1)</b>	11.7	(10.5–13.1)	15.3	(13.9–16.7)	<b>13.6</b>	<b>(12.5–14.8)</b>
Maryland	56.6	(55.7–57.5)	47.8	(46.8–48.9)	<b>52.3</b>	<b>(51.5–53.2)</b>	15.9	(15.3–16.5)	18.3	(17.7–19.0)	<b>17.3</b>	<b>(16.8–17.7)</b>
Massachusetts	63.6	(60.2–66.9)	58.8	(55.1–62.3)	<b>61.3</b>	<b>(58.3–64.2)</b>	11.1	(8.9–13.8)	14.1	(11.9–16.7)	<b>12.9</b>	<b>(11.2–14.8)</b>
Michigan	60.7	(54.9–66.3)	56.6	(51.0–61.9)	<b>58.7</b>	<b>(54.0–63.2)</b>	13.7	(11.5–16.1)	16.0	(13.5–18.9)	<b>14.8</b>	<b>(13.1–16.8)</b>
Mississippi	62.2	(57.4–66.9)	57.2	(52.5–61.8)	<b>59.9</b>	<b>(56.1–63.5)</b>	21.0	(18.3–23.9)	27.4	(23.6–31.5)	<b>24.5</b>	<b>(22.0–27.1)</b>
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.2	(10.7–18.5)	20.5	(17.3–24.0)	<b>17.3</b>	<b>(14.3–20.8)</b>
Montana	72.7	(70.5–74.7)	67.3	(64.8–69.7)	<b>69.9</b>	<b>(68.2–71.7)</b>	17.1	(15.0–19.5)	21.8	(19.5–24.2)	<b>19.6</b>	<b>(17.8–21.5)</b>
Nebraska	56.5	(51.8–61.2)	46.6	(42.8–50.5)	<b>51.7</b>	<b>(48.4–55.0)</b>	11.8	(9.1–15.0)	14.9	(11.9–18.4)	<b>13.7</b>	<b>(11.5–16.1)</b>
Nevada	68.6	(63.8–73.1)	61.0	(56.6–65.2)	<b>64.8</b>	<b>(60.9–68.5)</b>	13.6	(10.6–17.2)	20.0	(16.3–24.4)	<b>16.9</b>	<b>(14.2–20.0)</b>
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.6	(7.7–9.7)	12.6	(11.5–13.8)	<b>10.8</b>	<b>(10.0–11.5)</b>
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.3	(15.6–19.1)	22.8	(21.0–24.8)	<b>20.1</b>	<b>(18.8–21.6)</b>
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.8	(13.3–16.4)	17.0	(14.6–19.8)	<b>16.1</b>	<b>(14.5–17.7)</b>
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	(8.7–14.8)	16.4	(13.8–19.2)	<b>14.0</b>	<b>(12.0–16.3)</b>
North Dakota	64.0	(59.6–68.2)	60.4	(57.0–63.6)	<b>62.1</b>	<b>(59.3–64.9)</b>	9.2	(7.4–11.3)	15.3	(12.8–18.2)	<b>12.4</b>	<b>(10.6–14.4)</b>
Oklahoma	65.6	(60.8–70.1)	61.7	(56.7–66.4)	<b>63.5</b>	<b>(59.6–67.3)</b>	12.0	(9.0–15.9)	18.1	(15.1–21.6)	<b>15.0</b>	<b>(12.7–17.7)</b>
Pennsylvania	62.9	(58.6–67.1)	58.9	(54.7–62.9)	<b>60.8</b>	<b>(57.0–64.6)</b>	11.4	(9.4–13.7)	14.7	(12.5–17.2)	<b>13.1</b>	<b>(11.4–15.0)</b>
Rhode Island	58.1	(54.1–62.0)	47.1	(42.9–51.4)	<b>52.5</b>	<b>(49.3–55.8)</b>	10.3	(7.6–13.8)	12.4	(9.2–16.4)	<b>11.4</b>	<b>(8.6–15.0)</b>
South Carolina	61.5	(56.3–66.5)	49.7	(42.5–56.9)	<b>55.8</b>	<b>(51.3–60.2)</b>	15.0	(10.6–20.8)	20.7	(17.3–24.6)	<b>17.8</b>	<b>(14.8–21.3)</b>
South Dakota	62.8	(56.8–68.4)	57.8	(49.2–65.9)	<b>60.3</b>	<b>(53.7–66.4)</b>	16.3	(13.0–20.2)	20.1	(14.4–27.4)	<b>18.4</b>	<b>(14.2–23.4)</b>
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	(9.4–10.6)	14.4	(13.7–15.1)	<b>12.3</b>	<b>(11.9–12.8)</b>
Virginia	51.9	(48.3–55.6)	49.6	(45.7–53.5)	<b>50.7</b>	<b>(47.5–53.9)</b>	12.4	(10.6–14.5)	16.4	(14.2–18.9)	<b>14.6</b>	<b>(13.0–16.3)</b>
West Virginia	67.0	(62.4–71.3)	63.3	(58.3–67.9)	<b>65.1</b>	<b>(61.1–68.8)</b>	14.8	(13.0–16.9)	21.8	(19.2–24.7)	<b>18.4</b>	<b>(16.5–20.4)</b>
Wyoming	62.4	(57.6–67.1)	59.6	(54.4–64.7)	<b>61.0</b>	<b>(56.6–65.3)</b>	16.4	(13.3–20.0)	21.6	(19.1–24.3)	<b>19.2</b>	<b>(16.8–21.9)</b>
<i>Median</i>	62.4		56.9		<b>59.8</b>		13.5		17.4		<b>15.7</b>	
<i>Range</i>	(51.9–72.7)		(46.6–67.3)		<b>(50.7–69.9)</b>		(8.1–21.0)		(12.4–27.4)		<b>(10.6–24.5)</b>	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	54.0	(49.0–58.9)	47.2	(41.6–52.8)	<b>51.1</b>	<b>(47.0–55.2)</b>	18.4	(15.0–22.4)	21.0	(17.1–25.6)	<b>20.0</b>	<b>(17.5–22.8)</b>
Boston, MA	57.8	(53.2–62.4)	51.4	(46.6–56.2)	<b>54.5</b>	<b>(50.8–58.3)</b>	15.3	(12.5–18.6)	17.5	(14.7–20.7)	<b>16.5</b>	<b>(14.4–18.8)</b>
Broward County, FL	64.2	(59.3–68.8)	58.2	(53.5–62.8)	<b>61.2</b>	<b>(57.2–65.1)</b>	17.2	(14.5–20.3)	18.8	(15.8–22.3)	<b>18.1</b>	<b>(16.2–20.2)</b>
Cleveland, OH	60.5	(57.0–63.9)	52.8	(48.7–56.9)	<b>56.8</b>	<b>(53.8–59.8)</b>	20.7	(18.0–23.8)	25.2	(22.2–28.5)	<b>23.6</b>	<b>(21.4–26.0)</b>
DeKalb County, GA	54.6	(49.4–59.7)	47.9	(43.5–52.2)	<b>51.3</b>	<b>(47.5–55.0)</b>	13.5	(11.2–16.1)	18.9	(15.9–22.3)	<b>16.2</b>	<b>(14.2–18.5)</b>
Detroit, MI	59.6	(54.6–64.3)	49.0	(44.2–53.8)	<b>54.9</b>	<b>(51.2–58.6)</b>	18.6	(15.4–22.3)	19.8	(17.0–22.9)	<b>19.2</b>	<b>(16.8–21.9)</b>
District of Columbia	51.1	(49.7–52.5)	41.6	(40.1–43.1)	<b>46.6</b>	—	18.0	(17.0–19.2)	19.4	(18.2–20.7)	<b>18.8</b>	<b>(18.0–19.7)</b>
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.3	(15.6–21.2)	21.2	(18.1–24.8)	<b>20.1</b>	<b>(17.5–22.8)</b>
Ft. Worth, TX	63.2	(59.9–66.5)	56.2	(53.2–59.2)	<b>59.7</b>	<b>(57.3–62.0)</b>	12.8	(11.0–14.7)	18.9	(16.4–21.7)	<b>15.9</b>	<b>(14.4–17.5)</b>
Houston, TX	58.9	(56.0–61.7)	53.0	(50.0–56.1)	<b>56.1</b>	<b>(53.8–58.4)</b>	16.4	(14.1–18.9)	19.0	(16.7–21.4)	<b>17.8</b>	<b>(16.1–19.6)</b>
Los Angeles, CA	55.7	(50.7–60.6)	50.2	(44.0–56.4)	<b>53.0</b>	<b>(47.8–58.2)</b>	13.4	(10.4–17.1)	17.2	(14.4–20.3)	<b>15.2</b>	<b>(13.0–17.7)</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	63.5	(60.1–66.7)	62.3	(59.2–65.3)	<b>62.8</b>	<b>(60.3–65.2)</b>	15.0	(12.6–17.9)	22.7	(20.0–25.6)	<b>18.8</b>	<b>(17.0–20.9)</b>

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 48. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol\* and who drank alcohol† for the first time before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ever drank alcohol						Drank alcohol before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.4	(15.8–19.1)	18.5	(16.8–20.4)	18.2	(16.9–19.5)
Oakland, CA	55.1	(51.0–59.1)	50.7	(46.4–55.0)	53.1	(49.7–56.4)	17.1	(14.1–20.6)	22.2	(19.1–25.8)	19.9	(17.8–22.3)
Orange County, FL	59.2	(55.2–63.1)	54.9	(50.1–59.7)	56.9	(53.4–60.2)	13.0	(10.5–15.9)	18.1	(14.9–21.9)	15.5	(13.6–17.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	65.1	(61.0–69.0)	59.1	(55.0–63.0)	62.5	(59.2–65.7)	16.3	(13.9–19.0)	20.5	(18.0–23.3)	18.8	(16.8–21.0)
Philadelphia, PA	65.5	(60.0–70.6)	54.2	(49.4–58.9)	60.0	(56.5–63.4)	16.8	(14.1–20.0)	18.2	(14.5–22.6)	17.6	(15.1–20.5)
San Diego, CA	60.8	(56.0–65.3)	52.8	(47.7–57.9)	56.8	(52.7–60.8)	12.4	(9.6–15.9)	16.9	(14.7–19.4)	14.8	(13.0–16.9)
San Francisco, CA	46.3	(41.7–50.9)	40.7	(35.9–45.7)	43.5	(39.6–47.6)	13.2	(10.6–16.3)	16.3	(13.8–19.1)	15.1	(13.1–17.3)
Median	59.2		52.8		56.1		16.4		18.9		18.1	
Range	(46.3–65.5)		(40.7–62.3)		(43.5–62.8)		(12.4–20.7)		(16.3–25.2)		(14.8–23.6)	

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

† Other than a few sips.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 49. Percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol\* and who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Current alcohol use						Someone gave alcohol to them					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	35.3	(29.0–42.1)	35.2	(32.4–38.0)	35.2	(31.2–39.3)	50.7	(47.0–54.4)	41.6	(36.3–47.0)	46.1	(42.8–49.5)
Black¶	25.9	(19.9–32.9)	22.1	(16.7–28.7)	23.8	(18.6–30.0)	46.2	(37.8–54.9)	40.2	(28.8–52.7)	43.3	(35.7–51.3)
Hispanic	35.6	(32.3–39.0)	33.4	(30.6–36.2)	34.4	(31.9–37.0)	45.9	(41.7–50.3)	36.5	(31.9–41.4)	41.3	(38.0–44.8)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	24.9	(22.2–27.8)	22.1	(18.5–26.2)	23.4	(20.9–26.1)	50.4	(43.7–57.1)	39.4	(32.8–46.3)	44.9	(40.0–49.9)
10	28.8	(22.8–35.7)	29.3	(24.5–34.7)	29.0	(24.3–34.3)	50.0	(44.7–55.3)	34.5	(27.4–42.3)	42.3	(38.4–46.3)
11	38.3	(33.2–43.6)	37.7	(34.4–41.1)	38.0	(34.6–41.4)	49.7	(46.0–53.5)	39.3	(32.6–46.4)	44.3	(40.3–48.3)
12	43.2	(38.4–48.2)	41.6	(36.0–47.3)	42.4	(38.4–46.4)	45.3	(39.8–50.9)	44.9	(38.9–51.0)	45.1	(41.2–49.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>(29.8–37.5)</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>(30.4–34.0)</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>(30.4–35.2)</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>(45.8–51.2)</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>(36.8–43.2)</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>(41.9–46.4)</b>

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

† During the 30 days before the survey, among the 32.8% of students nationwide who currently drank alcohol.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 50. Percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol\* and who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Current alcohol use						Someone gave alcohol to them					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	32.3	(28.0–36.9)	28.8	(24.3–33.8)	30.7	(27.2–34.3)	39.4	(32.0–47.2)	24.4	(19.0–30.9)	32.3	(28.5–36.4)
Alaska	23.6	(20.8–26.8)	20.5	(17.0–24.5)	22.0	(19.7–24.5)	40.5	(33.2–48.3)	28.0	(20.5–37.1)	34.4	(28.2–41.2)
Arizona	36.7	(30.8–43.1)	33.0	(27.3–39.2)	34.8	(29.7–40.2)	53.5	(48.0–58.9)	34.2	(26.7–42.7)	44.4	(39.5–49.3)
Arkansas	26.6	(23.1–30.4)	28.7	(23.3–34.7)	27.6	(24.5–30.8)	52.3	(41.0–63.4)	37.3	(32.0–43.0)	44.6	(39.5–49.8)
California	31.0	(25.7–36.8)	26.9	(21.1–33.6)	28.9	(23.6–34.7)	49.7	(39.5–60.0)	35.6	(30.2–41.4)	43.2	(37.6–49.1)
Connecticut	32.0	(28.3–36.0)	28.0	(24.5–31.7)	30.2	(27.2–33.4)	37.1	(31.6–43.0)	31.3	(26.7–36.3)	34.0	(30.4–37.7)
Delaware	35.6	(30.1–41.4)	27.4	(23.8–31.4)	31.4	(27.7–35.4)	47.2	(41.6–52.9)	30.6	(24.6–37.3)	39.7	(35.0–44.6)
Florida	33.1	(30.6–35.7)	32.7	(30.6–34.9)	33.0	(31.1–35.0)	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	26.7	(24.0–29.7)	23.2	(20.5–26.2)	25.1	(23.2–27.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	29.5	(24.9–34.5)	27.0	(21.9–32.9)	28.3	(24.0–33.0)	51.2	(45.3–57.0)	33.2	(25.8–41.5)	42.2	(37.2–47.3)
Illinois	31.8	(26.7–37.4)	29.6	(23.6–36.5)	30.7	(26.7–35.1)	45.4	(37.8–53.1)	35.7	(32.3–39.3)	40.8	(36.5–45.3)
Indiana	30.4	(26.1–35.2)	30.4	(24.7–36.9)	30.5	(26.3–35.2)	41.0	(34.2–48.1)	36.3	(25.5–48.7)	38.6	(31.2–46.5)
Kentucky	31.2	(27.5–35.1)	25.6	(21.8–29.8)	28.5	(25.2–32.0)	44.8	(37.7–52.2)	24.2	(17.6–32.4)	35.5	(30.7–40.5)
Maine	25.7	(23.8–27.6)	22.3	(20.9–23.7)	24.0	(22.6–25.4)	45.4	(41.6–49.3)	36.4	(32.7–40.2)	41.0	(37.9–44.3)
Maryland	29.1	(28.2–30.2)	23.0	(22.1–23.9)	26.1	(25.3–27.0)	50.3	(48.9–51.7)	39.3	(37.9–40.8)	45.3	(44.3–46.3)
Massachusetts	34.0	(30.4–37.9)	33.7	(30.4–37.1)	33.9	(30.9–36.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	25.7	(20.9–31.3)	26.0	(22.0–30.5)	25.9	(22.5–29.7)	42.5	(33.9–51.6)	33.7	(26.0–42.3)	38.0	(32.2–44.3)
Mississippi	33.7	(28.6–39.1)	29.0	(25.5–32.8)	31.5	(28.2–34.9)	41.3	(34.7–48.2)	40.1	(32.2–48.6)	40.6	(36.1–45.2)
Missouri	34.3	(28.4–40.8)	34.8	(30.1–39.7)	34.5	(30.2–39.1)	44.2	(36.8–51.8)	35.4	(28.0–43.5)	39.9	(34.8–45.2)
Montana	35.0	(32.3–37.9)	33.4	(31.0–35.8)	34.2	(32.2–36.3)	37.8	(33.1–42.8)	32.0	(28.1–36.1)	34.9	(31.6–38.4)
Nebraska	24.9	(20.9–29.3)	20.5	(16.8–24.6)	22.7	(19.6–26.2)	47.6	(39.1–56.2)	30.6	(24.0–38.1)	39.6	(34.3–45.1)
Nevada	39.0	(33.3–45.0)	28.0	(23.3–33.1)	33.5	(28.8–38.5)	38.5	(32.4–45.0)	32.2	(24.8–40.6)	35.7	(30.9–40.7)
New Hampshire	31.1	(29.0–33.3)	28.6	(26.7–30.5)	29.9	(28.2–31.7)	47.7	(45.0–50.3)	37.2	(34.1–40.5)	42.3	(40.2–44.4)
New Mexico	27.0	(24.7–29.5)	25.1	(23.1–27.2)	26.1	(24.4–27.9)	45.2	(41.0–49.5)	33.1	(29.5–37.0)	39.3	(36.6–42.2)
New York	32.4	(28.9–36.2)	26.8	(22.0–32.1)	29.7	(26.3–33.4)	36.9	(34.5–39.5)	26.5	(22.3–31.1)	32.2	(29.2–35.4)
North Carolina	31.2	(27.7–34.9)	27.1	(22.6–32.0)	29.2	(26.0–32.5)	46.4	(41.6–51.2)	27.2	(22.1–32.9)	37.3	(32.8–42.0)
North Dakota	29.6	(25.7–33.8)	31.9	(27.8–36.2)	30.8	(27.7–34.0)	48.6	(43.2–54.0)	34.9	(30.0–40.1)	41.3	(37.8–44.9)
Oklahoma	26.7	(22.8–31.1)	27.9	(22.7–33.9)	27.3	(23.5–31.5)	57.3	(48.9–65.3)	33.2	(24.8–42.8)	45.2	(38.7–51.8)
Pennsylvania	32.6	(28.6–36.8)	28.6	(24.7–32.9)	30.6	(27.4–34.0)	49.8	(43.2–56.4)	40.3	(33.4–47.5)	45.2	(40.6–49.9)
Rhode Island	30.0	(24.9–35.6)	22.3	(18.4–26.7)	26.1	(22.1–30.6)	46.6	(40.4–52.9)	29.7	(24.4–35.7)	39.2	(34.1–44.6)
South Carolina	29.8	(25.3–34.8)	19.1	(14.2–25.1)	24.6	(21.2–28.2)	40.0	(31.2–49.6)	35.1	(23.1–49.3)	38.5	(31.0–46.5)
South Dakota	30.6	(24.3–37.9)	25.3	(19.9–31.5)	28.0	(23.1–33.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	30.3	(29.4–31.2)	29.5	(28.6–30.4)	30.0	(29.3–30.6)	46.3	(44.5–48.1)	35.3	(33.6–37.2)	40.8	(39.5–42.1)
Virginia	23.8	(20.9–27.0)	23.0	(20.3–25.9)	23.4	(21.1–25.8)	46.7	(40.4–53.1)	41.0	(34.7–47.5)	43.9	(39.4–48.6)
West Virginia	32.7	(28.2–37.5)	29.4	(26.0–33.0)	31.1	(28.1–34.2)	44.2	(38.0–50.6)	34.9	(28.7–41.6)	39.7	(36.5–43.1)
Wyoming	32.2	(28.8–35.9)	29.6	(25.1–34.6)	31.0	(28.1–34.0)	48.6	(42.0–55.1)	32.8	(26.9–39.2)	40.7	(36.2–45.4)
<i>Median</i>	31.0		27.9		29.8		45.8		33.9		39.8	
<i>Range</i>	(23.6–39.0)		(19.1–34.8)		(22.0–34.8)		(36.9–57.3)		(24.2–41.0)		(32.2–45.3)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	23.4	(19.1–28.3)	17.0	(12.6–22.6)	20.5	(16.8–24.7)	—	—	—	—	26.9	(19.9–35.2)
Boston, MA	28.4	(24.7–32.4)	21.3	(17.9–25.1)	24.8	(22.3–27.6)	40.0	(32.9–47.5)	28.9	(22.1–36.8)	35.3	(30.1–40.8)
Broward County, FL	32.9	(28.4–37.8)	28.0	(23.1–33.5)	30.6	(27.1–34.3)	40.6	(33.6–48.1)	38.4	(29.1–48.7)	39.6	(34.7–44.8)
Cleveland, OH	28.8	(25.2–32.7)	26.2	(23.1–29.5)	27.9	(25.5–30.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	23.0	(20.0–26.3)	18.5	(15.0–22.5)	20.8	(18.1–23.7)	40.9	(33.1–49.1)	28.2	(21.8–35.6)	35.1	(29.7–41.0)
Detroit, MI	25.1	(20.5–30.3)	19.4	(15.2–24.4)	22.6	(19.0–26.7)	37.7	(28.2–48.1)	39.6	(27.9–52.6)	37.9	(29.7–46.9)
District of Columbia	22.5	(21.4–23.7)	17.4	(16.2–18.6)	20.1	(19.3–21.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	33.1	(30.0–36.3)	26.3	(23.7–29.0)	30.2	(28.1–32.5)	48.5	(43.7–53.4)	31.7	(26.4–37.5)	40.5	(36.7–44.5)
Ft. Worth, TX	30.3	(27.5–33.3)	25.9	(23.2–28.7)	28.1	(26.1–30.3)	46.0	(40.2–51.9)	32.1	(27.4–37.3)	39.9	(35.9–44.1)
Houston, TX	29.5	(26.8–32.4)	22.5	(20.0–25.2)	26.1	(24.1–28.1)	42.2	(37.1–47.5)	26.6	(21.2–32.8)	35.0	(31.2–39.0)
Los Angeles, CA	23.4	(20.4–26.6)	20.0	(14.6–26.7)	21.7	(18.0–26.0)	30.7	(23.0–39.6)	37.8	(30.8–45.4)	33.7	(27.7–40.2)
Miami-Dade County, FL	41.0	(36.7–45.6)	35.4	(32.4–38.4)	38.2	(35.2–41.4)	45.5	(40.5–50.6)	35.9	(30.5–41.7)	41.2	(37.8–44.6)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 50. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol\* and who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Current alcohol use						Someone gave alcohol to them					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	23.8	(21.2–26.7)	17.6	(15.1–20.5)	<b>20.9</b>	<b>(18.5–23.4)</b>	33.3	(30.0–36.8)	31.7	(27.3–36.5)	<b>32.4</b>	<b>(29.4–35.6)</b>
Oakland, CA	22.4	(18.8–26.4)	21.8	(18.4–25.6)	<b>22.1</b>	<b>(19.4–25.0)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	32.5	(28.8–36.3)	25.8	(22.1–29.9)	<b>29.1</b>	<b>(26.0–32.4)</b>	49.9	(43.5–56.4)	38.3	(29.5–47.9)	<b>44.8</b>	<b>(39.4–50.3)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	36.1	(32.2–40.1)	32.5	(29.1–36.2)	<b>34.5</b>	<b>(31.4–37.7)</b>	43.2	(37.5–49.1)	32.9	(27.2–39.3)	<b>37.9</b>	<b>(33.7–42.2)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	30.4	(26.8–34.2)	22.5	(18.6–27.0)	<b>26.6</b>	<b>(23.5–29.8)</b>	46.7	(41.3–52.1)	32.7	(24.8–41.8)	<b>40.7</b>	<b>(36.4–45.2)</b>
San Diego, CA	26.1	(22.9–29.6)	23.6	(20.6–26.9)	<b>24.8</b>	<b>(22.3–27.5)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco, CA	21.2	(17.8–25.1)	15.8	(12.6–19.6)	<b>18.4</b>	<b>(15.5–21.8)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	28.4		22.5		24.8		42.2		32.7		37.9	
Range	(21.2–41.0)		(15.8–35.4)		(18.4–38.2)		(30.7–49.9)		(26.6–39.6)		(26.9–44.8)	

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

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

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 51. Percentage of high school students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row\* and whose largest number of drinks in a row was 10 or more,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Five or more drinks in a row						Largest number of drinks in a row was 10 or more					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	18.6	(15.0–22.7)	21.0	(18.3–24.0)	<b>19.7</b>	<b>(16.8–23.0)</b>	2.4	(1.6–3.7)	6.6	(5.2–8.4)	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(3.5–5.8)</b>
Black¶	9.9	(6.8–14.3)	12.8	(9.7–16.6)	<b>11.4</b>	<b>(8.8–14.7)</b>	1.0	(0.6–1.6)	3.2	(1.7–5.9)	<b>2.1</b>	<b>(1.3–3.3)</b>
Hispanic	17.9	(15.4–20.7)	17.5	(15.4–19.8)	<b>17.7</b>	<b>(15.8–19.7)</b>	3.6	(2.7–4.8)	6.5	(4.9–8.6)	<b>5.1</b>	<b>(4.2–6.2)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	10.5	(8.8–12.6)	10.2	(8.6–12.1)	<b>10.4</b>	<b>(9.1–11.8)</b>	2.3	(1.5–3.4)	2.4	(1.4–4.1)	<b>2.4</b>	<b>(1.7–3.3)</b>
10	14.1	(10.9–18.1)	16.2	(12.7–20.3)	<b>15.1</b>	<b>(12.2–18.6)</b>	2.2	(1.4–3.6)	6.3	(4.7–8.5)	<b>4.2</b>	<b>(3.2–5.6)</b>
11	19.6	(16.1–23.8)	24.4	(21.1–28.1)	<b>22.1</b>	<b>(19.6–24.7)</b>	2.5	(1.4–4.4)	7.3	(5.6–9.4)	<b>5.0</b>	<b>(3.9–6.4)</b>
12	23.8	(20.7–27.1)	25.6	(21.3–30.4)	<b>24.6</b>	<b>(21.5–28.0)</b>	3.0	(2.0–4.6)	8.8	(6.5–11.8)	<b>5.9</b>	<b>(4.5–7.9)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>(14.4–19.6)</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>(16.9–20.5)</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>(15.8–19.8)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>(1.9–3.3)</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>(5.1–7.2)</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>(3.6–5.1)</b>

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

† Within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 52. Percentage of high school students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row\* and whose largest number of drinks in a row was 10 or more,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Five or more drinks in a row						Largest number of drinks in a row was 10 or more					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	16.2	(13.5–19.3)	15.8	(12.7–19.6)	16.1	(13.5–19.1)	2.8	(1.4–5.4)	6.1	(4.1–9.0)	4.4	(2.9–6.7)
Alaska	12.0	(9.6–14.9)	12.9	(10.4–16.0)	12.5	(10.8–14.5)	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	19.7	(15.1–25.2)	18.3	(13.9–23.6)	19.0	(14.8–24.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	14.8	(13.2–16.6)	18.0	(14.6–21.9)	16.3	(14.8–18.0)	2.9	(2.1–4.0)	9.0	(6.6–12.1)	5.9	(4.6–7.6)
California	14.8	(11.3–19.0)	15.7	(10.8–22.2)	15.1	(11.3–19.9)	2.1	(1.1–3.9)	3.8	(2.2–6.4)	2.9	(2.0–4.4)
Connecticut	14.1	(11.0–17.9)	13.6	(11.0–16.7)	14.0	(11.6–16.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	15.2	(12.4–18.5)	14.2	(11.5–17.5)	14.8	(12.6–17.3)	1.1	(0.6–1.9)	5.4	(3.6–7.8)	3.4	(2.5–4.6)
Florida	13.4	(11.8–15.1)	16.8	(15.2–18.6)	15.3	(13.9–16.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	13.2	(11.7–14.9)	13.5	(11.3–16.1)	13.4	(12.2–14.8)	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	3.4	(2.4–4.9)	2.6	(2.0–3.2)
Idaho	15.5	(12.8–18.7)	15.5	(11.5–20.7)	15.6	(12.5–19.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	16.2	(12.7–20.5)	15.6	(10.9–21.9)	15.9	(13.0–19.4)	1.9	(1.0–3.6)	5.1	(2.4–10.6)	3.5	(2.0–5.9)
Indiana	16.3	(13.2–19.9)	18.4	(13.6–24.6)	17.4	(14.0–21.5)	1.7	(0.9–3.5)	6.7	(4.8–9.4)	4.3	(3.0–6.1)
Kentucky	18.0	(15.4–20.9)	17.5	(13.8–22.0)	17.7	(15.1–20.6)	4.0	(2.5–6.4)	5.5	(3.5–8.6)	4.7	(3.3–6.7)
Maine	11.1	(9.7–12.6)	12.1	(11.2–13.2)	11.7	(10.8–12.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	13.1	(12.5–13.9)	12.8	(12.1–13.4)	13.1	(12.5–13.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	15.5	(13.3–17.9)	19.9	(16.9–23.4)	17.7	(15.4–20.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	12.2	(9.2–16.0)	12.8	(9.5–17.1)	12.5	(9.9–15.7)	1.1	(0.5–2.2)	4.3	(2.8–6.4)	2.7	(1.8–3.9)
Mississippi	16.3	(12.4–21.0)	14.0	(10.8–18.0)	15.3	(12.6–18.4)	1.2	(0.6–2.5)	4.7	(2.8–7.7)	2.9	(2.0–4.2)
Missouri	17.8	(13.6–23.0)	21.3	(16.6–26.8)	19.5	(16.2–23.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	20.3	(18.4–22.3)	21.1	(19.2–23.2)	20.7	(19.2–22.3)	3.5	(2.7–4.7)	8.4	(7.1–9.9)	6.0	(5.1–7.1)
Nebraska	14.4	(10.6–19.1)	14.4	(10.9–18.7)	14.3	(11.4–17.8)	2.6	(1.4–4.6)	4.1	(2.6–6.6)	3.3	(2.3–4.9)
Nevada	18.5	(15.3–22.1)	13.4	(10.8–16.5)	15.8	(13.5–18.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	16.1	(14.6–17.6)	17.2	(15.9–18.6)	16.8	(15.7–17.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	13.8	(12.1–15.7)	15.2	(13.8–16.8)	14.6	(13.3–15.9)	2.7	(2.1–3.4)	4.6	(3.8–5.5)	3.6	(3.1–4.2)
New York	15.6	(13.2–18.3)	15.5	(11.9–19.9)	15.6	(12.9–18.6)	1.7	(1.1–2.8)	4.4	(2.8–6.7)	3.0	(2.2–4.2)
North Carolina	14.8	(11.7–18.5)	13.0	(10.9–15.5)	13.9	(12.1–15.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	15.7	(12.9–19.0)	19.3	(16.0–23.1)	17.6	(15.3–20.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	14.2	(11.5–17.3)	18.9	(14.8–23.7)	16.5	(13.6–19.8)	2.3	(1.4–3.7)	9.3	(6.4–13.2)	5.8	(4.1–8.0)
Pennsylvania	14.4	(12.0–17.1)	16.3	(13.2–20.0)	15.4	(13.2–18.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	13.9	(10.0–19.0)	11.7	(8.7–15.5)	12.8	(9.7–16.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	12.3	(9.4–15.8)	10.7	(7.2–15.7)	11.5	(9.1–14.4)	1.4	(0.9–2.3)	3.1	(1.6–5.9)	2.3	(1.5–3.5)
South Dakota	13.8	(10.4–18.2)	14.6	(10.1–20.6)	14.3	(11.1–18.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	14.6	(13.9–15.3)	17.2	(16.5–18.0)	16.0	(15.5–16.5)	1.7	(1.5–2.0)	5.5	(5.0–5.9)	3.6	(3.4–3.9)
Virginia	9.8	(8.1–11.9)	12.1	(10.2–14.3)	11.0	(9.5–12.6)	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	2.8	(2.0–3.9)	2.1	(1.6–2.6)
West Virginia	21.5	(17.8–25.7)	18.0	(15.4–21.0)	19.8	(17.8–21.9)	6.9	(4.7–10.2)	7.8	(5.6–10.8)	7.4	(6.1–8.9)
Wyoming	19.0	(16.1–22.3)	20.4	(16.9–24.3)	19.7	(17.3–22.3)	5.3	(3.7–7.5)	8.9	(6.9–11.5)	7.2	(5.8–8.8)
<i>Median</i>	14.8		15.5		15.5		2.0		5.2		3.5	
<i>Range</i>	(9.8–21.5)		(10.7–21.3)		(11.0–20.7)		(1.1–6.9)		(2.8–9.3)		(2.1–7.4)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	8.7	(6.6–11.4)	7.6	(5.0–11.5)	8.3	(6.4–10.7)	1.2	(0.4–3.4)	1.5	(0.6–3.6)	1.5	(0.8–2.8)
Boston, MA	11.1	(8.7–14.1)	10.8	(8.4–13.8)	10.9	(9.2–12.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	11.6	(9.1–14.7)	11.3	(8.8–14.5)	11.6	(9.6–13.9)	1.8	(0.9–3.9)	2.4	(1.3–4.4)	2.2	(1.4–3.5)
Cleveland, OH	12.7	(10.4–15.5)	13.5	(11.1–16.4)	13.3	(11.6–15.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	7.4	(5.8–9.4)	8.7	(6.6–11.3)	8.0	(6.6–9.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit, MI	9.7	(7.5–12.4)	7.9	(5.8–10.7)	9.0	(7.1–11.2)	0.4	(0.1–1.1)	0.9	(0.4–2.3)	0.7	(0.4–1.3)
District of Columbia	8.1	(7.4–8.9)	8.3	(7.5–9.2)	8.3	(7.8–8.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	11.6	(9.8–13.6)	12.4	(10.4–14.7)	12.5	(11.0–14.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	14.1	(11.9–16.7)	14.6	(12.4–17.1)	14.5	(13.0–16.2)	1.8	(1.2–2.9)	5.1	(3.8–6.8)	3.4	(2.7–4.4)
Houston, TX	12.9	(11.3–14.8)	11.9	(10.1–13.8)	12.5	(11.2–13.9)	3.0	(2.1–4.3)	3.3	(2.4–4.6)	3.2	(2.4–4.1)
Los Angeles, CA	10.6	(8.2–13.5)	9.7	(6.5–14.3)	10.2	(8.0–12.9)	1.3	(0.9–2.0)	2.9	(1.7–5.0)	2.1	(1.4–3.1)
Miami-Dade County, FL	15.7	(13.2–18.7)	16.4	(14.0–19.2)	16.0	(14.0–18.4)	1.3	(0.9–2.1)	4.5	(3.3–6.1)	3.0	(2.3–3.8)

See table footnotes on the next page.



TABLE 52. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row\* and whose largest number of drinks in a row was 10 or more,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Five or more drinks in a row						Largest number of drinks in a row was 10 or more					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	9.1	(7.6–10.8)	7.8	(6.6–9.3)	8.5	(7.3–9.9)	1.2	(0.8–1.9)	1.2	(0.7–1.8)	1.2	(1.0–1.5)
Oakland, CA	8.9	(6.9–11.3)	12.1	(9.6–15.2)	10.7	(8.9–12.8)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	2.7	(1.8–4.3)	2.2	(1.6–3.1)
Orange County, FL	12.1	(9.8–14.7)	12.4	(9.6–15.8)	12.3	(10.3–14.5)	0.9	(0.3–2.5)	3.9	(2.5–6.0)	2.4	(1.6–3.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	16.8	(14.2–19.7)	15.6	(13.4–18.2)	16.5	(14.5–18.7)	2.5	(1.6–3.9)	3.9	(2.7–5.8)	3.3	(2.3–4.6)
Philadelphia, PA	10.7	(8.4–13.6)	10.8	(8.1–14.2)	10.8	(8.6–13.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Diego, CA	11.1	(9.0–13.6)	14.0	(11.8–16.4)	12.6	(10.9–14.5)	1.4	(0.8–2.4)	4.3	(3.2–5.9)	2.8	(2.2–3.7)
San Francisco, CA	9.7	(7.6–12.3)	8.1	(6.2–10.5)	8.8	(7.2–10.8)	1.6	(0.9–3.0)	0.7	(0.3–1.5)	1.2	(0.7–1.9)
Median	11.1		11.3		10.9		1.4		2.9		2.2	
Range	(7.4–16.8)		(7.6–16.4)		(8.0–16.5)		(0.4–3.0)		(0.7–5.1)		(0.7–3.4)	

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

† Within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 53. Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana\* and who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Category	Ever used marijuana						Tried marijuana before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>§</sup>	34.3	(29.0–40.0)	36.2	(31.6–41.1)	35.2	(30.9–39.8)	4.2	(3.0–5.7)	6.7	(5.2–8.7)	5.4	(4.3–6.9)
Black <sup>§</sup>	40.5	(36.2–45.0)	49.7	(45.5–53.9)	45.5	(42.4–48.6)	7.4	(4.9–10.9)	13.0	(9.6–17.5)	10.6	(8.4–13.3)
Hispanic	45.3	(41.7–48.9)	46.0	(42.4–49.8)	45.6	(42.8–48.5)	8.2	(6.8–9.8)	13.6	(11.7–15.7)	10.9	(9.5–12.6)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	25.3	(21.5–29.4)	26.5	(23.7–29.5)	25.9	(23.2–28.9)	6.8	(5.2–8.8)	9.9	(7.5–12.9)	8.5	(7.1–10.1)
10	33.8	(27.7–40.5)	37.1	(31.9–42.6)	35.5	(30.3–41.0)	7.2	(5.0–10.1)	9.4	(7.2–12.3)	8.3	(6.5–10.5)
11	43.6	(38.6–48.8)	46.9	(43.2–50.6)	45.2	(41.4–49.0)	4.5	(3.2–6.2)	8.9	(6.8–11.5)	6.7	(5.3–8.4)
12	48.8	(44.7–52.9)	50.9	(44.6–57.2)	49.8	(45.9–53.6)	3.7	(2.7–4.9)	8.5	(6.5–11.1)	6.1	(4.9–7.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>(33.7–41.3)</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>(36.5–43.1)</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>(35.5–41.8)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(4.6–6.9)</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>(7.7–11.0)</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>(6.5–8.7)</b>

\* One or more times during their life.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 54. Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana\* and who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Ever used marijuana						Tried marijuana before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	31.0	(25.9–36.5)	34.3	(30.0–38.9)	<b>32.9</b>	<b>(29.4–36.6)</b>	3.9	(2.4–6.4)	9.9	(7.7–12.7)	<b>7.0</b>	<b>(5.6–8.8)</b>
Alaska	35.4	(31.9–39.0)	41.8	(37.4–46.3)	<b>38.8</b>	<b>(35.6–42.2)</b>	6.1	(4.1–8.9)	13.1	(10.4–16.3)	<b>9.9</b>	<b>(7.8–12.4)</b>
Arizona	41.0	(34.9–47.4)	44.4	(38.2–50.9)	<b>42.9</b>	<b>(37.1–48.8)</b>	8.9	(6.8–11.5)	10.7	(8.6–13.4)	<b>10.0</b>	<b>(8.3–12.0)</b>
Arkansas	33.2	(28.2–38.5)	36.0	(29.6–42.8)	<b>34.5</b>	<b>(31.2–38.0)</b>	6.9	(5.7–8.4)	14.0	(11.1–17.4)	<b>10.4</b>	<b>(8.6–12.6)</b>
California	38.7	(32.3–45.6)	38.5	(33.8–43.5)	<b>38.6</b>	<b>(33.5–43.9)</b>	6.7	(4.7–9.6)	8.3	(6.3–10.9)	<b>7.5</b>	<b>(5.8–9.7)</b>
Connecticut	35.2	(30.8–39.9)	35.3	(31.8–39.0)	<b>35.4</b>	<b>(32.2–38.8)</b>	3.1	(1.7–5.6)	8.2	(6.4–10.5)	<b>5.8</b>	<b>(4.5–7.6)</b>
Delaware	40.9	(36.0–46.0)	41.6	(37.6–45.8)	<b>41.5</b>	<b>(37.5–45.5)</b>	4.7	(3.5–6.4)	10.4	(8.1–13.2)	<b>7.8</b>	<b>(6.4–9.4)</b>
Florida	35.6	(33.8–37.5)	37.4	(34.7–40.2)	<b>36.6</b>	<b>(34.8–38.6)</b>	6.1	(5.4–7.0)	10.7	(9.3–12.3)	<b>8.6</b>	<b>(7.6–9.7)</b>
Hawaii	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	(5.8–8.9)	11.6	(9.5–14.1)	<b>9.5</b>	<b>(8.0–11.3)</b>
Idaho	30.9	(26.8–35.4)	32.0	(26.9–37.6)	<b>31.5</b>	<b>(27.9–35.5)</b>	4.1	(2.7–6.1)	7.6	(5.4–10.6)	<b>6.0</b>	<b>(4.7–7.7)</b>
Illinois	36.7	(30.6–43.2)	35.8	(29.9–42.3)	<b>36.3</b>	<b>(31.4–41.6)</b>	4.7	(3.5–6.3)	9.8	(7.6–12.7)	<b>7.3</b>	<b>(6.1–8.8)</b>
Indiana	34.3	(29.4–39.5)	35.6	(30.6–40.9)	<b>35.1</b>	<b>(31.0–39.5)</b>	5.2	(3.5–7.7)	6.9	(5.8–8.2)	<b>6.2</b>	<b>(5.3–7.4)</b>
Kentucky	32.6	(27.6–38.1)	33.7	(29.4–38.3)	<b>33.1</b>	<b>(29.9–36.5)</b>	6.3	(4.1–9.6)	6.1	(4.1–9.1)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(4.5–8.7)</b>
Maine	35.6	(33.7–37.5)	33.5	(31.4–35.7)	<b>34.7</b>	<b>(33.1–36.3)</b>	5.8	(4.9–6.9)	8.3	(7.3–9.4)	<b>7.2</b>	<b>(6.5–7.9)</b>
Maryland	32.1	(31.1–33.2)	32.6	(31.5–33.6)	<b>32.5</b>	<b>(31.6–33.3)</b>	5.9	(5.5–6.3)	9.8	(9.3–10.4)	<b>8.0</b>	<b>(7.6–8.4)</b>
Massachusetts	40.2	(36.6–43.9)	41.6	(37.3–46.1)	<b>40.9</b>	<b>(37.6–44.4)</b>	4.0	(3.1–5.2)	8.5	(6.8–10.5)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(5.1–7.6)</b>
Michigan	33.2	(29.4–37.2)	34.6	(30.6–38.9)	<b>33.9</b>	<b>(30.8–37.1)</b>	3.3	(2.0–5.5)	8.5	(6.8–10.5)	<b>5.9</b>	<b>(4.8–7.4)</b>
Mississippi	31.5	(26.0–37.6)	38.6	(34.7–42.7)	<b>35.1</b>	<b>(31.0–39.4)</b>	4.8	(3.5–6.6)	13.7	(10.6–17.6)	<b>9.4</b>	<b>(7.7–11.3)</b>
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	38.1	(33.6–42.8)	37.1	(33.8–40.4)	<b>37.5</b>	<b>(34.1–41.1)</b>	7.3	(5.7–9.2)	8.8	(7.6–10.1)	<b>8.0</b>	<b>(6.9–9.4)</b>
Nebraska	27.6	(23.5–32.1)	25.2	(20.7–30.3)	<b>26.6</b>	<b>(22.9–30.6)</b>	5.6	(3.7–8.3)	7.0	(4.7–10.3)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(4.5–8.6)</b>
Nevada	42.6	(37.3–48.1)	39.2	(32.9–45.8)	<b>40.9</b>	<b>(36.2–45.8)</b>	6.4	(4.4–9.2)	11.1	(8.5–14.3)	<b>8.8</b>	<b>(7.0–10.9)</b>
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	(3.1–5.1)	8.0	(7.2–8.9)	<b>6.1</b>	<b>(5.6–6.8)</b>
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.3	(12.4–16.3)	18.6	(16.7–20.6)	<b>16.5</b>	<b>(14.9–18.2)</b>
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	(2.9–5.0)	8.8	(7.3–10.5)	<b>6.5</b>	<b>(5.6–7.6)</b>
North Carolina	40.9	(36.3–45.7)	41.0	(38.1–44.0)	<b>41.2</b>	<b>(37.8–44.5)</b>	5.3	(3.9–7.1)	11.1	(9.4–12.9)	<b>8.3</b>	<b>(7.3–9.5)</b>
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	(2.7–6.4)	6.4	(4.7–8.8)	<b>5.3</b>	<b>(4.1–6.9)</b>
Oklahoma	28.5	(24.3–33.1)	36.2	(30.3–42.5)	<b>32.4</b>	<b>(28.0–37.1)</b>	2.9	(1.8–4.5)	11.9	(7.3–18.8)	<b>7.2</b>	<b>(4.8–10.8)</b>
Pennsylvania	29.0	(24.7–33.7)	34.0	(30.1–38.3)	<b>31.5</b>	<b>(27.9–35.4)</b>	4.1	(2.7–6.3)	7.9	(6.1–10.1)	<b>6.1</b>	<b>(4.6–7.9)</b>
Rhode Island	39.3	(36.3–42.5)	37.8	(35.2–40.5)	<b>38.7</b>	<b>(36.2–41.2)</b>	4.9	(3.5–6.6)	8.1	(5.8–11.2)	<b>6.7</b>	<b>(5.1–8.8)</b>
South Carolina	34.9	(27.7–42.9)	34.1	(28.9–39.6)	<b>34.5</b>	<b>(29.0–40.4)</b>	6.2	(3.9–9.7)	10.5	(7.6–14.3)	<b>8.4</b>	<b>(6.4–10.9)</b>
South Dakota	26.2	(18.9–35.1)	23.8	(18.9–29.5)	<b>25.0</b>	<b>(19.3–31.7)</b>	3.8	(1.8–7.7)	8.2	(5.2–12.7)	<b>6.0</b>	<b>(4.0–9.0)</b>
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	(4.3–5.1)	8.0	(7.5–8.6)	<b>6.5</b>	<b>(6.2–6.8)</b>
Virginia	29.6	(26.5–32.9)	30.6	(27.7–33.7)	<b>30.1</b>	<b>(27.7–32.7)</b>	4.4	(3.3–6.0)	7.7	(6.2–9.6)	<b>6.1</b>	<b>(4.9–7.6)</b>
West Virginia	36.1	(31.2–41.3)	33.2	(28.1–38.8)	<b>34.7</b>	<b>(30.2–39.4)</b>	7.4	(5.5–9.9)	9.3	(6.3–13.7)	<b>8.4</b>	<b>(6.0–11.6)</b>
Wyoming	33.1	(28.7–37.8)	34.8	(29.7–40.4)	<b>34.0</b>	<b>(29.6–38.7)</b>	6.9	(4.7–9.9)	8.9	(6.9–11.4)	<b>7.9</b>	<b>(6.0–10.5)</b>
<i>Median</i>		34.9		35.6		34.7		5.2		8.8		7.2
<i>Range</i>		(26.2–42.6)		(23.8–44.4)		(25.0–42.9)		(2.9–14.3)		(6.1–18.6)		(5.3–16.5)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	45.3	(40.1–50.6)	45.8	(39.8–51.9)	<b>45.8</b>	<b>(41.7–50.1)</b>	10.1	(7.8–13.1)	21.2	(16.1–27.4)	<b>15.7</b>	<b>(12.7–19.4)</b>
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	(3.2–6.5)	9.4	(7.2–12.4)	<b>7.0</b>	<b>(5.5–8.9)</b>
Broward County, FL	40.6	(36.5–45.0)	39.8	(35.0–44.7)	<b>40.1</b>	<b>(36.6–43.8)</b>	6.1	(4.5–8.3)	9.3	(7.3–11.8)	<b>7.8</b>	<b>(6.4–9.3)</b>
Cleveland, OH	41.5	(36.6–46.5)	44.4	(39.9–49.1)	<b>43.2</b>	<b>(39.6–46.8)</b>	8.7	(6.6–11.5)	17.2	(14.2–20.6)	<b>13.2</b>	<b>(11.1–15.7)</b>
DeKalb County, GA	40.5	(36.3–44.8)	40.4	(36.1–44.9)	<b>40.5</b>	<b>(37.3–43.8)</b>	5.3	(4.0–7.0)	14.0	(11.6–16.8)	<b>9.7</b>	<b>(8.2–11.4)</b>
Detroit, MI	41.4	(37.4–45.6)	41.5	(36.0–47.3)	<b>41.7</b>	<b>(38.0–45.6)</b>	9.3	(7.4–11.5)	14.0	(11.0–17.8)	<b>11.5</b>	<b>(9.6–13.8)</b>
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.0	(10.2–12.0)	20.0	(18.7–21.3)	<b>15.6</b>	<b>(14.8–16.3)</b>
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.1	(7.2–11.4)	13.0	(10.9–15.3)	<b>11.5</b>	<b>(9.9–13.3)</b>
Ft. Worth, TX	37.3	(33.8–41.0)	41.3	(38.2–44.5)	<b>39.3</b>	<b>(36.7–41.9)</b>	6.2	(4.8–7.8)	11.8	(9.7–14.2)	<b>9.0</b>	<b>(7.7–10.5)</b>
Houston, TX	37.6	(34.7–40.5)	39.5	(36.7–42.4)	<b>38.7</b>	<b>(36.5–40.9)</b>	7.0	(5.7–8.6)	11.7	(10.0–13.7)	<b>9.5</b>	<b>(8.2–10.8)</b>
Los Angeles, CA	36.5	(31.6–41.8)	32.7	(27.8–38.1)	<b>34.7</b>	<b>(30.5–39.2)</b>	6.4	(5.0–8.3)	9.2	(6.7–12.3)	<b>7.8</b>	<b>(6.1–9.8)</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	30.4	(26.4–34.7)	36.2	(31.9–40.8)	<b>33.3</b>	<b>(29.9–36.8)</b>	3.0	(2.1–4.2)	8.5	(6.7–10.5)	<b>5.7</b>	<b>(4.7–6.9)</b>

See table footnotes on the next page.

TABLE 54. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana\* and who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Ever used marijuana						Tried marijuana before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	(4.0–5.9)	7.4	(6.1–9.0)	6.2	(5.3–7.4)
Oakland, CA	45.6	(41.2–50.0)	45.3	(40.7–49.9)	45.6	(42.8–48.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	31.8	(27.3–36.7)	36.1	(31.6–40.9)	33.9	(30.7–37.3)	3.5	(2.4–5.2)	10.9	(8.5–13.9)	7.2	(5.7–9.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	40.2	(36.9–43.7)	42.4	(38.9–45.9)	41.5	(38.8–44.2)	5.9	(4.6–7.6)	12.8	(10.7–15.1)	9.7	(8.2–11.6)
Philadelphia, PA	40.8	(33.4–48.6)	40.1	(34.4–46.1)	40.6	(34.5–47.0)	6.4	(4.5–8.8)	11.2	(8.9–13.9)	8.8	(6.9–11.0)
San Diego, CA	34.2	(29.4–39.3)	37.7	(34.1–41.4)	35.9	(32.5–39.6)	3.9	(2.7–5.6)	11.1	(9.2–13.3)	7.5	(6.4–8.9)
San Francisco, CA	30.7	(25.9–36.0)	26.9	(22.6–31.6)	28.7	(24.6–33.2)	6.5	(4.6–9.1)	6.2	(4.4–8.5)	6.5	(4.9–8.4)
Median	40.2		40.1		40.1		6.3		11.4		8.9	
Range	(30.4–45.6)		(26.9–45.8)		(28.7–45.8)		(3.0–11.0)		(6.2–21.2)		(5.7–15.7)	

\* One or more times during their life.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

TABLE 55. Percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana\* and who usually used marijuana by smoking it,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Category	Current marijuana use						Usually used marijuana by smoking it					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	18.7	(15.3–22.6)	21.2	(17.2–26.0)	19.9	(16.8–23.5)	91.9	(88.6–94.4)	90.5	(86.3–93.5)	91.2	(88.5–93.2)
Black¶	22.1	(19.4–25.0)	31.3	(26.2–36.9)	27.1	(24.0–30.4)	93.4	(85.8–97.1)	93.2	(86.5–96.7)	92.2	(88.0–95.0)
Hispanic	23.5	(19.7–27.7)	25.5	(22.7–28.6)	24.5	(21.6–27.6)	91.1	(85.1–94.8)	88.5	(83.6–92.1)	89.7	(85.1–93.1)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	14.7	(12.1–17.7)	15.5	(13.4–17.9)	15.2	(13.3–17.3)	89.5	(79.6–94.9)	89.5	(82.4–93.9)	88.7	(83.3–92.6)
10	17.5	(13.7–22.3)	22.6	(18.9–26.7)	20.0	(16.5–24.1)	91.4	(86.4–94.6)	89.6	(84.2–93.2)	90.4	(87.5–92.6)
11	24.3	(21.4–27.4)	25.5	(22.4–28.9)	24.8	(22.3–27.5)	92.1	(85.6–95.8)	91.3	(85.9–94.8)	90.6	(85.9–93.8)
12	24.6	(21.2–28.3)	30.5	(24.6–37.2)	27.6	(23.8–31.6)	96.7	(93.8–98.3)	87.4	(81.3–91.7)	91.3	(87.1–94.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>(17.6–22.9)</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>(20.4–26.3)</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>(19.3–24.2)</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>(90.1–94.3)</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>(85.9–91.4)</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>(87.5–92.1)</b>

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

† In a joint, bong, pipe, or blunt during the 30 days before the survey, among the 21.7% of students who currently used marijuana.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 56. Percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>						
Alabama	15.8	(12.9–19.0)	18.6	(15.5–22.2)	17.3	(15.2–19.6)
Alaska	16.5	(13.7–19.9)	21.3	(18.0–24.9)	19.0	(16.8–21.4)
Arizona	22.1	(17.3–27.8)	24.1	(21.2–27.4)	23.3	(19.6–27.5)
Arkansas	16.5	(13.9–19.5)	19.0	(15.8–22.7)	17.8	(15.9–19.7)
California	22.5	(17.3–28.8)	23.0	(18.1–28.7)	22.9	(18.5–27.9)
Connecticut	20.9	(17.3–25.0)	19.7	(16.8–23.1)	20.4	(17.6–23.4)
Delaware	23.2	(18.8–28.4)	23.1	(19.8–26.7)	23.3	(20.3–26.7)
Florida	20.1	(18.6–21.8)	22.5	(20.3–24.9)	21.5	(20.0–23.2)
Hawaii	18.6	(16.1–21.3)	20.0	(17.2–23.0)	19.4	(17.6–21.4)
Idaho	17.4	(13.9–21.4)	16.6	(12.8–21.3)	17.0	(14.1–20.5)
Illinois	19.6	(16.1–23.6)	17.7	(13.9–22.3)	18.7	(15.9–21.8)
Indiana	15.9	(12.7–19.7)	16.4	(13.8–19.4)	16.4	(14.1–18.9)
Kentucky	16.9	(13.3–21.1)	17.5	(14.6–20.8)	17.2	(14.7–20.0)
Maine	19.4	(17.9–21.0)	20.2	(18.7–21.7)	19.9	(18.7–21.1)
Maryland	18.2	(17.4–18.9)	19.4	(18.6–20.2)	18.8	(18.2–19.5)
Massachusetts	23.0	(19.8–26.5)	26.3	(23.2–29.7)	24.5	(21.8–27.5)
Michigan	17.9	(14.9–21.4)	20.8	(17.1–24.9)	19.3	(16.5–22.5)
Mississippi	17.7	(14.7–21.2)	21.6	(18.5–25.0)	19.7	(17.3–22.3)
Missouri	12.6	(10.0–15.7)	20.0	(16.7–23.9)	16.3	(13.6–19.3)
Montana	19.5	(16.7–22.6)	19.6	(17.6–21.7)	19.5	(17.4–21.8)
Nebraska	14.4	(10.8–18.8)	12.7	(9.6–16.7)	13.7	(10.8–17.2)
Nevada	20.9	(16.8–25.5)	17.7	(14.5–21.4)	19.3	(16.3–22.7)
New Hampshire	20.0	(18.4–21.7)	23.9	(21.9–26.0)	22.2	(20.8–23.7)
New Mexico	24.9	(22.6–27.2)	25.6	(23.9–27.5)	25.3	(23.6–27.1)
New York	19.1	(16.4–22.2)	18.9	(16.0–22.2)	19.3	(16.9–21.8)
North Carolina	21.6	(17.3–26.7)	22.8	(19.6–26.4)	22.3	(20.1–24.7)
North Dakota	14.6	(11.8–17.8)	15.8	(13.1–18.9)	15.2	(13.1–17.6)
Oklahoma	14.7	(11.4–18.8)	20.7	(16.1–26.1)	17.5	(14.2–21.5)
Pennsylvania	15.9	(13.1–19.1)	20.3	(17.3–23.8)	18.2	(15.9–20.7)
Rhode Island	22.7	(20.3–25.3)	24.3	(22.2–26.5)	23.6	(22.0–25.2)
South Carolina	19.1	(14.3–25.1)	16.5	(12.7–21.1)	17.8	(14.3–21.9)
South Dakota	13.2	(8.8–19.2)	11.5	(7.6–17.0)	12.4	(8.4–17.7)
Tennessee	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	20.7	(19.9–21.5)	23.8	(23.0–24.6)	22.4	(21.8–22.9)
Virginia	14.9	(12.7–17.5)	17.5	(15.1–20.1)	16.2	(14.4–18.2)
West Virginia	16.3	(13.0–20.3)	16.7	(13.0–21.2)	16.5	(13.4–20.3)
Wyoming	17.4	(14.0–21.4)	19.2	(16.2–22.6)	18.3	(15.4–21.6)
<i>Median</i>	18.4		19.8		19.1	
<i>Range</i>	(12.6–24.9)		(11.5–26.3)		(12.4–25.3)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	23.2	(18.8–28.3)	22.9	(17.6–29.2)	23.4	(19.4–28.0)
Boston, MA	21.7	(17.8–26.3)	22.8	(19.3–26.7)	22.3	(19.6–25.2)
Broward County, FL	22.6	(19.1–26.6)	25.2	(21.3–29.6)	24.0	(21.5–26.6)
Cleveland, OH	21.7	(17.9–26.0)	26.3	(22.9–30.1)	24.2	(21.4–27.1)
DeKalb County, GA	20.3	(17.5–23.4)	23.9	(20.1–28.1)	22.2	(19.6–25.0)
Detroit, MI	22.6	(19.0–26.7)	22.5	(18.4–27.3)	22.6	(19.5–26.0)
District of Columbia	29.1	(27.8–30.4)	28.2	(26.8–29.6)	28.7	(27.8–29.7)
Duval County, FL	23.8	(21.5–26.4)	25.4	(22.9–28.0)	25.0	(23.1–27.0)
Ft. Worth, TX	17.4	(14.9–20.2)	20.7	(17.8–23.9)	19.1	(17.1–21.2)
Houston, TX	17.5	(15.6–19.5)	19.8	(17.6–22.3)	18.8	(17.2–20.5)
Los Angeles, CA	15.9	(12.4–20.1)	17.4	(13.5–21.9)	16.6	(14.1–19.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	16.0	(13.2–19.2)	22.5	(19.5–25.7)	19.2	(16.9–21.7)

See table footnotes on the next page.

TABLE 56. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	15.8	(13.3–18.7)	15.7	(13.7–18.0)	<b>15.9</b>	<b>(13.9–18.0)</b>
Oakland, CA	25.4	(22.0–29.0)	24.9	(21.5–28.5)	<b>25.3</b>	<b>(23.0–27.7)</b>
Orange County, FL	17.0	(14.0–20.5)	21.5	(17.9–25.5)	<b>19.1</b>	<b>(16.8–21.7)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	20.5	(17.7–23.6)	24.9	(21.9–28.1)	<b>23.0</b>	<b>(20.9–25.4)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	21.1	(15.4–28.2)	21.6	(17.8–25.9)	<b>21.6</b>	<b>(16.8–27.3)</b>
San Diego, CA	15.3	(12.7–18.2)	20.6	(17.9–23.6)	<b>18.0</b>	<b>(16.0–20.1)</b>
San Francisco, CA	18.4	(14.4–23.3)	16.3	(12.6–20.8)	<b>17.4</b>	<b>(13.9–21.5)</b>
Median	20.5		22.5		22.2	
Range	(15.3–29.1)		(15.7–28.2)		(15.9–28.7)	

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

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

TABLE 57. Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana\* and who ever used hallucinogenic drugs,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Category	Ever used synthetic marijuana						Ever used hallucinogenic drugs					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	7.6	(5.8–9.9)	9.9	(8.2–11.9)	<b>8.8</b>	<b>(7.2–10.7)</b>	4.7	(3.4–6.5)	8.1	(6.6–9.9)	<b>6.4</b>	<b>(5.0–8.1)</b>
Black¶	5.9	(4.1–8.5)	8.9	(6.4–12.3)	<b>7.8</b>	<b>(6.0–9.9)</b>	1.9	(0.7–5.3)	6.7	(4.4–10.1)	<b>4.7</b>	<b>(3.1–7.2)</b>
Hispanic	10.3	(8.4–12.6)	12.9	(10.7–15.6)	<b>11.7</b>	<b>(9.8–13.9)</b>	6.1	(4.7–7.8)	7.4	(5.4–10.1)	<b>6.8</b>	<b>(5.3–8.7)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	7.2	(5.7–9.0)	6.7	(5.1–8.9)	<b>7.1</b>	<b>(5.7–8.7)</b>	3.1	(2.1–4.6)	5.9	(4.6–7.5)	<b>4.7</b>	<b>(3.7–6.0)</b>
10	7.9	(5.9–10.4)	9.7	(7.5–12.5)	<b>8.8</b>	<b>(6.9–11.2)</b>	5.3	(3.7–7.5)	7.0	(5.0–9.8)	<b>6.2</b>	<b>(4.6–8.2)</b>
11	8.8	(7.0–11.0)	11.1	(9.3–13.1)	<b>10.0</b>	<b>(8.4–11.9)</b>	5.9	(4.2–8.4)	7.0	(5.6–8.7)	<b>6.7</b>	<b>(5.2–8.6)</b>
12	7.6	(5.7–10.0)	14.2	(11.0–18.1)	<b>11.0</b>	<b>(9.1–13.3)</b>	3.9	(2.6–5.6)	12.0	(8.6–16.4)	<b>8.0</b>	<b>(6.0–10.6)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>(6.6–9.5)</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>(8.8–12.0)</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>(7.9–10.8)</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>(3.6–5.9)</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>(6.7–9.5)</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>(5.3–7.7)</b>

\* Also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life.

† Such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 58. Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>						
Alabama	7.8	(5.8–10.4)	12.2	(9.8–14.9)	10.1	(8.4–12.1)
Alaska	5.1	(3.5–7.3)	9.2	(7.1–11.8)	7.5	(6.0–9.3)
Arizona	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	9.2	(6.5–12.7)	13.8	(9.8–19.1)	11.7	(8.7–15.5)
California	8.1	(6.2–10.4)	7.8	(5.4–11.3)	7.9	(6.1–10.2)
Connecticut	5.0	(3.6–7.0)	7.9	(6.2–9.9)	6.7	(5.4–8.2)
Delaware	5.2	(3.8–7.2)	8.3	(6.4–10.9)	7.1	(5.8–8.7)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	5.7	(4.6–7.0)	8.8	(7.5–10.2)	7.5	(6.4–8.8)
Idaho	7.2	(5.1–10.0)	9.3	(7.1–12.2)	8.4	(6.9–10.2)
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	9.3	(6.6–12.9)	12.1	(8.7–16.4)	10.8	(8.0–14.3)
Kentucky	11.6	(9.1–14.8)	8.5	(6.5–11.2)	10.3	(8.6–12.4)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	7.5	(7.1–7.9)	10.5	(9.9–11.2)	9.2	(8.8–9.7)
Massachusetts	5.8	(4.4–7.6)	9.5	(7.6–11.8)	7.9	(6.4–9.7)
Michigan	6.1	(4.6–8.1)	9.4	(7.5–11.7)	7.8	(6.3–9.6)
Mississippi	7.3	(5.7–9.3)	11.7	(9.2–14.7)	9.7	(8.0–11.6)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	8.9	(7.1–11.0)	10.1	(8.7–11.9)	9.6	(8.1–11.2)
Nebraska	7.6	(5.6–10.4)	6.9	(4.7–10.0)	7.5	(5.6–9.9)
Nevada	9.6	(7.7–11.9)	10.4	(8.2–13.2)	10.0	(8.2–12.3)
New Hampshire	7.6	(6.7–8.6)	10.5	(9.5–11.6)	9.2	(8.4–10.0)
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	8.5	(6.5–11.0)	10.8	(8.4–13.6)	10.0	(8.0–12.3)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	6.7	(4.7–9.3)	12.0	(9.1–15.7)	9.3	(7.2–11.8)
Pennsylvania	7.6	(6.0–9.7)	10.8	(8.7–13.2)	9.2	(7.7–11.0)
Rhode Island	8.0	(5.5–11.5)	9.2	(7.5–11.1)	8.8	(7.3–10.5)
South Carolina	4.8	(2.6–8.5)	7.9	(5.0–12.1)	6.4	(4.4–9.1)
South Dakota	4.4	(2.5–7.6)	9.0	(5.4–14.7)	6.8	(4.2–10.9)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	5.6	(4.5–7.0)	6.2	(5.1–7.5)	5.9	(5.1–6.9)
West Virginia	14.3	(11.4–17.7)	14.8	(11.8–18.4)	14.6	(12.3–17.3)
Wyoming	9.9	(7.7–12.8)	10.5	(8.5–12.8)	10.2	(8.5–12.2)
<i>Median</i>		7.6		9.5		9.2
<i>Range</i>		(4.4–14.3)		(6.2–14.8)		(5.9–14.6)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	8.8	(6.6–11.8)	15.6	(11.6–20.5)	13.3	(10.5–16.6)
Boston, MA	3.9	(2.7–5.6)	8.0	(5.7–11.2)	6.0	(4.7–7.7)
Broward County, FL	5.3	(3.8–7.4)	8.6	(6.1–11.9)	7.1	(5.6–9.0)
Cleveland, OH	8.1	(6.1–10.6)	15.1	(12.3–18.4)	12.5	(10.4–15.0)
DeKalb County, GA	2.9	(1.9–4.3)	6.6	(4.7–9.1)	4.9	(3.8–6.3)
Detroit, MI	4.4	(3.1–6.4)	7.5	(5.6–10.1)	6.1	(4.8–7.8)
District of Columbia	6.9	(6.2–7.7)	9.9	(9.0–10.9)	8.6	(8.0–9.2)
Duval County, FL	7.4	(5.9–9.2)	11.3	(9.4–13.6)	9.9	(8.5–11.5)
Ft. Worth, TX	8.7	(7.0–10.8)	11.3	(9.3–13.6)	9.9	(8.6–11.4)
Houston, TX	10.8	(9.2–12.6)	13.0	(11.1–15.2)	12.3	(10.8–13.9)
Los Angeles, CA	6.4	(5.1–8.1)	6.4	(4.9–8.2)	6.5	(5.5–7.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.1	(3.8–6.9)	8.0	(6.3–10.1)	6.5	(5.4–8.0)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 58. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	3.9	(3.1–4.8)	6.5	(5.2–8.3)	5.4	(4.6–6.3)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	7.7	(5.9–10.1)	10.6	(8.1–13.8)	9.2	(7.6–11.2)
Palm Beach County, FL	7.6	(5.8–9.8)	12.1	(9.7–14.8)	10.7	(9.0–12.6)
Philadelphia, PA	7.7	(5.7–10.4)	12.4	(9.2–16.6)	10.2	(7.8–13.2)
San Diego, CA	6.7	(5.0–8.8)	9.8	(8.3–11.5)	8.3	(7.1–9.6)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	6.9		9.9		8.6	
Range	(2.9–10.8)		(6.4–15.6)		(4.9–13.3)	

\* Also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life.

<sup>†</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>§</sup> Not available.

**TABLE 59. Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine\* and who ever used ecstasy,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Ever used cocaine						Ever used ecstasy					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	3.3	(2.3–4.7)	5.0	(3.9–6.3)	4.1	(3.3–5.2)	4.0	(2.9–5.4)	4.7	(3.6–5.9)	4.3	(3.4–5.3)
Black <sup>¶</sup>	1.8	(0.8–3.8)	5.3	(3.6–7.8)	3.8	(2.5–6.0)	2.5	(1.6–4.0)	5.9	(3.8–9.1)	4.3	(3.0–6.1)
Hispanic	6.6	(5.2–8.2)	9.4	(7.3–12.0)	8.0	(6.6–9.7)	4.1	(2.8–6.0)	7.8	(6.5–9.4)	6.1	(4.9–7.5)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	3.3	(2.3–4.7)	3.3	(2.2–5.0)	3.4	(2.6–4.5)	2.8	(1.9–4.0)	3.6	(2.4–5.3)	3.2	(2.5–4.1)
10	3.8	(2.6–5.6)	6.4	(4.7–8.8)	5.1	(3.8–6.8)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	6.0	(4.5–8.1)	4.9	(3.7–6.4)
11	3.3	(2.2–4.9)	6.2	(4.7–8.2)	5.0	(3.9–6.5)	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	6.2	(4.6–8.2)	5.7	(4.6–7.1)
12	4.5	(3.4–6.0)	9.7	(7.1–13.2)	7.2	(5.6–9.1)	4.0	(2.8–5.6)	8.0	(6.1–10.6)	6.1	(4.8–7.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>(3.1–4.6)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(5.1–7.9)</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>(4.3–6.2)</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>(3.1–4.7)</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>(4.9–7.3)</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>(4.3–5.8)</b>

\* Any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life.

<sup>†</sup> Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life.

<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 60. Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine\* and who ever used ecstasy,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Ever used cocaine						Ever used ecstasy					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	3.5	(2.1–5.9)	8.1	(6.1–10.8)	<b>6.1</b>	<b>(4.4–8.4)</b>	5.2	(3.3–8.3)	8.0	(5.3–12.0)	<b>7.0</b>	<b>(4.8–10.1)</b>
Alaska	2.5	(1.5–4.3)	6.0	(4.0–8.8)	<b>4.6</b>	<b>(3.3–6.4)</b>	2.1	(1.2–3.4)	5.5	(3.9–7.8)	<b>4.1</b>	<b>(3.0–5.7)</b>
Arizona	7.5	(4.9–11.4)	10.2	(8.3–12.5)	<b>9.2</b>	<b>(7.3–11.5)</b>	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	4.7	(3.7–6.0)	10.5	(7.3–14.9)	<b>7.7</b>	<b>(5.7–10.4)</b>	4.2	(3.3–5.5)	8.3	(5.5–12.4)	<b>6.5</b>	<b>(5.2–8.2)</b>
California	5.3	(3.8–7.3)	6.3	(3.7–10.5)	<b>5.8</b>	<b>(3.9–8.5)</b>	6.4	(4.7–8.6)	7.0	(4.3–11.1)	<b>6.8</b>	<b>(4.8–9.7)</b>
Connecticut	2.6	(1.7–3.9)	6.1	(4.5–8.2)	<b>4.6</b>	<b>(3.5–6.0)</b>	3.2	(2.4–4.3)	5.6	(4.5–7.0)	<b>4.6</b>	<b>(3.9–5.4)</b>
Delaware	2.9	(1.9–4.5)	5.2	(3.7–7.4)	<b>4.4</b>	<b>(3.4–5.6)</b>	3.5	(2.4–5.1)	5.5	(3.9–7.7)	<b>4.7</b>	<b>(3.6–6.1)</b>
Florida	4.3	(3.5–5.2)	7.7	(6.6–9.1)	<b>6.2</b>	<b>(5.4–7.2)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	4.1	(3.0–5.7)	7.0	(5.7–8.5)	<b>5.7</b>	<b>(4.7–6.8)</b>	6.8	(5.3–8.7)	8.5	(7.1–10.3)	<b>8.0</b>	<b>(6.7–9.5)</b>
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	(2.8–6.1)	5.0	(3.7–6.7)	<b>4.7</b>	<b>(3.7–5.9)</b>
Illinois	2.9	(2.2–3.8)	7.9	(6.2–9.9)	<b>5.4</b>	<b>(4.4–6.7)</b>	4.2	(3.1–5.7)	7.8	(6.0–10.1)	<b>6.1</b>	<b>(5.0–7.5)</b>
Indiana	2.7	(1.7–4.2)	5.2	(3.4–7.9)	<b>4.0</b>	<b>(2.9–5.7)</b>	3.3	(1.8–5.9)	6.4	(3.9–10.5)	<b>5.0</b>	<b>(3.3–7.5)</b>
Kentucky	4.2	(2.8–6.4)	4.5	(3.4–5.8)	<b>4.6</b>	<b>(3.4–6.0)</b>	4.1	(2.6–6.4)	5.8	(4.3–7.7)	<b>5.0</b>	<b>(3.9–6.5)</b>
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	3.6	(3.3–4.0)	6.7	(6.1–7.2)	<b>5.4</b>	<b>(5.1–5.8)</b>	4.3	(4.0–4.7)	7.9	(7.4–8.5)	<b>6.4</b>	<b>(6.1–6.8)</b>
Massachusetts	2.6	(1.7–4.0)	6.1	(4.6–8.0)	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(3.3–6.0)</b>	2.5	(1.6–4.0)	5.6	(4.3–7.3)	<b>4.3</b>	<b>(3.3–5.6)</b>
Michigan	2.7	(1.5–4.9)	5.5	(4.1–7.2)	<b>4.2</b>	<b>(3.1–5.5)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	4.7	(3.2–6.8)	7.9	(6.3–9.9)	<b>6.5</b>	<b>(5.3–8.0)</b>	4.9	(3.3–7.3)	10.1	(7.2–14.0)	<b>7.8</b>	<b>(6.0–10.1)</b>
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	4.5	(3.7–5.6)	5.7	(4.6–7.0)	<b>5.2</b>	<b>(4.4–6.1)</b>	4.6	(3.8–5.6)	7.4	(6.2–8.9)	<b>6.1</b>	<b>(5.2–7.0)</b>
Nebraska	5.2	(3.5–7.7)	5.2	(3.4–7.9)	<b>5.3</b>	<b>(4.0–7.1)</b>	5.0	(3.7–6.7)	5.2	(3.4–7.8)	<b>5.1</b>	<b>(3.9–6.8)</b>
Nevada	6.9	(4.4–10.7)	6.2	(3.9–9.7)	<b>6.6</b>	<b>(4.6–9.4)</b>	6.5	(4.2–10.1)	7.8	(6.4–9.6)	<b>7.3</b>	<b>(6.0–8.9)</b>
New Hampshire	3.1	(2.6–3.7)	6.5	(5.8–7.3)	<b>4.9</b>	<b>(4.4–5.5)</b>	3.4	(2.8–4.1)	5.4	(4.8–6.1)	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(4.0–5.0)</b>
New Mexico	6.4	(5.6–7.4)	11.0	(10.0–12.2)	<b>8.8</b>	<b>(8.0–9.6)</b>	6.6	(5.6–7.6)	9.2	(8.1–10.5)	<b>7.9</b>	<b>(7.2–8.8)</b>
New York	5.4	(3.7–7.8)	9.2	(7.5–11.3)	<b>7.6</b>	<b>(6.0–9.6)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	3.5	(2.0–6.0)	5.1	(4.0–6.4)	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(3.4–5.9)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	3.1	(2.2–4.4)	4.7	(3.4–6.4)	<b>3.9</b>	<b>(3.0–5.1)</b>	2.6	(1.7–3.8)	4.7	(3.4–6.3)	<b>3.6</b>	<b>(2.8–4.8)</b>
Oklahoma	1.7	(0.8–3.4)	5.1	(3.8–6.8)	<b>3.4</b>	<b>(2.5–4.7)</b>	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	5.7	(3.9–8.2)	<b>3.9</b>	<b>(2.7–5.6)</b>
Pennsylvania	2.6	(1.8–3.7)	4.6	(3.5–5.9)	<b>3.6</b>	<b>(3.0–4.4)</b>	3.1	(2.1–4.6)	5.3	(3.8–7.4)	<b>4.2</b>	<b>(3.4–5.2)</b>
Rhode Island	3.2	(1.9–5.1)	6.0	(4.2–8.5)	<b>4.8</b>	<b>(3.3–6.9)</b>	3.8	(2.4–5.8)	6.1	(4.0–9.2)	<b>5.1</b>	<b>(3.7–7.1)</b>
South Carolina	2.6	(0.9–6.9)	5.8	(3.7–9.0)	<b>4.2</b>	<b>(2.7–6.4)</b>	2.5	(0.9–6.7)	4.2	(2.5–7.0)	<b>3.4</b>	<b>(2.0–5.6)</b>
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	3.5	(3.2–3.9)	6.0	(5.5–6.5)	<b>4.8</b>	<b>(4.6–5.2)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2.4	(1.8–3.2)	5.1	(4.0–6.7)	<b>3.9</b>	<b>(3.1–4.9)</b>	2.9	(2.2–3.8)	4.9	(3.9–6.1)	<b>4.0</b>	<b>(3.3–4.7)</b>
West Virginia	2.8	(1.7–4.6)	6.3	(3.7–10.6)	<b>4.6</b>	<b>(3.0–6.9)</b>	4.9	(3.3–7.2)	8.4	(6.0–11.7)	<b>6.7</b>	<b>(5.0–9.0)</b>
Wyoming	6.0	(4.1–8.5)	8.7	(6.5–11.6)	<b>7.5</b>	<b>(5.8–9.7)</b>	6.2	(4.2–9.0)	8.7	(6.6–11.3)	<b>7.4</b>	<b>(5.7–9.7)</b>
<i>Median</i>	3.5		6.1		4.8		4.2		6.1		5.1	
<i>Range</i>	(1.7–7.5)		(4.5–11.0)		(3.4–9.2)		(2.1–6.8)		(4.2–10.1)		(3.4–8.0)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	2.8	(1.6–4.7)	11.3	(8.2–15.3)	<b>8.0</b>	<b>(5.8–10.8)</b>	2.1	(1.1–4.0)	9.4	(6.2–14.2)	<b>6.8</b>	<b>(4.7–9.9)</b>
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broward County, FL	5.6	(4.0–7.8)	7.0	(4.5–10.5)	<b>6.4</b>	<b>(4.9–8.4)</b>	4.6	(3.2–6.6)	5.9	(4.3–8.0)	<b>5.5</b>	<b>(4.2–7.2)</b>
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	7.0	(5.2–9.4)	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(3.5–5.9)</b>	2.3	(1.4–3.6)	7.1	(5.1–9.9)	<b>4.7</b>	<b>(3.6–6.1)</b>
Detroit, MI	3.4	(2.2–5.1)	6.8	(5.0–9.1)	<b>5.3</b>	<b>(4.0–6.9)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	4.2	(3.7–4.8)	8.0	(7.2–8.9)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(5.8–6.8)</b>	3.0	(2.6–3.6)	7.6	(6.8–8.5)	<b>5.5</b>	<b>(5.0–6.0)</b>
Duval County, FL	5.8	(4.4–7.6)	9.8	(7.7–12.4)	<b>8.5</b>	<b>(6.9–10.5)</b>	5.9	(4.3–8.1)	9.8	(7.7–12.4)	<b>8.4</b>	<b>(6.7–10.5)</b>
Ft. Worth, TX	3.8	(2.7–5.3)	7.4	(5.9–9.4)	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(4.5–6.9)</b>	3.3	(2.3–4.6)	7.6	(6.0–9.6)	<b>5.4</b>	<b>(4.4–6.7)</b>
Houston, TX	7.4	(6.0–9.2)	11.2	(9.5–13.3)	<b>9.6</b>	<b>(8.2–11.2)</b>	6.9	(5.5–8.7)	9.6	(8.0–11.4)	<b>8.6</b>	<b>(7.3–10.2)</b>
Los Angeles, CA	4.2	(2.8–6.3)	5.8	(4.5–7.5)	<b>5.0</b>	<b>(3.9–6.5)</b>	3.9	(2.4–6.2)	5.1	(3.9–6.5)	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(3.3–6.2)</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	7.2	(5.4–9.4)	<b>5.3</b>	<b>(4.2–6.7)</b>	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	8.8	(6.9–11.2)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(5.0–7.8)</b>

See table footnotes on the next page.



TABLE 60. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine\* and who ever used ecstasy,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Ever used cocaine						Ever used ecstasy					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	2.7	(2.0–3.7)	5.7	(4.6–6.9)	4.4	(3.6–5.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	3.0	(1.9–4.6)	7.1	(4.6–10.7)	5.0	(3.5–7.2)	3.2	(2.0–5.1)	8.2	(5.2–12.5)	5.7	(4.1–7.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	4.5	(3.3–6.1)	8.3	(6.5–10.5)	7.0	(5.8–8.5)	7.0	(4.9–9.8)	9.4	(7.2–12.2)	9.1	(7.2–11.5)
Philadelphia, PA	3.7	(2.1–6.4)	5.4	(2.8–10.2)	4.6	(2.8–7.7)	2.5	(1.4–4.4)	5.6	(2.8–10.9)	4.2	(2.5–7.1)
San Diego, CA	2.8	(1.9–4.1)	7.8	(6.1–9.9)	5.3	(4.3–6.6)	5.5	(4.1–7.3)	8.2	(6.5–10.3)	6.9	(5.6–8.4)
San Francisco, CA	4.8	(3.1–7.2)	5.1	(3.7–7.0)	5.3	(3.9–7.1)	3.9	(2.6–5.8)	5.9	(4.2–8.1)	5.1	(3.9–6.7)
Median	3.7		7.1		5.3		3.8		7.9		5.6	
Range	(1.9–7.4)		(5.1–11.3)		(4.4–9.6)		(2.1–7.0)		(5.1–9.8)		(4.2–9.1)	

\* Any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life.

† Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

TABLE 61. Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin\* and who ever used methamphetamines,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Category	Ever used heroin						Ever used methamphetamines					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	0.8	(0.5–1.5)	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	1.3	(1.0–1.7)	1.7	(1.1–2.7)	2.5	(1.8–3.5)	2.1	(1.5–2.8)
Black¶	1.5	(0.6–3.6)	3.8	(1.9–7.5)	2.7	(1.3–5.6)	1.4	(0.9–2.3)	3.9	(2.1–7.4)	2.8	(1.5–5.1)
Hispanic	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	3.2	(2.1–5.0)	2.6	(1.8–3.8)	4.0	(2.9–5.5)	4.7	(3.3–6.6)	4.4	(3.3–5.9)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	1.4	(0.9–2.3)	2.0	(1.2–3.6)	1.8	(1.2–2.6)	2.2	(1.5–3.2)	1.9	(1.1–3.1)	2.0	(1.5–2.7)
10	1.5	(0.8–2.7)	3.3	(2.2–5.0)	2.4	(1.6–3.6)	2.5	(1.5–4.2)	4.2	(2.7–6.3)	3.3	(2.3–4.9)
11	0.9	(0.5–1.7)	2.3	(1.4–3.8)	1.9	(1.1–3.0)	2.3	(1.4–3.9)	2.8	(1.8–4.2)	2.8	(1.9–4.0)
12	1.0	(0.4–2.2)	2.8	(1.6–4.6)	1.9	(1.3–2.9)	1.8	(1.2–2.8)	5.6	(3.6–8.5)	3.8	(2.7–5.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>(0.9–1.8)</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>(1.9–3.8)</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>(1.5–2.8)</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>(1.7–3.0)</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>(2.6–4.9)</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>(2.4–3.8)</b>

\* Also called "smack," "junk," or "China White" one or more times during their life.

† Also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice" one or more times during their life.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 62. Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin\* and who ever used methamphetamines,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Ever used heroin						Ever used methamphetamines					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	2.3	(1.2–4.3)	6.9	(5.2–9.1)	4.9	(3.7–6.6)	4.8	(3.4–6.7)	6.0	(3.3–10.6)	5.7	(3.7–8.6)
Alaska	1.0	(0.4–2.4)	2.9	(1.9–4.4)	2.2	(1.3–3.5)	1.6	(0.8–3.2)	3.1	(2.0–4.7)	2.6	(1.7–4.1)
Arizona	2.1	(1.3–3.4)	3.4	(2.0–5.7)	2.9	(2.1–4.0)	2.7	(1.8–4.1)	4.4	(2.5–7.6)	3.8	(2.6–5.7)
Arkansas	2.9	(2.0–4.3)	6.4	(4.2–9.7)	4.9	(3.8–6.4)	3.5	(2.5–4.9)	8.3	(4.9–13.7)	6.0	(4.0–9.1)
California	1.6	(1.1–2.2)	1.6	(0.8–3.1)	1.6	(1.1–2.2)	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	3.1	(1.8–5.3)	2.9	(1.9–4.3)
Connecticut	1.1	(0.6–2.2)	3.0	(2.1–4.2)	2.2	(1.6–3.1)	1.9	(1.2–3.1)	3.6	(2.8–4.6)	3.0	(2.3–3.7)
Delaware	1.5	(0.7–3.1)	3.3	(2.4–4.7)	2.6	(1.9–3.6)	2.3	(1.4–3.9)	2.8	(1.8–4.4)	2.7	(1.9–3.7)
Florida	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	1.8	(1.3–2.4)	4.4	(3.5–5.5)	3.3	(2.7–4.1)	2.4	(1.8–3.3)	4.6	(3.7–5.7)	3.8	(3.1–4.7)
Idaho	1.0	(0.4–2.5)	2.0	(1.1–3.7)	1.6	(0.9–2.7)	2.0	(1.1–3.5)	2.4	(1.7–3.4)	2.3	(1.7–3.1)
Illinois	1.6	(1.1–2.3)	4.9	(3.3–7.1)	3.4	(2.4–4.7)	1.5	(1.0–2.2)	5.4	(3.9–7.4)	3.5	(2.6–4.6)
Indiana	1.4	(0.7–2.8)	3.2	(1.5–6.6)	2.4	(1.3–4.4)	1.4	(0.8–2.6)	4.1	(2.0–8.2)	2.9	(1.5–5.4)
Kentucky	3.1	(1.9–5.1)	3.6	(2.1–6.1)	3.7	(2.5–5.4)	3.1	(1.9–5.0)	3.9	(2.6–5.8)	3.9	(2.8–5.2)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	2.4	(2.1–2.7)	5.5	(5.0–6.0)	4.2	(3.9–4.5)	2.4	(2.2–2.8)	5.4	(4.9–5.8)	4.2	(3.9–4.5)
Massachusetts	0.8	(0.4–1.4)	2.3	(1.7–3.1)	1.7	(1.3–2.3)	1.0	(0.5–1.8)	2.8	(2.0–3.8)	2.1	(1.6–2.8)
Michigan	1.2	(0.5–2.8)	3.7	(2.4–5.7)	2.5	(1.6–3.9)	1.9	(1.0–3.8)	4.4	(3.1–6.2)	3.2	(2.2–4.6)
Mississippi	3.3	(2.1–5.1)	7.9	(5.6–11.0)	5.9	(4.4–7.8)	4.1	(2.9–5.8)	7.8	(5.5–10.8)	6.0	(4.6–7.8)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	3.0	(2.2–4.0)	2.1	(1.6–2.7)	2.2	(1.6–3.1)	3.8	(2.8–5.0)	3.0	(2.3–3.9)
Nebraska	1.9	(0.9–4.2)	2.8	(1.5–5.3)	2.5	(1.4–4.3)	3.8	(2.8–5.2)	4.1	(2.5–6.8)	4.2	(3.1–5.8)
Nevada	1.6	(0.9–2.9)	3.5	(2.1–5.8)	2.7	(2.0–3.8)	3.5	(2.0–6.0)	3.9	(2.3–6.6)	3.8	(2.7–5.5)
New Hampshire	1.3	(1.0–1.9)	3.2	(2.8–3.7)	2.4	(2.1–2.8)	1.4	(1.1–1.9)	3.3	(2.8–3.9)	2.5	(2.1–2.8)
New Mexico	1.7	(1.3–2.3)	5.2	(4.2–6.3)	3.5	(3.0–4.1)	2.6	(2.0–3.3)	6.1	(5.2–7.1)	4.4	(3.9–5.0)
New York	2.6	(1.7–3.9)	6.5	(5.0–8.4)	4.8	(3.8–6.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	0.6	(0.3–1.1)	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	1.2	(0.8–1.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	0.3	(0.1–0.9)	1.5	(0.8–2.8)	0.9	(0.5–1.7)	1.2	(0.7–2.4)	2.1	(1.2–3.7)	1.7	(1.0–2.7)
Pennsylvania	1.0	(0.6–1.9)	2.9	(1.8–4.5)	2.0	(1.4–2.9)	1.6	(0.9–2.6)	3.0	(2.0–4.5)	2.3	(1.7–3.1)
Rhode Island	1.5	(0.8–2.9)	5.3	(3.6–7.8)	3.6	(2.4–5.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	1.1	(0.5–2.8)	3.0	(1.6–5.7)	2.1	(1.1–3.9)	1.6	(0.6–4.4)	4.0	(1.9–8.3)	2.8	(1.4–5.6)
South Dakota	1.8	(0.8–4.3)	3.8	(1.8–7.9)	2.9	(1.5–5.5)	2.8	(1.5–5.0)	4.7	(2.4–8.9)	3.8	(2.2–6.4)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	1.4	(1.2–1.6)	3.1	(2.8–3.5)	2.3	(2.1–2.6)	1.9	(1.6–2.2)	3.4	(3.0–3.7)	2.7	(2.5–2.9)
Virginia	1.2	(0.7–2.0)	2.4	(1.8–3.3)	1.8	(1.4–2.5)	1.4	(0.9–2.3)	3.3	(2.5–4.4)	2.5	(1.9–3.3)
West Virginia	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	5.0	(3.4–7.5)	3.5	(2.4–5.1)	2.6	(1.7–3.8)	6.8	(4.1–10.9)	4.7	(3.1–7.1)
Wyoming	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	4.1	(2.8–5.8)	3.3	(2.4–4.6)	3.0	(1.8–5.0)	5.1	(3.4–7.5)	4.2	(2.8–6.1)
<i>Median</i>	1.5		3.3		2.5		2.3		4.0		3.2	
<i>Range</i>	(0.3–3.3)		(1.5–7.9)		(0.9–5.9)		(1.0–4.8)		(2.1–8.3)		(1.7–6.0)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	3.3	(2.0–5.4)	11.0	(8.0–14.9)	8.3	(6.1–11.1)	2.9	(1.8–4.8)	10.4	(7.6–14.0)	7.9	(5.9–10.5)
Boston, MA	0.4	(0.1–1.3)	3.0	(1.8–4.8)	1.8	(1.2–2.7)	1.1	(0.6–2.2)	3.5	(2.1–5.5)	2.4	(1.6–3.6)
Broward County, FL	2.4	(1.4–3.8)	4.9	(3.2–7.5)	4.0	(2.9–5.6)	3.1	(2.0–4.7)	5.4	(3.6–8.1)	4.5	(3.3–6.0)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	0.6	(0.3–1.2)	4.2	(2.8–6.2)	2.4	(1.6–3.5)	1.0	(0.6–1.7)	5.9	(4.2–8.2)	3.5	(2.5–4.8)
Detroit, MI	2.7	(1.5–4.8)	5.7	(4.0–8.2)	4.3	(3.1–5.9)	2.4	(1.5–4.0)	4.7	(3.2–6.9)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)
District of Columbia	2.9	(2.5–3.5)	6.0	(5.3–6.8)	4.6	(4.2–5.1)	2.5	(2.1–3.1)	6.2	(5.5–7.0)	4.5	(4.1–5.0)
Duval County, FL	3.6	(2.1–6.0)	7.8	(5.5–11.0)	6.3	(4.4–9.0)	4.9	(2.9–8.0)	8.6	(6.1–12.1)	7.5	(5.3–10.5)
Ft. Worth, TX	0.5	(0.2–1.2)	2.5	(1.6–4.0)	1.5	(1.0–2.3)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	3.3	(2.3–4.6)	2.7	(2.0–3.6)
Houston, TX	4.6	(3.4–6.1)	6.7	(5.2–8.6)	6.1	(4.8–7.7)	5.6	(4.3–7.3)	6.7	(5.0–8.8)	6.5	(5.2–8.2)
Los Angeles, CA	1.1	(0.6–2.1)	2.8	(1.4–5.5)	2.0	(1.1–3.7)	2.2	(1.1–4.1)	4.6	(2.9–7.3)	3.4	(2.1–5.5)
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	4.2	(2.8–6.2)	2.8	(1.9–4.1)	2.1	(1.4–3.2)	4.2	(2.9–6.2)	3.2	(2.2–4.6)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 62. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin\* and who ever used methamphetamines,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ever used heroin						Ever used methamphetamines					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	1.1	(0.8–1.6)	3.6	(2.7–4.8)	2.5	(1.9–3.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	2.2	(1.2–3.9)	5.5	(3.1–9.6)	3.9	(2.3–6.4)	1.9	(1.1–3.2)	4.5	(2.3–8.7)	3.2	(1.8–5.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	3.2	(1.9–5.5)	6.4	(4.4–9.3)	5.7	(4.2–7.8)	3.9	(2.5–6.2)	6.2	(4.5–8.5)	5.8	(4.4–7.7)
Philadelphia, PA	1.7	(0.9–3.0)	4.5	(2.4–8.4)	3.3	(1.8–6.0)	1.8	(1.2–2.9)	5.5	(2.9–10.2)	3.8	(2.2–6.4)
San Diego, CA	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	4.1	(3.0–5.5)	2.5	(1.8–3.3)	1.9	(1.1–3.1)	5.2	(3.9–6.9)	3.6	(2.7–4.7)
San Francisco, CA	1.9	(0.8–4.4)	2.1	(1.3–3.4)	2.4	(1.5–3.9)	2.5	(1.5–4.1)	4.4	(3.3–5.9)	3.8	(2.8–5.2)
Median	1.9		4.5		3.3		2.3		5.3		3.7	
Range	(0.4–4.6)		(2.1–11.0)		(1.5–8.3)		(1.0–5.6)		(3.3–10.4)		(2.4–7.9)	

\* Also called “smack,” “junk,” or “China White” one or more times during their life.

† Also called “speed,” “crystal,” “crank,” or “ice” one or more times during their life.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 63. Percentage of high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor’s prescription\* and who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Ever took steroids without a doctor’s prescription						Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	1.8	(1.2–2.7)	3.6	(2.8–4.6)	2.7	(2.1–3.4)	15.9	(14.0–18.2)	17.1	(15.0–19.5)	16.5	(14.7–18.5)
Black¶	3.6	(1.8–7.1)	4.8	(2.6–8.7)	4.5	(2.5–7.7)	10.7	(8.4–13.6)	18.1	(15.4–21.2)	14.8	(12.8–17.1)
Hispanic	3.9	(2.8–5.4)	4.1	(2.9–5.8)	4.1	(3.1–5.4)	16.5	(14.7–18.5)	18.4	(15.8–21.4)	17.5	(15.6–19.7)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	3.4	(2.3–5.0)	3.5	(2.6–4.9)	3.6	(2.8–4.6)	12.5	(10.2–15.2)	13.3	(10.2–17.2)	13.0	(11.0–15.3)
10	3.4	(2.1–5.5)	4.4	(3.0–6.4)	3.9	(2.7–5.6)	15.5	(12.5–19.1)	15.1	(12.3–18.6)	15.3	(12.7–18.4)
11	2.0	(1.4–2.8)	2.8	(2.0–3.9)	2.7	(2.0–3.6)	16.0	(14.1–18.0)	21.5	(19.2–23.9)	18.9	(17.4–20.6)
12	1.6	(0.9–2.6)	4.8	(3.2–7.1)	3.3	(2.4–4.5)	18.8	(16.4–21.4)	21.7	(17.9–26.1)	20.3	(18.1–22.7)
<b>Total</b>	2.7	(2.1–3.5)	4.0	(3.1–5.1)	3.5	(2.8–4.3)	15.6	(14.3–17.1)	17.8	(16.1–19.6)	16.8	(15.4–18.2)

\* Pills or shots one or more times during their life.

† Such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 64. Percentage of high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription\* and who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription						Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	3.7	(2.3–6.0)	6.6	(4.2–10.1)	5.6	(3.9–7.8)	17.6	(14.3–21.5)	20.0	(16.4–24.2)	19.2	(16.7–22.1)
Alaska	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	(10.4–16.5)	15.6	(12.8–19.0)	14.6	(12.5–17.1)
Arizona	2.6	(1.9–3.5)	6.4	(4.1–9.7)	4.7	(3.2–6.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	4.1	(2.5–6.8)	5.4	(3.3–8.7)	4.9	(3.4–7.0)	18.7	(15.9–21.9)	19.2	(15.5–23.4)	19.1	(17.2–21.1)
California	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	0.8	(0.3–1.9)	1.4	(0.9–2.1)	14.5	(12.0–17.3)	14.0	(10.1–19.0)	14.4	(11.4–18.0)
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	(10.1–13.5)	11.9	(10.2–13.8)	12.0	(10.7–13.4)
Delaware	1.4	(0.8–2.3)	3.1	(2.1–4.7)	2.5	(1.8–3.3)	11.9	(9.5–14.8)	12.7	(10.0–16.0)	12.6	(10.7–14.7)
Florida	2.5	(1.9–3.3)	5.1	(4.0–6.4)	3.9	(3.2–4.9)	11.8	(10.3–13.5)	13.6	(11.9–15.6)	13.0	(11.6–14.5)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.3	(8.7–14.5)	12.9	(11.5–14.6)	12.3	(10.6–14.4)
Idaho	2.4	(1.3–4.5)	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	2.5	(1.9–3.4)	16.4	(13.5–19.7)	17.0	(13.5–21.1)	16.8	(14.1–19.8)
Illinois	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	6.0	(4.0–9.0)	4.1	(2.9–5.7)	13.0	(10.5–16.0)	15.6	(12.3–19.6)	14.4	(12.3–16.8)
Indiana	1.9	(1.0–3.4)	4.1	(2.1–8.0)	3.2	(1.9–5.5)	15.7	(12.9–19.0)	17.7	(14.7–21.1)	16.8	(14.7–19.3)
Kentucky	3.0	(1.7–5.3)	5.5	(3.7–8.2)	4.5	(3.4–6.1)	12.2	(9.8–15.1)	13.0	(10.4–16.1)	12.7	(10.9–14.7)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.4	(8.4–10.5)	11.8	(10.5–13.2)	10.8	(10.0–11.7)
Maryland	2.9	(2.6–3.1)	5.3	(4.9–5.7)	4.3	(4.0–4.6)	13.1	(12.6–13.7)	14.9	(14.2–15.6)	14.2	(13.7–14.8)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	1.7	(1.0–2.9)	3.6	(2.6–5.2)	2.7	(2.1–3.5)	15.6	(12.5–19.3)	15.9	(13.4–18.7)	15.8	(13.3–18.6)
Mississippi	4.3	(3.2–5.8)	7.7	(5.5–10.7)	6.3	(4.9–8.1)	12.8	(10.4–15.6)	21.3	(17.4–25.7)	17.2	(14.6–20.1)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.1	(11.6–17.1)	21.0	(17.4–25.1)	17.5	(15.0–20.4)
Montana	1.7	(1.2–2.5)	3.2	(2.4–4.3)	2.5	(1.9–3.2)	15.4	(14.0–16.9)	15.7	(13.8–17.9)	15.6	(14.2–17.1)
Nebraska	3.4	(2.1–5.4)	3.3	(2.0–5.4)	3.5	(2.4–5.0)	14.9	(11.8–18.7)	11.9	(9.2–15.3)	13.5	(11.1–16.4)
Nevada	4.0	(3.1–5.2)	3.6	(2.2–6.0)	3.9	(3.0–5.0)	20.1	(16.7–23.9)	17.0	(14.3–20.2)	18.5	(16.1–21.2)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.5	(11.5–13.5)	14.0	(12.8–15.3)	13.4	(12.5–14.4)
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.9	(12.6–15.3)	14.7	(13.5–16.0)	14.3	(13.4–15.3)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	3.5	(1.9–6.5)	3.9	(2.5–6.1)	3.9	(2.7–5.7)	18.8	(15.1–23.0)	16.5	(14.0–19.4)	17.9	(15.2–20.9)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.2	(10.3–14.3)	16.6	(14.1–19.5)	14.5	(12.8–16.3)
Oklahoma	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	2.6	(1.4–4.5)	2.3	(1.5–3.5)	13.5	(11.0–16.5)	14.1	(10.7–18.5)	13.9	(11.5–16.7)
Pennsylvania	1.7	(1.0–3.0)	3.2	(2.2–4.7)	2.5	(1.8–3.4)	12.1	(9.9–14.8)	13.5	(11.6–15.7)	12.8	(11.1–14.8)
Rhode Island	2.0	(1.0–3.9)	5.1	(3.2–8.0)	3.8	(2.3–6.2)	11.4	(8.5–15.2)	11.2	(8.3–14.9)	11.6	(9.3–14.3)
South Carolina	1.7	(1.2–2.5)	4.7	(2.8–7.8)	3.3	(2.1–5.0)	16.8	(12.5–22.1)	16.0	(13.9–18.4)	16.4	(13.8–19.4)
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.9	(10.1–18.9)	12.2	(9.4–15.6)	13.1	(10.2–16.7)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2.3	(1.5–3.3)	3.6	(2.7–4.9)	3.1	(2.4–4.0)	14.0	(11.8–16.6)	16.9	(14.6–19.6)	15.6	(13.9–17.5)
West Virginia	1.9	(1.0–3.9)	7.2	(5.3–9.7)	4.6	(3.5–6.2)	15.0	(11.9–18.7)	16.1	(12.1–21.0)	15.5	(12.4–19.2)
Wyoming	3.9	(2.6–5.8)	5.4	(4.0–7.3)	4.8	(3.6–6.3)	14.0	(11.2–17.3)	13.8	(11.7–16.3)	14.0	(12.0–16.3)
<i>Median</i>	2.3		4.4		3.8		13.9		15.2		14.4	
<i>Range</i>	(1.4–4.3)		(0.8–7.7)		(1.4–6.3)		(9.4–20.1)		(11.2–21.3)		(10.8–19.2)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	4.2	(2.5–6.9)	10.9	(7.8–15.0)	8.7	(6.4–11.7)	11.2	(8.7–14.2)	15.5	(11.6–20.4)	14.1	(11.5–17.1)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.4	(5.6–9.8)	8.3	(6.0–11.3)	7.9	(6.4–9.7)
Broward County, FL	2.5	(1.6–3.9)	4.7	(3.0–7.3)	3.6	(2.5–5.2)	12.4	(9.6–15.7)	14.3	(11.7–17.4)	13.5	(11.6–15.5)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	(9.5–14.5)	18.7	(15.5–22.4)	16.1	(13.7–18.8)
DeKalb County, GA	1.3	(0.8–2.2)	5.1	(3.6–7.3)	3.3	(2.4–4.4)	13.1	(10.6–16.0)	17.7	(14.6–21.2)	15.4	(13.5–17.5)
Detroit, MI	3.8	(2.6–5.5)	6.6	(4.8–9.2)	5.3	(4.0–7.0)	10.3	(8.3–12.8)	13.2	(10.8–16.1)	11.9	(10.3–13.6)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	(9.4–11.2)	16.4	(15.3–17.6)	13.5	(12.8–14.2)
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	2.6	(1.8–3.7)	3.5	(2.5–4.8)	3.0	(2.4–3.8)	12.1	(10.3–14.1)	15.0	(12.8–17.6)	13.6	(12.0–15.4)
Houston, TX	6.2	(4.9–7.6)	6.4	(5.0–8.0)	6.6	(5.5–7.9)	14.4	(12.4–16.5)	14.8	(12.9–16.9)	14.9	(13.4–16.6)
Los Angeles, CA	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	3.0	(2.1–4.2)	2.5	(1.8–3.3)	8.4	(6.5–10.8)	10.7	(8.7–13.2)	9.5	(7.8–11.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	1.5	(0.9–2.3)	4.6	(3.1–6.8)	3.1	(2.1–4.4)	10.1	(8.0–12.8)	14.5	(12.1–17.3)	12.3	(10.5–14.4)
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 64. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription\* and who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription						Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.6	(7.6–12.0)	13.6	(11.0–16.8)	11.9	(10.1–13.9)
Orange County, FL	1.8	(1.0–3.2)	4.9	(2.7–8.9)	3.5	(2.0–5.8)	11.0	(8.8–13.6)	15.2	(12.7–18.1)	13.1	(11.4–14.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	2.7	(1.8–4.2)	6.0	(4.0–8.8)	5.0	(3.6–6.7)	12.2	(10.1–14.6)	14.6	(12.4–17.1)	13.9	(12.2–15.8)
Philadelphia, PA	5.2	(3.4–7.9)	6.3	(3.4–11.7)	5.9	(3.5–9.8)	12.3	(9.5–15.9)	13.5	(9.6–18.6)	13.1	(10.7–16.1)
San Diego, CA	1.9	(1.2–3.0)	3.6	(2.7–4.8)	2.7	(2.1–3.5)	10.8	(8.6–13.5)	15.9	(13.8–18.2)	13.3	(11.6–15.3)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.6	(9.2–14.5)	13.2	(10.4–16.7)	12.7	(10.3–15.6)
<i>Median</i>	2.5		5.0		3.5		11.2		14.6		13.3	
<i>Range</i>	(1.3–6.2)		(3.0–10.9)		(2.5–8.7)		(7.4–14.4)		(8.3–18.7)		(7.9–16.1)	

\* Pills or shots one or more times during their life.

<sup>†</sup> Such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Not available.**TABLE 65. Percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White <sup>§</sup>	5.9	(4.5–7.7)	6.9	(5.9–8.2)	6.4	(5.4–7.6)
Black <sup>§</sup>	5.9	(3.2–10.7)	7.1	(4.7–10.4)	6.8	(4.4–10.2)
Hispanic	8.3	(6.9–10.0)	7.1	(5.7–8.9)	7.8	(6.7–9.0)
<b>Grade</b>						
9	8.5	(6.9–10.4)	7.9	(5.8–10.7)	8.3	(6.9–10.0)
10	7.8	(5.7–10.5)	7.0	(5.6–8.8)	7.5	(6.0–9.2)
11	4.6	(3.3–6.4)	6.6	(5.1–8.5)	5.9	(4.6–7.4)
12	4.9	(3.6–6.7)	7.0	(5.1–9.5)	6.0	(4.9–7.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>(5.5–7.9)</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>(6.2–8.4)</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>(6.2–8.0)</b>

\* Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life.

<sup>†</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>§</sup> Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 66. Percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>						
Alabama	11.1	(8.0–15.0)	10.1	(8.1–12.6)	10.9	(8.7–13.5)
Alaska	5.4	(4.1–7.0)	6.6	(4.8–9.1)	6.3	(5.0–7.9)
Arizona	8.5	(6.2–11.6)	7.6	(5.0–11.6)	8.1	(6.5–10.1)
Arkansas	8.1	(6.7–9.8)	11.7	(8.5–15.8)	10.0	(7.8–12.7)
California	8.2	(6.6–10.2)	5.7	(3.5–9.1)	7.0	(5.1–9.5)
Connecticut	5.0	(3.8–6.7)	7.2	(6.0–8.6)	6.3	(5.4–7.4)
Delaware	2.6	(1.6–4.4)	3.2	(2.2–4.5)	3.2	(2.5–4.2)
Florida	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	6.2	(5.2–7.4)	9.4	(7.9–11.1)	8.0	(7.0–9.1)
Idaho	7.5	(5.4–10.4)	6.0	(4.6–7.8)	6.8	(5.5–8.5)
Illinois	6.5	(5.3–7.9)	7.1	(5.5–9.1)	6.9	(5.9–8.1)
Indiana	6.6	(4.8–8.9)	8.0	(5.3–11.8)	7.4	(5.4–9.9)
Kentucky	8.6	(7.1–10.5)	5.7	(4.1–8.0)	7.4	(6.1–8.8)
Maine	7.1	(6.4–7.8)	8.1	(7.1–9.2)	7.8	(7.1–8.5)
Maryland	7.7	(7.3–8.2)	8.7	(8.2–9.2)	8.5	(8.1–8.9)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	7.1	(5.6–9.1)	8.0	(6.1–10.4)	7.7	(6.3–9.3)
Mississippi	9.4	(7.6–11.6)	13.3	(10.2–17.3)	11.6	(9.7–13.8)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	7.9	(6.7–9.3)	8.2	(6.6–10.1)	8.0	(6.9–9.4)
Nebraska	9.3	(7.0–12.2)	6.8	(5.1–9.0)	8.1	(6.6–10.0)
Nevada	8.4	(6.5–10.9)	6.8	(4.8–9.5)	7.7	(6.0–9.8)
New Hampshire	6.0	(5.4–6.7)	6.8	(6.0–7.6)	6.4	(5.9–6.9)
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	8.1	(5.9–11.1)	7.3	(5.3–9.8)	7.9	(6.2–10.0)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	4.6	(3.1–6.9)	5.0	(3.5–7.2)	4.8	(3.6–6.3)
Pennsylvania	5.6	(4.2–7.5)	6.5	(5.1–8.3)	6.1	(5.0–7.5)
Rhode Island	5.2	(3.9–6.8)	6.9	(4.7–10.0)	6.2	(4.7–8.2)
South Carolina	8.7	(6.3–11.9)	7.0	(4.8–10.0)	7.9	(5.8–10.6)
South Dakota	10.5	(7.7–14.3)	9.3	(5.9–14.2)	9.9	(7.5–13.0)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	6.2	(5.8–6.7)	6.7	(6.3–7.2)	6.5	(6.2–6.9)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	8.6	(6.6–11.1)	10.1	(7.9–12.7)	9.4	(7.5–11.6)
Wyoming	10.7	(8.4–13.6)	10.3	(8.0–13.0)	10.6	(8.6–13.0)
<i>Median</i>		7.7		7.2		7.7
<i>Range</i>		(2.6–11.1)		(3.2–13.3)		(3.2–11.6)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	10.2	(7.6–13.4)	11.3	(7.9–15.8)	11.6	(9.1–14.8)
Boston, MA	3.6	(2.2–5.8)	5.6	(4.1–7.7)	4.7	(3.5–6.2)
Broward County, FL	7.7	(5.7–10.3)	7.3	(5.2–10.2)	7.8	(6.1–9.9)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	7.9	(6.3–9.9)	9.8	(7.4–13.0)	9.0	(7.5–10.7)
Detroit, MI	9.3	(7.5–11.3)	8.3	(6.1–11.2)	8.9	(7.4–10.7)
District of Columbia	11.5	(10.6–12.5)	11.2	(10.2–12.2)	11.5	(10.9–12.2)
Duval County, FL	11.0	(8.6–14.0)	13.1	(10.2–16.7)	12.7	(10.2–15.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	6.0	(4.6–7.6)	5.5	(4.3–7.1)	5.8	(4.8–6.9)
Houston, TX	8.2	(6.7–9.9)	7.9	(6.4–9.9)	8.4	(7.1–9.9)
Los Angeles, CA	8.0	(6.0–10.5)	6.4	(4.9–8.3)	7.2	(6.0–8.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	5.5	(4.2–7.2)	6.6	(4.9–8.8)	6.1	(4.9–7.5)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 66. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	7.1	(5.3–9.5)	7.9	(5.3–11.6)	7.6	(5.7–10.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	8.3	(6.2–11.2)	11.1	(9.1–13.5)	10.5	(8.7–12.7)
Philadelphia, PA	6.7	(5.2–8.7)	7.7	(5.0–11.6)	7.5	(5.5–10.0)
San Diego, CA	5.9	(4.4–8.0)	7.1	(5.6–9.1)	6.5	(5.3–8.0)
San Francisco, CA	5.1	(3.2–8.0)	4.7	(3.6–6.1)	5.1	(3.9–6.7)
Median	7.8		7.8		7.7	
Range	(3.6–11.5)		(4.7–13.1)		(4.7–12.7)	

\* 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.

<sup>†</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>§</sup> Not available.

**TABLE 67. Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug\* and who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Ever injected any illegal drug						Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	0.7	(0.4–1.1)	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	1.2	(0.9–1.6)	16.5	(13.3–20.3)	23.2	(19.7–27.1)	19.8	(16.7–23.4)
Black <sup>¶</sup>	1.3	(0.6–2.9)	3.2	(1.5–6.6)	2.5	(1.6–4.0)	19.2	(13.9–25.8)	22.0	(17.2–27.8)	20.6	(15.9–26.2)
Hispanic	1.6	(1.0–2.7)	2.8	(1.8–4.4)	2.2	(1.4–3.4)	25.5	(22.3–29.0)	28.9	(25.9–32.2)	27.2	(24.8–29.8)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	1.5	(0.9–2.3)	1.5	(0.8–2.6)	1.6	(1.1–2.3)	20.0	(17.1–23.2)	23.2	(19.9–26.9)	21.6	(19.1–24.3)
10	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	2.6	(1.7–3.8)	1.6	(1.1–2.4)	19.3	(15.3–24.1)	24.6	(20.5–29.2)	21.9	(18.2–26.2)
11	1.0	(0.6–1.8)	1.9	(1.0–3.6)	1.6	(1.0–2.7)	20.4	(17.6–23.4)	24.9	(21.4–28.8)	22.7	(20.0–25.7)
12	0.8	(0.4–1.7)	3.4	(1.8–6.4)	2.1	(1.3–3.5)	16.3	(13.6–19.4)	24.4	(21.0–28.1)	20.3	(17.6–23.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>(0.7–1.5)</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>(1.6–3.3)</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>(1.3–2.3)</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>(16.6–21.8)</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>(21.7–26.9)</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>(19.4–24.2)</b>

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

<sup>†</sup> During the 12 months before the survey.

<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 68. Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug\* and who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ever injected any illegal drug						Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	2.4	(1.4–4.0)	5.7	(3.6–8.9)	4.2	(3.1–5.7)	20.0	(16.1–24.7)	29.3	(25.3–33.6)	24.8	(21.5–28.5)
Alaska	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.2	(25.7–31.0)	30.6	(26.4–35.0)	29.3	(26.6–32.0)
Arkansas	2.9	(1.9–4.3)	5.2	(3.7–7.2)	4.1	(3.3–5.0)	23.9	(21.3–26.8)	30.3	(26.6–34.3)	27.1	(24.1–30.3)
California	1.3	(0.8–2.0)	1.3	(0.5–3.1)	1.3	(0.7–2.2)	24.2	(20.9–27.9)	27.4	(22.8–32.6)	26.1	(22.4–30.2)
Connecticut	1.1	(0.5–2.2)	2.7	(1.6–4.6)	2.0	(1.3–3.1)	26.6	(23.4–30.2)	30.3	(27.1–33.7)	28.5	(25.8–31.3)
Delaware	1.0	(0.6–1.9)	3.4	(2.2–5.1)	2.4	(1.7–3.3)	12.7	(10.6–15.1)	18.1	(15.8–20.5)	15.6	(14.0–17.3)
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	(16.1–19.0)	19.2	(17.2–21.3)	18.4	(17.1–19.8)
Hawaii	1.9	(1.3–2.8)	4.5	(3.6–5.7)	3.3	(2.8–4.0)	24.9	(22.2–27.7)	25.9	(23.8–28.1)	25.4	(23.5–27.4)
Idaho	1.7	(1.2–2.5)	1.6	(0.9–3.1)	1.7	(1.2–2.4)	20.2	(16.1–24.9)	22.8	(19.3–26.6)	21.5	(18.8–24.5)
Illinois	1.9	(1.2–2.8)	4.5	(2.9–6.9)	3.3	(2.3–4.6)	23.4	(19.8–27.4)	27.7	(24.0–31.7)	25.6	(22.6–28.8)
Indiana	0.7	(0.3–1.6)	3.5	(1.7–7.1)	2.2	(1.1–4.3)	22.8	(18.9–27.2)	22.2	(19.4–25.3)	22.5	(20.3–24.9)
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.0	(18.0–24.4)	20.5	(17.3–24.1)	20.9	(18.4–23.5)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.8	(11.8–13.9)	16.2	(14.6–17.9)	14.7	(13.6–15.8)
Maryland	2.4	(2.1–2.7)	4.4	(4.1–4.8)	3.6	(3.3–3.8)	24.1	(23.4–24.8)	28.1	(27.4–28.9)	26.2	(25.6–26.7)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.6	(15.6–19.7)	22.9	(20.7–25.3)	20.3	(18.6–22.2)
Michigan	1.4	(0.6–3.4)	3.3	(2.2–4.7)	2.4	(1.7–3.3)	21.8	(18.3–25.7)	28.9	(24.0–34.3)	25.4	(22.1–29.1)
Mississippi	3.3	(2.2–5.0)	7.3	(5.2–10.0)	5.4	(4.2–7.1)	21.9	(18.5–25.7)	25.3	(21.7–29.4)	23.7	(20.9–26.6)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	1.3	(0.8–2.0)	2.1	(1.5–2.8)	1.7	(1.3–2.2)	19.8	(17.9–21.7)	23.6	(21.6–25.7)	21.7	(20.2–23.3)
Nebraska	3.1	(1.9–5.0)	4.5	(2.7–7.4)	4.0	(2.7–5.8)	20.8	(17.3–24.8)	19.1	(15.4–23.5)	19.9	(16.9–23.2)
Nevada	2.7	(1.6–4.5)	2.9	(1.4–6.2)	2.9	(1.9–4.5)	30.3	(25.9–35.2)	29.3	(26.0–32.9)	29.8	(26.8–33.1)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.9	(12.6–15.3)	19.0	(17.6–20.5)	16.5	(15.6–17.5)
New Mexico	1.9	(1.4–2.6)	4.4	(3.6–5.4)	3.2	(2.7–3.8)	25.1	(23.3–26.9)	29.9	(28.0–31.9)	27.5	(25.9–29.2)
New York	2.2	(1.7–2.9)	4.4	(3.0–6.4)	3.4	(2.6–4.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.9	(15.9–24.6)	28.5	(25.5–31.8)	24.5	(21.4–28.0)
North Dakota	0.5	(0.2–1.1)	2.3	(1.5–3.6)	1.4	(0.9–2.2)	16.3	(13.9–19.0)	20.0	(17.5–22.8)	18.2	(16.5–20.1)
Oklahoma	0.6	(0.2–1.7)	1.5	(0.7–3.1)	1.0	(0.5–2.0)	12.4	(9.9–15.4)	17.3	(14.1–20.9)	15.0	(12.8–17.4)
Pennsylvania	0.9	(0.5–1.5)	1.8	(1.1–3.0)	1.3	(0.9–2.1)	16.6	(14.3–19.2)	22.0	(19.5–24.8)	19.4	(17.4–21.6)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	0.4	(0.1–1.4)	2.2	(1.1–4.2)	1.3	(0.7–2.7)	21.5	(16.8–26.9)	24.0	(20.6–27.7)	22.8	(19.9–26.0)
South Dakota	1.8	(0.6–5.0)	2.6	(1.4–4.9)	2.2	(1.1–4.5)	19.6	(15.7–24.3)	18.4	(14.4–23.2)	19.0	(15.4–23.2)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	(14.3–15.7)	21.1	(20.3–21.9)	18.1	(17.6–18.6)
Virginia	1.1	(0.6–1.8)	2.0	(1.4–2.9)	1.5	(1.1–2.1)	14.4	(12.6–16.4)	16.7	(14.8–18.8)	15.6	(14.1–17.1)
West Virginia	2.1	(1.2–3.6)	4.7	(3.0–7.4)	3.5	(2.4–5.0)	22.0	(18.1–26.5)	29.6	(26.0–33.6)	25.9	(22.9–29.2)
Wyoming	2.9	(1.6–5.1)	3.7	(2.5–5.4)	3.3	(2.2–5.0)	21.2	(17.4–25.6)	22.7	(20.0–25.7)	22.0	(19.2–25.0)
<i>Median</i>	1.8		3.4		2.4		20.9		23.2		22.3	
<i>Range</i>	(0.4–3.3)		(1.3–7.3)		(1.0–5.4)		(12.4–30.3)		(16.2–30.6)		(14.7–29.8)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	3.1	(1.9–5.0)	9.2	(6.2–13.4)	6.6	(4.7–9.3)	24.3	(20.8–28.1)	26.1	(20.7–32.3)	25.2	(21.8–28.9)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.3	(16.7–22.2)	21.7	(18.7–25.1)	20.5	(18.5–22.7)
Broward County, FL	3.2	(2.0–5.0)	2.7	(1.6–4.7)	3.0	(2.1–4.4)	28.0	(24.4–31.8)	33.2	(29.6–37.0)	30.7	(28.0–33.5)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	0.9	(0.4–1.8)	3.4	(2.1–5.2)	2.1	(1.4–3.2)	27.7	(24.9–30.7)	33.0	(28.8–37.4)	30.3	(27.5–33.2)
Detroit, MI	3.7	(2.7–5.2)	4.1	(2.6–6.2)	4.0	(3.0–5.2)	33.0	(29.8–36.4)	36.5	(32.1–41.3)	34.6	(31.6–37.6)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.1	(24.8–29.4)	31.0	(28.1–34.0)	29.0	(27.2–30.8)
Ft. Worth, TX	0.8	(0.4–1.6)	2.4	(1.6–3.6)	1.6	(1.1–2.3)	20.2	(17.8–22.8)	22.7	(20.4–25.2)	21.5	(19.8–23.4)
Houston, TX	3.2	(2.4–4.2)	5.7	(4.4–7.3)	4.7	(3.8–5.9)	29.1	(26.5–31.8)	31.2	(28.6–33.9)	30.1	(28.2–32.0)
Los Angeles, CA	1.3	(0.7–2.2)	2.6	(1.4–4.7)	1.9	(1.2–3.2)	24.7	(22.2–27.5)	30.1	(26.7–33.7)	27.5	(24.8–30.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	0.9	(0.5–1.7)	4.0	(2.7–5.9)	2.4	(1.7–3.5)	18.2	(15.3–21.6)	25.7	(23.0–28.5)	22.0	(19.9–24.2)

See table footnotes on the next page.



**TABLE 68. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug\* and who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ever injected any illegal drug						Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	1.3	(0.9–1.9)	3.0	(2.1–4.3)	2.2	(1.7–2.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.3	(26.5–34.3)	30.6	(26.7–34.8)	30.5	(27.8–33.3)
Orange County, FL	1.4	(0.7–2.9)	5.1	(2.6–9.8)	3.3	(1.8–5.9)	18.9	(15.9–22.4)	22.7	(19.5–26.2)	20.8	(18.7–23.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	3.2	(2.2–4.6)	5.5	(4.0–7.7)	4.9	(3.8–6.4)	23.4	(20.5–26.5)	27.5	(24.4–30.9)	25.4	(22.9–28.1)
Philadelphia, PA	0.8	(0.3–2.0)	4.0	(2.1–7.4)	2.5	(1.4–4.2)	26.8	(22.4–31.7)	25.4	(21.1–30.4)	26.1	(22.4–30.2)
San Diego, CA	0.6	(0.3–1.4)	3.4	(2.4–4.9)	2.1	(1.4–2.9)	25.2	(22.2–28.6)	29.7	(26.7–32.9)	27.6	(25.7–29.5)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.5	(19.3–26.0)	24.4	(20.8–28.5)	23.8	(21.2–26.6)
Median	1.3		4.0		2.5		24.9		28.6		26.8	
Range	(0.6–3.7)		(2.4–9.2)		(1.6–6.6)		(18.2–33.0)		(21.7–36.5)		(20.5–34.6)	

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

† During the 12 months before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 69. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse and who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Ever had sexual intercourse						Had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>†</sup>	40.3	(34.2–46.8)	39.5	(35.1–44.1)	39.9	(35.0–45.0)	1.6	(1.1–2.4)	3.5	(2.5–4.9)	2.5	(1.9–3.4)
Black <sup>†</sup>	37.4	(30.2–45.3)	58.8	(52.8–64.5)	48.5	(43.2–53.8)	4.3	(2.4–7.4)	12.1	(9.2–15.7)	8.3	(6.4–10.8)
Hispanic	39.8	(35.1–44.7)	45.1	(40.9–49.3)	42.5	(38.6–46.5)	3.1	(2.1–4.4)	6.8	(5.3–8.7)	5.0	(4.0–6.1)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	20.7	(17.0–25.0)	27.3	(23.1–31.9)	24.1	(20.8–27.7)	2.5	(1.6–3.7)	4.6	(3.2–6.6)	3.6	(2.6–4.8)
10	33.5	(26.4–41.5)	37.9	(32.4–43.8)	35.7	(29.9–42.0)	2.7	(1.7–4.4)	6.8	(5.3–8.7)	4.7	(3.7–6.1)
11	48.2	(42.1–54.4)	51.2	(46.5–55.9)	49.6	(45.1–54.1)	1.6	(1.0–2.7)	4.8	(3.4–6.6)	3.2	(2.5–4.3)
12	57.2	(52.6–61.7)	59.0	(53.7–64.1)	58.1	(53.8–62.3)	1.7	(0.9–3.0)	5.5	(4.0–7.6)	3.6	(2.7–4.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>(34.8–43.7)</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>(39.4–47.0)</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>(37.5–45.0)</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>(1.6–3.0)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(4.4–7.0)</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>(3.2–4.8)</b>

\* 95% confidence interval.

† Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 70. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse and who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ever had sexual intercourse						Had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	43.6	(37.4–49.9)	49.5	(43.7–55.4)	46.3	(41.2–51.6)	3.8	(2.4–6.0)	10.4	(7.8–13.9)	6.9	(5.4–9.0)
Alaska	35.0	(30.4–40.0)	36.7	(32.0–41.7)	35.9	(32.3–39.8)	2.0	(1.0–3.9)	5.2	(3.5–7.8)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)
Arizona	37.7	(30.9–45.0)	41.2	(35.3–47.3)	39.4	(33.4–45.8)	2.8	(1.7–4.6)	3.5	(2.7–4.7)	3.2	(2.5–4.2)
Arkansas	44.7	(36.5–53.2)	47.3	(38.8–56.0)	46.0	(39.5–52.6)	2.7	(1.5–4.7)	9.3	(6.6–13.1)	5.9	(4.2–8.0)
California	28.5	(24.9–32.4)	36.0	(29.8–42.7)	32.3	(28.0–37.0)	2.6	(1.2–5.5)	3.6	(2.4–5.6)	3.1	(2.0–4.9)
Connecticut	31.3	(26.9–36.1)	34.5	(29.8–39.5)	33.0	(29.0–37.2)	1.3	(0.7–2.4)	4.0	(2.6–6.0)	2.7	(1.9–3.8)
Delaware	43.5	(38.3–48.9)	49.2	(43.8–54.7)	46.8	(42.1–51.5)	2.4	(1.6–3.7)	10.9	(8.1–14.6)	6.8	(5.3–8.8)
Florida	35.7	(33.0–38.4)	44.9	(41.9–47.9)	40.3	(37.9–42.7)	2.2	(1.6–2.9)	9.1	(7.5–11.0)	5.6	(4.7–6.7)
Hawaii	— <sup>†</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	(1.8–3.5)	4.4	(3.5–5.3)	3.5	(2.9–4.2)
Idaho	35.7	(30.5–41.2)	38.9	(32.8–45.3)	37.3	(32.5–42.5)	1.6	(1.0–2.6)	4.8	(3.6–6.3)	3.2	(2.4–4.3)
Illinois	35.8	(29.0–43.2)	41.6	(32.9–50.8)	38.6	(31.6–46.2)	1.4	(0.8–2.5)	5.2	(3.2–8.2)	3.2	(2.1–4.9)
Indiana	41.7	(36.0–47.7)	41.6	(34.2–49.4)	41.7	(36.0–47.7)	2.5	(1.6–3.9)	3.4	(2.1–5.3)	3.0	(2.1–4.2)
Kentucky	41.4	(36.4–46.6)	42.3	(36.4–48.4)	41.7	(37.4–46.2)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	5.4	(3.6–7.9)	4.8	(3.7–6.2)
Maine	39.7	(36.6–42.9)	38.2	(35.9–40.6)	39.0	(36.4–41.7)	2.0	(1.6–2.4)	3.6	(2.8–4.5)	2.9	(2.5–3.4)
Maryland	29.8	(28.7–31.0)	35.0	(33.7–36.3)	32.4	(31.3–33.4)	2.4	(2.2–2.6)	7.8	(7.2–8.4)	5.0	(4.7–5.4)
Massachusetts	34.5	(30.8–38.4)	38.3	(33.3–43.6)	36.4	(32.4–40.6)	1.6	(1.0–2.5)	4.3	(3.2–5.9)	2.9	(2.2–3.8)
Michigan	34.7	(29.5–40.3)	36.8	(32.3–41.5)	35.8	(31.9–39.8)	2.0	(1.1–3.7)	4.2	(2.8–6.2)	3.1	(2.1–4.6)
Mississippi	44.0	(38.0–50.1)	52.6	(47.7–57.4)	48.0	(43.3–52.8)	3.8	(2.5–5.6)	13.3	(10.4–16.9)	8.3	(6.7–10.2)
Missouri	35.1	(31.3–39.1)	41.2	(36.6–46.0)	37.7	(34.2–41.4)	2.9	(1.6–5.1)	5.3	(3.8–7.5)	4.1	(3.1–5.3)
Montana	44.5	(41.0–48.0)	43.6	(40.4–46.8)	44.0	(41.1–47.0)	2.5	(1.8–3.4)	3.6	(2.9–4.5)	3.1	(2.5–3.8)
Nebraska	31.7	(27.0–36.8)	32.9	(28.3–37.8)	32.5	(28.6–36.6)	2.1	(1.1–3.7)	4.5	(2.9–7.0)	3.3	(2.3–4.8)
Nevada	39.6	(34.1–45.3)	40.7	(33.7–48.0)	40.1	(34.8–45.7)	2.0	(1.2–3.3)	4.0	(2.3–6.8)	3.0	(2.0–4.5)
New Hampshire	38.7	(36.2–41.4)	39.8	(37.5–42.2)	39.4	(37.4–41.5)	1.9	(1.5–2.4)	3.6	(3.0–4.2)	2.8	(2.4–3.2)
New Mexico	35.1	(32.6–37.6)	39.0	(36.4–41.8)	37.1	(34.9–39.2)	2.7	(2.1–3.4)	6.0	(5.2–7.0)	4.3	(3.8–5.0)
New York	29.6	(24.3–35.5)	31.5	(26.8–36.5)	30.4	(26.2–35.1)	1.5	(1.1–2.2)	6.0	(4.3–8.4)	3.7	(2.7–5.0)
North Carolina	41.4	(37.4–45.4)	45.8	(41.5–50.1)	43.5	(39.8–47.2)	2.5	(1.4–4.4)	7.8	(5.9–10.1)	5.1	(3.8–6.7)
North Dakota	38.6	(34.3–43.1)	39.2	(35.5–43.1)	38.9	(35.8–42.1)	0.9	(0.5–1.6)	4.3	(3.0–6.1)	2.6	(1.9–3.6)
Oklahoma	40.8	(35.3–46.6)	46.3	(40.7–51.9)	43.6	(39.1–48.2)	2.1	(1.3–3.3)	5.7	(2.6–12.0)	3.8	(2.1–6.7)
Pennsylvania	35.3	(30.5–40.3)	37.3	(32.7–42.1)	36.3	(32.0–40.8)	2.4	(1.5–3.8)	5.3	(4.0–7.0)	3.8	(2.9–5.0)
Rhode Island	36.3	(32.6–40.0)	37.0	(32.1–42.2)	36.7	(33.4–40.1)	1.3	(0.7–2.6)	4.4	(2.4–7.7)	2.9	(1.7–4.7)
South Carolina	37.0	(29.8–44.8)	43.6	(35.2–52.4)	40.3	(33.1–47.9)	2.4	(1.4–4.3)	10.5	(7.2–15.1)	6.3	(4.6–8.7)
South Dakota	34.9	(27.3–43.3)	39.4	(30.4–49.1)	37.2	(30.2–44.8)	2.6	(1.0–6.7)	3.8	(2.0–7.1)	3.3	(1.7–6.3)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	(1.7–2.3)	4.4	(4.0–4.9)	3.3	(3.0–3.5)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	49.0	(42.1–56.0)	44.4	(38.9–50.0)	46.7	(41.0–52.5)	4.1	(2.8–5.9)	6.2	(4.3–8.9)	5.1	(3.8–6.9)
Wyoming	42.5	(37.8–47.4)	41.3	(37.3–45.3)	41.9	(38.5–45.4)	3.1	(2.0–4.8)	4.7	(3.3–6.7)	3.9	(2.8–5.4)
<i>Median</i>		37.0		40.7		39.0		2.4		4.8		3.5
<i>Range</i>		(28.5–49.0)		(31.5–52.6)		(30.4–48.0)		(0.9–4.1)		(3.4–13.3)		(2.6–8.3)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	39.0	(31.2–47.3)	62.0	(52.9–70.2)	49.5	(42.9–56.0)	4.9	(3.3–7.1)	20.1	(15.5–25.7)	12.2	(9.6–15.4)
Boston, MA	37.6	(32.0–43.5)	46.3	(41.8–50.9)	41.8	(37.7–46.0)	2.2	(1.2–3.8)	10.5	(8.1–13.6)	6.2	(4.9–7.9)
Broward County, FL	36.6	(31.8–41.7)	43.4	(38.4–48.5)	39.9	(36.2–43.8)	2.6	(1.5–4.3)	8.2	(5.9–11.1)	5.3	(4.1–6.8)
Cleveland, OH	44.6	(39.4–50.0)	57.4	(52.1–62.5)	51.0	(46.6–55.4)	3.7	(2.3–6.0)	17.5	(14.1–21.5)	10.5	(8.6–12.6)
DeKalb County, GA	33.7	(28.9–39.0)	46.0	(42.2–49.8)	39.6	(35.9–43.5)	2.8	(1.8–4.4)	12.5	(10.3–15.2)	7.4	(6.0–9.1)
Detroit, MI	34.2	(29.0–39.9)	57.0	(50.4–63.4)	44.1	(39.6–48.8)	2.9	(1.9–4.3)	17.1	(12.2–23.4)	9.1	(6.8–12.1)
District of Columbia	32.7	(31.3–34.1)	50.9	(49.2–52.7)	40.9	(39.8–42.0)	3.5	(2.9–4.1)	20.1	(18.7–21.6)	11.0	(10.3–11.8)
Duval County, FL	34.0	(30.7–37.4)	39.8	(36.3–43.4)	36.7	(34.1–39.3)	2.7	(1.9–3.8)	8.7	(6.9–11.1)	5.7	(4.6–6.9)
Ft. Worth, TX	35.1	(31.4–39.1)	43.9	(39.7–48.1)	39.5	(36.2–42.8)	1.7	(1.1–2.6)	8.2	(6.3–10.6)	4.9	(3.8–6.2)
Houston, TX	32.2	(28.9–35.7)	42.0	(38.6–45.4)	37.1	(34.4–39.9)	2.2	(1.5–3.3)	8.9	(7.2–11.0)	5.5	(4.5–6.8)
Los Angeles, CA	22.9	(17.9–28.8)	32.7	(28.0–37.7)	27.6	(22.9–32.8)	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	5.7	(3.9–8.4)	3.8	(2.8–5.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	33.3	(29.0–37.9)	43.8	(39.6–48.1)	38.4	(34.7–42.2)	1.1	(0.7–1.8)	9.3	(7.6–11.4)	5.2	(4.2–6.4)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 70. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse and who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ever had sexual intercourse						Had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	24.3	(20.9–28.1)	30.4	(26.0–35.2)	27.2	(23.7–30.9)	1.5	(1.0–2.2)	7.5	(5.4–10.1)	4.4	(3.3–5.8)
Oakland, CA	29.5	(24.2–35.3)	44.6	(39.3–50.0)	37.2	(32.9–41.6)	1.7	(0.9–3.0)	12.7	(9.8–16.5)	7.3	(5.7–9.2)
Orange County, FL	31.6	(26.9–36.7)	42.7	(37.2–48.3)	37.1	(32.9–41.5)	1.3	(0.7–2.5)	9.6	(6.9–13.3)	5.3	(3.9–7.2)
Palm Beach County, FL	38.1	(34.0–42.4)	44.6	(40.5–48.7)	41.3	(37.9–44.8)	3.3	(2.2–4.7)	8.8	(7.0–11.1)	6.1	(5.0–7.5)
Philadelphia, PA	47.9	(40.9–55.0)	57.5	(49.5–65.0)	52.4	(45.6–59.1)	5.4	(3.4–8.6)	14.5	(11.1–18.7)	9.7	(7.9–11.9)
San Diego, CA	27.8	(23.0–33.1)	36.0	(31.4–40.9)	32.0	(27.8–36.5)	1.2	(0.7–2.1)	5.6	(4.0–7.7)	3.5	(2.6–4.6)
San Francisco, CA	26.1	(21.2–31.7)	25.7	(21.2–30.7)	25.9	(21.7–30.5)	1.4	(0.7–2.5)	3.9	(2.6–5.8)	2.7	(1.9–3.8)
Median	33.7		43.9		39.5		2.2		9.3		5.7	
Range	(22.9–47.9)		(25.7–62.0)		(25.9–52.4)		(1.1–5.4)		(3.9–20.1)		(2.7–12.2)	

\* 95% confidence interval.

† Not available.

**TABLE 71. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life and who were currently sexually active,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life						Currently sexually active					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White§	9.2	(7.1–11.9)	10.6	(8.5–13.1)	9.9	(8.1–12.0)	31.4	(26.7–36.6)	29.1	(26.3–32.1)	30.3	(26.7–34.0)
Black§	9.2	(6.5–12.8)	28.2	(23.7–33.2)	19.0	(15.7–22.9)	25.7	(20.3–31.9)	40.0	(34.7–45.5)	33.1	(28.7–37.8)
Hispanic	6.7	(5.2–8.6)	15.3	(12.8–18.1)	11.0	(9.3–13.1)	30.1	(26.2–34.2)	30.5	(27.5–33.7)	30.3	(27.3–33.5)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	3.0	(2.1–4.4)	6.7	(4.7–9.4)	4.9	(3.7–6.5)	14.0	(11.5–16.8)	17.3	(14.6–20.4)	15.7	(13.5–18.1)
10	6.0	(4.1–8.7)	12.1	(9.8–14.8)	9.0	(7.1–11.3)	24.7	(19.6–30.6)	26.4	(22.5–30.7)	25.5	(21.5–29.9)
11	10.7	(8.6–13.1)	16.0	(12.8–19.9)	13.4	(11.3–15.8)	36.7	(31.8–41.9)	34.5	(30.7–38.6)	35.5	(31.7–39.4)
12	16.1	(12.4–20.7)	22.4	(18.4–27.0)	19.2	(16.2–22.6)	46.5	(42.2–51.0)	45.4	(41.1–49.7)	46.0	(42.3–49.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>(7.2–10.6)</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>(12.0–16.6)</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>(9.9–13.3)</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>(26.5–33.4)</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>(27.9–32.9)</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>(27.4–32.9)</b>

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

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 72. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life and who were currently sexually active,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life						Currently sexually active					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	11.7	(9.2–14.8)	19.5	(14.9–25.0)	15.4	(12.7–18.6)	34.9	(29.9–40.2)	34.8	(29.9–40.1)	34.9	(30.8–39.3)
Alaska	7.0	(4.8–10.1)	10.4	(8.3–12.9)	8.8	(7.0–11.0)	26.5	(22.4–31.0)	24.5	(20.1–29.6)	25.6	(22.7–28.8)
Arizona	10.2	(6.6–15.5)	10.8	(7.4–15.6)	10.6	(7.6–14.5)	28.9	(22.5–36.3)	29.1	(24.3–34.4)	29.0	(23.7–35.1)
Arkansas	12.9	(10.2–16.2)	19.3	(14.7–25.0)	16.0	(12.9–19.6)	34.1	(27.8–40.9)	34.1	(27.8–41.0)	34.1	(29.5–39.0)
California	5.1	(3.9–6.8)	10.4	(7.4–14.6)	7.8	(5.8–10.5)	23.1	(19.9–26.7)	25.1	(18.7–32.9)	24.2	(20.0–29.0)
Connecticut	5.3	(3.6–7.9)	7.1	(5.3–9.5)	6.2	(4.9–7.8)	25.1	(21.5–29.1)	21.4	(17.6–25.8)	23.3	(20.1–26.9)
Delaware	8.8	(6.1–12.7)	16.4	(12.8–20.8)	12.9	(10.2–16.2)	34.3	(29.2–39.8)	31.6	(27.4–36.2)	33.5	(29.4–37.9)
Florida	6.2	(5.3–7.4)	16.5	(14.4–18.9)	11.4	(10.1–12.9)	25.5	(23.4–27.8)	29.3	(26.8–31.9)	27.5	(25.5–29.6)
Hawaii	7.0	(5.4–8.9)	6.5	(5.4–7.8)	6.8	(5.6–8.2)	25.4	(22.5–28.4)	18.9	(16.2–22.0)	22.3	(20.3–24.5)
Idaho	— <sup>s</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	30.1	(25.2–35.5)	29.5	(24.8–34.6)	29.8	(25.8–34.1)
Illinois	7.0	(4.8–10.1)	11.1	(7.5–16.2)	9.0	(6.8–11.8)	28.7	(23.1–35.1)	30.6	(23.2–39.1)	29.7	(24.2–35.8)
Indiana	8.0	(5.8–10.9)	9.1	(6.3–13.0)	8.7	(6.4–11.5)	32.7	(27.3–38.7)	30.7	(25.2–36.8)	31.7	(27.1–36.7)
Kentucky	10.2	(7.4–14.0)	10.6	(7.7–14.5)	10.4	(8.2–13.1)	29.6	(24.1–35.7)	31.0	(26.3–36.2)	30.3	(26.3–34.6)
Maine	8.1	(7.1–9.2)	8.2	(7.0–9.6)	8.2	(7.2–9.3)	30.7	(28.0–33.5)	26.2	(24.4–28.0)	28.5	(26.5–30.6)
Maryland	5.9	(5.5–6.4)	11.4	(10.8–12.2)	8.6	(8.2–9.1)	22.1	(21.2–23.0)	23.0	(22.1–24.0)	22.6	(21.8–23.4)
Massachusetts	6.0	(4.6–7.8)	9.8	(7.5–12.7)	7.9	(6.2–10.0)	27.9	(24.6–31.4)	27.6	(23.3–32.3)	27.7	(24.4–31.3)
Michigan	8.2	(5.5–12.0)	9.5	(7.2–12.4)	8.8	(6.6–11.6)	27.4	(22.5–33.0)	23.8	(20.0–28.0)	25.6	(22.2–29.4)
Mississippi	12.0	(8.8–16.2)	19.4	(16.1–23.2)	15.5	(13.1–18.1)	32.7	(27.8–38.1)	35.2	(31.4–39.2)	33.8	(30.4–37.5)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.1	(22.3–30.2)	29.2	(25.6–33.2)	27.5	(24.3–30.9)
Montana	12.3	(10.5–14.2)	14.6	(12.0–17.7)	13.4	(11.7–15.4)	34.9	(31.7–38.2)	30.0	(27.5–32.6)	32.3	(29.9–34.8)
Nebraska	7.1	(5.0–9.9)	9.0	(6.5–12.4)	8.0	(6.3–10.1)	26.2	(22.2–30.7)	23.4	(19.2–28.2)	24.9	(21.4–28.7)
Nevada	8.7	(5.9–12.5)	12.8	(9.1–17.6)	10.7	(8.2–13.9)	27.5	(22.9–32.7)	26.4	(20.4–33.4)	27.0	(22.3–32.2)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.0	(29.8–34.4)	30.4	(28.4–32.4)	31.3	(29.5–33.0)
New Mexico	6.5	(5.7–7.5)	11.0	(9.7–12.5)	8.7	(7.9–9.6)	25.5	(23.4–27.6)	24.6	(22.5–26.9)	25.1	(23.4–26.9)
New York	5.9	(4.4–7.7)	8.7	(6.3–12.0)	7.2	(5.5–9.4)	24.3	(20.0–29.2)	22.8	(19.1–27.0)	23.6	(20.3–27.2)
North Carolina	9.1	(6.8–12.2)	15.8	(11.7–21.0)	12.5	(9.9–15.8)	32.4	(29.5–35.5)	33.0	(29.5–36.6)	32.7	(30.3–35.2)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	(26.5–34.8)	28.9	(25.6–32.4)	29.7	(26.8–32.7)
Oklahoma	8.4	(6.0–11.5)	17.9	(14.2–22.4)	13.1	(10.3–16.5)	31.3	(26.3–36.8)	31.0	(25.5–37.1)	31.0	(26.7–35.7)
Pennsylvania	7.9	(5.9–10.5)	12.8	(10.0–16.2)	10.3	(8.2–12.8)	26.5	(22.2–31.4)	26.8	(22.4–31.8)	26.7	(22.7–31.1)
Rhode Island	6.0	(4.5–7.9)	8.8	(5.7–13.3)	7.4	(6.0–8.9)	28.3	(24.9–32.0)	23.0	(20.6–25.6)	25.7	(23.0–28.6)
South Carolina	4.9	(3.4–7.0)	12.8	(8.4–19.2)	8.7	(6.3–12.0)	26.7	(20.5–34.1)	28.2	(20.8–37.0)	27.6	(21.7–34.4)
South Dakota	10.9	(6.9–17.0)	14.2	(9.0–21.7)	12.6	(8.8–17.8)	26.6	(21.6–32.4)	28.1	(20.6–37.2)	27.5	(22.1–33.6)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	9.5	(8.9–10.1)	10.4	(9.8–11.0)	10.0	(9.6–10.5)	32.7	(31.8–33.7)	29.6	(28.7–30.5)	31.2	(30.6–31.9)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	11.3	(8.5–14.9)	15.4	(12.2–19.4)	13.4	(11.0–16.1)	39.0	(33.0–45.4)	31.8	(26.7–37.3)	35.5	(30.4–40.9)
Wyoming	12.4	(9.4–16.2)	13.3	(10.7–16.4)	12.9	(10.5–15.7)	33.7	(29.2–38.5)	29.1	(25.5–32.9)	31.5	(28.2–34.9)
<i>Median</i>	8.1		11.1		10.0		28.7		29.1		28.5	
<i>Range</i>	(4.9–12.9)		(6.5–19.5)		(6.2–16.0)		(22.1–39.0)		(18.9–35.2)		(22.3–35.5)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	8.5	(5.5–13.1)	27.5	(20.1–36.3)	17.0	(12.2–23.0)	28.8	(21.7–37.1)	42.1	(32.6–52.3)	34.9	(28.7–41.6)
Boston, MA	6.1	(4.2–8.9)	17.8	(14.6–21.7)	11.7	(9.8–14.0)	28.6	(23.5–34.3)	31.5	(27.2–36.1)	29.9	(26.5–33.7)
Broward County, FL	7.3	(5.0–10.6)	13.7	(10.7–17.4)	10.6	(8.5–13.1)	27.2	(22.8–32.1)	27.8	(23.6–32.3)	27.6	(24.2–31.2)
Cleveland, OH	9.3	(6.9–12.5)	27.5	(23.1–32.3)	18.2	(15.5–21.2)	31.4	(26.6–36.6)	38.9	(33.9–44.2)	35.2	(31.3–39.3)
DeKalb County, GA	6.8	(5.2–8.8)	17.1	(14.5–20.1)	11.7	(9.8–13.8)	22.7	(18.8–27.2)	27.4	(23.8–31.4)	25.0	(21.7–28.5)
Detroit, MI	5.5	(4.0–7.6)	21.6	(17.4–26.6)	12.5	(10.4–15.0)	23.9	(19.5–28.9)	32.9	(27.6–38.5)	27.8	(24.0–32.1)
District of Columbia	5.9	(5.2–6.6)	23.4	(21.9–25.0)	13.8	(13.0–14.6)	24.2	(22.9–25.5)	33.1	(31.4–34.8)	28.2	(27.2–29.3)
Duval County, FL	7.4	(5.8–9.4)	13.6	(11.0–16.8)	10.3	(8.7–12.1)	24.2	(21.3–27.4)	27.0	(23.5–30.7)	25.6	(23.1–28.3)
Ft. Worth, TX	5.1	(3.9–6.6)	16.5	(14.2–19.0)	10.7	(9.3–12.2)	25.3	(22.2–28.7)	28.9	(25.9–32.1)	27.1	(24.5–29.8)
Houston, TX	6.3	(4.8–8.3)	16.2	(13.9–18.8)	11.3	(9.6–13.2)	22.3	(19.6–25.2)	26.6	(23.8–29.5)	24.4	(22.2–26.7)
Los Angeles, CA	2.3	(1.3–3.9)	9.5	(6.9–13.0)	5.7	(4.3–7.5)	16.8	(13.2–21.1)	21.0	(17.2–25.5)	18.8	(15.3–23.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	4.6	(3.4–6.2)	17.5	(14.9–20.5)	11.0	(9.2–13.0)	24.2	(20.8–28.1)	28.5	(24.9–32.4)	26.3	(23.3–29.5)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 72. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life and who were currently sexually active,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life						Currently sexually active					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	4.3	(3.2–5.8)	11.4	(8.7–14.7)	7.6	(6.0–9.8)	18.5	(15.4–22.0)	19.1	(15.7–23.0)	18.7	(15.9–21.9)
Oakland, CA	5.7	(3.9–8.3)	16.5	(13.1–20.6)	11.2	(9.1–13.6)	20.8	(16.8–25.4)	26.6	(22.3–31.5)	23.9	(20.8–27.3)
Orange County, FL	4.2	(2.9–6.1)	15.4	(11.9–19.7)	9.7	(7.7–12.1)	22.6	(18.8–26.8)	26.2	(22.0–30.9)	24.4	(21.1–27.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	8.6	(6.7–10.9)	15.8	(13.1–18.9)	12.2	(10.4–14.2)	30.0	(26.4–33.8)	30.9	(27.1–35.0)	30.6	(27.7–33.7)
Philadelphia, PA	11.3	(8.4–14.9)	28.6	(22.4–35.8)	19.4	(15.7–23.8)	35.5	(29.8–41.7)	39.1	(32.2–46.4)	37.2	(31.5–43.2)
San Diego, CA	3.1	(2.1–4.4)	10.5	(8.6–12.7)	6.8	(5.6–8.2)	20.4	(16.4–25.0)	24.4	(20.2–29.0)	22.3	(18.9–26.2)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.1	(16.1–24.9)	17.4	(13.6–21.9)	18.7	(15.2–22.9)
Median	6.0		16.5		11.2		24.2		27.8		26.3	
Range	(2.3–11.3)		(9.5–28.6)		(5.7–19.4)		(16.8–35.5)		(17.4–42.1)		(18.7–37.2)	

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

<sup>†</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>§</sup> Not available.**TABLE 73. Percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse\* and who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse,\*<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Condom use						Birth control pill use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	55.9	(51.2–60.4)	58.1	(52.8–63.3)	56.8	(52.5–61.1)	25.4	(21.2–30.3)	21.4	(18.1–25.0)	23.5	(20.4–26.9)
Black <sup>¶</sup>	46.7	(38.7–54.8)	73.6	(63.7–81.7)	63.4	(56.5–69.7)	9.0	(4.8–16.4)	9.0	(6.0–13.2)	9.0	(6.4–12.4)
Hispanic	48.3	(41.4–55.3)	62.5	(57.1–67.7)	55.6	(51.9–59.1)	15.4	(11.0–21.2)	8.1	(5.7–11.4)	11.8	(8.8–15.7)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	56.7	(49.3–63.8)	63.3	(54.8–71.1)	60.5	(54.8–65.9)	11.2	(7.3–16.7)	10.8	(6.9–16.7)	10.9	(7.8–15.1)
10	54.0	(47.0–60.8)	65.6	(57.8–72.7)	59.9	(54.2–65.4)	20.2	(15.9–25.3)	11.6	(8.0–16.6)	15.9	(13.0–19.2)
11	52.9	(46.8–59.0)	62.5	(55.9–68.7)	57.7	(52.9–62.2)	23.9	(19.2–29.3)	19.1	(15.2–23.6)	21.5	(18.0–25.5)
12	48.8	(44.0–53.6)	57.4	(51.6–63.0)	52.9	(48.7–57.1)	23.2	(17.9–29.5)	16.9	(12.9–21.8)	20.1	(16.1–24.7)
<b>Total</b>	52.0	(48.9–55.2)	61.5	(57.5–65.4)	56.9	(53.9–59.8)	21.3	(18.6–24.2)	15.2	(12.9–17.8)	18.2	(16.1–20.5)

\* Among the 30.1% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.

<sup>†</sup> To prevent pregnancy.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 74. Percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse\* and who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse,\*† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Condom use						Birth control pill use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	42.8	(33.3–53.0)	58.9	(49.0–68.1)	<b>50.9</b>	<b>(43.1–58.7)</b>	24.3	(17.7–32.5)	12.9	(8.8–18.4)	<b>18.8</b>	<b>(14.8–23.5)</b>
Alaska	54.1	(46.1–62.0)	69.8	(62.7–76.2)	<b>61.9</b>	<b>(56.0–67.5)</b>	23.4	(17.5–30.5)	14.4	(9.3–21.6)	<b>18.9</b>	<b>(14.7–24.0)</b>
Arizona	51.8	(40.9–62.5)	59.0	(48.7–68.5)	<b>55.1</b>	<b>(46.9–63.1)</b>	20.1	(12.3–30.9)	21.1	(13.6–31.2)	<b>20.7</b>	<b>(13.5–30.2)</b>
Arkansas	46.8	(40.8–52.9)	59.6	(44.8–72.8)	<b>52.7</b>	<b>(46.6–58.7)</b>	20.1	(15.9–25.2)	15.0	(8.9–24.1)	<b>17.8</b>	<b>(13.9–22.5)</b>
California	55.8	(43.4–67.4)	57.9	(47.5–67.5)	<b>56.8</b>	<b>(50.4–62.9)</b>	14.3	(9.0–22.0)	12.1	(8.0–17.9)	<b>13.1</b>	<b>(10.5–16.1)</b>
Connecticut	53.6	(46.3–60.8)	66.6	(59.5–72.9)	<b>59.4</b>	<b>(53.4–65.1)</b>	30.8	(23.5–39.2)	21.9	(16.2–29.0)	<b>26.8</b>	<b>(21.6–32.7)</b>
Delaware	48.0	(39.9–56.2)	66.3	(59.6–72.4)	<b>57.0</b>	<b>(51.6–62.3)</b>	23.1	(18.1–28.9)	12.5	(8.8–17.5)	<b>18.0</b>	<b>(14.7–21.8)</b>
Florida	56.2	(52.2–60.2)	67.1	(62.3–71.6)	<b>61.7</b>	<b>(58.4–64.9)</b>	15.8	(12.8–19.4)	11.4	(9.6–13.5)	<b>13.6</b>	<b>(11.7–15.8)</b>
Hawaii	44.8	(41.1–48.7)	53.9	(43.8–63.7)	<b>48.4</b>	<b>(43.7–53.1)</b>	18.6	(14.2–23.9)	13.8	(9.9–19.0)	<b>16.7</b>	<b>(13.2–20.8)</b>
Idaho	57.1	(48.9–64.9)	59.8	(52.7–66.6)	<b>58.3</b>	<b>(52.9–63.5)</b>	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	57.9	(53.0–62.7)	54.7	(48.4–60.9)	<b>56.2</b>	<b>(52.4–59.9)</b>	30.9	(19.6–45.1)	17.4	(12.0–24.5)	<b>24.0</b>	<b>(17.2–32.5)</b>
Indiana	51.3	(44.3–58.2)	55.6	(43.7–67.0)	<b>53.4</b>	<b>(45.9–60.8)</b>	26.3	(17.9–36.9)	13.8	(8.9–20.6)	<b>20.2</b>	<b>(14.2–27.8)</b>
Kentucky	43.8	(35.6–52.3)	64.6	(56.9–71.6)	<b>53.9</b>	<b>(47.4–60.3)</b>	26.1	(19.6–34.0)	18.7	(14.3–24.1)	<b>22.4</b>	<b>(18.5–26.7)</b>
Maine	54.0	(50.0–57.9)	62.7	(59.5–65.8)	<b>57.9</b>	<b>(55.0–60.7)</b>	35.6	(32.9–38.3)	28.9	(25.5–32.5)	<b>32.4</b>	<b>(29.9–35.1)</b>
Maryland	55.6	(53.9–57.4)	67.3	(65.5–68.9)	<b>61.3</b>	<b>(60.0–62.5)</b>	21.8	(20.4–23.3)	13.3	(12.3–14.5)	<b>17.7</b>	<b>(16.7–18.8)</b>
Massachusetts	57.4	(51.6–63.0)	67.6	(63.4–71.5)	<b>62.5</b>	<b>(58.9–65.9)</b>	31.6	(26.3–37.4)	25.2	(20.1–31.2)	<b>28.4</b>	<b>(24.5–32.6)</b>
Michigan	53.5	(43.9–62.8)	62.0	(52.3–70.8)	<b>57.2</b>	<b>(50.6–63.6)</b>	22.7	(15.8–31.4)	24.0	(15.1–35.8)	<b>23.3</b>	<b>(18.1–29.4)</b>
Mississippi	54.1	(45.3–62.7)	57.6	(48.5–66.2)	<b>55.8</b>	<b>(49.9–61.6)</b>	19.9	(14.2–27.2)	16.4	(11.2–23.3)	<b>18.3</b>	<b>(14.6–22.5)</b>
Missouri	53.5	(45.0–61.9)	59.8	(50.7–68.3)	<b>56.4</b>	<b>(48.5–64.0)</b>	27.1	(19.0–37.1)	18.8	(10.9–30.6)	<b>22.9</b>	<b>(17.4–29.4)</b>
Montana	55.4	(51.5–59.3)	63.6	(57.9–68.9)	<b>59.2</b>	<b>(55.6–62.8)</b>	28.9	(25.6–32.4)	25.0	(21.6–28.7)	<b>27.1</b>	<b>(24.3–30.1)</b>
Nebraska	56.3	(48.0–64.3)	58.4	(49.0–67.2)	<b>57.0</b>	<b>(49.9–63.8)</b>	24.6	(17.6–33.2)	16.5	(10.8–24.4)	<b>20.7</b>	<b>(16.2–26.0)</b>
Nevada	49.2	(40.4–58.1)	58.5	(50.3–66.2)	<b>53.7</b>	<b>(47.2–60.1)</b>	23.9	(14.5–36.6)	16.7	(10.0–26.7)	<b>20.4</b>	<b>(13.6–29.4)</b>
New Hampshire	55.9	(52.9–58.9)	65.1	(61.7–68.5)	<b>60.2</b>	<b>(57.7–62.6)</b>	38.2	(34.8–41.7)	27.1	(24.7–29.7)	<b>32.7</b>	<b>(30.6–34.9)</b>
New Mexico	45.4	(41.3–49.6)	59.5	(55.6–63.2)	<b>52.1</b>	<b>(49.0–55.2)</b>	16.7	(13.9–19.9)	13.0	(10.4–16.2)	<b>14.9</b>	<b>(13.0–17.0)</b>
New York	55.6	(49.3–61.7)	61.2	(57.1–65.2)	<b>58.1</b>	<b>(53.7–62.4)</b>	24.9	(19.2–31.7)	18.7	(13.5–25.3)	<b>22.1</b>	<b>(17.9–26.9)</b>
North Carolina	55.5	(48.3–62.5)	65.3	(57.1–72.7)	<b>60.5</b>	<b>(54.8–65.9)</b>	18.9	(12.3–27.8)	19.0	(14.3–24.8)	<b>18.9</b>	<b>(15.1–23.4)</b>
North Dakota	60.2	(53.3–66.7)	62.5	(55.5–69.0)	<b>61.4</b>	<b>(56.5–66.0)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	56.7	(46.1–66.7)	63.2	(52.5–72.8)	<b>59.9</b>	<b>(51.0–68.3)</b>	16.3	(10.1–25.4)	13.4	(9.0–19.5)	<b>14.9</b>	<b>(10.5–20.6)</b>
Pennsylvania	54.8	(49.2–60.3)	71.8	(64.2–78.3)	<b>63.3</b>	<b>(58.6–67.7)</b>	24.6	(18.9–31.2)	15.2	(9.9–22.5)	<b>19.9</b>	<b>(15.3–25.5)</b>
Rhode Island	57.7	(50.5–64.6)	66.3	(57.7–73.9)	<b>61.4</b>	<b>(55.0–67.4)</b>	25.6	(19.8–32.6)	28.8	(18.6–41.6)	<b>26.9</b>	<b>(19.7–35.6)</b>
South Carolina	49.8	(36.8–62.8)	68.0	(58.2–76.4)	<b>58.9</b>	<b>(49.5–67.7)</b>	22.6	(15.0–32.6)	18.2	(11.5–27.6)	<b>20.3</b>	<b>(14.6–27.4)</b>
South Dakota	61.8	(48.5–73.5)	63.5	(47.9–76.7)	<b>62.7</b>	<b>(51.0–73.1)</b>	29.8	(21.9–39.0)	25.3	(14.9–39.6)	<b>27.3</b>	<b>(20.5–35.4)</b>
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	54.8	(53.0–56.5)	62.0	(60.2–63.8)	<b>58.2</b>	<b>(57.0–59.5)</b>	38.5	(36.8–40.3)	30.2	(28.5–32.0)	<b>34.6</b>	<b>(33.4–35.9)</b>
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	47.1	(41.7–52.6)	57.3	(48.7–65.5)	<b>51.5</b>	<b>(46.3–56.6)</b>	34.5	(28.9–40.6)	19.9	(15.1–25.6)	<b>28.2</b>	<b>(23.7–33.2)</b>
Wyoming	48.3	(40.9–55.7)	58.0	(52.5–63.2)	<b>52.7</b>	<b>(48.0–57.3)</b>	25.7	(19.8–32.7)	15.1	(11.0–20.4)	<b>20.9</b>	<b>(16.4–26.2)</b>
<i>Median</i>		54.1		62.0		57.9		24.6		17.4		20.7
<i>Range</i>		(42.8–61.8)		(53.9–71.8)		(48.4–63.3)		(14.3–38.5)		(11.4–30.2)		(13.1–34.6)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	54.2	(43.6–64.5)	67.4	(58.7–75.0)	61.1	(55.2–66.7)	17.1	(10.5–26.5)	12.3	(6.6–21.8)	14.3	(9.8–20.5)
Boston, MA	48.9	(40.7–57.1)	72.5	(65.3–78.8)	60.6	(54.9–66.0)	23.0	(16.7–30.7)	14.3	(9.3–21.2)	18.6	(14.5–23.6)
Broward County, FL	55.6	(47.7–63.3)	67.9	(60.0–74.9)	61.5	(55.2–67.3)	13.2	(8.2–20.5)	14.5	(9.7–21.2)	13.8	(10.1–18.4)
Cleveland, OH	48.2	(40.0–56.6)	61.9	(53.3–69.7)	55.5	(48.9–61.8)	16.4	(12.0–22.0)	10.9	(7.1–16.4)	13.4	(10.2–17.3)
DeKalb County, GA	53.6	(45.8–61.2)	76.4	(68.0–83.2)	65.0	(58.9–70.7)	13.4	(9.2–19.1)	11.1	(7.3–16.6)	12.2	(9.2–16.0)
Detroit, MI	56.9	(47.9–65.5)	80.8	(73.7–86.3)	68.9	(63.1–74.2)	10.2	(6.4–15.8)	6.8	(3.8–11.9)	8.7	(6.1–12.3)
District of Columbia	57.5	(54.3–60.6)	75.2	(72.3–77.9)	66.6	(64.4–68.7)	8.0	(6.5–9.8)	7.4	(5.9–9.3)	7.7	(6.6–8.9)
Duval County, FL	53.2	(46.2–60.1)	67.0	(61.2–72.2)	59.8	(55.5–64.1)	16.0	(12.1–21.0)	13.3	(9.7–18.0)	14.9	(12.1–18.1)
Ft. Worth, TX	43.7	(36.9–50.7)	65.9	(60.2–71.2)	55.4	(51.1–59.7)	12.1	(8.5–16.9)	10.2	(6.9–14.7)	11.1	(8.4–14.5)
Houston, TX	48.2	(41.5–55.0)	67.5	(61.6–72.9)	58.5	(54.3–62.6)	8.5	(5.9–12.2)	4.9	(2.7–8.9)	6.8	(5.1–9.0)
Los Angeles, CA	54.4	(42.7–65.6)	69.0	(61.9–75.4)	62.3	(55.0–69.0)	8.9	(4.2–17.9)	5.8	(3.7–9.0)	7.2	(4.1–12.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	60.0	(52.7–67.0)	68.0	(62.4–73.1)	64.2	(59.6–68.5)	9.6	(6.7–13.6)	6.5	(4.3–9.7)	8.0	(6.0–10.4)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 74. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse\* and who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse,\*† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Condom use						Birth control pill use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	55.3	(48.8–61.7)	69.9	(66.0–73.5)	<b>62.2</b>	<b>(58.0–66.3)</b>	13.4	(11.0–16.4)	11.5	(7.8–16.7)	<b>12.5</b>	<b>(10.2–15.2)</b>
Oakland, CA	52.6	(43.1–61.9)	67.1	(58.4–74.8)	<b>60.6</b>	<b>(53.9–66.9)</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	48.3	(40.3–56.2)	66.5	(58.1–74.0)	<b>58.3</b>	<b>(52.0–64.4)</b>	14.0	(8.9–21.1)	8.7	(4.8–15.2)	<b>11.1</b>	<b>(7.9–15.3)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	57.1	(50.8–63.1)	64.2	(57.9–70.0)	<b>60.2</b>	<b>(55.8–64.5)</b>	15.6	(11.4–20.9)	15.3	(10.4–21.9)	<b>15.5</b>	<b>(11.9–19.8)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	46.8	(39.6–54.1)	65.3	(58.1–71.8)	<b>55.9</b>	<b>(50.9–60.8)</b>	13.5	(9.8–18.3)	8.8	(5.5–13.9)	<b>11.2</b>	<b>(8.6–14.5)</b>
San Diego, CA	59.2	(52.0–66.1)	58.9	(50.9–66.5)	<b>59.0</b>	<b>(54.6–63.3)</b>	18.8	(13.4–25.7)	16.1	(11.9–21.3)	<b>17.3</b>	<b>(13.6–21.7)</b>
San Francisco, CA	47.6	(35.0–60.5)	68.9	(57.9–78.1)	<b>57.7</b>	<b>(49.2–65.7)</b>	14.7	(8.6–23.9)	8.6	(5.3–13.8)	<b>11.8</b>	<b>(7.7–17.7)</b>
Median	53.6		67.5		60.6		13.4		10.5		12.0	
Range	(43.7–60.0)		(58.9–80.8)		(55.4–68.9)		(8.0–23.0)		(4.9–16.1)		(6.8–18.6)	

\* Among students who were currently sexually active.

† To prevent pregnancy.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 75. Percentage of high school students who used an IUD\* or implant† before last sexual intercourse<sup>§</sup> and who used a shot,<sup>¶</sup> patch,<sup>\*\*</sup> or birth control ring<sup>††</sup> before last sexual intercourse,<sup>§</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	IUD or implant use						Shot, patch, or birth control ring use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶¶</sup>	4.8	(3.0–7.5)	2.9	(1.8–4.4)	<b>3.9</b>	<b>(2.8–5.4)</b>	8.9	(6.7–11.9)	2.7	(1.8–4.2)	<b>6.0</b>	<b>(4.6–7.7)</b>
Black <sup>¶¶</sup>	3.7	(1.8–7.3)	1.1	(0.1–7.1)	<b>2.1</b>	<b>(1.0–4.4)</b>	7.8	(5.2–11.6)	3.1	(1.4–6.9)	<b>4.9</b>	<b>(3.0–7.8)</b>
Hispanic	4.0	(2.2–7.3)	1.7	(0.7–4.1)	<b>2.9</b>	<b>(1.8–4.5)</b>	3.7	(2.4–5.7)	2.5	(1.4–4.3)	<b>3.1</b>	<b>(2.0–4.8)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	3.8	(1.2–11.8)	0.8	(0.1–6.1)	<b>2.1</b>	<b>(0.8–5.3)</b>	5.8	(3.1–10.7)	1.4	(0.5–4.4)	<b>3.3</b>	<b>(1.9–5.7)</b>
10	4.1	(1.9–8.8)	1.5	(0.6–3.6)	<b>2.8</b>	<b>(1.5–5.1)</b>	9.3	(6.4–13.3)	2.4	(1.1–5.2)	<b>5.8</b>	<b>(4.1–8.0)</b>
11	4.9	(3.1–7.8)	2.9	(1.4–5.7)	<b>3.9</b>	<b>(2.7–5.7)</b>	7.3	(4.5–11.6)	3.5	(2.1–6.0)	<b>5.5</b>	<b>(3.7–8.0)</b>
12	4.7	(2.9–7.7)	2.8	(1.6–4.9)	<b>3.8</b>	<b>(2.5–5.6)</b>	8.3	(5.5–12.3)	3.0	(1.8–5.1)	<b>5.7</b>	<b>(4.1–7.9)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>(3.2–6.4)</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>(1.5–3.2)</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>(2.5–4.4)</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>(6.1–10.1)</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>(2.0–3.7)</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>(4.3–6.6)</b>

\* Such as Mirena or ParaGard.

† Such as Implanon or Nexplanon.

§ To prevent pregnancy, among the 30.1% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.

¶ Such as Depo-Provera.

\*\* Such as OrthoEvra.

†† Such as NuvaRing.

§§ 95% confidence interval.

¶¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 76. Percentage of high school students who used an IUD\* or implant† before last sexual intercourse<sup>§</sup> and who used a shot,<sup>¶</sup> patch,\*\* or birth control ring<sup>††</sup> before last sexual intercourse,<sup>§</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	IUD or implant use						Shot, patch, or birth control ring use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	2.9	(1.2–6.5)	1.2	(0.3–5.2)	2.1	(1.0–4.2)	11.9	(6.3–21.2)	4.3	(1.5–11.7)	8.7	(4.9–15.1)
Alaska	12.0	(8.0–17.7)	6.7	(2.9–14.7)	9.7	(6.6–14.2)	4.8	(2.4–9.3)	8.4	(5.0–13.8)	6.5	(4.7–8.9)
Arizona	5.4	(2.0–13.8)	3.2	(0.9–10.5)	4.3	(1.9–9.4)	3.5	(1.7–6.9)	1.3	(0.4–4.4)	2.4	(1.4–4.3)
Arkansas	2.4	(0.9–6.2)	0.2	(0.1–1.0)	1.4	(0.6–3.4)	9.9	(5.4–17.6)	7.7	(3.7–15.2)	8.9	(5.8–13.4)
California	5.3	(2.4–11.3)	1.1	(0.2–6.0)	3.1	(1.4–6.6)	5.6	(2.8–10.7)	3.7	(1.1–11.1)	4.6	(3.0–7.1)
Connecticut	3.8	(2.0–7.4)	4.5	(2.2–9.0)	4.1	(2.4–6.9)	1.2	(0.3–5.3)	2.1	(0.8–5.6)	1.6	(0.8–3.3)
Delaware	4.3	(2.4–7.5)	2.5	(1.2–5.0)	3.3	(2.1–5.2)	7.7	(4.8–12.3)	4.5	(2.5–8.1)	6.0	(4.0–9.0)
Florida	2.0	(1.1–3.5)	0.6	(0.3–1.6)	1.3	(0.8–2.2)	3.8	(2.0–7.1)	1.4	(0.7–2.8)	2.5	(1.6–4.0)
Hawaii	6.1	(3.1–11.5)	2.3	(1.3–4.2)	4.6	(2.8–7.4)	6.8	(4.3–10.5)	3.6	(1.8–7.1)	5.5	(4.0–7.5)
Idaho	— <sup>¶¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Illinois	4.8	(2.7–8.6)	1.5	(0.6–3.8)	3.1	(1.7–5.7)	5.8	(2.9–11.3)	2.2	(0.9–5.2)	4.0	(2.5–6.3)
Indiana	5.0	(2.4–10.0)	2.7	(0.8–8.4)	3.9	(1.7–8.4)	5.8	(2.5–13.2)	5.4	(2.0–13.9)	5.6	(2.7–11.3)
Kentucky	7.8	(3.9–15.1)	2.6	(1.0–6.6)	5.2	(2.6–10.0)	10.5	(6.4–16.9)	1.7	(0.9–3.0)	6.1	(3.8–9.6)
Maine	6.4	(4.1–9.9)	3.4	(2.1–5.3)	5.0	(3.3–7.6)	8.1	(6.3–10.3)	4.2	(2.9–6.1)	6.3	(5.0–8.0)
Maryland	2.6	(2.1–3.2)	1.3	(1.0–1.8)	2.0	(1.7–2.3)	6.0	(5.2–7.0)	2.0	(1.6–2.5)	4.0	(3.6–4.6)
Massachusetts	6.0	(3.6–10.1)	0.6	(0.2–2.6)	3.4	(2.1–5.4)	4.7	(2.7–7.9)	2.9	(1.4–6.1)	3.8	(2.5–5.8)
Michigan	3.7	(1.0–12.1)	0.7	(0.1–4.3)	2.3	(0.8–6.9)	12.4	(7.1–20.6)	2.6	(1.0–6.4)	7.9	(4.9–12.5)
Mississippi	4.8	(2.6–8.8)	3.1	(1.2–7.9)	4.0	(2.4–6.7)	10.9	(6.1–18.8)	3.0	(1.1–7.7)	7.2	(4.2–12.0)
Missouri	4.9	(2.5–9.2)	4.1	(2.1–7.8)	4.6	(2.9–7.2)	8.7	(5.7–13.2)	2.5	(1.1–5.7)	5.6	(3.7–8.4)
Montana	5.6	(3.6–8.5)	2.5	(1.4–4.5)	4.2	(2.9–6.0)	9.8	(7.8–12.4)	2.8	(1.6–5.1)	6.6	(5.3–8.2)
Nebraska	5.0	(2.3–10.2)	0.6	(0.1–4.3)	3.3	(1.7–6.4)	4.3	(2.4–7.6)	2.9	(1.1–7.5)	3.6	(2.2–5.8)
Nevada	2.7	(0.6–11.1)	1.2	(0.3–4.6)	1.9	(0.6–5.9)	5.0	(2.3–10.4)	1.1	(0.3–5.0)	3.1	(1.5–6.3)
New Hampshire	6.6	(5.4–8.0)	3.1	(2.5–4.0)	4.9	(4.2–5.7)	5.5	(4.2–7.0)	2.4	(1.7–3.2)	3.9	(3.2–4.8)
New Mexico	7.8	(6.0–10.2)	5.1	(3.8–7.0)	6.5	(5.3–7.9)	9.0	(7.0–11.6)	4.6	(3.2–6.7)	7.0	(5.5–8.8)
New York	4.7	(2.1–10.5)	3.4	(1.3–8.5)	4.1	(2.1–7.9)	5.4	(3.6–8.1)	2.1	(1.1–3.8)	3.9	(2.6–5.8)
North Carolina	1.9	(1.0–3.5)	1.1	(0.3–4.8)	1.5	(0.8–3.0)	8.2	(5.7–11.5)	3.6	(2.2–5.9)	5.9	(4.5–7.7)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oklahoma	3.8	(1.4–9.6)	2.7	(1.0–6.8)	3.3	(1.4–7.3)	7.3	(4.5–11.6)	5.3	(2.2–12.4)	6.3	(3.9–10.1)
Pennsylvania	1.7	(0.8–3.7)	1.7	(0.5–5.6)	1.7	(0.7–4.0)	4.4	(2.3–8.4)	3.0	(1.6–5.4)	3.7	(2.3–5.7)
Rhode Island	3.7	(1.6–8.1)	0.6	(0.1–2.5)	2.3	(1.0–5.1)	5.5	(2.3–12.5)	2.2	(0.8–6.1)	4.0	(2.2–7.2)
South Carolina	6.5	(1.7–22.3)	2.4	(0.7–7.7)	4.4	(1.6–12.0)	10.1	(5.4–18.0)	3.3	(1.1–9.6)	6.7	(4.3–10.3)
South Dakota	3.1	(1.3–7.2)	2.2	(0.7–6.8)	2.6	(1.2–5.5)	5.3	(2.8–9.8)	1.1	(0.2–5.3)	3.0	(1.8–5.2)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vermont	8.4	(7.5–9.5)	3.8	(3.1–4.6)	6.2	(5.6–6.9)	8.5	(7.5–9.5)	4.1	(3.4–5.0)	6.4	(5.8–7.1)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
West Virginia	3.1	(1.3–7.0)	3.9	(2.5–6.0)	3.4	(2.2–5.4)	7.2	(4.2–12.0)	2.2	(0.8–6.0)	5.0	(3.0–8.3)
Wyoming	6.5	(3.6–11.4)	2.5	(1.2–4.9)	4.6	(2.9–7.3)	11.3	(7.0–17.6)	7.5	(4.6–12.1)	9.5	(6.4–13.8)
<i>Median</i>	4.8		2.5		3.4		6.8		2.9		5.6	
<i>Range</i>	(1.7–12.0)		(0.2–6.7)		(1.3–9.7)		(1.2–12.4)		(1.1–8.4)		(1.6–9.5)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	6.4	(2.4–15.7)	0.0	—	2.8	(1.1–7.0)	7.2	(3.9–12.8)	9.1	(4.9–16.4)	8.2	(5.5–12.0)
Boston, MA	9.7	(5.5–16.4)	1.7	(0.6–4.6)	5.7	(3.6–9.0)	11.0	(6.4–18.5)	2.6	(1.0–6.3)	6.8	(4.0–11.3)
Broward County, FL	0.8	(0.1–5.7)	0.0	—	0.6	(0.1–2.6)	2.2	(0.7–7.3)	0.0	—	1.1	(0.3–3.7)
Cleveland, OH	4.6	(2.3–9.0)	1.3	(0.3–6.2)	3.0	(1.6–5.6)	16.0	(10.5–23.8)	5.6	(3.2–9.7)	10.5	(7.3–14.8)
DeKalb County, GA	3.9	(1.7–8.8)	0.0	—	1.9	(0.8–4.4)	6.0	(3.1–11.4)	2.5	(1.0–6.2)	4.2	(2.4–7.3)
Detroit, MI	2.5	(0.9–6.9)	1.2	(0.2–8.4)	1.8	(0.5–6.2)	3.8	(1.7–8.0)	0.0	—	2.1	(1.0–4.2)
District of Columbia	5.2	(4.0–6.9)	1.7	(1.1–2.7)	3.5	(2.7–4.4)	9.5	(7.8–11.5)	2.1	(1.4–3.2)	5.7	(4.8–6.9)
Duval County, FL	2.9	(1.3–6.2)	1.2	(0.3–4.3)	2.3	(1.2–4.2)	5.4	(3.1–9.2)	2.7	(1.2–6.2)	4.4	(2.8–6.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	2.0	(0.9–4.4)	0.5	(0.1–1.8)	1.2	(0.6–2.4)	4.0	(2.0–8.0)	1.1	(0.4–3.4)	2.5	(1.4–4.5)
Houston, TX	3.4	(1.7–6.5)	1.2	(0.4–3.2)	2.2	(1.2–3.9)	8.0	(5.3–12.0)	1.2	(0.4–3.0)	4.3	(3.1–6.1)
Los Angeles, CA	6.0	(2.7–12.7)	0.9	(0.2–3.4)	3.3	(1.5–6.9)	6.7	(3.1–13.6)	3.7	(1.5–8.8)	5.5	(3.3–9.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	0.4	(0.1–2.3)	0.6	(0.2–1.9)	0.5	(0.2–1.3)	2.6	(1.2–5.5)	1.4	(0.5–3.8)	2.0	(1.0–4.0)

See table footnotes on the next page.



**TABLE 76. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who used an IUD\* or implant† before last sexual intercourse<sup>§</sup> and who used a shot,<sup>¶</sup> patch,<sup>\*\*</sup> or birth control ring<sup>††</sup> before last sexual intercourse,<sup>§</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	IUD or implant use						Shot, patch, or birth control ring use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	2.3	(1.2–4.5)	0.9	(0.4–2.1)	1.7	(1.0–2.8)	5.6	(3.4–9.0)	4.0	(2.1–7.4)	4.9	(3.2–7.3)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	2.8	(1.0–7.3)	1.9	(0.5–6.4)	2.5	(1.2–5.1)	2.7	(1.1–7.0)	0.0	—	1.3	(0.5–3.4)
Palm Beach County, FL	1.5	(0.5–4.6)	0.0	—	0.7	(0.2–2.3)	3.0	(1.2–7.2)	1.5	(0.6–3.9)	2.2	(1.1–4.3)
Philadelphia, PA	2.7	(0.9–7.4)	1.3	(0.6–2.6)	2.0	(0.9–4.2)	12.0	(8.1–17.6)	3.7	(1.6–8.0)	8.0	(5.4–11.6)
San Diego, CA	2.3	(1.0–5.0)	1.4	(0.3–6.0)	1.8	(0.8–3.9)	6.2	(3.9–9.6)	3.2	(1.2–8.1)	4.5	(2.9–7.1)
San Francisco, CA	22.1	(15.2–31.1)	11.0	(4.5–24.4)	16.9	(11.1–24.9)	14.4	(9.0–22.2)	2.7	(0.7–9.6)	8.9	(6.0–13.0)
Median	2.8		1.2		2.1		6.1		2.5		4.4	
Range	(0.4–22.1)		(0.0–11.0)		(0.5–16.9)		(2.2–16.0)		(0.0–9.1)		(1.1–10.5)	

\* Such as Mirena or ParaGard.

† Such as Implanon or Nexplanon.

§ To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active.

¶ Such as Depo-Provera.

\*\* Such as OrthoEvra.

†† Such as NuvaRing.

§§ 95% confidence interval.

¶¶ Not available.

**TABLE 77. Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills, an IUD\* or implant,† or a shot,<sup>§</sup> patch,<sup>¶</sup> or birth control ring<sup>\*\*</sup> before last sexual intercourse<sup>††</sup> and who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills, an IUD\* or implant,† or a shot,<sup>§</sup> patch,<sup>¶</sup> or birth control ring<sup>\*\*</sup> before last sexual intercourse,<sup>††</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Birth control pill use, IUD or implant, or shot, patch, or birth control ring use						Condom use and birth control pill, IUD or implant, or shot, patch, or birth control ring use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶¶</sup>	39.2	(34.3–44.3)	27.0	(23.3–30.9)	33.3	(29.9–36.9)	15.9	(12.5–20.1)	7.7	(5.5–10.7)	12.0	(9.7–14.7)
Black <sup>¶¶</sup>	20.5	(14.8–27.7)	13.1	(9.2–18.5)	15.9	(12.4–20.3)	5.7	(3.4–9.4)	4.1	(2.2–7.6)	4.7	(3.1–7.0)
Hispanic	23.2	(18.0–29.4)	12.3	(8.7–17.3)	17.8	(13.9–22.5)	4.8	(3.3–7.1)	4.5	(2.7–7.2)	4.7	(3.4–6.5)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	20.8	(15.0–28.1)	13.1	(9.1–18.4)	16.4	(12.7–20.9)	9.4	(5.1–16.4)	3.2	(1.4–7.2)	5.8	(3.7–9.2)
10	33.6	(28.1–39.5)	15.5	(11.4–20.8)	24.4	(20.9–28.4)	12.4	(8.9–17.1)	4.3	(2.7–7.0)	8.3	(6.0–11.3)
11	36.2	(31.4–41.2)	25.5	(20.5–31.2)	30.9	(27.1–35.0)	14.8	(10.9–19.8)	9.4	(5.7–15.3)	12.2	(9.5–15.6)
12	36.2	(30.2–42.7)	22.7	(18.2–27.8)	29.6	(25.5–33.9)	9.9	(7.0–13.9)	5.5	(3.8–7.9)	7.7	(6.1–9.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>(30.3–37.4)</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>(17.7–22.9)</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>(24.3–29.6)</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>(9.6–14.5)</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>(4.5–7.7)</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>(7.3–10.6)</b>

\* Such as Mirena or ParaGard.

† Such as Implanon or Nexplanon.

§ Such as Depo-Provera.

¶ Such as OrthoEvra.

\*\* Such as NuvaRing.

†† To prevent pregnancy, among the 30.1% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.

§§ 95% confidence interval.

¶¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 78. Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills, an IUD\* or implant,<sup>†</sup> or a shot,<sup>§</sup> patch,<sup>¶</sup> or birth control ring\*\* before last sexual intercourse<sup>††</sup> and who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills, an IUD\* or implant,<sup>†</sup> or a shot,<sup>§</sup> patch,<sup>¶</sup> or birth control ring\*\* before last sexual intercourse,<sup>††</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Birth control pill use, IUD or implant, or shot, patch, or birth control ring use						Condom use and birth control pill, IUD or implant, or shot, patch, or birth control ring use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	39.0	(30.6–48.2)	18.4	(11.8–27.6)	29.6	(23.1–37.0)	9.9	(5.3–17.7)	6.3	(3.5–11.2)	8.6	(5.5–13.3)
Alaska	40.2	(32.2–48.8)	29.5	(23.5–36.3)	35.1	(30.4–40.1)	17.6	(12.0–25.2)	14.2	(9.9–19.8)	16.2	(12.4–20.9)
Arizona	28.9	(19.9–40.0)	25.6	(16.7–37.0)	27.4	(19.3–37.4)	7.9	(3.8–15.8)	6.4	(3.0–13.1)	7.4	(4.4–12.3)
Arkansas	32.5	(24.6–41.6)	22.9	(15.8–32.0)	28.1	(25.2–31.2)	11.4	(7.9–16.2)	10.1	(4.6–20.5)	10.8	(7.9–14.7)
California	25.1	(18.4–33.3)	16.9	(10.8–25.6)	20.7	(17.9–23.8)	7.1	(3.9–12.6)	4.6	(2.0–10.1)	5.8	(3.4–9.7)
Connecticut	35.9	(27.8–44.8)	28.5	(20.3–38.5)	32.5	(26.6–39.0)	12.1	(8.2–17.6)	9.8	(6.3–14.9)	11.1	(7.9–15.3)
Delaware	35.1	(29.8–40.8)	19.5	(14.9–25.1)	27.4	(23.6–31.5)	9.3	(6.2–13.6)	6.4	(3.9–10.3)	8.0	(5.9–10.6)
Florida	21.6	(17.9–25.9)	13.5	(11.4–15.8)	17.5	(15.3–19.9)	9.2	(7.0–12.0)	5.9	(4.4–7.9)	7.5	(6.0–9.3)
Hawaii	31.4	(26.2–37.2)	19.8	(14.4–26.5)	26.8	(23.2–30.7)	7.3	(4.9–10.8)	6.5	(3.7–11.4)	7.0	(5.5–9.0)
Idaho	— <sup>¶¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	41.5	(31.7–52.1)	21.1	(14.8–29.1)	31.1	(24.1–39.2)	16.5	(9.9–26.3)	6.9	(3.8–12.2)	11.6	(7.5–17.5)
Indiana	37.1	(27.1–48.4)	21.8	(14.9–30.7)	29.7	(21.9–38.8)	13.9	(9.0–20.7)	4.6	(1.9–10.8)	9.4	(6.0–14.6)
Kentucky	44.4	(35.3–53.9)	23.0	(17.7–29.2)	33.6	(28.0–39.7)	14.1	(9.9–19.7)	9.1	(4.9–16.2)	11.6	(8.5–15.7)
Maine	50.0	(46.4–53.7)	36.5	(32.3–40.8)	43.8	(40.6–47.0)	18.3	(16.0–20.8)	14.7	(12.2–17.6)	16.7	(14.9–18.8)
Maryland	30.4	(29.1–31.9)	16.6	(15.5–17.9)	23.7	(22.7–24.8)	11.6	(10.6–12.6)	5.8	(5.1–6.5)	8.7	(8.1–9.4)
Massachusetts	42.3	(36.2–48.5)	28.8	(24.1–34.0)	35.6	(31.6–39.8)	14.8	(11.1–19.6)	11.2	(8.6–14.4)	13.0	(11.0–15.3)
Michigan	38.7	(30.1–48.0)	27.2	(17.3–40.0)	33.5	(26.8–40.9)	13.3	(8.3–20.4)	10.0	(4.6–20.6)	11.8	(8.2–16.9)
Mississippi	35.7	(27.5–44.7)	22.5	(17.5–28.5)	29.5	(24.9–34.5)	13.2	(9.2–18.6)	6.7	(3.7–12.1)	10.1	(7.4–13.7)
Missouri	40.7	(32.0–50.0)	25.4	(16.3–37.3)	33.0	(26.7–40.1)	14.7	(10.2–20.7)	10.9	(6.2–18.5)	12.7	(9.2–17.4)
Montana	44.3	(40.8–47.9)	30.3	(26.6–34.3)	37.9	(35.0–40.8)	17.6	(14.5–21.2)	12.4	(9.7–15.8)	15.2	(13.1–17.6)
Nebraska	33.8	(25.6–43.2)	20.0	(13.9–27.9)	27.6	(22.5–33.2)	11.3	(7.4–17.0)	5.6	(2.9–10.8)	8.6	(6.0–12.2)
Nevada	31.5	(19.4–46.7)	19.1	(11.6–29.7)	25.4	(17.1–36.0)	6.8	(3.4–13.2)	5.2	(2.3–11.2)	6.0	(3.5–10.1)
New Hampshire	50.2	(46.4–54.0)	32.6	(30.1–35.2)	41.6	(39.2–44.0)	21.2	(18.4–24.3)	13.5	(11.5–15.8)	17.2	(15.5–19.1)
New Mexico	33.5	(29.8–37.5)	22.8	(19.3–26.8)	28.4	(25.8–31.2)	10.0	(7.9–12.6)	7.8	(5.7–10.7)	9.0	(7.5–10.8)
New York	35.1	(28.8–42.0)	24.2	(19.1–30.1)	30.1	(26.2–34.2)	13.8	(9.6–19.3)	9.6	(6.1–14.7)	11.9	(9.0–15.6)
North Carolina	28.9	(23.3–35.3)	23.8	(19.6–28.5)	26.3	(23.2–29.6)	11.6	(7.6–17.2)	10.2	(6.5–15.5)	10.8	(8.6–13.6)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	27.4	(20.7–35.3)	21.4	(14.8–29.9)	24.5	(19.1–30.8)	6.9	(3.9–12.0)	6.7	(3.5–12.6)	6.8	(4.7–9.9)
Pennsylvania	30.7	(25.3–36.5)	19.9	(14.2–27.1)	25.3	(20.7–30.5)	8.4	(5.4–12.9)	7.8	(4.7–12.5)	8.1	(5.6–11.6)
Rhode Island	34.8	(30.3–39.5)	31.6	(19.9–46.2)	33.3	(26.4–40.9)	13.6	(8.9–20.3)	13.2	(9.6–17.8)	13.4	(10.7–16.6)
South Carolina	39.2	(33.1–45.6)	24.0	(15.7–34.7)	31.4	(25.7–37.7)	16.6	(11.4–23.6)	11.8	(7.5–18.0)	14.1	(10.3–19.1)
South Dakota	38.2	(29.3–47.9)	28.6	(18.0–42.3)	33.0	(25.7–41.3)	18.5	(14.3–23.6)	12.7	(4.5–31.0)	15.3	(9.4–24.0)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	55.4	(53.7–57.2)	38.2	(36.3–40.0)	47.3	(46.0–48.6)	22.5	(21.0–24.0)	14.5	(13.2–16.0)	18.8	(17.8–19.8)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	44.8	(36.3–53.6)	26.0	(19.7–33.4)	36.6	(30.6–43.1)	15.7	(12.5–19.6)	6.2	(3.5–10.6)	11.6	(9.1–14.6)
Wyoming	43.5	(37.3–49.9)	25.1	(20.0–31.0)	34.9	(30.1–40.1)	15.5	(11.5–20.6)	8.7	(5.6–13.2)	12.4	(9.3–16.2)
<i>Median</i>	35.9		23.8		30.1		13.3		8.7		11.1	
<i>Range</i>	(21.6–55.4)		(13.5–38.2)		(17.5–47.3)		(6.8–22.5)		(4.6–14.7)		(5.8–18.8)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	30.6	(20.6–42.9)	21.5	(13.1–33.1)	25.3	(18.6–33.4)	15.2	(8.6–25.6)	6.0	(2.2–15.5)	10.2	(6.6–15.4)
Boston, MA	43.7	(37.0–50.6)	18.5	(13.0–25.7)	31.1	(26.1–36.6)	12.9	(8.5–19.1)	5.9	(3.1–10.9)	9.4	(6.6–13.3)
Broward County, FL	16.2	(10.9–23.5)	14.5	(9.7–21.2)	15.5	(11.7–20.2)	9.1	(5.0–15.9)	2.7	(0.9–7.7)	6.0	(3.4–10.2)
Cleveland, OH	37.1	(29.4–45.4)	17.8	(12.4–25.0)	26.9	(21.3–33.3)	12.2	(7.7–18.8)	5.3	(2.8–9.6)	8.6	(5.7–12.9)
DeKalb County, GA	23.3	(17.9–29.8)	13.6	(9.1–20.0)	18.3	(14.6–22.7)	9.9	(5.8–16.4)	7.1	(4.0–12.1)	8.4	(5.8–12.1)
Detroit, MI	16.5	(11.5–23.1)	8.0	(4.5–13.9)	12.6	(9.2–17.0)	7.2	(4.0–12.7)	5.6	(2.6–11.7)	6.6	(3.9–11.0)
District of Columbia	22.7	(20.2–25.5)	11.3	(9.4–13.5)	16.9	(15.2–18.6)	9.5	(7.8–11.6)	3.4	(2.4–4.9)	6.4	(5.4–7.6)
Duval County, FL	24.3	(19.2–30.2)	17.3	(13.0–22.6)	21.5	(17.9–25.6)	9.7	(6.6–14.1)	5.2	(3.1–8.5)	7.8	(5.6–10.9)
Ft. Worth, TX	18.0	(13.6–23.5)	11.7	(8.2–16.5)	14.8	(11.7–18.5)	5.7	(3.3–9.7)	5.7	(3.5–9.4)	5.7	(3.8–8.4)
Houston, TX	19.9	(15.0–25.9)	7.3	(4.5–11.6)	13.3	(10.9–16.3)	6.6	(4.2–10.2)	3.7	(1.6–8.2)	5.3	(3.6–7.7)
Los Angeles, CA	21.5	(13.7–32.1)	10.4	(7.3–14.5)	16.0	(11.1–22.5)	6.1	(2.8–12.9)	1.4	(0.5–3.7)	4.1	(2.4–7.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	12.6	(9.1–17.3)	8.5	(5.7–12.5)	10.4	(7.9–13.7)	4.4	(2.5–7.6)	1.3	(0.6–2.9)	2.8	(1.7–4.4)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 78. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills, an IUD\* or implant,<sup>†</sup> or a shot,<sup>§</sup> patch,<sup>¶</sup> or birth control ring\*\* before last sexual intercourse<sup>††</sup> and who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills, an IUD\* or implant,<sup>†</sup> or a shot,<sup>§</sup> patch,<sup>¶</sup> or birth control ring\*\* before last sexual intercourse,<sup>††</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Birth control pill use, IUD or implant, or shot, patch, or birth control ring use						Condom use and birth control pill, IUD or implant, or shot, patch, or birth control ring use					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	21.3	(18.1–24.9)	16.4	(11.4–23.0)	19.0	(15.9–22.6)	6.3	(3.9–10.1)	6.5	(3.6–11.3)	6.4	(4.4–9.1)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	19.5	(13.1–28.0)	10.5	(6.4–16.8)	14.9	(11.1–19.8)	6.8	(3.5–12.5)	3.1	(1.4–6.8)	5.0	(3.1–8.1)
Palm Beach County, FL	20.0	(15.5–25.5)	16.8	(11.8–23.2)	18.4	(14.8–22.7)	8.4	(5.4–12.9)	6.4	(3.7–11.0)	7.4	(5.3–10.1)
Philadelphia, PA	28.2	(21.5–36.0)	13.7	(9.4–19.5)	21.1	(16.5–26.6)	10.7	(6.7–16.7)	4.2	(2.1–8.1)	7.5	(5.0–11.0)
San Diego, CA	27.3	(21.3–34.1)	20.6	(15.6–26.8)	23.7	(19.6–28.2)	8.6	(5.3–13.5)	2.9	(1.3–6.5)	5.5	(3.9–7.7)
San Francisco, CA	51.2	(38.1–64.1)	22.3	(15.1–31.5)	37.6	(29.9–46.1)	12.5	(7.6–19.8)	3.2	(1.5–6.6)	8.1	(5.5–11.8)
Median	22.1		14.1		18.3		8.8		4.7		6.5	
Range	(12.6–51.2)		(7.3–22.3)		(10.4–37.6)		(4.4–15.2)		(1.3–7.1)		(2.8–10.2)	

\* Such as Mirena or ParaGard.

<sup>†</sup> Such as Implanon or Nexplanon.

<sup>§</sup> Such as Depo-Provera.

<sup>¶</sup> Such as OrthoEvra.

\*\* Such as NuvaRing.

<sup>††</sup> To prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active.

<sup>§§</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>¶¶</sup> Not available.

**TABLE 79. Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse\* and who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy						Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>§</sup>	10.2	(7.4–14.0)	10.3	(7.8–13.6)	10.4	(8.2–13.1)	14.7	(11.7–18.3)	24.4	(20.0–29.5)	19.3	(17.1–21.7)
Black <sup>§</sup>	25.6	(18.3–34.5)	9.9	(4.2–21.7)	15.9	(11.0–22.6)	19.0	(11.2–30.2)	23.1	(12.5–38.7)	21.8	(13.7–32.9)
Hispanic	22.7	(16.3–30.8)	17.2	(14.0–20.9)	20.0	(16.4–24.2)	17.7	(13.6–22.6)	27.7	(23.6–32.3)	22.8	(19.7–26.3)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	22.0	(16.5–28.6)	12.1	(8.3–17.3)	16.5	(12.8–20.9)	16.8	(11.5–23.8)	27.2	(21.6–33.8)	22.7	(19.0–26.9)
10	12.9	(9.1–18.1)	11.7	(8.6–15.8)	12.3	(9.7–15.4)	15.6	(11.5–20.9)	23.3	(16.9–31.3)	19.7	(16.0–23.9)
11	12.3	(9.1–16.4)	9.9	(7.0–13.7)	11.1	(8.8–13.9)	16.7	(13.2–21.0)	23.0	(17.6–29.3)	19.8	(17.0–23.0)
12	16.2	(12.5–20.7)	14.2	(9.2–21.3)	15.5	(11.9–19.9)	16.1	(12.4–20.6)	25.6	(21.0–30.8)	20.8	(17.9–24.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>(12.7–18.1)</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>(9.5–15.4)</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>(11.8–16.1)</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>(14.4–18.7)</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>(21.2–28.4)</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>(18.9–22.5)</b>

\* Among the 30.1% of students nationwide who were currently sexually active.

<sup>†</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>§</sup> Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 80. Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse\* and who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy						Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	18.5	(12.6–26.5)	17.0	(11.1–25.2)	17.7	(13.0–23.6)	17.0	(12.0–23.5)	22.4	(13.7–34.3)	19.7	(13.9–27.0)
Alaska	11.5	(6.9–18.7)	9.4	(5.4–15.7)	10.4	(6.9–15.4)	15.1	(9.7–22.7)	15.6	(10.8–22.0)	15.2	(11.2–20.4)
Arizona	15.3	(9.4–23.9)	14.0	(9.6–19.9)	14.6	(10.3–20.4)	25.3	(16.2–37.2)	21.4	(16.2–27.7)	23.5	(17.9–30.2)
Arkansas	22.8	(18.2–28.3)	16.6	(10.0–26.2)	20.0	(16.2–24.4)	11.9	(9.1–15.5)	26.9	(20.1–34.8)	18.9	(15.0–23.6)
California	12.4	(8.9–16.9)	12.2	(6.6–21.2)	12.4	(8.7–17.4)	19.5	(12.5–29.2)	23.3	(13.6–36.9)	21.4	(14.5–30.2)
Connecticut	12.3	(7.8–18.7)	10.5	(5.6–18.8)	11.6	(7.8–17.1)	19.1	(14.4–24.9)	26.6	(21.8–32.0)	22.4	(18.9–26.4)
Delaware	14.1	(8.0–23.6)	11.6	(8.0–16.7)	13.3	(9.6–18.0)	19.2	(14.8–24.4)	26.4	(20.6–33.3)	22.8	(19.3–26.8)
Florida	16.5	(14.0–19.3)	11.4	(9.4–13.9)	13.9	(12.1–15.9)	18.0	(15.4–20.9)	28.3	(24.5–32.5)	23.7	(21.3–26.3)
Hawaii	11.4	(7.8–16.4)	15.8	(9.8–24.5)	13.2	(8.9–19.2)	18.6	(15.1–22.7)	21.8	(17.2–27.2)	19.9	(17.4–22.7)
Idaho	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	16.4	(11.7–22.5)	14.9	(10.5–20.8)	15.8	(12.4–20.1)
Illinois	11.8	(8.0–16.9)	17.2	(14.6–20.1)	14.5	(11.9–17.4)	15.9	(9.7–25.0)	23.8	(20.3–27.7)	19.9	(16.8–23.5)
Indiana	16.3	(10.7–24.0)	14.8	(6.7–29.6)	15.5	(10.2–22.9)	14.6	(9.6–21.5)	20.4	(13.7–29.2)	17.5	(12.3–24.2)
Kentucky	17.5	(13.9–22.0)	11.6	(7.9–16.9)	14.5	(12.0–17.5)	16.4	(10.5–24.6)	17.3	(11.3–25.6)	17.1	(13.4–21.7)
Maine	8.6	(6.9–10.7)	9.7	(7.6–12.4)	9.3	(8.0–10.8)	14.0	(12.2–16.0)	21.9	(18.9–25.2)	17.7	(16.1–19.5)
Maryland	15.3	(14.0–16.7)	13.8	(12.6–15.2)	14.6	(13.7–15.7)	21.2	(19.9–22.6)	26.1	(24.7–27.4)	23.7	(22.8–24.7)
Massachusetts	9.2	(6.7–12.6)	8.0	(5.2–12.0)	8.6	(6.5–11.4)	19.4	(14.1–26.1)	23.7	(18.7–29.6)	21.8	(18.1–26.0)
Michigan	11.5	(8.1–16.1)	11.3	(5.6–21.3)	11.4	(8.3–15.4)	20.1	(12.9–30.0)	24.8	(17.6–33.6)	22.2	(17.4–27.8)
Mississippi	14.0	(8.5–22.2)	15.7	(11.7–20.7)	14.8	(10.6–20.3)	13.3	(9.4–18.5)	21.7	(16.1–28.6)	17.4	(13.7–21.7)
Missouri	10.5	(5.6–19.0)	13.0	(8.5–19.4)	12.1	(9.0–16.0)	18.0	(12.9–24.5)	22.4	(15.3–31.6)	20.4	(16.2–25.4)
Montana	9.1	(7.0–11.7)	8.4	(6.0–11.8)	8.8	(7.0–11.0)	17.3	(14.7–20.2)	22.5	(18.8–26.6)	19.7	(17.4–22.3)
Nebraska	19.0	(11.9–29.0)	16.3	(10.6–24.2)	17.8	(13.3–23.5)	17.6	(11.6–25.8)	17.7	(11.1–27.2)	17.9	(12.4–25.3)
Nevada	13.8	(9.7–19.1)	11.0	(6.8–17.5)	12.4	(10.0–15.4)	17.6	(13.2–23.2)	20.8	(15.3–27.7)	19.2	(15.1–24.0)
New Hampshire	7.4	(6.0–9.0)	8.0	(6.4–9.9)	7.8	(6.7–9.1)	16.1	(14.1–18.3)	21.1	(19.0–23.3)	18.9	(17.4–20.5)
New Mexico	17.5	(14.2–21.2)	11.7	(8.9–15.1)	14.8	(12.4–17.5)	14.9	(12.6–17.6)	22.4	(19.1–26.2)	18.6	(16.5–20.9)
New York	13.6	(10.9–16.9)	16.9	(12.9–21.8)	15.1	(13.0–17.5)	21.1	(16.4–26.6)	29.0	(20.9–38.7)	24.6	(19.4–30.6)
North Carolina	15.4	(10.4–22.4)	10.8	(7.5–15.3)	13.1	(10.1–16.8)	17.1	(10.1–27.4)	16.3	(11.9–22.0)	17.0	(11.7–24.1)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.1	(11.2–20.1)	22.1	(16.5–28.9)	18.7	(15.1–22.8)
Oklahoma	15.4	(9.8–23.3)	9.9	(5.3–17.9)	12.8	(9.0–17.7)	11.1	(6.6–18.0)	17.5	(11.9–24.9)	14.3	(10.5–19.3)
Pennsylvania	12.2	(8.7–16.8)	9.9	(6.6–14.7)	11.1	(8.3–14.6)	13.6	(9.9–18.4)	24.0	(17.3–32.2)	18.8	(14.3–24.3)
Rhode Island	13.4	(9.3–19.1)	8.6	(5.0–14.4)	11.6	(8.4–15.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	14.2	(10.5–18.9)	9.3	(5.5–15.1)	11.7	(8.8–15.3)	15.7	(10.0–23.8)	21.8	(14.0–32.4)	18.6	(14.5–23.6)
South Dakota	12.6	(7.4–20.5)	11.9	(5.7–23.1)	12.2	(6.8–20.9)	8.4	(4.4–15.6)	18.1	(10.3–29.9)	13.5	(9.2–19.3)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	7.3	(6.4–8.3)	7.0	(6.1–8.1)	7.2	(6.6–7.9)	15.2	(14.0–16.5)	22.3	(20.8–23.9)	18.7	(17.7–19.7)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	11.3	(8.5–15.0)	12.8	(7.7–20.6)	12.0	(9.2–15.6)	14.4	(10.4–19.5)	23.8	(18.2–30.3)	18.5	(14.8–22.9)
Wyoming	12.9	(8.2–19.6)	14.1	(10.0–19.5)	13.4	(9.7–18.3)	18.8	(14.0–24.7)	22.3	(17.6–27.7)	20.3	(16.7–24.6)
<i>Median</i>	13.4		11.6		12.8		16.7		22.3		18.9	
<i>Range</i>	(7.3–22.8)		(7.0–17.2)		(7.2–20.0)		(8.4–25.3)		(14.9–29.0)		(13.5–24.6)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	20.6	(13.0–31.1)	12.6	(7.0–21.6)	16.6	(11.3–23.6)	18.7	(12.5–26.9)	23.1	(16.4–31.5)	21.0	(16.3–26.6)
Boston, MA	11.3	(7.3–17.0)	9.8	(6.4–14.6)	10.5	(7.7–14.3)	15.7	(10.2–23.2)	20.9	(14.6–29.0)	18.3	(14.7–22.6)
Broward County, FL	15.8	(9.8–24.5)	10.2	(6.2–16.3)	12.9	(9.0–18.2)	18.4	(12.7–25.8)	19.7	(13.6–27.8)	19.2	(15.1–23.9)
Cleveland, OH	22.1	(16.0–29.7)	17.8	(12.2–25.3)	19.7	(15.5–24.6)	14.4	(10.4–19.8)	23.6	(17.8–30.5)	19.5	(15.6–24.0)
DeKalb County, GA	25.3	(19.3–32.3)	10.4	(6.0–17.4)	17.8	(14.0–22.5)	16.9	(11.7–23.7)	25.6	(18.8–33.8)	21.3	(17.0–26.4)
Detroit, MI	19.0	(13.7–25.9)	17.5	(12.0–24.8)	18.1	(14.2–22.9)	15.8	(11.5–21.4)	18.0	(12.1–26.1)	17.1	(13.0–22.1)
District of Columbia	24.7	(22.0–27.6)	14.7	(12.5–17.2)	19.6	(17.8–21.4)	15.6	(13.5–18.0)	20.3	(17.9–23.0)	18.1	(16.4–19.8)
Duval County, FL	19.0	(14.9–23.9)	15.7	(11.3–21.5)	17.2	(13.7–21.4)	17.0	(13.0–21.9)	23.9	(18.9–29.8)	20.2	(17.0–23.9)
Ft. Worth, TX	31.1	(24.8–38.1)	13.8	(9.6–19.5)	22.0	(18.0–26.6)	14.1	(10.1–19.3)	22.2	(17.3–27.9)	18.2	(15.2–21.7)
Houston, TX	26.3	(20.6–33.0)	17.2	(13.7–21.5)	21.5	(18.0–25.5)	18.1	(14.1–22.9)	23.9	(19.1–29.4)	21.4	(18.1–25.1)
Los Angeles, CA	15.2	(9.8–23.0)	16.2	(11.3–22.7)	15.7	(11.7–20.6)	17.4	(12.2–24.2)	17.0	(13.3–21.5)	17.2	(14.1–20.8)
Miami-Dade County, FL	14.6	(11.0–19.3)	14.0	(9.9–19.4)	14.4	(11.3–18.1)	13.0	(9.0–18.4)	27.7	(22.9–33.0)	20.8	(17.6–24.5)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 80. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse\* and who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy						Drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	22.5	(18.5–27.1)	12.2	(9.7–15.3)	<b>17.7</b>	<b>(15.5–20.0)</b>	15.3	(10.5–22.0)	22.3	(16.8–29.0)	<b>18.7</b>	<b>(13.8–24.8)</b>
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.1	(13.0–29.9)	22.1	(15.7–30.2)	<b>21.1</b>	<b>(15.7–27.8)</b>
Orange County, FL	21.1	(15.0–28.9)	12.7	(8.4–18.7)	<b>16.5</b>	<b>(12.7–21.2)</b>	17.5	(11.8–25.2)	31.2	(22.9–40.8)	<b>24.7</b>	<b>(19.1–31.4)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	21.4	(16.8–26.9)	12.7	(9.1–17.4)	<b>17.3</b>	<b>(14.0–21.3)</b>	19.1	(15.1–23.8)	28.6	(23.1–34.9)	<b>24.0</b>	<b>(20.5–27.9)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	19.7	(14.2–26.7)	14.5	(11.6–17.9)	<b>17.1</b>	<b>(13.9–21.0)</b>	12.3	(8.4–17.6)	14.1	(10.8–18.3)	<b>13.2</b>	<b>(10.4–16.6)</b>
San Diego, CA	11.5	(7.2–17.8)	13.1	(8.4–20.0)	<b>12.4</b>	<b>(9.2–16.4)</b>	15.9	(12.1–20.7)	23.1	(18.3–28.7)	<b>19.8</b>	<b>(16.6–23.5)</b>
San Francisco, CA	10.2	(6.0–16.8)	11.5	(6.1–20.6)	<b>10.8</b>	<b>(6.8–16.8)</b>	21.0	(14.9–28.8)	28.9	(21.2–38.1)	<b>24.8</b>	<b>(19.7–30.6)</b>
Median	20.1		13.4		17.1		16.9		23.1		19.8	
Range	(10.2–31.1)		(9.8–17.8)		(10.5–22.0)		(12.3–21.0)		(14.1–31.2)		(13.2–24.8)	

\* Among students who were currently sexually active.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 81. Percentage of high school students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV),\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White <sup>§</sup>	9.1	(7.4–11.2)	7.0	(5.8–8.4)	<b>8.0</b>	<b>(7.1–9.1)</b>
Black <sup>§</sup>	16.2	(11.6–22.0)	17.1	(9.8–28.0)	<b>16.6</b>	<b>(11.2–23.9)</b>
Hispanic	12.3	(10.1–14.8)	10.1	(7.9–12.7)	<b>11.1</b>	<b>(9.4–13.1)</b>
<b>Grade</b>						
9	7.7	(5.7–10.2)	7.9	(5.8–10.7)	<b>7.8</b>	<b>(6.3–9.5)</b>
10	9.8	(7.2–13.3)	9.8	(7.3–13.0)	<b>9.8</b>	<b>(7.6–12.5)</b>
11	10.3	(8.7–12.2)	8.8	(5.8–13.2)	<b>9.6</b>	<b>(7.7–12.0)</b>
12	16.8	(14.0–20.1)	10.9	(8.4–14.0)	<b>13.8</b>	<b>(11.6–16.4)</b>
Total	11.1	(9.5–12.8)	9.3	(7.4–11.5)	<b>10.2</b>	<b>(8.7–11.8)</b>

\* Does not count tests conducted when donating blood.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 82. Percentage of high school students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV),\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>						
Alabama	18.5	(15.0–22.6)	12.8	(10.1–16.2)	15.8	(13.0–19.0)
Alaska	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	17.7	(14.2–21.9)	17.8	(13.5–23.1)	17.9	(14.6–21.7)
California	9.3	(7.8–11.0)	8.1	(5.9–11.0)	8.7	(7.2–10.4)
Connecticut	11.3	(8.8–14.4)	9.1	(7.2–11.6)	10.3	(8.5–12.4)
Delaware	13.6	(11.1–16.7)	12.2	(9.7–15.2)	13.3	(11.1–16.0)
Florida	12.5	(11.1–14.2)	12.5	(10.5–14.7)	12.6	(11.1–14.2)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	8.8	(6.9–11.2)	7.8	(5.6–10.8)	8.3	(6.8–10.1)
Illinois	13.6	(11.5–16.1)	16.6	(14.0–19.7)	15.1	(13.6–16.8)
Indiana	8.9	(6.7–11.6)	8.8	(6.4–12.0)	8.9	(7.0–11.2)
Kentucky	12.9	(10.2–16.3)	10.1	(7.6–13.3)	11.6	(9.6–14.0)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	12.9	(12.2–13.6)	14.2	(13.4–14.9)	13.6	(13.0–14.2)
Massachusetts	9.6	(7.1–12.9)	9.9	(8.1–12.0)	9.9	(8.0–12.2)
Michigan	12.0	(9.0–15.8)	13.0	(9.6–17.3)	12.5	(9.5–16.2)
Mississippi	18.4	(14.4–23.1)	16.2	(12.7–20.3)	17.4	(14.3–20.9)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	9.8	(7.8–12.2)	8.8	(6.4–12.0)	9.3	(7.8–11.0)
Nevada	11.3	(8.3–15.1)	12.2	(9.8–15.1)	12.1	(10.7–13.5)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	10.4	(9.2–11.7)	10.4	(9.5–11.4)	10.4	(9.6–11.2)
New York	15.8	(12.7–19.4)	19.9	(17.0–23.3)	18.0	(15.3–21.0)
North Carolina	11.0	(8.9–13.5)	10.3	(7.5–14.1)	10.6	(8.5–13.3)
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	9.8	(7.8–12.4)	9.4	(6.6–13.2)	9.5	(7.5–12.1)
Pennsylvania	11.3	(8.4–15.1)	10.9	(7.8–15.1)	11.1	(8.2–14.8)
Rhode Island	12.2	(9.5–15.5)	14.8	(11.5–18.8)	13.6	(10.9–16.9)
South Carolina	10.8	(6.9–16.7)	9.9	(6.2–15.5)	10.4	(7.5–14.3)
South Dakota	7.3	(4.3–12.2)	7.3	(4.6–11.4)	7.4	(4.8–11.2)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	11.3	(10.7–11.9)	9.3	(8.7–9.9)	10.3	(9.9–10.7)
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	13.4	(10.2–17.4)	12.9	(10.3–16.2)	13.1	(10.9–15.7)
Wyoming	12.6	(10.1–15.6)	10.2	(8.0–13.0)	11.4	(9.5–13.7)
<i>Median</i>	11.3		10.4		11.4	
<i>Range</i>	(7.3–18.5)		(7.3–19.9)		(7.4–18.0)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	27.8	(22.9–33.3)	30.8	(25.3–37.0)	29.0	(25.2–33.1)
Boston, MA	20.5	(16.9–24.8)	20.4	(17.2–24.0)	20.4	(17.7–23.4)
Broward County, FL	17.1	(14.5–20.1)	20.5	(17.1–24.3)	18.9	(16.8–21.1)
Cleveland, OH	23.5	(19.6–27.9)	26.0	(21.7–30.9)	25.0	(21.6–28.8)
DeKalb County, GA	16.9	(14.3–20.0)	19.4	(16.7–22.5)	18.3	(16.3–20.4)
Detroit, MI	23.6	(20.1–27.5)	24.9	(20.2–30.2)	24.1	(21.3–27.2)
District of Columbia	37.0	(35.6–38.4)	37.7	(36.1–39.3)	37.4	(36.3–38.4)
Duval County, FL	16.7	(14.5–19.2)	21.4	(18.8–24.3)	18.9	(17.1–20.9)
Ft. Worth, TX	7.8	(6.2–9.7)	7.6	(6.1–9.3)	7.7	(6.4–9.2)
Houston, TX	19.4	(17.0–22.0)	19.8	(17.5–22.2)	19.6	(17.7–21.5)
Los Angeles, CA	12.1	(9.5–15.4)	13.7	(12.0–15.6)	12.8	(11.0–14.9)
Miami-Dade County, FL	13.8	(11.8–16.2)	11.9	(9.8–14.5)	13.0	(11.4–14.7)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 82. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV),\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	20.7	(17.0–24.8)	22.4	(18.4–27.1)	21.6	(18.3–25.3)
Oakland, CA	27.9	(24.0–32.2)	23.3	(19.9–27.0)	25.5	(22.6–28.6)
Orange County, FL	6.9	(5.4–8.8)	7.2	(5.5–9.5)	7.0	(5.8–8.5)
Palm Beach County, FL	14.9	(12.3–17.8)	16.4	(13.8–19.4)	15.7	(13.7–17.9)
Philadelphia, PA	35.3	(28.6–42.7)	35.0	(31.3–39.0)	35.1	(30.3–40.2)
San Diego, CA	12.0	(9.6–14.9)	11.9	(10.3–13.7)	11.9	(10.4–13.7)
San Francisco, CA	14.2	(11.5–17.5)	14.1	(10.9–18.0)	14.5	(12.1–17.3)
Median	17.1		20.4		18.9	
Range	(6.9–37.0)		(7.2–37.7)		(7.0–37.4)	

\* Does not count tests conducted when donating blood.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 83. Percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices\* and who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times/day,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices						Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White§	4.3	(3.3–5.7)	5.4	(4.2–6.9)	4.9	(4.0–5.9)	64.1	(59.8–68.1)	62.1	(58.9–65.2)	63.0	(60.0–65.9)
Black§	5.2	(3.6–7.4)	8.6	(5.7–12.7)	6.9	(4.9–9.8)	56.5	(51.8–61.2)	67.0	(60.9–72.6)	62.2	(57.8–66.4)
Hispanic	4.0	(3.0–5.3)	5.7	(4.3–7.6)	4.9	(3.8–6.1)	60.7	(58.0–63.2)	67.3	(65.1–69.4)	64.1	(62.5–65.7)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	5.0	(3.9–6.4)	6.7	(4.9–9.1)	6.0	(4.7–7.6)	61.9	(59.3–64.4)	65.0	(60.7–69.0)	63.5	(60.7–66.3)
10	3.4	(2.3–5.1)	6.7	(4.8–9.2)	5.0	(4.0–6.3)	62.7	(59.1–66.1)	63.2	(58.6–67.4)	62.9	(59.6–66.0)
11	3.7	(2.9–4.8)	4.7	(3.3–6.5)	4.4	(3.5–5.6)	62.3	(58.8–65.6)	66.7	(63.1–70.2)	64.3	(61.8–66.8)
12	4.8	(3.5–6.5)	5.5	(4.1–7.5)	5.1	(4.1–6.5)	62.3	(57.9–66.4)	63.8	(60.0–67.5)	63.1	(59.8–66.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>(3.5–5.2)</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>(4.8–7.3)</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>(4.4–6.0)</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>(59.7–64.6)</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>(62.2–66.9)</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>(61.3–65.3)</b>

\* During the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 84. Percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices\* and who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times/day,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices						Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	9.9	(7.8–12.4)	10.6	(8.2–13.5)	10.2	(8.5–12.1)	46.9	(41.7–52.1)	51.4	(47.0–55.8)	49.2	(45.8–52.7)
Alaska	5.0	(3.5–7.2)	5.7	(4.2–7.8)	5.3	(4.1–7.0)	55.2	(51.1–59.3)	57.6	(52.8–62.3)	56.4	(53.4–59.3)
Arizona	6.1	(4.7–7.9)	7.2	(5.1–10.0)	6.7	(5.2–8.6)	59.4	(54.4–64.2)	61.4	(57.7–64.9)	60.5	(56.8–64.0)
Arkansas	9.4	(6.8–12.9)	13.3	(11.1–15.9)	11.4	(9.5–13.5)	49.6	(46.0–53.2)	54.6	(48.9–60.3)	52.1	(48.3–56.0)
California	2.8	(1.9–4.1)	4.5	(3.0–6.6)	3.7	(2.8–4.9)	66.1	(61.9–70.1)	69.1	(63.9–73.8)	67.7	(64.6–70.6)
Connecticut	3.8	(2.9–5.0)	8.8	(7.0–11.0)	6.3	(5.2–7.5)	64.3	(60.4–68.0)	59.5	(55.7–63.3)	61.8	(58.6–65.0)
Delaware	4.6	(3.4–6.1)	7.2	(5.6–9.3)	6.3	(5.0–7.8)	60.7	(57.4–64.0)	63.5	(60.0–66.9)	62.0	(59.3–64.7)
Florida	7.3	(6.3–8.4)	7.8	(6.6–9.3)	7.6	(6.6–8.7)	57.7	(55.5–59.9)	63.3	(61.1–65.5)	60.6	(58.7–62.4)
Hawaii	6.9	(5.7–8.5)	8.7	(7.3–10.4)	7.8	(7.0–8.8)	46.5	(43.5–49.6)	52.0	(48.7–55.2)	49.4	(46.7–52.1)
Idaho	3.1	(2.0–4.8)	3.2	(2.4–4.3)	3.2	(2.6–3.9)	58.5	(55.3–61.7)	62.7	(58.3–66.8)	60.6	(58.1–63.1)
Illinois	5.0	(3.6–7.1)	10.3	(8.8–12.1)	7.7	(6.4–9.3)	58.8	(53.4–64.1)	60.3	(56.8–63.7)	59.6	(55.8–63.2)
Indiana	5.4	(3.5–8.3)	7.5	(4.2–13.1)	6.5	(4.2–10.1)	58.2	(54.4–61.9)	62.9	(58.3–67.3)	60.5	(57.3–63.7)
Kentucky	5.8	(4.5–7.6)	9.3	(7.0–12.3)	7.7	(6.4–9.4)	52.7	(48.3–57.0)	52.7	(48.6–56.8)	52.7	(49.4–56.0)
Maine	4.5	(4.0–5.1)	6.5	(5.7–7.4)	5.5	(5.0–6.2)	61.5	(58.4–64.5)	60.3	(58.1–62.4)	60.9	(58.6–63.1)
Maryland	6.7	(6.3–7.2)	9.1	(8.7–9.6)	8.0	(7.6–8.3)	54.5	(53.6–55.3)	58.7	(57.9–59.5)	56.6	(55.9–57.3)
Massachusetts	5.1	(3.9–6.6)	5.9	(4.7–7.3)	5.5	(4.7–6.5)	60.2	(56.5–63.8)	65.0	(61.8–68.2)	62.6	(59.9–65.3)
Michigan	5.4	(3.5–8.3)	7.7	(6.1–9.5)	6.5	(5.2–8.2)	55.8	(50.0–61.5)	59.8	(56.0–63.5)	57.9	(53.7–62.0)
Mississippi	10.4	(8.3–12.9)	13.0	(10.1–16.5)	11.7	(9.8–13.9)	47.2	(43.2–51.3)	51.1	(46.8–55.3)	49.0	(46.3–51.8)
Missouri	5.7	(4.1–8.0)	7.4	(5.1–10.8)	6.6	(5.5–7.8)	52.1	(47.7–56.4)	55.1	(51.7–58.5)	53.6	(50.7–56.5)
Montana	3.6	(2.7–4.8)	6.5	(5.4–7.8)	5.1	(4.4–5.9)	58.1	(55.4–60.8)	61.7	(59.4–64.0)	60.0	(57.9–62.1)
Nebraska	3.8	(2.4–6.0)	7.4	(5.6–9.8)	5.6	(4.4–7.2)	58.7	(55.2–62.0)	58.6	(54.1–63.0)	58.7	(55.7–61.6)
Nevada	3.7	(2.3–5.9)	6.3	(4.3–9.3)	5.2	(3.9–7.0)	57.2	(52.5–61.8)	63.0	(58.0–67.7)	60.0	(56.9–63.0)
New Hampshire	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Mexico	6.4	(5.3–7.6)	8.5	(7.5–9.6)	7.5	(6.6–8.4)	52.3	(49.4–55.1)	57.0	(54.9–59.2)	54.6	(52.8–56.4)
New York	5.5	(4.4–6.8)	12.7	(10.2–15.9)	9.1	(7.5–10.9)	58.5	(56.1–60.8)	54.2	(50.8–57.6)	56.2	(54.3–58.1)
North Carolina	7.1	(5.2–9.5)	10.4	(7.7–13.9)	9.0	(7.0–11.6)	58.3	(54.7–61.8)	58.1	(53.7–62.3)	58.0	(55.0–61.0)
North Dakota	3.1	(2.0–4.8)	4.6	(3.5–6.1)	3.9	(3.1–5.0)	64.4	(61.7–67.1)	60.7	(57.1–64.1)	62.5	(60.2–64.8)
Oklahoma	7.4	(5.9–9.4)	7.1	(5.4–9.2)	7.4	(6.1–9.0)	51.8	(47.2–56.4)	58.5	(53.5–63.3)	55.0	(52.5–57.5)
Pennsylvania	6.6	(4.8–8.9)	7.5	(6.4–8.9)	7.1	(6.0–8.4)	55.6	(51.3–59.8)	62.4	(59.8–65.0)	59.0	(56.2–61.8)
Rhode Island	4.8	(3.7–6.4)	7.8	(5.9–10.3)	6.4	(5.3–7.6)	59.7	(53.1–66.0)	61.1	(55.5–66.4)	60.5	(55.1–65.6)
South Carolina	9.0	(6.8–11.9)	9.4	(7.8–11.3)	9.2	(7.7–10.9)	42.8	(39.6–46.1)	55.6	(50.5–60.5)	49.2	(46.1–52.3)
South Dakota	5.3	(3.5–8.0)	10.8	(7.5–15.4)	8.1	(5.9–11.1)	54.5	(49.4–59.6)	55.8	(50.2–61.3)	55.2	(51.9–58.6)
Tennessee	9.3	(8.0–10.7)	10.1	(8.8–11.6)	9.8	(8.8–10.8)	48.4	(45.8–51.0)	56.3	(52.9–59.6)	52.4	(50.2–54.5)
Vermont	3.4	(3.1–3.8)	5.1	(4.7–5.5)	4.3	(4.0–4.6)	66.7	(65.8–67.7)	67.8	(66.9–68.7)	67.3	(66.7–68.0)
Virginia	6.4	(5.2–7.9)	7.5	(6.3–9.0)	7.0	(6.2–7.8)	55.7	(52.8–58.5)	61.5	(58.5–64.4)	58.8	(56.2–61.3)
West Virginia	5.7	(4.1–8.0)	10.4	(7.6–14.2)	8.1	(6.4–10.3)	56.2	(49.9–62.3)	53.9	(49.9–57.8)	55.1	(51.5–58.6)
Wyoming	4.6	(3.2–6.5)	9.3	(7.6–11.3)	7.0	(5.8–8.4)	58.8	(55.7–61.7)	61.6	(58.1–65.1)	60.2	(57.9–62.5)
<i>Median</i>	5.4		7.7		7.0		57.4		59.6		58.7	
<i>Range</i>	(2.8–10.4)		(3.2–13.3)		(3.2–11.7)		(42.8–66.7)		(51.1–69.1)		(49.0–67.7)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	11.4	(7.9–16.2)	11.5	(8.3–15.8)	11.4	(8.8–14.7)	50.6	(45.5–55.7)	61.6	(55.9–67.1)	55.9	(51.3–60.4)
Boston, MA	4.3	(3.1–5.9)	8.4	(6.7–10.5)	6.5	(5.4–7.8)	53.2	(49.5–57.0)	59.0	(55.4–62.5)	56.0	(53.7–58.3)
Broward County, FL	5.8	(4.2–7.9)	10.4	(7.7–14.1)	8.2	(6.3–10.6)	58.4	(54.0–62.7)	61.5	(57.0–65.8)	59.9	(56.4–63.3)
Cleveland, OH	6.6	(4.8–8.9)	7.0	(5.1–9.6)	6.8	(5.4–8.6)	56.1	(52.2–60.0)	57.2	(53.1–61.2)	56.7	(53.6–59.7)
DeKalb County, GA	4.9	(3.5–6.7)	6.0	(4.5–7.9)	5.4	(4.3–6.8)	59.6	(55.6–63.6)	61.7	(58.6–64.7)	60.6	(57.8–63.2)
Detroit, MI	7.6	(5.7–10.1)	12.4	(9.5–16.0)	9.7	(7.8–12.1)	55.0	(50.9–59.1)	57.4	(53.1–61.6)	56.1	(52.8–59.3)
District of Columbia	7.7	(7.0–8.6)	8.8	(7.9–9.8)	8.3	(7.7–8.9)	50.2	(48.8–51.7)	57.3	(55.6–58.9)	53.6	(52.6–54.7)
Duval County, FL	8.4	(7.1–9.9)	13.5	(11.5–15.7)	10.8	(9.5–12.2)	51.7	(49.0–54.3)	52.9	(49.8–55.9)	52.4	(50.3–54.6)
Ft. Worth, TX	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	6.3	(5.0–7.9)	5.0	(4.1–6.1)	61.7	(58.7–64.6)	67.0	(64.3–69.6)	64.4	(62.3–66.4)
Houston, TX	5.5	(4.3–7.0)	8.1	(6.6–9.9)	6.8	(5.8–7.9)	54.9	(51.9–57.9)	59.3	(56.5–62.1)	57.3	(55.3–59.3)
Los Angeles, CA	3.6	(2.2–5.7)	5.5	(4.1–7.4)	4.6	(3.4–6.1)	63.1	(58.4–67.6)	65.4	(62.2–68.5)	64.1	(61.4–66.8)
Miami-Dade County, FL	7.7	(6.0–9.9)	7.6	(6.0–9.4)	7.8	(6.5–9.4)	56.5	(53.0–60.0)	62.7	(59.6–65.7)	59.6	(57.1–62.0)

See table footnotes on the next page.



**TABLE 84. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices\* and who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times/day,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices						Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	7.0	(5.9–8.3)	9.1	(7.6–10.9)	8.1	(7.1–9.2)	49.2	(46.6–51.7)	56.0	(53.4–58.6)	52.6	(50.6–54.6)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	4.5	(3.2–6.1)	7.3	(5.5–9.6)	5.9	(4.8–7.3)	61.1	(57.8–64.4)	65.1	(61.4–68.7)	63.2	(60.4–65.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	6.7	(5.2–8.5)	8.2	(6.7–10.1)	7.5	(6.4–8.8)	57.0	(53.8–60.0)	58.4	(54.8–61.8)	57.9	(55.8–60.0)
Philadelphia, PA	8.3	(6.3–10.9)	8.7	(6.8–11.0)	8.5	(7.1–10.2)	54.2	(49.4–59.0)	59.5	(55.3–63.6)	56.9	(54.0–59.7)
San Diego, CA	3.5	(2.5–4.9)	4.1	(3.0–5.6)	3.8	(3.0–4.8)	62.9	(58.7–66.8)	68.0	(64.6–71.2)	65.6	(62.5–68.5)
San Francisco, CA	2.9	(1.9–4.4)	6.2	(4.2–9.0)	4.7	(3.4–6.4)	64.4	(60.7–67.9)	69.4	(65.6–72.9)	66.7	(64.2–69.1)
Median	6.2		8.1		7.1		56.3		60.5		57.6	
Range	(2.9–11.4)		(4.1–13.5)		(3.8–11.4)		(49.2–64.4)		(52.9–69.4)		(52.4–66.7)	

\* During the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 85. Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day\* and who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times/day,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day						Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White§	29.8	(27.1–32.6)	29.9	(27.0–32.9)	29.8	(27.3–32.3)	16.0	(14.5–17.6)	18.0	(15.9–20.3)	17.0	(15.5–18.6)
Black§	27.8	(24.2–31.7)	38.2	(33.0–43.7)	33.3	(30.3–36.4)	20.5	(16.9–24.7)	29.1	(25.0–33.6)	25.1	(22.9–27.5)
Hispanic	29.9	(27.2–32.8)	36.7	(34.3–39.2)	33.4	(31.5–35.3)	20.5	(18.5–22.5)	26.6	(23.8–29.5)	23.6	(21.8–25.4)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	30.0	(27.0–33.3)	35.0	(31.4–38.7)	32.6	(30.0–35.3)	16.9	(14.7–19.5)	24.3	(21.2–27.8)	20.8	(18.7–23.1)
10	28.7	(26.0–31.6)	33.9	(29.3–38.7)	31.2	(28.8–33.7)	17.4	(14.3–21.1)	21.6	(18.5–25.1)	19.5	(17.5–21.6)
11	30.3	(27.8–32.8)	32.1	(28.8–35.7)	31.1	(29.2–33.2)	19.6	(17.6–21.7)	20.9	(18.5–23.5)	20.2	(18.6–21.9)
12	31.2	(27.8–34.7)	31.0	(27.5–34.8)	31.0	(29.0–33.1)	18.2	(15.9–20.8)	20.5	(18.0–23.3)	19.4	(17.6–21.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>(28.5–31.5)</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>(31.0–35.3)</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>(30.1–33.0)</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>(16.7–19.3)</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>(20.6–23.6)</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>(18.9–21.1)</b>

\* During the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 86. Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day\* and who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times/day,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day						Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	22.9	(18.3–28.2)	23.6	(20.0–27.6)	23.4	(21.0–25.9)	13.9	(10.2–18.5)	16.2	(13.3–19.5)	15.0	(13.1–17.1)
Alaska	26.8	(23.6–30.2)	30.3	(25.9–35.0)	28.6	(25.8–31.5)	15.9	(13.3–18.9)	18.6	(15.1–22.7)	17.3	(15.0–20.0)
Arizona	30.5	(25.8–35.6)	29.4	(25.9–33.2)	30.1	(26.7–33.7)	17.2	(12.9–22.7)	19.3	(16.4–22.7)	18.5	(15.5–21.8)
Arkansas	23.1	(19.6–27.1)	29.5	(23.8–36.0)	26.3	(22.3–30.7)	14.6	(12.2–17.3)	18.6	(14.1–24.1)	16.5	(13.8–19.8)
California	32.0	(29.1–35.0)	34.7	(32.1–37.4)	33.3	(31.1–35.5)	18.7	(16.3–21.4)	21.4	(19.0–24.0)	20.1	(18.4–22.0)
Connecticut	33.4	(29.8–37.2)	27.7	(24.2–31.4)	30.5	(27.7–33.5)	18.7	(16.4–21.3)	17.5	(14.7–20.7)	18.1	(16.1–20.3)
Delaware	28.8	(25.7–32.1)	33.2	(29.9–36.6)	31.0	(28.6–33.4)	17.9	(15.6–20.5)	22.5	(19.6–25.7)	20.2	(18.3–22.1)
Florida	29.9	(28.2–31.7)	36.0	(34.0–38.2)	33.2	(31.6–34.8)	19.4	(17.8–21.2)	25.1	(23.2–27.1)	22.5	(21.2–23.9)
Hawaii	21.2	(19.6–23.0)	24.8	(22.7–27.1)	23.2	(21.8–24.6)	12.7	(11.2–14.4)	16.0	(14.3–17.8)	14.5	(13.4–15.7)
Idaho	24.3	(22.1–26.7)	27.0	(23.2–31.1)	25.6	(23.1–28.3)	12.7	(10.7–15.0)	16.2	(13.4–19.6)	14.5	(12.4–16.9)
Illinois	27.7	(23.5–32.4)	34.0	(30.9–37.3)	30.9	(28.2–33.7)	17.3	(14.5–20.5)	21.1	(18.2–24.3)	19.2	(16.9–21.8)
Indiana	23.6	(19.1–28.9)	27.2	(23.3–31.5)	25.5	(21.8–29.6)	13.4	(10.3–17.3)	14.4	(12.2–17.1)	13.9	(12.1–15.9)
Kentucky	21.9	(18.9–25.1)	20.1	(17.0–23.4)	21.0	(19.3–22.9)	13.0	(10.5–16.0)	14.0	(11.7–16.7)	13.6	(12.2–15.1)
Maine	29.7	(27.2–32.2)	30.4	(29.1–31.8)	30.1	(28.6–31.6)	17.0	(15.2–18.9)	17.9	(16.7–19.1)	17.4	(16.3–18.6)
Maryland	27.3	(26.6–28.1)	30.3	(29.6–31.1)	28.8	(28.3–29.3)	16.2	(15.6–16.8)	19.9	(19.3–20.6)	18.1	(17.6–18.5)
Massachusetts	30.6	(26.9–34.6)	31.9	(29.5–34.5)	31.4	(29.3–33.5)	16.8	(14.4–19.4)	19.6	(17.2–22.3)	18.3	(16.8–19.8)
Michigan	26.3	(22.7–30.3)	28.7	(26.0–31.6)	27.5	(24.9–30.3)	14.3	(11.7–17.2)	17.6	(15.6–19.8)	15.9	(14.1–17.9)
Mississippi	24.2	(20.3–28.5)	26.4	(23.1–29.9)	25.2	(22.3–28.3)	17.0	(13.5–21.1)	19.3	(16.3–22.8)	18.1	(15.4–21.1)
Missouri	23.4	(20.1–27.1)	24.8	(21.6–28.2)	24.1	(22.1–26.2)	12.2	(8.8–16.7)	15.4	(12.6–18.7)	13.7	(11.2–16.7)
Montana	26.1	(23.9–28.4)	28.8	(26.3–31.4)	27.5	(25.7–29.3)	14.1	(12.7–15.7)	17.2	(14.8–19.9)	15.7	(14.3–17.3)
Nebraska	27.4	(23.9–31.2)	26.2	(23.2–29.5)	26.8	(24.6–29.2)	15.8	(12.9–19.1)	14.6	(12.2–17.4)	15.2	(13.5–17.1)
Nevada	30.1	(24.4–36.5)	28.6	(25.4–32.1)	29.3	(26.1–32.7)	17.8	(14.2–22.1)	17.5	(14.8–20.5)	17.6	(15.1–20.4)
New Hampshire	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	25.5	(23.4–27.7)	29.5	(27.7–31.3)	27.5	(26.1–28.9)	16.0	(14.5–17.5)	20.6	(19.1–22.2)	18.3	(17.2–19.5)
New York	32.2	(29.4–35.2)	28.8	(25.8–32.0)	30.5	(28.3–32.7)	19.4	(16.9–22.1)	17.6	(15.8–19.5)	18.5	(16.7–20.4)
North Carolina	29.2	(25.8–32.8)	25.5	(21.6–30.0)	27.3	(24.9–29.9)	17.1	(13.7–21.1)	16.9	(13.3–21.3)	17.0	(14.3–20.1)
North Dakota	27.3	(24.0–30.8)	27.8	(24.3–31.6)	27.6	(24.9–30.4)	14.0	(11.7–16.6)	16.0	(13.7–18.6)	15.1	(13.2–17.1)
Oklahoma	25.6	(21.1–30.8)	30.9	(27.4–34.6)	28.2	(26.0–30.5)	12.9	(9.9–16.6)	21.8	(18.5–25.6)	17.3	(15.2–19.7)
Pennsylvania	24.7	(22.0–27.6)	32.4	(29.3–35.7)	28.6	(26.1–31.1)	11.5	(9.7–13.7)	21.2	(19.0–23.5)	16.4	(14.8–18.2)
Rhode Island	28.2	(22.5–34.7)	30.8	(27.0–34.9)	29.6	(25.3–34.3)	15.5	(11.7–20.3)	17.3	(12.9–22.7)	16.5	(12.7–21.1)
South Carolina	18.6	(14.4–23.7)	29.1	(24.2–34.6)	23.9	(20.1–28.1)	13.7	(9.9–18.6)	18.0	(14.2–22.4)	15.9	(12.6–19.9)
South Dakota	22.2	(18.7–26.0)	25.6	(20.8–31.1)	24.0	(20.5–28.0)	11.0	(7.2–16.3)	15.0	(11.5–19.3)	13.1	(10.1–16.7)
Tennessee	19.9	(18.2–21.7)	26.2	(23.3–29.4)	23.1	(21.1–25.2)	11.3	(9.7–13.1)	16.4	(14.0–19.1)	13.9	(12.2–15.8)
Vermont	33.5	(32.6–34.4)	35.0	(34.1–36.0)	34.3	(33.7–35.0)	17.9	(17.2–18.7)	21.6	(20.9–22.5)	19.9	(19.3–20.4)
Virginia	26.5	(23.8–29.5)	32.6	(29.6–35.7)	29.8	(27.5–32.2)	14.7	(12.6–17.1)	19.0	(16.9–21.3)	17.0	(15.3–18.8)
West Virginia	26.8	(22.4–31.7)	28.9	(26.3–31.6)	27.9	(25.5–30.5)	16.7	(13.3–20.8)	19.8	(16.3–23.8)	18.2	(16.1–20.7)
Wyoming	25.2	(22.8–27.7)	28.0	(25.0–31.2)	26.7	(24.5–29.0)	14.3	(12.4–16.5)	17.3	(14.7–20.2)	15.9	(14.1–17.9)
<i>Median</i>	26.6		28.8		27.7		15.6		17.7		17.0	
<i>Range</i>	(18.6–33.5)		(20.1–36.0)		(21.0–34.3)		(11.0–19.4)		(14.0–25.1)		(13.1–22.5)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	28.5	(24.2–33.3)	35.7	(29.4–42.5)	32.2	(28.1–36.6)	20.9	(16.2–26.5)	22.4	(17.8–27.8)	21.5	(18.1–25.3)
Boston, MA	29.6	(26.8–32.5)	35.1	(31.9–38.5)	32.3	(30.2–34.4)	18.6	(16.1–21.5)	24.2	(21.1–27.6)	21.4	(19.3–23.6)
Broward County, FL	32.9	(30.0–35.9)	31.7	(27.3–36.5)	32.4	(29.7–35.2)	21.2	(18.6–24.1)	21.9	(18.5–25.7)	21.6	(19.5–23.9)
Cleveland, OH	28.5	(25.4–31.8)	31.9	(28.3–35.7)	30.0	(27.7–32.6)	20.3	(17.2–23.7)	23.1	(19.9–26.6)	21.6	(19.3–24.0)
DeKalb County, GA	32.0	(28.9–35.3)	35.1	(31.8–38.7)	33.5	(31.1–36.0)	20.8	(17.9–24.1)	24.0	(21.3–26.9)	22.3	(20.5–24.3)
Detroit, MI	22.7	(19.8–25.9)	25.4	(22.0–29.2)	24.0	(21.8–26.4)	15.0	(12.8–17.6)	19.9	(17.1–23.1)	17.3	(15.7–19.1)
District of Columbia	25.4	(24.1–26.7)	30.8	(29.4–32.4)	28.0	(27.0–29.0)	16.7	(15.6–17.8)	21.9	(20.6–23.3)	19.2	(18.3–20.1)
Duval County, FL	26.4	(24.3–28.7)	26.7	(24.1–29.6)	26.6	(24.7–28.5)	18.2	(16.4–20.2)	17.8	(15.7–20.2)	18.0	(16.5–19.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	31.6	(28.6–34.8)	37.4	(34.1–40.8)	34.5	(32.3–36.8)	22.0	(19.5–24.6)	27.4	(24.5–30.4)	24.6	(22.8–26.6)
Houston, TX	29.3	(27.0–31.7)	29.7	(27.0–32.6)	29.6	(27.8–31.5)	18.5	(16.5–20.8)	20.9	(18.4–23.6)	19.8	(18.2–21.5)
Los Angeles, CA	30.0	(26.6–33.6)	37.5	(33.5–41.7)	33.6	(31.5–35.7)	17.3	(14.3–20.7)	25.5	(22.0–29.5)	21.3	(19.4–23.3)
Miami-Dade County, FL	31.4	(28.8–34.2)	36.6	(33.5–39.8)	34.1	(32.2–36.1)	21.1	(18.7–23.8)	26.5	(23.4–29.8)	23.7	(21.9–25.6)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 86. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day\* and who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times/day,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times/day						Ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	26.3	(24.3–28.4)	30.4	(27.4–33.5)	<b>28.4</b>	<b>(26.3–30.6)</b>	17.3	(15.7–19.1)	20.3	(18.7–22.0)	<b>18.9</b>	<b>(17.6–20.2)</b>
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	30.9	(26.8–35.3)	37.4	(33.6–41.4)	<b>34.2</b>	<b>(30.8–37.6)</b>	17.6	(14.7–20.9)	25.8	(22.2–29.7)	<b>21.8</b>	<b>(19.1–24.7)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	29.4	(26.6–32.4)	32.3	(29.4–35.4)	<b>31.1</b>	<b>(29.0–33.3)</b>	17.5	(15.3–20.0)	22.2	(19.3–25.4)	<b>20.1</b>	<b>(17.9–22.4)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	30.7	(25.8–36.0)	33.9	(31.1–36.8)	<b>32.2</b>	<b>(29.3–35.3)</b>	22.0	(17.1–27.9)	24.3	(21.5–27.2)	<b>23.0</b>	<b>(19.9–26.5)</b>
San Diego, CA	31.1	(27.3–35.2)	35.5	(32.0–39.2)	<b>33.4</b>	<b>(30.4–36.5)</b>	18.6	(15.6–22.1)	22.4	(19.4–25.6)	<b>20.6</b>	<b>(18.2–23.3)</b>
San Francisco, CA	35.4	(31.7–39.3)	40.0	(36.0–44.0)	<b>37.6</b>	<b>(35.2–40.2)</b>	20.2	(17.0–23.8)	24.9	(21.6–28.5)	<b>22.5</b>	<b>(20.3–24.9)</b>
Median	29.8		34.5		32.2		18.6		22.7		21.4	
Range	(22.7–35.4)		(25.4–40.0)		(24.0–37.6)		(15.0–22.0)		(17.8–27.4)		(17.3–24.6)	

\* During the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 87. Percentage of high school students who did not eat vegetables\*<sup>†</sup> and who ate vegetables\* one or more times/day,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Did not eat vegetables						Ate vegetables one or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	3.7	(2.9–4.7)	6.0	(5.0–7.3)	<b>4.9</b>	<b>(4.2–5.8)</b>	64.5	(61.2–67.7)	64.0	(61.4–66.6)	<b>64.2</b>	<b>(61.7–66.7)</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	8.8	(6.6–11.6)	13.0	(10.6–15.8)	<b>10.9</b>	<b>(9.2–13.0)</b>	48.0	(41.1–55.0)	56.5	(52.4–60.5)	<b>52.5</b>	<b>(48.6–56.4)</b>
Hispanic	7.7	(6.2–9.5)	9.2	(7.4–11.4)	<b>8.5</b>	<b>(7.3–9.7)</b>	55.3	(52.5–58.0)	57.7	(55.0–60.3)	<b>56.5</b>	<b>(54.8–58.3)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	6.0	(4.9–7.3)	7.2	(5.3–9.7)	<b>6.6</b>	<b>(5.4–8.1)</b>	57.3	(53.9–60.5)	59.7	(54.9–64.4)	<b>58.6</b>	<b>(55.3–61.8)</b>
10	5.9	(4.7–7.4)	8.4	(6.3–11.3)	<b>7.1</b>	<b>(5.8–8.8)</b>	58.6	(55.1–62.0)	60.9	(56.9–64.9)	<b>59.9</b>	<b>(56.9–62.7)</b>
11	4.5	(3.3–6.0)	8.0	(6.3–10.1)	<b>6.6</b>	<b>(5.6–7.8)</b>	61.3	(57.1–65.3)	63.9	(60.6–67.0)	<b>62.5</b>	<b>(59.7–65.2)</b>
12	5.7	(4.3–7.5)	7.2	(5.5–9.3)	<b>6.4</b>	<b>(5.2–7.9)</b>	63.1	(59.4–66.6)	63.9	(60.4–67.3)	<b>63.5</b>	<b>(60.9–66.0)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(4.8–6.4)</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>(6.6–8.9)</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>(6.0–7.5)</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>(57.5–62.4)</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>(59.7–64.2)</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>(58.9–63.0)</b>

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

† During the 7 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 88. Percentage of high school students who did not eat vegetables\*<sup>†</sup> and who ate vegetables\* one or more times/day,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Did not eat vegetables						Ate vegetables one or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	10.0	(7.9–12.6)	11.0	(8.7–13.9)	<b>10.4</b>	<b>(9.0–12.1)</b>	49.0	(45.2–52.8)	52.8	(48.5–57.1)	<b>51.2</b>	<b>(47.9–54.6)</b>
Alaska	4.0	(2.8–5.6)	6.8	(5.2–8.8)	<b>5.4</b>	<b>(4.3–6.8)</b>	64.3	(60.3–68.2)	62.7	(59.0–66.3)	<b>63.7</b>	<b>(60.6–66.7)</b>
Arizona	6.1	(4.6–8.0)	8.1	(5.8–11.3)	<b>7.1</b>	<b>(5.5–9.3)</b>	60.0	(54.5–65.2)	57.9	(54.9–60.9)	<b>59.1</b>	<b>(55.5–62.6)</b>
Arkansas	10.7	(8.8–13.0)	11.9	(9.6–14.7)	<b>11.3</b>	<b>(10.0–12.8)</b>	53.9	(50.8–56.9)	54.8	(51.3–58.3)	<b>54.5</b>	<b>(52.4–56.6)</b>
California	6.4	(4.5–9.0)	7.4	(4.0–13.2)	<b>6.9</b>	<b>(4.4–10.7)</b>	61.4	(56.4–66.2)	61.7	(55.8–67.3)	<b>61.6</b>	<b>(56.7–66.3)</b>
Connecticut	6.3	(4.7–8.3)	7.7	(6.3–9.3)	<b>6.9</b>	<b>(5.8–8.3)</b>	66.3	(62.3–70.2)	63.1	(59.5–66.6)	<b>64.8</b>	<b>(61.6–67.8)</b>
Delaware	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	8.1	(7.1–9.4)	11.0	(9.8–12.3)	<b>9.6</b>	<b>(8.6–10.6)</b>	55.6	(53.1–58.1)	58.1	(55.8–60.3)	<b>56.9</b>	<b>(54.9–58.8)</b>
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	2.8	(2.0–4.1)	3.9	(2.5–6.0)	<b>3.3</b>	<b>(2.4–4.7)</b>	66.1	(61.7–70.2)	63.9	(60.1–67.5)	<b>64.8</b>	<b>(62.5–67.1)</b>
Illinois	8.4	(6.4–10.8)	11.2	(9.1–13.7)	<b>9.8</b>	<b>(8.4–11.4)</b>	56.2	(50.7–61.6)	58.0	(53.3–62.6)	<b>57.1</b>	<b>(53.5–60.6)</b>
Indiana	5.9	(4.1–8.5)	8.6	(6.2–11.9)	<b>7.3</b>	<b>(5.4–9.9)</b>	58.9	(53.8–63.8)	56.0	(51.5–60.4)	<b>57.5</b>	<b>(53.9–61.1)</b>
Kentucky	6.5	(4.5–9.1)	10.4	(8.1–13.4)	<b>8.5</b>	<b>(6.9–10.5)</b>	58.8	(53.6–63.8)	55.3	(51.8–58.7)	<b>57.1</b>	<b>(54.3–59.9)</b>
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	6.9	(6.5–7.3)	9.8	(9.3–10.4)	<b>8.4</b>	<b>(8.0–8.8)</b>	58.3	(57.4–59.2)	59.9	(59.1–60.8)	<b>59.2</b>	<b>(58.5–59.9)</b>
Massachusetts	5.7	(4.3–7.5)	6.3	(4.7–8.4)	<b>6.0</b>	<b>(4.7–7.6)</b>	61.8	(57.5–65.9)	62.9	(58.9–66.7)	<b>62.4</b>	<b>(58.8–65.8)</b>
Michigan	6.0	(4.2–8.6)	6.7	(5.2–8.5)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(4.9–8.0)</b>	58.3	(54.0–62.4)	55.9	(51.2–60.5)	<b>57.1</b>	<b>(53.6–60.6)</b>
Mississippi	9.2	(6.7–12.5)	12.8	(10.5–15.5)	<b>10.9</b>	<b>(9.3–12.9)</b>	51.3	(47.3–55.2)	52.4	(49.1–55.6)	<b>51.9</b>	<b>(49.2–54.6)</b>
Missouri	5.5	(3.3–8.9)	6.8	(4.7–9.9)	<b>6.1</b>	<b>(4.4–8.3)</b>	56.1	(48.7–63.3)	60.2	(55.6–64.6)	<b>58.0</b>	<b>(53.1–62.8)</b>
Montana	3.9	(3.2–4.9)	6.3	(4.9–8.0)	<b>5.1</b>	<b>(4.2–6.3)</b>	65.5	(62.8–68.2)	66.3	(64.1–68.5)	<b>66.0</b>	<b>(64.1–67.8)</b>
Nebraska	4.3	(3.0–6.2)	8.4	(6.4–11.0)	<b>6.4</b>	<b>(5.1–8.1)</b>	63.2	(59.8–66.5)	64.1	(60.0–68.0)	<b>63.8</b>	<b>(60.9–66.5)</b>
Nevada	5.2	(3.5–7.6)	8.8	(5.9–12.9)	<b>7.2</b>	<b>(5.5–9.3)</b>	57.9	(52.0–63.6)	60.3	(56.0–64.5)	<b>59.1</b>	<b>(54.9–63.1)</b>
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	6.1	(5.0–7.4)	8.1	(7.1–9.4)	<b>7.1</b>	<b>(6.4–7.9)</b>	57.4	(55.0–59.8)	61.5	(58.9–64.2)	<b>59.4</b>	<b>(57.5–61.3)</b>
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	7.1	(4.3–11.6)	10.5	(7.4–14.8)	<b>8.9</b>	<b>(6.8–11.7)</b>	60.0	(54.9–64.9)	58.5	(52.5–64.2)	<b>59.2</b>	<b>(55.0–63.3)</b>
North Dakota	3.5	(2.4–5.1)	5.9	(4.4–7.9)	<b>4.7</b>	<b>(3.8–5.8)</b>	59.4	(55.9–62.9)	57.6	(54.6–60.5)	<b>58.5</b>	<b>(56.3–60.7)</b>
Oklahoma	7.0	(4.9–9.8)	8.9	(6.3–12.3)	<b>8.1</b>	<b>(6.4–10.2)</b>	56.2	(52.9–59.4)	59.1	(55.3–62.7)	<b>57.6</b>	<b>(55.4–59.8)</b>
Pennsylvania	4.4	(2.9–6.4)	7.7	(6.4–9.3)	<b>6.1</b>	<b>(5.1–7.2)</b>	60.6	(55.7–65.2)	58.4	(54.9–61.8)	<b>59.5</b>	<b>(56.2–62.7)</b>
Rhode Island	5.5	(3.3–9.1)	8.6	(6.1–12.0)	<b>7.1</b>	<b>(4.9–10.2)</b>	60.4	(52.4–67.9)	56.6	(51.7–61.4)	<b>58.6</b>	<b>(53.4–63.6)</b>
South Carolina	8.9	(6.0–13.0)	11.2	(8.5–14.6)	<b>10.0</b>	<b>(7.3–13.5)</b>	45.6	(41.0–50.2)	48.1	(39.4–56.8)	<b>46.7</b>	<b>(41.3–52.3)</b>
South Dakota	6.1	(3.5–10.2)	7.6	(6.0–9.8)	<b>6.9</b>	<b>(5.1–9.2)</b>	60.8	(53.3–67.8)	57.7	(53.1–62.1)	<b>59.2</b>	<b>(55.3–63.1)</b>
Tennessee	8.3	(7.0–9.9)	11.1	(9.4–12.9)	<b>9.7</b>	<b>(8.5–11.1)</b>	50.0	(47.1–52.9)	53.7	(50.5–56.9)	<b>51.9</b>	<b>(49.7–54.1)</b>
Vermont	3.1	(2.8–3.4)	5.5	(5.1–6.0)	<b>4.4</b>	<b>(4.1–4.6)</b>	73.4	(72.5–74.2)	71.4	(70.5–72.3)	<b>72.3</b>	<b>(71.7–72.9)</b>
Virginia	5.6	(4.3–7.3)	7.8	(6.4–9.4)	<b>6.7</b>	<b>(5.6–8.1)</b>	59.7	(55.8–63.4)	60.7	(57.2–64.0)	<b>60.1</b>	<b>(57.0–63.2)</b>
West Virginia	4.9	(3.1–7.7)	11.7	(9.1–14.9)	<b>8.3</b>	<b>(6.2–11.1)</b>	57.7	(53.3–62.0)	53.9	(49.4–58.3)	<b>55.8</b>	<b>(52.3–59.2)</b>
Wyoming	4.4	(3.0–6.3)	8.7	(7.0–10.6)	<b>6.6</b>	<b>(5.5–7.9)</b>	66.0	(62.5–69.4)	63.8	(60.6–66.8)	<b>64.9</b>	<b>(62.4–67.2)</b>
<i>Median</i>		<i>6.0</i>		<i>8.5</i>		<i>7.1</i>		<i>59.1</i>		<i>58.4</i>		<i>59.1</i>
<i>Range</i>		<i>(2.8–10.7)</i>		<i>(3.9–12.8)</i>		<i>(3.3–11.3)</i>		<i>(45.6–73.4)</i>		<i>(48.1–71.4)</i>		<i>(46.7–72.3)</i>
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	11.3	(8.7–14.6)	10.6	(7.3–15.1)	<b>10.8</b>	<b>(8.4–13.8)</b>	49.3	(44.5–54.2)	58.1	(51.6–64.3)	<b>53.8</b>	<b>(50.1–57.4)</b>
Boston, MA	9.2	(7.1–11.8)	13.6	(11.1–16.6)	<b>11.4</b>	<b>(9.5–13.6)</b>	48.0	(44.0–52.0)	50.6	(46.5–54.7)	<b>49.3</b>	<b>(46.2–52.5)</b>
Broward County, FL	9.1	(7.0–11.8)	12.2	(9.6–15.3)	<b>10.7</b>	<b>(9.0–12.7)</b>	53.6	(49.7–57.5)	52.4	(48.2–56.5)	<b>53.0</b>	<b>(49.9–56.1)</b>
Cleveland, OH	10.9	(8.8–13.6)	11.6	(9.1–14.6)	<b>11.4</b>	<b>(9.6–13.4)</b>	48.5	(43.4–53.6)	48.4	(43.6–53.2)	<b>48.7</b>	<b>(45.1–52.2)</b>
DeKalb County, GA	8.0	(6.0–10.4)	11.0	(8.8–13.7)	<b>9.5</b>	<b>(7.8–11.4)</b>	55.3	(51.3–59.2)	54.6	(50.7–58.4)	<b>54.9</b>	<b>(52.0–57.8)</b>
Detroit, MI	7.0	(5.5–8.9)	11.5	(8.6–15.2)	<b>9.0</b>	<b>(7.3–11.0)</b>	54.2	(50.5–57.8)	54.6	(49.9–59.3)	<b>54.5</b>	<b>(51.5–57.5)</b>
District of Columbia	10.6	(9.7–11.6)	12.0	(10.9–13.1)	<b>11.3</b>	<b>(10.6–12.0)</b>	48.2	(46.7–49.7)	54.8	(53.2–56.5)	<b>51.3</b>	<b>(50.2–52.5)</b>
Duval County, FL	9.1	(7.5–10.9)	12.6	(10.8–14.5)	<b>10.7</b>	<b>(9.5–12.0)</b>	55.7	(52.9–58.5)	56.0	(52.8–59.1)	<b>56.2</b>	<b>(54.1–58.2)</b>
Ft. Worth, TX	8.9	(7.1–11.0)	10.9	(9.0–13.3)	<b>9.9</b>	<b>(8.5–11.5)</b>	54.3	(50.8–57.9)	56.0	(53.0–59.0)	<b>55.1</b>	<b>(52.9–57.4)</b>
Houston, TX	10.2	(8.5–12.2)	13.2	(11.6–15.0)	<b>11.6</b>	<b>(10.4–13.0)</b>	51.3	(48.9–53.8)	51.1	(48.3–53.8)	<b>51.5</b>	<b>(49.5–53.4)</b>
Los Angeles, CA	6.8	(5.0–9.2)	9.4	(8.0–11.0)	<b>8.0</b>	<b>(7.0–9.1)</b>	53.7	(48.3–58.9)	56.5	(52.2–60.8)	<b>55.0</b>	<b>(51.2–58.8)</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	10.0	(8.4–11.9)	13.1	(11.0–15.5)	<b>11.7</b>	<b>(10.3–13.3)</b>	53.1	(49.9–56.3)	54.9	(51.1–58.6)	<b>54.0</b>	<b>(51.1–56.8)</b>

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 88. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who did not eat vegetables\*<sup>†</sup> and who ate vegetables\* one or more times/day,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Did not eat vegetables						Ate vegetables one or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	8.2	(6.2–10.8)	13.7	(11.0–17.0)	<b>11.1</b>	<b>(9.3–13.3)</b>	54.4	(49.8–58.9)	55.4	(50.9–59.8)	<b>54.8</b>	<b>(51.2–58.3)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	8.0	(6.4–10.1)	11.6	(9.7–13.9)	<b>9.8</b>	<b>(8.6–11.2)</b>	55.5	(51.8–59.1)	53.9	(51.0–56.7)	<b>54.9</b>	<b>(52.6–57.2)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	8.9	(6.6–11.8)	9.4	(7.6–11.4)	<b>9.1</b>	<b>(7.3–11.3)</b>	50.0	(45.5–54.5)	56.2	(52.7–59.6)	<b>53.0</b>	<b>(49.8–56.3)</b>
San Diego, CA	4.1	(2.7–6.0)	7.1	(6.0–8.3)	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(4.7–6.6)</b>	61.7	(58.6–64.6)	60.4	(57.1–63.6)	<b>61.1</b>	<b>(58.8–63.4)</b>
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	9.0		11.6		10.7		53.6		54.8		54.3	
Range	(4.1–11.3)		(7.1–13.7)		(5.6–11.7)		(48.0–61.7)		(48.4–60.4)		(48.7–61.1)	

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

<sup>†</sup> During the 7 days before the survey.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Not available.**TABLE 89. Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables\* two or more times/day<sup>†</sup> and who ate vegetables\* three or more times/day,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Ate vegetables two or more times/day						Ate vegetables three or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	29.1	(26.1–32.4)	28.2	(25.7–30.8)	<b>28.6</b>	<b>(26.4–31.0)</b>	13.1	(11.5–14.9)	13.9	(12.4–15.7)	<b>13.5</b>	<b>(12.2–14.9)</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	17.9	(14.3–22.3)	25.7	(21.1–30.9)	<b>22.0</b>	<b>(19.1–25.2)</b>	9.9	(6.2–15.4)	16.1	(12.7–20.3)	<b>13.2</b>	<b>(10.8–15.9)</b>
Hispanic	23.8	(21.3–26.6)	30.3	(27.6–33.2)	<b>27.2</b>	<b>(25.2–29.3)</b>	12.7	(10.7–15.0)	18.8	(16.5–21.3)	<b>15.8</b>	<b>(14.2–17.5)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	24.2	(21.6–26.9)	28.9	(24.6–33.5)	<b>26.6</b>	<b>(23.9–29.6)</b>	11.6	(9.7–13.8)	17.1	(13.9–20.7)	<b>14.5</b>	<b>(12.5–16.8)</b>
10	25.5	(22.5–28.7)	28.4	(25.5–31.4)	<b>26.9</b>	<b>(24.6–29.2)</b>	11.2	(9.2–13.5)	15.9	(12.8–19.5)	<b>13.5</b>	<b>(12.0–15.1)</b>
11	26.6	(22.8–30.7)	30.9	(28.3–33.5)	<b>28.8</b>	<b>(26.6–31.1)</b>	13.9	(12.0–16.1)	15.9	(13.5–18.8)	<b>15.0</b>	<b>(13.4–16.8)</b>
12	29.8	(26.1–33.8)	30.0	(26.2–34.1)	<b>29.8</b>	<b>(27.0–32.8)</b>	14.9	(11.2–19.4)	17.1	(14.7–19.8)	<b>16.0</b>	<b>(13.7–18.5)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>(24.4–28.6)</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>(27.6–31.7)</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>(26.4–29.7)</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>(11.8–14.0)</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>(15.2–18.0)</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>(13.8–15.7)</b>

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

<sup>†</sup> During the 7 days before the survey.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 90. Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables\* two or more times/day<sup>†</sup> and who ate vegetables\* three or more time/day,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Ate vegetables two or more times/day						Ate vegetables three or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	16.7	(14.1–19.6)	21.3	(17.6–25.5)	19.3	(16.8–22.0)	8.5	(6.5–10.9)	11.5	(8.8–15.0)	10.2	(8.5–12.3)
Alaska	28.5	(24.6–32.7)	27.9	(24.5–31.6)	28.3	(25.8–30.9)	15.0	(12.2–18.3)	13.2	(10.8–15.9)	14.2	(12.4–16.1)
Arizona	27.6	(22.5–33.4)	25.0	(21.8–28.5)	26.4	(22.8–30.3)	15.7	(13.0–18.8)	13.7	(10.9–17.2)	14.7	(12.3–17.6)
Arkansas	23.2	(19.2–27.7)	26.2	(23.0–29.6)	24.7	(23.2–26.4)	12.0	(10.4–13.8)	14.5	(11.8–17.8)	13.4	(12.3–14.5)
California	28.8	(25.2–32.8)	28.4	(24.1–33.1)	28.8	(25.9–31.9)	15.3	(12.7–18.3)	16.3	(13.4–19.7)	15.9	(14.0–18.0)
Connecticut	29.1	(24.5–34.2)	28.3	(25.6–31.2)	28.7	(25.9–31.6)	12.3	(10.0–14.9)	13.2	(11.1–15.7)	12.8	(11.1–14.6)
Delaware	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	25.0	(23.3–26.8)	29.1	(27.4–30.8)	27.2	(26.0–28.4)	13.5	(12.2–14.8)	17.3	(15.8–19.0)	15.5	(14.4–16.7)
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	27.0	(23.6–30.7)	25.6	(22.1–29.3)	26.2	(24.2–28.3)	11.0	(8.6–14.0)	11.7	(9.6–14.1)	11.3	(9.7–13.2)
Illinois	22.2	(18.3–26.6)	27.3	(24.0–30.8)	24.8	(22.2–27.5)	11.0	(8.8–13.5)	14.2	(12.6–15.9)	12.7	(11.3–14.2)
Indiana	22.0	(18.6–25.9)	23.7	(20.2–27.6)	22.9	(20.4–25.7)	8.8	(6.4–12.0)	10.8	(8.3–13.8)	9.8	(8.0–11.9)
Kentucky	24.0	(20.8–27.6)	21.9	(18.8–25.4)	23.2	(21.0–25.5)	11.1	(8.6–14.1)	10.9	(8.7–13.7)	11.1	(9.5–13.0)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	24.1	(23.4–24.8)	27.3	(26.7–27.9)	25.8	(25.3–26.3)	11.8	(11.2–12.3)	14.8	(14.3–15.3)	13.4	(13.0–13.7)
Massachusetts	24.7	(21.4–28.3)	26.3	(22.9–29.9)	25.7	(23.0–28.6)	11.2	(9.2–13.7)	12.6	(10.9–14.6)	12.0	(10.6–13.7)
Michigan	21.2	(18.1–24.8)	23.2	(20.1–26.6)	22.3	(20.2–24.6)	10.5	(8.6–12.7)	9.1	(7.2–11.5)	9.8	(8.6–11.1)
Mississippi	20.5	(18.0–23.3)	24.3	(21.3–27.5)	22.6	(20.5–24.8)	11.1	(9.6–12.8)	13.8	(11.4–16.6)	12.4	(10.9–14.1)
Missouri	20.2	(17.3–23.5)	23.5	(20.6–26.7)	21.8	(19.7–24.1)	8.9	(5.9–13.2)	12.1	(9.5–15.4)	10.5	(8.7–12.6)
Montana	26.8	(24.7–29.0)	30.2	(27.8–32.6)	28.5	(26.7–30.4)	11.9	(10.5–13.5)	14.8	(13.1–16.6)	13.3	(12.2–14.6)
Nebraska	27.9	(24.5–31.5)	26.8	(23.5–30.3)	27.4	(24.7–30.3)	13.3	(10.5–16.6)	13.0	(10.9–15.6)	13.2	(11.3–15.5)
Nevada	25.7	(21.0–31.1)	25.7	(23.0–28.7)	25.8	(22.7–29.0)	14.5	(10.9–19.1)	13.0	(10.6–15.9)	13.8	(11.5–16.5)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	25.0	(22.9–27.3)	30.9	(28.5–33.5)	28.0	(26.1–29.9)	13.4	(12.1–14.7)	19.3	(17.3–21.6)	16.4	(14.9–17.9)
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	26.3	(22.5–30.6)	26.9	(23.3–30.8)	26.6	(23.4–30.1)	11.7	(8.9–15.3)	13.4	(10.5–17.1)	12.5	(10.1–15.5)
North Dakota	25.3	(22.5–28.3)	23.4	(20.8–26.1)	24.3	(22.4–26.4)	10.1	(8.4–12.0)	12.1	(10.2–14.2)	11.1	(9.8–12.6)
Oklahoma	18.9	(16.3–21.8)	25.9	(22.6–29.5)	22.2	(19.8–24.8)	9.3	(6.8–12.7)	15.2	(12.8–18.0)	12.1	(10.1–14.6)
Pennsylvania	23.7	(20.9–26.8)	24.9	(22.0–28.2)	24.3	(21.9–26.9)	9.3	(7.3–11.7)	12.1	(9.8–14.7)	10.7	(9.0–12.6)
Rhode Island	22.2	(19.4–25.4)	25.4	(22.0–29.1)	23.9	(21.3–26.8)	10.9	(9.1–13.0)	12.9	(10.7–15.4)	12.0	(10.9–13.3)
South Carolina	16.5	(14.4–18.8)	20.7	(15.9–26.5)	18.5	(16.1–21.2)	7.5	(6.1–9.2)	10.8	(8.7–13.4)	9.1	(8.0–10.4)
South Dakota	21.8	(17.1–27.3)	26.5	(22.4–31.2)	24.3	(21.4–27.5)	9.8	(7.5–12.8)	13.8	(10.2–18.4)	11.9	(9.6–14.7)
Tennessee	18.9	(16.9–21.1)	23.0	(20.7–25.6)	21.1	(19.5–22.9)	8.4	(7.3–9.7)	10.9	(9.3–12.6)	9.7	(8.9–10.6)
Vermont	35.9	(35.0–36.9)	36.5	(35.6–37.5)	36.3	(35.6–36.9)	17.4	(16.7–18.2)	18.6	(17.8–19.3)	18.1	(17.6–18.6)
Virginia	24.9	(22.1–27.8)	27.7	(24.8–30.7)	26.4	(23.8–29.1)	11.8	(9.9–13.8)	15.8	(13.5–18.3)	13.8	(12.1–15.8)
West Virginia	24.2	(20.4–28.4)	23.4	(19.6–27.6)	23.8	(21.1–26.6)	12.7	(10.8–15.0)	13.0	(10.1–16.6)	12.9	(11.3–14.7)
Wyoming	28.8	(25.8–32.0)	31.3	(28.4–34.5)	30.1	(27.9–32.4)	13.1	(11.3–15.3)	14.7	(12.6–17.1)	13.9	(12.4–15.7)
<i>Median</i>		24.4		26.0		25.2		11.4		13.2		12.6
<i>Range</i>		(16.5–35.9)		(20.7–36.5)		(18.5–36.3)		(7.5–17.4)		(9.1–19.3)		(9.1–18.1)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	20.6	(16.8–25.0)	27.9	(22.4–34.1)	24.4	(21.0–28.2)	13.5	(10.0–18.1)	15.3	(11.3–20.3)	14.6	(11.7–18.1)
Boston, MA	21.3	(18.3–24.6)	19.7	(16.8–23.0)	20.5	(18.5–22.8)	10.7	(8.5–13.3)	9.8	(8.0–12.0)	10.3	(8.9–12.0)
Broward County, FL	22.2	(19.2–25.6)	23.9	(20.2–28.0)	23.1	(20.6–25.9)	12.1	(9.8–14.8)	13.3	(10.6–16.5)	12.8	(10.9–14.9)
Cleveland, OH	19.3	(16.5–22.4)	23.6	(20.3–27.2)	21.9	(19.5–24.5)	10.6	(8.4–13.4)	15.3	(12.5–18.6)	13.5	(11.7–15.5)
DeKalb County, GA	23.1	(20.0–26.5)	26.8	(23.6–30.2)	24.9	(22.8–27.1)	12.7	(10.7–15.1)	13.7	(11.6–16.2)	13.2	(11.8–14.8)
Detroit, MI	19.2	(16.5–22.2)	18.4	(14.9–22.5)	19.0	(16.8–21.3)	9.1	(7.4–11.3)	9.6	(7.1–12.9)	9.5	(7.9–11.4)
District of Columbia	19.3	(18.2–20.5)	24.8	(23.4–26.3)	22.0	(21.1–22.9)	10.4	(9.5–11.3)	13.8	(12.7–15.0)	12.1	(11.4–12.8)
Duval County, FL	22.7	(20.4–25.1)	24.6	(22.1–27.2)	24.1	(22.5–25.7)	10.9	(9.4–12.7)	12.7	(11.0–14.6)	12.0	(10.9–13.2)
Ft. Worth, TX	24.4	(21.5–27.5)	28.0	(25.1–31.1)	26.2	(23.9–28.7)	14.8	(12.4–17.7)	17.8	(15.4–20.5)	16.4	(14.5–18.4)
Houston, TX	22.7	(20.6–24.9)	20.4	(18.0–23.0)	21.8	(20.1–23.6)	12.2	(10.6–14.0)	11.6	(9.8–13.6)	12.2	(11.0–13.5)
Los Angeles, CA	19.6	(15.6–24.3)	26.3	(23.7–28.9)	22.8	(20.6–25.2)	9.7	(8.2–11.4)	13.9	(11.2–17.2)	11.8	(10.2–13.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	26.3	(23.7–29.1)	28.3	(25.0–31.8)	27.4	(25.2–29.7)	15.6	(13.4–18.0)	17.9	(15.5–20.5)	16.8	(15.2–18.6)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 90. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who ate vegetables\* two or more times/day<sup>†</sup> and who ate vegetables\* three or more times/day,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Ate vegetables two or more times/day						Ate vegetables three or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	27.2	(23.8–30.7)	27.6	(23.1–32.5)	<b>27.2</b>	<b>(24.2–30.5)</b>	14.4	(11.9–17.2)	18.3	(14.0–23.5)	<b>16.3</b>	<b>(13.6–19.4)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	21.6	(18.7–24.8)	24.7	(21.7–27.9)	<b>23.4</b>	<b>(21.2–25.7)</b>	11.2	(9.2–13.6)	13.5	(11.2–16.2)	<b>12.5</b>	<b>(10.8–14.3)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	21.2	(18.5–24.1)	24.4	(20.2–29.2)	<b>22.9</b>	<b>(20.4–25.6)</b>	10.2	(8.2–12.6)	14.1	(10.8–18.1)	<b>12.3</b>	<b>(10.5–14.5)</b>
San Diego, CA	26.4	(23.6–29.4)	28.1	(25.2–31.1)	<b>27.2</b>	<b>(25.2–29.3)</b>	12.6	(10.2–15.5)	14.0	(11.5–16.9)	<b>13.3</b>	<b>(11.3–15.5)</b>
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.9		24.7		23.2		11.6		13.8		12.6	
Range	(19.2–27.2)		(18.4–28.3)		(19.0–27.4)		(9.1–15.6)		(9.6–18.3)		(9.5–16.8)	

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

<sup>†</sup> During the 7 days before the survey.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Not available.**TABLE 91. Percentage of high school students who did not drink milk\* and who drank one or more glasses/day of milk,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Did not drink milk						Drank one or more glasses/day of milk					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>§</sup>	24.4	(20.6–28.7)	12.1	(10.2–14.3)	<b>18.3</b>	<b>(15.9–21.1)</b>	32.0	(27.6–36.7)	50.6	(45.7–55.5)	<b>41.2</b>	<b>(37.1–45.5)</b>
Black <sup>§</sup>	44.6	(39.5–49.8)	25.8	(23.0–28.8)	<b>34.7</b>	<b>(32.4–37.0)</b>	17.7	(14.5–21.5)	31.8	(26.2–38.1)	<b>25.1</b>	<b>(22.2–28.2)</b>
Hispanic	26.3	(23.7–29.1)	13.0	(11.1–15.3)	<b>19.6</b>	<b>(17.7–21.6)</b>	27.2	(24.6–30.0)	45.1	(42.6–47.7)	<b>36.2</b>	<b>(34.4–38.1)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	27.0	(24.2–30.0)	15.6	(13.1–18.5)	<b>20.9</b>	<b>(18.8–23.3)</b>	29.3	(25.5–33.4)	47.0	(43.0–51.0)	<b>38.6</b>	<b>(35.2–42.1)</b>
10	26.9	(21.2–33.4)	14.1	(10.8–18.1)	<b>20.5</b>	<b>(16.9–24.6)</b>	30.1	(22.9–38.5)	49.2	(42.5–55.9)	<b>39.6</b>	<b>(33.7–45.9)</b>
11	31.7	(27.8–35.9)	14.2	(12.1–16.6)	<b>22.8</b>	<b>(20.3–25.6)</b>	26.3	(21.9–31.4)	44.7	(41.2–48.2)	<b>35.8</b>	<b>(32.2–39.6)</b>
12	28.2	(24.8–32.0)	16.6	(13.9–19.7)	<b>22.4</b>	<b>(20.1–24.8)</b>	26.5	(23.4–29.9)	43.8	(39.8–47.8)	<b>35.2</b>	<b>(32.7–37.7)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>(25.5–31.5)</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>(13.6–16.6)</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>(19.8–23.4)</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>(25.1–31.6)</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>(43.3–49.1)</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>(34.8–40.2)</b>

\* During the 7 days before the survey.

<sup>†</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>§</sup> Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 92. Percentage of high school students who did not drink milk\* and who drank one or more glasses/day of milk,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Did not drink milk						Drank one or more glasses/day of milk					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	35.5	(30.5–40.8)	22.7	(19.6–26.0)	29.0	(25.4–32.9)	18.9	(15.1–23.5)	32.9	(30.4–35.4)	26.1	(23.6–28.8)
Alaska	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	33.3	(27.4–39.7)	20.2	(18.0–22.6)	26.7	(23.7–29.9)	22.8	(18.4–28.0)	37.1	(32.8–41.7)	29.9	(26.5–33.5)
California	30.0	(23.5–37.5)	15.8	(13.0–19.1)	22.8	(18.7–27.5)	23.8	(20.4–27.5)	41.2	(37.7–44.8)	32.7	(29.8–35.6)
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	30.9	(27.5–34.6)	18.3	(15.6–21.3)	24.6	(22.3–27.0)	23.7	(21.2–26.5)	41.8	(38.7–45.0)	32.9	(30.7–35.2)
Florida	29.2	(27.6–31.0)	17.2	(15.6–18.9)	23.2	(22.0–24.5)	24.7	(22.8–26.8)	43.1	(40.8–45.3)	33.9	(32.4–35.5)
Hawaii	36.6	(33.6–39.8)	22.3	(20.3–24.4)	29.6	(27.5–31.9)	16.6	(14.4–19.1)	29.6	(27.0–32.3)	23.0	(21.0–25.0)
Idaho	19.7	(16.9–22.7)	10.3	(8.0–13.1)	14.8	(13.0–16.9)	30.4	(27.0–34.1)	53.5	(49.1–57.8)	42.1	(39.2–45.1)
Illinois	31.9	(28.4–35.6)	16.5	(13.4–20.3)	24.1	(21.5–26.8)	25.0	(21.9–28.3)	42.4	(38.3–46.7)	33.8	(30.8–37.1)
Indiana	23.5	(20.2–27.1)	16.5	(12.9–20.9)	20.0	(17.2–23.2)	27.4	(23.2–32.0)	43.0	(38.4–47.6)	35.3	(32.3–38.4)
Kentucky	26.5	(22.3–31.0)	18.5	(15.4–22.0)	22.5	(19.9–25.4)	22.3	(19.1–25.9)	37.9	(33.6–42.4)	30.3	(27.6–33.2)
Maine	23.4	(22.0–24.8)	14.2	(13.0–15.6)	18.8	(17.9–19.7)	34.1	(32.8–35.4)	50.2	(48.8–51.7)	42.3	(41.2–43.3)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	28.1	(24.7–31.7)	13.8	(11.8–16.2)	21.0	(18.8–23.3)	27.6	(24.2–31.4)	48.2	(45.0–51.5)	38.0	(35.2–40.9)
Michigan	29.8	(25.8–34.1)	17.1	(13.7–21.1)	23.4	(20.2–26.9)	26.5	(23.4–29.9)	44.3	(38.9–49.8)	35.4	(31.5–39.5)
Mississippi	37.7	(33.9–41.6)	25.3	(21.6–29.3)	31.7	(29.1–34.3)	18.2	(15.2–21.7)	29.0	(24.9–33.6)	23.5	(20.5–26.8)
Missouri	26.3	(22.3–30.7)	14.8	(12.0–18.2)	20.8	(17.6–24.3)	28.1	(24.2–32.3)	44.8	(41.9–47.7)	36.0	(33.4–38.7)
Montana	20.0	(18.2–21.8)	11.9	(10.2–13.7)	15.8	(14.5–17.1)	33.3	(30.8–36.0)	49.1	(46.1–52.1)	41.5	(39.0–44.0)
Nebraska	22.7	(19.1–26.7)	12.1	(9.6–15.1)	17.3	(14.9–19.9)	33.9	(30.7–37.4)	49.1	(44.9–53.2)	41.7	(38.9–44.5)
Nevada	28.9	(25.1–33.0)	17.9	(14.8–21.4)	23.5	(20.9–26.2)	24.6	(22.2–27.1)	39.5	(36.0–43.2)	32.2	(30.3–34.0)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	34.2	(32.2–36.2)	26.9	(23.1–31.0)	30.5	(28.4–32.7)	21.4	(19.6–23.3)	33.8	(31.9–35.8)	27.7	(26.0–29.5)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	15.9	(13.5–18.5)	12.0	(9.7–14.9)	13.9	(12.3–15.8)	45.8	(42.1–49.6)	57.1	(53.3–60.8)	51.6	(48.7–54.4)
Oklahoma	26.7	(24.2–29.3)	17.7	(14.8–21.1)	22.4	(20.3–24.6)	26.8	(22.3–32.0)	42.3	(38.3–46.3)	34.2	(31.0–37.4)
Pennsylvania	25.8	(22.7–29.2)	15.6	(13.5–18.1)	20.7	(18.4–23.2)	27.7	(24.3–31.4)	49.1	(45.2–52.9)	38.4	(35.3–41.7)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	38.6	(32.3–45.4)	21.4	(18.0–25.2)	30.1	(26.5–34.0)	17.6	(11.9–25.4)	33.4	(26.8–40.8)	25.4	(20.1–31.7)
South Dakota	18.9	(14.4–24.3)	13.7	(9.6–19.1)	16.2	(13.9–18.8)	38.4	(32.0–45.2)	51.6	(48.1–55.1)	45.2	(40.9–49.5)
Tennessee	34.2	(30.0–38.7)	19.4	(16.5–22.6)	26.6	(23.5–29.8)	21.7	(19.1–24.7)	36.3	(32.9–39.8)	29.3	(26.7–32.0)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	35.1	(32.0–38.3)	20.8	(18.3–23.5)	27.7	(25.5–30.0)	25.1	(22.3–28.2)	43.1	(39.6–46.7)	34.4	(31.7–37.2)
West Virginia	24.6	(21.8–27.7)	17.7	(14.4–21.6)	21.2	(18.9–23.8)	26.3	(22.9–30.1)	41.2	(36.8–45.7)	33.8	(30.5–37.2)
Wyoming	23.1	(20.4–26.1)	16.2	(13.2–19.8)	19.6	(17.4–22.1)	33.0	(29.7–36.6)	46.1	(41.2–51.1)	39.7	(36.7–42.7)
<i>Median</i>	28.5		17.1		22.6		25.7		42.7		34.0	
<i>Range</i>	(15.9–38.6)		(10.3–26.9)		(13.9–31.7)		(16.6–45.8)		(29.0–57.1)		(23.0–51.6)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	41.7	(37.1–46.5)	32.2	(25.9–39.3)	36.9	(32.5–41.5)	16.6	(12.6–21.7)	24.7	(20.1–30.0)	20.8	(17.4–24.7)
Boston, MA	32.9	(29.7–36.2)	22.6	(19.1–26.5)	27.7	(25.2–30.5)	23.1	(20.2–26.3)	37.1	(33.6–40.7)	30.3	(27.8–32.9)
Broward County, FL	40.5	(36.4–44.7)	28.0	(25.0–31.3)	34.1	(31.3–36.9)	16.5	(14.0–19.3)	28.7	(25.3–32.4)	22.8	(20.5–25.2)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	43.3	(39.6–47.1)	28.4	(25.2–32.0)	35.9	(33.4–38.6)	16.2	(13.7–19.1)	27.1	(23.5–31.1)	21.6	(19.2–24.3)
Detroit, MI	36.3	(32.4–40.3)	29.9	(26.2–33.9)	33.4	(30.5–36.5)	13.7	(11.3–16.5)	18.8	(15.9–22.1)	16.2	(14.3–18.2)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	28.2	(25.2–31.4)	16.9	(14.5–19.7)	22.5	(20.6–24.6)	23.8	(21.3–26.4)	39.9	(37.1–42.8)	32.0	(29.9–34.1)
Houston, TX	33.2	(30.7–35.8)	22.2	(20.0–24.5)	27.5	(25.7–29.3)	20.9	(18.8–23.2)	30.3	(27.9–32.7)	25.8	(24.2–27.5)
Los Angeles, CA	25.5	(21.4–30.1)	15.5	(13.5–17.7)	20.7	(18.1–23.6)	21.9	(18.7–25.5)	39.8	(36.4–43.3)	30.6	(28.0–33.2)
Miami-Dade County, FL	29.5	(26.6–32.6)	19.3	(16.9–21.9)	24.5	(22.8–26.3)	25.6	(23.0–28.4)	43.0	(39.2–46.8)	34.1	(31.7–36.6)

See table footnotes on the next page.



**TABLE 92. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who did not drink milk\* and who drank one or more glasses/day of milk,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Did not drink milk						Drank one or more glasses/day of milk					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	39.8	(37.3–42.3)	21.3	(19.5–23.3)	<b>30.8</b>	<b>(29.1–32.5)</b>	16.3	(14.4–18.5)	28.5	(26.4–30.6)	<b>22.4</b>	<b>(20.8–24.0)</b>
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	33.2	(29.7–36.9)	18.0	(14.9–21.7)	<b>25.7</b>	<b>(23.5–28.1)</b>	21.3	(18.6–24.2)	38.7	(35.1–42.4)	<b>29.9</b>	<b>(27.2–32.8)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	38.1	(35.0–41.3)	25.4	(22.6–28.3)	<b>31.5</b>	<b>(29.5–33.6)</b>	18.7	(16.4–21.2)	32.3	(29.5–35.2)	<b>25.4</b>	<b>(23.6–27.3)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	32.2	(28.1–36.5)	20.7	(17.3–24.5)	<b>26.6</b>	<b>(23.9–29.6)</b>	19.3	(15.5–23.8)	33.3	(29.1–37.8)	<b>26.1</b>	<b>(22.8–29.7)</b>
San Diego, CA	27.3	(24.2–30.6)	16.6	(14.1–19.4)	<b>21.8</b>	<b>(19.7–24.1)</b>	22.5	(19.3–25.9)	39.8	(36.9–42.7)	<b>31.3</b>	<b>(29.1–33.5)</b>
San Francisco, CA	28.2	(24.6–32.0)	18.6	(15.6–21.9)	<b>23.3</b>	<b>(21.1–25.8)</b>	22.8	(19.4–26.4)	39.6	(35.4–44.0)	<b>31.2</b>	<b>(28.5–34.1)</b>
Median	33.2		21.3		27.5		20.9		33.3		26.1	
Range	(25.5–43.3)		(15.5–32.2)		(20.7–36.9)		(13.7–25.6)		(18.8–43.0)		(16.2–34.1)	

\* During the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 93. Percentage of high school students who drank two or more glasses/day of milk\* and who drank three or more glasses/day of milk,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Drank two or more glasses/day of milk						Drank three or more glasses/day of milk					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White§	17.8	(14.8–21.3)	32.9	(28.5–37.6)	<b>25.3</b>	<b>(22.0–28.9)</b>	6.4	(5.1–7.9)	16.1	(13.2–19.6)	<b>11.2</b>	<b>(9.5–13.3)</b>
Black§	5.8	(4.0–8.2)	21.0	(15.7–27.5)	<b>13.8</b>	<b>(10.3–18.2)</b>	3.0	(2.0–4.5)	10.3	(7.3–14.3)	<b>6.9</b>	<b>(5.0–9.3)</b>
Hispanic	12.8	(10.8–15.1)	28.3	(26.2–30.5)	<b>20.6</b>	<b>(19.2–22.1)</b>	4.9	(3.6–6.6)	15.0	(13.3–16.8)	<b>10.0</b>	<b>(9.0–11.1)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	16.7	(13.8–20.1)	32.5	(29.1–36.2)	<b>25.1</b>	<b>(22.3–28.1)</b>	6.9	(5.1–9.3)	15.7	(13.5–18.2)	<b>11.5</b>	<b>(9.8–13.4)</b>
10	14.8	(11.5–18.9)	30.8	(25.6–36.6)	<b>22.9</b>	<b>(19.4–26.8)</b>	5.1	(4.0–6.5)	17.0	(13.5–21.2)	<b>11.0</b>	<b>(9.3–13.0)</b>
11	13.7	(10.8–17.2)	29.2	(25.3–33.6)	<b>21.9</b>	<b>(18.7–25.4)</b>	4.6	(3.3–6.3)	13.8	(11.3–16.8)	<b>9.4</b>	<b>(7.8–11.3)</b>
12	12.5	(10.2–15.3)	25.4	(21.8–29.4)	<b>19.0</b>	<b>(16.8–21.4)</b>	4.6	(3.2–6.5)	12.1	(10.0–14.7)	<b>8.4</b>	<b>(7.2–9.8)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>(12.6–16.8)</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>(27.0–32.4)</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>(20.4–24.5)</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>(4.5–6.4)</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>(13.1–16.6)</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>(9.3–11.3)</b>

\* During the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 94. Percentage of high school students who drank two or more glasses/day of milk\* and who drank three or more glasses/day of milk,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Drank two or more glasses/day of milk						Drank three or more glasses/day of milk					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	9.3	(6.6–12.7)	20.7	(18.2–23.5)	15.1	(13.1–17.5)	5.0	(3.3–7.6)	11.5	(9.1–14.5)	8.4	(6.8–10.4)
Alaska	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	13.6	(11.1–16.4)	23.8	(18.9–29.5)	18.6	(15.5–22.2)	5.3	(4.1–6.9)	13.1	(10.5–16.3)	9.2	(7.7–11.0)
California	10.8	(8.2–14.1)	24.5	(21.6–27.6)	17.7	(15.7–19.9)	4.0	(2.9–5.7)	13.2	(10.9–15.9)	8.7	(7.5–10.0)
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	11.3	(9.5–13.4)	25.6	(22.5–28.9)	18.4	(16.6–20.4)	5.3	(3.9–7.1)	12.4	(10.4–14.8)	8.9	(7.7–10.4)
Florida	12.0	(10.6–13.5)	26.7	(24.8–28.6)	19.4	(18.3–20.7)	5.2	(4.3–6.3)	12.5	(11.2–14.0)	8.9	(8.1–9.8)
Hawaii	7.6	(6.3–9.2)	17.6	(15.9–19.5)	12.6	(11.5–13.7)	2.7	(2.0–3.6)	9.0	(7.7–10.5)	5.8	(5.1–6.6)
Idaho	17.3	(14.0–21.2)	39.4	(35.6–43.2)	28.6	(25.9–31.4)	7.3	(5.5–9.5)	19.7	(16.4–23.5)	13.6	(11.7–15.7)
Illinois	13.2	(11.0–15.7)	27.0	(23.3–31.0)	20.1	(17.8–22.6)	6.0	(4.5–8.0)	11.3	(8.7–14.6)	8.7	(7.2–10.4)
Indiana	15.1	(12.2–18.5)	28.4	(24.4–32.7)	21.9	(19.5–24.4)	6.4	(4.7–8.7)	12.9	(10.5–15.8)	9.9	(8.5–11.3)
Kentucky	11.6	(9.6–14.0)	25.5	(21.2–30.3)	18.7	(16.3–21.2)	3.9	(2.7–5.7)	13.2	(10.6–16.4)	8.7	(7.2–10.5)
Maine	19.4	(18.3–20.4)	33.1	(31.6–34.8)	26.4	(25.5–27.3)	7.9	(7.1–8.9)	16.9	(15.6–18.3)	12.5	(11.7–13.3)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	16.2	(13.5–19.3)	30.9	(27.5–34.5)	23.6	(20.9–26.6)	6.4	(5.1–8.0)	15.4	(13.4–17.6)	10.9	(9.5–12.6)
Michigan	15.4	(13.3–17.8)	29.2	(24.8–34.1)	22.3	(19.7–25.1)	5.9	(4.2–8.0)	12.6	(10.6–15.1)	9.2	(7.8–10.9)
Mississippi	8.5	(6.3–11.5)	16.7	(14.0–19.9)	12.6	(10.4–15.1)	4.5	(3.3–6.1)	7.7	(5.9–9.9)	6.0	(4.8–7.6)
Missouri	15.8	(13.3–18.7)	29.0	(26.1–32.0)	22.1	(20.2–24.2)	7.1	(5.4–9.3)	13.8	(11.8–16.0)	10.4	(9.5–11.4)
Montana	19.7	(18.1–21.4)	34.7	(31.8–37.8)	27.4	(25.5–29.4)	8.5	(7.3–9.9)	17.5	(15.7–19.5)	13.2	(12.1–14.3)
Nebraska	18.6	(15.9–21.6)	35.2	(31.3–39.4)	27.1	(24.6–29.8)	8.4	(6.5–10.9)	17.6	(15.0–20.5)	13.2	(11.5–15.1)
Nevada	15.1	(12.5–18.0)	24.8	(21.5–28.4)	19.9	(17.8–22.3)	5.5	(3.6–8.2)	11.9	(9.8–14.3)	8.7	(7.2–10.4)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	10.8	(9.3–12.5)	19.8	(18.3–21.3)	15.4	(14.0–16.8)	4.3	(3.4–5.6)	11.5	(9.5–13.8)	7.9	(6.7–9.3)
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	29.2	(26.0–32.6)	42.0	(38.8–45.3)	35.8	(33.4–38.2)	11.1	(9.0–13.7)	21.9	(19.4–24.7)	16.7	(15.0–18.5)
Oklahoma	13.7	(10.7–17.3)	26.2	(22.2–30.7)	19.7	(17.2–22.4)	6.3	(4.9–8.0)	11.0	(8.5–14.2)	8.5	(7.3–10.0)
Pennsylvania	14.2	(11.9–16.8)	32.7	(28.9–36.8)	23.5	(20.8–26.4)	6.3	(5.1–7.8)	16.4	(14.1–19.0)	11.4	(9.9–13.1)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	10.0	(6.9–14.2)	23.5	(18.3–29.6)	16.6	(13.2–20.6)	4.8	(3.2–7.2)	11.0	(7.8–15.4)	7.8	(5.8–10.4)
South Dakota	24.0	(17.7–31.6)	35.8	(31.4–40.5)	30.0	(25.5–35.0)	12.0	(8.2–17.3)	23.5	(20.9–26.3)	17.9	(15.8–20.2)
Tennessee	11.0	(9.0–13.4)	23.7	(20.9–26.8)	17.6	(15.3–20.1)	4.6	(3.4–6.3)	11.3	(10.0–12.8)	8.1	(7.0–9.3)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	13.4	(11.5–15.7)	25.3	(22.4–28.6)	19.5	(17.6–21.7)	5.8	(4.7–7.3)	11.4	(9.5–13.6)	8.7	(7.4–10.2)
West Virginia	14.4	(11.8–17.4)	27.1	(23.8–30.6)	20.8	(18.4–23.3)	6.9	(5.3–9.0)	12.8	(10.5–15.5)	9.9	(8.5–11.4)
Wyoming	18.3	(15.9–21.0)	31.7	(27.7–36.0)	25.1	(22.9–27.6)	8.1	(6.6–9.9)	17.7	(14.8–21.0)	13.0	(11.3–14.9)
<i>Median</i>	13.9		26.8		20.0		5.9		12.8		9.0	
<i>Range</i>	(7.6–29.2)		(16.7–42.0)		(12.6–35.8)		(2.7–12.0)		(7.7–23.5)		(5.8–17.9)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	10.2	(7.0–14.7)	13.0	(9.7–17.2)	11.8	(9.1–15.0)	7.0	(4.4–11.1)	8.6	(6.0–12.2)	8.0	(5.9–10.8)
Boston, MA	11.2	(8.9–13.9)	19.0	(16.6–21.7)	15.2	(13.3–17.3)	6.0	(4.7–7.6)	9.5	(7.5–11.8)	7.9	(6.8–9.1)
Broward County, FL	8.2	(6.3–10.6)	17.2	(14.1–20.8)	12.8	(11.0–14.8)	3.3	(2.3–4.6)	7.5	(5.8–9.5)	5.4	(4.4–6.6)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	7.5	(5.9–9.4)	14.8	(12.3–17.7)	11.1	(9.6–12.8)	3.2	(2.2–4.4)	6.9	(5.3–9.1)	5.0	(4.0–6.3)
Detroit, MI	6.0	(4.5–8.0)	10.5	(8.6–12.7)	8.2	(6.8–9.8)	2.5	(1.6–3.9)	5.7	(4.3–7.6)	4.1	(3.2–5.3)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	12.5	(10.4–15.0)	23.3	(20.7–26.0)	18.0	(16.2–19.9)	6.3	(4.9–8.0)	12.0	(10.2–14.0)	9.1	(7.9–10.5)
Houston, TX	10.3	(8.7–12.1)	18.4	(16.3–20.6)	14.6	(13.2–16.1)	4.9	(3.7–6.4)	9.6	(8.2–11.3)	7.4	(6.5–8.5)
Los Angeles, CA	10.7	(8.5–13.3)	25.0	(20.8–29.8)	17.6	(15.0–20.6)	4.1	(2.9–5.7)	10.3	(7.9–13.3)	7.1	(5.6–9.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	13.8	(12.0–15.9)	26.8	(24.0–29.8)	20.2	(18.5–22.0)	6.3	(4.9–8.0)	13.6	(11.4–16.1)	9.9	(8.6–11.4)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 94. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who drank two or more glasses/day of milk\* and who drank three or more glasses/day of milk,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Drank two or more glasses/day of milk						Drank three or more glasses/day of milk					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	7.2	(6.2–8.5)	15.9	(14.3–17.5)	11.5	(10.3–12.9)	2.9	(2.3–3.7)	7.4	(6.3–8.5)	5.1	(4.5–5.9)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	9.4	(7.5–11.6)	26.4	(22.8–30.3)	17.8	(15.5–20.5)	4.4	(2.9–6.5)	14.1	(10.9–18.0)	9.3	(7.2–11.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	7.5	(6.1–9.2)	18.3	(16.2–20.5)	12.8	(11.7–14.0)	2.5	(1.7–3.8)	8.8	(7.2–10.7)	5.6	(4.7–6.7)
Philadelphia, PA	10.3	(7.8–13.5)	18.4	(15.0–22.5)	14.3	(11.9–17.1)	5.4	(3.6–8.2)	8.0	(5.5–11.5)	6.7	(5.2–8.4)
San Diego, CA	9.3	(7.1–12.1)	26.6	(23.9–29.4)	18.1	(16.3–20.0)	4.0	(2.7–6.0)	12.0	(10.1–14.2)	8.1	(6.9–9.6)
San Francisco, CA	10.9	(9.0–13.2)	24.5	(21.1–28.2)	17.7	(15.7–20.0)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	9.8	(7.5–12.6)	6.8	(5.4–8.4)
Median	10.2		18.4		14.6		4.1		9.5		7.1	
Range	(6.0–13.8)		(10.5–26.8)		(8.2–20.2)		(2.5–7.0)		(5.7–14.1)		(4.1–9.9)	

\* During the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 95. Percentage of high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop\*,† and who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop\* one or more times/day,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Did not drink soda or pop						Drank soda or pop one or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	33.3	(28.7–38.2)	21.6	(19.7–23.7)	27.5	(24.2–31.1)	15.0	(11.5–19.2)	24.5	(21.1–28.3)	19.7	(16.4–23.4)
Black¶	22.6	(18.3–27.7)	23.1	(18.6–28.3)	22.8	(19.5–26.5)	21.6	(16.3–28.0)	23.7	(19.1–29.0)	22.7	(18.1–28.1)
Hispanic	26.3	(23.3–29.5)	19.0	(16.5–21.7)	22.6	(20.3–25.1)	18.1	(15.3–21.3)	25.1	(22.7–27.8)	21.7	(19.5–24.0)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	30.3	(26.9–33.9)	21.6	(19.0–24.3)	25.8	(23.5–28.1)	16.1	(13.3–19.5)	22.4	(19.3–25.8)	19.4	(16.9–22.2)
10	28.7	(24.2–33.8)	20.5	(17.7–23.5)	24.6	(21.2–28.5)	16.2	(12.9–20.2)	25.4	(22.0–29.2)	20.8	(17.8–24.1)
11	33.3	(29.3–37.6)	19.8	(17.4–22.5)	26.6	(23.8–29.6)	15.1	(11.7–19.3)	25.6	(22.9–28.4)	20.5	(17.7–23.6)
12	31.9	(27.1–37.2)	23.6	(20.2–27.4)	27.7	(24.0–31.8)	17.9	(14.6–21.8)	24.2	(20.4–28.4)	21.0	(18.1–24.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>(27.4–34.8)</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>(19.7–23.3)</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>(23.6–28.9)</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>(13.7–19.6)</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>(22.0–26.9)</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>(18.1–23.0)</b>

\* Not counting diet soda or diet pop.

† During the 7 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 96. Percentage of high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop\*<sup>†</sup> and who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop\* one or more times/day,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Did not drink soda or pop						Drank soda or pop one or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	17.5	(14.5–21.0)	21.1	(18.1–24.4)	19.3	(17.3–21.5)	28.6	(25.2–32.2)	27.6	(24.6–30.8)	28.2	(25.5–31.1)
Alaska	32.3	(28.6–36.2)	19.7	(16.5–23.3)	25.7	(22.9–28.6)	14.5	(11.7–17.8)	22.6	(19.5–26.0)	18.8	(16.3–21.6)
Arizona	32.2	(28.2–36.4)	23.6	(18.7–29.4)	27.8	(24.4–31.6)	16.3	(12.8–20.5)	22.5	(19.0–26.5)	19.5	(16.3–23.2)
Arkansas	22.0	(19.2–25.1)	21.0	(16.6–26.2)	21.6	(18.4–25.2)	26.1	(22.5–30.0)	32.6	(27.7–38.0)	29.3	(26.2–32.7)
California	33.0	(28.7–37.7)	23.7	(18.9–29.3)	28.4	(25.0–32.2)	12.3	(8.8–16.9)	16.3	(14.3–18.6)	14.2	(12.3–16.4)
Connecticut	37.3	(32.7–42.2)	29.9	(26.6–33.4)	33.6	(30.6–36.8)	7.8	(5.8–10.4)	16.0	(13.2–19.1)	11.9	(10.1–14.0)
Delaware	31.2	(27.8–34.8)	26.6	(24.0–29.5)	29.0	(26.8–31.4)	16.9	(14.3–20.0)	20.7	(17.9–23.8)	19.1	(17.0–21.3)
Florida	31.9	(29.7–34.3)	25.0	(23.4–26.7)	28.6	(27.1–30.0)	17.0	(15.3–18.9)	24.4	(22.4–26.5)	20.8	(19.2–22.6)
Hawaii	39.2	(35.1–43.5)	28.8	(25.8–31.9)	34.2	(31.4–37.0)	10.2	(8.8–12.0)	16.7	(14.8–18.6)	13.4	(12.3–14.7)
Idaho	32.7	(28.4–37.3)	23.9	(21.2–26.9)	28.1	(25.4–31.1)	9.7	(7.3–12.8)	16.9	(14.2–19.9)	13.5	(11.5–15.7)
Illinois	35.9	(29.7–42.6)	24.4	(21.8–27.1)	30.1	(26.4–34.0)	14.1	(11.0–17.9)	22.3	(19.3–25.6)	18.3	(16.0–20.8)
Indiana	28.5	(24.9–32.5)	20.9	(17.6–24.5)	24.6	(21.6–27.8)	15.7	(12.8–19.2)	23.6	(18.5–29.7)	20.0	(16.5–24.1)
Kentucky	24.7	(21.0–28.8)	22.7	(19.2–26.8)	23.6	(20.8–26.7)	31.6	(26.9–36.8)	33.0	(28.1–38.3)	32.4	(29.5–35.4)
Maine	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	30.9	(30.1–31.7)	27.0	(26.2–27.9)	29.0	(28.5–29.6)	14.2	(13.5–14.9)	19.1	(18.4–19.7)	16.6	(16.1–17.1)
Massachusetts	40.3	(36.2–44.5)	24.6	(22.0–27.3)	32.6	(29.7–35.5)	9.7	(7.9–12.0)	17.7	(14.8–21.0)	13.8	(11.6–16.2)
Michigan	30.0	(26.7–33.6)	22.6	(19.2–26.5)	26.3	(24.3–28.5)	14.8	(12.3–17.6)	23.0	(20.6–25.6)	18.9	(17.1–20.9)
Mississippi	18.8	(15.9–22.0)	18.4	(15.3–21.9)	18.7	(16.4–21.3)	29.1	(26.9–31.5)	29.9	(26.3–33.9)	29.4	(27.4–31.5)
Missouri	28.5	(22.4–35.5)	20.5	(17.0–24.4)	24.5	(20.4–29.0)	17.1	(13.2–21.9)	25.2	(21.8–28.9)	21.1	(18.1–24.4)
Montana	31.1	(28.6–33.7)	20.6	(18.3–23.0)	25.7	(23.8–27.6)	12.9	(11.3–14.7)	23.9	(22.2–25.7)	18.6	(17.3–20.0)
Nebraska	26.9	(23.4–30.6)	21.8	(18.5–25.5)	24.3	(22.0–26.9)	15.8	(13.0–19.1)	24.4	(21.3–27.8)	20.4	(18.1–22.8)
Nevada	31.7	(26.9–36.8)	27.5	(24.7–30.4)	29.6	(26.6–32.8)	11.3	(8.8–14.5)	16.1	(13.2–19.6)	13.7	(11.7–16.0)
New Hampshire	46.1	(44.3–48.0)	28.5	(26.7–30.4)	37.0	(35.6–38.4)	7.5	(6.6–8.4)	18.1	(16.8–19.5)	13.0	(12.2–13.9)
New Mexico	25.5	(23.7–27.4)	21.5	(20.0–23.1)	23.5	(22.1–24.8)	17.7	(16.4–19.0)	24.3	(22.8–25.8)	21.0	(19.9–22.1)
New York	38.0	(34.8–41.2)	30.2	(26.6–34.0)	34.1	(32.2–36.1)	11.3	(9.9–12.8)	16.4	(13.6–19.7)	14.0	(12.2–15.9)
North Carolina	26.8	(21.7–32.5)	19.2	(16.1–22.8)	23.1	(19.8–26.8)	23.9	(19.3–29.2)	29.8	(24.6–35.5)	26.8	(22.7–31.4)
North Dakota	31.5	(28.3–34.9)	20.0	(17.7–22.4)	25.6	(23.6–27.8)	12.3	(9.8–15.4)	24.7	(21.9–27.8)	18.7	(16.6–20.9)
Oklahoma	22.8	(19.3–26.7)	20.3	(16.7–24.5)	21.7	(19.0–24.7)	25.3	(21.4–29.6)	33.4	(28.8–38.4)	29.4	(25.9–33.2)
Pennsylvania	29.4	(25.4–33.6)	24.5	(21.9–27.3)	26.9	(24.6–29.3)	12.9	(10.2–16.2)	23.3	(20.2–26.8)	18.2	(15.9–20.8)
Rhode Island	39.4	(32.2–47.1)	29.5	(25.9–33.5)	34.4	(29.7–39.4)	9.5	(6.2–14.2)	15.6	(13.9–17.6)	12.6	(10.4–15.2)
South Carolina	22.7	(17.8–28.6)	20.7	(17.1–25.0)	21.7	(18.5–25.3)	26.5	(21.3–32.5)	26.6	(22.6–31.1)	26.7	(23.6–30.0)
South Dakota	22.9	(19.7–26.5)	23.2	(18.1–29.2)	23.1	(19.3–27.3)	17.4	(14.6–20.6)	28.7	(22.3–36.1)	23.2	(19.4–27.4)
Tennessee	22.8	(19.9–26.1)	20.7	(18.3–23.2)	21.7	(19.6–24.0)	26.0	(23.4–28.8)	31.8	(28.7–35.1)	29.0	(26.5–31.7)
Vermont	42.1	(41.2–43.1)	24.8	(24.0–25.7)	33.3	(32.7–34.0)	9.5	(8.9–10.0)	19.9	(19.1–20.7)	14.8	(14.4–15.3)
Virginia	33.3	(30.2–36.6)	27.0	(24.2–30.0)	30.0	(27.4–32.7)	14.2	(11.9–17.0)	19.5	(16.5–23.0)	17.0	(14.8–19.4)
West Virginia	24.0	(20.8–27.5)	19.6	(16.0–23.8)	21.8	(19.4–24.5)	26.4	(22.9–30.2)	33.7	(30.3–37.4)	30.1	(27.6–32.7)
Wyoming	28.8	(25.4–32.5)	21.9	(18.4–26.0)	25.4	(22.6–28.3)	15.6	(13.2–18.2)	26.6	(23.0–30.6)	21.2	(18.9–23.6)
<i>Median</i>		31.0		22.9		26.0		15.2		23.4		19.0
<i>Range</i>		(17.5–46.1)		(18.4–30.2)		(18.7–37.0)		(7.5–31.6)		(15.6–33.7)		(11.9–32.4)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	21.4	(17.5–25.8)	18.5	(14.5–23.2)	19.6	(17.0–22.4)	28.2	(23.6–33.3)	26.3	(21.7–31.5)	27.5	(24.2–31.0)
Boston, MA	32.7	(29.3–36.4)	26.3	(22.8–30.1)	29.6	(27.3–32.0)	14.3	(11.5–17.6)	19.6	(16.9–22.7)	16.9	(15.1–19.0)
Broward County, FL	32.9	(29.2–36.9)	30.0	(26.0–34.3)	31.3	(28.3–34.5)	11.2	(8.8–14.1)	19.3	(16.5–22.4)	15.4	(13.4–17.5)
Cleveland, OH	17.9	(14.8–21.4)	24.7	(21.7–28.0)	21.6	(19.5–24.0)	25.9	(22.5–29.6)	22.5	(19.1–26.3)	24.2	(21.5–27.1)
DeKalb County, GA	28.9	(25.5–32.6)	24.3	(20.9–28.0)	26.6	(24.2–29.1)	14.8	(12.6–17.2)	17.6	(14.9–20.6)	16.3	(14.5–18.1)
Detroit, MI	25.3	(22.5–28.5)	26.8	(23.1–30.8)	25.9	(23.5–28.4)	25.1	(21.0–29.6)	24.2	(19.6–29.3)	24.7	(21.4–28.3)
District of Columbia	24.9	(23.7–26.2)	25.9	(24.5–27.3)	25.5	(24.6–26.5)	18.4	(17.2–19.6)	19.8	(18.5–21.2)	19.1	(18.2–20.0)
Duval County, FL	28.9	(26.4–31.5)	29.5	(26.3–32.9)	29.2	(26.9–31.5)	18.2	(16.0–20.6)	20.3	(18.2–22.7)	19.2	(17.7–20.8)
Ft. Worth, TX	19.3	(16.8–22.1)	18.2	(16.0–20.7)	18.9	(17.3–20.6)	23.6	(21.1–26.2)	29.0	(26.2–31.9)	26.2	(24.2–28.3)
Houston, TX	24.3	(21.9–26.9)	22.2	(19.8–24.8)	23.2	(21.4–25.2)	18.4	(16.2–20.9)	20.9	(18.5–23.4)	19.8	(18.1–21.7)
Los Angeles, CA	31.8	(27.3–36.6)	22.9	(19.6–26.5)	27.4	(24.1–31.0)	8.3	(6.3–10.8)	14.5	(12.3–17.0)	11.3	(9.6–13.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	32.5	(30.0–35.1)	22.7	(20.1–25.5)	27.9	(26.0–29.8)	15.8	(13.5–18.5)	23.8	(21.3–26.6)	19.8	(18.1–21.6)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 96. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop\*<sup>†</sup> and who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop\* one or more times/day,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Did not drink soda or pop						Drank soda or pop one or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	30.9	(27.1–35.0)	27.1	(25.3–28.9)	29.0	(26.8–31.3)	15.0	(12.7–17.7)	16.5	(14.5–18.8)	15.8	(14.1–17.7)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	34.2	(30.4–38.3)	27.1	(23.8–30.6)	30.7	(28.0–33.5)	14.2	(11.2–17.8)	22.8	(19.0–27.0)	18.7	(15.9–21.8)
Palm Beach County, FL	35.5	(32.2–39.1)	29.9	(26.4–33.6)	33.0	(30.6–35.6)	13.6	(11.7–15.7)	17.7	(15.1–20.6)	15.6	(13.8–17.6)
Philadelphia, PA	28.0	(23.1–33.5)	21.0	(17.7–24.8)	24.5	(21.6–27.8)	18.3	(15.1–22.0)	24.8	(21.4–28.4)	21.6	(19.1–24.2)
San Diego, CA	41.6	(38.1–45.3)	28.8	(26.3–31.5)	35.0	(32.6–37.5)	6.1	(4.6–8.1)	13.0	(11.0–15.2)	9.6	(8.2–11.2)
San Francisco, CA	46.1	(41.8–50.4)	31.5	(28.4–34.7)	39.0	(36.1–41.9)	8.8	(7.3–10.6)	12.1	(9.9–14.9)	10.5	(8.9–12.3)
Median	29.9		26.1		27.6		15.4		20.0		18.9	
Range	(17.9–46.1)		(18.2–31.5)		(18.9–39.0)		(6.1–28.2)		(12.1–29.0)		(9.6–27.5)	

\* Not counting diet soda or diet pop.

<sup>†</sup> During the 7 days before the survey.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Not available.**TABLE 97. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop\* two or more times/day<sup>†</sup> and who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop\* three or more times/day,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Drank soda or pop two or more times/day						Drank soda or pop three or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	9.1	(6.6–12.4)	15.1	(12.5–18.2)	12.1	(9.6–15.0)	4.7	(3.1–6.9)	7.2	(5.4–9.6)	5.9	(4.4–8.0)
Black <sup>¶</sup>	15.0	(10.2–21.5)	15.8	(11.3–21.6)	15.4	(11.4–20.6)	9.9	(7.3–13.3)	9.3	(6.3–13.4)	9.5	(7.2–12.4)
Hispanic	11.4	(8.9–14.5)	17.4	(15.2–19.8)	14.4	(12.4–16.6)	6.7	(5.1–8.8)	9.4	(7.9–11.2)	8.1	(6.8–9.5)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	10.0	(8.0–12.6)	14.6	(12.2–17.3)	12.4	(10.5–14.6)	5.8	(4.3–8.0)	7.5	(5.5–10.2)	6.7	(5.3–8.5)
10	10.2	(7.4–13.8)	15.8	(13.1–18.9)	13.0	(10.4–16.1)	6.0	(4.3–8.4)	9.1	(7.2–11.3)	7.5	(6.0–9.4)
11	10.5	(7.8–13.9)	16.1	(13.8–18.8)	13.4	(11.2–16.0)	5.8	(4.2–8.0)	7.8	(6.0–10.2)	7.0	(5.6–8.7)
12	10.5	(7.7–14.0)	16.0	(13.0–19.6)	13.2	(10.9–16.0)	5.5	(3.8–7.9)	8.4	(6.3–11.1)	7.0	(5.4–9.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>(8.2–13.0)</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>(13.7–17.8)</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>(11.1–15.2)</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>(4.6–7.5)</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>(6.8–10.0)</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>(5.8–8.6)</b>

\* Not counting diet soda or diet pop.

<sup>†</sup> During the 7 days before the survey.<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 98. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop\* two or more times/day<sup>†</sup> and who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop\* three or more times/day,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Drank soda or pop two or more times/day						Drank soda or pop three or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	19.8	(17.0–22.9)	20.5	(17.9–23.3)	20.1	(18.2–22.1)	11.9	(9.9–14.2)	13.0	(10.5–15.9)	12.4	(10.8–14.2)
Alaska	10.8	(8.2–14.1)	15.2	(11.8–19.4)	13.1	(10.4–16.4)	6.1	(4.4–8.4)	9.4	(6.9–12.7)	7.8	(6.1–10.0)
Arizona	9.3	(6.9–12.4)	12.0	(9.3–15.4)	10.8	(8.7–13.4)	4.9	(3.6–6.8)	5.8	(4.3–7.8)	5.4	(4.2–7.1)
Arkansas	19.0	(14.9–24.0)	23.9	(19.6–28.8)	21.4	(18.0–25.2)	11.7	(7.8–17.0)	14.2	(10.6–18.6)	12.9	(9.9–16.6)
California	6.3	(4.4–8.9)	9.0	(7.4–10.9)	7.6	(6.5–8.9)	3.3	(2.5–4.4)	4.9	(3.4–7.2)	4.1	(3.1–5.4)
Connecticut	5.1	(3.5–7.2)	10.1	(8.0–12.7)	7.6	(6.3–9.2)	2.5	(1.6–4.0)	5.9	(4.2–8.2)	4.2	(3.1–5.6)
Delaware	10.8	(8.6–13.5)	12.7	(10.4–15.3)	11.8	(10.0–13.8)	6.7	(5.2–8.6)	8.1	(6.6–10.0)	7.5	(6.3–8.9)
Florida	11.3	(9.9–12.8)	16.1	(14.2–18.2)	13.7	(12.4–15.2)	5.7	(4.8–6.7)	9.0	(7.6–10.7)	7.4	(6.5–8.5)
Hawaii	6.1	(4.9–7.5)	10.0	(8.6–11.5)	8.0	(7.0–9.1)	3.4	(2.5–4.6)	6.2	(5.0–7.6)	4.8	(3.9–5.8)
Idaho	5.2	(3.6–7.5)	9.2	(7.0–12.1)	7.3	(5.6–9.3)	2.6	(1.6–4.3)	5.4	(3.8–7.6)	4.0	(2.9–5.6)
Illinois	8.9	(6.8–11.5)	13.3	(11.1–15.8)	11.2	(9.6–13.0)	5.6	(4.1–7.7)	7.3	(5.7–9.4)	6.6	(5.4–7.9)
Indiana	10.2	(7.9–13.1)	16.0	(12.7–20.0)	13.3	(11.1–15.9)	4.5	(3.2–6.2)	8.5	(6.5–11.2)	6.6	(5.2–8.4)
Kentucky	22.5	(18.4–27.2)	23.9	(19.8–28.7)	23.3	(20.3–26.5)	13.3	(10.0–17.4)	13.0	(10.1–16.5)	13.2	(11.0–15.8)
Maine	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	9.5	(9.0–10.0)	12.5	(11.9–13.1)	11.0	(10.6–11.4)	5.6	(5.1–6.0)	7.5	(7.0–8.0)	6.5	(6.2–6.9)
Massachusetts	6.7	(5.2–8.5)	11.4	(9.0–14.3)	9.1	(7.4–11.1)	3.5	(2.5–4.9)	6.6	(5.1–8.6)	5.0	(3.9–6.5)
Michigan	9.0	(7.0–11.4)	14.6	(12.1–17.5)	11.8	(10.0–13.9)	4.9	(3.7–6.6)	7.5	(5.9–9.6)	6.3	(5.1–7.7)
Mississippi	20.7	(18.4–23.1)	20.4	(17.3–24.0)	20.4	(18.5–22.5)	11.3	(9.6–13.2)	12.6	(9.5–16.6)	11.9	(9.9–14.3)
Missouri	10.8	(7.7–15.0)	17.1	(13.3–21.7)	14.0	(11.2–17.2)	5.0	(2.4–10.1)	9.5	(7.3–12.2)	7.2	(5.1–10.2)
Montana	6.7	(5.6–8.1)	14.4	(13.0–15.9)	10.7	(9.8–11.7)	3.1	(2.5–3.9)	7.2	(6.0–8.6)	5.2	(4.5–6.1)
Nebraska	7.8	(5.8–10.4)	15.6	(13.2–18.2)	11.9	(10.2–13.8)	3.3	(2.2–5.0)	6.5	(5.0–8.5)	5.1	(4.0–6.5)
Nevada	6.7	(4.9–9.1)	9.3	(6.7–12.7)	8.0	(6.4–9.9)	4.5	(3.1–6.5)	4.8	(3.2–7.2)	4.7	(3.5–6.2)
New Hampshire	4.7	(4.1–5.5)	13.7	(12.6–14.9)	9.4	(8.7–10.2)	2.6	(2.1–3.3)	7.5	(6.8–8.3)	5.2	(4.7–5.8)
New Mexico	10.3	(9.3–11.4)	15.7	(14.3–17.2)	13.0	(12.1–13.9)	5.3	(4.4–6.4)	8.6	(7.5–9.8)	7.0	(6.3–7.7)
New York	6.8	(5.6–8.3)	10.7	(8.9–12.8)	8.8	(7.7–10.1)	3.9	(3.0–5.0)	6.2	(4.7–8.1)	5.0	(4.2–6.1)
North Carolina	16.6	(12.1–22.2)	21.6	(16.8–27.4)	19.1	(15.3–23.6)	11.2	(7.6–16.2)	13.6	(11.0–16.6)	12.3	(10.0–15.0)
North Dakota	7.1	(5.0–10.0)	16.2	(13.9–18.9)	11.7	(10.1–13.7)	3.5	(2.2–5.7)	8.0	(6.3–10.2)	5.8	(4.7–7.2)
Oklahoma	17.3	(14.2–20.8)	21.9	(17.9–26.5)	19.8	(16.8–23.0)	7.7	(5.7–10.4)	11.7	(9.0–15.2)	9.7	(7.6–12.4)
Pennsylvania	8.9	(6.5–12.1)	15.0	(12.5–17.9)	12.0	(9.9–14.5)	5.0	(3.4–7.3)	8.2	(6.5–10.4)	6.6	(5.2–8.4)
Rhode Island	6.1	(3.7–9.8)	10.5	(9.1–12.0)	8.3	(6.8–10.1)	3.5	(1.6–7.5)	5.4	(4.1–7.2)	4.5	(3.1–6.4)
South Carolina	21.1	(16.6–26.4)	18.9	(16.0–22.2)	20.1	(17.2–23.4)	13.1	(9.9–17.2)	11.6	(8.2–16.1)	12.5	(10.0–15.5)
South Dakota	11.0	(8.2–14.7)	20.5	(15.3–26.9)	15.9	(12.6–19.7)	4.7	(2.8–7.7)	9.4	(6.0–14.4)	7.1	(5.4–9.2)
Tennessee	16.5	(14.5–18.6)	22.8	(20.4–25.5)	19.7	(17.8–21.8)	9.2	(7.4–11.5)	12.2	(10.6–14.0)	10.8	(9.3–12.5)
Vermont	5.8	(5.4–6.3)	13.7	(13.0–14.3)	9.9	(9.5–10.3)	3.2	(2.9–3.6)	8.0	(7.5–8.5)	5.7	(5.4–6.0)
Virginia	7.7	(6.0–9.9)	12.8	(10.6–15.5)	10.4	(8.6–12.4)	3.7	(2.6–5.2)	7.6	(6.0–9.5)	5.7	(4.5–7.2)
West Virginia	18.9	(15.8–22.4)	25.2	(22.0–28.7)	22.1	(19.8–24.6)	11.5	(9.5–13.9)	15.5	(13.3–18.0)	13.5	(12.3–14.8)
Wyoming	8.8	(6.6–11.5)	16.8	(13.3–21.0)	12.9	(11.1–14.9)	3.8	(2.4–6.0)	9.3	(7.4–11.8)	6.7	(5.6–7.9)
<i>Median</i>	9.1		15.1		11.8		4.9		8.0		6.6	
<i>Range</i>	(4.7–22.5)		(9.0–25.2)		(7.3–23.3)		(2.5–13.3)		(4.8–15.5)		(4.0–13.5)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	21.5	(17.3–26.4)	16.1	(12.5–20.6)	19.2	(16.4–22.4)	15.2	(11.7–19.6)	11.6	(8.6–15.6)	13.5	(10.9–16.6)
Boston, MA	9.8	(7.4–13.0)	13.4	(11.2–15.9)	11.6	(9.9–13.6)	6.6	(4.7–9.2)	9.0	(7.0–11.4)	7.7	(6.3–9.4)
Broward County, FL	7.7	(5.8–10.2)	11.5	(9.6–13.9)	9.7	(8.2–11.5)	4.8	(3.4–6.8)	6.7	(5.1–8.7)	5.8	(4.6–7.4)
Cleveland, OH	19.5	(16.6–22.9)	17.1	(14.3–20.3)	18.4	(16.2–20.8)	14.2	(11.6–17.4)	10.3	(7.9–13.4)	12.4	(10.3–14.8)
DeKalb County, GA	9.9	(8.1–12.1)	11.9	(9.6–14.7)	10.9	(9.4–12.6)	6.2	(4.7–8.3)	6.8	(4.9–9.3)	6.5	(5.3–7.9)
Detroit, MI	18.7	(15.5–22.5)	18.3	(14.1–23.5)	18.6	(15.5–22.1)	12.9	(10.0–16.3)	11.7	(8.3–16.3)	12.3	(9.7–15.6)
District of Columbia	12.8	(11.8–13.9)	13.3	(12.2–14.5)	13.0	(12.3–13.8)	8.5	(7.6–9.4)	8.1	(7.2–9.1)	8.3	(7.6–8.9)
Duval County, FL	13.0	(11.2–15.0)	13.2	(11.4–15.2)	13.0	(11.8–14.3)	8.3	(6.9–9.9)	8.3	(6.8–10.1)	8.3	(7.2–9.4)
Ft. Worth, TX	16.4	(14.1–18.9)	19.2	(16.8–21.8)	17.7	(15.9–19.8)	10.0	(8.1–12.2)	10.0	(8.4–11.9)	10.0	(8.7–11.4)
Houston, TX	11.0	(9.4–12.9)	12.4	(10.8–14.3)	11.8	(10.5–13.2)	5.8	(4.7–7.3)	7.2	(5.9–8.6)	6.6	(5.6–7.7)
Los Angeles, CA	4.8	(3.4–6.9)	8.1	(6.4–10.2)	6.4	(5.2–7.9)	2.8	(2.0–3.9)	3.7	(2.7–5.2)	3.3	(2.5–4.2)
Miami-Dade County, FL	11.4	(9.3–13.7)	16.9	(14.8–19.2)	14.1	(12.6–15.8)	6.1	(4.8–7.9)	8.8	(7.4–10.3)	7.5	(6.5–8.6)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 98. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop\* two or more times/day<sup>†</sup> and who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop\* three or more times/day,<sup>†</sup> by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Drank soda or pop two or more times/day						Drank soda or pop three or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	10.0	(8.3–12.0)	10.7	(9.2–12.4)	<b>10.3</b>	<b>(9.1–11.7)</b>	5.5	(4.4–6.7)	5.9	(4.9–7.2)	5.7	(5.0–6.6)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	9.0	(7.0–11.5)	15.2	(12.0–19.1)	<b>12.2</b>	<b>(10.0–14.7)</b>	5.4	(3.8–7.6)	10.1	(7.7–13.1)	<b>7.8</b>	<b>(6.1–10.1)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	8.9	(7.4–10.6)	11.7	(9.6–14.1)	<b>10.1</b>	<b>(8.7–11.7)</b>	4.5	(3.5–5.8)	6.6	(5.3–8.2)	<b>5.5</b>	<b>(4.5–6.6)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	13.7	(10.5–17.7)	17.2	(13.9–21.2)	<b>15.5</b>	<b>(12.9–18.5)</b>	9.8	(6.9–13.7)	10.5	(8.5–12.9)	<b>10.1</b>	<b>(8.2–12.4)</b>
San Diego, CA	3.5	(2.4–4.9)	8.4	(6.7–10.4)	<b>6.0</b>	<b>(4.9–7.2)</b>	1.8	(1.1–2.9)	5.4	(4.1–7.1)	<b>3.6</b>	<b>(2.9–4.6)</b>
San Francisco, CA	6.5	(5.1–8.3)	6.2	(4.6–8.2)	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(5.2–7.7)</b>	2.6	(1.6–4.2)	2.7	(1.6–4.4)	<b>2.6</b>	<b>(1.7–4.0)</b>
Median	10.5		13.2		12.0		6.1		8.2		7.6	
Range	(3.5–21.5)		(6.2–19.2)		(6.0–19.2)		(1.8–15.2)		(2.7–11.7)		(2.6–13.5)	

\* Not counting diet soda or diet pop.

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

<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>¶</sup> Not available.

**TABLE 99. Percentage of high school students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink\*<sup>†</sup> and who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink\* one or more times/day,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Did not drink sports drinks						Drank sports drinks one or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	55.8	(52.2–59.4)	33.5	(30.8–36.4)	<b>44.6</b>	<b>(41.3–47.9)</b>	6.7	(4.8–9.1)	18.1	(15.9–20.5)	<b>12.4</b>	<b>(10.4–14.8)</b>
Black <sup>¶</sup>	45.7	(37.0–54.7)	25.9	(20.1–32.9)	<b>36.0</b>	<b>(30.6–41.8)</b>	14.3	(11.8–17.2)	25.2	(19.0–32.5)	<b>19.7</b>	<b>(16.6–23.3)</b>
Hispanic	45.2	(39.9–50.7)	27.6	(23.2–32.4)	<b>36.2</b>	<b>(31.9–40.8)</b>	12.2	(9.8–15.1)	19.0	(16.7–21.5)	<b>15.7</b>	<b>(13.5–18.0)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	49.7	(44.7–54.7)	31.3	(27.9–35.0)	<b>40.0</b>	<b>(36.4–43.8)</b>	9.9	(7.8–12.6)	18.5	(16.2–21.2)	<b>14.4</b>	<b>(12.5–16.6)</b>
10	51.4	(46.8–56.0)	31.2	(26.4–36.4)	<b>41.6</b>	<b>(37.3–46.1)</b>	9.6	(7.6–12.1)	20.5	(17.3–24.1)	<b>14.9</b>	<b>(12.6–17.6)</b>
11	53.4	(48.0–58.7)	29.8	(25.3–34.6)	<b>41.5</b>	<b>(36.8–46.3)</b>	9.0	(6.4–12.4)	21.1	(18.4–24.1)	<b>15.3</b>	<b>(12.8–18.1)</b>
12	57.1	(53.0–61.1)	36.9	(28.7–45.9)	<b>46.8</b>	<b>(42.0–51.6)</b>	6.5	(4.7–9.1)	14.5	(10.9–18.9)	<b>10.6</b>	<b>(8.2–13.4)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>(48.9–56.6)</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>(29.9–34.7)</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>(39.5–45.4)</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>(7.1–11.0)</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>(16.9–20.7)</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>(12.1–15.8)</b>

\* Not counting low calorie sports drinks.

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

<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 100. Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink\* two or more times/day† and who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink\* three or more times/day,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Drank sports drinks two or more times/day						Drank sports drinks three or more times/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	3.5	(2.5–5.1)	9.0	(7.5–10.8)	6.3	(5.0–7.9)	1.9	(1.1–3.2)	4.3	(3.1–5.9)	3.1	(2.3–4.3)
Black <sup>¶</sup>	10.1	(7.5–13.5)	21.4	(16.0–28.0)	15.8	(13.2–18.7)	5.1	(3.6–7.3)	13.1	(8.7–19.1)	9.2	(6.9–12.1)
Hispanic	7.9	(6.2–9.9)	13.0	(10.9–15.3)	10.5	(8.9–12.3)	5.4	(3.9–7.5)	8.7	(7.1–10.7)	7.1	(5.8–8.7)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	5.4	(3.9–7.5)	10.6	(8.6–12.9)	8.1	(6.7–9.9)	3.3	(2.3–4.7)	5.0	(3.5–7.1)	4.2	(3.1–5.6)
10	5.8	(4.5–7.4)	12.8	(10.3–15.9)	9.2	(7.7–11.1)	3.4	(2.2–5.3)	8.3	(6.4–10.6)	5.8	(4.5–7.5)
11	5.9	(4.1–8.4)	12.4	(10.4–14.7)	9.3	(7.6–11.3)	3.6	(2.4–5.4)	6.6	(5.0–8.8)	5.2	(3.9–6.8)
12	4.1	(2.8–6.0)	9.0	(6.6–12.1)	6.6	(5.0–8.6)	2.1	(1.3–3.6)	5.5	(3.8–7.9)	3.8	(2.8–5.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>(4.3–6.7)</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>(9.7–13.0)</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>(7.1–9.8)</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>(2.4–4.2)</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>(5.0–7.9)</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>(3.9–5.9)</b>

\* Not counting low calorie sports drinks.

† During the 7 days before the survey.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 101. Percentage of high school students who did not drink water\* and who drank one or more glasses/day of water,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Did not drink water						Drank one or more glasses/day of water					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>§</sup>	2.5	(1.6–3.8)	2.9	(2.0–4.2)	2.7	(2.0–3.7)	77.2	(72.8–81.0)	76.4	(73.0–79.6)	76.6	(73.2–79.7)
Black <sup>§</sup>	9.0	(6.1–13.2)	7.8	(5.1–11.8)	8.7	(6.4–11.7)	58.4	(50.5–65.9)	62.0	(56.3–67.3)	60.2	(54.8–65.2)
Hispanic	2.8	(2.0–3.8)	3.8	(2.7–5.3)	3.3	(2.5–4.3)	70.6	(67.5–73.6)	72.5	(69.3–75.4)	71.6	(69.4–73.7)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	2.9	(1.9–4.4)	4.1	(2.7–6.3)	3.7	(2.7–5.0)	70.9	(66.5–74.9)	71.6	(67.2–75.6)	71.2	(67.3–74.8)
10	4.4	(2.9–6.5)	2.7	(1.8–4.1)	3.6	(2.6–5.0)	71.8	(67.8–75.5)	75.1	(71.4–78.5)	73.4	(70.3–76.2)
11	2.0	(1.2–3.4)	3.1	(1.9–5.1)	2.7	(1.9–3.9)	76.0	(72.1–79.6)	74.7	(70.0–78.9)	75.0	(71.4–78.4)
12	3.5	(2.2–5.4)	4.1	(2.5–6.7)	3.9	(2.6–5.8)	75.4	(69.4–80.5)	75.3	(72.1–78.2)	75.3	(72.0–78.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>(2.4–4.3)</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>(2.7–4.7)</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>(2.8–4.3)</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>(70.0–76.6)</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>(71.5–76.5)</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>(70.9–76.2)</b>

\* During the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.



**TABLE 102. Percentage of high school students who drank two or more glasses/day of water\* and who drank three or more glasses/day of water,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Drank two or more glasses/day of water						Drank three or more glasses/day of water					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>§</sup>	65.7	(61.4–69.8)	67.2	(63.8–70.4)	<b>66.3</b>	<b>(63.0–69.5)</b>	49.7	(45.7–53.6)	50.5	(47.5–53.5)	<b>49.9</b>	<b>(47.3–52.6)</b>
Black <sup>§</sup>	47.4	(40.4–54.4)	54.1	(47.4–60.7)	<b>50.8</b>	<b>(46.1–55.4)</b>	35.7	(31.1–40.6)	42.2	(34.3–50.6)	<b>39.1</b>	<b>(34.2–44.3)</b>
Hispanic	62.7	(59.8–65.4)	64.7	(61.1–68.0)	<b>63.7</b>	<b>(61.3–66.1)</b>	47.9	(44.8–50.9)	52.5	(49.0–56.0)	<b>50.3</b>	<b>(47.6–53.0)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	61.3	(57.5–64.9)	61.7	(57.8–65.5)	<b>61.3</b>	<b>(58.3–64.3)</b>	47.4	(44.2–50.6)	50.8	(46.2–55.3)	<b>49.0</b>	<b>(45.8–52.3)</b>
10	60.6	(57.0–64.0)	67.5	(63.7–71.1)	<b>63.9</b>	<b>(61.1–66.7)</b>	46.1	(42.9–49.4)	49.1	(46.2–52.0)	<b>47.6</b>	<b>(45.3–49.9)</b>
11	66.1	(62.3–69.7)	66.1	(62.1–69.8)	<b>65.8</b>	<b>(62.7–68.9)</b>	51.4	(46.9–55.9)	50.2	(45.7–54.7)	<b>50.6</b>	<b>(47.0–54.2)</b>
12	65.4	(59.0–71.4)	67.6	(63.8–71.2)	<b>66.6</b>	<b>(62.7–70.2)</b>	47.9	(43.4–52.4)	53.6	(48.7–58.4)	<b>50.7</b>	<b>(47.3–54.1)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>(60.0–66.4)</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>(63.2–67.8)</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>(61.8–66.7)</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>(45.6–50.6)</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>(48.7–53.2)</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>(47.5–51.5)</b>

\* During the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 103. Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast\* and who ate breakfast on all 7 days,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Did not eat breakfast						Ate breakfast on all 7 days					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>§</sup>	12.5	(10.2–15.3)	11.3	(9.0–14.0)	<b>12.0</b>	<b>(10.1–14.3)</b>	34.8	(29.7–40.3)	43.3	(39.3–47.4)	<b>39.0</b>	<b>(34.9–43.3)</b>
Black <sup>§</sup>	19.3	(14.6–25.2)	16.8	(12.9–21.6)	<b>18.0</b>	<b>(15.5–20.7)</b>	24.7	(19.3–30.9)	30.8	(25.8–36.2)	<b>27.9</b>	<b>(23.5–32.7)</b>
Hispanic	15.5	(13.3–18.0)	13.8	(11.5–16.5)	<b>14.7</b>	<b>(12.8–16.9)</b>	30.1	(27.5–32.8)	39.5	(36.2–42.8)	<b>34.8</b>	<b>(32.5–37.2)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	14.8	(12.5–17.6)	10.9	(8.9–13.2)	<b>12.8</b>	<b>(10.9–14.8)</b>	31.9	(27.3–36.8)	46.6	(42.6–50.7)	<b>39.6</b>	<b>(35.6–43.7)</b>
10	15.5	(12.8–18.6)	13.6	(10.6–17.2)	<b>14.5</b>	<b>(12.2–17.1)</b>	31.1	(27.9–34.6)	42.3	(38.4–46.4)	<b>36.6</b>	<b>(33.6–39.8)</b>
11	12.7	(10.4–15.5)	14.2	(11.6–17.1)	<b>13.8</b>	<b>(11.8–16.0)</b>	32.4	(28.0–37.1)	37.1	(34.3–40.1)	<b>34.6</b>	<b>(31.6–37.7)</b>
12	13.3	(10.7–16.5)	14.8	(11.8–18.4)	<b>14.3</b>	<b>(12.2–16.6)</b>	32.9	(28.4–37.8)	34.7	(30.9–38.9)	<b>33.8</b>	<b>(30.8–37.0)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>(12.5–16.2)</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>(11.6–15.3)</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>(12.4–15.4)</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>(28.9–35.4)</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>(37.9–43.2)</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>(33.7–39.1)</b>

\* During the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 104. Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast\* and who ate breakfast on all 7 days,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Did not eat breakfast						Ate breakfast on all 7 days					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	13.4	(10.3–17.2)	17.5	(14.1–21.6)	15.5	(12.7–18.7)	25.6	(21.6–30.2)	35.7	(31.0–40.7)	30.5	(26.9–34.3)
Alaska	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	15.5	(12.6–18.9)	15.0	(13.0–17.4)	15.2	(13.7–16.8)	32.6	(27.8–37.9)	38.6	(34.3–43.1)	35.6	(32.0–39.3)
Arkansas	15.8	(11.6–21.2)	17.4	(15.5–19.5)	16.6	(14.2–19.3)	29.7	(26.2–33.5)	33.1	(27.5–39.2)	31.3	(27.5–35.3)
California	11.5	(8.8–14.8)	9.3	(7.2–11.8)	10.3	(8.5–12.5)	38.2	(34.9–41.7)	45.9	(38.3–53.7)	42.1	(37.2–47.2)
Connecticut	12.6	(10.2–15.4)	14.1	(11.2–17.6)	13.4	(11.3–15.8)	34.8	(30.5–39.3)	40.1	(36.1–44.2)	37.4	(33.8–41.1)
Delaware	13.5	(10.5–17.1)	12.4	(10.3–14.9)	13.0	(11.2–15.1)	35.4	(31.2–40.0)	42.6	(39.3–46.1)	39.0	(35.9–42.1)
Florida	15.4	(14.1–16.9)	14.3	(13.1–15.6)	15.0	(13.9–16.1)	34.8	(32.9–36.7)	44.0	(41.4–46.5)	39.4	(37.6–41.2)
Hawaii	10.9	(9.3–12.6)	13.4	(11.6–15.3)	12.1	(11.0–13.4)	34.0	(31.1–37.0)	38.4	(36.3–40.5)	36.0	(34.0–38.0)
Idaho	12.0	(9.5–15.0)	9.7	(7.4–12.6)	10.9	(8.9–13.2)	35.0	(32.2–38.0)	41.9	(38.6–45.3)	38.5	(36.1–41.0)
Illinois	14.1	(11.0–17.8)	18.8	(14.5–24.0)	16.4	(13.4–20.0)	32.3	(26.4–38.9)	33.6	(28.0–39.7)	32.9	(28.7–37.4)
Indiana	15.1	(11.7–19.4)	14.8	(10.0–21.4)	15.0	(11.2–19.7)	27.7	(23.8–31.8)	32.5	(27.8–37.4)	30.1	(26.8–33.6)
Kentucky	12.4	(9.7–15.6)	13.0	(10.8–15.5)	12.6	(11.0–14.5)	32.2	(27.8–37.0)	37.3	(33.0–41.9)	34.8	(31.9–37.8)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	14.3	(12.1–16.9)	12.9	(11.0–15.0)	13.7	(12.0–15.5)	34.0	(30.7–37.4)	35.8	(32.7–39.0)	34.9	(32.5–37.4)
Michigan	14.5	(11.7–17.9)	19.2	(15.9–23.0)	16.8	(14.2–19.9)	31.0	(24.9–37.9)	33.8	(29.3–38.6)	32.5	(27.9–37.4)
Mississippi	20.3	(17.0–24.1)	18.7	(16.1–21.6)	19.8	(17.4–22.3)	23.5	(20.3–27.0)	30.0	(26.9–33.4)	26.6	(24.3–29.1)
Missouri	15.5	(12.5–19.0)	15.6	(11.8–20.2)	15.5	(12.6–18.9)	30.5	(24.3–37.5)	31.7	(27.4–36.4)	30.9	(26.3–35.9)
Montana	11.5	(10.2–13.0)	13.4	(11.7–15.3)	12.5	(11.4–13.8)	36.0	(33.4–38.7)	40.4	(37.9–42.8)	38.2	(36.3–40.2)
Nebraska	13.3	(10.6–16.6)	13.3	(10.8–16.3)	13.3	(11.4–15.4)	33.9	(30.4–37.5)	38.8	(35.3–42.5)	36.2	(33.5–39.1)
Nevada	16.8	(13.7–20.3)	16.3	(13.9–19.1)	16.8	(14.7–19.0)	30.8	(26.8–35.1)	36.5	(32.0–41.3)	33.6	(30.3–37.0)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	15.1	(13.6–16.7)	13.9	(12.7–15.2)	14.6	(13.6–15.7)	30.2	(27.1–33.5)	37.6	(35.6–39.7)	33.9	(31.8–36.1)
New York	14.7	(12.7–17.0)	20.3	(17.2–23.8)	17.4	(15.2–19.8)	34.0	(31.2–36.8)	35.6	(31.9–39.5)	34.6	(32.1–37.3)
North Carolina	13.6	(10.2–17.9)	14.0	(10.8–18.1)	14.1	(11.7–16.9)	31.1	(27.5–34.9)	40.2	(37.3–43.1)	35.5	(32.7–38.3)
North Dakota	10.0	(8.2–12.0)	13.8	(11.5–16.4)	11.9	(10.4–13.7)	38.4	(35.0–41.8)	36.9	(34.1–39.7)	37.6	(35.2–40.1)
Oklahoma	15.5	(12.6–18.9)	17.7	(14.1–22.0)	16.5	(13.7–19.6)	28.2	(24.6–32.1)	33.6	(29.8–37.6)	30.7	(27.7–33.9)
Pennsylvania	14.3	(12.1–16.8)	13.5	(11.5–15.8)	13.9	(12.3–15.7)	31.4	(27.7–35.3)	39.1	(34.4–44.0)	35.2	(31.6–39.1)
Rhode Island	14.8	(11.3–19.1)	14.7	(11.7–18.3)	14.9	(12.0–18.3)	32.2	(27.1–37.7)	35.2	(30.5–40.2)	33.7	(29.2–38.5)
South Carolina	22.2	(18.6–26.1)	17.8	(13.7–22.7)	20.1	(17.0–23.6)	25.3	(21.2–30.0)	34.1	(29.1–39.4)	29.5	(25.7–33.7)
South Dakota	15.0	(11.1–19.9)	13.3	(8.8–19.6)	14.2	(11.1–18.0)	31.5	(26.7–36.8)	36.0	(30.5–41.9)	33.8	(30.2–37.6)
Tennessee	15.7	(14.0–17.6)	13.6	(11.8–15.7)	14.6	(13.0–16.4)	30.8	(27.4–34.5)	39.9	(37.4–42.4)	35.4	(33.0–38.0)
Vermont	10.8	(10.2–11.4)	10.9	(10.3–11.5)	10.9	(10.5–11.3)	38.1	(37.2–39.0)	42.9	(42.0–43.9)	40.5	(39.8–41.1)
Virginia	14.9	(12.5–17.6)	13.3	(11.4–15.6)	14.1	(12.4–16.0)	32.7	(29.3–36.3)	42.5	(39.4–45.7)	37.7	(35.1–40.4)
West Virginia	15.2	(12.0–19.1)	14.3	(12.2–16.8)	14.8	(12.3–17.6)	29.5	(26.5–32.7)	38.7	(34.7–42.9)	34.3	(31.7–36.9)
Wyoming	13.7	(11.0–17.0)	15.6	(13.1–18.5)	14.7	(12.5–17.3)	31.9	(28.7–35.4)	37.5	(34.8–40.2)	34.6	(32.2–37.2)
<i>Median</i>		14.5		14.1		14.6		32.2		37.5		34.8
<i>Range</i>		(10.0–22.2)		(9.3–20.3)		(10.3–20.1)		(23.5–38.4)		(30.0–45.9)		(26.6–42.1)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	21.2	(17.5–25.6)	19.3	(14.4–25.4)	20.6	(17.8–23.8)	23.1	(18.7–28.3)	24.1	(19.6–29.4)	23.2	(19.9–26.9)
Boston, MA	14.3	(11.9–17.0)	15.1	(12.2–18.5)	14.6	(12.6–16.9)	27.2	(24.1–30.4)	35.1	(30.6–40.0)	31.1	(28.6–33.7)
Broward County, FL	15.3	(12.4–18.7)	16.6	(13.1–20.9)	16.0	(13.6–18.7)	31.4	(27.6–35.4)	31.9	(27.1–37.0)	31.5	(28.3–34.8)
Cleveland, OH	23.2	(20.0–26.7)	23.5	(20.1–27.2)	23.8	(21.2–26.6)	16.9	(14.3–19.9)	22.7	(19.6–26.2)	19.7	(17.5–22.1)
DeKalb County, GA	16.7	(14.0–19.9)	17.6	(14.5–21.2)	17.1	(15.1–19.4)	26.8	(23.5–30.4)	31.8	(27.9–36.1)	29.3	(26.2–32.6)
Detroit, MI	20.8	(17.7–24.2)	22.9	(17.8–28.8)	21.7	(18.8–24.9)	13.7	(10.9–17.0)	19.4	(15.9–23.5)	16.4	(14.1–18.9)
District of Columbia	17.4	(16.2–18.5)	16.9	(15.7–18.2)	17.2	(16.4–18.1)	21.2	(20.0–22.4)	28.4	(27.0–29.9)	24.6	(23.6–25.5)
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	17.5	(15.1–20.2)	18.3	(16.1–20.8)	17.8	(16.1–19.6)	28.7	(25.9–31.7)	33.1	(30.2–36.2)	31.0	(28.8–33.3)
Houston, TX	18.1	(16.1–20.4)	19.9	(17.6–22.3)	19.2	(17.6–20.9)	27.9	(25.3–30.8)	28.9	(26.3–31.7)	28.3	(26.3–30.4)
Los Angeles, CA	13.1	(10.8–15.8)	10.6	(8.5–13.2)	11.8	(10.6–13.2)	35.7	(32.9–38.7)	41.3	(38.2–44.4)	38.4	(36.3–40.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	12.1	(10.1–14.4)	11.0	(9.4–12.8)	11.6	(10.3–13.1)	39.2	(35.4–43.2)	50.0	(46.7–53.3)	44.6	(42.1–47.1)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 104. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast\* and who ate breakfast on all 7 days,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Did not eat breakfast						Ate breakfast on all 7 days					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	15.4	(13.5–17.6)	15.1	(13.6–16.7)	<b>15.3</b>	<b>(14.1–16.6)</b>	31.9	(28.7–35.2)	38.4	(36.1–40.8)	<b>35.0</b>	<b>(32.5–37.6)</b>
Oakland, CA	15.9	(12.9–19.5)	19.0	(16.0–22.3)	<b>17.6</b>	<b>(15.4–20.0)</b>	27.6	(24.2–31.3)	30.5	(27.1–34.0)	<b>28.9</b>	<b>(26.4–31.6)</b>
Orange County, FL	12.6	(10.2–15.3)	13.8	(11.4–16.6)	<b>13.1</b>	<b>(11.4–15.0)</b>	34.0	(29.7–38.5)	44.6	(39.9–49.3)	<b>39.2</b>	<b>(35.7–42.8)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	15.5	(13.6–17.6)	15.6	(13.0–18.6)	<b>15.7</b>	<b>(14.0–17.7)</b>	33.8	(30.9–36.9)	37.5	(34.1–41.1)	<b>35.5</b>	<b>(33.3–37.7)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	18.1	(14.6–22.2)	15.7	(12.2–19.9)	<b>16.9</b>	<b>(15.0–19.0)</b>	22.7	(19.2–26.7)	30.4	(26.7–34.3)	<b>26.3</b>	<b>(23.4–29.4)</b>
San Diego, CA	11.5	(9.5–13.9)	14.1	(12.2–16.1)	<b>12.8</b>	<b>(11.3–14.5)</b>	34.9	(31.1–38.9)	39.2	(35.5–43.1)	<b>37.1</b>	<b>(34.5–39.7)</b>
San Francisco, CA	12.6	(10.2–15.5)	13.4	(10.6–16.7)	<b>13.4</b>	<b>(11.4–15.6)</b>	35.4	(31.8–39.1)	45.5	(40.9–50.1)	<b>40.4</b>	<b>(37.3–43.6)</b>
Median	15.7		16.1		16.4		28.3		32.5		31.0	
Range	(11.5–23.2)		(10.6–23.5)		(11.6–23.8)		(13.7–39.2)		(19.4–50.0)		(16.4–44.6)	

\* During the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 105. Percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day\* and who were physically active at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day						Physically active at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>§</sup>	14.3	(11.5–17.6)	8.8	(7.1–11.0)	<b>11.6</b>	<b>(9.7–13.8)</b>	43.5	(38.8–48.2)	62.0	(58.5–65.4)	<b>52.7</b>	<b>(49.3–56.2)</b>
Black <sup>§</sup>	25.2	(21.3–29.6)	16.2	(12.1–21.4)	<b>20.4</b>	<b>(16.9–24.5)</b>	33.4	(28.4–38.8)	52.2	(46.1–58.2)	<b>43.5</b>	<b>(38.9–48.2)</b>
Hispanic	19.2	(17.3–21.2)	11.9	(9.5–14.8)	<b>15.6</b>	<b>(13.7–17.6)</b>	33.1	(29.5–37.0)	53.5	(50.9–56.2)	<b>43.4</b>	<b>(40.7–46.2)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	14.7	(12.3–17.5)	9.5	(7.0–12.6)	<b>12.0</b>	<b>(10.1–14.1)</b>	43.9	(38.9–48.9)	62.3	(58.5–66.1)	<b>53.7</b>	<b>(49.9–57.4)</b>
10	15.8	(13.0–19.1)	10.4	(8.0–13.5)	<b>13.1</b>	<b>(10.8–15.8)</b>	41.9	(36.7–47.2)	58.7	(54.1–63.1)	<b>50.2</b>	<b>(46.1–54.2)</b>
11	18.2	(15.8–20.8)	12.4	(9.8–15.6)	<b>15.5</b>	<b>(13.5–17.8)</b>	36.6	(32.6–40.8)	56.3	(52.0–60.6)	<b>46.5</b>	<b>(43.2–49.9)</b>
12	21.4	(18.4–24.9)	12.4	(9.6–15.9)	<b>16.9</b>	<b>(14.6–19.4)</b>	33.4	(29.5–37.6)	53.3	(47.8–58.8)	<b>43.5</b>	<b>(40.2–46.8)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>(15.6–19.5)</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>(9.5–12.9)</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>(12.9–15.8)</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>(35.5–42.8)</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>(55.0–60.5)</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>(46.0–51.2)</b>

\* Doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**NOTE:** Because of changes in question context starting in 2011, national YRBS prevalence estimates derived from the 60 minutes of physical activity question in 2011, 2013, and 2015 are not comparable to those reported in 2009 or earlier. On the 2005–2009 national YRBS questionnaire, physical activity was assessed with three questions (in the following order) that asked the number of days students participated in 1) at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity; 2) at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity; and 3) at least 60 minutes of aerobic (moderate and vigorous) physical activity. On the 2011, 2013, and 2015 national YRBS questionnaires, only the 60 minutes of aerobic physical activity question was included.

**TABLE 106. Percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day\* and who were physically active at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day						Physically active at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	21.0	(16.7–26.0)	14.4	(11.7–17.5)	17.5	(14.8–20.7)	31.1	(27.0–35.6)	51.6	(47.1–56.2)	41.3	(37.4–45.3)
Alaska	18.4	(15.6–21.6)	14.0	(11.3–17.2)	16.1	(14.1–18.4)	38.8	(35.0–42.6)	49.3	(45.6–53.0)	44.2	(41.4–47.0)
Arizona	17.3	(13.9–21.2)	14.5	(11.3–18.3)	15.9	(13.8–18.3)	40.0	(35.1–45.0)	52.7	(46.5–58.8)	46.4	(41.5–51.4)
Arkansas	24.9	(21.3–28.9)	15.1	(12.6–18.0)	20.0	(17.9–22.2)	35.0	(29.6–40.7)	51.9	(45.2–58.5)	43.3	(39.8–46.7)
California	14.7	(11.7–18.3)	11.5	(7.8–16.7)	13.1	(10.9–15.7)	41.4	(37.9–45.1)	55.0	(50.7–59.2)	48.1	(45.2–51.0)
Connecticut	16.9	(14.1–20.1)	11.7	(9.3–14.6)	14.3	(12.0–16.9)	39.9	(34.7–45.3)	50.8	(45.2–56.3)	45.3	(41.4–49.3)
Delaware	22.9	(20.1–25.9)	14.1	(11.2–17.6)	18.5	(16.5–20.7)	33.3	(30.2–36.6)	53.1	(49.1–57.1)	43.3	(40.5–46.2)
Florida	24.7	(22.4–27.1)	15.1	(13.5–16.8)	19.9	(18.4–21.5)	30.6	(28.4–32.9)	53.1	(50.2–55.9)	41.9	(39.9–43.9)
Hawaii	21.4	(18.1–25.1)	14.5	(12.8–16.3)	18.0	(15.9–20.3)	30.7	(27.8–33.8)	45.8	(43.2–48.3)	38.1	(36.3–40.0)
Idaho	14.7	(11.8–18.2)	9.0	(6.5–12.2)	11.7	(9.6–14.3)	43.6	(38.8–48.4)	62.3	(55.9–68.3)	53.1	(48.9–57.4)
Illinois	14.3	(11.4–17.7)	13.6	(11.6–15.8)	13.9	(12.2–15.9)	42.5	(36.9–48.2)	56.7	(52.0–61.4)	49.6	(46.2–53.0)
Indiana	17.8	(14.5–21.6)	12.9	(9.4–17.4)	15.4	(12.6–18.6)	38.5	(34.8–42.2)	54.5	(48.7–60.2)	46.5	(42.6–50.5)
Kentucky	18.8	(16.9–20.8)	13.9	(11.8–16.2)	16.5	(15.1–17.9)	29.9	(25.7–34.5)	44.1	(38.2–50.1)	37.0	(32.9–41.4)
Maine	18.1	(16.8–19.6)	13.6	(12.5–14.8)	15.9	(15.0–16.8)	34.9	(32.9–37.0)	47.4	(45.1–49.8)	41.2	(39.6–42.8)
Maryland	22.8	(22.1–23.6)	16.6	(16.0–17.3)	19.8	(19.2–20.4)	30.1	(29.3–30.9)	44.0	(42.8–45.2)	36.9	(36.1–37.7)
Massachusetts	18.0	(14.7–21.9)	12.0	(9.9–14.6)	15.1	(12.7–17.8)	37.4	(32.6–42.5)	52.9	(49.0–56.8)	45.2	(41.2–49.3)
Michigan	18.5	(14.7–23.0)	13.4	(10.8–16.5)	15.9	(13.4–18.8)	42.0	(34.9–49.4)	50.1	(44.5–55.7)	46.0	(39.9–52.1)
Mississippi	26.6	(24.3–29.0)	19.0	(16.3–22.1)	22.9	(20.9–24.9)	23.5	(19.8–27.6)	45.1	(40.4–50.0)	34.2	(30.7–37.8)
Missouri	18.8	(15.2–23.1)	13.5	(10.4–17.2)	16.4	(14.2–18.8)	40.1	(36.0–44.3)	51.9	(45.9–57.8)	45.7	(41.6–49.8)
Montana	12.3	(10.9–13.9)	9.2	(7.8–10.7)	10.7	(9.7–11.8)	47.6	(44.8–50.3)	60.1	(57.7–62.5)	54.0	(52.3–55.7)
Nebraska	15.7	(12.9–18.9)	12.7	(9.8–16.3)	14.1	(11.9–16.6)	46.3	(41.6–51.1)	59.0	(54.5–63.3)	52.8	(48.8–56.7)
Nevada	16.4	(13.2–20.1)	9.4	(7.4–11.8)	13.0	(11.4–14.7)	42.4	(37.4–47.6)	58.9	(53.6–64.1)	50.6	(47.1–54.1)
New Hampshire	15.1	(13.8–16.5)	12.2	(11.1–13.4)	13.6	(12.7–14.5)	40.7	(37.9–43.6)	52.9	(51.2–54.6)	46.9	(45.1–48.7)
New Mexico	18.1	(16.5–19.8)	11.0	(9.8–12.4)	14.6	(13.5–15.7)	44.3	(41.5–47.0)	60.1	(57.3–62.7)	52.2	(49.9–54.4)
New York	19.8	(17.6–22.1)	17.6	(14.8–20.9)	18.8	(16.6–21.2)	37.3	(33.0–41.8)	46.8	(42.8–50.8)	41.8	(38.4–45.3)
North Carolina	21.6	(19.4–24.0)	13.5	(11.7–15.5)	17.6	(16.2–19.1)	33.7	(31.2–36.2)	53.1	(48.9–57.1)	43.4	(40.7–46.1)
North Dakota	13.5	(11.1–16.2)	10.9	(9.0–13.1)	12.1	(10.7–13.8)	42.9	(39.5–46.3)	59.3	(55.9–62.6)	51.3	(48.7–53.8)
Oklahoma	17.1	(13.8–20.9)	7.7	(5.9–10.0)	12.4	(10.3–14.8)	43.9	(40.4–47.5)	64.2	(60.3–67.9)	54.0	(51.0–56.9)
Pennsylvania	18.5	(15.5–22.1)	12.5	(10.5–14.8)	15.5	(13.4–17.8)	37.4	(34.3–40.6)	53.8	(49.7–58.0)	45.6	(42.5–48.8)
Rhode Island	17.5	(12.7–23.6)	14.4	(12.6–16.4)	16.0	(12.9–19.7)	35.0	(29.4–41.2)	52.2	(47.0–57.3)	43.7	(38.3–49.3)
South Carolina	26.8	(23.2–30.7)	14.3	(10.6–19.0)	20.6	(17.3–24.3)	31.4	(26.9–36.3)	53.7	(47.1–60.1)	42.3	(37.9–46.9)
South Dakota	16.4	(13.3–20.2)	12.9	(9.0–18.1)	14.7	(11.8–18.1)	37.8	(33.0–42.9)	56.4	(49.3–63.3)	47.4	(43.9–50.9)
Tennessee	21.2	(19.0–23.5)	15.2	(13.7–16.9)	18.2	(16.7–19.7)	33.8	(31.1–36.6)	51.3	(48.6–54.1)	42.7	(40.6–44.9)
Vermont	16.9	(16.2–17.7)	11.8	(11.1–12.4)	14.4	(13.9–14.9)	38.3	(37.4–39.3)	53.3	(52.3–54.3)	45.8	(45.2–46.5)
Virginia	21.6	(18.6–24.9)	12.5	(10.5–14.7)	16.9	(15.0–19.0)	35.6	(32.2–39.0)	54.2	(50.6–57.8)	45.2	(42.2–48.2)
West Virginia	18.8	(15.7–22.4)	15.5	(12.8–18.8)	17.2	(14.8–19.8)	39.2	(35.8–42.7)	50.4	(44.7–56.1)	44.9	(41.5–48.3)
Wyoming	14.3	(11.4–17.8)	11.9	(9.8–14.2)	13.0	(11.1–15.2)	43.7	(39.4–48.1)	57.4	(53.2–61.6)	50.7	(47.3–54.1)
<i>Median</i>	18.1		13.5		15.9		38.3		53.1		45.3	
<i>Range</i>	(12.3–26.8)		(7.7–19.0)		(10.7–22.9)		(23.5–47.6)		(44.0–64.2)		(34.2–54.0)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	28.5	(22.9–34.9)	18.0	(14.3–22.4)	23.3	(19.5–27.5)	32.1	(26.4–38.4)	41.8	(35.5–48.2)	36.7	(32.3–41.4)
Boston, MA	29.5	(26.2–33.1)	21.0	(18.0–24.2)	25.4	(22.9–28.1)	22.0	(19.2–25.2)	38.0	(34.3–41.8)	30.1	(27.4–32.9)
Broward County, FL	29.6	(25.4–34.2)	19.3	(16.1–23.0)	24.4	(21.3–27.8)	25.5	(21.9–29.4)	41.9	(37.1–46.9)	33.8	(30.9–36.9)
Cleveland, OH	36.3	(31.6–41.3)	24.1	(20.3–28.4)	30.1	(27.1–33.3)	24.3	(21.2–27.7)	32.5	(28.2–37.2)	28.3	(25.2–31.5)
DeKalb County, GA	25.9	(22.5–29.6)	17.4	(14.3–21.1)	21.6	(19.5–23.9)	32.0	(28.4–35.8)	49.1	(45.7–52.5)	40.4	(37.9–43.1)
Detroit, MI	27.8	(25.1–30.6)	20.9	(17.2–25.2)	24.7	(22.3–27.2)	25.8	(22.0–30.0)	30.9	(26.9–35.3)	28.1	(25.1–31.2)
District of Columbia	29.5	(28.2–30.9)	21.5	(20.1–22.9)	25.7	(24.8–26.7)	24.8	(23.6–26.1)	37.0	(35.4–38.6)	30.5	(29.5–31.5)
Duval County, FL	27.7	(25.2–30.3)	21.2	(18.6–24.0)	24.7	(22.9–26.7)	23.7	(21.5–26.0)	36.4	(33.4–39.5)	29.5	(27.6–31.5)
Ft. Worth, TX	19.8	(17.3–22.6)	12.0	(9.8–14.5)	15.8	(13.9–17.9)	32.9	(29.9–36.0)	51.1	(47.6–54.7)	42.0	(39.6–44.5)
Houston, TX	25.2	(22.5–28.1)	18.1	(16.1–20.4)	21.6	(19.7–23.7)	27.7	(23.5–32.4)	40.7	(37.9–43.6)	34.3	(31.4–37.2)
Los Angeles, CA	16.1	(13.2–19.5)	12.0	(10.1–14.2)	14.1	(12.2–16.2)	39.1	(35.0–43.4)	54.6	(50.0–59.2)	46.6	(42.9–50.4)
Miami-Dade County, FL	25.6	(22.3–29.3)	13.6	(11.4–16.2)	19.8	(17.6–22.2)	27.1	(23.9–30.5)	45.2	(41.9–48.5)	36.1	(33.8–38.4)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 106. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day\* and who were physically active at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day						Physically active at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	24.3	(21.6–27.2)	16.3	(14.6–18.2)	20.5	(18.7–22.3)	32.3	(27.7–37.1)	45.7	(43.4–48.0)	38.7	(36.1–41.4)
Oakland, CA	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	22.4	(19.5–25.7)	15.3	(12.6–18.5)	19.1	(17.0–21.4)	31.3	(27.4–35.6)	49.8	(45.7–54.0)	40.5	(37.6–43.5)
Palm Beach County, FL	26.2	(22.9–29.8)	16.5	(14.2–19.1)	21.4	(19.3–23.8)	26.5	(23.3–29.9)	46.4	(43.2–49.7)	36.2	(33.7–38.9)
Philadelphia, PA	28.4	(23.9–33.3)	20.0	(17.7–22.5)	24.3	(21.7–27.2)	26.3	(22.9–30.2)	40.0	(35.3–44.9)	32.9	(30.0–35.9)
San Diego, CA	15.6	(12.8–18.9)	10.9	(9.3–12.8)	13.2	(11.6–15.0)	42.6	(38.0–47.4)	59.0	(55.4–62.5)	51.1	(47.5–54.6)
San Francisco, CA	20.0	(16.0–24.8)	16.0	(13.1–19.5)	18.2	(15.5–21.3)	40.3	(35.3–45.4)	46.7	(41.4–52.0)	43.2	(39.0–47.5)
Median	26.0		17.7		21.6		27.4		43.5		36.1	
Range	(15.6–36.3)		(10.9–24.1)		(13.2–30.1)		(22.0–42.6)		(30.9–59.0)		(28.1–51.1)	

\* 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.

<sup>†</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>¶</sup> Not available.

**TABLE 107. Percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes/day on all 7 days\* and who participated in muscle strengthening activities on 3 or more days,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Physically active at least 60 minutes/day on all 7 days						Participated in muscle strengthening activities					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	19.5	(17.6–21.6)	38.5	(35.1–42.0)	29.0	(26.6–31.6)	46.1	(41.8–50.3)	63.0	(59.6–66.3)	54.5	(51.4–57.7)
Black <sup>¶</sup>	16.6	(12.4–21.9)	30.8	(25.8–36.3)	24.2	(20.4–28.3)	34.5	(28.4–41.1)	69.8	(63.1–75.6)	52.3	(48.0–56.6)
Hispanic	14.7	(11.8–18.1)	34.2	(31.5–37.1)	24.6	(22.1–27.3)	39.9	(35.5–44.5)	64.4	(60.9–67.7)	52.4	(49.3–55.4)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	20.9	(18.5–23.5)	40.1	(36.5–43.8)	31.0	(28.5–33.7)	48.2	(43.7–52.8)	64.9	(60.9–68.7)	56.9	(53.3–60.4)
10	19.0	(16.3–22.1)	36.7	(33.3–40.2)	27.8	(25.4–30.4)	43.0	(39.1–47.0)	67.3	(63.2–71.2)	54.9	(51.8–58.0)
11	16.0	(14.3–18.0)	34.3	(30.6–38.2)	25.3	(23.1–27.6)	39.3	(35.1–43.7)	62.5	(59.0–65.8)	51.1	(48.0–54.2)
12	14.3	(12.0–17.0)	32.6	(27.4–38.4)	23.5	(20.6–26.8)	39.9	(34.1–45.9)	59.9	(55.9–63.9)	50.0	(46.3–53.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>(16.2–19.2)</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>(33.6–38.5)</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>(25.4–28.8)</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>(39.5–46.0)</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>(61.2–66.1)</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>(51.1–55.6)</b>

\* 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.

<sup>†</sup> Such as, push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting, during the 7 days before the survey.

<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.

<sup>¶</sup> Non-Hispanic.

**NOTE:** Because of changes in question context starting in 2011, national YRBS prevalence estimates derived from the 60 minutes of physical activity question in 2011, 2013, and 2015 are not comparable to those reported in 2009 or earlier. On the 2005–2009 national YRBS questionnaire, physical activity was assessed with three questions (in the following order) that asked the number of days students participated in 1) at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity; 2) at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity; and 3) at least 60 minutes of aerobic (moderate and vigorous) physical activity. On the 2011, 2013, and 2015 national YRBS questionnaires, only the 60 minutes of aerobic physical activity question was included.

TABLE 108. Percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes/day on all 7 days,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>						
Alabama	15.2	(12.0–19.2)	35.5	(31.4–39.9)	25.4	(22.3–28.7)
Alaska	17.0	(14.5–19.7)	24.7	(21.5–28.3)	20.9	(18.8–23.3)
Arizona	19.3	(16.9–21.9)	32.1	(27.4–37.2)	26.0	(22.7–29.5)
Arkansas	20.7	(17.1–24.9)	36.7	(31.9–41.8)	28.6	(25.5–31.8)
California	18.9	(16.2–21.8)	31.8	(27.0–37.1)	25.3	(21.7–29.2)
Connecticut	18.1	(15.4–21.2)	32.6	(28.4–37.1)	25.3	(22.7–28.1)
Delaware	17.6	(15.1–20.4)	31.4	(28.0–35.1)	24.7	(22.5–27.0)
Florida	14.3	(12.8–15.9)	34.0	(31.7–36.4)	24.1	(22.6–25.7)
Hawaii	14.2	(12.2–16.6)	26.7	(23.7–30.0)	20.3	(18.7–21.9)
Idaho	21.1	(17.4–25.3)	37.9	(33.0–43.0)	29.6	(26.5–32.9)
Illinois	19.9	(16.1–24.2)	33.8	(29.6–38.2)	26.8	(24.2–29.6)
Indiana	16.5	(13.7–19.7)	33.8	(29.4–38.4)	25.3	(22.9–28.0)
Kentucky	12.9	(9.8–16.7)	27.3	(22.7–32.4)	20.2	(17.1–23.7)
Maine	15.6	(14.1–17.3)	27.4	(25.3–29.7)	21.6	(20.4–22.9)
Maryland	14.1	(13.6–14.7)	25.0	(24.2–25.9)	19.5	(19.0–20.0)
Massachusetts	17.6	(15.3–20.2)	30.4	(26.9–34.3)	24.1	(21.4–27.0)
Michigan	19.3	(15.7–23.5)	30.0	(25.9–34.4)	24.6	(21.1–28.6)
Mississippi	13.9	(10.8–17.7)	28.6	(25.1–32.3)	21.2	(18.6–23.9)
Missouri	19.0	(16.3–22.1)	33.5	(28.1–39.2)	26.0	(22.0–30.3)
Montana	20.7	(18.7–22.8)	36.3	(33.6–39.1)	28.7	(27.0–30.4)
Nebraska	23.6	(20.5–27.1)	35.6	(31.4–40.0)	29.7	(26.9–32.7)
Nevada	21.2	(18.3–24.3)	35.9	(31.6–40.5)	28.6	(25.8–31.5)
New Hampshire	15.1	(13.8–16.4)	29.0	(27.5–30.5)	22.3	(21.2–23.4)
New Mexico	23.4	(21.4–25.4)	38.3	(36.0–40.7)	30.9	(29.1–32.7)
New York	19.0	(16.0–22.5)	27.8	(24.2–31.7)	23.3	(20.9–25.8)
North Carolina	14.8	(12.3–17.8)	33.8	(32.3–35.4)	24.3	(22.9–25.8)
North Dakota	15.7	(13.2–18.7)	34.5	(31.4–37.9)	25.4	(23.2–27.7)
Oklahoma	21.5	(18.2–25.1)	43.6	(38.3–49.1)	32.2	(29.4–35.2)
Pennsylvania	17.3	(15.3–19.5)	32.4	(28.8–36.1)	24.8	(22.4–27.4)
Rhode Island	12.6	(10.8–14.8)	27.7	(24.5–31.2)	20.3	(18.0–22.7)
South Carolina	13.6	(10.2–17.9)	34.0	(27.5–41.2)	23.6	(20.2–27.4)
South Dakota	18.8	(15.8–22.1)	36.8	(31.2–42.9)	28.1	(24.3–32.1)
Tennessee	17.6	(15.8–19.5)	33.9	(31.5–36.3)	25.9	(24.2–27.7)
Vermont	15.6	(14.9–16.3)	30.3	(29.5–31.2)	23.1	(22.5–23.7)
Virginia	17.6	(15.6–19.8)	32.3	(29.3–35.5)	25.1	(22.9–27.5)
West Virginia	18.3	(15.2–21.8)	33.0	(29.0–37.2)	25.8	(23.2–28.5)
Wyoming	20.5	(17.7–23.5)	33.5	(30.2–36.9)	27.1	(24.8–29.6)
<i>Median</i>		17.6		33.0		25.3
<i>Range</i>		(12.6–23.6)		(24.7–43.6)		(19.5–32.2)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	16.4	(12.3–21.7)	25.6	(20.0–32.3)	20.8	(17.1–25.0)
Boston, MA	9.6	(7.8–11.7)	21.9	(18.8–25.5)	15.9	(13.9–18.1)
Broward County, FL	11.4	(9.1–14.3)	24.1	(19.7–29.2)	17.9	(15.4–20.6)
Cleveland, OH	14.1	(11.8–16.7)	19.1	(16.0–22.6)	16.4	(14.3–18.7)
DeKalb County, GA	16.0	(13.2–19.2)	31.5	(29.0–34.2)	23.7	(21.5–25.9)
Detroit, MI	14.8	(12.3–17.7)	17.0	(13.6–21.1)	15.8	(13.5–18.3)
District of Columbia	11.7	(10.7–12.7)	20.9	(19.6–22.2)	16.0	(15.2–16.8)
Duval County, FL	11.4	(9.6–13.4)	21.2	(18.7–23.9)	15.9	(14.3–17.6)
Ft. Worth, TX	16.5	(14.4–18.9)	32.5	(29.4–35.8)	24.5	(22.5–26.7)
Houston, TX	14.7	(11.6–18.3)	24.9	(22.4–27.6)	19.8	(17.6–22.3)
Los Angeles, CA	16.5	(13.7–19.7)	30.3	(26.8–34.1)	23.2	(20.9–25.7)
Miami-Dade County, FL	12.7	(10.8–14.9)	26.7	(23.6–30.0)	19.5	(17.9–21.3)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 108. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes/day on all 7 days,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	15.9	(13.7–18.4)	26.2	(23.7–28.9)	20.9	(19.4–22.5)
Oakland, CA	—¶	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	13.7	(11.2–16.5)	30.5	(26.7–34.6)	22.1	(19.6–24.9)
Palm Beach County, FL	11.0	(8.8–13.7)	30.1	(27.1–33.3)	20.4	(18.3–22.7)
Philadelphia, PA	14.5	(12.3–17.0)	25.2	(22.6–27.9)	19.6	(18.0–21.3)
San Diego, CA	18.3	(15.1–22.0)	35.5	(31.3–39.8)	27.0	(23.8–30.6)
San Francisco, CA	14.4	(11.7–17.6)	22.9	(19.3–26.9)	18.6	(16.0–21.5)
Median	14.4		25.4		19.7	
Range	(9.6–18.3)		(17.0–35.5)		(15.8–27.0)	

\* Doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 109. Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer\* for 3 or more hours/day† and who watched 3 or more hours/day of television,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Used computers 3 or more hours/day						Watched television 3 or more hours/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	38.3	(33.2–43.7)	38.9	(35.5–42.4)	38.6	(34.8–42.5)	18.8	(15.8–22.1)	21.4	(18.2–24.9)	20.0	(17.3–23.1)
Black¶	48.4	(41.7–55.1)	41.2	(36.4–46.3)	44.6	(40.2–49.1)	41.5	(37.0–46.1)	37.0	(30.2–44.4)	39.2	(34.1–44.5)
Hispanic	47.4	(44.1–50.7)	45.1	(42.5–47.7)	46.2	(44.3–48.1)	29.2	(26.3–32.3)	27.4	(24.8–30.1)	28.2	(26.0–30.6)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	48.7	(45.8–51.6)	42.5	(37.8–47.2)	45.4	(42.2–48.7)	25.3	(21.9–29.0)	26.3	(22.9–29.9)	25.7	(23.0–28.6)
10	43.3	(40.2–46.5)	43.4	(39.8–47.0)	43.4	(40.6–46.2)	24.1	(20.0–28.8)	24.6	(20.9–28.7)	24.5	(21.0–28.4)
11	38.1	(34.4–41.9)	36.1	(32.4–39.9)	37.2	(34.3–40.1)	22.4	(20.1–24.8)	24.6	(21.3–28.1)	23.6	(21.4–25.9)
12	40.4	(34.8–46.2)	40.8	(36.3–45.5)	40.5	(36.8–44.3)	25.9	(22.4–29.7)	24.4	(21.6–27.5)	25.1	(22.7–27.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>(39.9–45.7)</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>(37.7–43.7)</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>(39.3–44.2)</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>(22.2–26.8)</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>(22.6–27.5)</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>(22.7–26.9)</b>

\* For something that was not school work.

† On an average school day.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 110. Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer\* for 3 or more hours/day† and who watched ≥3 hours/day of television,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Used computers 3 or more hours/day						Watched television 3 or more hours/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	40.8	(36.7–45.0)	36.2	(31.5–41.1)	<b>38.2</b>	<b>(35.1–41.5)</b>	33.5	(27.1–40.7)	28.0	(24.4–32.0)	<b>30.8</b>	<b>(26.6–35.2)</b>
Alaska	32.8	(28.5–37.5)	35.4	(31.6–39.3)	<b>34.3</b>	<b>(31.2–37.5)</b>	20.1	(17.1–23.6)	24.1	(20.9–27.6)	<b>22.2</b>	<b>(20.2–24.5)</b>
Arizona	41.5	(35.1–48.1)	39.6	(35.4–44.0)	<b>40.5</b>	<b>(35.7–45.5)</b>	26.2	(22.6–30.0)	22.8	(18.8–27.2)	<b>24.7</b>	<b>(21.2–28.5)</b>
Arkansas	40.8	(35.8–45.9)	42.0	(38.2–45.9)	<b>41.2</b>	<b>(37.2–45.4)</b>	30.8	(25.4–36.7)	31.2	(24.3–39.1)	<b>31.0</b>	<b>(25.7–36.9)</b>
California	43.5	(38.0–49.1)	40.7	(33.5–48.4)	<b>42.1</b>	<b>(36.5–47.9)</b>	22.3	(18.2–27.0)	23.7	(20.9–26.8)	<b>23.1</b>	<b>(20.2–26.1)</b>
Connecticut	38.2	(33.9–42.8)	37.3	(33.7–41.1)	<b>37.8</b>	<b>(34.6–41.1)</b>	22.3	(19.8–25.1)	21.6	(18.3–25.4)	<b>21.9</b>	<b>(19.7–24.3)</b>
Delaware	32.7	(29.1–36.4)	38.3	(34.4–42.4)	<b>35.6</b>	<b>(32.8–38.5)</b>	27.2	(24.2–30.4)	28.1	(25.0–31.4)	<b>27.9</b>	<b>(25.7–30.2)</b>
Florida	42.1	(40.4–43.9)	42.2	(39.9–44.6)	<b>42.2</b>	<b>(40.6–43.8)</b>	27.8	(25.3–30.4)	28.8	(26.2–31.4)	<b>28.2</b>	<b>(26.1–30.5)</b>
Hawaii	42.1	(38.8–45.5)	39.3	(35.4–43.2)	<b>40.6</b>	<b>(39.2–42.0)</b>	21.8	(19.5–24.2)	21.8	(19.9–23.7)	<b>21.8</b>	<b>(20.2–23.5)</b>
Idaho	32.5	(29.7–35.6)	34.8	(29.6–40.4)	<b>33.7</b>	<b>(30.6–37.0)</b>	20.6	(17.5–24.0)	19.1	(16.1–22.5)	<b>19.7</b>	<b>(17.1–22.6)</b>
Illinois	36.6	(30.5–43.1)	37.3	(33.2–41.5)	<b>36.9</b>	<b>(33.3–40.7)</b>	21.6	(18.0–25.7)	22.0	(17.5–27.2)	<b>21.8</b>	<b>(18.5–25.5)</b>
Indiana	37.4	(33.9–41.1)	39.5	(33.9–45.3)	<b>38.4</b>	<b>(34.5–42.5)</b>	22.2	(17.6–27.4)	22.2	(18.6–26.3)	<b>22.3</b>	<b>(19.7–25.1)</b>
Kentucky	41.9	(37.6–46.3)	38.5	(34.7–42.4)	<b>40.1</b>	<b>(37.1–43.2)</b>	25.4	(22.3–28.7)	25.3	(21.6–29.4)	<b>25.5</b>	<b>(23.1–28.0)</b>
Maine	37.2	(35.3–39.1)	39.3	(36.7–42.1)	<b>38.3</b>	<b>(36.4–40.3)</b>	22.7	(21.0–24.5)	23.5	(21.8–25.3)	<b>23.1</b>	<b>(21.6–24.6)</b>
Maryland	37.9	(37.1–38.6)	38.9	(38.0–39.8)	<b>38.3</b>	<b>(37.7–39.0)</b>	27.1	(26.3–28.0)	26.4	(25.4–27.3)	<b>26.7</b>	<b>(26.0–27.5)</b>
Massachusetts	43.3	(40.2–46.4)	42.9	(39.7–46.3)	<b>43.2</b>	<b>(40.8–45.7)</b>	— <sup>¶</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	40.0	(36.0–44.1)	41.4	(37.2–45.7)	<b>40.6</b>	<b>(37.3–44.0)</b>	20.9	(17.6–24.6)	22.4	(18.4–27.0)	<b>21.7</b>	<b>(18.3–25.4)</b>
Mississippi	35.2	(31.5–39.1)	33.3	(29.9–36.8)	<b>34.1</b>	<b>(31.6–36.7)</b>	36.1	(31.1–41.4)	30.9	(26.6–35.6)	<b>33.4</b>	<b>(29.8–37.2)</b>
Missouri	38.3	(32.9–43.9)	37.1	(32.2–42.2)	<b>37.4</b>	<b>(33.5–41.5)</b>	23.9	(18.7–30.1)	18.1	(14.8–22.1)	<b>21.2</b>	<b>(17.6–25.3)</b>
Montana	32.4	(30.1–34.7)	36.0	(33.8–38.3)	<b>34.2</b>	<b>(32.5–35.9)</b>	22.0	(19.9–24.1)	21.9	(19.4–24.7)	<b>21.9</b>	<b>(20.0–24.0)</b>
Nebraska	31.9	(27.6–36.5)	31.1	(27.1–35.5)	<b>31.5</b>	<b>(28.4–34.9)</b>	19.1	(16.3–22.4)	21.1	(18.5–24.0)	<b>20.1</b>	<b>(18.0–22.4)</b>
Nevada	36.7	(31.6–42.2)	36.9	(30.9–43.3)	<b>36.7</b>	<b>(33.1–40.5)</b>	22.1	(19.1–25.4)	22.2	(17.5–27.7)	<b>22.1</b>	<b>(19.2–25.2)</b>
New Hampshire	37.0	(35.3–38.8)	40.5	(38.9–42.1)	<b>38.9</b>	<b>(37.7–40.1)</b>	18.6	(17.1–20.3)	19.7	(18.6–20.9)	<b>19.1</b>	<b>(18.2–20.1)</b>
New Mexico	39.1	(37.1–41.2)	38.6	(35.9–41.4)	<b>38.9</b>	<b>(37.0–40.8)</b>	24.9	(23.2–26.6)	24.6	(23.0–26.4)	<b>24.7</b>	<b>(23.4–26.1)</b>
New York	37.4	(33.6–41.2)	37.2	(33.2–41.3)	<b>37.2</b>	<b>(34.3–40.3)</b>	27.0	(24.3–29.8)	21.7	(19.3–24.3)	<b>24.2</b>	<b>(22.2–26.3)</b>
North Carolina	42.3	(36.3–48.5)	42.2	(36.2–48.4)	<b>42.3</b>	<b>(38.2–46.4)</b>	30.3	(26.5–34.4)	31.0	(27.8–34.3)	<b>30.5</b>	<b>(27.7–33.4)</b>
North Dakota	37.4	(34.2–40.8)	39.7	(36.2–43.3)	<b>38.6</b>	<b>(36.5–40.7)</b>	16.7	(14.1–19.7)	20.9	(18.7–23.4)	<b>18.9</b>	<b>(17.1–20.7)</b>
Oklahoma	44.6	(41.6–47.6)	46.5	(41.1–51.9)	<b>45.6</b>	<b>(42.7–48.6)</b>	28.2	(25.0–31.7)	29.9	(26.5–33.5)	<b>28.9</b>	<b>(26.4–31.5)</b>
Pennsylvania	42.3	(38.6–46.0)	43.9	(40.3–47.6)	<b>43.0</b>	<b>(40.5–45.6)</b>	27.2	(23.8–30.9)	28.3	(25.2–31.7)	<b>27.8</b>	<b>(25.3–30.4)</b>
Rhode Island	40.3	(33.6–47.3)	40.0	(35.0–45.2)	<b>40.0</b>	<b>(35.0–45.2)</b>	21.9	(16.7–28.2)	22.6	(18.3–27.5)	<b>22.2</b>	<b>(17.6–27.5)</b>
South Carolina	42.7	(39.4–46.0)	36.3	(30.2–42.9)	<b>39.5</b>	<b>(36.2–42.9)</b>	29.1	(22.7–36.4)	27.8	(21.6–34.8)	<b>28.4</b>	<b>(23.2–34.2)</b>
South Dakota	39.5	(34.9–44.3)	36.3	(32.1–40.7)	<b>37.8</b>	<b>(33.9–41.9)</b>	21.7	(17.8–26.3)	21.1	(15.6–28.0)	<b>21.5</b>	<b>(18.2–25.2)</b>
Tennessee	42.6	(39.8–45.4)	44.1	(41.3–47.0)	<b>43.4</b>	<b>(41.3–45.6)</b>	29.6	(27.9–31.3)	28.9	(25.3–32.8)	<b>29.2</b>	<b>(27.1–31.5)</b>
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	42.3	(38.7–45.9)	41.4	(39.1–43.8)	<b>41.9</b>	<b>(39.4–44.3)</b>	23.5	(20.4–27.0)	24.2	(21.3–27.5)	<b>23.9</b>	<b>(21.3–26.6)</b>
West Virginia	41.9	(36.7–47.3)	44.9	(40.7–49.2)	<b>43.4</b>	<b>(39.3–47.5)</b>	28.6	(25.1–32.3)	25.0	(20.4–30.2)	<b>26.8</b>	<b>(23.6–30.2)</b>
Wyoming	29.7	(26.2–33.4)	30.3	(27.4–33.4)	<b>30.1</b>	<b>(27.8–32.4)</b>	22.0	(18.6–25.8)	19.8	(17.6–22.2)	<b>21.0</b>	<b>(18.7–23.5)</b>
<i>Median</i>	39.3		39.1		38.7		23.5		23.5		23.1	
<i>Range</i>	(29.7–44.6)		(30.3–46.5)		(30.1–45.6)		(16.7–36.1)		(18.1–31.2)		(18.9–33.4)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	34.0	(30.1–38.2)	37.1	(30.4–44.3)	<b>35.3</b>	<b>(31.0–39.9)</b>	36.9	(32.3–41.8)	35.4	(28.4–43.1)	<b>35.9</b>	<b>(32.0–40.0)</b>
Boston, MA	45.4	(41.3–49.6)	43.5	(39.9–47.3)	<b>44.4</b>	<b>(41.4–47.3)</b>	28.8	(25.6–32.2)	33.1	(29.6–36.8)	<b>30.9</b>	<b>(28.7–33.3)</b>
Broward County, FL	42.6	(38.5–46.9)	39.2	(34.9–43.6)	<b>40.9</b>	<b>(38.0–43.9)</b>	28.3	(25.1–31.7)	27.7	(23.7–32.1)	<b>28.1</b>	<b>(25.1–31.3)</b>
Cleveland, OH	42.4	(37.3–47.6)	43.2	(38.2–48.4)	<b>42.5</b>	<b>(38.7–46.3)</b>	38.0	(34.3–41.9)	33.7	(29.0–38.8)	<b>35.5</b>	<b>(32.4–38.7)</b>
DeKalb County, GA	36.3	(32.8–40.0)	36.5	(32.3–40.8)	<b>36.4</b>	<b>(33.7–39.1)</b>	29.9	(26.3–33.8)	31.8	(28.6–35.1)	<b>30.9</b>	<b>(28.2–33.7)</b>
Detroit, MI	35.1	(31.1–39.4)	32.0	(28.0–36.3)	<b>33.8</b>	<b>(30.3–37.4)</b>	31.9	(28.7–35.3)	29.7	(25.5–34.2)	<b>30.9</b>	<b>(28.2–33.7)</b>
District of Columbia	38.2	(36.8–39.7)	38.0	(36.4–39.6)	<b>38.1</b>	<b>(37.0–39.1)</b>	32.6	(31.2–34.0)	31.9	(30.4–33.5)	<b>32.2</b>	<b>(31.2–33.3)</b>
Duval County, FL	35.9	(33.4–38.6)	36.6	(33.9–39.3)	<b>36.2</b>	<b>(34.3–38.0)</b>	29.7	(27.3–32.2)	26.8	(24.2–29.6)	<b>28.2</b>	<b>(26.3–30.2)</b>
Ft. Worth, TX	43.5	(40.3–46.7)	42.3	(38.3–46.4)	<b>42.9</b>	<b>(40.3–45.6)</b>	30.9	(28.0–34.0)	32.5	(29.6–35.5)	<b>31.7</b>	<b>(29.5–33.9)</b>
Houston, TX	34.7	(31.7–37.8)	35.4	(32.6–38.3)	<b>34.8</b>	<b>(32.6–37.1)</b>	29.9	(27.1–32.9)	26.1	(23.4–28.9)	<b>28.1</b>	<b>(26.0–30.2)</b>
Los Angeles, CA	41.7	(37.7–45.9)	41.7	(38.8–44.6)	<b>41.7</b>	<b>(38.7–44.7)</b>	27.5	(24.7–30.4)	26.8	(23.9–30.0)	<b>27.1</b>	<b>(25.1–29.1)</b>
Miami-Dade County, FL	42.5	(38.7–46.4)	41.4	(38.2–44.6)	<b>42.0</b>	<b>(39.7–44.4)</b>	29.4	(26.5–32.5)	27.9	(24.9–31.1)	<b>28.7</b>	<b>(26.4–31.0)</b>

See table footnotes on the next page.



**TABLE 110. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer\* for 3 or more hours/day† and who watched ≥3 hours/day of television,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Used computers 3 or more hours/day						Watched television 3 or more hours/day					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	44.5	(41.2–47.7)	46.8	(43.9–49.7)	45.6	(43.1–48.1)	31.5	(28.8–34.4)	26.2	(23.4–29.2)	28.9	(26.6–31.3)
Oakland, CA	41.4	(36.3–46.8)	42.2	(38.3–46.1)	41.7	(38.2–45.3)	28.4	(24.6–32.7)	31.0	(26.7–35.7)	29.7	(26.8–32.7)
Orange County, FL	42.5	(38.4–46.8)	44.7	(40.4–49.0)	43.8	(40.6–46.9)	28.4	(24.0–33.2)	29.5	(25.3–34.1)	29.0	(25.6–32.7)
Palm Beach County, FL	38.9	(35.5–42.4)	36.0	(32.8–39.2)	37.7	(35.0–40.4)	26.2	(23.1–29.6)	26.4	(23.8–29.1)	26.0	(23.9–28.2)
Philadelphia, PA	46.6	(41.9–51.4)	49.3	(44.1–54.5)	47.7	(44.7–50.8)	34.3	(27.8–41.5)	34.1	(29.0–39.5)	34.2	(30.1–38.6)
San Diego, CA	46.4	(43.0–49.8)	43.3	(40.0–46.7)	44.8	(42.5–47.2)	19.5	(17.1–22.2)	19.9	(17.7–22.4)	19.7	(18.1–21.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	42.0		41.5		41.7		29.8		29.6		29.3	
Range	(34.0–46.6)		(32.0–49.3)		(33.8–47.7)		(19.5–38.0)		(19.9–35.4)		(19.7–35.9)	

\* For something that was not school work.

† On an average school day.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Not available.

**TABLE 111. Percentage of high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes on ≥1 days\* and who attended PE classes on all 5 days,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Attended PE classes						Attended PE classes daily					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>§</sup>	45.9	(38.1–54.0)	51.0	(42.7–59.3)	48.4	(41.1–55.8)	21.1	(13.8–30.8)	29.6	(23.1–37.1)	25.4	(18.8–33.3)
Black <sup>§</sup>	52.2	(44.3–60.1)	65.4	(60.2–70.2)	59.2	(53.8–64.4)	32.2	(26.0–39.1)	38.9	(31.2–47.2)	35.8	(29.3–42.7)
Hispanic	50.1	(43.4–56.8)	60.5	(53.1–67.6)	55.4	(49.0–61.6)	33.0	(26.4–40.4)	42.4	(34.5–50.6)	37.7	(30.7–45.3)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	70.4	(62.6–77.2)	72.2	(62.6–80.1)	71.4	(63.6–78.1)	39.5	(31.2–48.4)	44.6	(35.4–54.1)	42.2	(34.0–50.9)
10	53.9	(45.1–62.5)	61.3	(52.1–69.7)	57.5	(49.1–65.5)	27.0	(18.8–37.0)	36.1	(29.2–43.7)	31.5	(24.3–39.7)
11	34.6	(25.7–44.7)	42.2	(34.8–49.9)	38.5	(31.6–46.0)	18.1	(12.6–25.4)	25.2	(19.2–32.4)	21.8	(16.7–27.9)
12	29.1	(22.5–36.8)	42.9	(36.2–49.9)	36.1	(30.1–42.5)	16.0	(11.4–21.9)	27.9	(22.1–34.6)	21.9	(17.3–27.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>(41.4–54.1)</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>(48.7–61.7)</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>(45.9–57.4)</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>(19.6–32.6)</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>(27.5–40.6)</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>(24.0–36.2)</b>

\* In an average week when they were in school.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 112. Percentage of high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes on  $\geq 1$  days\* and who attended PE classes on all 5 days,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Attended PE classes						Attended PE classes daily					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	41.1	(33.5–49.1)	57.1	(50.8–63.1)	49.0	(43.0–55.0)	25.2	(18.2–33.8)	39.6	(33.5–46.0)	32.2	(26.0–39.0)
Alaska	34.9	(29.8–40.4)	51.1	(45.4–56.7)	43.2	(38.4–48.1)	13.2	(10.3–16.7)	18.5	(14.3–23.5)	15.9	(13.0–19.3)
Arizona	34.0	(27.0–41.9)	47.3	(41.0–53.6)	40.9	(34.5–47.7)	21.5	(14.4–30.9)	30.6	(23.1–39.2)	26.3	(18.9–35.2)
Arkansas	34.2	(29.3–39.6)	46.0	(39.1–53.2)	40.1	(37.2–43.1)	25.2	(21.4–29.5)	32.2	(24.2–41.5)	28.6	(24.2–33.4)
California	54.7	(46.8–62.4)	56.7	(48.5–64.6)	55.9	(48.3–63.3)	36.9	(28.8–45.9)	40.1	(30.8–50.1)	38.8	(30.4–48.0)
Connecticut	58.2	(49.1–66.9)	66.4	(57.7–74.1)	62.3	(53.8–70.2)	10.5	(6.1–17.6)	12.6	(8.6–18.1)	11.5	(7.6–17.1)
Delaware	36.2	(30.3–42.5)	40.9	(34.9–47.2)	38.5	(33.2–44.2)	9.6	(7.0–13.1)	12.3	(9.5–15.7)	11.1	(8.9–13.7)
Florida	31.6	(29.0–34.4)	50.9	(47.7–54.0)	41.2	(38.7–43.7)	14.1	(12.0–16.6)	30.3	(27.0–33.8)	22.2	(19.7–24.8)
Hawaii	36.8	(33.2–40.5)	48.3	(44.0–52.6)	42.4	(39.2–45.7)	5.0	(3.8–6.4)	8.5	(7.0–10.2)	6.7	(5.6–7.8)
Idaho	38.0	(29.9–46.8)	53.9	(47.6–60.1)	46.1	(39.6–52.8)	16.9	(11.1–24.7)	25.7	(16.8–37.1)	21.4	(14.6–30.3)
Illinois	77.7	(66.1–86.1)	79.3	(72.0–85.1)	78.5	(70.1–85.0)	59.8	(45.0–73.0)	61.8	(50.9–71.5)	60.7	(48.7–71.5)
Indiana	32.6	(25.1–41.1)	49.6	(41.2–58.0)	41.2	(33.2–49.7)	21.6	(17.1–26.9)	34.1	(26.7–42.4)	28.0	(22.5–34.3)
Kentucky	31.1	(24.5–38.5)	44.2	(38.3–50.3)	37.8	(32.6–43.3)	19.3	(13.5–26.9)	25.2	(19.5–31.9)	22.3	(17.6–27.8)
Maine	35.4	(31.9–39.0)	42.6	(38.4–46.8)	39.0	(35.6–42.6)	4.9	(3.2–7.6)	6.5	(4.3–9.8)	5.8	(3.9–8.5)
Maryland	30.6	(29.2–32.0)	44.3	(42.9–45.8)	37.6	(36.4–38.8)	12.6	(11.6–13.8)	18.7	(17.3–20.2)	15.6	(14.5–16.8)
Massachusetts	52.4	(45.3–59.5)	57.6	(51.5–63.5)	55.0	(49.0–61.0)	18.4	(13.7–24.3)	22.1	(17.5–27.4)	20.1	(15.8–25.3)
Michigan	23.7	(18.5–29.9)	39.3	(32.2–46.8)	31.5	(26.5–37.0)	16.1	(11.9–21.4)	28.8	(22.0–36.7)	22.4	(17.7–28.1)
Mississippi	39.1	(33.7–44.8)	49.1	(42.9–55.3)	44.3	(39.5–49.2)	24.3	(19.8–29.5)	25.8	(20.6–31.7)	25.0	(21.1–29.4)
Missouri	36.9	(27.9–46.9)	55.6	(47.8–63.1)	46.0	(38.5–53.8)	18.2	(11.1–28.2)	28.2	(20.4–37.7)	23.0	(16.2–31.8)
Montana	49.9	(45.0–54.8)	59.5	(55.4–63.4)	54.9	(50.7–58.9)	28.3	(24.2–32.9)	36.8	(32.4–41.3)	32.7	(28.7–37.0)
Nebraska	41.1	(36.2–46.2)	56.6	(52.8–60.3)	49.0	(45.1–52.9)	26.9	(23.0–31.3)	38.9	(34.4–43.6)	32.8	(29.2–36.7)
Nevada	50.3	(41.2–59.4)	67.6	(58.8–75.4)	59.1	(51.2–66.5)	27.6	(19.8–37.1)	30.7	(21.7–41.6)	29.1	(21.9–37.5)
New Hampshire	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	44.0	(40.1–48.0)	55.6	(51.9–59.2)	49.8	(46.5–53.2)	23.4	(19.8–27.5)	30.8	(27.1–34.7)	27.1	(23.6–30.9)
New York	91.1	(87.9–93.5)	84.4	(80.2–87.8)	87.8	(84.5–90.4)	18.7	(14.8–23.5)	17.8	(14.1–22.2)	18.4	(15.1–22.2)
North Carolina	31.8	(25.2–39.1)	47.3	(38.7–56.1)	39.8	(33.0–47.0)	19.9	(13.5–28.2)	30.4	(23.7–37.9)	25.2	(19.7–31.6)
North Dakota	46.5	(41.0–52.1)	51.6	(45.7–57.5)	49.2	(44.3–54.0)	34.6	(29.3–40.3)	37.9	(33.6–42.3)	36.3	(32.3–40.4)
Oklahoma	30.4	(25.5–35.8)	46.0	(37.9–54.2)	37.8	(32.4–43.6)	26.8	(22.7–31.3)	41.3	(34.5–48.5)	33.7	(29.2–38.6)
Pennsylvania	57.6	(47.4–67.1)	61.2	(53.6–68.2)	59.4	(51.0–67.4)	15.0	(10.6–20.9)	22.1	(17.2–27.8)	18.5	(14.2–23.8)
Rhode Island	73.5	(63.7–81.4)	72.9	(67.7–77.5)	73.2	(66.0–79.4)	20.0	(10.0–36.1)	16.7	(9.8–27.0)	18.4	(10.1–31.2)
South Carolina	25.3	(17.5–35.1)	48.9	(39.1–58.8)	37.0	(28.0–47.0)	15.2	(9.6–23.3)	33.2	(26.8–40.2)	24.2	(18.0–31.6)
South Dakota	25.4	(17.2–35.8)	34.1	(22.2–48.3)	29.9	(20.1–41.9)	11.0	(6.0–19.1)	15.4	(10.1–22.7)	13.2	(8.5–19.8)
Tennessee	34.9	(30.8–39.2)	47.3	(41.9–52.7)	41.3	(36.9–45.8)	21.6	(17.9–25.9)	28.9	(23.9–34.5)	25.3	(21.3–29.8)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	44.3	(38.2–50.6)	55.3	(50.8–59.6)	50.0	(45.3–54.7)	11.8	(8.4–16.4)	14.7	(10.5–20.3)	13.3	(9.7–17.9)
West Virginia	33.1	(26.5–40.5)	40.1	(31.9–48.9)	36.8	(29.8–44.3)	24.7	(18.6–32.0)	25.6	(18.0–35.0)	25.2	(19.0–32.6)
Wyoming	45.8	(39.9–51.9)	52.8	(47.9–57.6)	49.4	(44.4–54.4)	21.2	(16.7–26.6)	21.6	(17.0–27.2)	21.4	(17.2–26.3)
<i>Median</i>	36.9		51.1		44.3		19.9		28.2		23.0	
<i>Range</i>	(23.7–91.1)		(34.1–84.4)		(29.9–87.8)		(4.9–59.8)		(6.5–61.8)		(5.8–60.7)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	28.8	(21.3–37.8)	37.2	(31.2–43.7)	33.4	(27.5–39.9)	15.4	(8.5–26.1)	16.6	(12.4–22.0)	15.7	(10.9–22.2)
Boston, MA	32.1	(24.5–40.8)	42.1	(35.1–49.6)	37.2	(30.3–44.5)	7.6	(5.4–10.6)	9.6	(6.7–13.5)	8.6	(6.4–11.5)
Broward County, FL	27.1	(22.3–32.4)	47.9	(41.3–54.5)	37.7	(33.0–42.5)	16.1	(12.7–20.2)	30.5	(24.1–37.7)	23.4	(19.6–27.6)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	36.9	(30.5–43.9)	45.3	(40.2–50.6)	41.1	(36.0–46.4)	24.8	(19.7–30.6)	27.4	(23.0–32.3)	26.1	(22.0–30.6)
Detroit, MI	42.5	(37.9–47.2)	47.7	(42.1–53.3)	45.0	(40.7–49.4)	15.5	(12.4–19.3)	18.1	(14.7–22.0)	16.6	(13.7–20.0)
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Worth, TX	49.7	(44.9–54.5)	55.1	(51.2–58.9)	52.4	(48.8–55.9)	33.5	(29.6–37.6)	40.3	(36.3–44.5)	36.9	(33.7–40.1)
Houston, TX	53.5	(48.6–58.3)	54.8	(51.3–58.3)	54.4	(50.8–58.0)	22.6	(17.9–28.1)	22.5	(19.3–26.0)	22.5	(19.1–26.3)
Los Angeles, CA	60.8	(51.8–69.1)	61.1	(50.6–70.6)	61.1	(51.9–69.5)	39.2	(27.5–52.4)	34.0	(24.8–44.6)	36.7	(26.5–48.2)
Miami-Dade County, FL	36.5	(31.0–42.4)	51.3	(45.5–57.0)	43.7	(38.8–48.7)	6.4	(4.5–9.0)	11.2	(8.9–14.1)	8.8	(7.1–10.7)

See table footnotes on the next page.

TABLE 112. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who attended physical education (PE) classes on ≥1 days\* and who attended PE classes on all 5 days,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Attended PE classes						Attended PE classes daily					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	85.5	(78.8–90.3)	82.6	(78.2–86.3)	84.0	(79.0–88.1)	35.8	(27.7–44.8)	36.3	(29.3–43.9)	36.0	(29.0–43.6)
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	34.2	(27.3–41.8)	57.8	(51.2–64.2)	46.0	(39.4–52.8)	19.4	(15.2–24.6)	40.5	(35.6–45.5)	29.9	(25.7–34.5)
Palm Beach County, FL	32.1	(27.4–37.2)	50.1	(45.0–55.2)	41.5	(37.0–46.1)	10.4	(7.7–13.9)	17.8	(15.0–21.1)	14.1	(11.8–16.7)
Philadelphia, PA	45.3	(36.7–54.3)	45.8	(39.3–52.4)	45.7	(38.6–52.9)	17.5	(11.0–26.8)	17.6	(12.2–24.6)	17.5	(12.1–24.5)
San Diego, CA	57.1	(47.8–66.0)	60.4	(53.0–67.3)	58.8	(50.9–66.3)	39.8	(32.6–47.6)	45.2	(39.1–51.4)	42.7	(36.4–49.2)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	39.7		50.7		45.3		18.4		24.9		22.9	
Range	(27.1–85.5)		(37.2–82.6)		(33.4–84.0)		(6.4–39.8)		(9.6–45.2)		(8.6–42.7)	

\* In an average week when they were in school.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

TABLE 113. Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White§	60.7	(51.6–69.2)	64.4	(60.6–68.0)	62.4	(56.6–67.9)
Black§	47.7	(41.8–53.8)	66.5	(60.3–72.2)	57.6	(52.8–62.2)
Hispanic	40.7	(37.3–44.1)	56.3	(52.3–60.3)	48.5	(46.1–50.9)
<b>Grade</b>						
9	57.6	(52.6–62.6)	68.1	(62.7–73.0)	63.0	(58.6–67.2)
10	55.1	(47.2–62.8)	63.5	(59.5–67.3)	59.2	(53.8–64.3)
11	51.7	(45.6–57.8)	62.3	(57.5–66.8)	57.0	(52.6–61.3)
12	46.9	(39.9–54.0)	54.6	(48.5–60.7)	50.8	(46.4–55.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>(47.3–58.6)</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>(59.5–64.9)</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>(54.0–61.2)</b>

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

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 114. Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>						
Alabama	47.7	(42.6–52.8)	56.7	(52.6–60.7)	52.1	(48.4–55.9)
Alaska	61.9	(56.7–66.9)	63.4	(59.5–67.1)	62.7	(59.2–66.1)
Arizona	45.8	(40.5–51.2)	52.4	(47.2–57.6)	49.2	(45.2–53.3)
Arkansas	45.4	(38.9–52.0)	58.4	(53.0–63.5)	51.7	(48.1–55.3)
California	50.6	(43.8–57.4)	61.5	(58.3–64.5)	56.0	(52.1–59.8)
Connecticut	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	50.3	(45.7–54.9)	58.5	(54.1–62.9)	54.7	(51.0–58.5)
Florida	43.7	(41.4–46.0)	54.3	(51.7–56.9)	49.0	(47.0–51.0)
Hawaii	48.6	(45.8–51.4)	55.8	(52.5–59.0)	52.2	(50.2–54.2)
Idaho	55.7	(51.2–60.1)	60.7	(53.5–67.4)	58.1	(53.3–62.8)
Illinois	53.0	(48.2–57.6)	61.5	(56.4–66.4)	57.3	(53.1–61.4)
Indiana	58.6	(53.5–63.6)	62.2	(56.5–67.5)	60.4	(55.7–64.8)
Kentucky	48.2	(44.1–52.3)	53.3	(49.1–57.4)	50.8	(48.1–53.5)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	59.0	(54.5–63.4)	62.6	(58.1–66.9)	60.6	(56.6–64.4)
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	43.4	(40.5–46.4)	53.9	(50.5–57.2)	48.7	(46.1–51.3)
Missouri	56.4	(49.2–63.4)	56.2	(52.3–60.0)	56.3	(51.5–61.0)
Montana	60.4	(58.0–62.8)	64.1	(61.5–66.7)	62.4	(60.5–64.2)
Nebraska	61.5	(56.4–66.3)	66.7	(62.7–70.5)	64.3	(60.9–67.5)
Nevada	50.3	(45.5–55.1)	58.4	(53.2–63.4)	54.3	(50.5–58.1)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	52.6	(47.6–57.4)	56.4	(51.8–60.9)	54.8	(51.8–57.7)
Pennsylvania	60.3	(56.5–63.9)	62.8	(58.9–66.6)	61.6	(58.7–64.3)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	42.8	(37.5–48.2)	54.6	(50.7–58.4)	48.6	(46.1–51.2)
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	44.1	(41.2–47.2)	56.0	(52.6–59.4)	50.2	(47.6–52.8)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	51.3	(47.8–54.8)	60.0	(56.5–63.3)	55.8	(53.0–58.5)
West Virginia	49.7	(45.3–54.2)	53.6	(48.9–58.2)	51.7	(48.0–55.5)
Wyoming	59.6	(55.1–63.9)	64.5	(60.4–68.3)	62.0	(58.4–65.5)
<i>Median</i>		50.6		58.4		54.8
<i>Range</i>		(42.8–61.9)		(52.4–66.7)		(48.6–64.3)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	41.2	(35.3–47.4)	60.8	(53.8–67.4)	50.8	(46.0–55.5)
Boston, MA	41.4	(37.9–45.1)	52.6	(48.7–56.5)	47.0	(44.1–49.9)
Broward County, FL	40.5	(36.8–44.4)	53.8	(49.2–58.4)	47.3	(43.9–50.7)
Cleveland, OH	40.0	(35.4–44.8)	52.6	(48.4–56.8)	46.6	(43.3–50.0)
DeKalb County, GA	50.3	(45.8–54.8)	57.9	(54.3–61.5)	54.1	(50.8–57.4)
Detroit, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	49.7	(48.2–51.2)	60.7	(59.1–62.4)	54.9	(53.8–56.0)
Duval County, FL	44.5	(41.7–47.5)	53.0	(50.1–55.8)	48.7	(46.6–50.9)
Ft. Worth, TX	49.1	(45.2–52.9)	60.1	(57.0–63.1)	54.8	(52.1–57.5)
Houston, TX	41.4	(37.8–45.2)	51.5	(48.6–54.4)	46.9	(44.4–49.4)
Los Angeles, CA	45.7	(41.0–50.5)	53.8	(50.9–56.7)	49.6	(46.6–52.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	34.6	(31.8–37.5)	54.7	(51.3–58.0)	44.7	(42.2–47.3)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 114. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	43.8	(40.4–47.3)	57.5	(53.0–61.9)	50.7	(47.8–53.6)
Palm Beach County, FL	41.2	(37.7–44.8)	54.8	(51.8–57.9)	48.5	(46.0–51.0)
Philadelphia, PA	42.7	(37.5–47.9)	55.5	(52.3–58.7)	48.9	(45.6–52.3)
San Diego, CA	48.7	(44.6–52.9)	62.1	(58.7–65.4)	55.6	(52.8–58.4)
San Francisco, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	42.7		54.8		48.9	
Range	(34.6–50.3)		(51.5–62.1)		(44.7–55.6)	

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

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 115. Percentage of high school students who had obesity\* and who were overweight,<sup>†</sup> by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Obesity						Overweight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>¶</sup>	9.1	(6.6–12.4)	15.6	(13.4–18.1)	12.4	(10.5–14.6)	14.6	(13.1–16.2)	15.9	(14.1–17.8)	15.2	(14.1–16.5)
Black <sup>¶</sup>	15.2	(11.7–19.5)	18.2	(15.2–21.5)	16.8	(14.2–19.6)	21.2	(16.6–26.7)	13.6	(10.4–17.4)	17.2	(15.1–19.5)
Hispanic	13.3	(11.6–15.2)	19.4	(17.0–22.0)	16.4	(14.8–18.2)	20.0	(17.9–22.2)	17.0	(14.8–19.4)	18.4	(17.0–19.9)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	10.3	(8.8–12.0)	15.4	(13.3–17.8)	13.0	(11.7–14.4)	17.6	(14.9–20.7)	16.0	(13.4–19.1)	16.8	(14.8–19.0)
10	12.1	(9.4–15.5)	18.2	(15.2–21.7)	15.2	(13.0–17.6)	16.3	(14.4–18.4)	14.8	(12.1–17.9)	15.5	(13.8–17.4)
11	10.2	(8.1–12.8)	18.4	(15.5–21.8)	14.5	(12.6–16.6)	15.3	(13.4–17.4)	16.4	(14.2–18.8)	15.9	(14.5–17.4)
12	10.5	(8.4–12.9)	15.0	(12.0–18.7)	12.7	(10.7–15.1)	17.0	(14.3–20.0)	15.0	(12.4–18.0)	16.0	(13.8–18.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>(9.3–12.5)</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>(14.8–19.0)</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>(12.5–15.5)</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>(15.3–17.9)</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>(14.2–17.0)</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>(15.2–16.9)</b>

\* Students who were ≥95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts.

† Students who were ≥85th percentile but &lt;95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 116. Percentage of high school students who had obesity\* and who were overweight,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Obesity						Overweight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	13.5	(9.9–18.2)	18.6	(16.0–21.6)	16.1	(13.5–19.1)	17.0	(14.4–20.0)	18.0	(14.9–21.5)	17.5	(15.3–20.0)
Alaska	10.9	(8.4–14.1)	16.9	(14.3–19.9)	14.0	(11.9–16.5)	18.1	(14.8–21.8)	15.5	(13.4–18.0)	16.7	(14.7–19.0)
Arizona	7.0	(4.7–10.4)	14.5	(11.5–18.2)	10.9	(8.8–13.4)	14.2	(12.1–16.7)	15.1	(12.9–17.6)	14.7	(13.0–16.5)
Arkansas	14.7	(11.8–18.1)	21.3	(18.6–24.4)	18.0	(16.1–20.1)	18.5	(16.3–20.9)	17.6	(13.2–23.0)	18.0	(15.3–21.2)
California	9.2	(7.3–11.6)	18.5	(15.2–22.3)	13.9	(11.4–16.9)	15.8	(13.5–18.4)	17.1	(12.8–22.5)	16.5	(13.7–19.7)
Connecticut	9.3	(6.9–12.5)	15.2	(12.8–17.9)	12.3	(10.2–14.7)	14.1	(11.3–17.4)	14.4	(12.4–16.6)	14.3	(12.4–16.4)
Delaware	13.3	(11.1–15.8)	18.1	(15.9–20.6)	15.8	(14.1–17.5)	17.3	(14.8–20.2)	14.3	(12.1–16.9)	15.8	(13.9–17.8)
Florida	8.7	(7.5–10.0)	15.8	(14.4–17.3)	12.3	(11.2–13.4)	15.5	(13.9–17.2)	13.6	(12.3–14.9)	14.5	(13.5–15.6)
Hawaii	8.1	(6.6–9.9)	17.6	(14.6–20.9)	12.9	(11.0–15.2)	15.1	(13.0–17.4)	15.6	(14.1–17.2)	15.3	(14.0–16.8)
Idaho	7.4	(5.5–10.0)	14.5	(11.7–17.9)	11.1	(9.1–13.5)	14.3	(12.1–16.8)	16.2	(13.3–19.5)	15.3	(13.4–17.3)
Illinois	8.4	(6.3–11.2)	16.7	(14.5–19.1)	12.6	(10.9–14.6)	14.6	(11.7–18.1)	16.1	(14.0–18.5)	15.4	(14.1–16.8)
Indiana	9.7	(7.3–12.8)	17.5	(14.8–20.5)	13.6	(11.8–15.7)	18.1	(14.6–22.3)	16.5	(13.1–20.5)	17.3	(14.5–20.5)
Kentucky	16.2	(13.6–19.3)	20.6	(17.6–24.1)	18.5	(16.4–20.8)	19.2	(15.9–23.1)	14.9	(12.1–18.2)	17.0	(14.5–19.9)
Maine	9.1	(7.6–11.0)	17.2	(15.7–18.9)	13.3	(11.9–14.9)	14.8	(13.4–16.3)	14.9	(14.0–16.0)	14.9	(14.0–15.8)
Maryland	8.8	(8.3–9.4)	14.1	(13.5–14.7)	11.5	(11.1–12.0)	15.4	(14.8–16.1)	14.5	(13.9–15.1)	14.9	(14.5–15.4)
Massachusetts	7.2	(5.6–9.1)	14.7	(12.1–17.6)	11.0	(9.4–12.8)	14.7	(12.4–17.3)	16.0	(14.2–17.8)	15.3	(13.6–17.2)
Michigan	11.5	(9.5–13.9)	17.0	(15.2–19.0)	14.3	(12.6–16.2)	16.2	(13.2–19.7)	15.8	(13.8–18.0)	16.0	(14.2–17.9)
Mississippi	16.2	(14.0–18.5)	21.7	(18.6–25.2)	18.9	(17.0–21.0)	19.2	(16.5–22.3)	14.9	(12.7–17.4)	17.1	(15.7–18.5)
Missouri	10.3	(6.5–16.0)	15.9	(13.3–19.1)	13.1	(9.9–17.0)	12.4	(9.9–15.5)	14.3	(11.4–17.7)	13.3	(11.2–15.8)
Montana	7.4	(6.2–8.7)	13.0	(11.5–14.8)	10.3	(9.2–11.5)	14.9	(13.3–16.7)	15.1	(13.7–16.6)	15.0	(14.0–16.2)
Nebraska	9.3	(7.1–12.2)	16.5	(13.9–19.5)	13.0	(11.1–15.2)	16.4	(14.0–19.1)	17.3	(14.5–20.7)	16.9	(15.1–18.8)
Nevada	6.3	(4.5–8.9)	17.8	(14.4–21.8)	12.2	(10.3–14.4)	14.1	(10.7–18.4)	15.9	(13.1–19.0)	15.0	(12.8–17.6)
New Hampshire	7.9	(7.1–8.8)	16.3	(15.0–17.6)	12.2	(11.5–13.0)	14.4	(13.3–15.6)	14.6	(13.1–16.2)	14.5	(13.4–15.6)
New Mexico	11.6	(10.3–13.0)	19.5	(18.2–20.8)	15.6	(14.8–16.5)	16.6	(15.2–18.0)	15.9	(14.6–17.2)	16.2	(15.2–17.3)
New York	10.1	(8.3–12.3)	16.1	(14.3–18.1)	13.1	(11.6–14.8)	13.9	(11.8–16.2)	13.9	(11.7–16.6)	13.9	(12.5–15.5)
North Carolina	12.5	(9.5–16.3)	20.2	(17.1–23.7)	16.4	(13.8–19.5)	17.2	(13.5–21.7)	14.6	(11.9–17.9)	15.9	(13.4–18.8)
North Dakota	8.6	(7.2–10.2)	19.1	(16.8–21.6)	14.0	(12.5–15.7)	17.1	(14.7–19.9)	12.3	(10.4–14.7)	14.7	(13.2–16.3)
Oklahoma	12.9	(9.2–17.8)	22.0	(18.1–26.4)	17.3	(14.4–20.6)	16.7	(13.7–20.2)	13.9	(10.9–17.5)	15.3	(13.1–17.8)
Pennsylvania	12.4	(10.4–14.9)	15.4	(12.8–18.4)	14.0	(12.3–15.8)	16.7	(14.6–19.1)	15.0	(12.7–17.6)	15.8	(14.3–17.5)
Rhode Island	7.6	(5.2–10.9)	16.2	(13.8–18.9)	12.0	(9.8–14.5)	14.1	(10.8–18.1)	15.2	(14.3–16.3)	14.7	(13.0–16.5)
South Carolina	13.4	(10.9–16.3)	19.0	(15.1–23.7)	16.3	(14.5–18.2)	17.5	(15.1–20.1)	18.8	(16.3–21.6)	18.2	(17.1–19.3)
South Dakota	10.3	(6.7–15.6)	18.8	(16.7–21.2)	14.7	(12.2–17.6)	13.3	(10.9–16.1)	15.7	(11.9–20.5)	14.5	(12.1–17.4)
Tennessee	14.2	(12.0–16.7)	22.7	(20.1–25.4)	18.6	(16.7–20.7)	17.8	(15.9–19.8)	16.4	(14.6–18.3)	17.1	(15.9–18.3)
Vermont	8.6	(8.0–9.2)	16.1	(15.4–16.9)	12.4	(11.9–12.9)	13.9	(13.2–14.6)	14.1	(13.4–14.8)	14.0	(13.5–14.5)
Virginia	11.4	(9.0–14.3)	14.5	(12.6–16.5)	13.0	(11.3–14.9)	15.7	(13.5–18.1)	14.6	(12.7–16.7)	15.1	(13.6–16.8)
West Virginia	12.2	(9.0–16.4)	23.4	(20.3–26.8)	17.9	(15.1–21.2)	17.1	(14.2–20.5)	16.8	(13.8–20.2)	17.0	(15.0–19.1)
Wyoming	8.0	(6.6–9.6)	13.8	(11.4–16.6)	11.0	(9.5–12.6)	13.9	(12.0–16.1)	15.2	(12.3–18.6)	14.6	(13.1–16.2)
<i>Median</i>		9.7		17.0		13.3		15.7		15.2		15.3
<i>Range</i>		(6.3–16.2)		(13.0–23.4)		(10.3–18.9)		(12.4–19.2)		(12.3–18.8)		(13.3–18.2)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	17.9	(13.9–22.7)	16.2	(12.5–20.8)	17.0	(14.4–20.0)	17.3	(13.4–22.1)	17.5	(13.7–22.1)	17.4	(14.2–21.1)
Boston, MA	11.7	(9.5–14.4)	17.2	(14.2–20.7)	14.6	(12.5–16.9)	22.3	(19.5–25.4)	17.0	(13.6–20.9)	19.5	(17.2–22.2)
Broward County, FL	8.8	(6.7–11.6)	11.6	(9.4–14.3)	10.3	(8.7–12.1)	15.2	(11.8–19.4)	12.1	(9.7–15.0)	13.6	(11.4–16.2)
Cleveland, OH	17.6	(14.8–20.8)	18.2	(16.0–20.7)	17.9	(16.2–19.8)	21.0	(18.1–24.1)	16.1	(13.9–18.6)	18.4	(16.7–20.3)
DeKalb County, GA	12.4	(10.2–15.1)	11.0	(9.0–13.5)	11.7	(10.2–13.4)	16.1	(13.4–19.2)	13.4	(11.0–16.3)	14.7	(12.7–17.0)
Detroit, MI	21.2	(18.4–24.2)	24.2	(20.7–28.0)	22.5	(20.1–25.2)	25.0	(22.3–27.9)	17.5	(14.7–20.7)	21.6	(19.5–23.8)
District of Columbia	14.4	(13.4–15.5)	15.9	(14.7–17.0)	15.1	(14.4–15.9)	20.8	(19.6–22.0)	15.0	(13.9–16.1)	17.9	(17.0–18.7)
Duval County, FL	10.2	(8.6–12.1)	16.1	(14.1–18.4)	13.1	(11.8–14.5)	15.6	(13.9–17.6)	13.8	(11.8–16.0)	14.7	(13.4–16.2)
Ft. Worth, TX	14.0	(12.0–16.3)	21.6	(18.9–24.6)	17.9	(16.1–19.8)	21.2	(18.5–24.2)	16.7	(14.4–19.2)	18.9	(17.1–20.8)
Houston, TX	14.4	(12.3–16.7)	19.0	(17.0–21.2)	16.8	(15.3–18.3)	19.9	(17.8–22.1)	17.2	(15.3–19.4)	18.5	(17.1–20.0)
Los Angeles, CA	10.1	(7.3–13.8)	16.6	(14.3–19.2)	13.3	(10.9–16.1)	23.8	(21.8–25.8)	15.9	(13.2–19.0)	19.9	(17.9–22.0)
Miami-Dade County, FL	9.6	(7.9–11.6)	13.6	(11.0–16.8)	11.6	(10.0–13.5)	16.1	(13.7–18.8)	16.6	(14.3–19.2)	16.3	(14.8–18.0)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 116. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who had obesity\* and who were overweight,† by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Obesity						Overweight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>§</sup>	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	10.6	(9.0–12.4)	14.2	(12.6–15.9)	<b>12.4</b>	<b>(11.3–13.7)</b>	17.1	(14.7–19.8)	14.0	(12.5–15.7)	<b>15.5</b>	<b>(13.8–17.4)</b>
Oakland, CA	10.8	(8.4–13.8)	20.5	(17.3–24.2)	<b>16.1</b>	<b>(13.8–18.7)</b>	23.3	(19.6–27.5)	11.4	(9.1–14.3)	<b>16.9</b>	<b>(14.8–19.2)</b>
Orange County, FL	7.8	(5.9–10.1)	14.0	(11.5–17.0)	<b>10.9</b>	<b>(9.2–12.9)</b>	15.8	(13.2–18.9)	15.2	(12.5–18.3)	<b>15.5</b>	<b>(13.4–17.8)</b>
Palm Beach County, FL	9.2	(7.5–11.1)	12.8	(10.7–15.2)	<b>11.0</b>	<b>(9.6–12.6)</b>	12.0	(10.0–14.3)	15.7	(13.5–18.2)	<b>13.9</b>	<b>(12.2–15.8)</b>
Philadelphia, PA	13.6	(11.0–16.6)	13.9	(10.2–18.5)	<b>13.7</b>	<b>(12.1–15.5)</b>	20.0	(17.4–22.9)	13.6	(11.4–16.0)	<b>16.8</b>	<b>(15.3–18.3)</b>
San Diego, CA	7.5	(5.8–9.8)	15.3	(13.0–17.9)	<b>11.5</b>	<b>(10.0–13.2)</b>	17.9	(15.6–20.3)	15.3	(12.7–18.3)	<b>16.6</b>	<b>(14.7–18.6)</b>
San Francisco, CA	5.9	(4.3–8.0)	13.6	(11.4–16.2)	<b>9.9</b>	<b>(8.4–11.6)</b>	13.7	(10.9–17.0)	12.7	(9.9–16.3)	<b>13.2</b>	<b>(10.9–15.8)</b>
Median	10.8		15.9		13.3		17.9		15.3		16.8	
Range	(5.9–21.2)		(11.0–24.2)		(9.9–22.5)		(12.0–25.0)		(11.4–17.5)		(13.2–21.6)	

\* Students who were ≥95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts.

† Students who were ≥85th percentile but &lt;95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts.

§ 95% confidence interval.

**TABLE 117. Percentage of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight and who were trying to lose weight, by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Described themselves as overweight						Were trying to lose weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White <sup>†</sup>	35.7	(32.3–39.3)	24.9	(22.5–27.5)	<b>30.3</b>	<b>(28.6–32.2)</b>	59.5	(56.1–62.7)	28.8	(26.1–31.7)	<b>44.1</b>	<b>(41.8–46.4)</b>
Black <sup>†</sup>	34.9	(29.2–41.1)	20.0	(17.3–23.0)	<b>27.0</b>	<b>(24.2–30.1)</b>	54.2	(48.6–59.8)	26.2	(23.4–29.1)	<b>39.4</b>	<b>(35.7–43.2)</b>
Hispanic	45.3	(43.1–47.4)	28.0	(24.9–31.3)	<b>36.4</b>	<b>(34.2–38.8)</b>	66.4	(63.4–69.3)	40.0	(37.0–43.1)	<b>53.1</b>	<b>(50.2–55.9)</b>
<b>Grade</b>												
9	35.8	(32.9–38.9)	25.5	(23.2–27.9)	<b>30.3</b>	<b>(28.4–32.2)</b>	59.4	(56.6–62.1)	31.1	(28.0–34.4)	<b>44.3</b>	<b>(41.7–47.0)</b>
10	38.9	(34.1–43.9)	25.2	(21.9–28.8)	<b>32.0</b>	<b>(29.5–34.7)</b>	59.3	(54.0–64.4)	32.0	(29.3–34.7)	<b>45.7</b>	<b>(43.1–48.4)</b>
11	38.5	(35.4–41.7)	25.2	(22.4–28.2)	<b>31.6</b>	<b>(29.3–34.0)</b>	61.7	(57.7–65.5)	31.0	(27.4–34.8)	<b>45.7</b>	<b>(42.3–49.2)</b>
12	39.6	(36.1–43.3)	25.0	(21.4–28.9)	<b>32.3</b>	<b>(29.3–35.4)</b>	62.6	(58.6–66.5)	31.9	(29.2–34.8)	<b>47.3</b>	<b>(44.6–50.0)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>(36.2–40.2)</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>(23.4–27.3)</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>(30.2–32.9)</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>(58.7–62.5)</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>(29.5–33.5)</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>(44.0–47.3)</b>

\* 95% confidence interval.

† Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 118. Percentage of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight and who were trying to lose weight, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Described themselves as overweight						Were trying to lose weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	36.0	(32.4–39.8)	21.6	(18.9–24.5)	28.8	(26.6–31.1)	56.2	(52.4–59.9)	32.5	(28.1–37.2)	44.3	(41.3–47.4)
Alaska	37.9	(33.6–42.4)	26.3	(22.8–30.2)	31.9	(29.4–34.4)	— <sup>†</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	35.0	(31.1–39.2)	26.1	(23.1–29.3)	30.4	(28.1–32.8)	61.1	(56.1–66.0)	36.4	(31.7–41.4)	48.5	(46.0–50.9)
Arkansas	38.4	(34.6–42.4)	25.4	(21.6–29.5)	31.9	(28.9–35.1)	61.2	(58.3–64.0)	35.1	(29.8–40.9)	48.3	(44.8–51.9)
California	37.9	(34.2–41.9)	29.4	(26.0–33.0)	33.4	(30.9–35.9)	59.2	(54.1–64.1)	35.6	(31.5–39.9)	46.9	(43.0–50.9)
Connecticut	33.4	(29.7–37.4)	26.6	(23.0–30.5)	30.0	(27.0–33.2)	60.5	(56.7–64.2)	34.2	(29.8–38.9)	47.2	(44.1–50.3)
Delaware	37.7	(34.0–41.5)	25.6	(22.5–29.0)	31.5	(29.2–34.0)	59.5	(56.2–62.7)	29.6	(26.7–32.7)	44.8	(42.3–47.4)
Florida	33.0	(30.9–35.2)	23.7	(21.8–25.7)	28.3	(26.9–29.8)	56.7	(54.6–58.8)	29.0	(26.8–31.3)	42.8	(41.5–44.1)
Hawaii	36.1	(33.8–38.5)	27.8	(25.3–30.5)	32.0	(30.5–33.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	36.9	(33.2–40.7)	23.8	(20.6–27.2)	30.1	(27.5–32.9)	63.1	(57.9–67.9)	25.9	(22.1–30.1)	44.0	(39.9–48.3)
Illinois	35.1	(31.6–38.9)	25.7	(22.9–28.7)	30.3	(28.0–32.7)	58.0	(53.2–62.7)	34.5	(30.3–39.0)	46.1	(42.5–49.8)
Indiana	37.2	(33.3–41.3)	26.1	(22.2–30.3)	31.6	(29.0–34.2)	61.0	(57.5–64.4)	33.2	(29.6–37.1)	46.9	(44.1–49.7)
Kentucky	38.8	(34.9–42.9)	25.5	(22.1–29.2)	32.0	(28.9–35.3)	61.2	(58.1–64.2)	32.9	(30.1–35.7)	46.9	(44.4–49.4)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	30.8	(30.1–31.5)	21.6	(20.9–22.2)	26.2	(25.7–26.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	35.9	(32.6–39.3)	27.3	(24.7–30.0)	31.5	(29.7–33.4)	59.5	(56.8–62.0)	32.7	(29.9–35.6)	46.0	(43.8–48.3)
Michigan	39.3	(34.9–43.9)	26.1	(23.4–29.0)	32.7	(30.4–35.0)	64.0	(60.4–67.4)	32.9	(29.1–36.9)	48.4	(45.4–51.5)
Mississippi	35.9	(32.4–39.6)	22.5	(20.2–24.8)	29.1	(27.3–31.0)	57.5	(52.0–62.8)	36.3	(33.3–39.3)	46.8	(43.7–49.8)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	58.8	(53.7–63.7)	29.0	(25.0–33.4)	44.6	(40.6–48.5)
Montana	35.6	(33.1–38.2)	23.8	(21.9–25.9)	29.5	(28.1–31.0)	54.6	(51.8–57.5)	27.7	(25.8–29.7)	40.7	(38.8–42.7)
Nebraska	35.6	(31.5–39.9)	25.5	(22.7–28.6)	30.3	(27.9–32.9)	55.2	(50.9–59.5)	32.1	(27.8–36.6)	43.2	(40.1–46.4)
Nevada	34.0	(30.2–38.0)	27.7	(24.4–31.2)	30.8	(27.5–34.2)	59.9	(55.8–63.9)	35.9	(32.6–39.3)	47.8	(44.2–51.4)
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	(59.1–63.3)	27.6	(26.2–29.1)	44.1	(42.7–45.4)
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	32.1	(28.8–35.6)	23.3	(20.5–26.3)	27.6	(25.7–29.6)	58.3	(55.3–61.2)	33.5	(29.7–37.5)	45.7	(43.6–47.8)
North Dakota	38.0	(34.6–41.5)	26.7	(24.1–29.5)	32.2	(30.0–34.4)	60.7	(57.2–64.0)	29.5	(26.8–32.4)	44.7	(42.5–46.8)
Oklahoma	40.2	(35.9–44.6)	24.0	(20.4–28.1)	32.2	(28.9–35.7)	62.8	(58.7–66.7)	31.9	(28.3–35.8)	47.6	(44.3–50.8)
Pennsylvania	36.3	(33.1–39.6)	25.7	(22.4–29.4)	30.9	(28.7–33.2)	56.9	(53.9–59.9)	31.4	(28.6–34.4)	44.0	(42.0–46.0)
Rhode Island	31.8	(29.3–34.4)	25.0	(23.0–27.1)	28.3	(26.5–30.2)	58.3	(53.6–62.9)	33.8	(29.4–38.5)	45.8	(43.0–48.7)
South Carolina	34.2	(28.7–40.1)	25.1	(21.9–28.7)	29.6	(27.0–32.4)	55.6	(51.2–59.8)	30.1	(26.2–34.5)	42.9	(40.0–45.8)
South Dakota	39.9	(34.3–45.8)	25.4	(21.9–29.3)	32.5	(29.3–35.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	36.5	(34.1–38.9)	24.9	(22.4–27.6)	30.5	(28.6–32.5)	55.5	(53.1–57.9)	32.2	(29.4–35.1)	43.4	(41.5–45.4)
Vermont	36.3	(35.4–37.3)	26.1	(25.2–26.9)	31.1	(30.4–31.7)	56.2	(55.3–57.2)	27.9	(27.1–28.8)	41.9	(41.2–42.5)
Virginia	35.1	(32.0–38.3)	25.1	(22.6–27.7)	30.0	(28.1–31.9)	56.2	(52.8–59.5)	32.7	(29.7–35.8)	44.1	(41.5–46.6)
West Virginia	36.2	(32.9–39.6)	29.2	(26.3–32.3)	32.7	(30.4–35.0)	59.8	(56.5–63.0)	39.6	(36.1–43.1)	49.5	(47.1–51.9)
Wyoming	34.9	(31.8–38.0)	23.2	(20.5–26.2)	28.9	(26.7–31.1)	57.7	(54.1–61.2)	27.9	(25.2–30.7)	42.4	(40.3–44.5)
<i>Median</i>		36.0		25.5		30.6		59.0		32.6		45.2
<i>Range</i>		(30.8–40.2)		(21.6–29.4)		(26.2–33.4)		(54.6–64.0)		(25.9–39.6)		(40.7–49.5)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	29.3	(23.2–36.3)	19.3	(15.5–24.0)	24.2	(20.3–28.6)	51.5	(46.7–56.3)	30.4	(25.4–35.9)	41.1	(37.5–44.8)
Boston, MA	36.1	(32.7–39.7)	27.0	(23.8–30.5)	31.6	(29.1–34.1)	60.9	(57.2–64.6)	37.4	(33.1–41.9)	49.1	(46.1–52.1)
Broward County, FL	35.8	(32.3–39.5)	24.0	(20.5–27.8)	29.9	(27.5–32.4)	57.3	(53.4–61.1)	31.8	(27.7–36.1)	44.5	(41.4–47.7)
Cleveland, OH	39.1	(35.2–43.1)	26.0	(23.2–29.0)	32.4	(30.0–34.9)	59.7	(55.8–63.5)	36.1	(32.7–39.6)	47.5	(44.8–50.2)
DeKalb County, GA	33.2	(29.8–36.8)	16.6	(13.9–19.6)	24.8	(22.2–27.6)	56.4	(53.4–59.4)	29.4	(26.3–32.6)	43.0	(40.3–45.7)
Detroit, MI	32.0	(28.9–35.3)	17.3	(13.7–21.7)	25.5	(22.7–28.6)	58.6	(54.9–62.2)	39.6	(34.5–45.0)	49.9	(46.6–53.3)
District of Columbia	31.0	(29.7–32.4)	18.4	(17.2–19.7)	25.0	(24.1–25.9)	54.8	(53.4–56.3)	33.4	(31.9–35.0)	44.7	(43.6–45.8)
Duval County, FL	33.1	(30.7–35.7)	20.5	(18.3–22.9)	27.1	(25.3–29.0)	54.7	(51.9–57.5)	30.0	(27.4–32.8)	42.8	(40.8–44.8)
Ft. Worth, TX	39.7	(36.9–42.6)	28.3	(25.5–31.4)	34.1	(32.0–36.3)	61.3	(58.3–64.2)	41.2	(37.7–44.9)	51.3	(48.8–53.8)
Houston, TX	36.8	(34.3–39.3)	26.0	(23.9–28.2)	31.2	(29.4–33.0)	58.5	(55.2–61.7)	41.9	(39.2–44.5)	49.8	(48.0–51.7)
Los Angeles, CA	40.7	(35.6–46.0)	31.0	(27.2–35.1)	35.9	(31.9–40.2)	66.6	(64.1–69.1)	42.8	(38.7–47.0)	55.1	(52.5–57.6)
Miami-Dade County, FL	34.8	(31.8–38.0)	24.9	(21.8–28.4)	29.8	(27.6–32.2)	58.0	(55.0–61.0)	34.0	(31.2–36.9)	46.1	(44.1–48.2)

See table footnotes on the next page.



**TABLE 118. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight and who were trying to lose weight, by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Described themselves as overweight						Were trying to lose weight					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI*	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, CA	38.7	(34.3–43.2)	24.3	(20.9–28.0)	31.2	(28.4–34.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County, FL	31.0	(26.9–35.5)	23.3	(20.1–26.9)	27.1	(24.2–30.2)	57.2	(53.2–61.2)	30.5	(27.3–33.8)	43.8	(41.2–46.5)
Palm Beach County, FL	30.6	(27.3–34.1)	21.1	(18.7–23.7)	25.8	(23.7–28.1)	54.0	(51.1–56.9)	32.0	(29.2–34.8)	42.6	(40.6–44.8)
Philadelphia, PA	31.3	(28.3–34.6)	20.9	(17.1–25.1)	26.2	(24.0–28.6)	55.8	(51.5–59.9)	33.8	(29.3–38.6)	45.1	(42.1–48.2)
San Diego, CA	37.8	(34.1–41.7)	27.2	(24.2–30.3)	32.4	(30.2–34.7)	60.5	(57.0–63.8)	34.9	(31.3–38.7)	47.5	(44.7–50.2)
San Francisco, CA	40.8	(37.0–44.8)	23.1	(19.7–26.9)	31.5	(28.7–34.5)	58.4	(54.3–62.4)	33.8	(30.3–37.5)	45.9	(43.0–48.9)
Median	35.3		23.6		29.8		58.0		33.8		45.9	
Range	(29.3–40.8)		(16.6–31.0)		(24.2–35.9)		(51.5–66.6)		(29.4–42.8)		(41.1–55.1)	

\* 95% confidence interval.

† Not available.

**TABLE 119. Percentage of high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and who saw a dentist,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Had asthma						Saw a dentist					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White§	23.7	(21.9–25.6)	20.4	(18.4–22.6)	22.1	(20.7–23.5)	80.9	(77.7–83.7)	81.3	(77.9–84.3)	81.0	(78.2–83.6)
Black§	27.3	(22.0–33.3)	28.4	(24.3–32.8)	27.8	(24.6–31.2)	64.2	(59.7–68.4)	61.1	(55.4–66.4)	62.5	(58.5–66.3)
Hispanic	22.0	(19.1–25.2)	23.0	(20.3–26.0)	22.5	(20.0–25.2)	68.1	(64.5–71.4)	64.8	(62.1–67.4)	66.4	(64.4–68.3)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	23.5	(20.8–26.3)	22.6	(19.2–26.5)	23.0	(20.8–25.3)	75.1	(71.4–78.5)	76.5	(72.6–79.9)	75.6	(72.6–78.3)
10	22.7	(20.3–25.3)	22.6	(19.5–26.1)	22.7	(20.6–25.0)	76.4	(71.3–80.8)	72.1	(67.4–76.3)	74.2	(69.9–78.2)
11	23.6	(20.4–27.2)	22.8	(20.6–25.1)	23.2	(21.2–25.2)	75.8	(72.7–78.6)	75.8	(70.1–80.7)	75.6	(71.9–79.0)
12	23.6	(20.4–27.2)	20.9	(17.6–24.8)	22.3	(19.7–25.1)	75.0	(69.8–79.5)	70.5	(66.9–74.0)	72.7	(68.9–76.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>(21.8–24.9)</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>(20.5–24.0)</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>(21.5–24.1)</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>(72.6–78.1)</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>(70.4–76.8)</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>(71.6–77.1)</b>

\* For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 120. Percentage of high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and who saw a dentist,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Had asthma						Saw a dentist					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>												
Alabama	22.0	(18.4–26.0)	28.7	(23.9–33.9)	25.2	(21.9–28.9)	73.5	(69.2–77.4)	68.0	(64.0–71.7)	70.4	(67.1–73.5)
Alaska	20.6	(17.7–23.9)	18.3	(15.6–21.4)	19.4	(17.4–21.6)	71.1	(66.0–75.7)	69.6	(65.1–73.8)	70.3	(66.5–73.8)
Arizona	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	24.7	(20.3–29.6)	27.1	(23.8–30.7)	25.9	(23.3–28.7)	72.1	(68.4–75.6)	66.6	(62.1–70.9)	69.4	(67.6–71.2)
California	21.4	(18.1–25.3)	19.7	(16.9–22.8)	20.4	(18.3–22.8)	74.5	(70.9–77.9)	72.7	(67.2–77.7)	73.6	(70.2–76.8)
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	81.5	(77.6–84.9)	80.4	(76.9–83.5)	80.8	(78.0–83.3)
Delaware	24.4	(21.8–27.2)	26.5	(24.0–29.2)	25.4	(23.6–27.3)	77.2	(74.1–80.0)	70.0	(65.2–74.5)	73.3	(69.9–76.5)
Florida	22.8	(21.2–24.3)	23.5	(21.8–25.2)	23.2	(22.0–24.5)	67.7	(64.7–70.6)	64.1	(61.4–66.7)	65.7	(63.2–68.1)
Hawaii	30.4	(28.4–32.5)	32.2	(29.9–34.6)	31.3	(29.5–33.1)	72.4	(68.3–76.1)	69.4	(64.6–73.7)	70.8	(66.6–74.6)
Idaho	18.2	(15.2–21.7)	20.3	(17.2–23.8)	19.3	(17.4–21.3)	81.7	(78.8–84.4)	77.5	(72.8–81.6)	79.6	(77.1–81.9)
Illinois	21.1	(18.7–23.8)	21.6	(18.9–24.6)	21.4	(19.3–23.6)	78.9	(74.3–82.9)	75.3	(72.1–78.3)	77.1	(74.1–79.8)
Indiana	25.7	(21.8–29.9)	22.3	(19.1–25.9)	23.9	(21.2–26.8)	75.3	(69.9–80.0)	73.3	(66.1–79.4)	74.3	(69.1–78.9)
Kentucky	25.6	(22.6–29.0)	25.3	(22.4–28.4)	25.5	(23.1–28.1)	71.5	(67.0–75.5)	68.2	(64.2–71.9)	69.8	(66.5–72.9)
Maine	24.0	(22.5–25.5)	24.6	(23.1–26.1)	24.3	(23.2–25.4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	25.2	(24.5–25.9)	27.4	(26.6–28.2)	26.3	(25.8–26.9)	77.5	(76.6–78.4)	75.2	(74.3–76.0)	76.1	(75.4–76.9)
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	24.0	(21.2–27.1)	26.7	(23.1–30.5)	25.3	(22.6–28.1)	75.2	(71.5–78.6)	72.3	(68.8–75.5)	73.7	(70.7–76.5)
Mississippi	26.0	(22.2–30.3)	24.6	(21.5–28.1)	25.6	(22.6–28.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	20.6	(16.2–25.8)	23.5	(20.2–27.1)	22.0	(18.7–25.7)	73.2	(67.5–78.3)	65.4	(60.4–70.1)	69.2	(65.7–72.6)
Montana	23.2	(21.5–25.0)	21.3	(18.8–23.9)	22.2	(20.7–23.9)	77.0	(73.7–80.0)	73.0	(70.4–75.5)	74.9	(72.6–77.0)
Nebraska	19.3	(16.5–22.5)	20.5	(17.3–24.2)	20.0	(17.5–22.8)	77.3	(73.5–80.7)	73.6	(69.8–77.2)	75.2	(72.4–77.8)
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.0	(66.9–73.0)	67.8	(64.2–71.2)	68.9	(66.1–71.4)
New Hampshire	23.1	(21.7–24.6)	21.5	(20.2–22.8)	22.3	(21.3–23.4)	84.1	(82.8–85.2)	81.6	(80.2–83.0)	82.7	(81.8–83.7)
New Mexico	24.2	(22.7–25.7)	26.5	(24.7–28.4)	25.3	(24.2–26.5)	75.4	(73.7–77.1)	71.7	(69.7–73.7)	73.5	(72.0–75.0)
New York	25.2	(23.4–27.1)	25.8	(22.3–29.7)	25.6	(23.6–27.8)	74.0	(70.2–77.4)	72.2	(68.6–75.5)	73.0	(69.8–75.9)
North Carolina	24.5	(20.6–28.9)	27.5	(24.0–31.3)	25.9	(23.2–28.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.6	(75.3–81.6)	75.5	(72.5–78.2)	77.0	(74.7–79.2)
Oklahoma	24.1	(20.8–27.7)	24.3	(21.4–27.4)	24.5	(22.1–27.0)	75.8	(71.4–79.7)	67.3	(61.8–72.4)	71.6	(67.5–75.4)
Pennsylvania	23.1	(20.5–25.9)	26.3	(23.6–29.3)	24.7	(22.9–26.6)	83.6	(79.8–86.7)	79.8	(76.0–83.2)	81.6	(78.5–84.4)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.2	(72.4–86.2)	76.0	(69.3–81.5)	78.0	(71.4–83.4)
South Carolina	21.1	(17.9–24.8)	24.2	(18.9–30.3)	22.6	(18.8–26.9)	69.2	(62.8–74.9)	69.9	(64.5–74.9)	69.6	(64.3–74.5)
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	81.0	(76.4–84.9)	72.8	(66.0–78.7)	76.8	(72.3–80.8)
Tennessee	21.7	(19.6–24.1)	21.6	(18.7–24.8)	21.8	(19.8–23.9)	70.1	(67.6–72.5)	66.9	(63.9–69.9)	68.5	(66.0–70.8)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	22.3	(20.3–24.5)	22.4	(20.1–24.9)	22.4	(20.7–24.1)	77.1	(73.6–80.3)	74.2	(71.3–76.9)	75.6	(72.7–78.3)
West Virginia	24.9	(21.9–28.1)	27.1	(23.1–31.4)	25.9	(23.1–29.0)	74.3	(69.6–78.6)	72.3	(67.6–76.6)	73.3	(69.2–77.0)
Wyoming	23.1	(19.9–26.8)	23.5	(20.7–26.5)	23.4	(21.2–25.8)	76.9	(74.0–79.6)	73.1	(69.8–76.1)	74.9	(72.4–77.1)
<i>Median</i>	23.2		24.3		24.3		75.4		72.3		73.6	
<i>Range</i>	(18.2–30.4)		(18.3–32.2)		(19.3–31.3)		(67.7–84.1)		(64.1–81.6)		(65.7–82.7)	
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>												
Baltimore, MD	32.4	(29.0–36.0)	35.3	(30.3–40.6)	34.4	(31.1–37.8)	69.8	(65.5–73.8)	55.3	(49.9–60.6)	62.6	(59.4–65.7)
Boston, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.7	(67.2–74.0)	71.4	(68.2–74.4)	71.1	(68.7–73.5)
Broward County, FL	21.0	(18.0–24.3)	26.0	(22.4–30.0)	23.7	(21.2–26.4)	64.5	(60.3–68.5)	67.1	(62.6–71.4)	65.7	(62.5–68.8)
Cleveland, OH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DeKalb County, GA	26.5	(23.6–29.6)	29.8	(26.4–33.4)	28.1	(25.9–30.3)	62.1	(58.4–65.7)	63.1	(58.9–67.1)	62.5	(59.6–65.4)
Detroit, MI	26.2	(23.3–29.3)	32.2	(28.6–36.1)	28.9	(26.4–31.5)	56.1	(52.0–60.1)	54.0	(48.9–58.9)	55.1	(51.6–58.6)
District of Columbia	30.4	(29.1–31.8)	31.0	(29.4–32.5)	30.8	(29.8–31.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duval County, FL	25.7	(23.5–28.0)	27.2	(24.6–30.0)	26.2	(24.5–28.0)	67.5	(64.9–70.0)	64.2	(61.1–67.1)	65.7	(63.7–67.7)
Ft. Worth, TX	19.4	(17.0–21.9)	18.6	(16.2–21.3)	19.0	(17.3–20.7)	66.6	(64.0–69.1)	64.5	(61.0–67.9)	65.6	(63.4–67.8)
Houston, TX	21.4	(19.1–23.9)	23.3	(20.8–26.1)	22.4	(20.5–24.4)	62.2	(59.1–65.2)	59.1	(56.0–62.1)	60.4	(58.2–62.6)
Los Angeles, CA	20.6	(17.3–24.4)	18.7	(15.6–22.4)	19.7	(17.1–22.5)	71.0	(67.2–74.5)	68.5	(64.9–72.0)	69.6	(66.2–72.9)
Miami-Dade County, FL	20.8	(18.7–23.1)	24.9	(22.3–27.6)	22.8	(21.0–24.8)	65.9	(62.2–69.4)	63.6	(59.5–67.6)	64.8	(61.5–67.9)

See table footnotes on the next page.

TABLE 120. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and who saw a dentist,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Had asthma						Saw a dentist					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	22.8	(20.2–25.6)	25.7	(22.8–28.8)	24.2	(22.0–26.6)	68.4	(65.9–70.8)	71.3	(68.7–73.8)	69.7	(68.1–71.3)
Oakland, CA	23.8	(20.2–27.7)	23.2	(19.6–27.4)	23.8	(21.3–26.5)	66.8	(62.5–70.9)	65.9	(62.0–69.6)	66.2	(62.9–69.3)
Orange County, FL	22.8	(19.9–26.0)	19.6	(16.7–22.8)	21.0	(19.2–23.1)	65.2	(61.3–68.9)	58.3	(53.1–63.3)	61.6	(58.1–65.0)
Palm Beach County, FL	20.7	(17.8–23.9)	25.8	(23.0–28.8)	23.4	(21.3–25.6)	65.2	(61.7–68.6)	64.6	(61.7–67.4)	64.5	(62.1–66.9)
Philadelphia, PA	28.7	(26.6–31.0)	28.4	(25.0–32.0)	28.5	(26.3–30.8)	70.4	(65.5–75.0)	65.2	(58.9–71.0)	67.8	(63.1–72.3)
San Diego, CA	17.7	(15.2–20.6)	20.5	(17.9–23.3)	19.2	(17.4–21.2)	72.5	(68.7–75.9)	68.6	(65.8–71.3)	70.5	(68.0–72.9)
San Francisco, CA	19.9	(17.2–22.8)	20.0	(17.0–23.4)	20.0	(17.9–22.4)	73.4	(69.4–77.1)	72.2	(68.6–75.5)	72.6	(70.3–74.9)
Median	22.8		25.7		23.7		66.8		64.6		65.7	
Range	(17.7–32.4)		(18.6–35.3)		(19.0–34.4)		(56.1–73.4)		(54.0–72.2)		(55.1–72.6)	

\* For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

TABLE 121. Percentage of high school students who had 8 or more hours of sleep,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White§	24.9	(22.5–27.4)	31.1	(27.9–34.6)	28.0	(25.6–30.5)
Black§	20.6	(17.0–24.6)	25.6	(21.1–30.7)	23.5	(20.1–27.2)
Hispanic	26.8	(23.2–30.6)	32.9	(29.1–36.9)	29.8	(26.4–33.4)
<b>Grade</b>						
9	29.1	(26.0–32.5)	39.3	(35.2–43.4)	34.4	(31.5–37.4)
10	23.1	(20.0–26.5)	33.8	(31.2–36.6)	28.4	(26.0–30.9)
11	23.0	(19.6–26.8)	22.9	(18.8–27.5)	22.9	(19.7–26.5)
12	22.2	(19.6–25.1)	22.6	(18.8–26.8)	22.4	(19.8–25.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>(22.3–26.7)</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>(27.2–33.0)</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>(25.1–29.6)</b>

\* On an average school night.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

TABLE 122. Percentage of high school students who had 8 or more hours of sleep,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
<b>State surveys</b>						
Alabama	25.3	(21.0–30.1)	31.2	(27.5–35.2)	28.1	(25.4–31.0)
Alaska	— <sup>§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	29.1	(24.4–34.2)	29.7	(25.0–34.9)	29.5	(25.3–34.0)
California	26.5	(20.6–33.2)	31.5	(26.4–37.2)	29.0	(23.7–34.9)
Connecticut	17.5	(14.9–20.4)	22.1	(19.4–25.1)	19.9	(18.1–21.7)
Delaware	22.0	(19.2–25.2)	26.6	(23.2–30.3)	24.2	(21.9–26.7)
Florida	21.1	(19.3–23.1)	25.0	(23.1–26.9)	23.1	(21.7–24.6)
Hawaii	22.5	(19.2–26.3)	27.0	(24.6–29.5)	24.7	(22.2–27.3)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	21.6	(18.5–25.0)	25.4	(21.2–30.1)	23.5	(21.0–26.1)
Indiana	19.2	(16.0–22.9)	23.5	(20.7–26.6)	21.4	(19.2–23.8)
Kentucky	21.8	(18.7–25.2)	26.8	(22.8–31.2)	24.3	(21.5–27.3)
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	22.1	(21.3–22.9)	25.7	(24.9–26.5)	23.8	(23.2–24.5)
Massachusetts	19.1	(16.9–21.6)	25.0	(21.9–28.3)	22.0	(19.8–24.3)
Michigan	18.5	(15.4–22.1)	22.0	(18.9–25.5)	20.3	(17.9–23.1)
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	25.5	(21.4–30.1)	29.4	(25.9–33.2)	27.4	(24.0–31.0)
Montana	29.3	(27.5–31.2)	35.8	(33.0–38.6)	32.6	(30.9–34.4)
Nebraska	28.9	(24.5–33.8)	35.1	(31.1–39.3)	31.9	(28.6–35.5)
Nevada	22.7	(19.3–26.6)	25.6	(22.2–29.3)	24.1	(21.6–26.8)
New Hampshire	24.6	(22.5–26.9)	31.8	(30.0–33.6)	28.4	(26.9–29.9)
New Mexico	28.0	(26.1–30.0)	35.5	(33.6–37.5)	31.7	(30.2–33.3)
New York	21.2	(19.1–23.5)	22.4	(19.5–25.6)	21.9	(19.8–24.3)
North Carolina	20.8	(16.4–26.0)	29.3	(24.2–34.9)	25.0	(21.7–28.5)
North Dakota	28.1	(24.9–31.5)	30.9	(27.4–34.5)	29.5	(27.0–32.2)
Oklahoma	24.7	(20.8–29.1)	31.9	(28.1–36.0)	28.2	(25.1–31.5)
Pennsylvania	22.3	(19.4–25.5)	29.1	(26.3–32.1)	25.6	(23.3–28.1)
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	26.2	(22.1–30.8)	29.8	(24.2–36.1)	27.9	(24.2–32.0)
South Dakota	34.7	(28.6–41.4)	41.5	(37.6–45.6)	38.2	(34.2–42.3)
Tennessee	29.1	(26.0–32.4)	29.7	(27.2–32.3)	29.4	(27.8–31.0)
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	25.1	(22.9–27.4)	30.0	(27.2–33.0)	27.6	(25.4–29.9)
West Virginia	16.2	(12.9–20.2)	18.9	(15.7–22.5)	17.5	(14.7–20.7)
Wyoming	28.3	(24.9–31.9)	32.4	(29.4–35.6)	30.3	(28.3–32.3)
<i>Median</i>		23.6		29.3		26.5
<i>Range</i>		(16.2–34.7)		(18.9–41.5)		(17.5–38.2)
<b>Large urban school district surveys</b>						
Baltimore, MD	23.5	(19.2–28.4)	24.4	(18.9–30.7)	23.9	(20.3–27.9)
Boston, MA	16.3	(13.6–19.4)	18.6	(15.5–22.2)	17.6	(15.3–20.3)
Broward County, FL	13.7	(11.0–17.0)	15.2	(12.3–18.7)	14.4	(12.4–16.6)
Cleveland, OH	19.5	(16.1–23.3)	20.3	(17.3–23.6)	20.1	(18.0–22.3)
DeKalb County, GA	18.0	(15.5–20.8)	21.4	(18.8–24.3)	19.6	(17.6–21.8)
Detroit, MI	15.9	(13.5–18.5)	14.6	(11.8–18.1)	15.3	(13.3–17.6)
District of Columbia	28.0	(26.8–29.3)	29.0	(27.6–30.3)	28.4	(27.5–29.4)
Duval County, FL	16.8	(14.5–19.5)	21.1	(18.8–23.6)	19.0	(17.2–21.0)
Ft. Worth, TX	30.4	(27.4–33.5)	32.1	(29.0–35.5)	31.3	(28.8–33.8)
Houston, TX	25.3	(22.7–28.2)	23.4	(20.6–26.5)	24.4	(22.4–26.6)
Los Angeles, CA	27.5	(22.6–33.1)	33.0	(29.5–36.8)	30.2	(26.8–33.8)
Miami-Dade County, FL	17.4	(14.9–20.3)	21.9	(19.0–25.2)	19.6	(17.3–22.0)

See table footnotes on the next page.

**TABLE 122. (Continued) Percentage of high school students who had 8 or more hours of sleep,\* by sex — selected U.S. sites, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Site	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI†	%	CI	%	CI
New York City, NY	23.1	(20.5–25.9)	27.3	(23.9–31.0)	25.2	(22.9–27.6)
Oakland, CA	28.6	(23.8–33.9)	30.3	(26.1–34.9)	29.4	(25.8–33.3)
Orange County, FL	16.8	(14.1–19.9)	24.5	(20.5–29.0)	20.6	(17.9–23.7)
Palm Beach County, FL	16.8	(14.2–19.6)	20.3	(17.6–23.3)	18.5	(16.4–20.8)
Philadelphia, PA	20.5	(17.7–23.7)	18.7	(14.1–24.3)	19.7	(16.8–22.8)
San Diego, CA	23.7	(20.8–26.8)	32.3	(28.5–36.5)	28.1	(25.2–31.3)
San Francisco, CA	22.7	(19.5–26.4)	27.2	(23.7–31.0)	24.8	(22.1–27.7)
Median	20.5		23.4		20.6	
Range	(13.7–30.4)		(14.6–33.0)		(14.4–31.3)	

\* On an average school night.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Not available.

**TABLE 123. Percentage of high school students who used an indoor tanning device\* and who had a sunburn,† by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI§	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>												
White¶	15.2	(11.7–19.5)	3.7	(2.7–5.2)	9.4	(7.5–11.6)	77.7	(72.1–82.4)	67.6	(64.0–71.0)	72.5	(68.3–76.4)
Black¶	2.1	(1.1–3.8)	5.3	(3.0–9.1)	3.7	(2.5–5.4)	16.2	(12.4–21.1)	13.4	(9.4–18.6)	15.0	(12.1–18.4)
Hispanic	5.8	(3.9–8.5)	3.7	(2.7–5.1)	4.7	(3.5–6.3)	43.8	(39.4–48.4)	38.0	(34.1–42.0)	40.8	(37.4–44.4)
<b>Grade</b>												
9	6.0	(4.5–7.9)	2.7	(1.7–4.3)	4.2	(3.3–5.4)	60.0	(54.7–65.1)	50.4	(43.9–56.9)	54.9	(49.8–60.0)
10	7.1	(4.4–11.3)	3.5	(2.4–5.2)	5.3	(3.8–7.5)	58.9	(52.2–65.3)	52.9	(47.2–58.5)	55.9	(50.0–61.7)
11	14.0	(9.9–19.3)	3.9	(2.4–6.4)	9.0	(6.6–12.1)	60.7	(55.4–65.9)	52.4	(47.5–57.3)	56.4	(52.1–60.6)
12	16.2	(12.4–20.8)	5.8	(4.2–8.1)	10.9	(8.6–13.5)	59.5	(51.7–66.8)	52.2	(47.5–57.0)	55.8	(50.5–61.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>(8.4–13.4)</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>(3.2–5.0)</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>(6.0–8.9)</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>(54.1–65.2)</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>(47.9–56.0)</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>(51.2–60.3)</b>

\* Such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth (not counting getting a spray-on tan) one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

† One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device.

§ 95% confidence interval.

¶ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 124. Percentage of high school students who avoided foods because eating the food could cause an allergic reaction,\* by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade — United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015**

Category	Female		Male		Total	
	%	CI <sup>†</sup>	%	CI	%	CI
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White <sup>§</sup>	19.5	(17.6–21.4)	11.3	(9.0–14.1)	15.4	(13.5–17.5)
Black <sup>§</sup>	22.3	(17.4–28.1)	18.8	(13.2–26.1)	20.7	(17.1–24.8)
Hispanic	18.2	(15.9–20.8)	10.2	(8.3–12.5)	14.1	(12.7–15.7)
<b>Grade</b>						
9	24.3	(21.3–27.7)	13.5	(10.9–16.6)	18.7	(16.7–20.8)
10	17.6	(15.1–20.4)	12.5	(10.0–15.5)	15.2	(13.5–17.1)
11	19.0	(16.9–21.3)	10.7	(8.3–13.8)	14.8	(13.0–16.8)
12	18.8	(16.6–21.2)	11.3	(8.3–15.2)	14.9	(12.9–17.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>(18.6–21.4)</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>(10.5–13.8)</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>(14.8–17.2)</b>

\* Such as skin rashes, swelling, itching, vomiting, coughing, or trouble breathing.

† 95% confidence interval.

§ Non-Hispanic.

**TABLE 125. National health objectives and leading health indicators from *Healthy People 2020*,\* measured by the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015.**

Topic Area	Objective number*	Objective	Behavior description	% students in grades 9–12	
				HP2020 target	2015 YRBS
Adolescent Health	AH-7	Reduce the proportion of adolescents who have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property	Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the past 12 months	20.4	21.7
Cancer	C-20.3	Reduce the proportion of adolescents in grades 9 through 12 who report using artificial sources of ultraviolet light for tanning	Used an indoor tanning device, such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth one or more times during the 12 months before the survey	14.0	7.3
Cancer	C-20.5	Increase the proportion of adolescents in grades 9 through 12 who follow protective measures that may reduce the risk of skin cancer	Most of the time or always wore sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when outside for more than 1 hour on a sunny day	11.2	NA <sup>†</sup>
Injury and Violence Prevention	IVP-34	Reduce physical fighting among adolescents	In a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey	28.4	22.6
Injury and Violence Prevention	IVP-35	Reduce bullying among adolescents	Bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey	17.9	20.2
Injury and Violence Prevention	IVP-36	Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property	Carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey	4.6	4.1
Mental Health and Mental Disorders	MHMD-2	Reduce suicide attempts by adolescents	Made a suicide attempt during the 12 months before the survey that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	1.7	2.8
Mental Health and Mental Disorders	MHMD-3	Reduce the proportion of adolescents who engage in disordered eating behaviors in an attempt to control their weight	Did not eat for 24 or more hours; took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice; or vomited or took laxatives to lose weight to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey	12.9	NA
Physical Activity	PA-3.1	Increase the proportion of adolescents who meet current Federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic physical activity	Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on each of the 7 days before the survey	20.2 <sup>§</sup>	27.1
Physical Activity	PA-3.2	Increase the proportion of adolescents who meet current Federal physical activity guidelines for muscle-strengthening activity	Participated in muscle strengthening activities, such as push-ups, sit-ups or weight lifting on 3 or more days during the 7 days before the survey	None set	53.4
Physical Activity	PA-3.3	Increase the proportion of adolescents who meet current Federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic physical activity and for muscle-strengthening activity	Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on each of the 7 days before the survey and who participated in muscle strengthening activities, such as push-ups, sit-ups or weight lifting on 3 or more days during the 7 days before the survey	None set	20.5
Physical Activity	PA-5	Increase the proportion of adolescents who participate in daily school physical education	Went to physical education classes 5 days in an average week when they are in school	36.6	29.8
Physical Activity	PA-8.2.3	Increase the proportion of adolescents in grades 9 through 12 who view television, videos, or play video games for no more than 2 hours a day	Watched television for no more than 2 hours per day on an average school day	73.9	75.3
Physical Activity	PA-8.3.3	Increase the proportion of adolescents in grades 9 through 12 who use a computer or play computer games outside of school (for nonschool work) for no more than 2 hours a day	Played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work for no more than 2 hours per day on an average school day	82.6	58.3

See table footnotes on the next page.

TABLE 125. (Continued) National health objectives and leading health indicators from *Healthy People 2020*,\* measured by the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015.

Topic Area	Objective number*	Objective	Behavior description	% students in grades 9–12	
				HP2020 target	2015 YRBS
Sleep Health	SH-3	Increase the proportion of students in grades 9 through 12 who get sufficient sleep	Had 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night	33.2	27.3
Substance Abuse	SA-1	Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol	Rode in a car or other vehicle one or more times driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey	25.5	20.0
Tobacco Use	TU-2.1	Reduce the proportion of adolescents who use tobacco products (past 30 days)	Smoked cigarettes; used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip; or smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey	21.0	17.0
Tobacco Use	TU-2.2 <sup>¶</sup>	Reduce the proportion of adolescents who use cigarettes (past 30 days)	Currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey	16.0	10.8
Tobacco Use	TU-2.3	Reduce the proportion of adolescents who use smokeless tobacco products (past 30 days)	Currently used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey	6.9	7.3
Tobacco Use	TU-2.4	Reduce the proportion of adolescents who use cigars (past 30 days)	Currently smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey	8.0	10.3
Tobacco Use	TU-7	Increase smoking cessation attempts by adolescent smokers	Tried to quit smoking cigarettes, among students who ever smoked cigarettes daily during the 12 months before the survey	64.0	NA

\* Source: Adapted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and Office of Disease Prevention Health Promotion, *Healthy People 2020*. Washington, DC. Available at <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. Accessed January 17, 2016.

<sup>†</sup> Not available from the 2015 national YRBS.

<sup>§</sup> The target setting method for this objective was a 10% improvement from the baseline; the baseline source was the 2009 national YRBS. However, because of changes in question context starting in 2011, national YRBS prevalence estimates derived from the 60 minutes of physical activity question in 2011, 2013, and 2015 are not comparable to those reported in 2009 or earlier. On the 2005–2009 national YRBS questionnaire, physical activity was assessed with three questions (in the following order) that asked the number of days students participated in 1) at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity; 2) at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity; and 3) at least 60 minutes of aerobic (moderate and vigorous) physical activity. On the 2011, 2013, and 2015 national YRBS questionnaire, only the 60 minutes of aerobic physical activity question was included.

<sup>¶</sup> Leading Health Indicator.









The *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* Series is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and is available free of charge in electronic format. To receive an electronic copy each week, visit *MMWR*'s free subscription page at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwrsubscribe.html>. Paper copy subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; telephone 202-512-1800.

Readers who have difficulty accessing this PDF file may access the HTML file at [http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/ss/ss6506a1.htm?s\\_cid=ss6506a1\\_w](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/ss/ss6506a1.htm?s_cid=ss6506a1_w). Address all inquiries about the *MMWR* Series, including material to be considered for publication, to Executive Editor, *MMWR* Series, Mailstop E-90, CDC, 1600 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30329-4027 or to [mmwrq@cdc.gov](mailto:mmwrq@cdc.gov).

All material in the *MMWR* Series is in the public domain and may be used and reprinted without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

References to non-CDC sites on the Internet are provided as a service to *MMWR* readers and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CDC or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. CDC is not responsible for the content of these sites. URL addresses listed in *MMWR* were current as of the date of publication.

ISSN: 1546-0738 (Print)